

# Water Quality Sediment Transport Model (WQSTM) Accuracy Assessment

Greg Busch, Guido Yactayo  
MDE

Feb 15, 2017

Chesapeake Bay Program – Modeling Quarterly Meeting

# Objective

Tasked with conducting a review of the Chesapeake Bay Model framework in order to ...

- evaluate the appropriateness of the framework for fulfilling Maryland's responsibilities under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act
  - Responsibilities include the development of TMDLs, Water Quality Analyses and implementation plans
  - Maryland uses elements of the framework to address impairments in both the Chesapeake Bay and the State's non-tidal waters
- recommend improvements to the framework for Phase 6 and subsequent model iterations
- increase MDE's in-house understanding of the model framework

This presentation focuses on the review of the WQSTM

# Approach

- Focus on tidal tributaries of the Bay
  - Most of Maryland's tidal water DO impairments are in Bay tributaries, not the mainstem
  - These are areas where many citizens interact with the tidal waters
- Comparison of model cell output for calibration scenario with instantaneous water quality observations

# Caveats

- These results are for Beta 3, and we expect them to change in later iterations
- This analysis only looks at a handful of tributaries, limiting generalizations

# Model Output

- Calibration period of 1991 to 2000
- Surface layer hourly output
- Initial review focusing on : Gunpowder (GUNOH), Patuxent (PAXTF), Wicomico (WICMH), Mattawoman (MATTF), Sassafras (SASOH), and Patapsco (PATMH)
- **Variables:** chlorophyll-a , dissolved oxygen, salinity, nutrients, total suspended sediment, water temperature and light attenuation.

# Observations

Observations were downloaded from the CBPO datahub

<http://data.chesapeakebay.net/WaterQuality>

Observations were used if:

- Not below the detection limit
- Sample depth not greater than model surface layer cells (2.14 meters)
- Taken within the calibration period

# Model Evaluation Techniques

- Graphical
  - I. Time series
  - II. Boxplots
  - III. Target plots
  - IV. 1:1
  
- Statistical
  - I. Standard regression:  $r$
  - II. Dimensionless: NSE
  - III. Error index: PBIAS

# Calibration Statistics

**Correlation coefficient (r)** is an index of the degree of linear relationship between simulated and observed data. If  $r = 0$ , no linear relationship exists. If  $r = 1$  or  $-1$ , a perfect positive or negative linear relationship exists.

**The Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency (NSE)** is a normalized statistic that indicates how well the plot of observed versus simulated data fits the 1:1 line. The optimal value of NSE is 1.

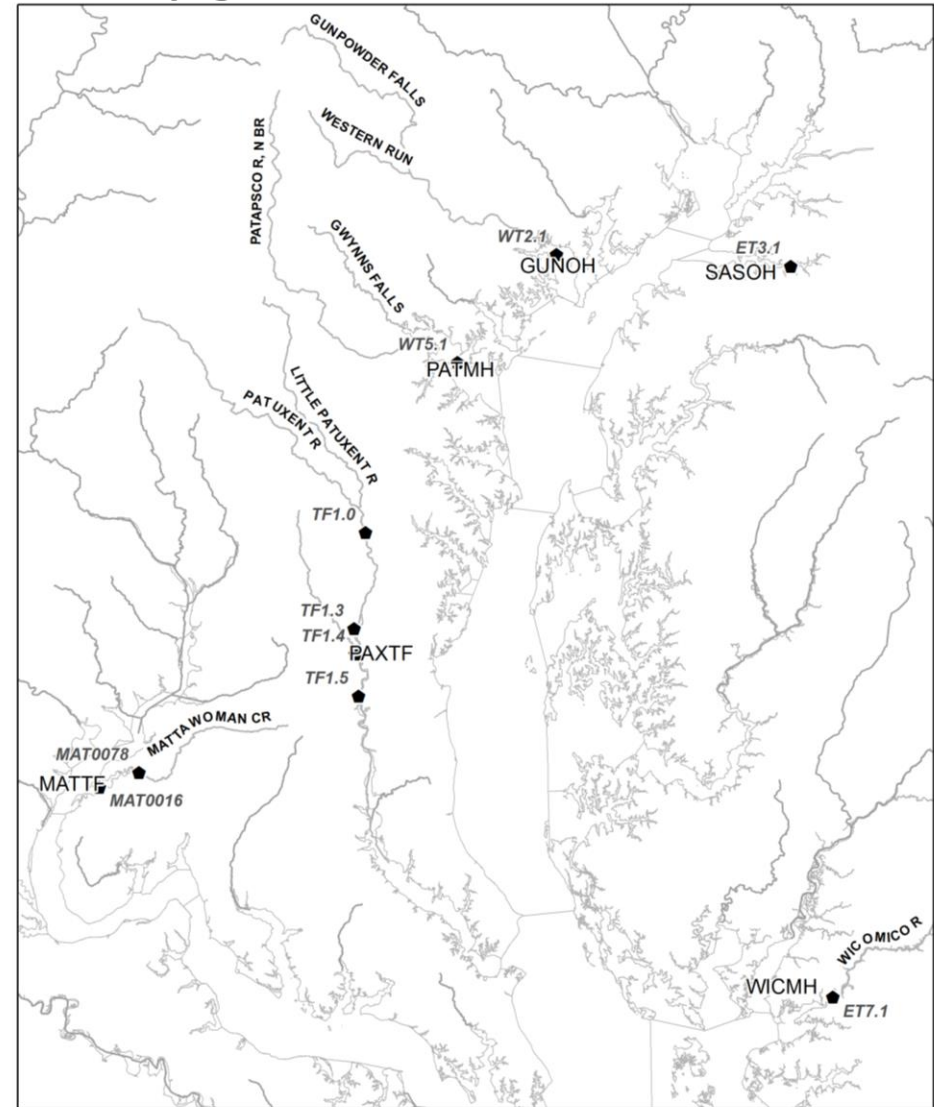
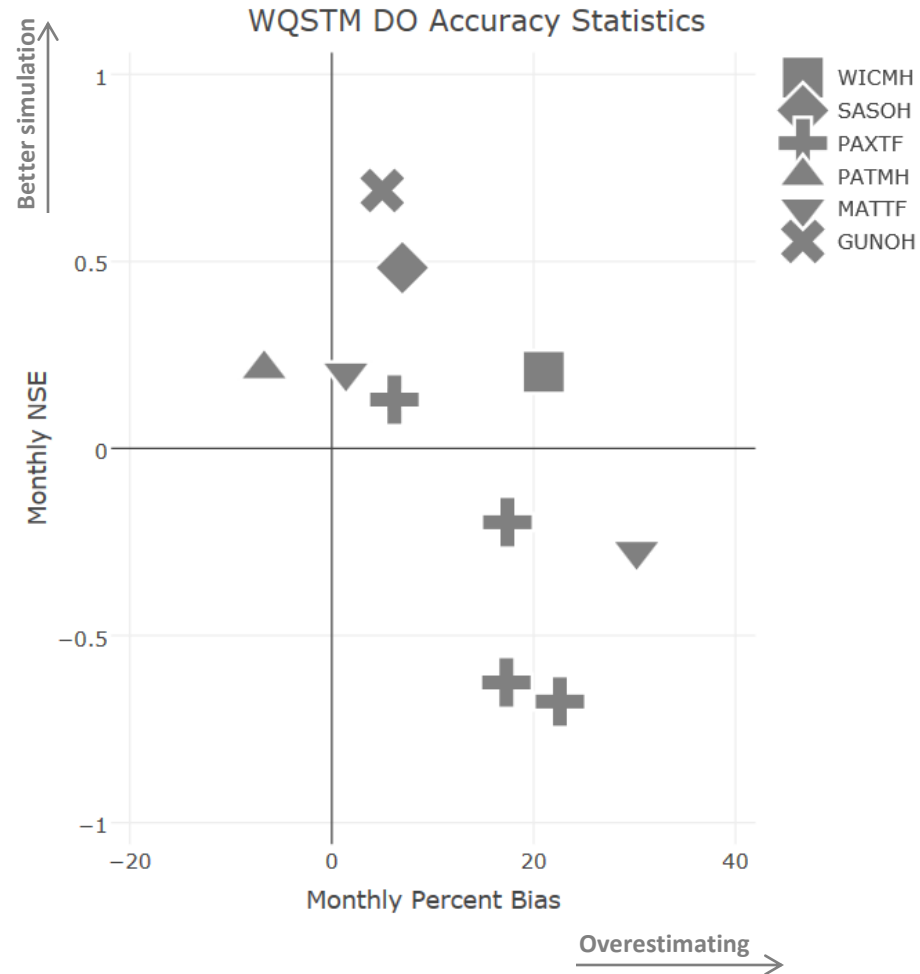
$$mNSE = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N |S_i - O_i|^j}{\sum_{i=1}^N |O_i - \bar{O}|^j}$$

**Percent bias (PBIAS)** measures the average tendency of the simulated data to be larger or smaller than their observed counterparts. The optimal value of PBIAS is 0.

$$PBIAS = 100 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (S_i - O_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N O_i}$$

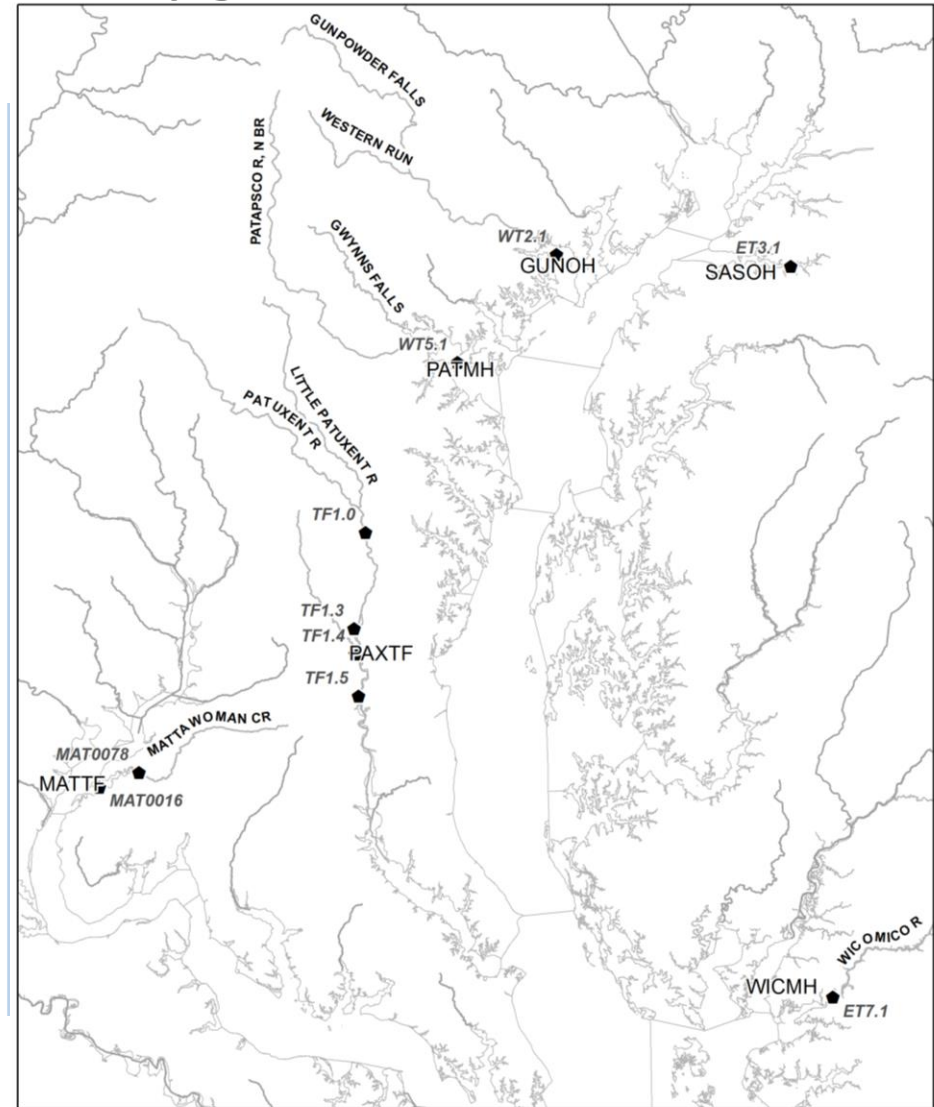
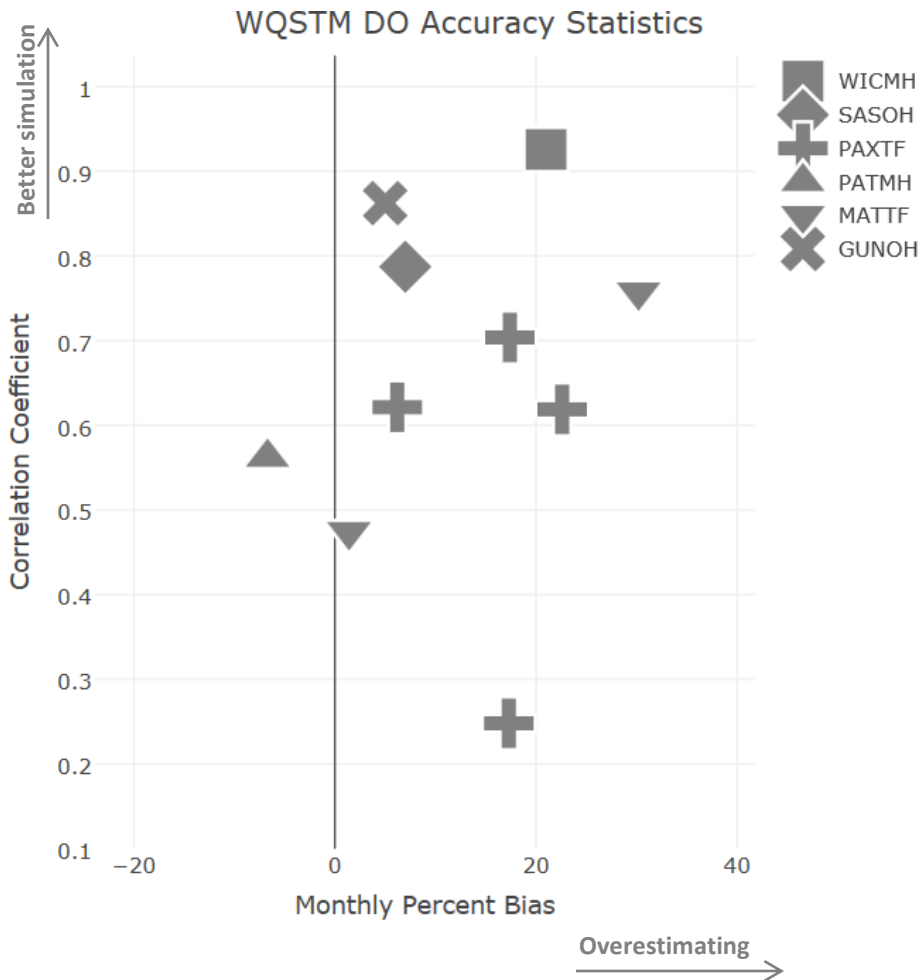


# Dissolved oxygen



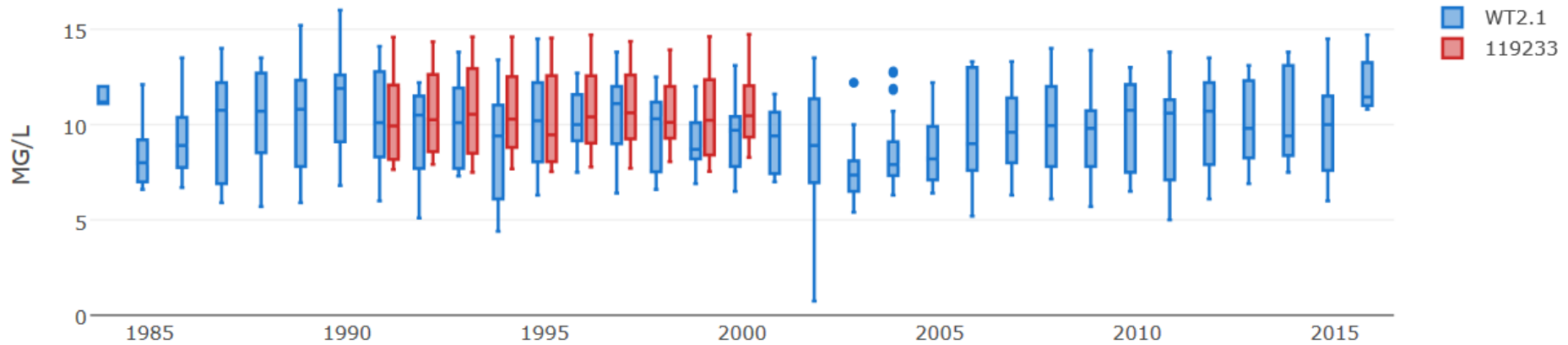
The optimal value of NSE is 1 and percent bias is 0

# Dissolved oxygen

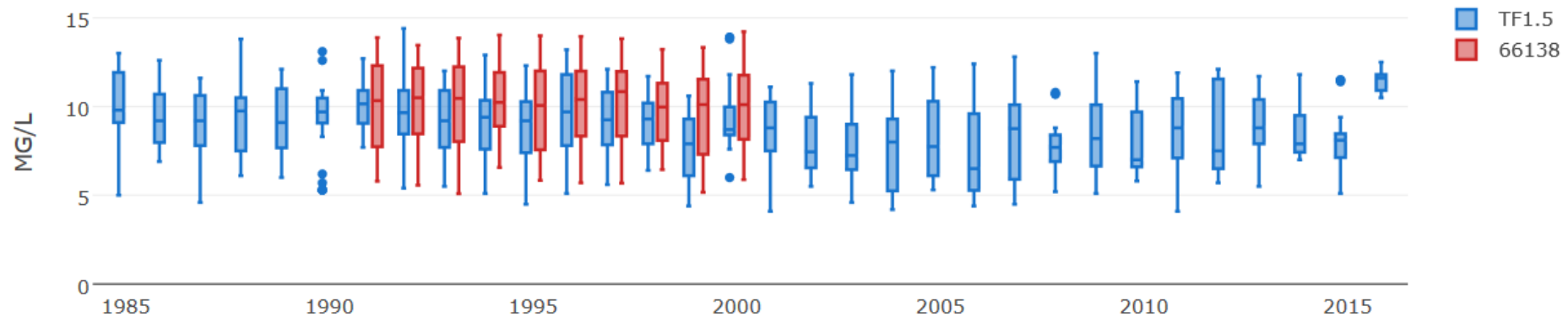


The optimal value of correlation coefficient is 1 and percent Bias is 0

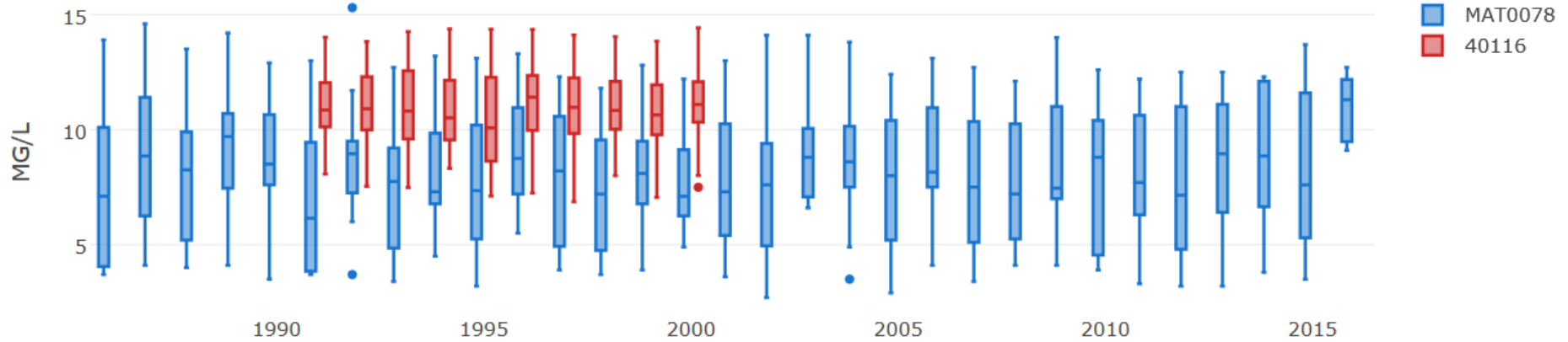
Observed DO and WQSTM Estimation at gauging station WT2.1 & GUNOH 119233



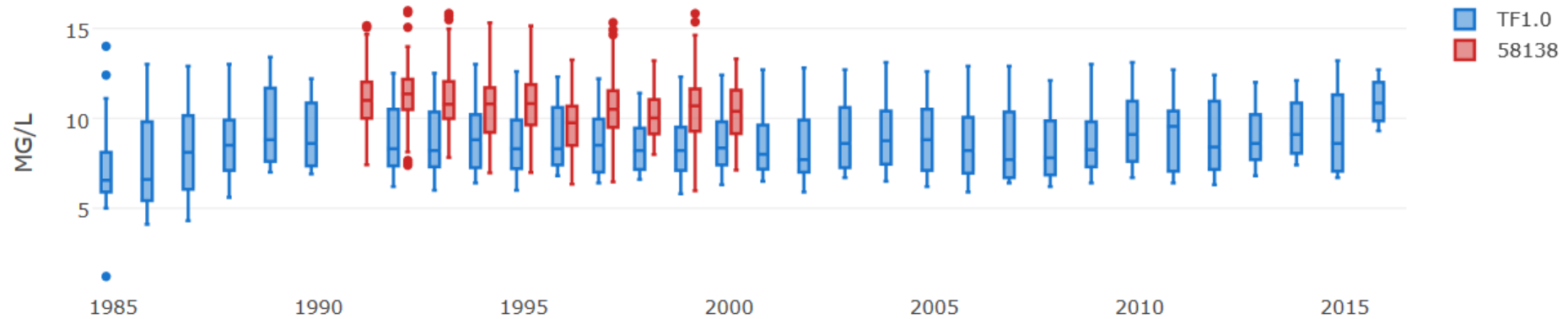
Observed DO and WQSTM Estimation at gauging station TF1.5 & PAXTF 066138

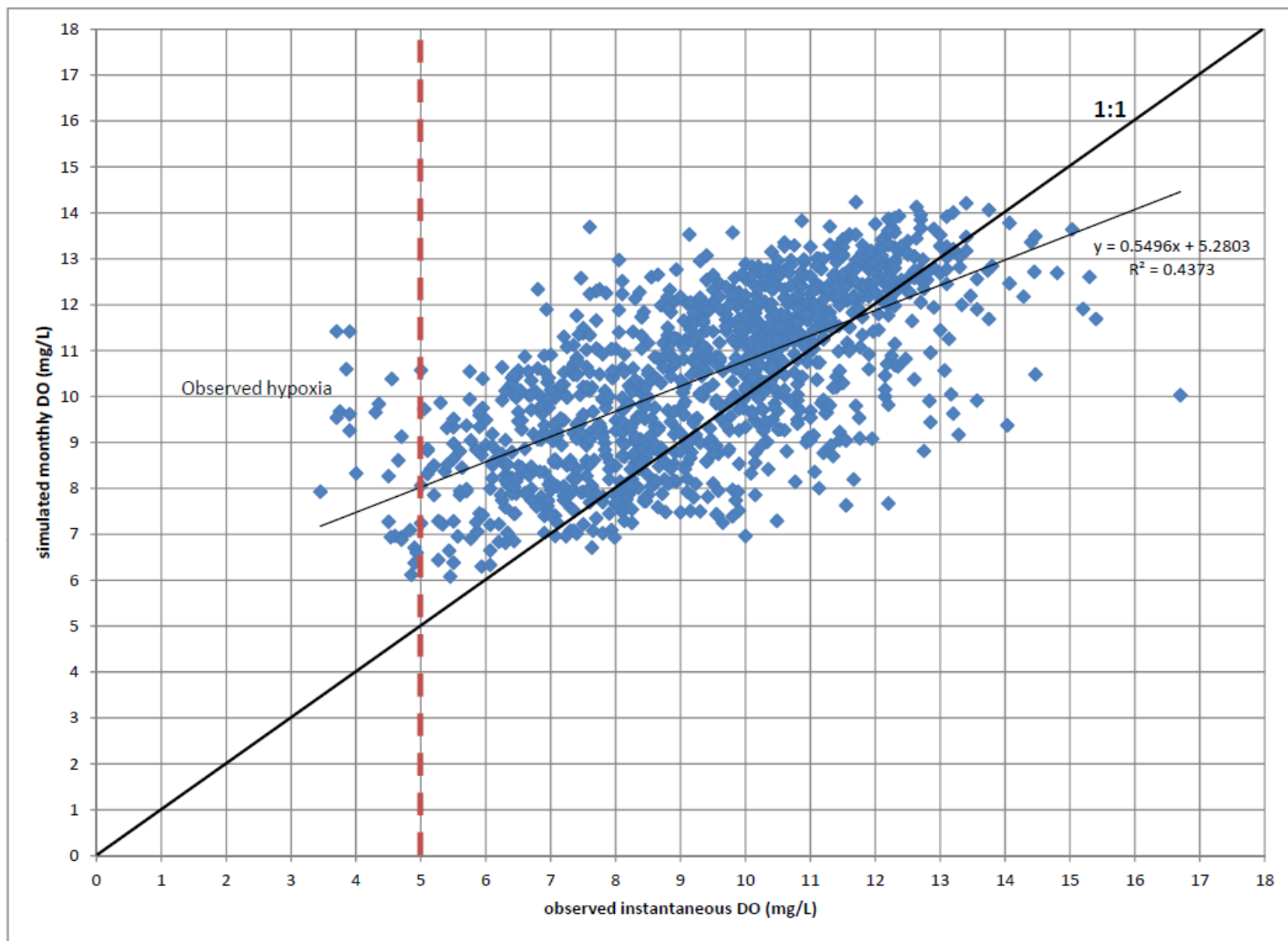


Observed DO and WQSTM Estimation at gauging station MAT0078 & MATTF 040116

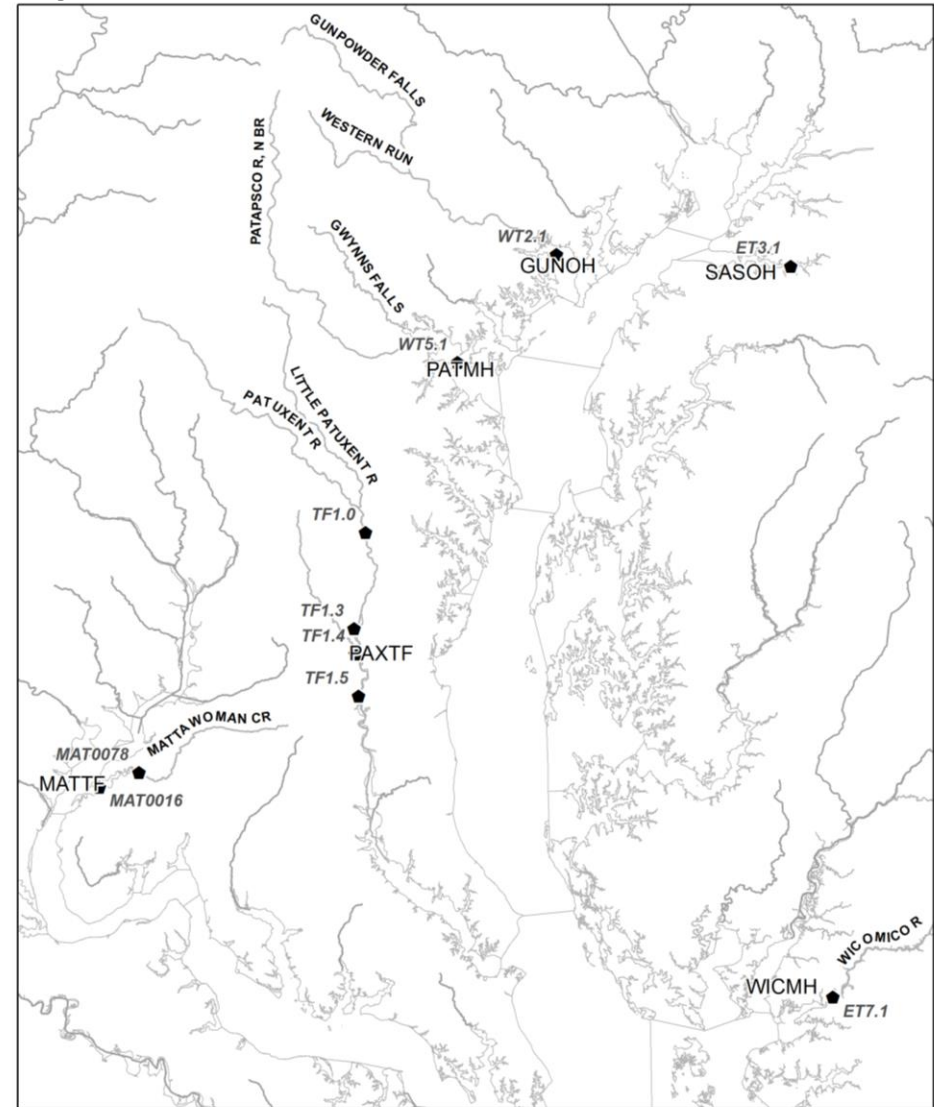
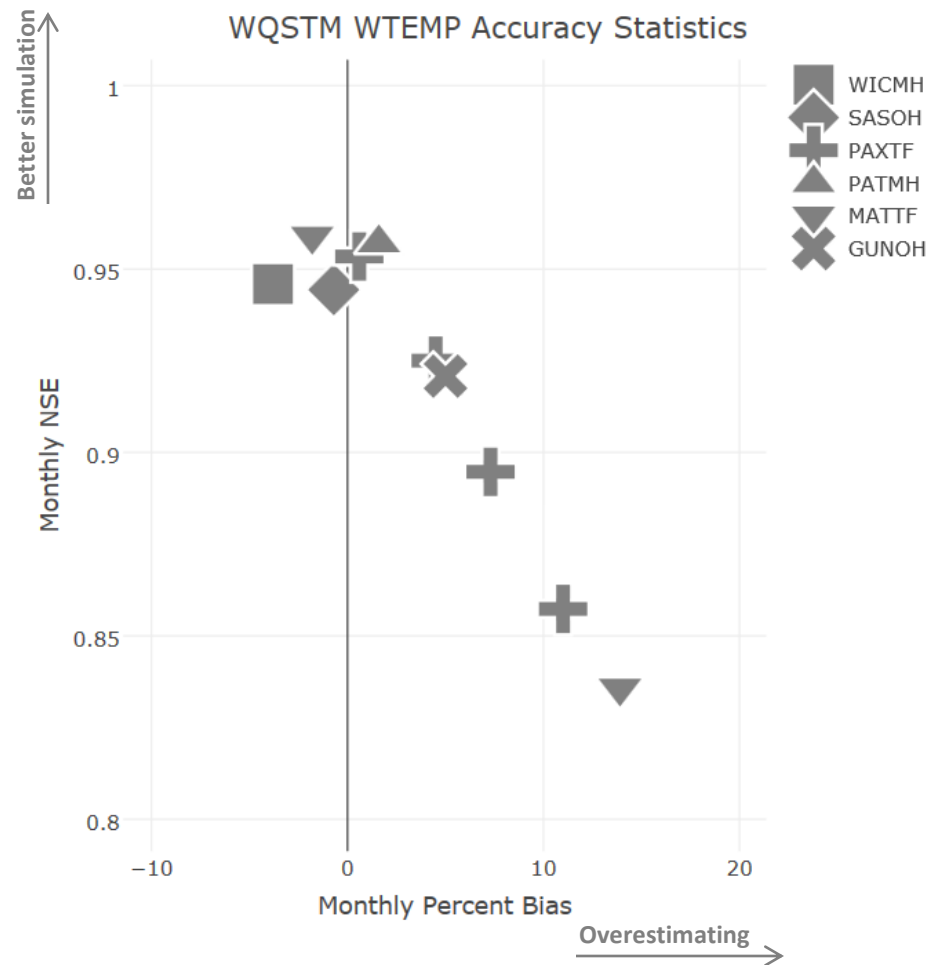


Observed DO and WQSTM Estimation at gauging station TF1.0 & PAXTF 058138



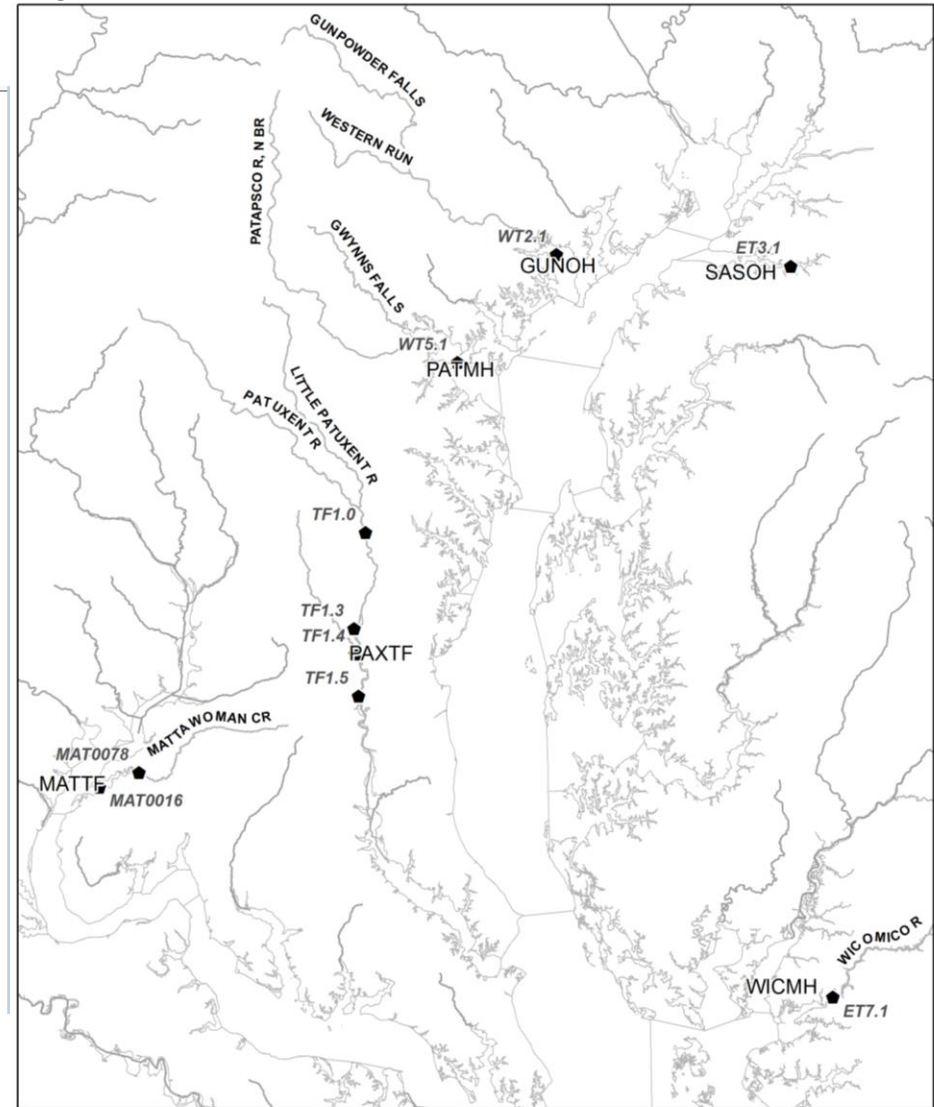
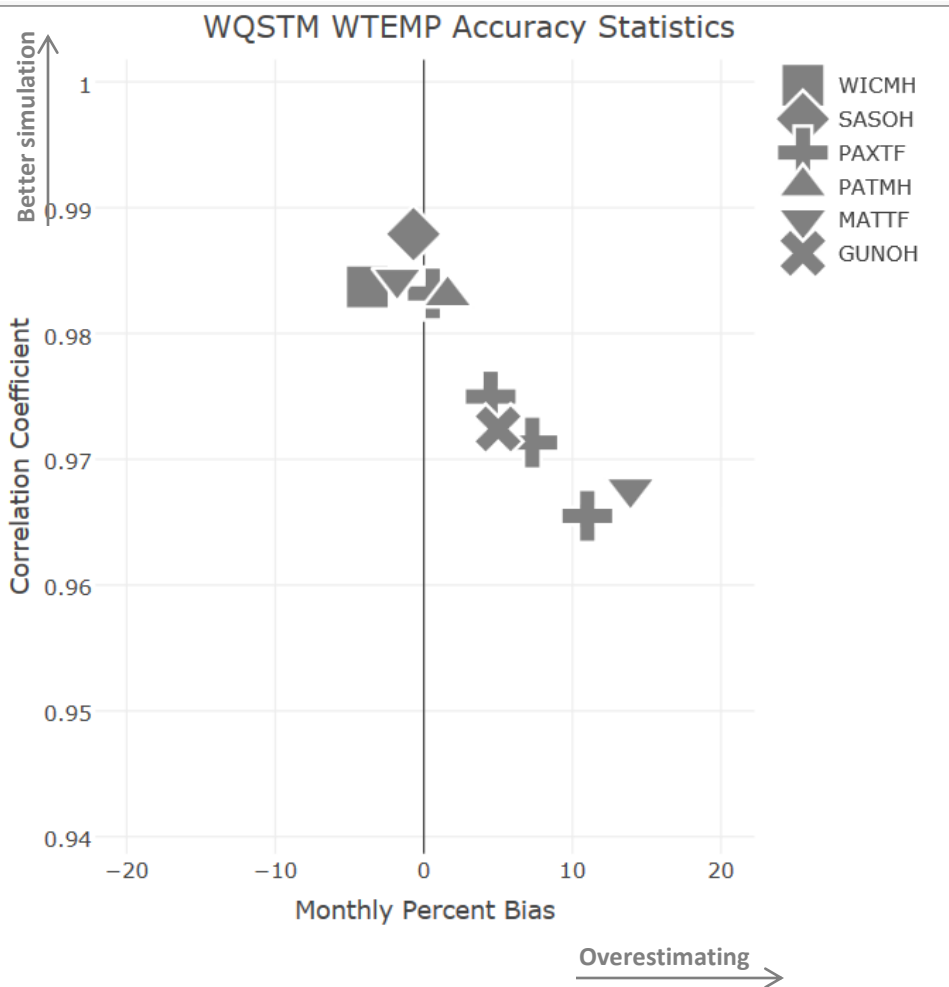


# Water temperature



The optimal value of NSE is 1 and percent bias is 0

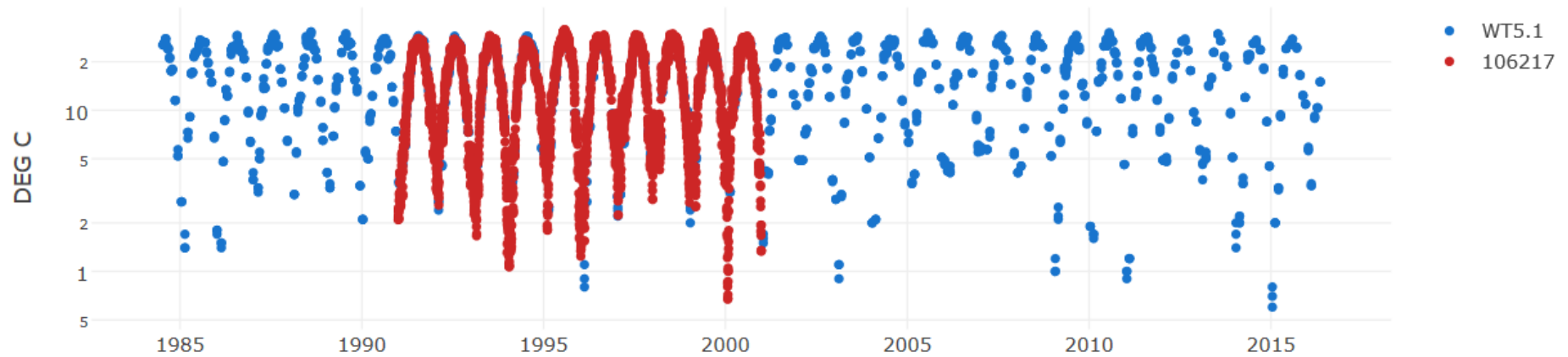
# Water temperature



The optimal value of correlation coefficient is 1 and percent bias is 0

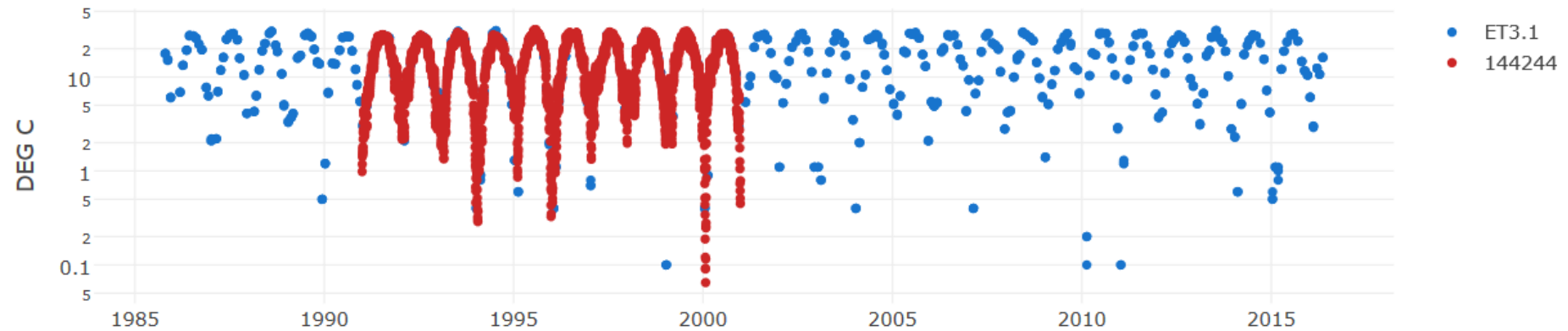


Observed WTEMP and WQSTM Estimation at gauging station WT5.1 & PATMH 106217



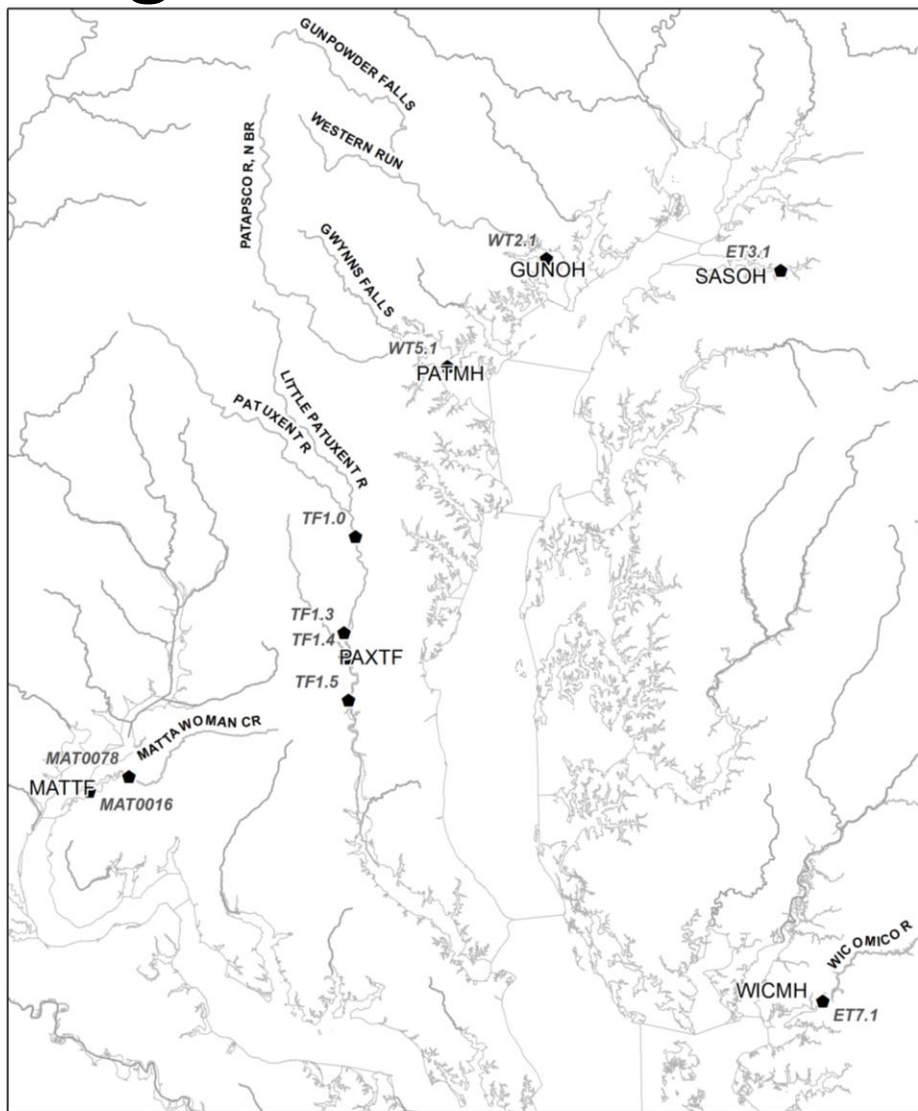
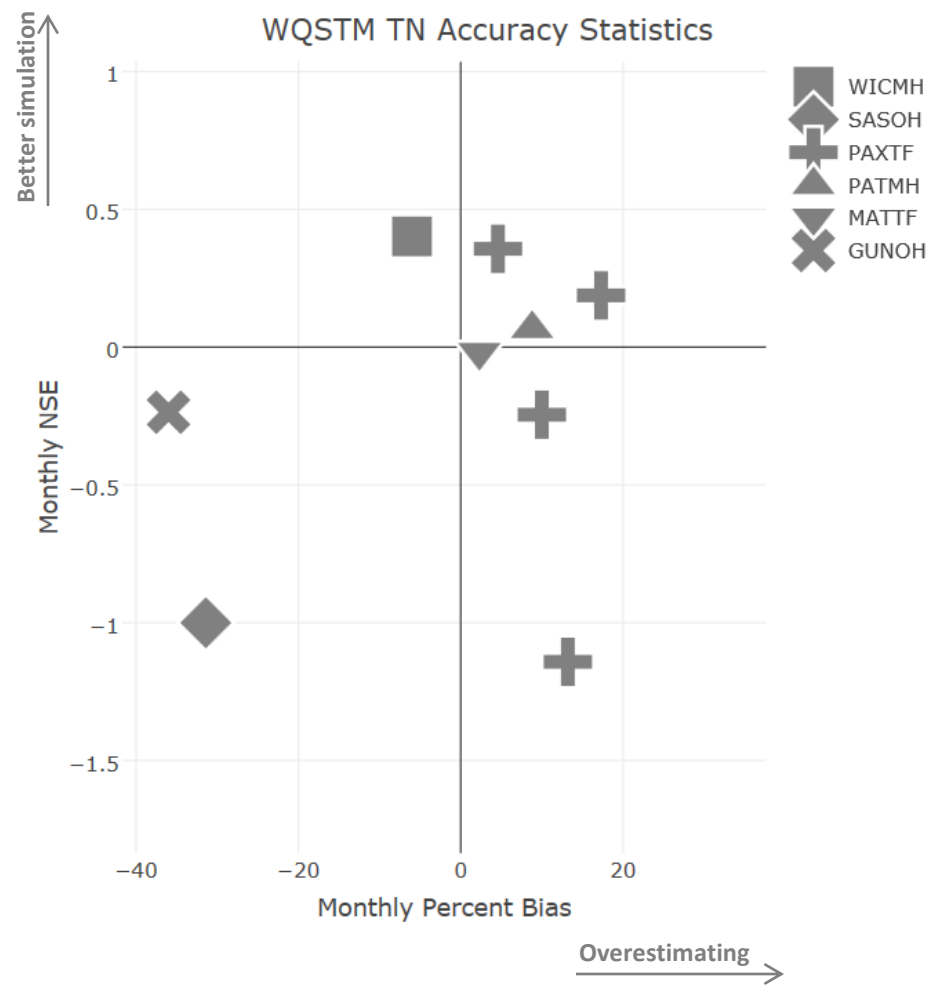
125%

Observed WTEMP and WQSTM Estimation at gauging station ET3.1 & SASOH 144244



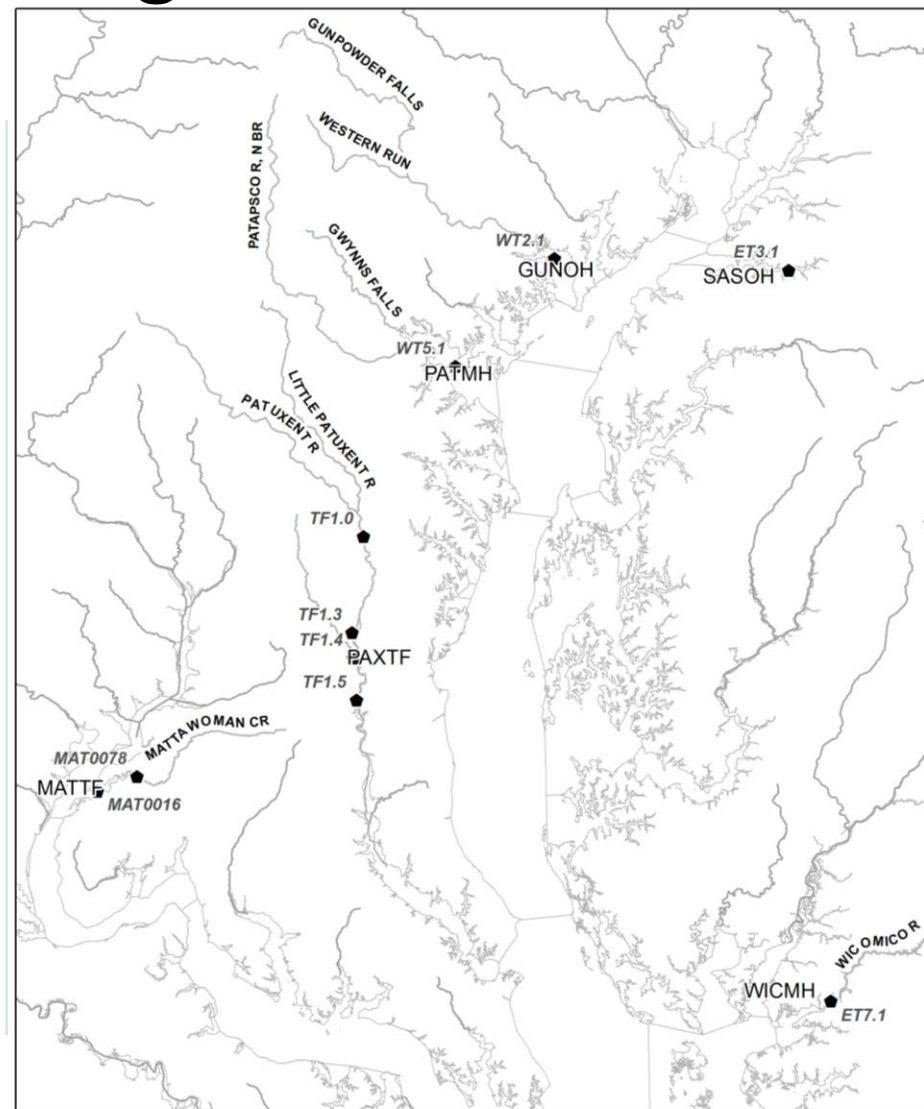
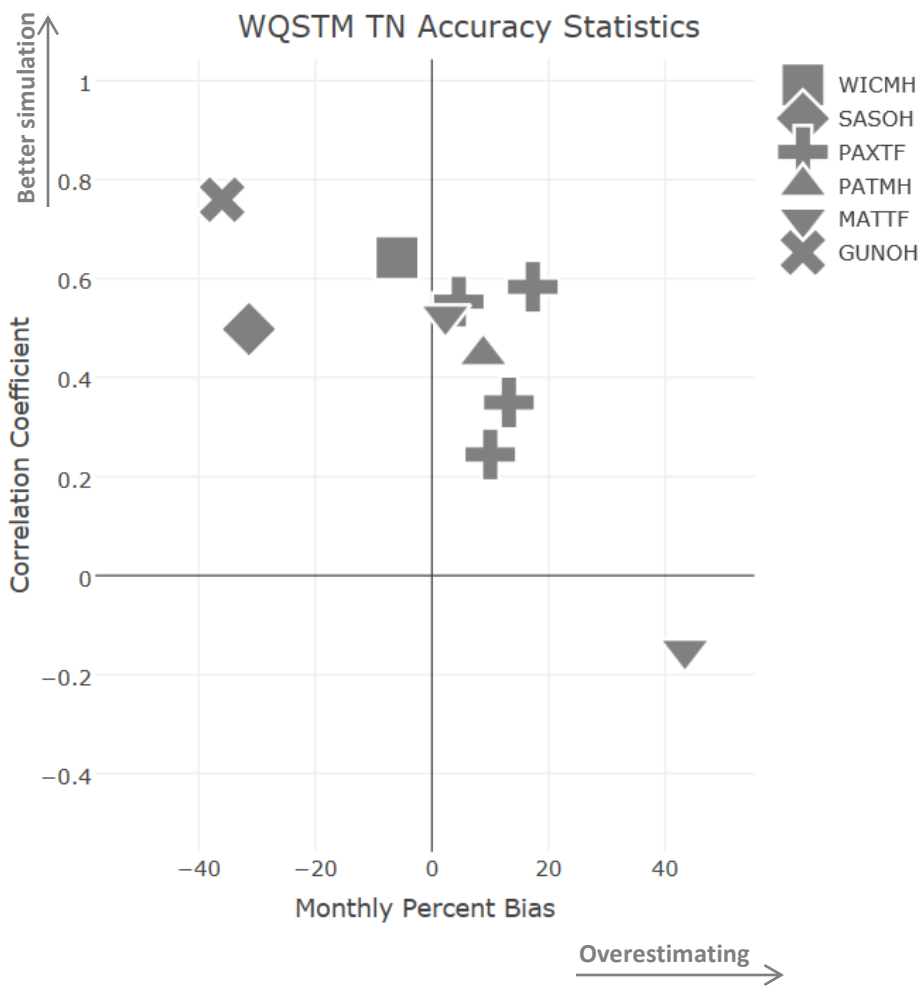


# Total nitrogen



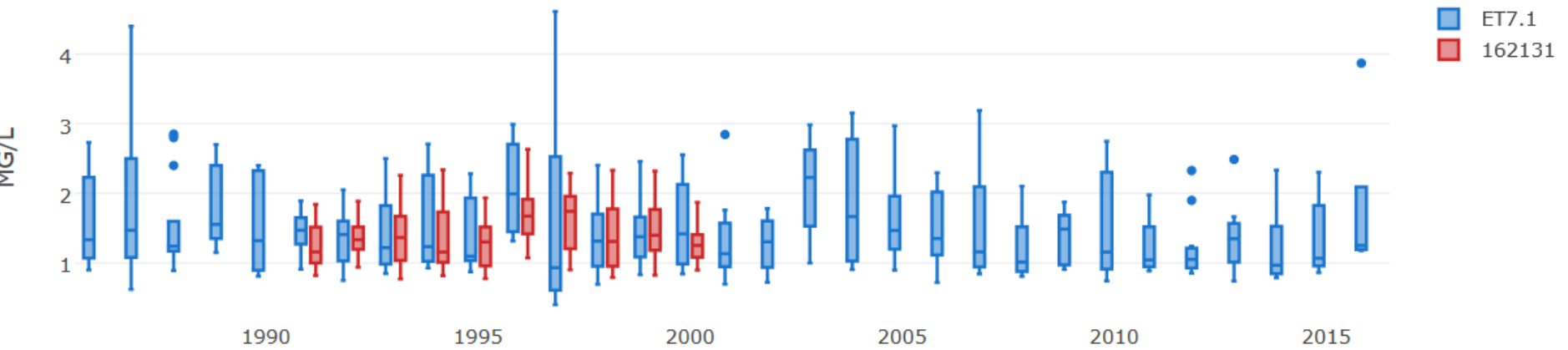
The optimal value of NSE is 1 and percent bias is 0

# Total nitrogen



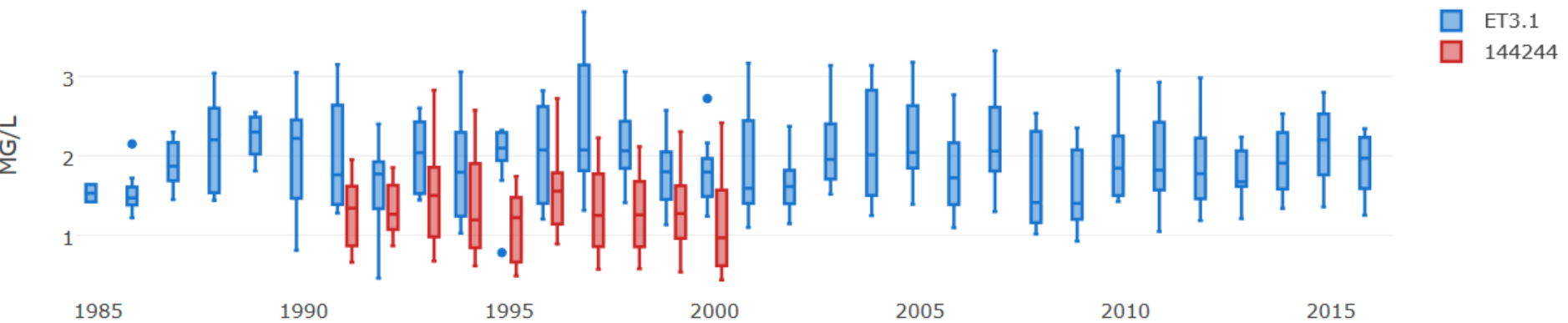
The optimal value of correlation coefficient is 1 and percent bias is 0

Observed TN and WQSTM Estimation at gauging station ET7.1 & WICMH 162131

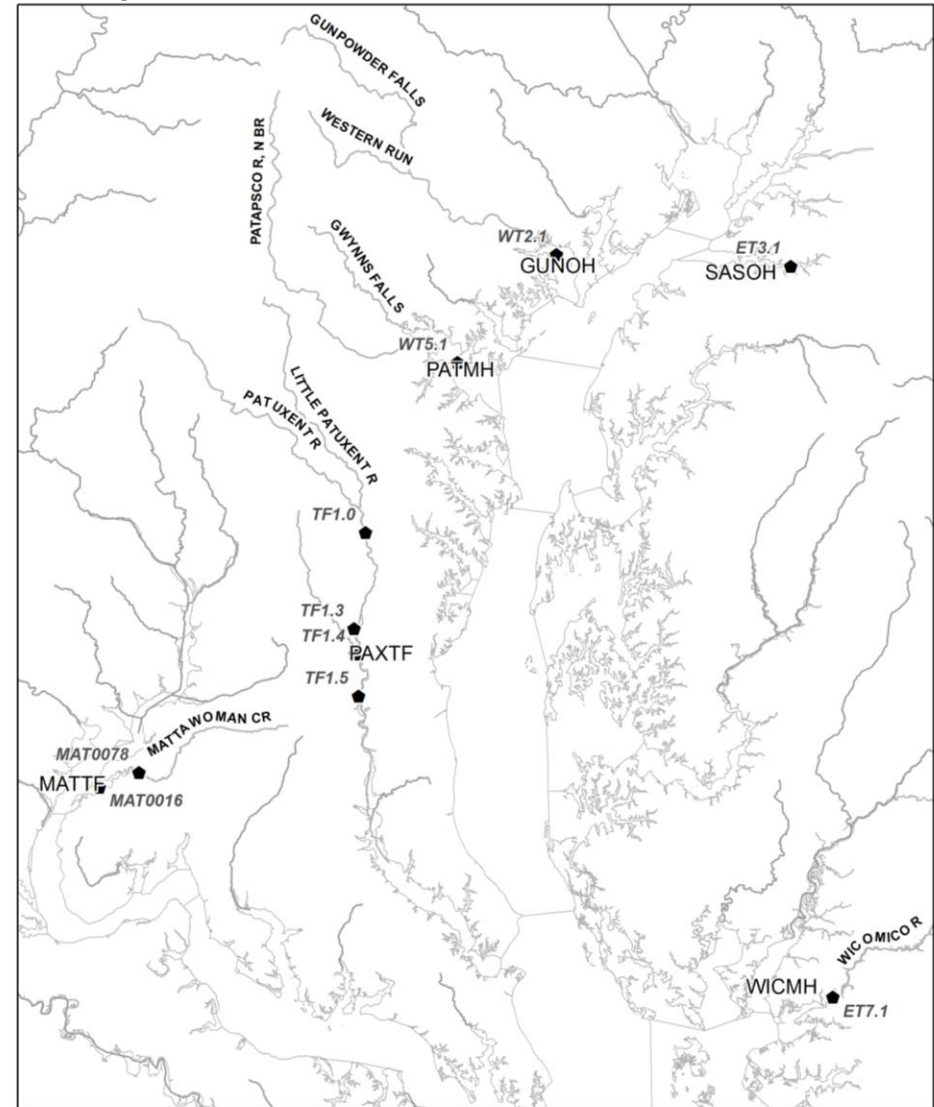
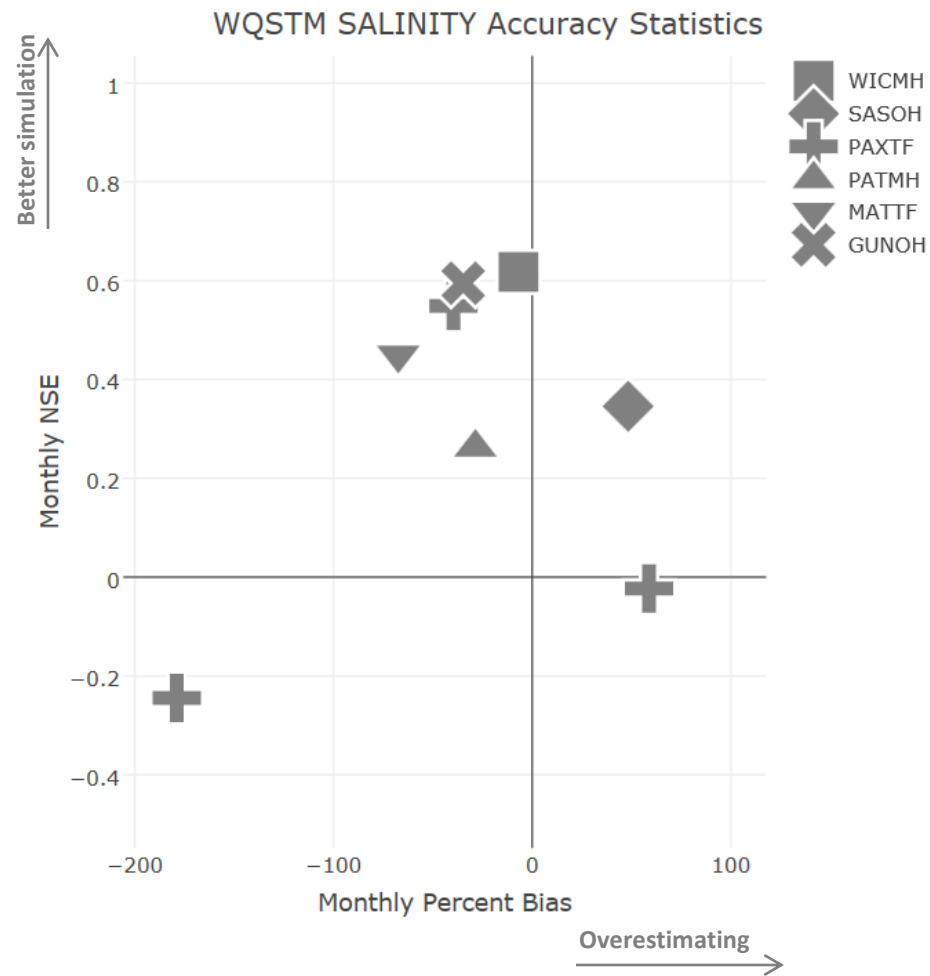


125%

Observed TN and WQSTM Estimation at gauging station ET3.1 & SASOH 144244

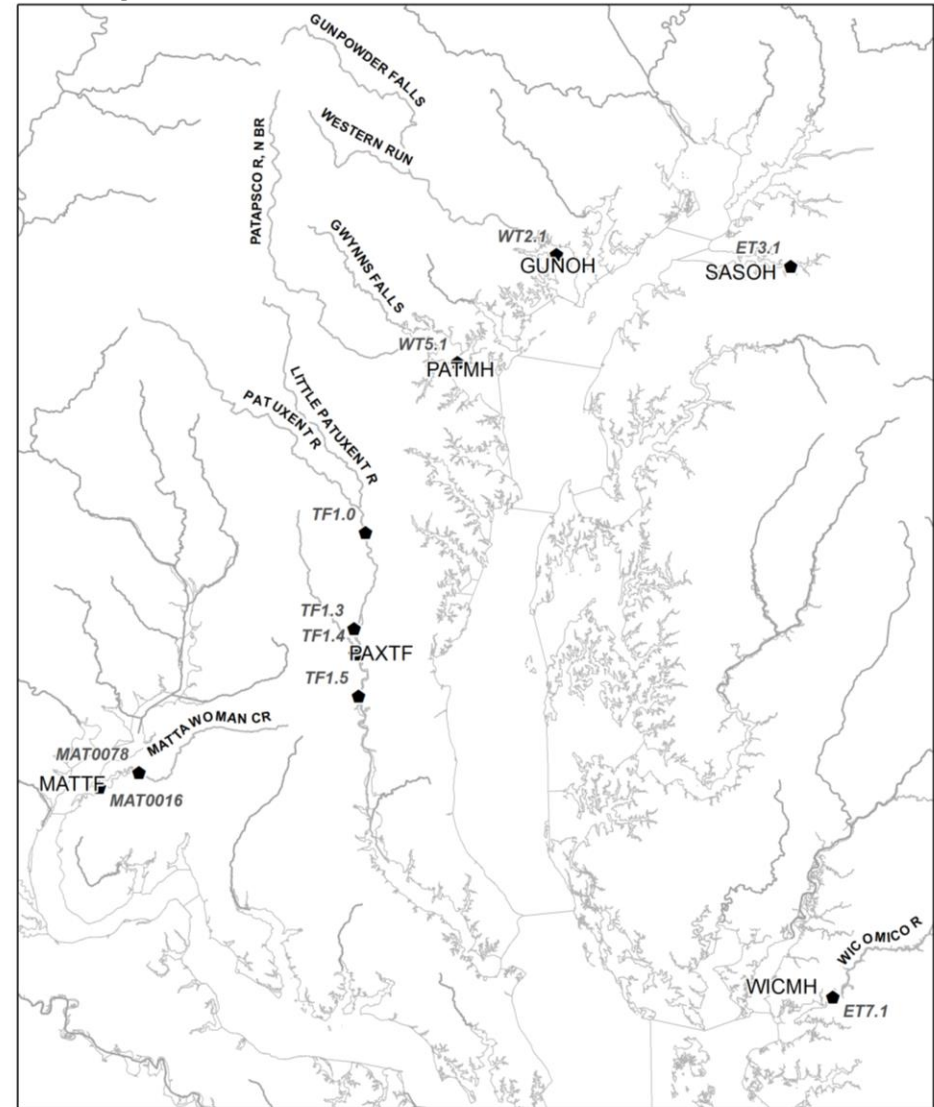
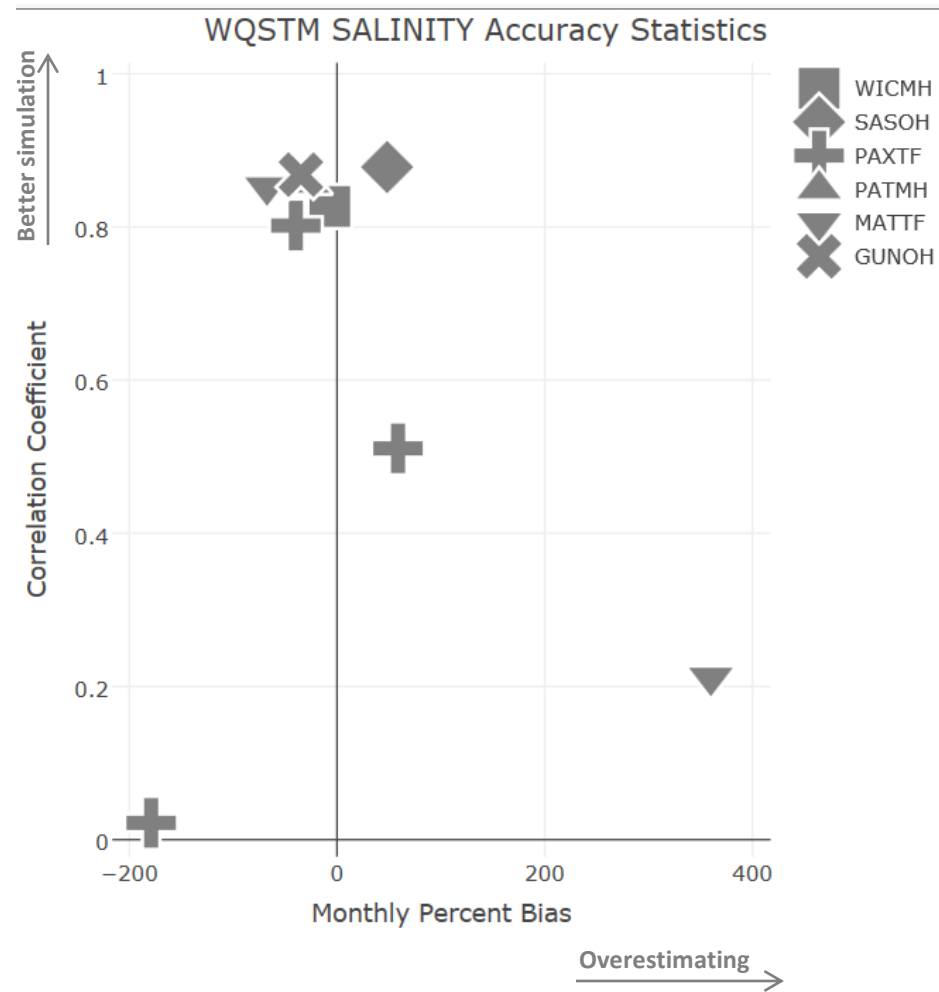


# Salinity



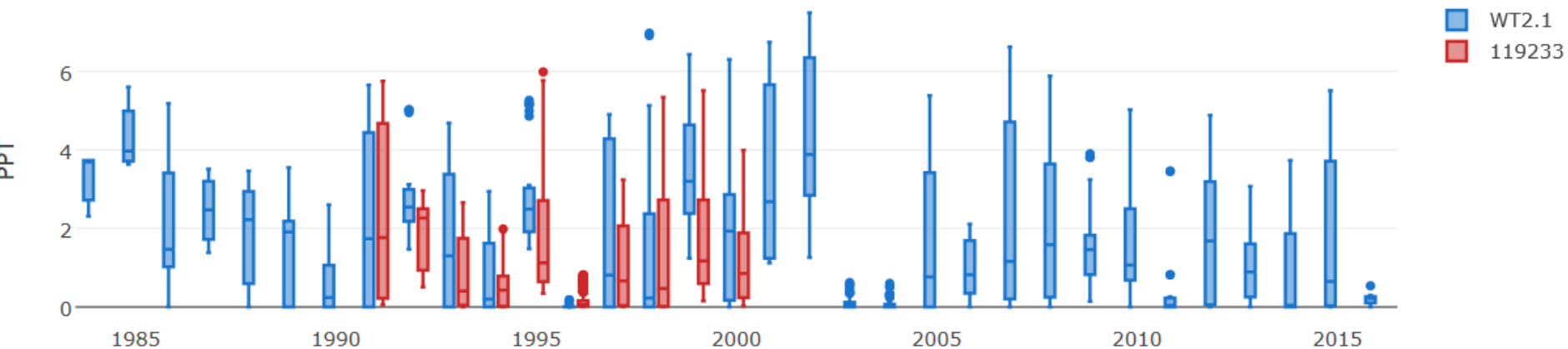
The optimal value of NSE is 1 and percent bias is 0

# Salinity



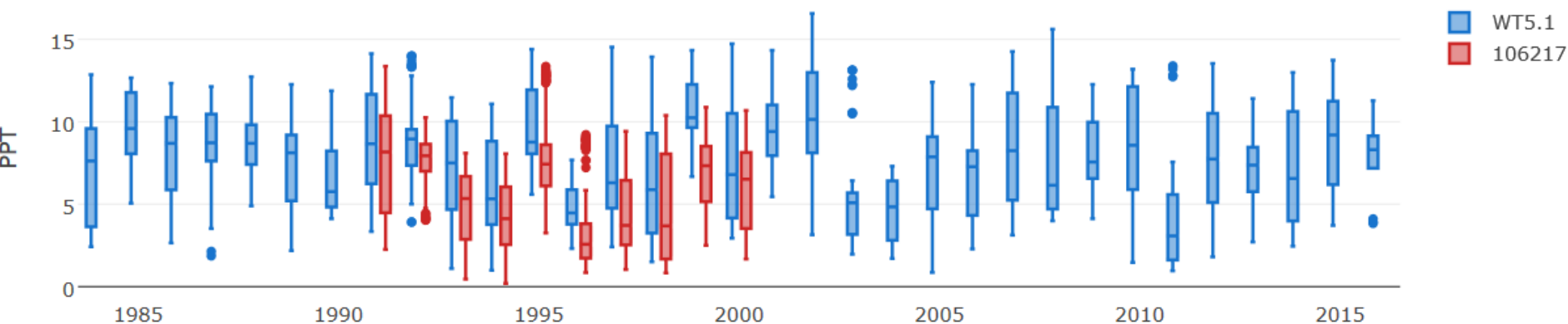
The optimal value of correlation coefficient is 1 and percent bias is 0

Observed SALINITY and WQSTM Estimation at gauging station WT2.1 & GUNOH 119233

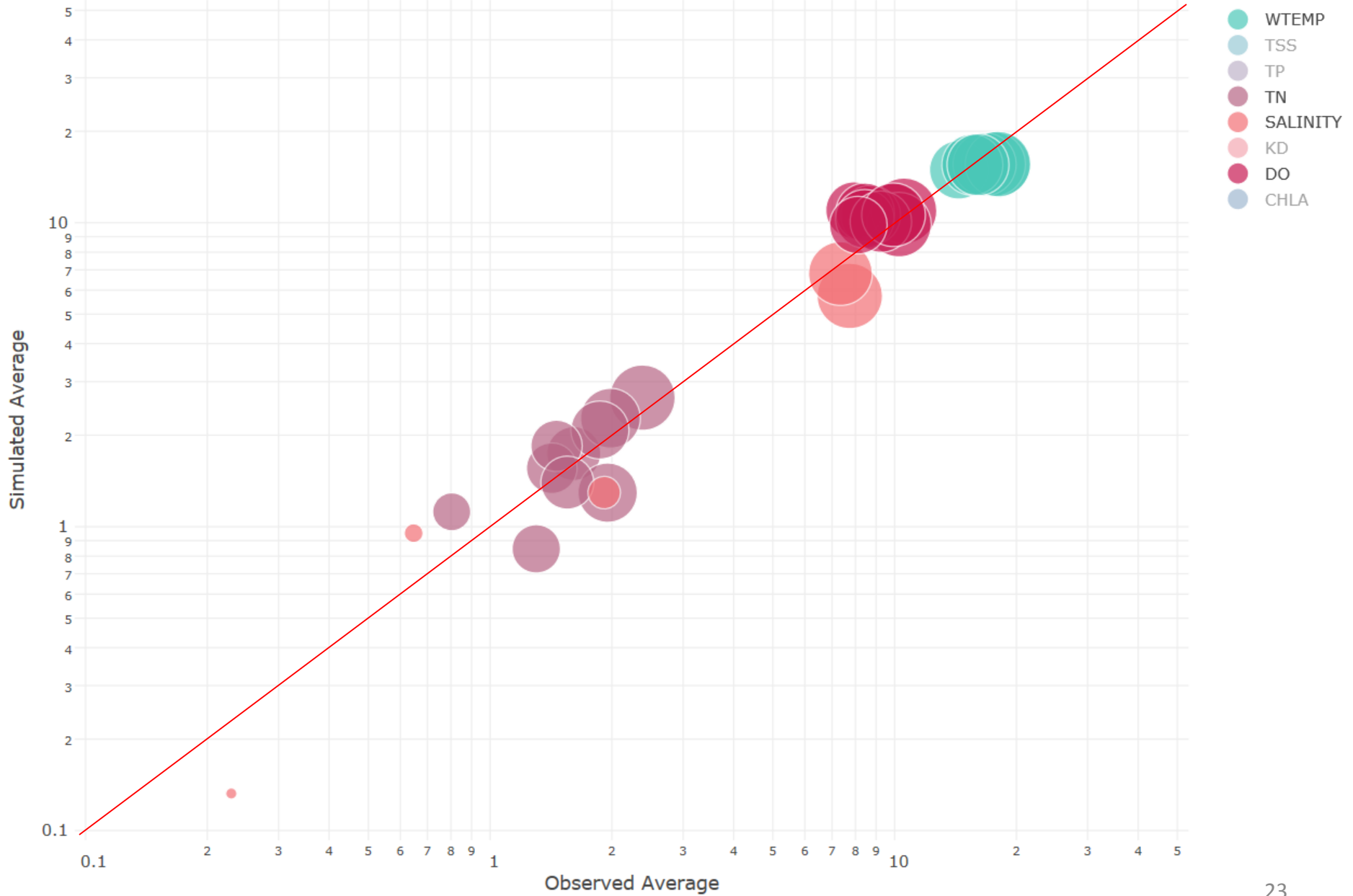


125%

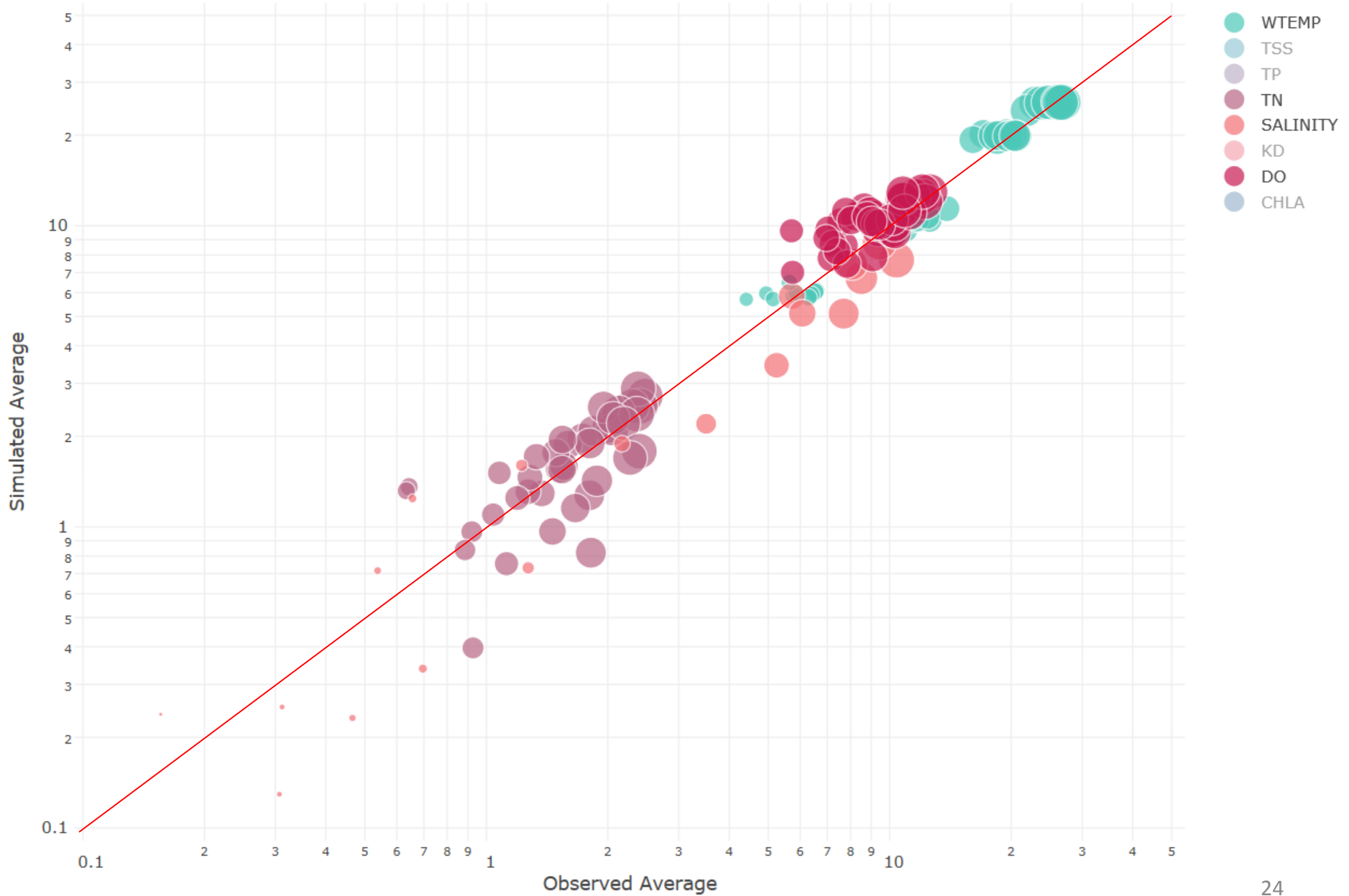
Observed SALINITY and WQSTM Estimation at gauging station WT5.1 & PATMH 106217



# WQSTM Accuracy Statistics



WQSTM Accuracy Statistics





# Results

- Most simulated monthly values were within the satisfactory range. Temperature, total nitrogen and dissolved oxygen simulations registered the lowest PBIAS values
- Simulated temperature was very good in terms of trends. Simulated dissolved oxygen, salinity, and total nitrogen registered NSE values greater than zero in many instances
- DO is well represented in the model calibration, though some hypoxic conditions are not captured, at least in the surface layer
- Calibration results for mesohaline and oligohaline segments were better than for tidal fresh systems. Tidal fresh systems tend to perform better at the stations near oligohaline segments

# Next Steps

- Get feedback from modeling workgroup
- Re-run methodology for subsequent model calibrations and include sub-surface layers.
- Consider expanding the model review to all tributaries in Maryland and the mainstem
- Look into the sensitivity of management scenarios

# Additional Figures

