

Davis Pond River Diversion Project: Pre- and Post-Diversion Trends for Salinity Intrusion and Nutrient Removal

Restore America's Estuaries 2014 Washington DC

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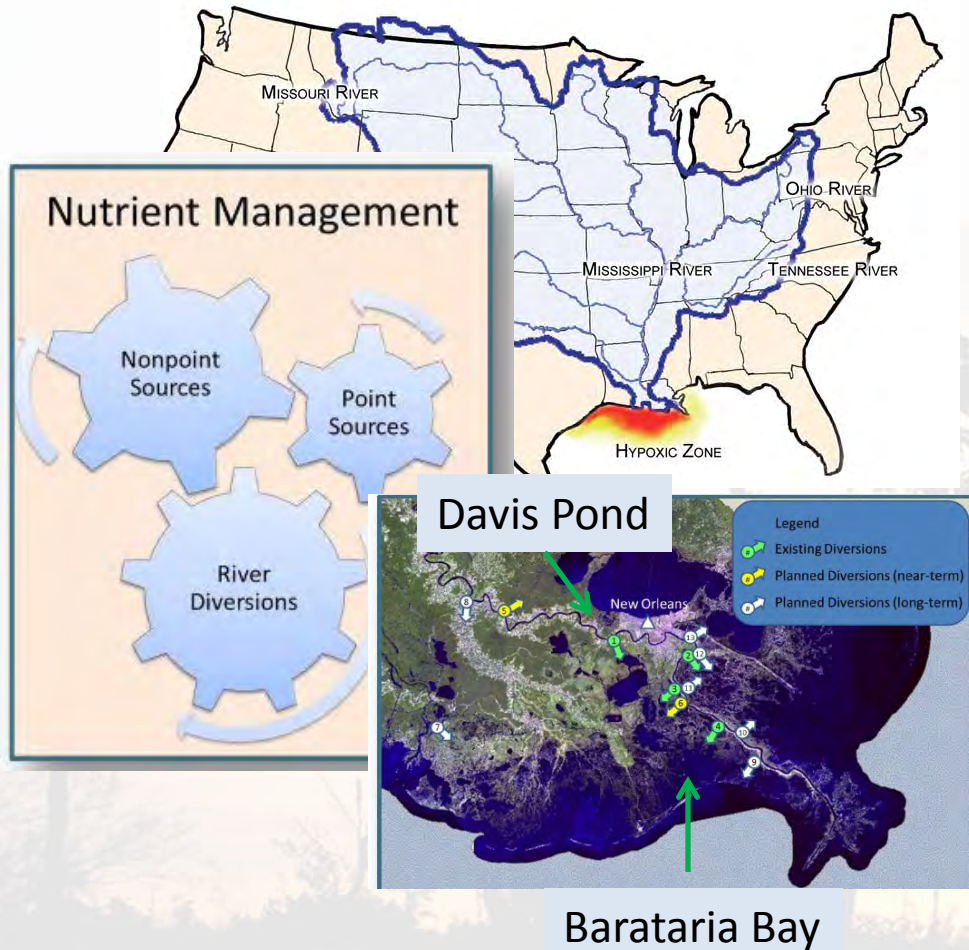


Outline

- Louisiana Nutrient Management Strategy
- Davis Pond Diversion
- Data Sources and Methodology
- Pre- and Post-Diversion Trends
- Summary
- Recommendations

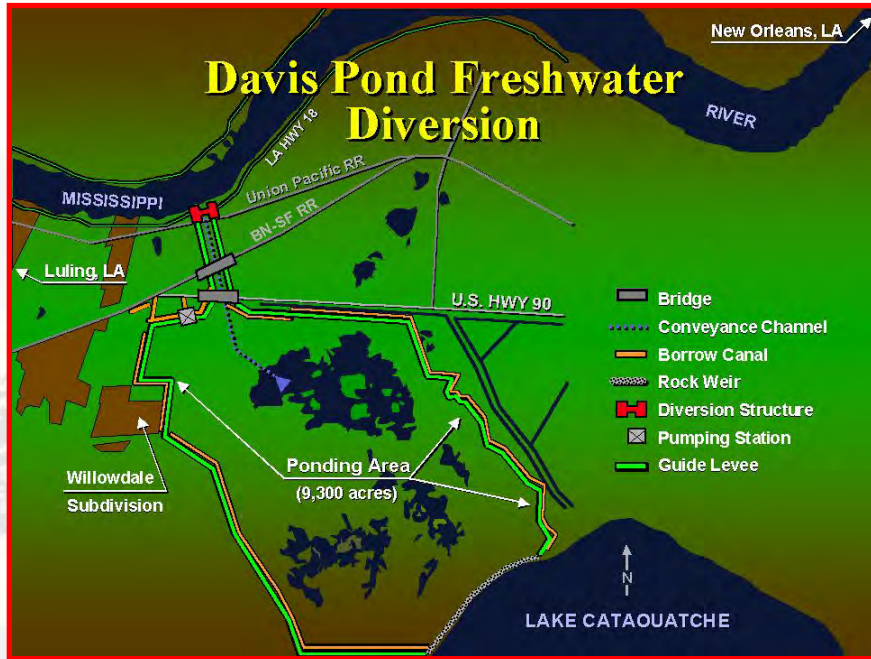


Nutrient Management Strategy



- Improve management of Nonpoint Sources (BMPs, Incentives)
- Improve management of Point Sources (Monitoring, TMDLs, Permits, Enforcement)
- Leverage capacity of river diversions to reduce nutrient load to Gulf of Mexico; hypoxia

Davis Pond Freshwater Diversion



- RM 118: ~15 miles upriver, NO
- Maximum Capacity: 10,650 cfs
- Ponding Area: 9,300 acres
- USACE: Fully operational in 2007

- Objectives
- Reintroduce river flow, nutrients, sediments to Barataria Basin wetlands
- Reduce marsh loss; enhance marsh vegetation
- Improve fish & wildlife productivity
- Control salinity intrusion
- Remove nutrients & sediments

Performance Analysis of Diversion

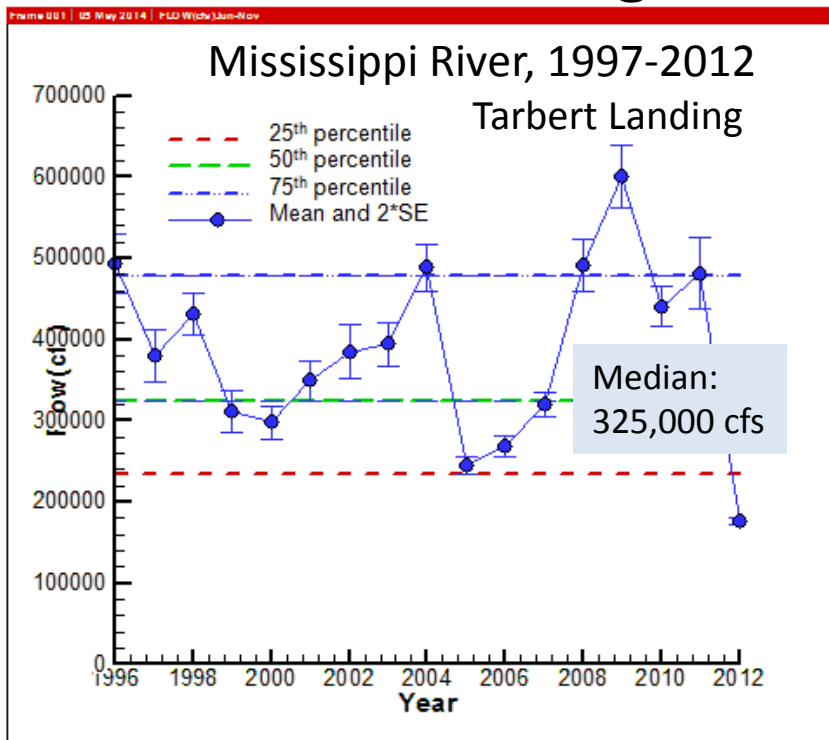
- Jun-Nov: high biological productivity; operations based on 5 ppt salinity target in mid-basin
- Mississippi River: Low/High
- Diversion: Low/High
- Pre- Diversion: (1997-2002)
- Post-Diversion (2003-2012)
- Data Sources: USACE, USGS, WQPORTAL, CPRA, NOAA NODC



- Salinity intrusion
- Nutrient & sediment removal
- Phytoplankton

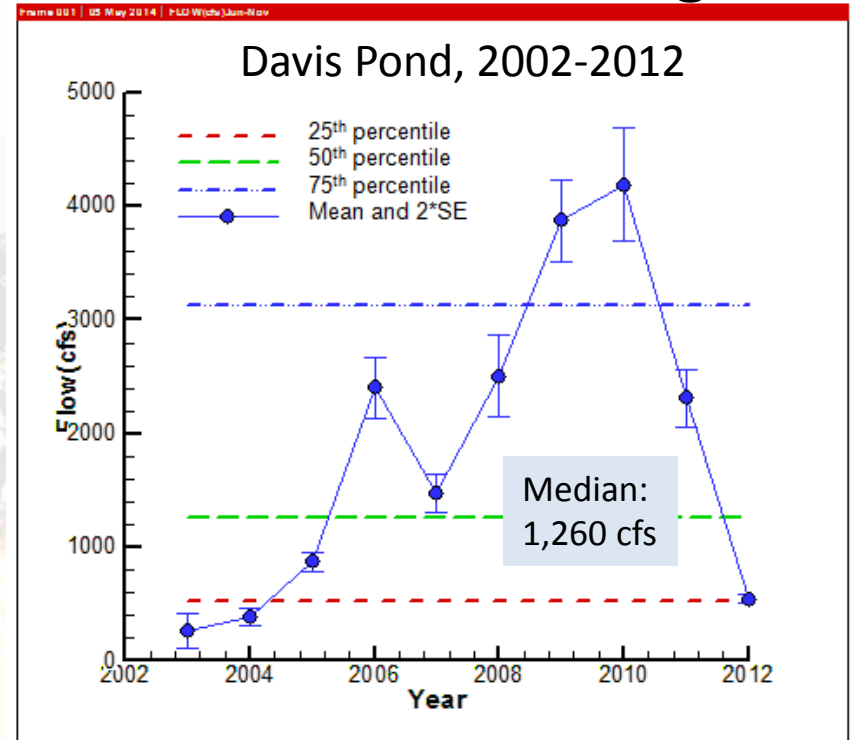
Mississippi River and Diversion Median Flow (Jun-Nov)

River: Low/High



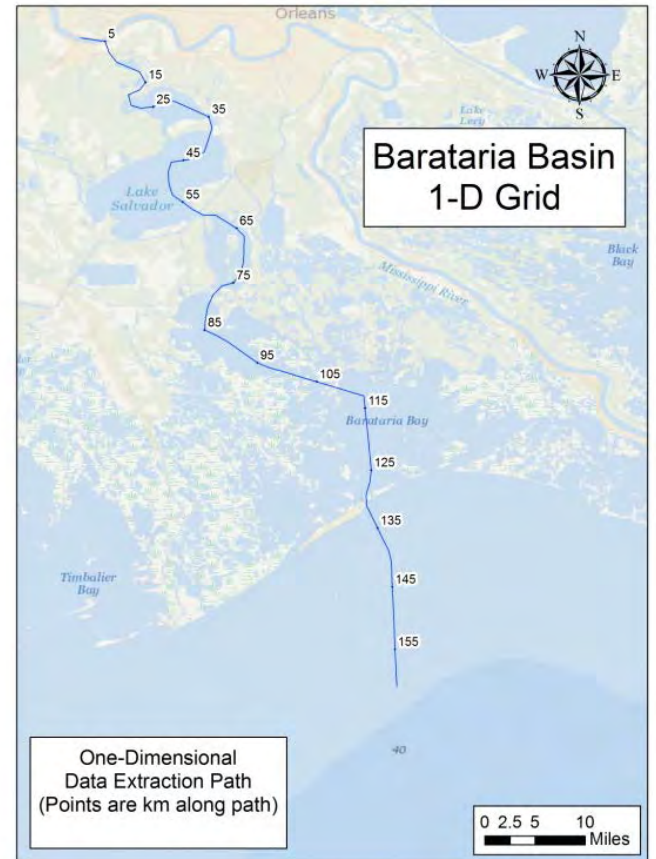
Pre-Diversion 2 Cases

Diversion: Low/High

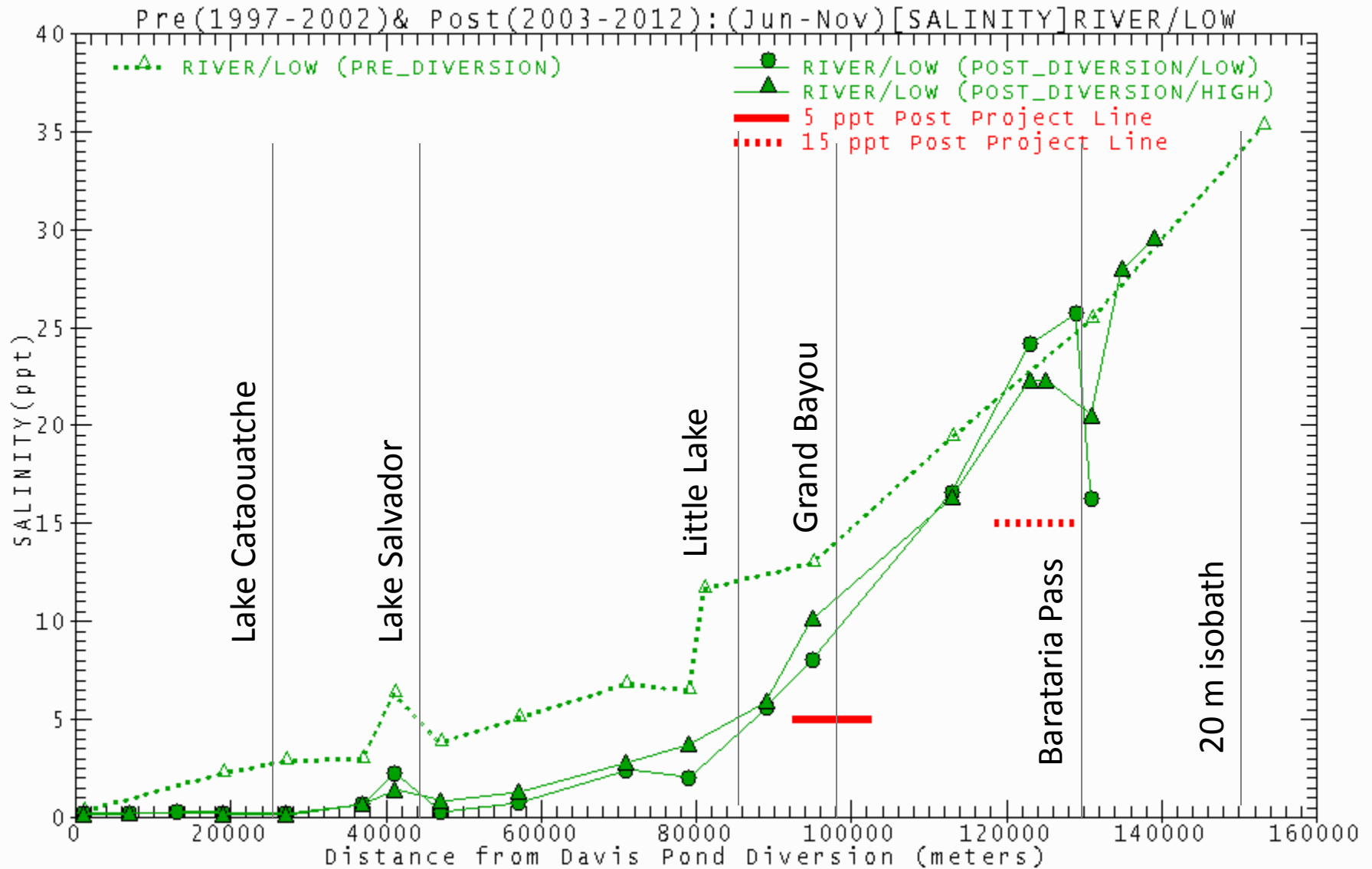


Post-Diversion 2x2 Cases

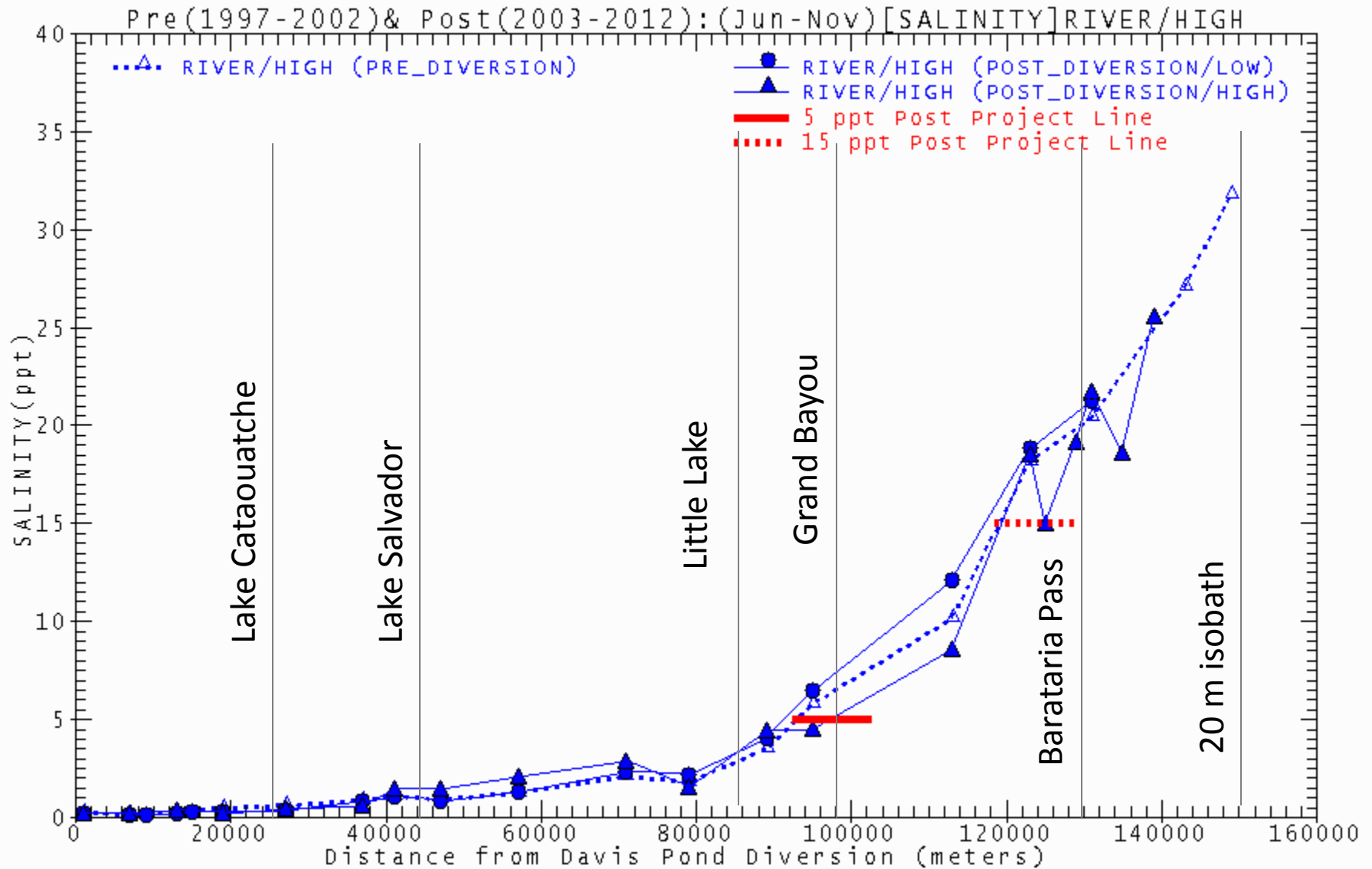
Salinity



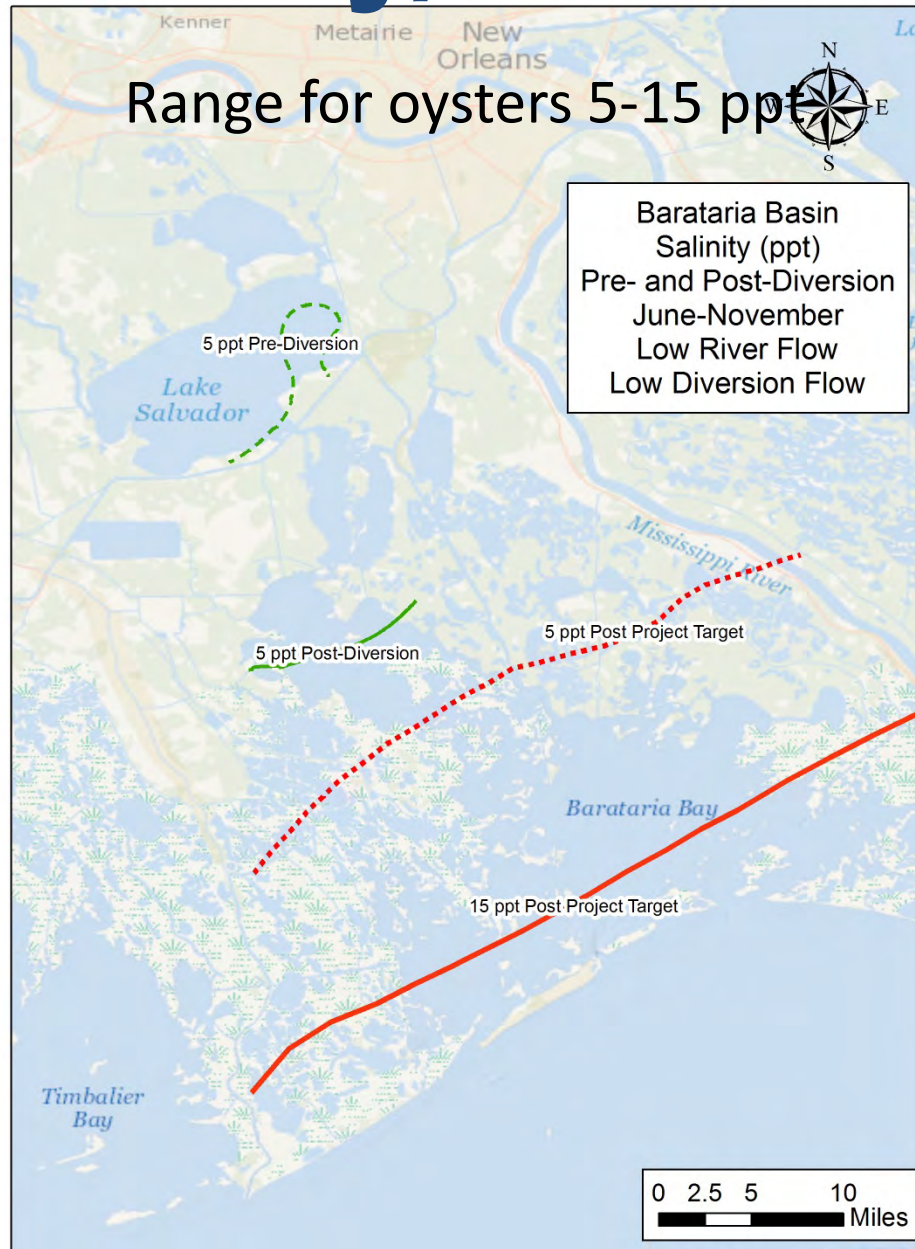
Salinity, River Flow/Low



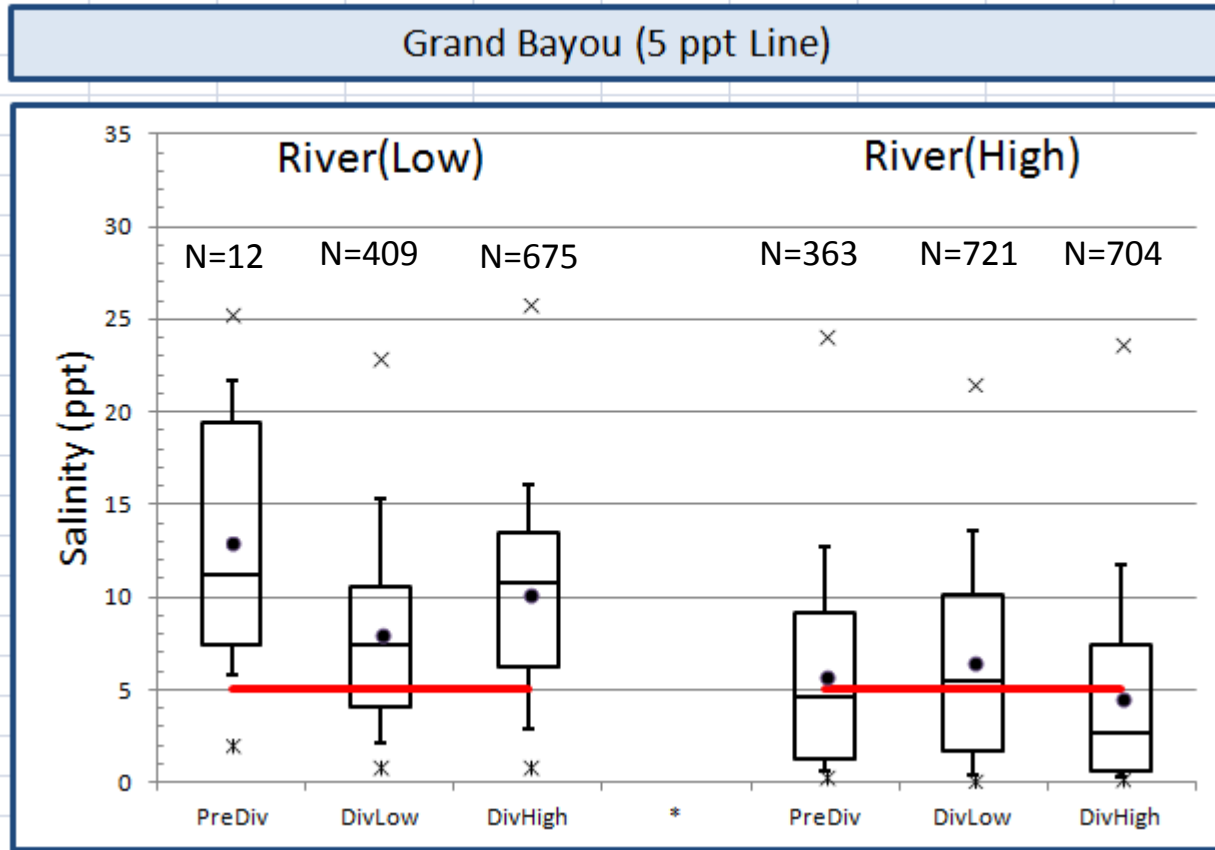
Salinity, River Flow/High



Salinity, River Flow/Low



Salinity, Grand Bayou, 5 ppt Line



River(Low) Pre-Diversion (1999,2000)

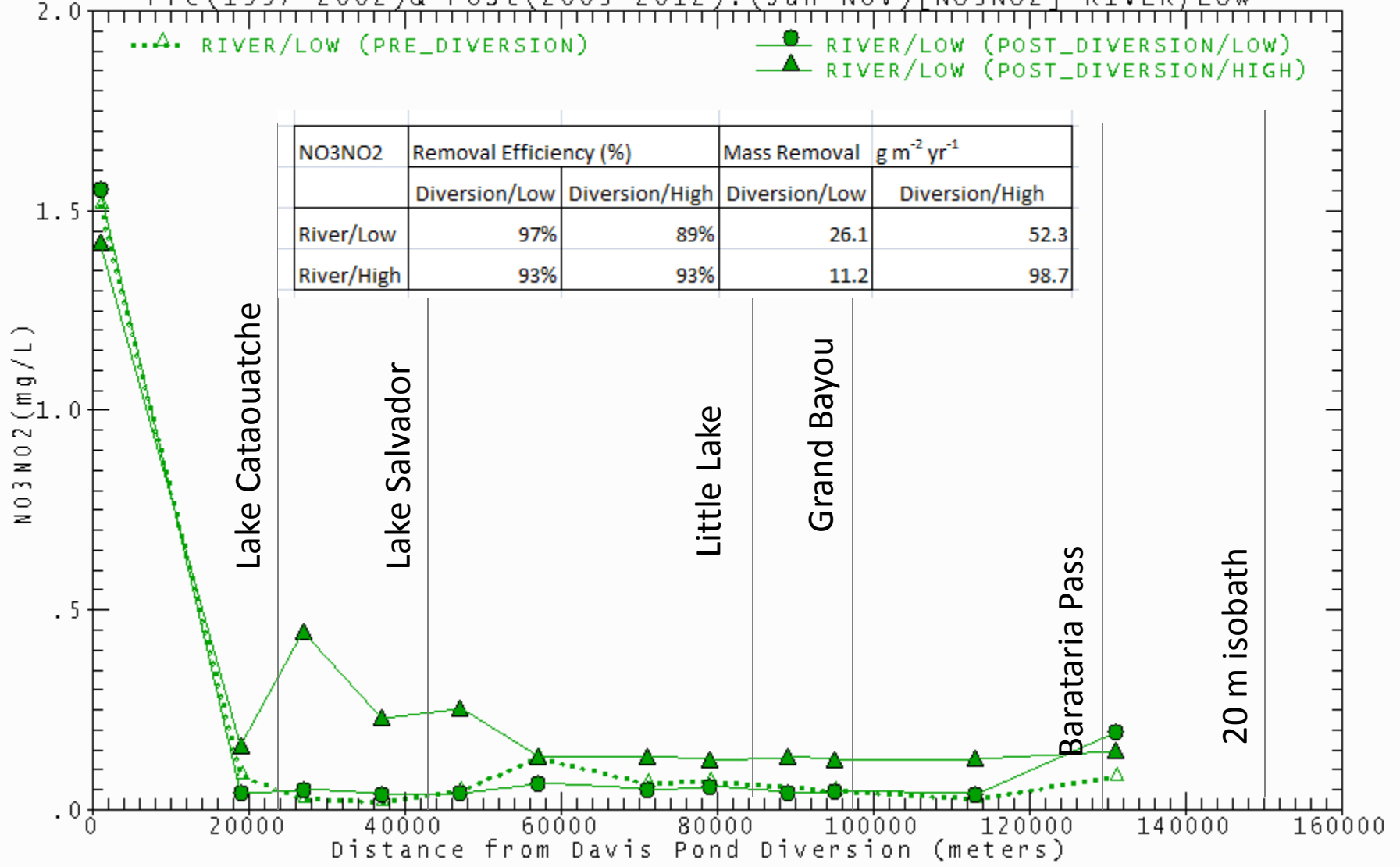
River(High) Pre-Diversion (1997,1998,2001,2002)

Nutrients & Sediment (TSS)



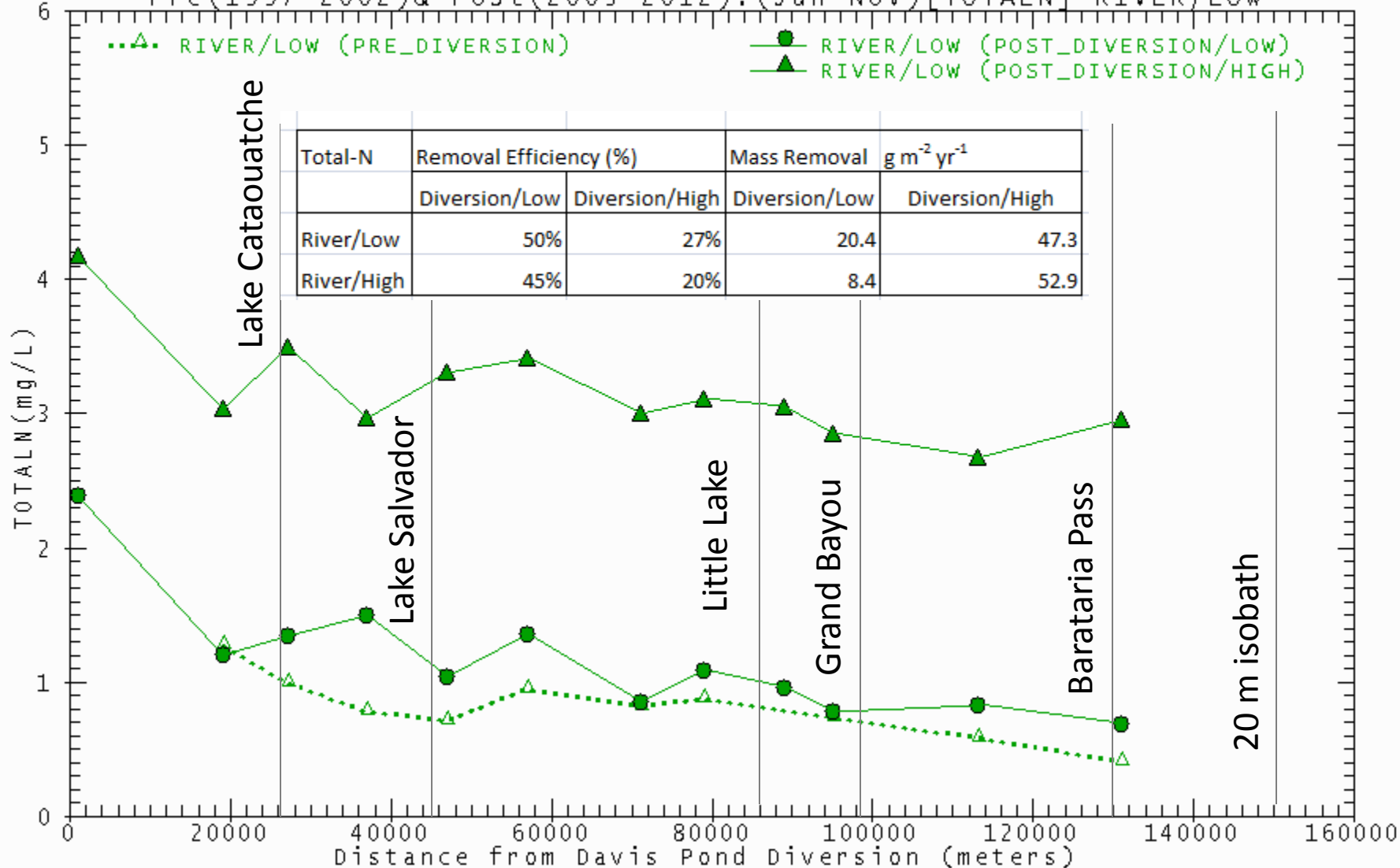
NO3NO2, River Flow/Low

Pre(1997-2002)& Post(2003-2012): (Jun-Nov) [NO3NO2] RIVER/LOW

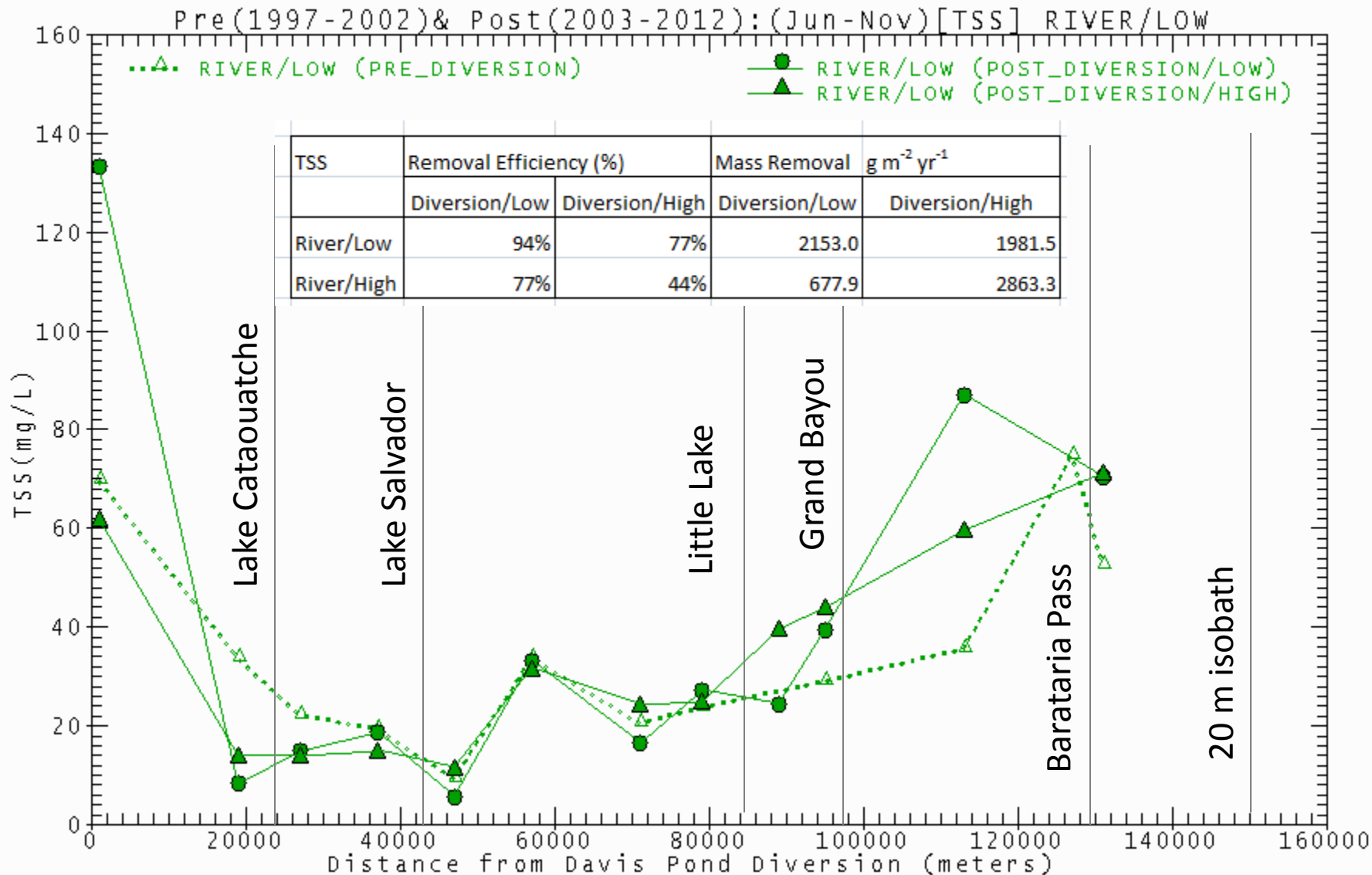


TOTAL-N, River Flow/Low

Pre (1997-2002) & Post (2003-2012): (Jun-Nov) [TOTALN] RIVER/LOW



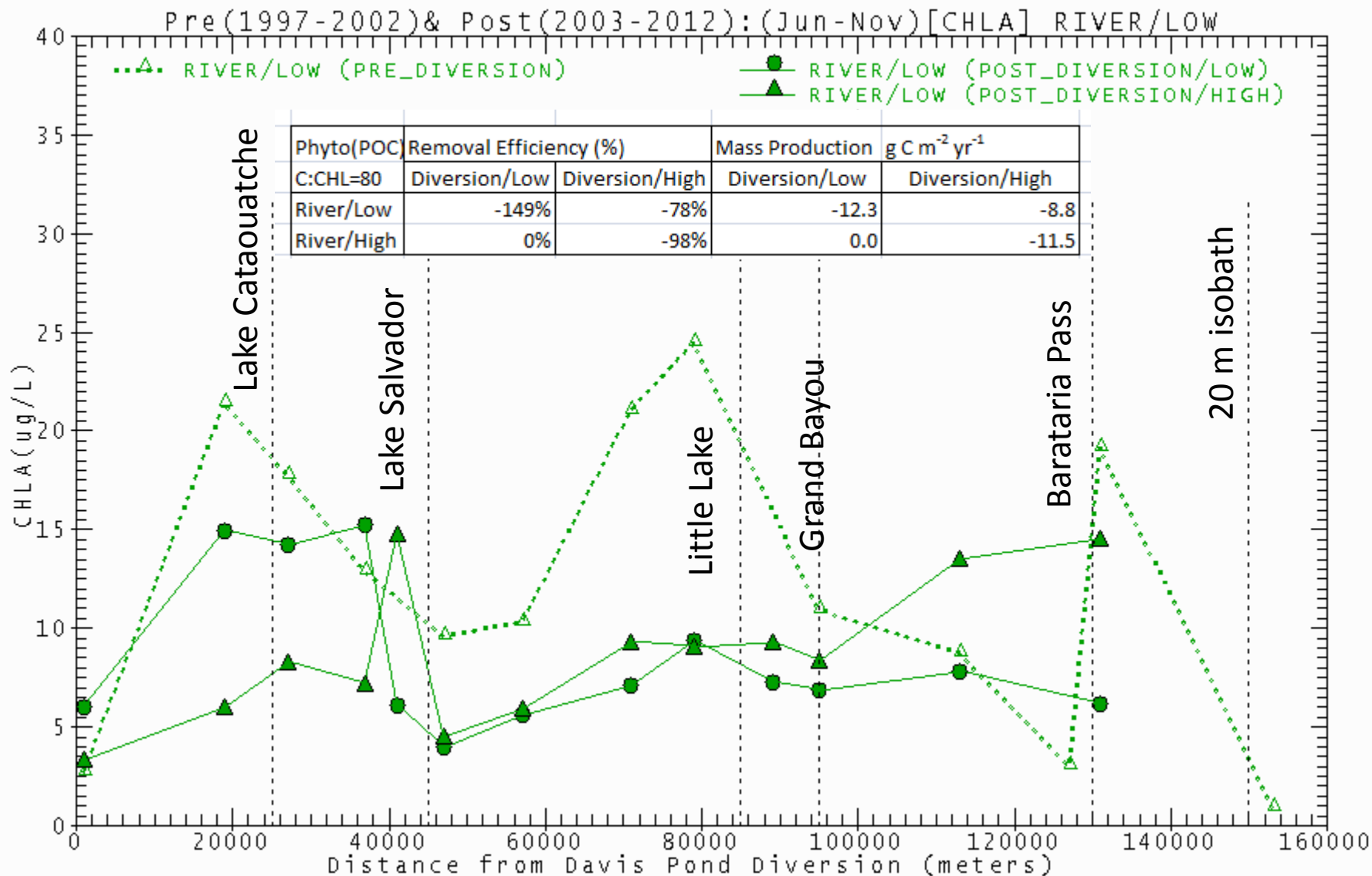
TSS, River Flow/Low



Phytoplankton (Chlorophyll-a)



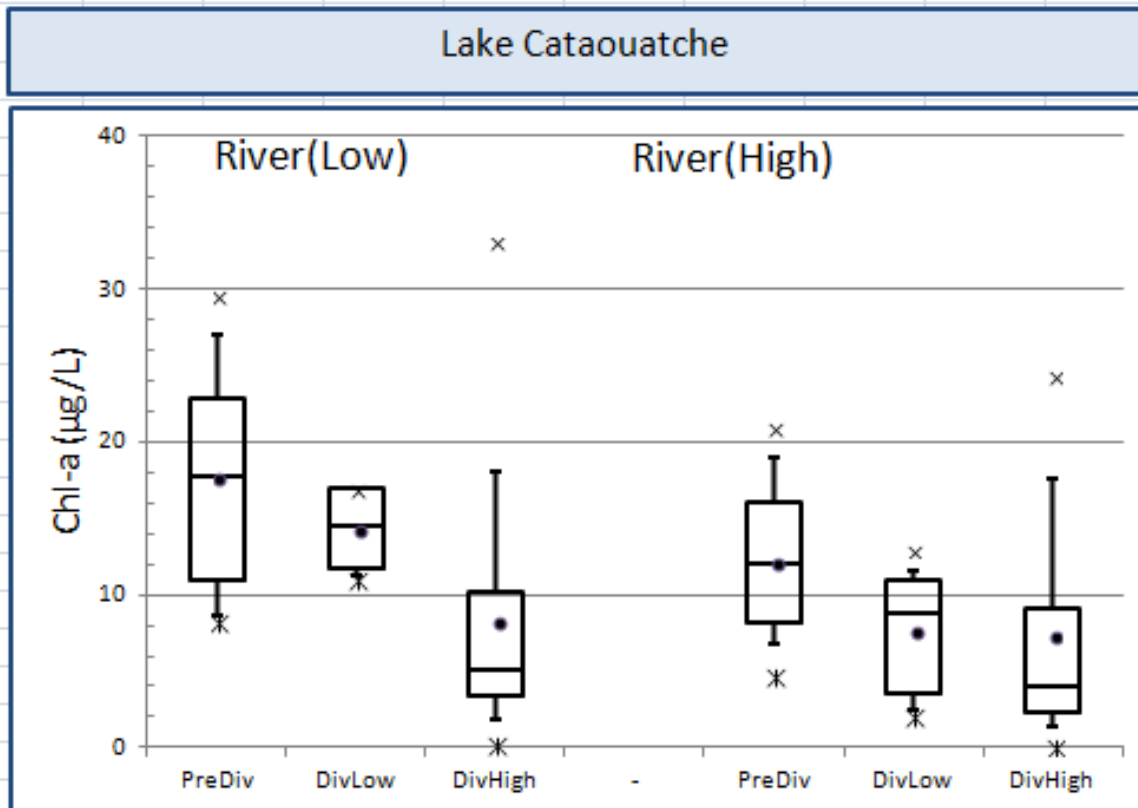
Chl-a, River Flow/Low



Chlorophyll a, Lake Cataouatche

Pre-Diversion , Residence time ~100-120 days

Post-Diversion , Residence time ~1-15 days



Summary

- Salinity Intrusion Most effective mid-basin (5 ppt line) at low river flow.
- Little effect at high river flow or in lower basin (15 ppt line). Salinity controlled by river & Gulf of Mexico
- Removal Efficiency: Lower diversion flow achieves higher removal % for Nitrogen & TSS; results comparable to literature for Caernarvon, Fourleague Bay
- Phytoplankton: Biomass increases in Davis Pond from nutrient uptake; decreases in Barataria basin from increased flushing and much lower residence time
- Confounding effects of physical forcing (e.g., wind, rain, storm events, river flow; Gulf circulation) make it difficult to isolate effect of river diversion on mid-basin salinity



Recommendations

- Perform similar analysis for winter (Dec-May); higher diversion flows based on 15 ppt salinity target in Barataria Bay
- Perform analysis for Spring/Summer 2010 for maximum diversion discharge; BP Oil Spill “experiment”
- Refine analysis with filters to control for seasonal rainfall conditions (low/high)
- Refine analysis to control for diversion operations (on, off)

Questions?

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Removal Efficiency

| | | | Removal Efficiency | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| Davis Pond (2003-2012) | | | Total-N | Total-P | NO3NO2 | TSS |
| River | Diversion | Season | RE(%) | RE(%) | RE(%) | RE(%) |
| River/Low | Diversion/Low | Summer/Fall | 50% | 28% | 97% | 94% |
| River/High | Diversion/Low | Summer/Fall | 45% | 14% | 93% | 77% |
| River/Low | Diversion/High | Summer/Fall | 27% | 43% | 89% | 77% |
| River/High | Diversion/High | Summer/Fall | 20% | 10% | 93% | 44% |
| | | | Removal Efficiency | | | |
| | | | Total-N | Total-P | NO3NO2 | |
| Study Area | Citation | Season | RE(%) | RE(%) | RE(%) | |
| Fourleague Bay | Perez et al. 2011 | Winter/Spr | 43% | 20% | 51% | |
| Caernarvon | Day et al. 2009 | Annual | 44% | 62% | 57% | |
| Caernarvon | Lundberg et al 2014 | Summer/Fall | no data | no data | 95% | |
| Davis Pond | CH2MHill 2013 | P-k-C* Avg Ops | 42% | 38% | 65% | |