



FLORIDA SHORE & BEACH  
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# Using the Integrated SAND-CASM Model in Support of Sediment Management Planning and Resilient Coastal Ecosystem Restoration

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**32nd annual  
National Conference on  
Beach Preservation Technology**

**February 6-8, 2019**



## Purpose

- Describe the CASM
- Introduce the SAND model
- Present SAND-CASM integration to address ecosystem restoration

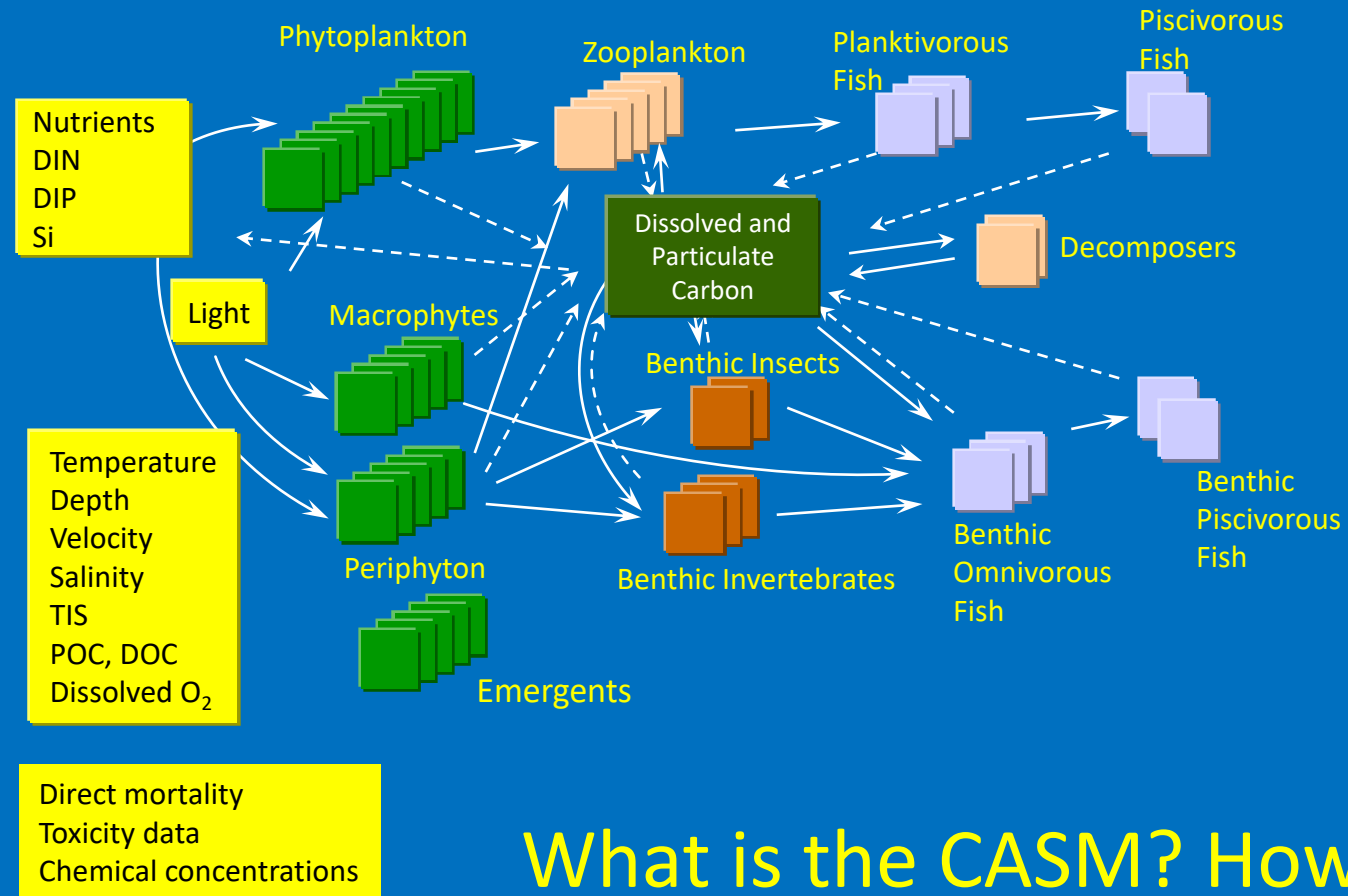
### **Special Acknowledgments**

Craig Fischenich

Bobby McComas

ERDC, Vicksburg, MS for  
SAND modeling

# Comprehensive Aquatic Systems Model – CASM-4D



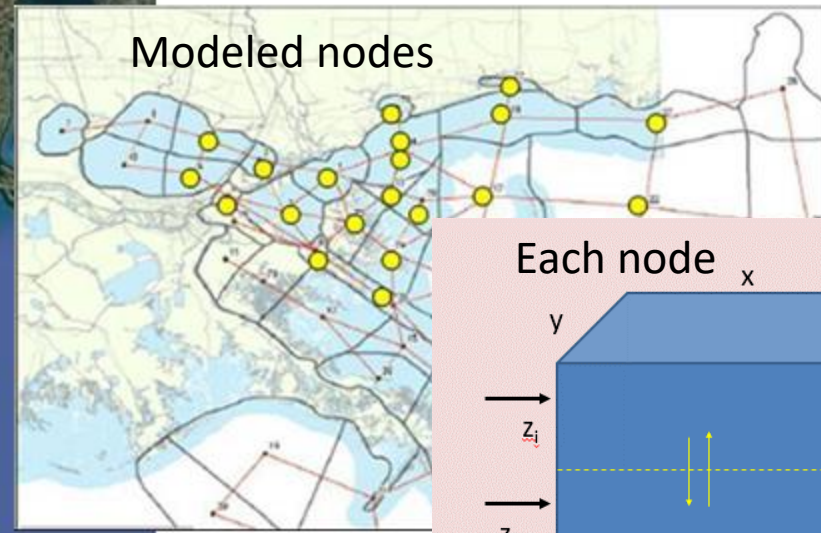
What is the CASM? How does it work?

# Coastal Louisiana example

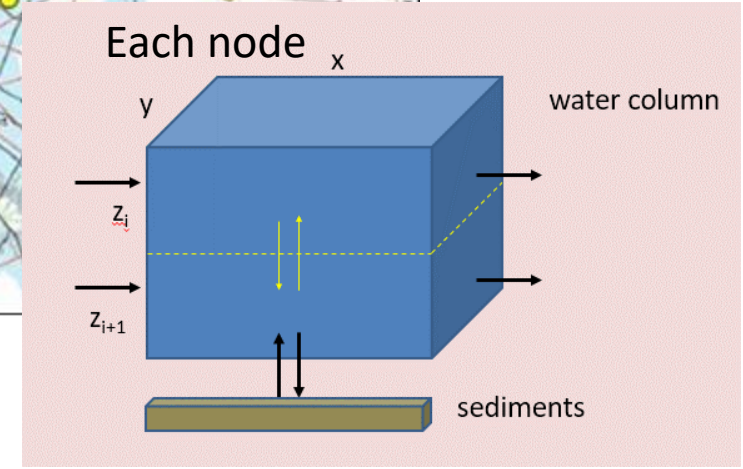


Spatial domain

CASM-MRGO  
Bartell et al. 2010

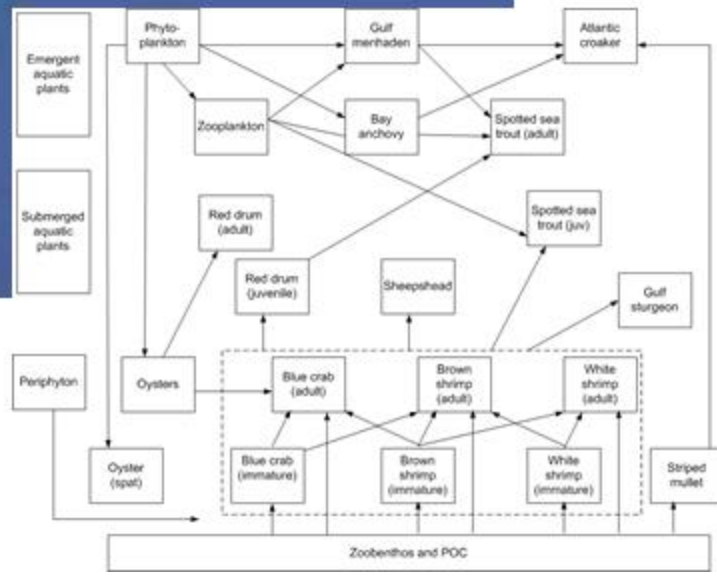


Modeled nodes



Each node  $x$

Food web is embedded in each layer of each node

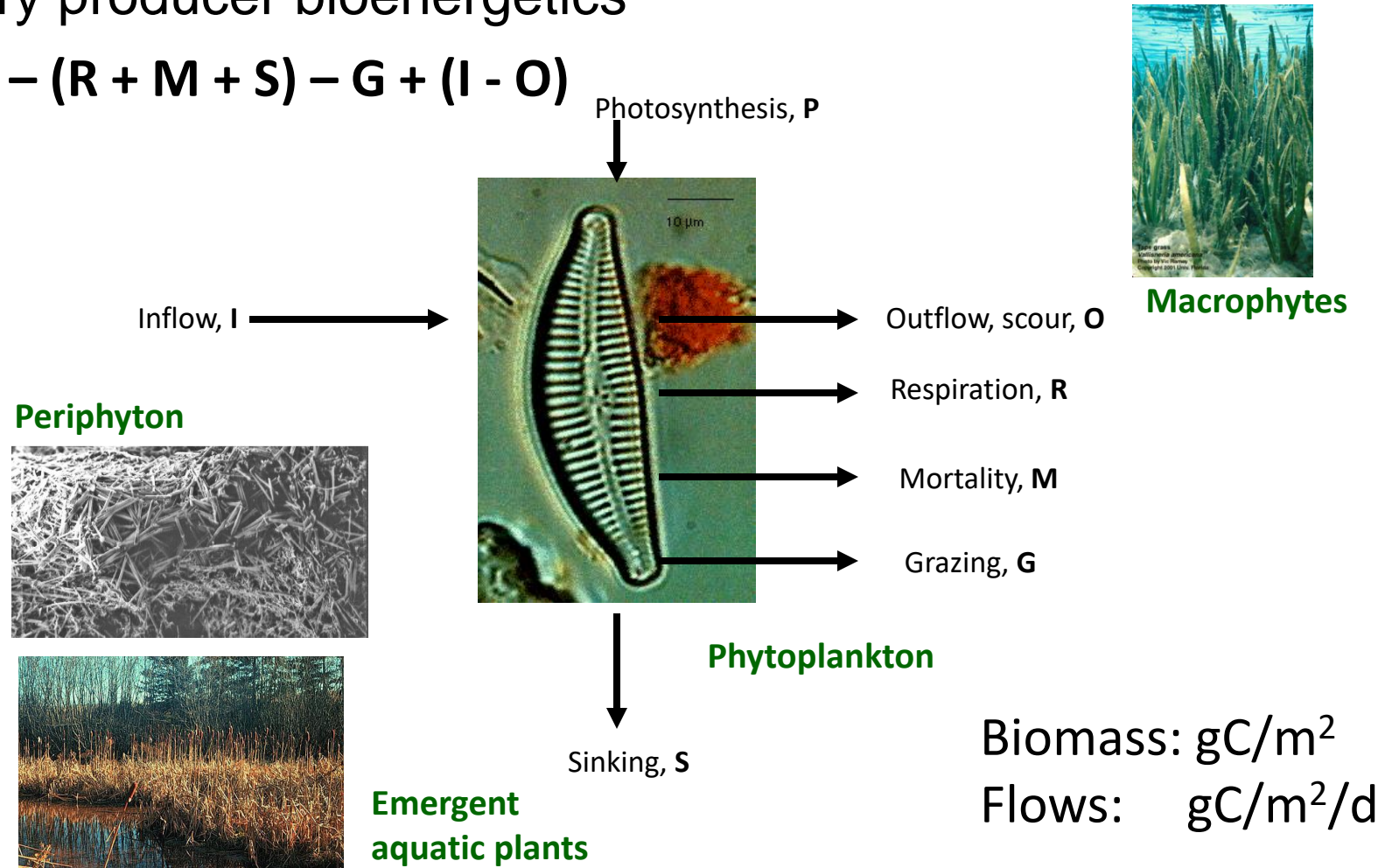




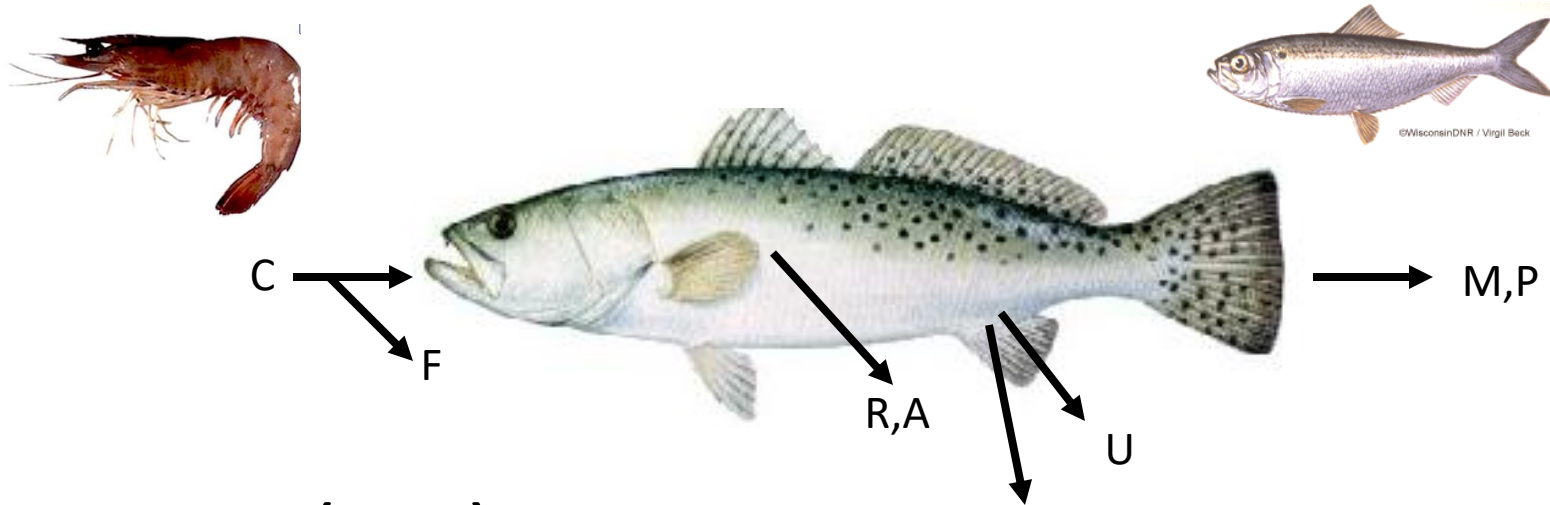
# Modeling aquatic plant populations

Primary producer bioenergetics

$$\Delta B = P - (R + M + S) - G + (I - O)$$



# Modeling fish and invertebrate populations



$$\Delta B = C - F - (R + A) - U - G - M - P$$



Biomass:  $\text{gC}/\text{m}^2$   
Flows:  $\text{gC}/\text{m}^2/\text{d}$



# Environmental inputs define habitat quality and distribution

## Habitat quality effects on population-specific modeled growth

Producer habitat modifier

$$H_{\text{mod}} = F(h_{\text{salinity}}, h_{\text{depth}}, h_{\text{velocity}})$$

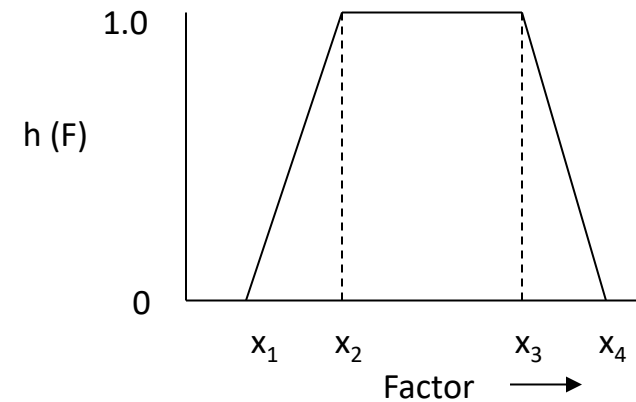
Consumer habitat modifier

$$H_{\text{mod}} = F(h_{\text{DO}}, h_{\text{depth}}, h_{\text{salinity}}, h_{\text{velocity}})$$

For each species, node, and time step:

$$dB/dt = r H_{\text{mod}} B,$$

where,  $r$  is the overall growth rate determined by the bioenergetics



$x_1$  = lower threshold

$x_2$ - $x_3$  = optimal range

$x_4$  = upper threshold

# CASM-4D Outputs

## Biological/Ecological

Daily values of population biomass (gC/m<sup>2</sup>)

Community diversity

System-level N and P assimilation

Oxygen produced

Carbon sequestration

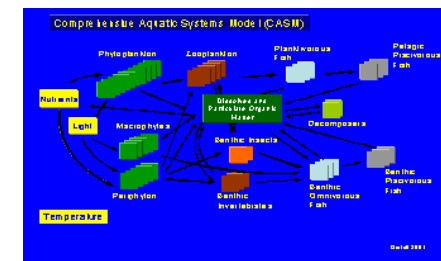
## Environmental

Dissolved oxygen

DIN, DIP, Si, TIS, POC, DOC

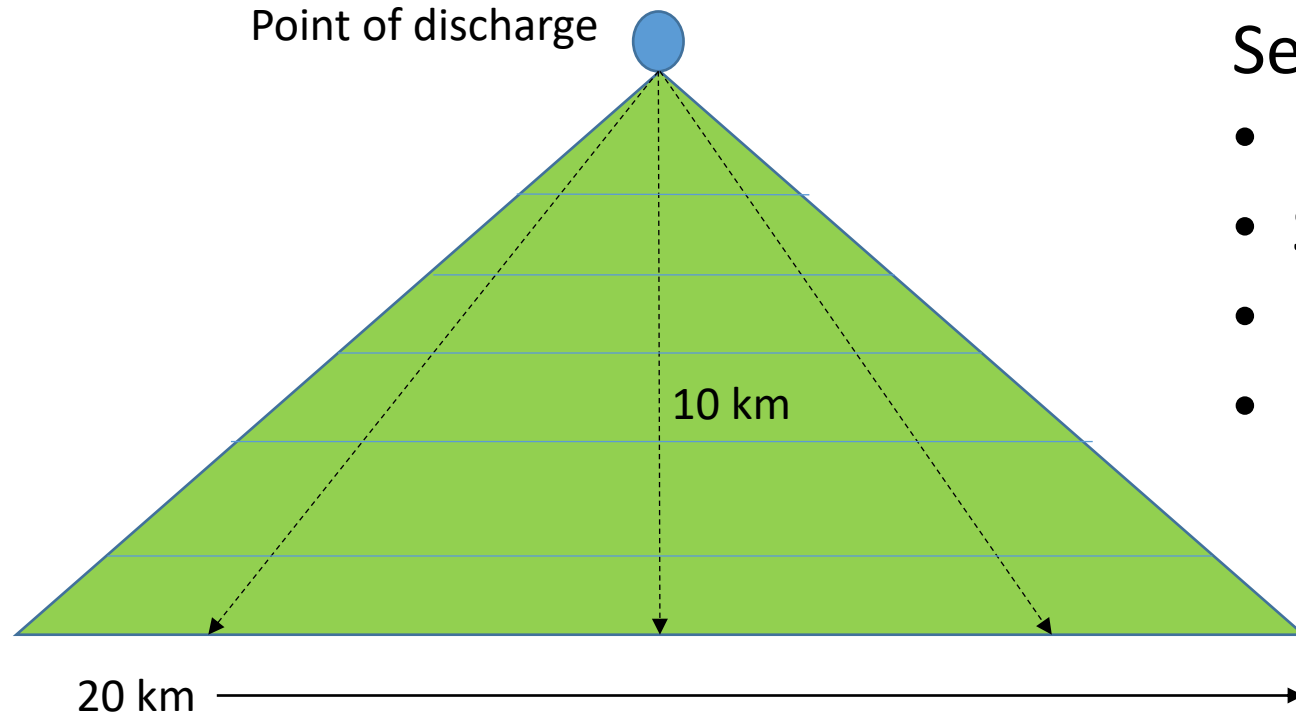
## Ecological Risks

Population, community, ecosystem effects





# SAND V3: Sediment And Nutrient Diversion Model - Planform



Example has 50 spatial zones across the model domain

Sediment accumulation

- Discharge, velocity
- Suspended sediment concentrations
- Particle size
- Roughness



# SAND V3: Sediment And Nutrient Diversion Model

$$A_{t+1} = A_t + \delta A_t + A_{sed}$$

where,

$A_{t+1}$  = marsh area at t+1

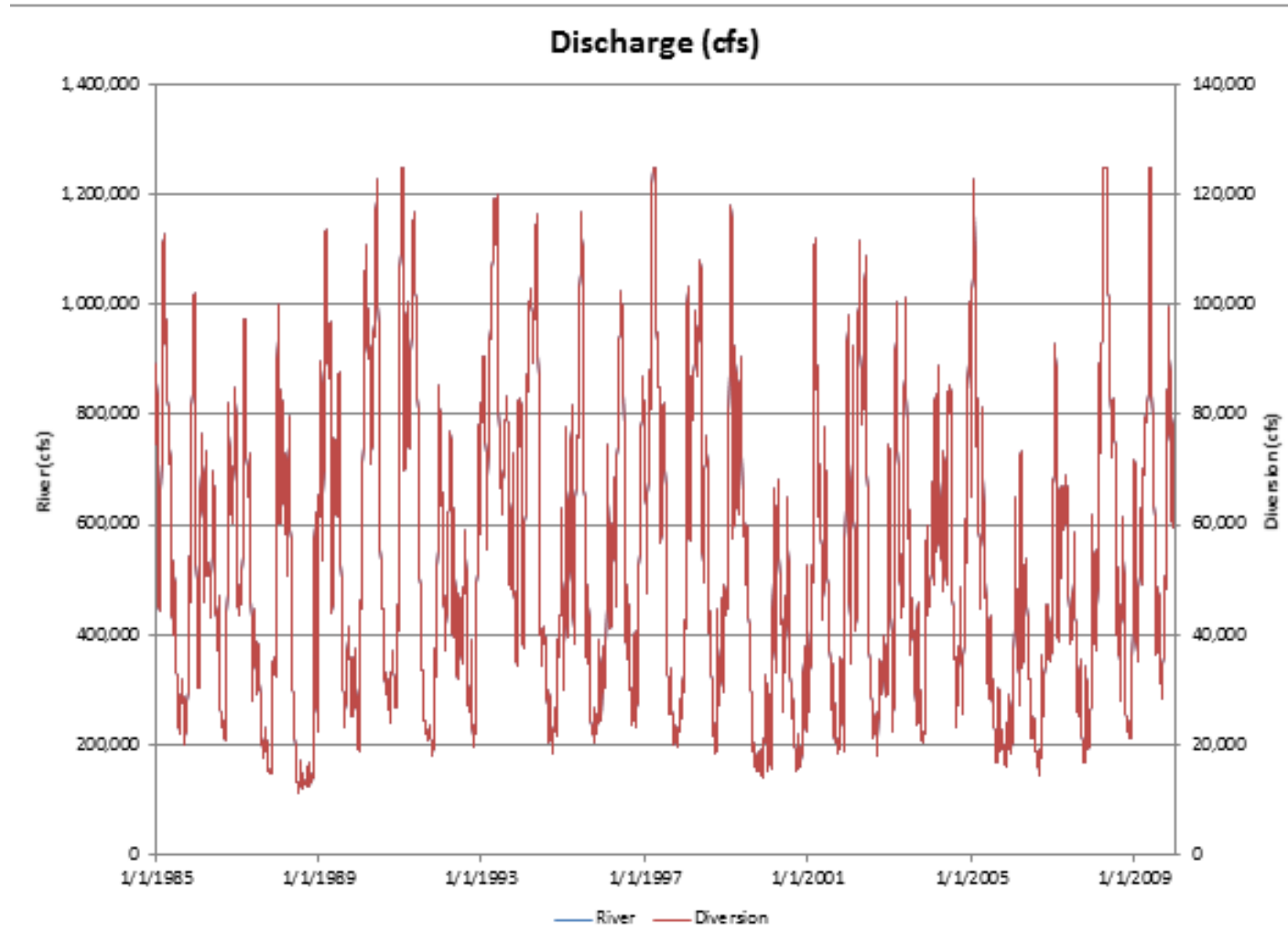
$A_t$  = marsh area at t

$\delta$  = percent change due to sea-level rise, erosion, subsidence

$A_{sed}$  = benefit to marsh area of adding sediments



## Example SAND input river discharge – 25 y



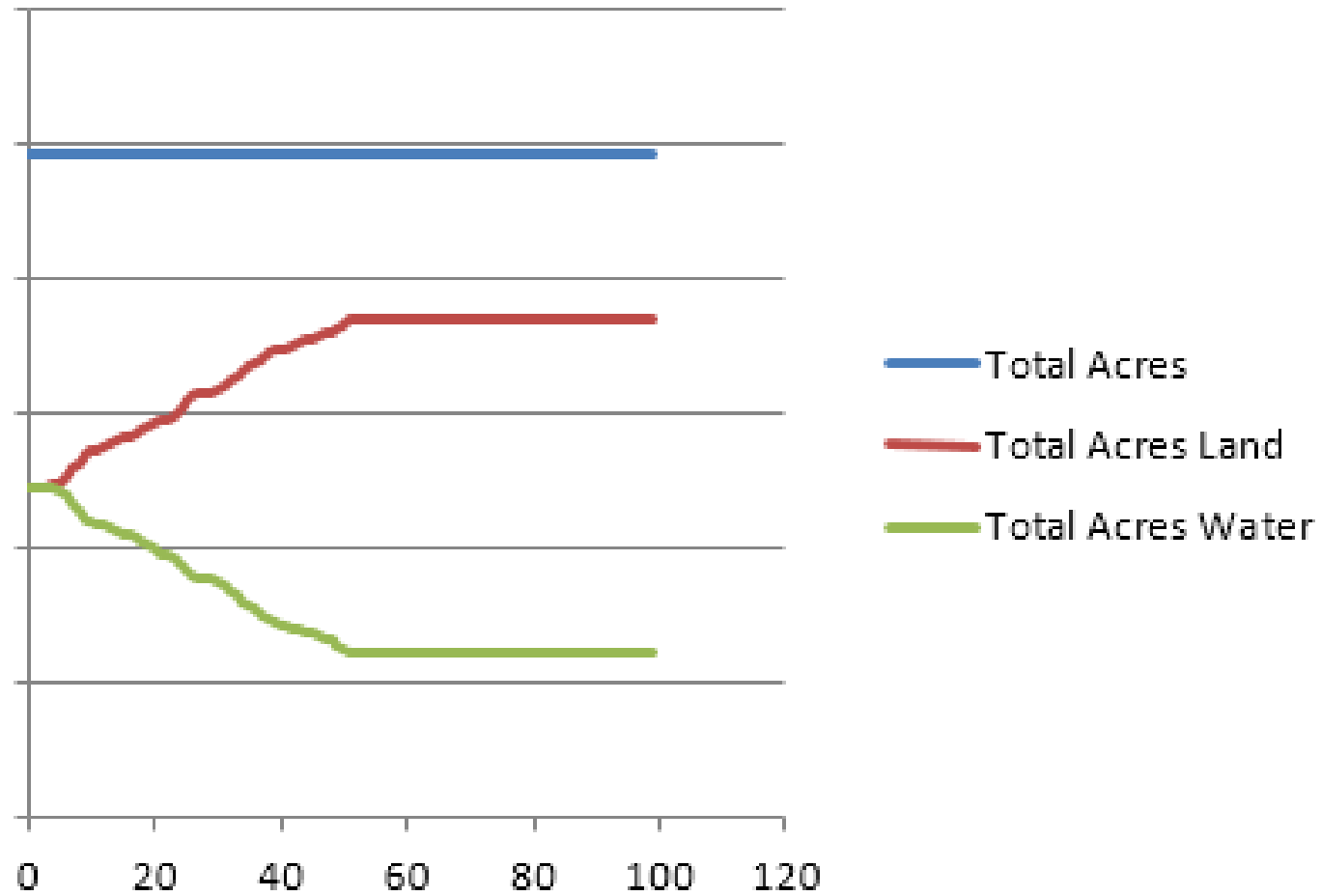
- Daily discharge
- Suspended sediment load
- Nutrient concentration

# SAND annual sediment deposition (feet) – selected zones

	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8	Zone 9	Zone 10	Zone 11	Zone 12	Zone 13	Zone 14	Zone 15
Year 1	0.6728	1.0143	0.9810	0.7435	0.6027	0.5103	0.4455	0.3980	0.3621	0.3342	0.3120	0.2938	0.2787	0.2661	0.2553
Year 2	0.5879	0.9237	0.7651	0.5800	0.4705	0.3612	0.3164	0.2839	0.2595	0.2408	0.2259	0.2140	0.2043	0.1961	0.1889
Year 3	0.4583	0.6596	0.5901	0.4051	0.3289	0.2784	0.2439	0.2188	0.2000	0.1853	0.1589	0.1506	0.1435	0.1371	0.1314
Year 4	0.3970	0.5917	0.5935	0.4598	0.3322	0.2815	0.2452	0.2193	0.1995	0.1839	0.1713	0.1612	0.1529	0.1459	0.1400
Year 5	0.5721	0.9673	1.0813	0.8635	0.6983	0.5247	0.4569	0.4068	0.3674	0.3380	0.3147	0.2960	0.2804	0.2673	0.2559
Year 6	0.5838	0.0000	0.0000	1.0997	0.8141	0.6834	0.5933	0.4710	0.4264	0.3914	0.3634	0.3410	0.3210	0.3055	0.2920
Year 7	0.5862	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0758	0.8876	0.6755	0.5976	0.5391	0.4927	0.4094	0.3833	0.3613	0.3429	0.3274
Year 8	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.4186	0.3560	0.2799	0.2532	0.2332	0.2172	0.2051	0.1952	0.1871	0.1644
Year 9	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.9285	0.8057	0.6363	0.5805	0.5355	0.5003	0.4710	0.4467	0.4263
Year 10	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.4648	0.4147	0.3821	0.3166	0.2983	0.2830	0.2699
Year 11	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3537	0.3208	0.2972	0.2798	0.2369	0.2262
Year 12	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3673	0.3319	0.3119	0.2953	0.2520
Year 13	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.4163	0.3804	0.3582	0.3393
Year 14	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3775	0.3463	0.3276
Year 15	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3925	0.3585	0.2567
Year 16	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.1790	0.1632	0.0000
Year 17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3826	0.0000	0.0000
Year 18	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Year 19	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Year 20	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Year 21	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Year 22	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

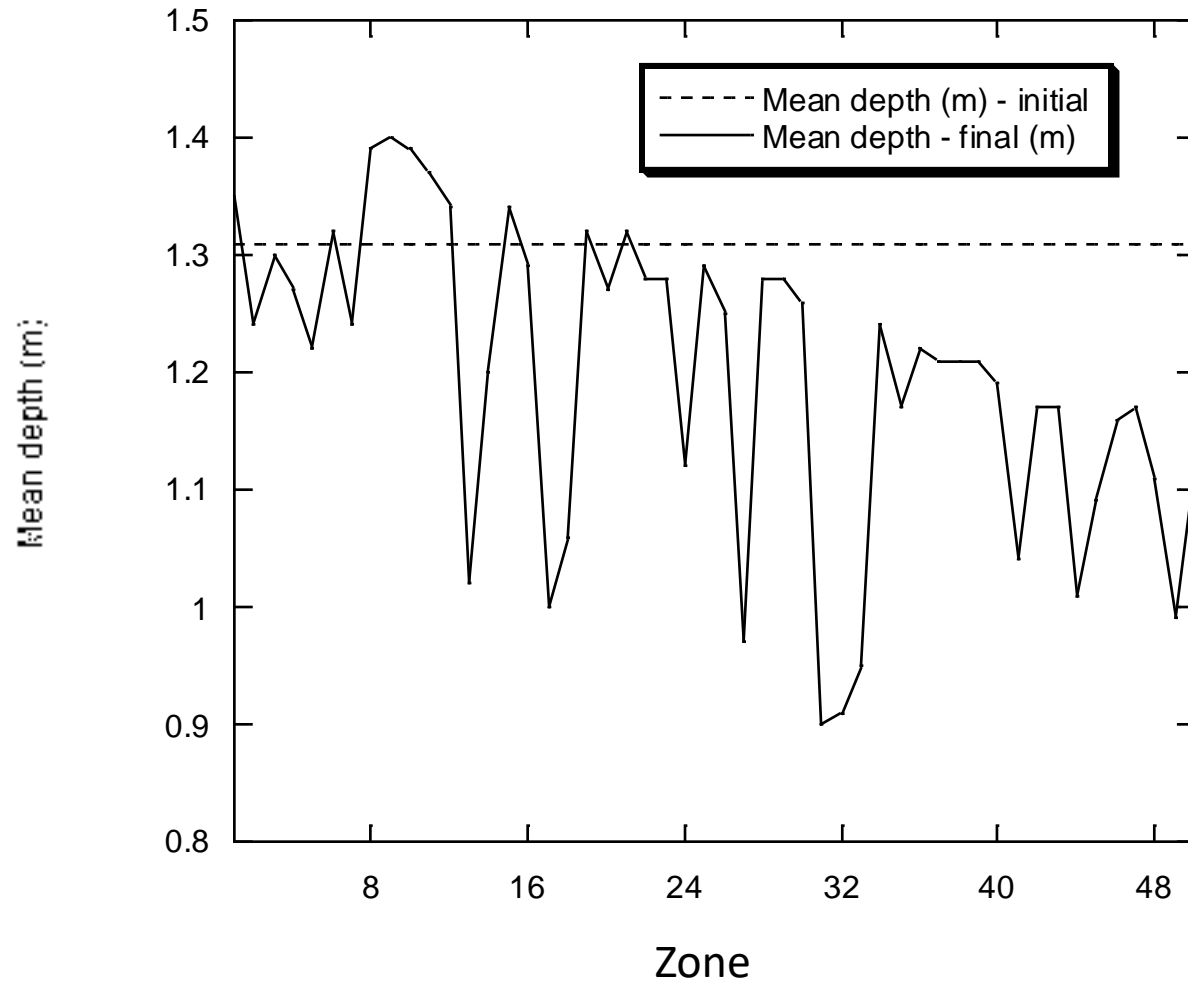
- Depends upon discharge, velocity, particle size, bathymetry, and sediment consolidation
- Value of zero means maximum amount of land-building achieved for the zone

# SAND modeled changes in land cover – entire domain





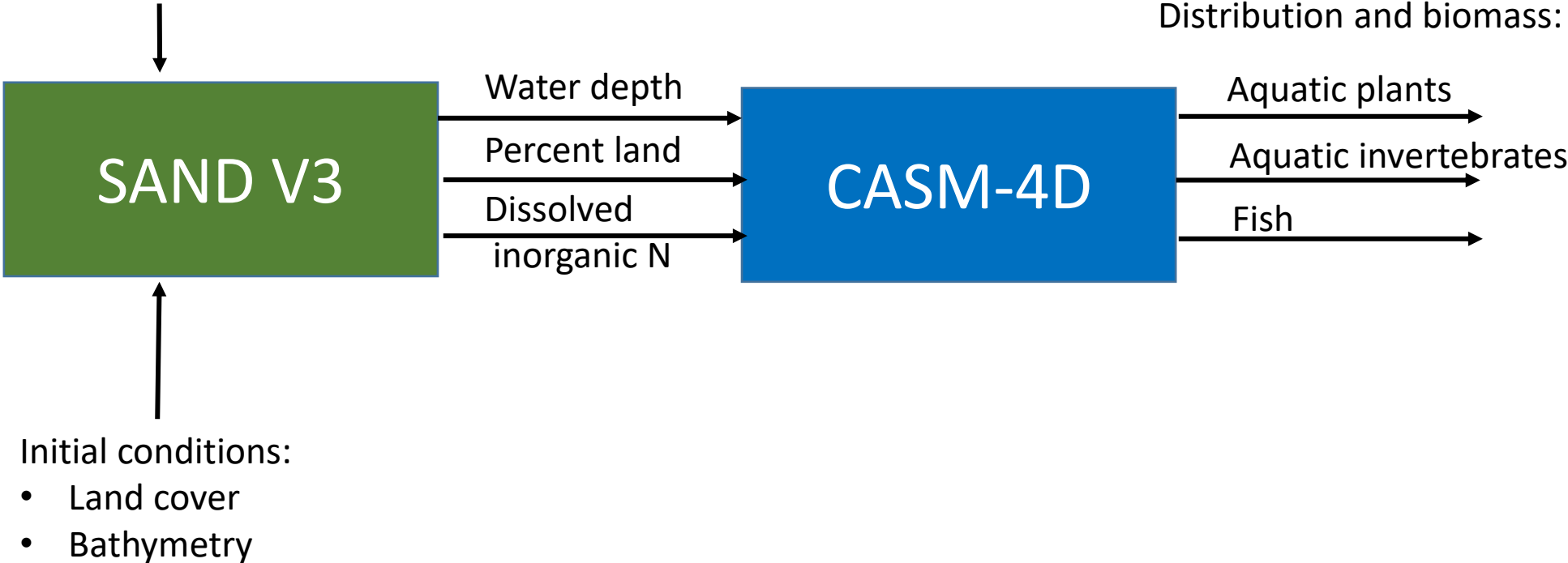
# SAND modeled changes in mean zone depth – after 25 y



# Risks and benefits of ecosystem restoration

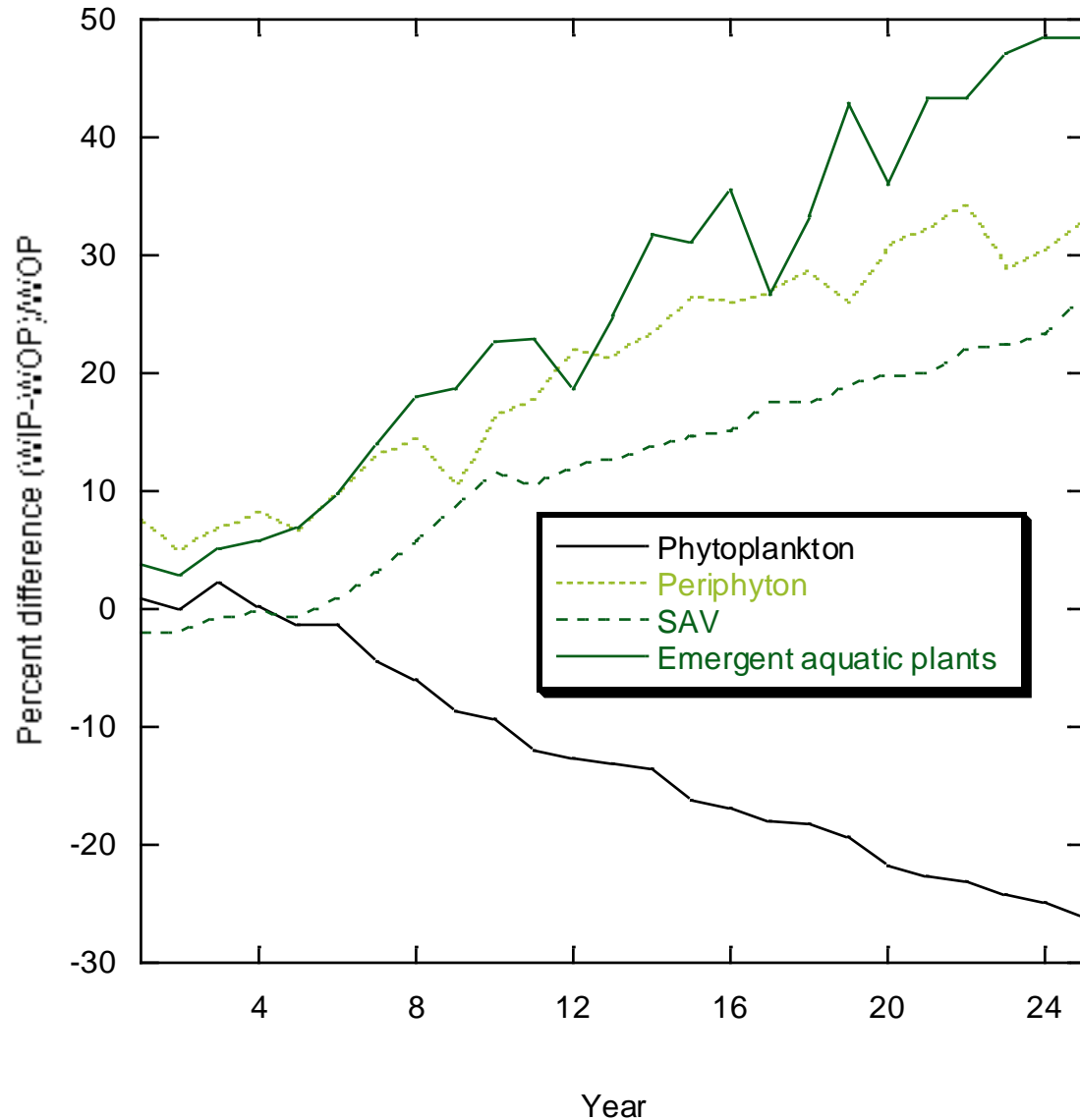
Daily values:

- Discharge
- Suspended sediments
- Nitrogen



Use an integrated modeling approach to examine ecological implications of sediment management

# SAND-CASM modeled changes in aquatic plants – entire domain

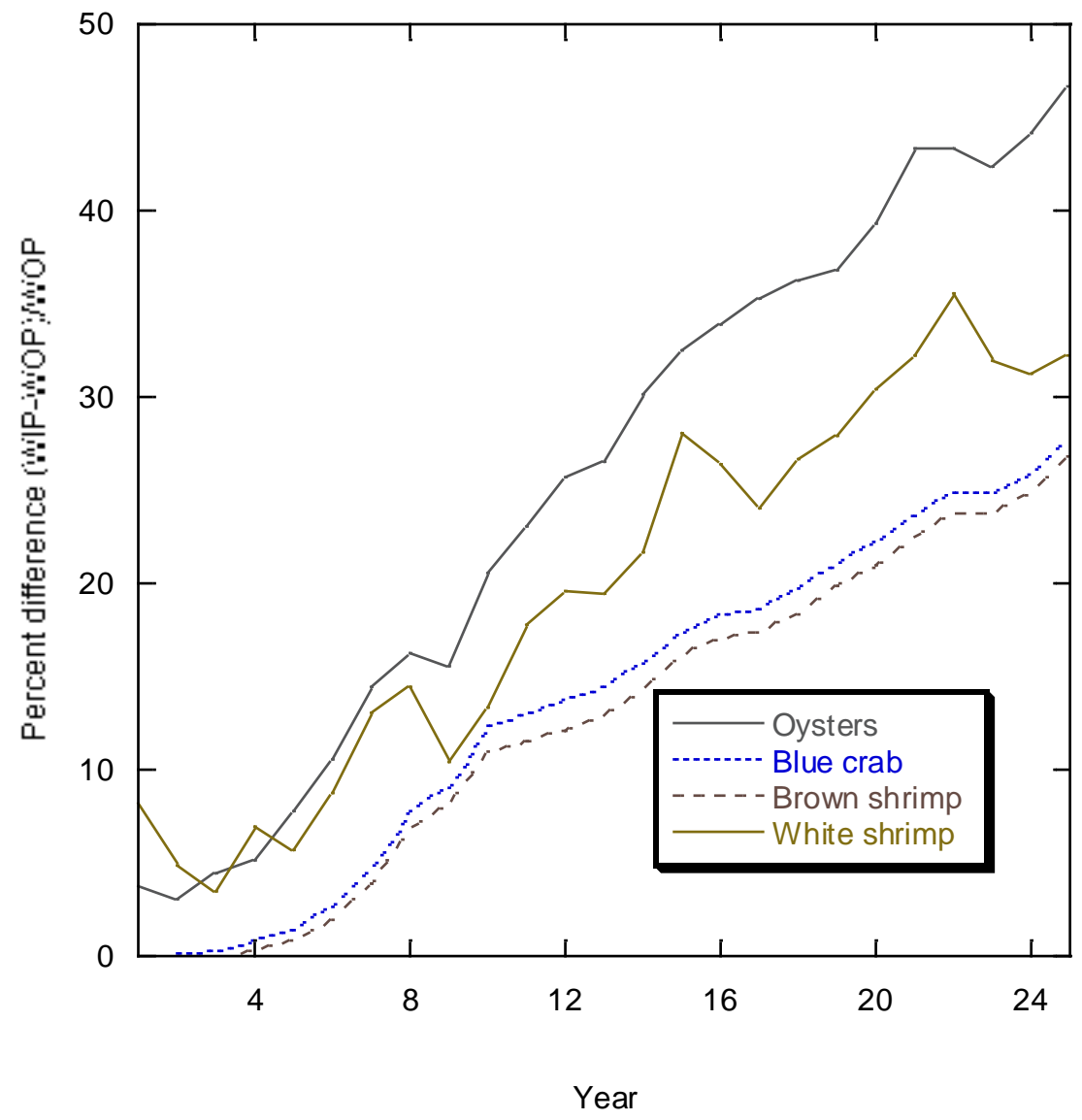


Results reflect

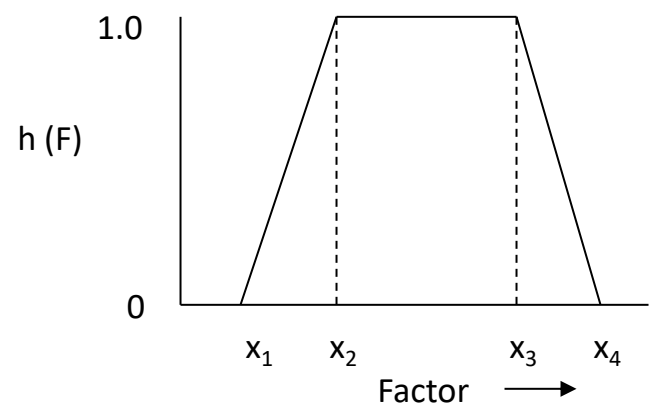
- Population-specific depth preferences
- Population-specific responses to DIN loading
- Overall increase of land-cover, less open water



# SAND-CASM modeled changes in benthic invertebrates – entire domain



- Population-specific depth preferences
- Indirect food web effects , e.g., increased periphyton production





## Relevance to FSBPA:

- Adaptation to beach ecosystems
- Effects of beneficial sediment use
- Impacts of erosion, contamination
- Risks posed by sea-level rise
- Combined factors





Thank you.

