

# Development of Coupled Hydrodynamic-Water Quality Models for the Northern Gulf of Mexico Hypoxic Zone

D. Justic

Department of Oceanography and Coastal Sciences  
School of the Coast and Environment  
Louisiana State University  
([djusti1@lsu.edu](mailto:djusti1@lsu.edu))

# Collaborators

- Werner Bengner
- Victor Bierman
- Anindita Das
- Brian Fry
- Haosheng Huang
- Asif Hoda
- Masamichi Inoue
- Dong Ko
- Dongho Park
- Zoraida Quiñones-Rivera
- Nancy Rabalais
- Kenneth Rose
- Donald Scavia
- Erick Swenson
- R. Eugene Turner
- Bjoern Wissel
- Nan Walker
- Lixia Wang

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- NGI
- BP/GOMRI  
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- BP (LSU)

# Outline

Overview of hypoxia models

1. Gulf Hypoxia
2. “Dual-Budget”
3. Barataria 2-D
4. FVCOM LaTex
5. FVCOM Barataria Bay

Selected results

Future model developments

# Gulf Hypoxia Model

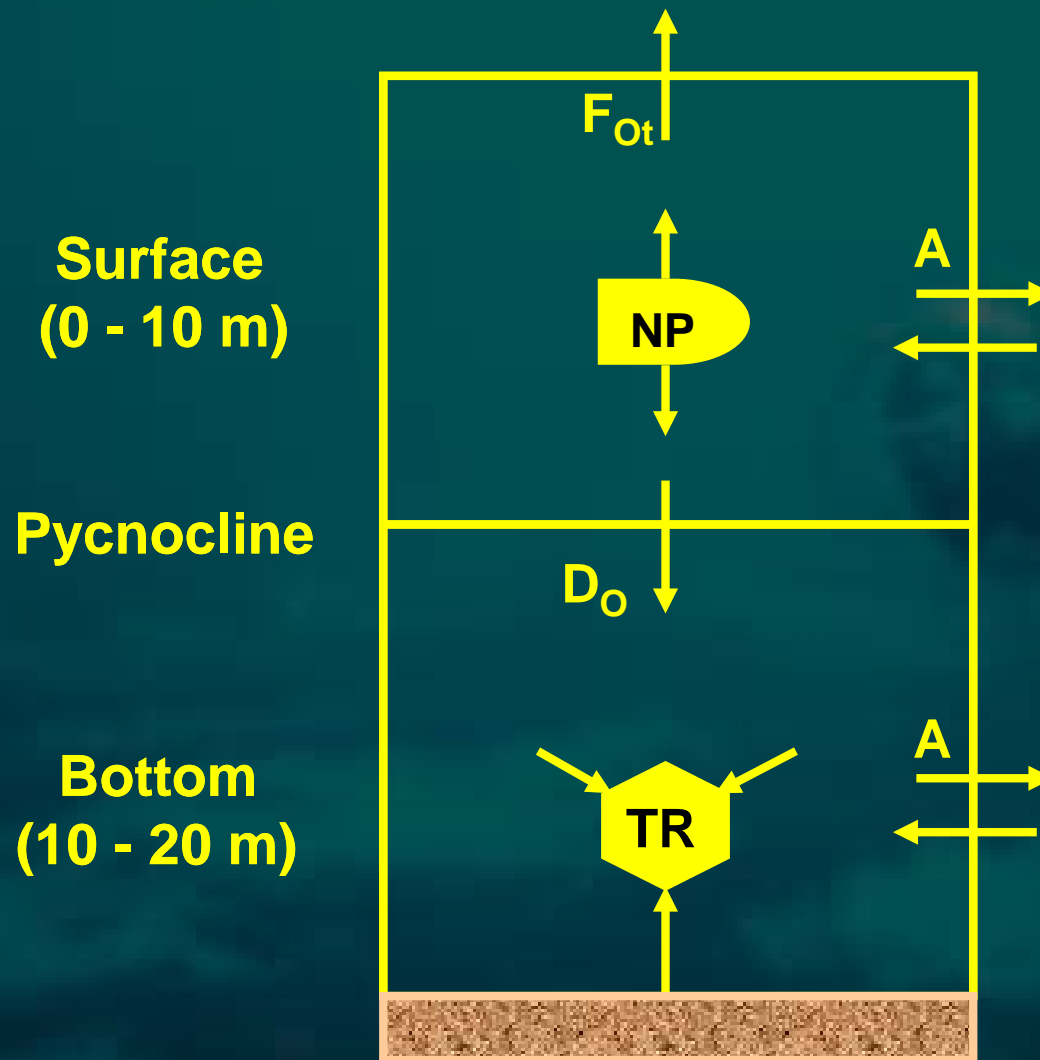
Years developed: 1996 – 2002

Publications: Justic et al. (1996, 1997, 2002, 2003, 2005)

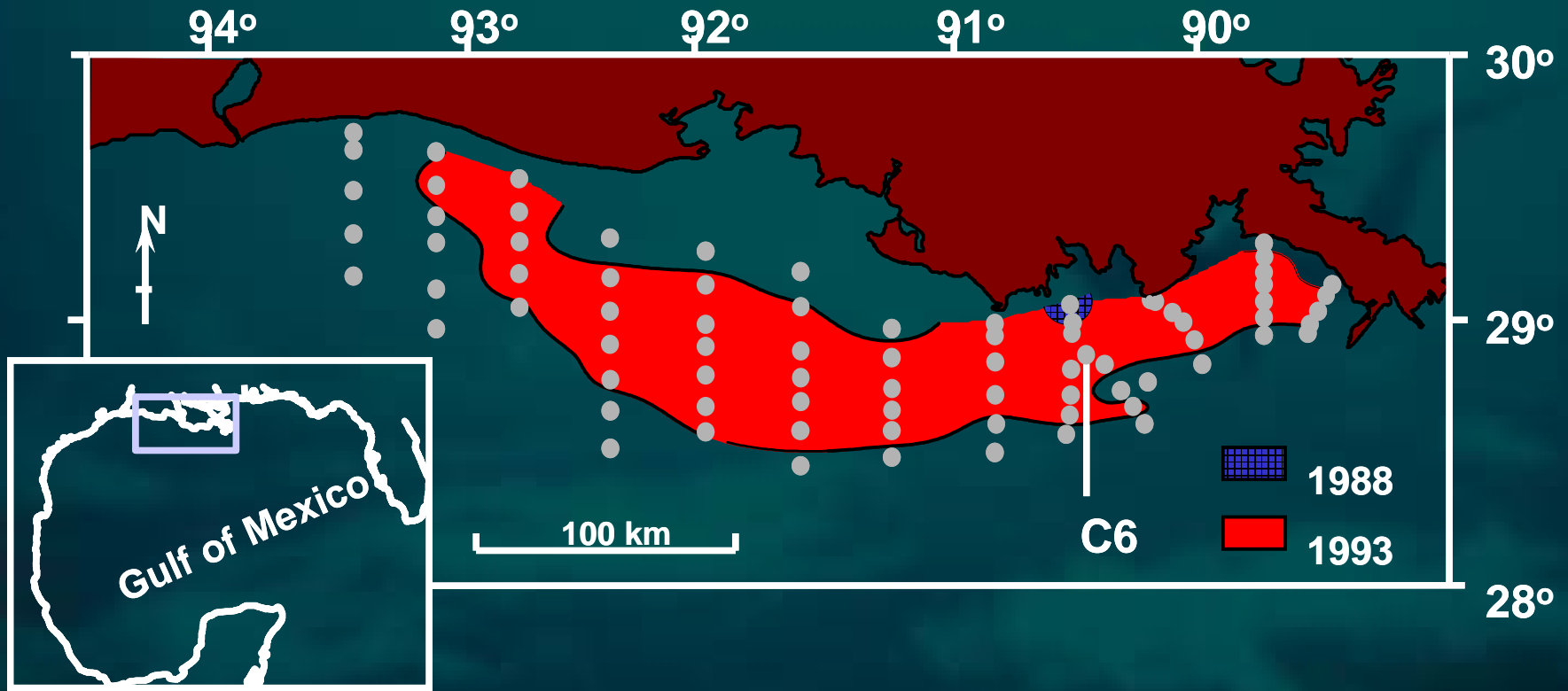
Objectives/Research questions:

- Interannual variability in hypoxia
- Historical development 1955 – 2000
- Impacts of various climatic/anthropogenic scenarios

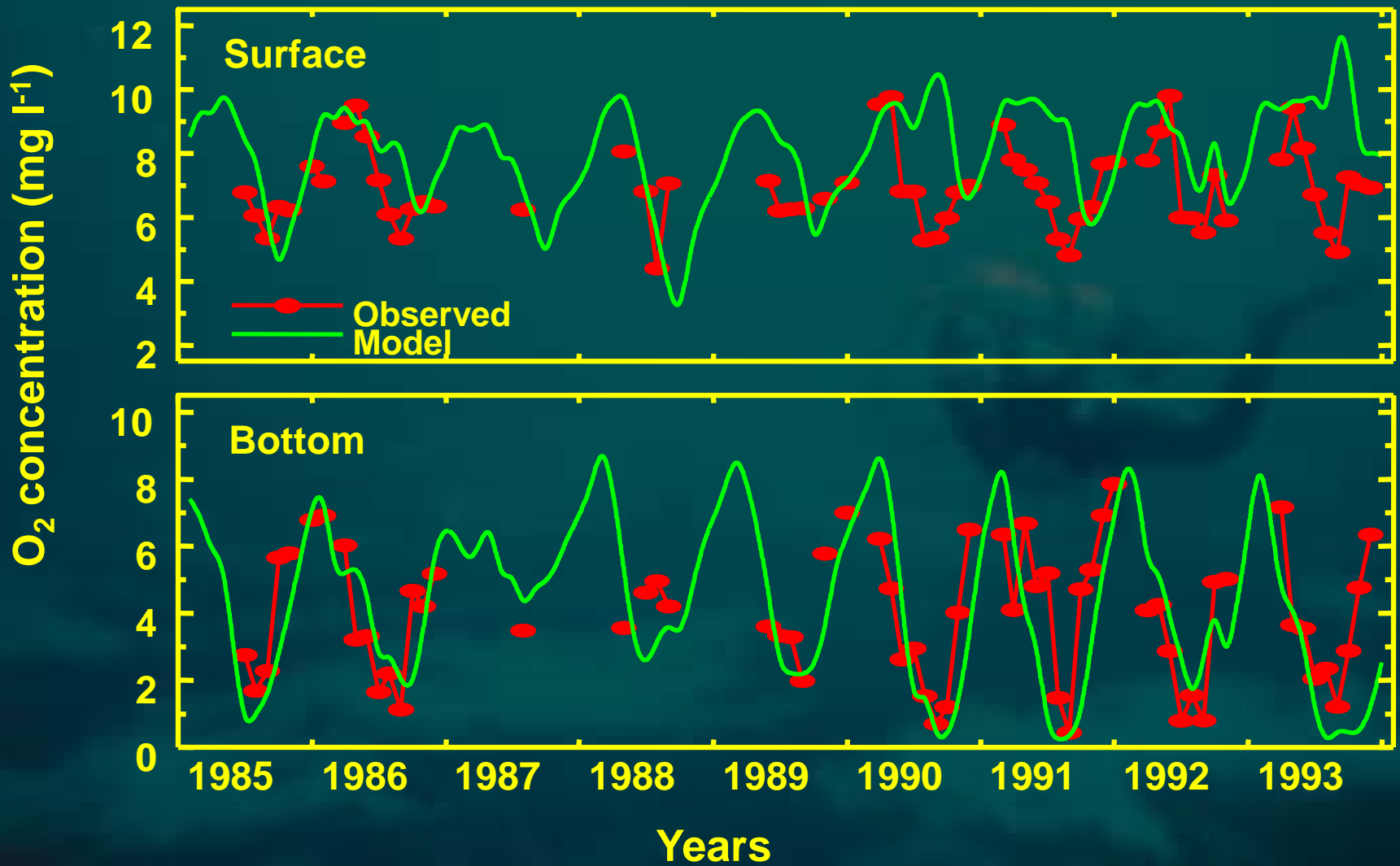
# Gulf Hypoxia Model



# Station C6 – Core of Hypoxic Zone

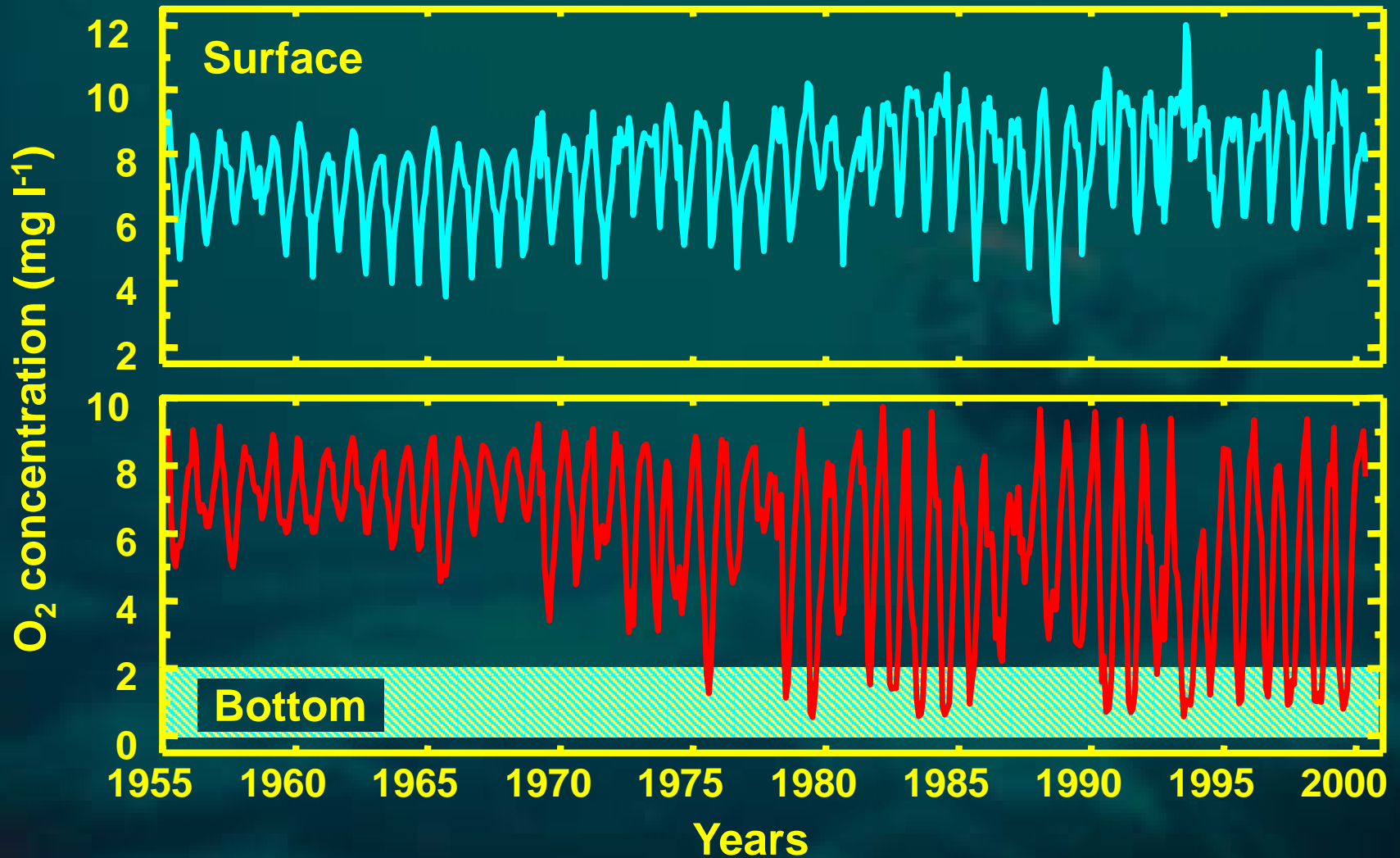


# Model Calibration





# Simulation 1955 - 2000



Justic et al. (2002)

# Model Scenarios

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- 30% reduction in MR runoff (Wolock and McCabe, 1999)
- MR nitrate concentration unchanged with respect to 1954 –1967
- 20% increase in MR runoff (Miller and Russell, 1992)
- 4 °C increase in NGM temperature (IPCC, 2001)
- 20% increase in MR runoff + 4 °C increase in NGM temperature (likely GCC scenario; IPCC, 2001)
- 30% reduction in MR nitrate flux (proposed management action; Rabalais et al., 2002)

# Model Results

Scenario	YWMH (< 2 mg/l)	YWSH (< 1 mg/l)	% Change
1. Nominal model	19	16	-
2. -30% MR runoff	8	4	-58
3. MR nitrate 1954-1967	0	0	$\infty$
4. +20% MR runoff	26	20	+37
5. +4 °C	25	19	+32
6. +20% MR runoff +4 °C	31	26	+63
7. -30% MR nitrate flux	12	7	-37

The total number of years = 45

Justic et al. (2003)

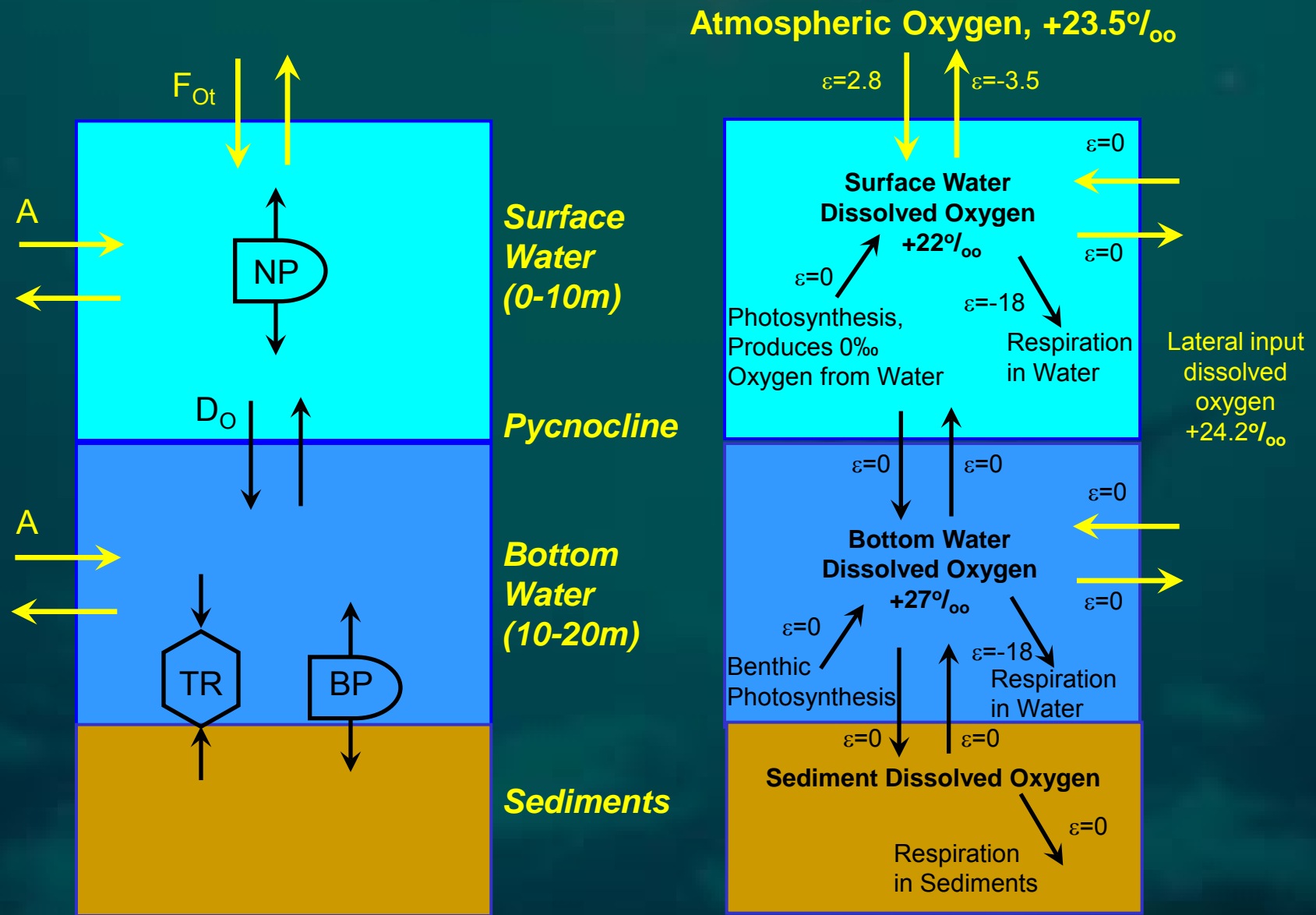
# “Dual-Budget” Model

Years developed: 2007 - 2010

Publications: Quiñones-Rivera et al. (2007, 2009, 2010)

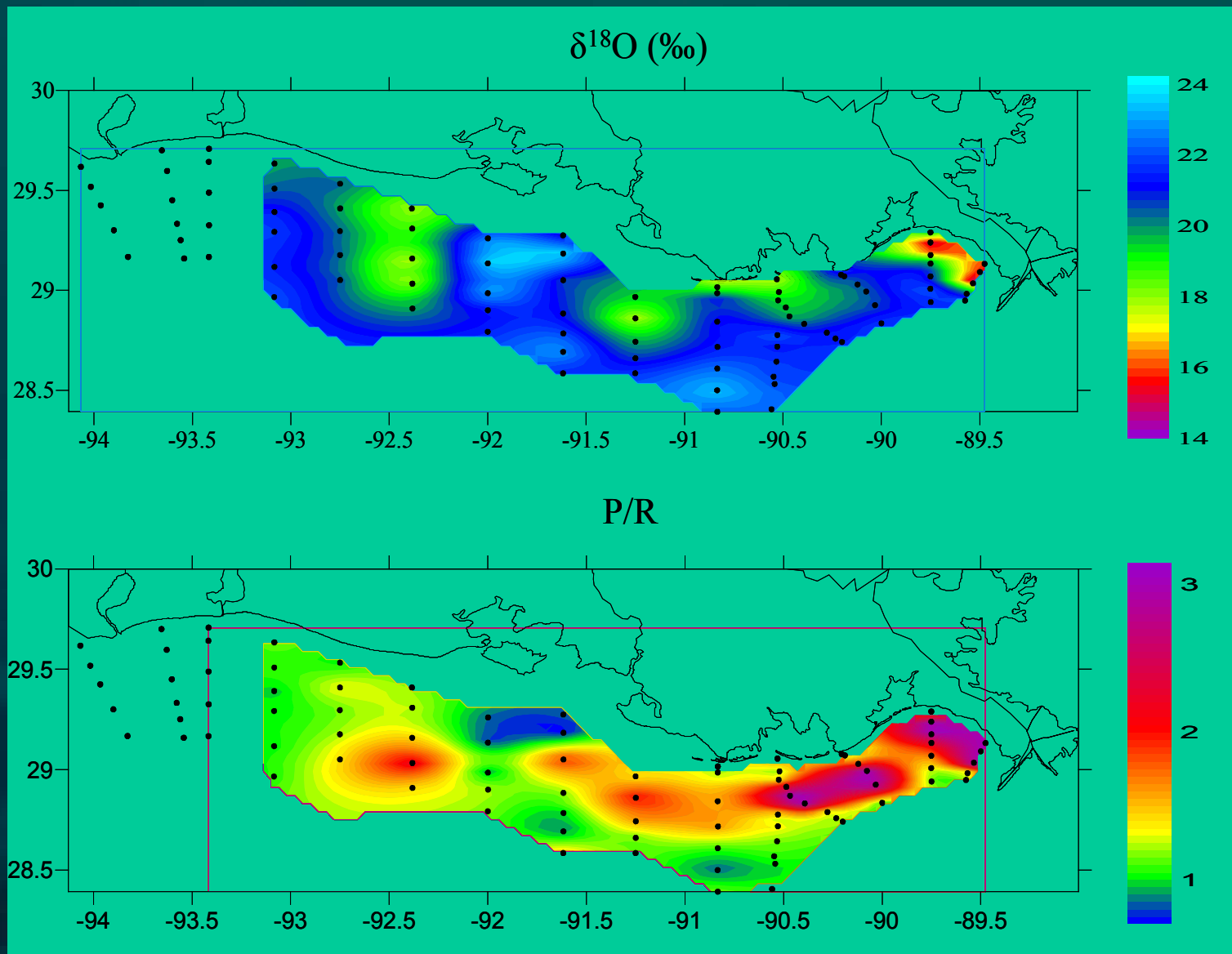
Objectives/Research questions:

- Sources of OM (P/R ratios)
- Relative importance of benthic and water column respiration



Quiñones-Rivera et al. (2007, 2009, 2010)

# P/R Ratios (July 2001)

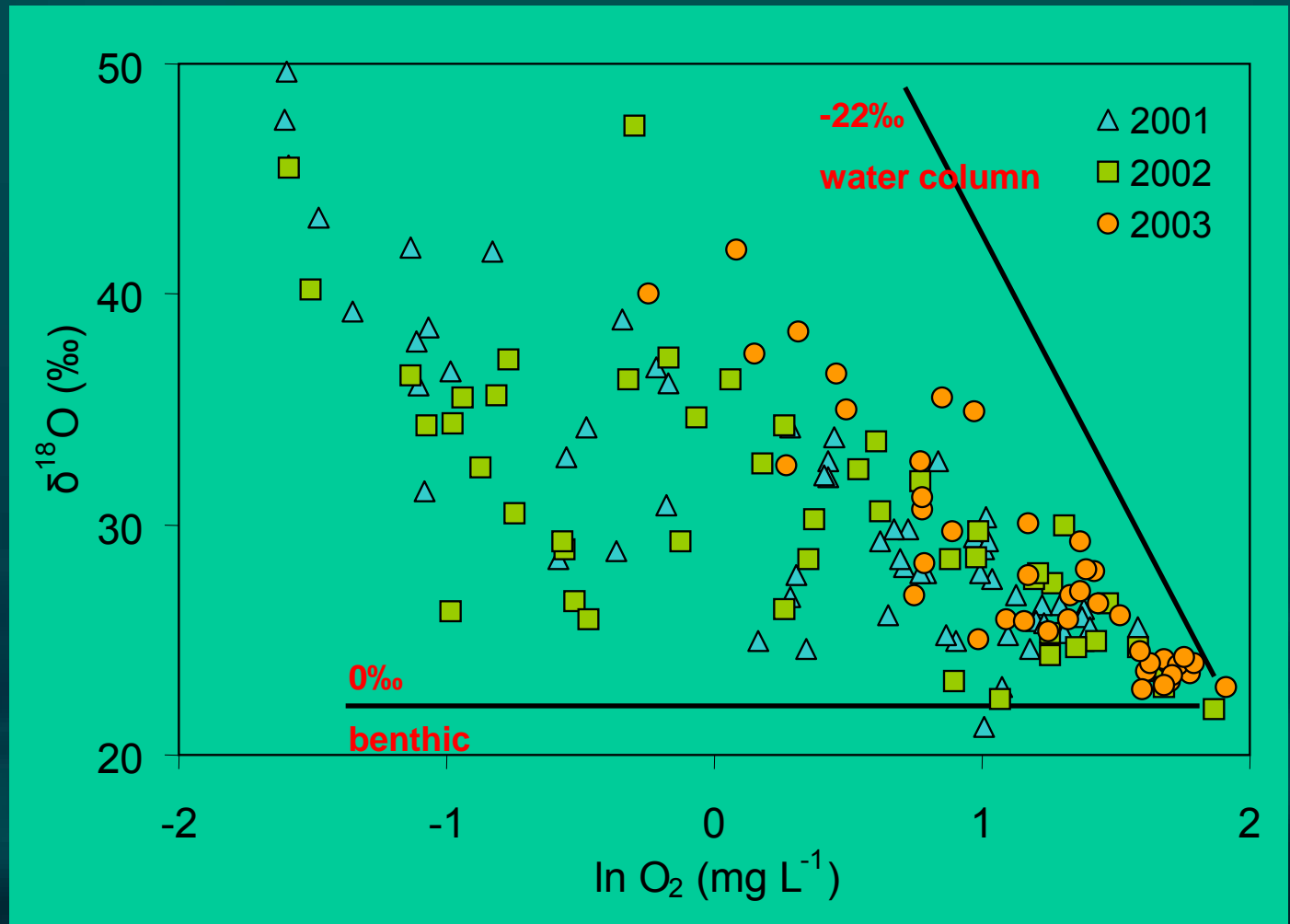


# % Benthic Respiration

73%  
(July 2001)

81%  
(July 2002)

60% (July  
2003)



# Barataria 2-D Model

Years developed: 2008 – 2012

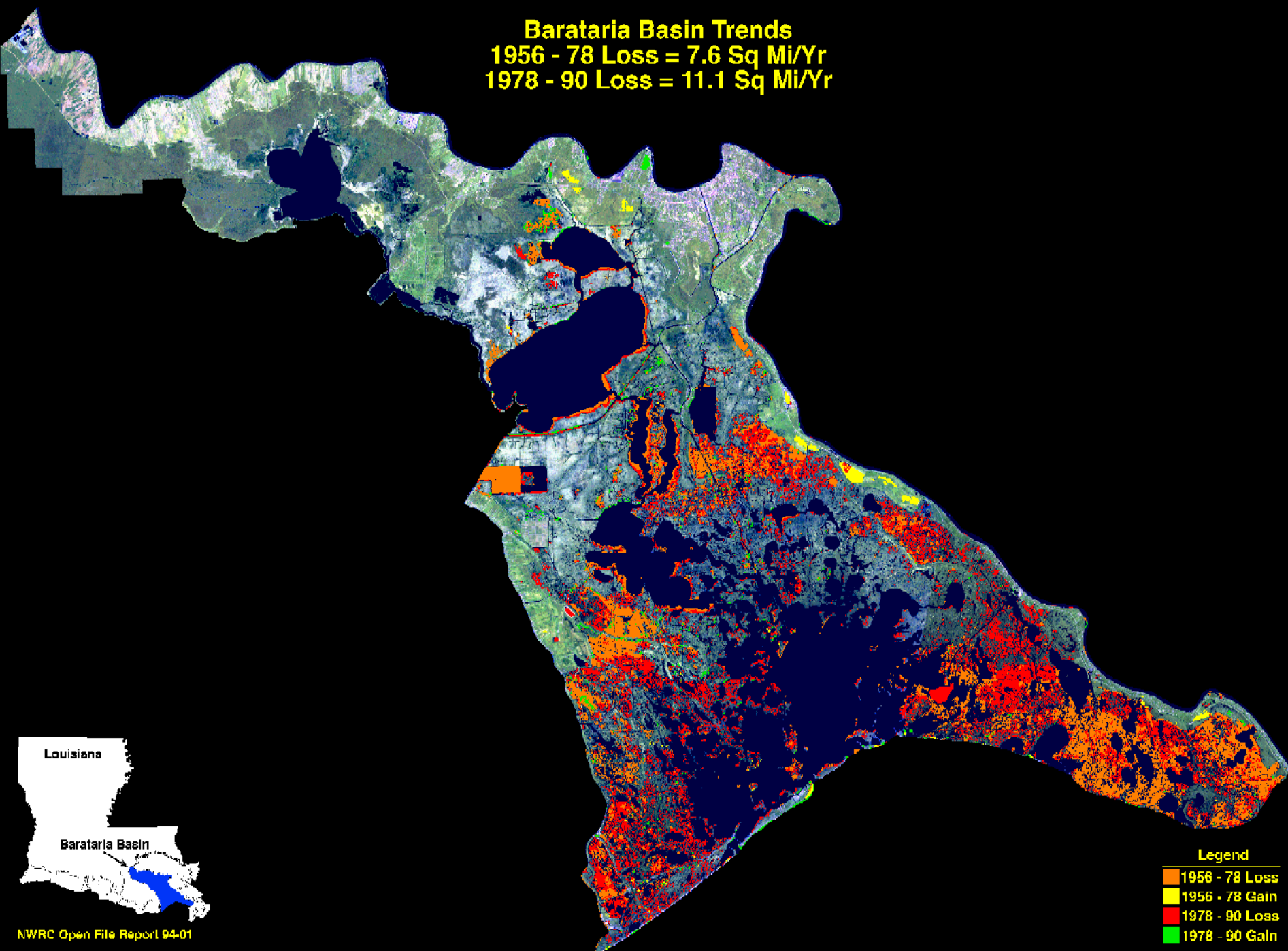
Publications: Inoue et al. (2008), Das et al. (2011, 2012)

Objectives/Research questions:

- Importance of estuarine-shelf exchanges for hypoxia development (i.e., “outwelling” hypothesis, “wetland” hypothesis, “missing carbon”)
- Implications of large scale coastal restoration efforts (i.e., river diversions)



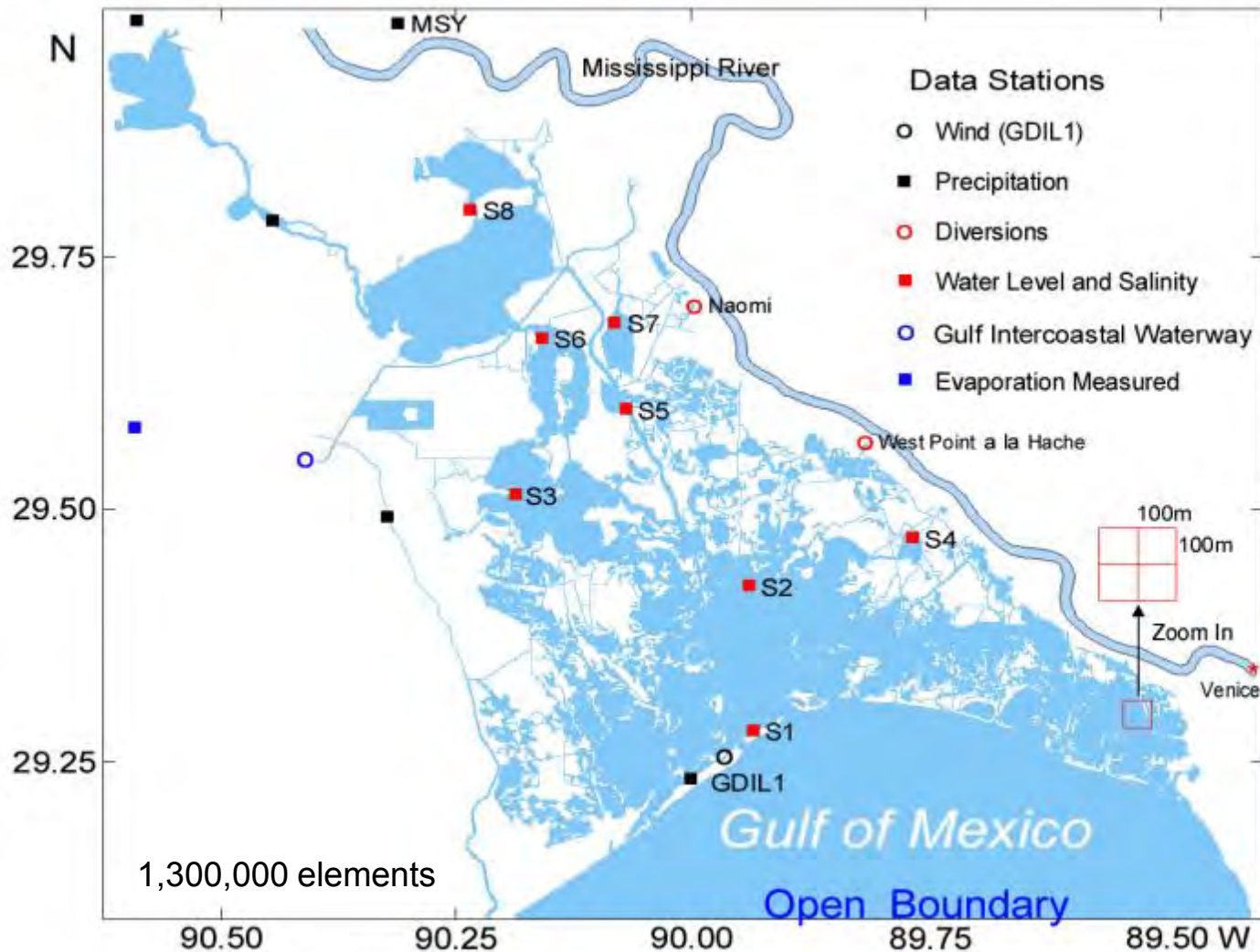
**Barataria Basin Trends**  
1956 - 78 Loss = 7.6 Sq Mi/Yr  
1978 - 90 Loss = 11.1 Sq Mi/Yr



**Legend**

Orange	1956 - 78 Loss
Yellow	1956 - 78 Gain
Red	1978 - 90 Loss
Green	1978 - 90 Gain

# Barataria 2-D Model



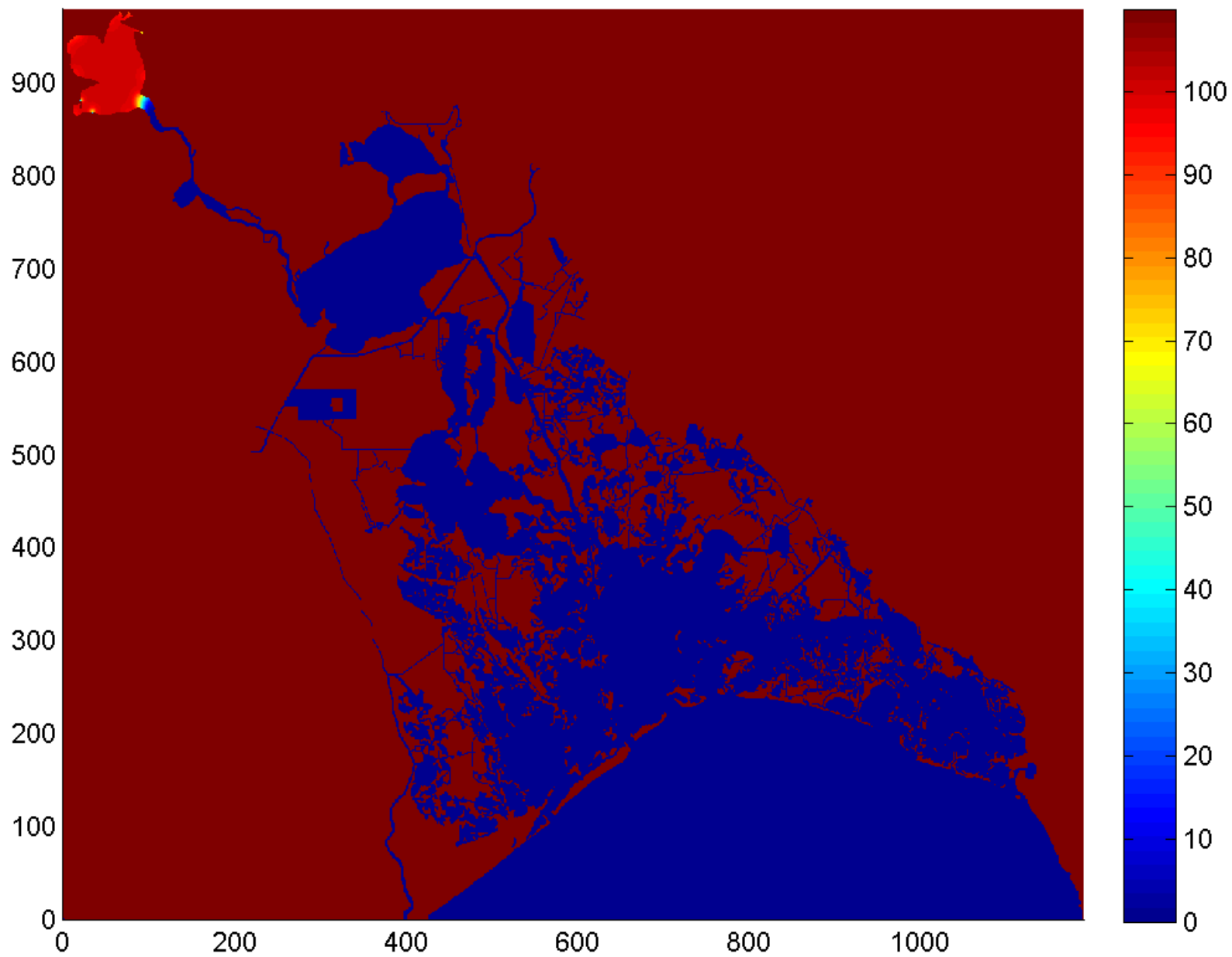




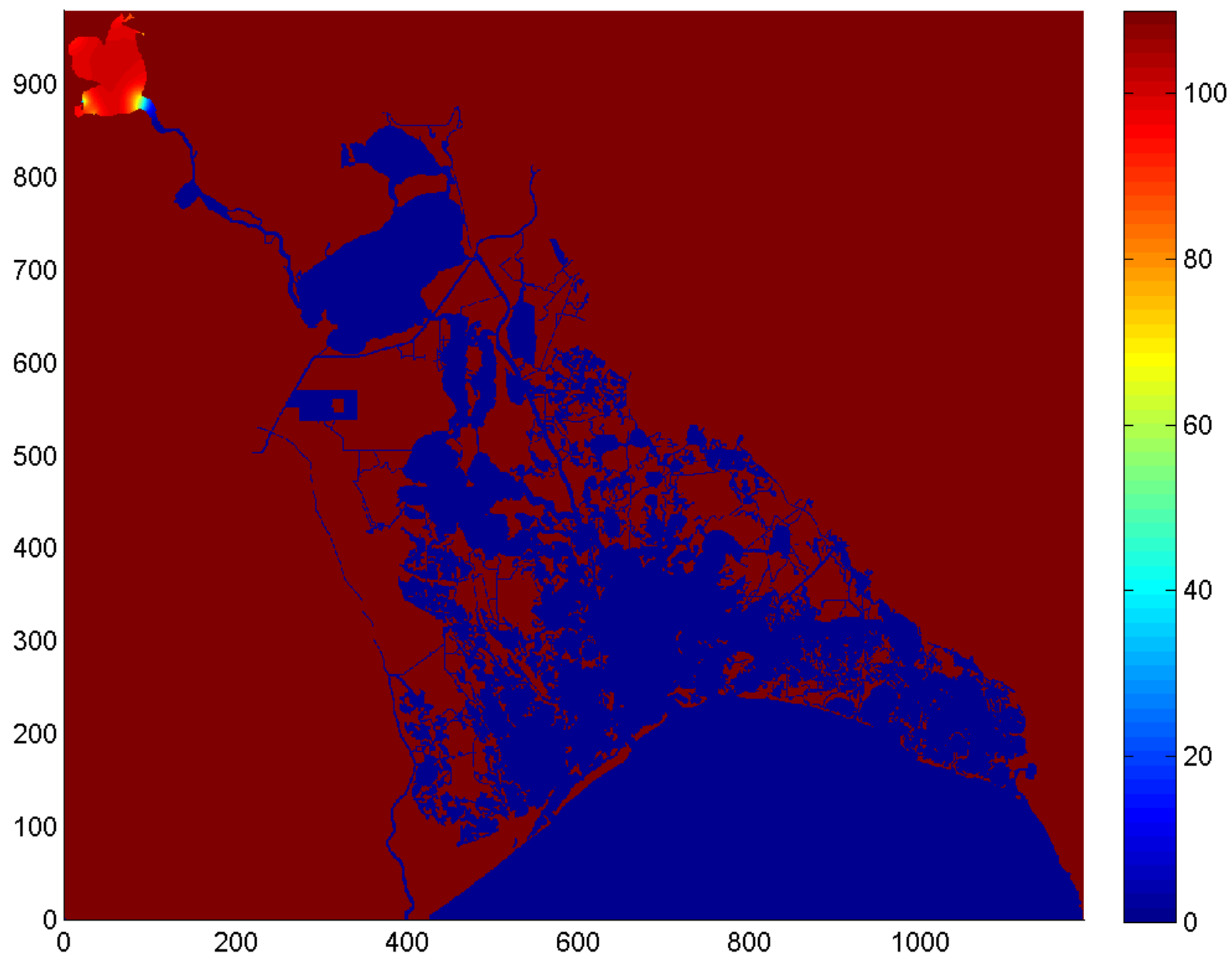
# Freshwater Sources

- 64 known streams
- 522 unknown streams
- Davis Pond diversion
- Naomi and Point a la Hache siphons
- Gulf Intracoastal Waterway

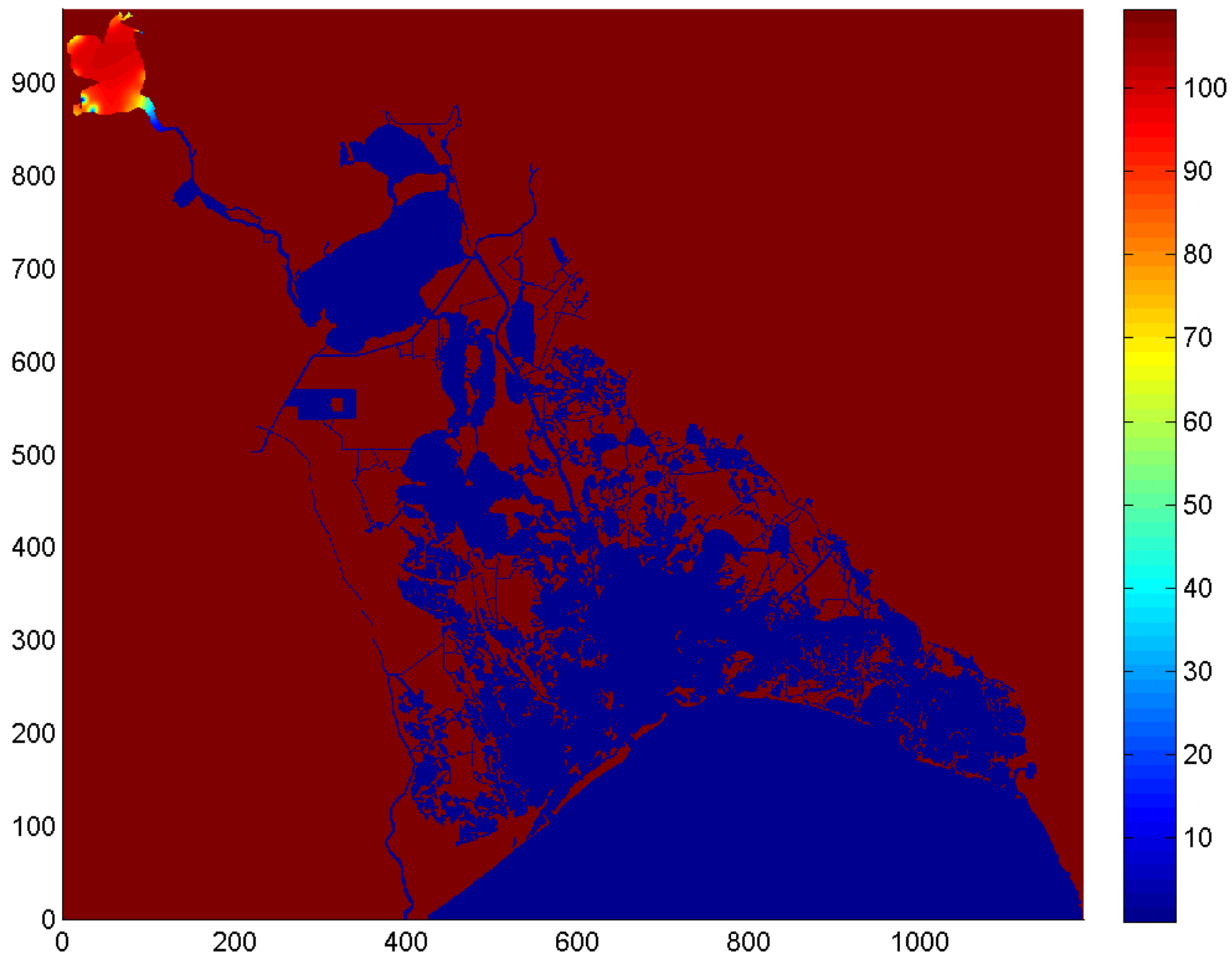
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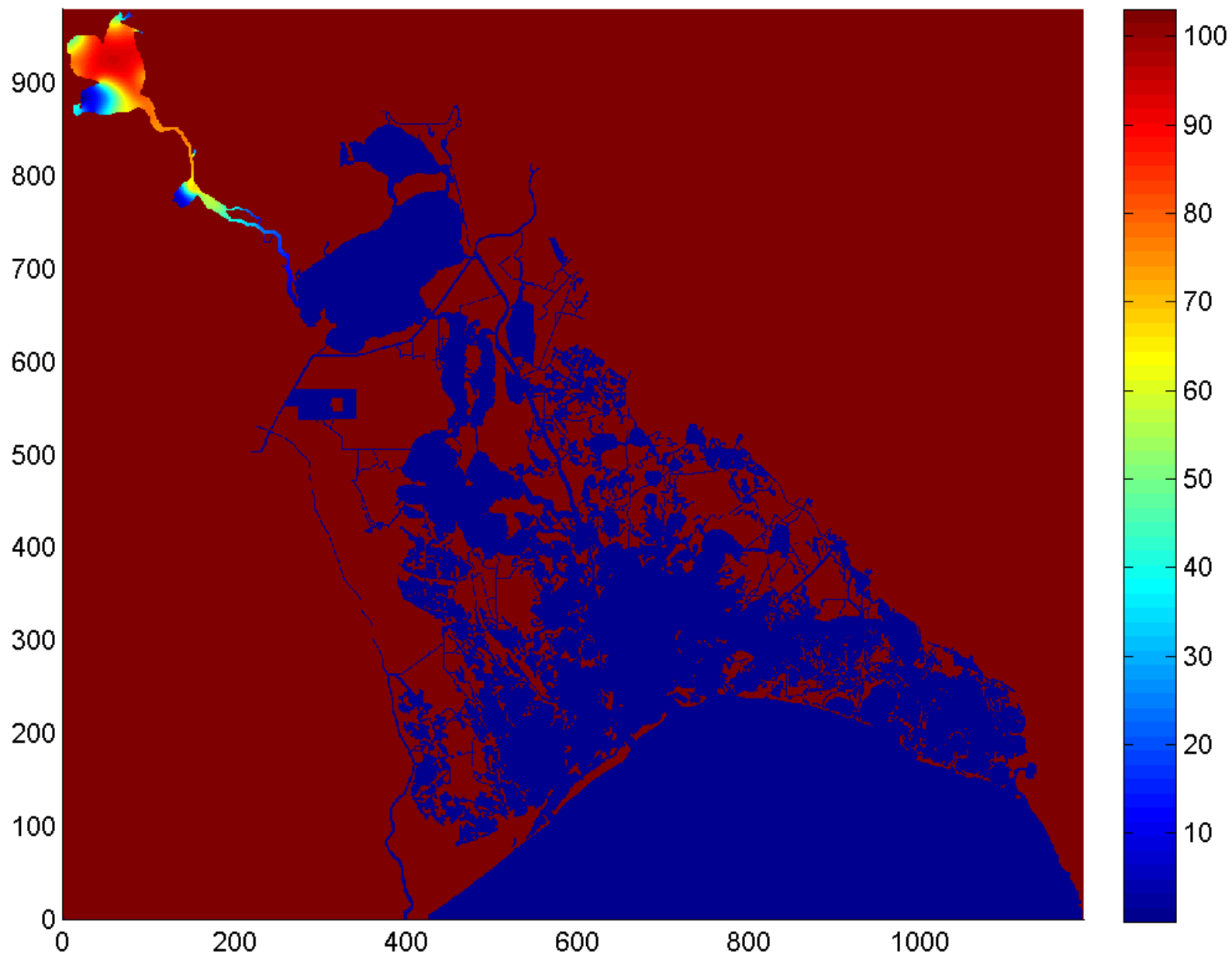


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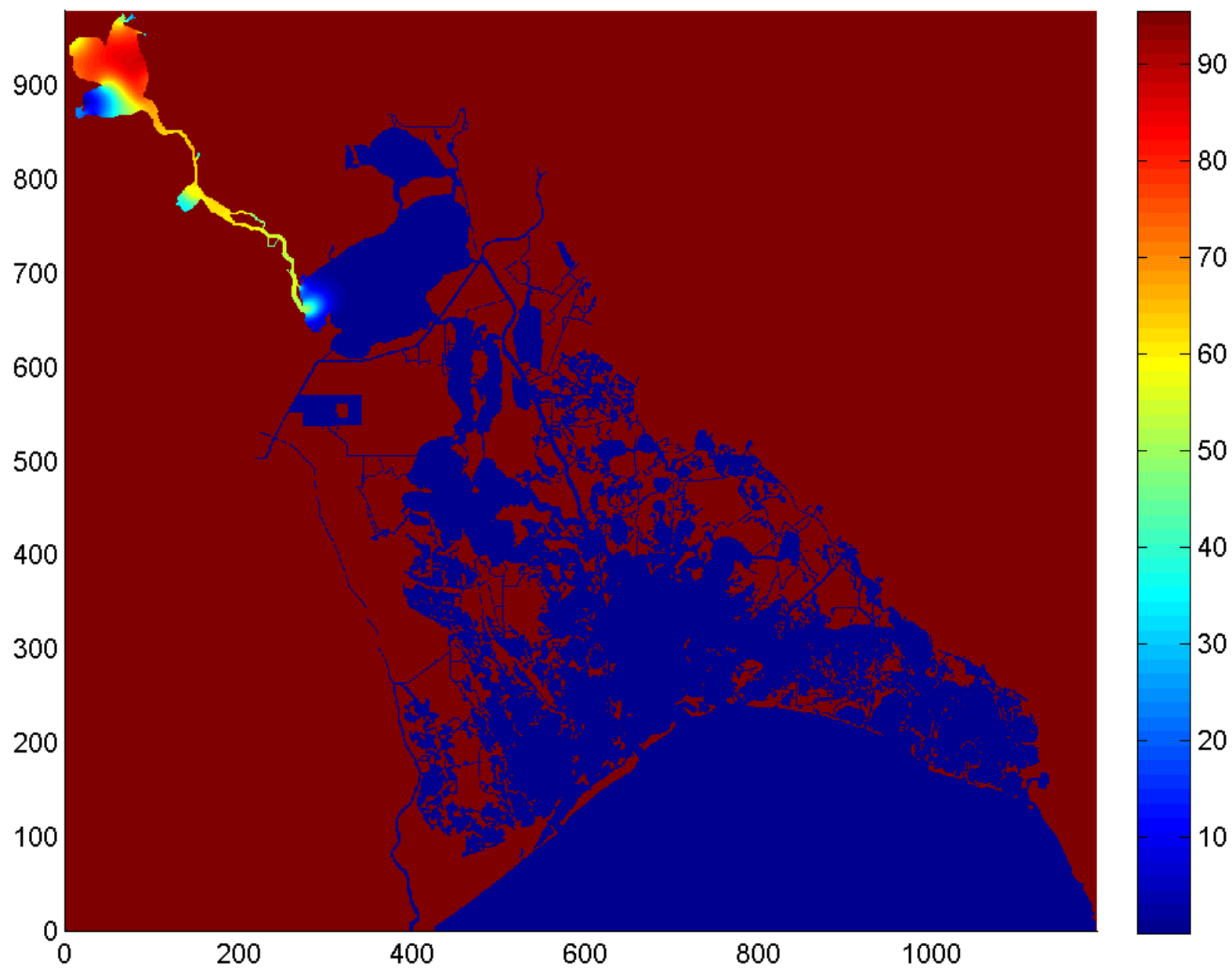




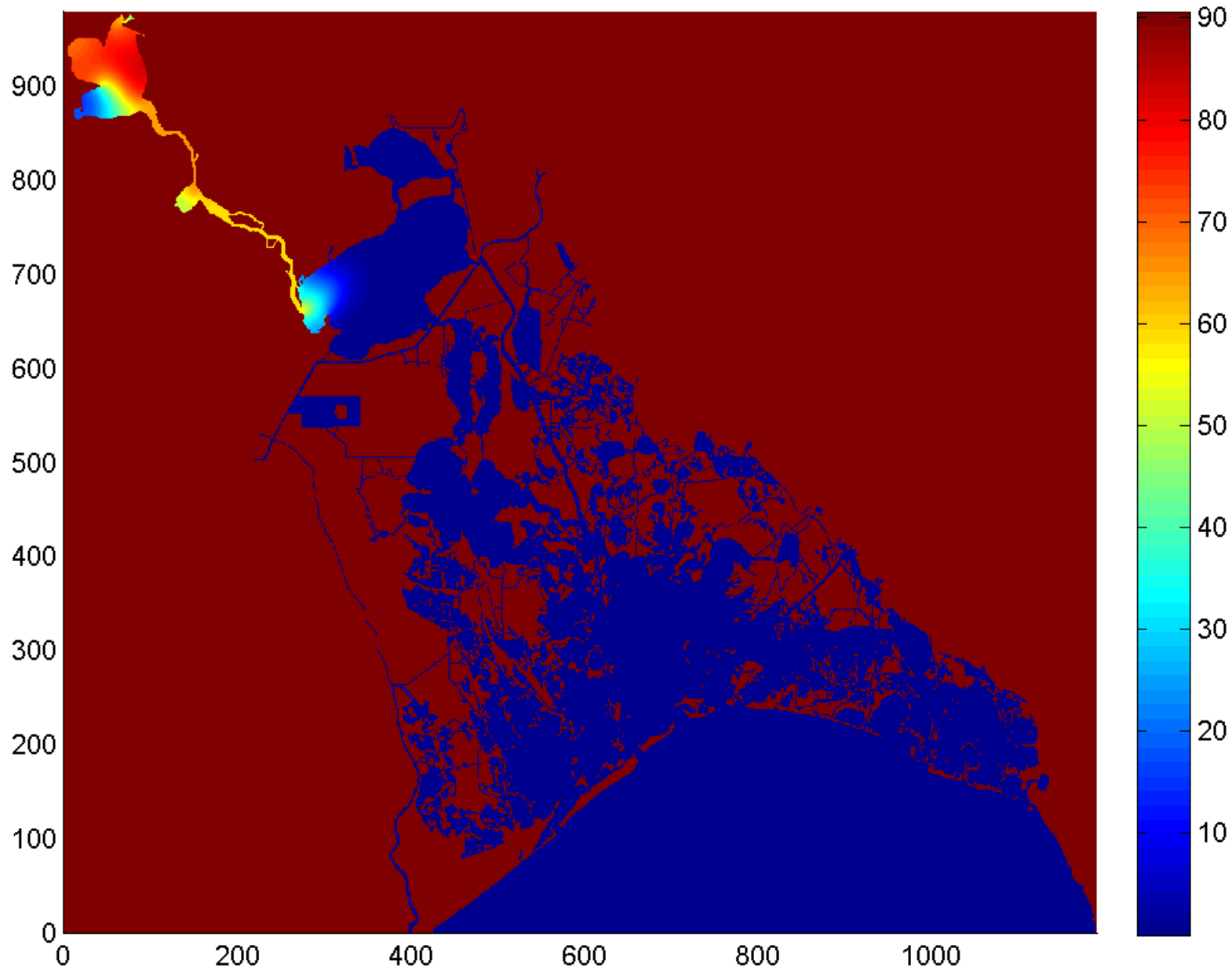
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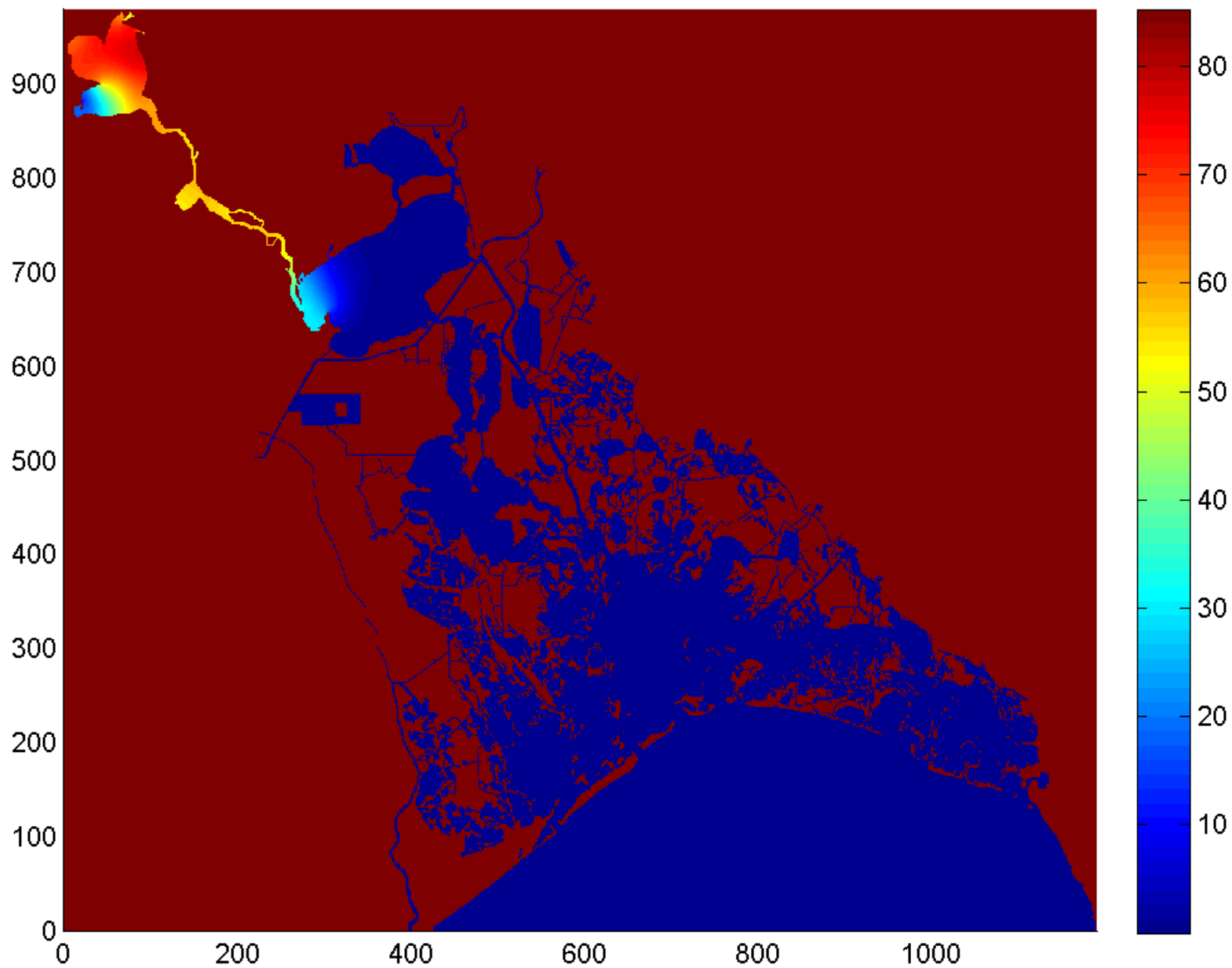
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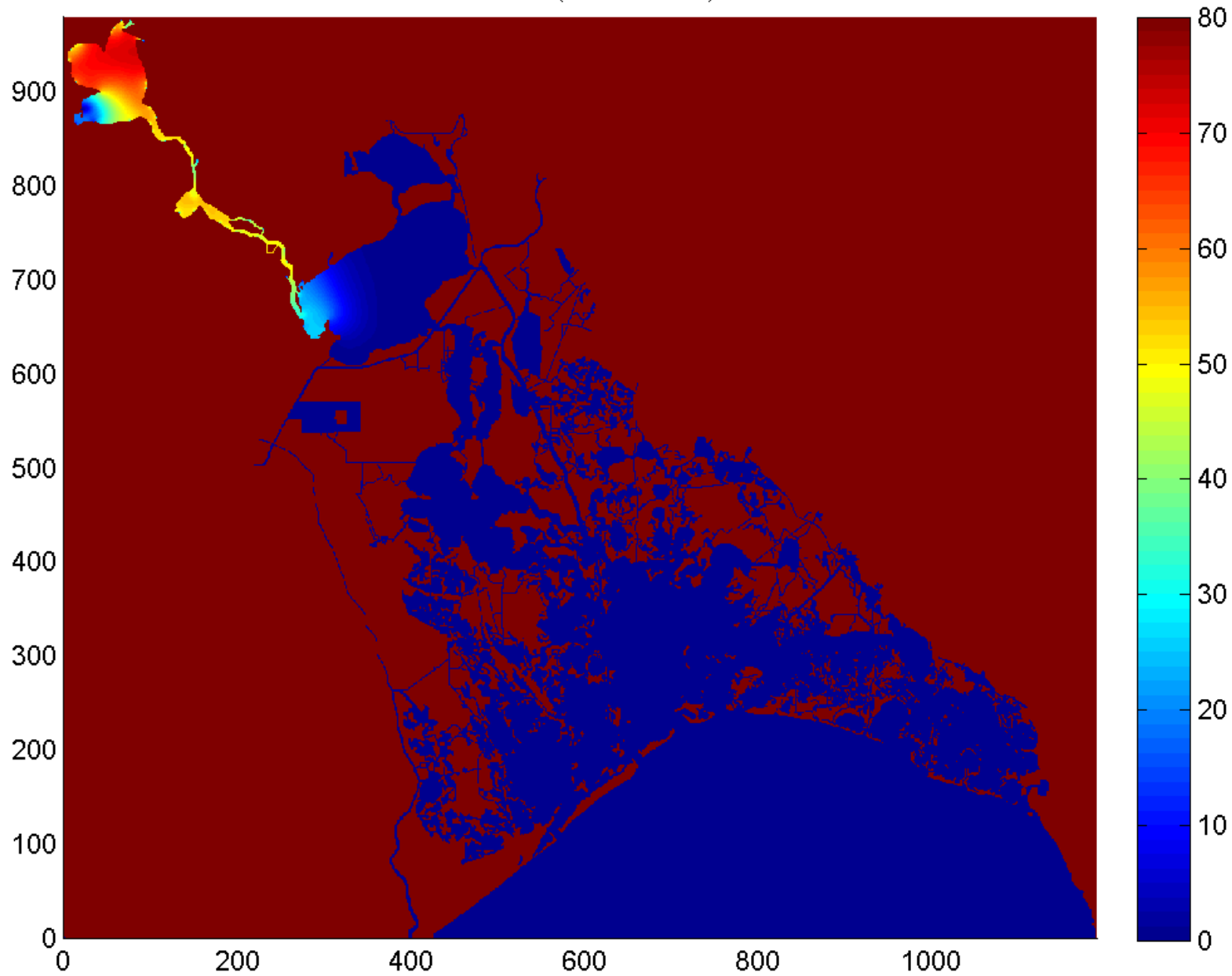
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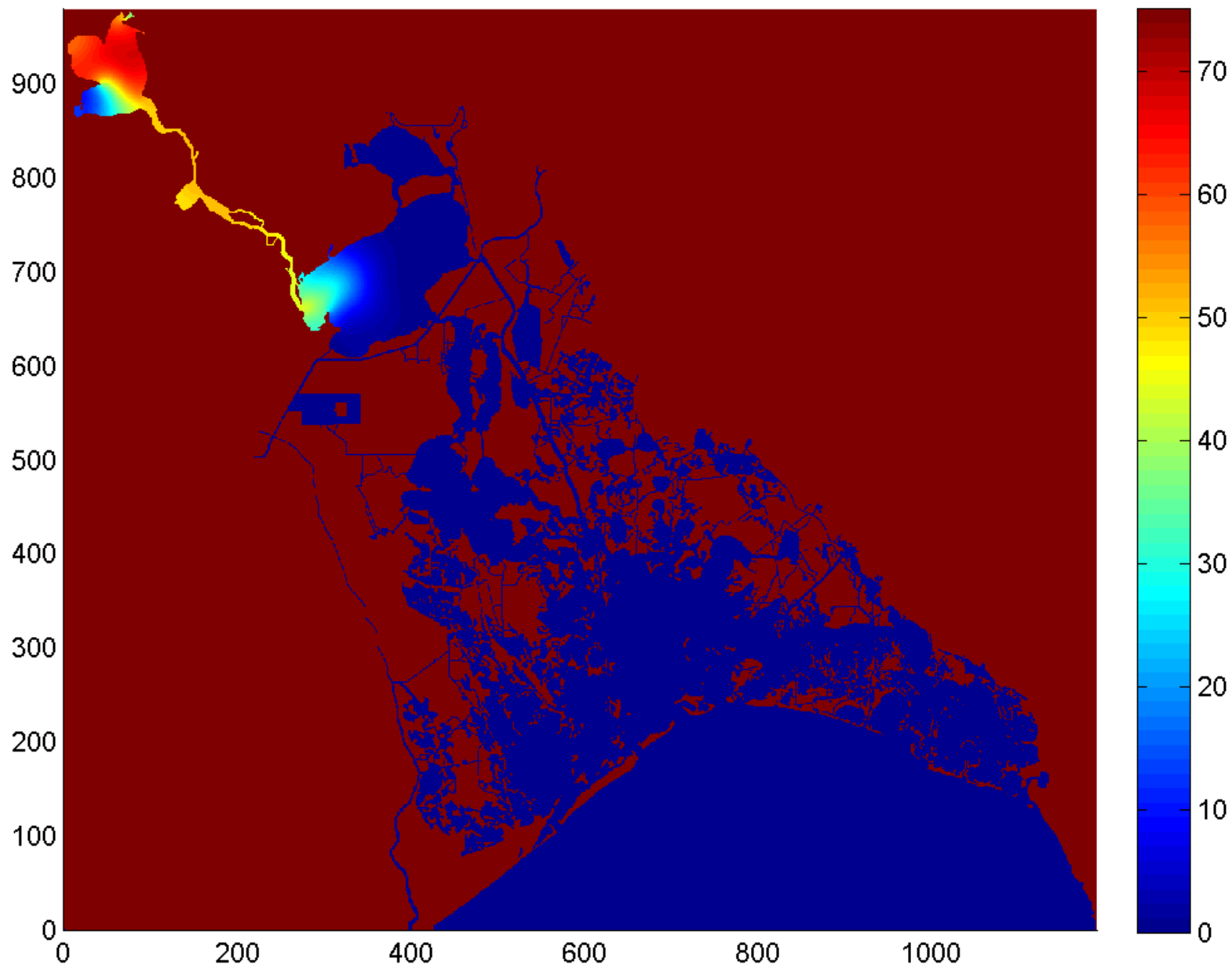
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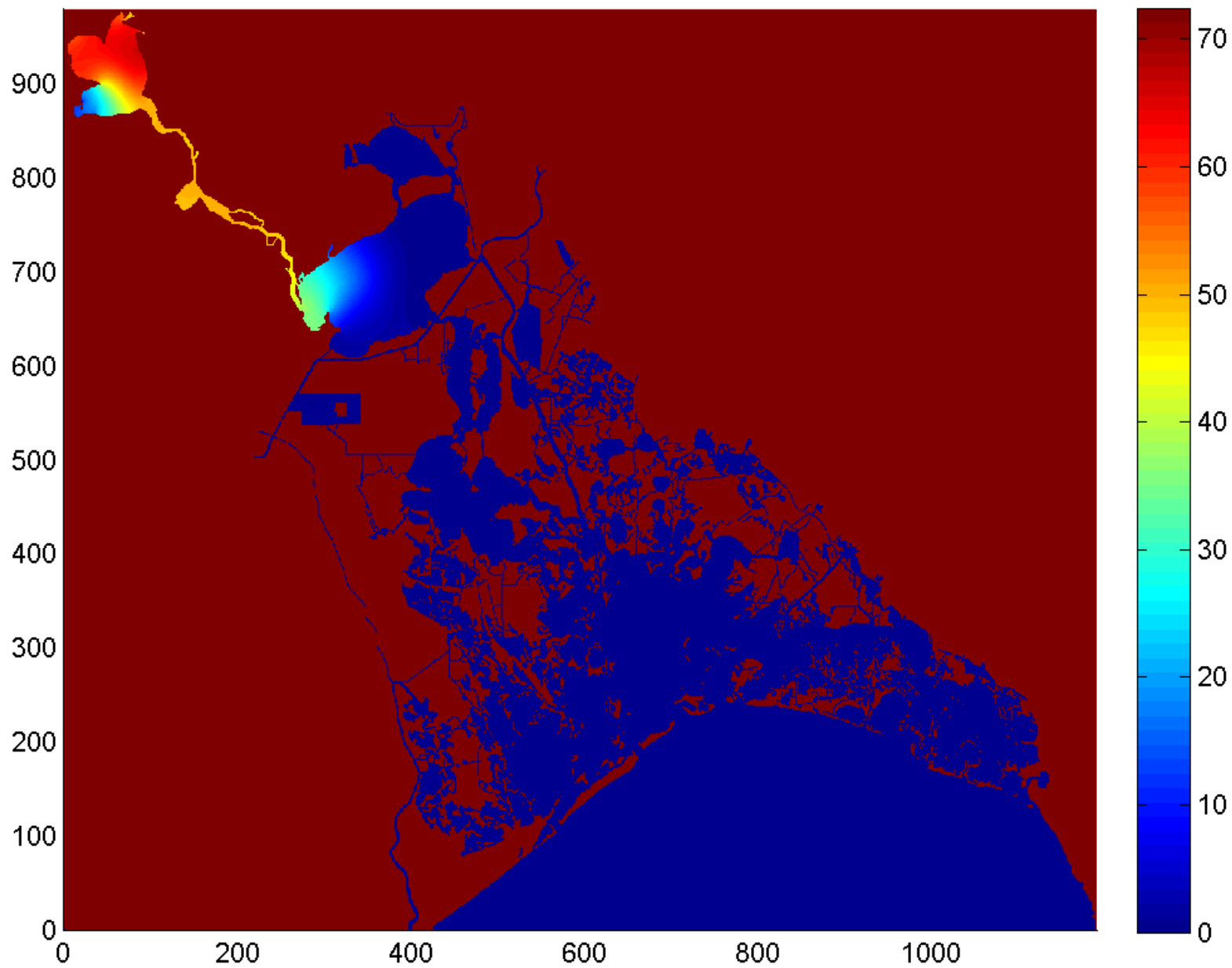
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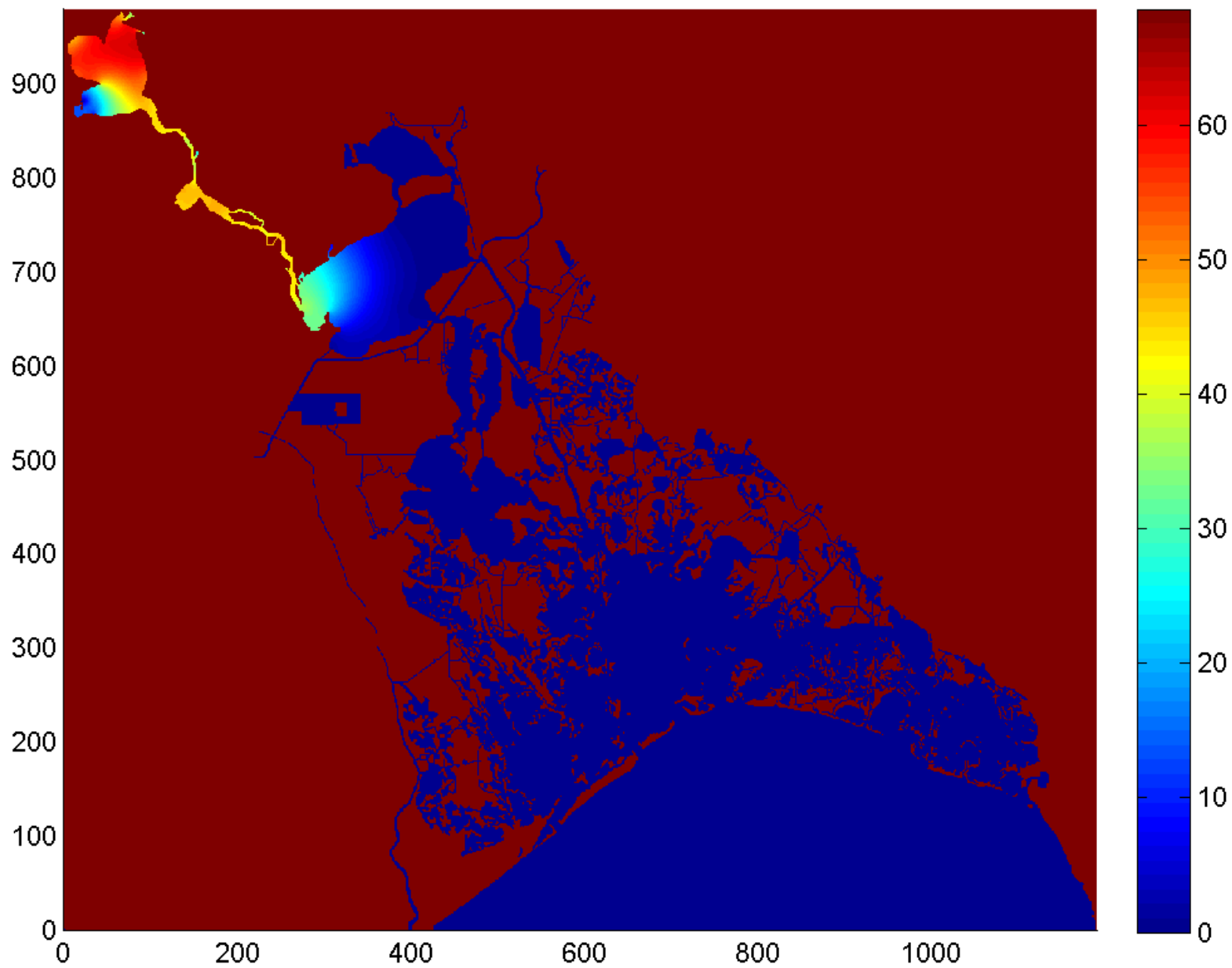
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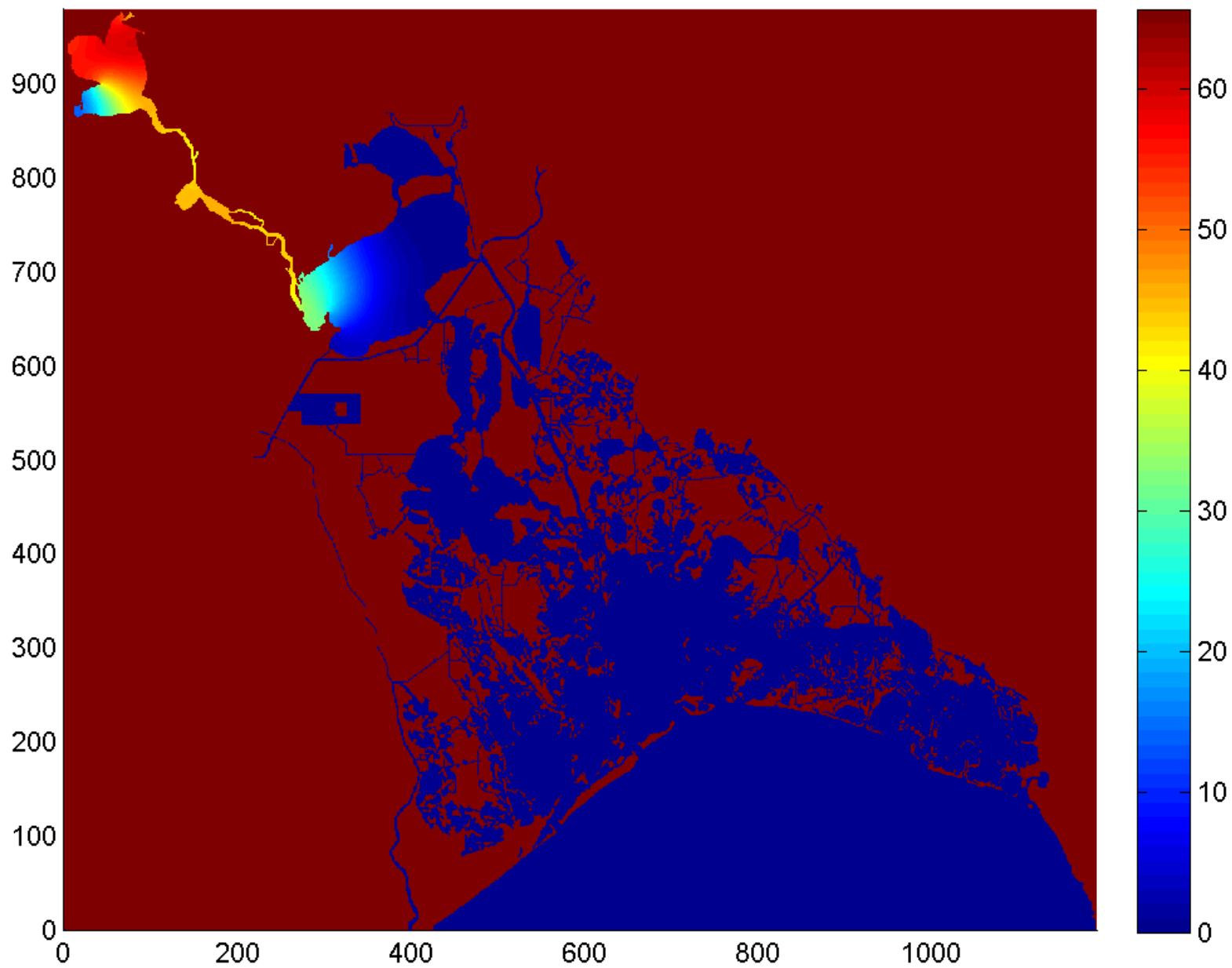


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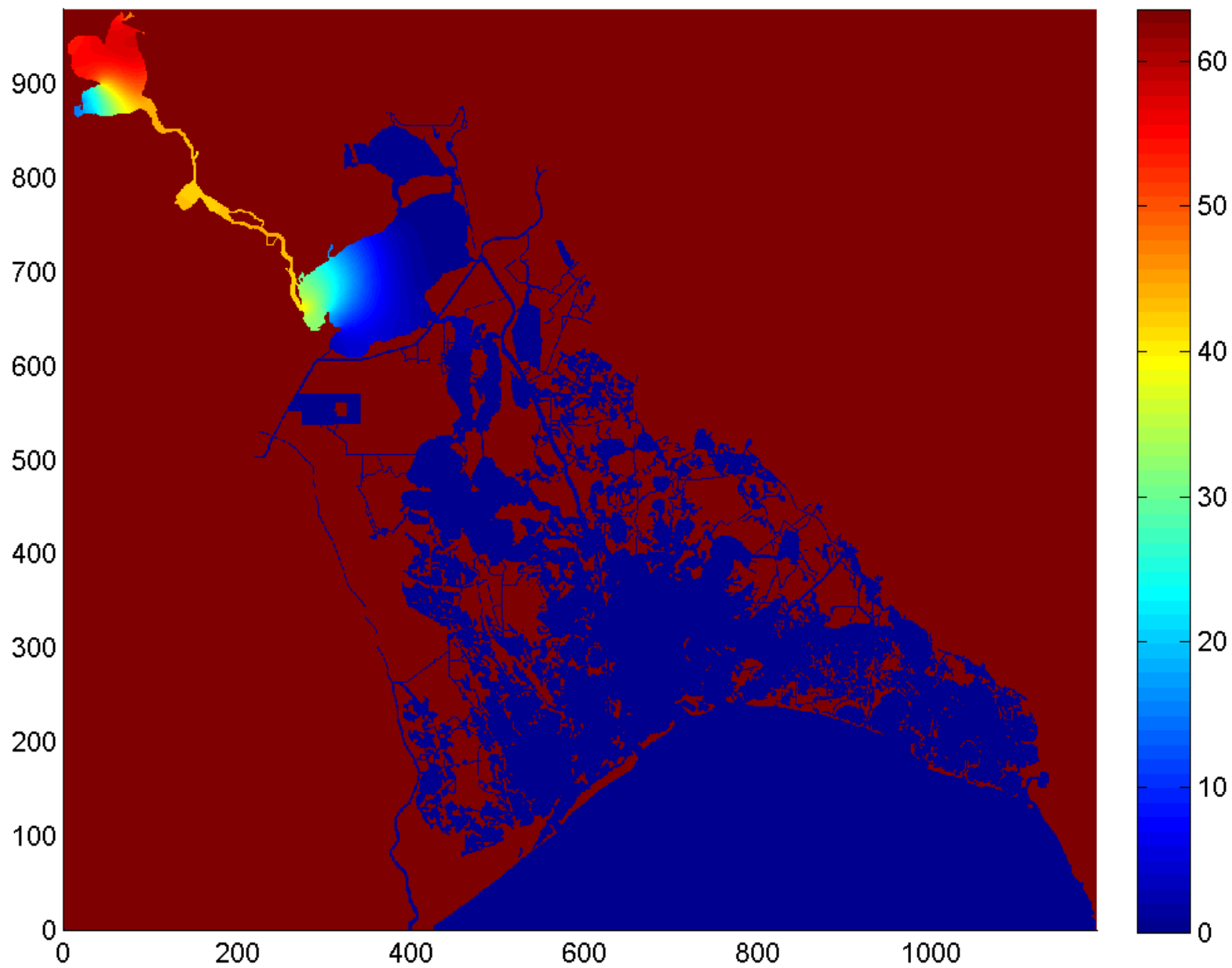




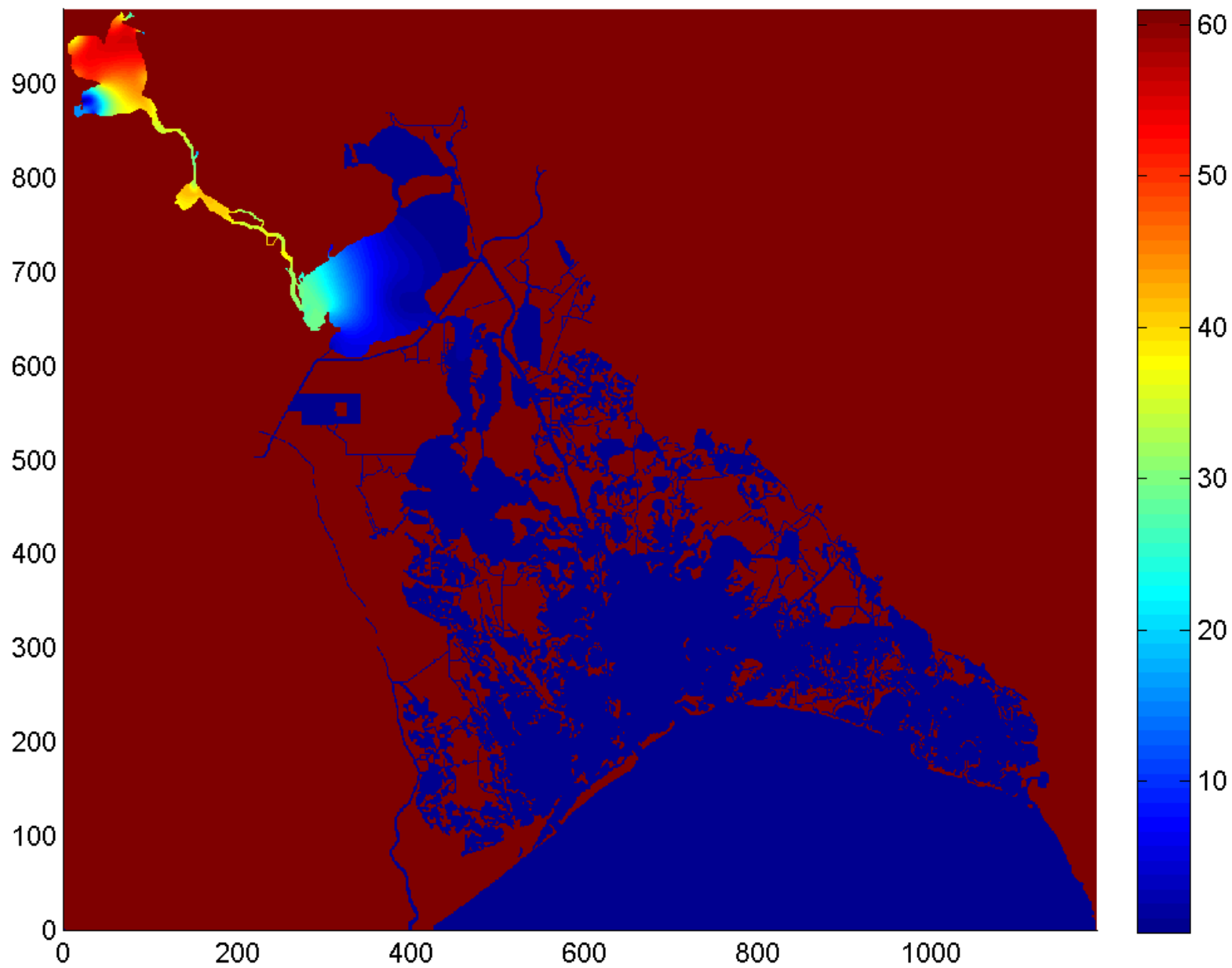
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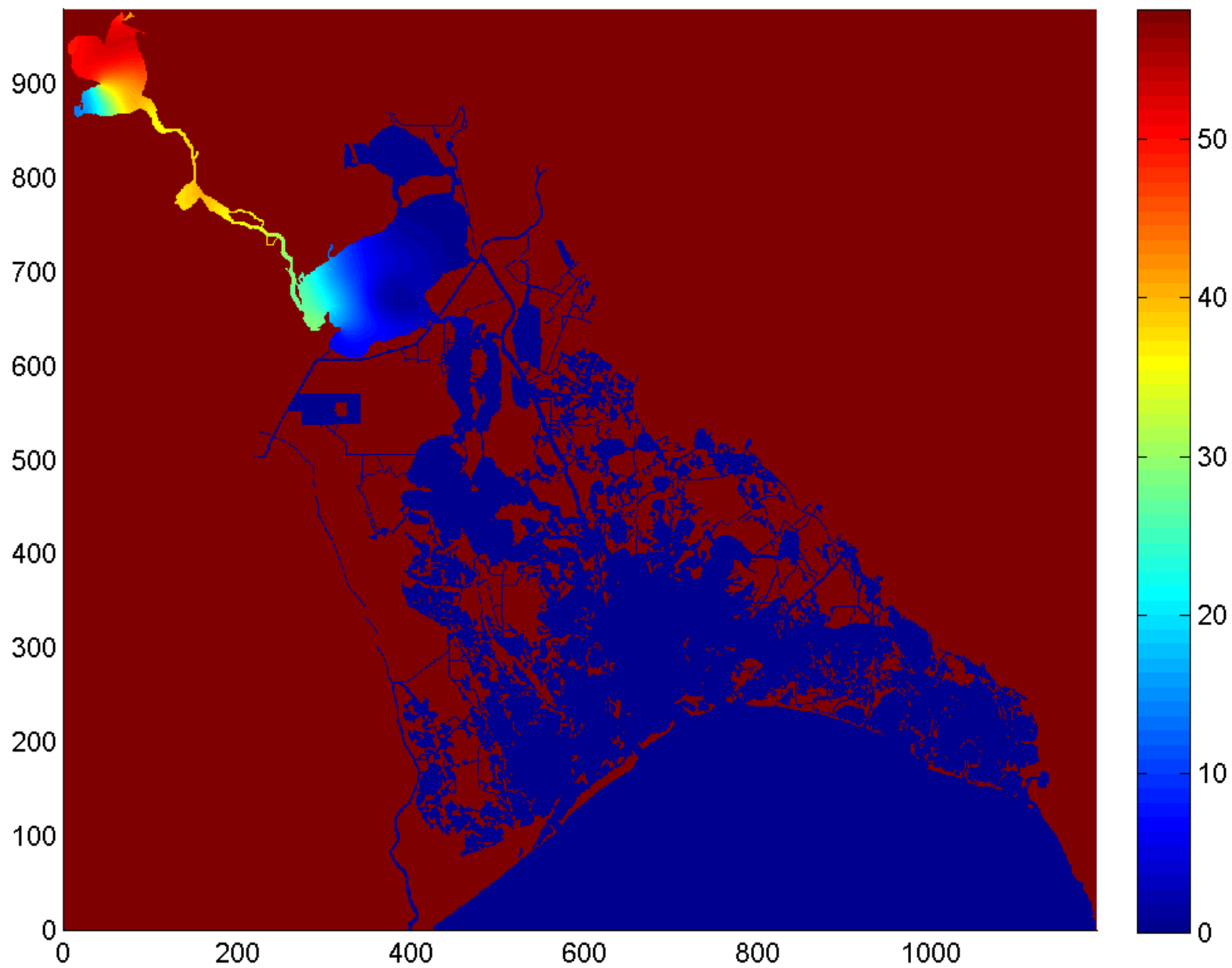
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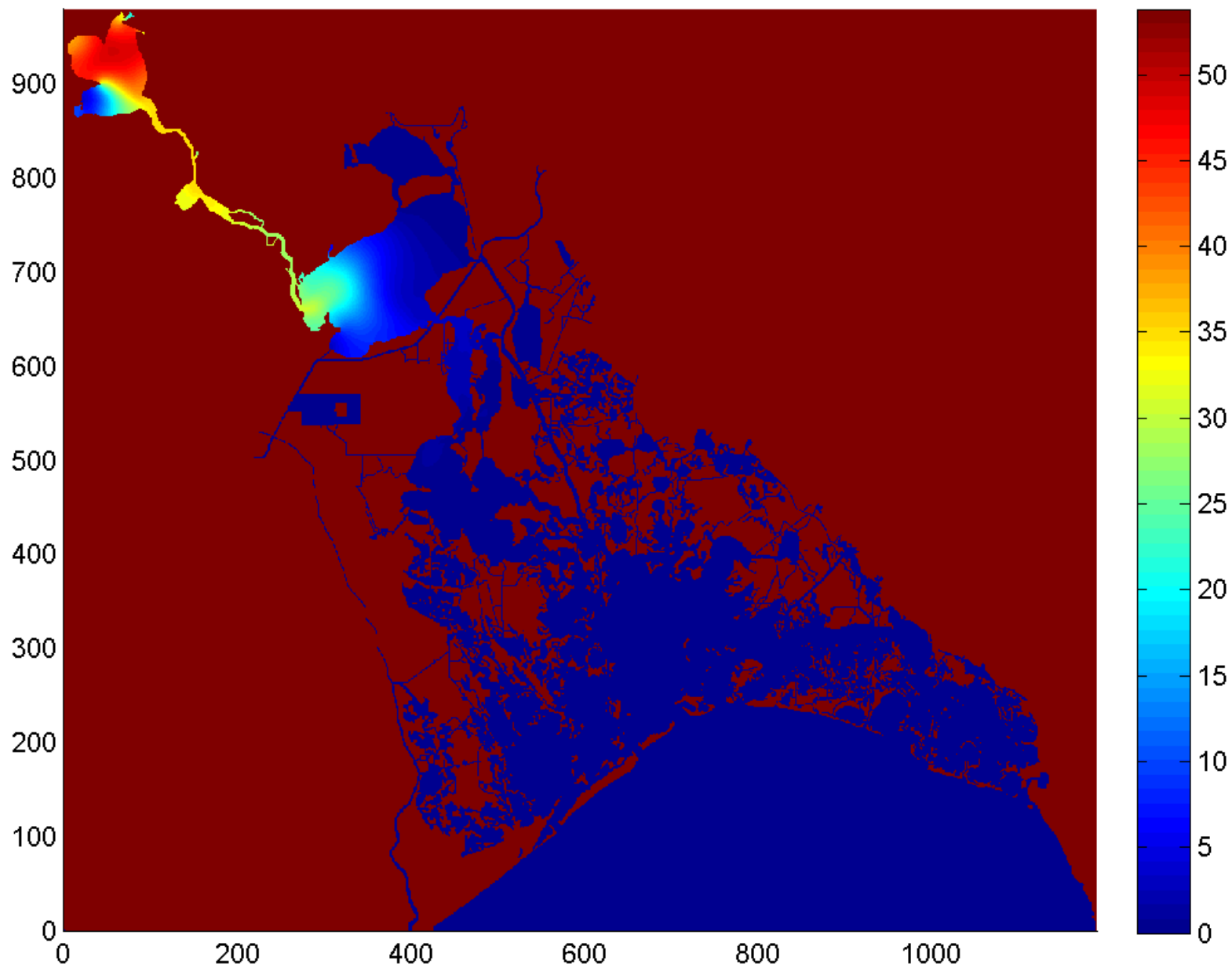
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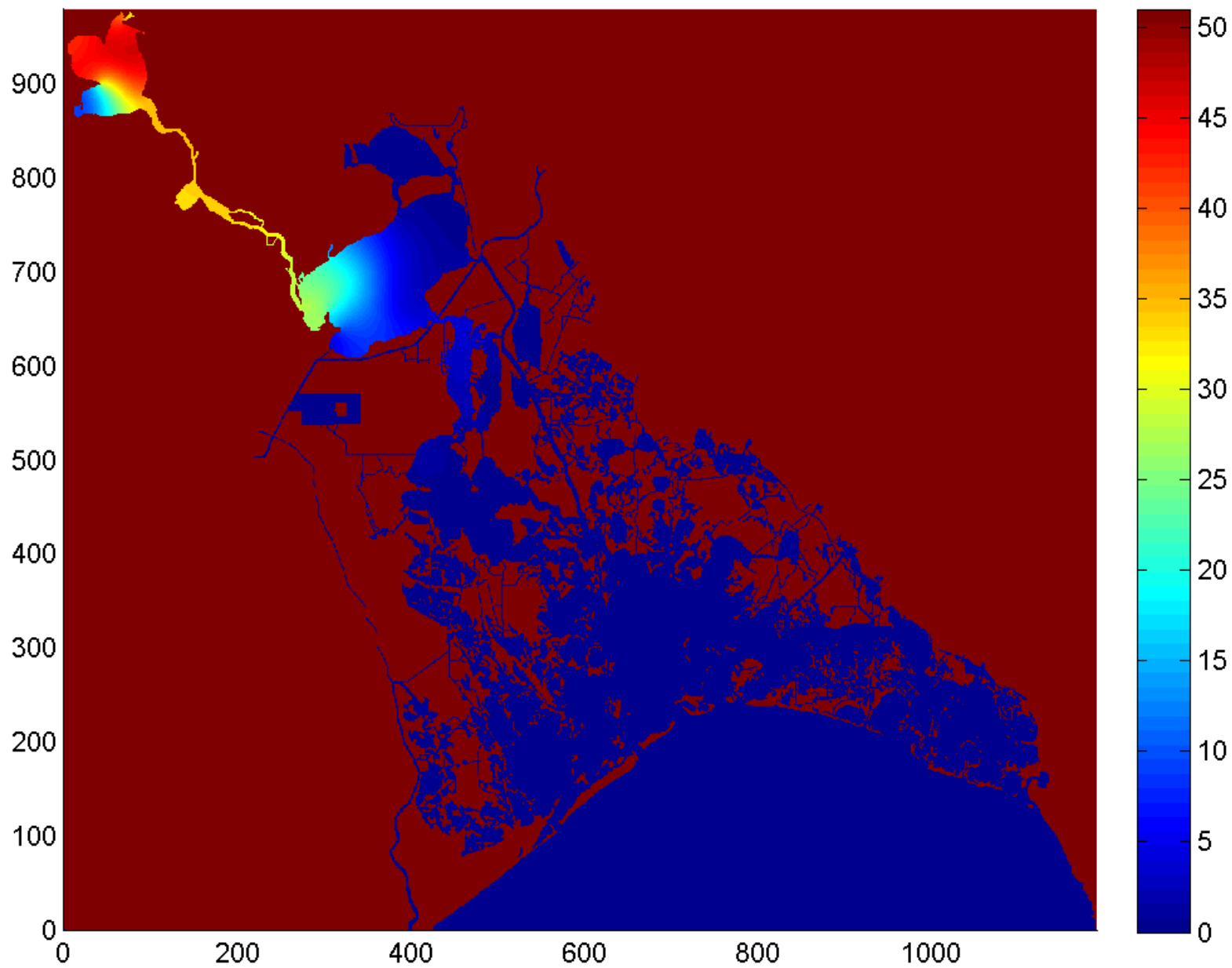
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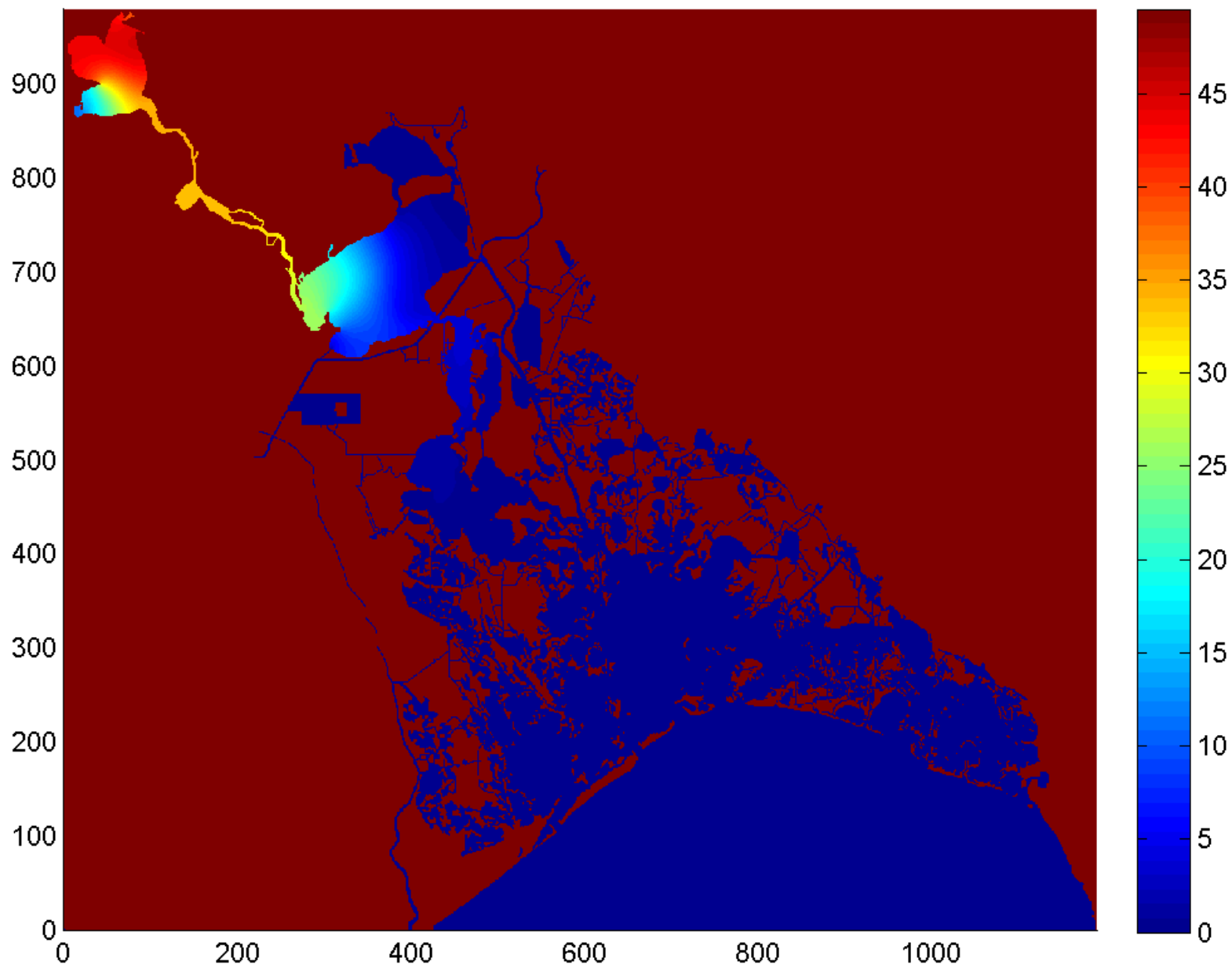
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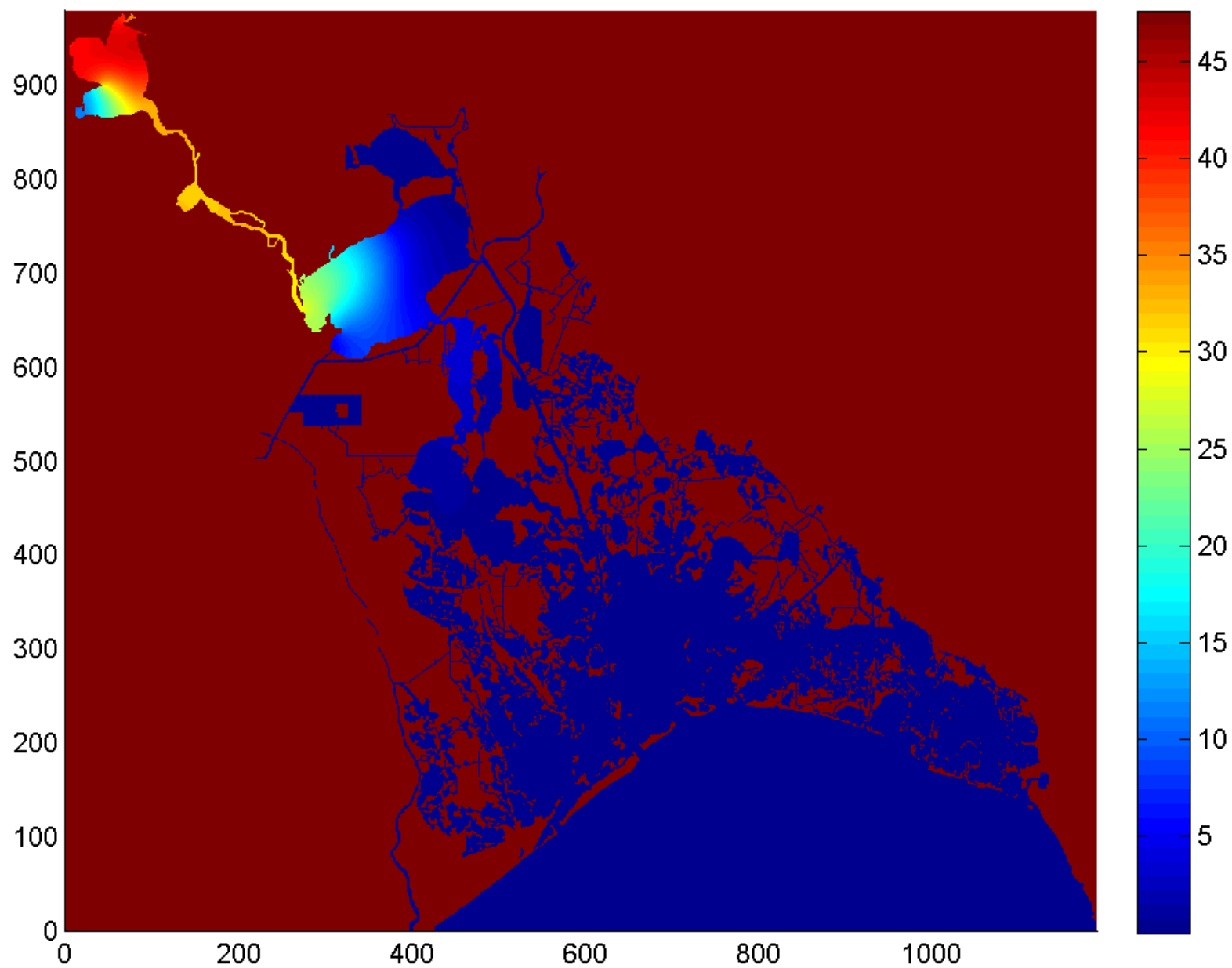
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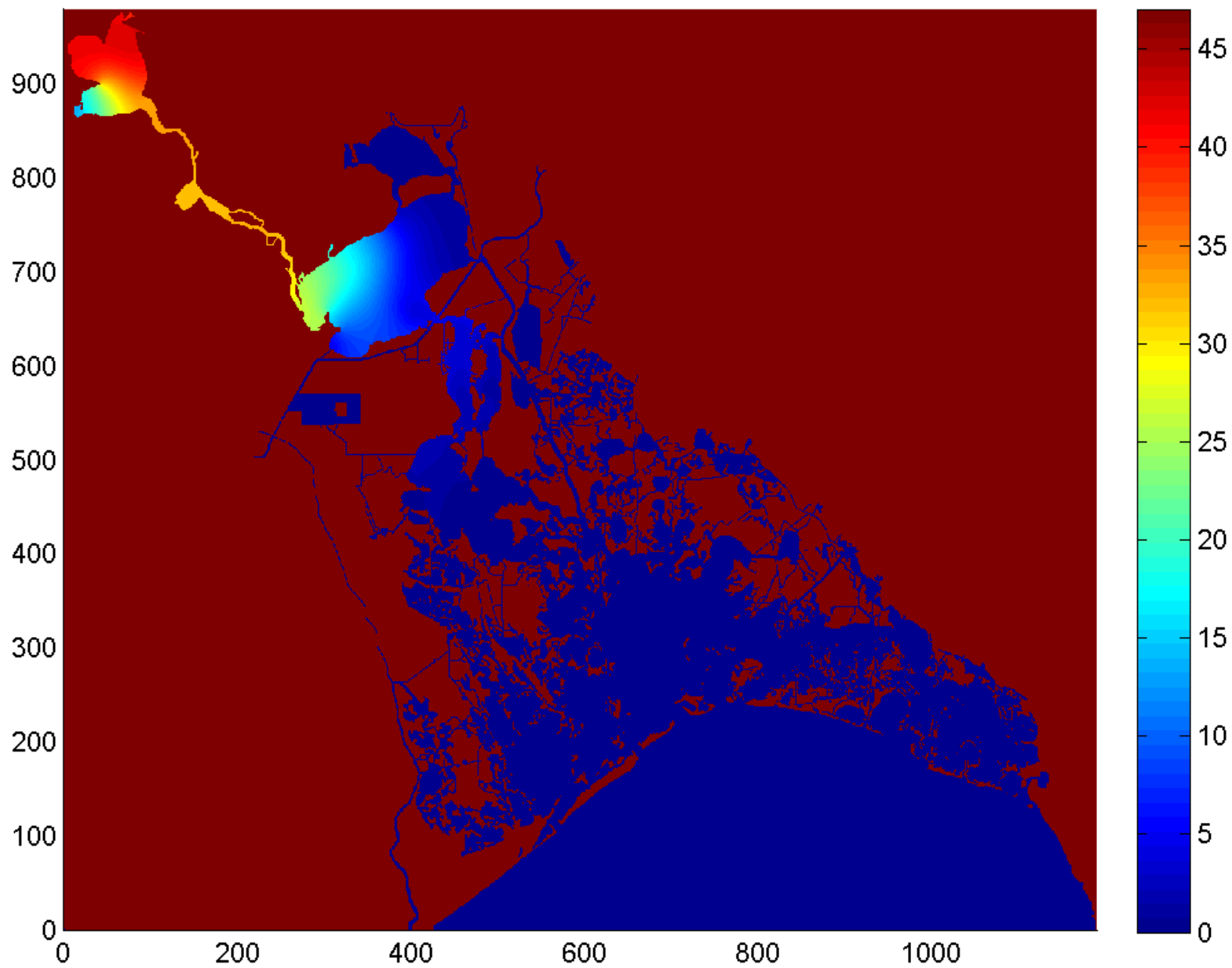


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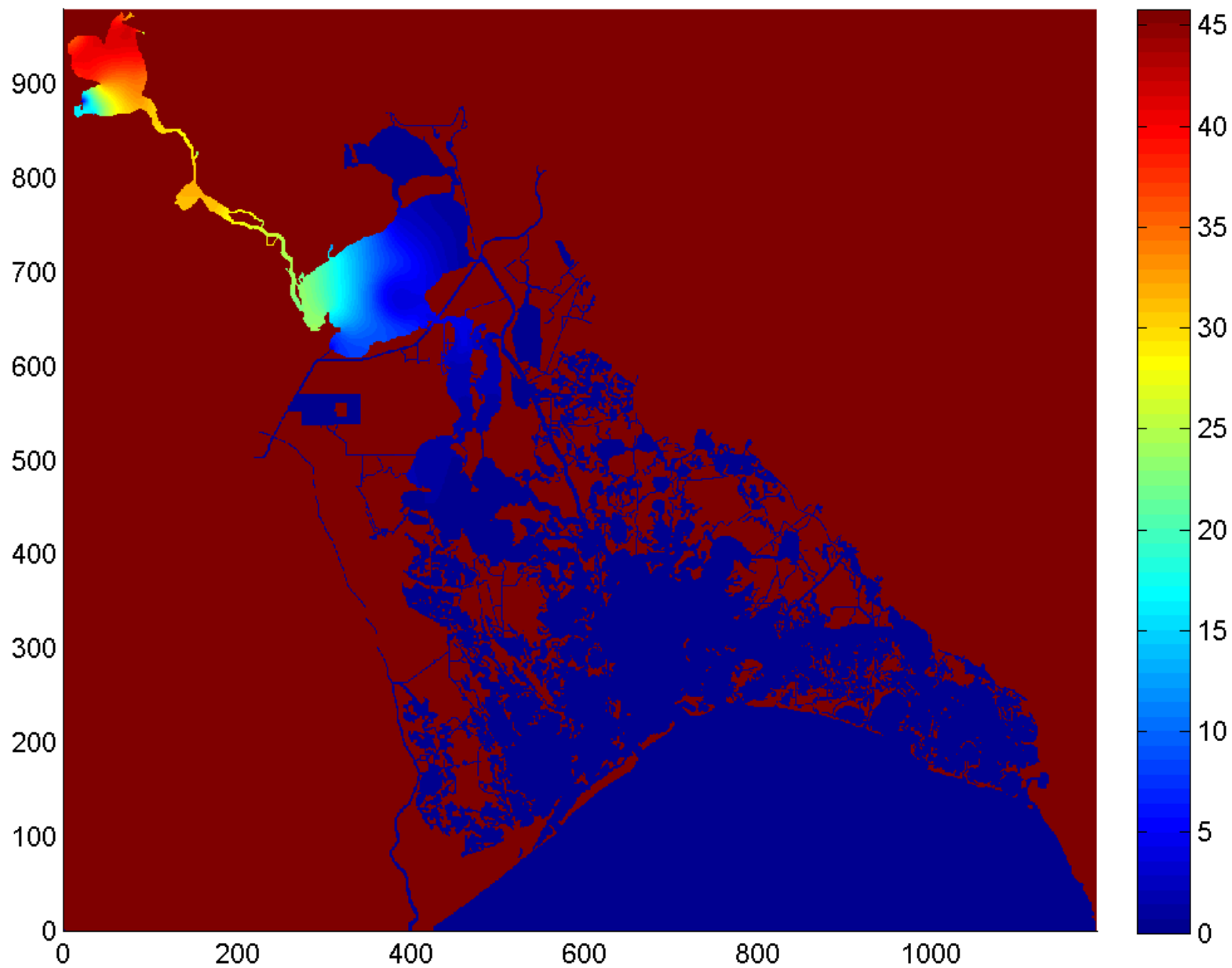




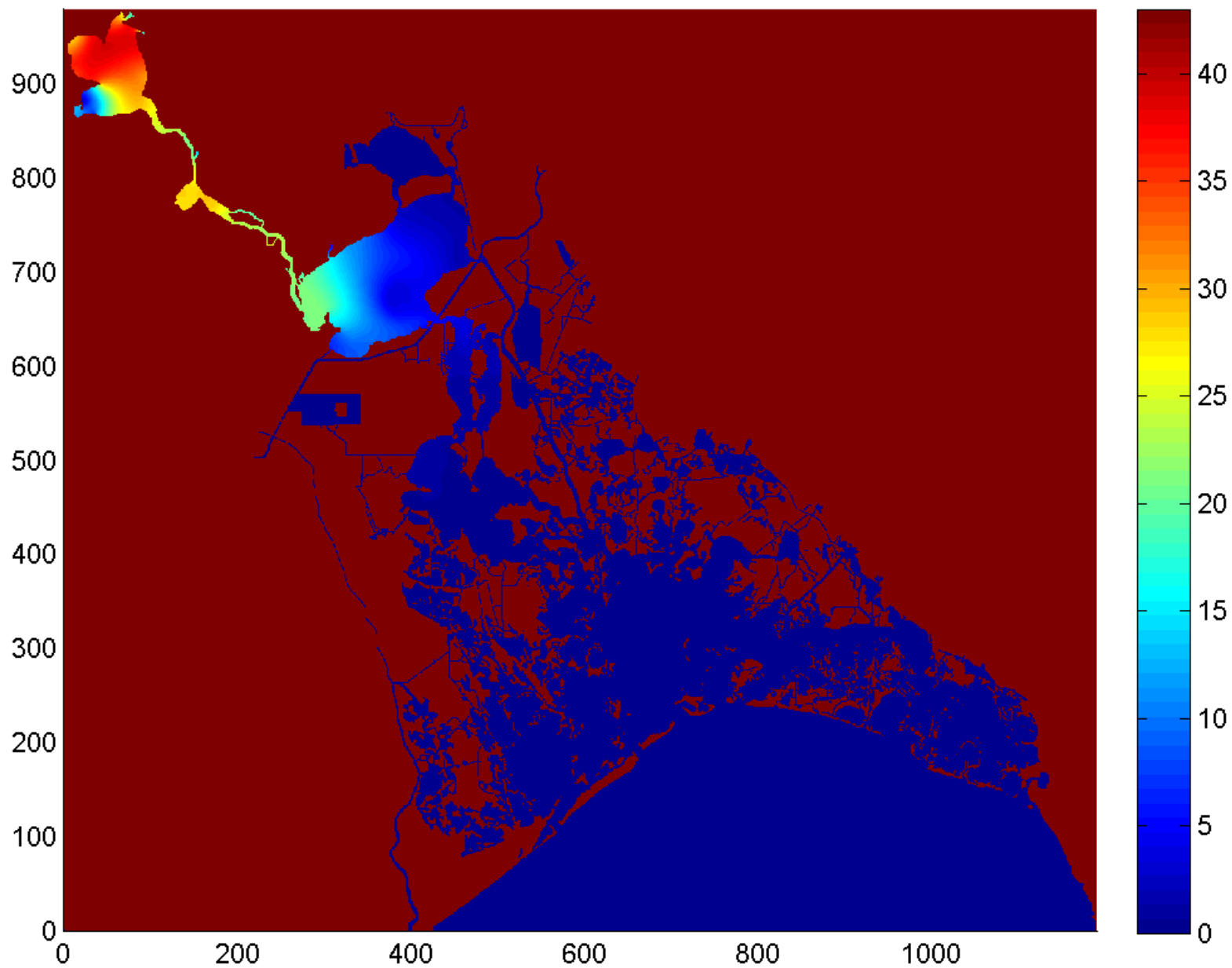
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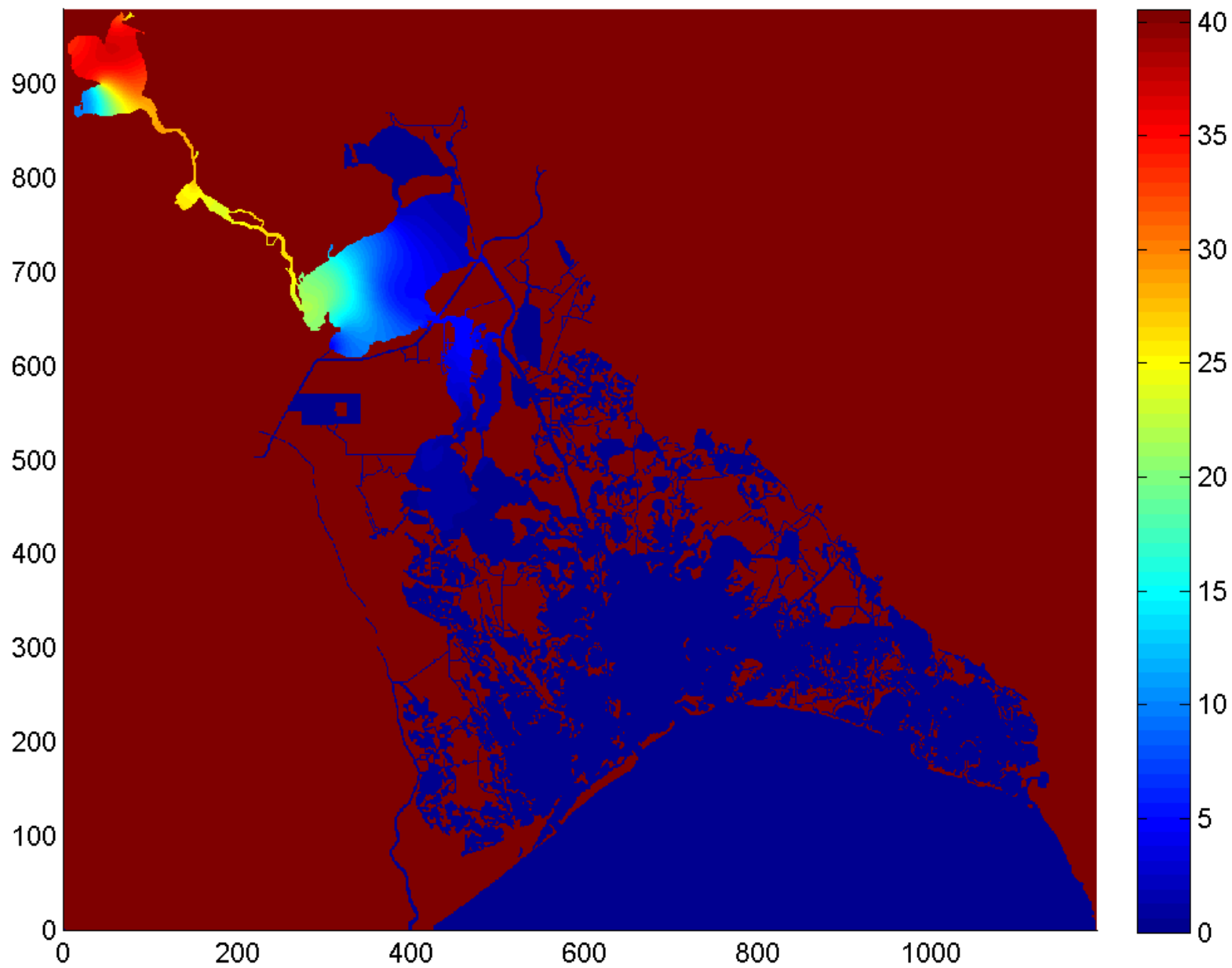
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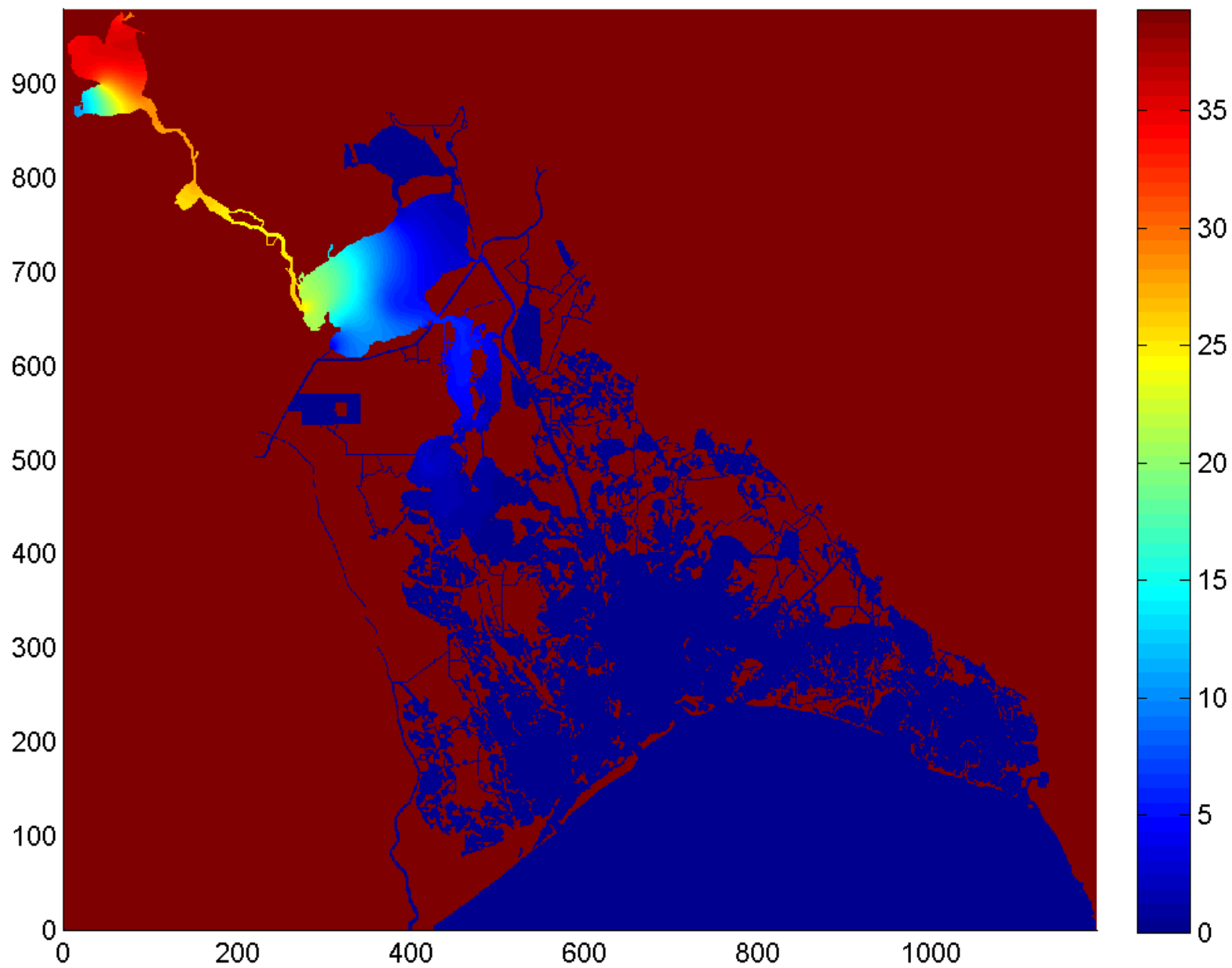
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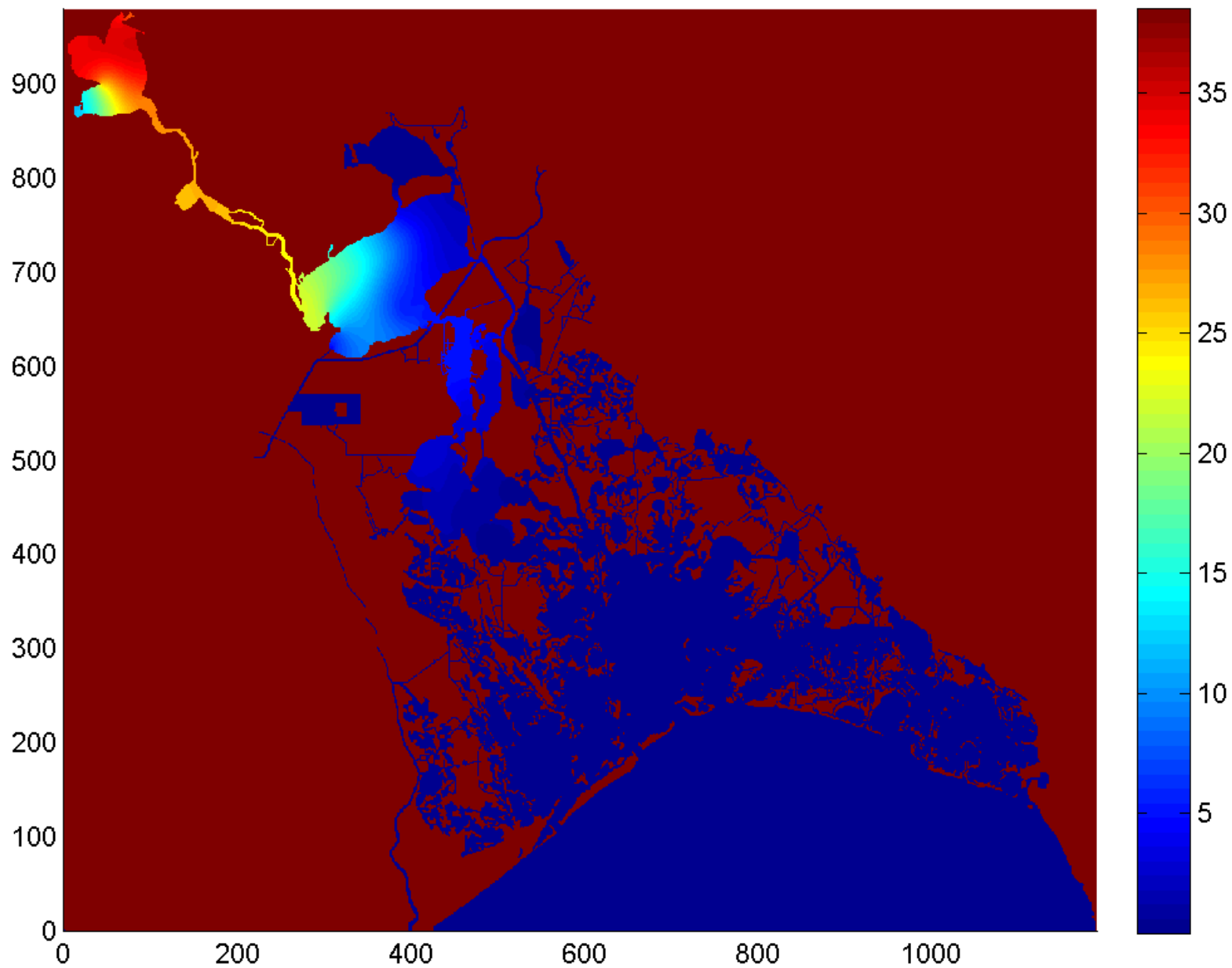
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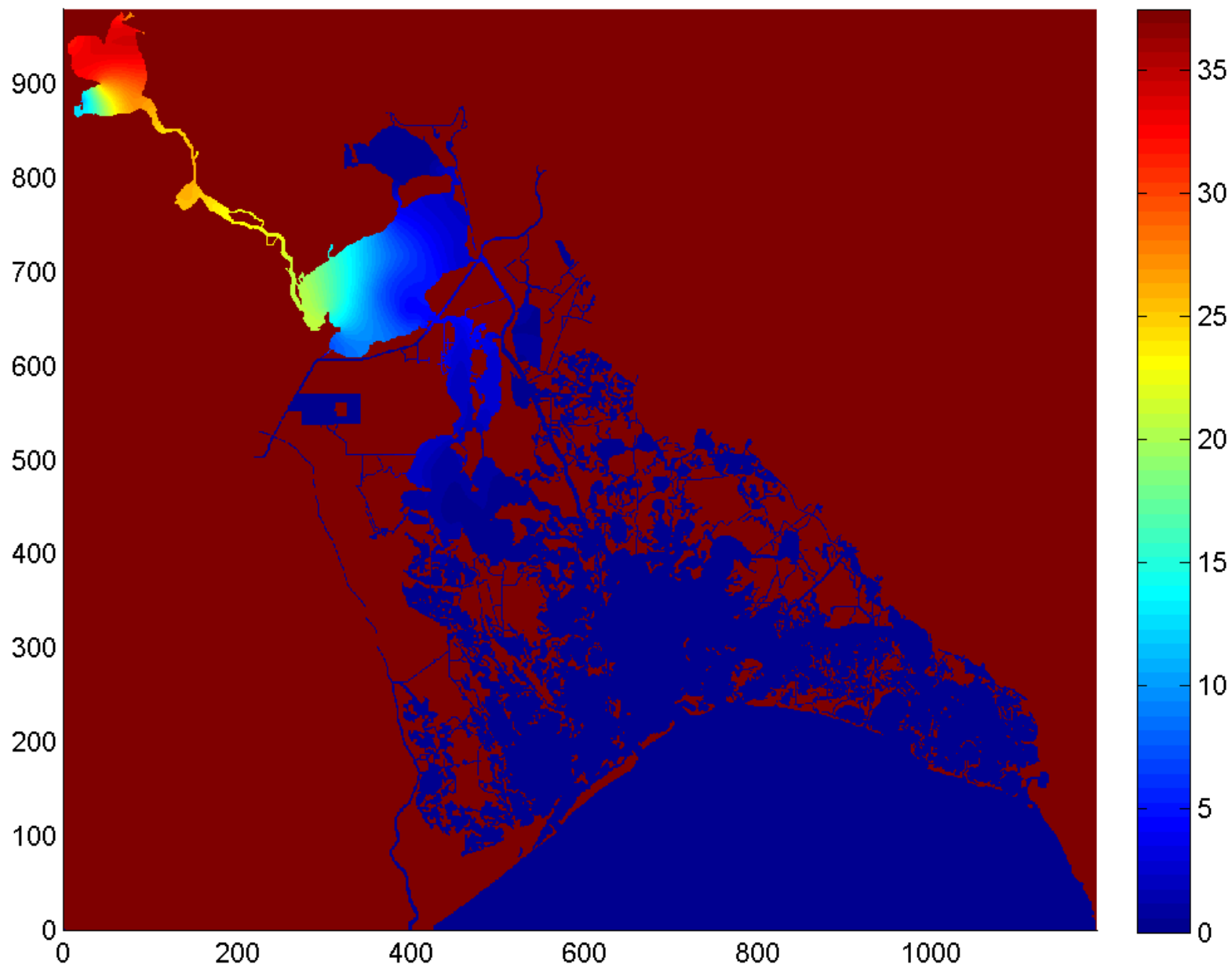
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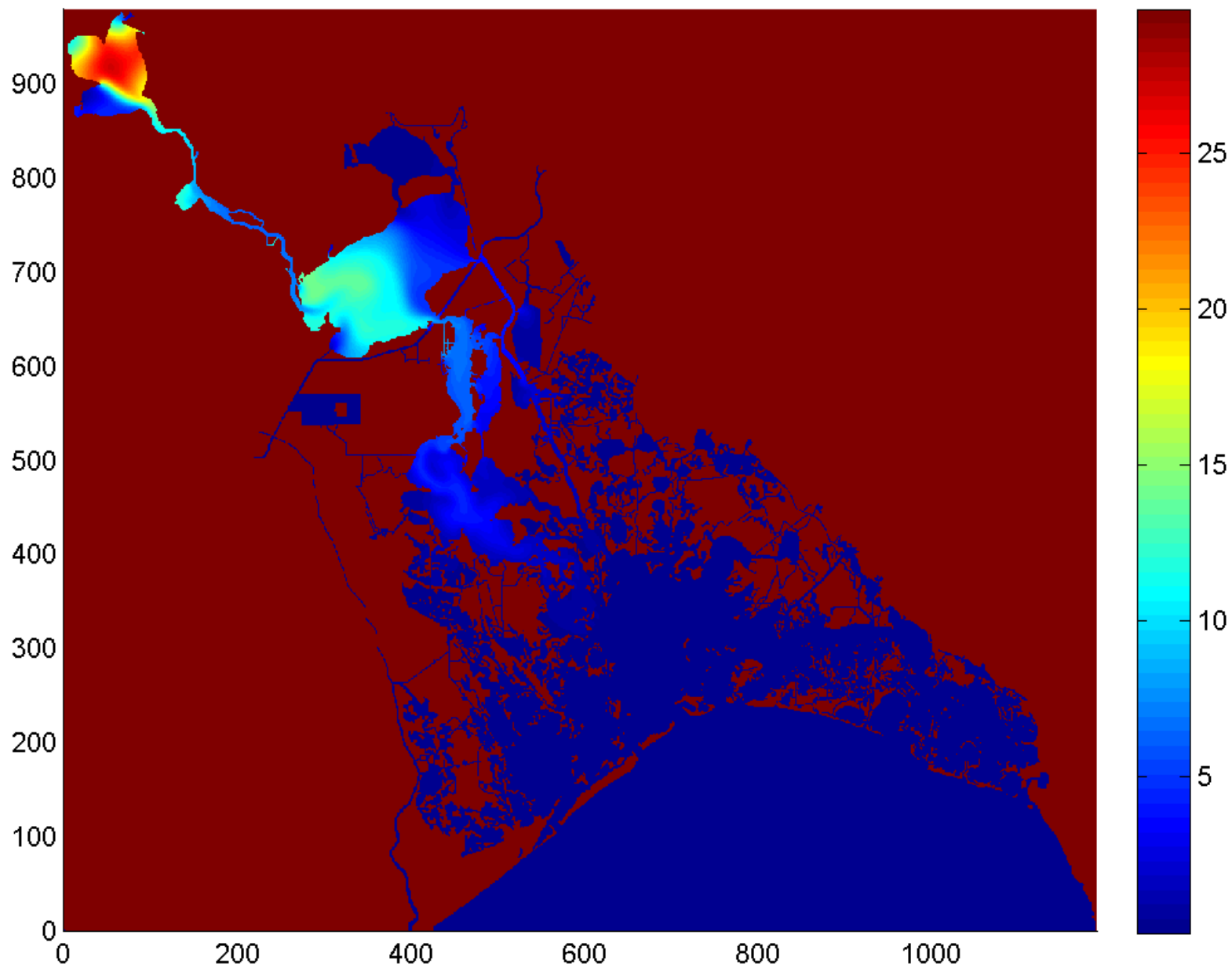
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Tracer A (Hour =4512)

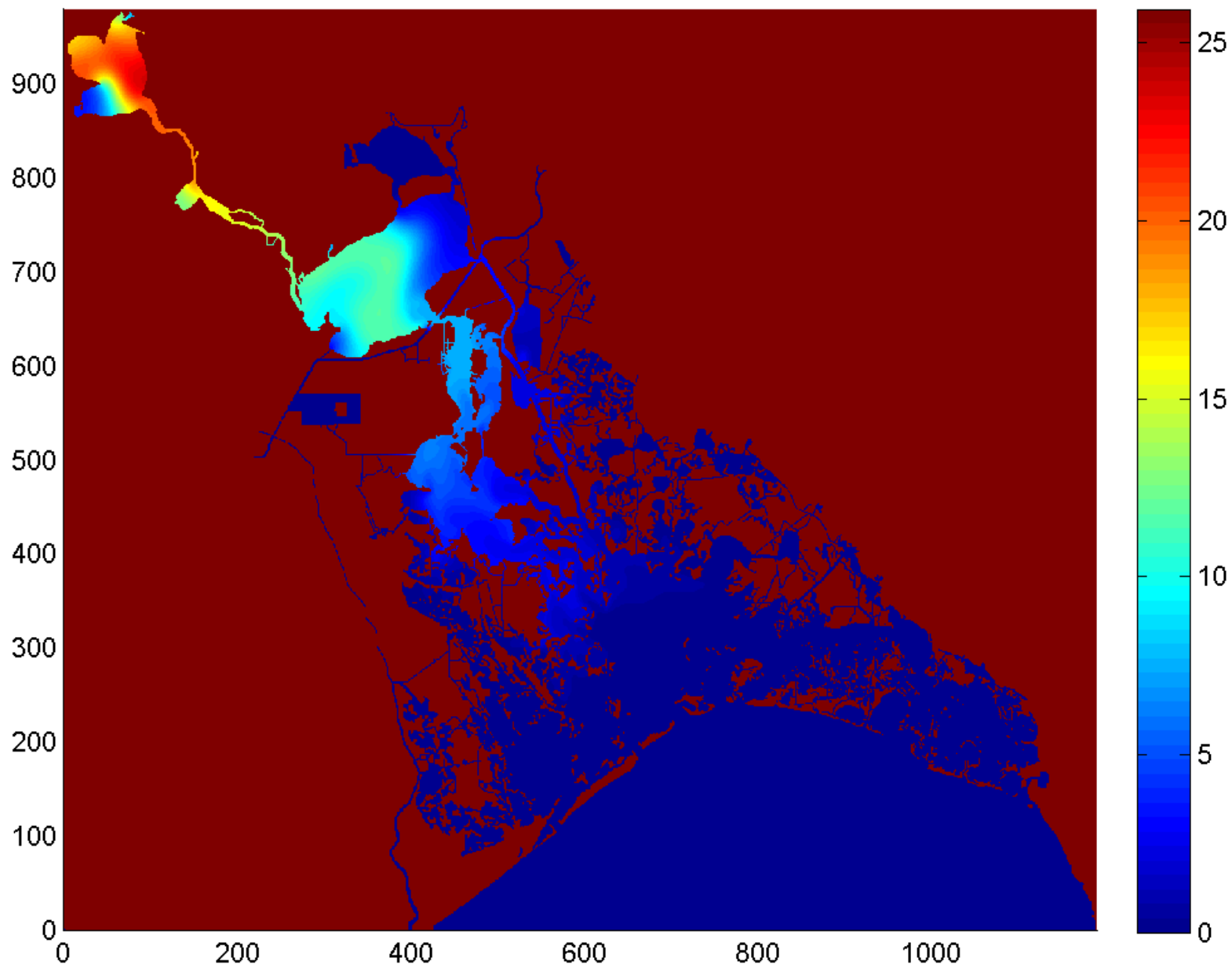


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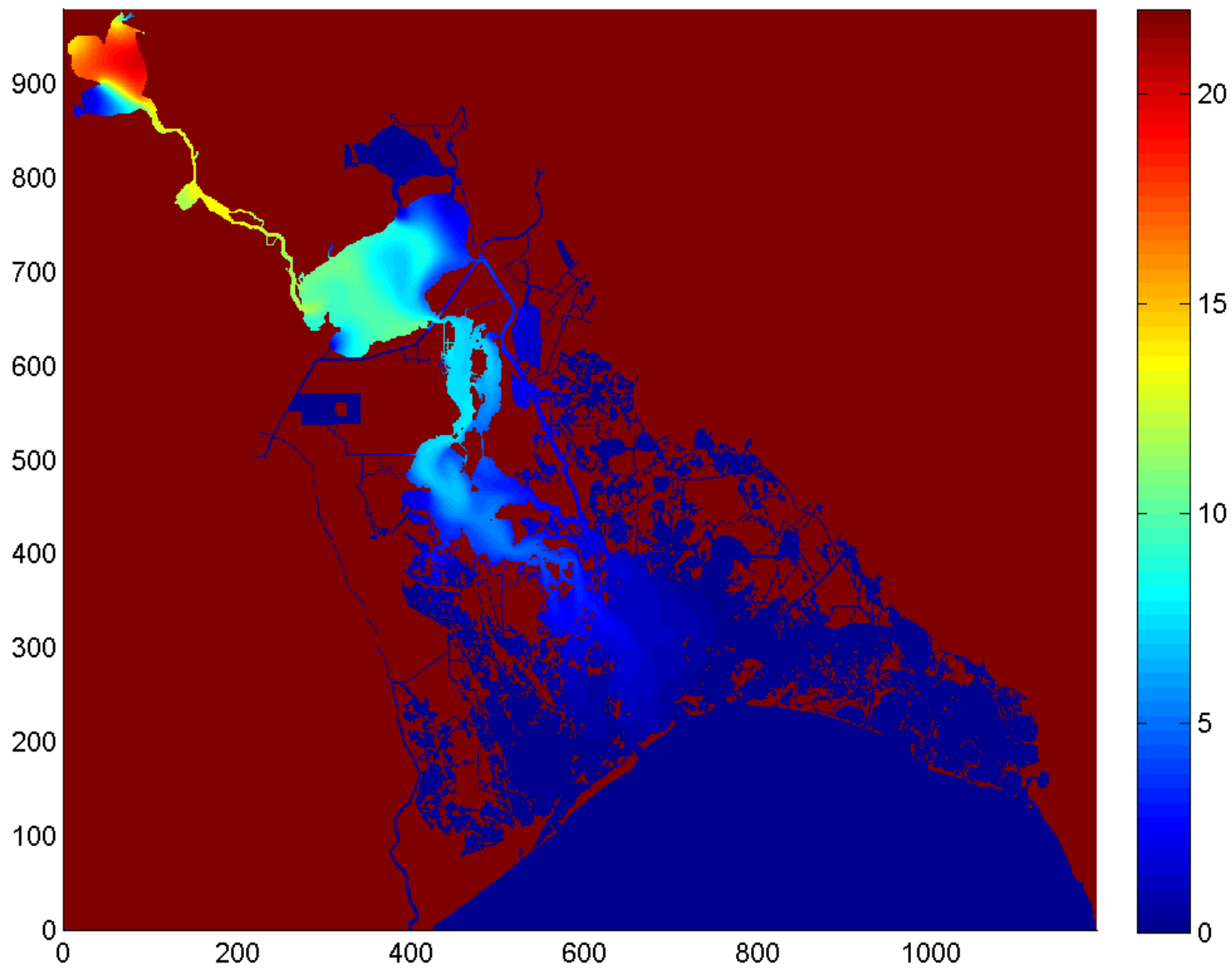




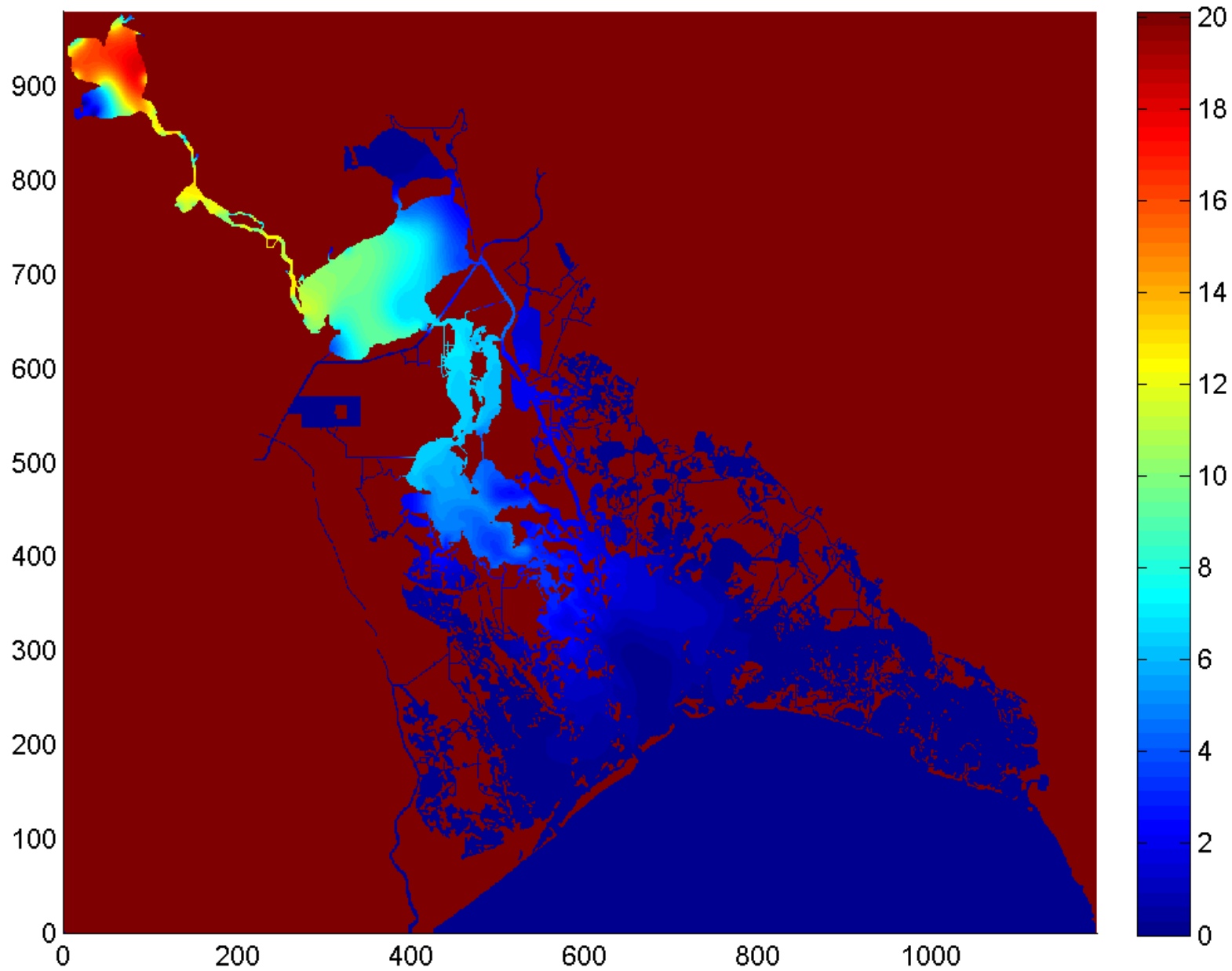
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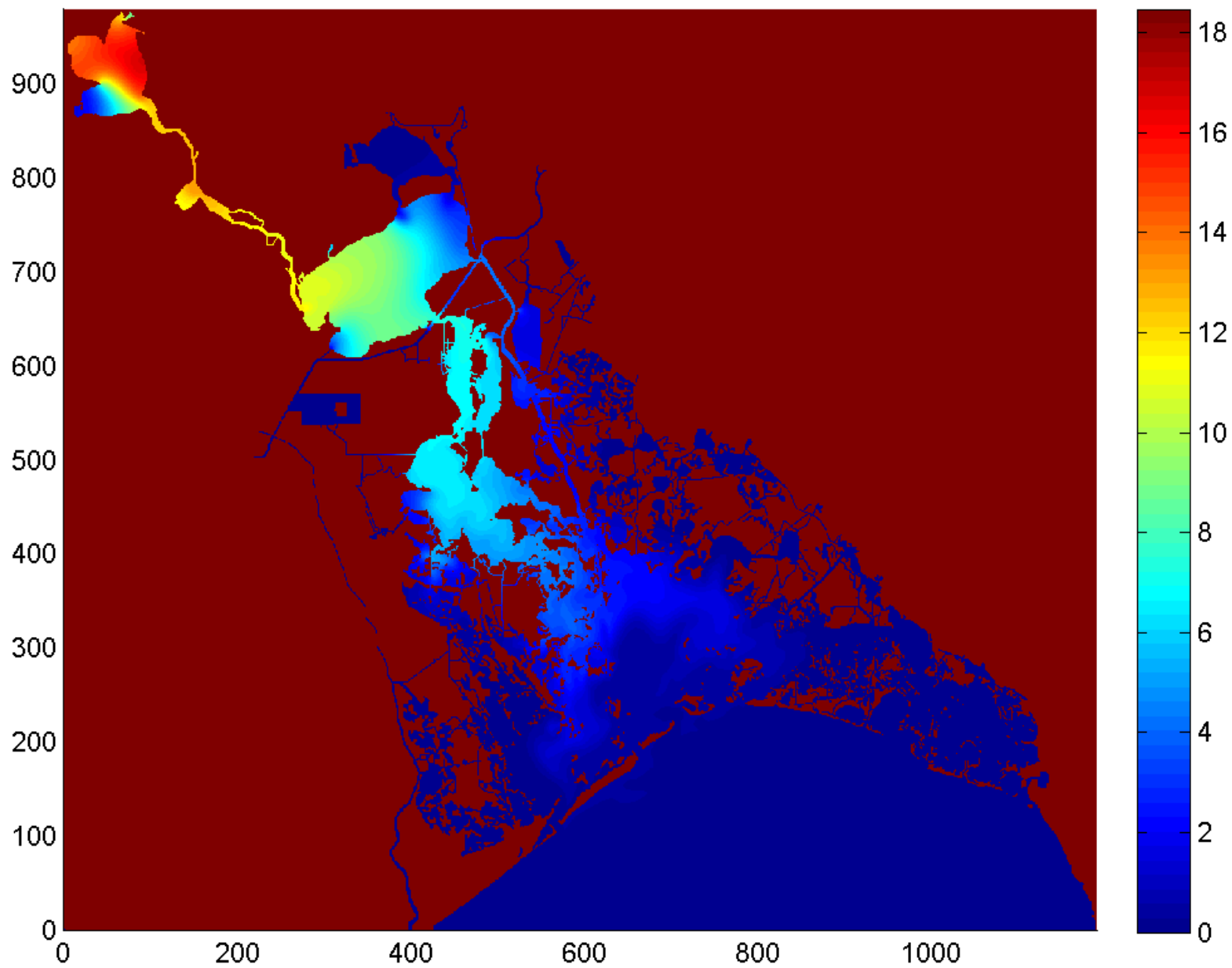
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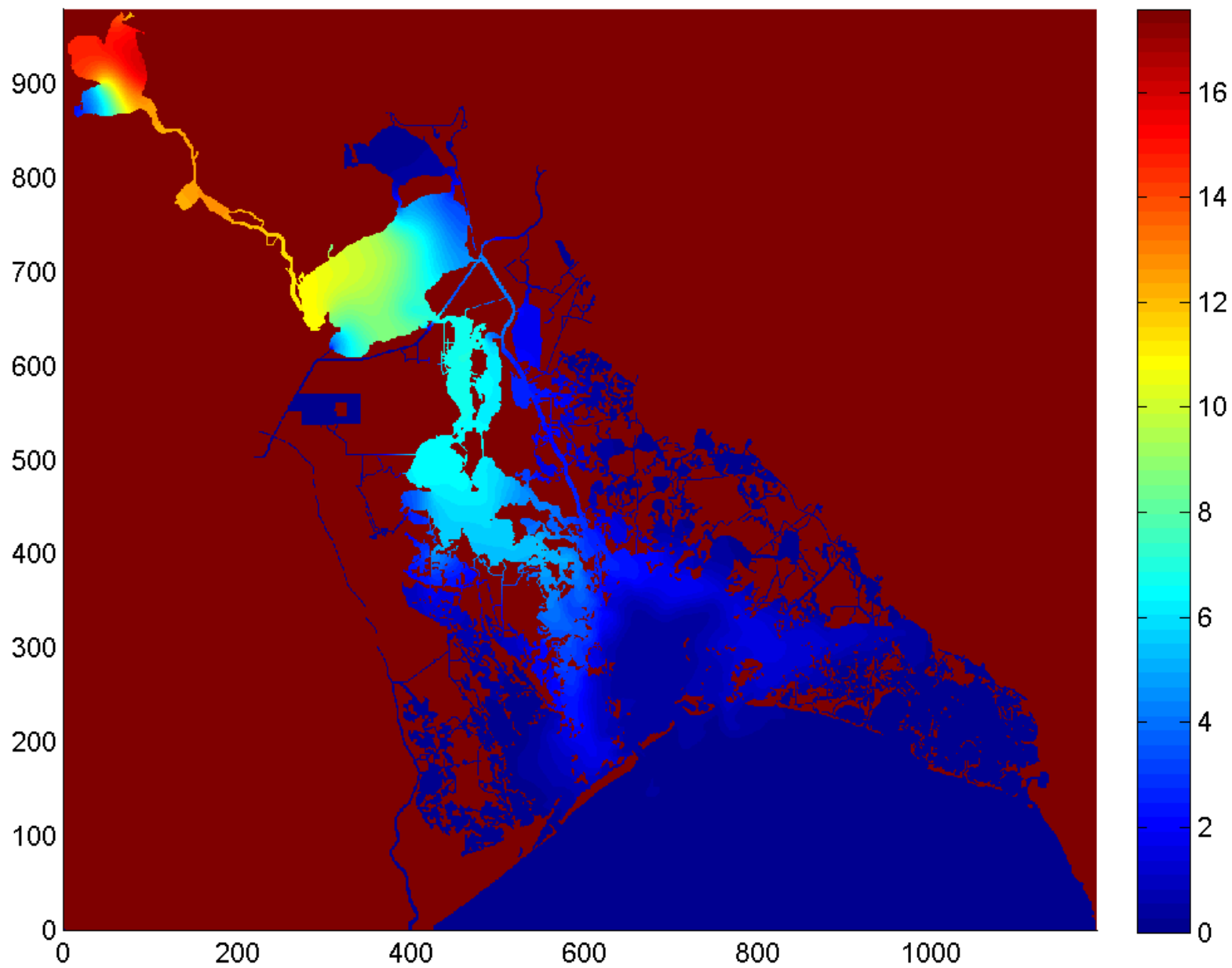
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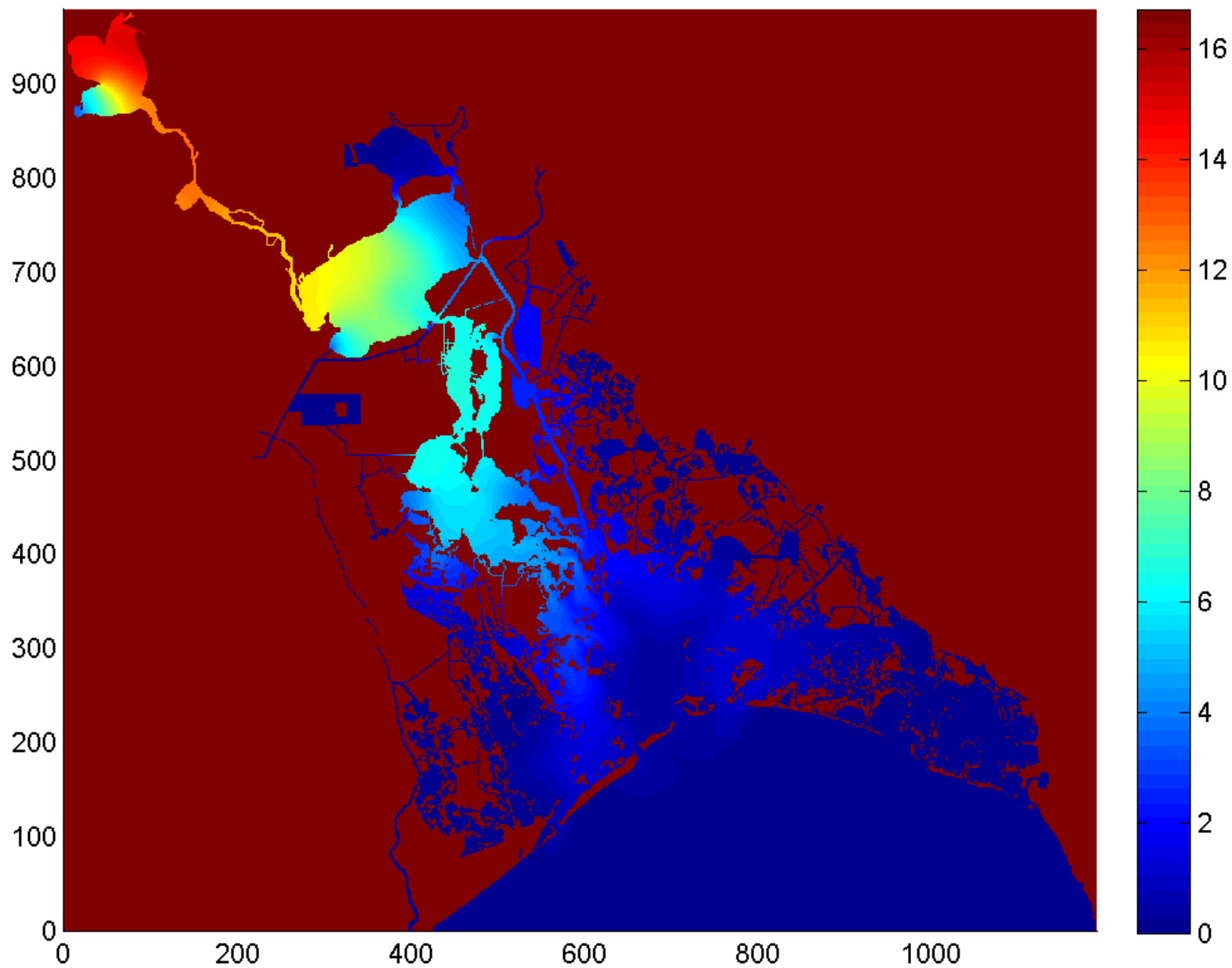
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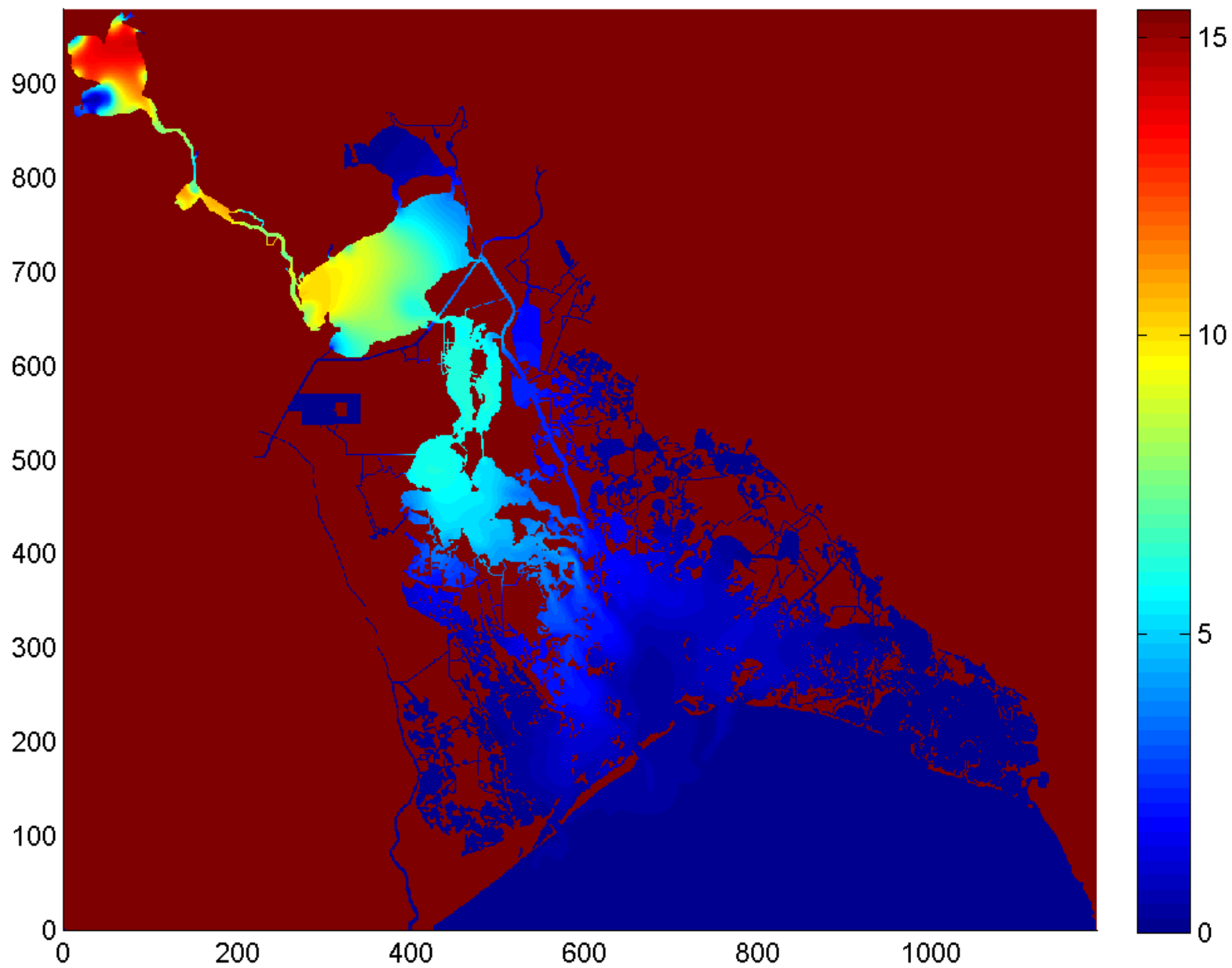
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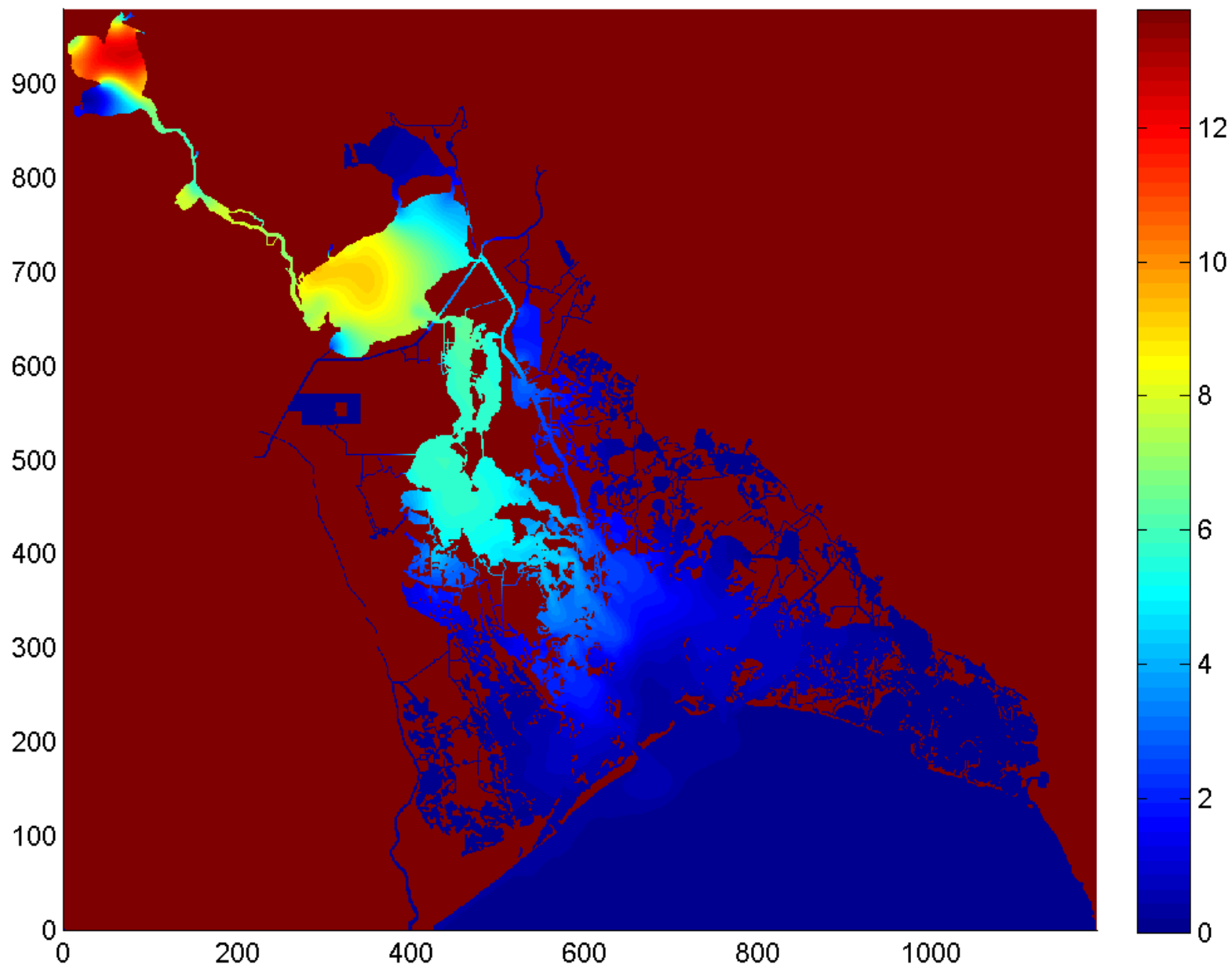
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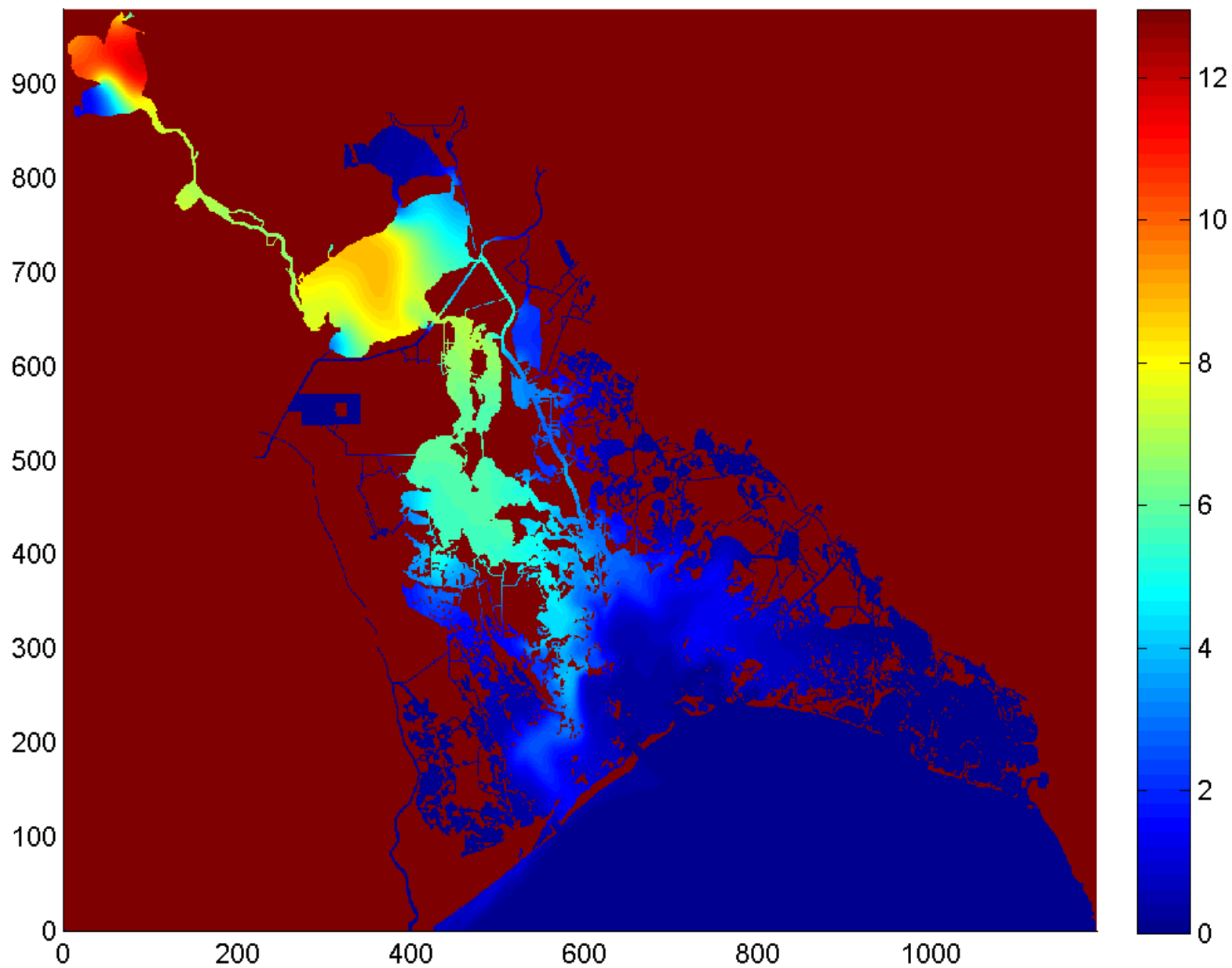


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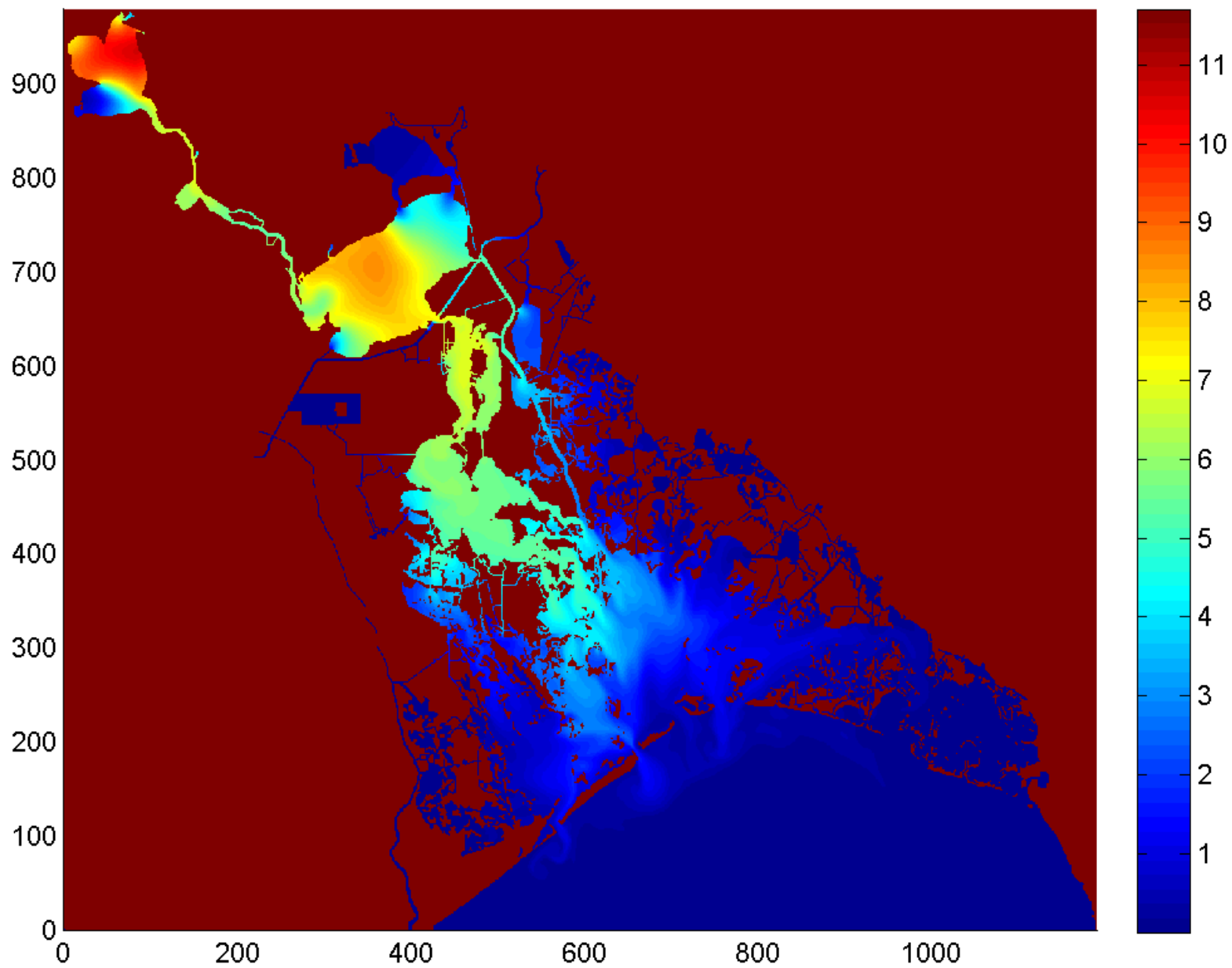




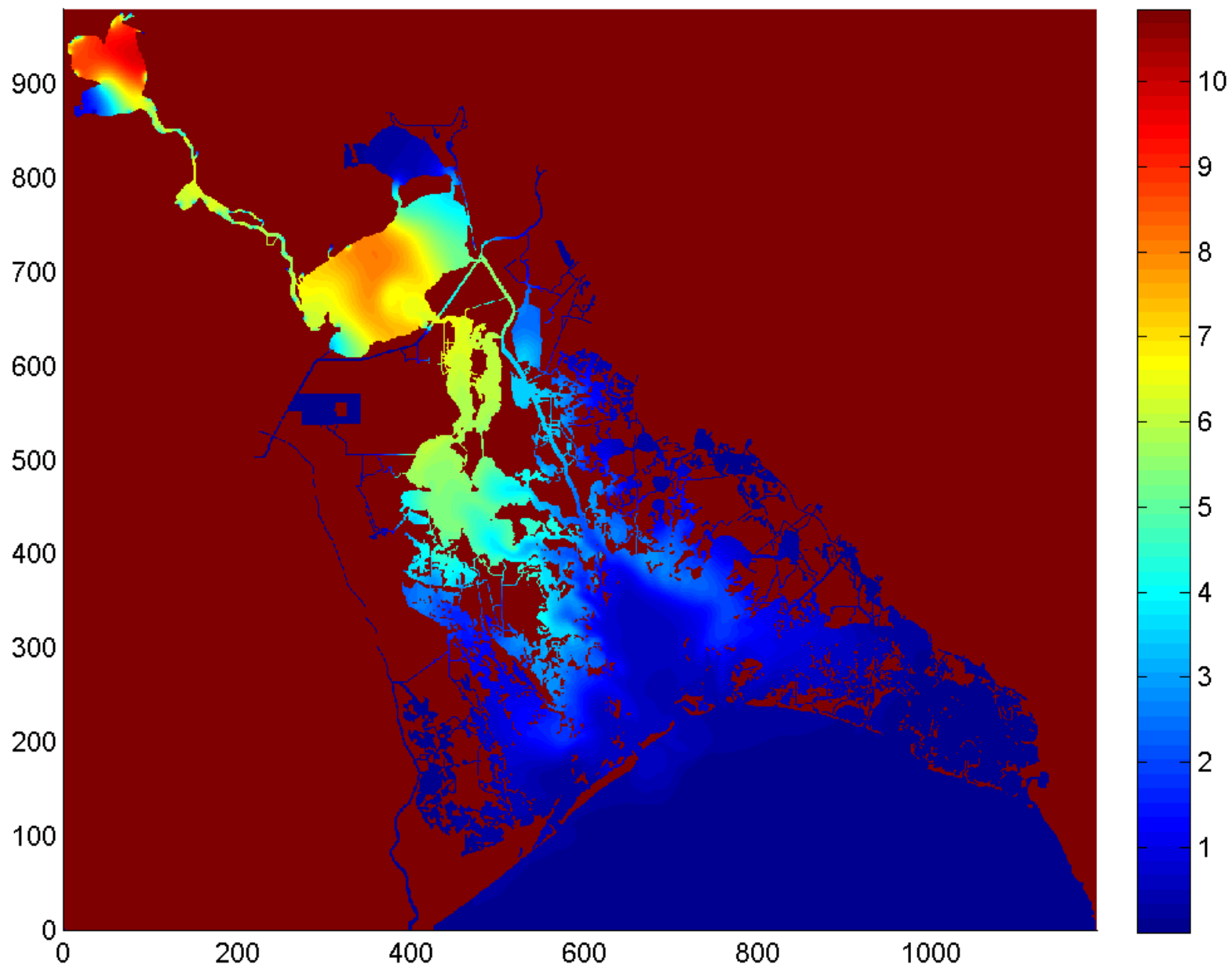
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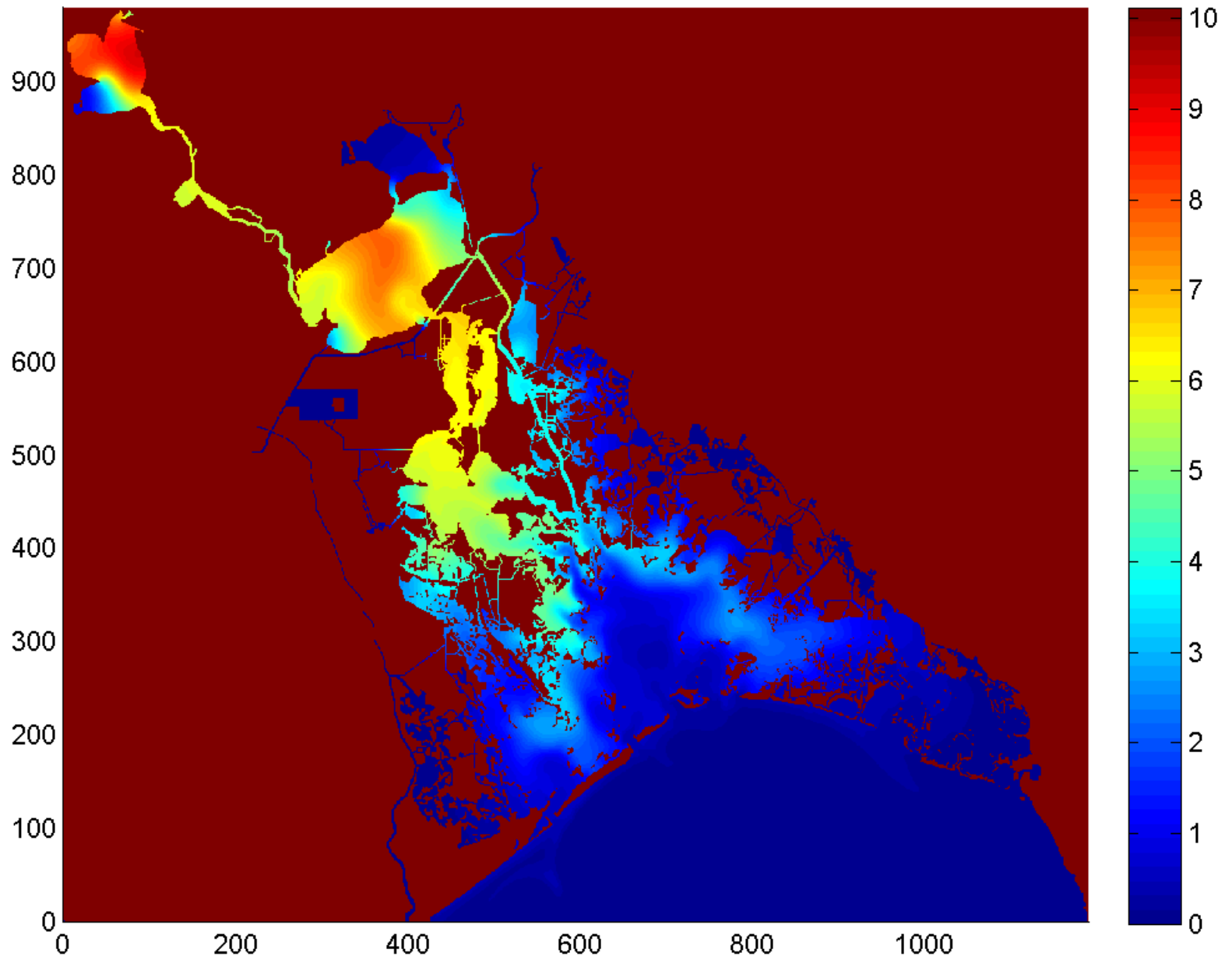
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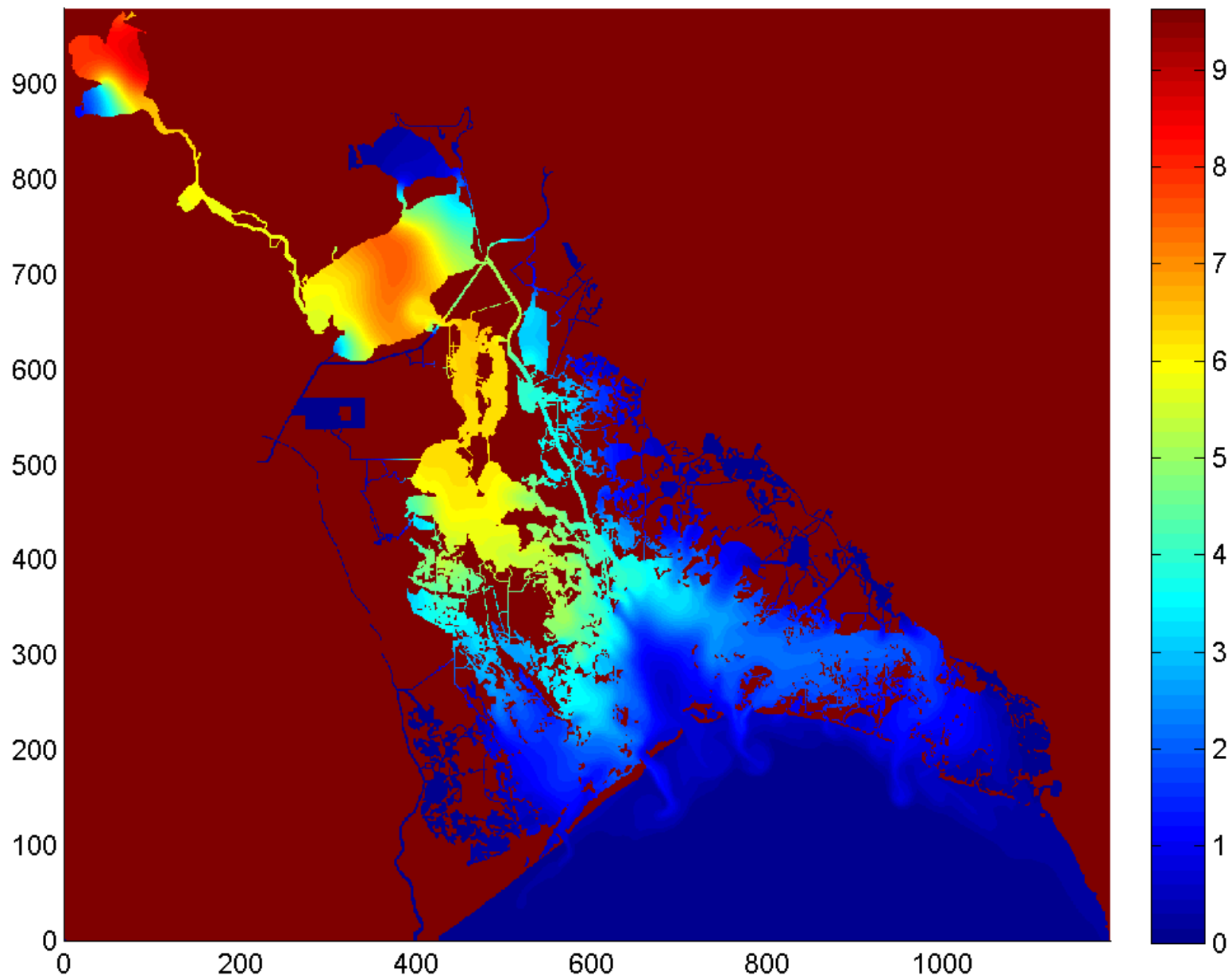
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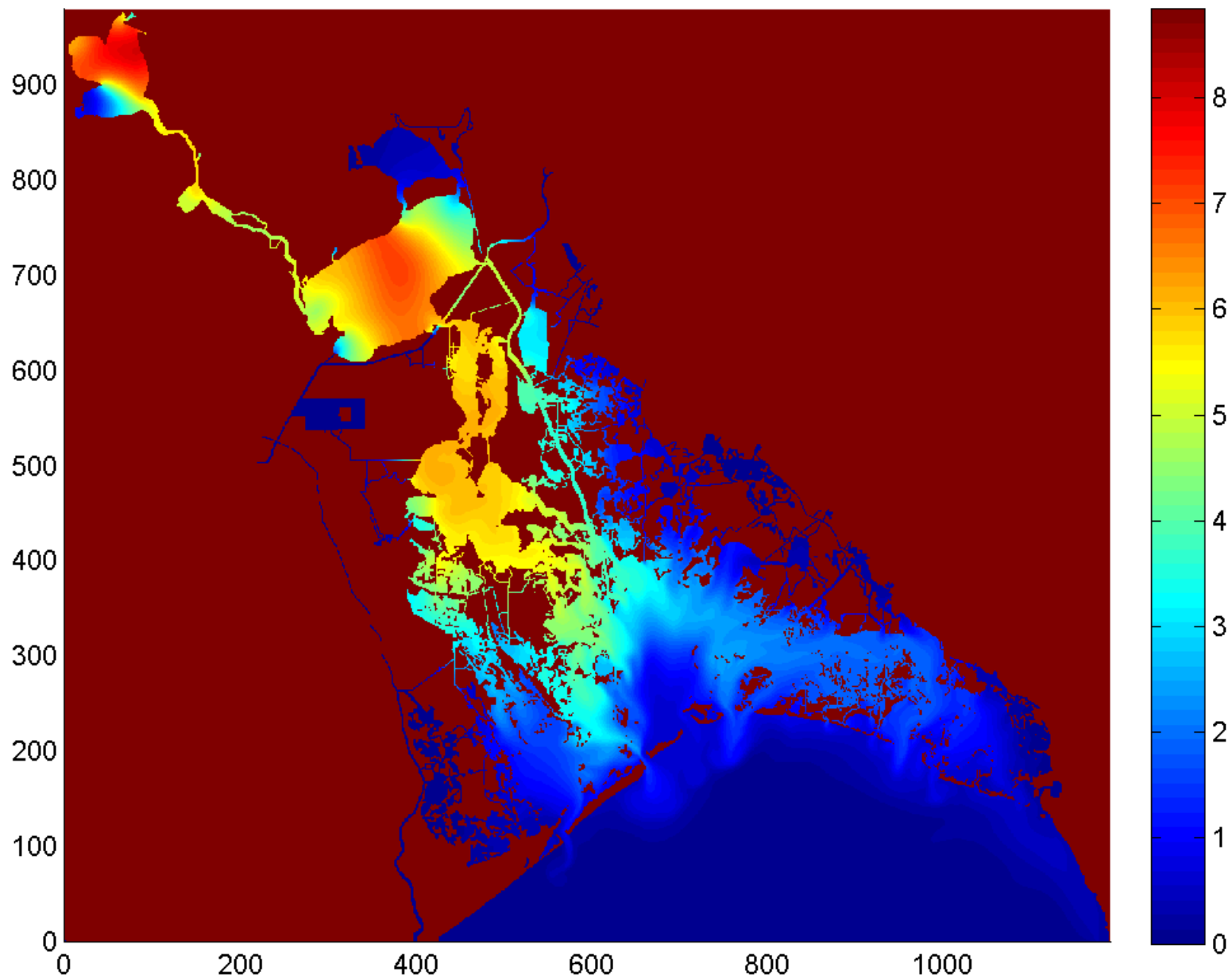
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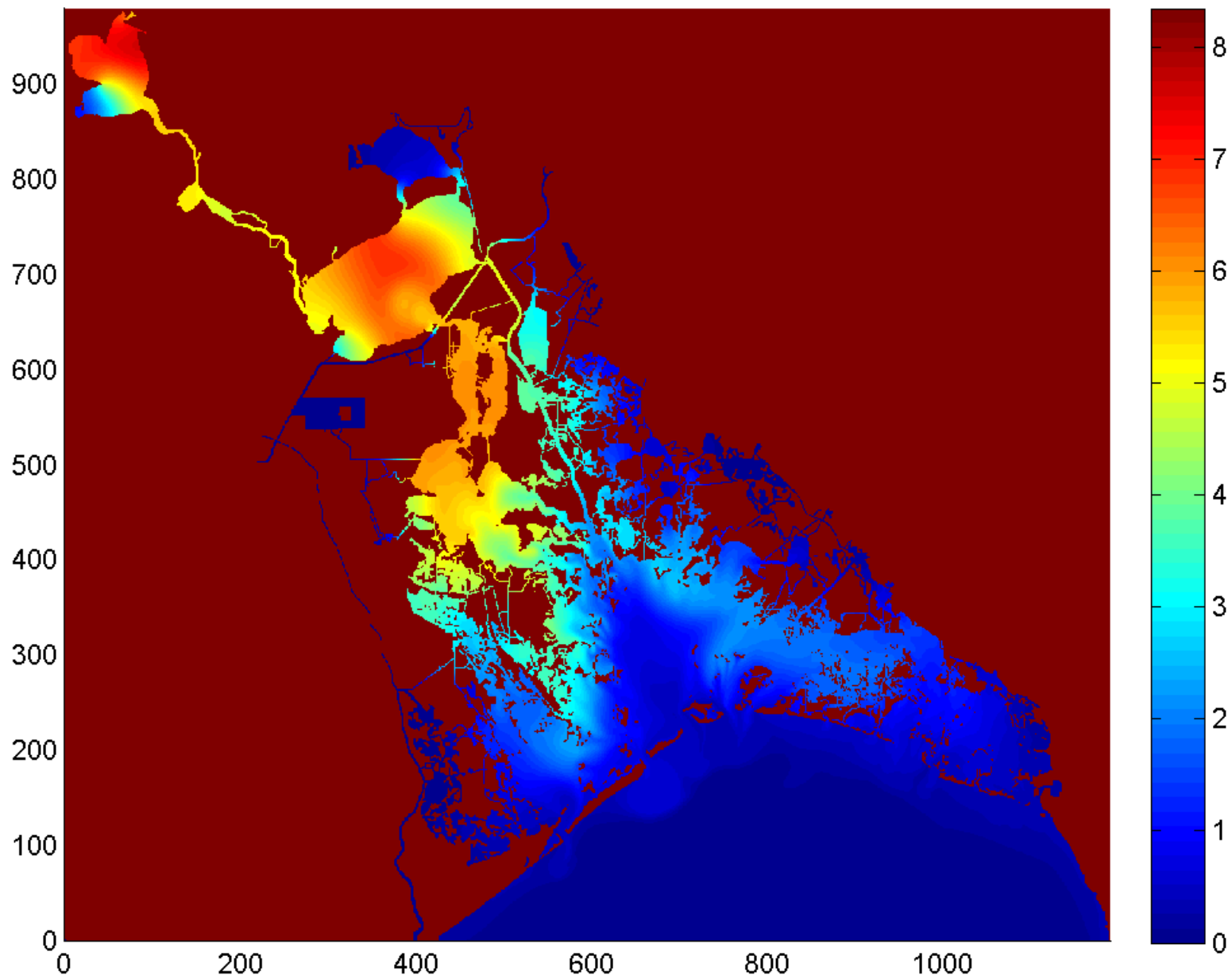
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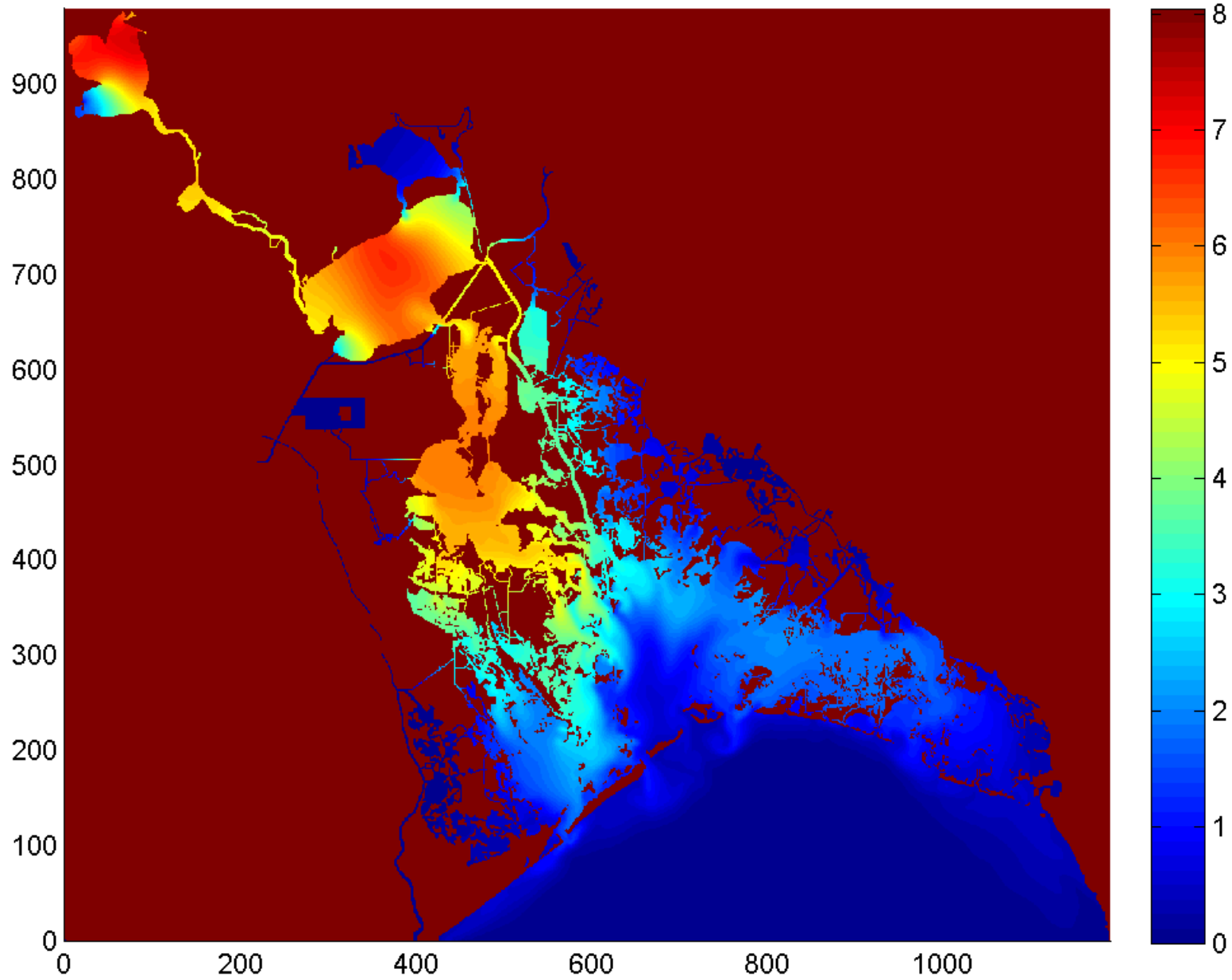
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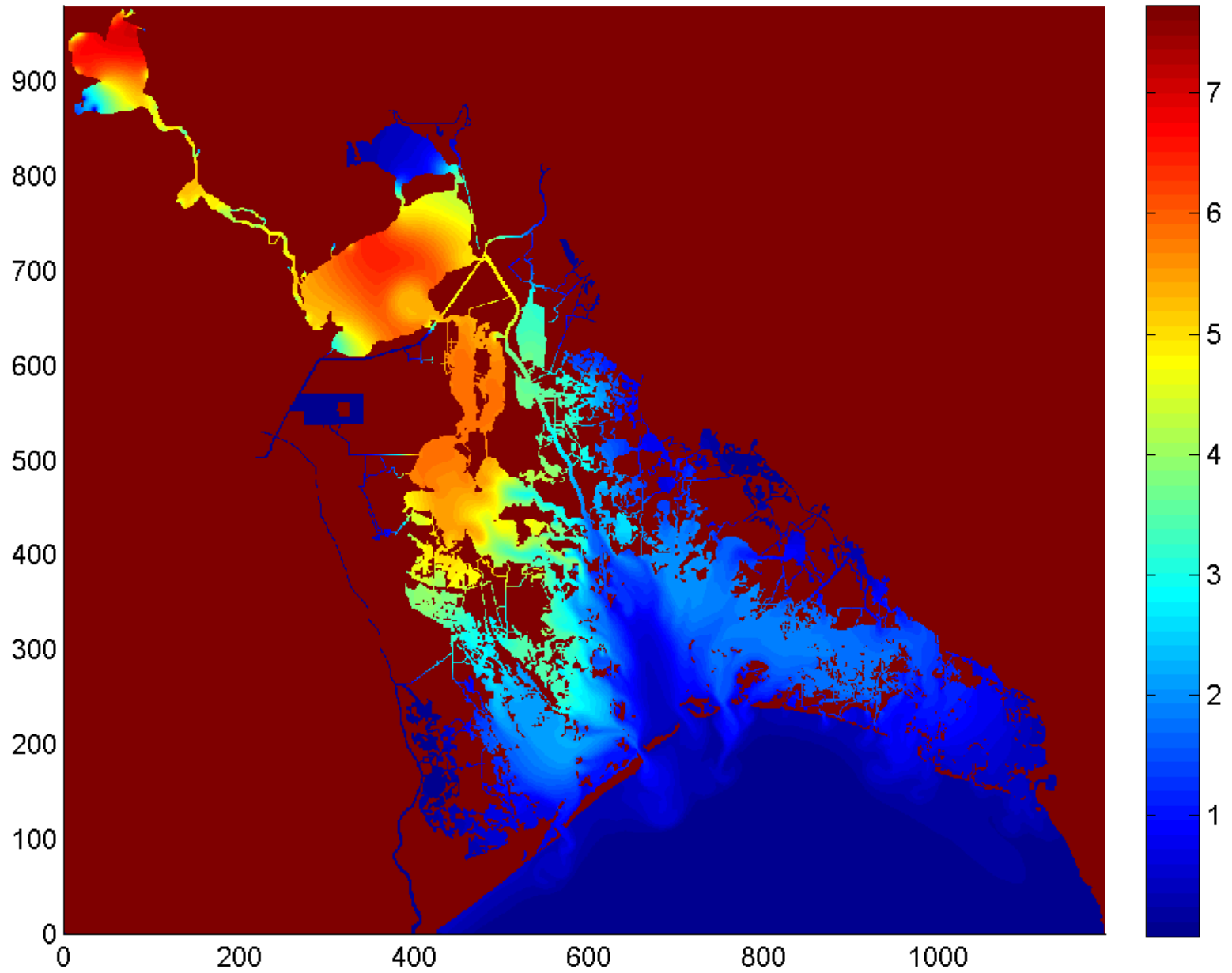


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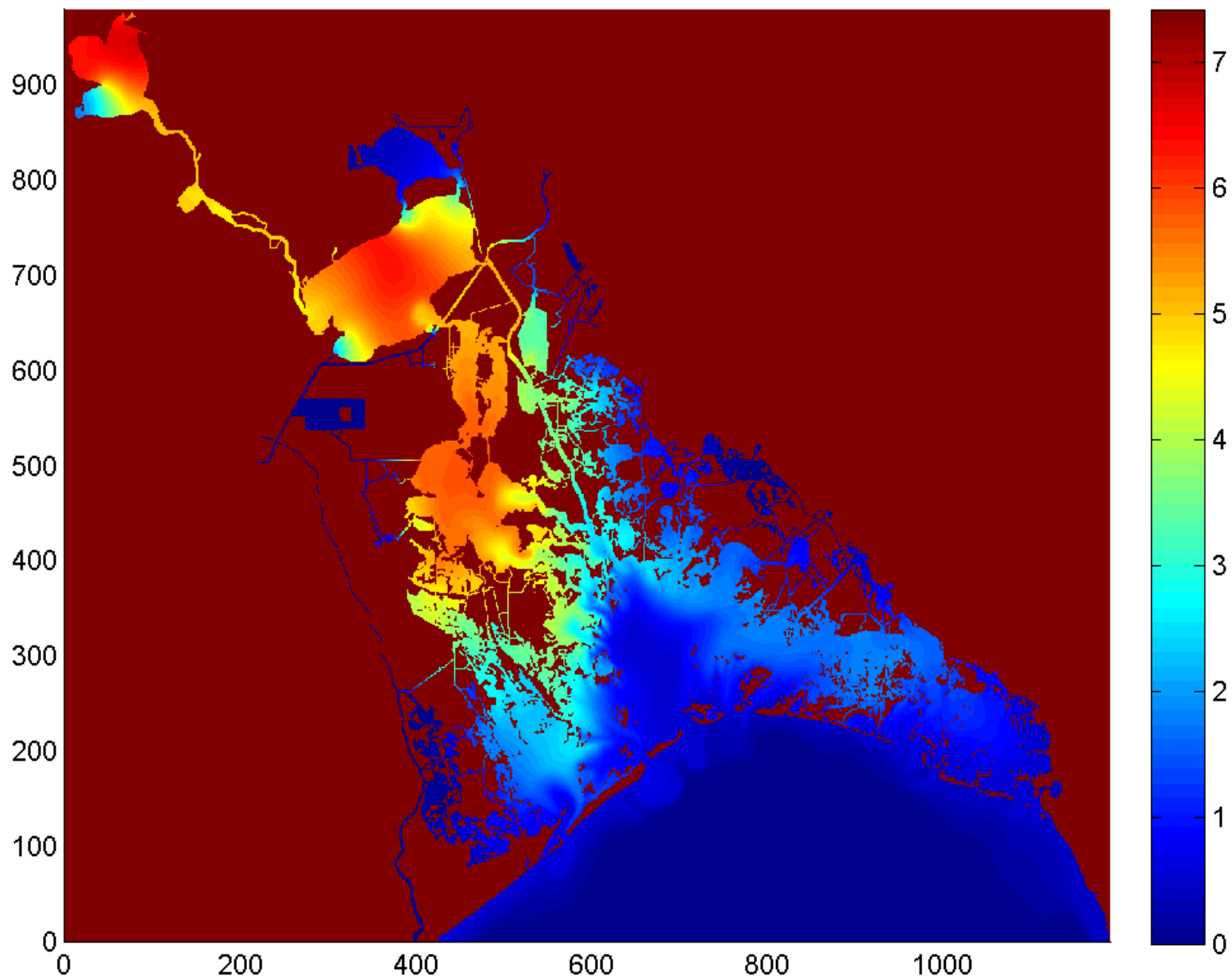




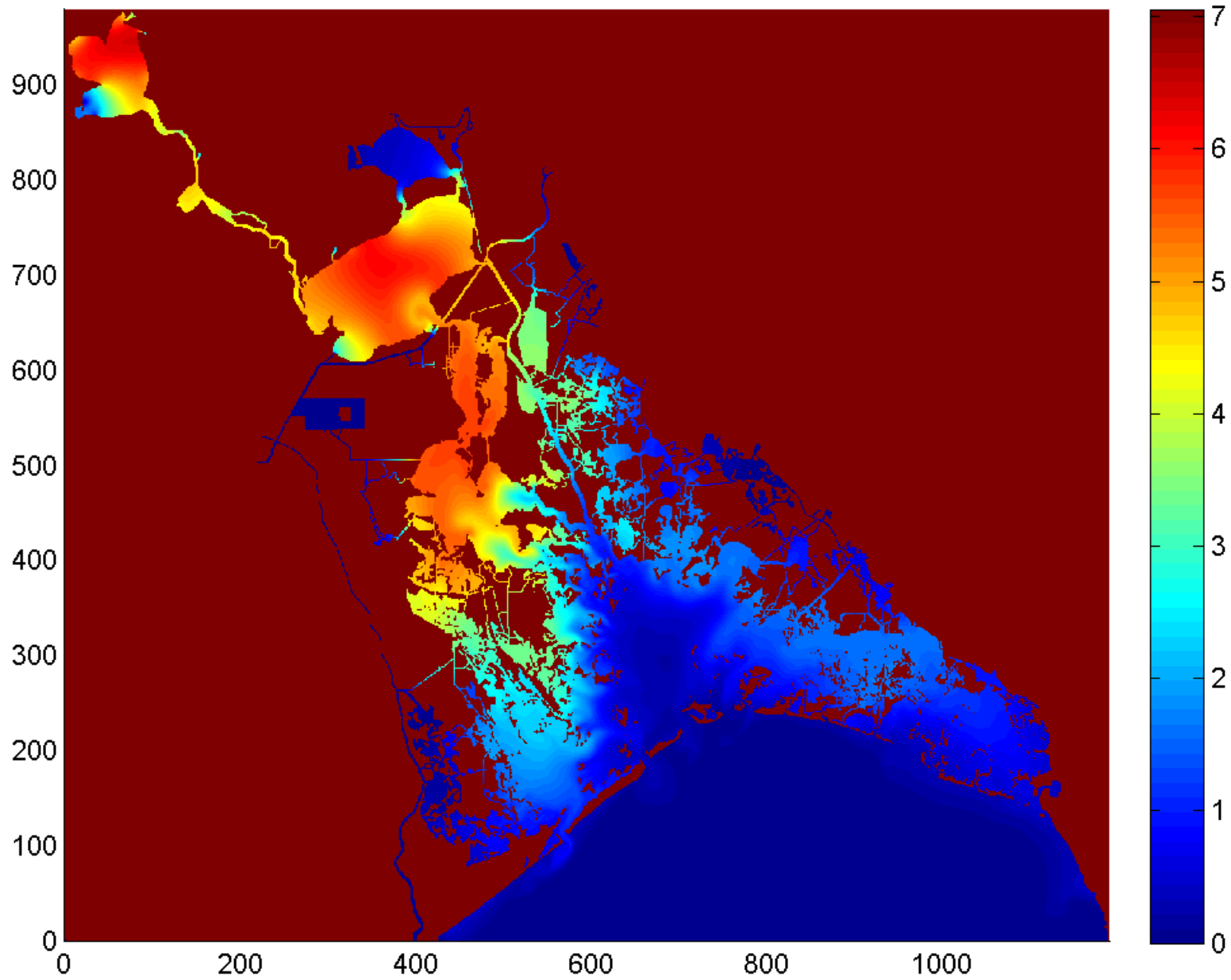
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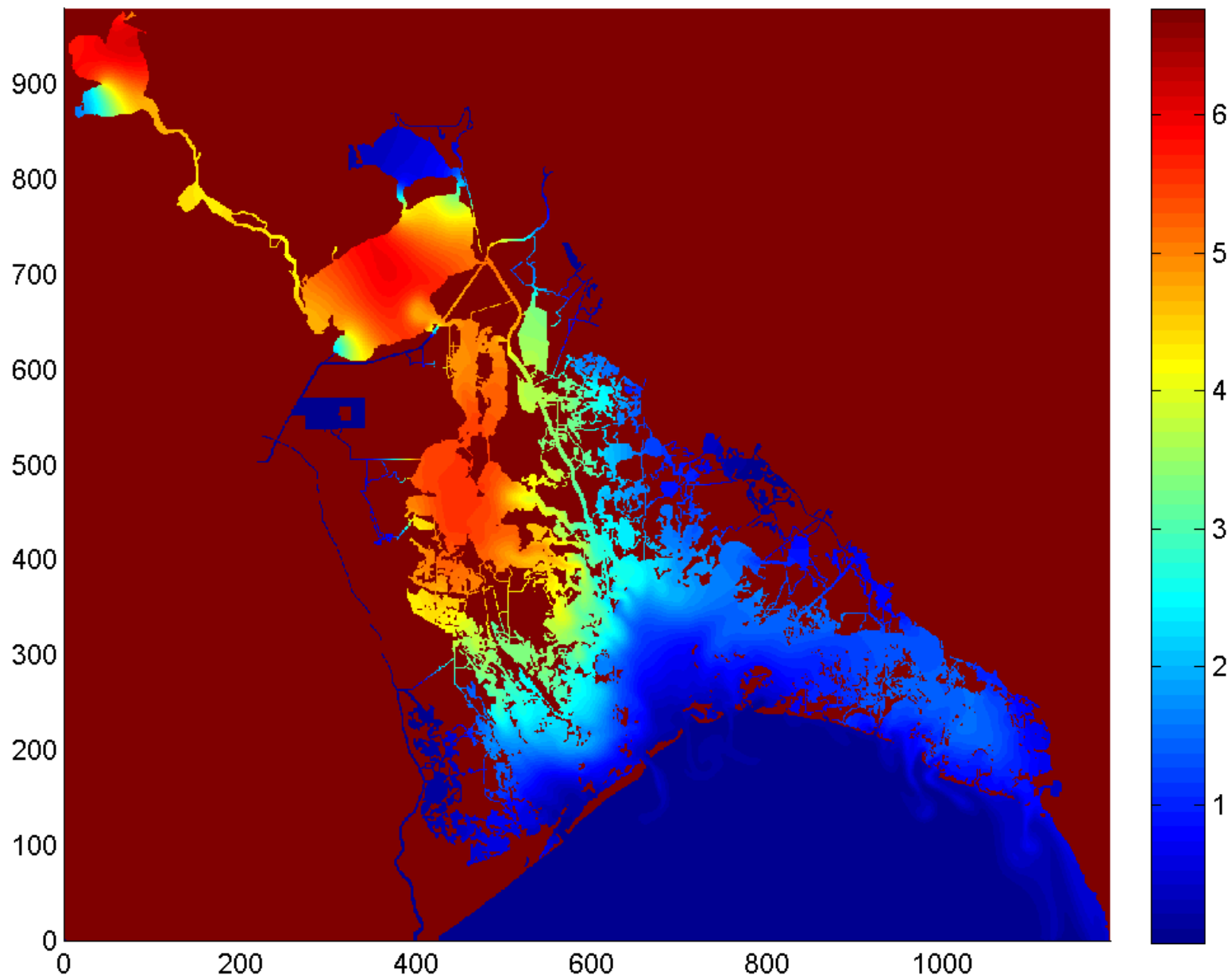
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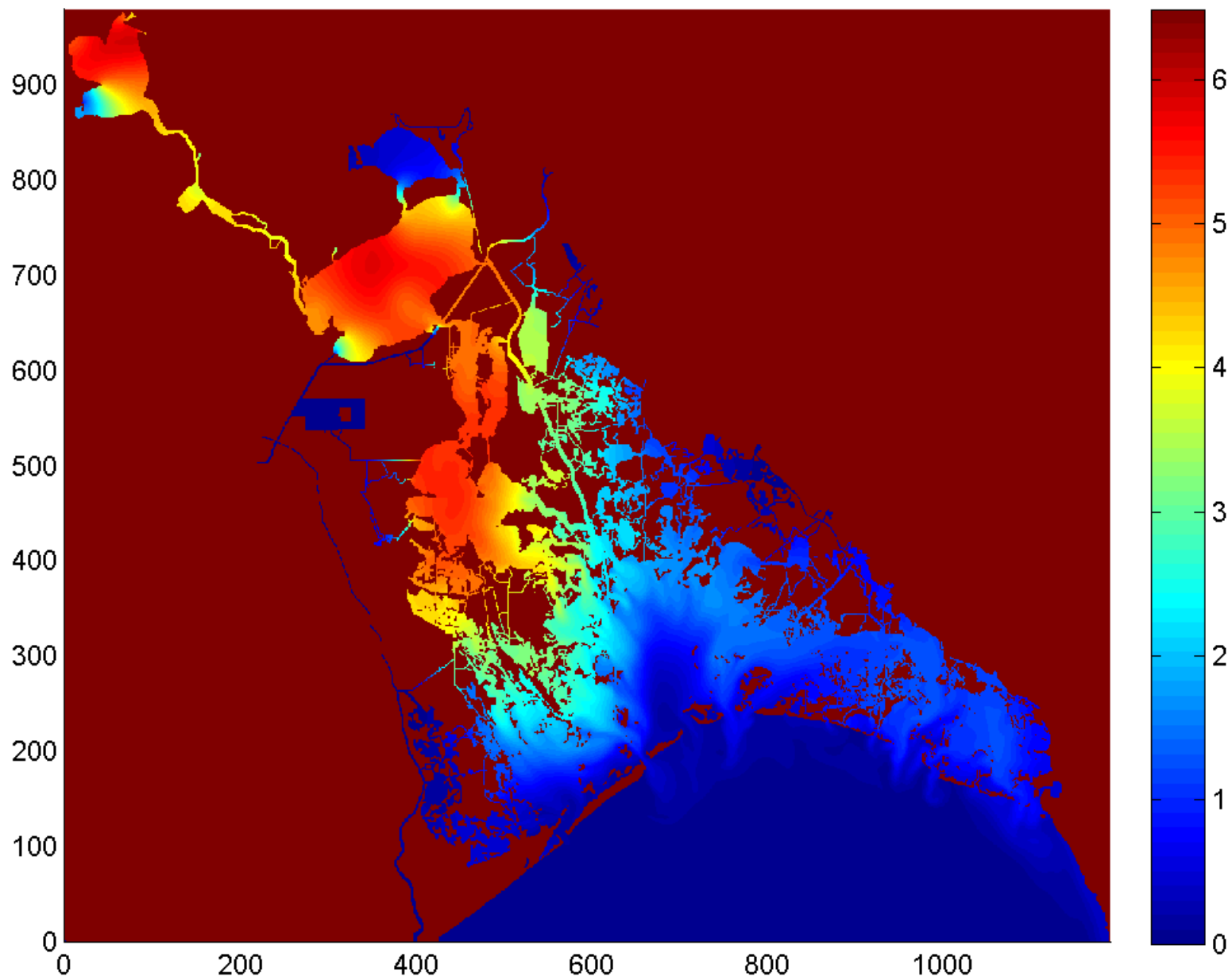
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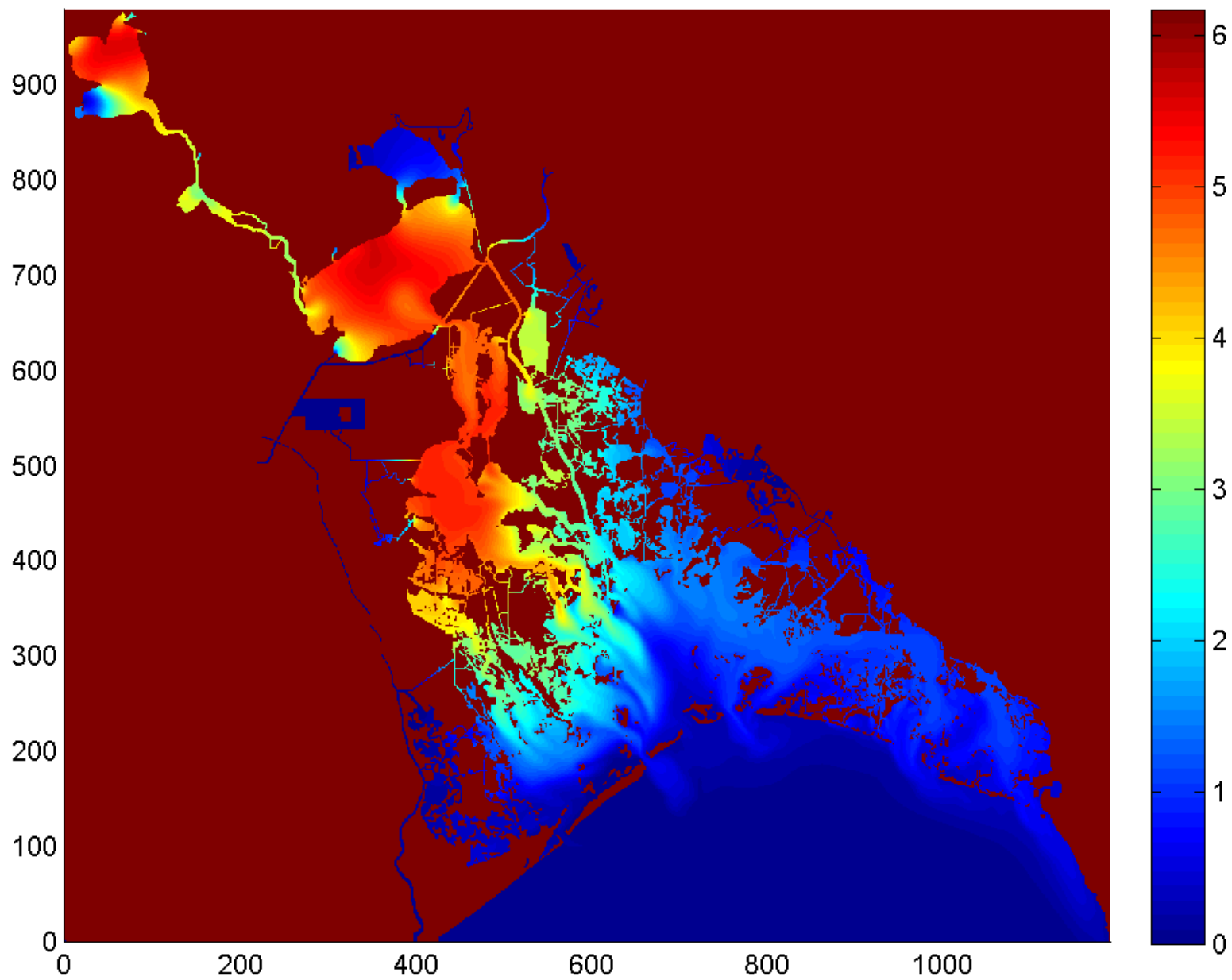
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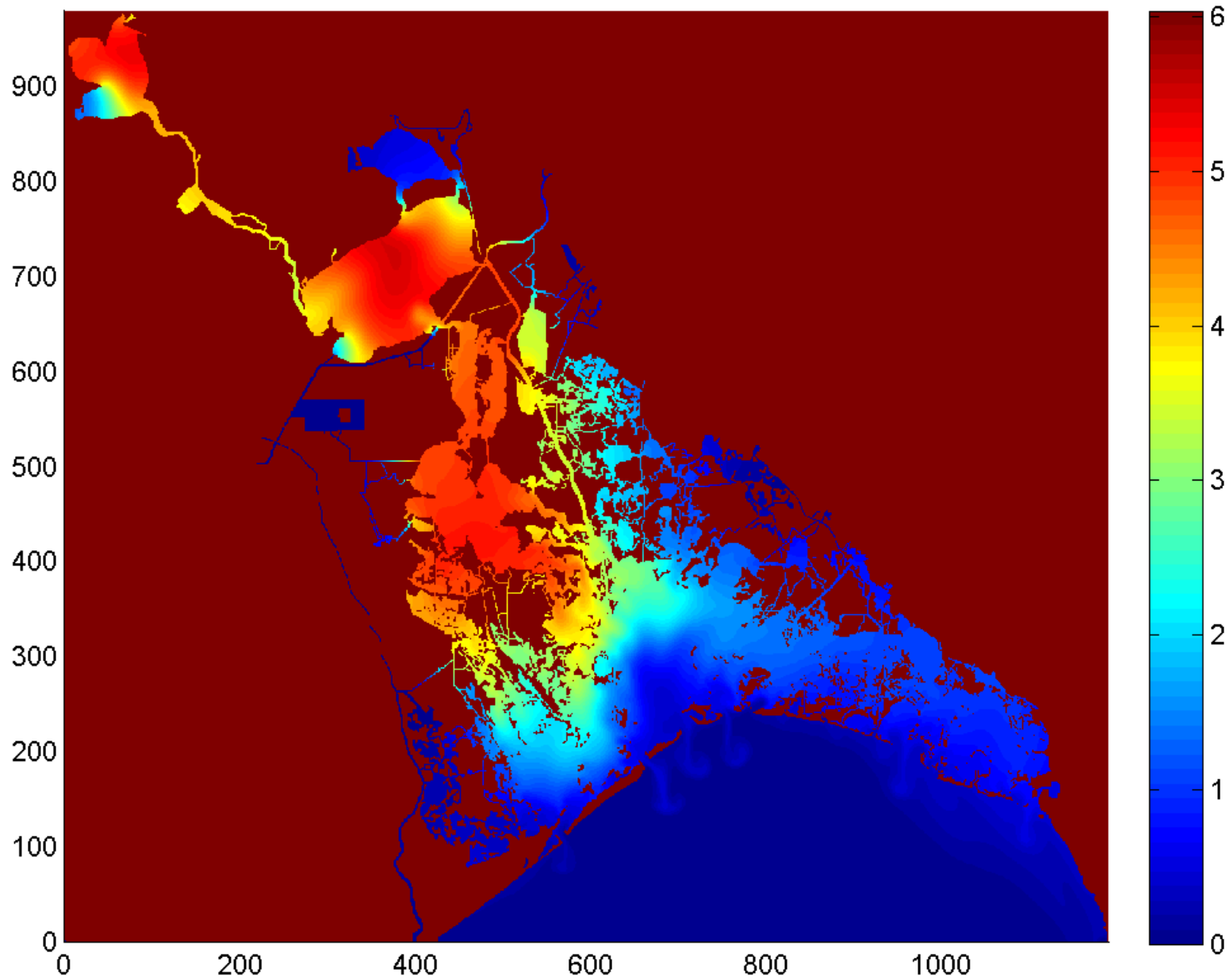
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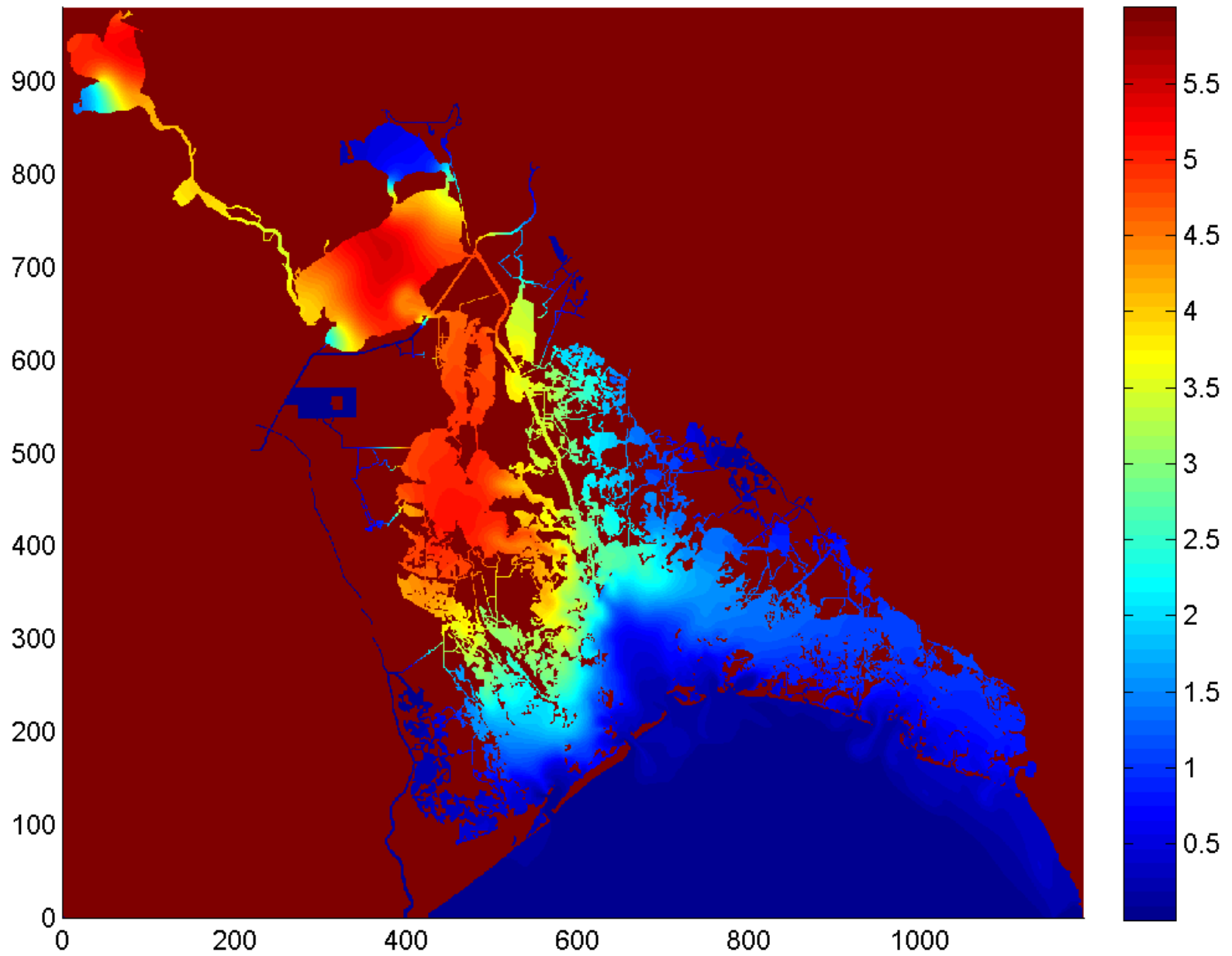
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Tracer A (Hour = 6816)



Tracer A (Hour = 6840)





# Comparison of Lower Mississippi River and Barataria Bay Fluxes

Constituent	Lower Mississippi River Discharge (MRD)	Barataria Bay Fluxes (BBF)	BBF:MRD (%)
Water (m <sup>3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	15,874 <sup>a</sup>	6,951 <sup>e</sup>	43.7
NO <sub>3</sub> +NO <sub>2</sub> (MT year <sup>-1</sup> )	723,600 <sup>a</sup>	7000 <sup>e</sup>	1.0
Total Organic Carbon (MT year <sup>-1</sup> )	4,000,000 <sup>b</sup>	- 109,300 <sup>e</sup>	2.7
Particulate Organic Carbon (MT year <sup>-1</sup> )	480,000 <sup>c</sup>	- 7,500 <sup>e</sup>	1.4
Dissolved Organic Carbon (MT year <sup>-1</sup> )	3,520,000 <sup>c</sup>	- 94,000 <sup>e</sup>	2.7
Chlorophyll a (MT year <sup>-1</sup> )	2,000 <sup>d</sup>	- 300 <sup>e</sup>	18.4

a – Turner et al., 2007

b - Bianchi *et al.*, 2007

c – Turner et al., unpublished data

d - Turner et al., unpublished data

e - this study

<p>+ = import - = export</p>
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# FVCOM LaTeX Model

Years developed: 2009 - present

Publications: Wang et al. (2009), Justic et al. (2009, in preparation)

Objectives/Research questions:

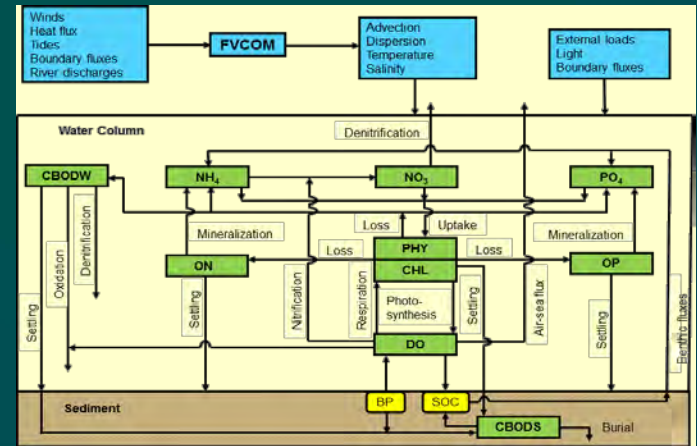
- Physical/biological controls of hypoxia
- Hourly to decadal variability
- Nutrient management outcomes
- Climate variability/change
- Impacts of hypoxia on living resources

# FVCOM LaTex Model

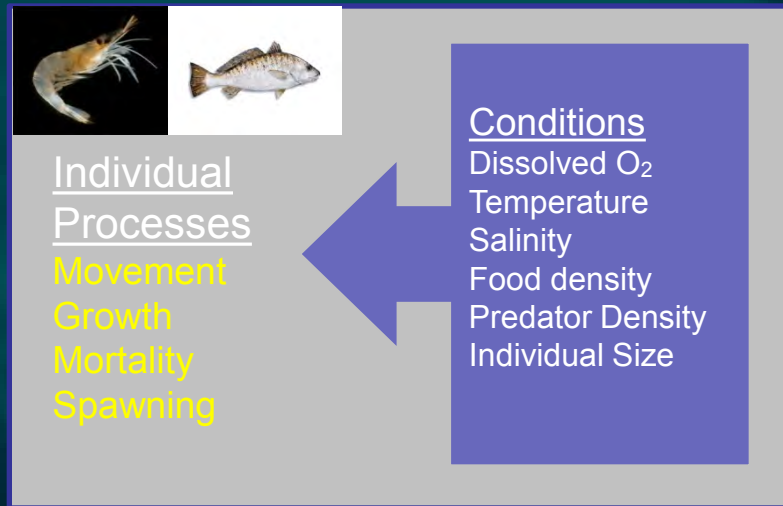
FVCOM



WASP

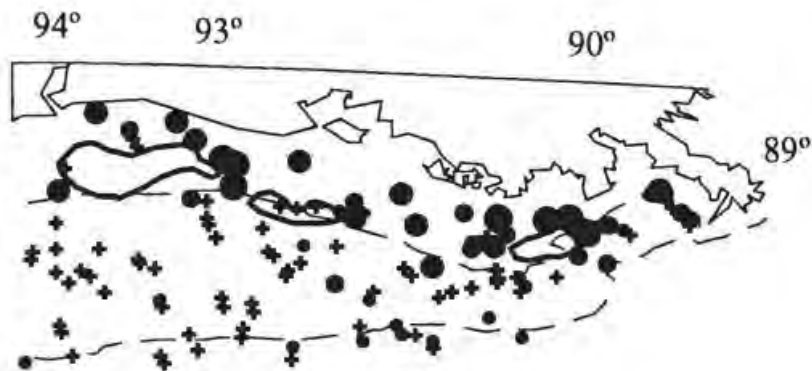


IBM

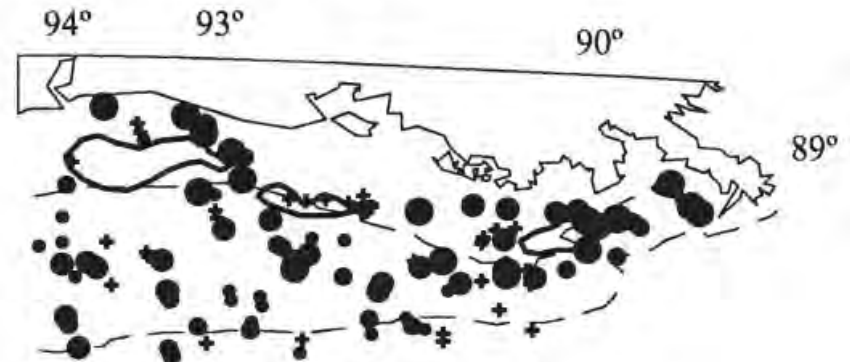


# Population Displacements

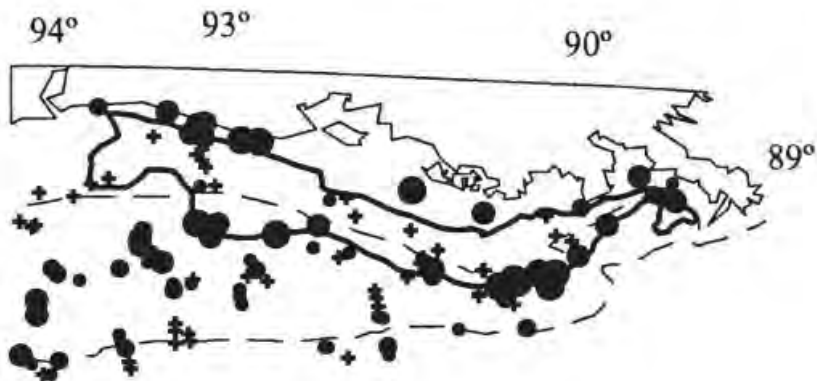
A. 1987 croaker



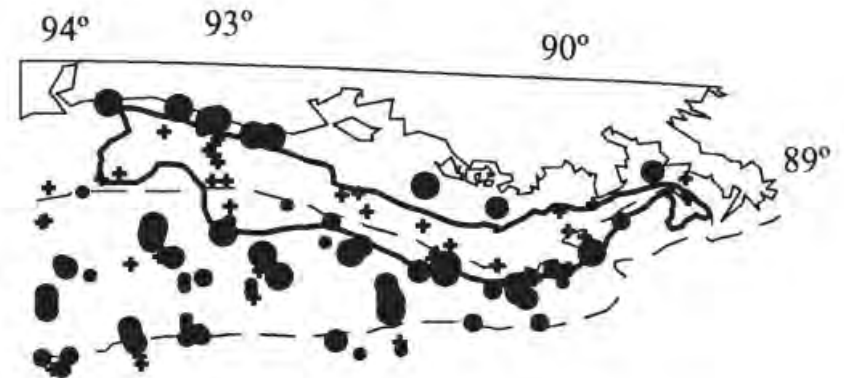
B. 1987 shrimp



C. 1997 croaker

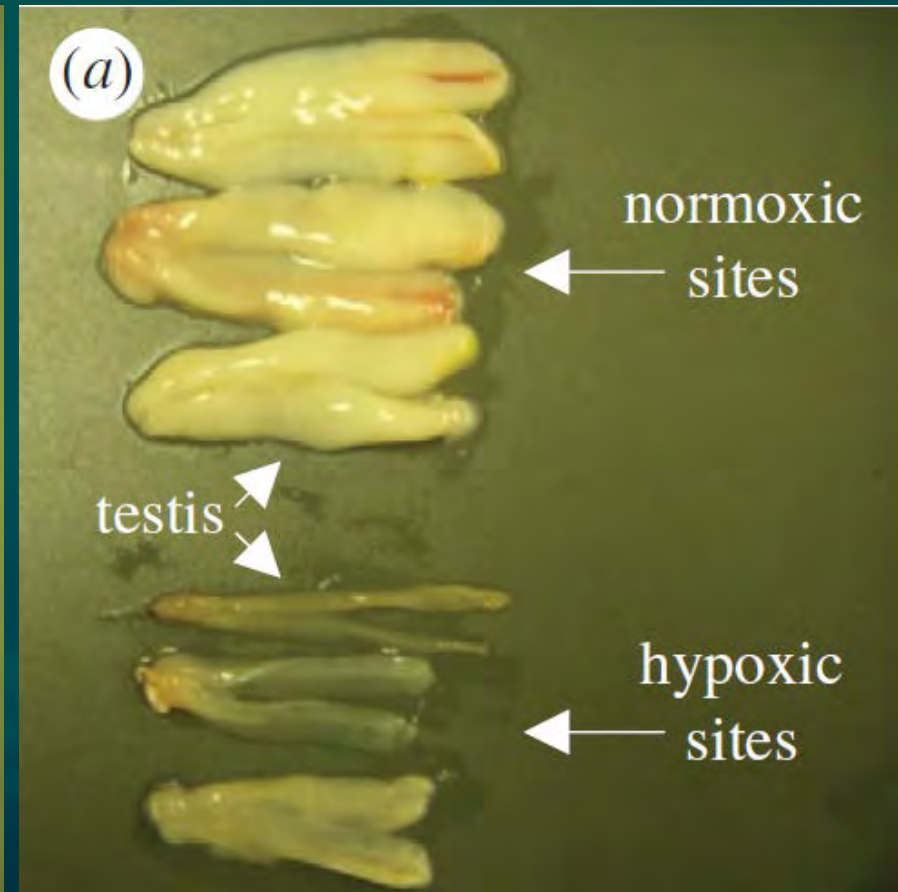
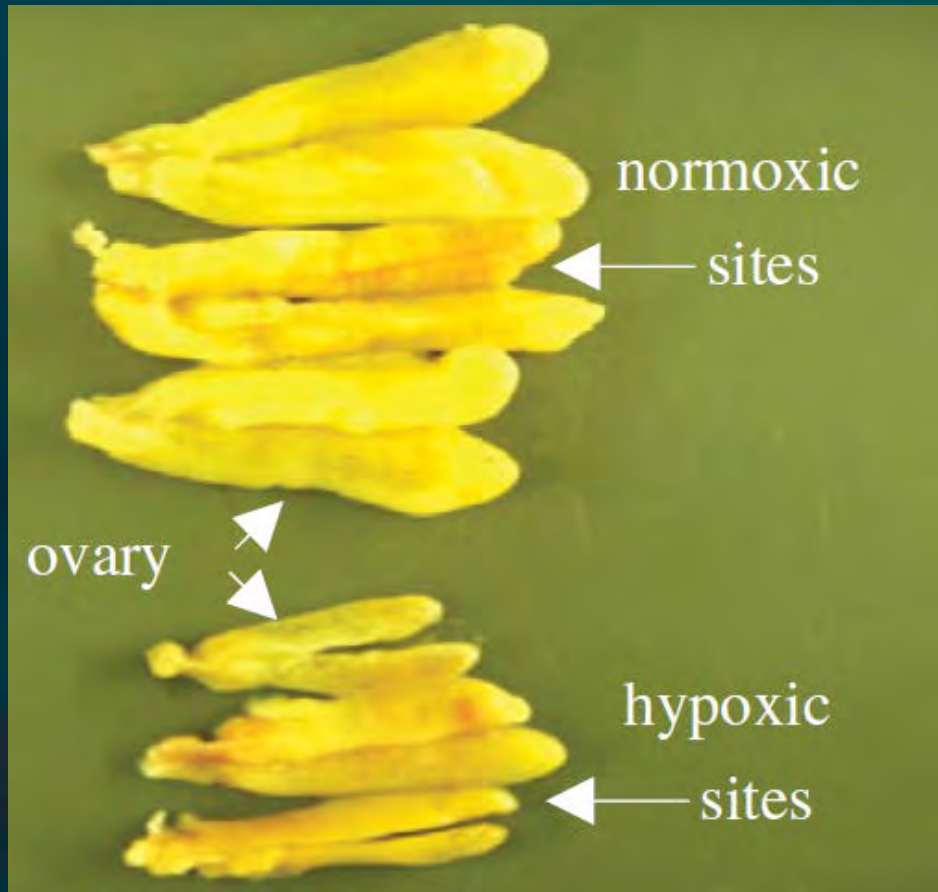


D. 1997 shrimp



(Craig and Crowder, 2005)

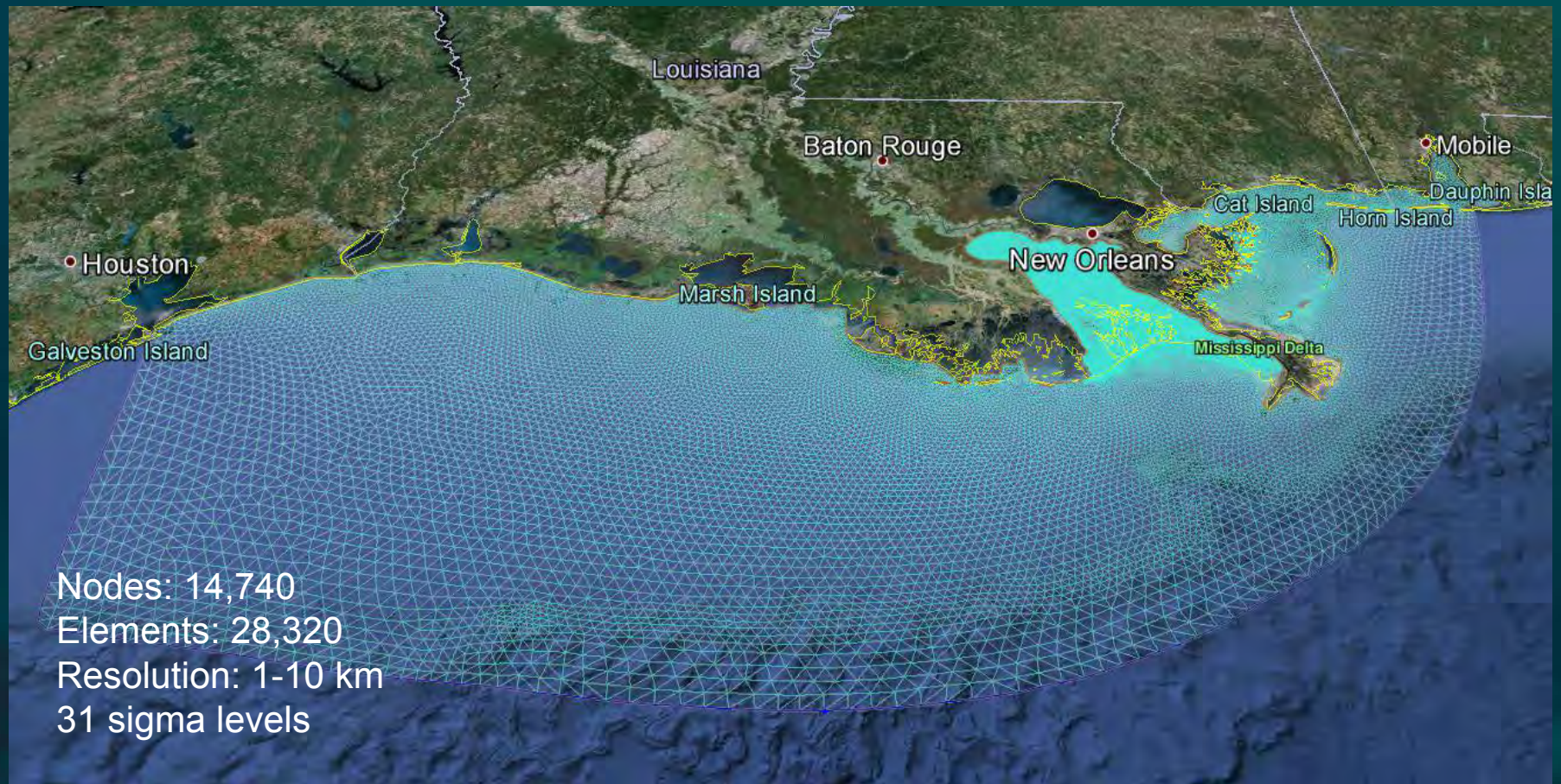
# Reproductive Impairment (Atlantic Croaker)



Thomas and Rahman (2012)

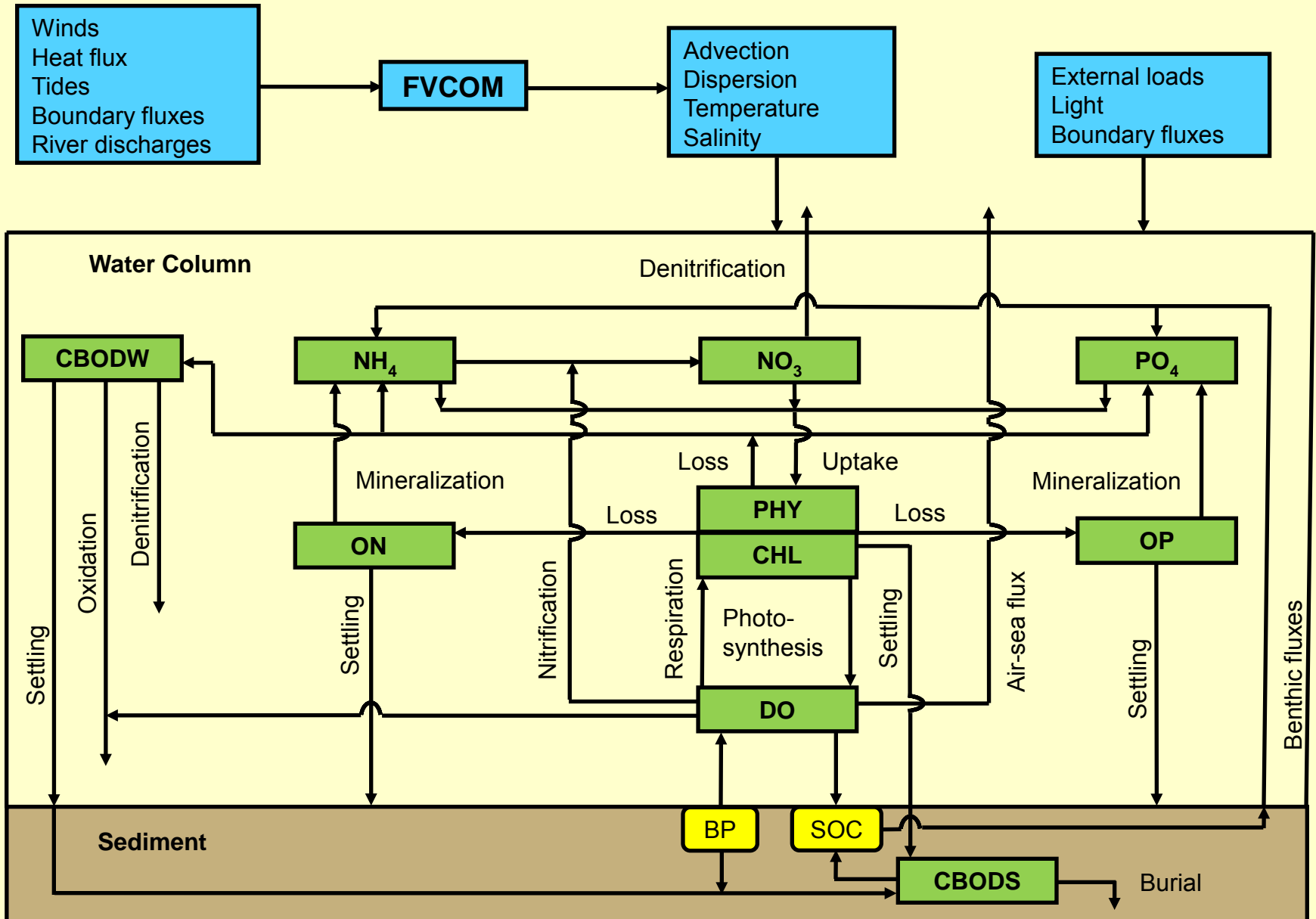
# FVCOM-LaTex Model

## Computational Domain and Grid



Wang and Justic (2009), Justic and Wang (2009)

# FVCOM LaTex Water Quality Model

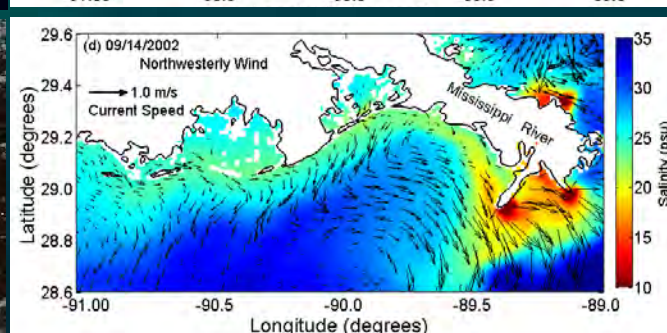
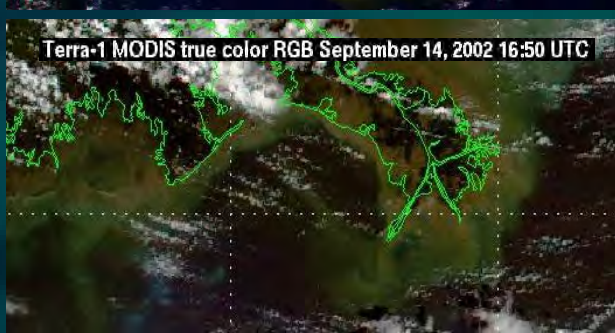
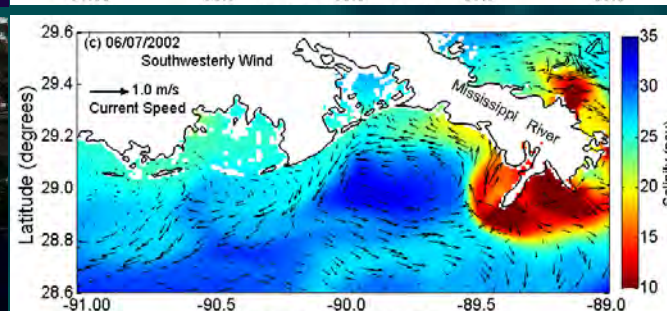
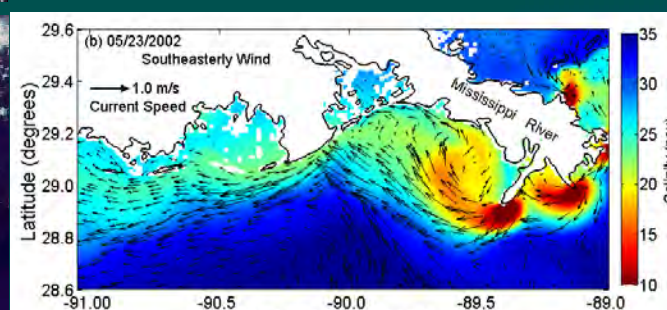
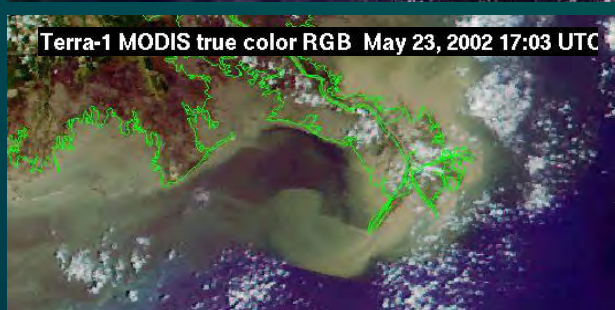
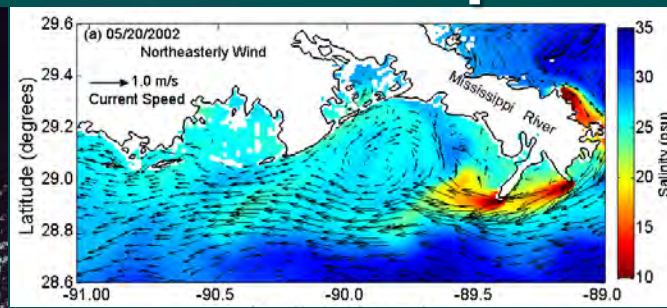


# Model Calibration and Validation

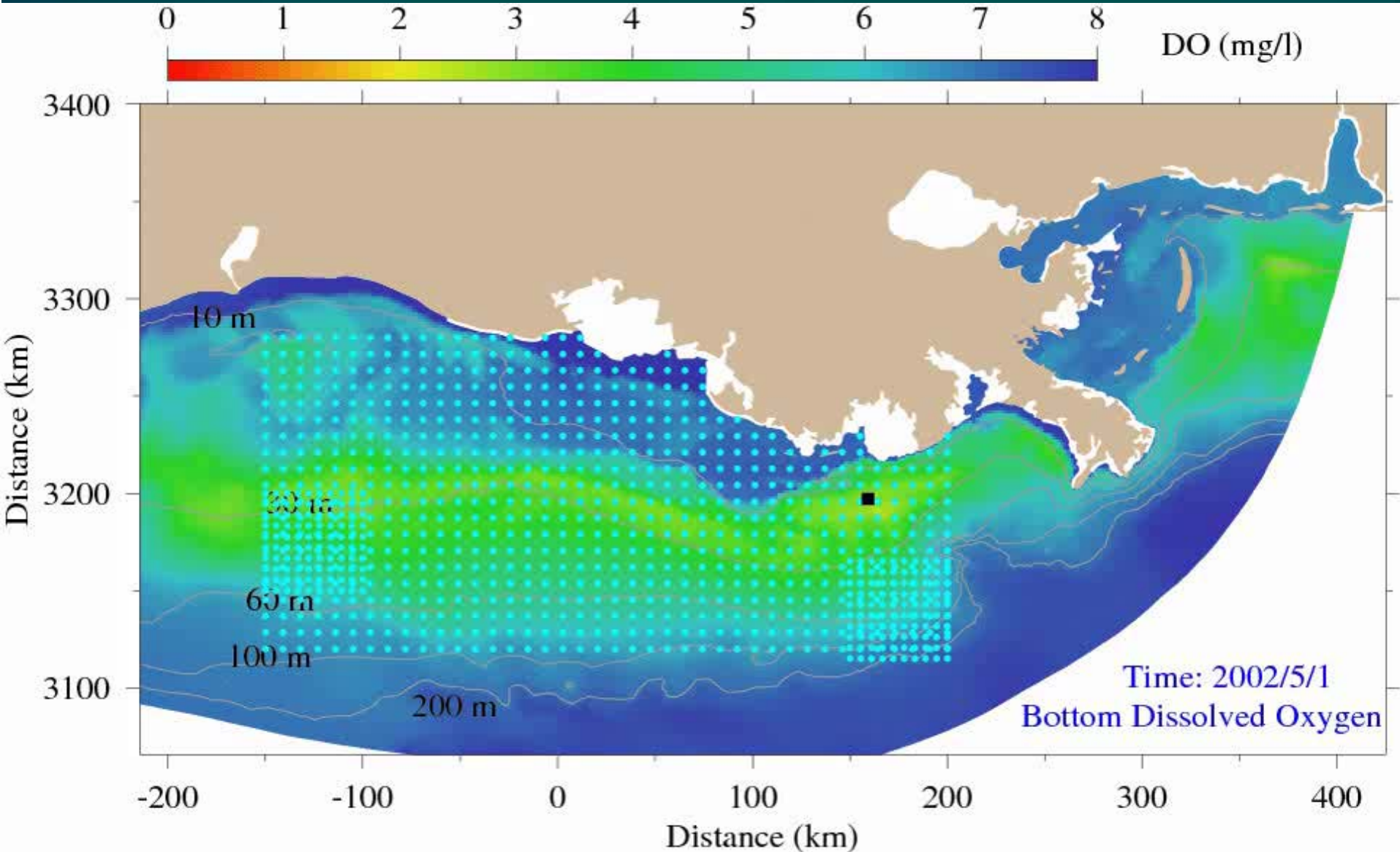
- Year 2002 – the largest hypoxic zone on record (22,000 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Simulation period: January 1 to October 4, 2002; Integration step ~ 5 s
- Initial conditions inferred shipboard measurements and C6 and CSI03 moorings
- Model performance – evaluated using tidal gauges, ADCPs, shipboard measurements, C6 mooring, and satellite imagery



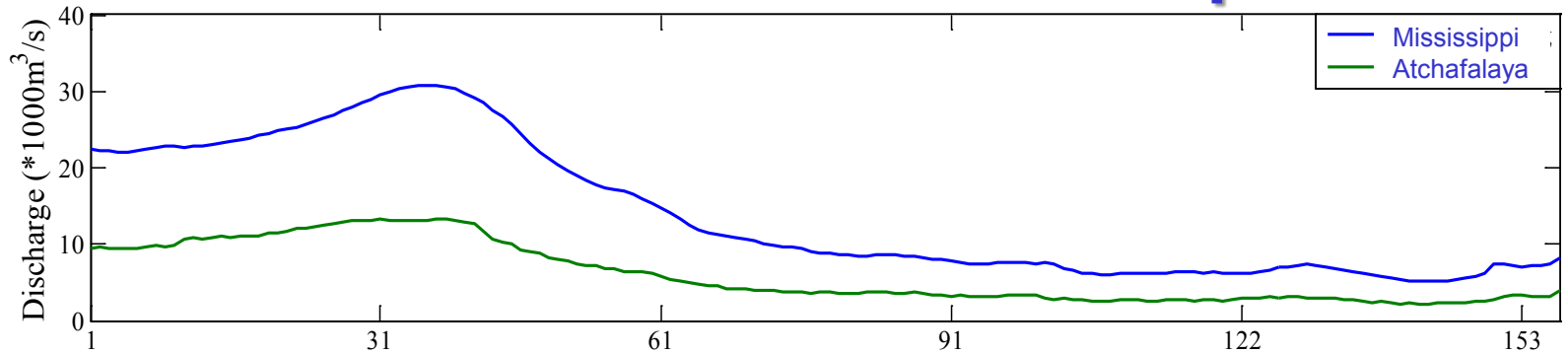
# FVCOM LaTex Model-Data Comparison



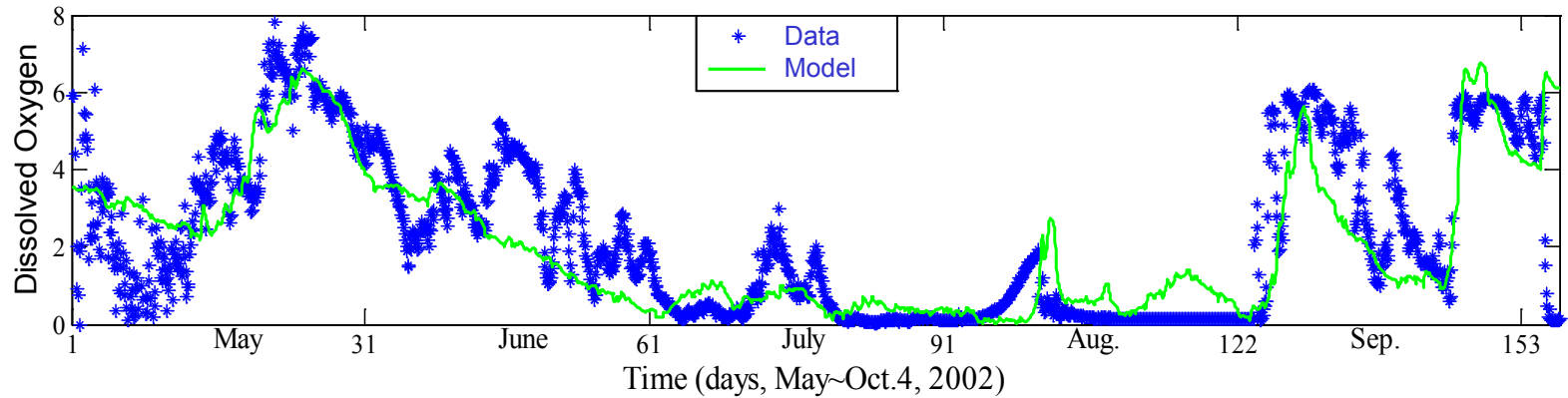
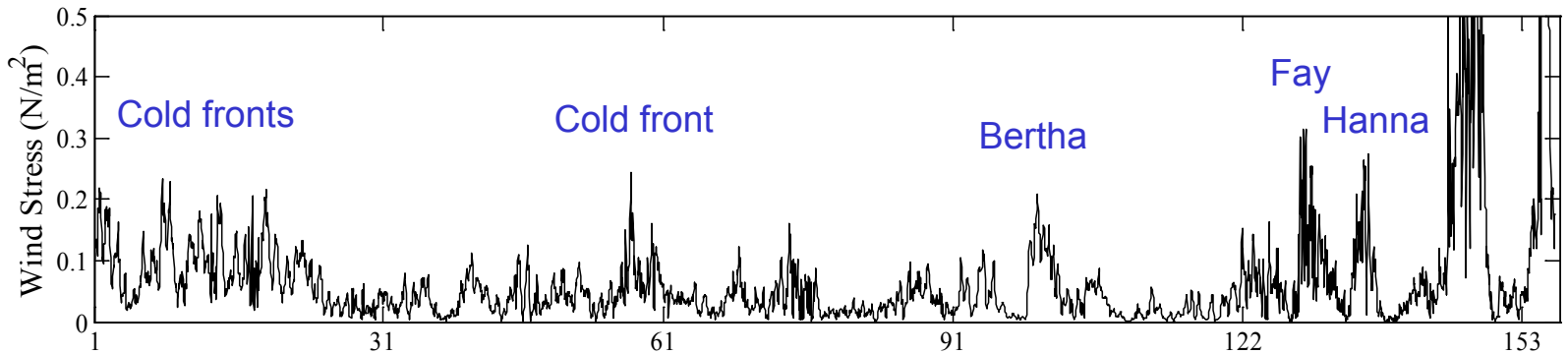
# FVCOM LaTex Bottom DO + Fish (May 1- October 1, 2012)



# FVCOM LaTex Model-Data Comparison

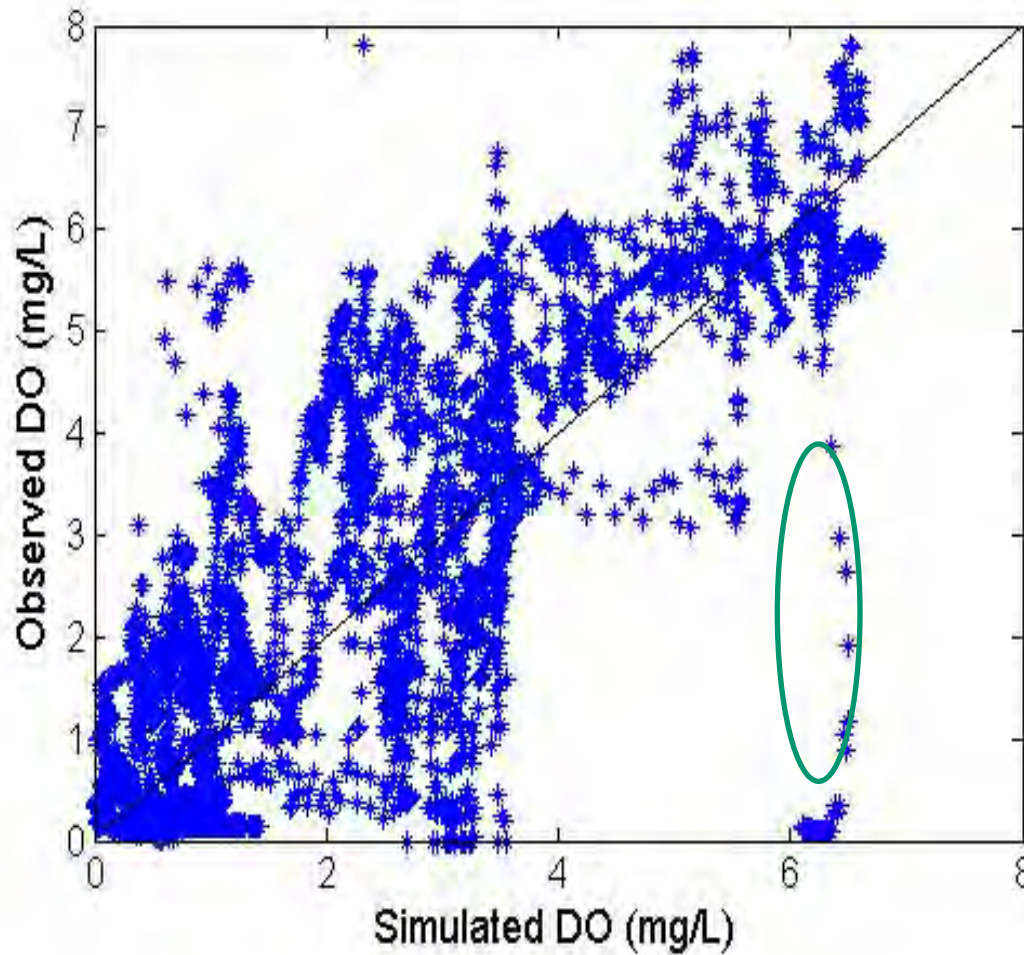


Isidore Lily



Justic and Wang (in preparation)

# FVCOM LaTex Model Skill

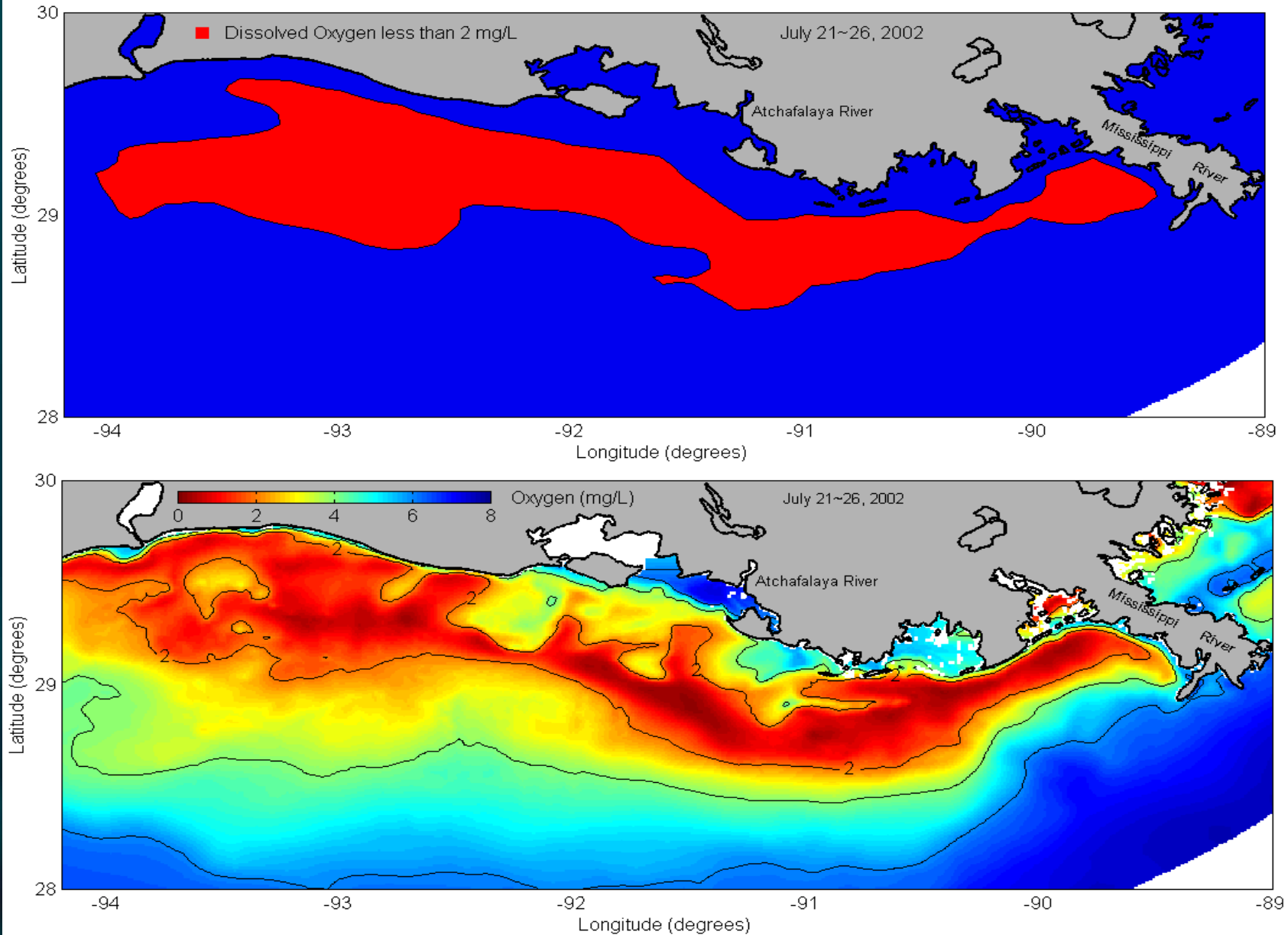


Willmott's index  
 $d = 0.91$

$R^2 = 0.64$

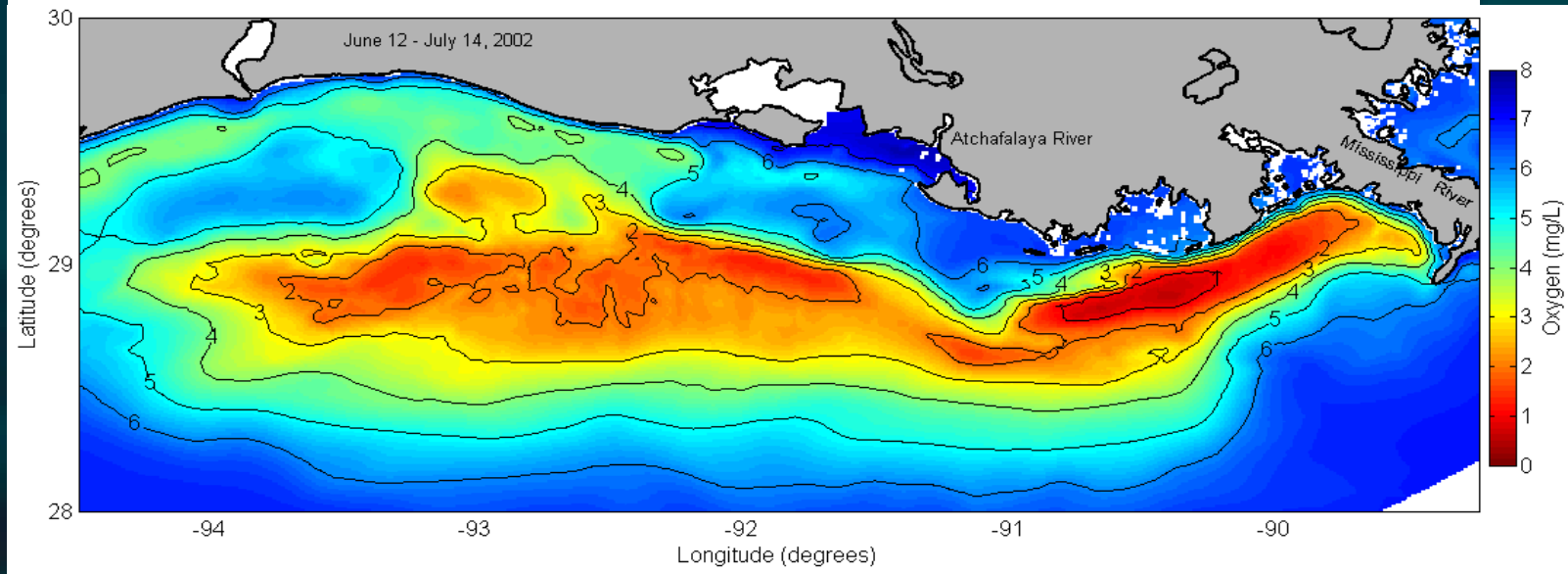
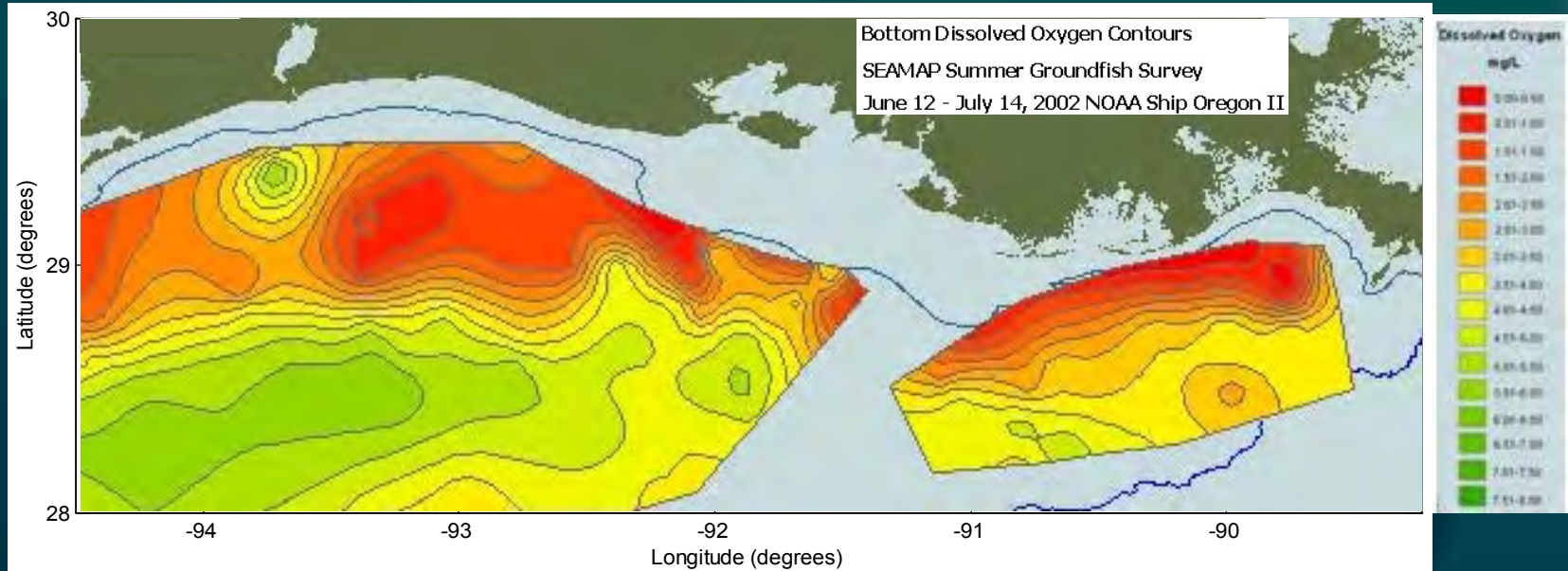
$R^2 = 0.71$

# FVCOM LaTex Model-Data Comparison



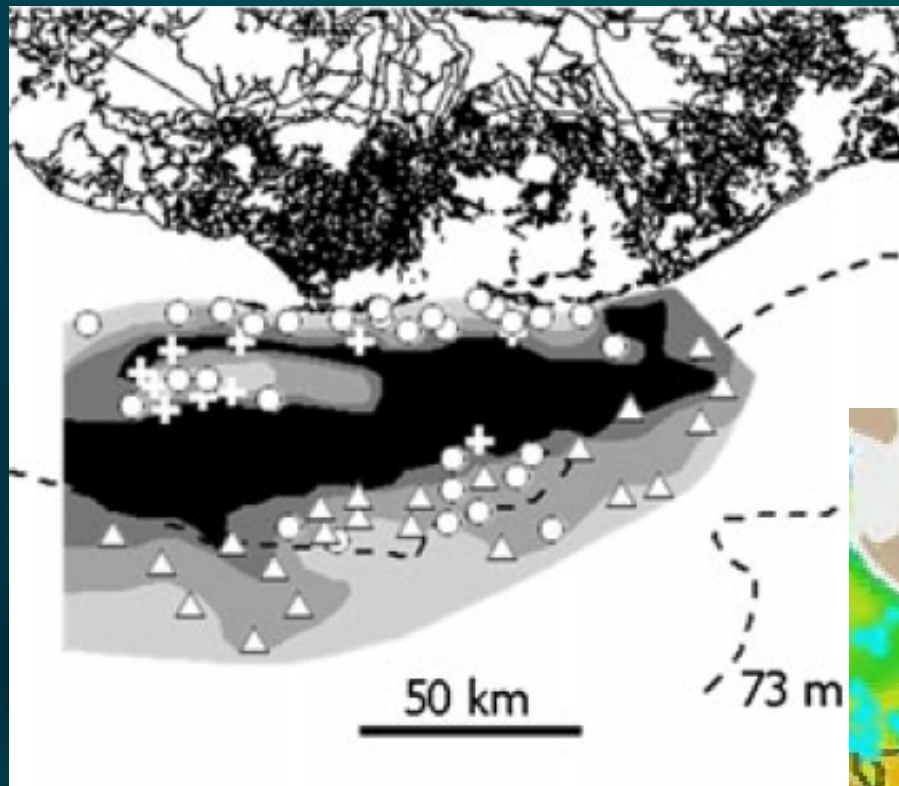
Justic and Wang (in preparation)

# FVCOM LATEX Model-Data Comparison

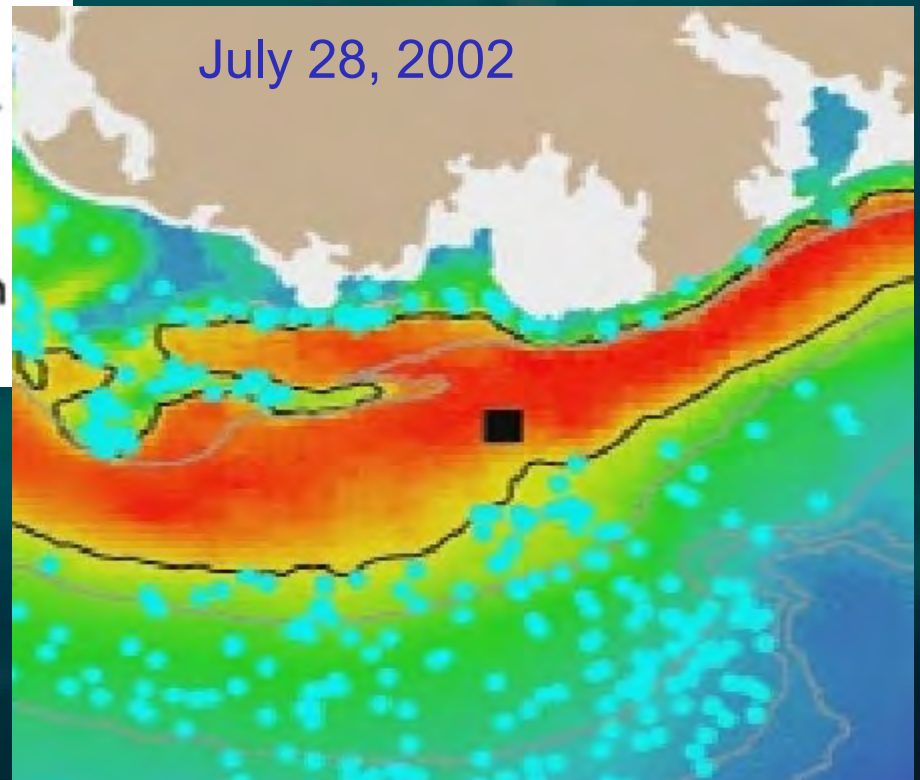


Justic and Wang (in preparation)

# FVCOM LATEX Model-Data Comparison



July 20-28, 2002  
Craig and Bosman (2012)



Justic et al. (in preparation)

# FVCOM Baratavia Bay Model

Years developed: 2013

Publications: Justic et al. (in preparation)

Objectives/Research questions:

- Replaces Baratavia 2-D
- Importance of estuarine-shelf exchanges for hypoxia development (i.e., “outwelling” hypothesis, “wetland” hypothesis, “missing carbon”)
- Implications of large scale coastal restoration efforts (i.e., river diversions)
- TMDL and oil spill modeling



# River Diversions

## Existing

- Davis Pond (300 m<sup>3</sup>/s)
- Naomi siphon (60 m<sup>3</sup>/s)
- Point a la Hache siphon (60 m<sup>3</sup>/s)

## Proposed (2012 Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast)

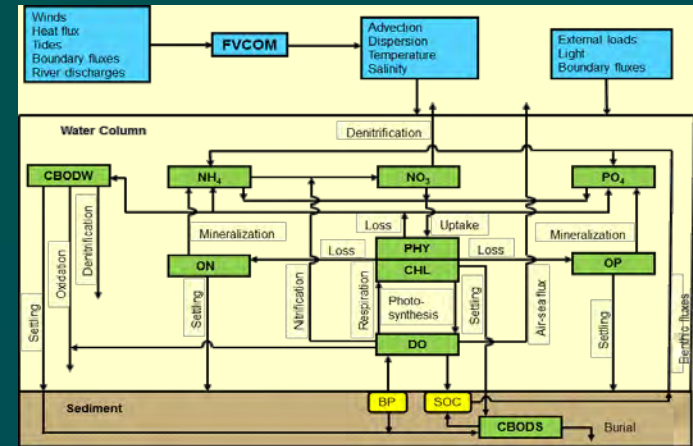
- LCA diversion at Myrtle Grove (2,140 m<sup>3</sup>/s)
- Mid-Barataria diversion (7,150 m<sup>3</sup>/s)
- Lower Barataria diversion (1,430 m<sup>3</sup>/s)

# FVCOM Baratavia Bay Model

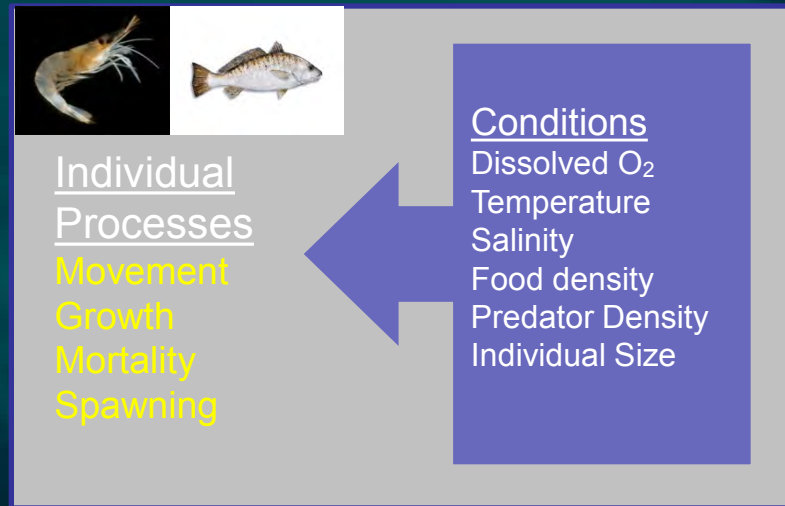
FVCOM



WASP

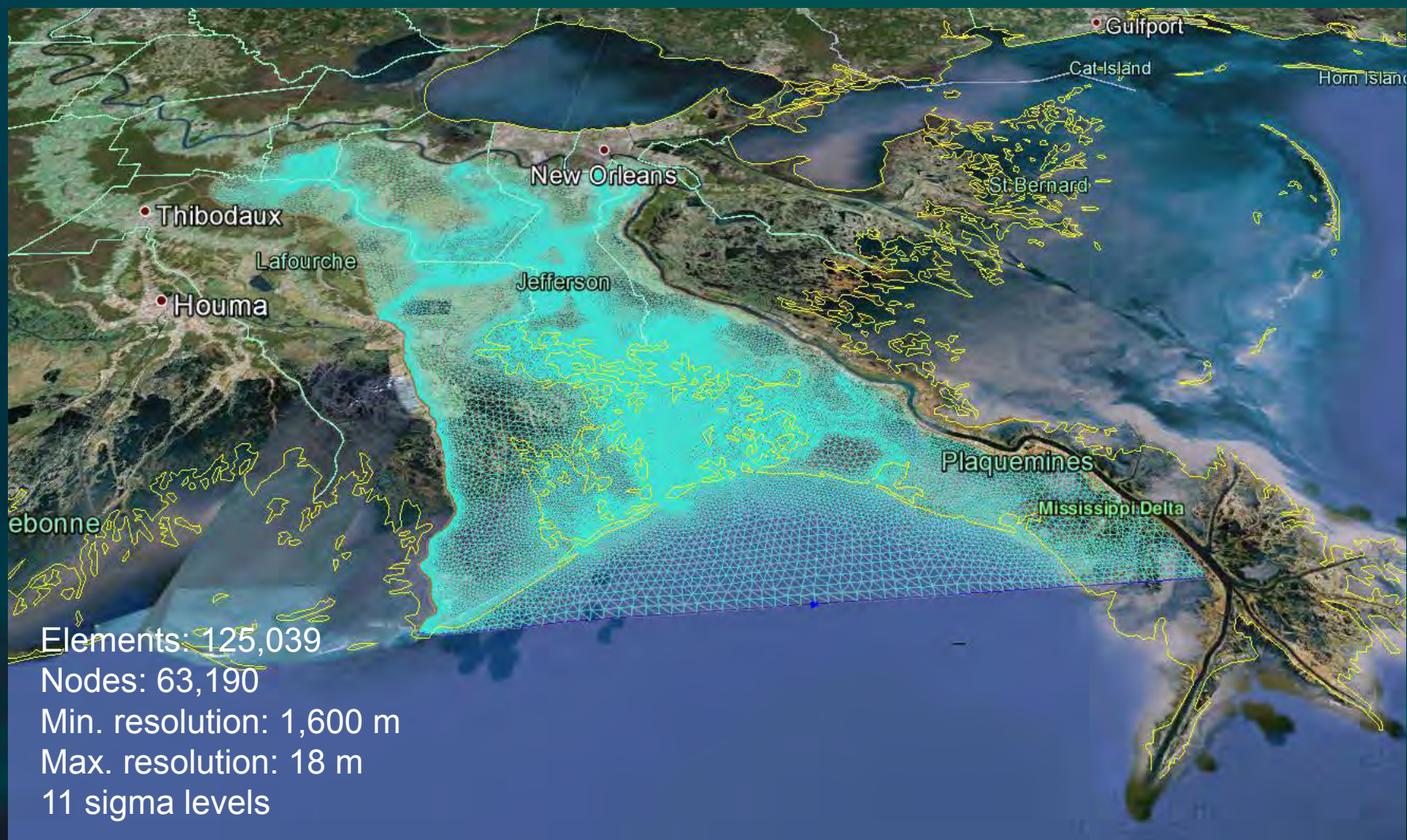


IBM



# FVCOM Baratavia Bay Model

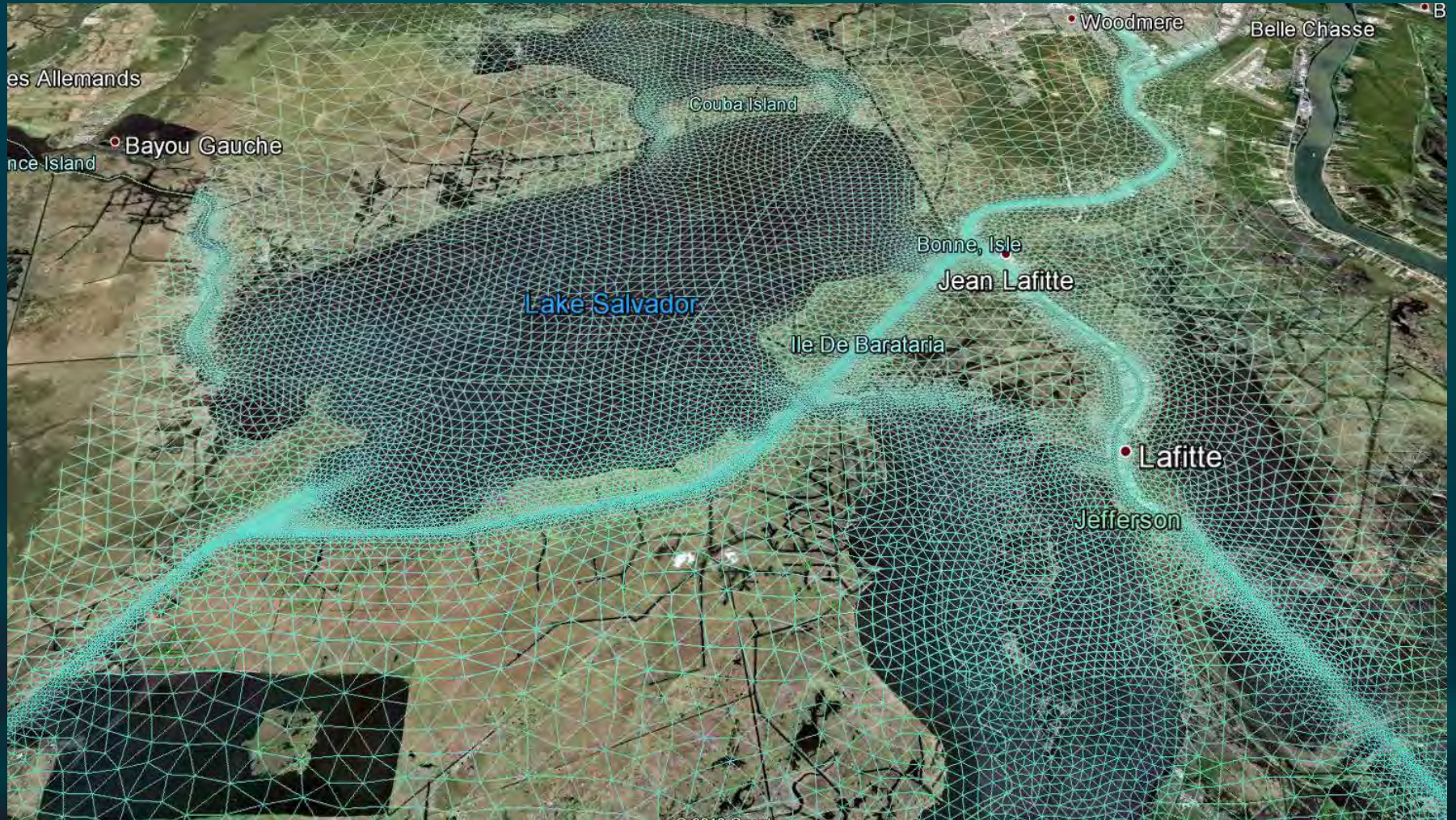
## Computational Domain and Grid



Justic and Wang (in preparation)

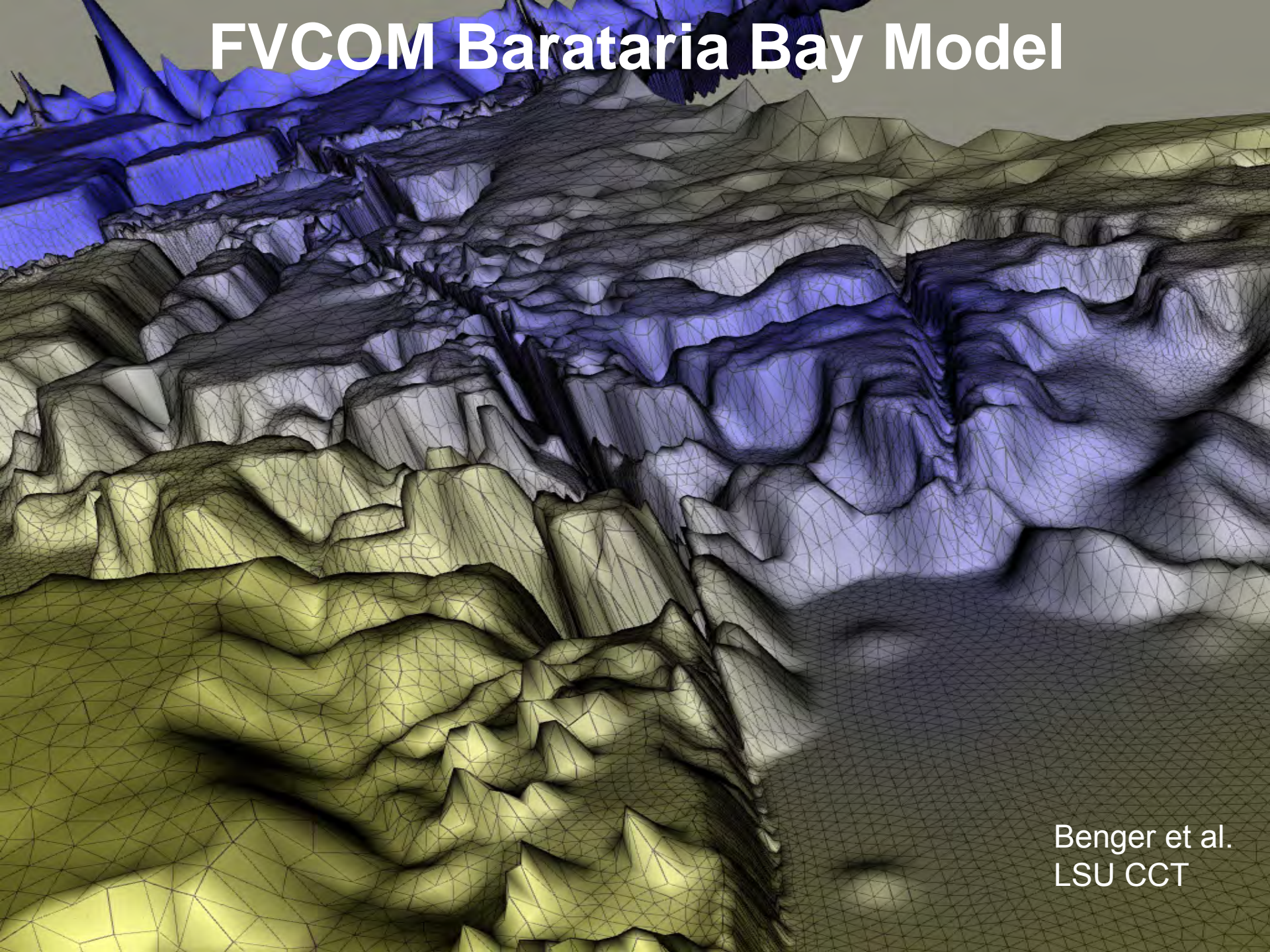
# FVCOM Barataria Bay Model

## Numerical Grid - Detail



Justic and Wang (in preparation)

# FVCOM Barataria Bay Model



Benger et al.  
LSU CCT

# FVCOM Barataria Bay Model

