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1973/74 PROGRESS REPORT

A DESCRIPTION AND PRELIMINARY USER'S GUIDE  
TO THE DESERT BIOME STREAM ECOSYSTEM MODEL

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## PROGRESS REVIEW

Modeling activities since the 1972 Progress Report have been aimed at broadening the model and better adapting it to streamflow while maintaining its general characteristics. Although goals were initially hampered by the lack of modeling personnel, the problem was substantially alleviated with the advent of a cooperative use and development of the model between members of the Desert Biome and those of the Central Utah Project under Grant #YNE-074-0.

New state variables have been added to better mimic the diversity found in an ecosystem, and to better track materials in and passing through the system. These include separating dissolved constituents into four categories, the organic and inorganic dissolved constituents in the water column and in interstitial water. In addition to these new state variables, we have gone from two to twelve channels for tracking exchanges of state variables with the surrounding environment. Although connectivity is not yet complete, these channels include exchanges with the atmosphere, upstream, downstream, tributaries, the streambed and materials added by way of overland flow or lost by water removal. In addition, changes of chemical state or the changing from organic nutrients to inorganic constituents or the reverse are also tracked.

Now more than one section of stream can be modeled, each with its own particular set of variables, stream characteristics and parameters. In doing this, the values for the materials that the model predicts as leaving the first section of stream are saved and used as input values for the second section of stream.

The model has gained in "generality" by going from modeling a square meter of stream to modeling a variable length section, with actual length to be decided upon at execution. Streamflow also is allowed to change during the simulation as opposed to the 1972 version, with a corresponding predicted change in ecosystem volume, surface area, depth, and velocity. Many other changes have come about by allowing flow to occur during time steps of

simulation as opposed to the original version of between time steps.

As the streamflow changes, so does the host of materials flowing into the ecosystem; and it is now possible to monitor these changes either daily or in any size block of days, with the option of having blocks of data interpolated. Interpolation also occurs with many of the driving variables such as radiation and photoperiod.

Input data may be read either in the often-calculated square meter figure, or as total composition for the stream stretch in question. Output can also be varied, being reported as constituents per average square or cubic meter. In addition to the state variables reported last year, all allochthonous materials and materials leaving the system can be reported this year, as well as net productivity. These features make it possible to study the dynamics of the system, and are a further aid in future development of the model, as well as being an aid in better understanding the ecosystem.

One of the problems that is often overlooked or at least rarely mentioned, but nonetheless tends to be a major time consumer when working with large-scale models, is that of "bookkeeping," or making sure that numbers are where they should be when they should be. The problem grows with the number of individuals working on a particular model, as well as the size of the model. To be sure, the General Stream model has had its share of these difficulties, i.e. bookkeeping, and not an overabundance of modelers, but by testing and retesting under a variety of conditions the components or modules that make up the model, this problem has been largely alleviated.

Other major changes have been restructuring of the processes of ingestion and assimilation, and growth, scouring and colonization of both plants and animals, the addition of behavioral drift of invertebrates, and the passage of dissolved materials between the water column and interstitial water.

## INTRODUCTION TO MODELS

These models are intended to predict the values of a wide range of variables in the system simultaneously. They may be expected to lack the precision possible in a model intended for a special purpose; but by easy modification (module replacement -- see below) they can serve special purposes reasonably well. And the fact that all elements in the system are considered simultaneously (their prime function of the present state) makes it possible to do a variety of tests to which special-purpose models would not lend themselves, and thus they may serve as a guide to research priorities.

The ecosystem is envisaged as a horizontally homogeneous stretch of water, with the sediments below it, which may receive inputs from adjacent areas and provide output to other adjacent areas.

As a partial means of overcoming the assumption of horizontal homogeneity which is built into the model, the user has the option of linking simulated stream sections, each with its own specific set of state variables, stream characteristics and parameters. In using this option, the state variables which the model predicts as leaving the first section of the stream become the input for the second section, those outputs leaving the second section become inputs for the next section, and so on through an entire stream. This is accomplished by simulating the first section of stream for the period of time needed, while saving the daily output values on tape. This "writing" tape then becomes a "reading" tape for the next section for its entire simulation time.

### MODULAR STRUCTURE

The models can be conceived as composed of a set of modules which act as "black boxes" to one another. For each, the inputs and outputs are determined by the general characteristics of the system, so that it operates on inputs and provides outputs which are part of the common "language". Internally, each of the modules or submodels may have a great variety of structure but this is a matter of indifference to the rest of the model, to which it is simply a "black box".

The modules are concerned with the various component parts or sets of processes in the system. Initially, these are the plants, the animals and the abiotic environment in which they exist. These modules or submodels may be further subdivided as required. Each submodel may be developed at different levels of detail, complexity and sophistication, and these alternative submodels can then be combined freely to give models which may be highly sophisticated in respect of some components, simple in others. At the present time each submodel has been developed at only one level of detail or complexity, and it is these with which this report deals.

### THE VARIABLES

At the present time the main state variables modeled are the quantities of the different organic chemical constituents which make up the plants, animals, heterotrophic microorganisms, litter and the solute component of water, all of which may be divided in a variety of ways, and the inorganic constituents, either dissolved or in a particulate state.

Population data and their changes are also included, but as real variables representing an average rather than integral variables for a specific delimited region.

Exogenous variables include the materials entering the system from upstream drift and tributaries, which can be most of the state variables. Also included are the dates and daily quantities of precipitation events, with the average composition of the precipitation received; the average daily amount of solid material falling into the water from above, month by month, with its type and composition; the dates of events where overland flow enters the system, with the amounts of water, solutes and detritus of various types carried; the dates and amounts of water withdrawal (e.g., for irrigation); and mean monthly figures for radiation intensity at the water surface, photoperiod, and pan evaporation rate. This list is subject to modification as the model develops further.

### CLASSIFICATION OF VARIABLES

In any ecosystem, the variables characterizing it may be classified in different ways for different purposes. Apart from the biological classification itself, one may classify different parts of the system as organ types, by age or stage of development, or by their topographical location, or according to whether they are quantities of chemical elements or population data. Plant and animal species may be classified not only according to their taxonomic position, but by life form, feeding habits, life history, etc. And all these different cross-classifications may be relevant to some part of the functioning of the ecosystem -- some of the processes leading to changes in the values of the state variables.

Cross-classification of state variables (and of some of the parameters of the system) is accordingly a dominant feature of the models. This makes it unnecessary to describe separately the processes in which each state variable is involved. Instead, it is necessary to give separate specifications only for those classifications and classes which are relevant to a particular process in question, all other classificatory sub-divisions of the state variables being ignored for this purpose. If, for instance, for a particular animal species, feeding habits are the same for mature and immature individuals, then the model uses a common

description for feeding processes of the different age categories, while in that part of the model describing reproductive behavior it is clearly of first importance to distinguish these age categories.

#### FUNCTIONAL FORMS

Most of the variables being real, and most changes being continuous, it is usually appropriate to describe the rates of change in terms of differential equations, in which a derivative is equated to a function of state variables and exogenous variables. No restriction is placed, however, on the type of functions used; they may be linear or non-linear, with or without constraints. One very common type of constraint is imposed by the fact that most of the state variables (biomass, population, etc.) are in their very nature non-negative, so that the derivative must be non-negative where the value of a state variable is zero.

Though differential equations are the most common way of representing changes in the model, functions involving discontinuities (such as may be imposed by threshold values of influencing variables) or representing discrete processes are fully acceptable. The general structure of the models is also fully compatible with the introduction of stochastic elements in one or more of the submodels, as well as in exogenous variables.

#### COMPUTER IMPLEMENTATION

The computer representation of these models is written in FORTRAN IV. The intention has been to avoid features of FORTRAN IV which might be peculiar to specific machines or installations so that the models developed might be widely usable. The programs are written as far as possible in general terms, so that they can be applied with minimal modification to a wide variety of ecosystems. In particular, the number of classes in each cross-classification of the data, and their designations, are decided at execution time, and facilities are also provided for specifying or modifying the parameters of the system at that time.

For computer solution, the differential equations expressing the rates of changes in the state variables are replaced by difference equations over a time step of one day. If the approximation by difference equations over this time unit leads to negative values of an essentially non-negative variable, the program reduces the time unit as required.

#### DESCRIPTIONS OF MODELS

Standardized descriptions of the programs and submodels are included in this report. Though the computer programs implementing the models are covered in these descriptions, their primary purpose is to describe the model itself in verbal and mathematical terms rather than the computer program -- which can speak for itself to those who are interested in the implementation as well as in the conceptualization.

After a brief introduction, a verbal and graphical description is given outlining the various processes treated. For each process submodel, the verbal description will be followed by a mathematical representation of the differential (or other) equations incorporated in the model. For these mathematical representations (which can be skipped by readers who are not mathematically oriented) a standard symbolism is being developed. Since the number of distinct variables and parameters required with proliferation of further submodels may be very large, it is not expected that it will always be possible to use consistently the same symbols for the same variables (or parameters) in all models, though this will be done as far as possible. Consistency is, however, being sought in respect of the classes of symbols, and in the use of subscripts, as follows:

1. State variables are designated by X, subscripted to indicate the particular state variable in question. It is intended to reserve  $X_1 \dots X_9$  for state variables having to do with plants,  $X_{11} \dots X_{19}$  for animals,  $X_{21} \dots X_{29}$  for the heterotrophic microorganisms,  $X_{31} \dots X_{39}$  for dissolved organic material,  $X_{41} \dots X_{49}$  for organic detritus,  $X_{51} \dots X_{59}$  for dissolved inorganic material,  $X_{61} \dots X_{69}$  for inorganic detritus, and  $X_{71} \dots$  on for other state variables. It will be convenient to consider the exterior as specified by a series of dummy state variables, whose absolute values may be meaningless, but changes in which represent the exchanges of the ecosystem with its environment. These dummy state variables will be represented by  $X_{01} \dots X_{09}$ .
2. Rates of change in state variables are represented by a superposed dot, as:

$$\dot{X}_2 = \frac{dX_2}{dt}$$

3. Parameters of equations in the system -- values not changed by the system, though sometimes varying in step-wise fashion -- are indicated by a P.
4. Exogenous variables are signalled by a V, for instance:

$$V_{12}$$

5. Temporary variables: variables required in the course of calculation, or for purposes of explaining an algorithm -- are designated by a subscripted Z, as:

$$Z_2$$

6. Output variables -- those calculated from state variables for output purposes only, and playing no part in the dynamics of the system -- are signalled by Y, as:

$$Y_3$$

7. A sub-division of the rate of change of a state variable -- usually, a particular flux -- is indicated by an italic capital used as prior subscript. Thus,

$${}_H \dot{X}_2$$

may represent that part of the change in X which is attributable to herbivory, say -- that is, the direct flux from plant biomass to animal biomass.

8. Classes of variables or parameters are indicated by lower-case italic letters used as posterior subscripts. Thus, for a state variable classified in two ways (say, by animal species and cohort)

$$X_{1,ah}$$

would represent its value in the *a*'th species and the *h*'th cohort. The same subscripts may also be applied to parameters.

9. The following posterior subscripts have been standardized:

<i>a</i>	animal species
<i>c</i>	organic constituent
<i>d</i>	organic detritus types
<i>g</i>	plant organ
<i>h</i>	animal cohort
<i>k</i>	dissolved inorganic constituent
<i>l</i>	animal population
<i>m</i>	heterotrophic microorganism
<i>n</i>	particulate inorganic constituent
<i>p</i>	plant species
<i>r</i>	route of exchange
<i>t</i>	inorganic detritus types

10. For certain of these subscripts, different values have meanings which have been standardized in the descriptions of earlier versions of the submodels, as **organic constituent**

<i>f</i> = 1	carbon
<i>f</i> = 2	energy
<i>f</i> = 3	nitrogen
<i>f</i> = 4	phosphorus
<i>f</i> = 5	other ash elements

**inorganic dissolved constituents**

<i>k</i> = 1	carbon pool
<i>k</i> = 2	nitrogen pool
<i>k</i> = 3	phosphorus pool

**organic detritus**

<i>d</i> = 1	fine
<i>d</i> = 2	coarse

**route of exchange**

<i>r</i> = 1	from atmosphere
<i>r</i> = 2	to atmosphere
<i>r</i> = 3	from overland flow
<i>r</i> = 4	by water removal
<i>r</i> = 5	from upstream
<i>r</i> = 6	to upstream

<i>r</i> = 7	from downstream
<i>r</i> = 8	to downstream
<i>r</i> = 9	from the streambed
<i>r</i> = 10	to the streambed
<i>r</i> = 11	from tributaries
<i>r</i> = 12	to tributaries
<i>r</i> = 13	chemical change within the ecosystem

11. Where it is useful to define a subset of subscript values, this subset is symbolized by an italic capital. Thus, of the set of chemical fractions or constituents indicated by the subscript *f* the subset containing the carbon fractions only is designated by

$$C = (3,4,5)$$

The subset of elements other than carbon is designated by

$$M = (1,2)$$

Operations limited to subset of values are indicated by the symbol  $\epsilon$  thus,

$$Y_p = P_p X_{1,pgf} \quad , \quad p \in A$$

indicates that this function applies only to cases where the subscript *p* is included in the subset A; and

$$p \in A$$

indicates that summation is limited to these cases.

12. Some readers may not be familiar with the pi-product notation, parallel with the sigma notation for summation; thus,

$$\prod_{p=1}^n X_{1,pgf} \equiv X_{1,1gf} \cdot X_{1,2gf} \cdot X_{1,3gf} \cdot \dots \cdot X_{1,ngf}$$

and

$$p \in A \quad X_{1,pgf} \equiv X_{1,2gf} \cdot X_{1,4gf} \cdot X_{1,7gf}$$

where the subset A is defined as:

$$A = (2,4,7)$$

13. Other conventions used consistently include the following: exp is an abbreviation for "exponential"; i.e.

$$\exp(a) = e^a$$

Ln is used for the natural or Napierian logarithm:

$$\text{Ln}(a) = \log_e a$$



Max is the abbreviation for "maximum" and min is an abbreviation for "minimum", thus:

$$\min (X_4, X_5)$$

indicates the smaller of the values  $X_4$  and  $X_5$ , while

$$\max (X_4, X_5)$$

indicates the larger of the two values. A subscript placed below max or min:

$$\max_{(X_{12_{sf}}, Z_{9_{sf}})}$$

indicates that the expression which follows it should be evaluated for all values of the subscript, and the largest (or smallest) of the resulting quantities taken.

14. Since materials leaving by way of the downstream vector may become input to another simulated stretch of stream, changes in these output variables are tracked and signalled by

Y

15. The equation forms are those used in FORTRAN IV, where the right hand variable is equivalenced to the left hand side of the equation. Occasionally the same variable will be seen on both sides of the equation. Here the variable on the right side will have a previously assigned value, and after calculating the right side of the equation the answer is assigned to the variable on the left side of the equation. For example:

$$Z_2 = Z_1 X_{11_{hc}} \quad (1)$$

$$Z_2 = Z_2 / X_{81} \quad (2)$$

In equation (2) the right side of the equation is calculated using a value for  $Z_2$  assigned in equation (1), and then the new value is assigned to  $Z_2$ .

The mathematical description is followed by a list of the symbols used, with their FORTRAN equivalents, units and a list of the equations in which that symbol is used. The means by which particular processes may be deleted or set for zero change are then discussed, followed by limitations imposed by array dimensions. The model description ends with a listing of the parameters and switches needed for that particular model. Program listings and examples of input and output may be found in the Appendices.

The following storage requirements (words) and simulation times (C.P.U.) are for the UNIVAC 1108 for the programs described.

Program	Code	Data	Total
MAIN	3319	7831	11150
REPORT	2193	789	2982
GRAF	533	3800	4333
EXTERN	1378	2255	3633
PHYSIC	662	200	862
VARIED	454	174	628
DYX	193	43	236
SENSIT	917	3346	4263
SENOUT	452	1880	2332
DERIVD	98	441	539
MEDIUM	1218	313	1531
ANIMAL	3155	929	4084
VEGET	1522	310	1832
TOTALS	16094	22311	38405

Besides the above, there is also a requirement for common storage, which is dependent on the needs of the user. The total core storage used for the example given (Appendix L) was 57,730 words.

The C.P.U. time required for initial input was 2.19 seconds; for each day of simulation between 0.150 and 0.162 seconds. In addition output for one time period in tabular form was 1.615 seconds, and between 0.358 and 0.368 seconds were required for each graph.

# DESCRIPTION OF MODELS AND USER'S GUIDE

## CALLING PROGRAM

### INTRODUCTION

The computer program to be described in this section of the report provides a common framework for the aquatic models. It does not itself model the dynamics of the system -- a task performed by subroutines, which may be varied independently of the main program and of one another. The main program described below organizes most of the input operations, including the calculations of quantities required only as collective input to the subroutines, and performs the incrementation of the state variables in accordance with calculations performed by the subroutines.

The program is designed to cover a wide range of stream ecosystems in which the state variables consist of the weight of various organic chemical constituents and energy contained in plant material, subdivided by species or species group, and by organ group (though this last facility is not used in the present implementation); animals, subdivided by species or species group and by stage of development; different types of organic and inorganic detritus, suspended or in bottom sediments; and different types of heterotrophic microorganisms. The state variables also include the population of each animal group, and the dissolved composition of the water mass, along with certain physical characteristics of the water. Additional state variables may be introduced by the subroutines. The main program then treats them in the same way as the other state variables, and provides facilities for printing them out if wished. Exogeneous variables are acquired through the subroutine EXTERN, while output is organized by the subroutines REPORT and GRAF.

The parameters of the system (i.e., the constants incorporated in the equations expressing rates of change in the state variables) do not figure in this program, but are introduced in the programs implementing the process submodels, which are called as subroutines in the course of the main program discussed below.

This calling program, as stated above, is designed for use with a wide variety of process subroutines which may be developed in the future. The process subroutines in use at present, however, do not make use of certain of the options provided. A listing of the calling program can be found in Appendix B. An example of an input deck can be found in Appendix K, and output in Appendix L.

### INPUT ORGANIZATION

The successive cards required for input, many of which are optional and determined by the special requirements of the model in question, are detailed below. Constraints are

placed on these input data by the array sizes of this report.

#### I. *Comments and Table Heading*

Any comments to be associated with the output may be printed out before the output proper by inserting cards bearing the comment information at the beginning of the input deck. These cards should finish with a blank, or be replaced by a blank if no comments are needed. The blank ending the comments is followed by a single card providing a heading for tabular output.

#### II. *Instruction Cards*

##### II.A Dimensions, specifications, input/output instructions and switches

The next three cards contain (in 1615 format) the following information in successive fields of five columns, right justified (the FORTRAN name is included in brackets):

Card one

1. The number of plant species or species groups [NSPECV]
2. The number of animal species or species groups [NSPECA]
3. The number of plant organs or organ groups distinguished (one for the model being described) [NORGAN]
4. The number of inorganic particulate elements or compounds [INORGP]
5. The number of dissolved inorganic elements or compounds [INORGD]
6. The number of types or sizes of organic detritus distinguished; the same list of detritus types applies both to suspended as well as benthic sediments [NOLIT]
7. The number of names to be read in for animal cohorts or stages of development [NCHOR]
8. The number of types of heterotrophic microorganisms [MICROB]
9. The time step for simulation (in thousandths of a day); if this field is non-positive, the time step is taken as one day (one-day time steps are used in the models described by this report) [NUNIT]
10. The number of entries in the "Instructions" array (see II.C below) to be passed to the subroutines [NOINST]
11. The number of entries in the "Repetitions" array, determining the time units for the subroutines (II.D below); if this value is zero, all subroutines are assumed to use the same time units as the main program -- that specified in II.A.9 [NOTIME]
12. The number of types or sizes of inorganic

- detritus distinguished; the same list of detritus types applies both to suspended as well as benthic sediments [ISTRM]
13. The numerical designation of the section of stream being simulated. If this value is more than "1" all values for materials entering the ecosystem are read from tape [NSTRCH]
  14. The logical unit number where values of constituents flowing downstream are to be saved, or zero if the values are not to be stored [JSAVE]
  15. The number of organic constituents distinguished (includes energy in kcal) [NFRELM]
  16. A switch pertaining to tributaries flowing into the section of stream being simulated. "0" (zero) indicates no tributaries; "1" indicates values for materials entering from tributaries will be read from cards; "2" indicates materials entering from tributaries will be calculated from material flowing in the main stream [NTRIB] (See also III.A of subroutine EXTERN)
  28. A switch for timing purposes; if this switch is zero, no timing information will be included in the output; if it is set at "1", timing information will be given for each report and graph produced; if it is set at "2", the C.P.U. time for each time unit simulated will be reported [NOSECS]
  29. A switch which must be positive if error sensitivity analysis is to be performed [ISENSE]
  30. A switch for tabular reports [NOREP]; 0 = initial and final reports, together with reports on any intermediate dates specified; 1 = all tabular reports are to be omitted; 3 = the initial report is to be omitted
  31. This and the next field give facilities for a portion of the parameter list to be printed before simulation starts. If the value in this field is positive, it causes values in the COMMON block /PARAM/, from this address onwards, to be printed out as soon as they have been read in by the process subroutines [IPARAM]
  32. This field gives the last address for values in the COMMON block /PARAM/ to be printed out under control of the switch II.A.31 above [JPARAM]
  33. A switch to provide (when positive) for the state variables to be read (in binary form) from a mass storage file designated as Unit 0, instead of from cards [NEWBEG]
  34. A switch to provide for the state variables to be dumped at specified times, in binary form, into mass storage files designated as Unit 10, Unit 11, etc. The number of such dumps is punched in this field [KDUMP]
  35. If the previous field (II.A.34) is occupied, the dates (from January 1, etc., in the first year of simulation) on which dumps are to be made are specified in these fields. The dates must be in order, and the number of fields occupied is equal to the number in II.A.34 [DUMP(I)]

#### Card two

17. The starting date of the run, counting from the beginning of the year [JDAY]
18. The year in which the run is to begin [IYR]
19. The number of the day on which the run is to finish, counting from the beginning of the year in which the run starts [NDAY]
20. The number of tabulated reports required after the initial reports [NREP]
21. The number of line graphs required [NOGRAF]
22. The number of block graphs required [NOHIST]
23. A switch which allows for state variable output to be specified in square meters (when "2") or cubic meters (when "3") [NPORT]
24. A switch which allows for initial state variable input to be read for the total ecosystem (when "0"), or to be calculated from square meter averages (when "1") [NDATSZ]
25. The numerical designation (see IV.D) of the organic constituent (less than or equal to NFRELM [II.A.15]) which is to be reported in tabular output as material entering or leaving the ecosystem [NPORTI]

#### Card three

26. A switch for debugging purposes; if this is positive, extra information is printed out by many of the subroutines in the course of their operation, from day of simulation it specifies [MDEBUG]
27. A switch to complete the debugging operation begun under the previous instruction. If this value is less than that in the previous field, the debugging operation will continue to the end of the run [LDEBUG]

#### II.B Tabulated report dates

If the value at II.A.2 is positive, one or more further cards in format (1615) are read in giving the dates (calculated from the beginning of the year in which the simulation starts) at which tabulated reports will be required. The number of such entries will be equal to the figure in II.A.20. If II.A.20 is zero, only initial and final reports will be provided (see also II.A.30).

#### II.C Instructions to subroutines

If II.A.10 is positive, a number of integers equal to the value in this field is read in, in (1615) format. These entries may be used for communicating with subroutines at execution time, and conveying instructions modifying their mode of operation.



#### II.D Repetitions of subroutines

If II.A.11 above was occupied by a positive value, a series of cards equal in number to the value in this field is read in. Each of these cards has in the first field of five columns a number, right-justified, representing one of the subroutines ("1" for VEGET, "2" for ANIMAL, and "3" for MEDIUM; other designations will be allotted later as required); the second field of five columns (6-10) contains, similarly right-justified, the number of times this subroutine is to be repeated within each of the time units simulated -- or, in the case of a nested subroutine, within each operation of the subroutine which calls it. In other words, this provides a facility for varying the time units within subroutines, but limited to integral submultiples of the time unit used within the main program.

#### II.E Transformations of elements and compounds

The constituents that make up the ecosystem are described and used as being in one of two chemical states. Both have compartments which may be either particulate or dissolved. They are: (1) organic constituents, which are those that make up the plants, animals, decomposers or the fraction of detritus originating from those compartments, and (2) inorganic constituents which, as an example, may be clays and sands in the particulate form or carbon dioxide in the dissolved form. To allow for cycling, or changes of chemical state of constituents within the ecosystem, or the use of a particular element in an array, a series of switches is used which can be varied at execution time. For example, the carbon used in photosynthesis can come from a different number of inorganic sources, with the following switches allowing for this type of choice. [All cards are in 1615 format.]

Cards 1 through 5 are five "sets" of switches which are used when one's interest is the organic elements. The switch indicates from what particular position in an array (say from inorganic dissolved constituents) a particular organic constituent will come from or go to. For each card the number of switches is equal to the number in II.A.15. Cards 6 through 10 are used when the inorganic particulate categories are the main interest. For each card the number of switches is equal to the number in II.A.4. Cards 11 through 15 are used for the inorganic dissolved categories. For each card the number of switches is equal to the number in II.A.5. In the models to be described only the first two sets of switches are used (although 15 cards must be read in), the first for the transfer during respiration of organic constituents to the dissolved inorganic categories, and the second card for the transformation from inorganic dissolved elements to the elements which make up the plants during photosynthesis. If, for example, during a particular simulation the plants are made up of carbon, energy and nitrogen, and the dissolved inorganic elements which are being modeled are calcium bicarbonate, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, oxygen and a nitrogen pool, the set of switches on the first card would read: 2 0 5

In this case the carbon for photosynthesis would come from carbon dioxide and the nitrogen from the nitrogen pool. [Energy sources come from outside the system.]

#### II.F Information to be reported

For each tabulated report desired, all or part of the available data may be listed as output. This is controlled by a series of switches in the first 26 columns of the next input card. A "1" in a particular column allows for the printing of a section, while a zero will cause a section to be skipped.

1. Physical stream characteristics
2. Biomass of plant constituents
3. Biomass of animal constituents
4. Animal populations
5. Biomass of heterotrophic microorganism constituents
6. Amounts of suspended litter categories
7. Amounts of benthic litter categories
8. Amounts of dissolved organic elements
9. Average quantities of organic matter in the ecosystem
10. Net gain or loss of organic matter to the ecosystem
11. Amounts of suspended inorganic particulate matter
12. Amounts of benthic inorganic particulate matter
13. Amounts of dissolved inorganic matter
14. pH and temperature
15. Net gain or loss of inorganic matter to the ecosystem
16. Plant biomass entering and leaving the ecosystem
17. Animal biomass entering and leaving the ecosystem
18. Animal numbers entering and leaving the ecosystem
19. Heterotrophic microorganism biomass entering and leaving the ecosystem
20. Amounts of litter entering and leaving the ecosystem
21. Dissolved organic material entering and leaving the ecosystem
23. Suspended inorganic material entering and leaving the ecosystem.
24. Net productivity of plants from the beginning of the simulation
25. Net productivity of animals from the beginning of the simulation
26. Net productivity of heterotrophic microorganisms from the beginning of the simulation

#### II.G Stream length

One card is read (F10.2 format) specifying the length of the stretch of stream being simulated [REACH].

### III. Stages of Development

If the value in II.A.7 is greater than one:

1. A card is read in with the number of distinct stages of development for each species of animal, in (1615) format. The number of entries should equal the number of animal species or groups in II.A.2.
2. This card is followed by one card for each species defined in (1) as having more than one stage of development, and less than the maximum number specified

in II.A.7. Each of these cards contains, in (1615) format, the numerical designations of these stages of development, corresponding with the names to be used for them in output (see IV.E below).

#### IV. Names

##### IV.A

If plants occur in the system (if the value at II.A.1 is positive), the names of plant species or groups are read in, two to a card, with up to 28 characters for each (i.e., the fields used are columns 1-28 and columns 29-56). The number of these names should correspond with the value in II.A.1.

##### IV.B

If there are animals present (if the value at II.A.2 is positive), the names of animal species are read in, in the same way as those for plant species. They should correspond in number with II.A.2.

##### IV.C

If plant organs are to be distinguished (i.e., if the value at II.A.3 was positive) the names of these organs or organ groups are read in, three to a card, with up to 24 characters for each (i.e., the fields used are columns 1-24, 25-48 and 49-72). Differentiation of plant organs cannot be used in the models presented in this report.

##### IV.D

The names of organic chemical constituents are read in, up to 12 characters for each, and in (20A4) format. Carbon has the first and energy the second place in the list. The number read in should match the number of II.A.15.

##### IV.E

If the value at II.A.7 is greater than one, the names of the stages of development for animals are read in, five to a card, each with up to 16 characters (i.e., the fields used consist of columns 1-16, 17-32, 33-48, 49-64, and 65-80). The number of entries is equal to the value at II.A.7.

##### IV.F

If the value at II.A.6 is positive, the names of different types of detritus are read in, following the same format as for stages of development (IV.E above). The number of entries is equal to the value in II.A.6.

##### IV.G

If the value at II.A.8 is positive, the names of different groups of heterotrophic microorganisms are read in, following the same format as for stages of development (IV.E above). The number of entries is equal to the value at II.A.8.

##### IV.H

If the value at II.A.4 is positive, the names of the

inorganic particulate categories are read in, following the same format as for reading plant organ names in IV.D above. The number of entries is equal to the value at II.A.4.

##### IV.I

If the value at II.A.5 is positive, the names of the dissolved inorganic categories are read in, following the format in IV.D above. The number of entries should equal the value in II.A.5.

##### IV.J

If the value at II.A.12 is positive, the names of the different types or sizes of inorganic particulates are read in, following the format in IV.D above. The number of entries should equal the value in II.A.12.

#### V. Initial Values of State Variables

The cards in this section give values for the state variables at the starting point of simulation. The quantities of the various chemical constituents may be read in grams per square meter or grams per total ecosystem (see II.A.24). All values are in (8F10.4) format. For each card specifying organic chemical constituents (V.A to V.G below) the number of values should equal the number specified in II.A.15, and in the order specified in IV.D.

##### V.A

For each plant species group and each of the organ types, a card is read in with the initial values of chemical constituents. The first species is taken first, and cards equal in number to the number of organs (II.A.3 above) -- assumed one, if this entry was zero -- are read; these are followed by a similar set for the second species, and so forth. The total number of such cards should accordingly be the value at II.A.1 multiplied by that at II.A.3 if positive.

##### V.B

For each animal species a card or series of cards is read in giving the population figures for successive stages of development (the number of such figures being equal to the corresponding entry in II.A.2). Then there is a sequence of cards, equal in number to the corresponding entry in III.A.1, each containing the quantity of chemical constituents for each of the successive stages of development.

##### V.C

If the figure at II.A.8 is positive, a series of cards is read in for the quantity of chemical constituents in the different types of heterotrophic microorganisms, one for each type, equal in number to the value at II.A.8.

##### V.D

One card is read for each of the organic detritus types, giving the quantity of the various chemical constituents in suspended material of this type. The total number of such cards is equal to the figure in II.A.6.

## V.E

The quantity of chemical constituents in the different types of detritus in the bottom sediments is read in, in a series of cards parallel with those for suspended detritus in V.D.

## V.F

One card for the quantity of organic chemical constituents dissolved in the water column is read in.

## V.G

One card for the quantity of organic chemical constituents dissolved in the benthos (interstitial water) is read in.

## V.H

A series of cards equal in number to the value specified in II.A.12 is read in, with each card containing the values of the inorganic suspended particulate materials in the same order as specified in IV.H.

## V.I

A parallel series of cards to V.H is read in, this time of the inorganic benthic particulate materials.

## V.J

One card is read in for the quantity of inorganic chemical constituents dissolved in the water column. The number of values should equal the number in II.A.5.

## V.K

One card is read in for the quantity of inorganic chemical constituents dissolved in the benthos (interstitial water). The number of values should equal the number in II.A.5.

### VI. Parameter Input Required by Subroutines

Each of the process subroutines may require parameters and other specifications to be read in. Where such information is needed, reading is performed by a NAMELIST statement. The first card for each reading operation begins with

b\$NAMEb

where NAME represents the name of that NAMELIST in the subroutine in question, and b represents a blank column. This and subsequent cards then contain entries in the forms:

$$A = a, \quad B(3) = b, \quad C = c,d,e, \quad n*f,$$

where A is the name of a variable and B and C are names of arrays included in the NAMELIST;  $a, b, c, d, e, f$ , are constants of the appropriate type;  $n$  is an integer, which allows  $n$  values of  $f$  to be inputted into an array. The first column of each card must be a blank. Each NAMELIST input is concluded with

b\$END

For this purpose, the NAMELISTS are called in the order, EXTERN, PHYSIC, MEDIUM, ANIMAL, and VEGET. The list of parameters needed for the subroutines covered by this report can be found in the description for the subroutine in question with a partial explanation in the definitions lists (Appendix A).

### VII. Specifications for Graphical Output

## VII.A

If the value at II.A.21 is positive, a series of cards is read in specifying the line graphs required. For each of the graphs in succession, the following cards are needed:

1. A card specifying which variables are to be graphed. These are expressed as addresses in the state variables array (COMMON block /PRINTS/); the addresses in the sums array for state variables (COMMON block /TOTALS/) increased by 10,000; the addresses in the external exchange array (COMMON block /ACC/) increased by 20,000; the addresses in the sums array for productivity (COMMON block /PROSUM/) increased by 30,000; the addresses in the total productivity array from the beginning of the simulation (COMMON block /PRODUC/) increased by 50,000; or the addresses in the array of additional accessible variables (COMMON block /OTHER/) increased by 60,000. These addresses are punched in (1615) format, and may not exceed eight in number for each line graph.
2. A title card for the graph; all 80 columns may be used.
3. A title for the Y-axis of the graph (the X-axis always being in days). This title may occupy columns 1-40 of the card. If the word "ZERO" is punched in columns 41-44, the Y-axis of the graph will include zero; otherwise, it will extend from the minimum to the maximum value of the variables graphed.
4. If VII.A.1 designates more than one variable, these are followed by a series of cards equal in number to the entries in VII.A.1. Each card gives a brief explanation of one of the variables included in the graph, in the same order as their addresses are listed in VII.A.1. Twenty characters are allowed for each, which should be in columns 1-20 of the card.

## VII.B

If the value at II.A.22 is positive, the following cards are required for each graph.

1. A card specifying the variables for which block graphs are desired; these addresses are coded according to the same rules as in VII.A.1.
2. A title card for the graph; all 80 columns may be used.
3. A title card for the Y-axis, limited to the first 40 columns of the card.

### VIII. Sensitivity Specifications

If the value at II.A.29 is positive, specifications for

sensitivity tests are read in. These are discussed in the report on the sensitivity subroutines (Noy-Meir, 1973). Listings of these subroutines can be found in Appendix G.

### IX. Exogenous Variables

After all other information has been inputted, the exogenous variables are read in. This input is discussed in connection with the EXTERN subroutine.

#### OPERATION

The central part of the program is responsible for incrementation of the state variables. When calculation of all the increments over a single time unit (of which submultiples may be used for some of the subroutines) has been completed, they are tested to ensure that none of them would cause state variables to become negative, where this constraint is appropriate (which is true of most state variables in ecological systems). If some of the negative increments are "too large" in this sense, all increments are scaled down in such proportions as the most limiting constraint requires, the increments are applied to all state variables, and the subroutines are called again for the recalculation of increments. These increments are then multiplied by the complement of the proportion already applied to the state variables, and the test of their magnitude is repeated. The process continues until a set of increments can be applied *in toto*. Briefly, this is equivalent to dividing the time unit over which the difference equations approximate the underlying differentials into arbitrary portions such that the constraints can be met. This process, central to the program, may be represented as follows: let  $X_{ij}$  be the value of the  $i$ 'th state variable at the beginning of the  $j$ 'th iteration, and  $\Delta X_{ij}$  the increment for one time unit as calculated by the subroutines for that iteration. Then:

$$X_{i,j+1} = X_{i,j} + t_j X_{i,j}$$

where:

$$t_j = - \left( (-1) \frac{\Delta X_{ij}}{X_{ij}} \right)^{-1}$$

Iteration is completed when:

$$\sum_j t_j = 1$$

Exchanges between the ecosystem and its surroundings are accumulated by the calling program from data provided, time unit by time unit, by the subroutines. These quantities, together with any state variables not constrained to take non-negative values, are incremented in proportion to the increments mentioned in the previous two paragraphs, so that the whole program is operating in time units shorter than that prescribed whenever this proves necessary.

In order to avoid difficulties when a state variable gradually approaches zero, an arbitrary limit is set below which that variable is set to zero. This limit for the aquatic

program is set to 0.00000001. In addition, if one of the variables of a plant, animal or microorganisms group is set to zero, all other variables of that group are also set to zero.

Sums of state variables for all classes and many combinations of classes are required for output, and may also be needed for sensitivity analysis. These summations are performed by the main program initially, and at present after each time unit of simulation if graphical or tabular output is required. If summation is required for sensitivity analysis, the user is cautioned to remove statements MA1560 and MA2005 (Appendix B).

The calling program also calculates state variables from input data in the case where input data is in grams per square meter, simply by multiplying input data by the area. Also, state variables may be divided by the area if output is wished in grams per square meter, or by the volume if desired output is grams per cubic meter.

If the stream section being modeled will receive inflowing materials from upstream by way of a previously simulated stream section (if II.A.13 is greater than 1) a reading tape must be available to the system (logical unit 9). Similarly, if the values from the simulated stream section are to be saved for subsequent sections, a writing tape must be available and is designated as logical unit 8.

#### ARRAY DIMENSIONS

The use of the program is limited by the dimensions allotted to the arrays, and these limitations need discussion

AAQUA(C)	BPINR(E,J)	DETIN(D,C)	NDRIFM(G)	STATE(Q)
AAQUAB(C)	BPINRT(J)	DGAIN(L,K)	NDRIFV(F)	STNG(S)
ABDINR(K)	BPINRQ(E,J)	DGAINQ(L,K)	NPRT(Z)	STRNAM(E,3)
ABPINR(E,J)	CBACT(G,C)	DGAIN(K)	OMORE(X)	SUNPR(W)
ACBACT(G,C)	CBACTP(G,C)	DINAM(K,3)	ORGNAM(L,6)	SUMS(T)
ACBIOM(A,C)	CBACTQ(G,C)	DNORG(K)	PASUMA(C)	TCOMPN(C)
ACLIT(D,C)	CBACTT(C)	DRIFPO(A)	PASUMS(B,C)	TDETIN(D,C)
AGORG(D,C)	CBTOM(A,C)	DRIFTA(A,C)	PATOTA(C)	TDNORG(K)
ACVEG(F,L,C)	CBTOMA(C)	DRIFTM(G,C)	PATOTS(D,C)	TDRIFA(A,C)
AGAIN(L,C)	CBTOMP(A,C)	DRIFTV(F,L,C)	PBSUM(C)	TDRIFM(G,C)
AGAINQ(L,C)	CBTOMQ(A,C)	DUSTIP(E,J)	PBTOT(C)	TDRIFO(A)
AGAIN(T)	CGAIN(L,J)	EVERY2(U)	PCBACT(G,C)	TDRIFV(F,L,C)
ALINAM(D,4)	CGAINQ(L,J)	EXOG(A)	PCBIOM(A,C)	TITLES(M,20)
AMAXI(M)	CGAIN(T)	EXPLA(5,Q)	PCVEG(F,L,C)	TOT(C)
AMINI(M)	CHNG(S)	EXPLAN(5,N)	PINAM(J,3)	TOTAL(C)
ANIM(B,C)	CLIT(D,C)	FIG(Q,70)	PINRTT(J)	TPNORG(E,J)
APBACT(G,C)	CLITQQ(D,C)	FIGS(N,70)	PNORG(E,J)	VSPNAM(F,7)
APBIOM(A,C)	CLITT(C)	FLOGO(V)	POP(A)	WDINR(K)
APOP(A)	COHNAM(J,4)	FRANAM(G,3)	POPQQQ(A)	WDINRQ(K)
APVEG(F,L,C)	COMPIN(C)	H2O(L)	POPSP(B)	WDINRT(K)
AQUA(C)	CORG(D,C)	H2OQQQ(L)	PRTOUT(Q)	WPINR(E,J)
AQUAB(C)	CORGQQ(D,C)	INSTRU(Y)	PRTP(R)	WPINRQ(E,J)
AQUABQ(C)	CORGT(C)	KINRGD(5,K)	PSTAT(R)	WPINRT(J)
AQUAQQ(C)	CVEG(F,L,C)	KINRGP(5,J)	PVSUM(C)	XCOMPN(C)
AQUATT(C)	CVEGO(F,C)	KORGSM(5,C)	PVTOT(C)	XDETIN(D,C)
ASPNAM(B,7)	CVEGQQ(F,L,C)	LIGRAF(N)	RAINCO(C)	XDNORG(K)
AWEIND(A)	CVEGV(L,C)	LISTER(M)	RATNDI(K)	XDRIFA(A,C)
AWDINR(K)	CVEGVO(C)	MGRA(O)	RUNDEB(D,C)	XDRIFM(G,C)
AWPINR(E,J)	CVEGP(F,L,C)	MREP(F)	RUNDNR(K)	XDRIFO(A)
BACNAM(G,4)	DADUST(D,C)	NGOH(B)	RUNPMR(E,J)	XDRIFV(F,L,C)
BDINR(K)	DECINC(Q)	NGOHC(B)	RUNSOL(C)	XPNORG(E,J)
BDINRQ(K)	DECP(R)	NDRIFA(A)	SOURCE(5,L)	YAXISS(M,10)



so that the user may be in a position to modify them as his particular requirements indicate. Above is a list of arrays included in the calling program, in which the dimensions which may appropriately be varied are indicated by letters. Dimensions of other arrays, and dimensions indicated by numbers, are subject to other constraints, and changes in them could call for other changes in the program.

The dimensions indicated by letters define the maximum values possible for the following quantities:

	FORTRAN NAME
a	Total number of animal cohorts or size classes NSPCOH
b	Number of animal species or groups NSPECA
c	Number of organic components tracked (including energy) NFRELM
d	Number of types of organic detritus NOLIT
e	Number of types of inorganic detritus ISTRIM
f	Number of plant species NSPECV
g	Number of types of heterotrophic microorganisms MICROB
h	Number of plant organ types NORGAN
i	Number of different names for animal cohorts NCHOR
j	Number of inorganic particulate components tracked INORGP
k	Number of dissolved inorganic components tracked INORGD
l	Number of channels for gain or loss to or from the system NCHAN
m	Number of separate graphs NOHIST
n	Number of variables to be graphed
o	Number of curves on a single graph
p	Number of tabulated reports to be provided NREP
q	Total number of words in common blocks STAT, CHANGE, and PRINTS LIMIT
r	Total number of words in common blocks PRODUC, PRODCH, and PRINTP LIMPRO
s	Total number of words in common blocks ACC and ACCINC LIMACC
t	Total number of words in common block TOTALS LIMITOT
u	Total number of words in common block EVERY1 LIMEVR
v	Number of possible materials flowing in and out of the system NPASS
w	Total number of words in common block PROSUM LIMSUM
x	Total number of words in common block OTHER
y	Number of instructions to be transferred to subroutines NOINST
z	Total number of sections in each report

It should be noted that, if the dimensions of any of the arrays in the common blocks are changed, not only must these blocks be changed in any subroutines where they occur, but the arrays equivalenced with the common blocks must be changed to correspond, as also the variables specifying their limits where applicable. Thus,

Common Block	Array	Limit
ACC ACCINC	STNG CHNG	LIMACC
PRINTS STAT CHANGE	PRTOUT STATE DECINC	LIMIT
TOTALS	SUMS	LIMTOT
PRINTP PRODUC PRODCH	PRTP PSTAT DECP	LIMPRO
OTHER	OMORE	
PROSUM	SUMPR	LIMSUM
EVERY1	EVERY2	LIMEVR

Also, the variables FLOSEC, COMPIN, DETIN, DRIFTV, DRIFPO, DRIFTA, DRIFTM, PH, PNORG, DNORG, and WTEMP of the /METEOR/ common block are equivalenced with the array FLOGO with the limit being specified by NPASS. Since another part of the /METEOR/ common block is equivalenced in the subprogram EXTERN, care must be taken in adding variables or rearranging the present variables in this common block.

Arrays that must match in their order and dimensions are as follows (as read across):

CVEG	CVEGQQ	ACVEG
C.ORG	CORGQQ	ACORG
P.OP	POPQQQ	APOP
CBIOM	CBIQM	ACBIOM
AQUA	AQUAQ	AAQUA
CLIT	CLITQQ	ACLIT
C.BACT	CBACTQ	ACBACT
AQUAB	AQUABQ	AAQUAB
WDINR	WDINRQ	AWDINR
WPINR	WPINRQ	AWPINR
BDINR	BDINRQ	ABDINR
BPINR	BPINRQ	ABPINR
PCVEG	CVEGP	APVEG
PCBIOM	CBIOMP	APBIOM
PCBACT	CBACTP	APBACT
AGAIN	AGAINQ	
H2O	H2OQQQ	
CGAIN	CGAINQ	
DGAIN	DGAINQ	
COMPIN	XCOMP	
DETIN	XDETIN	
DRIFTV	XDRIFV	
DRIFPO	XDRIFO	
DRIFTA	XDRIFA	
DRIFTM	XDRIFM	
PNORG	XPNORG	
DNORG	XDNORG	

## SUBROUTINE REPORT

At times when tabulated output has been requested, the values of all state variables may be printed together with their sums. The tabulated report may also include, on all occasions except the initial report, a listing of elements or compounds exchanged with the ecosystems surroundings, and of productivity for the major trophic levels.

Since one may be interested in only certain aspects of the

ecosystem, the user has the option of printing in tabular form only those areas of interest. For these options, refer to the calling program sections II.A.30 and II.F.

There are no dimension limitations particular to this subroutine. A listing of this subroutine can be found in Appendix C.

## SUBROUTINE GRAF

Graphical output is available on the line printer, in the form of either line or block graphs, in each case occupying a single printer page. Line graphs use continuous strings of the symbols A,B,...H, to represent the time course through the simulation of up to eight different variables. All are plotted on the same scale, which is adjusted so that the extreme values attained can just fit into the page. In the block graphs, the time course of a single variable only is plotted. Each type of graph is provided with the appropriate title.

The X-axis of the graph is always the time in days. The Y-axis is scaled so that all values graphed are within the range  $-10 < y < +10$ , and an integral power of 10 is

specified in the title as the scaling factor. If the values extend outside the limits  $\pm 10^{10}$ , an error message results. If all values of Y are identical, a small range of Y values around this point is graphed.

The graphs are printed after the final tabulated report. Refer to section VII.A.1 of the calling program for a listing of the variables for which graphs are permitted.

There are no dimension limitations subject to change by the user. A listing of this subroutine can be found in Appendix D.

## SUBROUTINE EXTERN

### INTRODUCTION

Subroutine EXTERN provides for the initial input of meteorological and other exogenous data and for the supply of values of these variables to the process subroutines requiring them. A listing of the subprogram can be found in Appendix E.

### INPUT ORGANIZATION

The list of parameters needed (previously read as input, see section VI of the calling program) are included in the following list. Explanations can be found in the definitions list (Appendix A).

APWIDE	TEMPB
LIMEXO	TEMPW
PHB	TRBFAC
PHW	TRBH2O

The input required when this subroutine is called occurs after all other inputs. Unless otherwise stated all cards are in (8F10.4) format, and the values in grams per cubic meter of water. For each of the cards having to do with organic constituents, the number of values should equal the number

specified in II.A.15 of the calling program and in the order specified in IV.D of that same program. The cards or groups of cards required are as follows:

### *I. Variables from the Atmosphere, Overland Flow, and for Water Withdrawal.*

#### I.A

Organic detritus falling into the system from above. For each month of the year, a series of cards equal in number to the value at II.A.6 of the calling program is read in, providing for the quantity of each chemical constituent (in grams per square meter of surface area) contained in a particular detritus type.

#### I.B

Inorganic detritus falling into the system from above. For each month of the year a series of cards equal in number to the value at II.A.12 of the calling program is read in, providing for the quantity of each inorganic chemical constituent (in grams per square meter of surface area) contained in a particular detritus size class or category. Each card should have the same number of values as specified in II.A.4 of the calling program and in the order specified in IV.H of that program.

## I.C

In format (1615), values for:

1. Number of days for which precipitation is recorded.
2. Number of days for which surface flow from adjoining land surfaces is recorded.
3. Number of days on which water is withdrawn for irrigation or other purposes.

## I.D

If the figure in I.C.1 above is positive, the following block of cards is read:

1. The dates (from the beginning of the starting year) of precipitation events are recorded, in 1615 format.
2. The quantities of precipitation (in mm water) on the dates specified in I.D.1 above are read in.
3. One card is read in which includes the dissolved organic elements in rain water.
4. One card is read in which includes the dissolved inorganic elements in rain water.

## I.E

If the figure in I.C.2 above is positive the following block of cards is read:

1. In format (1615), the date (from the beginning of the starting year) of surface flow events.
2. The quantities of water imported (in cubic meters) on the dates specified in I.E.1.
3. For each date specified in I.E.1 the following cards are read:
  - a. The amounts of dissolved organic material imported on each surface flow event.
  - b. The amounts of dissolved inorganic material imported on each surface flow event.
  - c. A series of cards (equal to the number in II.A.6 of the calling program) with the amounts of the constituents of the different organic detritus types.
  - d. A series of cards (equal to the number in II.A.12 of the calling program) with the amounts of the inorganic particulate elements of different types or size classes.

## I.F

If the figure of I.C.3 is positive, the following cards are read:

1. The dates (from beginning of the starting year) on which water is withdrawn.
2. The amounts (cubic meters) of water withdrawn on the dates specified in I.F.1 above.

## I.G

Two cards giving the monthly mean pan evaporation rate per day (in mm).

## I.H

Two cards giving the monthly mean photoperiod per day (in hours).

## I.I

Two cards giving the monthly mean radiation intensity (kcal per meter square per hour).

If II.A.13 of the calling program is equal to or greater than "2", materials in the water column entering the system as drift or suspended material are read in from tape (logical unit number "9"). Information concerning the running of more than one section of stream can be found under Operation of the calling program and limitations under Array Dimensions below, and the user should skip the following input concerning the materials from upstream. If the values at II.A.13 and II.A.16 are both 1, and more than one block of data for either will be read in, the user is cautioned to read the section on Operation below.

## II. Materials from Upstream

If the value at II.A.13 of the calling program is 1, the following cards are read:

## II.A

Daily values for the stream discharge in cubic meters per second (366 values).

## II.B

For each block of data on inflowing material the following cards are needed:

1. A card in 2015 format containing
  - a. A number signifying the number of days for which a block of inflowing data will be used.
  - b. A switch which indicates the use of a block of inflowing data:
    - "1" = no interpolation
    - "2" = interpolation with the next set of data
    - "3" = interpolation with the previous data set
    - "4" = interpolation with the previous data set as well as the next data set (see Operation below).
2. The concentration of dissolved organic nutrients or elements.
3. A card for each litter category specified in II.A.6 of the calling program specifying the elemental concentration of that category.
4. For each plant species group a card is read in with their concentrations of chemical constituents. The total number of cards read should be the same as read in V.A of the calling program.
5. For each animal group or cohort a card is read in with their populations and concentrations of chemical constituents. The number of cards should be the same as for the initial state variables for constituents read in at V.B of the calling program. Populations are punched in columns 1 to 10 and the constituents from 11 on.
6. For each heterotrophic microorganism category (II.A.8 of the calling program) a card is read in with their concentrations of chemical constituents.
7. One card is read in with the water temperature (Celcius) and pH.

8. For each inorganic particulate litter category (II.A.12 of the calling program) a card is read in with the concentrations of matter for that category. The number of concentrations for each card should equal the number of specified in II.A.4 of the calling program.
9. One card is read with the concentrations of dissolved inorganic elements or compounds, the number corresponding to II.A.5 of the calling program.

### III. Materials from Tributaries

#### III.A.

If the value at II.A.16 of the main calling program equals "1", the following cards are read for each block of data:

1. A card in 15 format containing the number of days a block of data is to be used.
2. The discharge in cubic meters per second.
3. The concentrations of dissolved organic nutrients or elements.
4. Litter material as specified in II.B.3.
5. Plant material as specified in II.B.4.
6. Animal material as specified in II.B.5.
7. Heterotrophic microorganisms material as specified in II.B.6.
8. Inorganic litter as specified in II.B.8.
9. Dissolved inorganic material as specified in II.B.9.

If the value at II.A.16 of the main calling program equals "2", the parameters TRBFAC and TRBH20 must be set. Explanations can be found in the definitions list (Appendix A).

#### OPERATION

After input cards have been read in (including a set of materials from upstream and from tributaries if II.A.13 and II.A.16 of the calling program are "1") control returns to the main program. The subroutine is called again at the entry point EXOGE2 whenever a new day is simulated. If rainfall, surface flow, or water withdrawal occurs on that day, the appropriate values are transferred from storage to the METEOR common block. Similarly, appropriate monthly values for other meteorological variables are transferred.

If more than one block of data for materials from upstream and from tributaries is available, care must be taken to sequence them properly through time, which may mean mixing of these blocks of data. Special care must be taken with materials from upstream, for initially two blocks of data are read if interpolation is to be used.

Information concerning materials flowing into the system from upstream are usually not available on a daily basis, and monthly values seem to be more in line with most studies. To help alleviate the problems that may be caused by "surges" or "depletions" of material in inflowing water, the user has the option of having blocks of the data interpolated in a linear fashion according to:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{31_c} &= Z_{31_c} + Z_{91}/P_1 (Z_{32_c} - Z_{31_c}) & 1 \\
 V_{41_{dc}} &= Z_{41_{dc}} + Z_{91}/P_1 (Z_{42_{dc}} - Z_{41_{dc}}) & 2 \\
 V_{1_{pgc}} &= Z_{1_{pgc}} + Z_{91}/P_1 (Z_{2_{pgc}} - Z_{1_{pgc}}) & 3 \\
 V_{11_{hc}} &= Z_{11_{hc}} + Z_{91}/P_1 (Z_{12_{hc}} - Z_{11_{hc}}) & 4 \\
 V_{21_{mc}} &= Z_{21_{mc}} + Z_{91}/P_1 (Z_{22_{mc}} - Z_{21_{mc}}) & 5 \\
 V_{11_l} &= Z_{11_l} + Z_{91}/P_1 (Z_{12_l} - Z_{11_l}) & 6 \\
 V_{73} &= Z_{73} + Z_{91}/P_1 (Z_{74} - Z_{73}) & 7 \\
 V_{51_k} &= Z_{51_k} + Z_{91}/P_1 (Z_{52_k} - Z_{51_k}) & 8 \\
 V_{61_{tn}} &= Z_{61_{tn}} + Z_{91}/P_1 (Z_{62_{tn}} - Z_{61_{tn}}) & 9
 \end{aligned}$$

where:

- $V_{31_c}$  = The quantity of the  $c$ 'th organic dissolved constituent in the inflowing water [COMPIN(C)]
- $V_{41_{dc}}$  = The quantity of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th organic detritus type in the inflowing water [XDETIN(D,C)]
- $V_{1_{pgc}}$  = The quantity of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $g$ 'th organ of the  $p$ 'th plant in the inflowing water [XDRIFV(P,1,C)]
- $V_{11_{hc}}$  = The quantity of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal cohort in the inflowing water [XDRIFA(H,C)]
- $V_{21_{mc}}$  = The quantity of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th type of heterotrophic microorganisms in the inflowing water [XDRIFM(M,C)]
- $V_{11_l}$  = The population (in numbers per cubic meter of water) of the  $l$ 'th animal cohort [XDRIFO(L)]
- $V_{73}$  = pH of inflowing water [XPH]
- $V_{51_k}$  = The quantity of the  $k$ 'th inorganic dissolved constituent in the inflowing water [XDNORG(K)]
- $V_{61_{tn}}$  = The quantity of the  $n$ 'th constituent of the  $t$ 'th type of inorganic detritus in the inflowing water [XPNORG(T,N)]

and  $Z_{91}/P_1$  is a fraction of the number of days expired since a block of data has been used to the number of days it will be used and the temporary values ( $Z$ ) are for the materials read in under II.B above. Variables not defined are the second set needed for interpolation.

Certain rules also govern the use of the switch for interpolation (II.B.1.b above).

1. If only one block of data will be read in for an entire simulation the switch (JFROM) must be "1".
2. "1" cannot follow "2" or "4", or be in front of "3".
3. "2" cannot follow "2", "3" or "4", or be in front of "1".
4. "3" cannot follow "1" or "3", or be in front of "4".
5. "4" cannot follow "1" or "3", or be in front of "1" or "2".



Values that are read in as monthly means are also interpolated. The subscript "b" will be used to signify months.

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{82} &= Z_{82_b} + [(Z_{92}/Z_{93_b}) (Z_{82_{b+1}} - Z_{82_b})] & 10 \\
 V_{42_{dc}} &= Z_{42_{bdc}} + [(Z_{92}/Z_{93_b}) (Z_{42_{b+1,dc}} - Z_{42_{bdc}})] & 11 \\
 V_{62_{tn}} &= Z_{62_{b,tn}} + [(Z_{92}/Z_{93_b}) (Z_{62_{b+1,tn}} - Z_{62_{b,tn}})] & 12 \\
 V_{78} &= Z_{78_b} + [(Z_{92}/Z_{93_b}) (Z_{78_{b+1}} - Z_{78_b})] & 13 \\
 V_{77} &= Z_{77_b} + [(Z_{92}/Z_{93_b}) (Z_{77_{b+1}} - Z_{77_b})] & 14
 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{92} &= \text{The current day of the month [NUMMON]} \\
 Z_{93_b} &= \text{The number of days in the current month [MONDAY(B)]} \\
 V_{82} &= \text{Pan evaporation in millimeters per day [EVAP]} \\
 Z_{82_b} &= \text{Pan evaporation for the } b\text{'th month in millimeters per day [EVAPOR(B)]} \\
 V_{42_{dc}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent for the } d\text{'th organic detritus type falling into the system from the atmosphere in grams per square meter per day [DADUST(D,C)]} \\
 V_{62_{tn}} &= \text{The amount of the } n\text{'th constituent for the } t\text{'th inorganic detritus type falling into the system from the atmosphere in grams per square meter per day [DUSTIP(T,N)]} \\
 V_{78} &= \text{Daily radiation in kilocalories per square meter per day [DAYRAD]} \\
 V_{77} &= \text{Daily photoperiod in hours [DAPHOT]}
 \end{aligned}$$

The following table lists the symbols used in the previous equations, their FORTRAN equivalent, the number of the equations where the symbol is used and the units for that symbol. Many exogenous (V) variables have for units "variable", for they are first used as grams per cubic meter of water flowing into the system from upstream and then as grams per ecosystem per day entering the system from all sources. The following abbreviations are used:

cu = cubic                      kcal = kilocalories  
g = gram or grams              mm = millimeter  
hr = hour                        pop = populations  
sq = square

Variable	Fortran Equivalent	Equations where used	Units
P <sub>1</sub>	DIFROM	1 to 9	dimensionless
V <sub>1<sub>pgc</sub></sub>	XDRIFV(P,G,C)	3	variable
V <sub>11<sub>hc</sub></sub>	XDRIFA(H,C)	4	variable
V <sub>11<sub>l</sub></sub>	XDRIFO(L)	6	variable
V <sub>21<sub>mc</sub></sub>	XDRIFM(M,C)	5	variable
V <sub>31<sub>c</sub></sub>	XCOMPN(C)	1	variable
V <sub>41<sub>dc</sub></sub>	XDETIN(D,C)	2	variable
V <sub>42<sub>dc</sub></sub>	DADUST(D,C)	11	g · sq m <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>51<sub>k</sub></sub>	XPNORG(K)	8	variable
V <sub>61<sub>tn</sub></sub>	XDNORG(T,N)	9	variable
V <sub>62<sub>tn</sub></sub>	DUSTIP(T,N)	12	g · sq m <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>

Variable	Fortran Equivalent	Equations where used	Units
V <sub>73</sub>	XPH	7	
V <sub>77</sub>	DAPHOT	14	hr · day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>78</sub>	DAYRAD	13	kcal · sq m <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>82</sub>	EVAP	10	mm · day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>1<sub>pgc</sub></sub>	ZDRIFV(P,G,C)	3	g · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>2<sub>pgc</sub></sub>	YDRIFV(P,G,C)	3	g · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>11<sub>hc</sub></sub>	ZDRIFA(H,C)	4	g · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>11<sub>l</sub></sub>	ZDRIFO(L)	6	pop · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>12<sub>hc</sub></sub>	YDRIFA(H,C)	4	g · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>12<sub>l</sub></sub>	YDRIFO(L)	6	pop · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>21<sub>mc</sub></sub>	ZDRIFM(M,C)	5	g · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>22<sub>mc</sub></sub>	YDRIFM(M,C)	5	g · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>31<sub>c</sub></sub>	ZCOMPN(C)	1	g · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>32<sub>c</sub></sub>	YCOMPN(C)	1	g · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>41<sub>dc</sub></sub>	ZDETIN(D,C)	2	g · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>42<sub>dc</sub></sub>	YDETIN(D,C)	2	g · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>42<sub>b+1,dc</sub></sub>	DUST(B+1,D,C)	11	g · sq m <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>42<sub>bdc</sub></sub>	DUST(B,D,C)	11	g · sq m <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>51<sub>k</sub></sub>	ZPNORG(K)	8	g · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>52<sub>k</sub></sub>	YPNORG(K)	8	g · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>61<sub>tn</sub></sub>	ZDNORG(T,N)	9	g · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>62<sub>b+1,tn</sub></sub>	DUSTPI(B+1,T,N)	12	g · sq m <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>62<sub>b,tn</sub></sub>	DUSTPI(B,T,N)	12	g · sq m <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>62<sub>tn</sub></sub>	YDNORG(T,N)	9	g · cu m <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>73</sub>	ZPH	7	
Z <sub>74</sub>	YPH	7	
Z <sub>77<sub>b+1</sub></sub>	PHOTOP(B)	14	hr · day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>77<sub>b</sub></sub>	PHOTOP(B+1)	14	hr · day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>78<sub>b+1</sub></sub>	RADIA(B)	13	kcal · sq m <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>78</sub>	RADIA(B+1)	13	kcal · sq m <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>82<sub>b+1</sub></sub>	EVAPOR(B+1)	10	m.m. · day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>82<sub>b</sub></sub>	EVAPOR(B)	10	m.m. · day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>91</sub>	DIFROM	1 to 9	dimensionless
Z <sub>92</sub>	NUMMON	10, 11, 12, 13, 14	day
Z <sub>93<sub>b</sub></sub>	MONDAY(B)	10, 11, 12, 13, 14	day · month <sup>-1</sup>

## ARRAY DIMENSIONS

Limitations imposed by dimensions for arrays used in the EXTERN subroutine, but not in the main program, are as follows:

DUST (12,g,f)	RUNON (b)	YPNORG (h,i)
DUSTPI (12,h,c)	RUNORG (b,g,f)	YDNORG (j)
ERODED (b)	RUNPIN (b,h,i)	ZCOMPN (f)
EXO (c)	WATIRR (e)	ZDETIN (g,f)
FLOPAS (n)	YCOMPN (f)	ZDRIFV (1,d,f)
MIRRIG (e)	YDETIN (g,f)	ZDRIFO (k)
MRAIN (a)	YDRIFV (1,d,f)	ZDRIFA (k,f)
MRUNON (b)	YDRIFO (k)	ZDRIFM (m,f)
RAIN (a)	YDRIFA (k,f)	ZPNORG (h,i)
RUNDIN (b,j)	YDRIFM (m,f)	ZDNORG (j)
RUNMIN (b,f)		

The dimensions indicated by letters define the maximum values possible for the following quantities:

	FORTRAN NAME
a. Number of days of precipitation to be read	NRAIN
b. Number of days with surface flow to be read	NRUNON
c. Total number of words in COMMON/METEOR/ that must be reinitialized at the start of each day	LIMEXO
d. Number of plant organ types	NORGAN
e. Number of days on which water is withdrawn to be read	NIRRIG
f. Total number of organic constituents tracked	NFRELN
g. Number of organic detritus categories	NOLIT
h. Number of inorganic detritus categories	ISTRIM
i. Number of particulate inorganic constituents tracked	INORGP
j. Number of dissolved inorganic constituents tracked	INORGD
k. Total number of animal cohorts	NCOHOR
l. Number of plant species or groups	NSPECV
m. Number of types of heterotrophic microorganisms	MICROB
n. Number of possible materials "flowing" in and out of the system	NPASS

Care must be taken if array dimensions in the COMMON block/METEOR/ are changed. Variables WIRRIG,

RUNSOL, RUNDEB, DARAIN, DAYRUN, RUNPNR and RUNDNR are equivalenced with EXO and their number should equal the value of LIMEXO. Variables FLOWIN, XCOMPN, XDETIN, XDRIFFV, XDRIFFO, XDRIFA, XDRIFM, XPH, XPNORG, XDNORG and XWTEMP are equivalent with FLOPAS and their number should equal the value of NPASS. Since another part of the /METEOR/ common block is equivalenced in the calling program, care must be taken in adding variables or rearranging the present variables in this common block.

Arrays that must match in their order and dimensions are as follows:

COMPIN	XCOMPN	YCOMPN	ZCOMPN
DETIN	XDETIN	YDETIN	ZDETIN
DNORG	XDNORG	YDNORG	ZDNORG
DRIFTA	XDRIFA	YDRIFA	ZDRIFZ
DRIFTM	XDRIFM	YDRIFM	ZDRIFM
DRIFFO	XDRIFO	YDRIFO	ZDRIFO
DRIFTV	XDRIFV	YDRIFV	ZDRIFV
PNORG	XPNORG	YPNORG	ZPNORG

## SUBROUTINES PHYSIC, VARIED AND DYX

Subprograms PHYSIC, VARIED, and DYX are being developed in cooperation with the Central Utah Project, under Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Grant # YNE-074-0. Descriptions and explanations of expanded versions of these subprograms are given by Jeppson (1974). Because these subprograms are an integral part of the general stream model, the user should be aware of their use and implementation.

Subroutine PHYSIC is called by the MAIN program immediately after calling subroutine EXTERN, which passes on the average amount of water entering the ecosystem in cubic meters per second. With this and other informations received through the NAMELIST, this subroutine, along with the subprograms VARIED and DYX which it calls, calculates and passes to the biological process subroutines the following information:

- the average depth of water of the ecosystem [DEPTH]
- the average amount of water in the ecosystem [WATSYS]
- the average water velocity [VELOCT]
- the surface area of the ecosystem [AREA]
- the wetted perimeter of the ecosystem [PERIM]
- the average width of the ecosystem [WIDTH]

Since information concerning the physical characteristics of the ecosystem are controlled by factors upstream and generally also downstream from the ecosystem, a longer reach of stream is "looked at" by these subprograms, and the ecosystem then becomes a subset of these waters. For this reason, care must be taken not to confuse the section of stream being modeled biologically (calling program II.A.13 [NSTRCH]) with the sections of stream used in the physical subprograms. Also, the input data for these subprograms do

not have to match the boundaries for sections. To better explain this, the following example is given. Please refer to Figure P 1.

On a particular study, stream characteristics were measured starting from some arbitrary point A and moving downstream to point L. Starting 10 meters downstream from point A is a homogeneous stretch of stream lasting for 20 meters which we decide to model. It is known that the water in this stretch of stream may be controlled by factors from point A to point L. We arbitrarily pick a size for stream sections, keeping them about the same distance as used for measuring stream characteristics. Five meters is selected for this example. For this simulation, the following subset of switches and parameters is used.

NSI = 12 (water in the stretch of interest is controlled by 12 points, A through L)

NSO = 13 (points of prediction, 1 through 13)

NSECB = 3

NSECE = 7

XBEG = 0

XI(1) = 0

XI(2) = 4

XI(3) = 11

XI(4) = 14

XI(5) = 18

XI(6) = 26

XI(7) = 34

XI(8) = 38

XI(9) = 46

XI(10) = 49

XI(11) = 54

XI(12) = 59

If a second ecosystem (NSTRCH = 2) is to be simulated for the next 15 meters downstream, the parameter set used above would still be valid except for NSECB and NSECE, which would become 7 and 10, respectively.

The values passed to the biological subroutines are the averages of the values between and including sections NSECB to NSECE.

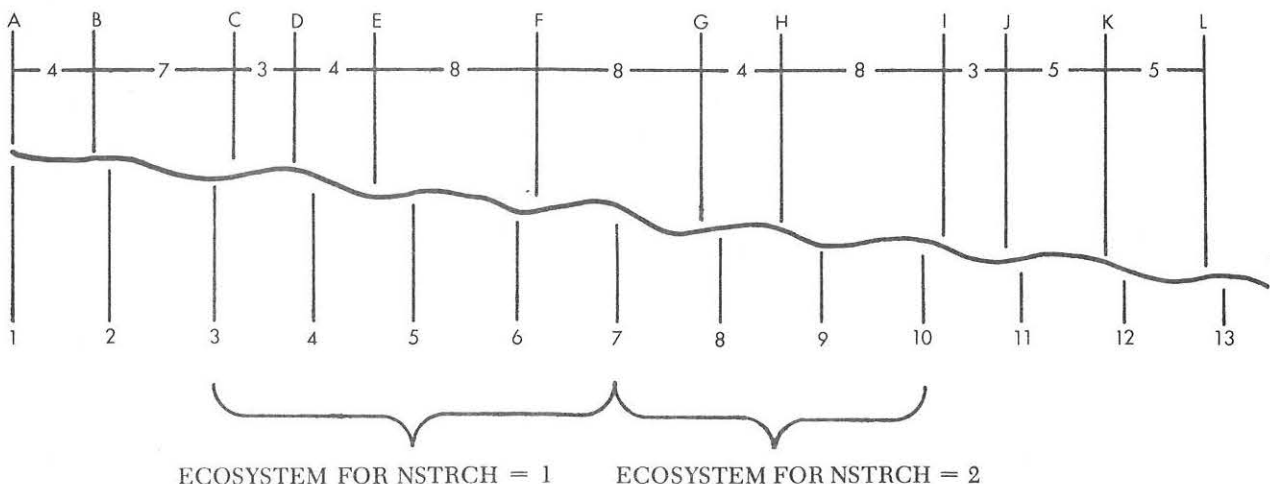


Figure P1. Relationship between stretch of stream being modeled biologically [NSTRCH], input data for stream characteristics (letters), and points of stream characteristic prediction (bottom row of numbers). The top row of numbers refer to the distance between input data sets.

## ARRAY DIMENSIONS

The use of the program is limited by the dimensions allotted to the arrays, and these limitations need discussion so that the user may be in a position to modify them as his particular requirements indicate. Below is a list of arrays peculiar to the subroutines PHYSIC, VARIED and DYX, in which the dimensions which may appropriately be varied are indicated by letters. Dimension limitation of other arrays used in these subprograms can be found in the main program.

AA(a)	SI(b)
BI(b)	S7(a)
B7(a)	TOP(a)
FM(a)	V7(a)
FMI(b)	XI(b)
FN(a)	X7(a)
FNI(b)	YN(a)
PP(a)	Y7(a)
Q7(a)	

The dimensions indicated by letters define the maximum quantities possible for the following quantities:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| a. the number of points of prediction of stream characteristics | NSO |
| b. the number of input data sets for stream characteristics     | NSI |

## PARAMETERS AND SWITCHES

A list of all the parameters and switches for the subroutines PHYSIC, VARIED and DYX follows. Explanations can be found in the definitions list, Appendix A. Letters used for dimensions are explained above under Array Dimensions.

BI(b)	NSI
FLODIF	NSO
FMI(b)	Q7(a)
FNI(b)	SI(b)
INFLOW	XBEG
NSECB	XI(b)
NSECE	XINC
	YSTART

A listing of these subroutines can be found in Appendix F.

## SUBROUTINE MEDIUM

## INTRODUCTION

One of the purposes of the aquatic model is to track separately water and allochthonous material entering the ecosystem from different sources, as well as leaving through different pathways. All bookkeeping for values representing materials entering the ecosystem is handled by the subroutine MEDIUM, and it is here that concentrations of constituents of any dissolved or suspended material are calculated to flow through the system. Coagulation of dissolved materials, scouring or deposition of organic and inorganic detritus, and transport of dissolved materials between the interstitial water and water column are also handled. A listing of the MEDIUM subprogram can be found in Appendix H.

## VERBAL DESCRIPTION

It is assumed that all incoming material, be it water, organic or inorganic constituents, enter the ecosystem at the head of the stretch being modeled, and that uniform mixing takes place so that concentrations of dissolved and suspended materials through the system remain constant over the time unit of simulation.

Water in the system is incremented from upstream flow, from tributary flow, and from precipitation and overland flow. Decrements occur as water flows downstream, is withdrawn for irrigation, or is evaporated. All of these figures are input data except for water flowing downstream, which is calculated taking into account the above factors as well as the average amount of water in the system for the present as well as previous time periods. Water contains dissolved constituents, and these are tracked as they enter the system through the same four sources as water. All particulate detritus categories, both organic and inorganic, are accounted for as they enter the system from upstream, tributaries and overland flow as well as falling into the system from the atmosphere. Live material, or those constituents which make up the plants, animals and heterotrophic microorganisms can enter the system from upstream or tributary flow.

Coagulation of dissolved organic carbon and its associated energy in the water column takes place at a constant rate, with the products incrementing the finest organic detrital category specified.

Organic and inorganic detritus may be scoured or deposited, with this occurring as a function of water velocity. Graphical representation for scouring is presented in Figure M1, and for deposition in Figure M2.

Dissolved constituents pass between the water column and the interstitial water, this occurring as a function of the number of times the water in the column has been exchanged in a time period and as a measure of the thickness

of the benthos and the constituent concentration difference between the two areas (Fig. M3).

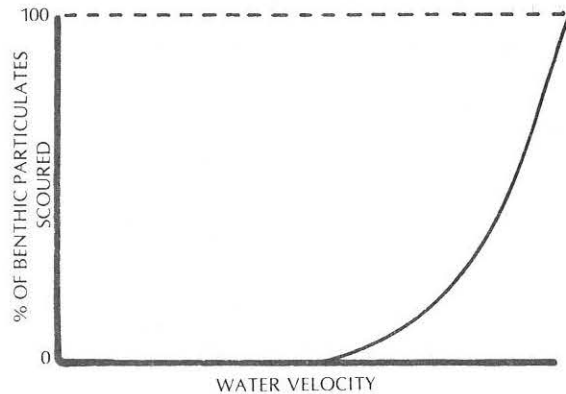


Figure M1. Scouring of detritus as a function of water velocity.

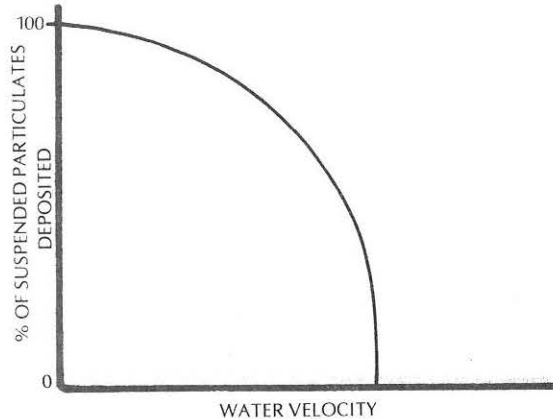


Figure M2. Suspended detritus deposition as a function of water velocity.

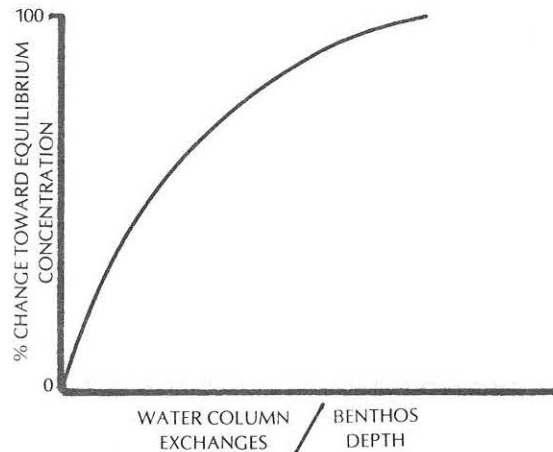


Figure M3. Exchanges of dissolved constituents between the sediments and water column.

## MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION

The equations described here follow the order in the program itself, except where a particular "thought train" or process is being developed. The equations are numbered on the right side of the page, while the numbers in brackets preceded by an "ME" refer to the actual FORTRAN program equation in Appendix H. The names in brackets for the variable explanations are their FORTRAN equivalents. At the end of the Mathematical Description is a table listing the symbols, their FORTRAN equivalent, all equations where that symbol is used as well as the units for that variable. The classification as to types of symbols used for variables is explained in the MAIN Introduction.

*Water Balance*

The amount of water in cubic meters flowing out of the system is calculated as:

$$Y_{80} = \max(0., Z_1 - Z_2 + Z_3 + V_{79} - Y_{86} + Z_4 - X_{75} + Z_5) \quad \text{[ME0375] 1}$$

where:

- $Y_{80}$  = The amount of water flowing out of the system [FLOUT]  
 $Z_1$  =  $V_{83}$  86400 [FLOWS] and  $V_{83}$  = Flow from upstream in cubic meters per second [FLOWIN]  
 $Z_2$  =  $Y_{82}/1000X_{81}$  [EVAPO] and  $Y_{82}$  = Evaporation per day in millimeters per day [EVAP]  
 $X_{81}$  = Surface area of ecosystem [AREA]  
 $Z_3$  =  $V_{85}/1000X_{81}$  [PRECIP] and  $V_{85}$  = Amount of rainfall in millimeters per day [DARAIN]  
 $V_{79}$  = The amount of overland flow for the current time unit in cubic meters [DAYRUN]  
 $Y_{86}$  = The amount of water withdrawal for the current day (in cubic meters) [WIRRIG]  
 $Z_4$  = The amount of water in the system on the previous day [WATDAY]  
 $X_{75}$  = The amount of water in the system [WATSYS]  
 $Z_5$  =  $V_{84}$  86400 [FLOWTR] and  $V_{84}$  = the amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]

The total amount of water in and passing through the system in a time unit becomes:

$$Z_6 = \max(X_{75}, Z_1 + V_{79} + Z_3 - Z_2 + Z_4 + Z_5) \quad \text{[ME0390] 2}$$

where:

- $Z_6$  = The total amount of water in and passing through the system [WATTOT]

- $Z_1$  =  $V_{83}$  86400 [FLOWS] and  $V_{83}$  = Flow from upstream in cubic meters per second [FLOWIN]  
 $V_{79}$  = The amount of overland flow for the current time unit in cubic meters [DAYRUN]  
 $Z_3$  =  $V_{85}/1000 X_{81}$  [PRECIP] and  $V_{85}$  = Amount of rainfall in millimeters per day [DARAIN]  
 $Z_2$  =  $Y_{82}/1000 X_{81}$  [EVAPO] and  $Y_{82}$  = Evaporation per day in millimeters per day [EVAP]  
 $X_{81}$  = Surface area of ecosystem [AREA]  
 $Z_4$  = The amount of water in the system on the previous day [WATDAY]  
 $Z_5$  =  $V_{84}$  86400 [FLOWTR] and  $V_{84}$  = The amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]  
 $X_{75}$  = The amount of water in the system [WATSYS]

Exchanges with the surroundings are tracked according to:

$E^{\dot{X}}_{76_1} = Z_3$	[ME0395]	3
$E^{\dot{X}}_{76_2} = -Z_2$	[ME0400]	4
$E^{\dot{X}}_{76_3} = V_{79}$	[ME0405]	5
$E^{\dot{X}}_{76_4} = -Y_{86}$	[ME0410]	6
$E^{\dot{X}}_{76_5} = Z_1$	[ME0415]	7
$E^{\dot{X}}_{76_6} = -Y_{80}$	[ME0420]	8
$E^{\dot{X}}_{76_{11}} = Z_5$	[ME0425]	9

where:

- $Z_3$  =  $V_{85}/1000 X_{81}$  [PRECIP] and  $V_{85}$  = Amount of rainfall in millimeters per day [DAYRUN]  
 $Z_2$  =  $Y_{82}/1000 X_{81}$  [EVAPO] and  $Y_{82}$  = Evaporation per day in millimeters per day [EVAP]  
 $X_{81}$  = Surface area of ecosystem [AREA]  
 $V_{79}$  = The amount of overland flow for the current time unit in cubic meters [DAYRUN]  
 $Y_{86}$  = The amount of water withdrawal for the current day (in cubic meters) [WIRRIG]  
 $Z_1$  =  $V_{83}$  86400 [FLOWS] and  $V_{83}$  = Flows from upstream in cubic meters per second [FLOWIN]  
 $Y_{80}$  = The amount of water flowing out of the system [FLOUT]  
 $Z_5$  =  $V_{84}$  86400 [FLOWTR] and  $V_{84}$  = The amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]

Thus, the water level is allowed to fluctuate, but only down to a level which would allow a pool to exist if all water incrementation went to zero. If bottom geometry is such that a pool would not exist the program is stopped when water incrementation goes to zero.

Most of the state variables can be gained to the system by the same pathways as water. It is assumed that all increments occur evenly over a time unit, that they are added to the head of the stretch being modeled, and that immediate mixing takes place. Thus, the inflowing water for a time unit contains the same constituents as to types and amounts.

#### Incoming Dissolved and Particulate Organic Constituents

For each of the incoming dissolved organic constituents:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{7_{1,b}} &= Z_3 V_{32_c} && \text{[ME0525]} && 10 \\ Z_{7_{3,b}} &= V_{79} V_{34_c} && \text{[ME0530]} && 11 \\ Z_{7_{5,b}} &= Z_1 V_{31_c} && \text{[ME0535]} && 12 \\ Z_{7_{11,b}} &= Z_5 V_{37_c} && \text{[ME0540]} && 13 \\ Z_{7_{13,b}} &= X_{31_c} && \text{[ME0545]} && 14 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{32_c} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th organic constituent dissolved in incoming rain in grams per cubic meter [RAINCO(C)]} \\ V_{34_c} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th dissolved organic constituent in water from overland flow in grams per cubic meter [RUNSOL(C)]} \\ V_{31_c} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th organic constituent dissolved in water from upstream in grams per cubic meter [XCOMPN(C)]} \\ V_{37_c} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th organic constituent dissolved in incoming water from tributaries in grams per cubic meter [TCOMP(C)]} \\ X_{31_c} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th organic constituent dissolved in the water in the ecosystem [AQUA(C)]} \\ b &= \text{One plus the number of litter categories} \\ Z_3 &= V_{85}/1000 X_{81} \text{ [PRECIP] and } V_{85} = \text{Amount of rainfall in millimeters per day [DARAIN]} \\ V_{79} &= \text{The amount of overland flow for the current time unit in cubic meters [DAYRUN]} \\ Z_1 &= V_{83} 86400 \text{ [FLOWS] and } V_{83} = \text{Flow from upstream in cubic meters per second [FLOWIN]} \\ Z_5 &= V_{84} 86400 \text{ [FLOWTR] and } V_{84} = \text{The amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]} \end{aligned}$$

Totals, averages and amounts of dissolved organic matter incoming, outgoing and in the ecosystem for the new time unit are calculated for each particular constituent.

$$\begin{aligned} Z_8 &= \sum_{r=1}^{13} Z_{7_{r,b}} && \text{[ME0590]} && 15 \\ Z_9 &= Z_8/Z_6 && \text{[ME0595]} && 16 \\ Y_{31_c} &= Z_9(Z_6 - X_{75_c}) && \text{[ME0600]} && 17 \\ V_{31_c} &= Z_8 - X_{31_c} && \text{[ME0605]} && 18 \\ X_{31_c} &= X_{75_c} Z_9 && \text{[ME0660]} && 19 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_8 &= \text{Total amount of an organic solute in the system during a day for the constituent in question [TOTSOL]} \\ Z_{7_{r,b}} &= \text{A means of tracking the constituent in question [A, (R,NOLITI)]} \\ Z_9 &= \text{The average amount of an organic solute in the system in grams per cubic meter of water [SOLAVE]} \\ Z_6 &= \text{Total amount of water in the system during any part of a day [WATTOT]} \\ X_{75} &= \text{The amount of water in the system [WATSYS]} \\ X_{31_c} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th organic constituent dissolved in the water in the ecosystem [AQUA(C)]} \\ V_{31_c} &= \text{The total amount of the } c\text{'th organic solute entering the system in a time unit [XCOMPN(C)]} \\ Y_{31_c} &= \text{Total amount of the } c\text{'th organic solute leaving the system in a time unit [COMPIN(C)]} \end{aligned}$$

For each constituent of incoming particulate organic matter,

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{10_{1,b}} &= V_{42_{de}} X_{81} && \text{[ME0555]} && 20 \\ Z_{10_{3,b}} &= V_{79} V_{44_{de}} && \text{[ME0560]} && 21 \\ Z_{10_{5,b}} &= Z_1 V_{41_{de}} && \text{[ME0565]} && 22 \\ Z_{10_{11,b}} &= Z_5 V_{47_{de}} && \text{[ME0570]} && 23 \\ Z_{10_{13,b}} &= X_{41_{de}} && \text{[ME0575]} && 24 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{42_{de}} &= \text{The amount in grams of particulate organic material per square meter entering the system from above [DADUST(D,C)]} \\ X_{81} &= \text{Surface area of the ecosystem [AREA]} \\ V_{44_{de}} &= \text{The amount of particulate organic matter in grams per cubic meter entering the system in overland flow [RUNDEB(D,C)]} \\ V_{41_{de}} &= \text{The amount of particulate organic matter in grams per cubic meter entering the ecosystem from upstream in a time unit [XDETIN(D,C)]} \\ V_{47_{de}} &= \text{The amount of particulate organic matter in grams per cubic meter entering the ecosystem from tributaries in a time unit [TDETIN(D,C)]} \\ X_{41_{de}} &= \text{The amount of particulate organic matter in the ecosystem [CLIT(D,C)]} \\ V_{79} &= \text{The amount of overland flow for the current time unit in cubic meters [DAYRUN]} \\ Z_1 &= V_{83} 86400 \text{ [FLOWS] and } V_{83} = \text{Flow from upstream in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]} \\ Z_5 &= V_{84} 86400 \text{ [FLOWTR] and } V_{84} = \text{The amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]} \end{aligned}$$



Totals, averages and amounts of suspended particulate organic matter incoming, outgoing and in the ecosystem for the new time unit are calculated for each particular constituent.

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{11d} &= \sum_{r=1}^{13} Z_{10rd} & \text{[ME0620]} & 25 \\ Z_{12d} &= Z_{11d}/Z_6 & \text{[ME0630]} & 26 \\ Y_{41d} &= Z_{12d}(Z_6 - X_{75}) & \text{[ME0635]} & 27 \\ V_{41d} &= Z_{11d} - X_{41dc} & \text{[ME0640]} & 28 \\ X_{41d} &= Z_{12d} X_{75} & \text{[ME0655]} & 29 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{11d} &= \text{The total amount of the } d\text{'th suspended particulate organic matter category for the constituent in question that is in the system during the day [TOTLIT(D)]} \\ Z_{10rd} &= \text{Amount of the } d\text{'th detritus category entering through the } r\text{'th route of exchange [A(R,D)]} \\ Z_{12d} &= \text{The average amount of the } d\text{'th detritus category in grams per cubic meter for the constituent in question [AVELIT(D)]} \\ Y_{41dc} &= \text{The total amount of the } c\text{'th organic constituent of the } d\text{'th litter category leaving the system in a time period [DETIN(D,C)]} \\ V_{41dc} &= \text{Total amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } d\text{'th litter category entering the system in a time period [XDETIN(D,C)]} \\ X_{41dc} &= \text{Amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } d\text{'th litter category in the system [CLIT(D,C)]} \\ Z_6 &= \text{The total amount of water in and passing through the system [WATTOT]} \\ X_{75} &= \text{The amount of water in the ecosystem [WATSYS]} \end{aligned}$$

The gains of organic constituents to the ecosystem are tracked.

$$\dot{E}X_{01r,c} = \sum_{b=1}^{\text{NOLIT1}} Z_{7rb} \quad 30$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{E}X_{01r,c} &= \text{The change of the } c\text{'th organic constituent by the } r\text{'th channel [AGAINQ(R,C)]} \\ Z_{7rb} &= \text{A means of tracking the constituent in question [A,(R,NOLITI)]} \\ \text{NOLIT1} &= \text{One plus the number of litter categories.} \end{aligned}$$

For each incoming dissolved inorganic constituent:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{131} &= Z_3 V_{52k} & \text{[ME0720]} & 31 \\ Z_{133} &= V_{79} V_{54k} & \text{[ME0725]} & 32 \\ Z_{135} &= Z_1 V_{51k} & \text{[ME0730]} & 33 \\ Z_{1311} &= Z_5 V_{57k} & \text{[ME0735]} & 34 \\ Z_{1313} &= X_{51k} & \text{[ME0740]} & 35 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{52k} &= \text{The amount of the } k\text{'th dissolved inorganic constituent in rain in grams per cubic meter [RAINDI(K)]} \\ V_{54k} &= \text{The amount of the } k\text{'th dissolved inorganic constituent in overland flow in grams per cubic meter [RUNDNR(K)]} \\ V_{51k} &= \text{The amount of the } k\text{'th dissolved inorganic constituent entering the system from upstream in grams per cubic meter [XDNORG(K)]} \\ V_{57k} &= \text{The amount of the } k\text{'th dissolved inorganic constituent entering the system from tributaries in grams per cubic meter [TDNORG(K)]} \\ X_{51k} &= \text{The total amount of the } k\text{'th dissolved inorganic constituent in the system [WDINR(K)]} \\ Z_3 &= V_{85}/1000 X_{81} [\text{PRECIP}] \text{ and } V_{85} = \text{Amount of rainfall in millimeters per day [DARAIN]} \\ V_{79} &= \text{The amount of overland flow for the current time unit in cubic meters [DAYRUN]} \\ Z_1 &= V_{83} 86400 [\text{FLOWS}] \text{ and } V_{83} = \text{Flow from upstream in cubic meters per second [FLOWIN]} \\ Z_5 &= V_{84} 86400 [\text{FLOWTR}] \text{ and } V_{84} = \text{The amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]} \end{aligned}$$

#### Incoming Dissolved Inorganic Constituents

Totals, averages and amounts of dissolved inorganic matter incoming, outgoing, and in the ecosystem for the new time unit are calculated for each constituent.

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{14} &= \sum_{r=1}^{13} Z_{13r} & \text{[ME0750]} & 36 \\ Z_{15} &= Z_{14}/Z_6 & \text{[ME0755]} & 37 \\ Y_{51k} &= Z_{15}(Z_6 - X_{75}) & \text{[ME0760]} & 38 \\ V_{51k} &= Z_{14} - X_{51k} & \text{[ME0765]} & 39 \\ X_{51k} &= X_{75} Z_{15} & \text{[ME0770]} & 40 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{14} &= \text{Total amount of a dissolved inorganic constituent in the system during the day [TOTNRD]} \\ Z_{15} &= \text{The average amount of a dissolved inorganic constituent in the system for a time unit [AVENRD]} \\ Y_{51k} &= \text{The amount of the } k\text{'th dissolved inorganic constituent leaving the system in a time unit [DNORG(K)]} \\ V_{51k} &= \text{Total amount of the } k\text{'th dissolved inorganic constituent entering the system in a time unit [XDNORG(K)]} \end{aligned}$$



- $x_{51_k}$  = The amount of the  $k$ 'th dissolved inorganic constituent in the system [WDINR(K)]  
 $Z_{13_r}$  = The gain of the dissolved constituent in question by the  $r$ 'th route of exchange [AINRD(R)]  
 $Z_6$  = Total amount of water in and passing through the system [WATTOT]  
 $x_{75}$  = The amount of water in the ecosystem [WATSYS]

The gains of dissolved constituents to the ecosystem are tracked.

$$E^{\dot{x}}_{03_{rk}} = Z_{13_r} \quad [\text{ME0780}] \quad 41$$

where:

- $E^{\dot{x}}_{03_{rk}}$  = The change of the  $k$ 'th inorganic dissolved constituent by the  $r$ 'th channel [DGAING(R,K)]  
 $Z_{13_r}$  = The gain of the dissolved constituent in question by the  $r$ 'th route of exchange [AINRD(R)]

#### Incoming Particulate Inorganic Constituents

For each inorganic constituent of a particulate category:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{16_{1t}} &= x_{81} V_{62_{t,n}} & [\text{ME0845}] & 42 \\ Z_{16_{3t}} &= v_{79} V_{64_{t,n}} & [\text{ME0850}] & 43 \\ Z_{16_{5t}} &= Z_1 V_{61_{t,n}} & [\text{ME0855}] & 44 \\ Z_{16_{11t}} &= Z_5 V_{67_{t,n}} & [\text{ME0860}] & 45 \\ Z_{16_{13t}} &= x_{61_{t,n}} & [\text{ME0865}] & 46 \end{aligned}$$

where:

- $v_{62_{t,n}}$  = The amount of the  $n$ 'th inorganic constituent of the  $t$ 'th detritus type entering the system from above in grams per square meter [DUSTIP(T,N)]  
 $v_{64_{t,n}}$  = The amount of the  $n$ 'th inorganic constituent of the  $t$ 'th detritus type entering the system through overland flow in grams per cubic meter of water [RUNPNR(T,N)]  
 $v_{61_{t,n}}$  = The amount of the  $n$ 'th inorganic constituent of the  $t$ 'th detritus type entering the system from upstream in grams per cubic meter [XPNORG(T,N)]  
 $v_{67_{t,n}}$  = The amount of the  $n$ 'th inorganic constituent of the  $t$ 'th detritus type entering the system from tributaries in grams per cubic meter [TPNORG(T,N)]  
 $x_{61_{t,n}}$  = The amount of the  $n$ 'th inorganic constituent of the  $t$ 'th detritus type in the system [WPINR(T,N)]  
 $Z_5$  =  $V_{84}$  86400 [FLOWTR] and  $V_{84}$  = The amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]

- $x_{81}$  = Surface area of the ecosystem [AREA]  
 $v_{79}$  = The amount of overland flow for the current time unit in cubic meters [DAYRUN]  
 $Z_1$  =  $V_{83}$  86400 [FLOWS] and  $V_{83}$  = Flow from upstream in cubic meters per second [FLOWIN]

Totals, averages and amounts of suspended particulate inorganic matter incoming, outgoing and in the ecosystem for the new time unit are calculated for each particular constituent.

$$Z_{17_n} = \sum_{r=1}^{13} Z_{16_{rt}} \quad [\text{ME0885}] \quad 47$$

$$Z_{18_n} = Z_{17_n} / Z_6 \quad [\text{ME0890}] \quad 48$$

$$Y_{61_{tn}} = Z_{18_n} (Z_6 - x_{75}) \quad [\text{ME0895}] \quad 49$$

$$V_{61_{tn}} = Z_{17_n} - x_{61_{tn}} \quad [\text{ME0900}] \quad 50$$

$$x_{61_{tn}} = x_{75} Z_{18_n} \quad [\text{ME0915}] \quad 51$$

where:

- $Z_{17_n}$  = The amount of the  $n$ 'th suspended particulate inorganic matter category for the constituent in question that is in the system during the day [TOTNRP(N)]  
 $Z_{16_{rt}}$  = The amount of the  $t$ 'th inorganic detritus category entering the system through the  $r$ 'th route of exchange [AINRP(R,T)]  
 $Z_{18_n}$  = The average amount of the  $n$ 'th inorganic detritus category in grams per cubic meter for the constituent in question [AVENRP(N)]  
 $Y_{61_{tn}}$  = The total amount of the  $n$ 'th inorganic constituent of the  $t$ 'th detritus type leaving the system in a time period [PNORG(T,N)]  
 $V_{61_{tn}}$  = Total amount of the  $n$ 'th inorganic constituent of the  $t$ 'th detritus type entering the system in a time unit [XPNORG(T,N)]  
 $x_{61_{tn}}$  = The amount of the  $n$ 'th inorganic constituent of the  $t$ 'th litter category in the system [WPINR(T,N)]  
 $x_{75}$  = The amount of water in the ecosystem [WATSYS]  
 $Z_6$  = The total amount of water in and passing through the system in a day [WATTOT]

The gains of a particulate constituent to the ecosystem are tracked.

$$E^{\dot{x}}_{04_{rn}} = \sum_{t=1}^{\text{ISTRIM}} Z_{16_{rt}} \quad [\text{ME0930}] \quad 52$$

where:

- $E^{\dot{x}}_{04_{rn}}$  = The change of the  $n$ 'th inorganic particulate constituent by the  $r$ 'th channel [CGAINQ(R,N)]  
 $Z_{16_{rt}}$  = The amount of the  $t$ 'th inorganic detritus category entering the system through the  $r$ 'th route of exchange [AINRP(R,T)]  
 ISTRIM = Number of inorganic detritus categories.

### Incoming Animals

The animals coming into the system are handled in one of two ways. The zooplankton are handled in the same manner as incoming detritus, but since the normally non-planktonic animals that may be drifting are not considered as state variables, they must be treated differently.

For the planktonic-like animals (biomass):

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{19} &= Z_1 V_{11_{hc}} + X_{11_{hc}} + Z_5 V_{17_{hc}} & [\text{MEO975}] & 53 \\ Z_{20} &= Z_{19}/Z_6 & [\text{MEO980}] & 54 \\ E^{\dot{X}}_{01_{5c}} &= Z_1 V_{11_{hc}} & [\text{MEO985}] & 55 \\ E^{\dot{X}}_{01_{11c}} &= Z_5 V_{17_{hc}} & [\text{MEO990}] & 56 \\ Y_{11_{hc}} &= Z_{20}(Z_6 - X_{75}) & [\text{MEO995}] & 57 \\ V_{11_{hc}} &= Z_{19} - X_{11_{hc}} & [\text{ME1000}] & 58 \\ X_{11_{hc}} &= X_{75} Z_{20} & [\text{ME1005}] & 59 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= V_{83} 86400 \text{ [FLOWS]} \text{ and } V_{83} = \text{Flow from upstream in cubic meters per second [FLOWIN]} \\ Z_5 &= V_{84} 86400 \text{ [FLOWTR]} \text{ and } V_{84} = \text{The amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]} \\ Z_6 &= \text{Total amount of water in and passing through the ecosystem [WATTOT]} \\ X_{75} &= \text{The amount of water in the ecosystem [WATSYS]} \\ E^{\dot{X}}_{01_{5c}} &= \text{The change in the } c\text{'th constituent due to flow in from upstream [AGAINQ(5,C)]} \\ E^{\dot{X}}_{01_{11c}} &= \text{The change in the } c\text{'th constituent due to flow in from tributaries [AGAINQ(11,C)]} \\ Z_{19} &= \text{Total amount of animals for the constituent being considered that enter the system in a day [ANTOT]} \\ V_{11_{hc}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } h\text{'th animal group entering the system in a time unit. In equation 55 this is in grams per cubic meter from upstream, and in equation 58 this is total grams from all sources} \\ X_{11_{hc}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } h\text{'th animal group in the ecosystem [CBIOM(H,C)]} \\ V_{17_{hc}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } h\text{'th animal group entering the system from tributaries in grams per cubic meter [TDRIFA(H,C)]} \\ Z_{20} &= \text{The average amount of the animal constituent in question entering the system in grams per cubic meter [ANAVE]} \\ Y_{11_{hc}} &= \text{Total amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } h\text{'th animal group leaving the system in a time period [DRIFTA(H,C)]} \end{aligned}$$

For the zooplankton (populations):

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{21} &= Z_1 V_{11_z} + X_{11_z} + Z_5 V_{17_z} & [\text{ME1015}] & 60 \\ Z_{22} &= Z_{21}/Z_6 & [\text{ME1020}] & 61 \\ Y_{11_z} &= Z_{22}(Z_6 - X_{75}) & [\text{ME1025}] & 62 \\ V_{11_z} &= Z_{21} - X_{11_z} & [\text{ME1030}] & 63 \\ X_{11_z} &= Z_{22} X_{75} & [\text{ME1035}] & 64 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= V_{83} 86400 \text{ [FLOWS]} \text{ and } V_{83} = \text{Flow from upstream in cubic meters per second [FLOWIN]} \\ Z_5 &= V_{84} 86400 \text{ [FLOWTR]} \text{ and } V_{84} = \text{The amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]} \\ Z_6 &= \text{Total amount of water in and passing through the ecosystem [WATTOT]} \\ X_{75} &= \text{The amount of water in the ecosystem [WATSYS]} \\ Z_{21} &= \text{Total population of animals in the system during a time period [POPTOT]} \\ V_{11_z} &= \text{In equation 60 the population in numbers per cubic meter of the } l\text{'th group entering the system from upstream, and in equation 63 it is the total population entering from all sources [XDRIFO(L)]} \\ X_{11_z} &= \text{The population of the } l\text{'th animal group in the system [POP(L)]} \\ V_{17_z} &= \text{The population of the } l\text{'th animal group entering the system from tributaries [TDRIFO(L)]} \\ Z_{22} &= \text{The average population in grams per cubic meter for the animal group being considered [POPAVE]} \\ Y_{11_z} &= \text{The total population of animals of the } l\text{'th group leaving the system in a time unit [DRIFPO(L)]} \end{aligned}$$

For the non-planktonic animals (biomass);

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{11_{hc}} &= V_{11_{hc}} Z_1 + Z_5 V_{17_{hc}} & [\text{ME1050}] & 65 \\ E^{\dot{X}}_{01_{5c}} &= V_{11_{hc}} Z_1 & [\text{ME1055}] & 66 \\ E^{\dot{X}}_{01_{11c}} &= Z_5 V_{17_{hc}} & [\text{ME1060}] & 67 \\ V_{11_{hc}} &= V_{11_{hc}} Z_1 + Z_5 V_{17_{hc}} & [\text{ME1065}] & 68 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{11_{hc}} &= \text{In equation 65 and 66 the amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } h\text{'th animal group in grams per cubic meter entering the system from upstream, and in equation 68 the total amount entering the system in a time period [XDRIFA(H,C)]} \\ Y_{11_{hc}} &= \text{Total amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } h\text{'th animal group leaving the system in a time period [DRIFTA(H,C)]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_1 &= V_{83} \text{ 86400 [FLOWS] and } V_{83} = \text{Flow from upstream in cubic meters per second [FLOWIN]} \\
 Z_5 &= V_{84} \text{ 86400 [FLOWTR] and } V_{84} = \text{The amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]} \\
 E_{01_{11c}}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{The change in the } c\text{'th constituent due to flow in from tributaries [AGAINQ(11,C)]} \\
 E_{01_{5c}}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{The change in the } c\text{'th constituent due to flow in from upstream [AGAINQ(5,C)]} \\
 V_{17_{hc}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } h\text{'th animal group entering the system from tributaries in grams per cubic meter [TDRIFA(H,C)]}
 \end{aligned}$$

For the non-planktonic animals (populations):

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{11_z} &= Z_1 V_{11_z} + V_{17_z} Z_5 & \text{[ME1075] 69} \\
 V_{11_z} &= Z_1 V_{11_z} + V_{17_z} Z_5 & \text{[ME1080] 70}
 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{11_z} &= \text{The population of the } l\text{'th animal group entering the system from upstream (grams per cubic meter) in equation 69 and the total population entering the system in equation 70} \\
 Z_1 &= V_{83} \text{ 86400 [FLOWS] and } V_{83} = \text{Flow from upstream in cubic meters per second [FLOWIN]} \\
 V_{17_z} &= \text{The population of the } z\text{'th animal group entering the system from tributaries [TDRIFO(L)]} \\
 Z_5 &= V_{84} \text{ 86400 [FLOWTR] and } V_{84} = \text{The amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Incoming Vegetation

Vegetation coming into the system is handled like the animals.

For phytoplankton:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{23} &= Z_1 V_{1_{p1e}} + X_{1_{p1e}} + Z_5 V_{7_{p1e}} & \text{[ME1125] 71} \\
 Z_{24} &= Z_{23}/Z_6 & \text{[ME1130] 72} \\
 E_{01_{5c}}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_1 V_{1_{p1e}} & \text{[ME1135] 73} \\
 E_{01_{11c}}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_5 V_{7_{p1e}} & \text{[ME1140] 74} \\
 Y_{1_{p1e}} &= Z_{24}(Z_6 - X_{75}) & \text{[ME1145] 75} \\
 V_{1_{p1e}} &= Z_{23} - X_{1_{p1e}} & \text{[ME1150] 76} \\
 X_{1_{p1e}} &= Z_{24} X_{75} & \text{[ME1155] 77}
 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{23} &= \text{The total amount of the constituent being considered for the plant group under question entering the system [VGTOT]} \\
 Z_1 &= V_{83} \text{ 86400 [FLOWS] and } V_{83} = \text{Flow from upstream in cubic meters per second [FLOWIN]} \\
 Z_5 &= V_{84} \text{ 86400 [FLOWTR] and } V_{84} = \text{The amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]} \\
 V_{1_{p1e}} &= \text{In equation 71 the amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } p\text{'th plant group in grams per cubic meter entering the system from upstream, and in equation 76 the total amount entering the system [XDRIFV(P,1,C)]} \\
 X_{1_{p1e}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } p\text{'th plant group in the ecosystem [CVEG(P,1,C)]} \\
 V_{7_{p1e}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } p\text{'th plant group entering the system from tributaries in grams per cubic meter [TDRIFV(P,1,C)]} \\
 Y_{1_{p1e}} &= \text{Total amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } p\text{'th plant leaving the system [DRIFTV(P,1,C)]} \\
 X_{75} &= \text{The amount of water in the ecosystem [WATSYS]} \\
 Z_6 &= \text{The total amount of water in and passing through the ecosystem [WATTOT]}
 \end{aligned}$$

For non-planktonic plants:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{1_{p1e}} &= Z_1 V_{1_{p1e}} + Z_5 V_{7_{p1e}} & \text{[ME1050] 78} \\
 E_{01_{5c}}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_1 V_{1_{p1e}} & \text{[ME1055] 79} \\
 E_{01_{11c}}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_5 V_{7_{p1e}} & \text{[ME1060] 80} \\
 V_{1_{p1e}} &= Z_1 V_{1_{p1e}} + Z_5 V_{7_{p1e}} & \text{[ME1065] 81}
 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_{1_{p1e}} &= \text{Total amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } p\text{'th plant leaving the system [DRIFTV(P,1,C)]} \\
 Z_1 &= V_{83} \text{ 86400 [FLOWS] and } V_{83} = \text{Flow from upstream in cubic meters per second [FLOWIN]} \\
 Z_5 &= V_{84} \text{ 86400 [FLOWTR] and } V_{84} = \text{The amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]} \\
 V_{7_{p1e}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } p\text{'th plant group entering the system from tributaries in grams per cubic meter [TDRIFV(P,1,C)]} \\
 V_{1_{p1e}} &= \text{In equation 78 the amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } p\text{'th plant group entering the system from upstream in grams per cubic meter and in equation 81 the total amount entering the ecosystem [XDRIFV(P,1,C)]}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Incoming Microorganisms

Heterotrophic microorganisms coming into the system are handled like the animals.

For planktonic microorganisms:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{25} &= Z_1 V_{21_{mc}} + X_{21_{mc}} + Z_5 V_{27_{mc}} & \text{[ME1240]} & 82 \\ Z_{26} &= Z_{25}/Z_6 & \text{[ME1245]} & 83 \\ E^{\dot{X}}_{01_{5c}} &= Z_1 V_{21_{mc}} & \text{[ME1250]} & 84 \\ E^{\dot{X}}_{01_{11c}} &= Z_5 V_{27_{mc}} & \text{[ME1255]} & 85 \\ Y_{21_{mc}} &= Z_{26}(Z_6 - X_{75}) & \text{[ME1260]} & 86 \\ V_{21_{mc}} &= Z_{25} - X_{21_{mc}} & \text{[ME1265]} & 87 \\ X_{21_{mc}} &= X_{75} Z_{26} & \text{[ME1270]} & 88 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{25} &= \text{The total amount of the constituent being considered of the microorganism in question which enters the system [HETTOT]} \\ V_{21_{mc}} &= \text{In equation 82 the amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } m\text{'th group of heterotrophic microorganisms entering the system from upstream in grams per cubic meter and in equation 87 the total amount entering the system [XDRIFM(M,C)]} \\ V_{27_{mc}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } m\text{'th microorganism category entering the system from tributaries in grams per cubic meter [TDRIFM(M,C)]} \\ Y_{21_{mc}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } m\text{'th category of microorganism leaving the system [DRIFTM(M,C)]} \\ X_{21_{mc}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } m\text{'th microorganism group in the system [CBACT(M,C)]} \\ Z_1 &= V_{83} 86400 \text{ [FLOWS] and } V_{83} = \text{Flow from upstream in cubic meters per second [FLOWIN]} \\ Z_5 &= V_{84} 86400 \text{ [FLOWTR] and } V_{84} = \text{The amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]} \\ Z_6 &= \text{Total amount of water in and passing through the ecosystem [WATTOT]} \\ X_{75} &= \text{The amount of water in the ecosystem [WATSYS]} \end{aligned}$$

For attached or benthic microorganisms:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{21_{mc}} &= Z_1 V_{21_{mc}} + Z_5 V_{27_{mc}} & \text{[ME1290]} & 89 \\ E^{\dot{X}}_{01_{5c}} &= Z_1 V_{21_{mc}} & \text{[ME1295]} & 90 \\ E^{\dot{X}}_{01_{11c}} &= Z_5 V_{27_{mc}} & \text{[ME1300]} & 91 \\ V_{21_{mc}} &= Z_1 V_{21_{mc}} + Z_5 V_{27_{mc}} & \text{[ME1305]} & 92 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{21_{mc}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } m\text{'th category of microorganism leaving the system [DRIFTM(M,C)]} \\ Z_1 &= V_{83} 86400 \text{ [FLOWS] and } V_{83} = \text{Flow from upstream in cubic meters per second [FLOWIN]} \\ Z_5 &= V_{84} 86400 \text{ [FLOWTR] and } V_{84} = \text{The amount of water added to the system from the tributaries in cubic meters per second [TRFLOW]} \\ V_{27_{mc}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } m\text{'th microorganism category entering the system from tributaries in grams per cubic meter [TDRIFM(M,C)]} \\ V_{21_{mc}} &= \text{In equation 89 the amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } m\text{'th type of microorganisms entering the system from upstream in grams per cubic meter, and in equation 92 the total amount entering the system [XDRIFM(M,C)]} \end{aligned}$$

### Coagulation

Organic matter in solution may coagulate at a fixed rate. It is assumed that the transfer includes only organic carbon and chemical energy.

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{27} &= P_1/Z_{28} & \text{[ME1340]} & 93 \\ c^{\dot{X}}_{31_c} &= -Z_{27} X_{31_c} & c = 1 \text{ and } 2 & \text{[ME1350]} & 94 \\ c^{\dot{Y}}_{31_c} &= -V_{31_c} [(Z_{27} Z_{28}) - Z_{27}] & c = 1 \text{ and } 2 & \text{[ME1355]} & 95 \\ c^{\dot{Y}}_{41_{1,c}} &= V_{31_c} [(Z_{27} Z_{28}) - Z_{27}] & c = 1 \text{ and } 2 & \text{[ME1360]} & 96 \\ c^{\dot{X}}_{41_{1,c}} &= Z_{27} X_{31_c} & c = 1 \text{ and } 2 & \text{[ME1365]} & 97 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{27} &= \text{The fraction of coagulation occurring during one "change" of water in the system [COAG]} \\ P_1 &= \text{The fraction of dissolved material coagulating in one day [COAGUL]} \\ Z_{28} &= Z_6/X_{75} = \text{The number of exchanges of water in a day minus 1 [CYCLE]} \\ c^{\dot{X}}_{31_c} &= \text{The change in the dissolved } c\text{'th constituent due to coagulation [AQUAQ(C)]} \\ c^{\dot{Y}}_{31_c} &= \text{The change in the } c\text{'th dissolved constituent leaving the system [COMPIN(C)]} \\ c^{\dot{Y}}_{41_{1,c}} &= \text{The change in the } c\text{'th particulate constituent leaving the system [DETIN(1,C)]} \\ c^{\dot{X}}_{41_{1,c}} &= \text{The change in the } c\text{'th particulate constituent in the system [CLITQQ(1,C)]} \end{aligned}$$

### Scouring and Deposition of Inorganic Materials

Inorganic particulate material may be scoured or deposited depending on the water velocity.

For scouring (when  $X_{73}$  is greater than  $P_{2t}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{29} &= \min[P_3, \max(0., \{P_{4t} X_{73} - P_{4t} P_{2t}\})] & [\text{ME1430}] & 98 \\ Z_{30} &= Z_{29} X_{63_{tn}} / Z_6 & [\text{ME1450}] & 99 \\ S_{61_{tn}}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{30} X_{75} & [\text{ME1455}] & 100 \\ S_{61_{tn}}^{\dot{Y}} &= Z_{30} (Z_6 - X_{75}) & [\text{ME1460}] & 101 \\ S_{63_{tn}}^{\dot{X}} &= -Z_{30} Z_6 & [\text{ME1465}] & 102 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{29} &= \text{The fraction of the particulate constituent in question which is scoured in a day [SCOUR]} \\ P_3 &= \text{The largest fraction of a state variable which can be decremented in a days period due to a process [ALIMAX]} \\ P_{4t} &= \text{A quadratic coefficient [SDRF2(T)}] \\ X_{73} &= \text{Water velocity [VELOCT]} \\ P_{2t} &= \text{The water velocity above which particulates will be scoured [STRHI(T)}] \\ Z_{30} &= \text{The amount of detritus for the constituent in question which is scoured in grams per cubic meter [GOES]} \\ X_{63_{tn}} &= \text{The amount of the } n\text{'th constituent of the } t\text{'th particulate type of inorganic detritus in the system as benthos} \\ Z_6 &= \text{Total amount of water in and passing through the system [WATTOT]} \\ S_{61_{tn}}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{The amount of the } n\text{'th constituent of the } t\text{'th type of suspended inorganic particulate category incremented as a function of scouring [WPINRQ(T,N)}] \\ S_{61_{tn}}^{\dot{Y}} &= \text{The material leaving the system which is incremented as a function of scouring [PNORG(T,N)}] \\ S_{63_{tn}}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{The benthic particulates decremented as a function of velocity [BPINRQ(T,N)}] \end{aligned}$$

For deposition (when  $X_{73}$  is less than  $P_{5t}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{31} &= \min[P_3, \max(0., \{P_{6t} P_{5t} - P_{6t} X_{73}\})] & [\text{ME1480}] & 103 \\ Z_{32} &= Z_{31} / Z_{28} & [\text{ME1490}] & 104 \\ P_{61_{tn}}^{\dot{X}} &= -X_{61_{tn}} Z_{32} & [\text{ME1505}] & 105 \\ P_{61_{tn}}^{\dot{Y}} &= -Z_{32} V_{61_{tn}} & [\text{ME1510}] & 106 \\ P_{63_{tn}}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{32} V_{61_{tn}} + X_{61_{tn}} Z_{32} & [\text{ME1515}] & 107 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{31} &= \text{The fraction of suspended material being deposited in a time period [FALLS]} \\ P_6 &= \text{A quadratic coefficient [SDRF3(T)}] \\ P_{5t} &= \text{The velocity of water below which settling occurs [STRLO(T)}] \\ Z_{32} &= \text{The fraction of suspended material being deposited during one "Flowthru" of water [DEPOS]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{61_{tn}} &= \text{The amount of the } n\text{'th constituent of the } t\text{'th type of particulate material entering the system in a day [XPNORG(T,N)}] \\ F_{61_{tn}}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{The change in suspended material due to deposition [WPINRQ(R,N)}] \\ P_{61_{tn}}^{\dot{Y}} &= \text{The change in suspended material leaving the system due to deposition [PNORG(T,N)}] \\ P_{63_{tn}}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{The change in benthic material due to deposition [BPINRQ(T,N)}] \\ P_3 &= \text{The largest fraction of a state variable which can be decremented in a days period due to a process [ALIMAX]} \\ X_{73} &= \text{Water velocity [VELOCT]} \\ Z_{28} &= Z_6 / X_{75} = \text{The number of exchanges of water in a day minus 1 [CYCLE]} \end{aligned}$$

### Scouring and Deposition of Organic Litter

Organic particulate material may be scoured or deposited depending on the water velocity.

For scouring (when  $X_{73}$  is greater than  $P_{7d}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{29} &= \min[P_3, \max(0., \{P_{8d} X_{73} - P_{8d} P_{7d}\})] & [\text{ME1570}] & 108 \\ Z_{30} &= Z_{29} X_{43_{dc}} / Z_6 & [\text{ME1580}] & 109 \\ S_{41_{dc}}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{30} X_{75} & [\text{ME1610}] & 110 \\ S_{41_{dc}}^{\dot{Y}} &= Z_{30} (Z_6 - X_{75}) & [\text{ME1615}] & 111 \\ S_{43_{dc}}^{\dot{X}} &= -Z_{30} Z_6 & [\text{ME1620}] & 112 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{8d} &= \text{A quadratic coefficient [CDRF2(D)}] \\ P_{7d} &= \text{The velocity above which organic detritus will be scoured [CLITHI(D)}] \\ X_{43_{dc}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th organic constituent of the } d\text{'th benthic detritus type in the system [CORG(D,C)}] \\ S_{41_{dc}}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{The change in suspended detritus due to scouring [CLITQQ(D,C)}] \\ S_{41_{dc}}^{\dot{Y}} &= \text{The change in suspended detritus leaving the system due to scouring [DETIN(D,C)}] \\ S_{43_{dc}}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{The change in benthic detritus due to scouring [CORGQQ(D,C)}] \\ Z_{29} &= \text{The fraction of the particulate constituent in question which is scoured in a day [SCOUR]} \\ P_3 &= \text{The largest fraction of a state variable which can be decremented in a days period due to a process [ALIMAX]} \\ X_{73} &= \text{Water velocity [VELOCT]} \\ Z_{30} &= \text{The amount of detritus for the constituent in question which is scoured in grams per cubic meter [GOES]} \\ Z_6 &= \text{Total amount of water in and passing through the ecosystem [WATTOT]} \\ X_{75} &= \text{The amount of water in the ecosystem [WATSYS]} \end{aligned}$$



For deposition (when  $X_{73}$  is less than  $P_{9d}$ )

$$Z_{31} = \min[P_3, \max(0., P_{10d} P_{9d} - P_{10d} X_{73})] \quad [\text{ME1635}] \quad 113$$

$$Z_{32} = Z_{31}/Z_{28} \quad [\text{ME1645}] \quad 114$$

$$P_{41dc}^{\dot{X}} = -X_{41dc} Z_{32} \quad [\text{ME1670}] \quad 115$$

$$P_{41dc}^{\dot{V}} = -V_{41dc} Z_{32} \quad [\text{ME1675}] \quad 116$$

$$P_{43dc}^{\dot{X}} = Z_{32} X_{41dc} + V_{41dc} Z_{32} \quad [\text{ME1680}] \quad 117$$

where:

$Z_{31}$  = The fraction of suspended material being deposited in a time period [FALLS]

$P_3$  = The largest fraction of a state variable which can be decremented in a days period due to a process [ALIMAX]

$X_{73}$  = Water velocity [VELOCT]

$Z_{32}$  = The fraction of suspended material being deposited during one "Flowthru" of water [DEPOS]

$V_{41dc}$  = The amount of particulate organic matter in grams per cubic meter entering the ecosystem from upstream in a time unit [XDETIN(D,C)]

$X_{41dc}$  = The amount of particulate organic matter in the ecosystem [CLIT(D,C)]

$Z_{28} = Z_6/X_{75}$  = The number of exchanges of water in a day minus 1 [CYCLE]

$P_{9d}$  = The velocity below which organic particulate material of the  $d$ 'th type will start settling out [CLITLO(D)]

$P_{10d}$  = A quadratic coefficient [CDRF3(D)]

$P_{41dc}^{\dot{X}}$  = The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th organic suspended detritus type due to decomposition [CLITQQ(D,C)]

$P_{41dc}^{\dot{V}}$  = The change in detritus leaving the system due to deposition [DETIN(D,C)]

$P_{43dc}^{\dot{X}}$  = The change in benthic detritus due to deposition [CORQQ(D,C)]

### Mixing of Dissolved Constituents

Dissolved materials pass between the water column and the sediments at a rate dependent on the weight of benthos and the amount of times the water in the column has been exchanged. The fraction mixed equals:

$$Z_{33} = 1. - \exp \{-Z_{34}(Z_{28} - 1.)\} \quad [\text{ME1760}] \quad 118$$

where:

$Z_{33}$  = The fraction of dissolved constituents mixed [AMIX]

$Z_{28} = Z_6/X_{75}$  = The number of exchanges of water in a day minus 1 [CYCLE]

and

$$Z_{34} = [1./\{Z_{35}/(X_{77} P_{12})\}]P_{11} \quad [\text{ME1755}] \quad 119$$

where:

$Z_{34}$  = Temporary variable used in calculating mixing of dissolved constituents [CURVI]

$X_{77}$  = The wetted perimeter of a section of stream in meters [PERIM]

$P_{12}$  = The length of the stream section being modeled in meters [REACH]

and

$$Z_{35} = \sum X_{43d1} P_{13} + \sum X_{63tn} \quad [\text{ME1735, ME1750}] \quad 120$$

where:

$Z_{35}$  = The amount of benthic materials in grams per square meter [BENTH]

$X_{43d1}$  = The amount of carbon in the  $d$ 'th organic litter category [CORG(D,1)]

$P_{13}$  = A factor for converting grams carbon litter to wet weight [WETFAC]

$X_{63tn}$  = The amount of the  $n$ 'th constituent of the  $t$ 'th particulate type of inorganic detritus in the system as benthos

The actual amount of organic solutes mixed depends on the fraction mixed and the concentration difference of the two areas according to:

$$Z_{36} = Z_{33} Z_{37} \quad [\text{ME1795}] \quad 121$$

where:

$Z_{36}$  = The amount of solutes mixed [AMIX2]

$Z_{33}$  = The fraction of dissolved constituents mixed [AMIX]

and

$$Z_{37} = (X_{31c}/X_{75}) - (X_{33c}/Z_{38}) \quad [\text{ME1790}] \quad 122$$

where:

$Z_{37}$  = The difference in concentration between the sediments and water column [DIF]

$X_{31c}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th organic constituent dissolved in the water in the ecosystem [AQUA(C)]

$X_{75}$  = The amount of the water in the ecosystem [WATSYS]

$X_{33c}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th dissolved organic constituent in the benthos [AQUAB(C)]

and

$$Z_{38} = Z_{35} P_{14} \quad [\text{ME1765}] \quad 123$$

where:

$Z_{35}$  = The amount of benthic materials in grams per square meter [BENTH]

- $P_{14}$  = A factor which converts the weight of benthos to the weight of water contained in the benthos [CFAC2]  
 $Z_{38}$  = The amount of water in the benthos in cubic meters [BENWAT]

Appropriate variables are then incremented or decremented.

$$\begin{aligned} M\dot{X}_{33_c} &= Z_{36} Z_{38} & \text{[ME1800]} & 124 \\ M\dot{Y}_{31_c} &= -Z_{36} Z_{38} Z_{39} & \text{[ME1805]} & 125 \\ M\dot{X}_{31_c} &= -Z_{36} Z_{38} (1. - Z_{39}) & \text{[ME1810]} & 126 \end{aligned}$$

where:

- $M\dot{X}_{33_c}$  = The amount of change of the  $c$ 'th dissolved organic constituent in the benthos [AQUABQ(C)]  
 $Z_{36}$  = The amount of solutes mixed [AMIX2]  
 $Z_{38}$  = The amount of water in the benthos in cubic meters [BENWAT]  
 $M\dot{Y}_{31_c}$  = The amount of change of the  $c$ 'th dissolved organic constituent flowing out of the system [COMPIN(C)]  
 $M\dot{X}_{31_c}$  = The amount of change of the  $c$ 'th dissolved organic constituent in the water column [AQUAQ(C)]

and

$$Z_{39} = (Z_{28} - 1.) / Z_{28} \quad \text{[ME1700]} \quad 127$$

where:

- $Z_{39}$  = Proportion of water leaving to total water in and passing through the system [C]  
 $Z_{28}$  = The number of exchanges of water in a day minus 1 [CYCLE]

Inorganic solutes are handled in a like manner.

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{37} &= (X_{51_k} / X_{75}) - (X_{53_k} / Z_{38}) & \text{[ME1820]} & 128 \\ Z_{36} &= Z_{33} Z_{37} & \text{[ME1825]} & 129 \\ M\dot{X}_{53_k} &= Z_{36} Z_{38} & \text{[ME1830]} & 130 \\ M\dot{Y}_{51_k} &= -Z_{36} Z_{38} Z_{39} & \text{[ME1835]} & 131 \\ M\dot{X}_{51_k} &= -Z_{36} Z_{38} (1. - Z_{39}) & \text{[ME1840]} & 132 \end{aligned}$$

where:

- $Z_{37}$  = The difference in concentration between the benthos and water column [DIF]  
 $Z_{36}$  = The amount of solutes mixed [AMIX2]  
 $Z_{33}$  = The fraction of dissolved constituents mixed [AMIX]  
 $Z_{38}$  = The amount of water in the benthos in cubic meters [BENWAT]

- $X_{75}$  = The amount of water in the ecosystem [WATSYS]  
 $X_{51_k}$  = The amount of the  $k$ 'th dissolved inorganic constituent entering the system from upstream in grams per cubic meter [XDNORG(K)]  
 $X_{53_k}$  = The amount of the  $k$ 'th dissolved inorganic constituent in the benthos [BDINR(K)]  
 $M\dot{X}_{53_k}$  = The amount of change of the  $k$ 'th dissolved inorganic constituent in the benthos [BDINRQ(K)]  
 $M\dot{Y}_{51_k}$  = The amount of change of the  $k$ 'th dissolved inorganic constituent flowing out of the system [DNORG(K)]  
 $M\dot{X}_{51_k}$  = The amount of change of the  $k$ 'th dissolved inorganic constituent in the water column [WDINRQ(K)]

#### TABLE OF SYMBOLS

The following table is supplied as a user's aid. It lists the symbols used in the mathematical description, the FORTRAN equivalent, the equations where the symbol is used, and the units for the symbol. The classification of symbols is explained in the Introduction; listings in the table are alphabetical according to variable type and then numerically according to subscript number. The following abbreviations are used:

C	= centigrade	hr	= hour
cu	= cubic	kcal	= kilocalories
ecsys	= ecosystem	mm	= millimeters
g	= gram	pop	= populations
		sq	= square

Many of the exogenous variables (V) have for units "variable" for they are first used as grams per cubic meter of water flowing into the system from upstream, and then as grams per ecosystem per day of material entering the system from all sources. Also Y is used as grams per ecosystem per day leaving the system, or as grams per cubic meter of water leaving the ecosystem as downstream flow.

Symbol	Fortran Equivalent	Equations where used	Units
$P_1$	COAGUL	93	$g \cdot g^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$
$P_{2_t}$	STRHI(T)	98	$m \cdot \text{second}^{-1}$
$P_3$	ALLMAX	98, 103, 108, 113.	dimensionless
$P_{4_t}$	SDRF2(T)	98,	dimensionless
$P_{5_t}$	STRLO(T)	103	$m \cdot \text{second}^{-1}$
$P_{6_t}$	SDRF3(T)	103	dimensionless
$P_{7_d}$	CLITHI(D)	108	$m \cdot \text{second}^{-1}$
$P_{8_d}$	CDRF2(D)	108	dimensionless
$P_{9_d}$	CLITLO(D)	113	$m \cdot \text{second}^{-1}$
$P_{10_d}$	CDRF3(D)	113	dimensionless
$P_{11}$	CFAC1	119	$m \cdot g^{-1}$
$P_{12}$	REACH	119	m
$P_{13}$	WETFAC	120	dimensionless

Symbol	Fortran Equivalent	Equations where used	Units	Symbol	Fortran Equivalent	Equations where used	Units
P <sub>14</sub>	CFAC2	123	cu m <sup>3</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>	X <sub>53k</sub>	BDINR(K)	128	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>1p1c</sub>	XDRIFV(P,1,C)	71, 73, 76, 78, 79, 81	variable	M <sub>53k</sub>	BDINRQ(K)	130	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>7p1c</sub>	TDRIFV(P,1,C)	71, 74, 78, 80, 81	g <sup>+</sup> cu m <sup>-1</sup>	X <sub>61tn</sub>	WPINR(T,N)	44, 46, 50, 51, 105, 107	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>11l</sub>	XDRIFO(L)	60, 63, 69, 70	variable	P <sub>61tn</sub>	WPINRQ(T,N)	105	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>11hc</sub>	XDRIFA(H,C)	53, 55, 58, 65, 66, 68	variable	S <sub>61tn</sub>	WPINRQ(T,N)	100	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>17l</sub>	TDRIFO(L)	60, 60, 70	pop <sup>+</sup> cu m <sup>-1</sup>	X <sub>63tn</sub>	BPINR(T,N)	99, 120	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>17hc</sub>	TDRIFA(H,C)	53, 56, 65, 67, 68	g <sup>+</sup> cu m <sup>-1</sup>	P <sub>63tn</sub>	BPINRQ(T,N)	107	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>21mc</sub>	XDRIFM(M,C)	82, 84, 87, 89, 90, 92	variable	S <sub>63tn</sub>	BPINRQ(T,N)	102	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>27mc</sub>	TDRIFM(M,C)	82, 85, 89, 91, 92	g <sup>+</sup> cu m <sup>-1</sup>	X <sub>73</sub>	VELOCT	98, 103, 108, 113	m second <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>31c</sub>	XCOMPN(C)	12, 18, 95, 96	variable	X <sub>75</sub>	WATSYS	1, 17, 19, 27, 29, 38, 40, 49, 51 57, 59, 62, 64, 75, 77, 86, 88, 100, 101, 110, 111, 122, 128	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>32c</sub>	RAINCO(C)	10	g <sup>+</sup> cu m <sup>-1</sup>	F <sub>76l</sub>	H20QQQ(1)	3	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>34c</sub>	RUNSOL(C)	11	g <sup>+</sup> cu m <sup>-1</sup>	E <sub>76e</sub>	H20QQQ(2)	4	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>37c</sub>	TCOMP(C)	13	g <sup>+</sup> cu m <sup>-1</sup>	F <sub>76s</sub>	H20QQQ(3)	5	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>41dc</sub>	XDETIN(D,C)	22, 28, 116, 117	variable	F <sub>76d</sub>	H20QQQ(4)	6	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>42dc</sub>	DADUST(D,C)	20	g <sup>+</sup> sq m <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	F <sub>76g</sub>	H20QQQ(5)	7	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>44dc</sub>	RUNDEB(D,C)	21	g <sup>+</sup> cu m <sup>-1</sup>	F <sub>76h</sub>	H20000(8)	8	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>47dc</sub>	TDETIN(D,C)	23	g <sup>+</sup> cu m <sup>-1</sup>	F <sub>76i</sub>	H20000(11)	9	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>51k</sub>	XDNORG(K)	33, 39	variable	X <sub>77</sub>	PERIM	119	m
V <sub>52k</sub>	RAINDI(K)	31	g <sup>+</sup> cu m <sup>-1</sup>	X <sub>81</sub>	AREA	20, 42	sq m <sup>2</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>54k</sub>	DUNDNR(K)	32	g <sup>+</sup> cu m <sup>-1</sup>	Y <sub>1p1c</sub>	DRIFTV(P,1,C)	75, 78	variable
V <sub>57k</sub>	TDNORG(K)	34	g <sup>+</sup> cu m <sup>-1</sup>	Y <sub>11hc</sub>	DRIFTA(H,C)	57, 65	variable
V <sub>61tn</sub>	XPNORG(T,N)	50, 106, 107	variable	Y <sub>11l</sub>	DRIFPO(L)	62, 69	variable
V <sub>62tn</sub>	DUSTIP(T,N)	42	g <sup>+</sup> sq m <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Y <sub>21mc</sub>	DRIFTM(M,C)	86, 89	variable
V <sub>64tn</sub>	RUNPNR(T,N)	43	g <sup>+</sup> cu m <sup>-1</sup>	Y <sub>31c</sub>	COMPIN(C)	17	variable
V <sub>67tn</sub>	TPNORG(T,N)	45	g <sup>+</sup> cu m <sup>-1</sup>	C <sub>31c</sub>	COMPIN(C)	95	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>79</sub>	DAYRUN	1, 2, 5, 11, 21, 32, 43	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	M <sub>31c</sub>	COMPIN(C)	125	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>83</sub>	FLOWIN	1	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .second <sup>-1</sup>	Y <sub>41dc</sub>	DETIN(D,C)	27	variable
V <sub>84</sub>	TRFLOW	9	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .second <sup>-1</sup>	C <sub>41lc</sub>	DETIN(L,C)	96	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>85</sub>	DARAIN	1	mm <sup>3</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	P <sub>41dc</sub>	DETIN(D,C)	116	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
E <sub>01ro</sub>	AGAINQ(R,C)	30	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	S <sub>41dc</sub>	DETIN(D,C)	111	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
F <sub>01sc</sub>	AGAINQ(5,C)	55, 66, 73, 79, 84, 90	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Y <sub>51k</sub>	DNORG(K)	38	variable
E <sub>01llc</sub>	AGAINQ(11,C)	56, 67, 74, 80, 85, 91	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	M <sub>51k</sub>	DNORG(K)	131	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
E <sub>03rk</sub>	DGAINQ(R,K)	41	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Y <sub>61tn</sub>	PNORG(T,N)	49	variable
E <sub>04rn</sub>	CGAINQ(R,N)	52	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	P <sub>61tn</sub>	PNORG(T,N)	106	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
X <sub>1p1c</sub>	CVEG(P,1,C)	71, 76, 77	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>	S <sub>61tn</sub>	PNORG(T,N)	101	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
X <sub>11hc</sub>	CBTOM(H,C)	53, 58, 59	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>	Y <sub>80</sub>	FLOUT	1, 8	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
X <sub>11l</sub>	POP(L)	60, 63, 64	pop <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>	Y <sub>82</sub>	EVAP	1	mm <sup>3</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
X <sub>21mc</sub>	CBACT(M,C)	82, 87, 88	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>	Y <sub>86</sub>	WIRRIG	1, 6	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
X <sub>31c</sub>	AQUA(C)	14, 18, 19, 94, 97, 122	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>1</sub>	FLWS	1, 2, 7, 12, 22, 33, 44, 53, 55, 60, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 78, 79, 81, 82, 84, 89, 90, 92	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
C <sub>31c</sub>	AQUAQC(C)	94	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>2</sub>	EVAP0	1, 2, 4	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
M <sub>31c</sub>	AQUAQC(C)	126	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>3</sub>	PRECIPI	1, 2, 3, 10, 31	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
X <sub>33c</sub>	AQUAB(C)	122	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>4</sub>	WATDAY	1, 2	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
M <sub>33c</sub>	AQUABQC(C)	124	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>5</sub>	FLOWTR	1, 2, 13, 23, 34, 45, 53, 56, 60, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 78, 80, 82, 85, 89, 91, 92, 81	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
X <sub>41dc</sub>	CLIT(D,C)	24, 28, 29, 115, 117	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>6</sub>	WATTOT	2, 16, 17, 26, 27, 37, 38, 48, 49, 54, 57, 61, 62, 72, 75, 83, 86, 99, 101, 102, 109, 111, 112	cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup> + cu m <sup>3</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
C <sub>41lc</sub>	CLITQC(L,C)	97	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>71b</sub>	A(1,NOLIT1)	10	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>41dc</sub>	CLITQC(D,C)	115	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>73b</sub>	A(3,NOLIT1)	11	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
S <sub>41dc</sub>	CLITQC(D,C)	110	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>75b</sub>	A(5,NOLIT1)	12	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
X <sub>43dc</sub>	CORG(D,C)	109	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>711b</sub>	A(11,NOLIT1)	13	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
X <sub>43dl</sub>	CORG(D,1)	120	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>713b</sub>	A(13,NOLIT1)	14	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>43dc</sub>	CORGQC(D,C)	117	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>				
S <sub>43dc</sub>	CORGQC(D,C)	112	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>				
X <sub>51k</sub>	WDINR(K)	35, 39, 40, 128	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup>				
M <sub>51k</sub>	WDINRQ(K)	132	g <sup>+</sup> ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>				



Symbol	FORTAN Equivalent	Equations where used	Units
Z <sub>7<sup>rb</sup></sub>	A(R,B)	15, 30	variable
Z <sub>8</sub>	TOTSOL	15, 16, 18	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1} + g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$
Z <sub>9</sub>	SOLAVE	16, 17, 19	$g \cdot cu \cdot m^{-1}$
Z <sub>10,1d</sub>	A(1,D)	20	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
Z <sub>10,3d</sub>	A(3,D)	21	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
Z <sub>10</sub>	A(5,D)	22	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
Z <sub>10<sup>ε,d</sup></sub>	A(11,D)	23	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
Z <sub>10,11,d</sub>	A(13,D)	24	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$
Z <sub>10,13,d</sub>	A(R,D)	25	variable
Z <sub>10<sup>ρ,d</sup></sub>	TOTLIT(D)	25, 26, 28	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1} + g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$
Z <sub>11d</sub>			
Z <sub>12<sup>d</sup></sub>	AVELIT(O)	26, 27, 29	$g \cdot cu \cdot m^{-1}$
Z <sub>13<sup>r</sup></sub>	AINRD(R)	36, 41	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
Z <sub>13<sub>1</sub></sub>	AINRD(1)	31	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
Z <sub>13<sub>3</sub></sub>	AINRD(3)	32	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
Z <sub>13<sub>5</sub></sub>	AINRD(5)	33	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
Z <sub>13<sub>11</sub></sub>	AINRD(11)	34	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
Z <sub>13<sub>13</sub></sub>	AINRD(13)	35	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$
Z <sub>14</sub>	TOTNRD	36, 37, 39	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1} + g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$
Z <sub>15</sub>	AVENRD	37, 38, 40	$g \cdot cu \cdot m^{-1}$
Z <sub>16,1t</sub>	AINRP(1,T)	42	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
Z <sub>16,3t</sub>	AINRP(3,T)	43	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
Z <sub>16,5t</sub>	AINRP(5,T)	44	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
Z <sub>16,11t</sub>	AINRP(11,T)	45	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
Z <sub>16,13t</sub>	AINRP(13,T)	46	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$
Z <sub>16,rt</sub>	AINRGP(R,T)	47, 52	variable
Z <sub>17<sup>n</sup></sub>	TOTNRP(N)	47, 48, 50	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1} + g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$
Z <sub>18<sup>n</sup></sub>	AVENRP(N)	48, 49, 51	$g \cdot cu \cdot m^{-1}$
Z <sub>19</sub>	ANTOT	53, 54, 58	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1} + g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$
Z <sub>20</sub>	ANAVE	54, 57, 59	$g \cdot cu \cdot m^{-1}$
Z <sub>21</sub>	POPTOT	60, 61, 63	$pop \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1} + pop \cdot ecsys^{-1}$
Z <sub>22</sub>	POPAVE	61, 62, 64	$pop \cdot cu \cdot m^{-1}$
Z <sub>23</sub>	VGTOT	71, 72, 76	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1} + g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$
Z <sub>24</sub>	VGAVE	72, 75, 77	$g \cdot cu \cdot m^{-1}$
Z <sub>25</sub>	HETTOT	82, 83, 87	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1} + g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$
Z <sub>26</sub>	HETAVE	83, 86, 88	$g \cdot cu \cdot m^{-1}$
Z <sub>27</sub>	COAC	93, 94, 95, 96, 97	dimensionless
Z <sub>28</sub>	CYCLE	93, 95, 96, 104, 114, 118, 127	day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>29</sub>	SCOUR	98, 99, 108, 109	
Z <sub>30</sub>	GOES	99, 100, 101, 102, 109, 110, 111, 112	
Z <sub>31</sub>	FALLS	103, 104, 113, 114	
Z <sub>32</sub>	DEPOS	104, 105, 106, 107, 114, 115, 116, 117	
Z <sub>33</sub>	AMLX	118, 121, 129	
Z <sub>34</sub>	CURV1	118, 119	
Z <sub>35</sub>	BENTH	119, 120, 123	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$
Z <sub>36</sub>	AMIX2	121, 124, 125, 126, 129, 130, 131, 132	
Z <sub>37</sub>	DIF	121, 122, 128, 129	
Z <sub>38</sub>	BENWAT	122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 130, 132	$cu \cdot m \cdot ecsys^{-1}$
Z <sub>39</sub>	C	125, 126, 127, 131, 132	dimensionless

## PROCESS DELETION

Just as the MEDIUM subroutine acts as a "black box" to other subroutines and the main program, sections within the subroutine act as "black boxes" to each other. The user may elect not to use some of these functions, and this may be accomplished in two ways. One, a particular section may be left out of the program during compilation, or two, parameters or switches may be set to skip certain sections, or to predict a change of zero. The latter is by far the most useful, for the user may wish to change particular state variables by a process and not others, and a recompilation would not be necessary. Both methods will be treated. The numbers prefixed with (ME) refer to the program sequence number (Appendix H).

PROCESS	PROGRAM SECTION
Coagulation	ME1325 to ME1370
Inorganic detritus scouring and deposition	ME1395 to ME1530
Organic detritus scouring and deposition	ME1535 to ME1695
Mixing of dissolved material between the benches and water column	ME1705 to ME1840

Switches and parameters should be set as follows to "set to zero" certain processes.

PROCESS	PARAMETER	FORTAN EQUIVALENT	SETTING
Coagulation	P <sub>1</sub>	COAGUL	0
Inorganic detritus scouring	P <sub>4,t</sub>	SDRF2(T)	1
Inorganic detritus deposition	P <sub>6,t</sub>	SDRF3(T)	1
Organic litter scouring	P <sub>8,d</sub>	CDRF2(D)	1
Organic litter deposition	P <sub>10,d</sub>	CDRF3(D)	1
Dissolved constituent mixing	P <sub>11</sub>	CFAC1	0

## ARRAY DIMENSIONS

The use of the program is limited by the dimensions allocated to the arrays, and these limitations need discussion so that the user may be in a position to modify them as his particular requirements indicate. Below is a list of arrays peculiar to the MEDIUM submodel, in which the dimension which may appropriately be varied are indicated by letters.

A(13,a)	CDRF2(c)	SDRF3(b)
AINRD(13)	CDRF3(c)	STRHI(b)
AINRP(13,b)	CLITHI(c)	STRLO(b)
AVELIT(c)	CLITLO(c)	TOTLIT(c)
AVENRP(b)	SDRF2(b)	TOTNRP(b)

The dimensions indicated by letters define the maximum values possible for the following quantities:

	FORTAN NAME
a	Number of organic detritus categories plus one
b	Number of inorganic detritus types or size classes
c	Number of organic detritus categories

## PARAMETERS AND SWITCHES

A list of all the parameters and switches needed for the MEDIUM subroutine follows. Explanations can be found in the definitions list, Appendix A. Letters used for dimensions are explained above under Array Dimensions.

ALLMAX	COAGUL
CDRF2(c)	SDRF2(b)
CDRF3(c)	SDRF3(b)
CFAC1	STRHI(b)
CFAC2	STRLO(b)
CLITHI(c)	WATDAY
CLITLO(c)	WETFAC

## SUBROUTINE ANIMAL

## INTRODUCTION

All processes concerning a change in the biomass or populations of animals are handled by the subroutine ANIMAL, except for those changes in zooplankton due to flow. At present, these processes include ingestion, egestion, respiration, assimilation, scouring and colonization, mortality, cohort transfer, birth, emergence, and drift. This subroutine also handles the processes of the heterotrophic microorganisms.

For a generalized model flow chart of the animal processes, refer to Diagram A1, and to A2 for the heterotrophic microorganism processes. A listing of the animal subroutine can be found in Appendix I.

## VERBAL DESCRIPTION

The animals within the system may ingest any plant, animal, detritus type or microorganism, whether it be suspended or benthic. The foods they actually ingest are controlled by a preference-availability factor for each of the possible foods, as well as by the amounts of each of those foods. Thus, Figure A2 shows it would take larger amounts of a food source with a lower preference-availability factor for an animal to have the same intake as for a food with smaller amounts but a larger preference-availability factor. Also, if the food sources all contained the same amounts, the ratio of the intake would equal the ratio of the preference-ability factors.

The maximum amount of food ingested by an animal group is controlled by an input parameter which is a scaler multiplier of the weight of that group, with this amount being scaled down by a number of factors. First, the amount of weighted foods available to the animal group lowers actual ingestion according to Figure A2.

A further reduction in ingestion occurs as a consumer reaches its maximum size (Figure A3). Finally, temperature affects ingestion (Figure A4).

Respiration occurs as a modified exponential function of temperature (Figure A5), and since assimilation is a constant proportion of ingestion, and growth equals assimilation minus respiration, growth occurs in an envelope as a function of temperature (Figure A6).

The maximum ingestion of Figure 2 can only be reached with unlimited food supplies by a cohort that is at its minimum weight and at a temperature for maximum growth. When the individuals of a cohort are at their maximum weight, ingestion balances respiration and egestion, which occurs at assimilation rates below unity. Part of the egested material may go into solution, with the remainder being added to specified litter categories. All ratios

of chemical constituents or energy to carbon are kept constant within an animal group, with possible variations because of the diet being egested. Energy of respiration is considered lost to the ecosystem by way of the atmosphere, with other respired products entering the dissolved inorganic compartments, either benthos or water column, depending on the habitat of the organism in question.

For the transfer of animals of one size class or cohort of a species to the next larger size or older cohort, several alternatives are provided:

1. The rate of transfer may be a function of accumulated mean daily temperatures, in excess of a specified threshold, starting from when animals entered a particular cohort, with the transferred animals remaining within the ecosystem.
2. The rate of transfer may be as an exponential function of temperature on a particular day.
3. The transfer is regulated the same as for number 1, except here the transferred animals leave the system as flying adults.
4. Transfer occurs on the last day of the year.
5. Transfer occurs as a function of the weight of an average individual above a certain specified weight.
6. No transfer occurs.

At the time of transfer, not all of the biomass may enter the more mature cohort. A fixed proportion may be transferred as exuviae to specified detrital categories.

A number of alternatives are also provided for the type of transfer from cohorts to the eggs of the same species:

1. Transfer to eggs occurs during specified times of the year if the temperature lies within a certain range.
2. A constant reproduction occurs between upper and lower threshold temperatures.
3. If the species is of the variety that has aerial adults, and if adults hatched on that day, then a constant number of eggs are laid for that species.
4. No eggs are laid by the group.

Animals also have non-predatory mortality, which is fixed for each group, with the dead entering any of the detrital categories specified at execution.

Many invertebrates drift into and out of the ecosystem; this is divided into two categories in the model, catastrophic and behavioral drift. Catastrophic drift occurs as a function of water velocity, with animals drifting into the system being allowed to colonize during periods of low flow (Figure A7), or animals in the system being swept away during high water periods (Figure A8).

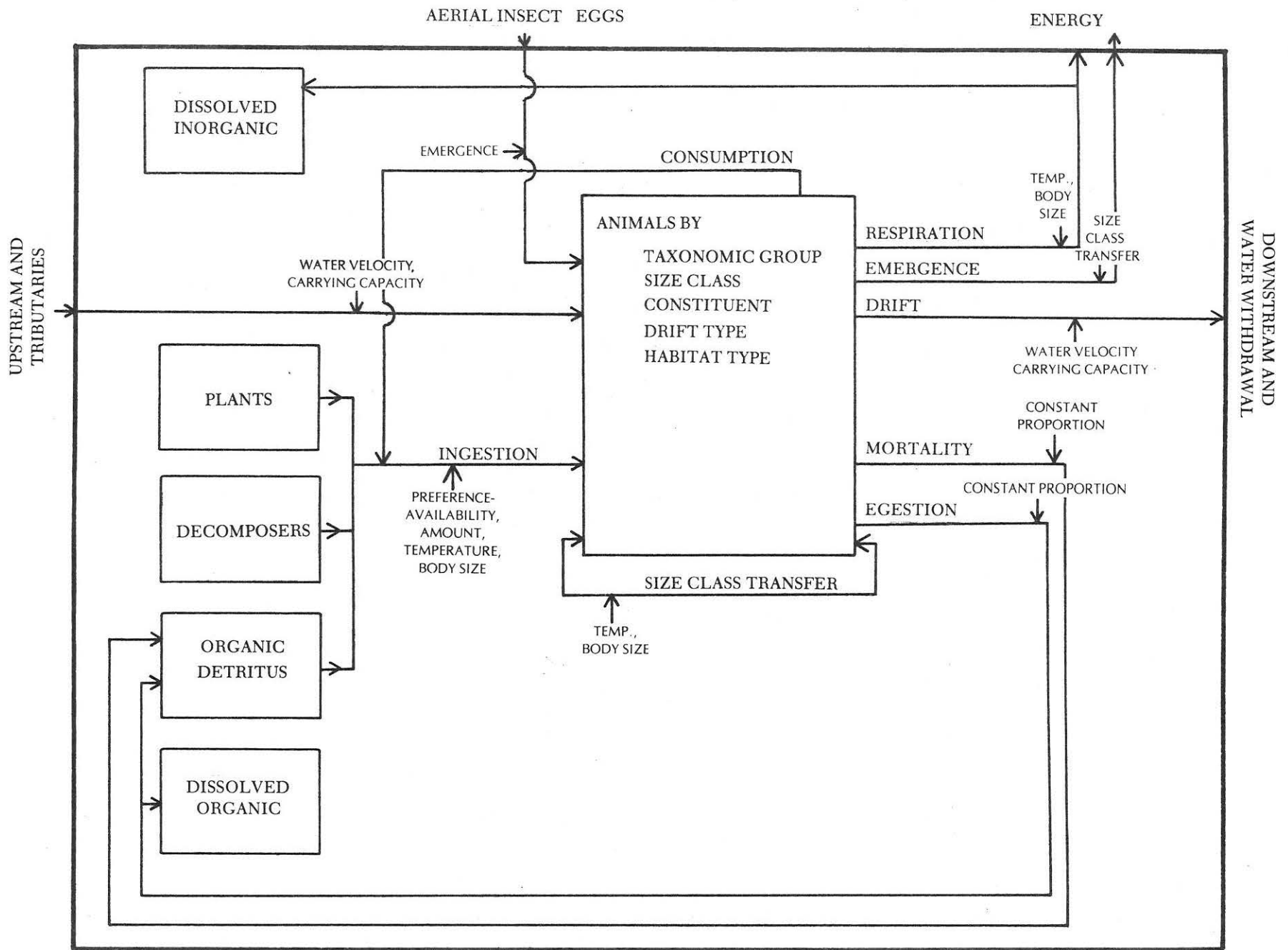


Diagram A1. Generalized flow model of animal processes.

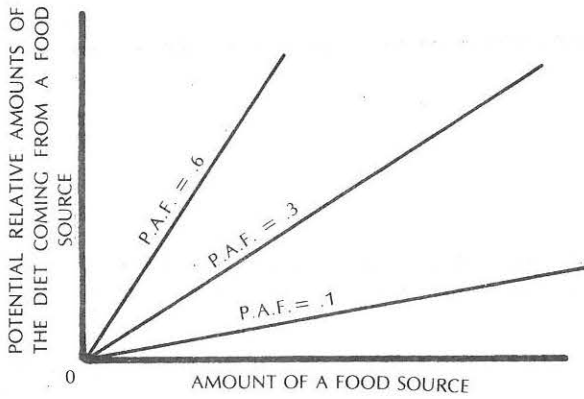


Figure A1. Potential relative amounts of the diet coming from a food source as regulated by the preference-availability factor (P.A.F.).

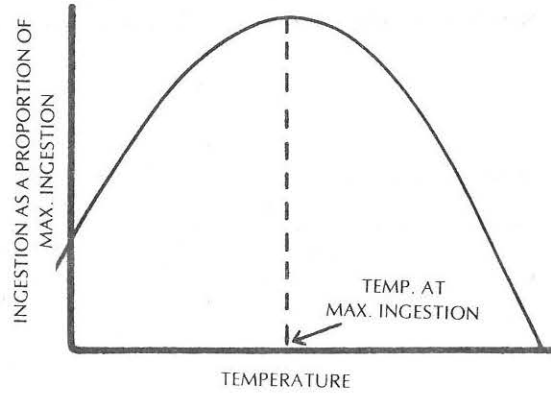


Figure A4. Ingestion as affected by temperature.

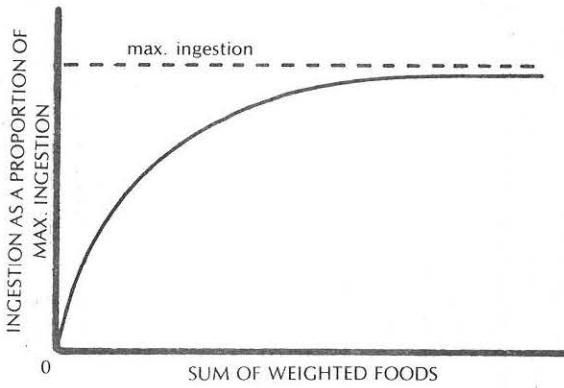


Figure a 2. Ingestion as affected by amounts of food available.

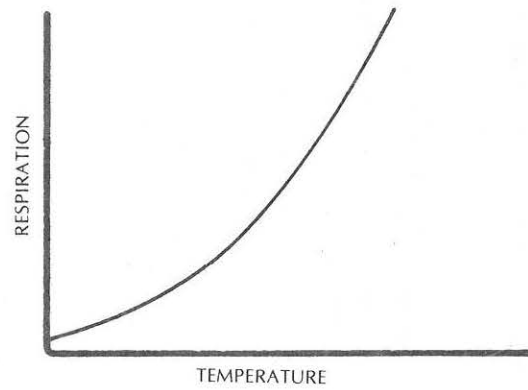


Figure A5. Respiration as affected by temperature.

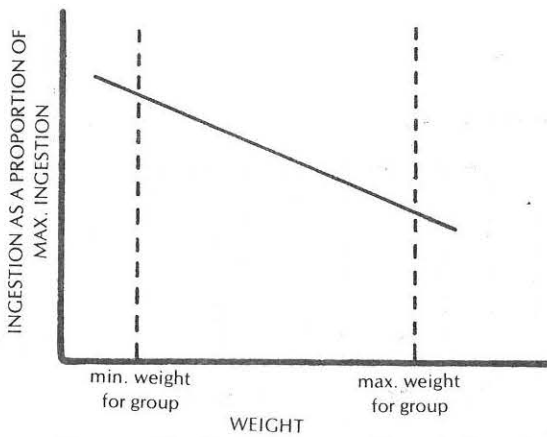


Figure A3. Ingestion as affected by the weight of an individual.

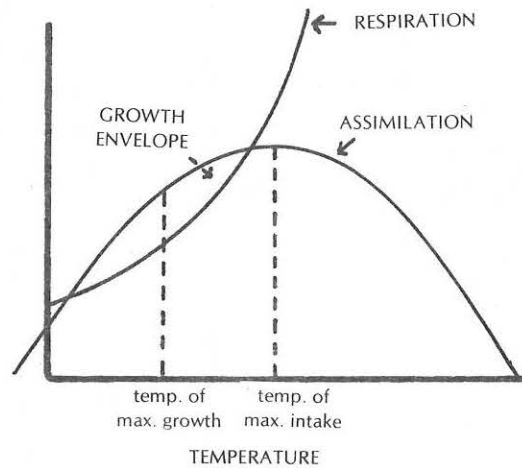


Figure A6. Growth as a function of temperature.

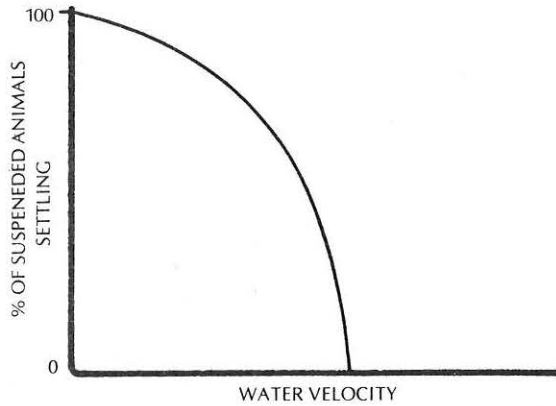


Figure A7. Settling of normally benthic animals found in the water column as a function of velocity.

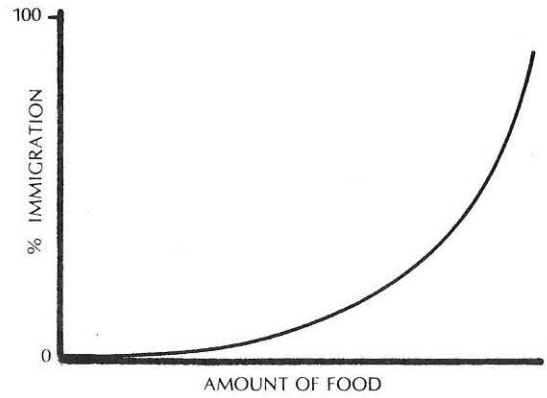


Figure A10. Percent of suspended animals remaining in the system as a function of food supplies.

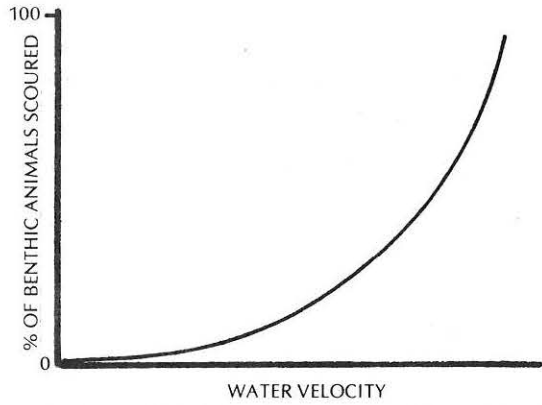


Figure A8. Scouring of benthic animals as a function of velocity.

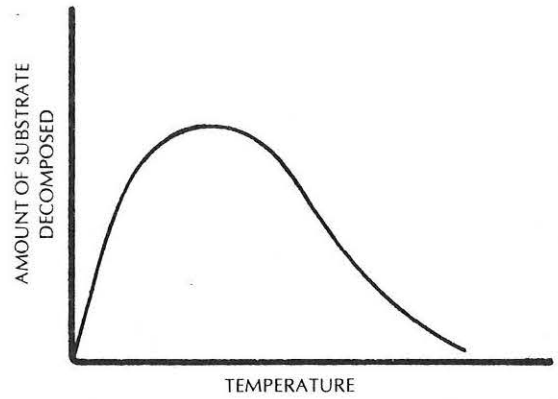


Figure A11. Decomposition as a function of temperature.

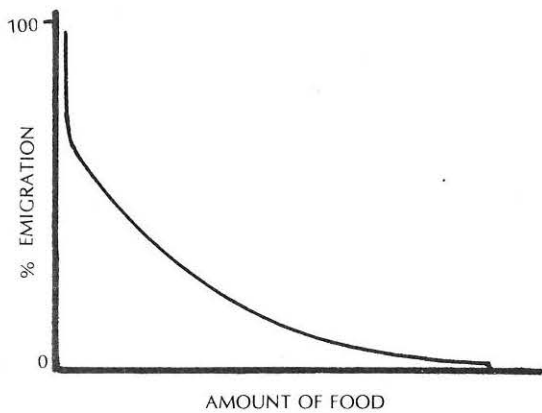


Figure A9. Percent of animals emigrating from the system as a function of food supplies.

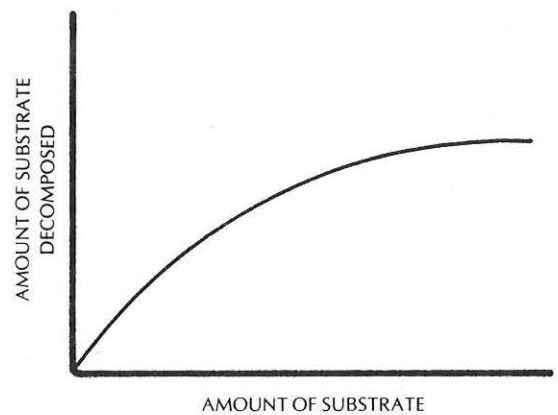


Figure A12. Decomposition as a function of substrate available.



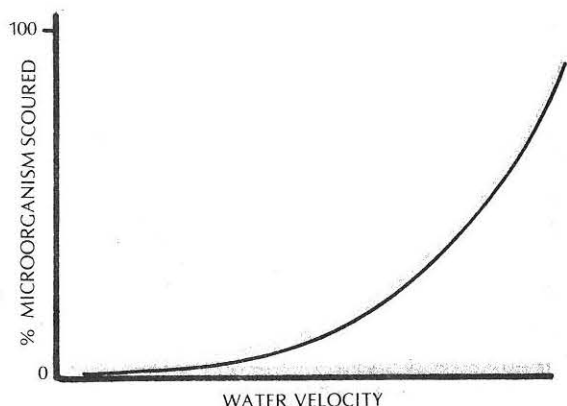


Figure A13. Scouring of microorganisms as a function of water velocity.

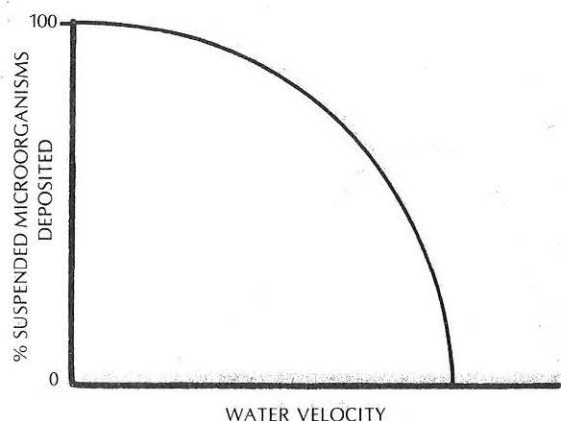


Figure A14. Deposition of microorganisms as a function of water velocity.

Behavioral drift is considered as a function of carrying capacity monitored as the difference between the amount of food an animal "wants" to ingest and the amount it is allowed to ingest as a function of food quantities (Figure A2). Thus, the lower the food supplies, the greater fraction of animals leaving the stream section (Figure A9). Immigration is calculated as the complement of emigration (Figure A10).

### Microorganisms

The microorganisms of the system act to decompose any of the benthic or suspended detrital categories and the dissolved organic constituents. The use of these substrates by different categories of microbes is expressed, as in the case of animals, by a preference table. The total substrate utilization is calculated by a Michaelis-Menton function using temperature and the weighted total of the substrates available (Figures A11 and A12).

The amount of substrate mineralized is a constant fraction of the substrate used, with the elements entering the dissolved inorganic compartments of the system. Another constant fraction is added to the protoplasm, with the remainder being lysed or leaked and added to the dissolved organic compartments. The microorganisms that are attached to substrates in the water column or that are in the benthos may also be scoured or deposited as a function of water velocity (Figures A13 and A14).

### MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION

The equations described here follow the order in the program itself, except where a particular "thought train" or process is being developed. The equations are numbered on the right side of the page, while the numbers in brackets preceded by an "A" refer to the actual FORTRAN program equations in Appendix I. The names in brackets for the variable explanations are their FORTRAN equivalents. At the end of the mathematical description a table can be found listing the symbols, their FORTRAN equivalent, all equations where the symbol is used as well as the units for that variable. The classification as to types of symbols used for variables is explained in the MAIN Introduction.

The following table lists the processes that affect the animals along with the equations which treat these processes:

PROCESS	EQUATIONS
Ingestion	1- 48
Respiration-Egestion-Assimilation	49- 95
Cohort Transfer	96-131
Non-predatory Mortality	132-143
Animal Scouring and Deposition	144-149
Behavioral Drift	150-156

For the animals the following subsets are defined:

- A = (1)
- B = (2, 3, 4)
- C = (2, 3)
- D = (4)

Where 1 = plankters, 2 = animals scoured because of high water velocities, 3 = behavioral drifters, and 4 = free swimmers found in the water column [as specified by NDRIFA(H)].

Also: J = 1,2; K = 3

where:

- 1 = animals whose habitat is open water
  - 2 = animals whose habitat is in vegetation
  - 3 = benthic dwellers
- as specified by LIVEAN(H)

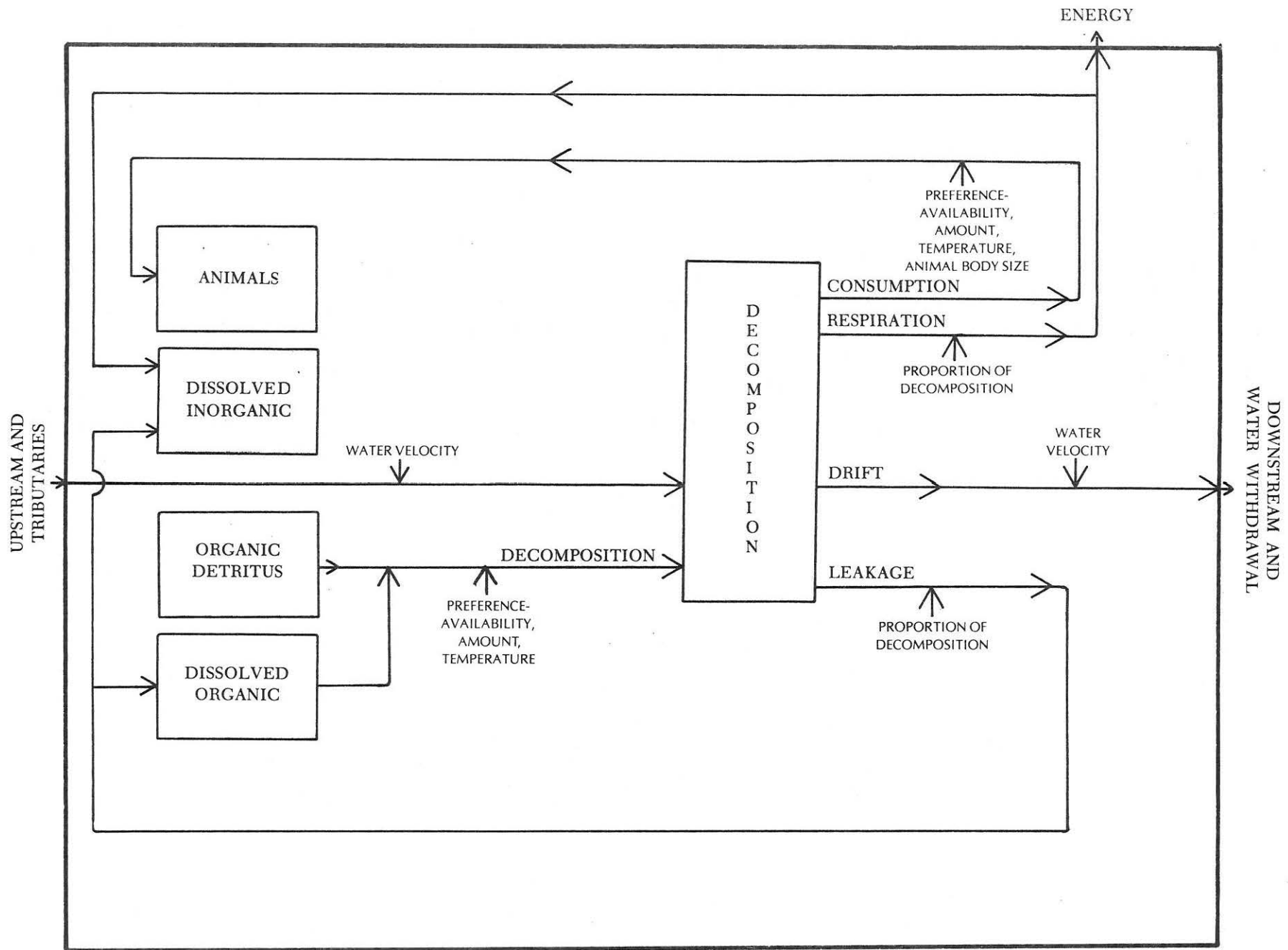


Diagram A2. Generalized flow model of heterotrophic microorganisms.

### Ingestion

The amount of food available to a group of animals is determined by an availability-preference factor for foods, as well as the amounts of those foods.

The amount of vegetation available to an animal group is calculated by:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{1p} &= X_{1p1,1} P_{1hp} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{array}{l} h \in A \text{ and } p \in E \\ \bar{h} \in B \text{ and } p \in F \end{array} \quad [\text{A0560}] \quad 1 \\ \text{or} & \\ Z_{1p} &= (X_{1p1,1} + V_{1p1,1}) P_{1hp} \quad \bar{h} \in B \text{ and } p \in E \quad [\text{A0575}] \quad 2 \end{aligned}$$

where:

E = phytoplankton  
F = sessile plants

$Z_{1p}$  = The weighted amount of the  $p$ 'th plant category available to the animal in question [FEEDV(P)]  
 $X_{1p1,1}$  = The carbon content of the  $p$ 'th plant species [CVEG(P,1,1)]  
 $P_{1hp}$  = The preference-availability factor of the  $h$ 'th animal group for the  $p$ 'th plant group [PREFV(H,P)]  
 $V_{1p1,1}$  = The amount of carbon of the  $p$ 'th plant group entering the system in a time period [XDRIFV(P,1,1)]

For the animals (as prey): (Predator =  $\underline{h}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{2h} &= X_{11h1} P_{2hh} \quad \begin{array}{l} h \in A \text{ and } \underline{h} \in A \\ \bar{h} \in C \text{ and } \underline{h} \in C \\ \bar{h} \in D \text{ and } \underline{h} \in D \end{array} \quad [\text{A0635}] \quad 3 \\ Z_{2h} &= (X_{11h1} + V_{11h1}) P_{2hh} \quad h \in A \text{ and } \underline{h} \in B \quad [\text{A0650}] \quad 4 \\ Z_{3h} &= V_{11h1} P_{2hh} P_{3h} \quad [\text{A0665}] \quad 5 \\ Z_{2h} &= X_{11h1} P_{2hh} (1 - P_{3h}) \quad \bar{h} \in C \text{ and } \underline{h} \in D \quad [\text{A0675}] \quad 6 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$Z_{2h}$  = The weighted amount of the  $h$ 'th animal category (as prey) available to the animal (predator) currently under consideration [FEEDA(H)]  
 $X_{11h1}$  = The carbon content of the  $h$ 'th animal category [CBIOM(H,1)]  
 $P_{2hh}$  = The preference and availability factor of the  $h$ 'th animal group (as predators) for the  $h$ 'th animal group (as prey) [PREFV(H,H)]  
 $P_{3h}$  = The fraction of a normally sessile animal (prey) which is taken from the drift by the  $h$ 'th animal group (predator) [FEDFRM(H)]

$V_{11h1}$  = The amount of carbon of the  $h$ 'th animal group (as prey) drifting into the system in a time period [XDRIFA(H,1)]  
 $Z_{3h}$  = The weighted amount of the  $h$ 'th animal category (as prey -- normally sessile animals) available to the animal (predator-free swimmer) currently under consideration [FEEDAD(H)]

For suspended detritus:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{4d} &= X_{41d1} P_{4hd} \quad \bar{h} \in A \quad [\text{A0745}] \quad 7 \\ Z_{4d} &= (X_{41d1} + V_{41d1}) P_{4hd} \quad \bar{h} \in B \quad [\text{A0755}] \quad 8 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$Z_{4d}$  = The weighted amount of the  $d$ 'th suspended detritus category available to the animal in question [FEEDL(D)]  
 $X_{41d1}$  = The carbon content of suspended detritus in the ecosystem [CLIT(D,1)]  
 $P_{4hd}$  = The preference-availability factor of the  $h$ 'th animal group for the  $d$ 'th suspended detritus type [PREFL(H,D)]  
 $V_{41d1}$  = The carbon of the  $d$ 'th suspended detritus type entering the ecosystem in a time unit [XDETIN(D,1)]

For benthic detritus:

$$Z_{5d} = X_{43d1} P_{5hd} \quad \bar{h} \in B \quad [\text{A0730}] \quad 9$$

where:

$Z_{5d}$  = The weighted amount of the  $d$ 'th type of benthic detritus available to the animal in question [FEEDO(D)]  
 $X_{43d1}$  = The carbon content of the  $d$ 'th type of benthic litter [CORC(D,1)]  
 $P_{5hd}$  = The preference-availability factor of the  $h$ 'th animal group for the  $d$ 'th type of benthic litter [PREFO(H,D)]

For heterotrophic microorganisms:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{6m} &= X_{21m1} P_{6hm} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{array}{l} h \in A \text{ and } m \in G \\ \bar{h} \in B \text{ and } m \in H \end{array} \quad [\text{A0815}] \quad 10 \\ \text{or} & \\ Z_{6m} &= (X_{21m1} + V_{21m1}) P_{6hm} \quad \bar{h} \in B \text{ and } m \in G \quad [\text{A0830}] \quad 11 \end{aligned}$$

where:

G = planktonic microorganisms  
H = attached or benthic microorganisms

$Z_{6m}$  = The weighted amount of the  $m$ 'th microorganisms category available to the animal group in question [FEEDM(M)]

- $X_{21_{m1}}$  = The carbon content of the  $m$ 'th type of heterotrophic microorganism [CBACT(M,1)]
- $P_{6_{hm}}$  = The preference-availability factor of the  $h$ 'th animal category for the  $m$ 'th category of microorganisms [PREFM(H,M)]
- $V_{21_{m1}}$  = The carbon content of the  $m$ 'th group of microorganisms entering the ecosystem in a time unit [XDRIFM(M,1)]

The total possible intake for a unit of biomass of a consumer is scaled down based on the amount of weighted foods available.

$$Z_{25_h} = P_{25_h} \{1 - \exp(-P_{26_h} Z_{8_h})\} \quad [\text{A0905}] \quad 12$$

where:

- $Z_{25_h}$  = The proportion of the weight of a consumer ingested in a time period based on the amount of foods available [EATS(H)]
- $P_{25_h}$  = The maximum possible intake of the  $h$ 'th animal group in grams per gram animal [TAKE(H)]
- $P_{26_h}$  = Rate of curvature factor [CURVE(H)]

and

$$Z_{8_h} = Z_7 / X_{81} \quad [\text{A0870}] \quad 13$$

where:

- $Z_{8_h}$  = The weighted amounts of food available to the  $h$ 'th cohort in grams per square meter [EATS(H)]
- $X_{81}$  = Surface area of the ecosystem in square meters [AREA]

and

$$Z_7 = \sum_p Z_{1_p} + \sum_h Z_{2_h} + \sum_h Z_{3_h} + \sum_d Z_{4_d} + \sum_d Z_{5_d} + \sum_m Z_{6_m} \quad 14$$

where:

- $Z_7$  = The sum of the weighted foods for the animal group currently being considered [SUM]
- $Z_{1_p}$  = The weighted amount of the  $p$ 'th plant category available to the animal in question [FEEDV(P)]
- $Z_{2_h}$  = The weighted amount of the  $h$ 'th animal category (as prey) available to the animal (predator) currently under consideration [FEEDA(H)]
- $Z_{3_h}$  = The fraction of a normally sessile animal (prey) which is taken from the drift by the  $h$ 'th animal group (predator) [FEDFRM(H)]
- $Z_{4_d}$  = The weighted amount of the  $d$ 'th suspended detritus category available to the animal in question [FEEDL(D)]

- $Z_{5_d}$  = The weighted amount of the  $d$ 'th type of benthic detritus available to the animal in question [FEEDO(D)]
- $Z_{6_m}$  = The weighted amount of the  $m$ 'th microorganisms category available to the animal group in question [FEEDM(M)]

Each animal group that ingests (if TAKE for that group is greater than zero) is checked for maximum possible growth, and if this is zero or negative the program is stopped.

$$Z_{26} = P_{25_h} P_{27_h} - \{P_{28_h} P_{29_h} P_{30_h} (2 \cdot P_{31_h}^{1/10})\} \quad [\text{A0920, A0925}] \quad 15$$

where:

- $Z_{26}$  = The maximum possible growth for the cohort currently being considered [GMAX]
- $P_{25_h}$  = The maximum intake of the  $h$ 'th cohort in grams per gram animal [TAKE(H)]
- $P_{27_h}$  = The proportion of ingested material which is assimilated by the  $h$ 'th cohort [ASSIM(H)]
- $P_{28_h}$  = The minimum weight of an individual of the  $h$ 'th cohort [WMIN(H)]
- $P_{29_h}$  = Rate of increase of log respiration rate with log individual biomass of the  $h$ 'th animal cohort [SLOPE(H)]
- $P_{30_h}$  = Respiration per time unit by an animal of the  $h$ 'th cohort of minimum biomass at zero degrees centigrade [CONST(H)]
- $P_{31_h}$  = Temperature at maximum growth for the  $h$ 'th animal cohort [TOPT(H)]

The total possible intake for a unit of biomass of a consumer is further scaled down as a function of body size and temperature. For body size:

$$Z_{27} = \{Z_{26} P_{32_h} / (P_{32_h} - P_{28_h})\} -$$

$$\{(X_{11_{hc}} / X_{12_l}) Z_{26} / (P_{32_h} - P_{28_h})\} \quad [\text{A0975, A0980}] \quad 16$$

where:

- $Z_{27}$  = The growth potential for the cohort currently under consideration [GPOT]
- $P_{28_h}$  = The minimum weight of an individual of the  $h$ 'th cohort [WMIN(H)]
- $P_{32_h}$  = The maximum weight of an animal of the  $h$ 'th cohort [WMAX(H)]
- $X_{11_{hc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group [CBIOM(H,C)]
- $X_{12_l}$  = The population of the  $l$ 'th animal cohort [POP(L)]

For temperature:

$$Z_{30} = 2P_{33_h} P_{31_h}^2 - P_{31_h}^2 - 2P_{33_h} X_{72} \quad [\text{A0985}] \quad 17$$

$$Z_{31} = Z_{30} + X_{72} \quad [\text{A0990}] \quad 18$$

$$Z_{32} = Z_{31} / \{2(P_{33_h} - P_{31_h})\} \quad [\text{A0995}] \quad 19$$

$$Z_{33} = \{Z_{32} Z_{34} (-0.069314) + Z_{27} + Z_{34}\} / (P_{27_h} P_{25_h}) \quad [\text{A1005}] \quad 20$$

where:

- $Z_{30}$  = Temporary variable for intake scaling factor [B]
- $Z_{31}$  = Temporary variable for intake scaling factor [B]
- $Z_{32}$  = Temporary variable for intake scaling factor [B]
- $Z_{33}$  = Scaling factor for calculating intake for the animal group currently under consideration [B]
- $P_{31_h}$  = Temperature at maximum growth for the  $h$ 'th animal cohort [TOPT(H)]
- $P_{27_h}$  = The amount of ingested material which is assimilated by the  $h$ 'th cohort [ASSIM(H)]
- $P_{25_h}$  = The maximum intake of the  $h$ 'th cohort in grams per gram animal [TAKE(H)]
- $P_{33_h}$  = The temperature at maximum ingestion for the  $h$ 'th cohort [TMAX(H)]
- $X_{72}$  = The water temperature in degrees centigrade [WTEMP]

Respiration for the cohort under consideration is calculated for use only as output.

$$Z_{34} = (X_{11_{hc}} / X_{12_l})^{P_{29_h}} P_{30_h}^{P_{31_h}/10} \quad [A0915] \quad 21$$

where:

- $Z_{34}$  = Respiration for the cohort under consideration at the temperature for their maximum growth [RESPAC]
- $X_{11_{hc}} / X_{12_l}$  = The average size of an individual of the  $h$ 'th cohort [BODSIZ]
- $P_{29_h}$  = Rate of increase of log respiration rate with log individual biomass of the  $h$ 'th animal cohort [SLOPE(H)]
- $P_{30_h}$  = Respiration per time unit by an animal of the  $h$ 'th cohort at zero degrees centigrade [CONST(H)]
- $P_{31_h}$  = Temperature at maximum growth for the  $h$ 'th animal cohort [TOPT(H)]

This final temporary variable [ $Z_{33}$ ] is used to calculate the actual amount of intake of a particular cohort.

For planktonic animals:

$$Z_{35_{h1}} = Z_{25_h} / Z_{16} \quad h \in A \quad [A1040] \quad 22$$

$$Z_{10} = Z_{35_{h1}} X_{11_{hc}} Z_{33} \quad h \in A \quad [A1045] \quad 23$$

For non-planktonic animals:

$$Z_{10} = Z_{25_h} X_{11_{hc}} Z_{33} \quad h \in B \quad [A1055] \quad 24$$

where:

- $Z_{35_{h1}}$  = The amount of carbon ingested by the  $h$ 'th animal cohort during the time they spent in the ecosystem [FOOD(H,1)]
- $Z_{16}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]
- $Z_{10}$  = Total carbon intake for the cohort currently under consideration [TAKING]
- $Z_{25_h}$  = The proportion of the weight of a consumer ingested in a time period based on the amount of foods available [EATS(H)]
- $X_{11_{hc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group [CBIOM(H,C)]
- $Z_{33}$  = Scaling factor for calculating intake for the animal group currently under consideration [B]

The actual amount of each particular food consumed is calculated taking into account the total amount of food ingested for a time unit, the preference-availability factors and the amounts of different foods available.

The amount of vegetation removed by animal consumption equals:

$$I^{\dot{X}}_1 = -(X_{1_{p1c}} Z_{10} Z_{1_p} / (Z_7 X_{1_{p1,1}})) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} h \in A \text{ and } p \in E \\ \text{or } h \in B \text{ and } p \in E \\ [A1130, A1115] \\ [A1205, A1195] \end{array} \right\} 25$$

$$I^{\dot{Y}}_1 = -(V_{1_{p1c}} Z_{10} Z_{1_p} / (Z_7 X_{1_{p1,1}})) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} h \in A \text{ and } p \in E \\ [A1135, A1115] \end{array} \right\} 26$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} I^{\dot{X}}_1 = -(X_{1_{p1c}} Z_{10} Z_{1_p} / (Z_7 (X_{1_{p1c}} + X_{1_{p1,1}}))) \\ I^{\dot{Y}}_1 = -(V_{1_{p1c}} Z_{10} Z_{1_p} / (Z_7 (X_{1_{p1c}} + X_{1_{p1,1}}))) \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} [A1185, A1155] \quad 27 \\ h \in B \text{ and } p \in E \\ [A1185, A1150] \quad 28 \end{array} \right\}$$

where:

- $I^{\dot{X}}_{1_{p1c}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $p$ 'th plant group ingested by the animal group currently under consideration [CVEGQQ(P,1,C)]
- $X_{1_{p1c}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $p$ 'th plant group present in the system [CVEG(P,1,C)]
- $I^{\dot{Y}}_{1_{p1c}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $p$ 'th plant group which would have been washed out of the system but instead has been ingested [DRIFTV(P,1,C)]
- $V_{1_{p1c}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $p$ 'th plant group entering the system in a time period [XDRIFV(P,1,C)]
- $Z_{10}$  = Total carbon intake for the cohort currently under consideration [TAKING]

- $Z_{1p}$  = The weighted amount of the  $p$ 'th plant category available to the animal in question [FEEDV(P)]  
 $Z_7$  = The sum of the weighted foods of the animal group currently being considered [SUM]  
 $x_{1p,1}$  = The carbon content of the  $p$ 'th plant species [CVEG(P,1,1)]  
 $v_{1p,1}$  = The amount of carbon of the  $p$ 'th plant group entering the system in a time period [XDRIFV(H,P)]

The amount and populations of animals (as prey) consumed by predators is calculated and removed (predator =  $h$ ). For zooplankton eating zooplankton or non-planktonic animals eating non-planktonic animals:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 I_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{x}} &= -\{x_{11_{hc}} Z_{10} Z_{2_h} / (Z_7 x_{11_{h1}})\} \\
 I_{12_l}^{\dot{x}} &= -\{x_{12_l} Z_{10} Z_{2_h} / (Z_7 x_{11_{h1}})\}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{[A1280, A1260]} \\ \text{[A1350, A1365]} \end{array} 29$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 I_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{v}} &= -\{v_{11_{hc}} Z_{10} Z_{2_h} / (Z_7 x_{11_{h1}})\} \\
 I_{12_l}^{\dot{v}} &= -\{v_{12_l} Z_{10} Z_{2_h} / (Z_7 x_{11_{h1}})\}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{[A1260, A1265]} \\ \text{[A1350, A1355]} \end{array} 30$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 I_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{v}} &= -\{v_{11_{hc}} Z_{10} Z_{2_h} / (Z_7 x_{11_{h1}})\} \\
 I_{12_l}^{\dot{v}} &= -\{v_{12_l} Z_{10} Z_{2_h} / (Z_7 x_{11_{h1}})\}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{[A1295, A1260]} \\ \text{[A1270, A1260]} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 31 \\ 32 \end{array}$$

For nonplanktonic animals consuming zooplankton:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 I_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{x}} &= -\{x_{11_{hc}} Z_{10} Z_{2_h} / (Z_7 (v_{11_{h1}} + x_{11_{h1}}))\} \\
 I_{12_l}^{\dot{x}} &= -\{x_{12_l} Z_{10} Z_{2_h} / (Z_7 (v_{11_{h1}} + x_{11_{h1}}))\} \\
 I_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{v}} &= -\{v_{11_{hc}} Z_{10} Z_{2_h} / (Z_7 (v_{11_{h1}} + x_{11_{h1}}))\} \\
 I_{12_l}^{\dot{v}} &= -\{v_{12_l} Z_{10} Z_{2_h} / (Z_7 (v_{11_{h1}} + x_{11_{h1}}))\}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{[A1280, A1330]} \\ \text{[A1265, A1330]} \\ \text{[A1295, A1330]} \\ \text{[A1270, A1330]} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 33 \\ 34 \\ 35 \\ 36 \end{array}$$

For normally benthic animals that are drifting and being consumed:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 I_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{v}} &= -\{v_{11_{hc}} Z_{10} Z_{3_h} / (Z_7 v_{11_{h1}})\} \\
 I_{12_l}^{\dot{v}} &= -\{v_{12_l} Z_{10} Z_{3_h} / (Z_7 v_{11_{h1}})\}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{[A1395, A1410]} \\ \text{[A1395, A1400]} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 37 \\ 38 \end{array}$$

where:

- $I_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{x}}$  = The  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group ingested by the animal group (as predator) currently under consideration [CBIOMQ(H,C)]  
 $x_{11_{hc}}$  = The  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group present in the ecosystem [CBIOM(H,C)]  
 $I_{12_l}^{\dot{x}}$  = The population of the  $l$ 'th animal group ingested by the predator currently under consideration [POPQQQ(L)]  
 $x_{12_l}$  = The population of the  $l$ 'th animal group present in the ecosystem [POP(L)]

- $Z_{10}$  = Total carbon intake for the cohort currently under consideration [TAKING]  
 $Z_{2_h}$  = The weighted amount of the  $h$ 'th animal category (as prey) available to the animal (predator) currently under consideration [FEEDA(H)]  
 $Z_7$  = The sum of the weighted foods of the animal group currently being considered [SUM]  
 $x_{11_{h1}}$  = The carbon content of the  $h$ 'th animal category [CBIOM(H,1)]  
 $I_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{v}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group which would have been washed out of the system but instead has been ingested [DRIFTA(H,C)]  
 $v_{11_{hc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group entering the system in a time unit [XDRIFA(H,C)]  
 $I_{12_l}^{\dot{v}}$  = The population of the  $l$ 'th animal group which would have been washed out of the system but instead has been ingested by the animal group currently under consideration [DRIFPO(L)]  
 $v_{12_l}$  = The population of the  $l$ 'th animal category entering the ecosystem in a time unit [XDRIFO(L)]  
 $v_{11_{h1}}$  = The amount of carbon of the  $h$ 'th animal group (as prey) drifting into the system in a time period [XDRIFA(H,1)]  
 $Z_{3_h}$  = The weighted amount of the  $h$ 'th animal category (as prey -- normally sessile animals) available to the animal (predator-free swimmer) currently under consideration [FEEDAD(H)]

The amount of suspended detritus taken equals:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 I_{41_{dc}}^{\dot{x}} &= -\{x_{41_{dc}} Z_{10} Z_{4_d} / (Z_7 x_{41_{d1}})\} \\
 I_{41_{dc}}^{\dot{v}} &= -\{v_{41_{dc}} Z_{10} Z_{4_d} / (Z_7 x_{41_{d1}})\} \\
 I_{41_{dc}}^{\dot{x}} &= -\{x_{41_{dc}} Z_{10} Z_{4_d} / (Z_7 (x_{41_{d1}} + v_{41_{d1}}))\} \\
 I_{41_{dc}}^{\dot{v}} &= -\{v_{41_{dc}} Z_{10} Z_{4_d} / (Z_7 (x_{41_{d1}} + v_{41_{d1}}))\}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{[A1465, A1475]} \\ \text{[A1465, A1480]} \\ \text{[A1495, A1510]} \\ \text{[A1495, A1505]} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 39 \\ 40 \\ 41 \\ 42 \end{array}$$

where:

- $I_{41_{dc}}^{\dot{x}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th type of suspended detritus ingested by the animal group currently under consideration [CLITQQ(D,C)]  
 $x_{41_{dc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th type of suspended detritus present in the system [CLIT(D,C)]  
 $I_{41_{dc}}^{\dot{v}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th type of suspended detritus which would have been washed out of the system but instead has been ingested [DETIN(D,C)]  
 $v_{41_{dc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th type of suspended detritus entering the system in a time unit [XDETIN(D,C)]



- $Z_{10}$  = Total carbon intake for the cohort currently under consideration [TAKING]  
 $Z_{4d}$  = The weighted amount of the  $d$ 'th suspended detritus category available to the animal in question [FEEDL(D)]  
 $Z_7$  = The sum of the weighted foods of the animal group currently being considered [SUM]  
 $X_{41d1}$  = The carbon content of suspended detritus in the ecosystem [CLIT(D,1)]  
 $V_{41d1}$  = The carbon of the  $d$ 'th suspended detritus type entering the ecosystem in a time unit [XDETIN(D,1)]

The amount of benthic detritus taken equals:

$$I_{43dc}^{\dot{X}} = -X_{43dc} Z_{10} Z_{5d} / (Z_7 X_{43d1}) \quad h \in B$$

[A1555, A1565] 43

where:

- $I_{43dc}^{\dot{X}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th type of benthic detritus ingested by the animal group currently under consideration [CORGQQ(D,C)]  
 $X_{43dc}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th type of benthic detritus present in the system [CORG(D,C)]  
 $Z_{10}$  = Total carbon intake for the cohort currently under consideration [TAKING]  
 $Z_{5d}$  = The weighted amount of the  $d$ 'th type of benthic detritus available to the animal in question [FEEDM(M)]  
 $Z_7$  = The sum of the weighted foods of the animal group currently being considered [SUM]

The amount of heterotrophic microorganisms taken equals:

$$I_{21mc}^{\dot{X}} = -(X_{21mc} Z_{10} Z_{6m} / (Z_7 X_{21m1})) \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{matrix} h \in A \text{ and } m \in G \\ h \in A \text{ and } m \in H \end{matrix}$$

[A1615, A1630] 44  
[A1690, A1700]

$$I_{21mc}^{\dot{Y}} = -(V_{21mc} Z_{10} Z_{6m} / (Z_7 X_{21m1})) \quad h \in A \text{ and } m \in G$$

[A1615, A1635] 45

$$I_{21mc}^{\dot{X}} = -[X_{21mc} Z_{10} Z_{6m} / \{Z_7 (X_{21m1} + V_{21m1})\}] \quad \text{[A1680, A1655] 46}$$

$$I_{21mc}^{\dot{Y}} = -[V_{21mc} Z_{10} Z_{6m} / \{Z_7 (X_{21m1} + V_{21m1})\}] \quad \text{[A1680, A1650] 47}$$

$h \in B \text{ and } m \in G$

where:

- $I_{21mc}^{\dot{X}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th type of microorganism ingested by the animal group currently under consideration [CBACTQ(M,C)]  
 $X_{21mc}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th type of microorganism present in the system [CBACT(M,C)]

- $I_{21mc}^{\dot{Y}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th microorganism category which would have been washed out of the system but instead has been ingested [DRIFTM(M,C)]  
 $Z_{10}$  = Total carbon intake for the cohort currently under consideration [TAKING]  
 $Z_{6m}$  = The weighted amount of the  $m$ 'th microorganisms category available to the animal group in question [FEEDM(M)]  
 $Z_7$  = The sum of the weighted food of the animal group currently being considered [SUM]  
 $X_{21m1}$  = The carbon content of the  $m$ 'th type of heterotrophic microorganism [CBACT(M,1)]  
 $V_{21mc}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th type of microorganism entering the system in a time period [XDRIFM(M,C)]  
 $V_{21m1}$  = The carbon content of the  $m$ 'th group of microorganisms entering the ecosystem in a time unit [XDRIFM(M,1)]

The total intake for a time period for an animal group thus becomes:

$$Z_{9hc} = \frac{-\sum_p I_{p1c}^{\dot{X}}}{p} - \frac{-\sum_p I_{p1c}^{\dot{Y}}}{p} - \frac{-\sum_h I_{11hc}^{\dot{X}}}{h} - \frac{-\sum_h I_{11hc}^{\dot{Y}}}{h} - \frac{-\sum_d I_{41dc}^{\dot{X}}}{d} - \frac{-\sum_d I_{41dc}^{\dot{Y}}}{d}$$

$$- \frac{-\sum_d I_{43dc}^{\dot{X}}}{d} - \frac{-\sum_m I_{21mc}^{\dot{X}}}{m} - \frac{-\sum_m I_{21mc}^{\dot{Y}}}{m} \quad 48$$

where:

- $Z_{9hc}$  = The total amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent ingested by the  $h$ 'th animal group [FOOD(H,C)]  
 $I_{p1c}^{\dot{X}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $p$ 'th plant group present in the system [CVEG(P,1,C)]  
 $I_{p1c}^{\dot{Y}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $p$ 'th plant group which would have been washed out of the system but instead has been ingested [DRIFTV(P,1,C)]  
 $I_{11hc}^{\dot{X}}$  = The  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group ingested by the animal group (as predator) currently under consideration [CBIOMQ(H,C)]  
 $I_{11hc}^{\dot{Y}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group which would have been washed out of the system but instead has been ingested [DRIFTA(H,C)]  
 $I_{41dc}^{\dot{X}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th type of suspended detritus ingested by the animal group currently under consideration [CLITQQ(D,C)]  
 $I_{41dc}^{\dot{Y}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th type of suspended detritus which would have been washed out of the system but instead has been ingested [DETIN(D,C)]  
 $I_{21mc}^{\dot{X}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th microorganism category which would have been washed out of the system but instead has been ingested [DRIFTM(M,C)]

$I_{43_{dc}} \dot{X}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th type of benthic detritus ingested by the animal group currently under consideration [CORGQQ(D,C)]

$I_{21_{mc}} \dot{X}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th type of microorganism ingested by animal group currently under consideration [CBACTQ(M,C)]

### Respiration, Egestion and Assimilation

Respiration, egestion and assimilation are calculated for all animal cohorts, although only respiration will be positive for the animal groups that had not ingested. Respiration and assimilation are first calculated on the basis of carbon content.

Respiration equals:

$$Z_{36} = X_{11_{h1}} / X_{12_{l}} \exp(P_{29}) X_{11_{h1}} P_{30_{h}} (2. X_{72/10.}) \quad [A1770] \quad 49$$

Assimilation equals:

$$Z_{37} = P_{27_h} Z_{35_{h1}} \quad [A1785] \quad 50$$

where:

$Z_{36}$  = The amount of carbon respired for the animal cohort currently under consideration [RESPAC]

$Z_{37}$  = The amount of carbon assimilated for the animal cohort currently under consideration [ASSICA]

$P_{29_h}$  = Rate of increase of log respiration rate with log individual biomass of the  $h$ 'th animal cohort [SLOPE(H)]

$X_{11_{hc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group [CBIOM(H,C)]

$X_{12_l}$  = The population of the  $l$ 'th animal cohort [POP(L)]

$P_{30_h}$  = Respiration per time unit by an animal of  $h$ 'th cohort at zero degrees centigrade [CONST(H)]

$X_{72}$  = The water temperature in degrees centigrade [WTEMP]

$P_{27_h}$  = The amount of ingested material which is assimilated by the  $h$ 'th cohort [ASSIM(H)]

$Z_{35_{h1}}$  = The amount of carbon ingested by the  $h$ 'th animal cohort during the time they have spent in the ecosystem [FOOD(H,1)]

Other constituents associated with assimilation, egestion and respiration are calculated.

$$Z_{38} = Z_{36} X_{11_{hc}} / X_{11_{h1}} \quad h \in B \quad [A1805] \quad 51$$

$$Z_{38} = Z_{38} / Z_{16} \quad h \in A \quad [A1810] \quad 52$$

$$Z_{19} = Z_{37} X_{11_{hc}} / X_{11_{h1}} \quad [A1815] \quad 53$$

$$Z_{39} = Z_{9_{hc}} - Z_{19} \quad [A1825] \quad 54$$

where:

$Z_{38}$  = The amount of respiration for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [RESPI]

$Z_{19}$  = The amount of assimilation for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [ASSI]

$Z_{39}$  = The amount of egestion for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [EXCR]

$Z_{36}$  = The amount of carbon respired for the animal cohort currently under consideration [RESPAC]

$X_{11_{hc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group [CBIOM(H,C)]

$X_{11_{h1}}$  = The carbon content of the  $h$ 'th animal category [CBIOM(H,1)]

$Z_{16}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]

$Z_{37}$  = The amount of carbon assimilated for the animal cohort currently under consideration [ASSICA]

$Z_{9_{hc}}$  = The total amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent ingested by the  $h$ 'th animal group [FOOD(H,C)]

Part of the egested material goes into solution with the remainder entering the detrital compartments. For the non-planktonic, non-benthic-dwelling animals:

$$Z_{40} = Z_{39} P_{34_h} / Z_{21} \quad h \in B \text{ and } K \quad [A1850] \quad 55$$

$$G_{31_c} \dot{X} = Z_{40} X_{75} \quad h \in B \text{ and } K \quad [A1855] \quad 56$$

$$G_{31_c} \dot{Y} = Z_{40} (Z_{21} - X_{75}) \quad h \in B \text{ and } K \quad [A1860] \quad 57$$

$$Z_{39} = Z_{39} (1. - P_{34_h}) \quad h \in B \text{ and } K \quad [A1865] \quad 58$$

$$G_{43_{dc}} \dot{X} = Z_{39} \quad P_{35_h} > P_{36} \quad [A1870] \quad 59$$

$$G_{41_{dc}} \dot{Y} = Z_{39} Z_{41} \quad P_{35_h} \leq P_{36} \quad [A1875] \quad 60$$

$$G_{41_{dc}} \dot{X} = Z_{39} (1. - Z_{41}) \quad P_{35_h} \leq P_{36} \quad [A1880] \quad 61$$

where:

$Z_{40}$  = The amount of egesta of the constituent and cohort currently under consideration which goes into solution in a time period [SOLUTE]

$P_{34_h}$  = The proportion of egesta of the  $h$ 'th cohort that goes into solution in a time period [XCRSOL(H)]

$Z_{21}$  = The total amount of water in and passing through the system in a day

$X_{75}$  = The amount of water in the ecosystem at any one time in cubic meters [WATSYS]

- $Z_{41} = (Z_{16} - 1.) / Z_{16}$   
 $Z_{16} =$  The number of turnovers of water minus one in a day [CYCLE]  
 $Z_{39} =$  The amount of egestion for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [EXCR]  
 $P_{35h} =$  The fate of excreta of the  $h$ 'th animal cohort [IXFATE(H)]  
 $P_{36} =$  The number of litter categories in the ecosystem [NOLIT]  
 $G_{31c}^{\dot{X}} =$  The change in the  $c$ 'th dissolved organic constituent due to egestion [AQUAQQ(C)]  
 $G_{31c}^{\dot{Y}} =$  The change in the  $c$ 'th dissolved organic constituent leaving the ecosystem due to egestion [COMPIN(C)]  
 $G_{43dc}^{\dot{X}} =$  The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th detritus type in the benthos [CORQQ(D,C)]  
 $G_{41dc}^{\dot{Y}} =$  The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th detritus type leaving the ecosystem [DETIN(D,C)]  
 $G_{41dc}^{\dot{X}} =$  The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th suspended detritus type [CLITQQ(D,C)]

For the non-planktonic, benthic-dwelling animals egested products are calculated.

- $Z_{40} = Z_{39} P_{34h} \quad h \in B \text{ and } F \quad [A1890] \quad 62$   
 $G_{33c}^{\dot{X}} = Z_{40} \quad h \in B \text{ and } F \quad [A1895] \quad 63$   
 $Z_{39} = Z_{39} (1. - P_{34h}) \quad h \in B \text{ and } F \quad [A1900] \quad 64$   
 $G_{43dc}^{\dot{X}} = Z_{39} \quad h \in B \text{ and } F \quad [A1905] \quad 65$

where:

- $G_{33c}^{\dot{X}} =$  The change in the  $c$ 'th dissolved organic constituent due to egestion [AQUABQ(C)]  
 $Z_{40} =$  The amount of egesta of the constituent and cohort currently under consideration which goes into solution in a time period [SOLUTE]  
 $Z_{39} =$  The amount of egestion for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [EXCR]  
 $P_{34h} =$  The amount of egesta of the  $h$ 'th cohort that goes into solution in a time period [XCRSOL(H)]  
 $G_{43dc}^{\dot{X}} =$  The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th detritus type in the benthos [CORQQ(D,C)]

For the planktonic animals egested products are calculated.

- $Z_{40} = Z_{39} P_{34h} \quad [A1915] \quad 66$   
 $G_{31c}^{\dot{X}} = Z_{40} \quad [A1920] \quad 67$   
 $G_{31c}^{\dot{Y}} = Z_{40} (Z_{16} - 1.) \quad [A1925] \quad 68$

- $Z_{39} = Z_{39} (1. - P_{34h}) \quad [A1930] \quad 69$   
 $G_{41dc}^{\dot{X}} = Z_{39} \quad [A1935] \quad 70$   
 $G_{41dc}^{\dot{Y}} = Z_{39} (Z_{16} - 1.) \quad [A1940] \quad 71$

where:

- $Z_{40} =$  The amount of egesta of the constituent and cohort currently under consideration which goes into solution in a time period [SOLUTE]  
 $Z_{39} =$  The amount of egestion for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [EXCR]  
 $P_{34h} =$  The amount of egesta of the  $h$ 'th cohort that goes into solution in a time period [XCRSOL(H)]  
 $Z_{16} =$  The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]  
 $G_{31c}^{\dot{X}} =$  The change in the  $c$ 'th dissolved organic constituent due to egestion [AQUAQQ(C)]  
 $G_{31c}^{\dot{Y}} =$  The change in the  $c$ 'th dissolved organic constituent leaving the ecosystem due to egestion [COMPIN(C)]  
 $G_{41dc}^{\dot{X}} =$  The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th suspended detritus type [CLITQQ(D,C)]  
 $G_{41dc}^{\dot{Y}} =$  The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th detritus type leaving the ecosystem [DETIN(D,C)]

Growth (productivity) equals assimilation minus respiration.

- $Z_{42} = Z_{19} - Z_{38} \quad [A1960] \quad 72$   
 $W_{11hc}^{\dot{Y}} = Z_{42} (Z_{16} - 1.) \quad h \in A \quad [A1965] \quad 73$   
 $W_{11hc}^{\dot{X}} = Z_{42} \quad h \in B \quad [A1970] \quad 74$

where:

- $Z_{42} =$  Growth for the cohort being considered [ASSIT]  
 $W_{11hc}^{\dot{Y}} =$  Growth of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th cohort of the animals drifting out of the system [DRIFTA(H,C)]  
 $W_{11hc}^{\dot{X}} =$  Growth of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th cohort [CBIOMQ(H,C)]  
 $Z_{19} =$  The amount of assimilation for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [EXCR]  
 $Z_{38} =$  The amount of respiration for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [RESPI]  
 $Z_{16} =$  The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]

Animal productivity (growth) is tracked.

$$\begin{aligned} W_{16,he}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{42}(Z_{16} - 1.) & h \in A & \quad [A1975] \quad 75 \\ W_{16,he}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{42} & h \in B & \quad [A1985] \quad 76 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{42} &= \text{Growth for the cohort being considered [ASSIT]} \\ Z_{16} &= \text{The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]} \\ W_{16,he}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{Productivity of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } h\text{'th animal cohort [CBIOMP(H,C)]} \end{aligned}$$

Respired constituents enter dissolved inorganic compartments, with energy being considered lost to the atmosphere. When the animals being considered are non-planktonic ( $h \in B$ ) the following calculations apply:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{43} &= Z_{38}/Z_{21} & h \in B & \quad [A1995] \quad 77 \\ R_{01_{2,2}}^{\dot{X}} &= -Z_{43} Z_{21} & h \in B \text{ and } c = 2 & \quad [A2000] \quad 78 \\ R_{01_{13,e}}^{\dot{X}} &= -Z_{43} Z_{21} & h \in B \text{ and } c \neq 2 & \quad [A2010] \quad 79 \\ R_{03_{13,e}}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{43} Z_{21} & h \in B \text{ and } c \neq 2 & \quad [2015] \quad 80 \\ R_{51_k}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{43} X_{75} & h \in B \text{ and } J \text{ and } c \neq 2 & \quad [A2025] \quad 81 \\ R_{51_k}^{\dot{Y}} &= Z_{43}(Z_{21} - X_{75}) & h \in B \text{ and } J \text{ and } c \neq 2 & \quad [A2030] \quad 82 \\ R_{53_k}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{43} Z_{21} & h \in B \text{ and } K \text{ and } c \neq 2 & \quad [A2040] \quad 83 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{43} &= \text{The amount of a respired product in grams per cubic meter for the constituent and cohort currently under consideration [RESP]} \\ R_{01_{2,2}}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{Loss of energy to the atmosphere due to respiration of the cohort in question [AGAINQ(2,2)]} \\ R_{01_{13,e}}^{\dot{X}} \text{ \& } & \\ R_{03_{13,k}}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{A change of chemical state for the element in question [DGAING(13,K)]} \\ R_{51_k}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{The change in the } k\text{'th dissolved inorganic constituent in the water column due to respiration [WDINRQ(K)]} \\ Z_{38} &= \text{The amount of respiration for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [RESPI]} \\ Z_{21} &= \text{The total amount of water in and passing through the system in a day [WATTOT]} \\ X_{75} &= \text{The amount of water in the ecosystem at any one time in cubic meters [WATSYS]} \\ R_{51_k}^{\dot{Y}} &= \text{The change in the } k\text{'th dissolved inorganic constituent in outflowing water [DNORG(K)]} \\ R_{53_k}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{The change in the } k\text{'th dissolved inorganic constituent in the benthos due to respiration [BDINRQ(K)]} \end{aligned}$$

Respiration when the animals being considered are zooplankton ( $h \in A$ ) is calculated by:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{43} &= Z_{38} & h \in A & \quad [A2060] \quad 84 \\ R_{01_{2,2}}^{\dot{X}} &= -Z_{43} Z_{16} & h \in A \text{ and } c = 2 & \quad [A2065] \quad 85 \\ R_{51_k}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{43} & h \in A \text{ and } c \neq 2 & \quad [A]075] \quad 86 \\ R_{01_{13,e}}^{\dot{X}} &= -Z_{43} Z_{16} & h \in A \text{ and } c \neq 2 & \quad [A2080] \quad 87 \\ R_{03_{13,k}}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{43} Z_{16} & h \in A \text{ and } c \neq 2 & \quad [A2085] \quad 88 \\ R_{51_k}^{\dot{Y}} &= Z_{43}(Z_{16} - 1.) & h \in A \text{ and } c \neq 2 & \quad [A2090] \quad 89 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{43} &= \text{The amount of a respired product in grams per cubic meter for the constituent and cohort currently under consideration [RESP]} \\ Z_{38} &= \text{The amount of respiration for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [RESPI]} \\ Z_{16} &= \text{The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]} \\ R_{01_{2,2}}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{Loss of energy to the atmosphere due to respiration of the cohort in question [AGAINQ(2,2)]} \\ R_{51_k}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{The change in the } k\text{'th dissolved inorganic constituent in the water column due to respiration [WDINRQ(K)]} \\ R_{01_{13,e}}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{A change of chemical state for the element in question [AGAINQ(13,C)]} \\ R_{03_{13,k}}^{\dot{X}} &= \text{A change of chemical state for the element in question [DGAING(13,K)]} \\ R_{51_k}^{\dot{Y}} &= \text{The change in the } k\text{'th dissolved inorganic constituent in outflowing water [DNORG(K)]} \end{aligned}$$

Non-planktonic animals passing through the system respire according to:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{43} &= Z_{38}/(X_{11,he} Z_{16}) & & \quad [A2100] \quad 90 \\ R_{51_k}^{\dot{Y}} &= Z_{43} V_{11,he} & c \neq 2 & \quad [2115] \quad 91 \\ R_{01_{2,2}}^{\dot{X}} &= -Z_{43} V_{11,he} & c \neq 2 & \quad [A2105] \quad 92 \\ R_{01_{13,e}}^{\dot{X}} &= -Z_{43} V_{11,he} & c \neq 2 & \quad [A2120] \quad 93 \\ R_{03_{13,k}}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{43} V_{11,he} & c \neq 2 & \quad [A2125] \quad 94 \\ R_{11,he}^{\dot{Y}} &= -Z_{43} V_{11,he} & c \neq 2 & \quad [A2130] \quad 95 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{43} &= \text{The amount of a respired product in grams per cubic meter for the constituent and cohort currently under consideration [RESP]} \\ Z_{38} &= \text{The amount of respiration for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [RESPI]} \end{aligned}$$

- $x_{11,hc}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group [CBIOM(H,C)]  
 $Z_{16}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]  
 $v_{11,hc}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group entering the system in a time unit [XDRIFA(H,C)]  
 $\dot{R}_{51k}$  = The change in the  $k$ 'th dissolved inorganic constituent in outflowing water [DNORG(K)]  
 $\dot{R}_{01,2,2}$  = Loss of energy to the atmosphere due to respiration of the cohort in question [AGAINQ(2,2)]  
 $\dot{R}_{01,13,c}$  = A change of chemical state for the element in question [AGAINQ(13,C)]  
 $\dot{R}_{03,13,k}$  = A change of chemical state for the element in question [AGAINQ(13,K)]  
 $\dot{Y}_{11,hc}$  = The change of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal cohort passing through the system due to respiration [DRIFTA(H,C)]

### Cohort Transfer

Where an animal population consists of more than one sub-population or cohort at different stages of development, transfer of individuals from one stage to another is determined in various ways, which may be special to each of these cohorts.

The rate of transfer may be a function of accumulated mean daily temperatures in excess of a specified threshold starting when animals entered a particular cohort.

$$Z_{44} = \min[P_{16}, \max\{(P_{42h} - P_{38h}) / (P_{39h} - P_{38h})\}]$$

$P_{37h} \in 1 \text{ or } 3$  [A2320] 96

where:

- $Z_{44}$  = A fraction of the cohort in question leaving that cohort [HATCH]  
 $P_{16}$  = The maximum fraction of a state variable affected by a function [ALLMAX]  
 $P_{38h}$  = A threshold for accumulated temperature for the  $h$ 'th cohort at which time cohort transfer begins [THRES(H)]  
 $P_{39h}$  = The accumulated temperature for the  $h$ 'th cohort at which the entire population is transferred [AMAX(H)]  
 $P_{42h}$  = The accumulated temperature for the  $h$ 'th cohort [ACCUM(H)]  
 $P_{37h}$  = A switch controlling mode of cohort transfer of the  $h$ 'th cohort [NTRANS(H)]

The second mode of transfer is an exponential function of the temperature on a particular day.

$$Z_{44} = \min[P_{16}, \max\{P_{40h} \exp(P_{41h} X_{72})\}]$$

$P_{37h} \in 2$  [A2335] 97

where:

- $P_{40h}$  = The fraction of animals transferred at zero temperature for the  $h$ 'th cohort [HATCON(H)]  
 $P_{41h}$  = The coefficient for temperature dependence for the rate of transfer of the  $h$ 'th animal cohort [TEMCON(H)]  
 $Z_{44}$  = A fraction of the cohort in question leaving that cohort [HATCH]  
 $P_{16}$  = The maximum fraction of a state variable affected by a function [ALLMAX]  
 $X_{72}$  = The water temperature in degrees centigrade [WTEMP]  
 $P_{37h}$  = A switch controlling mode of cohort transfer of the  $h$ 'th cohort [NTRANS(H)]

For  $P_{37h} = 4$  the animals of that cohort are transferred on the last day of the year. Yet another mode of transfer occurs as a function of the average weight of an individual above a certain specified weight.

$$Z_{44} = \min[P_{16}, \max\{(Z_{46h} - P_{42h}) / P_{42h}\}]$$

$P_{37h} \in 5$  [A2370] 98

where:

- $Z_{44}$  = A fraction of the cohort in question leaving that cohort [HATCH]  
 $P_{16}$  = The maximum fraction of a state variable affected by a function [ALLMAX]  
 $P_{42h}$  = The weight of an average individual of the  $h$ 'th cohort above which cohort transfer will commence [ACCUM(H)]  
 $P_{39h}$  = A factor regulating the fraction of cohort transfer [AMAX(H)]

and

$$Z_{46} = x_{11,hc} / x_{12,z}$$

= The average weight of an individual in the cohort being considered [ANAVER]

If  $P_{37} = 6$  no transfer of animals for the  $h$ 'th cohort is established. For the planktonic animals,

$$Z_{44} = Z_{44} / Z_{16}$$

[A2390] 99

where:

- $Z_{44}$  = A fraction of the cohort in question leaving that cohort [HATCH]  
 $Z_{16}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]



Population transfers are made.

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{47} &= Z_{44} Z_{12l} & \text{[A2395]} & 100 \\ T^{\dot{X}}_{12l} &= -Z_{47} & \text{[A2400]} & 101 \\ T^{\dot{Y}}_{12l} &= -Z_{47}(Z_{16} - 1.) P_{43h} \in 1 & \text{[A2405]} & 102 \\ T^{\dot{X}}_{12l+1} &= Z_{47} P_{37h} \neq 3 \text{ or } P_{43h} = 1 & \text{[A2410]} & 103 \\ T^{\dot{Y}}_{12l+1} &= Z_{47}(Z_{16} - 1.) P_{37h} \neq 3 \text{ or } P_{43h} = 1 & \text{[A2415]} & 104 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{47} &= \text{The total number of animals of the cohort under consideration which leave the cohort [CHANGE]} \\ Z_{44} &= \text{A fraction of the cohort in question leaving that cohort [HATCH]} \\ Z_{16} &= \text{The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]} \\ T^{\dot{X}}_{12l} &= \text{The change in the } l\text{th population due to cohort transfer [POPQQQ(L)} \\ T^{\dot{Y}}_{12l} &= \text{The change in the } l\text{th population of animals leaving the system due to cohort transfer [DRIFPO(L)} \\ T^{\dot{X}}_{12l+1} &= \text{The change in the population of the receiving cohort due to cohort transfer [POPQQQ(L+1)} \\ T^{\dot{Y}}_{12l+1} &= \text{The change in the population of the receiving cohort leaving the ecosystem due to cohort transfer [DRIFPO(L+1)} \end{aligned}$$

Not all of the biomass leaving a cohort during a transfer enters the receiving cohort. Part of it may be lost as cast skins to the appropriate litter compartment.

$$Z_{48} = P_{44} Z_{47} \quad \text{[A2430]} \quad 105$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{48} &= \text{The amount of the constituent in question during a cohort transfer which is cast skin [SHELLS]} \\ P_{44h} &= \text{The fraction of biomass of the } h\text{th cohort which is made up of exoskeleton which will be shed[SHELP(H)} \\ Z_{47} &= \text{The total amount of animals of the cohort under consideration which leave the cohort [CHANGE]} \end{aligned}$$

Increments and decrements are made for the proper compartment. For the zooplankton ( $h \in A$ ).

$$\begin{aligned} T^{\dot{X}}_{41dc} &= Z_{48} X_{11hc} & \text{[A2465]} & 106 \\ T^{\dot{Y}}_{41dc} &= Z_{48} X_{11hc} (Z_{16} - 1.) & \text{[A2470]} & 107 \\ T^{\dot{X}}_{11hc} &= -Z_{47} X_{11hc} & \text{[A2475]} & 108 \\ T^{\dot{X}}_{11h+1,c} &= (Z_{47} - Z_{48}) X_{11hc} & \text{[A2480]} & 109 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T^{\dot{Y}}_{11hc} &= -Z_{47} X_{11hc} (Z_{16} - 1.) & \text{[A2485]} & 110 \\ T^{\dot{Y}}_{11h+1,c} &= (Z_{47} - Z_{48}) X_{11hc} (Z_{16} - 1.) & \text{[A24902]} & 111 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{48} &= \text{The amount of the constituent in question during a cohort transfer which is cast skins [SHELLS]} \\ X_{11hc} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{th constituent of the } h\text{th animal group [CBIOM(H,C)} \\ Z_{16} &= \text{The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]} \\ Z_{47} &= \text{The total numbers of animals of the cohort under consideration which leave the cohort [CHANGE]} \\ T^{\dot{X}}_{41dc} &= \text{The change in the } c\text{th constituent of the } d\text{th organic detritus type due to cohort transfer [CLITQQ(D,C)} \\ T^{\dot{Y}}_{41dc} &= \text{The change in the } c\text{th constituent of the } d\text{th organic detritus type leaving the system due to cohort transfer [DETIN(D,C)} \\ T^{\dot{X}}_{11hc} \& T^{\dot{X}}_{11h+1,c} &= \text{The change in the } c\text{th constituent of the } h\text{th or } h+1\text{th animal cohort due to cohort transfer [CBIOMQ(H,C), CBIOMQ(H+1,C)} \\ T^{\dot{Y}}_{11hc} \& T^{\dot{Y}}_{11h+1,c} &= \text{The change in the } c\text{th constituent of the } h\text{th or } h+1\text{th cohort due to cohort transfer [DRIFTA(H,C), DRIFTA(H+1,C)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T^{\dot{X}}_{43dc} &= Z_{48} X_{11hc} P_{45h} > P_{36} & \text{[A2500]} & 112 \\ T^{\dot{X}}_{41dc} &= Z_{48} X_{11hc} (1 - Z_{41}) P_{45h} \leq P_{36} & \text{[A2502]} & 113 \\ T^{\dot{Y}}_{41dc} &= Z_{48} X_{11hc} Z_{41} P_{45h} \leq P_{36} & \text{[A2515]} & 114 \\ T^{\dot{X}}_{11hc} &= -Z_{47} X_{11hc} & \text{[A2520]} & 115 \\ T^{\dot{X}}_{11h+1,c} &= (Z_{47} - Z_{48}) X_{11hc} P_{37} \neq 3 & \text{[A2525]} & 116 \\ T^{\dot{X}}_{012e} &= -(Z_{47} - Z_{48}) X_{11hc} P_{37} = 3 & \text{[A2530]} & 117 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{48} &= \text{The amount of the constituent in question during a cohort transfer which is cast skin [SHELLS]} \\ X_{11hc} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{th constituent of the } h\text{th animal group [CBIOM(H,C)} \\ Z_{41} &= (Z_{16} - 1.) / Z_{16} \\ Z_{47} &= \text{The total number of animals of the cohort under consideration which leave the cohort [CHANGE]} \\ Z_{16} &= \text{The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]} \\ T^{\dot{X}}_{43dc} &= \text{The change in the } c\text{th constituent of the } d\text{th benthic litter type due to cohort transfer [CORQQ(D,C)} \\ T^{\dot{X}}_{41dc} &= \text{The change in the } c\text{th constituent of the } d\text{th organic detritus type due to cohort transfer [CLITQQ(D,C)} \end{aligned}$$



- $T_{41dc}^{\dot{X}}$  = The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th organic detritus type leaving the system due to cohort transfer [DETIN(D,C)]  
 $T_{11hc}^{\dot{X}}$  = The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal cohort due to cohort transfer [CBIOMQ(H,C)]  
 $T_{11h+1,c}^{\dot{X}}$  = The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h+1$ 'th cohort due to cohort transfer [DRIFTA(H+1,C)]  
 $T_{012,c}^{\dot{X}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent lost to the atmosphere due to cohort transfer [AGAINQ(2,C)]  
 $P_{43h}$  = A switch for type of drift for the  $h$ 'th cohort [NDRIFA(H)]  
 $P_{45h}$  = A switch for fate of shed skins [ISFATE(H)]  
 $P_{37h}$  = A switch for mode of transfer of the  $h$ 'th cohort [NTRANS(H)]  
 $P_{36}$  = The number of organic litter categories [NOLIT]

Where more than one cohort makes up a species, the first cohort is considered eggs or young and may be incremented from any other cohort of the species. The following modes of transfer exist (as specified by  $P_{46h}$ ):

- Oviposition occurs in a range of temperatures as a function of days of the year. The function is a half circle with  $P_{47a}$  being the apex. When  $P_{51a} \leq X_{72} \leq P_{52a}$  and  $P_{48a} < P_{50} < P_{49a}$

$$Z_{45} = (P_{47a}^2 - \{[(P_{50} - P_{48a})^2 P_{47a} / (P_{49a} - P_{48a})] - P_{47a}\}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad P_{46h} \in 1 \quad [A2650] \quad 118$$

- Oviposition is constant between certain temperatures.

$$Z_{45} = P_{53h} \quad P_{51a} \leq X_{72} \leq P_{52a} \quad P_{46h} \in 2 \quad [A2625] \quad 119$$

where:

- $Z_{45}$  = A fraction of the weight of the cohort in question which will become offspring [HATCH]  
 $P_{47a}$  = The maximum fraction of the  $a$ 'th species biomass which will be oviposited in one day [RCONST(H)]  
 $P_{48a}$  = The first Julian day for egg deposition for the  $a$ 'th species [NLAY1(H)]  
 $P_{49a}$  = The last Julian day for egg deposition for the  $a$ 'th species [NLAY2(H)]  
 $P_{50}$  = The current Julian day [IYRDAY]  
 $P_{51a}$  = Temperature below which no eggs will be laid by the  $a$ 'th species [CONSA(H)]  
 $P_{52a}$  = Temperature above which no eggs will be laid by the  $a$ 'th species [UPTHRE(H)]  
 $P_{53h}$  = A fraction of the  $h$ 'th cohort which will become offspring [REPROD(H)]  
 $X_{72}$  = The water column temperature in degrees centigrade [WTEMP]

For these two methods of oviposition, proper variables are incremented or decremented. It will be convenient to designate the first or receiving cohort of a species as  $s$  (for biomass) and  $e$  (for population).

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{49} &= Z_{45} X_{11hi} && [A2690] \quad 120 \\
 Z_{49} &= Z_{49}/Z_{16} && P_{43h} \in 1 \quad [A2705] \quad 121 \\
 Z_{50} &= Z_{49} P_{54ac} / P_{54hi} && [A2720] \quad 122 \\
 T_{11sc}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{50} && [A2755, A2730] \quad 123 \\
 T_{11hc}^{\dot{X}} &= -Z_{50} && [A2745, A2735] \quad 124 \\
 T_{11hc}^{\dot{Y}} &= -Z_{50}(Z_{16} - 1) && P_{43h} \in 1 \quad [A2750] \quad 125 \\
 T_{11sc}^{\dot{Y}} &= Z_{50}(Z_{16} - 1) && P_{43h} \in 1 \quad [A2760] \quad 126 \\
 T_{12e}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{49}/P_{54al} && [A2770] \quad 127 \\
 T_{12e}^{\dot{Y}} &= Z_{49}/P_{54al} (Z_{16} - 1) && P_{43h} \in 1 \quad [A2775] \quad 128
 \end{aligned}$$

where:

- $Z_{49}$  = The actual amount of biomass of carbon for species in question which will be transferred to the first cohort of a species [CHANGE]  
 $Z_{50}$  = The biomass of the constituent and species in question which is to be transferred as eggs [CHELEM]  
 $P_{54ac}$  = The weight of the  $c$ 'th constituent of one egg for the  $a$ 'th species [EGCOMP(A,C)]  
 $T_{11sc}^{\dot{X}}$  = The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent in the first cohort of the  $a$ 'th species being considered due to oviposition [CBIOMQ(S,C)]  
 $T_{11hc}^{\dot{X}}$  = The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th cohort due to oviposition [CBIOMQ(H,C)]  
 $T_{11hc}^{\dot{Y}}$  = The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th cohort leaving the system [DRIFTA(H,C)]  
 $T_{11sc}^{\dot{Y}}$  = The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the first cohort of the species being considered [DRIFTA(S,C)]  
 $T_{12e}^{\dot{X}}$  = The change in population of the first cohort of the species under consideration [POPQQQ(E)]  
 $T_{12e}^{\dot{Y}}$  = The change in population of the first cohort of the species under consideration [DRIFPO(E)]  
 $Z_{45}$  = A fraction of the cohort in question which will become offspring [HATCH]  
 $X_{11hi}$  = The carbon content of the  $h$ 'th animal category [CBIOM(H,1)]  
 $Z_{16}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]  
 $P_{43h}$  = [NDRIFA(H)]

- The last method of transfer (for  $P_{46h} = 3$ ) is of the type where the ecosystem receives eggs from aerial insects. If  $Z_{44}$  was positive for a cohort  $h$ , a specific number of eggs are laid per surface area.

$$\begin{aligned} T\dot{X}_{12e} &= P_{55a} X_{81} && \text{[A2580] 129} \\ T\dot{X}_{01_{1c}} &= P_{55a} P_{54_{ac}} X_{81} && \text{[A2690, A2595] 130} \\ T\dot{X}_{11_{sc}} &= P_{55a} P_{54_{ac}} X_{81} && \text{[A2600, A2590] 131} \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{55a} &= \text{The number of eggs laid for the } a\text{'th species per unit of surface area [EXOGEN(A)]} \\ X_{81} &= \text{The surface area of the ecosystem in square meters [AREA]} \\ T\dot{X}_{01_{1c}} &= \text{The biomass of the } c\text{'th constituent entering the system from the atmosphere [AGAINQ(1,C)]} \\ P_{54_{ac}} &= \text{The weight of the } c\text{'th constituent of one egg for the } a\text{'th species [EGCOMP(A,C)]} \\ T\dot{X}_{12e} &= \text{The change in population of the first cohort of the species under consideration [POPQQQ(E)]} \\ T\dot{X}_{11_{sc}} &= \text{The change in the } c\text{'th constituent in the first cohort of the } a\text{'th species being considered due to oviposition [CBIOMQ(S,C)]} \end{aligned}$$

### Non-predatory Mortality

Each of the animal groups has a non-predatory mortality which is considered constant for that group, with the dead entering specified litter categories.

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{51} &= P_{56_h} / Z_{16} && \text{[A2835] 132} \\ H\dot{X}_{12_l} &= -Z_{51} V_{12_l} && \text{[A2840] 133} \\ H\dot{X}_{11_{hc}} &= -Z_{51} V_{11_{hc}} && \text{[A2855] 134} \\ H\dot{X}_{43_{dc}} &= Z_{51} V_{11_{hc}} && \begin{matrix} P_{57_h} > P_{36} \\ \text{[A2860] 135} \end{matrix} \\ H\dot{X}_{41_{dc}} &= Z_{51} V_{11_{hc}} && \begin{matrix} P_{57_h} < P_{36} \\ \text{[A2870] 136} \end{matrix} \\ Z_{51} &= P_{56_h} && \begin{matrix} P_{43_h} = 1 \\ \text{[A2875] 137} \end{matrix} \\ H\dot{X}_{11_{hc}} &= -X_{11_{hc}} Z_{51} && \text{[A2880] 138} \\ H\dot{X}_{41_{dc}} &= Z_{51} X_{11_{hc}} && \begin{matrix} P_{43_h} = 1 \text{ and } P_{57_h} < P_{36} \\ \text{[A2890] 139} \end{matrix} \\ H\dot{X}_{43_{dc}} &= Z_{51} X_{11_{hc}} && \begin{matrix} P_{57_h} > P_{36} \\ \text{[A2915, A2900] 140} \end{matrix} \\ H\dot{X}_{41_{dc}} &= Z_{51} X_{11_{hc}} \{ (Z_{16} - 1) / Z_{16} \} && \begin{matrix} P_{43_h} \neq 1 \text{ and } P_{57_h} < P_{36} \\ \text{[A2925] 141} \end{matrix} \\ H\dot{X}_{41_{dc}} &= Z_{51} X_{11_{hc}} [1 - \{ (Z_{16} - 1) / Z_{16} \}] && \begin{matrix} P_{43_h} \neq 1 \text{ and } P_{57_h} < P_{36} \\ \text{[A2935] 142} \end{matrix} \\ H\dot{X}_{12_l} &= -X_{12_l} Z_{51} && \text{[A2950] 143} \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{51} &= \text{The proportion of animals dying [DEAD]} \\ P_{56_h} &= \text{The proportion of animals of the } h\text{'th cohort dying in a day [AMORTA(H)]} \\ Z_{16} &= \text{The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]} \\ V_{12_l} &= \text{The population of the } l\text{'th animal category entering the ecosystem in a time unit [XDRIFO(L)]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{11_{hc}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } h\text{'th animal group entering the system in a time unit [XDRIFA(H,C)]} \\ X_{12_l} &= \text{The population of the } l\text{'th animal cohort [POP(L)]} \\ X_{11_{hc}} &= \text{The amount of the } c\text{'th constituent of the } h\text{'th animal group [CBIOM(H,C)]} \\ P_{36} &= \text{The number of organic litter categories [NOLIT]} \\ P_{43_h} &= \text{A switch for the type of drift of the } h\text{'th animal cohort [NDRIFA(H)]} \\ P_{57_h} &= \text{The fate of the dead of the } h\text{'th cohort [IAFATE]} \end{aligned}$$

and the fluxes are those due to non-predatory mortality.

$$\begin{aligned} H\dot{X}_{12_l} &= \text{Population change of the } l\text{'th cohort leaving the system [DRIFPO(L)]} \\ H\dot{X}_{11_{hc}} &= \text{Constituent change of the } h\text{'th cohort leaving the system [DRIFTA(H,C)]} \\ H\dot{X}_{41_{dc}} &= \text{Detritus change leaving the system [DETIN(D,C)]} \\ H\dot{X}_{43_{dc}} &= \text{Detritus change in the ecosystem [CORGQQ(D,C)]} \\ H\dot{X}_{11_{hc}} &= \text{Constituent change of the } h\text{'th animal cohort [CBIOMQ(H,C)]} \\ H\dot{X}_{41_{dc}} &= \text{Suspended detritus change in the ecosystem [CLITQQ(D,C)]} \\ H\dot{X}_{12_l} &= \text{Population change of the } l\text{'th cohort [POPQQQ(L)]} \end{aligned}$$

### Animal Scouring and Deposition

Animals in the system which are allowed to be scoured or deposited are those specified by NDRIFA = 2 or 3. Scouring and deposition occur as a function of water velocity.

For scouring (when  $X_{73}$  is greater than  $P_{21_h}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{33} &= \min(P_{16}, \max(0., \{P_{22_h}^{X_{73}} - P_{22_h}^{P_{21_h}}\})) && \text{[A3015] 144} \\ S\dot{X}_{11_{hc}} &= -Z_{23} X_{11_{hc}} && \text{[A3035, A3040] 145} \\ S\dot{X}_{11_{hc}} &= Z_{23} X_{11_{hc}} && \text{[A3035, A3045] 146} \\ S\dot{X}_{12_l} &= Z_{23} X_{12_l} && \text{[A 3051] 146} \\ S\dot{X}_{12_l} &= Z_{23} X_{12_l} && \text{[A 3052] 146} \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$Z_{23} = \text{The fraction of the group of animals currently under consideration which is scoured [SCOUR]}$$

- $P_{16}$  = The maximum fraction of a state variable affected by a function [ALLMAX]  
 $P_{22_h}$  = A quadratic coefficient [ANDRF2(H)]  
 $X_{73}$  = Water velocity [VELOCT]  
 $P_{21_h}$  = The water velocity above which the  $h$ 'th category of animals will be scoured [ANIHI(H)]  
 $S_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{X}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th category of animals which is scoured [CBIOMQ(H,C)]  
 $X_{11_{hc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group [CBIOM(H,C)]  
 $S_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{Y}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal category which is washed out of system [DRIFTA(H,C)]  
 $S_{12_L}^{\dot{X}}$  = The population of the  $l$ 'th cohort removed by scouring  
 $S_{12_L}^{\dot{Y}}$  = The change in the  $l$ 'th population leaving the ecosystem  
 $X_{12_L}$  = The population of the  $l$ 'th cohort

For settling (when  $X_{73}$  is less than  $P_{23_h}$ )

$$Z_{24} = \min(P_{16}, \max(0., \{P_{24_h} - P_{24_h}^{X_{73} P_{23_h}}\})) \quad [A3060] \quad 147$$

$$P_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{X}} = (Z_{24}/Z_{16})V_{11_{hc}} \quad [A3070, A3080] \quad 148$$

$$P_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{Y}} = -(Z_{24}/Z_{16})V_{11_{hc}} \quad [A3085, A3070] \quad 149$$

$$P_{12_L}^{\dot{X}} = (Z_{24}/Z_{16})V_{12_L} \quad [A 3086] \quad 149$$

$$P_{12_L}^{\dot{Y}} = -(Z_{24}/Z_{16})V_{12_L} \quad [A 3087] \quad 149$$

where:

- $Z_{24}$  = The fraction of the normally sessile animals currently in the water column which will be deposited [FALLS]  
 $P_{24_h}$  = A quadratic coefficient [ANDRF3(H)]  
 $P_{23_h}$  = The water velocity below which the  $h$ 'th animal category will be deposited [ANILO(H)]  
 $P_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{X}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal category being deposited [CBIOMQ(H,C)]  
 $P_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{Y}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th group of animals which would have been washed out of the system but instead was deposited [DRIFTA(H,C)]  
 $P_{16}$  = The maximum fraction of a state variable affected by a function [ALLMAX]  
 $X_{73}$  = Water velocity [VELOCT]  
 $Z_{16}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]

- $V_{11_{hc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group entering the system in a time unit [XDRIFA(H,C)]  
 $P_{12_L}^{\dot{X}}$  = The population of the  $l$ 'th cohort added by deposition  
 $P_{12_L}^{\dot{Y}}$  = The change in the  $l$ 'th population leaving ecosystem  
 $V_{12_L}$  = The  $l$ 'th population entering the ecosystem

### Behavioral Drift

For the behavioral drifters, when  $P_{43_h} = 3$ , the amount of animals entering or leaving the drift is predicted on the basis of carrying capacity. This is measured as the difference between the amount an animal wants to eat and the amount it can actually ingest as a function of food quantities available to it.

$$Z_{52} = P_{25_h}/Z_{25_h} \quad [A3170] \quad 150$$

$$Z_{53} = \min[P_{16}, \{P_{58_h} P_{59_h}\}] \quad [A3200] \quad 151$$

$$Z_{54} = (1. - Z_{53})/Z_{16} \quad [A3205] \quad 152$$

$$B_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{X}} = Z_{54} V_{11_{hc}} - (Z_{53} X_{11_{hc}}) \quad [A3230] \quad 153$$

$$B_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{Y}} = Z_{53} X_{11_{hc}} - (Z_{54} V_{11_{hc}}) \quad [A3235] \quad 154$$

$$B_{12_L}^{\dot{X}} = Z_{54} V_{12_L} - (Z_{53} X_{12_L}) \quad [A3250] \quad 155$$

$$B_{12_L}^{\dot{Y}} = Z_{53} X_{12_L} - (Z_{54} V_{12_L}) \quad [A3255] \quad 156$$

where:

- $P_{43_h}$  = A switch for the type of drift of the  $h$ 'th cohort [NDRIFA(H)]  
 $P_{25_h}$  = The maximum possible intake of the  $h$ 'th animal group in grams per gram animal [TAKE(H)]  
 $Z_{25_h}$  = The proportion of food ingested by the  $h$ 'th animal cohort [EATS(H)]  
 $P_{16}$  = The maximum fraction of a state variable affected by a function [ALLMAX]  
 $Z_{16}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]  
 $V_{11_{hc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th animal group entering the system in a time unit [XDRIFA(H,C)]  
 $V_{12_L}$  = The population of the  $l$ 'th animal category entering the ecosystem in a time unit [XDRIFO(L)]  
 $X_{12_L}$  = The population of the  $l$ 'th animal cohort [POP(L)]  
 $Z_{53}$  = The fraction of the animal cohort in question leaving the system because of foods available [BEFAC2]  
 $Z_{54}$  = The fraction of drifting animals of the cohort in question remaining in the system [BEFAC5]  
 $B_{11_{hc}}^{\dot{X}}$  = The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th cohort due to behavioral drift [CBIOMQ(H,C)]

- $\dot{X}_{12L}^B$  = The change in population of the  $l$ 'th cohort due to behavioral drift [POPQQQ(L)]  
 $\dot{Y}_{11hc}^B$  = The change in the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $h$ 'th cohort drifting out of the system due to behavior [DRIFTA(H,C)]  
 $\dot{Y}_{12L}^B$  = The change in population for the  $l$ 'th cohort drifting out of the system due to behavior [DRIFPO(L)]

### Heterotrophic Microorganisms

For the heterotrophic microorganisms the following subsets are defined:

$$\begin{array}{ll} A = (1) & D = (3) \\ B = (2) & E = (1, 2, 3) \\ C = (2, 3) & F = (1, 3) \end{array}$$

where 1 = planktonic, 2 = attached and 3 = benthic heterotrophic microorganisms.

### Decomposition

The substrate used by the heterotrophic microorganisms is based on the sum of the foods available weighted by preference-availability factors for those foods. Foods for the heterotrophic microorganisms consist of suspended and benthic organic detritus, as well as the dissolved organic matter in the water column and interstitial water.

The maximum possible "intake" from the suspended litter category equals:

$$Z_{11d} = X_{41d1} P_{7md} \quad m \in A \quad [A3385] \quad 157$$

where:

- $Z_{11d}$  = The weighted amount of the  $d$ 'th category of suspended litter available to the microorganisms [FEEDRF(D)]  
 $X_{41d1}$  = The amount of carbon in the  $d$ 'th suspended litter category [CLIT(D,1)]  
 $P_{7md}$  = The preference-availability factor of the  $m$ 'th category of microorganisms for the  $d$ 'th category of detritus [PREFRF(M,D)]

While for benthic litter and the dissolved organic material in the water column and interstitial water the following applies:

$$\begin{array}{lll} Z_{12d} = X_{43d1} P_{8md} & m \in C & [A3405] \quad 158 \\ Z_{13} = X_{311} P_{9m} & m \in A & [A3435] \quad 159 \\ Z_{13} = X_{331} P_{9m} & m \in D & [A3460] \quad 160 \end{array}$$

where:

- $Z_{12d}$  = The weighted amount of the  $d$ 'th category of benthic litter available to the microorganisms [FEEDRB(D)]  
 $X_{43d1}$  = The amount of carbon in the  $d$ 'th category of benthic litter [CORG(D,1)]  
 $P_{8md}$  = The preference-availability factor of the  $m$ 'th category of microorganisms for the  $d$ 'th category of benthic detritus [PREFRB(M,D)]  
 $Z_{13}$  = The weighted amount of dissolved organic material in the water column [FEEDRW]  
 $X_{311}$  = The carbon content of the dissolved material in the water [AQUA(1)]  
 $P_{9m}$  = The preference-availability factor of the  $m$ 'th category of microorganisms for dissolved organic material [PREFRW(M)]  
 $X_{331}$  = The carbon content of the dissolved organic material in interstitial water [AQUAB(1)]

The total possible weighted amounts of substrates available to a group of microorganisms becomes

$$Z_7 = \sum_d Z_{11d} + \sum_d Z_{12d} + Z_{13} \quad 161$$

where:

- $Z_7$  = [SUM]  
 $Z_{11d}$  = The weighted amount of the  $d$ 'th category of suspended litter available to the microorganisms [FEEDRF(D)]  
 $Z_{12d}$  = The weighted amount of the  $d$ 'th category of benthic litter available to the microorganisms [FEEDRB(D)]  
 $Z_{13}$  = The weighted amount of dissolved organic material in the water column [FEEDRW]

The actual total substrate use per unit biomass of microorganisms per time unit based on carbon becomes

$$Z_{14m1} = Z_7 / \{1 + P_{10m} / (Z_7 / X_{81})\} \quad [A3495] \quad 162$$

where:

$$Z_{15} = \exp(P_{11} + P_{12} X_{72} - P_{13} X_{72}^2) \quad [A3490] \quad 163$$

and

- $Z_{14m1}$  = Total intake of carbon per time unit for the  $m$ 'th category of microorganisms [FOOD(M,1)]  
 $Z_{15}$  = A factor relating food intake to temperature [B]

$P_{10m}$  = Michaelis constant for rate of substrate use by the  $m$ 'th type of microorganism [CONS(M)]

$Z_7$  = The sum of the weighted amounts of substrates [SUM]

$P_{11}, P_{12}, P_{13}$  = Constant, linear and quadratic coefficients for temperature dependence of substrate use [CONTA, CONTB, CONTC]

$X_{72}$  = Water temperature [WTEMP]

$X_{81}$  = Surface area of the ecosystem [AREA]

The substrate use in the ecosystem becomes

$$Z_{10} = Z_{14m1} X_{21m1} \quad m \in C \quad [A3515] \quad 164$$

or

$$Z_{10} = (Z_{14m1} / Z_{16}) X_{21m1} \quad m \in A \quad [A3510, A3515] \quad 165$$

where:

$Z_{10}$  = Total amount decomposed [TAKING]

$Z_{14m1}$  = Total intake of carbon per time unit for the  $m$ 'th category of microorganisms [FOOD(M,1)]

$X_{21m1}$  = Total amount of carbon in the  $m$ 'th type of microorganism [CBACT(M,1)]

$Z_{16}$  = The proportion of actual time spent in the ecosystem to the time period used [CYCLE]

The suspended litter category is decremented by the amount decomposed.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D^{\dot{X}}_{41dc} &= -X_{41dc} Z_{10} Z_{11d} / (Z_7 X_{41d1}) \\ D^{\dot{Y}}_{41dc} &= -V_{41dc} Z_{10} Z_{11d} / (Z_7 X_{41d1}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad m \in A \quad \begin{array}{l} [A3550, A3560] \quad 166 \\ [A3550, A3565] \quad 167 \end{array}$$

where:

$D^{\dot{X}}_{41dc}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th suspended litter category in the ecosystem decomposed [CLITQQ(D,C)]

$X_{41dc}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th litter category in the ecosystem [CLIT(D,C)]

$Z_{10}$  = Total carbon intake for the cohort currently under consideration [TAKING]

$Z_{11d}$  = The weighted amount of the  $d$ 'th category of suspended litter available to the microorganism [FEEDRF(D)]

$Z_7$  = The sum of the weighted foods for the animal group currently being considered [SUM]

$X_{41d1}$  = The carbon content of suspended detritus in the ecosystem [CLIT(D,1)]

$D^{\dot{Y}}_{41dc}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th suspended litter category which would have been washed out of the system in a time unit but instead has been decomposed [DETIN(D,C)]

$V_{41dc}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th suspended litter category entering the ecosystem during a time unit [XDETIN(D,C)]

The benthic litter category is decremented by the amount decomposed.

$$D^{\dot{X}}_{43dc} = X_{43dc} Z_{10} Z_{12d} / (Z_7 X_{43d1}) \quad m \in C \quad [A3595, A3605] \quad 168$$

where:

$D^{\dot{X}}_{43dc}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th type of benthic detritus which has been decomposed [CORGQQ(D,C)]

$X_{43dc}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th type of benthic detritus [CORG(D,C)]

$Z_{10}$  = Total carbon intake for the cohort currently under consideration [TAKING]

$Z_{12d}$  = The weighted amount of the  $d$ 'th category of benthic litter available to the microorganism [FEEDRB(D)]

$Z_7$  = The sum of the weighted foods for the animal group currently being considered [SUM]

$X_{43d1}$  = The carbon content of the  $d$ 'th type of benthic litter [CORG(D,1)]

The dissolved organic material in the water column is decremented by the amount decomposed.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D^{\dot{X}}_{31c} &= X_{31c} Z_{10} Z_{13} / (Z_7 X_{311}) \\ D^{\dot{Y}}_{31c} &= V_{31c} Z_{10} Z_{13} / (Z_7 X_{311}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad m \in A \quad \begin{array}{l} [A3660, A3670] \quad 169 \\ [A3660, A3675] \quad 170 \end{array}$$

where:

$D^{\dot{X}}_{31c}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent in the ecosystem which is dissolved in the water column and which has been decomposed [AQUAQQ(C)]

$Z_{10}$  = Total carbon intake for the cohort currently under consideration [TAKING]

$Z_{13}$  = The weighted amount of dissolved organic material in the water column [FEEDRW]

$Z_7$  = The sum of the weighted foods for the animal group currently being considered [SUM]

$X_{311}$  = The carbon content of the dissolved material in the water [AQUA(1)]



$D\dot{Y}_{31_c}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th dissolved constituent which would have been washed out of the system but instead was decomposed [COMPIN(C)]

$V_{31_c}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th dissolved constituent entering the ecosystem in a time unit [XCOMPN(C)]

The dissolved organic material in the interstitial water is decremented by the amount decomposed.

$$D\dot{X}_{33_c} = X_{33_c} Z_{10} Z_{13} / (Z_7 X_{33_1}) \quad m \in D \quad [\text{A3640, A3630}] \quad 171$$

where:

$D\dot{X}_{33_c}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th dissolved organic constituent in the interstitial water which has been decomposed [AQUABQ(C)]

$X_{33_c}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th dissolved organic constituent in the interstitial water [AQUAB(C)]

$Z_{10}$  = Total carbon intake for the cohort currently under consideration [TAKING]

$Z_{13}$  = The weighted amount of dissolved organic material in the water column [FEEDRW(D)]

$Z_7$  = The sum of the weighted foods for the animal group currently being considered [SUM]

$X_{33_1}$  = The carbon content of the dissolved organic material in interstitial water [AQUAB(1)]

The total intake by the microorganisms thus becomes:

$$Z_{17_{mc}} = - \sum_D \dot{X}_{41_{dc}} - \sum_D \dot{Y}_{41_{dc}} - \sum_D \dot{X}_{43_{dc}} - \sum_D \dot{X}_{31_c} - \sum_D \dot{Y}_{31_c} - \sum_D \dot{X}_{33_c} \quad 172$$

where:

$Z_{17_{mc}}$  = The total intake of the  $c$ 'th constituent by the  $m$ 'th detritus category [FOOD(M,C)]

$D\dot{X}_{41_{dc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th suspended litter category in the ecosystem decomposed [CLITQQ(D,C)] [A3570]

$D\dot{Y}_{41_{dc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th suspended litter category which would have been washed out of the system in a time unit but instead have been decomposed [DETIN(D,C)] [A3570]

$D\dot{X}_{43_{dc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $d$ 'th type of benthic detritus which has been decomposed [CORGQQ(D,C)] [A3610]

$D\dot{X}_{31_c}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent in the ecosystem which is dissolved in the water column and which has been decomposed [AQUAQQ(C)] [A3680]

$D\dot{Y}_{31_c}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th dissolved constituent which would have been washed out of the system but instead was decomposed [COMPIN(C)] [A3680]

$D\dot{X}_{33_c}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th dissolved organic constituent in the interstitial water which has been decomposed [AQUABQ(C)] [A3645]

Respiration and assimilation are both calculated as a fraction of the "food" intake with the remainder being added to the dissolved organic category. Respiratory products increment the dissolved inorganic elements with the exception of energy, which is considered lost to the atmosphere. Because the relationship of each type (planktonic, attached and benthic) of microorganism with their environment differs, these processes are calculated separately.

For the planktonic microorganisms, respiration equals

$$Z_{18} = P_{14_m} Z_{17_{mc}} \quad m \in A \quad [\text{A3735}] \quad 173$$

where:

$Z_{18}$  = Respiration for the constituent and microorganism group currently under consideration [RESP]

$P_{14_m}$  = The fraction of the "food" which is respired by the  $m$ 'th type of microorganism [RESPM(M)]

$Z_{17_{mc}}$  = The total intake of the  $c$ 'th constituent by the  $m$ 'th detritus category [FOOD(M,C)]

The respired elements enter the dissolved inorganic categories.

$$R\dot{X}_{51_k} = Z_{18} \quad m \in A \text{ and } c \neq 2 \quad [\text{A3750}] \quad 174$$

$$R\dot{Y}_{51_k} = Z_{18} Z_{16} - Z_{18} \quad m \in A \text{ and } c \neq 2 \quad [\text{A3765}] \quad 175$$

where:

$R\dot{X}_{51_k}$  = The increment of the  $k$ 'th inorganic element in solution in the ecosystem due to respiration [WDINRQ(K)]

$R\dot{Y}_{51_k}$  = The increment to the  $k$ 'th inorganic element in solution due to respiration which is being washed out of the system [DNORG(K)]

$Z_{18}$  = Respiration for the constituent and microorganism group currently under consideration [RESP]

$Z_{16}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]



This chemical change is tracked according to:

$$R\dot{X}_{01_{13},e} = -Z_{18}Z_{16} \quad m \in A \text{ and } e \neq 2 \quad [\text{A3755}] \quad 176$$

$$R\dot{X}_{03_{13},k} = Z_{18}Z_{16} \quad m \in A \text{ and } e \neq 2 \quad [\text{A3760}] \quad 177$$

where:

$R\dot{X}_{01_{13},e}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th organic constituent transformed to the inorganic state as a function of respiration [AGAWQ(13,C)]

$R\dot{X}_{03_{13},k}$  = The amount of the  $k$ 'th dissolved element transferred from the organic state as a function of respiration [DGAINQ(13,K)]

$Z_{18}$  = Respiration for the constituent and micro-organism group currently under consideration [RESP]

$Z_{16}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]

Energy from respiration is lost to the atmosphere

$$R\dot{X}_{01_{2,2}} = -Z_{18}Z_{16} \quad m \in A \quad [\text{A3740}] \quad 178$$

Assimilation is calculated and incrementations added to the microorganisms.

$$Z_{19} = P_{15_m} Z_{17_{mc}} \quad m \in E \quad [\text{A3770}] \quad 179$$

where:

$Z_{19}$  = The assimilation of the constituent for the cohort under consideration [ASSI]

$P_{15_m}$  = The fractional part of the food for the  $m$ 'th category of microorganism which is assimilated [ASSIMH(M)]

$Z_{17_{mc}}$  = The total intake of the  $c$ 'th constituent by the  $m$ 'th detritus category [FOOD(M,C)]

$$A\dot{Y}_{21_{mc}} = Z_{19}Z_{16} - Z_{19} \quad m \in A \quad [\text{A3775}] \quad 180$$

$$A\dot{X}_{21_{mc}} = Z_{19} \quad m \in E \quad [\text{A3780}] \quad 181$$

where:

$A\dot{Y}_{21_{mc}}$  = The change due to assimilation of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th type of microorganism which is washed out of the system during a time unit [DRIFTM(M,C)]

$A\dot{X}_{21_{mc}}$  = The change due to assimilation of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th type of microorganism in the ecosystem [CBACTQ(M,C)]

$Z_{19}$  = The amount of assimilation for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [EXGR]

$Z_{16}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]

Productivity is calculated as the amount of assimilation for a time unit.

$$A\dot{X}_{26_{mc}} = Z_{19} Z_{16} \quad m \in A \quad [\text{A3785}] \quad 182$$

where:

$A\dot{X}_{26_{mc}}$  = Bacterial productivity [CBACTP(M,C)]

$Z_{19}$  = The amount of assimilation for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [EXGR]

$Z_{16}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]

The difference between "food" and the fraction of it assimilated and respired is considered leakage and is added to the dissolved organic compartment.

$$Z_{20} = Z_{17_{mc}} - (Z_{18} + Z_{19}) \quad m \in F \quad [\text{A3790}] \quad 183$$

where:

$Z_{20}$  = The amount of the constituent for the microorganism category under consideration which will be added to the dissolved organic compartments [AGOORG]

$Z_{17_{mc}}$  = The total intake of the  $c$ 'th constituent by the  $m$ 'th detritus category [FOOD(M,C)]

$Z_{18}$  = Respiration for the constituent and micro-organism group currently under consideration [RESP]

$Z_{19}$  = The amount of assimilation for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [EXGR]

$$L\dot{X}_{31_e} = Z_{20} \quad m \in A \quad [\text{A3795}] \quad 184$$

$$L\dot{Y}_{31_e} = Z_{20}Z_{16} - Z_{20} \quad m \in A \quad [\text{A3800}] \quad 185$$

where:

$L\dot{X}_{31_e}$  = The change in the  $c$ 'th dissolved constituent in the ecosystem due to leakage [AQUAQQ(C)]

$L\dot{Y}_{31_e}$  = The change of the  $c$ 'th dissolved constituent leaving the ecosystem in a time unit [COMPIN(C)]

$Z_{16}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]

$Z_{20}$  = The amount of the constituent for the micro-organism category under consideration which will be added to the dissolved organic compartments [AGOORG]

For the attached microorganisms, respiration equals:

$$Z_{18} = P_{14} \frac{Z_{17}}{m} / Z_{21} \quad m \in B \quad [A3810] \quad 186$$

where:

$Z_{21}$  = The total amount of water that has flowed through the system in a time unit plus the water in the system [WATTOT]

$Z_{18}$  = Respiration for the constituent and microorganism group currently under consideration [RESP]

$P_{14}$  = The fraction of the "food" which is respired by the  $m$ 'th type of microorganism [RESPM(M)]

$Z_{17}$  = The total intake of the  $c$ 'th constituent by the  $m$ 'th detritus category [FOOD(M,C)]

The respired elements enter the dissolved inorganic categories.

$$R_{51_k}^{\dot{X}} = Z_{18} Z_{21} \quad m \in B \text{ and } c \neq 2 \quad [A3825] \quad 187$$

$$R_{51_k}^{\ddot{Y}} = Z_{18} (Z_{21} - Z_{22}) \quad m \in B \text{ and } c \neq 2 \quad [A3840] \quad 188$$

where:

$Z_{22}$  = The total water in the system during the time unit [WATSYS]

$R_{51_k}^{\dot{X}}$  = The change in the  $k$ 'th dissolved inorganic constituent in the water column due to respiration [WDINRQ(K)]

$Z_{18}$  = Respiration for the constituent and microorganism group currently under consideration [RESP]

$R_{51_k}^{\ddot{Y}}$  = The change in the  $k$ 'th dissolved inorganic constituent in outflowing water [DNORG(K)]

$Z_{21}$  = The total amount of water in and passing through the system in a day

This chemical change is tracked according to:

$$R_{13,e}^{\dot{X}} = -Z_{18} Z_{21} \quad m \in B \text{ and } c \neq 2 \quad [A3830] \quad 189$$

$$R_{13,k}^{\dot{X}} = Z_{18} Z_{16} \quad m \in B \text{ and } c \neq 2 \quad [A3835] \quad 190$$

where:

$R_{13,e}^{\dot{X}}$  = A change in the chemical state for the element in question [AGAINQ(13,C)]

$Z_{18}$  = Respiration for the constituent and microorganism group currently under consideration [RESP]

$Z_{21}$  = The total amount of water in and passing through the system in a day

$R_{13,k}^{\dot{X}}$  = A change in chemical state for the element in question [DGAIN(13,K)]

$Z_{16}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]

Energy from respiration is lost to the atmosphere.

$$R_{01,2,2}^{\dot{X}} = -Z_{18} Z_{21} \quad m \in B \quad [A3815] \quad 191$$

where:

$R_{01,2,2}^{\dot{X}}$  = Loss of energy to the atmosphere due to respiration of the cohort in question [AGAINQ(2,2)]

$Z_{18}$  = Respiration for the constituent and microorganism group currently under consideration [RESP]

$Z_{21}$  = The total amount of water in and passing through the system in a day

Assimilation is calculated in the same way as in equation 179, with incrementations being the same as in equations 180 and 181.

Productivity is calculated as the amount of assimilation

$$A_{26,mc}^{\dot{X}} = Z_{19} \quad m \in C \quad [A3855] \quad 192$$

where:

$A_{26,mc}^{\dot{X}}$  = Microbial productivity [CBACTP(M,C)]

$Z_{19}$  = The amount of assimilation for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [EXGR]

The difference between "food" and the fraction of it assimilated and respired is considered leakage and is added to the dissolved organic compartment.

$$Z_{20} = \{Z_{17} - [Z_{19} + (Z_{18} Z_{21})]\} / Z_{21} \quad m \in B \quad [A3860] \quad 193$$

where:

$Z_{20}$  = The amount of the constituent for the microorganism category under consideration which will be added to the dissolved organic compartments [AGOORG]

$Z_{17}$  = The total intake of the  $c$ 'th constituent by the  $m$ 'th detritus category [FOOD(M,C)]

$Z_{19}$  = The amount of assimilation for the animal cohort and constituent currently under consideration [EXGR]

$Z_{18}$  = Respiration for the constituent and microorganism group currently under consideration [RESP]

$Z_{21}$  = The total amount of water in and passing through the system in a day.

$$L\dot{X}_{31_c} = Z_{20}Z_{22} \quad m \in B \quad [A3865] \quad 194$$

$$L\dot{Y}_{31_c} = Z_{20}(Z_{21} - Z_{22}) \quad m \in B \quad [A3870] \quad 195$$

where:

$L\dot{X}_{31_c}$  = The change of the  $c$ 'th dissolved constituent in the ecosystem due to leakage [AQUAQ(C)]

$Z_{20}$  = The amount of the constituent for the microorganism category under consideration which will be added to the dissolved organic compartments [AGOORG]

$Z_{22}$  = The total water in the system during the time unit [WATSYS]

$L\dot{Y}_{31_c}$  = The change of the  $c$ 'th dissolved constituent leaving the ecosystem in a time unit [COMPIN(C)]

$Z_{21}$  = The total amount of water in and passing through the system in a day

For the benthic heterotrophic microorganisms, respiration follows the form of equation 173. The respired elements enter the dissolved inorganic category in the interstitial water.

$$R\dot{X}_{53_k} = Z_{18} \quad m \in D \text{ and } c \neq 2 \quad [A3895] \quad 196$$

where:

$R\dot{X}_{53_k}$  = [BDINRQ(K)]

$Z_{18}$  = Respiration for the constituent and microorganism group currently under consideration [RESP]

This chemical change is tracked according to

$$R\dot{X}_{01_{13,c}} = -Z_{18} \quad m \in D \quad [A3900] \quad 197$$

$$R\dot{X}_{02_{13,k}} = Z_{18} \quad m \in D \quad [A3905] \quad 198$$

where:

$R\dot{X}_{01_{13,c}}$  = A change in the chemical state for the element in question [AGAINQ(13,C)]

$Z_{18}$  = Respiration for the constituent and microorganism group currently under consideration [RESP]

$R\dot{X}_{03_{13,k}}$  = A change in the chemical state for the element in question [DGAIN(13,K)]

Energy from respiration is lost to the atmosphere.

$$R\dot{X}_{01_{2,2}} = -Z_{18} \quad m \in D \quad [A3865] \quad 199$$

where:

$R\dot{X}_{01_{2,2}}$  = Loss of energy to the atmosphere due to respiration of the cohort in question [AGAINQ(2,2)]

$Z_{18}$  = Respiration for the constituent and microorganism group currently under consideration [RESP]

Assimilation is calculated as in equation 179; incrementation as in equation 181; leakage as in equation 183 and productivity as in equation 192. The products of leakage increment the dissolved organic compartment in the interstitial water.

$$L\dot{X}_{33_c} = Z_{20} \quad m \in D \quad [A3930] \quad 200$$

where:

$L\dot{X}_{33_c}$  = [AQUABQ(C)]

$Z_{20}$  = The amount of the constituent for the microorganism category under consideration which will be added to the dissolved organic compartments [AGOORG]

If attached or benthic heterotrophic microorganisms are included in the simulation [NDRIFM=2 or 3] they may be scoured and washed out of the system due to high water velocities. For scouring (when  $X_{73}$  is greater than  $P_{18m}$ )

$$Z_{23} = \min[P_{16}, \max(0., \{P_{17m}^{X_{73}} - P_{17m}^{P_{18m}}\})] \quad [A4000] \quad 201$$

$$S\dot{Y}_{21_{mc}} = -Z_{23} X_{21_{mc}} \quad [A4020, A4025] \quad 202$$

$$S\dot{Y}_{21_{mc}} = Z_{23} X_{21_{mc}} \quad [A4025, A4030] \quad 203$$

where:

$Z_{23}$  = The fraction of the microorganism category currently under consideration which is scoured [SCOUR]

$P_{16}$  = The maximum fraction of a state variable affected by a function [ALLMAX]

$P_{17m}$  = A quadratic coefficient [BDRF2(M)]

$X_{73}$  = The water velocity [VELOCT]

$P_{18m}$  = The water velocity above which the  $m$ 'th microorganisms will be scoured [BACTHI(M)]

$S\dot{X}_{21_{mc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th category of microorganisms which is scoured [CBACTQ(M,C)]

$S\dot{Y}_{21_{mc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th category of microorganism which is washed out of the system [DRIFTM(M,C)]

$X_{21_{mc}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th type of microorganism present in the system [CBACT(M,C)]

For settling (when  $Z_{73}$  is less than  $P_{19m}$ )

$$Z_{24} = \min[P_{16}, \max(0., \{P_{20m}^{X_{73}} - P_{20m}^{P_{19m}}\})] \quad [A4045] \quad 204$$

$$P_{21mc}^{\dot{X}} = (Z_{24}/Z_{16})V_{21mc} \quad [A4055, A4065] \quad 205$$

$$P_{21mc}^{\dot{Y}} = - (Z_{24}/Z_{16})V_{21mc} \quad [A4055, A4070] \quad 206$$

where:

- $Z_{24}$  = The fraction of the normally sessile microorganisms currently in the water column which will be deposited [FALLS]  
 $P_{20m}$  = A quadratic coefficient [BDRF3(M)]  
 $P_{19m}$  = The water velocity below which the  $m$ 'th type of microorganisms will be deposited [BACTLO(M)]  
 $P_{21mc}^{\dot{X}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th type of microorganisms being deposited [CBACTQ(M,C)]  
 $P_{21mc}^{\dot{Y}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th type of microorganisms which would have washed out of the system but instead was deposited in the ecosystem [DRIFTM(M,C)]  
 $P_{16}$  = The maximum fraction of a state variable affected by a function [ALLMAX]  
 $X_{73}$  = Water velocity [VELOCT]  
 $Z_{16}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus one [CYCLE]  
 $V_{21mc}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $m$ 'th type of microorganism entering the system in a time period [XDRIFM(M,C)]

#### TABLE OF SYMBOLS

The following table is supplied as a user's aid. It lists the symbols used in the mathematical description, the FORTRAN equivalent, the equations where the symbol is used, and the units for the symbol. The classification of symbols is explained in the Introduction; listings in the table are alphabetical according to variable type and then numerically according to subscript number. The following abbreviations are used:

- C = centigrade  
 cu = cubic  
 ecsys = ecosystem  
 g = gram or grams  
 hr = hour  
 kcal = kilocalories  
 m = meter or meters  
 mm = millimeters  
 pop = populations  
 sq = square

Many of the exogenous variables (V) have for units "variable" for they are first used as grams per cubic meter of water flowing into the system from upstream, and then as grams per ecosystem per day of material entering the system from all sources. Also, Y is used as grams per ecosystem per day leaving the system, or as grams per cubic meter of water leaving the ecosystem as downstream flow.

Symbol	Fortran Equivalent	Equations where used	Units
$P_{1hi}$	PREFV(H,P)	1, 2	dimensionless
$P_{2hi}$	PREFA(H, H)	3, 4, 5, 6	dimensionless
$P_{3hi}$	FEDFM(H)	5, 6	dimensionless
$P_{4hi}$	PREFL(H,D)	7, 8	dimensionless
$P_{5hi}$	PREFO(H,D)	9	dimensionless
$P_{6hi}$	PREFM(H,M)	10, 11	dimensionless
$P_{7hi}$	PREFR(M,D)	157	dimensionless
$P_{8hi}$	PREFRB(M,D)	158	dimensionless
$P_{9hi}$	PREFRW(M)	159, 160	dimensionless
$P_{10m}$	CONS(M)	162	
$P_{11}$	CONTA	163	
$P_{12}$	CONTB	163	
$P_{13}$	CONTC	163	
$P_{14m}$	RESPM(M)	173, 186	$g \cdot g^{-1}$
$P_{15m}$	ASSIMH(M)	179	$g \cdot g^{-1}$
$P_{16}$	ALLMAX	96, 97, 98, 144, 147, 151, 201, 204	dimensionless
$P_{17m}$	BDRF2(M)	201	dimensionless
$P_{18m}$	BACTHI(M)	201	$m \cdot sec^{-1}$
$P_{19m}$	BACTLO(M)	204	$m \cdot sec^{-1}$
$P_{20m}$	BDRF3(M)	204	dimensionless
$P_{21hi}$	ANIHI(H)	144	$m \cdot sec^{-1}$
$P_{22hi}$	ANDRF2(H)	144	dimensionless
$P_{23hi}$	ANILO(H)	147	$m \cdot sec^{-1}$
$P_{24hi}$	ANDRF3(H)	147	dimensionless
$P_{25hi}$	TAKE(H)	12, 15, 20, 150	$g \cdot g^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$P_{26hi}$	CURVE(H)	12	
$P_{27hi}$	ASSIM(H)	15, 20, 50	$g \cdot g^{-1}$
$P_{28hi}$	WMIN(H)	15, 16	g
$P_{29hi}$	SLOPE(H)	15, 21, 49	
$P_{30hi}$	CONST(H)	15, 21, 49	
$P_{31hi}$	TOPT(H)	15, 17, 19, 21	degrees C

Symbol	Fortran Equivalent	Equations were used	Units	Symbol	Fortran Equivalent	Equations were used	Units
P <sub>32<sub>n</sub></sub>	WMAX(H)	16	g	V <sub>31<sub>c</sub></sub>	XCOMPIN(C)	170	variables
P <sub>33<sub>n</sub></sub>	TMAX(H)	17, 19	degrees C	V <sub>41<sub>dI</sub></sub>	XDETIN(D,1)	8, 41, 42	variables
P <sub>34<sub>n</sub></sub>	XGRSOL(H)	55, 58, 62, 64, 66, 69	g · g · day <sup>-1</sup>	V <sub>41<sub>dx</sub></sub>	XDETIN(D,C)	40, 42, 167	variables
P <sub>35<sub>n</sub></sub>	LXFATE(H)	59, 60, 61		R <sub>01<sub>2,2</sub></sub>	AGAINQ(2,2)	78, 85, 92, 178, 191, 199	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>36</sub>	NOLIT	112, 113, 114, 135, 136, 139 140, 141, 142		R <sub>01<sub>13,c</sub></sub>	AGAINQ(13,C)	79, 87, 93, 176, 189, 197	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>37<sub>n</sub></sub>	NTRANS(H)	96, 97, 98, 116, 117		T <sub>01<sub>1c</sub></sub>	AGAINQ(1,C)	130	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>38<sub>n</sub></sub>	THRESH(H)	96	degrees C	T <sub>01<sub>1c</sub></sub>	AGAINQ(2,C)	117	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>39<sub>n</sub></sub>	AMAX(H)	96, 98	variable	P <sub>03<sub>13,5</sub></sub>	DGAINQ(13,K)	80, 88, 94, 177, 190, 198	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>40<sub>n</sub></sub>	HATCON(H)	97		X <sub>1<sub>1,1,1</sub></sub>	CVEG(P,1,1)	1, 2, 25, 26, 27, 28	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>41<sub>n</sub></sub>	TEMCON(H)	97		I <sub>1<sub>1,1,c</sub></sub>	CVEGQ(P,1,C)	25, 27, 48	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>42<sub>n</sub></sub>	ACCUM(H)	96, 98	variable	X <sub>11<sub>nI</sub></sub>	CB10M(H,1)	3, 4, 6, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 51, 53, 120	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>43<sub>n</sub></sub>	NDRIFA(H)	106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 121, 125, 126, 128, 137, 139, 141, 142		X <sub>11<sub>nc</sub></sub>	CB10M(H,C)	16, 21, 23, 24, 29, 33, 49, 51, 53, 90, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 153, 154	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>44<sub>n</sub></sub>	SHELP(H)	105	g · g <sup>-1</sup>	X <sub>12<sub>l</sub></sub>	POP(L)	16, 21, 30, 34, 49, 100, 155, 156	pop · ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>45<sub>n</sub></sub>	ISFATE(H)	112, 113, 114		B <sub>11<sub>nc</sub></sub>	CB10MQ(H,C)	153	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>46<sub>n</sub></sub>	NTRANE(H)	118, 119		B <sub>12<sub>l</sub></sub>	POPQQ(L)	155	pop · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>47<sub>a</sub></sub>	RCONST(A)	118	g · g <sup>-1</sup>	H <sub>11<sub>nc</sub></sub>	CB10MQ(H,C)	138	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>48<sub>a</sub></sub>	NLAY1(A)	118		H <sub>12<sub>l</sub></sub>	POPQQ(L)	143	pop · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>49<sub>a</sub></sub>	NLAY2(A)	118		I <sub>11<sub>nc</sub></sub>	CB10MQ(H,C)	29, 33, 48	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>50</sub>	IYRDAY	118		I <sub>12<sub>l</sub></sub>	POPQQ(L)	30, 34	pop · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>51<sub>a</sub></sub>	CONSA(A)	119	degrees C	P <sub>11<sub>nc</sub></sub>	CB10MQ(M,C)	148	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>52<sub>a</sub></sub>	UPTHRE(A)	119	degrees C	S <sub>11<sub>nc</sub></sub>	CB10MQ(H,C)	145	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>53<sub>b</sub></sub>	REPROD(H)	119	g · g <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>	T <sub>12<sub>l</sub></sub>	POPQQ(L)	127, 129	pop · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>54<sub>ac</sub></sub>	EGCOMP(A,C)	122, 127, 128, 130, 131	g · g <sup>-1</sup>	T <sub>11<sub>nc</sub></sub>	CB10MQ(H,C)	108, 115, 124	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>55<sub>a</sub></sub>	EXOGEN(A)	129, 130, 131	pop · cu m <sup>-1</sup>	T <sub>11<sub>n+1</sub></sub>	CB10MQ(H+1,C)	109, 116	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>56<sub>b</sub></sub>	AMORTA(H)	132, 137	g · g <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>	T <sub>12<sub>l</sub></sub>	POPQQ(L)	101	pop · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>57<sub>n</sub></sub>	IAFATE(H)	135, 136, 139, 140, 141, 142		T <sub>12<sub>l+1</sub></sub>	POPQQ(L+1)	103	pop · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>58<sub>n</sub></sub>	BEFAC3(H)	151		T <sub>11<sub>nc</sub></sub>	CB10MQ(S,C)	123, 131	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>59<sub>n</sub></sub>	BEFAC4(H)	151		H <sub>11<sub>nc</sub></sub>	CB10MQ(H,C)	74	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>1<sub>p,1,1</sub></sub>	XDRIFV(P,1,1)	2, 28	variables	H <sub>16<sub>nc</sub></sub>	CB10MP(H,C)	75,76	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>1<sub>p,1,c</sub></sub>	XDRIFV(P,1,C)	26, 27, 28	variables	X <sub>21<sub>mI</sub></sub>	CBACT(M,1)	10, 11, 44, 45, 46, 47, 164, 165	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>11<sub>nI</sub></sub>	XDRIFA(H,1)	4, 5, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38	variables	X <sub>21<sub>mc</sub></sub>	CBACT(M,C)	44, 46, 202, 203	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>11<sub>nc</sub></sub>	XDRIFA(HC)	31, 35, 37, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 134, 135, 136, 148, 149, 153, 154	variables	A <sub>21<sub>mc</sub></sub>	CBACTQ(M,C)	181	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>12<sub>l</sub></sub>	XDRIFO(L)	32, 36, 38, 133, 155, 156	variables	I <sub>21<sub>mc</sub></sub>	CBACTQ(M,C)	44, 46, 48	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>21<sub>mI</sub></sub>	XDRIFM(M,1)	11, 46, 47	variables	P <sub>21<sub>mc</sub></sub>	CBACTQ(M,C)	205	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>21<sub>mc</sub></sub>	XDRIFM(M,C)	45, 47, 205, 206	variables				

Symbol	Fortran Equivalent	Equations were used	Units	Symbol	Fortran Equivalent	Equations were used	Units
$S \dot{X}_{21_{mz}}$	CBACTQ(M,C)	202	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$B \dot{Y}_{12_L}$	DRIFPO(L)	156	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$A \dot{X}_{26_{mz}}$	CBACTP(M,C)	182, 192	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$H \dot{Y}_{11_{hc}}$	DRIFTA(H,C)	134	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$X_{31_I}$	AQUA(L)	159, 169, 170	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$	$H \dot{Y}_{12_L}$	DRIFPO(L)	133	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$X_{31_C}$	AQUA(C)	169	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$	$I \dot{Y}_{11_{hc}}$	DRIFTA(H,C)	31, 35, 37, 48	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$D \dot{X}_{31_C}$	AQUAQQ(C)	172	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$I \dot{Y}_{12_L}$	DRIFPO(L)	32, 36, 38	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$G \dot{X}_{31_C}$	AQUAQQ(C)	56, 67, 169	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$P \dot{Y}_{11_{hc}}$	DRIFTA(H,C)	149	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$G \dot{X}_{33_C}$	AQUABQ(C)	63	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$H \dot{Y}_{11_{hc}}$	DRIFTA(H,C)	95	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$L \dot{X}_{31_C}$	AQUAQQ(C)	184, 194	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$S \dot{Y}_{11_{hc}}$	DRIFTA(H,C)	146	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$X_{33_I}$	AQUAB(L)	160, 171	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$	$T \dot{Y}_{12_L}$	DRIFPO(L)	128	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$X_{33_C}$	AQUAB(C)	171	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$	$T \dot{Y}_{11_{hc}}$	DRIFTA(H,C)	110, 125	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$D \dot{X}_{33_C}$	AQUABQ(C)	171,172	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$T \dot{Y}_{11_{h+I,C}}$	DRIFTA(H+1,C)	111	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
				$T \dot{Y}_{12_{h+I,C}}$	DRIFPO(L)	102	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
				$T \dot{Y}_{12_{h+I}}$	DRIFPO(L+1)	104	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$L \dot{X}_{33_C}$	AQUABQ(C)	200	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$T \dot{Y}_{11_{h+I}}$	DRIFTA(H,C)	126	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$X_{41_{dI}}$	CLIT(D,I)	7, 8, 39, 40, 41, 42, 157, 166, 167	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$	$W \dot{Y}_{11_{hc}}$	DRIFTA(H,C)	73	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$X_{41_{dC}}$	CLIT(D,C)	39, 41, 166	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$	$A \dot{Y}_{21_{mz}}$	DRIFTM(H,C)	180, 181	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$D \dot{X}_{41_{dC}}$	CLITQQ(D,C)	166, 172	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$I \dot{Y}_{21_{mz}}$	DRIFTM(M,C)	45, 47, 48	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$G \dot{X}_{41_{dC}}$	CLITQQ(D,C)	61, 70	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$P \dot{Y}_{21_{mz}}$	DRIFTM(M,C)	206	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$H \dot{X}_{41_{dC}}$	CLITQQ(D,C)	139, 142	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$S \dot{Y}_{21_{mz}}$	DRIFTM(M,C)	203	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$I \dot{X}_{41_{dC}}$	CLITQQ(D,C)	39, 41, 48	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$D \dot{Y}_{31_C}$	COMPIN(C)	170, 172	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$T \dot{X}_{41_{dC}}$	CLITQQ(D,C)	106, 113	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$G \dot{Y}_{31_C}$	COMPIN(C)	57, 68	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$X_{43_{dI}}$	CORG(D,I)	9, 43, 158, 168	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$	$L \dot{Y}_{31_C}$	COMPIN(C)	185, 195	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$X_{43_{dC}}$	CORG(D,C)	43, 168	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1}$	$D \dot{Y}_{41_{dC}}$	DETIN(D,C)	167, 172	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$D \dot{X}_{43_{dC}}$	CORGQQ(D,C)	168, 172	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$G \dot{Y}_{41_{dC}}$	DETIN(D,C)	60, 71	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$G \dot{X}_{43_{dC}}$	CORGQQ(D,C)	59, 65	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$H \dot{Y}_{41_{dC}}$	DETIN(D,C)	136, 141	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$H \dot{X}_{43_{dC}}$	CORGQQ(D,C)	135, 140	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$I \dot{Y}_{41_{dC}}$	DETIN(D,C)	40, 42, 48	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$I \dot{X}_{43_{dC}}$	CORGQQ(D,C)	43, 48	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$P \dot{Y}_{41_{dC}}$	DETIN(D,C)	107, 114	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$T \dot{X}_{43_{dC}}$	CORGQQ(D,C)	112	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$R \dot{Y}_{51_k}$	DNORG(K)	82, 89, 91, 175, 188	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$
$R \dot{X}_{51_k}$	WDINRQ(K)	81, 86, 174, 187	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$Z_{1_P}$	FEEDV(P)	1, 2, 14, 25, 26, 27, 28	
$R \dot{X}_{53_k}$	BDINRQ(K)	83, 196	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$	$Z_{2_h}$	FEEDA(H)	3, 4, 6, 14, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36	
$X_{72}$	WEEMP	17, 18, 49, 97, 163	degrees C	$Z_{3_h}$	FEEDAD(H)	5, 14, 37, 38	
$X_{73}$	VELOCT	144, 147, 201, 204	$m \cdot second^{-1}$	$Z_{4_d}$	FEEDL(D)	7, 8, 14, 39, 40, 41, 42	
$X_{75}$	WATSYS	56, 57, 81, 82	$cu \cdot m \cdot ecsys^{-1}$	$Z_{5_d}$	FEEDO(D)	9, 14, 43	
$X_{81}$	AREA	13, 129, 130, 131, 162	$sq \cdot m \cdot ecsys^{-1}$	$Z_{6_m}$	FEEDM(M)	10, 11, 14, 44, 45, 46, 47	
$I \dot{Y}_{1_{p,I,C}}$	DRIFTV(P,I,C)	26, 28, 48	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$				
$B \dot{Y}_{11_{hc}}$	DRIFTA(H,C)	154	$g \cdot ecsys^{-1} \cdot day^{-1}$				



Symbol	Fortran Equivalent	Equations were used	Units	Symbol	Fortran Equivalent	Equations were used	Units
Z <sub>7</sub>	SUM	13, 14, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 161, 162, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171		Z <sub>44</sub>	HATCH	96, 97, 98, 99, 100	g · g <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>8<sub>h</sub></sub>	EATS(H)	12, 13	g · g · day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>45</sub>	HATCH	118, 119, 120	g · g <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>9<sub>h2</sub></sub>	FOOD(H,C)	48, 54	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>46</sub>	ANAVER	98	g · individual <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>10</sub>	TAKING	23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171		Z <sub>47</sub>	CHANGE	100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 115, 116, 117	
Z <sub>11<sub>d</sub></sub>	FEEDRF(D)	157, 161, 166, 167		Z <sub>48</sub>	SHELLS	105, 106, 107, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>12<sub>d</sub></sub>	FEEDRB(D)	158, 161, 168		Z <sub>49</sub>	CHANGE	120, 121, 122, 127, 128	
Z <sub>13</sub>	FEEDRW	159, 160, 161, 169, 170, 171		Z <sub>50</sub>	CHELEM	122, 123, 124, 125, 126	
Z <sub>14<sub>ml</sub></sub>	FOOD(M,1)	162, 164, 165	g · day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>51</sub>	DEAD	132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143	variable
Z <sub>15</sub>	B	162, 163		Z <sub>52</sub>	BEFAC1	150, 151	
Z <sub>16</sub>	CYCLE	22, 52, 68, 71, 73, 75, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 99, 102, 104, 107, 110, 111, 121, 125, 126, 128, 132, 141, 142, 148, 149, 152, 165, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 182, 185, 190, 205, 206	day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>53</sub>	BEFAC2	151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156	
Z <sub>17<sub>mc</sub></sub>	FOOD(M,C)	172, 173, 179, 183, 186, 193	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>54</sub>	BEFAC5	152, 153, 154, 155, 156	
Z <sub>18</sub>	RESP	173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 183, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 196, 197, 198, 199	variable	<b>PROCESS DELETION</b>			
Z <sub>19</sub>	ASSI	53, 54, 72, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 192, 193	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>	Just as the animal subroutine acts as a "black box" to other subroutines and the main program, actions within the subroutine act as "black boxes" to each other. The user may elect not to use some of these function, and this may be accomplished in two ways. One, a particular section may be left out of the program during compilation, or two, parameters or switches may be set to skip certain sections, or to predict a change of zero. The latter is by far the most useful, for the user may wish to change particular state variables by a process and not others, and a recompilation would not be necessary. Both methods will be treated. The numbers prefixed with an (A-) refer to the program sequence number (Appendix I).			
Z <sub>20</sub>	AGOORG	183, 184, 185, 193, 194, 195, 200	variable				
Z <sub>21</sub>	WATTOT	55, 56, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 186, 188, 189, 191, 193, 195	cu m · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup> + cu m · ecsys				
Z <sub>22</sub>	WATSYS	187, 188, 194, 195	cu m · ecsys <sup>-1</sup>				
Z <sub>23</sub>	SCOUR	144, 145, 146, 201, 202, 203	g · g <sup>-1</sup>				
Z <sub>24</sub>	FALLS	147, 148, 149, 204, 205, 206	g · g <sup>-1</sup>				
Z <sub>25<sub>h</sub></sub>	EATS(H)	12, 22, 24	g · g <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>				
Z <sub>26</sub>	GMAX	15, 16					
Z <sub>27</sub>	GPOT	16, 20					
Z <sub>30</sub>	B	17, 18					
Z <sub>31</sub>	B	18, 19					
Z <sub>32</sub>	B	19, 20					
Z <sub>33</sub>	B	20, 23, 24					
Z <sub>34</sub>	RESPAC	20, 21	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>				
Z <sub>35<sub>h1</sub></sub>	FOOD(H,1)	22, 23, 50	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>				
Z <sub>36</sub>	RESPAC	49, 51	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>				
Z <sub>37</sub>	ASSICA	50, 53	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>				
Z <sub>38</sub>	RESPI	51, 52, 72, 77, 84, 90	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>				
Z <sub>39</sub>	EXCR	54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>				
Z <sub>40</sub>	SOLUTE	55, 56, 57, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>				
Z <sub>41</sub>	C	60, 61, 113, 114	dimensionless				
Z <sub>42</sub>	ASSIT	72, 73, 74, 75, 76	g · ecsys <sup>-1</sup> · day <sup>-1</sup>				
Z <sub>43</sub>	RESP	77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95	variable				

### PROCESS DELETION

Just as the animal subroutine acts as a "black box" to other subroutines and the main program, actions within the subroutine act as "black boxes" to each other. The user may elect not to use some of these function, and this may be accomplished in two ways. One, a particular section may be left out of the program during compilation, or two, parameters or switches may be set to skip certain sections, or to predict a change of zero. The latter is by far the most useful, for the user may wish to change particular state variables by a process and not others, and a recompilation would not be necessary. Both methods will be treated. The numbers prefixed with an (A-) refer to the program sequence number (Appendix I).

PROCESS	PROGRAM SECTION
Ingestion Egestion Respiration Growth Assimilation	A0460 to A2145
Cohort transfer	A2150 to A2785
Non-predatory mortality	A2790 to A2955
Scouring and deposition	A2960 to A3095
Behavioral drift <sup>(1)</sup>	A3100 to A3265
Microbial decomposition	A3285 to A3940
Microbial scouring and deposition	A3945 to A4080

(1) Since behavioral drift depends upon ingestion, the first group must be utilized to have behavioral drift.

Switches and parameters should be set as follows to "set to zero" certain processes

PROCESS	PARAMETER	FORTRAN EQUIVALENT	SETTING
<u>ANIMALS</u>			
Ingestion	P <sub>25<sub>h</sub></sub>	TAKE(H)	0
Egestion	P <sub>25<sub>h</sub></sub>	TAKE(H)	0 or
	P <sub>27<sub>h</sub></sub>	ASSIM(H)	1.
Respiration	P <sub>30<sub>h</sub></sub>	CONST(H)	0
Assimilation	P <sub>27<sub>h</sub></sub>	ASSIM(H)	0
Transfer to more mature cohort	P <sub>37<sub>h</sub></sub>	NTRANS(H)	6
Oviposition	P <sub>46<sub>h</sub></sub>	NTRANE(H)	4
Non-predatory mortality	P <sub>56<sub>h</sub></sub>	AMORTA(H)	0
Catastrophic drift			
1. Scouring	P <sub>22<sub>h</sub></sub>	ANDRF2(H)	1.
2. Deposition	P <sub>24<sub>h</sub></sub>	ANDRF3(H)	1.
Behavioral drift	P <sub>43<sub>h</sub></sub>	NDRIFA(H)	2
<u>MICROORGANISMS</u>			
"Ingestion"	P <sub>7<sub>mz</sub></sub>	{ PREFRF(M,D)	0
	P <sub>8<sub>mz</sub></sub>	{ PREFRB(M,D)	
	P <sub>9<sub>mz</sub></sub>	{ PREFQW(M,D)	
Respiration	P <sub>14<sub>mz</sub></sub>	RESPM(M)	0
Assimilation	P <sub>15<sub>mz</sub></sub>	ASSIMH(M)	0
Leakage	P <sub>14<sub>mz</sub></sub> + P <sub>15<sub>mz</sub></sub>	RESPM(M) + ASSIMH(M)	1.
Scouring	P <sub>17<sub>m</sub></sub>	BDRF2(M)	1.
Deposition	P <sub>20<sub>m</sub></sub>	BDRF3(M)	1.

### ARRAY DIMENSIONS

The use of the program is limited by the dimensions allocated to the arrays, and these limitations need discussion so that the user may be in a position to modify them as his particular requirements indicate. Below is a list of arrays peculiar to the ANIMAL submodel, in which the dimensions which may appropriately be varied are indicated by letters.

ACCUM(a)	FEEDA(a)	PREFM(a,d)
AMAX(a)	FEEDAD(a)	PREFO(a,f)
AMORTA(a)	FEEDL(f)	PREFRB(d,f)
ANDRF2(a)	FEEDM(d)	PREFRF(d,f)
ANDRF3(a)	FEEDO(f)	PREFRW(d)
ANIHI(a)	FEEDRB(d)	PREFV(a,e)
ANILO(a)	FEEDRF(d)	RCONST(c)
ASSIMH(d)	FEEDV(e)	REPROD(a)
BACTHI(d)	FOOD(a,b)	RESPM(d)
BACTLO(d)	HATCOB(a)	SHELP(a)
BDRF2(d)	HATCON(a)	SLOPE(a)
BDRF3(d)	IAFATE(a)	TAKE(a)
BEFAC3(a)	ISFATE(a)	TEMCON(a)
BEFAC4(a)	IXFATE(a)	THRESH(a)
CONS(d)	LIVEAN(a)	THRES2(a)
CONSA(c)	NLAY1(c)	TMAX(a)
CONST(a)	NLAY2(c)	TOPT(a)
CURVE(a)	NTRANE(a)	UPTHRE(c)
EGGCOMP(c,b)	NTRANS(a)	WMAX(a)
EXOGEN(c)	PREFA(a,a)	WMIN(a)
FEDFRM(a)	PREFL(a,f)	XCRSOL(a)

The dimensions indicated by letters define the maximum values possible for the following quantities.

		FORTRAN NAME
a	Number of animal cohorts or size categories	NCOHOR
b	Number of organic constituents being tracked	NFRELH
c	Number of animal species	NSPECA
d	Number of microorganism categories	MICROB
e	Number of plant species	NSPECV
f	Number of organic litter categories	NOLIT

### PARAMETERS AND SWITCHES

A list of all the parameters and switches needed for the ANIMAL subroutine follows. Explanations can be found in the definitions list, Appendix A. Letters used for dimensions are explained above under Array Dimensions

ACCUM(a)	HATCOB(a)	SHELP(a)
ALLMAC	HATCON(a)	SLOPE(a)
AMAX(a)		
AMORTA(a)	IAFATE(a)	TAKE(a)
ANDRF2(a)	ISFATE(a)	TEMCON(a)
ANDRF3(a)	IXFATE(a)	THRESH(a)
ANIHI(a)	LIVEAN(a)	THRES2(a)
ANILO(a)		TMAX(a)
ASSIM(a)	NDRIFA(a)	TOPT(a)
ASSIMH(d)	NDRIFM(d)	UPTHRE(c)
BACTHI(d)	NLAY1(c)	WMAX(a)
BACTLO(d)	NLAY2(c)	WMIN(a)
BDRF2(d)	NTRANE(a)	XCRSOL(a)
BDRF3(d)	NTRANS(a)	
BEFAC3(a)		
BEFAC4(a)	PREFA(a,a)	
	PREFL(a,f)	
CONS(d)	PREFM(a,d)	
CONSA(c)	PREFO(a,f)	
CONST(a)	PREFRB(d,f)	
CONTA	PREFRF(d,f)	
CONTB	PREFRW(d)	
CONTC	PREFV(a,e)	
CURVE(a)		
EGGCOMP(c,b)	RCONST(c)	
EXOGEN(c)	REPROD(a)	
FEDFRM(a)	RESPM(d)	

## SUBROUTINE VEGET

## INTRODUCTION

All processes concerning a change in the biomass of vegetation are handled by the subprogram VEGET, except herbivory and those changes in phytoplankton due to flow. At present these processes include photosynthesis, respiration, death, leakage, scouring, and colonization. All materials leaving the ecosystem also are tracked.

For a generalized model flow chart of the plant processes, refer to Diagram V1. A listing of this submodel can be found in Appendix J.

## VERBAL DESCRIPTION

Photosynthesis depends above all on the radiation reaching the plant. The mean radiation intensity at the water surface for the daylight hours is an exogenous variable, with this intensity being scaled down to the average depth of a particular plant group. Attenuation of the radiation is due to absorption by the water column, dissolved organic and inorganic constituents, organic and inorganic detritus, and any plant at an average depth shallower than the plant under consideration. Self-shading is also provided for, with half the biomass of the same species (or any other species at the same depth) being included in the shading material. The attenuation occurs as an exponential decay function as shown in Figure V1.

Besides the radiation, photosynthesis also is affected by temperature (an exogenous variable), the amount of space available for a plant group, and by the availability within the plant of nutrients needed to convert photosynthate into new cell materials. The temperature effect is assumed to be parabolic (Figure V2). The internal availability of nutrients is expressed as the ratio of the amount of each nutrient in the plant tissue to its carbon content, and it is assumed that the dependence of photosynthesis on this quantity is exponential (Figure V3). Its dependence on radiation intensity follows the curve shown in Figure V4. The rate of photosynthesis realized is thus calculated by multiplying the product of the quantities indicated in the preceding sentences by the photoperiod, and by subtracting respiration which is exponentially dependent on temperature.

All constants in these expressions are special to each plant group included as a separate entity in the model. Photosynthesis will take place only to the extent that the requisite inorganic constituents are available in the surrounding water (Figures V5 and V6). The rate at which nutrients are taken up to "match" the photosynthesis is proportional to the difference between the internal concentration and that which would be in equilibrium with the existing external concentration; if the external supply is constantly renewed, then the internal concentration will be asymptotic to this equilibrium value.

The demands by the various plant groups for all nutrients from the surroundings are summed, and compared with the amounts available. If any is inadequate, photosynthesis is scaled down by all plants in such proportion as allowed by the limiting nutrient.

Plants dying in the ecosystem do so as a function of temperature (Figure V7) and as a constant for each particular plant group. The dead material increments any of the benthic or suspended litter categories, as specified by the user at execution time. Those plants dying as a function of temperature do so only down to a propagule biomass, which is a proportion of the maximum amount of that plant occurring during the previous year.

Plants also leak organic solutes to the surrounding water, at a rate which is constant for each plant group but may vary from group to group.

Those plants that are considered sessile in the ecosystem, whether they are attached algae or rooted angiosperms, may colonize an area at certain times or may be washed out of an area at other times. Colonization occurs between specified days of the year, but only if the water velocity is below a critical value. On these occasions a set fraction of the plants drifting into the ecosystem are allowed to colonize the area. When the water velocity is above a critical value, plants are "uprooted" and washed out of the system according to Figure V8. If the plants are uprooted between "colonization" days as specified above, then a proportion of the plants leaving the system remain viable (see Figure V9). The rest of the "uprooted" plant enters the suspended detritus and is washed out of the system. Viable plant parts may also leave the system at a constant proportion between specified dates.

Finally, all materials leaving the ecosystem are tracked. This is a bookkeeping step and is in the VEGET submodel only because it is the last submodel referenced for each time period. This step is taken since the model strives to maintain a conservation of matter and energy, and also because the materials leaving through the downstream channel may be saved and used as input for the next simulated stream section.

Water leaving the system does so at present by three different ways: evaporation, which is handled in another subprogram with no loss of any constituents, and by flow either downstream or by way of irrigation. Any dissolved or planktonic materials also leave the ecosystem by these latter two channels, in the same ratio as exiting water. Any suspended particulate material may leave the same way, or at the option of the user may exit completely through one channel or the other.

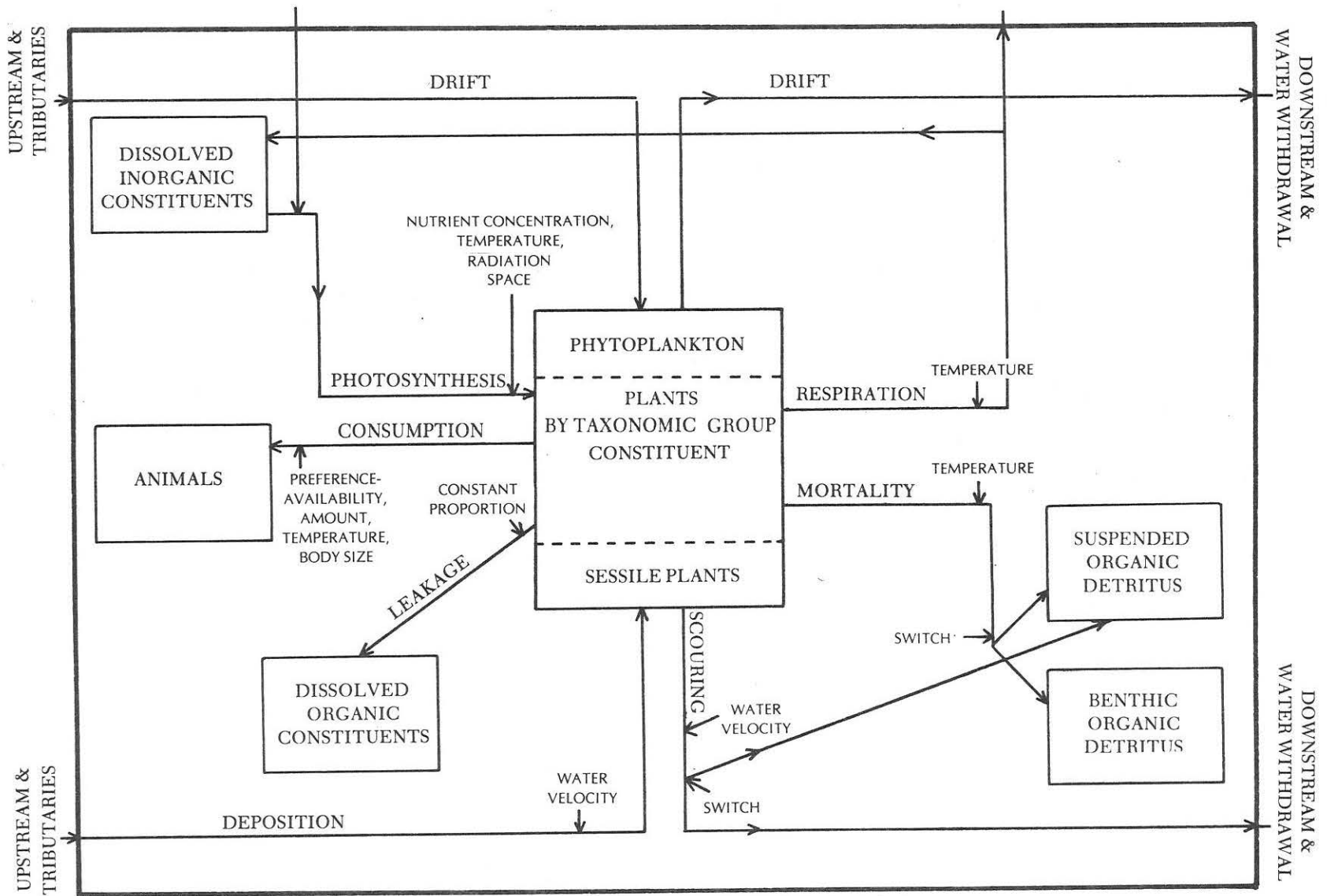


Diagram V 1. Generalized model flow chart of plant processes.

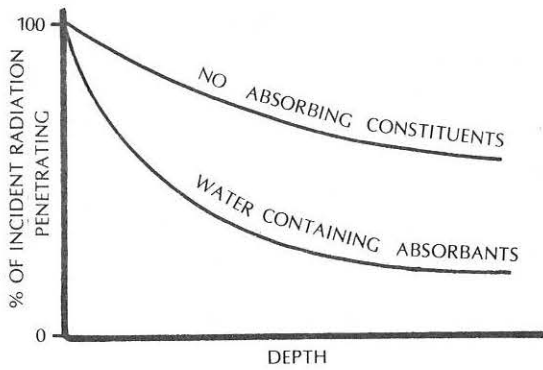


Figure V1. Relation between water column depth and radiation intensity reaching submerged plants.

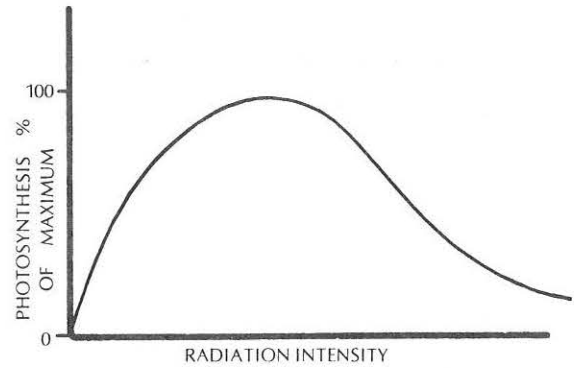


Figure V4. Photosynthetic rate as a function of radiation intensity.

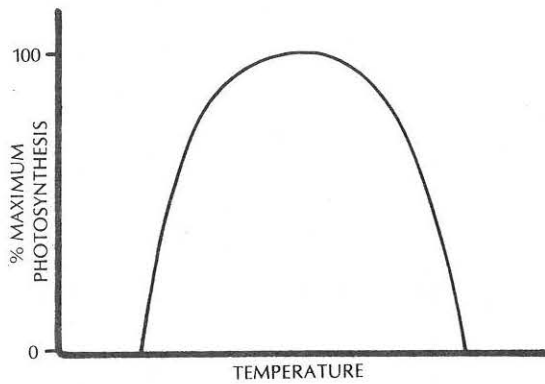


Figure V2. Relation between temperature and photosynthetic rate.

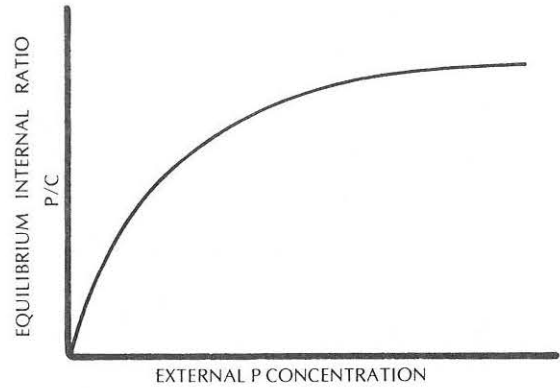


Figure V5. Change in equilibrium of internal phosphorus/carbon ratio as P concentration increases in medium.

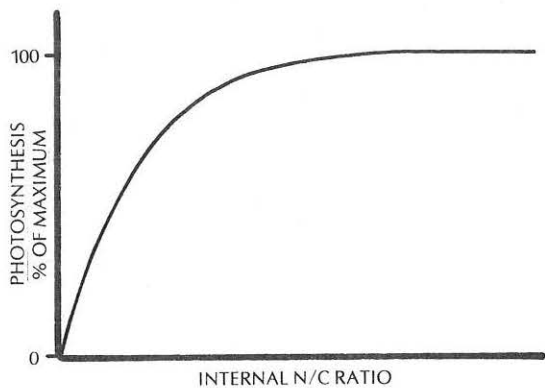


Figure V3. Photosynthetic rate as affected by plant nutrient status.

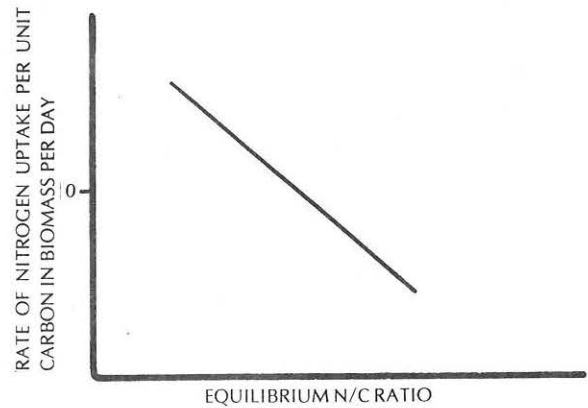


Figure V6. Rate of nitrogen uptake in relation to nitrogen/carbon ratio in the tissue and the medium.

## MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION

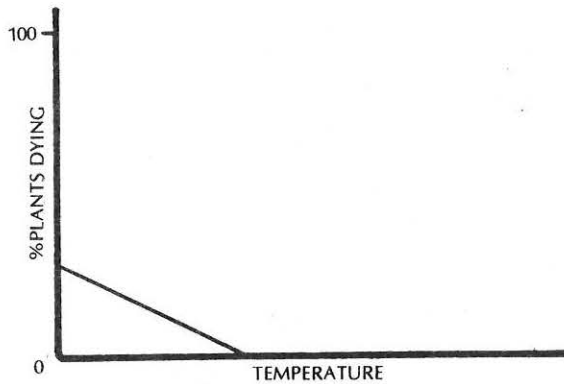


Figure V7. Percent of plants dying as a function of temperature.

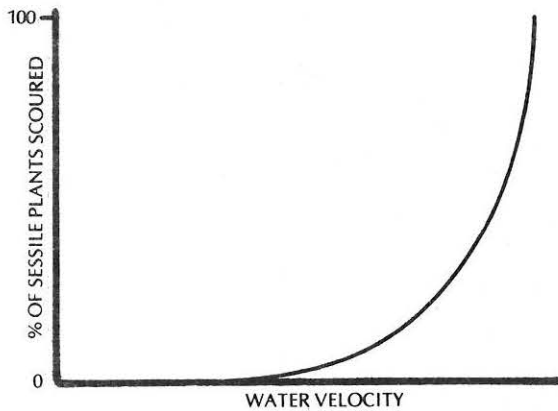


Figure V8. Percentage of plants scoured as a function of water velocity.

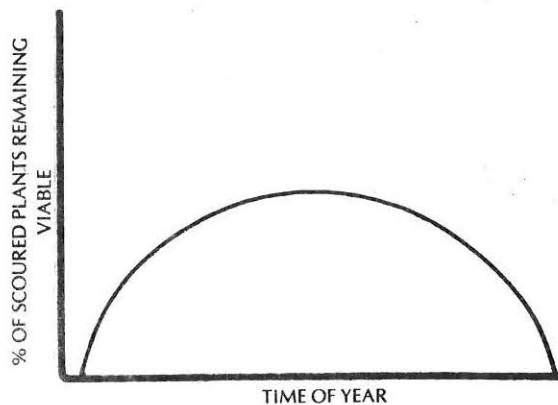


Figure V9. Percentage of scoured plants remaining viable.

The equations described here follow the order in the program itself, except where a particular "thought train" or process is being developed. The equations are numbered at the right side of the page, while the numbers in brackets preceded by a "VE" refer to the actual FORTRAN program equivalent in Appendix J. The names in brackets for the variable explanations are their FORTRAN equivalents. At the end of the mathematical description is a table listing the symbols, their FORTRAN equivalents, all equations where that symbol is used as well as the units for that variable. The classification as to types of symbols used for variables is explained in the MAIN Introduction.

### Photosynthesis

Photosynthesis and growth by the various groups of plants are first calculated on the assumption that raw materials in the system are adequate to cover all needs. The total requirements are then compared with supplies, and if necessary, the actual growth and photosynthesis are scaled down from these potential figures.

Photosynthesis is dependent on the amount of light reaching the average depth that a particular plant species occurs. The light incident upon the surface of the water is cut down by organic and inorganic detritus, dissolved material, the water column itself, as well as any plant occurring at the same depth or above the plant in question.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_1 &= \sum_k X_{51_k} + \sum_o X_{31_o} & [\text{VE0425}] & 1 \\
 Z_2 &= \sum_t \sum_n X_{61_{tn}} & [\text{VE0455}] & 2 \\
 Z_3 &= \sum_d X_{41_{d1}} & [\text{VE0470}] & 3 \\
 Z_4 &= \sum_{p \in A} X_{1_{p1,1}} + .5 \sum_{p \in B} X_{1_{p1,1}} & [\text{VE0635}] & 4 \\
 Z_5 &= V_{78} \exp -[(P_1 Z_4 + P_2 Z_2 + P_3 Z_3 + P_4 Z_1 + P_5) P_6 X_{74}] & [\text{VE0685}] & 5
 \end{aligned}$$

where:

- $Z_1$  = Amount of solutes per cubic meter [DISOLV]
- $X_{51_k}$  = The amount of the  $k$ 'th dissolved inorganic constituent in the water column [WDINR(K)]
- $X_{31_o}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th organic constituent in the water column [AQUA(C)]
- $Z_2$  = Amount of suspended sediments per cubic meter [SED]
- $X_{61_{tn}}$  = Amount of the  $n$ 'th inorganic particulate material of the  $t$ 'th type of detritus in the water column [WPINR(T,N)]
- $Z_3$  = Amount of carbon in all organic litter categories per cubic meter [DETRI]
- $X_{41_{d1}}$  = The amount of carbon in the  $d$ 'th suspended litter category [CLIT(D,1)]



- $Z_4$  = The amount of carbon in plants occurring at an average depth above the plant in question ( $p \in A$ ) plus half the carbon in plants at the same average depth ( $p \in B$ ) [A]
- $X_{1_{p1,1}}$  = The carbon content of the  $p$ 'th plant [CVEG(P,1,1)]
- $Z_5$  = The amount of radiation reaching the plant in question [RADIA]
- $V_{78}$  = The amount of radiation incident upon the water surface [DAYRAD]
- $P_1$  = Extinction coefficient for plants [EXTINP]
- $P_2$  = Extinction coefficient for sediments [EXTINS]
- $P_3$  = Extinction coefficient for organic detritus [EXTIND]
- $P_4$  = Extinction coefficient for dissolved substances [EXTIND]
- $P_5$  = Extinction coefficient for water [EXTINW]
- $P_6$  = The fraction of depth where the average  $p$ 'th plant would be found [PLDEP(P)]
- $X_{74}$  = Water depth [DEPTH]

The actual factor used for light dependence of photosynthesis is based on the ratio of the amount of light available to the amount of light for maximum photosynthesis for the plant in question.

$$Z_6 = Z_5/P_7 \quad [\text{VE0705}] \quad 6$$

where:

- $Z_6$  = A temporary variable for light dependence of photosynthesis [B]
- $Z_5$  = The amount of radiation reaching the plant in question [RADIA]
- $P_7$  = Radiation intensity for maximum photosynthesis of the  $p$ 'th plant [CONRAD(P)]

The ratio of nutrients to carbon also affects the photosynthetic rate. For the plant in question the factor is calculated as

$$Z_7 = \sqrt{c\epsilon D} \{1. - \exp(P_{8_{pc}} - P_{9_{pc}} X_{1_{p1c}} / X_{1_{p1,1}})\} \quad [\text{VE0745, VE0725}] \quad 7$$

where:

- $Z_7$  = Temporary factor of the affect of nutrients to carbon on the photosynthetic rate [A]
- $D$  = The set of nutrients affecting photosynthesis (minus carbon)
- $P_{8_{pc}}$  = Constant for photosynthesis reduction when the  $c$ 'th constituent is absent for the  $p$ 'th plant [CONN12(P,C)]
- $P_{9_{pc}}$  = Proportionality constant for the effect of the  $c$ 'th constituent on the rate of photosynthesis of the  $p$ 'th plant group [CONNIT(P,C)]
- $X_{1_{p1c}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $p$ 'th plant group [CVEG(P,1,C)]

- $X_{1_{p1,1}}$  = The carbon content of the  $p$ 'th plant [CVEG(P,1,1)]

Light and nutrient factors are then taken into consideration with temperature in calculating a possible maximum gross photosynthesis for the plant group under consideration.

$$Z_8 = Z_6 \exp(1. - Z_6) Z_7 (P_{10} + P_{11} X_{72} + P_{12} X_{72}^2) \quad [\text{VE0765}] \quad 8$$

where:

- $Z_8$  = Maximum possible gross photosynthesis as a fraction of the current biomass per hour [A]
- $Z_6$  = A temporary variable for light dependence of photosynthesis [B]
- $Z_7$  = A temporary factor of the effect of nutrients to carbon on the photosynthetic rate [A]
- $P_{10_p}$  = Constant term for photosynthesis dependence on temperature [CONTE1(P)]
- $P_{11_p}$  = Linear term for photosynthesis dependence on temperature [CONTE2(P)]
- $P_{12_p}$  = Quadratic term for photosynthesis dependence on temperature [CONTE3(P)]
- $X_{72}$  = Water temperature [WTEMP]

Daily respiration for the plant group under consideration is calculated as a fraction of the current biomass.

$$Z_9 = P_{42_{pt}} P_{13_p} \exp(P_{14_p} X_{72}) \quad [\text{VE0775}] \quad 9$$

where:

- $Z_9$  = [RESPV]
- $P_{13_p}$  = Proportional respiration rate of the  $p$ 'th plant at zero temperature [RESPC(P)]
- $P_{14_p}$  = Proportional increase in respiration with an increase in temperature [RESPD(P)]
- $X_{72}$  = Water temperature [WTEMP]

Constituent requirements for carbon and energy are calculated, and decreased as a function of the space in which the plants may grow.

$$Z_{10_{p1}} = X_{1_{p1,1}} V_{77} Z_8 - Z_9 \quad [\text{VE0780}] \quad 10$$

$$Z_{23} = 1. \exp(P_{41_p} X_{1_{p1,1}} / X_{81}) \quad [\text{VE0785}] \quad 11$$

$$Z_{10_{p1}} = Z_{10_{p1}} Z_{23} \quad [\text{VE0790}] \quad 12$$

$$Z_{10_{p2}} = P_{15} Z_{10_{p1}} \quad [\text{VE0805}] \quad 13$$

$$Z_{11_1} = \sum_p Z_{10_{p1}} \quad [\text{VE0815}] \quad 14$$

where:

- $Z_{10_{p1}}$  = The carbon requirement of the  $p$ 'th plant group [SPREQ((P,1)]
- $V_{77}$  = Daily photoperiod in hours [DAPHOT]

- $Z_{11_{p2}}$  = The energy requirement of the  $p$ 'th plant group [SPREQ(P,2)]  
 $P_{15}$  = The amount of energy captured for each gram of carbon converted during photosynthesis [ENERGY]  
 $Z_{11}$  = Total carbon requirement for all plants [REQ(1)]  
 $P_{41_p}$  = A factor used to calculate photosynthesis reduction of the  $p$ 'th plant due to space limitations [VSPAS(P)]  
 $X_{81}$  = The surface area of the ecosystem  
 $X_{1_{p1,1}}$  = The carbon content of the  $p$ 'th plant [CVEG(P,1,1)]  
 $Z_8$  = Maximum possible gross photosynthesis as a fraction of the current biomass per hour [A]  
 $Z_9$  = Respiration of the plant in question [RESPV]

If photosynthesis is dependent on other constituents for growth (if NFRELM is greater than 2) requirements for these components are calculated.

$$Z_{12} = X_{1_{p1e}} / (X_{1_{p1,1}} + Z_{10_{p1}}) \quad [\text{VE0845}] \quad 15$$

$$Z_{13} = P_{16_{pe}} [1. - \exp \{P_{17_{pe}} X_{51_k} / (75 * 1000000.)\}] \quad [\text{VE0850}] \quad 16$$

$$Z_{10_{pe}} = P_{18_{pe}} (X_{1_{p1e}} + Z_{10_{p1}}) (Z_{13} - Z_{12}) \quad [\text{VE0855}] \quad 17$$

$$Z_{11_c} = \sum_p Z_{10_{pe}} \quad c > 2$$

where:

- $Z_{12}$  = The ratio of a constituent to carbon of the plant currently under consideration [AINTER]  
 $Z_{13}$  = The ratio of an element within the plant to carbon, which would be in equilibrium with the current external concentration of that element [EQVIL]  
 $X_{1_{p1e}}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $p$ 'th plant group [CVEG(P,1,C)]  
 $X_{1_{p1,1}}$  = The carbon content of the  $p$ 'th plant [CVEG(P,1,1)]  
 $Z_{10_{p1}}$  = The carbon requirement of the  $p$ 'th plant group [SPREQ(P,1)]  
 $P_{16_{pe}}$  = The maximum value for the ratio of the  $c$ 'th constituent to carbon for the  $p$ 'th plant group [UPCON1(P,C)]  
 $P_{17_{pe}}$  = Factor relating internal to external concentration of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $p$ 'th plant group [UPCON2(P,C)]  
 $X_{75}$  = The amount of water in the ecosystem [WATSYS]  
 $Z_{10_{pe}}$  = Requirement of the  $c$ 'th constituent for the  $p$ 'th plant group for photosynthesis [SPREQ(P,C)]  
 $P_{18_{pe}}$  = Parameter used for nutrient uptake of the  $c$ 'th constituent by the  $p$ 'th plant group [UPCON(P,C)]

- $Z_{11_c}$  = Total requirement of the  $c$ 'th constituent by all plants [REQ(C)]  
 $X_{51_k}$  = The amount of the  $k$ 'th dissolved inorganic constituent in the water column [WDINR(K)]  
 $Z_{10_{p1}}$  = The carbon requirement of the  $p$ 'th plant group [SPREQ(P,1)]

Total requirement for a particular constituent is then checked against the availability of that constituent and if the supply is found short, all requirements are decreased proportionally.

$$Z_{14} = \min (V_{51_k} + X_{51_k}) / Z_{11_c} \quad c \neq 2 \quad [\text{VE0955}] \quad 19$$

$$Z_{15} = Z_{14} Z_{10_{p,e}} \quad \text{for } Z_{12} < 1 \quad [\text{VE1025}] \quad 20$$

where:

- $Z_{14}$  = The ratio of the element required to that available which is in least supply [AA]  
 $V_{51_k}$  = The amount of the  $k$ 'th inorganic element entering the system in a time unit [XDNORG(K)]  
 $Z_{15}$  = The amount of an element for a plant which are both currently under consideration which is actually used in photosynthesis [B]  
 $X_{51_k}$  = The amount of the  $k$ 'th dissolved inorganic constituent in the water column [WOINR(K)]  
 $Z_{11_c}$  = Total requirement of the  $c$ 'th constituent by all plants [REQ(C)]  
 $Z_{10_{pe}}$  = Requirement of the  $c$ 'th constituent for the  $p$ 'th plant group for photosynthesis [SPREQ(P,C)]

Appropriate variables are incremented or decremented

$$Z_{24} = (Z_{19} - 1) / Z_{19} \quad [\text{VE0990}] \quad 21$$

$$N_{6_{p1e}} = Z_{15} \quad [\text{VE1045}] \quad 22$$

$$N_{51_k} = -Z_{15} Z_{24} \quad c \neq 2 \quad [\text{VE1060}] \quad 23$$

$$N_{1_{p1e}} = Z_{15} Z_{24} \quad P_{25_p} = 1 \quad [\text{VE1070}] \quad 24$$

$$N_{1_{p1e}} = B(1 - Z_{24}) \quad P_{25_p} = 1 \quad [\text{VE1075}] \quad 25$$

$$N_{1_{p1e}} = Z_{15} \quad P_{25_p} = 2 \quad [\text{VE1085}] \quad 26$$

$$N_{51_k} = -Z_{15}(1 - Z_{24}) \quad c \neq 2 \quad [\text{VE1090}] \quad 27$$

$$N_{01_{13,c}} = Z_{15} \quad c \neq 2 \quad [\text{VE1095}] \quad 28$$

$$N_{03_{15k}} = -Z_{15} \quad c \neq 2 \quad [\text{VE1100}] \quad 29$$

$$N_{01_{1,2}} = Z_{15} \quad \text{for } Z_{15} > 0 \quad [\text{VE1110}] \quad 30$$

$$N_{01_{2,2}} = Z_{15} \quad \text{for } Z_{15} < 0 \quad [\text{VE1110}] \quad 31$$

where:

- $Z_{24}$  = The ratio of water in to that passing through the system [C]

- $Z_{19}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus 1 [CYCLE]  
 $N_{p1c}^{\dot{X}}$  = Productivity for the  $c$ 'th constituent for the  $p$ 'th plant species [CVEGP(P,1,C)]

And the fluxes are caused by photosynthesis

- $\dot{N}_{51k}^{\dot{Y}}$  = Change in the  $k$ 'th dissolved inorganic constituent leaving the system [DNORG(K)]  
 $\dot{N}_{p,1,c}^{\dot{Y}}$  = Change in plants drifting out of the system [DRIFTV(P,1,C)]  
 $\dot{N}_{p,1,c}^{\dot{X}}$  = Change in plants in the system [CVEGQQ(P,1,C)]  
 $\dot{N}_{51k}^{\dot{X}}$  = Change in the  $k$ 'th dissolved inorganic constituent in the system [WDINRQ(K)]  
 $\dot{N}_{13,c}^{01}$  = Change of state of the  $c$ 'th constituent [AGAINQ(13,C)]  
 $\dot{N}_{13,k}^{03}$  = Change of state of the  $k$ 'th constituent [AGAINQ(13,K)]  
 $\dot{N}_{1,2}^{01}$  = Energy as radiation entering the system and being used in photosynthesis [AGAINQ(1,2)]  
 $\dot{N}_{2,2}^{01}$  = Energy as heat lost to the system [AGAINQ(2,2)]  
 $Z_{15}$  = The amount of an element actually used in photosynthesis by a plant which is currently under consideration [B]  
 $P_{25p}$  = 1 for phytoplankton and 2 for sessile plants [NDRIFV(P)]

### Plant Mortality

Each plant species has a daily mortality factor associated with it. In addition, plants may die because of low temperatures, until a "seed" biomass is reached, which is considered to be a specified fraction of the years greatest biomass.

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{16p} &= \max(Z_{16p}, X_{1p1,c} P_{19p}) & [\text{VE1175}] & 32 \\ Z_{17} &= P_{20p} X_{72} + P_{21} & [\text{VE1225}] & 33 \\ Z_{18} &= (P_{22p} / Z_{19}) V_{1p1c} + (Z_{17} / Z_{19}) V_{1p1c} & [\text{VE1235}] & 34 \\ \dot{H}_{1p1c}^{\dot{Y}} &= -Z_{18} & [\text{VE1240}] & 35 \\ \dot{H}_{41de}^{\dot{Y}} &= Z_{18} \quad \text{for } P_{23p} < P_{24} & [\text{VE1245}] & 36 \\ \dot{H}_{43de}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{18} \quad \text{for } P_{23p} > P_{24} & [\text{VE1250}] & 37 \\ Z_{20} &= P_{22p} / Z_{19} \quad \text{for } P_{25p} = 1 & [\text{VE1255}] & 38 \\ Z_{17} &= Z_{17} / Z_{19} \quad \text{for } P_{25p} = 1 & [\text{VE1260}] & 39 \\ Z_{18} &= Z_{20} X_{1p1c} + Z_{17} X_{1p1c} & [\text{VE1265}] & 40 \\ \dot{H}_{1p1c}^{\dot{X}} &= -Z_{18} & [\text{VE1270}] & 41 \\ \dot{H}_{41de}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{18} \quad \text{for } P_{25p} = 1 \text{ and } P_{23p} < P_{24} & [\text{VE1280}] & 42 \\ \dot{H}_{43de}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{18} \quad \text{for } P_{25p} = 1 \text{ and } P_{23p} > P_{24} & [\text{VE1285}] & 43 \\ \dot{H}_{43de}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{18} \quad \text{for } P_{25p} = 1 \text{ and } P_{23p} > P_{24} & [\text{VE1295}] & 44 \\ \dot{H}_{41de}^{\dot{Y}} &= Z_{18} (Z_{19} - 1) / Z_{19} \quad \text{for } P_{25p} = 1 \text{ and } P_{23p} < P_{24} & [\text{VE1300}] & 45 \\ \dot{H}_{41de}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{18} \{1 - (Z_{19} - 1) / Z_{19}\} \quad \text{for } P_{25p} = 2 \text{ and } P_{23p} < P_{24} & [\text{VE1305}] & 46 \end{aligned}$$

where:

- $Z_{16p}$  = The amount of carbon in the  $p$ 'th plant species that is seed [SEED(P)]  
 $P_{19p}$  = The proportion of the  $p$ 'th plant at maximum biomass which overwinters (seed) [PERSED(P)]  
 $Z_{17}$  = The fraction of the plant in question which dies as a function of temperature [DEADT]  
 $P_{20p}$  = The slope of the line predicting the proportion of the  $p$ 'th plant dying as a function of temperature [VTDEDS(P)]  
 $X_{1p1,c}$  = The carbon content of the  $p$ 'th plant [CVEG(P,1,1)]  
 $P_{21p}$  = The proportion of the  $p$ 'th plant species dying at 0 degrees centigrade [VTDEDY(P)]  
 $Z_{18}$  = Total amount of the plant and constituent in question dying in a time period [ALLDED]  
 $Z_{19}$  = The number of turnovers of water in the ecosystem in a day [CYCLE]  
 $P_{23p}$  = The fate of the  $p$ 'th plant species after death [IVFATE(P)]  
 $P_{24}$  = The number of litter categories in the system [NOLIT]  
 $P_{25p}$  = 1 for phytoplankton and 2 for sessile plants [NDRIFV(P)]

The fluxes are due to plants dying

- $\dot{H}_{1p1c}^{\dot{Y}}$  = Plants drifting out of the system [DRIFTV(P,1,C)]  
 $\dot{H}_{41de}^{\dot{Y}}$  = Detritus drifting out of the system [DETIN(D,C)]  
 $\dot{H}_{43de}^{\dot{X}}$  = Benthic detritus in the system [CORGQQ(D,C)]  
 $\dot{H}_{1p1c}^{\dot{X}}$  = Plants in the system [CVEGQQ(P,1,C)]  
 $\dot{H}_{41de}^{\dot{X}}$  = Suspended detritus in the system [CLITQQ(D,C)]  
 $X_{72}$  = Water temperature [WTEMP]  
 $X_{1p1,c}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $p$ 'th plant group [CVEG(P,1,C)]

### Leakage

Any of the plants in the ecosystem may leak solutes.

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{21} &= P_{26} / Z_{19} & [\text{VE1355}] & 47 \\ \dot{L}_{1p1c}^{\dot{Y}} &= -Z_{21} V_{1p1c} & [\text{VE1360}] & 48 \\ \dot{L}_{31c}^{\dot{Y}} &= Z_{21} V_{1p1c} & [\text{VE1365}] & 49 \\ Z_{21} &= P_{26p} \quad \text{for } P_{25p} = 2 & [\text{VE1370}] & 50 \\ \dot{L}_{1p1c}^{\dot{X}} &= -Z_{21} X_{1p1,c} & [\text{VE1375}] & 51 \\ \dot{L}_{31c}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{21} X_{1p1,c} \quad \text{for } P_{25p} = 1 & [\text{VE1380}] & 52 \\ Z_{21} &= Z_{21} X_{1p1,c} / Z_{22} \quad \text{for } P_{25p} = 2 & [\text{VE1390}] & 53 \\ \dot{L}_{31c}^{\dot{Y}} &= Z_{21} (Z_{22} - X_{75}) \quad \text{for } P_{25p} = 2 & [\text{VE1395}] & 54 \\ \dot{L}_{31c}^{\dot{X}} &= Z_{21} X_{75} \quad \text{for } P_{25p} = 2 & [\text{VE1400}] & 55 \end{aligned}$$

where:

- $Z_{21}$  = The amount of the constituent in question leaked from the plant in question [ALEAK]  
 $P_{26p}$  = The proportion of the  $p$ 'th plant which is leaked in a time unit [SIEVEG(P)]  
 $V_{1p1c}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $p$ 'th plant entering the ecosystem [XDRIFV(P,1,C)]  
 $Z_{22}$  = The total amount of water in or passing through the ecosystem in a day [WATTOT]

The fluxes may be ascribed to changes to plant leakage

- $Z_{19}$  = The number of turnovers of water minus 1 [CYCLE]  
 $X_{1p1c}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $p$ 'th plant group [CVEG(P,1,C)]  
 $X_{75}$  = The amount of water in the ecosystem [WATSYS]  
 $P_{25p}$  = 1 for phytoplankton and 2 for sessile plants [NDRIFV(P)]  
 $\dot{Y}_{1p1c}$  = Plants drifting out of the system [DRIFTV(P,1,C)]  
 $L_{31c}$  = Dissolved organics leaving the system [COMPIN(C)]  
 $\dot{X}_{1p1c}$  = Plants in the system [CVEGQQ(P,1,C)]  
 $\dot{X}_{31c}$  = Dissolved organics in the system [AQUAQQ(C)]

### Scouring and Colonization

Plants that are normally sessile in the system may be scoured by high water velocities, or they may colonize by seed deposition between specified dates.

$$Z_{25} = \min[1., \max\{0., P_{27p}^{X_{73}} - P_{27p}^{P_{28p}}\}] \quad [\text{VE1490}] \quad 56$$

$$Z_{26} = Z_{25} X_{1p1c} \quad [\text{VE1495}] \quad 57$$

$$Z_{27} = P_{31p} X_{1p1c} \quad \text{for } P_{33} > P_{29p} \text{ and } P_{33} < P_{30p} \quad [\text{VE1500}] \quad 58$$

$$Z_{28} = \{P_{32p}^2 - [((P_{33} - P_{34p})^2 P_{32p} / (P_{35p} - P_{34p})) - P_{32p}]\}^{.5} \quad [\text{VE1515}] \quad 59$$

$$Z_{29} = \min[X_{1p1c}, \{(Z_{26} Z_{28}) + Z_{27}\}] \quad [\text{VE1540}] \quad 60$$

$$Z_{30} = Z_{26} - (Z_{26} Z_{28}) \quad [\text{VE1545}] \quad 61$$

$$Z_{31} = Z_{30} / Z_{22} \quad [\text{VE1550}] \quad 62$$

$$Z_{32} = P_{36p} V_{1p1c} \quad \text{for } P_{28p} < X_{73} \quad [\text{VE1565}] \quad 63$$

$$\dot{Y}_{1p1c} = -Z_{32} + Z_{29} \quad [\text{VE1570}] \quad 64$$

$$\dot{X}_{1p1c} = -Z_{30} - Z_{29} + Z_{32} \quad [\text{VE1575}] \quad 65$$

$$\dot{Y}_{41dc} = Z_{31} (Z_{22} - X_{75}) \quad [\text{VE1585}] \quad 66$$

$$\dot{X}_{41dc} = Z_{31} X_{75} \quad [\text{VE1590}] \quad 67$$

where:

- $Z_{25}$  = A proportion of the plant in question washed out of the system due to high-water velocity [VDRFI]  
 $X_{73}$  = The water velocity in meters per second [VELOCT]  
 $P_{28p}$  = The water velocity above which the  $p$ 'th plant starts to wash away [VDRF3(P)]  
 $Z_{26}$  = The actual amount of the constituent in question being washed out of the system due to high water velocities [VDRF4]  
 $P_{33}$  = The current Julian day [IYRDAY]  
 $P_{29p}$  and  $P_{30p}$  = The first and last Julian days for seed dispersal for the  $p$ 'th plant group [NVDAY1(P), NVDAY2(P)]  
 $Z_{27}$  = The amount of seed washed out of the system for the constituent and plant under consideration [VDRF6]  
 $Z_{30}$  = The proportion of uprooted plants dying and entering litter compartments [CDRF13]  
 $P_{31p}$  = The proportion of the  $p$ 'th plant remaining viable if washed out of the ecosystem [VDRF11(P)]  
 $P_{34p}$  and  $P_{35p}$  = The first and last Julian day that parts of plants remain viable if washed out of the system [NVDRF8(P), NVDRF9(P)]  
 $X_{75}$  = The amount of water in the ecosystem in cubic meters [WATSYS] and the fluxes are ascribed to plant drift  
 $\dot{X}_{1p1c}$  = Plants in the system [CVEGQQ(P,1,C)]  
 $\dot{Y}_{1p1c}$  = Plants leaving the system [DRIFTV(P,1,C)]  
 $\dot{Y}_{41dc}$  = Litter leaving the system [DETIN(D,C)]  
 $\dot{X}_{41dc}$  = Litter in the system [CLITQQ(D,C)]  
 $Z_{28}$  = The proportion of uprooted plants remaining viable [VDRF6]  
 $X_{1p1c}$  = The amount of the  $c$ 'th constituent of the  $p$ 'th plant group [CVEG(P,1,C)]

The following section is in the VEGET subroutine solely because this is the last subroutine entered during a time step. It deals with all materials leaving the ecosystem as downstream drift, or through irrigation. Any dissolved or planktonic material leaves by way of both pathways in the same proportion as flowing water. The user has the option of whether non-planktonic material exits by way of downstream, irrigation withdrawal or both. In addition, values representing downstream flowing materials are converted to grams per cubic meter in preparation for their use if more than one stream section is to be simulated.

$Z_{33} = Y_{86}/(Y_{86} + Y_{80})$	[VE1625]	68
$Z_{34} = Y_{80}/(Y_{86} + Y_{80})$	[VE1630]	69
$Z_{35} = Y_{86} + Y_{80}$	[VE1635]	70
$U_{01,4c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{31,c} Z_{33}$	[VE1655]	71
$U_{01,8c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{31,c} Z_{34}$	[VE1660]	72
$Y_{31,c} = Y_{31,c}/Z_{35}$	[VE1665]	73
$U_{01,4c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{41,dc} Z_{33}$	[VE1690]	74
$U_{01,8c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{41,dc} Z_{34}$	[VE1695]	75
$Y_{41,dc} = Y_{41,dc}/Z_{35}$	[VE1700]	76
$U_{01,4c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{41,dc}$	[VE1710]	77
$Y_{41,dc} = 0$	[VE1715]	78
$U_{01,8c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{41,dc}$	[VE1725]	79
$Y_{41,dc} = Y_{41,dc}/Y_{80}$	[VE1730]	80
$U_{01,4c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{1,p1,c} Z_{33}$	[VE1760]	81
$U_{01,8c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{1,p1,c} Z_{34}$	[VE1765]	82
$Y_{1,p1,c} = Y_{1,p1,c}/Z_{35}$	[VE1770]	83
$U_{01,4c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{1,p1,c}$	[VE1780]	84
$Y_{1,p1,c} = 0$	[VE1785]	85
$U_{01,8c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{1,p1,c}$	[VE1795]	86
$Y_{1,p1,c} = Y_{1,p1,c}/Y_{80}$	[VE1800]	87
$U_{01,4c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{11,hc} Z_{33}$	[VE1830]	88
$U_{01,8c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{11,hc} Z_{34}$	[VE1835]	89
$Y_{11,hc} = Y_{11,hc}/Z_{35}$	[VE1840]	90
$U_{01,4c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{11,hc}$	[VE1850]	91
$Y_{11,hc} = 0$	[VE1855]	92
$U_{01,8c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{11,hc}$	[VE1865]	93
$Y_{11,hc} = Y_{11,hc}/Y_{80}$	[VE1870]	94
$U_{01,4c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{21,mc} Z_{33}$	[VE1890]	95
$U_{01,8c}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{21,mc} Z_{34}$	[VE1895]	96
$Y_{21,mc} = Y_{21,mc}/Z_{35}$	[VE1900]	97
$Y_{11,l} = Y_{11,l}/Z_{35}$	[VE1935]	98
$Y_{11,l} = 0$	[VE1945]	99
$Y_{11,l} = Y_{11,l}/Y_{80}$	[VE1955]	100
$U_{03,4k}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{51,k} Z_{33}$	[VE1985]	101
$U_{03,8k}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{51,k} Z_{34}$	[VE1990]	102
$Y_{51,k} = Y_{51,k}/Z_{35}$	[VE1995]	103
$U_{04,4n}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{61,tn} Z_{33}$	[VE2025]	104
$U_{04,8n}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{61,tn} Z_{34}$	[VE2030]	105
$Y_{61,tn} = Y_{61,tn}/Z_{35}$	[VE2035]	106
$U_{04,4n}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{61,tn}$	[VE2045]	107
$Y_{61,tn} = 0$	[VE2050]	108
$U_{04,8n}^{\dot{X}} = -Y_{61,tn}$	[VE2060]	109
$Y_{61,tn} = Y_{61,tn}/Y_{80}$	[VE2065]	110

where:

$Z_{33}$	=	The fraction of water leaving by irrigation [GOA]
$Z_{34}$	=	The fraction of water going downstream [GOB]
$Z_{35}$	=	The total amount of water leaving the ecosystem either through irrigation or downstream [GOC]
$P_{37,d}$	=	The path of the $d$ 'th litter category leaving the ecosystem [NGOL(D)]
$P_{38,p}$	=	The path of the $p$ 'th plant species leaving the ecosystem [NGOV(P)]
$P_{39,h}$	=	The path of the $h$ 'th animal cohort leaving the ecosystem [NGOA(H)]
$P_{40,t}$	=	The path of the $t$ 'th inorganic particulate category leaving the ecosystem [NGONRP(T)] and the fluxes are ascribed to materials leaving the ecosystem either through irrigation or downstream
$U_{01,4c}^{\dot{X}}$	=	[AGAINQ(4,C)]
$U_{01,8c}^{\dot{X}}$	=	[AGAINQ(8,C)]
$U_{03,4k}^{\dot{X}}$	=	[DAGAINQ(4,K)]
$U_{03,8k}^{\dot{X}}$	=	[DAGAINQ(8,K)]
$U_{04,4n}^{\dot{X}}$	=	[CGAINQ(4,N)]
$U_{04,8n}^{\dot{X}}$	=	[CGAINQ(8N)]

#### TABLE OF SYMBOLS

The following table is supplied as a user's aid. It lists the symbols used in the mathematical description, the FORTRAN equivalent, the equations where the symbol is used, and the units for the symbol. The classification of symbols is explained in the Introduction; listings in the table are alphabetical according to variable type, and then numerically according to subscript number. The following abbreviations are used:

C	=	centigrade	kcal	=	kilocalories
cu	=	cubic	m	=	meters or meter
ecsys	=	ecosystem	mm	=	millimeters
g	=	gram or grams	pop	=	populations
hr	=	hour	sq	=	square

Many of the exogenous variables (V) have for units "variable" for they are first used as grams per cubic meter of water flowing into the system from upstream, and then as grams per ecosystem per day of material entering the system from all sources. Also, Y is used as grams per ecosystem per day leaving the system or as grams per cubic meter of water leaving the ecosystem as downstream flow.

Symbol	FORTRAN Equivalent	Equations where used	Units
P <sub>1</sub>	EXTINP	5	$g^{-1} \cdot sq \cdot m^{-1}$
P <sub>2</sub>	EXTINS	5	$g^{-1} \cdot sq \cdot m^{-1}$
P <sub>3</sub>	EXTIND	5	$g^{-1} \cdot sq \cdot m^{-1}$
P <sub>4</sub>	EXTINL	5	$g^{-1} \cdot sq \cdot m^{-1}$

Symbol	FORTTRAN Equivalent	Equations Where Used	Units	Symbol	FORTTRAN Equivalent	Equations Where Used	Units
P <sub>5</sub>	EXTINW	5	m <sup>-1</sup>	X <sub>1</sub>	CVEG(P,1,C)	7, 15, 17, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58, 60	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>6</sub>	PLDEP (P)	5	m	X <sub>1plc</sub>	CVEGQQ(P,1,C)	65	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>7</sub>	CONRAD (P)	6	kcal*sq m*hr <sup>-1</sup>	F <sub>1plc</sub>	CVEGQQ(P,1,C)	41	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>8</sub>	CONNI2 (P,C)	7		H <sub>1plc</sub>	CVEGQQ(P,1,C)	51	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>9</sub>	CONNIT (P,C)	7		L <sub>1plc</sub>	CVEGQQ(P,1,C)	25, 26	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>10</sub>	CONTE1 (P)	8		N <sub>1plc</sub>	CVEG(P,1,C)	22	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>11</sub>	CONTE2 (P)	8		N <sub>6plc</sub>	AQUA (C)	1	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>12</sub>	CONTE3 (P)	8		X <sub>31c</sub>	AQUAQ(C)	52, 55	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>13</sub>	RESFPC (P)	9		L <sub>31c</sub>	CLIT (D,1)	3	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>14</sub>	RESPD (P)	9		X <sub>41di</sub>	CLITQQ(D,C)	42, 46	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>15</sub>	ENERGY	13	kcal*g <sup>-1</sup>	H <sub>41do</sub>	CORGQQ(D,C)	37, 43, 44	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>16</sub>	UPCON1 (P,C)	16	g*g <sup>-1</sup>	H <sub>43do</sub>	WDINR (K)	1, 16, 19	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>17</sub>	UPCON2 (P,C)	16		X <sub>51k</sub>	WDINRQ(K)	23, 27	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>18</sub>	UPCON (P,C)	17		N <sub>51k</sub>	WPNR (T,N)	2	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>19</sub>	PERSED (P)	32	g.g <sup>-1</sup>	X <sub>61en</sub>	WTEMP	8, 9, 33	degrees c
P <sub>20</sub>	VTEDS (P)	33		X <sub>72</sub>	VELOCT	56, 68	m*second <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>21</sub>	VTEDY (P)	33		X <sub>73</sub>	DEPTH	5	m
P <sub>22</sub>	AMORT (P)	34, 38	g*g <sup>-1</sup>	X <sub>74</sub>	WATSYS	16, 54, 55, 66, 67	cu m*ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>23</sub>	IVFATE (P)	44, 45, 46		X <sub>75</sub>	AREA	11	sq m*ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>24</sub>	NOLIT	44, 45, 46		X <sub>81</sub>	DRIFTV(P,1,C)	81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 90	variable
P <sub>25</sub>	NDRIFV (P)	44, 45, 46, 50, 52, 54, 55		Y <sub>1plc</sub>	DRIFTV(P,1,C)	64	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>26</sub>	SIEVEG (P)	47, 50	g*g <sup>-1</sup>	F <sub>1plc</sub>	DRIFTV(P,1,C)	35	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>27</sub>	VDRF2 (P)	56		H <sub>1plc</sub>	DRIFTV(P,1,C)	48	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>28</sub>	CDRF3 (P)	56, 63	m*second <sup>-1</sup>	L <sub>1plc</sub>	DRIFTV(P,1,C)	24, 48	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>29</sub>	NVDAY1 (P)	58		N <sub>1plc</sub>	DRIFTA(H,C)	88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 100	variable
P <sub>30</sub>	NVDAY2 (P)	58		Y <sub>11hc</sub>	DRIFTM(H,C)	95, 96, 97	variable
P <sub>31</sub>	VDRFII (P)	58	R*g <sup>-1</sup>	Y <sub>21mc</sub>	COMPIN(C)	71, 72, 73	variable
P <sub>32</sub>	VDRF7 (P)	59	R*R <sup>-1</sup>	Y <sub>31c</sub>	COMPIN(C)	49, 54	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>33</sub>	TYRDAY	58, 59		L <sub>31c</sub>	DETIN(D,C)	74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80	variable
P <sub>34</sub>	NVDRF8 (P)	59		Y <sub>41dc</sub>	DETIN(D,C)	66, 61	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>35</sub>	NVDRF9 (P)	59		F <sub>41do</sub>	DETIN(D,C)	36, 45	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>36</sub>	VDRF15 (P)	63	g*g <sup>-1</sup>	H <sub>41do</sub>	DNORG(K)	101, 102, 103	variable
P <sub>37</sub>	NGOL (D)	74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80		Y <sub>51k</sub>	DNORG(K)	23	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>38</sub>	NGOV (P)	81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87		N <sub>51k</sub>	PNORG(T,N)	104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110	variable
P <sub>39</sub>	NGOA (H)	88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 100		Y <sub>61en</sub>	FLOUT	68, 69, 70, 80, 87, 94, 100, 110	cu m*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>40</sub>	NGONRP (T)	104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110		Y <sub>80</sub>	WIRRIQ	68, 69, 70	cu m*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
P <sub>41</sub>	VSPAS (P)	11		Y <sub>86</sub>	DISOLV	1, 5	variable
P <sub>42</sub>	RESPE (P)	9		Z <sub>1</sub>	SED	2, 5	variable
V <sub>1plc</sub>	XDRIFV (P,1,C)	34, 48, 49, 63	variable	Z <sub>2</sub>	DETRI	3, 5	variable
V <sub>51k</sub>	XDNORG (K)	19	variable	Z <sub>3</sub>	A	4, 5	variable
V <sub>77</sub>	DAPHOT	10	hr*day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>4</sub>	RADIA	5, 6	kcal*sq m <sup>-1</sup> .hr <sup>-1</sup>
V <sub>78</sub>	DAYRAD	5	kcal*sq m <sup>-1</sup> .hr <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>5</sub>	B	6, 8	
N <sub>011c</sub>	AGAINQ (1,C)	30	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>6</sub>	A	7, 8	
N <sub>012c</sub>	AGAINQ (2,C)	31	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>7</sub>	A	8, 10	
N <sub>013c</sub>	AGAINQ (13,C)	28	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>8</sub>	RESPV	9, 10	
U <sub>014c</sub>	AGAINQ (4,C)	71, 74, 77, 81, 84, 88, 91, 95	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>9</sub>	SPREQ(P,1)	10, 12, 13, 14, 5, 17	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
U <sub>018c</sub>	AGAINQ (8,C)	72, 75, 79, 82, 86, 89, 93, 96	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>10p1</sub>	SPREQ(P,2)	13	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
N <sub>0313k</sub>	DGAINQ (13,K)	29	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>10p2</sub>	REQ(1)	14	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
U <sub>034k</sub>	DGAINQ (4,K)	101	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>11l</sub>	REQ(C)	18, 19	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
U <sub>038k</sub>	DGAINQ (8,K)	102	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>11c</sub>	AINTER	15, 17	g*g <sup>-1</sup>
U <sub>044n</sub>	CGAINQ (4,N)	104, 107	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>12</sub>	EQUIL	16, 17	
U <sub>048n</sub>	CGAINQ (8,N)	105, 109	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>13</sub>	SPREQ(P,C)	17, 18, 20	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
X <sub>1pl,1</sub>	CVEG (P,1,1)	4, 7, 10, 11, 15, 32, 40	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup>	Z <sub>10pc</sub>	AA	19	
				Z <sub>14</sub>			



Symbol	FORTRAN Equivalent	Equations where used	Units
Z <sub>15</sub>	B	20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>16</sub> <sub>P</sub>	SEED(P)	32	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>17</sub>	DEADT	33, 34, 39, 40	g*g <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>18</sub>	ALLDED	34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46	variable
Z <sub>19</sub>	CYCLE	21, 34, 38, 39, 45, 46, 47	day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>20</sub>	DEAD	38, 40	g*g <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>21</sub>	ALEAK	47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55	variable
Z <sub>22</sub>	WATTOT	53, 54, 62, 66	cu m*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup> + cu m*ecsys <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>23</sub>	SPAS	11, 12	
Z <sub>24</sub>	C	21, 23, 24, 25, 27	
Z <sub>25</sub>	VDRF1	56, 57	g*g <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>26</sub>	VDRF4	57, 60, 61	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>27</sub>	VDRF5	58, 60	g*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>28</sub>	VDRF6	59, 60, 61	g*g <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>29</sub>	VDRF10	60, 64, 65	g*g <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>30</sub>	VDRF13	61, 62, 65	g*g <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>31</sub>	VDRF14	62, 66, 67	
Z <sub>32</sub>	VSTAYS	63, 64, 65	g*g <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>
Z <sub>33</sub>	GOA	68, 71, 74, 81, 88, 95, 101, 104	dimensionless
Z <sub>34</sub>	GOB	69, 72, 75, 82, 89, 96, 102, 105	dimensionless
Z <sub>35</sub>	GOC	70, 73, 76, 83, 90, 97, 98, 103, 106	cu m*ecsys <sup>-1</sup> .day <sup>-1</sup>

PROCESS DELETION

Just as the VEGET subroutine acts as a "black box" to other subroutines and the main program, sections within the subroutine act as "black boxes" to each other. The user may elect not to use some of these functions, and this may be accomplished in two ways. One, a particular section may be left out of the program during compilation, or two, parameters or switches may be set to skip certain sections, or to predict a change of zero. The latter is by far the most useful, for the user may wish to change particular state variables by a process and not others, and a recompilation would not be necessary. Both methods will be treated. The numbers prefixed with a (V) refer to the program sequence number (Appendix J).

Process	Program section
Net photosynthesis	VE0390 - VE1140
Plant mortality	VE1145 - VE1315
Leakage	VE1320 - VE1410
Scouring and colonization	VE1415 - VE1600

Switches and parameters should be set as follows to "set to zero" certain processes.

Process	Parameter	FORTRAN Equivalent	Setting
Photosynthesis	P <sub>10P</sub>	CONTE1(P)	0
	P <sub>11P</sub>	CONTE2(P)	
	P <sub>12P</sub>	CONTE3(P)	
Respiration	P <sub>13P</sub>	RESPC(P)	0
	P <sub>42P</sub>	RESPE(P)	
Mortality (constant)	P <sub>22P</sub>	AMORT(P)	0

Process	Parameter	FORTRAN Equivalent	Setting
Mortality (f temperature)	P <sub>20P</sub>	VTDEDS(P)	0
	P <sub>21P</sub>	VTDEDY(P)	
Leakage	P <sub>26P</sub>	SIEVEG(P)	0
Scouring	P <sub>27P</sub>	VDRF2(P)	1
Colonization	P <sub>36P</sub>	VDRF15(P)	0

ARRAY DIMENSIONS

The use of the program is limited by the dimension allotted to the arrays, and these limitations need discussion so that the user may be in a position to modify them as his particular requirements indicate. Below is a list of arrays peculiar to the subroutine VEGET, in which the dimensions which may appropriately be varied are indicated by letters. Dimension limitation of other arrays used in this subprogram can be found in the main program.

AEXT(b)	CONTE2(a)	NGOV(a)	PLDEP(a)	SPREQ(a,b)	VDRF7(a)
AINTE(b)	CONTE3(a)	NVDAY1(a)	REQ(b)	UPCON(a,b)	VDRF11(a)
AMORT(a)	IVFATE(a)	NVDAY2(a)	RESFC(a)	UPCON1(a,b)	VDRF15(a)
CONN12(a,b)	NGOA(c)	NVDRF8(a)	RESPD(a)	UPCON2(a,b)	VSPAS(a)
CONNIT(a,b)	NGOL(d)	NVDRF9(a)	RESPE(a)	VDRF2(a)	VTDEDS(a)
CONRAD(a)	NGONRP(e)	PERSED(a)	SIEVEG(a)	VDRF3(a)	VTDEDY(a)
CONTE1(a)					

The dimensions indicated by letters define the maximum values possible for the following quantities:

	FORTRAN NAME
a. The number of plant species	NSPECV
b. Number of organic components tracked (including energy)	NFRELM
c. The number of animal cohorts or size classes	NSPCOH
d. The Number of types of organic detritus categories	NOLIT
e. The number of types of inorganic detritus categories	ISTRIM

PARAMETERS AND SWITCHES

A list of all parameters and switches for the VEGET subroutine follows. Explanations can be found in the definitions list, Appendix A. Letters used for dimensions are explained above under Array Dimensions.

AMORT(a)	EXTINP	NVDAY1(a)	UPCON(a,b)
CONNIT(a,b)	EXTINS	NVDAY2(a)	UPCON1(a,b)
CONN12(a,b)	EXTINW	NVDRF8(a)	UPCON2(a,b)
CONRAD(a)	IVFATE(a)	NVDRF9(a)	VDRF2(a)
CONTE1(a)	NDRF11	PERSED(a)	VDRF3(a)
CONTE2(a)	NDRIFV	PLDEP(a)	VDRF7(a)
CONTE3(a)	NGOA(c)	RESPC(a)	VDRF15(a)
ENERGY	NGOL(d)	RESPD(a)	VSPAS(a)
EXTIND	NGONRP(e)	RESPE(a)	VTDEDY(a)
EXTINL	NGOV(a)	SIEVEG(a)	VTDEDS(a)

## LITERATURE CITED

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- NOY MEIR, I., and D. W. GOODALL. 1973. Sensitivity analysis. US/IBP Desert Biome Res. Memo. RM 73-58.
- JEPSON, ROLAND W. 1974. Simulation of steady and unsteady flows in channels and rivers. Utah State Univ. PRYNE-074-0-1.

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

## Listing of Definitions used in the General Stream Model Program

C AQJAI(N)	AQJA(N) CONVERTED TO OUTPUT UNITS.	00005	C	CBACTI(T,N)	PARTICULATE MATTER.	00610
C AQJAB(N)	AQJAB(N) CONVERTED TO OUTPUT UNITS.	00010	C	CBACTI(T,N)	CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT OF THE T <sup>TH</sup>	00615
C ABPINR(M,N)	BPINR(M,N) CONVERTED TO OUTPUT UNITS.	00015	C	CBACTI(T,N)	BACTERIAL CATEGORY.	00620
C ABDIR(N)	BPINR(N) CONVERTED TO OUTPUT UNITS.	00020	C	CBACTP(T,N)	CHANGE DURING THE TIME UNIT IN CBACTI(T,N).	00625
C ACBACT(I,N)	CRIM(L,N) CONVERTED TO OUTPUT UNITS.	00025	C	CBACTI(T,N)	CHANGE DURING THE TIME UNIT IN CBACTI(T,N).	00635
C ACBIOM(L,N)	THE ACCUMULATED TEMPERATURES FOR GROUPS IN THE	00030	C	CBACTI(N)	TOTAL N <sup>TH</sup> ORGANIC CONSTITUENT IN ALL BACTERIAL	00640
C ACCUM(L)	L <sup>TH</sup> ANIMAL COHORT IF NTRANS(L) EQUALS 1 OR 3, OR	00040	C	CBMIOM(L,N)	CATEGORIES.	00645
C	THE AVERAGE WEIGHT OF AN L <sup>TH</sup> INDIVIDUAL AT WHICH	00045	C	CBMIOM(L,N)	CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN THE L <sup>TH</sup>	00650
C	TIME TRANSFER BEGINS TO TRANSFER EQUALS 1.	00050	C	CBMIOM(N)	ANIMAL COHORT.	00655
C		00055	C	CBMIOM(N)	CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT TOTALLED	00660
C ACLIT(M,N)	CLIT(M,N) CONVERTED TO OUTPUT UNITS.	00060	C	CBMIOM(L,N)	OVER ALL ANIMAL COHORTS.	00665
C ACORP(M,N)	CORP(M,N) CONVERTED TO OUTPUT UNITS.	00065	C	CBMIOM(L,N)	CHANGE DURING THE TIME UNIT IN CBMIOM(L,N).	00670
C ACVEG(I,J,N)	CVEG(I,J,N) CONVERTED TO OUTPUT UNITS.	00070	C	CBMIOM(L,N)	CHANGE DURING THE TIME UNIT IN CBMIOM(L,N).	00675
C	THE CONCENTRATION IN WATER (G/PER G.) OF THE N <sup>TH</sup>	00075	C	CBPEZ(M)	A COEFFICIENT USED IN CALCULATING THE FRACTIONAL	00680
C	CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT.	00080	C	CBPEZ(M)	PART OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> BENTHIC LITTER CATEGORY SCOURED BY	00690
C AFLOW(M)	RATE OF INFLOW OF WATER FROM UPSTREAM ON THE M <sup>TH</sup>	00085	C	CBPEZ(M)	FLOW.	00695
C	DAY CUBIC METERS/SEC.	00090	C	CBPEZ(M)	A COEFFICIENT USED IN CALCULATING THE FRACTIONAL	00700
C AGAINC(P,N)	NET CHANGE IN THE N <sup>TH</sup> CONSTITUENT IN THE SYSTEM AS A	00095	C	CBPEZ(M)	PART OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> SUSPENDED ORGANIC LITTER CATEGORY	00705
C	WHOLE THROUGH THE P <sup>TH</sup> CHANNEL.	00100	C	CBPEZ(M)	DEPOSITED IN A TIME UNIT.	00710
C AGAINP(P,N)	CHANGE PER TIME UNIT IN AGAINC(P,N).	00105	C	CBPEZ(M)	USED TO CALCULATE THE COUPLAGE FACTOR FOR	00715
C AGAINT(N)	NET CHANGE IN THE N <sup>TH</sup> CONSTITUENT IN THE SYSTEM AS A	00110	C	CBPEZ(M)	PREDICTING MIXING OF DISSOLVED SUBSTANCES BETWEEN	00720
C	WHOLE.	00115	C	CBPEZ(M)	BENTHOS AND WATER COLUMN.	00725
C ATNT(N)	THE RATIO IN PLANT TISSUE OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> CHEMICAL	00120	C	CBPEZ(M)	FACTORS USED TO CALCULATE THE DEPTH OF BENTHOS	00730
C	CONSTITUENT TO CARBON.	00125	C	CBPEZ(M)	FROM THE WEIGHT OF BENTHOS IN A SQUARE METER.	00735
C ALINAM(M,A)	NAME OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> METRITUS FRACTION, UP TO 16	00130	C	CGAINC(P,N)	NET CHANGE IN THE N <sup>TH</sup> INORGANIC PARTICULATE	00740
C	CHARACTERS.	00135	C	CGAINC(P,N)	CONSTITUENT THRU THE P <sup>TH</sup> CHANNEL.	00745
C ALLMAX	THE MAXIMUM TURNOVER RATE OF A STATE VARIABLE DUE TO	00140	C	CGAINC(P,N)	CHANGE PER TIME UNIT IN CGAINC(P,N).	00750
C	ANY ONE PARTICULA PROCESS.	00145	C	CGAINC(N)	NET CHANGE OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> INORGANIC PARTICULATE	00755
C AMAX(L)	VALUE OF ACCUMULATED TEMPERATURES AT WHICH THE	00150	C	CHANGE	CONSTITUENT.	00760
C	ALLMAX FRACTION OF THE L <sup>TH</sup> ANIMAL COHORT IS	00155	C	CHANGE	NUMBERS OR PROPORTION OF BIOMASS TRANSFERRED INTO	00765
C	TRANSFERRED IF NTRANS(L) EQUALS 1 OR 3, OR 1/2 TOP	00160	C	CHANGE	THE ANIMAL COHORT CURRENTLY UNDER CONSIDERATION.	00770
C	USED WHEN NTRANS(L) EQUALS 1 OR 3, WHICH REGULATES THE FRACTION	00165	C	CHANGE	QUANTITY PER UNIT AREA OF AN ELEMENT TRANSFERRED	00775
C	OF ANIMALS TRANSFERRED FROM THE L <sup>TH</sup> TO THE L+1 <sup>TH</sup>	00170	C	CHANGE	FROM ADULTS TO EGGS DURING REPRODUCTION.	00780
C	COHORT.	00175	C	CHANGE	CHANGE IN A <sup>TH</sup> ACCUMULATED TEMPERATURE COMMON BLOCK ADDRESS	00785
C		00180	C	CHANGE	(I,ALF,LIMACC).	00790
C AMICRO	VALUE BELOW WHICH STATE VARIABLES WILL BE TREATED AS	00185	C	CHANGE	CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN THE N <sup>TH</sup>	00795
C	ZERO.	00190	C	CHANGE	CATEGORY OF SUSPENDED METRITUS.	00800
C ANIHIT(I)	MINIMUM VALUE OF Y AXIS FOR I <sup>TH</sup> GRAPH.	00195	C	CHANGE	THE WATER VELOCITY ABOVE WHICH THE N <sup>TH</sup> ORGANIC	00805
C AMORT(I)	THE PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY PER TIME UNIT OF THE	00200	C	CHANGE	LITTER CATEGORY WILL BE SCOURED. (METERS PER SECOND)	00810
C	I <sup>TH</sup> PLANT SPECIES GROUP.	00205	C	CHANGE	THE WATER VELOCITY BELOW WHICH THE N <sup>TH</sup> ORGANIC	00815
C AMORTA(L)	PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS OF THE L <sup>TH</sup> ANIMAL COHORT	00210	C	CHANGE	LITTER CATEGORY WILL SETTLE OUT. (METERS PER SECOND)	00820
C	DYING IN A TIME UNIT.	00215	C	CHANGE	CHANGE DURING THE TIME UNIT IN CLIT(M,N).	00825
C ANDRF(L)	A COEFFICIENT USED IN CALCULATING THE FRACTIONAL	00220	C	CHANGE	SUSPENDED DETRITUS.	00830
C	PART OF THE L <sup>TH</sup> ANIMAL COHORT WASHED AWAY BY FLOW.	00225	C	CHANGE	THE PROPORTION OF DISSOLVED ORGANIC MATTER COAGULATED	00835
C ANDRF(L)	A COEFFICIENT USED IN CALCULATING THE FRACTIONAL	00230	C	CHANGE	AND HENCE TRANSFERRED TO SUSPENDED DETRITUS IN A	00840
C	PART OF THE L <sup>TH</sup> ANIMAL COHORT WHICH SETTLES OUT OF	00235	C	CHANGE	SINGLE TIME UNIT (FRACTION PER CUBIC METER DAY)	00845
C	THE DRIFT IN A TIME UNIT.	00240	C	CHANGE	NAME OF THE COHORTS DESIGNATED AS 'L' (UP TO 16	00850
C ANIH(L)	THE WATER VELOCITY ABOVE WHICH THE L <sup>TH</sup> ANIMAL	00245	C	CHANGE	CHARACTERS).	00855
C	COHORT WILL BE WASHED AWAY (METERS PER SECOND).	00250	C	CHANGE	CONTENT (IN G. PER CUBIC METER) OF THE N <sup>TH</sup>	00860
C ANING	THE UNIT FOR SIMULATION IN ANIMAL SUBROUTINE.	00255	C	CHANGE	CONCENTRATION IN SOLUTION IN THE OUTFLOWING WATER.	00865
C ANILO(L)	THE WATER VELOCITY BELOW WHICH THE L <sup>TH</sup> ANIMAL	00260	C	CHANGE	LI (PROPORTIONAL REDUCTION IN RATE OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS)	00870
C	COHORT WILL SETTLE OUT (METERS PER SECOND).	00265	C	CHANGE	FOR THE I <sup>TH</sup> PLANT SPECIES GROUP WHEN THE N <sup>TH</sup>	00875
C ANIK(M,N)	CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN ALL	00270	C	CHANGE	CONSTITUENT IS ABSENT.	00880
C	COHORTS OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> ANIMAL SPECIES GROUP.	00275	C	CHANGE	PROPORTIONALITY CONSTANT FOR THE EFFECT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup>	00885
C ANIMCO	TIME FOR ANIMAL SUBROUTINE SINCE COMMENCEMENT OF THE	00280	C	CHANGE	CONSTITUENT ON RATE OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS IN THE N <sup>TH</sup>	00890
C	TIME UNIT LOOP.	00285	C	CHANGE	PLANT SPECIES GROUP.	00895
C APBACT(I,N)	OUTPUT UNITS FOR CBACTI(T,N).	00290	C	CHANGE	RADIATION INTENSITY FOR MAXIMUM PHOTOSYNTHESIS OF	00900
C APBOM(L,N)	OUTPUT UNITS FOR CBMIOM(L,N).	00295	C	CHANGE	THE I <sup>TH</sup> PLANT SPECIES GROUP (KCAL./SQ.M/HOUR).	00905
C APOR(L)	POP(L) CONVERTED TO OUTPUT UNITS.	00300	C	CHANGE	MICHAELIS CONSTANT FOR RATE OF SUBSTRATE USE BY THE	00910
C APVEG(I,J,N)	OUTPUT UNITS FOR CVEG(I,J,N).	00305	C	CHANGE	I <sup>TH</sup> GROUP OF HETEROTROPHIC MICROORGANISMS.	00915
C APWIDE	THE APPROXIMATE TOP WIDTH OF THE STREAM. (METERS)	00310	C	CHANGE	TEMPERATURE BELOW WHICH NO EGGS WILL BE LAYED BY	00920
C AQUA(N)	CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT	00315	C	CHANGE	THE L <sup>TH</sup> COHORT.	00925
C	DISSOLVED IN THE WATER.	00320	C	CHANGE	DEFINITION (G. OF CARBON) PER TIME UNIT AT ZERO	00930
C AQUAB(N)	CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> ORGANIC CONSTITUENT DISSOLVED	00325	C	CHANGE	TEMPERATURE BY AN INDIVIDUAL OF THE L <sup>TH</sup> ANIMAL	00935
C	IN THE BENTHOS.	00330	C	CHANGE	COHORT CONTAINING ONE GRAM OF CARBON.	00940
C AQUAP(N)	CHANGE DURING THE TIME UNIT IN AQUA(N).	00335	C	CHANGE	CONSTANT TERM FOR TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF SUBSTRATE	00945
C AQUAQ(N)	TIME FOR MEDIUM SUBROUTINE SINCE COMMENCEMENT OF THE	00340	C	CHANGE	USE BY HETEROTROPHIC MICROORGANISMS (I.E. LOG	00950
C	TIME UNIT LOOP.	00345	C	CHANGE	(MAXIMUM RATE) AT ZERO TEMPERATURE).	00955
C AQUAQ(N)	CHANGE PER TIME UNIT IN AQUA(N).	00350	C	CHANGE	LINEAR COEFFICIENT FOR TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF	00960
C AQUAT(N)	TOTAL N <sup>TH</sup> ORGANIC CONSTITUENT DISSOLVED IN THE WATER	00355	C	CHANGE	SUBSTRATE USE BY HETEROTROPHIC MICROORGANISMS.	00965
C AQUAT(N)	THE UNIT FOR SIMULATION IN MEDIUM SUBROUTINE.	00360	C	CHANGE	QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT FOR TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF	00970
C AQUAT(N)	SURFACE AREA OF THE WATER IN THE SYSTEM (SQ.M).	00365	C	CHANGE	SUBSTRATE USE BY HETEROTROPHIC MICROORGANISMS.	00975
C ASPNAM(K,A)	NAME OF THE K <sup>TH</sup> ANIMAL SPECIES (UP TO 28 CHARACTERS)	00370	C	CHANGE	PROPORTION OF OPTIMUM PHOTOSYNTHESIS ATTAINABLE AT	00980
C ASSI	QUANTITY OF FOOD ASSIMILATED PER UNIT OF CARBON	00375	C	CHANGE	ZERO TEMPERATURE BY THE I <sup>TH</sup> PLANT SPECIES GROUP.	00985
C	PER TIME UNIT BY THE ANIMAL COHORT CURRENTLY UNDER	00380	C	CHANGE	LINEAR COEFFICIENT IN THE TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE	00990
C	CONSIDERATION.	00385	C	CHANGE	FUNCTION FOR PHOTOSYNTHESIS OF THE I <sup>TH</sup> PLANT SPECIES	00995
C ASSIM(L)	PROPORTION OF FOOD ASSIMILATED BY THE L <sup>TH</sup> ANIMAL	00390	C	CHANGE	GROUP. CHANGE IN ABSOLUTE PHOTOSYNTHESIS PER DEGREE.	01000
C	COHORT.	00395	C	CHANGE	QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT IN THE TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE	01005
C ASSIM(I)	THE PROPORTION OF INTAKE OF THE I <sup>TH</sup> TYPE OF HETERO-	00400	C	CHANGE	FUNCTION FOR PHOTOSYNTHESIS OF THE I <sup>TH</sup> PLANT SPECIES	01010
C	TROPHIC MICROORGANISM WHICH IS ASSIMILATED.	00405	C	CHANGE	GROUP. QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT IN THE TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE	01015
C AVELT(M)	THE AVERAGE AMOUNT (GRAMS/CUBIC METER) OF A	00410	C	CHANGE	FUNCTION FOR PHOTOSYNTHESIS OF THE I <sup>TH</sup> PLANT SPECIES	01020
C	CONSTITUENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> SUSPENDED DETRITUS CATEGORY	00415	C	CHANGE	GROUP.	01025
C	IN THE SYSTEM IN A DAY.	00420	C	CHANGE	CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN THE N <sup>TH</sup>	01030
C AVEIND(M)	AVERAGE WEIGHT IN GRAMS CARBON OF THE I <sup>TH</sup> COHORT.	00425	C	CHANGE	CATEGORY OF BOTTOM DETRITUS.	01035
C AVERNRP(M)	THE AVERAGE AMOUNT (GRAMS/CUBIC METER) OF INORGANIC	00430	C	CHANGE	CHANGE DURING THE TIME UNIT IN CORG(M,N).	01040
C	PARTICULATE MATTER IN THE N <sup>TH</sup> METRITUS SIZE CLASS	00435	C	CHANGE	TOTAL CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN	01045
C	IN THE SYSTEM IN A DAY.	00440	C	CHANGE	THE BOTTOM DETRITUS.	01050
C AMPINR(M,N)	WPINR(M,N) CONVERTED TO OUTPUT UNITS.	00445	C	CHANGE	FACTOR RELATING FOOD INTAKE IN THE L <sup>TH</sup> ANIMAL	01055
C AMDNP(N)	WPINR(N) CONVERTED TO OUTPUT UNITS.	00450	C	CHANGE	COHORT TO THE FOOD SUPPLY AVAILABLE.	01060
C BACNAM(T,A)	NAME OF THE T <sup>TH</sup> BACTERIAL CATEGORY, UP TO 16	00455	C	CHANGE	CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN THE J <sup>TH</sup> ORGAN	01065
C	CHARACTERS.	00460	C	CHANGE	OF THE I <sup>TH</sup> PLANT SPECIES GROUP.	01070
C BACTH(I)	THE WATER VELOCITY ABOVE WHICH THE I <sup>TH</sup> TYPE OF	00465	C	CHANGE	CHANGE DURING THE TIME UNIT IN CVEG(I,J,N).	01075
C	BACTERIA WILL BE SCOURED. (METERS PER SECOND)	00470	C	CHANGE	CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN THE J <sup>TH</sup>	01080
C BACTLO(T)	THE WATER VELOCITY BELOW WHICH THE I <sup>TH</sup> TYPE OF	00475	C	CHANGE	ORGAN, SUMMED OVER ALL PLANT SPECIES GROUPS.	01085
C	BACTERIA WILL SETTLE OUT (METERS PER SECOND)	00480	C	CHANGE	CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT, TOTALLED	01090
C BDINR(N)	CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> INORGANIC CONSTITUENT DISSOLVED	00485	C	CHANGE	ALL PLANT SPECIES GROUPS AND ORGANS.	01095
C	IN THE BENTHOS.	00490	C	CHANGE	THE NUMBER OF EXCHANGES OF WATER IN THE SYSTEM	01100
C BDINRO(N)	CHANGE DURING THE TIME UNIT IN BDINR(N).	00495	C	CHANGE	IN A DAY.	01105
C BDRF2(T)	A COEFFICIENT USED IN CALCULATING THE FRACTIONAL	00500	C	CHANGE	THE AMOUNT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> ORGANIC CONSTITUENT OF THE	01110
C	PART OF THE I <sup>TH</sup> TYPE OF DECOMPOSER SCOURED BY FLOW.	00505	C	CHANGE	N <sup>TH</sup> TYPE OF DETRITUS ENTERING THE SYSTEM FROM ABOVE	01115
C BDRF3(T)	A COEFFICIENT USED IN CALCULATING THE FRACTIONAL	00510	C	CHANGE	(G./SQ.M).	01120
C	PART OF THE I <sup>TH</sup> TYPE OF DECOMPOSER DEPOSITED IN A	00515	C	CHANGE	PHOTO PERIOD FOR THE CURRENT DAY (HRS).	01125
C	TIME UNIT.	00520	C	CHANGE	AMOUNT OF RAINFALL ON THE CURRENT DAY (M.M.).	01130
C BFFAC3(H)	LINEAR FACTOR FOR PREDICTING BEHAVIORAL DRIFT OF THE	00525	C	CHANGE	INTEGRAL PART OF TIME SINCE COMMENCEMENT OF TIME	01135
C	N <sup>TH</sup> COHORT.	00530	C	CHANGE	UNIT LOOP.	01140
C BEFAC3(H)	QUADRATIC FACTOR FOR PREDICTING BEHAVIORAL DRIFT OF THE	00535	C	CHANGE	RADIATION FOR THE CURRENT DAY (KCAL./M.SQ./HOUR).	01145
C	N <sup>TH</sup> COHORT.	00540	C	CHANGE	THE AMOUNT OF O <sub>2</sub> IN THE CURRENT DAY (CUBIC METERS)	01150
C BT(A)	THE BOTTOM WIDTH AT THE A <sup>TH</sup> POINT OF STREAM.	00545	C	CHANGE	CHANGE IN A <sup>TH</sup> STATE VARIABLE (A.LF.LIMIT).	01155
C	(METERS)	00550	C	CHANGE	ABBREVIATED NAME OF THE I <sup>TH</sup> MONTH.	01160
C BLANK	STORED BLANK FOR HEADINGS.	00555	C	CHANGE	A <sup>TH</sup> VARIABLE IN COMMON ADDRESS.	01165
C BPINR(M,N)	CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> INORGANIC CONSTITUENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup>	00560	C	CHANGE	THE MAXIMUM DEPTH OF THE SYSTEM IN METERS.	01170
C	TYPE OF BENTHIC PARTICULATE MATTER.	00565	C	CHANGE	CONTENT OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> CONSTITUENT IN THE N <sup>TH</sup> CATEGORY	01175
C BPINRO(M,N)	CHANGE DURING THE TIME UNIT IN BPINR(M,N).	00570	C	CHANGE		01180
C BPINRT(M)	TOTAL OF THE N <sup>TH</sup> TYPE OF INORGANIC BENTHIC	00575	C	CHANGE		01185
		00580	C	CHANGE		01190
		00585	C	CHANGE		01195
		00590	C	CHANGE		01200
		00595	C	CHANGE		01205
		00600	C	CHANGE		01210
		00605	C	CHANGE		01215

C	OF PLANKTONIC DETRITUS IN THE OUTFLOWING WATER (GRAMS/CUBIC METER).	D1220	C	ANIMAL SPECIES GROUP.	D1775
C	CGAIN(P,N)	D1225	C	FRACTIONAL PART OF DAY AT POINT OF TIME REACHED BY SIMULATION.	D1780
C	CGAINO(P,N)	D1230	C	FRANAM(N,A)	D1785
C	CGAINI(N)	D1235	C	H2O(P)	D1790
C	CGAINO(P,N)	D1240	C	H2OQO(P)	D1795
C	CGAINI(N)	D1245	C	H2OQO(P)	D1800
C	DINAM(N,A)	D1250	C	H2OQO(P)	D1805
C	DINOR(I,N)	D1255	C	H2OQO(P)	D1810
C	DRIFFO(L)	D1260	C	HATCH	D1815
C	DRIFTA(L,N)	D1265	C	HATCOR(L)	D1820
C	DRIFTH(I,N)	D1270	C	HATCON(L)	D1825
C	DRIFTV(I,J,N)	D1275	C	HATCON(L)	D1830
C	DUSTI(M,N)	D1280	C	HIGH	D1835
C	DUSTIP(M,N)	D1285	C	IAFATE(L)	D1840
C	EGCOMP(K,N)	D1290	C	IDAY	D1845
C	ENERGY	D1295	C	IDAY1	D1850
C	EQUIL	D1300	C	IDAY2	D1855
C	EVAP	D1305	C	IDUMPT(I)	D1860
C	EVAPQ(IE)	D1310	C	IMIN	D1865
C	EVAPQ2(A)	D1315	C	INFLOW	D1870
C	EXCO	D1320	C	INITYP	D1875
C	EXOGEN(L)	D1325	C	INOPGO	D1880
C	EXPLA(P,A)	D1330	C	INORGP	D1885
C	EXPLAN(B,A)	D1335	C	INSTRUA(I)	D1890
C	EXTIND	D1340	C	IOUNIT	D1895
C	EXTINL	D1345	C	IPARAM	D1900
C	EXTINP	D1350	C	IREP	D1905
C	EXTINP	D1355	C	IRON	D1910
C	EXTINW	D1360	C	ISW	D1915
C	FACTO	D1365	C	ISWATE(I)	D1920
C	FACTOP	D1370	C	IXFATE(L)	D1925
C	FACTP1	D1375	C	IYR	D1930
C	FALL(H)	D1380	C	IYRDAY	D1935
C	FEEDAL(L)	D1385	C	IYRDAY	D1940
C	FEEDFRM(L)	D1390	C	JDAY	D1945
C	FEEDLI(M)	D1395	C	JDUMP	D1950
C	FEEDMT(Y)	D1400	C	JER	D1955
C	FEEDOM(M)	D1405	C	JFPM	D1960
C	FEEDVI(L)	D1410	C	JKFROM	D1965
C	FIG(A,P)	D1415	C	KDAY	D1970
C	FIGS(A,P)	D1420	C	KDUMP	D1975
C	FTNDAY	D1425	C	KINRGD(A,N)	D1980
C	FLOGO(A)	D1430	C	KINRGD(A,N)	D1985
C	FLOSEC	D1435	C	KIRGSD(A,N)	D1990
C	FLOW	D1440	C	LDEBUG	D1995
C	FLOWIN	D1445	C	LICRAF(A)	D2000
C	FLOWTR	D1450	C	LMACC	D2005
C	FMT(A)	D1455	C	LMEVP	D2010
C	FMT(A)	D1460	C	LMEXP	D2015
C	FOOD(K,N)	D1465	C	LIMT	D2020
			C	LIMPP	D2025
			C	LIMSUM	D2030
			C	LIMTPT	D2035
			C	LISCOH(L)	D2040
			C	LIVEAN(L)	D2045
			C	LISTER(A)	D2050
			C	LOOP	D2055
			C	MDEBUG	D2060
			C	MGRATA	D2065
			C	MICROB	D2070
			C	MIRRID(D)	D2075
			C	MONDAY(E)	D2080
			C	MONEN2	D2085
			C	MONEN0	D2090
			C	MONTH	D2095
			C	MRAIN(D)	D2100
			C	MRAIN(T)	D2105
			C	MRTOP(A)	D2110
			C	MUNION(D)	D2115
			C	NCHAN	D2120
			C	NCHECK	D2125
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C NCHOH(K)	NUMBER OF DEVELOPMENTAL CATEGORIES (COHORTS) OF THE K'TH ANIMAL SPECIES.	P2350	C NYPDAY	TEMPORARY STORAGE OF NYPDAY DURING THE TIME UNIT LOOP	P2925
C NCHOH(L)	NUMBER OF COHORTS IN THE L'TH ANIMAL SPECIES.	P2355	C OMOPE(A)	VARIABLE EQUIVALENCED WITH COMMON/OTHERZ.	P2970
C NCHOHCU(K)	THE STARTING ADDRESS IN LISCOH FOR THE K'TH ANIMAL SPECIES.	P2365	C ORGNAM(J+A)	NAME OF THE J'TH PLANT ORGAN (UP TO 24 CHARACTERS).	P2935
C NCHOP	NUMBER OF COHORT NAMES.	P2375	C ORIG	STARTING POINT FOR TIME UNIT OF SIMULATION.	P2940
C NDATSZ	EQUALS ZERO IF INITIAL STATE VARIABLE DATA IS THE AMOUNT IN THE TOTAL ECOSYSTEM, OR ONE IF DATA IS AVERAGED TO A SQUARE METER.	P2385	C ORIGIN(B)	A SWITCH TO ALLOW THE B'TH GRAPH TO INCLUDE ZERO.	P2945
C NDAY	FINAL DAY OF SIMULATION.	P2390	C PASUMA(N)	NFT PRODUCTIVITY(GROWTH) OF THE N'TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT FOR ALL ANIMAL COHORTS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE SIMULATION.	P2960
C NDEBUD	SWITCH WHICH ALLOWS FOR EXTRA OUTPUT.	P2395	C PASUMS(K+N)	NFT PRODUCTIVITY(GROWTH) OF THE N'TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT FOR THE K'TH ANIMAL SPECIES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE SIMULATION.	P2975
C NDRIFA(L)	A SWITCH FOR THE L'TH ANIMAL COHORT. 1=PLANKTONIC LIKE ANIMAL, 2=AN ANIMAL THAT DRIFTS ONLY AS A FUNCTION OF SCOURING, 3=THE SAME AS 2 PLUS BEHAVIORAL DRIFT, 4=A FREE SWIMMING ANIMAL.	P2400	C PATOTA(N)	NFT PRODUCTIVITY(GROWTH) OF THE N'TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT FOR ALL ANIMAL COHORTS FOR A TIME UNIT.	P2980
C NDRIFM(I)	A SWITCH FOR THE I'TH HETEROTROPHIC MICROORGANISM. 1=PLANKTONIC, 2=ATTACHED, 3=BENTHIC.	P2410	C PATOTS(K+N)	NFT PRODUCTIVITY(GROWTH) OF THE N'TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT FOR THE K'TH ANIMAL SPECIES FOR A TIME UNIT.	P2985
C NDRIFV(I)	A SWITCH FOR THE I'TH PLANT GROUP. 1=A PLANKTONIC LIKE PLANT, 2=A SESSILE PLANT.	P2420	C PRSUM(N)	NFT PRODUCTIVITY(GROWTH) OF THE N'TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT FOR ALL MICROORGANISMS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE SIMULATION.	P3000
C NEWBEG	A SWITCH A POSITIVE VALUE OF WHICH PERMITS THE STATE VARIABLES TO BE READ FROM LOGICAL UNIT 9 RATHER THAN FROM CARDS.	P2430	C PRTOT(N)	NFT PRODUCTIVITY(GROWTH) OF THE N'TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT FOR ALL MICROORGANISMS FOR A TIME UNIT.	P3005
C NFRFLM	NUMBER OF ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS CONSIDERED (INCLUDES ENERGY).	P2440	C PCBACT(I+N)	NFT PRODUCTIVITY(GROWTH) OF THE N'TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT OF THE L'TH CATEGORY OF MICROORGANISMS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE SIMULATION.	P3010
C NGOAL(L)	A SWITCH WHICH ALLOWS THE L'TH ANIMAL COHORT TO GO BOTH DOWNSTREAM + THROUGH TRIGRATION OUTLETS (IF 1), OR TO GO ONLY THROUGH OUTLETS (IF 2), OR TO GO ONLY DOWNSTREAM (IF 3).	P2450	C PCBIOH(L+N)	NFT PRODUCTIVITY(GROWTH) OF THE N'TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT OF THE L'TH ANIMAL COHORT FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE SIMULATION.	P3015
C NGOL(M)	A SWITCH WHICH ALLOWS THE M'TH DETRITUS CATEGORY TO GO BOTH DOWNSTREAM + THROUGH TRIGRATION OUTLETS (IF 1), OR TO GO ONLY THROUGH OUTLETS (IF 2), OR TO GO ONLY DOWNSTREAM (IF 3).	P2460	C PCVEGIT(J+N)	NFT PRODUCTIVITY(GROWTH) OF THE N'TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT OF THE J'TH PLANT FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE SIMULATION.	P3020
C NGONRP(M)	A SWITCH WHICH ALLOWS THE M'TH INORGANIC PARTICULATE DETRITUS CATEGORY TO GO BOTH DOWNSTREAM + THROUGH IRRIGATION OUTLETS (IF 1), OR TO GO ONLY THROUGH OUTLETS (IF 2), OR TO GO ONLY DOWNSTREAM (IF 3).	P2470	C PERIM	WETTED STREAM PERIMETER.	P3025
C NGOV(I)	A SWITCH WHICH ALLOWS THE I'TH PLANT CATEGORY TO GO BOTH DOWNSTREAM + THROUGH TRIGRATION OUTLETS (IF 1), OR TO GO ONLY THROUGH OUTLETS (IF 2), OR TO GO ONLY DOWNSTREAM (IF 3).	P2480	C PERIOD	TIME INTERVAL PER COLUMN OF GRAPHS.	P3030
C NIRRIG	NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH WATER IS WITHDRAWN.	P2490	C PERSEP(I)	THE FRACTION OF THE P'TH PLANT SPECIES WHICH OVERWINTERS.	P3035
C NCOL	NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN A HISTOGRAM.	P2500	C PH	THE PH OF WATER IN THE ECOSYSTEM.	P3040
C NCGRAF	NUMBER OF LINE GRAPHS REQUIRED.	P2510	C PHOTO(E)	HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION IN THE BENTHOS, DAILY PHOTOPERIOD AVERAGED OVER THE E'TH MONTH (HOURS).	P3110
C NCHIST	NUMBER OF BLOCK GRAPHS REQUIRED.	P2520	C PHW	HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION IN THE WATER COLUMN.	P3115
C NCHISTU	TOTAL NUMBER OF GRAPHS REQUIRED.	P2530	C PINAM(M)	N'TH INORGANIC PARTICULATE NAME, UP TO 12 CHARACTERS.	P3120
C NCHINST	NUMBER OF INSTRUCTIONS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO SUBROUTINES.	P2540	C PINRT(M)	N'TH TOTAL OF INORGANIC MATERIAL SUMMED OVER ALL PARTICULATE CATEGORIES.	P3125
C NCLIT	NUMBER OF DETRITUS CATEGORIES.	P2550	C PLACE(A)	HEADING FOR ALL OUTPUT.	P3130
C NCLITI	NCLIT + 1.	P2560	C PLOPE(I)	THE MEAN PERCENTAGE OF DEPTH IN THE WATER OF THE I'TH PLANT SPECIES GROUP.	P3135
C NCREP	SWITCH FOR TABULATED REPORTS: 1 FOR OMISSION OF ALL BUT INITIAL REPORTS, 2 FOR OMISSION OF ALL, 3 FOR OMISSION OF THE INITIAL REPORT ONLY.	P2570	C PNOPR(M+N)	THE AMOUNT OF THE N'TH INORGANIC CONSTITUENT IN THE M'TH PARTICULATE TYPE OF DETRITUS LEAVING THE SYSTEM (G./C./M.).	P3140
C NCRGAN	NUMBER OF ORGANS FOR EACH PLANT SPECIES.	P2580	C POP(L)	POPULATION OF THE L'TH ANIMAL COHORT.	P3145
C NCRSECS	A SWITCH WHICH PROVIDES FOR TIMING OF OUTPUT OPERATIONS AND INCREMENTATIONS OF STATE VARIABLES. (0 CAUSES NO TIMING; 1 CAUSES TIMING OF OUTPUT OPERATIONS; 2 CAUSES TIMING OF OUTPUT OPERATIONS AND INCREMENTATION OPERATIONS).	P2590	C POPQO(L)	CHANGE DURING THE TIME UNIT IN POP(L).	P3150
C NCRSYM	NUMBER OF VARIABLES IN A SINGLE GRAPH.	P2600	C POPSP(K)	POPULATION OF ALL COHORTS OF THE K'TH ANIMAL SPECIES GROUP (NUMBER PER SQ.M.).	P3155
C NCRTIME	NUMBER OF SUBROUTINES WITHIN DO-LOOPS.	P2610	C PRECIP	TOTAL PRECIPITATION ON THE SYSTEM. (CUBIC METERS).	P3160
C NCRPORT	A SWITCH WHICH ALLOWS OUTPUT TO BE AVERAGED PER SQUARE METER (2) OR CUBIC METER (3).	P2620	C PREFR(L,LL)	PREFERENCE AND AVAILABILITY FACTOR FOR CONSUMPTION OF THE L'TH ANIMAL SPECIES GROUP BY THE L'TH ANIMAL SPECIES GROUP.	P3165
C NCRPDTI	THE NUMERICAL DESIGNATION OF THE ORGANIC ELEMENT WHICH IS TO BE REPORTED AS MATERIALS ENTERING AND LEAVING THE ECOSYSTEM.	P2630	C PREFR(K,M)	PREFERENCE AND AVAILABILITY FACTOR FOR CONSUMPTION OF THE M'TH TYPE OF SUSPENDED DETRITUS BY THE K'TH ANIMAL SPECIES GROUP.	P3170
C NCRPT(A)	SWITCH, WHEN 1, ALLOWS FOR PRINTING OF THE A'TH AREA OF OUTPUT.	P2640	C PREFR(M,K,T)	PREFERENCE AND AVAILABILITY FACTOR FOR CONSUMPTION OF THE T'TH TYPE OF HETEROOTROPHIC MICROORGANISMS BY THE K'TH ANIMAL SPECIES GROUP.	P3175
C NCRRA	NUMBER OF RUNS FOR SENSITIVITY TESTS.	P2650	C PREFR(O,K,M)	PREFERENCE AND AVAILABILITY FACTOR FOR CONSUMPTION OF THE M'TH TYPE OF BOTTOM DETRITUS BY THE K'TH ANIMAL SPECIES GROUP.	P3180
C NCRRAIN	NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH PRECIPITATION IS RECORDED.	P2660	C PREFR(B,T,M)	PREFERENCE AND AVAILABILITY FACTOR BY THE T'TH TYPE OF HETEROOTROPHIC MICROORGANISM FOR THE M'TH TYPE OF BENTHIC DETRITUS.	P3185
C NCRREP	NUMBER OF TABULATED REPORTS.	P2670	C PREFR(F,T,M)	PREFERENCE AND AVAILABILITY FACTOR BY THE T'TH TYPE OF HETEROOTROPHIC MICROORGANISM FOR THE M'TH TYPE OF SUSPENDED DETRITUS.	P3190
C NCRREPRT(A)	NUMBER OF REPEATITIONS FOR THE A'TH SUBROUTINE.	P2680	C PREFR(W,T)	PREFERENCE AND AVAILABILITY FACTOR BY THE T'TH TYPE OF HETEROOTROPHIC MICROORGANISM FOR DISSOLVED ORGANIC MATERIAL.	P3195
C NCRUNON	NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH SURFACE FLOW IS RECORDED.	P2690	C PREFR(V,K,T)	PREFERENCE AND AVAILABILITY FACTOR FOR CONSUMPTION OF THE T'TH PLANT SPECIES GROUP BY THE K'TH ANIMAL SPECIES GROUP.	P3200
C NCRSHORT	SWITCH TO INDICATE PROGRAM IS HALTED BY A FAILURE OF DECREMENTATION.	P2700	C PRTOUT(A)	THE AMOUNT OF THE A'TH STATE VARIABLE FOR OUTPUT.	P3205
C NCRSI	THE NUMBER OF STREAM POINT FOR WHICH INPUT DATA IS READ. (MUST BE AT LEAST THREE).	P2710	C PRSUM(N)	NFT PRODUCTIVITY OF THE N'TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT FOR ALL PLANTS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE SIMULATION.	P3210
C NCRSP	THE NUMBER OF STREAM POINT USED IN ECOSYSTEM.	P2720	C PRTP(A)	A'TH VARIABLE IN COMMON/PRINTP.	P3215
C NCRSPCOH	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEVELOPMENTAL CATEGORIES (COHORTS) OF ANIMAL SPECIES.	P2730	C PRVOT(N)	NFT PRODUCTIVITY OF THE N'TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT FOR ALL PLANTS FOR A TIME UNIT.	P3220
C NCRSPECA	NUMBER OF ANIMAL SPECIES CATEGORIES.	P2740	C Q7(A)	SEEPAGE LOSS OF INFLOW AT THE A'TH POINT OF STREAM. (CUBIC METERS)	P3225
C NCRNSECB	THE NUMBER OF THE STREAM POINT WHICH STARTS THE ECOSYSTEM.	P2750	C RADIA(E)	DAILY RADIATION INTENSITY AVERAGED OVER THE E'TH MONTH (KCAL./SQ.M./HR.).	P3230
C NCRNSECE	THE NUMBER OF THE STREAM POINT WHICH ENDS THE ECOSYSTEM.	P2760	C RAIN(A)	AMOUNT OF RAIN (IN MM.) ON THE A'TH TIME UNIT ON WHICH RAIN FALLS.	P3235
C NCRNSPECV	NUMBER OF PLANT SPECIES CATEGORIES.	P2770	C RAIN(I)	THE AMOUNT (M.M.) OF RAIN ON THE I'TH RAIN EVENT.	P3240
C NCRNSTRCH	THE SECTION OF STREAM BEING SIMULATED.	P2780	C RAINCO(N)	THE MEAN ELEMENTAL COMPOSITION OF PRECIPITATION (GRAMS/CUBIC METER).	P3245
C NCRNSUBST	EQUALS 1 PLUS 2 TIMES HOLTP.	P2790	C RAINDI(N)	THE AMOUNT OF THE N'TH DISSOLVED INORGANIC CONSTITUENT ENTERING THE SYSTEM IN RAIN (GRAMS/CUBIC METER).	P3250
C NCRNTRANS(H)	A SWITCH WHICH REGULATES EGG DEPOSITION 1= AS A FUNCTION OF TIME AND TEMPERATURE 2= A CONSTANT ABOVE A THRESHOLD TEMPERATURE 3= EGGS LAID ON THE WATER SURFACE. 4= NO EGGS LAID BY GROUP	P2800	C RCONST(M)	MAXIMUM FRACTION OF ANIMAL BIOMASS OF THE M'TH SPECIES OF ANIMALS WHICH IS EGGS.	P3255
C NCRNTRANS(I)	A SWITCH WHICH REGULATES THE TRANSFER OF THE M'TH ANIMAL COHORT 1= FRACTIONAL HATCHING DEPENDENT ON ACCUMULATED TEMPERATURES. 2= HATCHING AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPERATURE 3= SAME AS 1 WITH THE ANIMALS LEAVING THE SYSTEM 4= CHANGE AT THE END OF THE YEAR	P2810	C REACH	THE LENGTH (METERS) OF THE SIMULATED STREAM SECTION.	P3260
C NCRNTRANS(J)	5= HATCHING AS A FUNCTION OF SIZE 6= NO TRANSFER FOR THE M'TH COHORT	P2820	C REPROD(L)	THE PROPORTION OF ADULT BIOMASS TRANSFERRED TO EGGS PER TIME UNIT IN THE L'TH ANIMAL COHORT.	P3265
C NCRNTRIB	A SWITCH, ZERO FOR NO TRIBUTARIES, ONE IF INFLOW MATERIAL IS TO BE READ, TWO IF INFLOW MATERIAL FROM TRIBUTARIES IS TO BE CALCULATED AS A PERCENTAGE OF DOWNSTREAM FLOW.	P2830	C REQ(N)	TOTAL REQUIREMENT FOR THE N'TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT FOR PLANT GROWTH (G./PER DAY).	P3270
C NCRNUMON	THE DATE WITHIN THE CURRENT MONTH.	P2840	C RESP	RATE OF RESPIRATION PER UNIT BIOMASS PER TIME UNIT FOR THE ANIMAL COHORT CURRENTLY UNDER CONSIDERATION.	P3275
C NCRNUMO7	TEMPORARY STORAGE OF NUMON DURING THE TIME UNIT LOOP	P2850	C RESPC(I)	RESPIRATION RATE OF THE I'TH PLANT SPECIES GROUP AT ZERO TEMPERATURE. PROPORTION PER DAY.	P3280
C NCRNUNIT	THE UNIT FOR SIMULATION IN THOUSANDTHS OF A DAY.	P2860	C RESPDI(I)	LN (PROPORTIONAL INCREASE IN RESPIRATION RATE) PER DEGREE RISE IN TEMPERATURE OF THE I'TH PLANT SPECIES GROUP.	P3285
C NCRNVADY1(I)	THE FIRST JULIAN DAY OF SEED DISPERSAL OF THE I'TH SPECIES.	P2870	C RESPE(I)	DISPLACEMENT COEFFICIENT FOR RESPIRATION OF THE I'TH PLANT SPECIES.	P3290
C NCRNVADY2(I)	THE LAST JULIAN DAY OF SEED DISPERSAL OF THE I'TH SPECIES.	P2880			
C NCRNVDRF(I)	THE FIRST JULIAN DAY ON WHICH UNPROTECTED PARTS OF THE I'TH PLANT REMAIN VIABLE.	P2890			
C NCRNVDRF2(I)	THE LAST JULIAN DAY ON WHICH UNPROTECTED PARTS OF THE I'TH PLANT REMAINS VIABLE.	P2900			
C NCRNYRDAY	NUMBER OF TIME UNITS IN A YEAR.	P2910			

C RESPI	RESPIRATION OF AN ANIMAL COHORT (C, CARBON, PER GRAM COHORT PER PROPORTION OF TIME WITHIN ECOSYSTEM IN A TIME UNIT).	0.3505	C	SYSTEM IN A DAY (GRAMS).	0.4180
C RESPM(I)	THE PROPORTION OF INTAKE OF THE I*TH TYPE OF HETERO-TROPHIC MICROORGANISM WHICH IS USED AS RESPIRATION.	0.3510	C	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH INORGANIC CONSTITUENT IN THE N*TH PARTICULATE TYPE ENTERING THE SYSTEM FROM TRIBUTARY INFLOW (GRAMS/CUBIC METER).	0.4185
C RESPV	CURRENT RESPIRATION RATE (PER DAY) OF THE PLANT SPECIES GROUP UNDER CONSIDERATION.	0.3515	C	FACTOR RELATING THE AMOUNT OF STATE VARIABLE ENTERING THE SYSTEM FROM TRIBUTARY INFLOW TO THOSE ENTERING AS DOWNSTREAM FLOW.	0.4190
C PUNDR(I,K,N)	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN THE K*TH DETRIUS TYPE IMPORTED WITH THE SURFACE FLOW. (GRAMS/CUBIC METER).	0.3520	C	AMOUNT OF WATER ADDED TO THE ECOSYSTEM FROM TRIBUTARIES (CUBIC METERS/SEC).	0.4195
C RUNDIN(I,N)	N*TH DISSOLVED INORGANIC CONSTITUENT ENTERING THE SYSTEM ON THE N*TH RUN-OFF EVENT.	0.3525	C	TIME UNIT FOR SIMULATION IN DAYS.	0.4200
C RUNDN(I,N)	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH DISSOLVED INORGANIC CONSTITUENT IMPORTED WITH SURFACE FLOW (GRAMS/CUBIC METER).	0.3530	C	UPTAKE OF THE N*TH CONSTITUENT BY THE I*TH PLANT SPECIES GROUP, PER UNIT BIOMASS CARBON, PER TIME UNIT, AND PER UNIT BY WHICH THE INTERNAL RATIO OF THIS CONSTITUENT FALLS BELOW THAT WHICH WOULD BE IN EQUILIBRIUM WITH THE EXTERIOR.	0.4205
C RUNDN(I,D,N)	THE AMOUNT (GRAMS PER CUBIC METER) OF THE N*TH CONSTITUENT IN SOLUTION IMPORTED ON THE D*TH FLOW EVENT.	0.3535	C	MAXIMUM VALUE FOR RATIO OF THE N*TH CONSTITUENT TO CARBON IN THE I*TH PLANT SPECIES GROUP.	0.4210
C RUNDN(I,D)	THE AMOUNT (GRAMS PER CUBIC METER) OF SURFACE FLOW ON THE D*TH EVENT.	0.3540	C	CURVATURE FACTOR FOR RELATION OF INTERNAL TO EXTERNAL CONCENTRATION, FOR THE N*TH CONSTITUENT IN THE I*TH PLANT SPECIES GROUP.	0.4215
C RUNDN(I,D,H,N)	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH CONSTITUENT (GRAMS PER CUBIC METER) IN THE M*TH DETRIUS TYPE ENTERING THE SYSTEM ON THE D*TH FLOW EVENT.	0.3545	C	UPPER THRESHOLD VALUE OF TEMPERATURE FOR TRANSFER INTO THE L*TH ANIMAL COHORT.	0.4220
C RUNDN(I,A,H,N)	N*TH INORGANIC CONSTITUENT OF THE M*TH PARTICULATE DETRIUS TYPE ENTERING THE SYSTEM ON THE A*TH RUN-OFF EVENT.	0.3550	C	THE PERCENTAGE OF THE PLANT SPECIES IN QUESTION WHICH IS UPROOTED AS A FUNCTION OF VELOCITY.	0.4225
C RUNDN(I,A,N)	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH INORGANIC PARTICULATE CONSTITUENT IN THE A*TH DETRIUS SIZE CLASS IMPORTED WITH THE SURFACE FLOW (GRAMS/CUBIC METER).	0.3555	C	A COEFFICIENT USED IN CALCULATING THE AMOUNT OF SPECIFIC PLANTS OF THE I*TH SPECIES UPROOTED AS A FUNCTION OF VELOCITY.	0.4230
C RUNDN(I,K)	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN SOLUTION IMPORTED WITH THE SURFACE FLOW (GRAMS/CUBIC METER).	0.3560	C	THE FLOW BELOW WHICH NONE OF THE I*TH PLANT SPECIES WILL BE UPROOTED.	0.4235
C SDRF2(M)	A COEFFICIENT USED IN CALCULATING THE FRACTIONAL PART OF THE M*TH INORGANIC PARTICULATE CATEGORY SCOURED BY FLOW.	0.3565	C	THE AMOUNT (GRAMS) OF THE PLANT SPECIES IN QUESTION WHICH IS UPROOTED.	0.4240
C SDRF3(M)	A COEFFICIENT USED IN CALCULATING THE FRACTIONAL PART OF THE M*TH SUSPENDED INORGANIC PARTICULATE CATEGORY DEPOSITED IN A TIME UNIT.	0.3570	C	THE AMOUNT OF SEEDS WASHED OUT OF THE SYSTEM, THE PERCENTAGE OF UPROOTED VEGETATION WHICH REMAINS VIABLE.	0.4245
C SED	THE SUM OF CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS IN SUSPENDED INORGANIC MATERIAL (USED TO CALCULATE LIGHT INTERCEPTION).	0.3575	C	THE MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE OF THE I*TH UPROOTED PLANT WHICH REMAINS VIABLE.	0.4250
C SHELLS	PROPORTION OF BIOMASS TRANSFERRED TO DETRIUS AS CAST SKINS DURING A TRANSFER BETWEEN ANIMAL COHORTS.	0.3580	C	THE AMOUNT OF UPROOTED VEGETATION REMAINING VIABLE (INCLUDES SEED DISPERSAL).	0.4255
C SHELPE(L)	PROPORTION OF BIOMASS OF THE L*TH ANIMAL COHORT IN A TRANSFER BETWEEN ANIMAL COHORTS WHICH CONSISTS OF CAST SKINS.	0.3585	C	THE PERCENTAGE OF THE I*TH PLANT WASHED OUT OF THE SYSTEM AS SEEDS OR VIABLE PLANT PARTS (BETWEEN NDVAY1 AND NDVAY2).	0.4260
C SI(A)	SLOPE OF CHANNEL AT THE A*TH POINT OF STREAM.	0.3590	C	UPROOTED PLANTS DYING AND ENTERING THE LITTER (TOTAL UPROOTED PLANTS DYING AND ENTERING THE LITTER (G./CUBIC METER)).	0.4265
C STEVEG(I,N)	THE RATE OF LEAKAGE OF THE N*TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN THE I*TH PLANT SPECIES GROUP (PER DAY).	0.3595	C	THE PERCENTAGE OF VIABLE PLANTS DRIFTING THRU THE SYSTEM WHICH REMAIN IN THE SYSTEM.	0.4270
C SLOPE(L)	RATE OF INCREASE OF LOG (RESPIRATION RATE) WITH LOG (INDIVIDUAL BIOMASS) OF THE L*TH ANIMAL COHORT.	0.3600	C	TIME FOR VEGET SUBROUTINE SINCE COMMENCEMENT OF THE TIME UNIT LOOP.	0.4275
C SOLAW	THE AVERAGE AMOUNT (GRAMS/CUBIC METER) OF A DISSOLVED CONSTITUENT IN THE SYSTEM IN A DAY.	0.3605	C	TIME UNIT FOR SIMULATION IN VEGET SUBROUTINE.	0.4280
C SOURCE(I,J,P)	NAME OF THE P*TH CHANNEL (SEE "ACAIN" ABOVE) FOR GAIN OR LOSS TO THE SYSTEM, UP TO 24 CHARACTERS.	0.3610	C	WATER VELOCITY (METERS/SEC).	0.4285
C SRF(I,N)	REQUIREMENT FOR THE N*TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT FOR GROWTH BY THE I*TH PLANT SPECIES GROUP (C, PER DAY).	0.3615	C	COEFFICIENT FOR THE I*TH PLANT SPECIES FOR GROWTH DEPENDENCE ON SPACE.	0.4290
C STATE(I)	A*TH STATE VARIABLE (A, L, E, LIMIT).	0.3620	C	NAME OF THE I*TH PLANT SPECIES (UP TO 28 CHARACTERS).	0.4295
C STNGIA	A*TH ACCUMULATOR IN COMMON BLOCK ACC. A, L, E, LIMIT.	0.3625	C	SLOPE FOR CALCULATING PLANT DEATH AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPERATURE.	0.4300
C STPHIM	THE WATER VELOCITY ABOVE WHICH THE N*TH INORGANIC PARTICULATE CATEGORY WILL BE SCOURED. (METERS PER SECOND).	0.3630	C	THE FRACTION OF THE P*TH PLANT SPECIES WHICH DIES AT ZERO DEGREE CENTIGRADE.	0.4305
C STPHIM	THE WATER VELOCITY BELOW WHICH THE N*TH INORGANIC PARTICULATE CATEGORY WILL SETTLE OUT. (METERS PER SECOND).	0.3635	C	THE AMOUNT OF WATER IN THE SYSTEM ON THE I*TH DAY.	0.4310
C STRNAM(M,A)	N*TH INORGANIC LITTER NAME, UP TO 12 CHARACTERS.	0.3640	C	THE QUANTITIES OF WATER WITHDRAWN (CUBIC METERS) ON THE D*TH EVENT.	0.4315
C SUM	WEIGHTED TOTAL OF FOODS AVAILABLE TO THE ANIMAL SPECIES GROUP CURRENTLY UNDER CONSIDERATION.	0.3645	C	THE AMOUNT OF WATER IN THE SYSTEM (CUBIC METERS).	0.4320
C SUMP(A)	A*TH VARIABLE IN COMMON BLOCK SUM.	0.3650	C	TOTAL AMOUNT OF WATER IN THE SYSTEM IN A DAY (CUBIC METERS).	0.4325
C SUMS(A)	A*TH TOTAL (A, L, E, LIMIT).	0.3655	C	CONTENT OF THE N*TH INORGANIC CONSTITUENT DISSOLVED IN THE WATER COLUMN.	0.4330
C TAKE(K)	MAXIMUM INTAKE OF CARBON PER UNIT BIOMASS CARBON PER TIME UNIT IN THE K*TH ANIMAL SPECIES GROUP, WHEN FOOD SUPPLY IS UNLIMITED.	0.3660	C	CHANGE DURING THE TIME UNIT IN WDIRN(I).	0.4335
C TAKING	TOTAL FOOD INTAKE BY THE ANIMAL SPECIES GROUP CURRENTLY UNDER CONSIDERATION.	0.3665	C	TOTAL FOR THE N*TH DISSOLVED INORGANIC CONSTITUENT. A FACTOR USED TO CALCULATE NET WEIGHT OF LITTER FROM LITTER CARBON.	0.4340
C TCOMPN(M)	CONCENTRATION OF THE N*TH DISSOLVED ORGANIC CONSTITUENT BEING ADDED TO THE SYSTEM FROM TRIBUTARY INFLOW (GRAMS/CUBIC METER).	0.3670	C	MEAN WIDTH OF SIMULATED STREAM SECTION.	0.4345
C TDETIN(K,N)	CONTENT (GRAMS/CUBIC METER) OF THE N*TH ORGANIC CONSTITUENT IN THE K*TH CATEGORY OF DETRIUS BEING ADDED TO THE SYSTEM FROM TRIBUTARY INFLOW.	0.3675	C	THE AMOUNT OF WATER WITHDRAWN ON THE CURRENT DAY (CUBIC METERS).	0.4350
C TONORG(N)	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH INORGANIC DISSOLVED CONSTITUENT ENTERING THE SYSTEM FROM TRIBUTARY INFLOW (GRAMS/CUBIC METER).	0.3680	C	THE MAXIMUM WEIGHT (GRAMS CARBON) OF THE N*TH ANIMAL COHORT.	0.4355
C TDRIFA(L,N)	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT OF THE L*TH ANIMAL COHORT ENTERING THE ECOSYSTEM FROM THE TRIBUTARY INFLOW (GRAMS/CUBIC METER).	0.3685	C	THE MINIMUM WEIGHT (GRAMS CARBON) OF THE N*TH ANIMAL COHORT.	0.4360
C TDRIFM(I,N)	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN THE I*TH TYPE OF MICROORGANISM ENTERING THE SYSTEM FROM TRIBUTARY INFLOW (GRAMS/CUBIC METER).	0.3690	C	CONTENT OF THE N*TH INORGANIC CONSTITUENT OF THE M*TH TYPE OF SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER.	0.4365
C TDRIF(L)	THE NUMBER OF THE L*TH ANIMAL COHORT IN THE INFLOWING WATER (PER CUBIC METER).	0.3695	C	CHANGE DURING THE TIME UNIT IN WDIRN(M,N).	0.4370
C TDRIFV(I,J,N)	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT OF THE I*TH PLANT SPECIES AND THE J*TH ORGAN TYPE ENTERING THE ECOSYSTEM FROM THE TRIBUTARY INFLOW (GRAMS/CUBIC METER).	0.3700	C	TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE N*TH PARTICULATE INORGANIC CONSTITUENT.	0.4375
C TEMPB	TEMPERATURE OF THE BENTHOS. (DEGREES CENTIGRADE).	0.3705	C	THE DISTANCE, IN METERS, FROM AN ARBITRARY POINT UPSTREAM TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST SECTION.	0.4380
C TEMPON(L)	COEFFICIENT FOR TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF TRANSFER INTO THE (L+1)*TH ANIMAL COHORT.	0.3710	C	THE MEAN CONCENTRATION OF THE N*TH DISSOLVED CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN THE INFLOWING WATER. (GRAMS/CUBIC METER).	0.4385
C TEMPW	TEMPERATURE OF THE WATER COLUMN. (DEGREES CENTIGRADE).	0.3715	C	THE PROPORTION OF THE L*TH ANIMAL COHORTS EXCRETION GOING INTO THE WATER COLUMN AS DISSOLVED CONSTITUENTS.	0.4390
C TFLOW	THE AMOUNT OF WATER ENTERING THE SYSTEM FROM TRIBUTARIES (CUBIC METERS/DAY).	0.3720	C	CONTENT (IN G. PER CUBIC METER) OF THE N*TH CONSTITUENT IN THE K*TH CATEGORY OF FLOATING DETRIUS IN THE INFLOWING WATER.	0.4395
C THRESH(L)	THE LOWER THRESHOLD VALUE OF TEMPERATURE OR CALCULATED TEMPERATURES FOR TRANSFER INTO THE (L+1)*TH ANIMAL COHORT.	0.3725	C	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH DISSOLVED INORGANIC CONSTITUENT ENTERING THE SYSTEM AS DRIFT (G./C.M.).	0.4400
C TIME	TIME ELAPSED SINCE LAST INQUIRY.	0.3730	C	IN A BLOCK GRAPH, VALUE FOR THE A*TH COLUMN.	0.4405
C TIMEP	TIME ELAPSED SINCE LAST INQUIRY.	0.3735	C	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT OF THE L*TH ANIMAL COHORT ENTERING (G./CUBIC METER) THE ECOSYSTEM BY DRIFT.	0.4410
C TITLE(A)	TITLE OF A GRAPH - (UP TO 80 CHARACTERS).	0.3740	C	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN THE I*TH TYPE OF MICROORGANISM ENTERING (G./CUBIC METER) THE ECOSYSTEM BY DRIFT.	0.4415
C TITLES(A,B)	TITLE OF THE A*TH GRAPH, UP TO 80 CHARACTERS (A, L, E, LIMIT).	0.3745	C	THE NUMBERS OF THE L*TH ANIMAL COHORT IN THE INFLOWING WATER (PER CUBIC METER).	0.4420
C TMAX(I,N)	TEMPERATURE AT MAXIMUM GROWTH FOR THE N*TH ANIMAL COHORT.	0.3750	C	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT OF THE I*TH PLANT SPECIES GROUP AND THE J*TH ORGAN TYPE ENTERING (G./CUBIC METER) THE ECOSYSTEM BY DRIFT.	0.4425
C TOPT(I,N)	TEMPERATURE AT MAXIMUM GROWTH FOR THE N*TH ANIMAL COHORT.	0.3755	C	CONTENT (IN G. PER CUBIC METER) OF THE N*TH CONSTITUENT IN THE K*TH CATEGORY OF FLOATING DETRIUS IN THE INFLOWING WATER.	0.4430
C TOTIN	CONTENT OF THE N*TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN ALL DETRIUS.	0.3760	C	THE AMOUNT OF THE N*TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT OF THE I*TH PLANT SPECIES GROUP AND THE J*TH ORGAN TYPE ENTERING (G./C.M.) IN A GRAPH.	0.4435
C TATALIN	TOTAL AMOUNT OF N*TH CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT IN WHOLE ECOSYSTEM.	0.3765	C	MINIMUM VALUE FOR Y AXIS IN A GRAPH.	0.4440
C TOTL(I,M)	TOTAL AMOUNT OF A CONSTITUENT OF THE M*TH SUSPENDED DETRIUS CATEGORY IN THE SYSTEM IN A DAY (GRAMS).	0.3770	C	MINIMUM VALUE FOR X AXIS IN A GRAPH.	0.4445
C TOTNAM	HEADING FOR TOTAL COLUMNS.	0.3775	C	THE CONTROL DEPTH AT THE LAST SECTION OF STREAM.	0.4450
C TOTNRP(M)	TOTAL AMOUNT OF INORGANIC PARTICULATE MATTER IN THE N*TH DETRIUS SIZE CLASS IN THE SYSTEM IN A DAY (GRAMS).	0.3780	C	TITLE FOR THE Y AXIS OF A GRAPH, - UP TO 40 CHARACTERS.	0.4455
C TOTCOL	TOTAL AMOUNT OF A DISSOLVED CONSTITUENT IN THE	0.3785	C		0.4460



APPENDIX B

Listing of the MAIN Program

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C AQUATIC MAIN
DIMENSION NEGATE(10), PLACF(20), DECJAN(12), LI(6)AF(80)
DIMENSION AMAX(40), AMIN(140), FLOS(80,70), EXPLAN(180)
DIMENSION STAY(176), DECINC(364), SUMS(167), PRTOU(176)
DIMENSION MREP(20), ORTO(140), JEVFY(217)
DIMENSION TTLES(40,20), YAXISS(40,10), LISTER(40), IDUMP(5)
DIMENSION MORIA(8), FLOGO(107), STN(121), CHNG(221)
DIMENSION PSTAT(204), DECP(204), PRPT(204), SUMPP(144), OMOPE(40)
-----
C COMMON BLOCK /TOTALS/ CONTAINS SUMS OF THE STATE VARIABLES,
C *TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN OTHER VARIABLES REGARDING INITIALIZATION
C BUT NOT INCREMENTATION AT EACH TIME UNIT.
-----
C COMMON /TOTALS/ CVFV(1,4), CVEG(1,4), CVEG(1,4), BPTNRT(6),
1 WPINRT(6), PPRINT(6), AQUAT(4), WPNRT(6),
2 BPTN(4), CLTY(4), CLTY(4), ORGT(4),
3 TOT(4), POPSP(15), ANZM(15,4), CBACT(4), TCTAL(4)
-----
C COMMON BLOCKS /PROSUM/, /PRODUC/, /PRODCH/ DEAL WITH PRODUCTIVITY
C IN THE SYSTEM.
-----
C COMMON /PROSUM/ PVTOT(4), PBTOT(4), PATOT(15,4), PATTOT(4), PVSUM(4),
1 PRSUM(4), PASUMS(15,4), PASUMA(4)
C COMMON /PRODUC/ PCVFG(8,1,4), PCBTOM(40,4), PCBACT(3,4)
C COMMON /PRODCH/ CVFPG(8,1,4), CBTOM(40,4), CBACTP(3,4)
-----
C COMMON BLOCKS /PRINTS/ AND /PRINTP/ ARE STATE VARIABLES CONVERTED
C TO OUTPUT UNITS.
-----
C COMMON /PRINTP/ APVFG(8,1,4), APBTOM(40,4), APBACT(7,4)
C COMMON /PRINTS/ ACVEG(8,1,4), ACORR(15,4), APPOP(40), ACRIOTH(40,4),
1 AAQUAT(4), ACLT(15,4), ACBACT(3,4), AAQUAB(4),
2 AANDINP(5), AWPINRT(5,6), APRINT(6), AWPINRT(5,6),
C COMMON /VRYR/ AGATNT(4), H2OTOT, CGAINT(6), DGATNT(6)
C COMMON /OTHER/ AVEIND(40)
-----
C THE COMMON BLOCK /NAMES/ CONTAINS THE NAMES REQUIRED FOR
C TABULATED OUTPUT
-----
C COMMON /NAMES/ COHNAME(76,4), BACNAME(7,4), VSPNAME(8,7), ASPNAME(15,7),
1 ORGNAM(6), FRANAM(4,3), ALINAM(15,4), DINAM(6,3), PINAM(6,3),
2 STNAM(5,3)
-----
C COMMON BLOCK /ACC/ CONTAINS ACCUMULATED CHANGES, WHICH MAY BE
C NEGATIVE. COMMON BLOCK /ACCINC/ CONTAINS THE INCREMENTS TO THE
C APRAYS IN /ACC/ FOR A SINGLE TIME UNIT.
-----
C COMMON /ACC/ AGAIN(13,4), H2O(13), CPAIN(13,6), MAINT(13,6)
C COMMON /ACCINC/ AGAINC(13,4), H2OINC(13), CGAINC(13,6), DGAINC(13,6)
-----
C COMMON BLOCK /SPEC/ CONTAINS SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION
C COMMON TO THE WHOLE SET OF PROGRAMS, BUT EXCLUDING STATE AND
C EXOGENOUS VARIABLES.
-----
C COMMON /SPEC/ NCHAN, INSTRU(20), WATER, NSPECV, NSPECA, NORGAN
1 PHW, PHB, NOLIT, NCHECK, IDAY, ATOT, ATOT, IYRDAY, NREPET(20)
2 NCOHI(15), LISCOH(40), NCHOCU(15), NCOHOR, NSPCOH, NDEBUP
3 FLOUT, MICROP, MONTH, LLOOP, NSTRCH, JSAVE
4 NSUBST, CYCLE, NOLIT, LOOP, IPUN, SOURCE(15,13)
5 TDAYPR, WATTOT, NPRINT(7), REACH, NPORT, AMIN, FLOWS
6 NPELH, ISTRTH, INORGP, INORGD, INORGY(12), NUMMON
7 KORGS(5,4), KINRG(15,5), KINRG(15,6)
8 NDRIF(3), NDRIFA(40), NDRIF(8)
9 NTRIB, NPORT, TEMPH, TEMPB, NPASS
-----
C COMMON BLOCK /STAT/ CONTAINS THE STATE VARIABLES, AND /CHANGE/
C THEIR INCREMENTS OR DECREMENTS FOR THE CURRENT TIME UNIT.
-----
C COMMON /STAT/ CVEG(8,1,4), CORG(15,4), POP(40), CPIOM(40,4), AQUAT(4),
1 CLTY(15,4), CBACT(3,4), AQUAB(4), WPNRT(6), WPINRT(5,6), BDIR(6)
2 BPTN(15,6)
C COMMON /CHANG/ CVEG(8,1,4), CORG(15,4), POP(40), CPIOM(40,4), CPIOM(40,4),
1 AQUAT(4), CLTY(15,4), CBACT(3,4), AQUAB(4)
2 WDIR(6), WPINRT(5,6), BDIR(6), BPTN(15,6)
-----
C COMMON BLOCK /DIAGR/ CONTAINS INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR GRAPHS.
-----
C COMMON /DIAGR/ IG(8,70), EXPLA(5,8), TTITLE(20), YTTITLE(10),
1 YDOT(71), XMAX, XMIN, YMAX, YMIN, NOSYM, INITYR
-----
C COMMON BLOCK /METOP/ CONTAINS THE VALUES OF EXOGENOUS VARIABLES
C FOR THE CURRENT TIME UNIT.
-----
C COMMON /METOP/ WERRTG, PUNSO(4), PUNDE(5,4), DARAIN, DAYRUN,
1 RUNDNR(5,6), RUNDNR(6), DUSTP(15,6),
2 TRFLOW, COMP(4), YDETN(5,4), TRDIF(8,1,4), TRDIF(40),
3 TRDIFA(40,4), TRDIFM(3,4), TNORGI(5,6), TNORGI(6),
4 FVAP, RAINDI(6), DAPHOT, DAVRAD, DANUST(5,4), EXOG(40), RAINCO(4),
5 FLOSC, COMP(4), DETIN(5,4), DRIFT(8,1,4), DRIFPO(40),
6 PRIFA(40,4), DRIFTM(3,4), PPNORGI(5,6), DNORGI(6), MREP,
7 FLOWIN, COMP(4), YDETN(5,4), XDRIF(8,1,4), XDRIF(40),
8 XDRIFA(40,4), XDRIFM(3,4), XPNORGI(5,6), XDNORGI(6), XMTFMP,
C COMMON /PHYS/ FLOW, PERIM, DEPTH, WATSS, VELOC, AREA, WIDTH
-----
C COMMON BLOCK /PARAM/ CONTAINS THE VALUES OF PARAMETERS USED BY THE
C PROCESS SUBROUTINES.
-----
C COMMON /PARAM/ (4147)
EQUVALENCE (STNG, AGATN), (CHNG, AGATN), (PRTOT, ACVFG)
EQUVALENCE (STATE, CVFG), (ECONC, CVEG), (SUMS, CVFGV)
EQUVALENCE (FLOSC, FLOD), (ARAIN, VEVFY)
EQUVALENCE (PRTP, APVFG), (PSTAT, PCVFG), (OMORE, AVEIND), (DECP, CVFPG)
EQUVALENCE (SUMPR, PVTOT)
DATA DECJAN, JAN, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUG,
1 SEPT, OCT, NOV, DEC, ZER0, ZER0, ZER0, ZER0, ZER0, ZER0, ZER0,
DATA BLANK, NREPET(20), NPASS(20)
DATA AMT(20), DDDDD(1), NCOL(70), HIGH(1), FLOW(20), LIMIT(3,4)
DATA LIMTOT(167), LIMACC(77), LIMFPO(77)
DATA MONFY(3,2,8,7), FLOW(21,30,31,31), FLOW(31,70,71)
DATA NYRDAY(365), TDUM(1), LTMPRO(204), LTPSUM(144)
DATA NCHAN(13), MA(10), JY(2), NCHECK(10), LHMOR(10)
TIME = YTIME(6)
10 FORMAT (////)
-----
M00005 WRITE (6,10)
M00010 20 READ (5,760) (STATE(I), I=1,20)
M00015 WRITE(6,760) (STATE(I), I=1,20)
M00020 DO 30 I=1,20
M00025 IF (STATE(I).NE.'PLANK') GO TO 20
M00030 30 CONTINUE
M00035 DO 40 I=1, LTMPP(1)
M00040 40 DECP(I)=0
M00045 DO 50 I=1, LIMIT
M00050 50 DEFCINC(I)=0
M00055 DO 60 I=1, LTMACC
M00060 STNG(I)=0
M00065 60 CHNG(I)=0
-----
C A HEADING IS READ IN FOR TABULAR OUTPUT
M00070 READ (5,230) (PLACF(I), I=1,20)
-----
C SPECIFICATIONS, SWITCHES AND INSTRUCTIONS ARE READ IN
M00075 1 READ (5,220) NSPECV, NSPECA, NORGAN, INORGP, INORGD, NOLIT, NCOHOR,
M00080 2, NTRIB
M00085 READ (5,270) JDAY, IYR, NDAY, NREP, NOGRF, NPHST, NPORT, NPATS(7)
M00090 1, NPORT
M00095 READ (5,270) NDEBUP, LDEBUP, NOSECS, ISEFNS, NORG, P, JSTAT, IPAPAN, JPARM
M00100 1, NEWBEG, KDUMP, IDUMP(1), I=1, KDUMP)
M00105 NOHTSU = NOGRAF + NOHCT
M00110 IDAY = JDAY
M00115 IDAYPR = JDAY - 1
M00120 IF (NREP.GT.0) GO TO 70
M00125 NREP = 1
M00130 NREP(1) = NDAY
M00135 GO TO 80
M00140 70 READ (5,220) (MREP(I), I=1, NREP)
M00145 80 CONTINUE
M00150 IF (NDEBUP.GT.0).AND.(NDEBUP.LE.JDAY) NDEBUP = 1
M00155 IF (LDEBUP.LT.NDEBUP) LDEBUP = NDAY
M00160 NSUBST = 1 + (2*NOLIT)
M00165 NOLITL = NOLIT + 1
M00170 IF (NUNIT.LF.0) NUNIT = 1000
M00175 UNIT = FLOAT(NUNIT) * .001
M00180 IF (NORGAN.LE.0) NORGAN = 1
-----
C .....INSTRUCTIONS TO PROCESS SUBROUTINES ARE PROVIDED
M00185 IF (NOINST.GT.0) READ(5,220) (INSTRT(I), I=1, NOINST)
M00190 IF (NOTTIME.LE.0) GO TO 100
-----
C .....FREQUENCY OF REPETITION OF PROCESS SUBROUTINES WITHIN A
M00195 TIME UNIT IS SPECIFIED
M00200 DO 90 I=1, NOTIME
M00205 90 READ (5,270) J, NREPET(I)
M00210 100 VEGINC = UNIT/LOAT(NREPET(I)) - .00001
M00215 ANITNC = UNIT/LOAT(NREPET(2)) - .00001
M00220 AQUINC = UNIT/LOAT(NREPET(3)) - .00001
M00225 DO 120 I=1,5
M00230 120 READ (5,270) (KORGSW(I), J, J=1, NRELM)
M00235 DO 130 I=1,5
M00240 130 READ (5,270) (KINRG(I), J, J=1, INORGP)
M00245 READ (5,270) (NPRINT(I), J, J=1, INORGD)
M00250 READ (5,270) (NDRIFA(I), J, J=1, 26)
M00255 REACH(5,270) REACH
-----
C THE STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT FOR THE DIFFERENT ANIMAL SPECIES
M00260 160 IF (NSPECA.LE.0) GO TO 270
M00265 IF (NCOHOR.GT.1) GO TO 160
M00270 DO 150 I=1, NSPECA
M00275 NCHOCU(I) = I
M00280 GO TO 270
-----
C .....THE NUMBER OF STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT FOR EACH ANIMAL GROUP
M00285 .....ARE READ.
M00290 160 READ (5,270) (NCOH(I), I=1, NSPECA)
M00295 NCOHCU(I) = NCOH(I)
M00300 K1=1
M00305 DO 210 I=1, NSPECA
M00310 IF (NCOH(I)
M00315 IF (J.LE.1) NCOHCU(I) = NCOHCU(I-1) + J
M00320 IF (J.LE.1) J=1
M00325 IF (J.LE.NCOHOR) GO TO 180
M00330 WRITE (6,170) I, NCOHOR
M00335 170 FORMAT ('NUMBER OF COHORTS FOR SPECIES', I3, 'EXCEEDS', I1)
M00340 STOP
M00345 K1=K1+1
M00350 K1=K1+J
M00355 IF (J.LE.1) GO TO 210
M00360 IF (J.LE.NCOHOR) GO TO 200
-----
C .....IF THE NUMBR OF STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT FOR THIS SPECIES
M00365 .....GROUP IS MORE THAN ONE AND LESS THAN THE MAXIMUM, THEY ARE
M00370 .....SPECIFIED.
M00375 DO 190 L=K+1, K1
M00380 190 L1SCOH(L)=L-K+1
M00385 GO TO 210
M00390 200 READ (5,270) (LISCOH(L), L=K+1)
M00395 210 CONTINUE
M00400 220 FORMAT (16IS)
M00405 230 FORMAT (8T1)
M00410 240 FORMAT (8F10.2)
M00415 250 FORMAT (20A4)
M00420 260 FORMAT (1X, 30A4)
-----
C THE NAMES OF THE VARIOUS ECOSYSTEM COMPONENTS ARE READ IN.
M00425 270 IF (NSPECV.GT.0) READ (5,280) ((VSPNAM(I), J, J=1,7), Y=1, NSPECV)
M00430 280 FORMAT (18A4)
M00435 IF (NSPECA.GT.0) READ (5,280) ((ASPNAM(I), J, J=1,7), Y=1, NSPECA)
M00440 IF (NORGAN.LE.1) GO TO 300
M00445 READ (5,290) ((ORGNAM(I), J, J=1,3), I=1, NORGAN)
M00450 290 FORMAT (18A4)
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300 READ (5,290)((FRANAM(I,J), J = 1,3), I=1,NFRELH)
      IF (NCOMOR.GT.1) READ(5,250)((COHNAME(I,J), J=1,4), I=1,NCOMOR)
      IF (NOLIT.GT.0) READ(5,250)((ALINAM(I,J), J=1,4), I=1,NOLIT)
      IF (MICROP.GT.0)
1READ(5,250)((BACNAME(I,J), J=1,4), I=1,MTCPOR)
      IF (INORGP.GT.0) READ(5,290)((INAM(I,J), J=1,3), I=1,INORGP)
      IF (INORGP.GT.0) READ(5,290)((IDINAM(I,J), J=1,3), I=1,INORGP)
      IF (ISTRTH.GT.0) READ(5,290)((ISTRNAM(I,J), J=1,3), I=1,ISTRTH)
C-----
C      INITIAL VALUES FOR THE STATE VARIABLES ARE READ IN, FROM AN
C      INPUT FILE IF THE SWITCH NEWBEC IS POSITIVE, OTHERWISE FROM CARD
C      INPUT.
C-----
      IF (NEWBEC.LE.0) GO TO 310
      REWIND 9
      READ (9) STATE
      GO TO 440
310 IF (NSPECV.LE.0) GO TO 330
C-----
C      PLANT CONSTITUENTS
      DO 320 I = 1, NSPECV
      DO 320 J = 1, NORDAN
      READ (5,240)(CVEG(I,J,K), K = 1, NFRELH)
320 CONTINUE
330 IF (INSPECAL.LE.0) GO TO 350
      DO 340 K = 1, NSPECA
      K1 =
      IF (K.GT.1) K1=NCOHCUI(K-1)+1
      K2=NCOHCUI(K)
C-----
C      ANIMAL POPULATIONS
      READ(5,240)(POPIJ), J=K1,K2)
      DO 340 J=K1,K2
C-----
C      ANIMAL CONSTITUENTS
340 READ (5,240)(CBION(I,J), I = 1, NFRELH)
      NSPCOH=NCOHCUI(NSPECA)
350 IF (MICROB.LE.0) GO TO 370
      DO 360 I=1,MICROB
360 READ(5,240)(CPACT(I,K), K=1,NFRELH)
370 IF (NOLIT.LE.0) GO TO 400
C-----
C      CONSTITUENTS OF DEAD MATERIAL
      DO 380 I = 1, NOLIT
380 READ (5,240)(CLIT(I,K), K = 1, NFRELH)
      DO 390 I=1,NOLIT
390 READ (5,240)(CORG(I,K), K = 1, NFRELH)
400 READ(5,240)(AQUA(I,K), K=1,NFRELH)
      READ(5,240)(AQUAB(I,K), K=1,NFRELH)
      IF (INORGP.LE.0) GO TO 420
      DO 410 I=1,ISTRTH
410 READ(5,240)(WPNR(I,J), J=1,INORGP)
      DO 420 I=1,ISTRTH
420 READ(5,240)(WPNR(I,J), J=1,INORGP)
430 READ(5,240)(WDIR(I), I=1,INORGP)
      READ(5,240)(WDIR(I), I=1,INORGP)
C-----
C      PARAMETERS FOR THE BIOLOGICAL SUBROUTINES ARE READ.
C-----
840 CALL EINPUT
      CALL PINPUT
      CALL MINPUT
      CALL AINPUT
      CALL WINPUT
      IF (NCHCK.EQ.0) GO TO 940
450 IF (LOOP.LE.1) GO TO 470
      LOOP = LOOP - 1
      DO 460 I = 1, LOOP1
      IMIN = NEGATE(I)
      STATE(IMIN) = -STATE(IMIN) - AMICRO
460 IF (ABS(STATE(IMIN)).LE.AMICRO) STATE(IMIN) = 0.
      IMIN = 0
470 CONTINUE
      IF (INPUT.EQ.0) GO TO 480
      FACTR1=1./AREA
      GO TO 490
480 FACTR1=1./WATSYS
C-----
C      THE STATE VARIABLES ARE TOTALLED
C-----
C-----
C      THE TOTAL APPRAIS ARE INITIALIZED
490 IF (NCHCK.EQ.0) GO TO 500
      IF ((NCHCK.EQ.0).AND.(TDAY.NE.HREP(TREP))) GO TO 790
500 DO 510 I = 1, LIMIT
      SUMS(I) = 0.
      DO 520 I=1,IMSUM
520 SUMPR(I)=0
      DO 530 I=1,LTHEVP
530 FVEYZ(I)=0.
540 IF (INSPECV.LE.0) GO TO 590
C-----
C      PLANT STATE VARIABLES ARE TOTALLED
550 DO 570 K = 1, NFRELH
      DO 570 I = 1, NSPECV
      DO 560 J = 1, NORDAN
      A = CVEG(I,J,K)
      CVEG(I,K) = CVEG(I,K) + A
560 CONTINUE
      PVTOT(K) = PVTOT(K) + CVEG(I,K)
      PVSUM(K) = PVSUM(K) + PCVEG(I,K)
570 CVEGVO(K) = CVEGVO(K) + CVEG(I,K)
      DO 580 J=1,NORGAN
      DO 580 K = 1, NFRELH
      DO 580 I = 1, NSPECV
580 IF (CVEG(I,J,K).GT.0) CVEG(I,K) = CVEG(I,K) + CVEG(I,J,K)
C-----
C      DEFUNCTUS CATEGORIES ARE TOTALLED
590 DO 600 I = 1, NOLIT
      DO 600 K1 = 1, NFRELH
      CORG(K1) = CORG(K1) + CORG(I,K1)
600 CLIT(I,K1) = CLIT(I,K1) + CLIT(I,K1)
      DO 610 K = 1, NFRELH

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610 TOT(K) = CORG(K) + CLIT(K)
C-----
C      MICROBIAL CATEGORIES ARE TOTALLED
620 IF (MICROB.LE.0) GO TO 640
      DO 630 I=1,MICROB
      DO 630 K=1,NFRELH
      CPACT(K) = CPACT(K) + CPACT(I,K)
      PBTOT(K) = PBTOT(K) + CPACT(I,K)
      PVSUM(K) = PVSUM(K) + PCBACT(I,K)
630 CONTINUE
640 IF (INSPECAL.LE.0) GO TO 680
C-----
C      ANIMAL STATE VARIABLES ARE TOTALLED
      DO 670 I = 1, NSPECA
      K1 =
      IF (I.GT.1) K1 = NCOHCUI(I-1)+1
      K2 = NCOHCUI(I)
      DO 670 J = K1+K2
      DO 660 K = 1, NFRELH
      A = CBION(I,K)
      CPBION(I,K)
      R = CBION(I,K)
650 ANIM(I,K) = ANIM(I,K) + A
      PAQUMS(I,K) = PASUM(I,K) + C
      PATOT(I,K) = PATOT(I,K) + R
      CBIONA(K) = CBIONA(K) + A
      PATATA(K) = PATATA(K) + R
      PASUMA(K) = PASUMA(K) + C
660 CONTINUE
      IF (POPIJ.GT.0) POPSP(I) = POPSP(I) + POPIJ
670 CONTINUE
680 CONTINUE
690 CONTINUE
C-----
C      INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS ARE TOTALLED
      DO 710 I=1,INORGP
      DO 700 J=1,ISTRTH
      BPINRT(I) = BPINRT(I) + BPINR(I,J)
700 WPINRT(I) = WPINRT(I) + WPINR(I,J)
710 PTNRT(I) = PTNRT(I) + WPINR(I) + PINPT(I)
      DO 720 I=1,NFRELH
720 AQUAT(I) = AQUA(I) + AQUAB(I)
      DO 730 I=1,INORGP
730 WPINRT(I) = WPINRT(I) + WDIR(I)
C-----
C      TOTALS FOR THE WHOLE SYSTEM ARE CALCULATED
      DO 740 K = 1, NFRELH
740 TOTALE(K) = CBIONA(K) + CVEGVO(K) + CBACT(K) + TOT(K) + AQUAT(K)
      DO 750 I=1,NCHAN
      WPTOT = WPTOT + WDIR(I)
      DO 750 K=1,NFRELH
750 AGAINT(K) = AGAINT(K) + AGAIN(I,K)
      DO 760 K=1,INORGP
760 CGAINT(K) = CGAINT(K) + CGAIN(I,K)
      DO 770 K=1,INORGP
770 DGAINT(K) = DGAINT(K) + DGAIN(I,K)
780 CONTINUE
790 CONTINUE
      IF ((ISENSE.GT.0).AND.(TRUN.EQ.1)) CALL SFMS(IT,TRUN,1,NRUN)
      IF (NCHCK.EQ.0) GO TO 800
      IF ((NCHCK.EQ.0).AND.(TDAY.NE.HREP(TREP))) GO TO 940
C-----
C      OUTPUT VARIABLES ARE CALCULATED FROM STATE
C-----
800 DO 810 I=1, LIMIT
      SUMS(I) = SUMS(I) + FACTR1
810 CONTINUE
      DO 820 I=1,IMPRO
820 DECP(I) = DECP(I) + FACTR1
      DO 830 I=1,IMSUM
830 SUMPR(I) = SUMPR(I) + FACTR1
      DO 840 I=1,NSPECV
      DO 840 J=1,NORGAN
      DO 840 K=1,NFRELH
      APVEG(I,J,K) = CVEG(I,J,K) + FACTR1
      APVEG(I,J,K) = CVEG(I,J,K) + FACTR1
840 CONTINUE
      DO 850 I=1,NSPCOH
      DO 850 J=1, NFRELH
      ACBION(I,J) = CBION(I,J) + FACTR1
      ACBION(I,J) = PCBION(I,J) + FACTR1
850 CONTINUE
      DO 860 I=1,NSPCOH
      APOP(I) = PCPOP(I) + FACTR1
860 CONTINUE
      DO 870 I=1,MICROB
      DO 870 J=1,NFRELH
      CBACT(I,J) = CBACT(I,J) + FACTR1
      APBACT(I,J) = PCBACT(I,J) + FACTR1
870 CONTINUE
      DO 880 I=1,NOLIT
      DO 880 J=1,NFRELH
      ACLIT(I,J) = CLIT(I,J) + FACTR1
      ACORG(I,J) = CORG(I,J) + FACTR1
880 CONTINUE
      DO 890 I=1,NFRELH
      AAQUAI(I) = AQUA(I) + FACTR1
      AAQUAB(I) = AQUAB(I) + FACTR1
890 CONTINUE
      DO 900 I=1,ISTRTH
      DO 900 J=1,INORGP
      WPINR(I,J) = WPINR(I,J) + FACTR1
      BPINR(I,J) = BPINR(I,J) + FACTR1
      DO 910 I=1,INORGP
      WDIR(I) = WDIR(I) + FACTR1
      WDIR(I) = WDIR(I) + FACTR1
      DO 920 I=1,NSPCOH
      IF (APOPI(I).LE.0) WVEIND(I) = 0.
      IF (APOPI(I).LE.0) WVEIND(I) = 0.
      WVEIND(I) = ACBION(I) / APOP(I)
920 CONTINUE
930 IF (NCHCK.EQ.0) GO TO 1720
940 IF (NCHCK.EQ.1) GO TO 1760
      IF (IMIN.GT.0) GO TO 1720

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      TF (NCHECK.LE.D) GO TO 1740
C-----
C THE DATE IS INITIALIZED
C-----
      YNITYR = IYR
      IF (MOD(IYR,4).GT.0) GO TO 950
      MONDAY(2) = 29
      NYRDAY = 366
950 TF (JDAY.LE.D) JDAY = 1
      TF (NDAY.LE.JDAY) NDAY = JDAY + 1
      K = 0
C-----
C GRAPHING INSTRUCTIONS ARE READ
C-----
      NOHIS = NOGRAF+1
960 TF (NOGRAF.LE.D) GO TO 1040
C-----
C.....INSTRUCTIONS FOR LINE GRAPHS
      DO 1030 I = 1, NOGRAF
      I1 = K + 1
      READ (5,20) (MGR(J),J=1,8)
      DO 970 J = 1, 8
      IF (MGR(J).LE.0) GO TO 980
      K = K + 1
      LTRAF(K) = MGR(J)
970 CONTINUE
980 LISTER(I) = K
      READ (5,20) (TTLES(I,J), J = 1,20)
      READ (5,20) (YXISS(T,J),J=1,10), ORIGIN(I)
      TF (K.LE.I1) GO TO 1010
      DO 1000 J = I1,K
      TF (J.LE.LTRAF) GO TO 1000
      WRITE(6,990)
990 FORMAT('O CURVE EXPLANATIONS EXCEED DIMENSIONS ')
      STOP
1000 READ (5,20) (EXPLAN(L,J), L = 1,5)
      GO TO 1030
1010 DO 1020 J = 1,5
1020 EXPLAN(J,I1) = BLANK
1030 CONTINUE
1040 TF (NOHIST.LE.D) GO TO 1070
C-----
C.....INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK GRAPHS
      K1 = K + 1
      K2 = K + NOHIST
      READ (5,20) (LTRAF(I), I = K1, K2)
      DO 1050 I = NOHIS,NOHISU
      READ (5,20) (TTLES(I,J), J = 1, 20)
1050 READ (5,20) (YXISS(I,J),J=1,10), ORIGIN(I)
1060 FORMAT (' ',20A4)
C-----
C SPECIFICATIONS OF TABULAR OUTPUT ARE INITIALIZED
C-----
1070 J = 0
      DO 1080 I = 1, NREP
      IF ((MREP(I).LE.0).OR.(MREP(I).GT.NDAY)) GO TO 1090
      TF ((I.GT.1).AND.(MREP(I).LE.MREP(I-1))) GO TO 1080
      J = J + 1
      MREP(I) = MREP(I)
1080 CONTINUE
      NREP = J
      IF (J.EQ.0) GO TO 1090
      IF (MREP(J).EQ.NDAY) GO TO 1100
1090 NREP = NREP + 1
      MREP(NREP) = NDAY
1100 IREP = 1
      IF (NOHISU.LE.0) GO TO 1110
      YMIN = JDAY
      YMAX = NDAY
      PERIOD = (YMAX - YMIN)/6.9.
1110 IDAY=JDAY
      IYRDAY = IDAY
C-----
C IF REQUIRED, PART OF THE COMMON BLOCK /PARAM/ IS PRINTED OUT.
C-----
      IF (JPARAM.LE.0) GO TO 1140
      WRITE (6,1120) JPARAM, JPARAM
1120 FORMAT('COMMON BLOCK /PARAM/ FROM ADDRESS', I6, ' TO ADDRESS', I6)
      WRITE (6,1130) (PI(I), I = JPARAM, JPARAM)
1130 FORMAT (1X, I0G1.2,5)
1140 TRUN = 1
      TF (ISENSE.EQ.0) GO TO 1160
C-----
C IF SENSITIVITY TESTS ARE BEING PERFORMED, THE SUBROUTINE SENSIT
C IS CALLED TO SET THE INITIAL CONDITIONS
C-----
1150 IF (IRUN.EQ.1) GO TO 1160
      TODAYR = JDAY - 1
      FRAC = 0.
      YMIN = 0
      YREP = 1
      CALL SENSIT(IRUN+NRA+NRUN)
      TODAY = JDAY
      IYRDAY = JDAY
      NCHECK = 0
1160 CONTINUE
      NSHORT = 0
      LOPER = -1
      TF (NOHISU.LE.0) GO TO 1190
C-----
C LIMITS FOR THE GRAPHS ARE INITIALIZED
C-----
      DO 1170 I = 1, NOHISU
      AMIN(I) = HIGH
1170 AMAX(I) = -HIGH
1180 FRAC = 0.
C-----
C THE CALENDAR MONTH IS DETERMINED
C-----
      MONEND = 0
      MONTH = 0
      NUMMON = JDAY
1190 MONTH = MONTH + 1
      MONEND = MONEND + MONDAY(MONTH)

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      MA2275
      MA2280
      MA2285
      MA2290
      MA2295
      MA2300
      MA2305
      MA2310
      MA2315
      MA2320
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      MA2330
      MA2335
      MA2340
      MA2345
      MA2350
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      MA2365
      MA2370
      MA2375
      MA2380
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      MA2500
      MA2505
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      MA2565
      MA2570
      MA2575
      MA2580
      MA2585
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      MA2595
      MA2600
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      MA2790
      MA2795
      MA2800
      MA2805
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      MA2970
      MA2975
      MA2980
      MA2985
      MA2990
      MA2995
      MA3000
      MA3005
      MA3010
      MA3015
      MA3020
      MA3025
      MA3030
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      MA3040
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      MA3055
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      MA3065
      MA3070
      MA3075
      MA3080
      MA3085
      MA3090
      MA3095
      MA3100
      MA3105
      MA3110
      MA3115
      MA3120
      MA3125
      MA3130
      MA3135
      MA3140
      MA3145
      MA3150
      MA3155
      MA3160
      MA3165
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      MA3175
      MA3180
      MA3185
      MA3190
      MA3195
      MA3200
      MA3205
      MA3210
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      MA3250
      MA3255
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      MA3295
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      MA3305
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      MA3380
      MA3385
      MA3390
      MA3395
      MA3400
      MA3405
      MA3410
      MA3415
      TF (MONTH.GT.1) NUMMON = NUMMON - MONDAY(MONTH-1)
      TF (IYRDAY.GT.MONEND) GO TO 1190
      IF (IDUPN.GT.1) GO TO 2000
C-----
C THE SUBROUTINE EXTERN IS CALLED TO RECEIVE INPUT OF
C EXOGENOUS VARIABLES, AND PHYSIC FOR STREAM CHARACTERISTICS
C-----
      CALL EXTERN
      CALL PHYSTC
      TF (NDAT57.EQ.0) GO TO 1210
      DO 1200 I=1, LIMIT
1200 STATE (I)=STATE(I)+APEA
1210 IF (NCHECK.EQ.0) GO TO 470
1220 TF (NREP.SE.2) GO TO 1250
C-----
C A HEADIN IS PRINTED FOR THE INITIAL REPORT
C-----
      WRITE(6,1230) (PLAC(I),I=1,20)
1230 FORMAT ('1', 20A4)
      WRITE (6,1240) OFCJAN(MONTH), NUMMON, IYP
1240 FORMAT('INITIAL REPORT ON ', A4, I3, I5)
1250 TF (NOHISU.LE.0) GO TO 1450
C-----
C THE GRAF SUBROUTINE IS SUPPLIED WITH CURRENT VALUES FOR THE
C VARIABLE TO BE GRAPHED
C-----
      I2 = 0
      TF (NOGRAF.LE.0) GO TO 1350
      DO 1340 I = 1, NOGRAF
      I1 = I2 + 1
      I2 = I1 + I1
      DO 1330 J = I1, I2
      Y3 = LIGRAF(I1)
      Y4 = I3/10000
      Y3 = I3 - I4+10000
      Y4 = I4 + 1
      CO TO (1320,1260,1280,1270,1290,1300,1310), I4
1260 A = SUMS(I3)
      GO TO 1330
1270 ASSUMPT(I)
      GO TO 1330
1280 A = STNG(I3)
      GO TO 1330
1290 A=DECP(I3)
      GO TO 1330
1300 A=PPPT(I3)
      GO TO 1330
1310 A=OMORE(I3)
      GO TO 1330
1320 A = PPOINT(I3)
1330 AMIN(I1) = AMIN(A+AMIN(I1),A)
      AMAX(I1) = AMAX(A+AMAX(I1),A)
1340 FTGS (J,1) = A
1350 IF (NOHIST.LE.0) GO TO 1450
      I1 = LISTER(NOGRAF)
      I2 = I1 + NOHIST
      I1 = I1 + 1
      T = NOGRAF
      DO 1440 J = I1, I2
      I = I + 1
      Y3 = LIGRAF(I)
      Y4 = I3/10000
      Y2 = I3 - I4+10000
      Y4 = I4 + 1
      CO TO (1420,1360,1410,1370,1380,1390,1400), I4
1360 A = SUMS(I3)
      GO TO 1430
1370 A=SUHPR(I3)
      GO TO 1430
1380 A=DECP(I3)
      GO TO 1430
1390 A=PPPT(I3)
      GO TO 1430
1400 A=OMORE(I3)
      GO TO 1430
1410 A = STNG(I3)
      GO TO 1430
1420 A = PPOINT(I3)
1430 AMIN(I1) = A
      AMAX(I1) = A
1440 FTGS (J,1) = A
1450 TF (NREP.EQ.2) GO TO 1460
      GO TO 2010
1460 TF (NOSECS.LE.1) GO TO 1470
C-----
C THE CPU TIMER IS REPORTED AND RE-SET
C-----
      TIMER = FXTIME(0)
      WRITE (6,1530) TIMER
C-----
C THE FOLLOWING SECTION ACTUALLY PERFORMS THE SIMULATION OVER A
C SINGLE TIME UNIT
C-----
C.....THE LIMITS FOR THE TIME UNIT OF SIMULATION ARE SET AND THE
C.....TIME-UNIT LOOP IS INITIALIZED
1470 PPIO = FLOAT(IDAY) + FRAC
      FRAC = A*MOD(UNIT + FRAC),1.1)
      TODAY = IDAY
      FNDAY = ORIG + UNIT - .000001
      TODAY2 = ORIG + UNIT
      YRDAY = IYRDAY
      MONTHZ = MONTH
      NUMMOZ = NUMMON
      MONENZ = MONEND
      NYRDAY = NYRDAY
      YD7 = IYR
      LOOP = 0
      FACTO = 1.
      FACTOR = 0.
      LOPER = -1
C-----
C.....INITIALIZATION FOR THE CURRENT REPEITION OF THE TIME-UNIT
C.....LOOP IS PERFORMED

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1480 VEGCO = F.
      ARUACO =
      ANIMCO = 0.
      FACTOR = FACTO
      *DAY = ORIG
      LOOP = LOOP + 1
      *F (LOOP,GT,1) LOPER = 1
      *F (LOOP,LE,70) GO TO 1500
      WRITE (6,1490) IDAY
1490 FORMAT (' TIME LOOP ATTEMPTED TWENTY TIMES AT DAY', I4)
      STOP
1500 *MIN = F
      *YRDAY = IYRDAY
      MONTH = MONTHZ
      NUMMON = NUMMOZ
      *MONEND = *MONEZ
      *NYRDAY = NYRDAYZ
      *YR = IYRZ
      DO 1600 IDAY = IYRDAY + 1, IDAYZ
      *F (IDAY,LE, IDAY1) GO TO 1520
      NUMMON = NUMMON + 1
      *YRDAY = NYRDAY + 1
      *F (IYRDAY,LE, NYRDAY) GO TO 1510
      MONTH = 1
      *MONEND = MONDAY(1)
      *YRDAY = IYRDAY - NYRDAY
      NUMMON = IYRDAY
      *YR = IYR + 1
      NYRDAY = 366
      MONDAY(1) = 28
      *F (MOD(IYR,4).GT,0) GO TO 1510
      MONDAY(1) = 29
      NYRDAY = 366
1510 *F (IYRDAY,LE, MONEND) GO TO 1520
      NUMMON = IYRDAY - MONEND
      MONTH = MONTH + 1
      *MONEND = MONEND + MONDAY(MONTH)
      *F (FLOAT(IDAY),LE, FTDAY) GO TO 1500
C.....THE SUBROUTINE EXOGEN IS CALLED FOR CURRENT VALUES OF
C.....THE EXOGENOUS VARIABLES
1520 CALL EXOGE2
      CALL PHYSIC
      LOPER = 0
1530 FORMAT (10X, F10.3, ' * SECONDS ELAPSED')
1540 DAYDAY = AMINI (UNIT, FLOAT(IDAY-IDAY1)+1)
C.....THE PROCESS SUBROUTINES ARE CALLED AS FREQUENTLY
C.....AS NECESSARY WITHIN EACH DAY OF THE TIME UNIT.
1550 *F (AQUACO + AQUINC,GT, DAYDAY) GO TO 1560
      AQUACO = AQUACO + AQUINC
      CALL MEDIUM
      GO TO 1550
1560 *F (INSPECAL,LE,0) GO TO 1580
1570 *F (ANIMCO + ANIINC,GT, DAYDAY) GO TO 1580
      ANIMCO = ANIMCO + ANIINC
      GO TO 1570
1580 *F (INSPECAL,LE,0) GO TO 1600
1590 *F (VEGCO + VEGINC,GT, DAYDAY) GO TO 1600
      VEGCO = VEGCO + VEGINC
      CALL VEGFY
      GO TO 1590
1600 NCHECK = 1
C.....PROPOSED DECREMENTS ARE TESTED TO ENSURE THAT STATE
C.....VARIABLES ARE ADEQUATE TO MEET THEM. OTHERWISE, THE
C.....TIME UNIT IS REDUCED
      DO 1630 I = 1, LTIME
      *F (DECINC(I),GE,0) GO TO 1620
      *F ((DECINC(I)+STATE(I)),GE,0),GO TO 1630
      *F (STATE(I),GT,0) GO TO 1670
      *DAY = ORIG
      WRITE (6,1610) I, *F(CINC(I)), IDAY
1610 FORMAT (' * STATE', I4, ' IS ZERO, SO PROPOSED DECREMENT OF', F15.8,
1, ' PER TIME STEP AT DAY', I5, ' IS IMPOSSIBLE')
      NDAY = IDAY
      NSHORT = 1
      *MPEP(I) = IDAY
      GO TO 470
1620 A = -STATE(I)/DECINC(I)
      *F (A,GE,FACTOR) GO TO 1630
      FACTOR = A
      *MIN = I
1630 CONTINUE
C.....INCREMENTS ARE APPLIED, TO THE STATE VARIABLES AND
C.....ACCUMULATORS, AND THE INCREMENT ARRAYS ARE RE-INITIALIZED
      DO 1650 I = 1, LTIME
      A = DECINC(I)
      *F (A,GE,0) GO TO 1640
      *F (STATE(I),LT,0) A = AMINI(I) - A
      *F (FACTO,LT,1) A = A * FACTOR
      *STATE(I) = STATE(I) + A
1640 *F (ABS(STATE(I))+LT,AMICRO) STATE(I) = 0.
      DECINC(I) = 0.
1650 CONTINUE
      DO 1660 I = 1, LTIME
      STNG(I) = STNG(I) + CHNG(I) * FACTOR
1660 CHNG(I) = 0.
      DO 1670 I=1, LIMPPO
      *STATE(I) = *STATE(I) + DEFC(I) * FACTOR
1670 DEFC(I) =
      DO 1695 I=1, NSPCOH
      DO 1692 J=1, NPRELM
      *F (POP(I),LE, AMICRO) GO TO 1690
      *F (CBACT(I),GT, AMICRO) GO TO 1692
1680 DO 1690 K=1, NPRELM
1690 CROM(I,K) = 0.
      *CPI(I) = 0.
      GO TO 1695
1692 CONTINUE
1695 CONTINUE
      DO 1703 I=1, NPRELV
      MA 34 20 DO 1702 J=1, NPRELM
      MA 34 21 *F (CBVE(I),J,GT, AMICRO) GO TO 1702
      MA 34 22 DO 1701 K=1, NPRELM
      MA 34 23 1701 *F (VEG(I),K) = 0.
      MA 34 24 GO TO 1702
      MA 34 25 1702 CONTINUE
      MA 34 26 1703 CONTINUE
      MA 34 27 DO 1706 I=1, MICROB
      MA 34 28 DO 1705 J=1, NPRELV
      MA 34 29 *F (CBACT(I),J),GT, AMICRO) GO TO 1705
      MA 34 30 DO 1704 K=1, NPRELM
      MA 34 31 1704 *CFACT(I,K) = 0.
      MA 34 32 GO TO 1706
      MA 34 33 1705 CONTINUE
      MA 34 34 1706 CONTINUE
      MA 34 35 *F (IMIN) 450, 450, 470
      MA 34 36
C.....IF ANY STATE VARIABLES HAVE BEEN INADEQUATE TO MEET
C.....THE PROPOSED DECREMENTS, THE TIME UNIT LOOP IS RE-ENTERED
1720 FACTO = FACTO - FACTOR
      STATE(MIN) = - AMICRO
      NFGATE(LOOP) = IMIN
      *WRITE (6,1730) IMIN, FACTOR, IDAY, FRAC
1730 FORMAT (' STATE', I5, ' PERMITS ONLY', F13.10, ' OF THE PROPOSED UNIT
      1 CHANGE AT', I4, ' +', F5.7, ' DAYS')
      GO TO 1480
1740 *DAY = IDAYZ
      *F (IDAY,LE, IDAY1) GO TO 1460
      *F (NOHISU,LE,0) GO TO 1700
C-----
C IF GRAPHS ARE REQUIRED, THE CURRENT VALUES OF VARIABLES
C FOR GRAPHING ARE RECORDED
C-----
      *JY = (FPAC + FLOAT(IDAY-JDAY))/PERIOD + 1.
      *F (IDAY,EG,NDAY) JX = 70
      *F (JX,EG,JXX) GO TO 1900
      *JXX = JX
      *T2 = 0
      *T = 0
1750 *T = I + 1
      *F (I,GT,NOHISU) GO TO 1890
      *T1 = I2 + 1
      *T2 = I1
      *F (I,LE,NOGRAFI) T2 = LISTER(I)
      DO 1880 J = I1, I2
      *T3 = LIGRAFI(J)
      *T4 = I3/10000
      *T5 = I3 - I4/10000
      *T4 = I4 + 1
      *GO TO (1820,1760,1780,1770,1790,1800,1810), I4
1760 A = SUMS(I3)
      GO TO 1840
1770 A = SUMPT(I3)
      GO TO 1830
1780 A = STNG(I3)
      GO TO 1840
1790 A = DECP(I3)
      GO TO 1830
1800 A = PRTP(I3)
      GO TO 1840
1810 A = AMORE(I3)
      GO TO 1840
1820 A = PRTOHT(I3)
      GO TO 1840
1830 *F (MA,GT,0) GO TO 1840
      *AMAXI(I) = A
      *AMINI(I) = 0
      *FTGS(I,J,X) = A
      *MA = MA + 1
1840 *FTGS(J,J,X) = A
      *F (JX,LE, JY) GO TO 1860
      *JX1 = JX - 1
      *ADD = ( A - FTGS(J,J,X-1))/FLOAT(JX - JY + 1)
      *BADD = FTGS(J,J,X-1)
      DO 1850 K = JY, JX1
      *RADD = BADD + ADD
1850 *FTGS(J,K) = BADD
1860 CONTINUE
1870 *AMAXI(I) = *AMAXI(AMAXI(I), A)
1880 *AMINI(I) = *AMINI(AMINI(I), A)
      GO TO 1750
1890 *JY = JX + 1
1900 CONTINUE
      DO 1910 I=1, LIMPRO
1910 DEFC(I) = 0
      *F (NDEBUG,LE,0) GO TO 1920
      *NDEBUG = 0
      *F (IDAY,GE, NDEBUG) AND (IDAY,LE, LOEBUG) NDEBUG = 1
C-----
C STATE VARIABLES MAY BE DUMPED ON LOGICAL UNITS 10 TO C, IF NEEDED.
C-----
1920 *F (KDUMP,LE,0) GO TO 1940
      *F (KDUMP,JDUMP),GT, IDAY) GO TO 1940
      *REWD = TOUNT
      *WRITE (TOUNT) STATE
      *END FILE TOUNT
      *WRITE (6,1930) IDAY, TOUNT
1930 FORMAT (' STATE VARIABLES DUMPED AT DAY', I5, ' ON UNIT', I3)
      *JUMP = JUMP + 1
      *F (JDUMP,GT, KDUMP) KDUMP = 0
      *TOUNT = TOUNT + 1
C-----
C IF OTHER SECTIONS OF STREAM ARE TO BE STIMULATED, DOWNSTREAM
C FLOWING STATE VARIABLE ARE SAVED ON TAPE
C-----
1940 *F (JSAVE,LE,0) GO TO 1950
      *CALL INOUT(8, FLOGO(1), NPASS)
      *F (IDAY,EG, NDAY) CALL REWIND(8,1)
1950 *F (ISENSE,EG,0) GO TO 1960
C-----
C IF SENSITIVITY TESTS ARE TO BE PERFORMED, THE CURRENT VALUES
C OF THE VARIABLES REQUIRED ARE RECORDED
C-----
      *SW = 1

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      DO 1952 I=1,LIMIT
1952 SUMS(I)=SUMS(I)/FACTP1
      CALL SFOUT(I,SW,TDAY,IRUN)
      DO 1954 I=1,LIMIT
1954 SUMS(I)=SUMS(I)*FACTP1
1960 IF ((IDAY.LT.MREP(IRFP)).AND.(IDAY.LT.NDAY)) GO TO 1460
C-----
C   IF A TABULAR REPORT IS REQUIRED AT THIS STAGE OF THE
C   SIMULATION, IT IS PRODUCED.
C-----
      IF ((NOPEP.EQ.1).OR.(MORFP.EQ.2)) GO TO 2030
      WRITE(6,1730) (FRAC(I), I=1,20)
      KDAY = IDAY - JDAY
      IF (NSHORT.EQ.0) GO TO 1980
      WRITE(6,1970) KDAY, DECJAN(MONTH), NUMMON, IYR
1970 FORMAT(' REPORT WHEN SIMULATION ENDED AFTER',I5,' DAYS, I.E. JUST
1970 PRIOR TO ',A4, I2, I5)
      GO TO 2010
1980 WRITE(6,1990) IRFP,DECJAN(MONTH),NUMMON,IYR,KDAY
1990 FORMAT(' REPORT NO.',I3,' ON ',A4, I3, I5,' (I.E., AFTER',I4,
1990 ' DAYS OF SIMULATION)')
      IF (FRAC.GT.0.005) WRITE(6,2000) FRAC
2000 FORMAT(' ',6X,' + ',F5.3,' DAY')
      TREP = TRFP + 1
2010 CALL REPORT
      IF (NOSECF.LE.0) GO TO 2030
C-----
C   THE CPU TIMER IS REPORTED AND RE-SET, AND
C   THE SIMULATION IS CONTINUED UNLESS COMPLETE
C-----
2020 FORMAT(' ',10X,F10.3,' SECONDS ELAPSED')
      TIMER=EXTIME(0)
      WRITE(6,2020) TIMER
2030 IF (IDAY.LT.NDAY) GO TO 1460
C-----
C   IF SIMULATION IS COMPLETE, ANY GRAPHS REQUIRED ARE PRINTED
C-----
      I2 = 0
      IF (NOGRAF.LE.0) GO TO 2120
C.....
C.....LINE GRAPHS
      DO 2110 I = 1, NOGRAF
      I1 = I2 + 1
      I3 = LISTER(I)
      I4 = 0
      DO 2080 K = I1, I3
      I5 = I3 + 1
      DO 2040 J = 1, I4
2040 EXPLA(J,I) = EXPLAN(I,K)
      YMAX = AMAXI(I)
      YMIN = AMINI(I)
      IF ((ORIGIN(I).NE.ZERO).OR.((YMAX.GT.0.).AND.(YMIN.LT.0.))) GO TO
1 2070
      IF (YMAX) 2050,2070,2060
2050 YMAX = 0.
      GO TO 2070
2060 YMIN = 0.
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APPENDIX C

Listing of the Subroutine REPORT

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SUBROUTINE REPORT
C-----
C COMMON BLOCKS/PROSUM/,/PRODUC/,/PRODCH/ DEAL WITH PRODUCTIVITY
C IN THE SYSTEM.
C-----
C COMMON/PROSUM/PV TO T(4),PBTOT(4),PATOTS(1,5,4),PATOTAI(4),PVSUM(4),
1PBSUM(4),PASUMS(1,5,4),PASUMA(4)
C COMMON/PRODUC/PCVFG( 3,1,4),PCBIOM(4,4),PCORGT(1,3,4)
C COMMON/PRODCH/CVFG( 8,1,4),CBIOM(4,4),CORGT(1,3,4)
C COMMON/OTHER/AVEIND(4)
C-----
C COMMON BLOCK /TOTALS/ CONTAINS SUMS OF THE STATE VARIABLES,
C TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN OTHER VARIABLES REQUIRED IN INITIALIZATION
C BUT NOT INCREMENTATION AT EACH TIME UNIT.
C-----
C COMMON/TOTALS/CVEGV(1,4),CVEGO( 8,4),CVEGOV(4),RPNRT( 6),
1WPINRT( 6),PPIRNT( 6),AQUATT(4),WDINRT( 6),
2CBIOHA(4),CLITTE(4),CORGT(4),
3TOT(4),POPS(15),ANIM(15,4),CBACT(4),TOTAL(4)
C-----
C COMMON BLOCKS/PRINTS/ AND /PRINTP/ ARE STATE VARIABLES CONVERTED
C TO OUTPUT UNITS.
C-----
C COMMON/PRINTP/APVEG( 8,1,4),APBIOM(4,4),APBACT(1,3,4)
C COMMON/PRINTS/ACVEG( 8,1,4),ACORGT(1,3,4),APOPI(4),ACBIOM(4,4),
1AQUAT(4),AQLIT(1,5,4),ACBACT(1,3,4),AAOPIAR(4),
2AODINR( 6),AMPINR(5, 6),ABDINO( 6),APPINR(5, 6)
C COMMON/EVERY3/AGAIN(4),H2OTOT,CGAIN( 6),CGAIN( 6)
C-----
C THE COMMON BLOCK /NAMES/ CONTAINS THE NAMES REQUIRED FOR
C TABULATE D OUTPUT
C-----
C COMMON/NAMES/ONNAM(2,5,4),BACNAM(1,4),VSPNAM( 8,7),ASPNAM(1,5,7),
1ORGAN(1,6),FRANAM( 4,3),ALINAM(5,4),DINAM( 6,3),PINAM( 6,3)
2STRNAM(5,3)
C-----
C COMMON BLOCK /ACC/ CONTAINS ACCUMULATED CHANGES, WHICH MAY BE
C NEGATIVE. COMMON BLOCK /ACCTNC/ CONTAINS THE INCREMENTS TO THE
C ARRAYS IN /ACC/ FOR A SINGLE TIME UNIT.
C-----
C COMMON/ACC/AGAIN(1,3,4),H2O(1,3),CGAIN(1,3, 6),CGAIN(1,3, 6)
C COMMON/ACCTNC/AGAIN(1,3,4),H2O(1,3),CGAIN(1,3, 6),CGAIN(1,3, 6)
C-----
C COMMON BLOCK /SPEC/ CONTAINS SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION
C COMMON TO THE WHOLE SET OF PROGRAMS, BUT EXCLUDING STATE AND
C EXOGENOUS VARIABLES.
C-----
C COMMON/SPEC/ NCHAN,INSTOU(20), WATER,NSPECV,NSPECA,NORGAN
1 PHU,PHB, NOLIT,NCHECK,TDAY, ATOT, ATOTD,ITRDAY,NRPET(20)
2 NCONH(15),LISCOH(40),NCHCU(15),NCOHOR, NSPECOH,NDEBU
3 FLOUT,HT,ROB, MONTH,LOOPER,NSTRCH,J,AVF
4 NSUBST,CYCLE, NOLIT,LOOP, TRUN,SOURCE(5,11)
5 TDAYR, WATOT,NPRT(26), REACH,NPORT,AMIN,FLWS
6 NFRELH,ISTRH,INORGP,INORGD,MONDAY(12),NUMON
7 NKOPG(5,4),KINRGP(5, 6),KINRGD(5, 6)
8 NDRIF(3),NDRIFA(40),NDRIFV( 8)
9 NTRTB, NPORT,TEMPA,TEMPB,NPASS
C-----
C COMMON BLOCK /STAT/ CONTAINS THE STATE VARIABLES, AND /CHANGE/
C THEIR INCREMENTS OR DECREMENTS FOR THE CURRENT TIME UNIT.
C-----
C COMMON/STAT/CVEG( 8,1,4),CORGT(1,3,4),POP(4),CPTOM(4,4),AQUA(4),
1CLIT(1,5,4),CBACT(1,3,4),AQUAB(4),WDINR( 6),WPINR(5, 6),BDINR( 5)
2RPIR(5, 6)
C COMMON/CHANGE/CVFG( 8,1,4),CORGT(1,3,4),POP(4),CPTOM(4,4),CBIOM(4,4),
1AQUAD(4),CLITQ(1,5,4),CBACTQ(1,3,4),AQUAQ(4),
2WDINRQ( 6),WPINRQ( 5),BDINRQ( 5),RPIRQ(5, 6)
C-----
C COMMON BLOCK /DIAGR/ CONTAINS INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR PAPHS.
C-----
C COMMON/DIAGR/IG(8,70),XPLA(15,8),ITLE(1,20),YITLE(10),
1 YDOT(7),XMAX, XMIN, YMAX, YMIN, INITYR, INITYR
C COMMON/PHYS/FLOW,PERIM,DEPT,WATSY,VELOCT,AREA,WIDTH
C-----
C COMMON BLOCK /METFOR/ CONTAINS THE VALUES OF EXOGENOUS VARIABLES
C FOR THE CURRENT TIME UNIT.
C-----
C COMMON/METFOR/METRIC, RUNDOL(4),RUNDEB(5,4),DARATN,DAYDUN,
1RUPNR(5, 6),RUNDNR( 6),DUSTEP(5, 6)
2TRFLOW,TCOMP(4),TDETN(5,4),TDTRFV( 8,1,4),TDRIFO(4,0),
3TRIFA(4,4),DRIFH(1,4),TPNOBG(5, 6),TDNOR( 6),
4FVAP,RAIND( 6),DAPHOT, DAPRAD,DADUST(1,4), EXOG(4,0),RATNC(4),
5FLOSEC,COMP(4),NETIN(5,4),DRIFV( 8,1,4),DPTFPO(4,0),
6DRFTA(4,4),DRIFTM(3,4),PH,NOR(1,5,6),DNOR( 6),WTEP,
7FLOWIN,XCOMP(4),XDETN(5,4),XDRIFV( 8,1,4),XDRIFO(4,0),
8XDRIFA(4,4),XDRIFH(1,4),XPH,XPNOR(5, 6),XDNOR( 6),XWTEP
C-----
C COMMON BLOCK /PARAM/ CONTAINS THE VALUES OF PARAMETERS USED BY THE
C PROCESS SUBROUTINES.
C-----
DATA BLANK/' '
DATA SOURCE/' FROM' THE,' ATM','OSPH','ERE '
1 'TO T','HE A','TMO','PHER','E '
2 'FROM','O','E','BLAN','D FL','OW '
3 'BY W','ATER','REH','MVAL','E '
4 'FROM','U','PS','TREA','M '
5 'TO U','PSTO','TEAM '
6 'FROM','DO','NSTR','EAM '
7 'TO D','OWN','TREA','M '
8 'FROM','T','HE S','TR','EAM','BED '
9 'TO T','HE S','TREA','M RE','D '
A 'FROM','T','RI','BITA','RIFS '
B 'TO '','IB','UTAR','IES '
C 'CHEM','ICAL','CHA','NGES '
10 IF (NOSPEC.LE.0) GO TO 30
**HE = EXTIME(0)
WRITE (6,*) TIME
20 FORMAT (' ',10SY, F10.3, ' SECONDS ELAPSED')
C-----
C THE STATE VARIABLES ARE PRINTED.
C-----
30 IF (NPR(1,1,0)) GO TO 60
WRITE(6,40)

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40 FORMAT (3X,'MEAN DEPTH'6X,'MEAN FLOW'6X,'MEAN WIDTH'6X,'MEAN VELOCITY'
16X,'TOTAL VOLUME'7X,'AREA')
WRITE(6,40)JDEPTH,FLOWIN,WIDTH,VELOCITY,WATSY,AREA
50 FORMAT (1X,F6.2,' METERS',3X,F6.3,' CUM/S',5X,F5.2,' METERS',
15X,F6.3,' MPS',5X,F10.2,'CUM.M',3X,F10.2,' SO. M.M')
60 CONTINUE
NTOPT=0
DO 70 I=1,10
70 NTOPT=NTOPT+NPRT(I)
TF(NTOPT,LE.0)0780
IF (NPR(1,1,0)) GO TO 90
WRITE (6,40) REACH
80 FORMAT ('THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUENTS ARE ORGANIC AND ARE PRINTED IN
1GRAMS (OR KCAL.) PER SQ. METER, AVERAGED OVER ',F6.1,' METERS OF
2STREAM.')
GO TO 110
90 WRITE (6,100)REACH
100 FOPMAT ('THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUENTS ARE ORGANIC AND ARE PRINTED IN
1GRAMS(OR KCAL.) PER CUBIC METER, AVERAGED OVER ',F6.1,' METERS OF
2STREAM.')
110 CONTINUE
C-----
C.....PLANT CONSTITUENTS
120 IF (NSPECV.LE.0) GO TO 240
IF (NPR(2,1,0)) GO TO 240
WRITE (6,130)
130 FORMAT ('CONSTITUENTS OF PRIMARY PRODUCERS')
WRITE (6,260) ((FRANAM(I,J), J = 1,3), I = 1,NFRELH)
DO 190 I = 1, NSPECV
WRITE (6,140) (VSPNAM(I,J), J = 1, 7)
140 FORMAT (1X,30A)
IF (INORGAN.LE.1) GO TO 160
WRITE (6,150) (ACVFG(I,K), K=1,NFRELH)
GO TO 190
150 FORMAT (' ', 26X, F12.5)
160 DO 170 J = 1, NORGAN
170 WRITE (6,180) (ORGAN(J,K), K = 1,6), (ACVEG (I,J,K),K=1,NFRELH)
180 FORMAT (3X, 6A, 8F12.5)
WRITE (6,200) (CVEGO(I,K), K=1,NFRELH)
190 CONTINUE
200 FORMAT (12X,'TOTAL', 10X,F12.5)
WRITE (6,210)
210 FORMAT ('CALL SPECIES')
IF (INORGAN.LE.1) GO TO 230
DO 220 J=1,NORGAN
WRITE(6,180) (ORGAN(J,K),K=1,6), (CVEGV(J,K),K=1,NFRELH)
220 CONTINUE
230 WRITE (6,200) (CVEGO(K), K = 1,NFRELH)
C-----
C.....ANIMAL CONSTITUENTS BY SPECIES AND COHORT.
240 IF (NSPECA.LE.0) GO TO 300
IF (NPR(3,1,0)) GO TO 380
WRITE (6,250)
250 FORMAT ('CONSTITUENTS OF ANIMAL BIONAS')
WRITE (6,260) ((FRANAM(I,J), J = 1,3), I = 1,NFRELH)
DO 340 I = 1, NSPECA
K1 = 1
** (I,0,1) K1=NCONCUI(I)-1+1
K2=NCONCUI(I)
WRITE(6,270) (ASPNAM(I,J), J=1,7)
270 FORMAT (' ',7A)
280 FORMAT (5X,7A)
IF (K2.GT.K1) GO TO 300
WRITE (6,290) (ACBIOM(I,J), J=1,NFRELH)
290 FORMAT (' ', 26X, F12.6)
GO TO 340
300 DO 310 K = K1, K2
L=LISCOH(K)
WRITE(6,320) (CONNAM(L,J), J=1,4), (ACBIOM(K, J),J=1,NFRELH)
310 CONTINUE
320 FORMAT (5X, 4A, 6X, 8F12.6)
WRITE (6,330) (ANIM(I,K),K=1,NFRELH)
330 WRITE (6,350)
340 CONTINUE
350 FORMAT (13X)
WRITE (6,360) (CPTOM(K), K = 1, NFRELH)
360 FORMAT ('TOTAL', ALL SPECIES', 8X, F12.6)
370 FORMAT ('10X', 'TOTAL', 12X,F12.6)
GO TO 420
C-----
C.....ANIMAL NUMBERS BY SPECIES AND COHORT.
380 IF (NPR(4,1,0)) GO TO 500
IF (NPR(4,1,0)) GO TO 400
WRITE (6,390) REACH
390 FORMAT ('POPULATIONS ARE PRINTED IN NUMBERS PER SQ. METER,
1,' AVERAGED OVER', F6.1,' METERS OF STREAM, %,' AVERAGE WEIGHTS
2F EXPRESSED AS GRAMS OF CARBON (DRY WT.').)
GO TO 420
400 WRITE (6,410)REACH
410 FORMAT ('POPULATIONS ARE PRINTED IN NUMBERS PER CUBIC METER,
1,' AVERAGED OVER', F6.1,' METERS OF STREAM, %,' AVERAGE WEIGHTS
2F EXPRESSED AS GRAMS OF CARBON (DRY WT.').)
420 WRITE(6,430)
430 FOPMAT ('X'POPULATION'12X'WT. OF AVE. IND.')
DO 490 I = 1, NSPECA
K1 = 1
IF (I,0,1) K1 = NCONCUI(I)-1 + 1
K2 = NCONCUI(I)
WRITE(6,270) (ASPNAM(I,J), J=1,7)
** (K2,GT,K1) GO TO 450
WRITE (6,440) (APOPI(K), AVIND(K))
440 FOPMAT (' ', 26X, 8F13.4, 12X,F14.6)
GO TO 490
450 DO 460 K = K1, K2
L=LISCOH(K)
460 WRITE (6,470) (CONNAM(L,J),J=1,4), APOP(K), AVIND(K)
470 FORMAT (5X, 4A, 6X, F13.4, 12X,F14.6)
WRITE (6,480) POPS(I)
480 FORMAT (10X,'TOTAL', 17X,8F13.4)
WRITE (6,500)
490 CONTINUE
C-----
C.....CONSTITUENTS OF HETEROTROPHIC MICROORGANISMS.
500 IF (NPR(5,1,0)) GO TO 550

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WRITE (6,510)
510 FORMAT ('*CONSTITUENTS OF HETEROTROPHIC MICROORGANISMS *')
WRITE (6,520) ((FRANAM(I,J),J=1,3),I=1,NFRELML)
520 FORMAT ('* MICROSUBSTRATE TYPE ',1X,24A4)
530 FORMAT (2X,'*TOTAL',10X,8F12.6)
DO 540 I=1,NH2OP
WRITE (6,530) (BACNAM(I,J),J=1,4), (ACBACT(I,I),J=1,NFRELML)
540 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,530) (CRACCT(K),K=1,NFRELML)
C.....*SUSPENDED DETRITUS CONSTITUENTS*
550 IF (NPR1(6).EQ.0) GO TO 600
WRITE (6,560)
560 FORMAT ('*SUSPENDED DETRITUS CONSTITUENTS *')
WRITE (6,570) ((FRANAM(I,J),J=1,3),I=1,NFRELML)
570 FORMAT (3X,'*DETRITUS TYPE',14X,24A4)
DO 580 I=1,NH2IT
WRITE (6,570) (ALYNAM(I,J),J=1,4), (ALCIT(I,I),J=1,NFRELML)
580 CONTINUE
590 FORMAT (1X,4A4,10X,8F12.5)
WRITE (6,530) (CLITIK(K),K=1,NFRELML)
C.....*BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SEDIMENTS*
600 IF (NPR1(7).EQ.0) GO TO 640
WRITE (6,610)
610 FORMAT ('*BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SEDIMENTS *')
WRITE (6,620) ((FRANAM(I,J),J=1,3),I=1,NFRELML)
DO 620 I=1,NH2IT
WRITE (6,620) (ALYNAM(I,J),J=1,4), (ACOR(I,I),J=1,NFRELML)
620 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,630) (CORR(K),K=1,NFRELML)
WRITE (6,630) (TOT(K),K=1,NFRELML)
630 FORMAT ('*TOTAL DETRITUS',12X,8F12.6)
C.....*DISSOLVED CONSTITUENTS IN THE WATER*
640 IF (NPR1(8).EQ.0) GO TO 690
WRITE (6,650) ((FRANAM(I,J),J=1,3),I=1,NFRELML)
650 FORMAT ('*DISSOLVED CONSTITUENTS',7X,24A4)
WRITE (6,660) (AQAQ(I),I=1,NFRELML)
660 FORMAT (3X,'*IN WATER',10X,8F12.5)
WRITE (6,670) (AQAQ(I),I=1,NFRELML)
670 FORMAT (3X,'*IN BENTHOS',14X,8F12.5)
WRITE (6,680) (AQAQ(I),I=1,NFRELML)
680 FORMAT (12X,'*TOTAL',10X,8F12.5)
C.....*TOTAL CONSTITUENTS IN THE ECOSYSTEM*
690 CONTINUE
IF (NPR1(9).EQ.0) GO TO 720
WRITE (6,700) ((FRANAM(I,J),J=1,3),I=1,NFRELML)
700 FORMAT ('*AVERAGE IN ECOSYSTEM',9X,24A4)
WRITE (6,710) (TOTAL(K),K=1,NFRELML)
710 FORMAT (2X,8F12.5)
C.....*NET GAIN OR LOSS TO THE ECOSYSTEM*
720 IF (NPR1(10).EQ.0) GO TO 780
IF (NPR1(10).EQ.0) GO TO 780
WRITE (6,730)
730 FORMAT (31X,24A4)
DO 730 I=1,NCHAN
WRITE (6,740) (SOURC(L,I),L=1,5), (AGANT(L,I),L=1,NFRELML)
740 FORMAT (2X,5A4,5X,7E12.5)
WRITE (6,750) (AGANT(K),K=1,NFRELML)
750 FORMAT ('* TOTAL ',18X,7E12.5)
760 CONTINUE
NTOTPR=0
DO 770 I=1,15
770 NTOTPR=NTOTPR+NPR1(I)
IF (NTOTPR.LE.0) GO TO 810
WRITE (6,800) REACH
800 FORMAT ('*THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUENTS ARE INORGANIC AND ARE PRINTED
17N GRAMS PER SQ. METER AVERAGED OVER ',F6.1,' METERS OF STREAM.')
GO TO 830
810 WRITE (6,820) REACH
820 FORMAT ('*THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUENTS ARE INORGANIC AND ARE PRINTED
17N GRAMS PER SQ. METER AVERAGED OVER ',F6.1,' METERS OF STREAM.')
830 IF (NPR1(11).EQ.0) OR (INORGP.EQ.0) GO TO 890
C.....*SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER (INORGANIC)*
WRITE (6,840)
840 FORMAT ('*SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER (INORGANIC) *')
WRITE (6,850) ((PINAM(I,J),J=1,3),I=1,INORGP)
850 FORMAT (2X,'*SIZE',10X,29A4)
DO 860 I=1,ISTRTM
860 WRITE (6,870) (STPNAM(I,J),J=1,3), (AMPINR(I,K),K=1,INORGP)
870 FORMAT (1X,3A4,9F12.5,F11.5)
WRITE (6,880) (WPINR(K),K=1,INORGP)
880 FORMAT (1X,'*TOTAL',5X,9F12.5,F11.5)
890 IF (NPR1(12).EQ.0) OR (INORGP.EQ.0) GO TO 920
C.....*BENTHIC PARTICULATE MATTER (INORGANIC)*
WRITE (6,900)
900 FORMAT ('*BENTHIC PARTICULATE MATTER (INORGANIC) *')
WRITE (6,910) ((PINAM(I,J),J=1,3),I=1,INORGP)
DO 910 I=1,ISTRTM
910 WRITE (6,920) (STPNAM(I,J),J=1,3), (APPINR(I,K),K=1,INORGP)
920 IF (NPR1(13).EQ.0) AND (NPR1(12).EQ.0) GO TO 940
WRITE (6,930) (PINR(I),I=1,INORGP)
930 FORMAT ('*CALL P.M.',4X,9F12.5,F11.5)
940 IF (NPR1(13).EQ.0) GO TO 1000
C.....*DISSOLVED INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS*
WRITE (6,950)
950 FORMAT ('*DISSOLVED INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS *')
WRITE (6,960) ((DIAM(I,J),J=1,3),I=1,INORGP)
960 FORMAT (1X,29A4)
WRITE (6,970) (ADINR(I),I=1,INORGP)
970 FORMAT ('* IN WATER',4X,9F12.5,F11.5)
WRITE (6,980) (ADINR(I),I=1,INORGP)
980 FORMAT ('* IN BENTHOS',2X,9F12.5,F11.5)
WRITE (6,990) (ADINR(I),I=1,INORGP)
990 FORMAT (3X,'*TOTAL',5X,9F12.5,F11.5)
C.....*PH AND TEMP*
1000 IF (NPR1(14).LE.0) GO TO 1070
WRITE (6,1010) (PH,PHB,TEMP,W,TEMPR)
1010 FORMAT ('*PH IN WATER COLUMN',F5.2,' *PH IN BENTHOS',F5.2,'
1* WATER COLUMN TEMP.',F5.2,' *BENTHOS TEMP.',F5.2,'
2* DEGREE CENTIGRADE',/)
C.....*NET GAIN OR LOSS TO THE ECOSYSTEM OF INORGANIC MATERIALS*
1020 IF (NPR1(15).LE.0) OR (INORGP.LE.0) GO TO 1030
WRITE (6,1030)
1030 FORMAT ('*ACCUMULATED NET GAIN OR LOSS OF INORGANIC MATERIAL TO THE
1 ENTIRE ECOSYSTEM (GRAMS)...(WATER IN CUBIC METERS) *')
WRITE (6,1040) ((PINAM(I,J),J=1,3),I=1,INORGP)
1040 FORMAT (31X,'*WATER',7X,21A4)
DO 1050 I=1,NCHAN
1050 WRITE (6,1060) (SOURCE(L,I),L=1,5), (AGANT(I,I),J=1,INORGP)
1060 FORMAT (2X,5A4,5X,7E12.5)
WRITE (6,1070) (AGANT(K),K=1,INORGP)
1070 FORMAT (4X,'*TOTAL',18X,8F12.5)
1080 CONTINUE
IF (NPR1(15).EQ.0) GO TO 1040
NTOTPR=0
DO 1090 I=1,6+23
1090 NTOTPR=NTOTPR+NPR1(I)
IF (NTOTPR.LE.0) GO TO 1040
L=NPR1(1)
NTOTPR=0
C.....*MATERIALS ENTERING AND LEAVING THE SYSTEM ARE PRINTED*
DO 1100 I=1,6+21
1100 NTOTPR=NTOTPR+NPR1(I)
IF (NTOTPR.LE.0) GO TO 1140
WRITE (6,1110) (FRANAM(I,J),J=1,3)
1110 FORMAT ('*THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH ORGANIC MATTER ENTERING
AND LEAVING THE SYSTEM PER TIME UNIT. ALL OF THE ',1X,' FIGURES
2 OF ',1X,' TOTALS ARE IN GRAMS (OR KCAL), AND AVERAGES IN GRAM
35 (OR KCAL.) PER CUBIC METER OF WATER.')
IF (NPR1(16).EQ.0) GO TO 1160
C.....*PLANTS*
IF (NSPECV(L).EQ.0) GO TO 1160
WRITE (6,1120)
1120 FORMAT ('*PRIMARY PRODUCERS *')
WRITE (6,1130)
1130 FORMAT ('* ',1X,' TOTAL ENTERING AVERAGE ENTERING TOTAL DOWN*
17PEAM AVERAGE DOWNSTREAM')
DO 1150 I=1,NSPECV
1150 WRITE (6,1160) (ASPNAM(I,J),J=1,7)
AVEENT=XDRIFV(I,1,L)/(WATTOT-WATSYS)
TODOWN=DRIFTV(I,1,L)*FLOUT
WRITE (6,1140) (DRIFTV(I,1,L),AVEENT,TODOWN,DRIFTV(I,1,L))
1140 FORMAT ('* ',3X,4E20.8)
1150 CONTINUE
1160 IF (NSPECV(L).EQ.0) GO TO 1170
IF (NPR1(17).LE.0) GO TO 1170
C.....*ANIMAL BIOMASS*
WRITE (6,1170)
1170 FORMAT ('*ANIMAL CONSTITUENTS *')
WRITE (6,1180)
D=1210 T=1,NSPECA
K1=1
IF (I.GT.1) K1=NCOHCU(I-1)+1
K2=NCOHCU(I)
WRITE (6,1190) (ASPNAM(I,J),J=1,7)
IF (K2.GT.1) GO TO 1180
AVEENT=XDRIFV(I,1,L)/(WATTOT-WATSYS)
TODOWN=DRIFTV(I,1,L)*FLOUT
WRITE (6,1140) (DRIFTV(I,1,L),AVEENT,TODOWN,DRIFTV(I,1,L))
GO TO 1210
1180 DO 1200 K=K1,K2
LL=LSOCHK(K)
WRITE (6,1190) (COHNAM(LL,J),J=1,4)
AVEENT=XDRIFV(I,1,L)/(WATTOT-WATSYS)
TODOWN=DRIFTV(I,1,L)*FLOUT
WRITE (6,1140) (DRIFTV(I,1,L),AVEENT,TODOWN,DRIFTV(I,1,L))
1190 FORMAT (5X,4A4)
AVEENT=XDRIFV(I,1,L)/(WATTOT-WATSYS)
TODOWN=DRIFTV(I,1,L)*FLOUT
WRITE (6,1140) (DRIFTV(I,1,L),AVEENT,TODOWN,DRIFTV(I,1,L))
1200 CONTINUE
1210 CONTINUE
1220 IF (NPR1(18).LE.0) GO TO 1270
C.....*ANIMAL NUMBERS*
WRITE (6,1230)
1230 FORMAT ('*ANIMAL NUMBERS *')
WRITE (6,1240)
DO 1260 I=1,NSPECA
M1=1
IF (I.GT.1) K1=NCOHCU(I-1)+1
K2=NCOHCU(I)
WRITE (6,1270) (ASPNAM(I,J),J=1,7)
IF (K2.GT.1) GO TO 1240
AVEENT=XDRIFV(I,1,L)/(WATTOT-WATSYS)
TODOWN=DRIFTV(I,1,L)*FLOUT
WRITE (6,1240) (DRIFTV(I,1,L),AVEENT,TODOWN,DRIFTV(I,1,L))
1240 DO 1280 K=K1,K2
LL=LSOCHK(K)
WRITE (6,1270) (COHNAM(LL,J),J=1,4)
AVEENT=XDRIFV(I,1,L)/(WATTOT-WATSYS)
TODOWN=DRIFTV(I,1,L)*FLOUT
WRITE (6,1240) (DRIFTV(I,1,L),AVEENT,TODOWN,DRIFTV(I,1,L))
1250 WRITE (6,1280) (XDRIFV(I,1,L),AVEENT,TODOWN,DRIFTV(I,1,L))
1260 CONTINUE
1270 CONTINUE
C.....*HETEROOTROPHIC MICROORGANISMS*
IF (NPR1(19).LE.0) GO TO 1700
IF (INORGP.LE.0) GO TO 1700
WRITE (6,1780)

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1 280 FORMAT('MICROORGANISMS')
WRITE(6,1130)
DO 1290 I=1,MICROB
WRITE(6,280)(BACNAM(I,J),J=1,4)
AVEENT=X*IFM(I,L)/(WATTOT-WATSYS)
TODOWN=DRIFTM(I,L)*FLOUT
1 290 WRITE(6,1140)(XDRIFTM(I,L),AVEENT,
1 300 IF(INPRT(20),LE,0)GOTO1340
IF(INOLT,LE,0) GO TO 1340
C.....SUSPENDED DETRITUS.
WRITE(6,1310)
1 310 FORMAT('SUSPENDED DETRITUS')
WRITE(6,1130)
DO 1330 I=1,NOLIT
WRITE(6,1320)(ALINAM(I,J),J=1,4)
1 320 FORMAT(5X,744)
AVEENT=X*DETRINI(L)/(WATTOT-WATSYS)
TODOWN=DETRINI(L)*FLOUT
1 330 WRITE(6,1140)(XDETRINI(I,L),AVEENT,
1 340 NTOTPR=0
DO 1350 I=2,22
1 350 NTOTPR=NTOTPR+NPRT(I)
IF(INTOTPR,LE,0)GOTO1420
C.....DISSOLVED ORGANIC AND INORGANIC MATTER.
WRITE(6,1360)
1 360 FORMAT('THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH ALL THE DISSOLVED MATTER
1AL ENTERING AND LEAVING THE SYSTEM PER TIME UNIT.',/' TOTALS ARE
2IN GRAMS AND AVERAGE IN GRAMS PER CUBIC METER OF WATER.')
IF(INPRT(21),LE,0)GOTO1390
WRITE(6,1370)
1 370 FORMAT('ORGANIC MATTER')
WRITE(6,1130)
DO 1380 I=1,NFREL
WRITE(6,1150)(FRANAM(I,J),J=1,3)
AVEENT=X*COMPNI(I)/(WATTOT-WATSYS)
TODOWN=COMPNI(I)*FLOUT
1 380 WRITE(6,1140)(XCOMPNI(I),AVEENT,
1 390 IF(INPRT(22),LE,0)GOTO1420
WRITE(6,1400)
1 400 FORMAT('INORGANIC MATTER')
DO 1410 I=1,INORGI
WRITE(6,1150)(DINAM(I,J),J=1,3)
AVEENT=X*INORGI(I)/(WATTOT-WATSYS)
TODOWN=INORGI(I)*FLOUT
1 410 WRITE(6,1140)(XINORGI(I),AVEENT,
1 420 IF(INPRT(23),LE,0)GOTO1460
C.....INORGANIC PARTICULATE MATTER.
WRITE(6,1430)
1 430 FORMAT('THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH INORGANIC PARTICULATE MA
1TERIAL ENTERING AND LEAVING THE SYSTEM PER TIME UNIT.',/' TOTALS ARE
2ARE IN GRAMS AND AVERAGE IN GRAMS PER CUBIC METER OF WATER.')
WRITE(6,1130)
DO 1450 I=1,ISTRTH
WRITE(6,2701)(STRNAM(I,J),J=1,3)
DO 1440 K=1,INORGP
WRITE(6,1150)(PINAM(K,J),J=1,3)
AVEENT=X*PNORGI(K)/(WATTOT-WATSYS)
TODOWN=PNORGI(K)*FLOUT
1 440 WRITE(6,1140)(XPNORGI(I,K),AVEENT,
1 450 CONTINUE
1 460 CONTINUE

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R2260
R2265
R2270
R2275
R2280
R2285
R2290
R2295
R2300
R2305
R2310
R2315
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R2325
R2330
R2335
R2340
R2345
R2350
R2355
R2360
R2365
R2370
R2375
R2380
R2385
R2390
R2395
R2400
R2405
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R2485
R2490
R2495
R2500
R2505
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R2600
R2605
R2610
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R2640
R2645
R2650
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R2660
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R2670
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R2695
R2700
R2705
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R2765
R2770
R2775
R2780
R2785
R2790
R2795
R2800
R2805
R2810
R2815
R2820
R2825
R2830
R2835
R2840
R2845
R2850
R2855
R2860
R2865
R2870
R2875
R2880
R2885
R2890
R2895
R2900
R2905
C-----
C NPT PRODUCTIVITY FOR VARIOUS TROPIC LEVELS IS PRINTED
C-----
IF(INCHECK,EQ,0) GO TO 1610
NTOTPR=0
DO 1470 I=2N+26
1 470 NTOTPR=NTOTPR + NPRT(I)
IF(INTOTPR,LE,0)GO TO 1610
IF(INPORT,EQ,3) GO TO 1490
WRITE(6,1480)REACH
GO TO 1510
1 480 FORMAT('THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE OF NET PRODUCTIVITY FROM THE PE
1OTRNING OF THE SIMULATION.',/' CONSTITUENTS ARE PRINTED IN GRAMS
2 (OR KCAL.) PER SQUARE METER, AVERAGED OVER ',F6.1,' METERS OF
3STREAM.')
GO TO 1510
1 490 WRITE(6,1500)REACH
1 500 FORMAT('THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE OF NET PRODUCTIVITY FROM THE PE
1OTRNING OF THE SIMULATION.',/' CONSTITUENTS ARE PRINTED IN GRAMS
2 (OR KCAL.) PER CUBIC METER, AVERAGED OVER ',F6.1,' METERS OF
3STREAM.')
1 510 IF((NSPECV,LF,0).OR.(INPRT(24),EQ,0)) GO TO 1700
C.....PLANTS.
WRITE(6,1510)
WRITE(6,2601)(FRANAM(I,J),J=1,3),I=1,NFRELMI
DO 1520 I=1,NSPECV
WRITE(6,1510)(VSPNAM(I,J),J=1,7)
1 520 WRITE(6,1501)(APVFG(I,1),K=1,NFRELMI)
WRITE(6,210)
WRITE(6,2001)(PVSUM(K),K=1,NFRELMI)
1 530 IF((NSPECV,LF,0).OR.(INPRT(25),EQ,0)) GO TO 1580
C.....ANIMALS.
WRITE(6,1540)
1 540 FORMAT('ANIMAL PRODUCTIVITY')
WRITE(6,2601)(FRANAM(I,J),J=1,3),I=1,NFRELMI
DO 1570 I=1,NSPECV
K1=1
IF(I,GT,3) K1=NCONCHU(I-1)+1
K2=NCONCHU(I)
WRITE(6,2701)(ASPAM(I,J),J=1,7)
IF(K2,GT,K1)GO TO 1550
WRITE(6,2701)(PBIOHMI(K1),J=1,NFRELMI)
GO TO 1570
1 550 DO 1560 K=K1,K2
L=LISCHM(K)
1 560 WRITE(6,3001)(COHNAME(L,J),J=1,4), (APBIOHMI(K),J=1,NFRELMI)
WRITE(6,3701)(PASUMS(I,K),K=1,NFRELMI)
WRITE(6,350)
1 570 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,3601)(PASUMA(K),K=1,NFRELMI)
1 580 IF((INPRT(26),EQ,0).OR.(MTCROB,LE,0)) GO TO 1600
WRITE(6,510)
WRITE(6,5201)(FRANAM(I,J),J=1,3),I=1,NFRELMI
C.....MICRO-ORGANISMS.
DO 1590 I=1,MICROB
WRITE(6,3701)(BACNAM(I,J),J=1,4), (APRACT(I,J),J=1,NFRELMI)
1 590 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,5701)(PBSUM(K),K=1,NFRELMI)
1 600 CONTINUE
1 610 CONTINUE
PRTURN
FND
R2580
R2585
R2590
R2595
R2600
R2605
R2610
R2615
R2620
R2625
R2630
R2635
R2640
R2645
R2650
R2655
R2660
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R2670
R2675
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R2895
R2900
R2905

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## APPENDIX D

## Listing of the Subroutine GRAF

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SUBROUTINE GRAF
C-----
C COMMON BLOCK /DIAGR/ CONTAINS INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR GRAPHS.
C-----
COMMON/DIAGR/FIGS(8,70),EXPLAN(5,8),TITLE(20),YTITLE(10),
1 XDOT(71),XMAX,XMIN,YMAX,YMIN,NOSYM,INITYR
DIMENSION FMT1(7),SYMBOL(8),GRAPH(1,71),ANUM(10)
1 ,YAXIS(6),XLINE(18),TDAYS(8),IYFAPS(8)
DATA XLINE /1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71/
DATA ANUM /1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10/
DATA FMT1 /1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71/
DATA BLANK /' ' / STAR /'*' / SMALL /'.E-R/'
DATA APOS /'/' / PLUS /'+' / HYPHEN /'-' /
DATA SYMBOL /'A','B','C','D','E','F','G','H' /
DATA /INTEPV/1/, /ISTART/1/, /IEND/71/, /NOCOL/71/
NINDEX = 1
C-----
C TO ID
ENTRY HIST
NOSYM = 0
INDEX = 3
10 FMT1(4) = BLANK
FMT1(3) = BLANK
C-----
C IF THE LIMITS OF THE X AXIS ARE EQUAL, AN ERROR MESSAGE RESULTS.
C IF THE LIMITS OF THE Y AXIS ARE BOTH ZERO, THEY ARE SEPARATED.
C-----
IF (XMAX.EQ.XMIN) GO TO 30
WRITE (6,*)
RETURN
20 FORMAT ('NO GRAPH POSSIBLE BECAUSE NO TIME SIMULATED')
30 IF (YMAX.NE.0.) GO TO 40
YMAX = SMALL
YMIN = - SMALL
GO TO 50
40 YMAX = YMAX + 1.001
YMIN = YMIN + .999
50 DO 70 I = 1, 51
DO 60 J = 1, 71
60 GRAPH(I,J) = BLANK
70 CONTINUE
R = AMAX1(ABS(YMIN), ABS(YMAX))
I = 0
A = XMAX - XMIN
IF (I.GT.0.,J.AND.(R.GT.0.),AND.(YMAX.GE.YMIN)) GO TO 90
WRITE (6,80) XMAX,XMIN,YMAX,YMIN
80 FORMAT ('ERROR IN LIMITS',4E20,F)
RETURN
C-----
C THE Y AXIS IS SCALED.
C-----
90 IF (B.GE.1.) GO TO 100
B = B * 10.
Y = I - 1
GO TO 90
100 IF (B.LT.10.) GO TO 110
P = B * .1
I = I + 1
GO TO 100
110 I102 = I
J = IABS(I)
IF (J.LE.9) GO TO 130
C-----
C IF THE VALUES TO BE GRAPHED EXCEED PERMISSIBLE LIMITS, AN ERROR
C MESSAGE RESULTS.
C-----
WRITE (6,100) (TITLE(K), K=1,20)
WRITE (6,120)
120 FORMAT ('FACTOR FOR Y AXIS .GT. 10**9 OR .LT. 10**-9')
RETURN
C-----
C THE APPROPRIATE SCALING FACTOR IS INSERTED IN THE FORMAT FOR
C THE Y AXES.
C-----
130 IF (I.LE.0) GO TO 140
FMT1(3) = HYPHEN
140 FMT1(4) = ANUM(J+1)
C-----
C THE Y BOUNDARY OF THE GRAPH IS INSERTED.
C-----
DO 150 I = 1, 51
150 GRAPH(I,1) = APO
DO 160 I = 1+51,10
160 GRAPH(I,1) = PLUS
YUNIT = 50./(YMAX-YMIN)
C0005 YUNIT= 70./(XMAX - XMIN)
C0010 GO TO (2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10), INDEX
C0015 170 WRITE (6,180)
C0020 180 FORMAT ('NO DIAGRAM FACILITY NOT AVAILABLE')
C0025 RETURN
C-----
C THE BLOCK GRAPH IS CONSTRUCTED.
C-----
190 Y = YMIN
DO 210 I = 1, 51
DO 200 K = 1, 71
200 CONTINUE
IF (XDOT(K).GE.Y) GRAPH(I,K) = STAR
210 CONTINUE
Y = Y + YMIN
210 CONTINUE
GO TO 250
C-----
C THE LINE GRAPH IS CONSTRUCTED.
C-----
220 DO 240 I = 1, NOSYM
DO 230 J = 1, 70
K = (FLOOR(J) - YMIN)/YUNIT + .1
IF (K.GT.50) GO TO 230
GRAPH(K+1,J+1) = SYMBOL(I)
230 CONTINUE
240 CONTINUE
250 YUNIT = (YMAX - XMIN)/7.
C-----
C THE X AXIS IS SCALED.
C-----
IDAYS(1) = XMIN
IYEARS(1) = INITYR
DO 260 I = 2,8
260 IDAYS(I) = XMIN + XUNIT * FLOAT(I-1)
DO 290 I = 2,8
IYEARS(I) = IYEARS(I-1)
270 NYRDAY = *65
IF (MOD(IYEAR*(I),4).EQ.0) NYRDAY = 366
IF (IDAYS(I).LE.NYRDAY) GO TO 290
IYEARS(I) = IYEARS(I) + 1
DO 280 J=I,8
280 IDAYS(J) = IDAYS(I) - NYRDAY
GO TO 270
290 CONTINUE
YUNIT = (YMAX - YMIN) /5.
YAXIS(1) = YMAX
DO 300 J = 2, 6
300 YAXIS(J) = YAXIS(J-1) - YUNIT
C-----
C THE GRAPH IS PRINTED.
C-----
C.....HEADINGS ARE PRINTED
WRITE (6,310) (TITLE(I), I = 1, 20)
310 FORMAT (1H1, 20A1)
IF (NOSYM.GT.1) WRITE (6,330)SYMBOL(1), (EXPLAN(I,1), I=1,5)
WRITE (6,320)
320 FORMAT (1H1)
IF (NOSYM.GT.1) WRITE (6,330)SYMBOL(2), (EXPLAN(I,2), I=1,5)
330 FORMAT (1H4, 95X, 6A4)
WRITE (6,340) I102, (YTITLE(I), I = 1,10)
340 FORMAT (' Y AXIS (*10**',I2,') IS ',10A4)
IF (NOSYM.GT.2) WRITE (6,330)SYMBOL(3), (EXPLAN(I,3), I=1,5)
C.....THE GRAPH ITSELF IS PRINTED.
350 J = 1
Y3 = 3
DO 380 I= 1, 51
I3 = I3 + 1
Y = 52 - I1
WRITE (6,360) (GRAPH(Y,K), K = 1, 71)
360 FORMAT (2X, 71A1)
IF (I-I/10+.1.NE.1) GO TO 370
WRITE (6,FMT1) YAXIS(J)
J = J + 1
370 IF (I3.LE.NOSYM) WRITE (6,330)SYMBOL(I3), (EXPLAN(K,I3), K=1,5)
380 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,390) (XLINE(I), I = 1,18)
390 FORMAT (20X, 18A4)
WRITE (6,400) (IDAYS(I), I = 1,8)
400 FORMAT (' TIME - DAY ', I5, 7(6X, I4))
WRITE (6,410) (IYEARS(I), I = 1,8)
410 FORMAT (9X, *YEAR ', I5, 7(6X, I4))
RETURN
END

```



```

610 NCHEK1=NCHEK1+1
    TF (LOOPF) 620, 670, 660
620 TF (IPAIN.LE.1) GO TO 630
    IF (IYRDAY.EQ.MRAIN(IRAIN - 1)) TO ATN = IPAIN - 1
630 KPAIN = IPAIN
    TF (IPUNN.LE.1) GO TO 640
    TF (IYRDAY.EQ.MRUNON(IRUNN-1)) IPUNN = IPUNN - 1
640 KPUNN = IPUNN
    IF (IRRIG.LE.1) GO TO 650
    TF (IYRDAY.EQ.MIRRIG(IRRIG-1)) IRRIG = IRRIG - 1
650 KIRRIG = IRRIG
    GO TO 680
660 IPAIN = KPAIN
    IPUNN = KPUNN
    IRRIG = KIRRIG
    GO TO 690
670 TF (KDAY.EQ.IYRDAY) GO TO 870
680 DO 690 I = 1, LIMEX0
690 EXOII = 0.
    TF (KYP.GE.IYR) GO TO 700

C.....INFORMATION ON RAIN, OVERLAND FLOW AND WATER WITHDRAWAL.
    IPAIN = IPAIN + 1
700 TF (MRAIN(IRAIN).LE.0) GO TO 730
    TF (MRAIN(IRAIN) - IYRDAY) 720, 710, 770
710 DAPAIN = DARAIN + RAIN(IRAIN)
720 IPAIN = IPAIN + 1
730 TF (KYP.GE.IYR) GO TO 740
    IRUNN = IRUNN + 1
740 TF (MRUNON(IRUNN).LE.0) GO TO 810
    TF (MRUNON(IRUNN) - IYRDAY) 800, 750, 810
750 DAYRUN = DAYRUN + RUNON(IRUNN)
    DO 760 K = 1, NFRELH
760 PUNSOL(K) = RUNIN(IRUNN,K)
    DO 770 K=1, INDRGD
770 PUNDNP(K) = RUNDN(IRUNN,K)
    DO 780 K = 1, NFRELH
    DO 780 J=1, NOLIT

```

```

F 1140 780 PUNDEB(J,K)=RUNDNRG(IRUNN,J,K)
F 1145 DO 790 K=1, INDRGD
F 1150 DO 790 J=1, INDRGM
F 1155 790 PUNPNR(J,K)= RUNDPIN(IRUNN,J,K)
F 1160 800 IPUNN = IPUNN + 1
F 1165 810 IF (KYP.GE.IYR) GO TO 870
F 1170 IRRIG = IRRIG + 1
F 1175 820 IF (MIRRIG(IRRIG).LE.0) GO TO 850
F 1180 TF (MIRRIG(IRRIG) - IYRDAY) 840, 830, 850
F 1185 830 WIRRIG = WIRRIG + WATIRR(IRRIG)
F 1190 840 IRRIG = IRRIG + 1
F 1195 850 KDAY = IYRDAY
F 1200 KYP = IYR
F 1205
F 1210 C-----
F 1215 C INTERPOLATE DAILY METEOROLOGICAL VALUES FROM MONTHLY DATA
F 1220 C-----
F 1225 860 CONTINUE
F 1230 870 FLOW=FLOWIN+TRFLOW+(DAYRUN/86400)*(PEACH+A*PWID E+DARA IN/86400000.)
F 1235 EXTERP= FLOWAT(MJMON)/FLOWAT(MONDAY(MONTH))
F 1240 MON1 = MONTH+1
F 1245 TF (MON1.FQ.1.3) MON1=1
F 1250 EVAP=EVAPOR(MONTH)+(EXTERP*(EVAPOP(MON1)-EVA POR(MONTH)))
F 1255 DO 880 I=1, NFRELH
F 1260 DO 880 K=1, NFRELH
F 1265 880 DADUST(I,K)=DUST(MONTH,I,K)*(EXTERP*(DUSTI(MON1,I,K)-DUST
F 1270 1(MONTH,I,K)))
F 1275 DO 890 I=1, INDRGM
F 1280 DO 890 K=1, INDRGP
F 1285 890 DUSTPI(I,K)=DUSTPI(MONTH,I,K)*(EXTERP*(DUSTPI(MON1,I,K)-DUSTPI
F 1290 1(MONTH,I,K)))
F 1295 DAYRAD=RADIA(MONTH)+(EXTERP*(RADIA(MON1)-RADIA(MONTH)))
F 1300 DAYPHOT=PHOTOP(MONTH)+(EXTERP*(PHOTOP(MON1)-PHOTOP(MONTH)))
F 1305 PFTURN
F 1310 PFTPY EINPUT
F 1315 PFEAD (5,EPUT)
F 1320 PFTURN
F 1325 PFTND
F 1330
F 1335
F 1340
F 1345
F 1350
F 1355
F 1360
F 1365
F 1370
F 1375
F 1380
F 1385
F 1390
F 1395
F 1400
F 1405
F 1410
F 1415
F 1420
F 1425
F 1430
F 1435
F 1440
F 1445
F 1450
F 1455
F 1460
F 1465
F 1470
F 1475
F 1480
F 1485
F 1490
F 1495
F 1500
F 1505
F 1510

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APPENDIX F

Listing of the Subroutines SENSIT, SENOUT, DERIVD

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SUBROUTINE SENSIT (IM,N)
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS IN THE SPECIFICATIONS OF ANY SENSITIVITY TESTS
C TO BE PERFORMED, AND THEN MODIFIES PROCESS PARAMETERS OR THE INITIAL
C VALUES OF STATE VARIABLES AS SPECIFIED (IN SUBSEQUENT COMMENTS
C REFERRED TO COLLECTIVELY AS "PARAMETERS") AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH
C REPEATED RUN.
C
C THE FOLLOWING ARE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLE NAMES USED IN THIS
C SUBROUTINE AND NOT IN THE MAIN PROGRAMME. VARIABLES USED ONLY FOR
C TEMPORARY PURPOSES, OR WITH DIFFERENT MEANINGS AT DIFFERENT TIMES,
C ARE IN THE MAIN OMITTED.
C
C A TEMPORARY STORAGE OF MULTIPLYING FACTOR FOR
C PARAMETER SET
C ANEW(I,J) THE J*TH ALTERNATIVE VALUE FOR THE I*TH PARAMETER IN
C SETS TO BE VARIED ARBITRARILY
C B TEMPORARY STORAGE OF NEW PARAMETER VALUE
C FACTOR(I) MULTIPLYING FACTOR FOR THE I*TH PARAMETER SET
C IA TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR IPAR(I)
C IB TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR IPB(I)
C IDA TEMPORARY STORAGE OF PARAMETER ADDRESS
C IDAYT(I) THE TIME AT WHICH THE I*TH RESPONSE VARIABLE IS TO
C BE CALCULATED
C IDB TEMPORARY STORAGE OF PARAMETER ADDRESS
C IDERTV COUNTER FOR RESPONSE VARIABLES TO BE CALCULATED BY THIS
C SUBROUTINE DERIVD
C IDPAR(I) THE ADDRESS OF THE SECOND PARAMETER TO BE TESTED
C IN INTERACTION IN THE I*TH RUN
C IOPAR(I) THE ADDRESS OF THE FIRST PARAMETER TO BE TESTED IN
C INTERACTION IN THE I*TH RUN
C INSETS(I,J) THE SEQUENCE NUMBER OF THE J*TH PARAMETER SET IN THE
C I*TH INTERACTION PAIR
C INTSFT NUMBER OF PAIR-WISE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN SETS OF
C PARAMETERS TO BE TESTED
C INTXXX INDEX TO DISTINGUISH INTERACTION OPERATIONS ON SETS
C ADDRESS FOR TRANSMISSION AS ARGUMENT TO
C INUM(I) THE ADDRESS OF THE I*TH RESPONSE VARIABLE, OR, IF THE
C RESPONSE VARIABLE IS TO BE CALCULATED BY THE
C SUBROUTINE DERIVD, THE SEQUENCE NUMBER OF THE SET OF
C MULTIPLIERS TO BE USED FOR IT
C IP ADDRESS (IN P OR STATE) OF A SINGLE-VALUE PARAMETER
C TO BE VARIED
C IPA(I) SEQUENCE NUMBER OF FIRST PARAMETER OF THE I*TH PAIR
C FOR INTERACTION TESTING
C IPAR(I) THE ADDRESS OF THE I*TH PARAMETER SUBJECT TO
C MODIFICATION
C IPB(I) SEQUENCE NUMBER OF SECOND PARAMETER OF THE I*TH PAIR
C FOR INTERACTION TESTING
C IQ SERIAL NUMBER OF PARAMETER SEQUENCE NUMBER
C IQA(I) THE SERIAL NUMBER OF A SINGLE-VALUE PARAMETER TO BE
C VARIED IN THE I*TH RUN
C IQB(I) THE SERIAL NUMBER OF A SECOND SINGLE-VALUE PARAMETER
C TO BE VARIED IN THE I*TH RUN
C IQC TEMPORARY STORAGE OF PARAMETER SEQUENCE NUMBER
C ISTORF (I) THE SEQUENCE NUMBER OF THE FINAL RUN FOR THE I*TH
C PARAMETER SET INTERACTION
C ISV SWITCH TRANSMITTED AS ARGUMENT TO SUBROUTINE DERIVD -
C 1 FOR INPUT, 2 FOR RESPONSE CALCULATION
C ITY PARAMETER TYPE
C IYTP(I) THE TYPE (STATE VARIABLE, SUM OR CALCULATED FUNCTION)
C OF THE I*TH RESPONSE VARIABLE
C IY(I) THE TYPE (PROCESS-MODEL CONSTANT, OR STATE VARIABLE)
C OF THE I*TH PARAMETER UNDERGOING MODIFICATION
C IYY TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR PARAMETER TYPE
C I91 COUNTER FOR PARAMETER SETS BEING MODIFIED IN
C INTERACTIVE PAIRS
C JPAR (I) TEMPORARY STORAGE OF IPAR (I) FOR ORDERING PURPOSES
C JRUN NUMBER OF RUN WHEN A PARTICULAR PARAMETER SET WAS
C MODIFIED, USED IN INTERACTION WITH ANOTHER
C K1 PARAMETER SET
C SERIAL NUMBER OF PARAMETER CURRENTLY UNDERGOING
C MODIFICATION
C K2 TEMPORARY STORAGE OF ADDRESS OF PARAMETER IN SET
C CURRENTLY UNDERGOING MODIFICATION
C MADDP(I) NUMBER OF RUNS BEFORE THE I*TH SET OF PARAMETERS
C VARIED
C MAPA NUMBER OF SINGLE-VALUE PARAMETERS, PLUS THOSE IN
C SETS TO BE VARIED ARBITRARILY
C MARUN SEQUENCE NUMBER OF LAST RUN BEFORE SETS TO BE VARIED
C BY A COMMON FACTOR
C MINADD TEMPORARY STORAGE OF ADDRESS OF MINIMUM VALUE IN IPAR
C MINPA NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVE VALUES TO BE VARIED
C MPRUN TOTAL NUMBER OF PARAMETERS TO BE VARIED
C MPRUN NUMBER OF RUNS WITH SINGLE PARAMETERS, OR INTERACTING
C PAIRS, VARIED
C NALT NUMBER OF PARAMETERS IN A SET SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
C NALT(I) STORED VALUE OF NALT FOR THE I*TH SET
C NDI NUMBER OF VALUES OF A PARAMETER TO BE USED IN
C ADDITION TO THE ORIGINAL VALUE
C NDTF(I) THE NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVE VALUES OF THE I*TH PARAMETER
C TO BE MODIFIED SINGLY
C NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVE SETS OF VALUES FOR A SET OF
C PARAMETERS VARIED ARBITRARILY, OR NUMBER OF POWERS OF
C THE MULTIPLYING FACTOR TO BE USED
C NDIFF(I) STORED VALUE OF NDIFF FOR THE I*TH SET
C NINTER NUMBER OF PAIRS OF SINGLE-VALUE PARAMETERS FOR
C INTERACTION TESTS
C NNA NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVE VALUES FOR THE FIRST OF A PAIR
C OF SINGLE-VALUE PARAMETERS SUBJECT TO INTERACTIVE
C TESTING
C NNB NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVE VALUES FOR THE SECOND OF A PAIR
C OF SINGLE-VALUE PARAMETERS SUBJECT TO INTERACTIVE
C TESTING
C NOPAR(I) ORDERED VALUES FROM IPAR
C NPAR NUMBER OF SINGLE-VALUE PARAMETERS TO BE VARIED
C NPARAM NUMBER OF ADDRESSES OF PROCESS-MODEL CONSTANTS IN
C NPAR
C NPARAM + 1 (BEFORE FOR DO-LOOP OPERATIONS)
C NPA RUN NUMBER DURING SINGLE-PARAMETER MODIFICATION
C NRES NUMBER OF RESPONSE VARIABLES TO BE TESTED
C NRU RUN NUMBER DURING TESTING OF SINGLE-PARAMETER
C INTERACTIONS
C NRUN TOTAL NUMBER OF RUNS

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C NRUN TOTAL NUMBER OF RUNS, APART FROM THOSE INVOLVING
C SET INTERACTION
C NSETS1 NUMBER OF SETS OF PARAMETERS TO BE VARIED ARBITRARILY
C NSETS2 NUMBER OF SETS OF PARAMETERS TO BE VARIED BY A COMMON
C FACTOR
C NSETS3 TOTAL NUMBER OF SETS OF PARAMETERS TO BE VARIED
C NSETS4 VARIED BY A COMMON FACTOR
C NSTATE NUMBER OF STATE-VARIABLE ADDRESSES IN NPAR
C NUM NUMBER OF RUNS REQUIRED FOR A SET INTERACTION
C PI(I) THE I*TH PARAMETER IN PROCESS SUB-ROUTINES
C PDIF (I,J) THE J*TH ALTERNATIVE VALUE TO BE TESTED FOR THE I*TH
C SINGLE-VALUE PARAMETER SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION
C VPAQ(I) THE VALUE FOR THE I*TH RUN OF THE PARAMETER OF WHICH
C THE ADDRESS IS GIVEN IN IDPAR(I)
C VPAR(I) THE ADDRESS IS GIVEN IN IOPAR(I)
C
COMMON /PARAM/ PI (4147)
DIMENSION NDIFF(50),PDIF(50,10),IPAR(100),JPA(10),IPR(10)
DIMENSION IDPAR(100), IDPAQ(100),
1 VPAR(100), VPAQ(100), IQA(100), IQB(100)
DIMENSION IY(50),INTSFT(10,2),ISTOPE(10)
DIMENSION MADDRI(0), NALT(10), NDIFF(10), TP(5,10)
1 ANEW(100,5), FACTOR(10)
COMMON/ST/STATF(30)
COMMON/TOTAL/SUM* (167)
COMMON/ACC/ STNG(221)
C-----
C THE COMMON BLOCK /RESP/ CONTAINS INFORMATION ON RESPONSES FOR
C COMMUNICATION WITH THE SUBROUTINE SENOUT.
C-----
COMMON/RESP/ IY(20), INUM(20), IDAYT(20), NRESP,
1 NPAR, NRU, NOPAR(100), NPARAM, NPARA1, NSTATE
NPU=NPUIN
JF(1,0),CT=1.00 TO 3.00
C-----
C AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST RUN, INITIAL VALUES OF THE
C PARAMETERS ARE STORED.
C-----
WRITE(C)STATF,P
C-----
C THE NUMBERS OF SENSITIVITY TESTS OF DIFFERENT KINDS TO BE
C PERFORMED ARE SPECIFIED.
C-----
READ (5,40) NPAR,NINTER,NRESP,NSETS1, NSETS2, INTSFT
40 FMPHAT(16T5)
C-----
C PARTICULARS OF THE PARAMETER VARIATIONS TO BE PERFORMED ARE
C READ IN.
C-----
NRA=1
NPU=1
TF INPAR.LE.D0 GO TO 110
C-----
C SINGLE PARAMETER
DO 80 I=1,NPAR
READ (5,80) PDIF(I,J), J=1,NDI
50 FPMAT (8F10.5)
IPAR(I)=I
NDIF(I)=NDI
60 CONTINUE
DO 70 J=1,NDI
NRA=NRA+1
TOPAR(NRA)=I
VPAR(NRA)=PDIF(I,J)
IQA(NRA)=I
IY(I)=IY
70 CONTINUE
80 CONTINUE
NRU=NRRA
JF (NINTER,EQ.D0) GO TO 110
C-----
C INTERACTIONS BETWEEN PAIRS OF PARAMETERS.
DO 100 I=1,NINTER
READ (5,40) IPA(I),IPB(I)
IA=IPA(I)
IB=IPB(I)
MNA=NDIF (IA)
MNB=NDIF (IB)
DO 90 J=1,MNA
DO 90 K=1,MNB
NPU=NPU+1
IDPAR(NPU)=IPA(IA)
VPAQ(NRU)=PDIF(IA,J)
TOPAQ(NPU)=IPB(IB)
VPAQ(NRU)=PDIF(IB,K)
IQA(NRU)=IA
IQB(NRU)=IB
90 CONTINUE
100 CONTINUE
110 CONTINUE
NRUN = NRU
NPAR = NPAR
MRUN = NRUN
MADDP(1) = NRUN
NSETS3 = NSETS2 + NSET*SI
NSETS4 = NSETS1 + 1
TF INSET*1.LE.D0 GO TO 160
C-----
C SETS OF PARAMETERS TO BE CHANGED TO NEW EMPIRICAL SETS OF
C VALUES.
K = 0
K1 = MAPA
K2 = 0
DO 150 I = 1, NSET*SI
T = I + NPAR
READ (5,40) IY, NALT,NDIFF, (IP1(I,J), J = 1, NALT)
K2 = K2 + NALT
NPAR = MPAR + NALT
DO 120 J = 1, NALT
K1 = K1 + 1
K2 = IP1(I,J)

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IPAR(K1) = K2
IY(K1) = IYY
120 CONTINUE
NDIFF(I) = NDIFF
NALT(I) = NALT
130 K = K + 1
PFAD(5,14,0) (ANEV(K,J), J=1,NDIFF)
140 FORMAT(8F10,4)
TF(K,LY,K1-NPAR) GO TO 130
MADDR(I+1) = NDIFF + MADDR(I)
NPUN = NPUN + NDIFF
150 CONTINUE
MARUN = NPUN
MPAR = MPAR
IF (INSET(2,LE,0) GO TO 200
C.....SETS OF PARAMETERS TO BE MULTPLIED BY A COMMON FACTOR.
K1 = MPAR
DO 190 I = NSETS4, NSETS3
RFAD(5,40) IY, NALT, NDIFF, (IPI(I,J), J=1,NALT)
MPAR = MPAR + NALT
DO 170 J = 1, NALT
K1 = K1 + 1
K2 = IPI(I,J)
IPAR(K1) = K2
IY(K1) = IYY
170 CONTINUE
NALT(I) = NALT
NDIFF(I) = NDIFF
RFAD(5,14,0) FACTOR(I)
IF (FACTOP(I),GT,0.) GO TO 180
NPUN = NPUN + 1
GO TO 190
180 NPUN = NPUN + 2*NDIFF
190 MADDR(I+1) = NPUN
200 MRUNN = NPUN
C.....INTERACTIONS BETWEEN SETS OF PARAMETERS.
IF (INTSET,LE,0) GO TO 220
DO 210 I = 1, INTSET
PFAD(5,40) J,K
NUM = NDIFF(I) + NDIFF(K)
TF(J,GT,NSETS1) NUM = NUM + 2
TF(K,GT,NSETS1) NUM = NUM + 2
NPUN = NPUN + NUM
ISTORE(I) = NPUN
INSETS(I,1) = J
210 INSETS(I,2) = K
I91 = 1
-----
C RESPONSE VARIABLES ARE IDENTIFIED.
C-----
220 CONTINUE
DERIV = 0
DO 230 I=1,NRESP
RFAD(5,40) IY(I), INUM(I), TDAY(T)
INU=INUM(I)
TSV=1
TF (IY(I),NE,5) GO TO 730
TDERIV = IDERIV + 1
CALL DERIVD IDERIV,ISV)
INUM(I) = IDERIV
230 CONTINUE
DO 240 I = 1, MPAR
240 JPAR(I) = IPAR(I)
K = 0
250 MTNADD = 0
MTNPAS = 100000
DO 280 I = 1, MPAR
IF ((IY(I),NE,1).OR.(JPAR(I),LE,0)) GO TO 280
TF (MTNPAS - JPAR(I)) 280, 260, 770
260 JPAR(I) = 0
GO TO 280
270 MTNPAS = JPAR(I)
MTNADD = I
280 CONTINUE
IF (MINADD,LE,0) GO TO 310
K = K + 1
NPAR(K) = MINPAS
300 JPAR(MINADD) = 0
GO TO 250
310 NPARAM = K
MPARAL = K + 1
320 MTNADD = 0
MTNPAS = 100000
DO 350 I = 1, MPAR
IF ((IY(I),NE,2).OR.(JPAR(I),LE,0)) GO TO 350
TF (MINPAS - JPAR(I)) 350, 330, 340
330 JPAR(I) = 0
GO TO 350
340 MTNPAS = JPAR(I)
MTNADD = I
350 CONTINUE
IF (MINADD,LE,0) GO TO 380
K = K + 1
NPAR(K) = MINPAS
370 JPAR(MINADD) = 0
RO TO 320
380 NSTATE = K
GO TO 730
-----
C AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH SUCCESSIVE RUN, THE INITIAL VALUES OF
C ALL PARAMETERS ARE RESTORED, AND THEN MODIFIED.
C-----
390 PFIND 0
RFAD(0) STATE,P
JRUN = TRUN
TNXXX = 0
IF (NPAR,LE,0) GO TO 480
IF (TRUN,GT,NRA) GO TO 420
C.....SINGLE PARAMETERS ARE CHANGED.
TOA=IDPAR(IRUN)
TO = IOA(TRUN)

```

SENS0271  
SENS0272  
SENS0273  
SENS0274  
SENS0275  
SENS0276  
SENS0277  
SENS0278  
SENS0279  
SENS0280  
SENS0281  
SENS0282  
SENS0283  
SENS0284  
SENS0285  
SENS0286  
SENS0287  
SENS0288  
SENS0289  
SENS0290  
SENS0291  
SENS0292  
SENS0293  
SENS0294  
SENS0295  
SENS0296  
SENS0297  
SENS0298  
SENS0299  
SENS0300  
SENS0301  
SENS0302  
SENS0303  
SENS0304  
SENS0305  
SENS0306  
SENS0307  
SENS0308  
SENS0309  
SENS0310  
SENS0311  
SENS0312  
SENS0313  
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SENS0315  
SENS0316  
SENS0317  
SENS0318  
SENS0319  
SENS0320  
SENS0321  
SENS0322  
SENS0323  
SENS0324  
SENS0325  
SENS0326  
SENS0327  
SENS0328  
SENS0329  
SENS0330  
SENS0331  
SENS0332  
SENS0333  
SENS0334  
SENS0335  
SENS0336  
SENS0337  
SENS0338  
SENS0339  
SENS0340  
SENS0341  
SENS0342  
SENS0343  
SENS0344

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IYY = IY(I0)
GO TO(40,410), IYY
400 P(10A) = VPAR(IRUN)
GO TO 730
410 STATE(10A) = VPAR(IRUN)
GO TO 730
420 TF (TRUN,GT,HRUN) GO TO 480
C.....PARAMETERS ARE CHANGED
TO = IOA(TRUN)
TOA = IDPAR(IRUN)
TOB = IDPAR(IRUN)
TOO = IOB(IRUN)
IYY = IY(I0)
GO TO(430,440), IYY
430 P(10A) = VPAR(IRUN)
GO TO 450
440 STATE(10A) = VPAR(IRUN)
450 IYY = IY(I00)
GO TO(460,470), IYY
460 P(10B) = VPAR(IRUN)
GO TO 730
470 STATE(10B) = VPAR(IRUN)
GO TO 730
480 IF (TRUN,GT,MARUN) GO TO 570
490 K = NPUN
500 K1 = NPAP
C.....SETS OF PARAMETERS ARE CHANGED TO NEW EMPIRICAL SETS.
DO 510 I = 1, NSETS1
TF (K,LE,MADDR(I+1)) GO TO 530
K = K - NDIFF(I)
K1 = K1 + NALT(I)
510 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,520)
520 FORMAT(' ERROR IN NSETS1')
STOP
530 K2 = NALT(I)
K = K - MRUN
DO 560 J1 = 1, K2
K1 = K1 + 1
IP = IPAR(K1)
K3 = K1 - MPAR
K = ANEV(K3,K)
IYY = IY(K1)
GO TO(540,550), IYY
540 P(IP) = B
GO TO 560
550 STATE(IP) = B
560 CONTINUE
IF (INTXXX) 730, 710, 720
570 IF (TRUN,GT,MRUN) GO TO 670
C.....SETS OF PARAMETERS ARE MULTPLIED BY A COMMON FACTOR.
580 K = JRUN - MARUN
590 K1 = MPAR
DO 600 J = NSETS4, NSETS1
TDIFF = MADDR(J+1) - MADDR(J)
TF (K,LE,TDIFF) GO TO 620
K = K - TDIFF
K1 = K1 + NALT(I)
600 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,610)
610 FORMAT(' ERROR IN NSETS2')
STOP
620 A = FACTOP(J)
J1 = J + 1
IF (IDIFF,Eq,1) GO TO 630
I22 = (K+1)/2
I21 = I22*2 - K
TF (I21,LE,0) I22 = -I22
A = A + I22
K2 = NALT(I)
630 DO 660 T = 1, K2
K1 = K1 + 1
IYY = IY(K1)
IP = IPI(J,I)
GO TO(640,650), IYY
640 P(IP) = P(IP) * A
GO TO 660
650 STATE(IP) = STATE(IP) * A
660 CONTINUE
IF (INTXXX) 730, 730, 720
670 CONTINUE
680 IF (INTSET,LE,0) GO TO 730
INTXXX = 1
690 TF (TRUN,LE,ISTORE(I91)) GO TO 700
I91 = I91 + 1
TF (I91,LE,INTSET) GO TO 690
RETURN
C.....PARAMETER VALUES ARE CHANGED FOR SET INTERACTIONS.
700 K20 = IPUN - NRUNN
IF (I91,GT,1) K2C = IRUN - ISTORE(I91 - 1)
J21 = INSETS(I91,1)
J22 = INSETS(I91,2)
K22 = MADDR(J22+1) - MADDR(J22)
K31 = (K20 - 1)/K22 + 1
K32 = K20 - (K31 - 1)*K22
K41 = K31 + MADDR(J21)
K42 = K32 + MADDR(J22)
JPUN = K41
710 CONTINUE
TF (J21 - NSETS1) 490,490,580
720 TNXXX = 0
JPUN = K42
TF (J22 - NSETS1) 490,490,580
730 CONTINUE

```

SFNS0345  
SFNS0346  
SFNS0347  
SFNS0348  
SFNS0349  
SFNS0350  
SFNS0351  
SFNS0352  
SFNS0353  
SFNS0354  
SFNS0355  
SFNS0356  
SFNS0357  
SFNS0358  
SFNS0359  
SFNS0360  
SFNS0361  
SFNS0362  
SFNS0363  
SFNS0364  
SFNS0365  
SFNS0366  
SFNS0367  
SFNS0368  
SFNS0369  
SFNS0370  
SFNS0371  
SFNS0372  
SFNS0373  
SFNS0374  
SFNS0375  
SFNS0376  
SFNS0377  
SFNS0378  
SFNS0379  
SFNS0380  
SFNS0381  
SFNS0382  
SFNS0383  
SFNS0384  
SFNS0385  
SFNS0386  
SFNS0387  
SFNS0388  
SFNS0389  
SFNS0390  
SFNS0391  
SFNS0392  
SFNS0393  
SFNS0394  
SFNS0395  
SFNS0396  
SFNS0397  
SFNS0398  
SFNS0399  
SFNS0400  
SFNS0401  
SFNS0402  
SFNS0403  
SFNS0404  
SFNS0405  
SFNS0406  
SFNS0407  
SFNS0408  
SFNS0409  
SFNS0410  
SFNS0411  
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SFNS0439  
SFNS0440  
SFNS0441  
SFNS0442  
SFNS0443  
SFNS0444  
SFNS0445  
SFNS0446  
SFNS0447  
SFNS0448  
SFNS0449  
SFNS0450  
SFNS0451  
SFNS0452  
SFNS0453  
SFNS0454  
SFNS0455  
SFNS0456  
SFNS0457  
SFNS0458  
SFNS0459  
SFNS0460

```

PFIND 0
WRITE (8) STATE
PFURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE SENOUT (ISW, IDAY, IRUN)
C THIS SUBROUTINE RECORDS THE VALUES OF RESPONSE VARIABLES SPECIFIED
C IN THE SENSIT SUBROUTINE, AND PRINTS THE RESULTS OF THE SENSITIVITY
C TESTS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE JOB.
C
C THE FOLLOWING ARE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLE NAMES USED IN THIS
C SUBROUTINE AND NOT ELSEWHERE. VARIABLES USED ONLY FOR TEMPORARY
C PURPOSES, OR WITH DIFFERENT MEANINGS AT DIFFERENT TIMES, ARE IN THE
C MAIN OMITTED
C
C INA ADDRESS OF RESPONSE VARIABLE
C ISV SWITCH FOR TRANSMISSION TO SUBROUTINE DERIVD
C IT TYPE OF RESPONSE VARIABLE (1 FOR STATE VARIABLE, 2 FOR
C A SUM OF STATE VARIABLES, 4 FOR AN ACCUMULATED
C EXCHANGE, AND 5 FOR A RESPONSE VARIABLE CALCULATED BY
C THE SUBROUTINE DERIVD)
C IXX(I, J) THE VALUE OF THE I'TH PARAMETER DURING THE J'TH RUN
C RX(I, J) THE VALUE OF THE I'TH RESPONSE VARIABLE DURING THE
C J'TH RUN
C VNEW(K) THE K'TH RESPONSE VARIABLE CALCULATED BY THE
C SUBROUTINE DERIVD
C
C-----
C COMMON /PARAM/ P( 4147)
C-----
C THE COMMON BLOCK /NEWVAR/ IS REQUIRED FOR RESPONSE VALUES
C CALCULATED BY THE SUBROUTINE DERIVD.
C-----
C COMMON/NEWVAR/VNEW(10)
C COMMON/STAT/STATF( 364)
C COMMON/TOTALS/SUMS( 167)
C COMMON/ACC/ STNG(221)
C COMMON/RESP/ ITP(120), INUM(20), IDAYT(20), NRESP,
C 1 NPAR, NRUN, NOPAR(100), NPARAM, NPARAL, NSTATF
C DIMENSION P(40,30), RX(10,30)
C DATA LTRUN/30/
C TF (ISW.GT.3) ISW = 1
C GO TO 100, 100, 160, 100, 101, ISW
10 IF (NRUN.LE.LTRUN) GO TO 30
WRITE (6,20)
20 FORMAT ('000 MANY RUNS')
STOP
C-----
C IF RESPONSES ARE REQUIRED ON THE CURRENT DAY OF THE SIMULATION,
C THEY ARE STORED, AFTER CALCULATION IF NECESSARY.
C-----
30 DO 100 I = 1, NRESP
** (IDAY.NE.IDAYT(I)) GO TO 100
INA = INUM(I)
IT = ITP(I)
TSV=2
TF (IT.EQ.5)CALL DERIVD(INA,ISV)
GO TO(4,50+60,70+80),IT
40 RX(I,IRUN) = STATE (INA)
GO TO 90
50 RX(I,IRUN) = SUMS (INA)
GO TO 90
60 CONTINUE
GO TO 90
70 RX(I,IRUN) = STNG (INA)
GO TO 90
80 RX(I,IRUN) = VNEW (INA)
90 CONTINUE
100 CONTINUE
GO TO 330
110 IF (NPARAM.LE.0) GO TO 130
C-----
C AT THE END OF EACH RUN, THE VALUES OF THE PARAMETERS SUBJECT TO
C CHANGE ARE RECORDED.
C-----
REWIND 8
READ (8) STATE
DO 120 I = 1, NPARAM
J = NOPAR(I)
120 PARXX(I,IRUN) = P(J)
130 IF (NSTATE.LE.NPARAM) GO TO 150
DO 140 I = NPARAM, NSTATE
J = NOPAR(I)
140 PARXX(I,IRUN) = STATF(J)
150 WRITE (6,152) IRUN
152 FORMAT ('0 FOR RUN NO.', I3)
WRITE (6,154)
154 FORMAT (' PARAMETERS WERE')
WRITE (6,156) (PARXX(I,IRUN), I = 1, NSTATE)
156 FORMAT (15X, 10F11.5)
WRITE (6,158)
158 FORMAT (' RESPONSES WERE')
WRITE (6,156) (RX(I,IRUN), I = 1, NRESP)
TF (IRUN.LE.NRUN) GO TO 330
160 CONTINUE
C-----
C WHEN THE WHOLE JOB IS COMPLETED, THE RESULTS ARE PRINTED.
C-----
WRITE (6,170)
170 FORMAT ('1 SUMMARY OF RUNS')
180 FORMAT (14, 5X, I5, 9F15.4)
IF (NPARAM.LE.0) GO TO 230
M1 = 1

```

```

SOUT0001
SOUT0004
SOUT0005
SOUT0006
SOUT0007
SOUT0008
SOUT0009
SOUT0010
SOUT0011
SOUT0012
SOUT0013
SOUT0014
SOUT0015
SOUT0016
SOUT0017
SOUT0018
SOUT0019
SOUT0020
SOUT0021
SOUT0022
SOUT0023
SOUT0025
SOUT0026
SOUT0027
SOUT0028
SOUT0029
SOUT0030
SOUT0031
SOUT0032
SOUT0033
SOUT0034
SOUT0035
SOUT0037
SOUT0038
SOUT0039
SOUT0040
SOUT0041
SOUT0042
SOUT0043
SOUT0044
SOUT0045
SOUT0046
SOUT0047
SOUT0048
SOUT0049
SOUT0050
SOUT0051
SOUT0052
SOUT0053
SOUT0054
SOUT0055
SOUT0056
SOUT0057
SOUT0058
SOUT0059
SOUT0060
SOUT0061
SOUT0062
SOUT0063
SOUT0064
SOUT0065
SOUT0066
SOUT0067
SOUT0068
SOUT0069
SOUT0070
SOUT0071
SOUT0072
SOUT0073
SOUT0074
SOUT0075
SOUT0076
SOUT0077
SOUT0078
SOUT0079
SOUT0080
SOUT0081
SOUT0082
SOUT0083
SOUT0084
SOUT0085
SOUT0086
SOUT0087
SOUT0088
SOUT0089
SOUT0090
SOUT0091
SOUT0092
SOUT0093
SOUT0094
SOUT0095
SOUT0096
SOUT0097
SOUT0098
SOUT0099

```

```

M2 = 8
190 IF (M1.GT.NRUN) GO TO 240
M = MIND(M2, NRUN)
WRITE (6,200) (I, I=M1, M)
200 FORMAT ('0 IRUN', I3, 7I15)
WRITE (6,210)
210 FORMAT (' PARAMETER')
DO 220 I = 1, NPARAM
220 WRITE (6,180) NOPAR(I), (PARXX(I,J), J=M1, M)
230 IF (NSTATE.LE.NPARAM) GO TO 280
M1 = M + 1
M2 = M + 8
GO TO 190
240 TF (NSTATE.LE.NPARAM) GO TO 290
M1 = 1
M2 = 8
250 TF (M1.GT.NRUN) GO TO 290
M = MIND(M2, NRUN)
WRITE (6,200) (I, I = M1, M)
WRITE (6,260)
260 FORMAT (' STATE VARIABLE')
DO 270 I = NPARAM, NSTATF
270 WRITE (6,180) NOPAR(I), (PARXX(I,J), J=M1, M)
280 M1 = M + 1
M2 = M + 8
GO TO 250
290 M1 = 1
M2 = 8
300 TF (M1.GT.NRUN) STOP
M = MIND(M2, NRUN)
WRITE (6,200) (I, I=M1, M)
WRITE (6,310)
310 FORMAT (' RESPONSE')
DO 320 I = 1, NRESP
320 WRITE (6,180) I, (RX(I,J), J=M1, M)
M1 = M + 1
M2 = M + 8
GO TO 300
330 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

SOUT0101
SOUT0102
SOUT0103
SOUT0104
SOUT0105
SOUT0106
SOUT0107
SOUT0108
SOUT0109
SOUT0110
SOUT0111
SOUT0112
SOUT0113
SOUT0114
SOUT0115
SOUT0116
SOUT0117
SOUT0118
SOUT0119
SOUT0120
SOUT0121
SOUT0122
SOUT0123
SOUT0124
SOUT0125
SOUT0126
SOUT0127
SOUT0128
SOUT0129
SOUT0130
SOUT0131
SOUT0132
SOUT0133
SOUT0134
SOUT0135
SOUT0136
SOUT0137
SOUT0138
SOUT0139
SOUT0140

```

```

SUBROUTINE DERIVD (INA, ISV)
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES WEIGHTED SUMS OF STATE VARIABLES AS
C REQUIRED BY THE SUBROUTINE SENOUT.
C
C THE FOLLOWING ARE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLE NAMES SPECIAL TO THIS
C SUBROUTINE. THOSE USED FOR TEMPORARY PURPOSES ONLY ARE OMITTED
C
C ITP(I) THE TYPE (SEE SUBROUTINE SENOUT) OF THE I'TH RESPONSE
C VARIABLE TO BE CALCULATED BY THIS SUBROUTINE
C IVAR(I, J) THE ADDRESS OF THE J'TH PARAMETER TO BE USED IN
C CALCULATING THE I'TH RESPONSE VARIABLE
C NVAR(I) THE NUMBER OF PARAMETERS USED IN CALCULATING THE I'TH
C RESPONSE VARIABLE
C WVAR(I, J) THE MULTIPLIER TO BE APPLIED TO THE J'TH PARAMETER IN
C CALCULATING THE I'TH RESPONSE VARIABLE
C-----
C COMMON/STAT/STATE( 364)
C COMMON/TOTALS/SUMS( 167)
C COMMON/ACC/ STNG(221)
C COMMON/NEWVAR/VNEW(10)
C DIMENSION ITP(120), NVAR(10), IVAR(10,20), WVAR(10,20)
C IF (ISV.EQ.2) GO TO 30
C-----
C PARAMETER ADDRESSES AND MULTIPLIERS ARE READ IN.
C-----
READ 10, ITP(INA), NVAR(INA)
NV=NVAR(INA)
READ 10, (IVAR(INA, J), J=1, NV)
PEAD 20, (WVAR(INA, J), J=1, NV)
10 FORMAT (16F5)
20 FORMAT (8F10.4)
RETURN
30 CONTINUE
C-----
C THE RESPONSE VARIABLE IS CALCULATED.
C-----
VNEW(INA)=0.
NV=NVAR(INA)
DO 90 J=1, NV
IV=IVAR(INA, J)
IT=ITP(INA)
GO TO(4,50+60,70),IT
40 C=STATE(ITV)
GO TO 80
50 C=SUMS(ITV)
GO TO 80
60 CONTINUE
GO TO 80
70 C=STNG(ITV)
80 VNEW(INA)=VNEW(INA)+C*WVAR(INA, J)
90 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

DRV00001
DRV00002
DRV00003
DRV00004
DRV00005
DRV00006
DRV00007
DRV00008
DRV00009
DRV00010
DRV00011
DRV00012
DRV00013
DRV00014
DRV00015
DRV00016
DRV00017
DRV00018
DRV00019
DRV00020
DRV00021
DRV00022
DRV00023
DRV00024
DRV00025
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DRV00032
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DRV00037
DRV00038
DRV00039
DRV00040
DRV00041
DRV00042
DRV00043
DRV00044
DRV00045
DRV00046
DRV00047
DRV00048
DRV00049
DRV00050
DRV00051
DRV00052
DRV00053
DRV00054
DRV00055

```

APPENDIX G

Listing of the Subroutines PHYSIC, VARIED, DYX

```

SUBROUTINE PHYSIC
C-----
C COMMON BLOCK /SPEC/ CONTAINS SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION
C COMMON TO THE WHOLE SET OF PROGRAMS, BUT EXCLUDING STATF AND
C EYOGENOUS VARIABLES.
C-----
COMMON /SPEC/ NCHAN,INSTRT(20), WATPR,NSPFCV,NSPFCF,NSORGN
1 PHW,PHB, NOLIT,MCHECK,TDAY, ATOT, ATOTD,IYRDAY,NREPT(20)
2,NCOH(15),LFCOH(40),NCOHCU(15),NCOHOR, NSPCOH,NDEBU
3,FLOUT,MCROB, MONTH,LOOPR,NSTRCH,J,AVF
4,NSUBST,CYCLE, NOLIT1,LOOP, IPUN,SOURCE(5,13)
5,DAVPR,WATOT,NPRT(26),REACH,NPORT,AMIN,FLWS
6,NREFLM,ISTRM,INORGP,INOROD,MONDAY(12),NUMMON
7,KORGSW(5,4),KINRGP(5,6),KINRGP(5,6)
8,NDRIFM(3),NDRIFA(40),NDRIFV(8)
9,NTRIB,NPORTI,TEMPW,TEMPB,NPASS
COMMON /PHYS/ FLOW,PERTM,DEPTH,WATSYS,VELOCT,AREA,WIDTH
COMMON /YDRA/ B(10),FM(10),FNI(10),B7(20),FME(20),FM(20),FI(10),
1 I(20),XI(10),X7(20),YME(20),Y7(20),AA(20),OT(20),PPE(20),TOP(20),V7
2 I(20),O0,FAC1,FAC2,FAC3,XINC,XBEG,ERR,O02,O02,NSO,NP,NSTART,NSTNC,
3 NEND,MCURVE,I7,I8,I9,MCT,IVARR,YSTART
C-----
C THE NAME LIST CONTAINS THE PARAMETERS THAT ARE TO BE
C READ IN AT EXECUTION TIME.
C-----
NAMELIST /PPUT/ NSI,NSO,INFLOW,NSFCB,NSECE,XINC,XRE,G,YSTART,X,I,ST,
107,BI,FMI,FNI,FLDIF
IF LOOPR .GE. 0) RETURN
C-----
C NEW CHARACTERISTICS ARE CALCULATED ONLY IF STREAMFLOW HAS
C-----
C ... MAPRECTLY CHANGED.
IF (ABS(FLOW-FLW01).LT.FLDDF) RETURN
FLOW1=FLOW
IVARR=0
NEND=1
NSINC=-1
NSTART=NSO
YNOC2=XINC/2.
MCURVE=1
70=35.3146667*FLOW
10 FORMAT(7A6)
MSO=NSI
IF (INFLOW .EQ. 0) MSO=NSO
YSTART=0.
D0 20 I=1,MSO
20 Y7(I)=00
30 I7=1
I8=2
I9=3
D0 80 I=1,NSO
Y7(I)=XBEG*XINC+FLDOUT(I-1)
IF (I .EQ. 1) GO TO 50
40 Y7(X7(I)).LT..5*(XI(I8)+XI(I9)).OR. I9 .EQ. NSI GO TO 60
I7=I7+1
I8=I8+1
I9=I9+1
50 DN1=(XI(I7)-XI(I8))+Y7(I7)-Y7(I9)
DN2=(XI(I8)-XI(I7))+Y7(I8)-Y7(I9)
DN3=(XI(I9)-XI(I7))+Y7(I9)-Y7(I8)
GO TO 40
60 FAC1=(X7(I)-XI(I8))*(X7(I)-XI(I9))/DN1
FAC2=(X7(I)-XI(I7))*(X7(I)-XI(I9))/DN2
FAC3=(X7(I)-XI(I7))*(X7(I)-XI(I8))/DN3
B7(I)=FAC1*B7(I)+FAC2*B7(I8)+FAC3*B7(I9)
FM(I)=FAC1*FM(I)+FAC2*FM(I8)+FAC3*FM(I9)
70 ST=FACT*ST(I7)+FAC2*ST(I8)+FAC3*ST(I9)
IF (INFLOW .GT. 0) AA(I)=FAC1*AA(I7)+FAC2*AA(I8)+FAC3*AA(I9)
80 FN(I)=FAC1*FN(I7)+FAC2*FN(I8)+FAC3*FN(I9)
IF (NOEBUC .LE. 0) GO TO 180
90 WRITE(6,170) (X7(I),I=1,NSO)
100 WRITE(6,110) (Y7(I),I=1,NSO)
110 FORMAT('0 DISCHARGE ALONG CHANNEL',/,(1H,13F10.2))
120 FORMAT('0 SECTIONS ALONG CHANNEL',/,(1H,13F10.1))
WRITE(6,130) (B7(I),I=1,NSO)
130 FORMAT('0 BOTTOM WIDTHS',/,(1H,13F10.3))
WRITE(6,140) (FM(I),I=1,NSO)
140 FORMAT('0 SLOPES OF STRM OF CHANNEL',/,(1H,13F10.3))
150 WRITE(6,160) (FN(I),I=1,NSO)
160 FORMAT('0 MANNINGS N FOR SECTIONS OF CHANNEL',/,(1H,13F10.3))
WRITE(6,170) (ST(I),I=1,NSO)
170 FORMAT('0 SLOPE OF CHANNEL BOTTOM AT SECTIONS',/,(1H,13F10.5))
C-----
C SOLUTION OF NORMAL DEPTH BASED ON MANNINGS EQUATION
C-----
180 CONTINUE
Y0=.5*(B7(1)/B7(1))+*2/32.21**-.333**3
D0 230 I=1,NSO
IF (S7(I).LT.1.E-6) GO TO 190
IF (B7(I).GT..0005) GO TO 200
190 YN(I)=0.
GO TO 230
200 FM2=2.*FM(I)
OCN=FM(I)+.07*(I)/1.49
50 S=SOP(7(I))
S3=1.6666667*S3
STDS=2.*SQRT(FM(I)**2+1.)
OCN2=.66666667*OCN
MCT=0
210 PR=B7(I)+.4*IDS+Y0
AP=(B7(I)+FM(I)+Y0)*Y0
P23=PP**1.66666667
A23=AR**1.66666667
F=OCN*P23-AR*A23+5.05
DE=OCN2*STDS**2/3/PR-SS*3*A23*(B7(I)+FM2+Y0)
DE=F/DF
Y0=Y0-DF
NCT=NCT+1
IF (ABS(DF).GT..0001 .AND. NCT.LT.10) GO TO 210
Y7(INCT,FQ,10) WRITE(6,220) I,DF,Y0
220 FORMAT('0 FAILED TO CONVERGE FOR SECTION',/,' IS',/,' DIF',/,' F10.4',/,' Y0',/,'
1,F10.3)
YN(I)=Y0
230 CONTINUE
IF (NOEBUC .LE. 0) GO TO 260

```

```

P0000 240 WRITE(6,200) (YN(I),I=1,NSO)
P0010 250 FORMAT('0 NORMAL DEPTHS AT SECTIONS',/,(1H,13F10.3))
P0015 260 CONTINUE
P0020 TT=1
P0025 FLEV=0.
P0030 IF (YN(1).GT..0001) GO TO 270
P0035 FL=0.
P0040 GO TO 280
P0045 270 CONTINUE
P0050 V7(I)=.07*(1/((B7(I)+FM(I)+YN(I))+YN(I)))
P0055 FL=YN(1)+V7(I)**.7/68.4
P0060 FLEV=EL1
P0065 280 D0 310 I=1,NSO
P0070 TM=I-1
P0075 FLEV=FLEV-XINC*(S7(I)+S7(IN))
P0080 IF (YN(I).GT..0001) GO TO 290
P0085 FL=FLEV
P0090 GO TO 300
P0095 290 CONTINUE
P1000 V7(I)=.07*(1/((B7(I)+FM(I)+YN(I))+YN(I)))
P1010 FL=FLEV+YN(I)+V7(I)**.7/68.4
P1015 300 IF (EL.LT.ELL) GO TO 310
P1020 IT=I
P1025 FLEV=EL
P1030 I=EL
P1035 IF (YSTART.LE..001) GO TO 320
P1040 FL=ELFV+YSTART*(I7(I)-I)/(B7(NSO)+FM(NSO)+YSTART+YSTART)**.2/
164.4
P1045 IF (EL1.GT.ELM) GO TO 340
P1050 320 NSTART=I
P1055 YSTART=YNI(I)+.005
P1060 Y7(NSTART)=YSTART
P1065 IF (II.EQ.1) GO TO 330
P1070 IF (II.LT.NSECE) IVARR=I
P1075 CALL VARTD
P1080 IF (IVARR.EQ.0) GO TO 350
P1085 NEND=NSO
P1090 NSINC=1
P1095 MCURVE=
340 Y7(NSTART)=YSTART
P1100 CALL VARTD
P1105 350 YMAX=0.
P1110 DEPTH=0.
P1115 VELOCT=0.
P1120 PERFD=0.
P1125 WIDTH=0.
P1130 AREA=0.
P1135 FT=0.
P1140 D0 360 I=NSECB,NSECE
P1145 IF (Y7(I).GT..YMAX) YMAX=Y7(I)
P1150 IF (Y7(I).LT..J001) GO TO 360
P1155 DEPTH=DEPTH+Y7(I)
P1160 VELOCT=VELOCT+V7(I)
P1165 PERFD=PERFD+PP(I)
P1170 WIDTH=WIDTH+TOP(I)
P1175 AREA=AREA+AA(I)
P1180 360 FT=FT+1.
P1185 AREA=AREA/FT
P1190 FT=.3048*FT
P1195 DEPTH=FT*DEPTH
P1200 VELOCT=FT*VELOCT
P1205 PERFD=FT*PERFD
P1210 WIDTH=FT*WIDTH
P1215 WATSYS=.052903DN+AREA*REACH
P1220 AREA=WIDTH*REACH
P1225 YMAX=.3048*YMAX
P1230 RETURN
C-----
C PARAMETERS ARE READ AND INITIAL VALUES SET.
C-----
ENTRY /INPUT
PEAD(5,PPUT)
FLOW=1000.00
D0 370 I=1,NSI
X7(I)=3.28084*X7(I)
Y7(I)=35.146667*Y7(I)
370 B7(I)=3.28084*B7(I)
XTNC=3.28084*XINC
YBEG=3.28084*XBEG
YSTART=3.28084*YSTART
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE VARIED
COMMON /YDRA/ B(10),FM(10),FNI(10),B7(20),FME(20),FM(20),FI(10),
1 I(20),XI(10),X7(20),YME(20),Y7(20),AA(20),OT(20),PPE(20),TOP(20),V7
2 I(20),O0,FAC1,FAC2,FAC3,XINC,XBEG,ERR,O02,O02,NSO,NP,NSTART,NSTNC,
3 NEND,MCURVE,I7,I8,I9,MCT,IVARR
C-----
C COMMON BLOCK /SPEC/ CONTAINS SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION
C COMMON TO THE WHOLE SET OF PROGRAMS, BUT EXCLUDING STATF AND
C EYOGENOUS VARIABLES.
C-----
COMMON /SPEC/ NCHAN,INSTRT(20), WATPR,NSPFCV,NSPFCF,NSORGN
1 PHW,PHB, NOLIT,MCHECK,TDAY, ATOT, ATOTD,IYRDAY,NREPT(20)
2,NCOH(15),LFCOH(40),NCOHCU(15),NCOHOR, NSPCOH,NDEBU
3,FLOUT,MCROB, MONTH,LOOPR,NSTRCH,J,AVF
4,NSUBST,CYCLE, NOLIT1,LOOP, IPUN,SOURCE(5,13)
5,DAVPR,WATOT,NPRT(26),REACH,NPORT,AMIN,FLWS
6,NREFLM,ISTRM,INORGP,INOROD,MONDAY(12),NUMMON
7,KORGSW(5,4),KINRGP(5,6),KINRGP(5,6)
8,NDRIFM(3),NDRIFA(40),NDRIFV(8)
9,NTRIB,NPORTI,TEMPW,TEMPB,NPASS
PEAL,DY(20)
IF NSTART
YNOC2=XINC/NSTNC-NSTNC-X7(NSTART)
DY(J)=DY(XI)
AA(J)=(B7(J)+FM(J)+Y7(J))+Y7(J)
PP(J)=B7(J)+2.*Y7(J)+SQRT(FM(J)+FM(J)+1.)
TOP(J)=B7(J)+2.*Y7(J)+FM(J)
10 JM=J
J=NSINC
NCT=0
Y7(J)=Y7(JH)+XINC*DY(JH)

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20 NCT=1
  DY(J)=DYX(J)
  NY=1.5*(DY(J)+DY(J))
  ZC=Y7(J)*XINC+Y1
  DTF=ZC-Y7(J)
  IF(ZC.LT.1.E-5)ZC=1.F-5
  Y7(J)=ZC
  NCT=NCT+1
  IF(ABS(DY).GT.ERR.AND.NCT.LT.8)GO TO 20
  IF(NCURVE=2)TD=90+110
30 IF(Y7(J).GT.1.C2*YN(J))GO TO 150
  WRITE(6,40)NSTART,J,Y7(J)
40 FORMAT('M1 - CURVE BEGAN AT SECTION',I5,' AND ENDED AT SECTION',
  I5,' WITH Y7=',F10.3)
  J=J+NSINC
50 J=J+NSINC
  Y7(J)=YN(J)
  AA(J)=(B7(J)+FM(J)+Y7(J))*Y7(J)
  PP(J)=B7(J)+2.*Y7(J)+SQRT(FM(J)+FM(J)+1.)
  TOP(J)=B7(J)+2.*Y7(J)+FM(J)
60 IF(NSINC)TD=260+R0
70 IF(J.GT.NEND)GO TO 50
  GO TO 200
90 YC=(0.7(J)/(1.5+(B7(J)+TOP(J))**.2)+.33**33**33)
  Y7(J)=Y7(J).GT.YC+.05*(YN(J)-YC)GO TO 100
  WRITE(6,100)J,Y7(J)
100 FORMAT('CONTROL AT SECTION',I5,' CAUSING CRITICAL DEPTH',F10.3,
  1,'. EXAMINE RESULTS TO DETERMINE ITS NATURE.')
  WRITE(6,210)(Y7(I),I=NSTART,J)
  GO TO 260
110 AR=(B7(J)+FM(J)+YN(J)+YN(J)
  VEL=07(J)/AR
  YCONJ=.5*YN(J)*(SQRT(1.+2.4845*VEL*VEL/YN(J))-1.)
  QGZ=07(J)*.2/3*2
  FFH=0.2/AR*(.5+B7(J)+FM(J)+YN(J)/3.)*YN(J)**.2
  NCT=0
120 Y2=YCONJ+YCONJ
  AR=B7(J)+YCONJ+FM(J)+Y2
  FAC=.5+B7(J)+FM(J)+YCONJ/3.
  F=0.2/AR*(.5+B7(J)+FM(J)+YN(J)/3.)*YN(J)**.2
  DFZ=.5*YCONJ*(FAC+Y2+FM(J)/3.-QGZ*(B7(J)+2.*FM(J)+YCONJ/(1+AR)))
  D*F/DF
  YCONJ=YCONJ-DIF
  NCT=NCT+1
  IF(ABS(DIF).LT.1.DD01.AND.NCT.LT.7)GO TO 120
  IF(NCT=8)TD=71*WRITE(6,130)J,DIF,YCONJ
130 FORMAT('DID NOT CONVERGE IN DETERMINING CONJUGATE DEPTH AT SECTIO
  N',I5,2E12.5)
  IF(Y7(J).LT.YCONJ)GO TO 160
  WRITE(6,140)YCONJ
140 FORMAT('CONJUGATE DEPTHS TO NORMAL DEPTHS',(1H,13F10.3))
  WRITE(6,150)J,YCONJ+YN(J)
150 FORMAT('A HYDRAULIC JUMP OCCURS BEFORE SECTION',I5,' TAKING DEPT
  H FROM',F10.3,' TO NORMAL DEPTH',F10.3)
  NCURVE=1
  Y7(J)=YN(J)
160 AA(J)=(B7(J)+FM(J)+Y7(J))*Y7(J)
  V7(J)=07(J)/AA(J)

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VA0165
VA0170
VA0175
VA0180
VA0185
VA0190
VA0195
VA0200
VA0205
VA0210
VA0215
VA0220
VA0225
VA0230
VA0235
VA0240
VA0245
VA0250
VA0255
VA0260
VA0265
VA0270
VA0275
VA0280
VA0285
VA0290
VA0295
VA0300
VA0305
VA0310
VA0315
VA0320
VA0325
VA0330
VA0335
VA0340
VA0345
VA0350
VA0355
VA0360
VA0365
VA0370
VA0375
VA0380
VA0385
VA0390
VA0395
VA0400
VA0405
VA0410
VA0415
VA0420
VA0425
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VA0440
VA0445
VA0450
VA0455

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PP(J)=B7(J)+2.*Y7(J)+SQRT(FM(J)+FM(J)+1.)
TOP(J)=B7(J)+2.*Y7(J)+FM(J)
170 IF(NSINC)180,260,190
180 Y7(J).GT.NEND)GO TO 10
  GO TO 200
190 Y7(J).LT.NEND)GO TO 10
200 IF(IIVARR.GT.0)RETURN
  IF(INDEBUC.LT.0)GO TO 260
  WRITE(6,210)(Y7(I),I=1,NS0)
210 FORMAT('DEPTHS OF FLOW AT SECTIONS',/,(1H,13F10.3))
  WRITE(6,220)(V7(I),I=1,NS0)
220 FORMAT('VELOCITIES',/,(1H,13F10.3))
  WRITE(6,230)(AA(I),I=1,NS0)
230 FORMAT('CROSS-SECTIONAL AREAS',/,(1H,13F10.3))
  WRITE(6,240)(PP(I),I=1,NS0)
240 FORMAT('WETTED PERIMETERS',/,(1H,13F10.3))
  WRITE(6,250)(TOP(I),I=1,NS0)
250 FORMAT('TOP WIDTHS',/,(1H,13F10.2))
260 RETURN
  END

FUNCTION DXX(I)
COMMON/MODR/BI(10),PI(10),FNT(10),B7(20),FM(20),FN(20),SI(10),Y
1(20),XII(10),Y7(20),YN(20),Y7(20),AA(20),07(20),PP(20),TOP(20),V7
2(20),00,FAC1,AC2,FAC3,XINC,XBFG,ERR,0C2,0C2,NS0,NP,NSTART,NSTNC,
3NEND,NCURVE,I7,I8,I9,IVARR
  Y7(I)=Y7(I).GT.0.100)TD=20
  WRITE(6,100)Y7(I),07(I)
100 FORMAT('NEG. Y',I3,2F12.3)
  DXX=S7(I)
  RETURN
200 QGZ=07(I)+2
  QGZ=0.2/2.2
  QGZ=0.2/2.2
  AP=(B7(I)+FM(I)+Y7(I))*Y7(I)
  AP=AP*AP
  TR=B7(I)+2.*FM(I)+Y7(I)
  PR=B7(I)+2.*Y7(I)+SQRT(FM(I)+2*1.)
  Y7(I)=PR.1)GO TO 30
  Y7(I)=PR.NS0)GO TO 40
  DFLZ=2.*XINC
  I=I+1
  IM=I-1
  DAX=(B7(I)-B7(IM)+Y7(I))*(FM(IP)-FM(IM))*Y7(I)/DFLZ
  DXX=(07(I)-07(IM))/DFLZ
  GO TO 50
30 DAX=(B7(I)-B7(IM)+Y7(I))*(FM(I)-FM(IM))*Y7(I)/XINC
  DXX=(07(I)-07(IM))/XINC
  DXX=(07(I)-07(IM))*DXX/(16.1+4.2)
  GO TO 60
40 DAX=(B7(NS0)-B7(NS0-1)+Y7(NS0))*(FM(NS0)-FM(NS0-1))*Y7(NS0)/XINC
  DXX=(07(NS0)-07(NS0-1))/XINC
50 DXXF=(07(I)+07(IM))*DXX/(16.1+4.2)
60 A3=AR+A2
  IF(DXX.GT.0)DXXF=2.*DXXF
  SF=0.02+FM(I)**2*(PR/AR)+1.3**33333/A2
  DXXF=(S7(I)-S7(0))/A3+DAX-DXXF/(1.-0.02+TR/A3)
  RETURN
  END

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VA0460
VA0465
VA0470
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VA0555

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## APPENDIX H

## Listing of the Subroutine MEDIUM

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SUBROUTINE MEDIUM
DIMENSION A(17,4),TOTLIT(3),AVELTY(3)
DIMENSION AVENRP(10),TOTNRP(5),AINRP(1,3,5),ATNRP(1,3)
-----
COMMON BLOCK /ACC/ CONTAINS ACCUMULATED CHANGES, WHICH MAY BE
NEGATIVE. COMMON BLOCK /ACCTNG/ CONTAINS THE INCREMENTS TO THE
APPROXIMATE /ACC/ FOR A SINGLE TIME UNIT.
-----
COMMON /ACC/ /AGAIN(1,3,4),H2O(1,3),CPATN(1,7,6),DPATN(1,3,6)
COMMON /ACCTNG/ AGAIN(1,3,4),H2O(1,3),CGAIN(1,3,6),DPATN(1,3,6)
-----
COMMON BLOCKS /PROSUM/, /PRODUCE/, /PRODC/ DEAL WITH PRODUCTIVITY
IN THE SYSTEM.
-----
COMMON /PROSUM/ PVTOT(4),PPTOT(4),PATOTS(1,5,4),PATOTAI(4),PVSUM(4),
1 PPSUM(4),PASUM(1,5,4),PASUMA(4)
COMMON /PRODUCE/ PCVFC(8,1,4),PCBDM(4,4),PCBACT(3,4)
COMMON /PRODC/ CVFC(8,1,4),CBDM(4,4),CBACTP(3,4)
COMMON /OTHER/ VEIN(40)
-----
COMMON BLOCK /SPEC/ CONTAINS SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION
EXogenous VARIABLES.
-----
COMMON /SPEC/ NCHAN,INSTRU(20), WATER,NSPECV,NSPFA,NORAN
1 PHW,PHB, NOLIT,NCHECK,TDAY, ATOT, ATOT, IYRDAY, NREPT(20)
2,NCHI(1,3),LISCCH(4,0),NCHOC(1,3),NCHOP, NSPCOH,NDHE(
3,FLOUT,HTCRO,
4,NSUBS,CVCL, HONT,LLOOP,NSTRCH,JAVF
5,TDAYPR,WATOT,NPRT(75),REACH,NPRT,AINR, FLOWS
6,NFRELH,ISTRM,INORGP,INORGD,MONDAY(12),NUMMON
7,KOPGMS(5,4),KINORGP(5,6),KINRGD(5,6)
8,NDRIFM(7),NDRIFA(40),NDRIFA(8)
9,NTRIS,NPRTI,TEMP,TEMP,NPASS
-----
COMMON BLOCK /STAT/ CONTAINS THE STATE VARIABLES, AND /CHANGE/
THEIR INCREMENTS OR DECREMENTS FOR THE CURRENT TIME UNIT.
-----
COMMON /STAT/ CVEG(8,1,4),CORG(5,4),POP(4,0),CRION(4,0,4),AQUA(4),
1,CLIT(5,4),CBACT(3,4),AQUAB(1,4),WDNRP(6),WPINRP(5,6),BDINRP(6)
2,PPINRP(5,6)
COMMON /CHANGE/ CVEG(8,1,4),CORG(5,4),POP(4,0),CRION(4,0,4),
1,AQUA(4),CLIT(5,4),CBACT(3,4),AQUAB(1,4),BDINRP(6),
2,WDNRP(6),WPINRP(5,6),PPINRP(5,6)
-----
COMMON BLOCK /METEOR/ CONTAINS THE VALUES OF EXogenous VARIABLES
FOR THE CURRENT TIME UNIT.
-----
COMMON /METEOR/ WIRRG, RUNSOL(4),PUNDR(5,4),DARAIN,DAYRUN,
1,PUNNR(5,6),RDNDR(6),DUSTP(5,6),
2,TRFLOW,COMPIN(4),DETIN(5,4),DRIFV(8,1,4),DRIFA(4,0),
3,DRIFA(4,0),DRIFM(3,4),PNORG(5,6),TDNORG(6),
4,VP,RAIN(6),DAPHOT,DAYRAD,ADUST(5,4),EXOG(4,0),RAINCO(4),
5,FLOSC,COMPIN(4),DETIN(5,4),DRIFV(8,1,4),DRIFA(4,0),
6,DRIFM(3,4),DRIFM(3,4),PH,PNORG(5,6),DNORG(6),MFP,
7,FLOWIN,COMPIN(4),XDETIN(5,4),XDRIFV(8,1,4),XDRIFA(4,0),
8,XDRIFA(4,0),XDRIFM(3,4),XPNORG(5,6),XDNORG(6),XWTFM
COMMON /PHYS/ FLOW,PERIM,DFPTH,WATSYS,VELOC,AREA,WIDTH
-----
COMMON BLOCK /PARAM/ CONTAINS THE PARAMETERS OF THE SUBROUTINE.
-----
COMMON /PARAM/ COAGUL,WATDAY,STRLO(5),STRH(5),DRF2(5),SDFR(5)
1,CDRF2(5),CDRF3(5),CLITL(5),CLITH(5),DUMS(10,5)
-----
THE NAME LIST CONTAINS THE PARAMETERS THAT ARE TO BE
READ IN AT EXECUTION TIME.
-----
NAMELIST /PUF/ WATDAY,COAGUL,STRLO,STRH,SDFR2,SDFR3,
1,CDRF2,CDRF3,CLITL,CLITH,ALLMAX,WTFAC,CFA1,CFA2
-----
C... .. CHARACTERISTICS CONCERNING WATER ARE CALCULATED
1 IDEPTH(1)+4
2 WRITE(6,3)YDAY
3 FORMAT('NO WATER ON',IS,'PROGRAM STOPPED')
STOP
4 FLOW=FLOWIN+0.6*DD
FLOWTR=FLOW+0.6*DD
PRECIP=DAPAIN*1000. + APEA
EVAPO = EVAP / 1000. + AREA
FLOWT= (FLOWS-EVAPO+PRECIP+DAYRUN-WIRRG+WATDAY-WATSYS
1-FLOWTR)
IF (FLOUT)5,7,7
5 WRITE(6,6)IYRDAY
6 FORMAT('MORE WATER USED THAN AVAILABLE ON DAY',IS,
1,'. WATER IMBALANCE OCCURS.')
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C.....PHYTOPLANKTON.
300 IF (NSPECV.LE.0) GO TO 360
DO 350 I=1,NSPECV
M1=NDRTFV(I)
GO TO (330,330),M1
310 DO 320 J=1,NFRELH
VFOTI=(FLOWS*XDRTFV(I,1,J))+CVEG(I,1,J)+(FLOWR*TRRFV(I,1,J))
VGAVE=VGOT/WATTOT
AGAINQ(5,J)=AGAINQ(5,J)+(FLOWS*XDRTFV(I,1,J))
AGAINQ(11,J)=AGAINQ(11,J)+(FLOWR*TRRFV(I,1,J))
DRIFTV(I,1,J)=VGAVE*(WATTOT-WATSYS)
XDRTFV(I,1,J)=VGOT-CVFG(I,1,J)
CVEG(I,1,J)=VAVF+WATSYS
320 CONTINUE
GO TO 350
330 DO 340 J=1,NFRELH
DRIFTV(I,1,J)=(XDRIFV(I,1,J)*FLOWS)+(TRDFV(I,1,J)*FLOWTR)
AGAINQ(5,J)=AGAINQ(5,J)+(XDRIFV(I,1,J)*FLOWS)
AGAINQ(11,J)=AGAINQ(11,J)+(TRDFV(I,1,J)*FLOWTR)
XDRTFV(I,1,J)=(XDRIFV(I,1,J)*FLOWS)+(TRDFV(I,1,J)*FLOWTR)
340 CONTINUE
350 CONTINUE

C.....HETROTROPHIC MICRO-ORGANISMS.
360 IF (MICROB.LE.0) GO TO 420
DO 410 I=1,MICROB
M1=NDRTFV(I)
GO TO (370,390,390),M1
370 DO 380 J=1,NFRELH
HETTOT=(FLOWS*XDRTFV(I,J))+CRACT(I,J)+(FLOWR*TRRFV(I,J))
HETAVE=HETTOT/WATTOT
AGAINQ(5,J)=AGAINQ(5,J)+(FLOWS*XDRTFV(I,J))
AGAINQ(11,J)=AGAINQ(11,J)+(FLOWR*TRRFV(I,J))
DRIFTM(I,J)=HETAVE*(WATTOT-WATSYS)
XDRTFV(I,J)=HETTOT-CRACT(I,J)
CRACT(I,J)=WATSYS+HETAVE
380 CONTINUE
GO TO 410
390 DO 400 J=1,NFRELH
DRIFTM(I,J)=(XDRIFM(I,J)*FLOWS)+(TRDFM(I,J)*FLOWTR)
AGAINQ(5,J)=AGAINQ(5,J)+(XDRIFM(I,J)*FLOWS)
AGAINQ(11,J)=AGAINQ(11,J)+(TRDFM(I,J)*FLOWTR)
XDRTFV(I,J)=(XDRIFM(I,J)*FLOWS)+(TRDFM(I,J)*FLOWTR)
400 CONTINUE
410 CONTINUE
420 CONTINUE

C-----
C COAGULATION IS CALCULATED.
C-----
COAG=COAGU/CYCLE
DO 430 I=1,2
AQUAQ(I)=AQUAQ(I)-(COAG*AQUA(I))
COMPIN(I)=COMPIN(I)-(COAG*CYCLE)-COAG(I)
DETIN(1,I)=DETIN(1,I)+(COAG*CYCLE)-COAG(I)
CLITQ(I,I)=CLITQ(I,I)+(COAG*AQUA(I))
430 CONTINUE

C-----
C SCOURING AND DEPOSITION OF MATERIALS IS CALCULATED.
C-----

C.....PARTICULATED INORGANIC MATTER.
IF (STRM.LE.0) GO TO 570
DO 490 I=1,STRM
IF (VELOCT.LE.0.) FALL=ALLMAX
ZF (VELOCT.LE.0.) GO TO 470
ZF (VELOCT.GT.STRLO(I)).AND.(VELOCT.LE.STRHI(I)) GO TO 490
IF (STRLO(I)-VELOCT) 440,460,460
440 SCOUR=AMIN(1,ALMAX,AMAX1(CO.,(CDF2(I))*VELOCT-SDRF2(I))*STRH(I))
1)
DO 450 J=1,INORGP
IF (BPINR(I,J).LE.0) GO TO 450
GOES=COUR*BPINR(I,J)/WATTOT
WPINRQ(I,J)=WPINRQ(I,J)+(GOES*WATSYS)
PNORGI(I,J)=PNORGI(I,J)+(GOES*(WATTOT-WATSYS))
BPINRQ(I,J)=BPINRQ(I,J)-(GOES*WATTOT)
450 CONTINUE
GO TO 490
460 FALLS=AMIN(1,ALMAX,AMAX1(CO.,(CDF3(I))*STRLO(I)-SDRF3(I))*VELOCT)
1)

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MF1095
MF1100
MF1105
MF1110
MF1115
MF1120
MF1125
MF1130
MF1135
MF1140
MF1145
MF1150
MF1155
MF1160
MF1165
MF1170
MF1175
MF1180
MF1185
MF1190
MF1195
MF1200
MF1205
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MF1450
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MF1465
MF1470
MF1475
MF1480
MF1485
MF1490
MF1495

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470 DEPOS=FALLS/CYCLE
DO 480 J=1,INORGP
IF (WPINRQ(I,J).LE.0) GO TO 480
WPINRQ(I,J)=WPINRQ(I,J)-(WPINR(I,J)*DEPOS)
PNORGI(I,J)=PNORGI(I,J)-(DEPOS*XPNOGI(I,J))
BPINRQ(I,J)=BPINRQ(I,J)-(DEPOS*XPNOGI(I,J))*WPINR(I,J)*DEPOS)
480 CONTINUE
490 CONTINUE

C.....ORGANIC LITTER.
500 TF (NOLIT.LE.0) GO TO 580
DO 510 I=1,NOLIT
ZF (VELOCT.LE.0.) FALL=ALLMAX
ZF (VELOCT.LE.0.) GO TO 510
ZF (VELOCT.GT.CLITLO(I)).AND.(VELOCT.LE.CLITH(I)) GO TO 570
IF (CLITLO(I)-VELOCT) 510,540,540
510 SCOUR=AMIN(1,ALMAX,AMAX1(CO.,(CDF2(I))*VELOCT-CDF2(I))*CLITH(I))
1)
IF (NDEBUG.GT.0) WPTTE(6,520)
1) GOES=COUR*VELOCT
520 FORMAT(' M3',1X,' I',1X,' J',10F12.6)
DO 530 J=1,NFRELH
IF (CORGI(J).LE.0) GO TO 530
GOES=SCOUR*CORGI(J)/WATTOT
CLITQ(I,J)=CLITQ(I,J)+(GOES*WATSYS)
DETIN(I,J)=DETIN(I,J)+(GOES*(WATTOT-WATSYS))
CORGO(I,J)=CORGO(I,J)-(GOES*WATTOT)
530 CONTINUE
GO TO 570
540 FALLS=AMIN(1,ALMAX,AMAX1(CO.,(CDF3(I))*CLITLO(I)-CDF3(I))*VELOCT)
1)
550 DEPOS=FALLS/CYCLE
TF (NDEBUG.GT.0) WPTTE(6,520)
1) DEPOS=FALLS/CYCLE,VELOCT
DO 560 J=1,NFRELH
ZF (CLIT(I,J).LE.0) GO TO 560
CLITQ(I,J)=CLITQ(I,J)+(CLIT(I,J)*DEPOS)
DETIN(I,J)=DETIN(I,J)-(DETIN(I,J)*DEPOS)
CORGO(I,J)=CORGO(I,J)+(CLIT(I,J)*DEPOS)*(DETIN(I,J)*DEPOS)
560 CONTINUE
570 CONTINUE
580 CONTINUE
C=(CYCLEF-1)/CYCLE

C-----
C DISSOLVED MATERIALS PASSING BETWEEN BENTHOS AND
C WATER COLUMN IS CALCULATED.
C-----
BENTH=0.
DO 590 I=1,NOLIT
590 TF (CORGI(I).GT.0) BENTH=BENTH+(CORGI(I))*WETFA(C)
DO 600 I=1,ISTRM
DO 600 J=1,INORGP
600 TF (BPINR(I,J).GT.0) BENTH=BENTH+BPINR(I,J)
CURV1=(1./BENTH/(PERTH*REACH)))*CFACL
AMX1=1.-EXP(-CURV1*(CYCLE-1))
BENWAT=BENTH*CFACL
TF (NDEBUG.GT.0) WPTTE(6,10)
1) PENWAT=AMX1*CURV1*BENTH*AQUA(1),AQUA(1)
610 FORMAT(' M10',1X,' I',10F12.6)
DO 620 I=1,NFRELH
DTF=(AQUA(1)/WATSYS)-(AQUA(1)/BENWAT)
AMX2=AMX1*DTF
AQUABQ(I)=AQUABQ(I)+(AMX2*BENWAT)
COMPIN(I)=COMPIN(I)-(AMX2*BENWAT*C)
620 AQUAQ(I)=AQUAQ(I)-(AMX2*BENWAT*(1.-C))
DO 630 I=1,INORGP
DTF=(WDIR(I)/WATSYS)-(BDIR(I)/BENWAT)
AMX2=AMX1*DTF
BDIRQ(I)=BDIRQ(I)+(AMX2*BENWAT)
DNORG(I)=DNORG(I)-(AMX2*BENWAT*C)
630 WDIRQ(I)=WDIRQ(I)-(AMX2*BENWAT*(1.-C))
PF TURN

C-----
C THE FOLLOWING ALLOWS FOR READING OF PARAMETER.
C-----
ENTRY HINPUT
PEAD (5,HPUT)
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APPENDIX I

Listing of the Subroutine ANIMAL

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SUBROUTINE ANIMAL
DIMENSION EATS(40), NTRANS(40), NLAY1(15), NLAY2(15)
DIMENSION FFEDV( 8), FEEDA(40), FEEDL(5), FEEDM(5),
1 FOOD(4,4), IAFATF(40), NTRANS(40), FEEDM(3)
2, ISFATF(40), FEEDAD(40), LIVFAN(40), FEEDRF(3), FEEDRB(3)
3
-----
COMMON BLOCK /ACC/ CONTAINS ACCUMULATED CHANGES, WHICH MAY BE
NEGATIVE. COMMON BLOCK /ACCTNC/ CONTAINS THE INCREMENTS TO THE
ARRAYS IN /ACC/ FOR A SINGLE TIME UNIT.
-----
COMMON /ACC/AGAIN(1,4), H2O(1,3), CRAIN(1,3), G0, GAIN(1,3), G1
COMMON /ACCTNC/AGAINQ(1,4), H2OQ(1,3), CRAINQ(1,3), GAINQ(1,3), G1
-----
COMMON BLOCKS /PROSUM/, /PRODUC/, /PRODCH/ DEAL WITH PRODUCTIVITY
IN THE SYSTEM.
-----
COMMON /PROSUM/PVTOT(4), PATOT(4), PATOTC(1,5,4), PATOTA(4), PVSUM(4),
1 PVSUM1(4), PVSUM1F(4), PVSUM4(4)
COMMON /PRODUC/PEVEG( 8,1,4), PCBDM(4,4), PCACT(3,4)
COMMON /PRODCH/CVECP( 8,1,4), CBDMPI(4,4), CPACTP(3,4)
COMMON /OTHER/AVEIND(40)
-----
COMMON BLOCK /SPEC/ CONTAINS SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION
COMMON TO THE WHOLE SET OF PROGRAMS, BUT EXCLUDING STATE AND
EXOGENOUS VARIABLES.
-----
COMMON /SPEC/ NCHAN, INSTRU(20), WATER, NSPECV, NSPECFA, NPOGAW,
1 PHA, PHB, NOLIT, NCHECK, TODAY, ATOT, ATOTQ, IYRDAY, NREPE(20),
2 NCOH(15), LFSOH(4,4), NCOHCU(15), NCOHOR, NSPCOH, NDERUS,
3 NFOUL, MICROB, NOUTH, LOOPR, NSTRFH, JS AVF,
4 NSUBST, CYCLE, NOLIT, LOOPR, TOUN, SOURCE(5,17),
5 DAYPR, WATTOT, NPRE(26), REACH, NPORT, AMIN, FLOWC,
6 NPEREL, TSTRTH, NDRORP, INDROR(1,2), NUMHOM,
7 KOROSM(5,4), KINRGP(5, 6), KINRGO(5, 6),
8 NDRIFM(3), NDRIFA(40), NDRIFV( 8),
9 NTRIB, NPORTI, TFMPI, TFMPIB, NPASS
-----
COMMON BLOCK /MTEOR/ CONTAINS THE VALUES OF EXOGENOUS VARIABLES
FOR THE CURRENT TIME UNIT.
-----
COMMON /MTEOR/WERRIG, RUNSOL(4), UNDEBI(5,4), DARAIN, DAYPUN,
1 RUNPNR(5, 6), RUNDNR( 6), DUSTPI(5, 6),
2 TRFLOW, TCOMPNI(4), DETINI(5,4), TRDFVI( 8,1,4), TRDFO(4,4),
3 TRDIFA(4,4), TRDIFH(3,4), XPNOR(5, 6), TDNORG( 6),
4 FVAP, RAIN(1, 6), DAPHOT, DAYRAD, DADUST(5,4), EXOG(4,4), RATHCE(4),
5 FLOSCE, COMPTNI(4), DETIN(5,4), DRDFVI( 8,1,4), DRDFPO(4,4),
6 DRDFTA(4,4), DRDFTH(3,4), XPNOR(5, 6), DNORG( 6), WTMP,
7 FLOWIN, XCOMPNI(4), XDETINI(5,4), XDRDFVI( 8,1,4), XDRDFO(4,4),
8 XDRDIFA(4,4), XDRDIFH(3,4), XPH, XPNORG(5, 6), XDNORG( 6), XWTMP,
COMMON /PHYS/ FLOW, PERIM, DEPTH, WATSYS, VELOC, AREA, WIDTH
-----
COMMON BLOCK /STAT/ CONTAINS THE STATE VARIABLES, AND /CHANGE/
THEIR INCREMENTS OR DECREMENTS FOR THE CURRENT TIME UNIT.
-----
COMMON /STAT/CVEG( 8,1,4), CORG(5,4), POP(4,4), CRIOM(4,4), AQUA(4),
1 CLIT(5,4), CRACT(3,4), AQUAB(4), WDNR( 6), WPINRI(5, 6), BDNR( 6),
2 VPINR(5, 6),
COMMON /CHANGE/ CVEGQ( 8,1,4), CORGQ(5,4), PPOGQ(4,4), CTHOQ(4,4),
1 AQUAQ(4), CLITQ(5,4), CRACTQ(3,4), AQUAQ(4),
2 WDNRQ( 6), WPINRQ(5, 6), PDNRQ( 6), PPINRQ(5, 6)
-----
COMMON BLOCK /PARAM/ CONTAINS THE PARAMETERS OF THE SUBROUTINE.
-----
COMMON /PARAM/DUMM(4,7), PREFV(4,7), PPFAT(4,4), PECO(15,4),
1 PPEFL(4,5), PREFO(4,5), PPFEM(4,3), TAKE(4,5), ASSIM(4,3),
2 AMORTA(4,7), CURVE(4,4), THRES(4,4), ACCUM(4,4), AMAX(4,4), HATCON(4,4),
3 THCON(4,4), HATCOB(4,4), THRES2(4,4), RCONST(1,5), ANITH(4,4),
4 RFPRO(4,4), CONS(1,5), UPHRC(1,5), CONST(4,4), EXOGEN(4,4), ANLTO(4,4),
5 SHELPI(4,4), RESPMI(3,4), ASSIM(1,1), BEFAC(4,4), ANDRF2(4,4), ANDRF3(4,4),
6 CONTAC, CONTBC, CONTS(3,4), BEFAC3(4,4), TMAX(4,4), TOP(4,4), WMIN(4,4),
7 WMAX(4,7), PREFR(3,5), XCRSOL(4,4), PPEFR(3,4), PPFEM(1,3),
8 FEEDPM(4,4), BACTLO(3,4), BACTHI(3,4), BDRF2(3,4), BDRF3(3,4), SLOPE(4,4),
9 DUMH5(3,3)
-----
C THE NAME LIST CONTAINS THE PARAMETERS THAT ARE TO BE
READ IN AT EXECUTION TIME.
-----
NAMELIST /APUT/ PREFV, PPEFA, PPEFL, PREFO, PPFEM, TAKE,
1 NDRIFA, NTRANS, ASSIM, AMORTA, IAFATE, CURVE, THRESH, AMAX,
2 HATCON, TFMCON, HATCOB, THRS2, CONSA, UPTHRE,
3 NDRIFM, EGOCP, RCONST,
4 REPROD, HELP,
5 SLOPE, CONTS, EXOGEN, CONTA, CONTB, CONTC, CONSA,
6 PPFEM, ACCUM, ISFATE, IAFATE, XCRSOL, FEEDRM, PPEFRB, PREFFR,
7 BACTLO, BACTHI, ASSIM, RFPMP, BDRF2, BDRF3, LIVCAN, ALLMAX,
8 ANITH, ANLTO, ANDRF2, ANDRF3, BEFAC3, BEFAC4, NLA Y1, NLA Y2, NTRANS,
9 TMAX, TOP, WMIN, WMAX
-----
C THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH ANIMAL CONSUMPTION.
-----
C ..... THE AMOUNT OF FOOD AVAILABLE TO AN ANIMAL COHORT IS
C ..... DETERMINED BY THE AVAILABILITY OF AND PREFERENCE FOR FOODS
DO 10 J=1, NSPCOH
DO 10 K=1, NPRELM
10 FOOD(J,K)=0
DO 80 T=1, NSPCOH
IF (POP(T), LE, 0.) GO TO 840
M1 = NDRIFA(T)
SUM=0.
TAKING=TAKE(T)+CBDM(I,J)
TF (TAKING, LE, 0.) GO TO 840
-----
C ..... OF VEGETATION
DO 70 J=1, NSPECV
FEEDV(J)=0.
A=PREFV(J,J)
TF (A, LE, 0.) GO TO 70
M2=NDRIFV(J)
GO TO (20,40,40,40), M1
70 GO TO (30,70), M2
30 FEEDV(J)=CVEG(J,1)+A
-----
A0005 GO TO 60
A0010 40 GO TO (50,30), M2
A0015 50 FEEDV(J) = (XDRIFV(J,1), 1) + CVEG(J,1) * A
A0020 60 SUM=SUM+FEEDV(J)
A0025 70 CONTINUE
A0030
A0035
A0040 C ..... OF ANIMAL CONSUMPTION
A0045 DO 150 J=1, NSPCOH
A0050 FEEDA(J)=0.
A0055 M2=NDRIFA(J)
A0060 A=PPEFA(I,J)
A0065 TF (A, LE, 0.) GO TO 150
A0070 GO TO (90,100,100,120), M1
A0075 80 GO TO (90,150,150,150), M2
A0080 90 FEEDA(J)=CBDM(J,1)+A
A0085 GO TO 140
A0090 100 GO TO (110,90,90,90), M2
A0095 110 FEEDA(J)=XDRIFA(J,1)+CBDM(J,1)+A
A0100 GO TO 140
A0105 120 GO TO (110,130,130,90), M2
A0110 130 FEEDA(J)=XDRIFA(J,1)+A + FEEDPM(J)
A0115 SUM=SUM+FEEDA(J)
A0120 FEEDA(J)=CBDM(J,1)+A+(1.-FEEDRM(J))
A0125 140 SUM=SUM+FEEDA(J)
A0130 150 CONTINUE
A0135
A0140 C ..... OF SUSPENDED AND BENTHIC DETRITUS
A0145 DO 210 J=1, NOLIT
A0150 FEEDL(J)=0.
A0155 FEEDLI(J)=0.
A0160 A=PPEFL(I,J)
A0165 B=PPEFO(I,J)
A0170 GO TO (170,160,160,160), M1
A0175 160 FEEDL(J)=CORGI(J,1)+B
A0180 SUM=SUM+FEEDL(J)
A0185 170 GO TO (180,190,190,190), M1
A0190 180 FEEDL(J)=LIT(I,1)+A
A0195 GO TO 200
A0200 190 FEEDL(J)=XDRFIN(J,1)+CLIT(J,1)+A
A0205 200 SUM=SUM+FEEDL(J)
A0210 210 CONTINUE
A0215
A0220 C ..... OF HETEROOTROPHIC MICRO ORGANISMS
A0225 DO 270 J=1, MICROB
A0230 FEEDM(J)=0.
A0235 A=PPEFMI(J)
A0240 M2=NDRIFMI(J)
A0245 IF (A, LE, 0.) GO TO 270
A0250 GO TO (220,240,240,240), M1
A0255 220 GO TO (230,270,270), M2
A0260 230 FEEDM(J)=BACT(J,1)+A
A0265 GO TO 260
A0270 240 GO TO (250,230,230,230), M2
A0275 250 FEEDM(J)=XDRFM(J,1)+CRACT(J,1)+A
A0280 260 SUM=SUM+FEEDM(J)
A0285 270 CONTINUE
A0290
A0295 C THE AMOUNT OF FOOD CONSUMED IS CALCULATED AS A FUNCTION OF
C BODY SIZE, TEMP., AND FOOD AVAILABILITY.
A0300 IF (SUM, LE, 0.) GO TO 840
A0305 FATS(I) = (SUM/AREA)
A0310 TF (INDEBUG, GT, 0) WRITE(6,280)
A0315 1 T, EATS(I), SUM, AREA
A0320 280 FORMAT('ANI ', I7, 'IX+1E12=')
A0325 YEST=-CURVE(I)+FATS(I)
A0330 IF (YEST, LT, -15.) SATS(I) =TAKE(I)
A0335 IF (YEST, LT, -15.) GO TO 290
A0340 EATS(I) = TAKE(I)*(1.-EXP(-CURVE(I)+FATS(I)))
A0345 290 BODSIZ = CROM(I,1)/POP(I)
A0350 RESPAQ = (BODSIZ**PLPOT(I))+CONST(I)+2.*+(TOP(T)/ID.)
A0355 GMAX=CROM(I,4)+SSIM(I)
A0360 GMAX=CROM(I,4)+SSIM(I)+SLOPE(I)+CONST(I)+2.*+(TOP(T)/ID.)
A0365 TF (INDEBUG, GT, 0) GO TO 300
A0370 TF (GMAX) 300 J=0, 320
A0375 300 WRITE(6,310) GMAX, ASSIMI, TAKE(I), J, RESPAQ
A0380 310 FORMAT('X ', PROGRAM STOPPED ' ', MAXIMUM GROWTH WAS CALCULATED
A0385 '1AS ', E10.4, ' ', ASSIM=' ', E10.4, ' ', TAKE=' ', E10.4, ' ' FOR ANIMAL COHORT
A0390 2NUMBER ', T3, ' ', RESPRAI ON OPT. TEMP. = ', E10.4, ' '
A0395 IF (INDEBUG, GT, 0) GO TO 320
A0400 STOP
A0405 320 CONTINUE
A0410 GPOT=(GMAX+WMAXI(I))/WMAX(I)-WMIN(I)
A0415 GPOT=GPOT-(BODSIZ+GMAX)/(WMAX(I)-WMIN(I))
A0420 B=2.*TMAX(I)+OPT(I)-TOP(TI)**2.-2.*TMAX(I)+ WTMP
A0425 P=B* WTMP**2.
A0430 P=B*(2.*TMAX(I)-TOP(TI))
A0435 IF (ASSIM(I)) 340 C=740,370
A0440 330 B=(B+RESPAQ*(1.069314))+GPOT+RESPAQ/(ASSIMI)+TAKE(I)
A0445 TF (B-1.) 350 C=350,340
A0450 340 C=1.
A0455 350 TF (B) 360, 370, 370
A0460 360 P=0.
A0465 370 CONTINUE
A0470 380 IF (M1, NE, 1) GO TO 390
A0475 FOOD(I,1) = EATS(I) /CYCLE
A0480 TAKING=FOOD(I,1)+(CBDM(I,1), 1)+B
A0485 GO TO 400
A0490 390 TAKING=EATS(I)+CBDM(I,1)+B
A0495 400 TF (INDEBUG, GT, 0) WRITE(6,280)
A0500 1 T, TAKING, FOOD(I,1), TAKE(I), CURVE(I), CBDM(I,1), B, EATS(I)
A0505 FOOD(I,1)=0.
A0510
A0515 C ..... THE AMOUNT OF FOOD CONSUMED IS REMOVED
A0520 C ..... FROM VEGETATION.
A0525 DO 500 J=1, NSPECV
A0530 IF (FEEDV(J), LE, 0.) GO TO 500
A0535 M2=NDRIFV(J)
A0540 GO TO (430,450,450,450), M1
A0545 430 C=1 TO (470,500), M2
A0550 420 FACTOR=TAKING+FEEDV(J)/(SUM+CVEG(J,1)+1)
A0555 430 DO 450 K=1, NPRELM
A0560 TF (M1, NE, 1) GO TO 440
A0565 CVEGQ(J,1+K) = CVEGQ(J,1+K) - (CVP(I,K) * FACTOR)
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DRIFTV(J,I,K)=DRIFTV(J,I,K)-(XDPIFV(J,I,K)*FACTOR)
FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(CVEG(J,I,K)+FACTOR)
44 DRIFTV(J,I,K)=DRIFTV(J,I,K)-(XDRTFV(J,I,K)*FACTOR)
CVEG00(J,I,K)=CVEG00(J,I,K)-(CVEG(J,I,K)*FACTOR)
FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(XDPIFV(J,I,K)*FACTOR)
1+(CVEG(J,I,K)*FACTOR)
450 CONTINUE
GO TO 500
460 GO TO (470+480)*M2
470 FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDV(J)/(SUM*(XDRTFV(J,I,1)+CVEG(J,I,1)))
GO TO 430
480 FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDV(J)/(SUM*CVEG(J,I,1))
DO 490 K=1,NFRELH
CVEG00(J,I,K)=CVEG00(J,I,K)-(CVEG(J,I,K)*FACTOR)
FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(CVEG(J,I,K)*FACTOR)
490 CONTINUE
500 CONTINUE
C.....FROM ANIMAL COHORTS.
DO 650 J=1,NSPCOH
M2=NDRIFA(J)
GO TO (510,560,560,610)*M1
510 GO TO (520,650,650,650)*M2
520 IF (FEEDA(J),LE.O.) GO TO 650
FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDA(J)/(SUM*(CBION(J,I)))
530 POP00(J)=POP00(J)-(POP(J)*FACTOR)
DRIFPO(J)=DRIFPO(J)-(XDRIPO(J)*FACTOR)
DO 560 K=1,NFRELH
CBION0(J,K)=CBION0(J,K)-(CBION(J,K)*FACTOR)
IF (M1,NE.1) GO TO 540
FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(CBION(J,K)*FACTOR)
540 DRIFTA(J,K)=DRIFTA(J,K)-(XDRTFA(J,K)*FACTOR)
IF (M1,LE.O.) GO TO 550
FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(XDRTFA(J,K)*FACTOR)
550 CONTINUE
GO TO 650
560 GO TO (570,580,580,580)*M2
570 IF (FEEDA(J),LE.O.) GO TO 650
FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDA(J)/(SUM*(XDRTFA(J,I)+CBION(J,I)))
GO TO 530
580 IF (FEEDA(J),LE.O.) GO TO 650
590 FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDA(J)/(SUM*(CBION(J,I)))
POP00(J)=POP00(J)-(POP(J)*FACTOR)
DO 600 K=1,NFRELH
CBION0(J,K)=CBION0(J,K)-(CBION(J,K)*FACTOR)
FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(CBION(J,K)*FACTOR)
600 CONTINUE
GO TO 650
610 GO TO (620,620,620,580)*M2
620 IF (FEEDA(J),LE.O.) GO TO 640
FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDA(J)/(SUM*(XDRTFA(J,I)+CBION(J,I)))
DRIFPO(J)=DRIFPO(J)-(XDRIPO(J)*FACTOR)
DO 630 K=1,NFRELH
DRIFTA(J,K)=DRIFTA(J,K)-(XDRTFA(J,K)*FACTOR)
FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(XDRTFA(J,K)*FACTOR)
630 CONTINUE
640 IF (FEEDA(J),LE.O.) GO TO 650
650 CONTINUE
C.....FROM SUSPENDED DETRITUS
DO 730 J=1,NOLIT
IF (FEEDL(J),LE.O.) GO TO 700
GO TO (660,660,660,680)*M1
660 FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDL(J)/(SUM*(CLIT(J,I)))
DO 670 K=1,NFRELH
CLIT00(J,K)=CLIT00(J,K)-(CLIT(J,K)*FACTOR)
DETN(J,K)=DETN(J,K)-(XDRTN(J,K)*FACTOR)
670 FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(CLIT(J,K)*FACTOR)
GO TO 700
680 FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDL(J)/(SUM*(XDRTN(J,I)+CLIT(J,I)))
DO 690 K=1,NFRELH
DETN(J,K)=DETN(J,K)-(XDRTN(J,K)*FACTOR)
CLIT00(J,K)=CLIT00(J,K)-(CLIT(J,K)*FACTOR)
FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(XDRTN(J,K)*FACTOR)
690 CONTINUE
700 CONTINUE
C.....FROM BENTHIC DETRITUS.
DO 730 J=1,NOLIT
IF (FEEDL(J),LE.O.) GO TO 700
GO TO (710,710,710,710)*M1
710 FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDL(J)/(SUM*(CORG(J,I)))
DO 720 K=1,NFRELH
CORG00(J,K)=CORG00(J,K)-(CORG(J,K)*FACTOR)
FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(CORG(J,K)*FACTOR)
720 CONTINUE
730 CONTINUE
C.....FROM HETEROOTROPHIC MICRO ORGANISMS.
DO 830 J=1,MICROB
M2=NDRIFM(J)
IF (FEEDM(J),LE.O.) GO TO 830
GO TO (740,740,740,790)*M1
740 GO TO (750,750,750,830)*M2
750 FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDM(J)/(SUM*(CBACT(J,I)))
DO 760 K=1,NFRELH
IF (M1,NE.1) GO TO 770
CBACT(J,K)=CBACT(J,K)-(CBACT(J,K)*FACTOR)
DRIFTM(J,K)=DRIFTM(J,K)-(XDRTFM(J,K)*FACTOR)
FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(CBACT(J,K)*FACTOR)
770 DRIFTM(J,K)=DRIFTM(J,K)-(XDRTFM(J,K)*FACTOR)
CBACT(J,K)=CBACT(J,K)-(CBACT(J,K)*FACTOR)
FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(XDRTFM(J,K)*FACTOR)
780 CONTINUE
GO TO 830
790 GO TO (800,800,800,810)*M2
800 FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDM(J)/(SUM*(XDRTFM(J,I)+CBACT(J,I)))
GO TO 750
810 FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDM(J)/(SUM*(CBACT(J,I)))
DO 820 K=1,NFRELH
CBACT(J,K)=CBACT(J,K)-(CBACT(J,K)*FACTOR)

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820 FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(CBACT(J,K)*FACTOR)
830 CONTINUE
840 CONTINUE
C-----
C RE SPIRATION, EG ESTION AND ASSIMILATION ARE CALCULATED.
C-----
C (CYCLE-1.) /CYCLE
DO 930 I=1,NSPCOH
TF=(CBION(I,1)+LE.O.)OR(POP(I),LE.O.)GO TO 930
M1=NDRIFA(I)
M2=LIVEANI(I)
K2=XDFAT(I)
TF(K2,GT.NOLIT)K2=K2-NOLIT
RFSPEC=XDFAT(I)*ALOG(CBION(I,1)/POP(I))+CPIOM(I,1)
1+CONST(I)*2.*(M1+M2/10.)
ASSICA=ASSIM(I)*FOOD(I,1)
TF (INDEXUR.GT.0)M1RTE(6,280)
1+RESPEC/ASSICA/FOOD(I,1)
DO 920 K=1,NFRELH
IF (CBION(I,K),LE.O.)GO TO 920
PESPI=PESPI+(CBION(I,K)/CBION(I,1))
TF (M1,LE.O.) PESPI=RFSPT/CYCLE
ASSI=ASSI+(CBION(I,K)/CBION(I,1))
IF (ASSI.GT.0)FOOD(I,K)ASSI=FOOD(I,K)
EXCR=FOOD(I,K)-ASSI
IF (M1,LE.O.)GO TO 920
TF (M2,LE.O.)GO TO 920
C.....PART OF EG ESTION GOES INTO SOLUTION
SOLUTE=XCR+XCRSOL(I)/WATTOT
AQUA00(K)=AQUA00(K)+SOLUTE+WATSYS
COMPN(K)=COMPN(K)+SOLUTE*(WATTOT-WATSYS)
EXCP=XCR+(1.-XCRSOL(I))
TF (EXCP.GT.0)NOLITGO TO 820
EXCR=XCR+EXCP
TF (EXCP.GT.0)NOLITGO TO 820
EXCR=XCR+EXCP
850 SOLUTE=XCR+XCRSOL(I)
AQUA00(K)=AQUA00(K)+SOLUTE
EXCR=XCR+(1.-XCRSOL(I))
CORGO0(K2,K)=CORGO0(K2,K)+EXCP
GO TO 870
860 SOLUTE=XCR+XCRSOL(I)
AQUA00(K)=AQUA00(K)+SOLUTE
COMPN(K)=COMPN(K)+SOLUTE*(CYCLE-1.)
EXCP=XCR+(1.-XCRSOL(I))
CLIT00(K2,K)=CLIT00(K2,K)+EXCP
DETN(K2,K)=DETN(K2,K)+(EXCR*(CYCLE-1.))
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K7=NTRANET(J)
TF(I,J,F0,J3)AND.(K1+.F0.3)GO TO 104D
TF(CBIOM(J+1),LE.O.)GO TO 115D
GO TO 196D,97D,98D,99D,104D+K1
C.....THE FRACTION OF ANIMALS TRANSFERRED IS CALCULATED AND
C.....TRANSFERS ARE MADE
96D IF(CBIOM(J+1),LE.O.)ACCU(J+1)=0.
TF(ACCU(J+1),LE.THRESH(J+1))GO TO 104D
HATCH=AMIN(1,ALMAX+(ACCU(J+1)-THRESH(J+1))/AMAX(J+1)-THRESH(J+1))
TF(ACCU(J+1),GE.AMAX(J+1))ACCU(J+1)=0.
GO TO 100D
97D HATCH=AMIN(1,ALMAX+AMAX1(HATCHON(J+1),EXP(TEMPON(J+1)-WTEMP)
1-HATCHON(J+1),C.))
GO TO 100D
98D TF(IYDAY,EG.3E5)HATCH=ALLMAX
GO TO 100D
99D ANAVER=CBTON(J+1)/POP(J+1)
IF(ACCU(J+1)-ANAVER,GT.C.)GO TO 100D
HATCH=AMIN(1,ALMAX+(ANAVER-ACCU(J+1))/AMAX(J+1)/ACUM(J+1))
100D IF(HATCH,LE.O.)GO TO 104D
TF(INDEBUC,GT.O)WRITE(6,280)
1 J4,HATCH,ACCU(J+1),ANAVER,AMAX(J+1)
TF(K12,EG.1)HATCH=HATCH/CYCLE
CHANGE=HATCH/POP(J+1)
POPQ0(J+1)=POPQ0(J+1)-CHANGE
IF(K12,EG.1)DRIFPO(J+1)=DRIFPO(J+1)-(CHANGE*(CYCLE-1))
TF(K1,NE.3)OR.(K12,EG.1)POPQ0(J+1)=POPQ0(J+1)+CHANGE
TF(K1,NE.3)OR.(K12,EG.1)DRIFPO(J+1)=DRIFPO(J+1)+(CHANGE*(CYCLE-1))
CHANGE=HATCH
SHELLS=SHLP(J+1)*CHANGE
K1=ISFATE(J+1)
TF(K11,GT.NOLIT)K1=ISFATE(J+1)-NOLIT
DO 103D K1,NFREL
AC=CBION(J+1)
IF(A,LF.O.)GO TO 103D
GO TO 101D,102D,107D,108D,109D,104D,K12
101D CLIT00(K1+K)=CLIT00(K1+K)+(SHELLS*A)
DEIN(K1+K)=DEIN(K1+K)+(SHELLS*A*(CYCLE-1))
CBION(J+1)=CBION(J+1)-(CHANGE*A)
CBION(J+1,K)=CBION(J+1,K)-(CHANGE*SHELLS)+A
DRIFTA(J+1,K)=DRIFTA(J+1,K)-(CHANGE*A*(CYCLE-1))
DRIFTA(J+1,K)=DRIFTA(J+1,K)+(CHANGE*SHELLS)+A*(CYCLE-1)
GO TO 103D
102D IF(ISFATE(J+1),GT.NQ,IT)ORGO(K1+K)=ORGO(K1+K)+(SHELLS*A)
IF(ISFATE(J+1),LE.NQ,IT)CLIT00(K1+K)=CLIT00(K1+K)+(SHELLS*A*(1+C))
IF(ISFATE(J+1),LE.NQ,IT)DEIN(K1+K)=DEIN(K1+K)+(SHELLS*A*C)
CBION(J+1,K)=CBION(J+1,K)-(CHANGE*A)
TF(K1,NE.3)OR.(K12,EG.1)K1=CBION(J+1,K)+(CHANGE*SHELLS)+A
IF(K1,EG.3)AGA INQ(2,K)=CAPA INQ(2,K)-(CHANGE*SHELLS)+A
103D CONTINUE
C-----
C THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH OVIPOSITION.
C-----
104D TF(CBIOM(J+1),LE.O.)GO TO 115D
HATCH=0
GO TO 108D,107D,105D,110D,K7
105D TF(K12,EG.1)GO TO 115D
TF(CHANGE,LE.O.)GO TO 115D
POPQ0(J+1)=POPQ0(J+1)+XNCGEN(I)+AREA
DO 106D K1,NFREL
AC=XOGEN(I)+EGCOMP(I+K)+APEA
APAINQ(I+K)=AGAINQ(I+K)+A
106D CBION(J+1,K)=CBION(J+1,K)+A
TF(INDEBUC,GT.O)WRITE(6,280)
1 J6,A
GO TO 110D
107D TF(WTEMP,LT.CONS(A,T))OR.(WTEMP,GT.UPTHRE(I))GO TO 115D
HATCH=POPQ0(J+1)
GO TO 110D
108D HATCH=0
TF(WTEMP,LT.CONS(A,T))OR.(WTEMP,GT.UPTHRE(I))GO TO 115D
IF(IYDAY,LE.NAY(I))OR.(IYDAY,GE.NAY(2T))GO TO 109D
HATCH=ORITCONST(I)+*2-(IFLOAT(IYDAY)-FLOAT(NLAY(I)))*2
RCONST(I)=IFLOAT(NLAY(I))-FLOAT(NLAY(I))*RCONST(I)+*2.1)
GO TO 110D
109D HATCH=0
110D CONTINUE
C-----
C THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH REPRODUCTION.
C-----
111D CHANGE=HATCH*CBION(J+1)
TF(INDEBUC,GT.O)WRITE(6,280)
1 J4,CHANGE,HATCH
TF(K12,EG.1)CHANGE=CHANGE/CYCLE
TF(CHANGE,LE.O.)GO TO 115D
DO 114D K1,NFREL
CHELEM=CHANGE*EGCOMP(I+K)/EGCOMP(I+1)
GO TO 117D,118D,119D,120D,K12
112D CBION(J+1,K)=CBION(J+1,K)+CHELEM
CBION(J+1,K)=CBION(J+1,K)-CHELEM
GO TO 114D
113D CBION(J+1,K)=CBION(J+1,K)-CHELEM
DRIFTA(J+1,K)=DRIFTA(J+1,K)-CHELEM*(CYCLE-1)
CBION(J+1,K)=CBION(J+1,K)+CHELEM
DRIFTA(J+1,K)=DRIFTA(J+1,K)+CHELEM*(CYCLE-1)
114D CONTINUE
POPQ0(J+1)=POPQ0(J+1)+CHANGE/EGCOMP(I+1)
TF(K12,EG.1)DRIFPO(J+1)=DRIFPO(J+1)-(CHANGE/EGCOMP(I+1)*(CYCLE-1))
115D CONTINUE
116D CONTINUE
C-----
C THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH ANIMAL MORTALITY
C-----
DO 120D I=1,N*PCOH
C(CYCLE-1)/CYCLE
TF(CBIOM(I+1),LE.O.)GO TO 120D
K1=NDRIFA(I)
K1=IFATE(I)
TF(K10,GT.NOLIT)K1=K1-NOLIT
DEAD=AMORT*(I)/CYCLE
DRIFPO(I)=DRIFPO(I)-(DEAD*XDRIFA(I))

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A2275 DO 1190K=1,N*PCOH
A2280 DEAD=AMORT*(I)/CYCLE
A2285 DRIFTA(I+K)=DRIFTA(I+K)-(DEAD*XDRIFA(I+K))
A2290 IF(ATAFAT(I),GT.NOLIT)CORGO(K10+K)=CORGO(K10+K)+(DEAD*XDRIFA(I+K))
A2295 1)
A2300 TF(ATAFAT(I),LE.NOLIT)DEIN(K10+K)=DEIN(K10+K)+(DEAD*XDRIFA(I+K))
A2305 IF(M,GT.1)DEAD=AMORT*(I)
A2310 CBION(I+K)=CBION(I+K)-(CBION(I+K)*DEAD)
A2315 GO TO 117D,118D,119D,120D,K1
A2320 117D IF(ATAFAT(I),LE.NOLIT)CLIT00(K10+K)=CLIT00(K10+K)+(DEAD*CBION(I+K))
A2325 TF(ATAFAT(I),GT.NOLIT)CORGO(K10+K)=CORGO(K10+K)+(DEAD*CBION(I+K))
A2330 1)
A2335 GO TO 119D
A2340 118D TF(ATAFAT(I),GT.NOLIT)CORGO(K10+K)=CORGO(K10+K)+(DEAD*CBION(I+K))
A2345 IF(ATAFAT(I),LE.NOLIT)DEIN(K10+K)=DEIN(K10+K)+(DEAD*CBION(I+K))
A2350 1)
A2355 TF(ATAFAT(I),LE.NOLIT)CLIT00(K10+K)=CLIT00(K10+K)+(DEAD*CBION(I+K))
A2360 1)
A2365 119D CONTINUE
A2370 POPQ0(I)=POPQ0(I)-(POPQ0(I)*DEAD)
A2375 120D CONTINUE
C-----
C THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH CATASTROPHIC DRIFT
C-----
IF(NSPCOH,LE.O.)GO TO 128D
DO 127D I=1,N*PCOH
K1=NDRIFA(I)
GO TO 121D,122D,123D,124D,125D,K1
121D IF(VELOC,LE.O.)FALL=ALLMAX
IF(VELOC,LE.O.)GO TO 125D
IF(VELOC,GT.ANLI(I))AND.(VELOC,LE.ANHE(I))GO TO 127D
IF(ANHI(I)-VELOC,LE.O.)GO TO 124D
122D SCOUR=AMIN(1,ALMAX+AMAX1(C.+(ANDR(2I))*VELOC-ANDR(2I))*ANHI(I))
DO 123D J=1,NFREL
M(CBIOM(I+J),LE.O.)GO TO 123D
GOES=SCOUR*CBION(I+J)
CBION(I+J)=CBION(I+J)-GOES
DRIFTA(I+J)=DRIFTA(I+J)+GOES
123D CONTINUE
POPQ0(I)=POPQ0(I)-(SCOUR*POPQ0(I))
DRIFPO(I)=DRIFPO(I)+(SCOUR*POPQ0(I))
GO TO 127D
124D FALL=AMIN(1,ALMAX+AMAX1(C.+(ANDR(3I))*ANLI(I)-ANDR(3I))*VELOC)
DO 125D J=1,NFREL
M(CBIOM(I+J)=CBION(I+J)+(DEP05*XDRIFTA(I+J))
DRIFTA(I+J)=DRIFTA(I+J)-(DEP05*XDRIFTA(I+J))
POPQ0(I)=POPQ0(I)+(DEP05*XDRIF0(I))
DRIFPO(I)=DRIFPO(I)-(DEP05*XDRIF0(I))
127D CONTINUE
128D CONTINUE
C-----
C THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH BEHAVIORAL DRIFTERS
C-----
TF(CYCLE,LE.1)GO TO 133D
DO 132D I=1,N*PCOH
K1=NDRIFA(I)
TF(K1,NE.3)GO TO 127D
IF(CBIOM(I+1),GT.O)GO TO 129D
IF(XDRIFTA(I+1),LE.O.)GO TO 132D
BFAC2=1-ALMAX
GO TO 130D
129D CONTINUE
TF(EAT(SI),LE.O.)BEFAC2=ALLMAX
TF(EAT(SI),LE.O.)BEFAC2=100 TO 130D
BEFAC1=AKE(I)/EAT(SI)
BEFAC5=ALOG(ALLMAX/BEFAC3(I))/ALOG(BEFAC(I))
TF(INDEBUC,GT.O)WRITE(6,280)
1 T,BEFAC1
TF(BEFAC1,GT.BEFAC5)BEFAC2=ALLMAX
IF(BEFAC1,GT.BEFAC5)GO TO 130D
BEFAC2=AMIN(1,ALMAX+(BEFAC3(I)*BEFAC(I))*BEFAC1)
130D BEFAC=(1-BEFAC2)/CYCLE
TF(INDEBUC,GT.O)WRITE(6,280)
1 T,BEFAC5,BEFAC2,BEFAC1,FOOD(I+1),TAKE(I)
TF(VELOC,GT.ANHE(I))BEFAC5=0.
DO 131D J=1,NFREL
M(CBIOM(I+J)=CBION(I+J)+(BEFAC5*XDRIFA(I+J))-(BEFAC2*CBION(I+J))
DRIFTA(I+J)=DRIFTA(I+J)+(BEFAC5*XDRIFA(I+J))-(BEFAC2*CBION(I+J))
TF(INDEBUC,GT.O)WRITE(6,280)
1 T,BEFAC2,BEFAC5,BEFAC1,FOOD(I+1),CBION(I+1),VELOC,TAKE(I)
POPQ0(I)=POPQ0(I)+(BEFAC5*XDRIF0(I))-(BEFAC2*POPQ0(I))
DRIFPO(I)=DRIFPO(I)+(BEFAC5*XDRIF0(I))-(BEFAC2*POPQ0(I))
132D CONTINUE
133D CONTINUE
C-----
C THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH HETEROTROPHIC MICRO ORGANISMS.
C-----
C.....THE AMOUNT OF FOOD AVAILABLE TO THE MICROBS DEPENDS ON
C.....THE AVAILABILITY OF AND PREFERENCE FOR FOODS. THE
C.....MICROBS MAY CONsume SUSPENDED AND BENTHIC DETRITUS
C.....AS WELL AS DISSOLVED SUBSTANCES.
DO 135D I=1,MICROB
DO 134D K=1,NFREL
M(FOOD(I+K)=0.
FEEDR=0.
TF(CBACT(I+1),LE.O.)GO TO 135D
SUM=0.
K1=NDRIFM(I)
DO 137D J=1,NOLIT
FEEDR(J)=0.
FEEDR(J)=0.
A=PREFR(J+1)
R=PREFR(I+1)
GO TO 135D,136D,137D,K1
135D FEEDR(J)=COR(J+1)*R
SUM=SUM+FEEDR(J)
GO TO 137D
136D FEEDR(J)=COR(J+1)*R
SUM=SUM+FEEDR(J)
137D CONTINUE
GO TO 133D,134D,135D,K1

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A3255
A3260
A3265
A3270
A3275
A3280
A3285
A3290
A3295
A3300
A3305
A3310
A3315
A3320
A3325
A3330
A3335
A3340
A3345
A3350
A3355
A3360
A3365
A3370
A3375
A3380
A3385
A3390
A3395
A3400
A3405
A3410
A3415
A3420
A3425

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1 380 A=PREFRW(I)
FEEDRW=AQUA(I)*A
SUM=SUM+FEEDRW
GO TO 1400
1 390 A=PREFRW(I)
FEEDRW=AQUA(I)*A
SUM=SUM+FEEDRW
1 400 CONTINUE
TF(SUM.LE.0.1)GO TO 1500
FOOD(I,1)=SUM/AREA
P=EXP(CONTR*WTFHP-CONTC*WTEMP+WTFHP)
FOOD(I,1)=B/(1.+CONS(I)/FOOD(I,1))
TF(INDEBUC.GT.0)WRITE(6,28G)
1 TF,FOOD(I,1)+B
IF(K1.EQ.1)FOOD(I,1)=FOOD(I,1)/CYCLE
TAKING=FOOD(I,1)*CBACT(I,1)
FOOD(I,1)=C.
C.....THOSE FOODS 'CONSUMED' ARE DECREMENTED
GO TO (1410,1440,1440),K1
1 410 DO 1430 J=1,NOLIT
IF(FEEDRF(J).LE.0.1)GO TO 1430
FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDRF(J)/(SUM*CLIT(J,1))
DO 1420 K=1,NFRELH
CLIT0(J,K)=CLIT0(J,K)-(CLIT(J,K)*FACTOR)
DEFIN(J,K)=DEFIN(J,K)-(DEFIN(J,K)*FACTOR)
1 420 FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(CLIT(J,K)*FACTOR)
1 430 CONTINUE
GO TO 1440
1 440 DO 1460 J=1,NOLIT
IF(FEEDRF(J).LE.0)GO TO 1460
FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDRB(J)/(SUM*COR0(J,1))
DO 1450 K=1,NFRELH
COR00(J,K)=COR00(J,K)-(COR0(J,K)*FACTOR)
FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(COR0(J,K)*FACTOR)
1 450 CONTINUE
TF(K1.EQ.1)GO TO 1500
IF(FEEDRW.LE.0)GO TO 1500
FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDRW/(SUM*AQUA(I))
DO 1470 K=1,NFRELH
AQUA0(K)=AQUA0(K)-(AQUA(K)*FACTOR)
1 470 FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(AQUA(K)*FACTOR)
GO TO 1500
1 480 TF(FEEDRW.LE.0)GO TO 1500
FACTOR=TAKING*FEEDRW/(SUM*AQUA(I))
DO 1490 K=1,NFRELH
AQUA0(K)=AQUA0(K)-(AQUA(K)*FACTOR)
COMPIN(K)=COMPIN(K)-(COMPIN(K)*FACTOR)
1 490 FOOD(I,K)=FOOD(I,K)+(AQUA(K)*FACTOR)
1 500 CONTINUE
C.....RESPIRATION, ASSIMILATION AND LYSING ARE CALCULATED
DO 1580 I=1,MICROB
IF(FOOD(I,1).LE.0.1)GO TO 1580
M1=NDRIFM(I)
IF(CBACT(I,1).LE.0.1)GO TO 1580
DO 1570 K=1,NFRELH
N=KORGSM(I,K)
GO TO(1510,1530,1550),M1
1 510 PESP=RESPI(I)*FOOD(I,K)
TF(K.EQ.2)AGATN0(2,2)=AGATN0(2,2)-(RESP*WATTOT)
TF(K.EQ.2)GO TO 1520
WDINR0(N)=WDINR0(N)+RESP
AGATN0(1,3,K)=AGATN0(1,3,K)-(RESP*CYCLE)
DGATN0(1,3,N)=DGATN0(1,3,N)+(RESP*CYCLE)
DNORG(N)=DNORG(N)+(RESP*CYCLE)-RESP)
1 520 ASSI=ASSTH(I)*FOOD(I,K)
DRIFTH(I,K)=DRIFTH(I,K)+(ASSI*CYCLE)-ASSI)
CRACTQ(I,K)=CBACTQ(I,K)+ASSI
CRACTP(I,K)=CBACTP(I,K)+(ASSI*CYCLE)
AG00RG=FOOD(I,K)-(ASSI*RESP)
AQUA0(K)=AQUA0(K)+AG00RG
COMPIN(K)=COMPIN(K)+(AG00RG*CYCLE)-AG00RG)
GO TO 1570
1 530 PESP=RESPI(I)*FOOD(I,K)/WATTOT
TF(K.EQ.2)AGATN0(2,2)=AGATN0(2,2)-(RESP*WATTOT)
TF(K.EQ.2)GO TO 1540
WDINR0(N)=WDINR0(N)+(RESP*WATSYS)
AGATN0(1,3,K)=AGATN0(1,3,K)-(RESP*WATTOT)
DGATN0(1,3,N)=DGATN0(1,3,N)+(RESP*WATTOT)
DNORG(N)=DNORG(N)+(RESP*WATTOT)-WATSYS))
1 540 ASSI=ASSTH(I)*FOOD(I,K)
CRACTQ(I,K)=CBACTQ(I,K)+ASSI
CRACTP(I,K)=CBACTP(I,K)+ASSI
AG00RG=FOOD(I,K)-(ASSI*(RESP*WATTOT))/WATTOT
AQUA0(K)=AQUA0(K)+(AG00RG*WATSYS)
COMPIN(K)=COMPIN(K)+(AG00RG*WATTOT)-WATSYS))
GO TO 1570
1 550 PESP=RESPI(I)*FOOD(I,K)
TF(K.EQ.2)AGATN0(2,2)=AGATN0(2,2)-RESP
TF(K.EQ.2)GO TO 1560
WDINR0(N)=WDINR0(N)+PESP
AGATN0(1,3,K)=AGATN0(1,3,K)-RESP
DGATN0(1,3,N)=DGATN0(1,3,N)+RESP
1 560 ASSI=ASSTH(I)*FOOD(I,K)
CRACTQ(I,K)=CBACTQ(I,K)+ASSI
AG00RG=FOOD(I,K)-(RESP*ASSI)
CRACTP(I,K)=CBACTP(I,K)+ASSI
AQUA0(K)=AQUA0(K)+AG00RG
1 570 CONTINUE
1 580 CONTINUE
C-----
C MICROBIAL SCOURING AND DEPOSITION IS CALCULATED
C-----
1 590 IF(MICROB.LE.0)GO TO 1660
DO 1650 I=1,MICROB
K1=NDRIFM(I)
IF(K1.EQ.1)GO TO 1650
TF(VEL0CT.LE.0)IF(MLS=ALLMAX
IF(VEL0CT.LE.0)GO TO 1670
TF(VEL0CT.GT.BACTLO(I))AND(VEL0CT.LE.PACTH(I))GO TO 1650
TF(BACTLO(I)-VEL0CT)LE.0)1650,1620
1 600 SCOUR=AMIN(ALMAX,AMAXI(CO*(BDP2(I)*VEL0CT-BD'2(I)*BACTH(I)
1))
DO 1610 J=1,NFRELH
IF(CRACT(I,J).LE.0)GO TO 1610
G0ES=SCOUR*CBACT(I,J)
CRACTQ(I,J)=CBACTQ(I,J)-G0ES
DRIFTH(I,J)=DRIFTH(I,J)+G0ES
1 610 CONTINUE
GO TO 1650
1 620 FALLS=AMIN(ALMAX,AMAXI(CO*(DRF3(I)*BD'LO(I)-DRF3(I)*VEL0CT)
1))
1 630 DEPOS=FALLS/CYCLE
DO 1640 J=1,NFRELH
CRACTQ(I,J)=CBACTQ(I,J)+(DEPOS*XDRIFM(I,J))
1 640 DRIFTH(I,J)=DRIFTH(I,J)-(DEPOS*XDRIFM(I,J))
1 650 CONTINUE
1 660 CONTINUE
RETURN
C-----
C THE FOLLOWING ALLOWS FOR READING OF PARAMETERS.
C-----
ENTRY ATMPUT
READ(5,APUT)
RETURN
END

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APPENDIX J

Listing of the Subroutine VEGET

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SUBROUTINE VEGET
DIMENSION PFG(4),SPREQ(0,4),AINT(4),AEXT(4)
1 IVFATE(8),NVDAY(18),NVDAY2(9),NVDORF(8),NVDORF2(8)
C
COMMON BLOCK /ACC/ CONTAINS ACCUMULATED CHANGES, WHICH MAY BE
NEGATIVE. COMMON BLOCK /ACCINC/ CONTAINS THE INCREMENTS TO THE
APRAYS IN /ACC/ FOR A SINGLE TIME UNIT.
C
COMMON /ACC/ AGAIN(1,3,4),H2O(1,3),CGAIN(1,7,6),DCAINI(1,3,6)
COMMON /ACCINC/ AGAIN(1,3,4),H2O(1,3),CGAIN(1,3,7),DCAINI(1,3,6)
C
COMMON BLOCK /PROSUM/ /PRODUC/ /PRODCH/ DEAL WITH PRODUCTIVITY
IN THE SYSTEM.
C
COMMON /PROSUM/ PVTOT(4),PBTOT(4),PATOTS(1,5,4),PATOT(4),PVSUM(4),
PVSUM(4),PASUM(1,5,4),PASUM(4)
COMMON /PRODUC/ PVFG(8,1,4),PCBDM(4,4),P(8,4,1,3,4)
COMMON /PRODCH/ CVFEG(8,1,4),CBDM(4,4),CBACTP(3,4)
COMMON /OTHER/ AVEIND(40)
C
COMMON BLOCK /SPEC/ CONTAINS SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION
COMMON TO THE WHOLE SET OF PROGRAMS, BUT EXCLUDING STATE AND
EXOGENOUS VARIABLES.
C
COMMON /SPEC/ NCHAN,INSTRT(20), WATER,NSPECV,NSPEC,CA,NORGAN
1 PHU,PHB, NOLIT,NCHECK,IDAY,ATOT,ATOT0,IYRDAY,NRECF(20)
2 NCOH(15),LICOH(4),NCOHCU(15),NCOHOR NSPCOH,NDEBLD
3 FLOUT,MICROP, MONTH,LOOPER,NSTRCH,JSAVE
4 NSUBST,CYCLE, NOLIT,LOOP, TRUN,SOURCE(5,13)
5 DAPPR,WATTOT,NPRT(26),REACH,NPORT,AMIN,FLDWS
6 NFRELM,ISTRM,INORGP,INORGB,MONDAY(12),NURMON
7 KOROSW(5,4),KINRG(5,6),KINRG(5,6)
8 NDRIF(3),NDRIF(4),NDRIF(8)
9 NTRID,NPORT,ITIMP,TENPB,NPASS
C
COMMON BLOCK /STAT/ CONTAINS THE STATE VARIABLES, AND /CHANGE/
THEIR INCREMENTS OR DECREMENTS FOR THE CURRENT TIME UNIT.
C
COMMON /STAT/ CVFEG(8,1,4),CORG(5,4),POP(4),CRION(4,4),AQUAT(4),
1 CLIT(5,4),CBACT(3,4),AQUAB(4),VDINR(6),MNP(5,6),BOINR(6)
2 RPINR(6)
COMMON /CHANGE/ CVFEG(8,1,4),CORG(5,4),POP(4),CRION(4,4),
1 AQUAD(4),CLIT(4,5,4),CBACT(3,4),AQUAB(4),
2 VDINR(6),MNP(5,6),RPINR(6),BOINR(5,6)
C
COMMON BLOCK /METEOR/ CONTAINS THE VALUES OF EXOGENOUS VARIABLES
FOR THE CURRENT TIME UNIT.
C
COMMON /METEOR/ WIRRG, PUNSL(4),PUNDE(5,4),DARAIN,DAYRUN,
1 RUNPNR(5,6),RUNDNR(6),DUSTIP(5,6),
2 TRFLOW,TCOMP(4),TDEIN(5,4),DRIFV(8,1,4),TRIF(4,4),
3 TRIF(4,4),TRIF(4,4),TRIF(4,4),TRIF(4,4),TRIF(4,4),
4 VAP,RAIN(4,6),DAPHOT,DAYRAD,ADUST(1,5,4),EXG(4,4),RATNCO(4),
5 FLOSEC,COMPIN(4),DXTN(5,4),DRIFV(8,1,4),DPTF(4,4),
6 DRIFTA(4,4),DRIFTA(3,4),MPPNOR(5,6),DNOR(6),MEMP,
7 FLOWIN,XCOMP(4),XDEIN(5,4),XDRIFV(8,1,4),XDRIF(4,4),
8 XDRIFA(4,4),XDRIF(3,4),XDRIF(4,4),XDRIF(4,4),XDRIF(4,4),
COMMON /PHYS/ FLOW,PERIM,DEPTH,WATSYS,VELOCT,AREA,MIDTH
C
COMMON BLOCK /PARAM/ CONTAINS THE PARAMETERS OF THE SUBROUTINE.
C
COMMON /PARAM/ DUMHG(1,7,6,4),SIEVEG(8),EXTINW,EXTINP,EXTINS,EXTIND,
1 CONRAD(8),CONTE1(8),CONTE2(8),CONTE3(8),
2 RESPC(8),RESPD(8),AMOPT(8), PLOEP(8),CONNT2(
3 8,4),CONNT1(8,4),UPCON(8,4),UPCON2(8,4),ENERGY,UPCON1(8,4),
4 VDRF3(8),VDRF2(8),VDRF1(8),VDRF(8),VDRF1(8),
5 NPOV(8),NGOA(4,4),NORNP(5),NGOLI(5),VTDDEY(8),VTDOS(8),
6 PERSED(8),SEEDI(8),RESPE(8),VSPAS(8)
C
THE NAME LIST CONTAINS THE PARAMETERS THAT ARE TO BE
READ IN AT EXECUTION TIME.
C
NAMELIST /VPUT/ NDRIFV, SIEVEG,EXTINW,EXTINP,EXTINS,EXTIND,
1 CONRAD,CONTE1,CONTE2,CONTE3,RESPC,IVFATE,VSPAS,
2 RESPD,AMOPT, PLOEP,CONNT2,CONNT1,UPCON,UPCON2,ENERGY
3 UPCON1,VDRF3,VDRF2,VDRF1,VDRF,NVDORF,NVDORF2,VDRF1,NVDAY2
4 VDRF1,NGOV,NGOA,NGORP,NGOL,VTDDEY,VTDOS,PERSPD,EXTINL,RESPE
C
THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH PHOTOSYNTHESIS.
C
DISOLV=0,
DETRI=0,
SFD=0,
DO 10 I=1,INORGD
10 DTOLV=DISOLV + WDIR(N)
DO 20 I=1,NFRELM
TF(I,NE,2) DI*OLV=DISOLV+AQUA(I)
20 CONTINUE
DO 30 J=1,ISTRM
DO 30 I=1,INORGP
30 SFD=SEDI*PINR(J,I)
40 IF(NOLIT,LE,0) GO TO 60
DO 50 I=1,NOLIT
50 DTRI = DETRI + CLIF(I,I)
60 DO 80 K=1,NFRELM
N=KOROSW(I,K)
IF(N,EO,0) GO TO 80
AEXT(K)=WDIR(N)/(WATSYS*1000000)
TF(INDEBUB,GT,0) WRITE(6,70)
1 AEXT(K)=WDIR(N),WATSYS
70 FORMAT('VEG',I0F12.6)
80 CONTINUE
C
C..... INCIDENT RADIATION IS CUT DOWN BY SEDIMENT, SUSPENDED
C..... DETRIUS AND MUTUAL SHADING OF PLANTS AS WELL AS
C..... EXTINCTION THROUGH THE WATER TO THE MEAN DEPTH OF THE
C..... PLANT
DA 90 K=1,NFRELM
90 DTOLV=DISOLV+WATSYS
SFD=SFD+WATSYS
DETRI=DETRI+WATSYS
TF(INDEBUB,GT,0) WRITE(6,70)
C.....
1 DISOLV=SFD*DETRI,WATSYS
DO 230 J=1,NSPECV
A=0,
JN=NDRIFV(J)
PLOEP1=PLDEP(J)/DEPTH
IF(CVEG(J,1,1),L.F.,0.) GO TO 230
TF(NFRELM,LE,2) GO TO 10
DO 100 K=3,NFRELM
100 AINT(K)=CVEG(J,1,K)/CVFG(J,1,1)
110 DO 140 I=1,NSPECV
PLOEP2=PLDEP(I) + DPTH
TF(CVEG(I,1,1),L.F.,0.) GO TO 140
TF(PLOEP2-PLDEP(I),20,130,140)
120 A=C+CVFEG(I,1,1)
GO TO 140
130 A=C+0.5*CVFEG(I,1,1)
140 CONTINUE
A=WATSYS
TF(INDEBUB,GT,0) WRITE(6,70)
1 A
C.....
C..... THE MAXIMUM ATTAINABLE PHOTOSYNTHESIS IS MODIFIED BY
C..... RADIATION TEMPERATURE NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS AND SPAC.
RADI=DAYRAD*EXP(-(EYTIMP+A*EXTINS)*SEDI*EXTIND*DETRI*XTINL*DT SOLW)
1+XTINL*PLOEP(I)
TF(INDEBUB,GT,0) WRITE(6,70)
1 RADI=DAYRAD,CONRAD(I),PLOEP1
R=RADI/CONRAD(I)
A=1,
TF(NFRELM,LE,2) GO TO 10
DO 150 K=3,NFRELM
C=CONNT2(J,K)*AINT(K)
TF(C,LT,0.) GO TO 150
A=0,
GO TO 180
150 A=EXP(1-EXP(C))
TF(INDEBUB,GT,0) WRITE(6,70)
1 A,C,AINT(K)
160 CONTINUE
170 A=EXP(1-B)+A*MAX(0,(CONTE1(J)+CONTE2(J)+WTEMP*CONTE3(J)+
1 WTEMP)*WTEMP)
180 R=SPV*(RESPC(J)+RESPD(J)+EXP(RESPD(J)+WTEMP))
SPREQ(J,1)=CVEG(J,1,1)+DAPHOT+A*ESPV)
SPAS=1-EXP(VSPAS(J)+CVFEG(J,1,1)/AREA)
SPREQ(J,1)=SPREQ(J,1)*SPAS
TF(INDEBUB,GT,0) WRITE(6,70)
1 A,WTEMP,RESPV,B,DAPHOT,SPREQ(J,1),SPAS,AREA,CVEG(J,1,1)
SPREQ(J,2)=MNP(J)*SPREQ(J,1)
TF(SPREQ(J,1),L.F.,0.) GO TO 190
REQ(I)=REQ(I)+SPREQ(J,1)
190 CONTINUE
TF(NFRELM,LE,2) GO TO 10
DO 210 K=3,NFRELM
A=CVEG(J,1,1)+SPREQ(J,1)
TF(A,LE,0.) GO TO 210
ANTNER=CVEG(J,1,K)/CVFG(J,1,1)+SPREQ(J,1)
EQUIL=UPCON(J,K)*(1-EXP(UPCON(J,K)+
1 SPREQ(J,K)=UPCON(J,K)+EQUIL(J,1,1)+SPREQ(J,1)+EQUIL-ANTNER)
IF(EQUIL,GT,0) LE,0.1 GO TO 200
REQ(K)=REQ(K)+SPREQ(J,K)
200 CONTINUE
TF(INDEBUB,GT,0) WRITE(6,70)
1 AINTER,EQUIL,SPREQ(J,K),REQ(K),CVEG(J,1,K),AEXT(K),CVEG(J,1,1)
210 CONTINUE
220 CONTINUE
230 CONTINUE
AA=1,
N=KOROSW(I,K)
TF(XDNOR(N)+WDIR(N)-REQ(I))240,250,250)
240 CONTINUE
AA=1+XDNOR(N)+WDIR(N)/REQ(I)
TF(INDEBUB,GT,0) WRITE(6,70)
1 AA,XDNOR(N),WDIR(N),REQ(I)
250 TF(NFRELM,LE,2) GO TO 20
DA 270 K=3,NFRELM
N=KOROSW(I,K)
IF(XDNOR(N)+WDIR(N)-REQ(I))260,270,270)
260 AA=AMEN(AA,(XDNOR(N)+WDIR(N)/REQ(I))/REQ(I))
TF(INDEBUB,GT,0) WRITE(6,70)
1 AA,XDNOR(N),WDIR(N),REQ(I),AA,AA
270 CONTINUE
C.....
C..... APPROPRIATE VARIABLES ARE INCREMENTED OR DECREMENTED
280 IF(AA,GT,1) AA=1,
C=(CYCLE-1)/CYCLE
DO 350 J=1,NSPECV
DO 285 N=1,NFRELM
TF(CVEG(J,1,N),L.F.,0.) GO TO 350
285 CONTINUE
JN=NDRIFV(J)
DA 300 K=1,NFRELM
N=KOROSW(I,K)
N1=1
B=AA*SPREQ(J,K)
TF(INDEBUB,GT,0) WRITE(6,70)
1 B,A,SPREQ(J,K),C,CYCLE
CVFEG(J,1,K)=VEGP(J,1,K)+B
290 TF(IE,LT,0) N1=2
TF(K,EO,2) GO TO 330
DNOR(N)=DNOR(N)-B+C
COTO(300,310),JN
300 DPTF(J,1,K)=DRIFV(J,1,K)+(B+C)
CVFEG(J,1,K)=CVFEG(J,1,K)+(B+(1-C))
GO TO 320
310 CVFEG(J,1,K)=CVFEG(J,1,K)+B
320 WDIR(N)=WDIR(N)-(B+(1-C))
AGAIN(1,3,K)=AGAIN(1,3,K)+B
DCAINI(1,3,N)=DCAINI(1,3,N)-B
GO TO 340
330 AGAIN(1,3,K)=AGAIN(1,3,K)+B
IF(JA,FO,1) CVFEG(J,1,K)=CVFEG(J,1,K)+(B+(1-C))
TF(JA,FO,1) DPTFV(J,1,K)=DRIFV(J,1,K)+(B+C)
TF(JA,NE,1) CVFEG(J,1,K)=CVFEG(J,1,K)+B
340 CONTINUE

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350 CONTINUE
360 CONTINUE
C-----
C THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH PLANT MORTALITY
C-----
D0410J=1+NSPECV
IF (CVEG(J,1),LE.0)GO TO 410
C=(CYCLE-1)/CYCLE
SFED(J)=AMAX1(SFED(J),CVEG(J,1)+PERSEDI(J))
TF(IYRDAY,EN,150)SEED(J)=CVEG(J,1)+PERSEDI(J)
IF (CVEG(J,1),LE.0)GO TO 410
K1=NDRTF(VJ)
K2=IVFAT(EJ)
V3=VTDEE(J)/VTDEDS(J)
D040K=1+NFRELM
DEAD=D.
DEAD=AMOR*(J)
TF (I,CVEG(J,1),1,LT,SFED(J)),OP,(VT,LF,WTENP)IGOT 37
DFADT=IVTDEDS(J)+WTEMP+VTDEE(J)
TF (K2,GT,NOLIT)K2=IVFATE(J)-NOLIT
370 ALLED=(IDEAD/CYCLE)+YDRF(VJ,1,K1)+(IDEAD/CYCLE)*XDRF(VJ,1,K1)
DRFTV(I,1,K1)=DRIFTV(I,1,K1)-ALLED
IF (IVFAT(EJ),LE,NOLIT)DETN(K2,K1)=DFIN(K2,K1)+ALLED
IF (IVFAT(EJ),GT,NOLIT)CORGG(K2,K1)=CORGG(K2,K1)+ALLED
IF (K1,LE,1)DEAD=AMOR(J)/CYCLE
IF (K1,LE,1)DEAD=DEAD/CYCLE
ALLED=(DEAD+CVEG(J,1,K1))+IDEAD+CVEG(J,1,K1)
CVEG(J,1,K1)=CVEG(J,1,K1)-ALLED
GO TO (380,390),K1
380 IF (IVFAT(EJ),LE,NOLIT)CLITGG(K2,K1)=CLITGG(K2,K1)+ALLED
TF (IVFAT(EJ),GT,NOLIT)CORGG(K2,K1)=CORGG(K2,K1)+ALLED
GO TO 400
390 TF (IVFAT(EJ),GT,NOLIT)CORGG(K2,K1)=CORGG(K2,K1)+ALLED
IF (IVFAT(EJ),LE,NOLIT)DETN(K2,K1)=DFIN(K2,K1)+(ALLED/C1)
IF (IVFAT(EJ),LE,NOLIT)CLITGG(K2,K1)=CLITGG(K2,K1)+(ALLED/C1-C)
400 CONTINUE
410 CONTINUE
C-----
C THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH PLANT LAKAGE
C-----
D0430J=1+NSPECV
K1=NDRTF(VJ)
IF (CVEG(J,1),LE.0)GO TO 430
D040K=1+NFRELM
ALEAK=CVEG(J)/CYCLE
DRFTV(I,1,K1)=DRIFTV(I,1,K1)-(ALEAK*XDRF(VJ,1,K1))
COMPIN(K1)=COMPIN(K1)+(ALEAK*XDRF(VJ,1,K1))
TF (K1,GT,1)ALEAK=CVEG(J)
CVEG(J,1,K1)=CVEG(J,1,K1)-ALEAK+CVEG(J,1,K1)
TF (K1,EQ,1)AQUAQ(K1)=AQUAQ(K1)+(ALEAK*CVEG(J,1,K1))
TF (K1,EQ,1)IGOT 420
ALEAK=(ALEAK+CVEG(J,1,K1))/WATTOT
COMPIN(K1)=COMPIN(K1)+(ALEAK*(WATTOT-WATSYS))
AQUAQ(K1)=AQUAQ(K1)+(ALEAK*WATSYS)
420 CONTINUE
430 CONTINUE
C-----
C THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH SCOURING AND SEED DISPERSAL
C-----
D0490J=1+NSPECV
K1=NDRTF(VJ)
TF (K1,EQ,1)IGOT 490
K2=IVFATE(J)
D0480K=1+NFRELM
VDRF4=D.
VDRF5=D.
VDRF12=D.
VDRF14=D.
VSTAYS=D.
VDRF10=D.
IF (CVEG(J,1,K1),LE.0)GO TO 460
VDRF=AMIN1(1,AMAX1(0,(VDRF2(J)+VDRF2(J)+VDRF*(J)))
VDRF4=VDRF1+CVEG(J,1,K1)
TF ((IYRDAY,GF,NVDA Y(J)),AND,(IYRDAY,LE,NVDA Y(J))VDRF5=VDRF1
1(J)+CVEG(J,1,K1)
TF ((IYRDAY,LE,NVDRF8(J)),OR,(IYRDAY,GE,NVDRF9(J)))GO TO 440
VDRF6=ABS(SORT(VDRF7(J))+2-((IFLOAT(IYRDAY)-FLOAT(NVDRF8(J)))
1+(2+VDRF7(J)/FLOAT(NVDRF9(J))-FLOAT(NVDRF8(J))))-VDRF7(J))+2 J
2))
GO TO 450
440 VDRF6=D.
450 VDRF10=AMIN1(CVEG(J,1,K1),(VDRF4+VDRF6)+VDRF5)
VDRF13=VDRF4+(VDRF4+VDRF6)
VDRF14=VDRF13*WATTOT
460 TF ((IYRDAY,LT,NVDRF8(J)),OR,(IYRDAY,GT,NVDRF9(J)))GO TO 470
IF (VDRF7(J),LT,WLDOCT)GO TO 470
VSTAYS=VDRF15(J)+XDRF(VJ,1,K1)
470 DRIFTV(I,1,K1)=DRIFTV(I,1,K1)+VSTAYS+VDRF10
CVEG(J,1,K1)=CVEG(J,1,K1)-VDRF13-VDRF14+VSTAYS
TF (K2,GT,NOLIT)K2=K2-NOLIT
DETN(K2,K1)=DETN(K2,K1)+(VDRF14*(WATTOT-WATSYS))
CLITGG(K2,K1)=CLITGG(K2,K1)+(VDRF14*WATSYS)
480 CONTINUE
490 CONTINUE
C-----
C THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH ALL MATERIALS LEAVING THE ECOSYS
C AS DRIFT.
C-----
TF ((WPRIG+FLOUT),LE.0)GO TO 790

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VE 11 35
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VE 21 10
VE 21 15
VE 21 20

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COA=WPRIG/(WPRIG+FLOUT)
GOB=FLOUT/(WPRIG+FLOUT)
GOC=WPRIG/FLOUT
C.....ORGANIC MATTER
D0670J=1+NFRELM
ACAINQ(4,J)=AGAINQ(4,J)-(COMPIN(J)+GOA)
ACAINQ(8,J)=AGAINQ(8,J)-(COMPIN(J)+GOB)
COMPIN(J)=COMPIN(J)/GOC
TF (NOLIT,LE.0)IGOT 540
D0570I=1,NOLIT
K1=NGOLIT)
COTO(500+510+520),K1
500 ACAINQ(4,J)=AGAINQ(4,J)-(DETN(I,J)+GOA)
ACAINQ(8,J)=AGAINQ(8,J)-(DETN(I,J)+GOB)
DETN(I,J)=DETN(I,J)/GOC
GOTO 530
510 ACAINQ(4,J)=AGAINQ(4,J)-DETN(I,J)
DETN(I,J)=D.
GOTO 530
520 ACAINQ(8,J)=AGAINQ(8,J)-DETN(I,J)
DETN(I,J)=DETN(I,J)/FLOUT
530 CONTINUE
540 IF (NSPECV,LE.0)IGOT 590
D0580I=1,NSPECV
K2=NGOVI)
GOTO(550+560+570),K2
550 ACAINQ(4,J)=AGAINQ(4,J)-(DRIFTV(I,1,J)+GOA)
ACAINQ(8,J)=AGAINQ(8,J)-(DRIFTV(I,1,J)+GOB)
DRIFTV(I,1,J)=DRIFTV(I,1,J)/GOC
GOTO 580
560 ACAINQ(4,J)=AGAINQ(4,J)-DRIFTV(I,1,J)
DRIFTV(I,1,J)=D.
GOTO 580
570 ACAINQ(8,J)=AGAINQ(8,J)-DRIFTV(I,1,J)
DRIFTV(I,1,J)=DRIFTV(I,1,J)/FLOUT
580 CONTINUE
590 IF (NSPCOH,LE.0)IGOT 640
D0630I=1,NSPCOH
K3=NGOAI)
GOTO(600+610+620),K3
600 ACAINQ(4,J)=AGAINQ(4,J)-(DRIFTA(I,J)+GOA)
ACAINQ(8,J)=AGAINQ(8,J)-(DRIFTA(I,J)+GOB)
DRIFTA(I,J)=DRIFTA(I,J)/GOC
GOTO 630
610 ACAINQ(4,J)=AGAINQ(4,J)-DRIFTA(I,J)
DRIFTA(I,J)=D.
GOTO 630
620 ACAINQ(8,J)=AGAINQ(8,J)-DRIFTA(I,J)
DRIFTA(I,J)=DRIFTA(I,J)/FLOUT
630 CONTINUE
640 IF (MICROB,LE.0)IGOT 660
D0650I=1,MICROB
ACAINQ(4,J)=AGAINQ(4,J)-(DRIFTM(I,J)+GOA)
ACAINQ(8,J)=AGAINQ(8,J)-(DRIFTM(I,J)+GOB)
DRIFTM(I,J)=DRIFTM(I,J)/GOC
650 CONTINUE
660 CONTINUE
670 CONTINUE
TF (NSPCOH,LE.0)IGOT 670
D0710I=1,NSPCOH
K3=NGOAI)
GOTO(680+690+700),K3
680 DRIFPO(I)=DRIFPO(I)/GOC
GOTO 710
690 DRIFPO(I)=D.
GOTO 710
700 DRIFPO(I)=DRIFPO(I)/FLOUT
710 CONTINUE
720 CONTINUE
C.....INORGANIC MATTER
D0730J=1,INORG
DRAINQ(4,J)=DRAINQ(4,J)-(DNORG(J)+GOA)
DRAINQ(8,J)=DRAINQ(8,J)-(DNORG(J)+GOB)
730 DNORG(J)=DNORG(J)/GOC
TF (INORP,LE.0)IGOT 790
D0780I=1,INORP
K4=NGONRPI)
D0770J=1,INORP
GOTO(740+750+760),K4
740 CGAINQ(4,J)=CGAINQ(4,J)-(PNORG(I,J)+GOA)
CGAINQ(8,J)=CGAINQ(8,J)-(PNORG(I,J)+GOB)
PNORG(I,J)=PNORG(I,J)/GOC
GOTO 770
750 CGAINQ(4,J)=CGAINQ(4,J)-PNORG(I,J)
PNORG(I,J)=D.
GOTO 770
760 CGAINQ(8,J)=CGAINQ(8,J)-PNORG(I,J)
PNORG(I,J)=PNORG(I,J)/FLOUT
770 CONTINUE
780 CONTINUE
790 CONTINUE
PFTURN
C-----
C THE FOLLOWING ALLOWS FOR READING OF PARAMETERS.
C-----
ENTRY WINPUT
PEAD(5,VPUT)
PFTURN
END

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VF 16 25
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E0550	.364 2	.502 1	.F 40 1	.777 9	.9 15 0	1.05 38	.907 6	.761 5
E0550	.6 15 3	.4 69 2	.3 23 0	.176 0	.0 30 7	.0 31 6	.0 32 1	.0 22 4
E0550	.0 34 3	.0 35 2	.0 36 1	.0 77 0	.0 37 9	.0 36 6	.0 35 2	.0 32 0
E0550	.0 35 2	.0 33 9	.0 32 5	.0 31 2	.0 29 8	.0 29 4	.0 30 3	.0 21 1
E0550	.0 32 0	.3 29 2	.0 33 8	.0 34 0	.0 34 2	.0 34 4	.0 34 7	.0 24 8
E0550	.0 35 1	.0 35 3	.0 35 5	.0 33 1	.0 30 1	.0 28 2	.0 25 0	.0 23 7
E0550	.0 20 9	.0 21 1	.0 21 7	.0 22 2	.0 22 5	.0 22 9	.0 23 7	.0 23 7
E0550	.0 24 1	.0 24 5	.0 24 9	.0 25 5	.0 25 7	.0 25 1	.0 26 6	.0 27 3
E0550	.0 28 3	.0 29 7	.0 30 9	.0 32 3	.0 33 6	.0 34 9	.0 36 3	.0 37 7
E0550	.2 91 0	.4 10 4	.5 45 7	.6 77 1	.8 00 4	.8 14 7	.8 29 0	.8 47 3
E0550	.8 57 7	.8 71 9	.8 86 3	.9 00 6	.8 76 2	.8 51 8	.8 27 3	.8 02 9
E0550	.7 78 5	.7 54 1	.7 29 7	.7 05 3	.6 80 8	.6 56 4	.6 32 0	.6 07 6
E0550	.5 83 1	.5 58 8	.5 34 3	.5 09 9	.4 85 1	.4 61 1	.4 36 7	.4 12 7
E0550	.3 87 8	.3 63 4	.3 38 0	.3 14 6	.2 90 2	.2 65 7	.2 41 3	.2 16 9
E0550	.1 92 5	.1 68 1	.1 43 7	.1 19 2	.0 94 8	.0 70 4	.0 46 0	.0 21 6
E0550	.4 51 9	.5 79 1	.7 06 3	.8 33 5	.9 60 7	.9 42 7	.9 24 1	.9 05 6
E0550	.8 88 5	.8 70 5	.8 52 4	.8 34 4	.8 16 6	.8 28 8	.8 26 0	.8 23 3
E0550	.8 20 5	.8 17 8	.8 15 0	.8 09 9	.8 04 7	.7 99 6	.7 94 1	.7 89 7
E0550	.7 84 2	.7 79 1	.7 75 7	.7 72 4	.7 69 0	.7 65 7	.7 62 3	.7 58 9
E0550	.8 25 6	.8 08 4	.7 91 2	.7 74 0	.7 56 9	.7 39 7	.7 22 5	.7 05 4
E0550	.7 10 1	.7 14 7	.7 19 4	.7 24 1	.7 28 8	.7 33 4	.7 38 1	.7 42 7
E0550	.7 37 4	.7 37 0	.7 36 7	.7 36 3	.7 35 9	.7 35 6	.7 35 1	.7 34 6
E0550	.7 40 1	.7 41 6	.7 43 1	.7 44 7	.7 46 2	.7 47 4	.7 48 6	.7 49 8
E0550	.8 39 1	.8 62 3	.8 95 5	.9 08 7	.8 48 0	.7 99 0	.7 29 1	.6 99 3
E0550	.F 09 4	.5 49 6	.5 41 7	.5 23 9	.5 26 0	.5 18 1	.5 10 3	.5 02 4
E0550	.4 94 6	.4 86 7	.4 86 6	.4 86 5	.4 86 4	.4 86 3	.4 86 2	.4 86 1
E0695	.7 8							
E0755	13 4. 9	14 75. 8	24. 12	2. 59 4				
E0765	4. 5	49. 2 3	. 9 45	. 0 9				
E0765	3. 97	43. 4 31 8	. 8 33 7	. 0 79 4				
E0775	.C 02 1	.C 2 1	.0 00 2 5	.0 00 0 2 7				
E0775	.C 05	.0 51 7	.0 00 8 3	.0 01 2				
E0775	.0 05	.0 51 7	.0 00 8 3	.0 01 2				
E0775	.0 05	.0 4 79 8	.0 00 8 3	.0 01 2				
E0775	.0 05	.0 45 58	.0 00 8 33	.0 00 17 5				
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	1.	.0 00 00 53	.0 00 07 38	.0 00 00 09 4	.0 00 00 01			
E0785	.9	.0 00 02 55	.0 00 24 2	.0 00 00 45 5	.0 00 00 05			
E0785	.8	.0 00 07 57	.0 00 71 9	.0 00 01 74	.0 00 00 14 3			
E0785	.7	.0 00 13 5	.0 01 29	.0 00 02 4	.0 00 00 25 7			
E0785	.6	.0 00 23 55	.0 02 2 38	.0 00 04 18	.0 00 00 45			
E0785	.5	.0 00 30 75	.0 02 9 7	.0 00 05 46	.0 00 00 58 8			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	1.	.0 00 00 9	.0 00 1	.0 00 00 23	.0 00 00 03 23			
E0785	.8	.0 00 04 8	.0 00 57	.0 00 01 2	.0 00 00 17			
E0785	C. 69	0. 00 01 2	0. 00 13 5	0. 00 00 77	0. 00 00 04 5			
E0785	C. 92	0. 00 03 7	0. 00 35 5	0. 00 00 87	0. 00 00 12			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	1. 97	0. 00 03 2	0. 00 34 5	0. 00 00 84	0. 00 00 11			
E0785	.0 1	.0 00 2	.0 02 33	.0 00 00 2	.0 00 00 71 8			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	2. 37	0. 00 00 66	0. 00 05 6	0. 00 00 17	0. 00 00 4			
E0785	0. 79	0. 00 00 75	0. 00 07 6	0. 00 00 19	0. 00 00 02 7			
E0785	.6	.0 00 29 3	.0 02 96	.0 00 07 62	.0 00 00 10 5			
E0785	.4	.0 00 36	.0 03 1 7	.0 00 09 36	.0 00 01 29			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	1. 18	0. 00 00 94	0. 00 09 5	0. 00 00 24	0. 00 00 03 4			
E0785	.0 9	.0 00 01	.0 00 12 5	.0 00 00 26	.0 00 00 03 6			
E0785	.0 8	.0 00 02 7	.0 00 33 8	.0 00 00 70 5	.0 00 00 09 8			
E0785	.0 7	.0 00 06 88	.0 00 86	.0 00 01 79	.0 00 00 24 7			
E0785	.0 6	.0 00 13 7	.0 01 73	.0 00 03 59	.0 00 00 49 6			
E0785	.0 5	.0 00 4	.0 00 99	.0 00 10 4	.0 00 01 4			
E0785	.0 4	.0 01	.0 12 4	.0 00 26	.0 00 03 59			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	C. 39	0. 00 00 04 7	0. 00 00 53	0. 00 00 01 2	0. 00 00 00 17			
E0785	.5	.0 00 2	.0 02 2	.0 00 00 2	.0 00 00 71 8			
E0785	.5	.0 00 47 5	.0 05 26	.0 00 12 3	.0 00 01 7			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	.5	.0 00 02 77	.0 00 27	.0 00 00 6	.0 00 00 08 5			
E0785	0. 97	0. 00 08 0	0. 00 00 1	0. 00 02 0	0. 00 00 28			
E0785	.0 6	.0 00 05 4	.0 00 64 8	.0 00 01 4	.0 00 00 19 4			
E0785	.0 4	.0 00 16	.0 01 97	.0 00 04 16	.0 00 00 57			
E0785	.0 25 91	.2 94 39	.0 05 65	.0 00 54				
E0795	.0 04 55	.0 49 2	.0 00 09 45	.0 00 00 9				
E0800	16.	7.						
E0810	11 0. 63							
E0815	196.	. 8 8	. 0 5					
E0695	4 6							
E0755	87. 96	96 2. 2	18. 4 7	1. 75 9				
E0665	4. 5	49. 2 3	. 9 45	. 0 9				
E0665	3. 97	43. 4 31 8	. 8 33 7	. 0 79 4				
E0775								
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E0775								
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	1.	.0 00 00 53	.0 00 07 38	.0 00 00 09 4	.0 00 00 01			
E0785	.9	.0 00 02 55	.0 00 24 2	.0 00 00 45 5	.0 00 00 05			
E0785	.8	.0 00 07 57	.0 00 71 9	.0 00 01 74	.0 00 00 14 3			
E0785	.7	.0 00 13 5	.0 01 29	.0 00 02 4	.0 00 00 25 7			
E0785	.6	.0 00 23 55	.0 02 2 38	.0 00 04 18	.0 00 00 45			
E0785	.5	.0 00 30 75	.0 02 9 7	.0 00 05 46	.0 00 00 58 8			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	1.	.0 00 00 9	.0 00 1	.0 00 00 23	.0 00 00 03 23			
E0785	.8	.0 00 04 8	.0 00 57	.0 00 01 2	.0 00 00 17			
E0785	.6	.0 00 09	.0 01 08	.0 00 00 8	.0 00 00 87			
E0785	.4	.0 00 8	.0 09 6	.0 00 20 8	.0 00 02 87			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	.5	.0 00 02 77	.0 00 27	.0 00 00 6	.0 00 00 08 5			
E0785	.1	.0 02	.0 23 3	.0 00 02	.0 00 00 18			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	1.	.0 00 02 19	.0 00 27 07	.0 00 00 56 8	.0 00 00 07 9			
E0785	.8	.0 00 09 74	.0 00 98 2	.0 00 02 53	.0 00 00 35			
E0785	.6	.0 00 29 3	.0 02 96	.0 00 07 62	.0 00 00 10 5			
E0785	.4	.0 00 36	.0 03 6 7	.0 00 09 36	.0 00 01 29			
E0785	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.			
E0785	1.	.0 00 00 09 4	.0 00 03 55	.0 00 00 07 38	.0 00 00 01			



E0785	.09	.00001	.000125	.0000076	.0000036	E0785	.6	.0002355	.002738	.0000418	.0000045
E0785	.08	.000027	.0000738	.00000705	.0000099	E0785	.5	.0003075	.00297	.0000546	.00000584
E0785	.07	.0000688	.000086	.0000179	.00000247	E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0785	.06	.000137	.00173	.0000359	.00000496	E0785	.1	.000009	.0001	.0000023	.00000323
E0785	.05	.0004	.00099	.000104	.000014	E0785	.8	.000048	.00057	.000012	.000017
E0785	.04	.001	.0124	.000076	.00000359	E0785	.8	.00009	.00108	.000023	.000032
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0785	.4	.0008	.0096	.000208	.0000287
E0785	.0.39	0.0000097	0.000053	0.000012	0.000017	E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0785	.5	.0002	.0027	.000052	.0000178	E0785	1.84	.000048	.000516	.000017	.000017
E0785	.5	.000475	.00526	.000123	.000017	E0785	.1	.002	.0233	.00052	.0000718
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0785	.1	.00005	.00006	.000013	.00000179	E0785	1.17	0.00034	0.00347	0.000089	0.000012
E0785	.08	.000016	.000192	.00000416	.00000575	E0785	.8	.0000974	.000092	.0000253	.0000035
E0785	.06	.000054	.000648	.000014	.0000194	E0785	.6	.000297	.00296	.0000762	.0000115
E0785	.04	.00016	.00192	.0000416	.0000057	E0785	.4	.00036	.00367	.0000936	.0000129
E0795	.02691	.29939	.00565	.00004		E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0795	.00455	.0497	.000945	.00009		E0785	1.	.00000284	.0000355	.00000738	.0000001
E0800	.21	.7				E0785	.09	.00001	.000125	.0000076	.0000036
E0810	11.0.63					E0785	14.10	0.00060	0.009481	0.000244	0.000023
E0815	77.4	.28	.31			E0785	.07	.0000688	.00086	.0000179	.00000247
E0695	24.0					E0785	.06	.000137	.00173	.0000359	.00000496
E0755	25.4.8	27.8.7	5.75	.509		E0785	.05	.0004	.00099	.000104	.000014
E0765	4.5	49.2.3	9.45	.09		E0785	.04	.001	.0124	.000076	.00000359
E0765	3.97	43.4.31.8	.4337	.0794		E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0775						E0785	.5	.0001	.00011	.0000026	.0000036
E0775						E0785	.5	.0002	.0027	.000052	.0000178
E0775						E0785	.5	.000475	.00526	.000123	.000017
E0775						E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0775						E0785	.1	.00005	.00006	.000013	.00000179
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0785	.08	.000016	.000192	.00000416	.00000575
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0785	.06	.000054	.000648	.000014	.0000194
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0785	.04	.00016	.00192	.0000416	.0000057
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0795	.02691	.29939	.00565	.00004	
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0795	.00455	.0497	.000945	.00009	
E0785	1.	.0000057	.0000738	.0000094	.000001	E0800	19.				
E0785	.9	.0000255	.000242	.0000455	.000005	E0810	11.0.63				
E0785	.8	.0000757	.000719	.000139	.0000143	E0815	77.0.	.3	.33		
E0785	.7	.000135	.00129	.000024	.0000257	E0695	50.0				
E0785	.6	.0002355	.002238	.0000418	.0000045	E0755	24.64	26.9.56	5.174	.497	
E0785	.5	.0003075	.00297	.0000546	.00000584	E0765	4.5	49.2.3	9.45	.09	
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0775	.0517	.574	.00148	.00015	
E0785	1.	.000009	.0001	.000023	.00000023	E0775					
E0785	10.5.3	.00069	.00737	.00018	.000024	E0775					
E0785	.6	.00009	.00108	.000023	.0000032	E0775					
E0785	.4	.0008	.0096	.000076	.0000087	E0775					
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0775					
E0785	.5	.000027	.00027	.00006	.0000085	E0775					
E0785	.1	.002	.0233	.0052	.000718	E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0785	1.	.0000219	.0002207	.00000568	.0000079	E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0785	.8	.0000974	.000982	.0000253	.0000035	E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0785	34.55	.01192	.12645	.0031	.00042	E0785	1.	.0000053	.0000738	.0000094	.000001
E0785	.4	.00036	.00362	.0000936	.0000129	E0785	.9	.0000255	.002238	.0000418	.0000045
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0785	.8	.0000757	.000719	.0000179	.00000247
E0785	1.	.00000284	.0000355	.00000738	.000001	E0785	.7	.000135	.00129	.000024	.0000257
E0785	.09	.00001	.000125	.0000026	.0000036	E0785	.6	.0002355	.002238	.0000418	.0000045
E0785	.08	.000027	.000338	.00000705	.0000098	E0785	.5	.0003075	.00297	.0000546	.00000584
E0785	.07	.0000688	.00086	.0000179	.00000247	E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0785	.06	.000137	.00173	.0000359	.00000496	E0785	1.	.000009	.0001	.0000023	.00000323
E0785	.05	.0004	.00099	.000104	.000014	E0785	.8	.000048	.00057	.000012	.000017
E0785	.04	.001	.0124	.000076	.00000359	E0785	1.86	.00009	.00108	.000023	.000032
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0785	.4	.0008	.0096	.000208	.0000287
E0785	.5	.0001	.00011	.0000076	.0000036	E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0785	.5	.0002	.0027	.000052	.0000178	E0785	.02	.000034	.000361	.0000088	.000012
E0785	.0	.000475	.00526	.000123	.000017	E0785	.1	.002	.0233	.00052	.0000718
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0785	.1	.00005	.00006	.000013	.00000179	E0785	1.	.0000219	.0002207	.00000568	.0000079
E0785	.08	.000016	.000192	.00000416	.00000575	E0785	.8	.0000974	.000092	.0000253	.0000035
E0785	.06	.000054	.000648	.000014	.0000194	E0785	.6	.000297	.00296	.0000762	.0000115
E0785	.04	.00016	.00192	.0000416	.0000057	E0785	.4	.00036	.00367	.0000936	.0000129
E0795	.02691	.29939	.00565	.00004		E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0795	.00455	.0497	.000945	.00009		E0785	1.	.00000284	.0000355	.00000738	.0000001
E0800	.17	.7				E0785	1.75	0.00000	0.00081	0.000020	0.0000028
E0810	11.0.63					E0785	.0.19	0.000056	0.00057	0.000014	0.0000020
E0815	77.2.	.2	.71			E0785	.0.38	0.00047	0.00438	0.000113	0.0000115
E0695	24.0					E0785	.06	.000137	.00173	.0000359	.00000496
E0755	25.4.5	4.92	.0945	.009		E0785	.05	.0004	.00099	.000104	.000014
E0765	4.5	49.2.3	9.45	.09		E0785	.04	.001	.0124	.000076	.00000359
E0765	3.97	43.4.31.8	.4337	.0794		E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0775						E0785	.5	.0001	.00011	.0000026	.0000036
E0775						E0785	1.04	.00017	.00153	.000035	.0000099
E0775						E0785	.5	.000475	.00526	.000123	.000017
E0775						E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
E0775						E0785	.1	.00005	.00006	.000013	.00000179
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0785	.08	.000016	.000192	.00000416	.00000575
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0785	.06	.000054	.000648	.000014	.0000194
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0785	.04	.00016	.00192	.0000416	.0000057
E0785	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	E0795	.02691	.29939	.00565	.00004	
E0785	1.	.0000053	.0000738	.0000094	.000001	E0795	.00455	.0497	.000945	.00009	
E0785	.9	.0000255	.000242	.0000455	.000005	E0800	19.				
E0785	.8	.0000757	.000719	.000139	.0000143	E0810	11.0.63				
E0785	.7	.000135	.00129	.000024	.0000257	E0815	77.0.	.76	.16		

## APPENDIX L

## Example of Output

THE FOLLOWING SIMULATION IS FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR.  
SIMULATION STARTS AND ENDS DURING A FLOOD PERIOD.

DFEP CREEK STATION 2 CURLEW VALLEY UTAH

INITIAL REPORT ON APR 1 1971

MEAN DEPTH MEAN FLOW MEAN WIDTH MEAN VELOCITY TOTAL VOLUME AREA  
.62 METERS 1.506 CUM/S 5.02 METERS .426 M/S 115.97 CU.M 203.31 SQ. M.

THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUENTS ARE ORGANIC AND ARE PRINTED IN GRAMS (OR KCAL.) PER SQ. METER, AVERAGED OVER 40.5 METERS OF STREAM.

## CONSTITUENTS OF PRIMARY PRODUCERS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
BENTHIC DIATOMS	2.10300	21.03000	.25400	.02700
CLAODOPHORA	.00500	.05170	.00087	.00017
SPIROGYRA	.00500	.05170	.00087	.00017
CHARA	.00500	.04794	.00083	.00012
POTOMOBETON	.05000	.45580	.00087	.00125

ALL SPECIES	TOTAL			
	2.16800	21.63718	.26483	.02862

## CONSTITUENTS OF ANIMAL BIOMASS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
RHINICHTHYS OSCULUS				
EGGS	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
YOUNG	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
ADULT	.00419	.01950	.00456	.00077
TOTAL	.00419	.01950	.00456	.00077

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
HYALIELA AZTECA				
EGGS	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 1	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 2	.002497	.023734	.00044	.00008
SIZE 3	.002270	.021576	.000403	.00003
SIZE 4	.002327	.022115	.000413	.00004
SIZE 5	.001570	.014923	.000279	.00003
SIZE 6	.002460	.023734	.000437	.00004
TOTAL	.011255	.105722	.001976	.000212

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
BAETIS TRICAUDATUS				
EGGS	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 1-2	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 3	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 4	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 5-6	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
TOTAL	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
OPTIDSERVUS DIVERGENS				
EGGS	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 1-5	.039077	.465405	.010352	.001431
ADULT	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
TOTAL	.039077	.465405	.010352	.001431

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
TRICORYTHODES MINUTUS				
EGGS	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 1-2	.006395	.064450	.001663	.000230
SIZE 3-4	.013646	.137528	.003549	.000490
SIZE 5-6	.011726	.118414	.003049	.000421
SIZE 7	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
TOTAL	.031767	.320392	.008261	.001142

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
HYDROPSYCHE OCCIDENTALIS				
EGGS	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 1-2	.001707	.021280	.000443	.000061
SIZE 3-4	.004900	.061238	.001274	.000176
SIZE 5-6	.016271	.203338	.004231	.000585
SIZE 7-9	.059030	.737697	.015750	.002122
SIZE 10-12	.027434	.345202	.007183	.000993
SIZE 13-15	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
PUPAE	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
TOTAL	.109339	1.368751	.028482	.003937

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
SIMULIUM ARGUS				
EGGS	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 1-3	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 4-7	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
PUPAE	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
TOTAL	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
ARGIA VIVIDA				
EGGS	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 1-4	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 5-8	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 9-12	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 13-16	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
TOTAL	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000

TOTAL, ALL SPECIES				
	.192726	2.279770	.049526	.006793

POPULATIONS ARE PRINTED IN NUMBERS PER SQ. METER, AVERAGED OVER 40.5 METERS OF STREAM.  
AVERAGE WEIGHTS ARE EXPRESSED AS GRAMS OF CARBON (OPY WT.).

	POPULATIONS	WT. OF AVE. IND.
RHINICHTHYS OSCULUS		
EGGS	.0000	.000000
YOUNG	.0000	.000000
ADULT	.0040	.354750+00
TOTAL	.0040	

	POPULATIONS	WT. OF AVE. IND.
HYALIELA AZTECA		
EGGS	.0000	.000000
SIZE 1	.0000	.000000
SIZE 2	88.0000	.283900-04
SIZE 3	24.0000	.496000-04
SIZE 4	17.0000	.153330-03
SIZE 5	4.0000	.352590-03
SIZE 6	4.0000	.614900-03
TOTAL	132.0000	

	POPULATIONS	WT. OF AVE. IND.
BAETIS TRICAUDATUS		
EGGS	.0000	.000000
SIZE 1-2	.0000	.000000
SIZE 3	.0000	.000000
SIZE 4	.0000	.000000
SIZE 5-6	.0000	.000000
TOTAL	.0000	.000000

OPTIDSERVUS DIVERGENS				
EGGS		.0000		.000000
SIZE 1-5	860.0000			.494381-04
ADULT		.0000		.000000
TOTAL	860.0000			
TRICORYTHES MINUTUS				
EGGS		.0000		.000000
SIZE 1-2	292.0000			.219005-04
SIZE 3-4	112.0000			.121840-03
SIZE 5-6	24.0000			.488570-03
SIZE 7	.0000			.000000
TOTAL	428.0000			
HYDROPSYCHE OCCIDENTALIS				
EGGS		.0000		.000000
SIZE 1-2	60.0000			.283800-04
SIZE 3-4	44.0000			.111370-03
SIZE 5-6	48.0000			.338983-03
SIZE 7-9	60.0000			.983840-03
SIZE 10-12	17.0000			.228617-02
SIZE 13-15	.0000			.000000
PUPAE		.0000		.000000
TOTAL	229.0000			
STIMULIUM ARGUS				
EGGS		.0000		.000000
SIZE 1-3	.0000			.000000
SIZE 4-7	.0000			.000000
PUPAE		.0000		.000000
TOTAL	.0000			
ARGIA VIVIDA				
EGGS		.0000		.000000
SIZE 1-4	.0000			.000000
SIZE 5-8	.0000			.000000
SIZE 9-12	.0000			.000000
SIZE 13-16	.0000			.000000
TOTAL	.0000			
CONSTITUENTS OF HETEROTROPHIC MICROORGANISMS				
MICROBIAL TYPE	CARBON	ENERGY	NTROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
DRIFTING	.026910	.294390	.005650	.000540
BENTHIC	.057000	.623580	.011970	.001140
TOTAL	.083910	.917970	.017620	.001680
SUSPENDED DETRITUS CONSTITUENTS				
DETRITUS TYPE	CARBON	ENERGY	NTROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
FINE PARTICLES	2.691000	29.438990	.565100	.053820
COARSE PARTICLES	.030800	.313600	.000880	.000106
TOTAL	2.721800	29.752590	.565980	.053881
BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SEDIMENTS				
DETRITUS TYPE	CARBON	ENERGY	NTROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
FINE PARTICLES	3.970000	43.431799	.833700	.079400
COARSE PARTICLES	18.160000	183.999966	3.817000	.360000
TOTAL	22.130000	227.431793	4.650700	.439400
TOTAL DETRITUS	24.851799	257.184391	5.212680	.493281
DISSOLVED CONSTITUENTS				
IN WATER	80.67000	882.52798	16.94070	1.61340
IN BENTHOS	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
TOTAL	80.67000	882.52798	16.94070	1.61340
AVERAGE IN ECOSYSTEM				
	CARBON	ENERGY	NTROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
	107.96647	1164.54729	22.48535	2.14378

THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUENTS ARE INORGANIC AND ARE PRINTED IN GRAMS PER SQ. METER AYPAGED OVER 40.5 METERS OF STREAM.

SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER (INORGANIC)

SIZE	SUBSTRATUM
PARTICULATES	110.63000
TOTAL	110.63000

BENTHIC PARTICULATE MATTER (INORGANIC)

SIZE	SUBSTRATUM
PARTICULATES	.00000
TOTAL	.00000

ALL P.M. 110.63000

DISSOLVED INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

	CARBON POOL	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
IN WATER	117.20800	.52600	.02990
IN BENTHOS	.00000	.00000	.00000
TOTAL	117.20800	.52600	.02990

PH IN WATER COLUMN 7.00 PH IN BENTHOS 7.00 WATER COLUMN TEMP. 16.00 BENTHOS TEMP. 16.00 DEGREES CENTIGRADE

STATE ( 147 ) PERMITS ONLY	.9099117070	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 153 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 127 ) PERMITS ONLY	.9061091915	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 163 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 147 ) PERMITS ONLY	.7250190228	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 174 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 147 ) PERMITS ONLY	.8126394153	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 176 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 147 ) PERMITS ONLY	.7928182185	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 178 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 147 ) PERMITS ONLY	.7739083280	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 180 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 747 ) PERMITS ONLY	.1288788005	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 182 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 671 ) PERMITS ONLY	.6381773868	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 182 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 671 ) PERMITS ONLY	.5995712802	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 184 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 671 ) PERMITS ONLY	.5924419463	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 184 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 671 ) PERMITS ONLY	.5890977234	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 188 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 671 ) PERMITS ONLY	.5890518874	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 190 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 671 ) PERMITS ONLY	.5890767351	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 192 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 671 ) PERMITS ONLY	.5890979767	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 194 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 671 ) PERMITS ONLY	.5649888739	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 196 +	.0000 DAYS
STATE ( 671 ) PERMITS ONLY	.6022378099	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE	AT 198 +	.0000 DAYS

## DEEP CREEK STATION 2 CURLEW VALLEY UTAH

REPORT NO. 1 ON SEPT 28 1971 (I.E., AFTER 180 DAYS OF SIMULATION)

MEAN DEPTH	MEAN FLOW	MEAN WIDTH	MEAN VELOCITY	TOTAL VOLUME	AREA
2.3 METERS	2.66 CUM/S	4.51 METERS	28.9 MPS	80.8000 M	192.47 SQ. M.

THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUENTS ARE ORGANIC AND ARE PRINTED IN GRAMS (OR KCAL.) PER SQ. METER, AVERAGED OVER 40.5 METERS OF STREAM.

## CONSTITUENTS OF PRIMARY PRODUCERS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
BENTHIC DIATOMS	25.98608	270.20707	3.07328	.75350
CLADOPHORA	22.93557	238.52898	2.71251	.66517
SPHRODYRA	20.77703	216.07981	2.45722	.60257
CHARA	13.01801	135.37564	1.53960	.37757
POTOMOGETON	24.51548	254.93773	2.49937	.71097

ALL SPECIES				
TOTAL	107.23218	1115.12921	12.68199	3.10973

## CONSTITUENTS OF ANIMAL BIOMASS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
RHINICHTHYS OSCULUS				
EGGS	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
YOUNG	.18859	2.10143	.05540	.00748
ADULT	.02397	.03287	.00072	.00007
TOTAL	.19095	2.13431	.05612	.00755

## HYALLELA AZTECA

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 1	.00012	.00015	.00000	.00000
SIZE 2	.16733	1.57392	.02969	.00273
SIZE 3	.31145	2.94927	.05562	.00515
SIZE 4	.01863	.17625	.00331	.00011
SIZE 5	.00967	.09204	.00178	.00015
SIZE 6	.02140	.20422	.00382	.00042
TOTAL	.53058	4.99587	.09157	.00885

## BAETIS TRICAUDATUS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	.00360	.04280	.00093	.00012
SIZE 1-2	1.11061	13.20338	.28814	.03902
SIZE 3	.93009	11.75691	.25688	.03788
SIZE 4	.91705	10.89769	.23785	.03230
SIZE 5-6	.02478	.98016	.02139	.00289
TOTAL	3.10385	36.88073	8.05176	1.09069

## OPTIDSERVUS DIVERGENS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
SIZE 1-5	.94286	11.10855	.18082	.02156
ADULT	12.50529	110.92561	2.36137	.16182
TOTAL	13.44815	122.03416	2.54216	.18338

## TRICORYTHODES MINUTUS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	.00584	.06427	.00146	.00020
SIZE 1-2	2.17303	27.49791	.54763	.08019
SIZE 3-4	.85691	9.13714	.21730	.03103
SIZE 5-6	.39257	4.12214	.10180	.01372
SIZE 7	.02655	.02776	.00067	.00009
TOTAL	3.43102	36.84924	8.68844	1.24710

## HYDROPSYCHE OCCIDENTALIS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	.02790	.37185	.00644	.00089
SIZE 1-2	.17832	2.52561	.04634	.00649
SIZE 3-4	.10258	1.43576	.02665	.00369
SIZE 5-6	.53283	7.06558	.13846	.01914
SIZE 7-9	.11191	1.46905	.02908	.00402
SIZE 10-12	.01762	.22327	.00461	.00067
SIZE 13-15	.01074	.13378	.00278	.00037
PUPAE	.01986	.02477	.00051	.00007
TOTAL	.98079	13.28660	.25950	.03252

## STHILUM ARGUS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	.00176	.01746	.00034	.00005
SIZE 1-3	.81865	8.18819	.16382	.02354
SIZE 4-7	.04112	.42572	.00909	.00119
PUPAE	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
TOTAL	.86153	8.63149	.17323	.02478

## ARGIA VIVIDA

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	.00322	.00354	.00005	.00001
SIZE 1-4	.03317	.31707	.00659	.00053
SIZE 5-8	.16379	1.52145	.03313	.00225
SIZE 9-12	.15590	1.44953	.03183	.00213
SIZE 13-16	.07796	.26034	.00572	.00038
TOTAL	.38125	3.55258	.07739	.00334

TOTAL, ALL SPECIES	22.92817	228.36494	4.87413	.49072
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POPULATIONS ARE PRINTED IN NUMBERS PER SQ. METER, AVERAGED OVER 40.5 METERS OF STREAM.

AVERAGE WEIGHTS ARE EXPRESSED AS GRAMS OF CARBON (DRY WT.).

POPULATIONS WT. OF AVE. IND.

	POPULATIONS	WT. OF AVE. IND.
RHINICHTHYS OSCULUS		
EGGS	.0000	.00000
YOUNG	1.5753	.119715400
ADULT	.0041	.587922400
TOTAL	1.5794	

## HYALLELA AZTECA

	POPULATIONS	WT. OF AVE. IND.
EGGS	.0000	.00000
SIZE 1	1.5617	.775110-05
SIZE 2	355.10146	.471242-04
SIZE 3	356.74328	.878669-04
SIZE 4	199.8193	.935488-04
SIZE 5	22.5996	.478170-03
SIZE 6	26.5205	.807255-03
TOTAL	736.89683	

## BAETIS TRICAUDATUS

	POPULATIONS	WT. OF AVE. IND.
EGGS	972.8687	.370000-05
SIZE 1-2	3175.39912	.349756-04
SIZE 3	14064.8547	.703949-04
SIZE 4	2929.7544	.313019-03
SIZE 5-6	287.9557	.286428-03
TOTAL	50009.4238	

OPTIOSERVUS DIVERGENS				
EGGS		.0000		.00000
SIZE 1-5		11 10 3.0072		.849197-04
ADULT		12 784.5076		.978160-03
TOTAL		23 887.5146		
TRICORYTHODES MINUTUS				
EGGS		1 460.8799		.399999-05
SIZE 1-2		46 310.0122		.469236-04
SIZE 3-4		5 722.8065		.149737-03
SIZE 5-6		67 1.3531		.584758-03
SIZE 7		3.1685		.877913-03
TOTAL		54 168.2192		
HYDROPSYCHE OCCIDENTALIS				
EGGS		2 479.0562		.999987-05
SIZE 1-2		3 594.8217		.496107-04
SIZE 3-4		56 3.2452		.182128-03
SIZE 5-6		95 1.5852		.559947-03
SIZE 7-9		11 9.8905		.933437-03
SIZE 10-12		4.5907		.383863-02
SIZE 13-15		.6354		.168771-01
PUPAE		.1578		.175839-01
TOTAL		7 713.9825		
SIMULIUM AROUS				
EGGS		39 9.1992		.499999-05
SIZE 1-3		9 283.7001		.881820-04
SIZE 4-7		23 5.9109		.174334-03
PUPAE		.0002		.250684-01
TOTAL		9 868.8103		
ARGIA VIVIDA				
EGGS		1 6.1092		.199999-04
SIZE 1-4		38 6.3521		.862337-04
SIZE 5-8		25 4.5217		.643361-03
SIZE 9-12		8 9.6761		.173852-02
SIZE 13-16		1 0.6003		.263800-02
TOTAL		7 57.2594		
CONSTITUENTS OF HETEROTROPHIC MICROORGANISMS				
MICROBIAL TYPE	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
DRIFTING	.006017	.065823	.001263	.000171
BENTHIC	.107986	1.161209	.019767	.002217
TOTAL	.114002	1.227032	.021030	.002333
SUSPENDED DETRITUS CONSTITUENTS				
DETRITUS TYPE	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
FINE PARTICLES	1.005397	10.999042	.211092	.070104
COARSE PARTICLES	.882434	9.653717	.185311	.017649
TOTAL	1.887831	20.652759	.396403	.087753
BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SEDIMENTS				
DETRITUS TYPE	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
FINE PARTICLES	27.766942	303.770344	5.831057	.555379
COARSE PARTICLES	90.681110	982.940826	14.012704	1.949474
TOTAL	118.448051	1286.711166	19.843761	2.504853
TOTAL DETRITUS	120.335881	1307.363922	20.240165	2.592576
DISSOLVED CONSTITUENTS				
IN WATER	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
	4.41730	48.31658	.92735	.08824
IN BENTHOS	13.59747	151.37439	2.44633	.22906
TOTAL	17.96476	199.69097	3.37368	.31731
AVERAGE IN ECOSYSTEM				
	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
	26.857502	2851.72607	41.39099	6.47092

ACCUMULATED NET GAIN OR LOSS OF ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS TO THE ENTIRE ECOSYSTEM. (GRAMS OR KCAL.)				
	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
FROM THE ATMOSPHERE	.18991+04	.60181+06	.39930+03	.45594+02
TO THE ATMOSPHERE	-.69662+03	-.39688+06	-.17082+03	-.20579+02
FROM OVEPLAND FLOW	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
BY WATER REMOVAL	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
FROM UPSTREAM	.81282+09	.88918+10	.17065+09	.16257+08
TO UPSTREAM	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
FROM DOWNSTREAM	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
TO DOWNSTREAM	-.81281+09	-.88917+10	-.17065+09	-.16256+08
FROM THE STREAM BED	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
TO THE STREAM BED	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
FROM TRIBUTARIES	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
TO TRIBUTARIES	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
CHEMICAL CHANGES	.19631+05	.00000	-.67805+03	.61408+03
TOTAL	.28063+05	.29966+06	.31520+04	.76358+03

THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUENTS ARE INORGANIC AND ARE PRINTED IN GRAMS PER SQ. METER AVERAGE OVER 40.5 METERS OF STREAM.

SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER (INORGANIC)	
SIZE	SUBSTRATUM
PARTICULATES	24.73192
TOTAL	24.73192
BENTHIC PARTICULATE MATTER (INORGANIC)	
SIZE	SUBSTRATUM
PARTICULATES	298.06543
TOTAL	298.06543
ALL P.M.	322.79735
DISSOLVED INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS	
	CARBON POOL
IN WATER	51.26121
IN BENTHOS	92.49355
TOTAL	143.75476
	NITROGEN
	.05015
	.38264
	.43279
	PHOSPHORUS
	.05310
	.38264
	.43574

PH IN WATER COLUMN 7.00 PH IN BENTHOS 7.00 WATER COLUMN TEMP. 17.23 BENTHOS TEMP. 17.23 DEGREES CENTIGRADE

ACCUMULATED NET GAIN OR LOSS OF INORGANIC MATERIAL TO THE ENTIRE ECOSYSTEM (GRAMS LITER WATER IN CUBIC METERS).

	WATER	SUBSTRATUM	CARBON POOL	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
FROM THE ATMOSPHERE	.4725E+02	.000000	.4725E+00	.4725E+00	.4725E+00
TO THE ATMOSPHERE	-1.5747E+03	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
FROM OVERLAND FLOW	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
BY WATER REMOVAL	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
FROM UPTREAM	.82170E+07	.90905E+09	1.886E+10	.42373E+07	1.146E+07
TO UPTREAM	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
FROM DOWNSREAM	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
TO DOWNSREAM	-4.2170E+07	-9.0901E+09	-1.886E+10	-4.2373E+07	-1.146E+07
FROM THE STREAM BED	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
TO THE STREAM BED	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
FROM TRIBUTARIES	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
TO TRIBUTARIES	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
CHEMICAL CHANGES	.000000	.000000	-1.9631E+05	-6.780E+03	-6.140E+03
TOTAL	-63062E+02	.37696E+05	.56005E+09	.38330E+03	.7696E+02

THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH ORGANIC MATTER ENTERING AND LEAVING THE SYSTEM PER TIME UNIT. ALL OF THE FIGURES ARE OF CARBON. TOTALS ARE IN GRAMS (OR KCAL.) AND AVERAGES IN GRAMS (OR KCAL.) PER CUBIC METER OF WATER.

PRIMARY PRODUCERS

	TOTAL ENTERING	AVERAGE ENTERING	TOTAL DOWNSREAM	AVERAGE DOWNSREAM
BENTHIC DIATOMS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
CLADOPHORA	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SPIROGYRA	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
CHARA	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
POTAMOGETON	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000

ANIMAL CONSTITUENTS

	TOTAL ENTERING	AVERAGE ENTERING	TOTAL DOWNSREAM	AVERAGE DOWNSREAM
RHIZOCHITHYS OSCULUS				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
YOUNG	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
ADULT	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
HYALINELLA AZTECA				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1	.12166934E+00	.53001298E-05	.12138985E+00	.52879548E-05
SIZE 2	.58539023E+00	.25500624E-04	.68528441E+00	.29852194E-04
SIZE 3	.17378055E+01	.75701852E-04	.19089394E+01	.83159744E-04
SIZE 4	.30991248E+01	.13500331E-03	.30992874E+01	.13500039E-03
SIZE 5	.54062510E+01	.23550577E-03	.53994327E+01	.23520875E-03
SIZE 6	.70591176E+01	.30750753E-03	.70594294E+01	.30732487E-03
BAETIS TRICAUDATUS				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-2	.20660832E+00	.90002203E-05	.55513045E+00	.17250911E-04
SIZE 3	.12867499E+02	.42888290E-03	.13006547E+02	.56659776E-03
SIZE 4	.70660832E+01	.90002202E-04	.70009181E+01	.11333300E-03
SIZE 5-6	.18365184E+02	.80001958E-03	.18399637E+02	.80152042E-03
OPTIDENSIVUS DIVERGENS				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-5	.29269033E+01	.12750104E-03	.34442178E+01	.15003616E-03
ADULT	.85912960E+02	.27000490E-02	.85279257E+02	.27299733E-02
TRICORYTHODES MINUTUS				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-2	.21752264E+01	.94800236E-04	.23931252E+01	.14784048E-03
SIZE 3-4	.22359611E+02	.93780238E-04	.26737693E+02	.11647408E-03
SIZE 5-6	.71247322E+03	.92557059E-02	.92812195E+03	.92812195E-02
SIZE 7	.82643327E+01	.36070881E-03	.82518729E+01	.35946604E-03
HYDROPSYCHE OCCIDENTALIS				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-2	.65196403E-01	.28800696E-05	.15605167E+00	.67938847E-05
SIZE 3-4	.22956480E+00	.10000295E-04	.28598906E+00	.12458185E-04
SIZE 5-6	.49929865E+02	.21750324E-02	.57011238E+02	.21929333E-02
SIZE 7-9	.15794058E+01	.68801684E-04	.16358665E+01	.71201151E-04
SIZE 10-12	.31850378E+01	.13700336E-03	.31474673E+01	.13700919E-03
SIZE 13-15	.91825919E+01	.44000979E-03	.91828292E+01	.43993868E-03
PUPAE	.22956480E+07	.10000295E-02	.22954578E+07	.99949280E-03
STILBIDUM ARGUS				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-3	.22956480E+00	.10000295E-04	.68631706E+00	.29887174E-04
SIZE 4-7	.45912960E+01	.20000490E-03	.46010784E+01	.20048310E-03
PUPAE	.10904324E+02	.47501163E-03	.10903526E+02	.47499668E-03
ARGIA VIVIDA				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-4	.11878280E+00	.50001224E-05	.13280127E+00	.57805537E-05
SIZE 5-8	.36730368E+00	.16000392E-04	.45594999E+00	.19860763E-04
SIZE 9-12	.12396499E+01	.54001322E-04	.13222463E+01	.57589364E-04
SIZE 13-16	.36730368E+01	.16000392E-03	.37850623E+01	.16052777E-03

ANIMAL NUMBERS

	TOTAL ENTERING	AVERAGE ENTERING	TOTAL DOWNSREAM	AVERAGE DOWNSREAM
RHIZOCHITHYS OSCULUS				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
YOUNG	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
ADULT	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
HYALINELLA AZTECA				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1	.22956480E+05	.10000295E+01	.22916817E+05	.99829647E+00
SIZE 2	.70660832E+05	.90002203E+00	.54808972E+05	.23907117E+01
SIZE 3	.18365184E+05	.80001958E+00	.16208380E+05	.70605371E+03
SIZE 4	.16069536E+05	.70001714E+00	.46541767E+07	.26115525E+03
SIZE 5	.13773888E+05	.60001469E+00	.13762874E+05	.59953930E+00
SIZE 6	.11478280E+05	.50001224E+00	.71330014E+05	.31077604E+01
BAETIS TRICAUDATUS				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-2	.22956480E+05	.10000295E+01	.63497131E+08	.2760463E+04
SIZE 3	.19054356E+06	.80304115E+01	.54327469E+08	.23609988E+04
SIZE 4	.13773888E+05	.60001469E+00	.24351133E+08	.10607780E+04
SIZE 5-6	.91825919E+04	.44000979E+00	.17878359E+08	.77801264E+03
OPTIDENSIVUS DIVERGENS				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-5	.18527729E+05	.80710309E+00	.24665564E+05	.10744752E+01
ADULT	.22956480E+04	.10000295E+00	.98477874E+07	.4289688E+03
TRICORYTHODES MINUTUS				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-2	.23850826E+05	.10389838E+01	.95331585E+08	.41528109E+04
SIZE 3-4	.18365184E+05	.80001958E+00	.40031230E+08	.17438306E+04
SIZE 5-6	.61454020E+06	.26770447E+07	.43893672E+07	.19120835E+03
SIZE 7	.91825919E+04	.44000979E+00	.19625101E+06	.8549378E+01
HYDROPSYCHE OCCIDENTALIS				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-2	.22956480E+05	.10000295E+01	.35914732E+08	.15646087E+04
SIZE 3-4	.20660832E+05	.90002203E+01	.24747533E+07	.15136625E+03
SIZE 5-6	.75593778E+05	.32929972E+01	.24537587E+07	.10689001E+03
SIZE 7-9	.16069536E+04	.70001714E+01	.58049348E+06	.25207313E+02



SIZE 10-12	+13773888+04	+60001469-01	+23224309+05	+10115055+01
SIZE 13-15	+11478240+04	+50001274-01	+11461555+04	+49929547-01
PUPAE	+91825919+07	+40000979-01	+71790433+04	+13844517+00
STIMULUM ARGUS				
EGGS	+00000000	+00000000	+00000000	+00000000
SIZE 1-3	+11478240+05	+50001274+00	+21118943+08	+91907816+03
SIZE 4-7	+11478240+05	+50001274+00	+45535506+07	+19807064+03
PUPAE	+11478240+05	+50001274+00	+11477728+05	+50001171+00
ARGTA VIVIDA				
EGGS	+00000000	+00000000	+00000000	+00000000
SIZE 1-4	+22956480+04	+10000245+00	+10532862+07	+4582997+02
SIZE 5-8	+18365184+04	+80001959-01	+2044577+06	+4000223+02
SIZE 9-12	+13773888+04	+60001469-01	+74765507+06	+2569155+02
SIZE 13-16	+91825919+07	+40000979-01	+57809407+06	+2957918+02

HTCROORGANISMS				
DRIFTING BENTHIC	TOTAL ENTERING +61775887+03	AVERAGE ENTERING +26910659-01	TOTAL DOWNSTREAM +61771764+03	AVERAGE DOWNSTREAM +2690837-01
	+10445198+07	+45501114-02	+1043999+03	+4547844-02

SUSPENDED DETRITUS				
FINE PARTICLES	TOTAL ENTERING +10330416+06	AVERAGE ENTERING +45001101+01	TOTAL DOWNSTREAM +11450989+06	AVERAGE DOWNSTREAM +4982516+01
COARSE PARTICLES	+91148223+05	+79705763+01	+90594876+05	+39494694+01

THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH ALL THE DISSOLVED MATERIAL ENTERING AND LEAVING THE SYSTEM PER TIME UNIT. TOTALS ARE IN GRAMS AND AVERAGES IN GRAMS PER CUBIC METER OF WATER.

ORGANIC MATTER				
CARBON	TOTAL ENTERING +45325179+06	AVERAGE ENTERING +19744442+02	TOTAL DOWNSTREAM +44220955+06	AVERAGE DOWNSTREAM +19207423+02
ENERGY	+49576527+07	+21596404+03	+48360768+07	+2107414+03
NITROGEN	+95168719+05	+41451716+01	+75206050+05	+4147342+01
PHOSPHORUS	+90544185+04	+39442637+00	+90595850+04	+3947914+00

INORGANIC MATTER				
CARBON POOL	+52627731+07	+22925562+03	+52627190+07	+22925326+03
NITROGEN	+51173819+04	+22292124+00	+51491676+04	+22430676+00
PHOSPHORUS	+54521639+04	+23750581+00	+54519890+04	+23749814+00

THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH INORGANIC PARTICULATE MATERIAL ENTERING AND LEAVING THE SYSTEM PER TIME UNIT. TOTALS ARE IN GRAMS AND AVERAGES IN GRAMS PER CUBIC METER OF WATER.

PARTICULATES SUBSTRATUM	TOTAL ENTERING +25396754+07	AVERAGE ENTERING +11063271+03	TOTAL DOWNSTREAM +25390956+07	AVERAGE DOWNSTREAM +11060745+03
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THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE OF NET PRODUCTIVITY FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE SIMULATION. CONSTITUENTS ARE PRINTED IN GRAMS (OR KCAL.) PER SQUARE METER, AVERAGED OVER 40.5 METERS OF STREAM.

CONSTITUENTS OF PRIMARY PRODUCERS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
BENTHIC DIATOMS	65.29971	678.59700	8.19037	1.92692
CLADOPHYTA	56.15984	584.06234	7.01694	1.62913
SPIROGYRA	41.43152	430.88780	5.14120	1.20201
CHARA	43.74854	450.82475	5.69431	1.25760
POTAMOGETON	71.55380	744.15937	9.39119	2.07562
ALL SPECIES				
TOTAL	277.74340	2884.53125	35.43400	8.09128

ANIMAL PRODUCTIVITY

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
RHIZOCHITHYS OSCULUS				
EGGS	-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000
YOUNG	+0.09037	+2.273553	+0.59490	+0.08093
ADULT	+0.01150	+0.15432	+0.00320	+0.00032
TOTAL	+0.10187	+2.42790	+0.60210	+0.08125

HYALLELA AZTECA

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000	-0.00000
SIZE 1	+1.03538	+9.72511	+0.18770	+0.01672
SIZE 2	+3.39535	+3.193817	+0.60254	+0.05564
SIZE 3	+2.02361	+1.904713	+0.35908	+0.03346
SIZE 4	+0.13438	+1.27630	+0.02386	+0.00249
SIZE 5	+0.09455	+0.89878	+0.01679	+0.00180
SIZE 6	+0.22711	+2.16289	+0.04037	+0.00444
TOTAL	+6.91039	+6.504838	+1.22629	+0.11456

BAETIS TRICAUDATUS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	-0.00000	-0.00005	-0.00000	-0.00000
SIZE 1-2	+2.970334	+35.311077	+7.70622	+1.04374
SIZE 3	+1.696766	+20.162107	+4.40063	+0.59625
SIZE 4	+4.376700	+52.013977	+1.135224	+1.53838
SIZE 5-6	+3.55078	+4.218277	+0.92110	+0.12485
TOTAL	+9.398878	+111.705432	+24.38010	+3.30322

OPTIOSERVUS DIVERGENS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	-0.00001	-0.000012	-0.00000	-0.00000
SIZE 1-5	+3.742717	+43.890876	+7.46530	+0.92784
ADULT	+21.063160	+181.992455	+3.965499	+2.57165
TOTAL	+24.805876	+225.883320	+4.712029	+3.39949

TRICORYTHODES MINUTUS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	-0.00002	-0.000020	-0.00000	-0.00000
SIZE 1-2	+3.807071	+40.990171	+9.61345	+1.40168
SIZE 3-4	+7.68588	+8.136575	+1.96523	+0.27559
SIZE 5-6	+2.96781	+2.980522	+0.74367	+0.09150
SIZE 7	+0.76428	+2.73317	+0.06605	+0.00894
TOTAL	+4.88826	+52.380564	+12.37840	+1.77771

HYDROPSYCHE OCCIDENTALIS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	-0.00002	-0.000030	-0.00001	-0.00000
SIZE 1-2	+9.95179	+12.546635	+2.32536	+0.32219
SIZE 3-4	+7.21896	+9.830365	+1.87565	+0.25973
SIZE 5-6	+8.74135	+11.400293	+2.27209	+0.31427
SIZE 7-9	+0.56506	+7.40806	+0.14687	+0.02031
SIZE 10-12	+0.29578	+3.73124	+0.07767	+0.01071
SIZE 13-15	+0.13630	+1.70130	+0.03595	+0.00478
PUPAE	-0.00208	-0.02592	-0.00054	-0.00007
TOTAL	+25.90715	+35.058730	+6.73242	+0.93192

STIMULUM ARGUS

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	-0.00000	-0.00005	-0.00000	-0.00000
SIZE 1-3	+1.901905	+19.062957	+3.82311	+0.54344

SIZE 4-7	.886671	9.169269	+1.95111	-.025339
PUPAF	-.000026	-.000028	-.000006	-.000001
TOTAL	2.788550	28.231939	+.577405	-.079682

ARGIA VIVIDA				
EGGS	-.000000	-.000005	-.000000	-.000000
SIZE 1-4	.108868	1.012212	+.021476	+.001460
SIZE 5-8	.540554	4.987473	+.110179	+.007018
SIZE 9-12	.745171	6.368857	+.159058	+.010435
SIZE 13-16	.833567	7.808562	+.172691	+.011766
TOTAL	2.228159	20.777100	+.458404	+.030679

TOTAL, ALL SPECIES 47.597226 482.830891 10.279828 1.077176

CONSTITUENTS OF HETEROTROPHIC MICROORGANISMS				
MICROBIAL TYPE	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
DRIFTING	.006800	.074821	.00143E	.000137
BENTHIC	.031615	.976476	.015766	.001897
TOTAL	.038415	1.051297	.017202	.002030
STATE ( 247 ) PERMITS ONLY	2.040634323	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE AT 278	+	.000000 DAYS
STATE ( 118 ) PERMITS ONLY	9.092930752	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE AT 410	+	.000000 DAYS
STATE ( 161 ) PERMITS ONLY	9.504313543	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE AT 411	+	.000000 DAYS
STATE ( 160 ) PERMITS ONLY	9.590765584	OF THE PROPOSED UNIT CHANGE AT 412	+	.000000 DAYS

DEEP CREEK STATION 2 CURLEV VALLEY UTAH

REPORT NO. 2 ON APR 1 1972 (I.E., AFTER 366 DAYS OF SIMULATION)  
 MEAN DEPTH 1.506 METERS MEAN FLOW 1.506 CU/M/S MEAN WIDTH 5.02 METERS MEAN VELOCITY .526 MPS TOTAL VOLUME 115.97 CU/M AREA 203.31 SQ. M.

THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUENTS ARE ORGANIC AND ARE PRINTED IN GRAMS (OR KCAL.) PER SQ. METER, AVERAGE OVER 40.5 METERS OF STREAM.

CONSTITUENTS OF PRIMARY PRODUCERS				
	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
BENTHIC DIATOMS	3.77271	39.23578	.52975	.10981
CLAODOPHORA	6.50397	67.64127	.91314	.18862
SPIROGYRA	5.07062	52.73442	.71189	.14705
CHARA	7.67628	79.83322	1.07772	.22261
POTOMOGETON	11.52657	119.87615	1.61826	.33427
ALL SPECIES TOTAL	34.55015	359.32085	4.85075	1.00195

CONSTITUENTS OF ANIMAL BIOMASS				
	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
RHIZOCHITYUS OSCULUS				
EGGS	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
YOUNG	.013898	.154863	.004083	.000547
ADULT	6.41697	7.180248	1.88614	.025465
TOTAL	6.55595	7.335111	1.92697	.026012

HYALLELA AZTECA				
	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
SIZE 1	.000000	.000023	.000000	.000000
SIZE 2	.000571	.005625	.000102	.000010
SIZE 3	.015856	.015051	.000281	.000027
SIZE 4	.008256	.040223	.000755	.000072
SIZE 5	.074203	.699142	.013168	.001741
SIZE 6	.406672	3.835404	.072173	.006915
TOTAL	.487288	4.595466	.085474	.008266

BAETIS TRICAUDATUS				
	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	.006715	.079889	.001742	.000236
SIZE 1-2	.247068	2.937409	.064101	.008881
SIZE 3	.307859	3.657656	.079871	.010817
SIZE 4	.347686	4.129864	.090198	.012217
SIZE 5-6	.018560	.220462	.004815	.000652
TOTAL	.927888	11.025241	2.40727	.032603

OPTIDSERVUS DIVERGENS				
	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
SIZE 1-5	.087858	1.023914	.015696	.001807
ADULT	2.299847	20.826867	4.37387	.031597
TOTAL	2.387704	21.850781	4.59353	.033399

TRICORYTHODES MINUTUS				
	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	.011040	.121444	.002760	.000386
SIZE 1-2	.293604	3.190555	.073828	.009180
SIZE 3-4	1.124885	12.107609	.284075	.033553
SIZE 5-6	2.567334	27.453658	.652316	.072675
SIZE 7	.013419	.143280	.003413	.000378
TOTAL	4.010283	43.016545	1.016392	.116173

HYDROPSYCHE OCCIDENTALIS				
	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	.003437	.051549	.000894	.000124
SIZE 1-2	.419794	6.296701	.109146	.015117
SIZE 3-4	.182712	2.736919	.047505	.006578
SIZE 5-6	.247029	3.003655	.064167	.008766
SIZE 7-9	.074190	.944143	.001088	.000148
SIZE 10-12	.001300	.016280	.000341	.000047
SIZE 13-15	.002214	.027623	.000576	.000078
PUPAF	.000000	.000000	.000000	.000000
TOTAL	.860676	12.176870	2.22716	.030852

STIMULIUM ARGUS				
	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	.003394	.033935	.000679	.000115
SIZE 1-3	.196036	1.961021	.039247	.005637
SIZE 4-7	.001691	.018600	.000440	.000051
PUPAF	.000010	.000114	.000003	.000000
TOTAL	.201131	2.017670	.040368	.005803

ARGIA VIVIDA				
	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
EGGS	.000528	.005804	.000106	.000018
SIZE 1-4	.075091	.258762	.004006	.000559
SIZE 5-8	.097459	.937072	.019606	.001600
SIZE 9-12	.084167	.802581	.016973	.001749
SIZE 13-16	.001698	.016191	.000347	.000027
TOTAL	.208943	2.020409	.040233	.003555

TOTAL, ALL SPECIES 9.739507 104.034082 2.296766 .296663

POPULATIONS ARE PRINTED IN NUMBERS PER SQ. METER, AVERAGED OVER 40.5 METERS OF STREAM. AVERAGE WEIGHTS ARE EXPRESSED AS GRAMS OF CARBON (DRY WT.).

	POPULATIONS		WT. OF AVE. IND.	
<b>RHINICHTHYS OSCULUS</b>				
EGGS	.0000		.000000	
YOUNG	.1163		.119476+00	
ADULT	1.1101		.579059+00	
TOTAL	1.2264			
<b>HYALINELLA AZTECA</b>				
EGGS	.0000		.000000	
SIZE 1	.3291		.513271-05	
SIZE 2	20.8715		.273437-04	
SIZE 3	23.0744		.686774-04	
SIZE 4	28.4088		.149827-03	
SIZE 5	255.3847		.290552-03	
SIZE 6	850.7057		.478043-03	
TOTAL	1178.7742			
<b>BAETIS TRICAUDATUS</b>				
EGGS	2802.2053		.279617-05	
SIZE 1-2	18461.1504		.133831-04	
SIZE 3	6971.1974		.441616-04	
SIZE 4	2239.7998		.155231-03	
SIZE 5-6	139.4217		.133127-03	
TOTAL	30613.7695			
<b>OPTIDICERIVUS DIVERGENS</b>				
EGGS	.0000		.000000	
SIZE 1-5	1.07742533		.818612-04	
ADULT	3.0735481		.748271-03	
TOTAL	4.14668013			
<b>TRICORYTHODES MINUTUS</b>				
EGGS	4291.4008		.257268-05	
SIZE 1-2	20778.3665		.141303-04	
SIZE 3-4	8696.2349		.179353-03	
SIZE 5-6	6314.8030		.406558-03	
SIZE 7	14.2657		.101156-02	
TOTAL	40094.0703			
<b>HYDROPSYCHE OCCIDENTALIS</b>				
EGGS	373.5816		.919905-05	
SIZE 1-2	9728.2894		.454899-04	
SIZE 3-4	1137.1689		.160677-03	
SIZE 5-6	645.5597		.362659-03	
SIZE 7-9	5.2941		.792991-03	
SIZE 10-12	.5535		.274851-02	
SIZE 13-15	.2915		.759639-02	
PUPAE	.0000		.000000	
TOTAL	11390.7280			
<b>SIMULIUM ARGUS</b>				
EGGS	1116.0766		.304332-05	
SIZE 1-3	5068.3227		.386787-04	
SIZE 4-7	3.2287		.523784-03	
PUPAE	.0748		.138624-03	
TOTAL	6186.7018			
<b>ARGIA VIVIDA</b>				
EGGS	44.6669		.118125-04	
SIZE 1-4	401.1283		.625502-04	
SIZE 5-8	213.8369		.455764-03	
SIZE 9-12	61.7734		.136252-02	
SIZE 13-16	1.6491		.102959-02	
TOTAL	727.0545			
<b>CONSTITUENTS OF HETEROTROPHIC MICROORGANISMS</b>				
MICROBIAL TYPE	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
DRIFTING	.013530	.167925	.003223	.000308
BENTHIC	.056110	.589014	.008976	.000856
TOTAL	.071460	.756938	.012199	.001164
<b>SUSPENDED DETRITUS CONSTITUENTS</b>				
DETRITUS TYPE	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
FINE PARTICLES	2.567077	28.093822	.579082	.051341
COARSE PARTICLES	2.179279	23.843016	.457218	.043591
TOTAL	4.746806	51.936839	.936301	.094932
<b>BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SEDIMENTS</b>				
DETRITUS TYPE	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
FINE PARTICLES	2.267936	24.811223	.476267	.045359
COARSE PARTICLES	46.033187	481.746364	6.919298	.660100
TOTAL	48.301123	506.557587	7.395565	.705458
TOTAL DETRITUS	53.107924	558.484421	8.391865	.800390
<b>DISSOLVED CONSTITUENTS</b>				
IN WATER	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
IN BENTHOS	.78891	8.62348	.16548	.01576
TOTAL	2.09618	7.300992	.34860	.02352
TOTAL	2.88459	31.63341	.51408	.03928
<b>AVERAGE IN ECOSYSTEM</b>				
	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
	100.35363	1054.27969	16.06566	2.09945

ACCUMULATED NET GAIN OR LOSS OF ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS TO THE ENTIRE ECOSYSTEM. (GRAMS OR KCAL.)

	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
FROM THE ATMOSPHERE	.33747+04	.12172+07	.72221+03	.81873+02
TO THE ATMOSPHERE	-4.5377+04	-2.1171+07	-1.0496+04	-1.3533+03
FROM OVERLAND FLOW	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
BY WATER REMOVAL	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
FROM UPSTREAM	.10087+10	.11034+11	.21179+09	.20174+08
TO UPSTREAM	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
FROM DOWNSTREAM	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
TO DOWNSTREAM	-1.0086+10	-1.1033+11	-2.1176+09	-2.0172+08
FROM THE STREAM BED	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
TO THE STREAM BED	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
FROM TRIBUTARIES	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
TO TRIBUTARIES	.00000	.00000	.00000	.00000
CHEMICAL CHANGES	-7.1092+05	.00000	-2.8729+05	-2.2158+04
TOTAL	-5.3974+07	-1.3056+05	-1.0479+04	.96971+01

THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUENTS ARE INORGANIC AND ARE REPORTED IN GRAMS PER SQ. METER AVERAGE OVER 40.5 METERS OF STREAM.

SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER (INORGANIC)

SIZE	SUBSTRATUM
PARTICULATES	63.10922
TOTAL	63.10922

BENTHIC PARTICULATE MATTER (INORGANIC)

SIZE	SUBSTRATUM
PARTICULATES	83.22003
TOTAL	83.22003

ALL P.M. 146.32925

DISSOLVED INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

	CARBON	POOL	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
IN WATER	125.49794	.19103	.18486	
IN BENTHOS	32.39376	.69711	.11865	
TOTAL	157.89170	.87813	.30311	

PH IN WATER COLUMN 7.00 PH IN BENTHOS 7.00 WATER COLUMN TEMP. 18.00 BENTHOS TEMP. 18.00 DEGREES CENTIGRADE

ACCUMULATED NET GAIN OR LOSS OF INORGANIC MATERIAL TO THE ENTIRE ECOSYSTEM (GRAMS PER HOUR IN CUBIC METERS).

	WATER	SUBSTRATUM	CARBON POOL	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
FROM THE ATMOSPHERE	6.3320+02	0.0000	6.3320+02	6.3320+02	6.3320+02
TO THE ATMOSPHERE	-2.2890+03	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
FROM OVERLAND FLOW	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
BY WATER REMOVAL	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
FROM UPSTREAM	-1.9238+02	0.0000	-1.9238+02	-1.9238+02	-1.9238+02
TO UPSTREAM	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
FROM DOWNSTREAM	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
TO DOWNSTREAM	-1.9233+02	0.0000	-1.9233+02	-1.9233+02	-1.9233+02
FROM THE STREAM BED	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
TO THE STREAM BED	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
FROM TRIBUTARIES	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
TO TRIBUTARIES	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
CHEMICAL CHANGES	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NET TOTAL	13.500+02	0.0000	13.500+02	13.500+02	13.500+02

THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH ORGANIC MATTER ENTERING AND LEAVING THE SYSTEM PER TIME UNIT. ALL OF THE FIGURES ARE OF CARBON. TOTALS ARE IN GRAMS (OR KCAL.) AND AVERAGES IN GRAMS (OR KCAL.) PER CUBIC METER OF WATER.

PRIMARY PRODUCERS

	TOTAL ENTERING	AVERAGE ENTERING	TOTAL DOWNSTREAM	AVERAGE DOWNSTREAM
BENTHIC DIATOMS	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
CLADOPHORA	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
SPYROGYRA	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
CHARA	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
POTOMORFON	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000

ANIMAL CONSTITUENTS

	TOTAL ENTERING	AVERAGE ENTERING	TOTAL DOWNSTREAM	AVERAGE DOWNSTREAM
<b>RHINICHTHYS OSCULUS</b>				
EGGS	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
YOUNG	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
ADULT	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
<b>HYALINELLA AZTECA</b>				
EGGS	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
SIZE 1	6.8944435+01	5.2997085-05	6.8927465+01	5.2944041-05
SIZE 2	3.3171379+01	2.5698597-04	3.3232262+01	2.5545394-04
SIZE 3	9.9473465+01	7.5695835-04	9.9639344+01	7.5823350-04
SIZE 4	1.7561318+02	1.3493258-03	1.7608782+02	1.3535783-03
SIZE 5	3.0634744+02	2.3548770-03	3.0715367+02	2.4244103-03
SIZE 6	4.0000780+02	3.0748308-03	4.0159034+02	3.4734487-03
<b>BACILLUS TRICAUDATUS</b>				
EGGS	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
SIZE 1-2	1.1707546+01	8.9958705-05	1.1662932+01	8.3102163-04
SIZE 3	6.2440243+01	4.7997360-04	6.2173736+01	4.8204765-04
SIZE 4	1.2958352+02	9.9609905-04	1.2929469+02	1.3474776-03
SIZE 5-6	1.0406707+02	7.9995600-03	1.0439567+02	8.0244140-03
<b>OPTIDOSERVUS DIVERGENS</b>				
EGGS	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
SIZE 1-5	6.1739792+02	4.7458528-03	6.2797789+02	4.8212173-03
ADULT	2.6016768+03	1.9998300-02	2.4832193+03	2.2143097-02
<b>TRICORYTHODES MINUTUS</b>				
EGGS	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
SIZE 1-2	4.2636980+02	3.2774736-03	4.6300218+02	3.5590641-03
SIZE 3-4	1.2670166+02	9.7394647-04	1.2659377+02	1.2044367-03
SIZE 5-6	3.8114565+02	2.9294388-03	3.9464334+02	3.5356728-03
SIZE 7	4.6830187+02	3.5998020-03	4.7096234+02	3.6202362-03
<b>HYDROPSYCHE OCCIDENTALIS</b>				
EGGS	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
SIZE 1-2	3.6943810+01	2.8398438-05	3.6856236+01	3.0665072-05
SIZE 3-4	1.6510641+01	1.2631609-04	1.6735438+01	1.2975649-04
SIZE 5-6	1.1760380+01	9.0401182-02	1.1786306+01	9.0610478-02
SIZE 7-9	1.0756933+02	8.2687759-04	1.0805215+02	8.3058905-04
SIZE 10-12	1.7821486+02	1.3609246-03	1.7833877+02	1.3708771-03
SIZE 13-15	5.2033536+02	3.9997800-03	5.2050952+02	4.0011188-03
PUPAE	1.5008384+03	9.9994500-03	1.5008377+03	9.9994446-03
<b>SIMULIUM ARGUS</b>				
EGGS	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
SIZE 1-3	1.3008384+01	9.9994446-05	1.3024931+01	1.2784583-05
SIZE 4-7	2.5666542+02	1.9729684-03	2.5687277+02	1.9746620-03
PUPAE	6.1789824+02	4.7479738-03	6.1789914+02	4.7479444-03
<b>ARGIA VIVIDA</b>				
EGGS	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
SIZE 1-4	6.5041919+01	4.9997749-05	6.5112743+01	4.9953227-05
SIZE 5-8	2.0813414+01	1.5999120-04	2.0839390+01	1.6000434-04
SIZE 9-12	7.0245273+01	5.3997030-04	7.0266932+01	5.6612552-04
SIZE 13-16	2.0813414+02	1.5999120-03	2.0813414+02	1.6395360-03

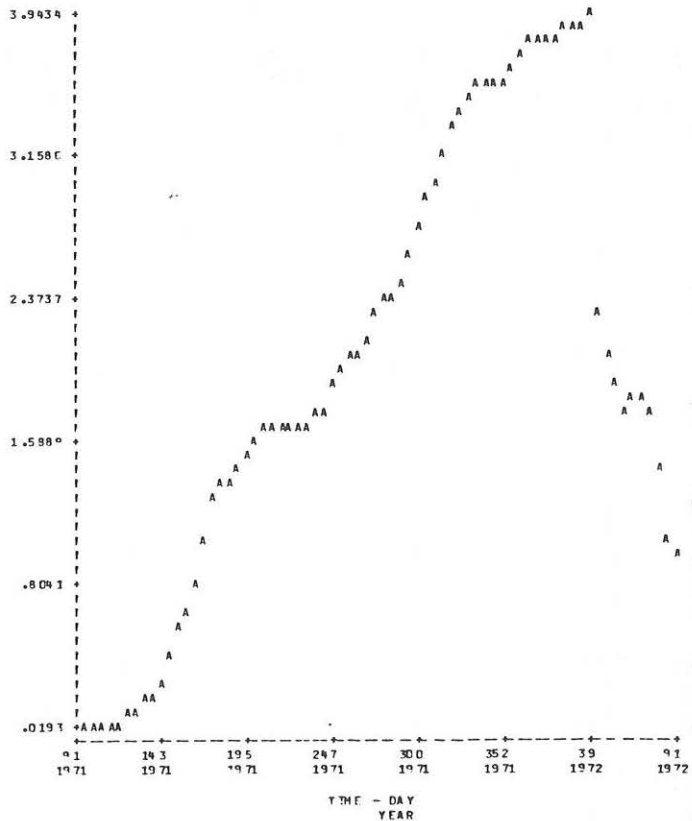
ANIMAL NUMBERS

	TOTAL ENTERING	AVERAGE ENTERING	TOTAL DOWNSTREAM	AVERAGE DOWNSTREAM
<b>RHINICHTHYS OSCULUS</b>				
EGGS	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
YOUNG	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
ADULT	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
<b>HYALINELLA AZTECA</b>				
EGGS	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
SIZE 1	1.3008384+06	9.9994500+00	1.3008399+06	9.9994614+00
SIZE 2	1.1707546+06	8.9958705+00	1.2694264+06	9.2777910+00
SIZE 3	1.0406707+06	7.9995600+00	1.0408117+06	8.0000434+00
SIZE 4	9.1058687+05	6.9996150+00	9.1076091+05	7.0000524+00
SIZE 5	7.8050304+05	5.9996700+00	7.8206801+05	6.0116999+00
SIZE 6	6.5041920+05	4.9997250+00	6.5574066+05	5.0400308+00

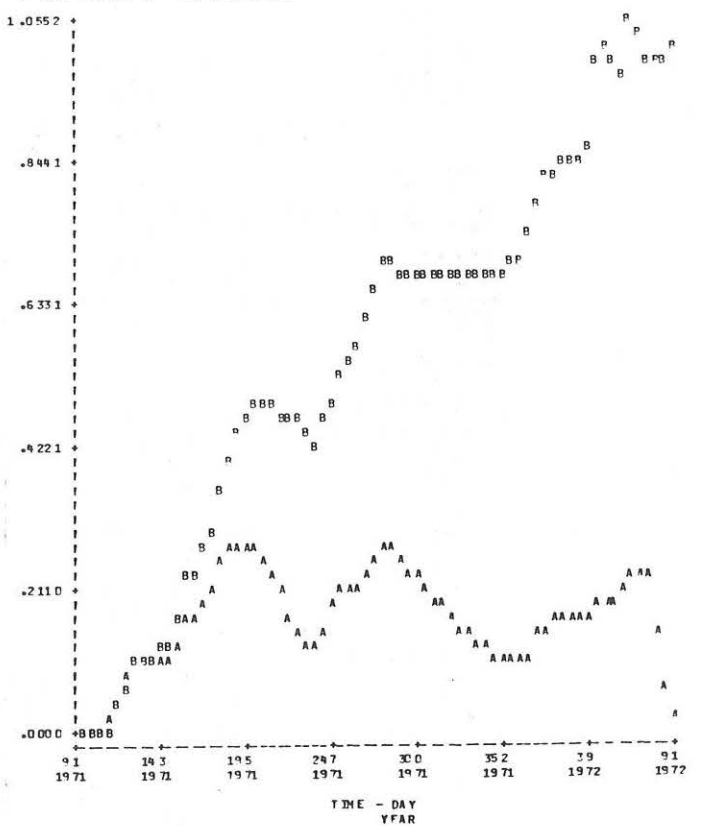
<b>BAETIS TRICAUDATUS</b>				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-2	+13008384+06	-9999500+00	-16574762+09	+12710151+04
SIZE 3	+10406707+06	-7999559+00	-10849518+06	+8339457+00
SIZE 4	+84354366+05	-64842587+00	-65777059+05	+65936201+00
SIZE 5-6	+52033536+05	-39997800+00	-52150877+05	+40079994+00
<b>OPTIDSERVUS DIVERGENS</b>				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-5	+74025484+06	-18468215+01	-24091485+06	+18519957+01
ADULT	+13008384+05	-99994499-01	-34954966+06	+72994260+01
<b>TRICORYTHODES MINUTUS</b>				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-2	+15134754+05	-11673976+01	-25295081+09	+19444145+04
SIZE 3-4	+10406707+06	-7999559+00	-10849518+06	+8339457+00
SIZE 5-6	+78050304+05	-59996700+00	-73506757+07	+56504100+02
SIZE 7	+52033536+05	-39997800+00	-57096820+05	+40079994+00
<b>HYDROPSYCHE OCCIDENTALIS</b>				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-2	+13008384+06	-9999500+00	-16574762+09	+12710151+04
SIZE 3-4	+20012898+05	-15383769+00	-41899645+07	+32279952+02
SIZE 5-6	+17645873+07	-13564754+07	-84056595+07	+64617692+02
SIZE 7-9	+10656868+05	-81918571-01	-10668112+05	+8194550-01
SIZE 13-15	+5041920+04	-49997250-01	-5043677+04	+9996601-01
PUPAE	+52033536+04	-39997800-01	-52033508+04	+7999779-01
<b>SIRILUM ARGUS</b>				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-3	+65041920+05	-49997250+00	-53596866+08	+1194521+03
SIZE 4-7	+67743660+05	-52074058+00	-67745599+05	+52074058+00
PUPAE	+65041920+05	-49997250+00	-65041845+05	+9999224+00
<b>ARGIA VIVIDA</b>				
EGGS	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
SIZE 1-4	+13008384+05	-99994499-01	-76440559+07	+20376665+02
SIZE 5-9	+10406707+05	-79995600-01	-10537704+05	+81025567-01
SIZE 9-12	+78050304+04	-59995700-01	-74839444+04	+6029830-01
SIZE 13-16	+52033536+04	-39997800-01	-40846340+06	+71476719+01
<b>MICROORGANISMS</b>				
DRIFTING BENTHIC	TOTAL ENTERING +35005561+04	AVERAGE ENTERING +26908520-01	TOTAL DOWNSTREAM +5007734+04	AVERAGE DOWNSTREAM +26908707-01
	+59188147+03	+45497497-02	+5929459+03	+4560123-02
<b>SUSPENDED DETRITUS</b>				
FINE PARTICLES COARSE PARTICLES	TOTAL ENTERING +58537727+06	AVERAGE ENTERING +44997525+01	TOTAL DOWNSTREAM +58933319+06	AVERAGE DOWNSTREAM +45347735+01
	+49683009+06	+38190967+01	+49711283+06	+38212701+01
THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH ALL THE DISSOLVED MATERIAL ENTERING AND LEAVING THE SYSTEM PER TIME UNIT. TOTALS ARE IN GRAMS AND AVERAGES IN GRAMS PER CUBIC METER OF WATER.				
<b>ORGANIC MATTER</b>				
CARBON ENERGY NITROGEN PHOSPHORUS	TOTAL ENTERING +17956573+06	AVERAGE ENTERING +13803087+01	TOTAL DOWNSTREAM +17532419+06	AVERAGE DOWNSTREAM +13477043+01
	+19640658+07	+15097631+02	+19176725+07	+14740100+02
	+37706802+05	+2899994+00	+37739988+05	+29010455+00
	+35923152+04	+27613865-01	+35944851+04	+2763545-01
<b>INORGANIC MATTER</b>				
CARBON POOL NITROGEN PHOSPHORUS	+28618445+08	+7198979+03	+74621278+08	+22000968+03
	+41326635+05	+3167483+00	+41285212+05	+3179658+00
	+42077119+05	+32344375+00	+42068412+05	+32337682+00
THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH INORGANIC PARTICULATE MATERIAL ENTERING AND LEAVING THE SYSTEM PER TIME UNIT. TOTALS ARE IN GRAMS AND AVERAGES IN GRAMS PER CUBIC METER OF WATER.				
PARTICULATES SUBSTRATUM	TOTAL ENTERING +14391175+08	AVERAGE ENTERING +11062791+03	TOTAL DOWNSTREAM +14392797+08	AVERAGE DOWNSTREAM +11063638+03
THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE OF NET PRODUCTIVITY FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE SIMULATION. CONSTITUENTS ARE PRINTED IN GRAMS OR KCAL. PER SQUARE METER, AVERAGED OVER 40.5 METERS OF STREAM.				
<b>CONSTITUENTS OF PRIMARY PRODUCERS</b>				
BENTHIC DIATOMS CLAOPHORA SPIROBYRA CHARA PHYTOBENTON TOTAL	CARBON 101.45219	ENERGY 1055.10278	NITROGEN 13.26043	PHOSPHORUS 2.97324
	104.74240	1089.32092	13.69991	3.03798
	79.60679	827.91056	10.43468	2.30904
	96.70217	1000.50249	12.79900	7.79071
	148.58080	1545.24026	19.81016	4.30935
	530.53434	5518.07697	70.00107	15.41990
<b>ANIMAL PRODUCTIVITY</b>				
RHINICHTHYS OSCULUS EGGS YOUNG ADULT TOTAL	CARBON -0.00000	ENERGY -0.00000	NITROGEN -0.00000	PHOSPHORUS -0.00000
	+1.82964	+2.03874	+0.53749	+0.07257
	+5.59372	+6.20539	+1.62930	+0.21988
	+7.77336	+8.24413	+2.16680	+0.29240
<b>HYALLELA AZTECA</b>				
EGGS SIZE 1 SIZE 2 SIZE 3 SIZE 4 SIZE 5 SIZE 6 TOTAL	-0.00000 -0.03091 +3.05820 +3.64484 +7.31443 +1.02266 +1.76287 +4.28129	-0.00000 -0.74400 +2.86598 +3.43025 +6.88736 +9.63726 +16.63934 +40.35524	-0.00000 +0.16507 +0.59448 +0.04676 +1.29800 +1.81485 +3.12871 +7.99768	-0.00000 -0.01503 +0.05030 +0.06010 +0.12126 +0.17177 +0.30353 +0.72194
<b>BAETIS TRICAUDATUS</b>				
EGGS SIZE 1-2 SIZE 3 SIZE 4 SIZE 5-6 TOTAL	-0.00001 +5.83927 +5.11612 +17.77267 +2.84756 +31.52920	-0.00000 +9.41886 +60.77060 +210.52434 +33.82638 +374.54019	-0.00000 +1.51494 +1.37180 +4.54688 +7.38678 +9.17768	-0.00000 +2.05187 +1.79765 +6.22756 +1.00076 +1.10778
<b>OPTIDSERVUS DIVERGENS</b>				
EGGS SIZE 1-5 ADULT TOTAL	-0.00001 +3.46099 +27.30784 +30.76802	-0.00001 +40.56859 +236.78576 +279.35437	-0.00000 +6.88885 +1.51878 +5.84076	-0.00000 +0.75451 +3.43374 +4.18831

TRICORYTHOIDES MINUTUS				
EGGS	-0.00007	-0.00034	-0.00001	-0.00000
SIZE 1-2	9.560749	103.365137	2.409697	3.32650
SIZE 3-4	10.671127	114.355018	2.700097	3.43044
SIZE 5-6	16.603845	176.660576	4.240468	4.83938
SIZE 7	1.473837	15.668227	3.76131	0.45695
TOTAL	38.309549	410.048920	9.776392	11.205376
HYDROPSYCHE OCCIDENTALIS				
EGGS	-0.00000	-0.00072	-0.00001	-0.00000
SIZE 1-2	3.515279	51.133756	9.13587	1.26536
SIZE 3-4	4.418192	63.213261	1.148151	1.59070
SIZE 5-6	7.919167	106.343523	2.057733	2.78297
SIZE 7-9	1.473710	25.026675	4.86904	0.67304
SIZE 10-12	1.271630	16.479100	3.31739	0.45852
SIZE 13-15	0.59137	7.41591	0.15383	0.02079
PUPAE	-0.000593	-0.07400	-0.00154	-0.00021
TOTAL	19.056507	262.930428	4.953341	6.85071
SIMULIUM AREUS				
EGGS	-0.00001	-0.00009	-0.00000	-0.00000
SIZE 1-3	4.176339	41.308635	8.77350	1.17910
SIZE 4-7	9.184884	93.678375	1.946401	2.62471
PUPAE	-0.01555	-0.15868	-0.00330	-0.00045
TOTAL	13.309668	134.971134	2.77421	3.80337
ARGIA VIVIDA				
EGGS	-0.00001	-0.00009	-0.00000	-0.00000
SIZE 1-4	2.47496	2.355491	0.48088	0.04097
SIZE 5-8	1.479444	13.410030	2.89321	0.20743
SIZE 9-12	2.328960	21.861048	4.74505	0.73960
SIZE 13-16	3.55437	33.394130	7.74790	0.52013
TOTAL	7.556326	71.020689	1.536704	1.10807
TOTAL - ALL SPECIES	145.543573	1581.465012	33.994773	44.009582
CONSTITUENTS OF HETEROTROPHIC MICROORGANISMS				
MICROBIAL TYPE	CARBON	ENERGY	NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS
DRIFTING	0.07137	0.78073	0.01498	0.00143
BENTHIC	9.46800	9.960084	1.91593	0.14814
TOTAL	9.53937	10.038157	1.93091	0.14957

TOTAL ANIMAL CARBON  
Y AXIS (\*10\*\* 1) TSGRAMS PER SQUARE METER



BENTHIC DIATOMS  
Y AXIS (\*10\*\* 2) TSGRAMS CARBON



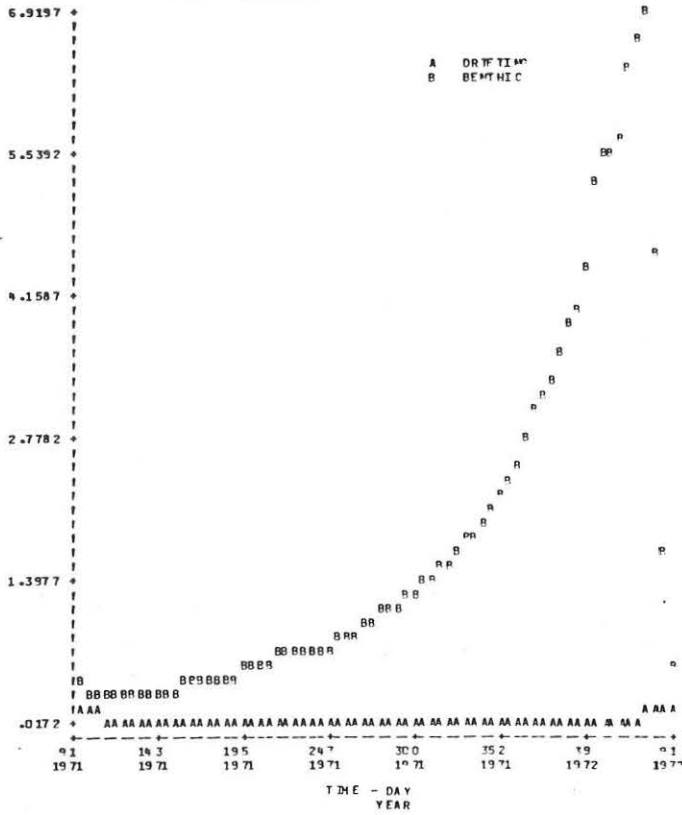
STANDING CROP  
TOT. NET PRODUCTIVITY





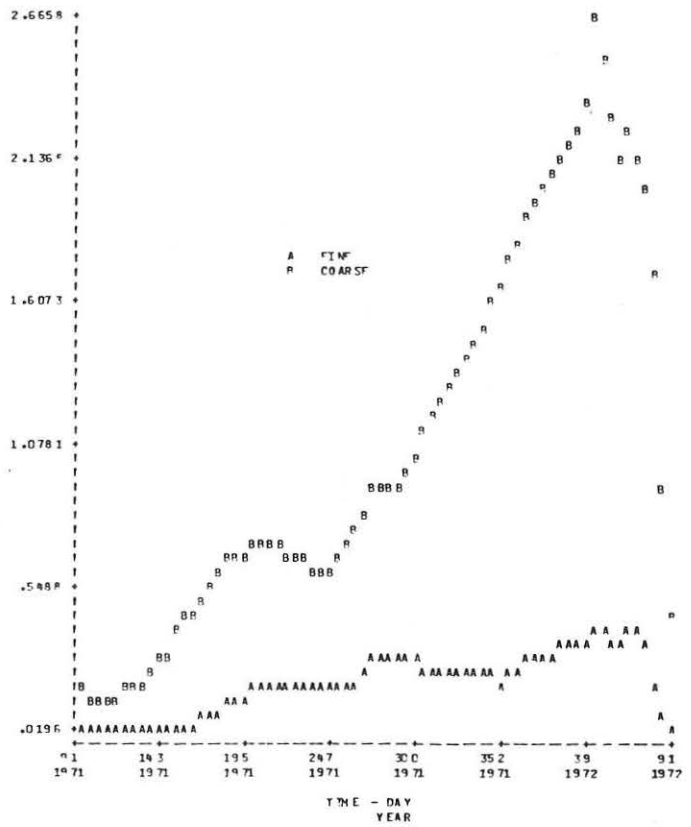
HETEROTROPHIC MICROORGANISM CARBON

Y AXIS ( $\times 10^{-1}$ ) TS GRAMS PER SQUARE METER



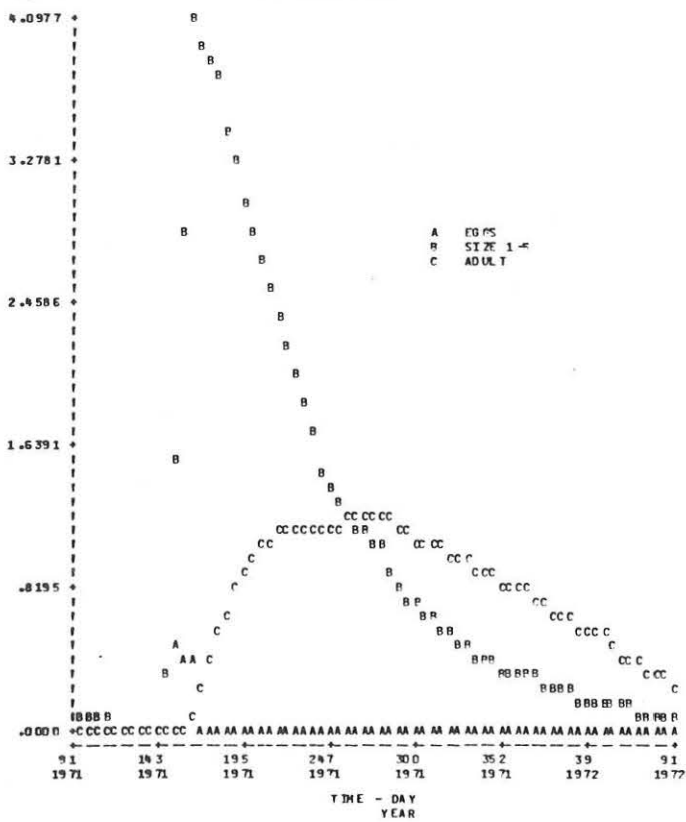
CARBON IN BENTHIC LITTEL

Y AXIS ( $\times 10^{-2}$ ) TS GRAMS PER SQUARE METER



POPULATIONS OF OPIOSERVUS DIVERGENS

Y AXIS ( $\times 10^{-4}$ ) TS NUMBERS PER SQUARE METER



TOTAL PLANT CARBON (STANDING CROP)

Y AXIS ( $\times 10^{-2}$ ) TS GRAMS PER SQUARE METER

