

Forecasting Gulf of Mexico Hypoxia under Scenarios of Watershed and River Management

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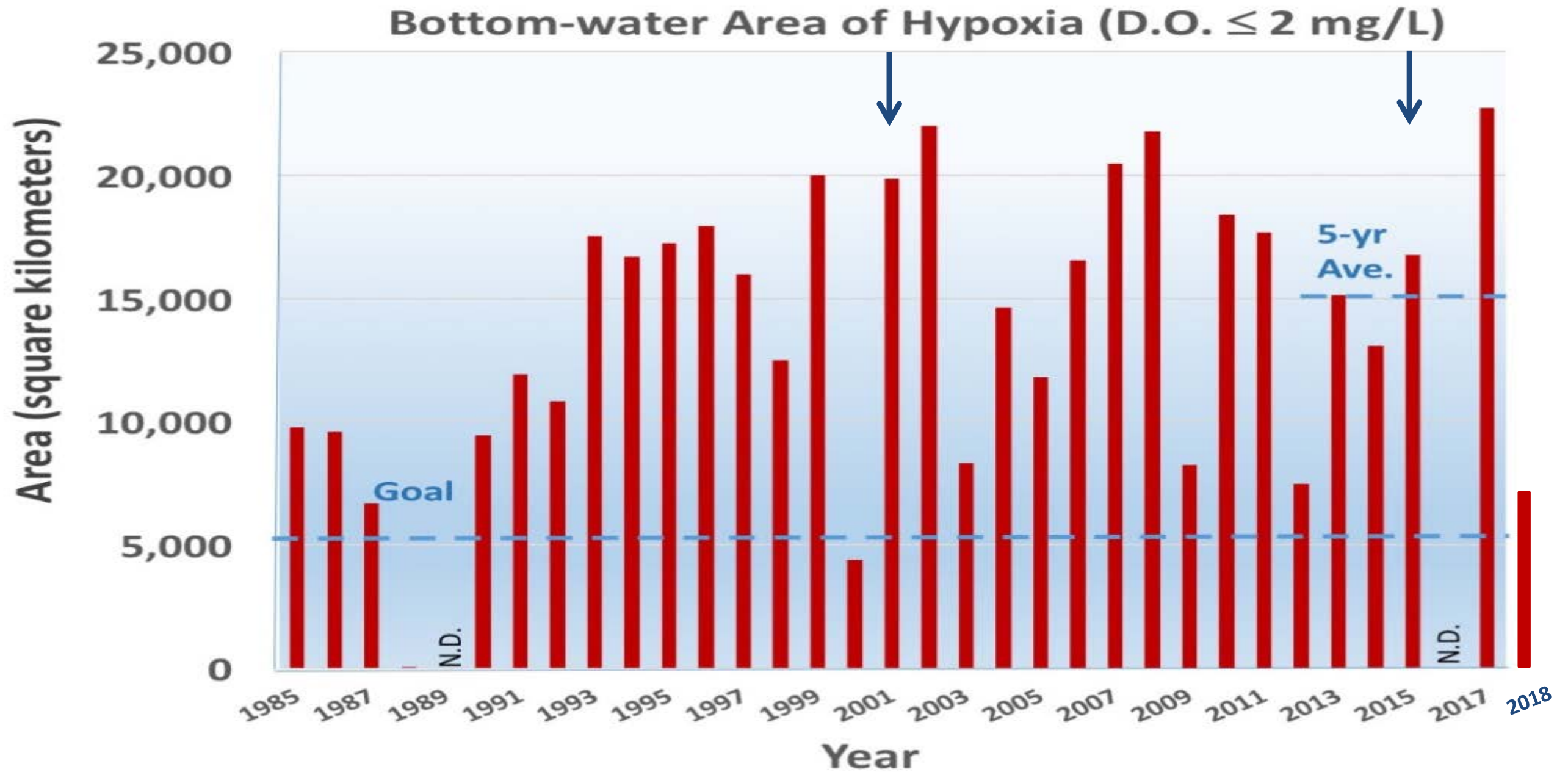
August 26 – 30, 2018, New Orleans, LA



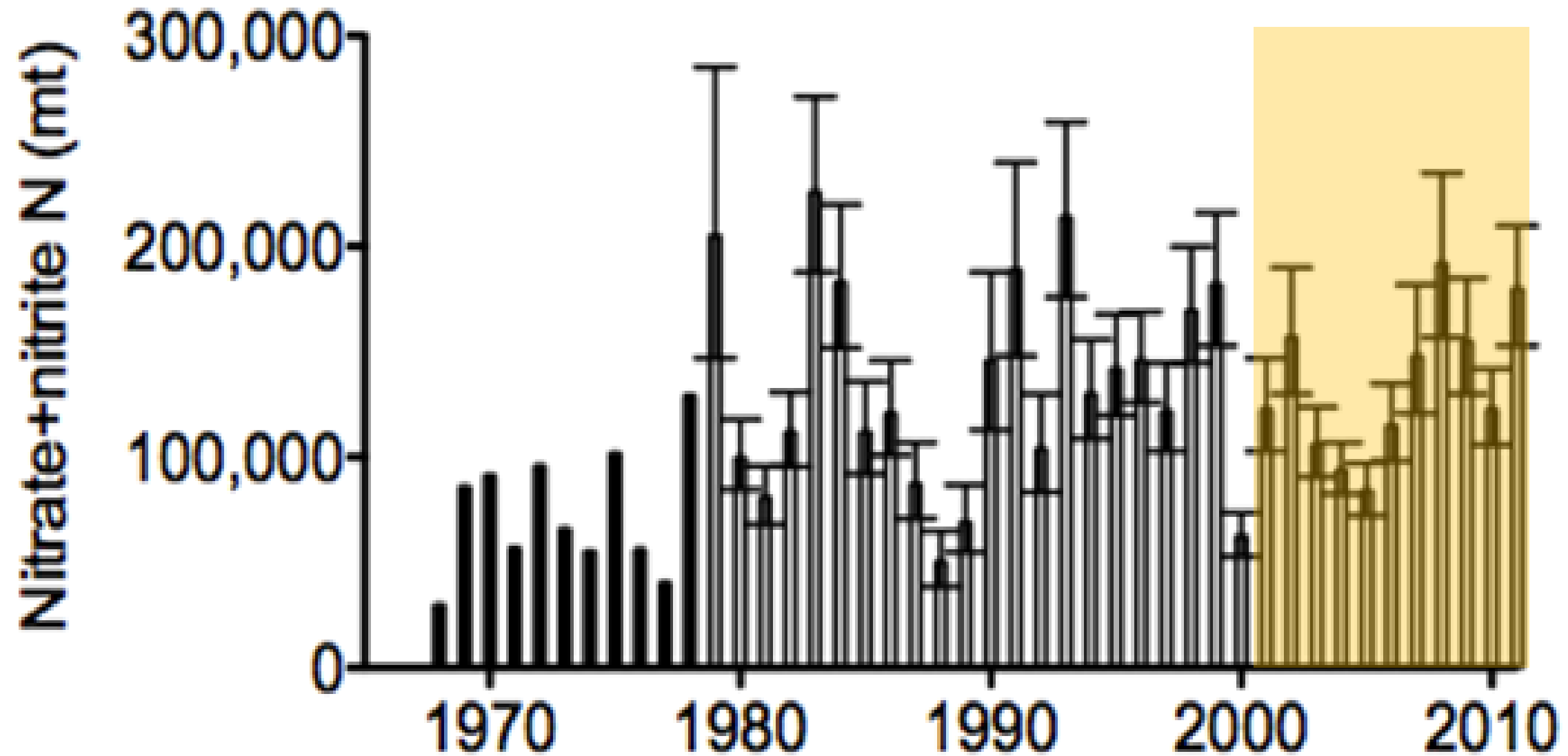
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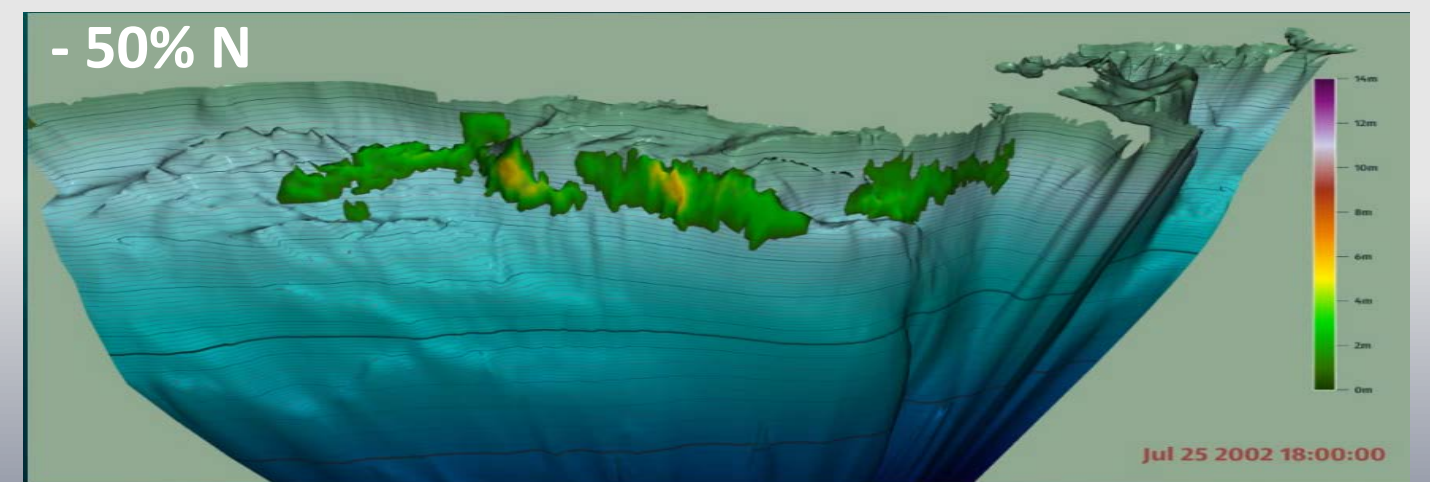
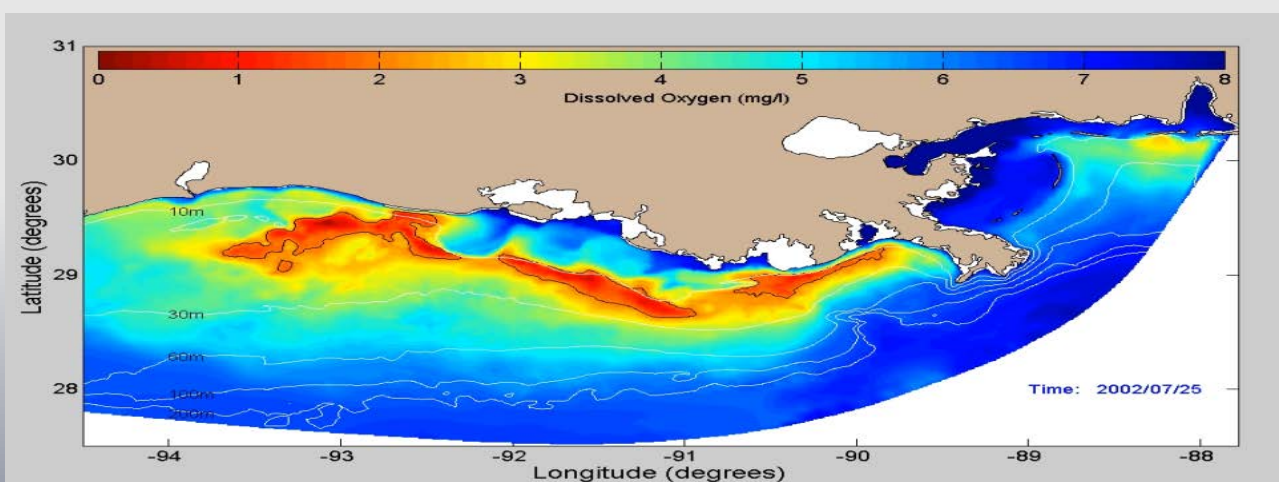
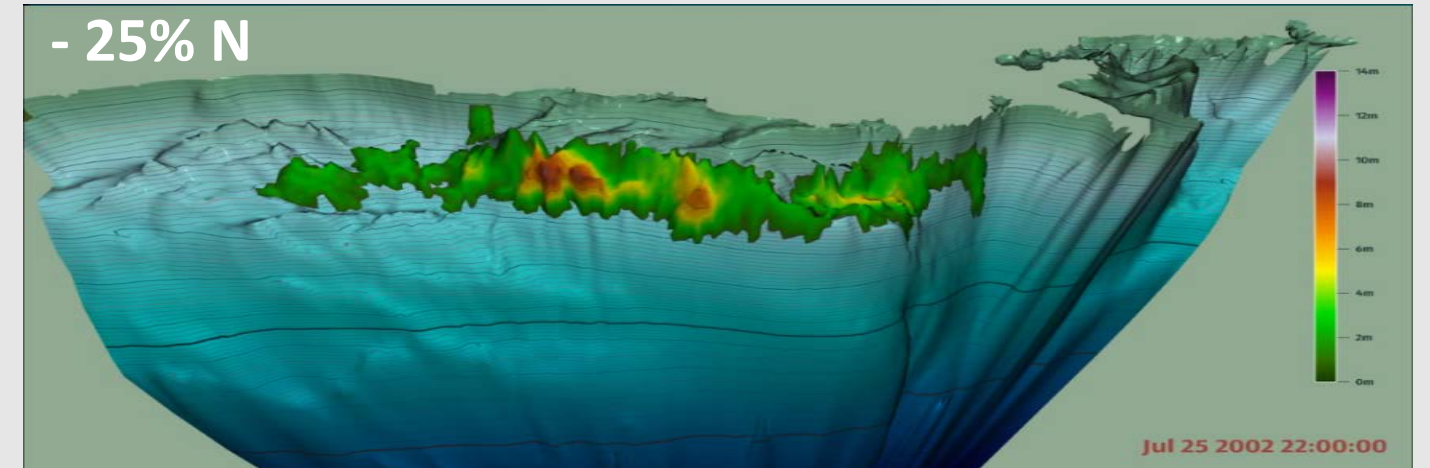
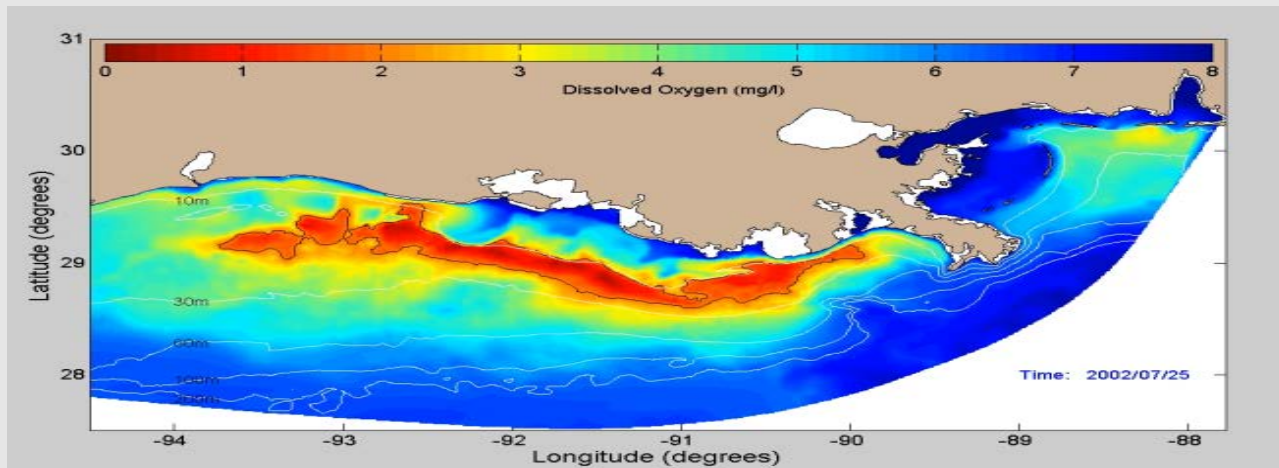
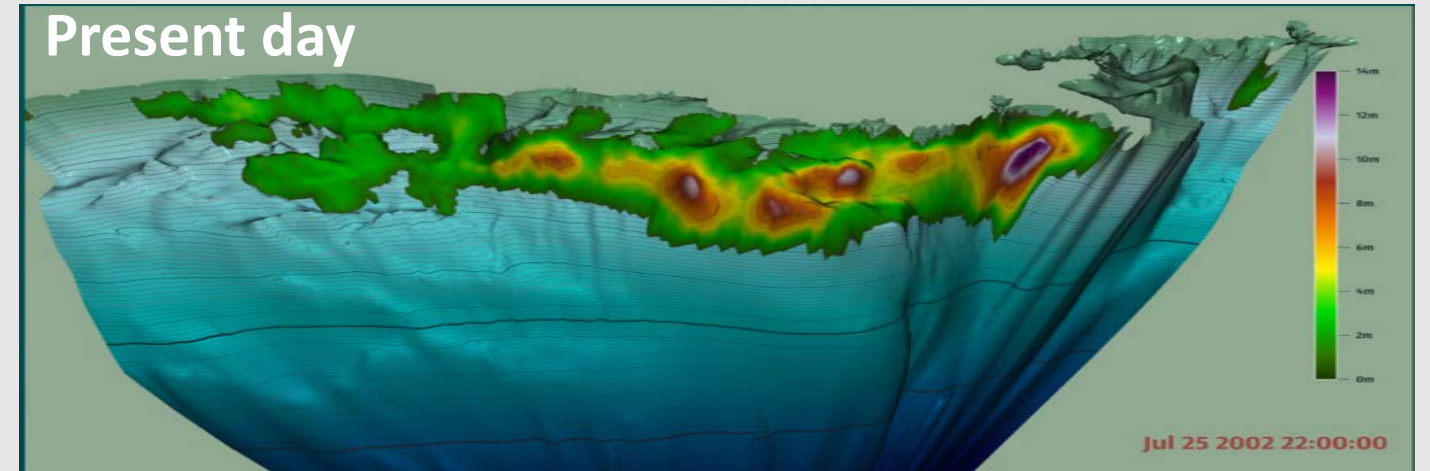
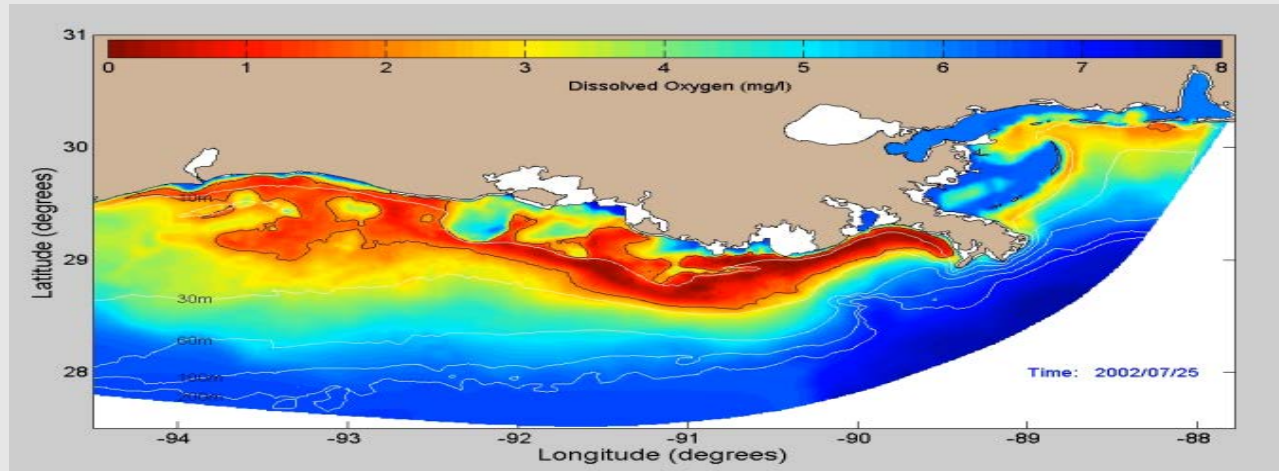
Extent of Gulf Hypoxia 1985 - 2018



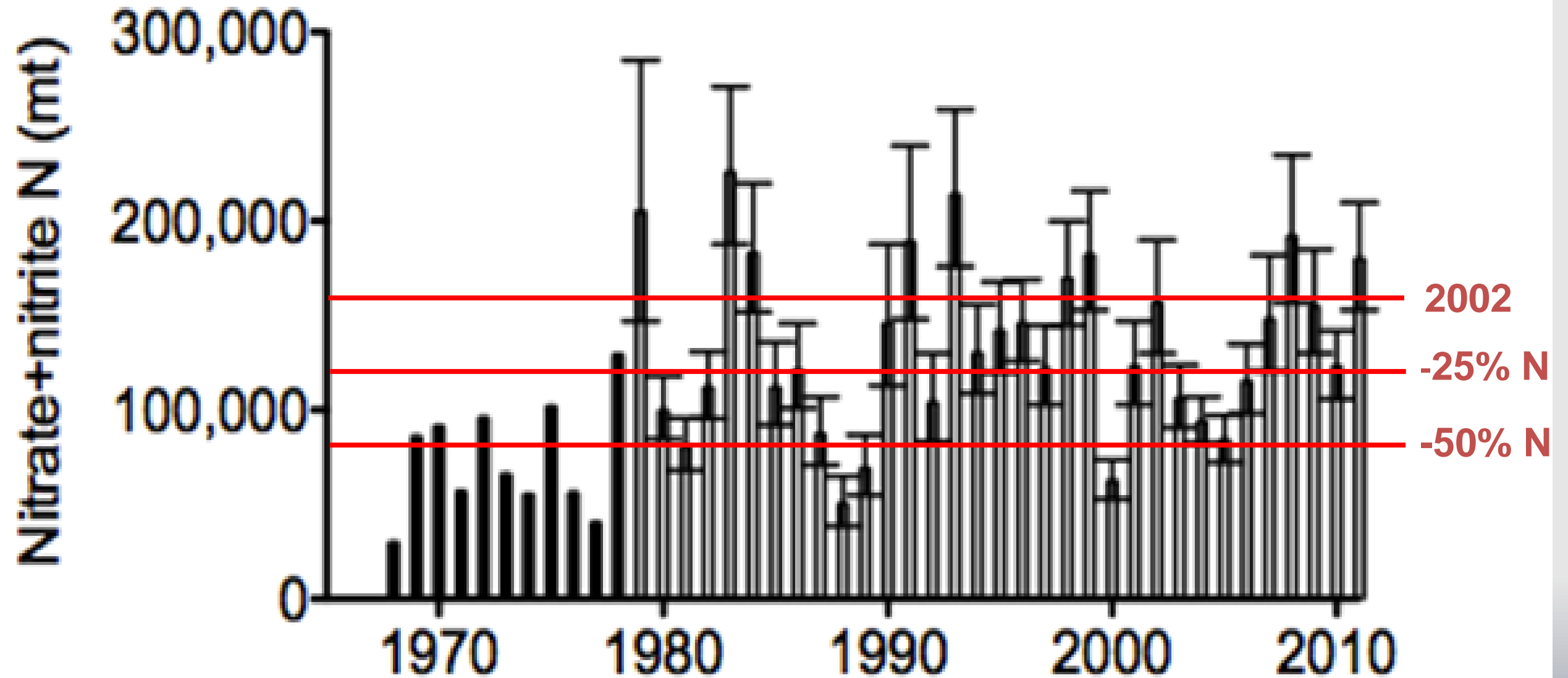
Annual Nitrogen Loading Mainstem and Atchafalaya Channels



Simulated Gulf Hypoxic Area and Volume



Annual Nitrogen Loading Mainstem and Atchafalaya Channels



River Diversions



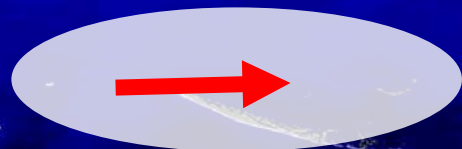
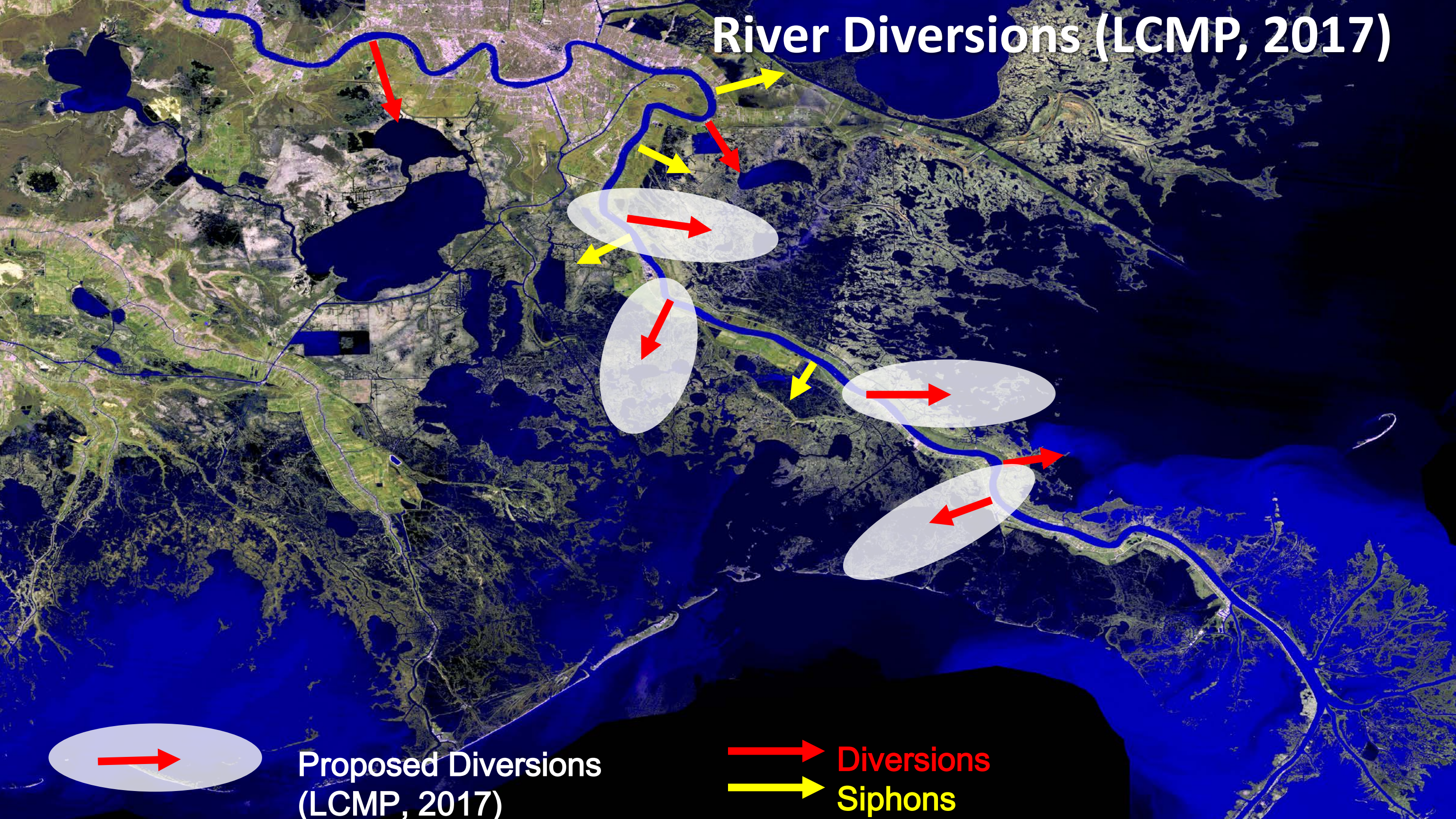
Caernarvon Diversion
Source: USACE

Proposed Sediment Diversions (LCMP, 2017)

- Mid-Barataria (75,000 cfs; 2,124 m³ s⁻¹)
- Lower-Barataria (50,000 cfs; 1,416 m³ s⁻¹)
- Mid-Breton Sound (35,000 cfs; 991 m³ s⁻¹)
- Lower Breton Sound (50,000 cfs; 1,416 m³ s⁻¹)

Total diversion discharge (210,000 cfs; 5,947 m³ s⁻¹)

River Diversions (LCMP, 2017)



**Proposed Diversions
(LCMP, 2017)**

Diversions
Siphons

Research Questions

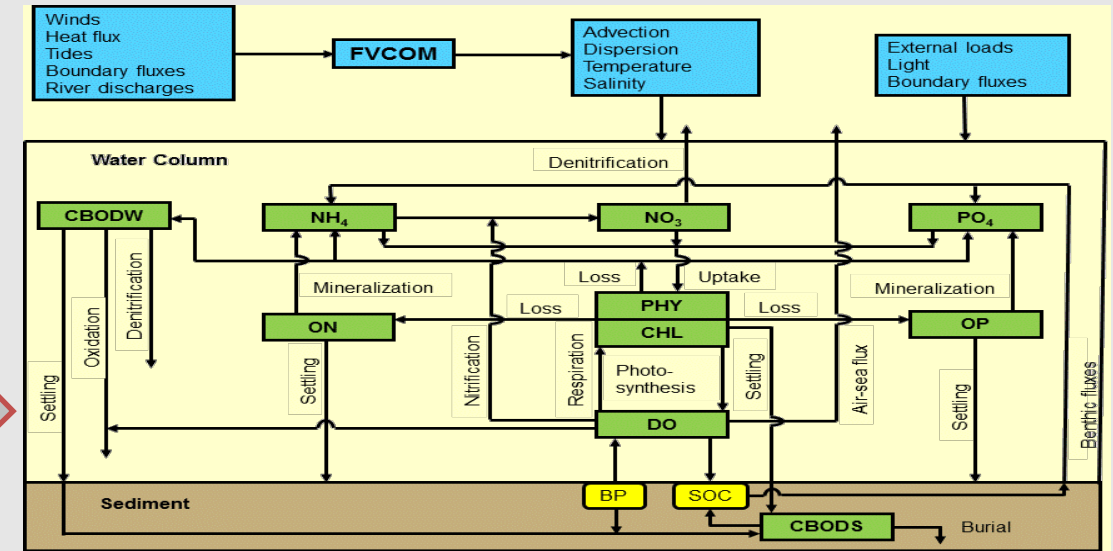
- How could estuarine and coastal hydrodynamics and salinity regimes change under the proposed large-scale river diversions?
- How could nutrient transport pathways and dynamics of hypoxia be affected?

FVCOM LATEX Model

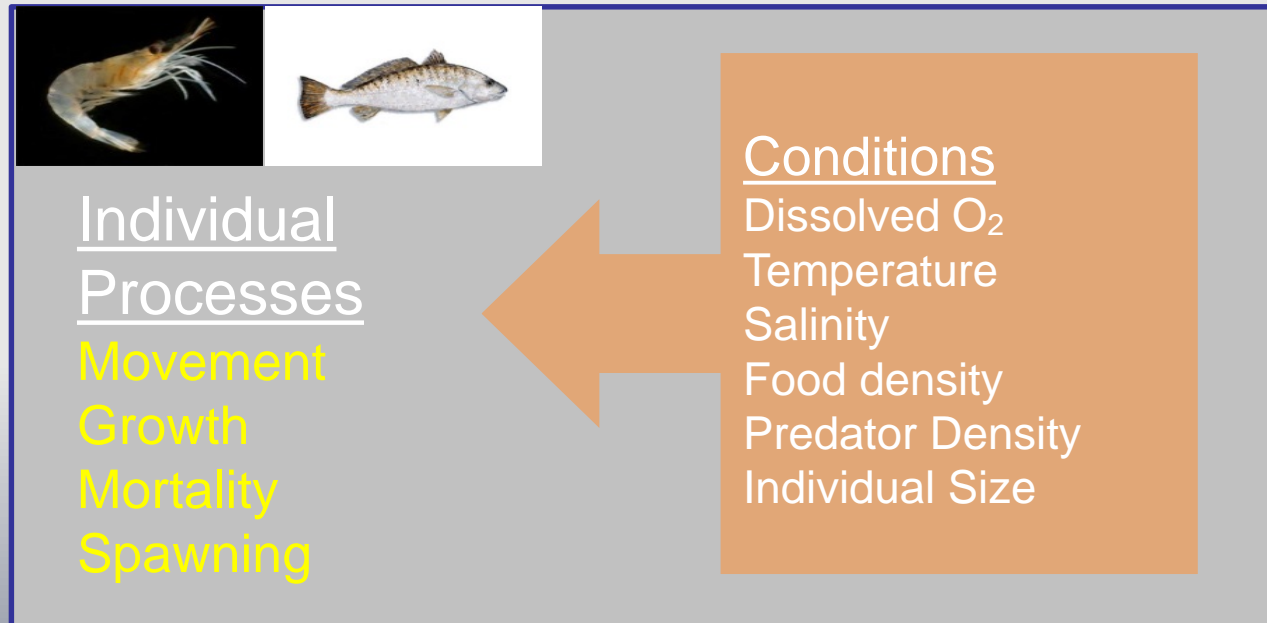
FVCOM



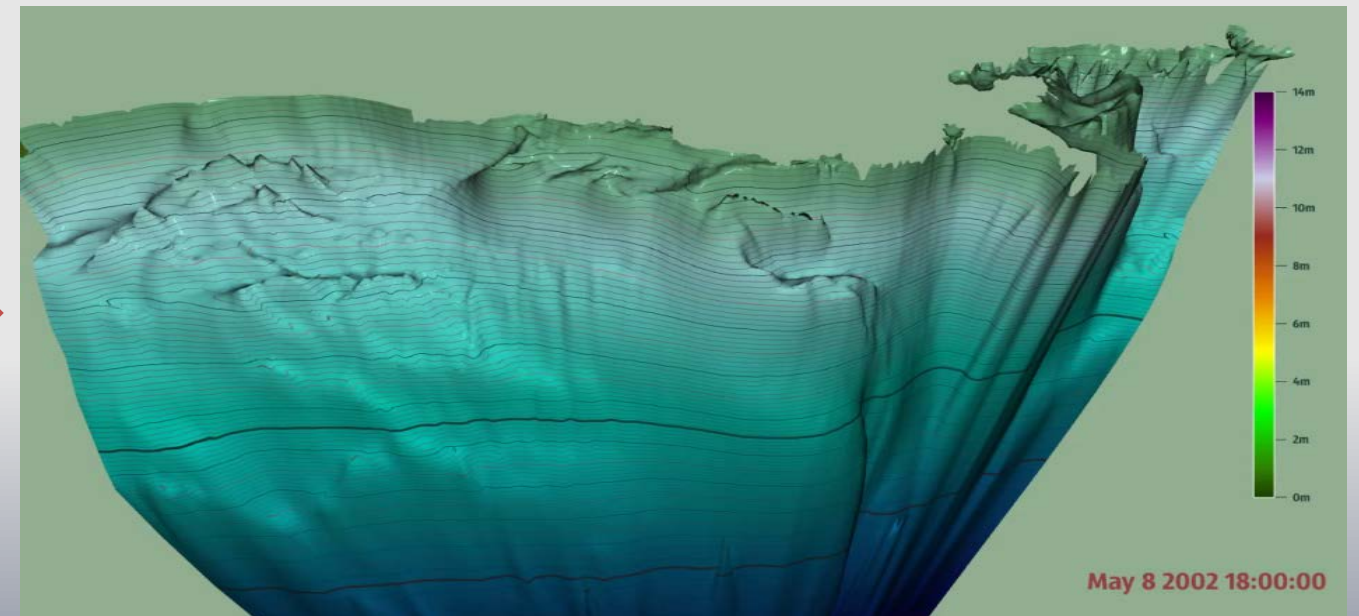
WASP



IBM

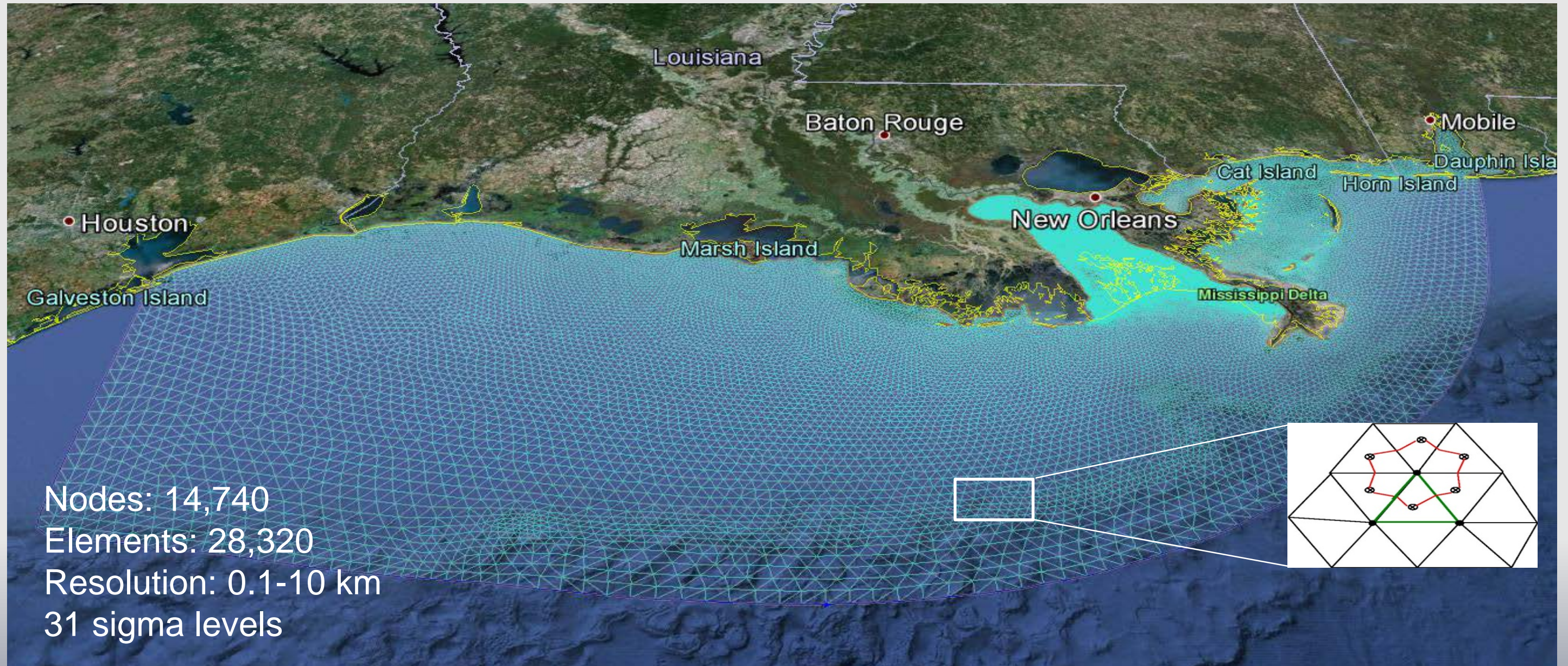


VISH



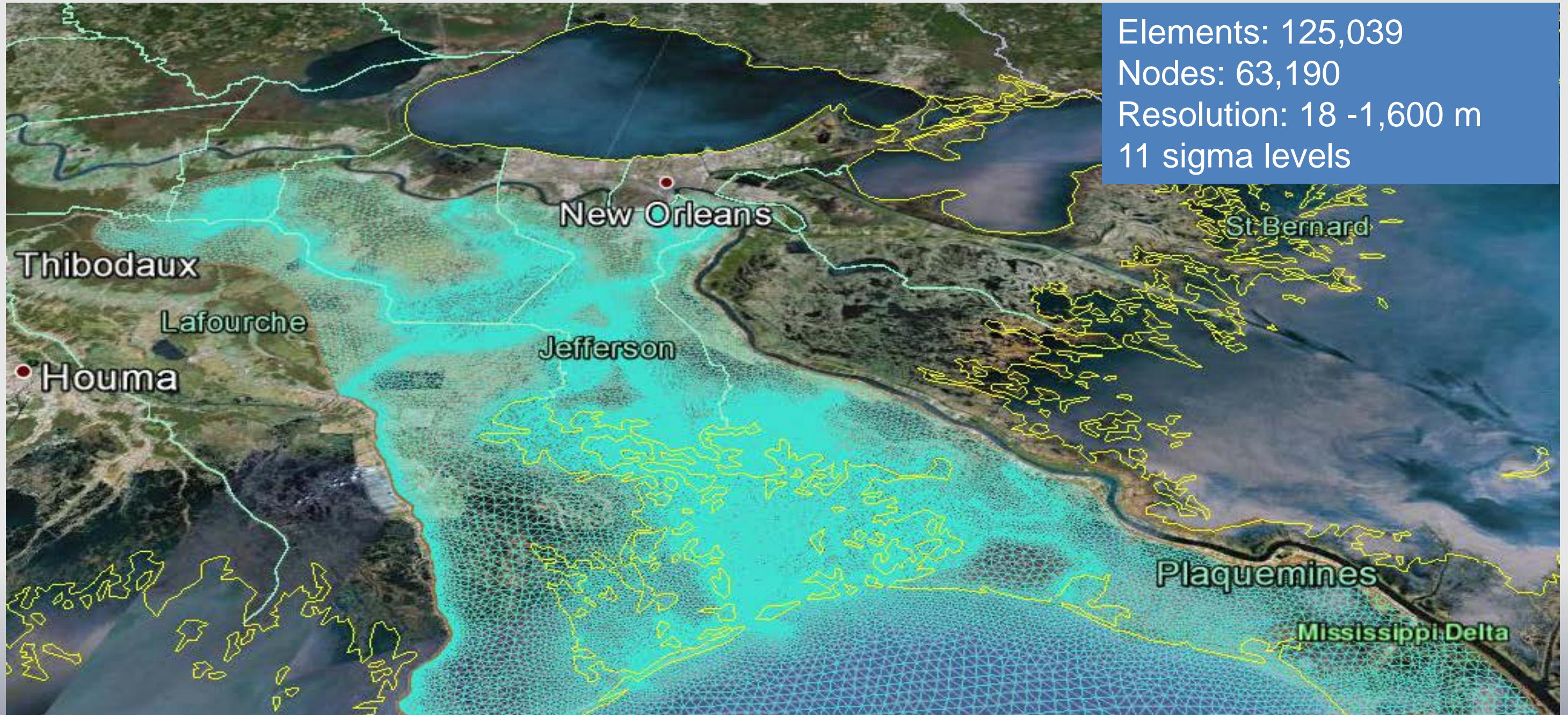
FVCOM LATEX Model

Computational Domain and Grid



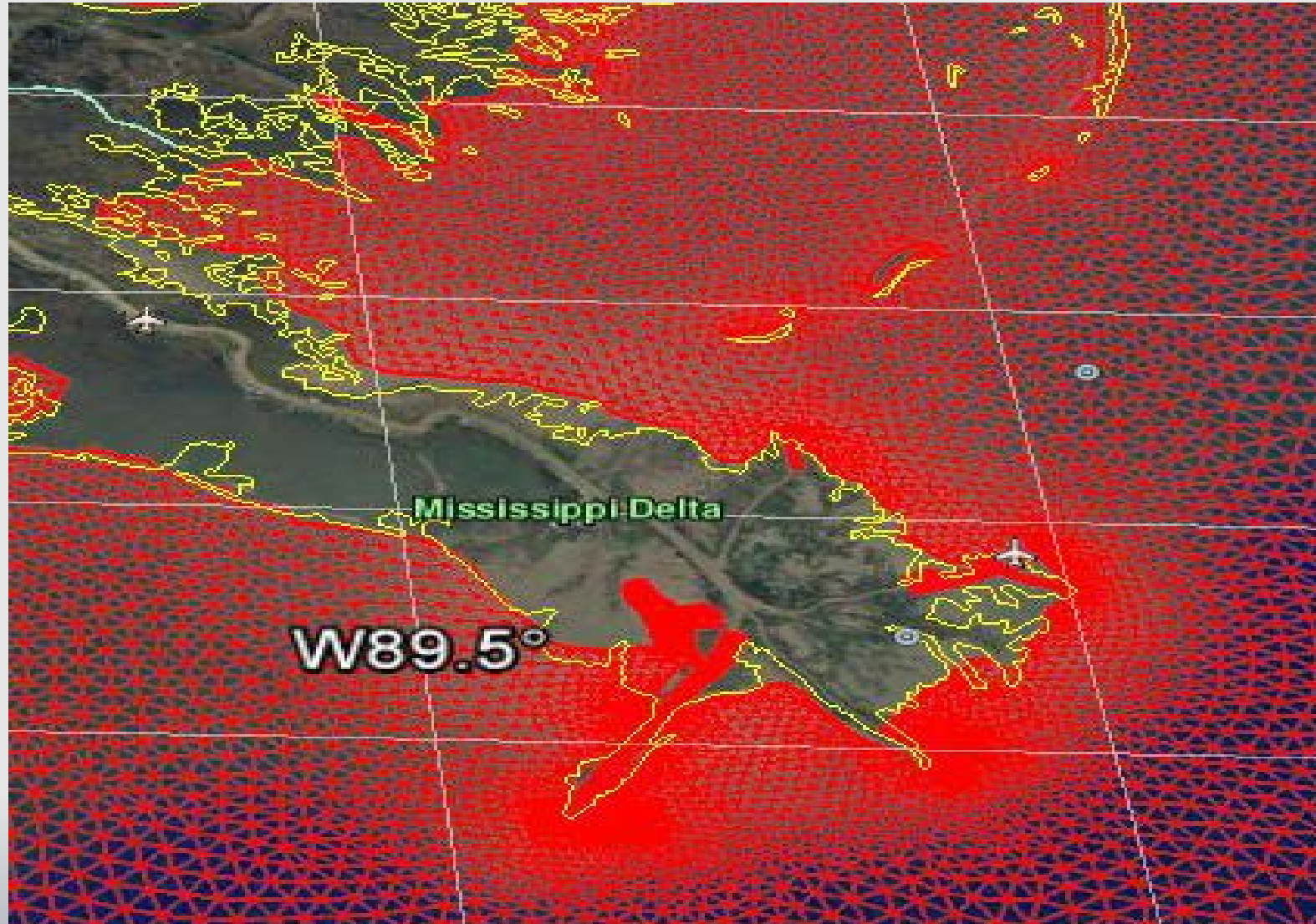
FVCOM Baratavia Bay Model

Computational Domain and Grid

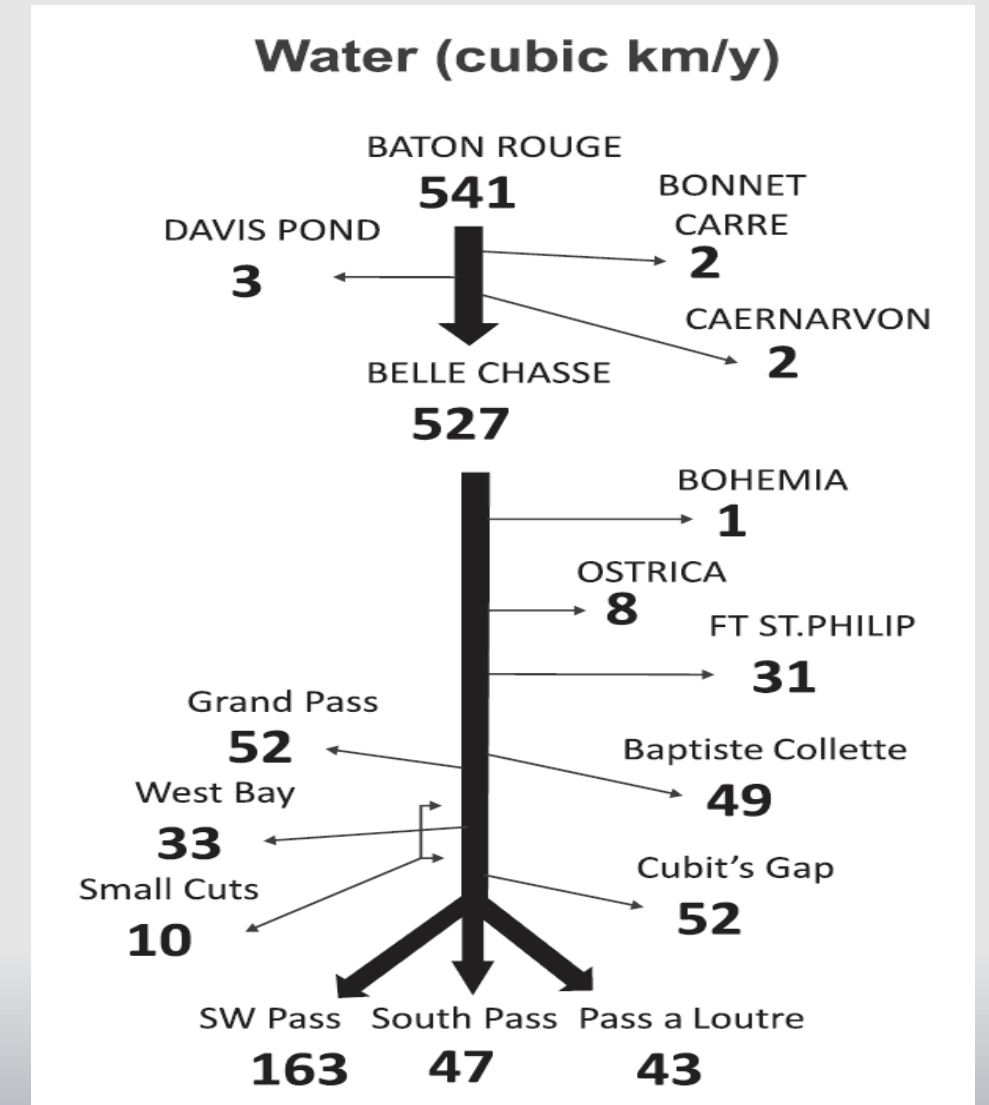


FVCOM LATEX Model

Partitioning of the Lower Mississippi River Discharge

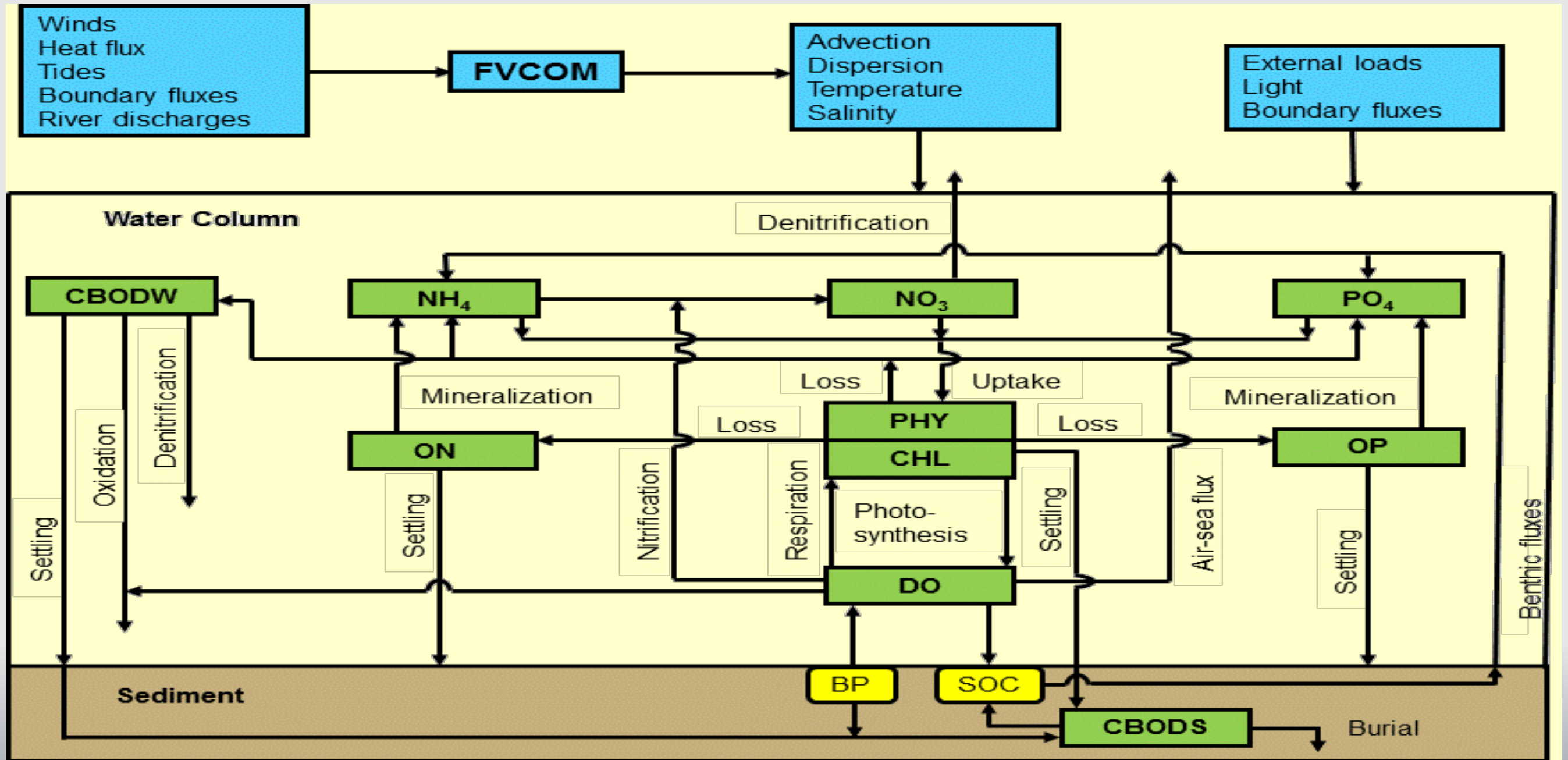


Justic and Wang (in preparation)



Allison et al. (2012)

FVCOM LATEX Water Quality Model



Model Scenarios

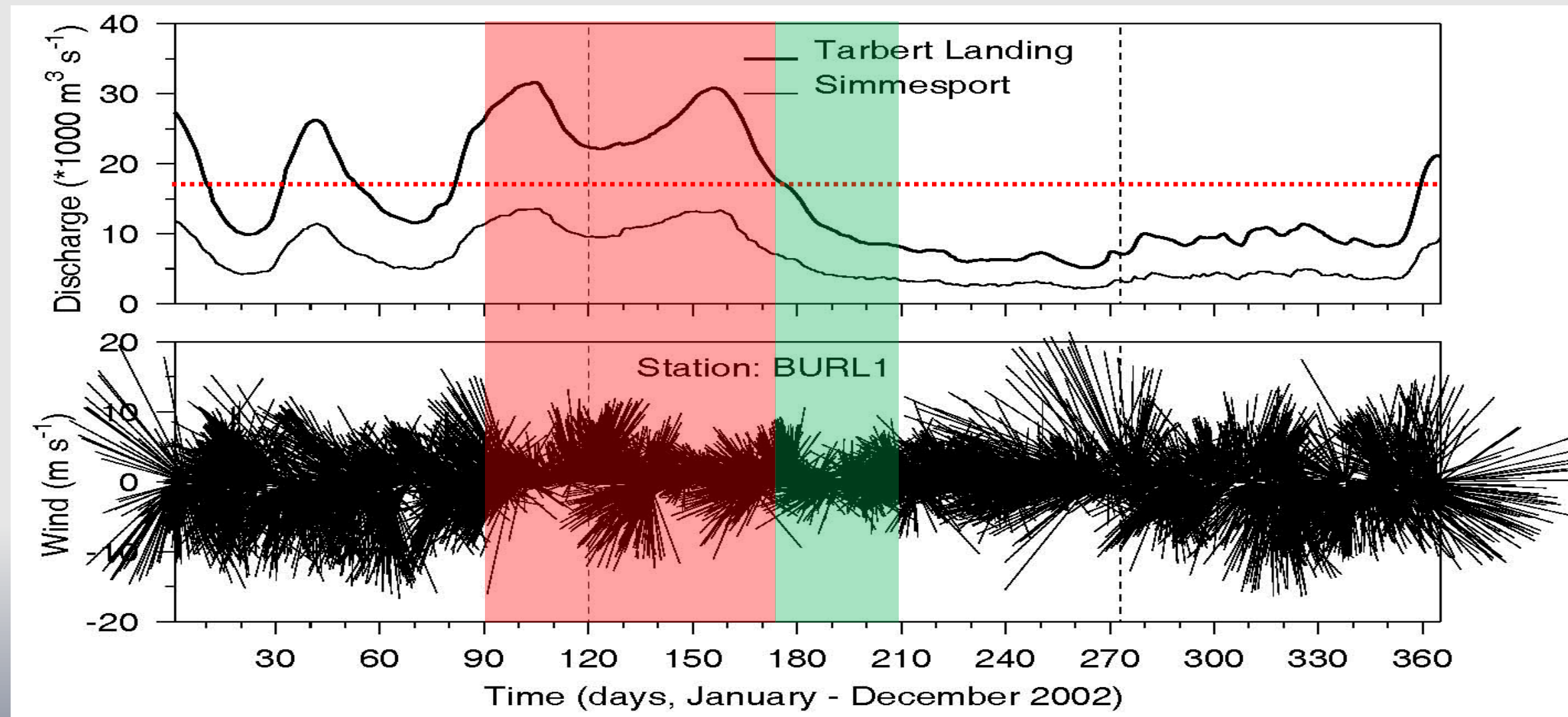
- Hypothetical diversion scenarios – 4 sediment diversions (210,000 cfs/5,947 m³ s⁻¹; LCMP, 2017)
- Sediment diversion operation schedule - February 20 - July 5
- MR at Belle Chase >16,990 m³ s⁻¹ (600,000 cfs; LCMP, 2012)

Model Forcing

- Mississippi River discharge – USACE
- Mississippi River nutrient concentrations – USGS
- Wind – NOGAPS
- Heat flux – COAMPS
- Boundary forcing – IASNFS

Simulation Period

- January 1 – December 31, 2002
- High flow year, increased frontal activity, large hypoxic zone (22,000 km²)

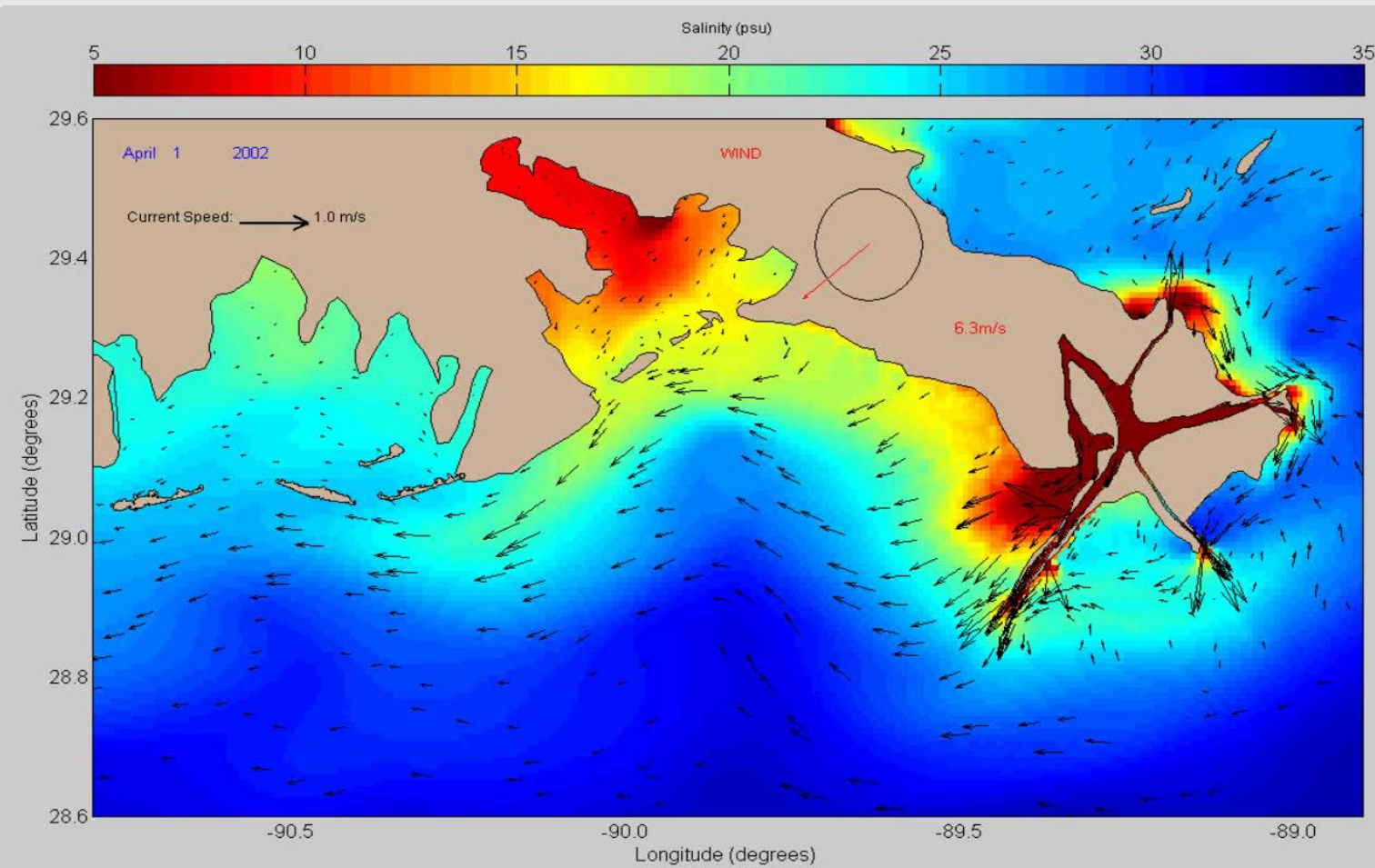
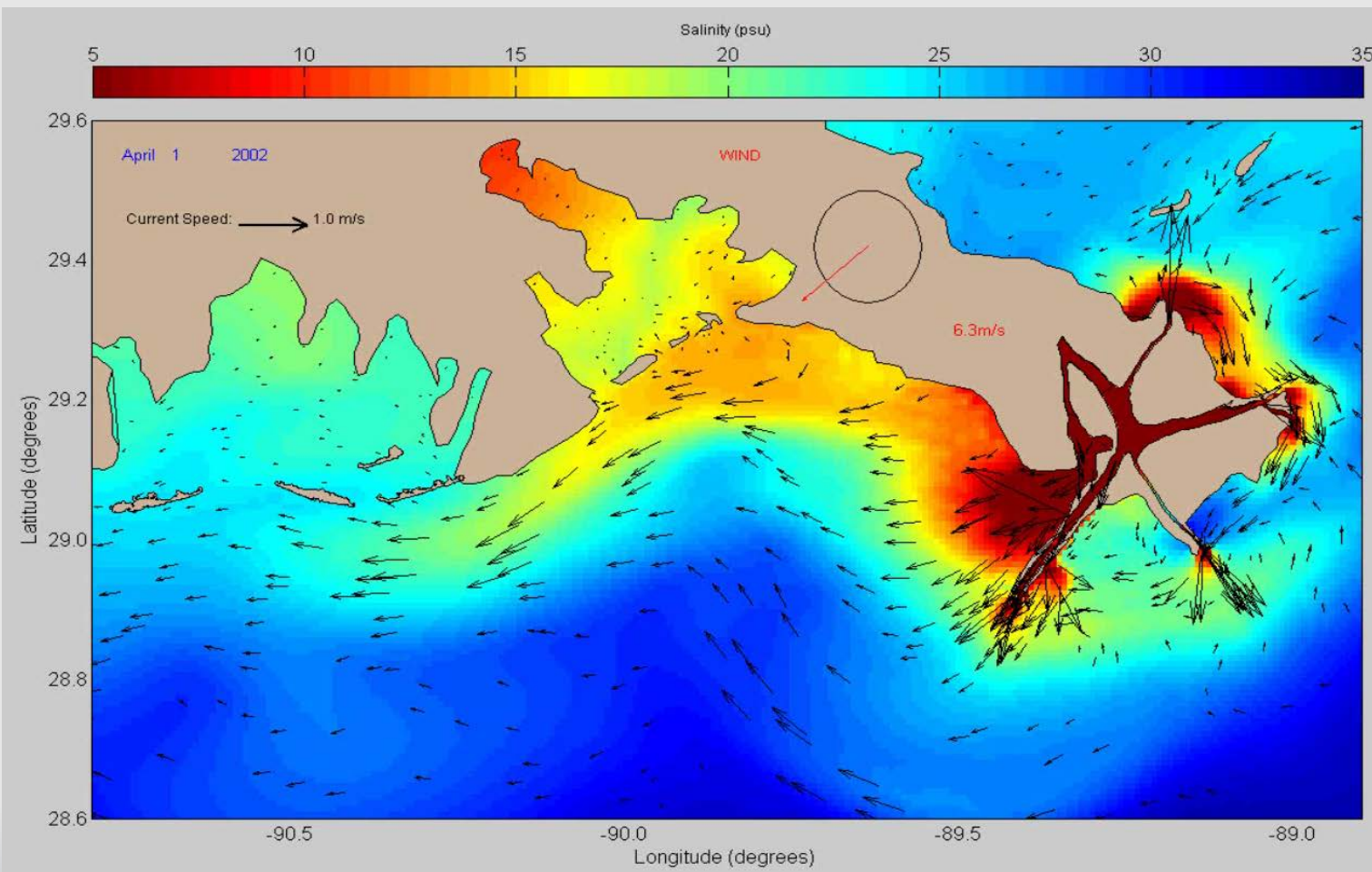


FVCOM LATEX Model

Simulated Surface Currents and Salinity (4/1 – 7/31/2002)

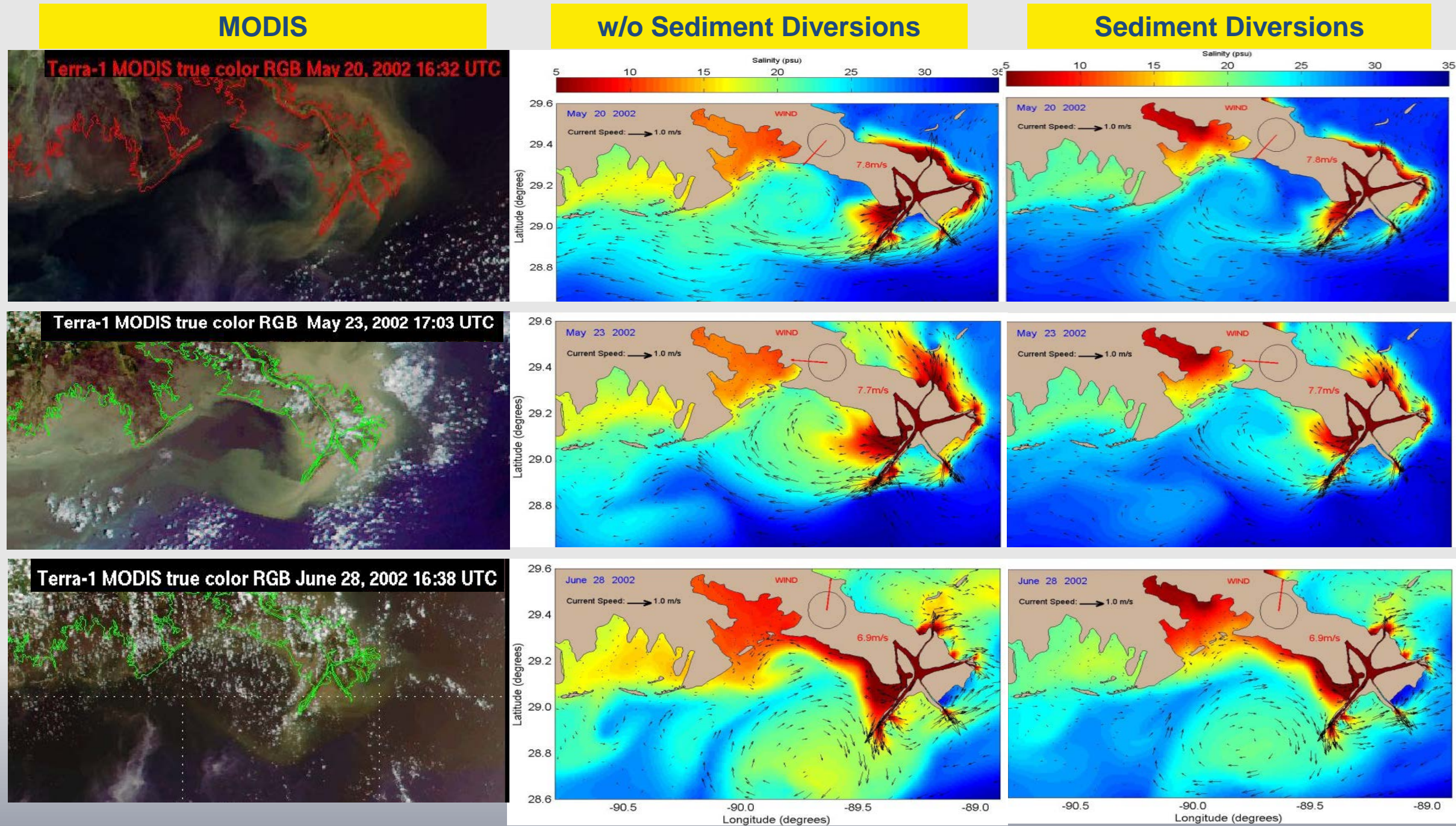
w/o Sediment Diversions

Four Operational Sediment Diversions



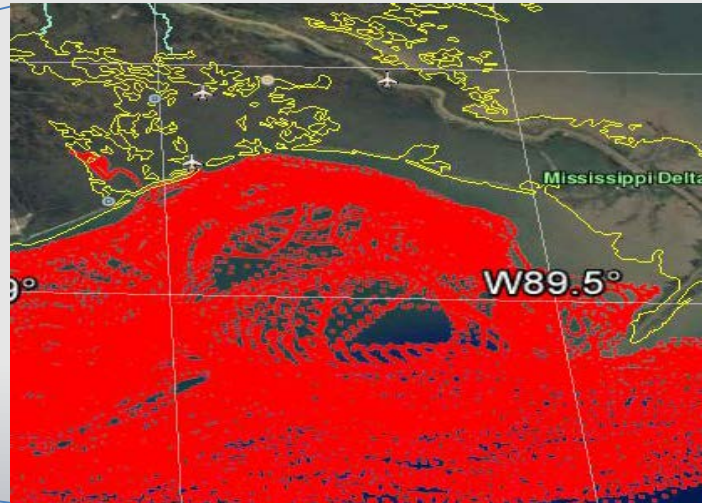
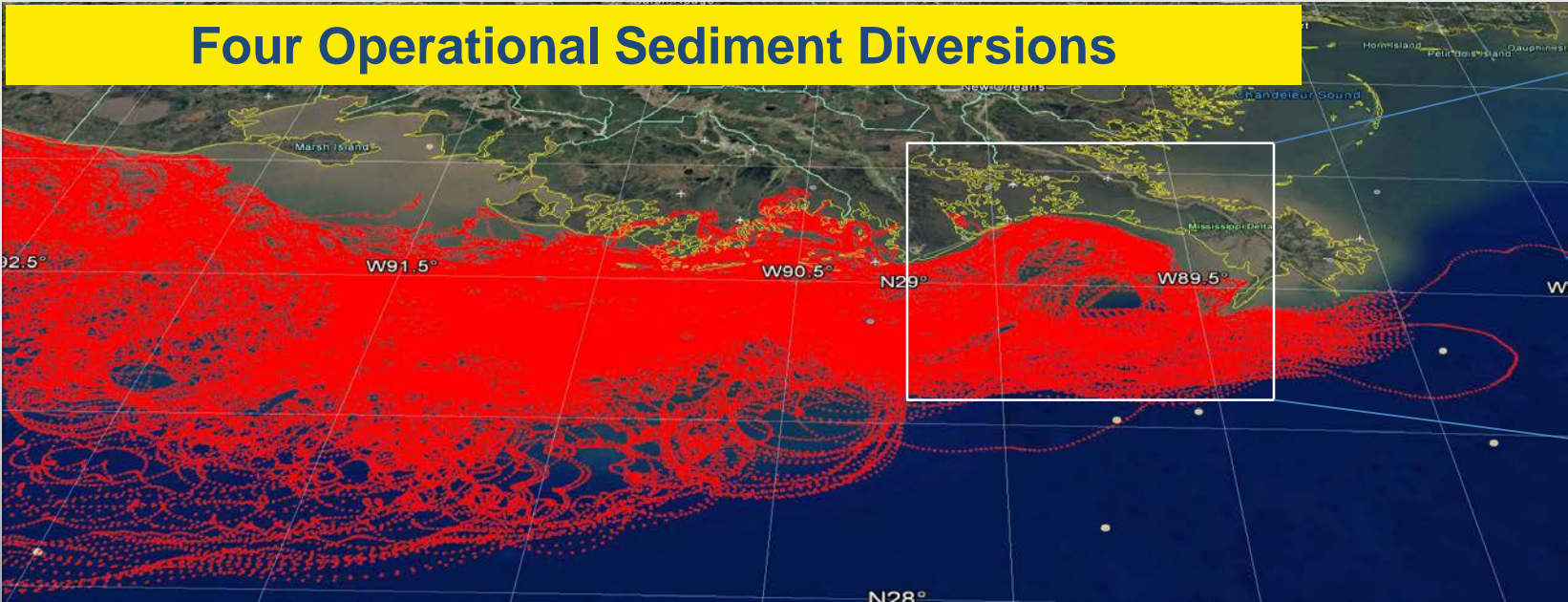
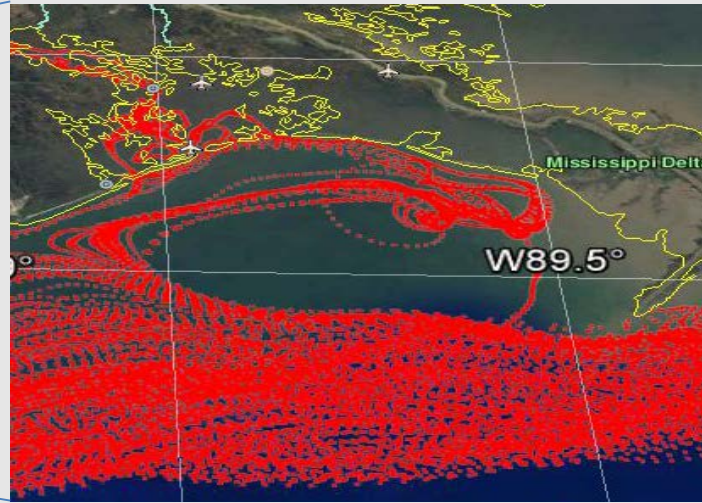
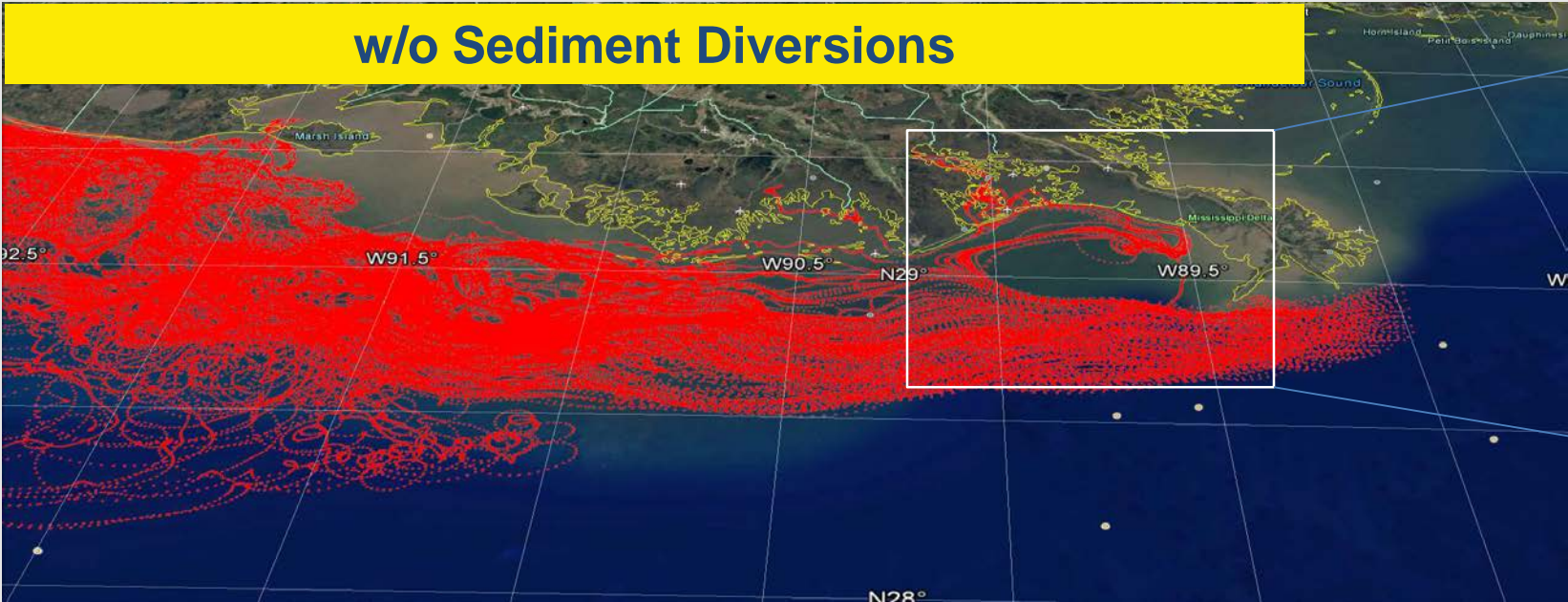
Justic and Wang (in preparation)

FVCOM - MODIS Comparison



FVCOM LATEX Model

Simulated Particle Trajectories (5/19 – 7/31/2002)

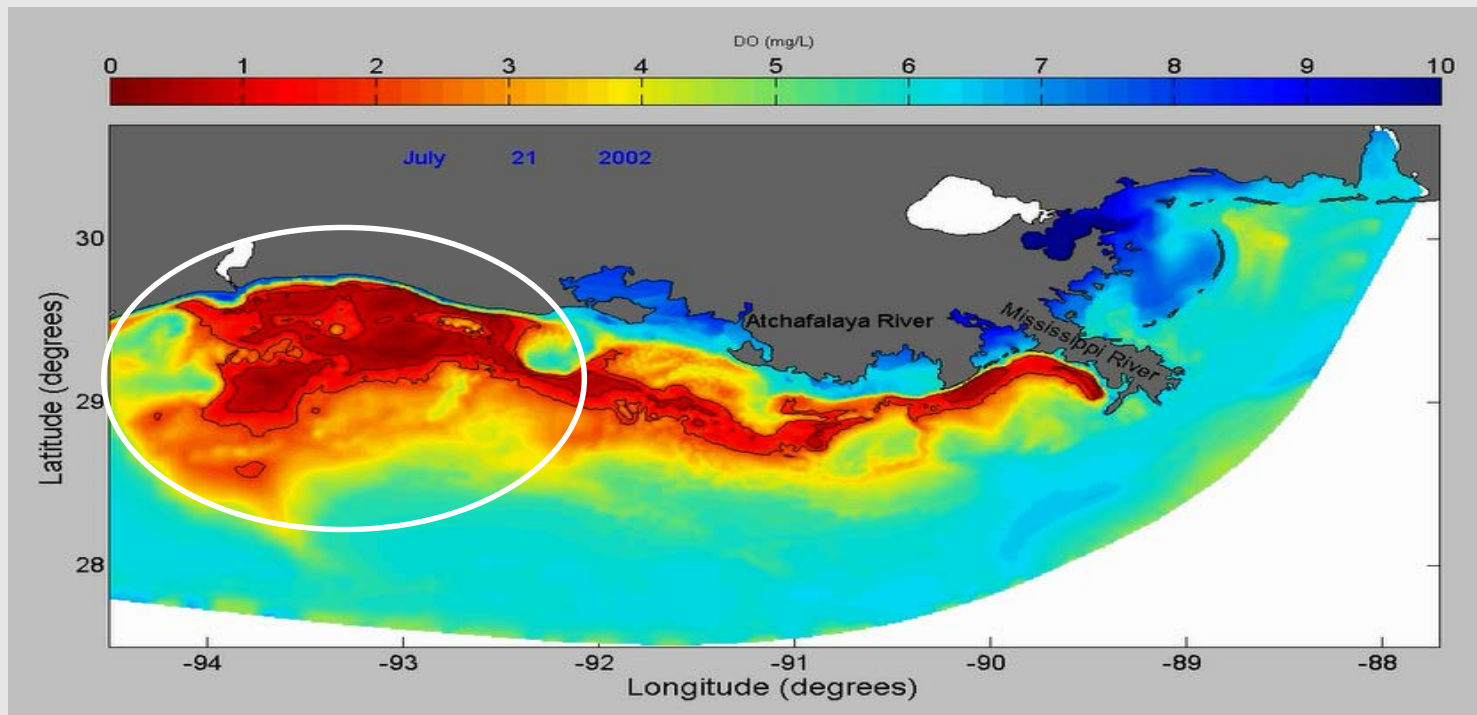


Justic and Wang (in preparation)

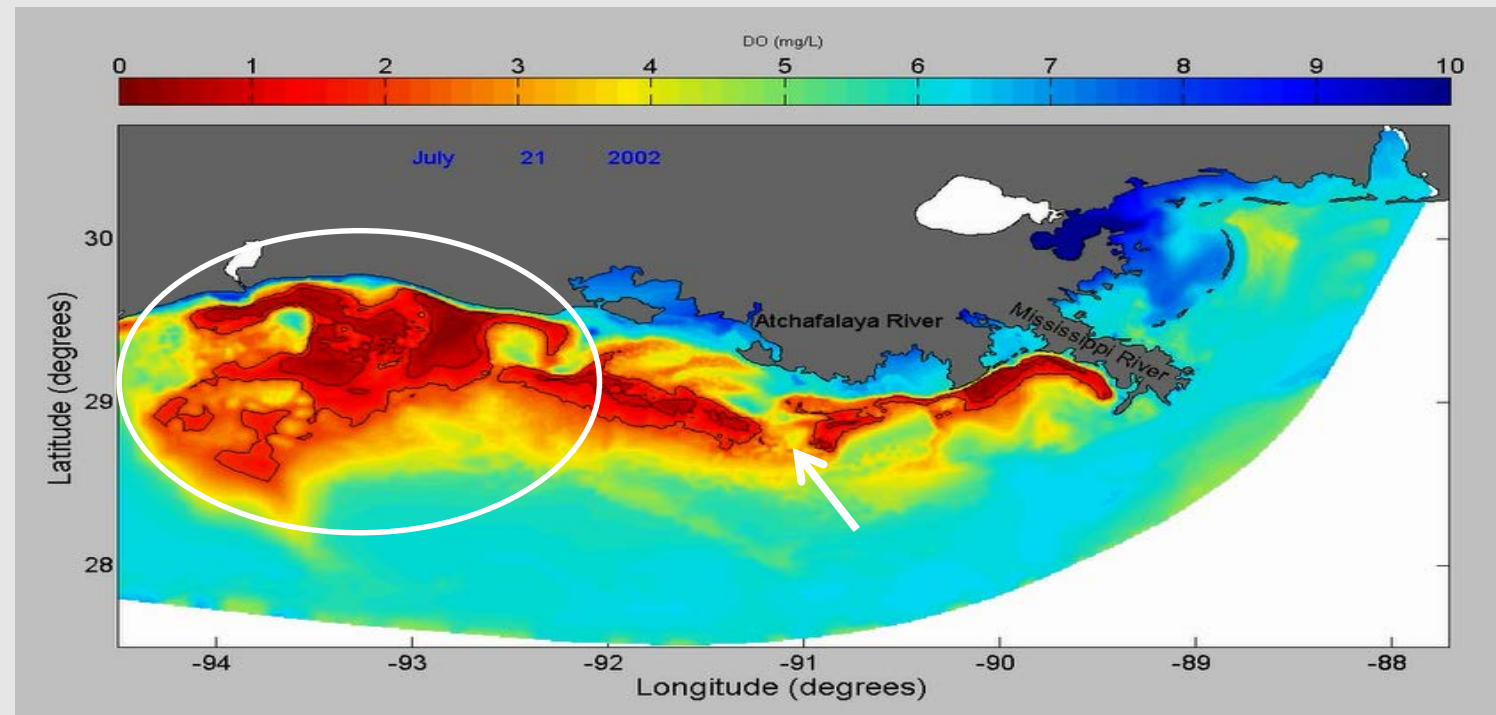
FVCOM LATEX Model

Simulated Hypoxic Area (July 21, 2002)

w/o Sediment Diversions



Four Operational Sediment Diversions

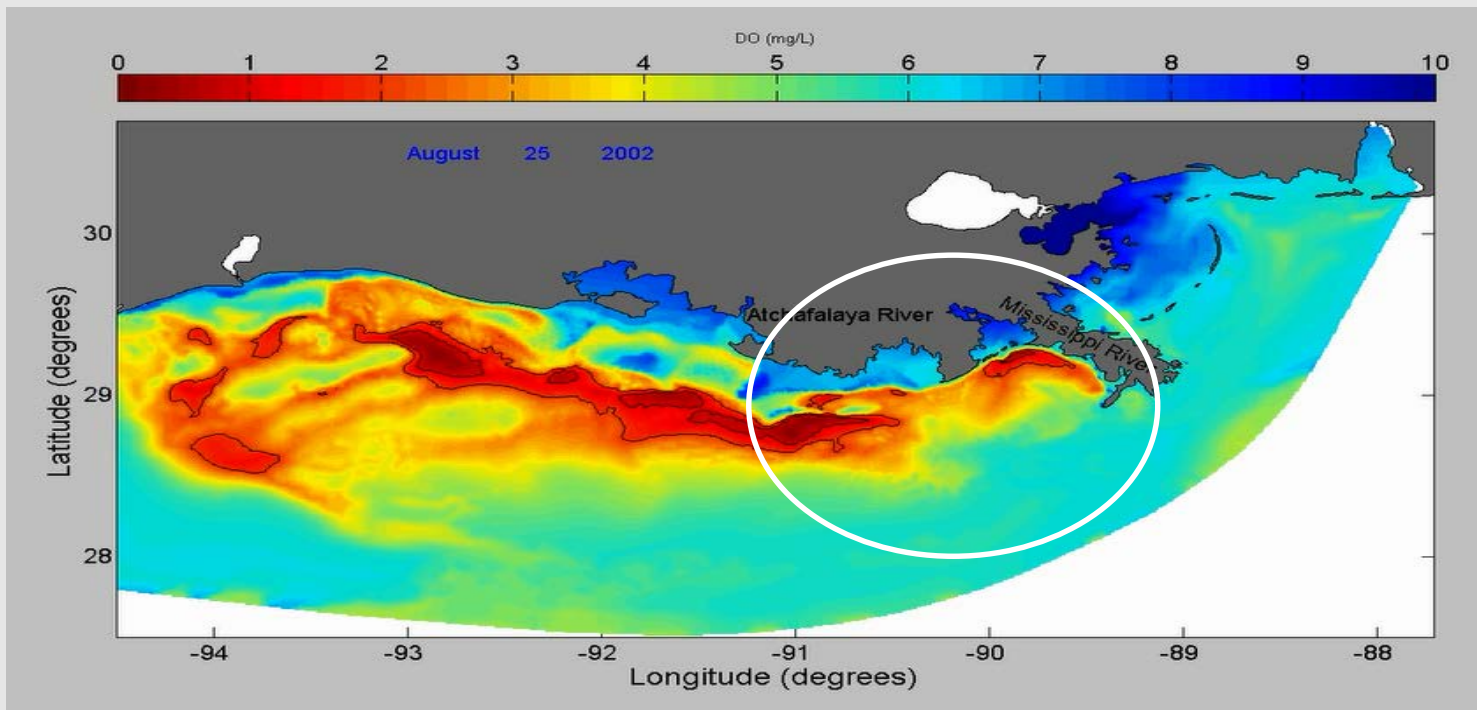


Justic and Wang (in preparation)

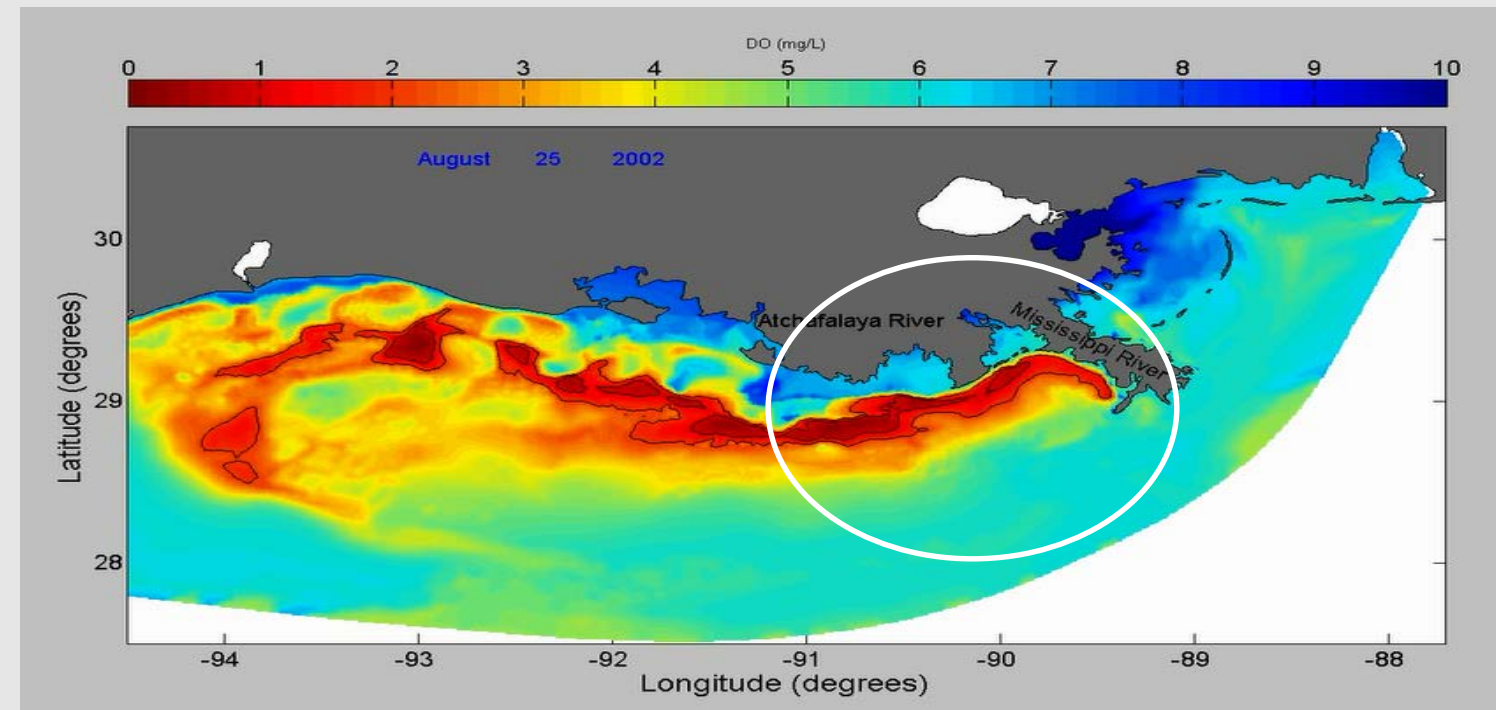
FVCOM LATEX Model

Simulated Hypoxic Area (August 25, 2002)

w/o Sediment Diversions



Four Operational Sediment Diversions



Justic and Wang (in preparation)

Conclusions

- Proposed large-scale sediment diversions could potentially strongly affect hypoxia dynamics in the NGOM.
- Large decreases (up to 25%) in midsummer hypoxic area in the western NGOM region.
- Small increases (up to 10%) in late summer hypoxic area in the eastern NGOM region.
- Decreased velocities in the channels of the MR Birdfoot Delta.
- Weakening of the anticyclonic gyre in the Louisiana Bight.

Acknowledgements

- NOAA CSCOR (NGOMEX)
- BP/GoMRI (Coastal Waters Consortium)
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- Dong Ko (NRL)



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