

STA Vegetation Management and Enhancement

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17th Annual Public Meeting on the Long-Term Plan
for Achieving Water Quality Goals for the
Everglades Protection Area Tributary Basins
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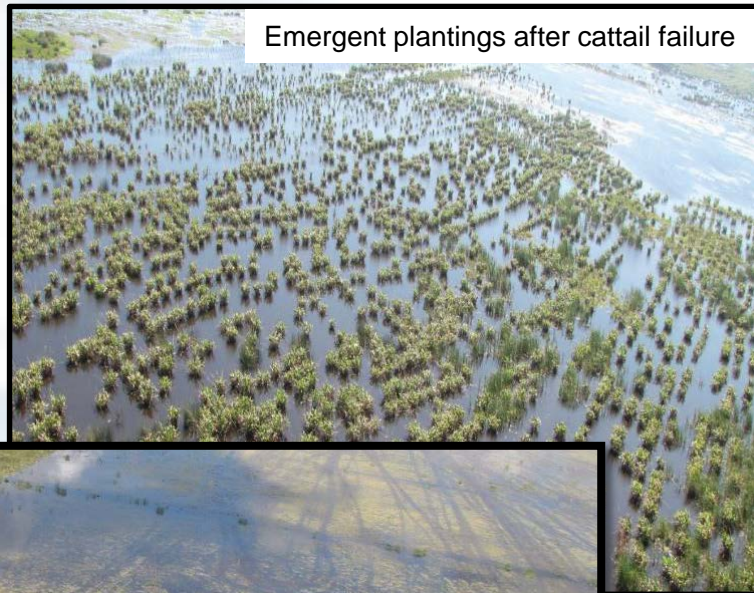
Objective

Maintain sustainable vegetation-based phosphorus uptake processes



- Vegetation Enhancement
 - Establish/maintain appropriate vegetation communities
 - Improve stability and functional redundancy
- Selective Management
 - Increase desirable species
 - Control Invasive/Undesirable species
 - Control exotic populations

Vegetation Function



- **Emergent Aquatic Vegetation (EAV)**
 - Re-establish stable soils
 - Re-direct flow
 - Nutrient uptake
 - SAV stabilization
 - Increase diversity/decrease clonal populations

- **Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)**
 - Water column nutrient uptake
 - Replenish seasonal die-off
 - Replenish loss due to predation
 - Repair damage
 - Establish new SAV bed
 - Increase species diversity



Healthy EAV



Highly Stressed EAV

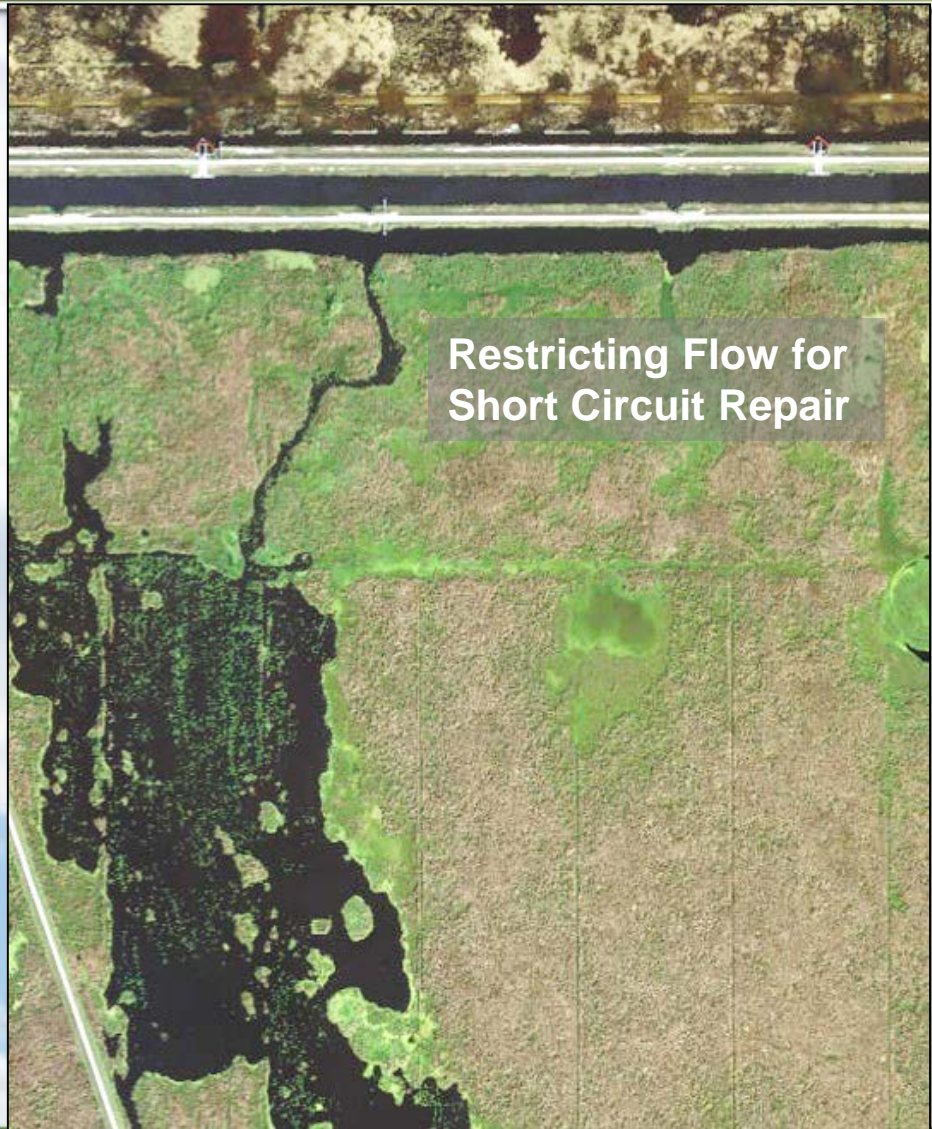


Adaptive Management Process



- **Monitor vegetation health**
- **Coordinate with water management**
 - Stage, flow rates (cfs), redirecting flow
- **Proactively manage vegetation**
 - Increase cover and health of desired species at a specific location
 - Control growth of undesirable species
- **Repair and restore**
 - Emergent vegetation enhancements where vegetation is damaged or undesirable

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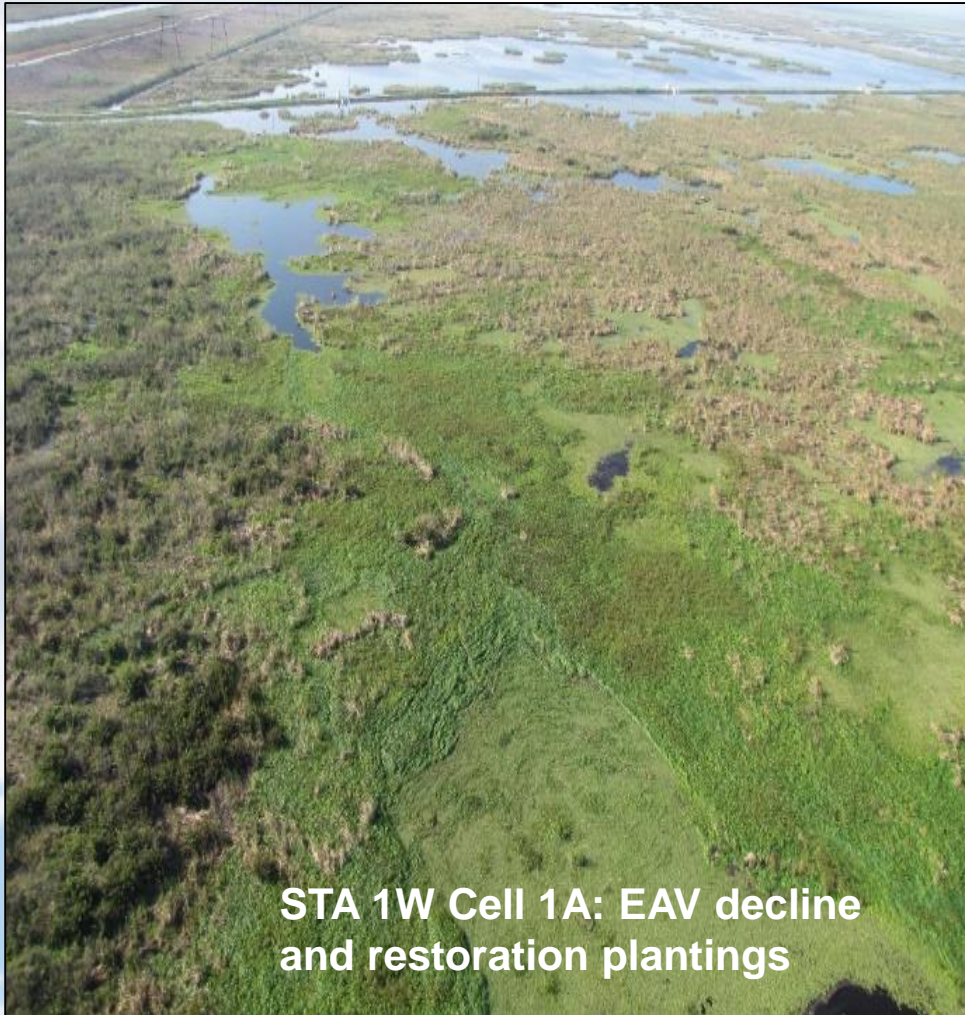


Invasive FAV Treatment



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Adaptive Management Process



STA 1W Cell 1A: EAV decline
and restoration plantings

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Uses of EAV



- Protect the SAV
- Displace invasive species
- Stabilize sediments
- Improves water quality



Rehabilitation: Emergent Plants



Repair and Restoration of STA 2 Cell 3

- Almost ten miles of emergent vegetation strips planted to compartmentalize the SAV
- Multiple short circuits and scoured out boat trails filled and planted
- SAV was planted and placements continue throughout the cell.



Rehabilitation: SAV Inoculation

Inoculation enhances growth in bare areas and increases diversity



SAV harvest and transport

SAV Management in STA Operations



- Compartmentalizing the SAV cells with vegetation strips can help protect and stabilize SAV populations
- Smaller, more diverse and compartmentalized SAV beds can be more resistant to storm events and resist Hydrilla colonization.

FAV Control

- Dense vegetation strips at the inflows can reduce FAV entering a cell
- Inflow strips can be shaped to trap and concentrate FAV decreasing herbicide use in the cells and reducing costs



“U” shaped vegetation strips at the inflows of cells helps to trap FAV for more efficient treatment

Invasive Species Control

- Dense native vegetation plantings can be made after treatments to interfere with the continued spread of invasive plants
- District staff have identified several native species to use in varying conditions to maximize resiliency and performance



Questions

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