

Relative District Spending on IRL Initiative Programs



The Blue Team will strive to discriminate relationships between climatologic, hydrologic, hydrodynamic, nutrient loading and/or water quality variables and the recently observed shifts in chlorophyll *a*

Indian River Lagoon Algorithmization Update on the RI Models

How RIAD
RIAD is the first and only
modeling program that
integrates hydrologic, climatic,
biological, and
nutrient data

- Requires the scientific understanding of the primary production processes, how they are affected by climate, and how they are affected by human activities.
- Apply this scientific understanding to the management of the water body for the purpose of protecting or restoring water quality for all its uses.



Thank you

Questions?

For more information
contact us at
info@riad.org

Update Existing Models

As part of the RIAD project, the existing models of the Indian River Lagoon will be updated to reflect the latest data and the latest scientific understanding of the system. The updated models will be used to assess the impact of various management scenarios on the lagoon's water quality and ecological health.



2Q 2014

4Q 2014

Complete Resilience Time Models

People can: Mitigation
Saves 100% of the
Resilience of the Project

Final Hydrologic - Hydrodynamic Models



2Q 2015

Final RIAD Models



4Q 2015

2Q 2016

Hydrodynamic Model Products

Water Age, Salinity, Resilience Time
Direction of Shallow Current
Open Transport Tests
Temperature Model
Conceptual Design of Floating Projects

4Q 2016

Final Reports

The Blue Team's reports will be available for download and review. The reports will provide a comprehensive overview of the project's findings and recommendations. The Blue Team will also provide a final report on the project's progress and the results of the models.

Indian River Lagoon Algal Initiative: Update on the IRL Models

Peter Sucsy

St. Johns River Water Management District
Bureau of Engineering and Hydro Science

Basin Management Plan Technical Meeting
December 10, 2013
Palm Bay, Florida

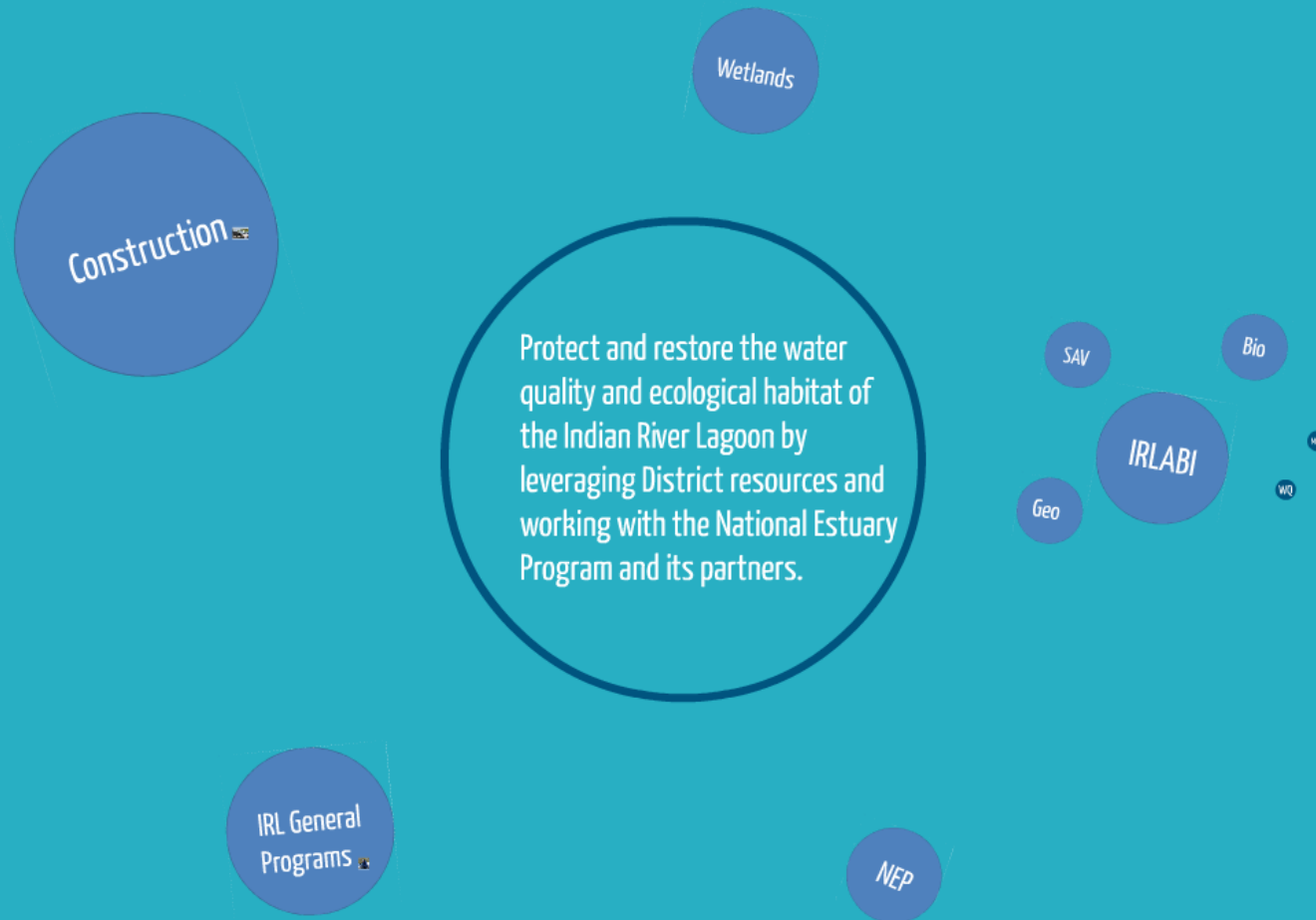


St. Johns River
Water Management District

- Improve the scientific understanding of the primary producer/consumer communities, their drivers and forcings, that can instigate and maintain phytoplankton blooms
- Apply this improved understanding toward sound management of the controllable drivers for the purpose of preventing or minimizing major blooms harmful to seagrasses.

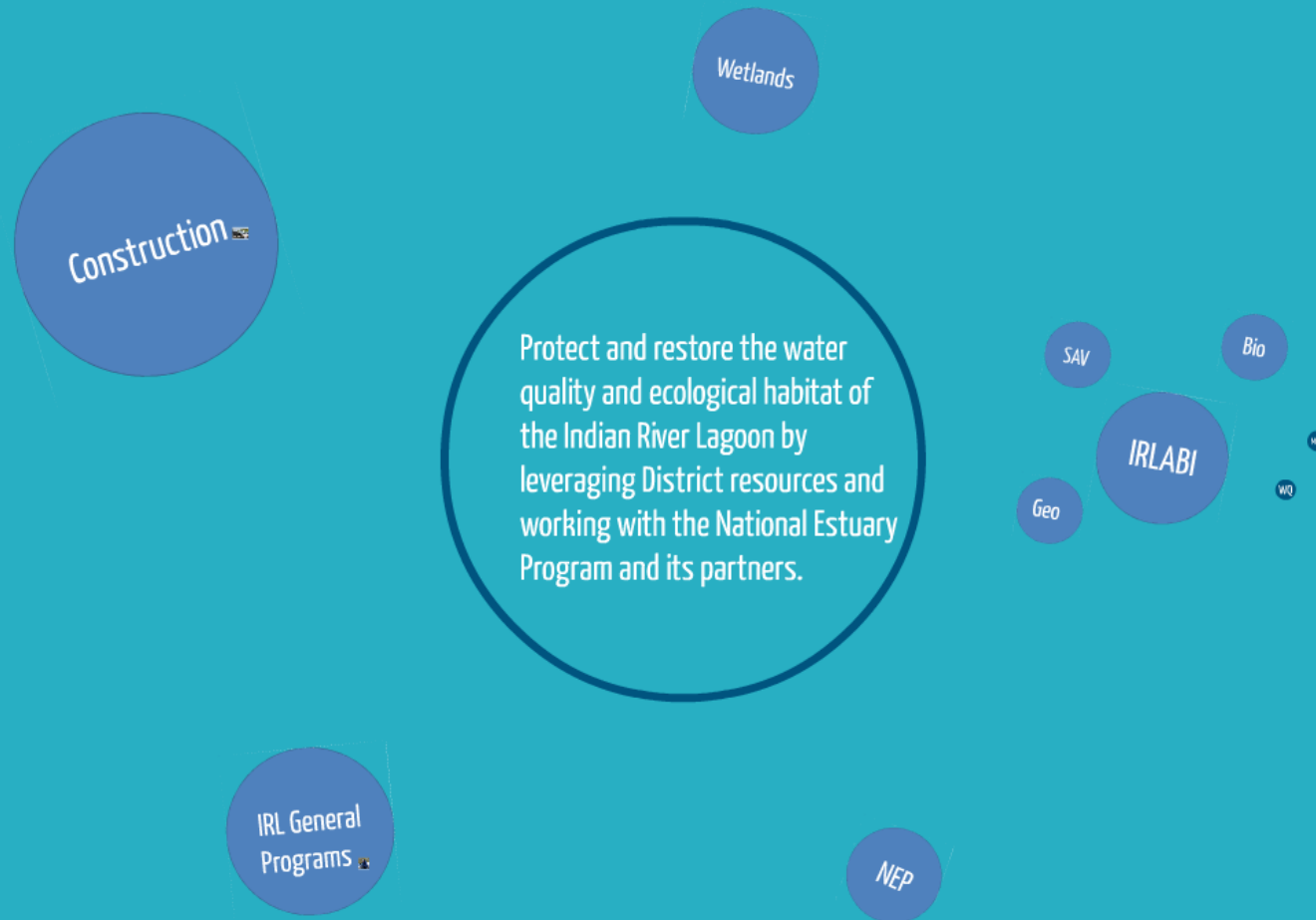


Relative District Spending on IRL Initiative Programs



Protect and restore the water quality and ecological habitat of the Indian River Lagoon by leveraging District resources and working with the National Estuary Program and its partners.

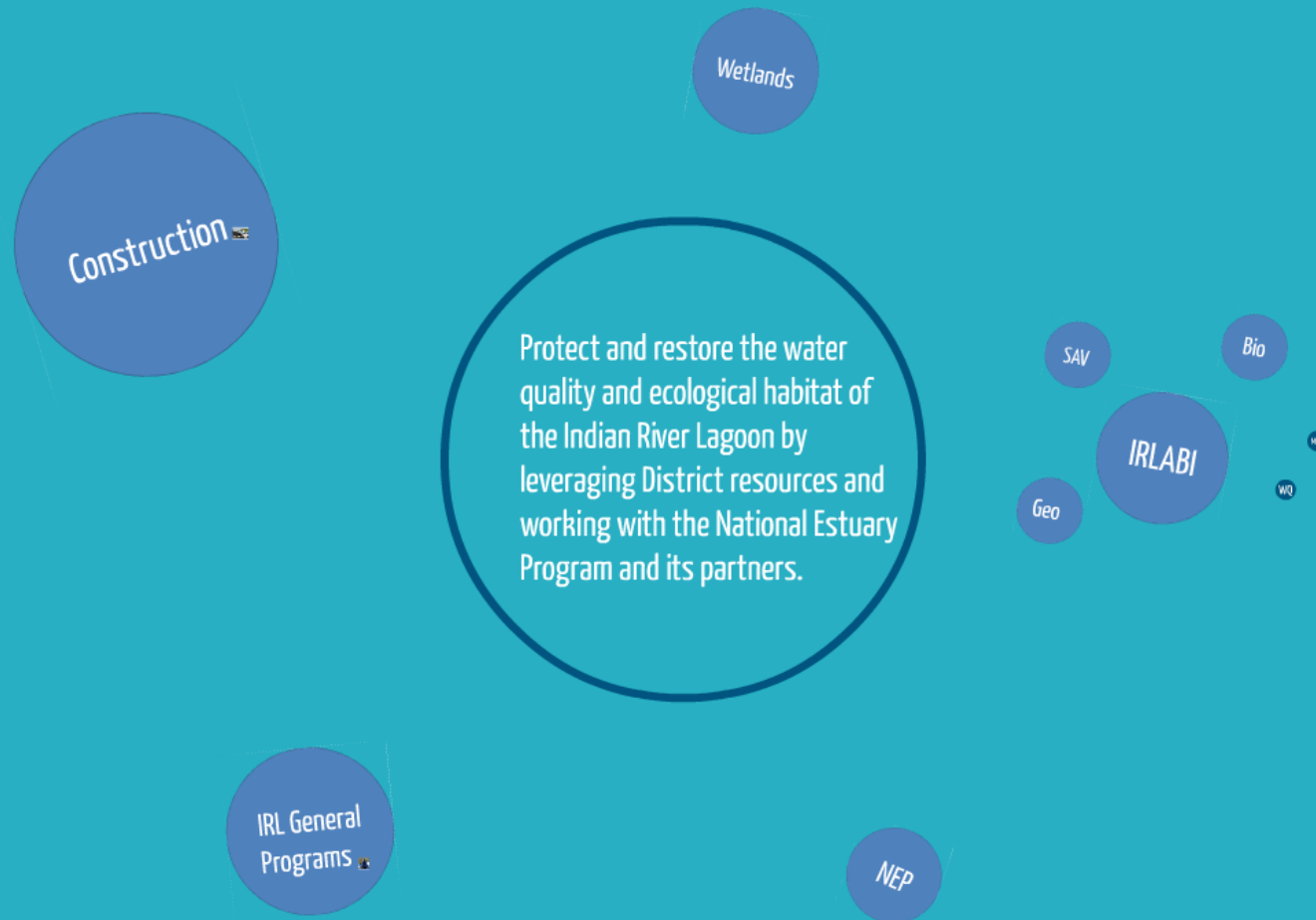
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Construction



Relative District Spending on IRL Initiative Programs

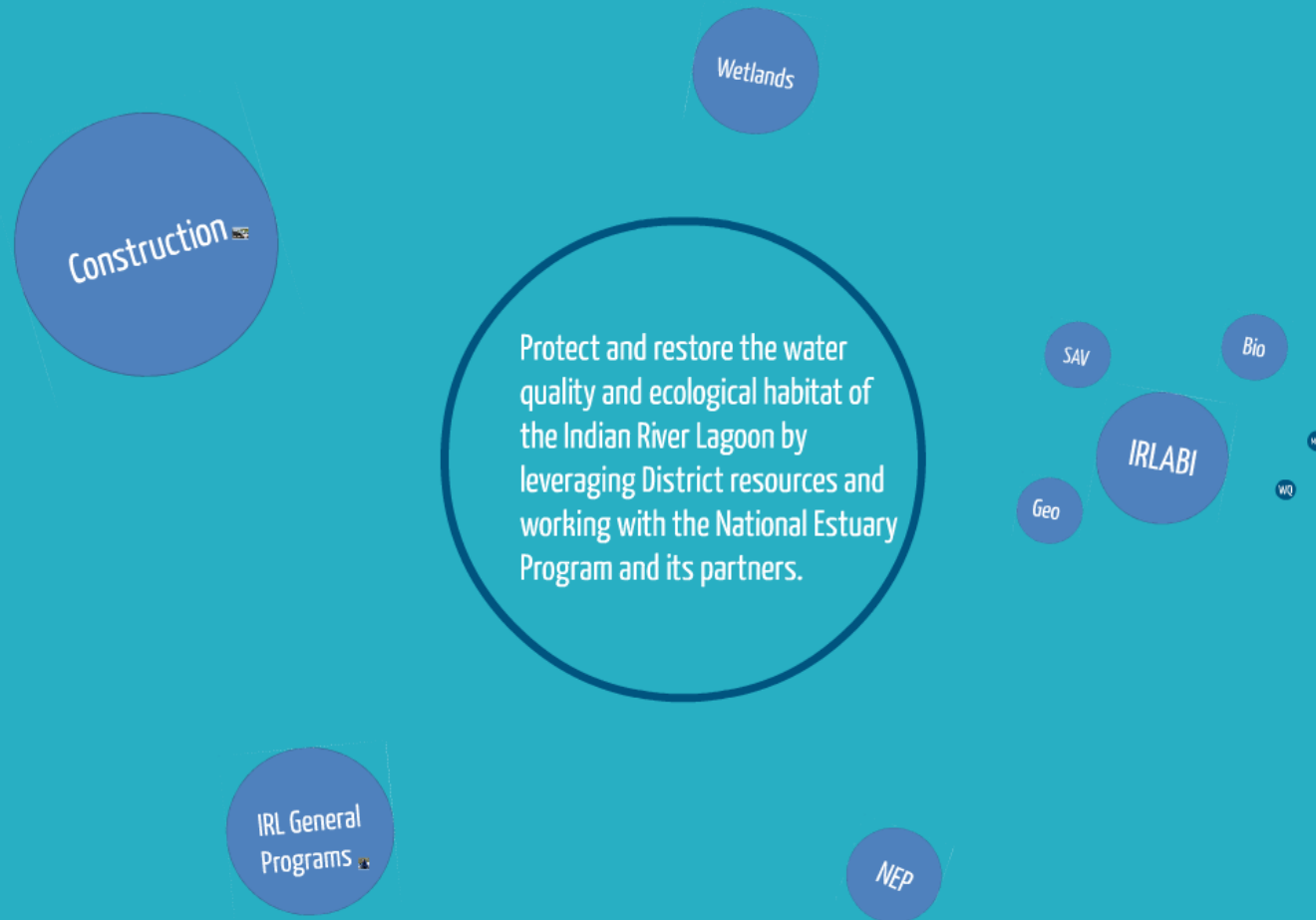


IRL General Programs





Relative District Spending on IRL Initiative Programs





MOD





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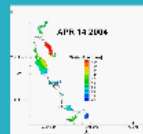
Update Existing Models

Relevant modeling development and updated data will help answer the question of how natural conditions (e.g., drought, change in oceanic circulation, offshore water resource losses) for and in light of policy, and how they may have played in the development and duration of the drought in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta.

HSP and CHSD updated for simulation period of 1995 to 2012



Final Hydrologic- Hydrodynamic Models



Hydrodynamic Model Products

Water Age, Salinity, Residence Time
Dispersal of Shellfish Larvae
Dye Transport Tests
Temperature Model
Conceptual Design of Flushing Projects

4Q 2014

4Q 2015

4Q 2016

2Q 2014

2Q 2015

2Q 2016

Complete Residence Time Models

Doppler rain, Tidal boundaries,
Convert CHSD to HSD,
Feasibility of Flushing Projects

Final HSPF Nutrients

HSPF together with CHSD can track nutrients from the watersheds to the delta



Final Reports

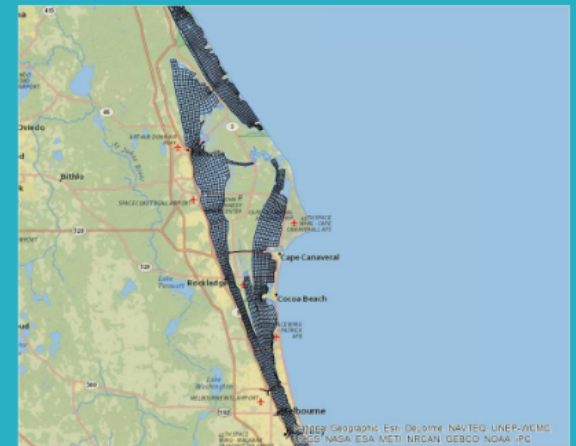
The Blue Team is responsible for quantifying the physical and chemical constituents and their interactions that affect primary trophic levels

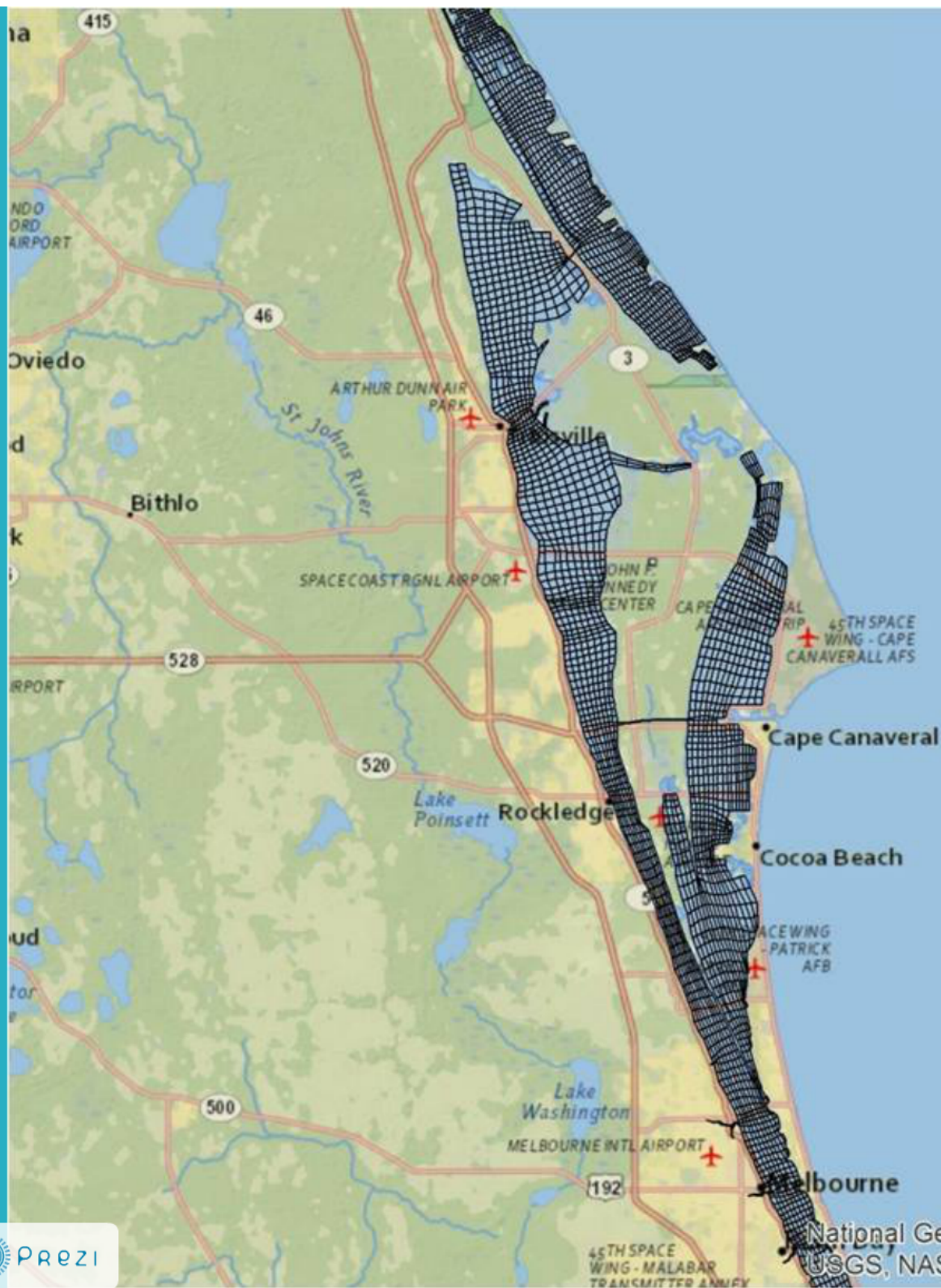
The Blue Team will assess the feasibility of managing "bottom-up" drivers that influence phytoplankton bloom formation and duration with emphasis on physical drivers (flushing and salinity) and on nutrient management.

Update Existing Models

Mechanistic modeling development and applications will help answer the questions of how ambient conditions (e.g., drought, change in sea-level variability) affected water residence times (or water age), salinity, and the role they may have played in the distribution and duration of the 2011 superbloom and more recent algal blooms.

HSPF and CH3D updated for simulation period of 1995 to 2012





National Geographic, Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, IPC

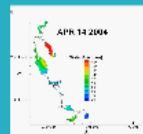
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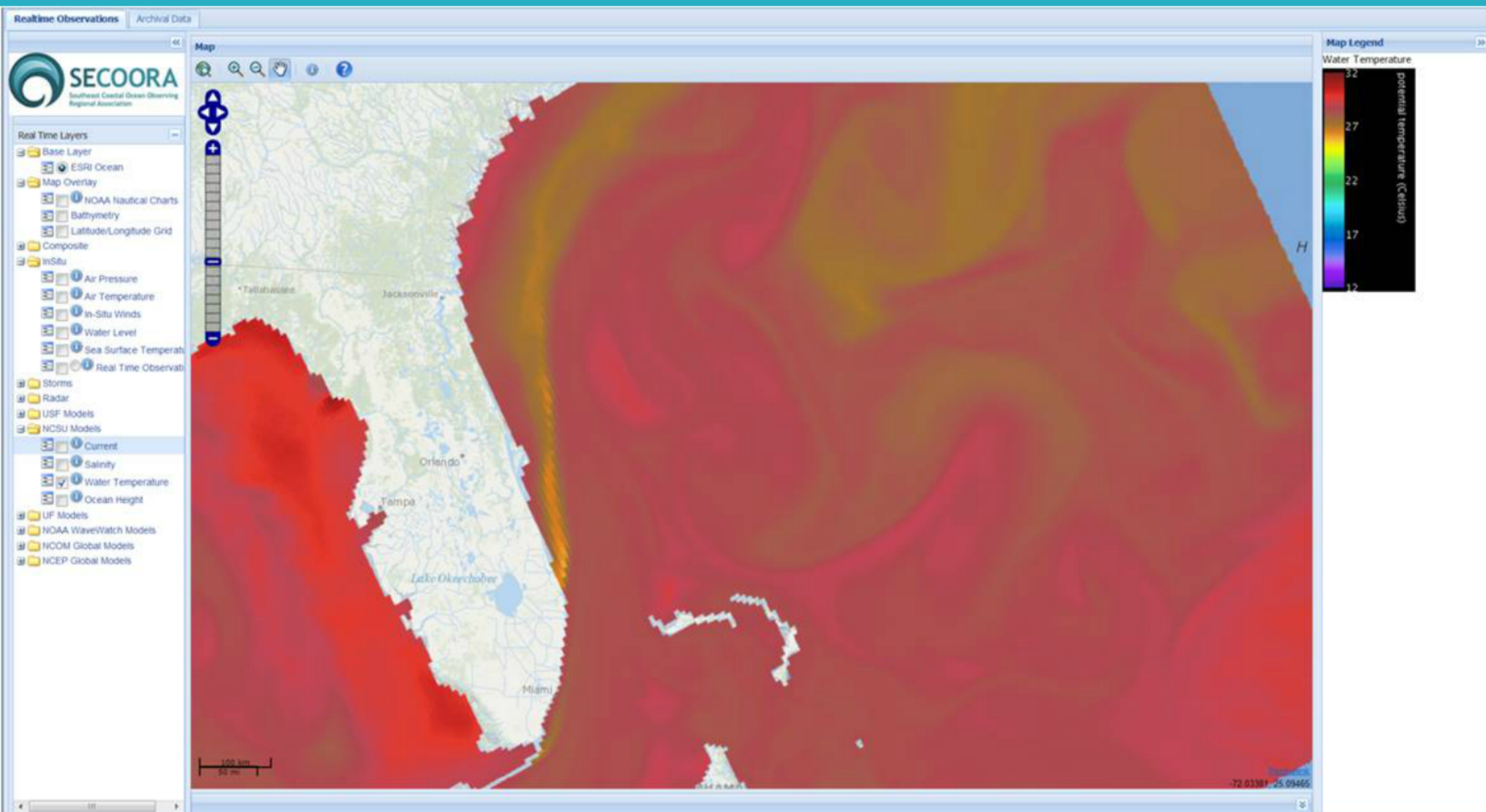
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Complete Residence Time Models

Doppler rain, Tidal boundaries 

Convert CH3D to EFDC 

Feasibility of Flushing Projects 



Complete Residence Time Models

Doppler rain, Tidal boundaries 

Convert CH3D to EFDC 

Feasibility of Flushing Projects 

Environmental Fluid Dynamics Code (EFDC)

The Environmental Fluid Dynamics Code (EFDC Hydro) is a state-of-the-art hydrodynamic model that can be used to simulate aquatic systems in one, two, and three dimensions. It has evolved over the past two decades to become one of the most widely used and technically defensible hydrodynamic models in the world. EFDC uses stretched or sigma vertical coordinates and Cartesian or curvilinear, orthogonal horizontal coordinates to represent the physical characteristics of a waterbody. It solves three-dimensional, vertically hydrostatic, free surface, turbulent averaged equations of motion for a variable-density fluid. Dynamically-coupled transport equations for turbulent kinetic energy, turbulent length scale, salinity and temperature are also solved. The EFDC model allows for drying and wetting in shallow areas by a mass conservation scheme. The physics of the EFDC model and many aspects of the computational scheme are equivalent to the widely used Blumberg-Mellor model and U. S. Army Corps of Engineers' Chesapeake Bay model. EFDC's role in the TMDL Toolbox will be to provide necessary hydrodynamic inputs to WASP, the advanced receiving water quality model.

EFDC Preprocessor

In order to facilitate the setup and application of EFDC, a preprocessor is being developed. The preprocessor will be composed of two major components: the Curvilinear Grid Generator and the EFDC Model Interface. Together these components will enable users to generate curvilinear-orthogonal grids, simulate aquatic systems in 1, 2, or 3-dimensions, link 2-D grids to 1-D grids, quickly and easily set and change critical modeling parameters, and make use of watershed loading model results and monitoring data for boundary conditions.

The Curvilinear Grid Generator will enable a user to generate curvilinear-orthogonal grids that are required for the numerical model. It will significantly decrease the repetitive effort typically required through manual grid generation methods. Grid generation will be conducted interactively and intuitively through the interface and associated controls. Key features of the tool will include:

- GIS interface
- Model domain designation through user control point designation
- Automatic insertion of grid boundary points based on control point designation
- Automatic curvilinear-orthogonal grid generation
- Model grid conversion to GIS shape file format
- Cell mapping between EFDC and WASP

Once a grid has been generated, it's necessary to set and calibrate pertinent modeling parameters. The EFDC interface will simplify the setup and application of EFDC through a user-friendly graphical interface and associated windows. It will support input of EFDC model run control and model parameter designation, and it will link directly to boundary condition/source data, e.g. watershed model output and point source contributions. Key features of the tool will include:

WWQTCS Info

- [WWQTCS Home](#)
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- [Tools](#)
 - [Watershed Models](#)
 - [Basins](#)
 - [LSPC](#)
 - [WAMView](#)
 - [SWMM](#)
 - [WARMF](#)
 - [Water Quality Models](#)
 - [WASP](#)
 - [QUAL2K](#)
 - [Aquatox](#)
 - [EPD-RIV1](#)
 - [Hydrodynamic Models](#)
 - [EFDC](#)
 - [EPD-RIV1](#)
 - [Database](#)
- [Training](#)

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Doppler rain, Tidal boundaries

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Feasibility of Flushing Projects



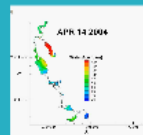
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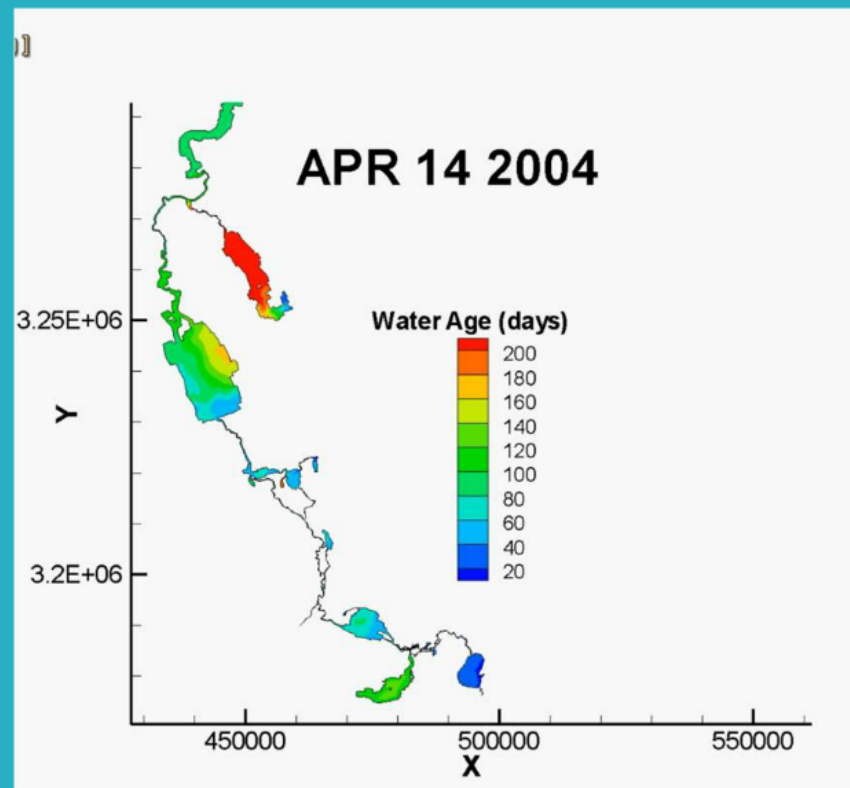


Final Reports

The Blue Team is responsible for quantifying the physical and chemical constituents and their interactions that affect primary trophic levels

The Blue Team will assess the feasibility of managing "bottom-up" drivers that influence phytoplankton bloom formation and duration with emphasis on physical drivers (flushing and salinity) and on nutrient management.

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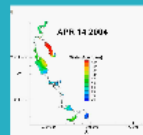
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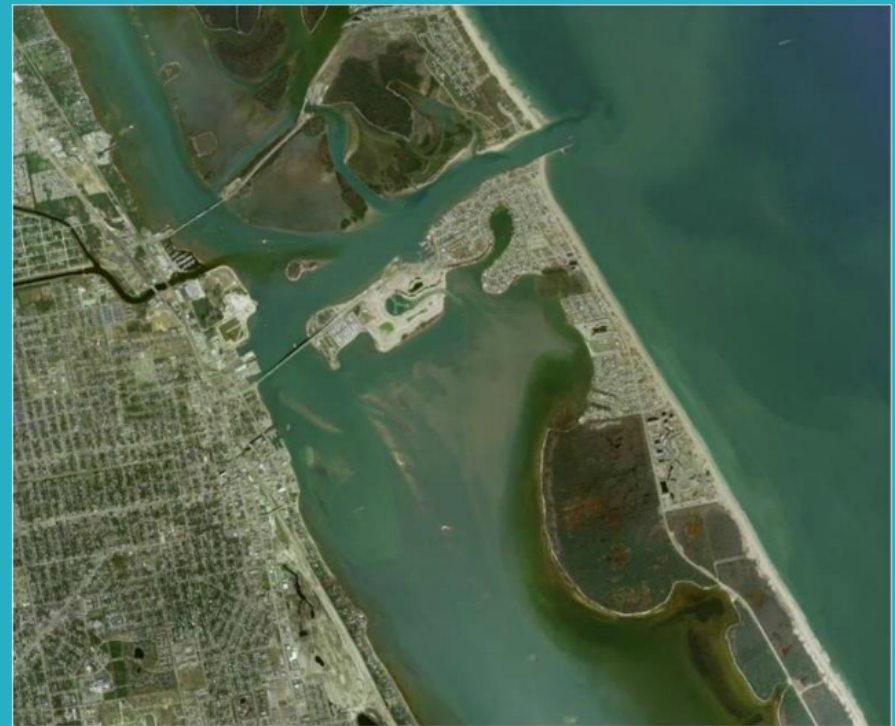
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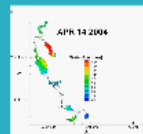
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Questions ?

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386-329-4455



St. Johns River
Water Management District