



Progress in the development of a cross-scale US East Coast model

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Wetland

Estuary

Ocean



Resource management: agriculture, fishery, and drinking water



Human impacts: nutrient loading and pollution

Coastal resilience: sea-level rise, shoreline erosion, and coastal flooding



Ecological abundance and diversity

Wetland

Estuary

Ocean

Physical

Biogeochemical

Ecological

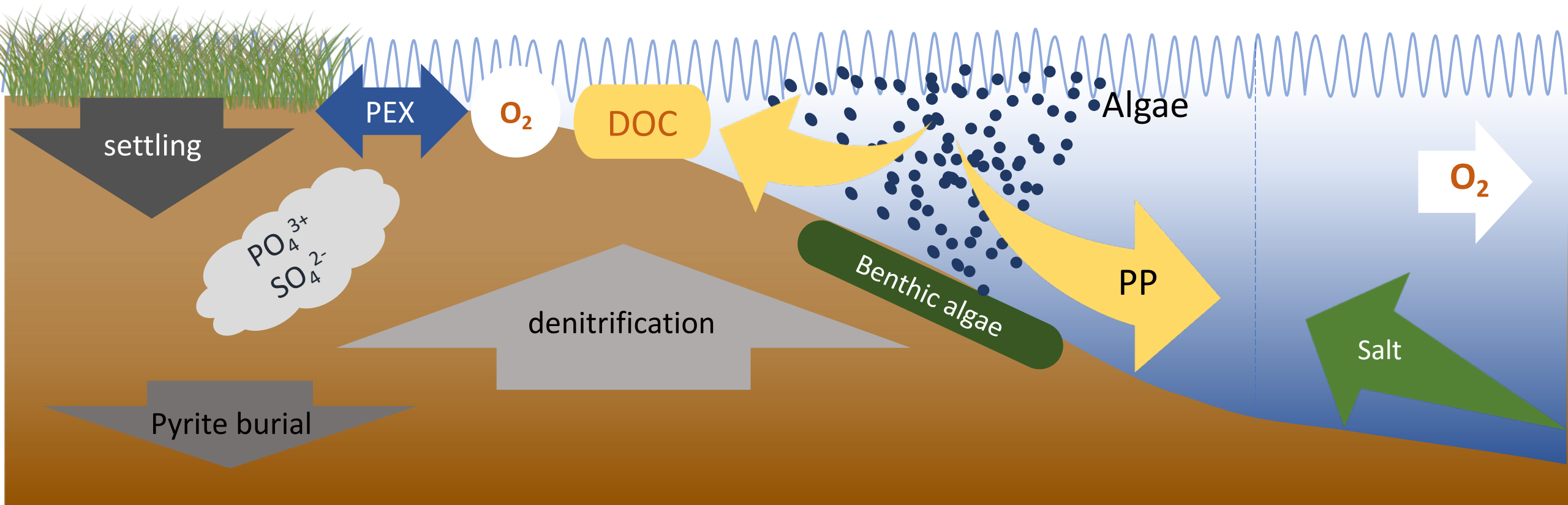
- **Understand** the interactions between the diverse components of coastal ecosystems
- **Predict** the response of the coastal environment to critical environmental challenges

Relevant research questions

	Wetland	Estuary	Ocean
	Tidal dynamics	Saltwater intrusion	Sea-level rise
	Global warming		
Physical	Coastal inundation Wetland evolution Shoreline erosion	Residence time Porewater exchange Bioturbation	Particle transport Marine heatwave Water connectivity
Biogeochemical	Organic matter burial Sediment diagenesis Gas emission Alkalinity generation	Eutrophication Hypoxia Nutrient cycling Sediment diagenesis	Element export and cycling (e.g., carbon, alkalinity, and nitrogen)
Ecological	Ecological functions of tidal marsh, mangrove, and benthic fauna	Primary production of phytoplankton, SAV, and benthic algae	Harmful algal bloom Fish larvae transport Food web

Relevant research questions

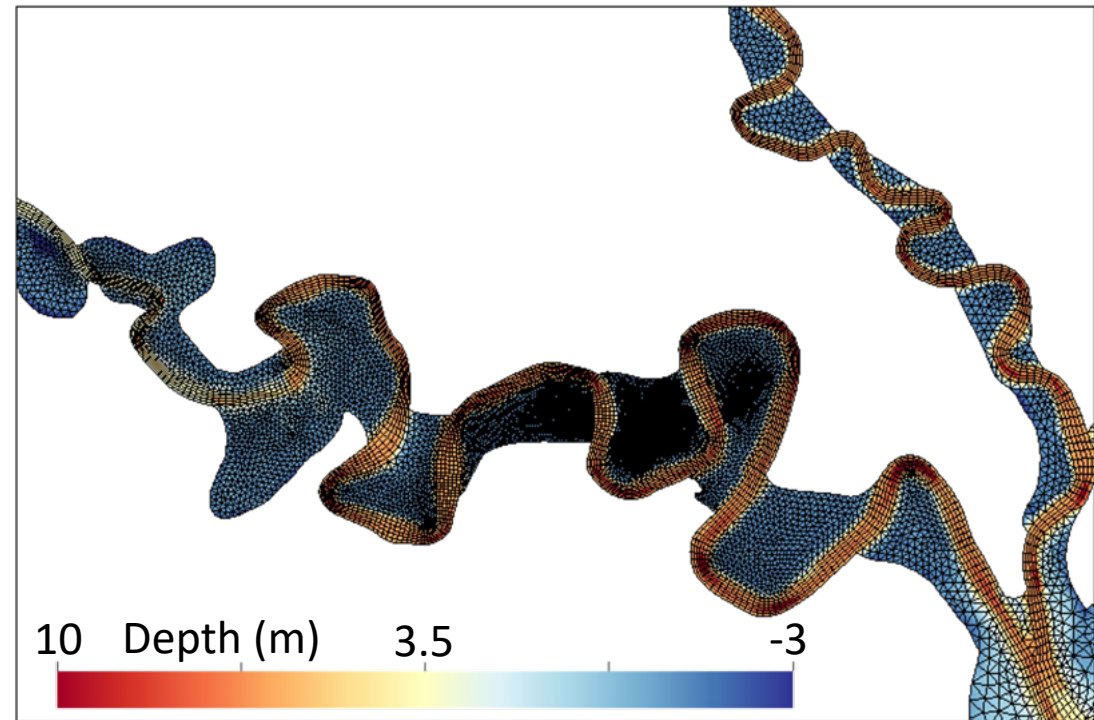
- How do the oceanic processes and atmospheric loadings impact the estuarine biogeochemical processes?
- What is the relationship between residence time of shallow water embayment and element fluxes?



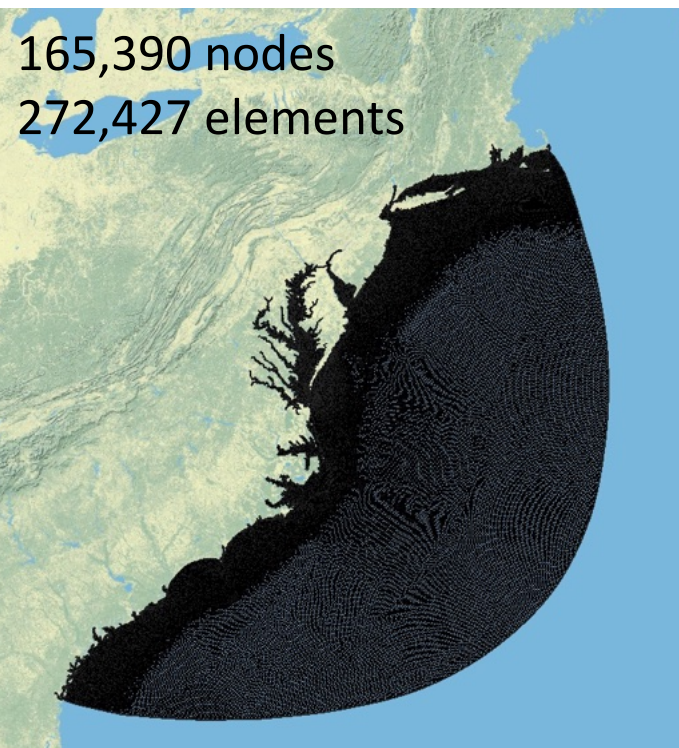
Motivations to develop a cross-scale model with SCHISM



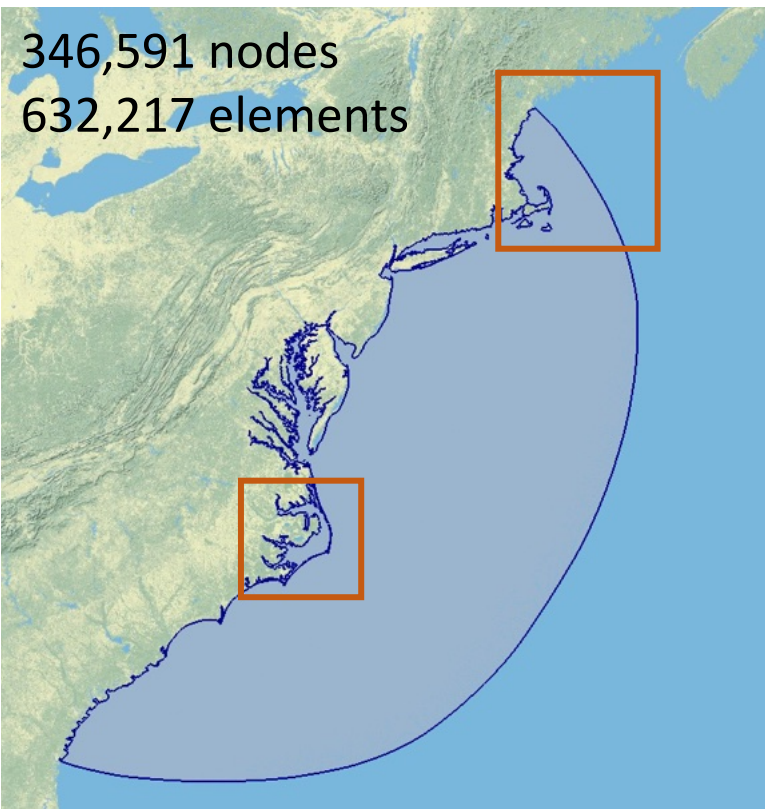
- Unstructured grids >> geometry features
- Hybrid vertical coordinate system
- Stable >> wetting and drying process
- Efficient >> local refinement with no decrease in time step



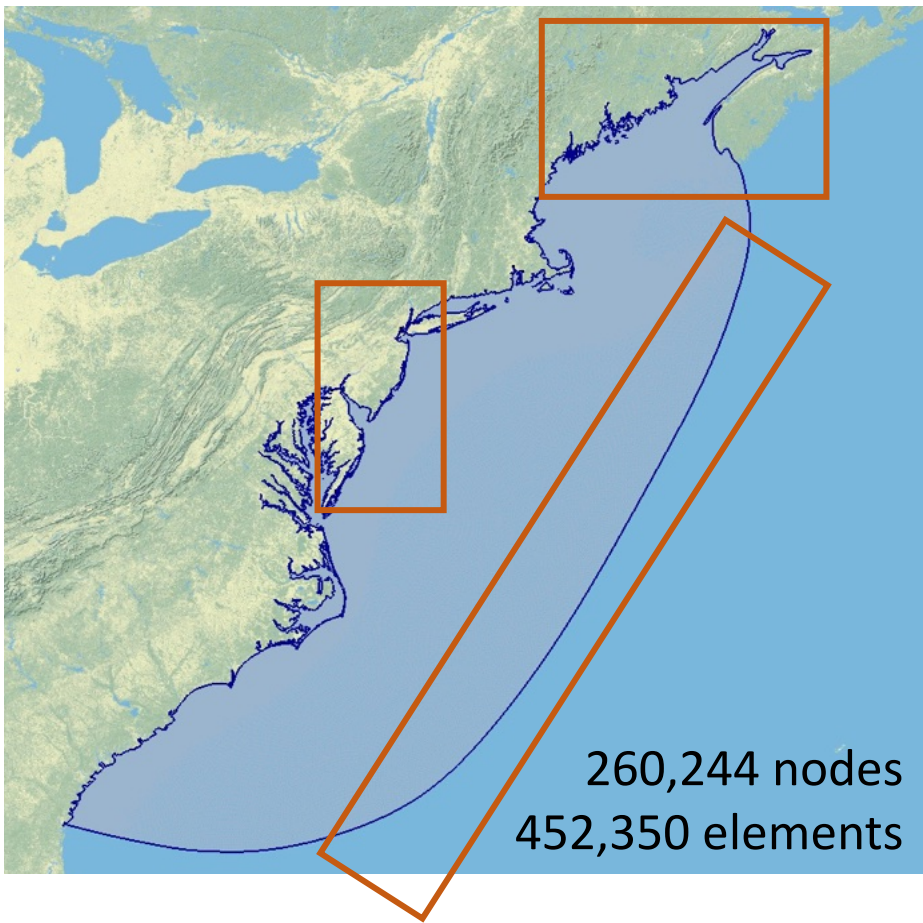
Recent updates on grids



Version 0

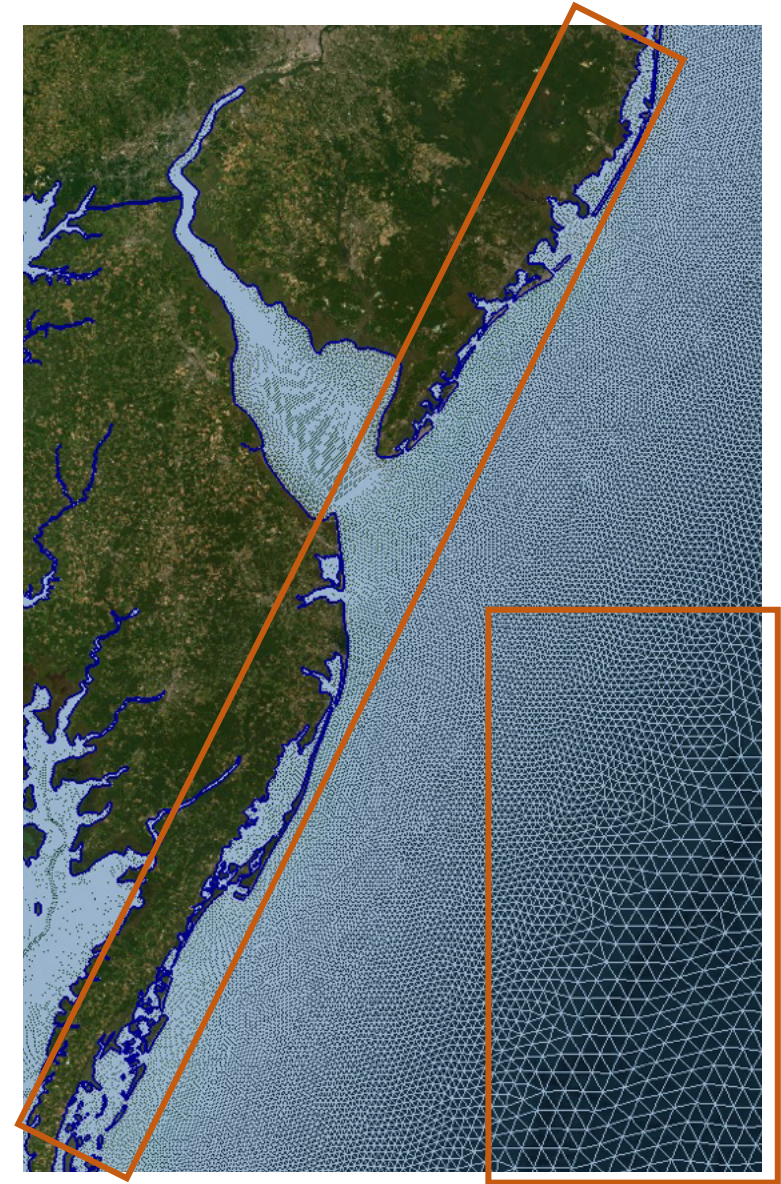
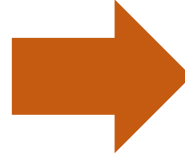
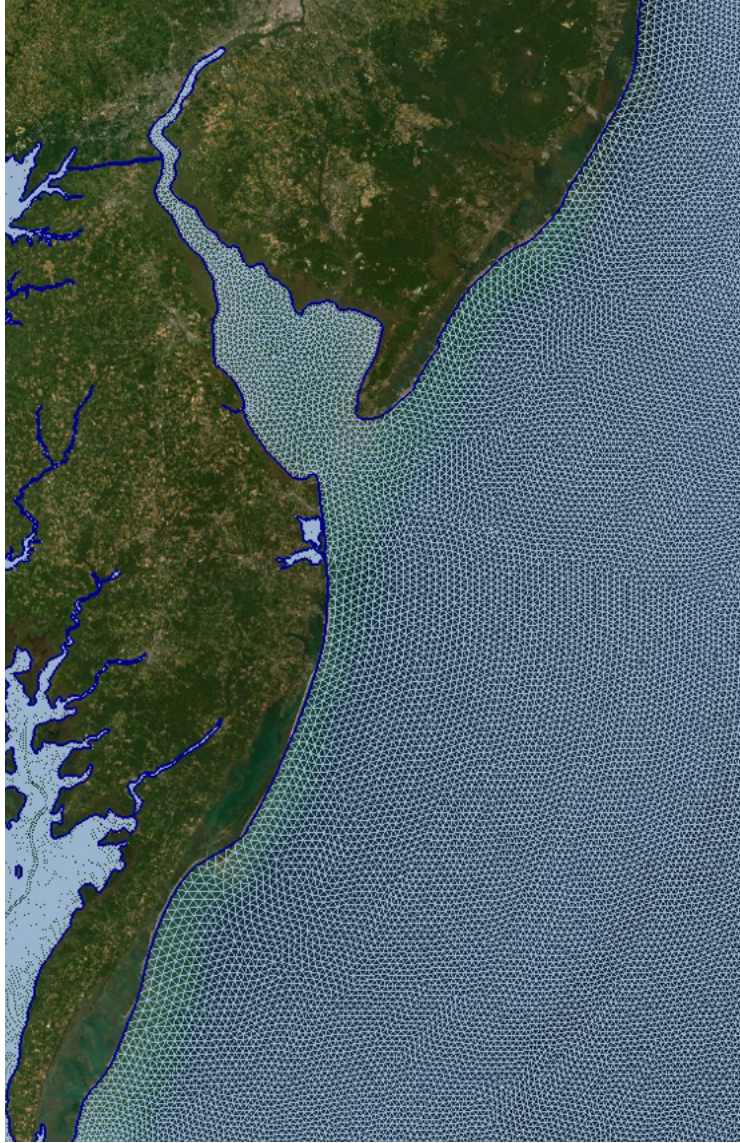


Version 1

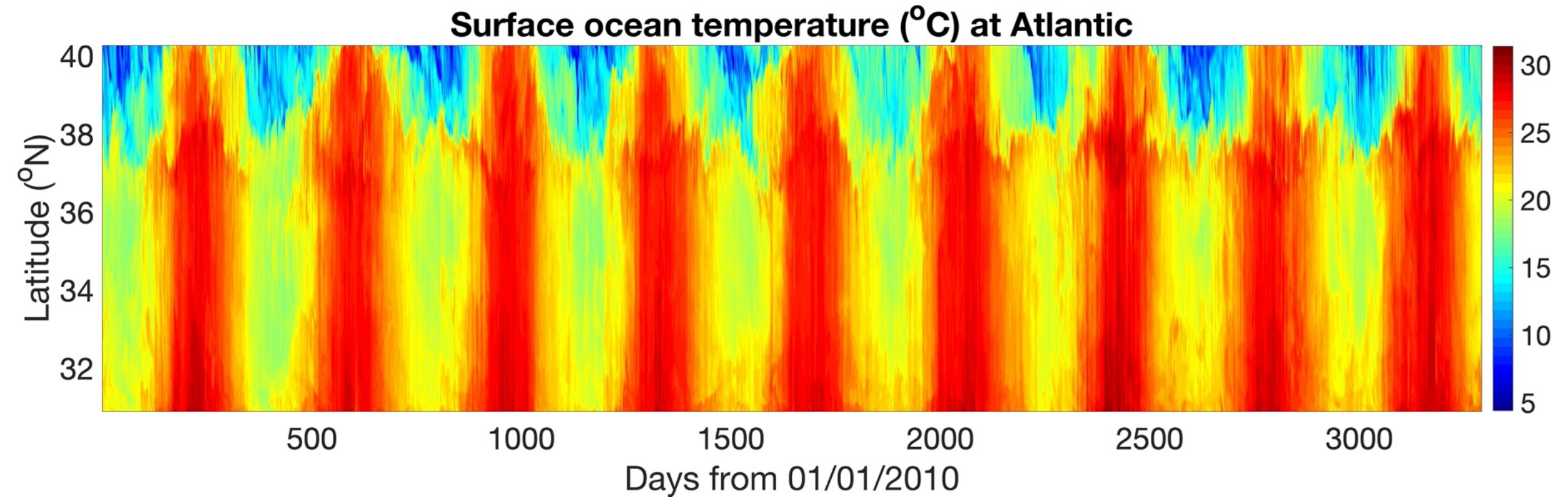


Version 2

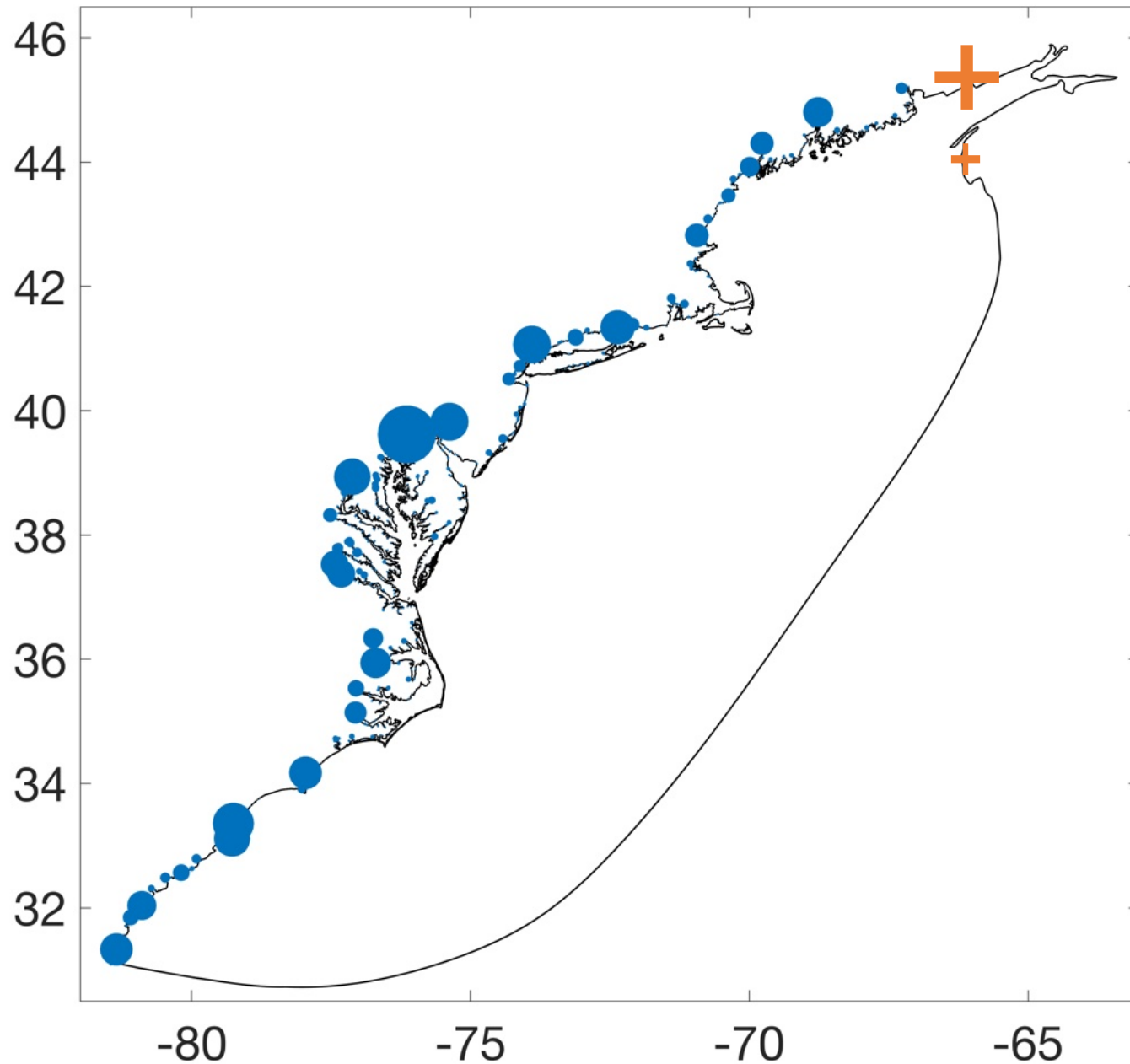
Sample details



Temperature at ocean boundary

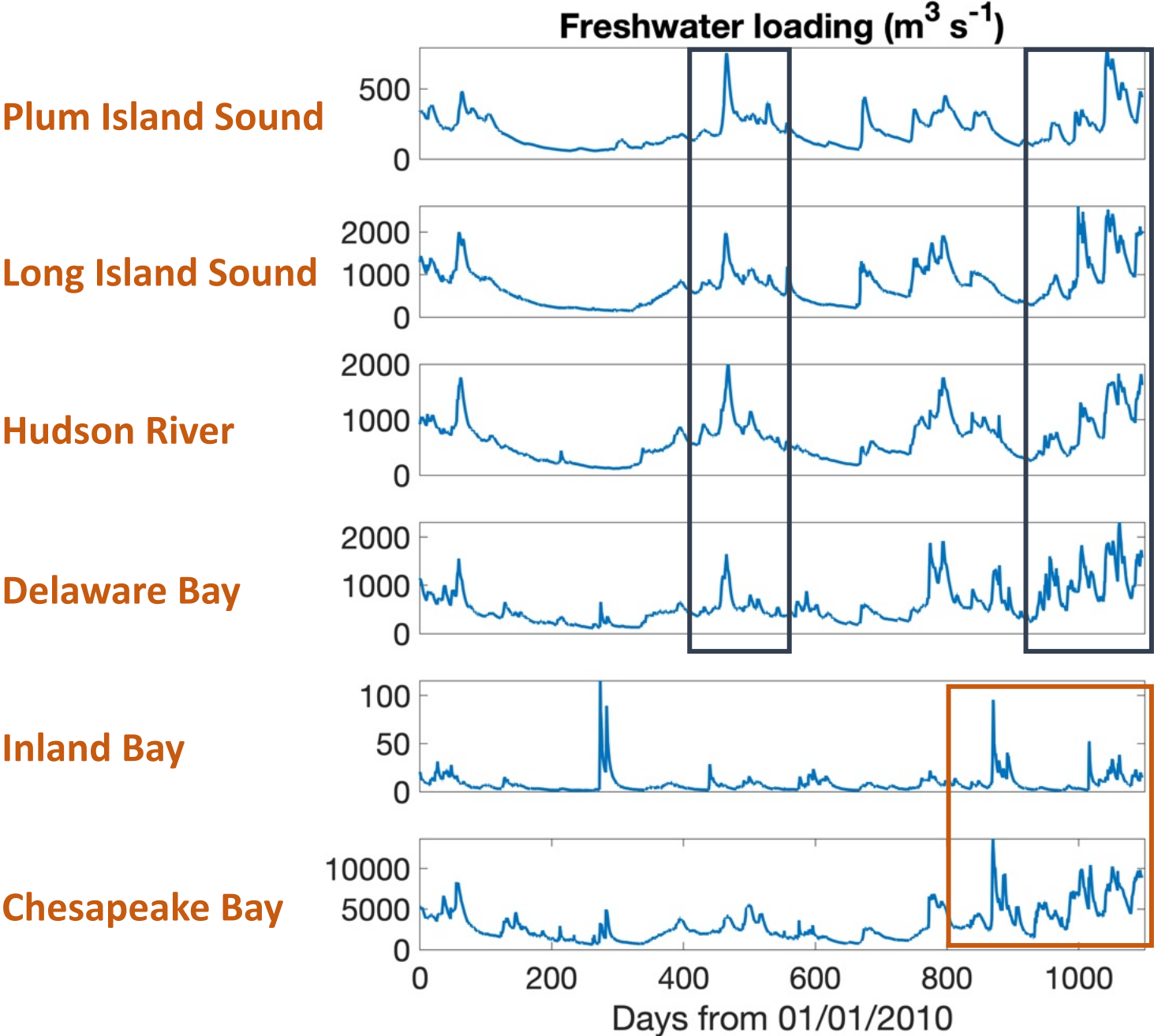


Freshwater loadings

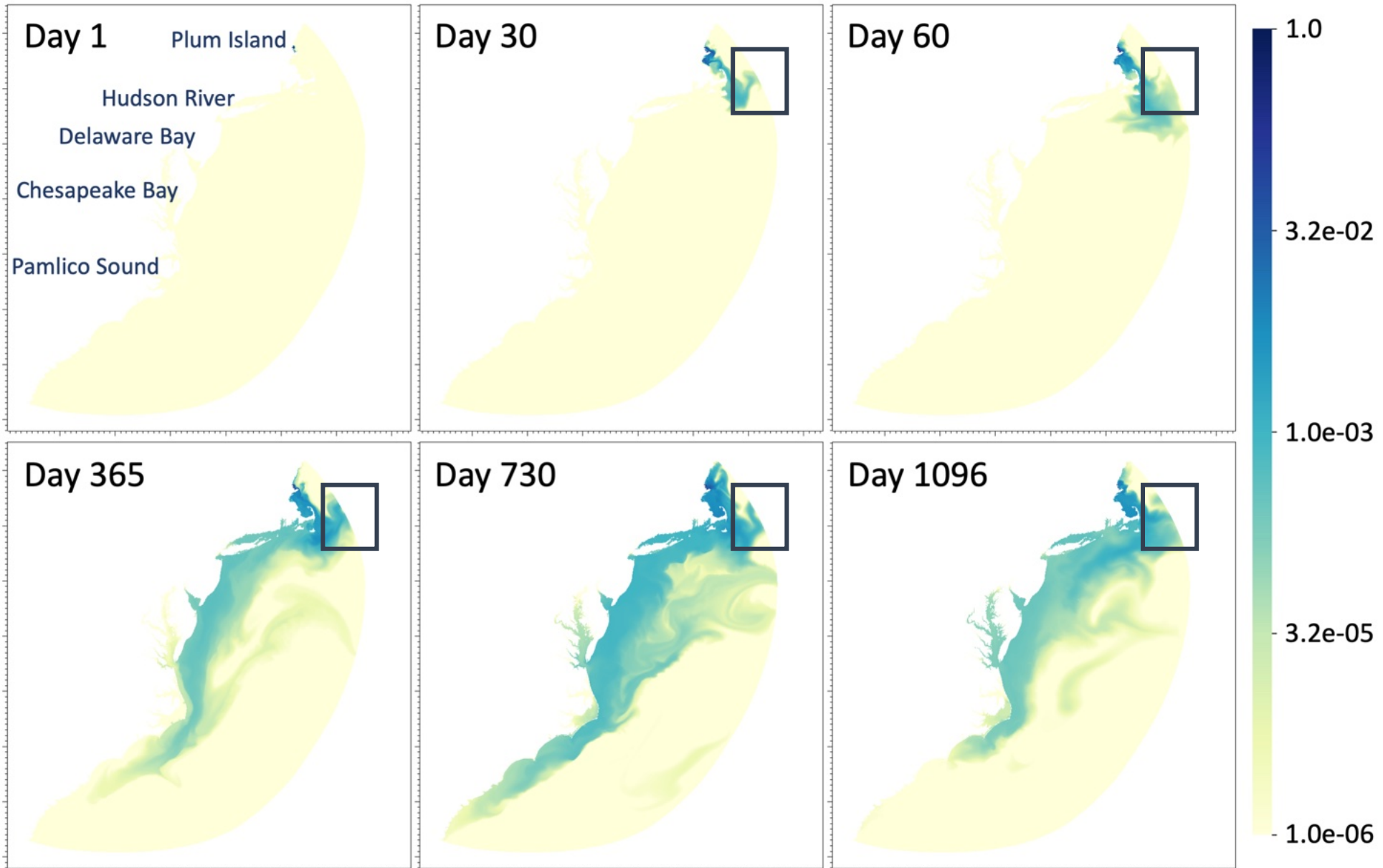


1. Plum Island Sound
2. Boston Harbor
3. Narragansett Bay
4. Long Island Sound
5. Hudson River
6. Barnegat Bay
7. Delaware Bay
8. Inland Bay
9. Chincoteague Bay
10. Chesapeake Bay
11. Albemarle-Pamlico Sound
12. Cape Fear River
13. Winyah Bay
14. Southeast Coast
 - Charleston Harbor
 - Wadmalaw River
 - Savannah River
 - Altamaha River

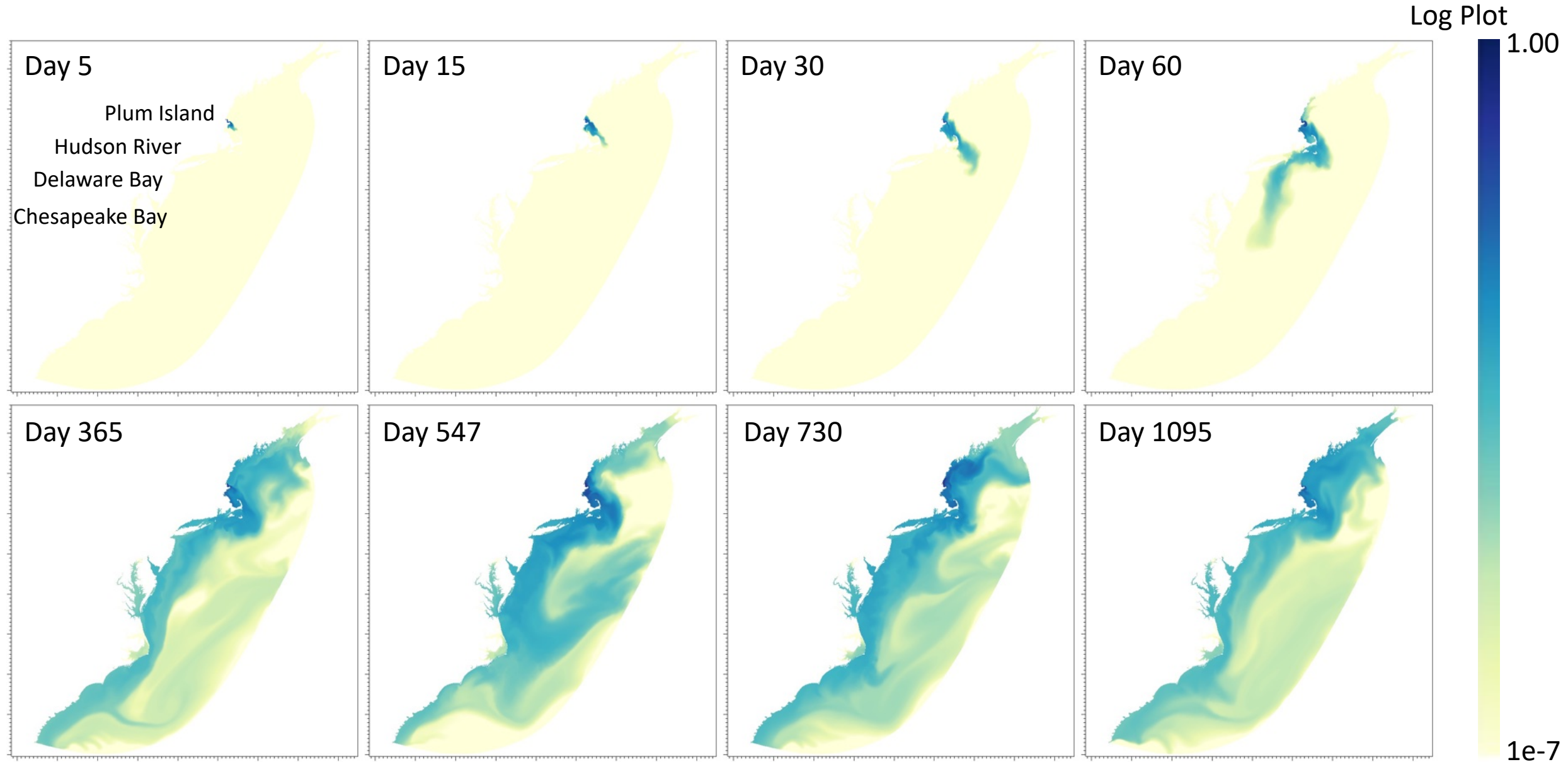
Freshwater loadings



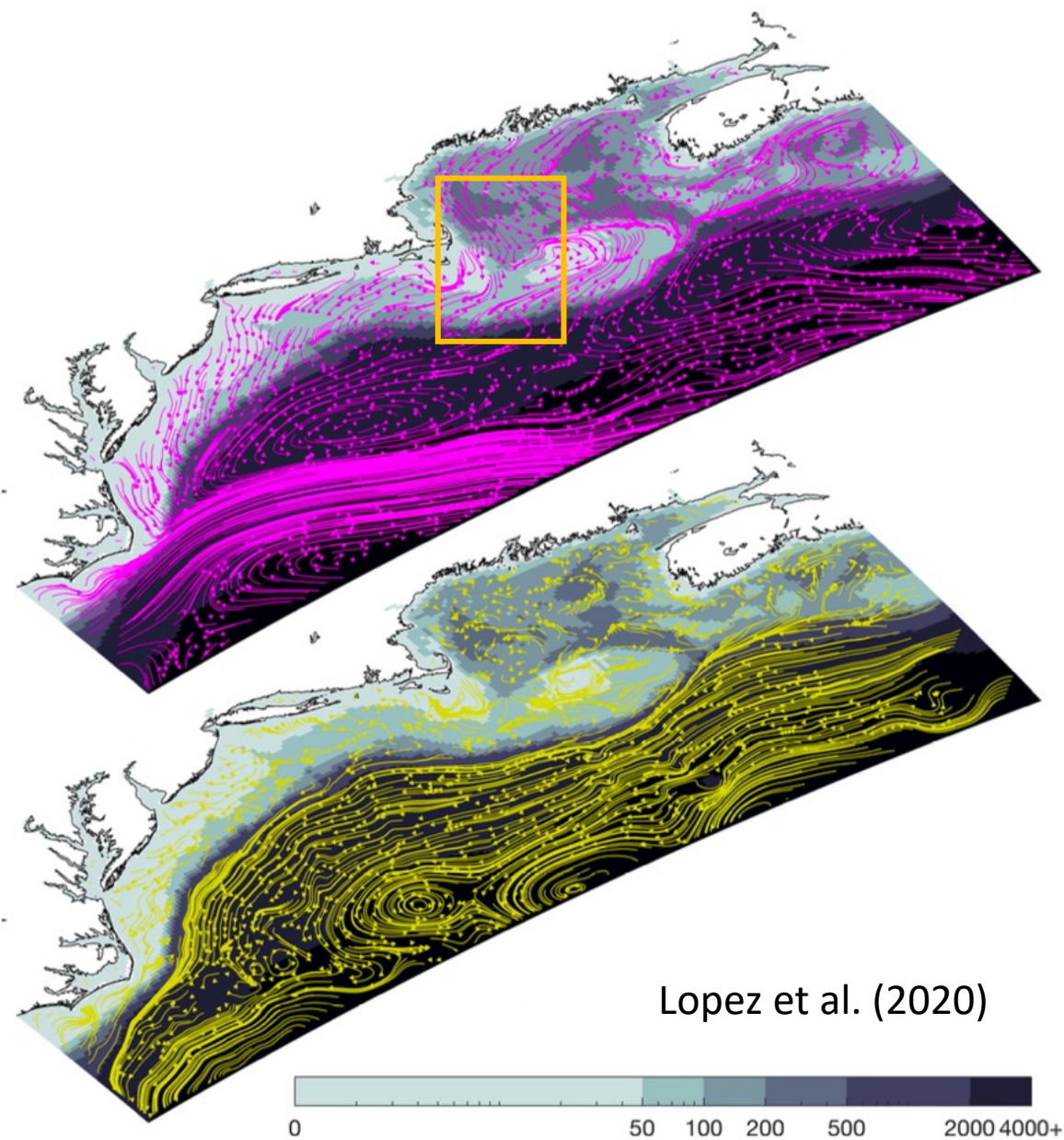
Tracer distribution sourced from Plum Island – old version, different years



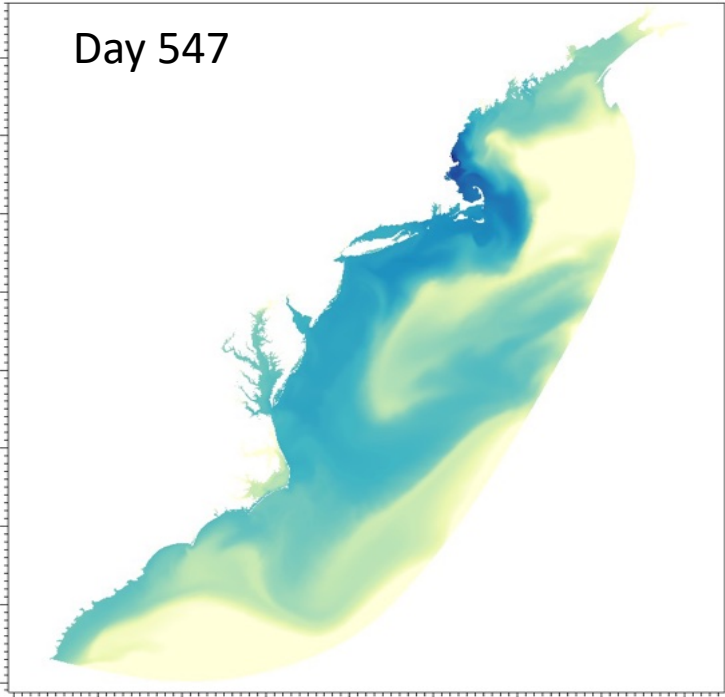
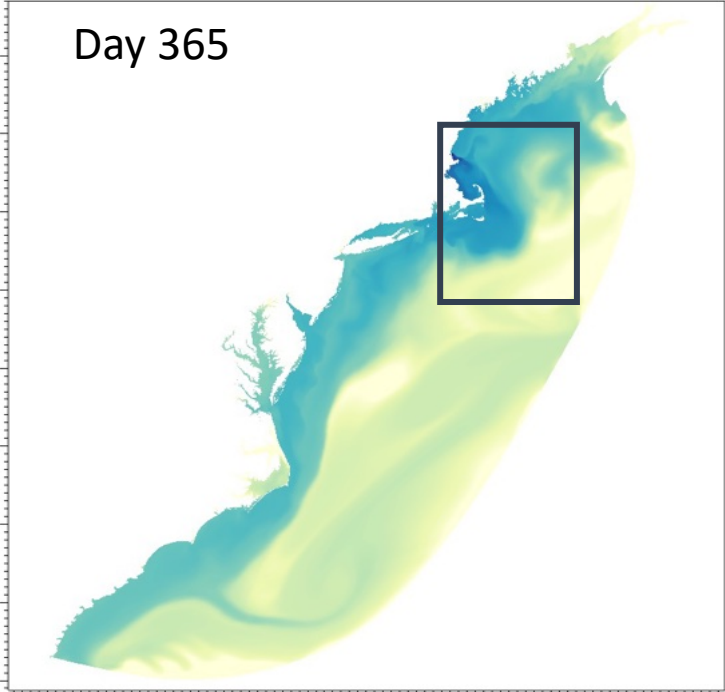
Tracer distribution sourced from Plum Island



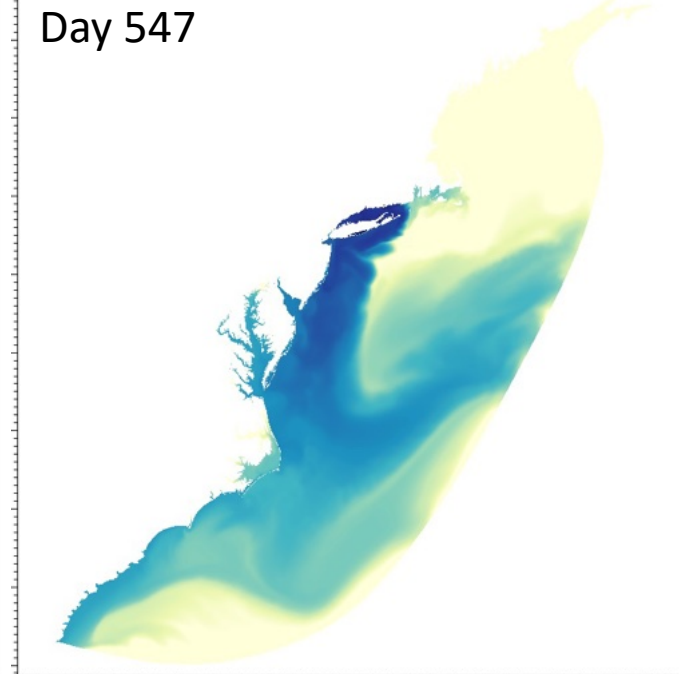
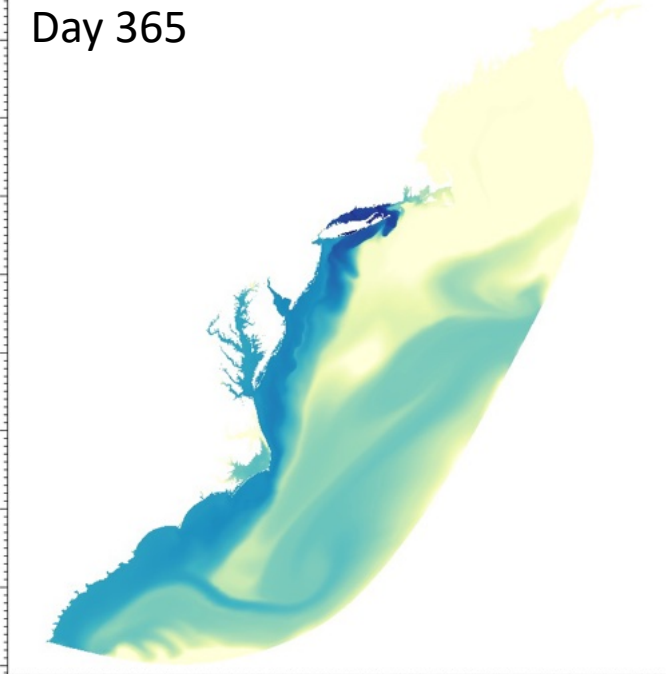
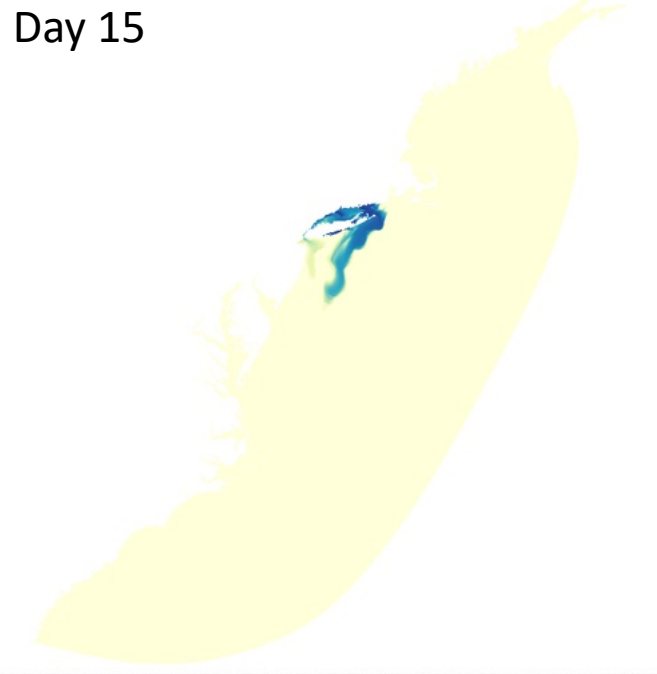
Plum Island source from new version



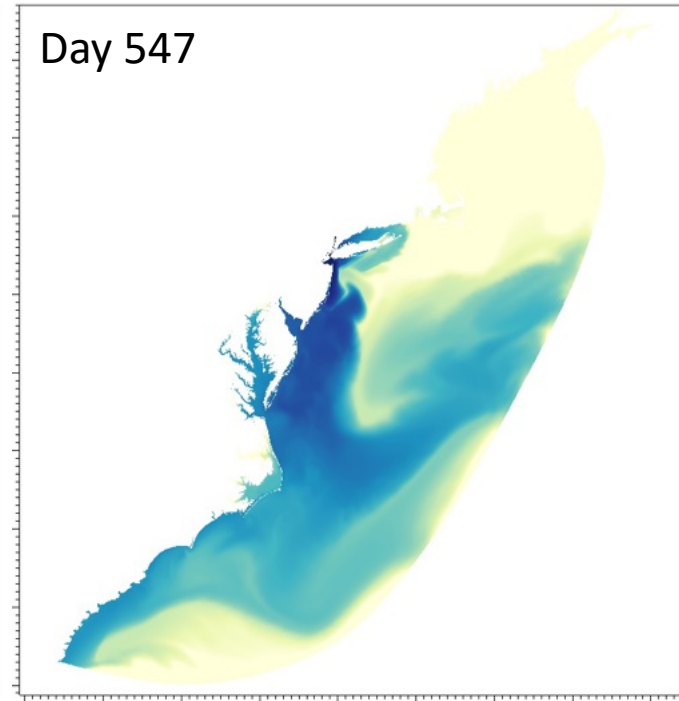
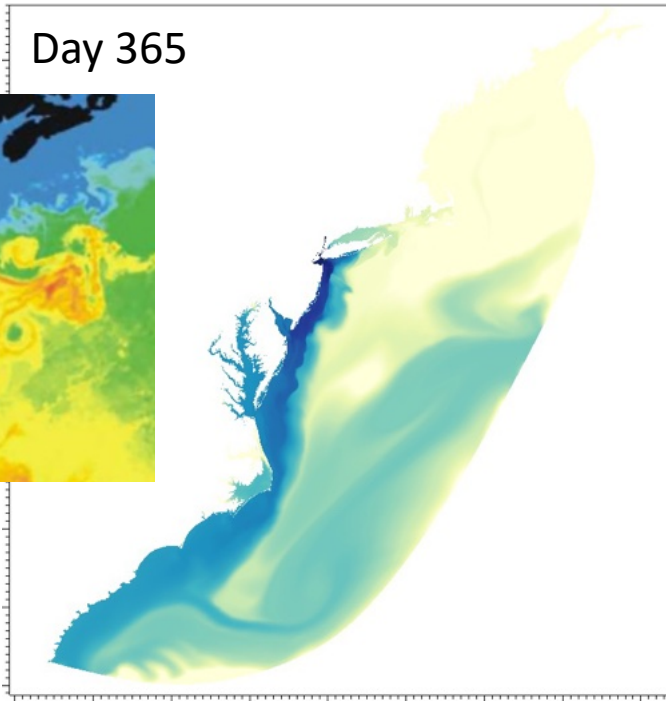
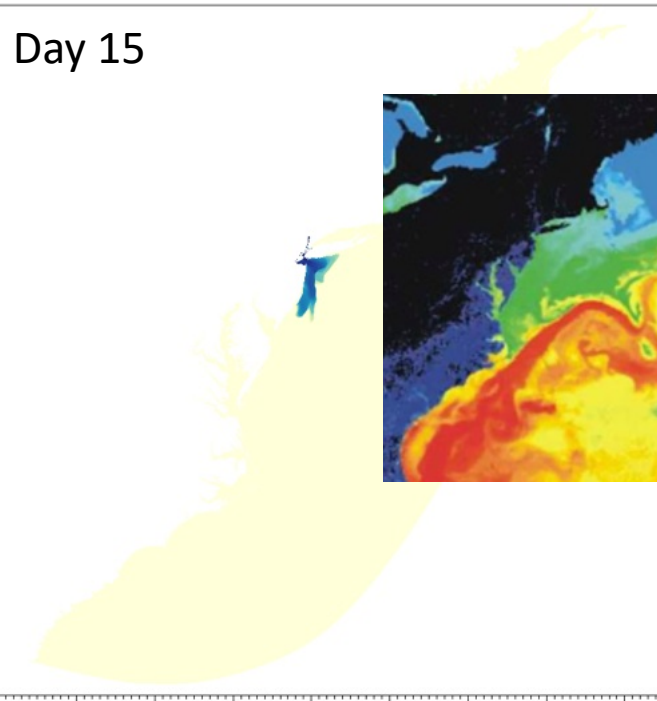
Lopez et al. (2020)



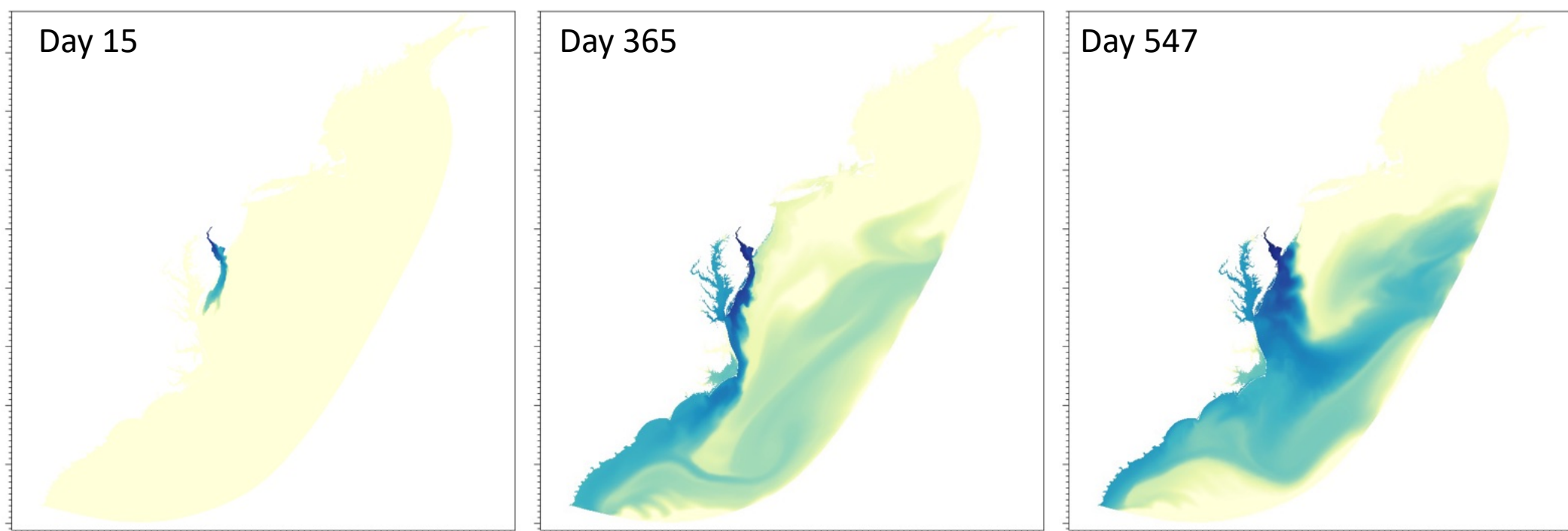
Long Island Sound



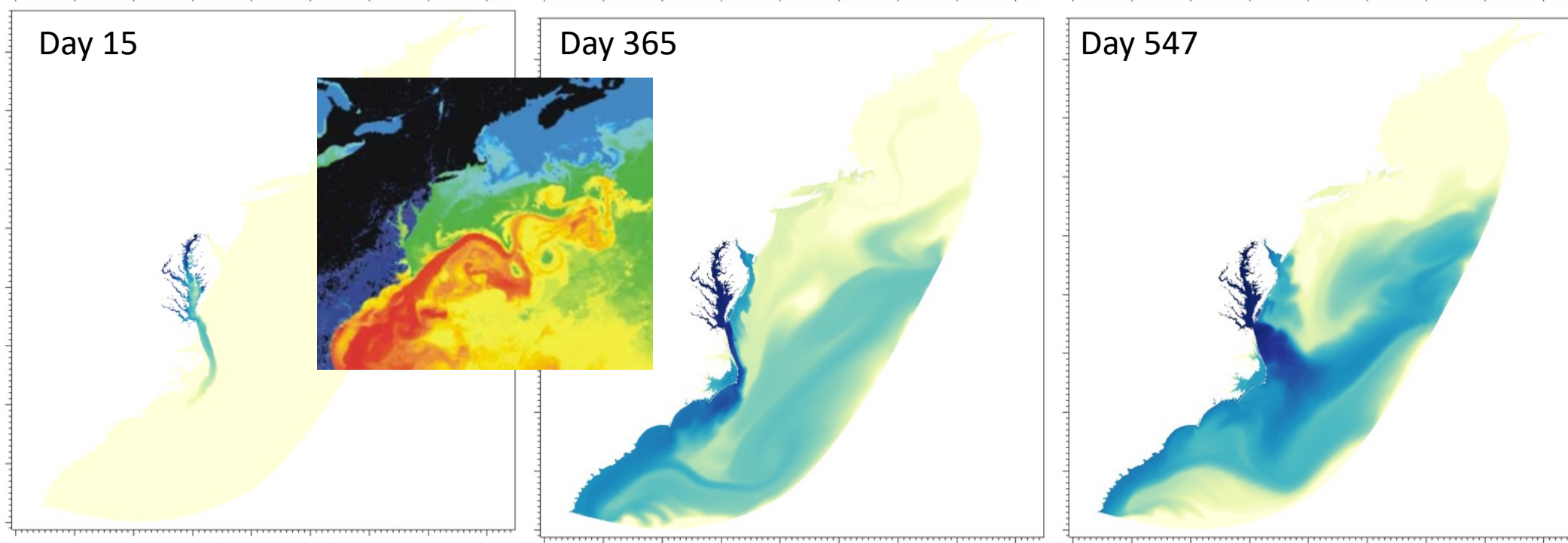
Hudson River



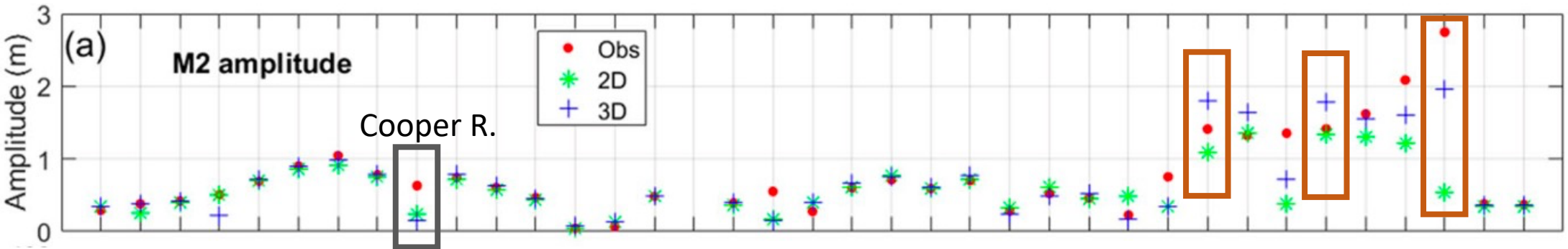
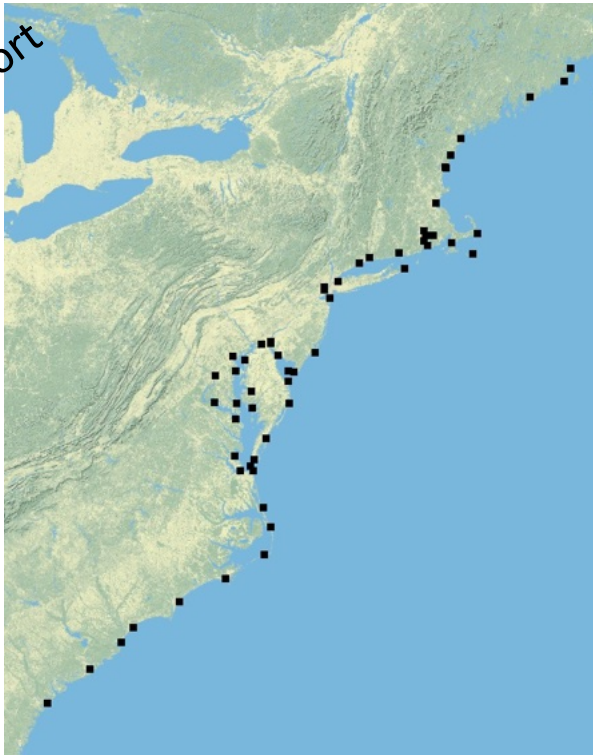
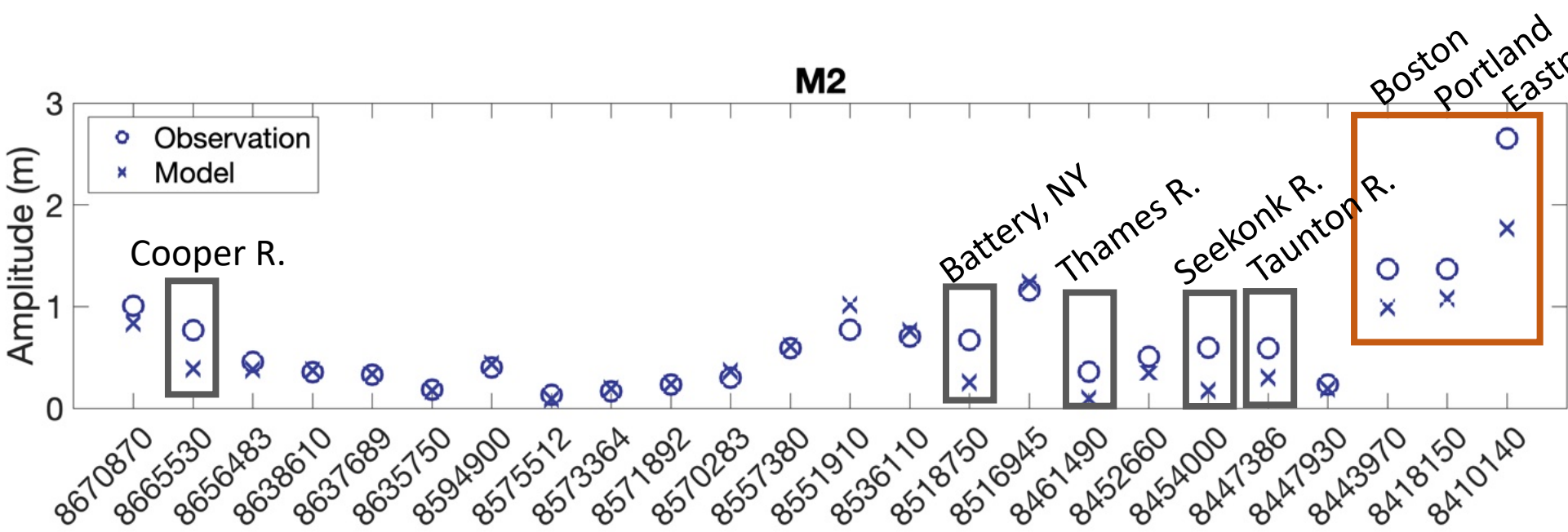
Delaware Bay



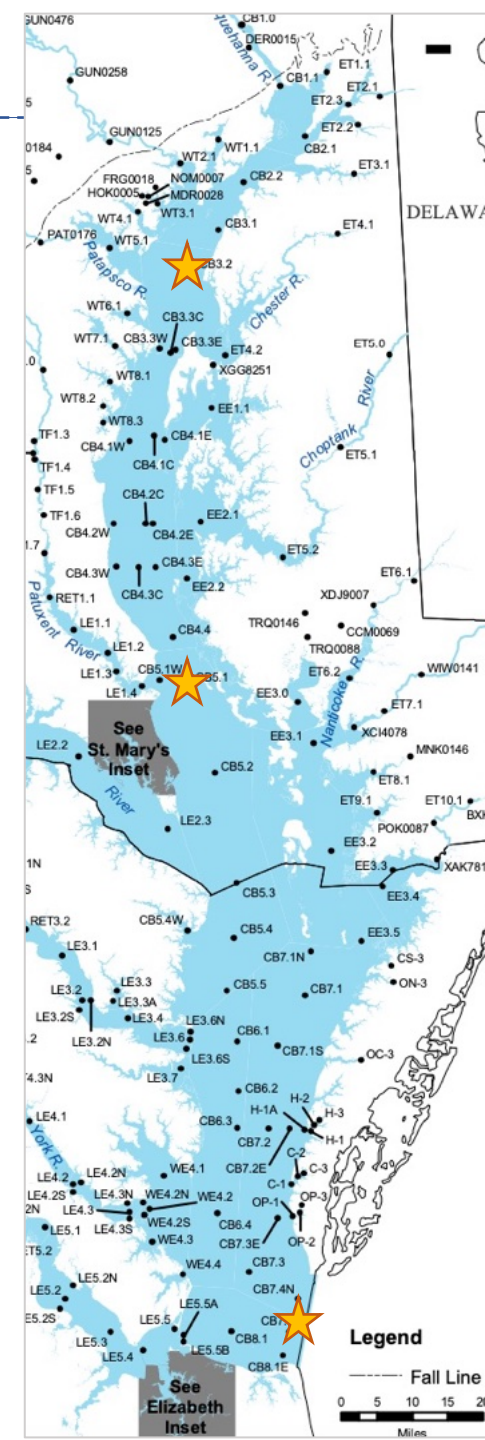
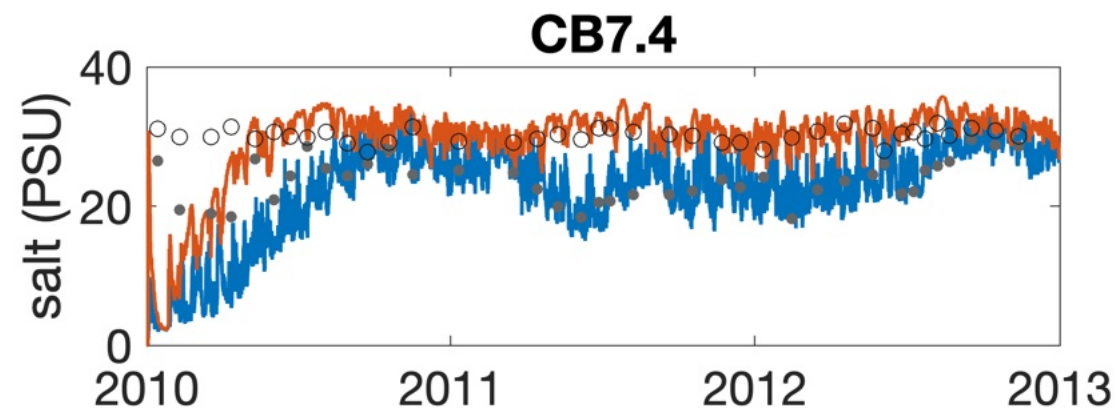
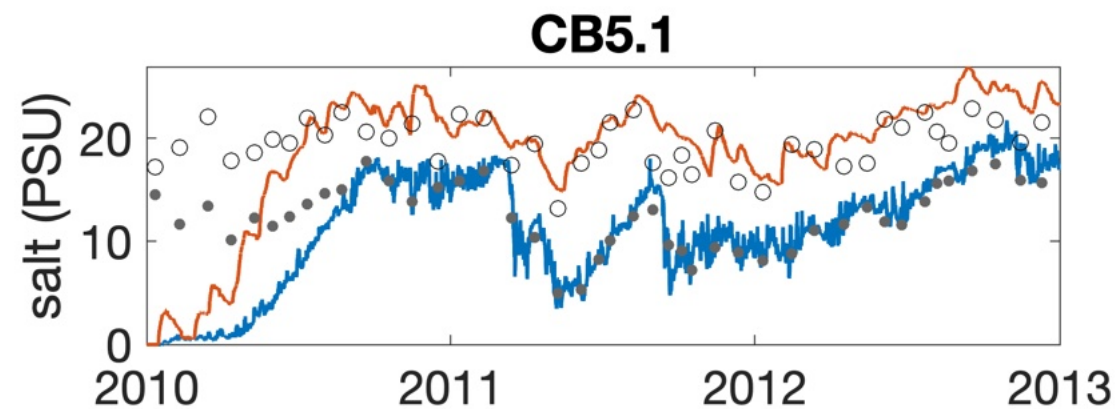
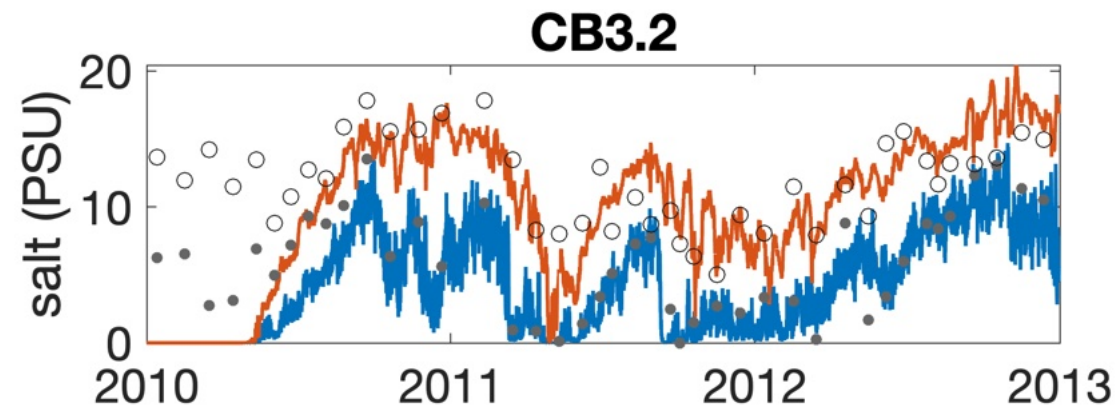
Chesapeake Bay



Assessments of tide simulations

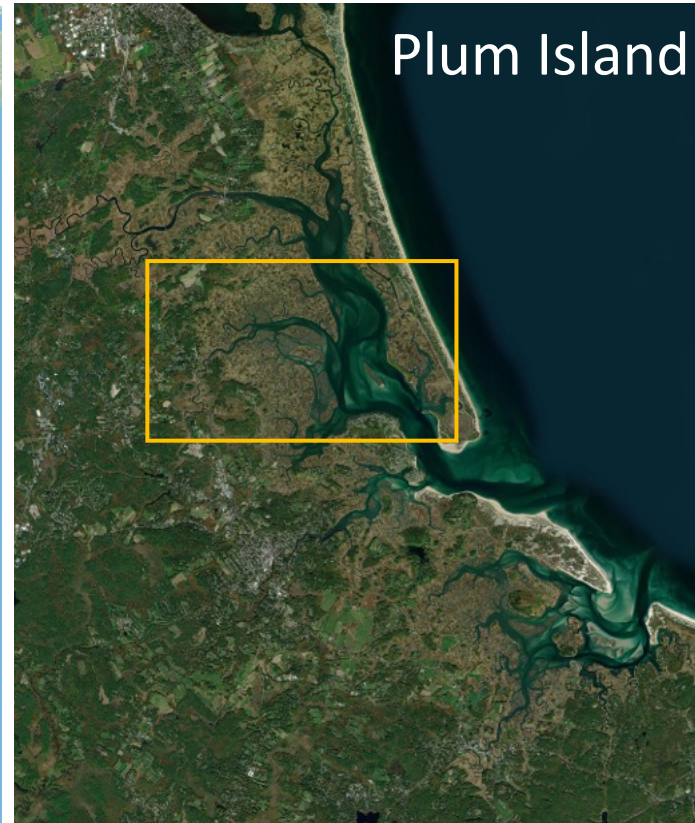


Assessments of salinity simulations



About 100~200 days
to spin up in the
Chesapeake Bay

Next step: seamless cross-scale US East Coast domain



Model grid at marshes with distinguished channels and creeks.

