

Science Based Decision Making: Hypoxia & Internal Nutrient Loading

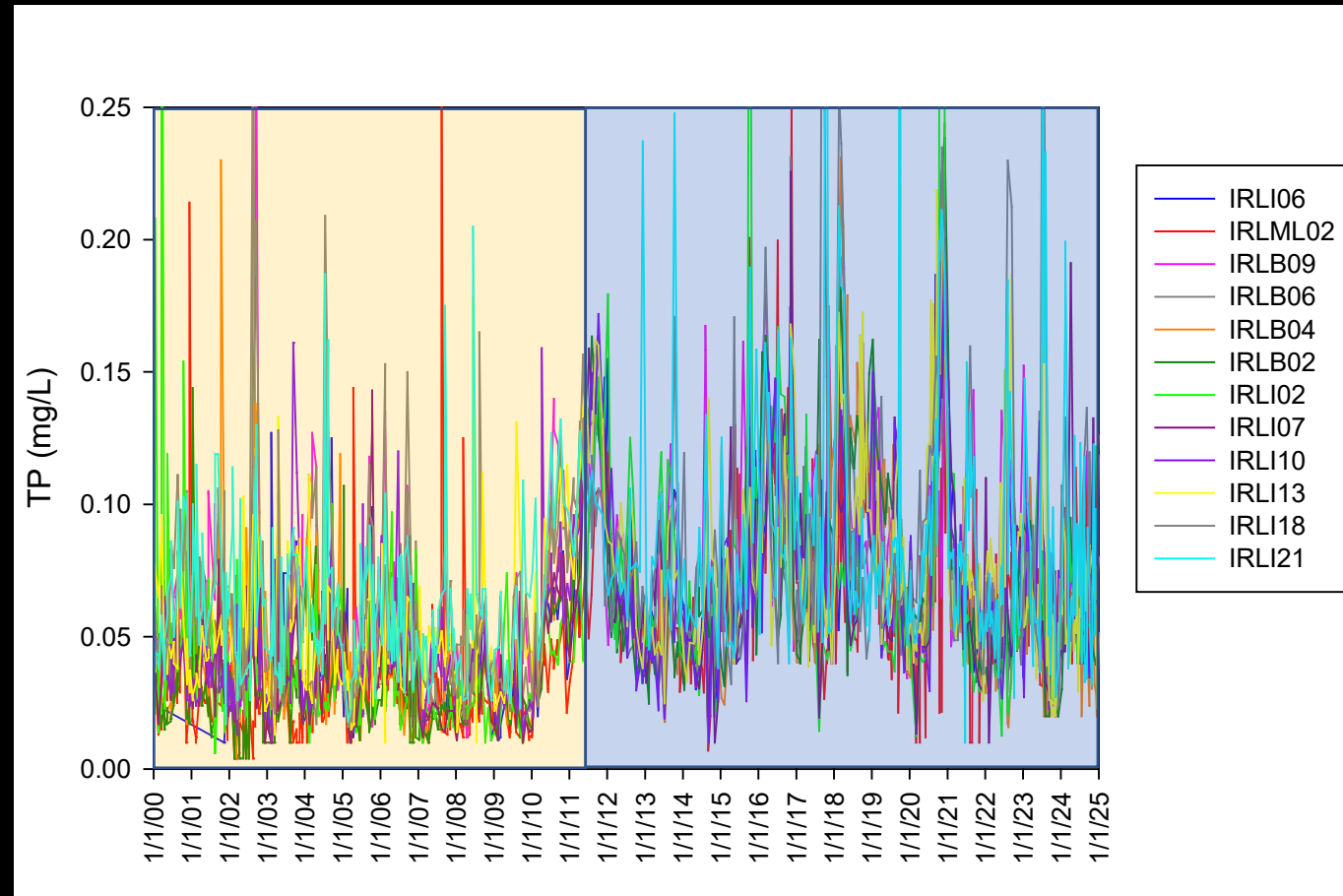
Austin Fox, Mary MacDonald, Rebecca English
Florida Tech

RESUME NORMAL
SAFE OPERATION



Motivation: Phosphorus concentrations over time

- H_1 : Phosphorus source is anaerobic sediment



N:P ratio decreased at the same time

Hypoxia Induced Changes to Phosphorus Sorption

Aerobic

Anaerobic

Conditions

Conditions

FeS_2

Fe(III)

PO_4

Fe(II)

S



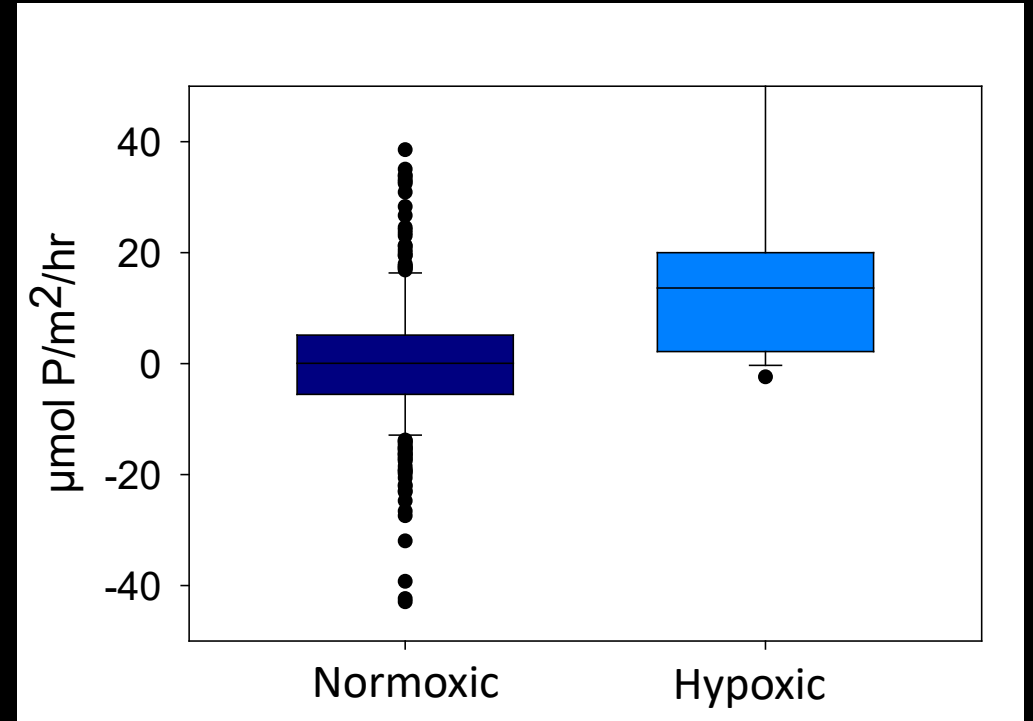
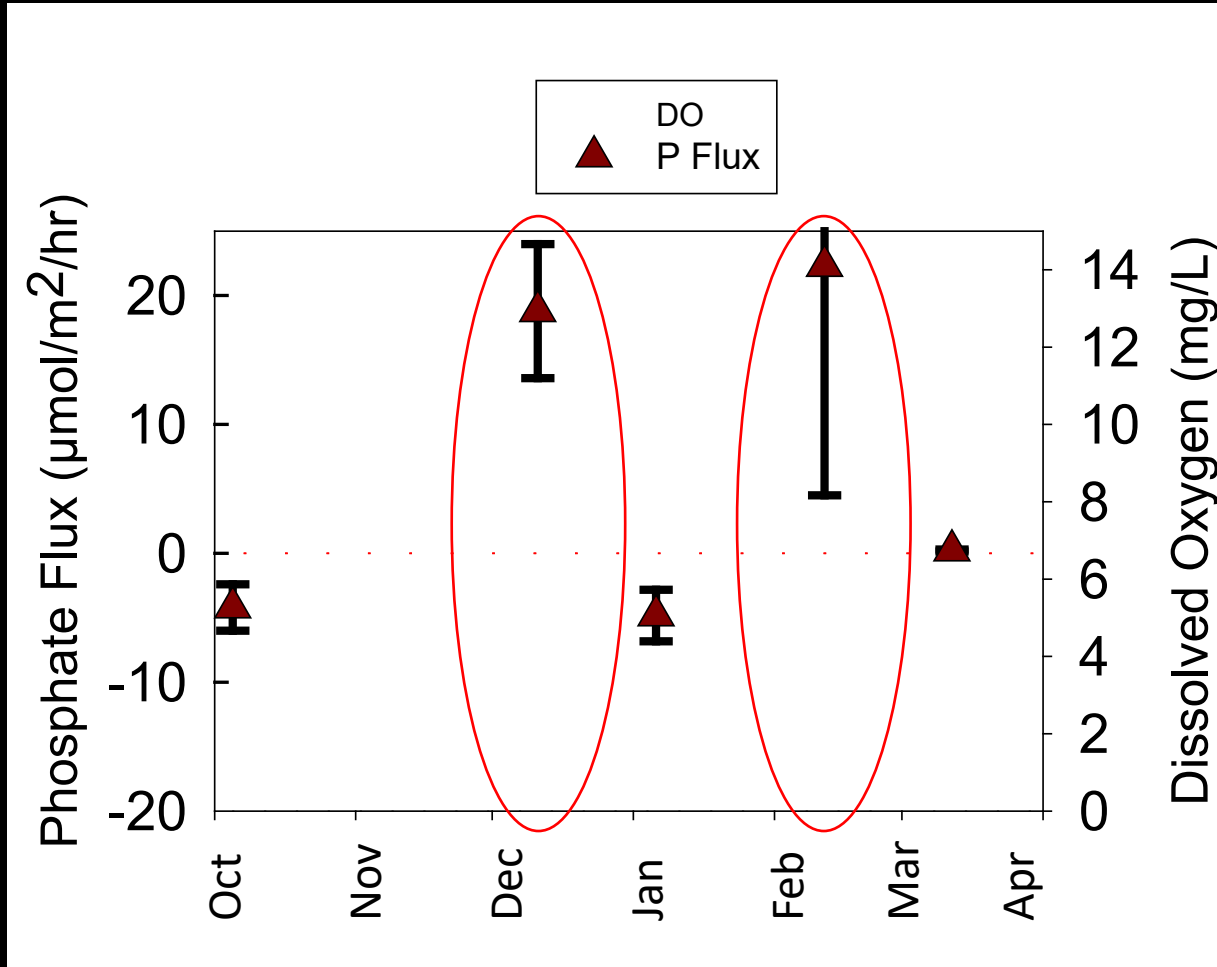
Phosphorus Sorption of Sediments

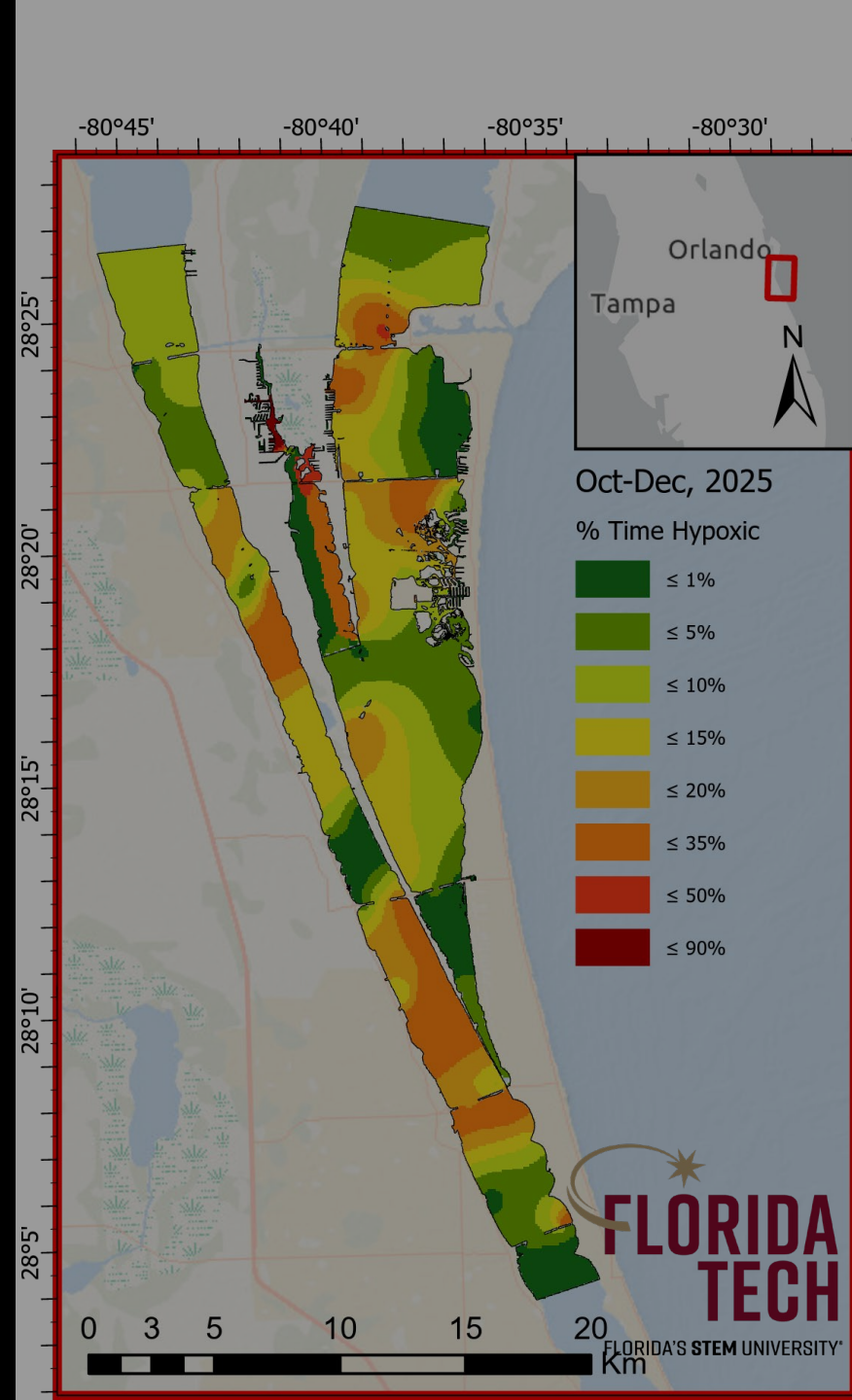
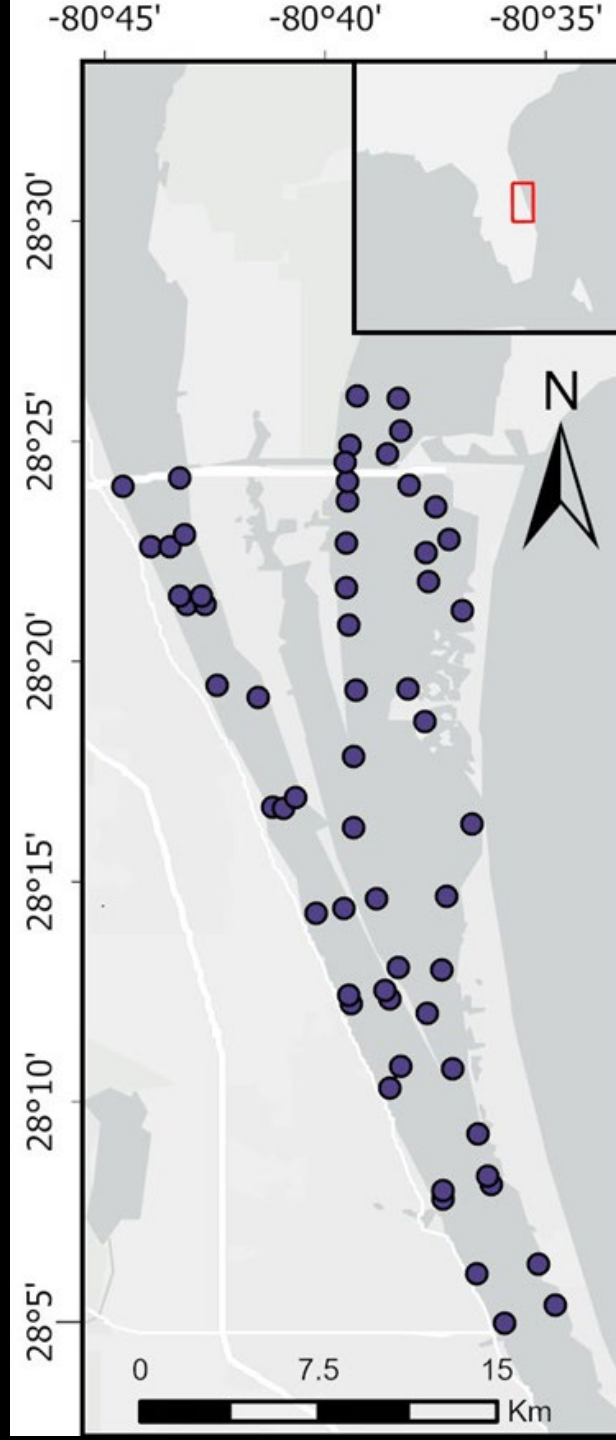
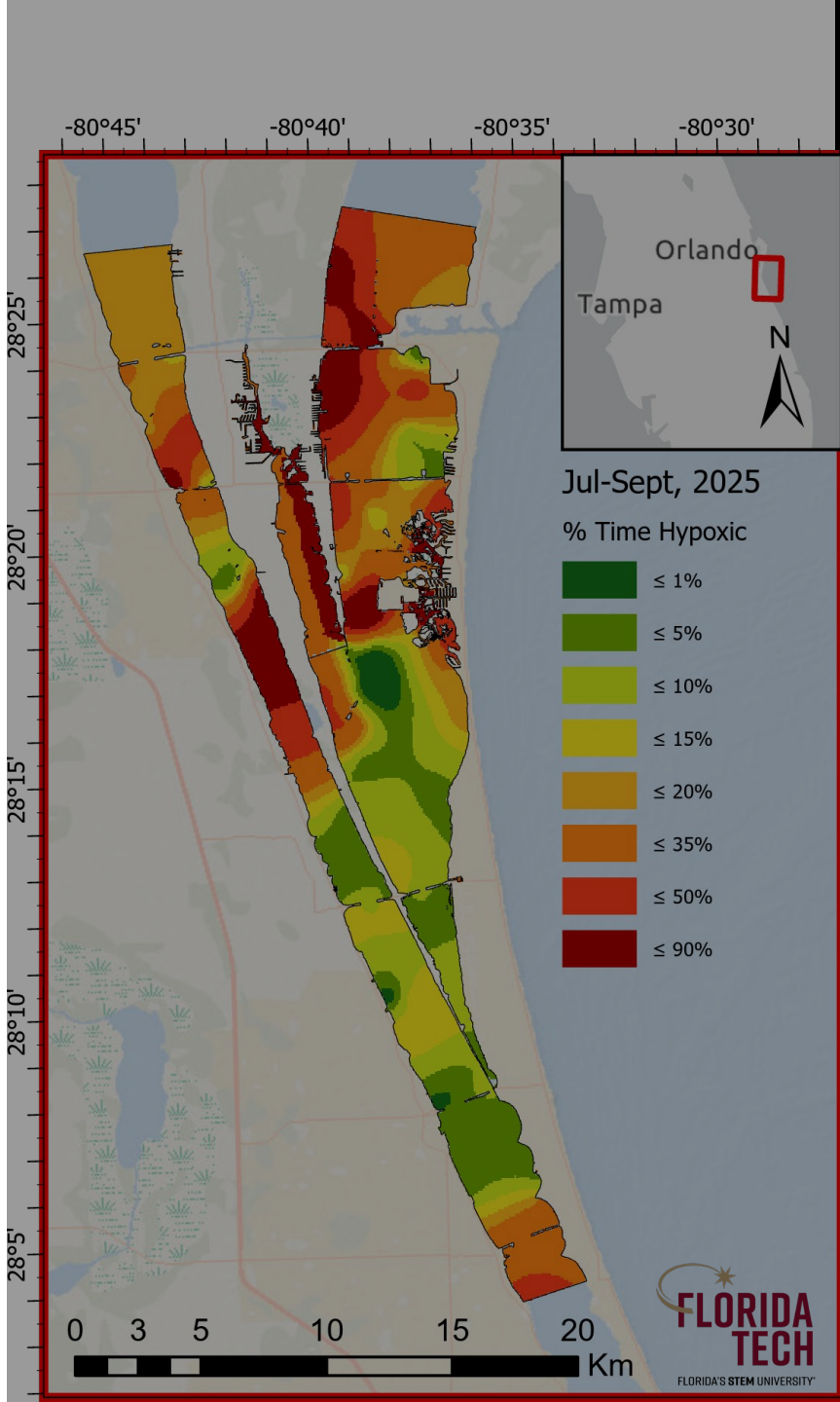


Equilibrium Phosphorus Concentration:
Water concentration at which there is a net zero flux of phosphorus into or out of the sediments

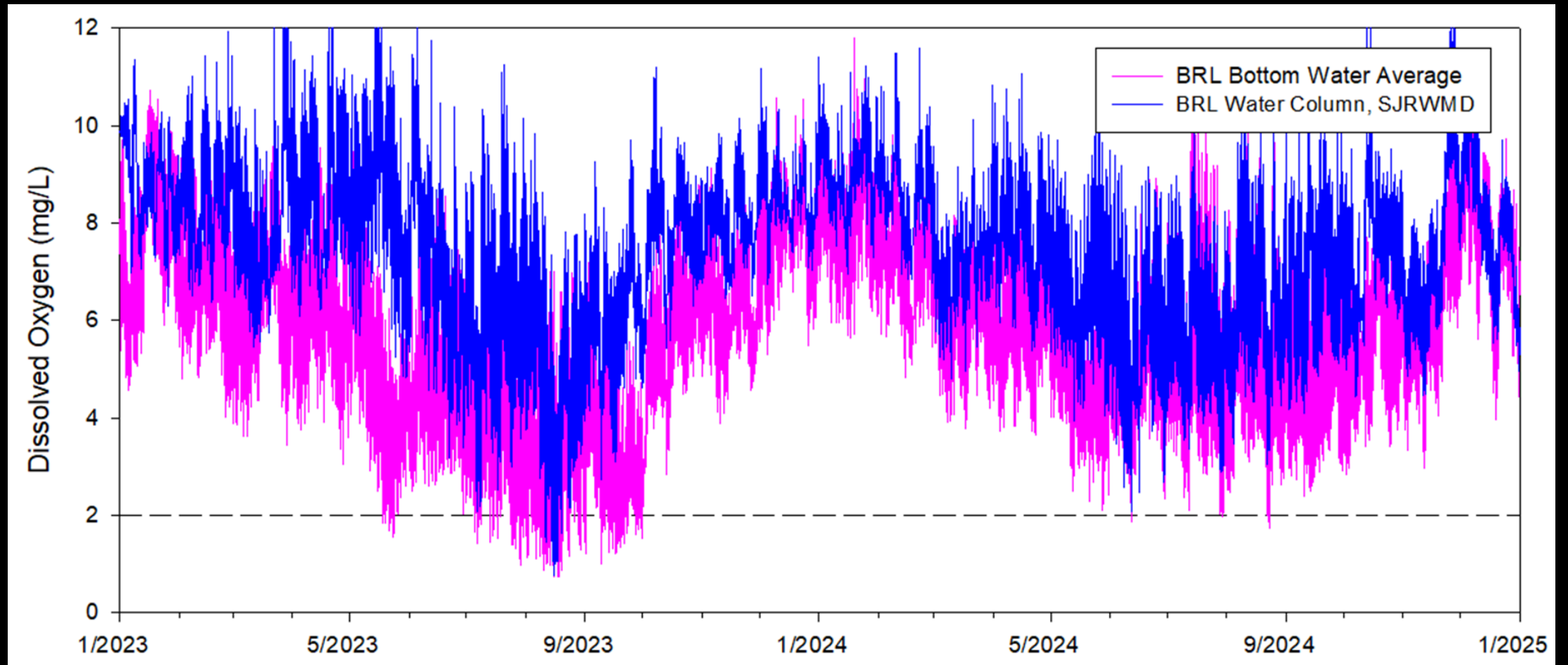
EPC (mg/L)	Aerobic	Anaerobic
2001	0.05 ± 0.06	>0.3
2023-5	0.12 ± 0.17	>0.3

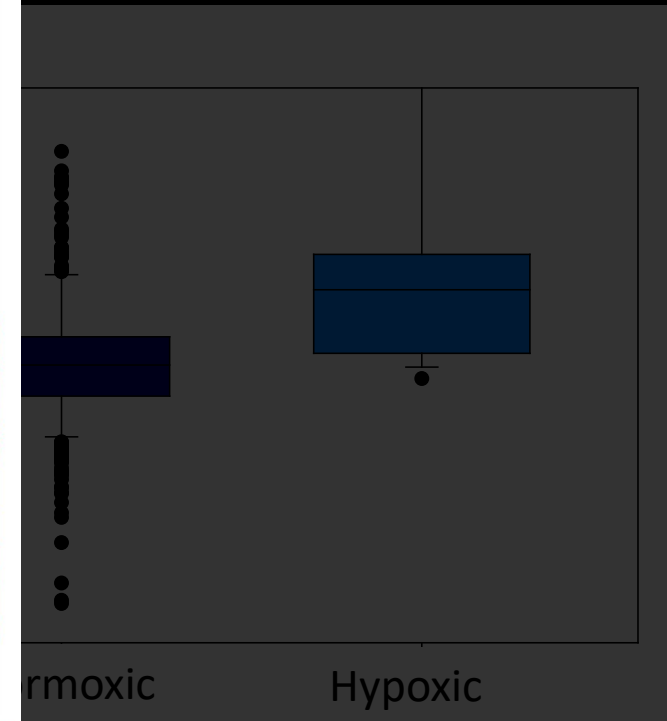
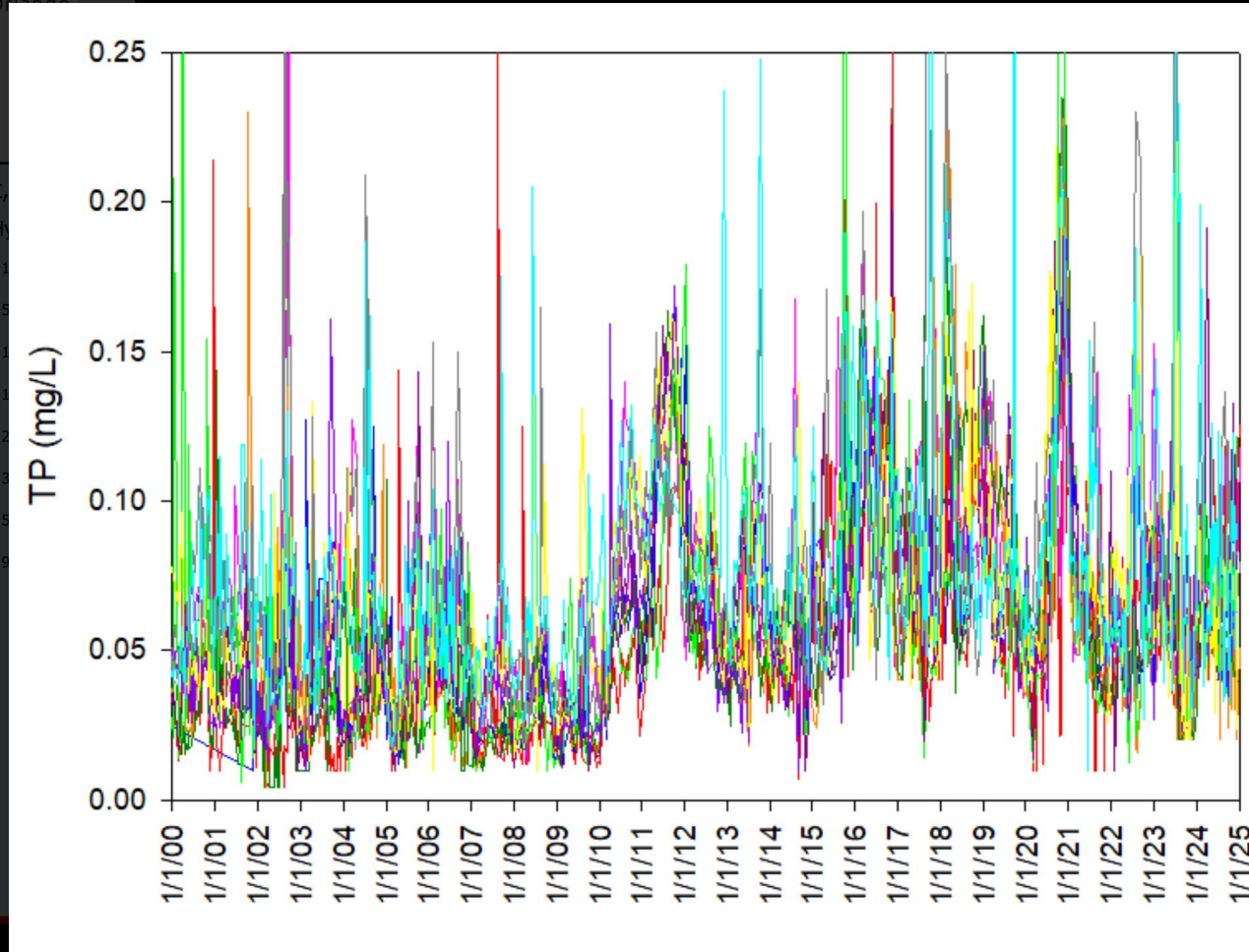
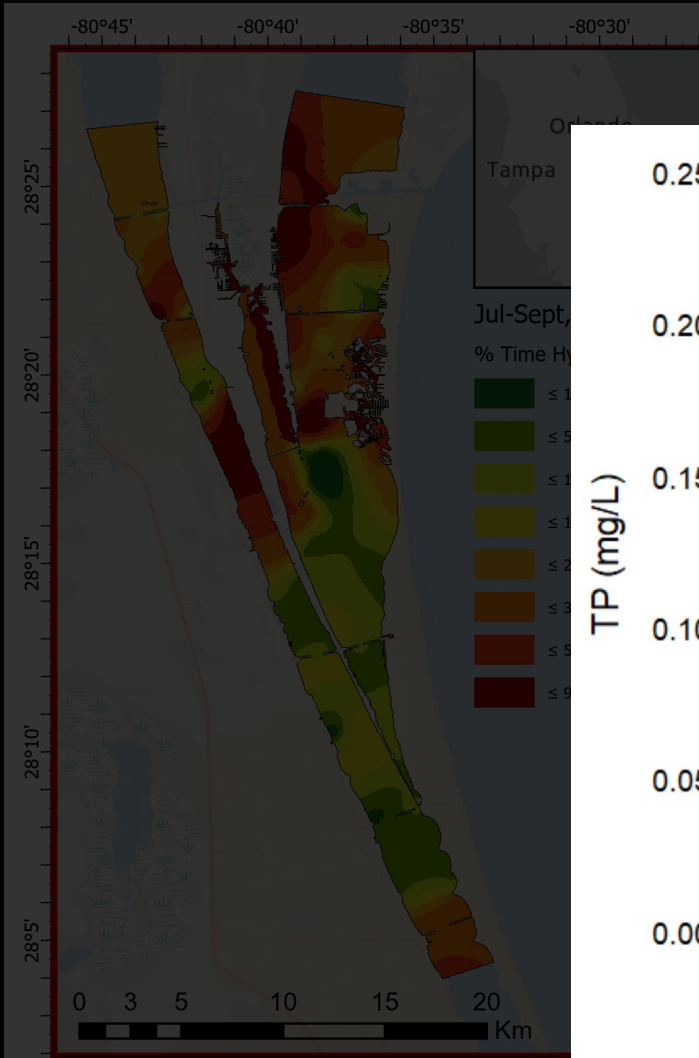
Hypoxia drives enhanced benthic fluxes in BRL/IRL





Bottom Water DO







In Development: Assimilative Internal Flux “As-IF” Model

- ArcGIS tool: hypoxia risk map
 - calculate internal nutrient loading
- Phosphorus fluxes associated with hypoxia may help to explain the increased P concentrations following 2010.
- Refining estimates based on diurnal and chronic diurnal hypoxia
 - Current estimating ~40,000 lb/year from 5% of lagoon bottom



**FLORIDA
TECH**
"Save the Sand"



"Save the Worms*"
*polychaetes