

Integrated Modeling of Estuarine and Coastal Ecosystem Dynamics



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Coastal & Oceanographic Engineering

University of Florida

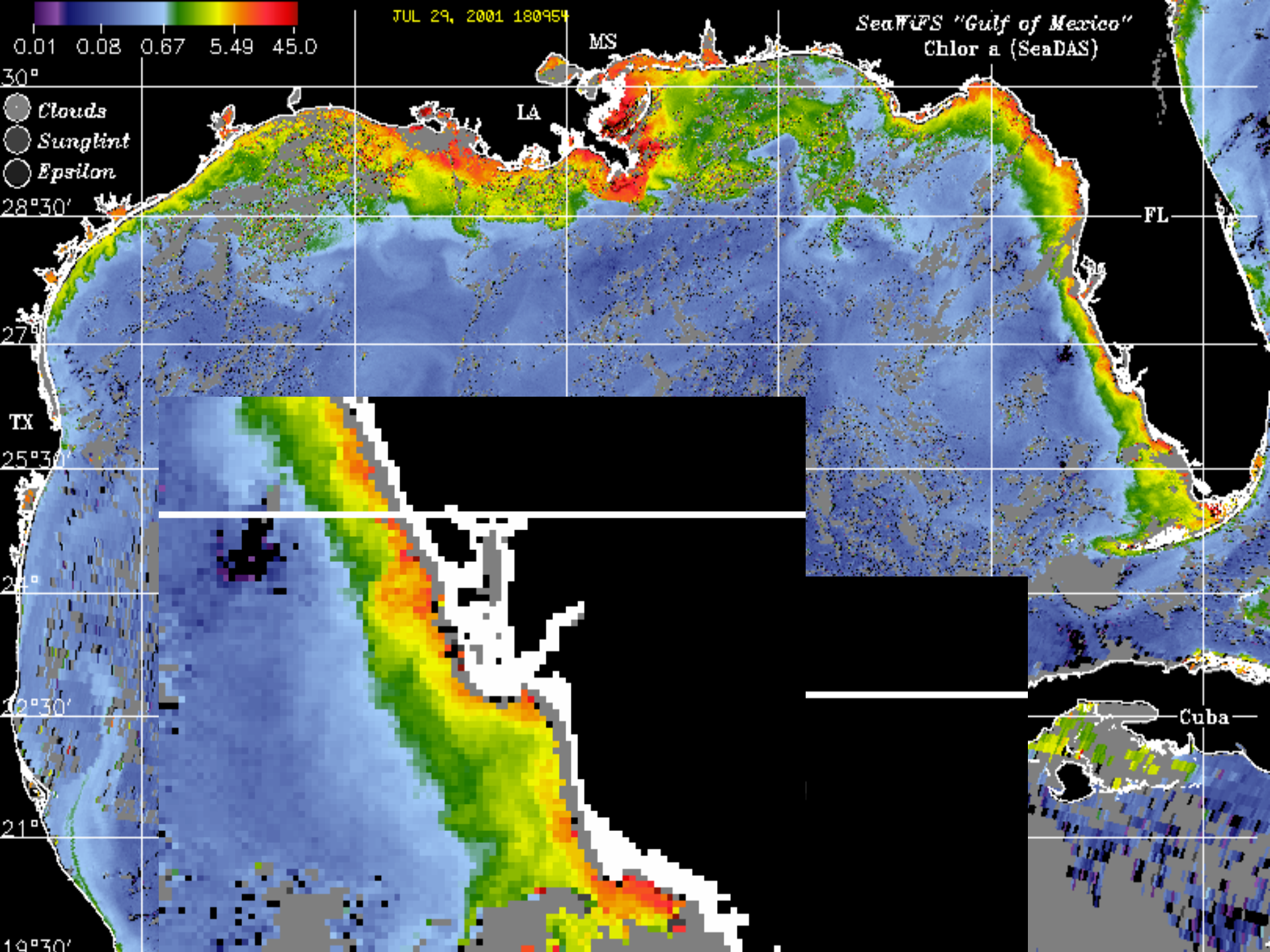
January 22, 2003

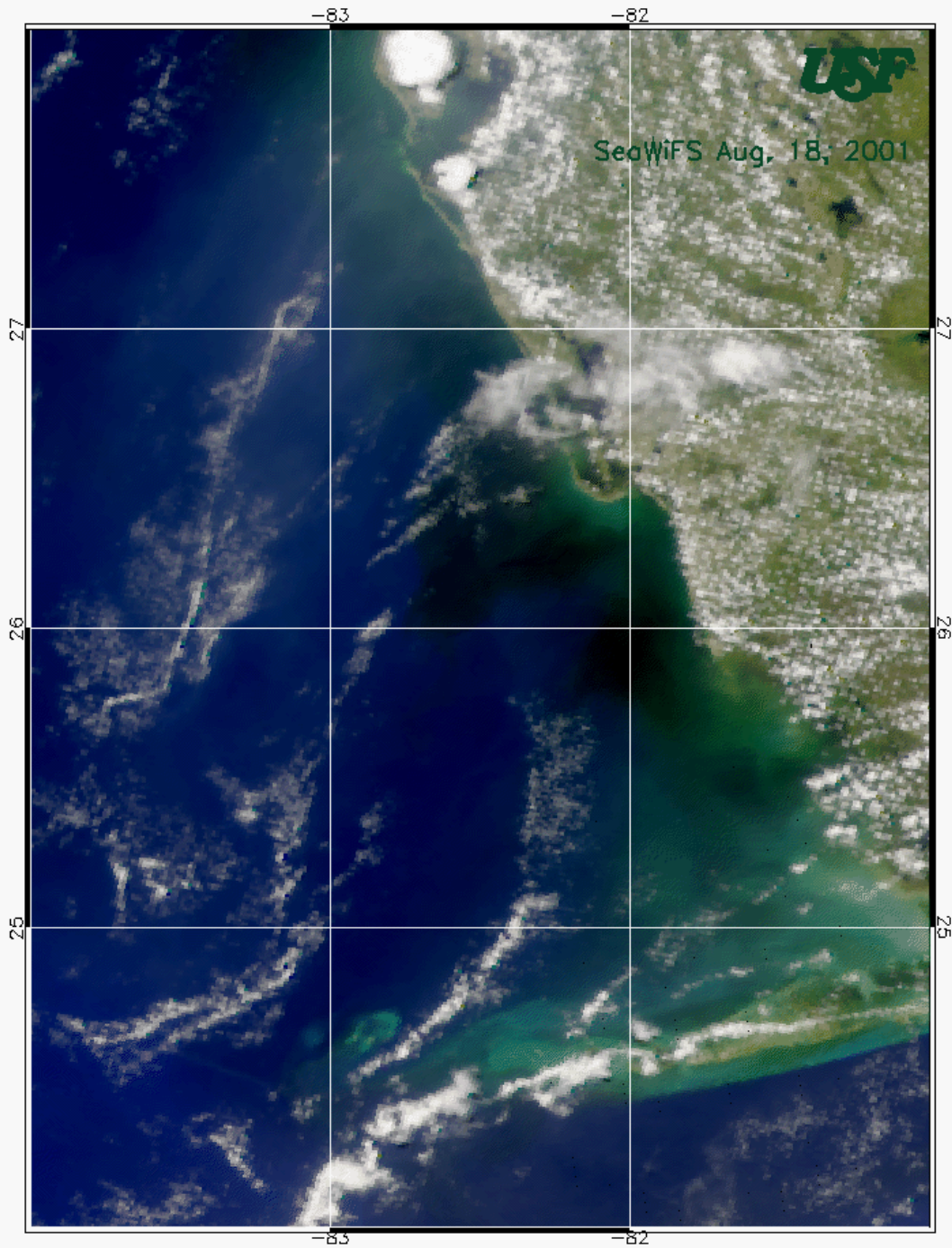
National Ocean Service

- Yes, we have a lot of PROBLEMS in Florida
- No, I am not talking about the Hanging Chad
- I am talking about the Everglades, Florida Bay, Charlotte Harbor, and
Indian River Lagoon, St. Lucie Estuary,.....
- I am talking about seagrass dieoff, black water, & loading of nutrients, sediments, and **copper,.....**
- NOS has been actively involved in solving Florida problems
- **Integrated Modeling System** can assist
Coastal Monitoring and Assessment

Integrated Estuarine & Coastal Studies

- To develop understanding of physical, chemical, and biological processes, and particularly their interactions;
- To predict the short-term and long-term responses of estuarine-coastal systems to anthropogenic and natural changes.

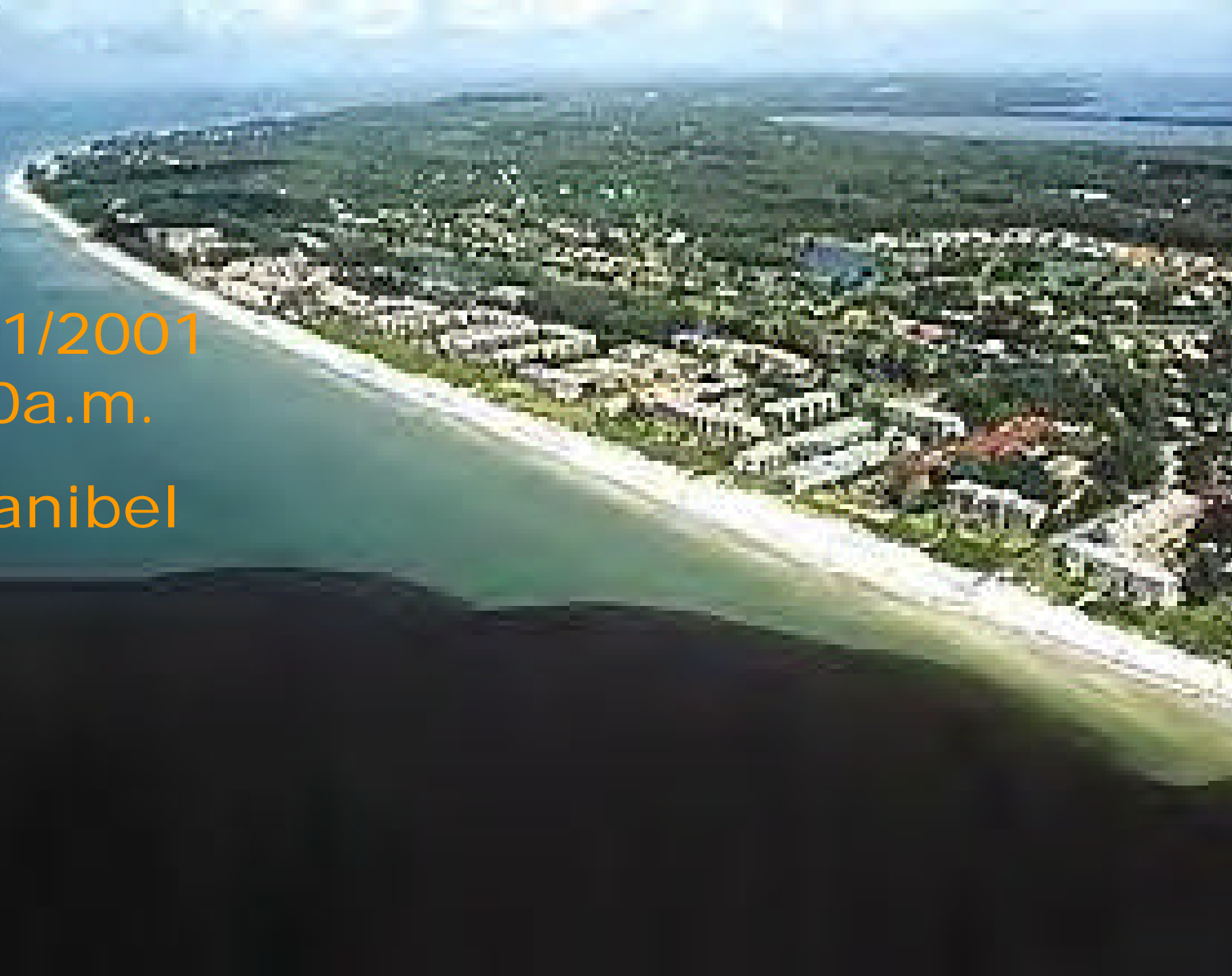




SeaWiFS

8/18/2001

8/1/2001
10a.m.
Sanibel



Simulation Time

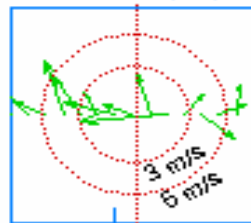
13:00 07/01/2001

Prof. Peter Sheng and Kijin Park

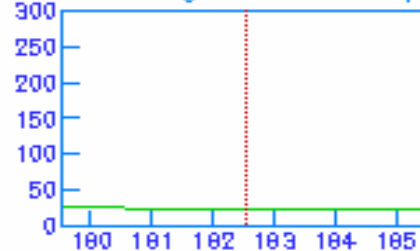
University of Florida

Civil & Coastal Engineering

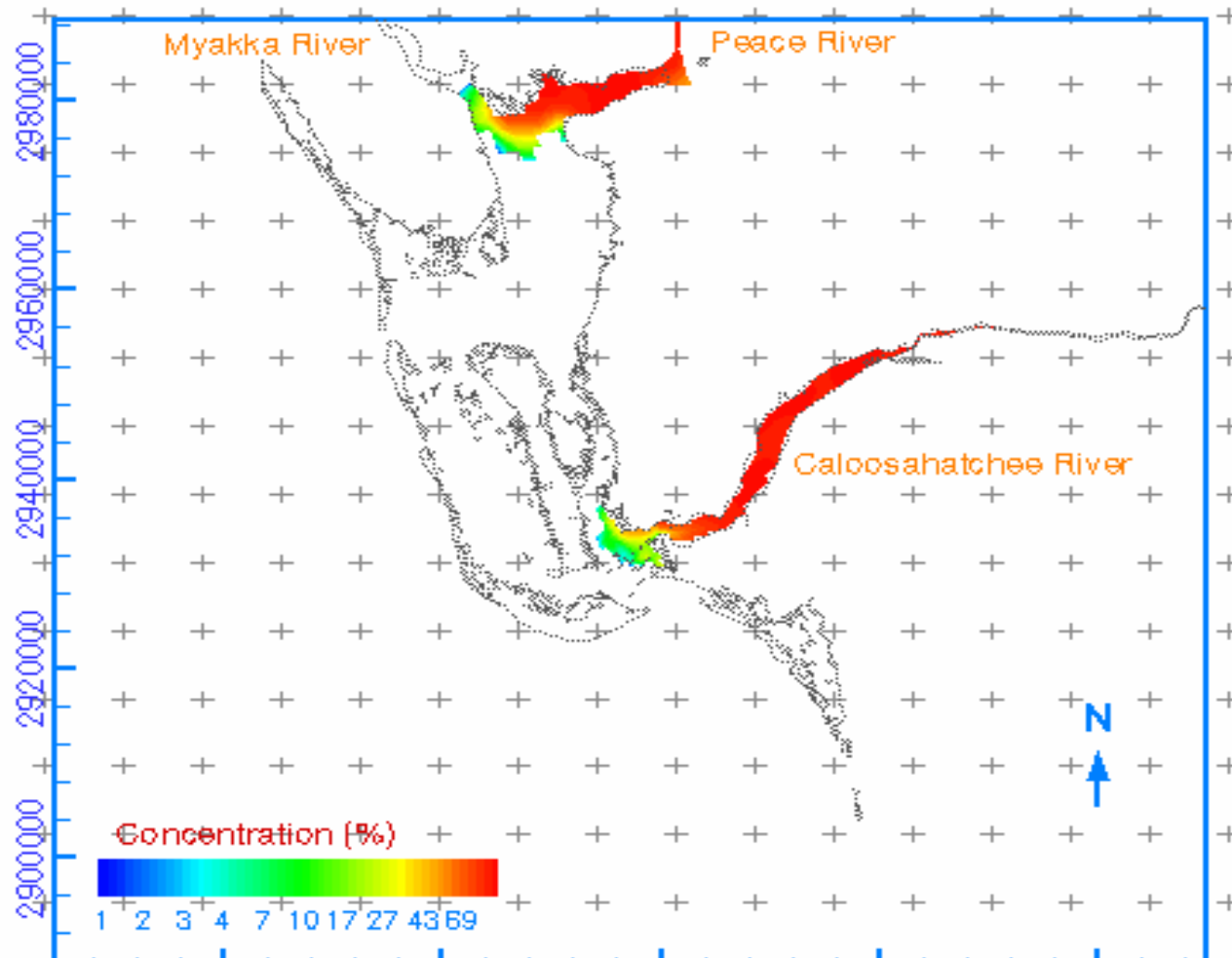
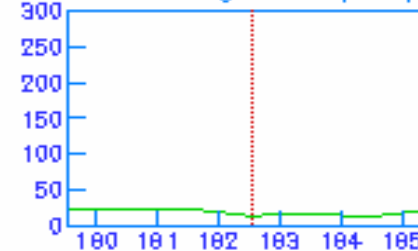
Wind at Fort Myer(m/s)

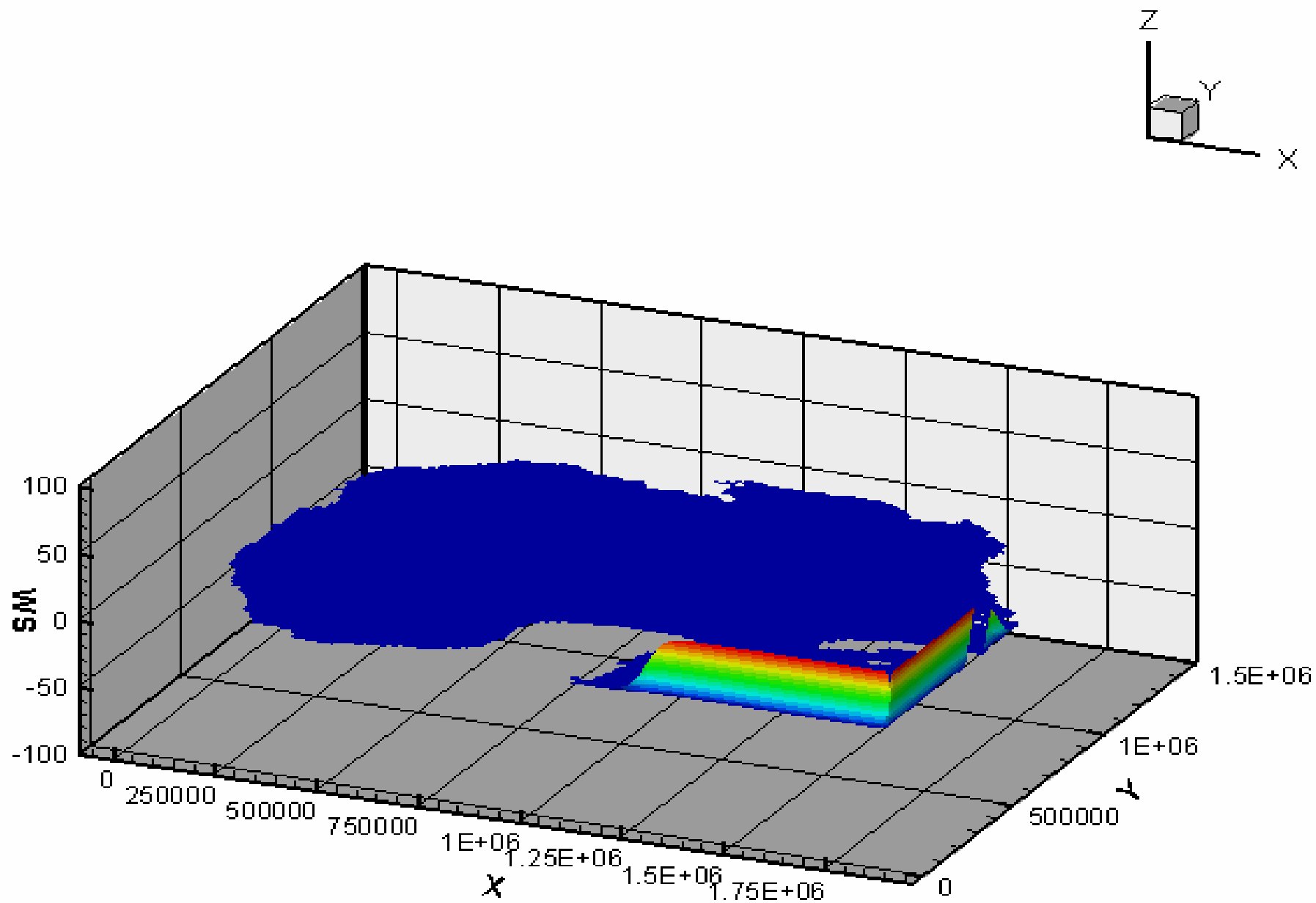


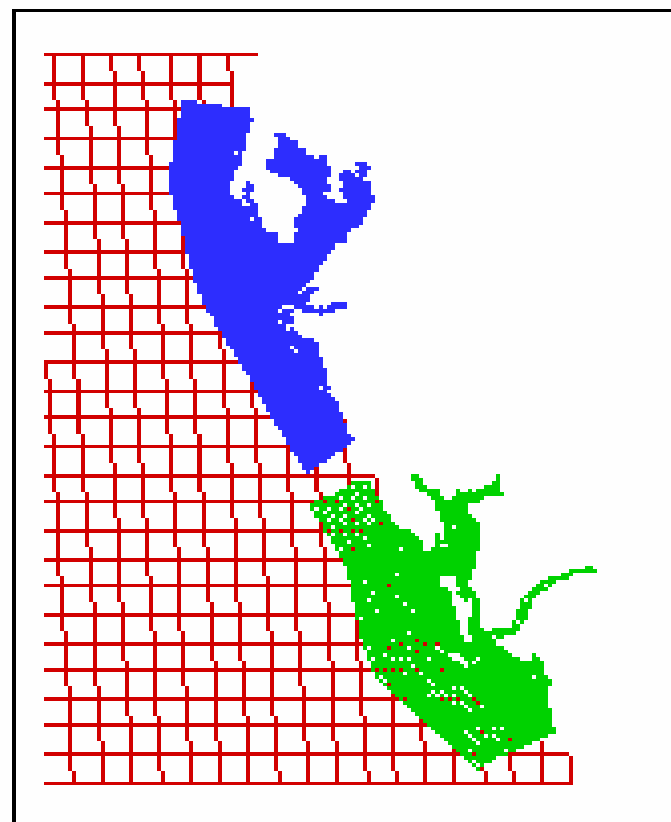
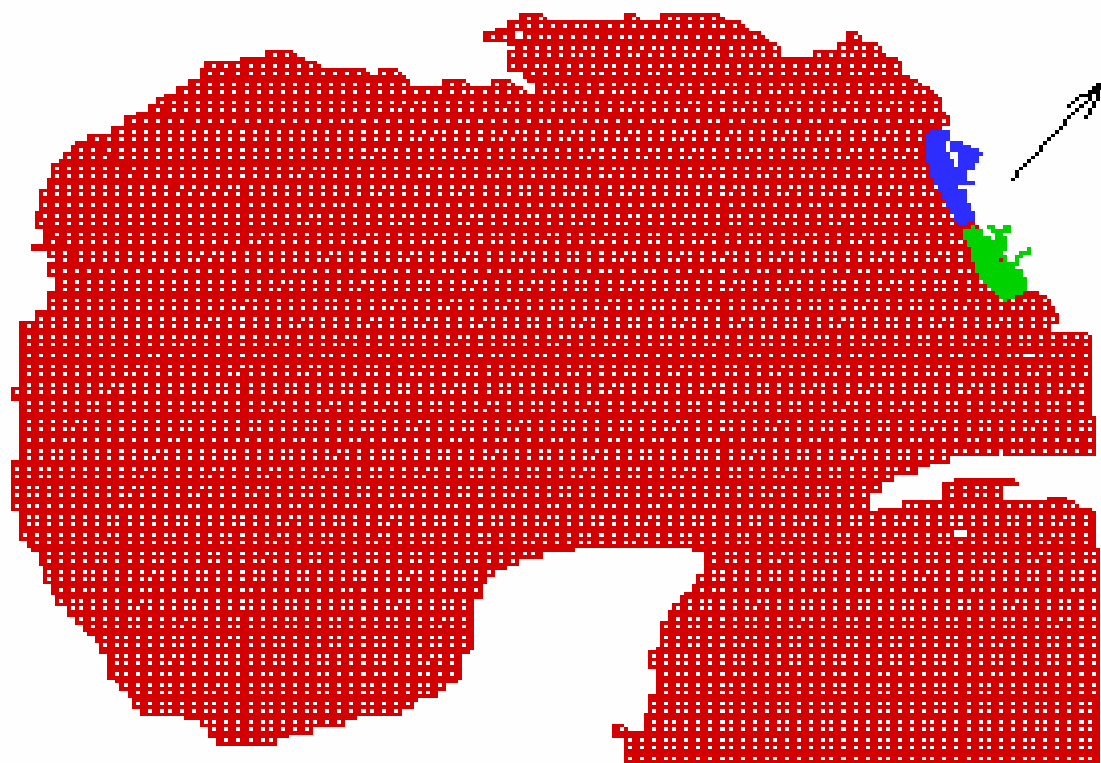
River discharge at Peace River(m³/s)

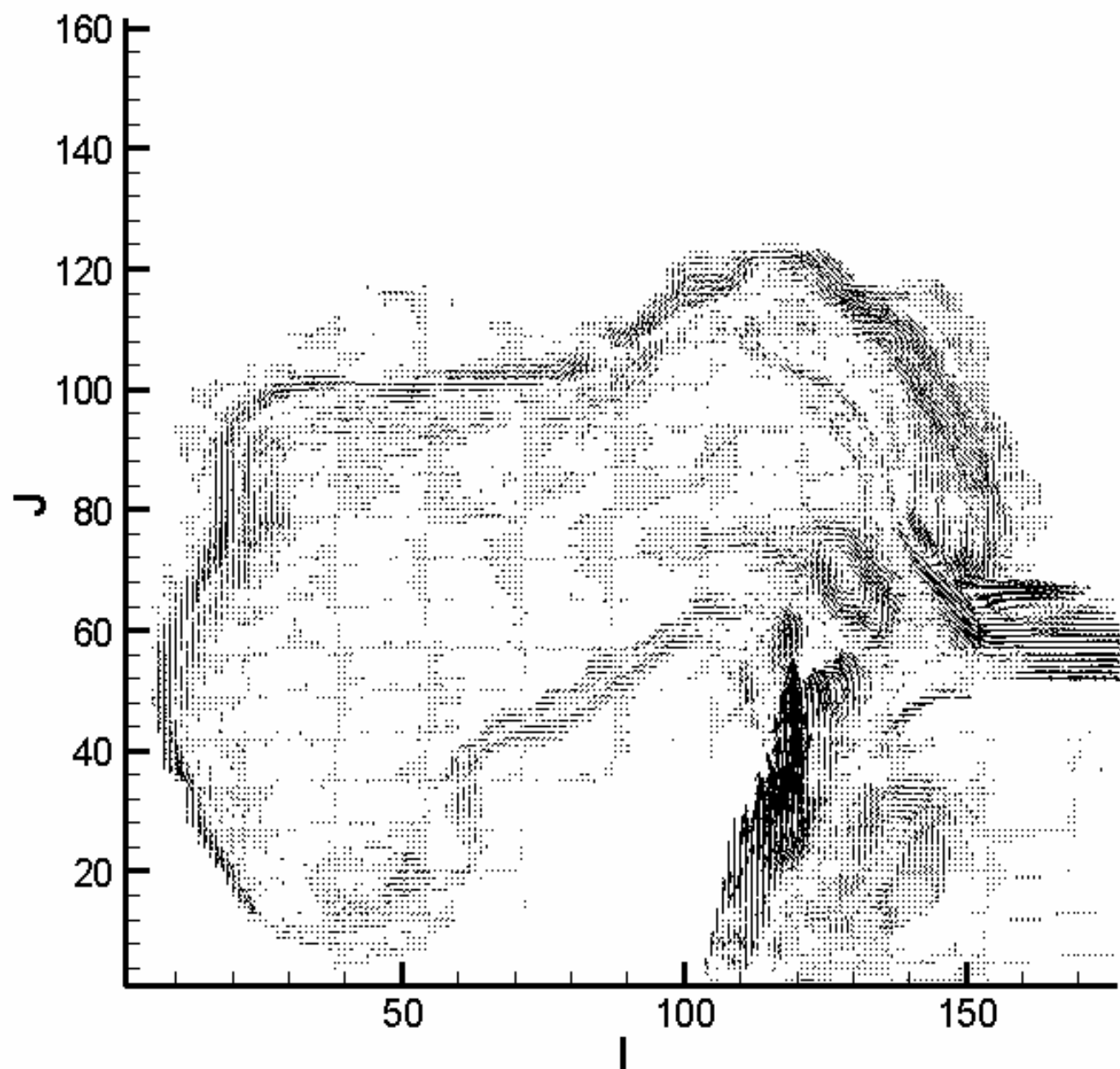


River discharge at S 79(m³/s)



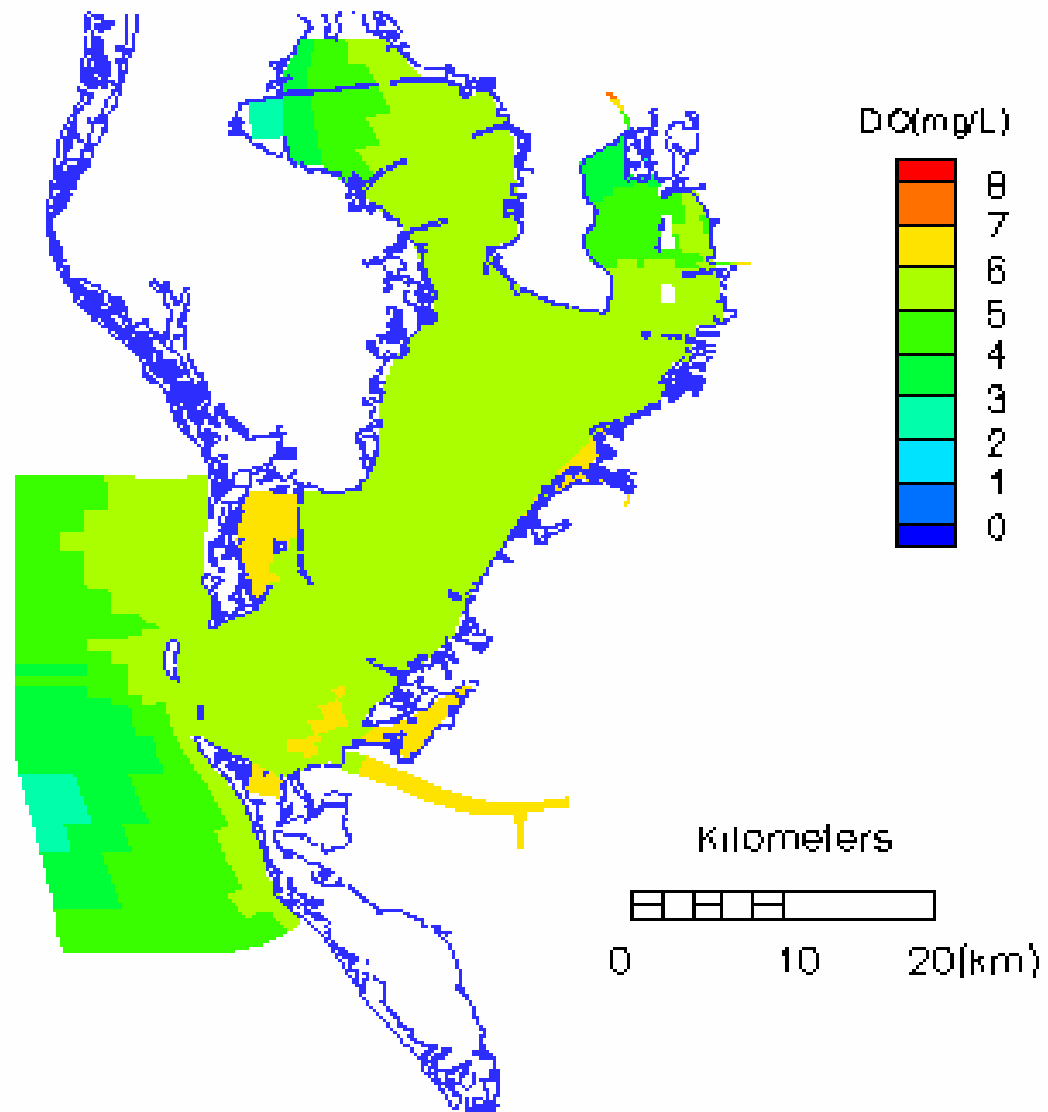




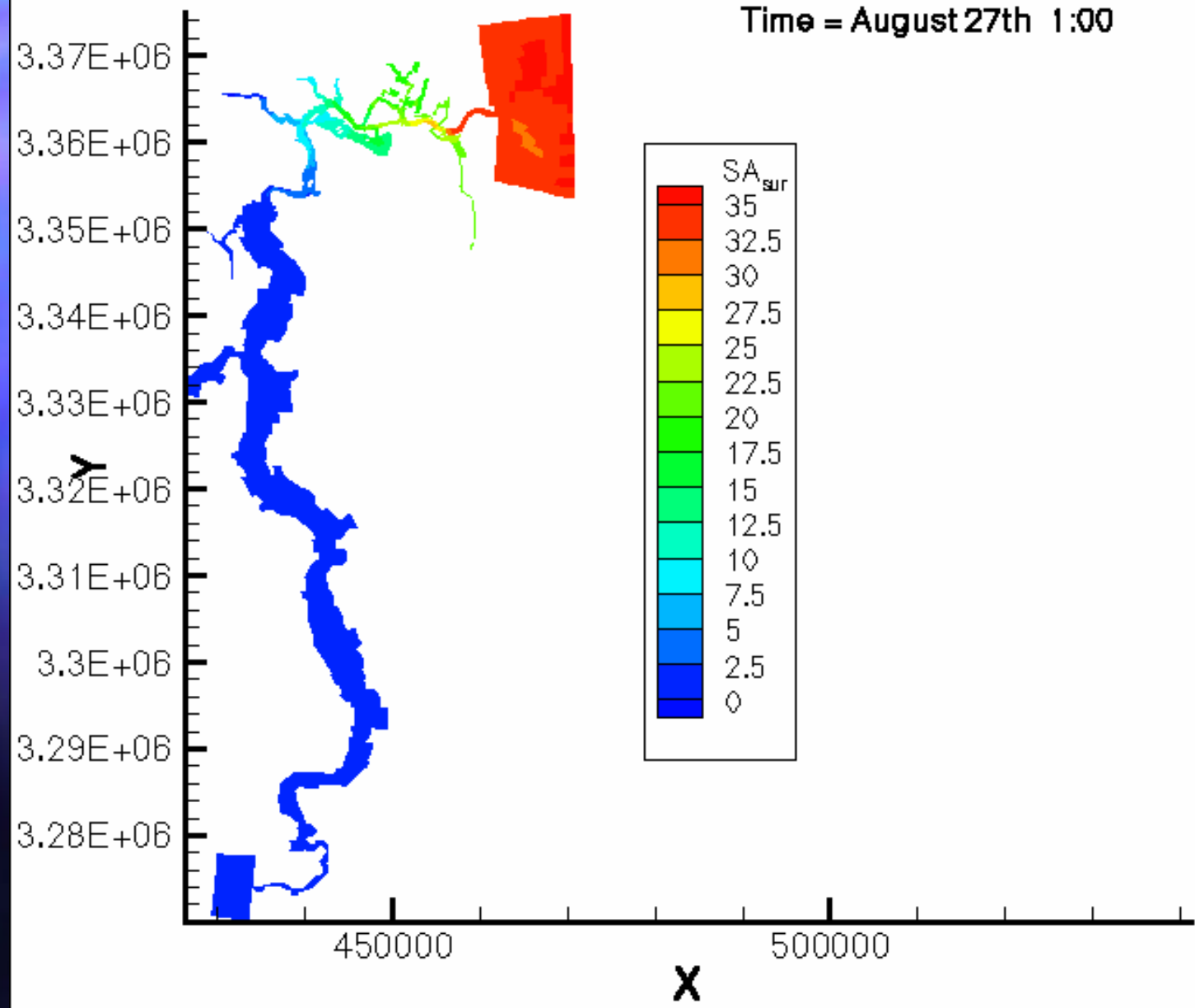


Near-Bottom Dissolved Oxygen

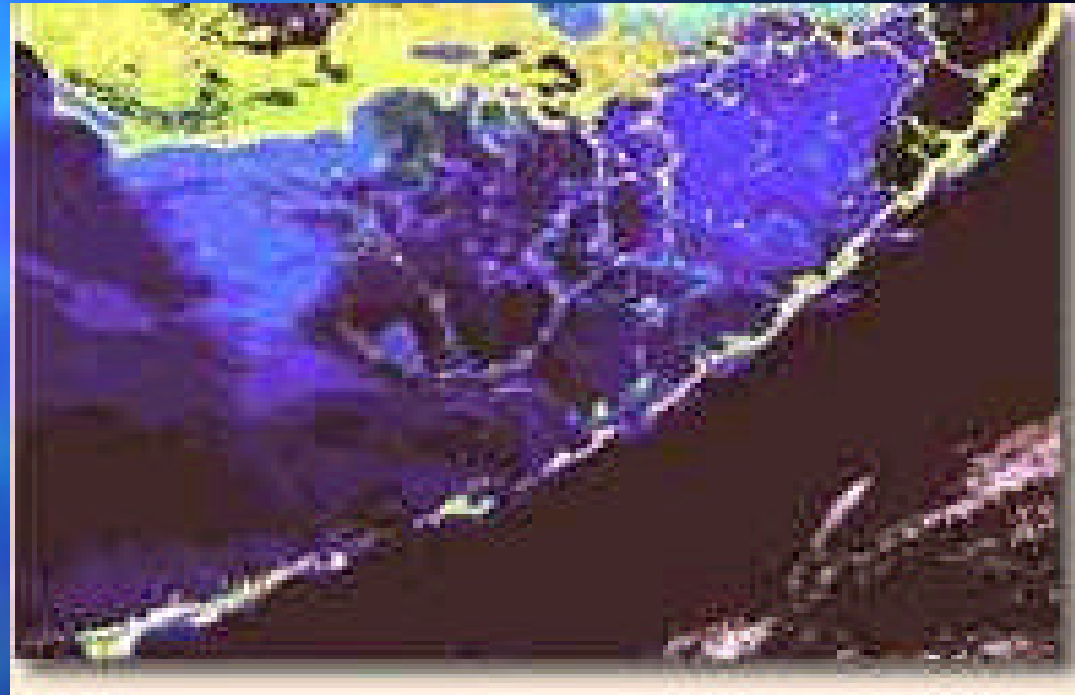
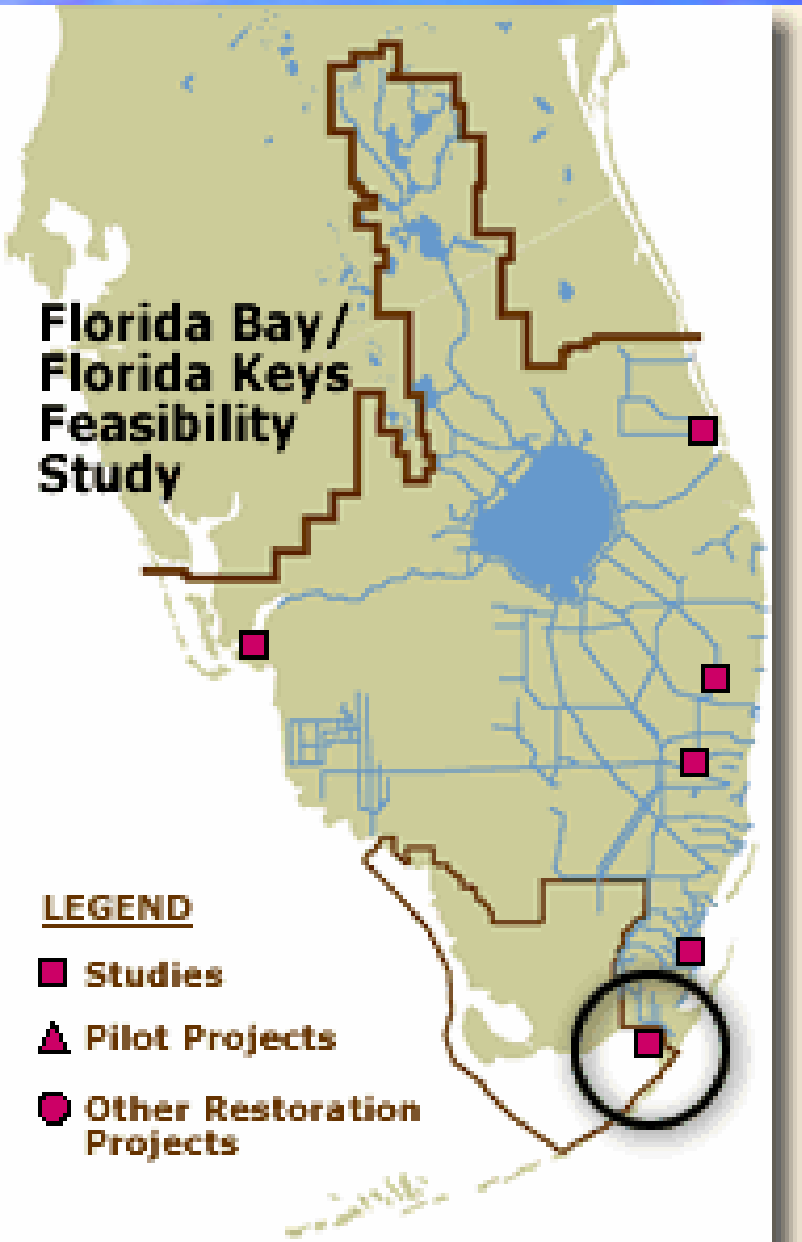
Time = 191.5 DAYS



Time = August 27th 1:00



Florida Bay



Spatial distribution of IRL seagrass changes

What caused the changes?

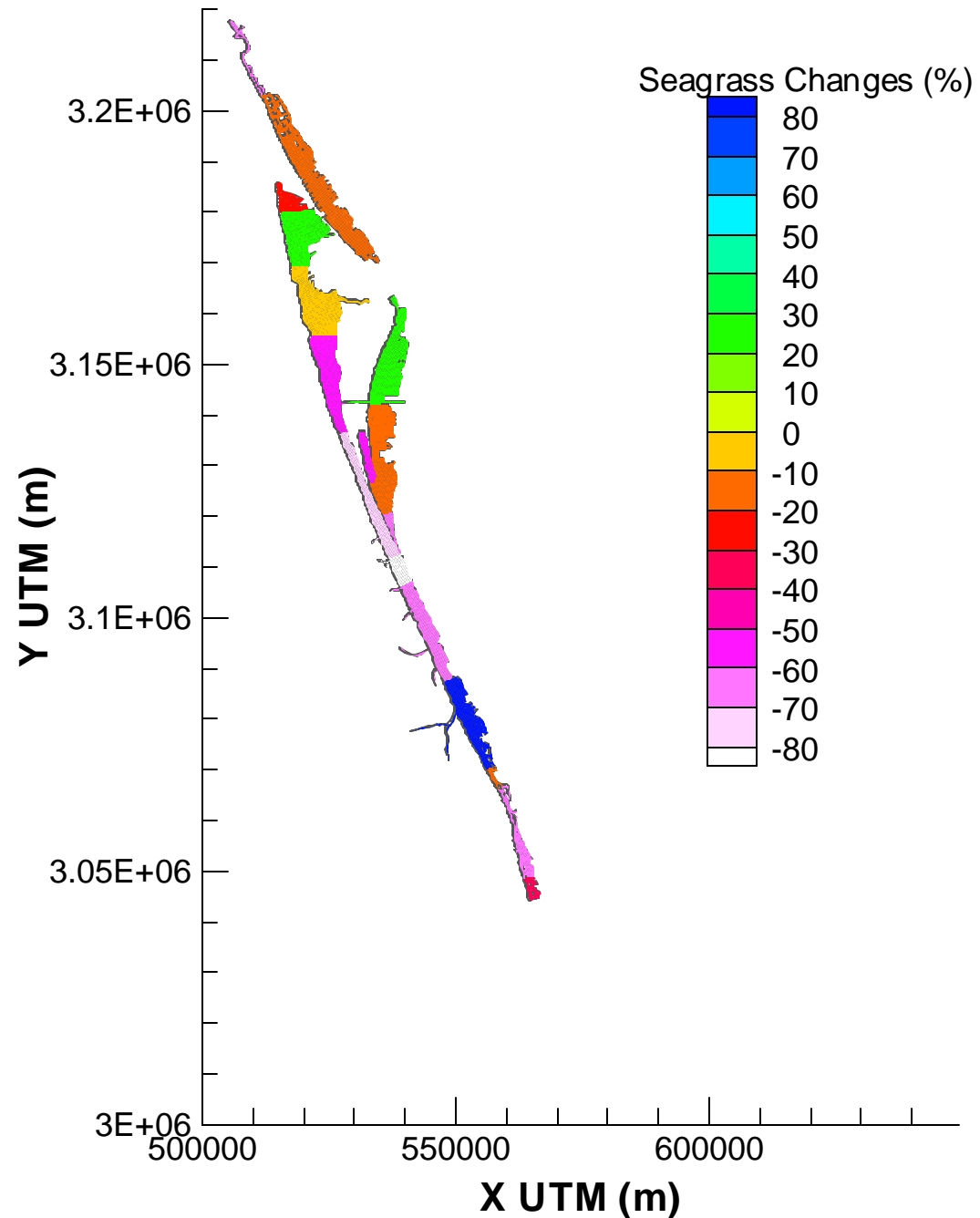
Light attenuation

Nutrient load

TSS load

Salinity, temp.

Flushing



IRLPLR Model Development Project

- Sponsored by SJRWMD
- UF-SJRWMD Partnership
- Develop and Validate IRLPLR Model

Next Step:

- Develop Pollutant Load Reduction Goal (PLRG)

Field and Lab Data

- Hydrodynamic
 - Bathymetry, wind and tidal forcings
- Sediment
 - Mean diameter, settling velocity, erosion rate, and critical shear stress
- Water Quality
 - Dissolved oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, chlorophyll's, salinity, pH, temperature, & TSS data
- Light and Seagrass Data

WQMN Stations

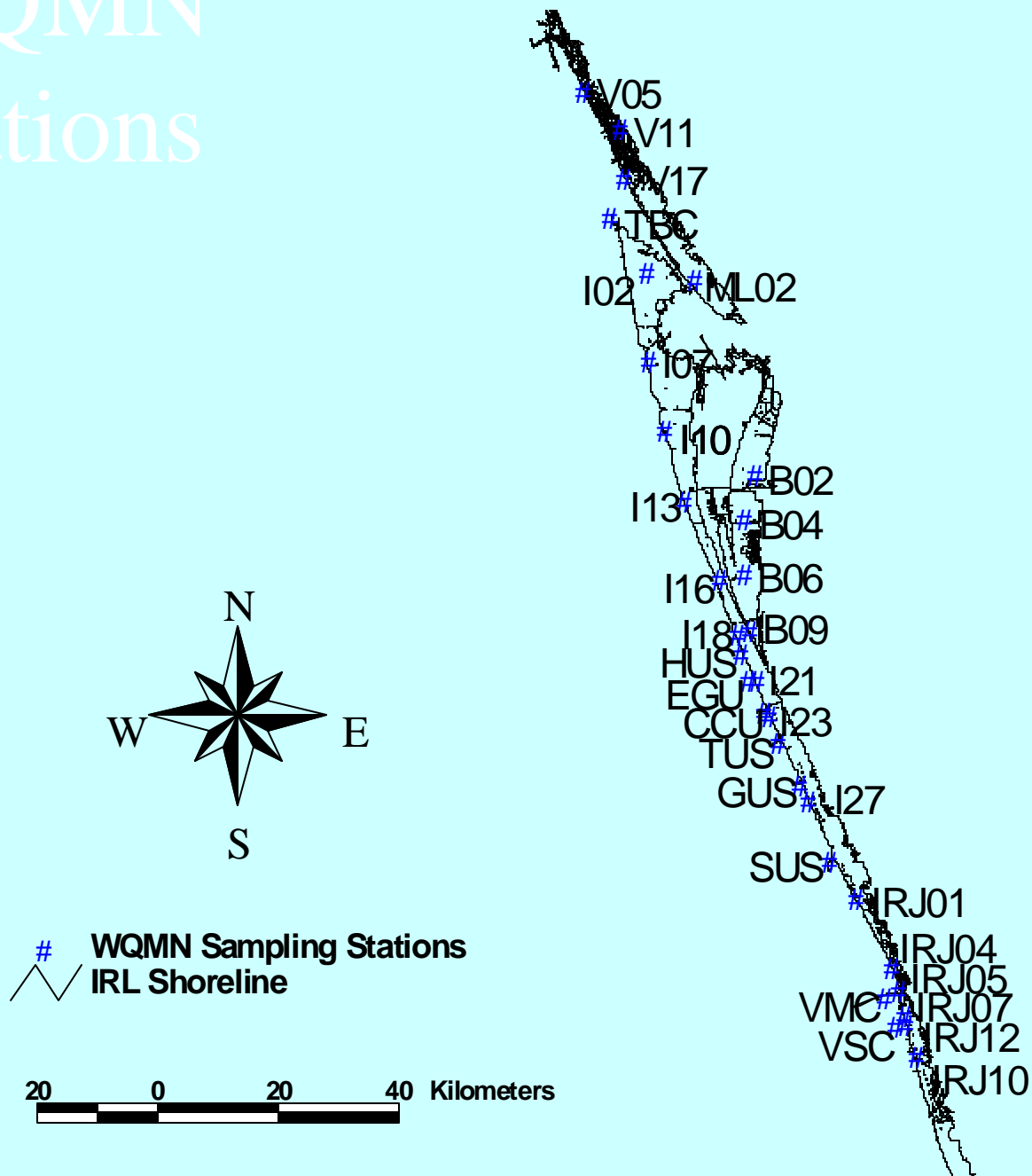


Figure 5. Indian River Lagoon Light Attenuation During Synoptic Events



February 1998



March, 1998



April, 1998

CH3D-IMS

Circulation Model : CH3D

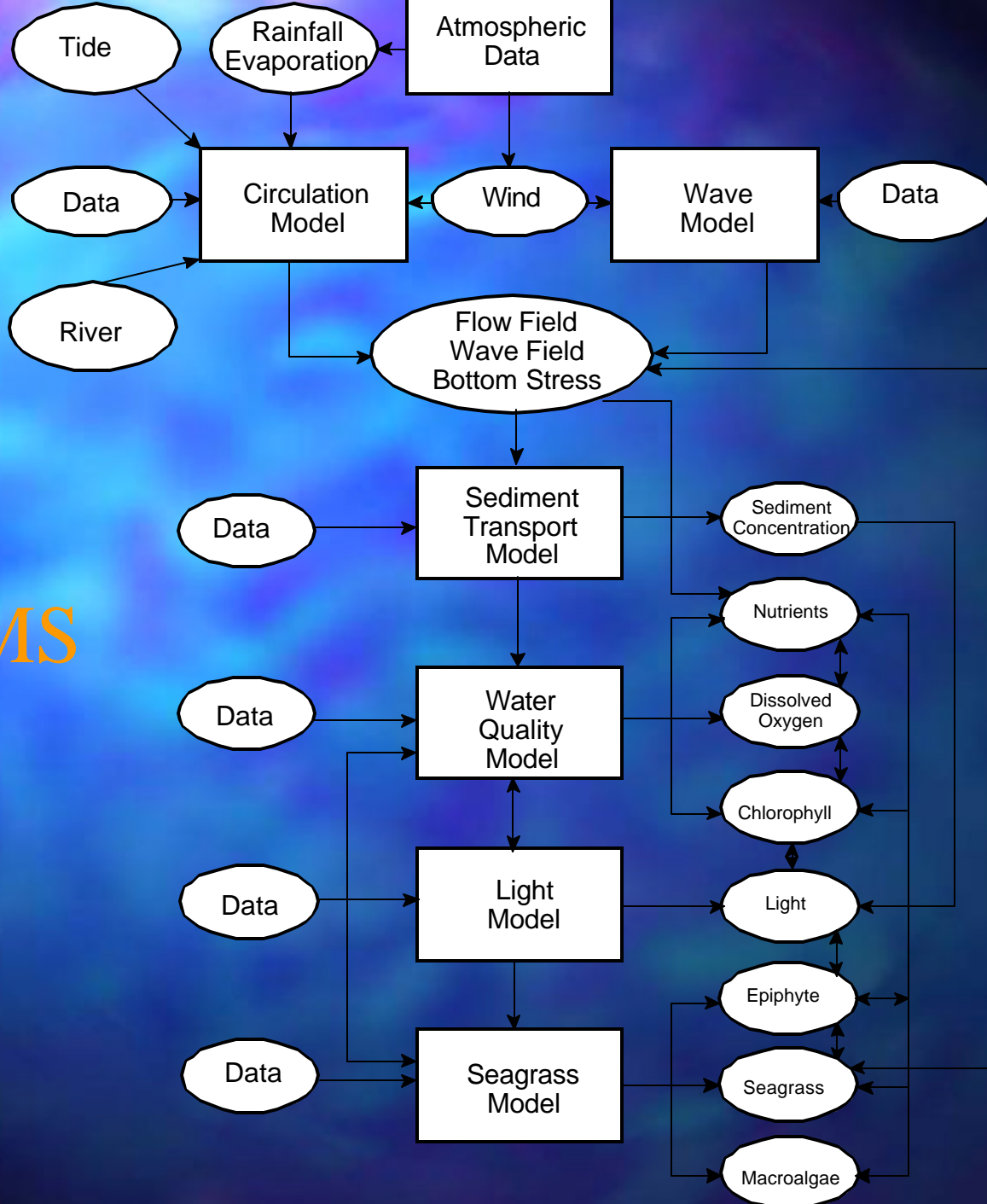
Wave Model : SMB, SWAN, REF/DIF

Sediment Transport Model : CH3D-SED3D

Water Quality Model : CH3D-WQ3D

Light Attenuation Model : CH3D-LA

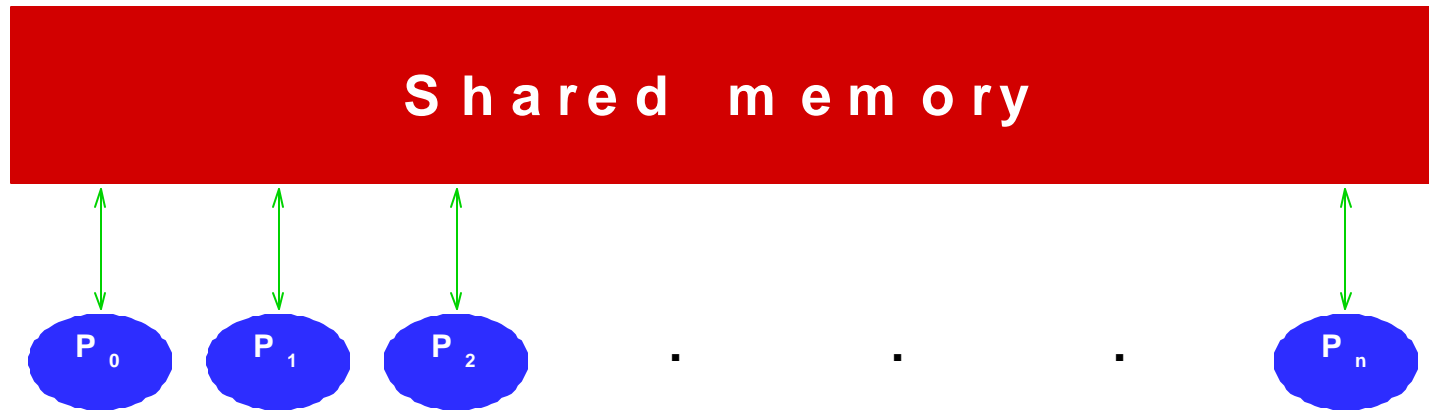
Seagrass Model: CH3D-SAV



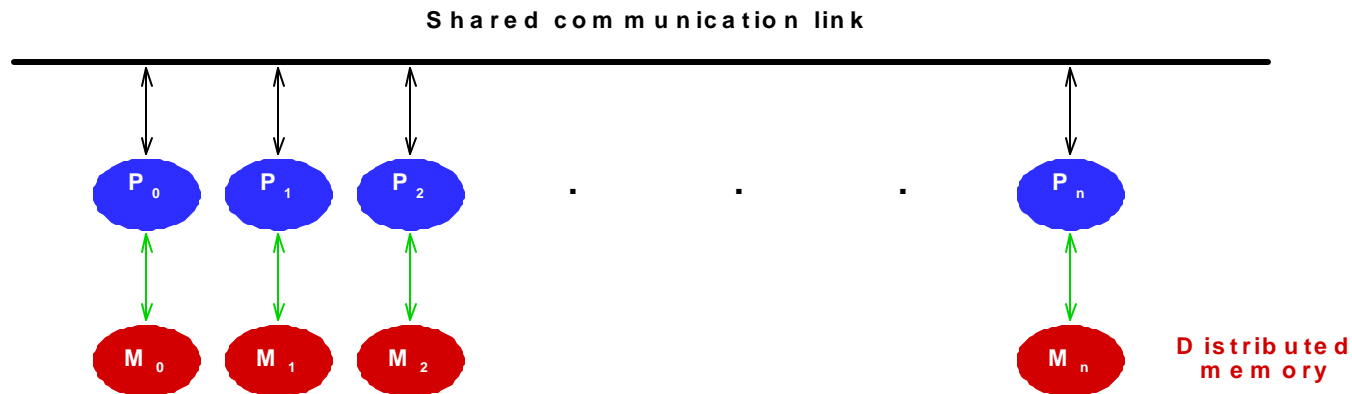
CH3D-IMS

High Performance Computing (HPC)

Shared Memory Approach



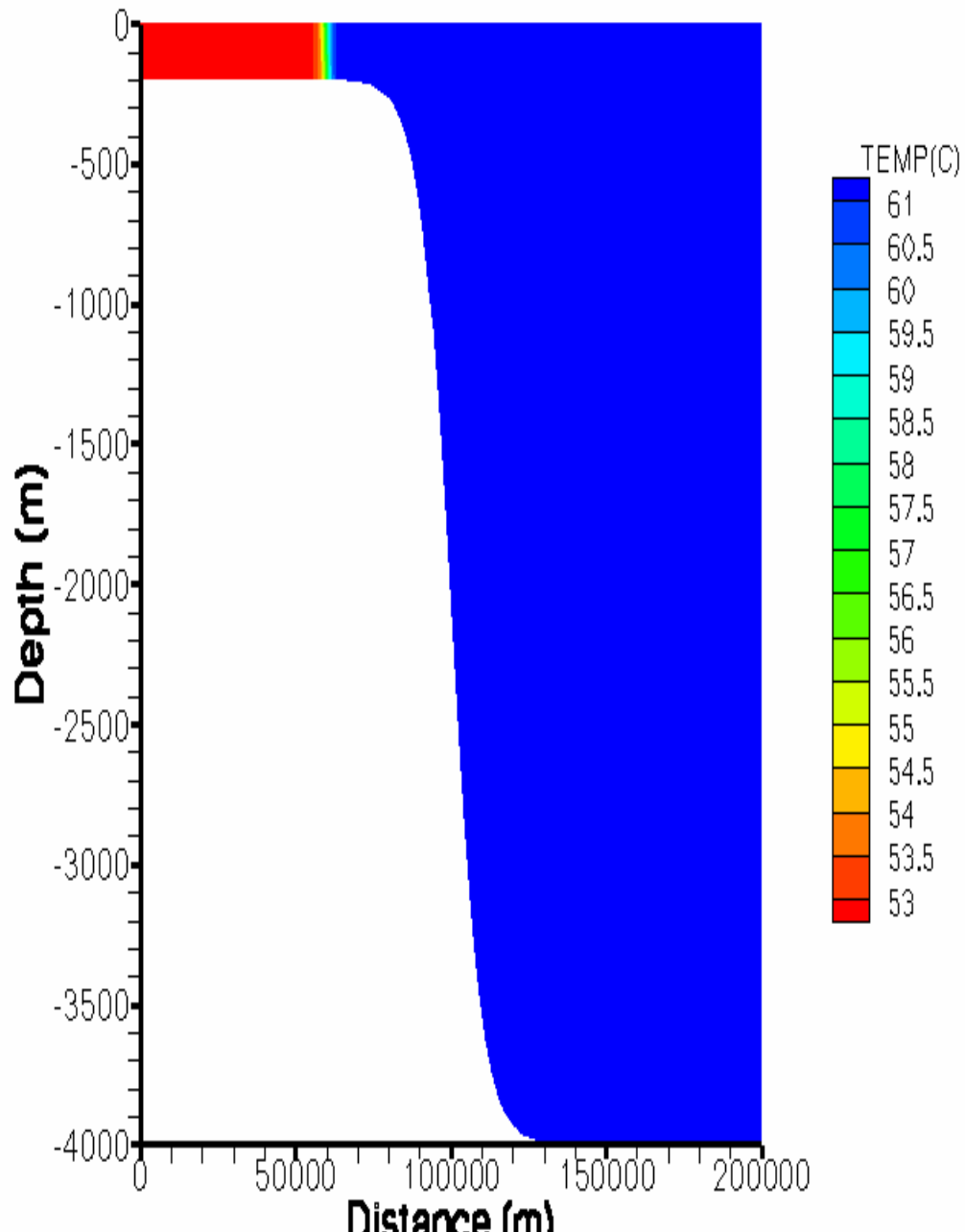
Message Passing Approach



NEW CH3D

- Non-Orthogonal Boundary-Fitted Curvilinear Grid in Horizontal Direction
- Sigma-Grid in Vertical Direction
- Robust Model for Vertical Turbulence: Equilibrium Closure
- Contravariant Velocity
- Accurate Advective Schemes
- Strictly Conservative
- Can Handle Sharp Bottom Slopes
- New Features: Wetting & Drying, Parallel Versions, Non-hydrostatic Pressure, Un-structured Grid

TIME = 0.17 HOURS



CH3D-SED3D

- **Advection**

CH3D

- **Two Size Groups**

Fine & Coarse

- **Vertical Mixing**

TKE Closure

Equilib. Closure

- **Horizon. Mixing**

LES

- **Settling/Flocculation**

Stokesian

Function of SSC, TKE

- **Deposition**

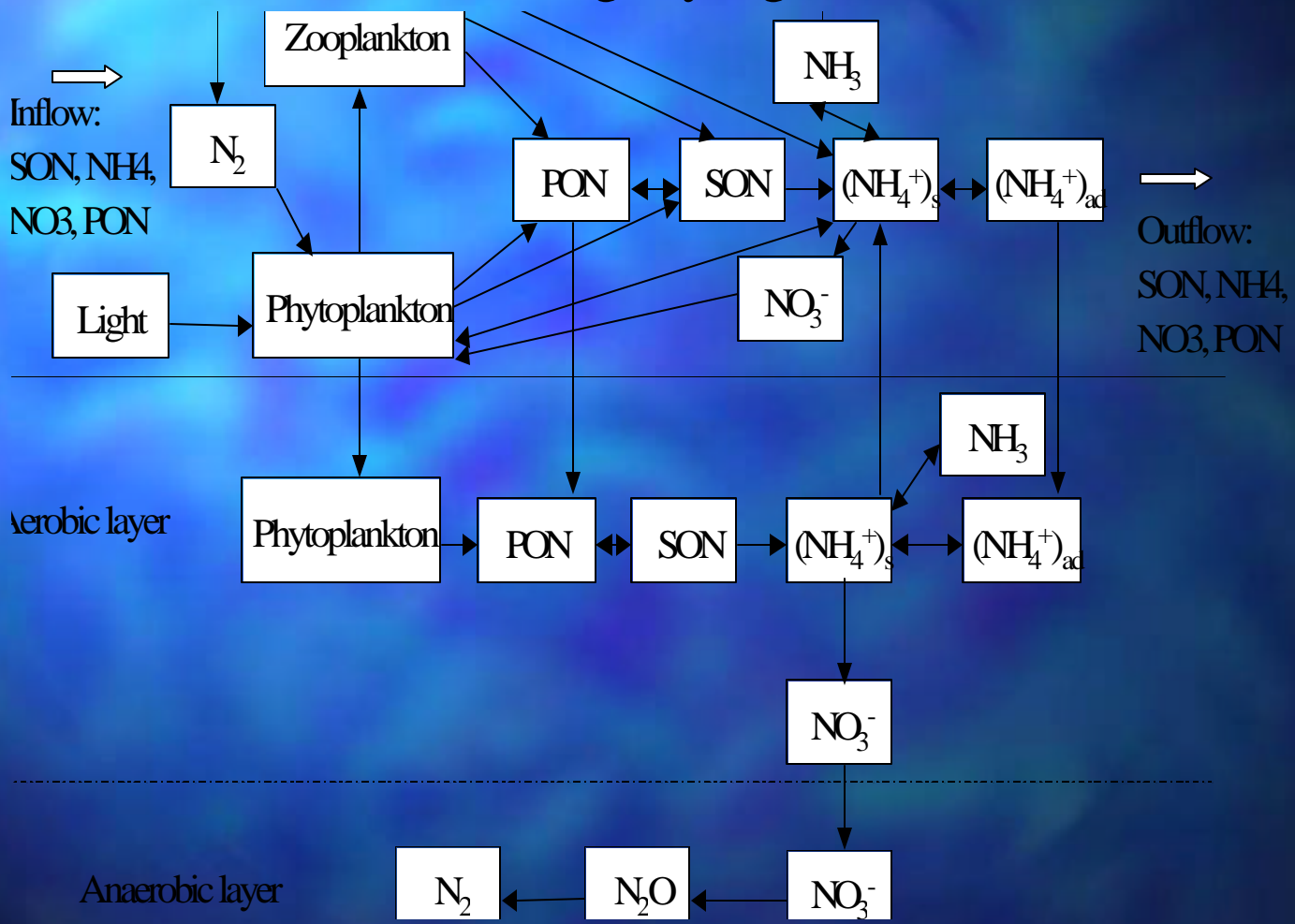
1/Layers' Resistances

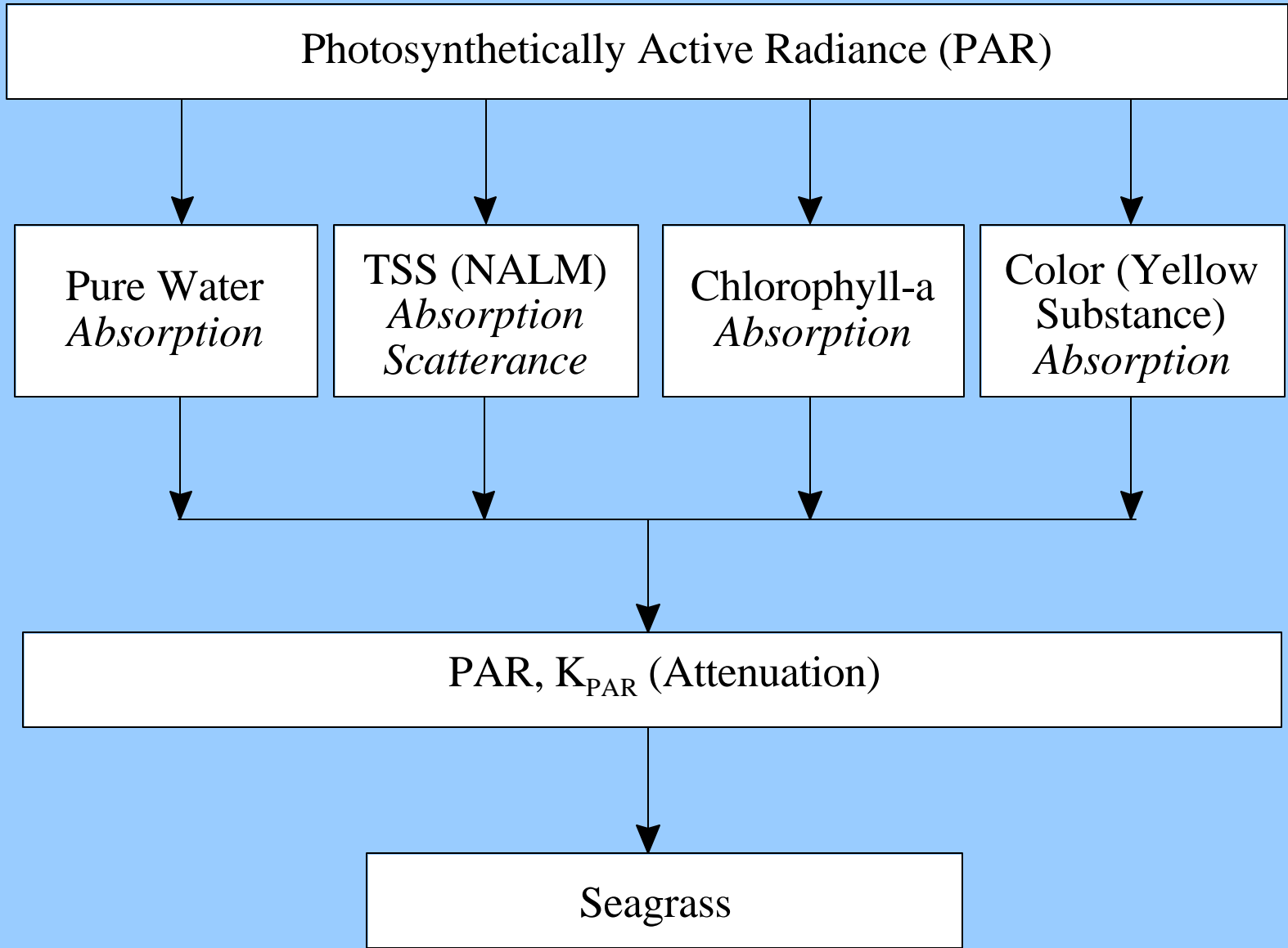
- **Resuspension**

Func. of Shear, Sed.

Lab/Field/Num. Exp.

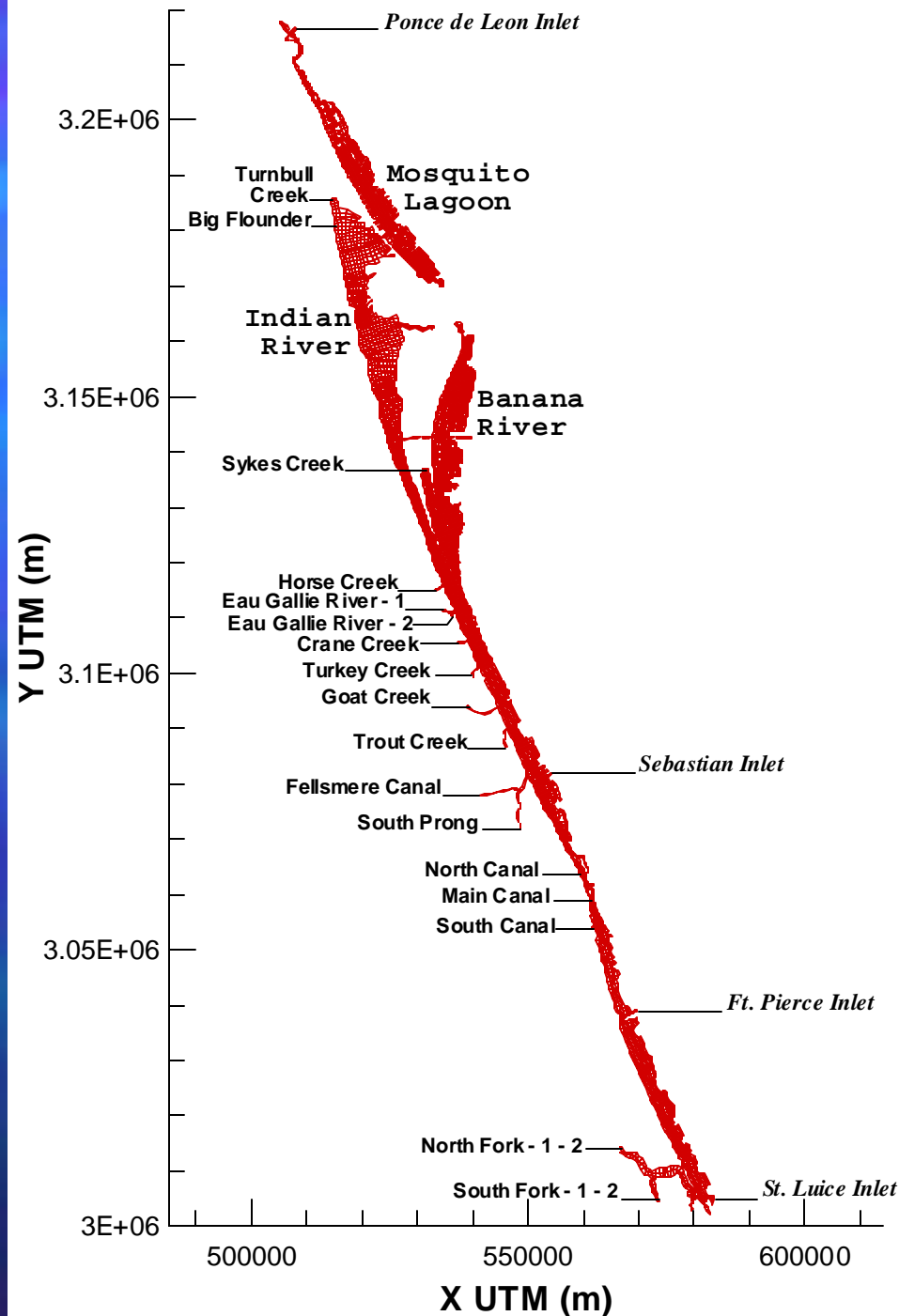
Nitrogen cycling

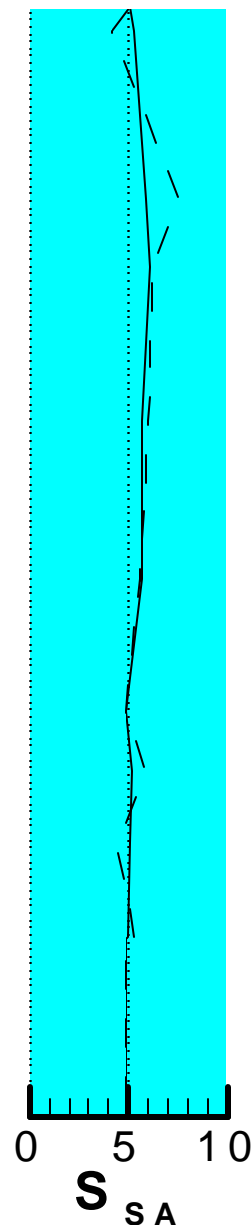
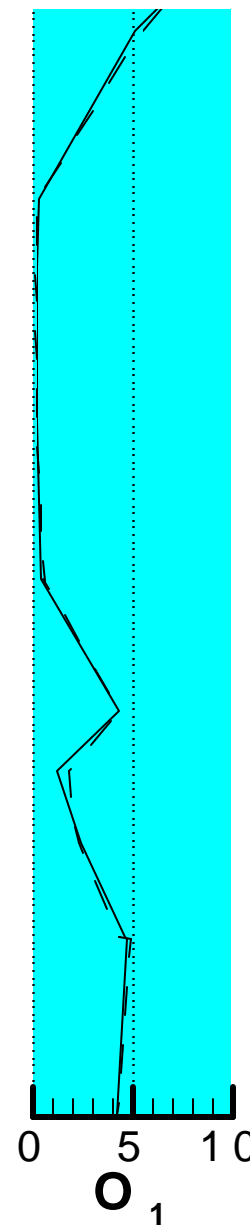
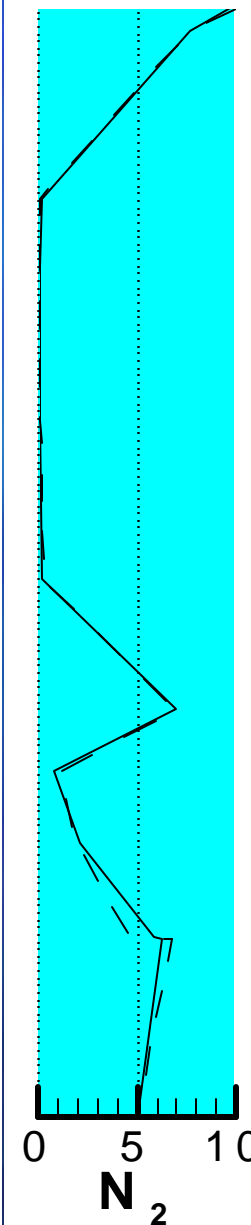
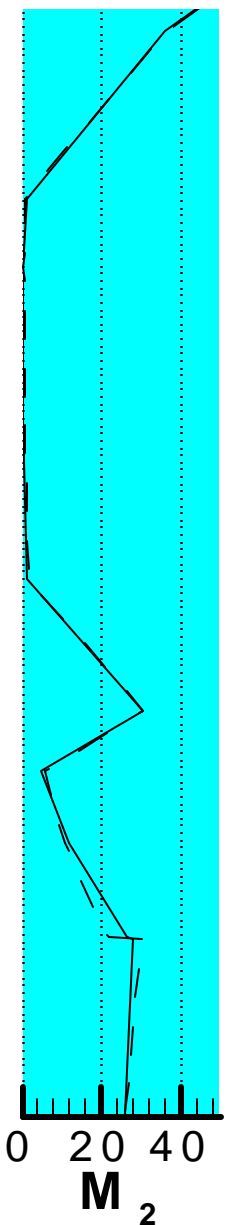
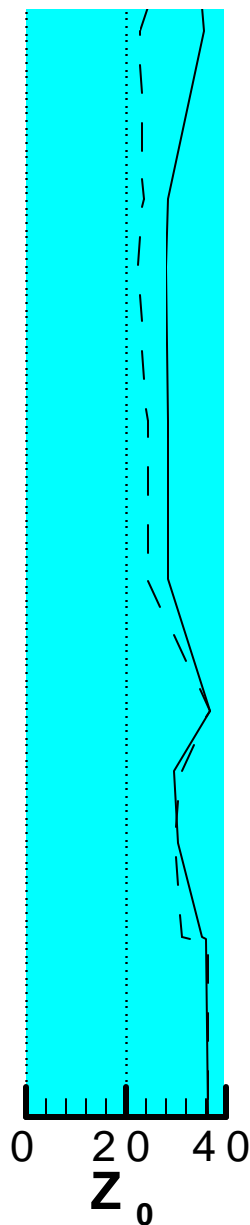


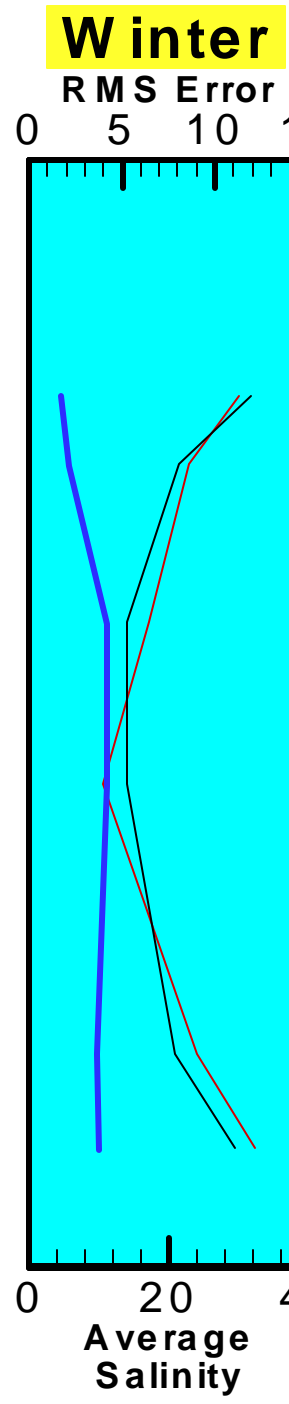
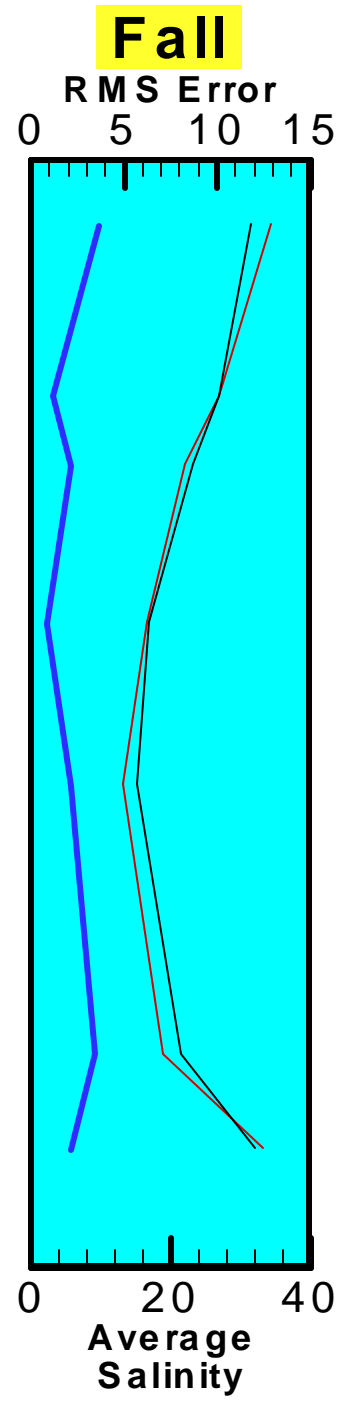
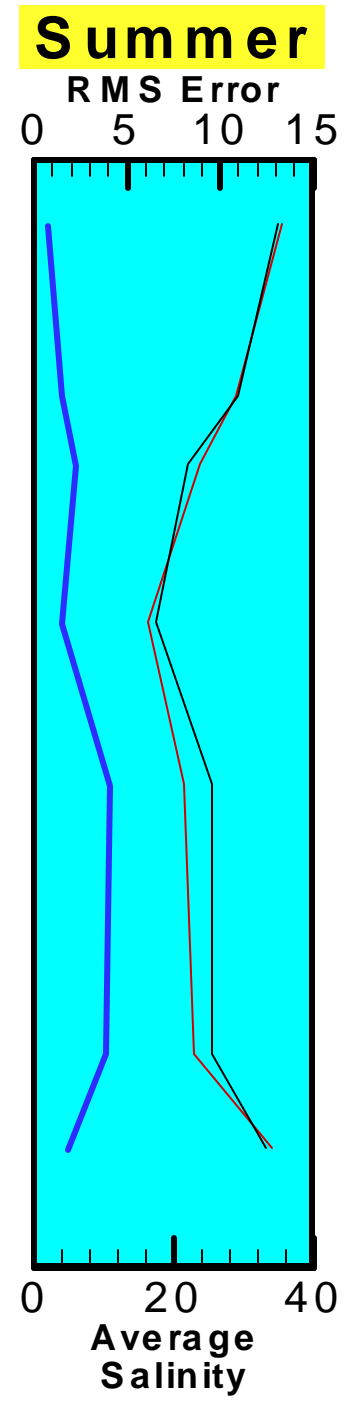
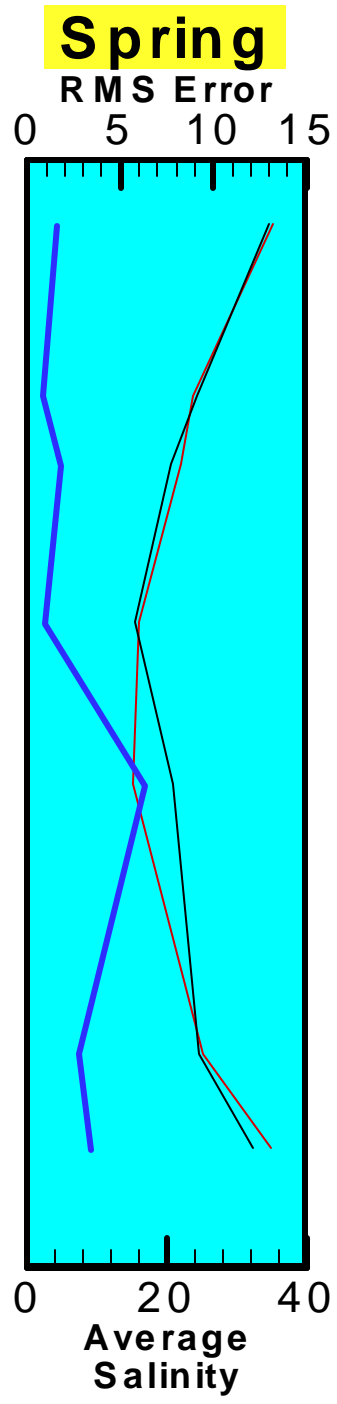
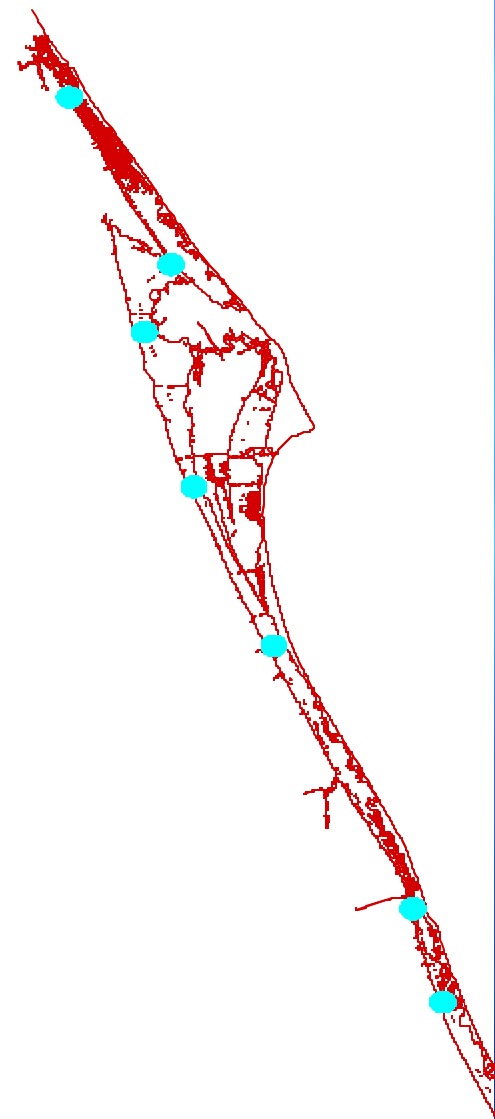


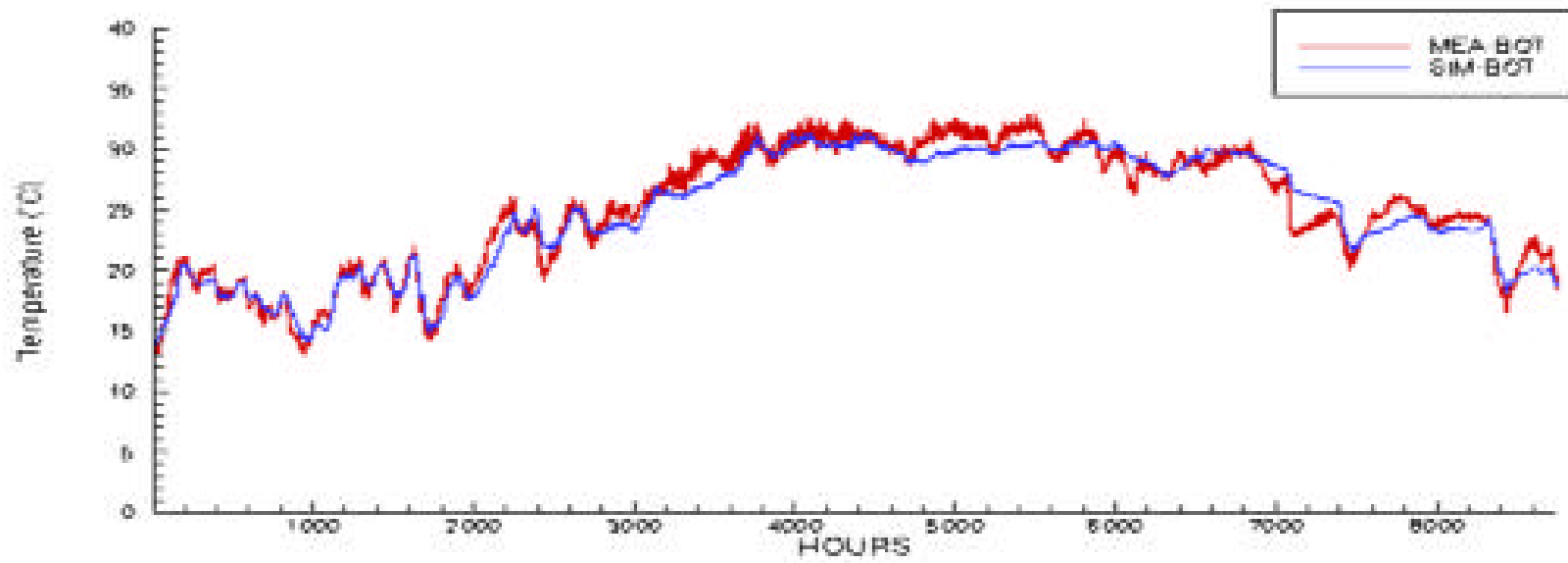
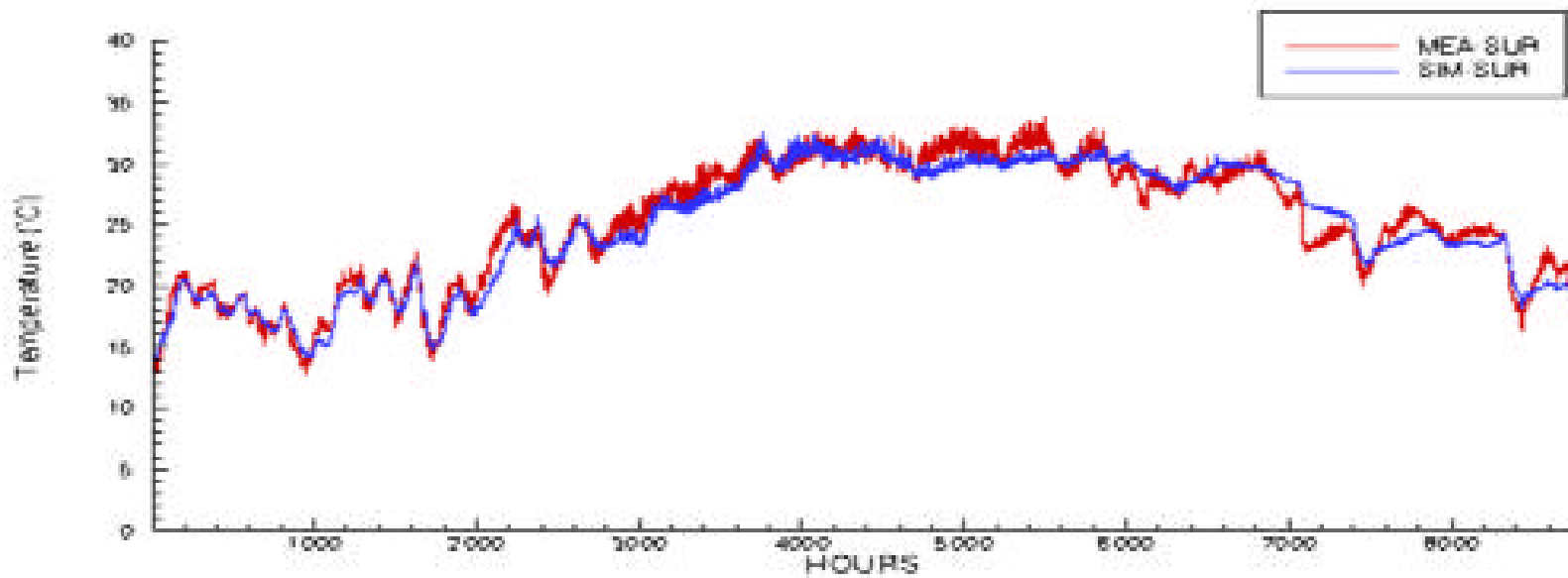
IRL Grid

- Very fine:
477 X 43 X 4
- Horizontal:
non-orthogonal
curvilinear
- Vertical: σ -stretching



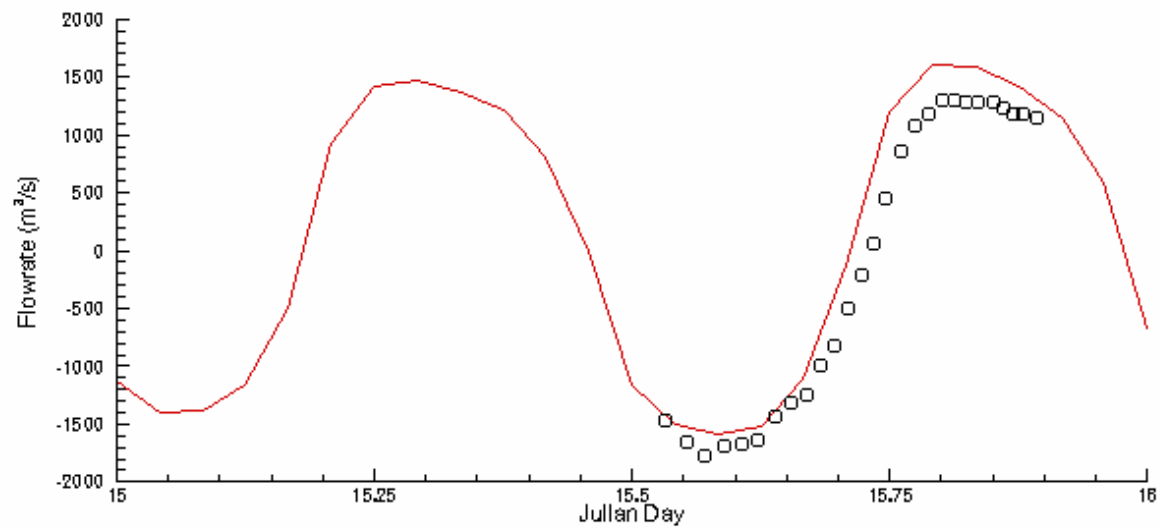




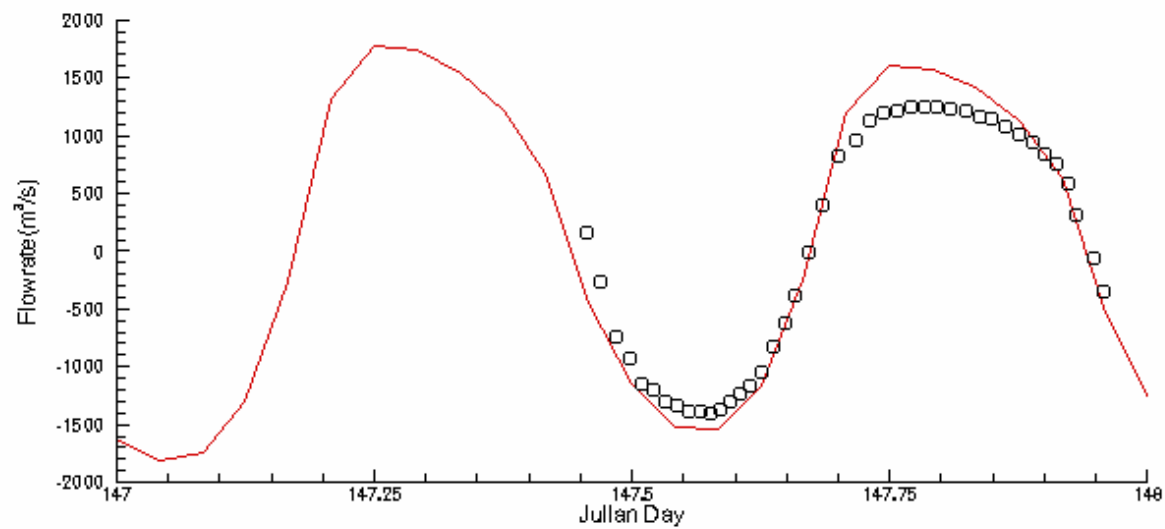


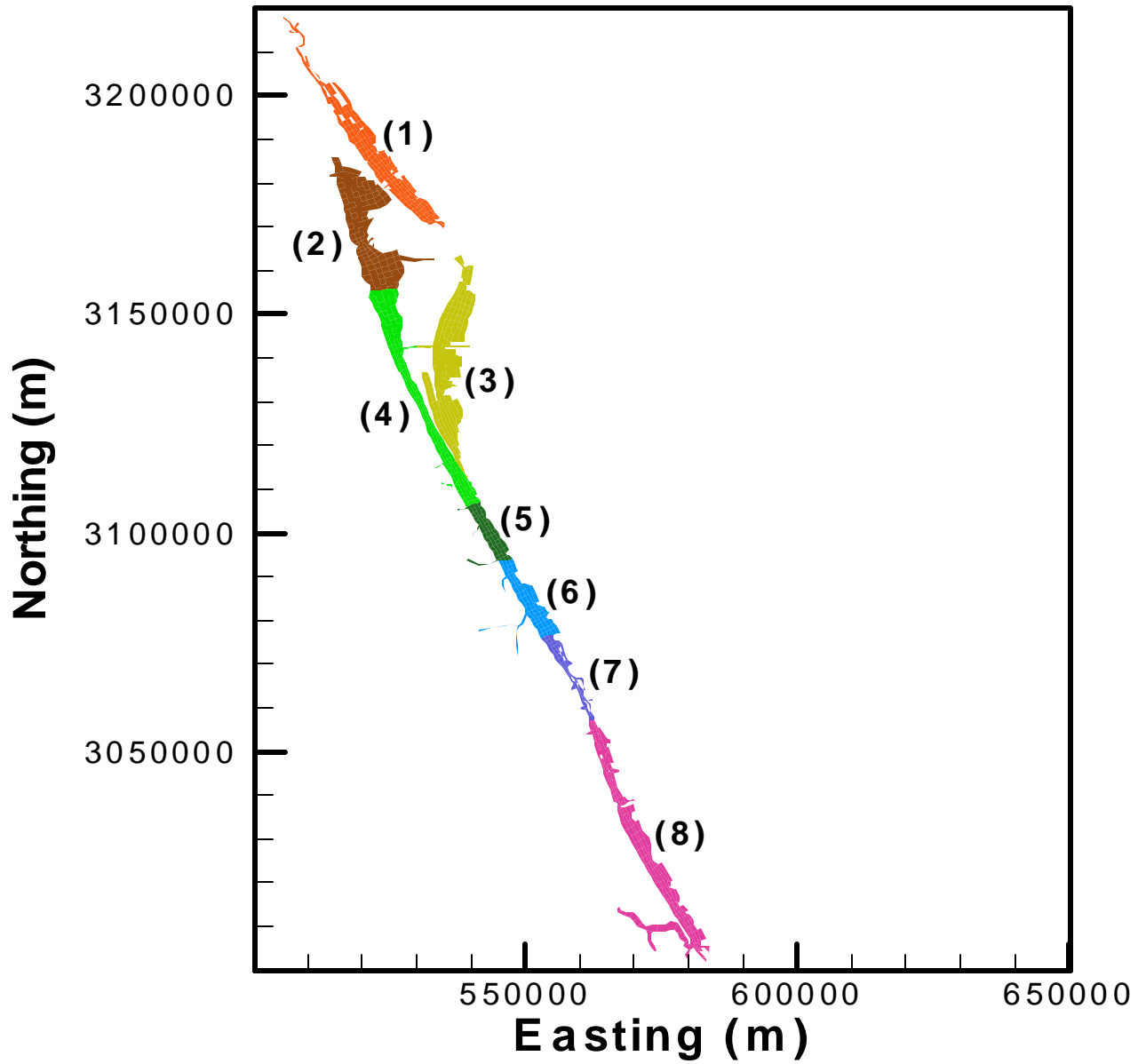
Surface and Bottom Temperature Time Series at Station One

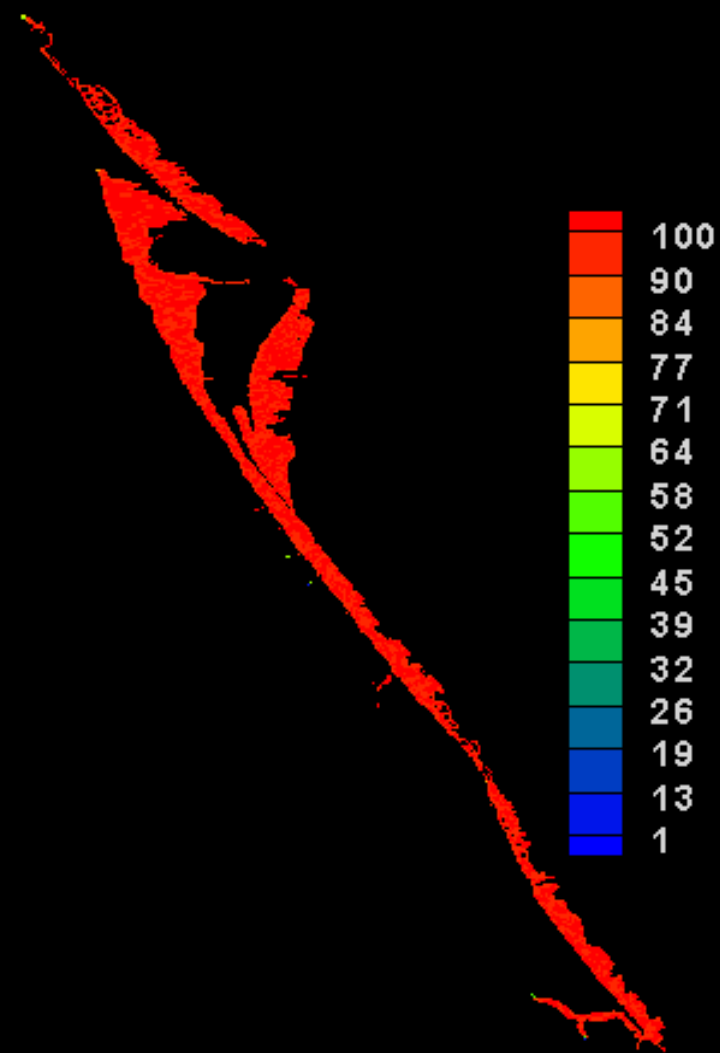
a)



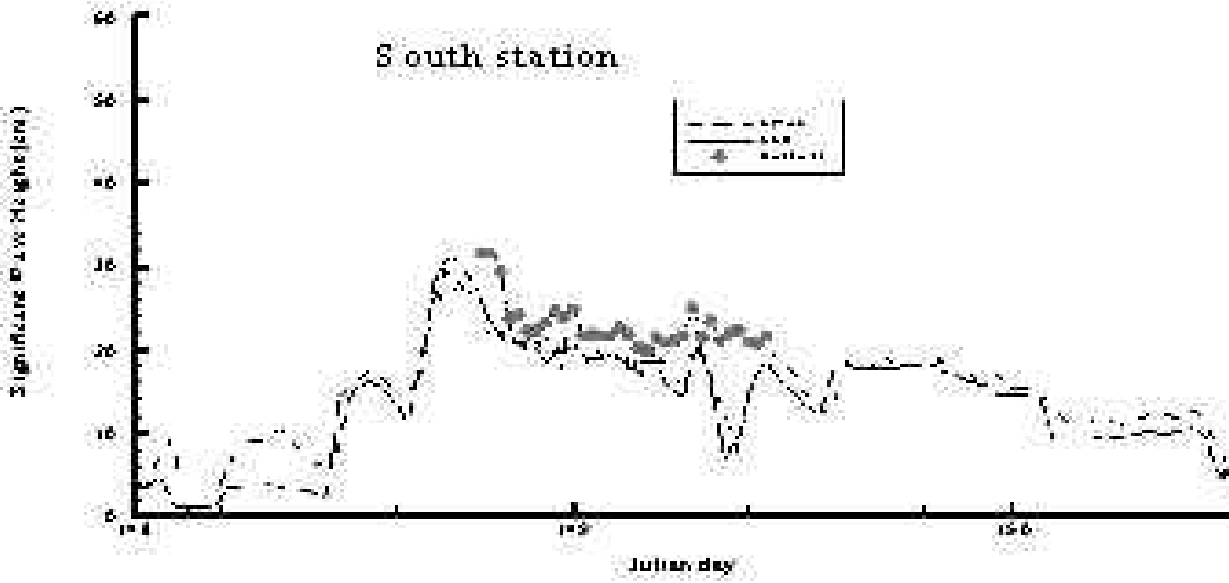
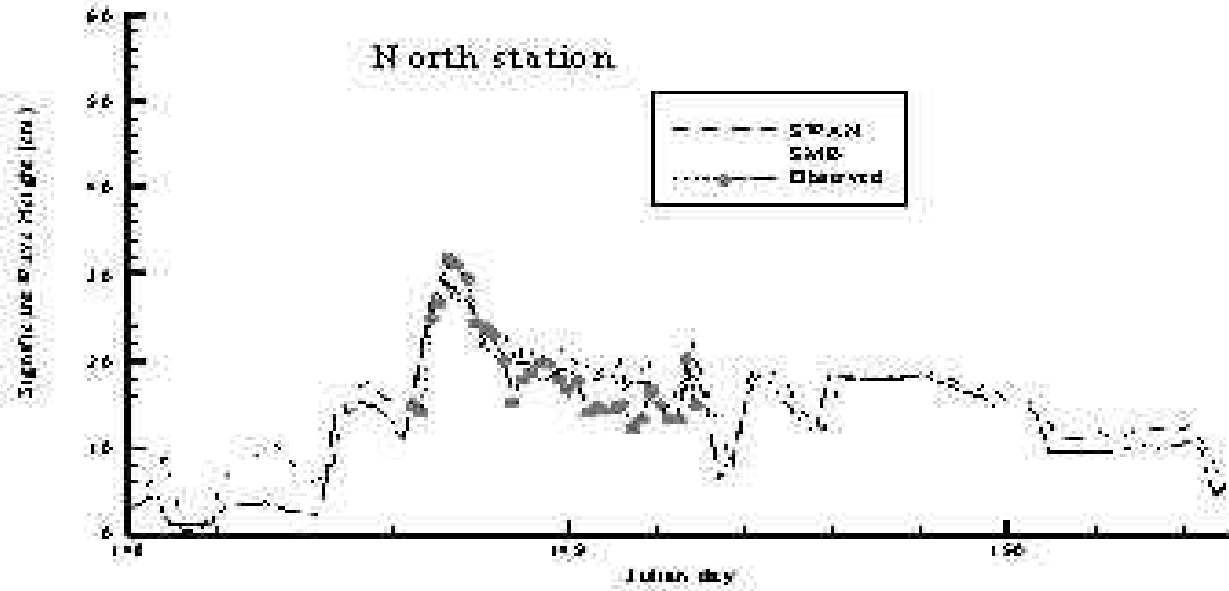
b)

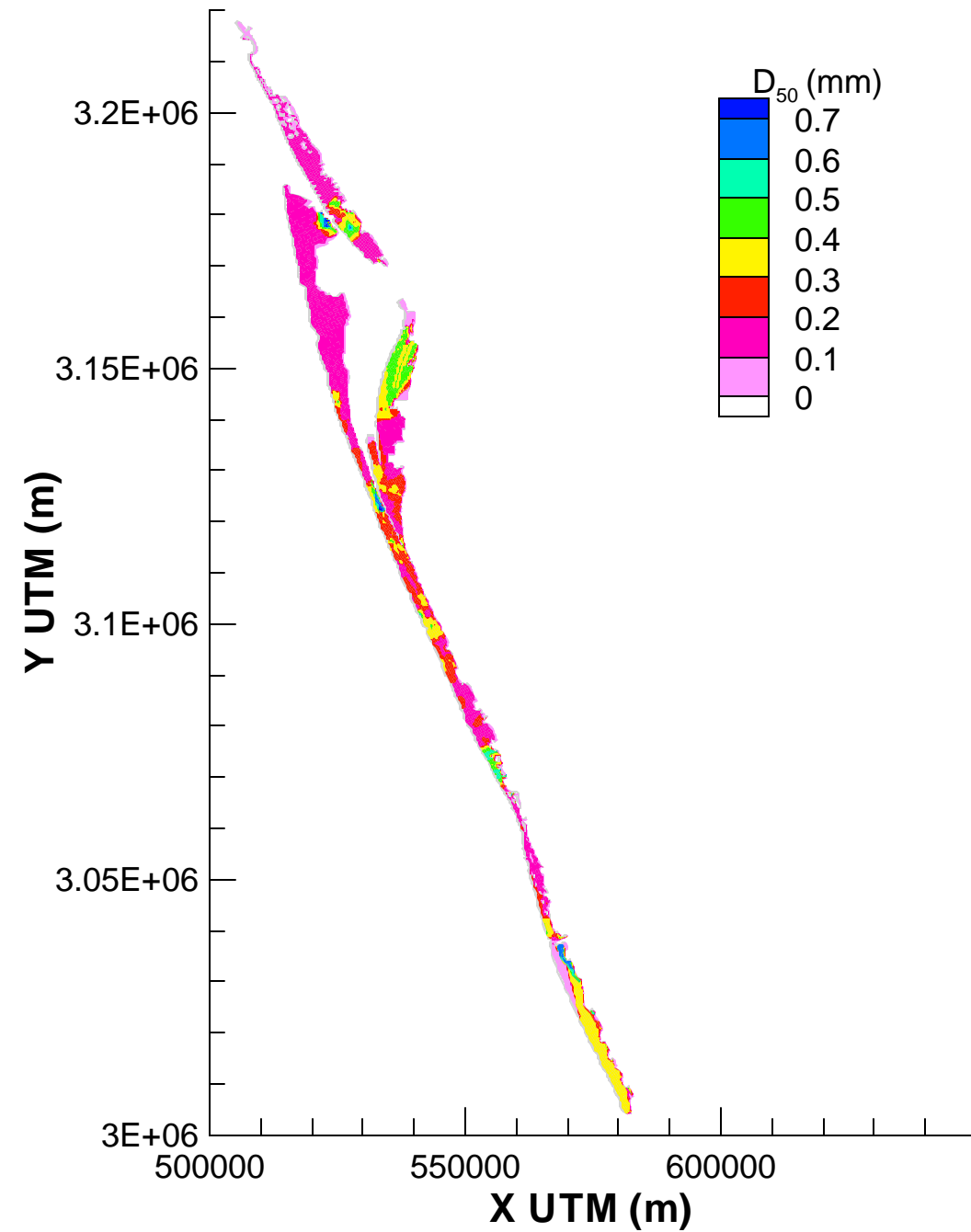






January, 1998

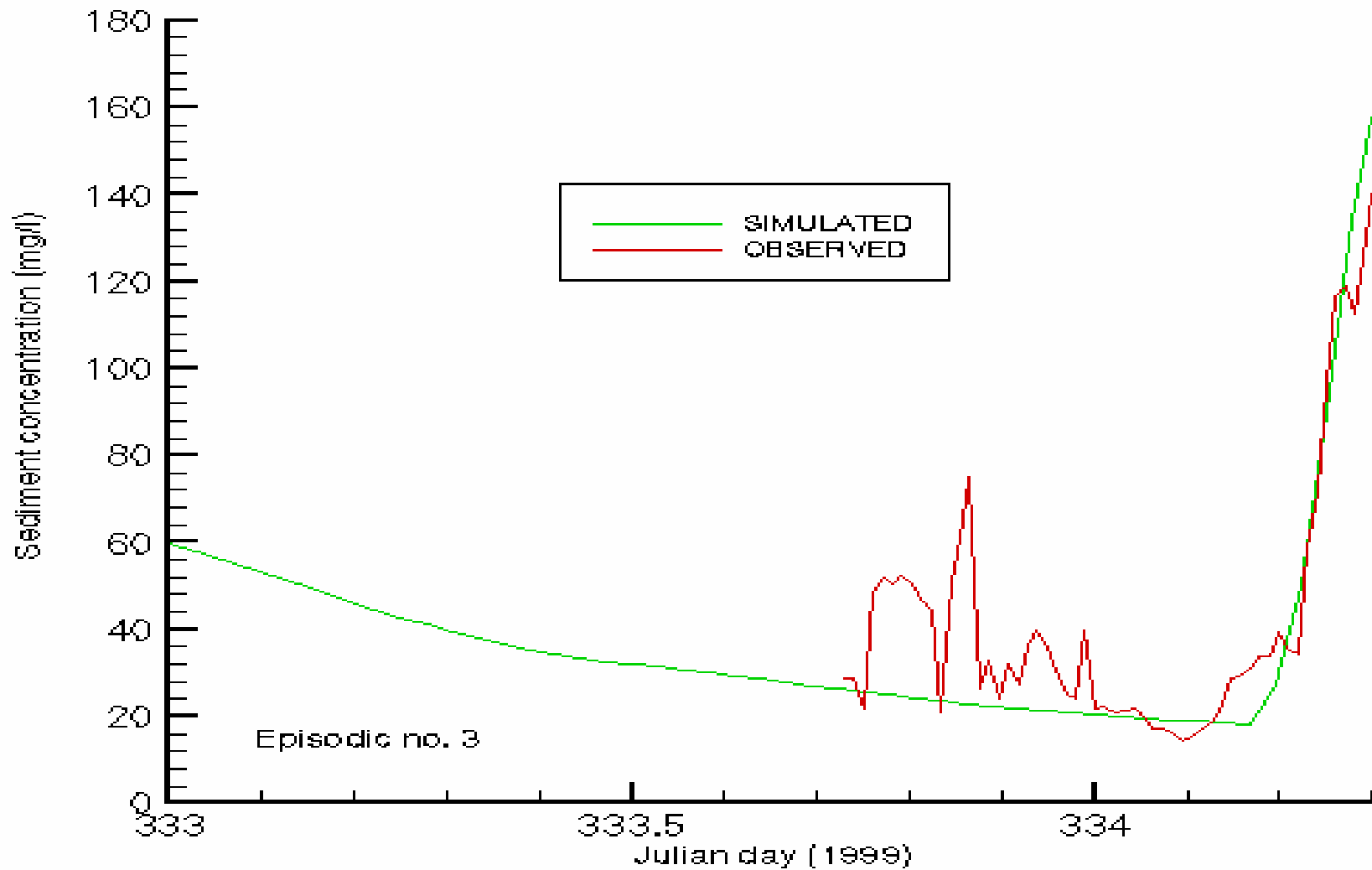


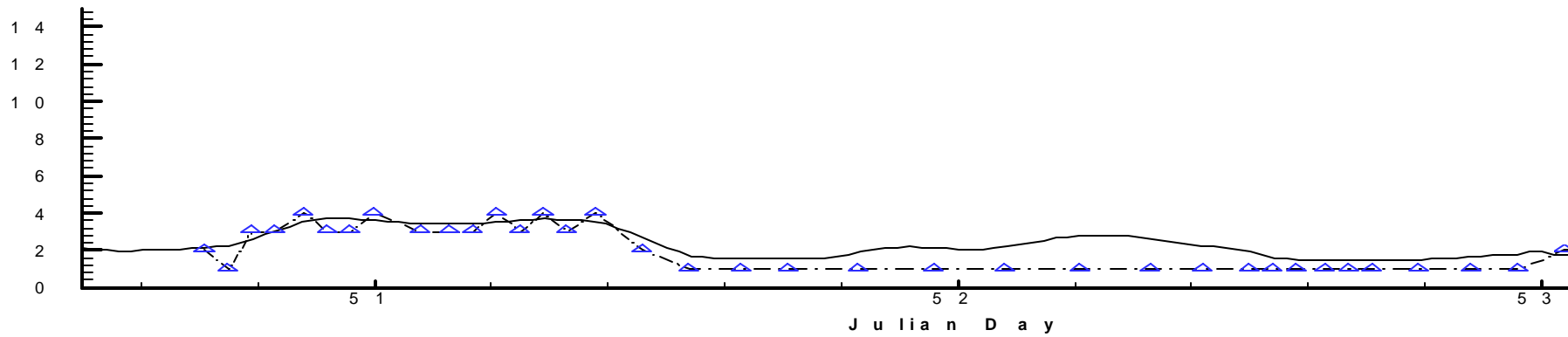
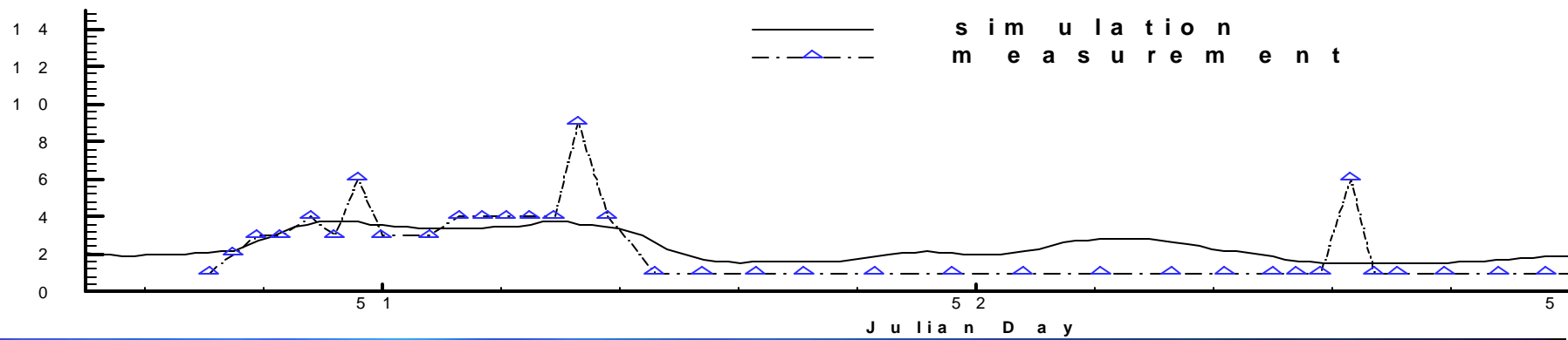
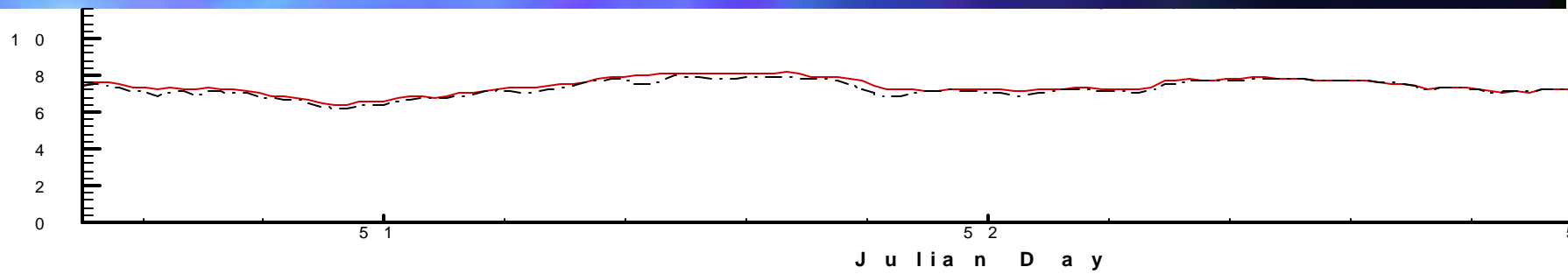


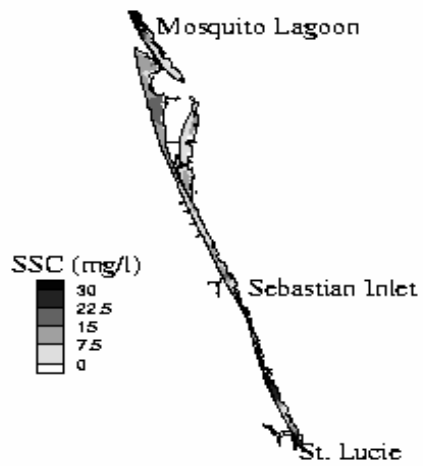
IRL sediment
distribution map

Sediment Resuspension during an episodic event

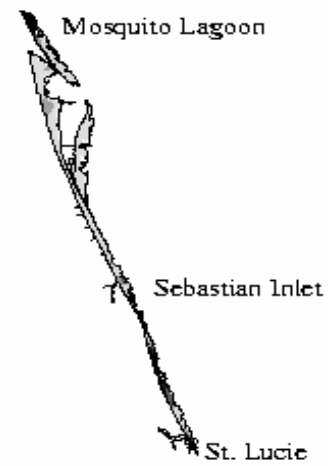
Figure 021 | 11 Dec 2002



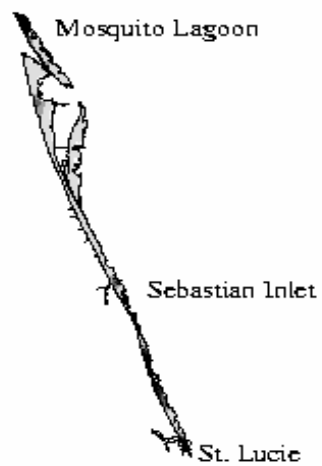




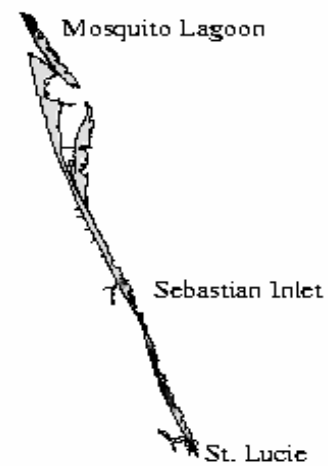
March



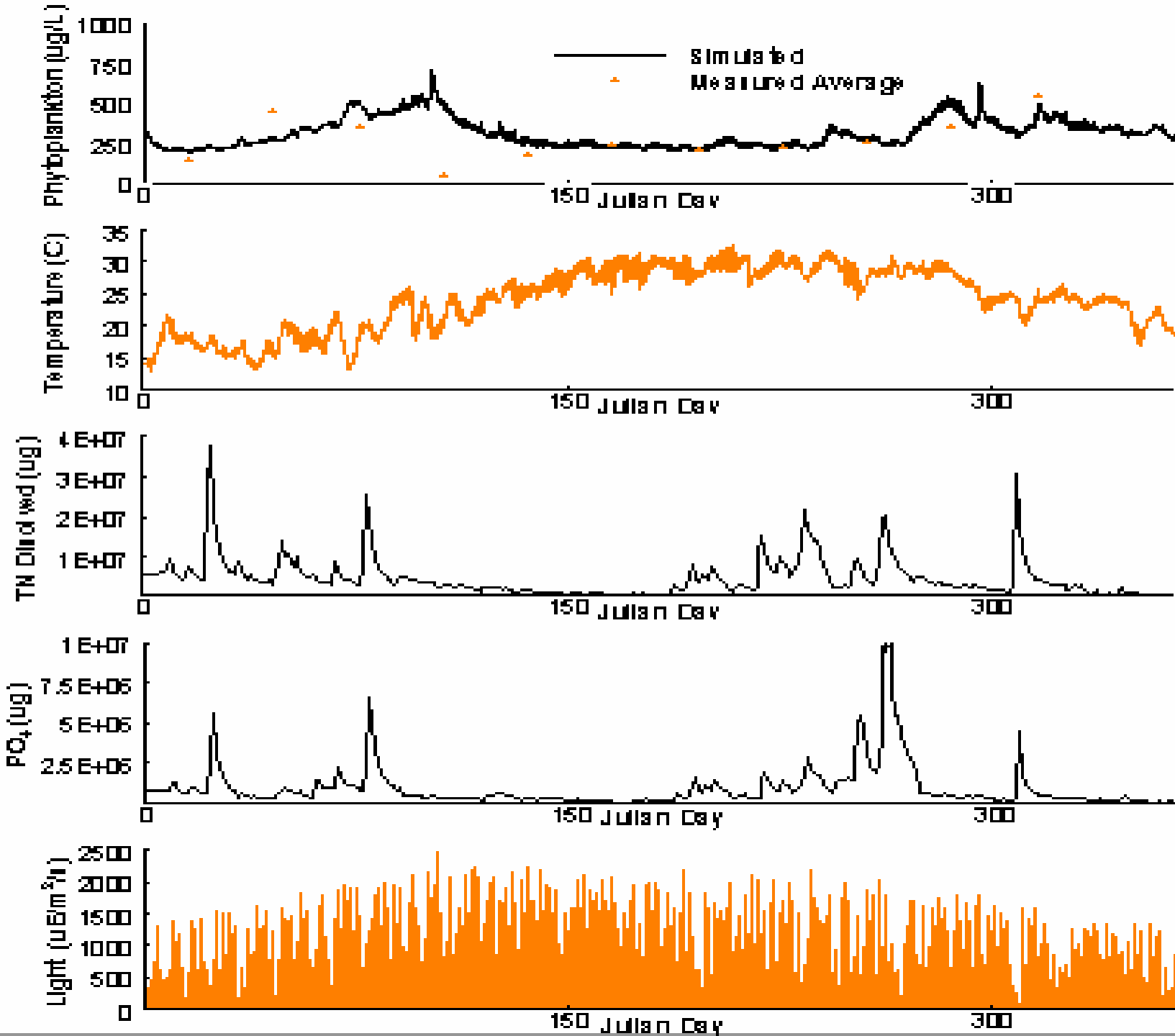
June



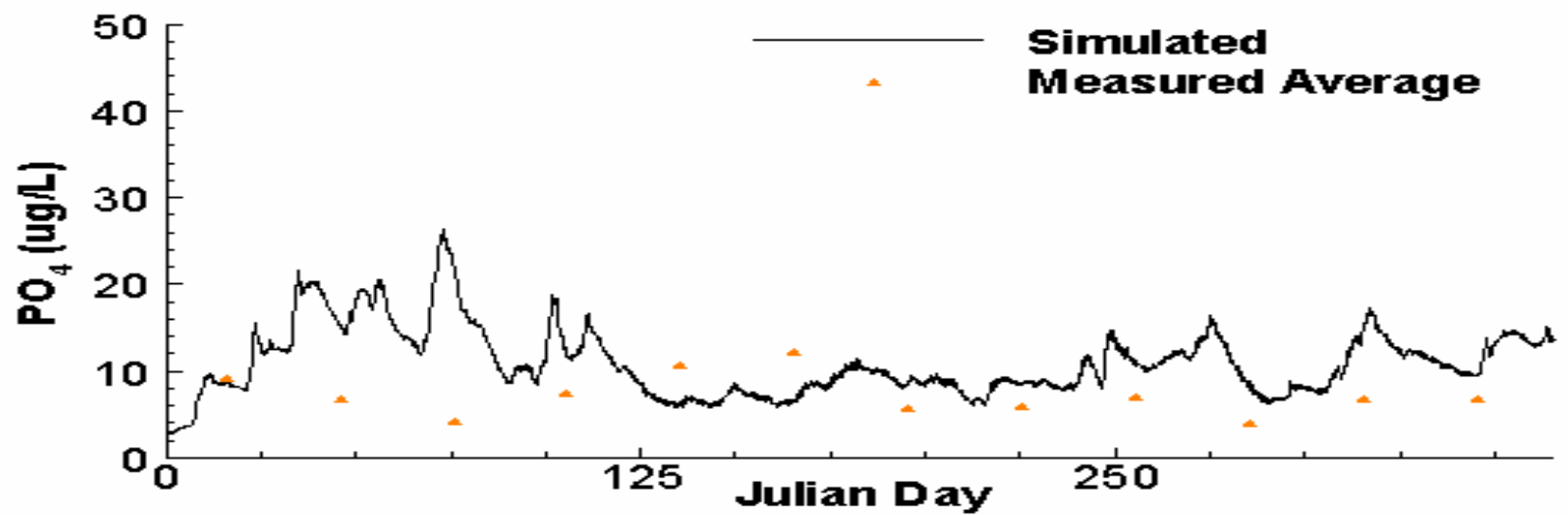
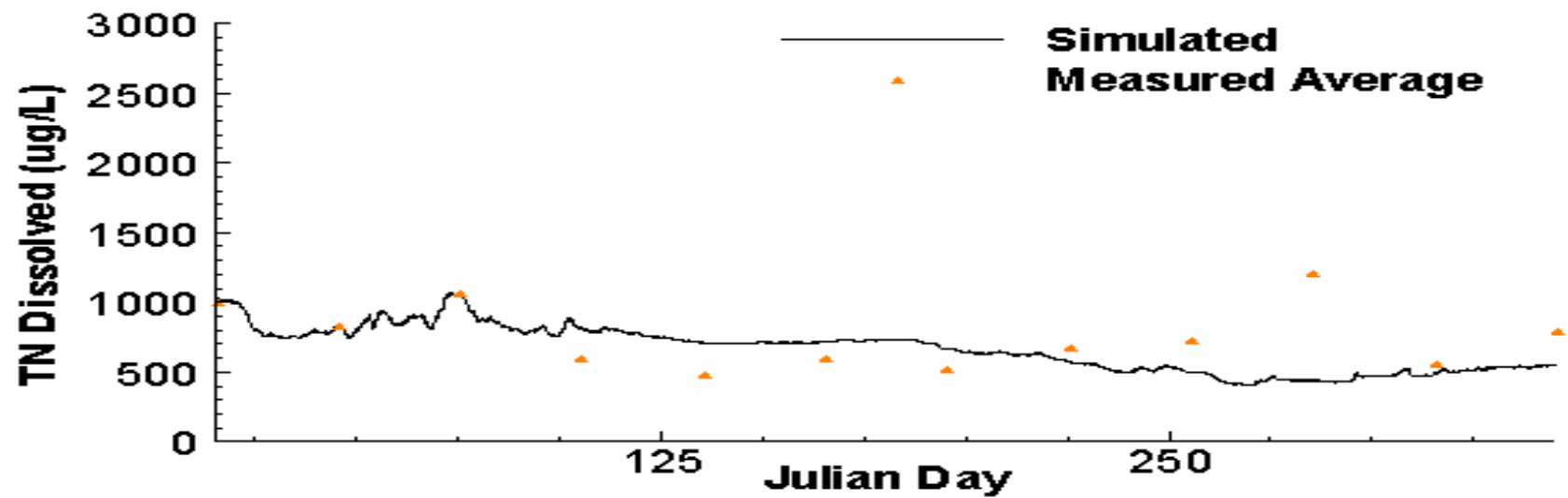
September



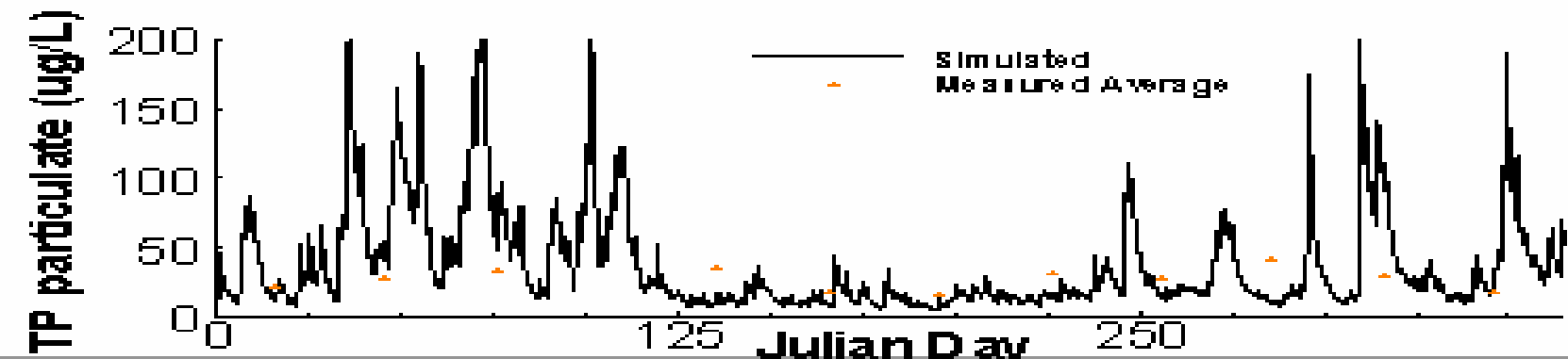
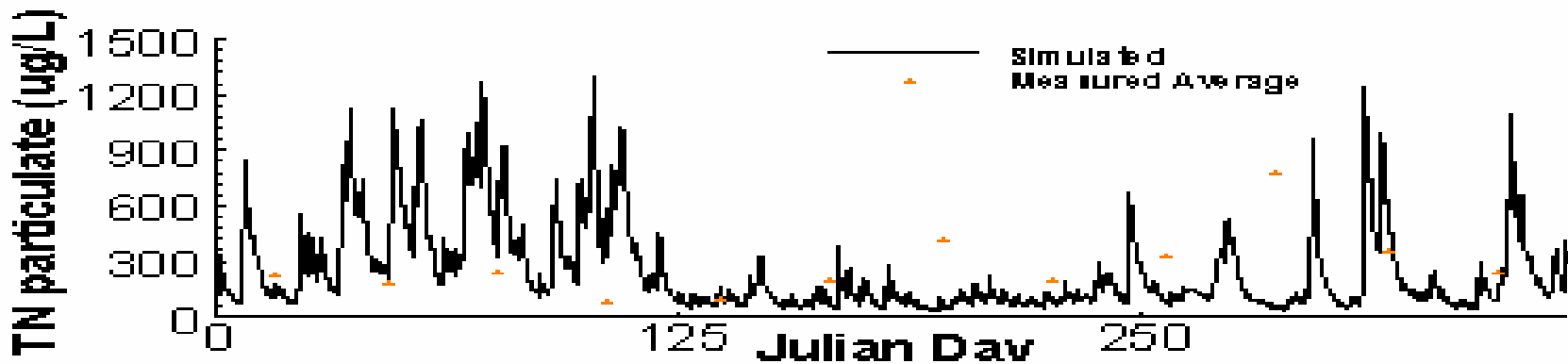
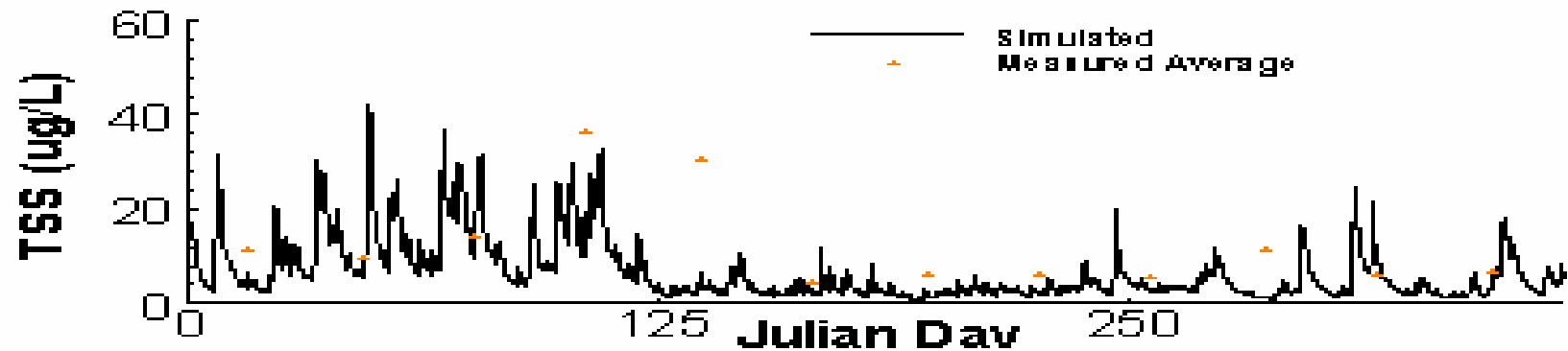
December



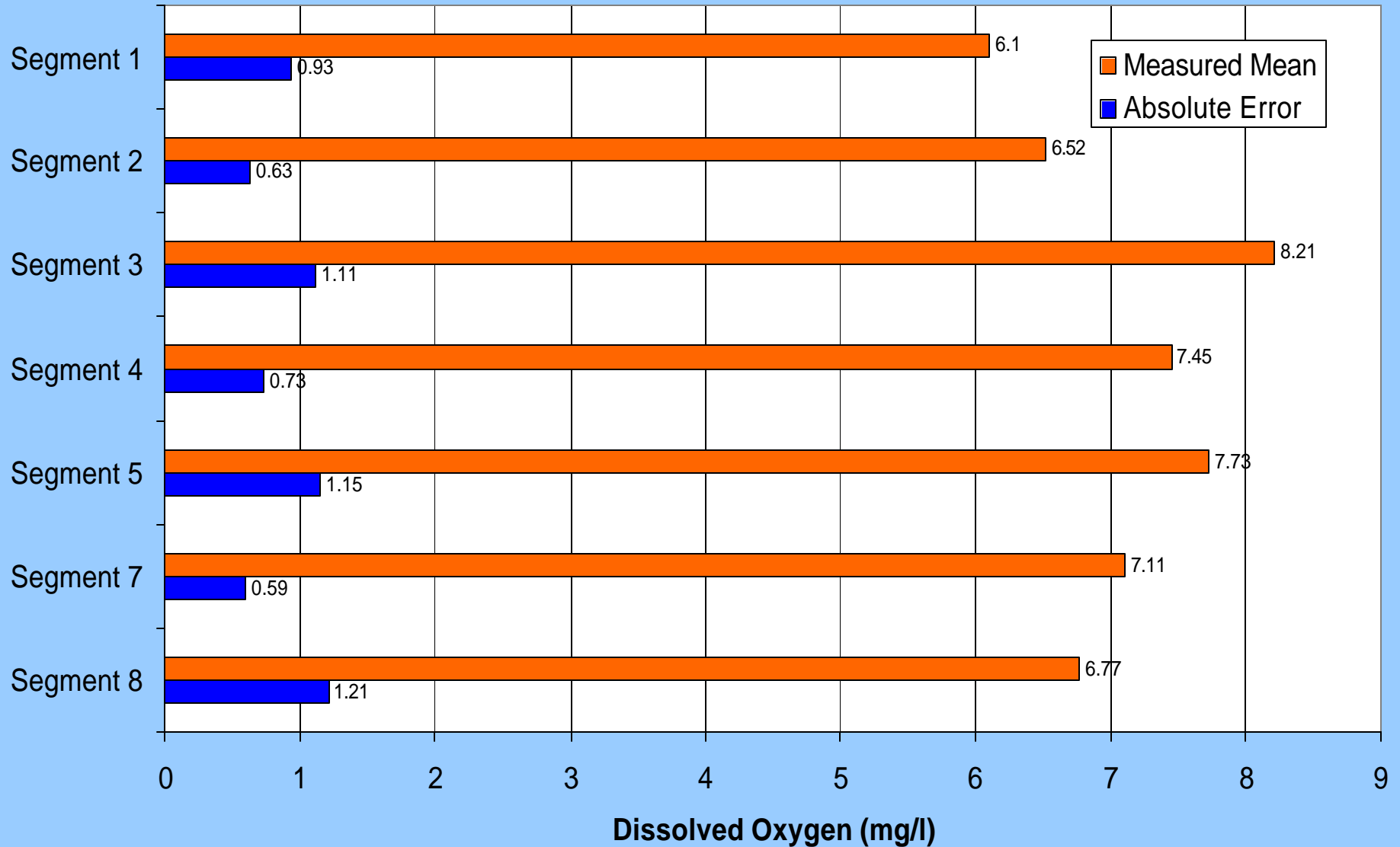
Segment Averaged TND & SRP



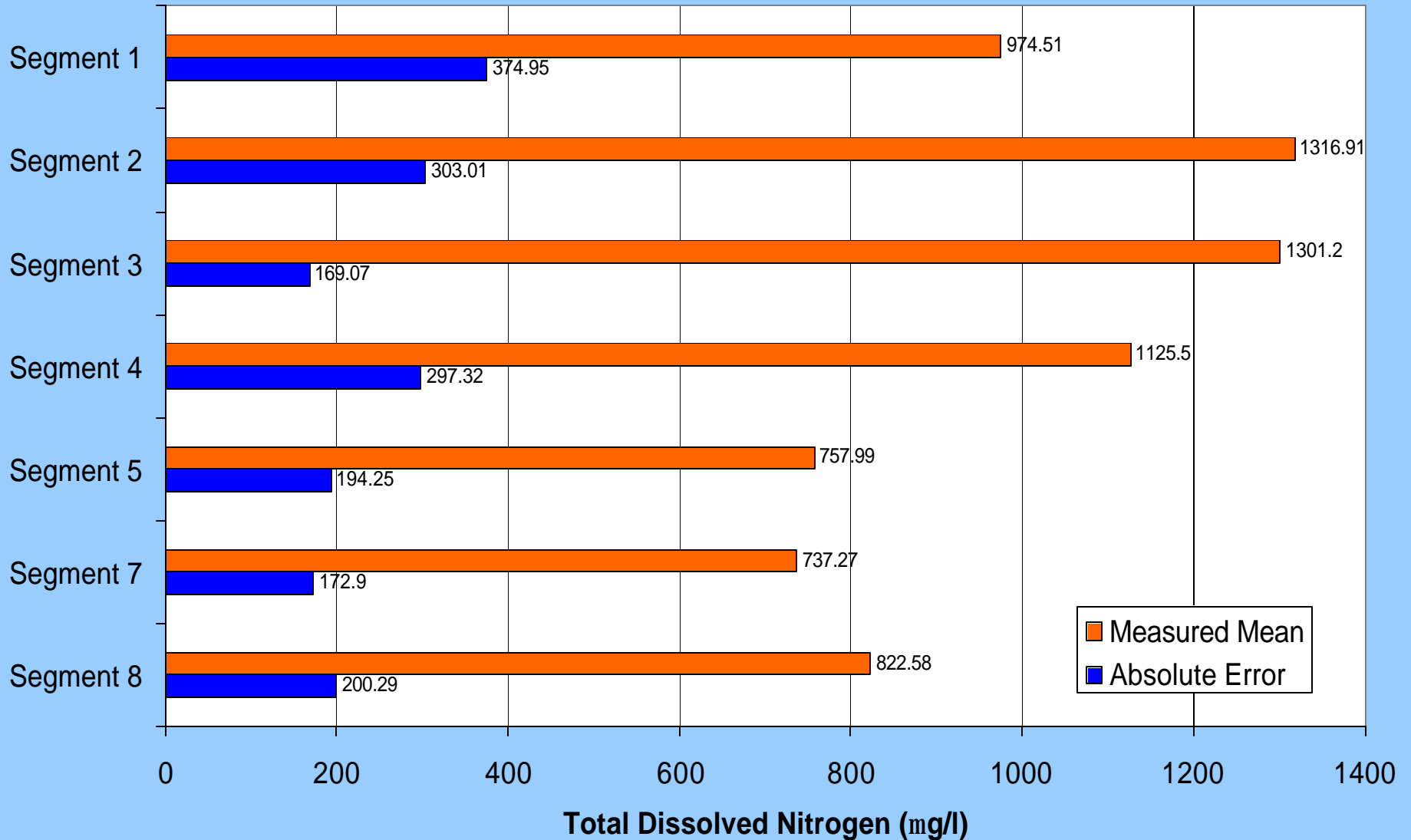
Segment Avg. TSS, TNP, TPP



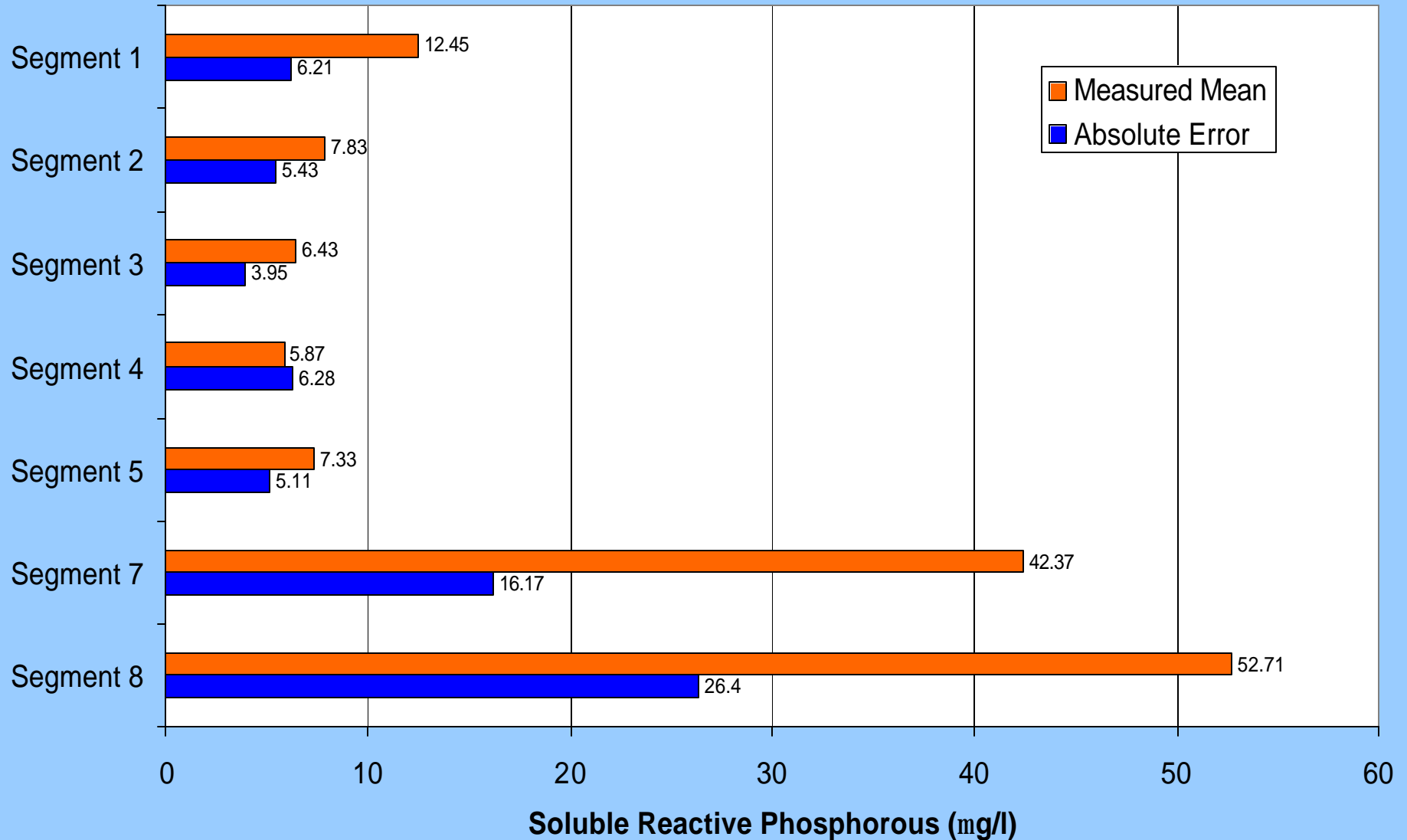
Error of Simulated Dissolved Oxygen Concentration



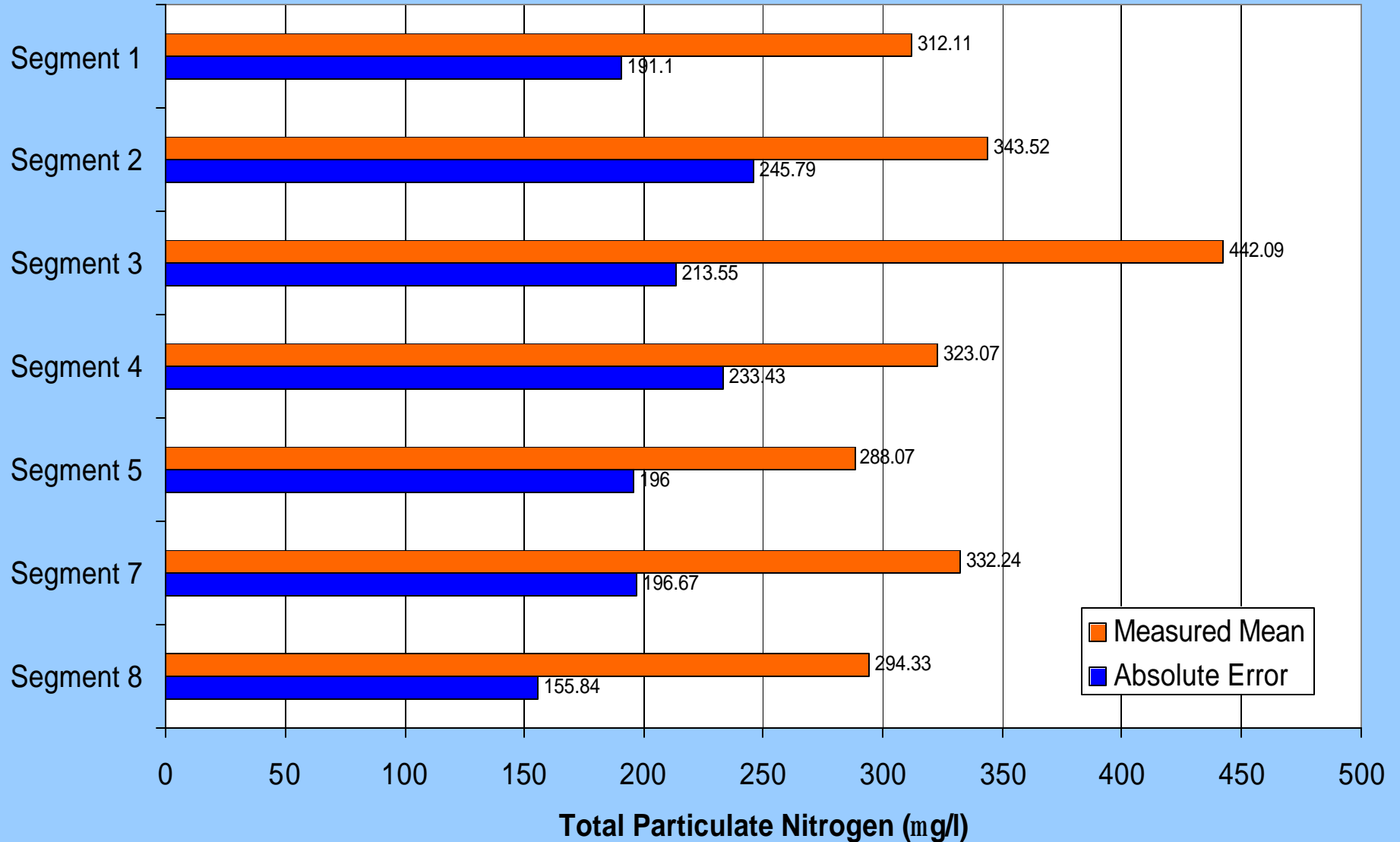
Error of Simulated Total Dissolved Nitrogen



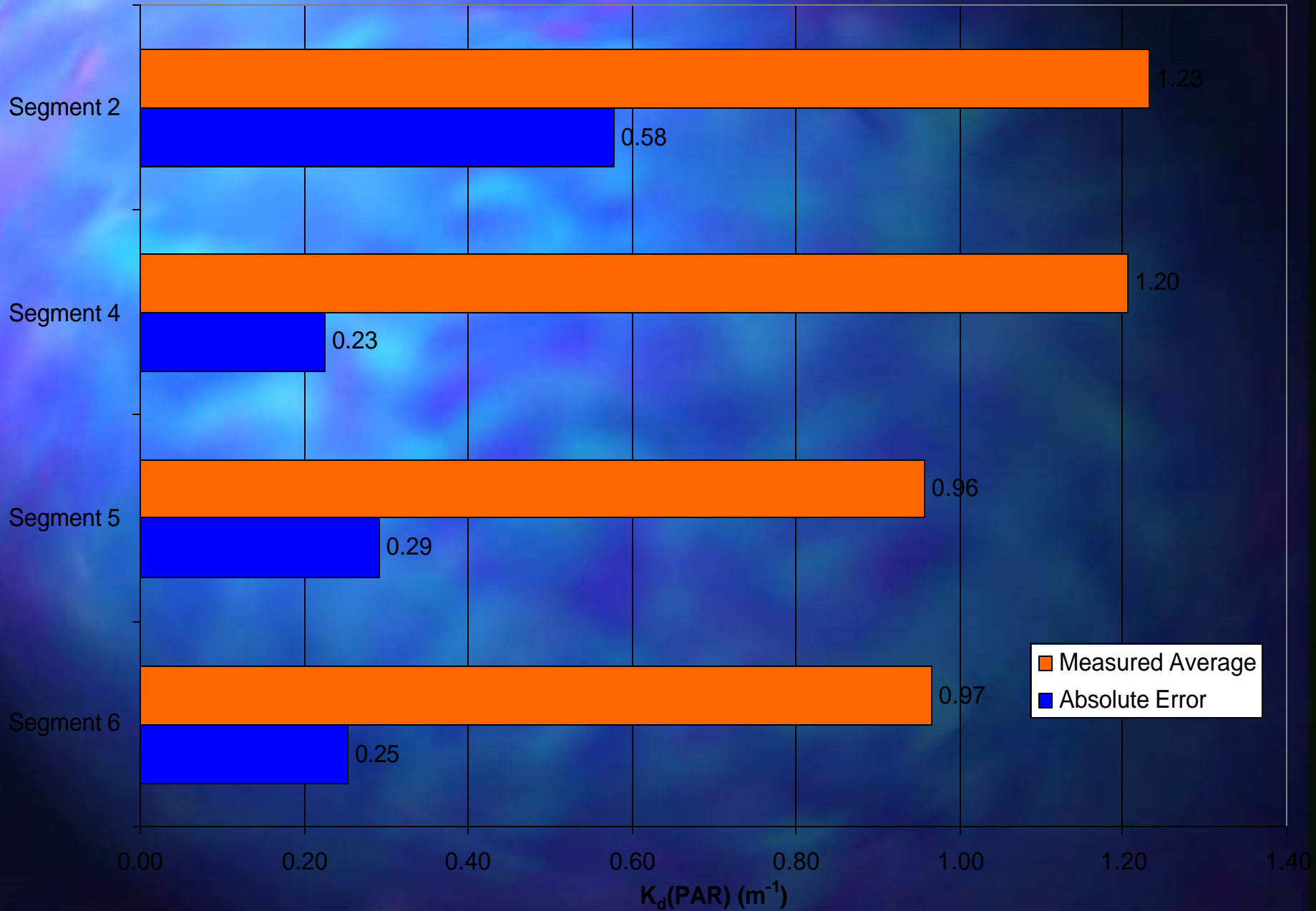
Error of Simulated Soluble Reactive Phosphorus



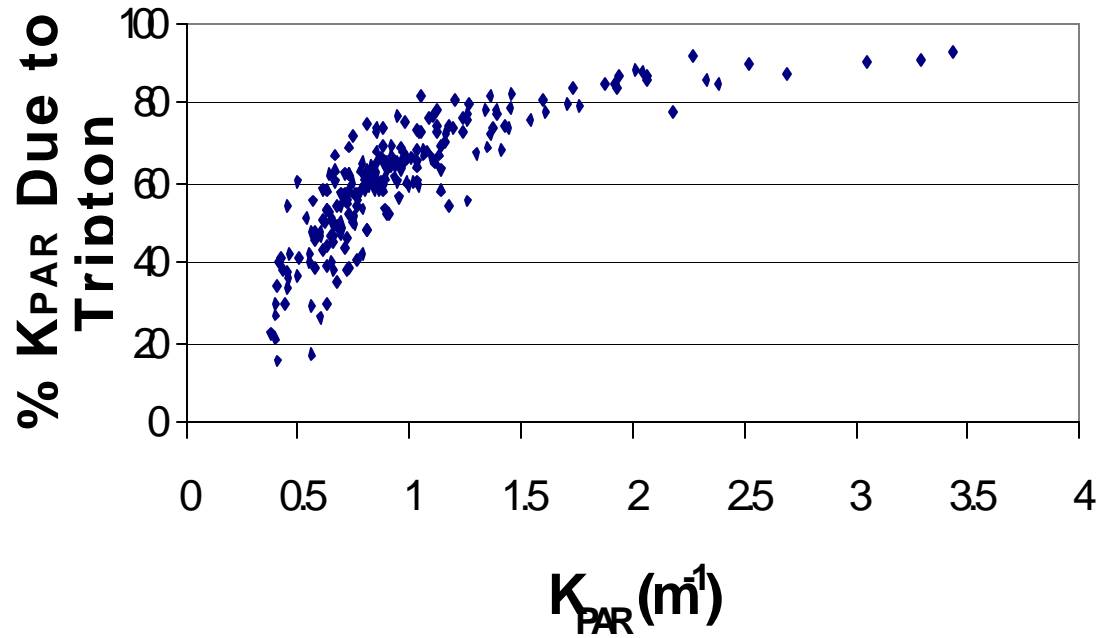
Error of Simulated Total Particulate Nitrogen



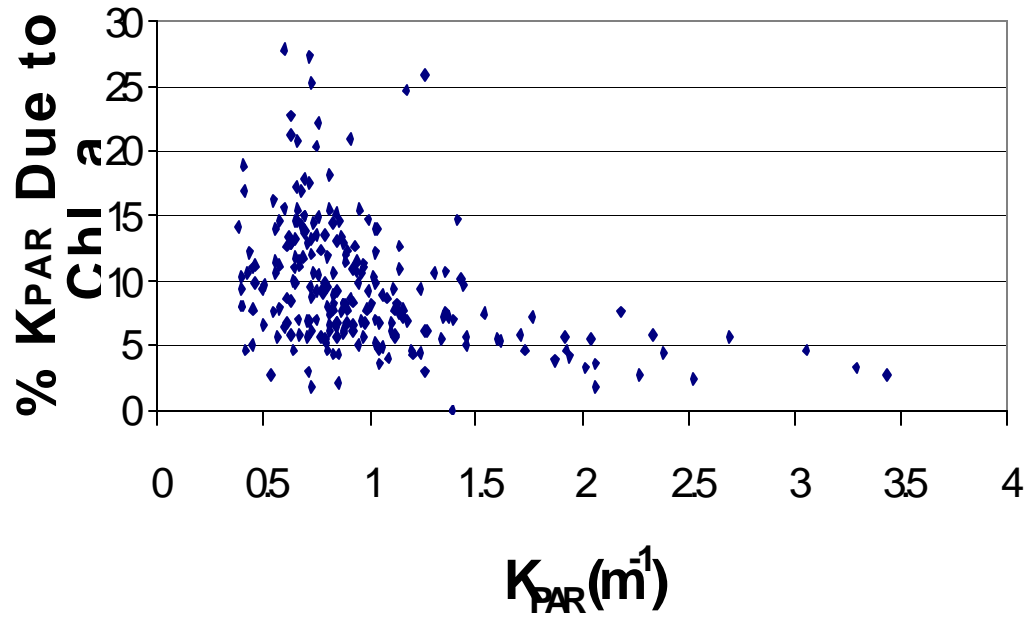
Synoptic 11

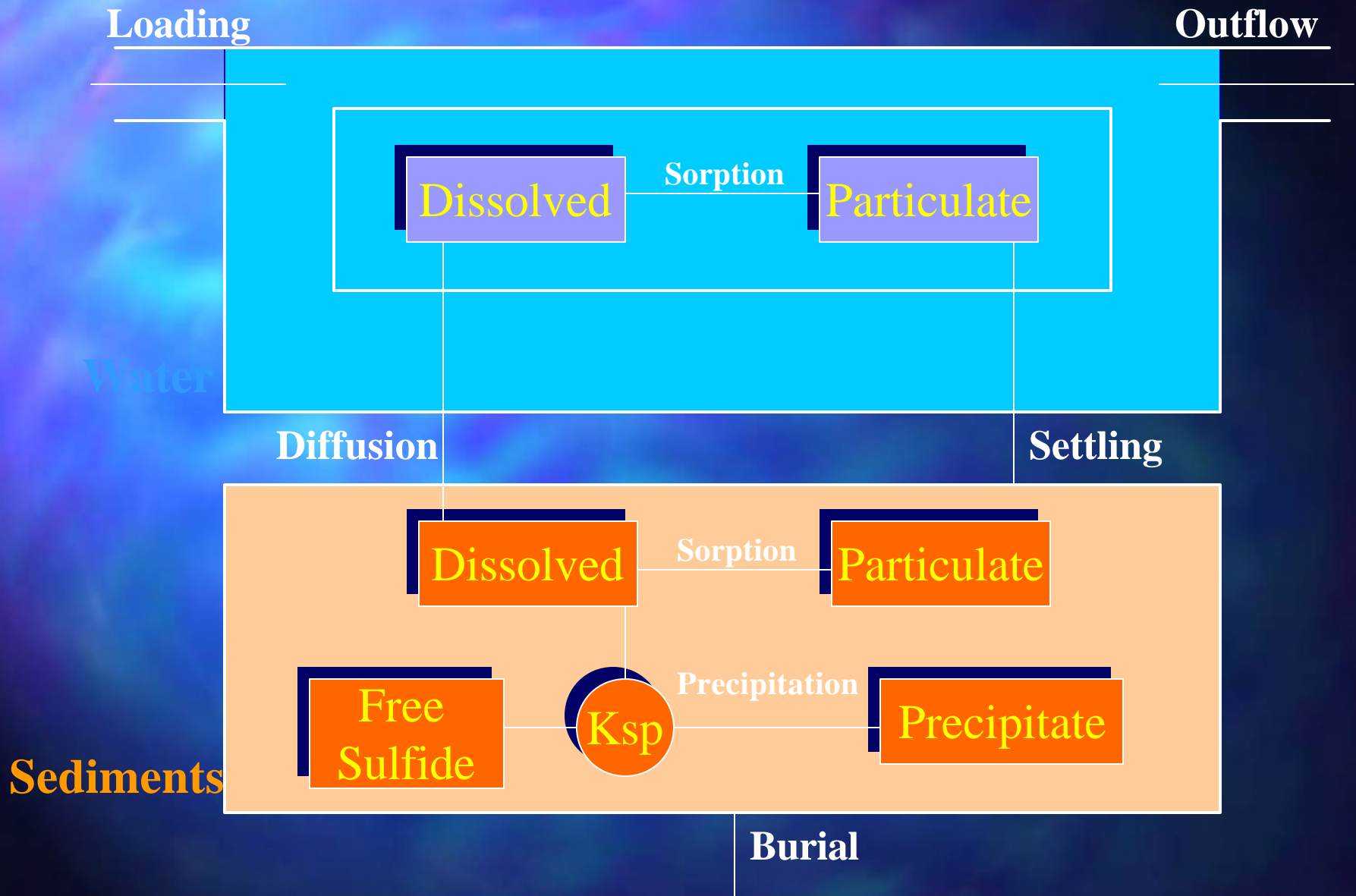


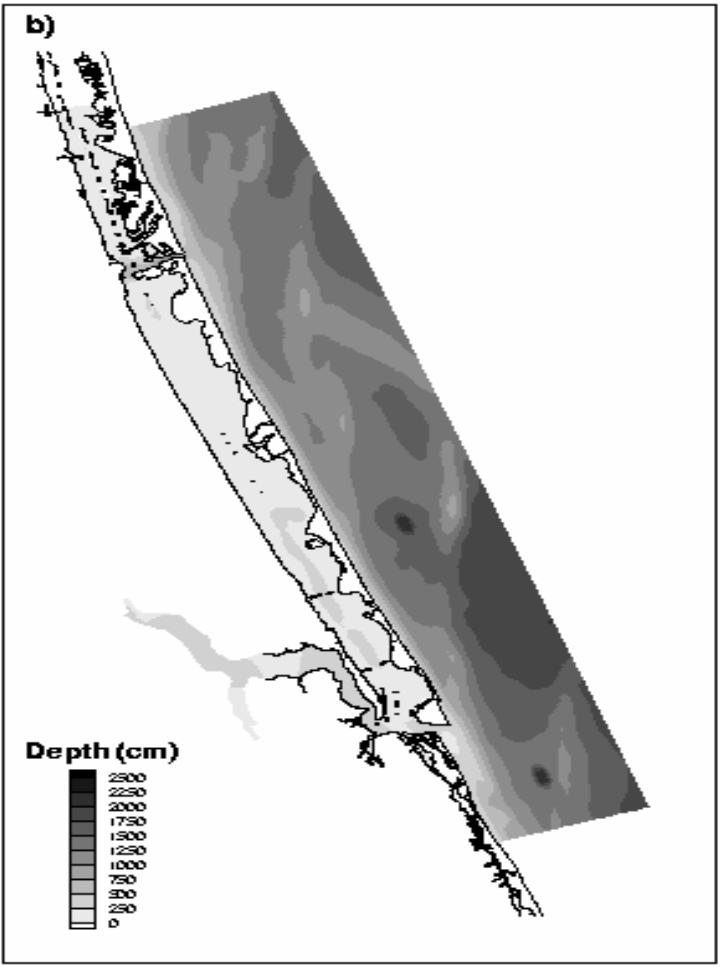
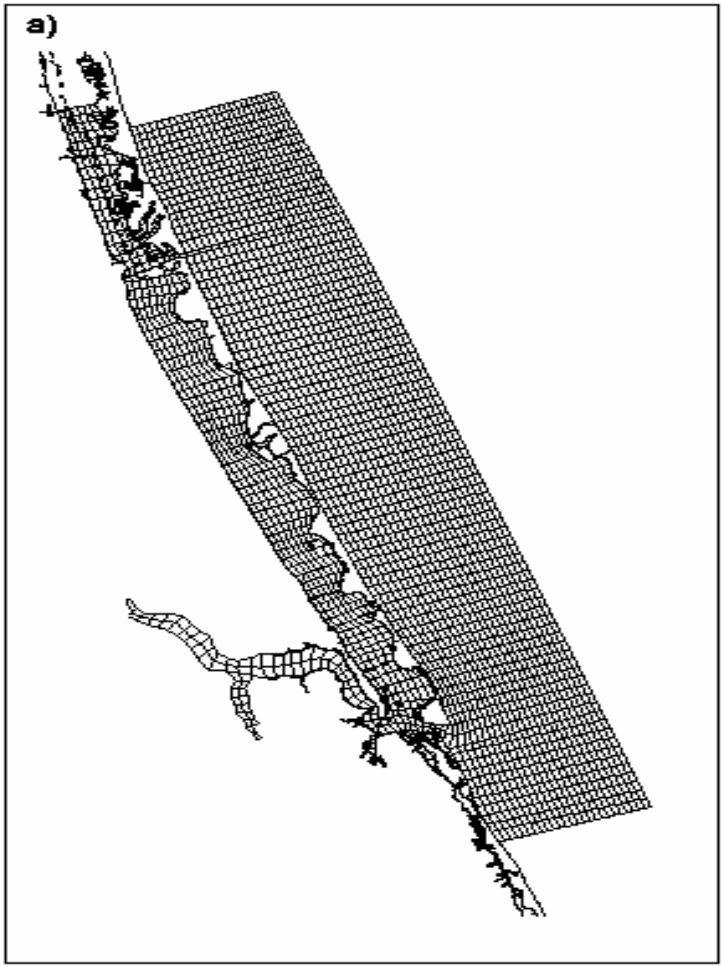
Percent K_{PAR} Due to Tripton vs K_{PAR}



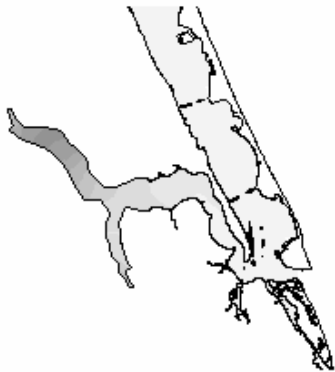
Percent K_{PAR} Due to Chl a vs K_{PAR}







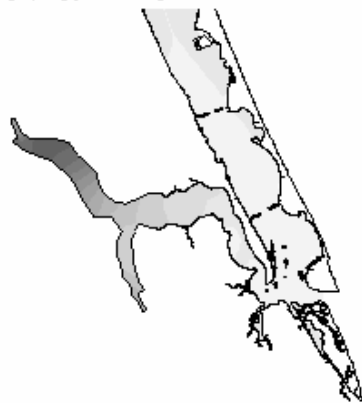
a) July (dry) - 4 Layers



a) August (wet) - 4 Layers



c) July (dry) - 8 Layers



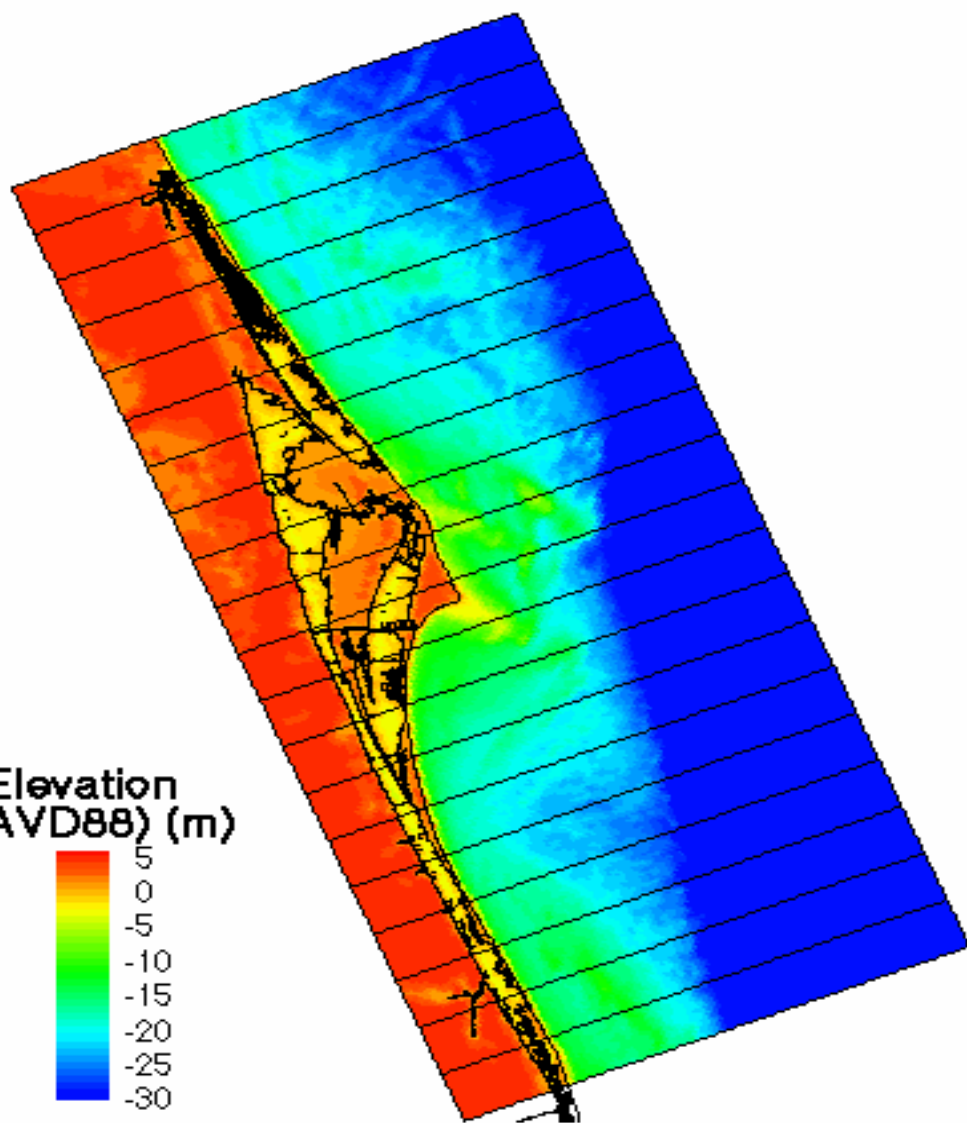
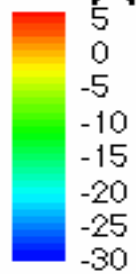
d) August (wet) - 8 Layers

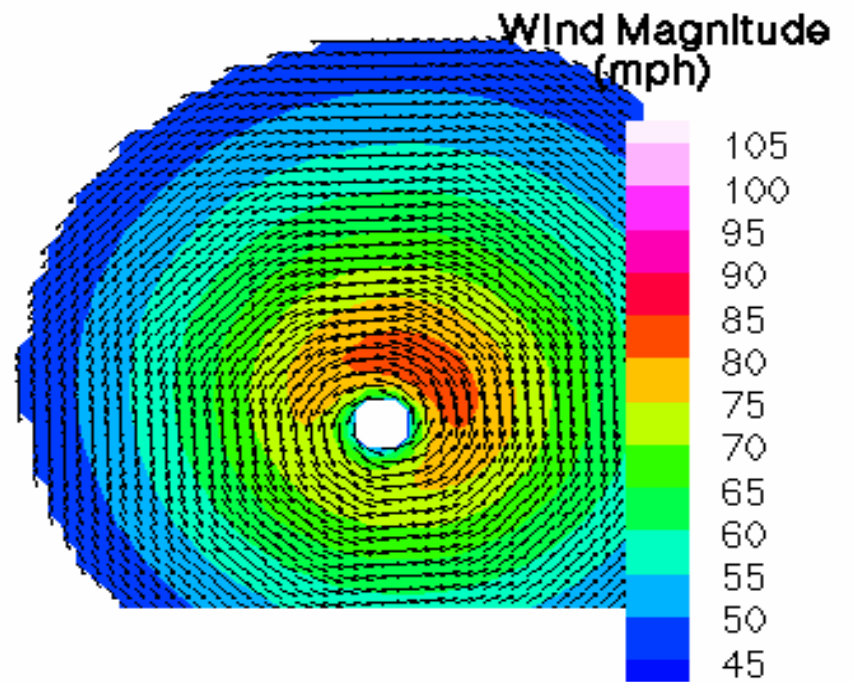


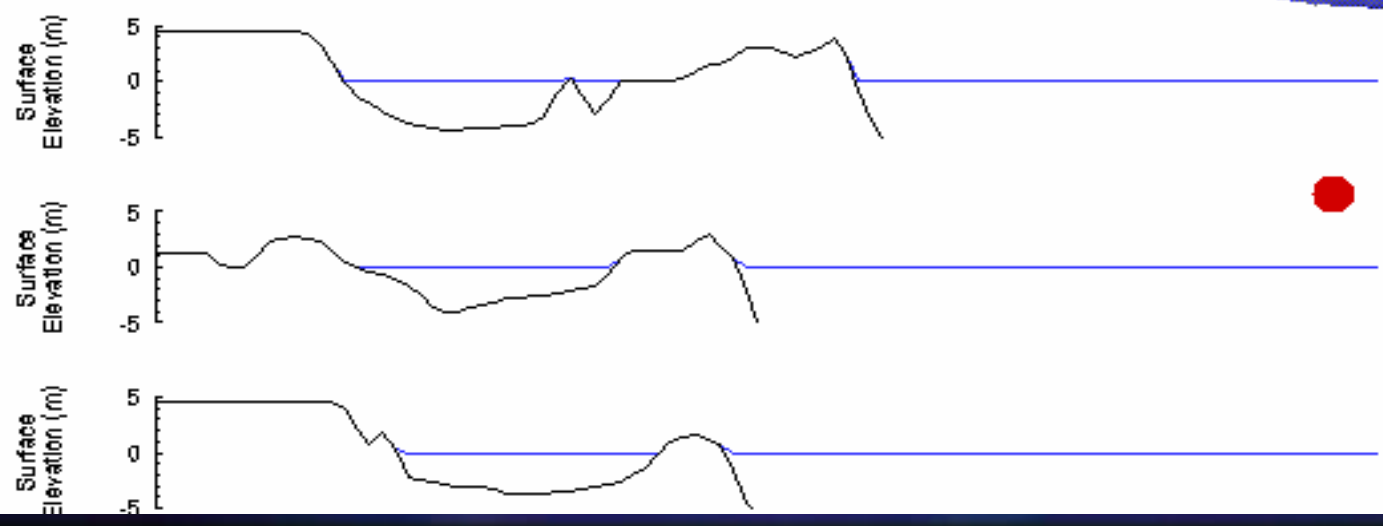
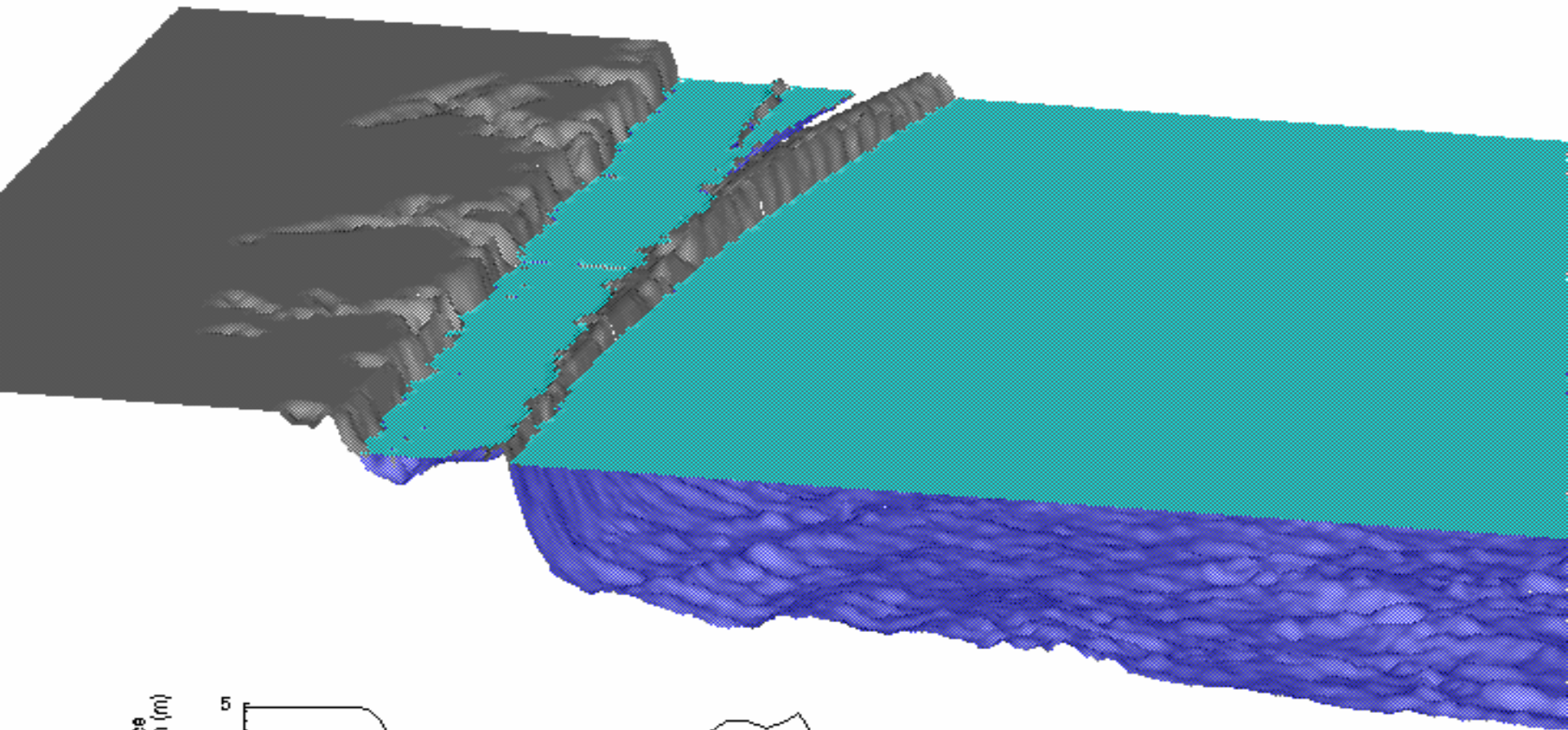
Salinity Stratification (ppt)

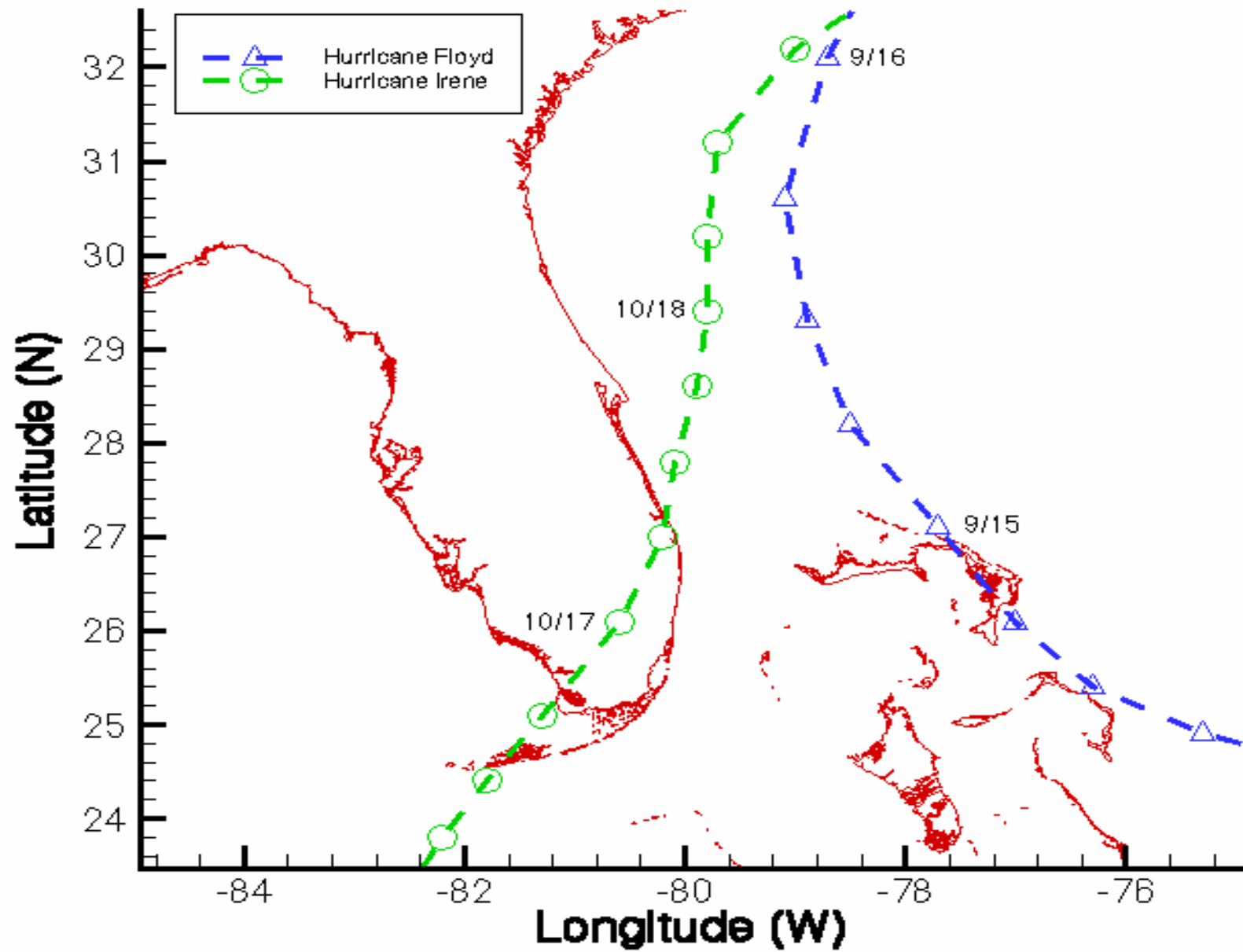


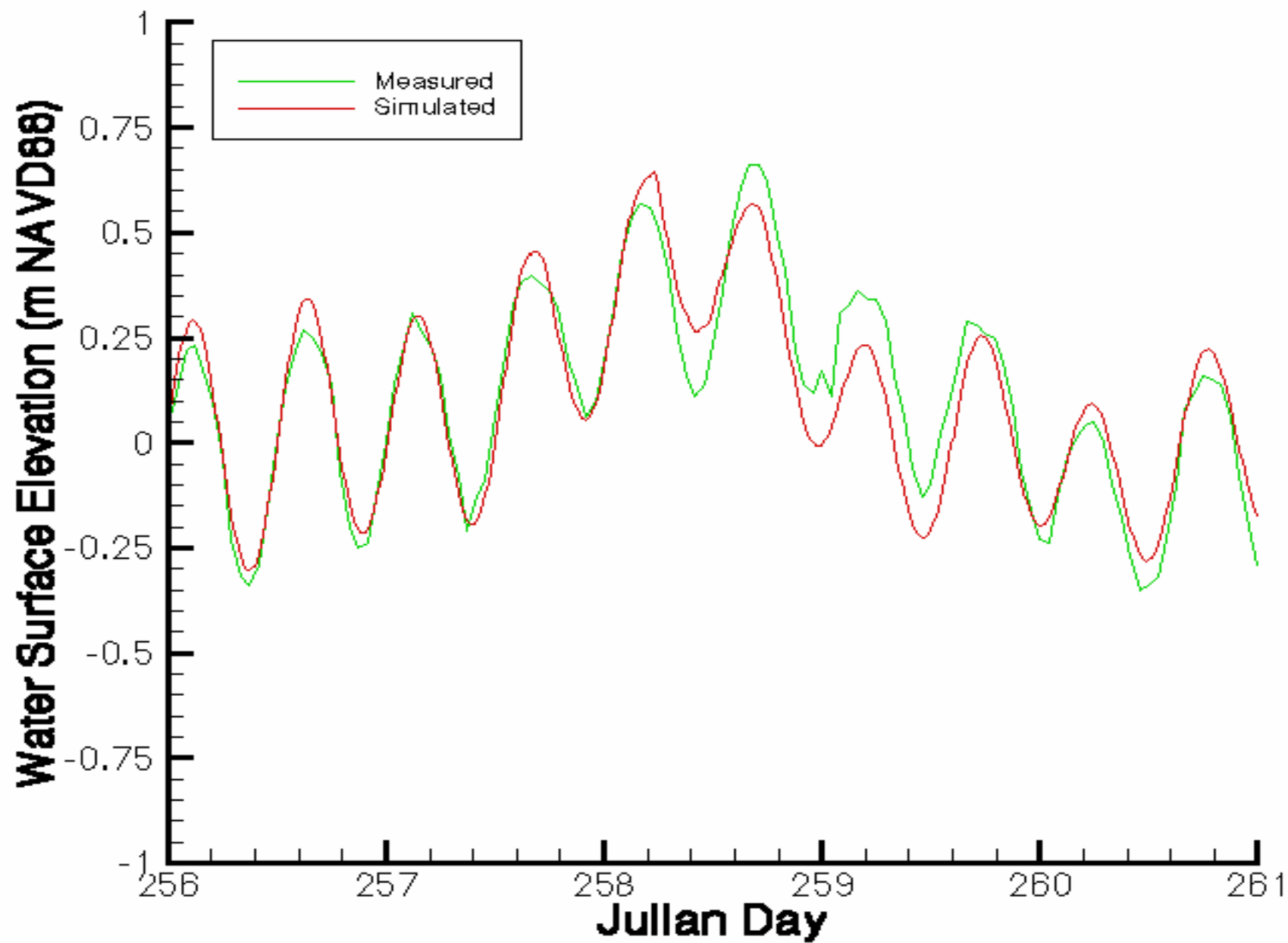
Elevation
(NAVD88) (m)

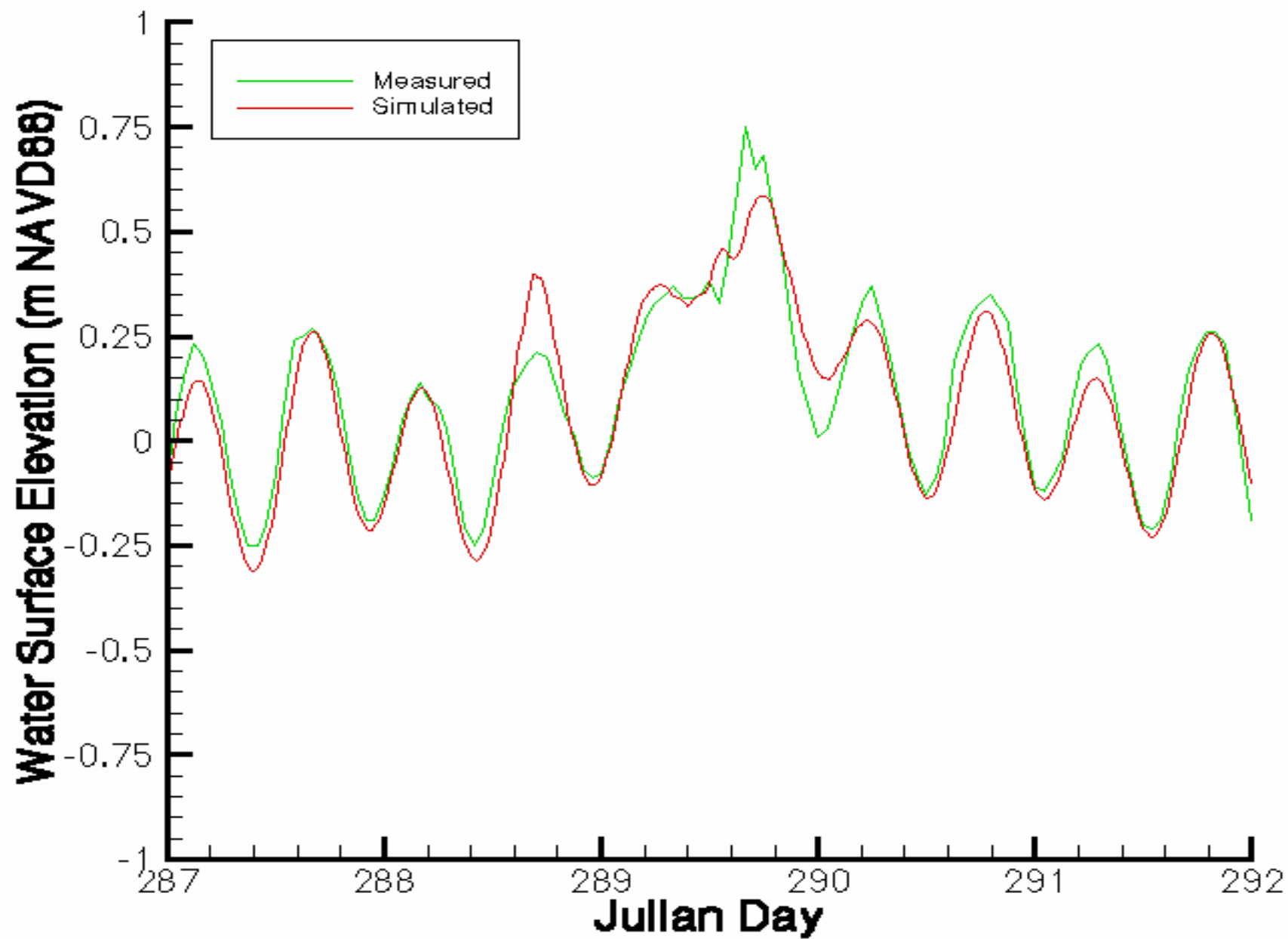




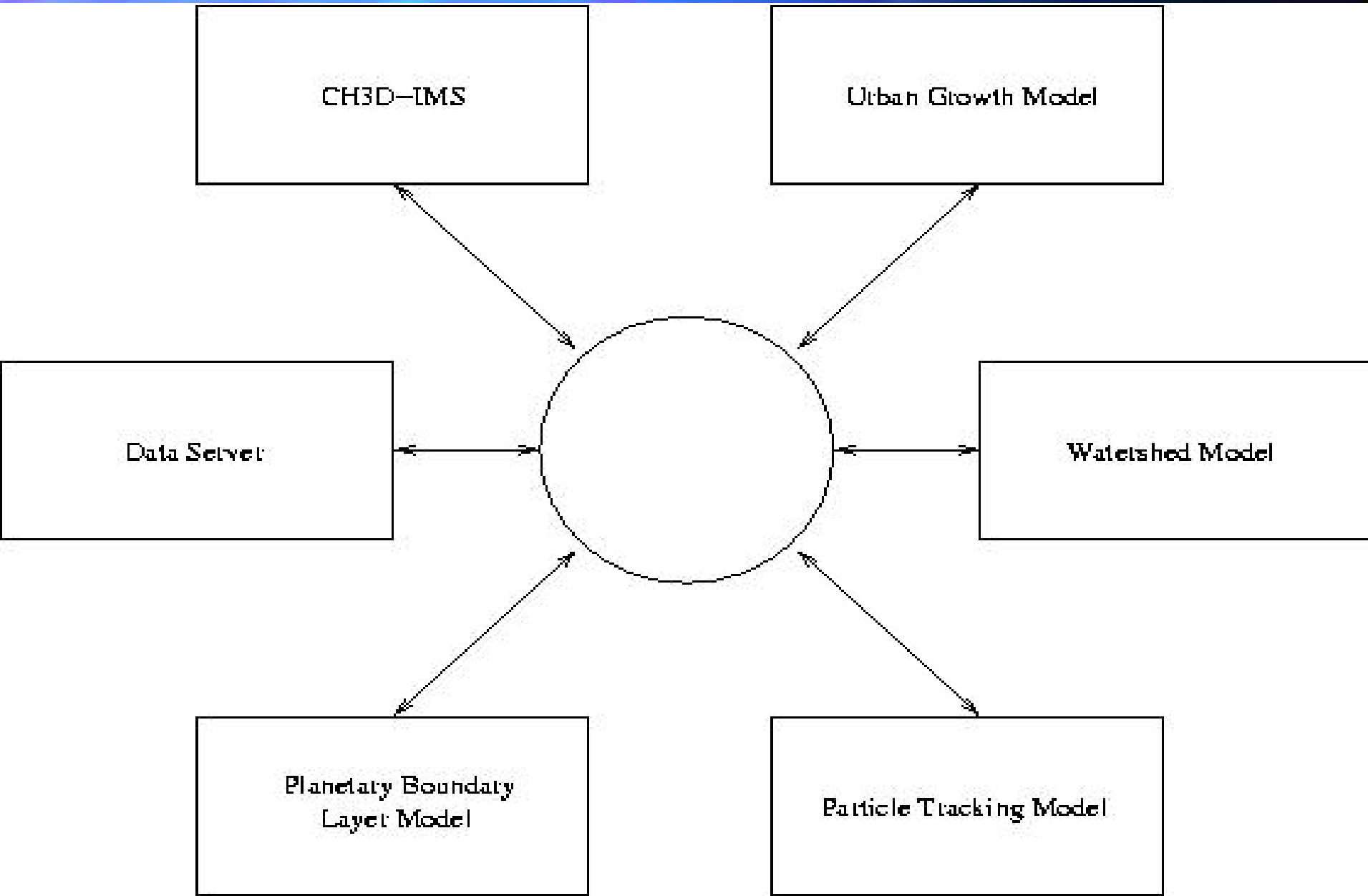




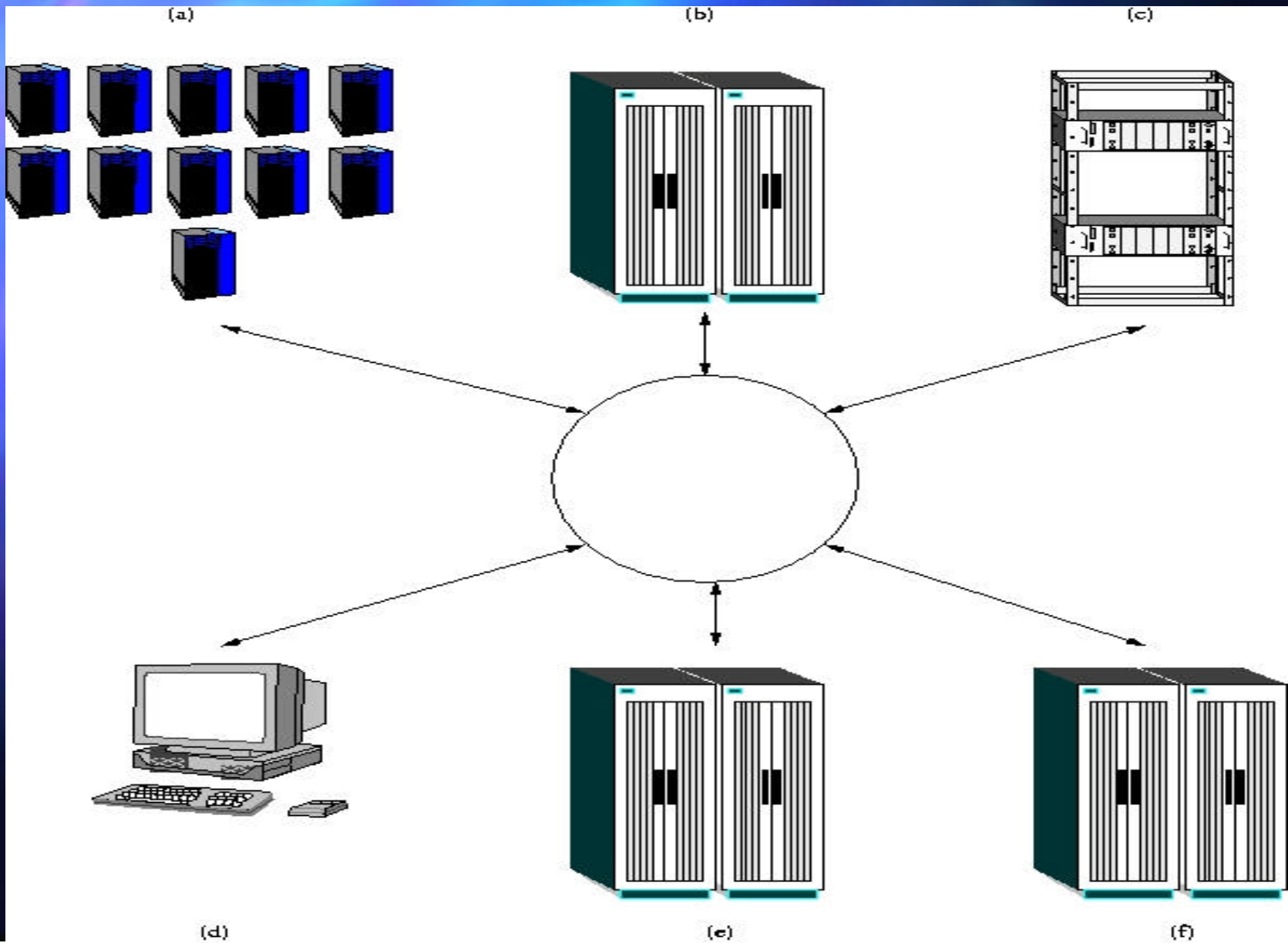




CH3D-DIMES



DIMES Infrastructure



CONCLUSIONS

- CH3D-IMS, which consists of the following component models: Hydrodynamic/Salinity Model, Wave Model, Sediment Transport Model, Water Quality Model, and Light Model, has been quantitatively validated with 1998 IRL data.
- CH3D-IMS can be expanded to include metal processes to aid the monitoring and assessment of Copper in IRL/St. Lucie Estuary.