Performance Measure 1

Lainhart Dam on Loxahatchee River

Objective 1 – Restore Wet and Dry Flows to the NW Fork Objective 2 – Restore Floodplain, River and Estuary



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Patricia Gorman, Science Supervisor South Florida Water Management District Numerous studies & modeling to support restoration target setting











Floodplain, River and Estuary Targets

2006: Restoration Plan for the NW Fork of the Loxahatchee River

Preferred Restoration Flow Scenario:

Variable dry season flow between 50 and 110 cfs, with a mean monthly flow of 69 cfs over Lainhart Dam and an additional 30 cfs from the downstream tributaries when needed











NW Fork River Miles 0 -15



PM #1: Based on restoration targets for the River and Estuary set forth in the 2006 Restoration Plan

- Floodplain swamp and hydric hammock in the freshwater riverine floodplain: 0 (RM 16 to RM 9.5)
- Floodplain swamp in the tidal floodplain: salinity < 2 (RM 9.5 to RM 8.1)
- Vallisneria americana: salinity < 5 (RM 10.5 to RM 6.5)
- Fish larvae in the oligohaline zone: salinity of 2 to 8 (RM 10 to RM 5.5)
- Oysters in the mesohaline zone: salinity of 10 to 20 (RM 6.0 to RM 3.5)
- Seagrasses in the polyhaline zone: salinity of > 20 (RM 4.0 to RM 0.0)



ALTERNATIVE RESULTS



Objective 1 - Restore Wet and Dry Season Flows to NW Fork

Flows	ECB	FWO	ALt2	Alt5	ALt10	ALt13
Wet Season	76%	78%	98%	98%	100%	98%
Dry Season	63%	65%	87%	91%	95%	80%

Variable Dry Season Flow between 50 and 110 cfs, with a mean monthly flow of 69 cfs over Lainhart Dam and an additional 30 cfs from the downstream tributaries when needed

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Wet Season (August – November) Flows of greater than 110 cfs for a minimum of 120 days

DRY SEASON PERFORMANCE BY YEAR BASED ON FLOWS OVER LAINHART DAM



DRY SEASON PERFORMANCE BY YEAR BASED ON FLOWS OVER LAINHART DAM





estuary		Salinity Tool Performance Habitat Units					Salinity Tool Performance %						
HUs	Total Area*	ECB	FWO	ALt2	Alt5	ALt10	ALt13	ECB	FWO	ALt2	Alt5	ALt10	ALt13
Flood Plain**	483	, 314	314	420	440	459	386	65%	65%	87%	91%	95%	80%
Tidal River	18	, 18	, 18	18	18	18	, 18	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Valisneria	93	, 72	. 72	74	75	75	73	78%	78%	80%	80%	81%	79%
Oligohaline	161	. 35	34	38	37	39	37	22%	21%	23%	23%	24%	23%
Mesohaline	303	, 121	. 119	137	137	139	131	40%	39%	45%	45%	46%	43%
Polyhaline	731	. 675	673	671	668	667	672	. 92%	92%	92%	91%	91%	92%

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DRY SEASON TIDAL FLOODPLAIN

Legend



Preferred salinity range of < 2 (RM 9.5 to RM 8.1)





FLOODPLAIN

Increased volumes and improved timing of flows into the North West Fork of the Loxahatchee River will have a positive impact on the vegetation and associated faunal communities within the riverine and tidal floodplain.

DRY SEASON VALLISNERIA

Legend

Vallisneria



	Salinity of < 5
20	(RM 10 5 to RM 6 5)
40	
60	
80	
00	







OLIGOHALINE

Increased volumes and improved timing of flows will have a positive impact on the river, especially with respect to improving conditions to support the growth of Vallisneria americana, a freshwater submerged aquatic vegetation community that provides habitat for many small larval and juvenile fish and invertebrate



DRY SEASON MESOHALINE

Legend











MESOHALINE

In the mesohaline zone oyster habitat may slightly shift to a more downstream location where historically oysters were more abundant. This could allow for some expansion of oyster beds in areas with the proper substrate for spat settlement.

POLYHALINE

Seagrasses within polyhaline areas should remain healthy and abundant.

Thank you!



Loxahatchee River at Sunrise





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