

The role of monitoring data in model development

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STAC Workshop on Local Monitoring

3/7/23

Types of Models

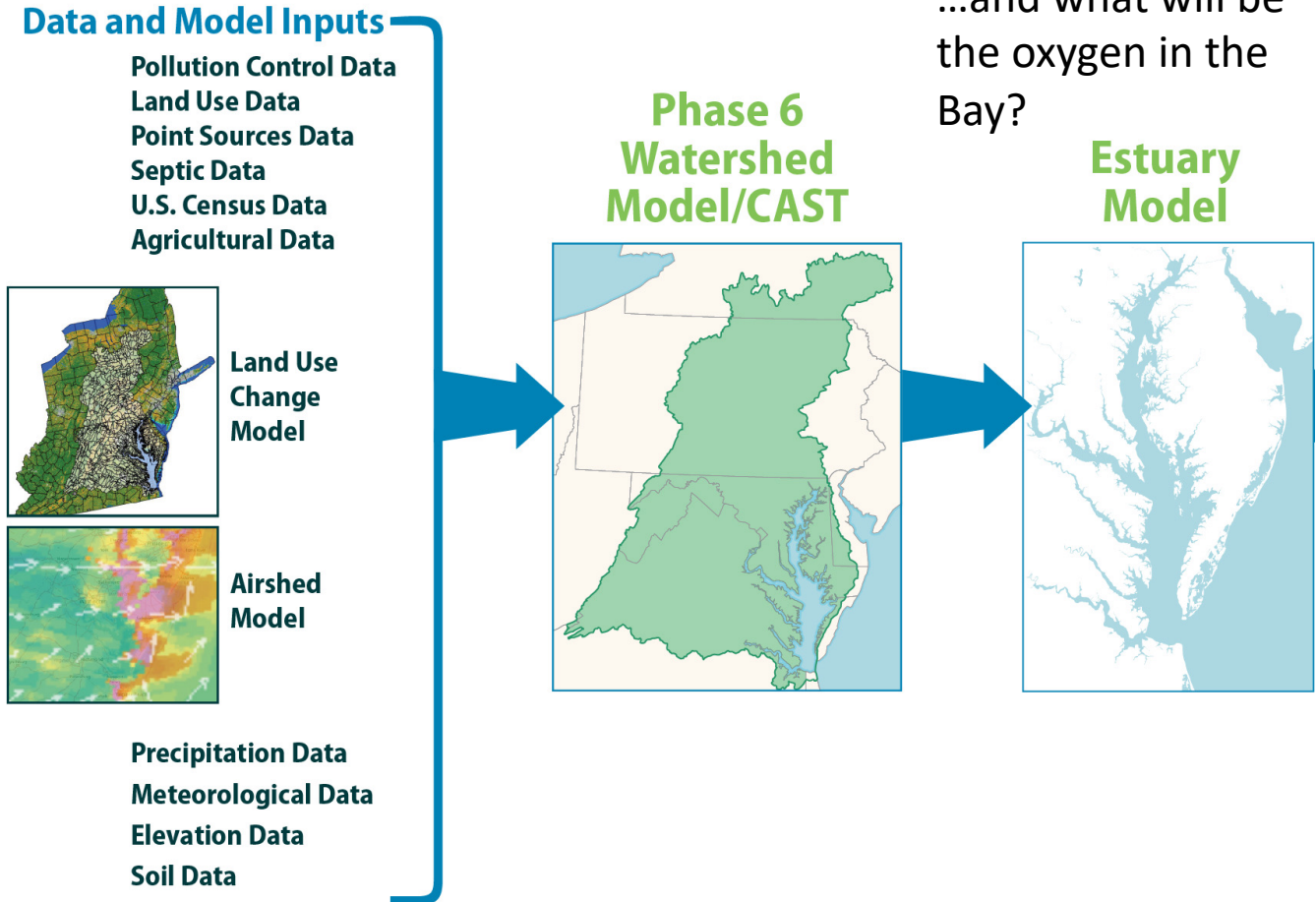
- Prediction
 - Temporal
 - Spatial
- Research
- Scenarios ✓



If we change what we do on the landscape...

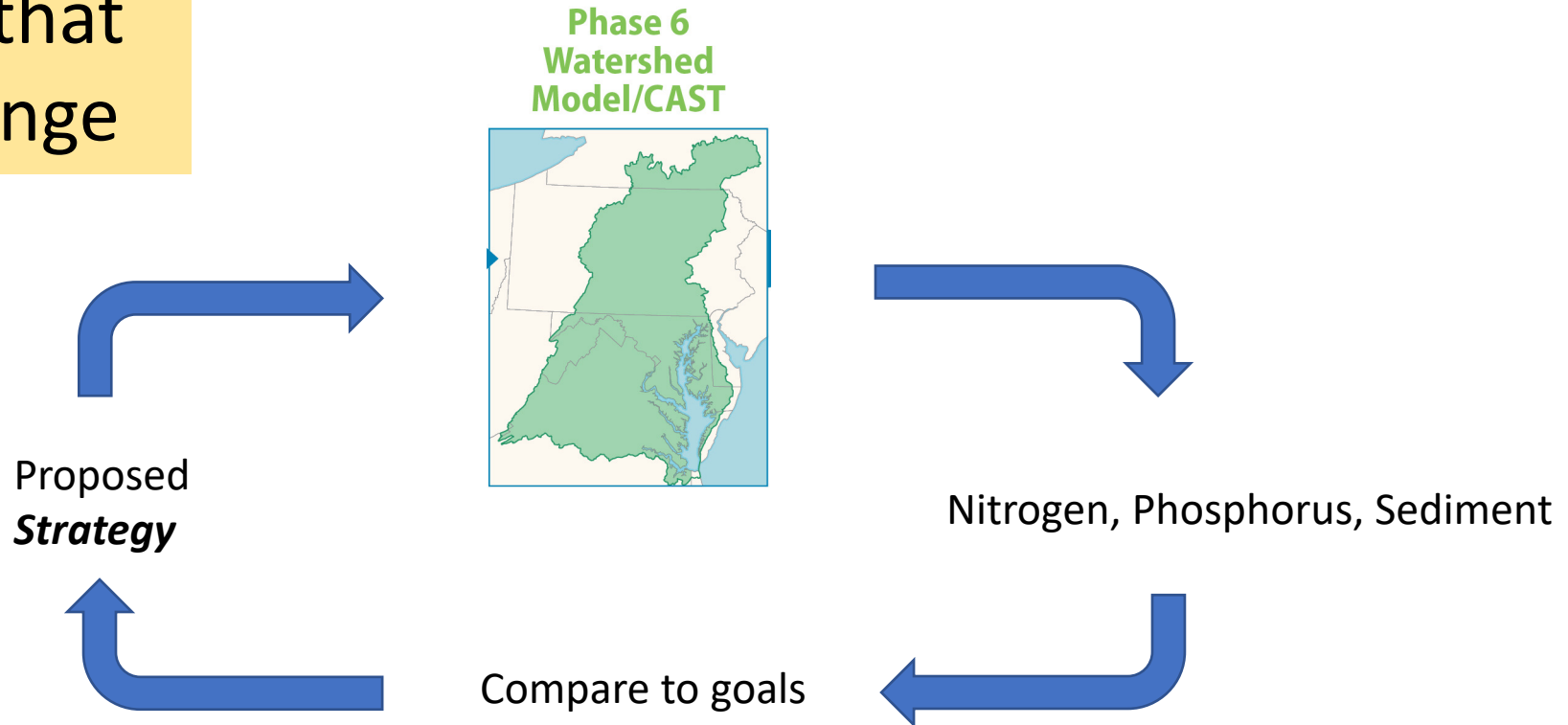
...how will that change nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment?

...and what will be the oxygen in the Bay?



General Use Case of CAST

Organization that
can make change

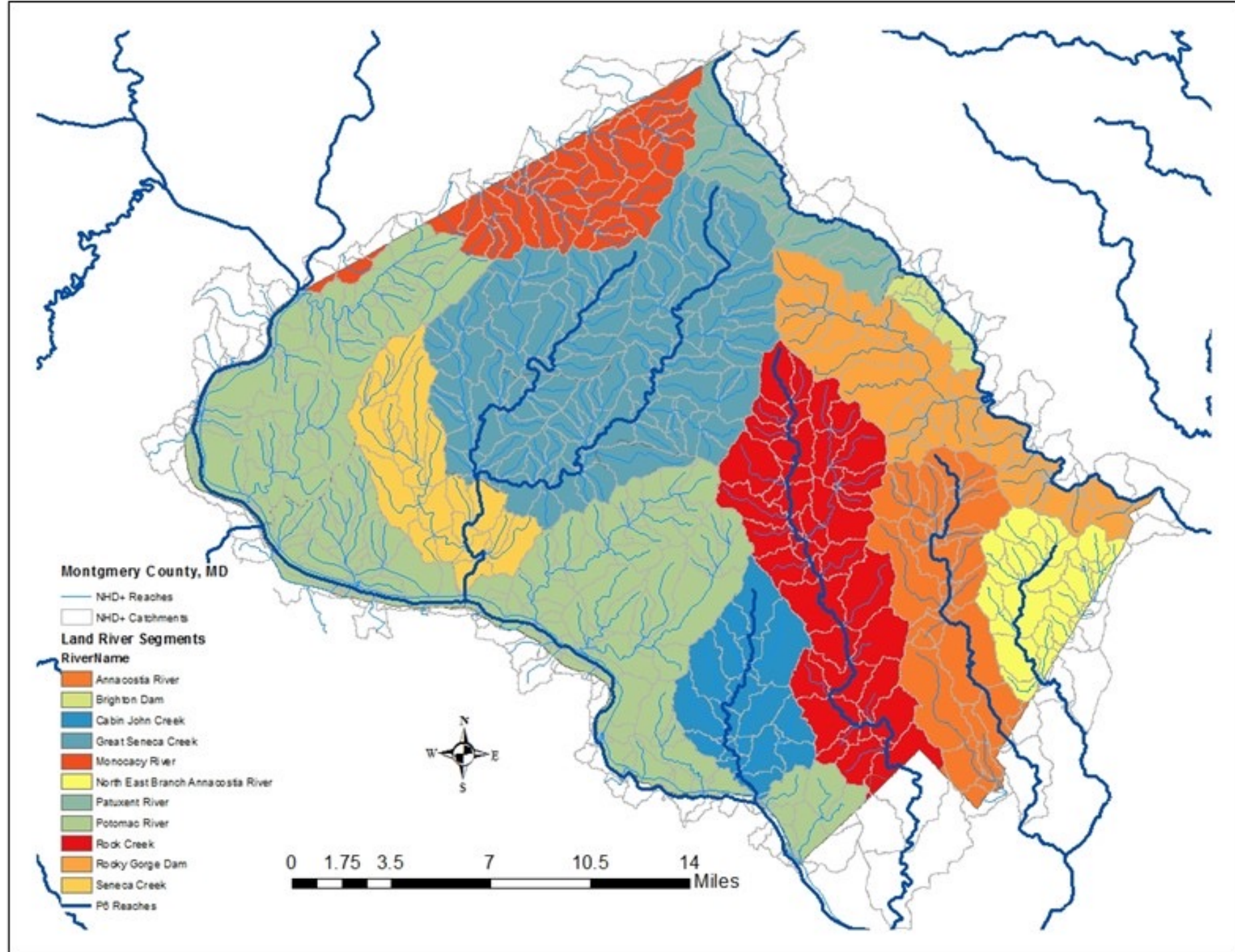


CAST Scale

- Land segment
- Land-river segment
- NHD catchment

- Some development at NHD scale

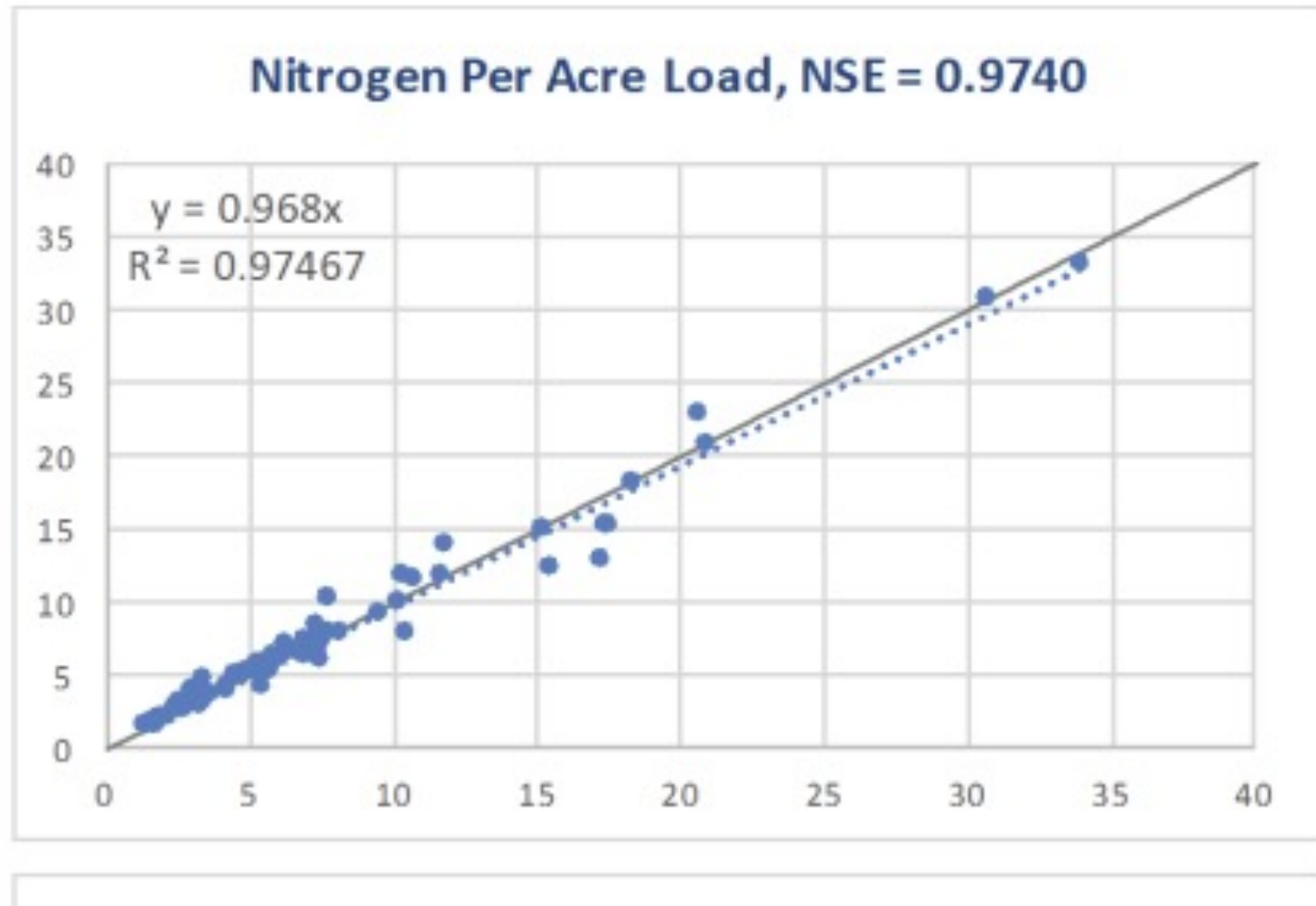
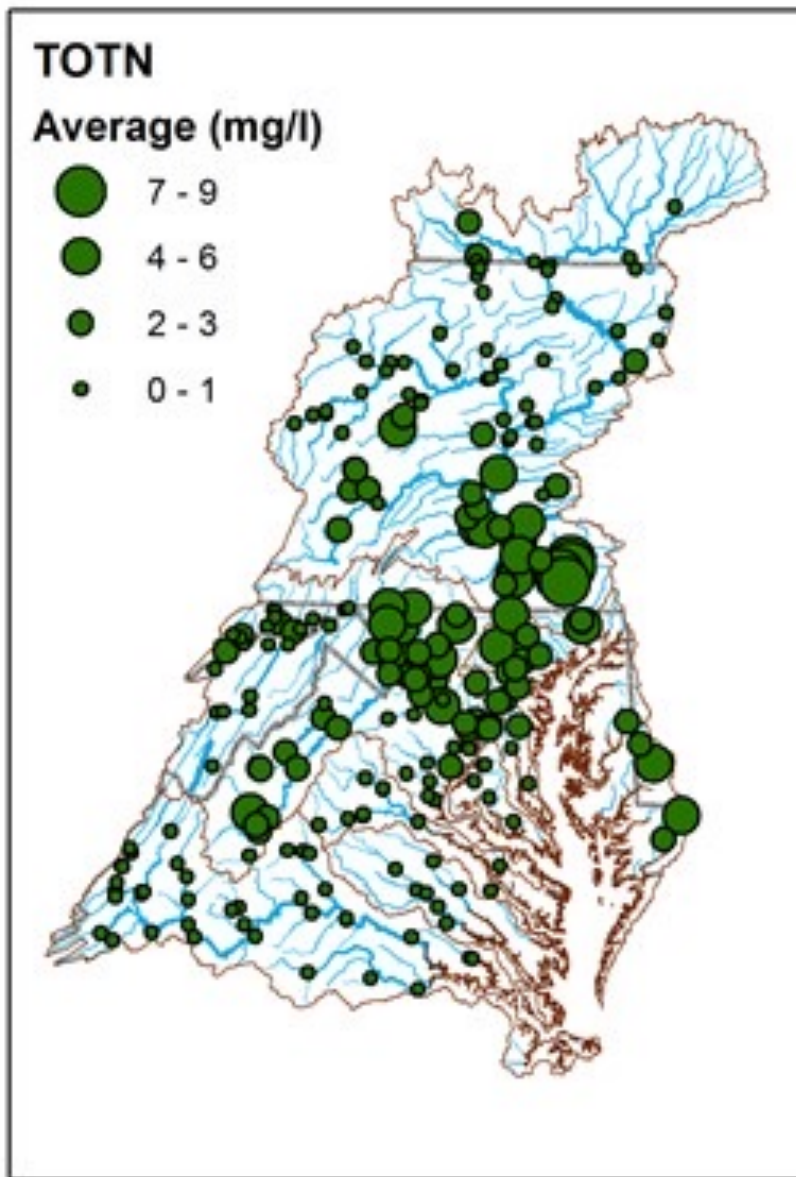
- Final management model undetermined scale



Three uses of monitoring data in the CBP watershed model

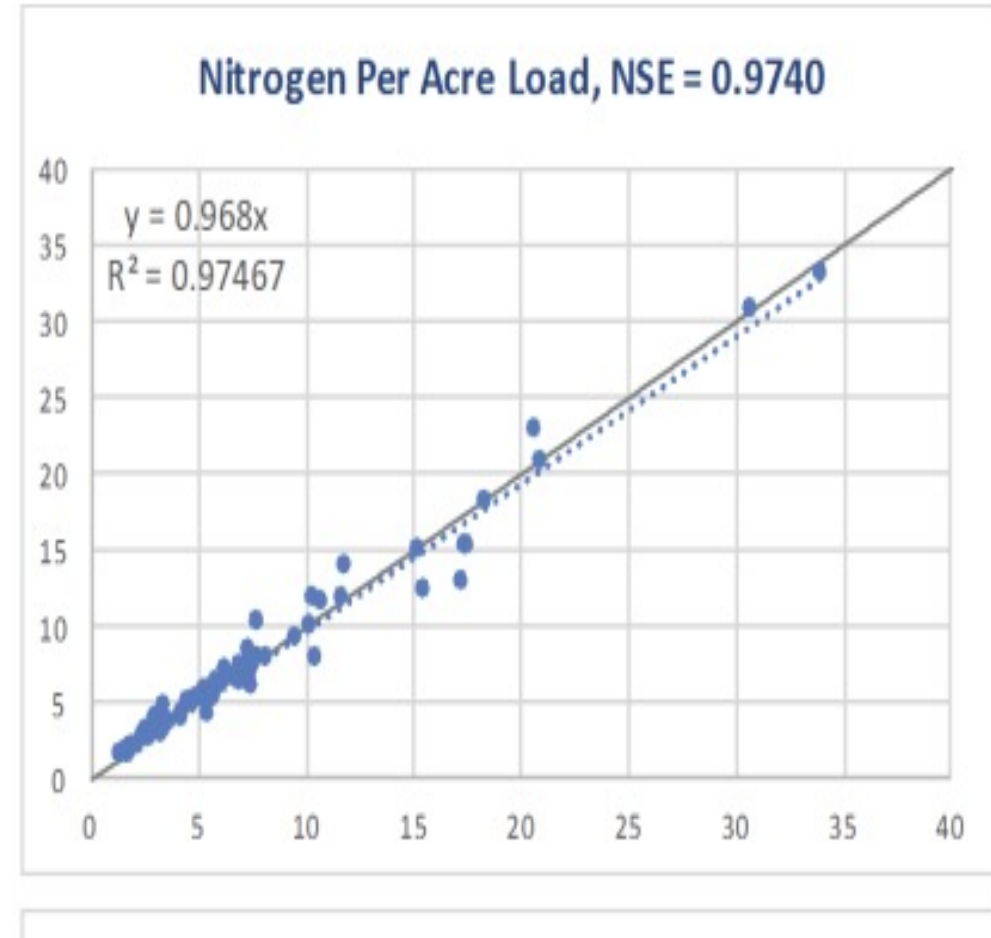
- Calibration
- Comparison with trends
- Knowledge generation

Calibration –



Calibration –

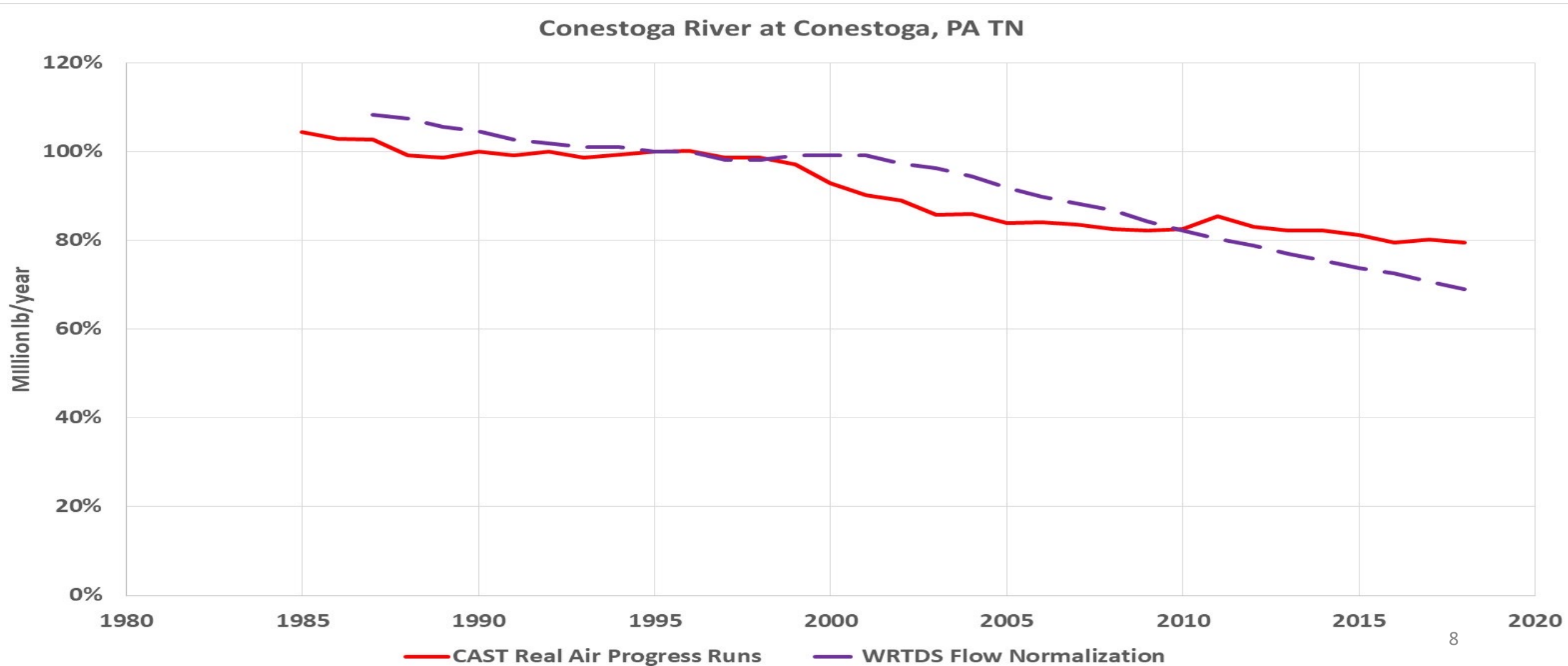
- Requires sufficient data for load estimation
 - Flow and 5+ years of ~20/yr WQ samples
 - Capture high flows
- Not necessarily a local benefit
 - Improves the overall model
 - Improves similar areas the most



Comparison with trends

— CAST estimate from land use, BMPs, point sources

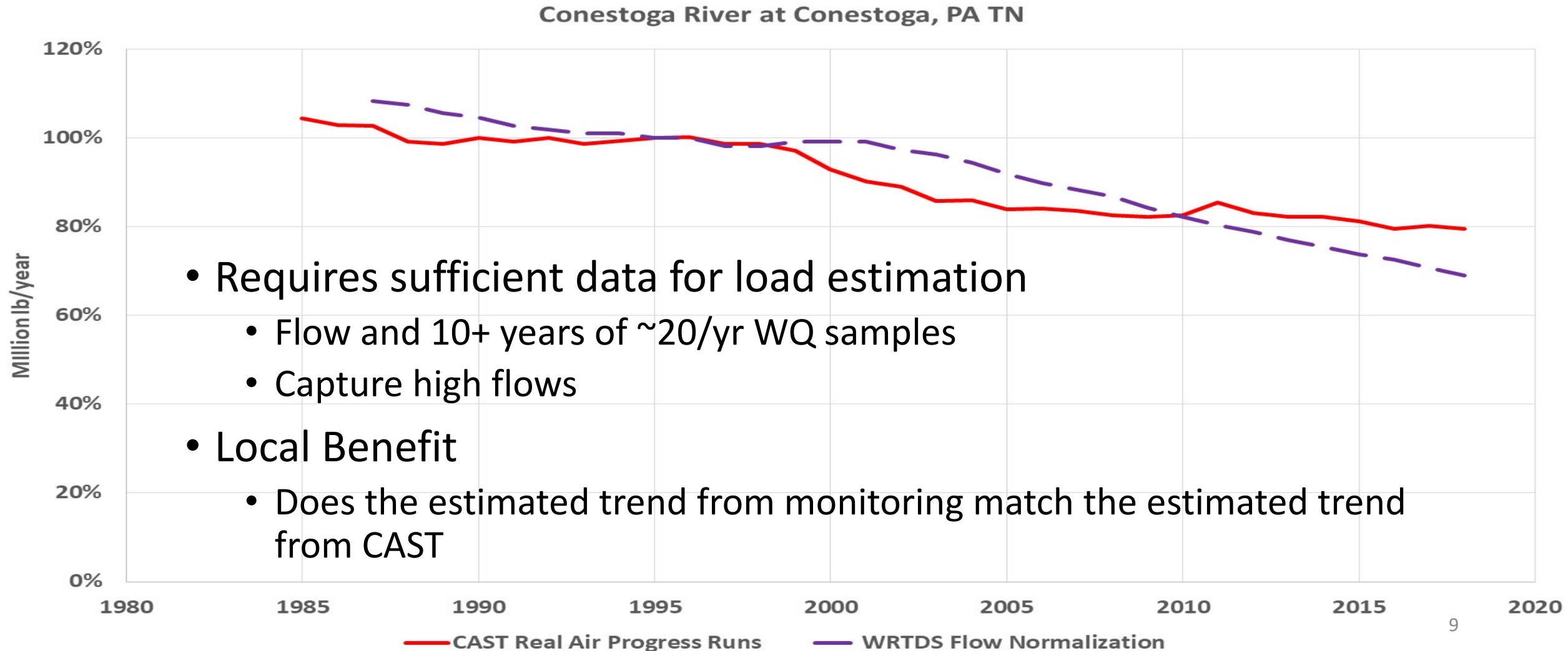
— WRTDS Flow Normalization



Comparison with trends

— CAST estimate from land use, BMPs, point sources

— WRTDS Flow Normalization

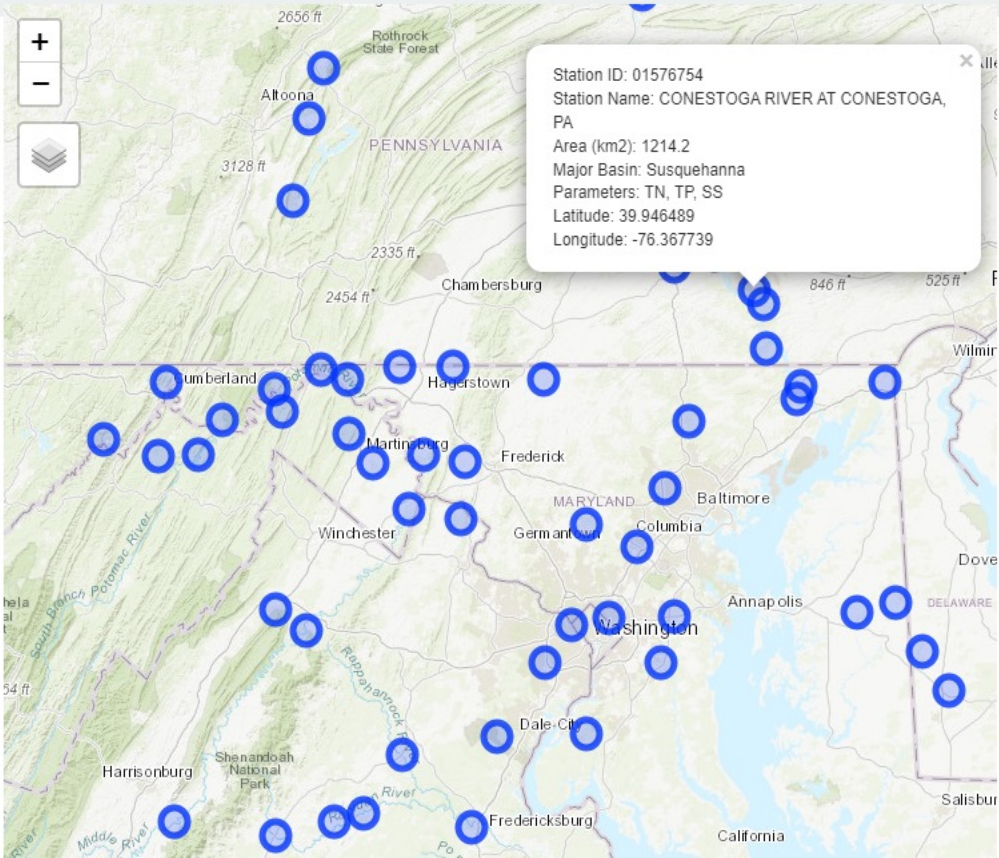


Chesapeake Bay TMDL Indicator (Non-Tidal Network Stations)

This R Shiny APP is designed for visualizing the monitored load trend and CAST-estimated load trend for the Non-Tidal Network (NTN) stations in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.
Last updated: 2023-03-03 by Qian Zhang (qzhang@chesapeakebay.net).

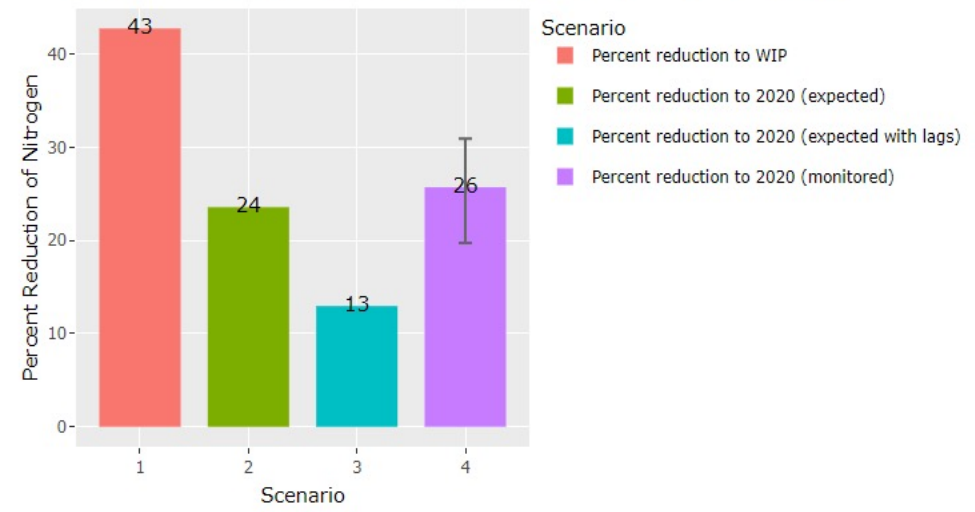
Step 1: Select the water-quality parameter:
Nitrogen

Step 2: Select the monitoring station by clicking either Map or Table:
Map Table



Timeseries Barplot 1 Barplot 2 Table Download About

01576754 CONESTOGA RIVER AT CONESTOGA, PA (1995-2020)



Three uses of monitoring data in the CBP watershed model

- Calibration
- Comparison with trends
- **Knowledge generation**

Research Model ↔ Management Model

- Statistical Research Model
 - What can you learn from observations
- Process Research Model
 - What can you learn from aggregating processes
- Management model
 - Given everything that you've learned, what are the likely effects of potential anthropogenic changes.

CAST Structure

CAST is a
simple
model

**Inputs (Fertilizer, Manure,
Atmospheric Deposition,
Fixation, Wastewater)**



Land management



Watershed Delivery

Load by land-river segment and land use

CAST Structure

Inputs (Fertilizer, Manure,
Atmospheric Deposition,
Fixation, Wastewater)

*

Land management

*

Watershed Delivery

Load by land-river segment and land use

CAST Structure

Average Load

+

Δ Inputs * Sensitivity

*

BMPs

*

Acres

*

Land to Water

*

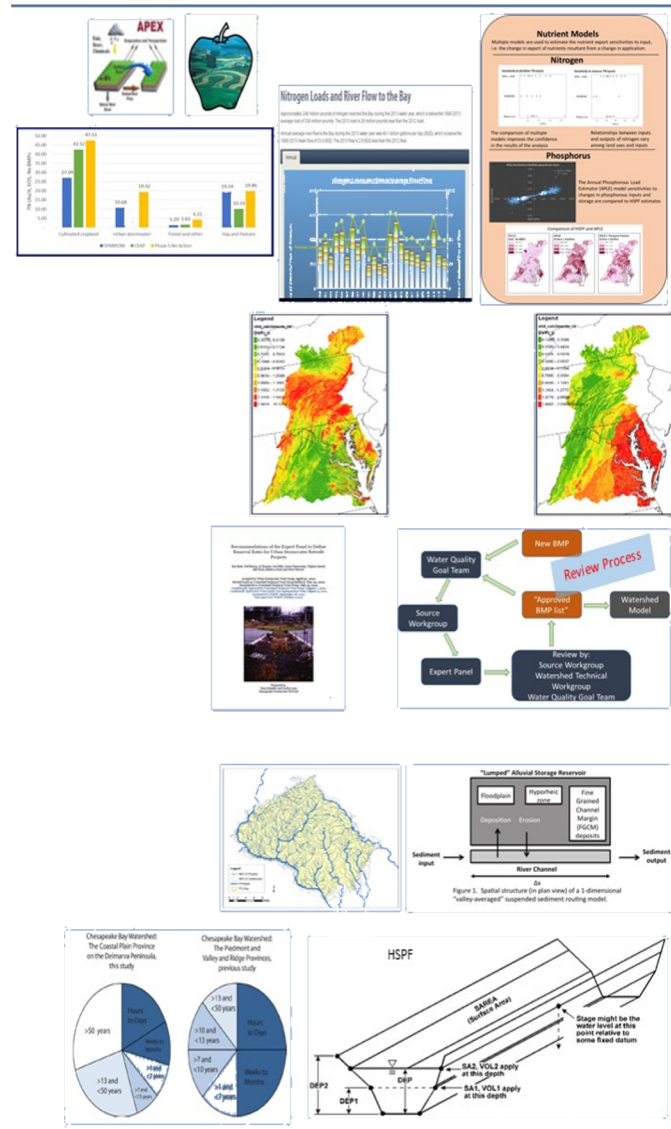
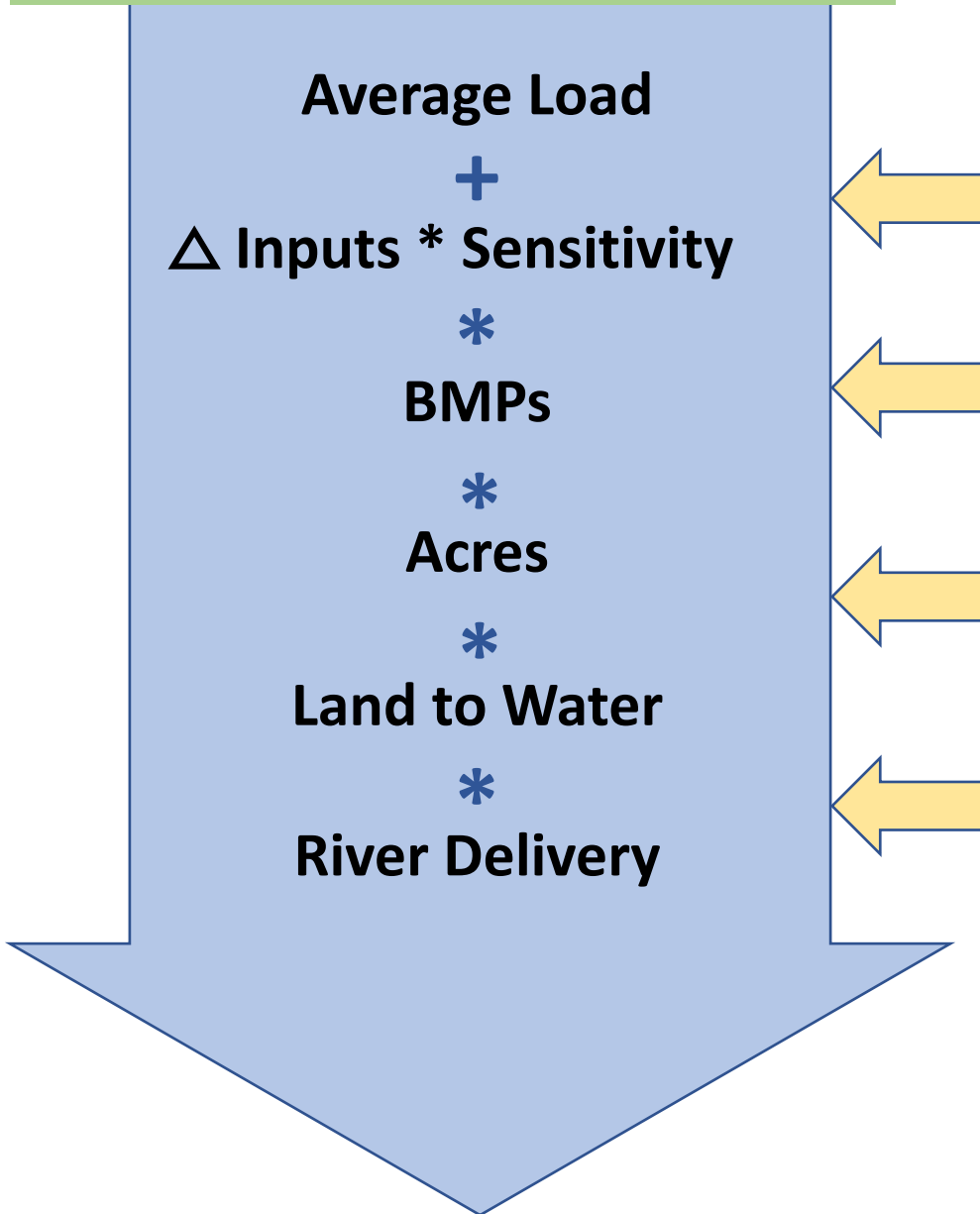
River Delivery

Load by land-river segment and land use

CAST is a
simple
model

CAST

Knowledge Generation



Load by land-river segment and land use

The CBP watershed model has three parts

CAST

Management Model

Phase 7 Model Structure

Average Load + Δ Inputs * Sensitivity

*

Land Use Acres

*

BMPs

*

Land to Water

*

Delivery to Tidal Bay

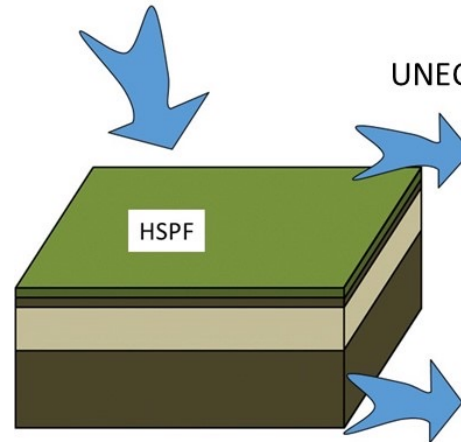
Direct Loads

Load by land-river segment and land use

CAST-DM

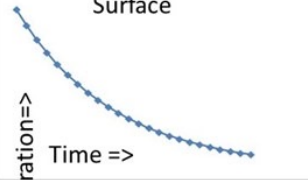
Dynamic Model

Each Loading Event

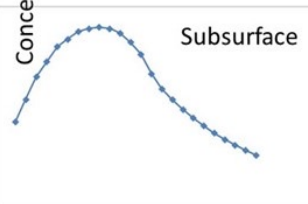


UNEC

Surface



Subsurface



CaICAST

Statistical Model

Phase 7 Model Structure

Average Load + Δ Inputs * Sensitivity

*

Land Use Acres

*

BMPs

*

Land to Water

*

Delivery to Tidal Bay

◆ Specified

● estimated

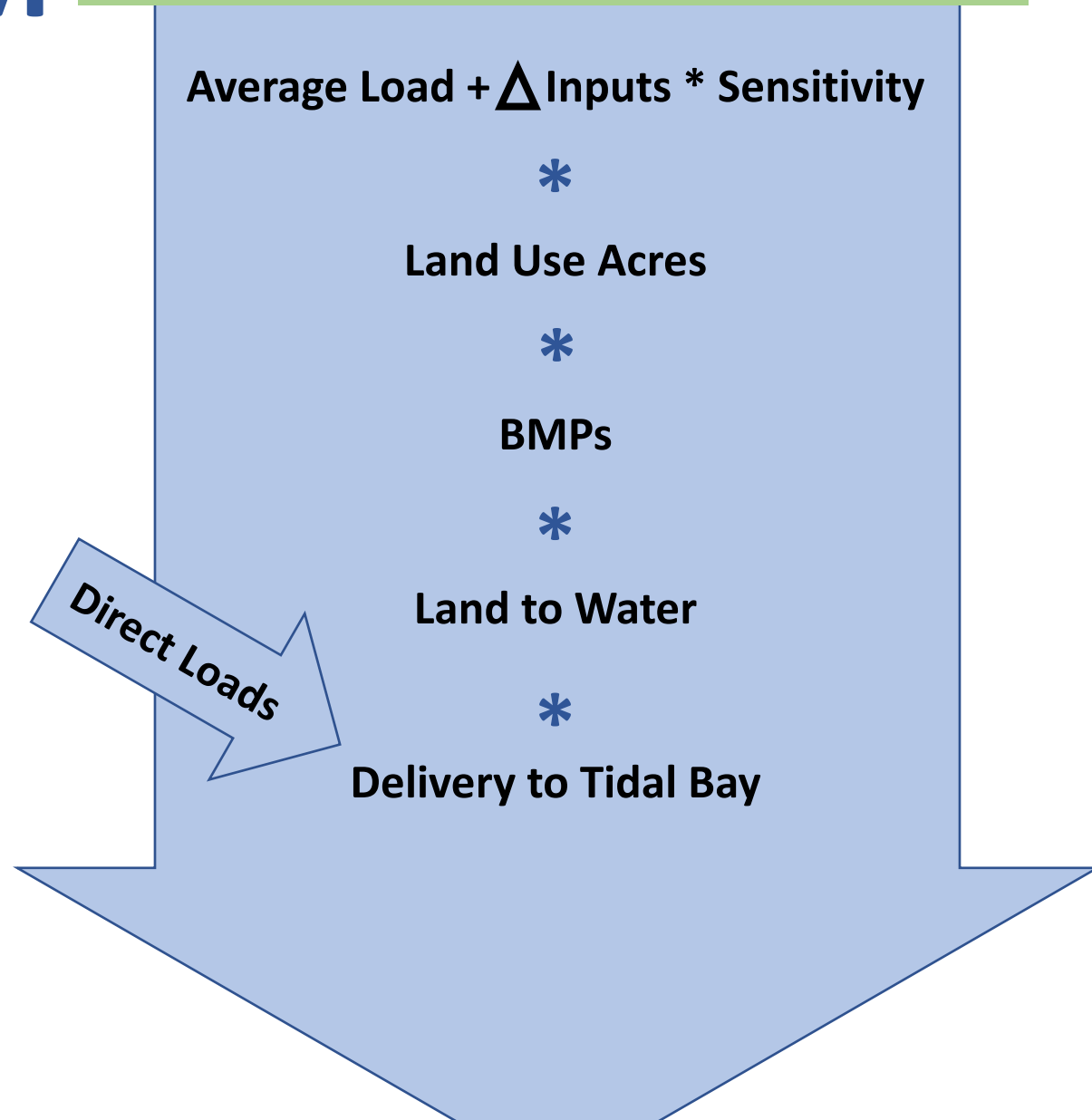
Load by land-river segment and land use

Cast/CalCast/DM

Phase 7 Model Structure

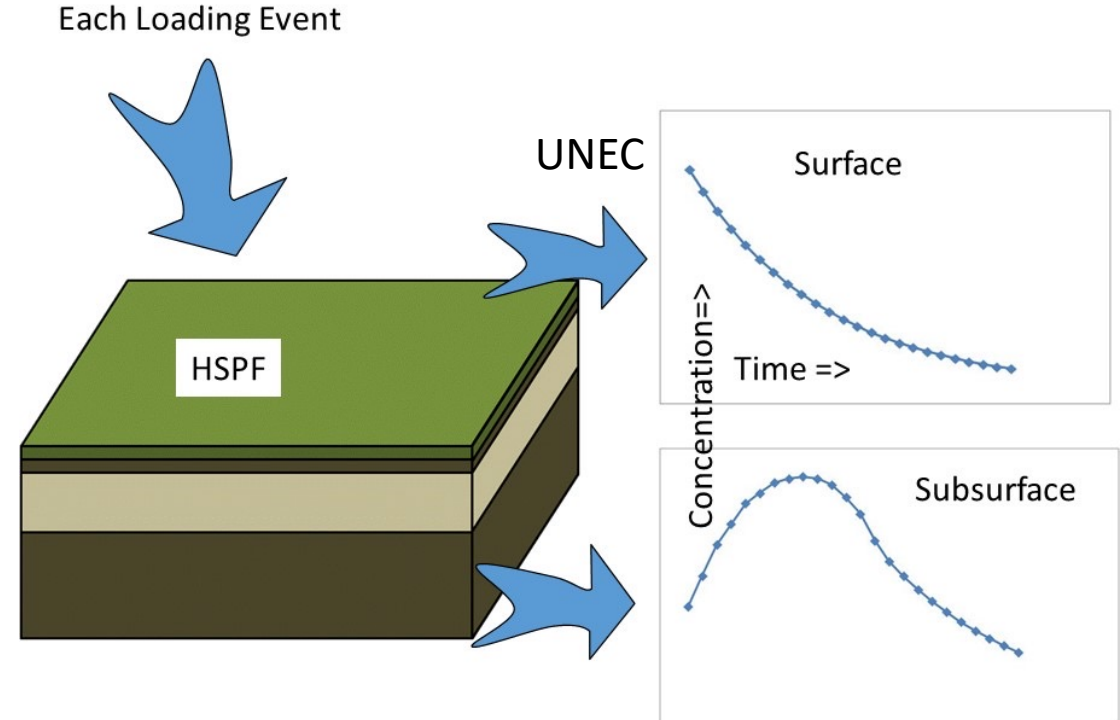
Phase 7
CAST

Deterministic
Scenario Tool:
1 set of loads for 1
set of inputs



Cast/CalCast/DM

- Phase 7 Dynamic Model
- Tool for
 - loading estuarine models
 - Comparing against observations
 - Other potential collaborative projects

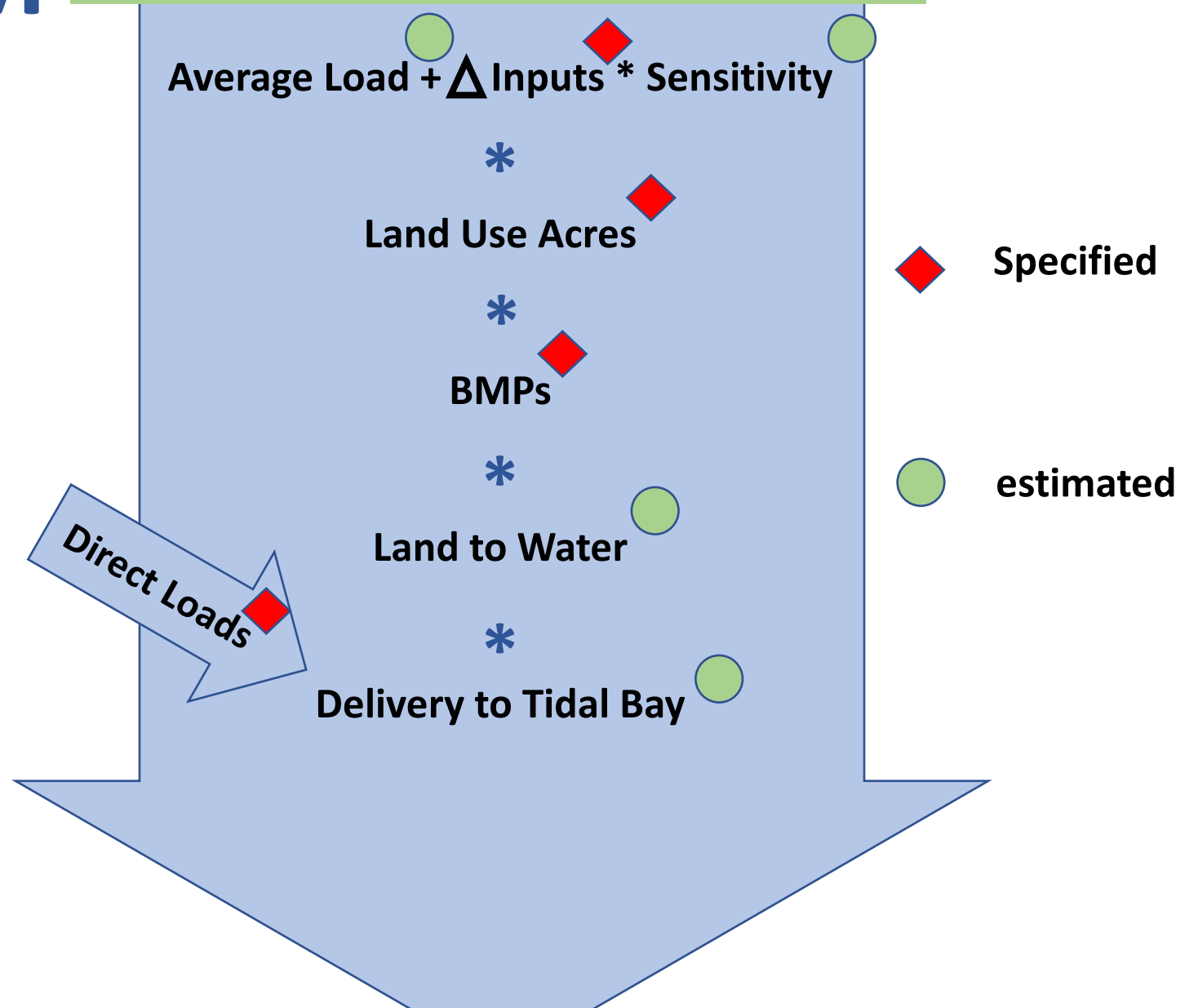


Cast/CalCast/DM

Phase 7 Model Structure

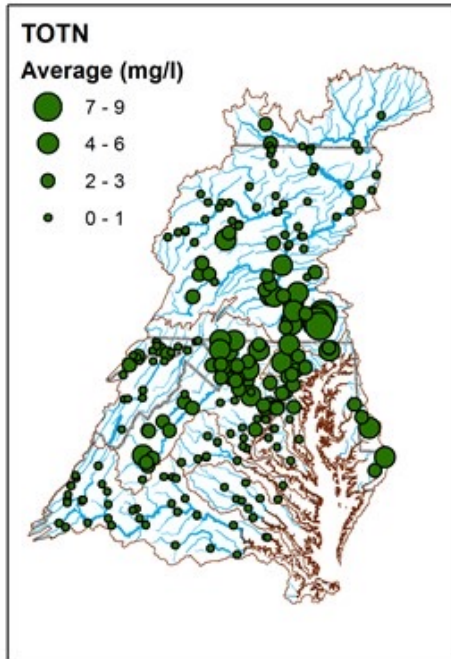
Phase 7
CalCAST

Tool for finding
parameters that
best match
observations



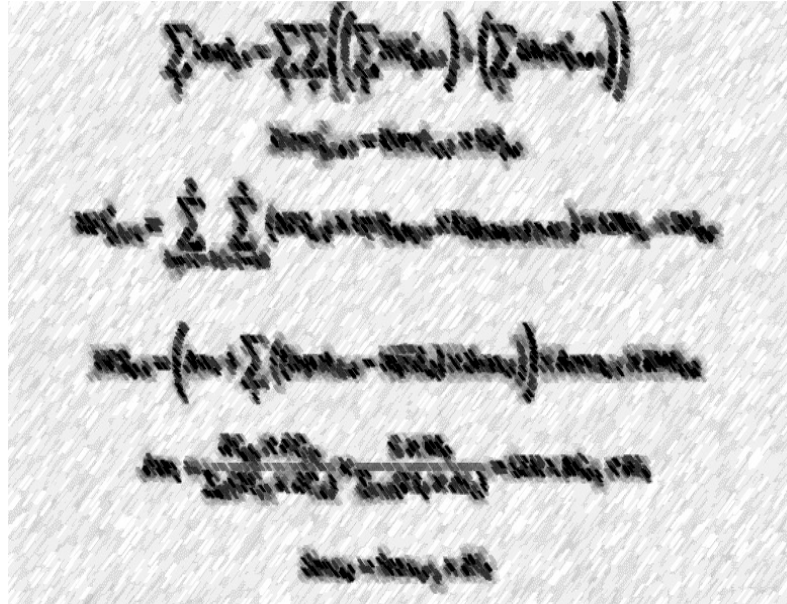
CalCAST is a Bayesian Sparrow-like model

Loads



+

Equations



+

Prior information about parameters

Pasture loads average 44% of crop loads

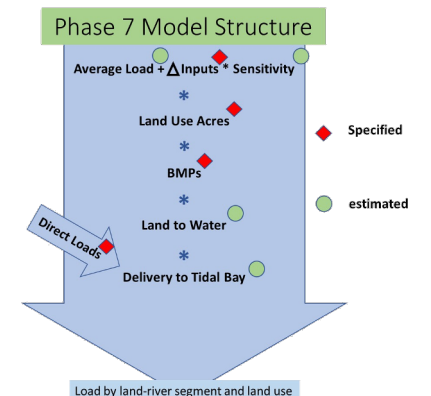
Turf Grass average 50% of Roads

Septic loads depend on distance to streams

A pound of manure applications causes about half the load increase as a pound of fertilizer

=

Estimates of parameters For CAST

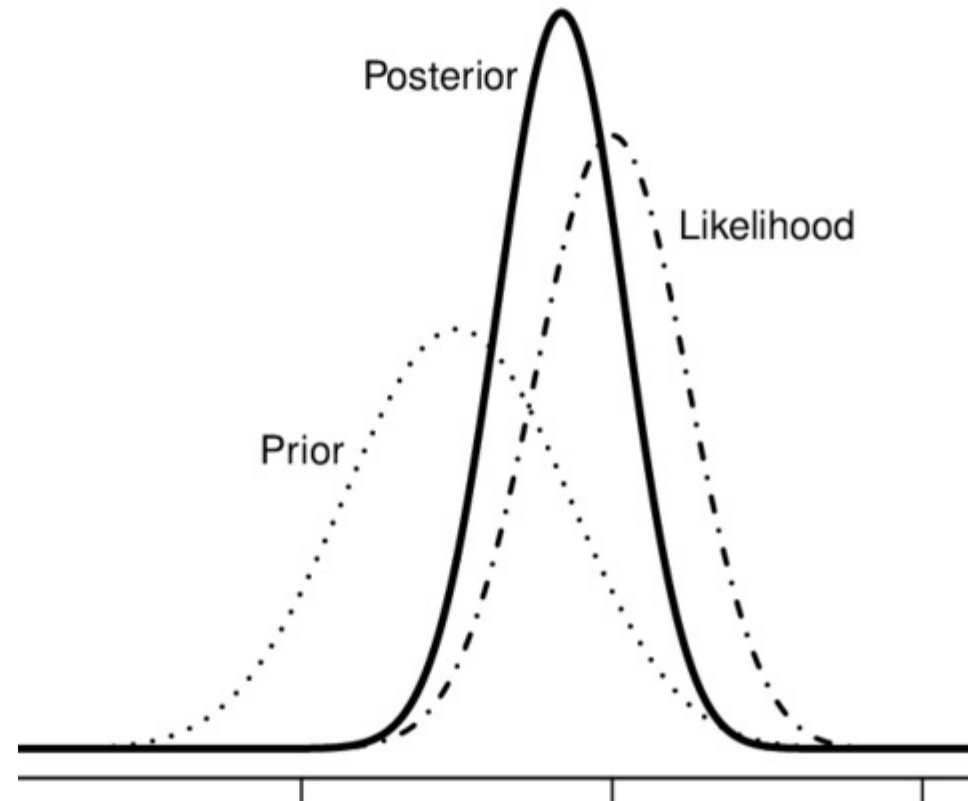


Types of prior information

Model Structure

- At one point in CBP history, we didn't know that atmospheric deposition was a load

Model Parameters



Prior information from Local Monitoring

- New Load sources
 - Waterproofing treatments?
 - Dogs and geese?
 - Tidal flooding?
- New relative loads
 - Is turfgrass really half of roads?
 - What's the uncertainty?
- Stormflow / baseflow split
 - How do flows and concentrations vary for different land uses
- Lag effects
- Really anything that creates ***generalizable knowledge***

Why are we telling you all this?

- Get into breakout groups and figure out:
 - How knowledge from local monitoring can be used to inform CAST
 - How we can monitor better to generate knowledge
- Breakout groups
 - Input from everyone
 - Wide-ranging conversation
 - Narrow down to top 3-4 actionable recommendations