

Fourth Annual Water Quality Forum Ottawa County Michigan October 26, 2009 David C. Rockwell Beach Water Quality Forecasting Coordinator Center of Excellence for Great Lakes and Human Health

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# Ottawa County Beach Forecasting Model Talk Outline

- 1. Need for Models
- 2. Statistical Models
- 3. Deterministic Models
- 4. Combined Forecast Models
- 5. Future Plans Beach Water Quality Forecasting









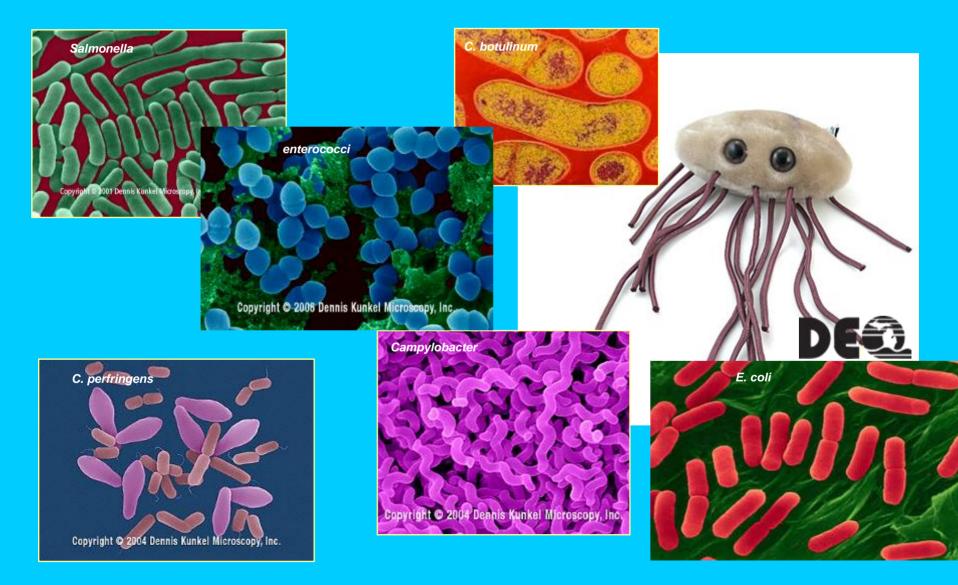
# Head over heels in love with our water!



We just don't look at it or drink it, we play in it!



## **Recreational Water Illness**



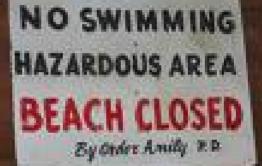








THIS AREA IS CLOSED TO SWIMMING











# The Public Demands Action!



### **Protect Swimmer Health**

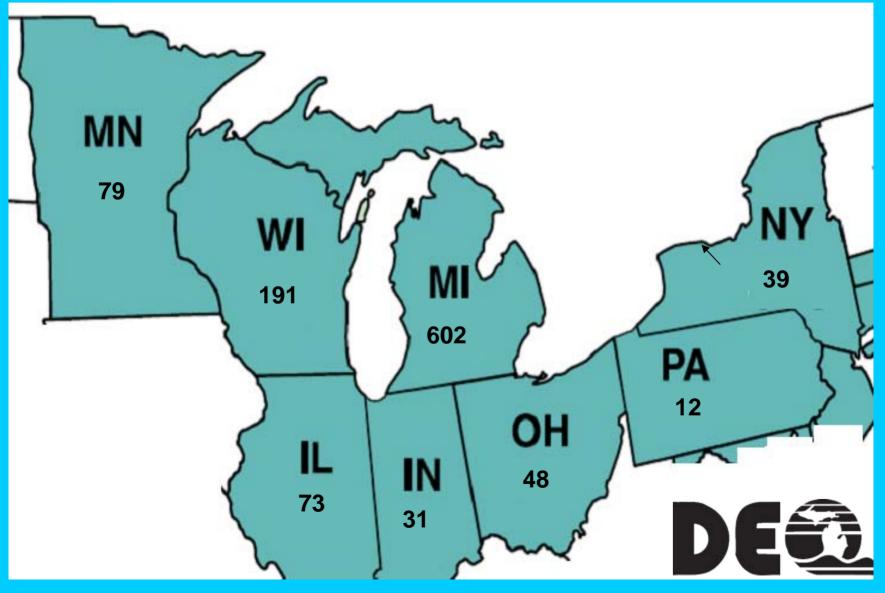
# Great Lakes Beach Association beachnet@great-lakes.net



Your link to 800 beach buddies! We transfer our expertise and experience in successful collaborations.



## **Great Lakes Public Beaches**





	Michigan Beaches	
A NOW B	1178 Public Beaches	
	438 Private Beaches	
	<u>11</u> Closures and Advisories	
	Waterbody and Location Name	County
	Saginaw Bay-Lake Huron - Singing Bridge Beach	Arenac
	Maplewood Lake - Maplewood Lake Park	Ottawa
	Twin Lake - Twin Lake County Park Beach	Muskegon
	Sunrise Lake - Sunrise Lake Park	Osceola
	Lake Macatawa - Dunton Park	Ottawa
	Fenton Lake - Township Hall	Genesee
	Lake St. Clair - St. Clair Shores Blossom Heath Beach	Macomb
	Stoney Creek Lake-Impoundment - Stoney Creek Metropark-Baypoint Beach	Macomb
Ourset design and advisation are disclosed at the	Lake St. Clair - New Baltimore Park Beach	Macomb
Current closures and advisories are displayed above	St. Mary's River - Sugar Island Township Park	Chippewa
	Stoney Creek Lake-Impoundment - Stoney Creek Metropark-Eastwood	Macomb

Beach

# Federal Agency Research

- USGS Beach Health Initiative Ocean Research Priorities Plan
- EPA Advanced Monitoring Initiative Research
- NOAA Center of Excellence Great Lakes and Human Health

### **Federal Collaboration on Beach Health in the Great Lakes**



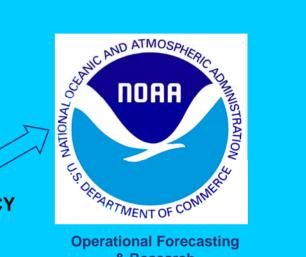
**Remediation, Decision Support,** & Environmental Research

#### **BEACH HEALTH INTERAGENCY COORDINATION TEAM**

**Beach Water Quality** Forecasting Coordinator

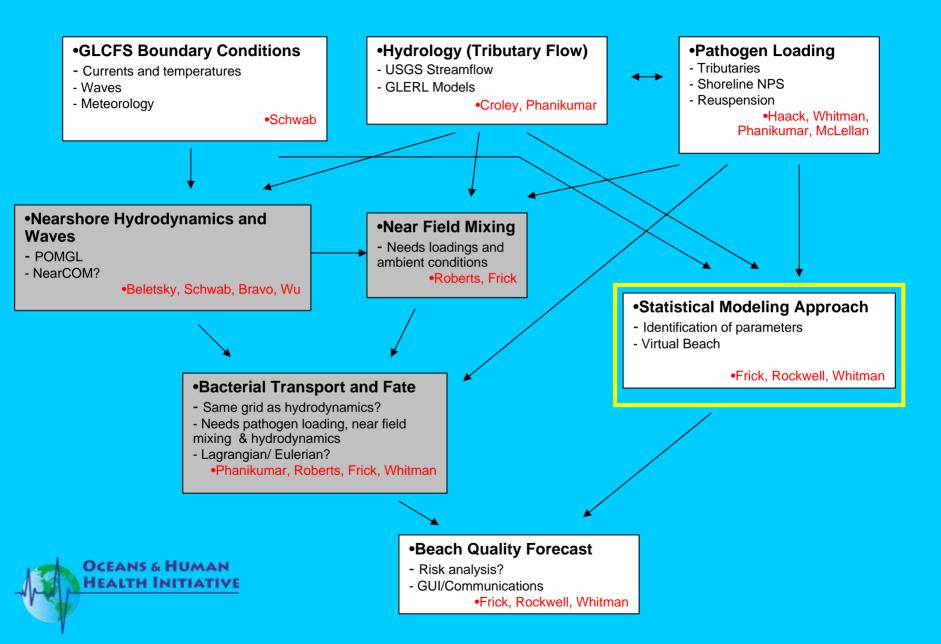


**Monitoring & Modeling** Research



& Research

### Statistical Beach Quality Modeling Approach



### Predictive Variables for Statistical Beach Forecasting

<u>Models</u> (Mednick, 2009: Accessing Online Data for Building and Evaluating Real-Time Models to Predict Beach Water Quality)

#### •Near Shore Conditions

- - Wave height \*
- - Turbidity
- · Lake current speed and direction \*
- - Water temperature \*
- - Lake level \*

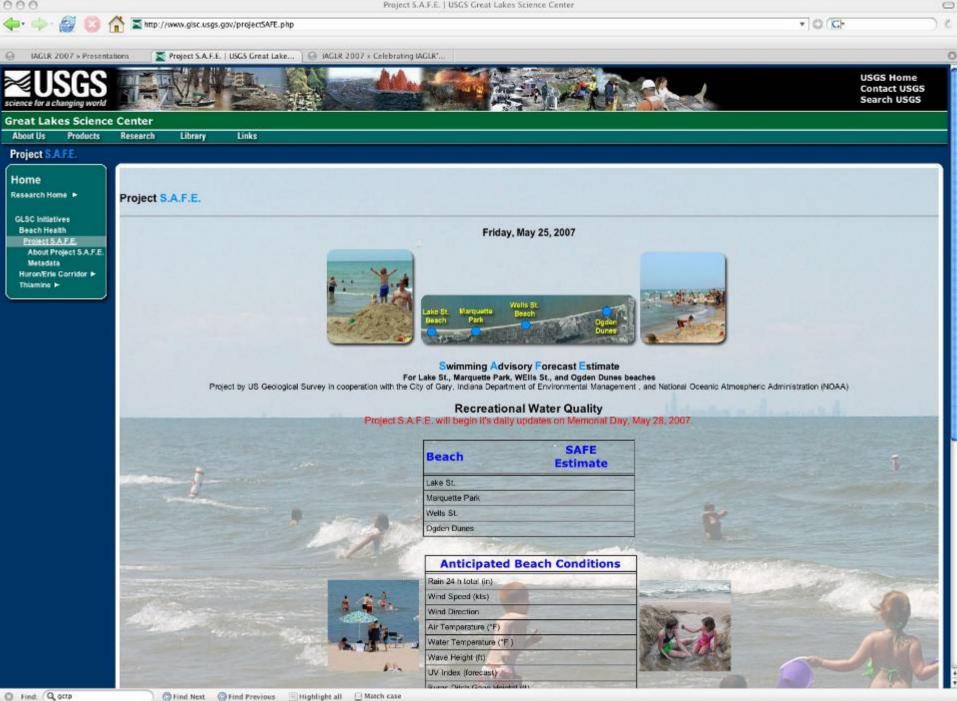
#### Weather Conditions

- - Antecedent rainfall \*
- Wind speed and direction \*
- - Air temperature \*
- - Sunlight \*

#### Onshore Conditions

- Number of bathers
- - Presence of algae
- - Number of gulls
- •Watershed Conditions
- Stream flow \*

•\* Available from GLCFS



C Find Q octp

Done

# **Predictive Modeling**

- Refine and evaluate procedures for building water quality models used for notification and advisories/closures
- Virtual Beach Software for Statistical Modeling
- Model Builder for developing multiple linear regression models for indicator prediction and
- Beach Advisor for providing user friendly beach
   advisory decision support for non technical users



#### General Empirical Model



### Virtual Beach



#### Disclaimer:

This software has been reviewed in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's peer and administrative review policies and approved for publication. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

# **NOAA Center of Excellence for Great Lakes and Human Health**

- Develop sustainable forecasting tools to minimize risk to human health in coastal environments.
- Identify sources and causes



- Water Quality
- Beach closures
- Harmful Algal Blooms



# NOAA develops Great Lakes algal bloom forecasts

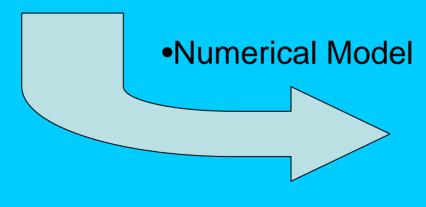


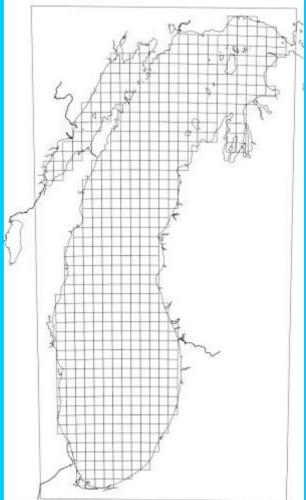
TRAVERSE CITY, Mich. - An experimental system that uses satellite data and computer modeling will help forecast the direction and intensity of ugly, smelly algae blobs in the Great Lakes. **Chicago Tribune** 9/17/2009.

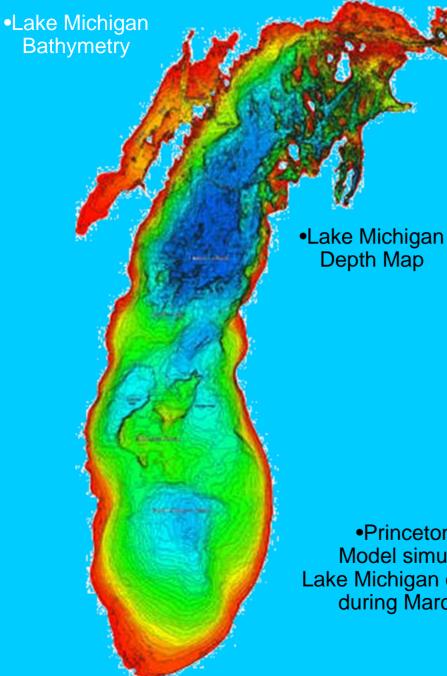
### Nested grid plume trajectory model

# Factors Affecting Lake Circulation

- Wind stress
- Bottom topography
- Earth's rotation
- Temperature gradients





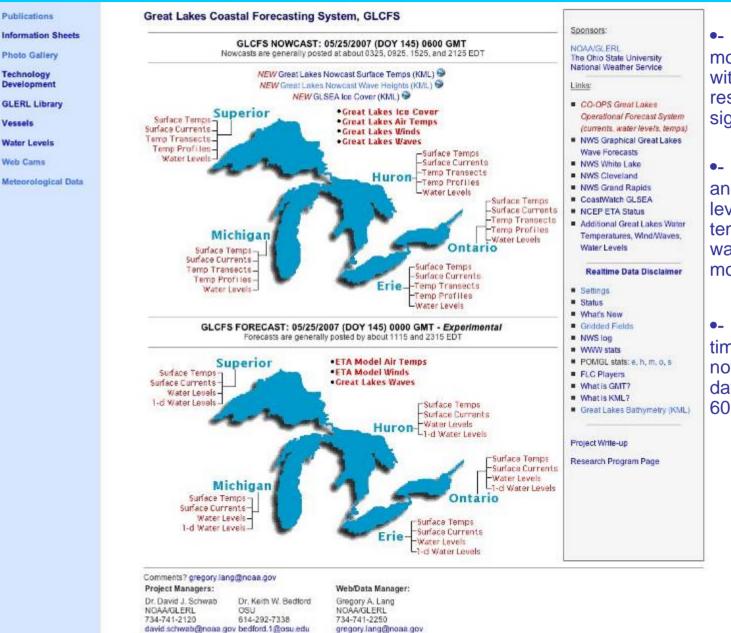


QuickTime<sup>™</sup> and a BMP decompressor are needed to see this picture.

•Princeton Ocean Model simulation of Lake Michigan currents during March, 1998



#### •Great Lakes Coastal Forecasting System: www.glerl.noaa.gov/res/glcfs



•- Five separate models based on POM with 2-5 km horizontal resolution and 20 sigma layers

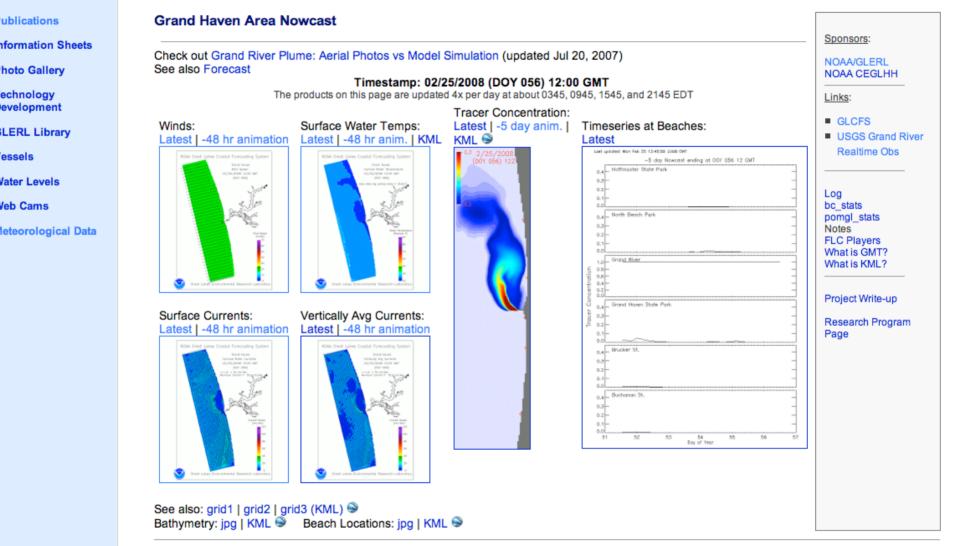
•- Provides nowcasts and forecasts of water level, currents, temperature, and waves (GL wave model)

•- Runs automatically 4 times per day for nowcasts, 2 times per day for forecasts (out to 60 hrs)



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Research Data Products & Services **Outreach About GLERL News & Events** 



Comments? gregory.lang@noaa.gov

#### **Project Managers:**

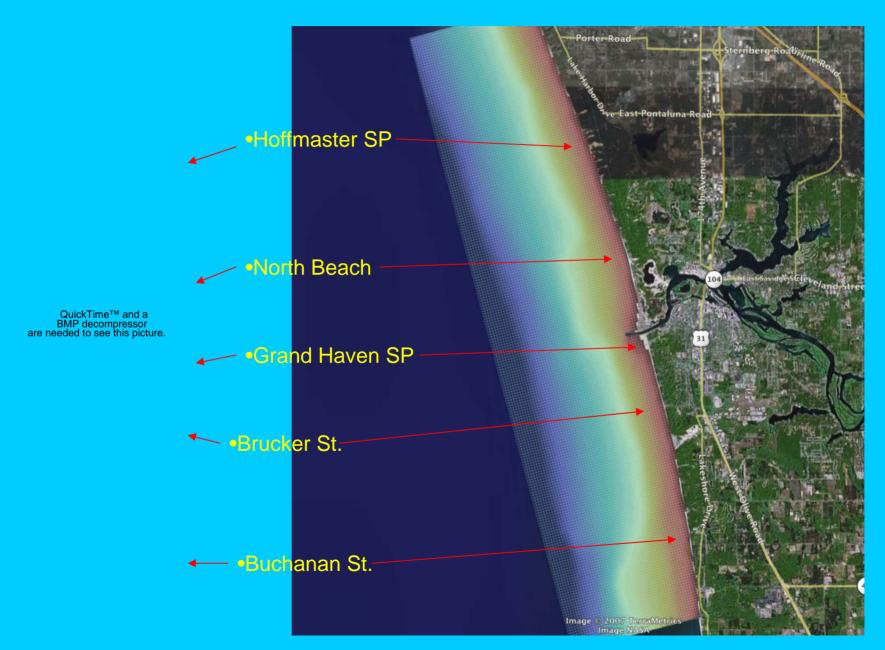
Dr. David J. Schwab Dr. Dima Beletsky NOAA/GLERL CILER 734-741-2347 734-741-2360

Web/Data Manager:

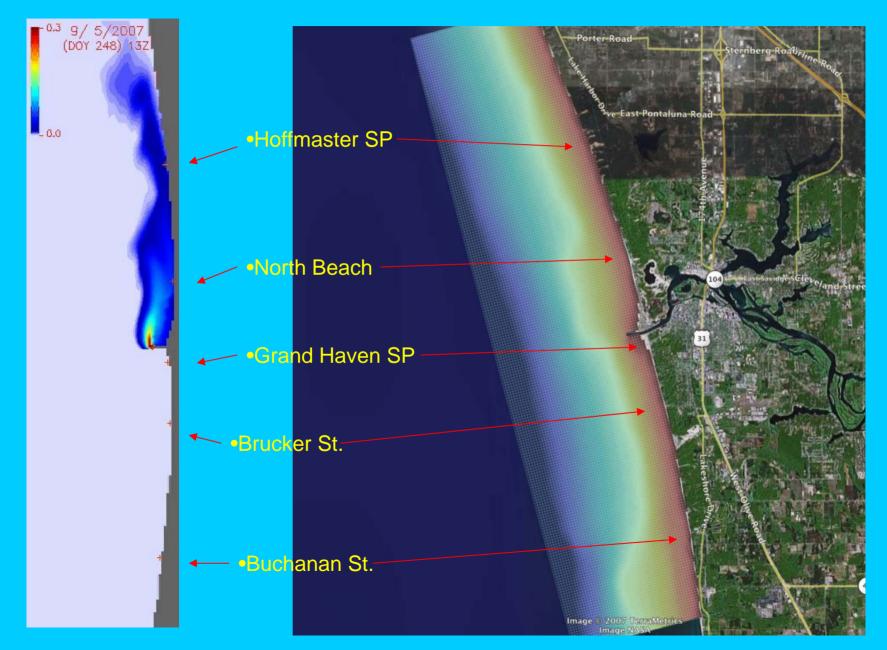
Gregory A. Lang **NOAA/GLERL** 734-741-2250 david.schwab@noaa.gov dima.beletsky@noaa.gov gregory.lang@noaa.gov

#### Web site: www.glerl.noaa.gov/res/glcfs/gh •48 hr Forecast: /ghf

### Grand Haven, MI 100 m nested grid (high flow)



### •Grand Haven, MI 100 m nested grid (low flow)



### Model validation

### Grand River Plume Tracking Experiments, 2006-



Rhodamine-WT dye release



Moorings



•Aerial Photography



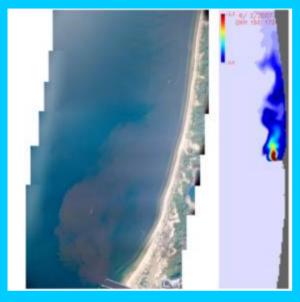
 Dye tracking, CTD mapping and bacterial sampling



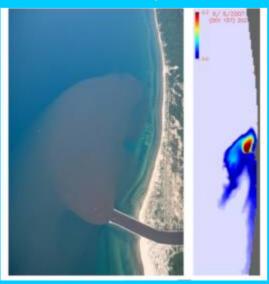
GPS drifter buoy release

#### Grand River Plume Aerial Photography and Model Simulations

•June 2, 2007



•June 6, 2007



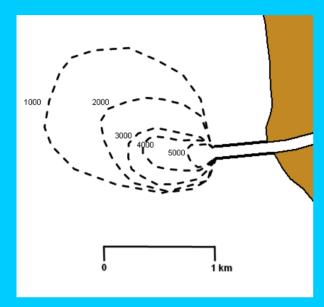
•June 10, 2007



•June 20, 2007



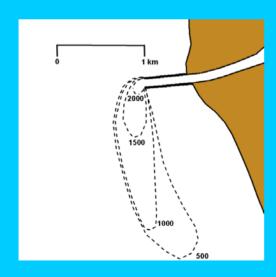
#### •Sulfur Hexaflouride Tracer Measurements Compared to Aerial Photography





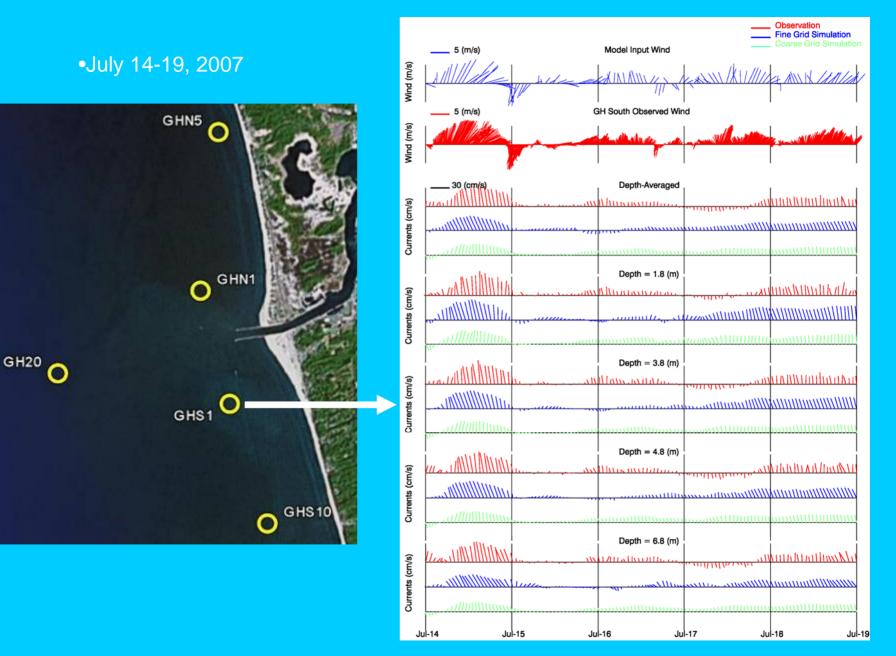
•8/8/2006







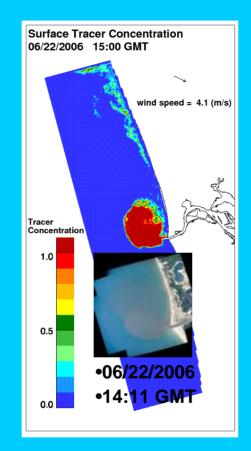
#### Model Evaluation with ADCP Measurements

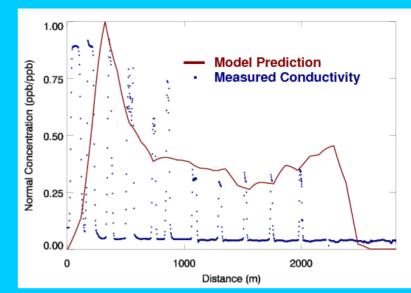


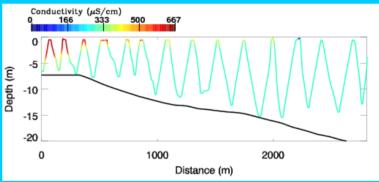
### Drifter Buoy Tracks and Aerial Photos



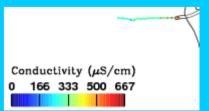
#### •CTD Transect 6/22/2006



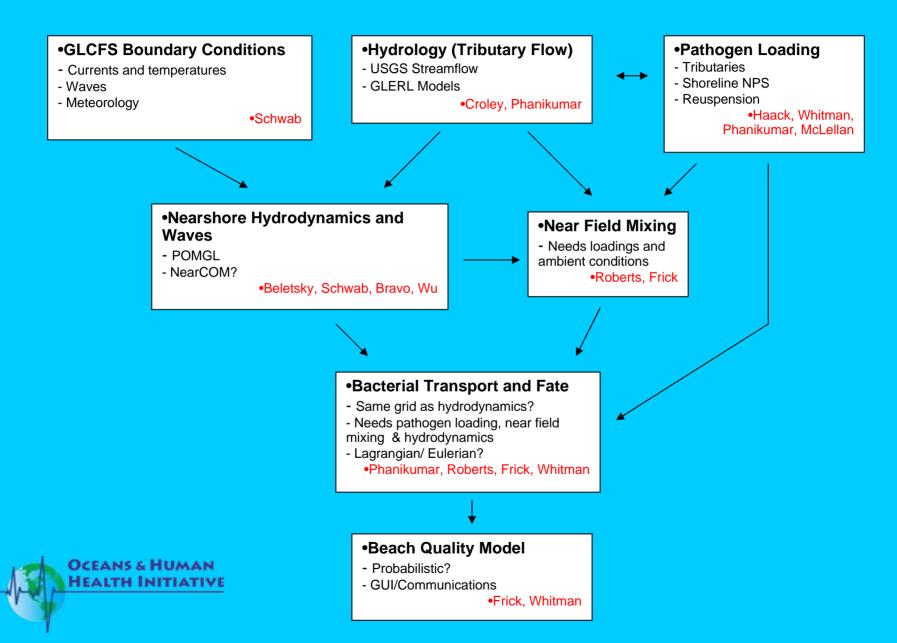




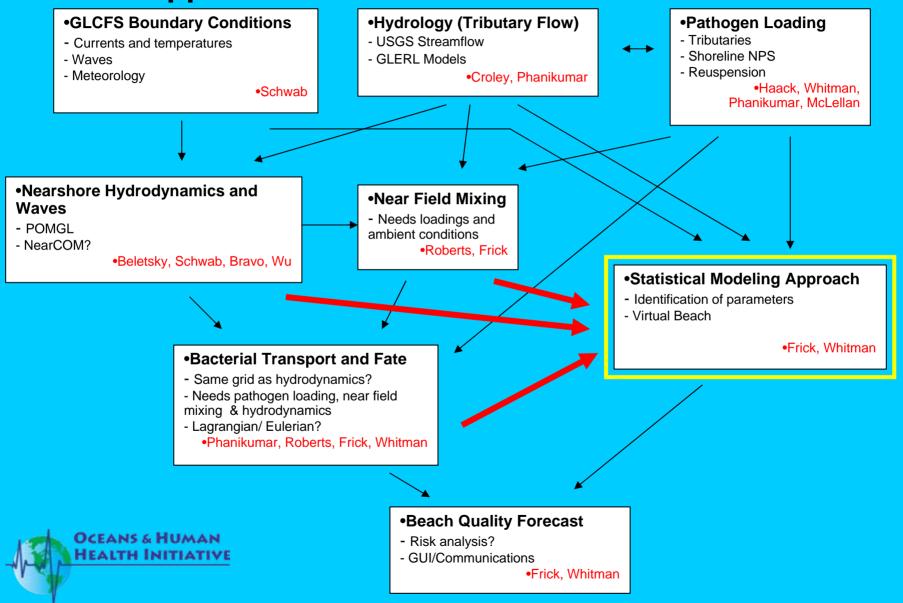


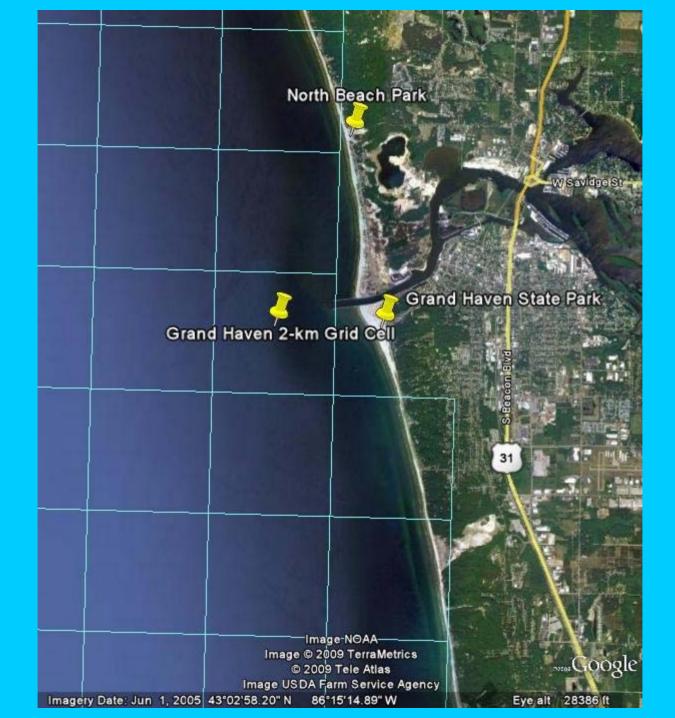


### Deterministic Beach Quality Modeling Approach



# •Combined Beach Quality Modeling Approach





### Grand Haven State Park Beach Ottawa Co. Michigan 2002-2009 MLR model : E[Ln(E. Coli)]=Const + Coef1 x Var1+... + Coef4 x Var4

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-Statistic	p-Value*
Const	- 0.29	0.49	- 0.48	0.64
1. SWT9	0.12	0.031	3.88	0.00018
2. OSC	5.21	1.88	2.77	0.0067
3. WVH0	1.23	0.51	2.41	0.018
4. CC0	0.89	0.37	2.42	0.017

R-square = 26.0% Adj. R-square = 25.2% Model standard error = 1.24 N=114

- •SWT9 Surface Water Temperature Average of Preceding 9 Hours •OSC On Shore Current (positive East)
- •WVH0 Wave Height at time of Sampling
- •CC0 Cloud Cover fraction at time of Sampling

•SWT9 + coefficient => higher temperatures increase *E. coli* conc.
•OSC + coefficient => onshore current increases *E. coli* conc.
•WVH0 + coefficient => larger waves increase *E. coli* conc.
•CC0 + coefficient => less sun light increases *E. coli* conc.

#### North Beach Park Beach Ottawa County, Michigan 2002-2009 MLR model: E[Log10(E. coli)]=Const + Coef1 \* Var1 + ...+ Coef6 \* Var6

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-Statistic	p-Value*
Const	179.39	41.98	4.27	4.01E-5
1. AT24	0.064	0.015	4.22	4.93E-5
2. OSC	1.81	0.72	2.52	0.013
3. WVH0	0.43	0.21	2.04	0.043
4. CC24	0.78	0.21	3.64	0.00040
5. DATE	- 0.089	0.021	-4.29	3.80E-5
6. GRD	0.0074	0.0031	2.37	0.020

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R-square =38.7% Adj. R-square =35.6% Model standard error = 0.5062 N=123

AT24	Interpolated Air Temps average of sample & preceding 23 hourly readings
OSC	On Shore Current (positive East)
WVH0	Wave Height at time of Sampling
<b>CC24</b>	Cloud Cover fraction average of sample & preceding 23 hourly readings
DATE	Calendar Year (not Julian Date)
GRD	Grand River Flow Measured at Grand Rapids
AT24	+ coefficient => higher temperatures increase <i>E. coli</i> conc.
AT24 OSC	+ coefficient => higher temperatures increase <i>E. coli</i> conc. + coefficient => onshore current increases <i>E. coli</i> conc.
OSC	+ coefficient => onshore current increases <i>E. coli</i> conc.
OSC WVH0	+ coefficient => onshore current increases <i>E. coli</i> conc. + coefficient => larger waves increase <i>E. coli</i> conc.
OSC WVH0 CC24	<ul> <li>+ coefficient =&gt; onshore current increases <i>E. coli</i> conc.</li> <li>+ coefficient =&gt; larger waves increase <i>E. coli</i> conc.</li> <li>+ coefficient =&gt; less sun light increases <i>E. coli</i> conc.</li> </ul>



#### Acknowledgements

**NOAA Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Team** 

Dr. M.S. Phanikumar, Michigan State University Dr. R. L. Whitman, U.S. Geological Survey Dr. J.B. Rose, Michigan State University

Richard Wagenmaker, National Weather Service, White Lake & USEPA and USGS Great Lakes Beach Interagency Team Members

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality Ottawa County Health Department

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•Questions?

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