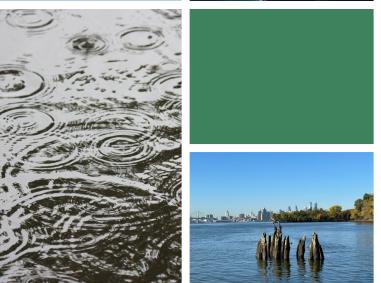




Use of Change Factor Methodology to Estimate Dissolved Oxygen Under Various Loading Conditions



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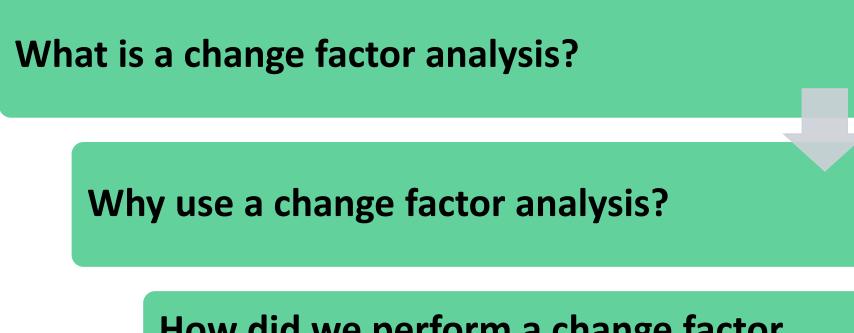
February 11, 2025

2025 Delaware Estuary Science & Environmental Summit

The following slides describe ongoing staff research as of February 10, 2025, and do not necessarily reflect policies or proposals of the Delaware River Basin Commission.

This presentation is provided as a contribution to an ongoing dialogue in the spirit of advancing collective understanding of environmental processes.





How can this product be utilized in future work?



What is a change factor analysis?

- Commonly applied to address uncertainty in global climate models
- Characterize the change that is expected relative to a baseline condition
- Preserves characteristics of the observed dataset
- A combination of additive and multiplicative change factors was employed: Linear regression

"Change Factors" (a.k.a. "delta change factors")

In climate science, difference between simulated future and simulated historic conditions.



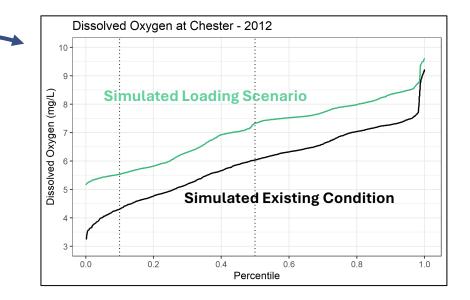
Why use a change factor analysis?

- Leverage the strengths of
 - EFDC–WASP model and
 - $_{\odot}$ Years of continuous observed DO
- Improve estimation of DO
 - o In unmodeled years
 - At unmonitored locations and
 - Across different loading scenarios
 - Beyond what is possible with either model output or continuous data alone



Data Inputs

- WASP model DO predictions in 2012, 2018, and 2019
 - Simulated Existing Condition
 - Simulated Loading Scenario





Data Inputs

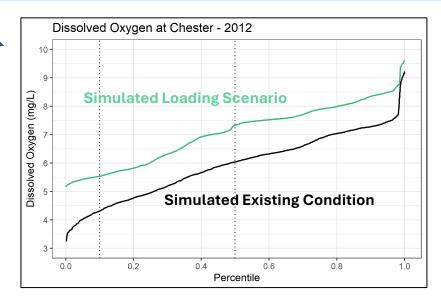
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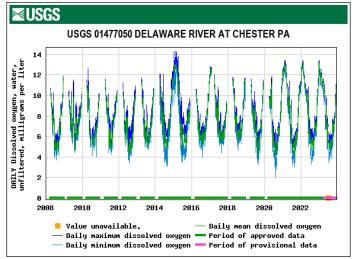
Continuous USGS DO from 2008 – 2023

- Chester, Pennsylvania (01477050)
- Penn's Landing, Pennsylvania (01467200)







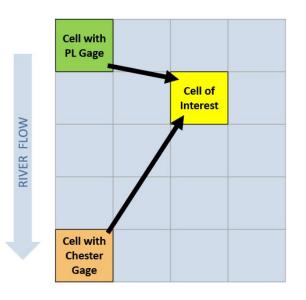


 Develop and apply a loading scenario change factor to estimate DO at gaged locations over the 15-year period.

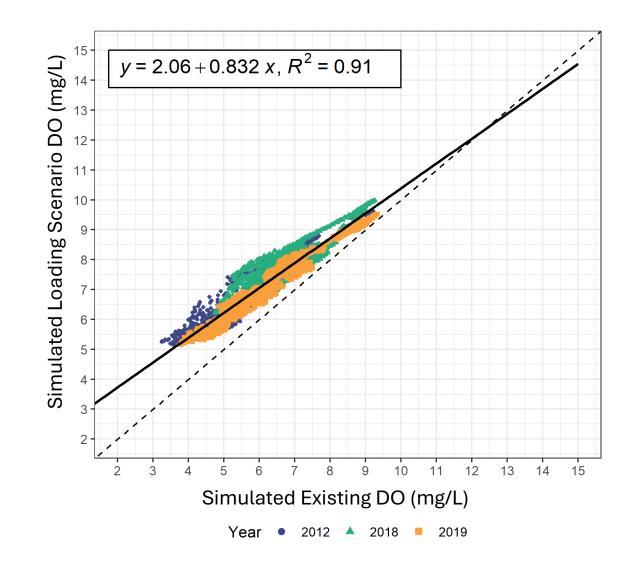
2. Develop and apply a spatial change factor to estimate DO at ungaged locations over the 15-year period.





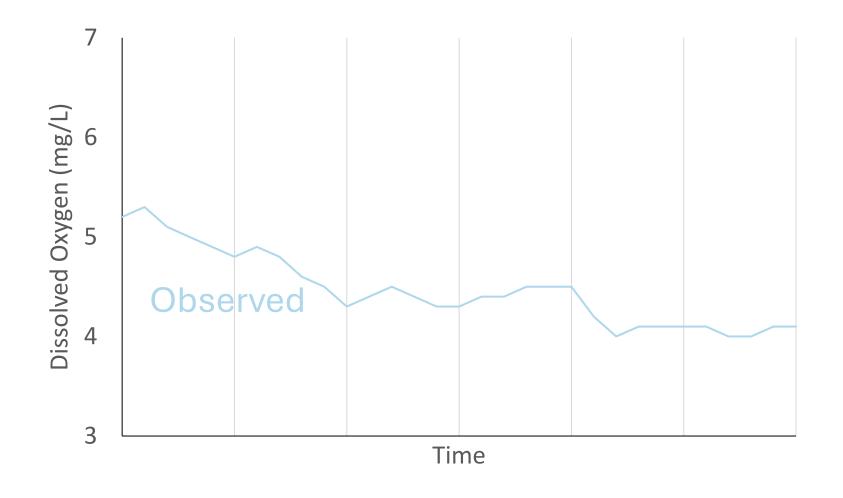


Develop change factor by regressing loading scenario DO against existing DO using model data



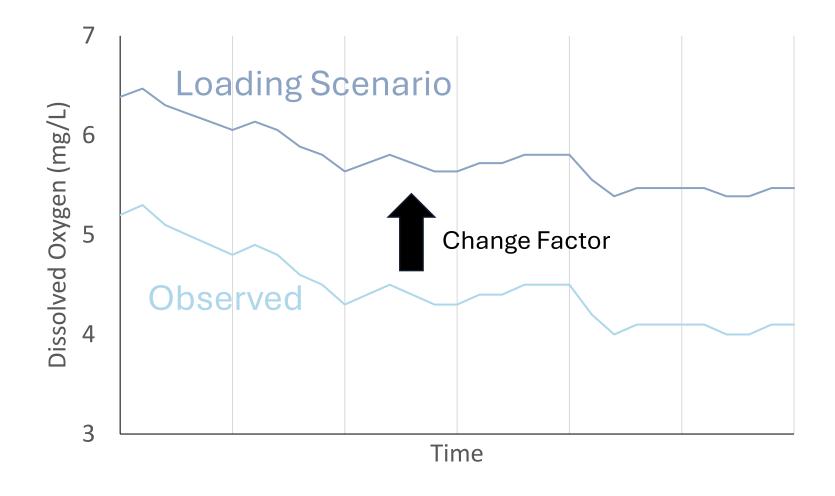


Apply change factor to **observed gage data** to estimate **loading scenario DO** in any year



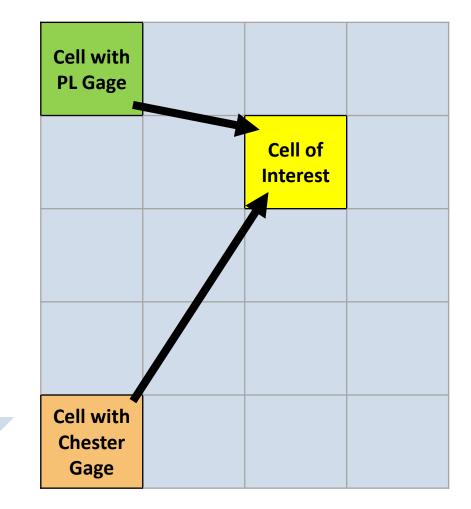


Apply change factor to **observed gage data** to estimate **loading scenario DO** in any year





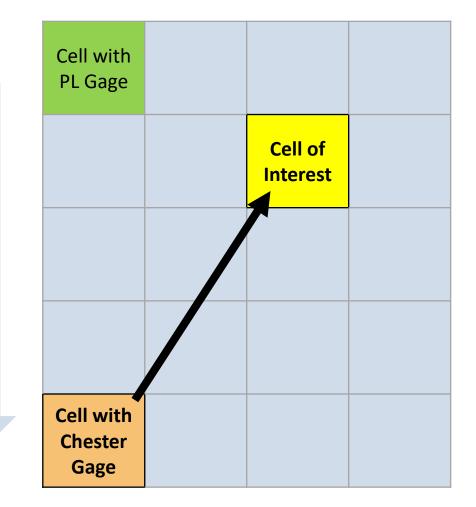
Develop a second, spatial change factor

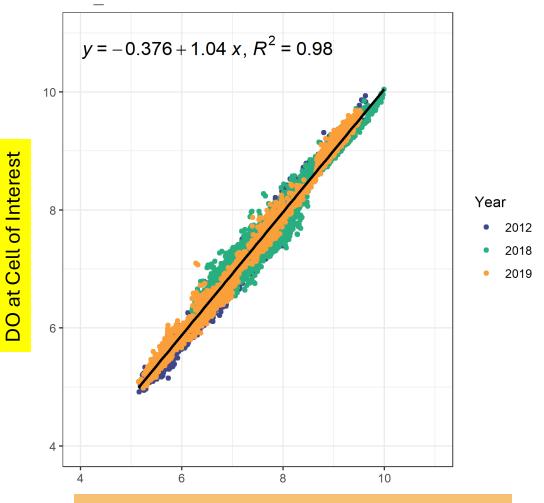




RIVER FLOW

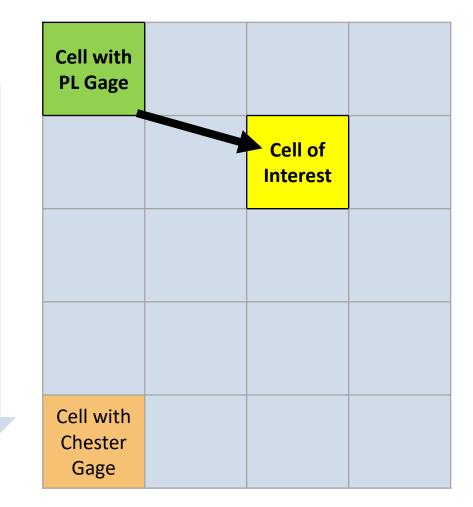
Develop spatial change factor by regressing DO at any model cell against DO at Chester using loading scenario model data

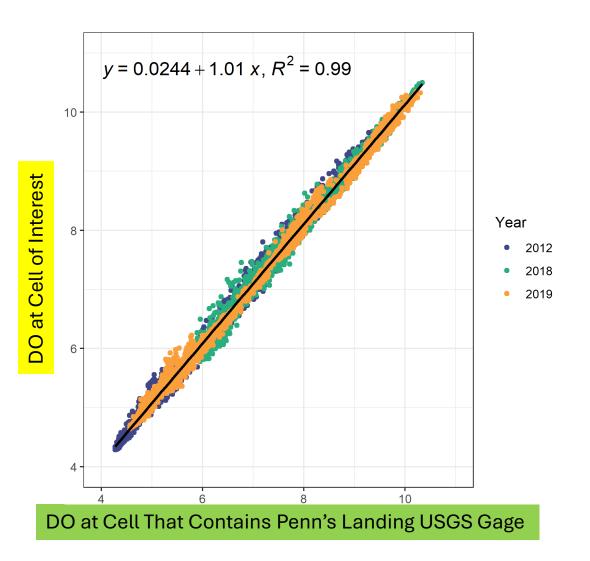




DO at Cell That Contains Chester USGS Gage

Develop spatial change factor by regressing DO at any model cell against DO at Penn's Landing using loading scenario model data



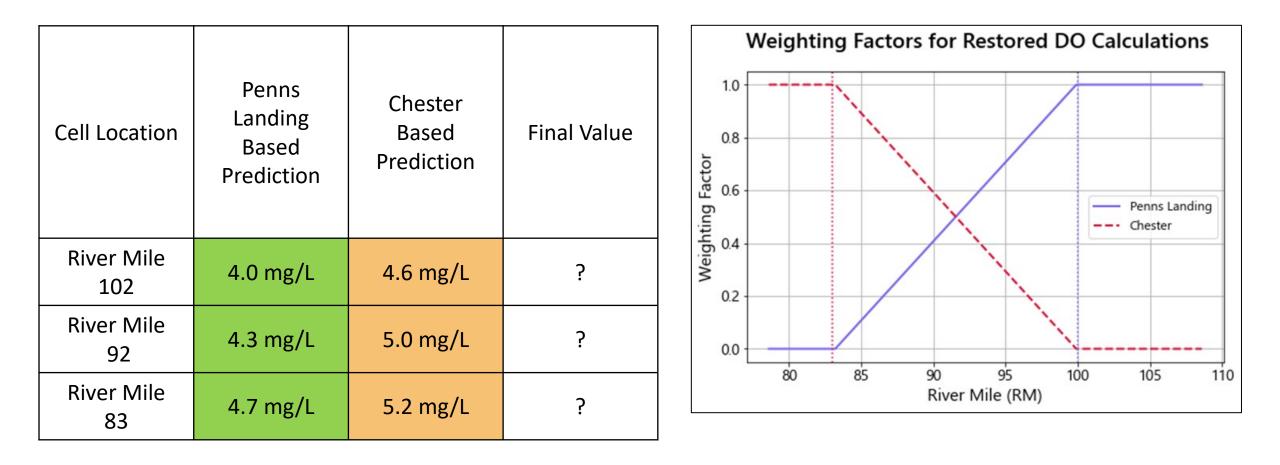


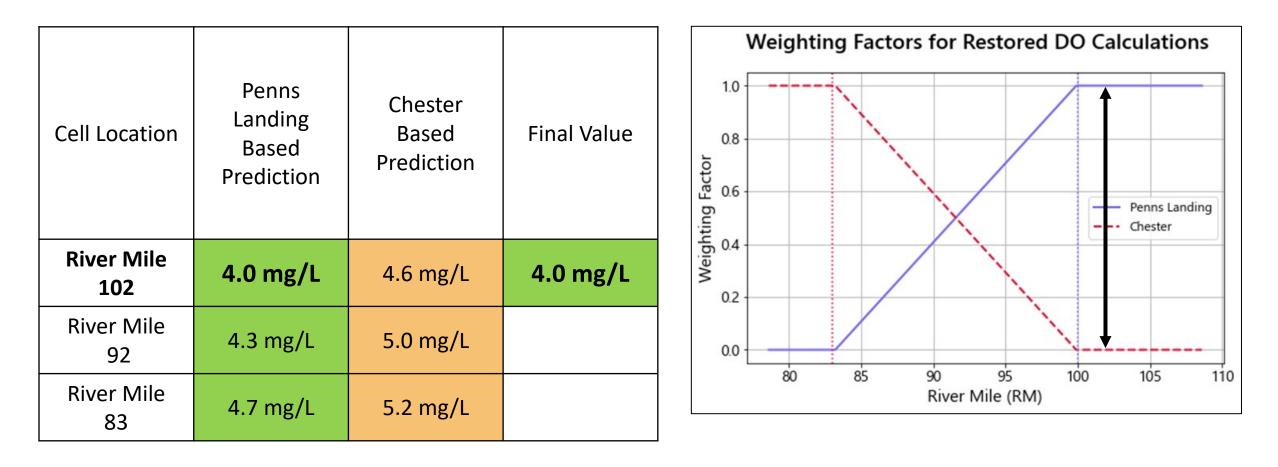
RIVER FLOW

Apply spatial change factor to projected loading scenario data at gage

Cell Location	Penns Landing Based Prediction	Chester Based Prediction	Final Value		
River Mile 102	4.0 mg/L	4.6 mg/L	?		
River Mile 92	4.3 mg/L	5.0 mg/L	?		
River Mile 83	- 4.7 mg/l		?		







Cell Locatio	Penns Landing Based Prediction	Chester Based Prediction	Final Value	Weighting Fact	tors for Resto	ored DO	Calculations
River Mile	4.0 mg/L	4.6 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	Weighting			Chester
102 River Mile 92		5.0 mg/L		0.2			
River Mile 83	4.7 mg/L	5.2 mg/L	5.2 mg/L	80 85	90 95 River Mile (105 1

110

					W	eightin	g Facto	ors for	Restore	d DO	Calculati	ons
Cell Location	Penns Landing Based Prediction	Chester Based Prediction	Final Value		1.0						Penns La	
River Mile 102	4.0 mg/L	4.6 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	1-:-1	0.4		/					
River Mile 92	4.3 mg/L	5.0 mg/L	4.65 mg/L		0.0		4			`\		
River Mile 83	4.7 mg/L	5.2 mg/L	5.2 mg/L			80	85	90 River	95 Mile (RM	100	105	11

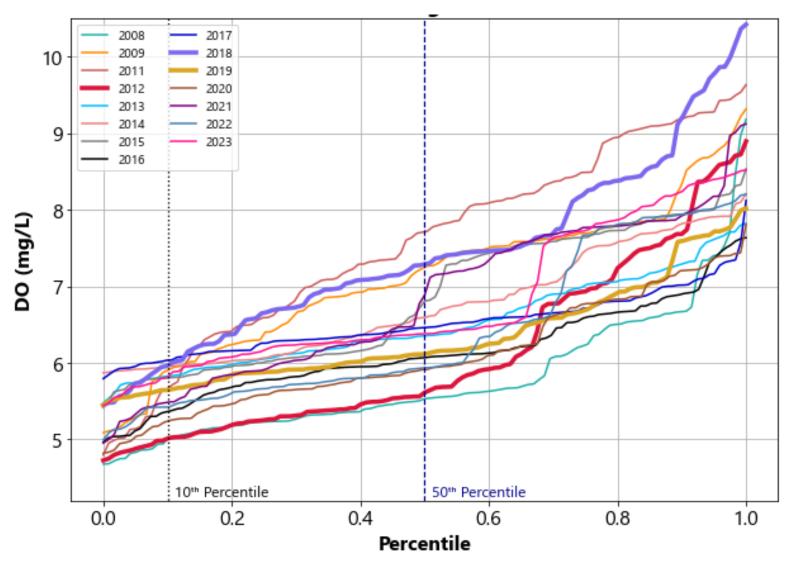
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- Captures

 simulated years in
 context of overall
 inter-year
 variability
- Extends analysis
 beyond gage
 location while still
 reflecting
 observations



Loading Scenario Dissolved Oxygen by Year



How can this product be utilized in future work?

- Strengthen our estimation of future DO scenarios for use in waste load allocations
- Improve estimation of DO
 - In unmodeled years
 - At unmonitored locations and
 - Across different loading scenarios
 - Beyond what is possible with either model output or continuous data alone





Questions?

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