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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: July 9, 2025

SUBJECT: Weekly Environmental Conditions for Systems Operations

Summary

Weather Conditions and Forecast

On Thursday, moisture levels are likely to increase across the southeast in association with an approaching tropical wave currently located over the central Bahamas. This air mass may bring scattered showers and thunderstorms to the lower east coast Thursday afternoon, with a broader increase in rain coverage possible on Friday as the wave moves farther into the state. A second tropical wave may follow over the weekend, potentially enhancing the rainfall further. Confidence in the near-term portion of the forecast remains lower than usual due to recent model biases, which have underrepresented rainfall during dry periods earlier this summer. Uncertainty also increases later in the period, as the daily rainfall coverage will depend on the position and extent of moisture associated with the approaching tropical wave. For the 7-day period ending next Tuesday morning, total rainfall across the SFWMD is likely to remain below average, but these amounts could approach normal if more widespread rainfall materializes with the upcoming tropical wave.

Kissimmee

In the past week, releases were made from East Lake Toho and Lake Toho to slow the rate of lake stage ascension. Releases from Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha (KCH) followed the Headwaters Revitalization Schedule (HRS) Increment 1 Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan. Weekly average discharge on July 6, 2025, was 440 cfs at S-65 and 550 cfs at S-65A, respectively. Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain remained at 0.21 feet. The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River decreased from 7.3 mg/L the previous week to 6.0 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 10.10 feet NAVD88 (11.41 ft NGVD29) on July 6, 2025, which was 0.35 feet higher than the previous week and 0.24 feet higher than a month ago. Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) increased from 470 cfs the previous week to 2,620 cfs. Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) decreased from 600 cfs the previous week to 0 cfs. The most recent non-obscured satellite image from July 5, 2025, suggests moderate to high cyanobacteria activity in northern and northwestern nearshore areas of the lake.

Estuaries

Total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary averaged 2,344 cfs over the past week with no flow coming from Lake Okeechobee. Mean salinities decreased at all sites over the past week. Salinity in the middle estuary was in the optimal range (10-25) for adult eastern oysters.

Total inflow to the Caloosahatchee Estuary averaged 4,309 cfs over the past week with no flow coming from Lake Okeechobee. Over the past week, salinities decreased at all sites in the estuary. The mean salinities were in the optimal range (0-10) for tape grass in the upper estuary. Salinities were in the optimal range for adult oysters at Cape Coral, and in the upper stressed range at Shell Point and Sanibel.

Stormwater Treatment Areas

For the week ending Sunday, July 6, 2025, no Lake Okeechobee water was delivered to the FEBs/STAs. The total amount of Lake releases sent to the FEBs/STAs in WY2026 is approximately 27,400 ac-feet. The total amount of inflows to the STAs in WY2026 is approximately 139,000 ac-feet. STA cells are near or above target stage except STA-5/6 EAV cells which are below target stage or are dry. STA-1E Central Flow-way is offline for construction activities. Operational restrictions are in effect in STA-1E Western Flow-way, STA-2 Flow-ways 2 and 4, and STA-3/4 Eastern Flow-way for vegetation management activities. Additional restrictions are in place in STA-2 Flow-way 1 for inflow canal dredging and in STA-2 Flow-way 3 for post-drawdown vegetation grow-in. This week, if LOSOM recommends Lake releases to the WCAs and conditions allow, releases will be sent to STA-2 or STA-3/4.

Everglades

A week of near average precipitation throughout most of the Everglades Protection Area (EPA) with locally heavy rains meant some regions experienced elevated ascension rates. Wading bird surveys were completed last week and a seasonal summary is upcoming. Depths are well below average for this time of year across the EPA with few exceptions. Salinities increased again in Florida Bay (FB) last week, with the western region remaining above the hypersalinity threshold and the central region at the threshold. Average daily flow from the five major creeks into FB was net negative over the past week.

Supporting Information

Kissimmee Basin

Upper Kissimmee

On July 6, 2025, mean daily lake stages were 55.3 feet NAVD88 (0.2 feet below schedule) in East Lake Toho, 52.2 feet NAVD88 (0.1 feet below schedule) in Lake Toho, and 49.1 feet NAVD88 (1.2 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 July 6, 2025, mean weekly discharge was 440 cfs at S-65 and 550 cfs at S-65A, respectively. Mean weekly discharge from the Kissimmee River was 450 cfs and 440 cfs at S-65D and S-65E, respectively (**Table KB-2**). Mean weekly headwater stages were 45.3 feet NAVD88 at S-65A and 24.6 feet NAVD88 at S-65D. Mean weekly river channel stage increased by 0.9 feet to 31.5 feet NAVD88 (**Figure KB-4**). Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain remained at 0.21 feet (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-5**). The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River decreased from 7.3 mg/L the previous week to 6.0 mg/L (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-6**).

Water Management Recommendations

When possible, limit lake stage ascension rate in East Lake Toho and Lake Toho to 0.25 ft per 7 days. In KCH, follow the Headwaters Revitalization Schedule (HRS) Increment 1 Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan for S-65/S-65A (**Figure KB-7**). With KCH stage entering Zone B2 of Increment 1, target flows of 1,400 cfs at S65A until stage rises into Zone B1. Once stage rises into Zone B1, use the Increment 1 Interpolation Tool to determine discharge relative to stage in KCH.

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) ^a	Schedule Type ^b	Sunday Schedule Stage (feet NAVD88)	Sunday Departure from Regulation (feet)	
							7/6/25	6/29/25
Lakes Hart and Mary Jane	S-62	LKMJ	62	58.9	R	58.9	0.0	-0.1
Lakes Myrtle, Preston and Joel	S-57	S-57	0	59.9	R	60.0	-0.1	-0.8
Alligator Chain	S-60	ALLI	0	62.2	R	62.2	0.0	-0.6
Lake Gentry	S-63	LKGT	0	59.1	R	59.9	-0.8	-1.1
East Lake Toho	S-59	TOHOE	360	55.3	R	55.5	-0.2	-0.8
Lake Toho	S-61	TOHOW S-61	1000	52.2	R	52.3	-0.1	-0.3
Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha	S-65	KUB011 LKIS5B	440	49.1	T	50.3	-1.2	-1.7

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.

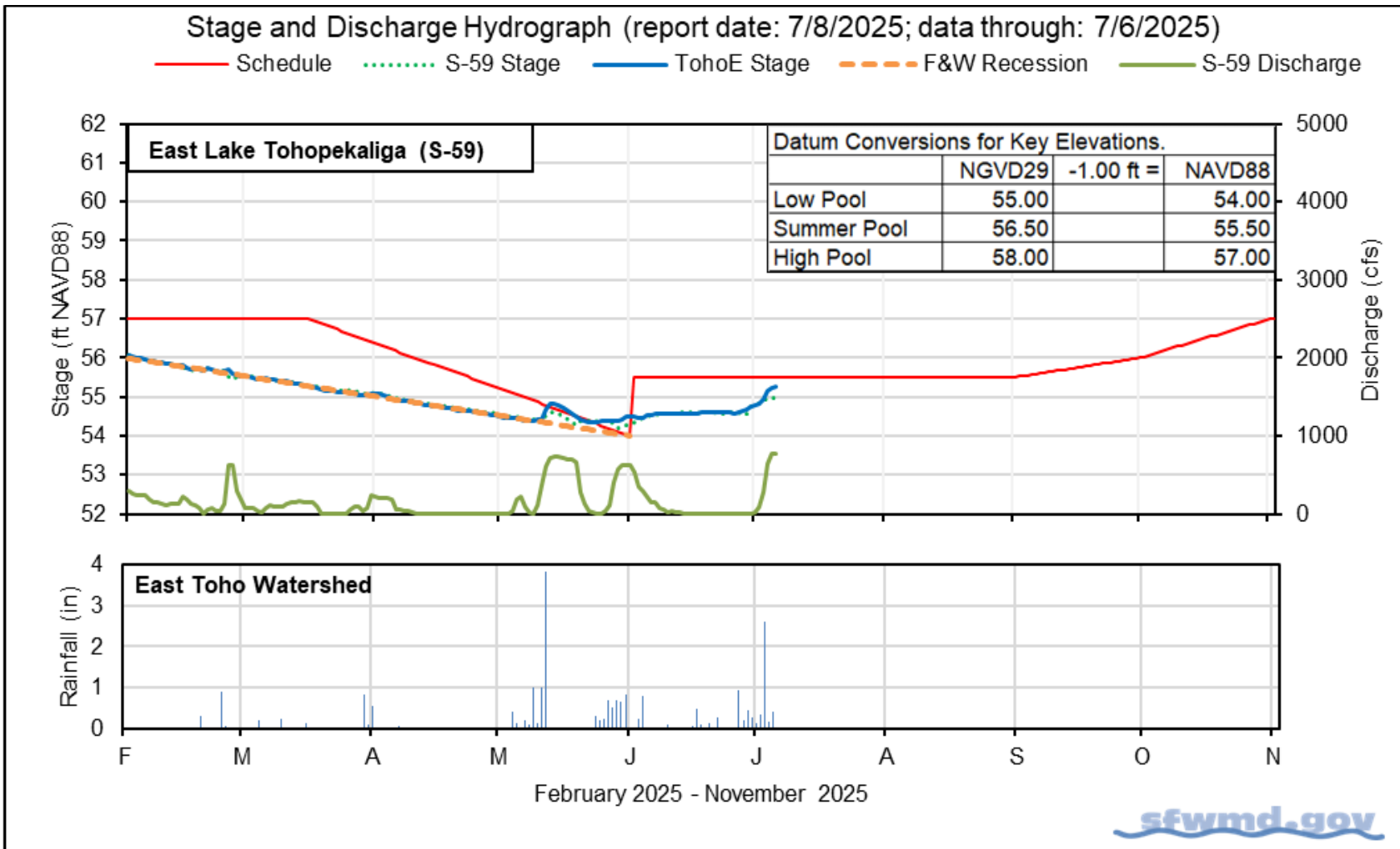


Figure KB-1. East Lake Toho regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.

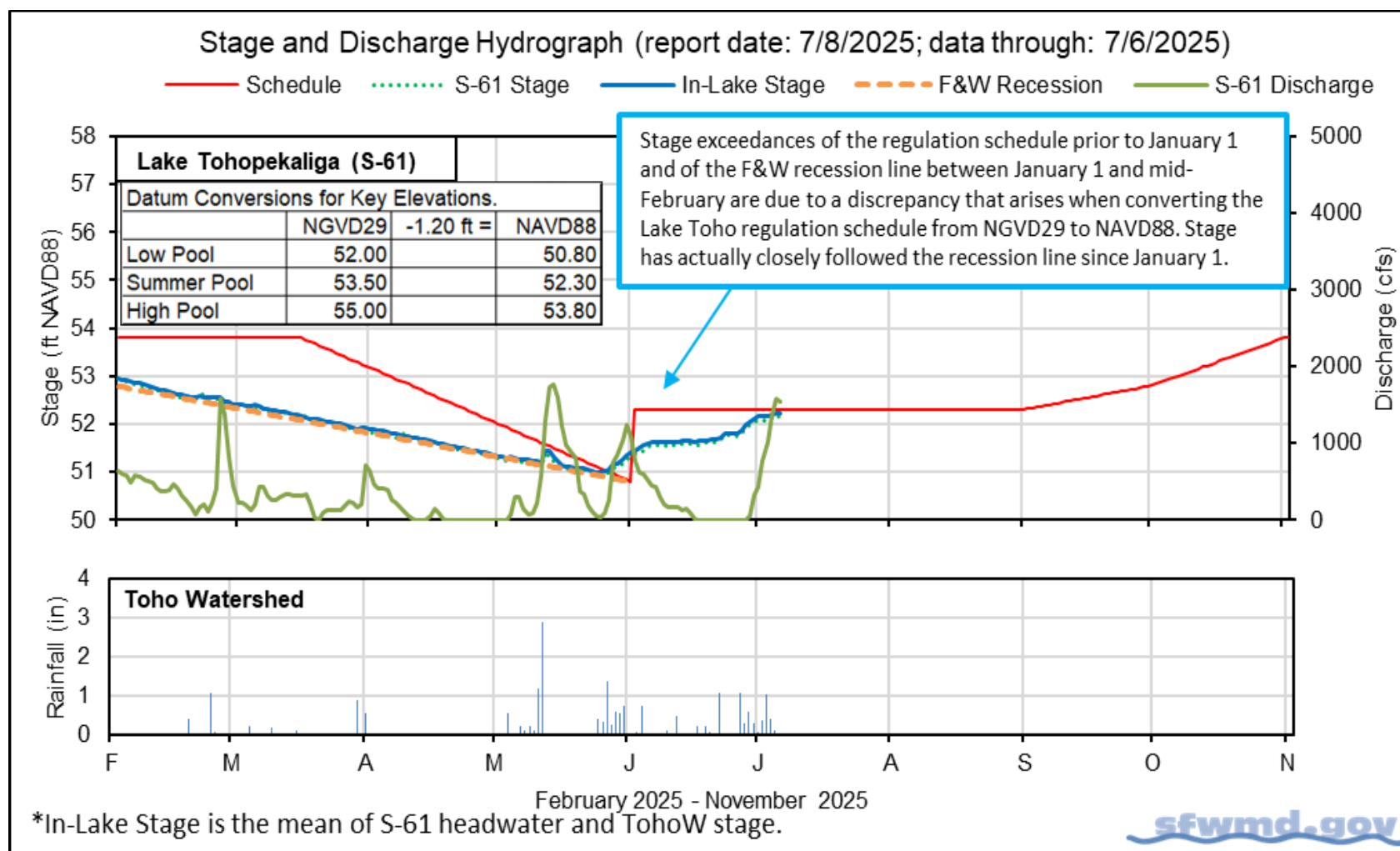


Figure KB-2. Lake Toho regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.

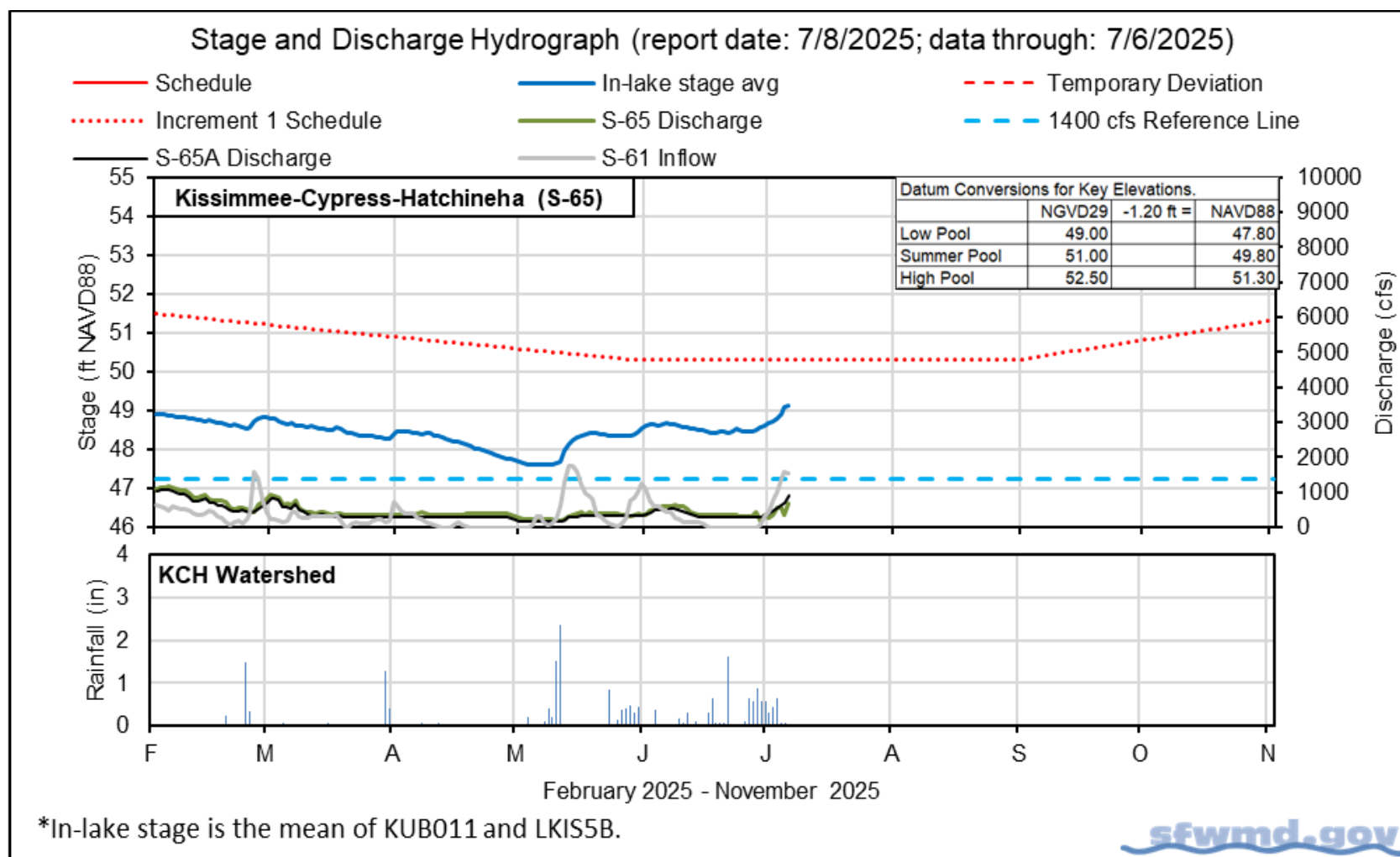


Figure KB-3. Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.

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			
		7/6/25	7/6/25	6/29/25	6/22/25	6/15/25
Discharge	S-65	670	440	310	360	470
Discharge	S-65A ^a	890	550	300	300	390
Headwater Stage (feet NAVD88)	S-65A	45.3	45.3	45.4	45.3	45.2
Discharge	S-65D ^b	650	450	300	300	460
Headwater Stage (feet NAVD88)	S-65D ^c	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.6
Discharge (cfs)	S-65E ^d	580	440	250	250	390
Discharge (cfs)	S-67	0	0	0	0	0
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) ^e	Phase I, II/III river channel	4.8	6.0	7.3	7.5	7.1
River channel mean stage (feet NAVD88) ^f	Phase I river channel	32.5	31.5	30.6	30.5	31.5
Mean depth (feet) ^g	Phase I floodplain	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20

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.

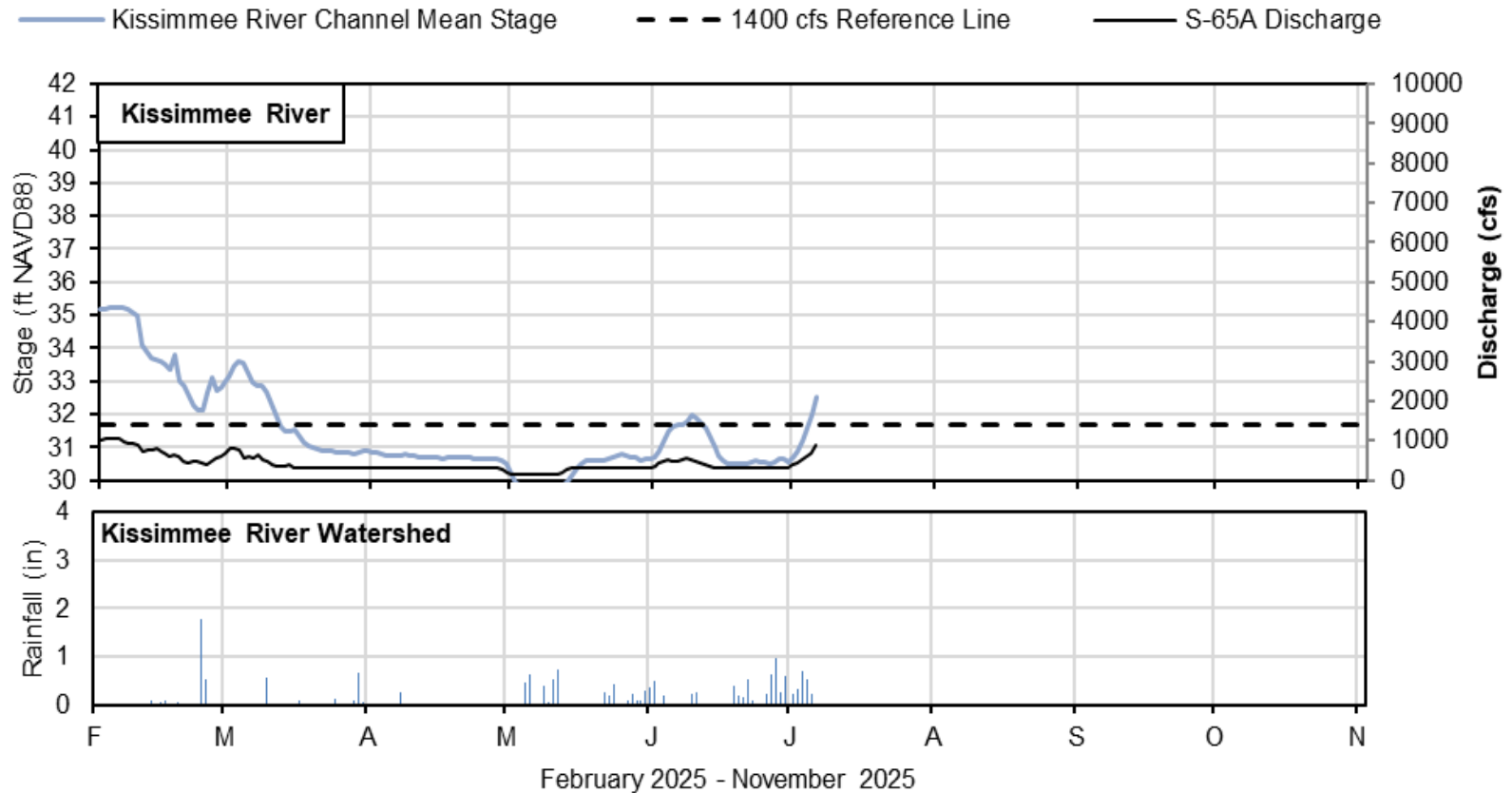
d. Combined discharge from S-65E and S-65EX1.

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: 7/8/2025; data through: 7/6/2025)



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

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

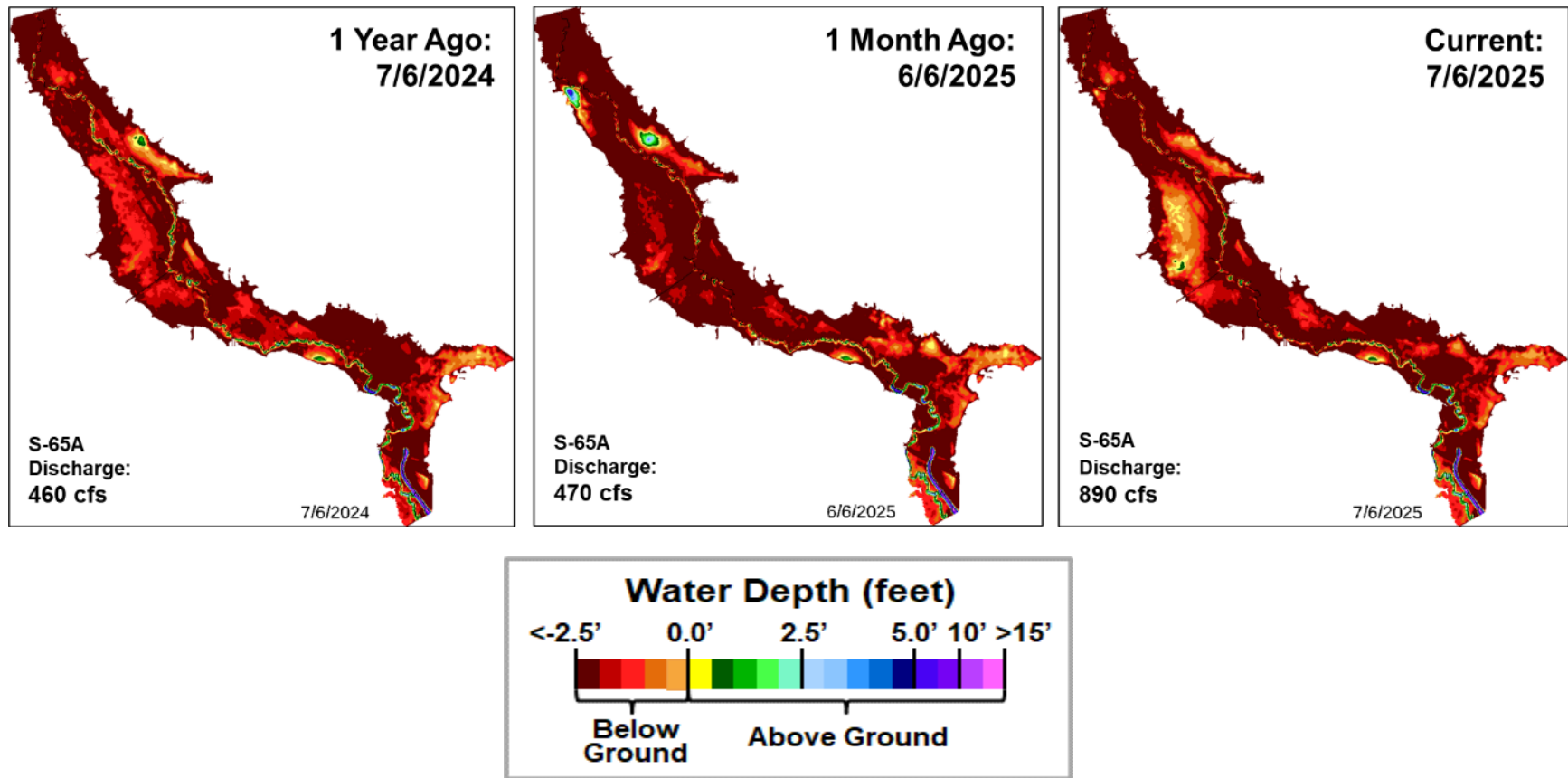
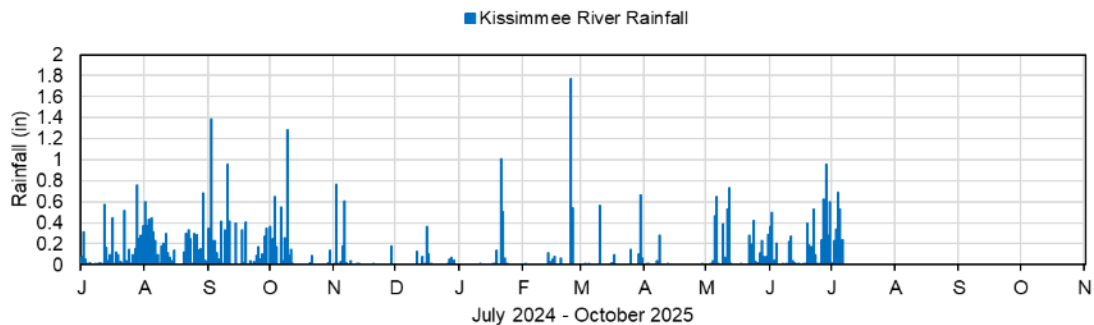
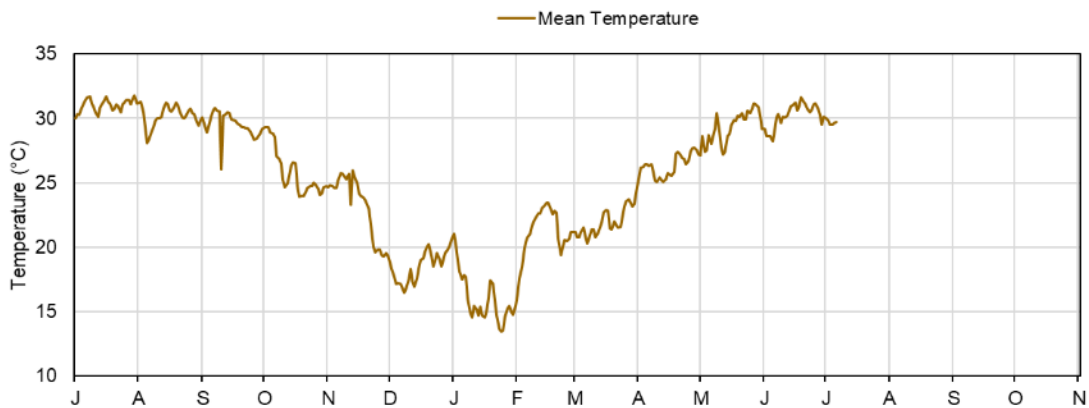
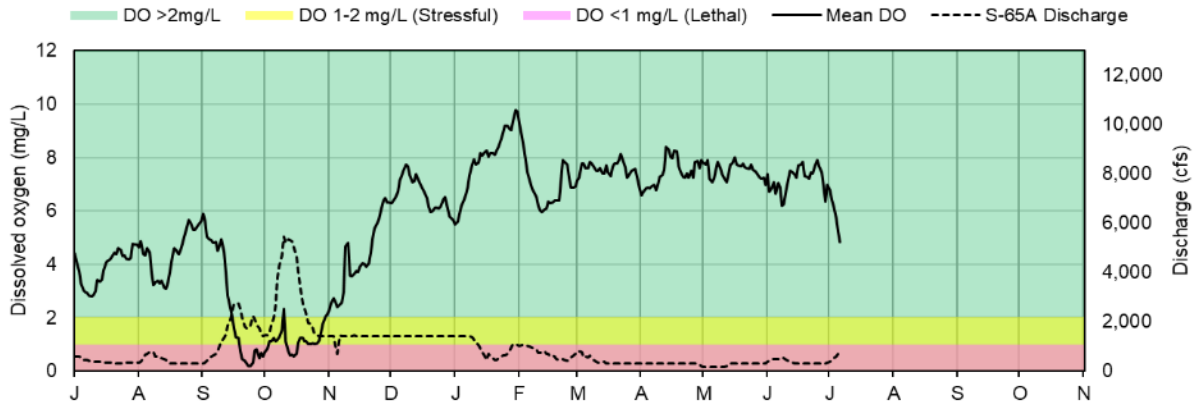


Figure KB-5. Phase I-II-III area Kissimmee River floodplain water depths (from left to right) one year ago, one month ago, and current.



Report Date: 7/8/2025; data are through: 7/6/2025

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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

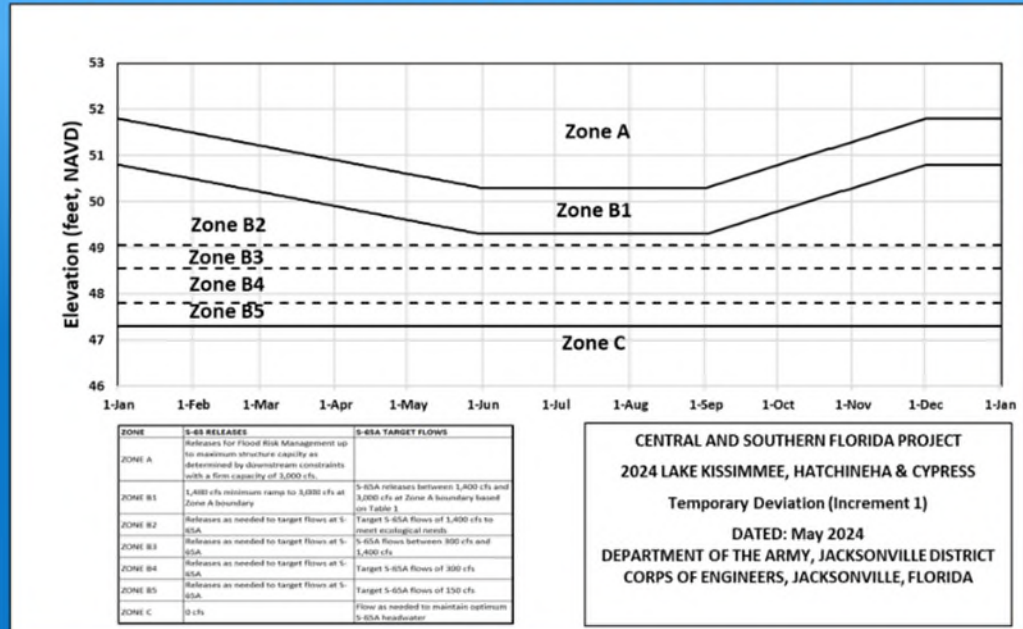
ZONE	S-65 RELEASES	S-65A TARGET FLOWS
ZONE A	Releases for Flood Risk Management up to maximum structure capacity as determined by downstream constraints with a firm capacity of 3,000 cfs.	
ZONE B1	1,400 cfs minimum ramp to 3,000 cfs at Zone A boundary	S-65A releases between 1,400 cfs and 3,000 cfs at 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

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CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT
2024 LAKE KISSIMMEE, HATCHINEHA & CYPRESS
Temporary Deviation (Increment 1)
DATED: May 2024
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

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 10.10 feet NAVD88 (11.41 ft NGVD29) on July 6, 2025, which was 0.35 feet higher than the previous week and 0.24 feet higher than a month ago (**Figure LO-1**). After dropping into the Water Shortage Management Band the previous week, Lake stage is now back in Zone D of the regulation schedule (**Figure LO-2**) and is within the recovery ecological envelope (**Figure LO-3**). According to NEXRAD, 3.10 inches of rain fell directly over the Lake during the previous week, while 0.9 inches were lost to evapotranspiration.

Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) increased considerably, from 470 cfs the previous week to 2,620 cfs. The highest inflow came from the C-41A canal via the S-84(X) structure (540 cfs). Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) decreased from 600 cfs the previous week to 0 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 July 5, 2025, NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System suggests moderate to high cyanobacteria potential in the northern and northwestern nearshore areas of the lake (**Figure LO-6**).

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

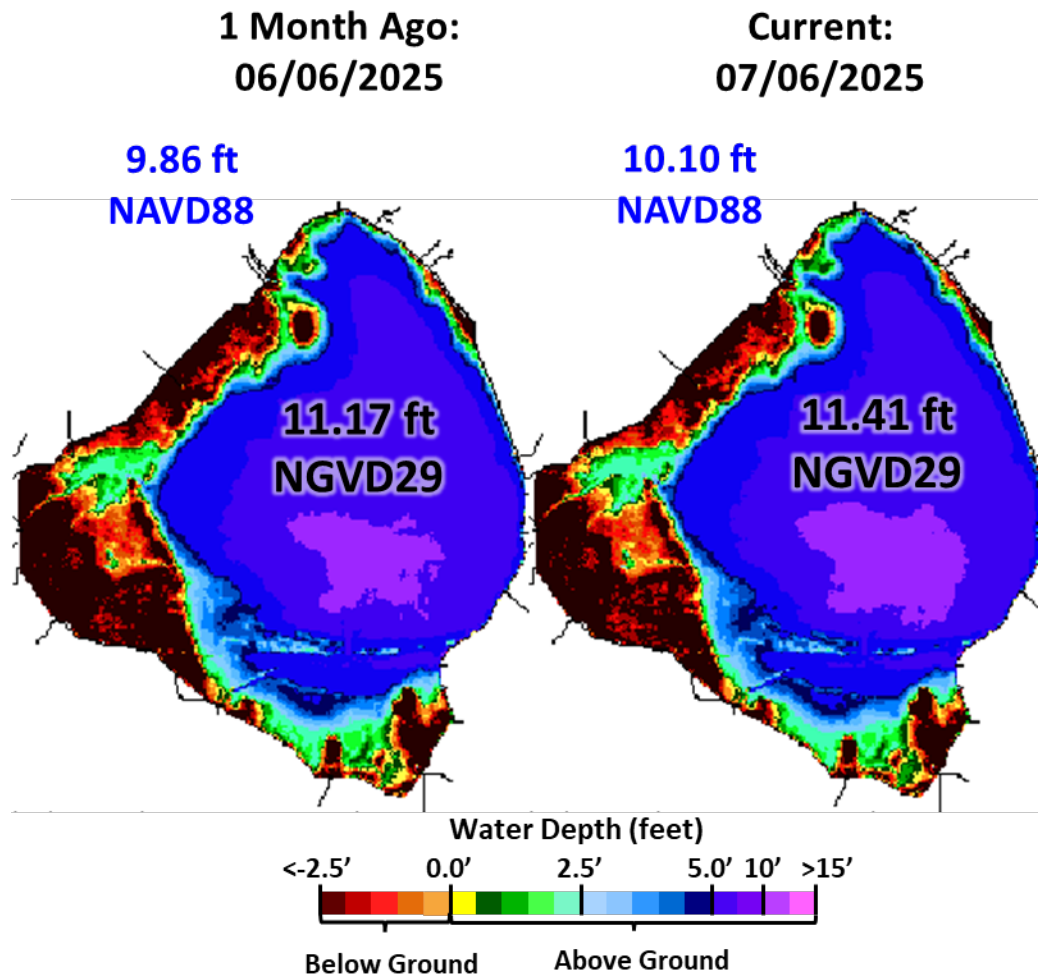


Figure LO-1. Lake Okeechobee water depth estimates based on South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT).

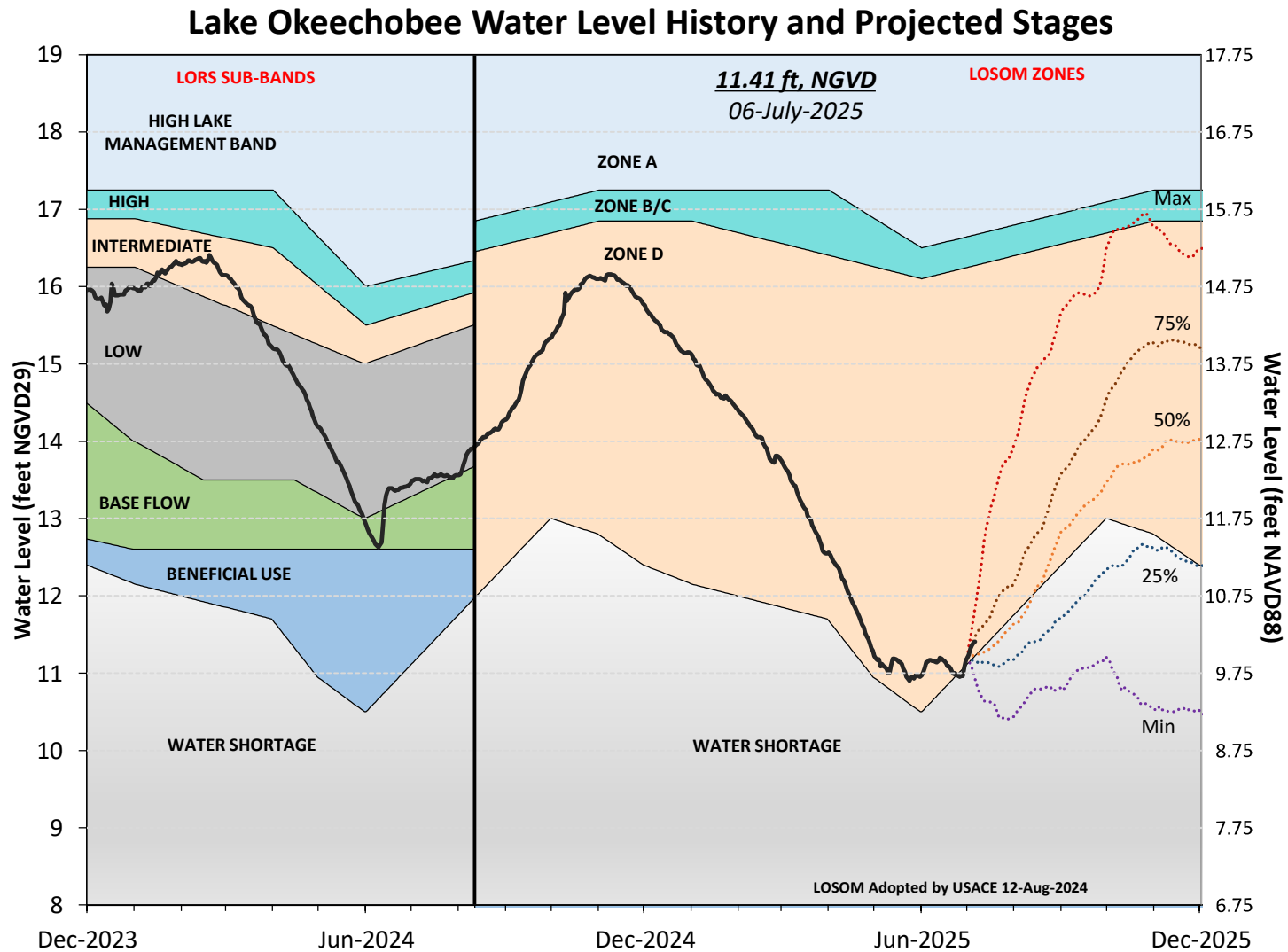


Figure LO-2. Recent Lake Okeechobee stages with projected stages based on a dynamic position analysis.
Note: stages are in NGVD29, approximate NAVD88 values are shown for reference.

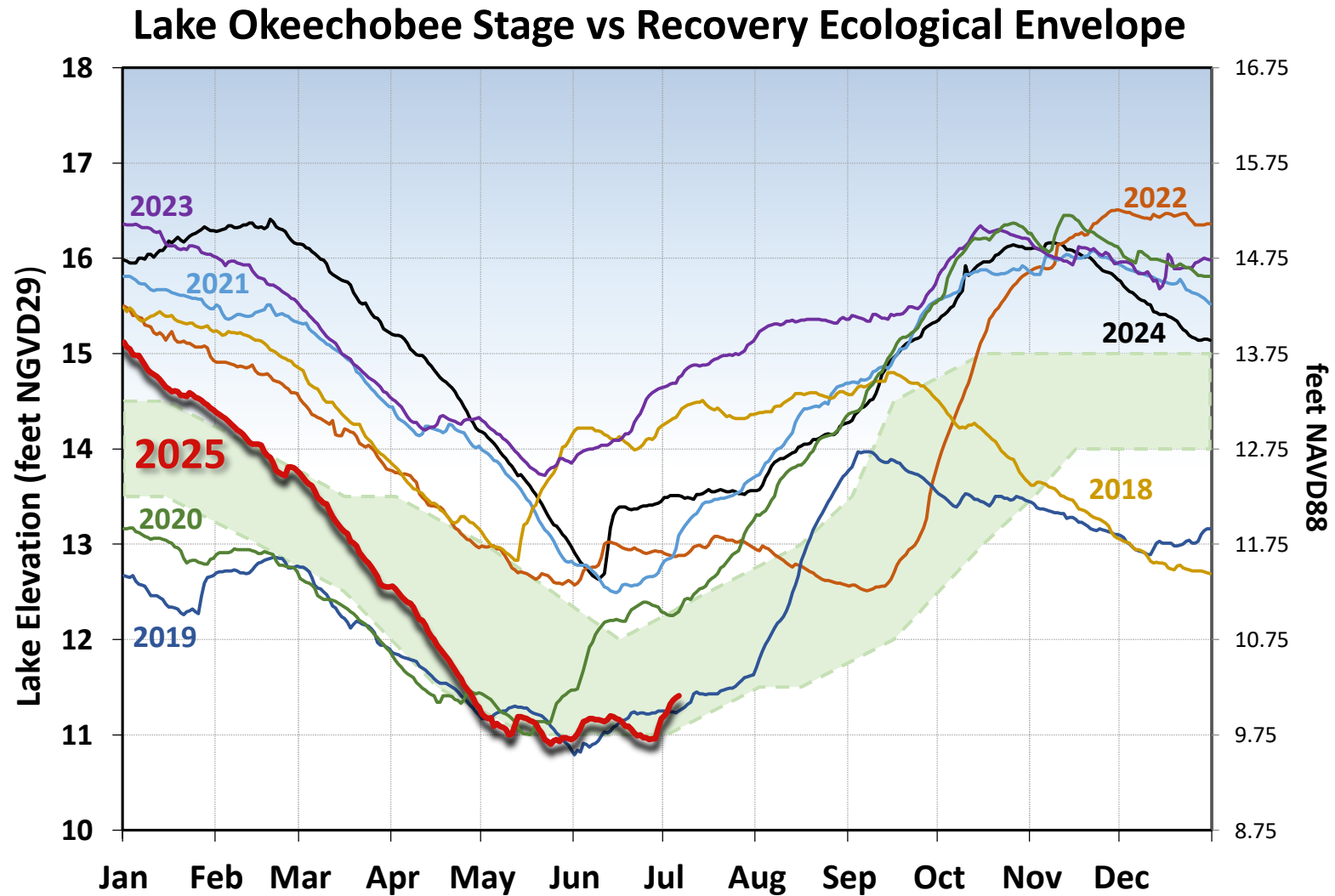


Figure LO-3. The current and seven prior year's annual stage hydrographs for Lake Okeechobee in comparison to the recovery envelope (light green). A shift from the normal ecological envelope to the recovery envelope occurred because the 30-day minimum lake stage (elevations exposed for at least 30 days,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

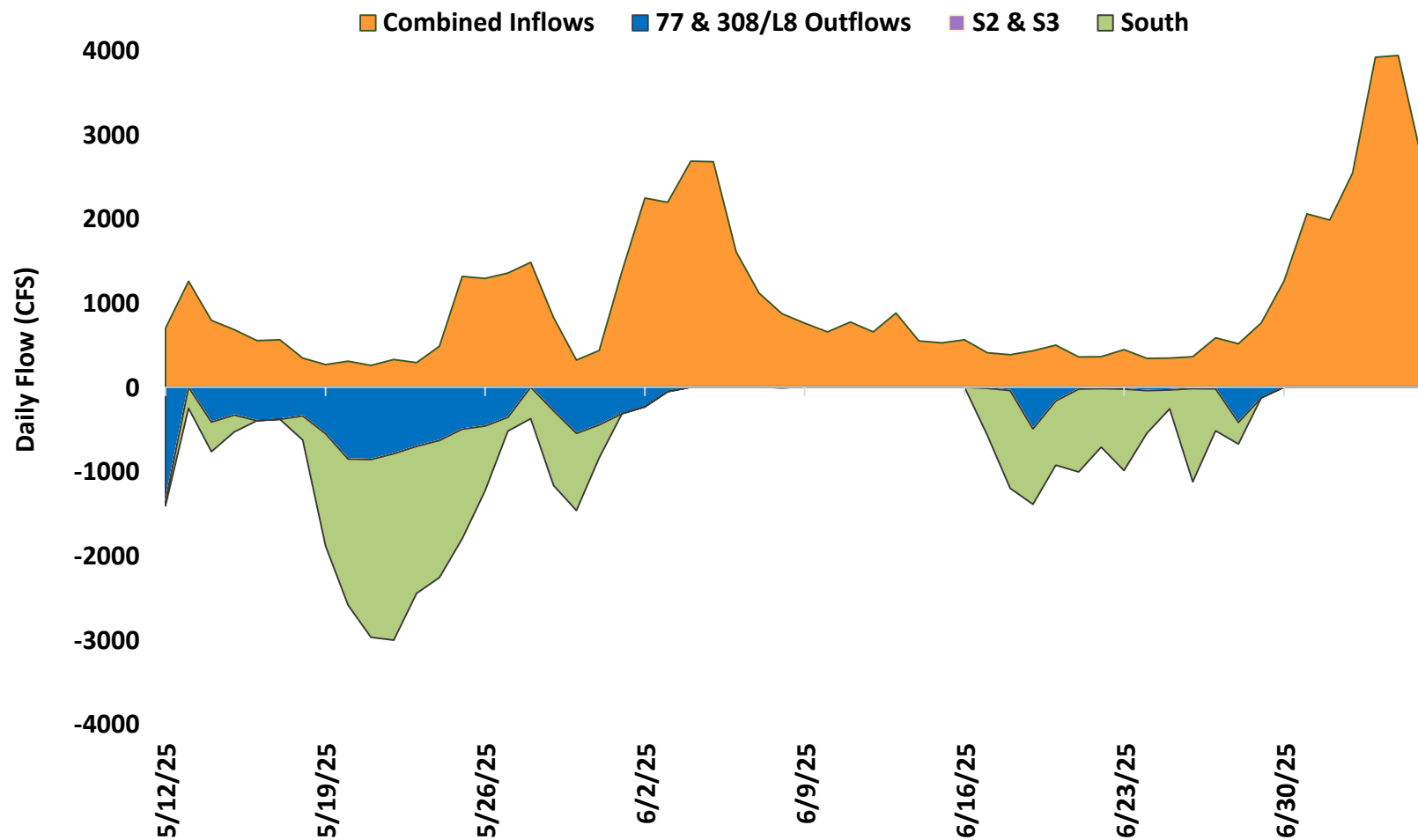


Figure LO-4. Major inflows (orange) to and outflows east and west (blue) from Lake Okeechobee. Outflows south are shown in green. Flows into Lake Okeechobee from the L-8 canal through S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) or from the C-44 canal through the S-308 are included as inflows. Conversely, flows from 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.

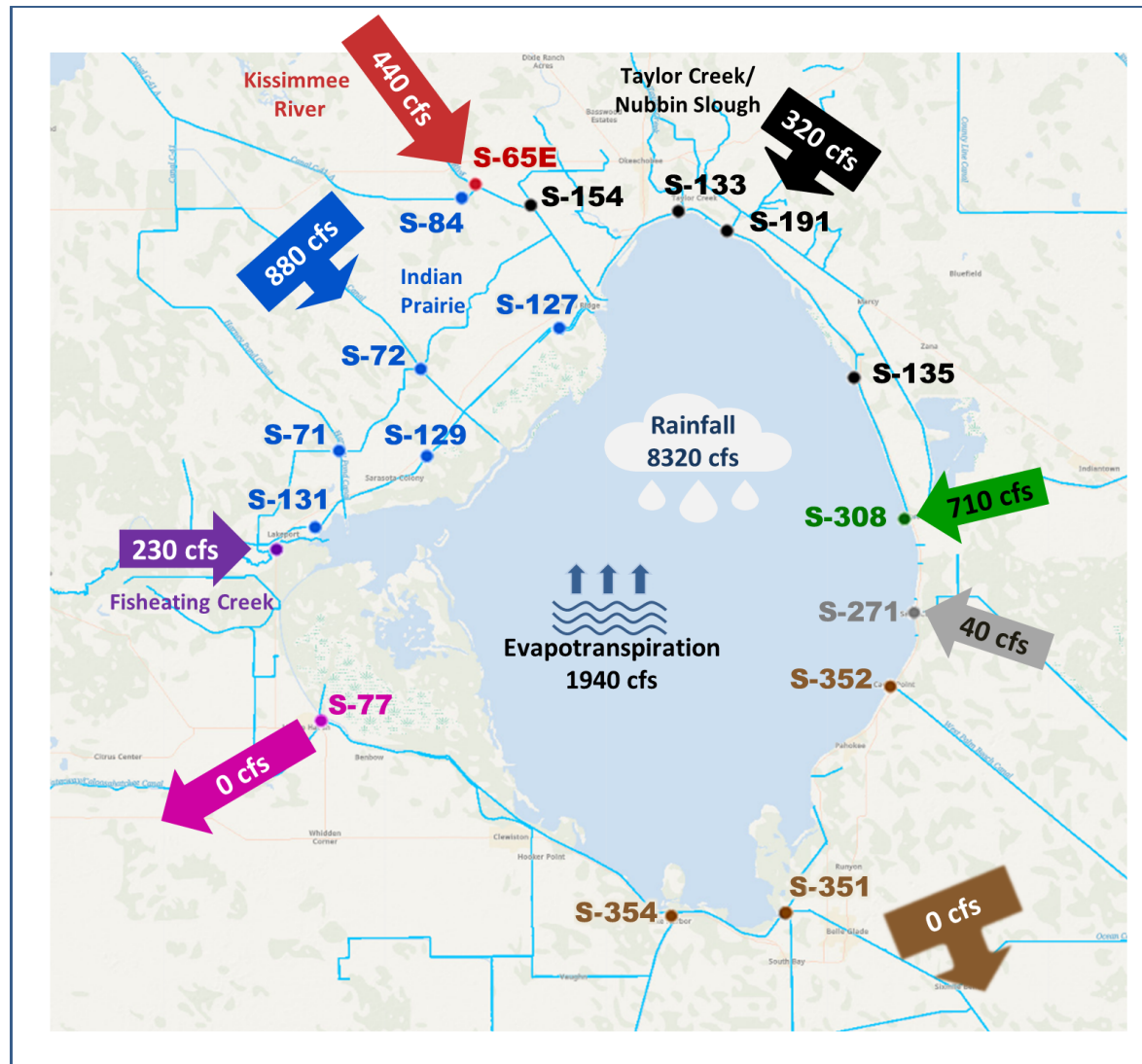


Figure LO-5. Inflows into Lake Okeechobee from Indian Prairie basins, Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough, Kissimmee River and Fisheating Creek, and outflows to the west via S-77, to the east via S-308, to the south via S-351, S-352, S-354, and to southeast via S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) for the week of June 30 – July 6, 2025.

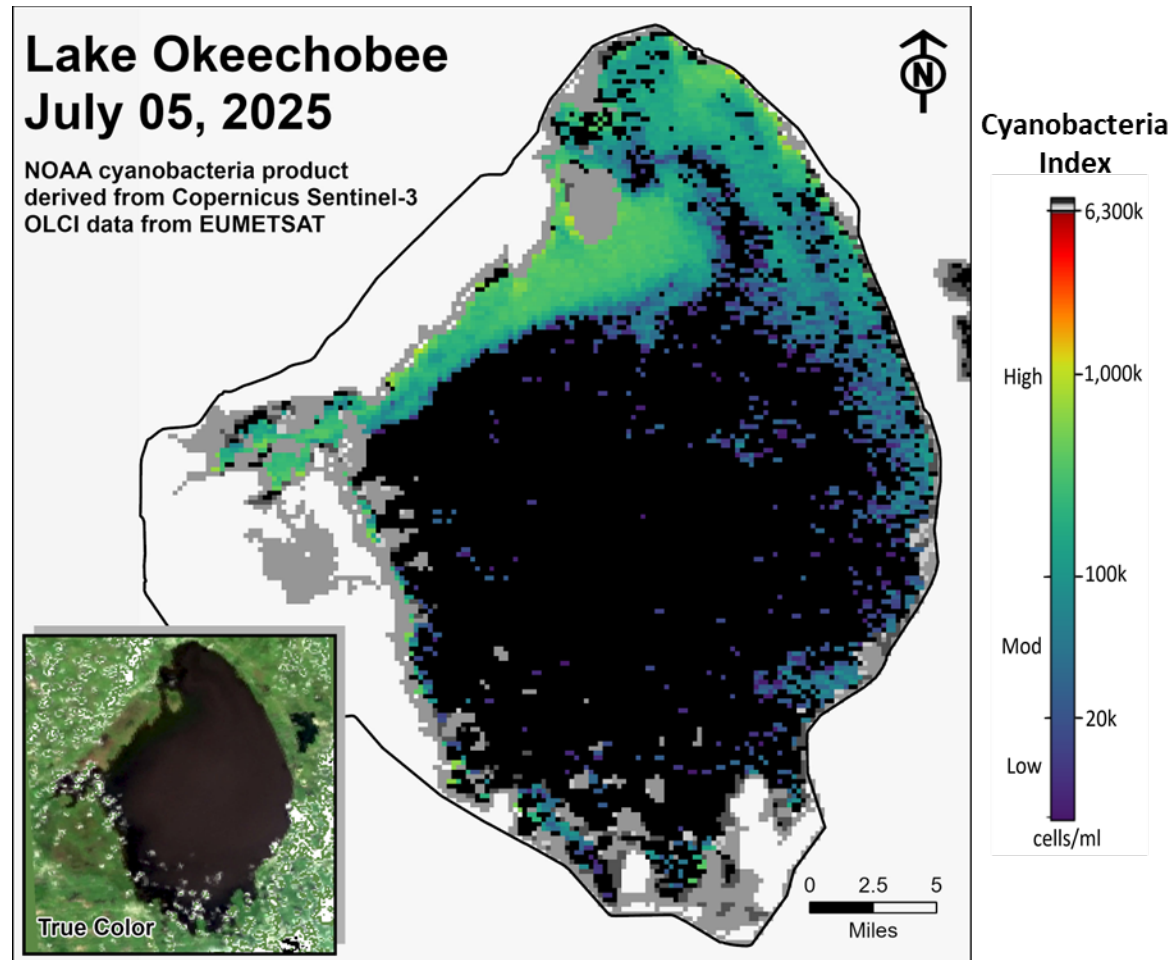


Figure LO-6. Cyanobacteria bloom index level on Lake Okeechobee, based on NOAA's harmful algal bloom monitoring system. Gray color indicates cloud cover. *Provisional NOAA image, subject to change*.

Estuaries

St. Lucie Estuary

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary was 2,344 cfs (**Figures ES-1 and ES-2**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 1,067 cfs. For comparison, the historical provisional mean inflows from contributing areas are shown in **Figure ES-2**.

Over the past week, salinities decreased at all sites (**Table ES-1 and Figure ES-3**). The seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge was 14.1. 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) for June increased to 17.7 spat/shell at Rio, indicating that spawning activity is currently underway (**Figure ES-5**). The mean live oyster density at the Rio station for June was 476 live oysters/m², which was similar to the density recorded in March.

Caloosahatchee River Estuary

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary was 4,309 cfs (**Figures ES-6 and ES-7**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 2,095 cfs. For comparison, the historical provisional mean inflows from the contributing areas are shown in **Figure ES-7**.

Over the past week, salinities decreased at all sites in the estuary (**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 in the upper stressed range at Shell Point and Sanibel (**Figure ES-10**). The mean larval oyster recruitment rates reported by the FWRI in June increased to 6.2 spat/shell at Iona Cove and 8.1 spat/shell at Bird Island, indicating that spawning is occurring at both stations in the CRE (**Figures ES-11 and ES-12**). The mean live oyster density for June was 662 live oysters/m² at the Iona Cove station and 468 live oysters/m² at the Bird Island station, both of which were an increase from the previous survey in March.

Surface salinity at Val I-75 was forecast for the next two weeks using an autoregression model (Qiu and Wan, 2013¹) 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 1,612 cfs. Model results from all scenarios predict daily salinity to range from 0.3 to 0.6 and the 30-day moving average surface salinity to be 2.1 at Val I-75 at the end of the two-week period (**Table ES-3 and Figure ES-13**). This keeps

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

predicted salinities in the upper estuary within the optimal salinity range (0-10) for tape grass.

Red Tide

The FWRI reported on July 2, 2025, that *Karenia brevis*, the Florida red tide dinoflagellate, was not observed in any samples collected statewide over the past week.

Water Management Recommendations

Lake stage is in Zone D. Current climatological and hydrological conditions are normal. The LOSOM release guidance suggests up to 2,000 cfs release at S-79 to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary and no releases at S-80 to the St. Lucie Estuary.

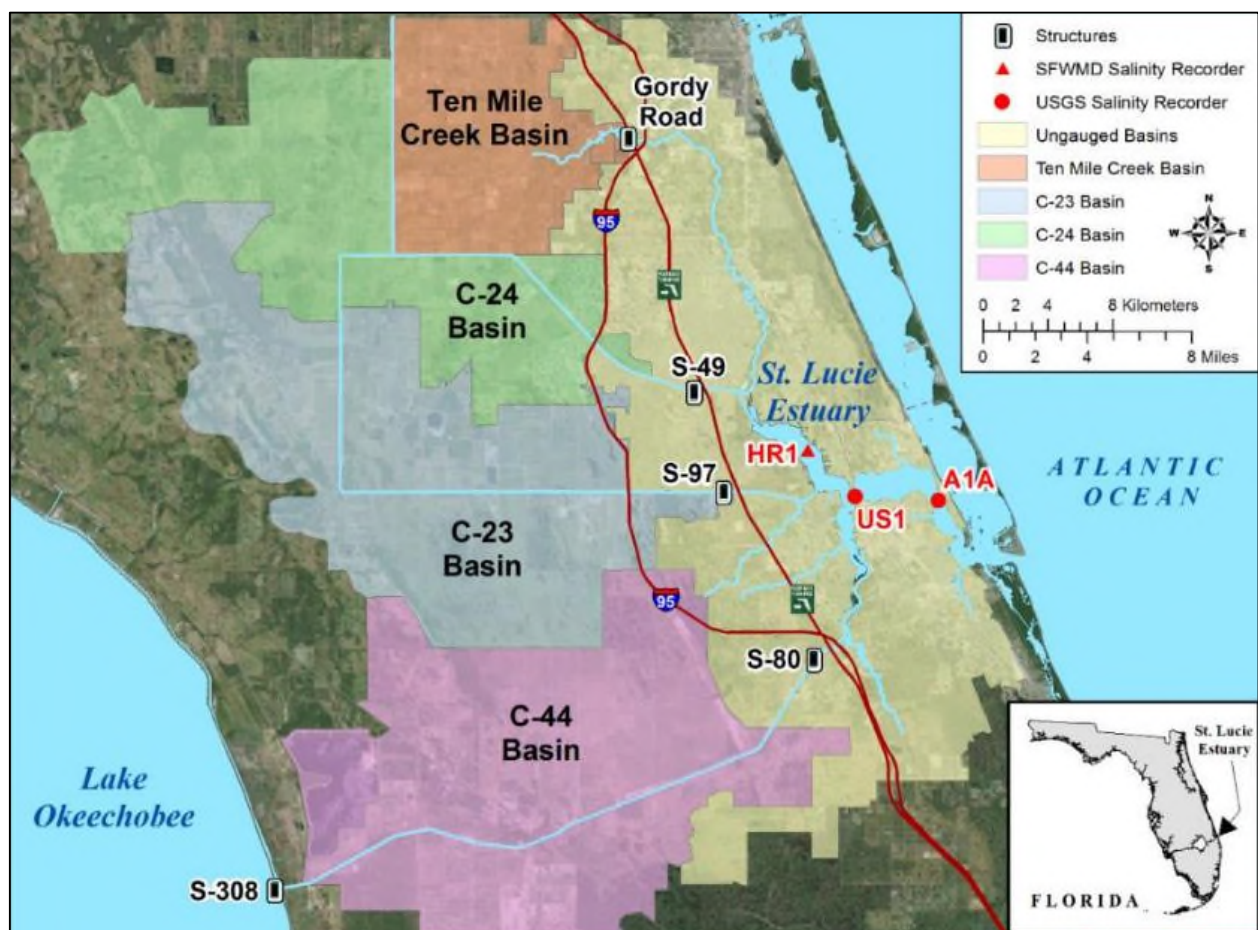


Figure ES-1. Basins, water control structures and salinity monitoring sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.

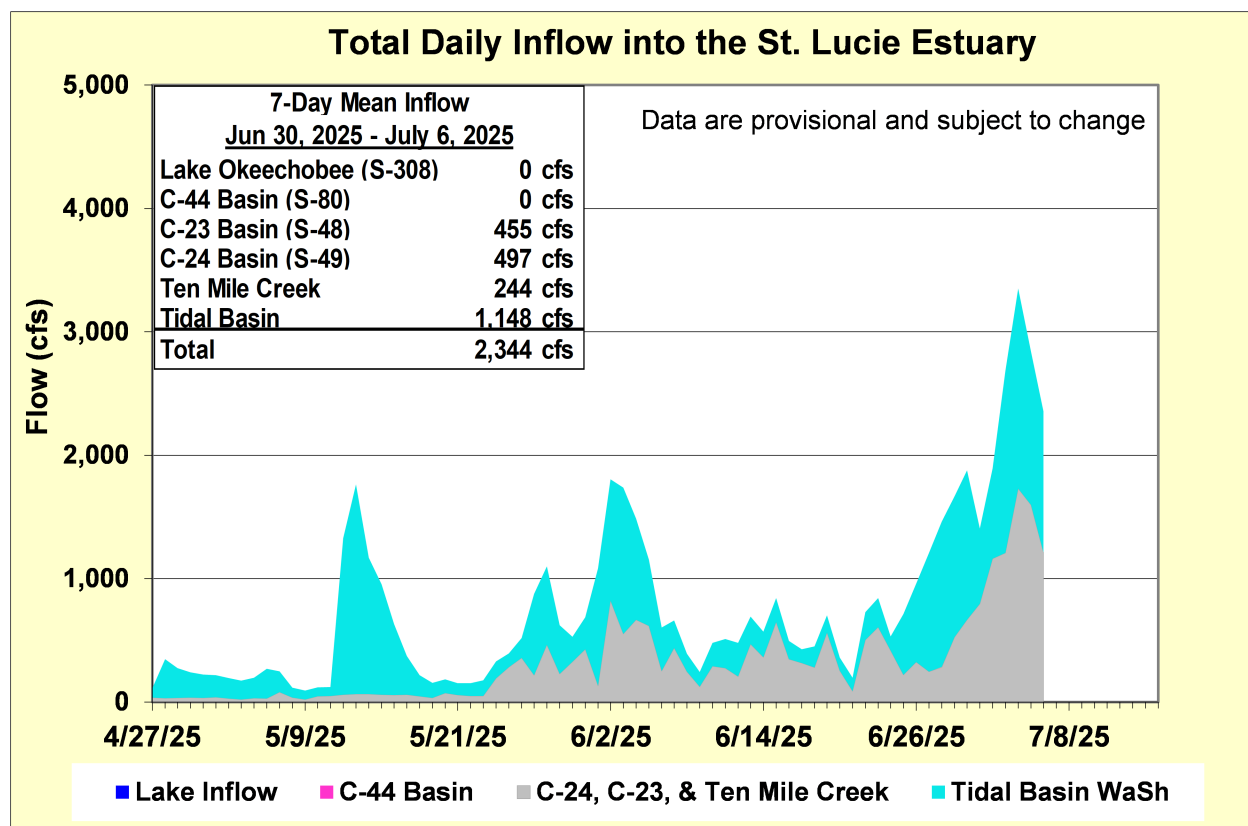


Figure ES-2. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee and runoff from the C-44, C-23, C-24, Ten Mile Creek, and Tidal Basins into the St. Lucie Estuary.

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)	5.5 (9.7)	12.7 (15.9)	10.0 – 25.0
US1 Bridge	13.1 (17.0)	15.0 (18.4)	10.0 – 25.0
A1A Bridge	20.7 (26.4)	25.1 (28.9)	10.0 – 25.0

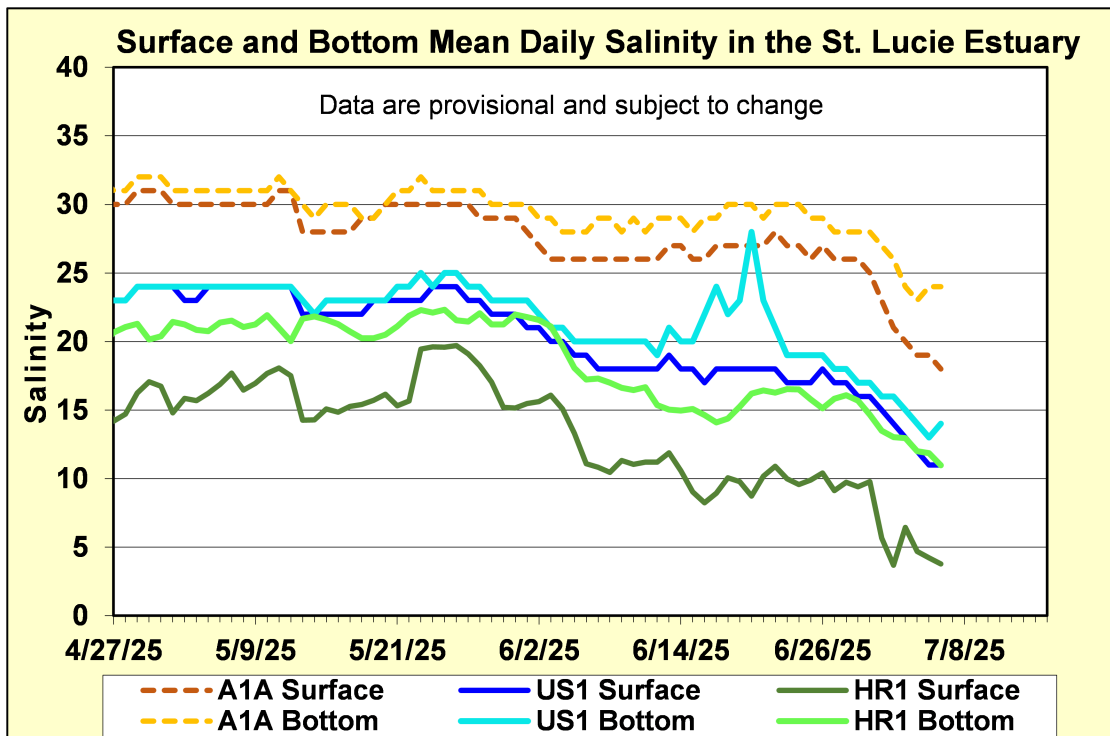


Figure ES-3. Mean daily salinity at the A1A, US1, and HR1 sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.

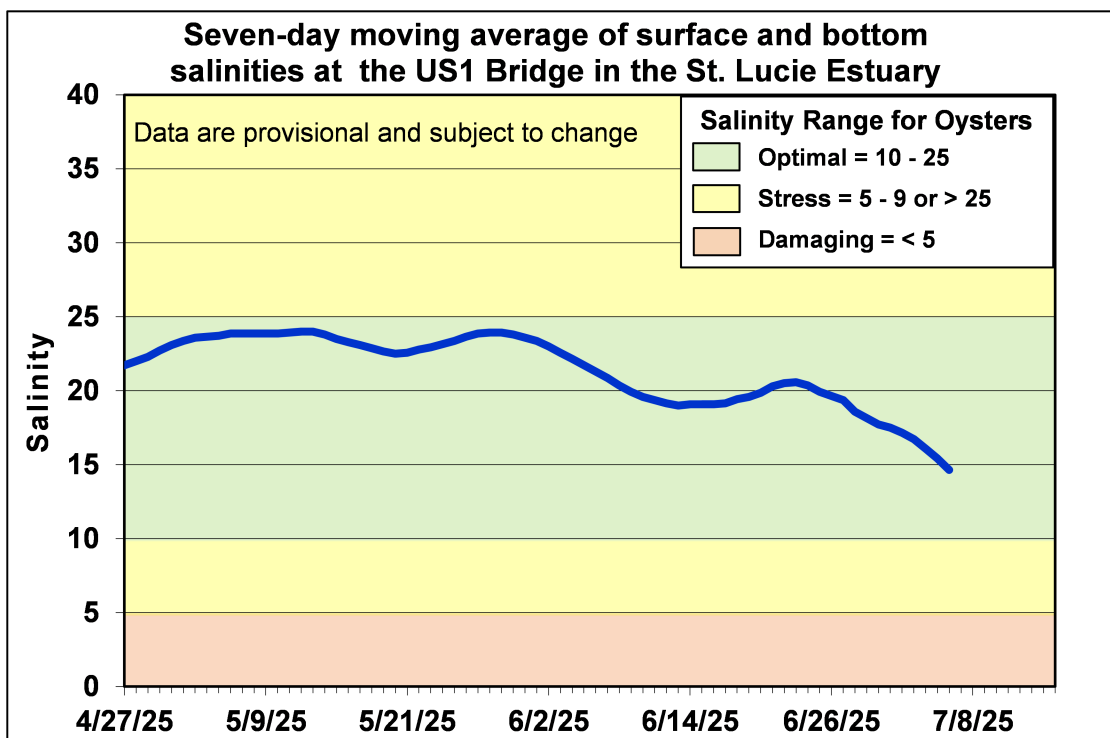


Figure ES-4. Seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge in the St. Lucie Estuary.

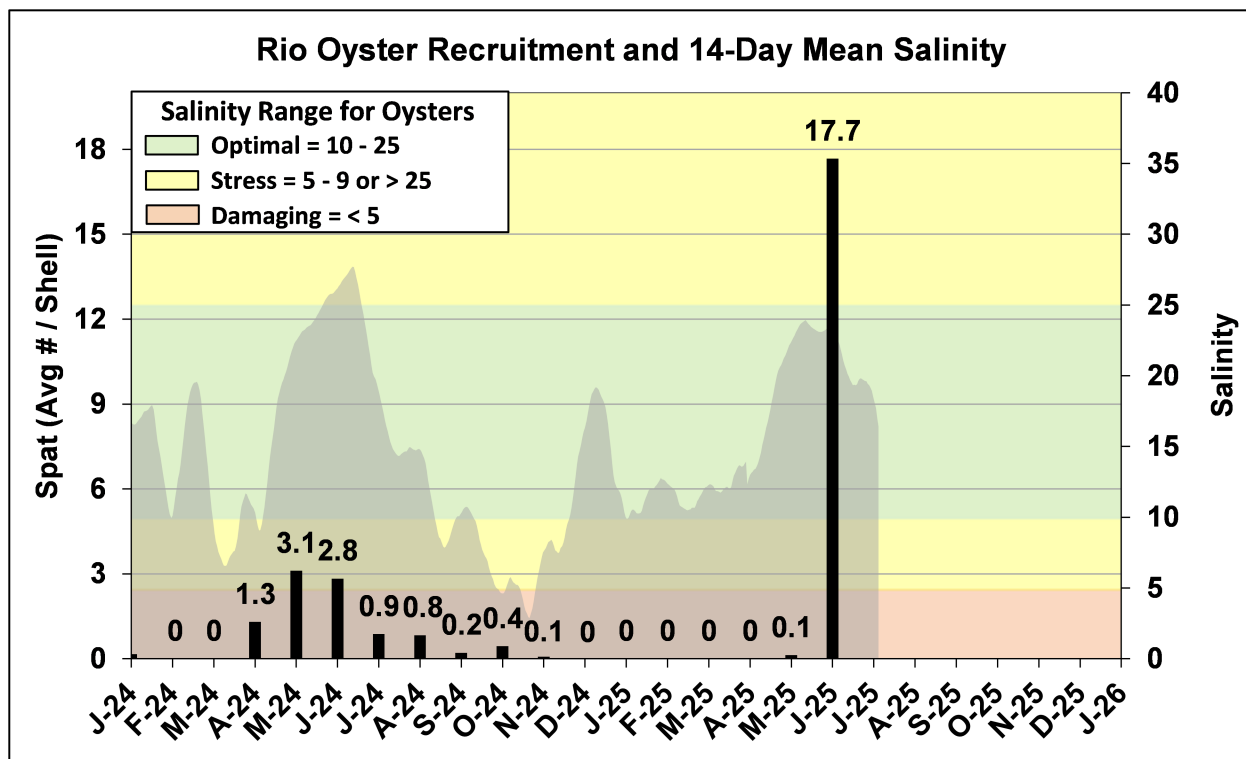


Figure ES-5. Mean oyster recruitment at the Rio oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at US1 Bridge.

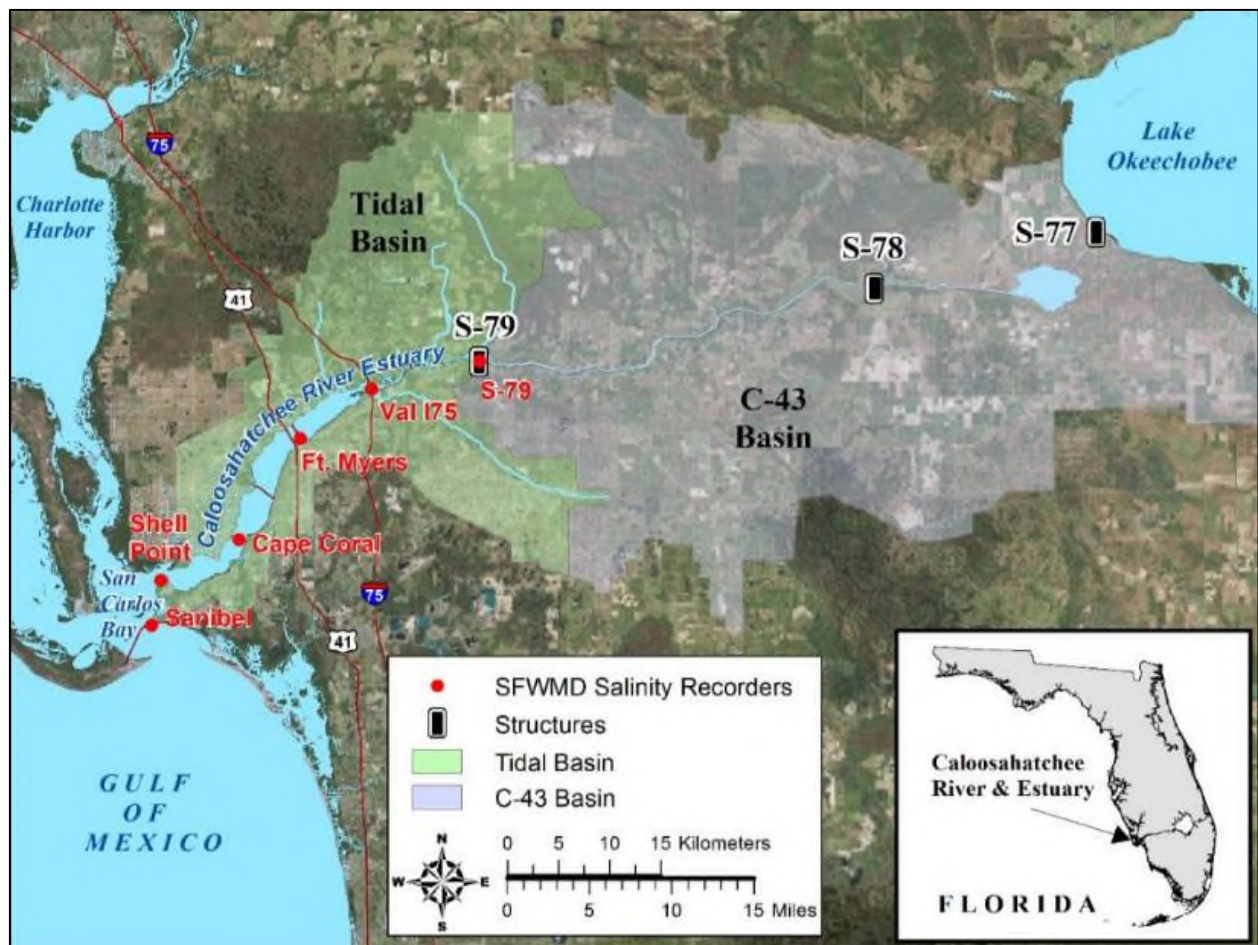


Figure ES-6. Basins, water control structures, and salinity monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

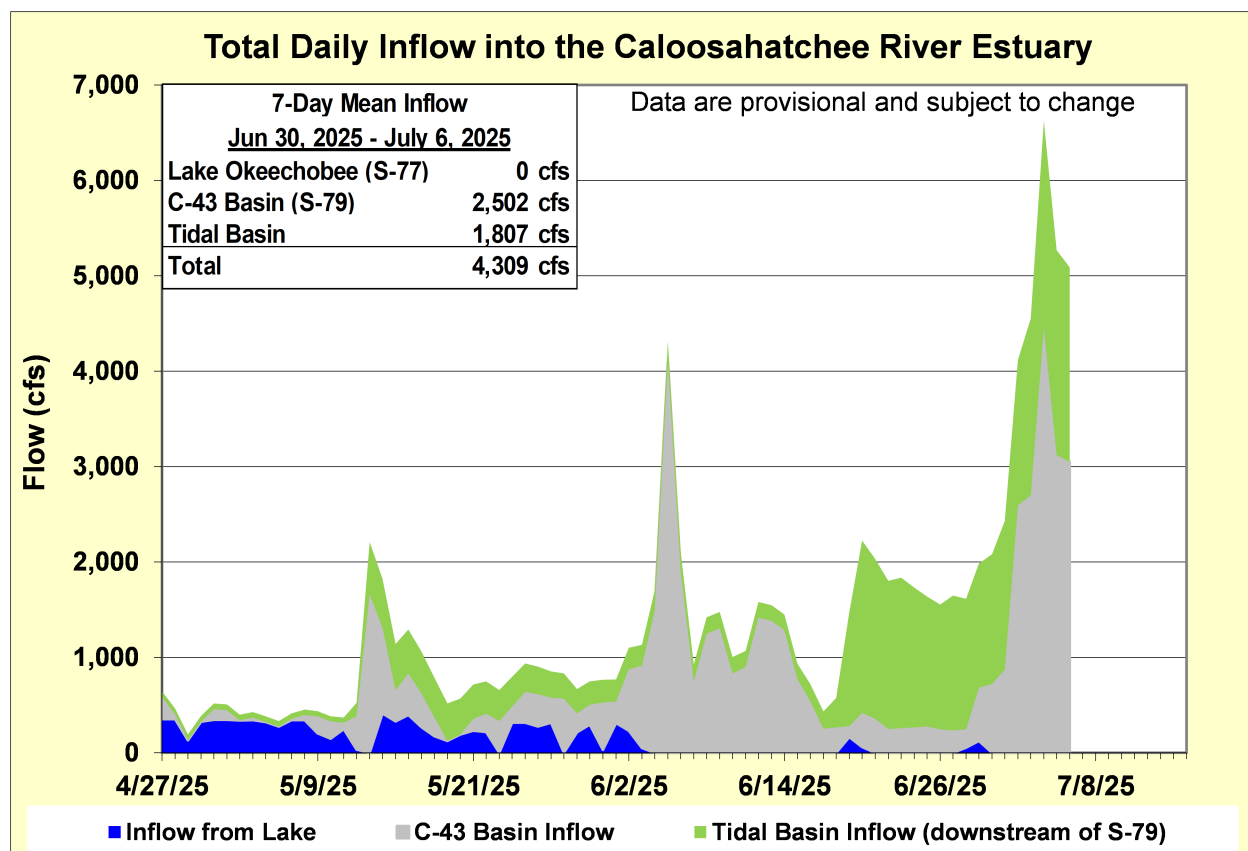


Figure ES-7. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee, and runoff from the C-43 and Tidal basins into the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

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. 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)	1.9 (6.2)	2.0 (6.5)	0.0 – 10.0
Val I-75	3.3 (4.8)	4.2 (8.4)	0.0 – 10.0
Fort Myers Yacht Basin	8.9 (11.3)	10.9 (14.4)	0.0 – 10.0
Cape Coral	17.1 (18.9)	17.4 (19.5)	10.0 – 25.0
Shell Point	27.6 (31.4)	28.3 (31.7)	10.0 – 25.0
Sanibel	32.2 (34.2)	33.2 (34.9)	10.0 – 25.0

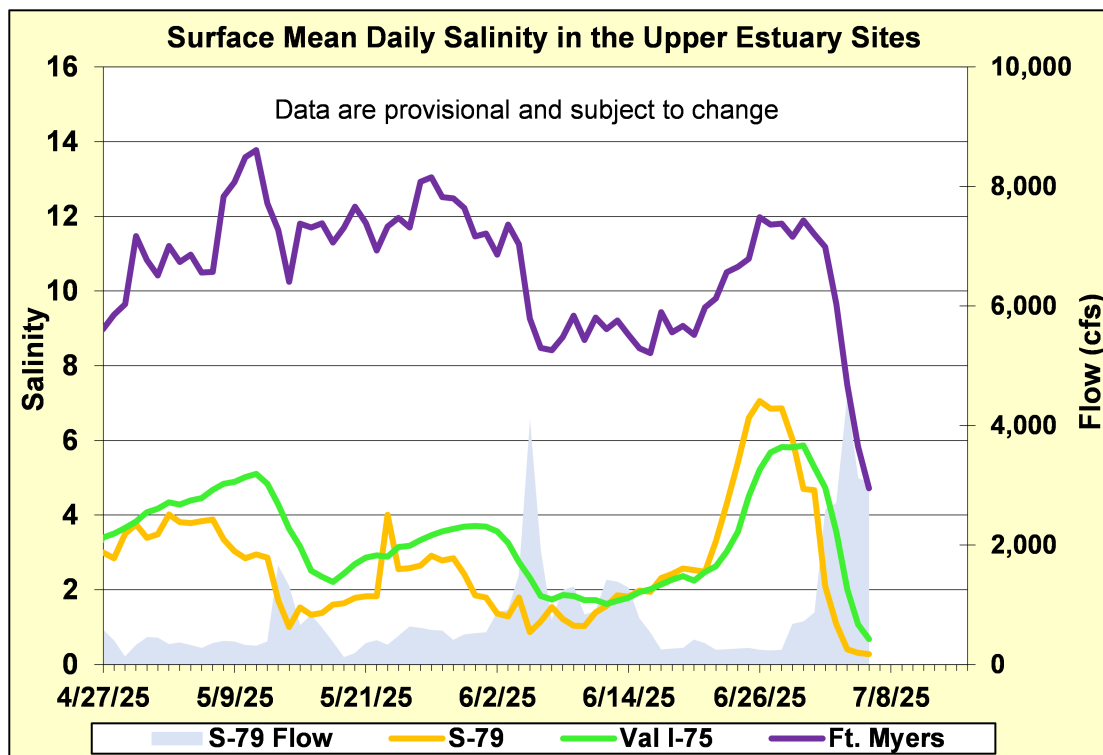


Figure ES-8. Mean daily salinity at upper Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.

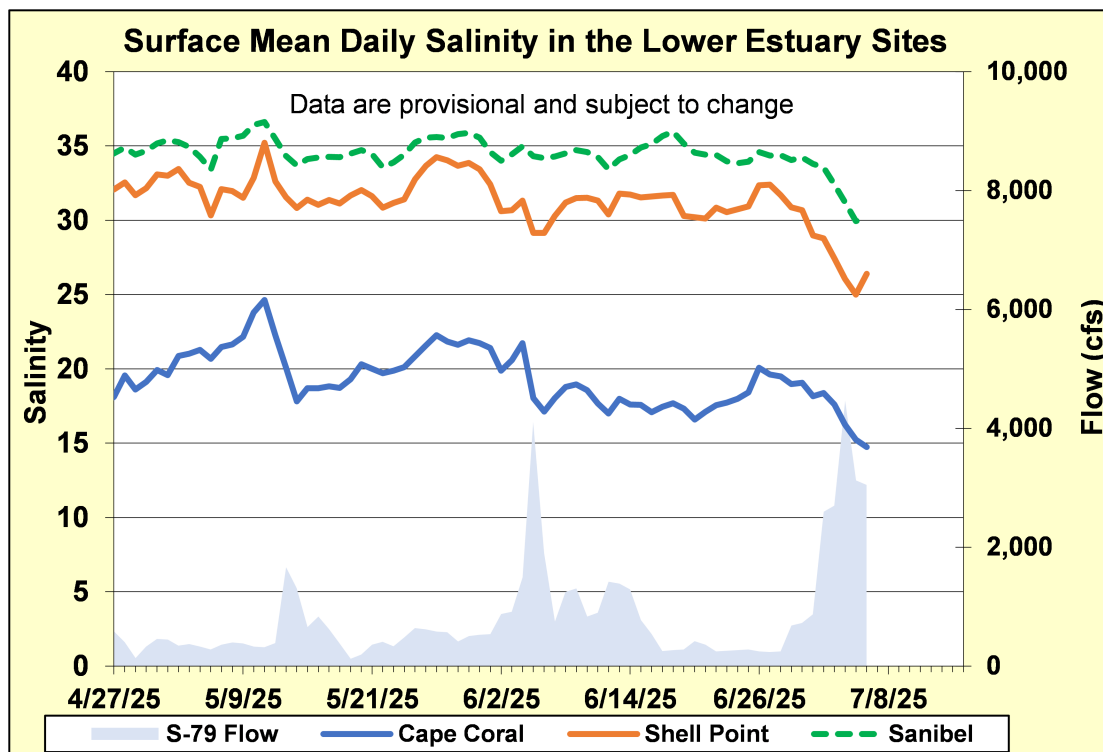


Figure ES-9. Mean daily surface salinity at lower Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.

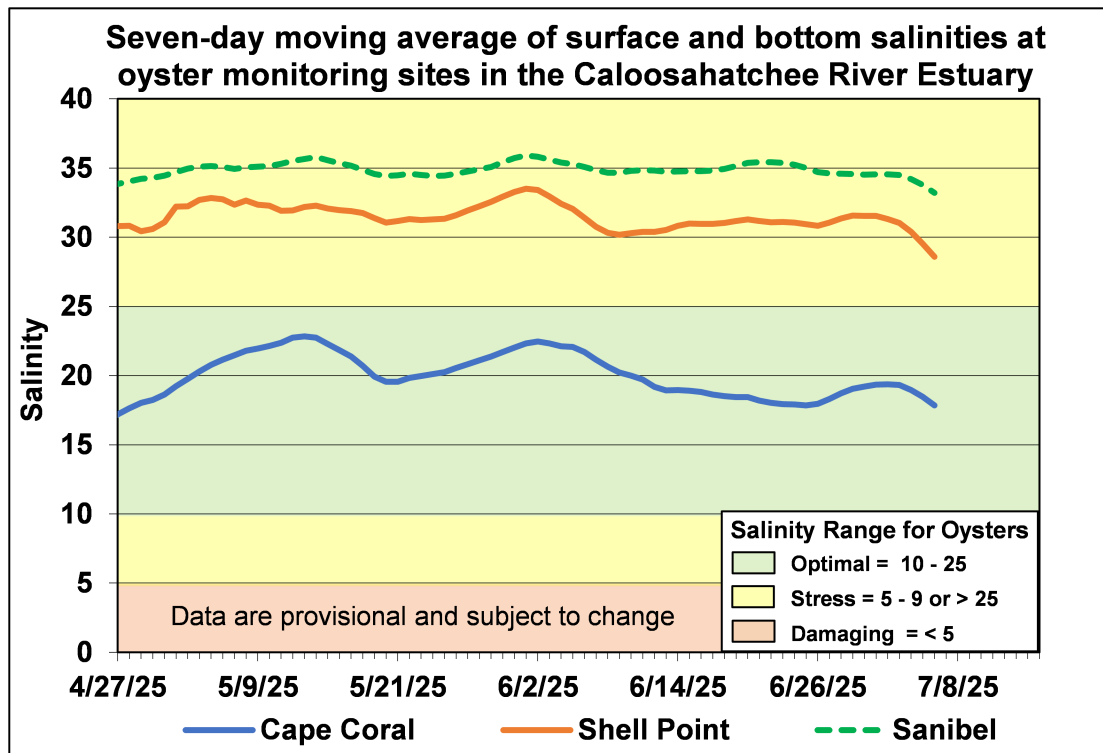


Figure ES-10. Seven-day moving average of surface and bottom salinities at Cape Coral, Shell Point, and Sanibel monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

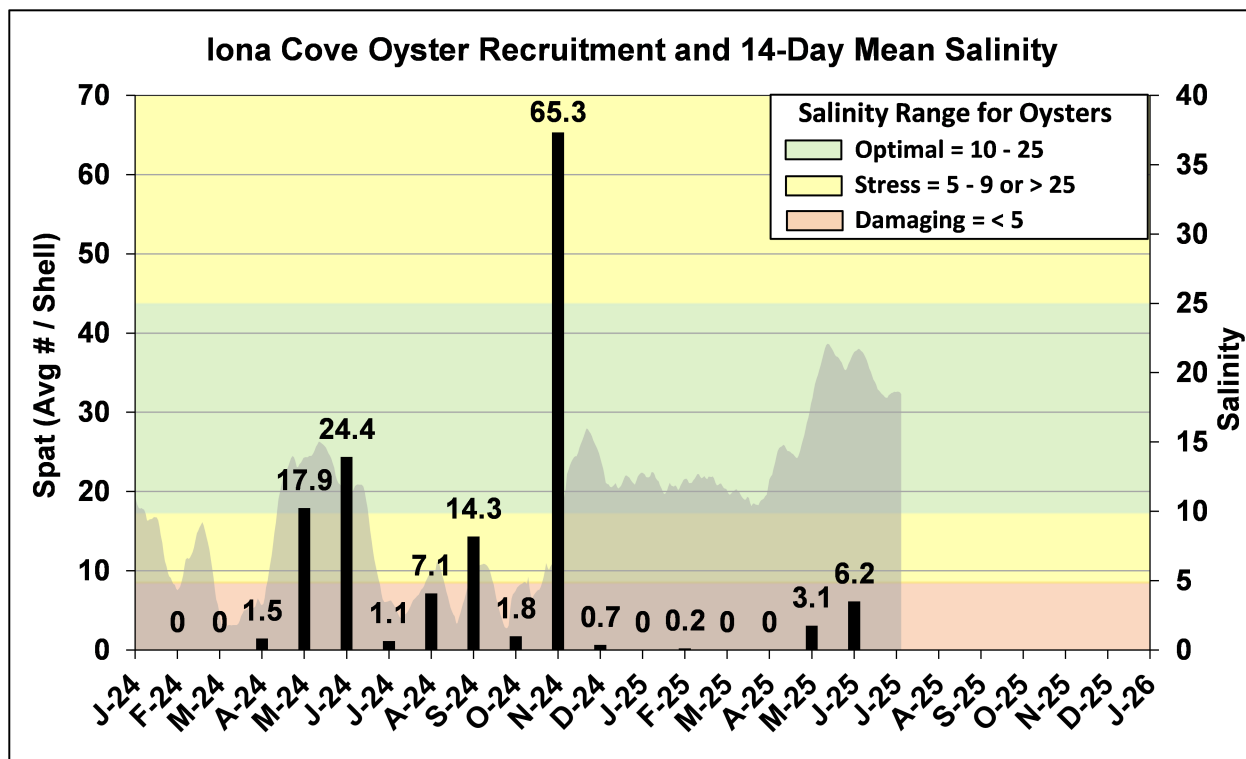


Figure ES-11. Mean oyster recruitment at the Iona Cove oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Cape Coral.

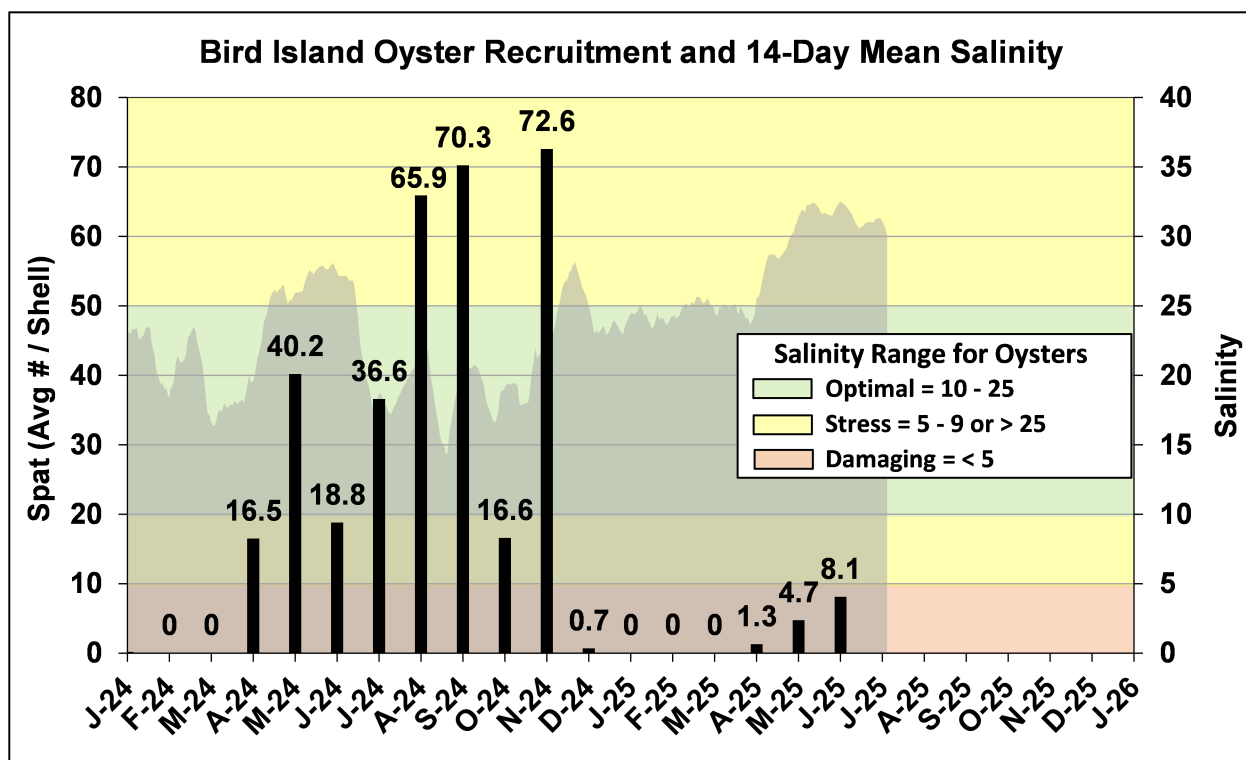


Figure ES-12. Mean oyster recruitment at the Bird Island oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Shell Point.

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	1,612	0.6	2.1
B	750	1,612	0.5	2.1
C	1,000	1,612	0.4	2.1
D	1,500	1,612	0.3	2.1
E	2,000	1,612	0.3	2.1

Observed and Forecasted Flow at S-79 and Salinity at Val I-75

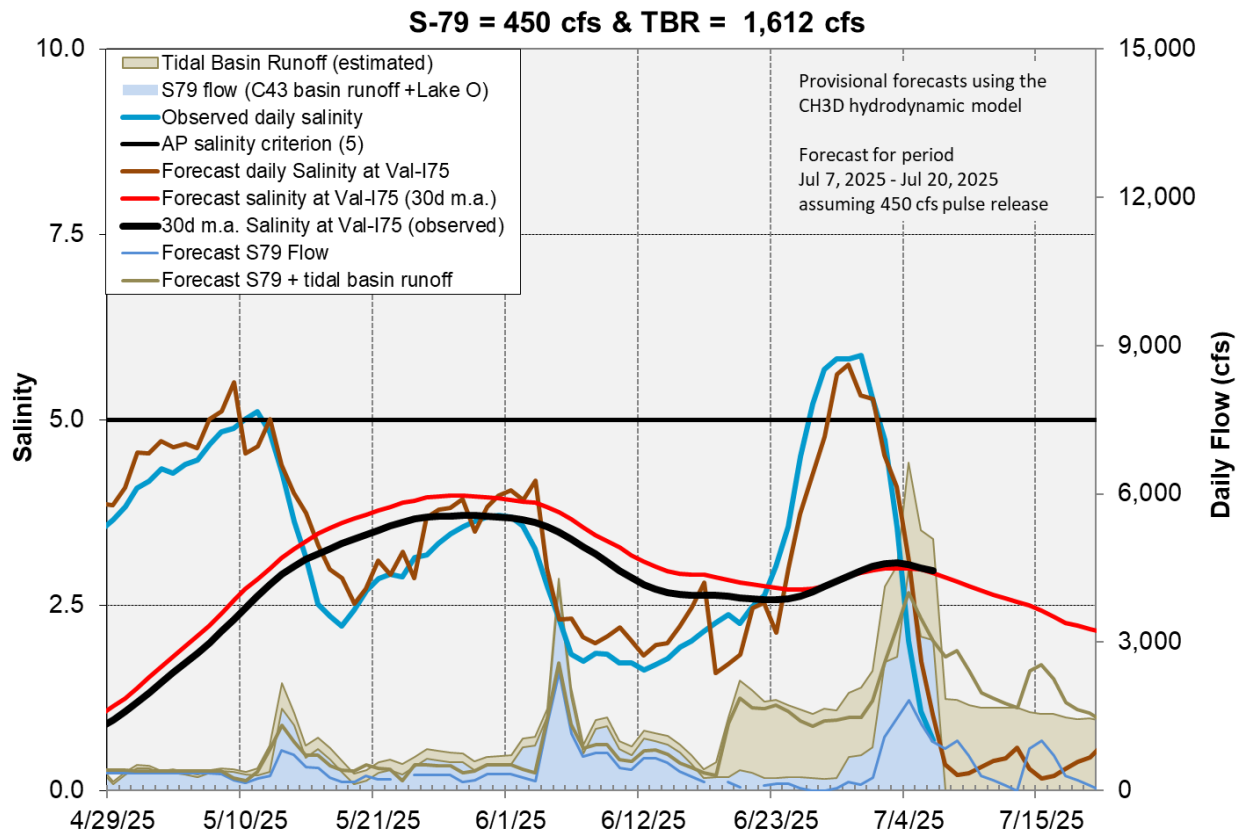


Figure ES-13. Surface salinity forecast at the Val I-75 site assuming a 450 cfs pulse release at S-79.

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. The 365-day PLR for the Western Flow-way is below $1.0 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{year}$ (**Figure S-2**).

STA-1W: Treatment cells are near target stage. Vegetation in the Western and Eastern flow-ways is highly stressed. The 365-day PLRs for the Eastern and Northern Flow-ways are below $1.0 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{year}$. The 365-day PLR for the Western Flow-way is high (**Figure S-2**).

STA-2: Operational restrictions are in place in Flow-ways 2 and 4 for vegetation management activities, in Flow-way 3 for post-drawdown vegetation grow-in, and in Flow-way 1 for inflow canal dredging. Online treatment cells are near target stage. Vegetation in Flow-ways 2 is stressed, and in 5 is highly stressed. The 365-day PLRs for Flow-ways 1, 2, 4, and 5 are below $1.0 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{year}$ (**Figure S-3**).

STA-3/4: An operational restriction is in place in the Eastern Flow-way for post-drawdown vegetation grow-in. Treatment cells are above target stage. Vegetation in the Central Flow-way is highly stressed. The 365-day PLR for the Eastern, Central, and Western Flow-ways are below $1.0 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{year}$ (**Figure S-3**).

STA-5/6: Treatment cells are 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 $1.0 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{year}$, and the 365-day PLRs for Flow-ways 3, 4, and 5 are high. (**Figure S-4**).

For definitions on STA operational language see glossary following figures

Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas - STAs

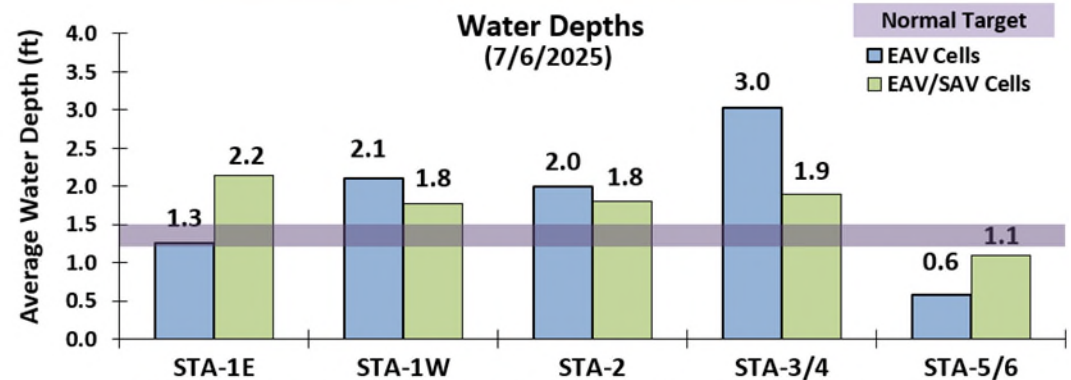
- Total WY2026 inflows to STAs (5/1/2025 to 7/6/2025): ~139,000 ac-ft
- Lake Okeechobee releases to FEBs/STAs
 - 6/30/2025 to 7/6/2025: 0 ac-ft
 - WY2026: ~27,400 ac-ft
- Extensive vegetation management activities underway to address stressed and highly stressed vegetation in EAV cells
- Most treatment cells are near or above target water depth except STA-5/6 EAV cells which are below target

Estimated Inflow and Outflow Volumes

Jun. 30 – Jul. 6, 2025

Includes preliminary data

	Total Inflow (acre-feet)	Total Outflow (acre-feet)
STA-1E	2,300	1,900
STA-1W	4,300	2,100
STA-2	11,900	7,500
STA-3/4	22,000	12,300
STA-5/6	800	0



Includes preliminary data; Emergent Aquatic Vegetation (EAV); Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)

Figure S-1. STA depths and flow volumes

0 CFS Lake release capacity in Eastern Flow Path:
7/7/2025-7/13/2025

- Subject to change weekly as wet season progresses

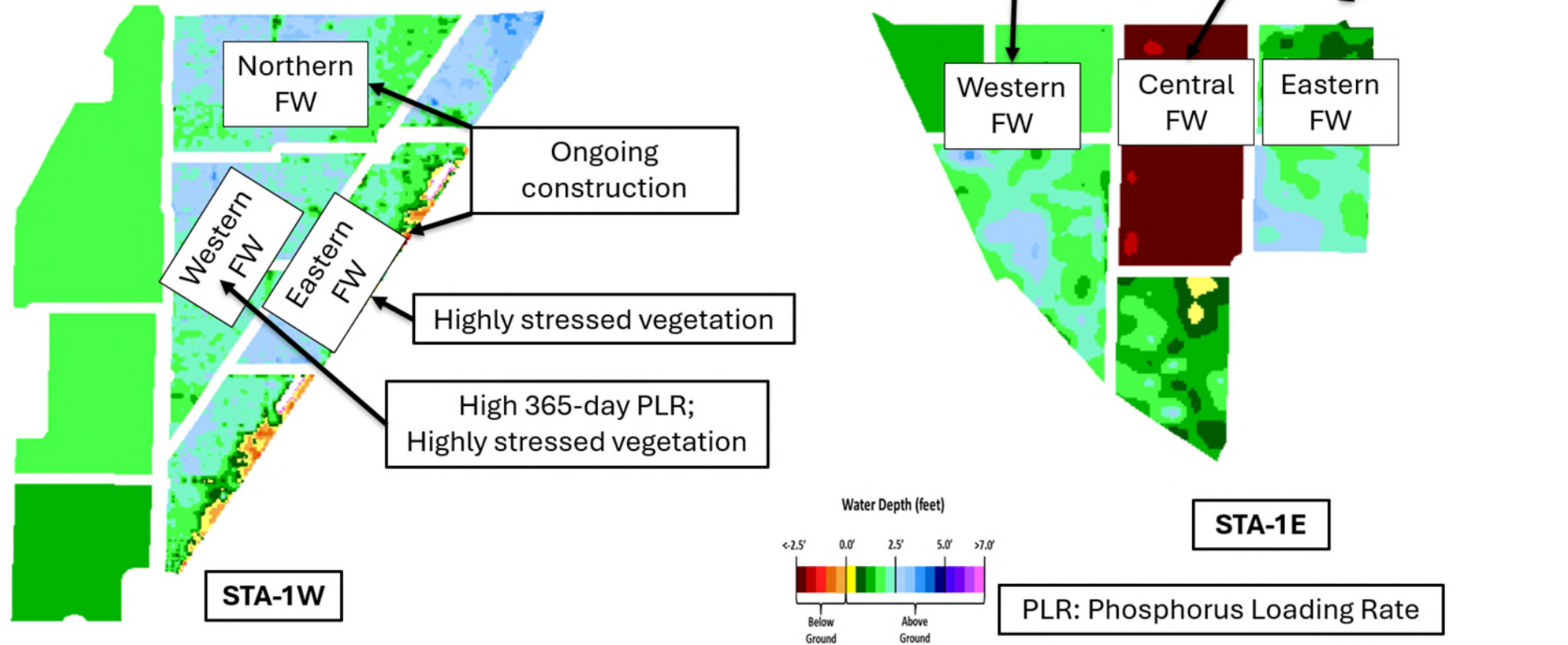


Figure S-2. Eastern Flow Path Weekly Status Report

600 CFS Lake release capacity in Central Flow Path:
7/7/2025-7/13/2025

- **200 CFS in STA-2**
- **400 CFS in STA-3/4**
- Subject to change weekly as wet season progresses

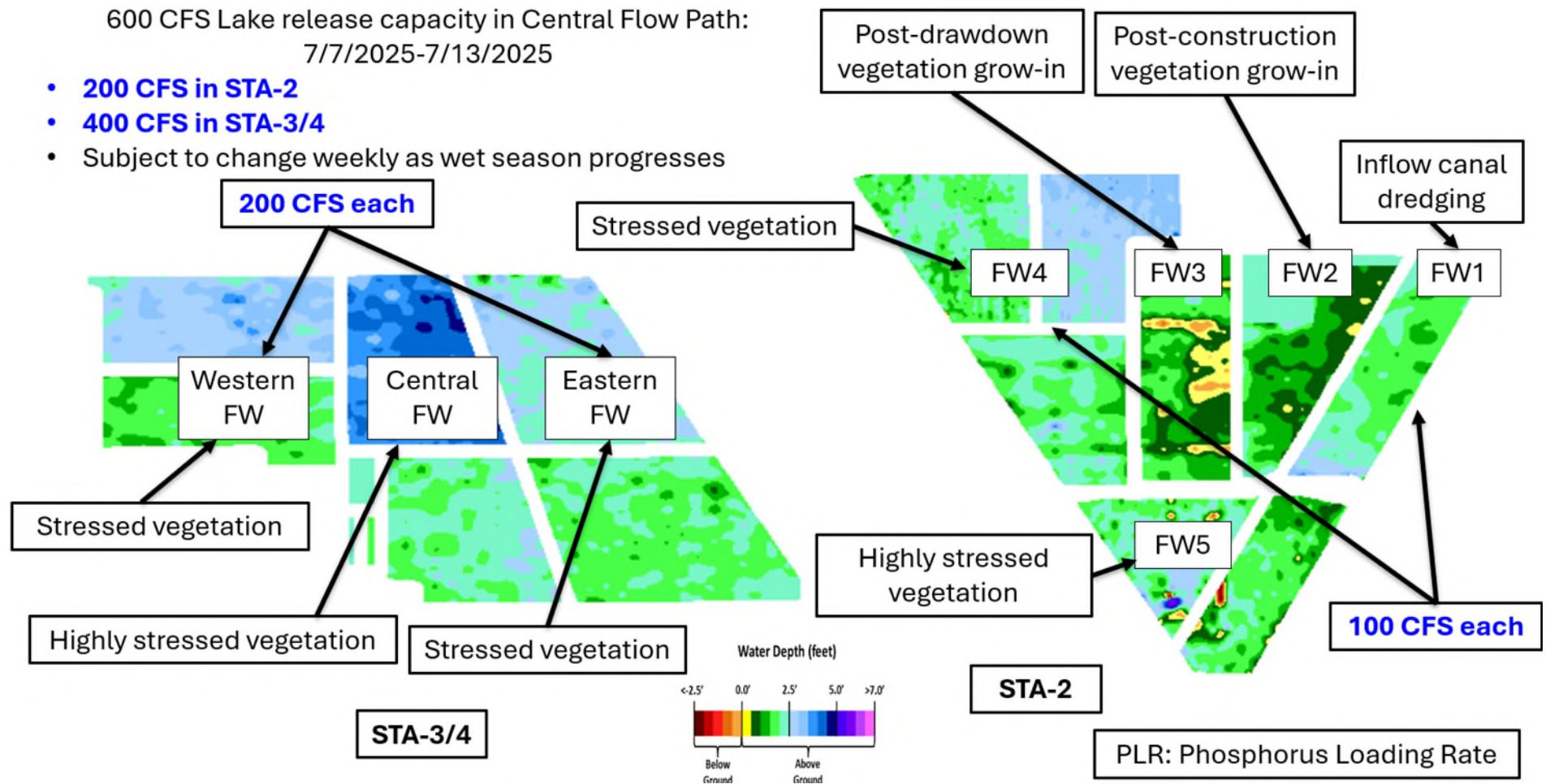


Figure S-3. Central Flow Path Weekly Status Report

0 CFS Lake release capacity in Western Flow Path:
7/7/2025-7/13/2025

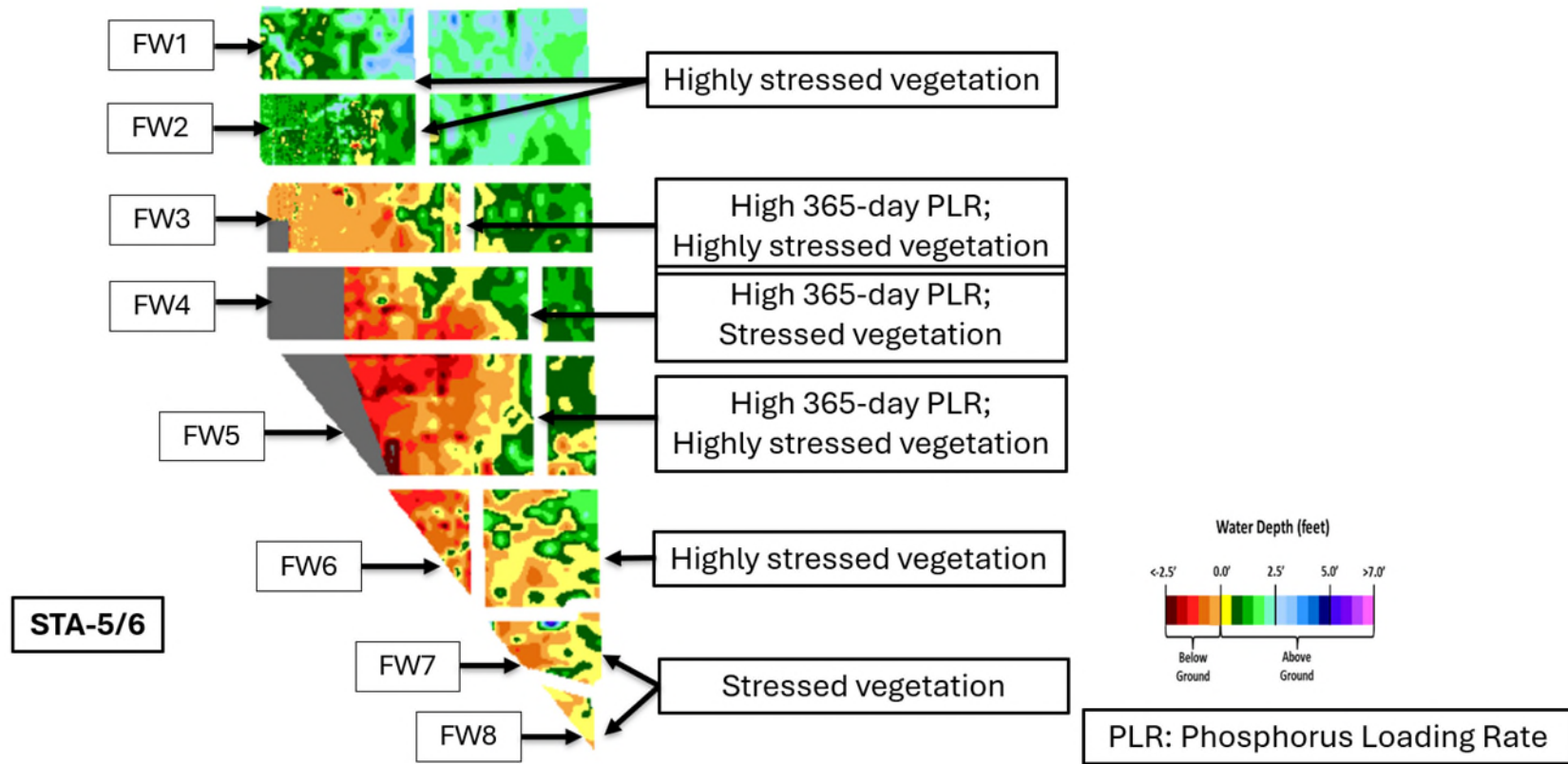


Figure S-4. Western Flow Path Weekly Status Report

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

WCA-1: Stage at the 3-gauge average rose slightly last week and was 0.42 feet below the A1 Zone regulation line on Sunday, July 6, 2025. WCA-2A: Stage at the 2-17 rose quickly and was 0.13 feet above the Zone A regulation line on Sunday. WCA-3A: The 3-gauge average remains in Zone B; on Sunday, stages were 0.78 feet below the Zone A regulation line. WCA-3A North: Stage at Gauge 62 (NW corner) rose last week but remains below the Upper Schedule regulation line; on Sunday, stage was 0.45 feet below that line. See **Figures EV-1—EV-4**.

Water Depths

The SFWDAT model output for July 6, 2025, illustrates the continuation of very dry conditions in WCA-1 and WCA-2A as those basins have not received as much rainfall as the rest of the Everglades Protection Area (EPA). Conditions remain relatively dry in eastern WCA-3A, but depths are increasing across WCA-3A, especially along the western boundaries. Big Cypress Basin depths remain below soil surface in the southern portion of the basin, significantly so near Tamiami trail. Hydrologic connectivity, having diminished over the last month in Shark River and Taylor Sloughs, improved slightly compared to last week. Depths remain in the 0 – 30th percentile throughout most of the EPA with only northern WCA-3A, northern Big Cypress, the Lostman's Slough region, and northeast Shark River Slough above the 30th percentile for this time of year. See **Figures EV-5—EV-6**.

Taylor Slough and Florida Bay

Stage changes were variable across Taylor Slough over the past week, with an average decrease of 0.09 feet. Changes ranged from –0.39 feet at E112 in the northern slough to +0.10 feet at P37 in the southern slough (**Figure EV-8 and Figure EV-9**). Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB) stage remains below ground, indicating a lack of water at the head of the slough. Taylor Slough water levels remain below the recent average (WY1993-2016) for this time of year by 8.4 inches compared to before the Florida Bay initiative (starting in 2017), a decrease of 1.8 inches relative to last week's comparison. The Craighead Pond (CP) and TSB stages remain below the estimated average for 1900 by 1.13 and 2.83 feet, respectively.

Average Florida Bay salinity was 36.8, an increase of 0.2 from last week. Salinity changes ranged from –3.2 at Johnson Key (JK) in the western region to +2.4 at Joe Bay (JB) in the eastern nearshore region (**Figure EV-8**). Salinity is above the estimated average for 1900 and within the WY2001-2016 Interquartile Range (IQR) in the eastern and central regions, and at the 75th percentile in the western region (**Figure EV-10**). Salinity is above the hypersalinity threshold in the western region and nearing the threshold in the central region. Average Florida Bay salinity is above its recent average (WY1993-2016) for this time of year by 5.2, an increase of 0.9 relative to last week's comparison.

Salinity at the Taylor River (TR) station in the mangrove zone (tracked for the Florida Bay MFL) was 32.6. The 30-day moving average was 25.6 (**Figure EV-11**), an increase of 0.2 from last week. An MFL exceedance will occur if TR salinity remains above 30 for 30 consecutive days. The 365-day moving sum of flow from the five major creeks (McCormick Creek, Taylor River, Mud Creek, Trout Creek, West Highway Creek) was 215,322 acre-feet, a decrease of 11,614 acre-feet from last week (**Figure EV-11**).

Average rainfall across Taylor Slough and Florida Bay was approximately 1.11 inches over the past week based on the 18 gauges used for this report. Rainfall ranged from 0.32 inches at Little Madeira Bay (LM) in the eastern nearshore region to 2.48 inches at JK in the western region (**Figure EV-12**). Wind directions and speeds in Florida Bay ranged from 1.7 mph SW on July 4th to 17.0 mph NE on July 1st (**Figure EV-12**).

Average daily flow from the five major creeks totaled –434 acre-feet, with net negative flows over the past week. Total daily creek flow ranged from –1,332 acre-feet on July 5th to 330 acre-feet on June 30th (**Figure EV-13**). Average daily flow was 4,841 acre-feet below estimated historical levels (circa 1900).

Implications for water management. The EPA continues to experience unseasonably dry conditions. Without significant rainfall another year of short hydroperiods in the central Everglades could limit prey production necessary for wading bird nesting success next dry season (which would be the fifth year in a row of low productivity). Florida Bay salinity is continuing to increase toward harmful ecological thresholds in the central and western regions, however with expected wet season rainfall those values will likely decrease before ecologically harmful conditions begin. Florida Bay will continue to benefit from freshwater input to the system and direct rainfall. 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	1.47	+0.05
WCA-2A	2.16	+0.30
WCA-2B	1.78	+0.21
WCA-3A	1.96	+0.28
WCA-3B	1.97	+0.32
ENP	1.43	+0.02

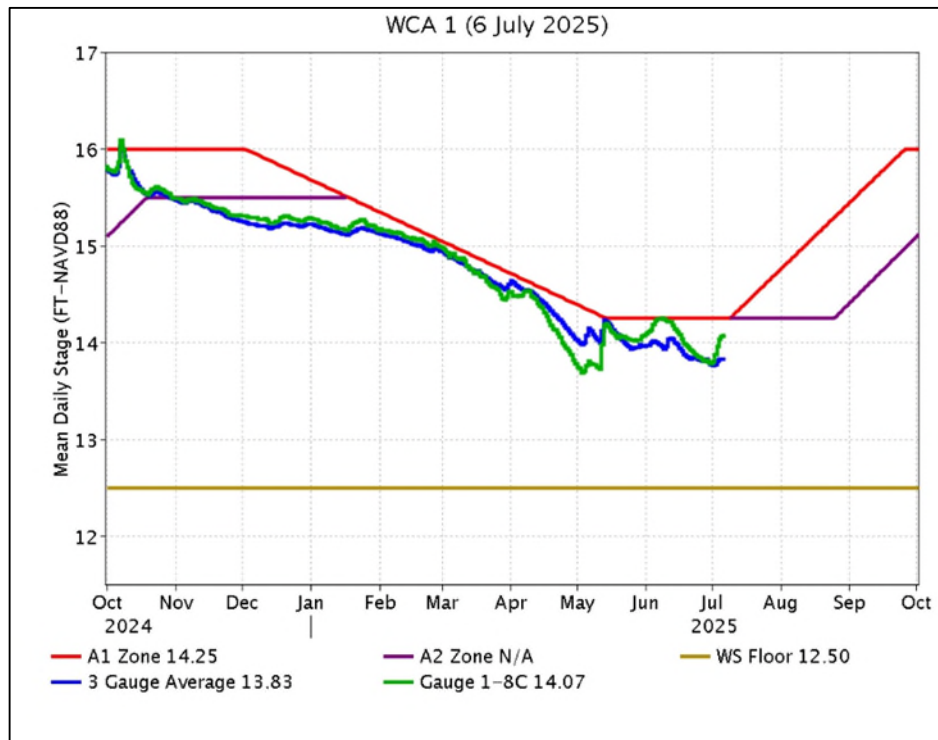


Figure EV-1. WCA-1 stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.

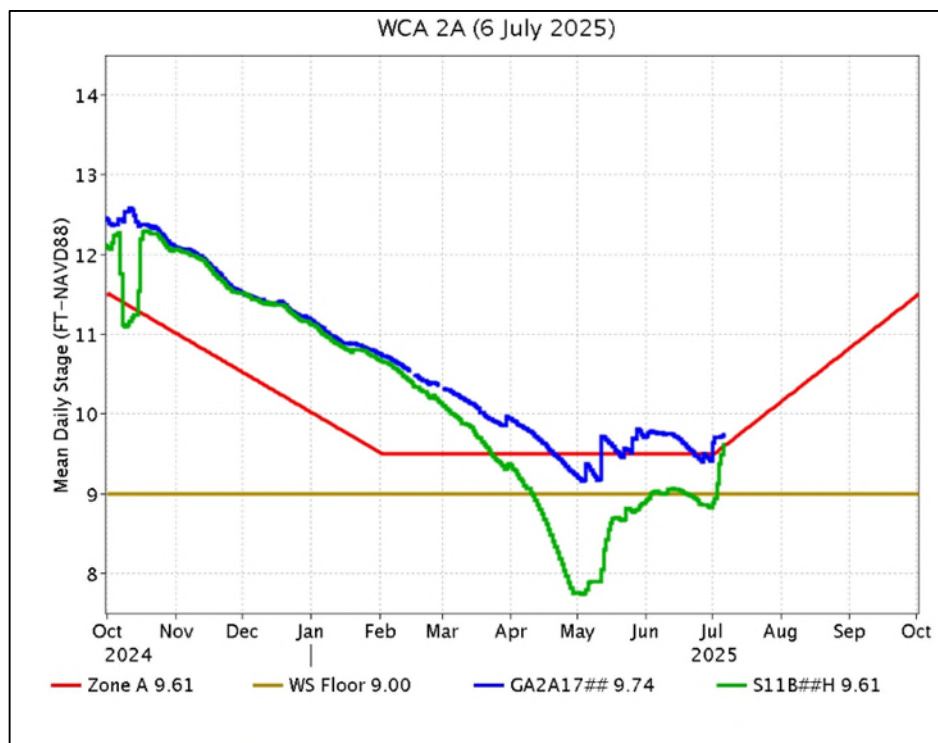


Figure EV-2. WCA-2A stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.

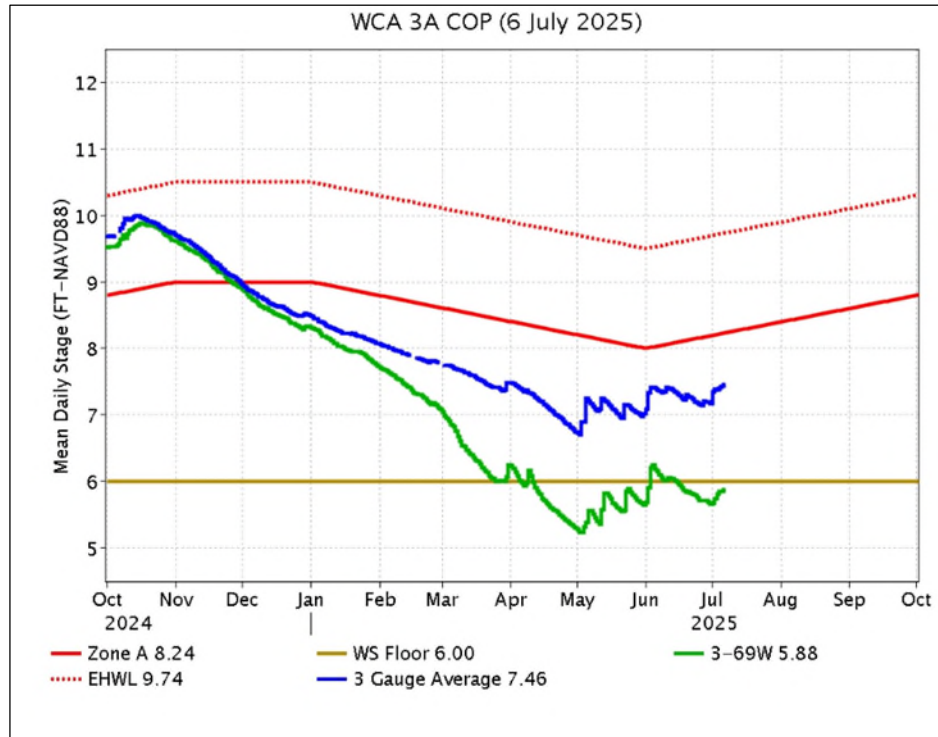


Figure EV-3. WCA-3A stage hydrographs (three-gauge average, 3-69W) and regulation schedule.

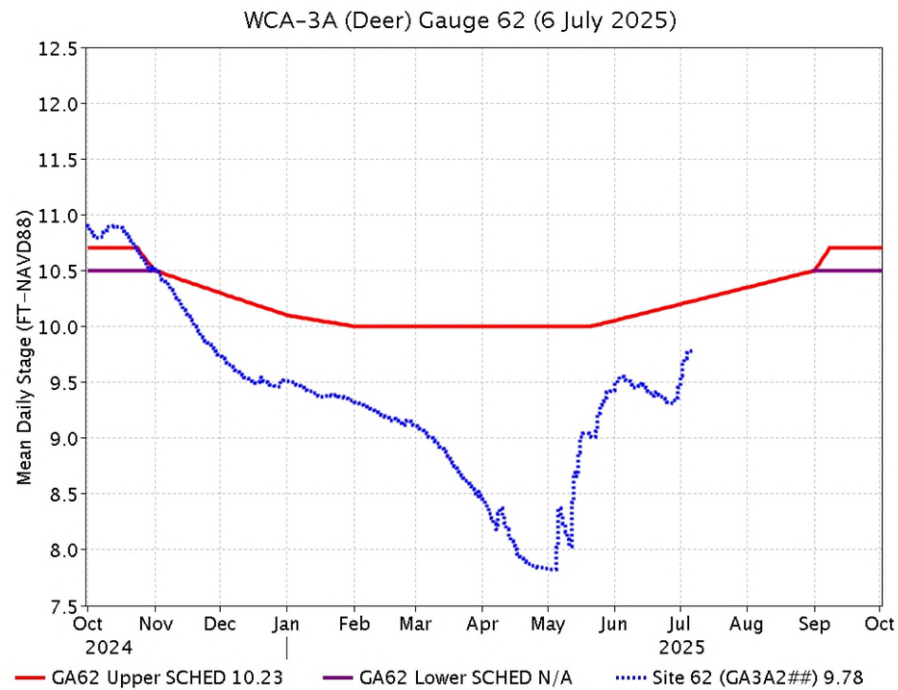


Figure EV-4. WCA-3A stage hydrograph (Deer gauge; Site 62) and GA62 regulation schedule.

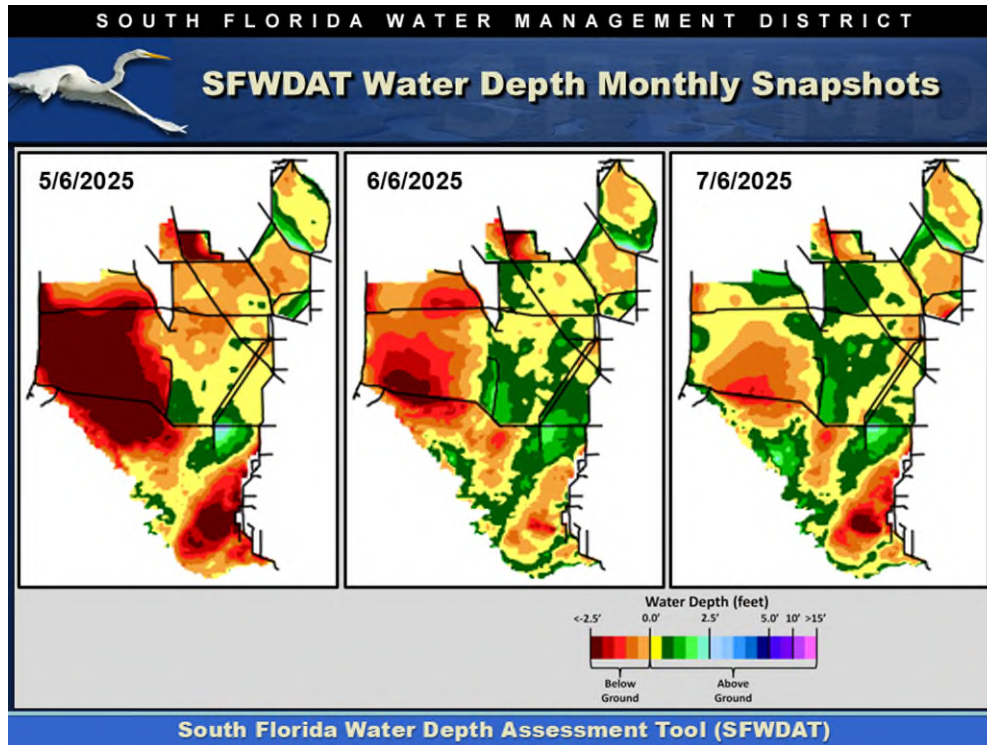


Figure EV-5. Everglades water depths from two months ago (left), one month ago (center) and present (right), based on SFWDAT.

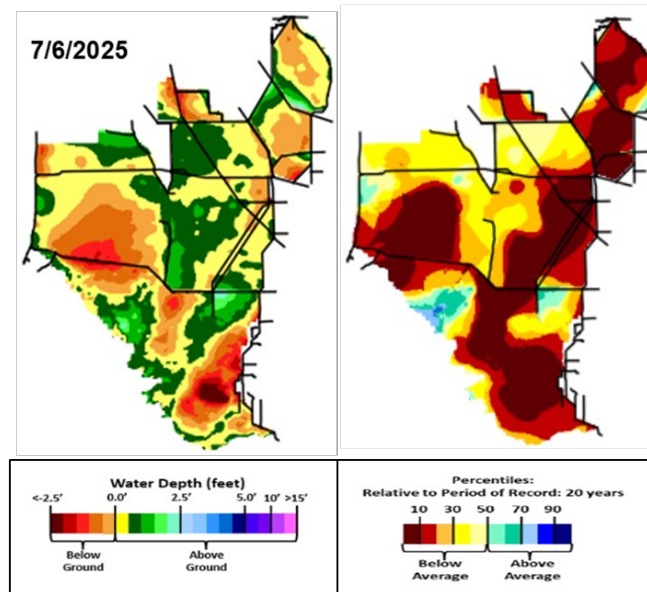


Figure EV-6. Present water depths (July 6, 2025) compared to the day of year relative to average (percentile) over the previous 20 years.

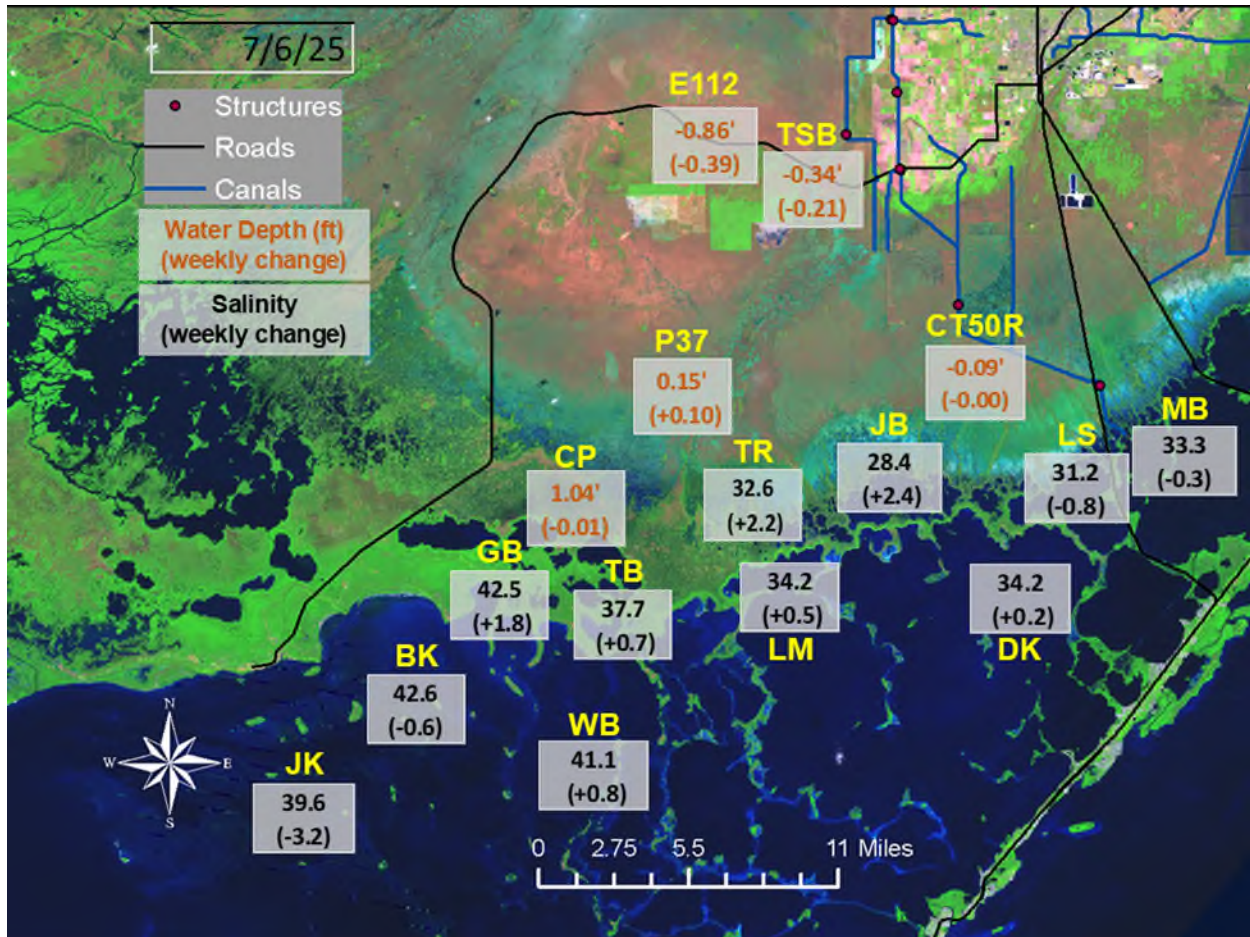


Figure EV-7. Taylor Slough water depths and Florida Bay salinities with changes since a week ago.

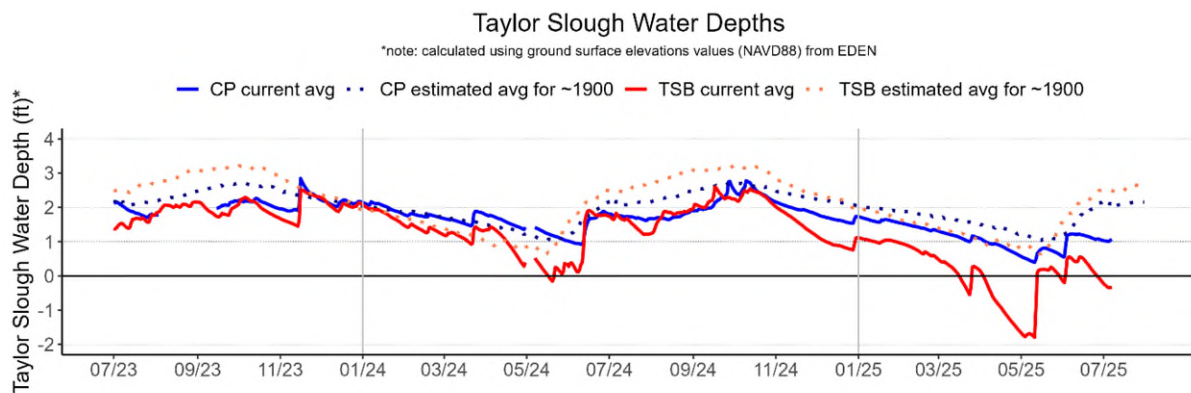


Figure EV-8. Taylor Slough water depth time series for Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB; northern slough) and Craighead Pond (CP; southern slough).

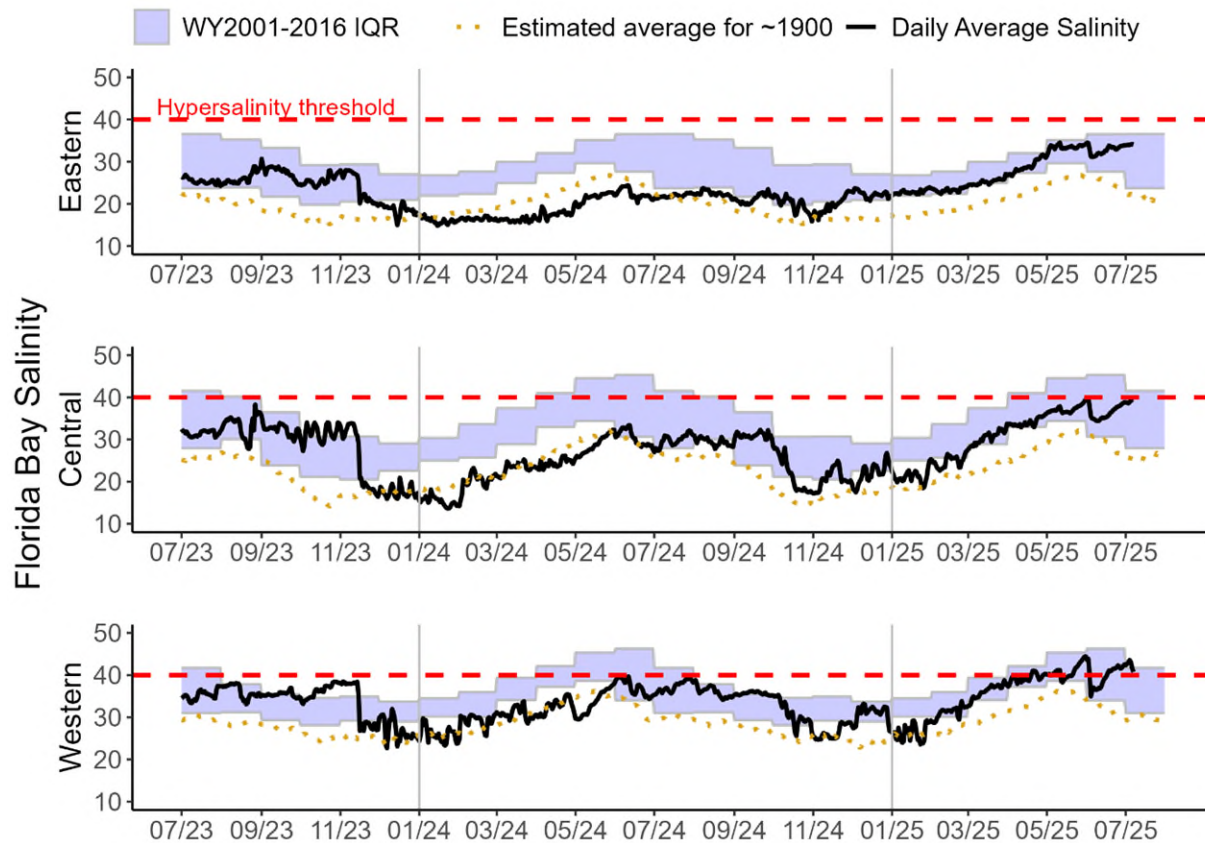


Figure EV-9. Eastern (top panel), Central (middle panel) and Western (bottom panel) Florida Bay daily average salinities with WY2001-2016 interquartile (25-75 percentile) ranges (IQR) and estimated historical daily average salinities. The hypersalinity threshold indicates the level at which salinities start to become harmful to seagrass.

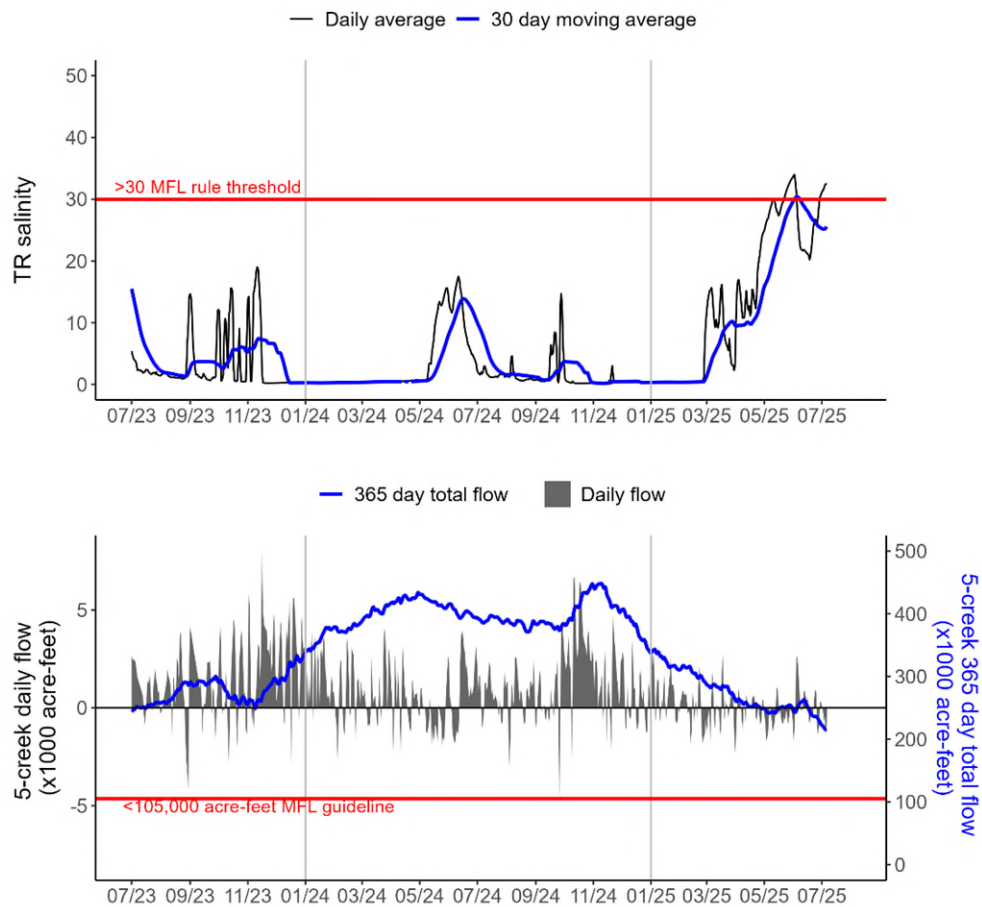


Figure EV-10. Salinity at Taylor River (TR; top) and creek inflow to Florida Bay (bottom) from the five major creeks (McCormick Creek, Taylor River, Mud Creek, Trout Creek, and West Highway Creek). The 30-day moving average salinity and 365-day total creek flow are tracked for the Florida Bay MFL criteria.

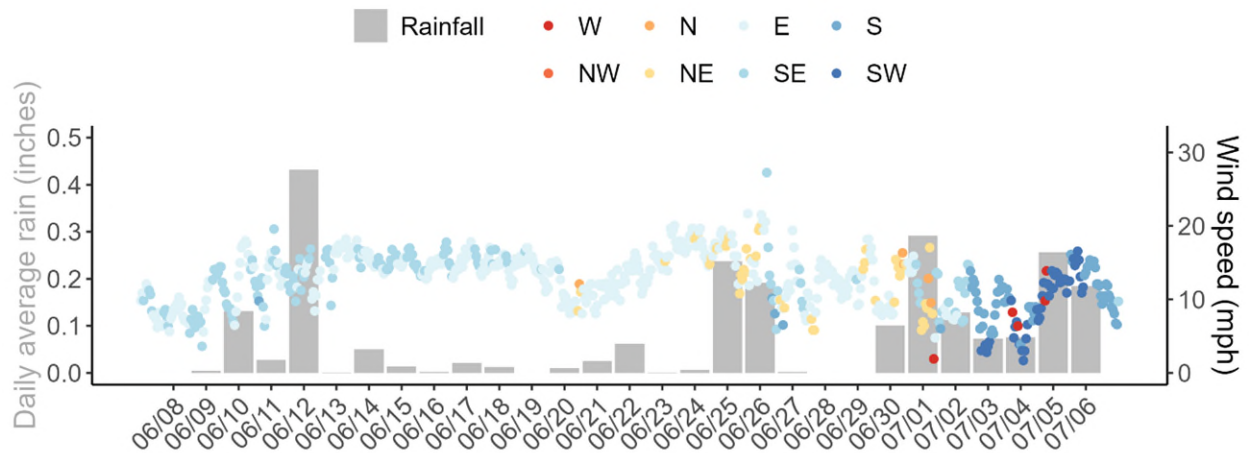


Figure EV-11. Daily average rain across Taylor Slough and Florida Bay, along with hourly average wind speed and direction (measured at Long Key) in Florida Bay over the past four weeks.

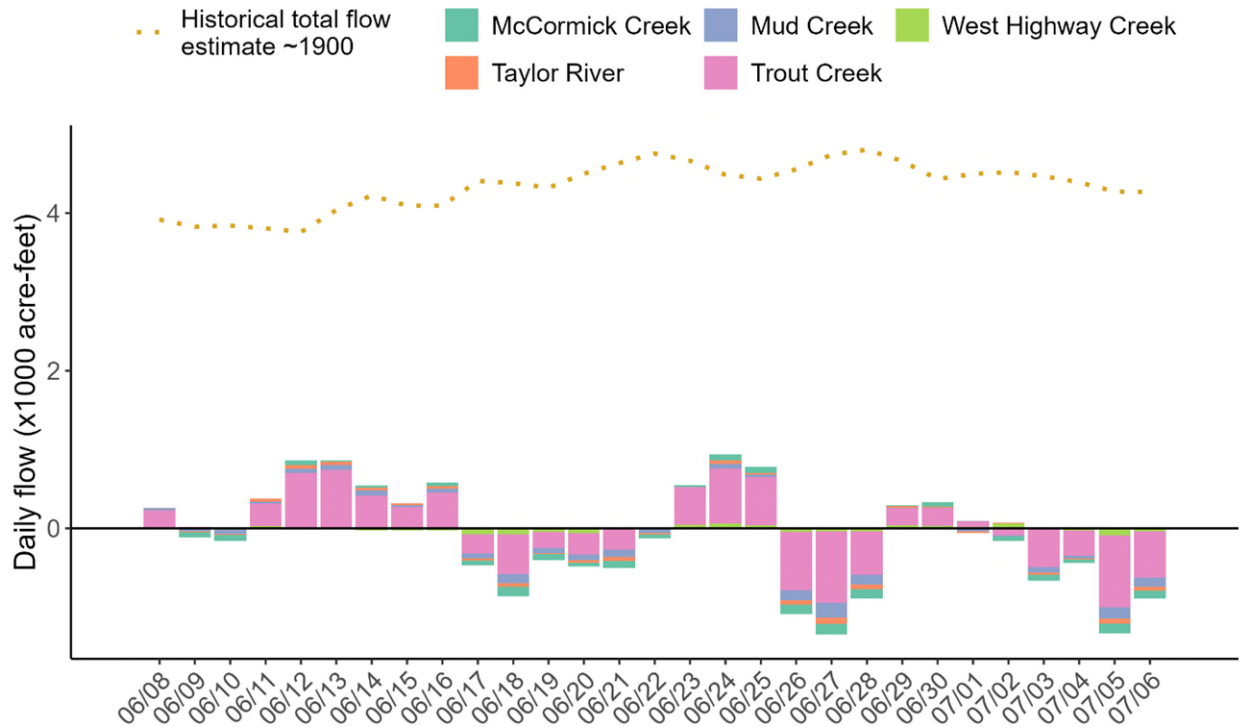


Figure EV-12. Daily average creek flow summed between five creeks with estimated historical daily flow over the past four weeks.

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

SFWMD Everglades Ecological Recommendations, July 6, 2025 (red is new)			
	Weekly change	Recommendation	Reasons
WCA-1	Stage increased by 0.05 feet	Ascension rate no faster than 0.18 feet per week, or 0.36 feet per two weeks.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-2A	Stage increased by 0.08 feet	Ascension rate no faster than 0.18 feet per week, or 0.36 feet per two weeks.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-2B	Stage increased by 0.45 feet	Ascension rate no faster than 0.18 feet per week or 0.36 feet per two weeks.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-3A NE	Stage increased by 0.10 feet	Ascension rate no faster than 0.18 feet per week or 0.36 feet per two weeks.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-3A NW	Stage increased by 0.06 feet	Ascension rate no faster than 0.18 feet per week or 0.36 feet per two weeks.	
Central WCA-3A S	Stage increased by 0.08 feet	Ascension rate no faster than 0.18 feet per week or 0.36 feet per two weeks.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
Southern WCA-3A S	Stage increased by 0.08 feet		
WCA-3B	Stage increased by 0.07 feet	Ascension rate no faster than 0.18 feet per week or 0.36 feet per two weeks.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
ENP-SRS	Stage changes ranged from - 0.39 feet to +0.10 feet	Make discharges to ENP according to COP and TTFE protocol while adaptively considering upstream and downstream ecological conditions.	Protect within basin and upstream habitat and wildlife.
Taylor Slough	Salinity changes ranged from -3.2 to +2.4	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.
FB- Salinity	Salinity changes ranged from -0.7 to +2.0	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.