

Open Water Response to Geographic Nutrient Loads

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Preliminary Information-Subject to Revision.
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Existing Measure of Relative Effectiveness

Key factors:

Watershed Transport

- Watershed Characteristics
- Travel time
- Existence of impoundment:

Position along mainstem bay

- Estuarine circulation

Existence of riverine estuary

Watershed delivery:

Pound delivered per pound produced

Estuarine delivery

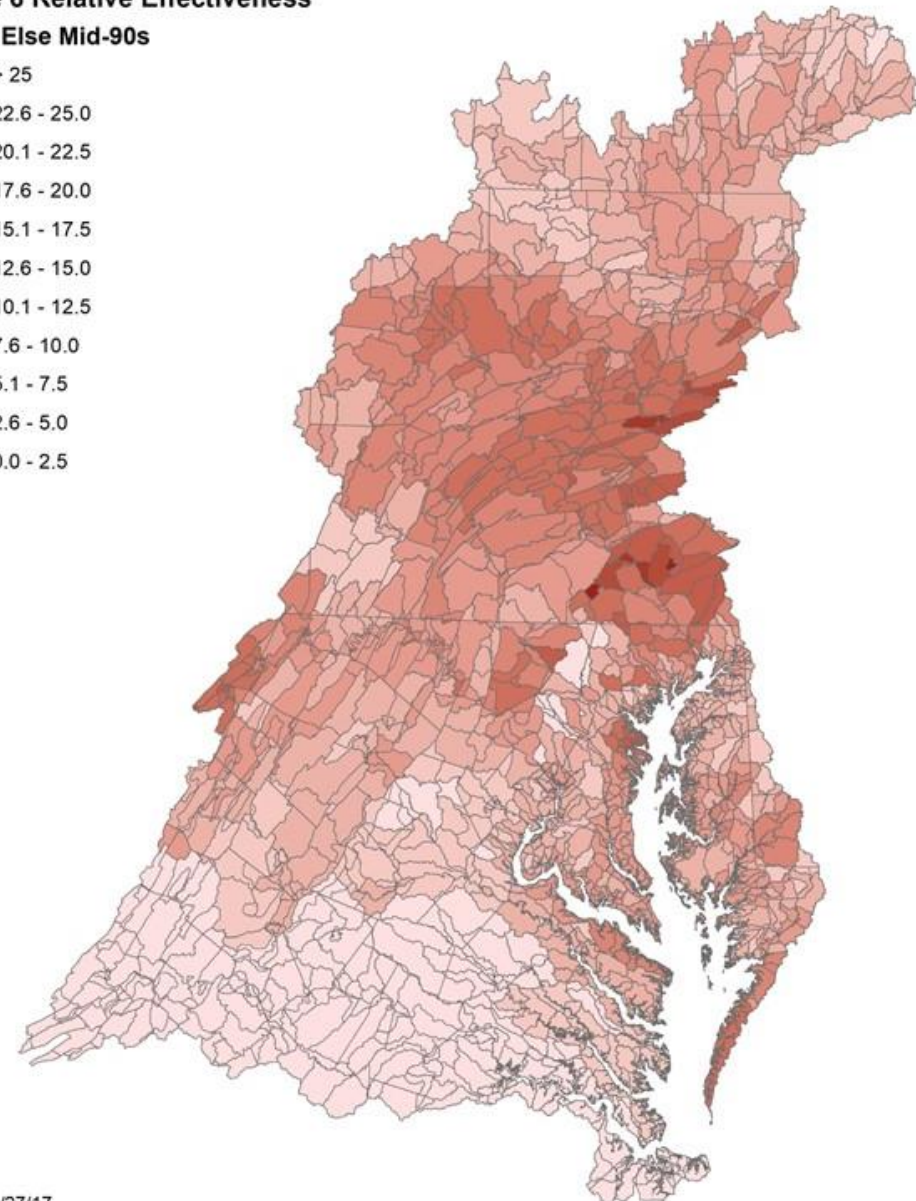
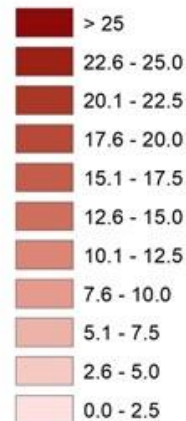
Oxygen reduced per pound delivered

Overall Effectiveness

Oxygen reduced per pound produced

Phase 6 Relative Effectiveness

TN All Else Mid-90s

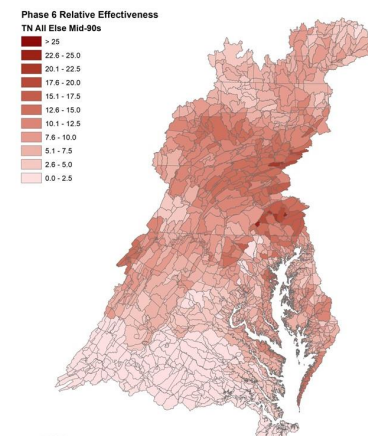


Expand to Open Water

- Existing relative effectiveness for planning targets:
 - Deep Water and Deep Channel
 - CB3MH, CB4MH, CB5MH, POTMH
- Goal is to provide a tool for the partnership to visualize the source of load for each Tidal Segment

Presented to WQGIT 10/22/2018

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Outcome of October Meeting

- Base the visualization on Chlorophyll
 - Nutrients can increase oxygen in the surface layer due to phytoplankton growth
 - Chlorophyll is related to both oxygen and clarity
- Completion by early 2019

https://public.tableau.com/profile/john.wolf#!/vizhome/GeorunsChlorophylla2_14_19fixedlegend/ChlorophyllaGeoruns2-14-19?publish=yes

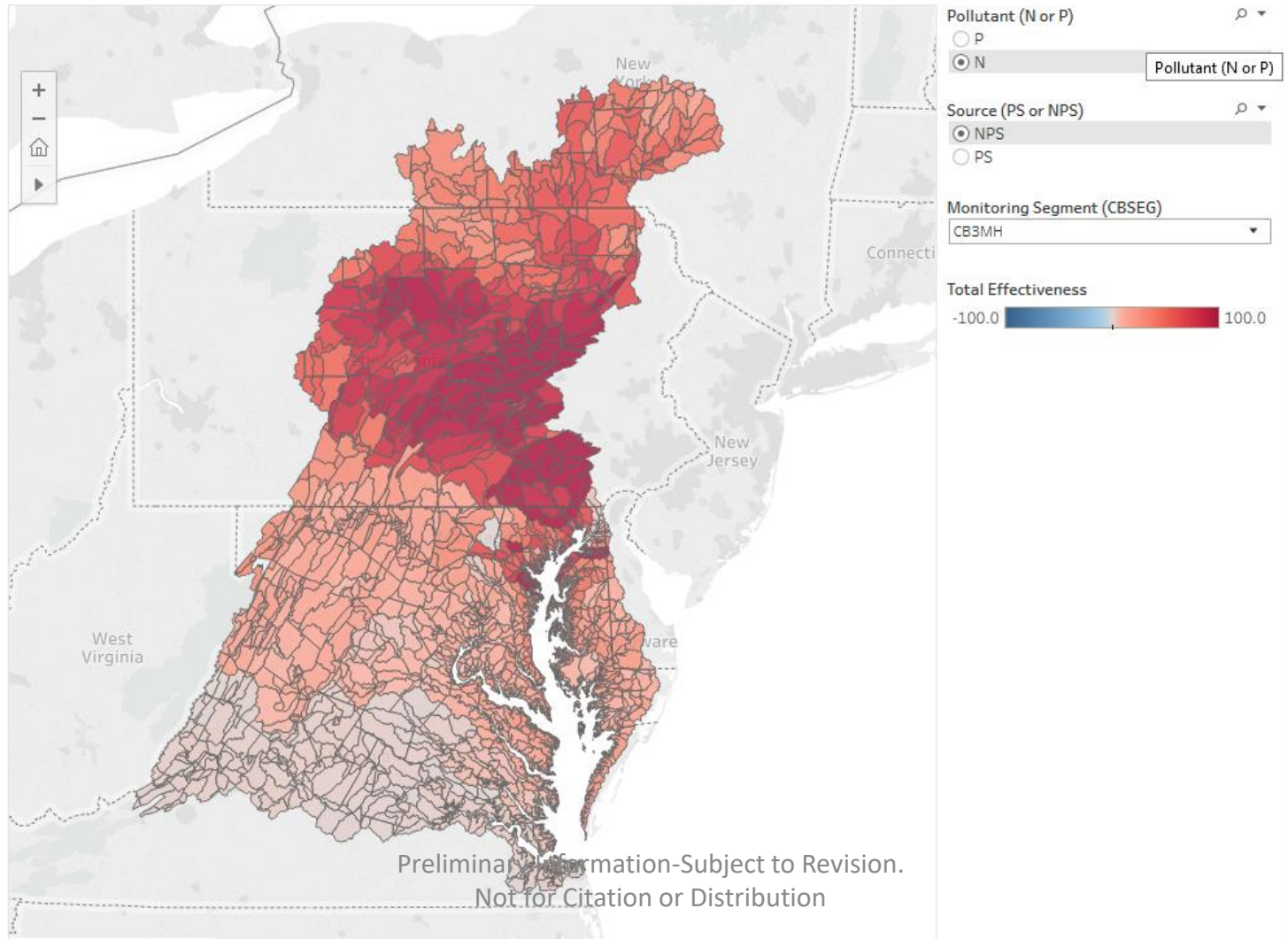
Method

- 5 million lbs of N or 0.5 Mlbs/yr P added each year by an annual coefficient to the loads in that CBSEG
- Separate PS and NPS runs
- Change in Chlorophyll concentration to the depth of the long-term surface mixed layer average
- June through September
- Multiply by watershed delivery

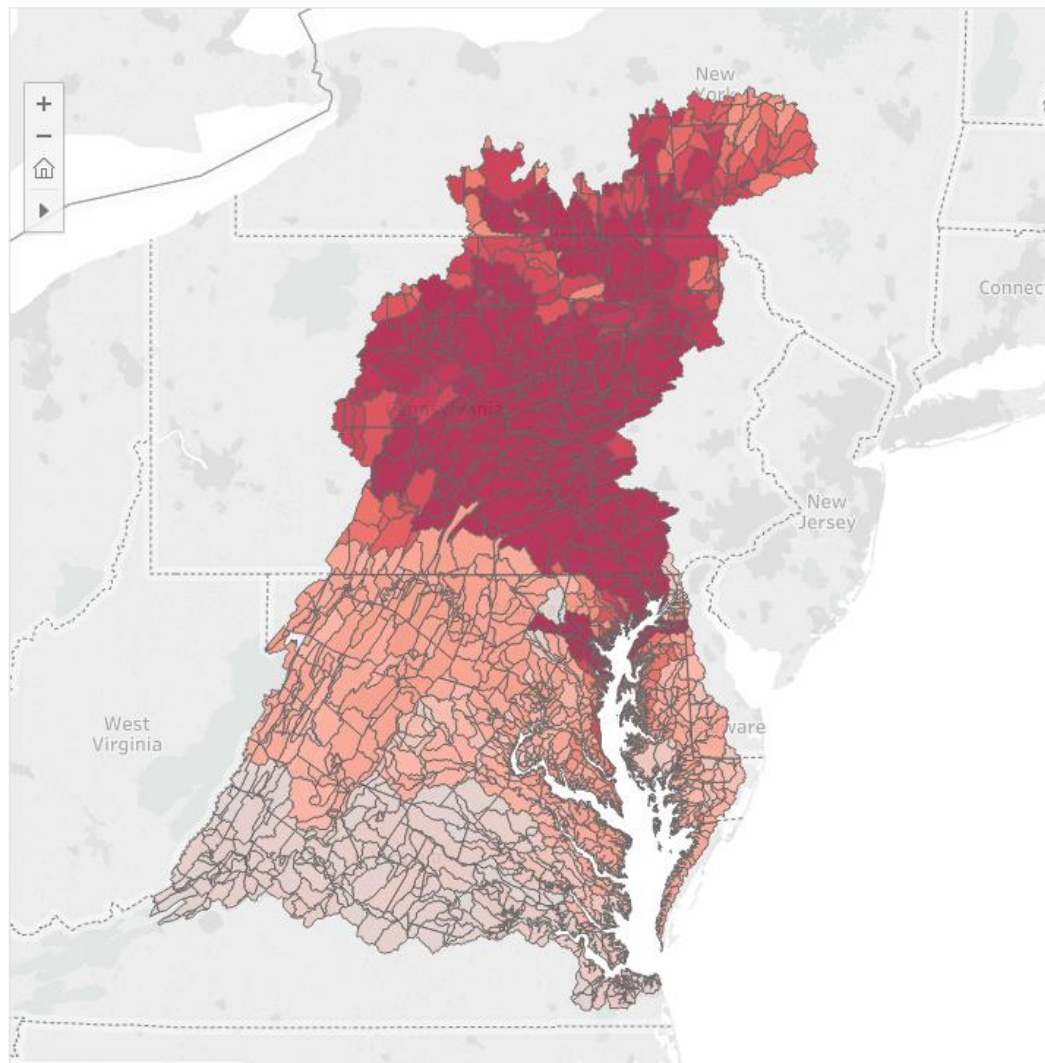
John Wolf - Profile

Favorite

Chlorophyl a Georuns 2-14-19



Chlorophyl a Georuns 2-14-19



Pollutant (N or P)

☐ P☒ N

Source (PS or NPS)

☐ NPS☒ PS

Monitoring Segment (CBSEG)

CB3MH

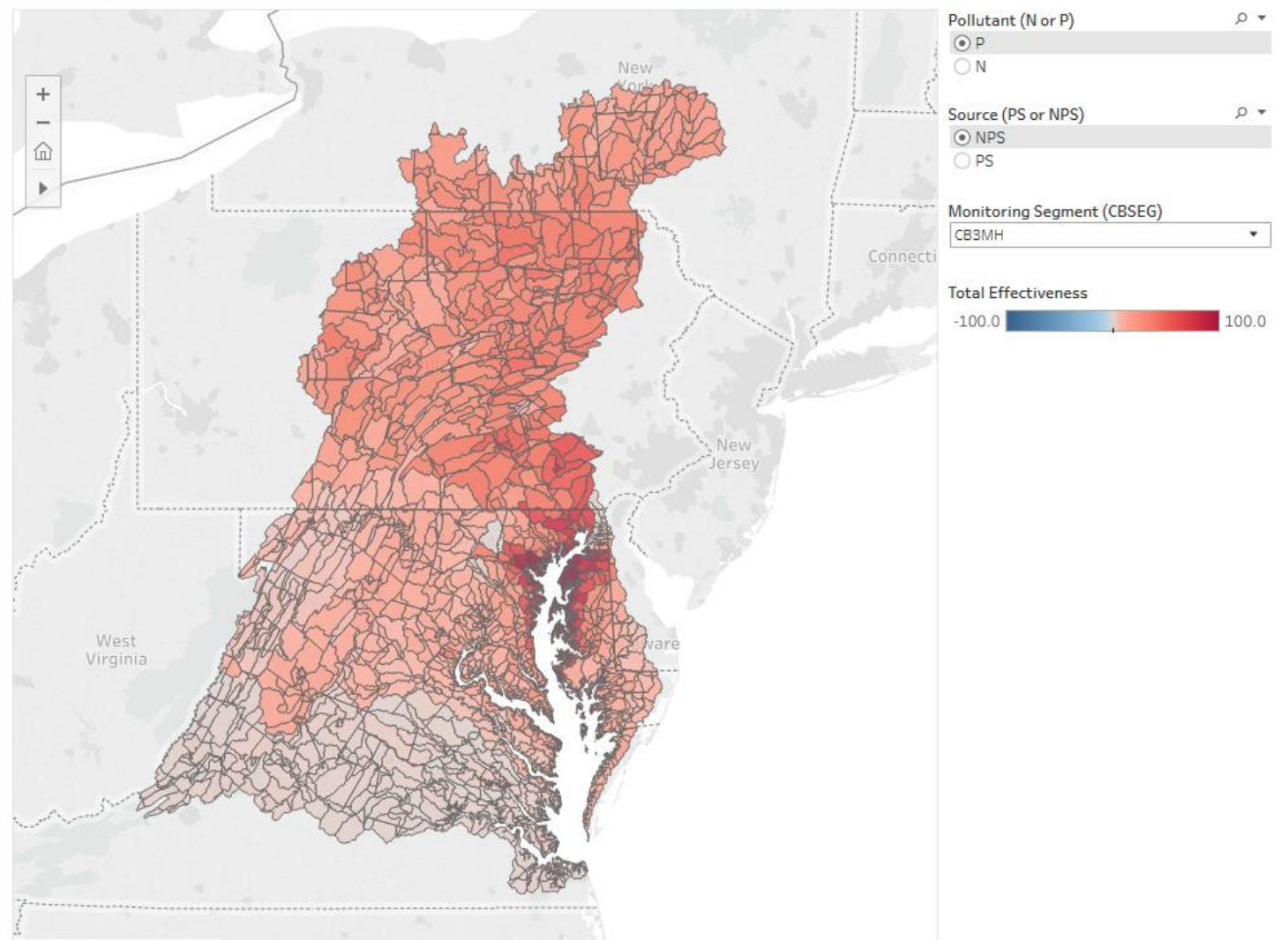
Total Effectiveness

-100.0  100.0

John Wolf - Profile

Favorite

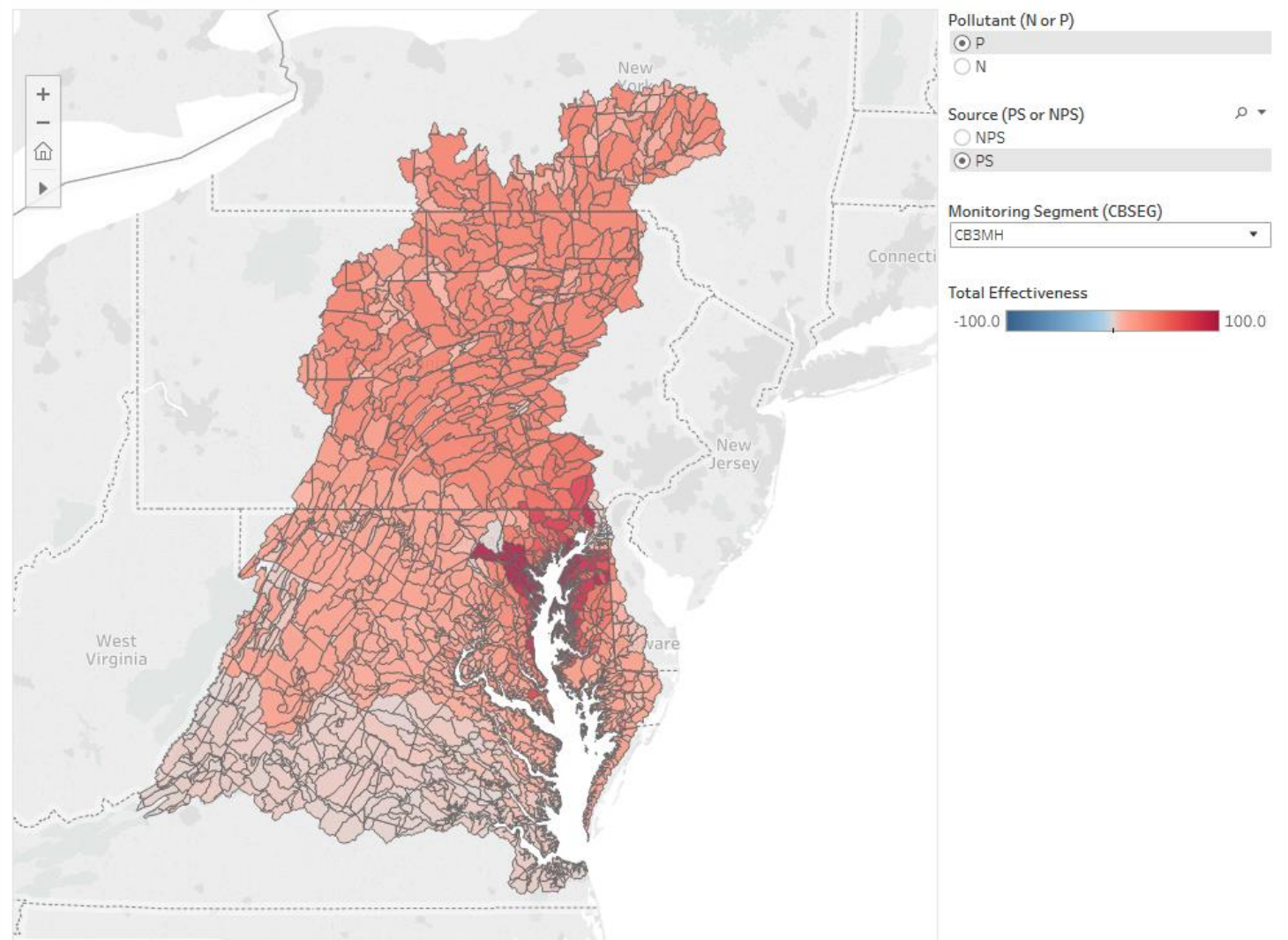
Chlorophyl a Georuns 2-14-19



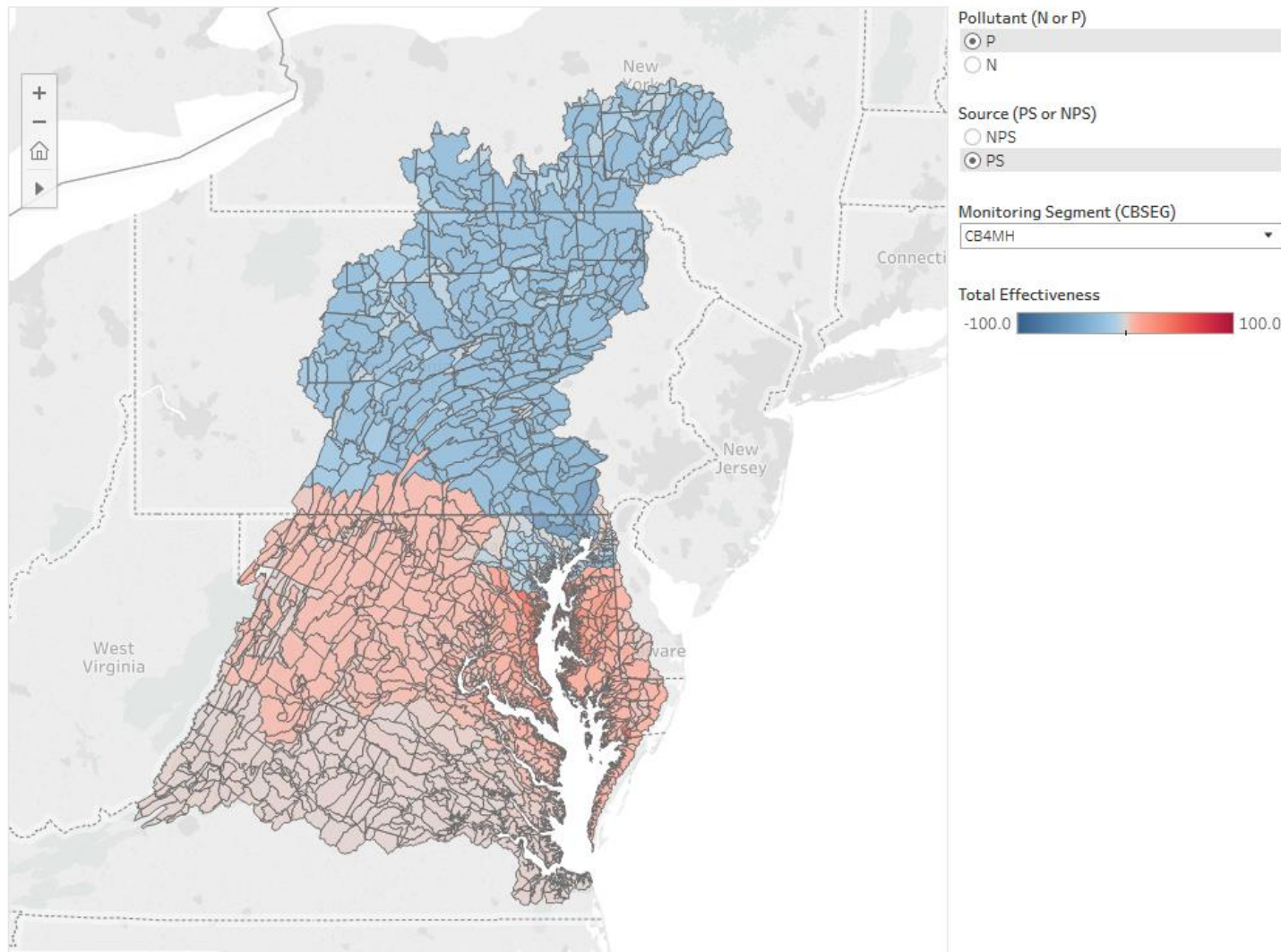
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Favorite

Chlorophyl a Georuns 2-14-19



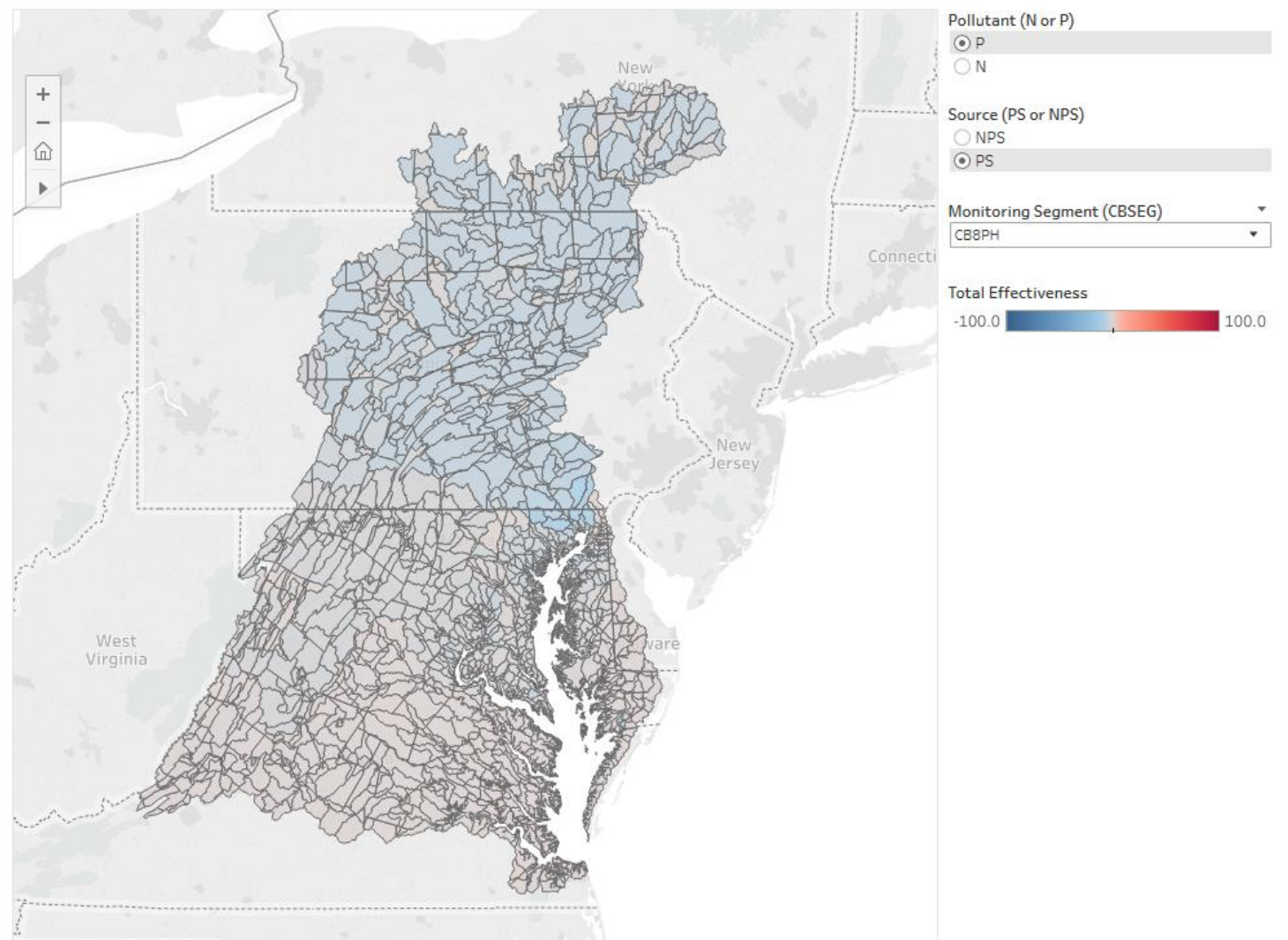
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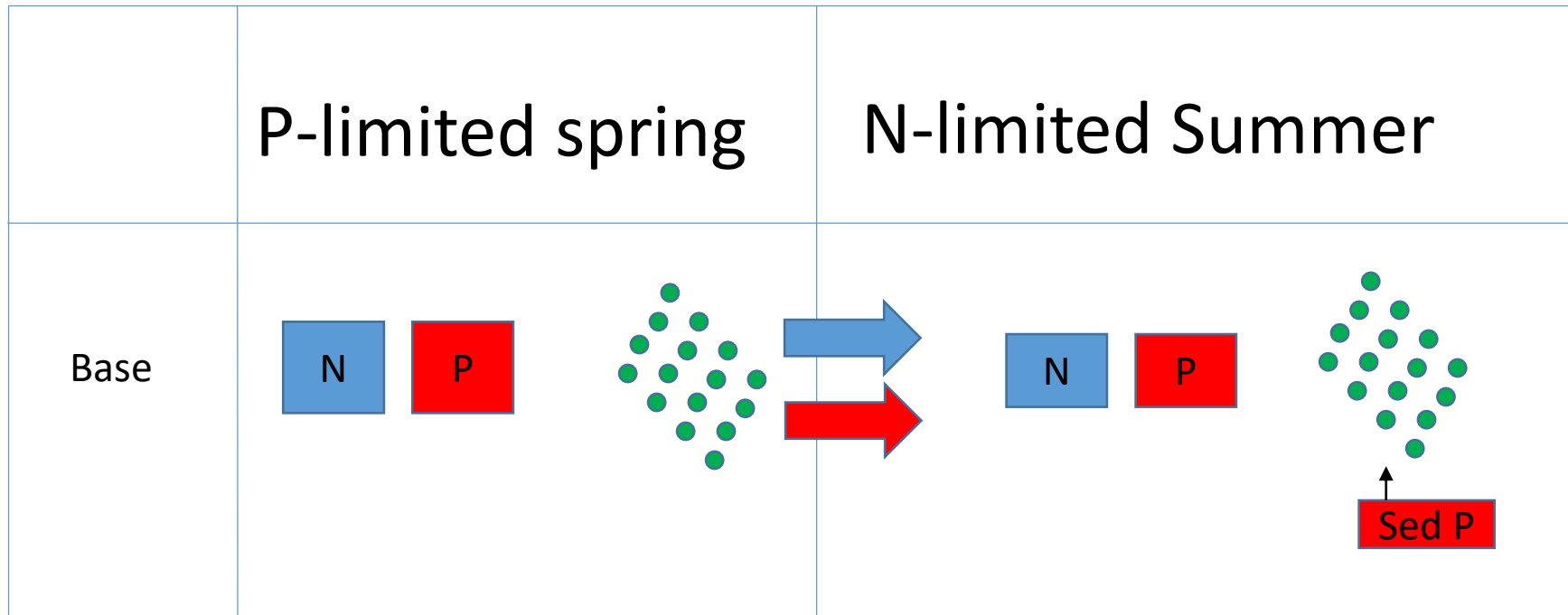
John Wolf - Profile

Favorite

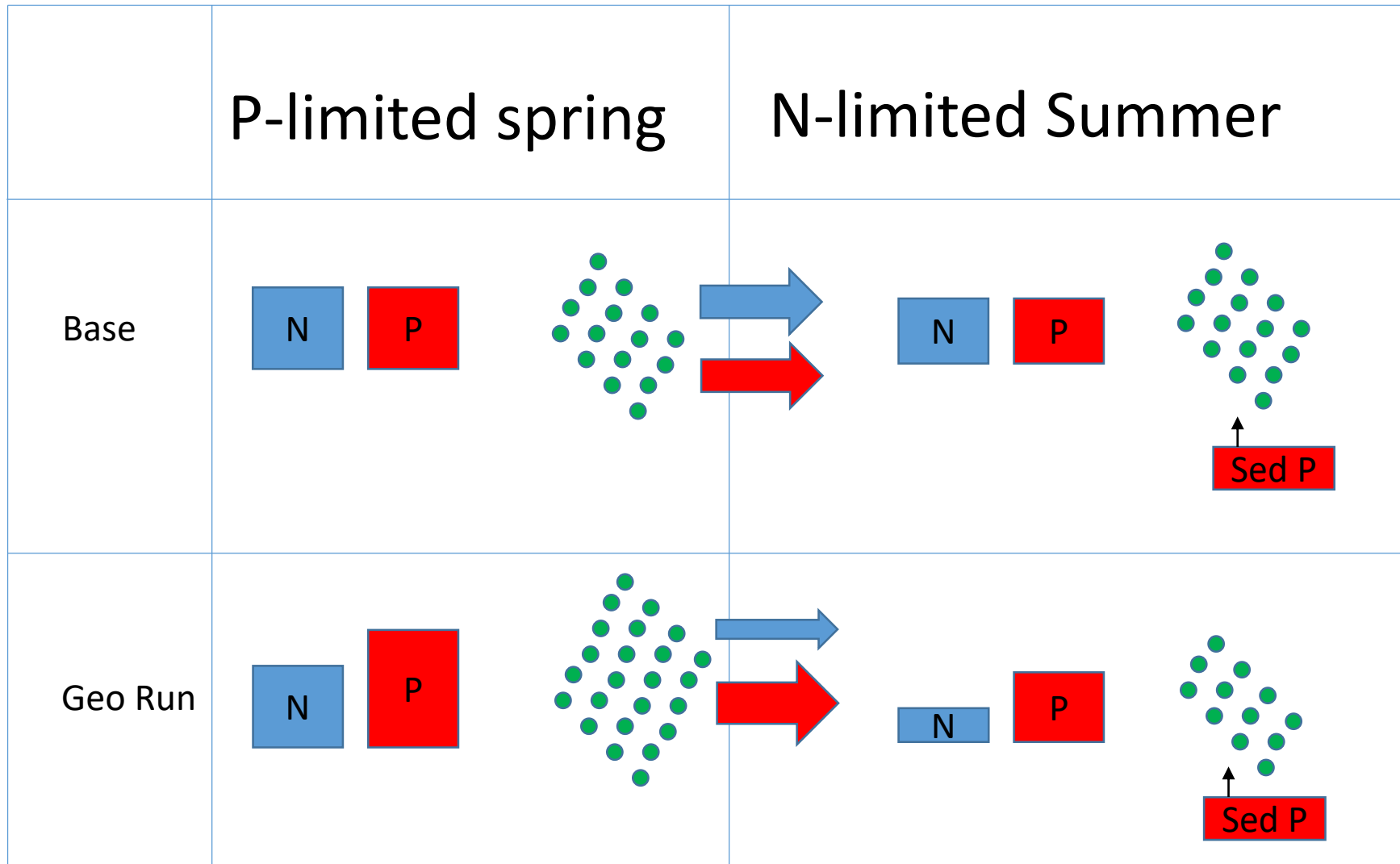
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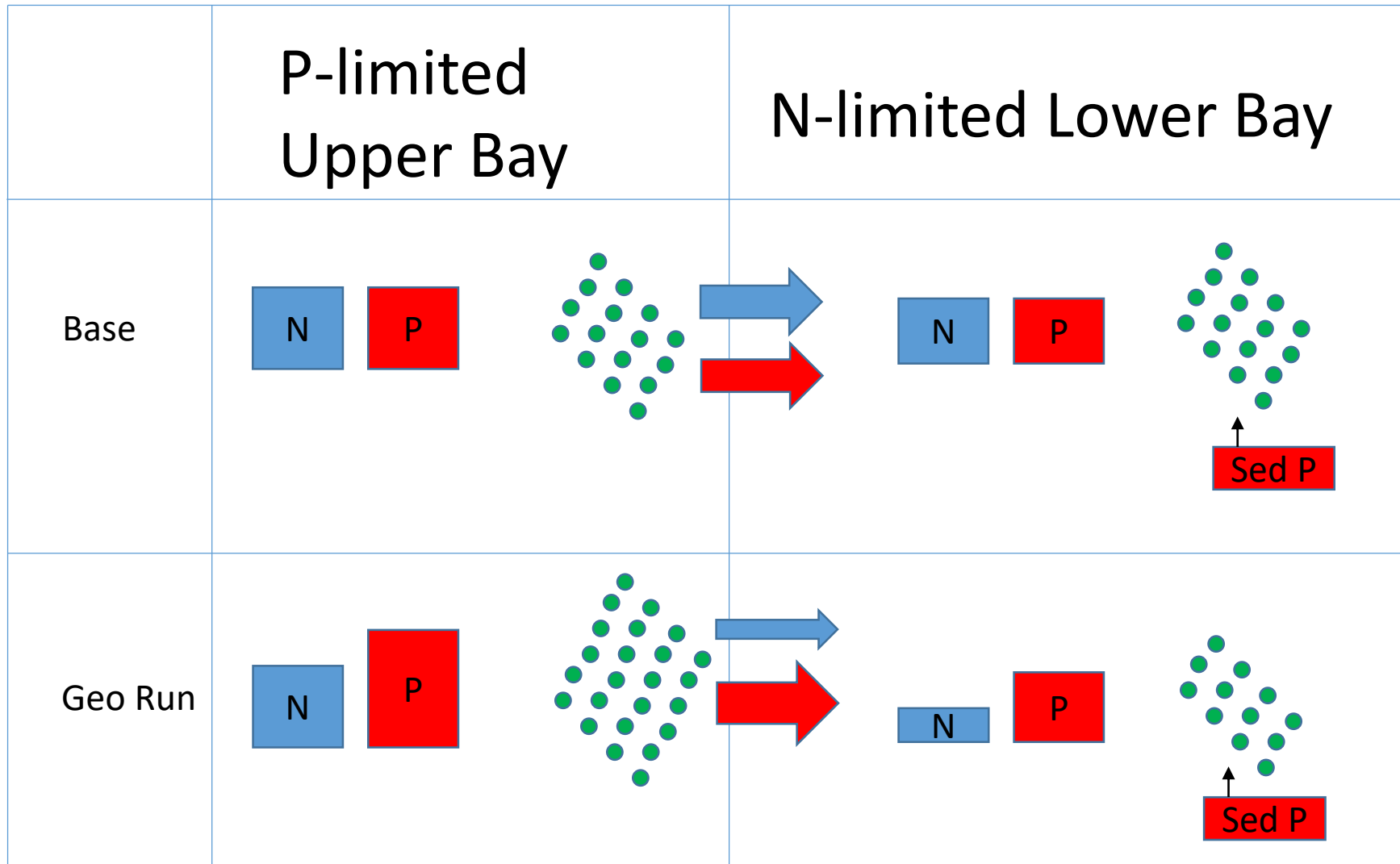
Possible temporal limitation effect



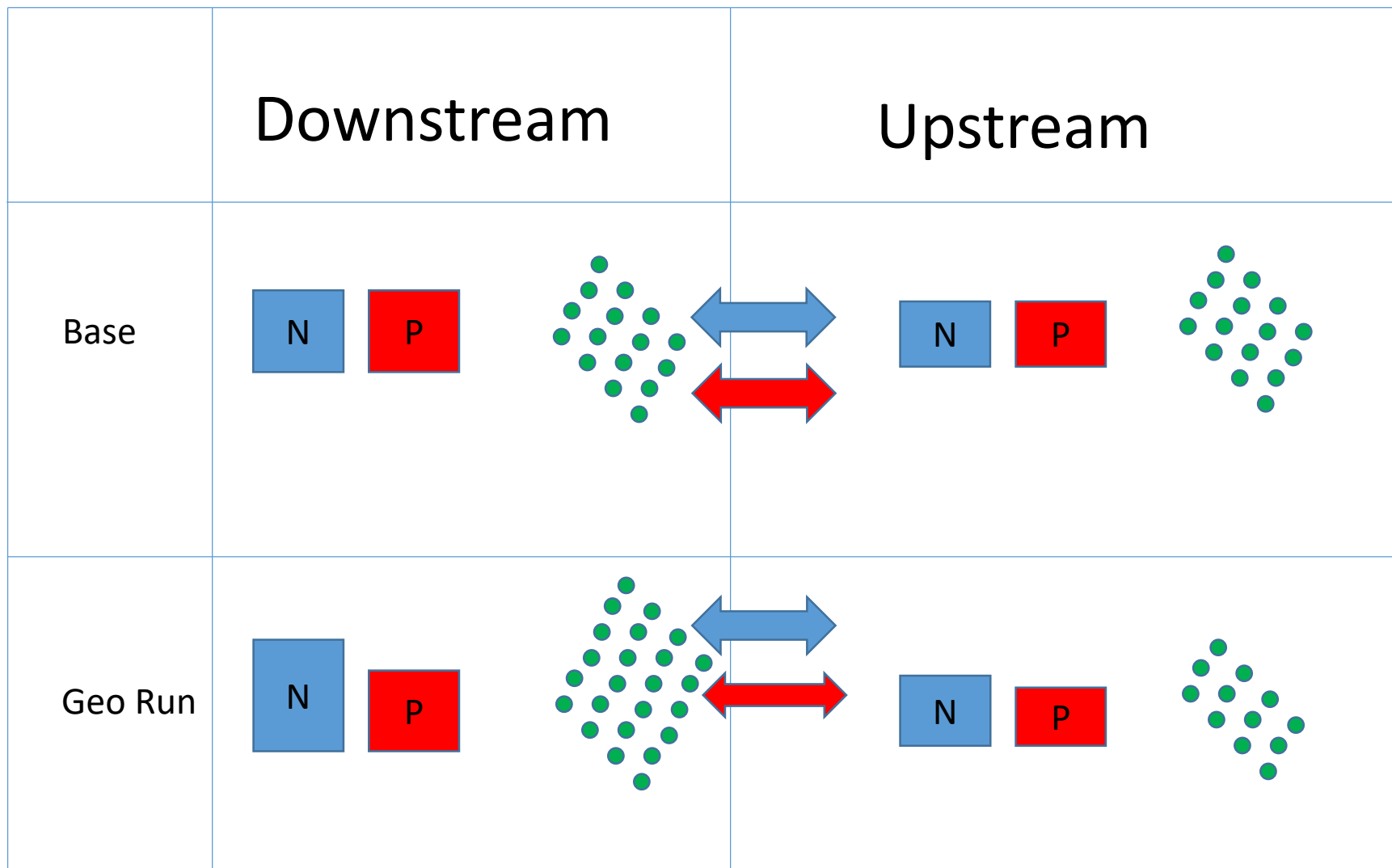
Possible temporal limitation effect



Possible spatial limitation effect

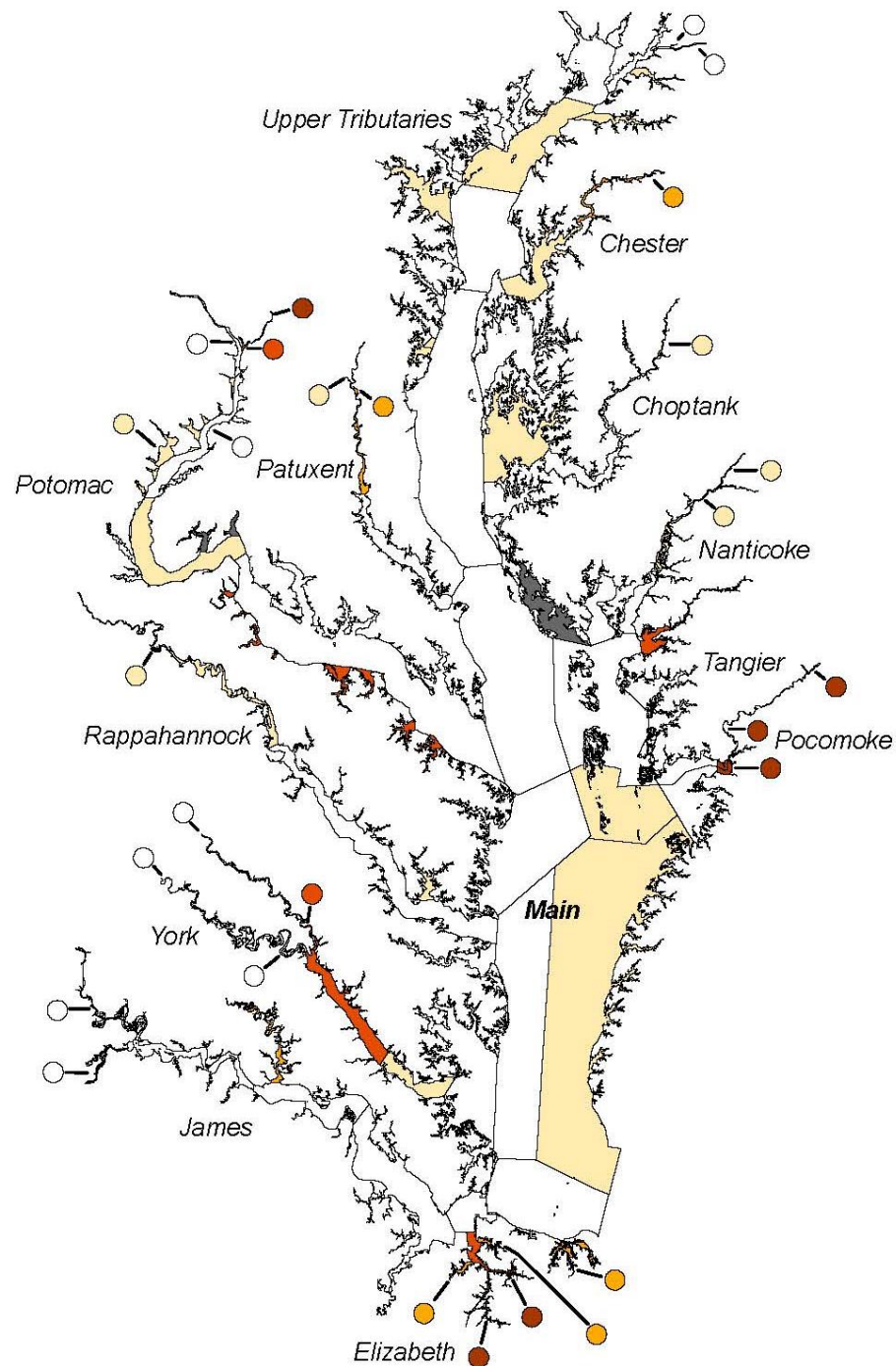
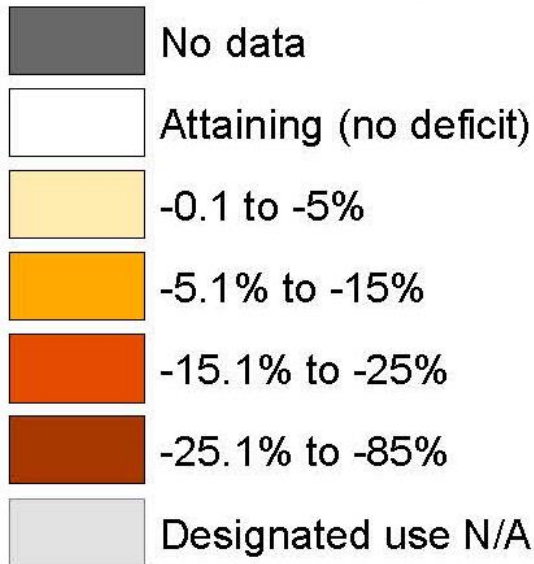


Works for downstream as well

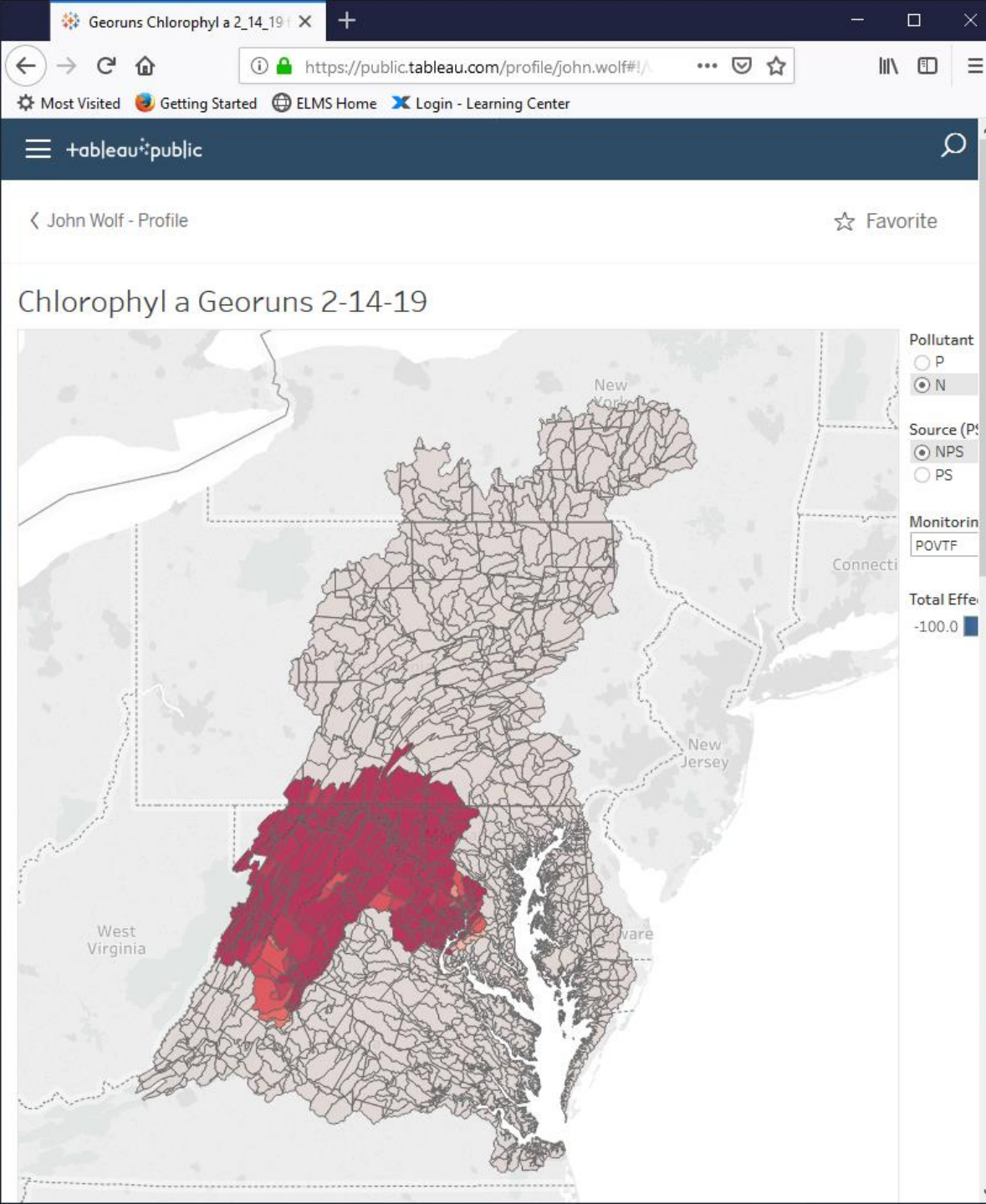


Current Open Water DO Attainment 2014-2016

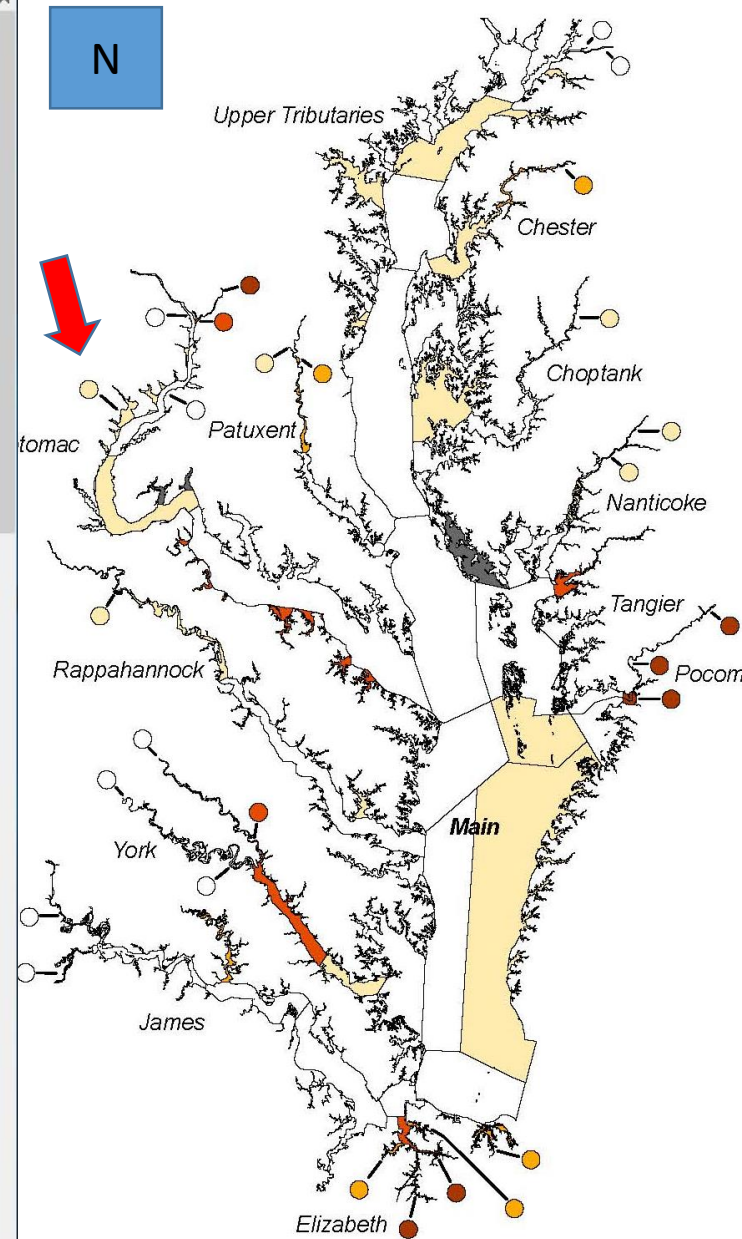
Attainment Deficit (2014-2016)

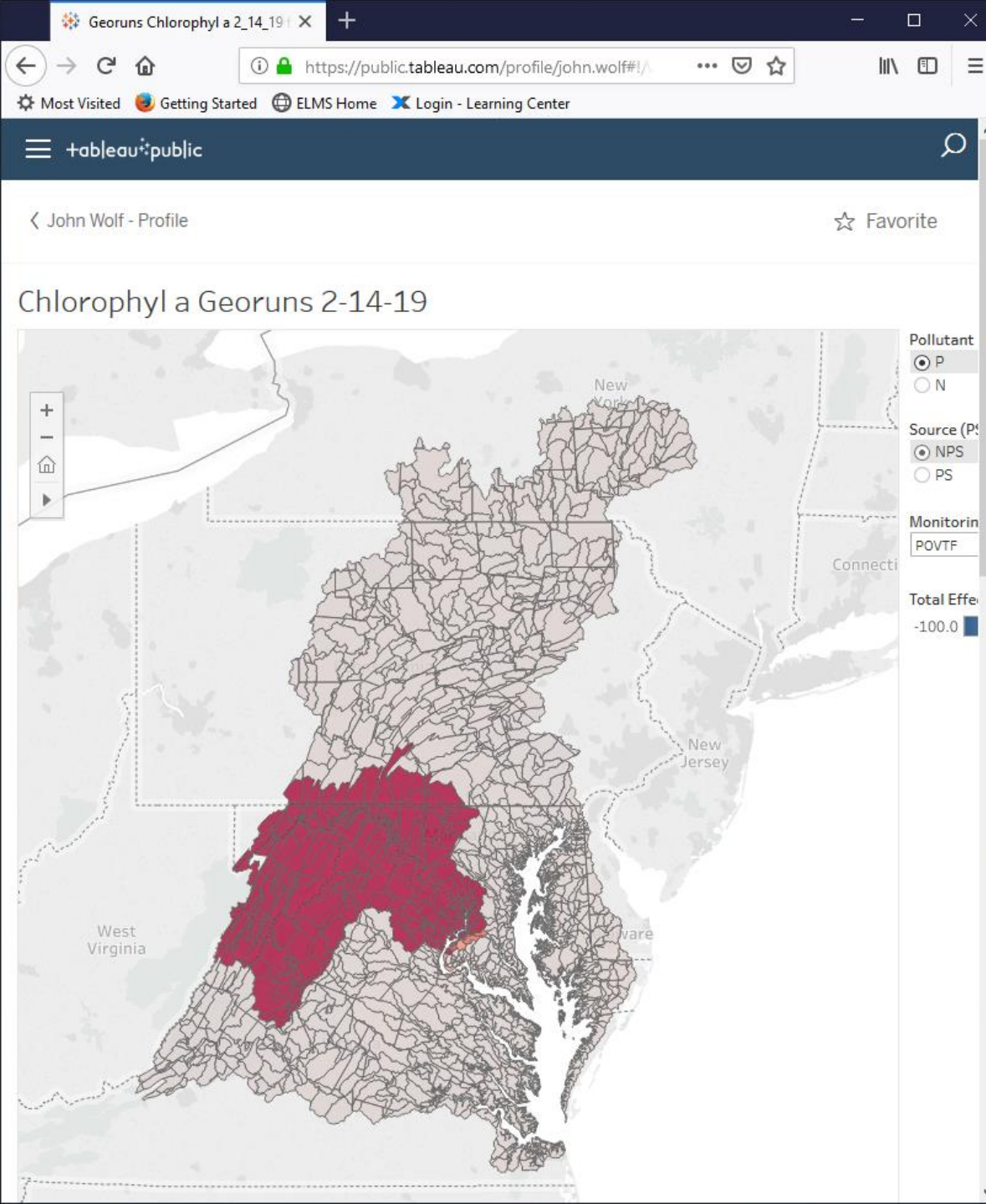


Preliminary Information
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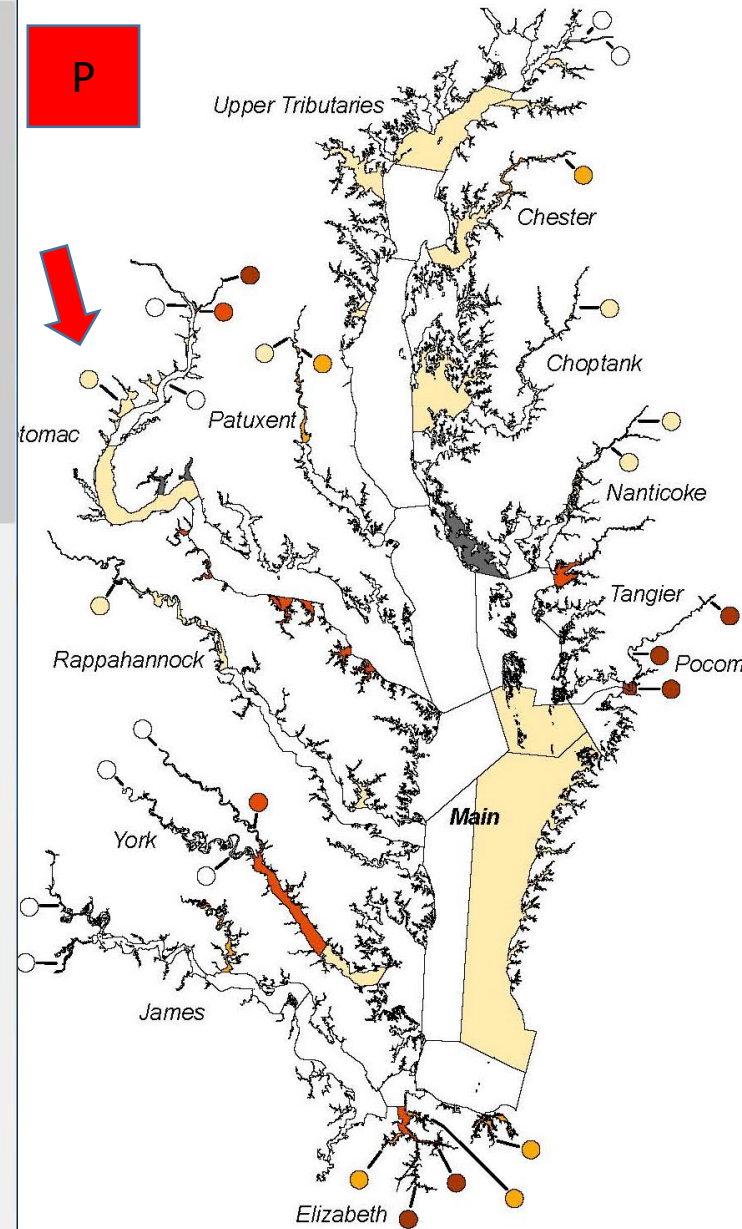


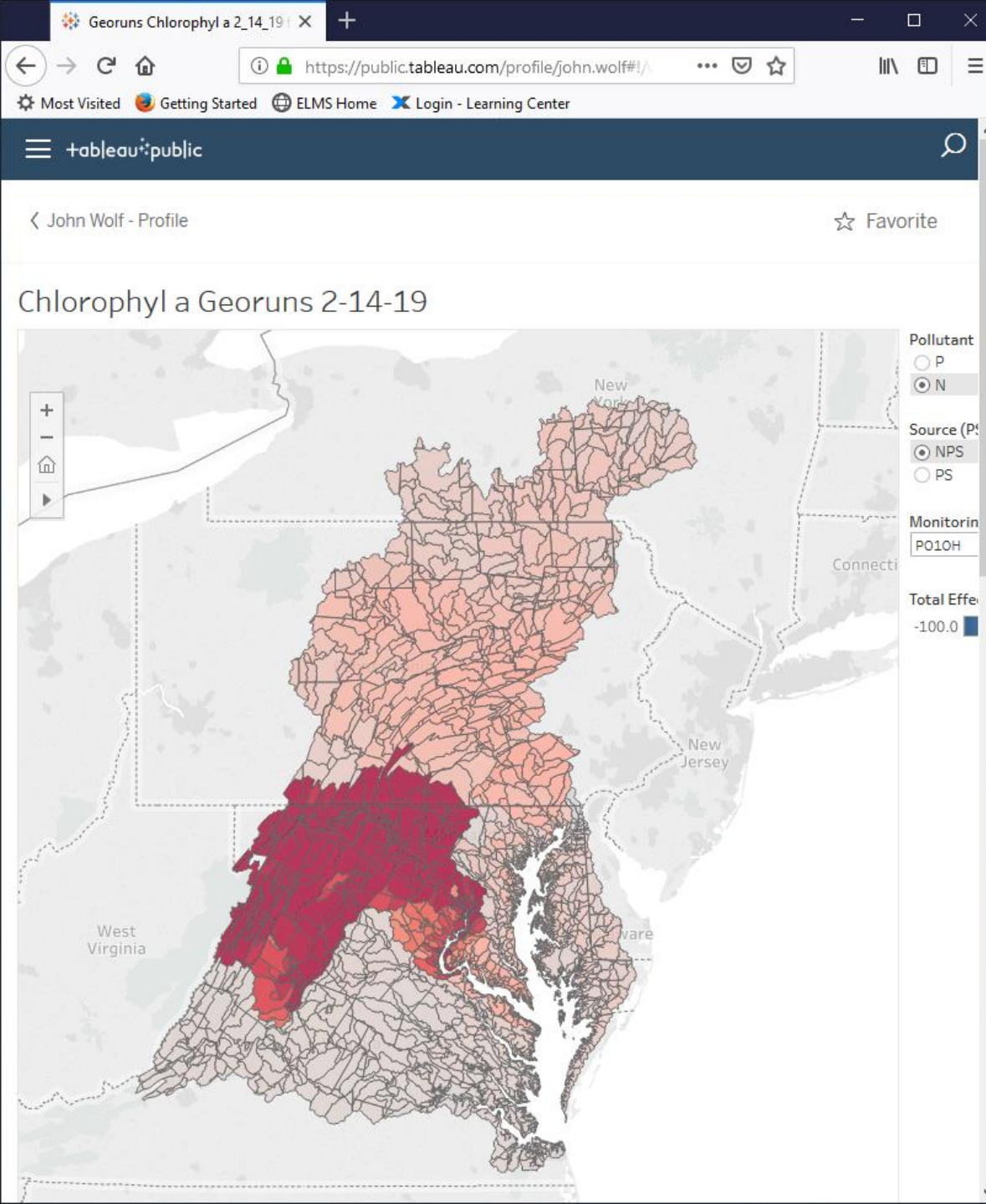
Potomac TF VA



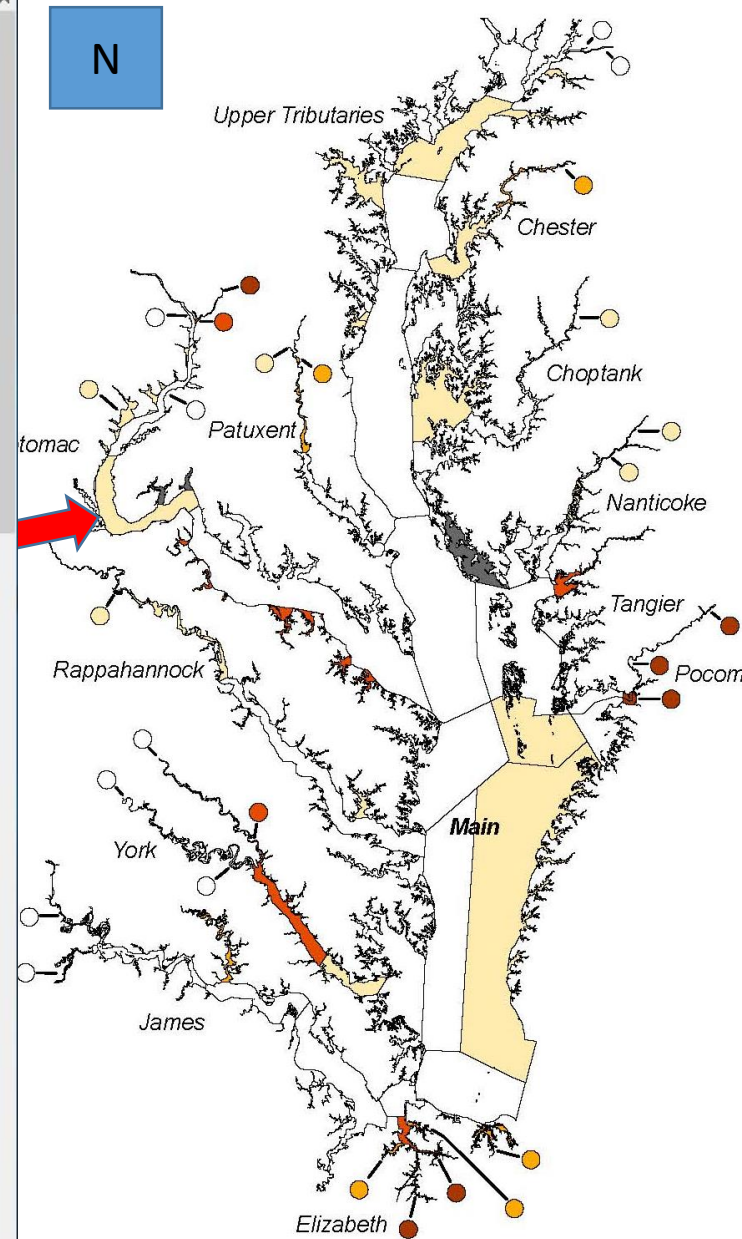


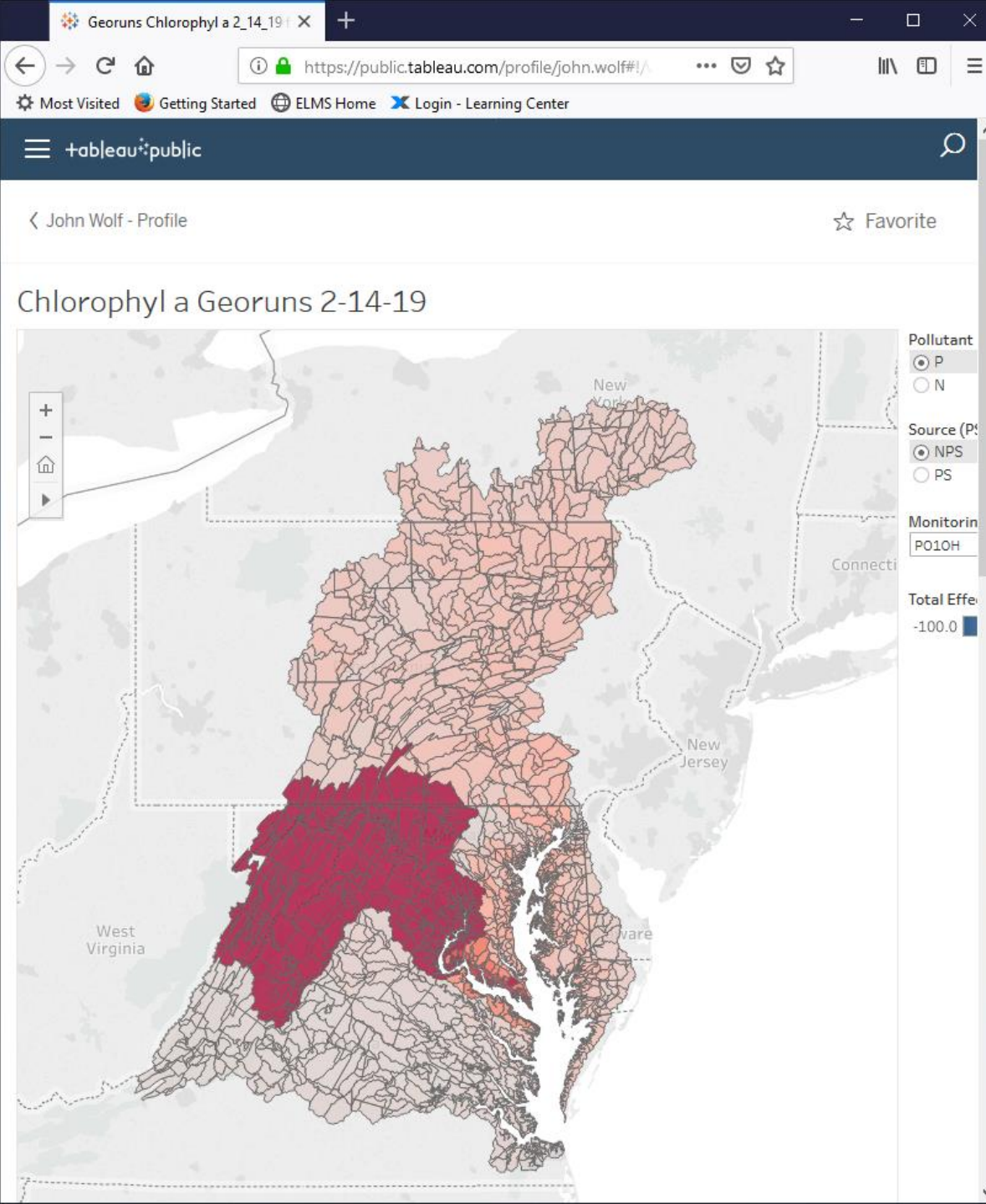
Potomac TF VA



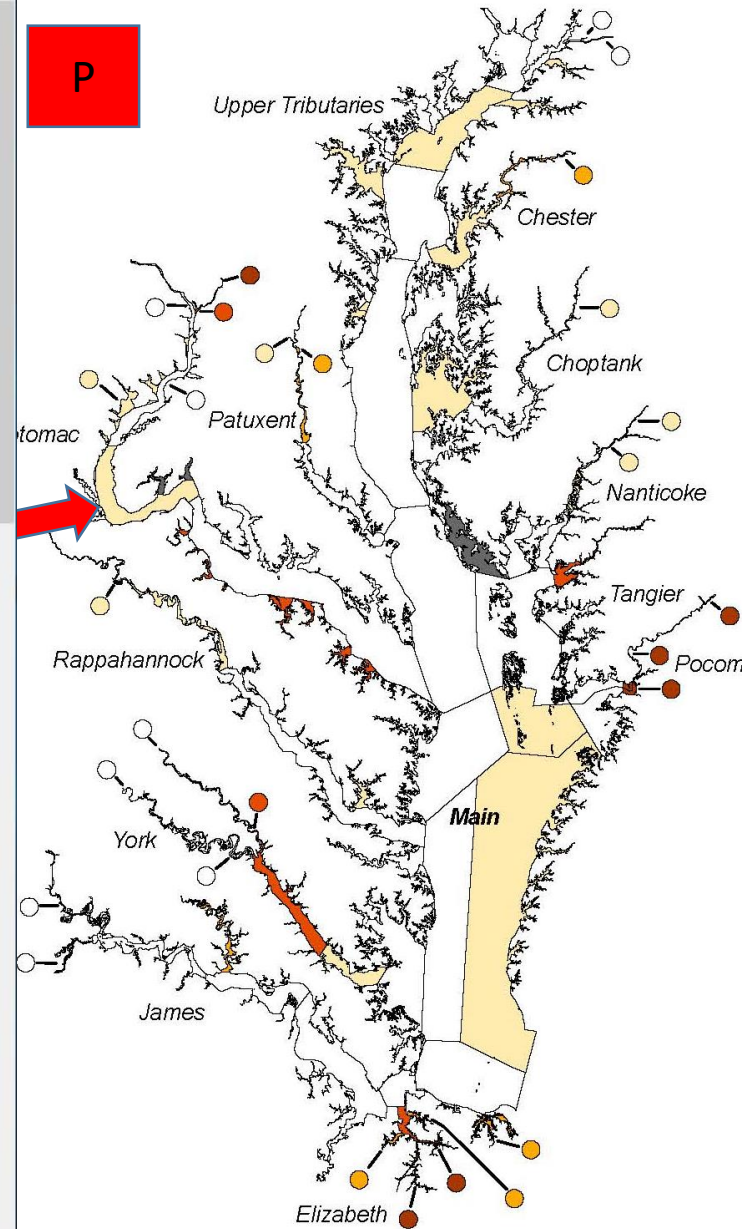


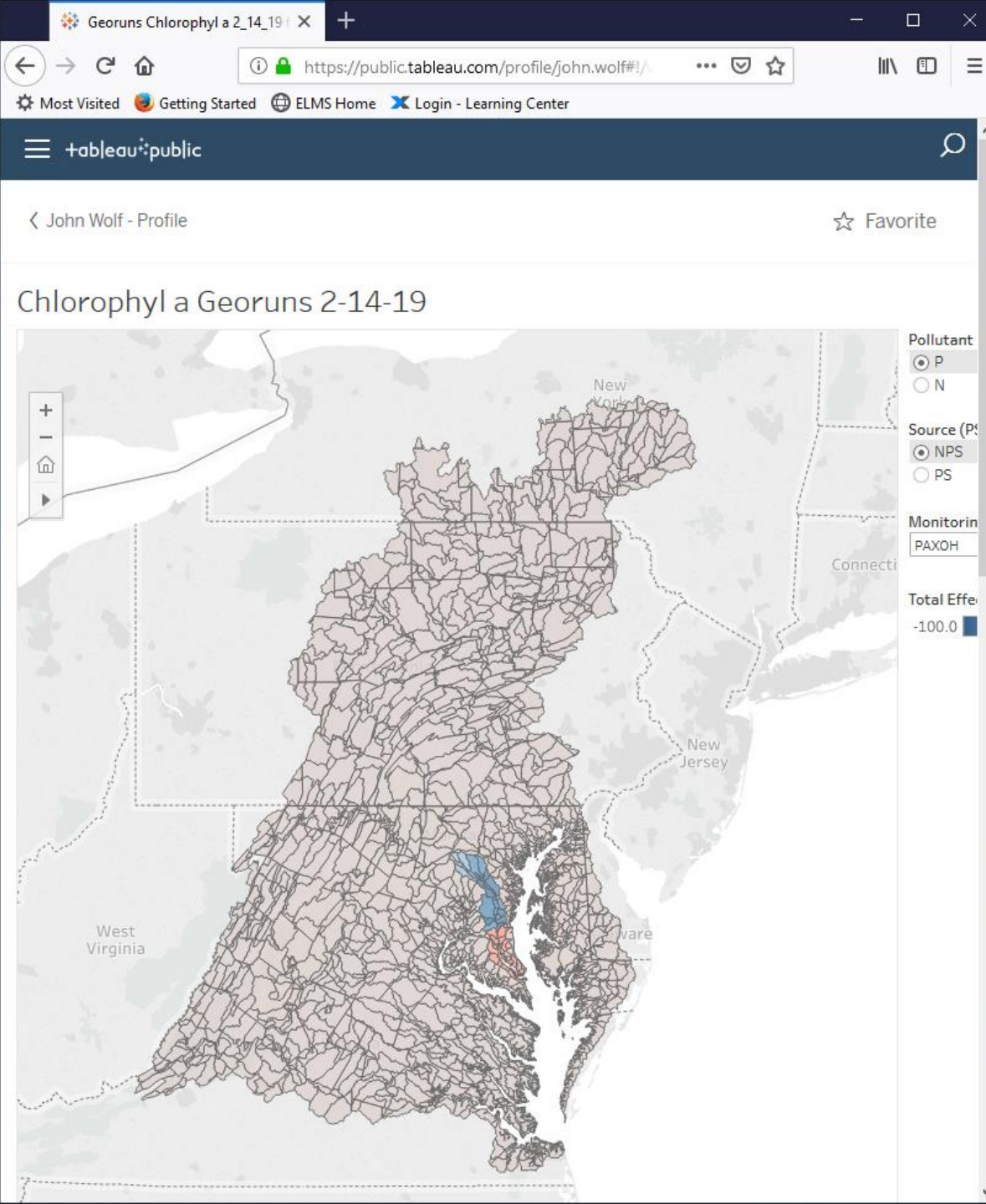
Potomac OH MD



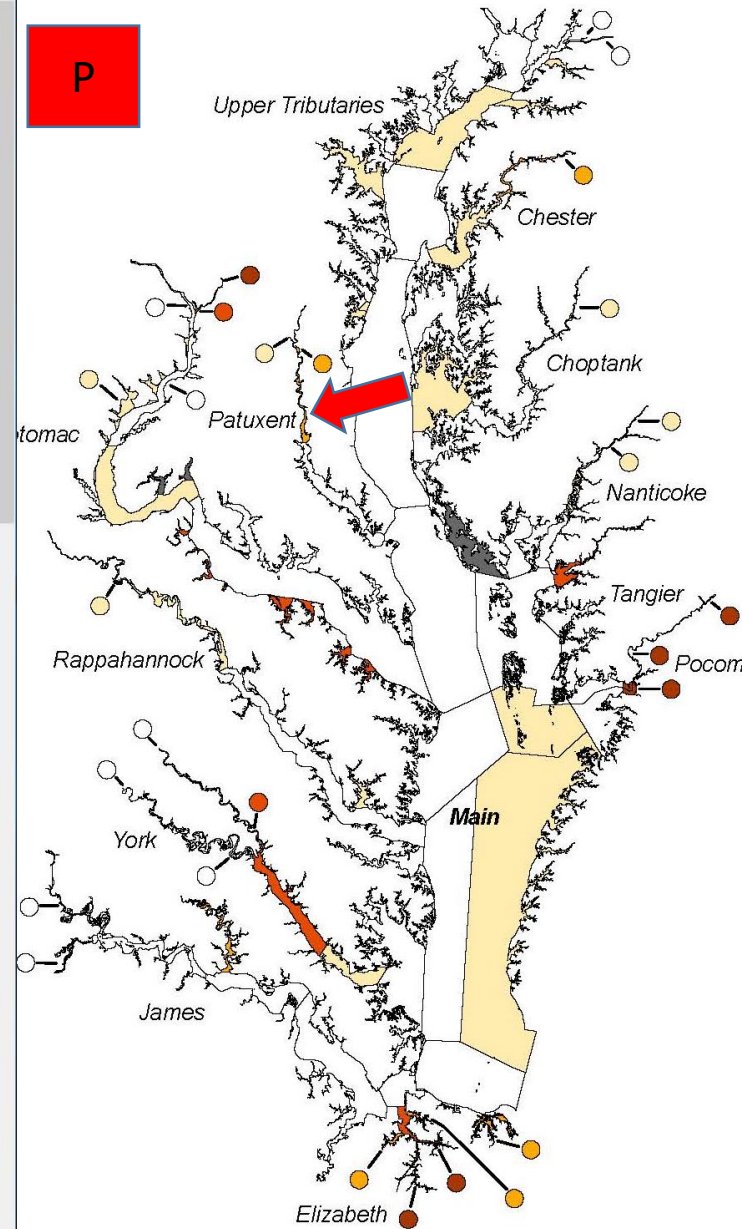


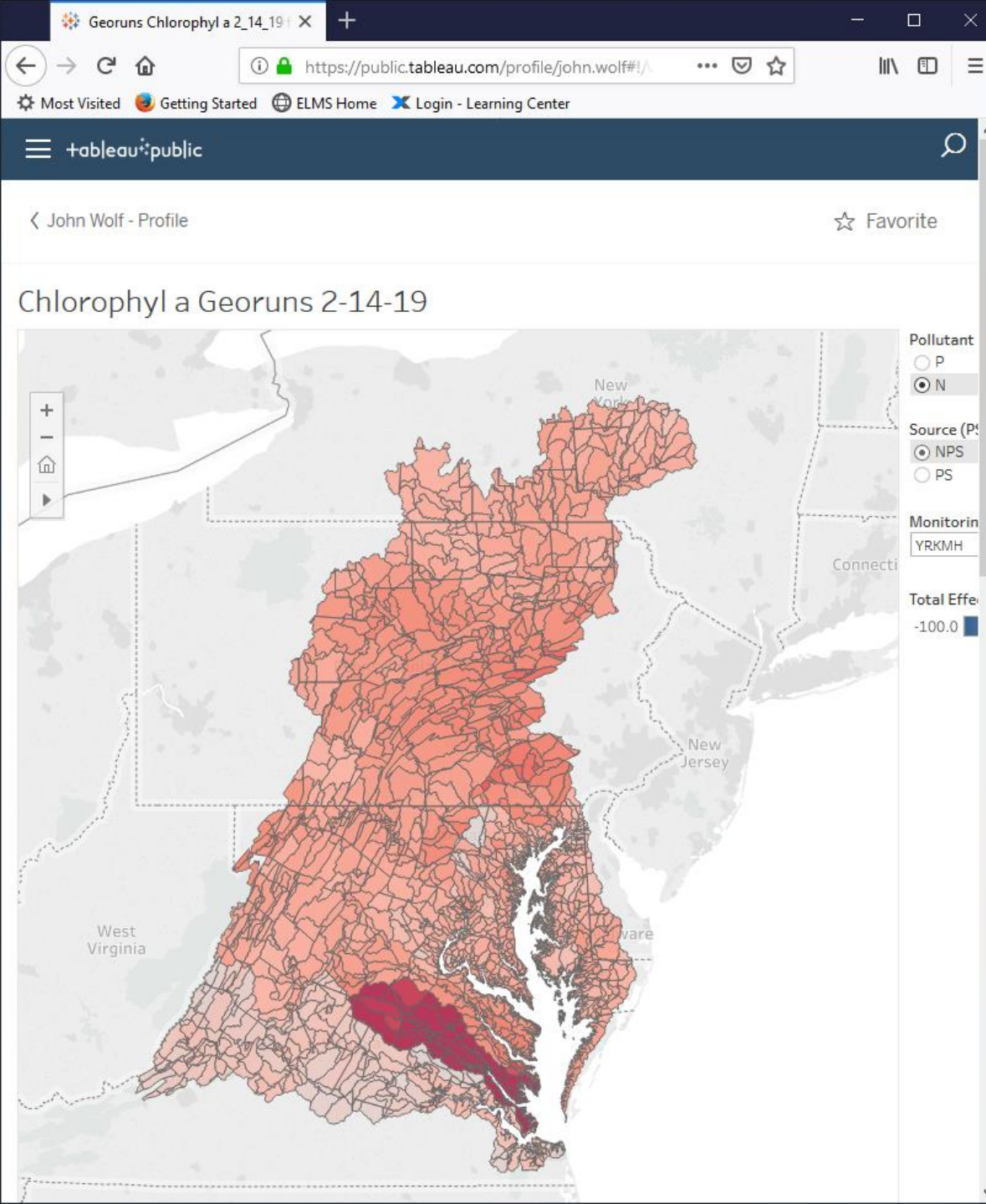
Potomac OH MD



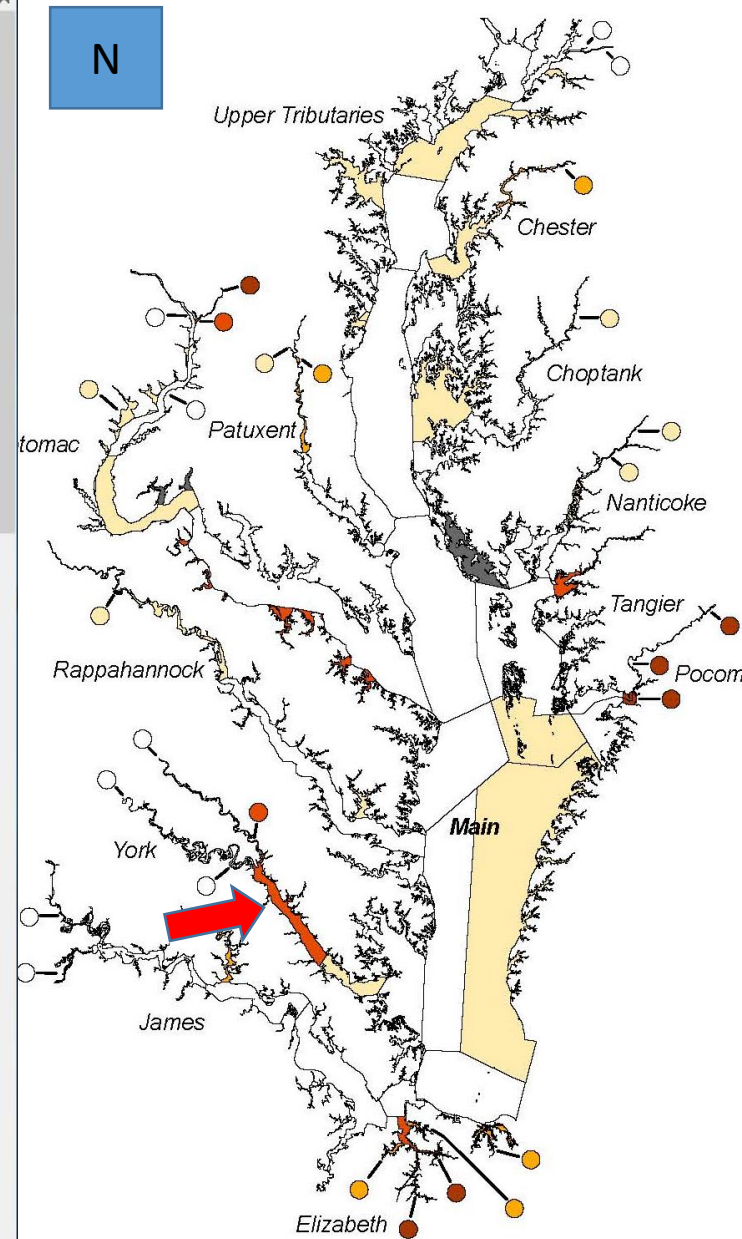


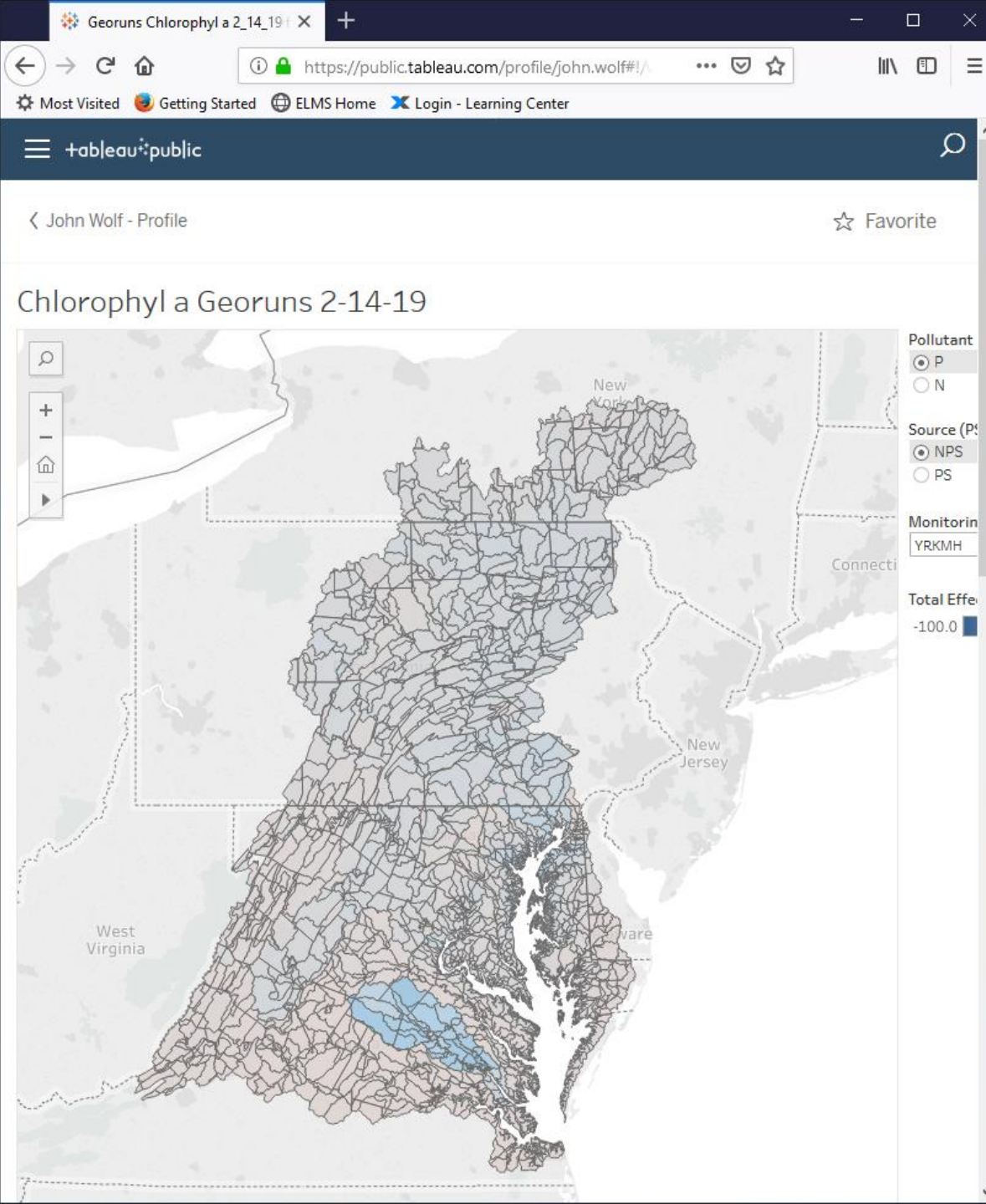
Patuxent OH MD



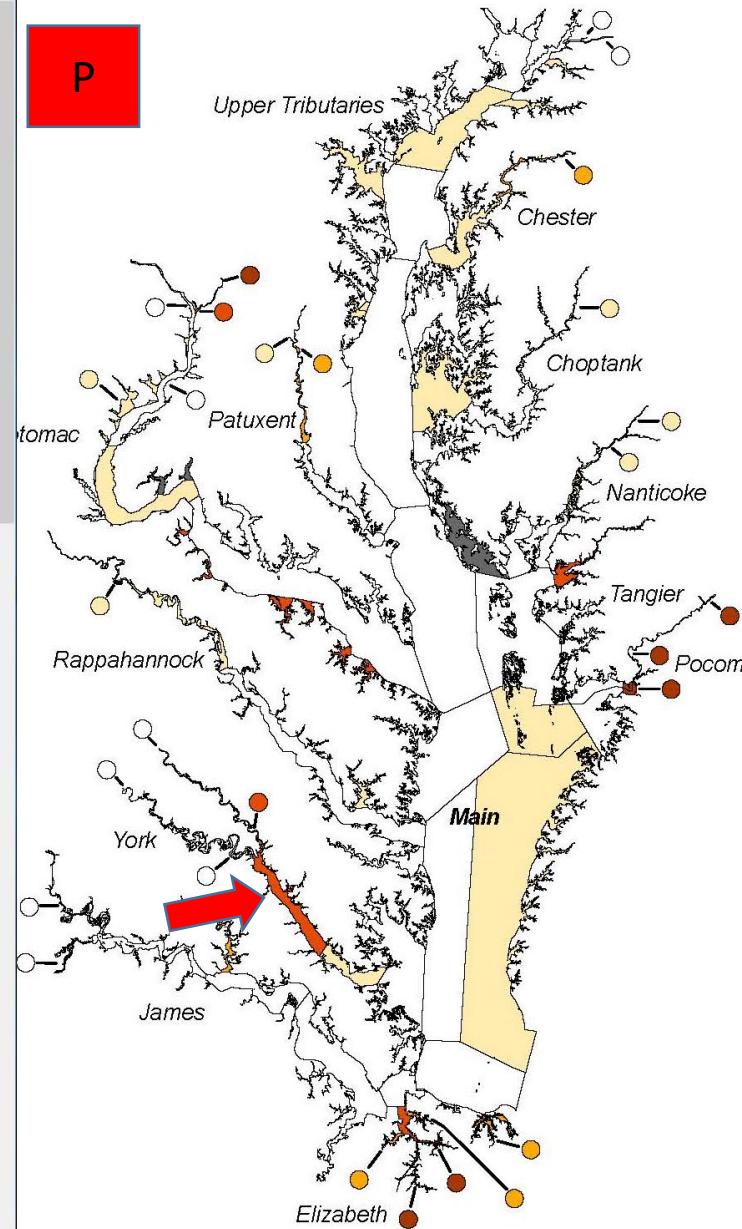


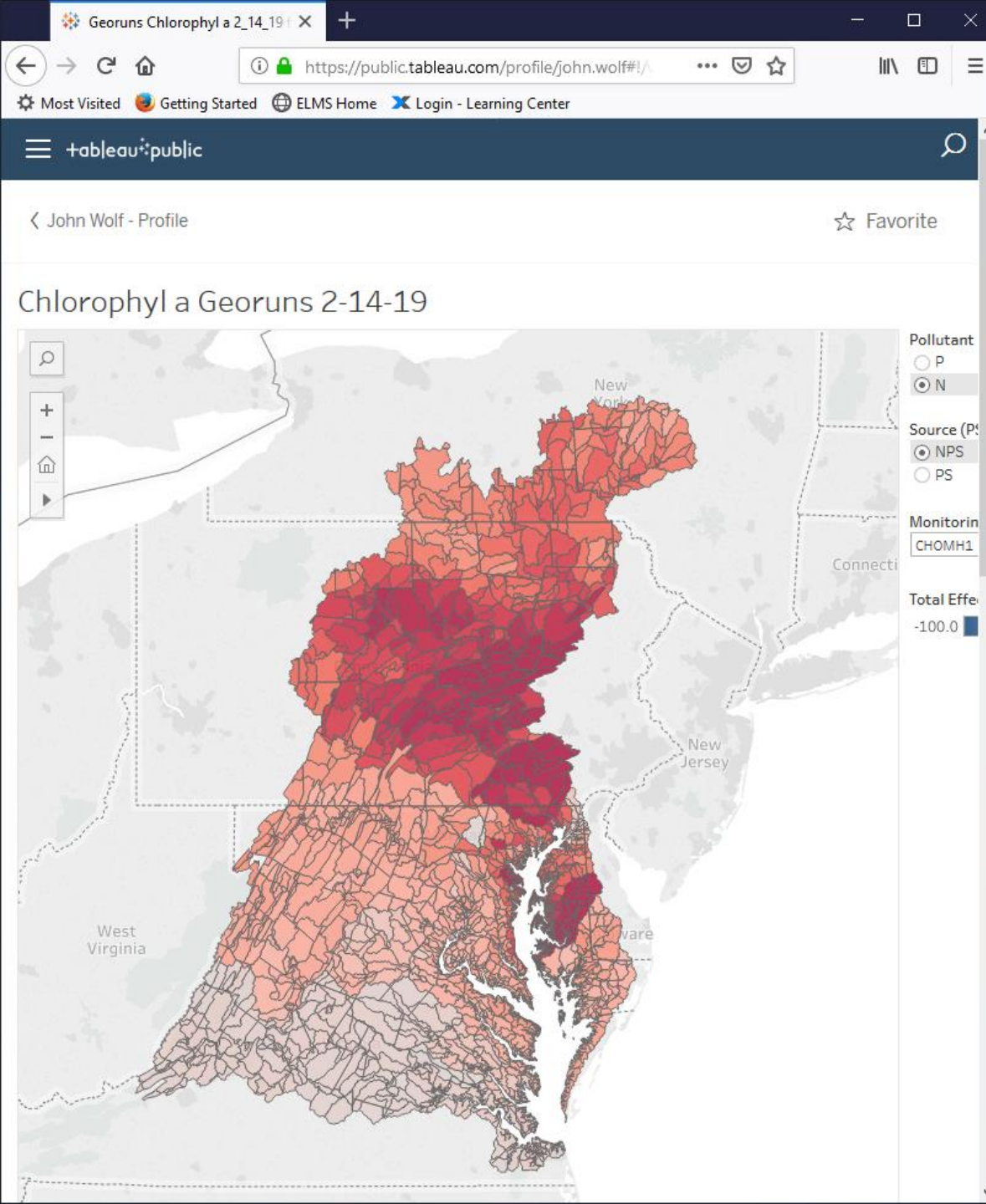
York MH VA



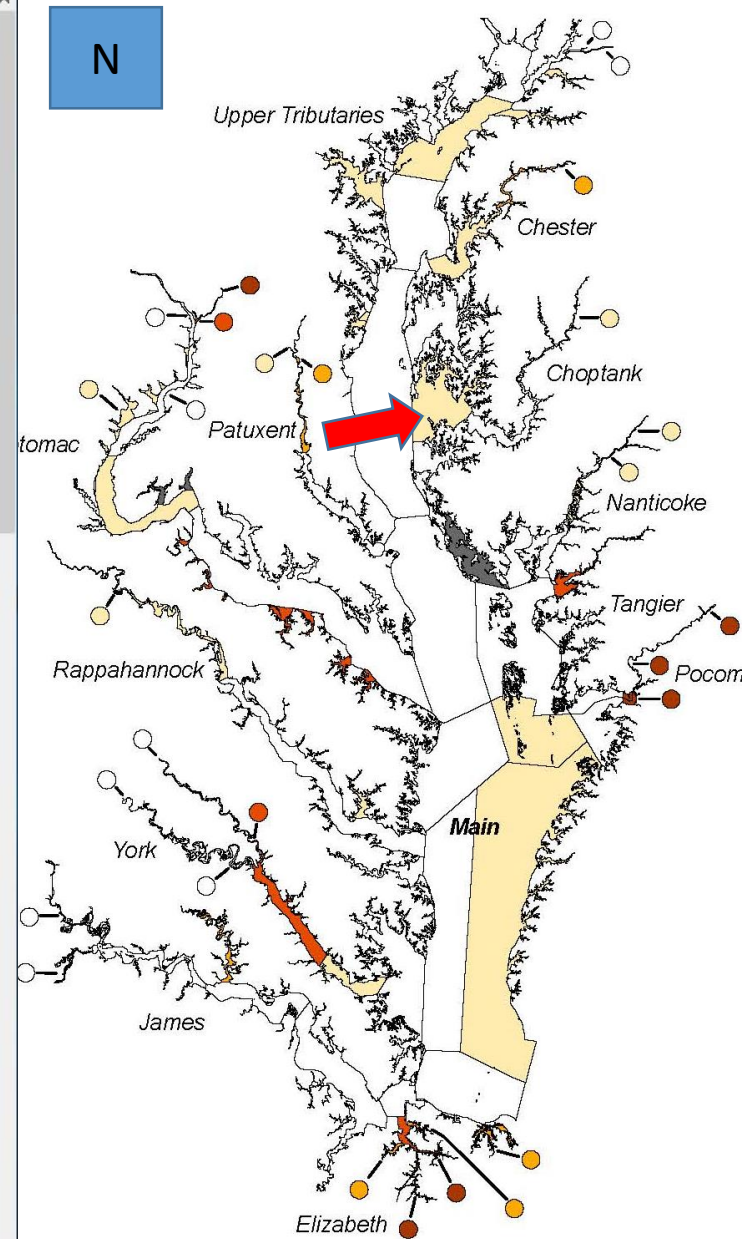


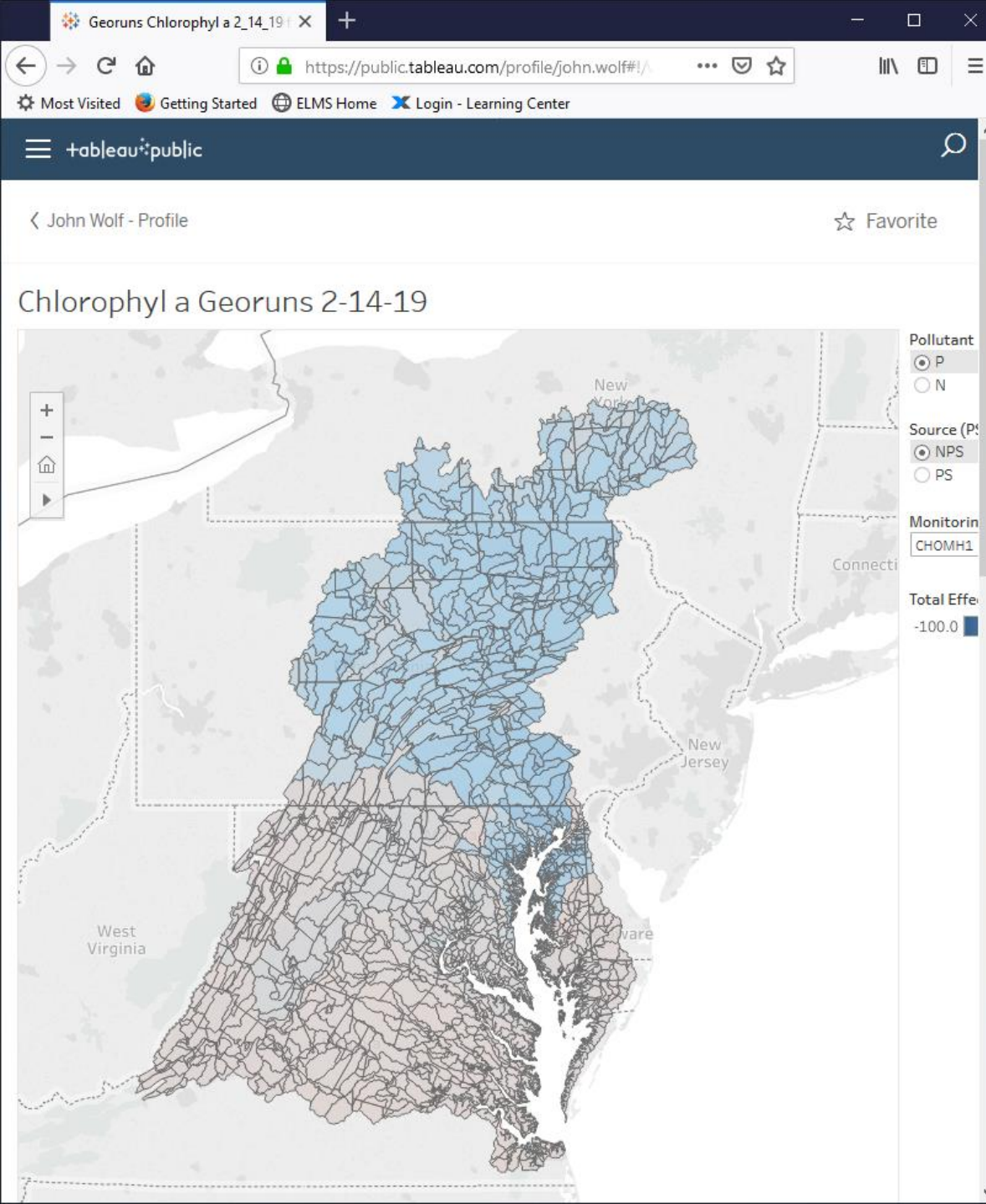
York MH VA



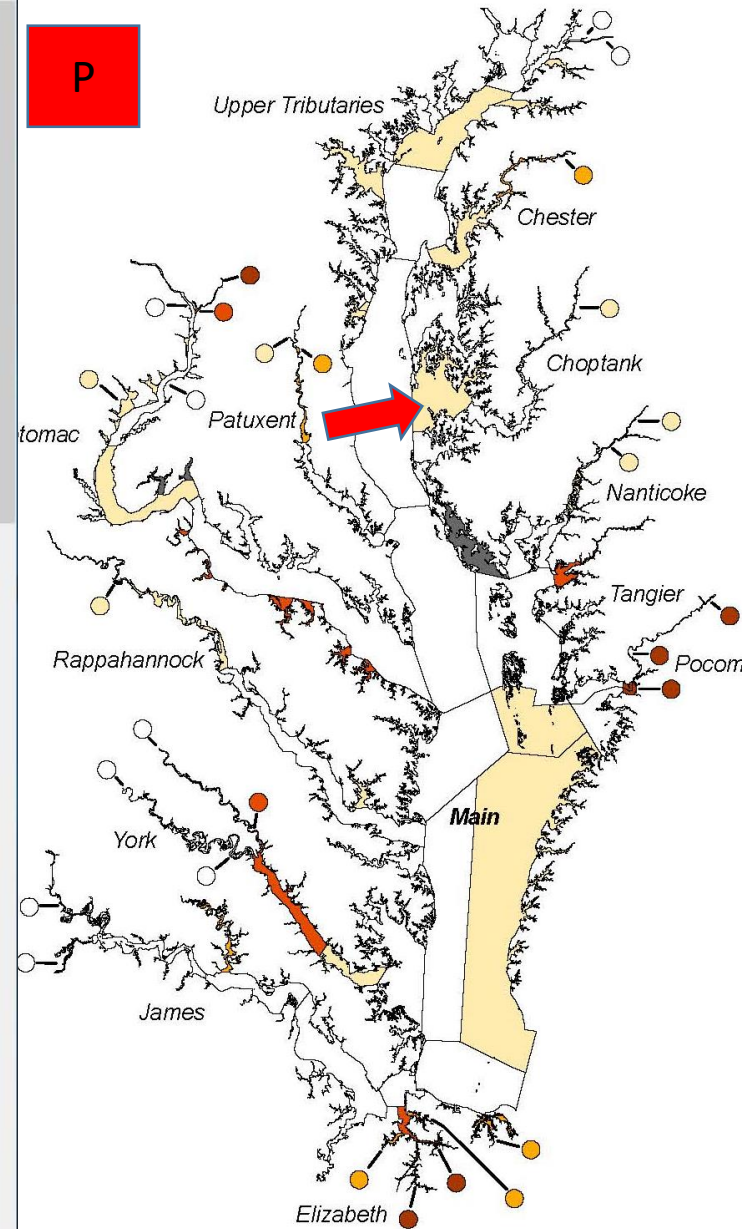


Choptank MH1 MD





Choptank MH1 MD



Dual Nutrient Control

- N and P reductions from anywhere reduce deep water and deep channel hypoxia
- P important in tidal and non-tidal freshwaters
- Nutrient imbalances can lead to harmful algal blooms
- Predicted chlorophyll increases due to reductions are low in magnitude

Summary

- Visualization of Chlorophyll response
 - Related to oxygen and clarity
- Visualization only
 - No nutrient exchanges based on these runs
- Shows primacy of local watersheds to small bays

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