

Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary Modeling Update



Akin Owosina

Big Cypress Basin Board Meeting
February 25, 2021

Akin Owosina, P.E.,
Chief, H&H Bureau

Background

➤ Issue

- Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary's hydrology shows a drying, dry season trend evidenced by a reduced hydroperiod at Lettuce Lake in the last 20 years of a 60-year period of record



➤ History of BCB Board Action

- A team from Corkscrew Audubon presented to the Big Cypress Basin Board (Oct 2018) and requested Basin support to identify in the possible causes of the observed hydrologic change
- Board asked staff to conduct preliminary modeling and review canal improvements/operations
- Board allocated cost share funds in the FY19/20 budget (\$100k)
- Board committed technical staff review

Background

➤ Related Modeling Studies

- Staff evaluated changes to the BCB stormwater system since 2000
- Completed modeling to identify the potential effect of improvements on Corkscrew Sanctuary Hydrology
- Investigated the improvements from new structures
- Worked with Audubon Corkscrew to plan a more robust modeling effort undertaken by Corkscrew to investigate the various potential causes raised in presentation to the board
- Required collaboration/coordination with Coastal and Heartland National Estuary Program (CHNEP) South Lee model



Background

➤ Status

- Audubon Corkscrew entered into a cost share agreement with BCB/SFWMD in FY20
- Initiated a project in 2020 (Kicked off in Feb 2020)
- Completed model development and application, documented in a final report
- Last deliverable of the project is a presentation of the findings to the Board - Today

➤ Project Completed

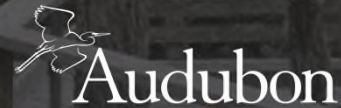
- Presentation from Audubon Corkscrew team satisfying the final contract deliverable



Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary Hydrologic Modeling Project

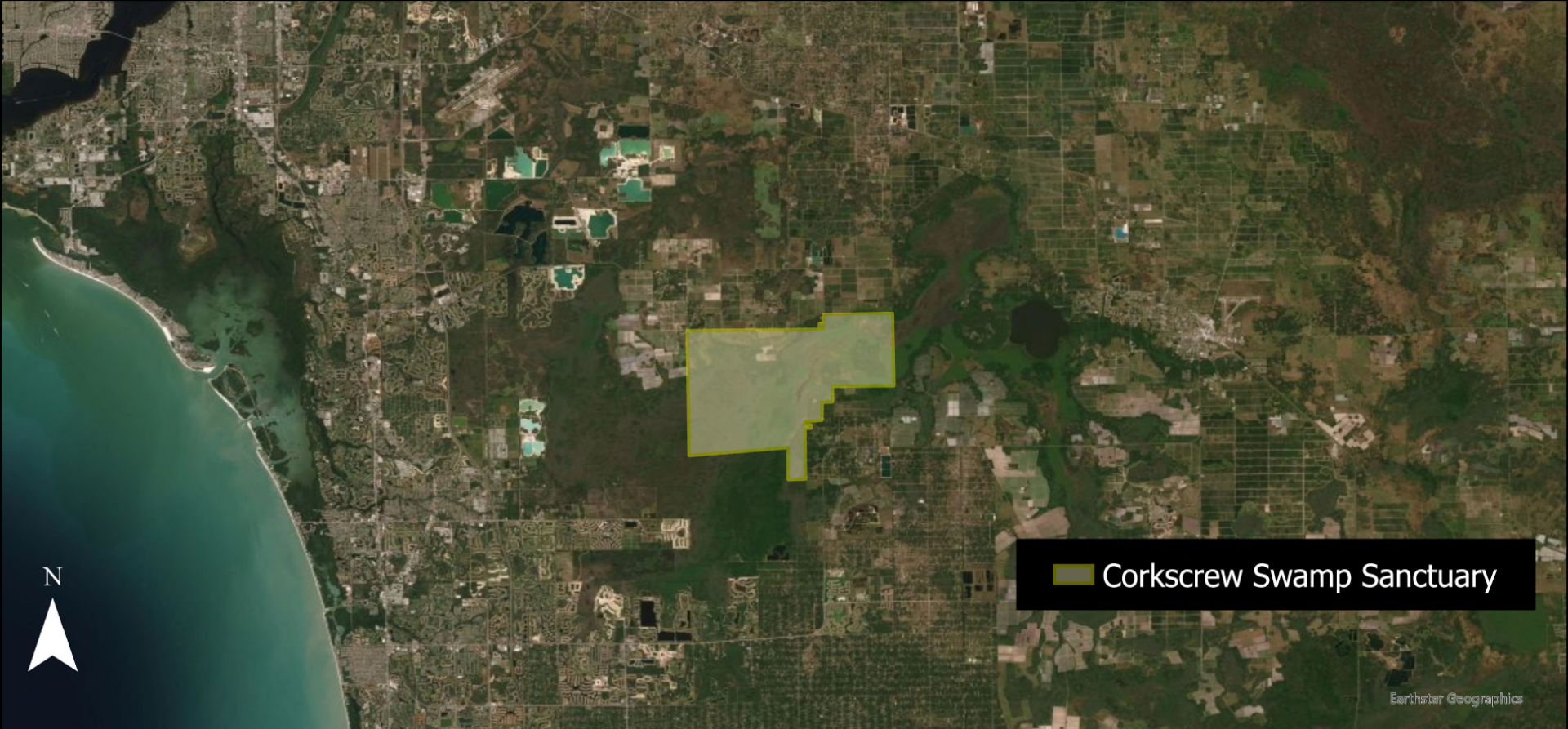
SHAWN CLEM, PH.D.
RESEARCH DIRECTOR


FEBRUARY 25, 2021



Corkscrew Swamp
Sanctuary

CORKSCREW HYDROLOGIC MODELING PROJECT



 Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary

Earthstar Geographics

Background:

- Wood Stork
- Large, colonially-nesting wading bird
- Protect Threatened species



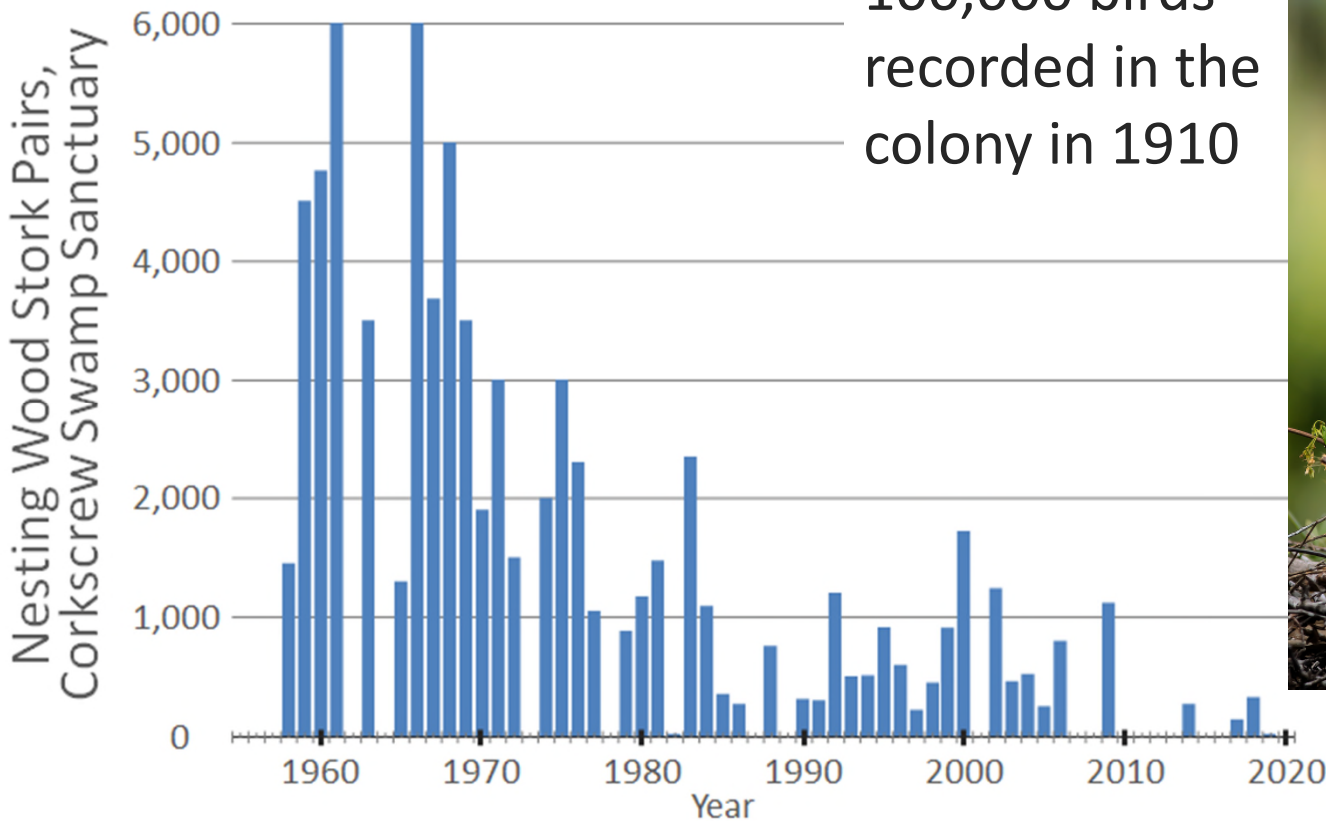
Photo: Lorraine Minns/Audubon Photography Awards

Background:

- Historically Corkscrew colony was largest in U.S.
- Audubon conservation efforts protected colony from plume hunting (1910s) and logging (1940s)

Photo: Mac Stone

CORKSCREW HYDROLOGIC MODELING PROJECT



100,000 birds recorded in the colony in 1910



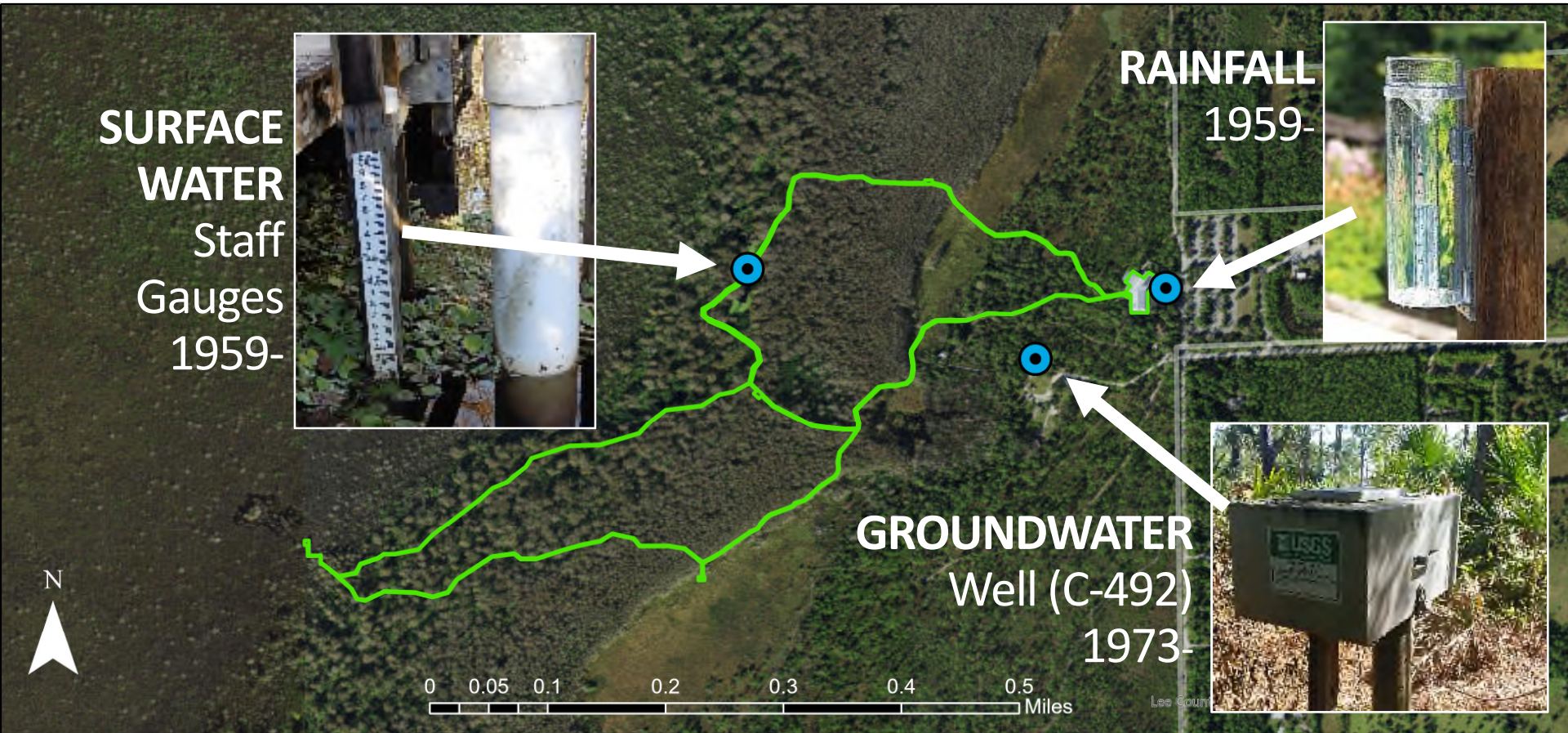
Photo: Jeffrey Karnes/
Audubon Photography Awards



Hydrology drives
aquatic prey production

Food availability limits
wading bird populations

CORKSCREW HYDROLOGIC MODELING PROJECT



CORKSCREW HYDROLOGIC MODELING PROJECT

1960s to 1990s

Dried down once
every 5 years

2000s to present

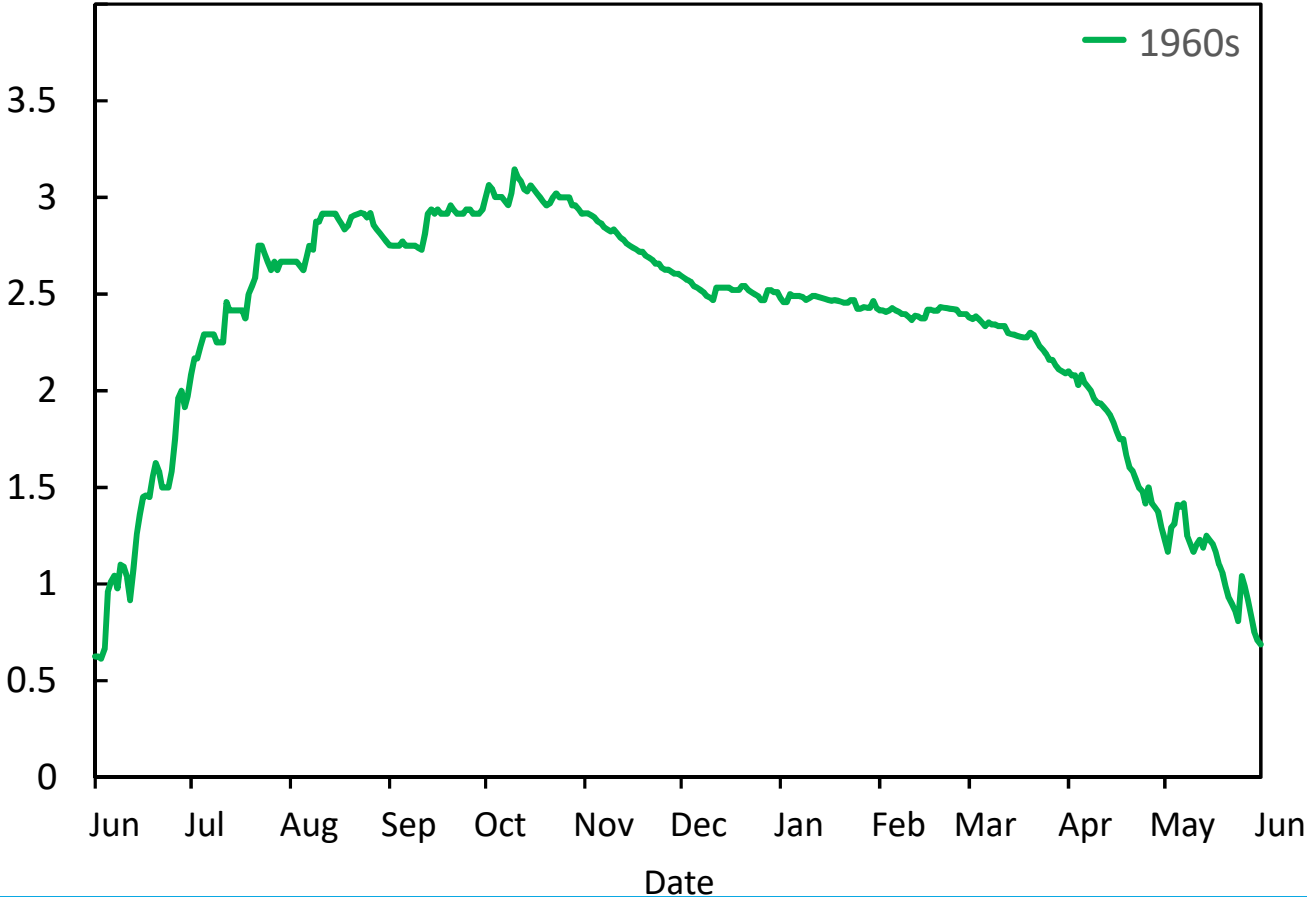
Dry down 4 of
every 5 years
(dry downs last
40% longer)

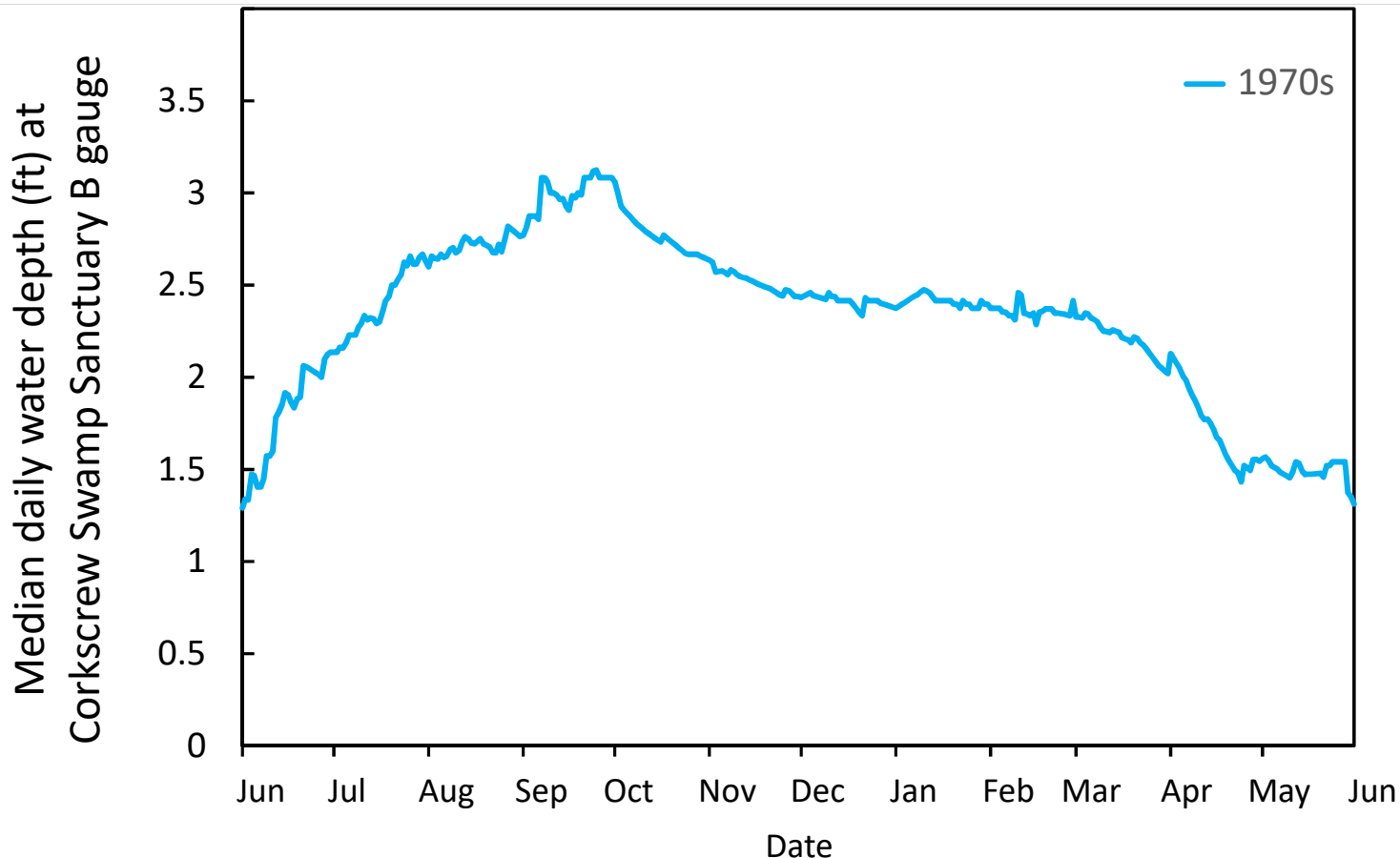


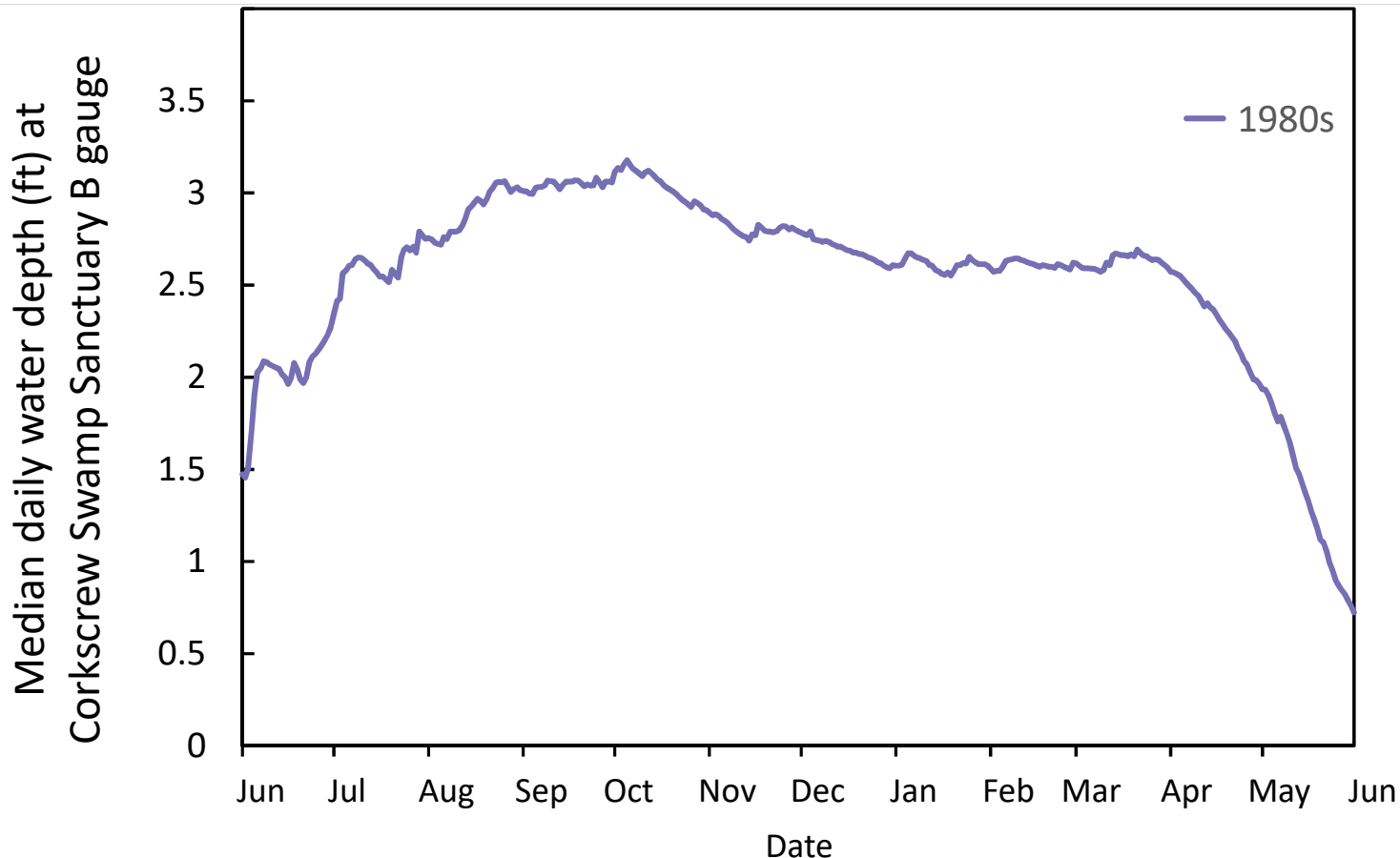
CORKSCREW HYDROLOGIC MODELING PROJECT



Median daily water depth (ft) at
Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary B gauge



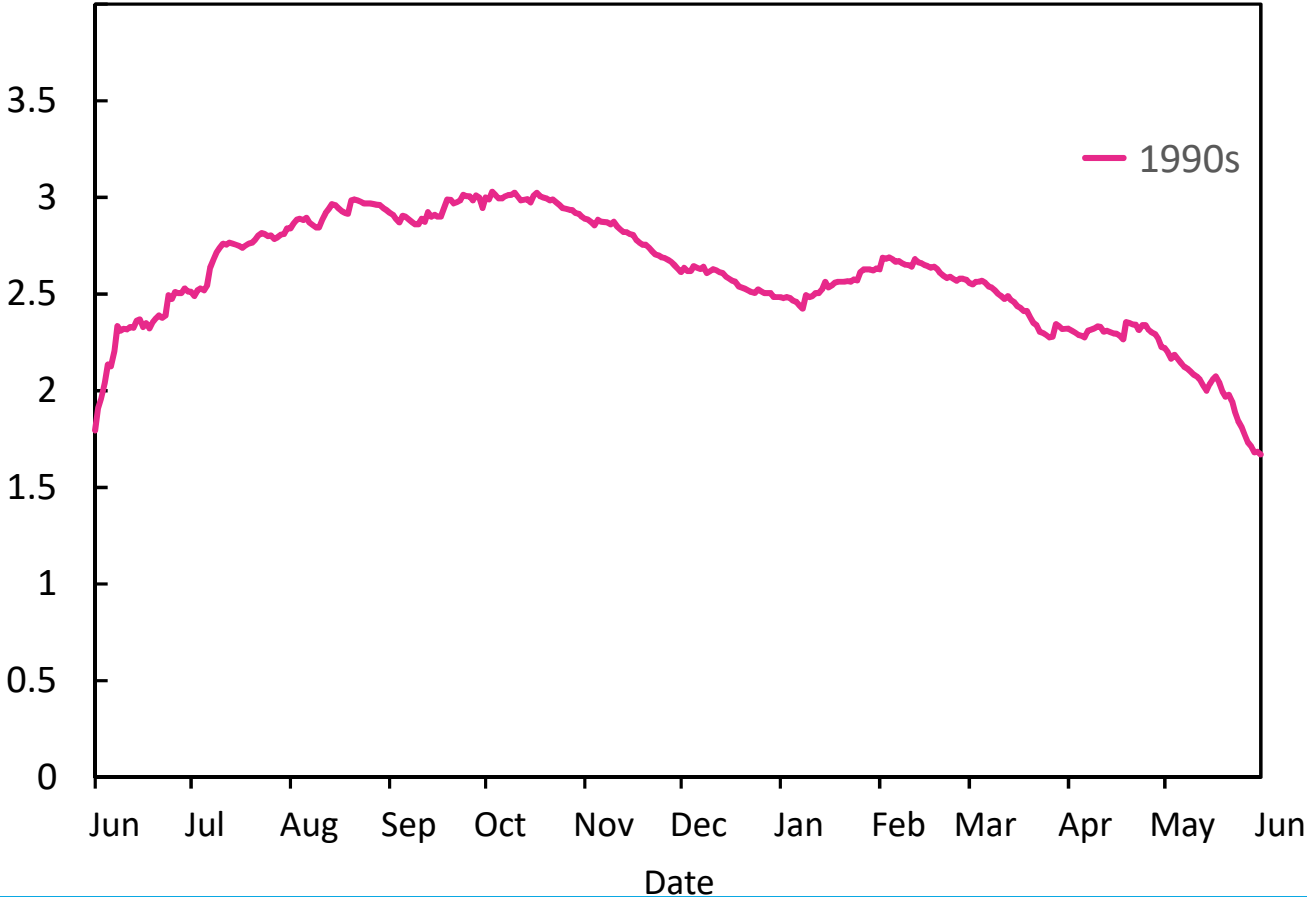




CORKSCREW HYDROLOGIC MODELING PROJECT



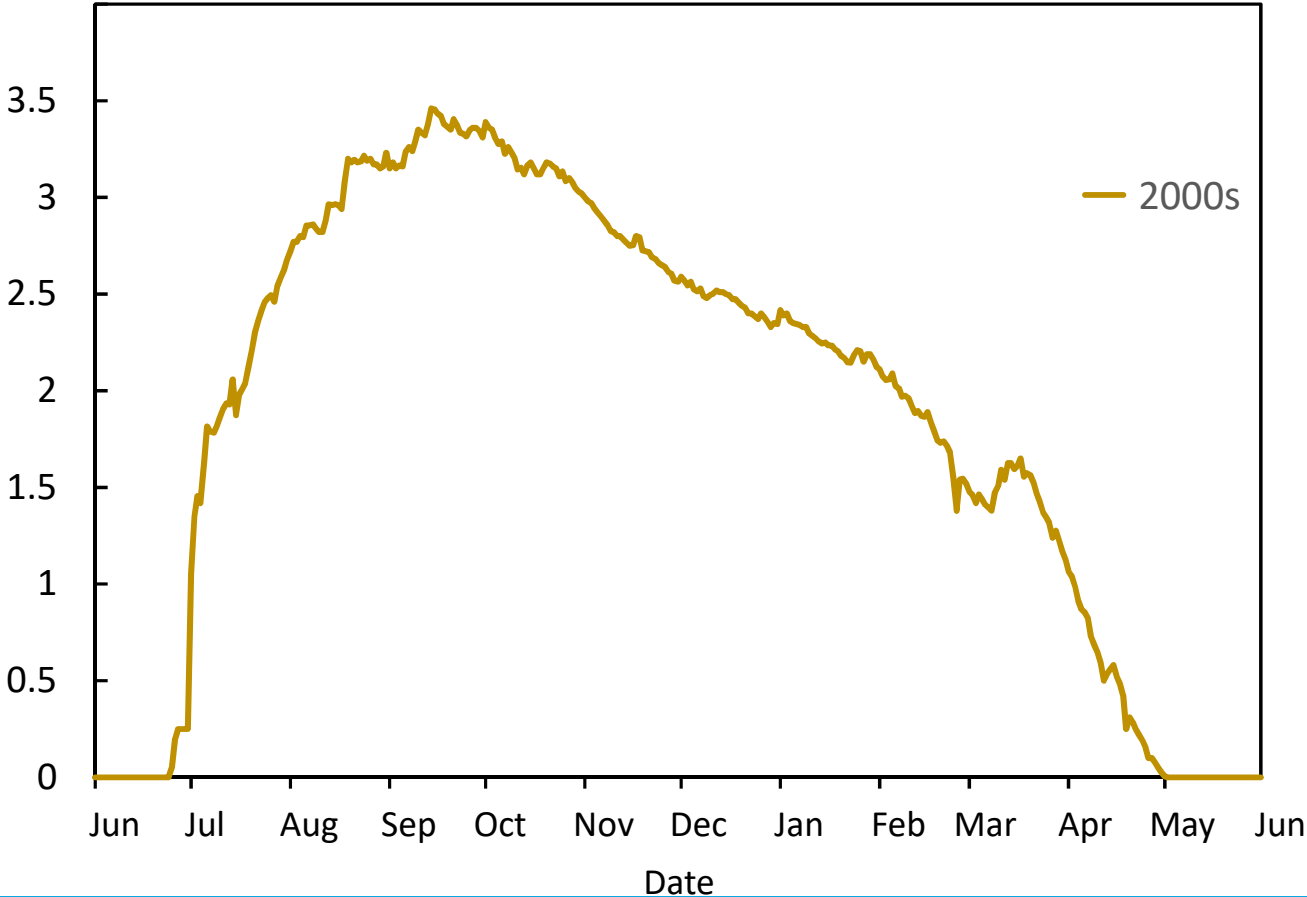
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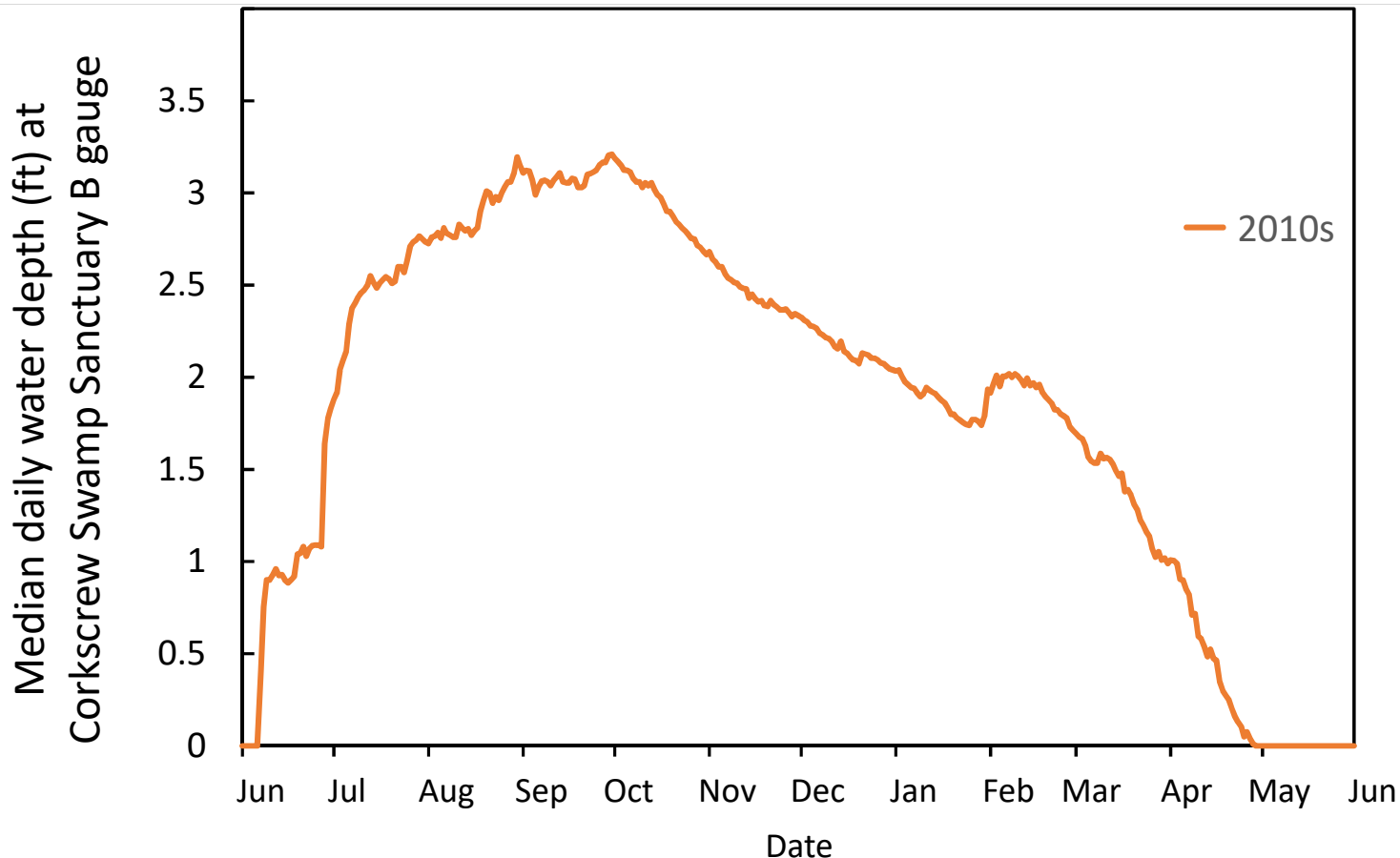


CORKSCREW HYDROLOGIC MODELING PROJECT



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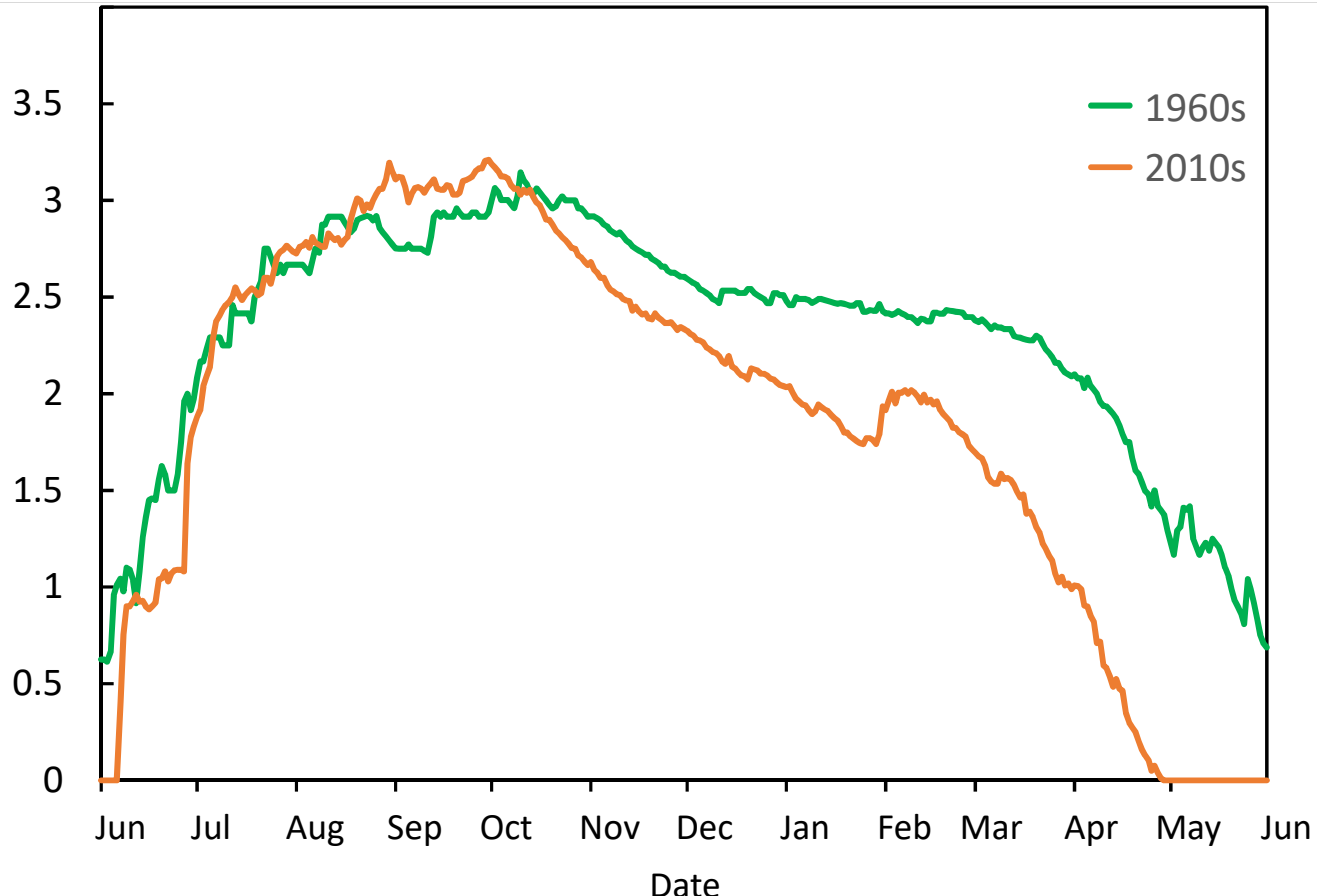




CORKSCREW HYDROLOGIC MODELING PROJECT



Median daily water depth (ft) at
Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary B gauge



Reduction in hydroperiod 1960s to 2010s:

Freshwater Marsh



 **29%**

2.6 months shorter

Bald Cypress



 **18%**

1.9 months shorter

Pond



 **17%**

2.0 months shorter



Implications for wildlife

- Reduced aquatic prey base
- Direct impacts on Wood Stork nest success

Photo: James Robellard/Audubon Photography Awards

Photo: Mac Stone



Implications for plants

- Succession of plant communities & habitats
- Altered understory microclimate



Increased fire risk

- Managing land with fire is more challenging
- Cypress forest vulnerable to catastrophic fire

Reduced freshwater storage

- Shortened period of inundation reduces aquifer recharge

Impacts on estuaries

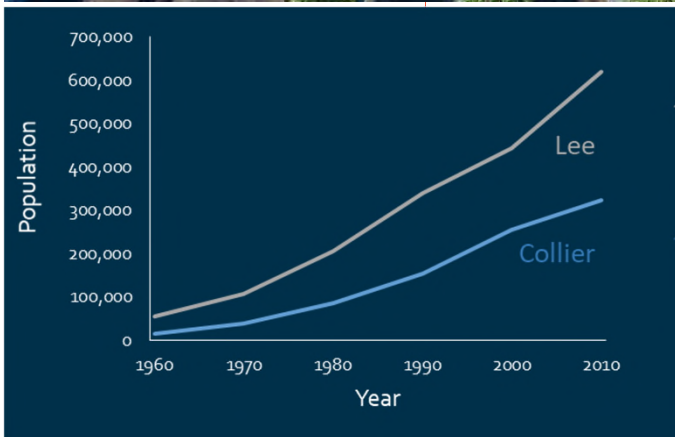
- Less time freshwater flows through wetlands, less water filtration
- Changes to timing and quantity of freshwater inputs affects salinity in estuaries



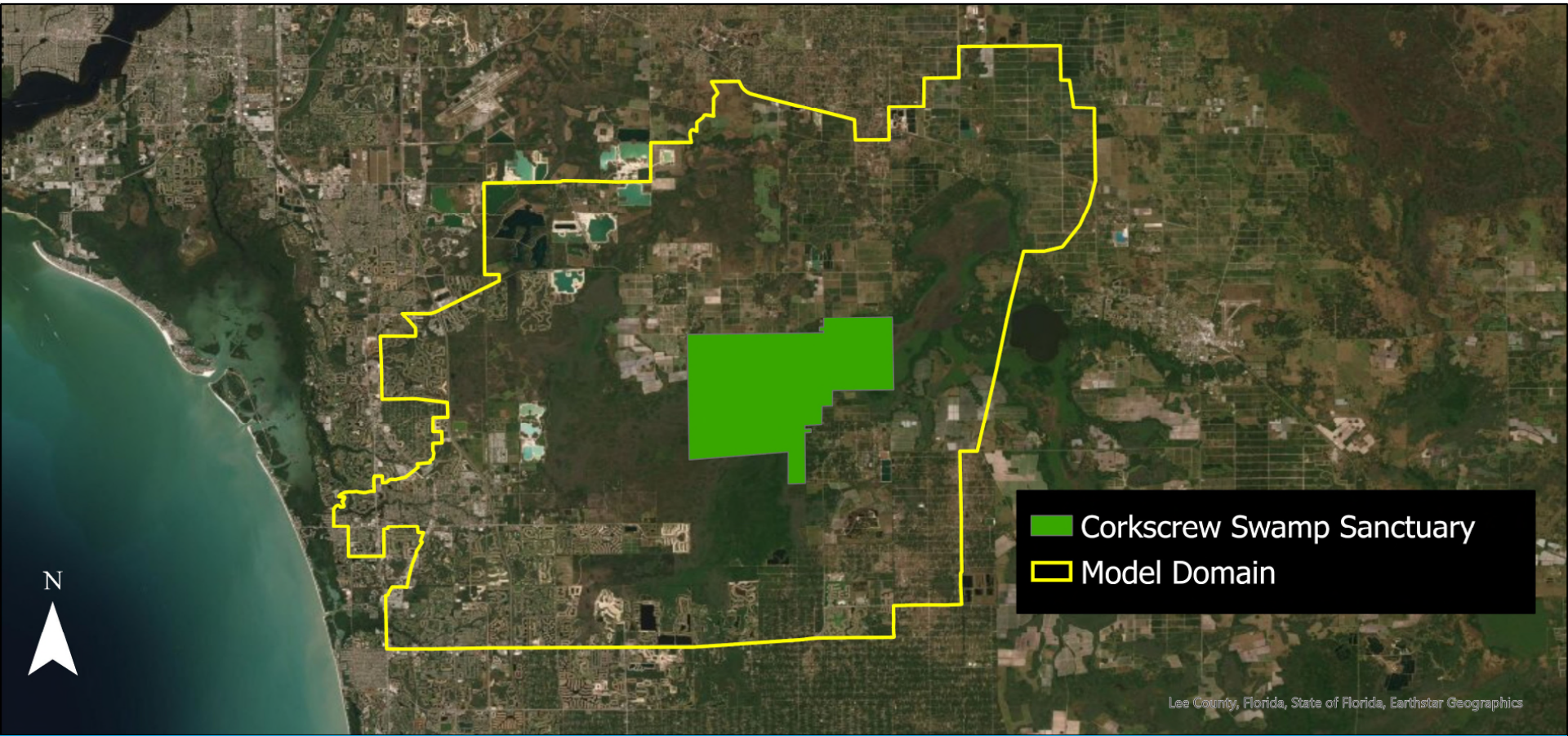
CORKSCREW HYDROLOGIC MODELING PROJECT

Where could our water be going?

- Agriculture
- Residential
- Increased evapotranspiration
- Water management

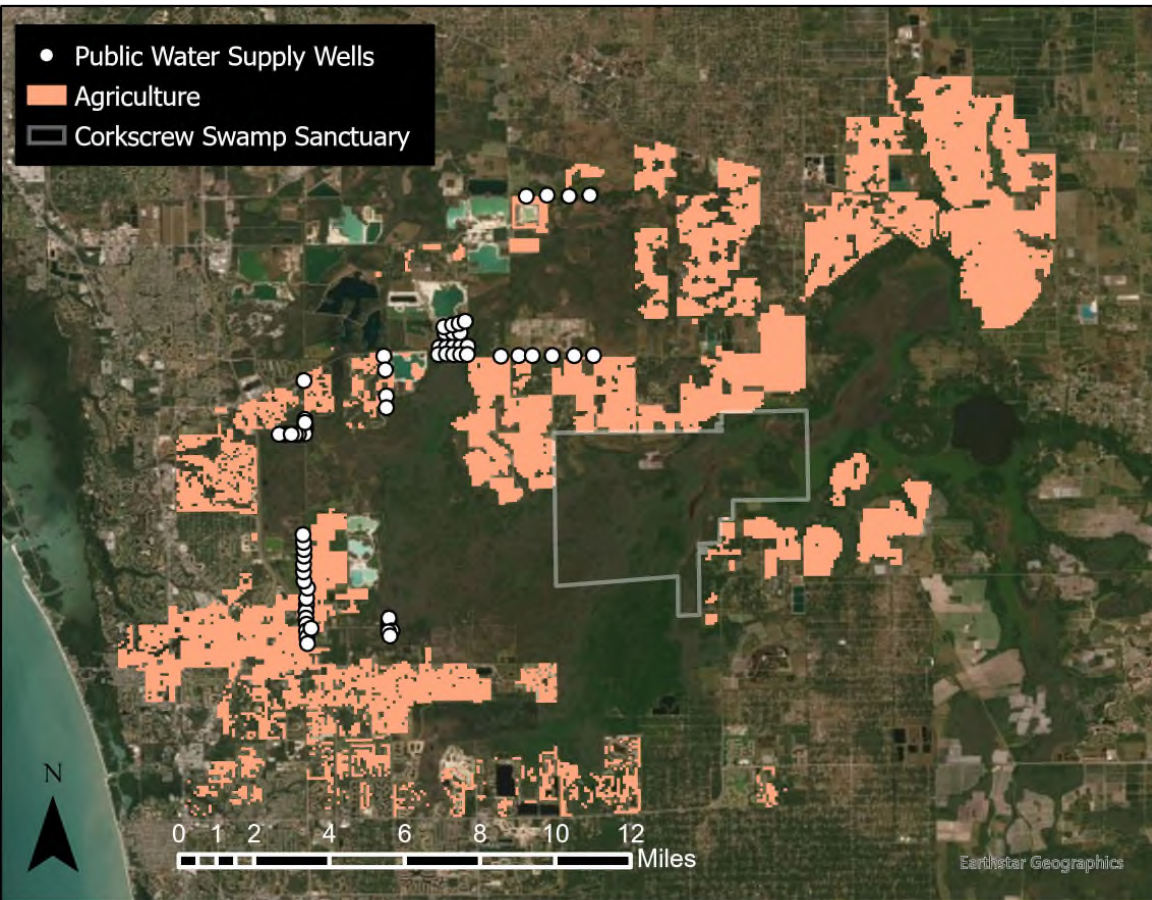


CORKSCREW HYDROLOGIC MODELING PROJECT



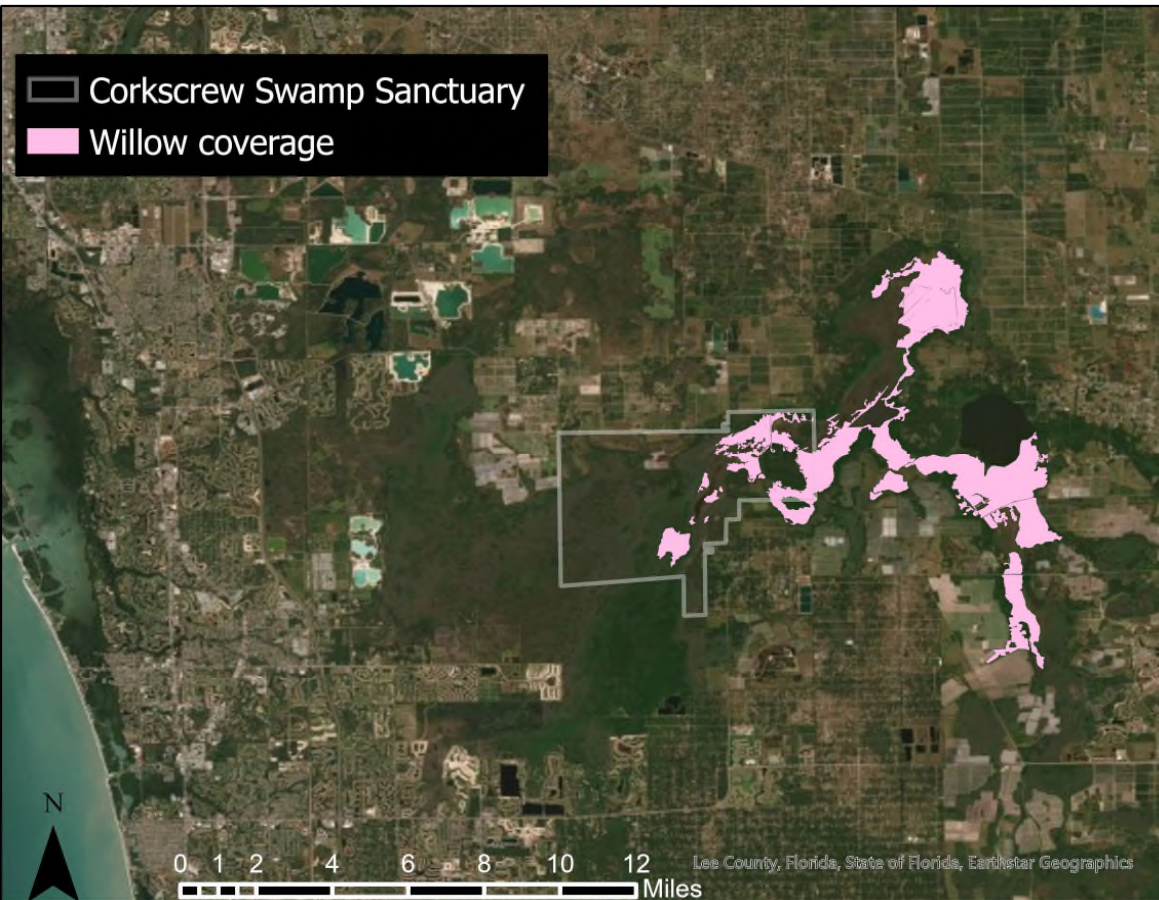
■ Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary
□ Model Domain

Lee County, Florida, State of Florida, Earthstar Geographics



Scenario **1**

- Eliminate agriculture
One area becomes drier
- Eliminate public water supply wellfields
No hydroperiod change in the Sanctuary
- Eliminate BOTH
Modest hydroperiod increase along boardwalk (+6 inches, + few weeks)

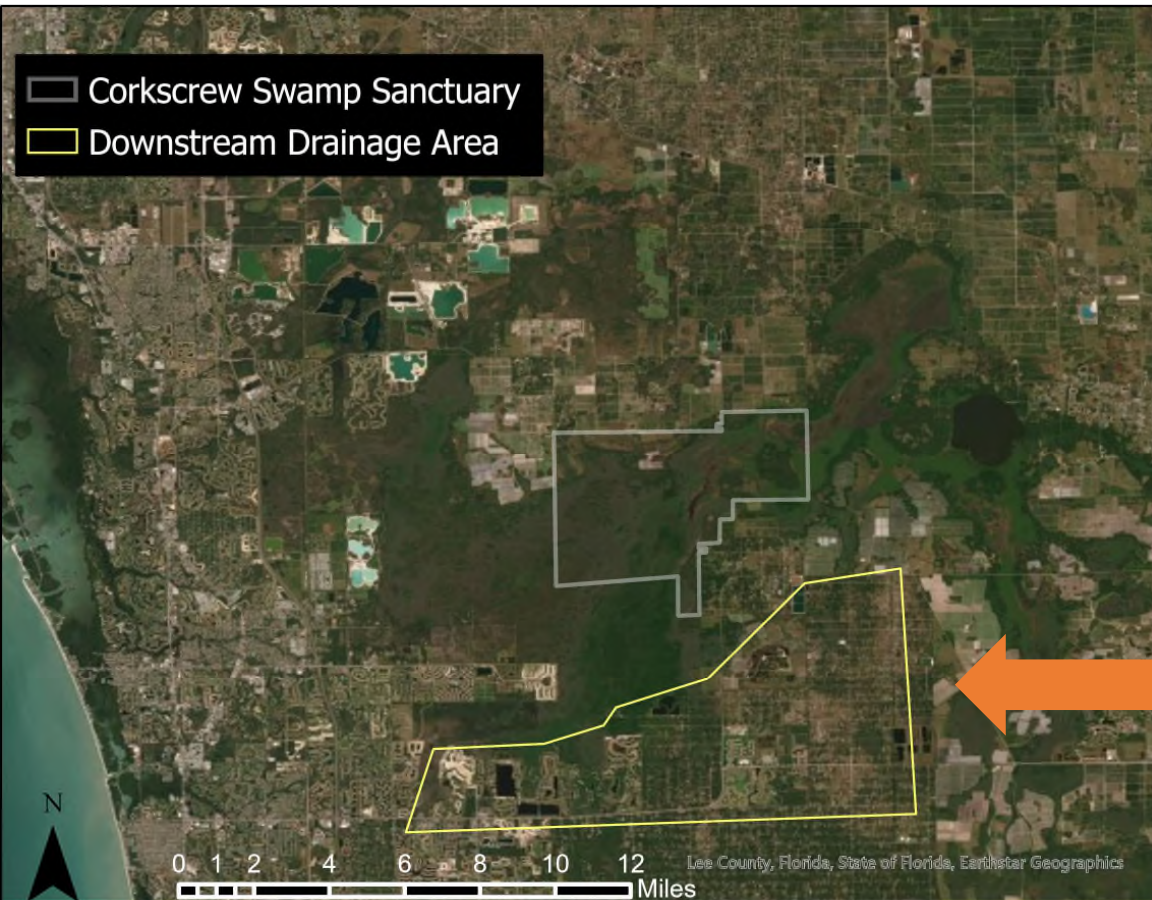


Scenario **2**

- Eliminate willow & thin pines


No significant change to Sanctuary hydrology

...but evapotranspiration reduced by >1,500 acre feet per year in restoration area



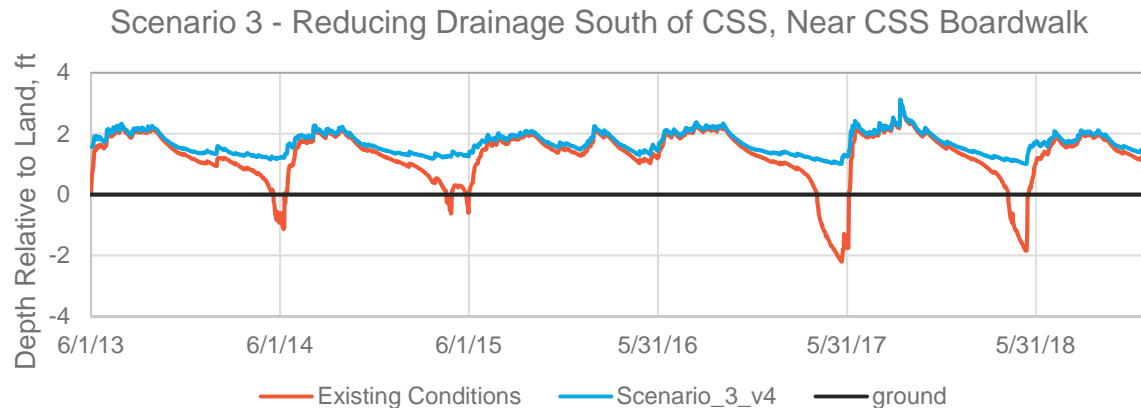
Scenario **3**

- Eliminate downstream drainage



area where canals and structures were removed in the model

Scenario **3**

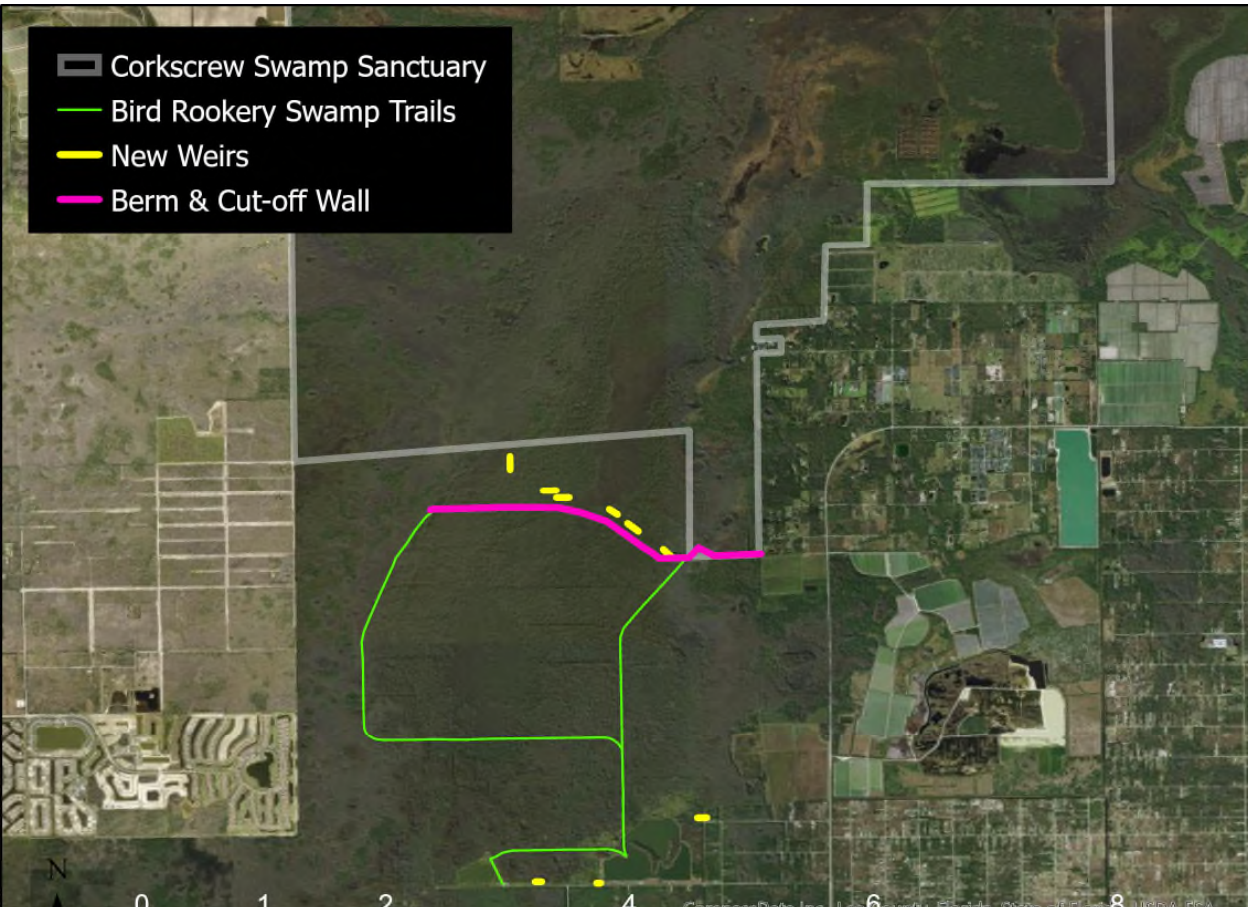


- **Eliminate downstream drainage**

Significant increase in Sanctuary water levels & hydroperiod

Conditions similar to those seen in 1960s & 1970s

Downstream conveyance improved in mid-2000s



Scenario **4**

- Reduce outflows from Sanctuary while maintaining flood protection

Demonstrated retaining groundwater is possible with engineering

Need further modelling for greater hydrologic improvement



Conclusions

- Two driving factors significantly impacted Sanctuary hydrology: drainage and agriculture
- Downstream drainage clearly had the greatest effect
- Some drainage can be captured through downstream engineering and operations changes; need a mitigation plan



Conclusions

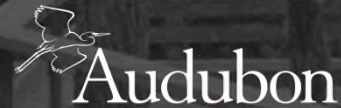
- Groundwater pumping had a negative impact on Sanctuary hydrology; fosters spread of willow & inhibits prescribed fire
- Water loss from invasive woody vegetation has site-level impacts; overall impact on Sanctuary hydrology is negligible (but clear benefits for wildlife)

Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary Hydrologic Modeling Project

BRAD CORNELL

SWFL POLICY ASSOCIATE

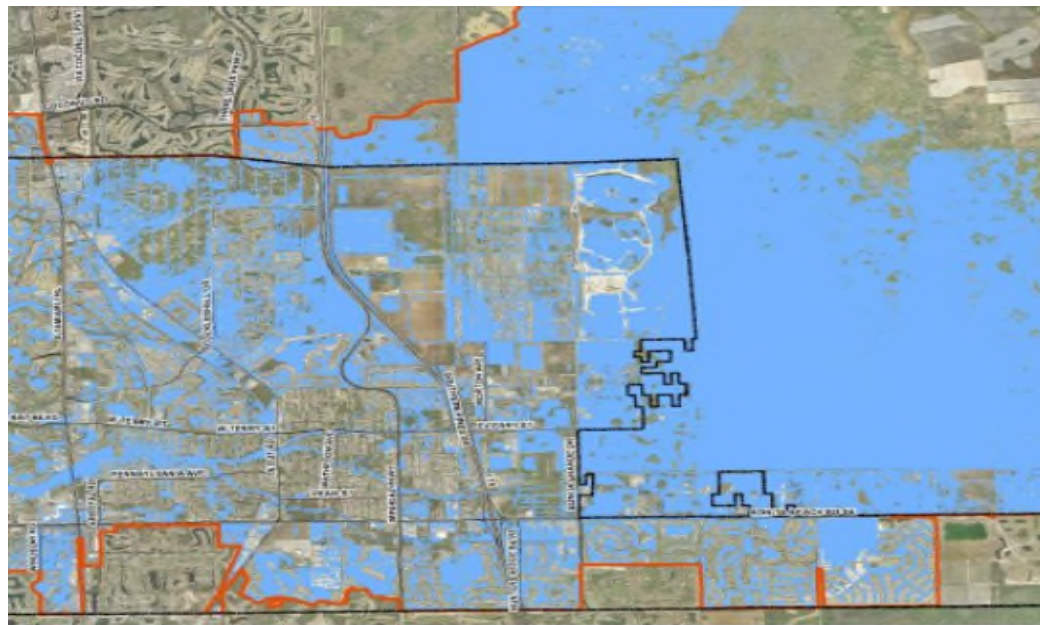
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Corkscrew Swamp
Sanctuary

Policy Recommendations

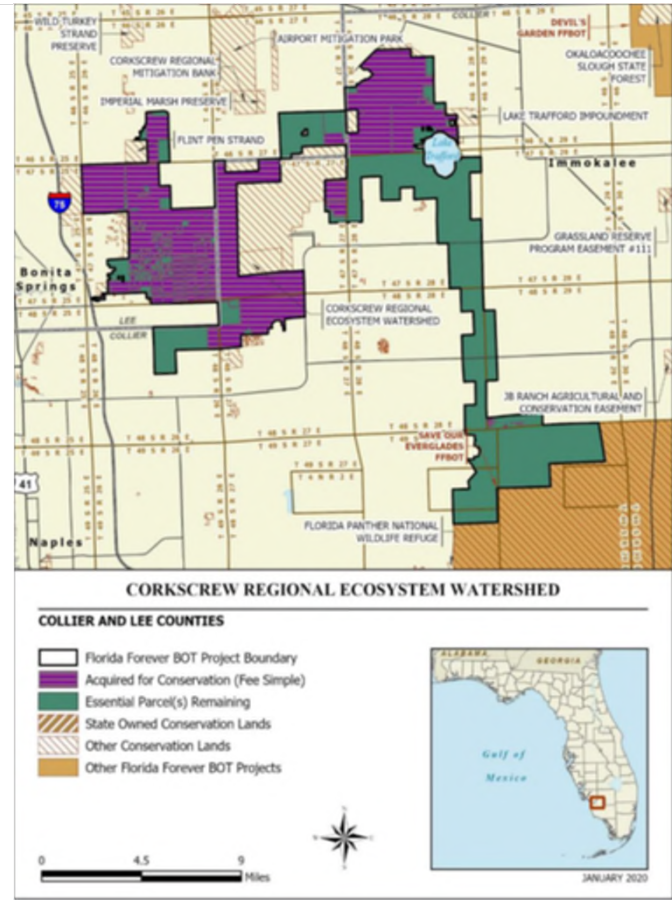
- Address properties with excessive flooding vulnerability.
- Reduce stormwater runoff with innovative strategies, such as Low Impact Development.



Bonita Springs 5-Year Floodplain

Policy Recommendations

- Collaborate on wider hydrologic models, restoration plans, and flood mitigation plans.
- Support land acquisition and restoration of strategic water resources parcels in region.



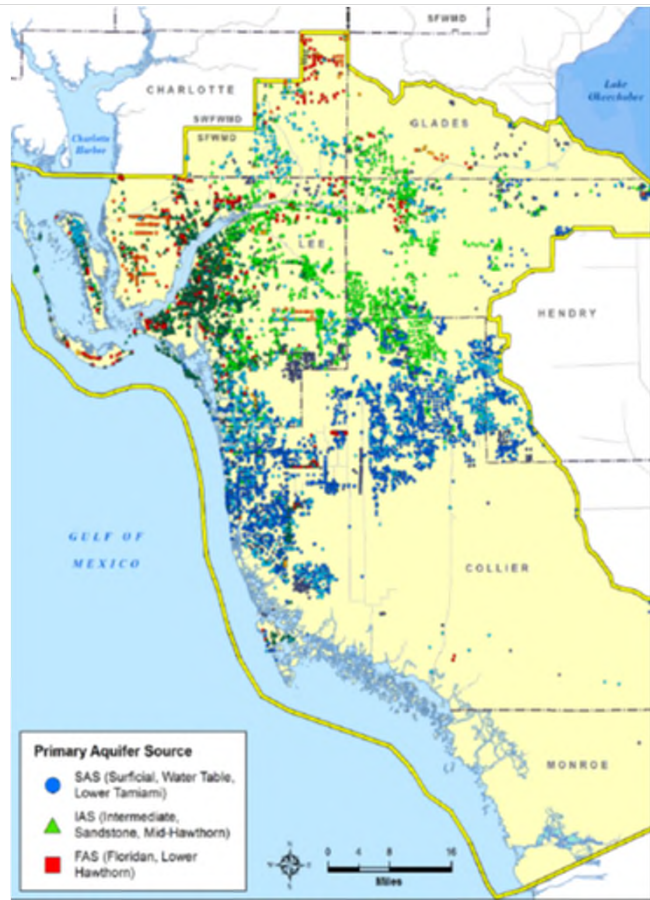
Policy Recommendations

- Rule change to avoid development in indefensible flood plains.
- Rule change to prohibit discharges which harm downstream conservation lands.



Policy Recommendations

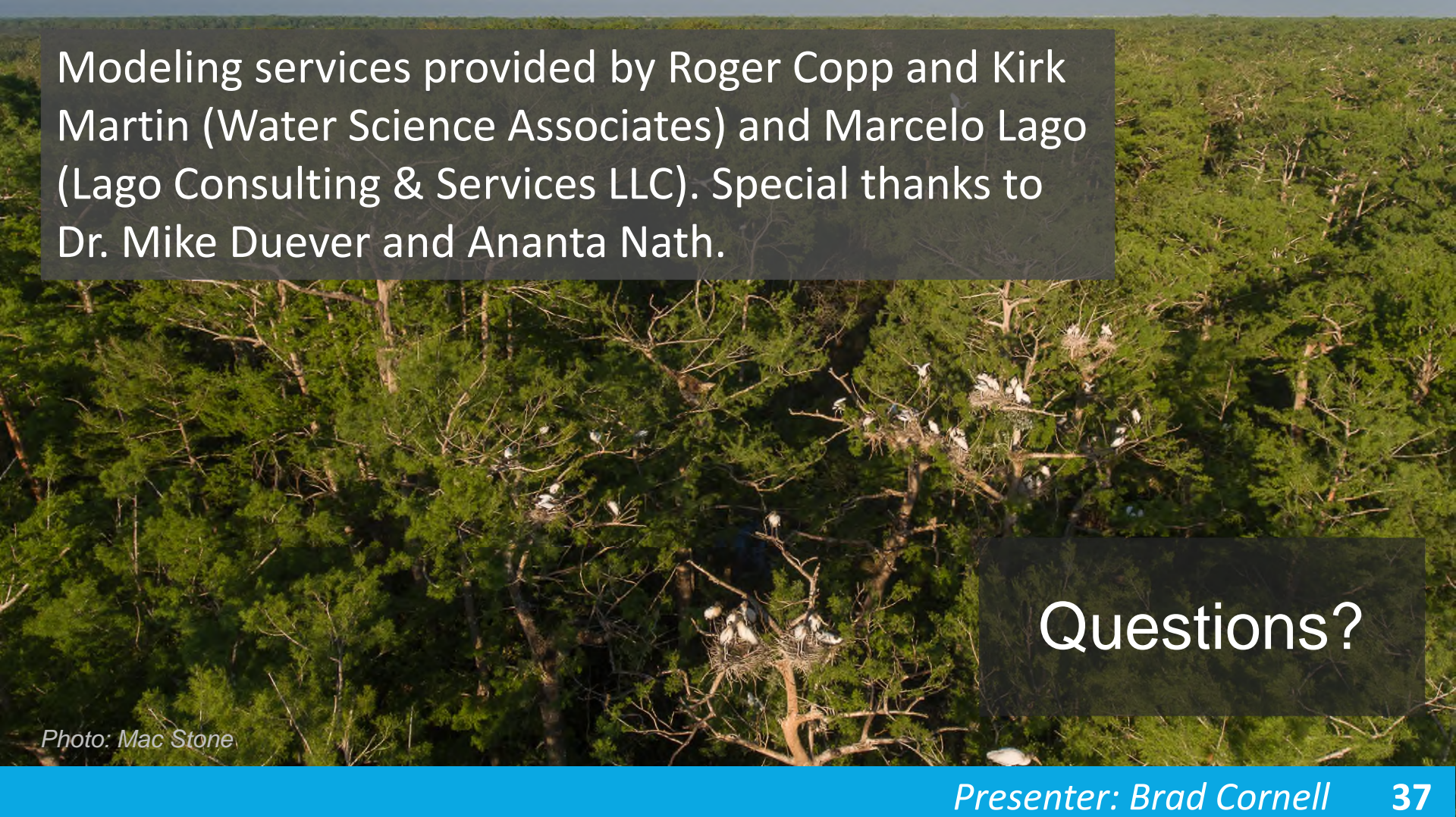
- Retrofit existing agricultural, urban and industrial water management systems to stop demonstrated harm to downstream lands, using public investments & partnerships.
- Prohibit Public Water Supply and private wells within 5 miles of conservation lands; reduce surficial water supply sources and reduce turfgrass to conserve water.





Next steps

- Improved hydrologic monitoring
- Improvements to topographic data
- Additional modeling of mitigation options

An aerial photograph of a dense, green forest. Numerous white birds, likely terns, are seen nesting in the trees. The birds are scattered throughout the canopy, with some perched on branches and others sitting on nests. The forest is thick with trees, and the overall scene is a lush, green landscape.

Modeling services provided by Roger Copp and Kirk Martin (Water Science Associates) and Marcelo Lago (Lago Consulting & Services LLC). Special thanks to Dr. Mike Duever and Ananta Nath.

Questions?

Photo: Mac Stone