

Review of BATHTUB Calibration for Tainter Lake, Wisconsin

prepared for

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by

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Introduction

This report reviews and revises BATHTUB calibrations for Tainter Lake developed by the USGS (1991a,b,c). Two versions of the model calibration to 1990 data were apparently developed. For purposes of discussion, calibrations are referenced as follows:

USGS1	-	First USGS Calibration (USGS, 1991a)
USGS2	-	Revised USGS Calibration (USGS, 1991c)
UNCALIB	-	Version 5.3, Uncalibrated
WWW	-	Version 5.3, Calibrated by WWW

Table 1 summarizes model options and calibration factors used in each USGS calibration and in the author's version. A diskette containing the current version of BATHTUB and the WWW calibration (TLWWW.BIN) is attached to this report. Tables 2, 3, and 4 lists input files for USGS2, UNCALIB, and WWW, respectively. Figures 1 and 2 show observed and predicted concentrations for UNCALIB and WWW, respectively. Observed and predicted diagnostic variables for WWW are listed in Table 5.

The USGS1 & USGS2 calibrations were developed using the early (batch) version of BATHTUB. An input file and calibrated coefficients were supplied only for USGS2. The latest (interactive) version (5.3) uses a different file format but includes a utility for translating input files generated for the batch version. In both versions, tributary TYPE=2 codes are used to identify ungauged tributaries. Unlike the batch version, however, the interactive version automatically estimates flows

and concentrations based upon user-supplied land use data and non-point-source export coefficients. Directly specified flow and concentration values for TYPE = 2 tributaries are lost in translating files for use with the interactive version. To account for this, flow and concentration values specified for TYPE = 2 tributaries in USGS1 & USGS2 have been manually entered in the UNCALIB and WWW files and the TYPE codes have been reset to 1. Even though these are estimated values, they are treated the same as measured values in constructing reservoir flow and nutrient balances.

The UNCALIB version generates a-priori predictions using default coefficients. The only adjusted calibration coefficient in the case is the longitudinal dispersion coefficient for Segment 2, which has been set to 0.0 to reflect impedance of longitudinal dispersion by the long and narrow river channel between Segments 2 and 3. The WWW version starts with UNCALIB and adjusts certain coefficients to match observed and predicted values for phosphorus, chlorophyll-a, and secchi depth within reasonable error bounds.

Specific comments on the calibrations are listed below:

1. USGS2 calibrates phosphorus, chlorophyll-a, and transparency separately for each segment. This involves adjusting 9 coefficients. While this approach is not necessarily "wrong", the author prefers a more parsimonious approach to calibration (adjusting fewer coefficients). In WWW, only global calibration factors are adjusted using a least-squares criterion (3 coefficients). Given the uncertainty (CV) in the measured concentrations, exact calibration to each segment does not seem appropriate. If management decisions to be made using the model depend heavily upon water quality in a particular segment (vs. reservoir as a whole), the local calibration approach could be used.
2. All calibrations employ phosphorus model 1 (default). In USGS2, three calibration coefficients are adjusted to match observed concentrations in each segment. In WWW, the overall phosphorus sedimentation rate is adjusted slightly (from 1 to 1.13) to provide a least-squares fit of the observed concentrations.
3. USGS2 uses BATHTUB Chlorophyll-a Model 2, which was designed to account for algal growth limitation by phosphorus, light, and or flushing rate. Based upon the extremely high chlorophyll-a concentrations, shallow depth, bluegreen algal types found here, it is unlikely that light or flushing rate are controlling algal densities. Regional experience (primarily in Minnesota) suggests that chlorophyll-a Model 5 (Jones & Bachman regression) is appropriate. WWW uses

Model 5 with a global calibration factor of 0.83, well within the expected 0.5 to 2.0 range for calibration coefficients, based upon error magnitudes estimated from the CE reservoir data set.

4. Based on the memo on the Secchi/Phosphorus relationship (USGS, 1991b), the USGS concluded that Secchi Model 3 (apparently used in USGS1) consisted of the following equation:

$$1/S = 0.082 + .022 P$$

As clearly stated in the program documentation (Walker, 1987, p. IV-10), the equation is:

$$S = 17.8 P^{-0.76}$$

It is puzzling that the USGS chose to guess the equation, instead of looking it up in the documentation. Since this equation was developed from reservoirs with a wide range of non-algal turbidities, the author suggests using Secchi Model 1, as adopted in the USGS1, UNCALIB, and WWW calibrations. Instead of adjusting Secchi calibration factors for each segment, the BETA coefficient (slope of inverse Secchi vs. Chl-a relationship) is adjusted downward from the default value (0.025 m²/mg) to 0.01 m²/mg. Based upon recent model applications in Minnesota and Oregon, this rather drastic adjustment is often necessary in reservoirs dominated by bluegreen algal types. Because of morphological features or mat-forming properties, light extinction per unit chlorophyll-a is lower in these situations.

5. The USGS2 calibration specifies no longitudinal dispersion (lateral mixing between segments). This differs from the default option, which computes longitudinal dispersion using Fischer's equation. The specification of no dispersion between Segments 2 and 3 is justified based upon morphometric considerations (narrow river channel). Based upon the maps provided, however, considerable mixing would be expected between Segments 1 and 2. Accordingly the default dispersion option is specified in the UNCALIB version. As expected, this predicts high mixing rate and little difference in water quality between Segment 1 and 2 (Figure 1), which is contrary to the observed phosphorus, chlorophyll-a, and secchi data. The reason for this is unclear and is perhaps the most puzzling aspect of the calibration. Resetting the calibration factor for Segment 2 to 0.0 improves the predictions (Figure 2). This has the same effect as selecting dispersion Model 0, as in USGS2.

As discussed above, the most puzzling aspect of the calibration is the apparent presence of stronger longitudinal gradients than initially predicted. Data from other years should be examined to determine whether this pattern persists.

Maps suggest that another reservoir segment could be specified at the mouth of the Hay River. This has not been done, apparently because of the absence of observed water quality data for this area. Depending upon its area and volume relative to loads and flows from the Hay River, significant phosphorus retention may be occurring in this region. Exclusion of this segment would not have much effect on prediction of reservoir-average concentrations. If significant retention does occur in this segment, however, sensitivity of average main-lake concentrations to loads from the Hay River would be lower than predicted by the current model. Addition of this segment is suggested if sufficient data are available and if the relative sensitivity to loads from Hay vs. Red Cedar Rivers is important.

USGS (1991a) discusses the potential role of nitrogen limitation in Tainter Lake and reaches the conclusion that the system is primarily phosphorus limited, based upon Total N / Total P ratios. N/P ratios tend to be self-regulating in these highly eutrophic impoundments because of nitrogen fixation. Thus, modeling external nitrogen budgets would not be particularly useful for predicting trophic response. The focus on phosphorus is appropriate.

Regarding the potential benefits of point-source P limits, the USGS (1991a) concludes that "if such limits are not adopted, the water quality will continue to deteriorate". This conclusion implies a non-steady-state condition, which cannot be detected by calibrating the model to a single year. "Worsening" conditions would be expected only if point-source loads continue to increase over time.

References

Walker, W.W., "Empirical Methods for Predicting Eutrophication in Impoundments, Report 4,, Applications Manual", USAE Waterways Experiment Station, Tech. Report E-81-9, July 1987.

Walker, W.W., "Flux, Profile, & Bathtub Documentation", prepared for USAE Waterways Experiment Station", Draft May 1995.

US Geological Survey, "Summary of the Evaluation and Simulation of Water Quality in Tainter Lake, Dunn County, Wisconsin, June 1991a.

USGS, Memo, Secchi / Phosphorus Relationship, 1991b.

USGS, "Tainter Lake Model Revisions and Re-Calibration", July 9, 1991c.

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Figure 1
Observed & Predicted Values - Uncalibrated

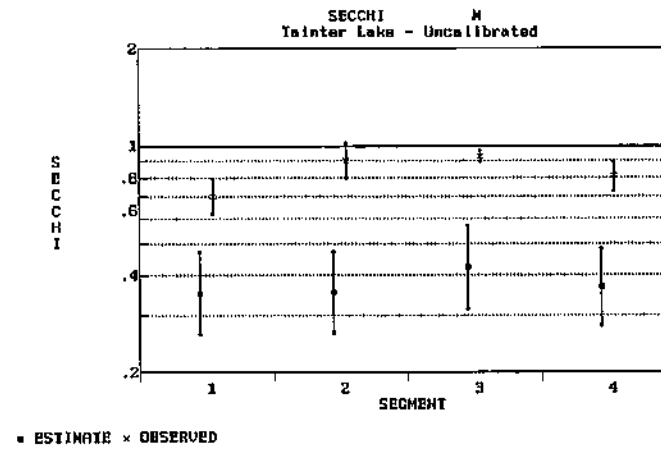
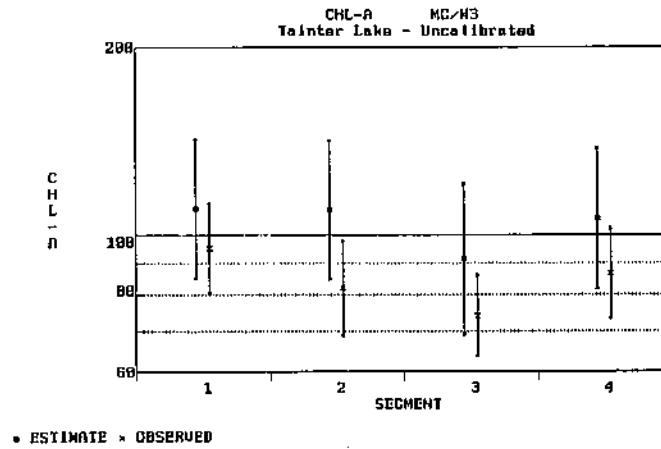
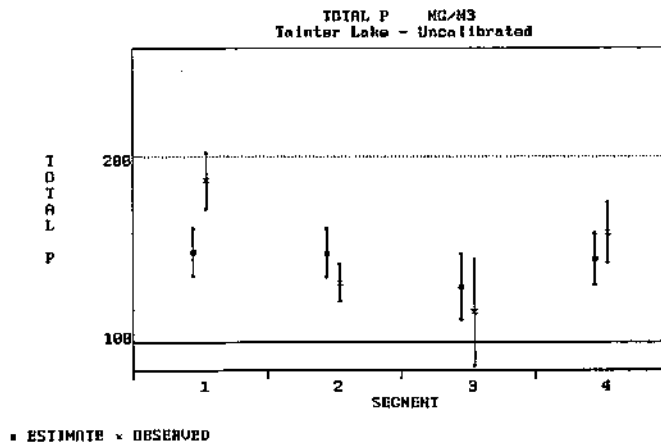
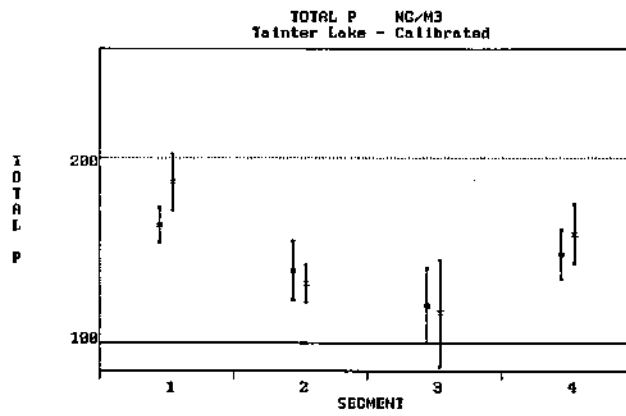
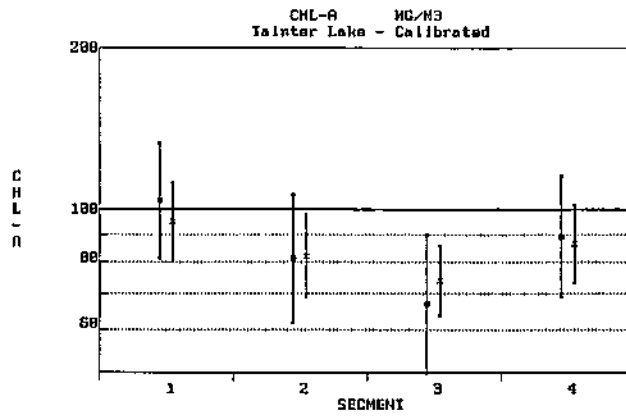


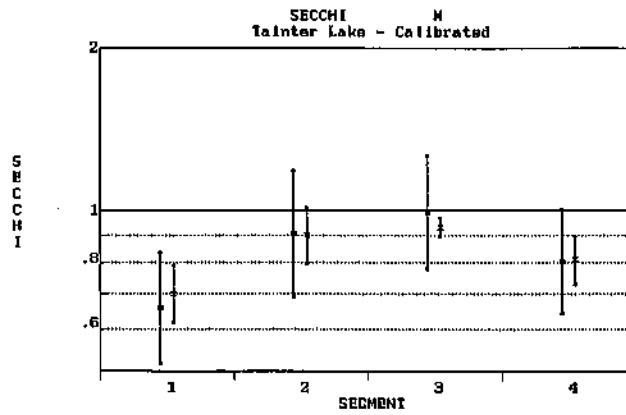
Figure 2
Observed & Predicted Values - Calibrated



• ESTIMATE × OBSERVED



• ESTIMATE × OBSERVED



• ESTIMATE × OBSERVED

Table 1

Summary of Tainter Lake Calibrations

Version	USGS1	USGS2	UNCALIB	WWW
Phosphorus Sedimentation	Model 1 (?) Cal = ?	Model 1 Cal(1) = 1.16 Cal(2) = 0.92 Cal(3) = 0.93 Cal Option 2	Model 1 Cal Option 1 *	Model 1 Cal Option 1 Cal = 1.13
Chlorophyll-a	Model 5 (?) Cal = ?	Model 2 Cal(1) = 4.08 Cal(2) = 6.34 Cal(3) = 11.9	Model 5	Model 5 Cal = 0.81
Secchi Depth	Model 3 Cal = ?	Model 1 Cal(1) = 1.7 Cal(2) = 2.0 Cal(3) = 1.8	Model 1 Beta = 0.025	Model 1 Beta = 0.01
Longitudinal Dispersion	Model 0 None	Model 0 None	Model 1 Cal(2) = 0.	Model 2 Cal(1) = 0. Cal(2) = 0.

Cal(n) - Calibration factor for Segment n

Cal - Calibration factor for entire system (Proc = 'Case Edit Mcoefs')

Default Cal(n) and Cal values = 1.0

Beta = Chl-a/Secchi Slope, Default = .025 m²/mg (Proc = "Case Edit Mcoefs')

* Calibration Options for Phosphorus

- 1 = Calibrate Decay Rates (default)
- 2 = Calibrate Concentrations

Table 2
Input File - Original (USGS2)

TAINTER LAKE BATHTUB MODEL, LOAD SCENARIO-1 SIMULATION

MODEL OPTIONS:

1 CONSERVATIVE SUBSTANCE	0 NOT COMPUTED
2 PHOSPHORUS BALANCE	1 2ND ORDER, AVAIL P
3 NITROGEN BALANCE	0 NOT COMPUTED
4 CHLOROPHYLL-A	2 P, LIGHT, T
5 SECCHI DEPTH	1 VS. CHLA & TURBIDITY
6 DISPERSION	0 NONE
7 PHOSPHORUS CALIBRATION	2 CONCENTRATIONS
8 NITROGEN CALIBRATION	0 NONE
9 ERROR ANALYSIS	0 NOT COMPUTED
10 AVAILABILITY FACTORS	1 USE FOR MODEL 1 ONLY
11 MASS-BALANCE TABLES	1 USE ESTIMATED CONCS

ATMOSPHERIC LOADS & AVAILABILITY FACTORS:

VARIABLE	ATMOSPHERIC-LOADS		AVAILABILITY
	KG/KM2-YR	CV	FACTOR
1 CONSERV	.00	.00	.00
2 TOTAL P	19.30	.10	1.00
3 TOTAL N	.00	.00	.00
4 ORTHO P	.00	.00	.00
5 INORG N	.00	.00	.00

GLOBAL INPUT VALUES:

PARAMETER		MEAN	CV
PERIOD LENGTH	YRS	.420	.000
PRECIPITATION M		.570	.000
EVAPORATION M		.560	.000
INCREASE IN STORAGE M		.000	.000

TRIBUTARY DRAINAGE AREAS AND FLOWS:

ID	TYPE	SEG NAME	DRAINAGE AREA	MEAN FLOW	CV OF MEAN FLOW
			KM2	HM3/YR	
1	1	1 HAY RIVER GAGE	1083.000	341.000	.100
2	3	1 HAY RIVER STPS	.000	2.400	.000
3	1	1 RED CEDAR GAGE	2852.000	816.000	.100
4	3	1 RED CEDAR STPS	.000	2.400	.000
5	3	1 COLFAX STP INFLO	.000	2.400	.250
6	2	1 OTTER CREEK	91.900	.000	.000
7	2	1 SINKING/8-MI CRK	108.000	.000	.000
8	2	3 LAMBS CREEK	46.900	.000	.000
9	2	1 DIRECT RUNOFF	155.000	.000	.000
10	2	3 DIRECT RUNOFF	15.500	.000	.000
11	4	3 CEDAR FALLS DAM	4353.000	1265.000	.100

TRIBUTARY CONCENTRATIONS (PPB): MEAN/CV

ID	CONSERV	TOTAL P	TOTAL N	ORTHO P	INORG N
1	.0/ .00	150.0/ .03	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
2	.0/ .00	5240.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
3	.0/ .00	179.0/ .04	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
4	.0/ .00	3200.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
5	.0/ .00	174.0/ .10	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
6	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
7	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
8	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
9	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
10	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
11	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00

MODEL SEGMENTS & CALIBRATION FACTORS:

				----- CALIBRATION FACTORS				
SEG	OUTFLOW	GROUP	SEGMENT NAME	P SED	N SED	CHL-A	SECCHI	HOD
DISP								
1	2	1	INFLOW POOL	1.16	.00	4.08	1.70	.00
.000								
				CV:	.000	.000	.000	.000
.000								
2	3	1	MIDDLE POOL	.92	.00	6.34	2.00	.00
.000								
				CV:	.000	.000	.000	.000
.000								
3	0	2	LOWER DAM POOL	.93	.00	11.90	1.80	.00
.000								
				CV:	.000	.000	.000	.000
.000								

SEGMENT MORPHOMETRY: MEAN/CV

ID LABEL	LENGTH	AREA	ZMEAN	ZMIX	ZHYP
	KM	KM2	M	M	M
1 INFLOW POOL	1.80	2.9000	2.83	2.83/ .12	.00/ .00
2 MIDDLE POOL	3.70	1.7600	5.41	4.84/ .12	.00/ .00
3 LOWER DAM POOL	2.50	1.2800	6.43	5.40/ .12	.00/ .00

SEGMENT OBSERVED WATER QUALITY:

SEG	TURBID	CONSER	TOTALP	TOTALN	CHL-A	SECCHI	ORG-N	TP-OP	HODV	MODV
	1/M	---	MG/M3	MG/M3	MG/M3	M	MG/M3	MG/M3	MG/M3-D	
1 MN:	.00	.0	183.0	.0	95.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0
CV:	.13	.00	.11	.00	.18	.13	.00	.00	.00	.00
2 MN:	.00	.0	125.0	.0	82.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0
CV:	.13	.00	.07	.00	.19	.13	.00	.00	.00	.00
3 MN:	.00	.0	112.0	.0	74.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0
CV:	.04	.00	.22	.00	.16	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00

NON-POINT-SOURCE WATERSHED AREAS (KM2):

ID	COD NAME	landuse1	landuse2	landuse3	landuse4

MODEL COEFFICIENTS:

COEFFICIENT	MEAN	CV
DISPERSION FACTO	1.000	.00
P DECAY RATE	1.000	.45
N DECAY RATE	1.000	.55
CHL-A MODEL	1.000	.26
SECCHI MODEL	1.000	.10
ORGANIC N MODEL	1.000	.12
TP-OP MODEL	1.000	.15
HODV MODEL	1.000	.15
MODV MODEL	1.000	.22
BETA M2/MG	.025	.00
MINIMUM QS	4.000	.00
FLUSHING EFFECT	1.000	.00
CHLOROPHYLL-A CV	.620	.00

CASE NOTES:

Table 3
Input File - Uncalibrated

Tainter Lake - Uncalibrated

MODEL OPTIONS:

1 CONSERVATIVE SUBSTANCE	0 NOT COMPUTED
2 PHOSPHORUS BALANCE	1 2ND ORDER, AVAIL P
3 NITROGEN BALANCE	0 NOT COMPUTED
4 CHLOROPHYLL-A	5 P, JONES & BACHMAN
5 SECCHI DEPTH	1 VS. CHLA & TURBIDITY
6 DISPERSION	1 FISCHER-NUMERIC
7 PHOSPHORUS CALIBRATION	1 DECAY RATES
8 NITROGEN CALIBRATION	0 NONE
9 ERROR ANALYSIS	1 MODEL & DATA
10 AVAILABILITY FACTORS	1 USE FOR MODEL 1 ONLY
11 MASS-BALANCE TABLES	1 USE ESTIMATED CONCS

ATMOSPHERIC LOADS & AVAILABILITY FACTORS:

VARIABLE	ATMOSPHERIC-LOADS		AVAILABILITY
	KG/KM2-YR	CV	FACTOR
1 CONSERV	.00	.00	.00
2 TOTAL P	19.30	.10	1.00
3 TOTAL N	.00	.00	.00
4 ORTHO P	.00	.00	.00
5 INORG N	.00	.00	.00

GLOBAL INPUT VALUES:

PARAMETER		MEAN	CV
PERIOD LENGTH	YRS	.420	.000
PRECIPITATION M		.570	.000
EVAPORATION M		.560	.000
INCREASE IN STORAGE M		.000	.000

TRIBUTARY DRAINAGE AREAS AND FLOWS:

ID	TYPE	SEG NAME	DRAINAGE AREA	MEAN FLOW	CV OF MEAN FLOW
			KM2	HM3/YR	
1	1	1 HAY RIVER GAGE	1083.000	341.000	.100
2	3	1 HAY RIVER STPS	.000	2.400	.000
3	1	1 RED CEDAR GAGE	2852.000	816.000	.100
4	3	1 RED CEDAR STPS	.000	2.400	.000
5	3	1 COLFAX STP INFLO	.000	2.400	.250
6	1	1 OTTER CREEK	91.900	27.600	.200
7	1	1 SINKING/8-MI CRK	108.000	32.400	.200
8	1	3 LAMBS CREEK	46.900	14.100	.200
9	1	1 DIRECT RUNOFF	155.000	15.500	.200
10	1	3 DIRECT RUNOFF	15.500	1.500	.200
11	4	3 CEDAR FALLS DAM	4353.000	1265.000	.100

TRIBUTARY CONCENTRATIONS (PPB): MEAN/CV

ID	CONSERV	TOTAL P	TOTAL N	ORTHO P	INORG N
1	.0/ .00	150.0/ .03	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
2	.0/ .00	5240.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
3	.0/ .00	179.0/ .04	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
4	.0/ .00	3200.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
5	.0/ .00	174.0/ .10	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
6	.0/ .00	150.0/ .20	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
7	.0/ .00	150.0/ .20	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
8	.0/ .00	150.0/ .20	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
9	.0/ .00	150.0/ .20	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
10	.0/ .00	150.0/ .20	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
11	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00

MODEL SEGMENTS & CALIBRATION FACTORS:

				----- CALIBRATION FACTORS				
SEG	OUTFLOW	GROUP	SEGMENT NAME	P SED	N SED	CHL-A	SECCHI	HOD
DISP								
1	2	1	INFLOW POOL	1.00	.00	1.00	1.00	.00
1.000				CV:	.000	.000	.000	.000
.000								
2	3	1	MIDDLE POOL	1.00	.00	1.00	1.00	.00
.000				CV:	.000	.000	.000	.000
.000								
3	0	2	LOWER DAM POOL	1.00	.00	1.00	1.00	.00
1.000				CV:	.000	.000	.000	.000
.000								

SEGMENT MORPHOMETRY: MEAN/CV

ID LABEL	LENGTH	AREA	ZMEAN	ZMIX	ZHYP
	KM	KM2	M	M	M
1 INFLOW POOL	1.80	2.9000	2.83	2.83/ .12	.00/ .00
2 MIDDLE POOL	3.70	1.7600	5.41	4.84/ .12	.00/ .00
3 LOWER DAM POOL	2.50	1.2800	6.43	5.40/ .12	.00/ .00

SEGMENT OBSERVED WATER QUALITY:

SEG	TURBID	CONSER	TOTALP	TOTALN	CHL-A	SECCHI	ORG-N	TP-OP	HODV	MODV
	1/M	---	MG/M3	MG/M3	MG/M3	M	MG/M3	MG/M3	MG/M3-D	
1 MN:	.00	.0	183.0	.0	95.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0
CV:	.13	.00	.11	.00	.18	.13	.00	.00	.00	.00
2 MN:	.00	.0	125.0	.0	82.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0
CV:	.13	.00	.07	.00	.19	.13	.00	.00	.00	.00
3 MN:	.00	.0	112.0	.0	74.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0
CV:	.04	.00	.22	.00	.16	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00

MODEL COEFFICIENTS:

COEFFICIENT	MEAN	CV
DISPERSION FACTO	1.000	.00
P DECAY RATE	1.000	.45
N DECAY RATE	1.000	.55
CHL-A MODEL	1.000	.26
SECCHI MODEL	1.000	.10
ORGANIC N MODEL	1.000	.12
TP-OP MODEL	1.000	.15
HODV MODEL	1.000	.15
MODV MODEL	1.000	.22
BETA M2/MG	.025	.00
MINIMUM QS	4.000	.00
FLUSHING EFFECT	1.000	.00
CHLOROPHYLL-A CV	.620	.00

Table 4
Input File - Calibrated (WWW)

MODEL OPTIONS:

1 CONSERVATIVE SUBSTANCE	0 NOT COMPUTED
2 PHOSPHORUS BALANCE	1 2ND ORDER, AVAIL P
3 NITROGEN BALANCE	0 NOT COMPUTED
4 CHLOROPHYLL-A	5 P, JONES & BACHMAN
5 SECCHI DEPTH	1 VS. CHLA & TURBIDITY
6 DISPERSION	1 FISCHER-NUMERIC
7 PHOSPHORUS CALIBRATION	1 DECAY RATES
8 NITROGEN CALIBRATION	0 NONE
9 ERROR ANALYSIS	1 MODEL & DATA
10 AVAILABILITY FACTORS	1 USE FOR MODEL 1 ONLY
11 MASS-BALANCE TABLES	1 USE ESTIMATED CONCS

ATMOSPHERIC LOADS & AVAILABILITY FACTORS:

VARIABLE	ATMOSPHERIC-LOADS KG/KM2-YR	CV	AVAILABILITY FACTOR
1 CONSERV	.00	.00	.00
2 TOTAL P	19.30	.10	1.00
3 TOTAL N	.00	.00	.00
4 ORTHO P	.00	.00	.00
5 INORG N	.00	.00	.00

GLOBAL INPUT VALUES:

PARAMETER		MEAN	CV
PERIOD LENGTH	YRS	.420	.000
PRECIPITATION	M	.570	.000
EVAPORATION	M	.560	.000
INCREASE IN STORAGE	M	.000	.000

TRIBUTARY DRAINAGE AREAS AND FLOWS:

ID	TYPE	SEG NAME	DRAINAGE AREA KM2	MEAN FLOW HM3/YR	CV OF MEAN FLOW
1	1	1 HAY RIVER GAGE	1083.000	341.000	.100
2	3	1 HAY RIVER STPS	.000	2.400	.000
3	1	1 RED CEDAR GAGE	2852.000	816.000	.100
4	3	1 RED CEDAR STPS	.000	2.400	.000
5	3	1 COLFAX STP INFLO	.000	2.400	.250
6	1	1 OTTER CREEK	91.900	27.600	.200
7	1	1 SINKING/8-MI CRK	108.000	32.400	.200
8	1	3 LAMBS CREEK	46.900	14.100	.200
9	1	1 DIRECT RUNOFF	155.000	15.500	.200
10	1	3 DIRECT RUNOFF	15.500	1.500	.200
11	4	3 CEDAR FALLS DAM	4353.000	1265.000	.100

TRIBUTARY CONCENTRATIONS (PPB): MEAN/CV

ID	CONSERV	TOTAL P	TOTAL N	ORTHO P	INORG N
1	.0/ .00	150.0/ .03	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
2	.0/ .00	5240.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
3	.0/ .00	179.0/ .04	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
4	.0/ .00	3200.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
5	.0/ .00	174.0/ .10	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
6	.0/ .00	150.0/ .20	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
7	.0/ .00	150.0/ .20	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
8	.0/ .00	150.0/ .20	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
9	.0/ .00	150.0/ .20	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
10	.0/ .00	150.0/ .20	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00
11	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00	.0/ .00

MODEL SEGMENTS & CALIBRATION FACTORS:

----- CALIBRATION FACTORS

SEG	OUTFLOW	GROUP	SEGMENT NAME	P SED	N SED	CHL-A	SECCHI	HOD
1	2	1	INFLOW POOL	1.00	.00	1.00	1.00	.00
				CV:	.000	.000	.000	.000
2	3	1	MIDDLE POOL	1.00	.00	1.00	1.00	.00
				CV:	.000	.000	.000	.000
3	0	2	LOWER DAM POOL	1.00	.00	1.00	1.00	.00
				CV:	.000	.000	.000	.000

SEGMENT MORPHOMETRY: MEAN/CV

ID LABEL	LENGTH KM	AREA KM2	ZMEAN M	ZMIX M	ZHYP M
1 INFLOW POOL	1.80	2.9000	2.83	2.83/ .12	.00/ .00
2 MIDDLE POOL	3.70	1.7600	5.41	4.84/ .12	.00/ .00
3 LOWER DAM POOL	2.50	1.2800	6.43	5.40/ .12	.00/ .00

SEGMENT OBSERVED WATER QUALITY:

SEG	TURBID 1/M	CONSER ---	TOTALP MG/M3	TOTALN MG/M3	CHL-A MG/M3	SECCHI M	ORG-N MG/M3	TP-OP MG/M3	HODV MG/M3-D	MODV
1 MN:	.00	.0	183.0	.0	95.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0
CV:	.13	.00	.11	.00	.18	.13	.00	.00	.00	.00
2 MN:	.00	.0	125.0	.0	82.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0
CV:	.13	.00	.07	.00	.19	.13	.00	.00	.00	.00
3 MN:	.00	.0	112.0	.0	74.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0
CV:	.04	.00	.22	.00	.16	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00

MODEL COEFFICIENTS:

COEFFICIENT	MEAN	CV
DISPERSION FACTO	1.000	.00
P DECAY RATE	1.130	.45
N DECAY RATE	1.000	.55
CHL-A MODEL	.810	.26
SECCHI MODEL	1.000	.10
ORGANIC N MODEL	1.000	.12
TP-OP MODEL	1.000	.15
HODV MODEL	1.000	.15
MODV MODEL	1.000	.22
BETA M2/MG	.010	.00
MINIMUM QS	4.000	.00
FLUSHING EFFECT	1.000	.00
CHLOROPHYLL-A CV	.620	.00

Table 5
Listing of Observed & Predicted Values (WWW)

T STATISTICS COMPARE OBSERVED AND PREDICTED MEANS
USING THE FOLLOWING ERROR TERMS:

- 1 = OBSERVED WATER QUALITY ERROR ONLY
- 2 = ERROR TYPICAL OF MODEL DEVELOPMENT DATA SET
- 3 = OBSERVED AND PREDICTED ERROR

SEGMENT: 1 INFLOW POOL

VARIABLE		OBSERVED		ESTIMATED		RATIO	T STATISTICS		
		MEAN	CV	MEAN	CV		1	2	3
TOTAL P	MG/M3	183.0	.11	155.6	.07	1.18	1.47	.60	1.26
CHL-A	MG/M3	95.0	.18	104.1	.28	.91	-.51	-.26	-.28
SECCHI	M	.7	.13	.7	.27	1.06	.47	.22	.21
ORGANIC N	MG/M3	.0	.00	2565.8	.28	.00	.00	.00	.00
TP-ORTHO-P	MG/M3	.0	.00	192.5	.31	.00	.00	.00	.00

SEGMENT: 2 MIDDLE POOL

VARIABLE		OBSERVED		ESTIMATED		RATIO	T STATISTICS		
		MEAN	CV	MEAN	CV		1	2	3
TOTAL P	MG/M3	125.0	.07	131.4	.12	.95	-.72	-.18	-.37
CHL-A	MG/M3	82.0	.19	81.3	.31	1.01	.05	.03	.02
SECCHI	M	.9	.13	.9	.31	.99	-.05	-.02	-.02
ORGANIC N	MG/M3	.0	.00	2032.2	.31	.00	.00	.00	.00
TP-ORTHO-P	MG/M3	.0	.00	147.5	.34	.00	.00	.00	.00

SEGMENT: 3 LOWER DAM POOL

VARIABLE		OBSERVED		ESTIMATED		RATIO	T STATISTICS		
		MEAN	CV	MEAN	CV		1	2	3
TOTAL P	MG/M3	112.0	.22	115.1	.15	.97	-.13	-.10	-.10
CHL-A	MG/M3	74.0	.16	67.1	.34	1.10	.62	.28	.26
SECCHI	M	.9	.04	1.0	.28	.94	-1.67	-.24	-.24
ORGANIC N	MG/M3	.0	.00	1711.0	.33	.00	.00	.00	.00
TP-ORTHO-P	MG/M3	.0	.00	123.2	.36	.00	.00	.00	.00

SEGMENT: 4 AREA-WTD MEAN

VARIABLE		OBSERVED		ESTIMATED		RATIO	T STATISTICS		
		MEAN	CV	MEAN	CV		1	2	3
TOTAL P	MG/M3	150.5	.12	139.7	.09	1.08	.63	.28	.49
CHL-A	MG/M3	86.6	.18	89.3	.29	.97	-.17	-.09	-.09
SECCHI	M	.8	.11	.8	.25	1.01	.06	.02	.02
ORGANIC N	MG/M3	.0	.00	2223.5	.29	.00	.00	.00	.00
TP-ORTHO-P	MG/M3	.0	.00	164.2	.32	.00	.00	.00	.00