

STAC Workshop: Using Local Monitoring Results to Inform the Chesapeake Bay Program's Watershed Model

Workshop Co-Chairs: KC Filippino and Karl Berger

March 7-8, 2023



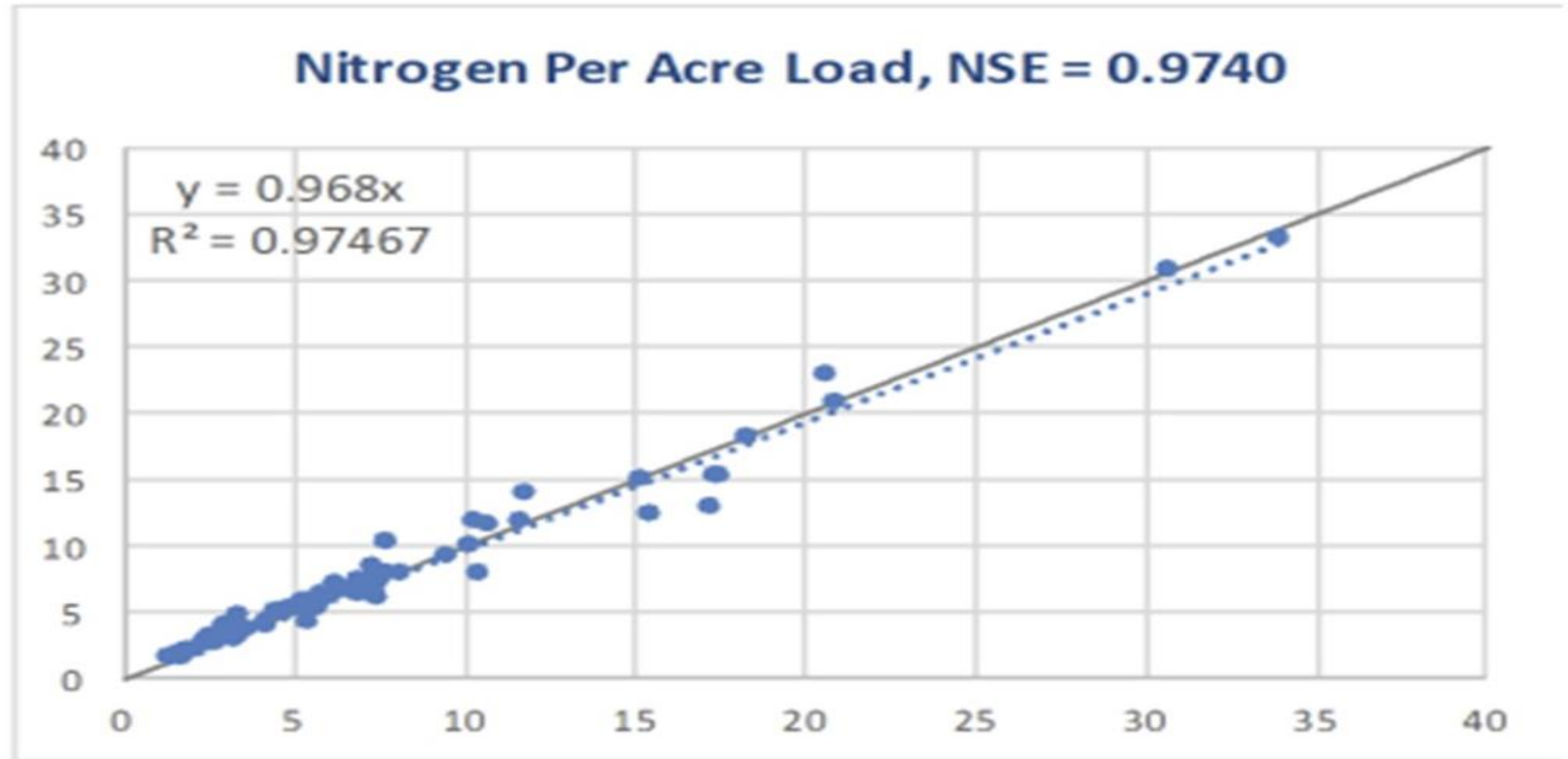
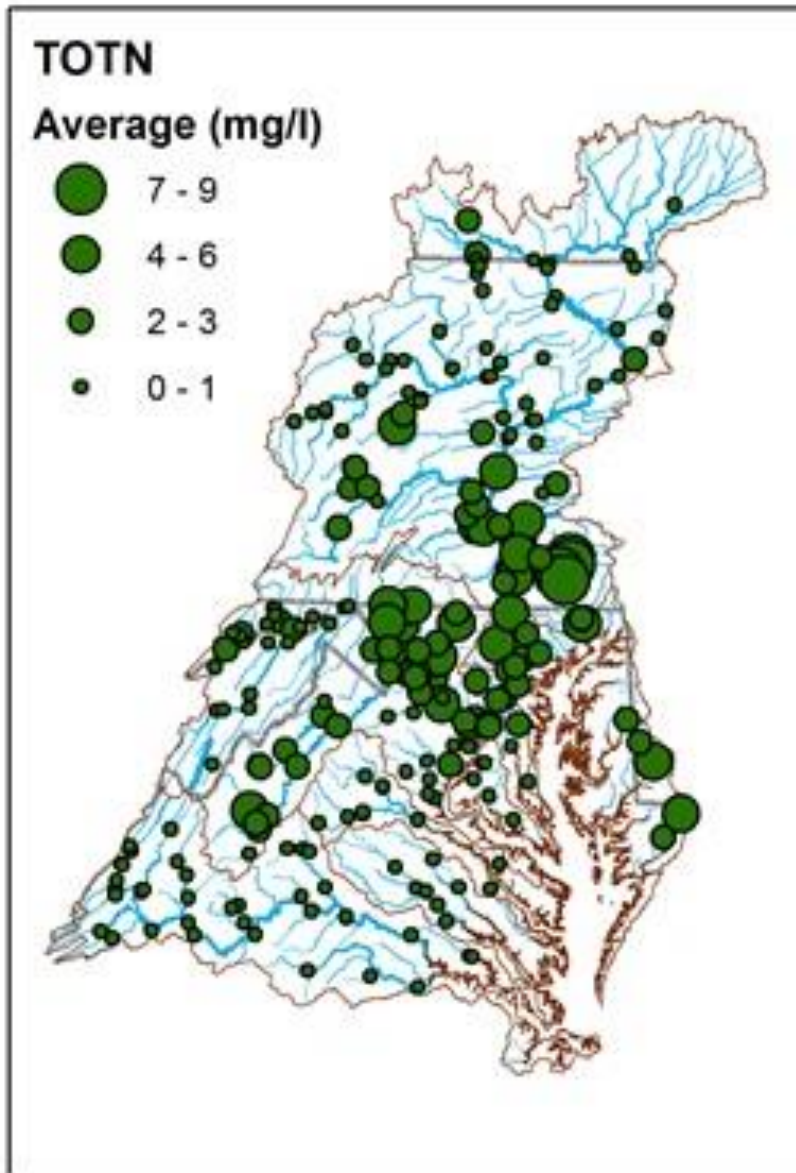
Adapted from
presentation by
KC Filippino

Three uses of monitoring data in the CBP watershed model

- Calibration
- Comparison with trends
- Knowledge generation

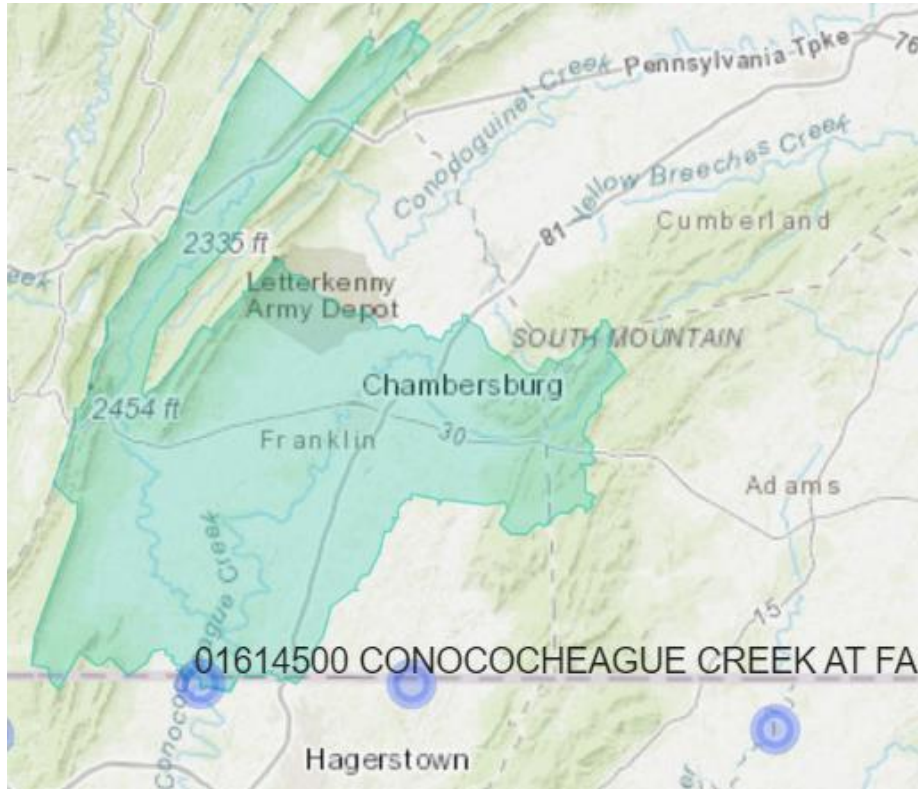
1. Calibration –

- Do we understand ***where*** the loads are coming from?

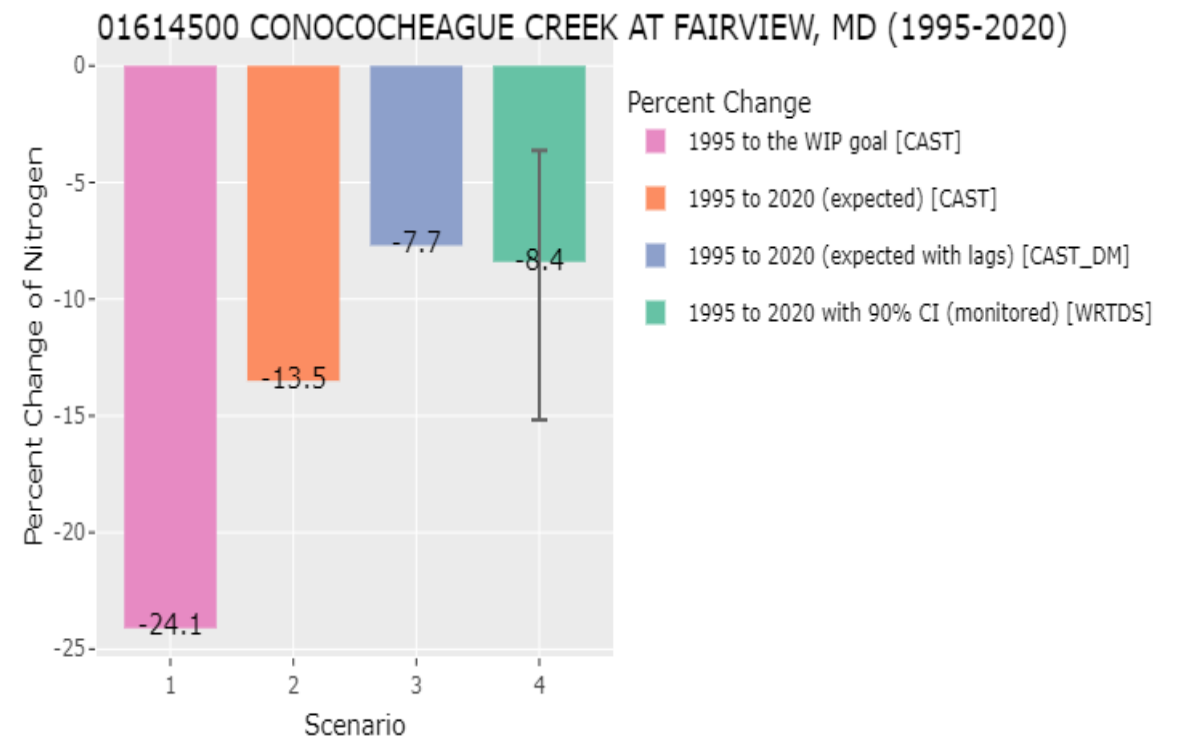


- Not necessarily a local benefit
 - Improves the overall model
 - Improves similar areas the most

2. Comparison with trends



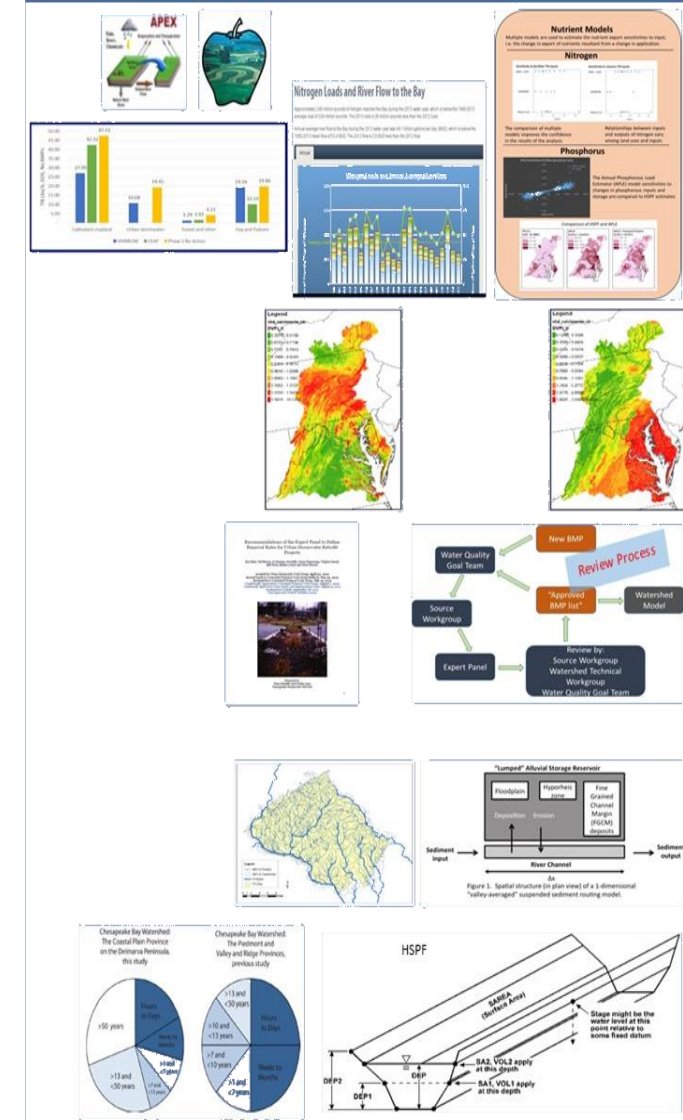
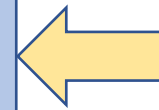
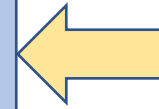
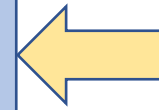
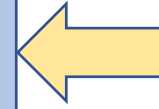
Are we representing load **changes** well?
...particularly good example



CAST

3. Knowledge Generation

Average Load
+
Δ Inputs * Sensitivity
*
BMPs
*
Acres
*
Land to Water
*
River Delivery



Load by land-river segment and land use

CalCAST is a Bayesian Sparrow-like model

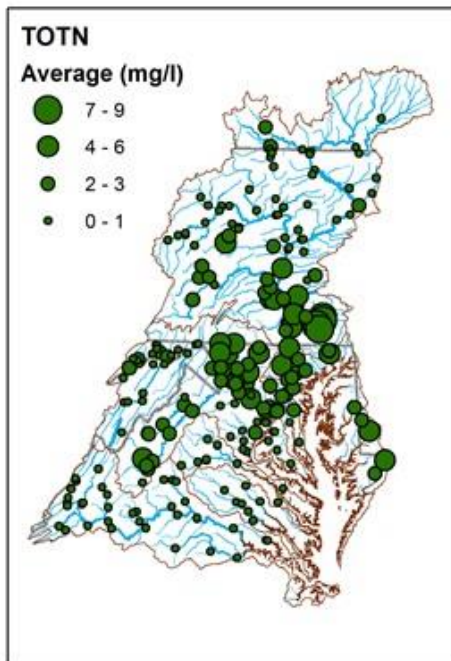
Loads

+

Equations

+

Prior information about parameters



$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mu}_{i,j} &= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \hat{\mu}_{i,j,k}}{n} \\ \hat{\mu}_{i,j,k} &= \frac{\sum_{l=1}^m \hat{\mu}_{i,j,k,l}}{m} \\ \hat{\mu}_{i,j,k,l} &= \frac{\sum_{p=1}^q \hat{\mu}_{i,j,k,l,p}}{q} \\ \hat{\mu}_{i,j,k,l,p} &= \frac{\sum_{r=1}^s \hat{\mu}_{i,j,k,l,p,r}}{s} \\ \hat{\mu}_{i,j,k,l,p,r} &= \frac{\sum_{t=1}^u \hat{\mu}_{i,j,k,l,p,r,t}}{u} \end{aligned}$$

Pasture loads average 44% of crop loads

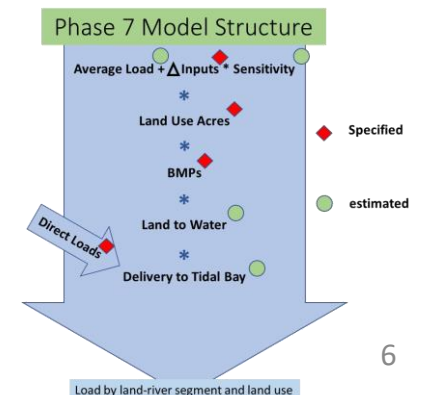
Turf Grass average 50% of Roads

Septic loads depend on distance to streams

A pound of manure applications causes about half the load increase as a pound of fertilizer

=

Estimates of parameters For CAST

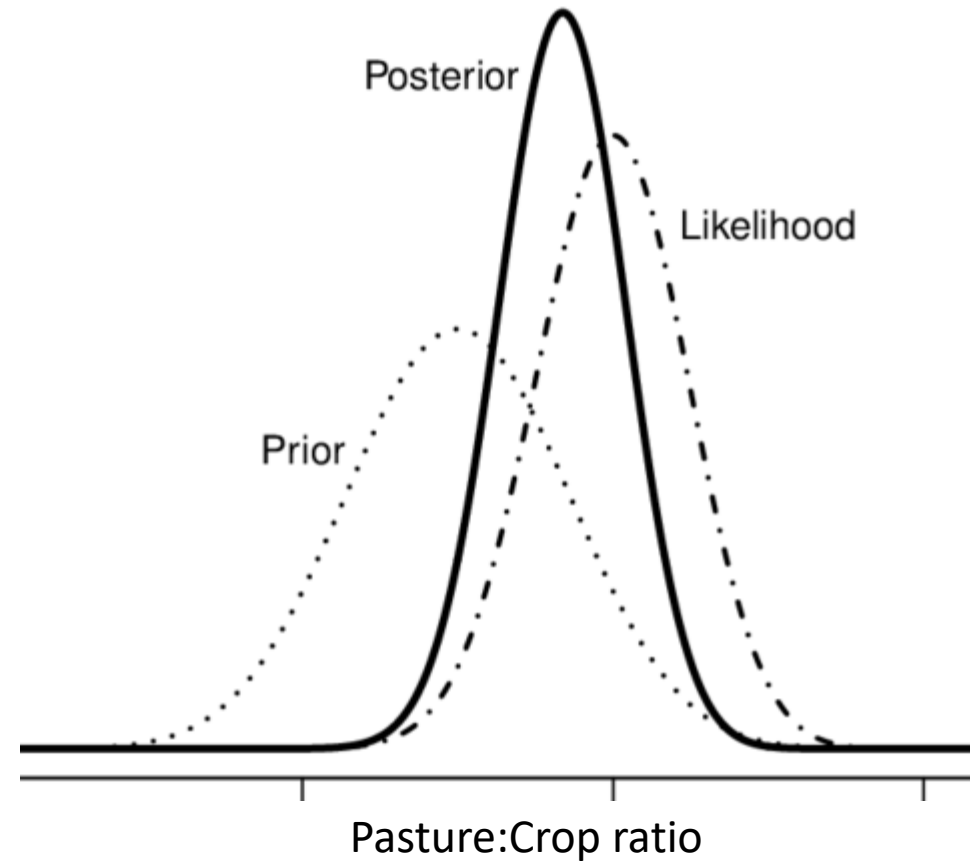


Types of prior information

Model Structure

- At one point in CBP history, we didn't know that atmospheric deposition was a load

Model Parameters



Workshop Structure

- Provide overview of model structure
- Hear from monitoring case studies
 - Urban and Agriculture
- Break out urban and agriculture groups and discuss
 - What generalizable knowledge can be produced?
 - How can monitoring studies create generalizable knowledge?
- Reconvene to discuss and establish recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Bay Program to consider



Include local data in model calibration



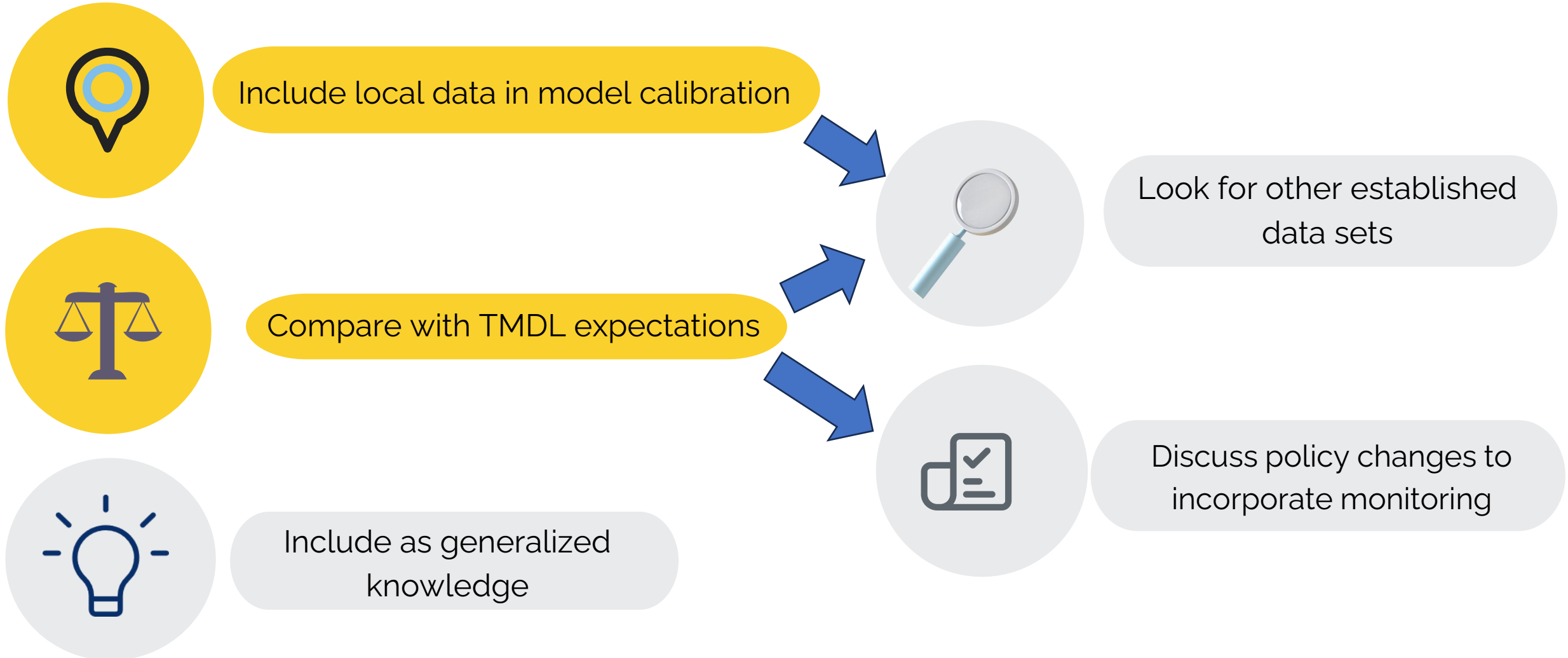
Compare with TMDL expectations



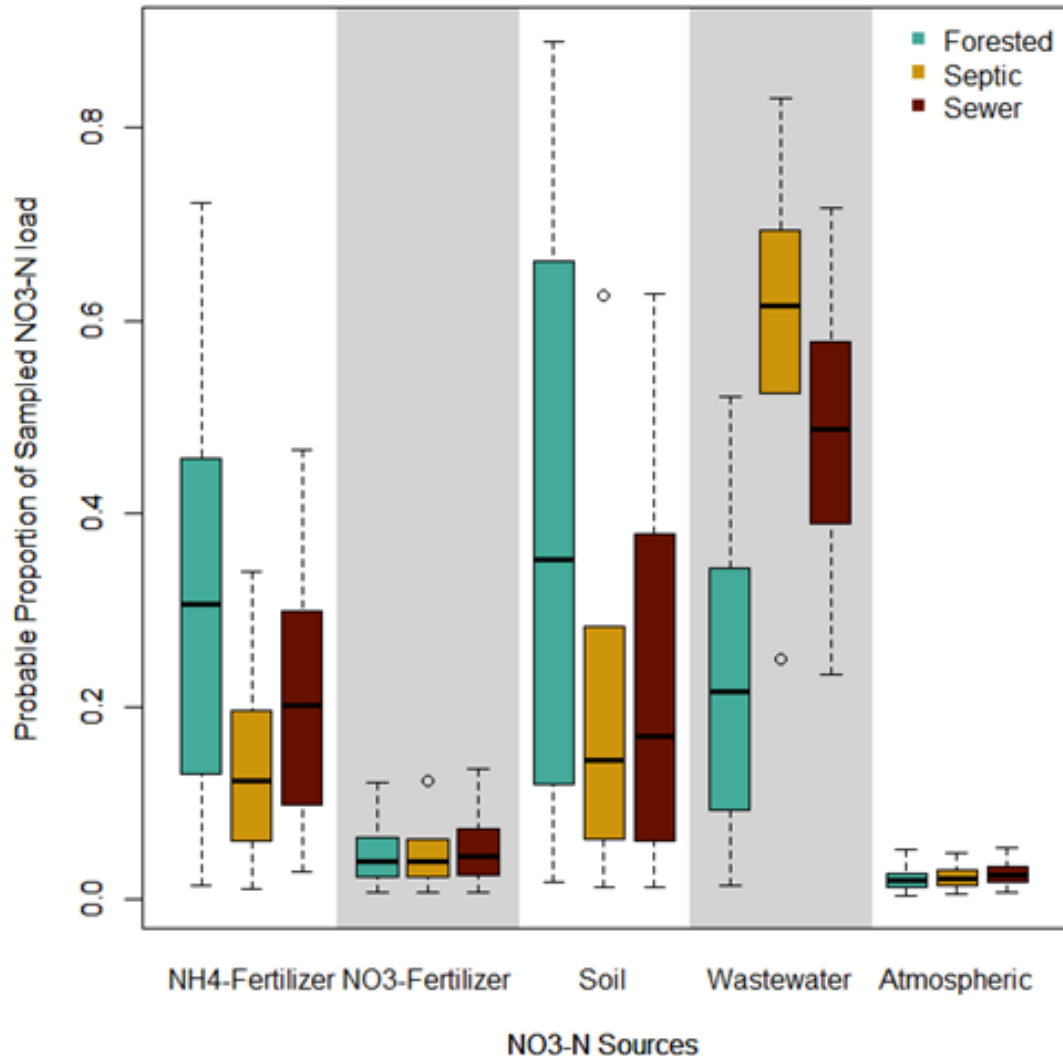
Include as generalized
knowledge

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Bay Program to consider



Generalized Knowledge - Urban



Potential new load sources

- Urban 'karst'
- exfiltrated wastewater
- residential groundwater pumping
- illicit discharges
- new look at septic

Potential parameters

- ...

Generalized Knowledge - Ag

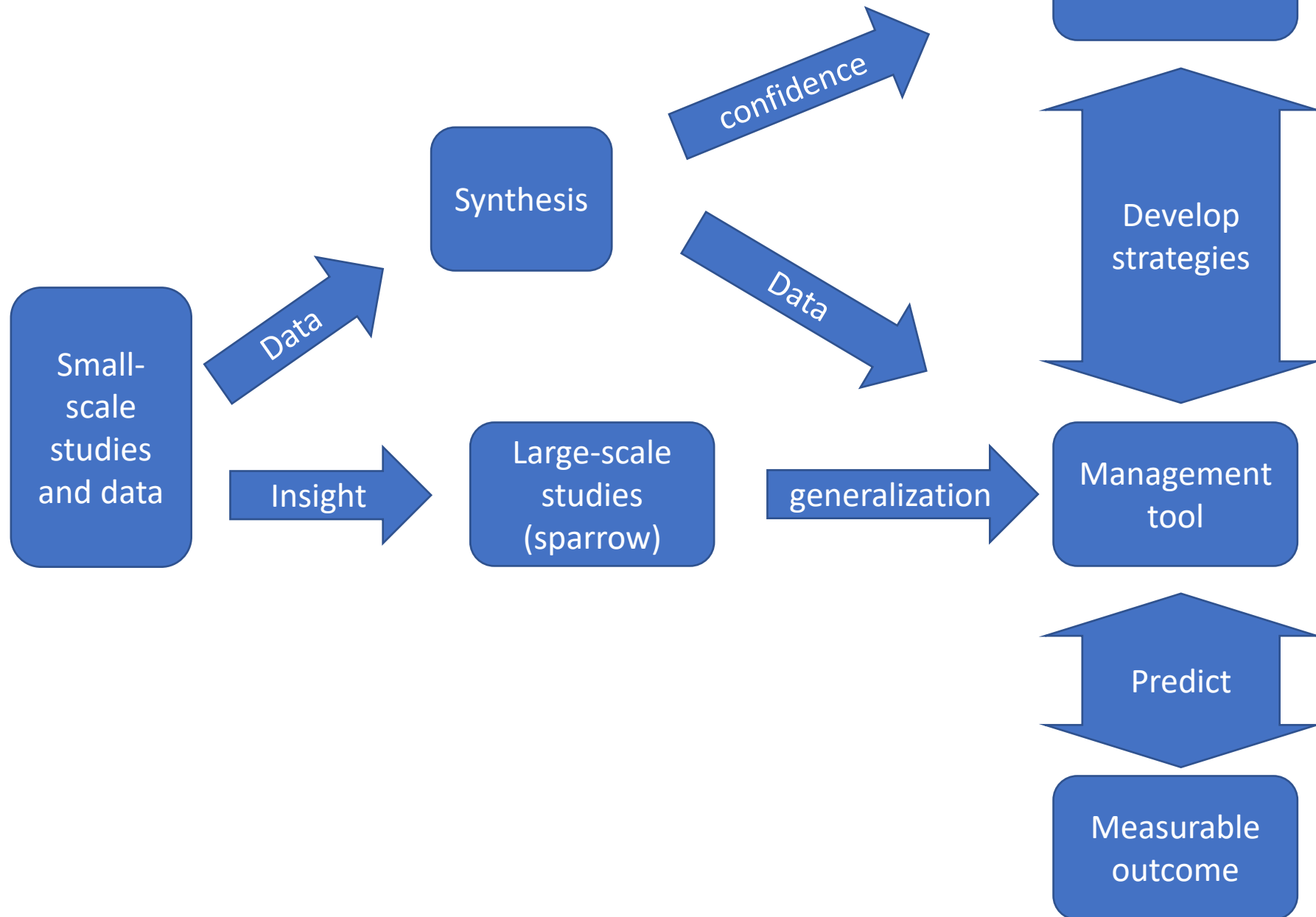
Potential new load sources

- ...

Potential parameters

- ...

Nutrient / Water Quality Information Flow



RECOMMENDATIONS

For local networks to consider



Design for BMP effectiveness



Identify new statistical tools



Expand existing programs



Consider climate change



Include as generalized
knowledge

- Hypothesis-driven – design a study to answer a specific question needed for management
 - Sites
 - Frequencies
 - Parameters
 - Watershed inputs
 - Watershed properties
 - Stream metrics

- New statistical tools
 - Determine causes of loads and trends in small watershed data.
 - Inputs
 - Practices
 - Physical properties in small watersheds.
 - Synoptic data
 - Much collected, little used
 - Stakeholder involvement in community science projects.

Summary

- More direct use of monitoring data in calibration
- More meaningful comparison of output
- Better design and methods for watershed studies to produce generalizable knowledge

Thank you

Workshop Steering Committee:

Karl Berger, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (Chair)

K. C. Filippino*, Hampton Roads Planning District Commission

Normand Goulet, Northern Virginia Regional Commission

John Jastram, U.S. Geological Survey

Michael Lookenbill, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

Douglas Moyer, U.S. Geological Survey

Greg Noe*, U.S. Geological Survey

Aaron Porter, U.S. Geological Survey

James Shallenberger, Susquehanna River Basin Commission

Gary Shenk, U.S. Geological Survey

Bryant Thomas, Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

Guido Yactayo, Maryland Department of the Environment

STAC Staff: Meg Cole, STAC Coordinator, Chesapeake Research Consortium, Tou
Matthews, STAC Projects Manager, Chesapeake Research

Rachel Tardiff of Rachel Tardiff LLC (facilitator), Lewis Linker (virtual facilitator)