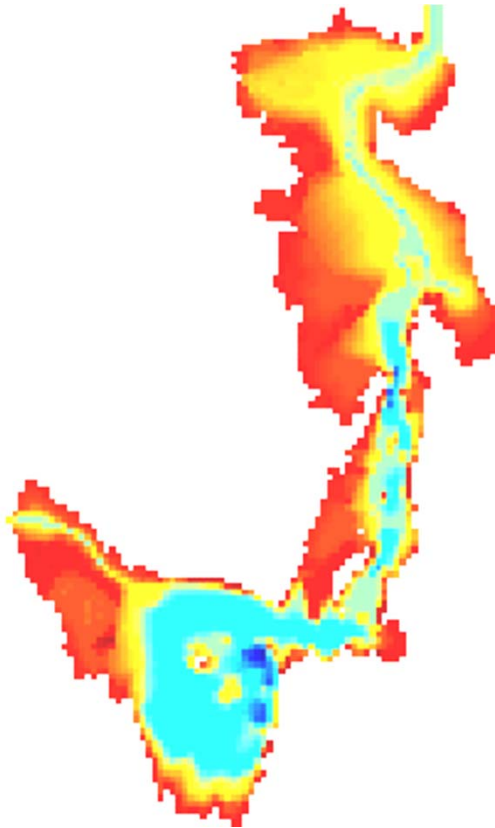




Mississippi Lake Hydrodynamic & Biogeochemical Modelling

Dr. Nader Nakhaei

Dr. Leon Boegman

Dr. Geoffrey Hall

MVCA

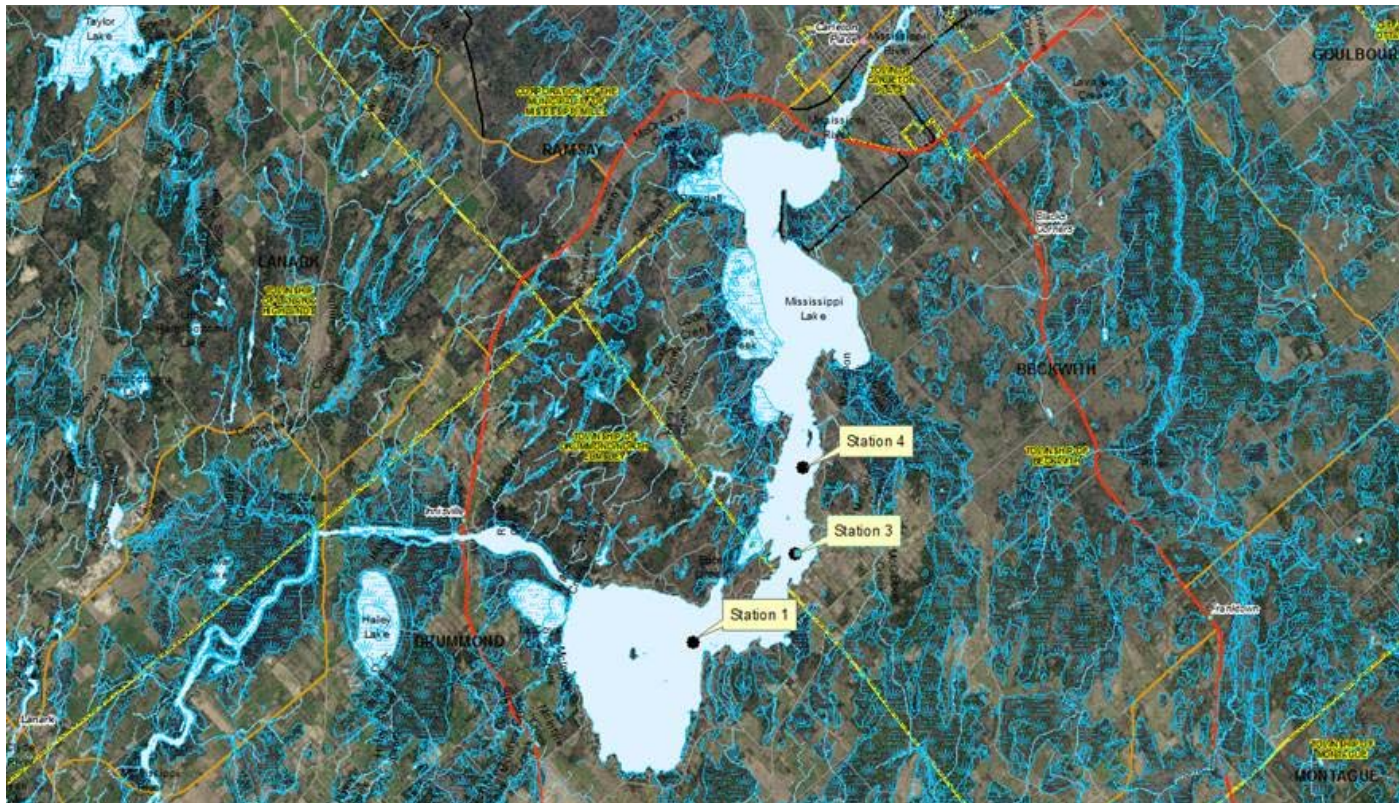
Queen's University

Queen's University

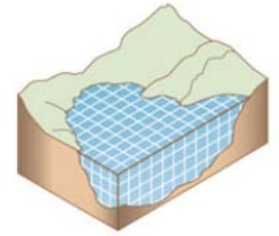


➤ Objectives

- To determine main causes of **water quality issues** in **Mississippi Lake** by hydrodynamic & biogeochemical **modeling**
- To evaluate impact of different scenarios on the **water quality**



Model



AEM3D

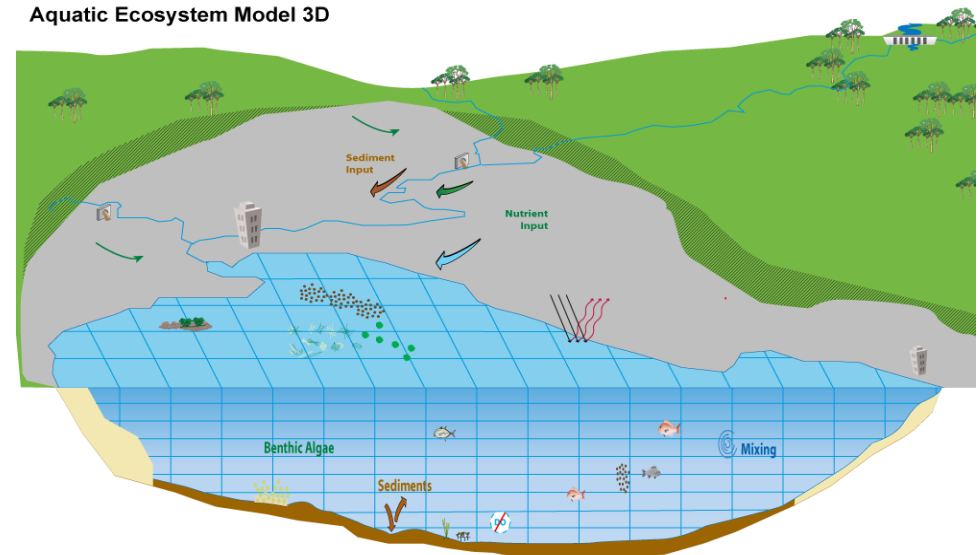
3D coupled Hydrodynamic-Aquatic Ecosystem Model

Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Oxygen, Phytoplankton, Zooplankton, fish, bacteria & ...

- Initial condition & inflow water quality
- Parameters calibration
- 7 even groups of Algae
- Remediation scenarios

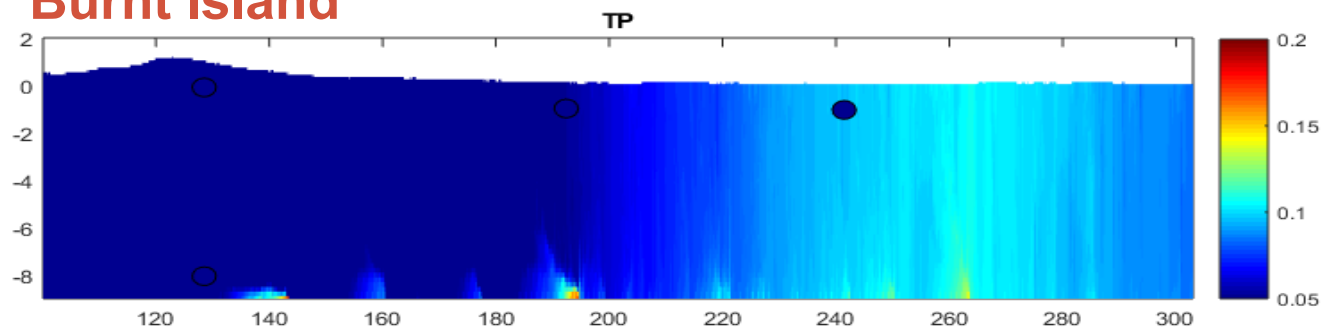
AEM3D

Aquatic Ecosystem Model 3D

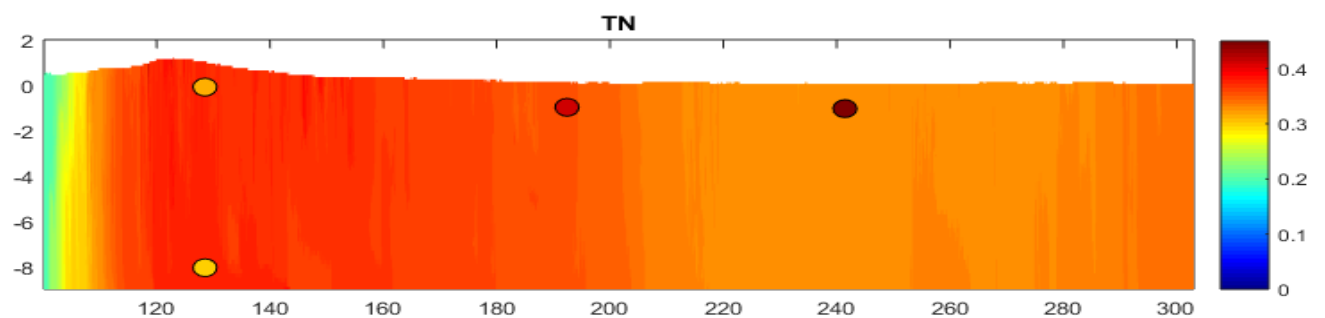


Symbols courtesy of the Integration and Application Network, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science (ian.umces.edu/symbols/)

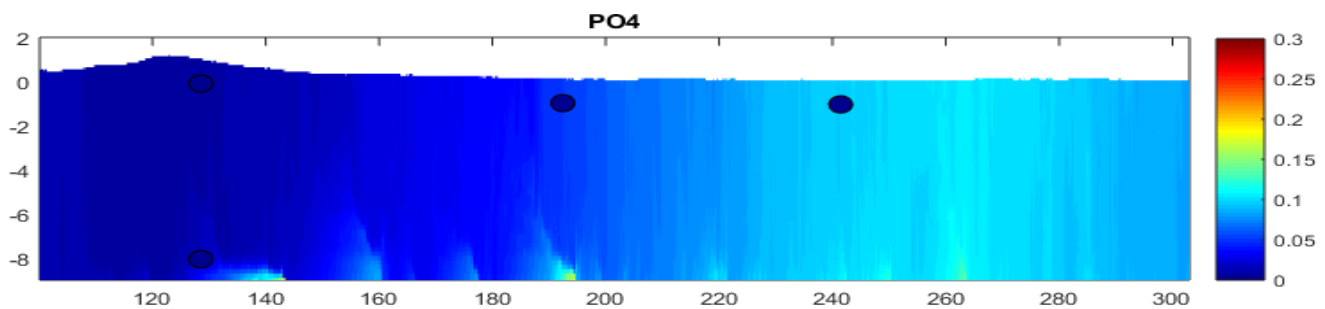
Burnt Island



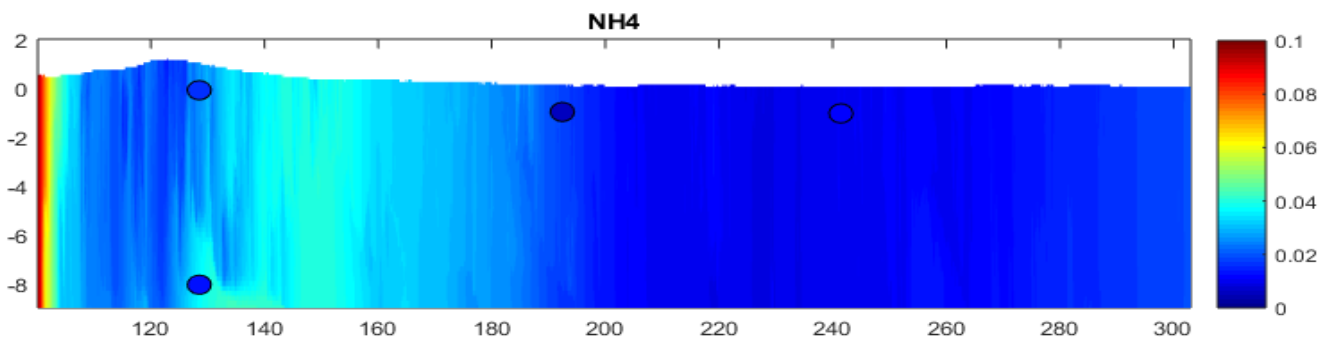
RMSE TP < 0.05



RMSE TN < 0.12



RMSE PO4 < 0.05



RMSE NH4 < 0.03

Creeks Inflow

Based on watershed area

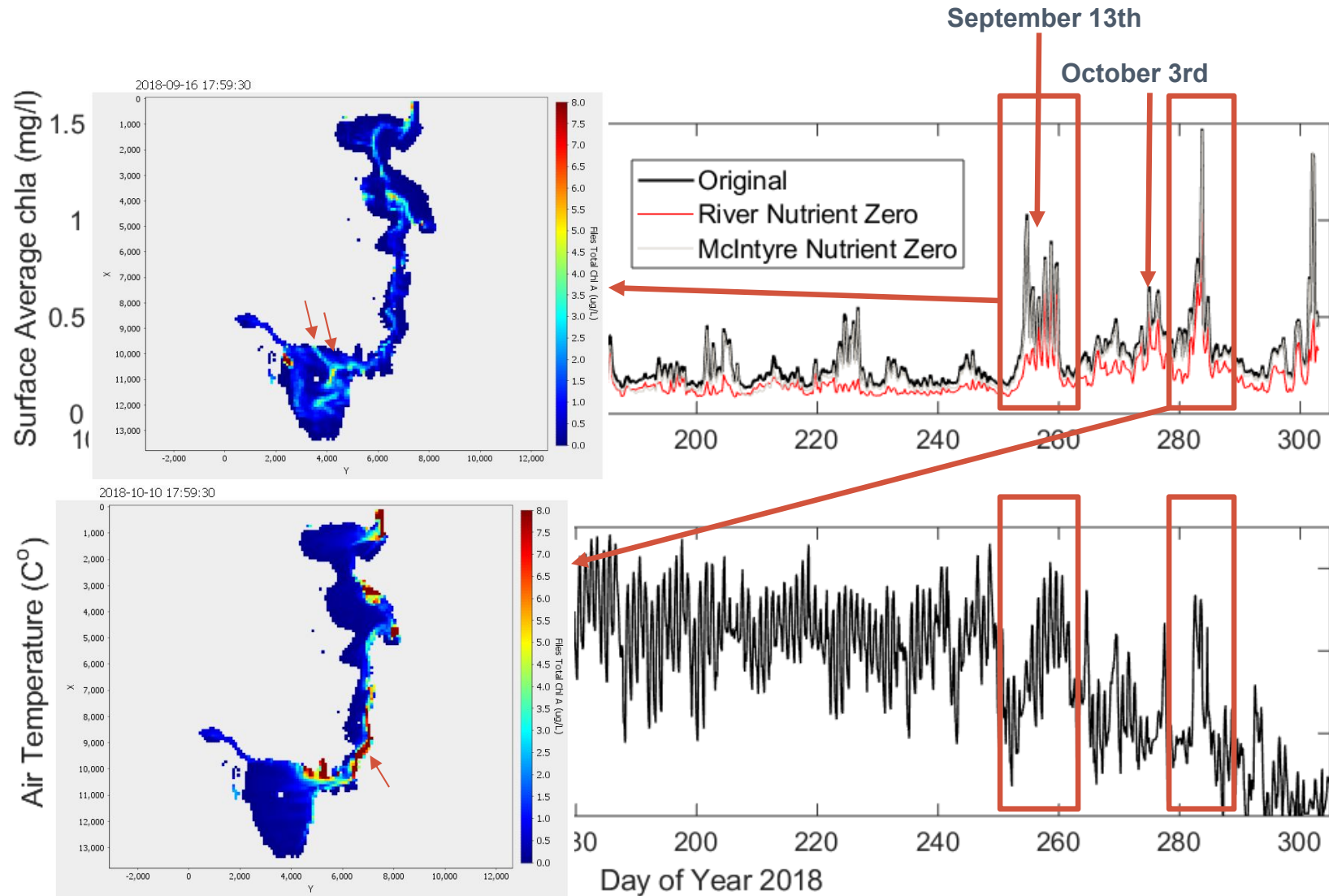
- Creeks Inflow $\approx$ 6% to 8% of the River inflow
- But  total TP contribution $\approx$ 20% of the River TP contribution
- total TKN contribution $\approx$ 23% of the River TKN contribution
- McIntyre responsible for more than 50% of the nutrients from the creeks
- Scenarios
 - River Nutrient ZERO
 - McIntyre Nutrient ZERO
 - Internal Nutrient Release ZERO

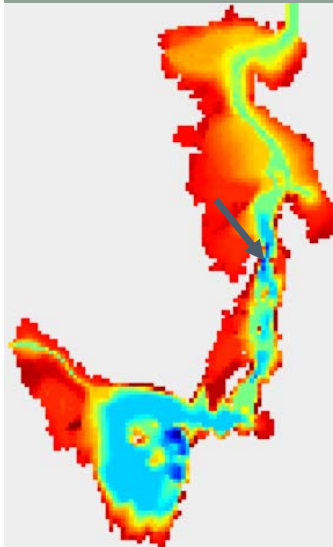
- 9% surface **chl a** reduction
- 38% surface **chl a** reduction
- < 1% surface **chl a** reduction

McIntyre

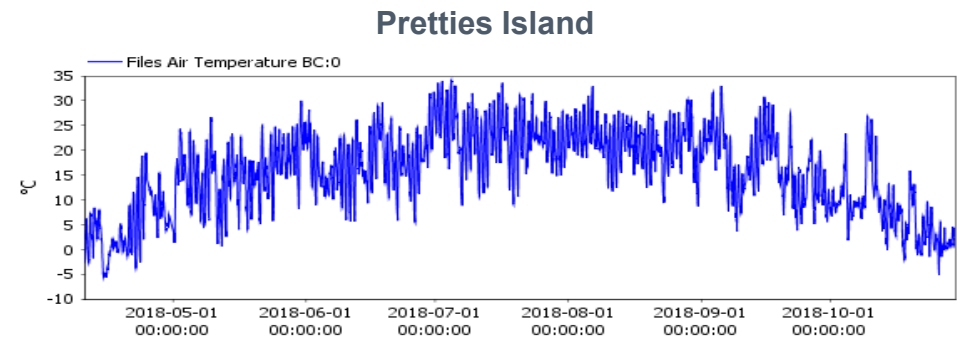
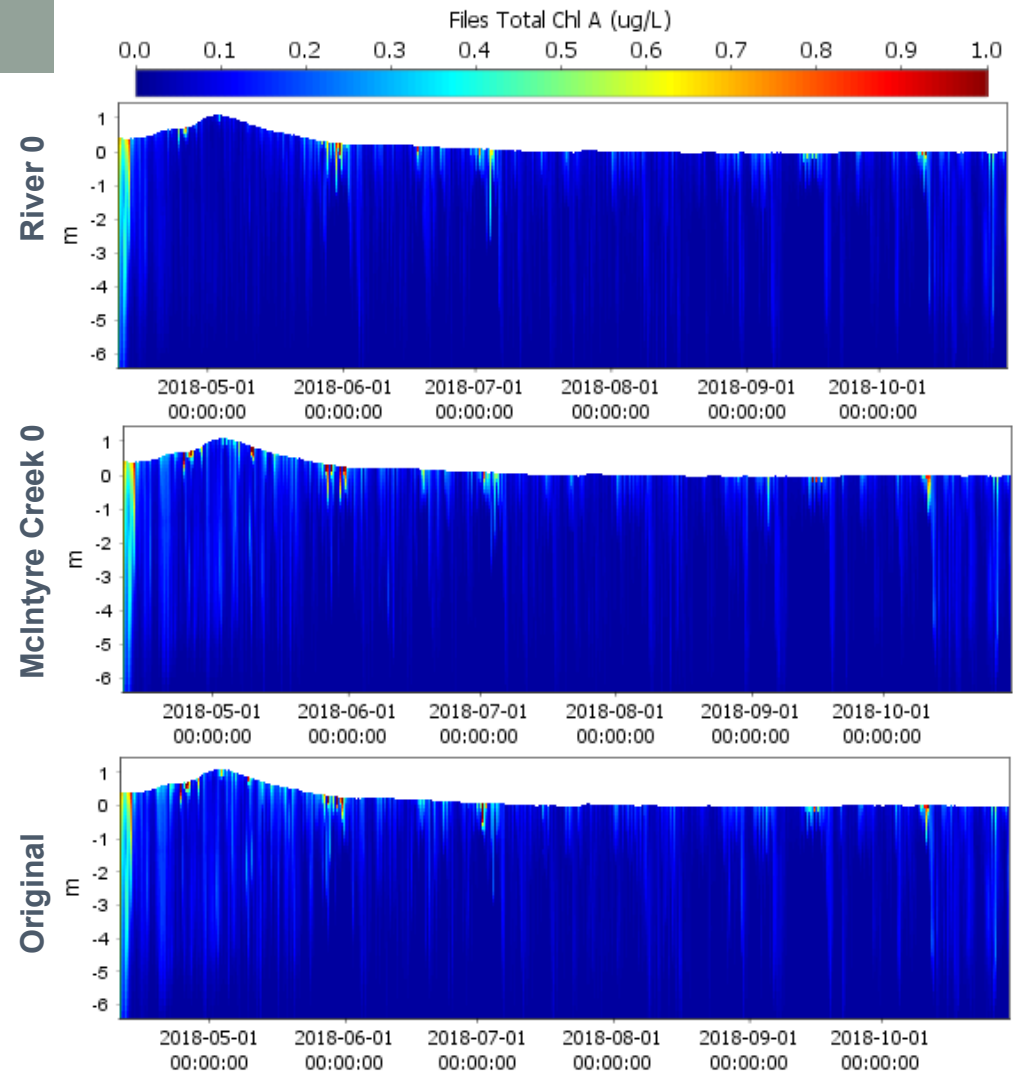
Mississippi River

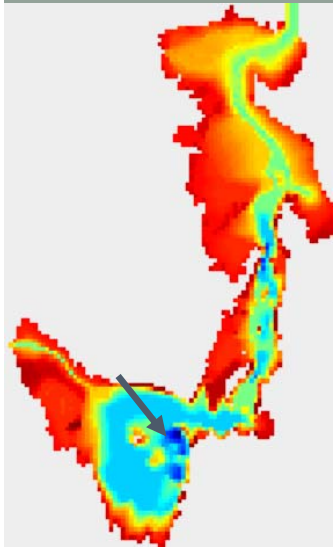
Internal Loading





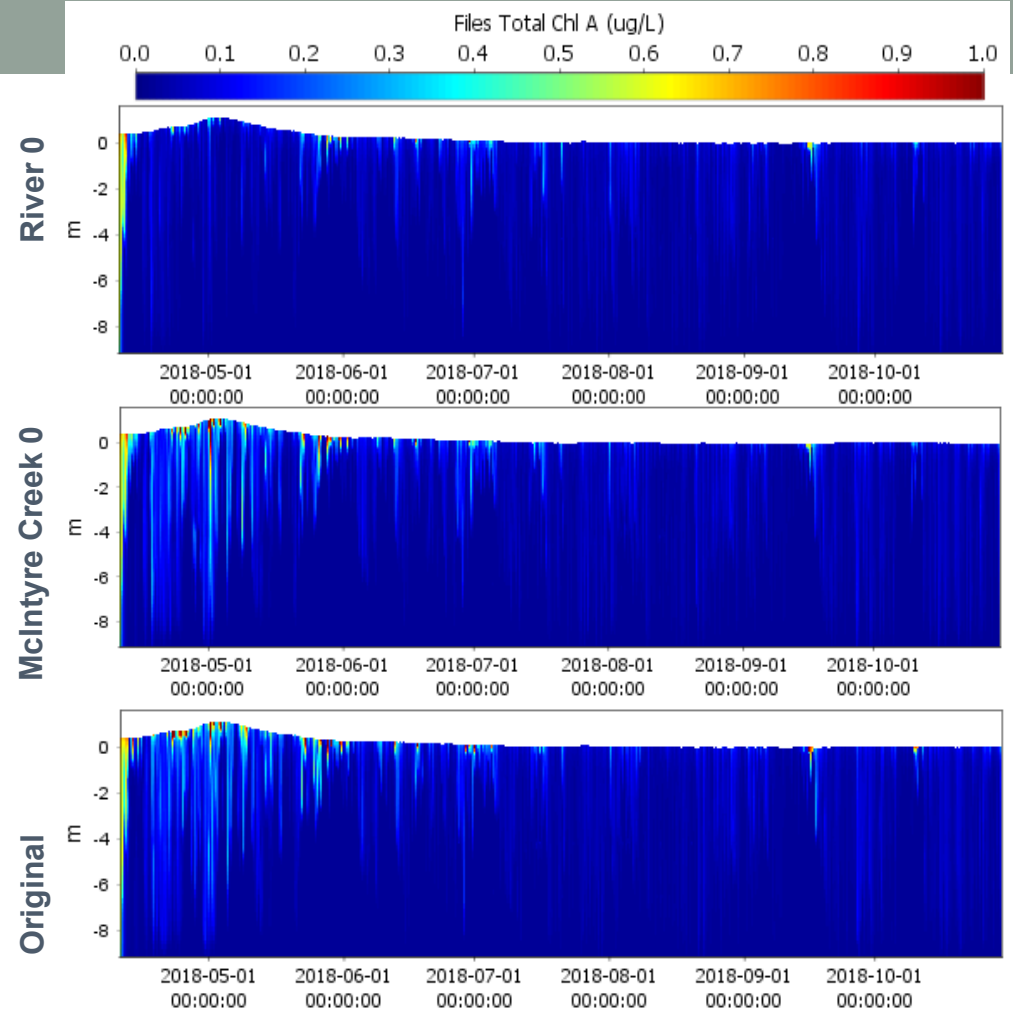
- 0.8% chl a reduction McIntyre
- 18% chl a reduction River



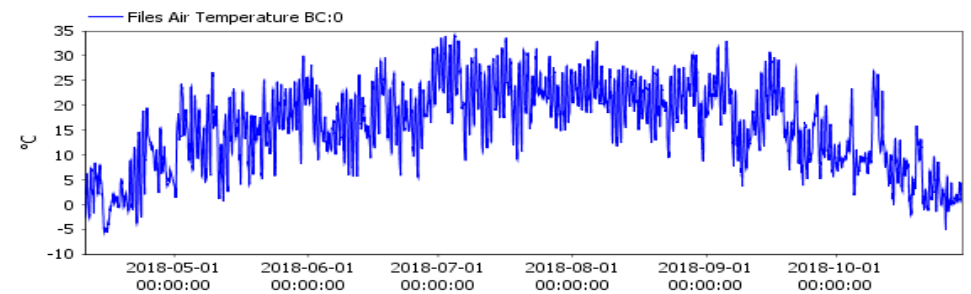


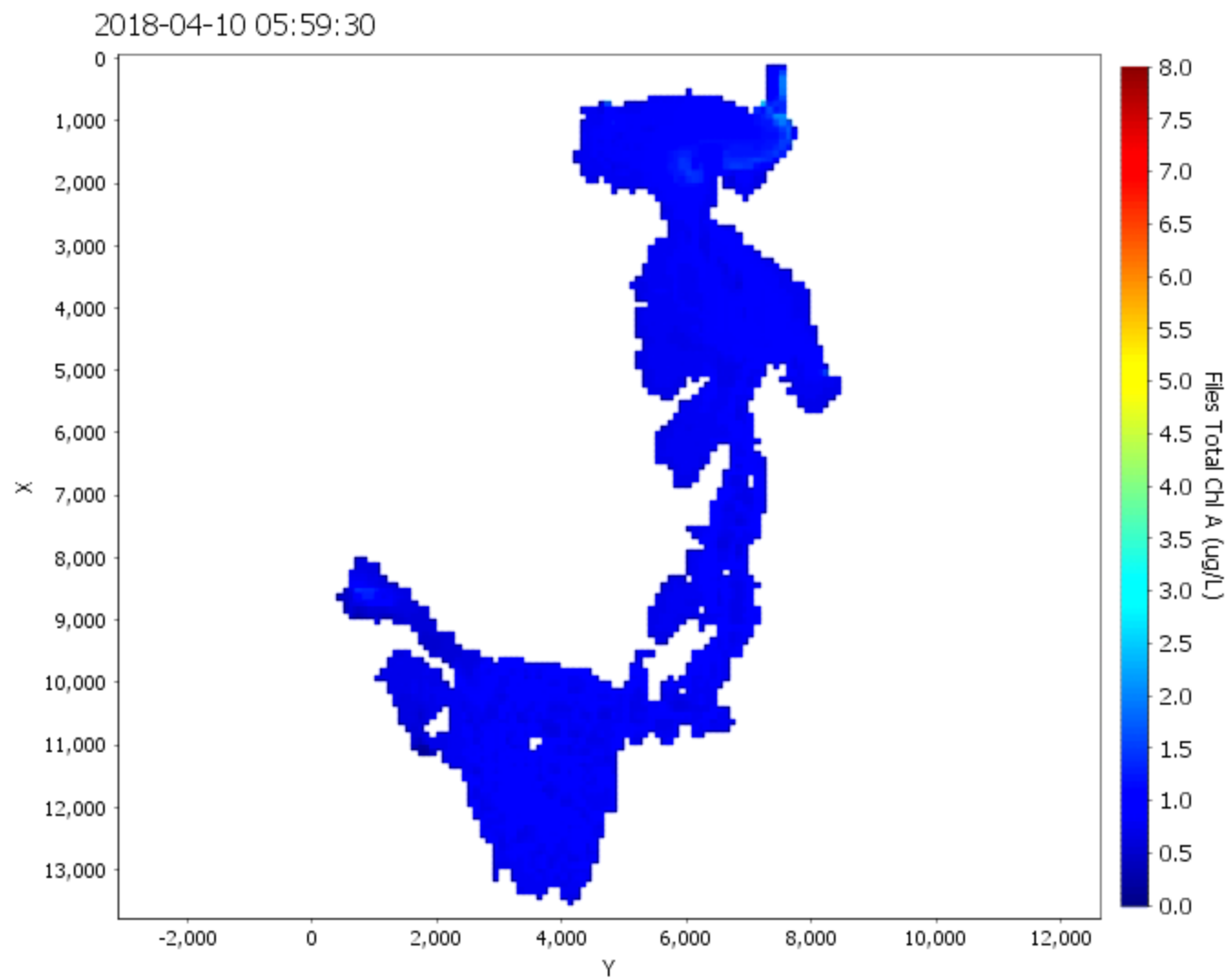
- 1% chl a reduction
- 31% chl a reduction

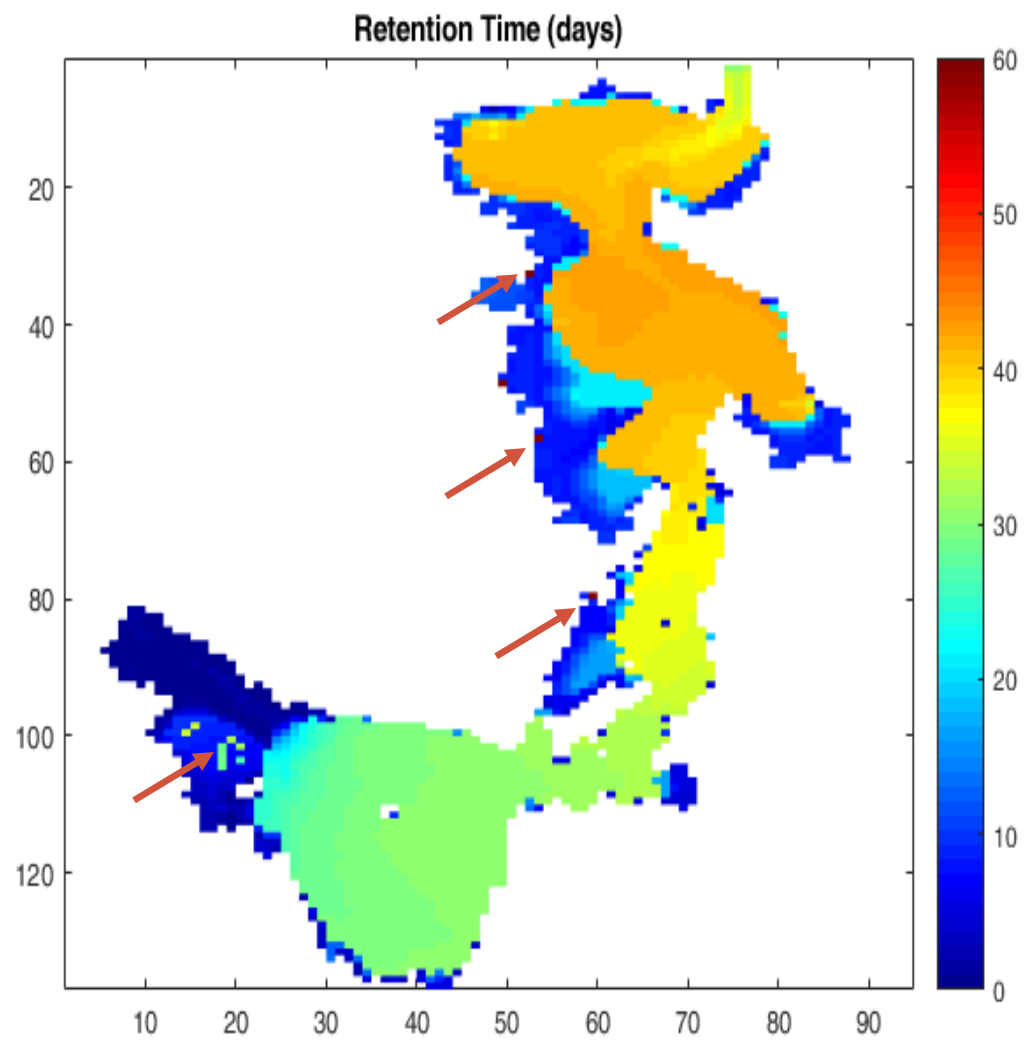
McIntyre
River

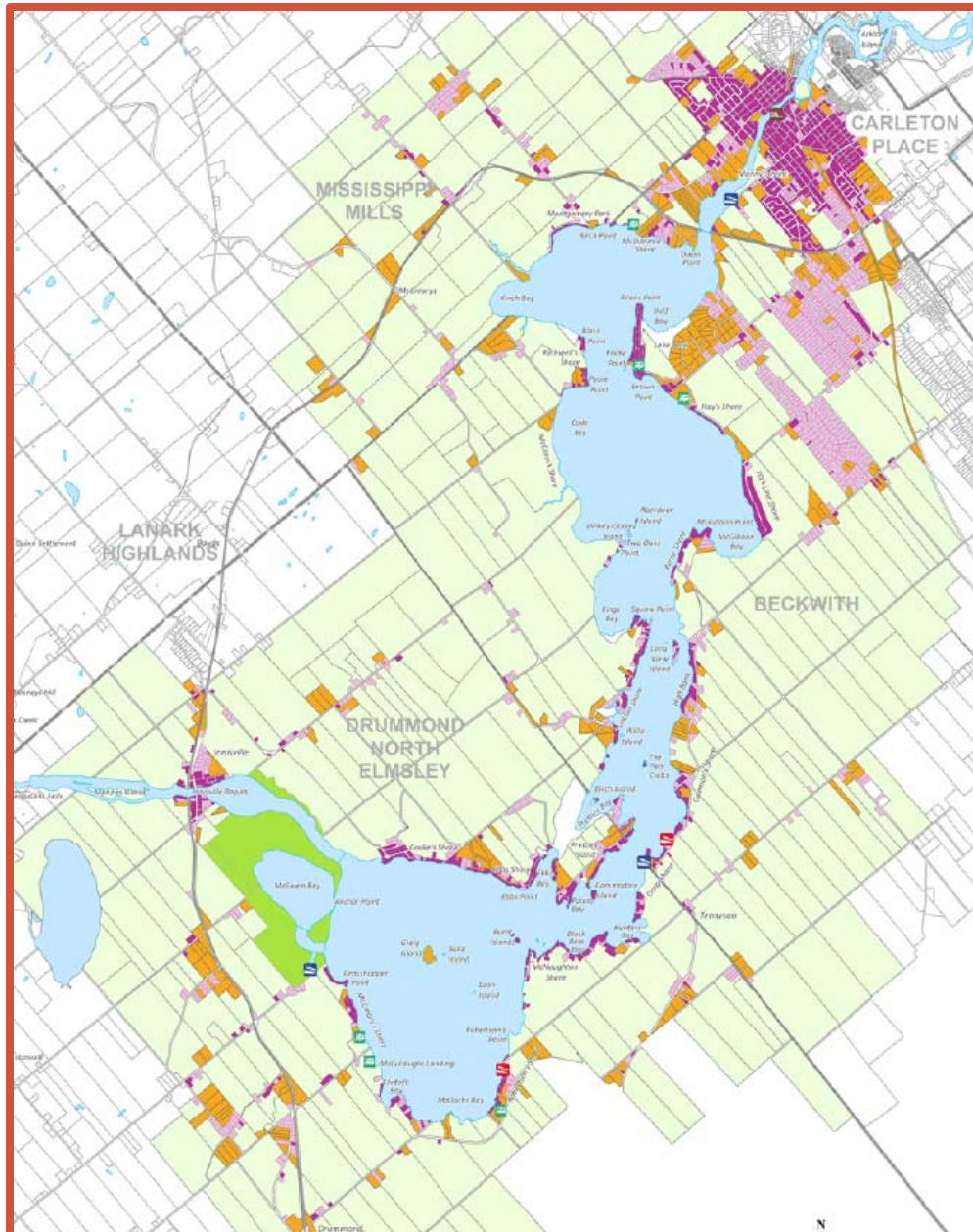


Burnt Island









**Thank you for
your attention!**



Acknowledgment

MITACS



Dr. Leon Boegman



Alyson Symon, Paul Lehman, Robert Betcher, Kelly Stiles,
Elora Oades, Stephen Miller

MLA - Rob Bell

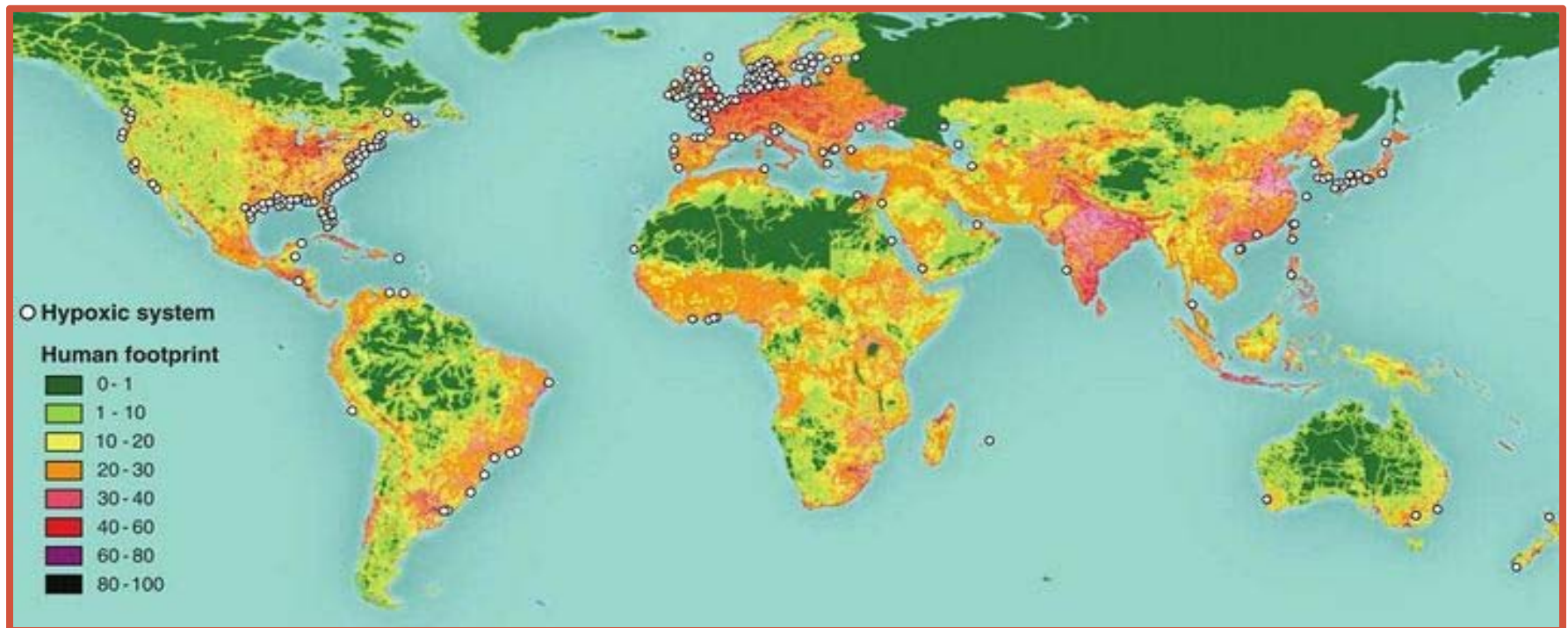
And all **MVCA** staff



...

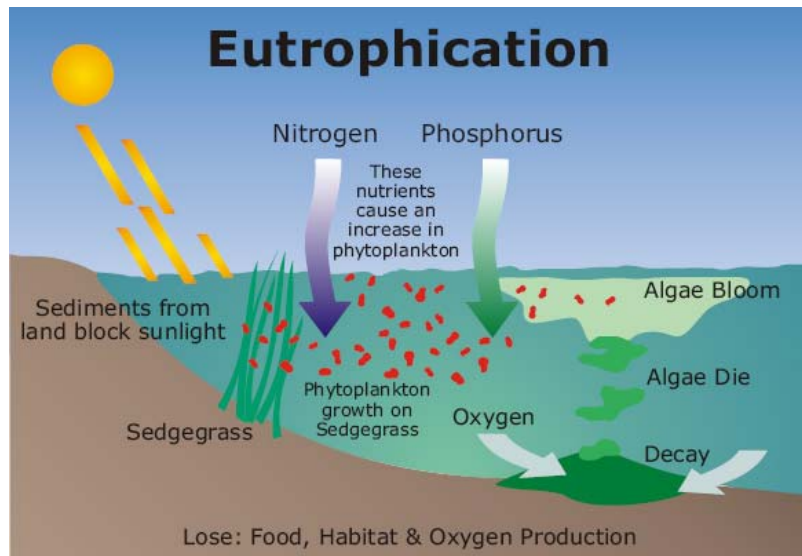
Introduction

- **Water quality** management
- **Eutrophication**
- **Algae** blooms

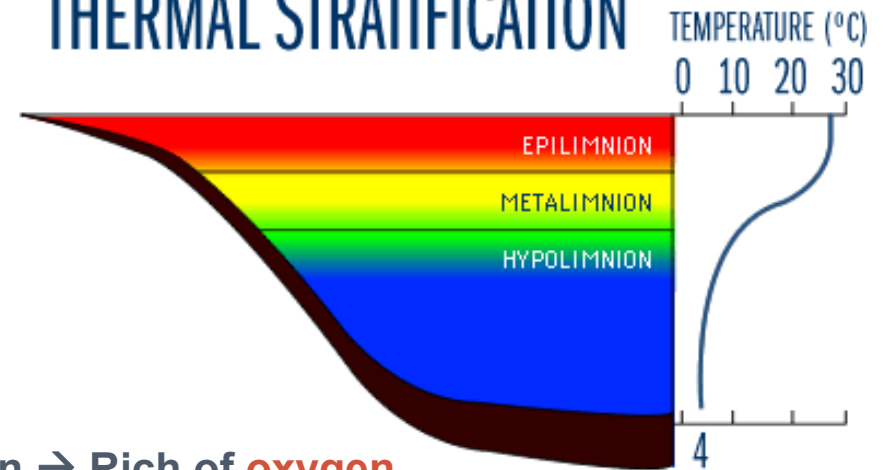


Diaz and Rosenberg (2008)

Why modeling?



THERMAL STRATIFICATION



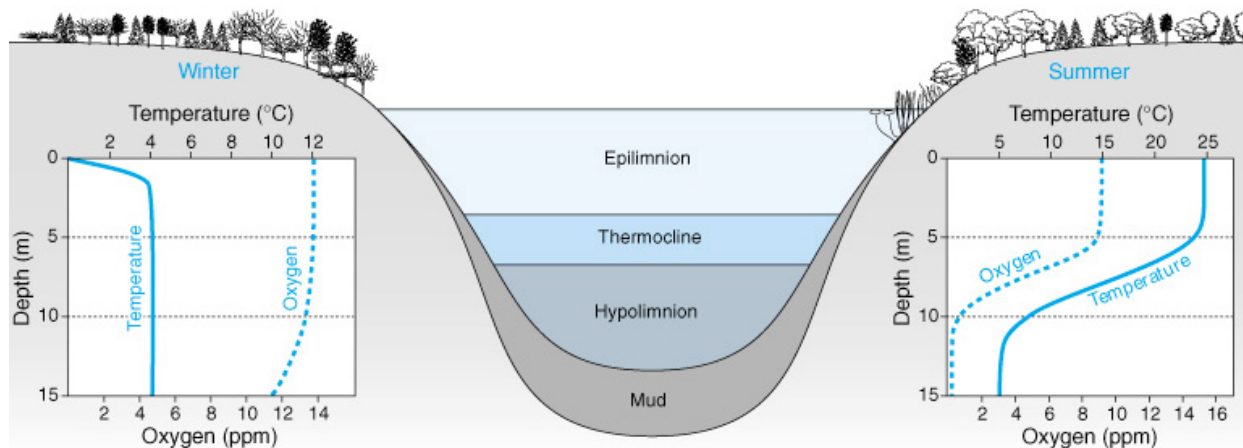
Epilimnion → Rich of **oxygen**

Metalimnion (Thermocline)

Hypolimnion → Lack of **oxygen**

➤ **Hypoxia** (Oxygen < 5 mg/l)

➤ **Anoxia** (Oxygen ≈ 0 mg/l)



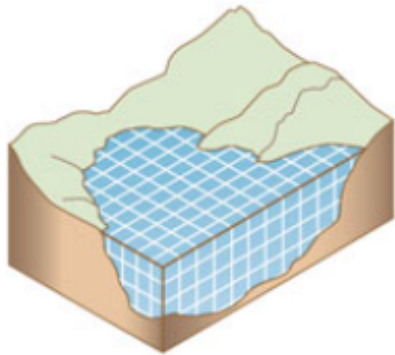


➤ CAEDYM

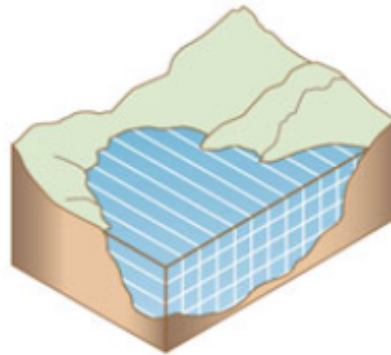
CAEDYM variable	Parameter	Estimated value based on the measurements in Appendix B
PO4	Soluble reactive phosphorus	PO ₄
DOPL	Dissolved organic phosphate	TDP-PO ₄
POPL	Particulate organic phosphate	$(0.6-0.8) \times (TPP) - IP$
PIP	Particulate inorganic phosphate	TPP-POPL
IP	Internal P loading of phytoplankton	C:chl <i>a</i> 50:1; C:P (41000-77000):1
NH4	Ammonium	NH ₄
NO3	Nitrate	NO ₃ +NO ₂
DONL	Dissolved organic nitrogen	$(TKN-NH_4-PIN)^{2/3}$
PONL	Particulate organic nitrogen	$(TKN-NH_4-PIN)^{1/3}$
Algae groups	The introduced groups to the model	Based on percentage $\times$ chl <i>a</i> measurements

- Rapid growth of **models**
- The need for more quantitative understanding of **water quality**

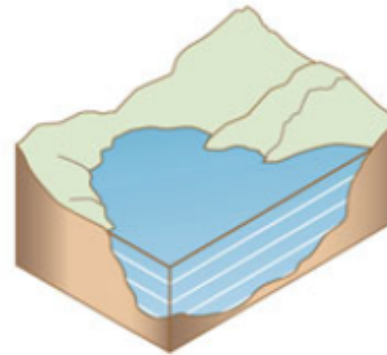
3D: Three-dimensional



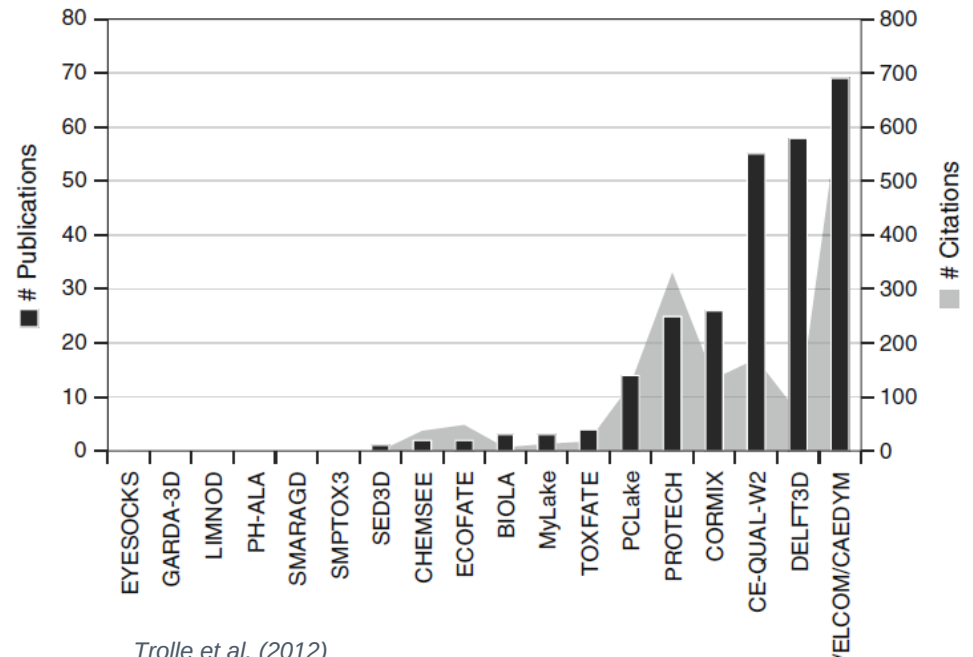
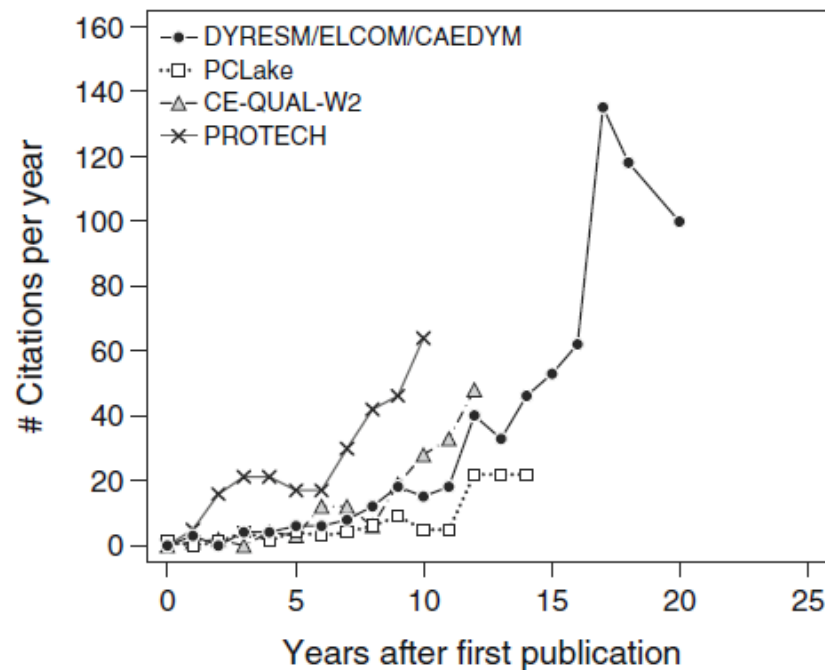
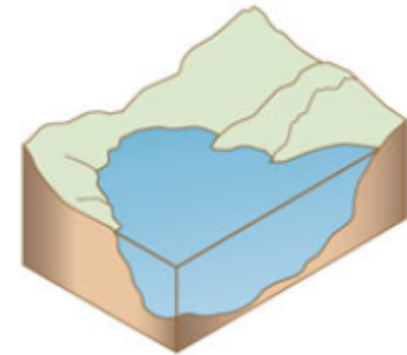
2D: Two-dimensional



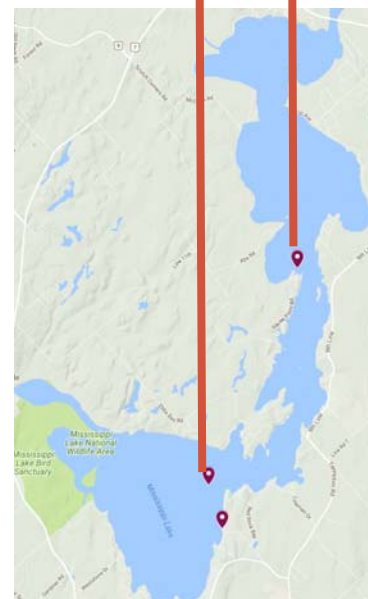
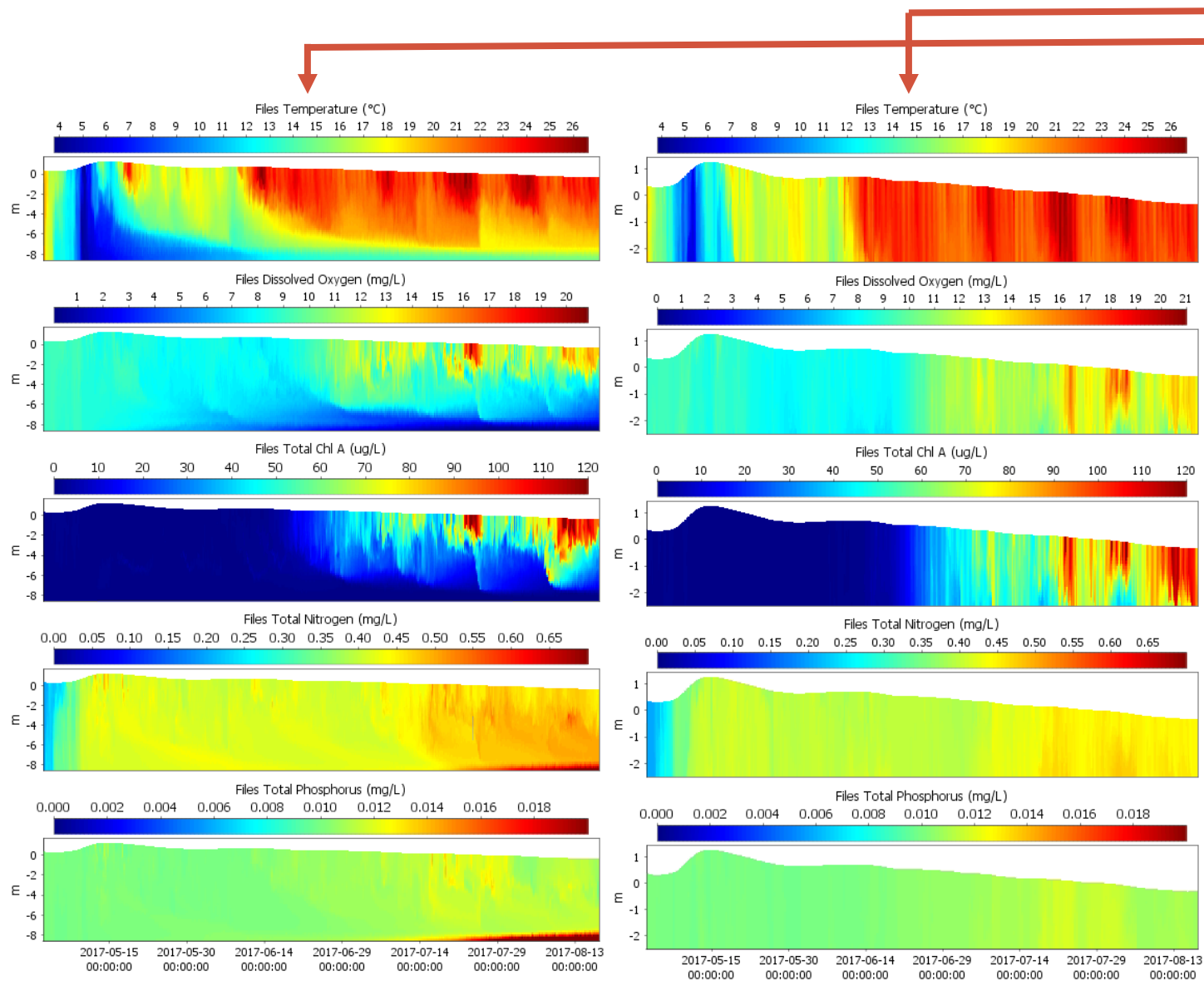
1D: One-dimensional



0D: Box model



Trolle et al. (2012)



Water Quality Sampling Program

➤ 2017 – 8 stations

