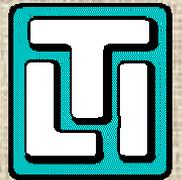


TMDL Water Quality Modeling and Data Interaction

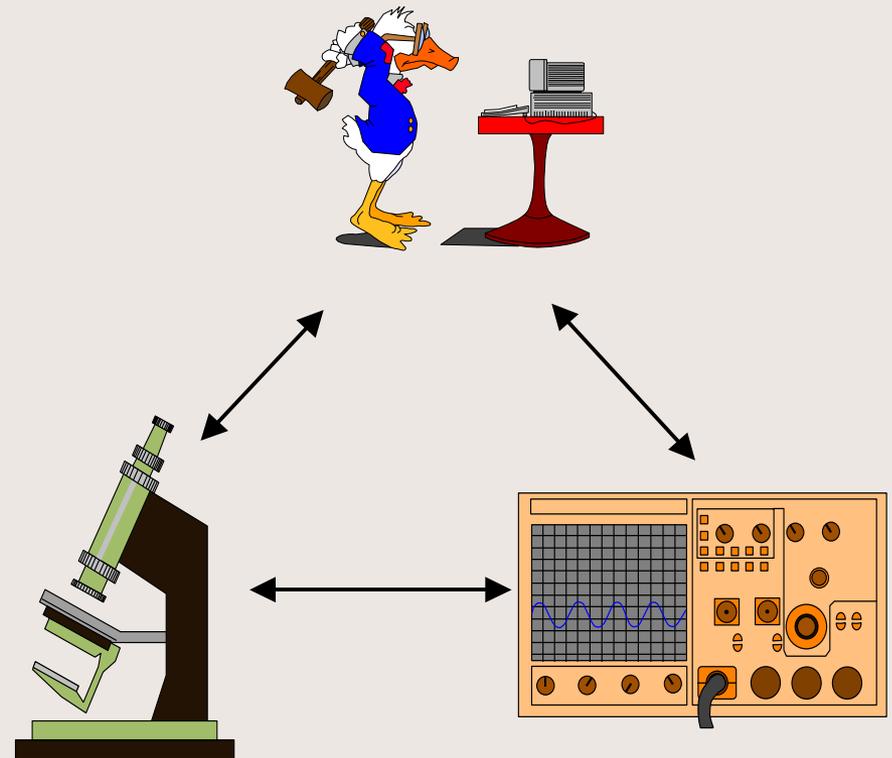
Scott Hinz, Limno-Tech, Inc.



November 2004

Modeling/Monitoring/Research Symbiosis

- Models provide insight and make projections
- Monitoring provides input and credibility for Models
- Research provides Understanding and parameterization for Model Development



Mathematical Models

Analytical abstractions of the real world.

Two Types

Mechanistic – simplified estimation based upon theoretical physical principals

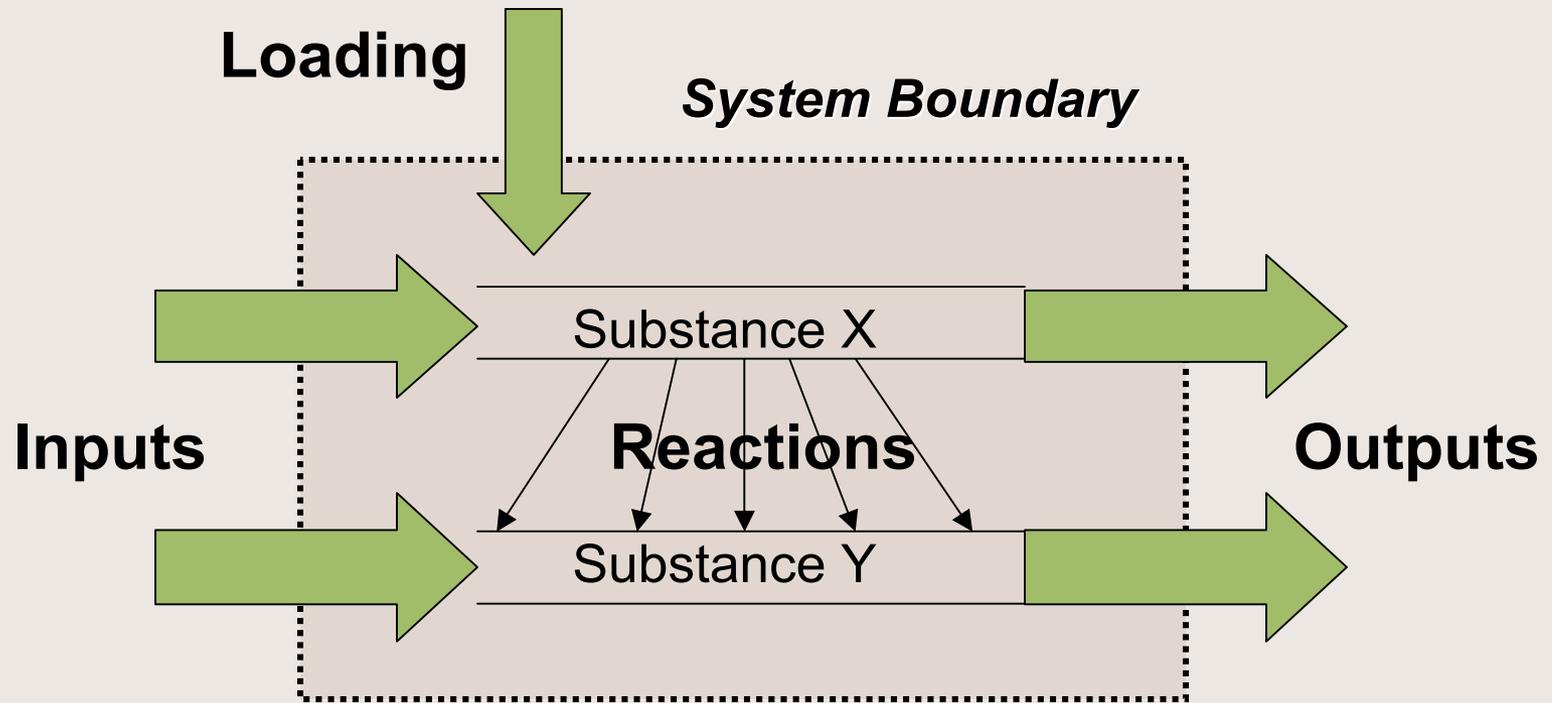
Empirical – statistical summary of observational water quality data

Can only approximate the complexity of the water bodies, watersheds, pollutants, and pollutant sources under study.

Model Comparison

	<u>Empirical Approach</u>	<u>Mechanistic Approach</u>
Pollutant Sources	Few	Many
Data Requirements	Low	High
Time	Short	Longer
Cost	Low	Higher

Mass Balance Model Concept

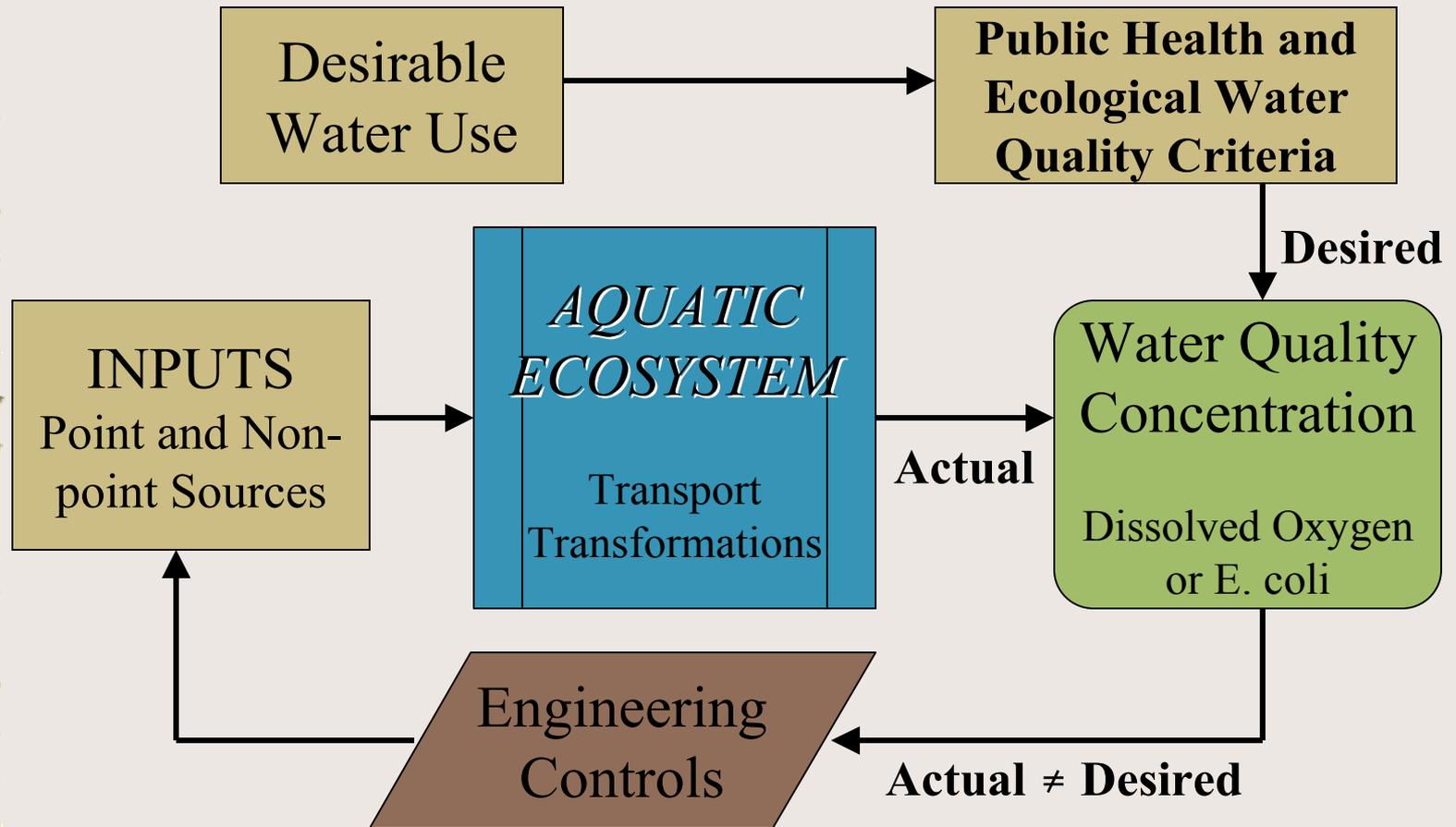


$$[\text{Accumulation}] = [\text{Loading}] \pm [\text{Transport}] \pm [\text{Transformations}]$$

Steps in Water Quality Modeling

1. Determine objectives (*problem definition*) and establish criteria for meeting the objectives. In this case, the problem is defined by *dissolved oxygen and pathogen* levels not in compliance with water quality criteria.
2. Develop a *conceptual model* of the system of interest and of the attributes of the system relevant to the problem definition.
3. Formulate the *mathematical model* from the conceptual model.
4. *Calibrate* the model.
5. *Confirm* the model.
6. *Apply* the model to address defined problem.

Water Quality Management Flow Diagram

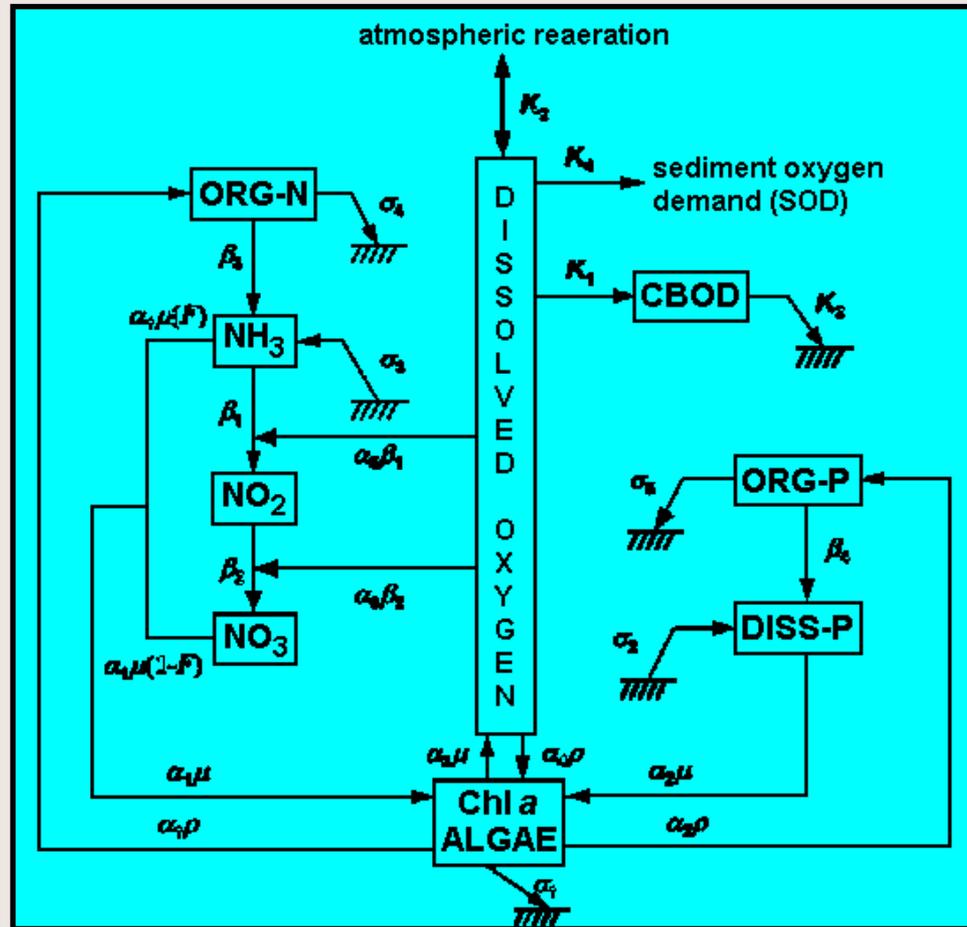


Considerations in Model Selection

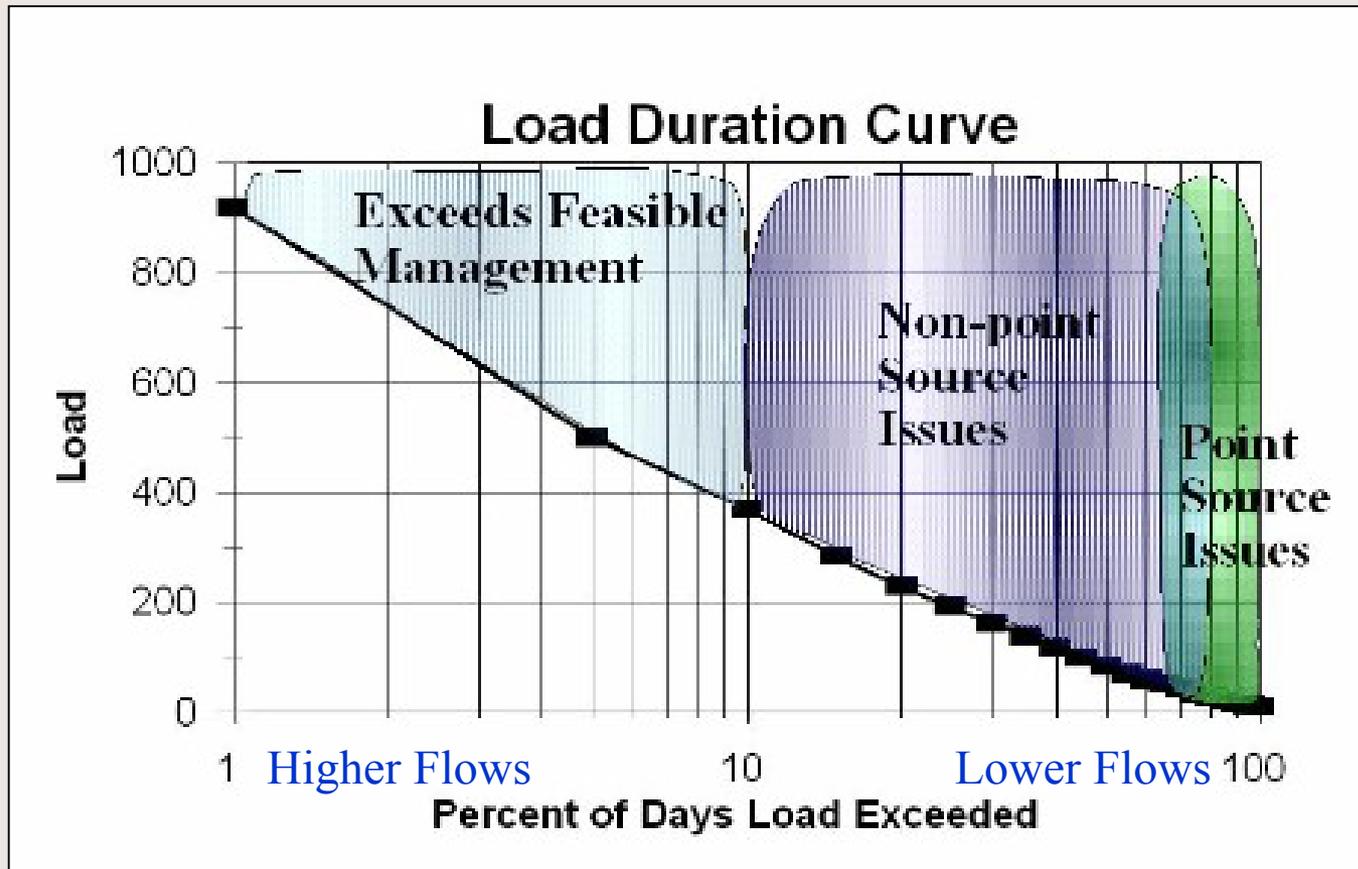
1. Problem definition – does it address the questions? Is there an appropriate cause-effect relationship?
2. Assumptions – are model assumptions violated?
3. Complexity vs. reliability – is the model complexity appropriate for the problem definition?
4. Model uncertainty – is uncertainty within tolerance of problem definition?
5. Model sensitivity – is output sensitive to management perturbations?
6. Cost – will budget permit necessary data acquisition and model implementation?
7. Ease of use – can the model be implemented and output generated by available modeling expertise?
8. Track record – has model been used successfully for other similar management applications?

QUAL-TX

Dissolved Oxygen Kinetics



TMDL Curve (Data-based)



Kansas Dept. of Health and Environment

QUESTIONS?

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