

WQSTM Sensitivity Scenarios

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Overview:

- The motivation:
 - To get an early look at simulated water quality standard sensitivity to nutrient changes.
 - To test scenario operations.
 - To become practiced in scenario operations.
- Done by a proportional change to TN, TP, and TSS loads at land-water-segment, i.e., the same degree of nutrient reduction from the base calibration of the 2010 WQSTM and the current version
- A look at changes in WQSTM nutrient load sensitivity in isolation from any changes in Watershed Model phases.

Deep Channel DO

		Phase 5.3.2	1985	2009	2010	All					
		Calibration	Progress	Progress	TMDL	Forest					
		1993_1995	1993_1995	1993_1995	1993_1995	1993_1995					
CB Segment	State	DO - DC	DO - DC	DO - DC	DO - DC	DO - DC	DO - DC	DO - DC	DO - DC	DO - DC	DO - DC
CB3MH	MD	16%	17%	7%	0%	0%	16%	17%	11%	4%	0%
CB4MH	MD	46%	49%	25%	3%	0%	46%	47%	37%	18%	0%
CB5MH	MD/VA	15%	18%	1%	0%	0%	15%	16%	8%	0%	0%
CHSMH	MD	39%	39%	34%	16%	0%	39%	39%	32%	27%	0%
POTMH	MD/VA	20%	23%	0%	0%	0%	20%	20%	6%	0%	0%
POMMH	MD	20%	23%	0%	0%	0%	20%	21%	6%	0%	0%
RPPMH	VA	19%	25%	0%	0%	0%	19%	20%	3%	0%	0%
EASMH	MD	25%	29%	15%	3%	0%	25%	26%	21%	14%	0%
PATMH	MD	25%	42%	13%	0%	0%	25%	22%	11%	0%	0%



Initial Conclusions:

- A consistent, systematic loss of sensitivity to nutrient load changes in Deep Channel DO, Deep Water DO, Open Water DO, and in James Chlorophyll water quality standards.
- Loss of nutrient change sensitivity is consistent among all segments and nutrient load changes.
- A possible cause for the loss of nutrient sensitivity are the addition of largely uncontrolled loads of nutrients from tidal shoreline erosion.
- Other causes of a loss of sensitivity to nutrient changes could be due to ocean boundary conditions or to the inclusion of G3 reactivity rates applied to a portion of watershed loads.



Next Steps:

- Understand reason(s) for decreased sensitivity:
 - Ocean boundary
 - G3 in tidal shore erosion
 - G3 in watershed loads
- Can observed nutrient sensitivity give guidance?
- Examine reactivity rates of G3. A half life of several years would be reasonable and could resolve reduced sensitivity problems.