Coastal Restoration on Long Island

Assessing the Nitrogen Problem

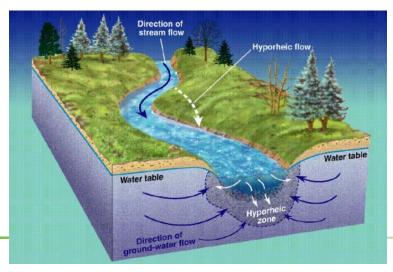
Mary Anne Taylor, P.E.

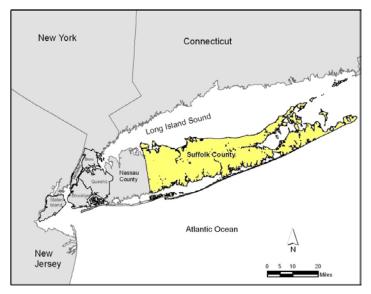
August 28, 2018

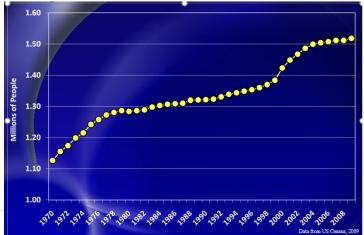


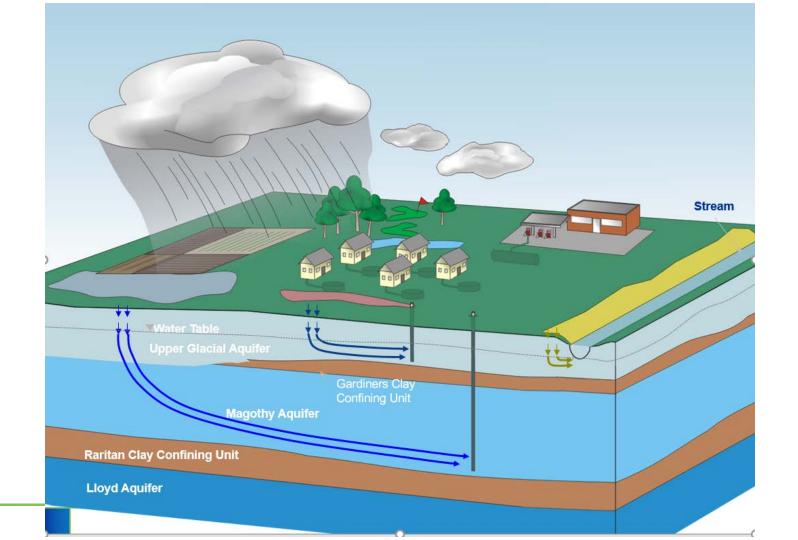
Background

- Suffolk County, New York
- Sole Source Aquifer
- Water Quantity & Quality
- Surface Water Impacts









Computational Model Framework

Finite Element



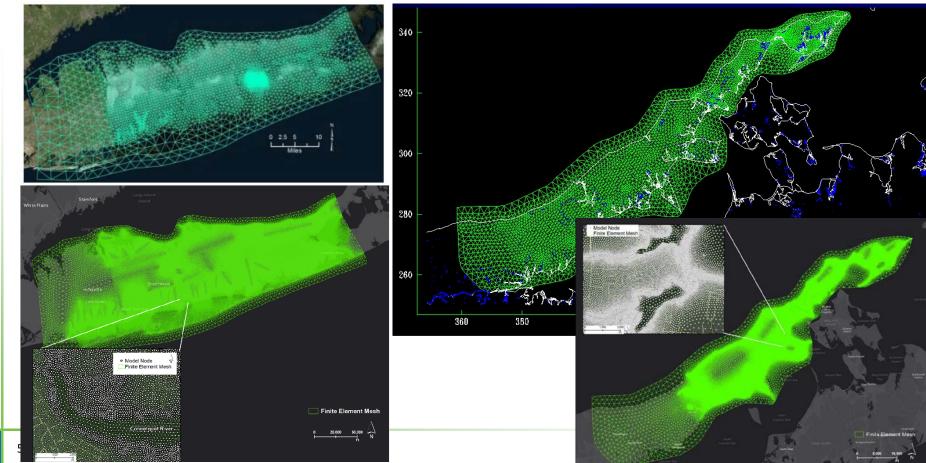
Atlantic Ocean

Long Island Sound



imagery from ESRI (2009)

Discretization Added to Finite Element Grids



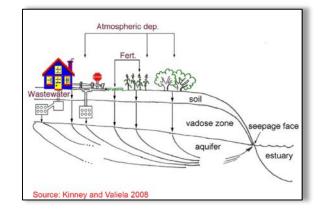
Groundwater Contributing Areas to Surface Waters



Estimation of Parcel-Specific Nitrogen Loads

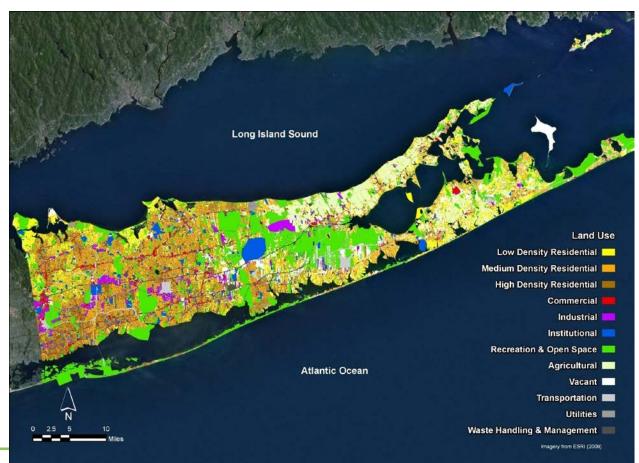
- Sanitary Wastewater
 - On-site Sanitary Wastewater Systems
 - Sewage Treatment Plant Discharges
- Fertilizer
 - Residential Areas
 - Agriculture
 - Golf Courses & Parks
- Atmospheric Deposition
 - To Contributing Area
 - To Surface Water
- Pets

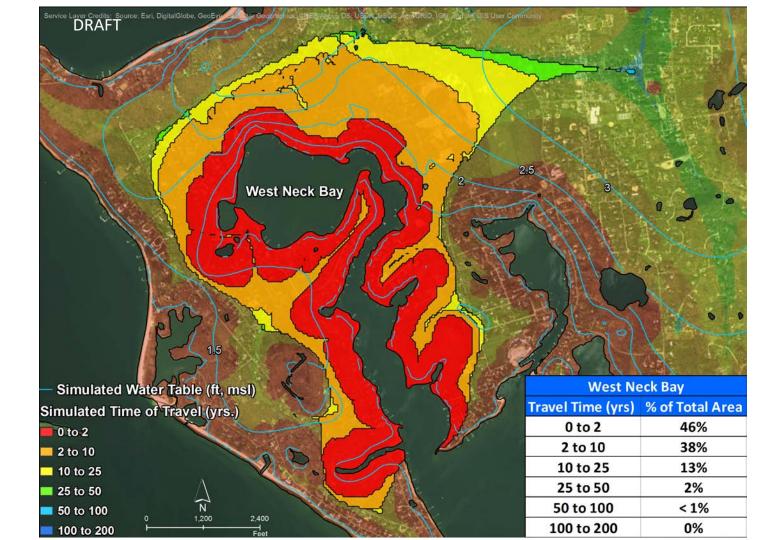






2016 Land Use Data





Simulated Water Table (ft, msl)
 Land Use

West Neck Bay

N

1,500

Low Density Residential
Medium Density Residential
High Density Residential
Commercial
Industrial
Institutional
Recreation & Open Space
Agricultural
Vacant
Transportation
Waste Handling Management
Water

2,325 point sources

West Neck Bay

N

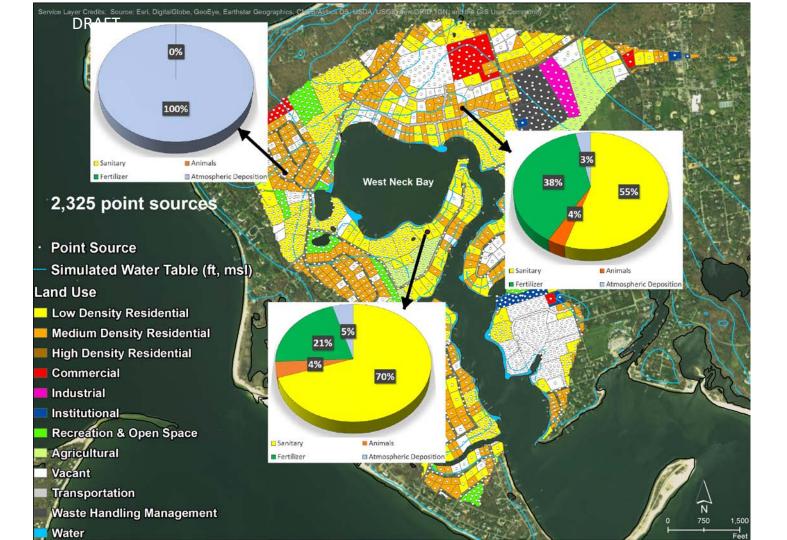
1,500

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, Ca

Point Source
 Simulated Water Table (ft, msl)
 Land Use

Low Density Residential
Medium Density Residential
High Density Residential
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Industrial
Institutional
Recreation & Open Space
Agricultural
Vacant
Transportation
Waste Handling Management
Water

11



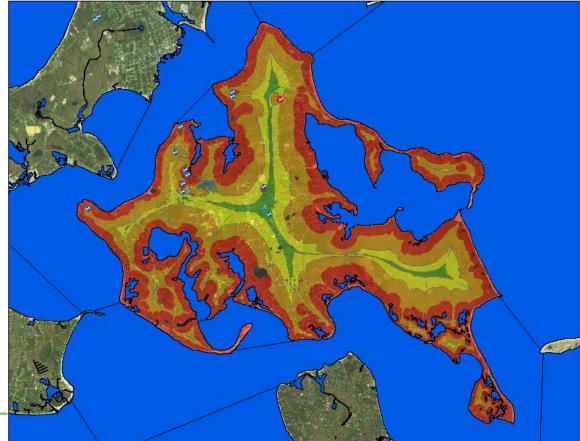
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, C West Neck Bay and Creek Nitrogen Load Sources PWLID: 1701-0242-WB Atmospheric Deposition to Subwatershed, Sewage Treatment Plant Discharge to 6.7% Atmospheric Surface Water, Deposition to 0.0% Surface Water, 7.2% Pets, 3.3% On-site Wastewater, 55,3% West Neck Bay ertilizer, 27.6% Sewage Treatment Plant Discharge to Groundwater, 0.0% Nitrogen Load Sources (without Hyporheic Zone Attenuation)* % Contribution Nitrogen Sourc ogen Load (Ibs/day) Froundwater Sources 20.7 55.3% On-site Wastewater Sewage Treatment Plant Discharge to Groundwater 0.0 0.0% Fertilizer 10.3 27.6% 1.2 3.3% Atmospheric Deposition to Subwatershed 2.5 6.7% Surface Water Sources Atmospheric Deposition to Surface Water 2.7 7.2% Sewage Treatment Plant Discharge to Surface Water 0.0 0.0% Total N Load (without Hyporheic Zone Attenuation) 37.5 100% *Attenuation reduces the nitrogen load from groundwater baseflow as it travels through the hyporheic zone to surface water discharge. The hyporheic zone reduces the total nitrogen load to 31.1 lbs/day Simulated TN (mg/L) ND to 1 1 to 4 4 to 6 6 to 10

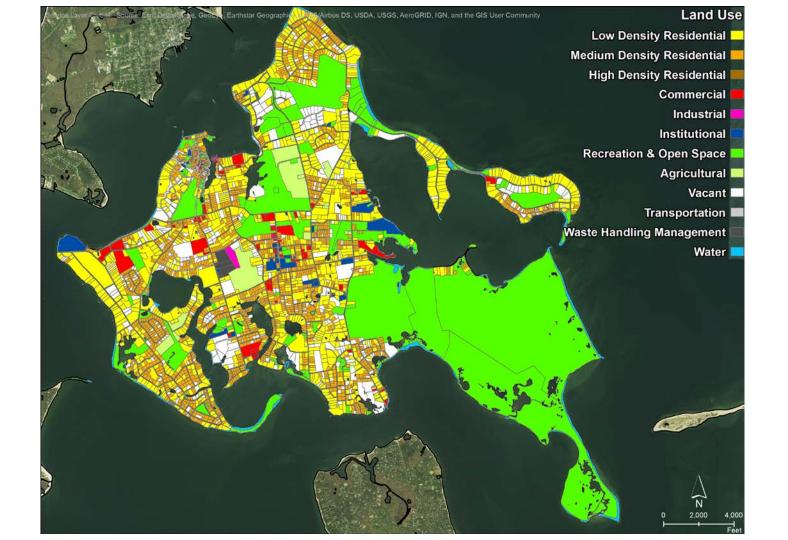
N

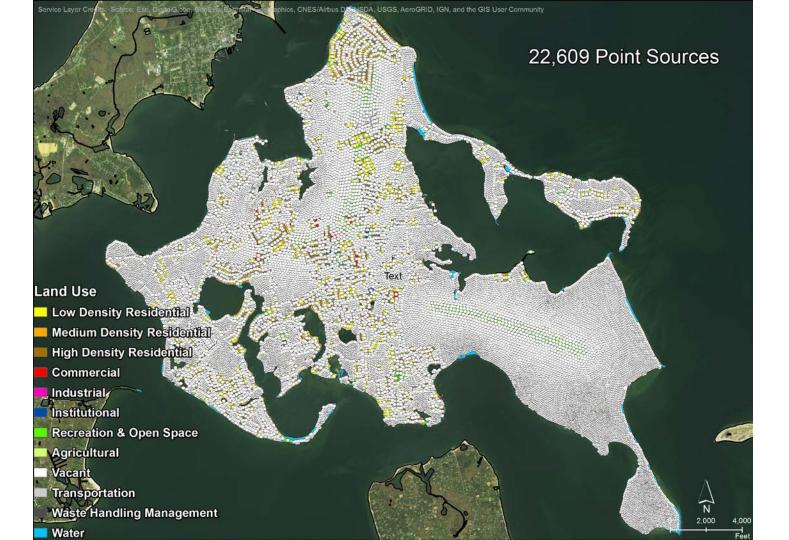
13

> 10

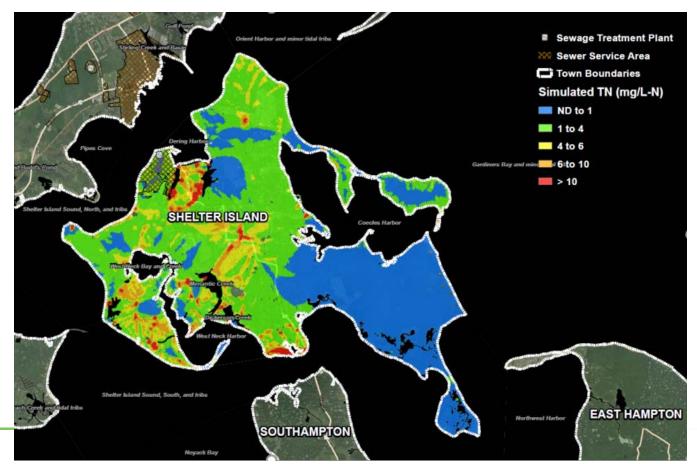
Shelter Island – Areas Contributing Groundwater Baseflow to Subwatersheds



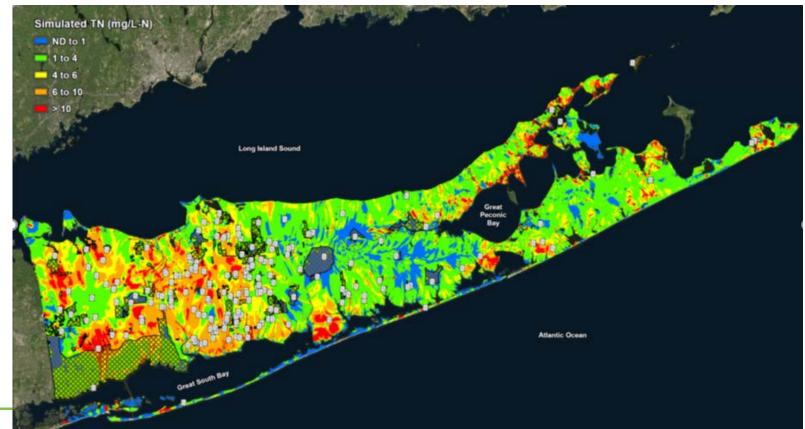




Simulated Nitrogen Concentrations



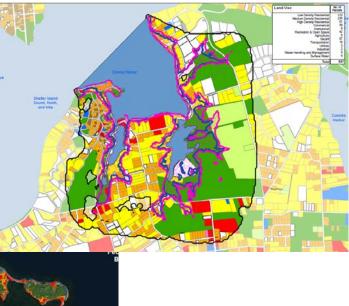
Equilibrium Nitrogen Concentrations after 200 Years



Wastewater Management Planning Criteria

- Travel Time to Discharge
- Land Use
- Nitrogen Load
- Depth to Groundwater
- SLOSH zones



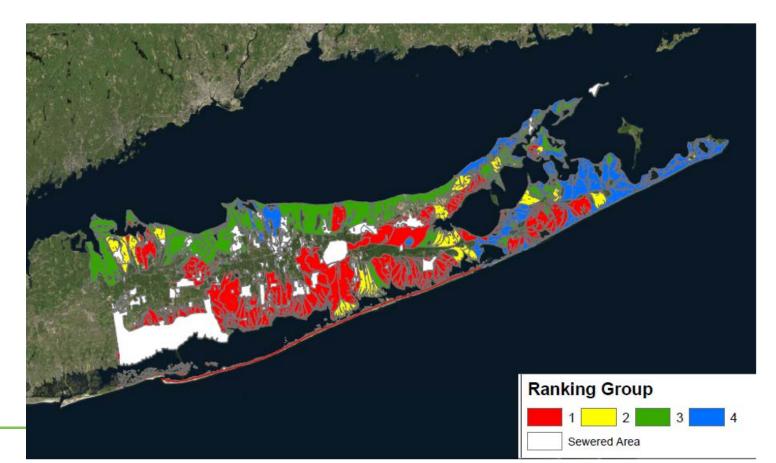


Nitrogen Load Reduction Considerations

- Unit Nitrogen Loads
- Residence Times
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Total Nitrogen
- Total Phosphorus
- Chlorophyll 'a'
- Secchi Depth
- Harmful Algal Blooms
 - Human Health Impacts
 - Environmental Impacts

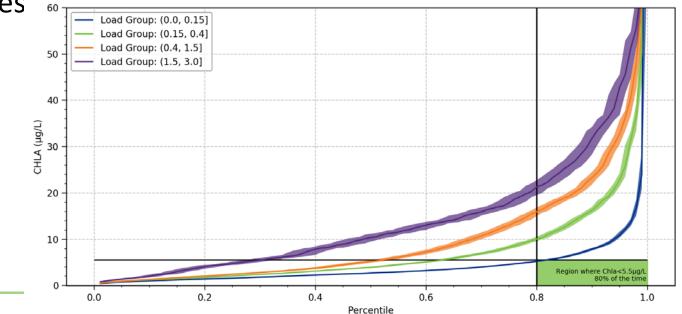


Subwatershed Priorities for Nitrogen Load Reduction

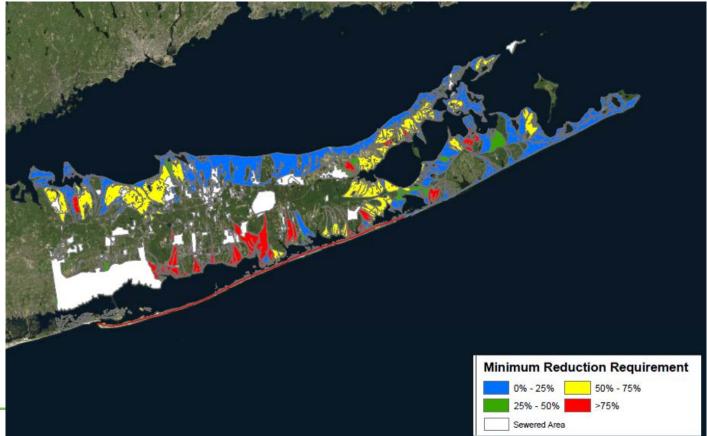


Nitrogen Load Reduction Approach

- Reference Water Body
- Stress-Response
- Published Values



Draft Example Nitrogen Load Reduction Goals for Marine Subwatersheds



Questions?

