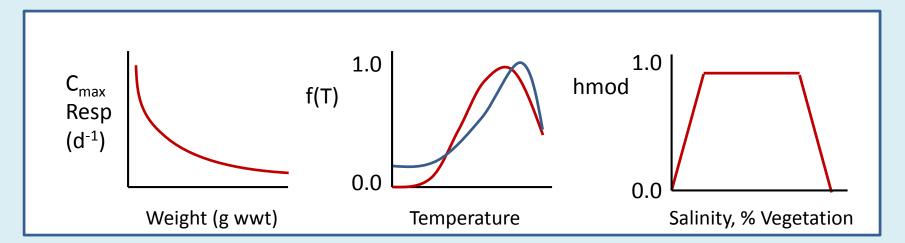
### Comprehensive Aquatic Systems Models for Evaluating Restoration Projects in Coastal Louisiana

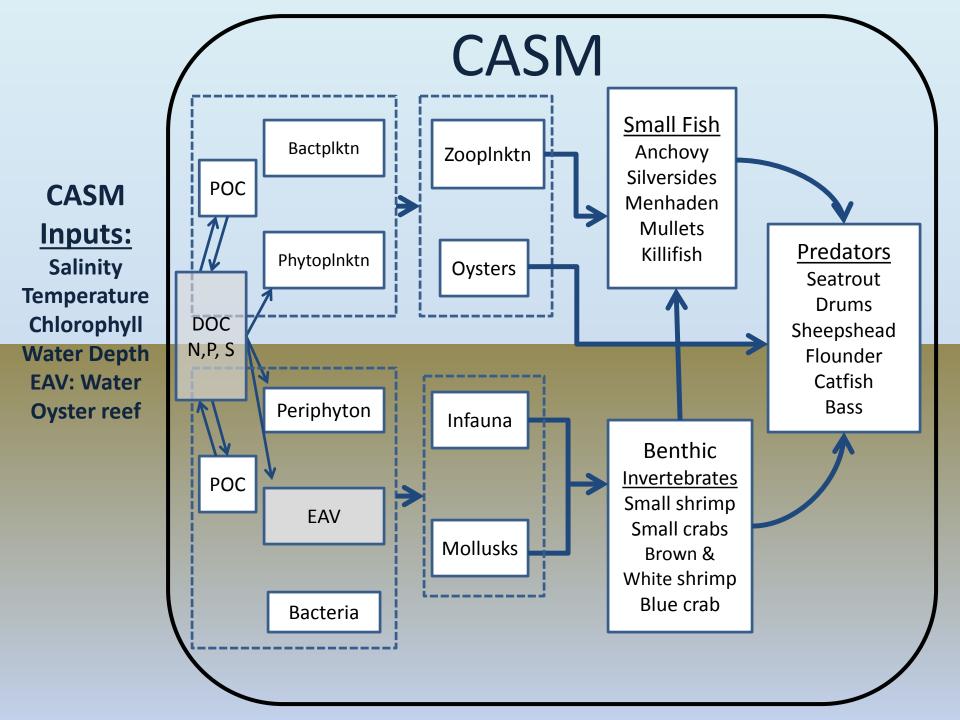
Shaye Sable and Kate Shepard Watkins Dynamic Solutions, LLC

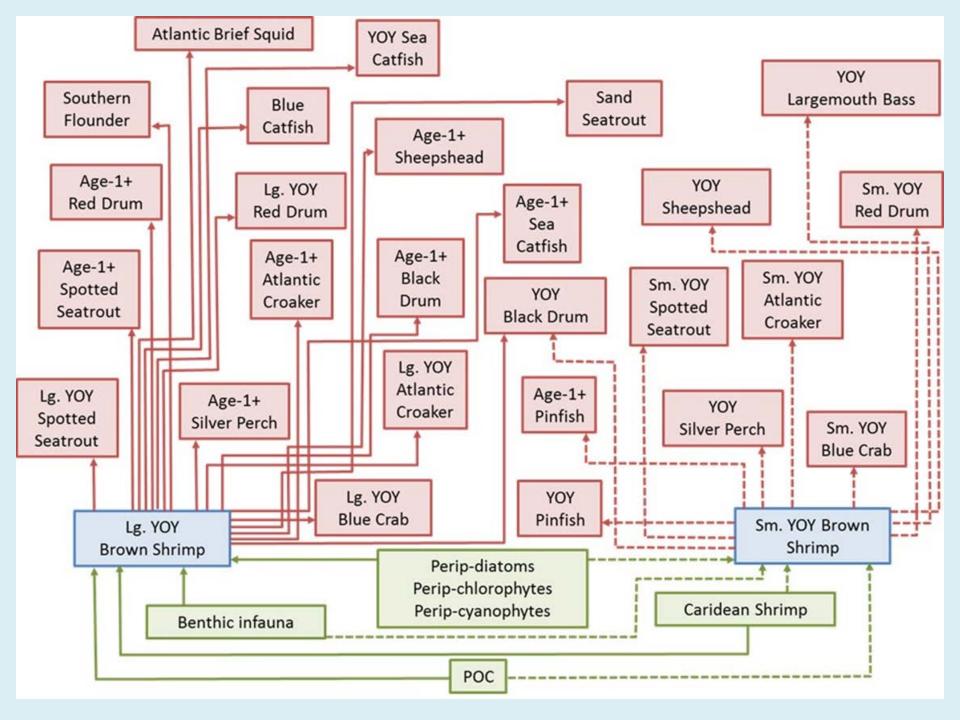


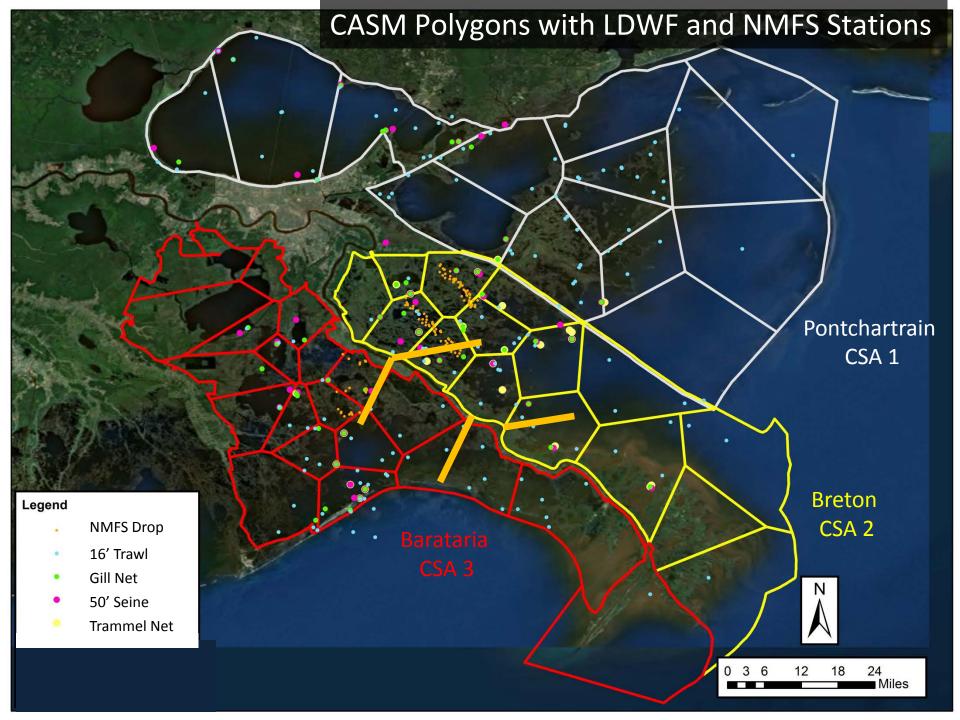
## CASM

- Model development and calibration in poster on Tuesday
- Bioenergetics-based growth in an aquatic food web
- Consumers: *dB/Bdt* = [{Consumption (Egest+Excrete+SDA) -Respiration - Mortality - Predation} + flux ]\*hmod
- Consumption and respiration depend on size, temperature;
  Consumption on prey and predator biomasses
- Growth modified by salinity, proportion of vegetation



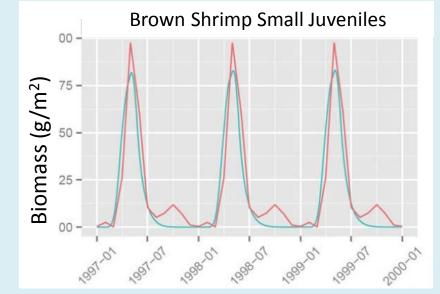


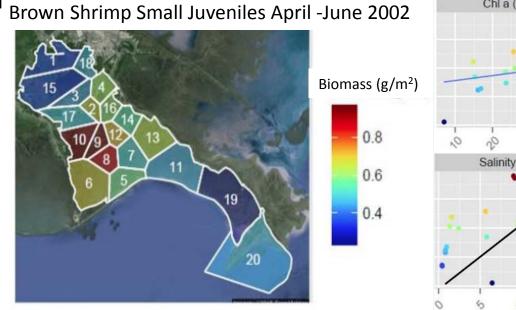




# CASM Approach

- Calibrated, validated for 1995-2010
  - Inputs: Daily salinity, temperature, Chl a; vegetation:water
  - Calibrate seasonal biomass (g/m<sup>2</sup>) to data
  - Validate patterns
    over years and
    spatially in years





Evaluating Species Responses to Restoration Project Scenarios

- Delft-3D generated daily salinity, temperature, Chl a, vegetation:water inputs to 49 CASM polygons over 50 years
- Seven Mississippi River diversion production runs including FWOP, single river diversions, four diversions at low and aggressive operations
- Report key species responses from TYO for first 10 years, 20 years and at 50 years
  - Gulf menhaden, bay anchovy, brown and white shrimp, blue crab, red drum, spotted seatrout
  - System-wide, basins (CSA 1, 2, 3), and sub-basins (upper, mid, lower regions in basin)

#### Gulf Menhaden Biomass: Change from TY 0

Year 10

Year 20

Year 50



#### Brown Shrimp Biomass: Change from TY 0

Year 10

Year 20

Year 50



#### Red Drum Biomass: Change from TY 0

Year 10

Year 20

Year 50



Diversions Aggressive Operation (PR 7)

#### Brown Shrimp Biomass: Change from TY 0

Year 10

Year 20

Year 50



## Brown Shrimp:

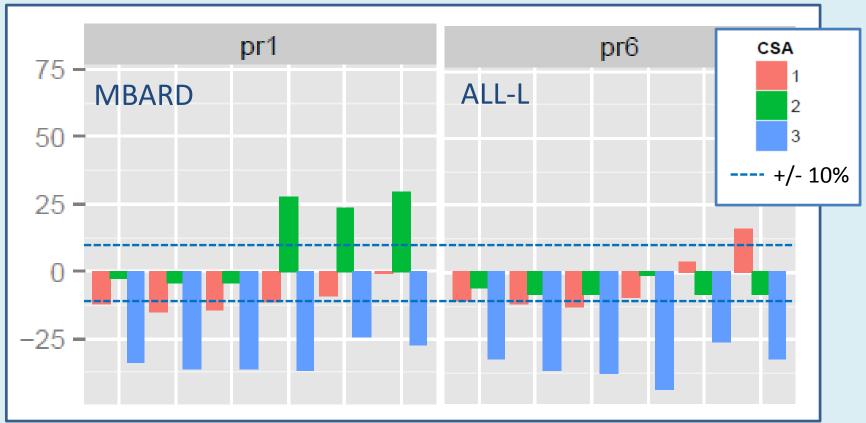
### System-Wide Responses Relative to TY 0

	MBARD	FWOP	MBSD	LBSD	LBARD	ALL-L	ALL-A
Years	PR1	PR2	PR3	PR4	PR5	PR6	PR7
1	-16.01	-4.18	-12.48	-5.71	-5.58	-15.59	0.32
3	-18.37	-5.61	-14.15	-7.26	-7.78	-18.11	3.77
5	-18.32	-6.05	-14.09	-7.31	-7.95	-18.71	3.38
10	-8.92	6.12	-1.60	2.35	0.01	-17.16	13.85
20	-5.11	7.87	1.82	6.18	5.50	-7.91	16.36
50	-0.87	24.64	23.98	20.95	16.26	-4.46	14.21

\*\* Minimum threshold response +/-10% = No response due to variation and uncertainty

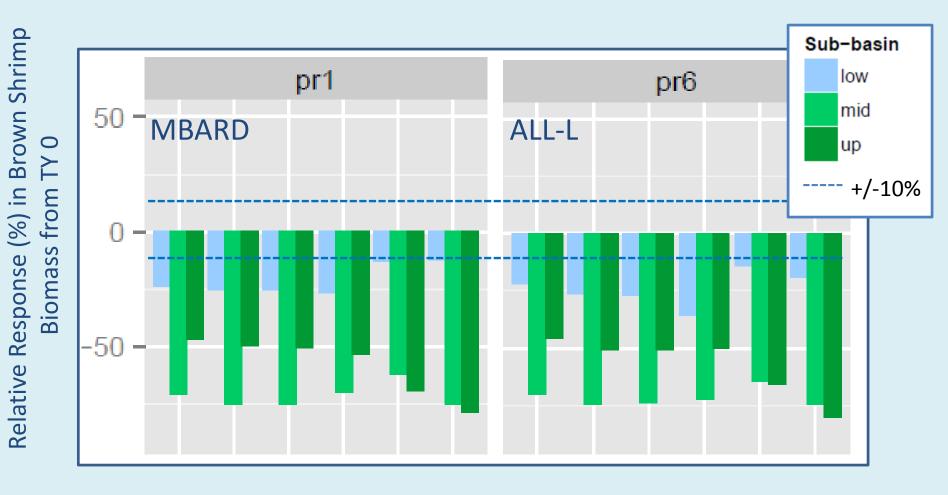
\*\* Red more than 10% reduction; Green more than 10% increase from TY 0

FWOP ~ LBSD ~ LBARD ~ MBSD ~ All-A over 50 years MBARD ~ All-L reduced ~ 18% early but gone by TY 20 and 50 Relative Response (%) in Brown Shrimp TY 0 from Biomass

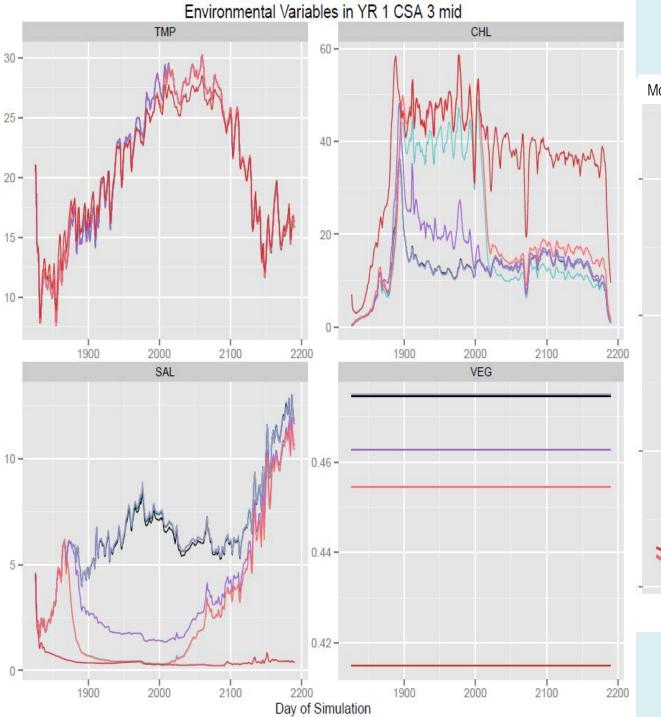


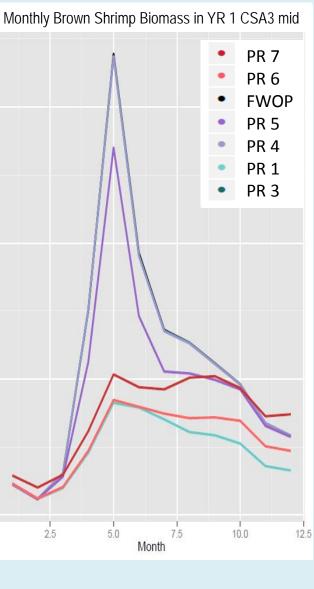
 \*\*\* Supporting results for evaluating CSA 3 for lower biomasses in PR1 & PR 6

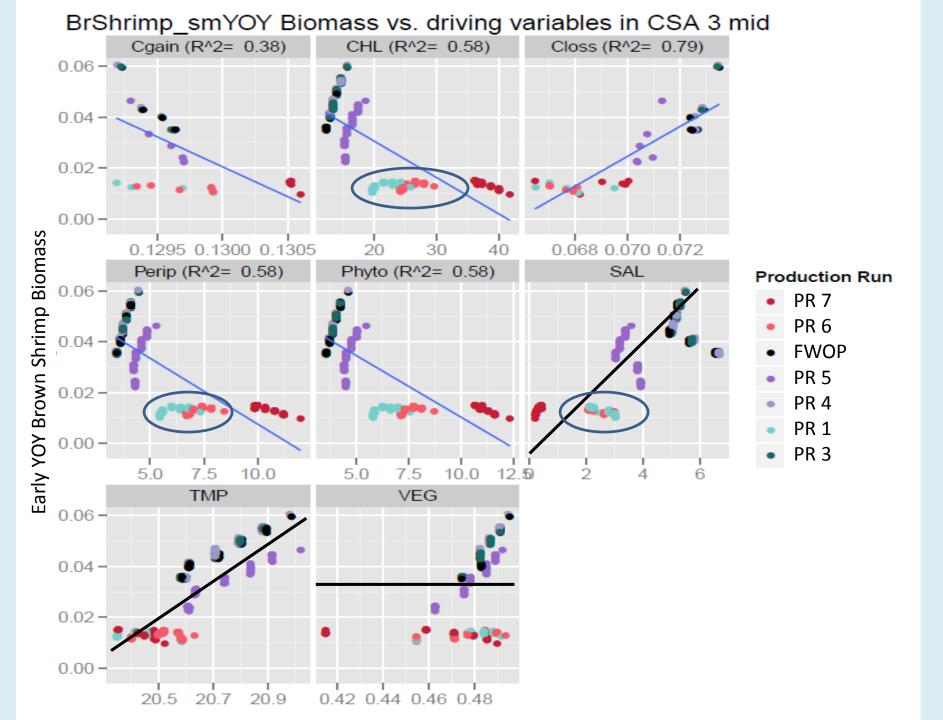




\*\*\* Relative reductions largest in upper and mid basins of PR1 & PR6 of CSA 3







# Evaluating Species Responses to River Diversion Scenarios

- Key species responses from initial conditions usually less than +/-10%
- Responses vary by species and are complex
  - Usually bottom-up prey (Chl-a) and salinity
  - Salinity, temperature, Chl a, vegetation:water, food web interactions differentially affect species and life stages within basins and by diversion scenarios
- Brown shrimp example how modelers, CPRA and agency scientists walked through results
- Ten key species of 32 taxa in food web were evaluated for seven restoration alternatives

# CASM Conclusions and Next Steps

- Successful linking of large-scale numerical models from hydrodynamics to fish
- State used fish modeling results to support their diversion choice
- Caught between simplicity and generality vs. realism and detail, complexity of food web model
- Simplify food web with feeding guilds
- Compare single years to regenerating over time
- Compare habitat affecting prey v. modifying all