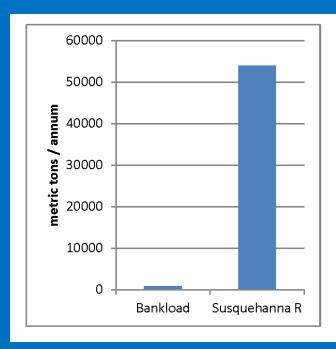
Secondary Sources

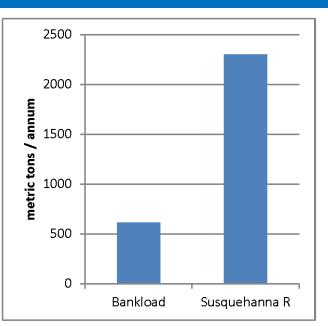
- We're finding ourselves dealing with nutrient sources outside our conventional point and nonpoint-source loads.
 - Bottom scour from Conowingo Reservoir.
 - Nitrogen and phosphorus associated with bank erosion.
 - Carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus associated with marsh erosion. Likely to gain in importance when we deal with projections of sea-level rise.
- Our immediate concern is to incorporate bank nutrient loads into the TMDL as per request from WQGIT.

Bank Nutrient Loads



Phosphorus



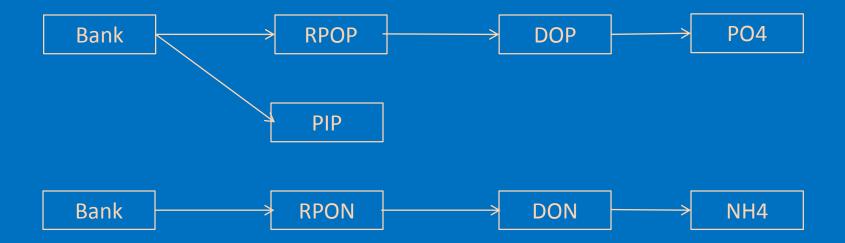


Bankloads calculated based on values provided by WQGIT: 0.29 mg N/g sed, 0.205 mg P/g sed.

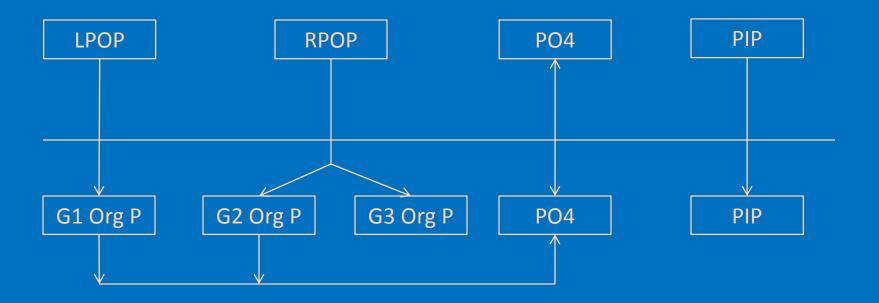
Model Particulate P Variables in Water Column

- Labile Particulate Organic Phosphorus Decay rate 0.12 / day.
- Refractory Particulate Organic Phosphorus –
 Decay rate 0.005 / day.
- Particulate Phosphate Partitioned between dissolved and particulate phases. Loosely bound.
- Particulate Inorganic Phosphorus Originates in the watershed. Tightly bound. Inert in water column.

Routing Bankloads to Water Column

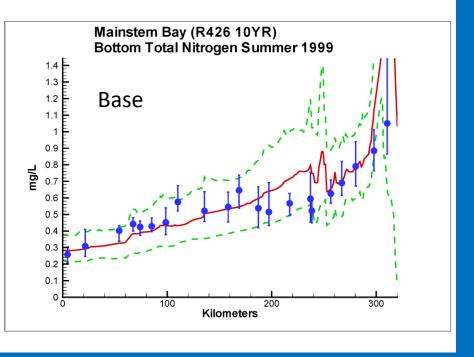


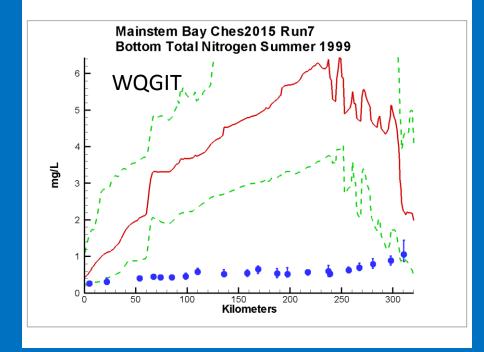
Routing Water Column P to Sediments

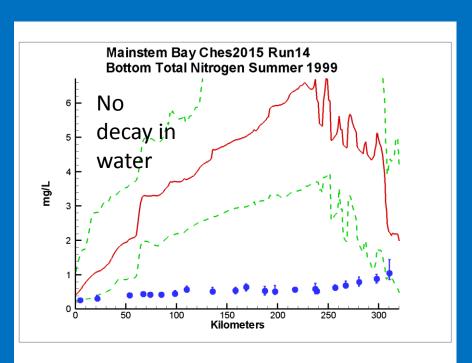


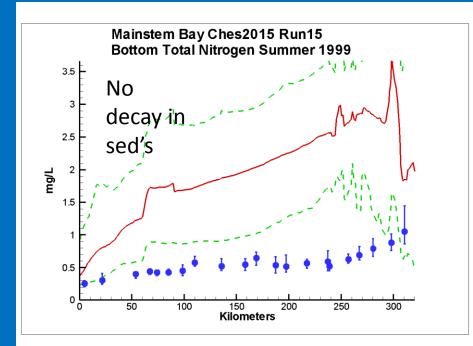
Sensitivity Runs

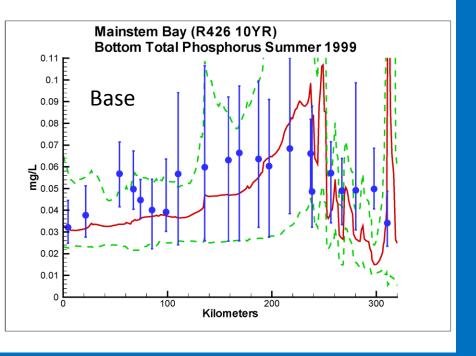
- Our base calibration of 1991 2000.
- Calibration plus nutrient bankloads.
- No decay of RPON, RPOP in water column.
- No decay of G2 nitrogen, phosphorus in bottom sediments.

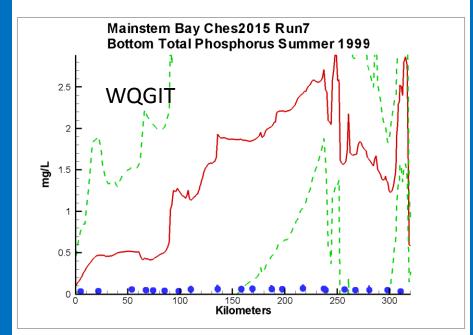


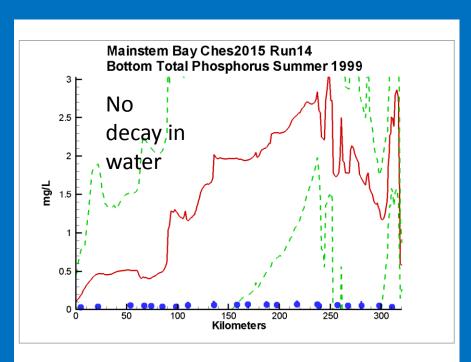


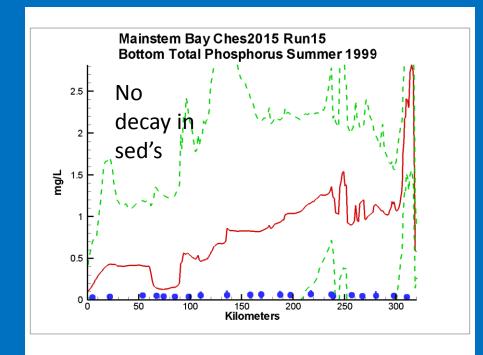


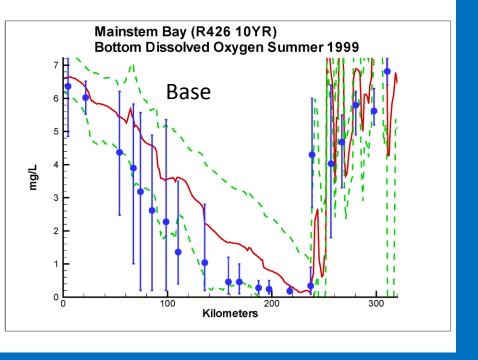


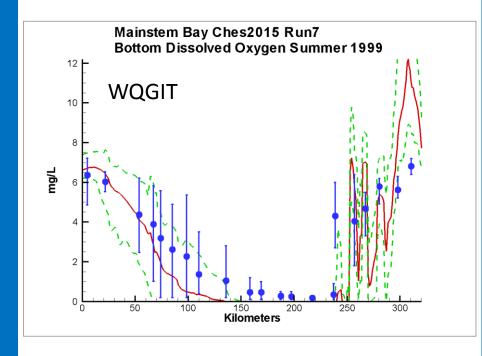


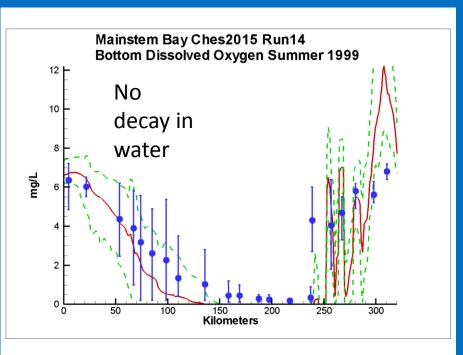


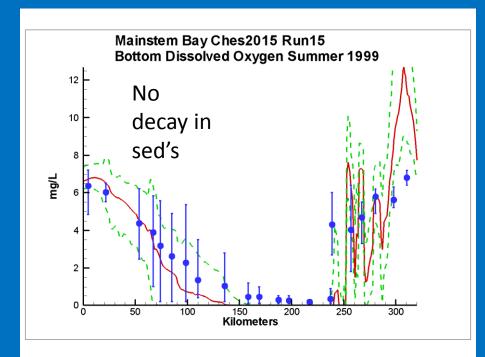


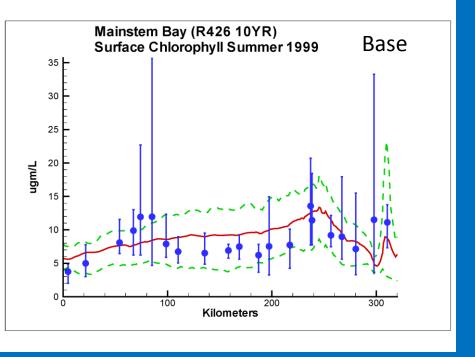


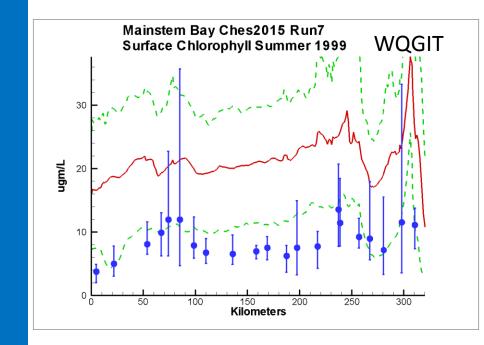


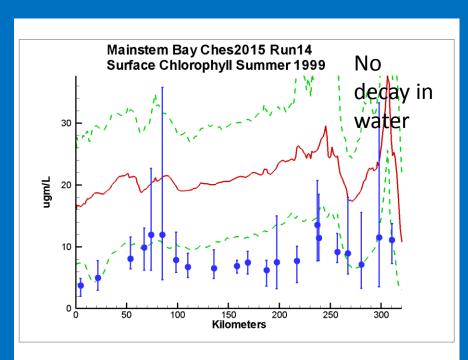


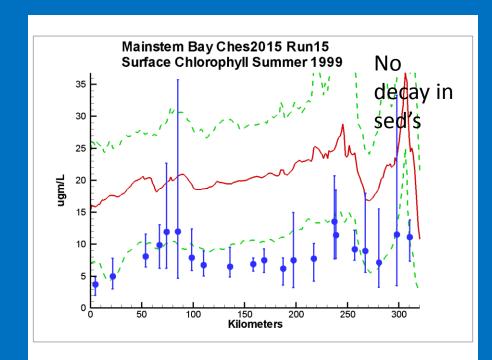


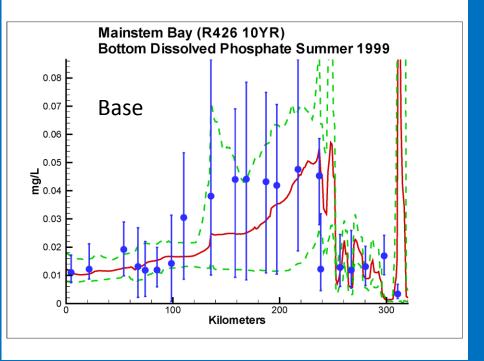


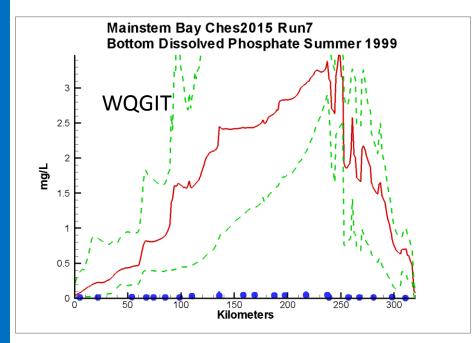


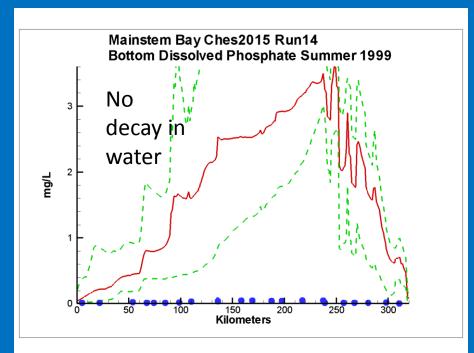


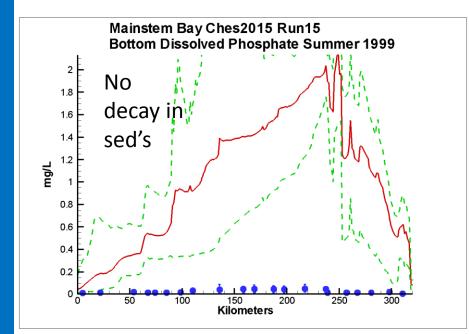


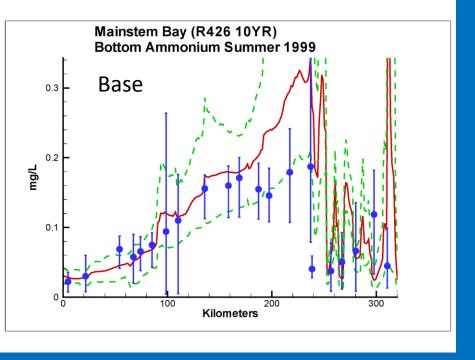


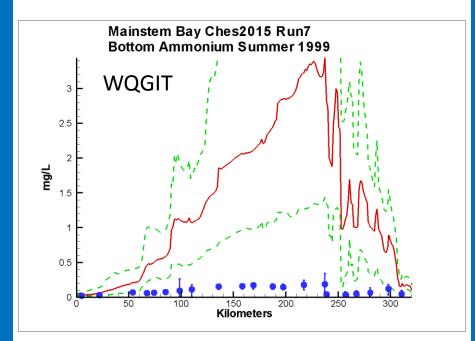


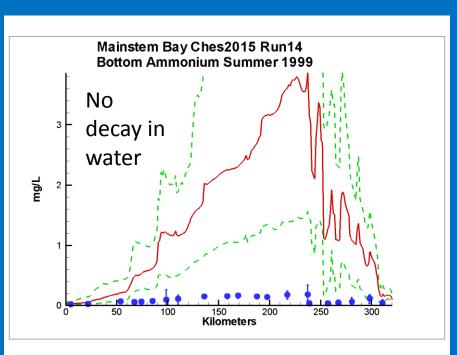


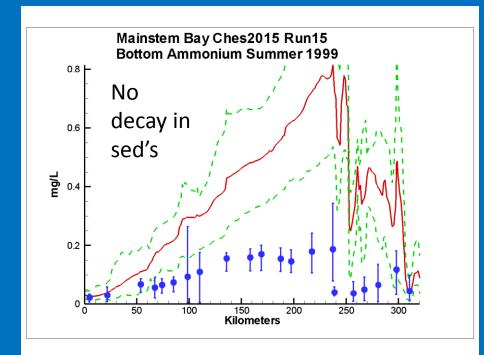


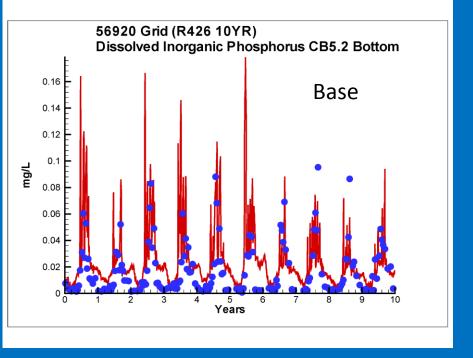


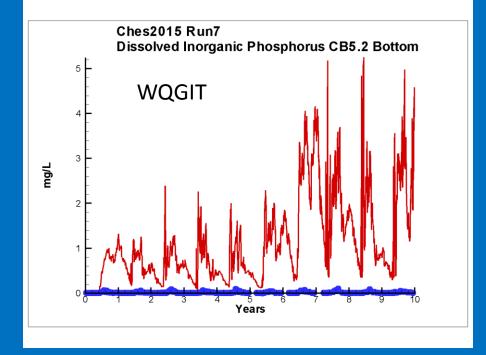


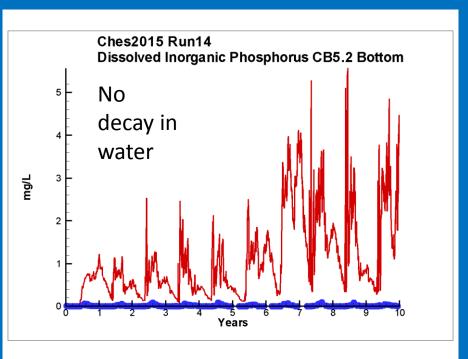


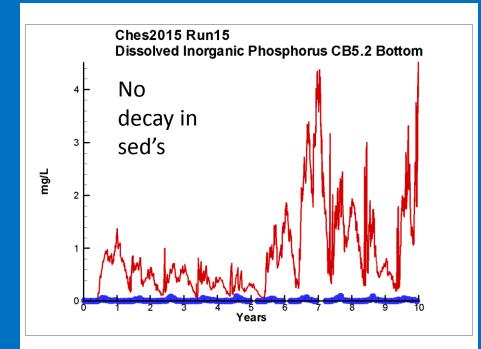


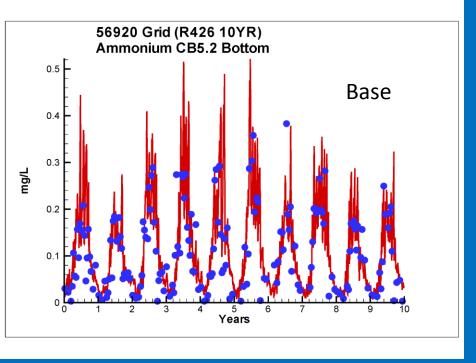


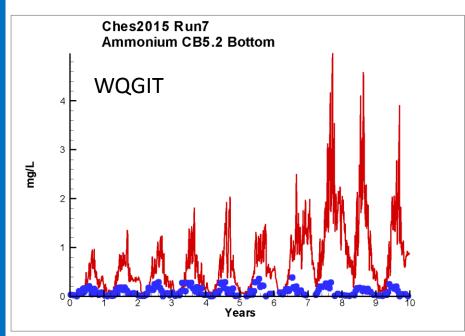


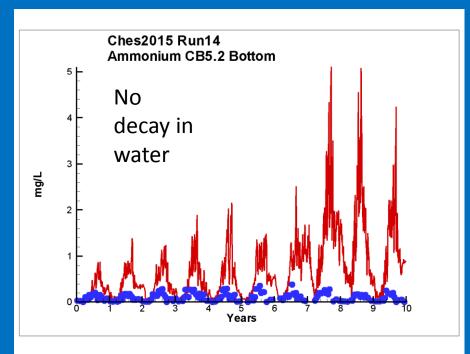


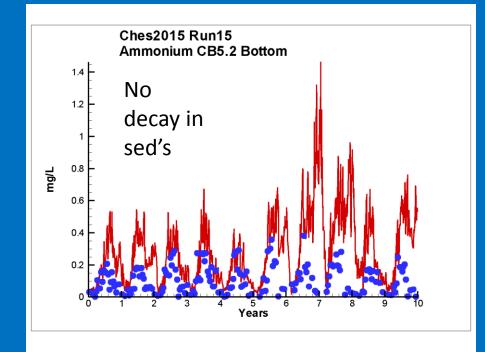




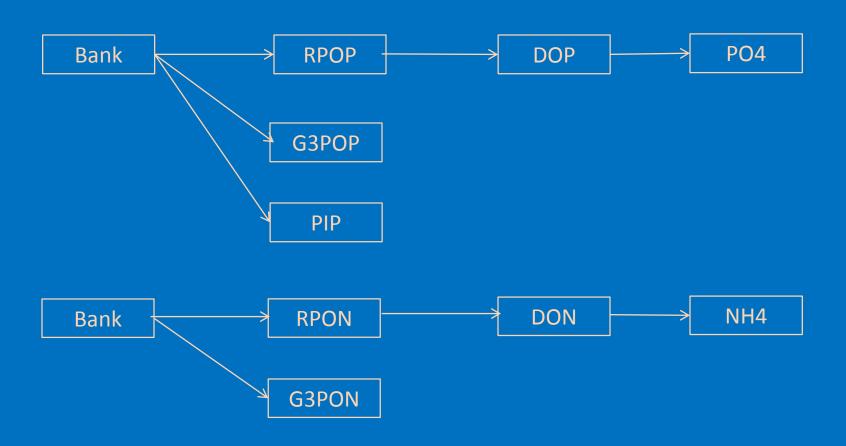




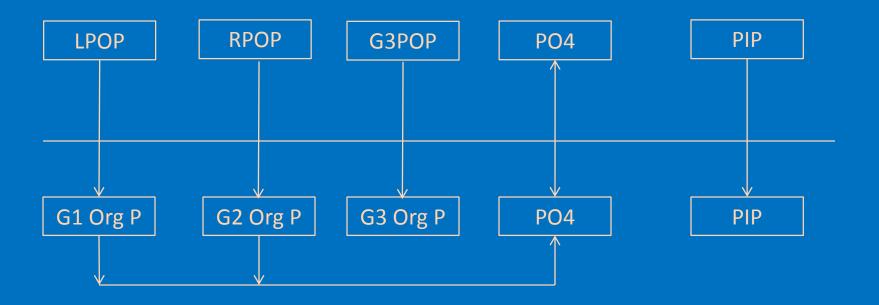




Revised Routing of Bankloads to Water Column



Revised Routing of Water Column P to Sediments



Discussion

- We seem to have reached a limit on reactive P loading to the system. We have been using "fixes" like PIP to limit the amount of reactive P. If we introduce more reactive P (e.g. bank loads) we are going to have to reduce the reactivity of P from somewhere else. Watershed? Algal mortality? This means model recalibration.
- The phosphorus model is a vast simplification of the processes in the Bay. It's unclear what advances we can make in this phase of the modeling effort.
- We lack the necessary data to accurately partition P loads into appropriate categories.

Discussion

- The magnitude of bank P loads is significant relative to TMDL loads. They also occur distant from conventional loads in tributaries and point sources.
- We could make the bankloads 100% inert. Make them all an inert PIP form, for example. This P would float around and do nothing. But managers might wind up giving credits for reducing inert P loads.
- There are multiple reasons for installing G3 organic matter into the water column. Resuspension in the present model is a real problem. Let's do it right.