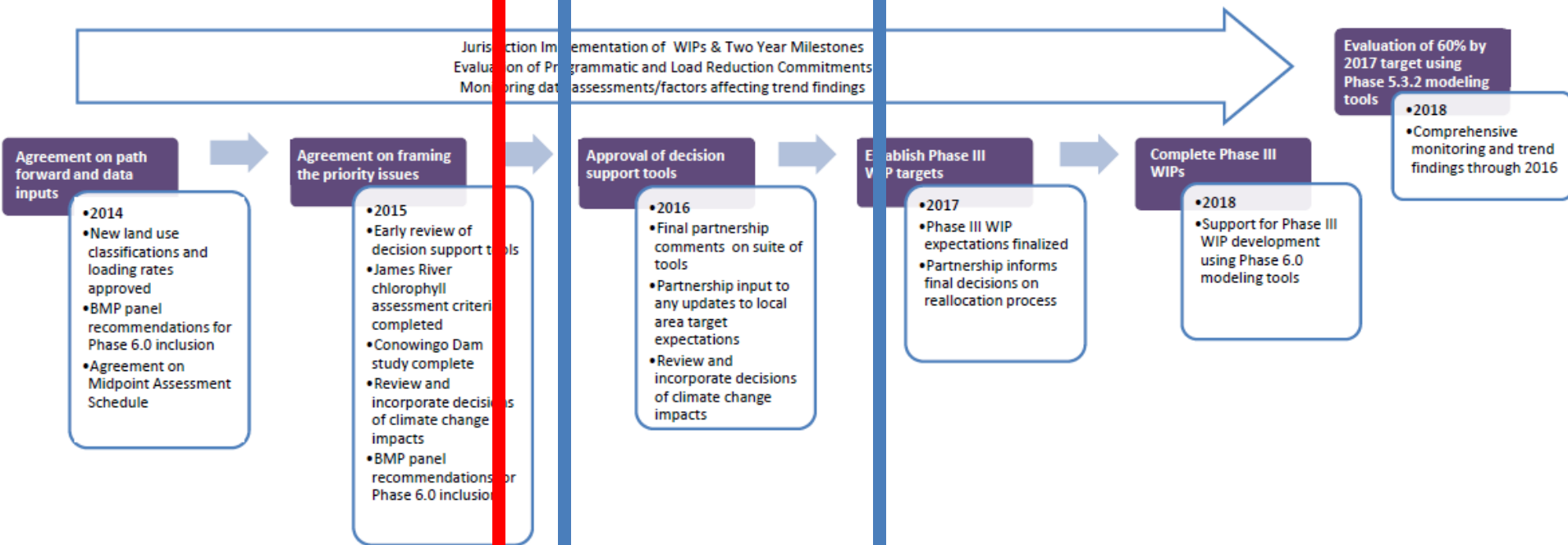


Scenario Builder and Watershed Model Progress toward the MPA

Gary Shenk Modeling Workgroup 9/3/2015



Midpoint Assessment Timeline



CREATE The Models

4 weeks of development
to go

REVIEW The Models

Expect changes
Nothing guaranteed

USE The Models

Calibration Timeline

- **October 2014** – Rough Draft of major changes to nutrient processing in Scenario Builder will need to be complete. Continued sensitivity refinement
- **February 2015** - draft targets for draft land Uses
- **March 2015** – All major partnership decisions are made on changes to scenario builder processing and data. Scenario builder final modifications begin.
- **April 2015** - final targets approved by Modeling Workgroup for draft land uses
- **Early October 2015** – All inputs are final and delivered to the WSM by the scenario builder team for the final calibration run. Final targets are based on this information.
- **December 2015** - Phase 6 draft model is complete.
- **December 2015 – December 2016** - Evaluation followed by fine tuning during the next year. Key scenarios available
- **September 2016** – Final comments on the draft Phase 6 model
- **December 2016** - All models are final. The partnership decision-making process begins to discuss how these new models will be used in the WIP3 process

Calibration Timeline

- October 2014** – Role of the scenario builder team will need to be complete

Land use types: Due 10/1/14 Finalized 8/28/15	Scenario Builder Structure Due 3/1/15 Finalized 3/1/15
---	--
- February 2015** - draft model

Land use targets Due 4/1/15 Finalized ?	Scenario Builder inputs Due 9/30/15 On Track
---	--
- March 2015** – All model inputs are final and delivered to the WSM by the scenario builder team for the final calibration run. Final targets are based on the model structure.

Model Structure Due 3/1/15 Finalized 2014

- April 2015** - final targets are based on the model structure.

Parameters Due 9/30/15 On Track

- December 2015** - Phase 6 draft model is complete.
- December 2015 – December 2016** - Evaluation followed by key scenarios available
- September 2016** – Final comments on the draft Phase 6 model
- December 2016** - All models are final. The partnership decision-making process begins to discuss how these new models will be used in the WIP3 process

Finished

Potentially Finished

Planned Update in 2016

Planned Update in 2015

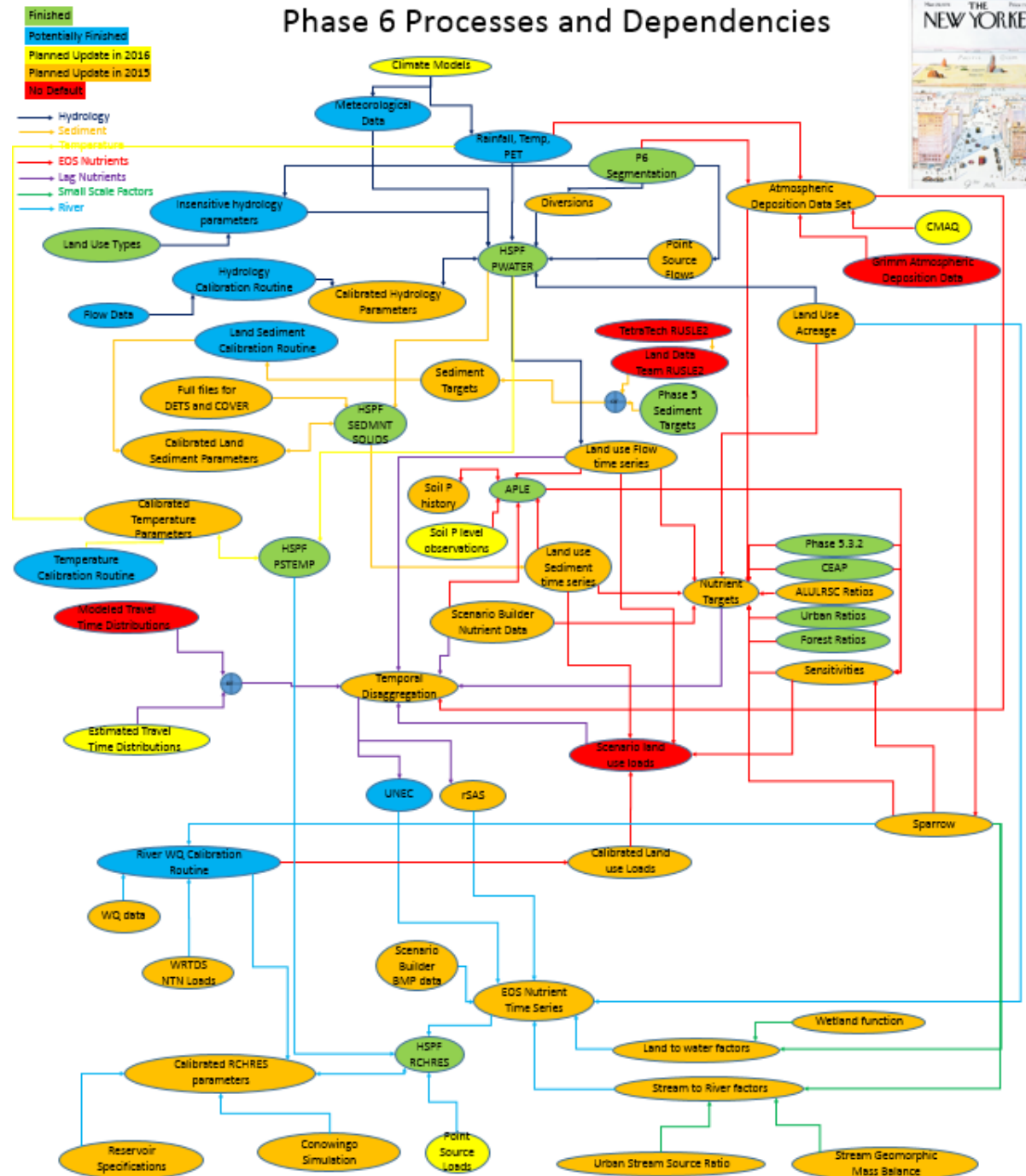
No Default

Each box represents a dataset, model, or process

Still a lot to get done, but all in the plan.

7/21/15

Phase 6 Processes and Dependencies



Finished

Potentially Finished

Planned Update in 2016

Planned Update in 2015

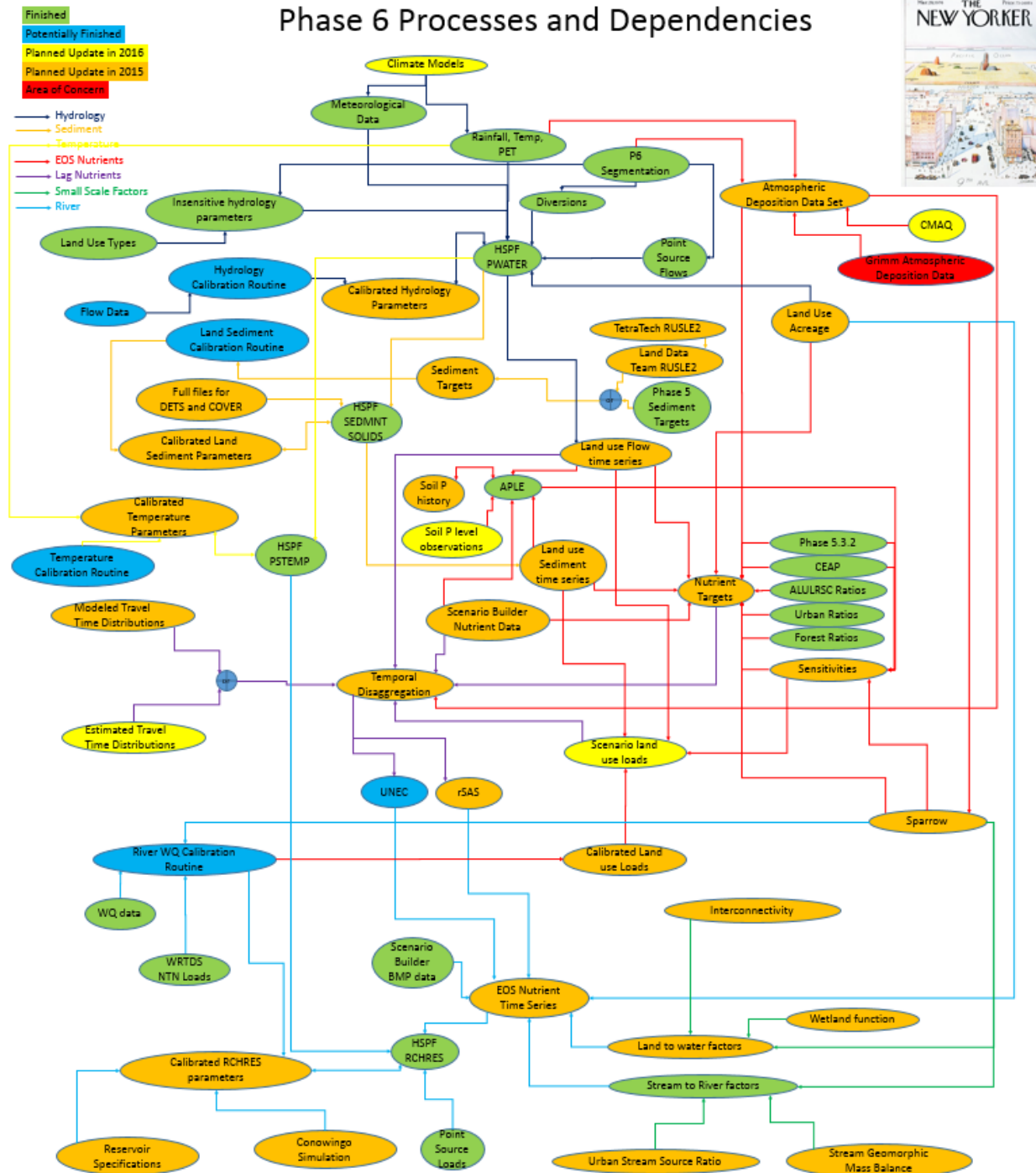
Area of Concern

Each box represents a dataset, model, or process

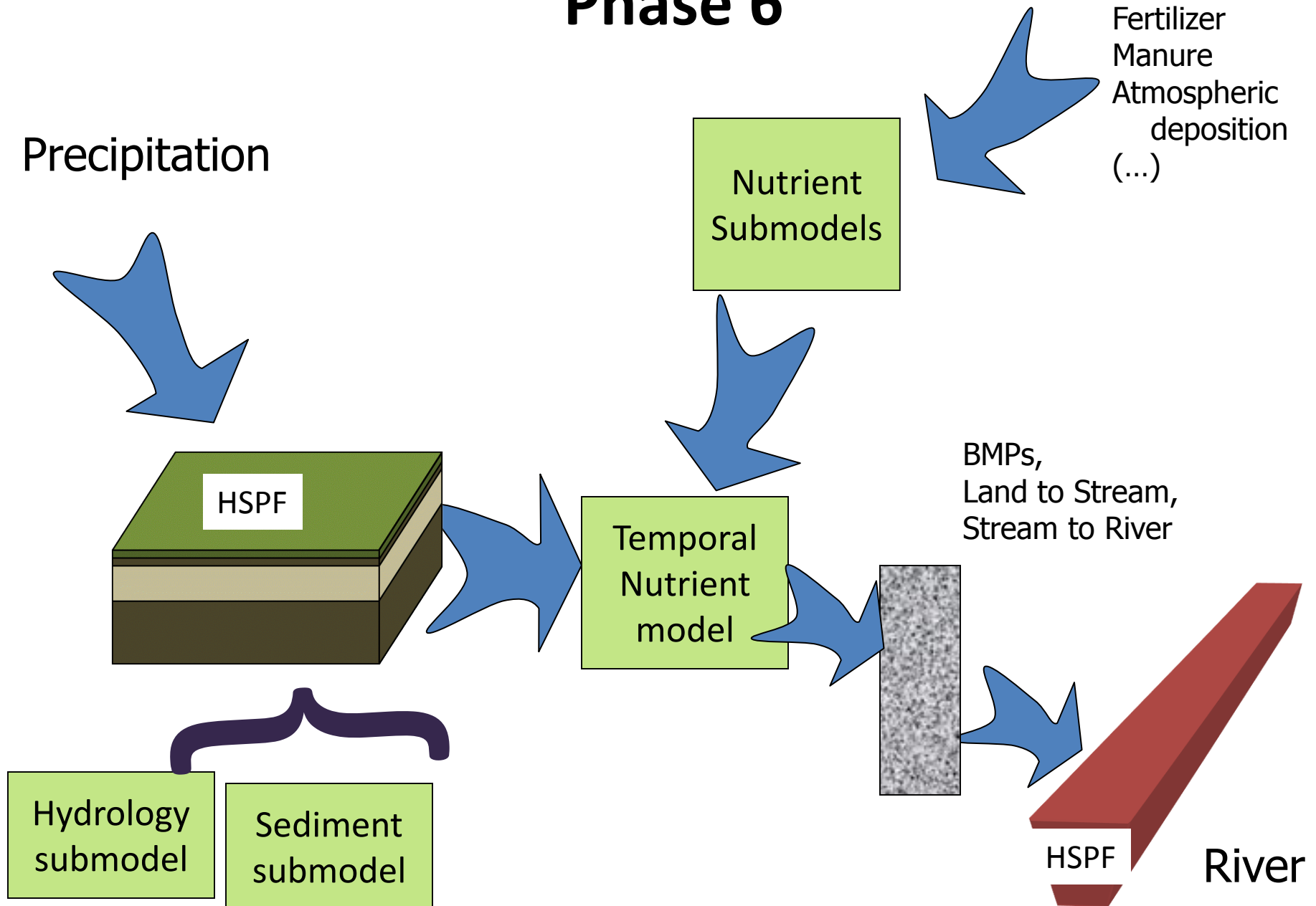
Still a lot to get done, but all in the plan.

Today

Phase 6 Processes and Dependencies



Phase 6



Load for a land use in a segment =

Estimated
Average + Sensitivity * Δ Inputs
Load

BMPs

Watershed Delivery Variance

Stream Delivery

River Delivery

Phase 6

Yactayo
1:20 pm

Estimated
Average + Sensitivity * Δ Inputs
Load

BMPs

Watershed Delivery Variance

Stream Delivery

River Delivery



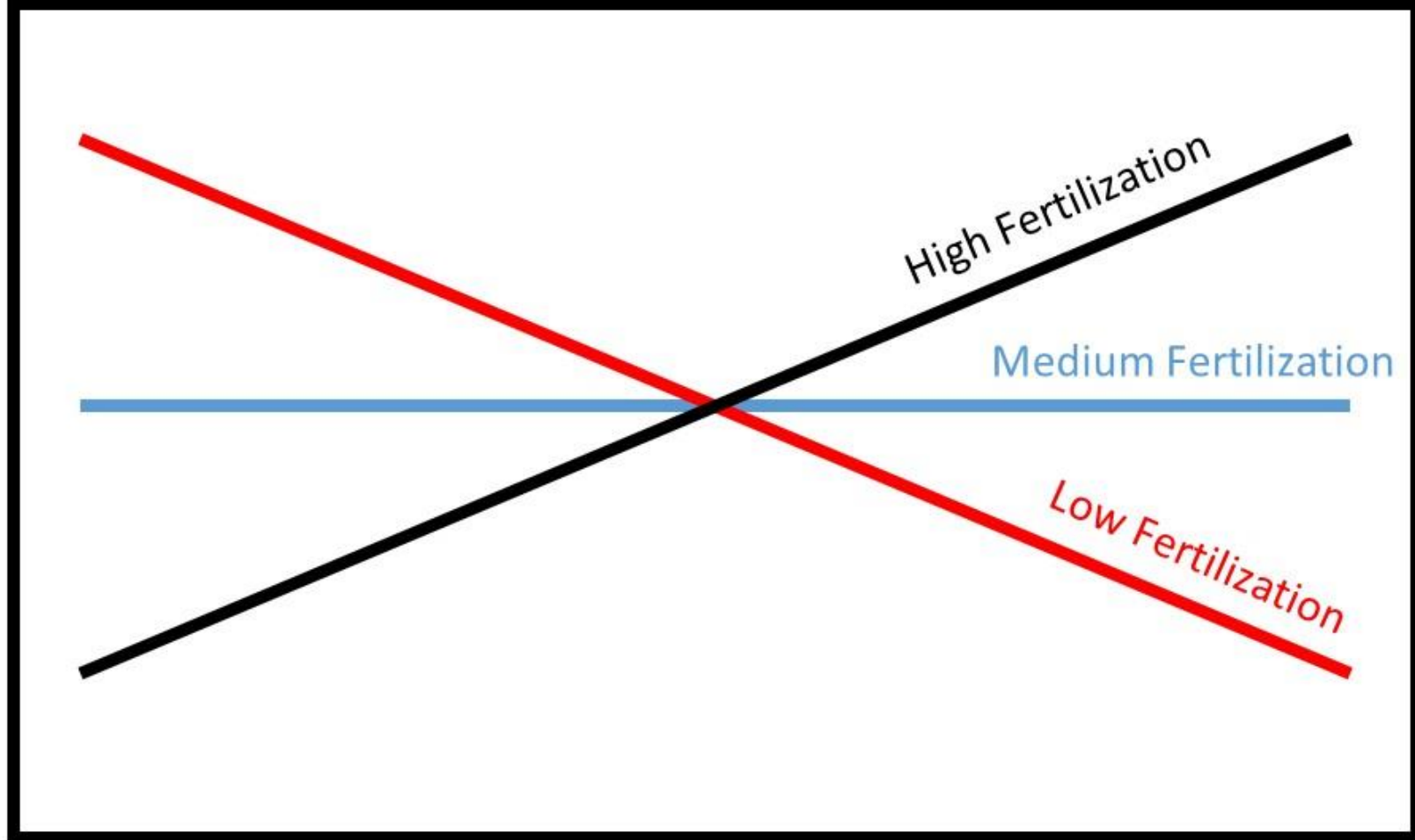
Yactayo



Estimated
Average + Sensitivity * Δ Inputs



Soil P =>



Time =>



Estimated
Average + Sensitivity * Δ Inputs
Load

*

BMPs

*

Watershed Delivery Variance

*

Stream Delivery

*

River Delivery

Bhatt
12:40 am



Estimated
Average + Sensitivity * Δ Inputs
Load *

BMPs



Watershed Delivery Variance



Delivery



Delivery

Bhatt
12:40 am

15

P

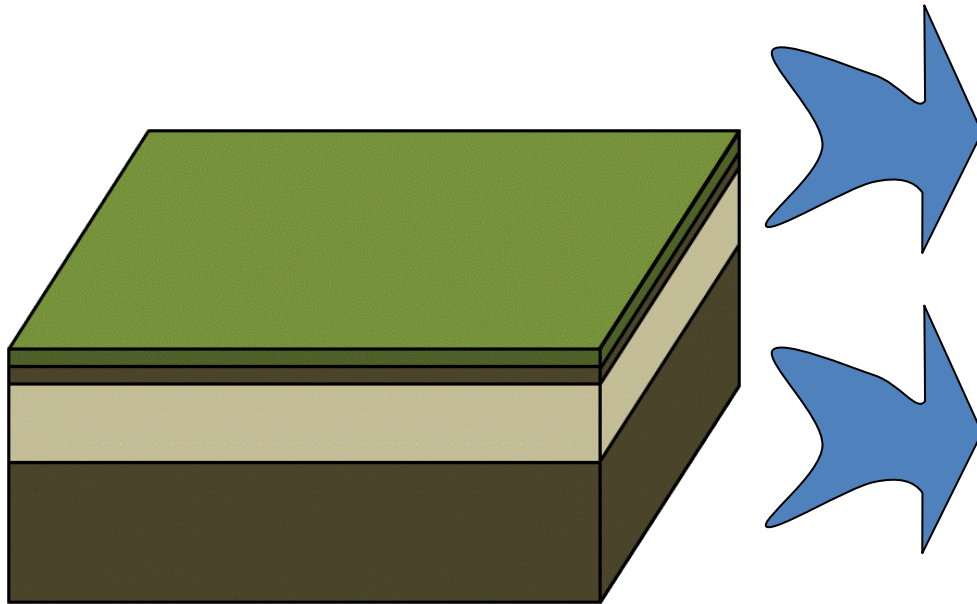
Phosphorus

30.974

What did we know about Coastal Plain Phosphorus in Phase 5?

- Little information
- The available information pointed to the coastal plain being relatively retentive for P.

Transport Theory



P mostly sediment-associated – lower loads in the coastal plain

Very Low dissolved P in groundwater

Previous Sparrow Parameters

Chesapeake Bay SPARROW Comparison of Version II / Version III Parameter Estimates

Total Phosphorus

Version II: n = 109 MSE = 0.112 R² = 0.970 Flow Classes: 1) 0 - 100 ft³/s; 2) 100 - 500 ft³/s; 3) >500 ft³/s
Version III: n = 104 MSE = 0.108 R² = 0.972 Flow Classes: 1) 0 - 100 ft³/s; 2) 100 - 500 ft³/s; 3) >500 ft³/s

Parameter Name	Version II Exploratory Parameter Estimate	Version II Exploratory Significance Level	Version II Constrained Bootstrap Estimate	Version III Exploratory Exploratory Estimate	Version III Exploratory Significance Level	Version III Constrained Bootstrap Estimate

UNPUBLISHED

Instream Loss Rates

Stream Loss Rate 1	0.128	0.400	0.143	-0.270	0.045	0.002
Stream Loss Rate 2	0.008	0.936	0.041	0.026	0.817	0.104
Stream Loss Rate 3	-0.011	0.834	0.021	0.028	0.601	0.047
Reservoir Loss	0.721	0.002	0.687	8.10	0.042	8.18

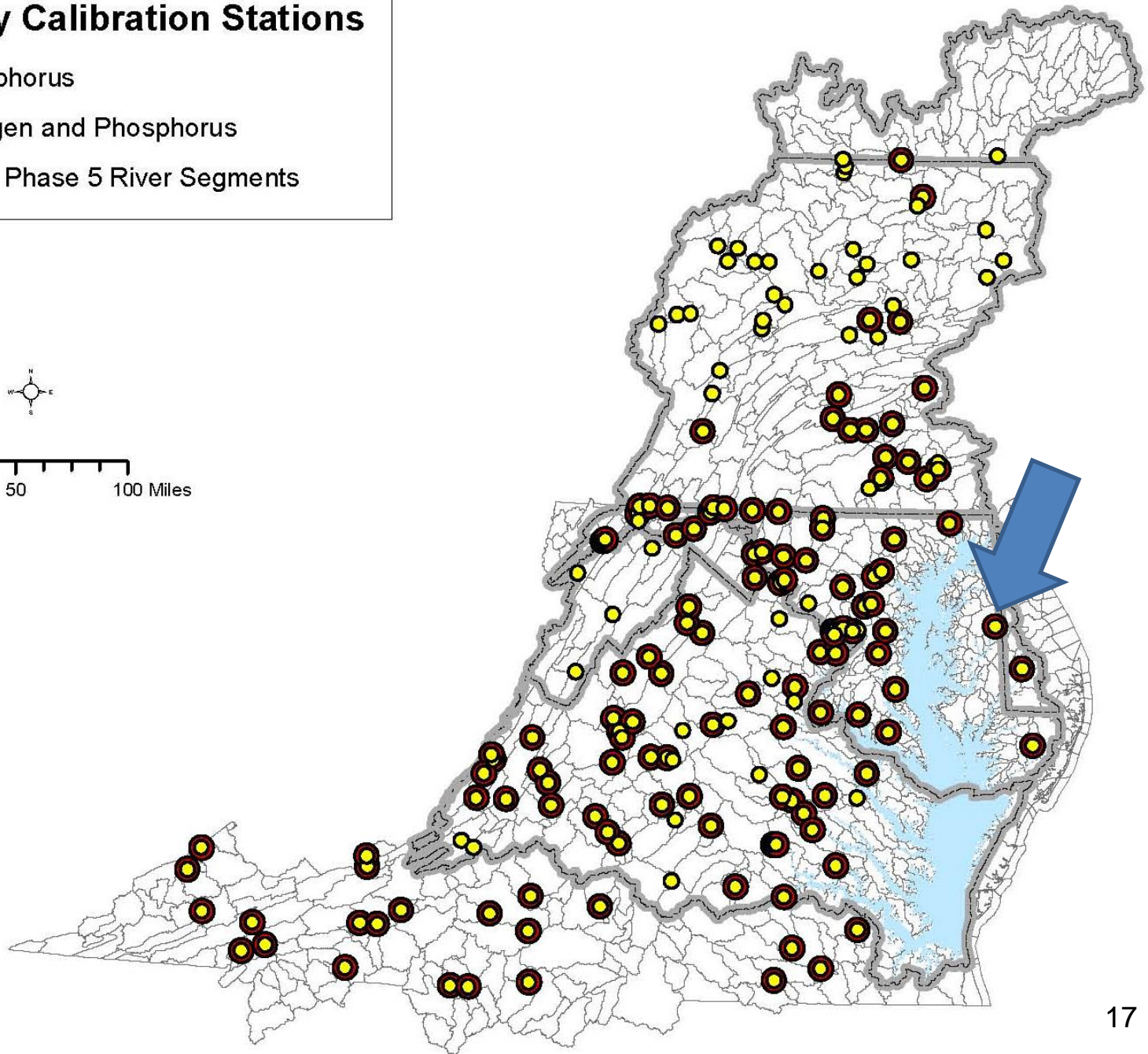
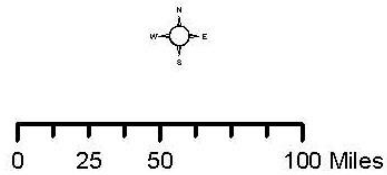
Land to Water Delivery Factors

Sources

Point Sources	0.582	<0.001	0.618	0.650	<0.001	0.684
Urban Area	0.996	<0.001	1.21	0.476	<0.001	0.617
Fertilizer	0.018	0.005	0.018	0.021	<0.001	0.021
Manure	0.013	0.049	0.015	0.008	0.028	0.012
Non-Agricultural Land	0.190	<0.001	0.218	0.093	<0.001	0.101

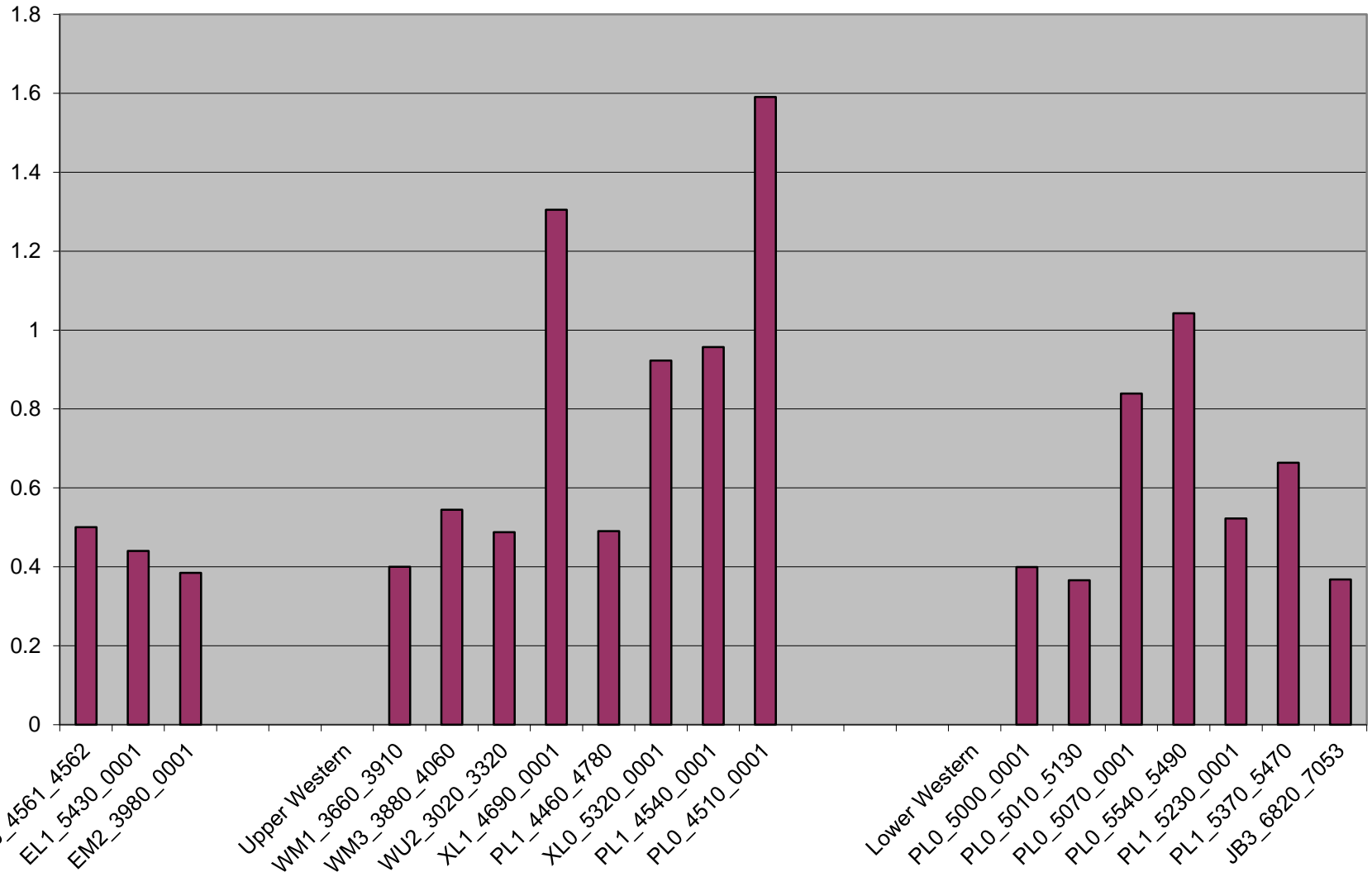
Water Quality Calibration Stations

- Phosphorus
- Nitrogen and Phosphorus
- WSM Phase 5 River Segments



TP Coastal Plain Regional Factor vs Region P5.2 AGCHEM

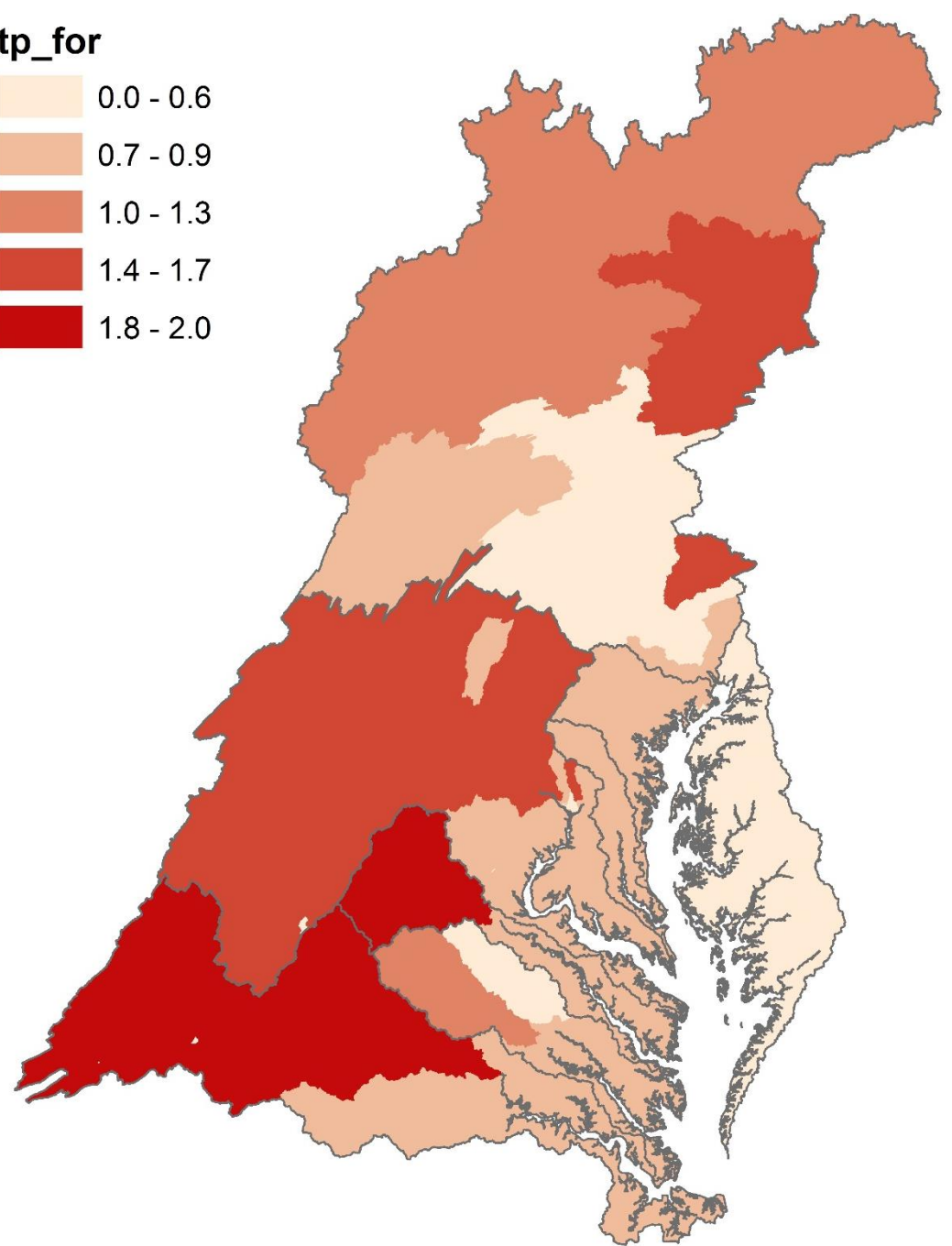
Regional Factor Estimated from Calibration



Eastern Shore

Upper Western Shore

Lower Western Shore



Phase 5.3.2 TP Calibrated Regional Factors

STAC Guidance

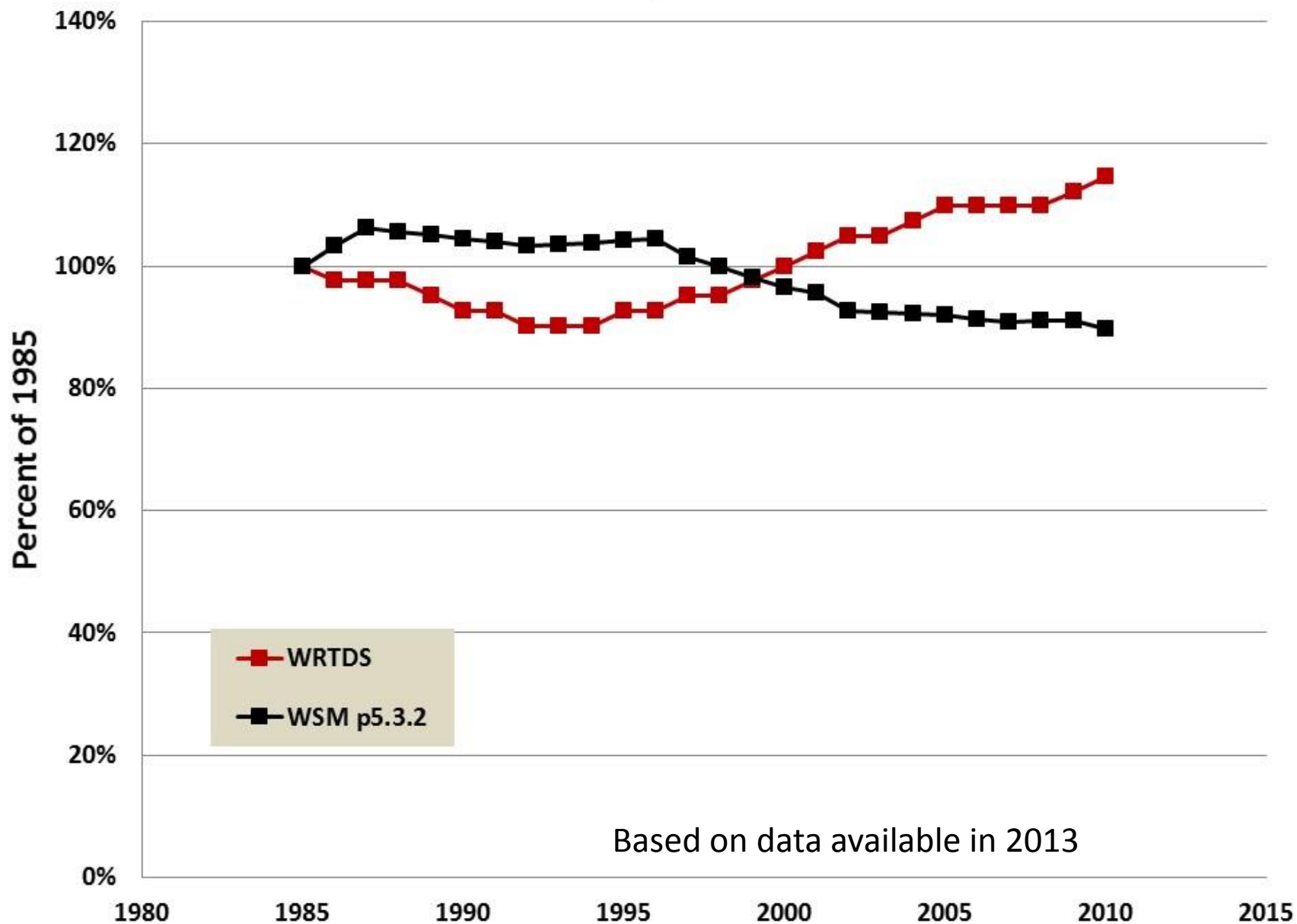
A Review of Agricultural P-dynamics in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Model



“...output from CBWM [indicated] major reductions in P losses from cropland on the Maryland Eastern Shore that seemed to be inconsistent with research findings and monitoring data in the region.”



WRTDS and WSM p5.3.2 flow-normalized P loads Choptank



What do we know about Coastal Plain Phosphorus in Phase 6?

- ~~Little~~ Lots of information
- The available information points to the coastal plain being relatively ~~retentive~~ leaky for P.

The State of the Science of Phosphorus

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January 30, 2015
Chesapeake College



UNIVERSITY OF
MARYLAND
EXTENSION
Solutions in your community

[Agenda](#)[Presenters](#)[Location](#)[Hosts](#)

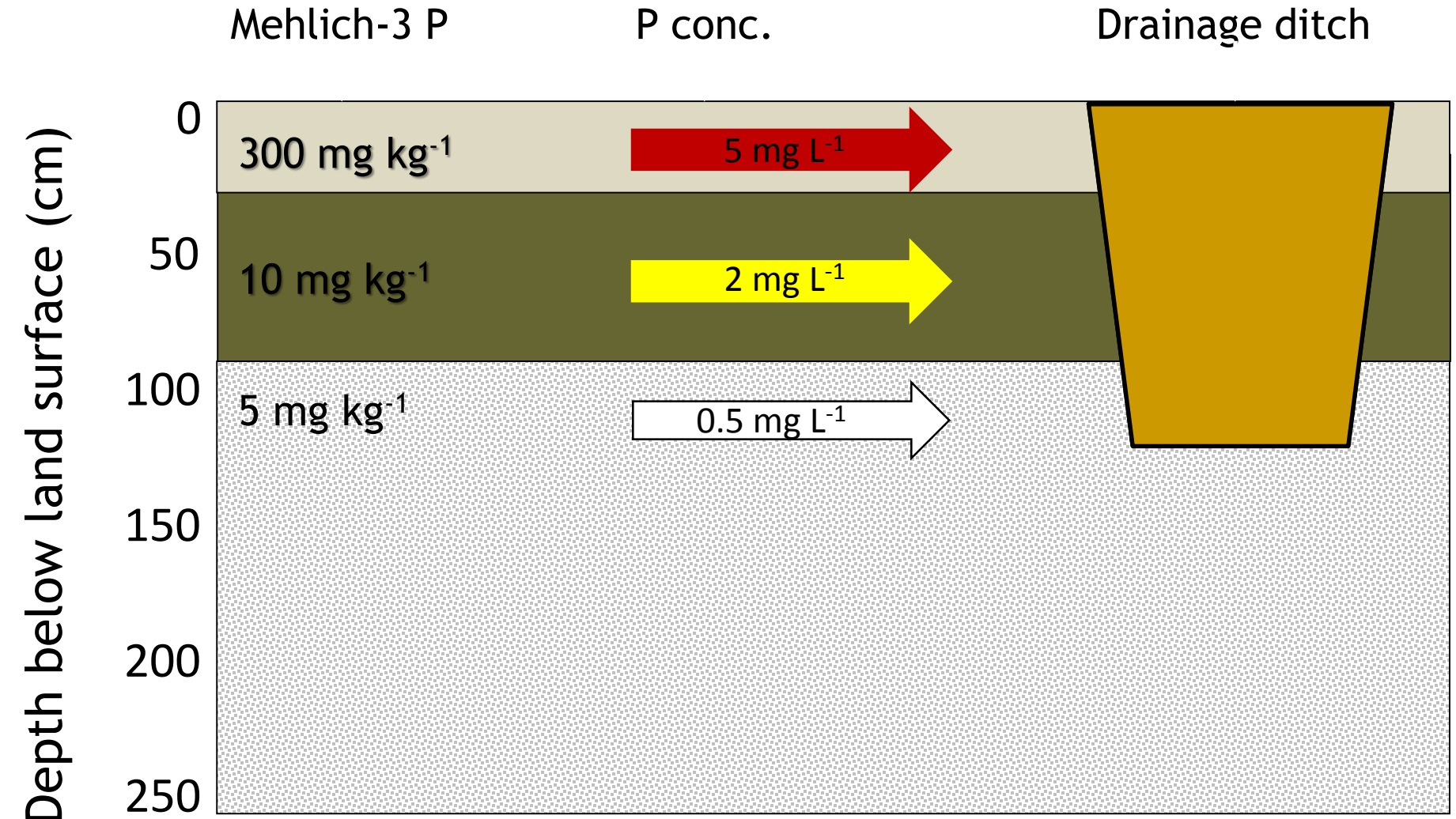
The State of the Science of Phosphorus

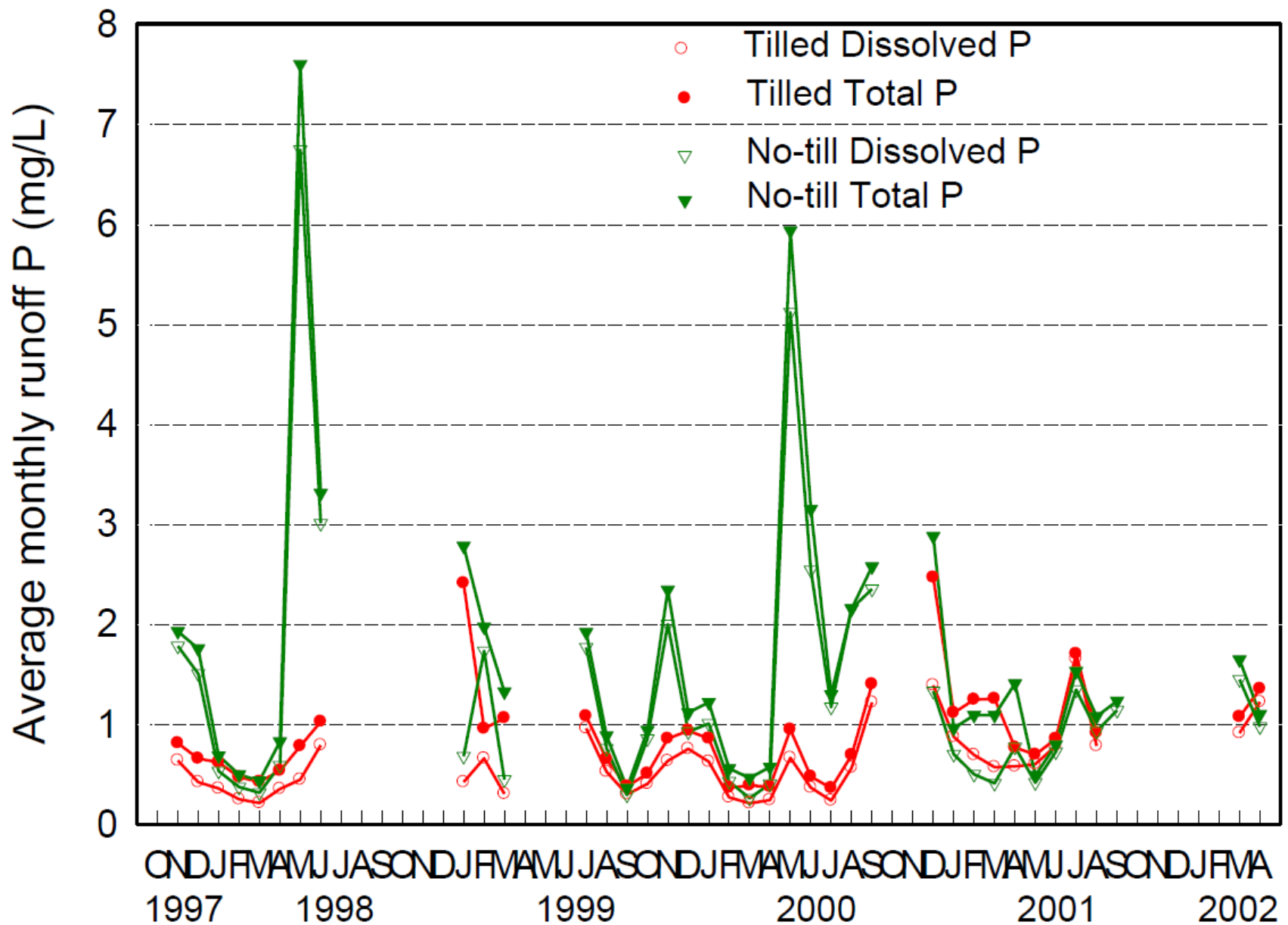
This symposium drew 350 attendees seeking to better understand the current state of science surrounding phosphorus transport, soil dynamics, legacies, modeling, and its impact on water quality. **Experts** on the science of phosphorus from across the country were featured on the **program**.

Visit the Phosphorus Symposium **playlist** to watch presentations by selecting individual sessions or play all for continuous play of the program. **Proceedings** are also available in PDF format to download.

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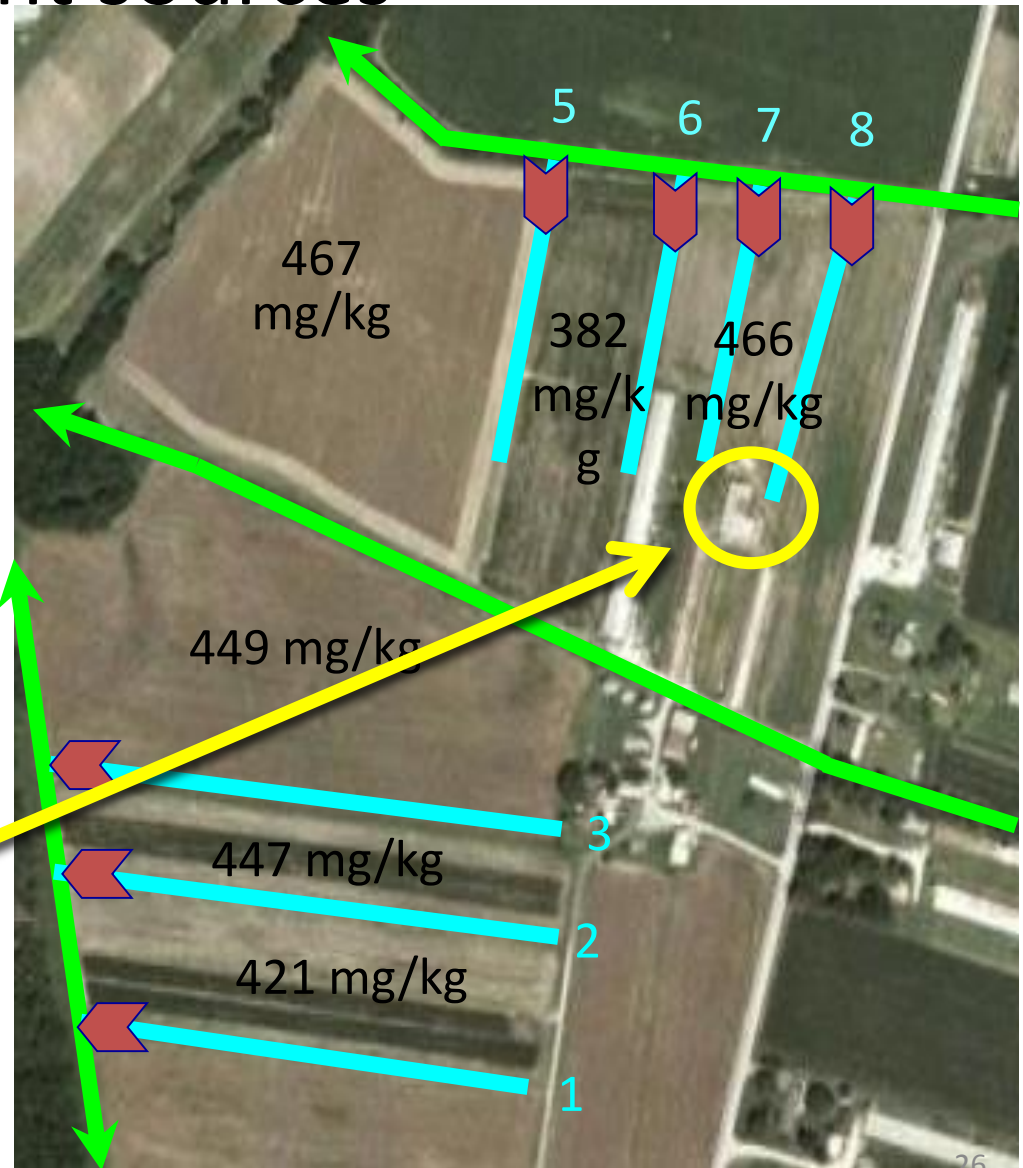
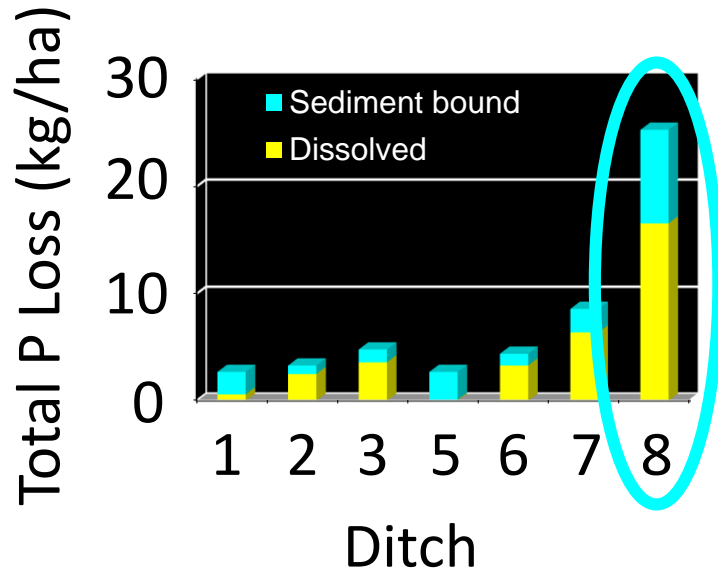
Transport Theory





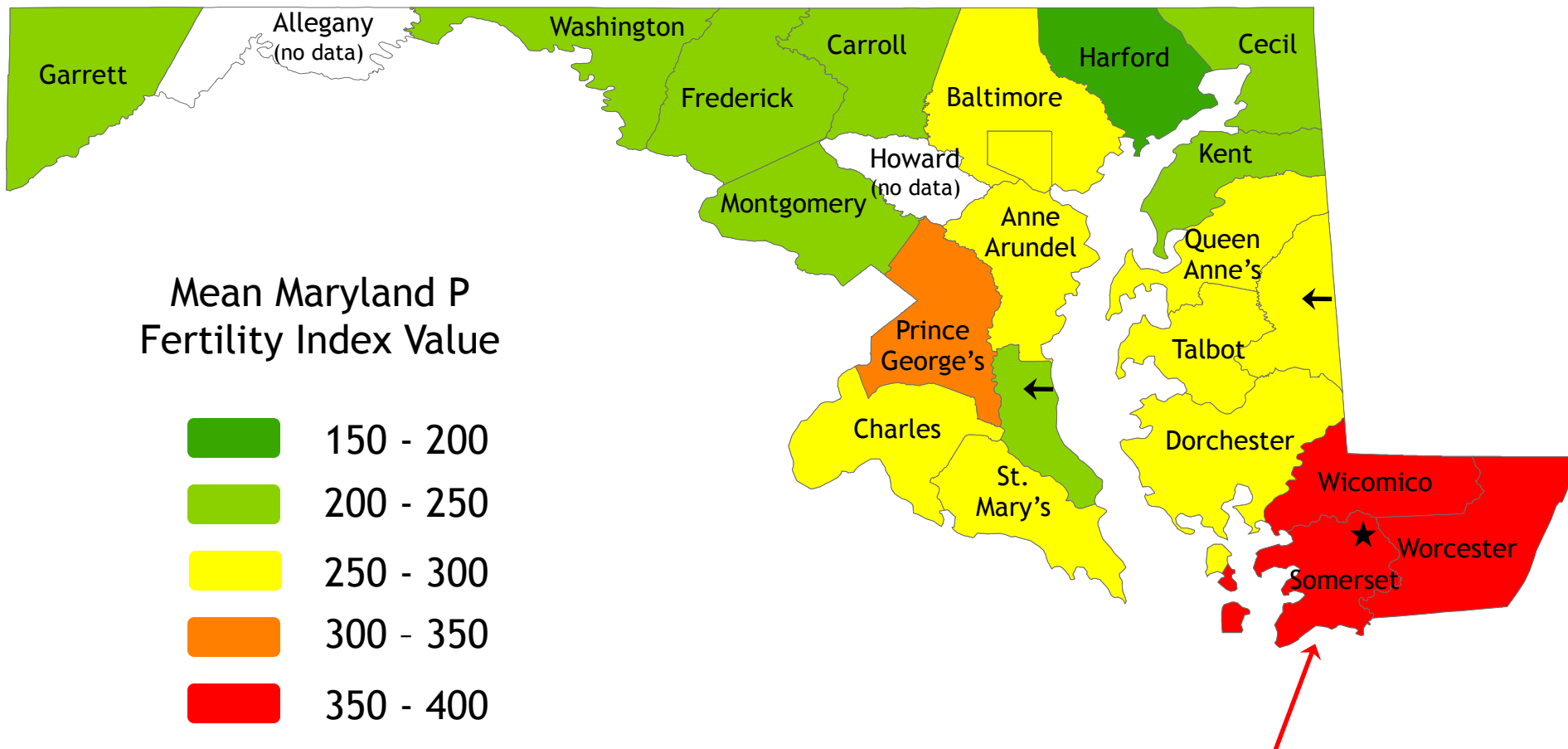
Point sources as a major concern

Point sources

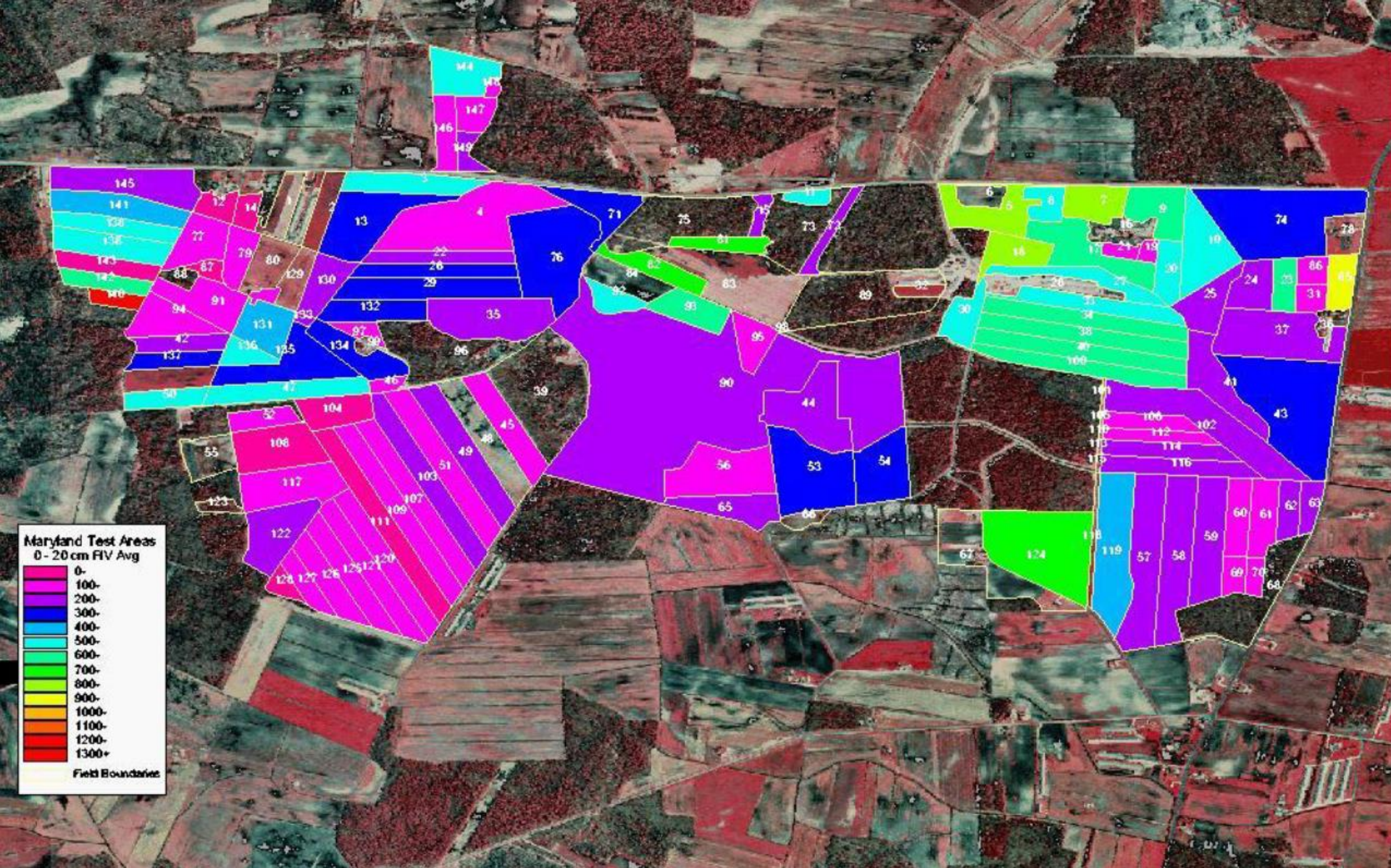


Soil test P summary

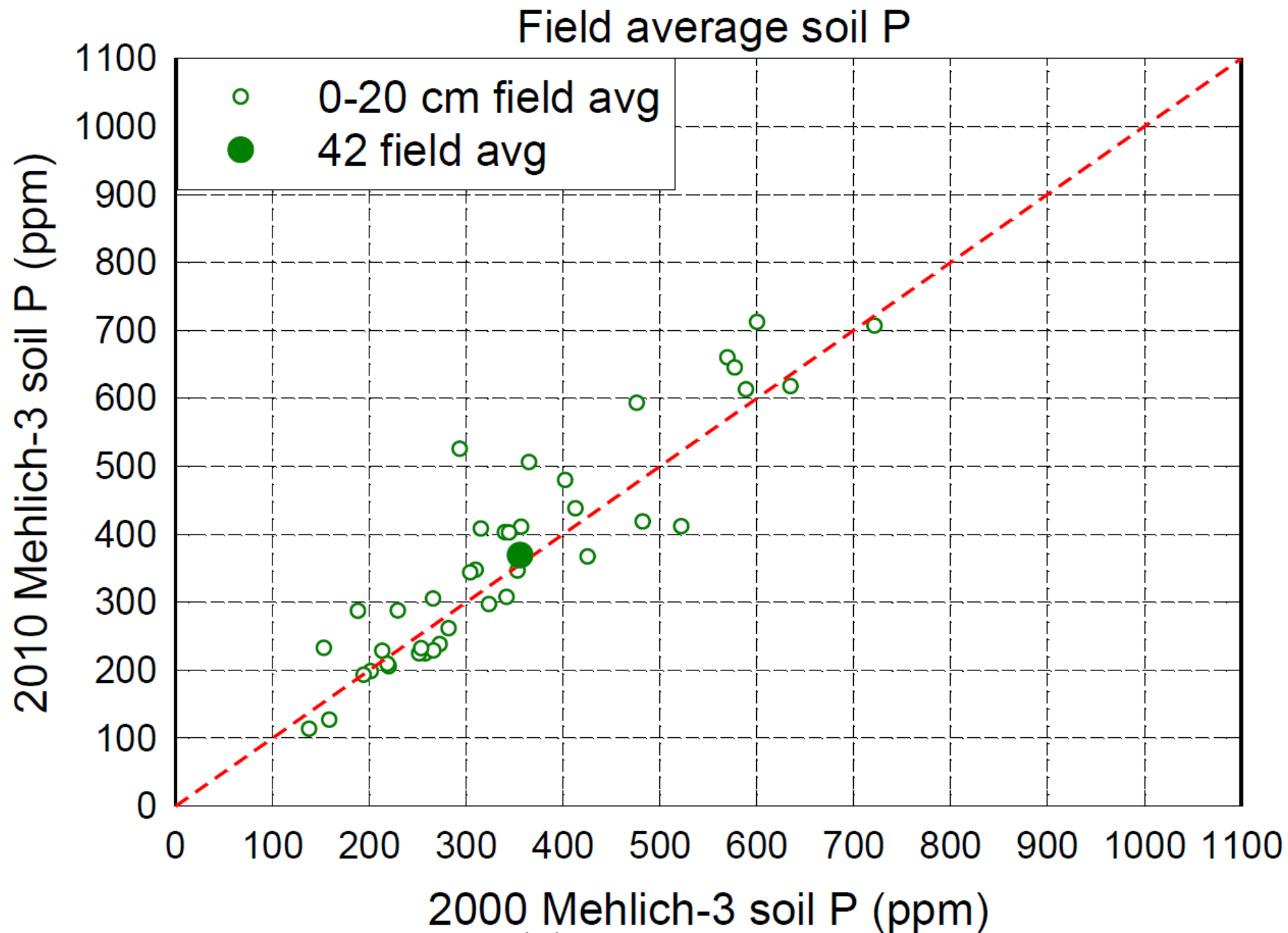
Restricted to fields where the Maryland P Index was run (FIV > 150 only)



Average P FIV = 374

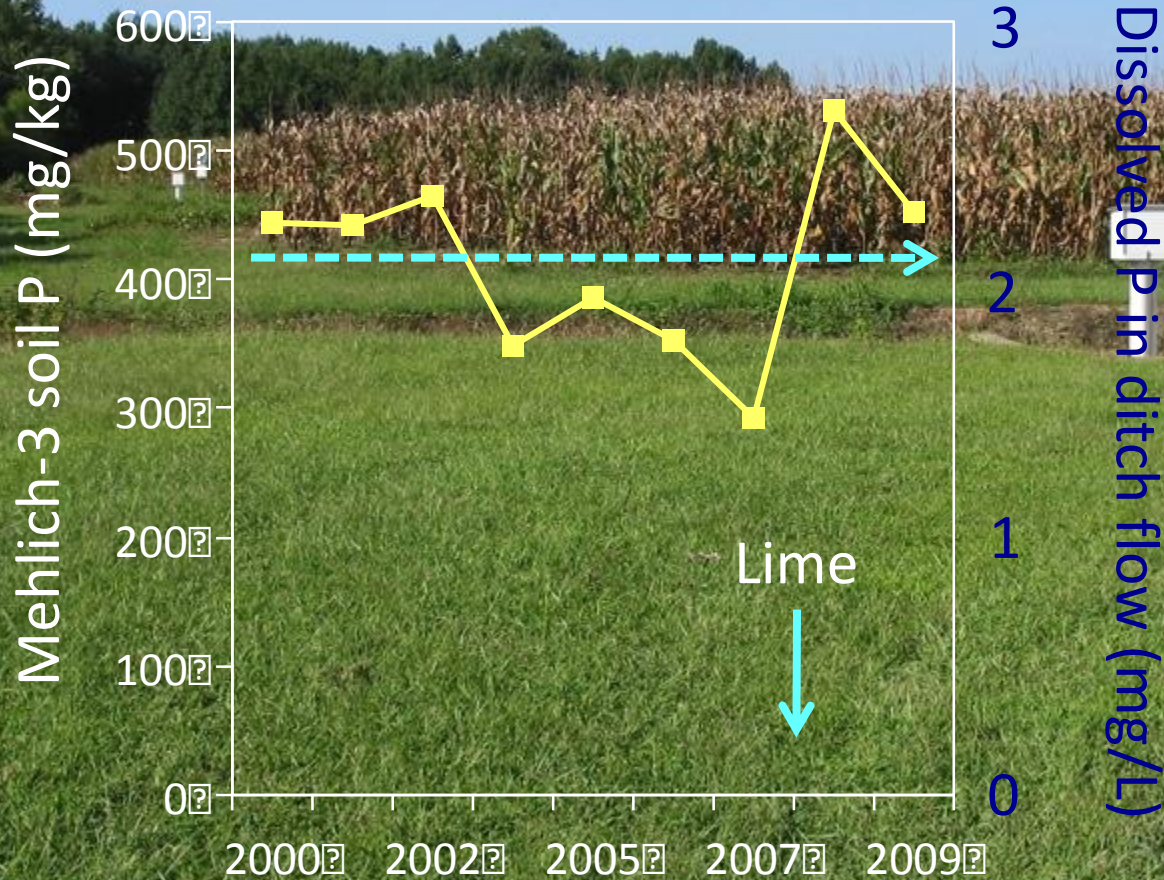


Ken Staver – Presentation to MWG 10/9/14



Legacy P

No change after one decade



Phosphorus Conceptual Model

Phosphorus

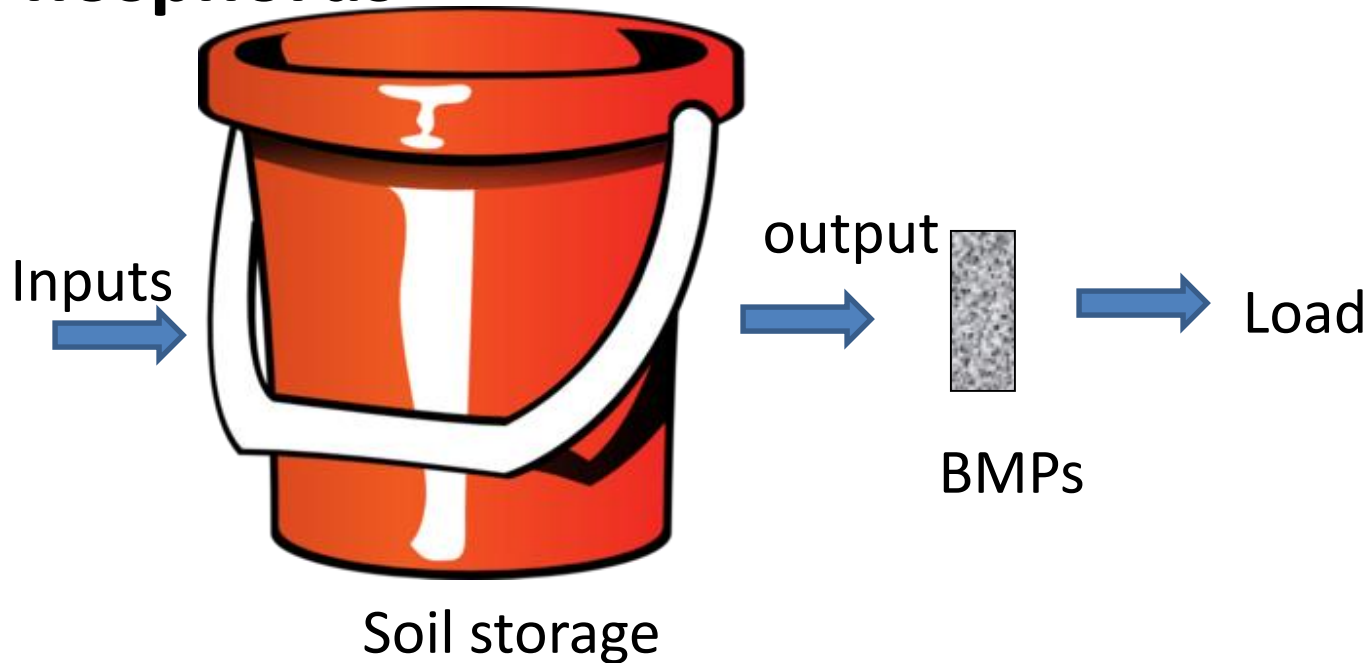
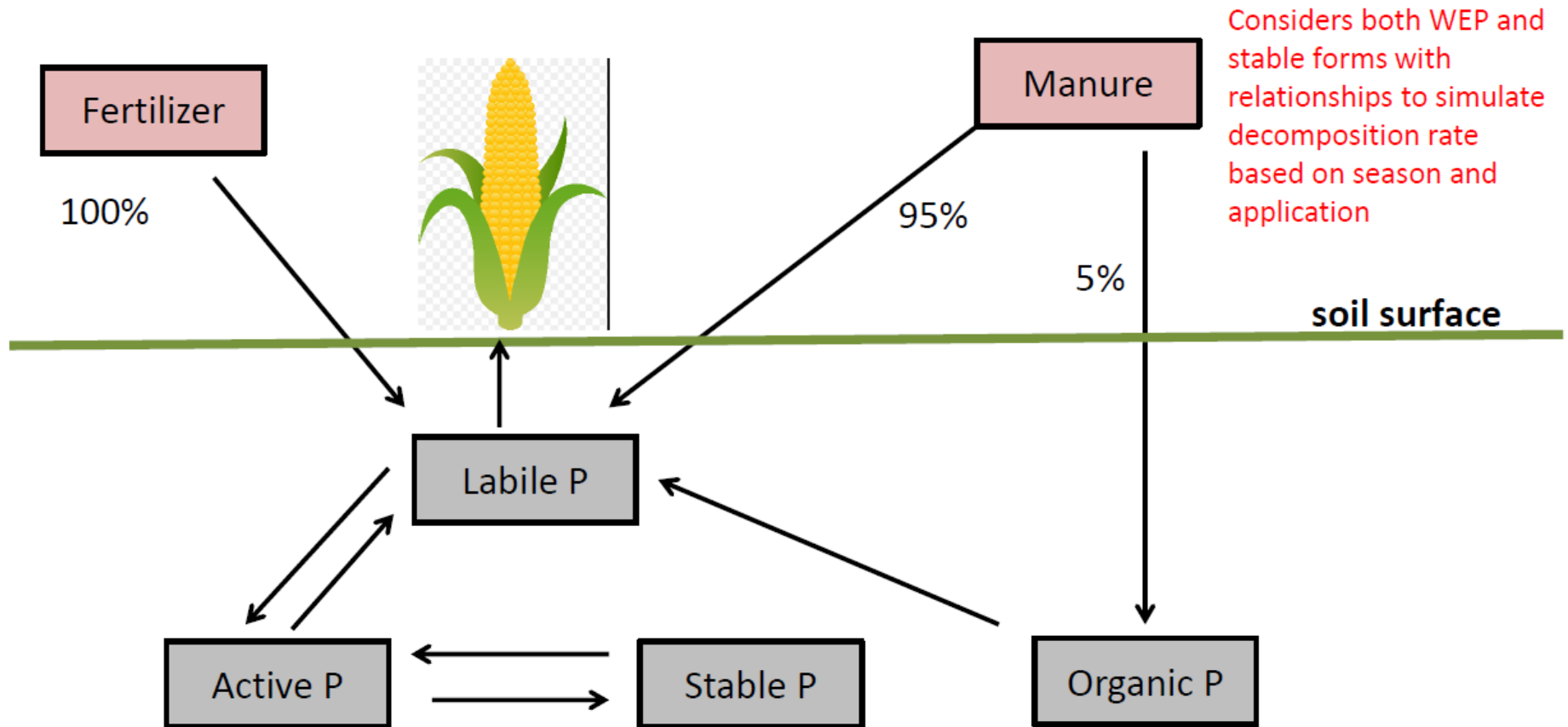


Diagram of APLE Nutrient Sources and Soil Pools



Equations to estimate Manure runoff P, Fertilizer runoff P, Sediment P loss, and Dissolved Soil P runoff

Background – SPARROW Coefficients

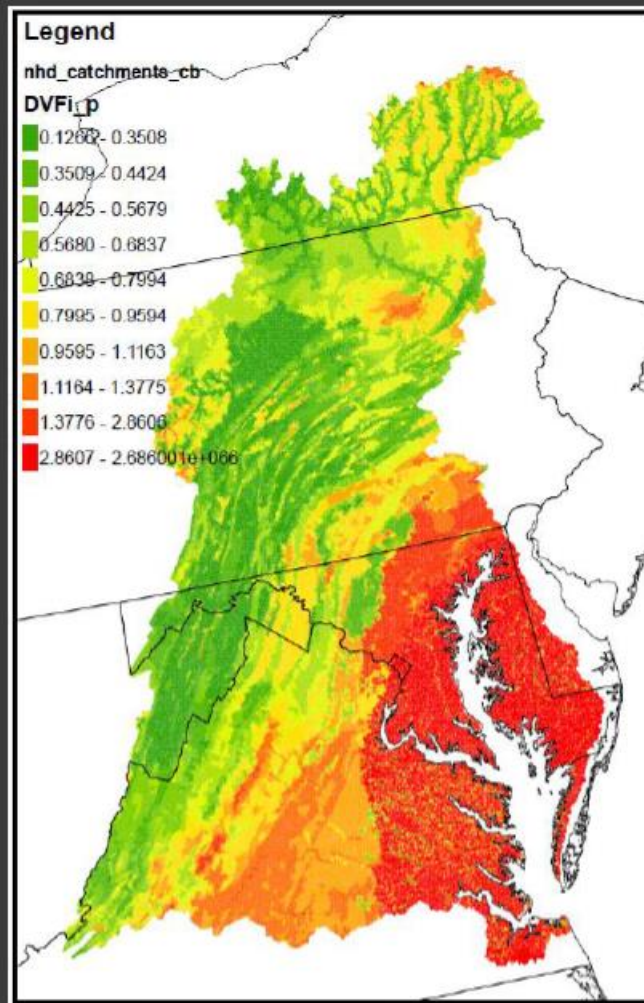
- Source coefficients
 - Intensive or extensive
 - Estimate mean proportion or yield delivered to streams
- Land-to-water coefficients
 - Allow for spatial variability in delivery to streams
 - Positive or negative
- Stream decay coefficients

RMSE=0.4741, $R^2=0.9510$, yield $R^2=0.7300$

Phosphorus Model	Estimate	p
Sources		
Point sources (kg/yr)	0.877	<0.0001
Urban land (km ²)	49	<0.0001
Fertilizer (kg/yr)	0.0377	0.0014
Manure (kg/yr)	0.0253	0.0002
Siliclastic rocks (km ²)	8.52	<0.0001
Crystalline rocks (km ²)	6.75	0.0009
Land to Water Transport		
Soil erodibility (k factor)	6.25	0.0002
Ln(% well drained soils)	-0.100	0.0019
Ln(precipitation (mm))	2.06	<0.0237
Coastal Plain (area)	1.02	<0.0001
Aquatic Decay		
Impoundments	54.3	0.0174

Ator et al., 2011

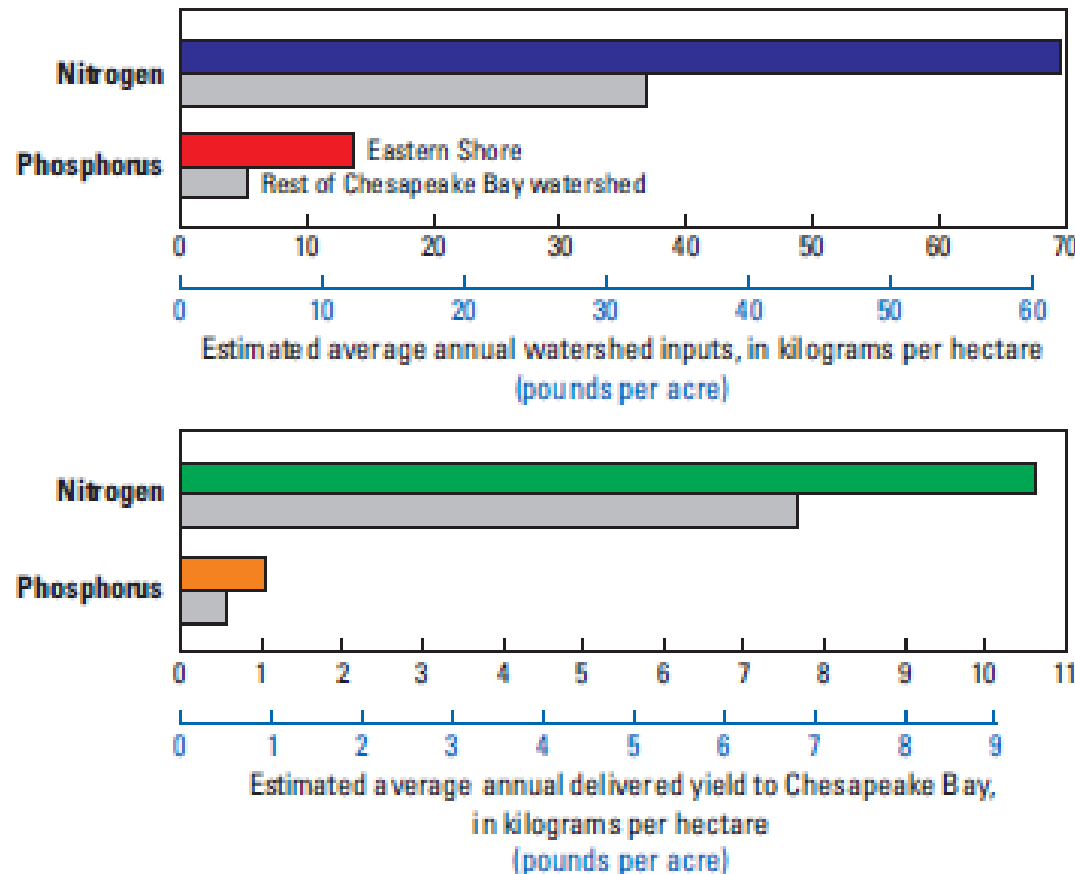
Delivery Variation Factor (DVF_i)



- Is independent of source*, a function only of land-to-water specification
- TP terms
 - Soil erodibility (+)
 - Soil drainage (-)
 - Coastal plain area (+)
 - Precipitation (+)

* $DVF_i = \exp(\sum_m (\omega_{mn} Z_{mi} O_m))$, for sources interacting with same land-to-water terms

USGS eastern shore report



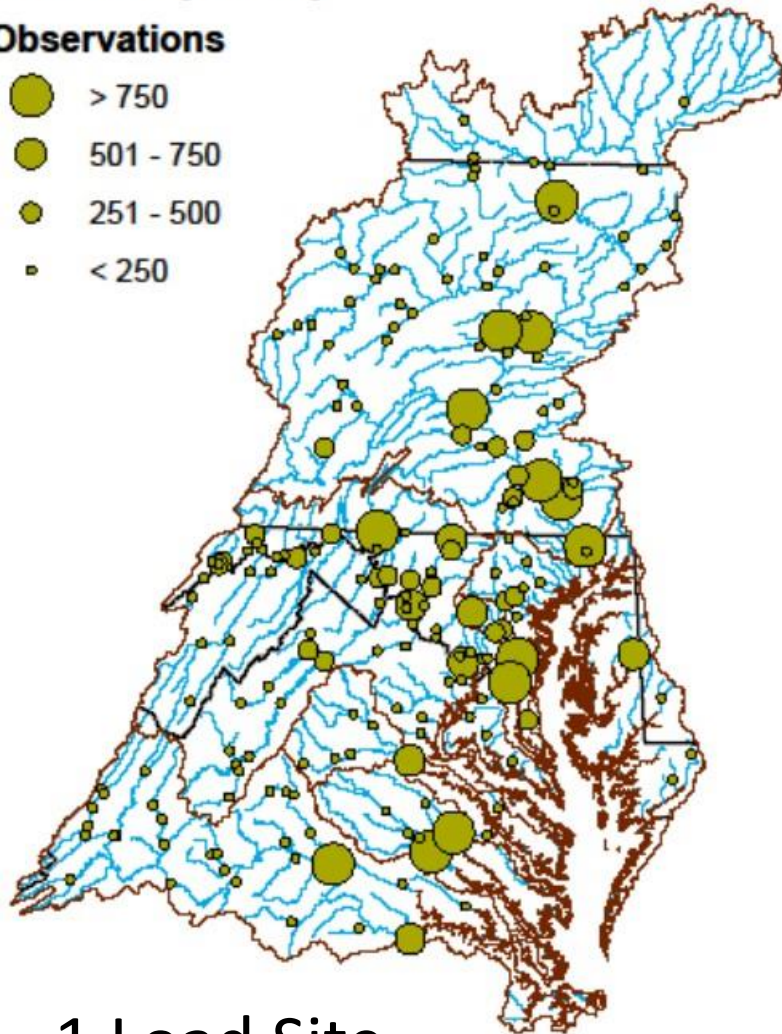
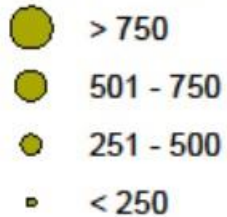
[Estimated inputs from Bachman and others, 1998, Wieczorek and LaMotte, 2010a, b, c, d, and Ator and others, 2011. Estimated yields from Ator and others, 2011.]

Figure 2. Nitrogen and phosphorus inputs to the Eastern Shore and yields from the Eastern Shore to Chesapeake Bay are substantially greater than in the remainder of the bay watershed.

Observed Total Phosphorus - Number of Observations

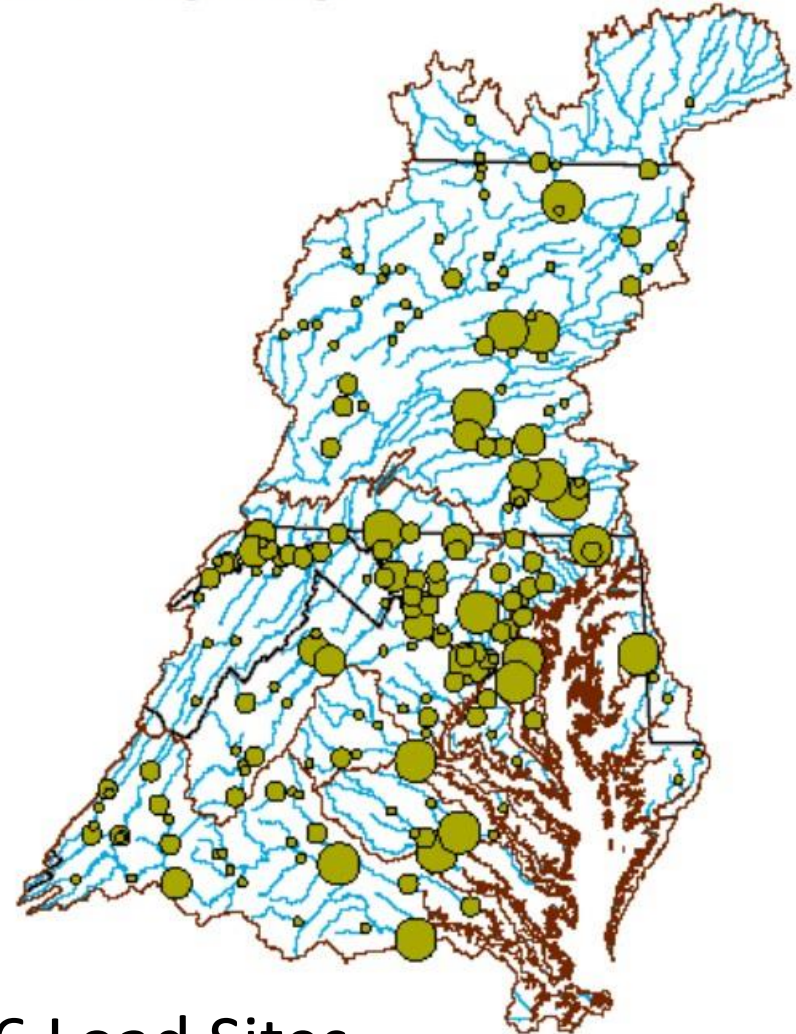
Phase 5 (84-05)

Observations



1 Load Site

Phase 6 (84-13)



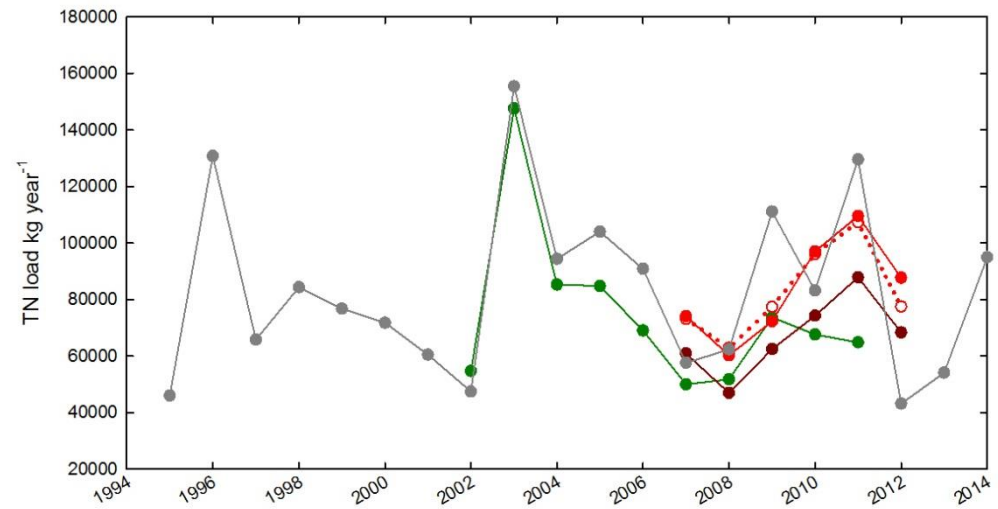
6 Load Sites

Comparing Different Load Estimates

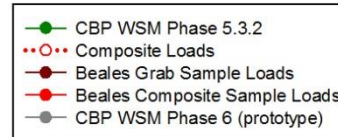
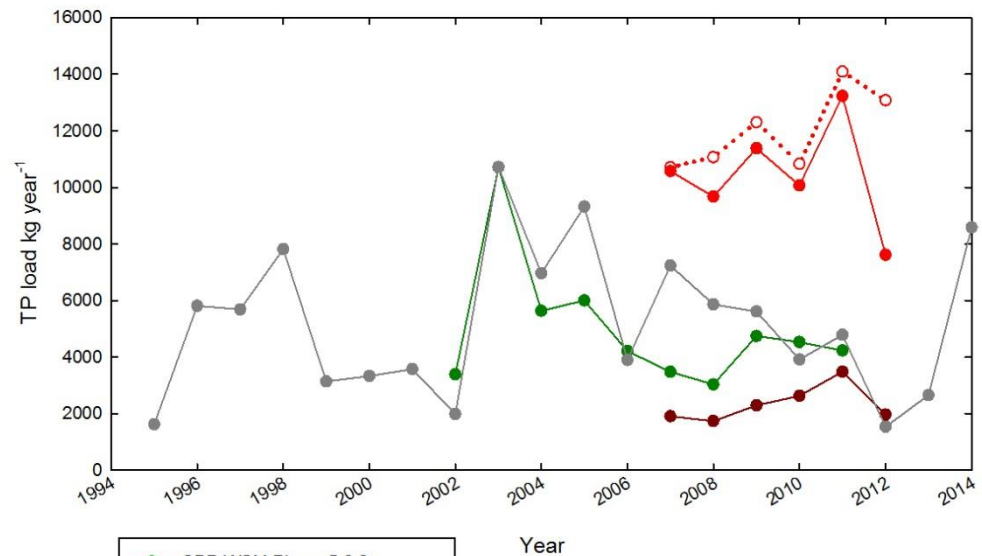
1994-2014
(Model and
Measured)

TN and TP

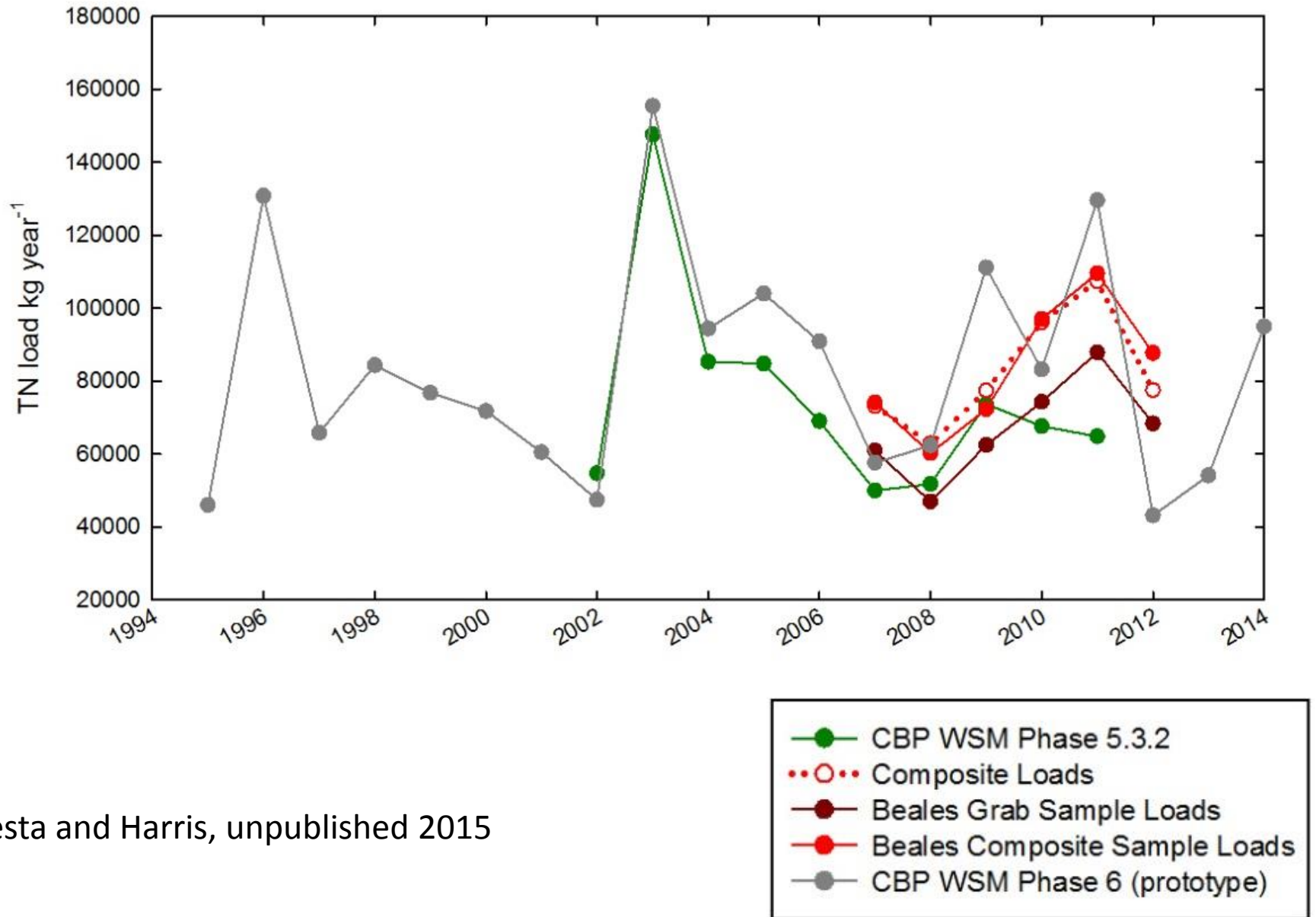
Corsica - Upper Basin
TN load comparison



Corsica - Upper Basin
TP load comparison

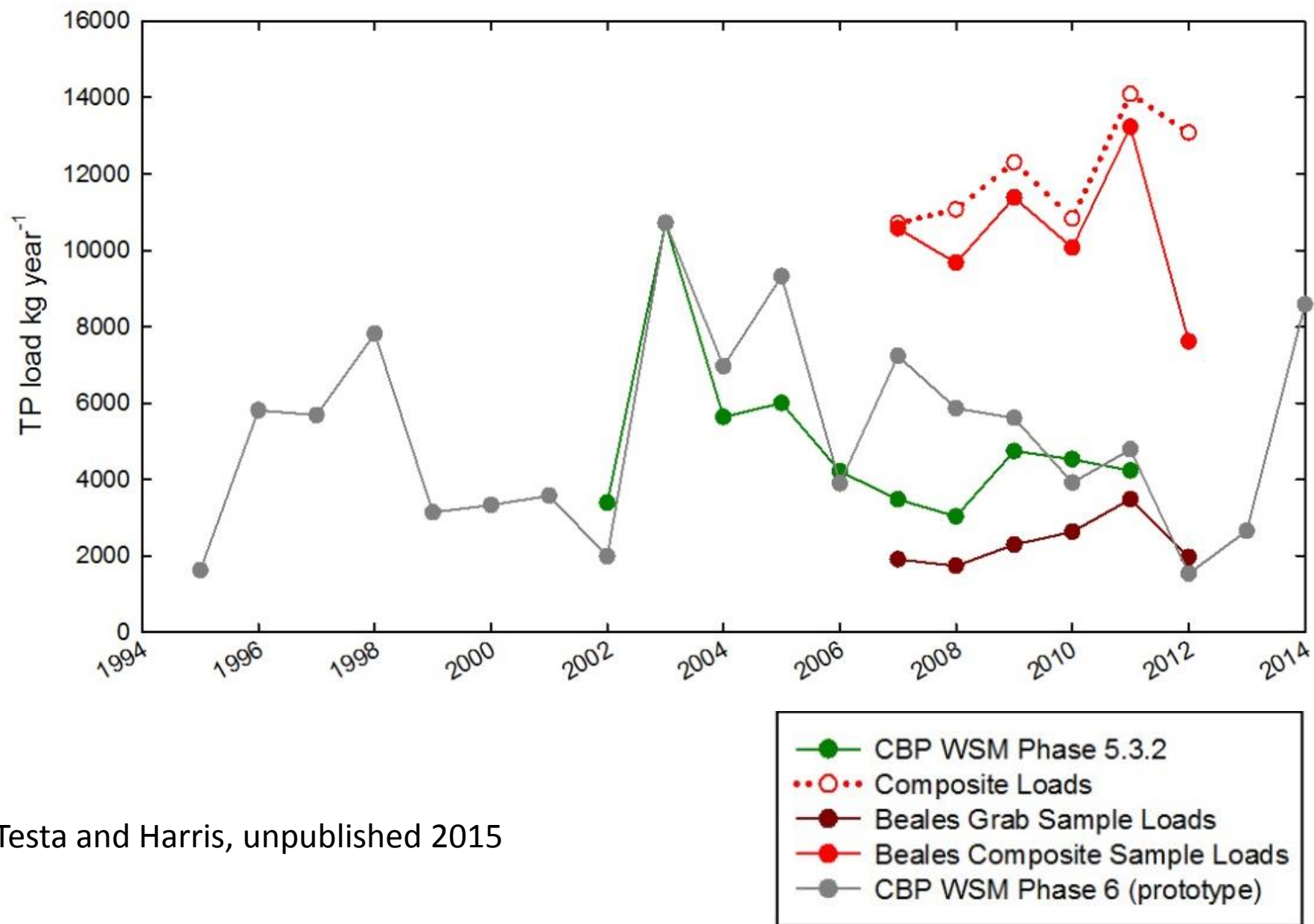


Corsica - Upper Basin TN load comparison



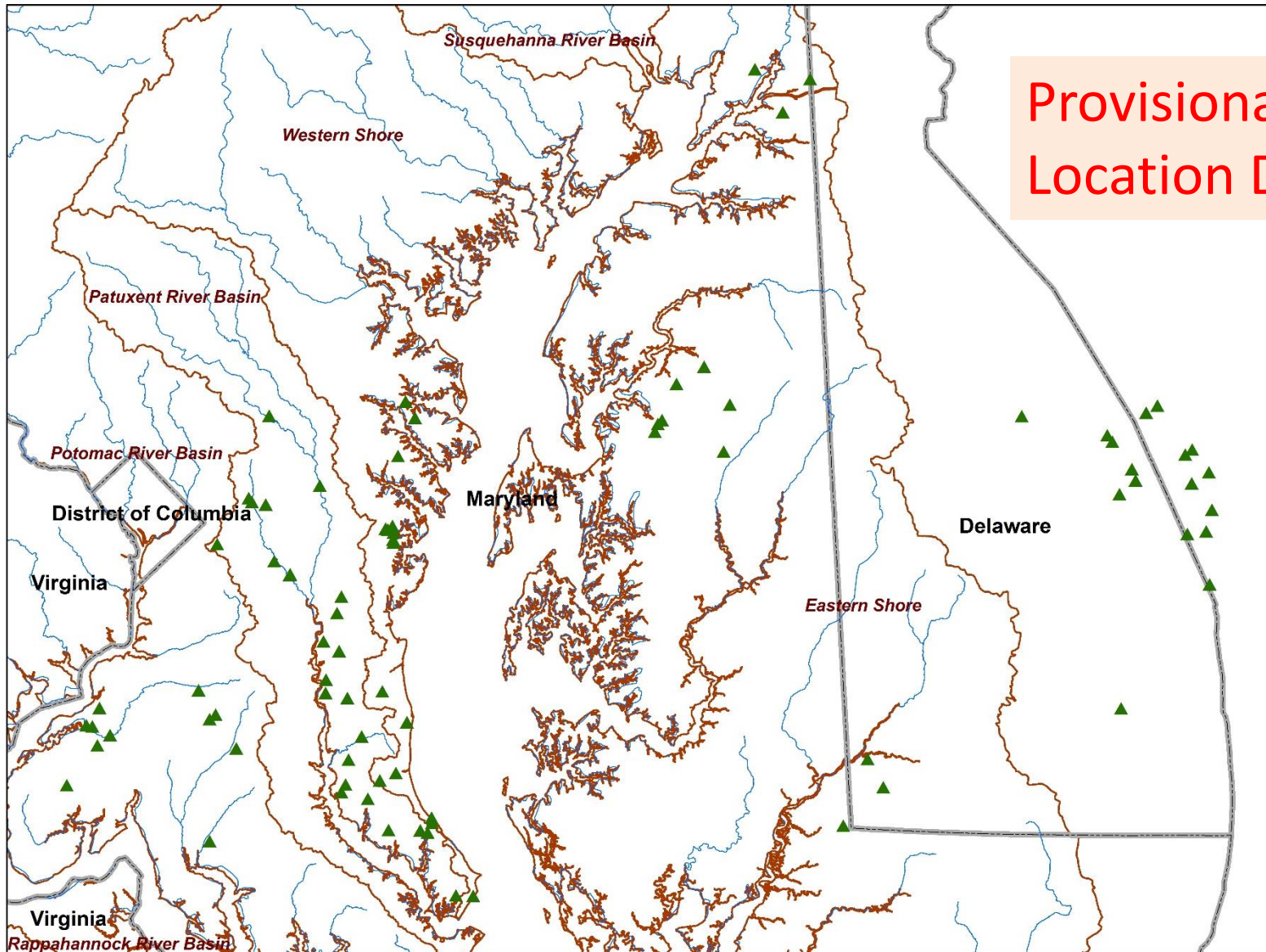
Testa and Harris, unpublished 2015

Corsica - Upper Basin TP load comparison

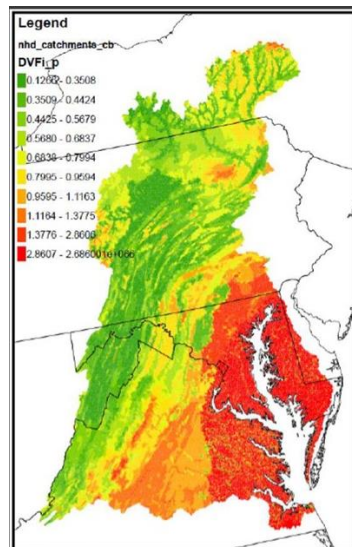
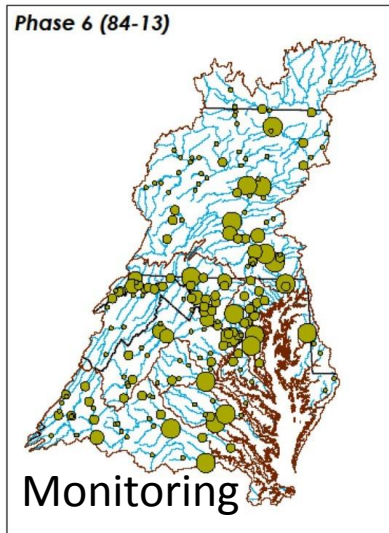
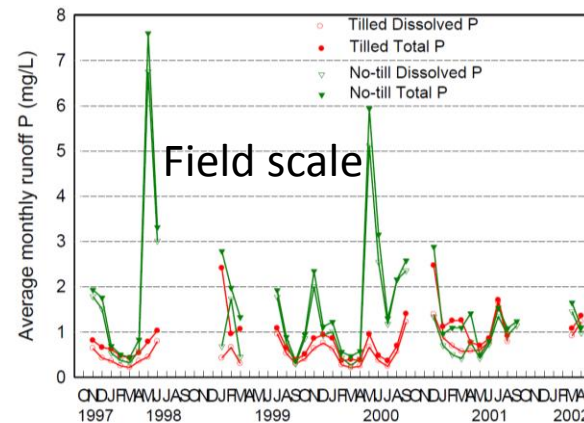
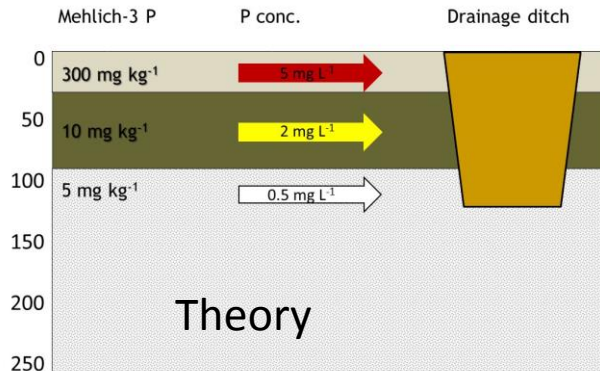


Testa and Harris, unpublished 2015

UMCES/SERC Load Data sites



All Point in the same direction



Models





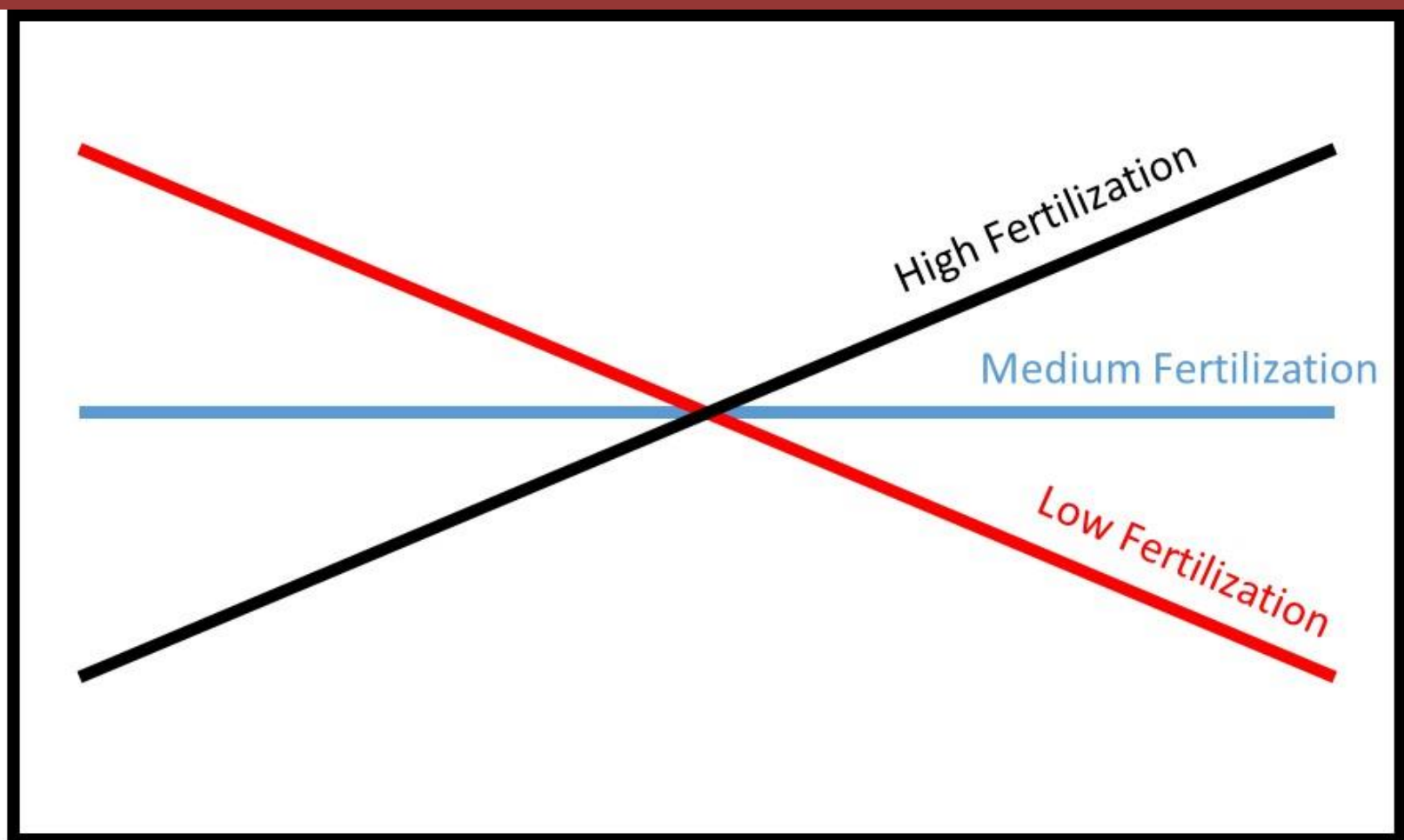
Yactavo



Estimated
Average + Sensitivity * Δ Inputs



Soil P =>



Time =>



Estimated
Average + Sensitivity * Δ Inputs
Load *

BMPs



Watershed Delivery Variance



Delivery



Delivery

Bhatt
12:40 am

15

P

Phosphorus

30.974