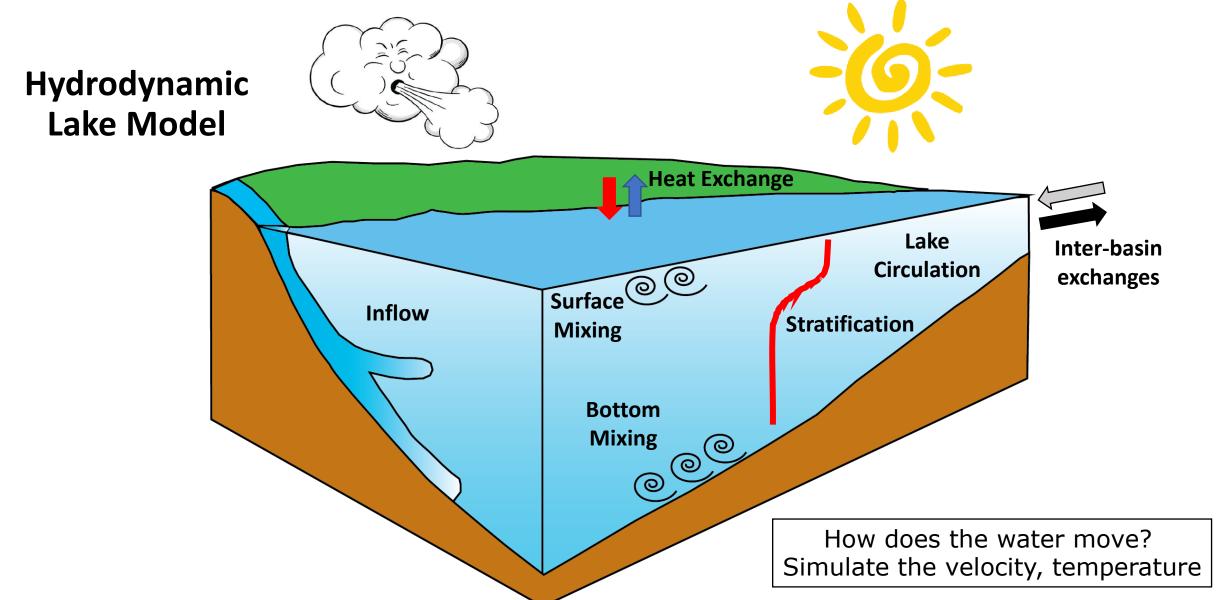


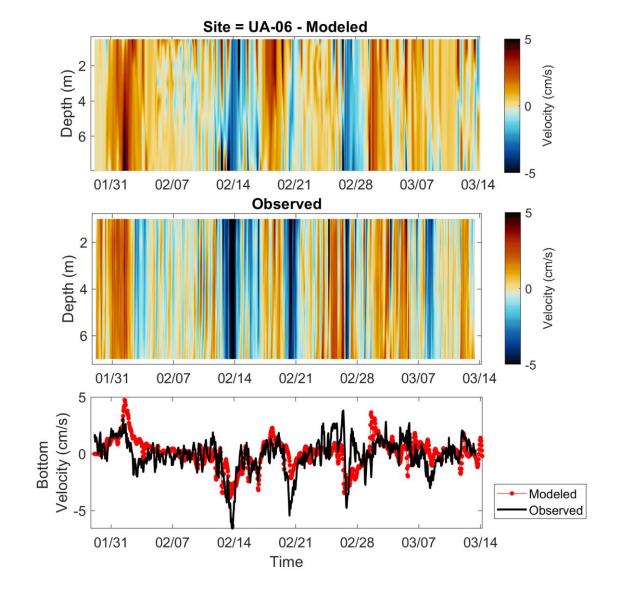
Models are simplifications of real systems





Milestone: Hydrodynamic Lake Model Calibration

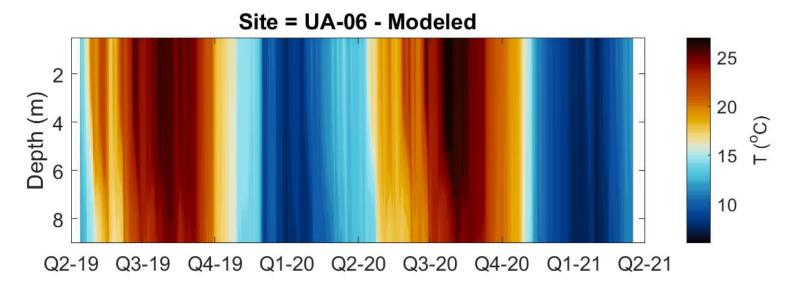


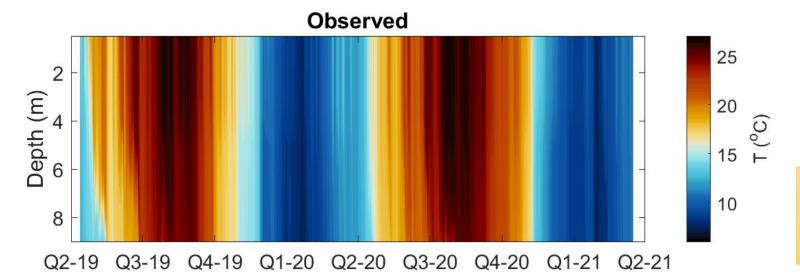


Foundation upon which the rest of the lake modeling will be built

Comparison of Modeled and Observed Lake
Water Velocities during Winter 2021

Hydrodynamic Lake Model Validation

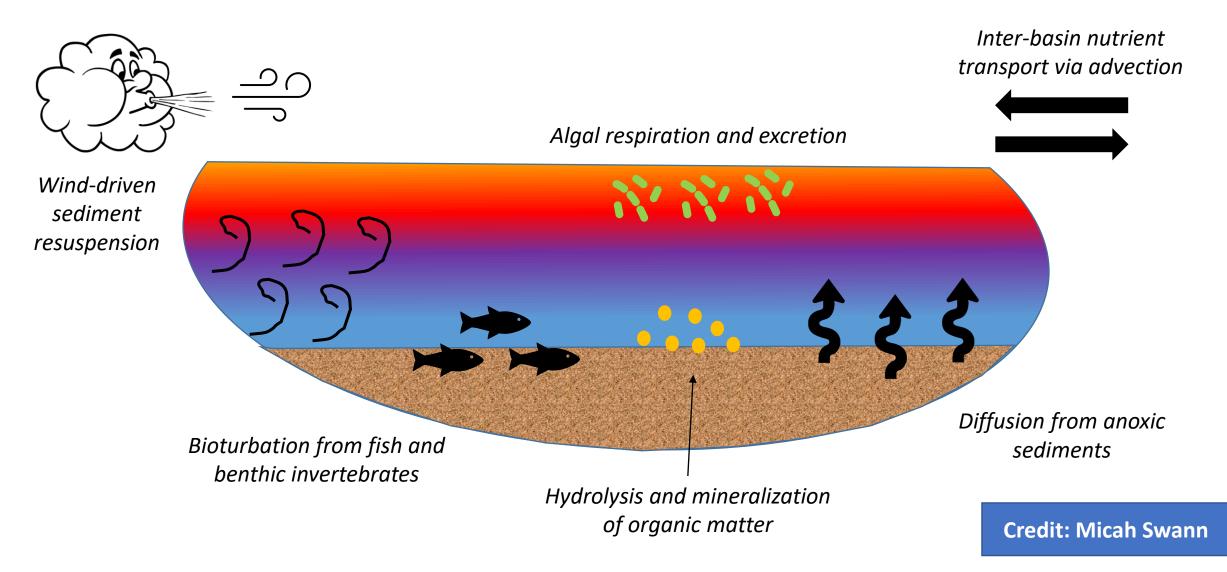




Model
Performance
Metrics show that
our Hydrodynamic
Model has an
"Excellent"
Performance

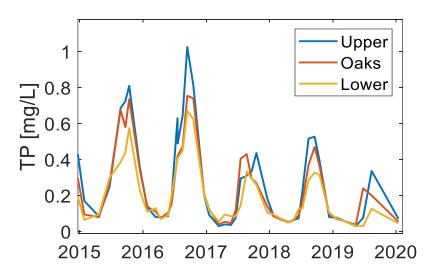
Comparison of Modeled and Observed Lake Water Temperatures for Two Years

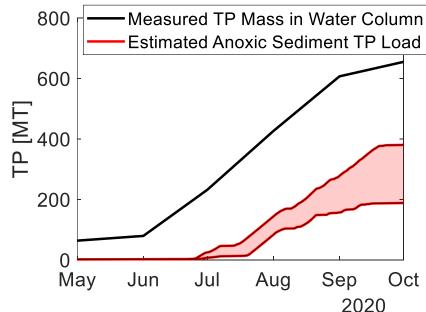
1. Reproducing the Phosphorus Cycling: Unknown Internal P Release Mechanisms



What is the Phosphorus Dynamics in Clear Lake?

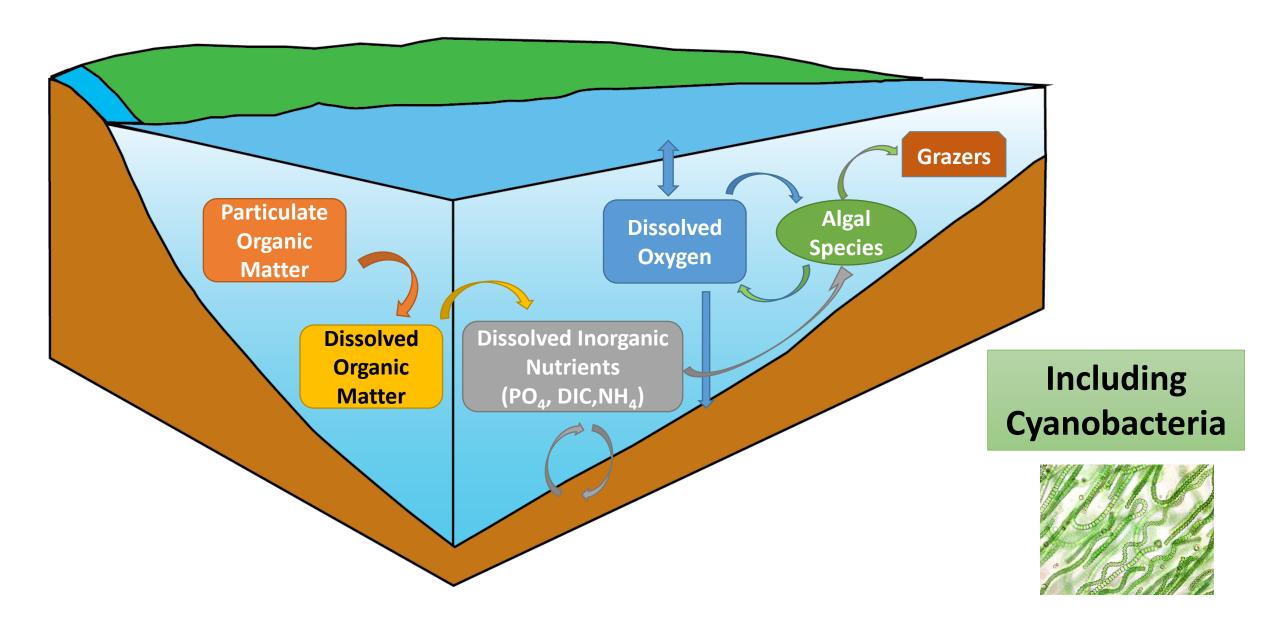
- Water column P fluctuate seasonally reaching a minimum in the spring and maximum in the fall
- Increasing P concentrations during <u>dry season</u> indicate <u>internal loading</u>
- Fluxes from anoxic sediments have been historically viewed as main internal P source. We have quantified them.
- Estimated sediment P fluxes only account for ~30-60% of observed summer increase in water column



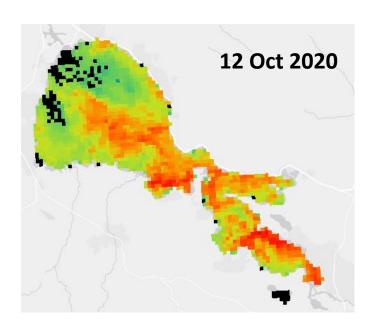


Credit: Micah Swann

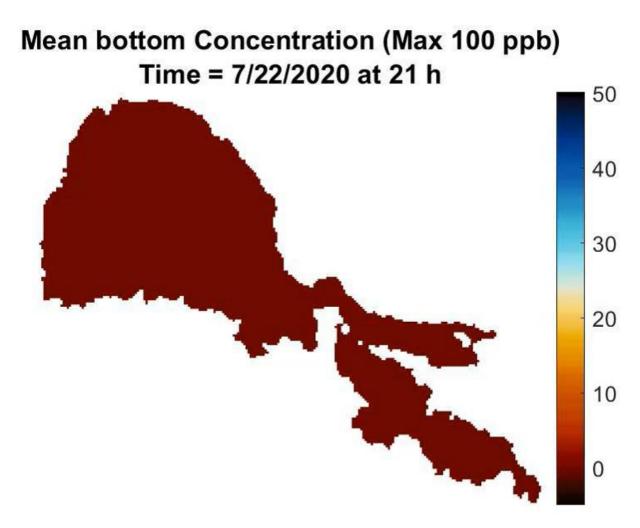
2. Developing the Phytoplankton Model



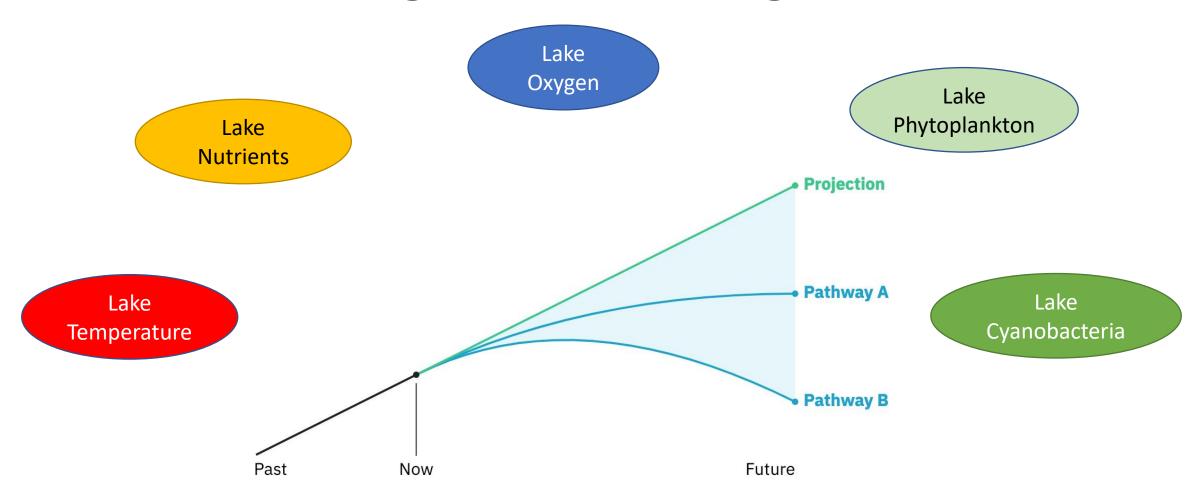
25 July 2020



3. Potential Remediation Strategies (Hypolimnetic Oxygenation)



4. Simulating Climate Change Scenarios



Thank you! **Questions?** https://terc-clearlake.wixsite.com/cldashboard

Research Team

Name	Position		
Geoff Schladow	Principal Investigator (PI)		
Alex Forrest	Co-PI		
Steve Sadro	Co-PI		
Alicia Cortes	Project Scientist		
Lidia Tanaka	Project Scientist (Phycologist)		
Shohei Watanabe	Data manager & Project Scientist		
Tina Hammell	Research Associate (Chemistry)		
Anne Liston	Research Associate (Chemistry)		
Steven Sesma	Research Associate (Chemistry)		
Katie Senft	Research Associate (scuba & field)		
Brandon Berry	Research Associate (scuba & field)		
Micah Swann	Graduate Student		
Nicholas Framsted	Graduate Student		
Ruth Thirkill	Graduate Student		
Samantha Sharp	Graduate Student		
Kanarat Pinkanjananavee	Graduate Student		
Carmen Woods	Project administration		
Lindsay Vaughan	Technical Staff		

Month	L_ext (MT)	L_out (MT)	L_ext - L_out (MT)
'01-Jan-2019'	28.17	-2.71	25.46
'01-Feb-2019'	44.01	-17.88	26.13
'01-Mar-2019'	32.60	-24.21	8.39
'01-Apr-2019'	8.69	-8.02	0.67
'01-May-2019'	7.40	-2.20	5.19
'01-Jun-2019'	1.73	-3.76	-2.03
'01-Jul-2019'	0.27	-5.10	-4.83
'01-Aug-2019'	0.13	-6.62	-6.49
'01-Sep-2019'	0.12	-6.19	-6.07
'01-Oct-2019'	0.13	-4.60	-4.47
'01-Nov-2019'	0.13	-0.36	-0.23
'01-Dec-2019'	6.85	-0.91	5.94
'01-Jan-2020'	7.69	-0.59	7.10
'01-Feb-2020'	2.05	-0.24	1.81
'01-Mar-2020'	1.09	-0.35	0.74
'01-Apr-2020'	1.48	-1.58	-0.09
'01-May-2020'	0.81	-3.11	-2.30
'01-Jun-2020'	0.17	-4.50	-4.33
'01-Jul-2020'	0.07	-6.95	-6.88
'01-Aug-2020'	0.05	-8.78	-8.73
'01-Sep-2020'	0.07	-8.87	-8.80
'01-Oct-2020'	0.07	-1.20	-1.13
'01-Nov-2020'	0.08	-0.26	-0.18
'01-Dec-2020'	0.10	-0.31	-0.21

Below is a table for external inputs (L_ext) and external losses to Cache Creek (L_out) at monthly time steps. L_ext is an estimate of the entire watershed input, assuming that the three monitored streams account for 50% of the total inflows. Note that during the summer months external loading is actually *negative* because the inflows are so small and outflow concentration increases as a result of increasing ambient P concentrations in the Lower Arm due to internal loading. Thus I believe that any increase during the summer must be solely the result of in-lake processes. This is also shown graphically below. Let me know if you need further clarification on this.

