

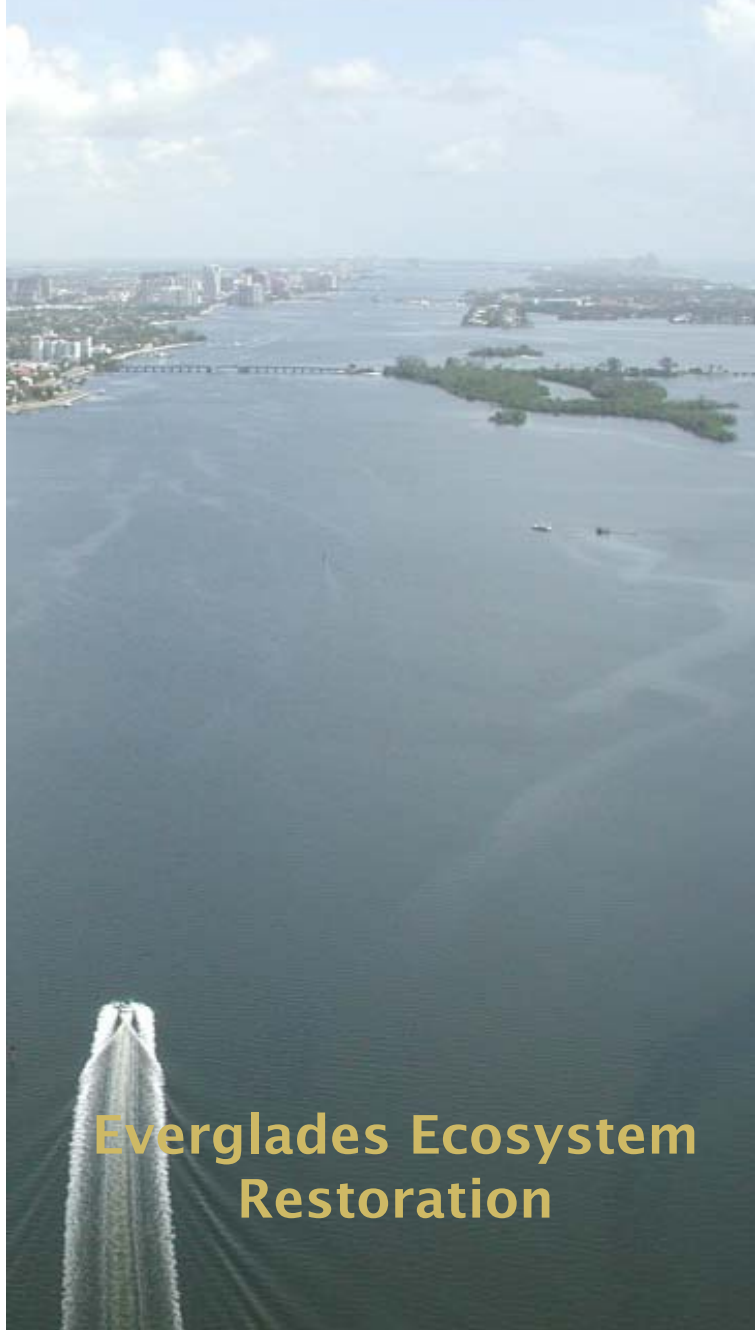
The 2015 GEER Conference, April 21–23, 2015

Rapid Prediction of Estuarine Salinity for Everglades Ecosystem Restoration

*Yongshan Wan
Section Leader
Coastal Ecosystems Section*



sfwmd.gov

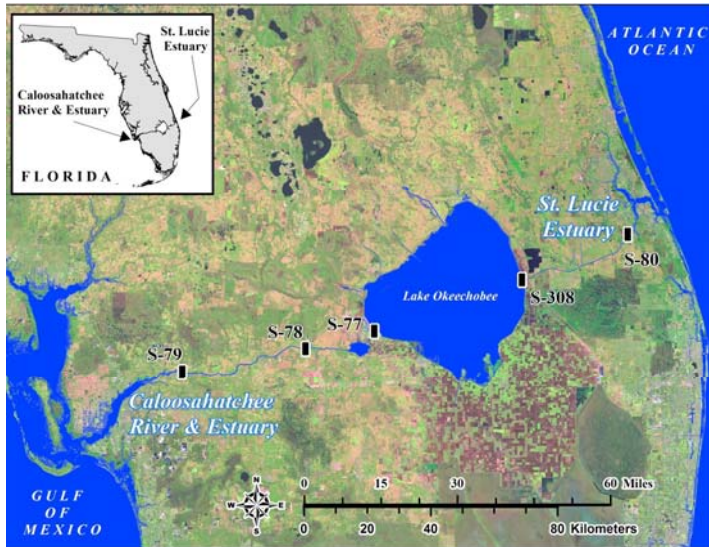
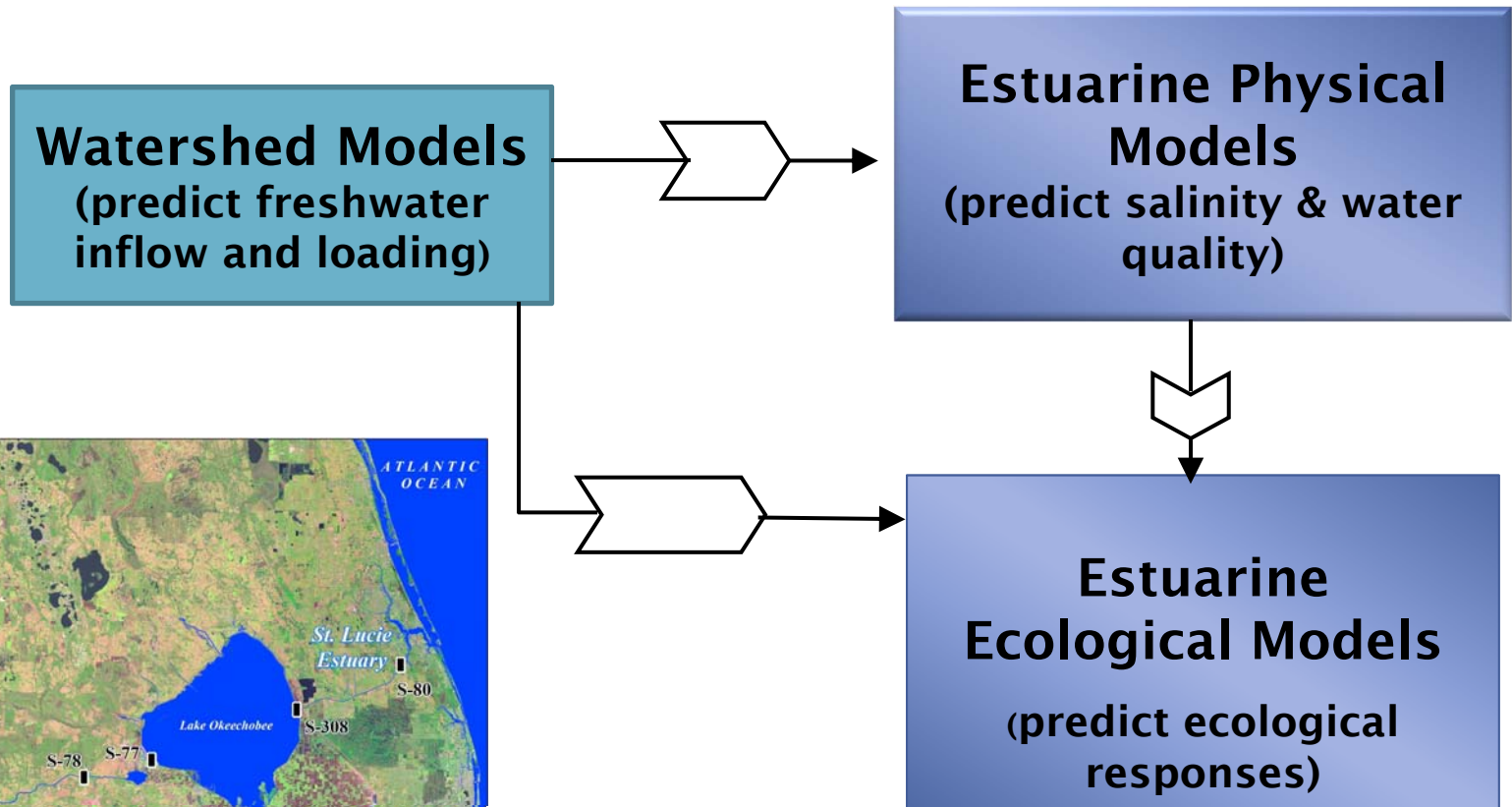


**Everglades Ecosystem
Restoration**

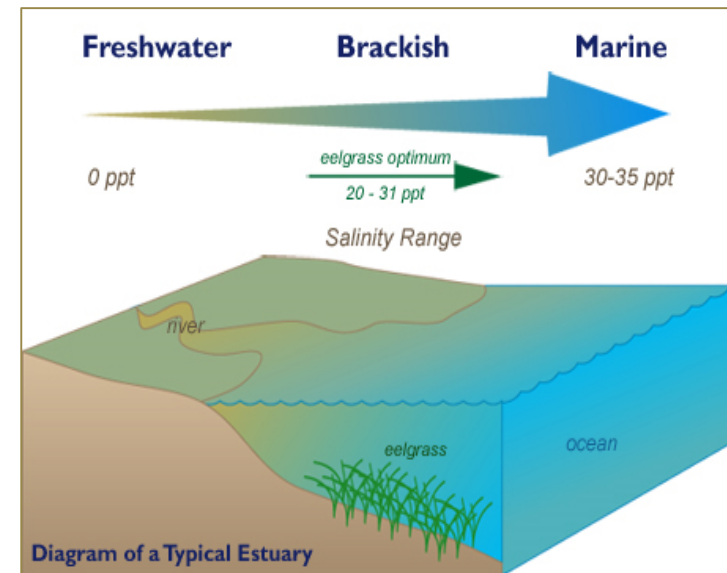
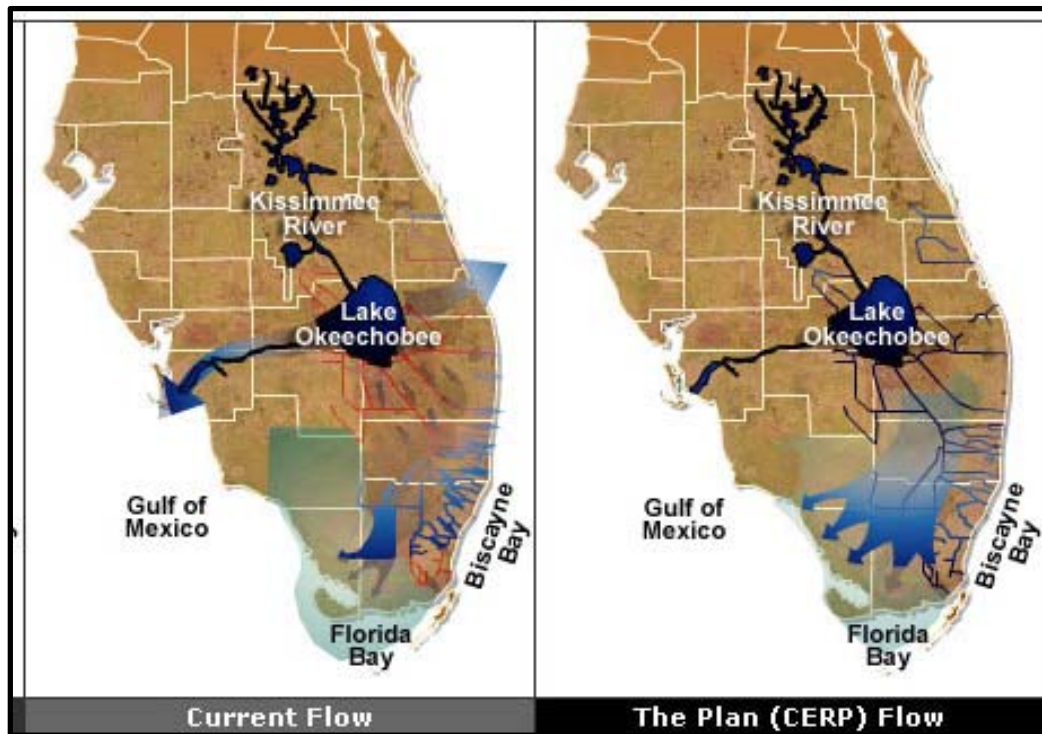
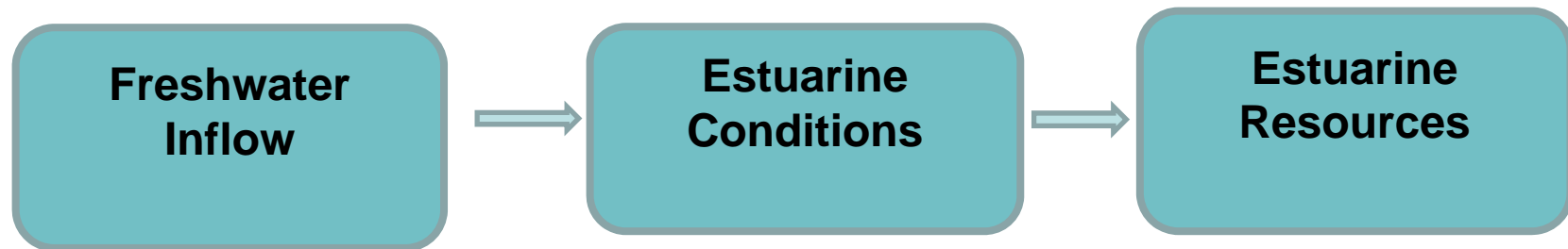
Co-Authors

- Peter Doering
- Christopher Buzzelli
- Patricia Gorman
- Zhiqiang Chen

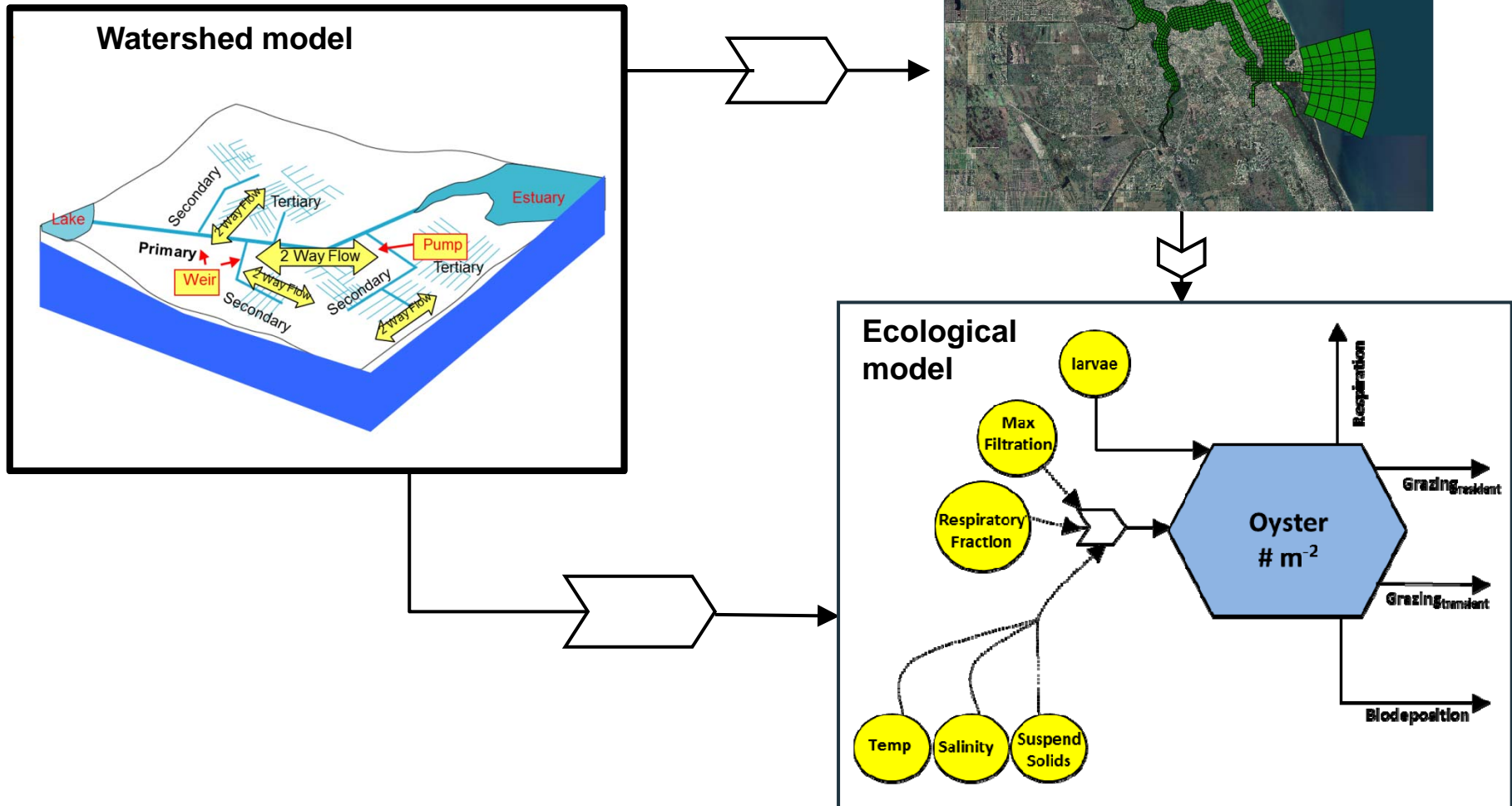
Integrated models serve as an essential tool for predictive management and informed decision making



Integrated modeling mirrors the Alber conceptual model of estuarine inflow management

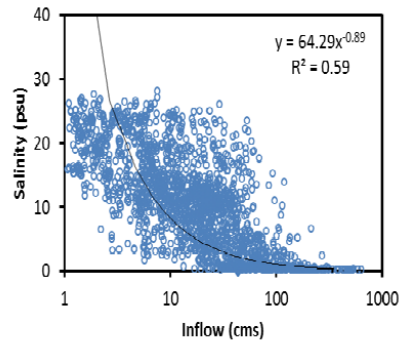
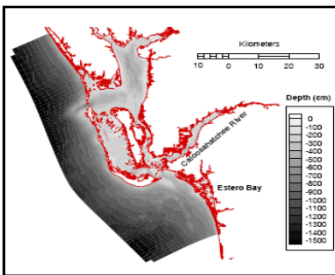
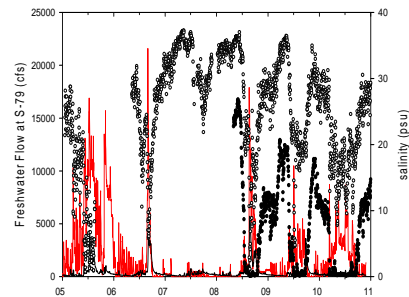
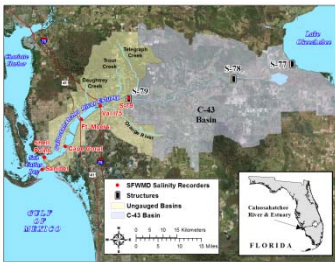


Application of integrated modeling requires practical consideration of time step



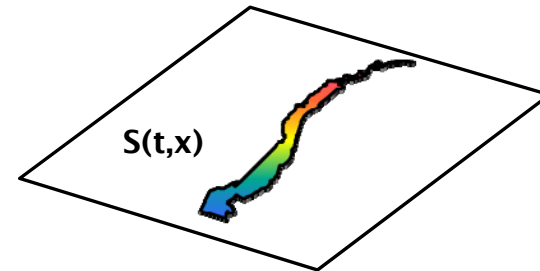
OBJECTIVE: To develop an alternative salinity model based on time series analysis

Spatial/Temporal Data & Hydrodynamics

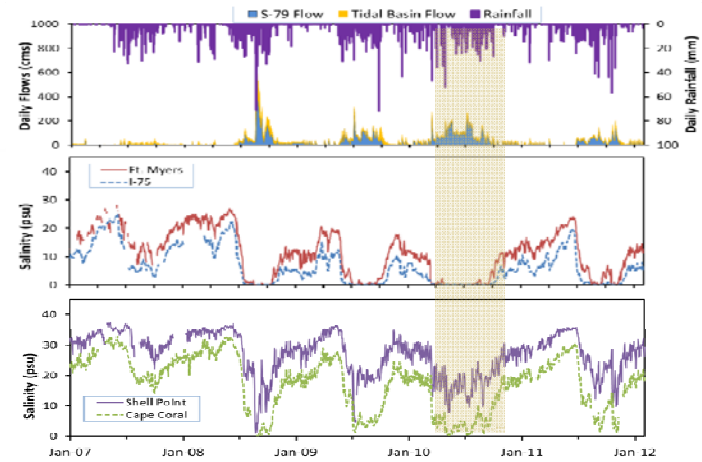


Time Series Analysis

➤ Transport processes



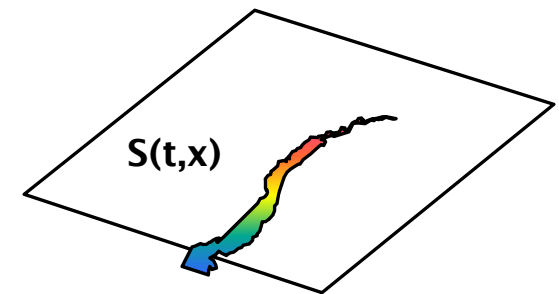
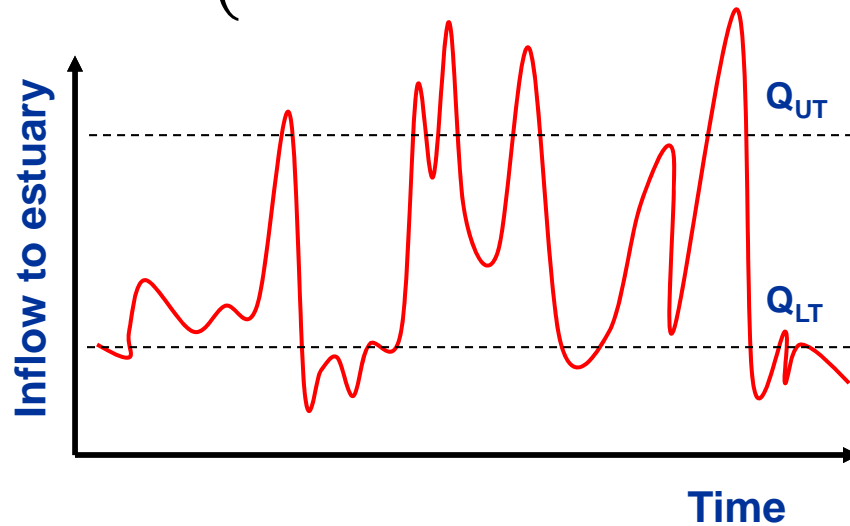
➤ Transport lag time



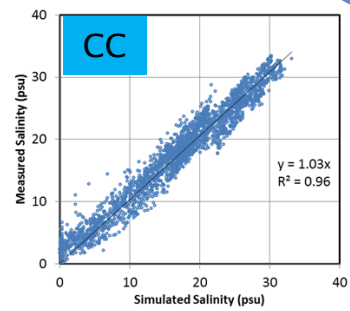
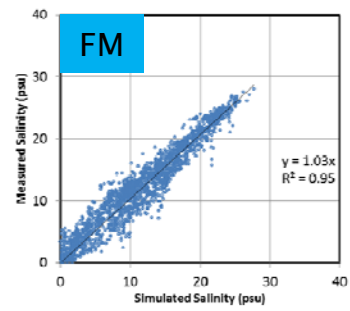
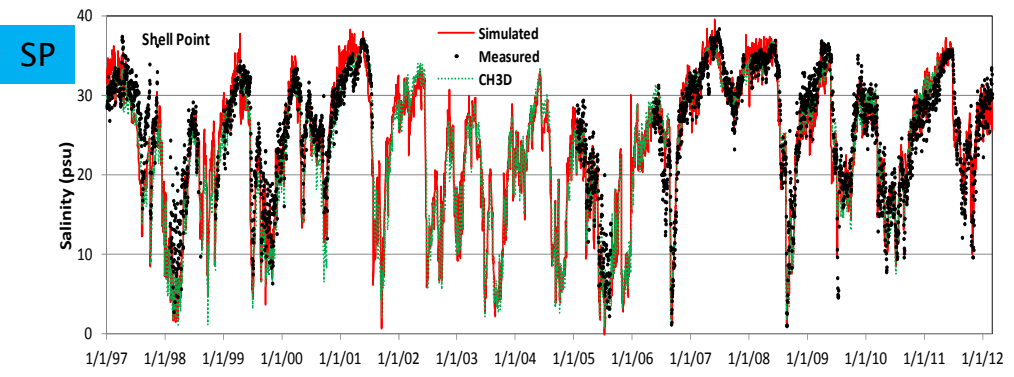
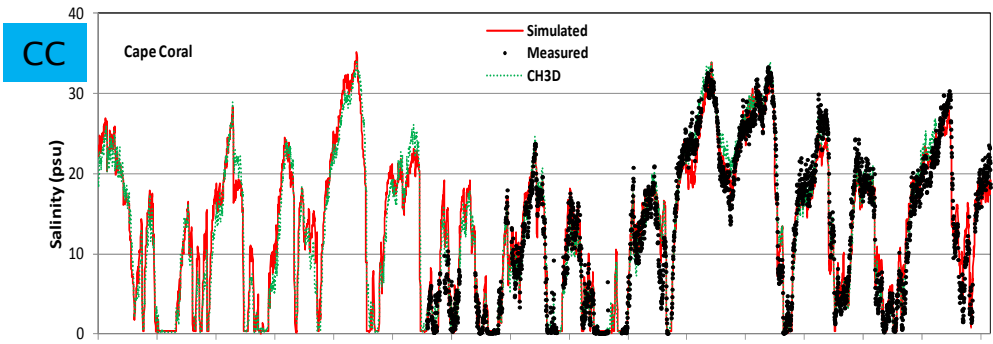
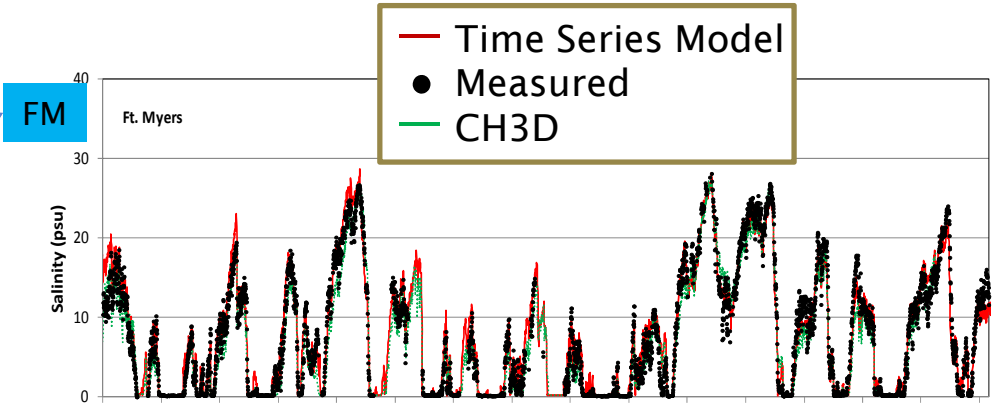
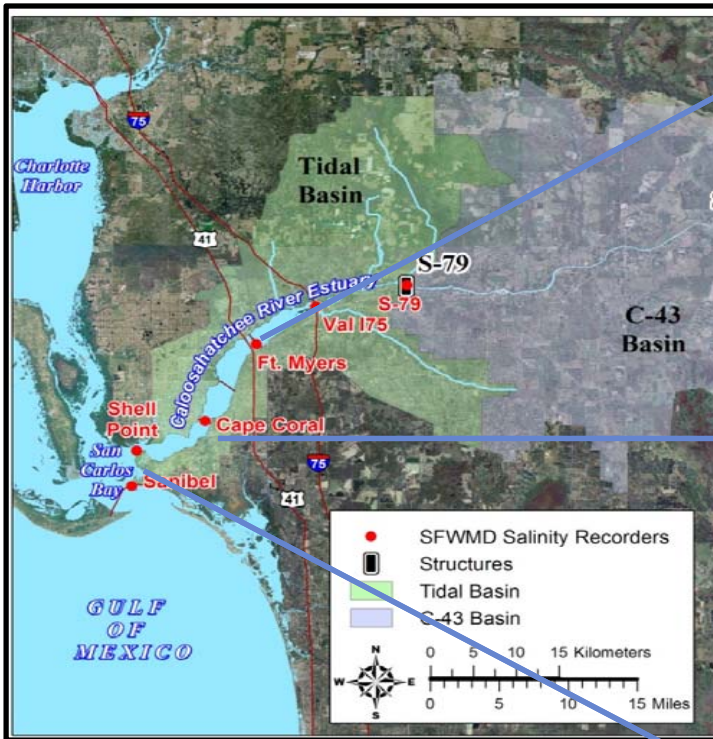
The time series salinity model features
(i) three inflow regimes
(ii) an auto-regressive term
(iii) exogenous factors (inflow, rainfall, water level)

Time series salinity model (Qiu and Wan, 2013)

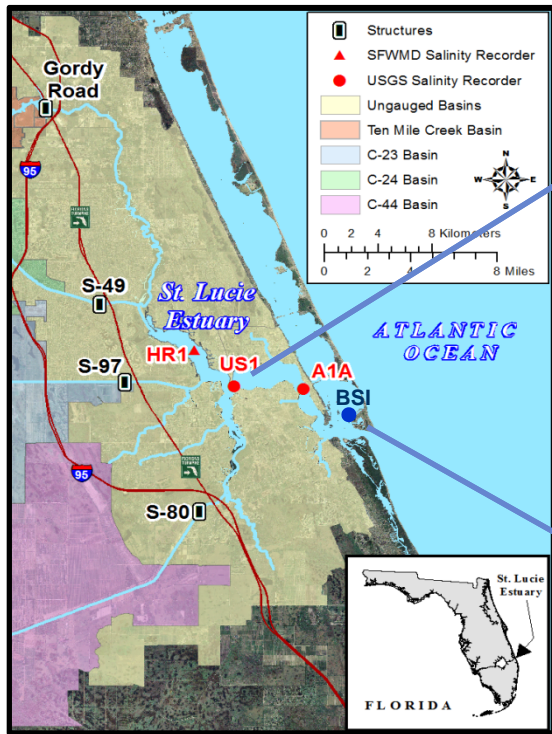
$$S_t = \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \beta_1 S_{t-1} + \delta S_t(Q, R, H) & Q_t \geq Q_{UT} \\ \alpha_2 + \beta_2 S_{t-1} + \delta S_t(Q, R, H) & \text{when } Q_{LT} < Q_t < Q_{UT} \\ \alpha_3 + \beta_3 S_{t-1} + \delta S_t(Q, R, H) & Q_t \leq Q_{LT} \end{cases}$$



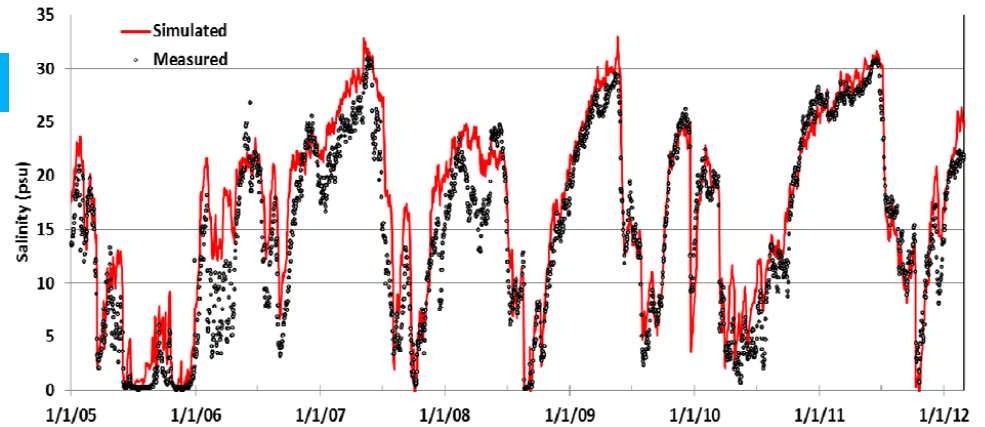
The time series model performs well with simulation of salinity on a daily time step



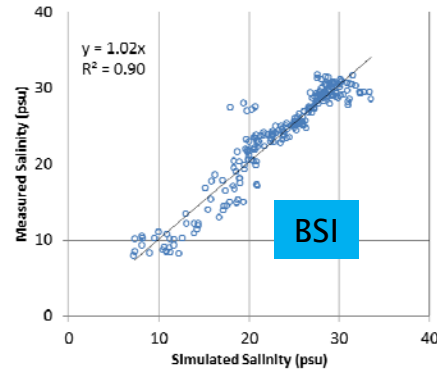
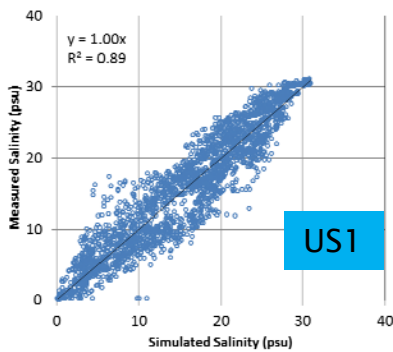
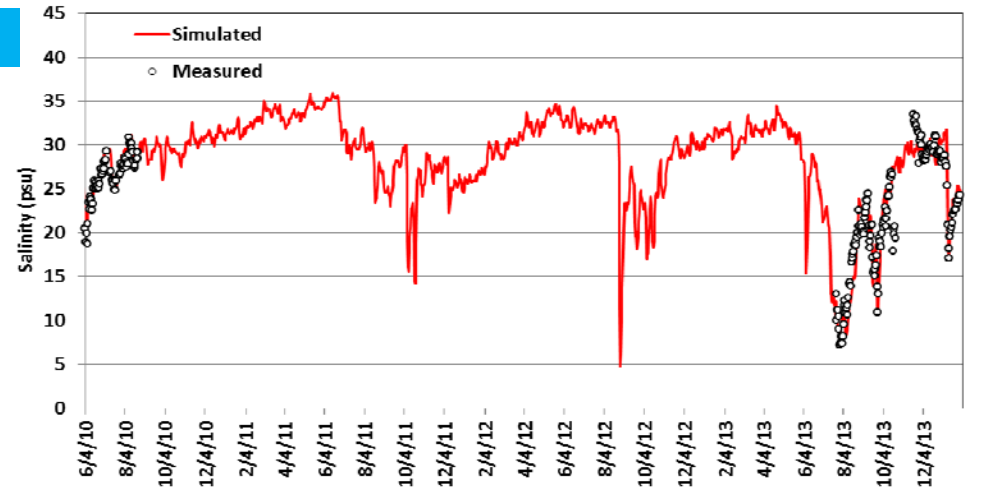
The time series model performs well with simulation of salinity on a daily time step



US1



BSI



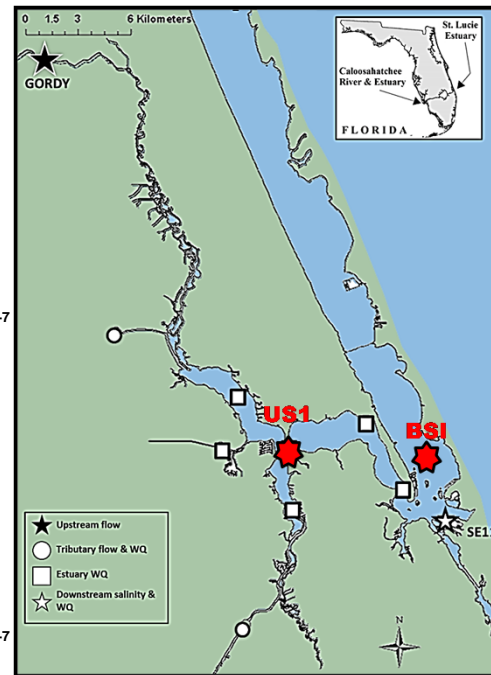
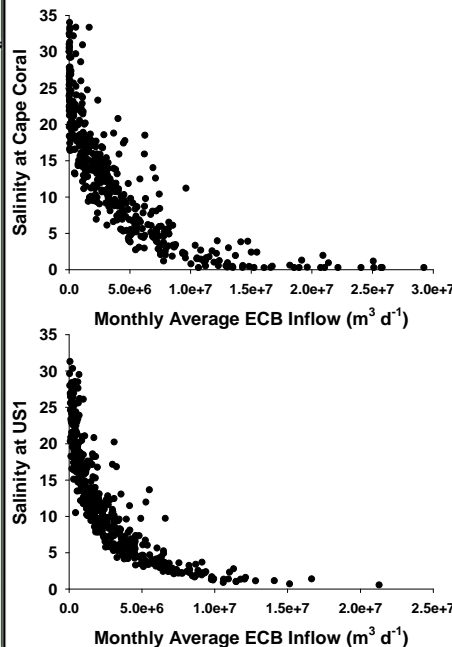
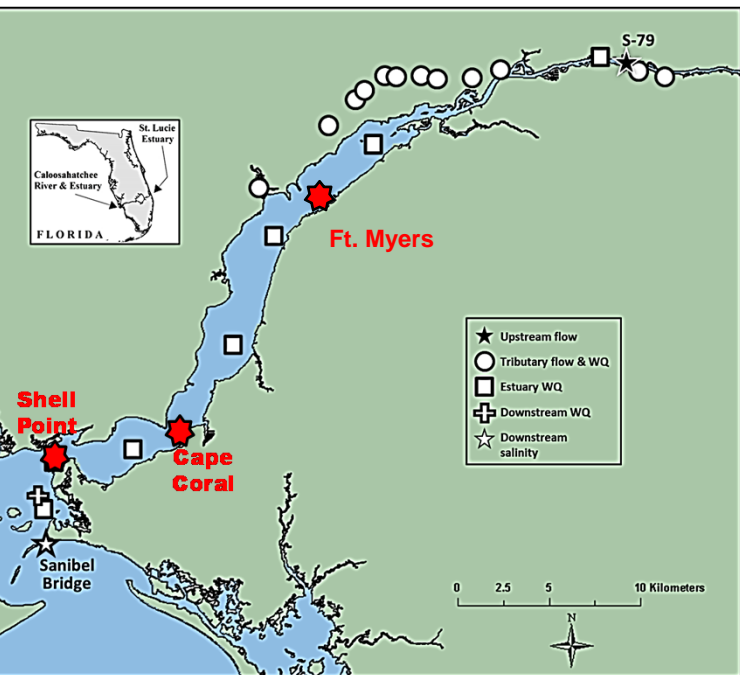
CEPP INFLOW SCENARIOS



- CEPP = partnership between the USACE and the SFWMD with publicly owned lands to redistribute water
- Regional-scale hydrology with 259 million m^3 of water to be captured and redirected southward
- Includes Indian River Lagoon South (SLE) and C-43 Reservoir (CRE)
- 41 y daily inflow scenarios (1965-2005)
ECB, FWO, ALT4R
 - **ECB: Existing Base Condition = present water system configuration**
 - **FWO: Future Without Project = future water system without CEPP but includes IRL-South (SLE) and C-43 Reservoir (CRE)**
 - **ALT4R: Alternative 4R = FWO including CEPP projects to capture water**

ESTUARINE SALINITY PREDICTIONS

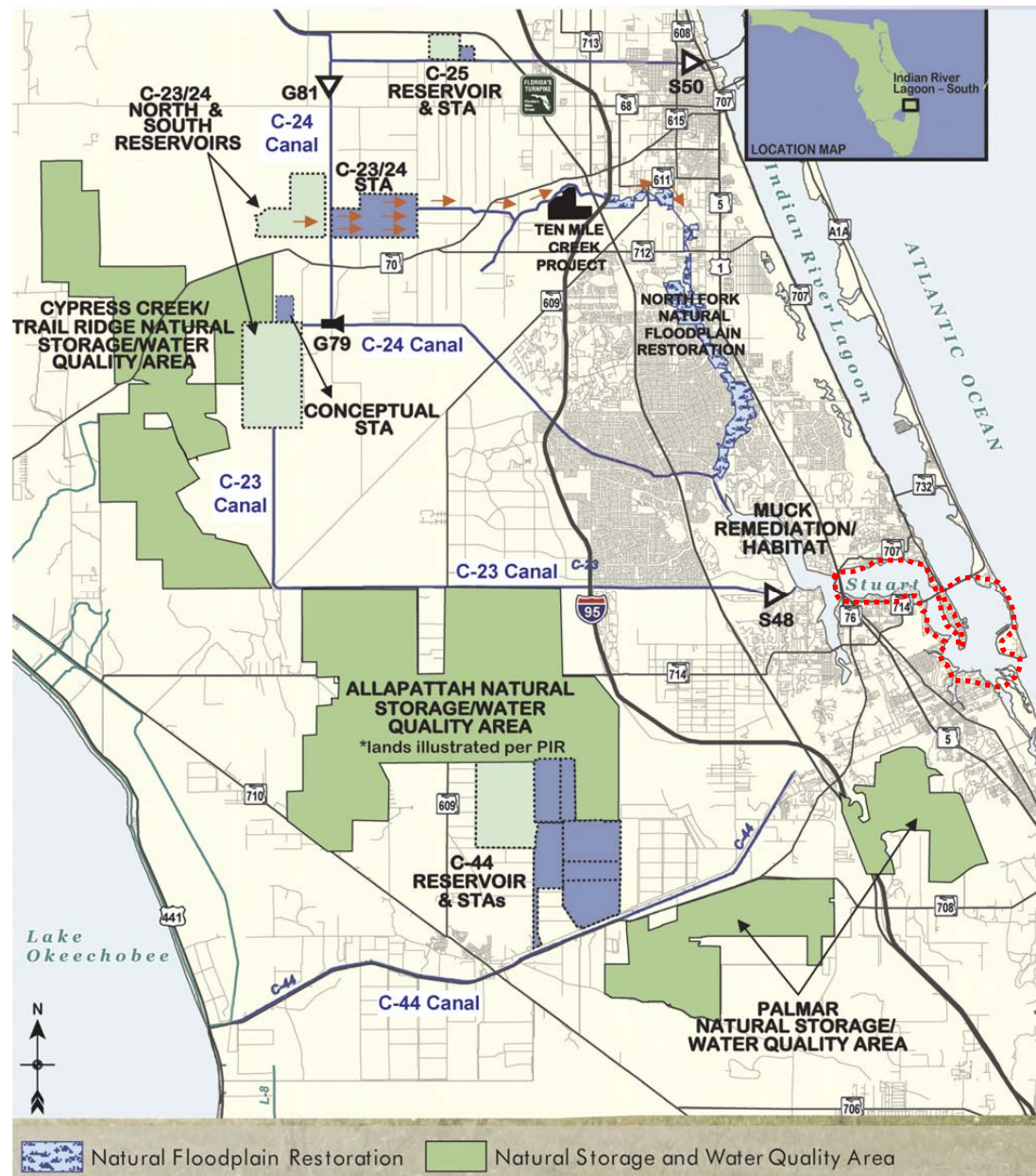
Multivariate salinity time series modeling for CRE & SLE
 Freshwater inflow from RSM along with inflow from tidal basin, rainfall,
 and tidal water level fluctuations as the input
 Predict daily salinity at multiple locations for 41 y (1965-2005)
 CRE = Ft. Myers, Cape Coral and Shell Point;
 SLE = US1 and Boy Scout Island (BSI)



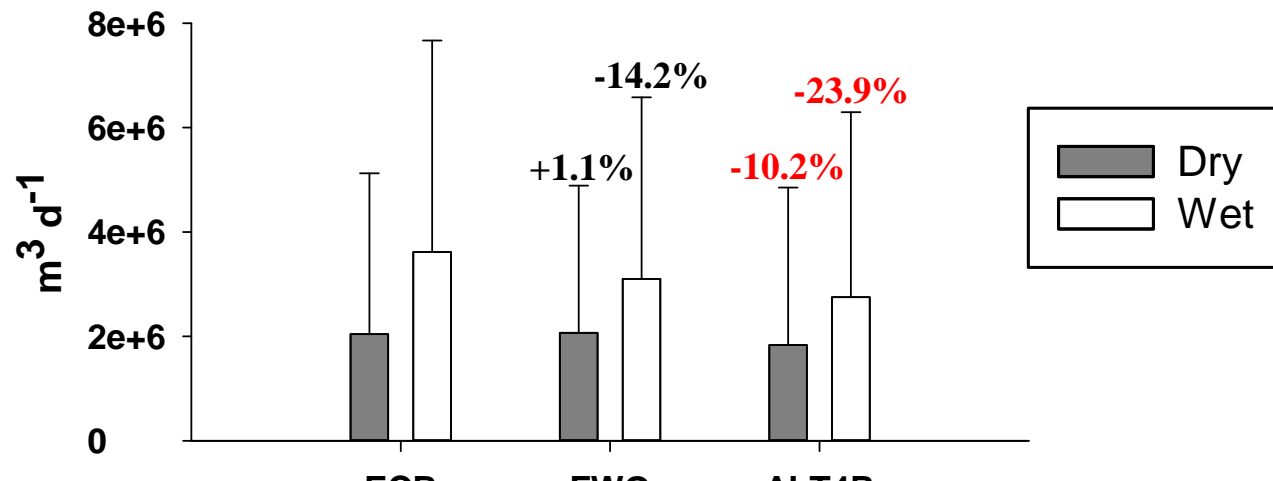
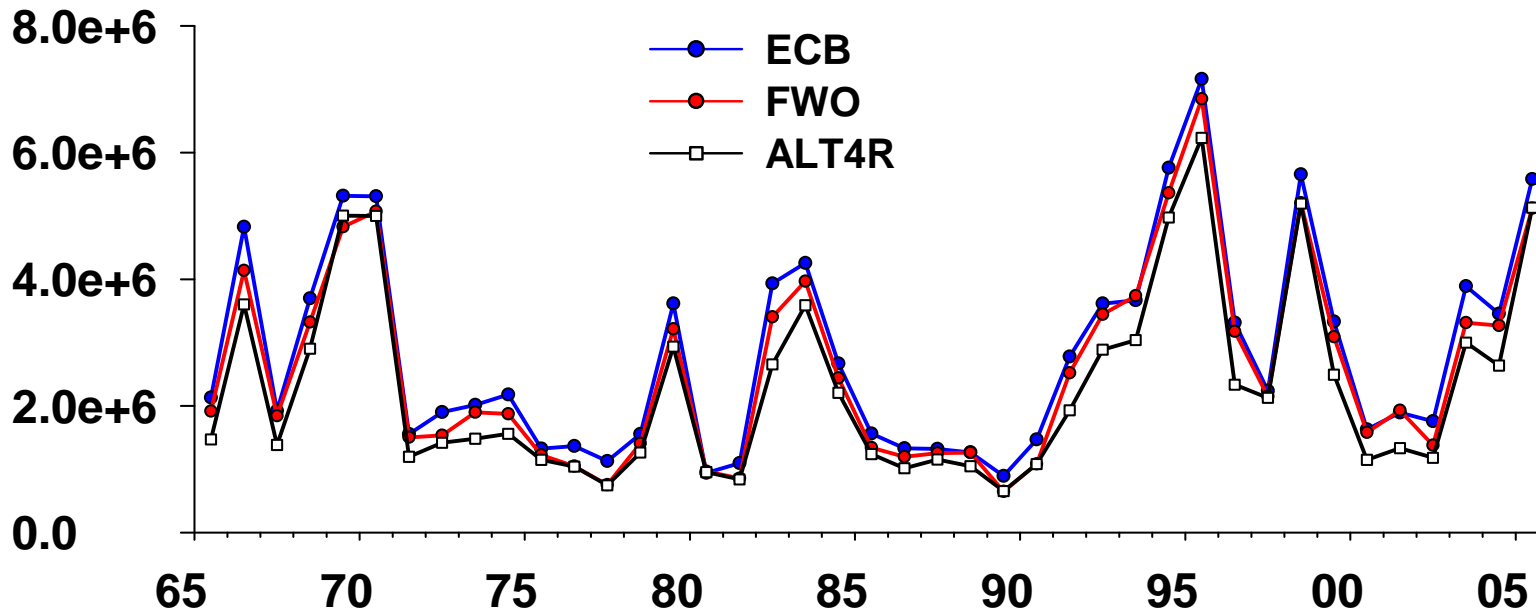
Protection of
aquatic resources
in the SLE is a main
objective of
Everglades
Restoration

Oysters in the mid-
estuary
Seagrasses in the
SRL

Low salinity biota in
the North Fork

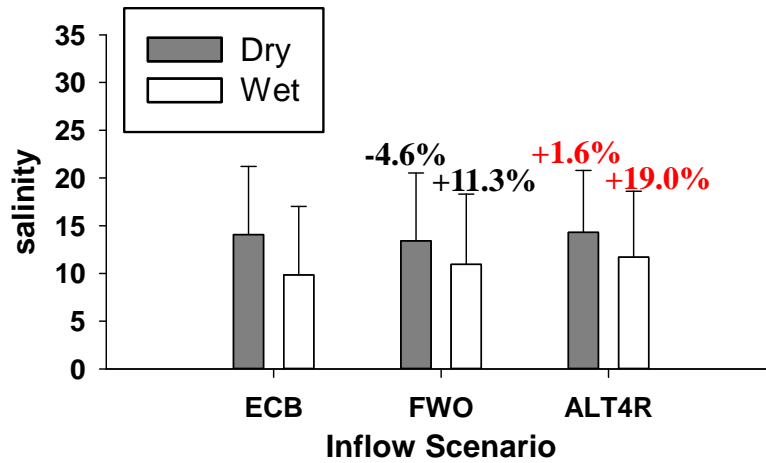
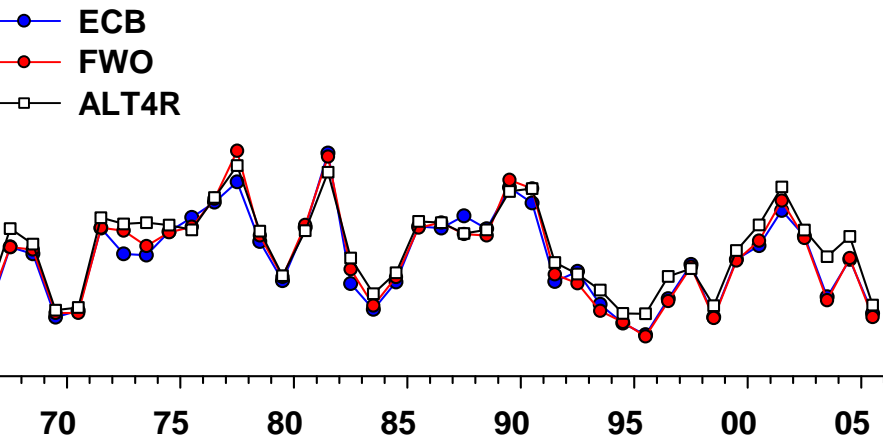


CEPP INFLOWS - SLE

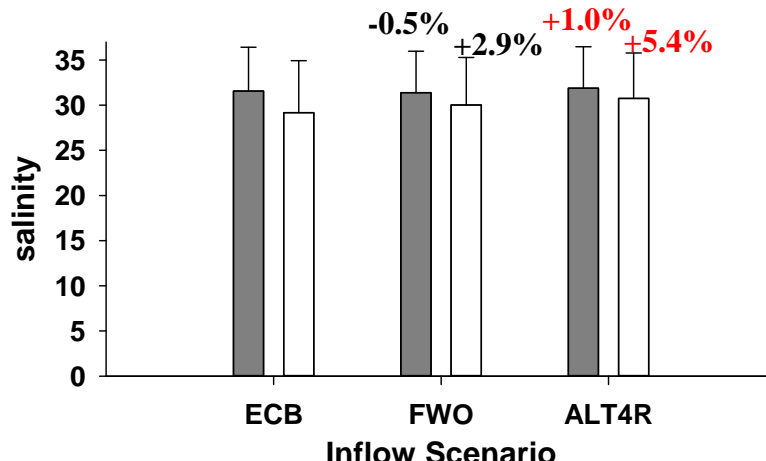
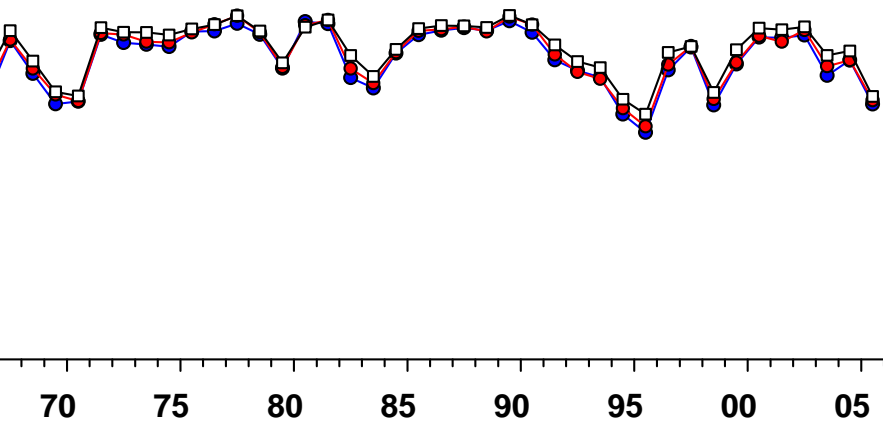


CEPP SALINITY PREDICTIONS - SLE

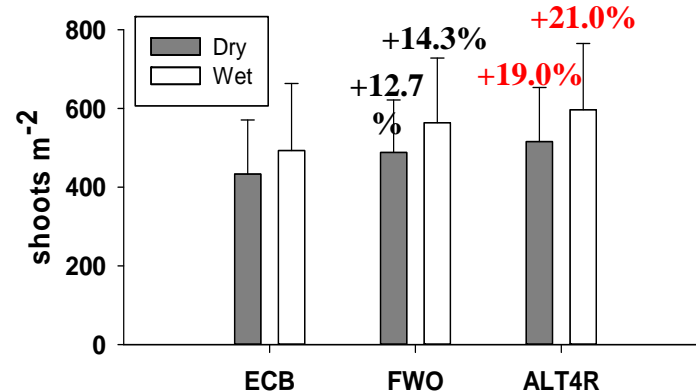
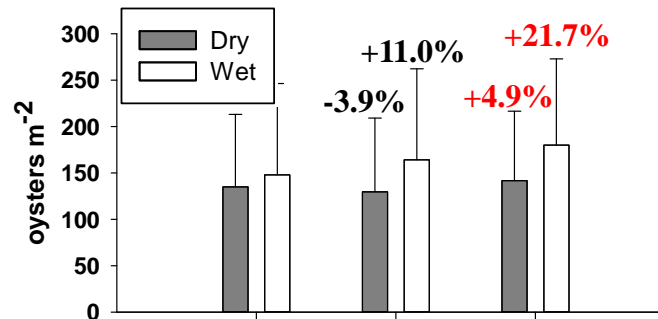
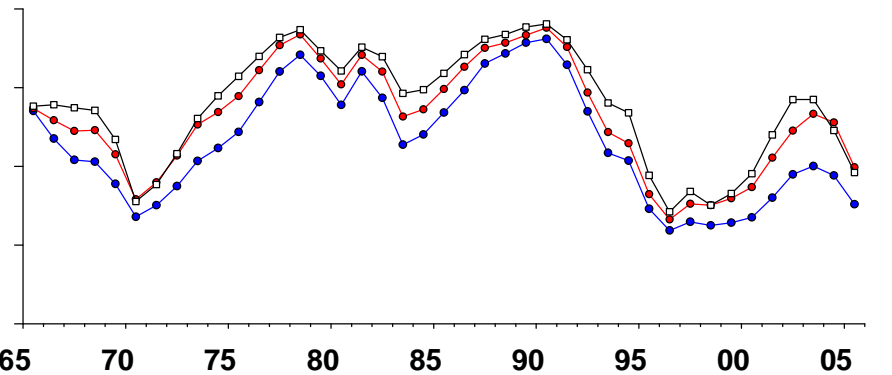
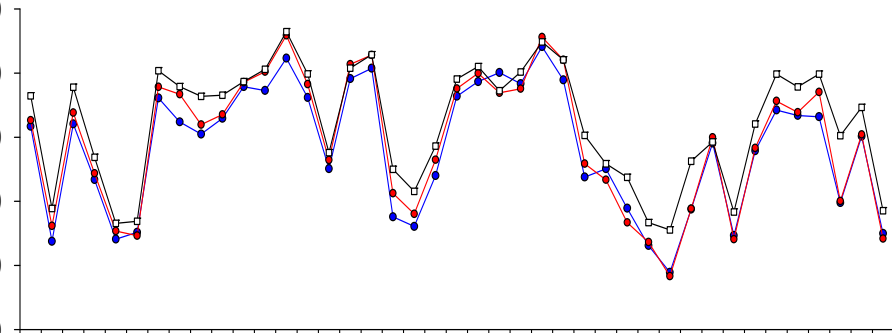
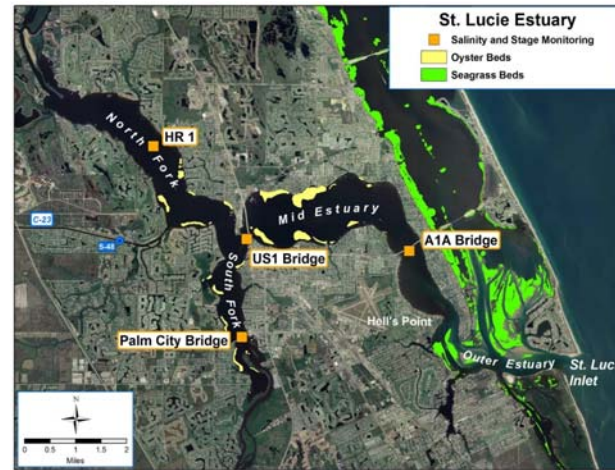
US1 Bridge



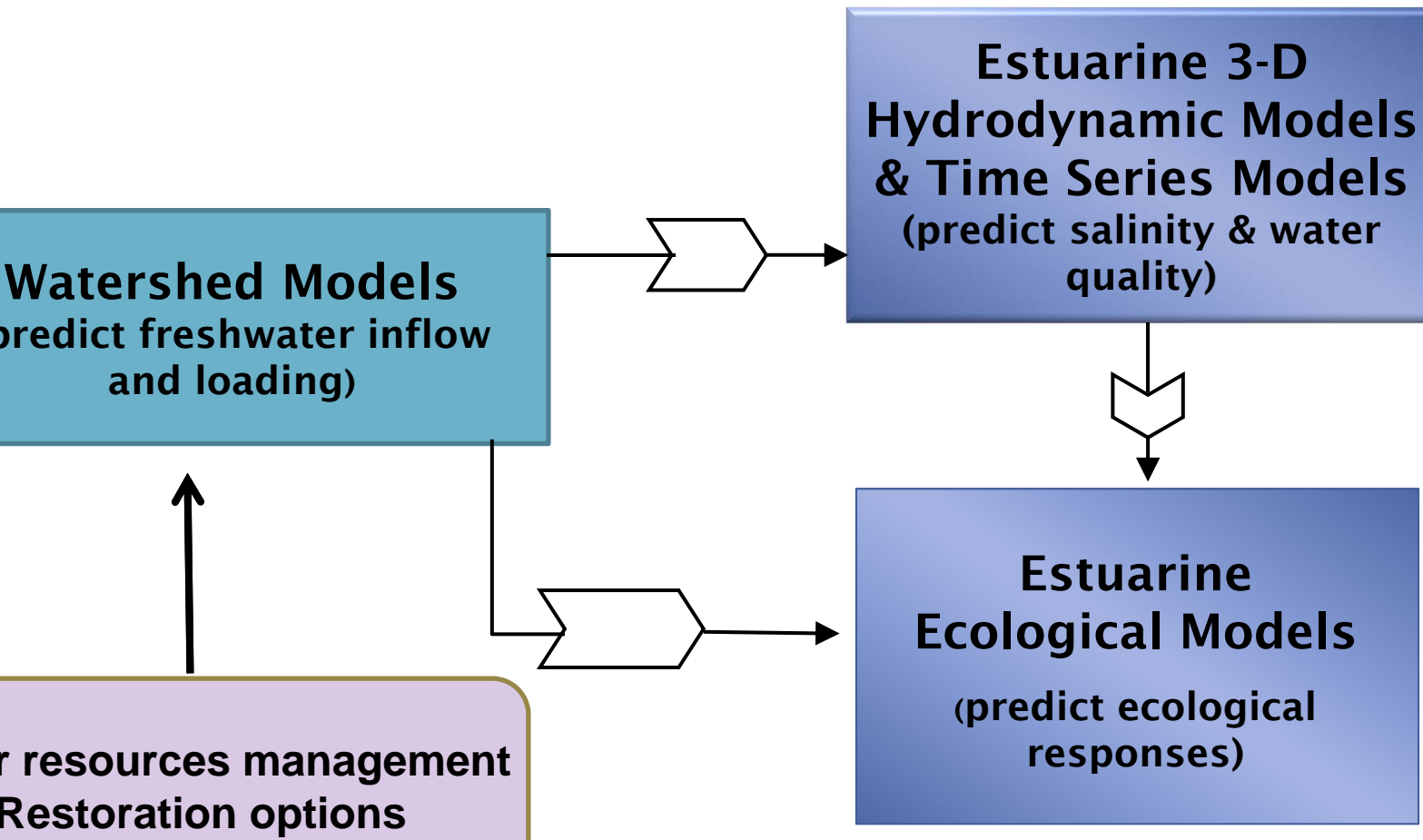
Boy Scout Island



CEPP enhances the growth of oysters in the mid-estuary and *Syringodium* in the IRL



A modeling tool for rapid prediction of estuarine salinity for Everglades ecosystem restoration



SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Questions?

