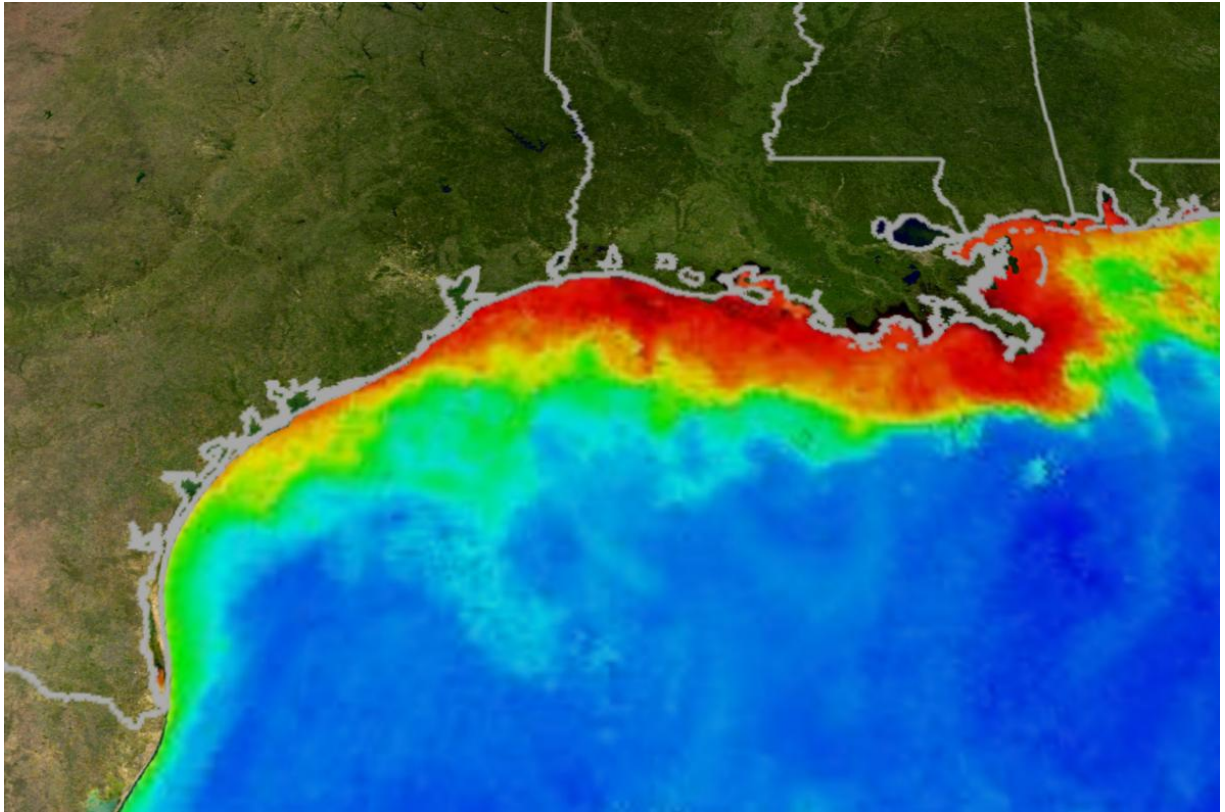


# New Jersey-Size 'Dead Zone' Is Largest Ever in Gulf of Mexico

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This image of the Gulf of Mexico in the summer was created by the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) instrument on NASA's Aqua satellite. Reds and oranges represent high concentrations of phytoplankton and river sediment.

Photograph by Goddard SVS, NASA

A record-breaking, New Jersey-sized [dead zone](#) was measured by scientists in the Gulf of Mexico this week—a sign that water quality in U.S. waterways is worse than expected.

The [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration \(NOAA\)](#) announced [today](#) that this summer's dead zone is [the largest ever](#) recorded, measuring 8,776 miles. This is more expansive than the nearly 8,200 square-mile area that [was forecast in July](#). Since monitoring began 32 years ago, the average size of the Gulf's dead zone measured in at 5,309 square miles.

The Gulf of Mexico hypoxic or low-oxygen zone, also called a dead zone, is an area of low to no oxygen that can kill fish and other marine life. It's primarily caused by an excess of agricultural nutrients that flow downstream and into surface waters, stimulating harmful algae.

To record the new measurements and assess the severity of low oxygen levels in the Gulf, scientists from the [Louisiana Universities Marine Consortium \(LUMCON\)](#) embarked on their 31st mid-summer hypoxia research cruise in July. Even with reported numbers as large as they are, the team of scientists said the entire area of the dead zone couldn't be mapped due to an insufficient number of workable days on the ship. There was more hypoxia to the west, and the measured size would have been larger if there was more time for researchers to work.

"The results from this year reflect the nitrate flux into the Gulf, which was high," says Nancy Rabalais, a research professor at LUMCON who helped lead the cruise. "It's a matter of addressing the sources of the nitrate—where they first start—which is in a field of agricultural crops."

**Did Gulf Spill Boost "Dead Zone"?**

This year's large size is mainly due to heavy stream flows in May, Rabalais

continued, which were about 34 percent above the long-term average and carried higher-than-average amounts of nutrients through Midwest waterways and into the Gulf. ([Read “Heavier Rainfall Will Increase Water Pollution in the Future”](#))

Preliminary reports from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) align with the observation, estimating that [165,000 metric tons of nitrate](#)—about 2,800 train cars of fertilizer—and 22,600 metric tons of phosphorus flowed down the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers into the [Gulf of Mexico](#) in May.

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There are many alternative ways to farm using sustainable agriculture, Rabalais added. Those types of practices can reduce the flux of nitrogen, and they can be economical and beneficial to farming communities.

"It's a small-scale effort right now that needs to be addressed more formally by the agricultural community," she says. "I don't want to see the dead zone get any larger—it's large enough, and it's way higher than the target size we want to see."

## What's Flowing Downstream

The Gulf's hypoxic zones are caused by excess nutrient pollution, primarily from human activities such as agriculture and wastewater treatment.

Farmland runoff containing fertilizers and livestock waste is the main source of the nitrogen and phosphorus, which stimulate an overgrowth of algae that sinks and decomposes in the water. The resulting low oxygen levels are insufficient to support most marine life and habitats in near-bottom waters, posing a serious threat to the Gulf's fisheries.

The Gulf dead zone can slow shrimp growth, leading to fewer large shrimp,

according to a [study led by Duke University](#). Additionally, the total catch of shrimp could suffer, meaning higher costs at the marketplace and loss of jobs for fishermen, equating to an economic ripple effect on fisheries.

“The Gulf’s summer hypoxic zone continues to put important habitats and valuable fisheries under intense stress,” says Rob Magnien, director of NOAA’s Center for Sponsored Coastal Ocean Research. “Although there is some progress in reducing nutrients, the effects of the dead zone may further threaten the region’s coastal economies if current levels remain.”

Runoff nutrient pollution has also been linked to drinking water contamination throughout other parts of the country. A recent report by [Environmental Working Group](#) found that in 2015, water systems serving 7 million Americans across the continental U.S. contained unhealthy levels of nitrates. The subsequent consumption of nitrates has been [linked](#) to an increased risk of contracting certain cancers, and agriculture is named as a leading source of the pollution. ([Watch "Why Care About Water"](#))

The cause for much of this fertilizer pollution is related to a high demand for meat in the U.S., [according to a new report by Mighty Earth, an environmental group](#). The report blames a small number of businesses for practices that are “contaminating our water and destroying our landscape,” citing areas of native grassland in the Midwest being converted into soy and corn fields to feed livestock.

"It's very difficult to see how a nitrogen molecule from the upper part of the United States can affect the Upper Gulf of Mexico, I admit that" Rabalais said. "But those same nitrogen concentrations affect the water quality within the watershed elsewhere—in the treatment plants and the well water—and that can cause human health problems and toxic algal blooms, things we definitely don't want."

## Making A Fix

In its action plan for the Gulf of Mexico hypoxic zone, the [Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Hypoxia Task Force](#) recently extended the deadline until 2035 for achieving the goal of a 1,950-square-mile dead zone, which would be roughly the size of Delaware.

The task force also agreed on an interim target of a 20 percent reduction in the amount of nitrogen flowing into the Gulf of Mexico by 2025.

Shrinking the annual Gulf of Mexico dead zone down to that size, however, will require a much higher 59 percent reduction in the amount of nitrogen runoff that flows down the Mississippi River, according to a study published in [Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences](#).

Using computer models, researchers analyzed what it would take to reach the longstanding goal of cutting the size of the Gulf hypoxic zone by about two-thirds, concluding that while the goal is still attainable, reaching it will require “bold new approaches” applied on a large scale in upstream agricultural areas.

"The bottom line is that we will never reach the action plan's goal of 1,950 square miles until more serious actions are taken to reduce the loss of Midwest fertilizers into the Mississippi River system," says University of Michigan aquatic ecologist Don Scavia, lead author of the paper.

The study reveals that hardly any progress has been made to reduce the amount of nitrogen runoff. Concentrations of the nitrogen compound nitrate found in rivers are the same today as in the 1980s, and despite more than \$28 billion in government spending to reduce nitrogen runoff, there hasn't been a significant reduction in the amount of nitrate washing into the Gulf of Mexico.

“Clearly something more or something different is needed,” Scavia said. “It matters little if the load-reduction target is 30 percent, 45 percent, or 59 percent if insufficient resources are in place to make even modest reductions.”

Although nitrogen has historically been considered the main nutrient driver of hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico, a "dual-nutrient strategy" of reducing both nitrogen and phosphorus appears to be the most prudent management approach, Scavia and his co-authors reported.

Potential paths toward reducing levels of both nitrogen and phosphorus include altering fertilizer application rates, using cover crops (fast-growing crops planted to prevent soil erosion), improving overall nutrient management, and pursuing alternatives to corn-based biofuels, researchers said: “It’s time to ask what’s preventing more extensive implementation of some or all of these strategies.”

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