

Understanding, Assessing, and Managing Nutrient Loadings in Coastal Systems

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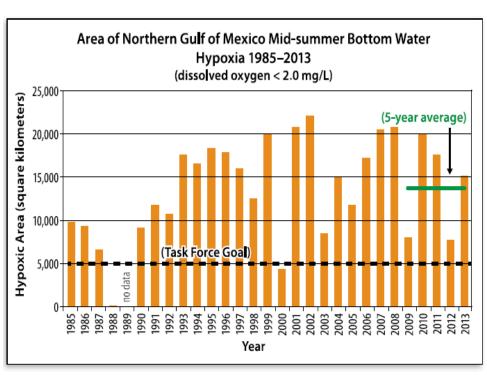
EPA
Gulf Ecology Division

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The Mississippi River Basin and Gulf of Mexico





- 3rd largest watershed in the world
- 3rd longest river
- 5th largest discharge

- coastal goal is being revised
- nitrate concentrations entering the Gulf increased 12% from 2000-2010 (USGS)

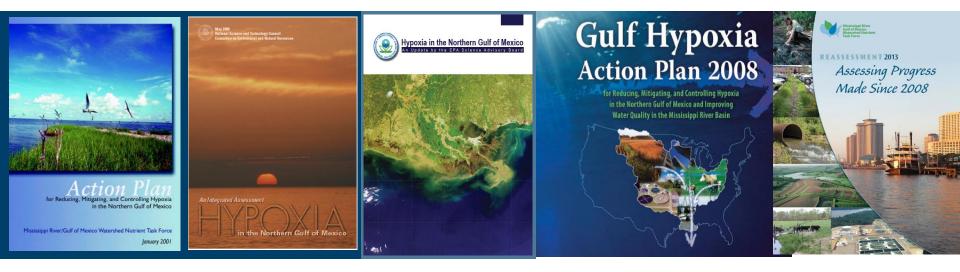
Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force (Hypoxia Task Force)

Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Act (HABHRCA, P.L.105-383, 1998) and Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Amendments (P.L. 108-456, 2004).

Current TF Members:

State: AR, IA, IL, IN, KT, LA, MN, MO, MS, OH, TN, WI

Federal: EPA, USDA, USACOE, NOAA, USGS

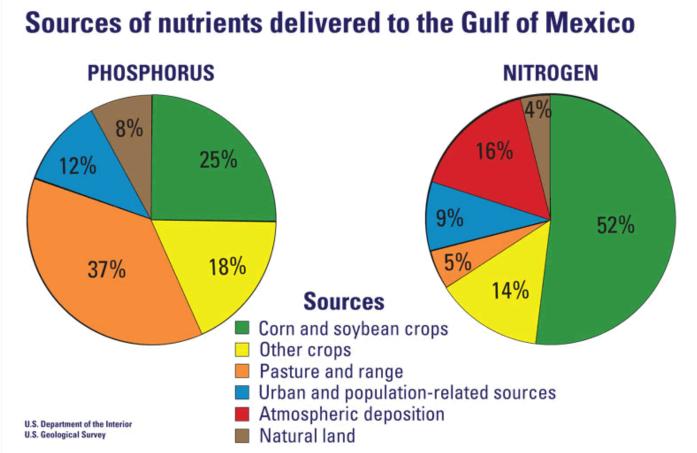


For more information on Gulf and Task Force activities visit, http://www.epa.gov/msbasins



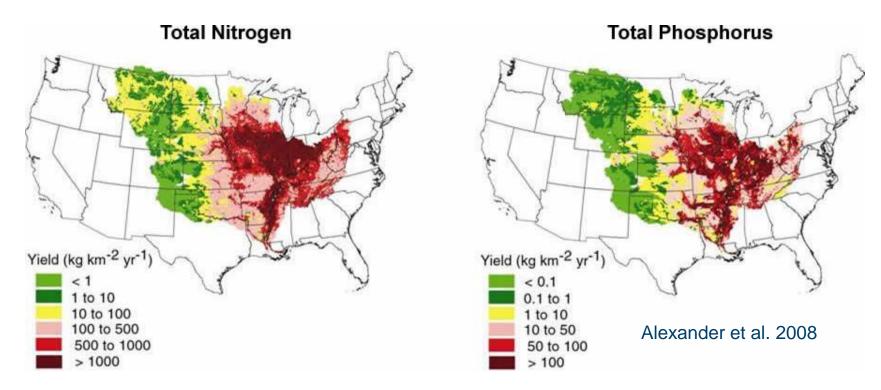
Source Estimates from USGS SPARROW (Spatially-Referenced Regression on Watersheds) Model







Nutrient Delivery/Yield from Watersheds to the Gulf of Mexico - Estimates from USGS SPARROW Model



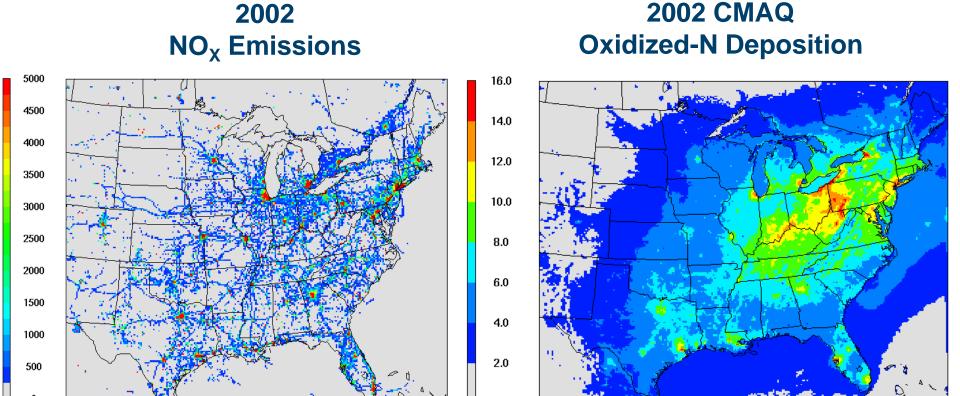
- Upper MSR and Ohio-TN sub-basins account for the 84% nitrate-N and 64% total P flux to Gulf
- Tile-drained, corn-soybean landscapes very N leaky



tons/year

Nitrogen Atmospheric Deposition

EPA CMAQ Model



kg/ha



EPA's Science Advisory Board Report (2007)

Among the over 90 Recommendations

- Advance understanding of biogeochemical and transport processes
- Develop a suite of models to integrate physics and biogeochemistry
- Improve models characterizing extent, duration, and volume of the hypoxic zone
- Scenario forecast models to inform nutrient management





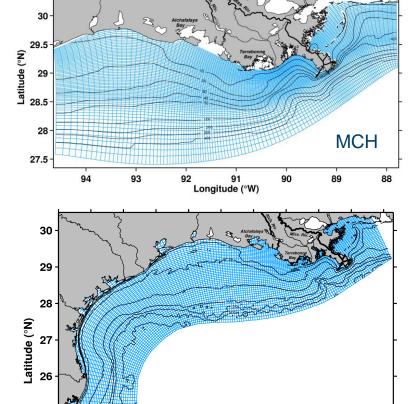
Solutions for Gulf Hypoxia

Efforts to control and manage hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico and nutrients in the Mississippi River Basin will require;

- Advancements in development of integrated/coupled hydrodynamic/WQ models on multiple fronts – analogous to ensemble weather forecasts and hurricane tracking models
- Coordinated and effective efforts from federal, state and local agencies to address sources, fate and transport of nutrients in watersheds at multiple scales

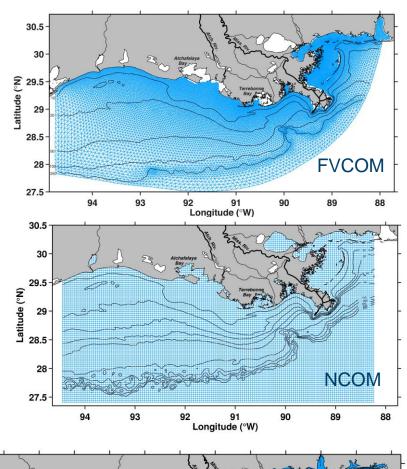
IOOS funded ensemble modeling comparison

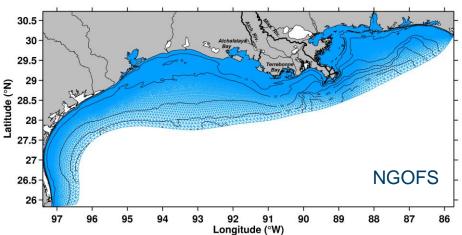
(courtesy K. Fennel, Dalhousie U.)

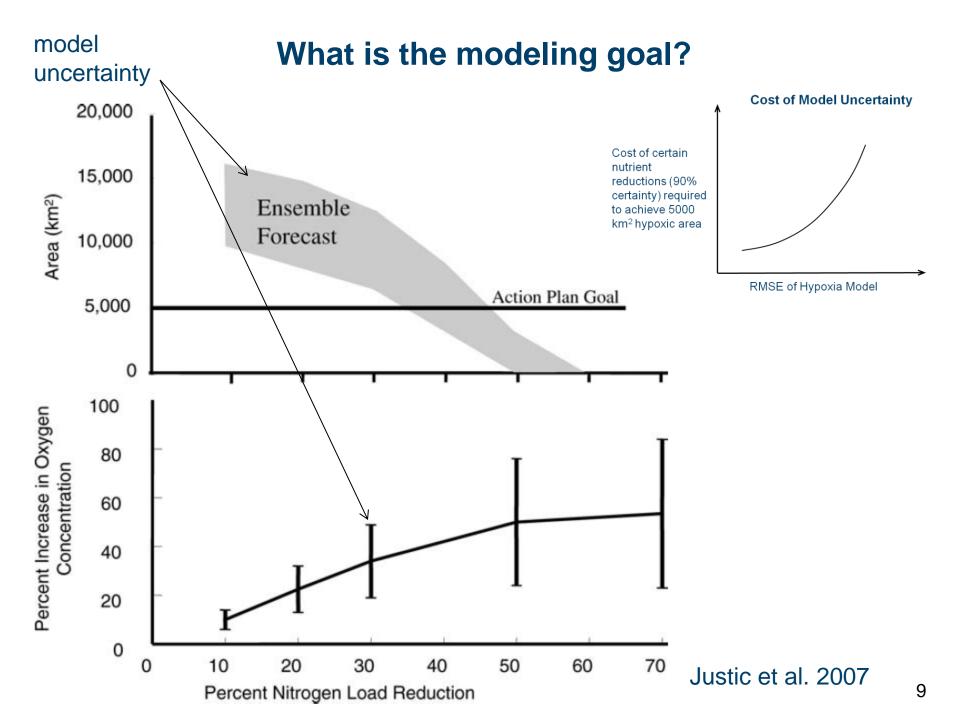


TXLA

Longitude (°W)

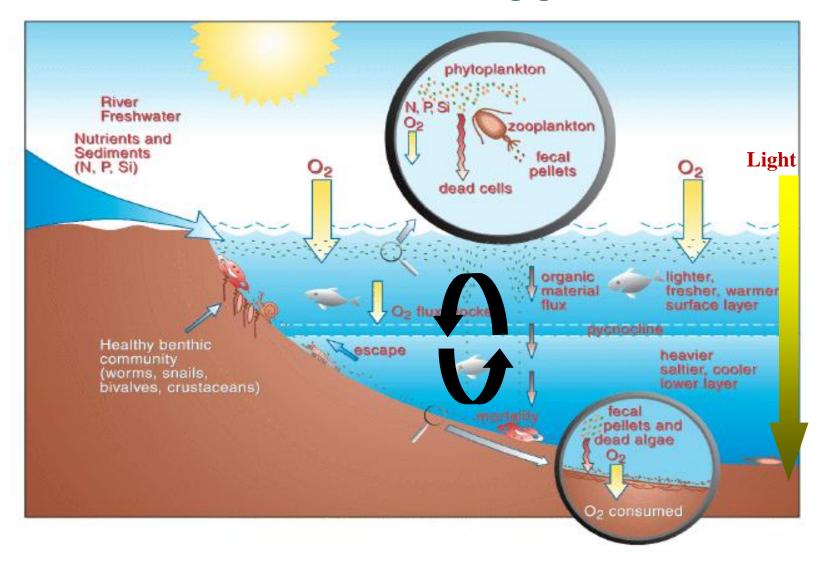






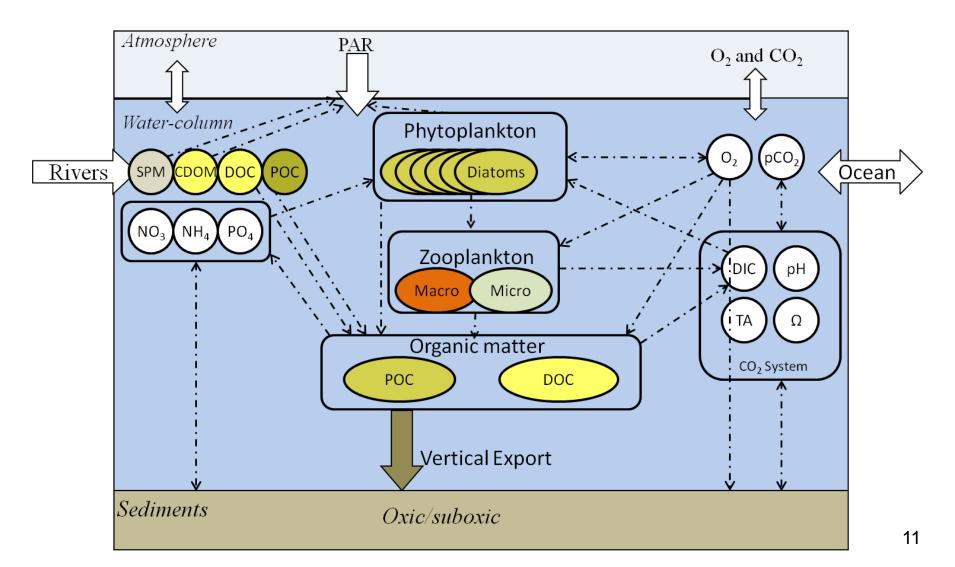


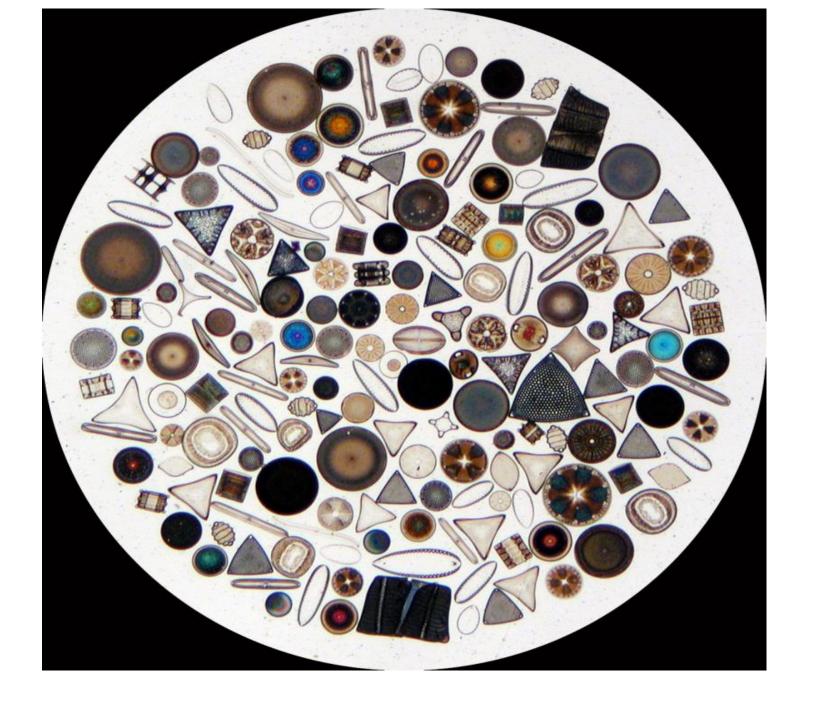
What is the modeling goal?





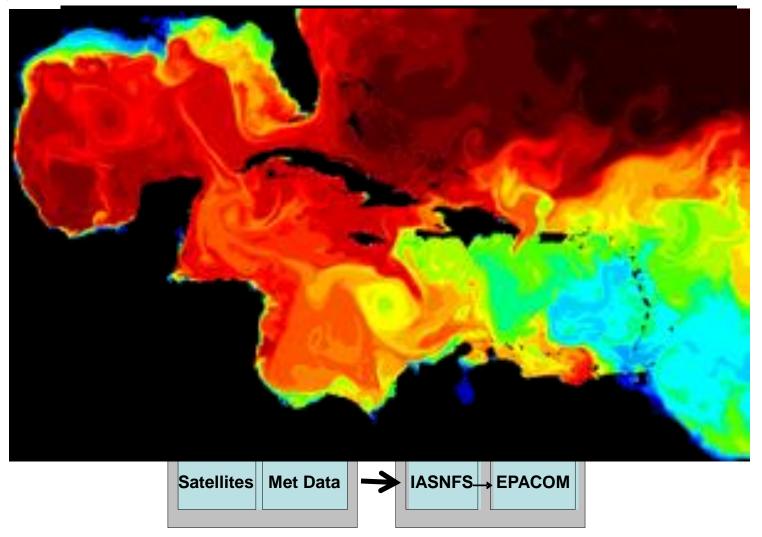
Gulf Ecosystem Model (GEM)







Model Boundaries



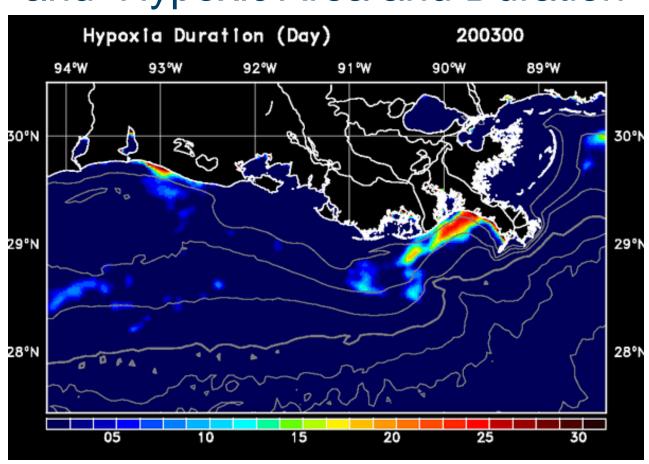


United States Environmental Protection Agency Model Animations: Nitrate



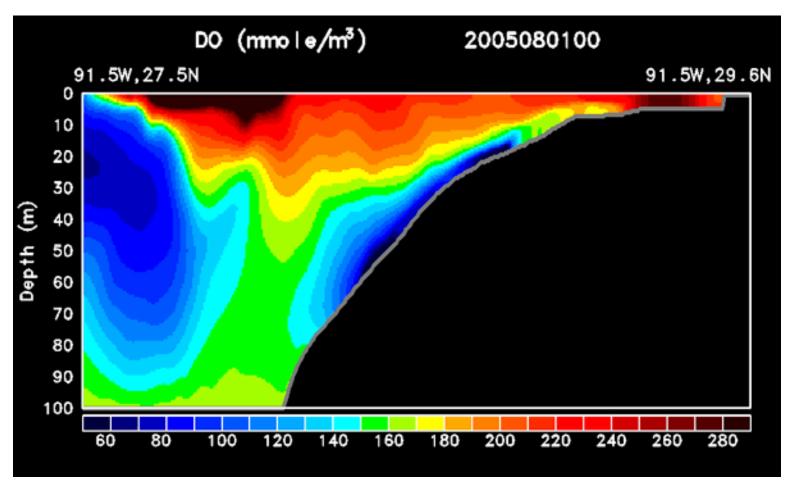


Model Animations: Nitrate and Hypoxic Area and Duration





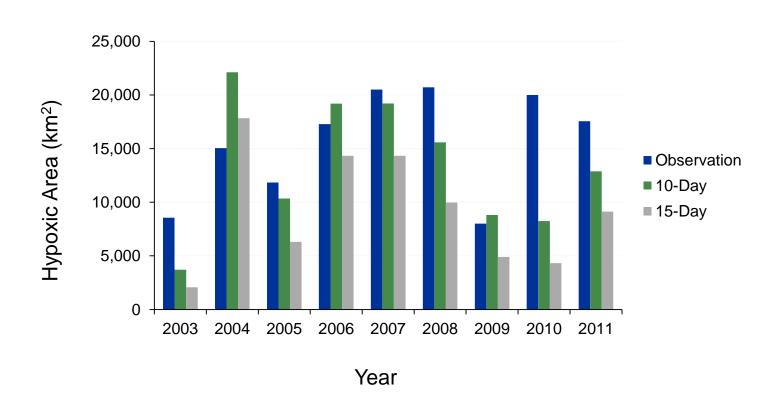
Model Animation: Hypoxic Volume



Hypoxia eliminated by Katrina and Rita



Comparison with observed hypoxia





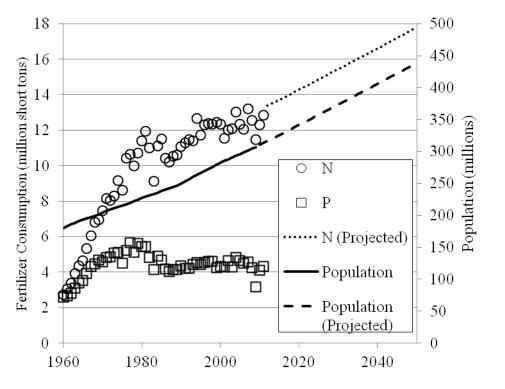
Future Scenarios

Nutrients

- Trend is increasing
- Management goals require decrease

Climate

- o Air temperature
- o River discharge
- Coastal winds



U.S. Fertilizer data (USDA ERS)

U.S. Population data (US Census Bureau)



Summary Overview

Models

- Goal is to provide models and model scenario analyses for use by decision-makers
 - Nutrient and climate scenarios using EPA models will be completed in FY14.
 - Models ensembles in the future
- Model codes and tools
 - 1-D versions of models for "desktop" scenarios
 - 3-D codes (Fortran-based, require parallel computing)
 - Remote sensing
 - Algorithms and datasets
 - Water Quality Analysis Tool (WQAT)



Collaborators

EPA

Gulf Ecology Division, Gulf Breeze, FL Mid-Continent Ecology Division, Grosse Ile, MI Atmospheric Modeling and Analysis Division, RTP, NC Environmental Modeling and Visualization Lab, RTP, NC

Federal

Naval Research Lab, Stennis, MS NOAA, National Ocean Service, Silver Spring, MD NASA, Goddard, MD

Academic

Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA Texas A&M University, College Station, TX

