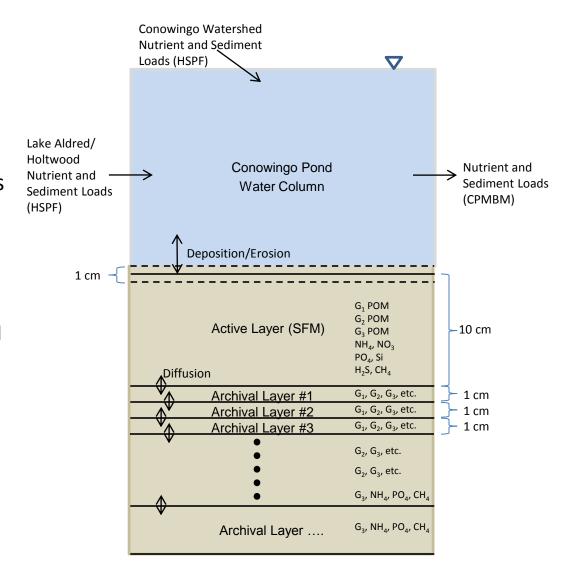
Approach

- Combine WSM + hydro/sediment transport + WQ/SFM
- WSM provides TSS and nutrient loads
- Hydro/sediment transport model provides transport, areal deposition/erosion and changes in bed elevation
- SFM + archival bed layering tracks G₁, G₂, G₃ POM and inorganic nutrients
- Standalone model facilitates calibration

- SFM active layer varies in depth from 9.5-10.5 cm
- When deposition builds active layer of SFM up to 10.5 cm, one cm of mass of POM and nutrients get pushed down to the first layer of the archive, layer 1 gets pushed down to layer 2, etc.
- Erosion is the reverse of deposition -> active layer of SFM "erodes" to water column and archive layers pushed up
- G₁, G₂ continue to react in the archive layers building up inorganic nutrients
- Output loads of G₁, G₂, G₃ POM and inorganic nutrients



Mass Balance

$$V\frac{dTP_{CP}}{dt} = Q_H \cdot \left(P_{org} + PO_4 + PIP\right)_H + Q_{CW} \cdot \left(P_{org} + PO_4 + PIP\right)_{CW} \qquad \text{Incoming loads}$$

$$- v_{s1} \cdot SA \cdot (f \cdot P_{org})_{CP} - v_{s2} \cdot SA \cdot (PIP)_{CP} \qquad \text{Settling to the bed}$$

$$\pm J_{PO4} \cdot SA \qquad \qquad \text{Flux from the bed}$$

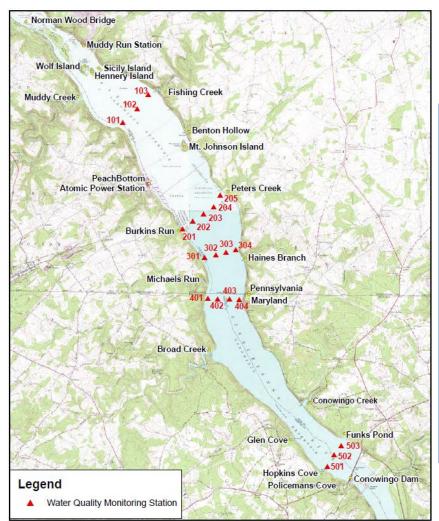
$$+ v_r \cdot SA \cdot \left(G_{1Pbed} + G_{2Pbed} + G_{3Pbed} + PO_{4bed} + PIP_{bed}\right) \qquad \text{Erosion from the bed}$$

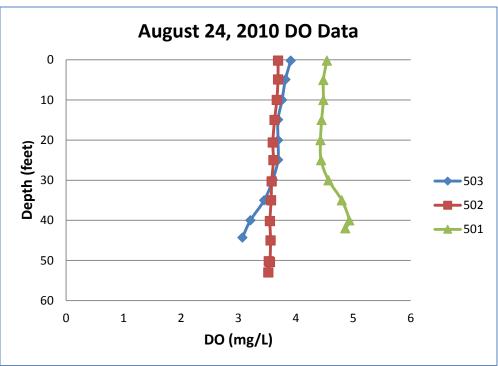
$$- Q_{H+CW} \cdot \left(P_{org} + PO_4 + PIP\right)_{CP} \qquad \qquad \text{Outflow from the dam}$$

Build similar equations for nitrogen, carbon and oxygen demanding material

Assumptions

- Utilize WSM outputs (flows, SS and nutrients)
- Apportion nutrients as currently implemented in WQSTM (ex. WSM ON => PON and DON)
- Utilize WSM Conowingo Pond computed algal biomass as a source of "labile" matter to SFM
- Utilize a Exelon 2010 study data set to specify water column DO; 5 transects with weekly depth profiles Apr-Oct





Data/Calibration

- Hydrodynamic Model 2010 temperature data set
 5 transects with weekly depth profiles Apr-Oct
- Sediment Transport Model Bathymetry/bed elevation changes – USGS and Exelon surveys
- Water Quality/SFM Current UMCES/Exelon/USGS field program (fluxes, diagenesis, settling, radionuclide dating, sediment and water chemisty)
- Some historical data sets/modeling for qualitative calibration (Boynton et al. 1981-1984, USGS, 1991, Hamrick and Mills, 2000, etc.)

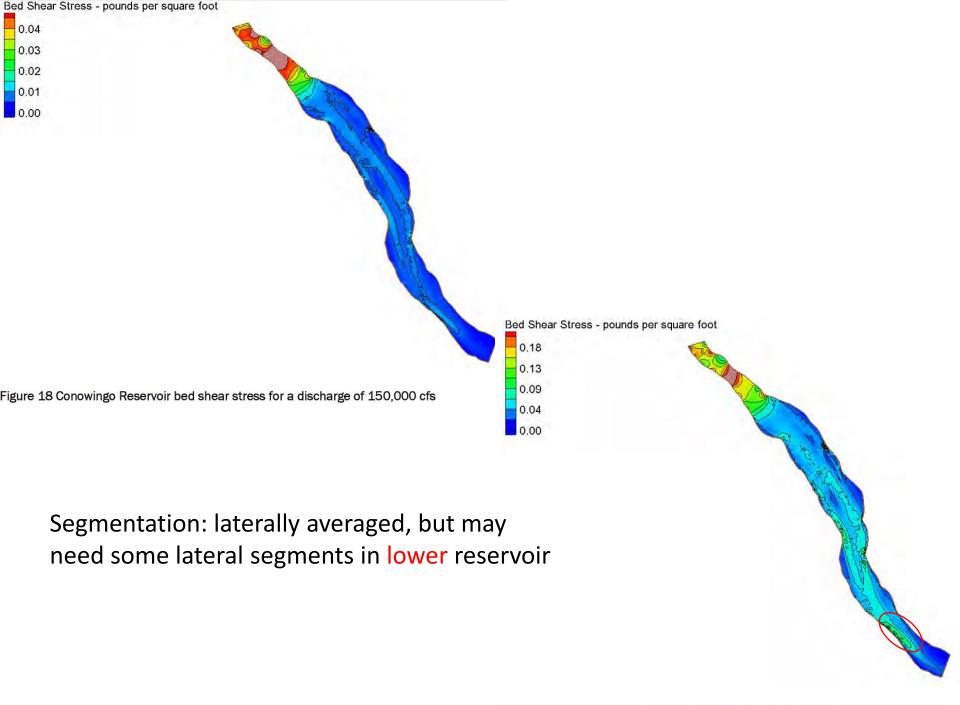


Figure 20 Conowingo Reservoir bed shear stress at a discharge of 400,000 cfs

