

Disclaimer: Information contained in the report addresses environmental conditions only and is not the official South Florida Water Management District operations recommendation or decision.

## **M E M O R A N D U M**

**TO:** John Mitnik, Assistant Executive Director, Executive Office Staff

**FROM:** SFWMD Staff Environmental Advisory Team

**DATE:** January 15, 2025

**SUBJECT:** Weekly Environmental Conditions for Systems Operations

### **Summary**

#### **Weather Conditions and Forecast**

Near-seasonable temperatures and dry conditions are expected to continue into Wednesday. Showers are expected over portions of the Florida Keys on Thursday. However, rain is unlikely elsewhere within the SFWMD due to a cold front entering the area on Thursday morning, reinforcing dry conditions with near-seasonable temperatures through Friday afternoon. This weekend, temperatures are forecast to climb to around 80°F or the lower 80s SFWMD-wide. A strongly stable atmosphere will inhibit rainfall through the day. Under brisk southwesterly winds ahead of a cold front near-record warmth is possible Sunday afternoon mainly south through east/southeast of Lake Okeechobee while dry conditions prevail through the afternoon or evening. Some increase in rainfall seems likely over areas north and west of Lake Okeechobee overnight Sunday as the cold front approaches, some of which has the potential to be moderately heavy over the northern Kissimmee Valley. After that, the forecast early next week becomes uncertain with some models predicting dry or minimal rainfall conditions while others predict a substantial or even very significant increase in rainfall. This latter solution is the basis for the Days 6 and 7 QPFs, although forecast confidence is very low. For the week ending next Tuesday morning, total SFWMD rainfall could fall anywhere between well below and well above normal, as this latter portion of the forecast carries the greatest uncertainty.

#### **Kissimmee**

Releases were made as needed from East Lake Toho and Lake Toho to continue snail kite nesting season stage recessions to reach low pool by June 1, 2025. Weekly average discharge on January 12, 2025, was 1,400 cfs at both S-65 and S-65A. Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain decreased by 0.03 feet to 0.74 feet. The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River increased from 5.8 mg/L the previous week to 7.4 mg/L, which is above both the potentially lethal level of 1.0 mg/L and the stressful level of 2.0 mg/L (**Figure KB-6**).

## **Lake Okeechobee**

Lake Okeechobee stage was 13.45 feet NAVD88 (14.76 ft NGVD29) on January 12, 2025, which was 0.22 feet lower than the previous week, 0.67 feet lower than a month ago, and is the lowest lake level in January since 2020. Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) were similar to the previous week, at 1,310 cfs compared to 1,340 cfs. Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) increased from 4,350 cfs the previous week to 5,810 cfs. The most recent non-obscured satellite image from January 12, 2025, suggests minimal bloom activity on Lake Okeechobee.

## **Estuaries**

Total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary averaged 1,445 cfs over the past week with most of the flow coming from the Tidal Basin. Mean salinities increased at all sites in the estuary over the past week. Salinity in the middle estuary was within optimal ranges for adult eastern oysters (10-25).

Total inflow to the Caloosahatchee Estuary averaged 2,191 cfs over the past week with 1,560 cfs coming from Lake Okeechobee. Mean salinities at S-79 and Val 1-95 remained below one, and decreased at the surface at Cape Coral, Shell Point, and Sanibel. Salinities decreased at the bottom at Ft. Myers. Salinities remained the same at all other sites in the estuary. Salinities were in the optimal range (0-10) for tape grass in the upper estuary. Salinities were in the optimal range (10-25) for adult eastern oysters at Cape Coral and Shell Point, and in the upper stressed range (>25) at Sanibel.

## **Stormwater Treatment Areas**

For the week ending Sunday, January 12, 2025, 17,300 ac-ft of Lake Okeechobee water was delivered to the FEBs/STAs. The total amount of Lake releases sent to the FEBs/STAs in WY2025 (since May 1, 2024) is approximately 151,500 ac-feet. The total amount of inflows to the STAs in WY2025 is approximately 1,027,000 ac-feet. STA cells are near target stage. STA-1E Central Flow-way is offline for construction activities. Operational restrictions are in effect in STA-1E Western Flow-way, STA-1W Northern Flow-way, STA-2 Flow-ways 2 and 4, and STA-3/4 Eastern Flow-way for vegetation management activities. This week, if LOSOM recommends Lake releases to the WCAs and conditions allow, releases will be sent to STA-1W, STA-2, A-1 FEB, and STA-3/4.

## **Everglades**

Rates of stage change across the Everglades Protection Area (EPA) were categorized as fair or good over the last week. Recession rates in southern WCA-3A decreased over the past week but still remain relatively high compared to the rest of the system leading to WCA-3A north being drier relative to the rest of the basin which may have negative effects for wading bird nesting success in the Alley North bird colony. Continued reduction in WCA-3A recession rates can be beneficial to wading bird nesting success. Recession rates of up to 0.12 feet per week are considered protective of good foraging conditions for wading birds. However, given the current climate forecast and steady recessions in regions like northern WCA-3A an ideal rate is around 0.06 feet per week. Average stage in Taylor Slough decreased last week but remains above the recent average (since 2017) for this time of year. Salinity in Florida Bay is well positioned for this time of year with average values remaining below the IQR in the Central and western region and within the

IQR in the eastern region. Florida Bay MFL metrics remain well outside thresholds of harm.

### **Biscayne Bay**

Total inflow to Biscayne Bay averaged 461 cfs, and the previous 30-day mean inflow averaged 306 cfs. The seven-day mean salinity was 29.9 at BBCW8 and 24.9 at BBCW10, both within the ideal salinity range for estuarine organisms in this region (salinity less than 35). Data were provided by Biscayne National Park.

## **Supporting Information**

### **Kissimmee Basin**

#### ***Upper Kissimmee***

On January 12, 2025, mean daily lake stages were 56.3 feet NAVD88 (0.7 feet below schedule) in East Lake Toho, 53.3 feet NAVD88 (0.5 feet below schedule) in Lake Toho, and 48.7 feet NAVD88 (3.0 feet below the Increment 1 Temporary Deviation schedule) in Lakes Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha (KCH) (**Table KB-1, Figures KB-1-3**).

#### ***Lower Kissimmee***

For the week ending January 12, 2025, mean weekly discharge was 1,400 cfs at both S-65 and S-65A. Mean weekly discharge from the Kissimmee River was 1,400 cfs and 1,300 cfs at S-65D and S-65E, respectively (**Table KB-2**). Mean weekly headwater stages were 45.2 feet NAVD88 at S-65A and 24.7 feet NAVD88 at S-65D. Mean weekly river channel stage decreased by 0.1 feet to 35.4 feet NAVD88 (**Figure KB-4**). Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain decreased by 0.03 feet to 0.74 feet (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-5**). The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River increased from 5.8 mg/L the previous week to 7.4 mg/L (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-6**).

#### ***Water Management Recommendations***

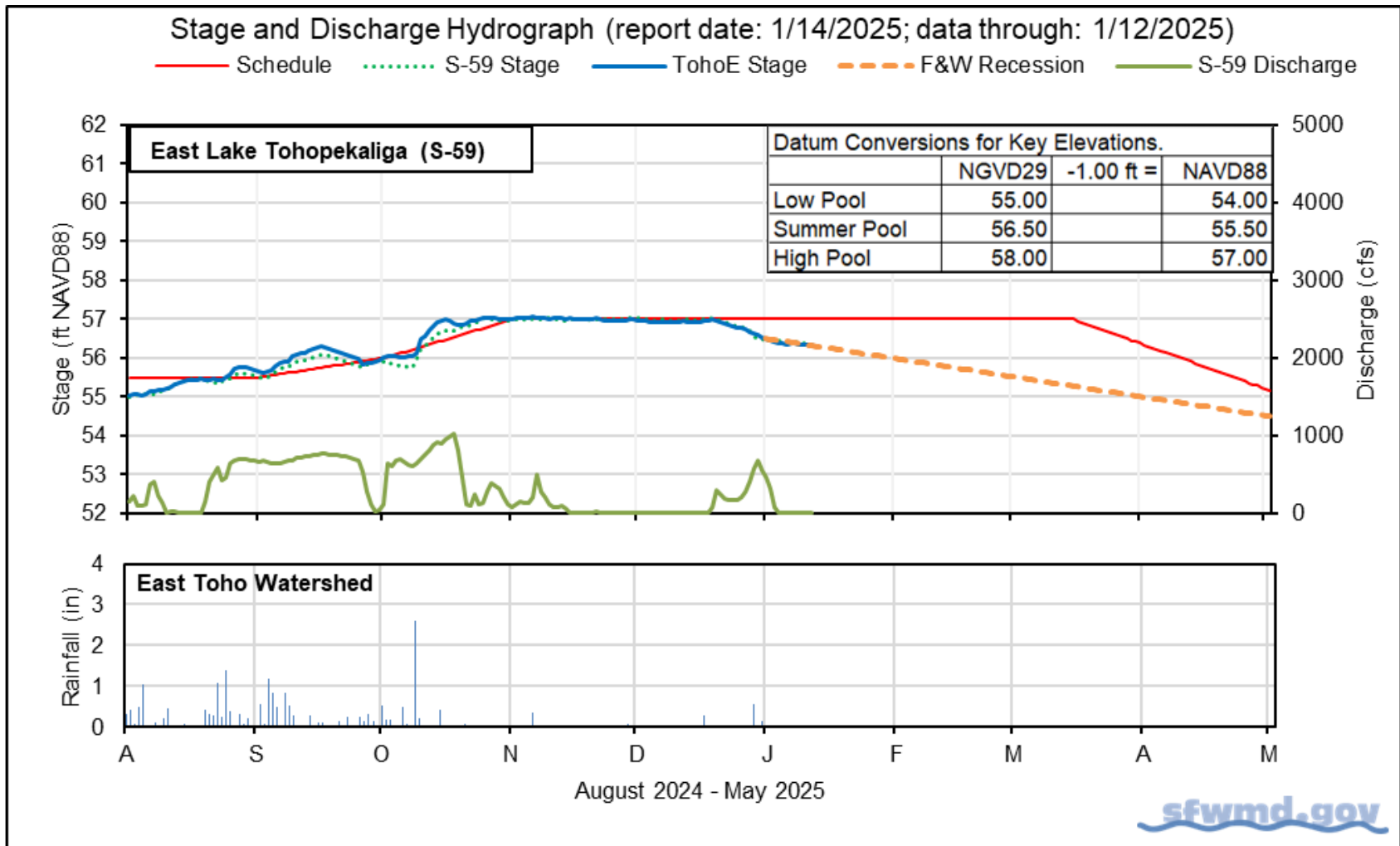
Continue the stage recessions in East Lake Toho and Lake Toho lakes to reach their low pools on June 1, 2025. Follow the Headwaters Revitalization Schedule (HRS) Increment 1 Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan for S-65/S-65A (**Figure KB-7**). Maintain at least minimum flow (250-300 cfs) at S-65A.

**Table KB-1.** Average discharge for the preceding seven days, Sunday's average daily stage and Sunday's average daily departure from Kissimmee Chain of Lakes (KCOL) flood regulation lines or temporary schedules. All data are provisional.

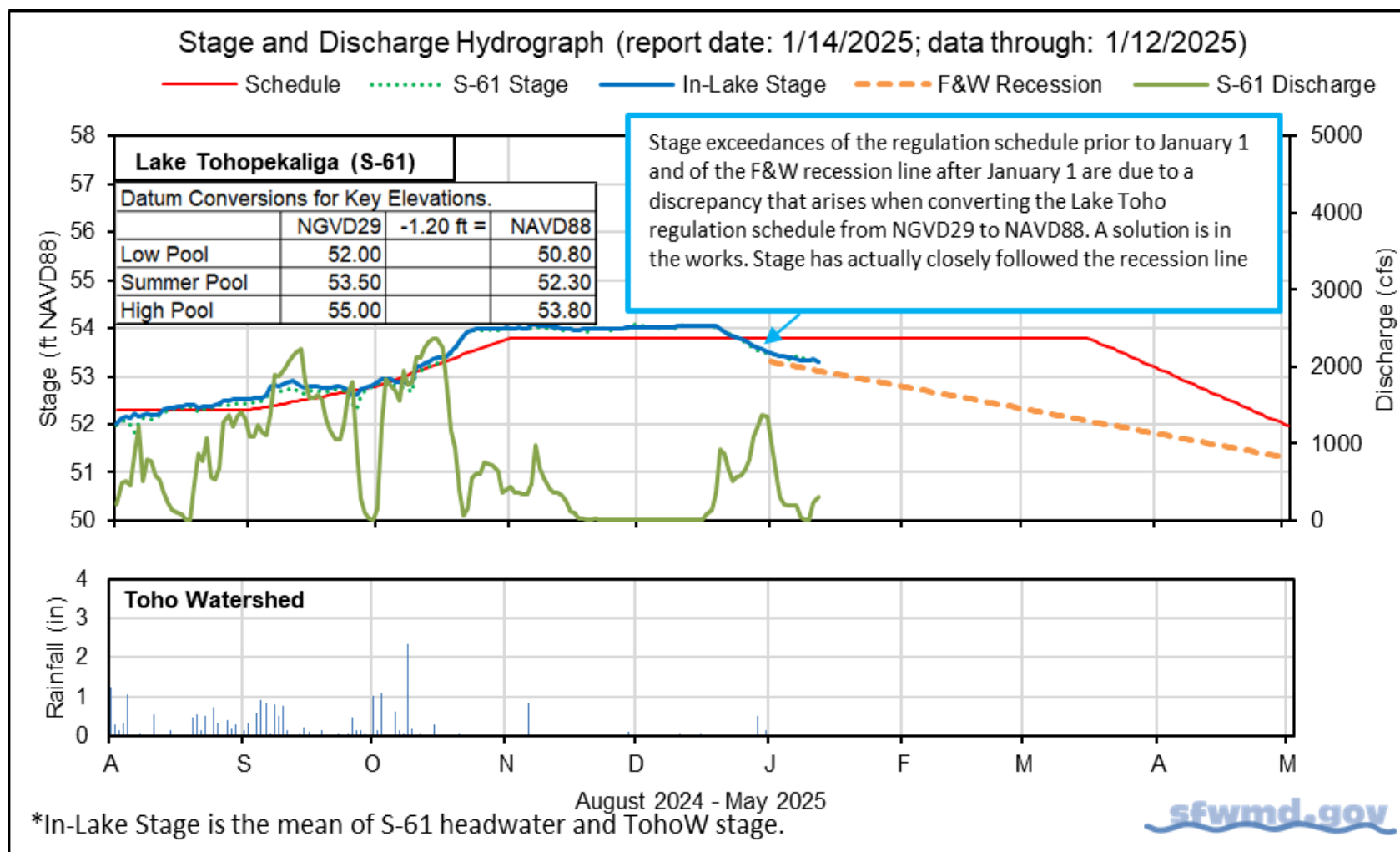
Water Body	Structure	Stage Monitoring Site	Weekly (7-Day) Average Discharge (cfs)	Sunday Lake Stage (feet NAVD88) <sup>a</sup>	Schedule Type <sup>b</sup>	Sunday Schedule Stage (feet NAVD88)	Sunday Departure from Regulation (feet)	
							1/12/25	1/5/25
Lakes Hart and Mary Jane	S-62	LKMJ	0	60.0	R	59.9	0.1	0.1
Lakes Myrtle, Preston and Joel	S-57	S-57	7	60.5	R	60.5	0.0	-0.1
Alligator Chain	S-60	ALLI	0	0.0	R	63.0	-63.0	-0.2
Lake Gentry	S-63	LKGT	0	60.4	R	60.4	0.0	0.0
East Lake Toho	S-59	TOHOE	0	56.3	R	57.0	-0.7	-0.6
Lake Toho	S-61	TOHOW S-61	140	53.3	R	53.8	-0.5	-0.4
Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha	S-65	KUB011 LKIS5B	1400	48.7	T	51.7	-3.0	-2.6

a. Names of in-lake monitoring sites and structures used to determine lake stage. If more than one site is listed, an average is reported.

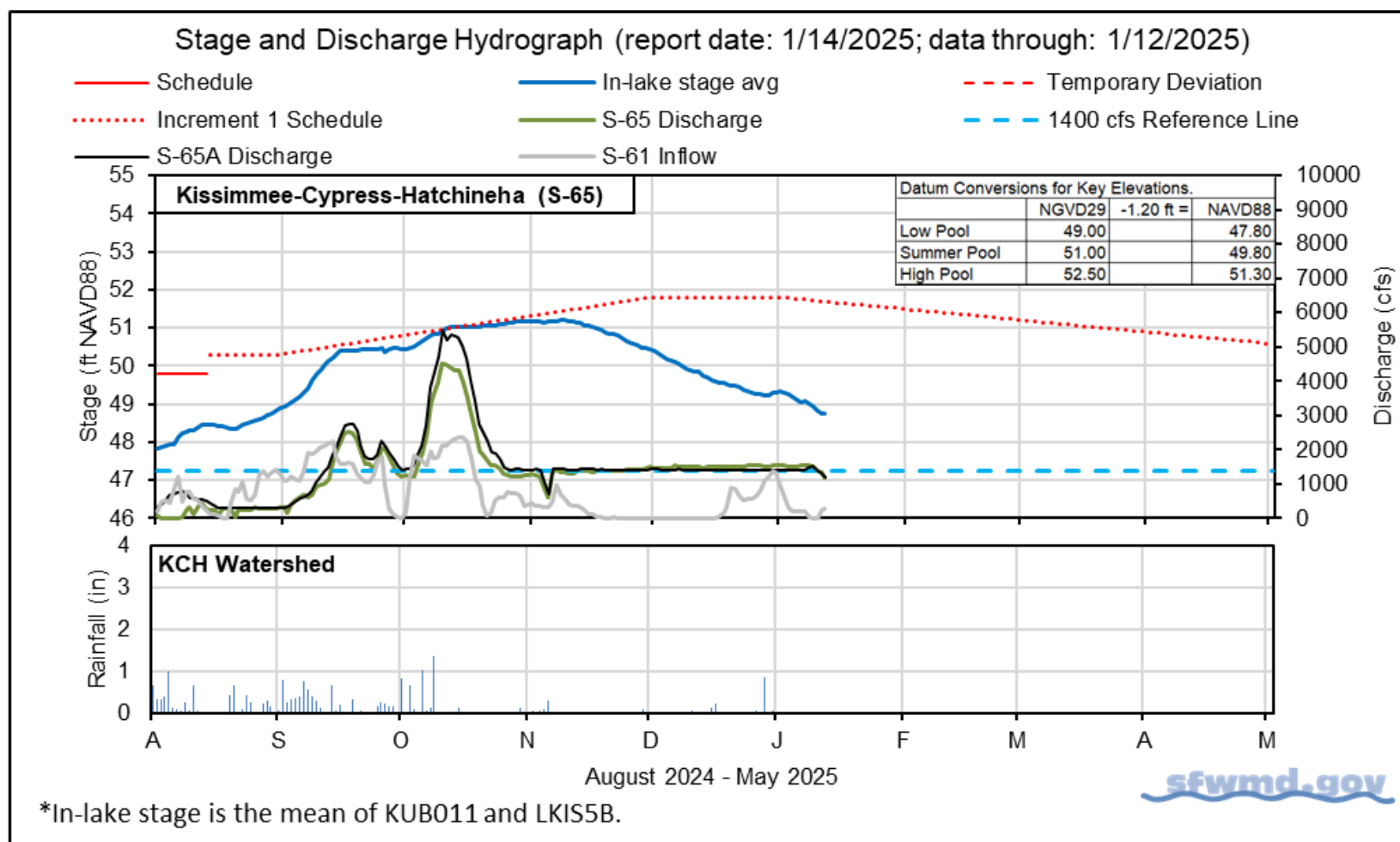
b. A: projected recession line; R: USACE regulation schedule; S: temporary recession target line; T: temporary schedule; NA: not applicable or not available.



**Figure KB-1.** East Lake Toho regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.



**Figure KB-2.** Lake Toho regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.



**Figure KB-3.** Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.

**Table KB-2.** One- and seven-day average discharge and stage at Lower Kissimmee basin structures, river channel dissolved oxygen concentrations and water depths in the Phase I area floodplain. All data are provisional.

Metric	Location	Sunday Daily Average	Weekly Average for Previous Seven Day Periods			
		1/12/25	1/12/25	1/5/25	12/29/24	12/22/24
Discharge	S-65	1,200	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,500
Discharge	S-65A <sup>a</sup>	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Headwater Stage (feet NAVD88)	S-65A	45.3	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.1
Discharge	S-65D <sup>b</sup>	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Headwater Stage (feet NAVD88)	S-65D <sup>c</sup>	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.7
Discharge (cfs)	S-65E <sup>d</sup>	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Discharge (cfs)	S-67	0	0	0	0	0
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) <sup>e</sup>	Phase I, II/III river channel	7.8	7.4	5.8	6.2	6.3
River channel mean stage (feet NAVD88) <sup>f</sup>	Phase I river channel	35.4	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.5
Mean depth (feet) <sup>g</sup>	Phase I floodplain	0.73	0.74	0.77	0.76	0.77

a. Combined discharge from main and auxiliary structures.

b. Combined discharge from S-65D, S-65DX1, and S-65DX2.

c. Average stage from S-65D and S-65DX1.

d. Combined discharge from S-65E and S-65EX1.

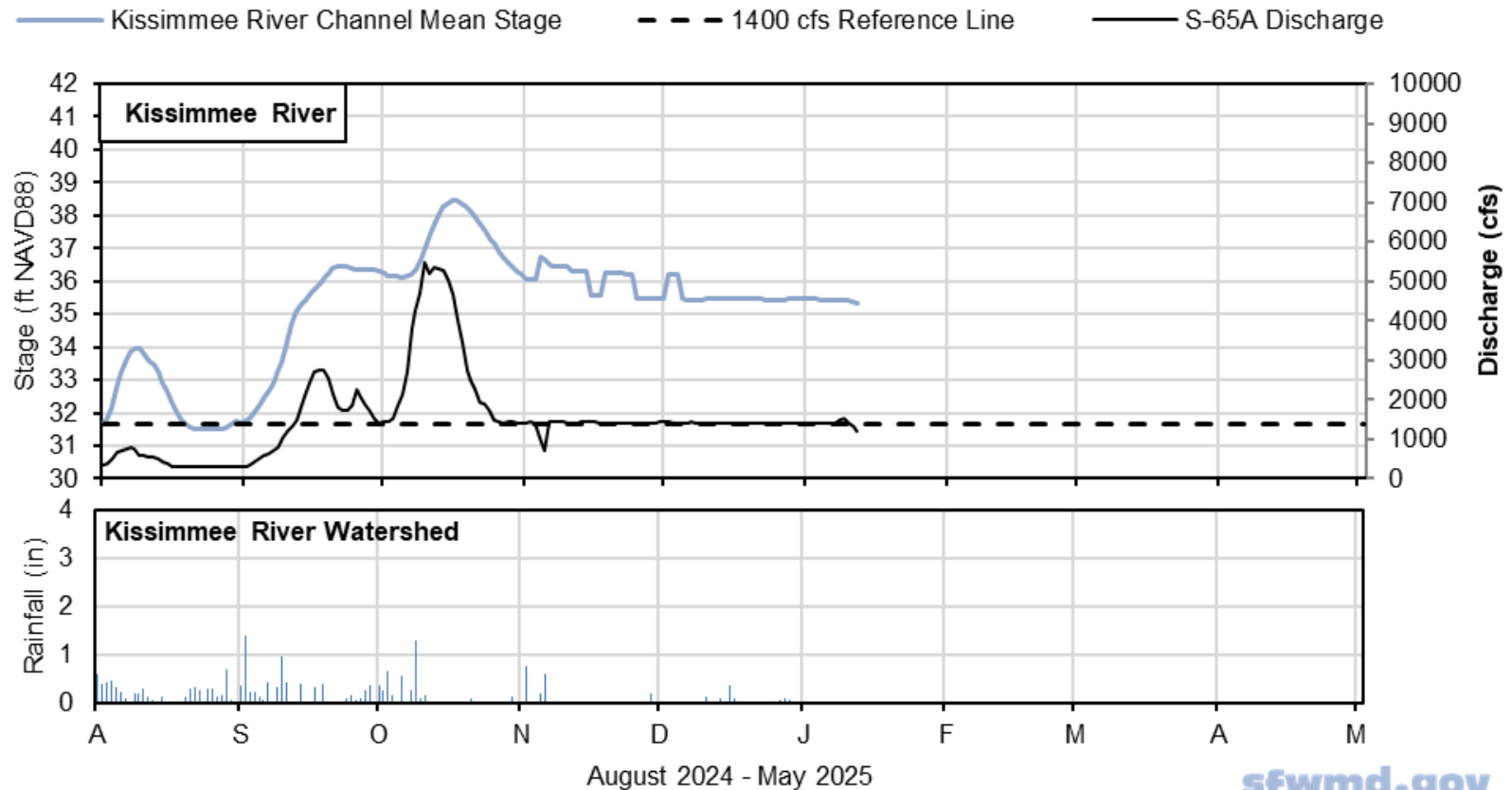
e. Dissolved oxygen is the average of values from sondes KRBN, PC62, PC33, PD62R, and PD42R.

f. Mean of five river channel stations (PC62, KRDR02, KRBN, PC33, PC11) in the Phase I area.

g. One-day spatial average obtained from the South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT).

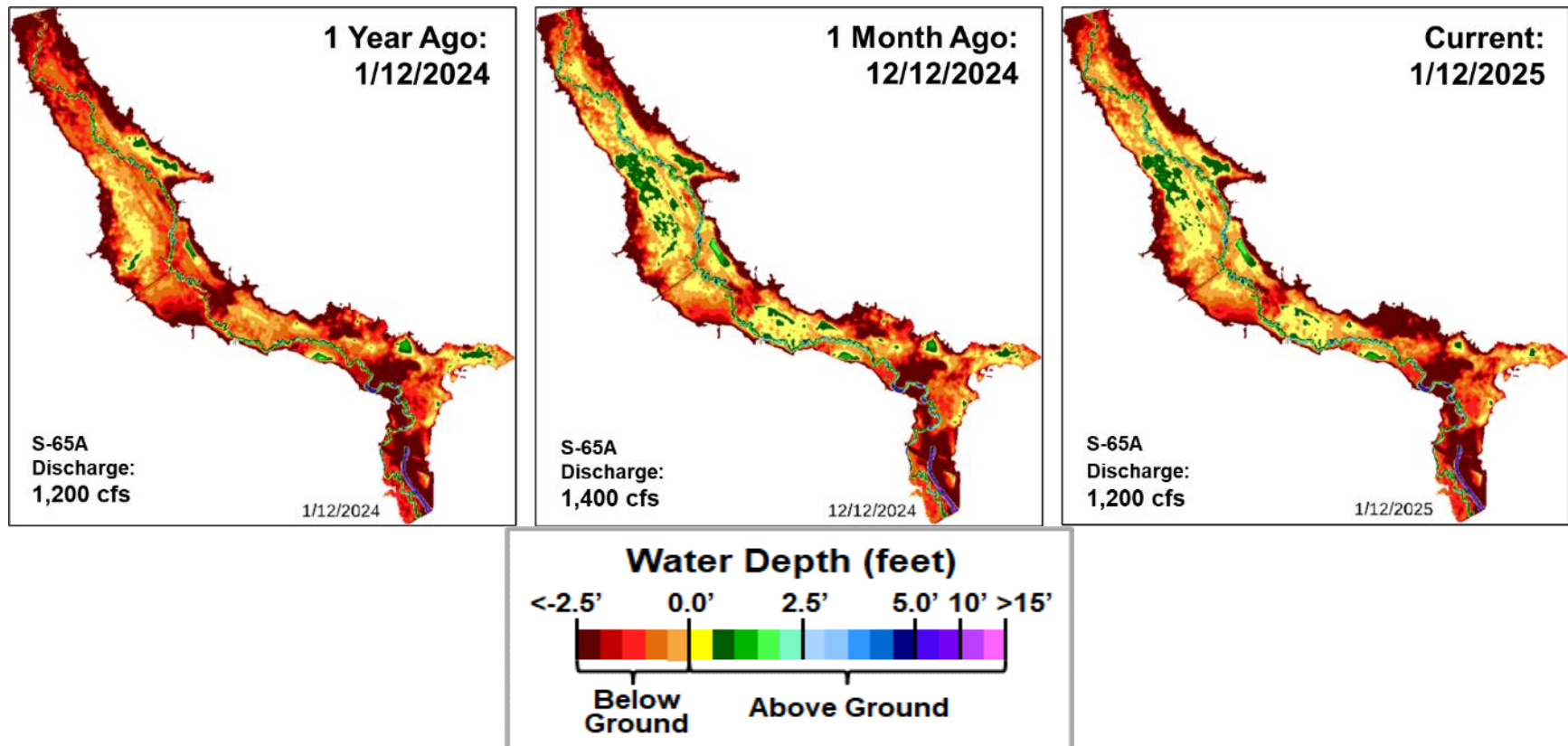


Stage and Discharge Hydrograph (report date: 1/14/2025; data through: 1/12/2025)

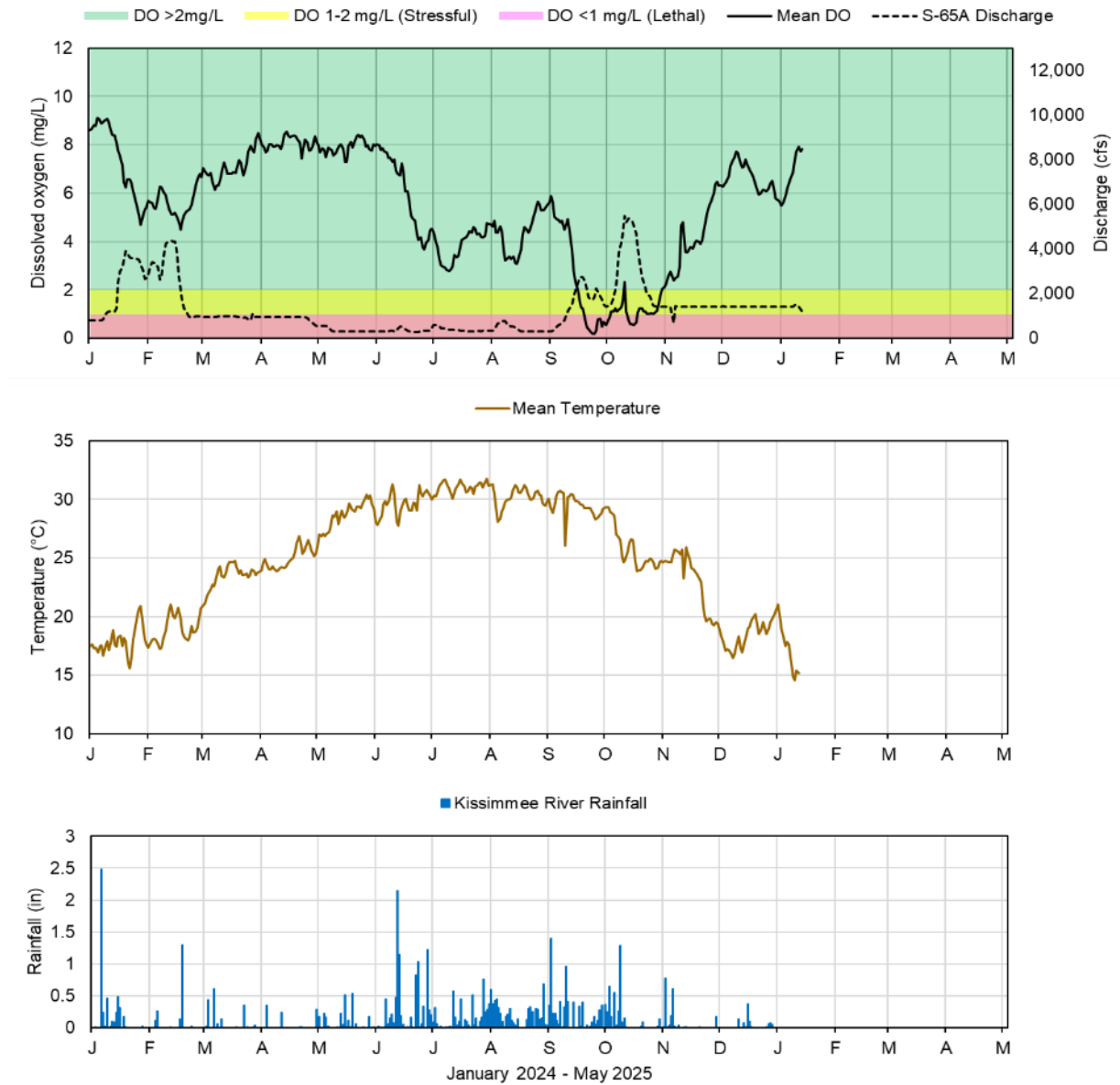


\*River Channel Stage is the average for PC62, KRDR02, KRBN, PC33, and PC11.

**Figure KB-4.** Kissimmee River stage, discharge, and rainfall.



**Figure KB-5.** Phase I-II-III area Kissimmee River floodplain water depths (from left to right) one year ago, one month ago, and current.



Report Date: 1/14/2025; data are through: 1/12/2025

[sfwmd.gov](http://sfwmd.gov)

**Figure KB-6.** Kissimmee River channel mean daily dissolved oxygen concentration (mg/L), S-65A discharge (cfs), temperature (°C) and rainfall (inches). Dissolved oxygen (DO) and temperature are mean daily values averaged for PC62, KRDR02, KRBN, PC33, PC11, PD62R, and PD42R with an average of five stations reporting this week. Rainfall values are daily totals for Kissimmee River (Pool BCD) AHED watershed.

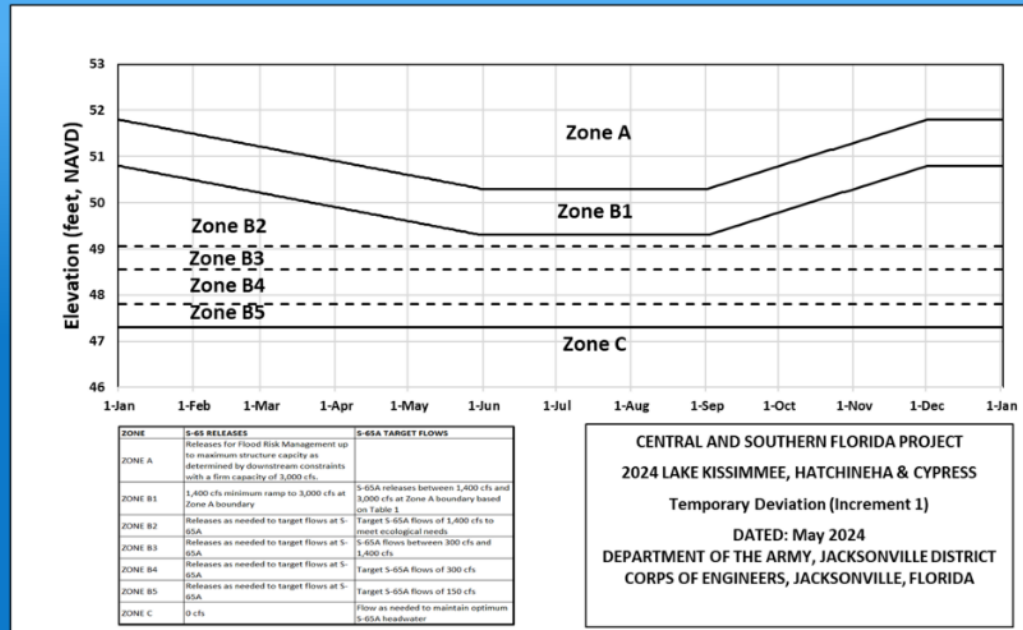
# SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

## HRS Increment 1 Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan for S-65/S-65A

Discharge Guidance for Increment 1 Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan		
ZONE	S-65 RELEASES	S-65A TARGET FLOWS
ZONE A	Releases for Flood Risk Management up to maximum structure capacity as determined by downstream constraints with a firm capacity of 3,000 cfs.	
ZONE B1	1,400 cfs minimum ramp to 3,000 cfs at Zone A boundary	S-65A releases between 1,400 cfs and 3,000 cfs at Zone A boundary based on Table 1
ZONE B2	Releases as needed to target flows at S-65A	Target S-65A flows of 1,400 cfs to meet ecological needs
ZONE B3	Releases as needed to target flows at S-65A	S-65A flows between 300 cfs and 1,400 cfs
ZONE B4	Releases as needed to target flows at S-65A	Target S-65A flows of 300 cfs
ZONE B5	Releases as needed to target flows at S-65A	Target S-65A flows of 150 cfs
ZONE C	0 cfs	Flow as needed to maintain optimum S-65A headwater

Table KB-3. Maximum Rate of Change Limits for S-65A		
MAXIMUM Release Rate of Change Limits for S-65A. In general recommended rates of change will be slower than shown in this table.		
Q (cfs)	Maximum rate of INCREASE (cfs/day)	Maximum rate of DECREASE (cfs/day)
0-300	50	-50
301-650	75	-75
651-1400	150	-150
1401-3000	300	-600
>3000	1000	-2000

**sfwmd.gov**



### Other Considerations

- When possible, limit lake ascension rate in the Jun 1 - Aug 15 window to 0.25 ft per 7 days in Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress, Hatchineha (S-65), East Toho (S-59) and Toho (S-61).
- If outlook is for extreme dry conditions meet with KB staff to discuss modifications to this plan.

Slide Revised 7/29/2024

**Figure KB-7.** Headwaters Revitalization Schedule (HRS) Increment 1 Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan for S-65/S-65A.

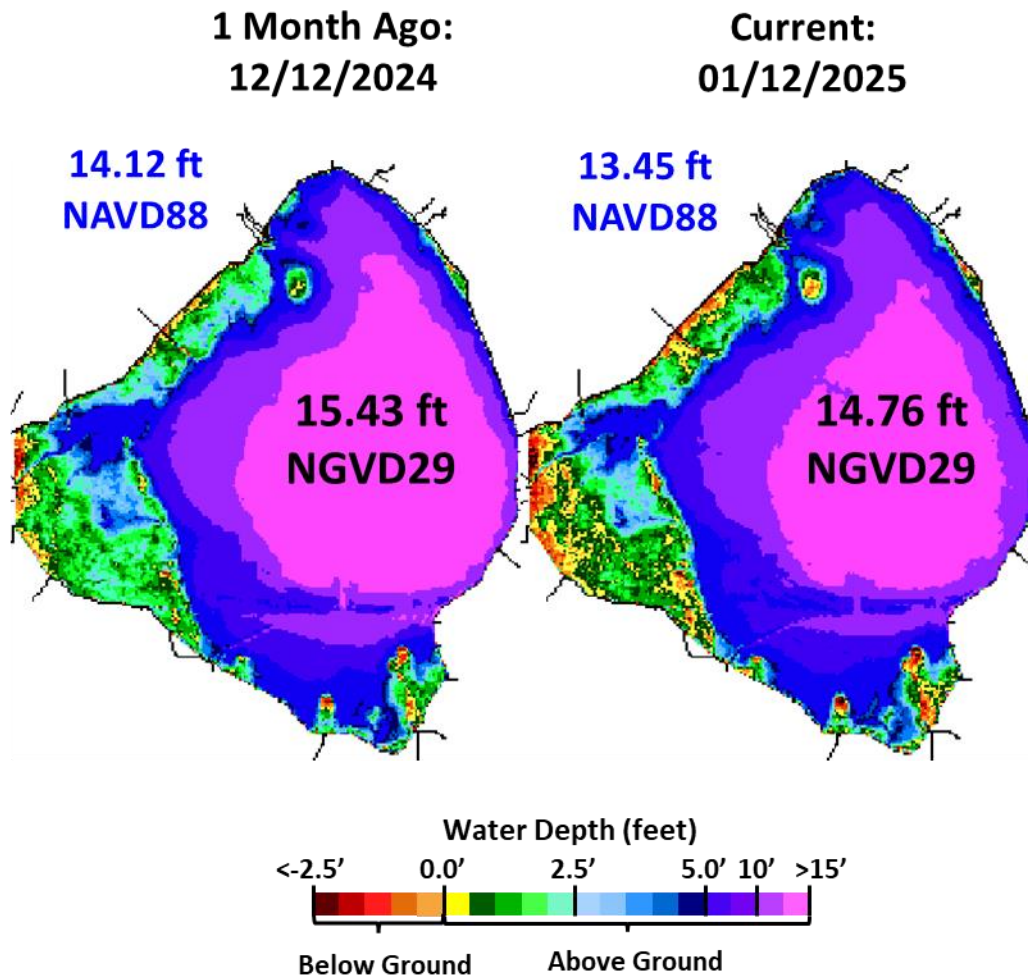
## Lake Okeechobee

Lake Okeechobee stage was 13.45 feet NAVD88 (14.76 ft NGVD29) on January 12, 2025, which was 0.22 feet lower than the previous week and 0.67 feet lower than a month ago (**Figure LO-1**). Lake stage is in Zone D of the regulation schedule (**Figure LO-2**), 0.26 feet above the upper limit of the recovery ecological envelope and is the lowest lake level in January since 2020 (**Figure LO-3**). According to NEXRAD, no rain fell directly over the Lake for the second consecutive week.

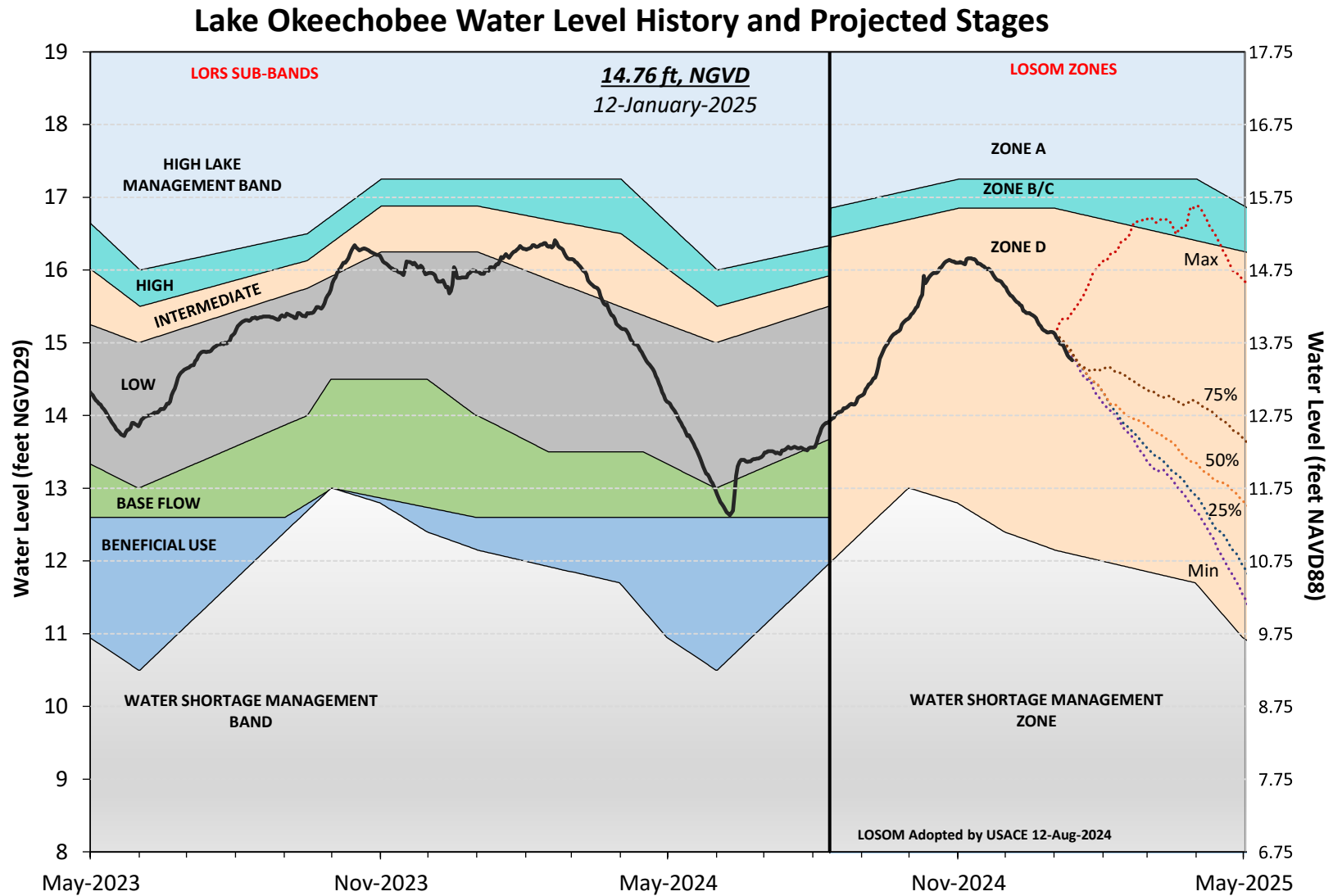
Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) were similar to the previous week, at 1,310 cfs compared to 1,340 cfs. The largest single inflow came from the Kissimmee River via the S-65E structure (1,280 cfs). Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) increased from 4,350 cfs the previous week to 5,810 cfs. **Figures LO-4 and LO-5** show the combined average daily inflows and outflows for the Lake over the past eight weeks, and average inflows and outflows last week, respectively.

In the most recent non-obscured satellite image from January 12, 2025, NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System suggests minimal bloom activity on Lake Okeechobee (**Figure LO-6**).

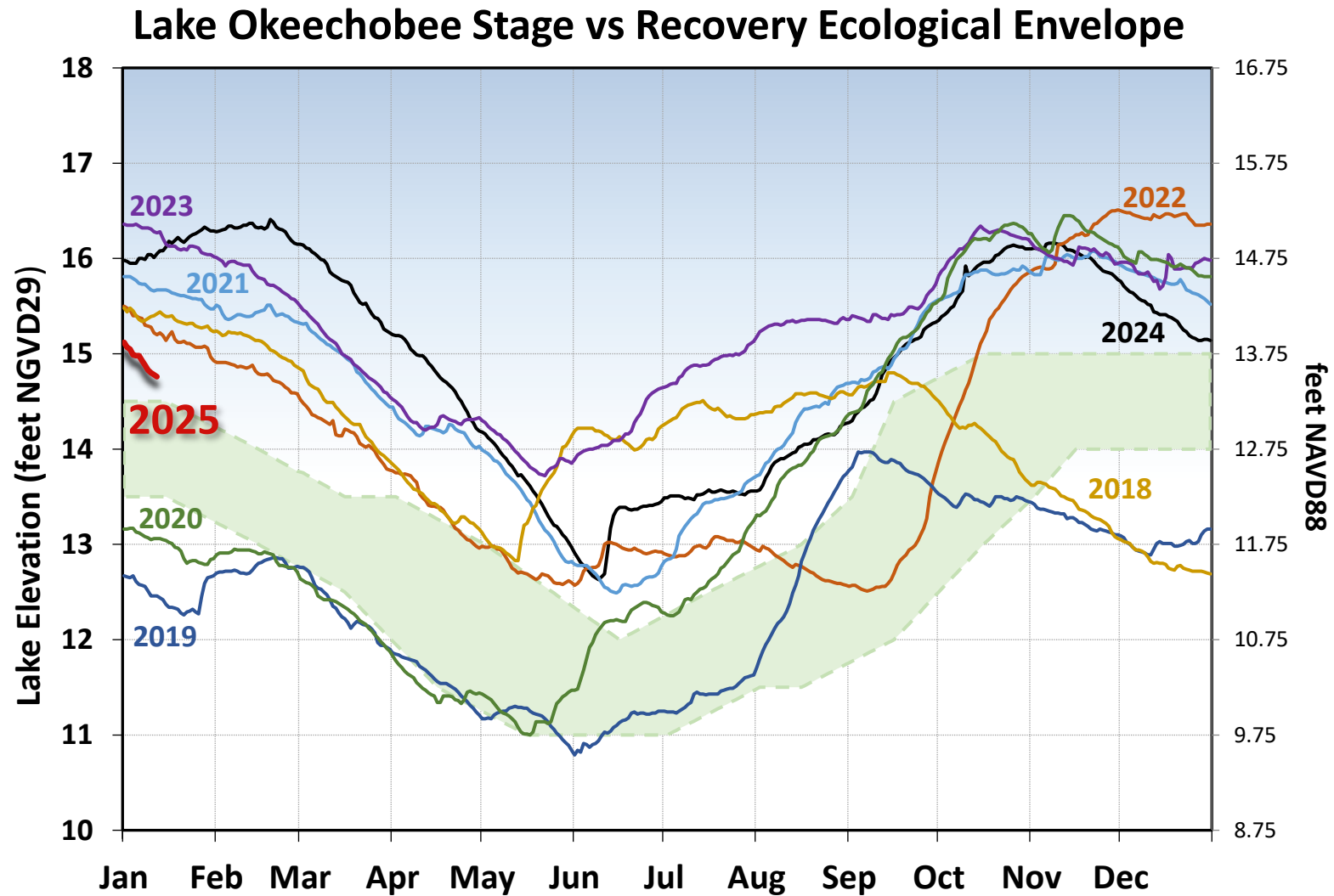
Note: All data presented in this report are provisional and are subject to change.



**Figure LO-1.** Lake Okeechobee water depth estimates based on South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT).

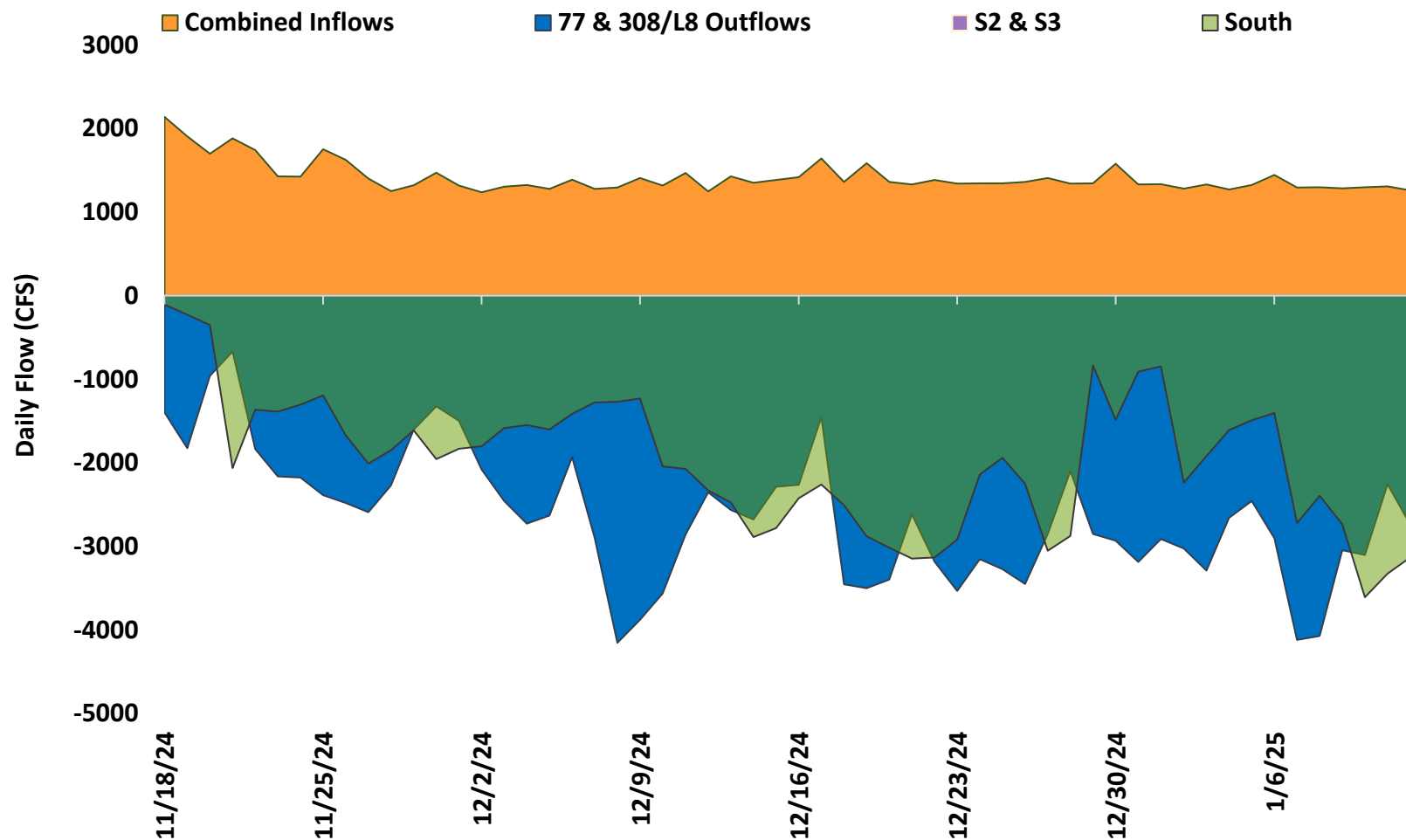


**Figure LO-2.** Recent Lake Okeechobee stages with projected stages based on a dynamic position analysis.  
 Note: stages are in NGVD29, approximate NAVD88 values are shown for reference.

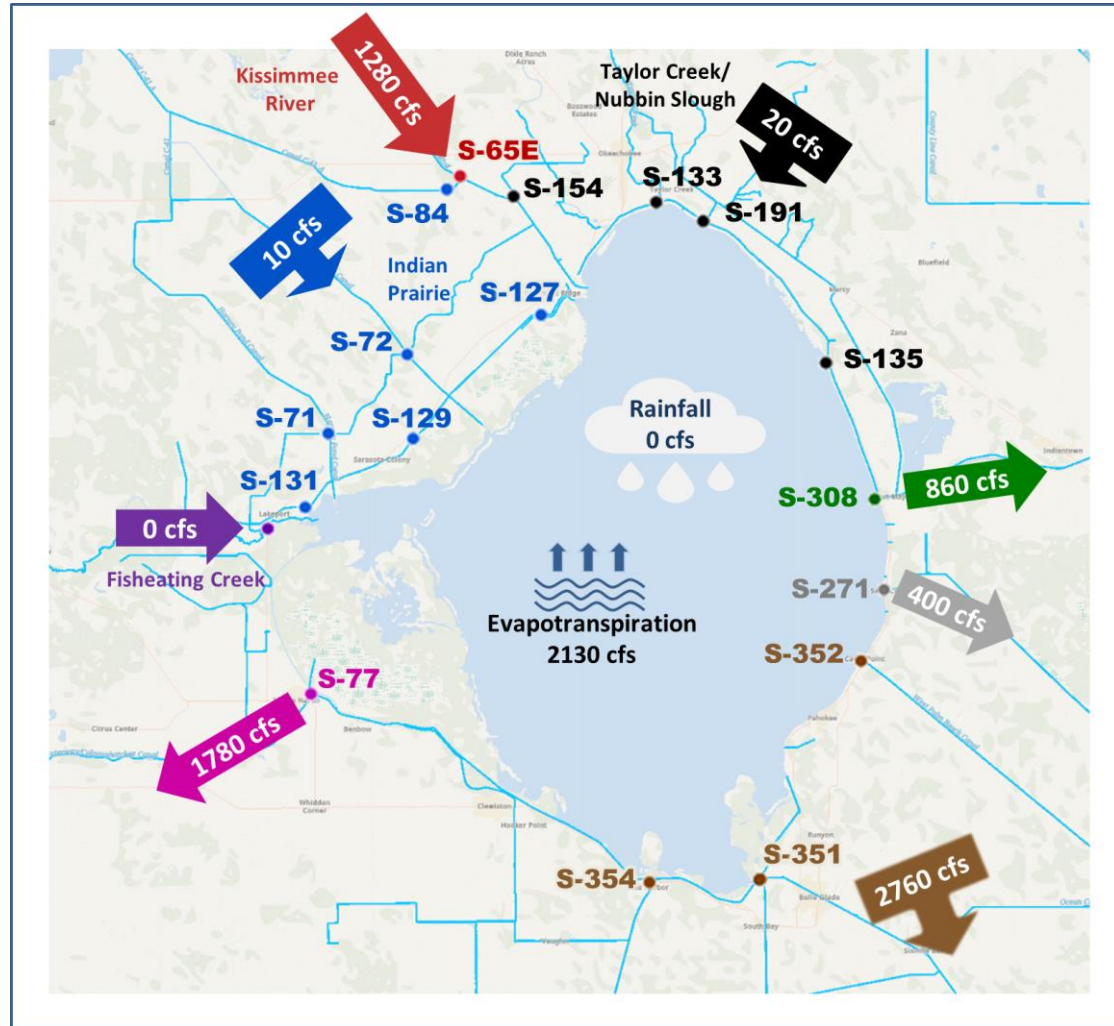


**Figure LO-3.** The current and seven prior year's annual stage hydrographs for Lake Okeechobee in comparison to the recovery envelope (light green). A shift from the normal ecological envelope to the recovery envelope occurred because the 30-day minimum lake stage (elevations exposed for at least 30 days, nonconsecutively) in the June 1 – July 31, 2023, window was >13 ft NGVD29 (11.75 ft NAVD88).

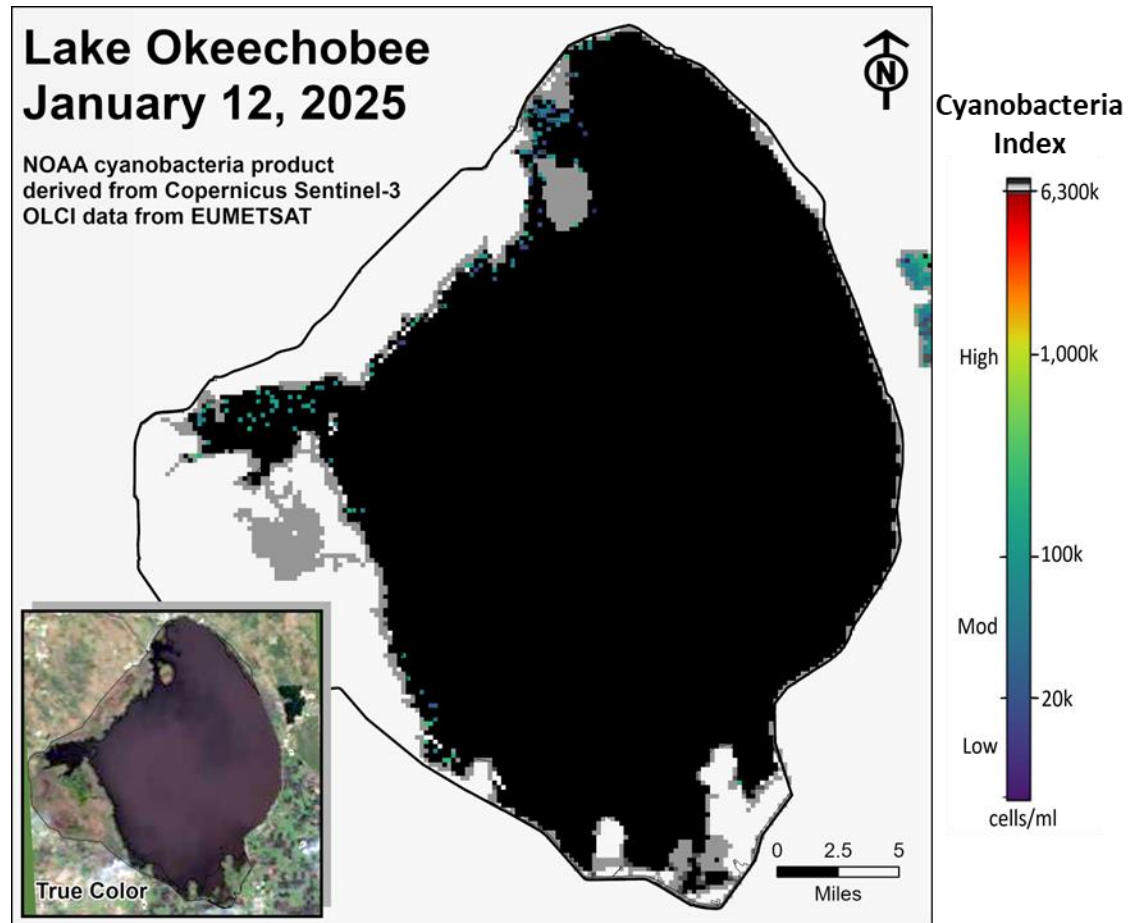




**Figure LO-4.** Major inflows (orange) to and outflows east and west (blue) from Lake Okeechobee. Outflows south are shown in green. Flows into Lake Okeechobee from the L-8 canal through S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) or from the C-44 canal through the S-308 are included as inflows. Conversely, flows from Lake Okeechobee into the L-8 or C-44 canals are included with outflows. Inflows are shown as positive values; outflows are negative. Outflows through the S-77 (Caloosahatchee) and S-308 (C-44 Canal) structures are based on downstream gauges to include flows to lock openings for navigation.



**Figure LO-5.** Inflows into Lake Okeechobee from Indian Prairie basins, Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough, Kissimmee River and Fisheating Creek, and outflows to the west via S-77, to the east via S-308, to the south via S-351, S-352, S-354, and to southeast via S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) for the week of January 6 - 12, 2025.



**Figure LO-6.** Cyanobacteria bloom index level on Lake Okeechobee, based on NOAA's harmful algal bloom monitoring system. Gray color indicates cloud cover. \*Provisional NOAA image, subject to change\*.

## Estuaries

### *St. Lucie Estuary*

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary was 1,445 cfs (**Figures ES-1 and ES-2**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 1,039 cfs. For comparison, the historical provisional mean inflows from the contributing areas are shown in **Figure ES-2**.

Over the past week, salinities increased at all sites in the estuary (**Table ES-1 and Figure ES-3**). The seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge was 11.7. Salinity conditions in the middle estuary were estimated to be within the optimal range for adult eastern oysters (**Figure ES-4**). The mean larval oyster recruitment rate reported by the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI) was 0.0 spat/shell for December, which is similar to the previous month (**Figure ES-5**).

### *Caloosahatchee River Estuary*

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary was 2,191 cfs (**Figures ES-6 and ES-7**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 2,196 cfs. For comparison, the historical provisional mean inflows from the contributing areas are shown in **Figure ES-7**.

Over the past week, salinities at S-79 and Val I-75 remained below one, and decreased at the surface at Cape Coral, Shell Point, and Sanibel, and at the bottom at Ft. Myers. Salinities remained the same at all other sites in the estuary. The Ft. Myers surface station began reporting again on January 8<sup>th</sup> (**Table ES-2 and Figures ES-8 and ES-9**). The seven-day mean salinities (**Table ES-2**) were in the optimal range (0-10) for tape grass in the upper estuary. The seven-day mean salinity values were within the optimal range for adult eastern oysters at Cape Coral and Shell Point and in the upper stressed range at Sanibel (**Figure ES-10**). The mean larval oyster recruitment rate reported by the FWRI was 0.7 spat/shell at Iona Cove and 0.7 spat/shell at Bird Island for December, which is a significant decrease at both sites from the previous month (**Figures ES-11 and ES-12**).

Surface salinity at Val I-75 was forecast for the next two weeks using an autoregression model (Qiu and Wan, 2013<sup>1</sup>) coupled with a linear reservoir model for the tidal basin. Model scenarios included pulse releases at S-79 ranging from 450 to 2,000 cfs with estimated tidal basin inflows of 75 cfs. Model results from all scenarios predict daily salinity to be 0.4 or lower and the 30-day moving average surface salinity to be 0.5 or lower at Val I-75 at the end of the two-week period (**Table ES-3 and Figure ES-13**). This keeps predicted salinities in the upper estuary within the optimal salinity range (0-10) for tape grass.

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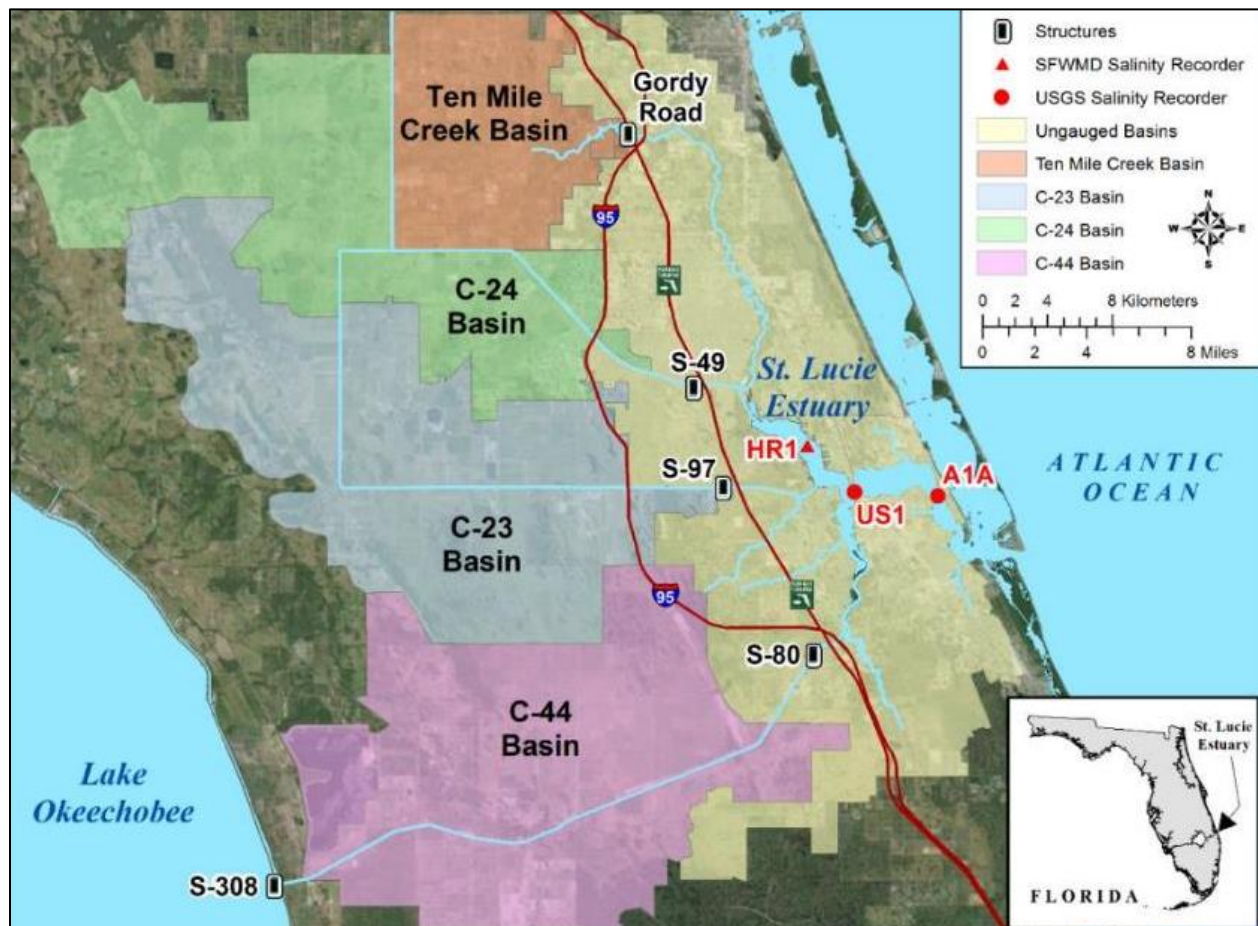
<sup>1</sup> Qiu, C., and Y. Wan. 2013. Time series modeling and prediction of salinity in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary. *Water Resources Research* 49:5804-5816.

## Red Tide

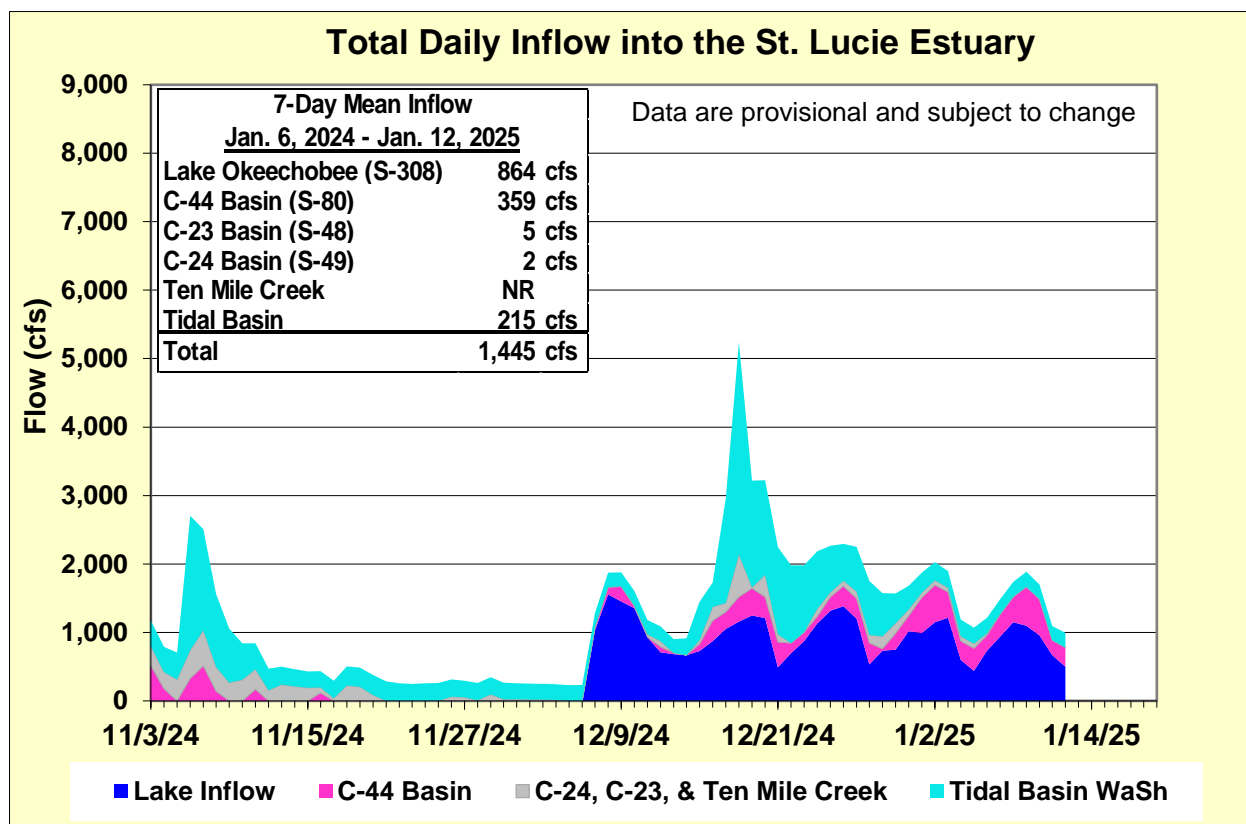
The FWRI reported on January 10, 2025, that *Karenia brevis*, the Florida red tide dinoflagellate, was observed at background to high concentrations in samples collected in Charlotte County, background to medium concentrations in Lee County, and very low to medium concentrations in Collier County. *Karenia brevis* was not present in the remaining counties within the District region. Respiratory irritation and fish kills (suspected to be related to red tide) were reported in Charlotte County, Lee County, and Collier County.

## Water Management Recommendations

Lake stage is in Zone D. Current climatological and hydrological conditions are normal. The LOSOM release guidance suggests up to 2,100 cfs release at S-79 to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary and up to 1,400 cfs total at S-80, S-97, S-49, and Gordy Road combined to the St. Lucie Estuary.



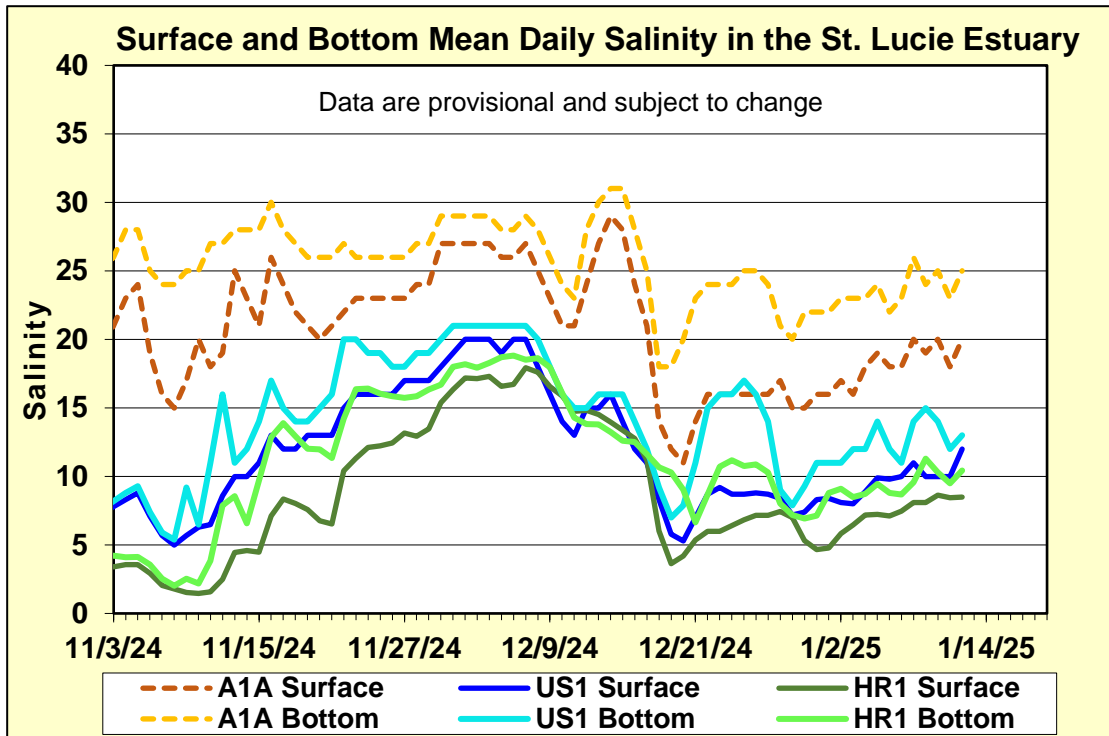
**Figure ES-1.** Basins, water control structures and salinity monitoring sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.



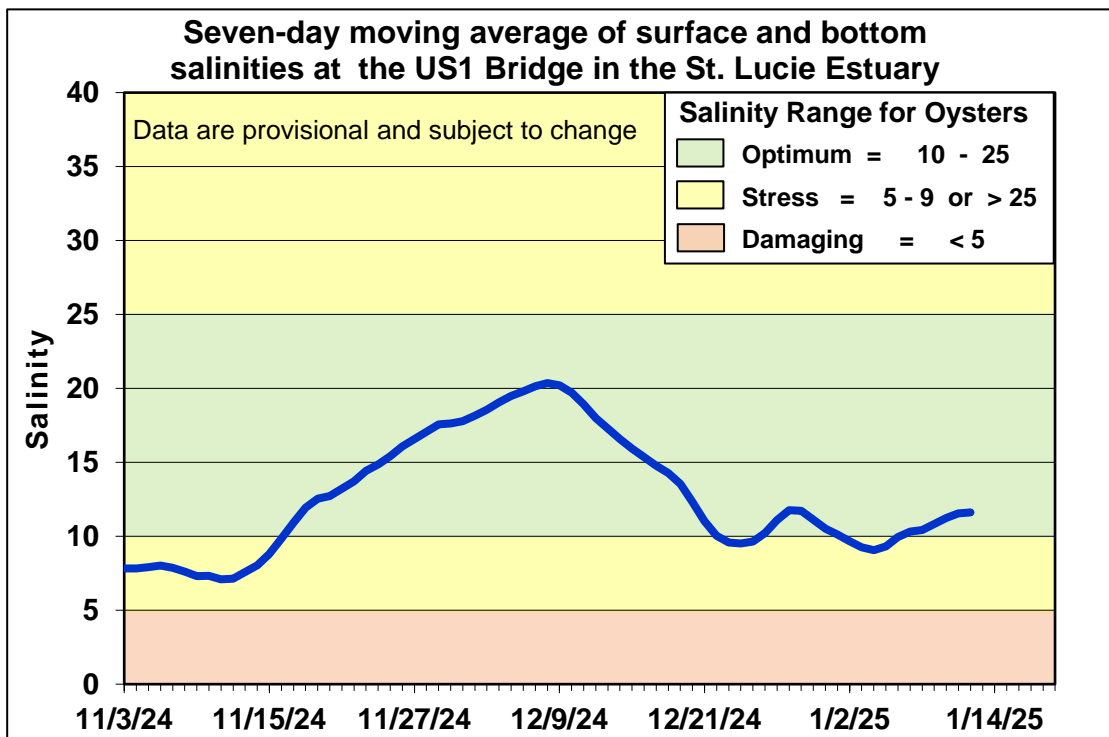
**Figure ES-2.** Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee and runoff from the C-44, C-23, C-24, Ten Mile Creek, and Tidal Basins into the St. Lucie Estuary.

**Table ES-1.** Seven-day mean salinity at oyster monitoring sites in the St. Lucie Estuary. Current means are in bold font; previous week's means are in parentheses. The envelope reflects the optimum salinity range for adult eastern oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) in the estuary. Data are provisional.

Sampling Site	Surface	Bottom	Optimum Envelope
HR1 (North Fork)	<b>8.1</b> (5.9)	<b>9.8</b> (8.4)	10.0 – 25.0
US1 Bridge	<b>10.4</b> (8.4)	<b>13.0</b> (11.5)	10.0 – 25.0
A1A Bridge	<b>19.0</b> (16.7)	<b>24.0</b> (22.7)	10.0 – 25.0

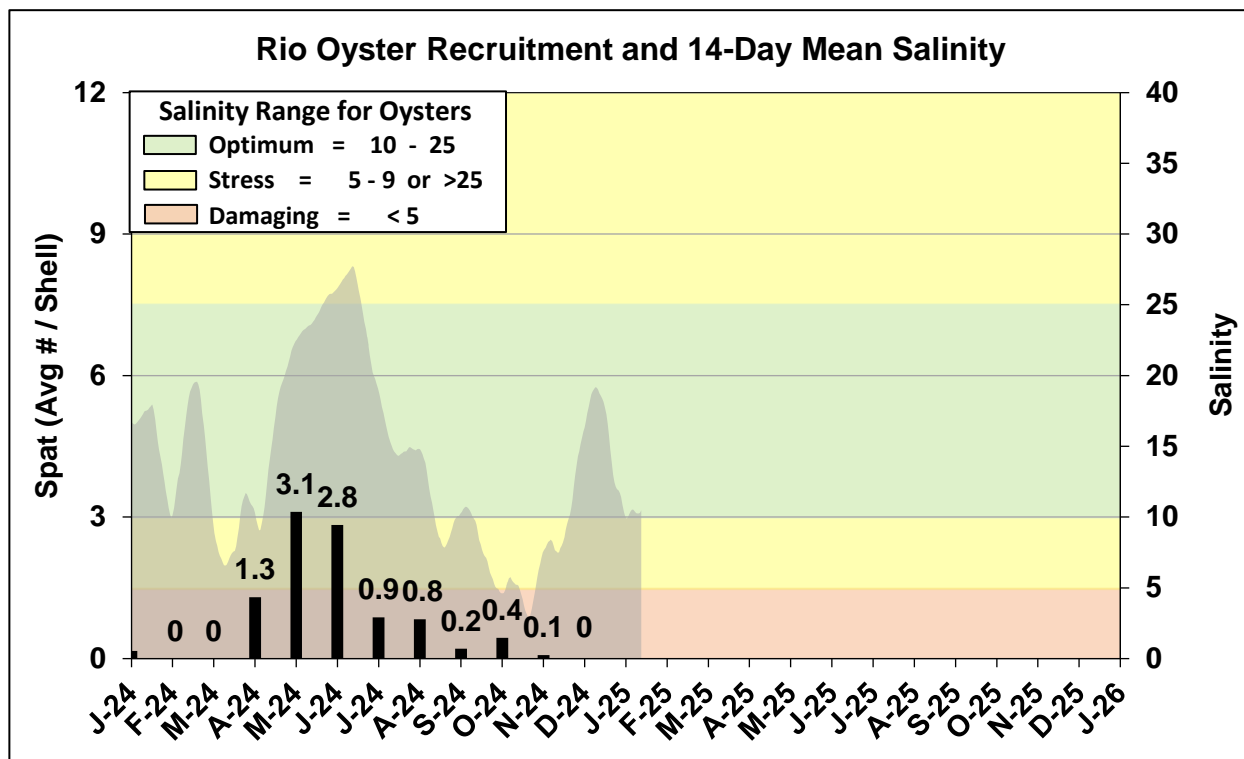


**Figure ES-3.** Mean daily salinity at the A1A, US1, and HR1 sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.



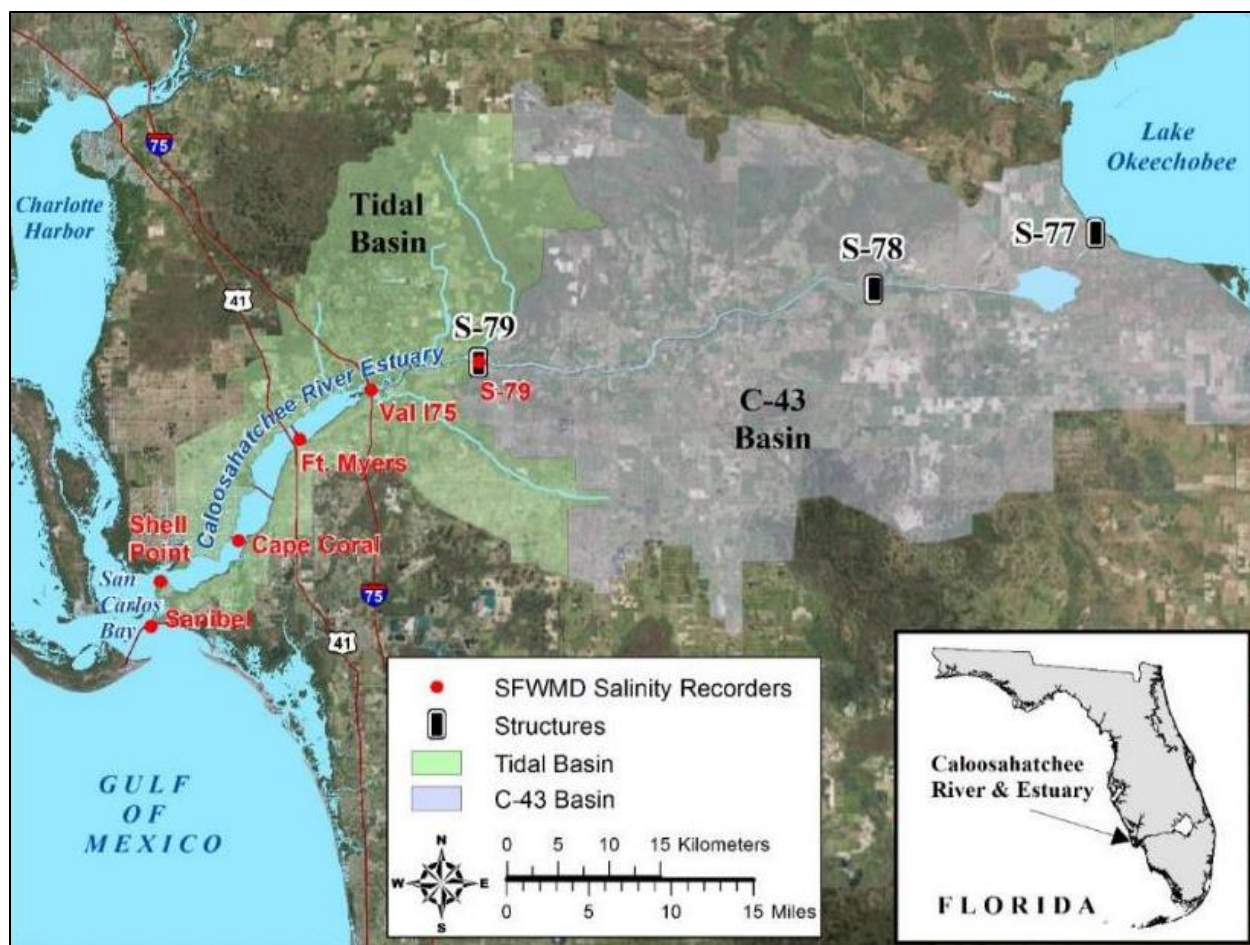
**Figure ES-4.** Seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge in the St. Lucie Estuary.



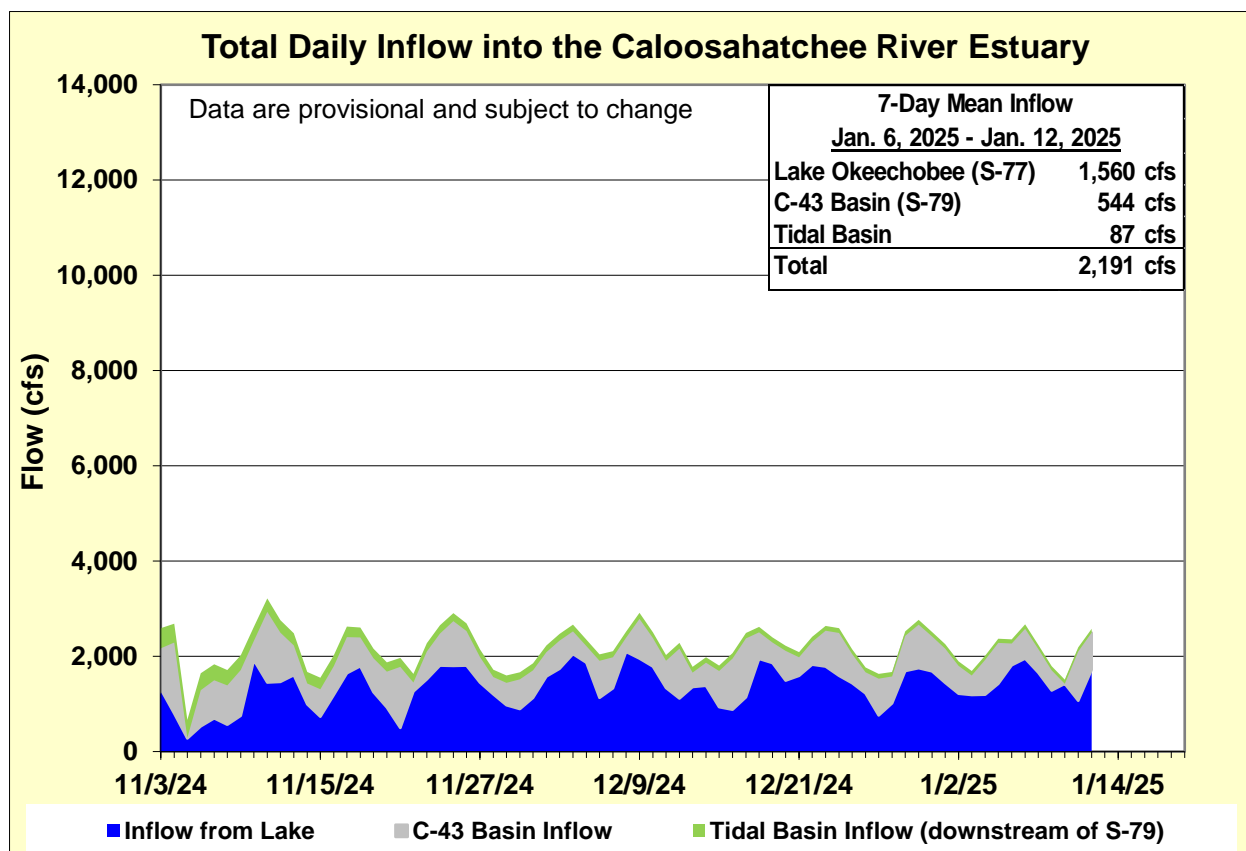


**Figure ES-5.** Mean oyster recruitment at the Rio oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at US1 Bridge.





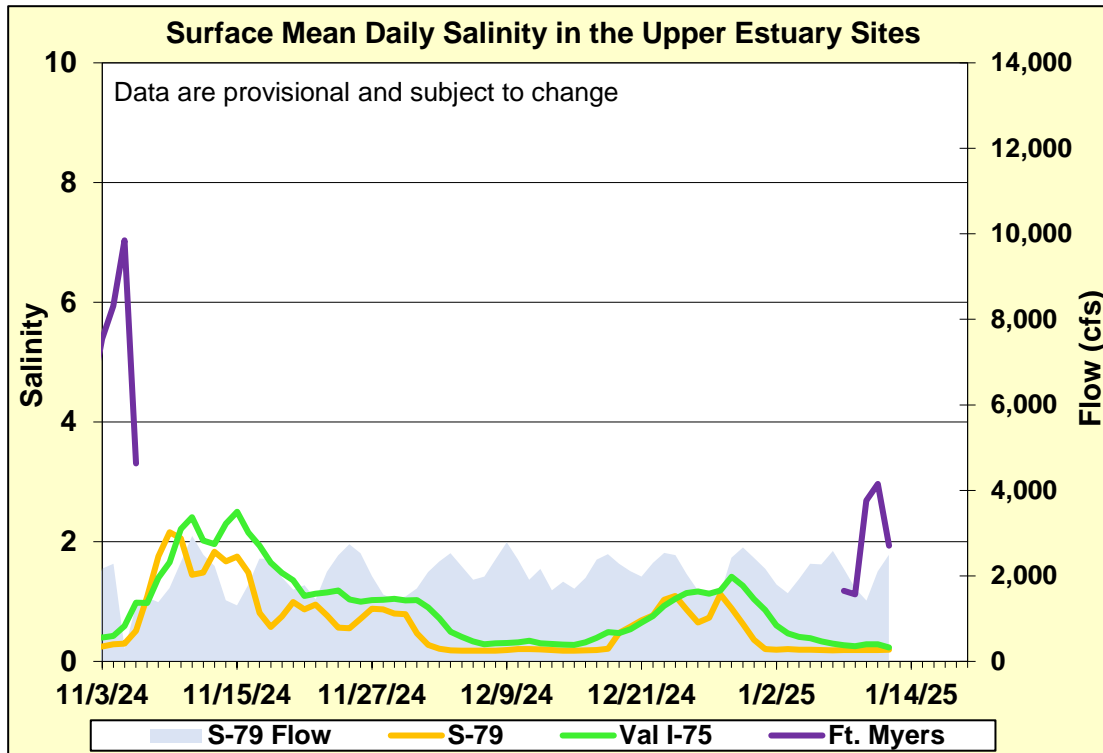
**Figure ES-6.** Basins, water control structures, and salinity monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.



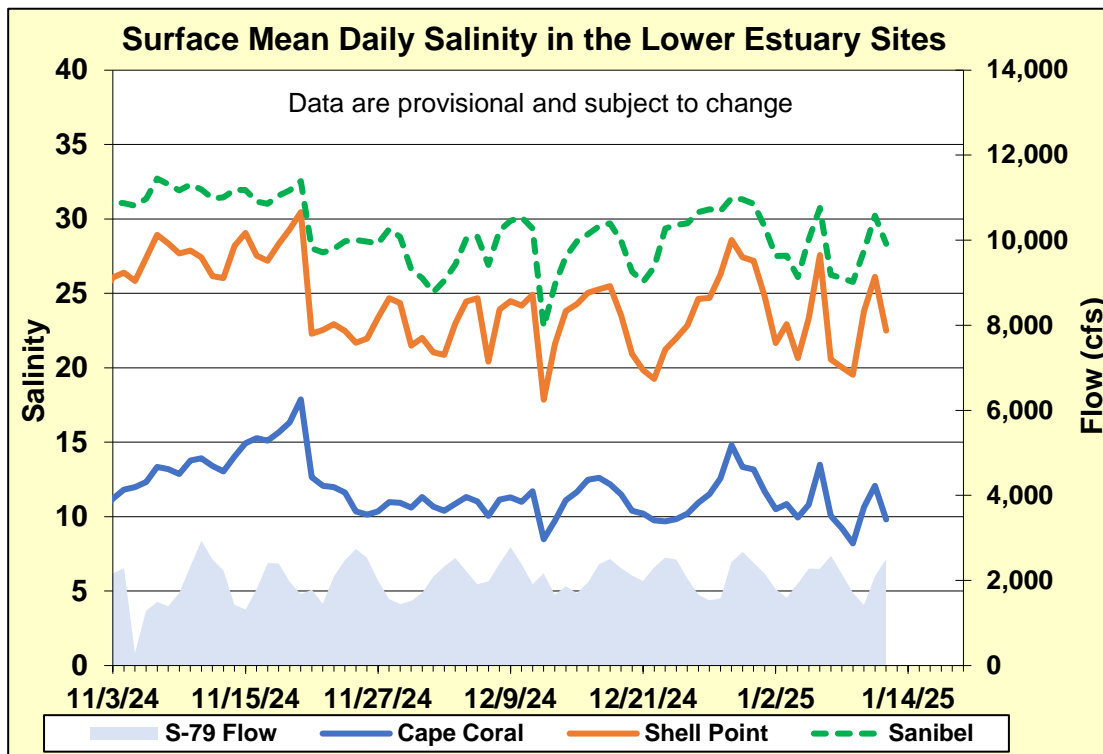
**Figure ES-7.** Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee, and runoff from the C-43 and Tidal basins into the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

**Table ES-2.** Seven-day mean salinity at six monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary. Current means are in bold font; previous week's means are in parentheses. Missing or not reported values are represented by NR. The envelope in the upper estuary sites is for the protection of tape grass and the envelope in the lower estuary is the optimum salinity range for adult eastern oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*). Data are provisional.

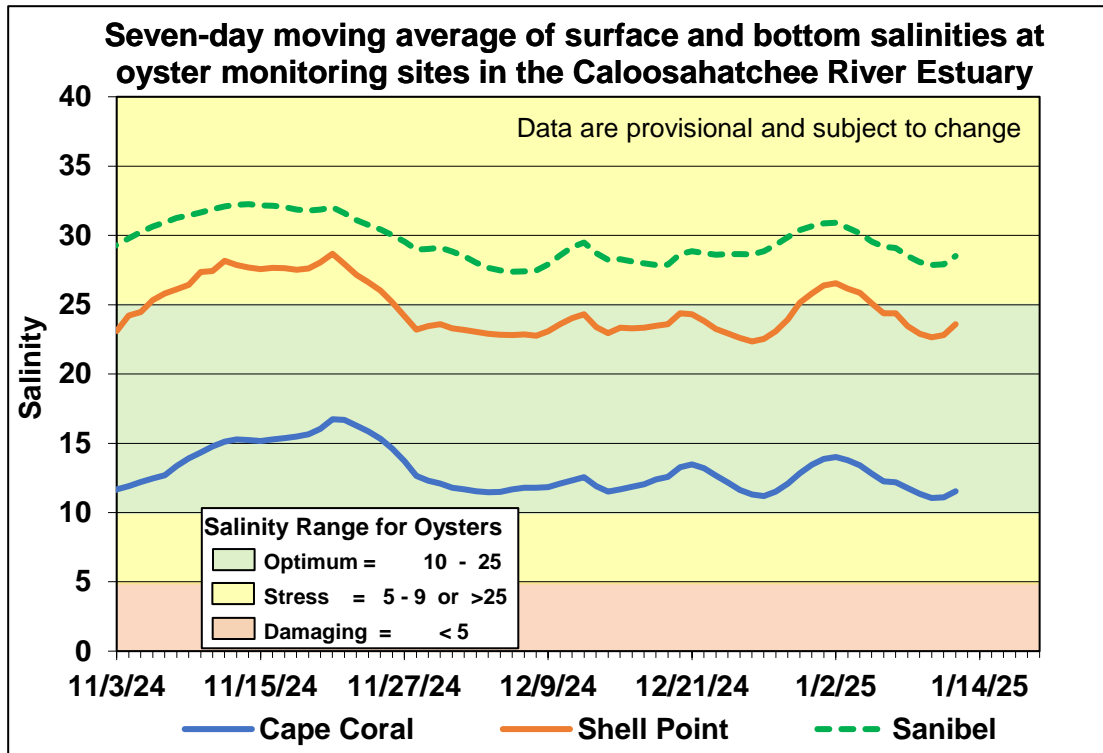
Sampling Site	Surface	Bottom	Optimum Envelope
S-79 (Franklin Lock)	<b>0.2</b> (0.3)	<b>0.2</b> (0.3)	0.0 – 10.0
Val I-75	<b>0.3</b> (0.7)	<b>0.3</b> (0.8)	0.0 – 10.0
Fort Myers Yacht Basin	<b>2.0</b> (NR)	<b>3.9</b> (5.8)	0.0 – 10.0
Cape Coral	<b>10.5</b> (11.5)	<b>12.6</b> (13.0)	10.0 – 25.0
Shell Point	<b>22.9</b> (24.0)	<b>24.2</b> (24.8)	10.0 – 25.0
Sanibel	<b>27.9</b> (28.8)	<b>29.1</b> (29.6)	10.0 – 25.0



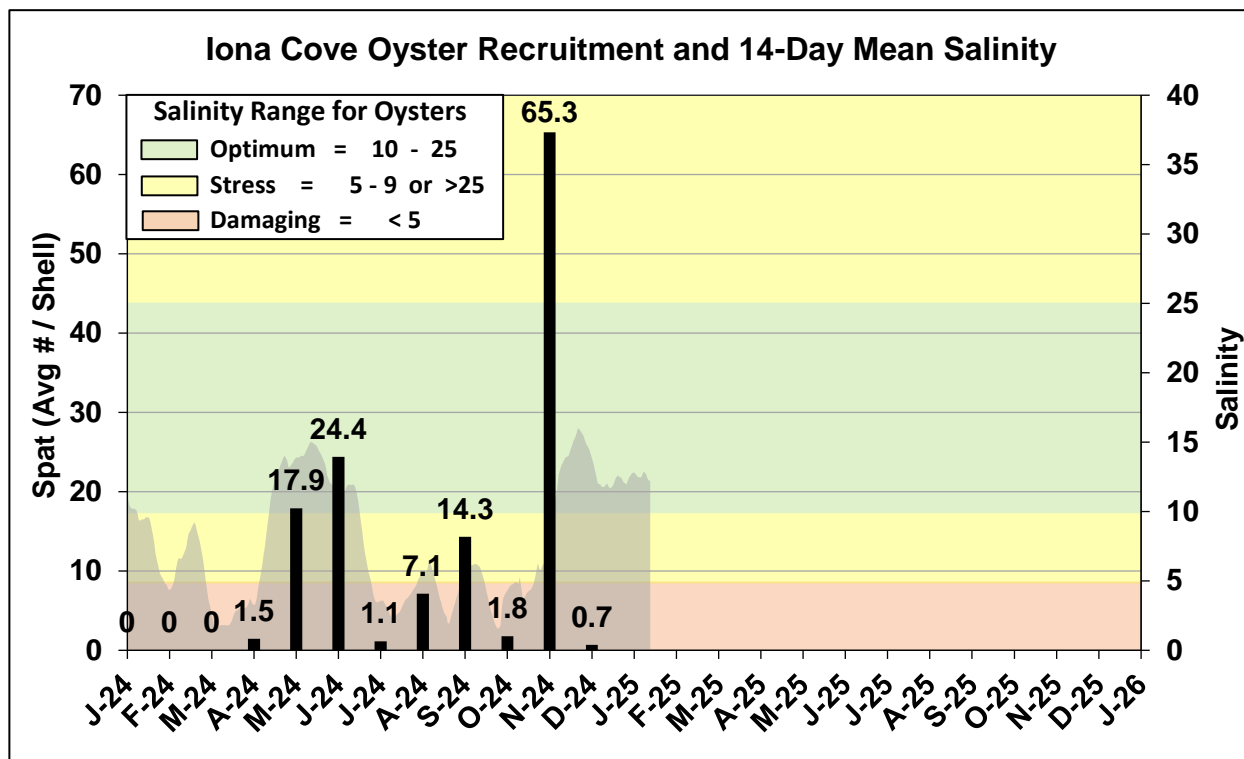
**Figure ES-8.** Mean daily salinity at upper Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.



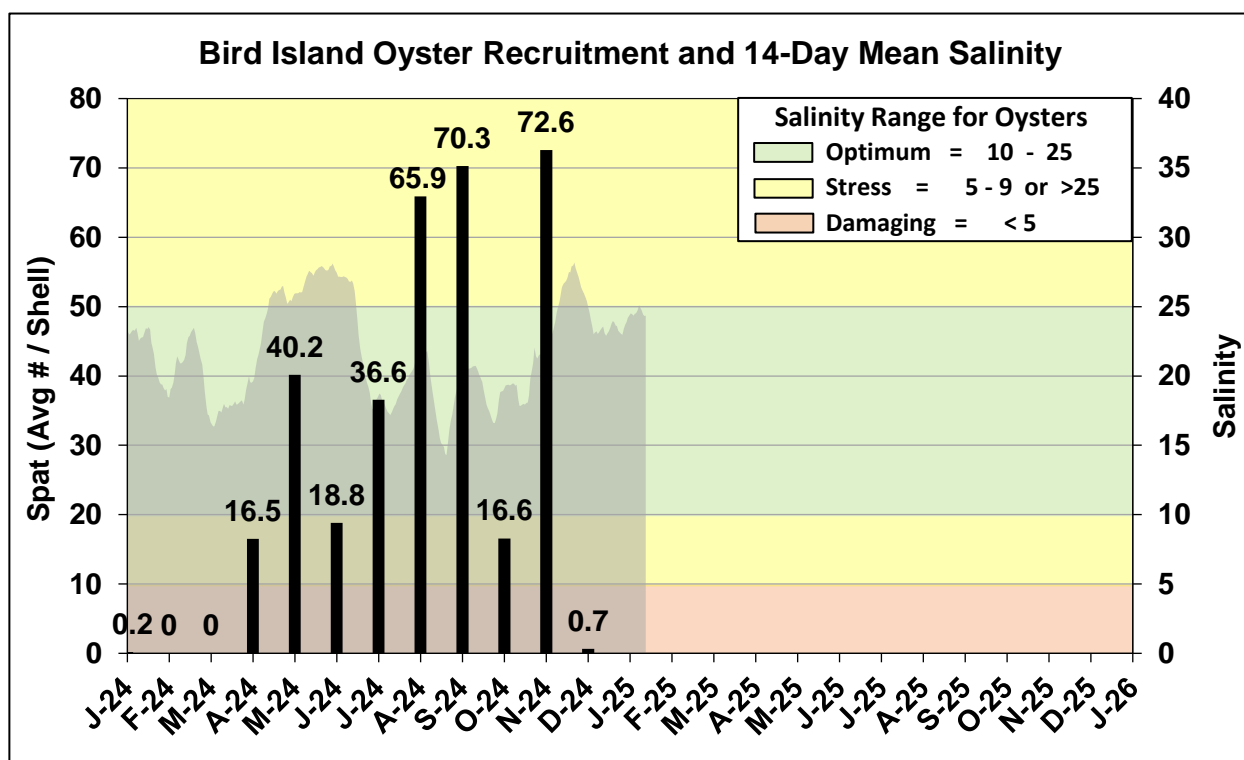
**Figure ES-9.** Mean daily surface salinity at lower Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.



**Figure ES-10.** Seven-day moving average of surface and bottom salinities at Cape Coral, Shell Point, and Sanibel monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.



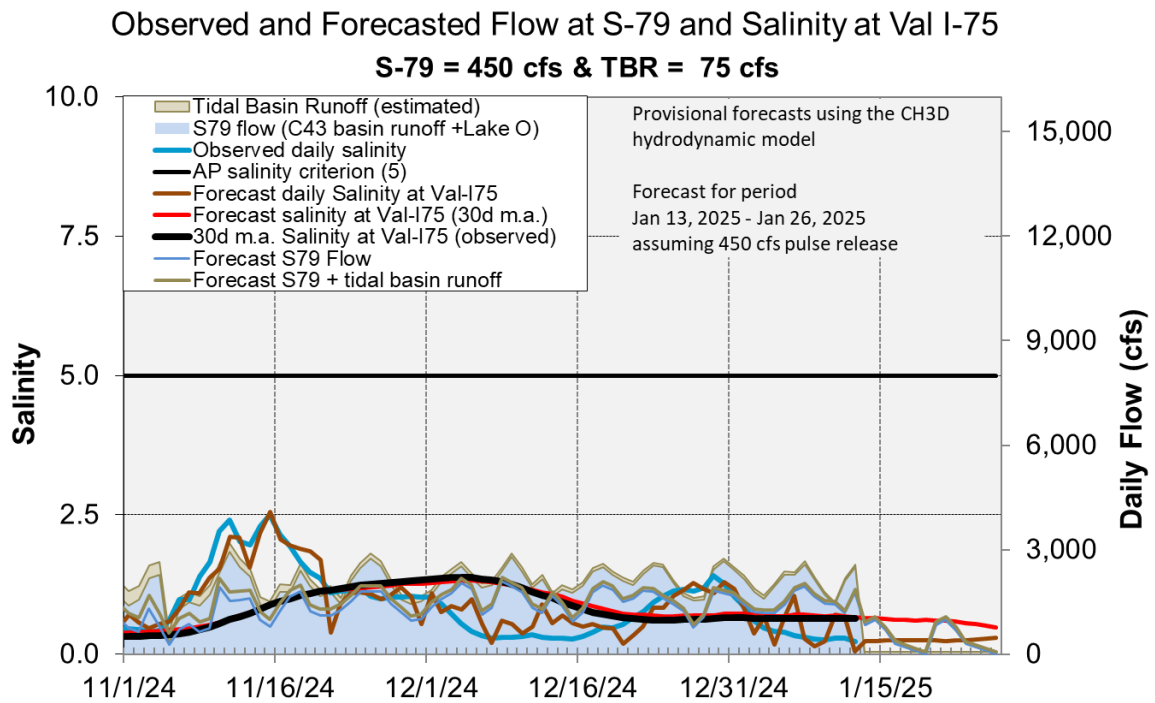
**Figure ES-11.** Mean oyster recruitment at the Iona Cove oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Cape Coral.



**Figure ES-12.** Mean oyster recruitment at the Bird Island oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Shell Point.

**Table ES-3.** Predicted salinity at Val I-75 in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary at the end of the forecast period for various S-79 flow release scenarios.

Scenario	Simulated S-79 Flow (cfs)	Tidal Basin Runoff (cfs)	Daily Salinity	30-Day Mean Salinity
A	450	75	0.4	0.5
B	650	75	0.3	0.5
C	1,200	75	0.3	0.5
D	2,000	75	0.3	0.5



**Figure ES-13.** Surface salinity forecast at the Val I-75 site assuming a 450 cfs pulse release at S-79.

## Stormwater Treatment Areas

**STA-1E:** STA-1E Central Flow-way is offline for construction activities. An operational restriction is in place in the Western Flow-way for post-construction vegetation grow-in. Online treatment cells are near target stage. (**Figure S-1**).

**STA-1W:** An operational restriction is in place in the Northern Flow-way for vegetation management activities. Treatment cells are near target stage. Vegetation in the flow-ways is highly stressed. The 365-day PLRs for the Eastern and Western Flow-ways are high, and the 365-day PLR for the Northern Flow-ways is below 1.0 g/m<sup>2</sup>/year (**Figure S-1**).

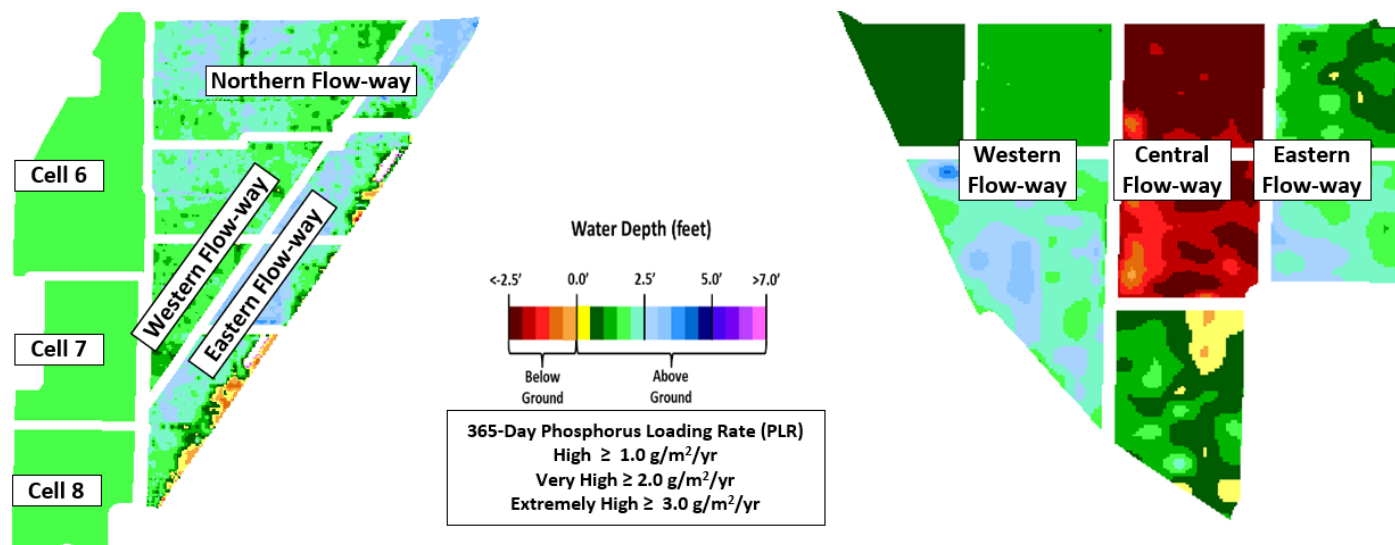
**STA-2:** Operational restrictions are in place in Flow-ways 2 and 4 for vegetation management activities. Online treatment cells are near target stage. Vegetation in Flow-ways 2, 3, and 4 is stressed, and in 5 is highly stressed. The 365-day PLRs for Flow-ways 1, 4, and 5 are below 1.0 g/m<sup>2</sup>/year. The 365-day PLRs for Flow-ways 2 and 3 are high (**Figure S-2**).

**STA-3/4:** An operational restriction is in place in the Eastern Flow-way for post-drawdown vegetation grow-in. Treatment cells are near or above target stage. Vegetation in the Central Flow-way is highly stressed and in the Eastern Flow-way is stressed. The 365-day PLRs for the Central and Western Flow-ways are high (**Figure S-2**).

**STA-5/6:** Treatment cells are near or below target stage. All treatment cells have highly stressed or stressed vegetation conditions. The 365-day PLRs for Flow-ways 1, 2, 6, 7, and 8 are below 1.0 g/m<sup>2</sup>/year, and the 365-day PLRs for Flow-ways 3, 4, and 5 are high. (**Figure S-3**).

For definitions on STA operational language see glossary following figures.

## Eastern Flow Path Weekly Status Report – 1/6/2025 through 1/12/2025



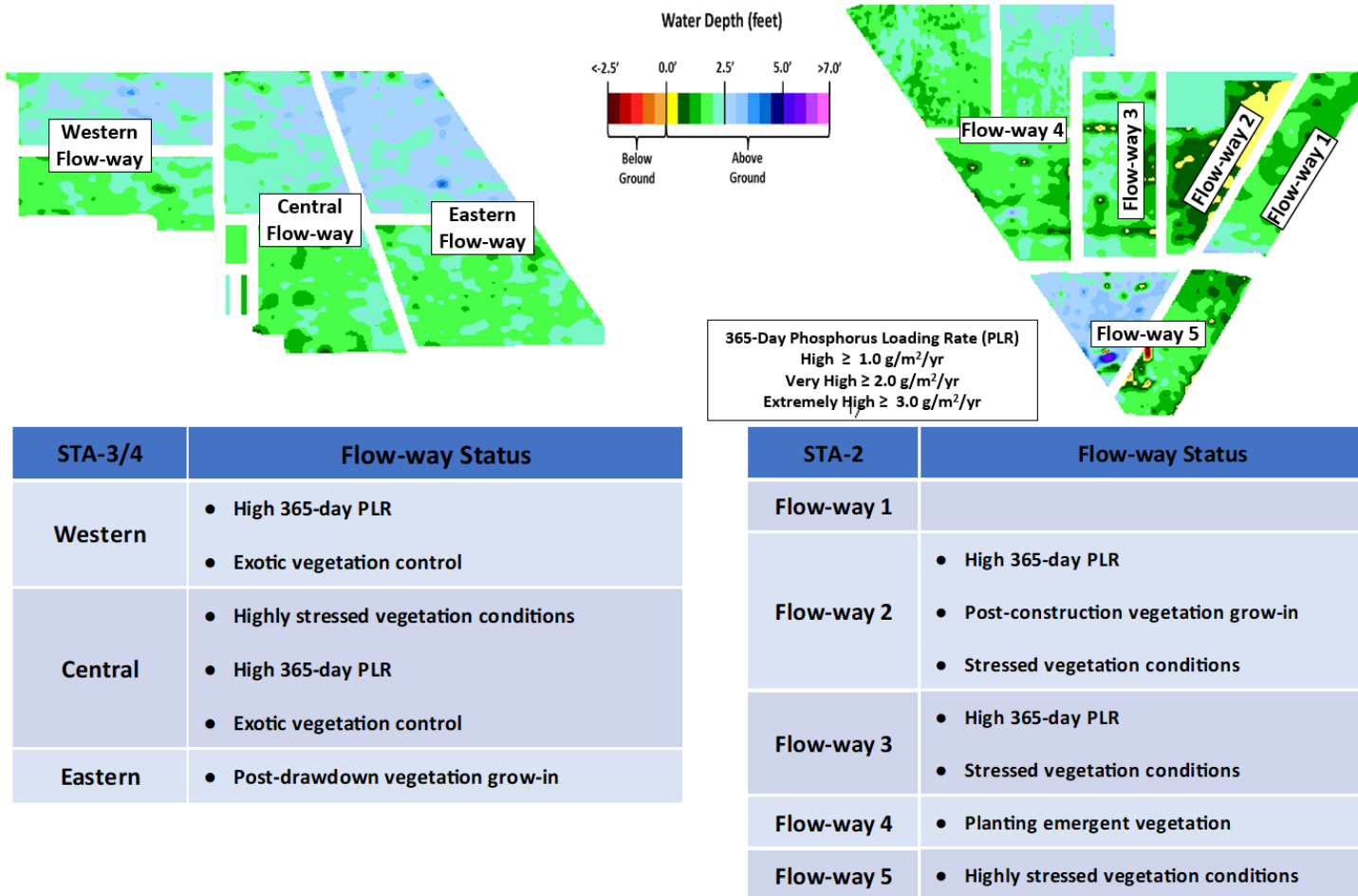
STA-1W	Flow-way Status
Western	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High 365-day PLR</li> <li>Highly stressed vegetation conditions</li> </ul>
Eastern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High 365-day PLR</li> <li>Highly stressed vegetation conditions</li> </ul>
Northern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stressed vegetation conditions</li> <li>Planting emergent vegetation</li> </ul>
Cell 6	
Cell 7+8	

STA-1E	Flow-way Status
Western	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post-construction vegetation grow-in</li> </ul>
Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offline for construction activities</li> </ul>
Eastern	

**Figure S-1.** Eastern Flow Path Weekly Status Report

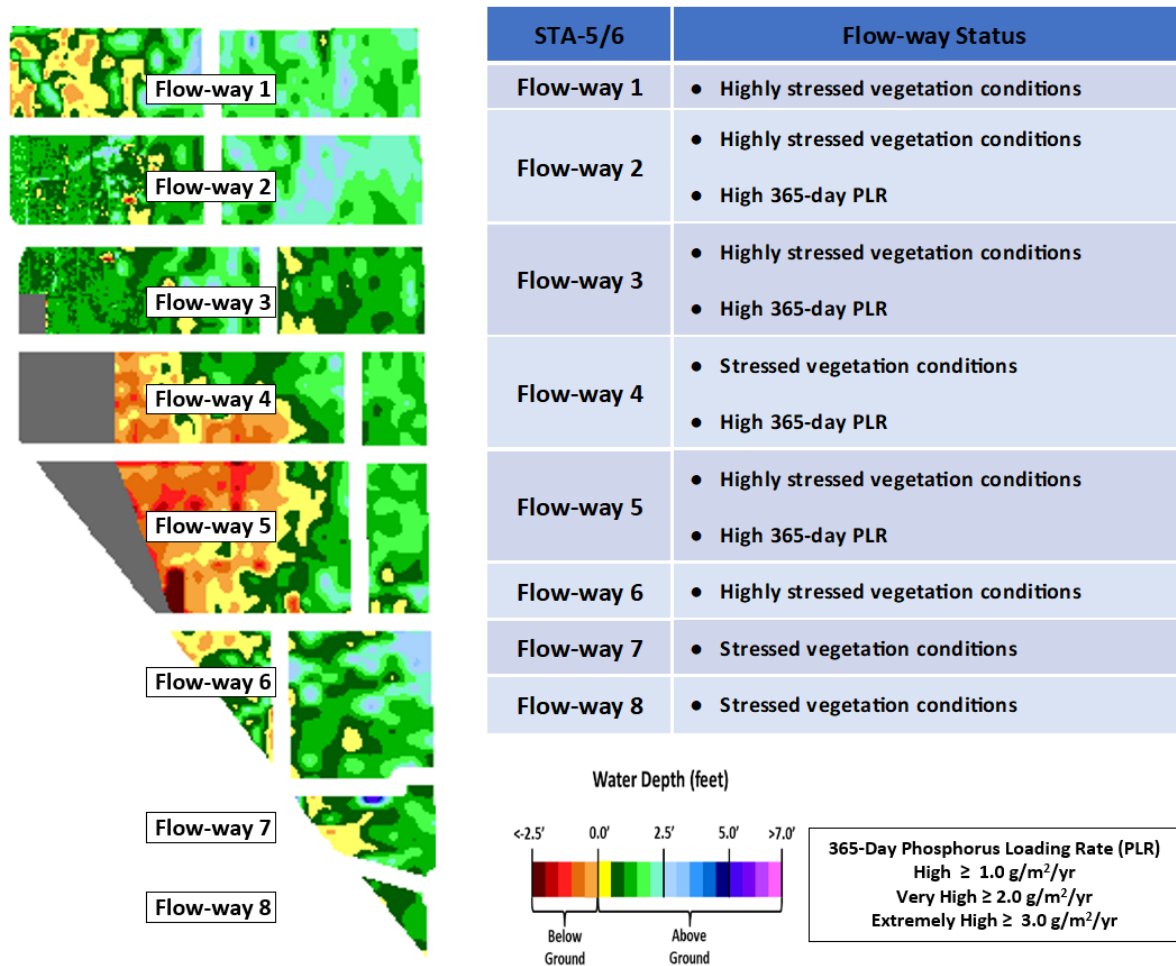


## Central Flow Path Weekly Status Report – 1/6/2025 through 1/12/2025



**Figure S-2.** Central Flow Path Weekly Status Report

## Western Flow Path Weekly Status Report – 1/6/2025 through 1/12/2025



**Figure S-3.** Western Flow Path Weekly Status Report

## Basic Concepts and Definitions for STA Weekly Status Report

- **Inflow:** Sum of flow volume at all inflow structures to an STA.
- **Lake Inflow:** Portion of the STA total inflow volume that originates from Lake Okeechobee.
- **Outflow:** Sum of flow volume at outflow structures from an STA.
- **Total Phosphorus (TP):** Total mass of phosphorus in all its forms; including particulate, dissolved, etc.
- **Inflow Concentration:** TP concentration is the mass of TP in micrograms per liter of water,  $\mu\text{g/L}$  or ppb. Inflow concentration refers to the flow-weighted mean TP from all inflow structures over a period of time.
- **Outflow Concentration:** The flow-weighted mean TP from all outflow structures over a period of time. The outflow concentration represents the reduction of inflow TP achieved by STA treatment of the inflow water.
- **WQBEL:** The STA outflow concentration that is required upon completion of the Restoration Strategies projects by December 2025. The outflow concentration shall not exceed 13 ppb as an annual flow weighted mean in more than 3 out of 5 water years on a rolling basis and shall not exceed 19 ppb as an annual flow weighted in any water year.
- **Flow-Way (FW):** One or more treatment cells connected in series. Cells typically have emergent aquatic vegetation (EAV) in the front portion of the flow-way followed by a mix of EAV and submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV)
- **Vegetation Status:** Healthy means the vegetation condition is good and will allow the STA to perform as designed. Stressed means the vegetation is showing signs of poor health, such as browning or areas of vegetation die-off, or the cell contains undesirable vegetation such as floating exotic vegetation requiring treatment. The TP reduction capability of the STA is affected when the vegetation condition is poor.
- **Phosphorus Loading Rate (PLR):** Mass of inflow TP in grams, divided by total treatment area of STA in square meters, per year. In general, a 365-day value of less than 1.0 is needed for an STA to perform optimally. A PLR of 2.0 is considered very high and a PLR of 3.0 is considered extremely high. The TP reduction capability of the STA is affected when the PLR is high, very high and extremely high.
- **Online:** Online status means the FW can receive and treat inflow.
- **Online with Restriction:** The FW can receive and treat inflow, but the amount of flow or water level may be limited temporarily. For example, a vegetation rehabilitation effort may require reduced flows through an area while the new plants are establishing, or nesting by protected species may require a certain water level not to be exceeded.
- **Offline:** The FW is unable to receive and treat inflow due to repairs, construction, or other prohibitive reasons.
- **Depth:** Difference between the average surface water level in a cell and the average ground elevation in that cell. Target depths, or depths between flow events, are between 1.25 ft to 1.5 ft. As depth approaches or drops below zero, an increasing percentage of the cell is considered dry and STA conditions deteriorate. An increase in depth above target depth is expected with increasing flow. However, as depth increases much above the target depth and is sustained over a period of time, it can be detrimental to vegetation health and overall STA treatment performance.
- **Note:** The data provided in this summary report were developed using a combination of provisional and quality-assured flow and water quality data. In some cases, best professional judgment was used to estimate missing data and revise questionable data. Values provided are not considered final but are appropriate for use in STA operational decision-making.

## **Everglades**

### ***Water Conservation Area Regulation Schedules***

Very little rainfall occurred throughout the Everglades Protection Area (EPA) last week with an average of 0.2 inches. WCA-1: Stages continue to show a slight decline within the Refuge and remain below the A2 zone regulation line. On Sunday, January 12, 2025, the 3-gauge average was 0.36 feet below the A2 Zone regulation line. WCA-2A: Stage at gauge 2A-17 remains above but following the slope of the regulation line. The average on Sunday was approximately 1.06 feet above the Zone A line. WCA-3A: The 3-Gauge average stage continues a steady decline, falling below the Zone A regulation line by about 0.85 feet on Sunday. WCA-3A North: Stage at Gauge 62 (NW corner) began to even out last week maintaining a steady depth with the average on Sunday being 0.64 feet below the Upper Schedule. See figures **EV-1** through **EV-4**.

### ***Water Depths***

The SFWDAT model output for January 12, 2025, illustrates shallower conditions across WCA-3A. Northern WCA-3A continues to dry out and is approaching the soil surface. The ponded conditions in southern/eastern WCA3A and in northern Shark River Slough (SRS) continue to contract. Most of the Big Cypress Basin, both to the north and south of Tamiami trail, remains near or below soil surface. Hydrologic connectivity within the major sloughs of Everglades National Park (ENP) has diminished over the past two months with little change compared to a month ago. However, Taylor Slough connectivity has increased since last week. See figures **EV-5** through **EV-6**.

### ***Taylor Slough and Florida Bay***

All stages across Taylor Slough decreased since January 6<sup>th</sup>, with an average decrease of 0.06 feet. Changes ranged from -0.10 feet at P37 in the southern slough to -0.03 feet at EPSW in the C-111 area and E112 in the northern slough (**Figure EV-8** and **Figure EV-9**). Taylor Slough water levels remain above the recent average for this time of year by 5.3 inches compared to before the Florida Bay initiative (starting in 2017), a decrease of 2.5 inches relative to last week's comparison. The Craighead Pond (CP) and Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB) stages remain below estimated historical levels (circa 1900) by 0.38 and 0.87 feet, respectively.

Average Florida Bay salinity on January 12<sup>th</sup> was 22.6, an increase of 1.6 from last week. Salinity increased at most sites, with changes ranging from -0.6 at Buoy Key (BK) in the western offshore region to +5.0 at Garfield Bight (GB) in the western nearshore region (**Figure EV-8**). Salinity is within the WY2001-2016 Interquartile Range (IQR) in the eastern region, and below the IQR and above estimated historical levels (circa 1900) in the central and western regions (**Figure EV-10**). Average Florida Bay salinity remains below its recent average for this time of year by 2.2, an increase of 1.3 relative to January 6<sup>th</sup>.

Salinity at the Taylor River (TR) station in the mangrove zone (tracked for the Florida Bay MFL) was 0.4. The 30-day moving average was 0.4 (**Figure EV-11**), with no change from the week of January 6<sup>th</sup>. The 365-day moving sum of flow from the five major creeks

(McCormick Creek, Taylor River, Mud Creek, Trout Creek, West Highway Creek) was 332,642 acre-feet, a decrease of 10,928 acre-feet from January 6<sup>th</sup> (**Figure EV-11**).

Average rainfall across Taylor Slough and Florida Bay was 0.01 inches over the past week, based on the 17 gauges used for this report. Rainfall ranged from 0.0 inches at 11 stations to 0.04 inches at Taylor River (TR) in the southern slough (**Figure EV-12**). Wind directions and speeds in Florida Bay ranged from 0.3 mph W on January 11<sup>th</sup> to 21.9 mph NW on January 7<sup>th</sup> (**Figure EV-12**).

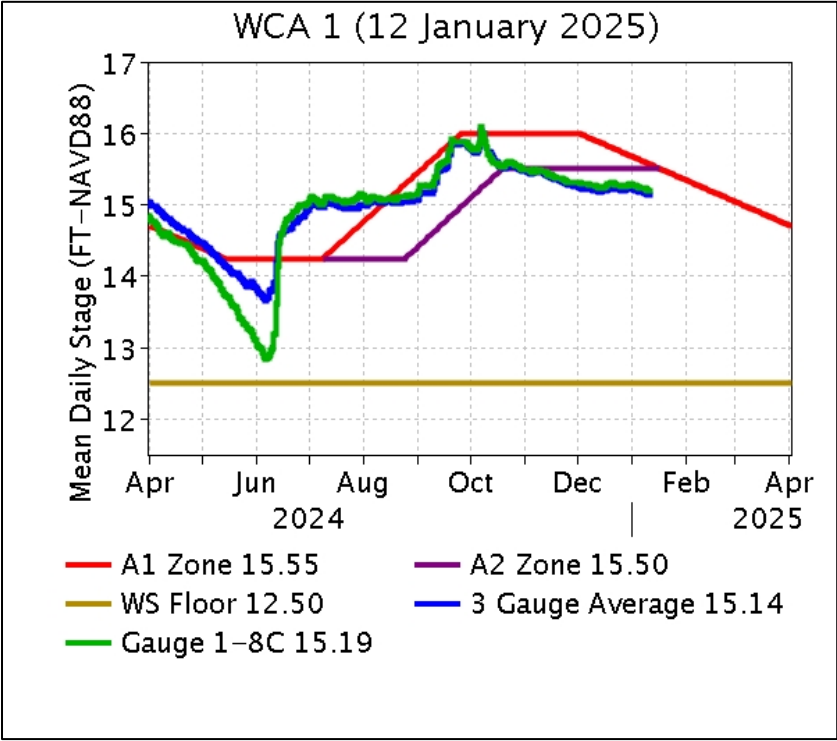
Average daily flow from the five major creeks totaled 368 acre-feet since January 6<sup>th</sup>, with net positive flows for the week. Total daily creek flow ranged from -794 acre-feet on January 11<sup>th</sup> to 1,524 acre-feet on January 8<sup>th</sup> (**Figure EV-13**). Average daily flow for the week was 3,151 acre-feet below estimated historical levels (circa 1900).

### ***Implications for water management***

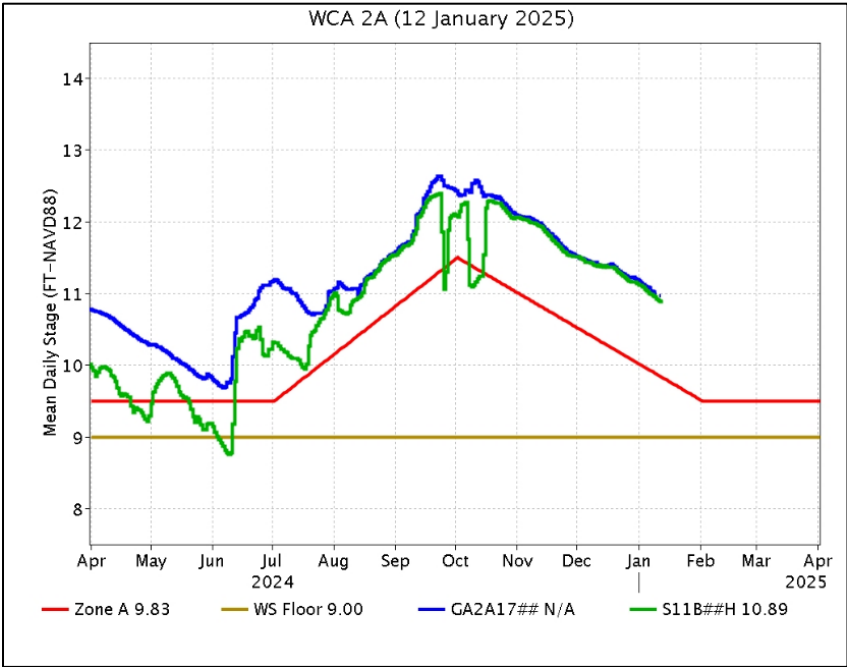
The ecology of the Everglades benefits from recession rates from 0.0 to 0.12 feet per week this time of year, with an ideal rate of 0.06 given the drier than average rainfall amounts predicted. Maintaining a hydroperiod supportive of upcoming wading bird nesting at the Alley North colony in WCA-3A North is very uncertain. Depth in this region is just below 1.0 foot and la Nina climatic conditions persist which suggest a drier than average dry season. Maintaining an average to below average recession rate in this region will be beneficial to wading bird nesting success at this Colony. Florida Bay salinity is at a good position as we continue into the dry season and will continue to benefit from maintaining freshwater input to the system when available. Maintaining higher water depths in the WCAs now early on in the dry season can help support wading bird nesting success while also maintaining ecologically sufficient salinities in Florida Bay. Although conserving water in WCA-3A could lead to increased salinity in the Florida Bay, current favorable salinity levels may provide an opportunity for a reduction in inflow from the WCAs to the ENP. This approach could deliver broader landscape-wide ecological benefits across the EPA while balancing ecological priorities. Individual regional recommendations can be found in **Table EV-2**.

**Table EV-2.** Previous week's rainfall and water depth changes in Everglades basins.

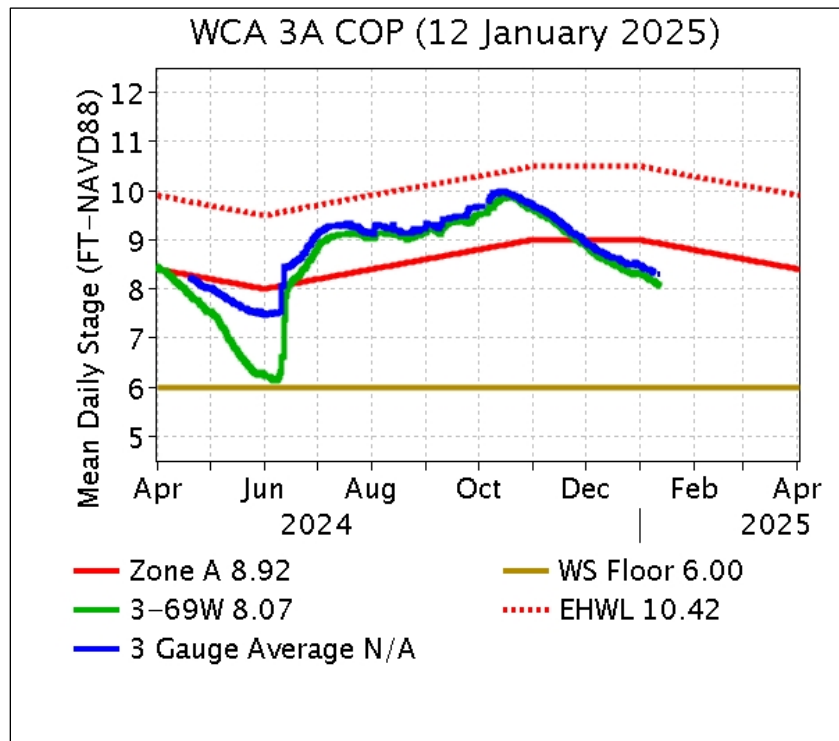
Everglades Region	Rainfall (inches)	Stage change (feet)
WCA-1	0.02	-0.03
WCA-2A	0.02	-0.13
WCA-2B	0.02	+0.08
WCA-3A	0.02	-0.09
WCA-3B	<0.01	-0.11
ENP	<0.01	-0.08



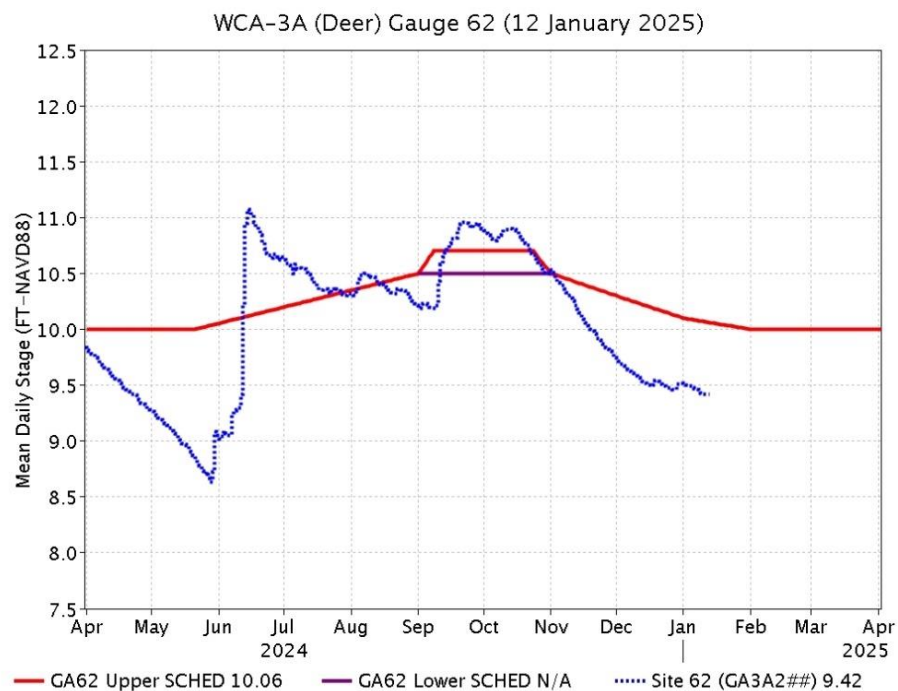
**Figure EV-1.** WCA-1 stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.



**Figure EV-2.** WCA-2A stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.

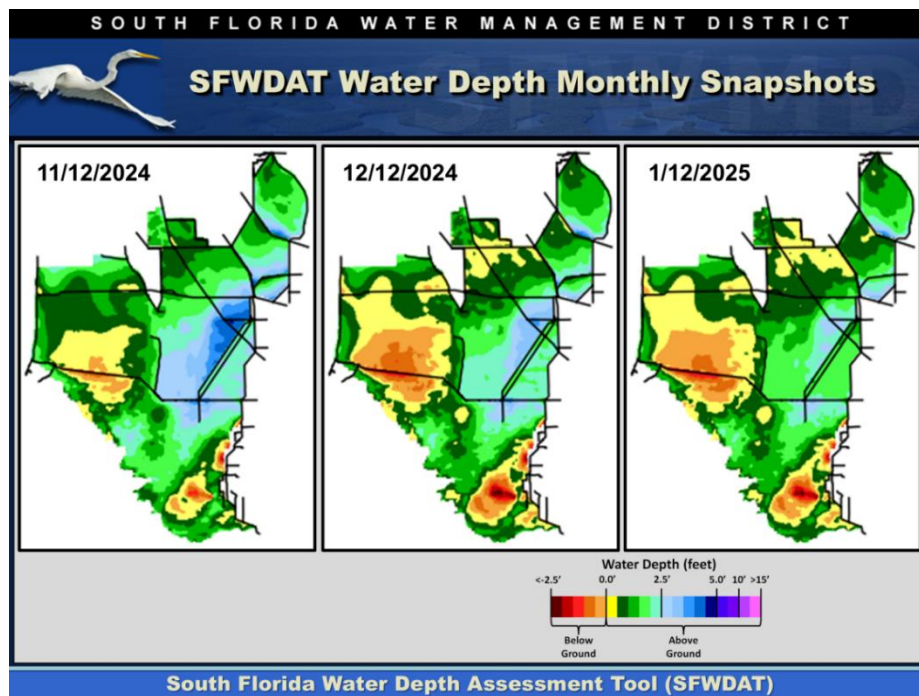


**Figure EV-3.** WCA-3A stage hydrographs (three-gauge average, 3-69W) and regulation schedule.

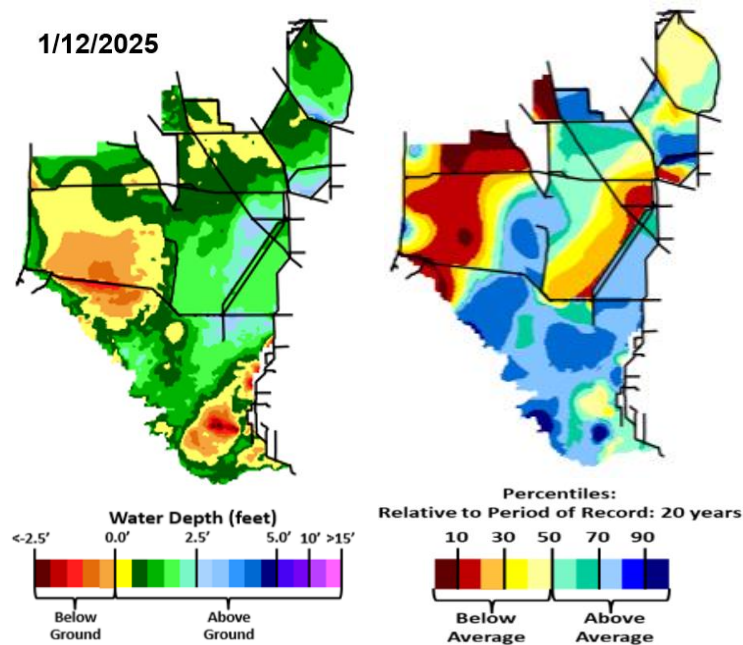


**Figure EV-4.** WCA-3A stage hydrograph (Deer gauge; Site 62) and GA62 regulation schedule.



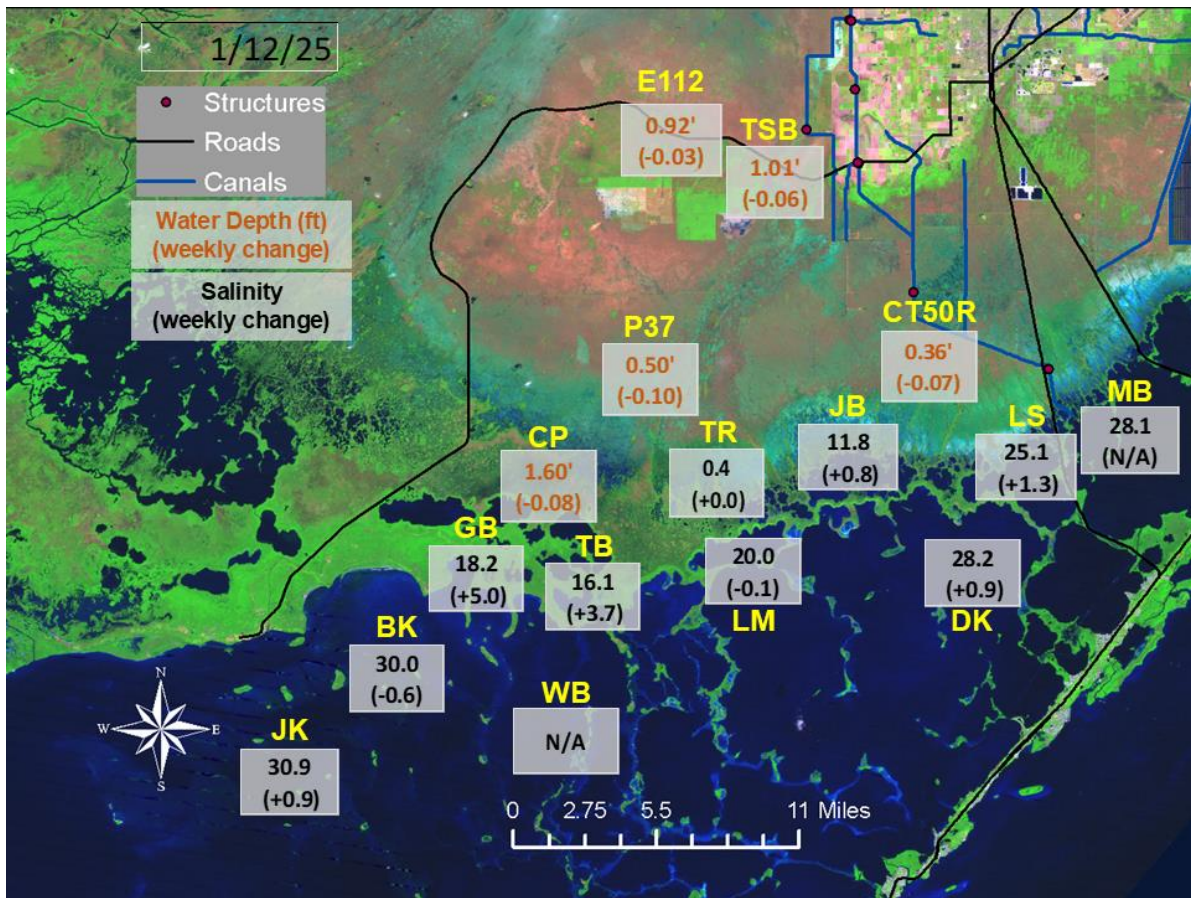


**Figure EV-5.** Everglades water depths from two months ago (left), one month ago (center) and present (right), based on SFWDAT.

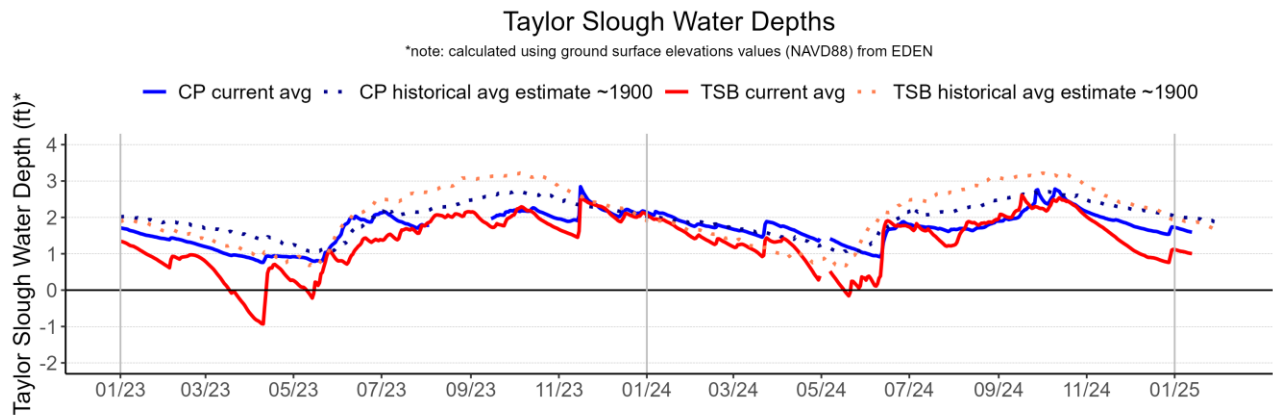


**Figure EV-6.** Present water depths (January 5th, 2025) compared to the day of year average over the previous 20 years.

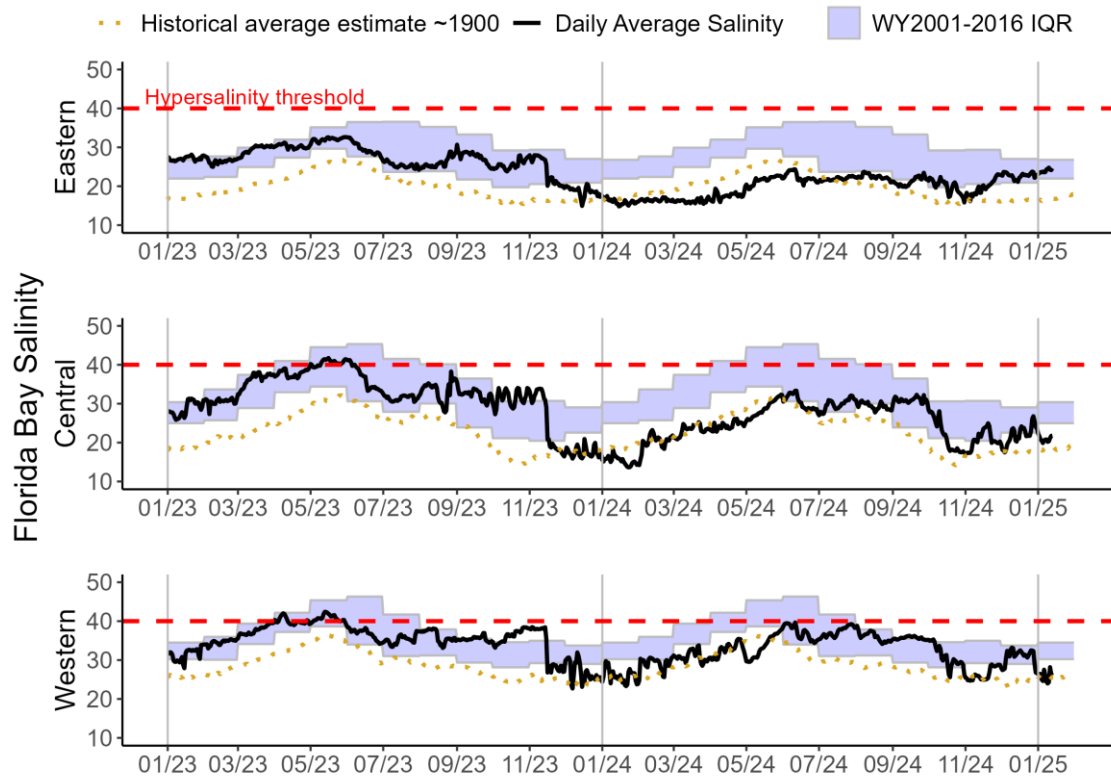




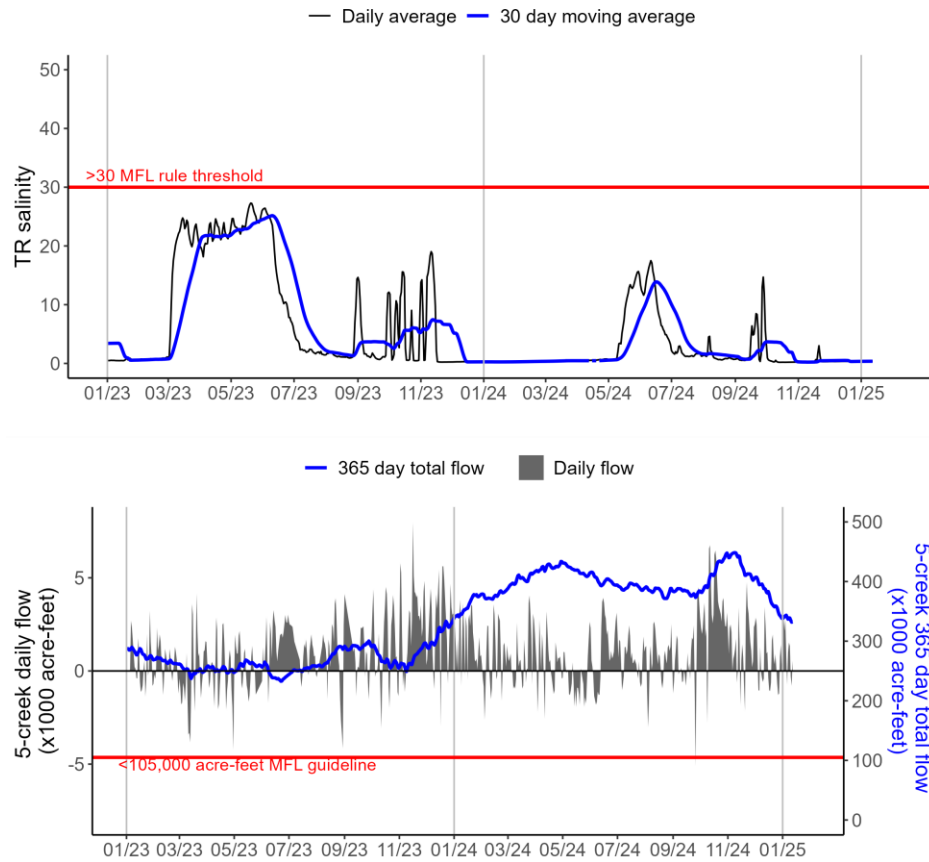
**Figure EV-8.** Taylor Slough water depths and Florida Bay salinities with changes since a week ago.



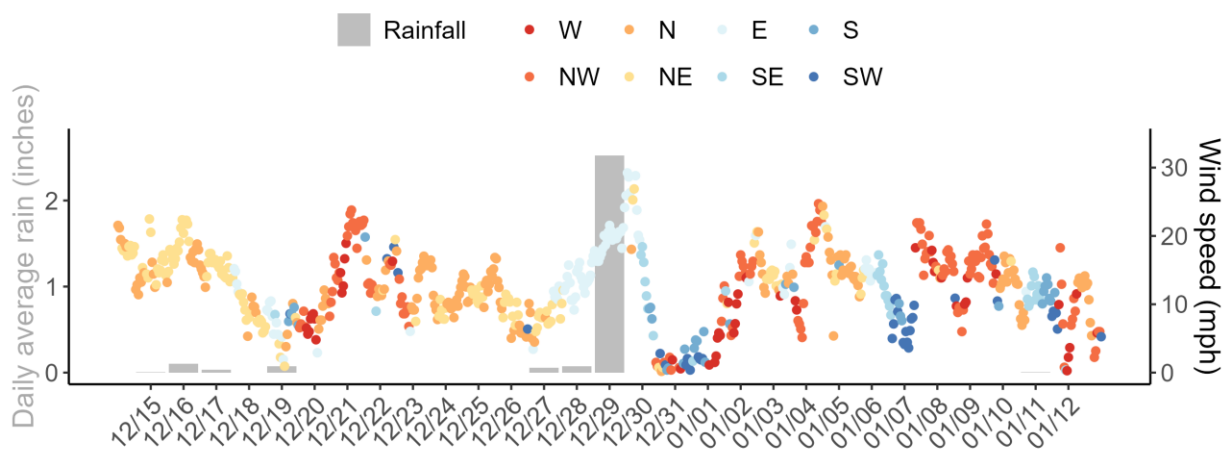
**Figure EV-9.** Taylor Slough water depth time series for Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB; northern slough) and Craighead Pond (CP; southern slough).



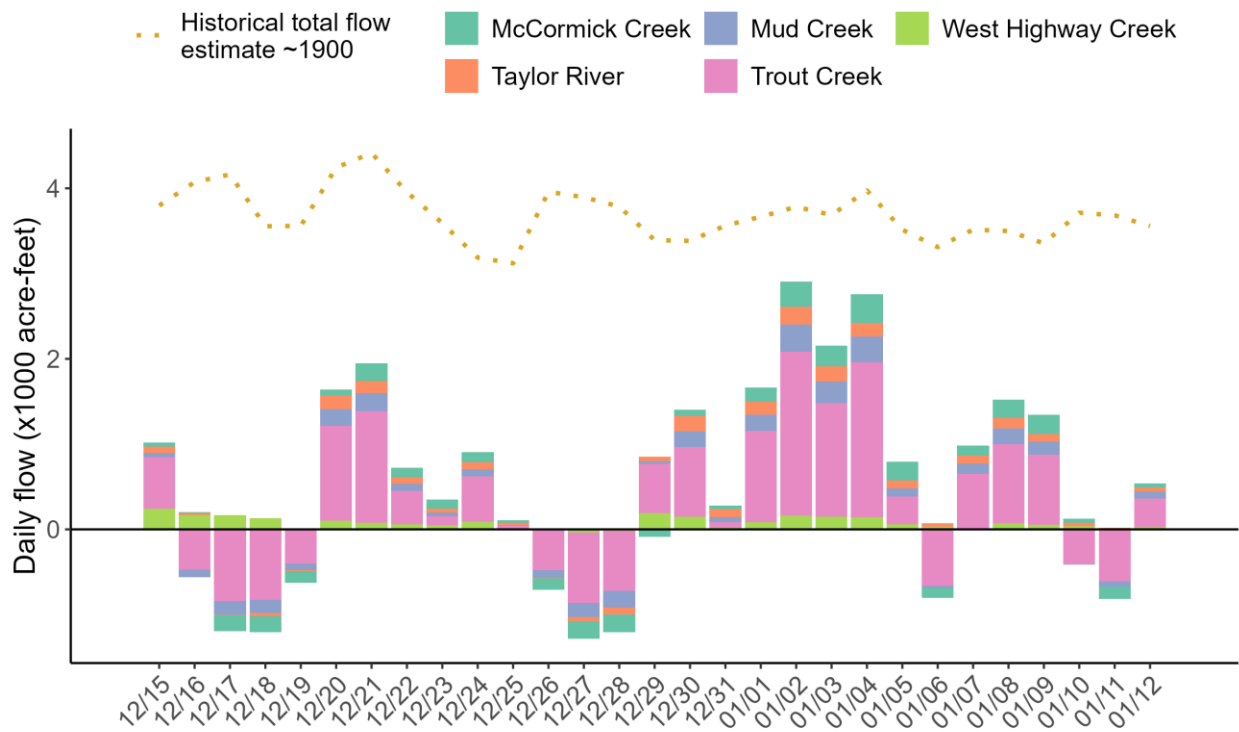
**Figure EV-10.** Eastern (top panel), Central (middle panel) and Western (bottom panel) Florida Bay daily average salinities with WY2001-2016 interquartile (25-75 percentile) ranges (IQR) and estimated historical daily average salinities. The hypersalinity threshold indicates the level at which salinities start to become harmful to seagrass.



**Figure EV-11.** Salinity at Taylor River (TR; top) and creek inflow to Florida Bay (bottom) from the five major creeks (McCormick Creek, Taylor River, Mud Creek, Trout Creek, and West Highway Creek). The 30-day moving average salinity and 365-day total creek flow are tracked for the Florida Bay MFL criteria.



**Figure EV-12.** Daily average rain across Taylor Slough and Florida Bay, along with hourly average wind speed and direction (measured at Long Key) in Florida Bay over the past four weeks.



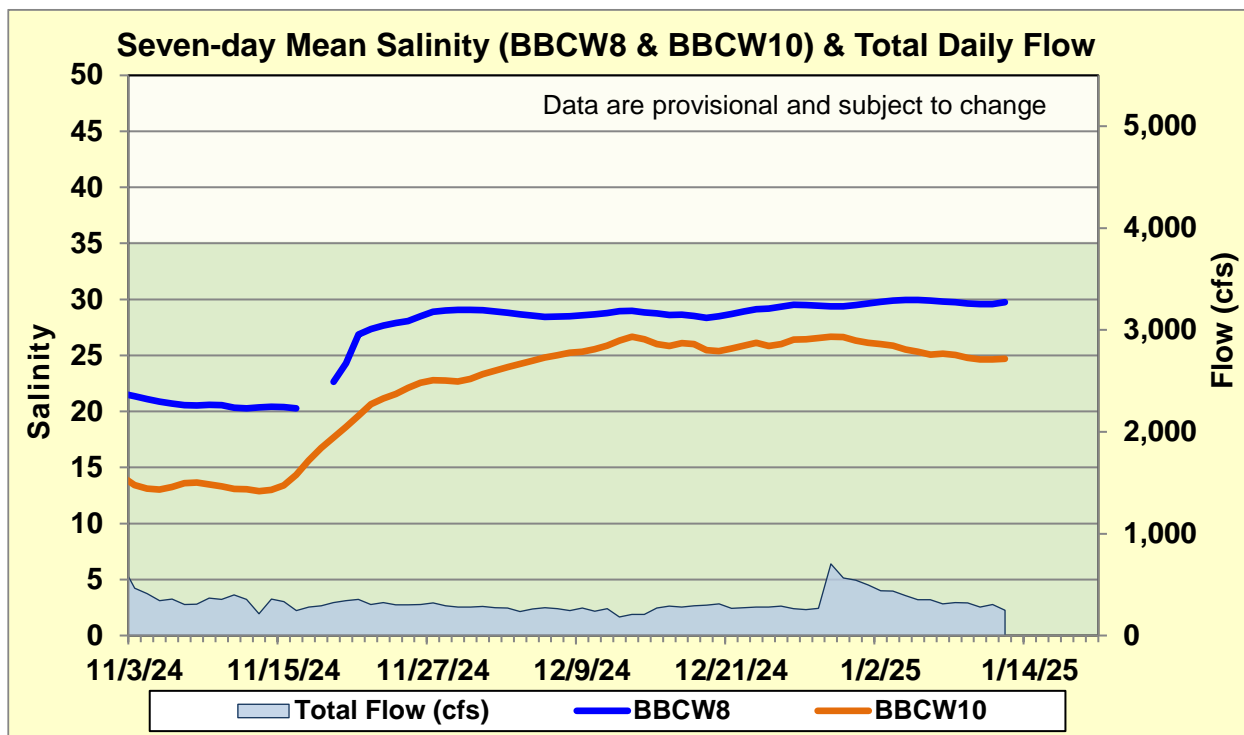
**Figure EV-13.** Daily average creek flow summed between five creeks with estimated historical daily flow over the past four weeks.

**Table EV-2.** Weekly water depth changes and water management recommendations

<b>SFWMD Everglades Ecological Recommendations, January 7, 2025 (red is new)</b>			
	Weekly change	Recommendation	Reasons
<b>WCA-1</b>	Stage decreased by 0.03 ft	Recession rate of less than 0.06 ft per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
<b>WCA-2A</b>	Stage decreased by 0.13 ft	Recession rate of less than 0.12 ft per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
<b>WCA-2B</b>	Stage increased by 0.08 ft	Recession rate of less than 0.12 ft per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
<b>WCA-3A NE</b>	Stage decreased by 0.08 ft	Recession rate of less than 0.06 ft per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
<b>WCA-3A NW</b>	Stage decreased by 0.05 ft	Recession rate of less than 0.06 ft per week.	
<b>Central WCA-3A S</b>	Stage decreased by 0.12 ft	Recession rate of less than 0.06 ft per week.	Protect within basin wildlife.
<b>Southern WCA-3A S</b>	Stage decreased by 0.13 ft		
<b>WCA-3B</b>	Stage decreased by 0.11 ft	Recession rate of less than 0.12 ft per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
<b>ENP-SRS</b>	Stage decreased by 0.08 ft	Make discharges to ENP according to COP and TTFF protocol while adaptively considering upstream and downstream ecological conditions.	Protect within basin and upstream habitat and wildlife.
<b>Taylor Slough</b>	Stage changes ranged from - 0.10 ft to -0.3 ft	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.
<b>FB- Salinity</b>	Salinity changes ranged from -0.6 to +5.0	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.

## Biscayne Bay

As shown in **Figure BB-1**, mean total inflow to Biscayne Bay was 306 cfs, and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 340 cfs. The seven-day mean salinity was 29.9 at BBCW8 and 24.9 at BBCW10, both within the ideal salinity range for estuarine organisms in this region (salinity less than 35). Data were provided by Biscayne National Park.



**Figure BB-1.** Seven-day mean salinity at BBCW8 and BBCW10 and total daily flow in Biscayne Bay. Total daily flow was calculated using flow from structures S20G, S20F, S21, S21A, S123, and S700P.