

# FOREIGN TRADE PATTERNS DRIVE BALLAST WATER DELIVERY TO SAN FRANCISCO BAY, CA

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PBWG Meeting April 3, 2019

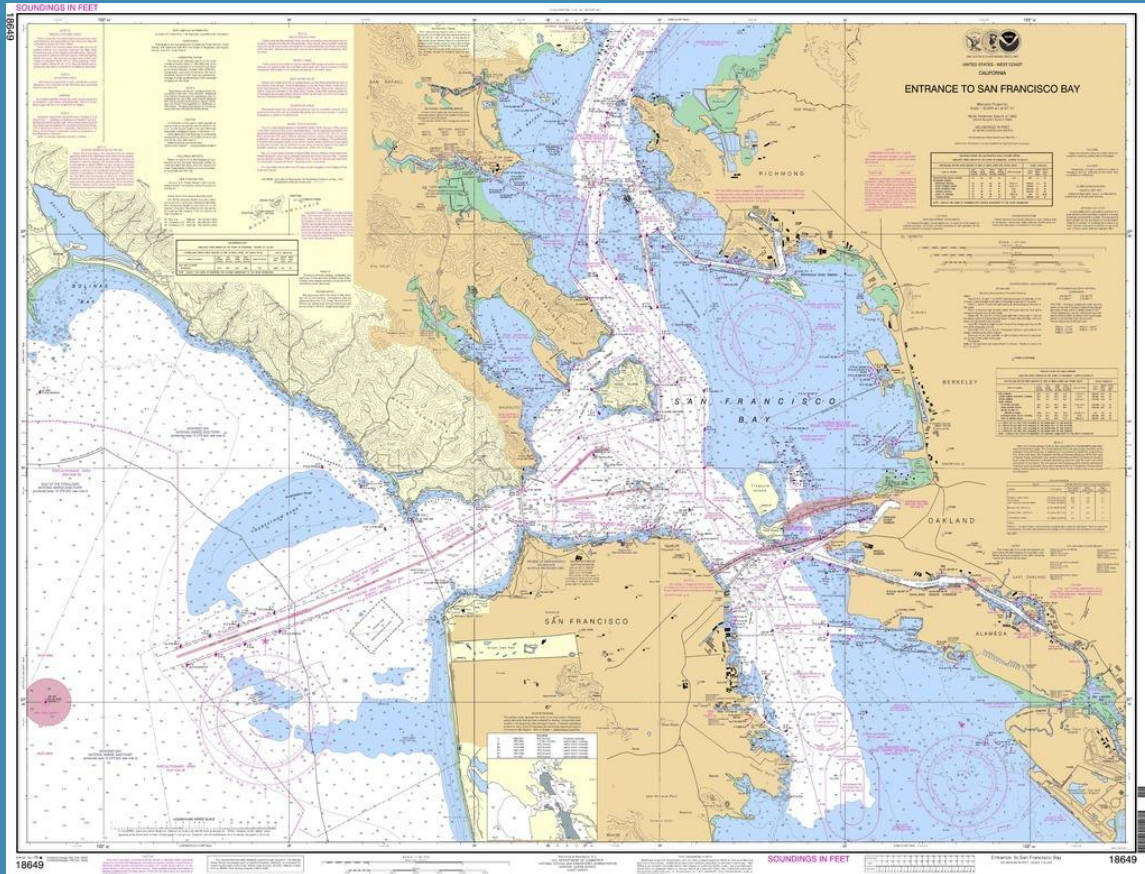


Smithsonian Environmental  
Research Center



Portland State  
UNIVERSITY

## WHY SAN FRANCISCO?



- Heavily invaded & history of invasion
- Varied, saline to estuarine habitat
- Ample trade partners and patterns that influence vessel behavior
- Invasion strongly influenced by propagule pressure and disturbance
- High potential for secondary spread

# DATA SOURCES 2006 – 2014

## NBIC

- <https://nbic.si.edu/>
- Jointly managed by SERC & USCG
- ~94% reporting compliance rate
- Coastwise: ballast water **does not** transit beyond combined US & Canadian EEZs
- Overseas: ballast water **does** transit beyond combined US & Canadian EEZs



## USA TRADE ONLINE

- <https://usatrade.census.gov/>
- Provided by the US Census Bureau
- US import & export data
- States, Districts, & Ports
- HS codes (2,4, 6 digit), NAICS codes



# USA TRADE ONLINE

## Report contents

Instructions:

Click on dimension names below to change or edit report contents

Measures ☒

Port ☒

Commodity ☒

Country ☒

Time ☒

## SFB Top11 Exports

Author: U.S. Census Bureau: Economic Indicators Division USA Trade Online. Source: U.S. Import and Export Merchandise trade statistics. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see technical documentation.  
Current date: 03/20/2019 2:53 PM (Eastern Daylight Time)

Rows 1-200 of 561 (28119 Suppressed) Columns 1-9 of 9 (0 Suppressed)

Drag dimensions here so they do not show as a row or column in table

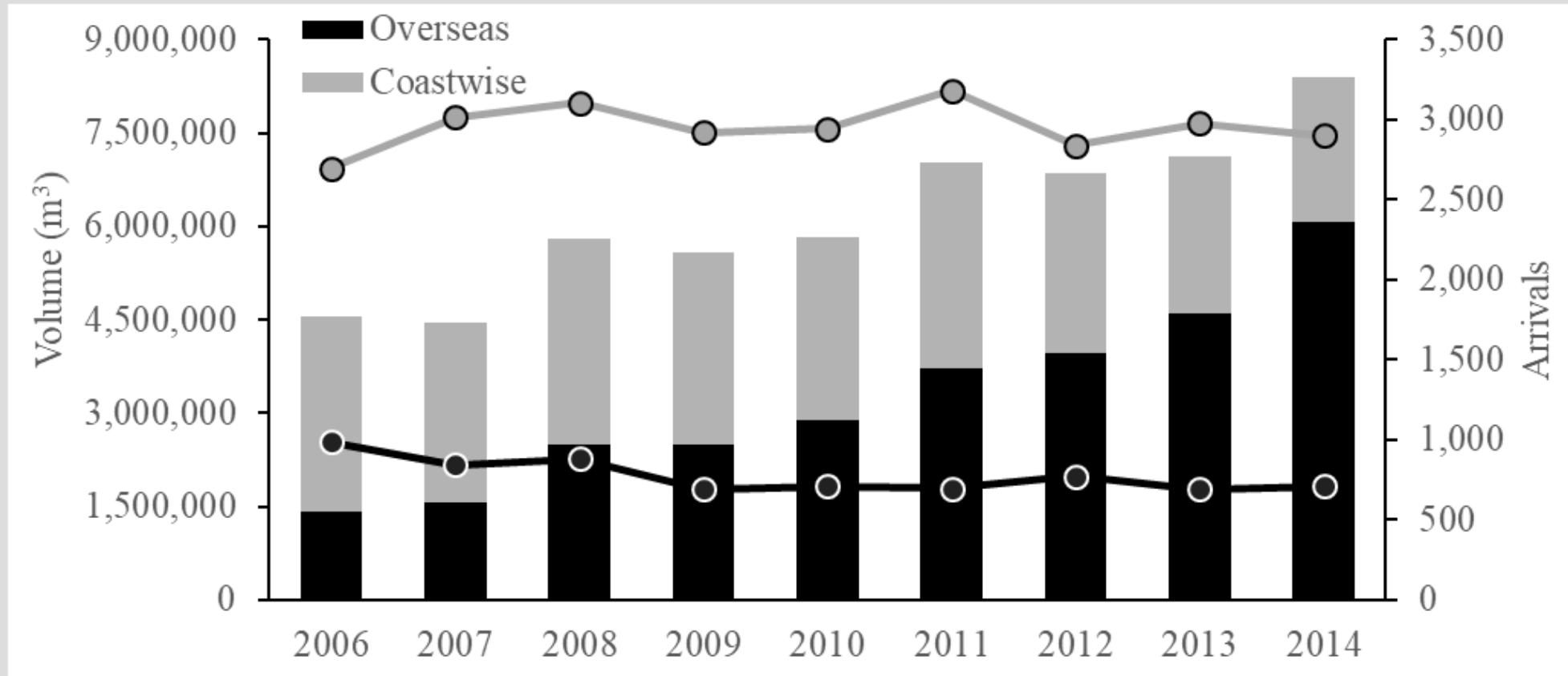
Time				2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Measures	Port	Commodity	Country	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓	↑ ↓
	Alameda, CA (Port)	270112 Bituminous Coal, N...	China	32,019								
		720449 Ferrous Waste & Sc...	China			2,031,434	1,612,711	65,015				12,000,000
		270799 Oils & Products Ne...	Japan						18,310,345	5,416,332		
			Korea, South				56,589,081	93,214,105	65,449,047	24,656,153		
			Singapore				19,302,990	50,486,473	32,259,606	15,091,260	15,059,323	18,375,000
			Thailand					1,161,695				1,400,000
			Korea, South									38,972,292
	Carquinez Strait, CA (Por...	271012 Lt Oils, Preps Gt=...	Mexico								8,348,446	35,788,816
			Singapore									3,076,923
		271019 Petrol Oil Bitum M...	Costa Rica			13,357,589						
			Panama	7,800,000								
			Singapore			18,671,207	13,479,091	60,002,786		25,478,795	11,554,710	58,577,714
		271311 Petroleum Coke, No...	Belgium				20,496,920					
			China							136,125,551	109,998,580	121,065,894
			Italy							38,499,995		
			Japan		41,794,180	82,340,370	56,653,760	41,733,890	63,661,980	109,919,420	131,810,140	109,121,440
			Mexico								9,999,787	41,999,499
	Crockett, CA (Port)	271011 Light Oils& Prep ...	Mexico			5,045,945						
		270799 Oils & Products Ne...	Bahamas						3,306,096			
			Korea, South		19,129,631	7,172,460	20,022,090	45,109,016				
			Singapore						13,982,006		15,501,913	
		271011 Light Oils& Prep ...	China						36,873,807			
			Ecuador					31,080,860				
			Mexico			38,047,543	11,915,606	136,120,829	243,581,227			
			Taiwan						5,000,000			
		271012 Lt Oils, Preps Gt=...	Chile							7,810,118		
			China							9,269,037		
			Guatemala									5,012,619

Nested data can be downloaded in a “sparse list format” that is tidy for analysis

NBIC:

- 33,558 arrivals
- 55,584,402 m<sup>3</sup> of ballast water

THROUGHOUT SAN FRANCISCO BAY:  
Arrivals remained steady while ballast water  
discharge increased annually

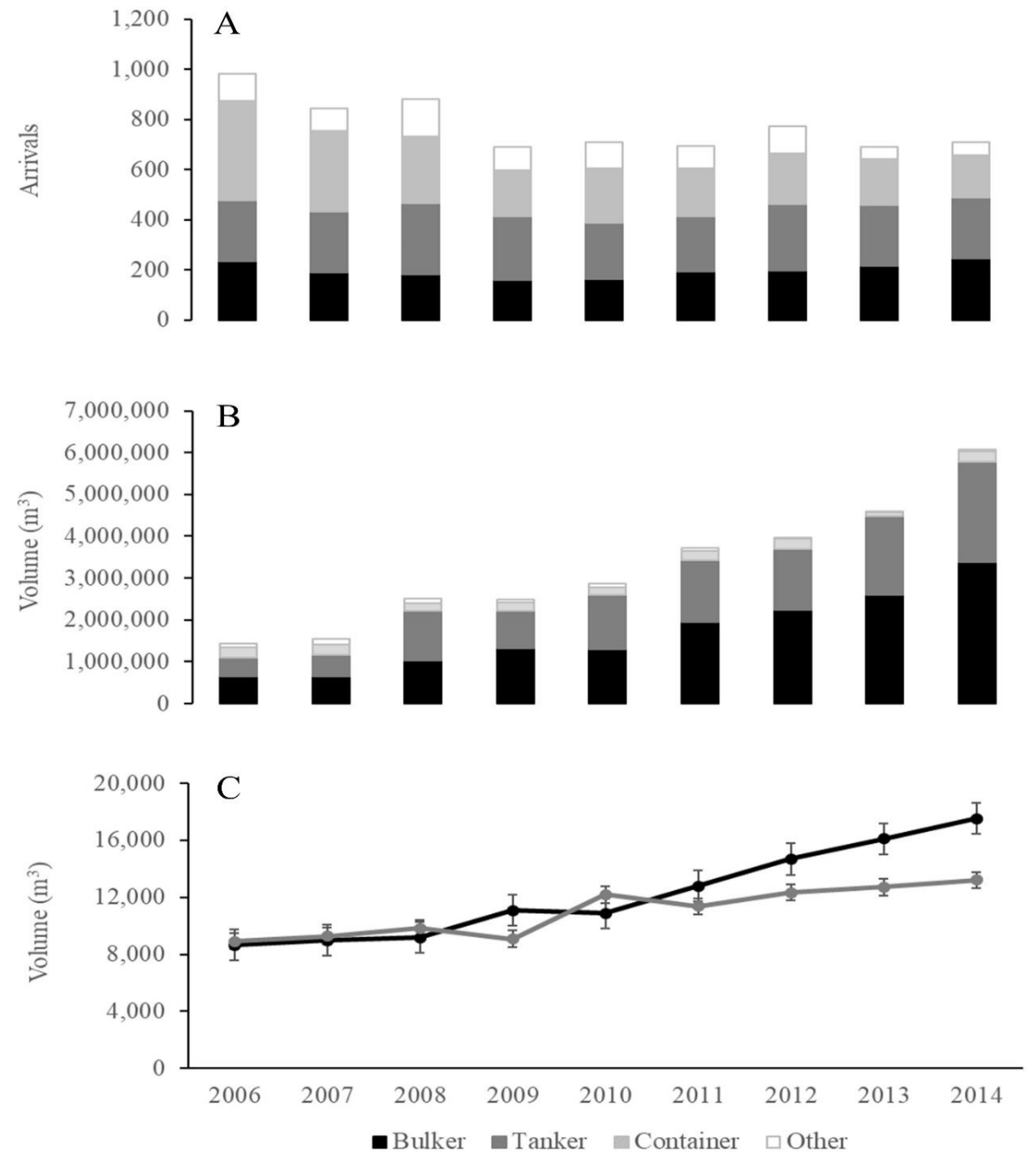


# Overseas vessels in SF Bay

Arrivals →

Ballast water  
discharge →

Mean BW  
discharge  
per vessel →





## SHIP TYPE MATTERS: Bulkers and tankers discharged most ballast water

- ~50% of total arrivals from containerships
- 87% of total ballast water from bulkers & tankers
- 91% of overseas ballast water from bulkers & tankers



Bulkers →

Overseas ballast  
water source  
regions

Tankers →

Overseas ballast water discharge to SFB (m<sup>3</sup>)  
Source bioregions, 2006 - 2014

★ San Francisco Bay

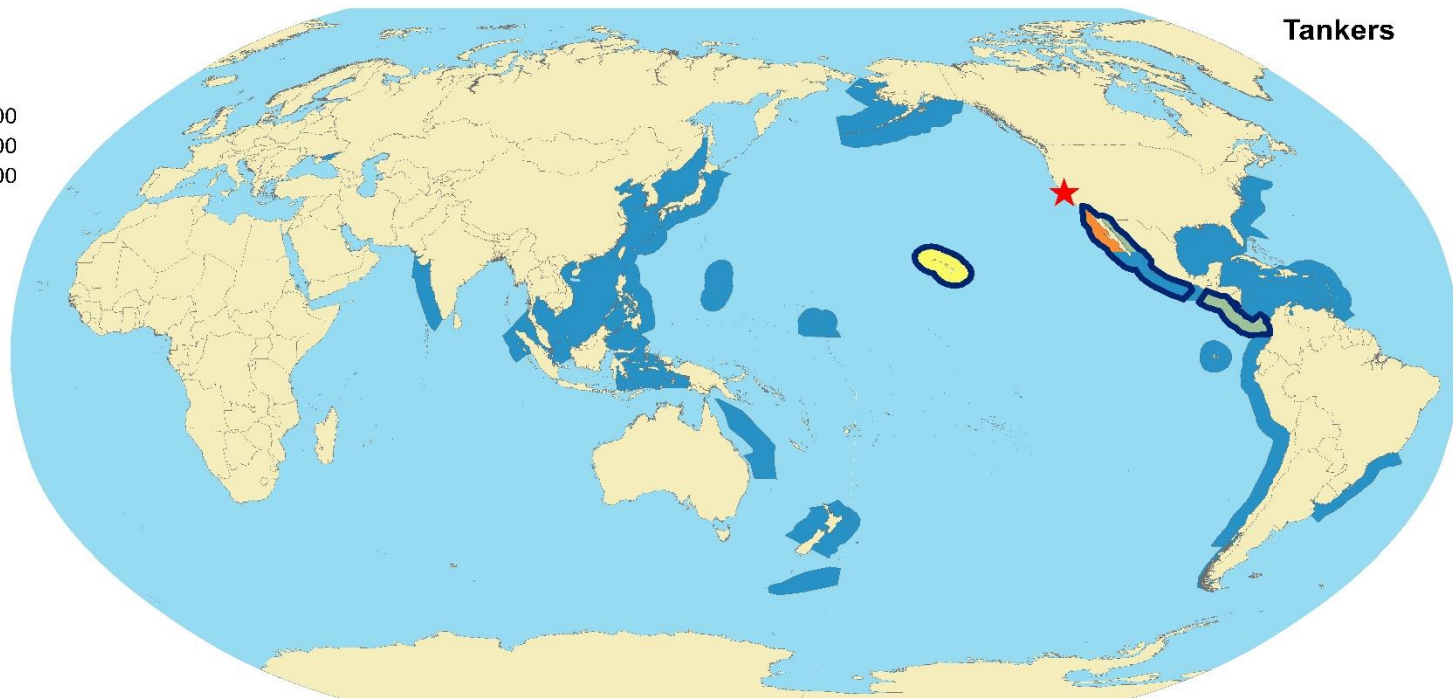
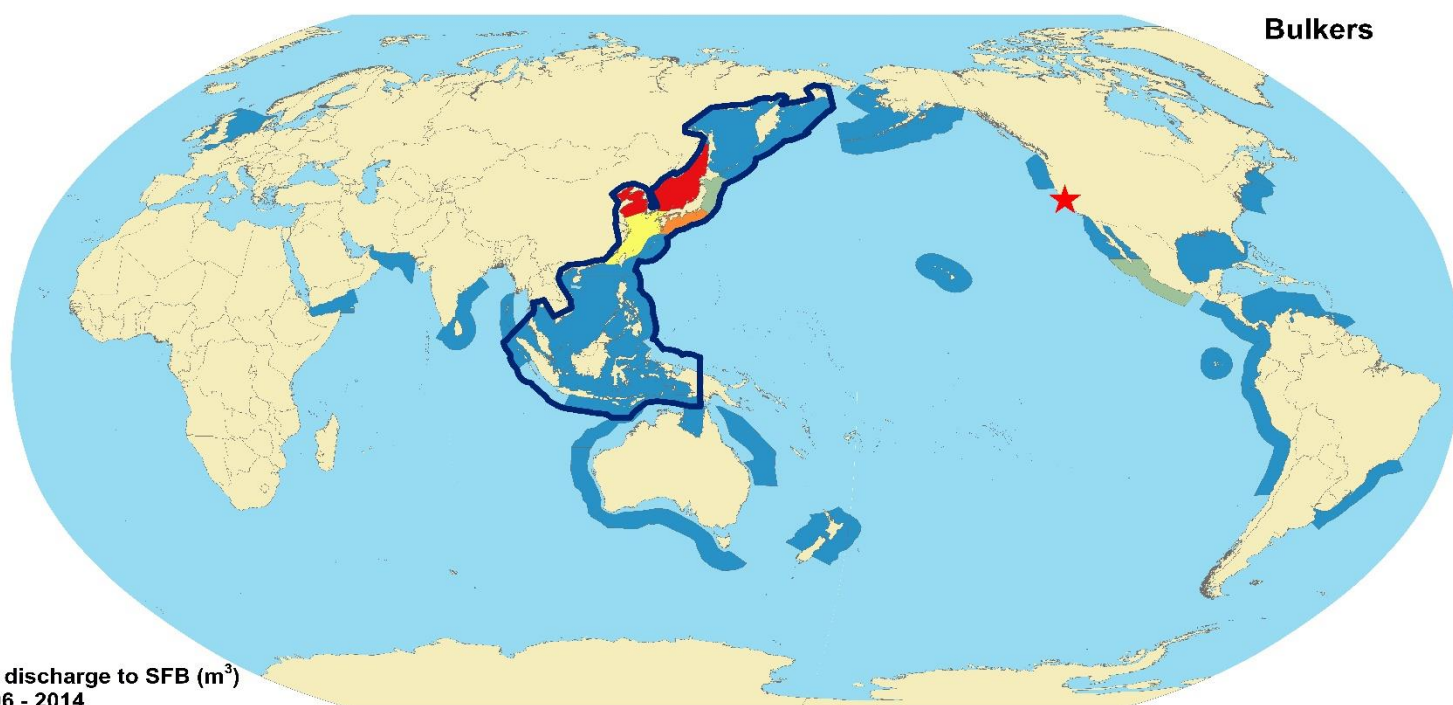
50 - 850,000

850,000 - 1,700,000

1,700,000 - 2,550,000

2,550,000 - 3,250,000

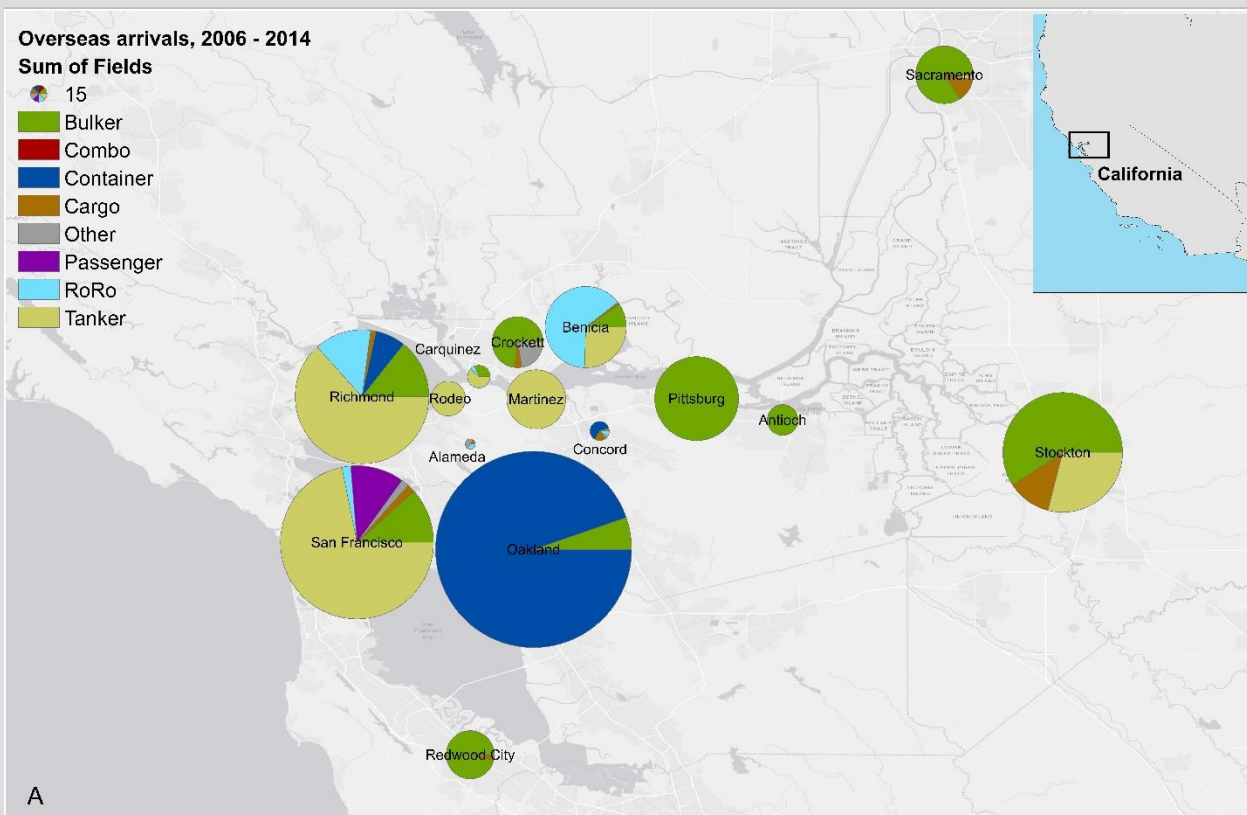
3,250,000 - 4,250,000



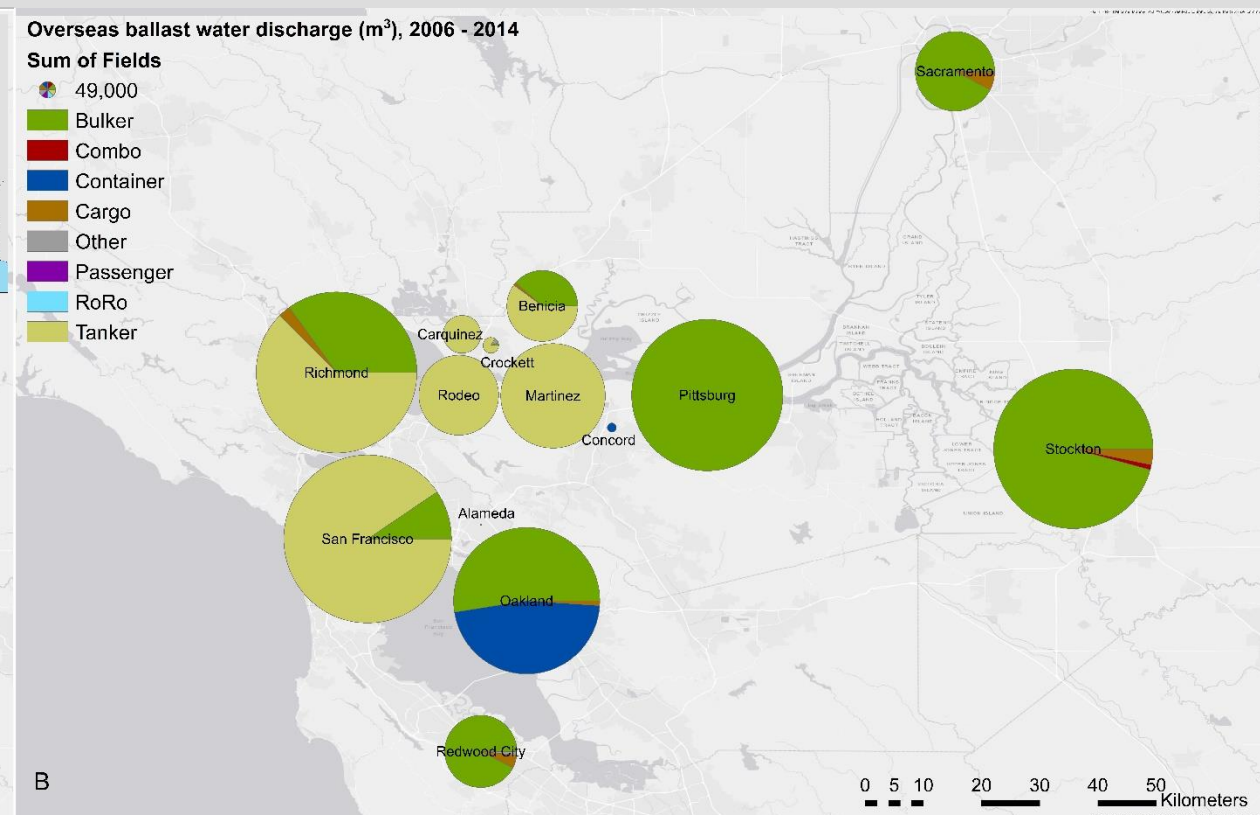


# Arrivals and ballast water discharge varied spatially by vessel type

## OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

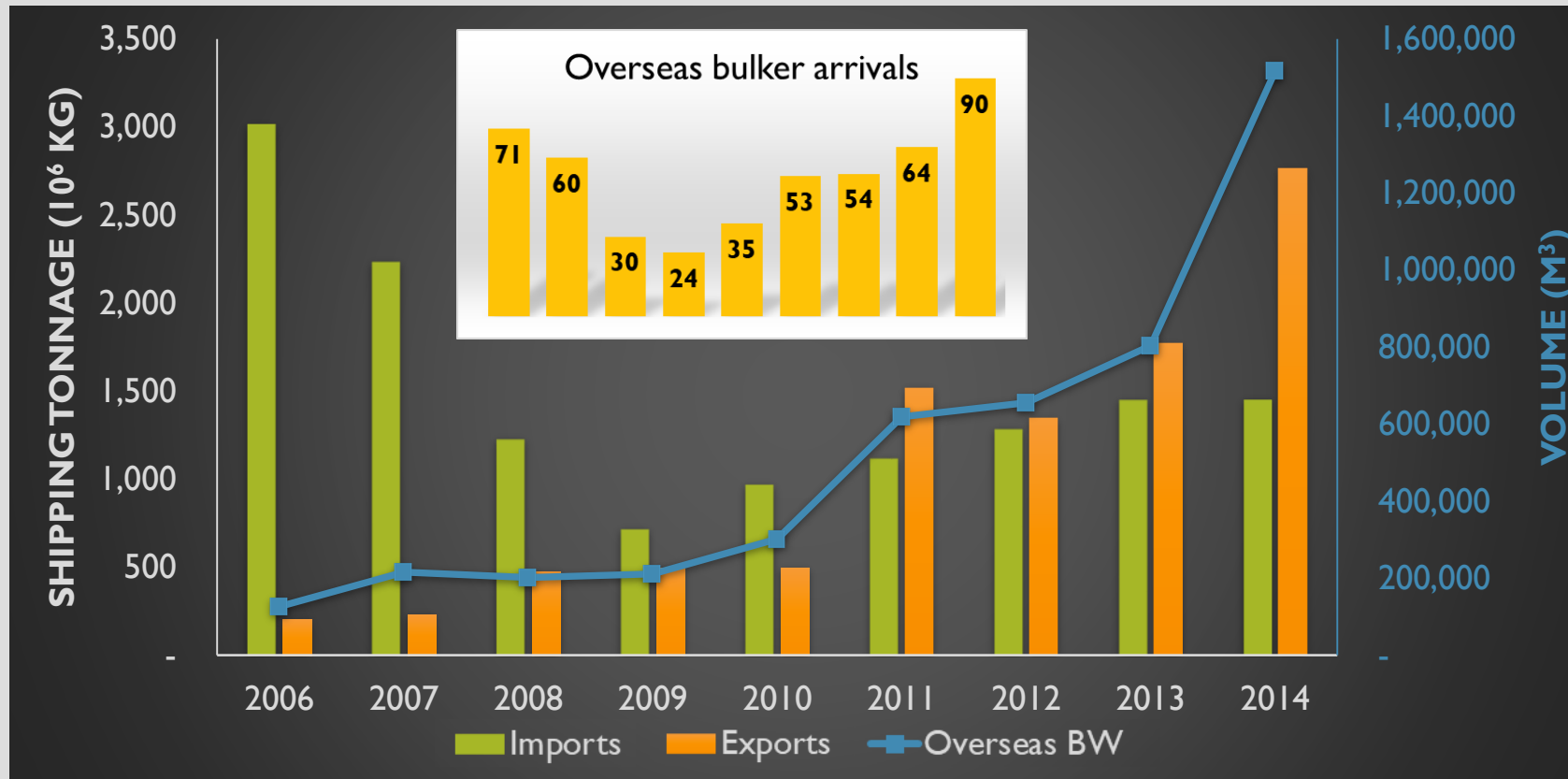


## OVERSEAS BALLAST WATER (m<sup>3</sup>)



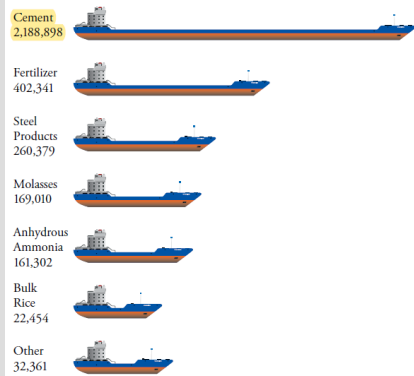
# TEMPORAL INFLUENCES OF TRADE

## Stockton: low salinity, bulker traffic



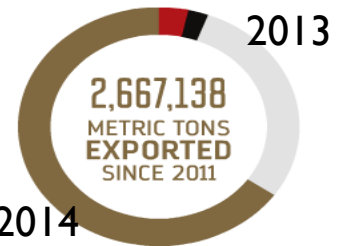
### INBOUND COMMODITIES

Total Tonnage: 3,236,745 Metric Tons



**2006 Imports:**  
Portland Cement  
from China to US  
western states  
(Port of Stockton 2006 Annual Report)

### LOW SULFUR COAL



Low sulfur coal is used for power generation and is exported from the Port to Mexico, China, Chile, Guatemala and Hawaii. In 2014, the Port saw a significant increase in exports for this commodity.

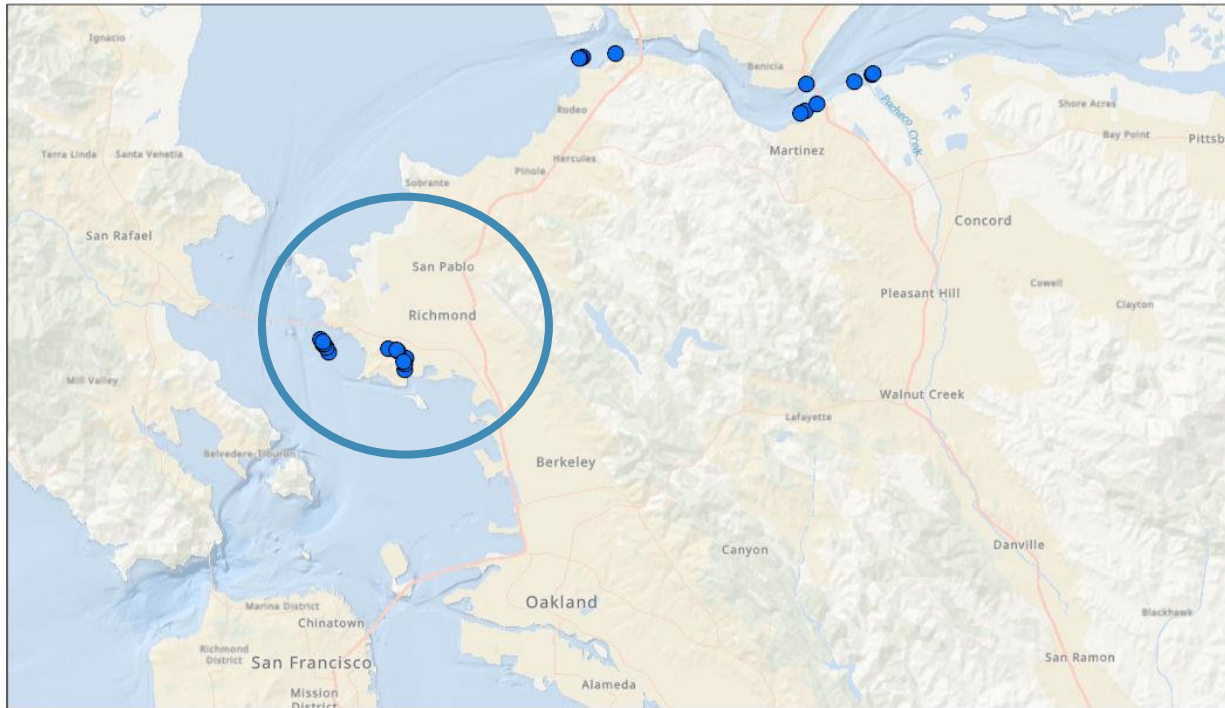
**1,742,330**

**2014 Exports:**  
Coal to Mexico, etc.  
(Port of Stockton 2014 Annual Report)

# SPATIAL INFLUENCES OF TRADE

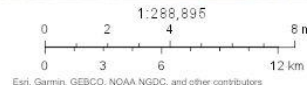
## Richmond: high salinity, tanker traffic

Marine Oil Terminals



3/22/2019, 3:52:49 PM

● Marine Oil Terminals

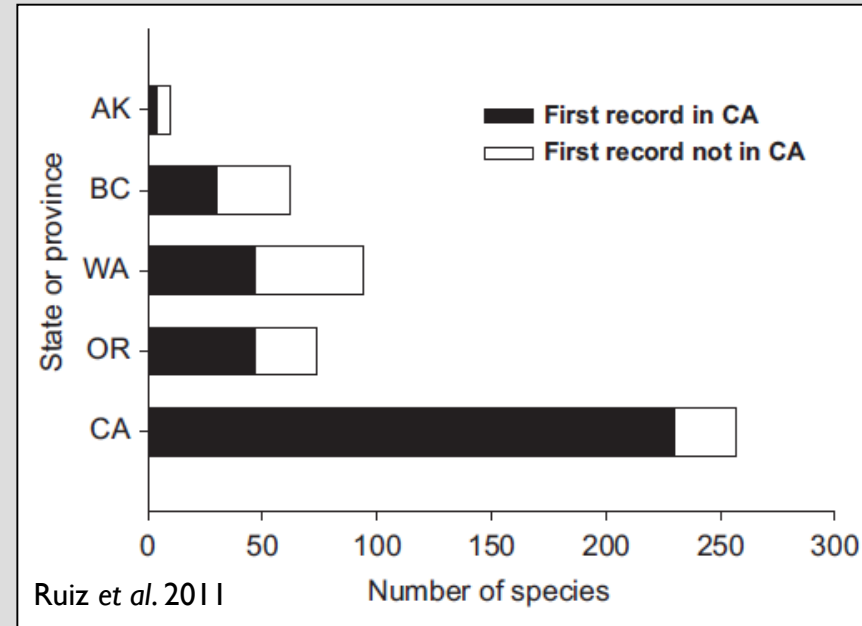


California State Lands Commission

- 3 oil commodities accounted for 68% of exports
- 2/3 of ballast water was discharged by overseas tankers
- Introductions influenced by trade partner, ship type, infrastructure

# ECOLOGICAL INFLUENCES OF TRADE

- Propagule pressure
- Disturbance
- Habitat suitability
- Lag times



## TRADE IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY: Nearly 4,500 6-digit commodities

- Top **11** commodities by tonnage accounted for **59%** of total shipping exports



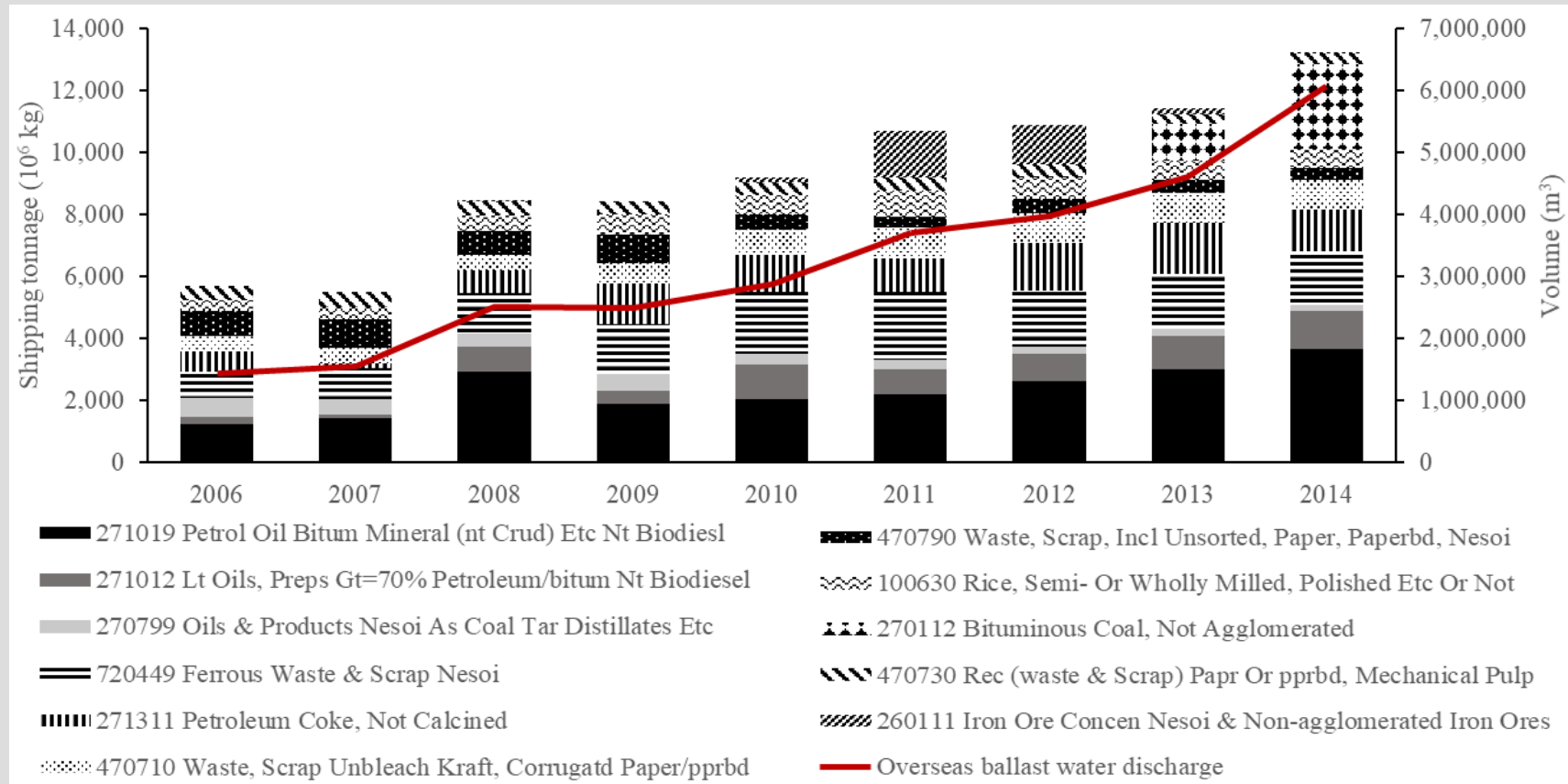
**8 bulker exports:** waste products, petroleum coke, coal, rice



**3 tanker exports:** petroleum oils



## Ballast water delivery increased with the top annual exports from bulkers and tankers

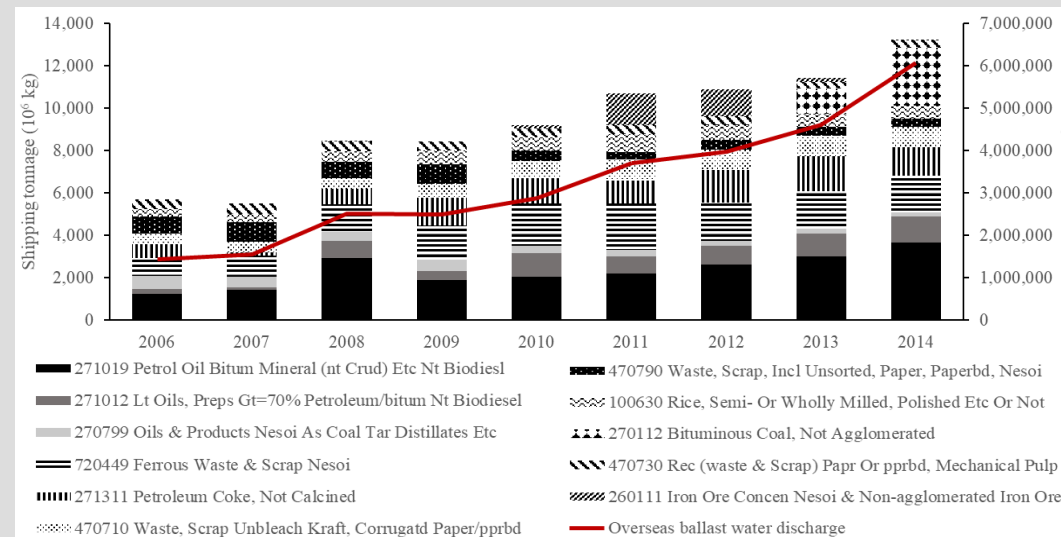


# Ballast water delivery increased with the top annual exports from bulkers and tankers

$$y = -2,002.38 + 0.6212x_1 + 0.5324x_2$$

$y$  = annual volume of overseas ballast water discharge ( $10^3 \text{ m}^3$ ),  
 $x_1$  = annual tonnage of exports transported by tankers ( $10^6 \text{ kg}$ ),  
 $x_2$  = annual tonnage of exports transported by bulkers ( $10^6 \text{ kg}$ )

**Adjusted  $R^2 = 0.92$**



## CONCLUSIONS

*Trade drives the spatial  
and temporal magnitude  
of ballast water delivery to  
San Francisco Bay*

- Established trade patterns lead to repeat introductions from source locations
- Port specialization: specific ship types, concentrated bw discharge & NIS introductions
- These relationships influence our interpretation of long-term ballast water delivery & invasion records

QUESTIONS?

