

Yvanna Serra¹, Enrique Orozco López¹, David Kaplan¹

University of Florida, Engineering School of Sustainable Infrastructure and Environment¹

INTRODUCTION

- ❖ **Coastal watershed** are critical for supplying water, sediments, and nutrients to near-shore environments like estuaries, beaches, and marine habitats.
- ❖ Anthropogenic activities like **mining**, **agriculture** and **urban expansion** affect coastal watersheds, and therefore the coast.
- ❖ Excess nutrients in coastal watersheds can cause an **increase** in the **algae population** of coastal areas.

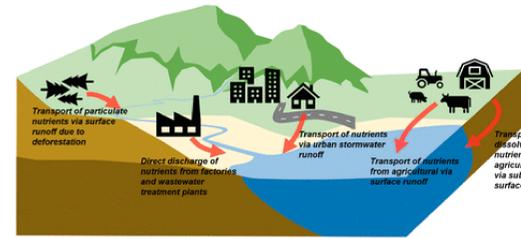


Figure 1. Key sources and transport pathways of nutrients in watersheds (Environ. Sci. Technol. 2020, 54, 15, 9159–9174).

METHODS

- ❖ A hydrologic model of the Peace River basin was developed using the Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT).
- ❖ SWAT uses information about watershed soils, topography, land use, and climate to calculate river flow and nutrient flux.
- ❖ The Peace River model, derived from a DEM, comprises 82 subbasins and 8 Flow Calibration Stations.

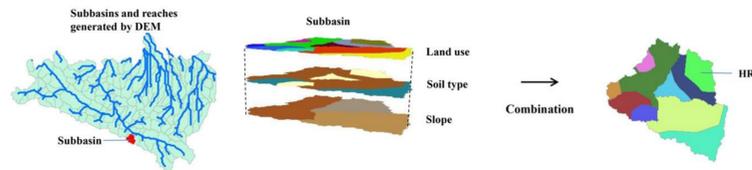


Figure 2. SWAT input layer and processing (Zhang et al. 2017).

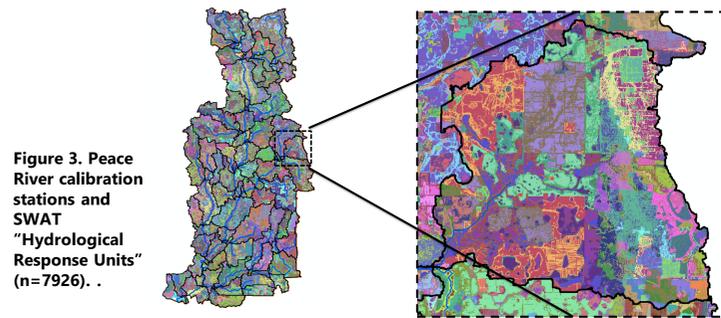
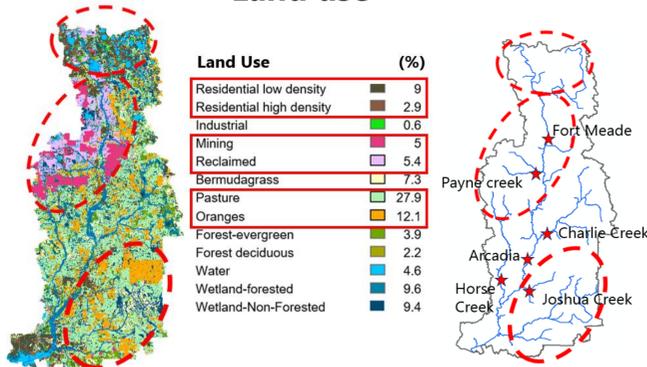


Figure 3. Peace River calibration stations and SWAT "Hydrological Response Units" (n=7926).

DATA

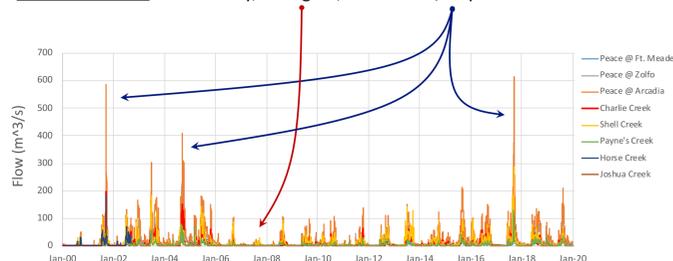
Land use



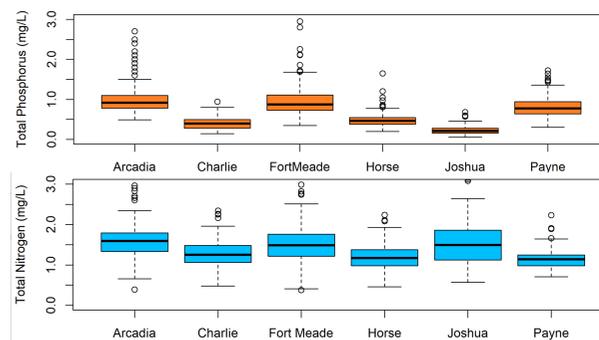
The dominant land cover is agricultural activities (40%).

Streamflow

• Observed Flows: seasonality, droughts, hurricanes/tropical storms

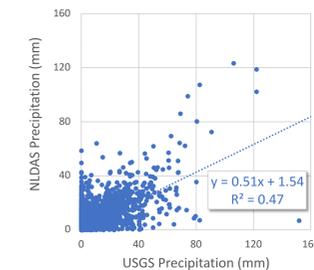


Nutrients



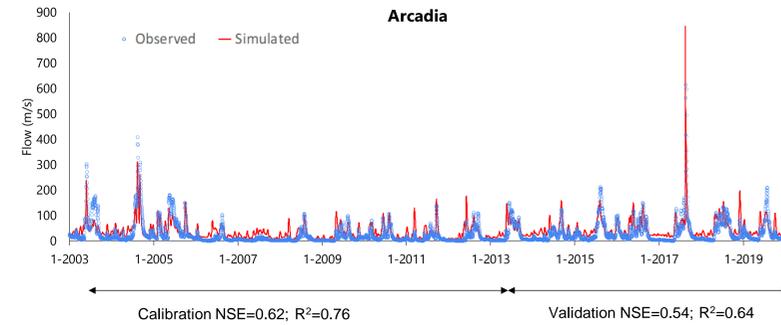
- ❖ Relationship between land use and nutrients concentration can be notice.

Weather

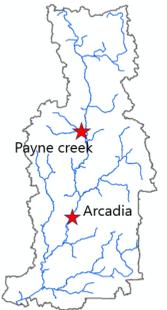


- ❖ Weather data was extracted from NLDAS, and compare with weather station data.

RESULTS



- ❖ Initial calibration and validation of the streamflow at Arcadia is the lowest point in the main channel.
- ❖ Variation could be due to using NLDAS weather.



SCENARIOS

Different scenarios were proposed:

- ❖ Base: Actual state
- ❖ RCP 4.5 & 8.5 wettest: GCM with highest precipitation.
- ❖ RCP 4.5 & 8.5: GCM with lowest precipitation.
- ❖ BMP: Best Management Practices on citrus and grazing.
- ❖ FDACS 2070 Trend: Increase in urban areas.
- ❖ FDACS 2070 Alternative: Protected areas and more compacted population.
- ❖ FSAID 2045: Irrigation increases.
- ❖ No septic tanks.

Scenarios	IPCC Scenarios	Land Use	Flow	Nutrients concentration
1	Base	No change	No change	No change
2	RCP 4.5 wettest	No change	Increase	Decrease
3	RCP 4.5 driest	No change	Decrease	Increase
4	Base	FDACS 2070 Trend	Decrease	Increase
5	Base	FDACS 2070 Alternative	Decrease	Increase
6	Base	FSAID 2045	No change	No change
7	Base	BMPs	No change	Decrease
8	Base	No septic	No change	Decrease
19	RCP 8.5 wettest	No change	Increase	Decrease
10	RCP 8.5 driest	No change	Decrease	Increase
11	Base	FDACS 2070 Trend	Decrease	Increase
12	Base	FDACS 2070 Alternative	Decrease	Increase
13	Base	FSAID 2045	Decrease	Increase
14	Base	BMPs	Decrease	Decrease
15	Base	No septic	Decrease	Decrease

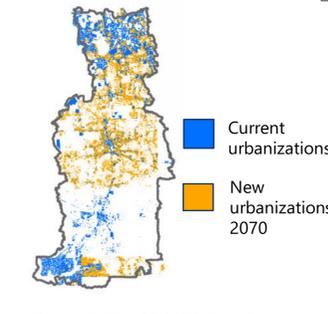
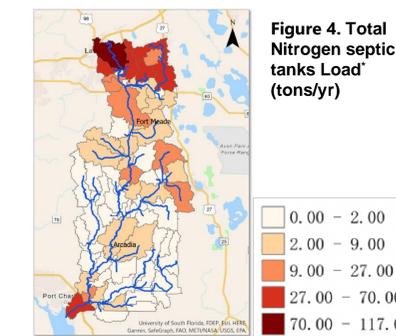


Figure 5. FDACS 2070 Trend

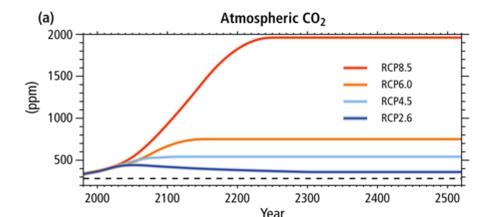


Figure 6. FDACS 2070 Trend

NEXT STEPS



Fig 7. The upper Peace River (FDEP 2022)

- ❖ Estimates of nutrient load sources, including the septic tank, agriculture and mining nutrients loads.
- ❖ Apply the calibrated model to understand how different land use and climate change scenarios affect Peace River flow and nutrient fluxes.
- ❖ Connect simulated flows and loads to coastal model.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS & REFERENCES

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