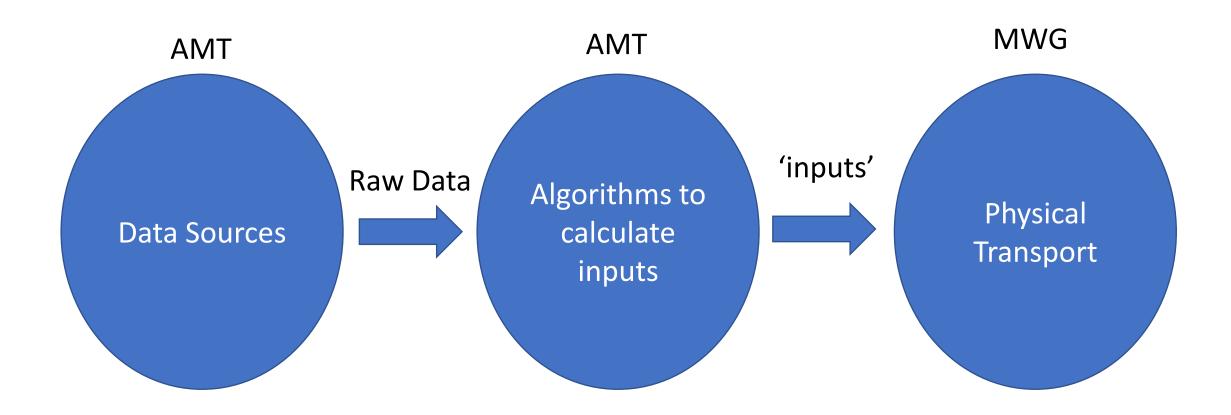
## Load Calculation in CAST

Gary Shenk 1/13/2023

### **CAST Domains**



CAST is a simple model

Inputs (Fertilizer, Manure, Atmospheric Deposition, Fixation, Wastewater)



**Land management** 



**Watershed Delivery** 

**CAST Structure** 

CAST is a simple model

Inputs (Fertilizer, Manure, **Atmospheric Deposition,** Fixation, Wastewater)

**Land management** 

**Watershed Delivery** 

**Average Load** △ Inputs \* Sensitivity **BMPs** 

Acres

**Land to Water** 

**River Delivery** 

Load by land-river segment and land use

Load by land-river segment and land use

**Average Load** 

+

△ Inputs \* Sensitivity

\*

**BMPs** 

\*

**Acres** 

\*

**Land to Water** 

\*

**River Delivery** 

Average nitrogen load to stream for double cropped ag land watershed wide is 32 pounds per acre

**Average Load** 

+

△ Inputs \* Sensitivity

\*

**BMPs** 

\*

**Acres** 

\*

**Land to Water** 

\*

**River Delivery** 

Your area applies 115 pounds of fertilizer while the watershed-wide average is 140.

Each additional pound of fertilizer results in 0.2 lbs of runoff

32 + (115-140) \* 0.2 = 27 lbs/acre

**Average Load** 



△ Inputs \* Sensitivity

\*

**BMPs** 

\*

**Acres** 

\*

**Land to Water** 

\*

**River Delivery** 

BMPs are applied which give, in aggregate, a 1/3 reduction

27 \* (1-.33) = 18 lbs/acre

**Average Load** 



△ Inputs \* Sensitivity

\*

**BMPs** 

\*

**Acres** 

\*

**Land to Water** 

\*

**River Delivery** 

There are 100 acres of double cropped land in this segment

18 lbs/acre \* 100 acres = 1800 lbs

#### **Average Load**



△ Inputs \* Sensitivity

\*

**BMPs** 

\*

**Acres** 

\*

**Land to Water** 

\*

**River Delivery** 

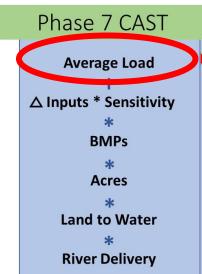
The land here is 50% leaker than average due to high groundwater recharge in the piedmont carbonate

The river system reduces loads by 10%

1800 lbs \* 1.5 \* (1-.10) = 2430 lbs
Delivered to the Bay from this land use and segment

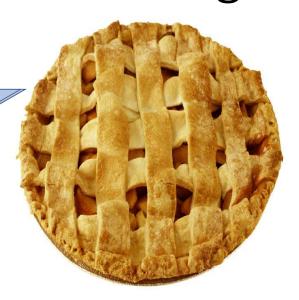
## Phase 7 CAST **Average Load** Inputs \* Sensitivity **BMPs WQGIT-Acres** Modeling **Land to Water** Workgroup **River Delivery**

## Phase 7 CAST **AMT Average Load** Inputs \* Sensitivity **BMPs WQGIT-Acres** Modeling **Land to Water** Workgroup **River Delivery** 11



Average Loads

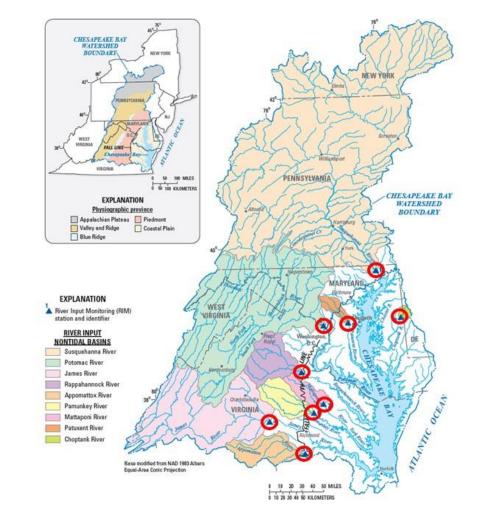
Average Loads – Average edge-of-smallstream loading rate for a given land use for the entire CB watershed



**Estimate Total Non-point Source** 

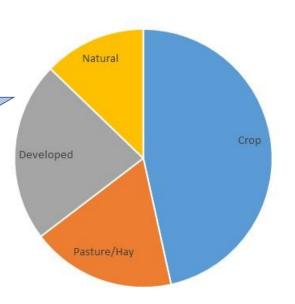
**Modeling Workgroup** 

Monitoring Data
subtract point source
divide by transport



# Average Load A Inputs \* Sensitivity \* BMPs \* Acres \* Land to Water \* River Delivery

## Average Loads



Average Loads – Average edge-of-smallstream loading rate for a given land use for the entire CB watershed

#### Divide into Broad Classes

#### **Modeling Workgroup**

P5: Multiple models

Phase 5.3.2

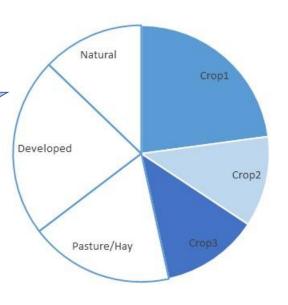
Sparrow

CEAP

P6: Multiple Models and CalCAST

## Phase 7 CAST Average Load △ Inputs \* Sensitivity \* BMPs \* Acres \* Land to Water \* River Delivery

## Average Loads



Average Loads – Average edge-of-smallstream loading rate for a given land use for the entire CB watershed

Split Classes into individual land uses

**MWG and WQGIT Workgroups** 

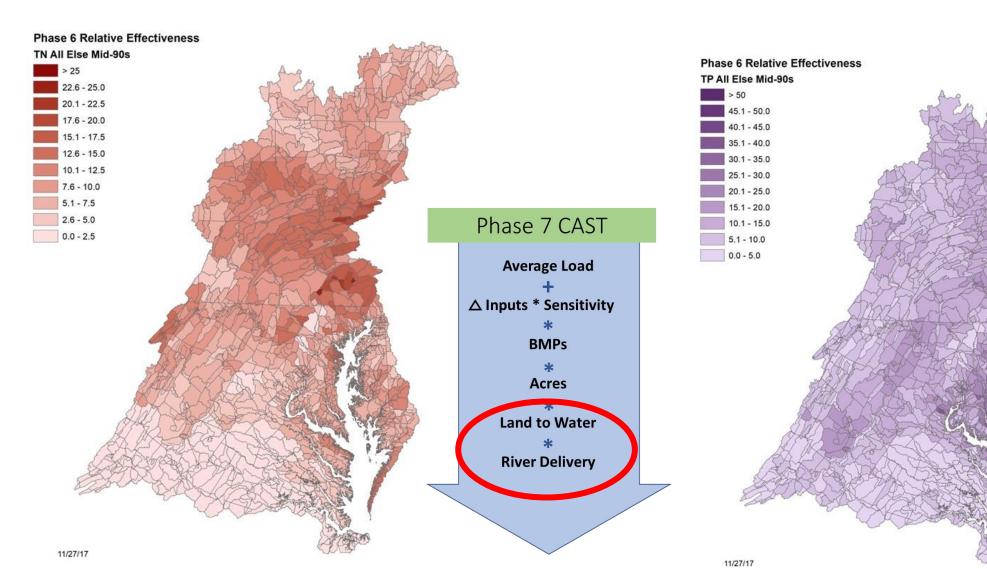
Multiple lines of evidence to develop ratios

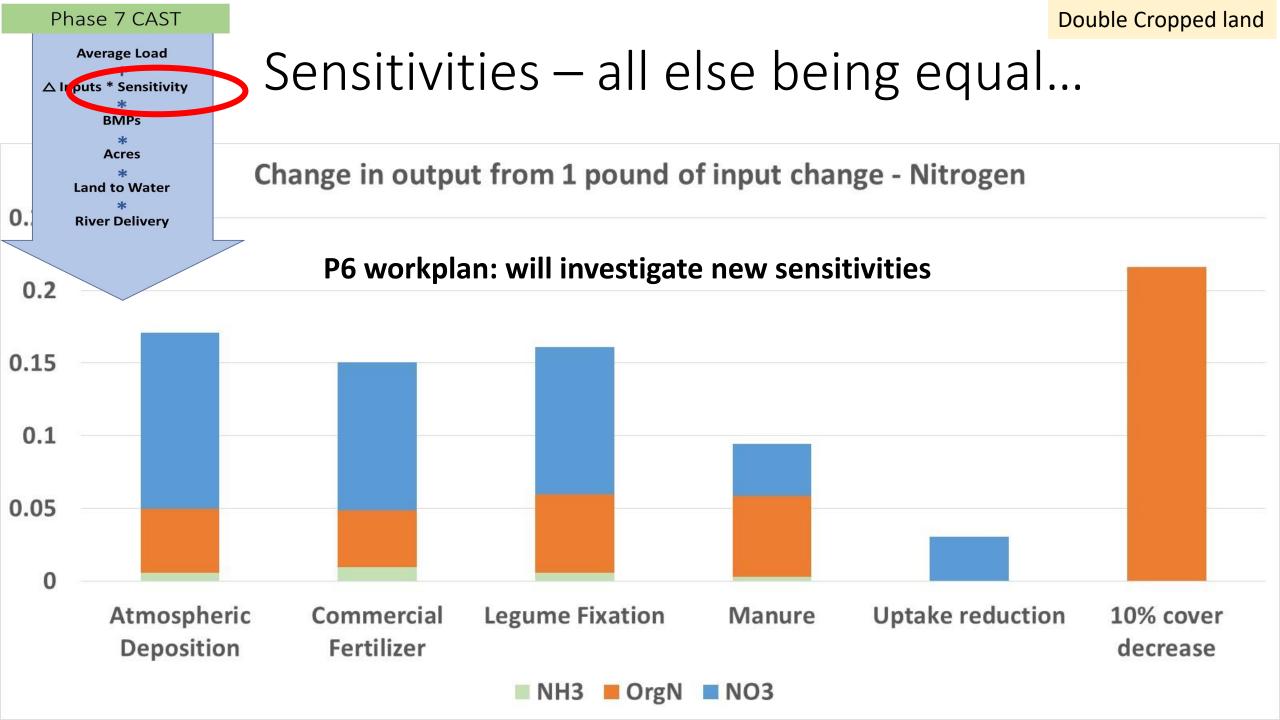
- for example silage is 16% higher than grain

## **Watershed Delivery Potential**

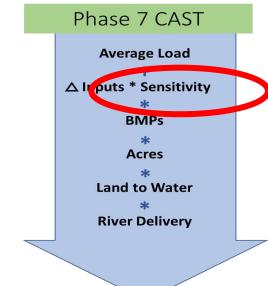
Phase 6 Nitrogen

Phase 6 Phosphorus





#### P Sensitivities



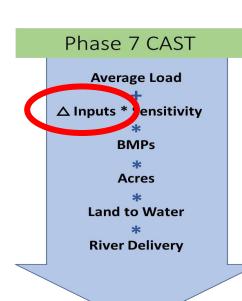
#### P6 workplan: will investigate new sensitivities

Input	Input Unit	Average Slope	Median Slope	Median S <sub>R</sub>	Relative Sensitivity
Soil P	ppm	0.017	0.015	0.696	Moderately sensitive
Sediment Washoff	ton/ac	0.181	0.168	0.633	Moderately sensitive
Stormflow	Inches	0.064	0.057	0.403	Moderately sensitive
Water Extractable P	lbs/acre	0.021	0.018	0.187	Slightly sensitive

## Inputs - AMT

#### **Nitrogen**

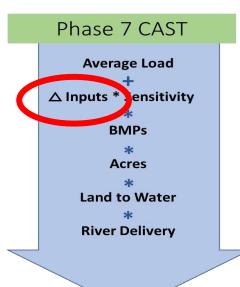
- Commercial Fertilizer
- Manure
- Fixation
- Uptake
- Vegetative Cover



#### **Phosphorus**

- Soil P
  - Soil P measurements
  - Manure
  - Fertilizer
  - Uptake
- Water Extractable P

## Consistency > Accuracy

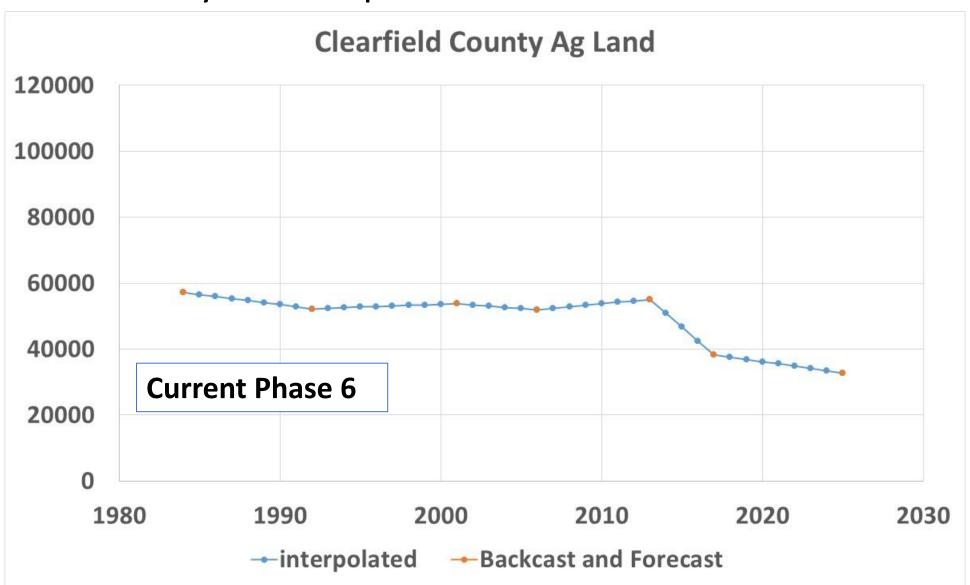


Accuracy of the spatial and temporal trends is more important that the absolute value

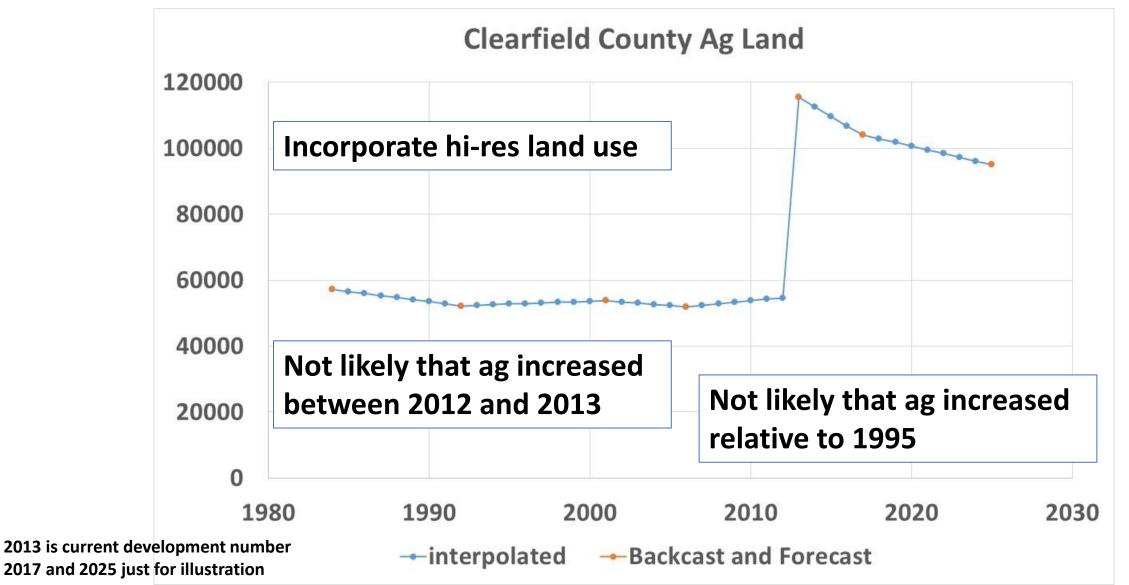
Spatial - Model used to allocate responsibility between jurisdictions

Temporal - Model used to track TMDL, based on changes since 1995

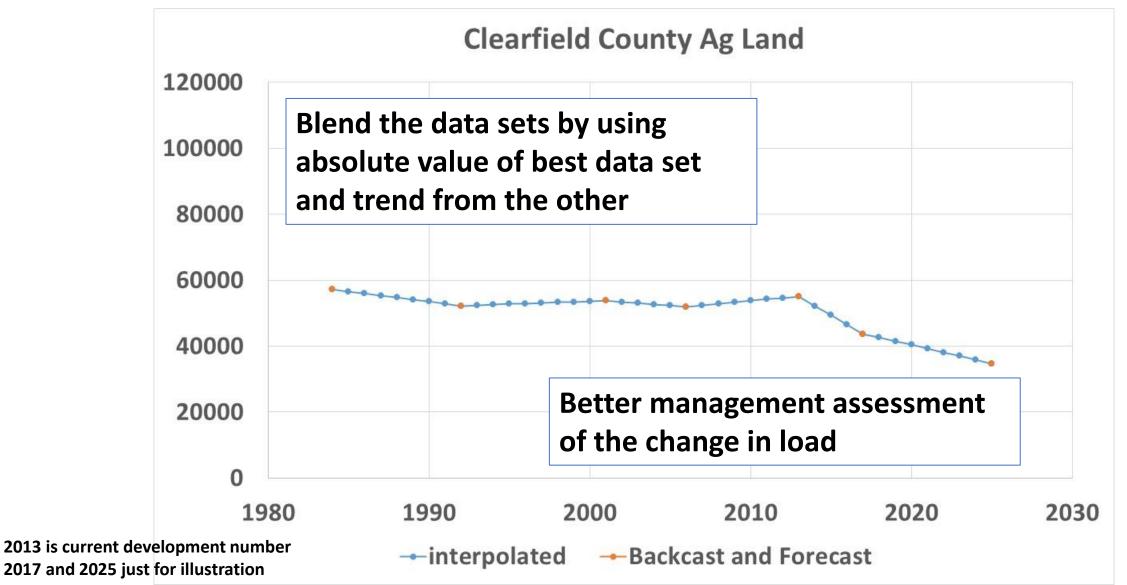
## Consistency example



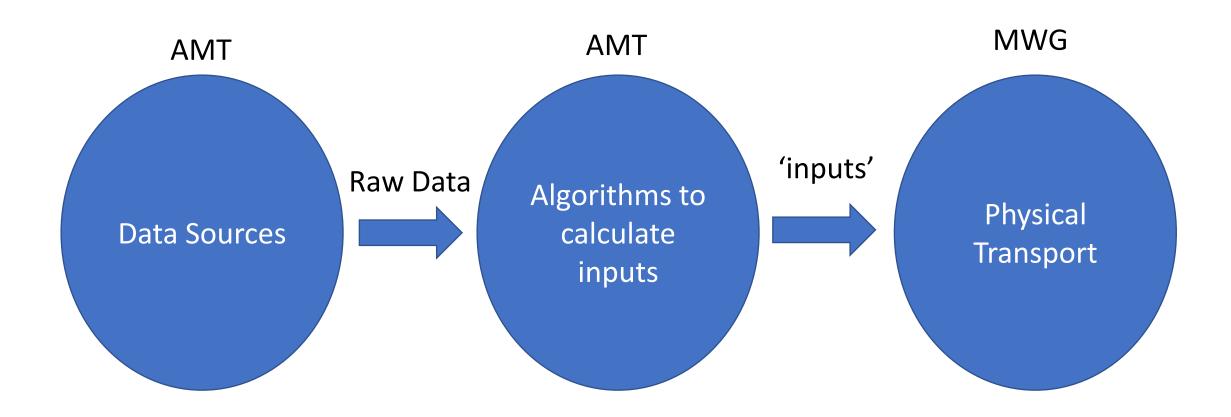
## Consistency example



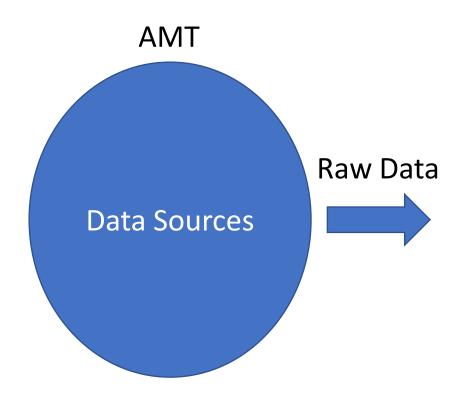
## Consistency example



#### **CAST Domains**

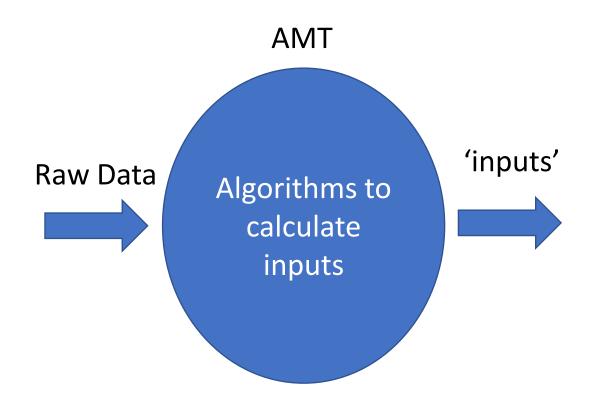


#### Data Sources



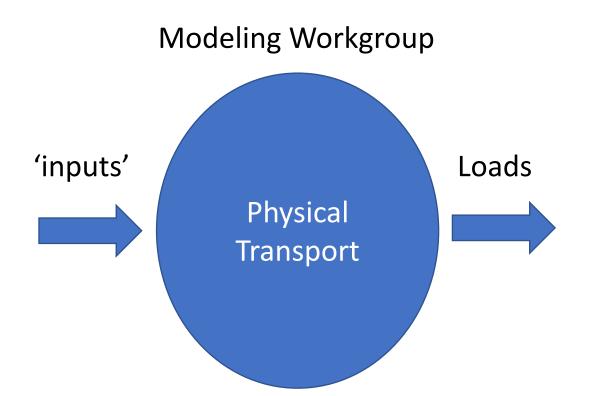
- Are we missing categories of sources?
  - Non-ag examples:
    - At one time, atmospheric deposition was unknown
    - Boat releases are being added
- Are we using the best data source?
  - Are other sources available?
  - What is the relative quality?

### Algorithms



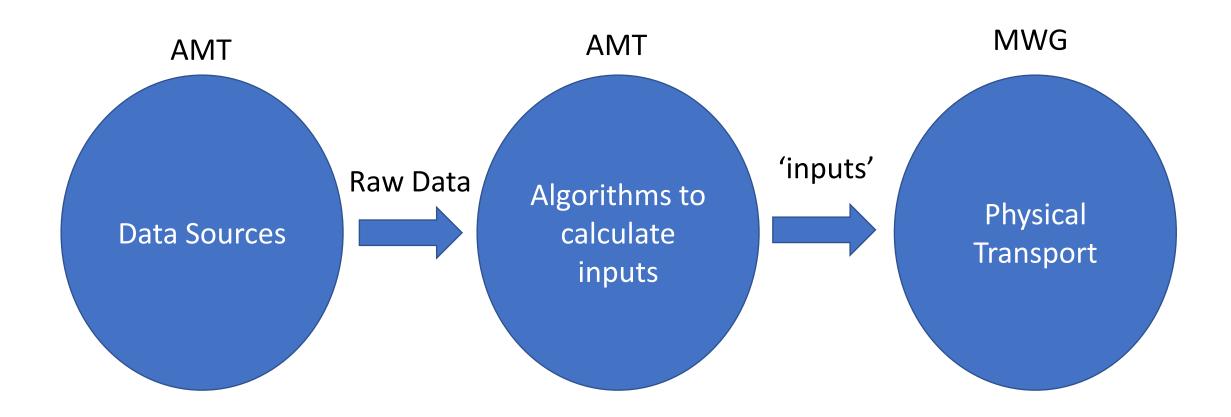
- Do the existing algorithms produce reasonable results?
  - differences between counties
  - differences between scenarios
- How to change?
  - Keep
  - Modify
  - Start from scratch

## Physical Transport



- Decisions made in Modeling Workgroup
- Will not the be focus of AMT
- Recommendations can be made to the MWG from anyone in the partnership
- Anyone can participate in MWG discussions

#### **CAST Domains**



## Watershed Model Plan – Big Picture

