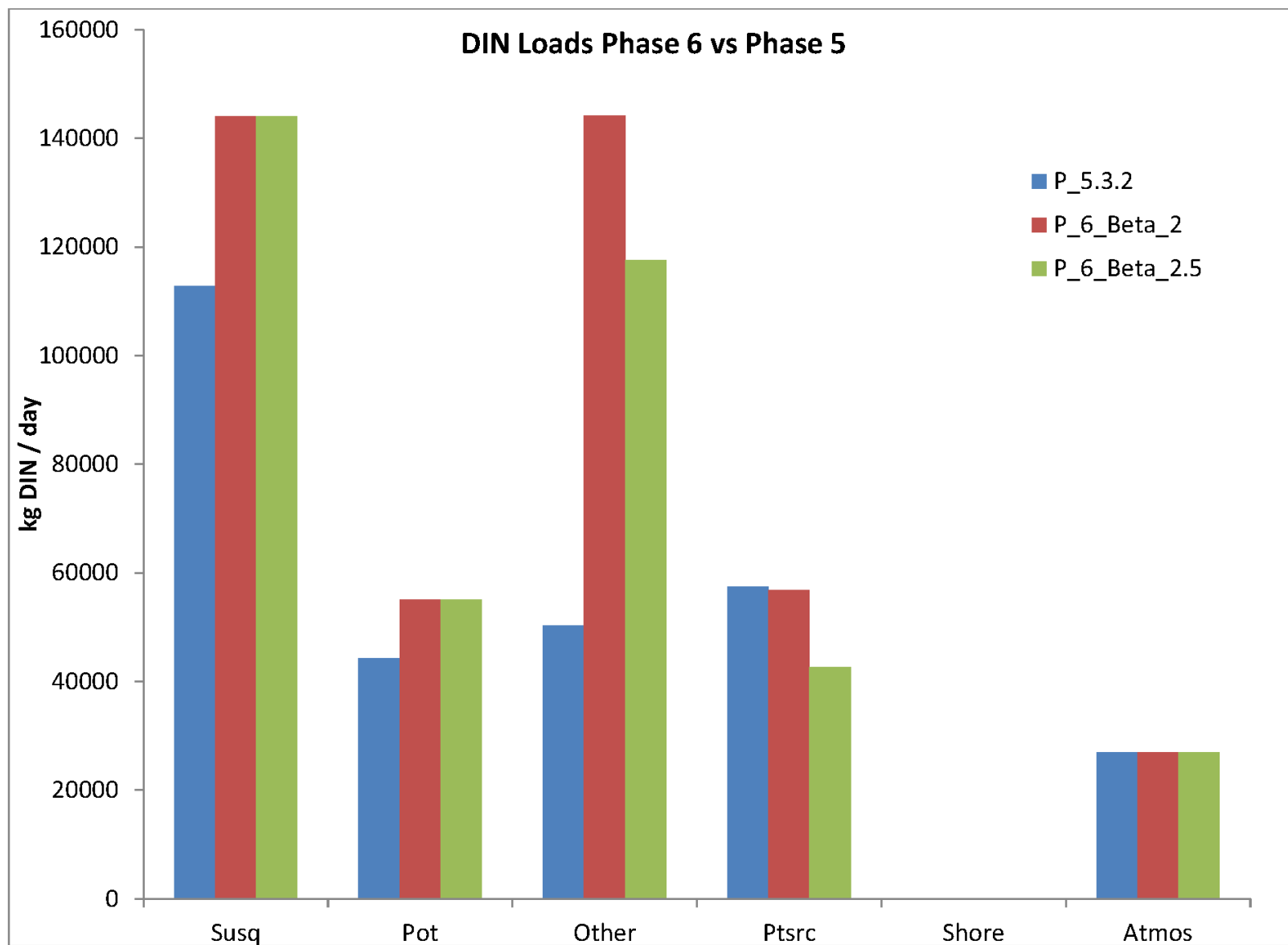
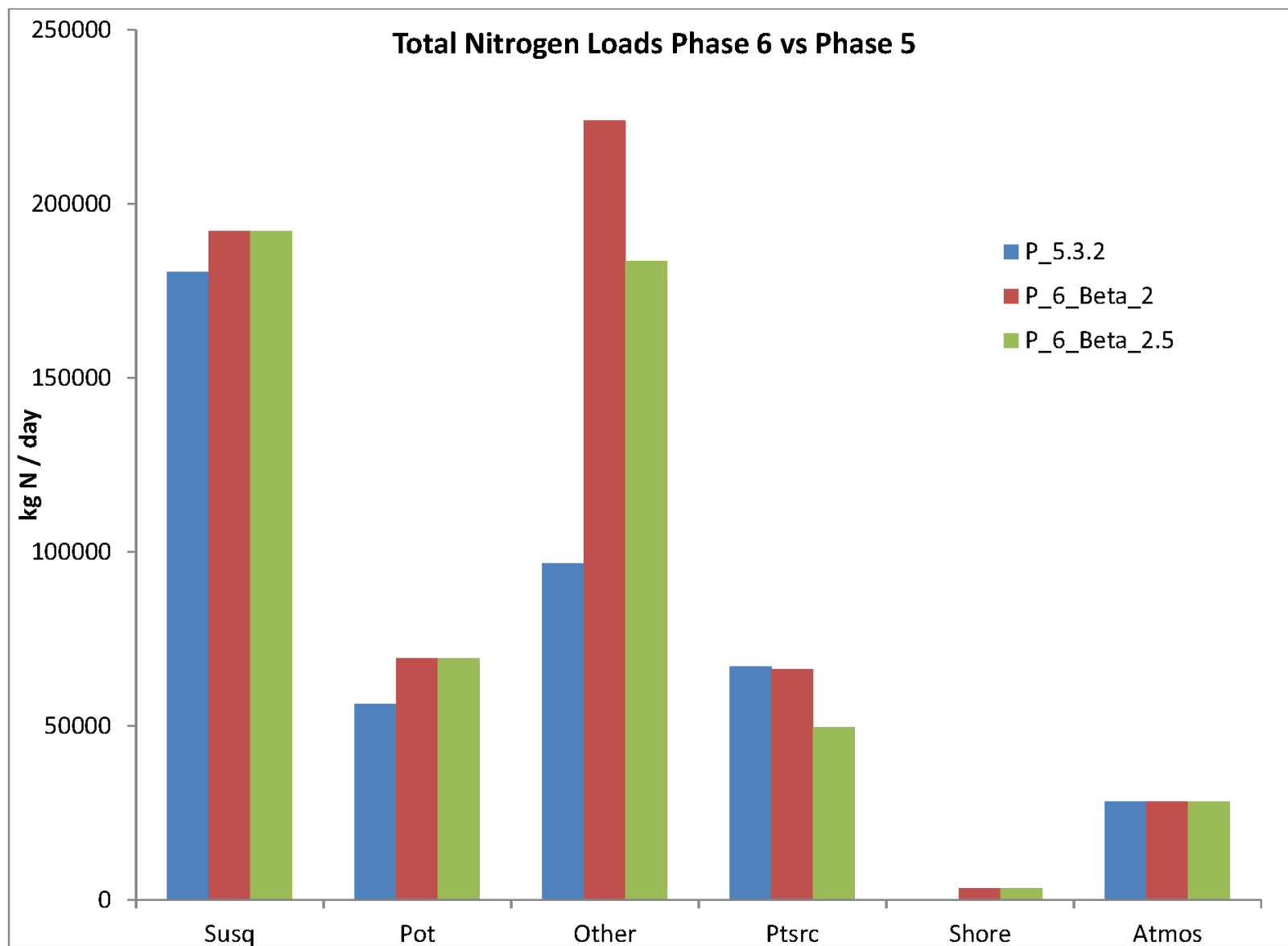
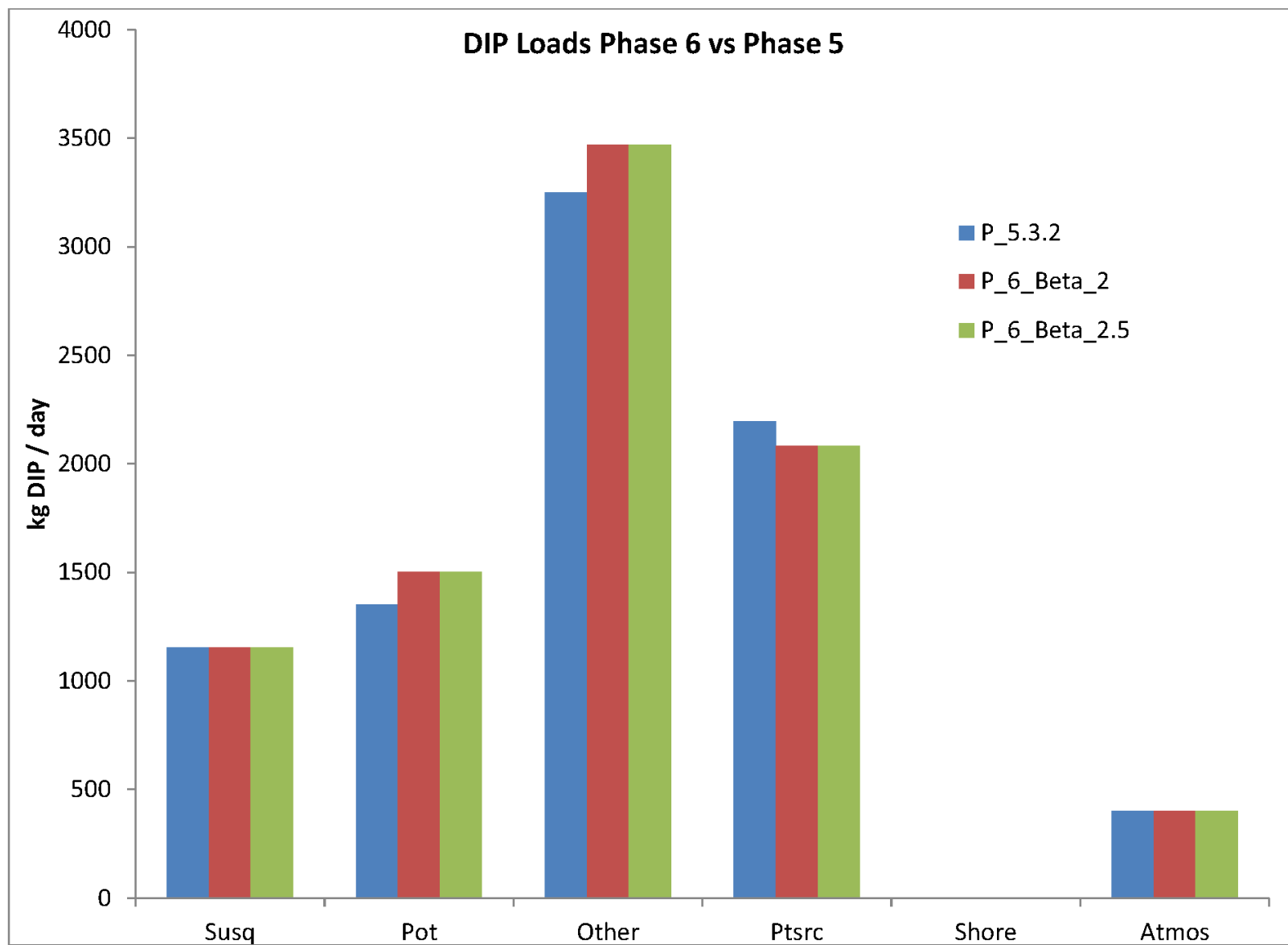


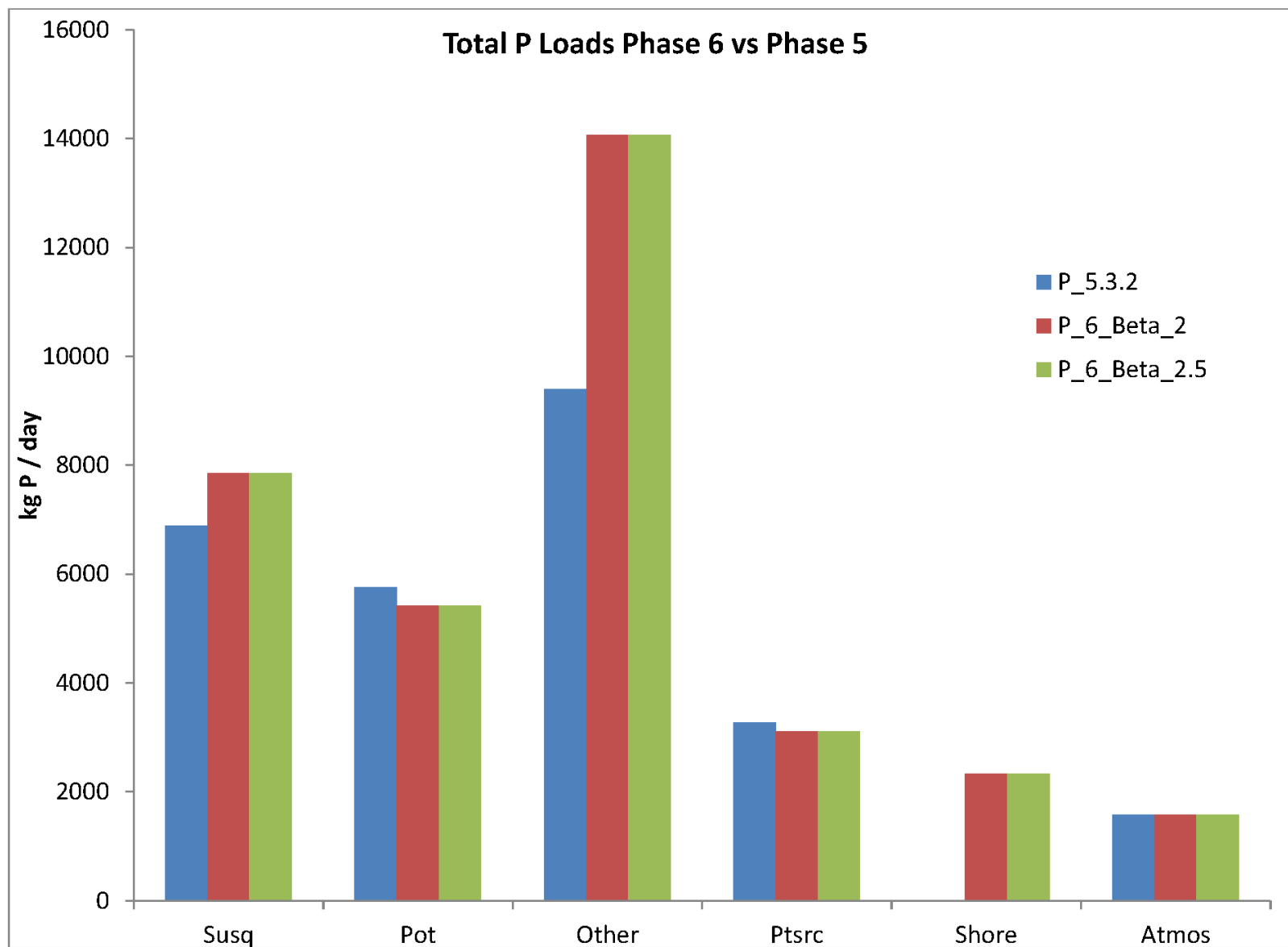
Major Transmissions from CBP

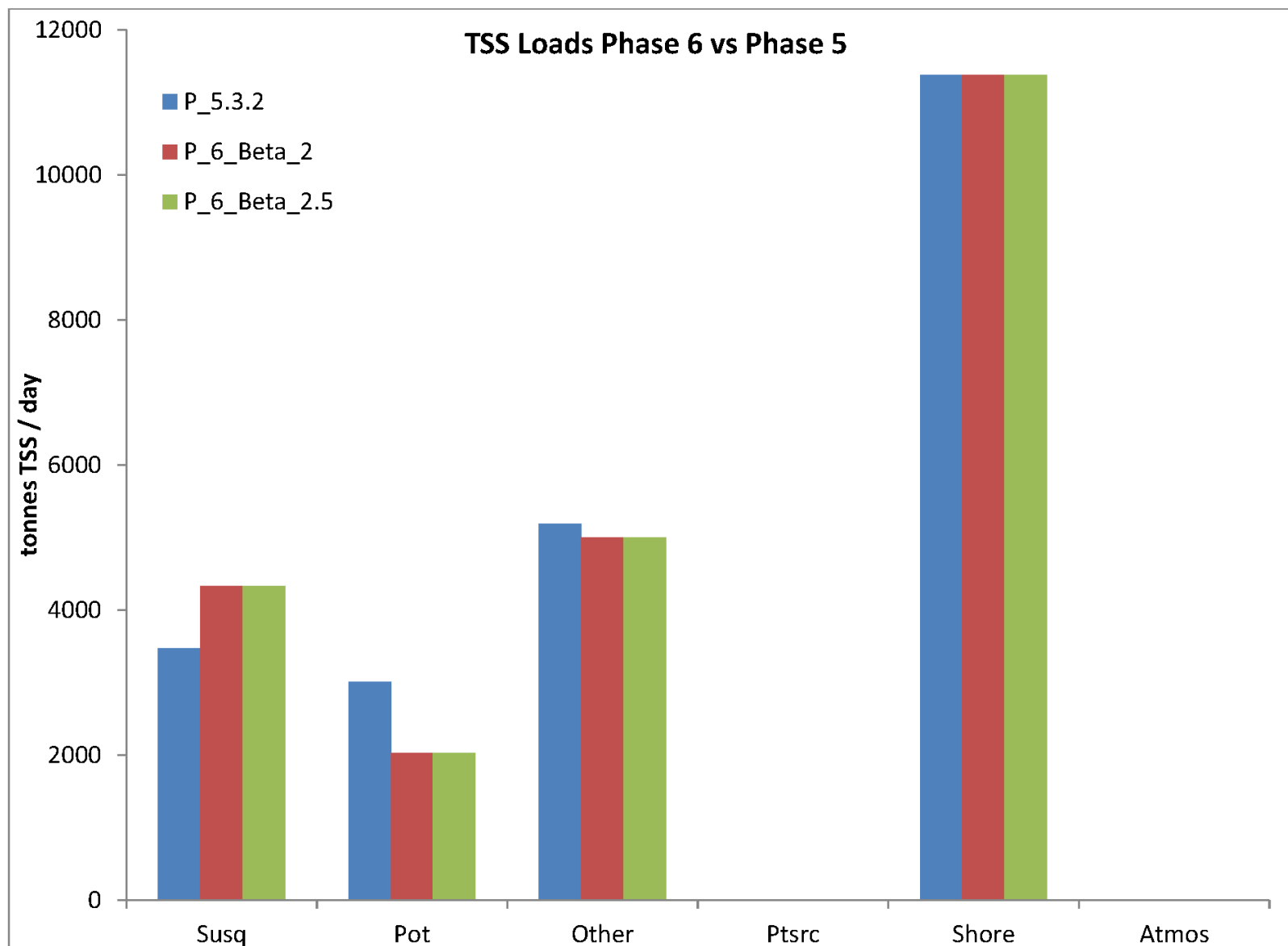
- July, 2013 – First 2002 – 2011 loads.
- April 2015 – First set of Phase 6 loads.
- December 2015 – Phase 6 Beta 1 loads.
- May 2016 – Phase 6 Beta 2 loads.
- June 2016 – Phase 6 Beta 2 ½ loads.
- August 2016 – Phase 6 Beta 3 loads.









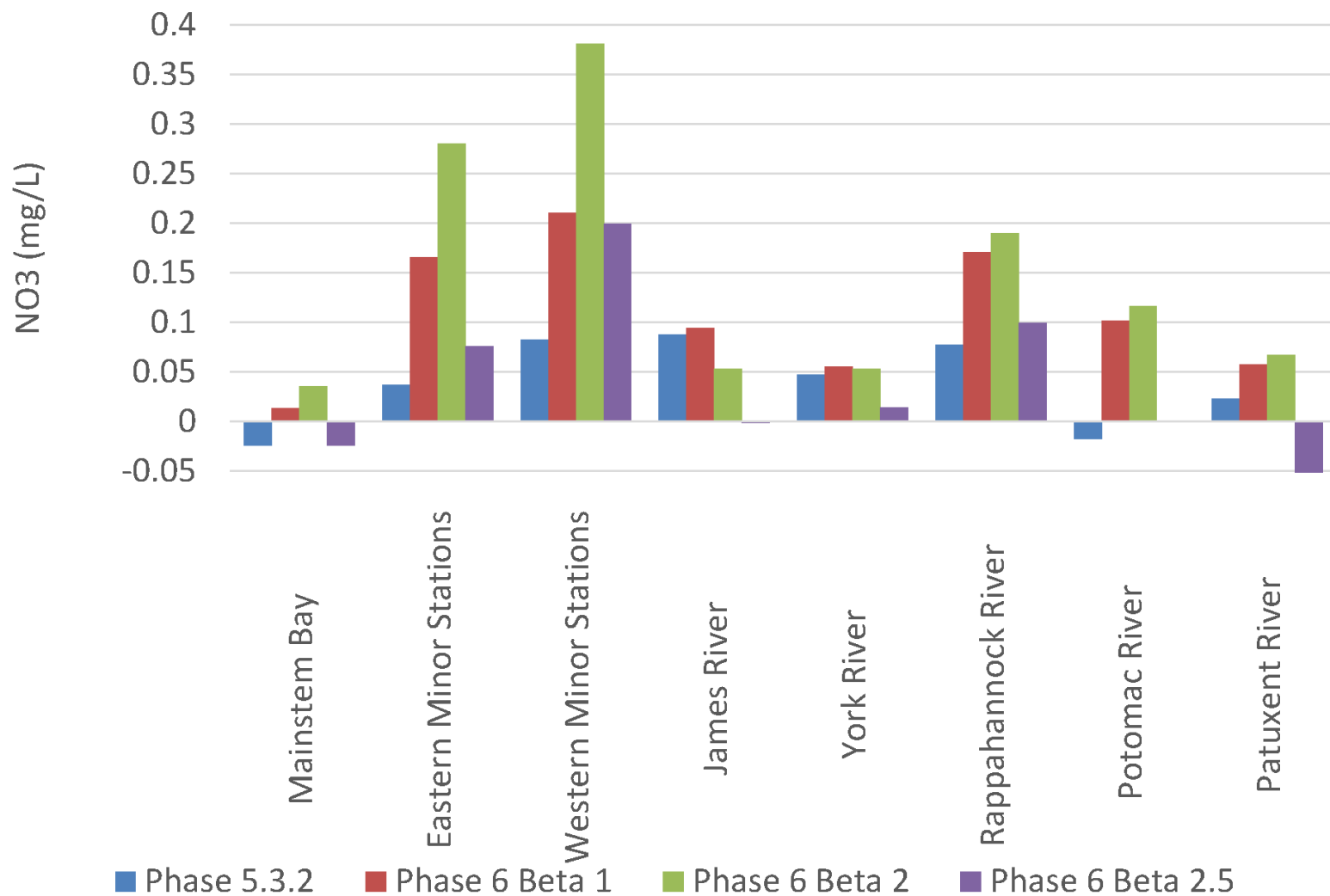


How is our model responding to these loads changes?

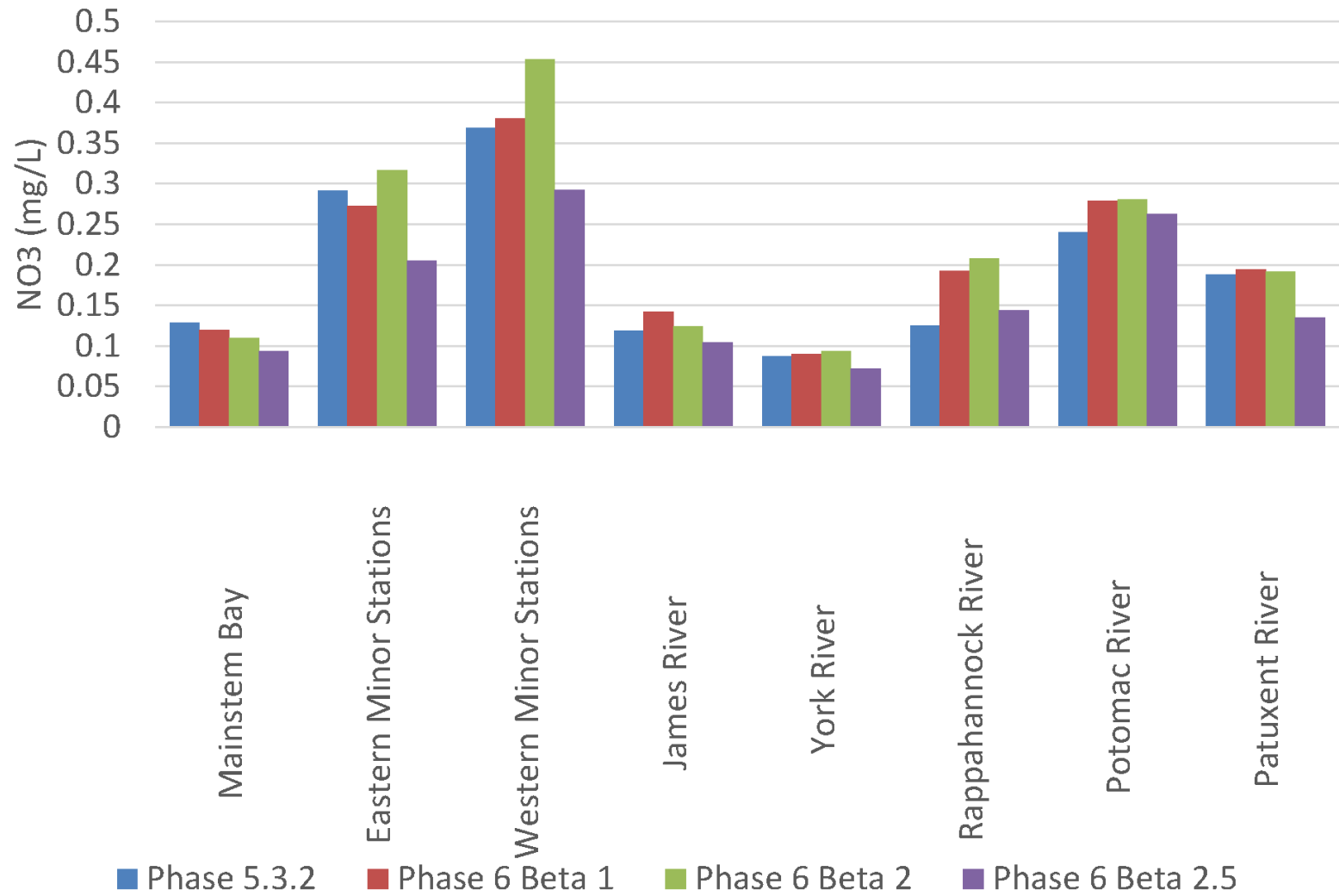
Use our traditional Mean Difference (MD) and Absolute Mean Difference (AMD) statistics.

Remember, a positive mean difference means the model is higher than observations, on average.

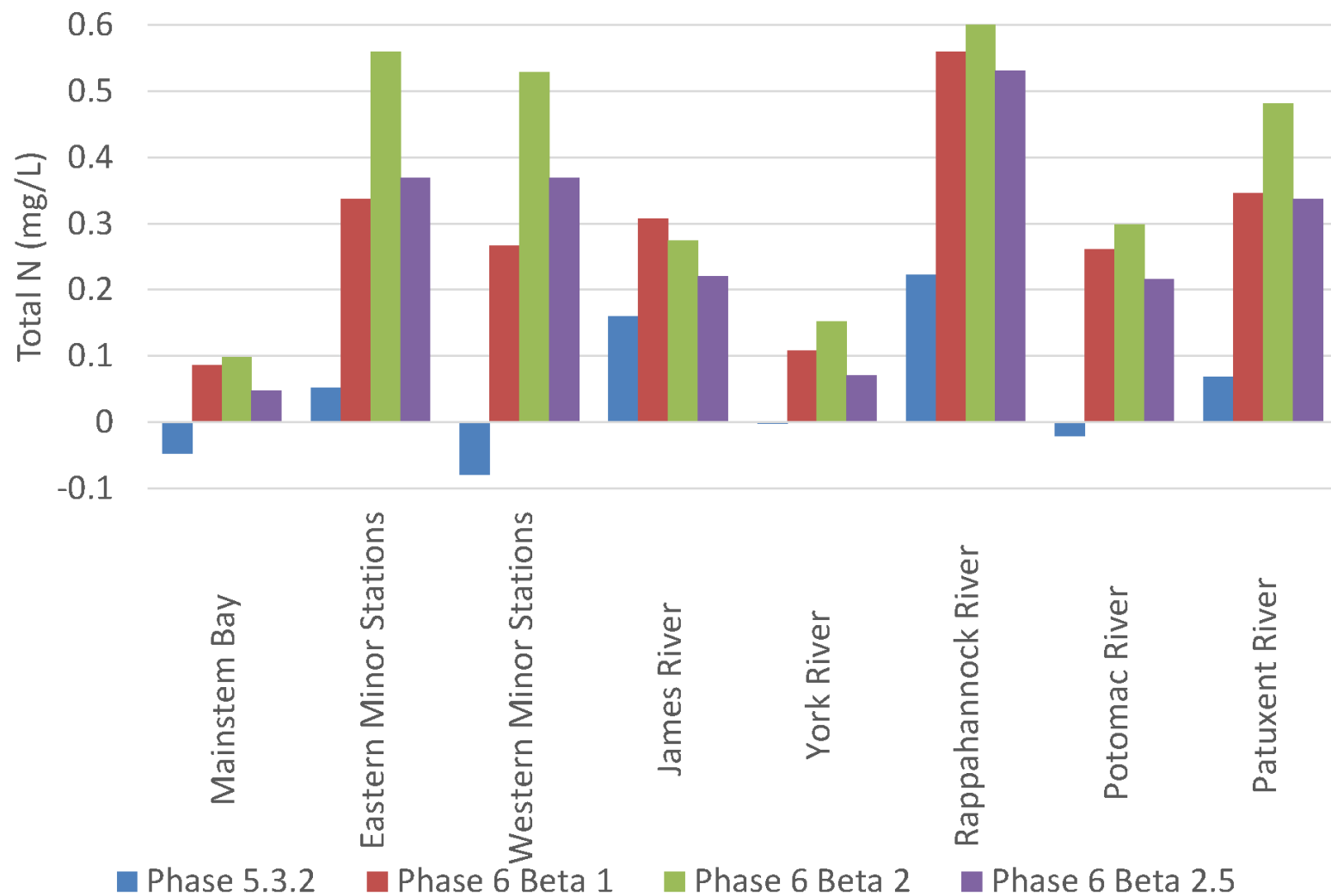
Nitrate Mean Difference



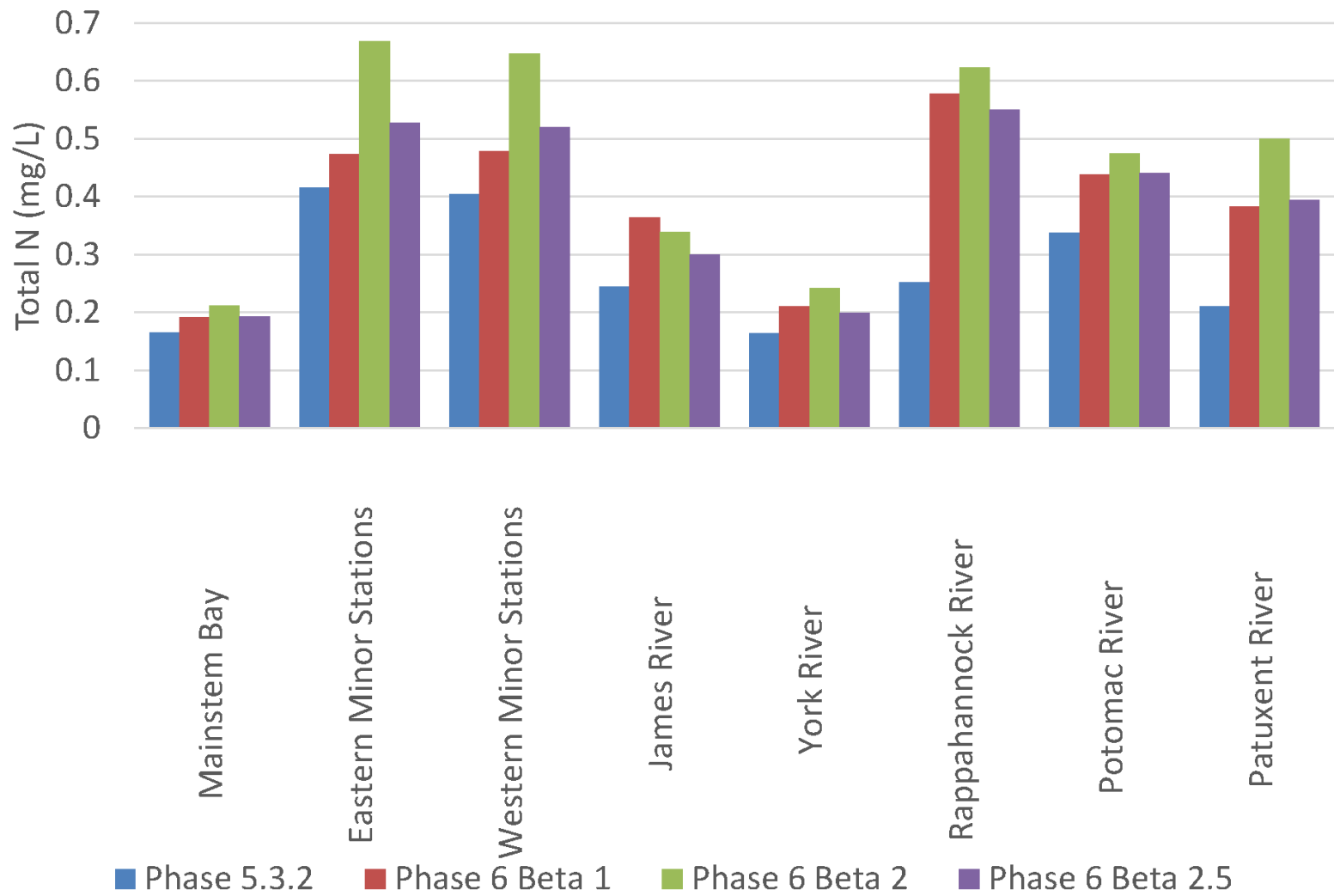
Nitrate Absolute Mean Difference



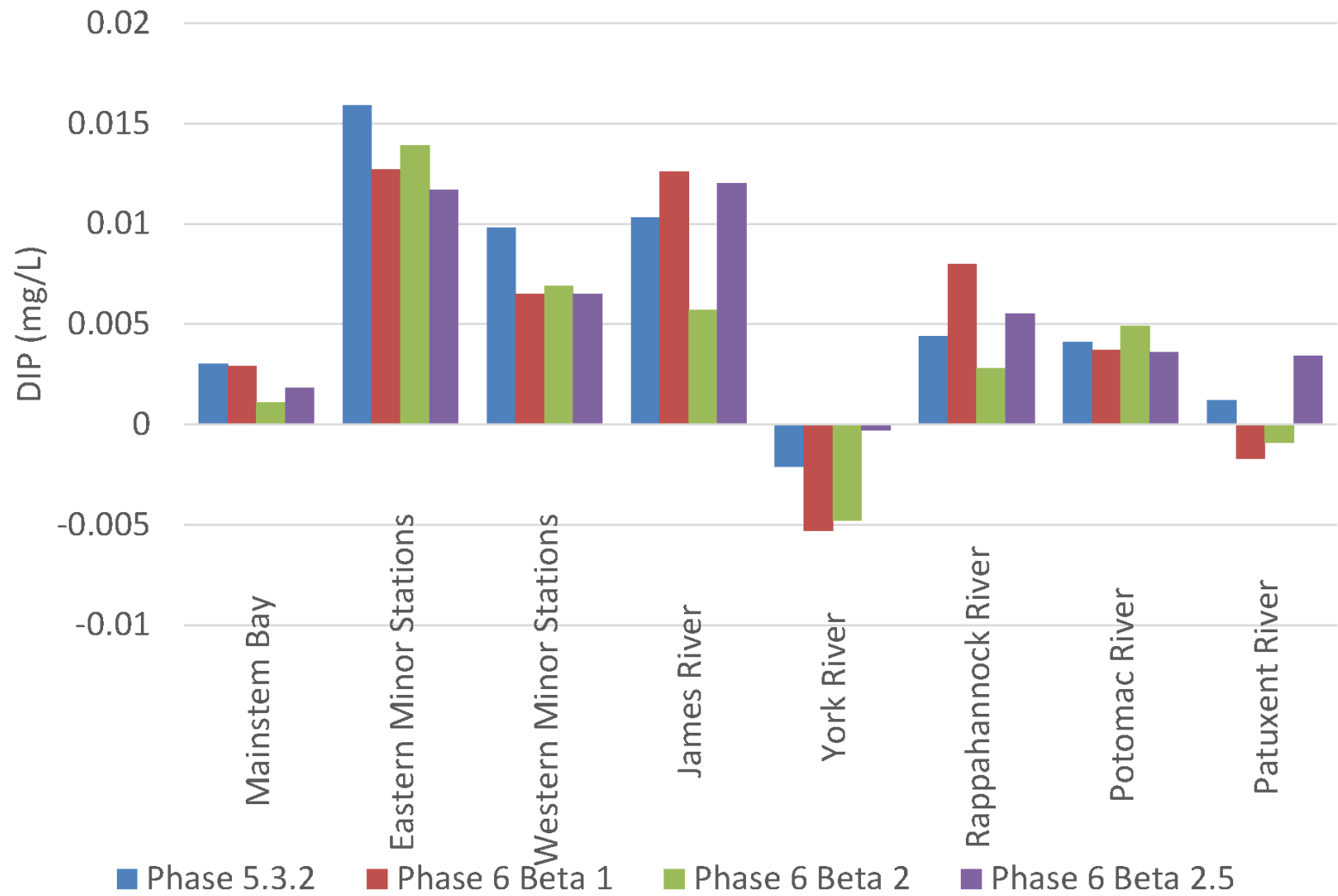
Total Nitrogen Mean Difference



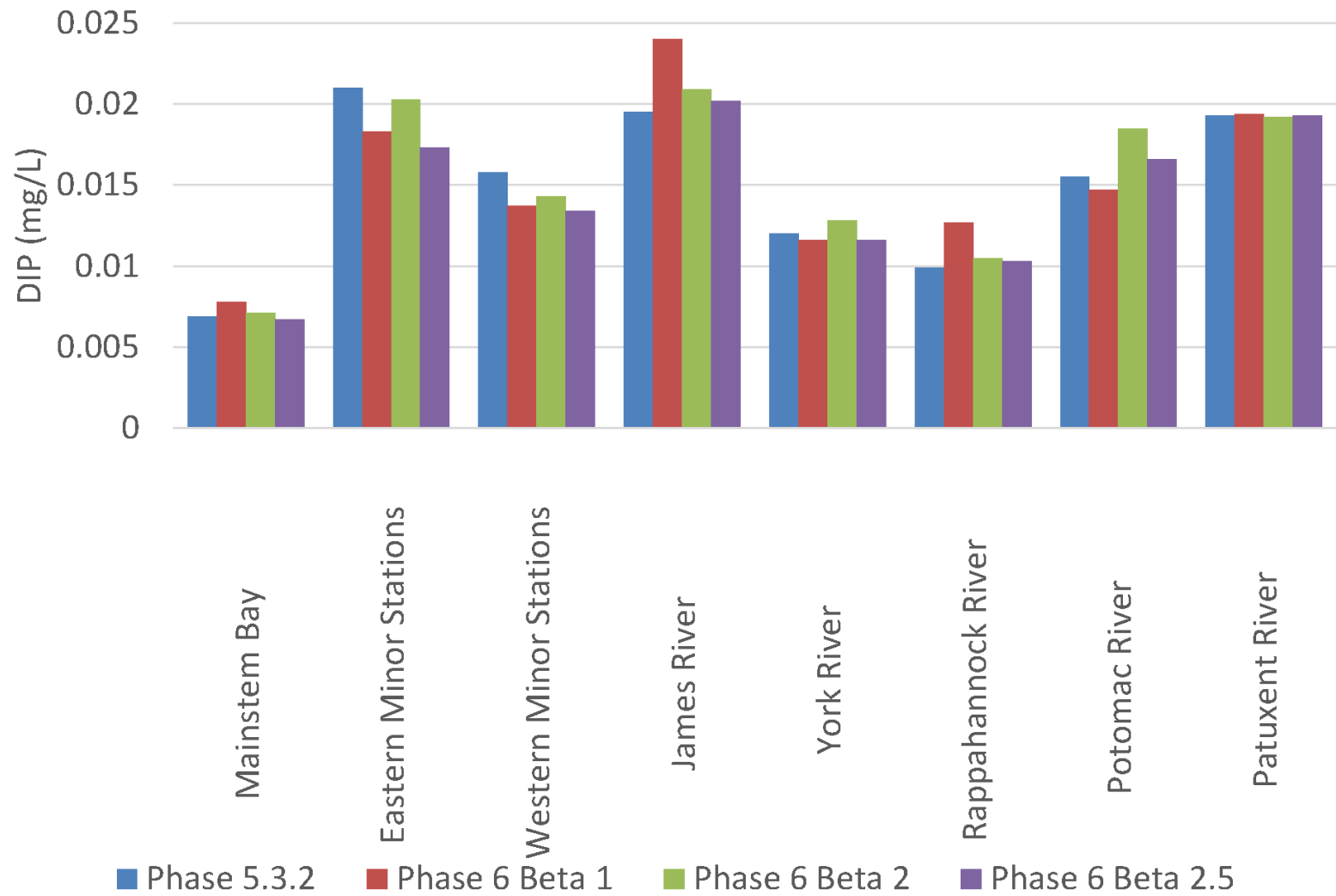
Total Nitrogen Absolute Mean Difference



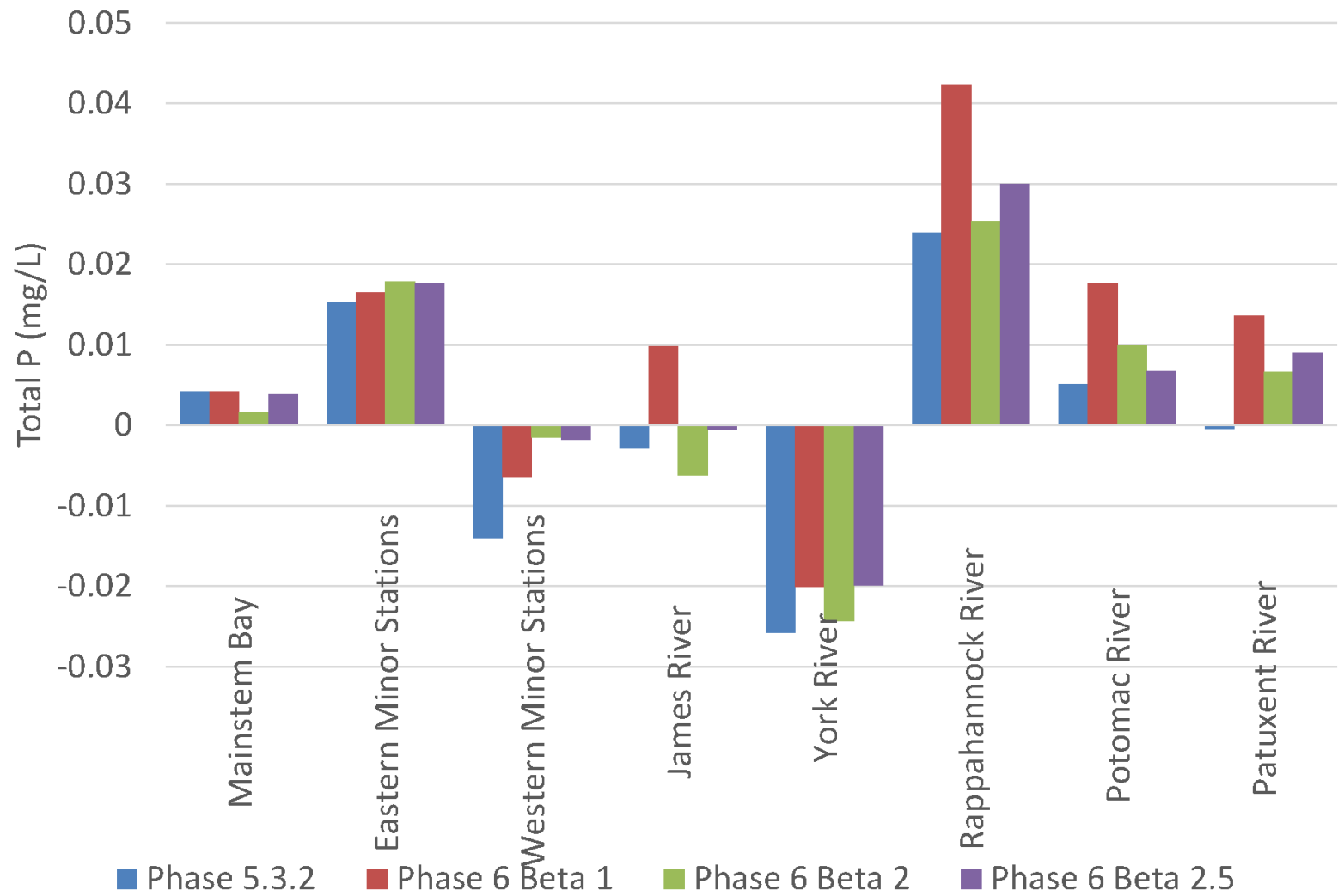
DIP Mean Difference



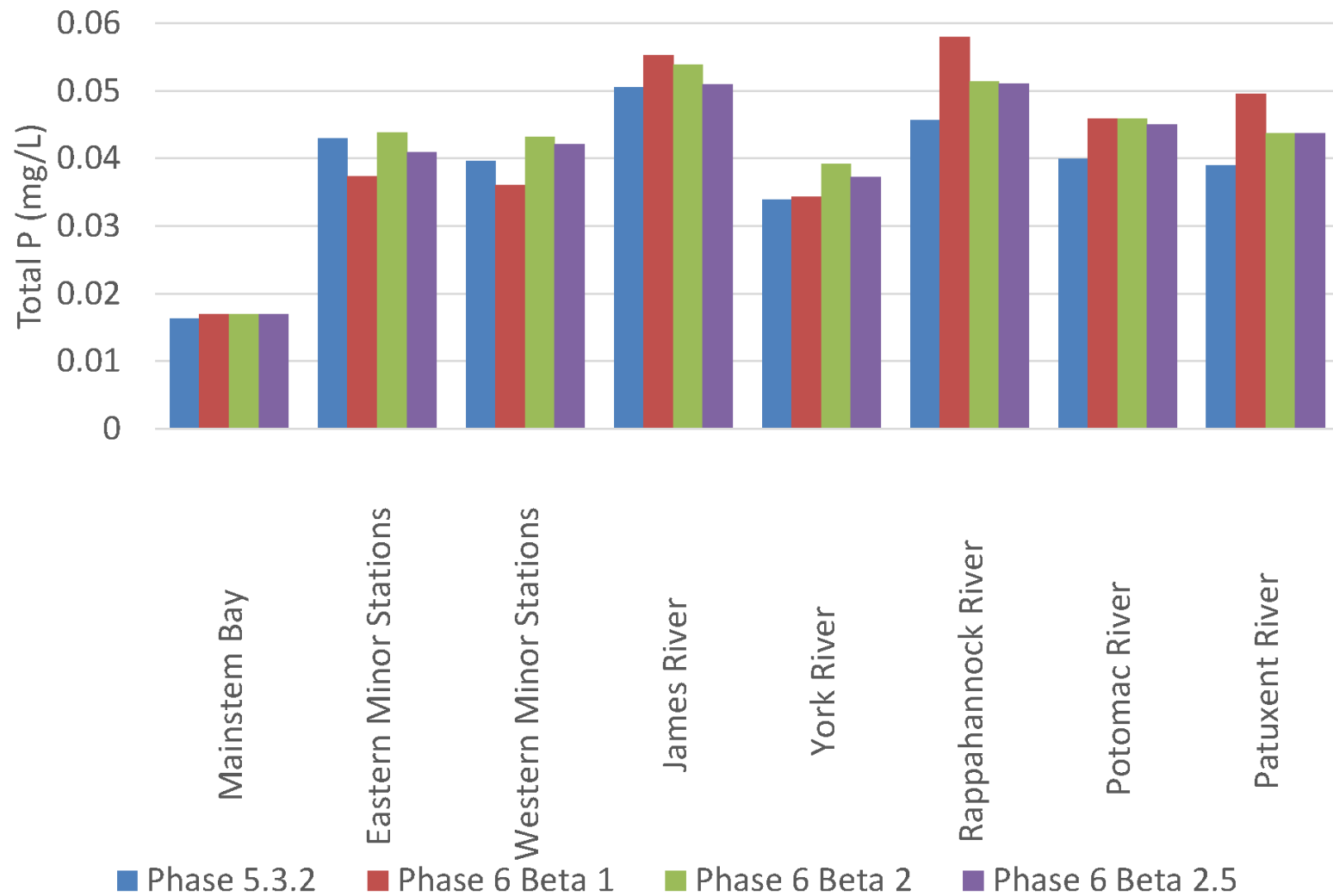
DIP Absolute Mean Difference



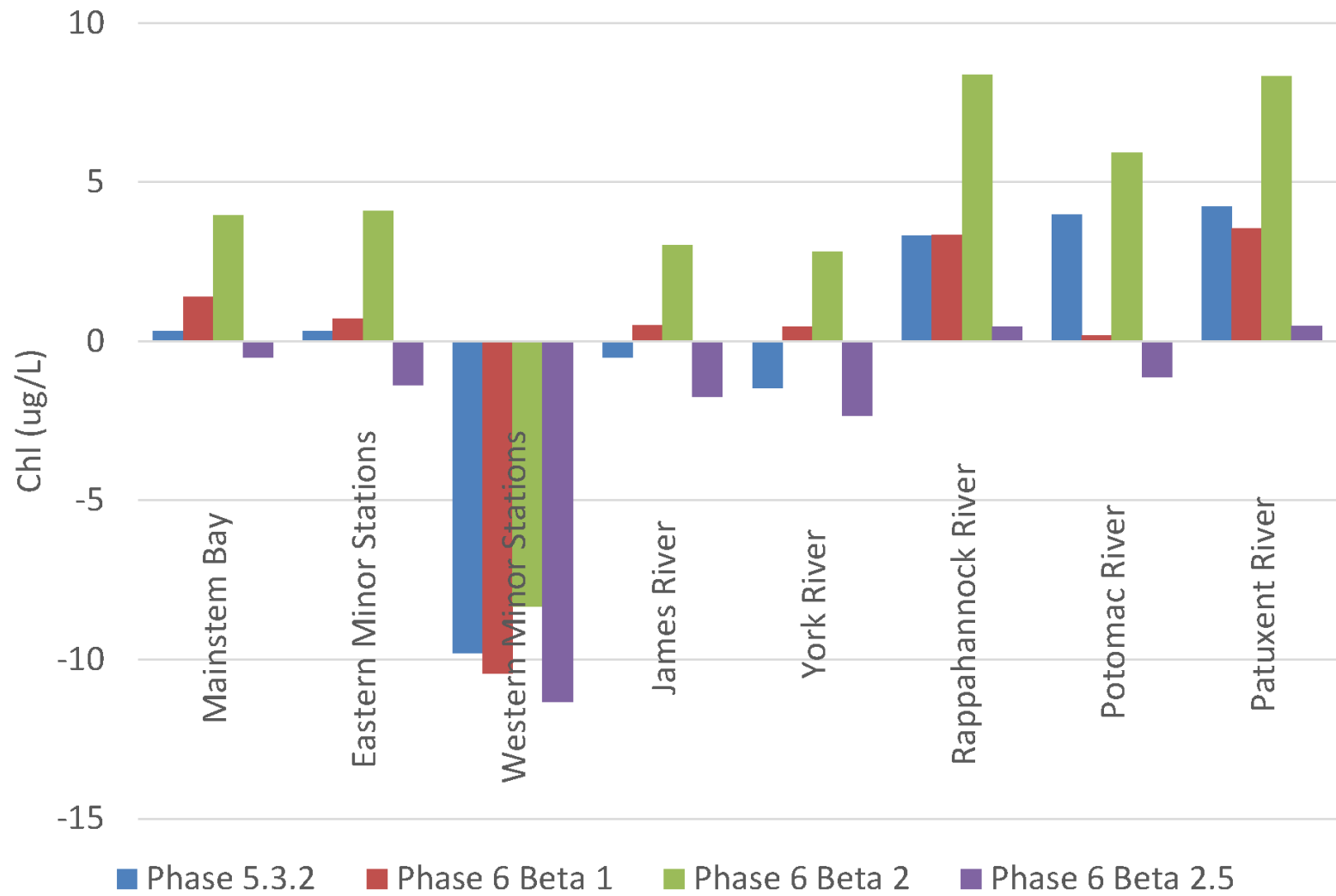
Total Phosphorus Mean Difference



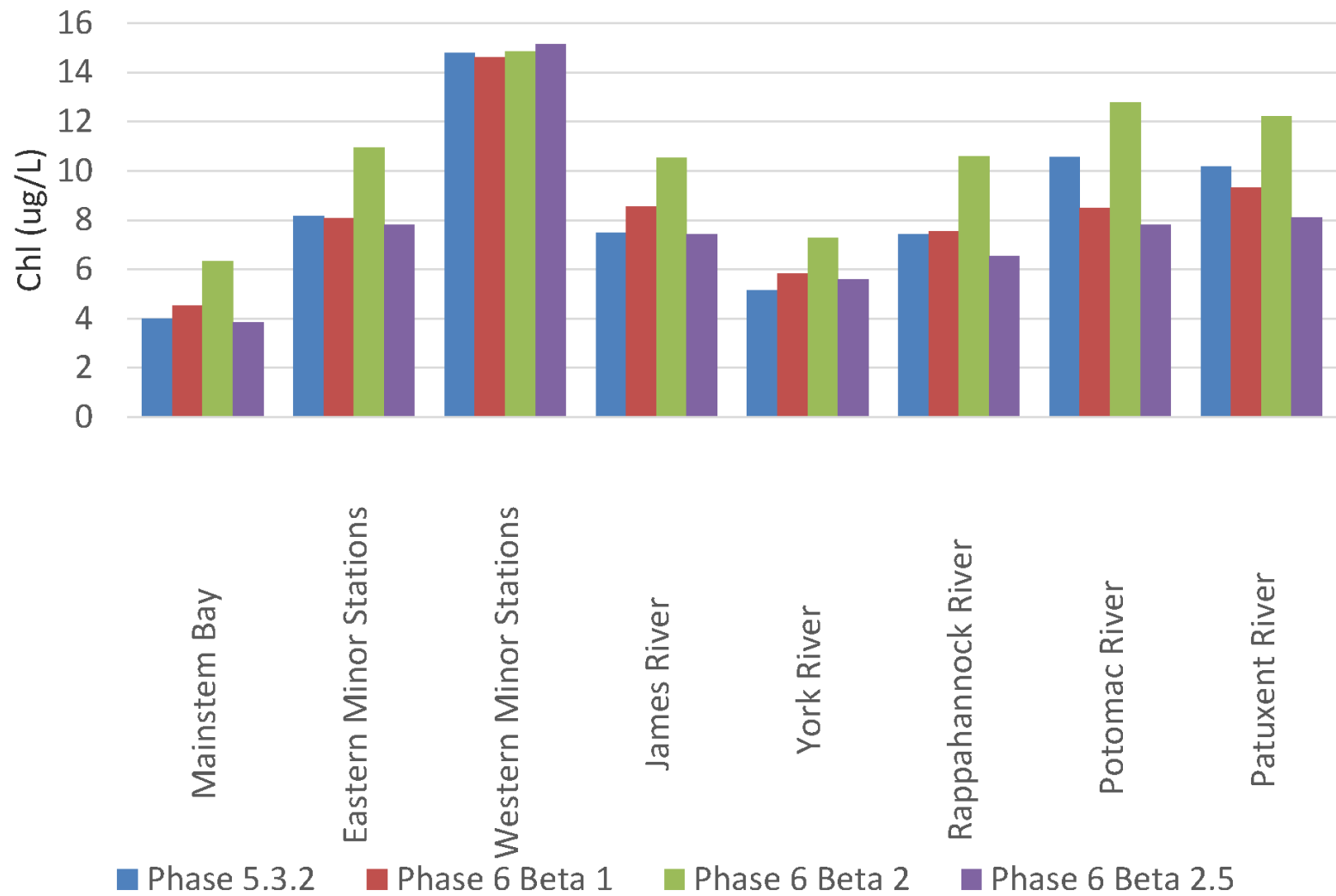
Total Phosphorus Absolute Mean Difference



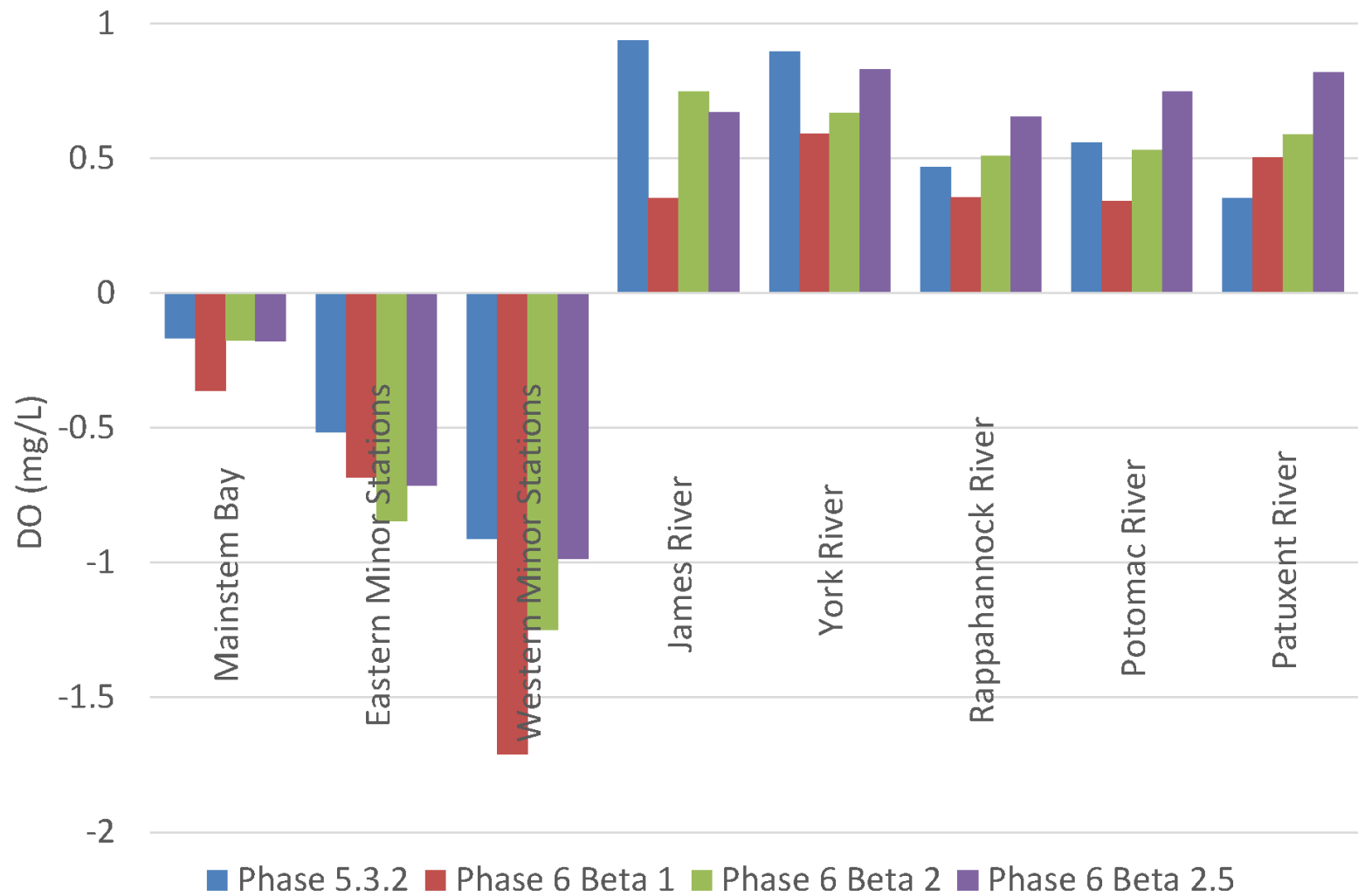
Chlorophyll Mean Diference



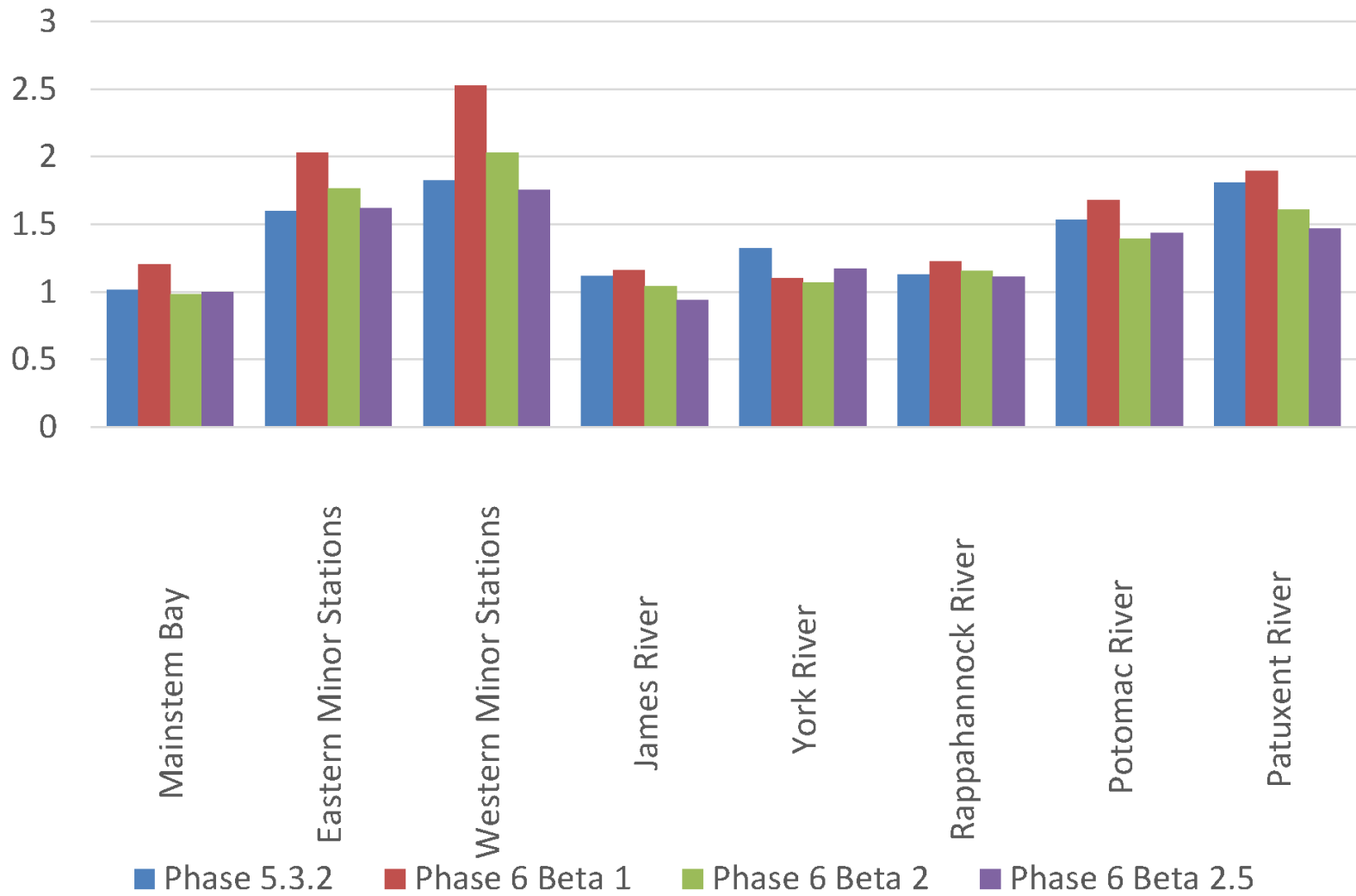
Chlorophyll Absolute Mean Difference



DO Mean Difference



DO Absolute Mean Difference

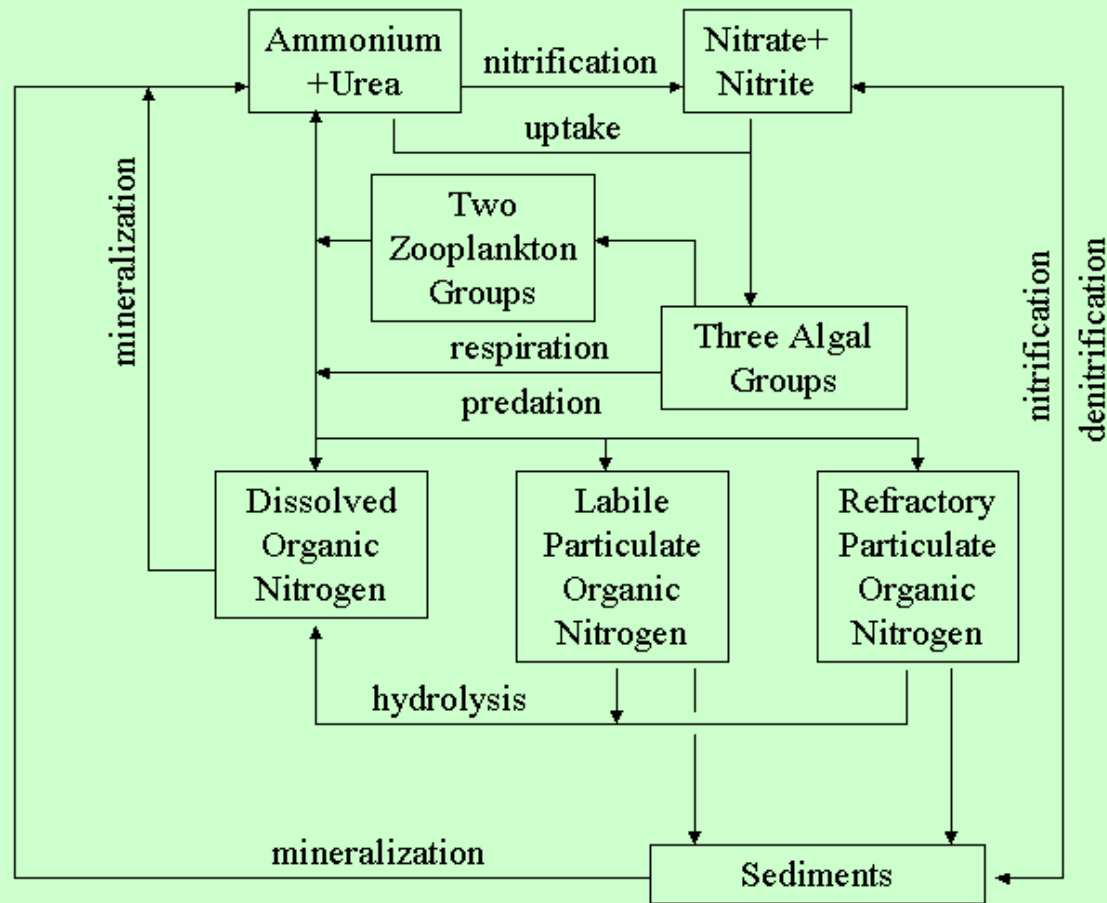


Summary

- DIP – Difficult to see trends or major changes. Model is high and always has been. Little difference from P5.3.2 to Phase 6 Beta 2.5
- Total P – No trend or uniform effect. We are about where we were with P5.3.2.
- NO₃ – We are closer to zero MD for most systems. Best results so far for Phase 6 loads. Maybe a little better than P5.3.2.

Summary

- Total N – Every system has higher TN than Phase 5.3.2. We are improving our model response to Phase 6 loads but at this moment, TN calibration is universally deteriorated.
- Chlorophyll – Generally lower than P5.3.2. Also lower than earlier versions with Phase 6 loads. No significant change from P5.3.2.
- Dissolved Oxygen – Higher in some systems, lower in others. Difficult to see trend or meaningful improvement over P5.3.2. We are improving over initial model response to Phase 6 loads.



We can easily move nitrate around but there are only two ways to get rid of nitrogen: denitrification or burial.

Sediment flux modeling: Simulating nitrogen, phosphorus, and silica cycles



Jeremy M. Testa^{a,*}, Damian C. Brady^b, Dominic M. Di Toro^c, Walter R. Boynton^d,
Jeffrey C. Cornwell^a, W. Michael Kemp^a

^aHorn Point Laboratory, University of Maryland

^bSchool of Marine Sciences, University of Maine

^cDepartment of Civil and Environmental Engineering

^dChesapeake Biological Laboratory, University

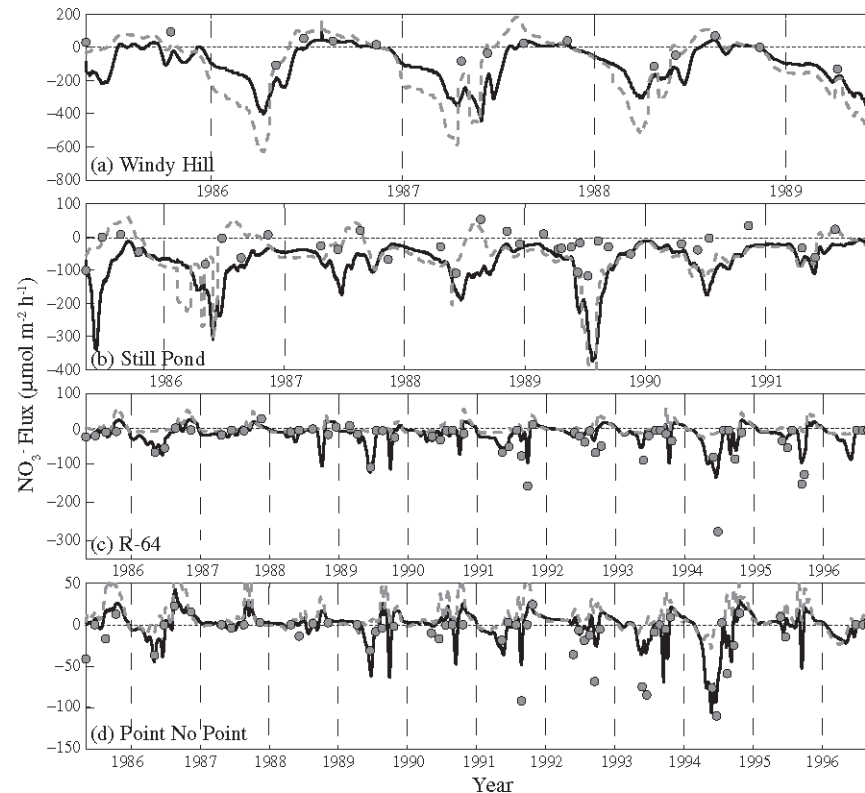
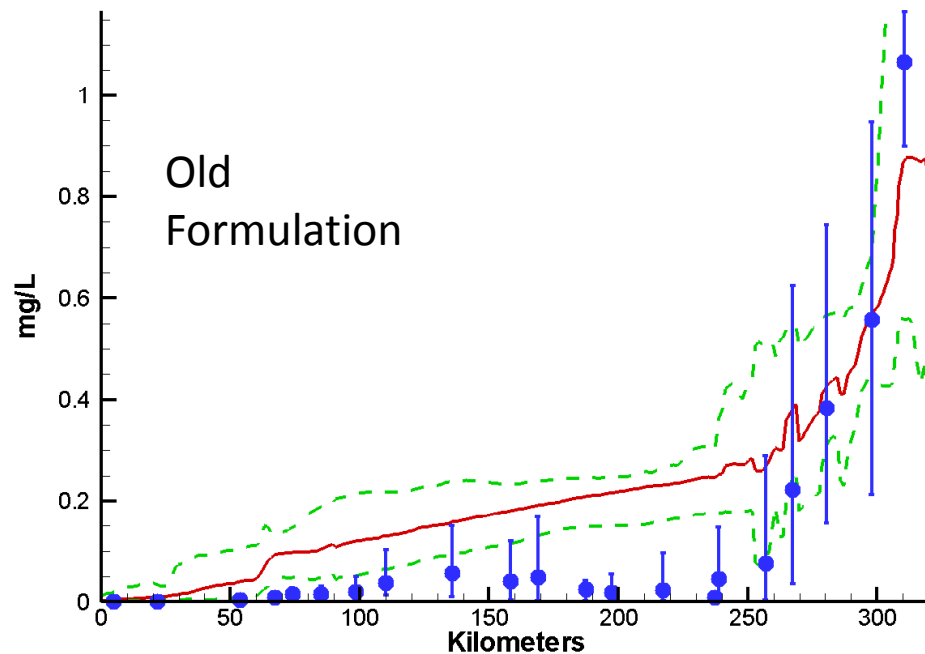
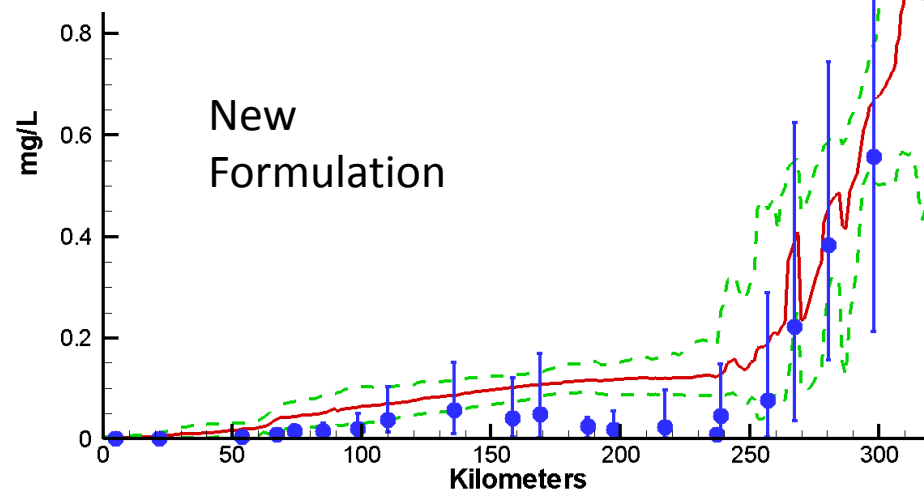


Fig. 6. Modeled (lines) and observed (circles) time series of NO_3 flux from four stations in Chesapeake Bay (a: Windy Hill, b: Still Pond, c: R-64, d: Point No Point). Gray dashed lines represent model output using a layer 1 denitrification velocity of 0.1 m day^{-1} from the original calibration, while black solid lines represent model output using the depth-independent, aerobic-layer denitrification model of 0.2 m day^{-1} .

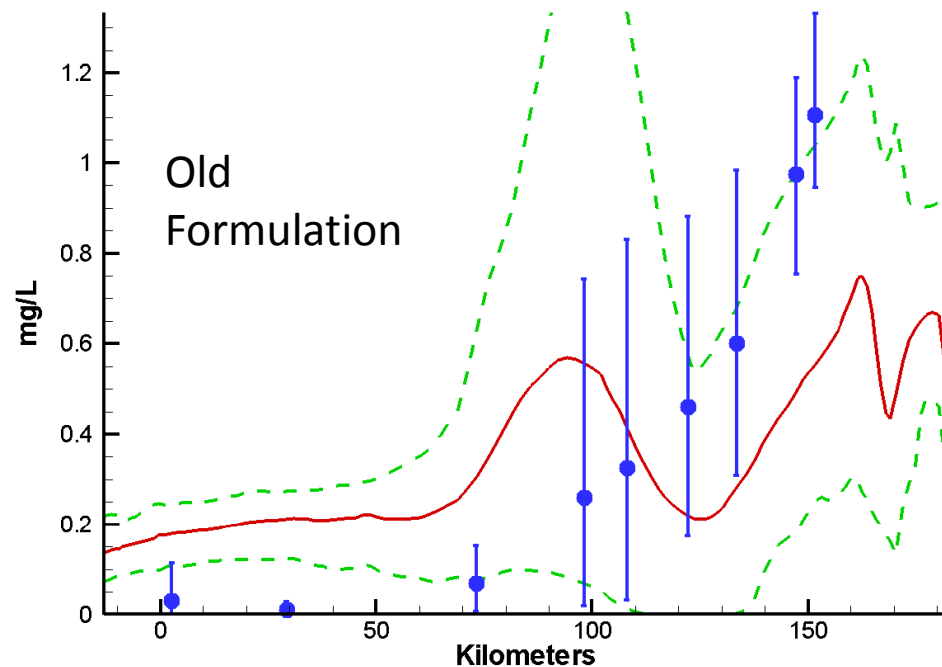
**Mainstem Bay 2002-2011 Run84
Bottom Nitrate Summer 2007**



**em Bay 2002-2011 Run85
Nitrate Summer 2007**



**Potomac River 2002-2011 Run84
Bottom Nitrate Summer 2007**



**Potomac River 2002-2011 Run85
Nitrate Summer 2007**

