

# **Preliminary estimate of climate change impact on water quality in Chesapeake Bay using CH3D-ICM**

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and CBPO modeling team**

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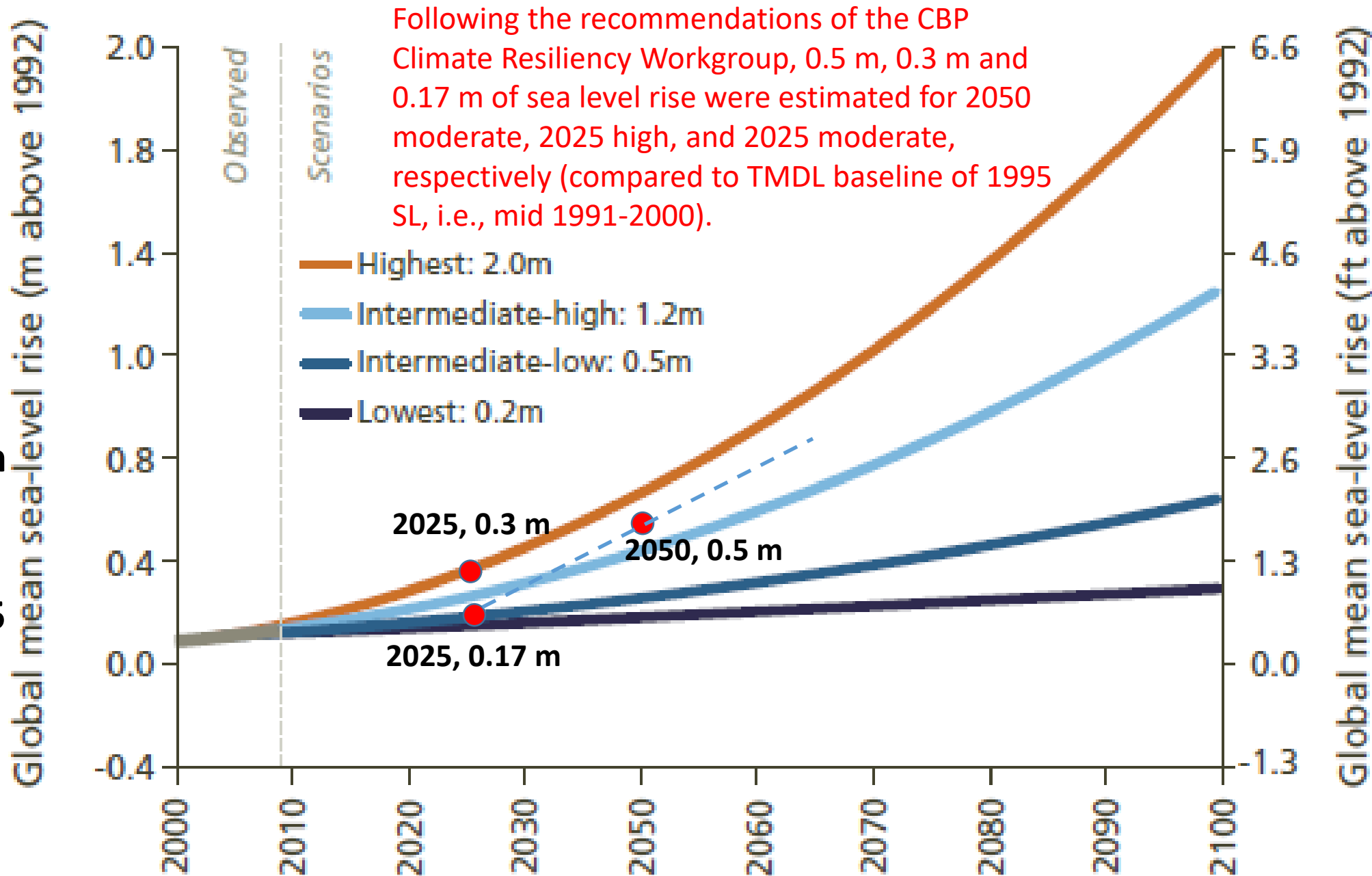
# Outline

- **Sea level rise**
- **Heat flux**
- **Nutrient loading**
- **Open ocean boundaries**
- **Preliminary results**

# Sea level rise numbers

Linear interpolation and extrapolation for 2035 (0.3 m), 2045 (0.43 m), 2055 (0.57 m) and 2065 (0.7 m).

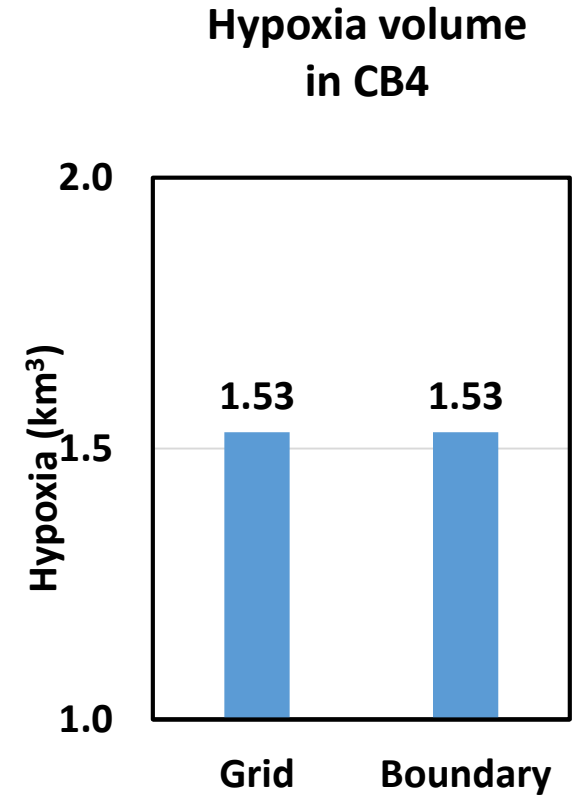
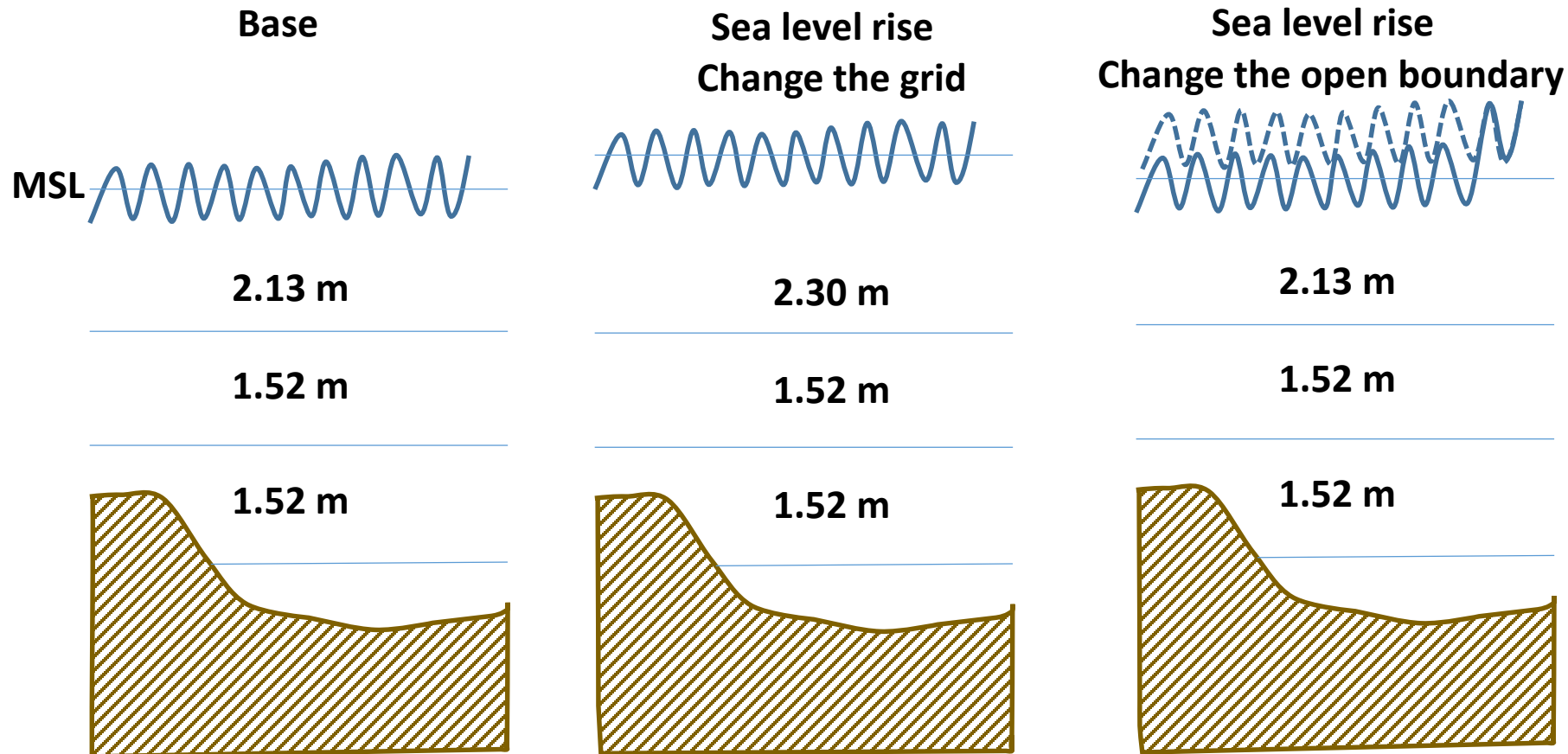
Climate resiliency group will revise these numbers



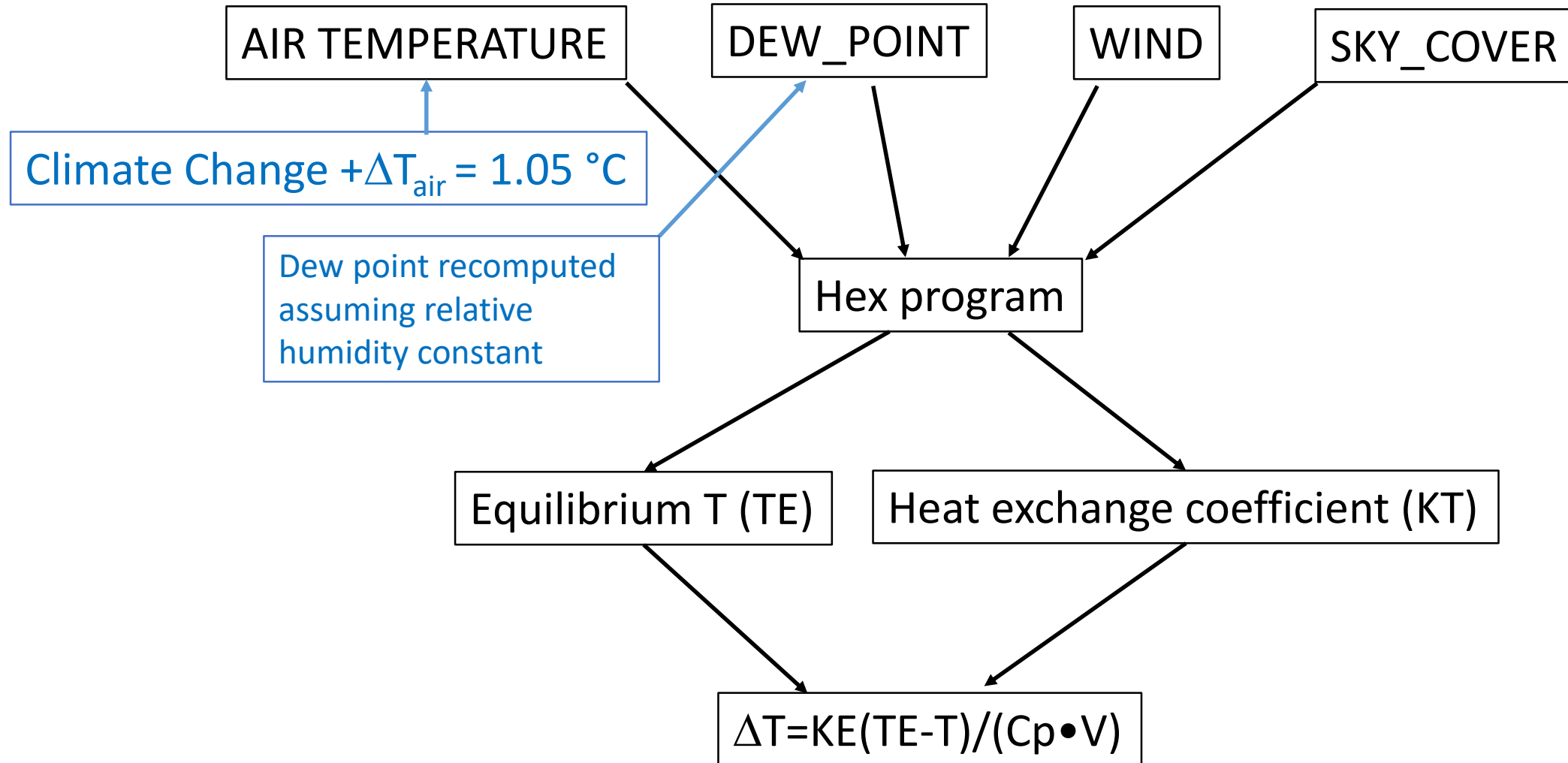
Following the recommendations of the CBP Climate Resiliency Workgroup, 0.5 m, 0.3 m and 0.17 m of sea level rise were estimated for 2050 moderate, 2025 high, and 2025 moderate, respectively (compared to TMDL baseline of 1995 SL, i.e., mid 1991-2000).

From Parris et al. (2012). *Global Sea Level Rise Scenarios for the United States National Climate Assessment*. NOAA Technical Report OAR CPO-1. (1992 used as the starting year)

# Sea level rise simulation

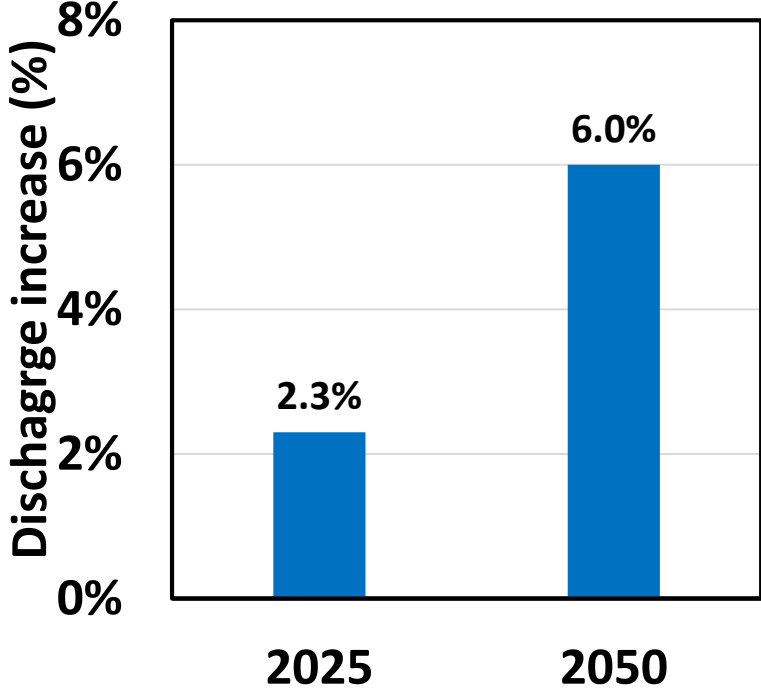


# ICM meteorological forcing

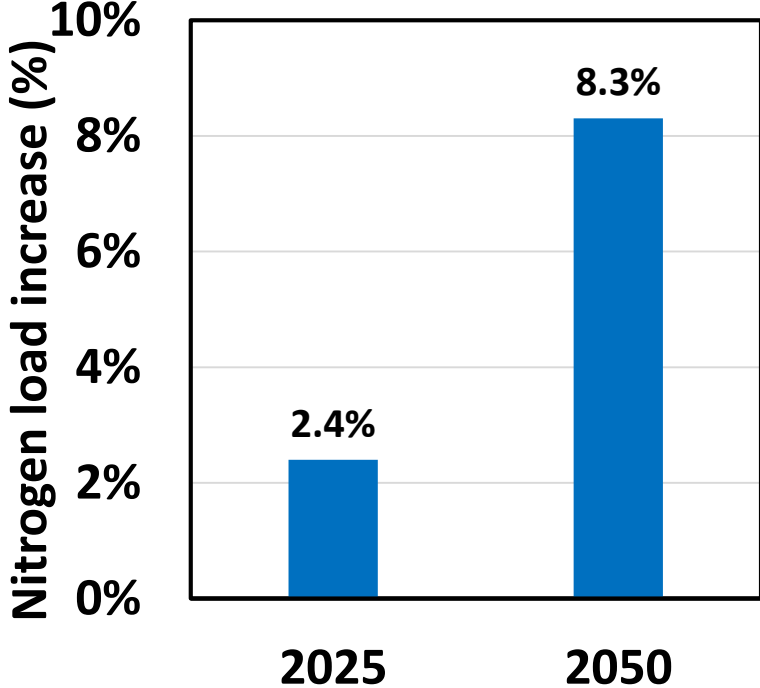


# Changes in river discharge and nutrient loading in the 2025 and 2050 climate change scenarios

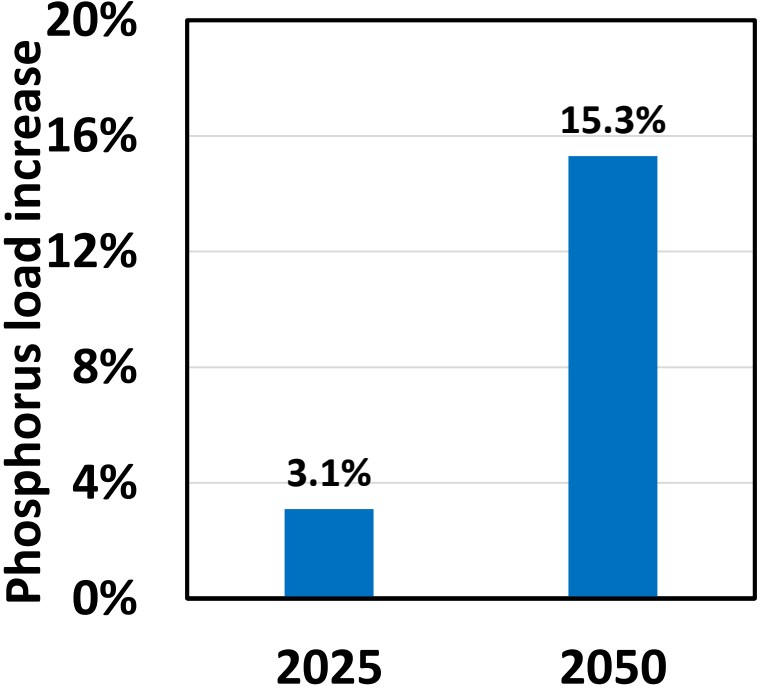
River discharge



Nitrogen loading

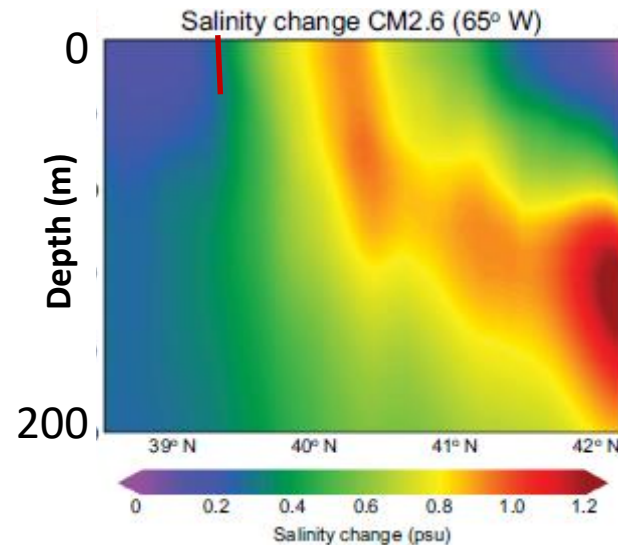
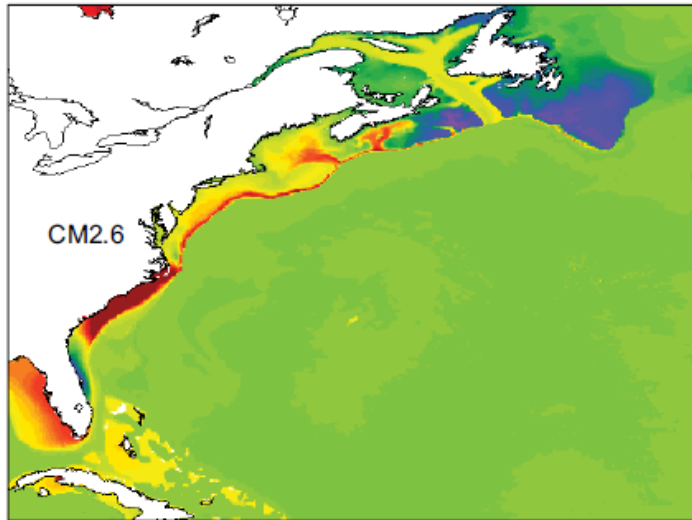


Phosphorus loading

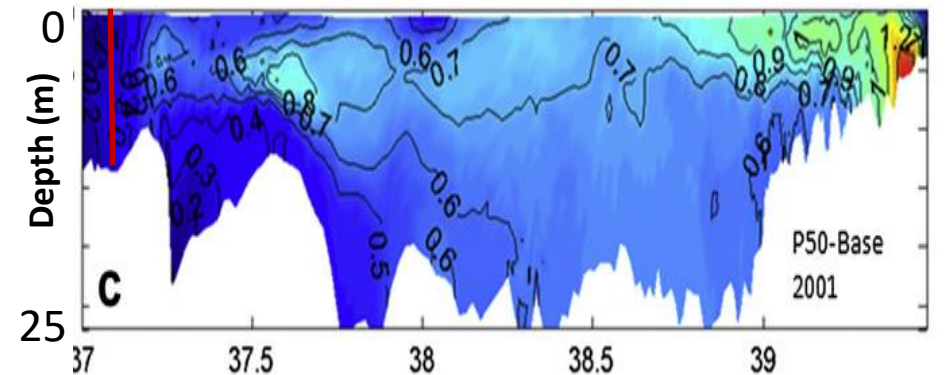
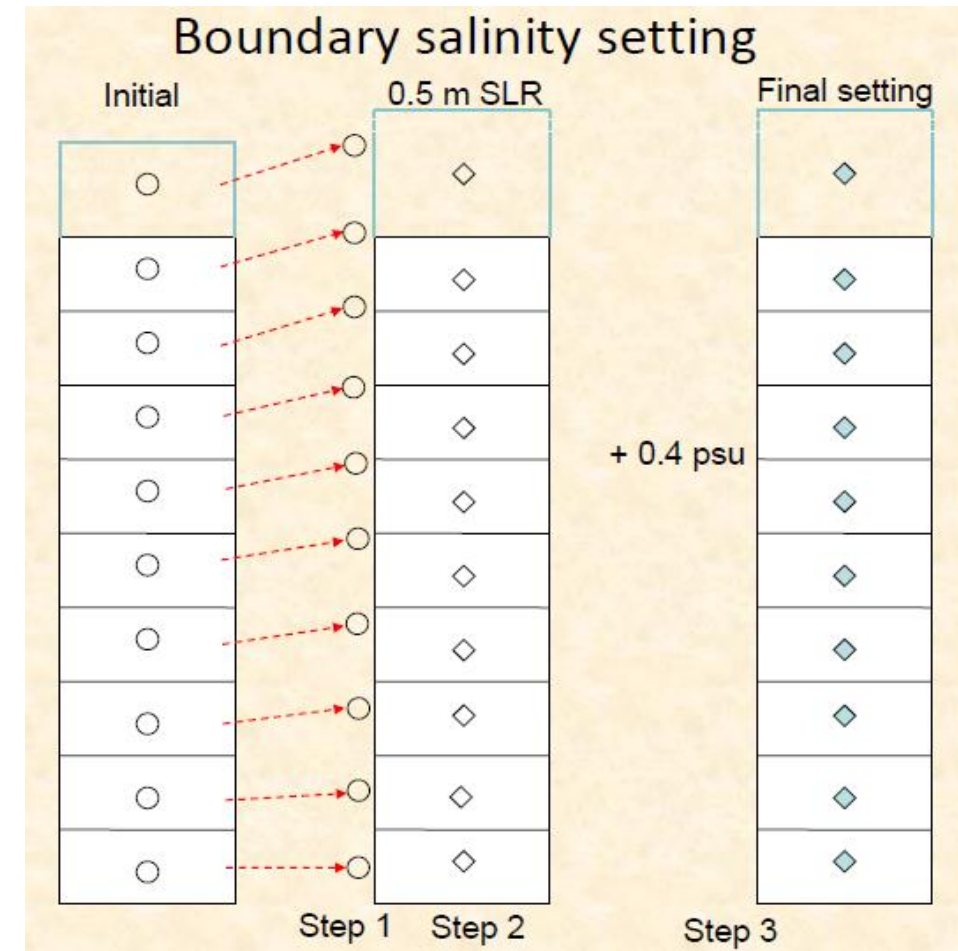


# 2050 salinity adjustment at the the ocean open boundary

- +0.4 psu based on Hong and Shen, 2012, supported by Seba et al., 2016;
- 2025 + 0.14 psu ( $=0.4 \times 0.17 / 0.5$ )



Seba et al. 2016

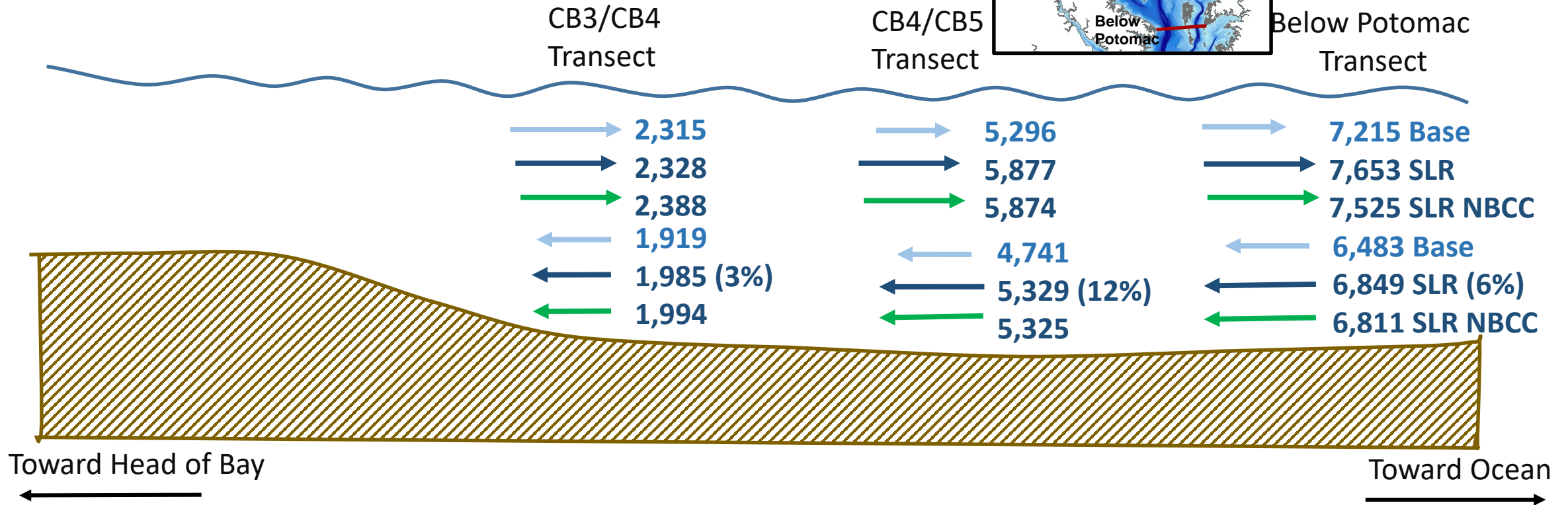
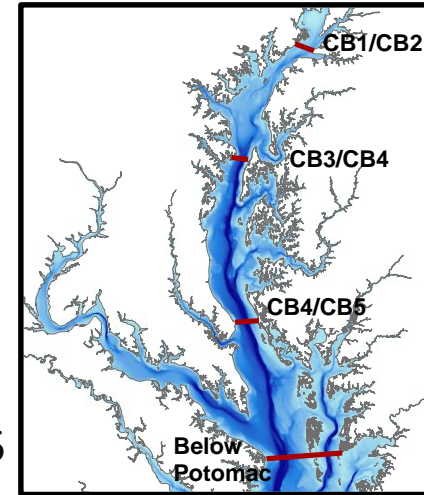


Hong & Shen 2012

# Cross-transect water fluxes (m<sup>3</sup>/s)

## Base case versus sea level rise (0.5m)

### Summer 1993-1995



Base = Beta 4 TMDL SLR = 0.5m Sea Level Rise Scenario representing relative Chesapeake sea level rise from 1995 to 2050. Units in mean kg DO per second (m<sup>3</sup>/s) for summer (Jun-Sept) 1993 to 1995; NBCC: No Boundary Change.



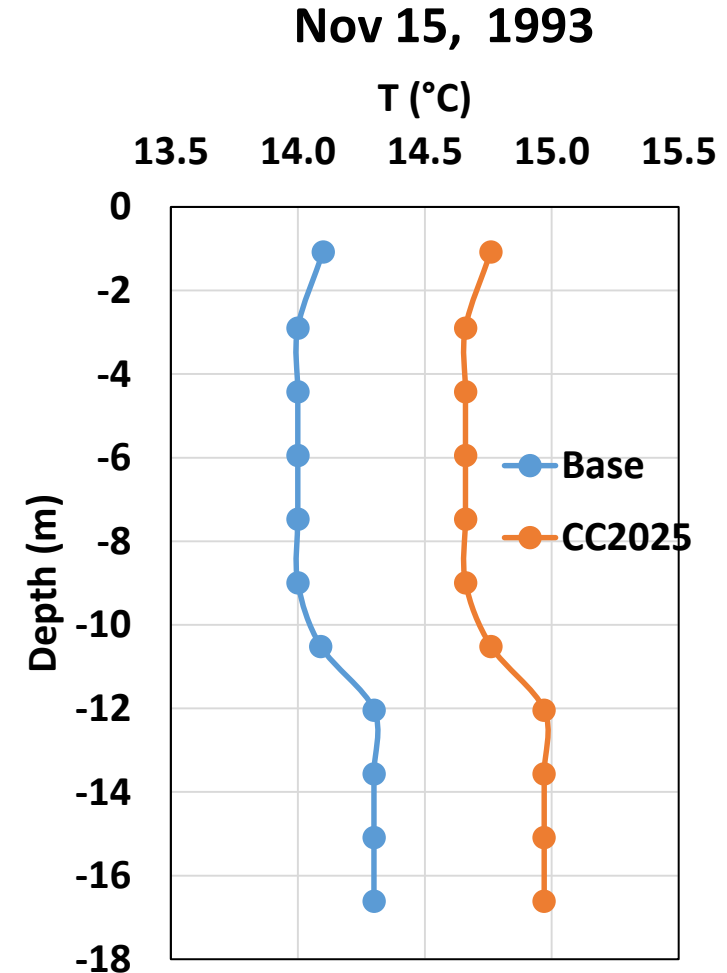
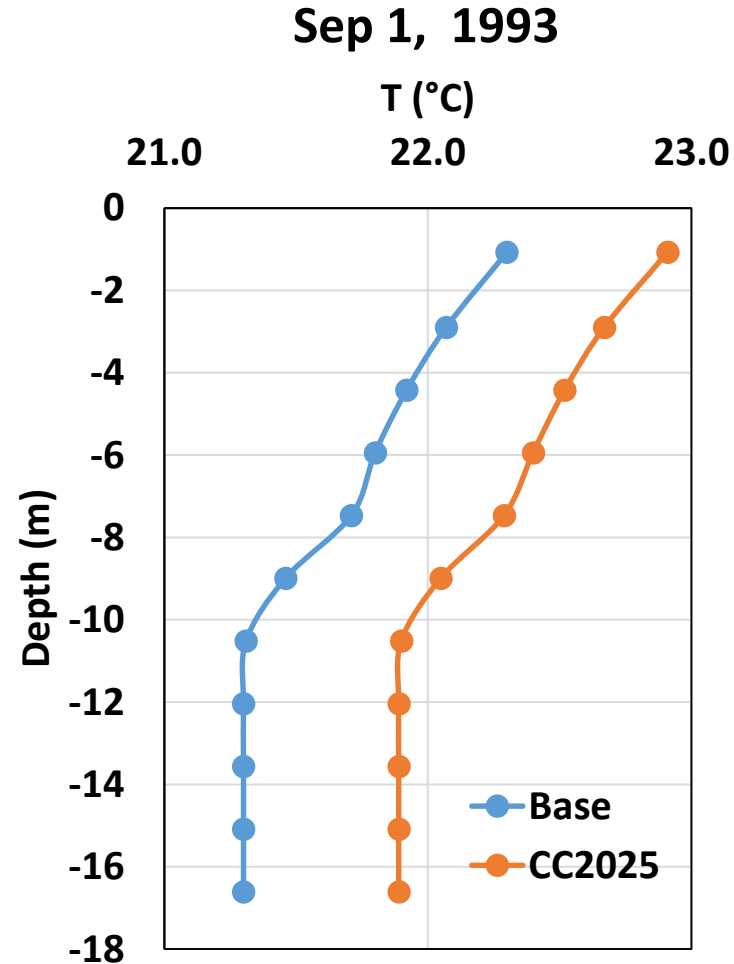
# Temperature adjustment at the the open boundary, including rivers

$$\Delta T_{\text{water}} = 1.0 \cdot \Delta T_{\text{air}} \cdot T_{\text{water}} / T_{\text{surface}}$$

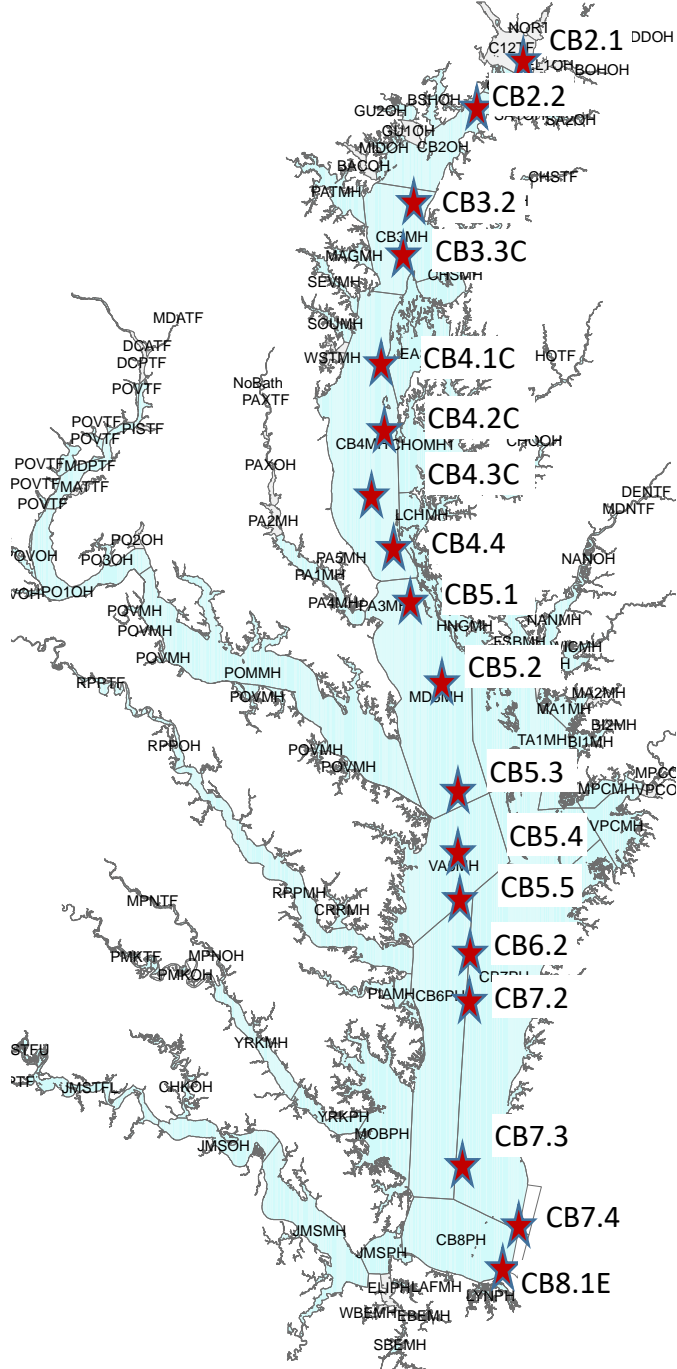
$$\Delta T_{\text{water}} = 0.6 \cdot \Delta T_{\text{air}} \cdot T_{\text{water}} / T_{\text{surface}}$$

Morrill et al 2014:

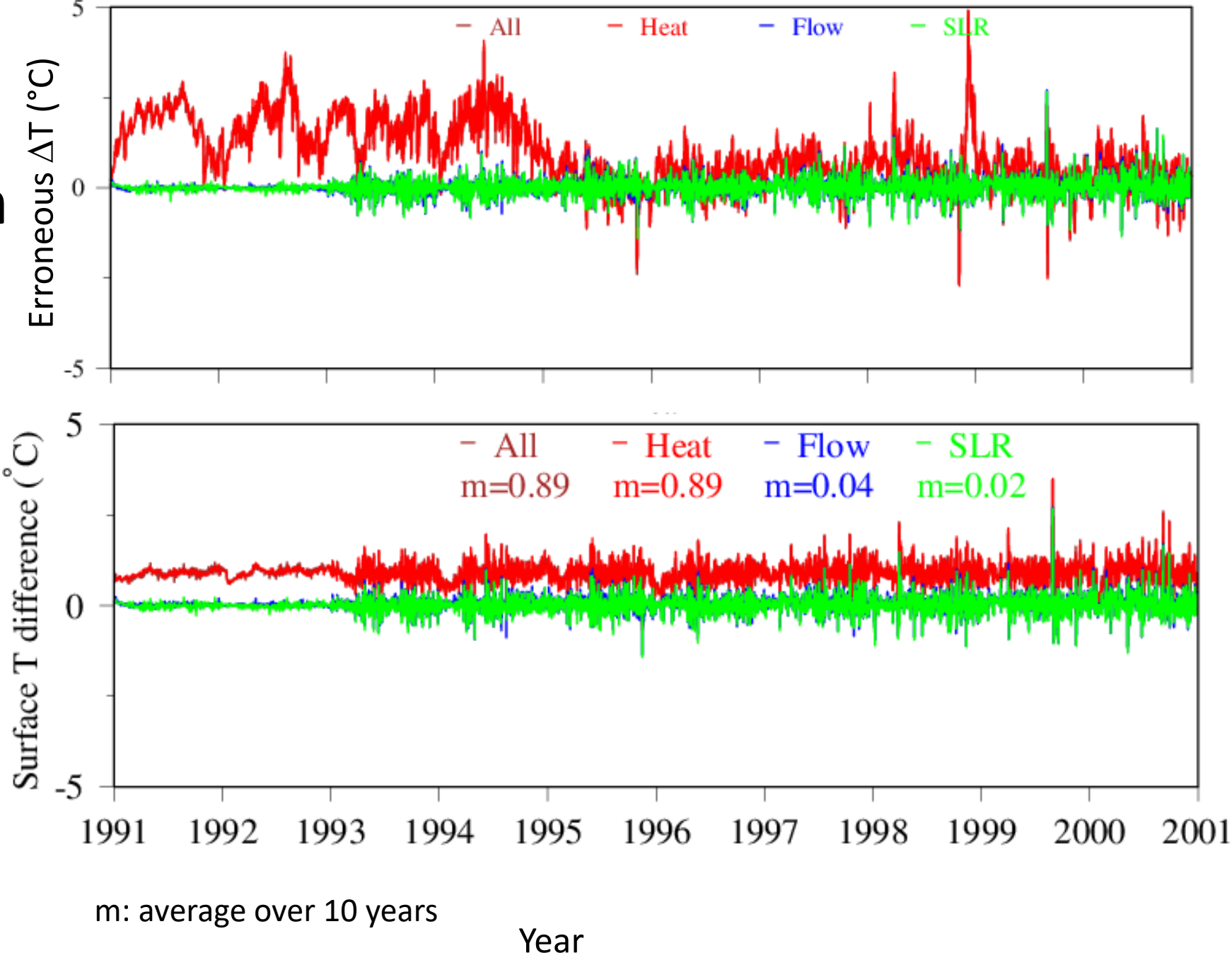
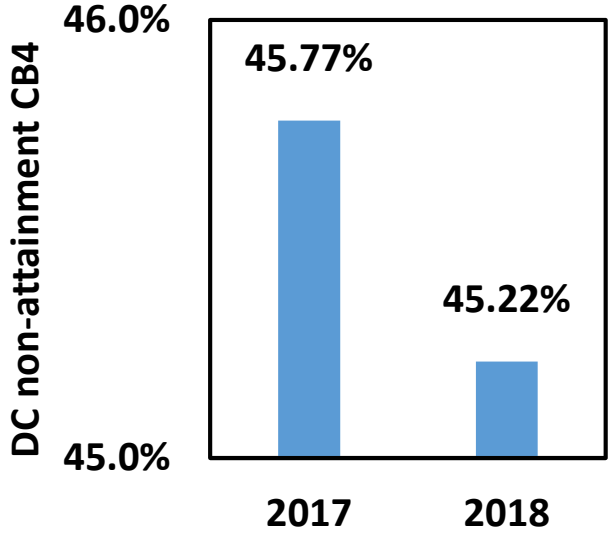
- An increase in water temperature of about 0.6-1.0°C for every 1°C increase in air temperature,
- Lateral distributed flow assigned to equilibrium temperature



# 18 stations along the main stem were analyzed

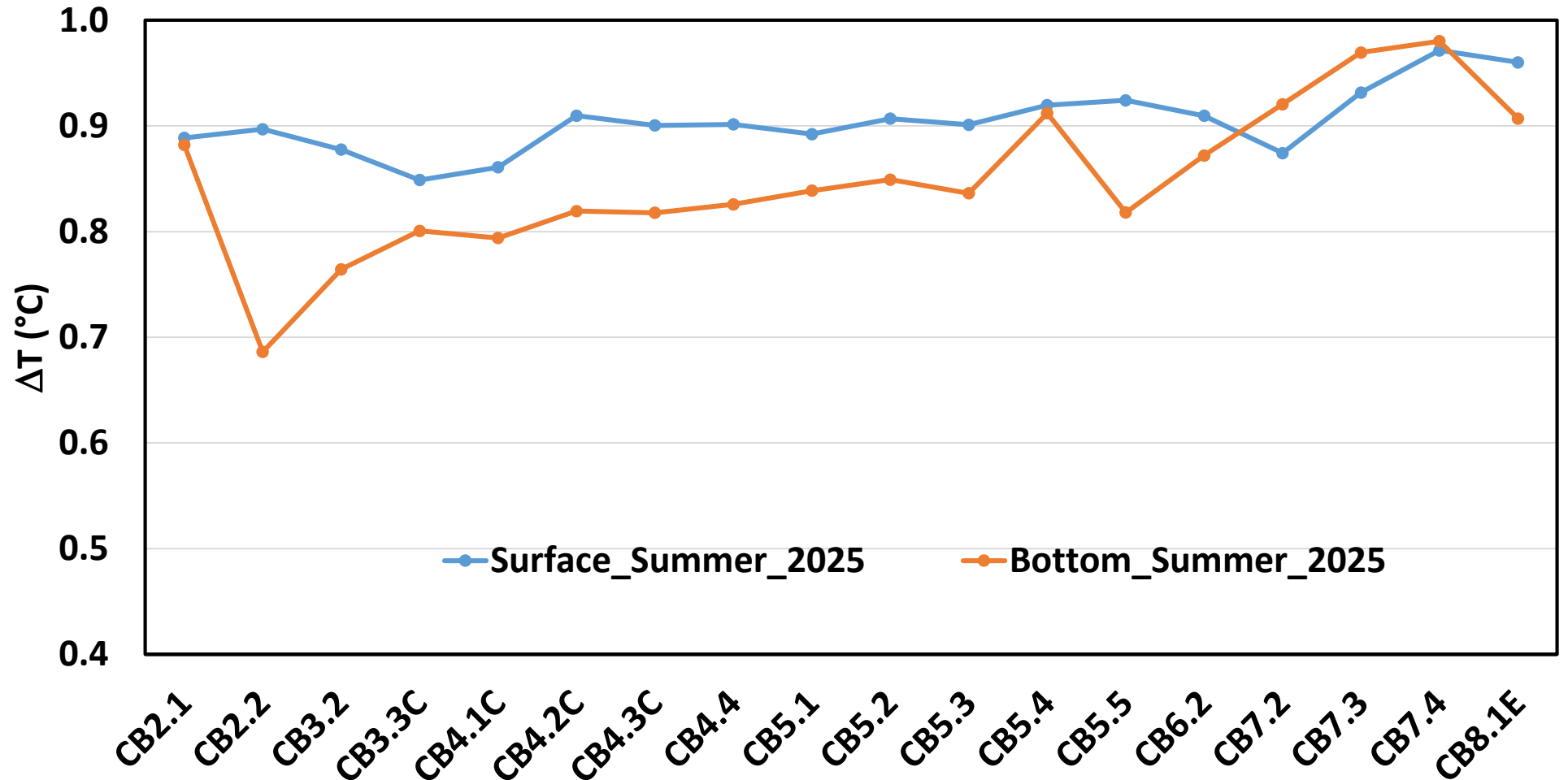


# Surface temperature difference between climate change scenarios and the base case, Station CB4.3C.



# Summer T change in the 2025 Climate Change scenario vs the base case

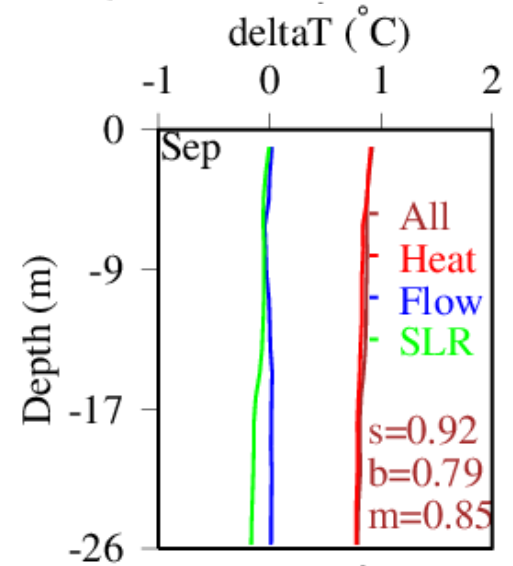
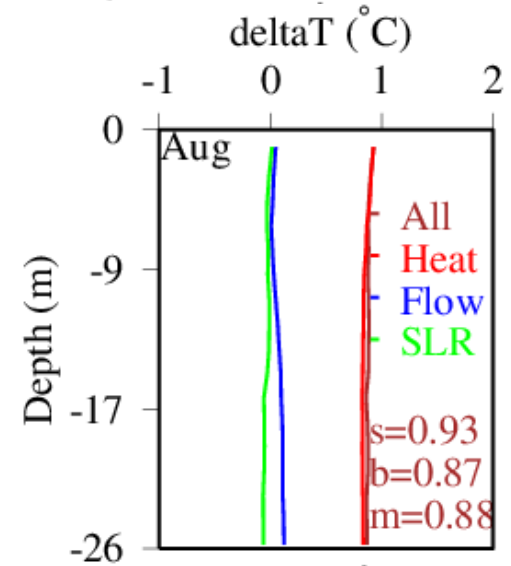
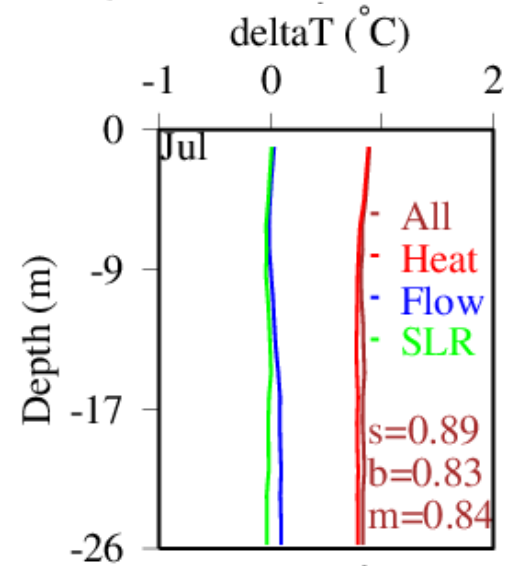
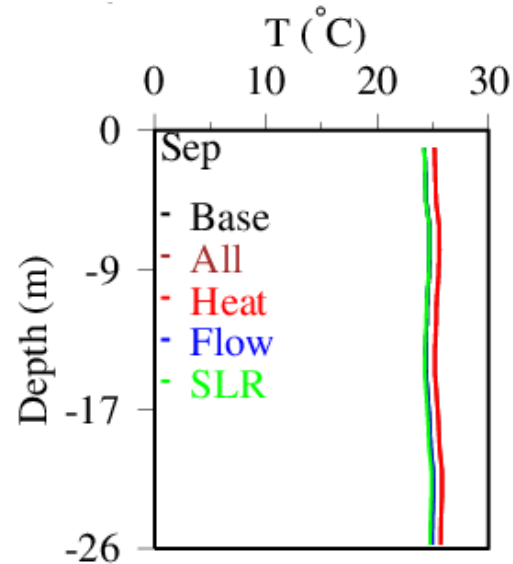
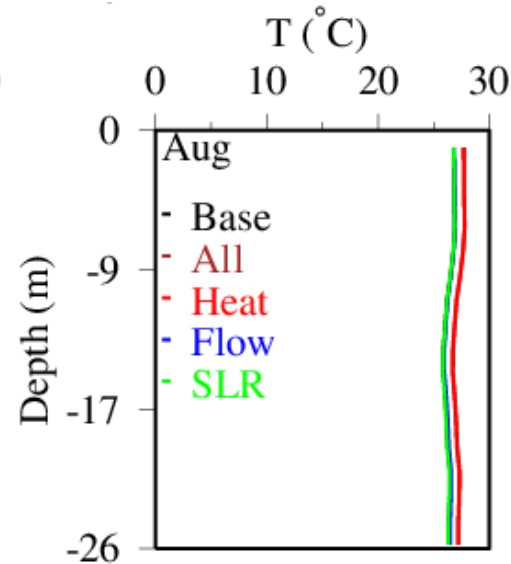
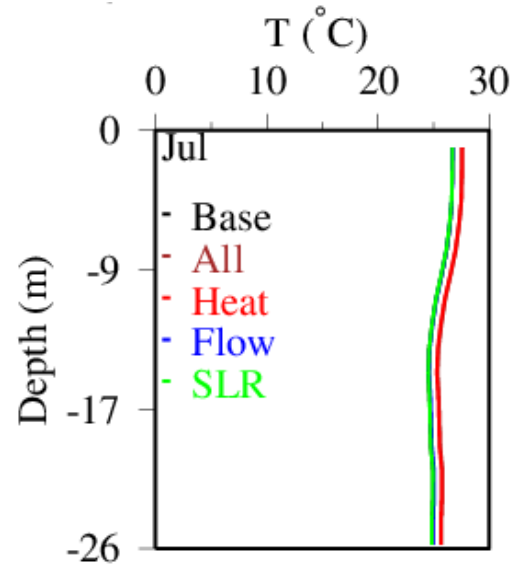
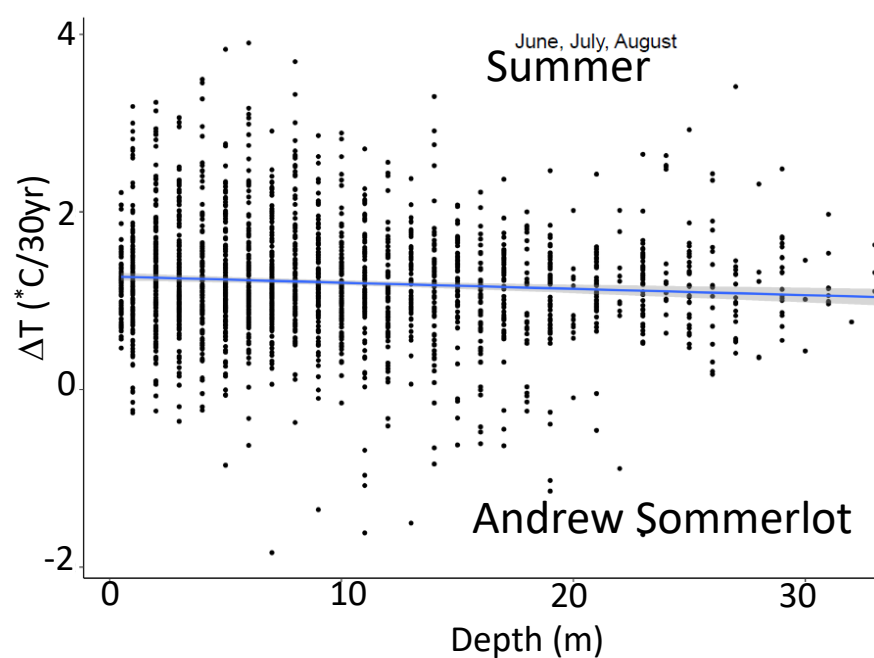
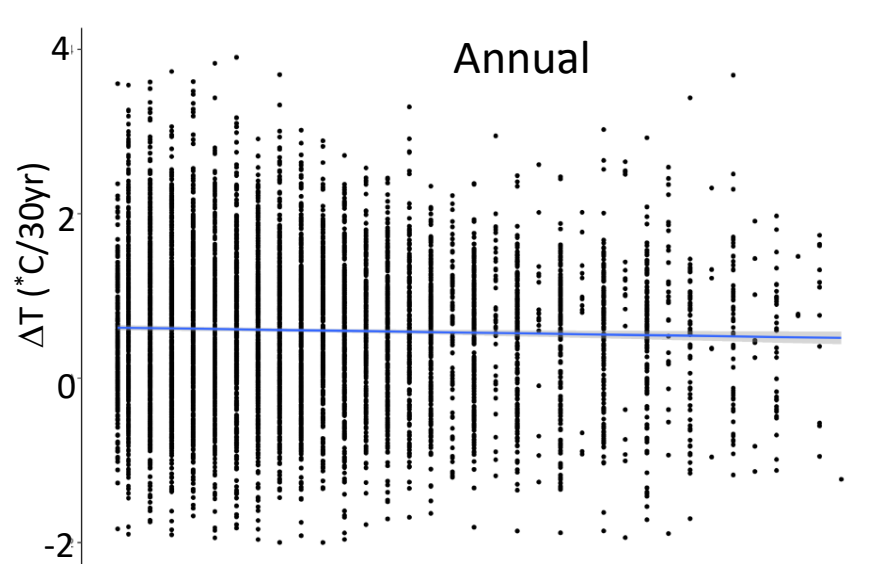
2025 All Factors Summer



Thomas et al  
2017: data 1982-  
2014, 0.3 °C per  
decade;

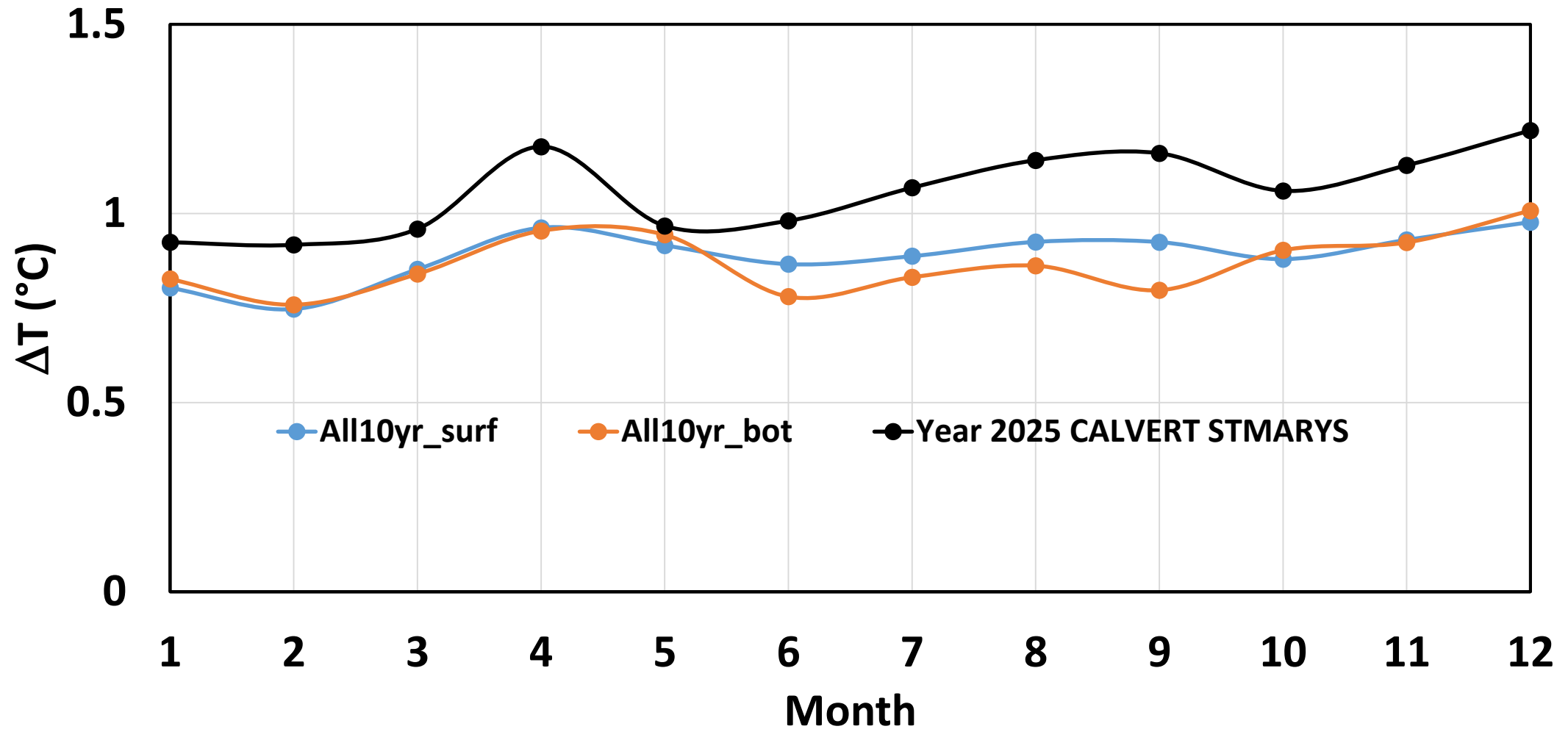
Preston 2004:  
Data 1949-2002:  
0.185 °C per  
decade;

# T and $\Delta T$ profile at CB4.3C under 2025 CCC



**S: surface; b: bottom; m: vertical average over 10 years.**

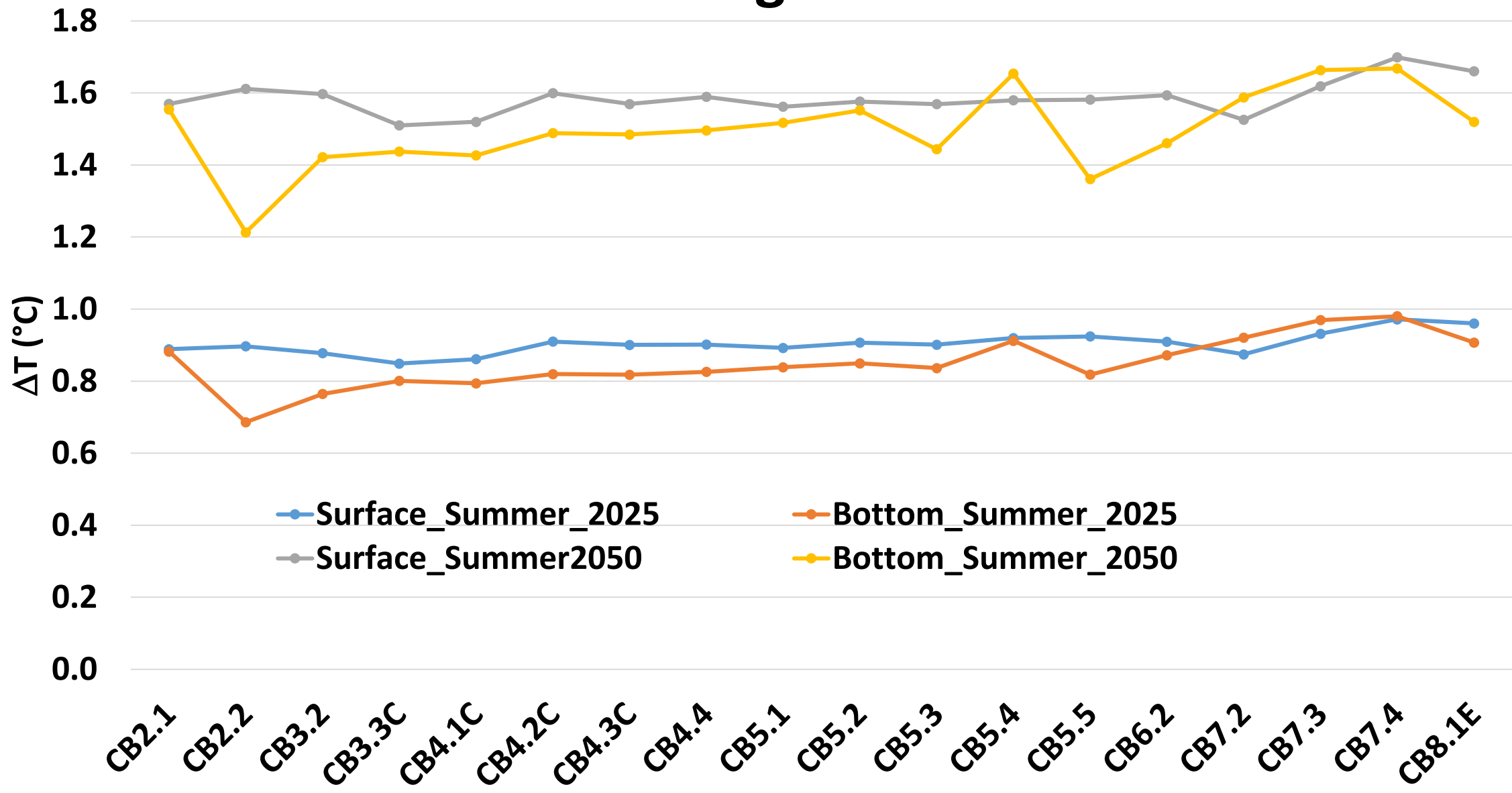
# Monthly air T change and surface T simulation at CB4.3C



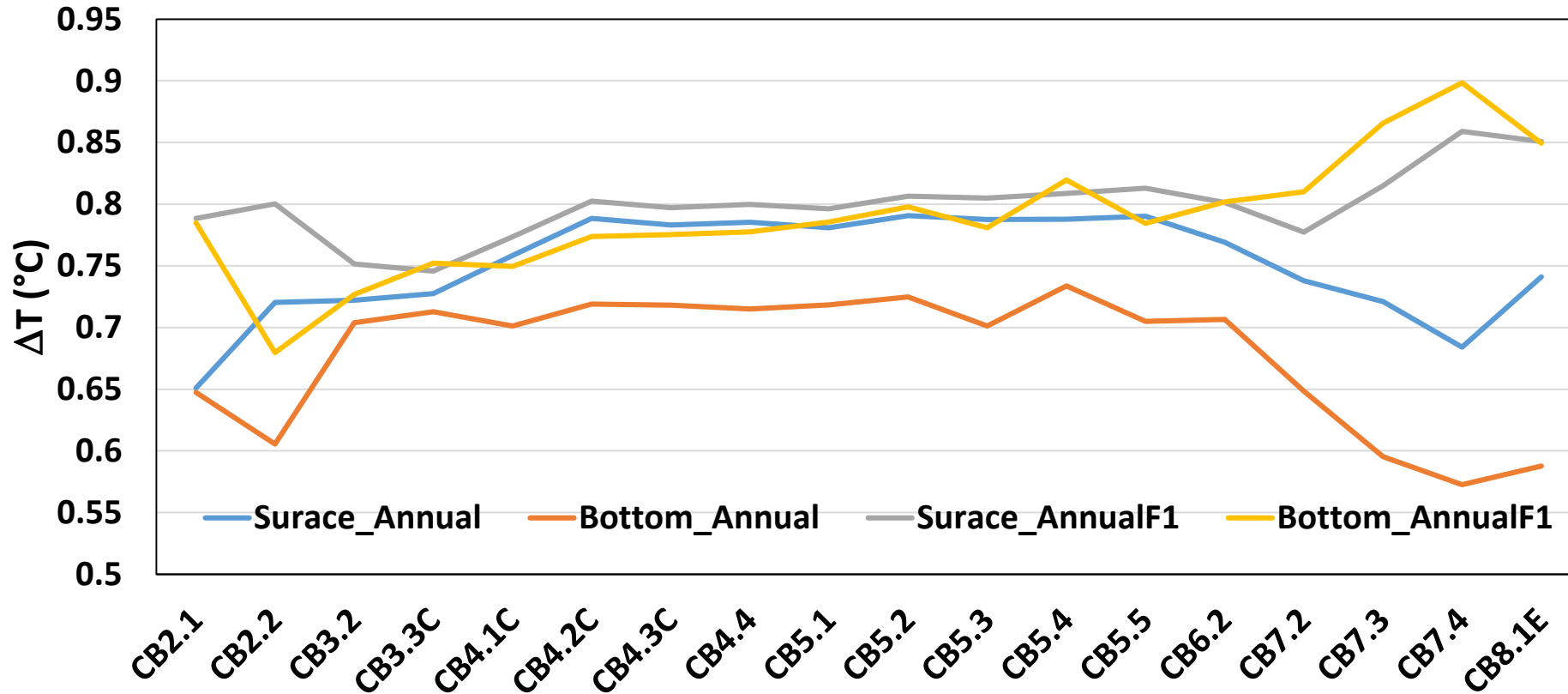
Using moving average?

2025 Air T increase 1.05  
2050 Air T increase 1.85

# Surface water T change 2025CC vs 2050CC

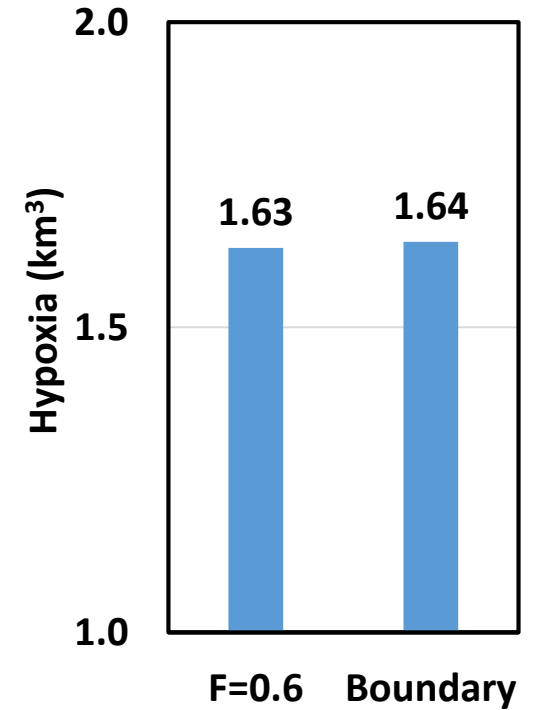


# Changes in surface T simulation by alter open boundary from 0.6 to 1 times of $\Delta T_{air}$



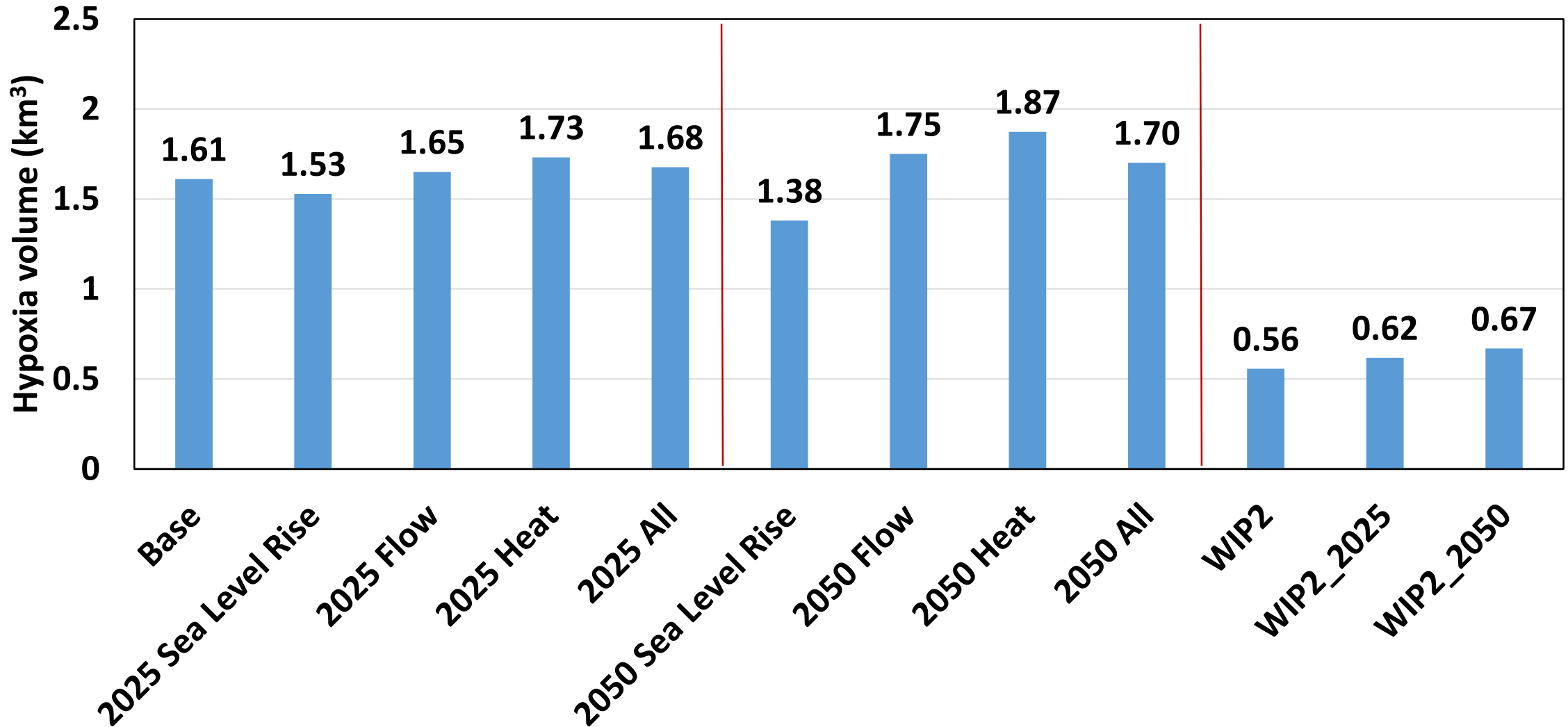
Open boundary has more influence in deeper layer than in the surface

Hypoxia volume in CB4 under 2025 CC condition





# Summer (Jun-Sep) Hypoxia Volume ( $<1$ mg/l) in CB4MH, 1991-2000



# Estimate on water quality attainment in the Deep Channel Designated Use

Scenario	name	Base	2025SL R_17cm	2025Flo w	2025He at	2025All	2050SL R_50cm	2050Flo w	2050He at	2050All	WIP2	WIP2_2 025	WIP2_2 050
Nitrogen loading		325TN	325TN	333TN	325TN	333TN	325TN	352TN	325TN	352TN	195TN	200TN	211TN
Phosphorus loading		21.9TP	21.9TP	22.6TP	21.9TP	22.6TP	21.9TP	25.3TP	21.9TP	25.3TP	13.7TP	14.1TP	15.8TP
CB3MH	MD	7.02%	6.50%	7.56%	9.00%	8.41%	4.41%	8.58%	10.91%	9.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
CB4MH	MD	44.76%	42.07%	45.51%	47.66%	46.44%	36.45%	48.27%	51.11%	47.71%	5.02%	6.80%	9.61%
CB5MH_	MD	20.68%	18.39%	20.58%	22.04%	21.74%	15.67%	23.05%	24.54%	23.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
CB5MH_	VA	4.03%	2.65%	4.63%	6.16%	5.39%	0.48%	7.66%	8.74%	6.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
POTMH_	MD	15.47%	13.56%	15.68%	17.21%	17.06%	10.32%	17.16%	19.39%	18.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
RPPMH	VA	13.33%	16.00%	16.34%	20.42%	18.15%	14.40%	20.82%	24.57%	27.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
ELIPH	VA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
CHSMH	MD	11.24%	17.08%	11.83%	12.84%	11.81%	14.53%	13.67%	16.18%	14.26%	0.00%	0.01%	1.19%
EASMH	MD	17.95%	17.20%	18.93%	20.54%	18.91%	14.72%	20.56%	22.64%	18.55%	5.62%	6.38%	6.45%

# Question

- Which method for sea level rise, grid or **open boundary**?
- Sea level rise magnitude: 0.17 m in 2025 and 0.5 m in 2050 (linear interpolation: 2035: 0.3 m; 2045: 0.43 m; 2055: 0.57 m; 2065: 0.7 m; Waiting for **final recommendation from Climate Change Resiliency WG**)
- Factor for temperature adjustment at the open boundary (0.6 -1.0; **0.9**)?
- Air temperature increase based on the **Average of Calvert and St. Mary's counties, 3-year moving average**?

# ICPP AR5 2014

## [AR5 global mean sea level \(m\) increase projections\[7\]](#)

	2046–2065	2081–2100
Scenario	Mean and likely range	Mean and likely range
RCP2.6	0.24 (0.17 to 0.32)	0.40 (0.26 to 0.55)
RCP4.5	0.26 (0.19 to 0.33)	0.47 (0.32 to 0.63)
RCP6.0	0.25 (0.18 to 0.32)	0.48 (0.33 to 0.63)
RCP8.5	0.30 (0.22 to 0.38)	0.63 (0.45 to 0.82)

## [AR5 global warming increase \(°C\) projections\[7\]](#)

	2046–2065	2081–2100
Scenario	Mean and likely range	Mean and likely range
RCP2.6	1.0 (0.4 to 1.6)	1.0 (0.3 to 1.7)
RCP4.5	1.4 (0.9 to 2.0)	1.8 (1.1 to 2.6)
RCP6.0	1.3 (0.8 to 1.8)	2.2 (1.4 to 3.1)
RCP8.5	2.0 (1.4 to 2.6)	3.7 (2.6 to 4.8)