

# New Generation of Models for Optimization and Forecasting of Lake Okeechobee Water Quality

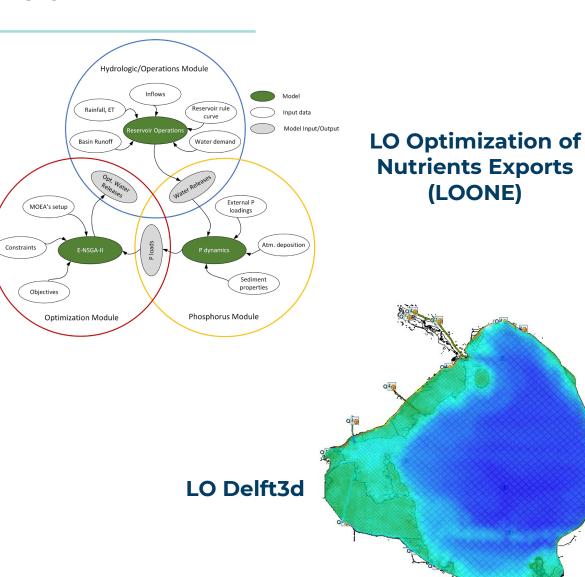
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### PROJECT SUMMARY

- 1. Understand the effects of flow regulations on nutrient exports from Lake Okeechobee
- 2. Evaluate alternative lake operations that minimize nutrient loads during sensitive times
- 3. Evaluate how different nutrient management scenarios could affect algal blooms

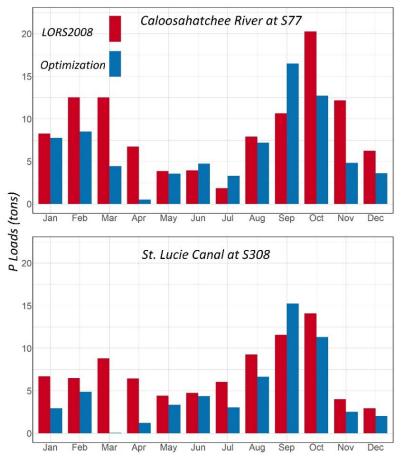


### MAJOR TAKEAWAYS

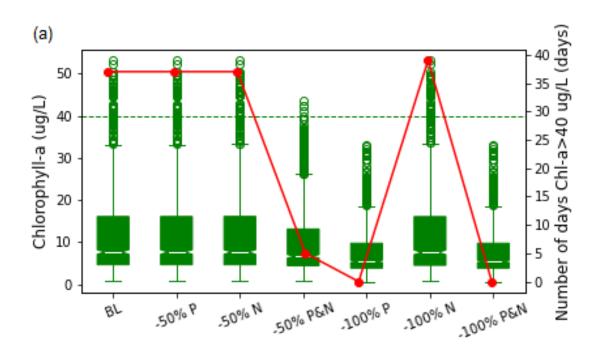
- Phosphorus exports are sensitive to resuspension parameters and load imports.
- Lake operation optimization could reduce P loads into Caloosahatchee River and St. Lucie Canal by 27.4% and 32.6%.
- Water temperature is a strong indicator of blooms.
- Reducing nitrogen AND phosphorus is more effective at reducing blooms than targeting a single nutrient.

## ADDITIONAL RELEVANT INFO

# Optimization could reduce P loads exports



# Reducing nitrogen AND phosphorus is more effective



### RESEARCH PRIORITIES

- Collect regular nutrient (external and internal) load data into Lake Okeechobee
- Improve blue-green algae prediction
- Develop good physical models of water column structure and circulation
- Evaluate the accuracy of satellite imagery compared to discrete and in situ sampling
- Create a better explanation of satellite imagery for the lay audience

#### NEW DATA GAPS

- How effective is lake discharge optimization for Nitrogen loads and algal biomass?
- What is the optimal level of N and P reduction from the watershed?
- What are other important predictors to include in a bloom forecast?

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Everglades Foundation Scholarship to Osama Tarabih
- Gulf Research Program Early Career Fellowship from the US National Academy of Sciences to Mauricio Arias
- US Environmental Protection Agency (Grant number: 840090) to Qiong Zhang
- US Army Corps of Engineers Engineer Research and Development Center (Grant number: W912HZ-21-2-0057) to David Kaplan