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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:** March 18, 2026

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

### **Summary**

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

A northern jet stream disturbance lifting out of the eastern Great Lakes this morning, extending southwestward into the Tennessee Valley, is forcing a southern jet stream disturbance, currently digging into the Rio Grande of Texas, to shift to eastward into the Gulf of Mexico. By Wednesday morning, that system will approach Florida, propelled by a series of weaker northern jet stream disturbances diving from the High Plains Tuesday afternoon to the Ohio Valley/Appalachians by Wednesday morning.

A strong cold front associated with the lead northern stream system stretches from Eastport, Maine, through the southern tip of Florida and into the southern Yucatan Peninsula at daybreak today. This front will only slowly push southeastward today as the southern stream system nears, slightly slower than earlier model guidance suggested. By early this evening, the boundary is expected to lie roughly from near Cat Island in the central Bahamas to central Cuba, where it will become nearly stationary or even drift slightly northwestward in anticipation of the southern stream disturbance's arrival.

Much cooler, drier, and more stable air is spreading into the northwestern half of the SFWMD behind the front today, effectively ending rainfall there. However, strong lift ahead of the approaching southern system will act on above-normal levels of moisture, despite the stabilizing effects of the air mass, to produce an expanding area of lighter, stratiform rains over the southeastern third to half of the SFWMD. Although the rains have temporarily decreased this morning, they will increase anew in response to the approaching disturbance this afternoon and evening before tapering off overnight. In contrast to previous forecasts, this wetter scenario is related to a slower timing of the southern stream disturbance and a stronger jet extending well southward into the Gulf. Should this verify, this means widespread light rainfall over the aforementioned region, with the heaviest rains expected along and near the southeast coast of the SFWMD where proximity to the Gulf Stream waters will enhance instability. The strong forcing, combined with the instability, could also trigger thunderstorms offshore, which could brush the immediate east coast and even spread inland in some cases when breezy northerly to

north-northwesterly winds veer from northerly to east of due north, pushing the rain onshore.

Through 8 a.m. Thursday, area-averaged rainfall of 0.5 to 0.6 inches is forecast in the Miami-Dade and Broward basins. Amounts will generally decrease northwestward though the southeastern interior could see 0.15 to 0.3 inches, and around 0.1 inches over the farming areas while areas as far northwest as Lake Okeechobee may receive at least a few hundredths. In a reasonable worst-case scenario-- should the front stall relatively closer and/or the approaching system prove stronger than expected -- rainfall could reach 1.25-1.50 inch in Miami-Dade and 1.25 in Broward while 1" area-averaged rainfall stretches into the southeastern interior. Half-inch-plus area-averaged rainfall could also extend from Palm Beach into Big Cypress while a third of an inch area-averaged rainfall reaches Lake Okeechobee. Amounts should then drop sharply northwest of Lake Okeechobee, but with a ten of an inch or so immediately northwest of the Lake.

On Wednesday, as the southern stream disturbance exits Florida, one of the northern stream disturbances will dig west of Florida and then cross the state Thursday morning. This evolution will help to gradually push the cold front farther away, dragged by a weak frontal wave forecast to develop east to northeast of the northern Bahamas. Still, additional light, stratiform showers are likely along and near the east coast of the SFWMD -- probably lighter overall than today -- with even lighter rain likely spreading inland over the southeastern half of the SFWMD before drier air arrives by Thursday morning over most areas.

By Thursday, the first northern stream disturbance will cross Florida during the morning and afternoon, with another following closely behind, digging sharply into the state by Friday morning. This pattern will drive the front farther offshore and bring a secondary cold front late Thursday or early Friday, reinforcing the cool, dry air mass across the region. However, a patch of shallow moisture is forecast to build over the Gulf Stream waters offshore the northeast Florida coast and be directed from north-northeast to south-southwest toward the east coast, potentially bringing additional light rainfall while heavier thunderstorms form over the offshore waters.

After the final northern stream disturbance digs into the Bahamas by late Friday, the cold front -- already well southeast of the area -- will push even farther southeast of the region. Meanwhile, a downstream trough of low pressure forming in association with the latest disturbance's passage and an upstream area of high pressure aloft developing over the Desert Southwest will promote large-scale subsidence over Florida through the weekend. This should finally bring a definitive drying trend, with high confidence in cool mornings and moderating afternoon temperatures, especially by Sunday as low-level winds veer westerly when surface high pressure shifts south and east of the region.

Early next week, a new northern stream upper-air disturbance moving through the northeastern U.S. and northwestern Atlantic will drive a 'backdoor' cold front well southward and southwestward, stretching from north of Bermuda to near Jacksonville by Monday evening, and from south of Bermuda to the Kissimmee Valley through the Gulf Coast on Tuesday morning. While no increase in rainfall is likely overnight Monday, a larger increase in rainfall is possible on Tuesday and Wednesday next week, especially

if an upper-air disturbance cut-off from the westerlies over the southwestern Gulf is forced eastward to northeastward toward Florida.

For the week ending next Tuesday morning, total rainfall across the SFWMD is likely to be below normal, though amounts along and near the east coast are expected to be near to above normal.

### **Kissimmee**

In the past week, 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, 2026. Releases from KCH followed the Headwaters Revitalization Schedule (HRS) Increment 1 Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan. Weekly average discharge on March 15, 2026, was 570 cfs at S-65 and 500 cfs at S-65A, respectively. Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain was unchanged from the previous week's value of 0.33 feet. The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River decreased from the previous week's value of 8.3 mg/L to 7.6 mg/L, which is above both the potentially lethal level of 1.0 mg/L and the stressful level of 2.0 mg/L for Florida bass and other species (**Figure KB-6**).

### **Lake Okeechobee**

Lake Okeechobee stage was 10.79 feet NAVD88 (12.10 ft NGVD29) on March 15, 2026, which was 0.14 feet lower than the previous week and 0.49 feet lower than a month ago. Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) increased from the previous week, rising from 360 cfs to 450 cfs. Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) increased from the previous week, going from 720 cfs to 990 cfs. The most recent non-obscured satellite image from March 14, 2026, NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System suggests moderate cyanobacteria activity in Fisheating Bay and along much of the western and northwestern shorelines. The March 2-4 routine water quality and phytoplankton monitoring sampling trip showed 0 of 9 phytoplankton samples had detectable levels of cyanotoxins, and 3 of the 32 water quality samples had chlorophyll *a* > 40 µg/L, indicating bloom level concentrations.

### **Estuaries**

Total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary averaged 174 cfs over the past week with no flow coming from Lake Okeechobee. Mean salinities increased slightly at the A1A bridge site and decreased at HR1 and US1 Bridge sites over the past week. Salinity in the middle estuary was in the upper stressed range (>25) for adult eastern oysters.

Total inflow to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary averaged 628 cfs over the past week with 184 cfs coming from Lake Okeechobee. Over the past week, surface salinities decreased at S-79, Fort Myers, and Shell Point, increased slightly at Val I-75, and remained the same at Cape Coral and Sanibel. Salinities were in the optimal range (0-10) for tape grass at S-79, in the upper stressed range (10-15) at Val I-75, and in the damaging range (>15) at Fort Myers in the upper estuary. Salinities were in the optimal range (10-25) for adult oysters at Cape Coral and in the upper stressed range (>25) at Shell Point and Sanibel.

## **Stormwater Treatment Areas**

For the week ending Sunday, March 15th, 2026, 2,500 ac ft of Lake Okeechobee water was delivered to the FEBs/STAs. The total amount of Lake releases sent to the FEBs/STAs in WY2026 is approximately 95,100 ac-feet. The total amount of inflows to the STAs in WY2026 is approximately 601,000 ac-feet. Online STA treatment cells are at or above target stage. STA-1E Central Flow-way is offline for construction activities. STA-1W Eastern Flow-way is offline for vegetation management activities. STA 3/4 Central Flow-way is off-line for vegetation rehabilitation. Operational restrictions are in effect in STA-1E Western Flow-way, STA-2 Flow-ways 2, 3 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-2, STA-3/4 and STA-5/6.

## **Everglades**

The Everglades Protection Area (EPA) received above-average rainfall and decreased recessions last week, with average ascensions occurring within WCA-1, WCA-3A, WCA-3B, and Everglades National Park (ENP). The average recession at monitored sites was positive, showing a net ascension across the EPA of +0.06 ft/week. WCA-2A stages are continuing to recede and remain deeper in the south while now dry conditions are expanding in the north. In contrast most areas within WCA-1, WCA-3, and the northwest portion of ENP and Big Cypress continue to be very dry (between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> percentile). The eastern portion of ENP had a max load of over 10 inches of rain last week, raising water depths and bringing this region into the 40<sup>th</sup>-60<sup>th</sup> percentile compared to the past 20 years. Areas with below-average depths throughout the EPA have ecological effects including reducing the population sizes of already reduced prey populations, increasing the risk of damaging wildfire, promoting peat oxidation, and potential ridge/slough degradation. Wading bird activity remains limited, with most major colonies across ENP and the WCAs remaining inactive or have low nest numbers. Taylor Slough stages exhibited a large increase last week and now are above the recent averages for this time of year by 11.3 inches. Average Florida Bay salinity increased last week and remains at or above the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile for this time of year in all regions.

## Supporting Information

### Kissimmee Basin

#### *Upper Kissimmee*

On March 15, 2026, mean daily lake stages were 55.6 feet NAVD88 (1.4 feet below schedule) in East Lake Toho, 52.6 feet NAVD88 (1.4 feet below schedule) in Lake Toho, and 48.6 feet NAVD88 (2.5 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 March 15, 2026, mean weekly discharge was 570 cfs at S-65 and 500 cfs at S-65A. Mean weekly discharge from the Kissimmee River was 600 cfs at S-65D and 450 cfs at S-65E (**Table KB-2**). Mean weekly headwater stages were 45.2 feet NAVD88 at S-65A and 29.7 feet NAVD88 at S-65D. Mean weekly river channel stage increased from the previous week's value of 31.9 feet to 32.3 feet NAVD88 (**Figure KB-4**). Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain was unchanged from the previous week's value of 0.33 feet (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-5**). The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River decreased from 8.3 mg/L the previous week to 7.6 mg/L (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-6**).

#### **Water Management Recommendations**

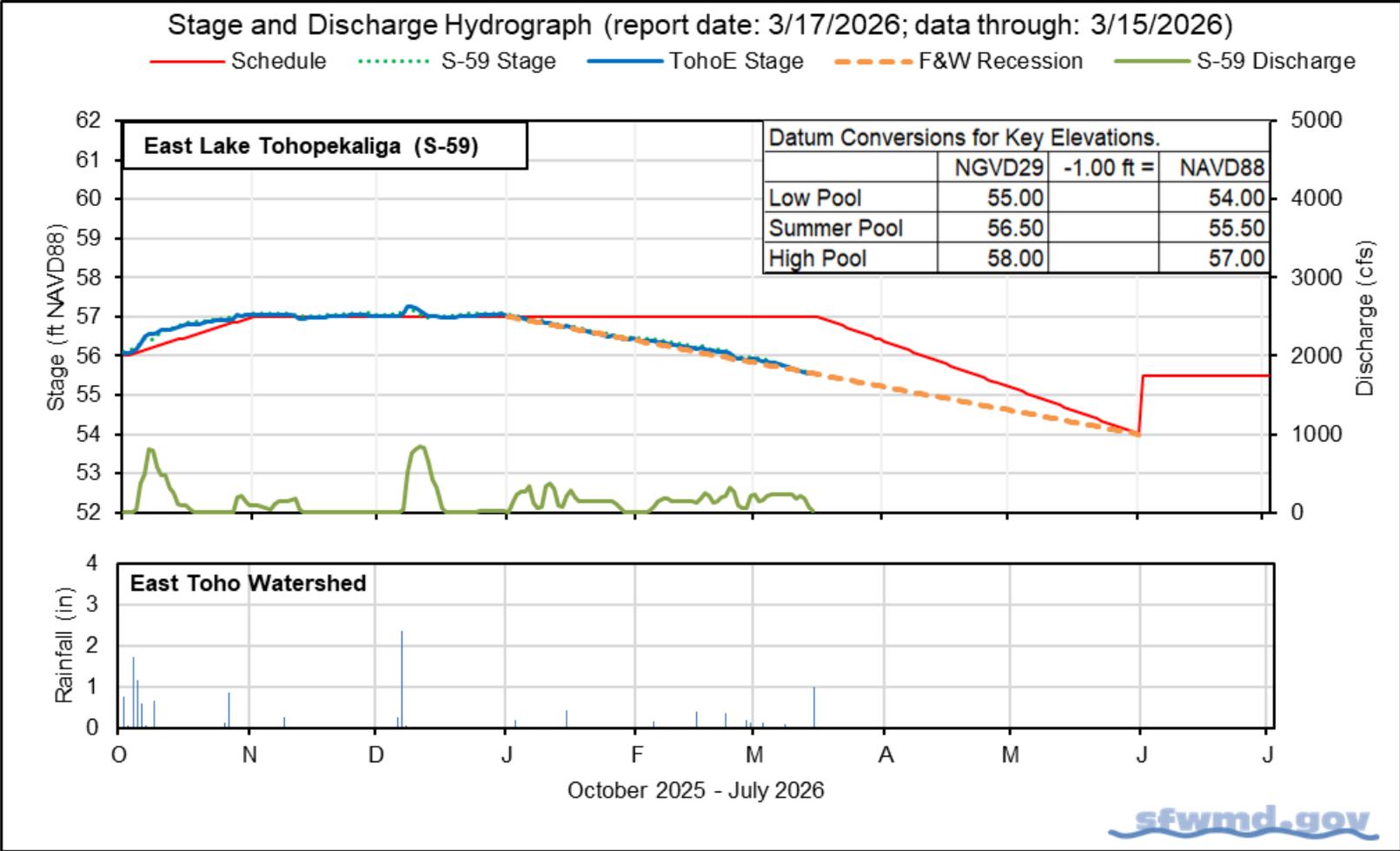
Continue the stage recessions in East Lake Toho and Lake Toho to reach their low pools on June 1, 2026. In KCH, follow the Headwaters Revitalization Schedule (HRS) Increment 1 Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan for S-65/S-65A (**Figure KB-7**). With KCH stage in Zone B3, target flows between 300 and 1,400 cfs at S-65A, using the Increment 1 Interpolation Tool to determine discharge relative to stage in KCH; if stage decreases into Zone B4, target flows of 300 cfs.

**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.

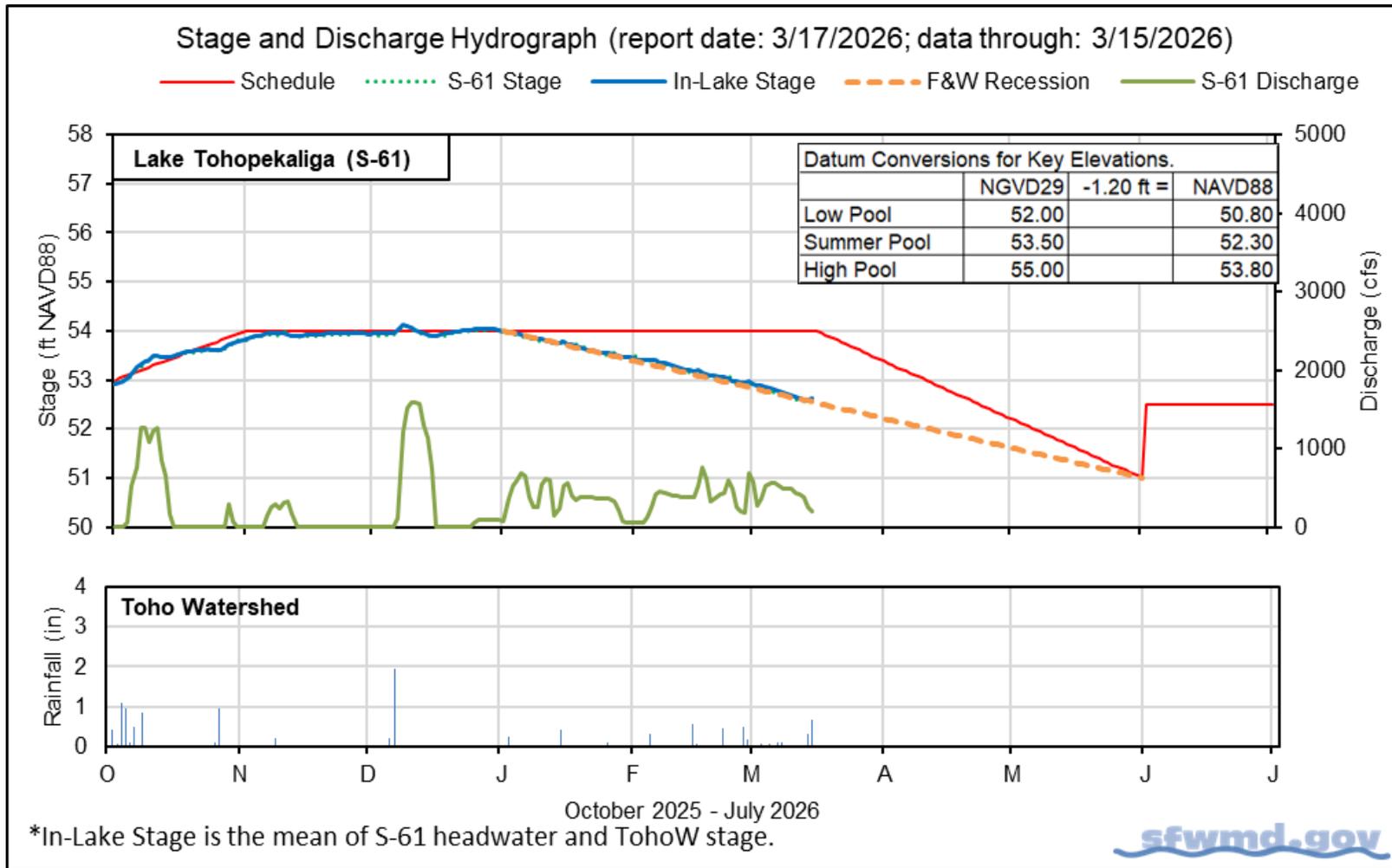
Water Body	Structure	Stage Monitoring Site	Weekly (7-Day) Average Discharge (cfs)	Sunday Lake Stage (feet NAVD88) <sup>a</sup>	Schedule Type <sup>b</sup>	Sunday Schedule Stage (feet NAVD88)	Sunday Departure from Regulation (feet)	
							3/15/26	3/8/26
Lakes Hart and Mary Jane	S-62	LKMJ	6	59.6	R	59.9	-0.3	-0.3
Lakes Myrtle, Preston and Joel	S-57	S-57	7	59.8	R	59.8	0.0	0.0
Alligator Chain	S-60	ALLI	7	62.9	R	62.9	0.0	0.1
Lake Gentry	S-63	LKGT	11	60.4	R	60.4	0.0	0.0
East Lake Toho	S-59	TOHOE	160	55.6	R	57.0	-1.4	-1.3
Lake Toho	S-61	TOHOW S-61	380	52.6	R	54.0	-1.4	-1.3
Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha	S-65	KUB011 LKIS5B	570	48.6	T	51.1	-2.5	-2.5

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.

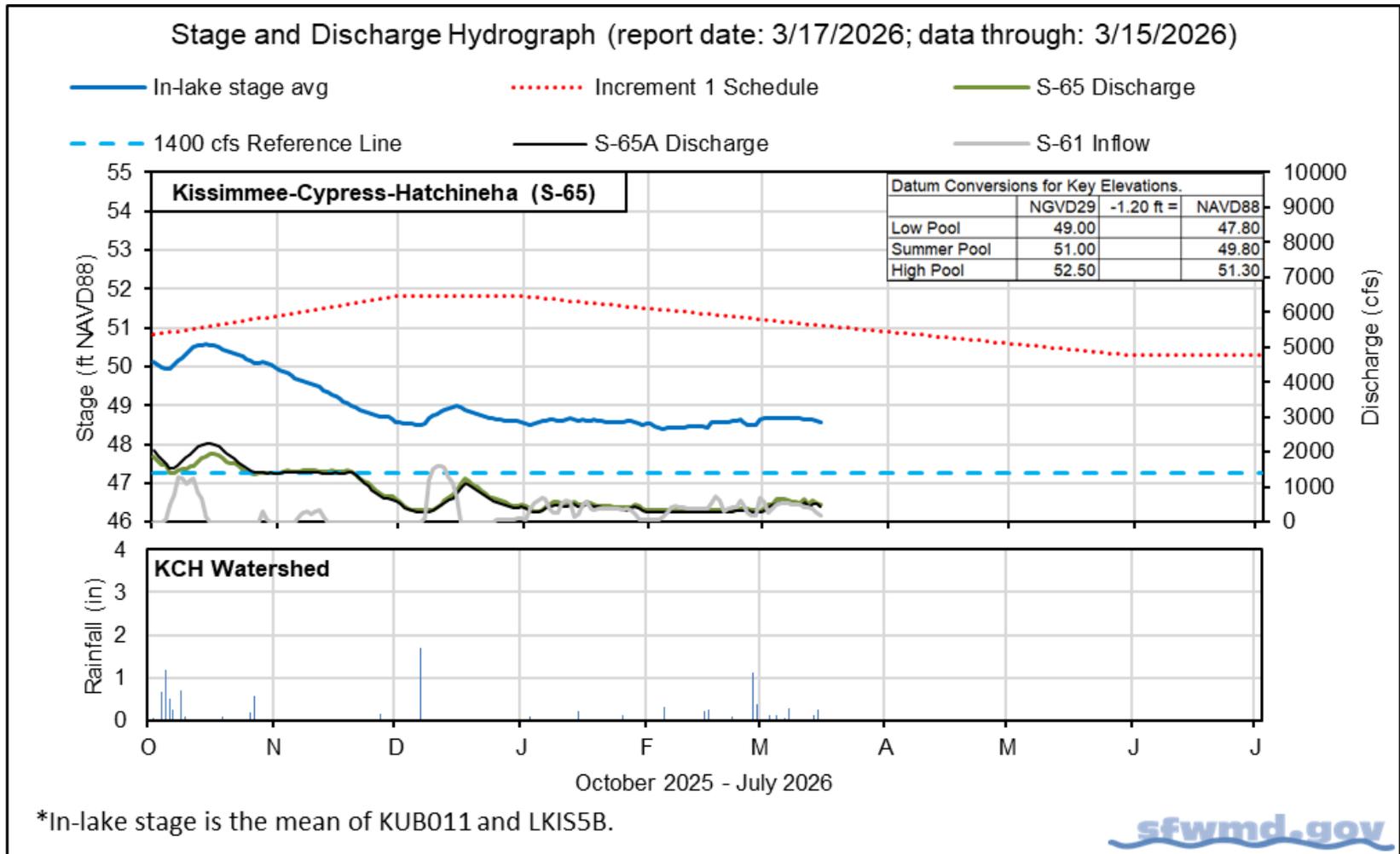
b. A: projected recession line; R: USACE regulation schedule; S: temporary recession target line; T: temporary schedule; NA: not applicable or not available.



**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			
		3/15/26	3/15/26	3/8/26	3/1/26	2/22/26
Discharge	S-65	510	570	590	360	350
Discharge	S-65A <sup>a</sup>	460	500	510	320	290
Headwater Stage (feet NAVD88)	S-65A	45.1	45.2	45.3	45.2	45.2
Discharge	S-65D <sup>b</sup>	580	600	520	360	310
Headwater Stage (feet NAVD88)	S-65D <sup>c</sup>	24.6	29.7	29.3	28.5	28.4
Discharge (cfs)	S-65E <sup>d</sup>	460	450	360	250	210
Discharge (cfs)	S-67	0	0	0	0	0
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) <sup>e</sup>	Phase I, II/III river channel	7.8	7.6	8.3	8.9	9.1
River channel mean stage (feet NAVD88) <sup>f</sup>	Phase I river channel	32.2	32.3	31.9	31.0	30.9
Mean depth (feet) <sup>g</sup>	Phase I & II/III floodplain	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33

a. Combined discharge from main and auxiliary structures.

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

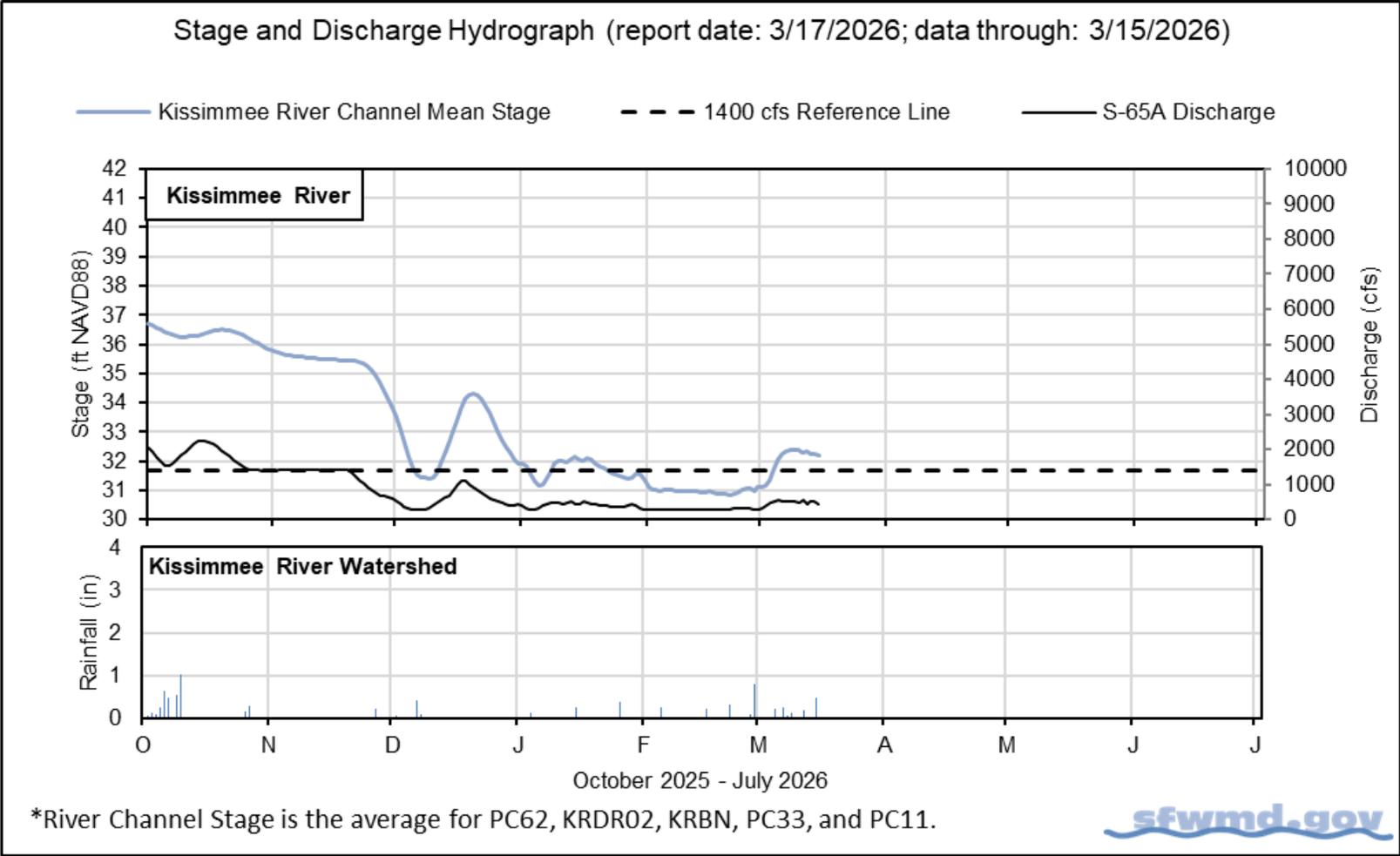
c. Average stage from S-65D and S-65DX1.

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

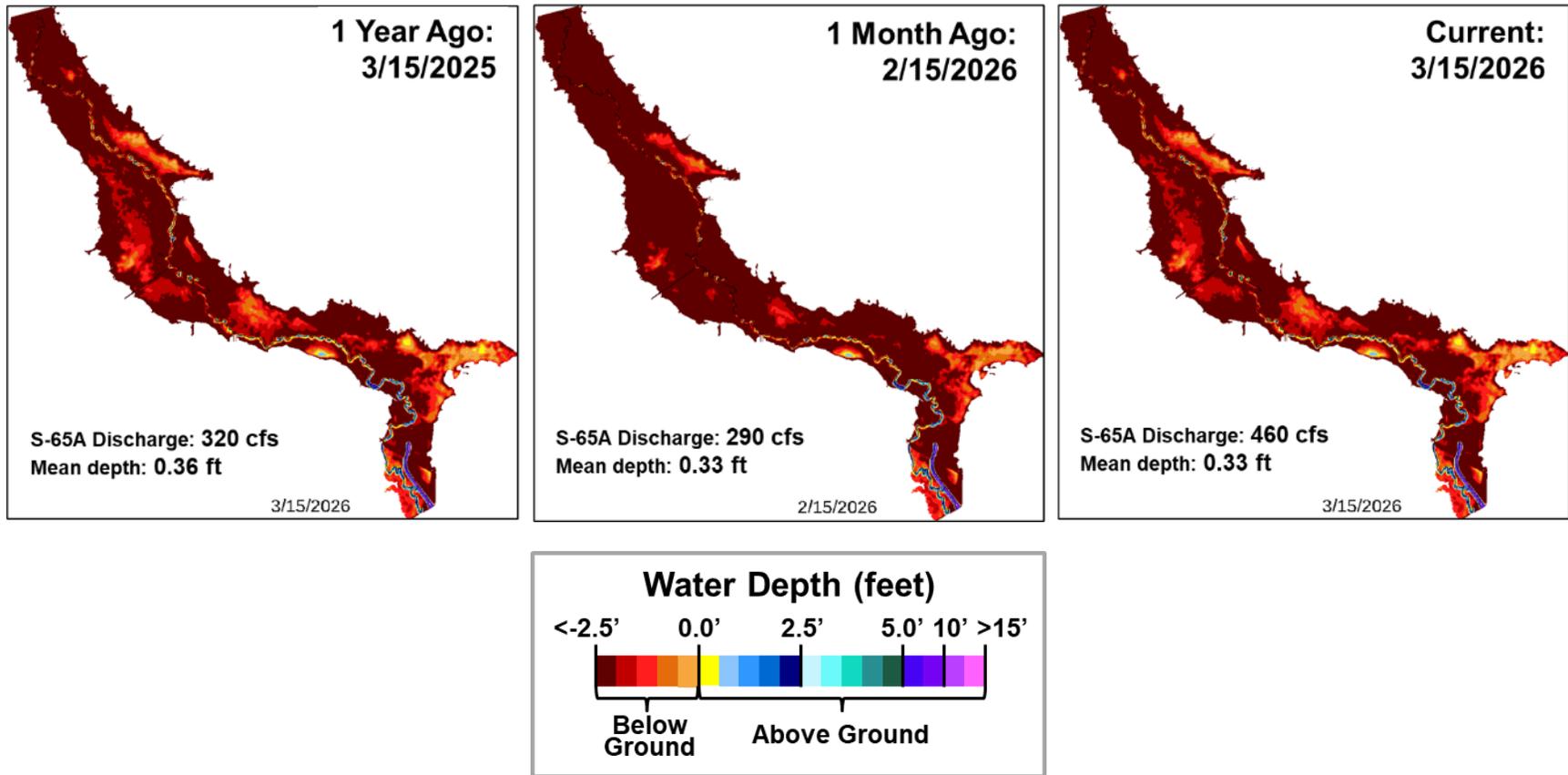
e. Dissolved oxygen is the average of values from sondes KRBN, PC62, PC33, PD62R, and PD42R.

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

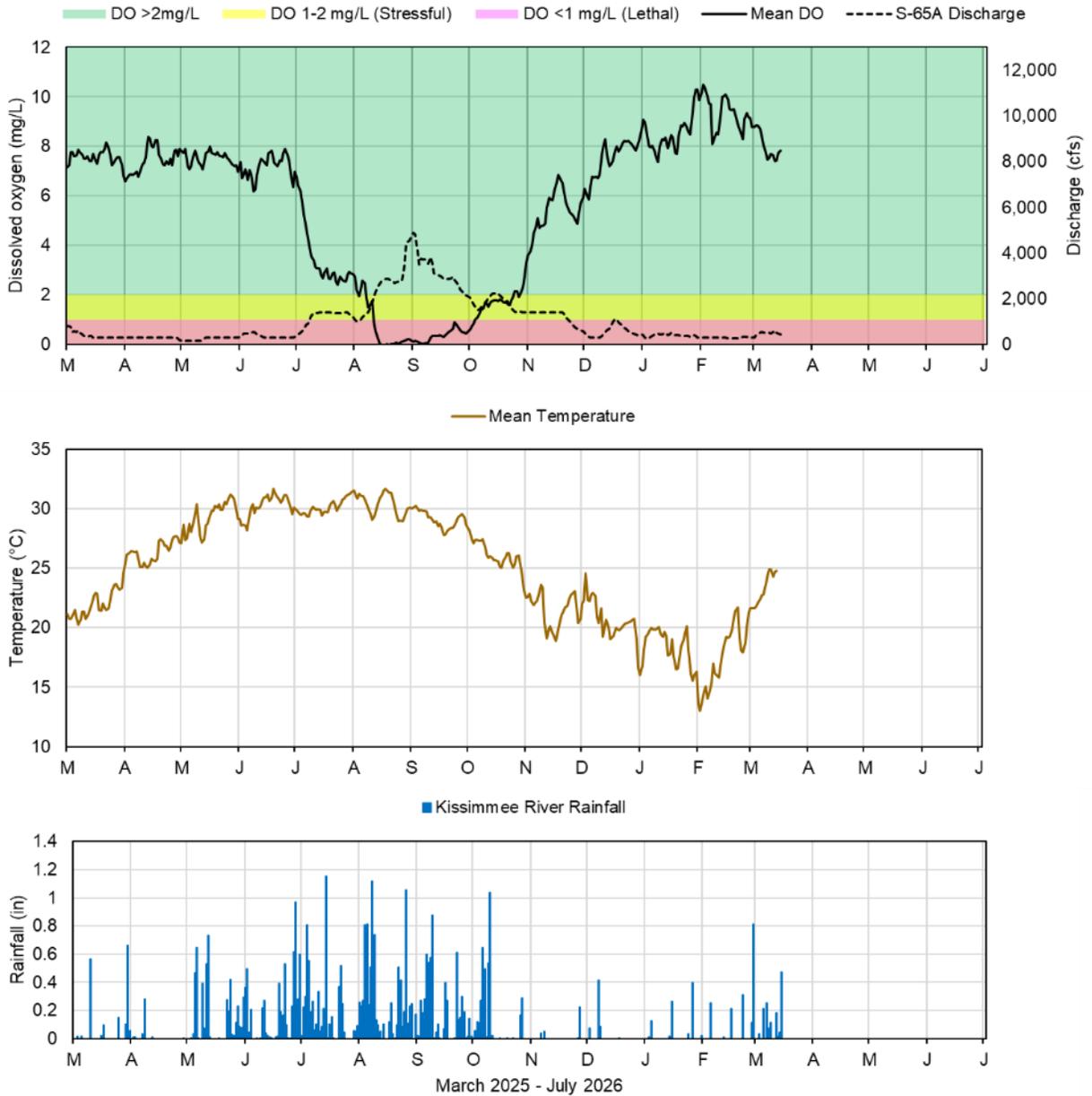
g. One-day spatial average obtained from the South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT).



**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.



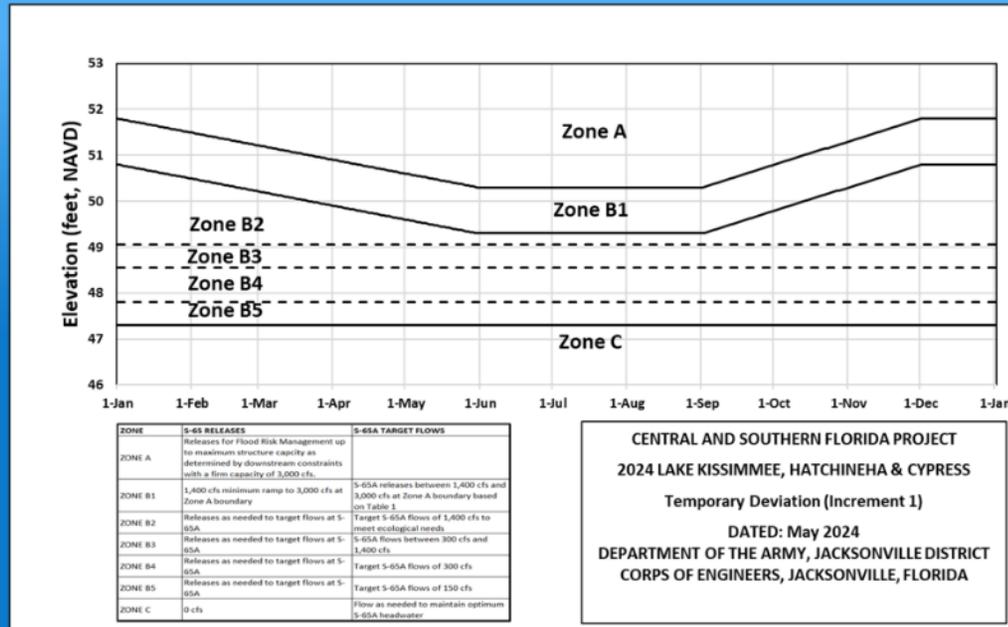
Report Date: 3/17/2026; data are through: 3/15/2026



**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.

# 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

**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.

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

## Lake Okeechobee

Lake Okeechobee stage was 10.79 feet NAVD88 (12.10 ft NGVD29) on March 15, 2026, which was 0.14 feet lower than the previous week and 0.49 feet lower than a month ago (**Figure LO-1**). Lake stage is in Zone D of the regulation schedule, is 0.32 feet above the water shortage management band (**Figure LO-2**) and 1.40 feet below the ecological envelope (**Figure LO-3**). According to NEXRAD, 0.54 inches of rain fell directly over the lake during the previous week, and 1.0 inch was lost to evapotranspiration.

Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) increased from the previous week, rising from 360 cfs to 450 cfs. The only notable inflows came from the Kissimmee River (440 cfs via S-65E(X1)). Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) increased from the previous week, going from 720 cfs to 990 cfs. The highest single structure release was to the west through the S-77 structure (380 cfs). **Figures LO-4 and LO-5** show the combined average daily inflows and outflows for the lake over the past eight weeks, and the average inflows and outflows last week, respectively.

In the most recent non-obscured satellite image from March 14, 2026, NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System suggests moderate cyanobacteria activity in Fisheating Bay and along much of the western and northwestern shorelines. (**Figure LO-6**).

The routine water quality and phytoplankton monitoring sampling trips are on the non-bloom season (Nov-Apr) once per month sampling schedule. Provisional phytoplankton results from the March 2-4 sampling event showed none of the 9 phytoplankton samples had detectable levels of cyanotoxins, and 7 of the samples were dominated by *Microcystis* (**Figure LO-7**). Three of the 32 water quality samples had chlorophyll *a* values > 40 µg/L, indicating bloom level concentrations, while 9 samples had values between 20 and 40 µg/L (**Figure LO-7**).

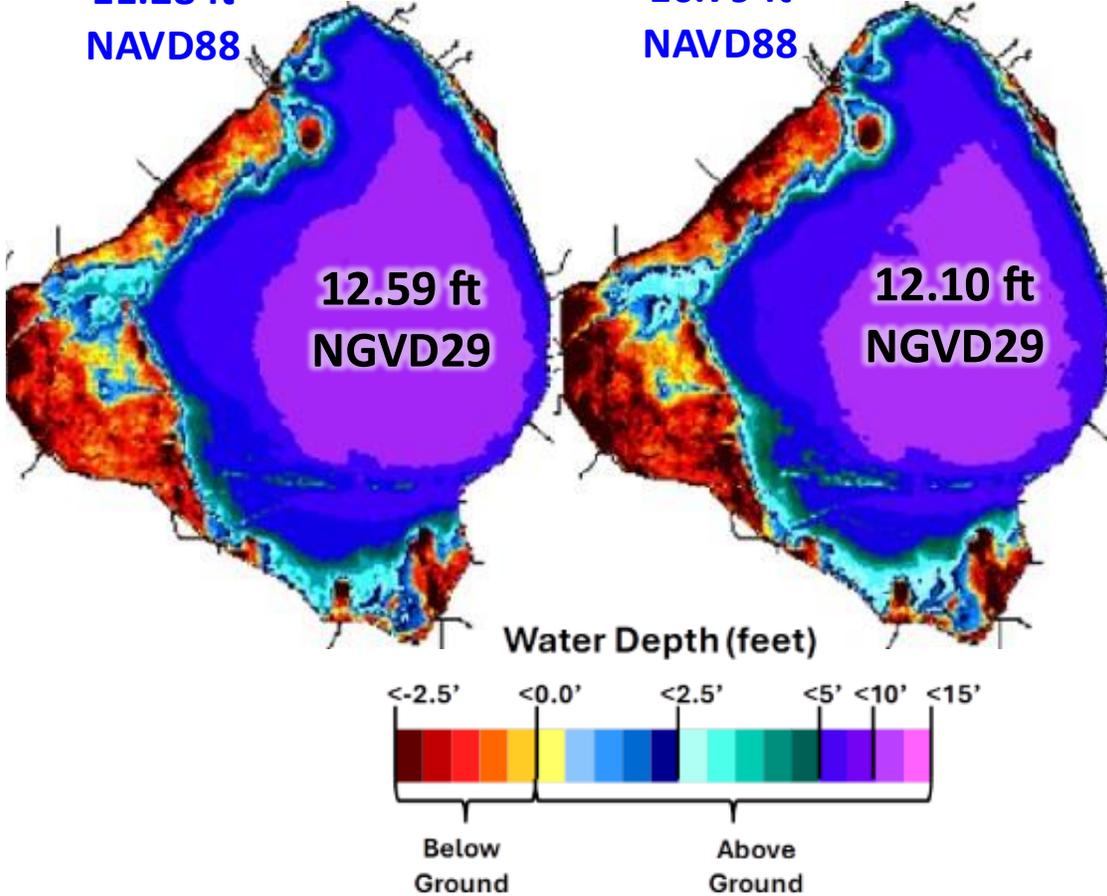
Note: All data presented in this report are provisional and are subject to change.

1 Month Ago:  
02/15/2026

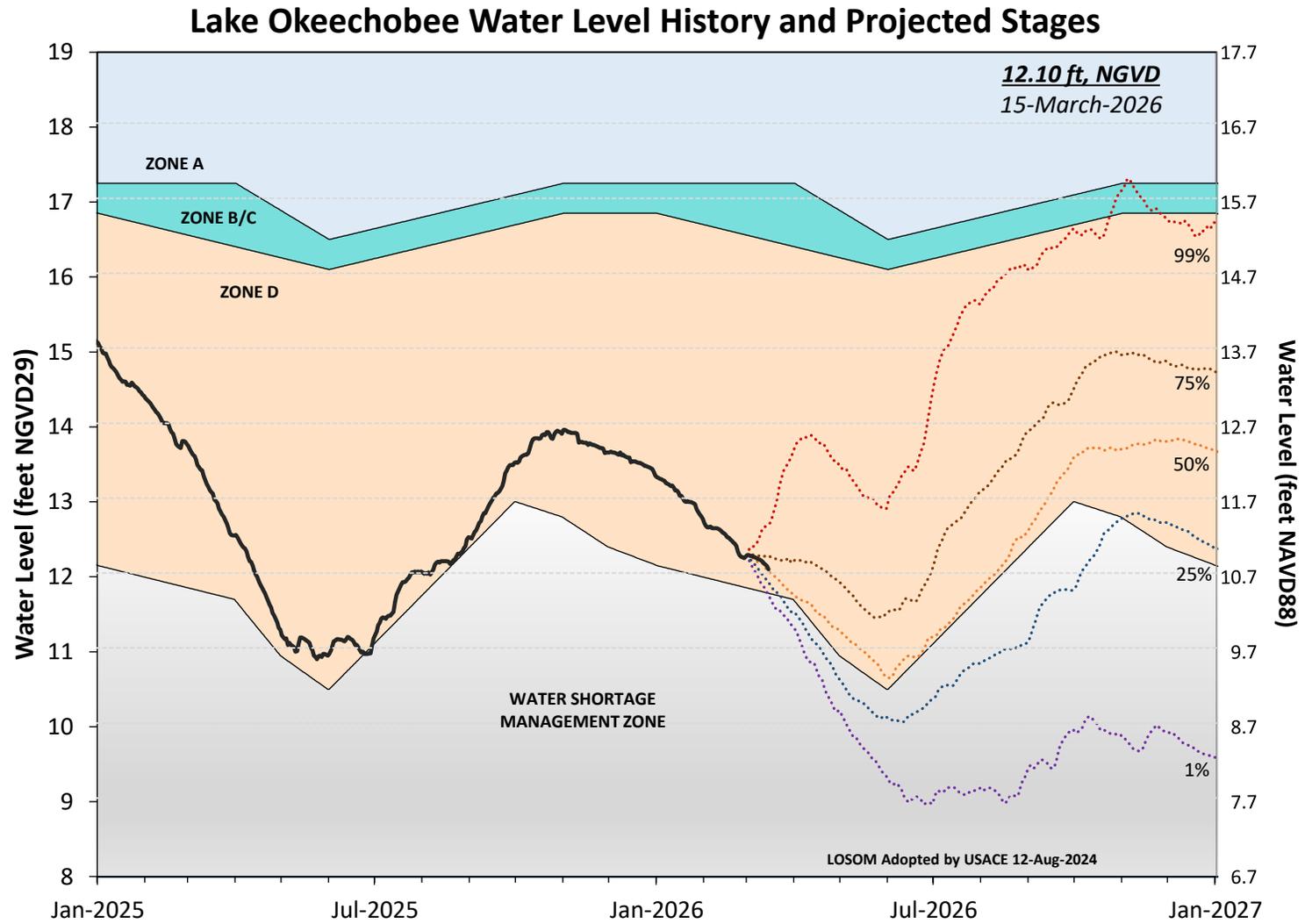
Current:  
03/15/2026

11.28 ft  
NAVD88

10.79 ft  
NAVD88

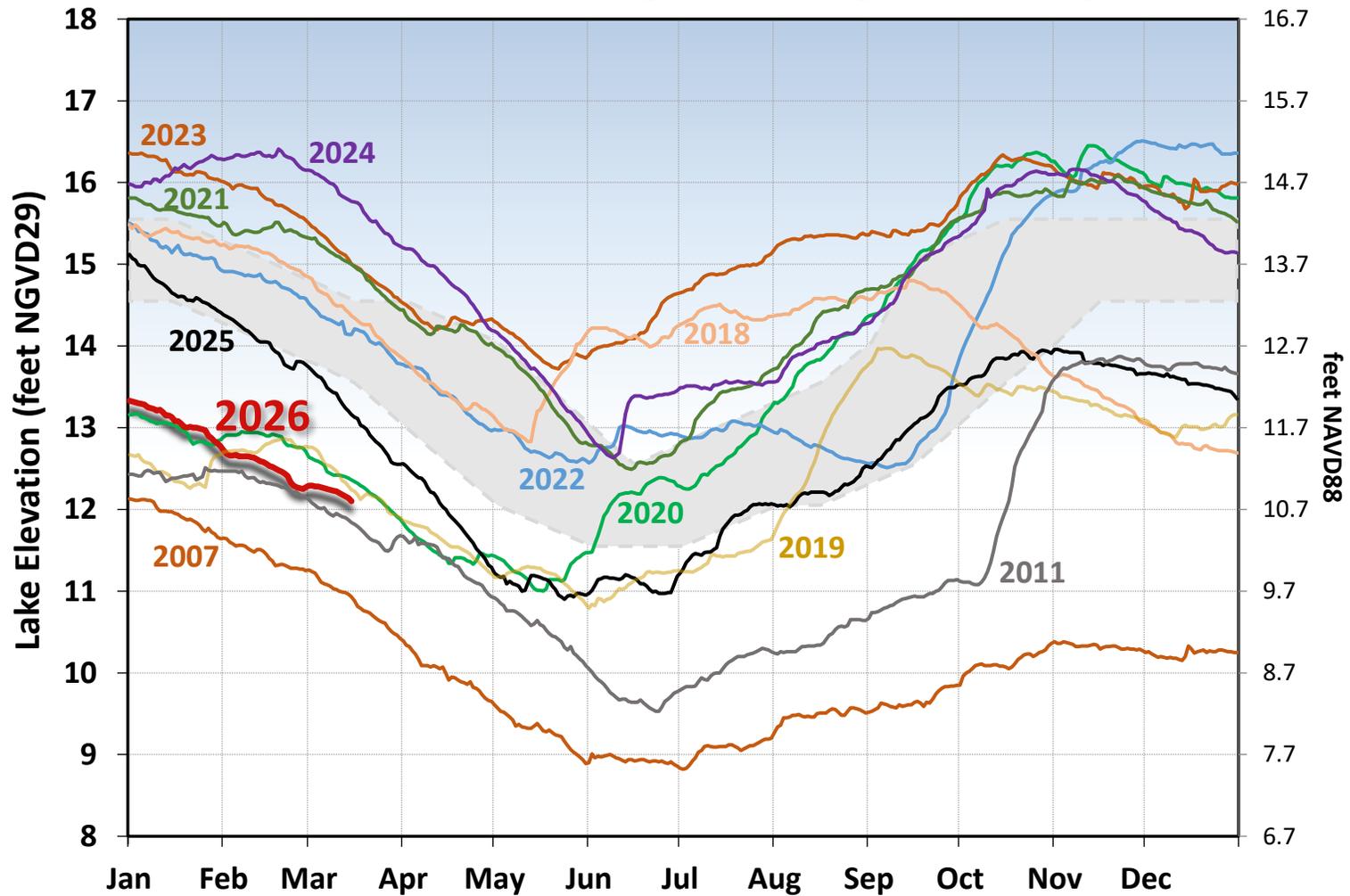


**Figure LO-1.** Lake Okeechobee water depth estimates based on South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT).

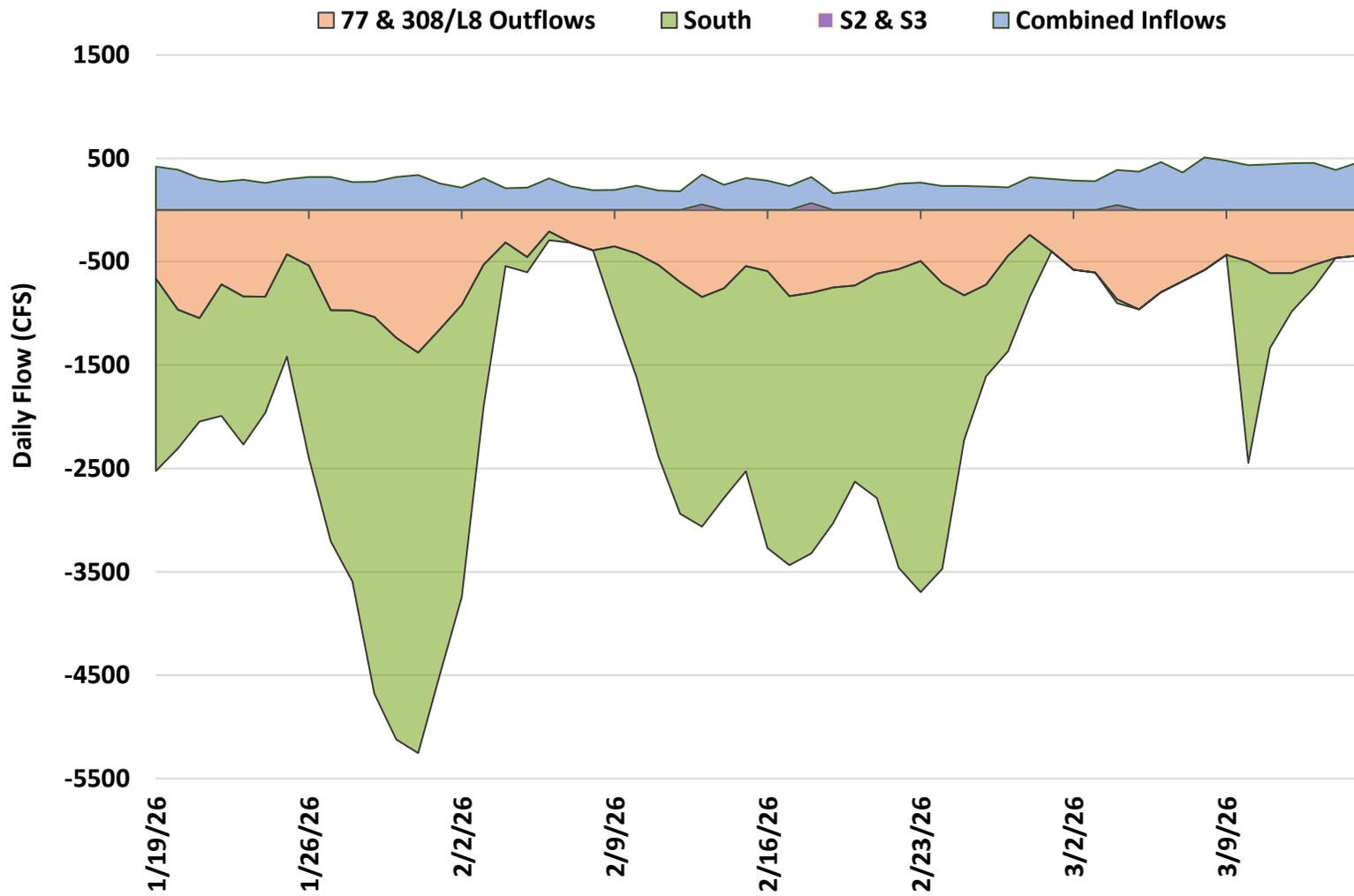


**Figure LO-2.** Recent Lake Okeechobee stages with projected stages based on a conditional position analysis.  
 Note: stages are in NGVD29, approximate NAVD88 values are shown for reference.

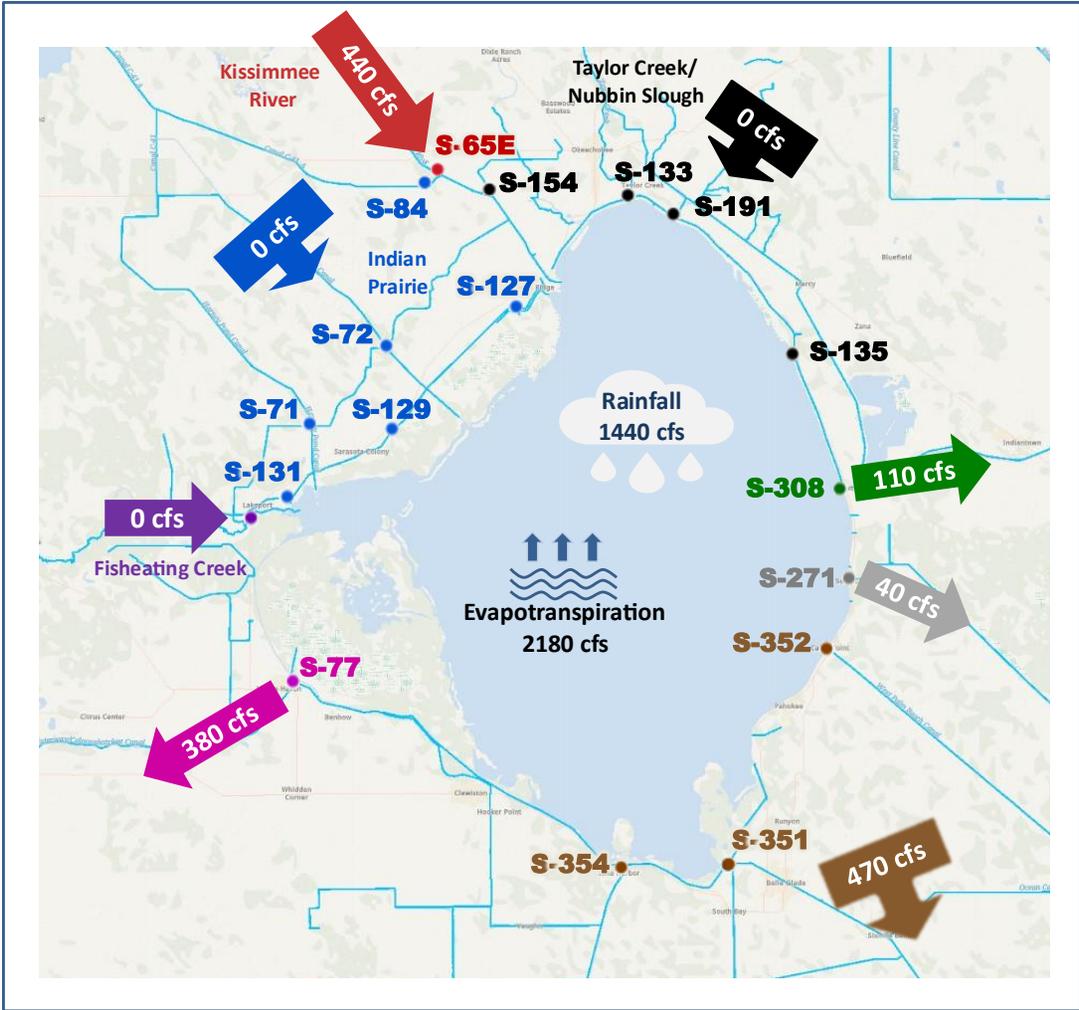
## Lake Okeechobee Stage vs Ecological Envelope



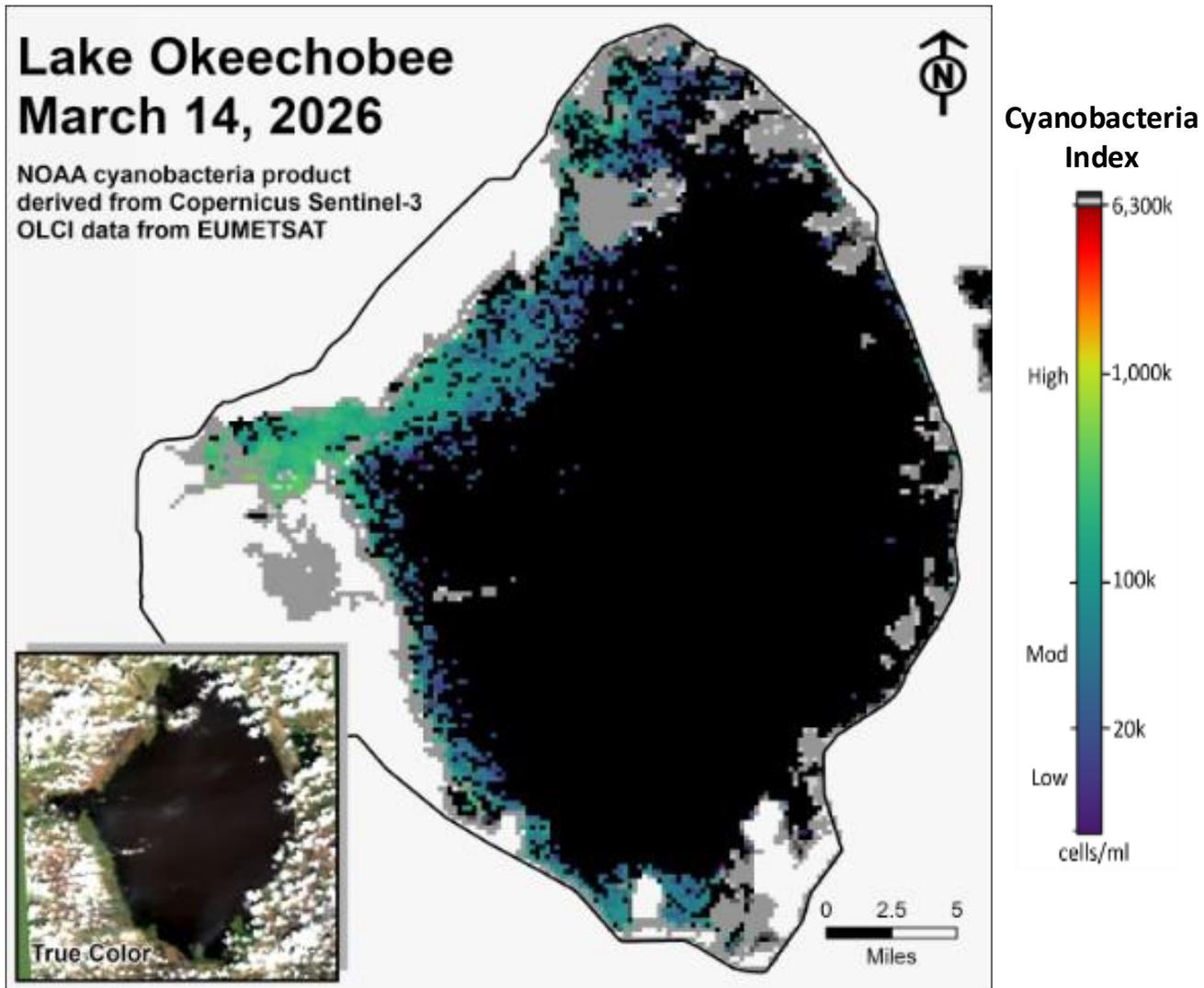
**Figure LO-3.** The current and select prior year's annual lake stage hydrographs in comparison to the Lake Okeechobee ecological envelope (light grey).



**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 (currently no flow data available for FECR), 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 Mar 9 - 15, 2026.



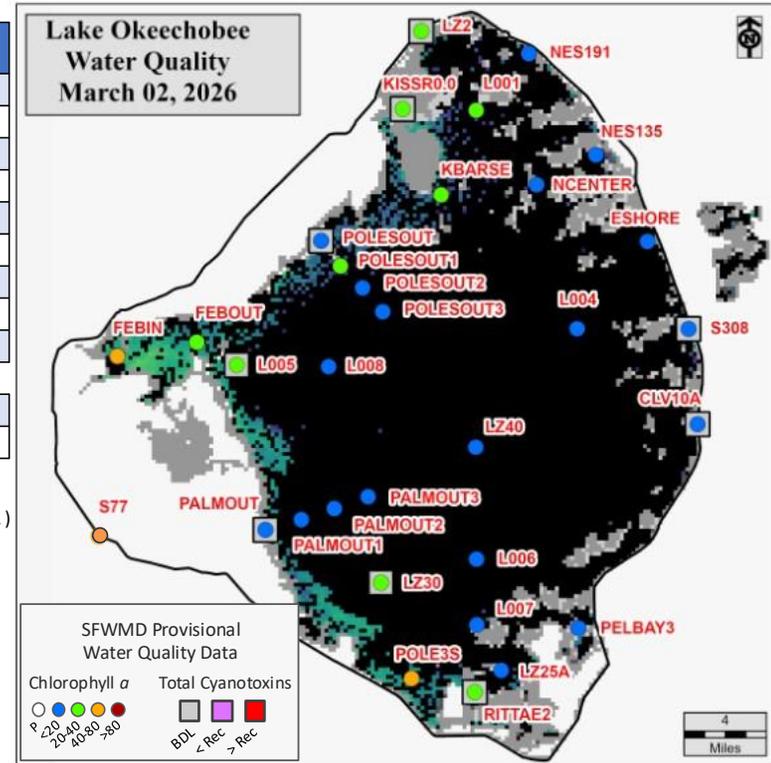
**Figure LO-6.** Cyanobacteria bloom index level on Lake Okeechobee, based on NOAA’s harmful algal bloom monitoring system. Gray color indicates cloud cover. \*Provisional NOAA image, subject to change\*.

Collection Date: March 02-04, 2026

Station	CHL <sub>a</sub> (ug/L)	TOXIN (ug/L)	TAXA	Station	CHL <sub>a</sub> (ug/L)	TOXIN (ug/L)	TAXA
FEBIN	71.8			L001	20.2		
FEBOUT	39.8			L004	8.3		
KISSR0.0	22.1	BDL	<i>mixed</i>	L006	11.8		
L005	30.8	BDL	<i>Microcys</i>	L007	11.8		
LZ2	21.0	BDL	<i>Microcys</i>	L008	8.7		
KBARSE	23.8			LZ30	28.3	BDL	<i>Microcys</i>
RITTAE2	38.5	BDL	<i>Microcys</i>	LZ40	9.4		
PELBAY3	8.2			CLV10A	9.8	BDL	<i>Microcys</i>
POLE3S	54.6			NCENTER	14.6		
LZ25A	10.4						
PALMOUT	18.7	BDL	<i>Microcys</i>	S308C	12.1	BDL	<i>mixed</i>
PALMOUT1	15.1			S77	45.0		
PALMOUT2	15.4						
PALMOUT3	17.0						
POLESOUT	19.4	BDL	<i>Microcys</i>				
POLESOUT1	26.8						
POLESOUT2	13.7						
POLESOUT3	11.9						
EASTSHORE	5.3						
NES135	9.0						
NES191	4.9						

- SFWMD considers >40 µg/L Chlorophyll *a* (Chl<sub>a</sub>) an algal bloom
- BDL – Below Detectable Limit of 0.2 µg/L (Cyl = 0.1 µg/L)
- ND – No Dominant taxa
- F – Flagged Sample
- NS – Not Sampled
- Station bold font – crew observed possible BGA
- Chlorophyll *a* analyzed by SFWMD
- Toxin & Taxa analyzed by FDEP:
  - Microcys* = *Microcystis*; *Raphi* = *Raphidiopsis*;
  - Planktol* = *Planktolyngbya*; *Dolicho* = *Dolichospermum*;
  - Pseud* = *Pseudanabaena*; *Woron* = *Woronichinia*

Toxins include cylindrospermopsin and/or microcystins



**Figure LO-7.** Dominant taxa, cyanotoxins (µg/L) and chlorophyll *a* (µg/L) concentration data from March 2 - 4, 2026. Sampling locations, chlorophyll *a*, and total toxin concentrations are overlaid on the March 2, 2026 image from NOAA's harmful algal bloom monitoring system. Gray color indicates cloud cover.

## Estuaries

### *St. Lucie Estuary*

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary was 174 cfs (**Figures ES-1 and ES-2**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 155 cfs. For comparison, the historical provisional mean inflows from contributing areas are shown in **Figure ES-2**.

Over the past week, salinities increased slightly at the A1A Bridge site and decreased at HR1 and US1 Bridge sites (**Table ES-1 and Figure ES-3**). The seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge was 25.6. Salinity conditions in the middle estuary were estimated to be within the upper stressed range for adult eastern oysters (**Figure ES-4**). The mean larval oyster recruitment rate reported by the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI) for February was 0 spat/shell at Rio, which is a decrease from the previous month (**Figure ES-5**).

### *Caloosahatchee River Estuary*

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary was 628 cfs (**Figures ES-6 and ES-7**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 445 cfs. For comparison, the historical provisional mean inflows from the contributing areas are shown in **Figure ES-7**.

Over the past week, surface salinities decreased at S-79, Ft. Myers, and Shell Point, increased slightly at Val I-75, and remained the same at Cape Coral Sanibel (**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 at S-79, in the upper stressed range (10-15) at Val I-75, and in the damaging range (>15) at Fort Myers 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 at Sanibel (**Figure ES-10**). The mean larval oyster recruitment rates reported by the FWRI in February were 0 spat/shell at Iona Cove and 0 spat/shell at Bird Island, which is a decrease 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 51 cfs. Model results from all scenarios predict daily salinity to be 8.0 or lower and the 30-day moving average surface salinity to be 9.0 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 March 13, 2026, that *Karenia brevis*, the Florida red tide dinoflagellate, was not observed at bloom concentrations in any samples collected within the District region.

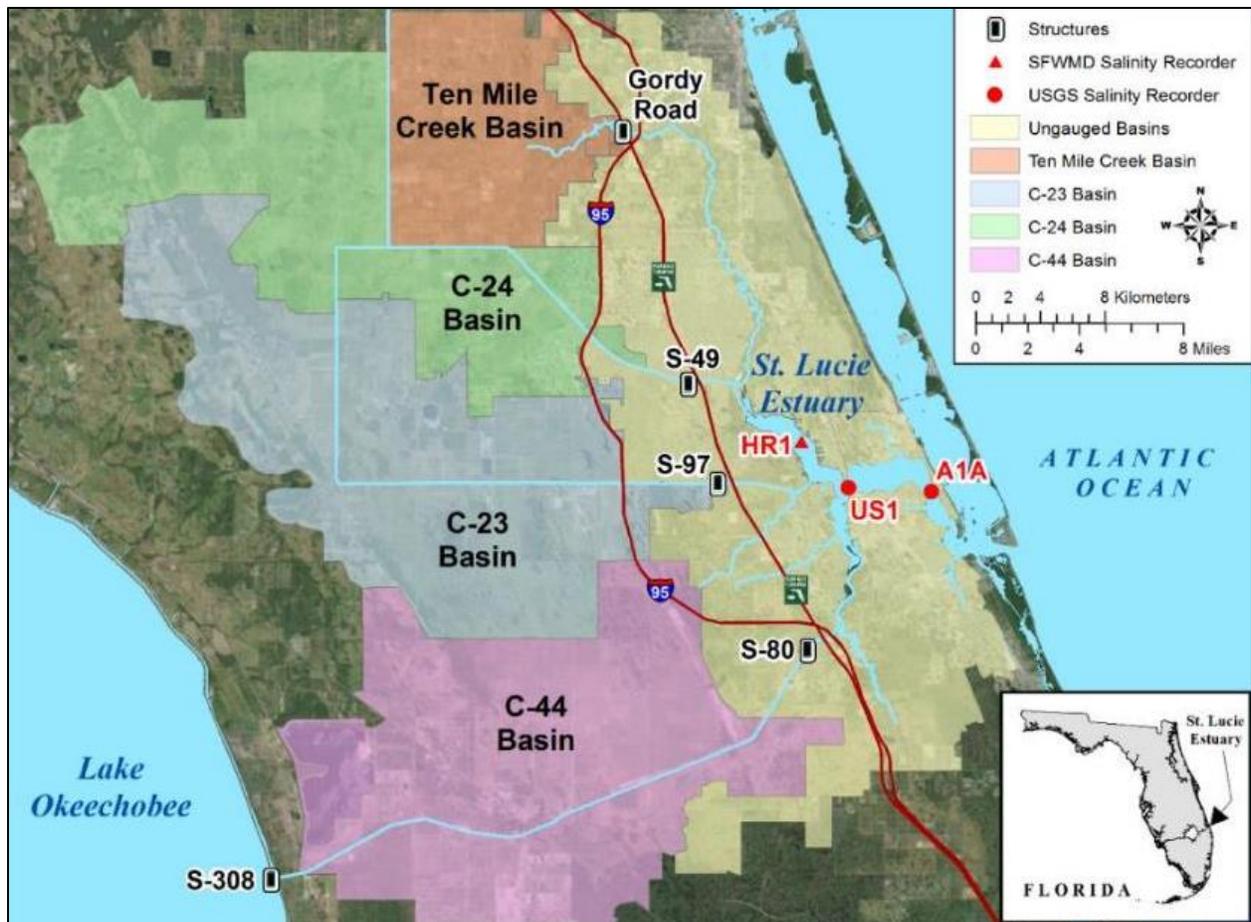
### ***Water Management Recommendations***

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.

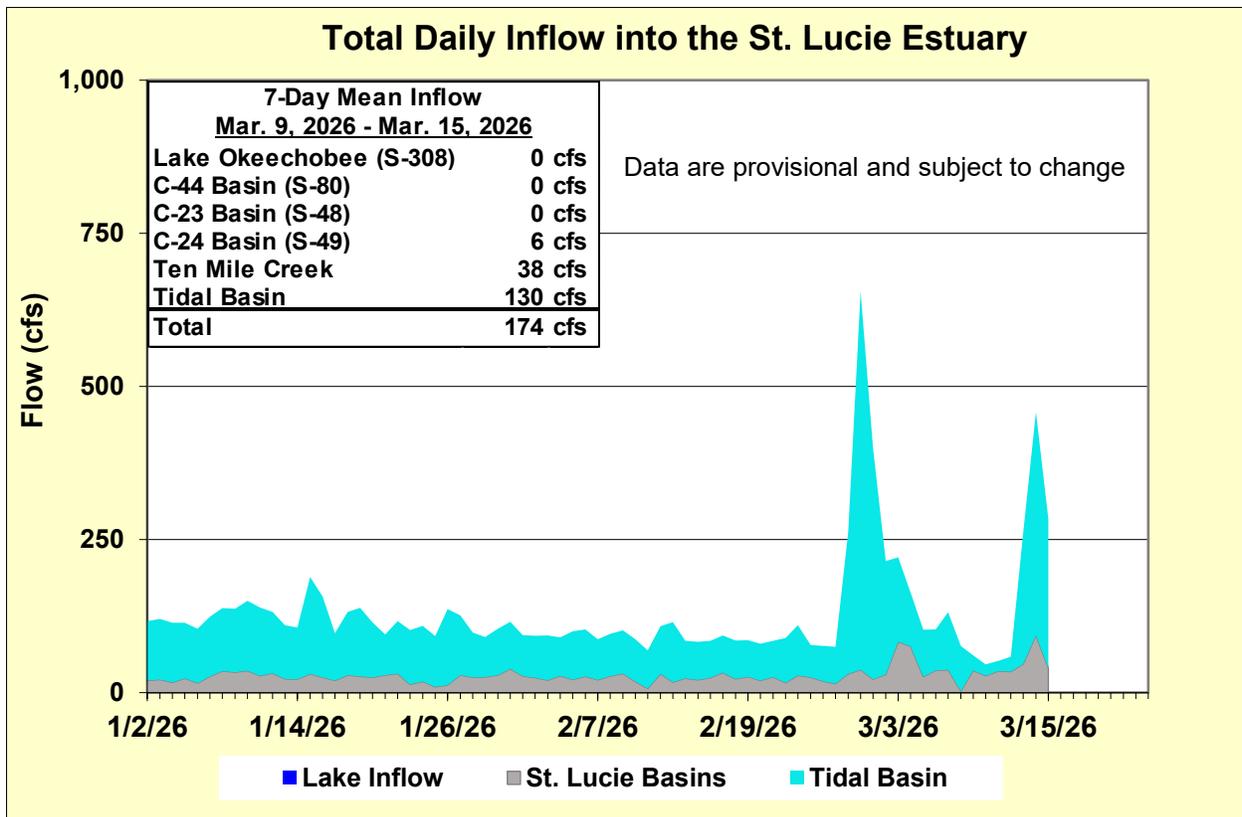
### ***Minimum Flows and Minimum Levels***

The minimum flows and levels (MFL) for the Caloosahatchee River Estuary is a 30-day moving average flow of 457 cfs or greater at S-79. The current 30-day average flow at S-79 is 445 cfs (**Figure ES-14**) which is an exceedance.

The MFL for the Northwest Fork of the Loxahatchee River is: a) flows at Lainhart Dam maintained at 35 cfs or greater and b) the 20-day moving average salinity of 2 or less at River Mile (RM) 9.2. An exceedance occurs when flows decline below 35 cfs for more than 20 consecutive days or when the 20-day moving average salinity at River Mile 9.2 exceeds 2. The current daily average flow at Lainhart Dam is 14 cfs and has been below 35 cfs for 19 consecutive days (**Figure ES-15**) and the 20-day average salinity at RM 9.2 is 2.7 (**Figure ES-16**).



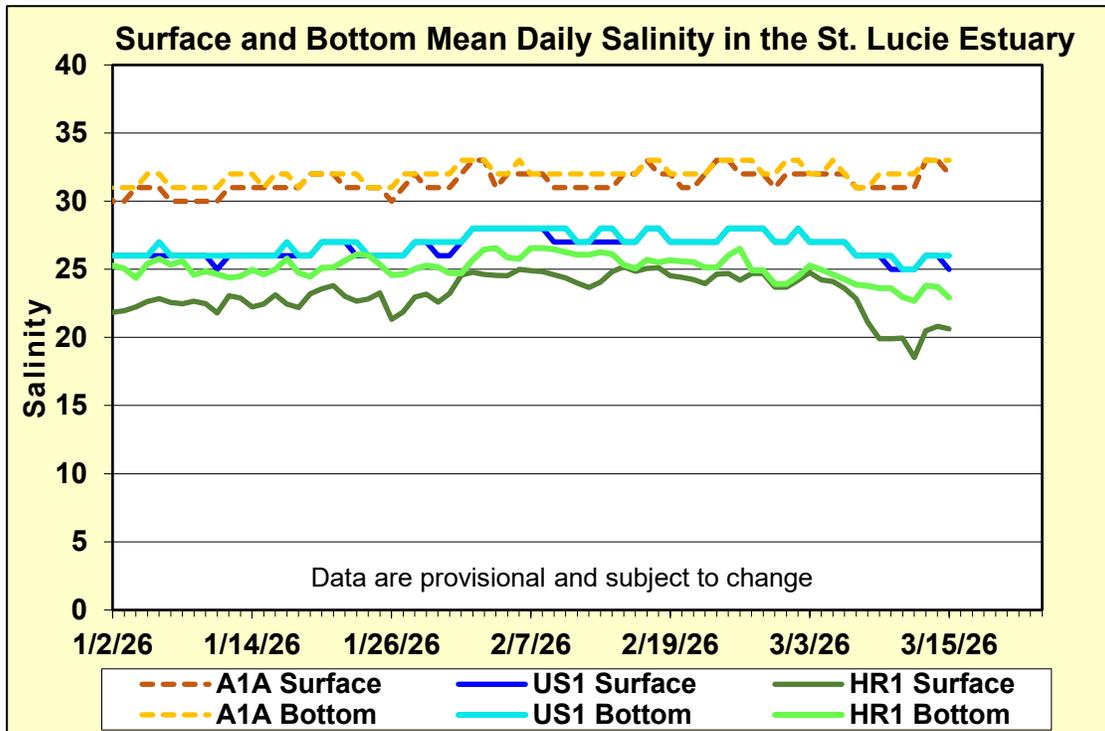
**Figure ES-1.** Basins, water control structures and salinity monitoring sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.



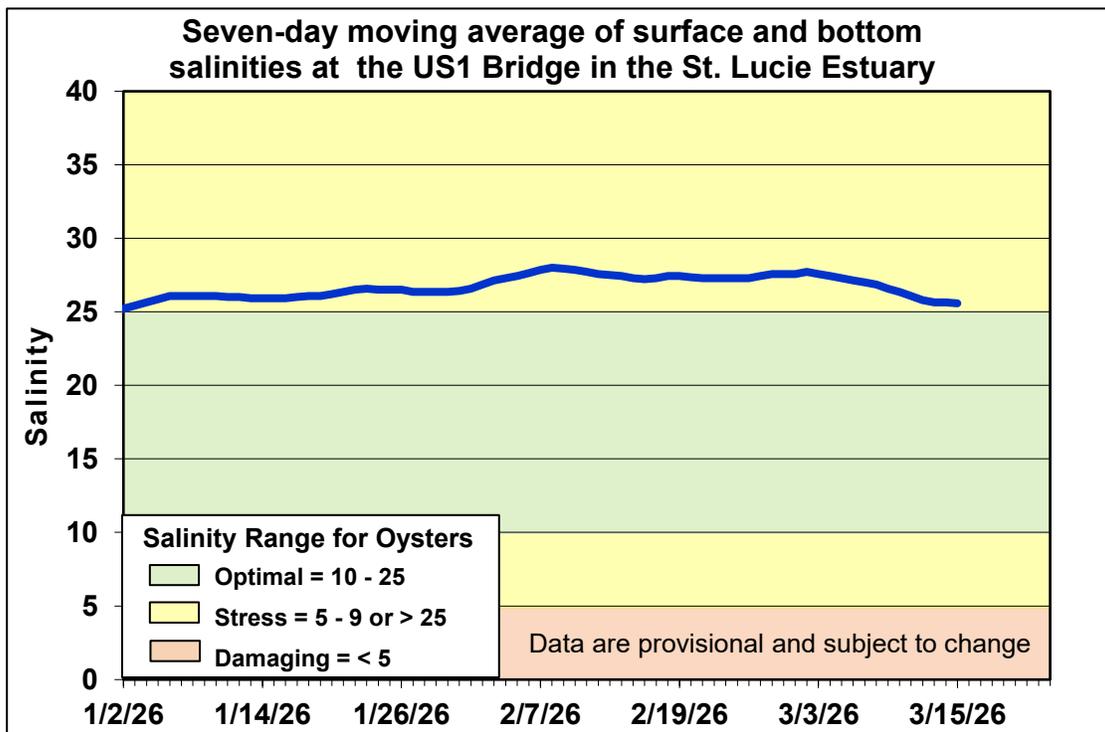
**Figure ES-2.** Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee and runoff from the C-44, C-23, C-24, Ten Mile Creek, and Tidal Basins into the St. Lucie Estuary.

**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.

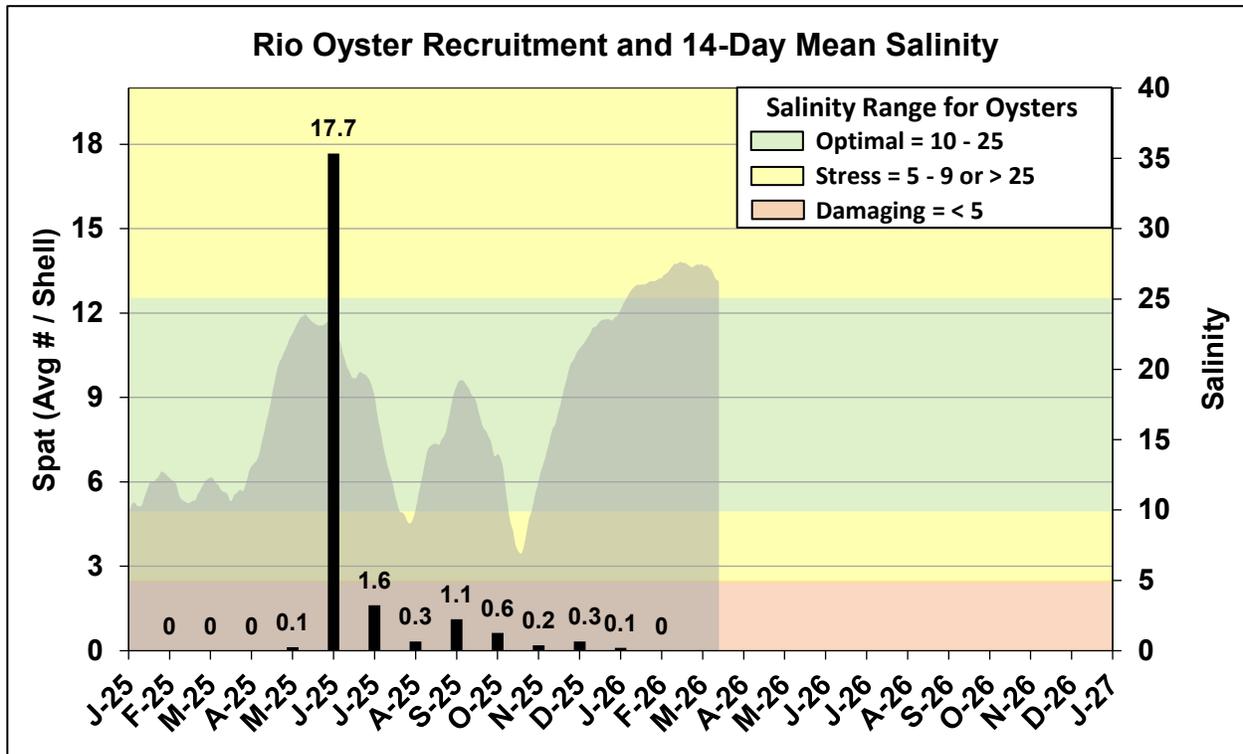
Sampling Site	Surface	Bottom	Optimum Envelope
HR1 (North Fork)	<b>20.0</b> (23.5)	<b>23.3</b> (24.5)	10.0 – 25.0
US1 Bridge	<b>25.4</b> (26.9)	<b>25.7</b> (26.9)	10.0 – 25.0
A1A Bridge	<b>31.7</b> (31.7)	<b>32.4</b> (32.0)	10.0 – 25.0



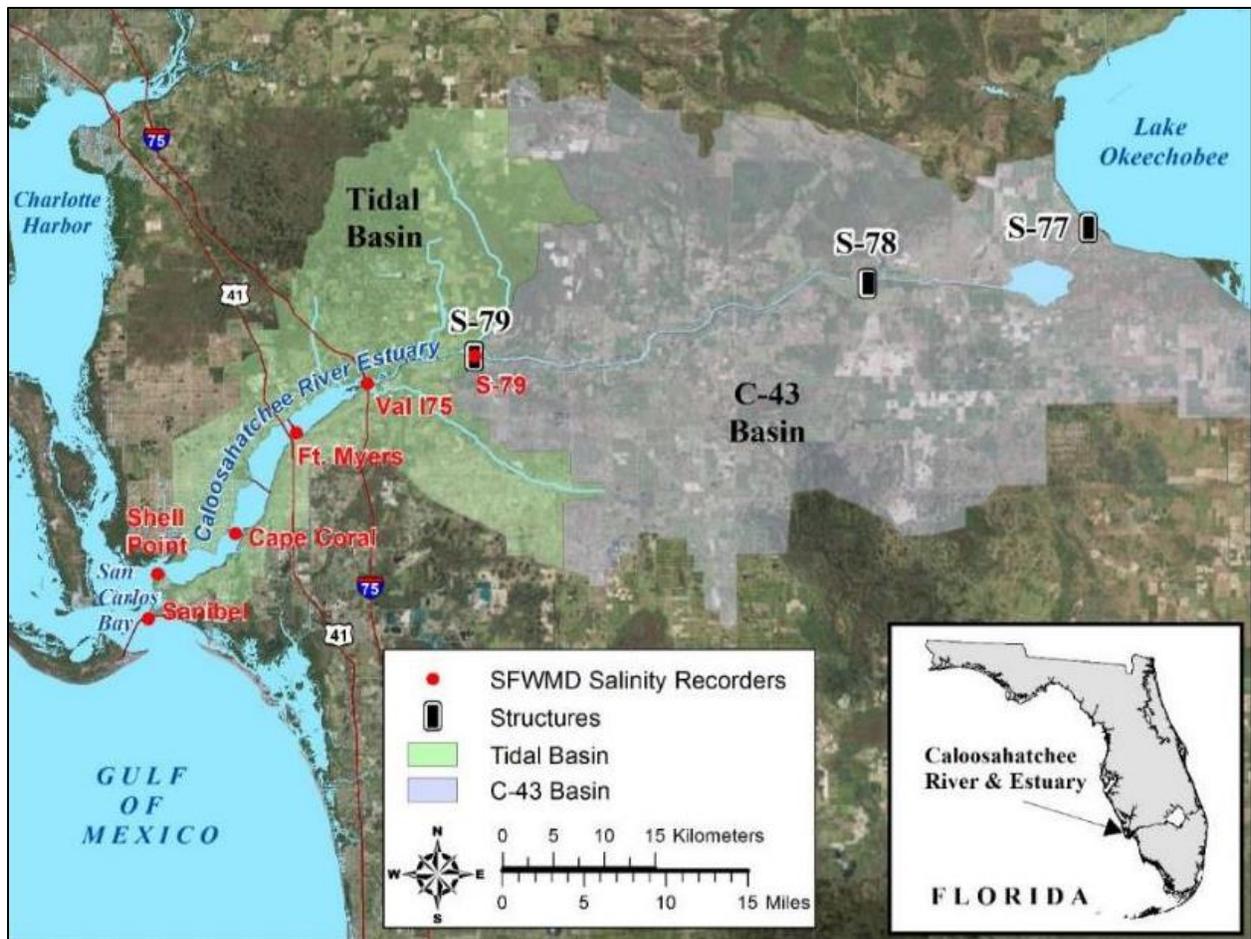
**Figure ES-3.** Mean daily salinity at the A1A, US1, and HR1 sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.



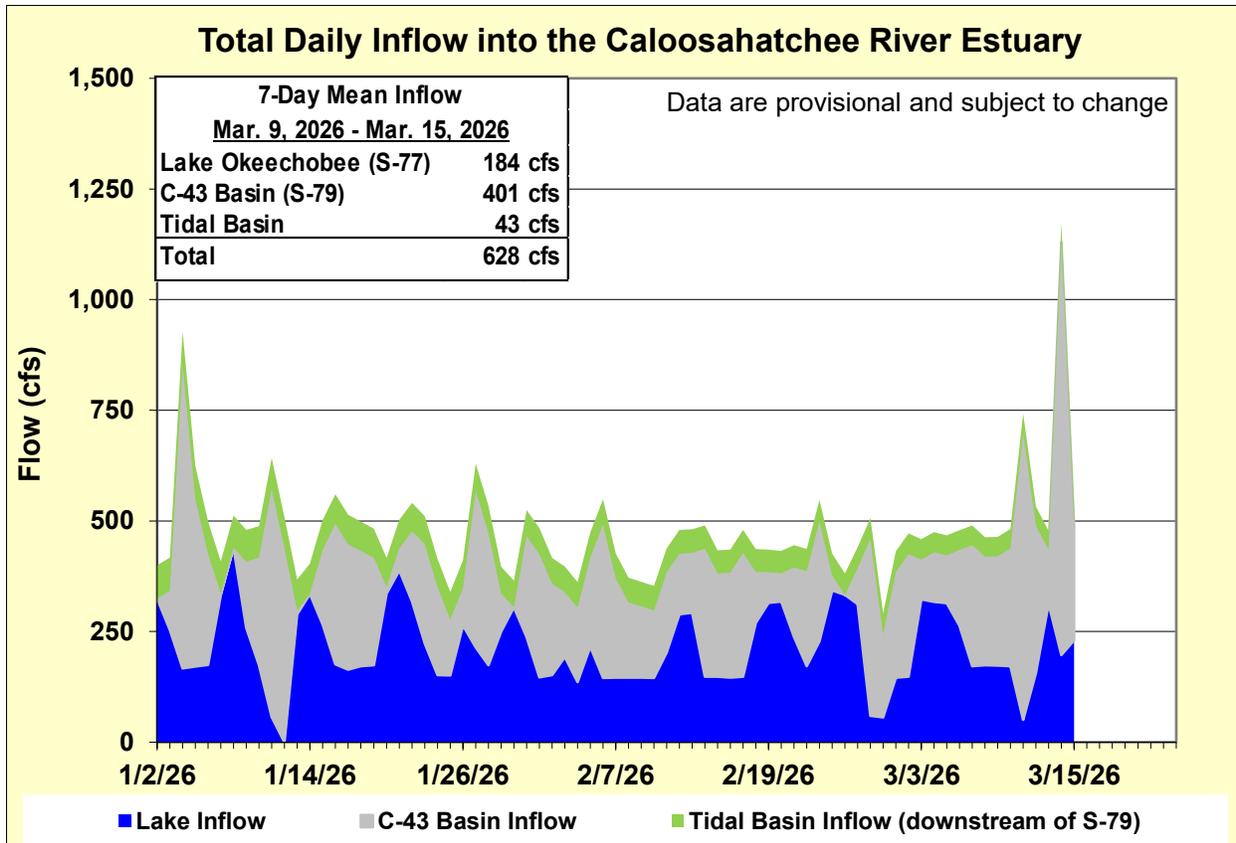
**Figure ES-4.** Seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge in the St. Lucie Estuary.



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



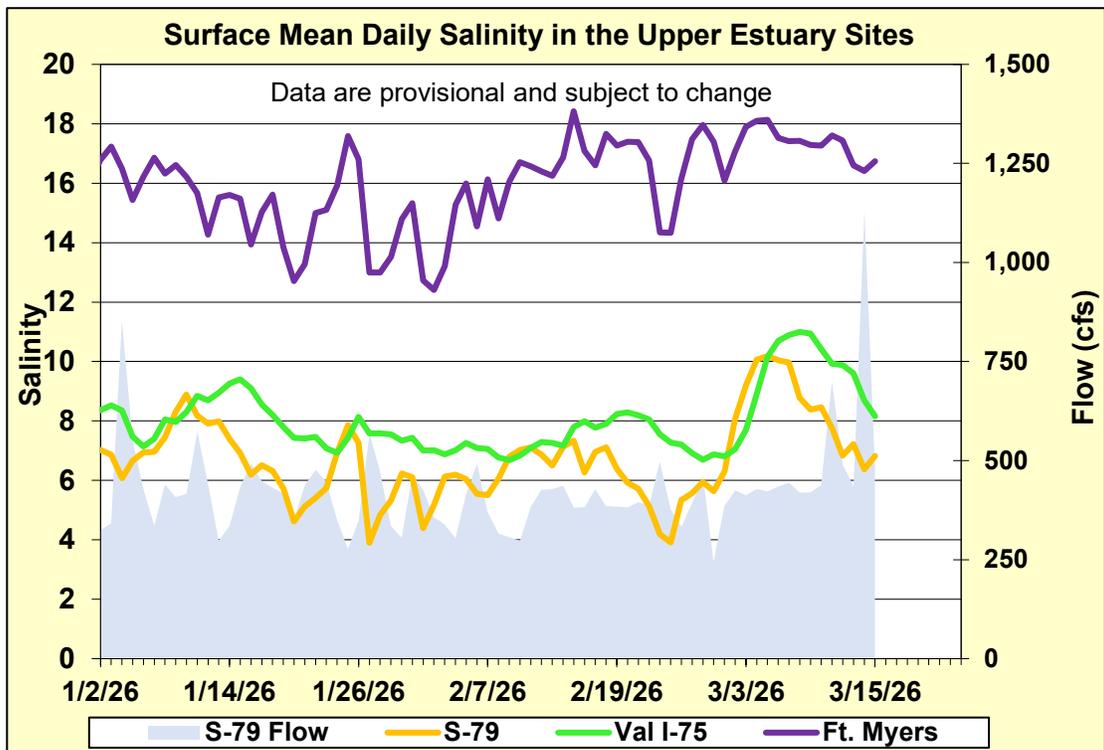
**Figure ES-6.** Basins, water control structures, and salinity monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.



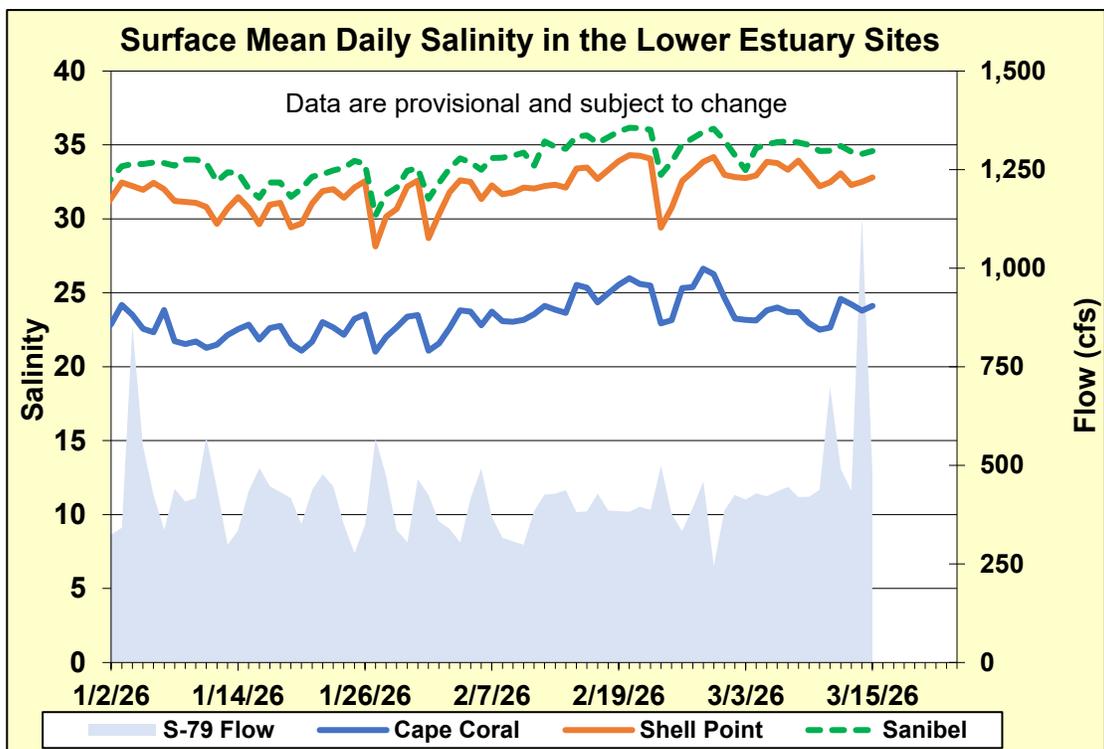
**Figure ES-7.** Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee, and runoff from the C-43 and Tidal basins into the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

**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.

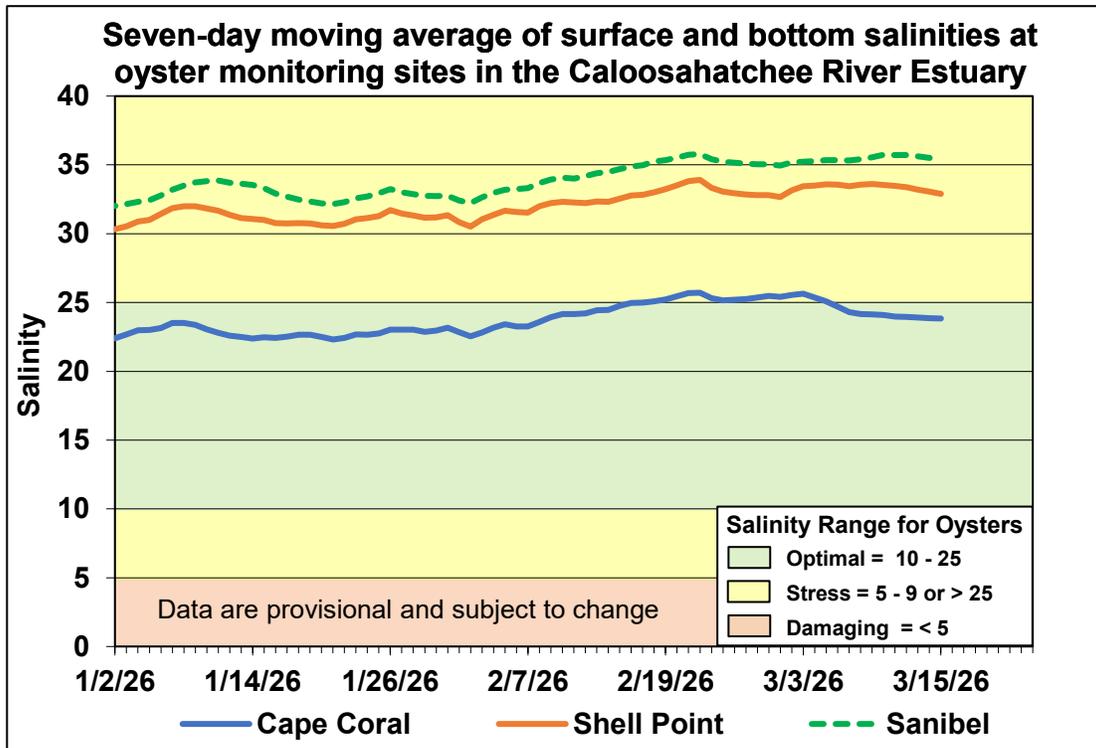
Sampling Site	Surface	Bottom	Optimum Envelope
S-79 (Franklin Lock)	<b>7.4</b> (9.5)	<b>7.5</b> (9.8)	0.0 – 10.0
Val I-75	<b>9.7</b> (9.5)	<b>11.7</b> (12.3)	0.0 – 10.0
Fort Myers Yacht Basin	<b>17.0</b> (17.6)	<b>18.7</b> (19.1)	0.0 – 10.0
Cape Coral	<b>23.5</b> (23.5)	<b>24.1</b> (24.8)	10.0 – 25.0
Shell Point	<b>32.6</b> (33.3)	<b>33.2</b> (33.8)	10.0 – 25.0
Sanibel	<b>34.7</b> (34.7)	<b>36.2</b> (36.1)	10.0 – 25.0



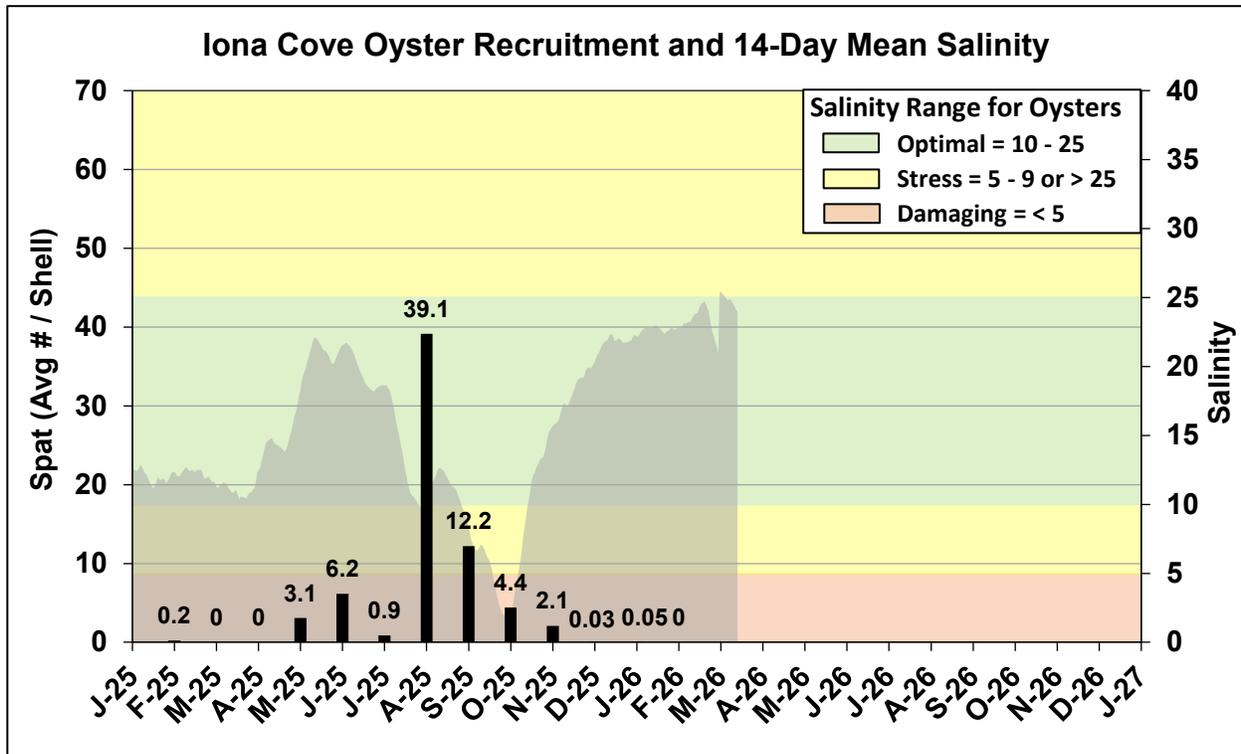
**Figure ES-8.** Mean daily salinity at upper Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.



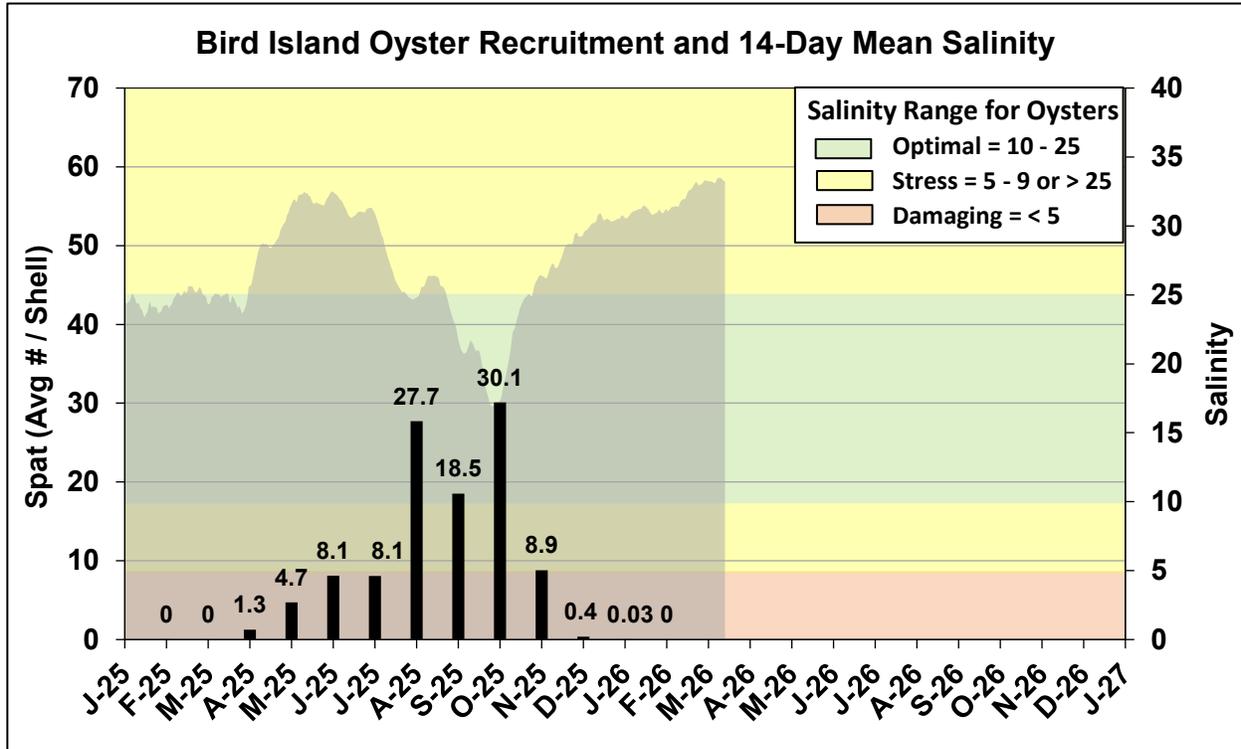
**Figure ES-9.** Mean daily surface salinity at lower Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.



**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.

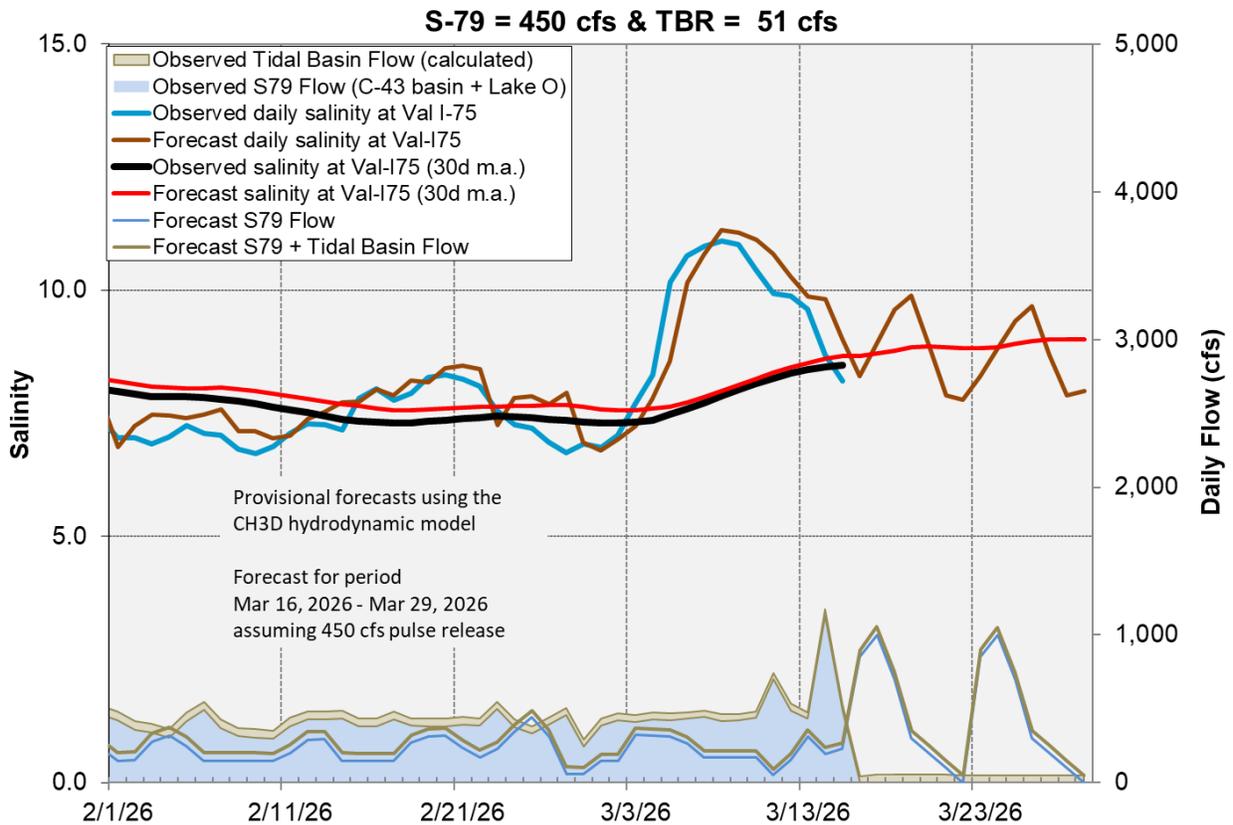


**Figure ES-12.** Mean oyster recruitment at the Bird Island oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Shell Point.

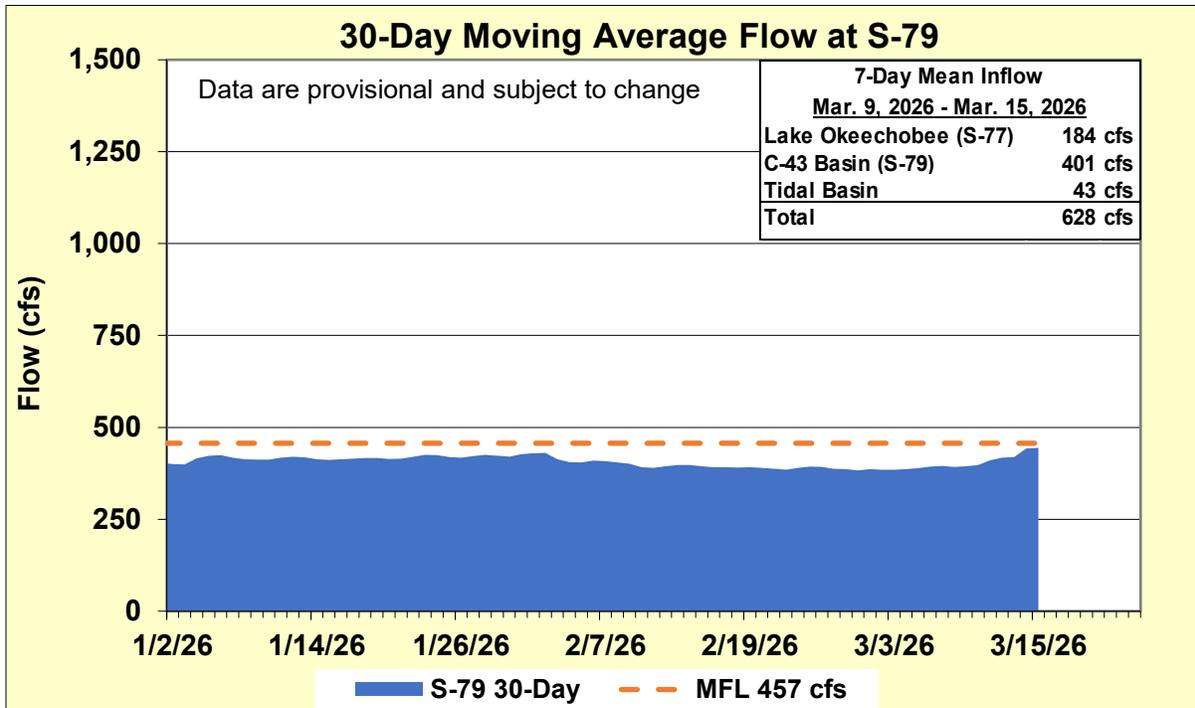
**Table ES-3.** Predicted salinity at Val I-75 in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary at the end of the forecast period for various S-79 flow release scenarios.

Scenario	Simulated S-79 Flow (cfs)	Tidal Basin Runoff (cfs)	Daily Salinity	30-Day Mean Salinity
A	450	51	8.0	9.0
B	750	51	6.4	8.3
C	1,000	51	4.8	7.8
D	1,500	51	2.7	7.1
E	2,000	51	1.5	6.6

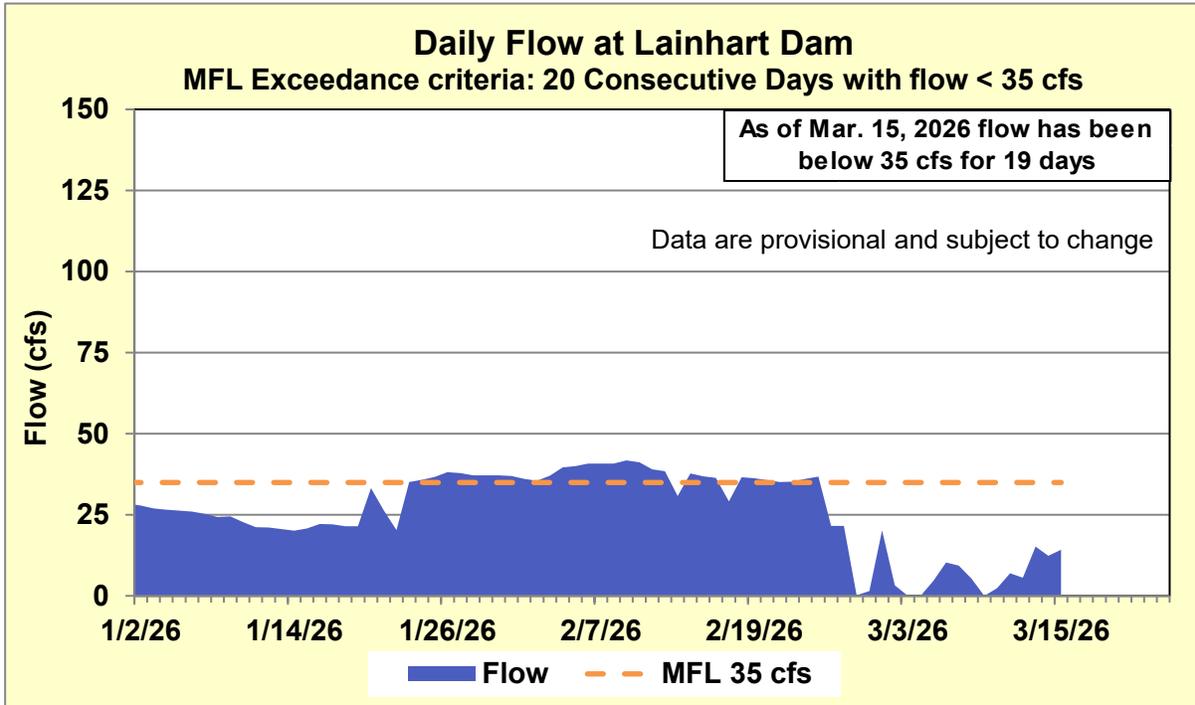
Observed and Forecasted Flow at S-79 and Salinity at Val I-75



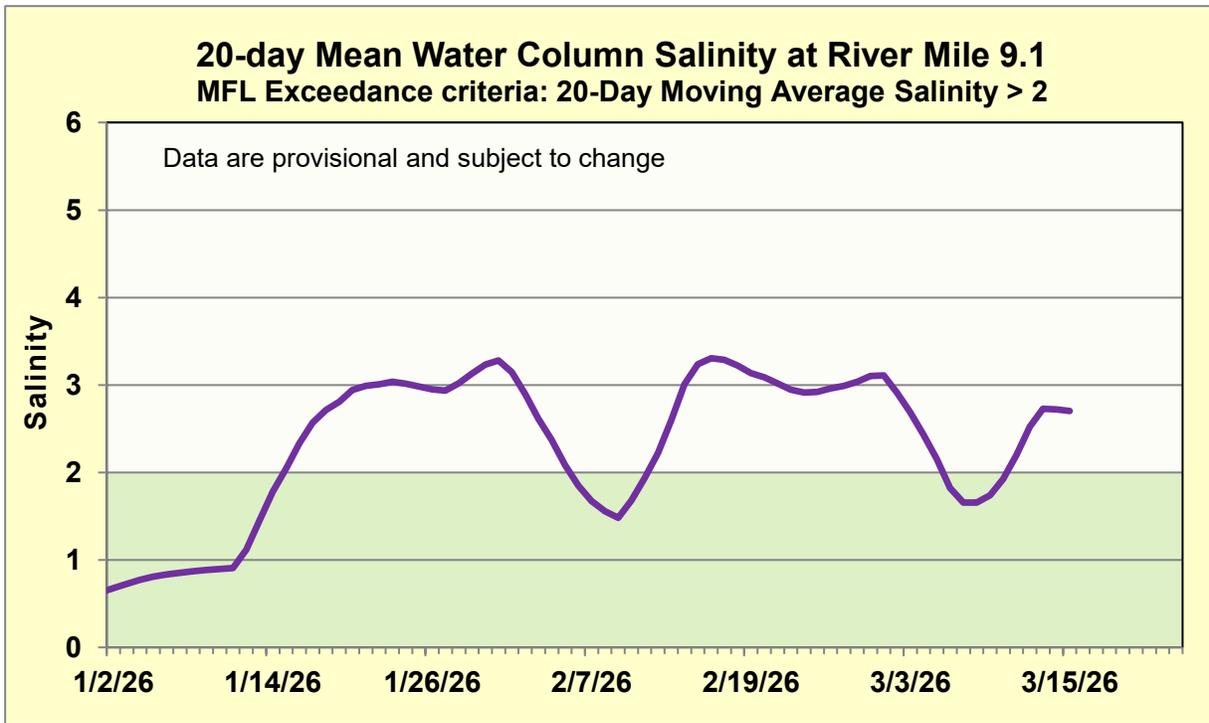
**Figure ES-13.** Surface salinity forecast at the Val I-75 site assuming a 450 cfs pulse release at S-79.



**Figure ES-14.** 30-day moving average flow at S-79 for the Caloosahatchee River Estuary Minimum Flows and Minimum Levels (MFL).



**Figure ES-15.** Average daily flow (cfs) at Lainhart Dam for the Loxahatchee River Estuary Minimum Flows and Minimum Levels (MFL).



**Figure ES-16.** 20-day moving average salinity at Lainhart Dam for the Loxahatchee River Estuary Minimum Flows and Minimum Levels (MFL).

## 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 slightly above target stage. The 365-day PLR for the Western and Eastern Flow-way is below 1.0 g/m<sup>2</sup>/year (**Figure S-2**).

**STA-1W:** STA-1W Eastern Flow-way is offline for vegetation management activities. Most treatment cells are slightly above target stage. Vegetation in the Western and Eastern Flow-ways is highly stressed. The 365-day PLRs for the Northern and Western Flow-ways are below 1.0 g/m<sup>2</sup>/year (**Figure S-2**).

**STA-2:** Operational restrictions are in place in Flow-ways 2, 3 and 4 for vegetation management activities. Treatment cells are at or slightly above target stage. The 365-day PLRs for all Flow-ways are below 1.0 g/m<sup>2</sup>/year (**Figure S-3**).

**STA-3/4:** An operational restriction is in place in the Eastern Flow-way for vegetation management activities and the Central Flow-way is off-line for vegetation rehabilitation. Most treatment cells are at 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 g/m<sup>2</sup>/year (**Figure S-3**).

**STA-5/6:** Treatment cells are at or below target stage. All treatment cells have highly stressed vegetation conditions. The 365-day PLRs for all Flow-ways are below 1.0 g/m<sup>2</sup>/year. (**Figure S-4**).

For definitions on STA operational language see glossary following figures

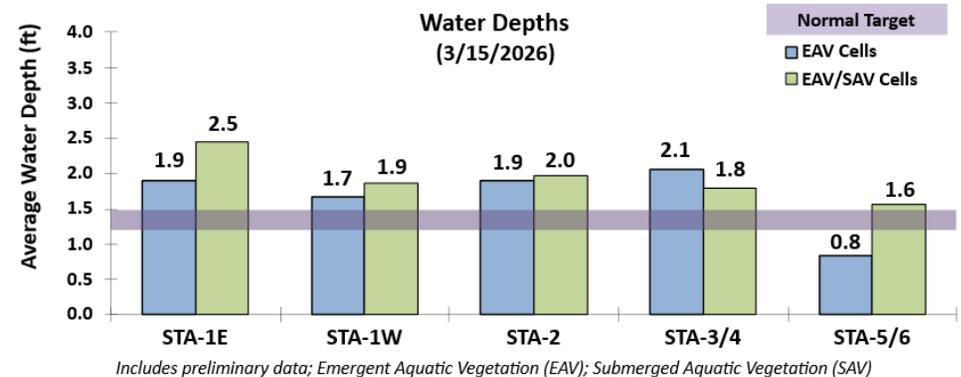
# Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas - STAs

Estimated Inflow and Outflow Volumes

Mar. 9<sup>th</sup>, 2026 - Mar. 15<sup>th</sup>, 2026 *Includes preliminary data*

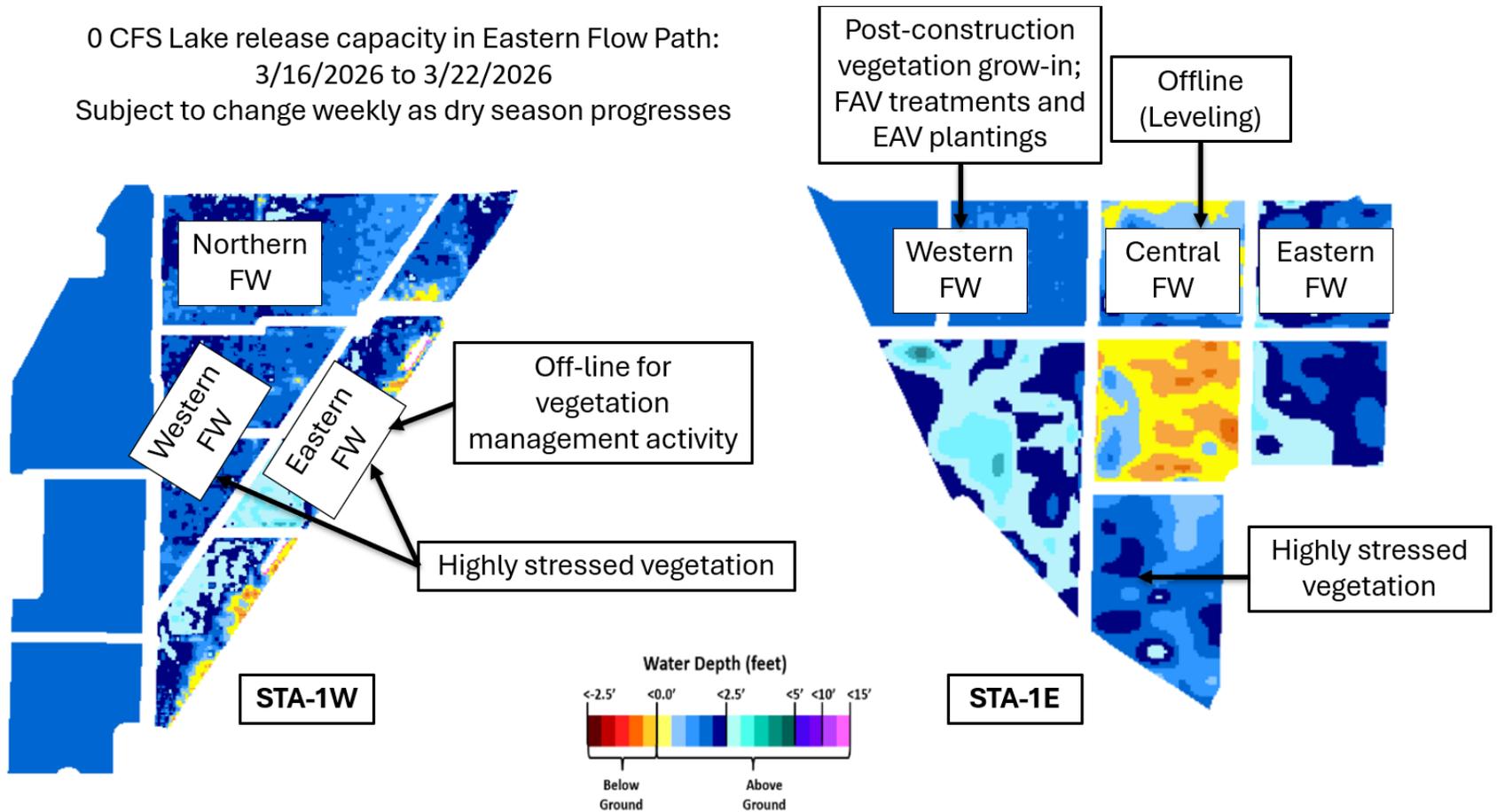
- Total WY2026 inflows to STAs (5/1/2025 to 3/15/2026): ~601,000 ac-ft
- Lake Okeechobee releases to FEBs/STAs
  - 3/9/2026 to 3/15/2026: 2,500 ac-ft
  - WY 2026: ~ 95,100 ac-ft
- Extensive vegetation management activities underway to address stressed and highly stressed vegetation in EAV cells
- All treatment cells are above or near target water depth

	Total Inflow (acre-feet)	Total Outflow (acre-feet)
STA-1E	0	30
STA-1W	500	100
STA-2	2,000	600
STA-3/4	2,000	1,900
STA-5/6	0	0



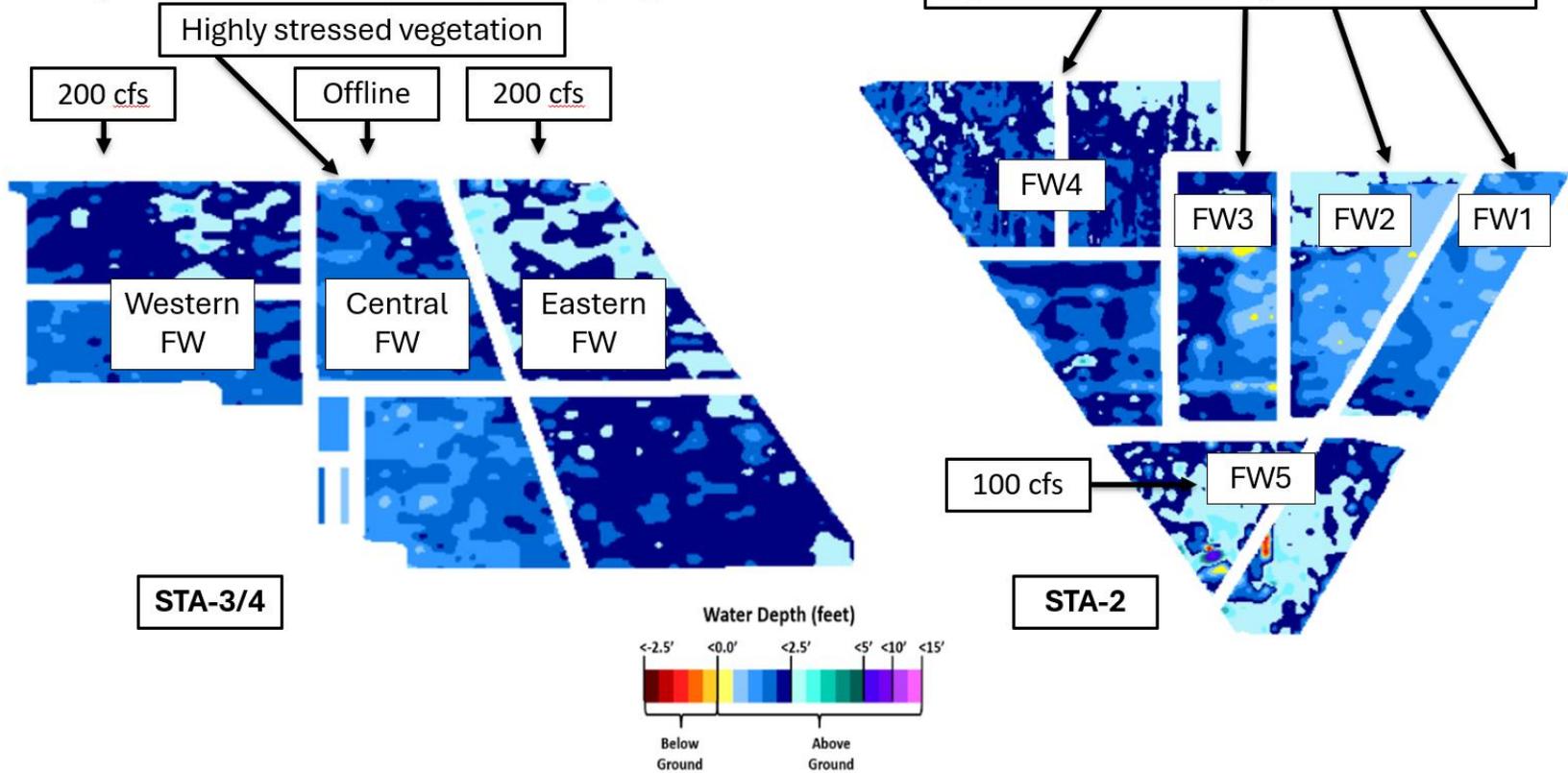
**Figure S-1.** STA depths and flow volumes

0 CFS Lake release capacity in Eastern Flow Path:  
 3/16/2026 to 3/22/2026  
 Subject to change weekly as dry season progresses



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

500 CFS Lake release capacity in Central Flow Path:  
 3/16/2026 to 3/22/2026  
 Subject to change weekly as dry season progresses



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

100 CFS Lake release capacity in Western Flow Path:  
3/16/2026 to 3/22/2026  
Subject to change weekly as dry season progresses

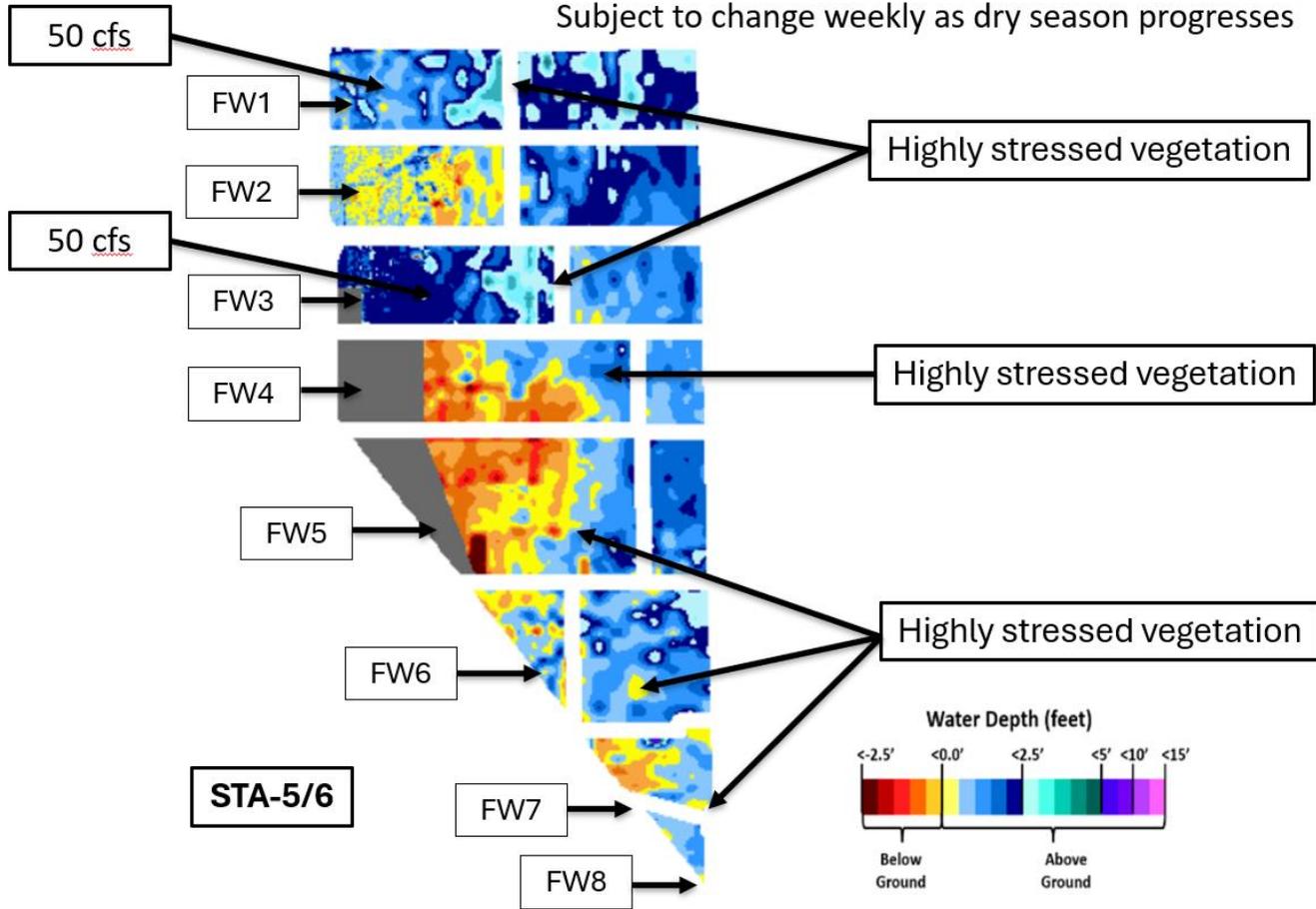


Figure S-4. Western Flow Path Weekly Status Report

## 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 change at the 1-8C gauge last week remained steady, with stage 0.58 feet below the A1 zone regulation line on Monday, March 16, 2026.

WCA-2A: Last week's depth change at the 2-17 gauge remained on a steady downward trend, stages were 1.09 feet above the regulation line on Monday.

WCA-3A: The 3-gauge average remains well within Zone B and continues on a downward trend with a slight uptick at the end of the week; on Monday stages were 1.55 ft NGVD29 below the Zone A regulation line. WCA-3A Northwest: Stage at Gauge 62 (NW corner) continues to drop and was below the Upper Schedule regulation line by 1.48 feet on Monday. See figures **EV-1** through **EV-4**.

#### **Water Depths**

The SFWDAT model output for March 15, 2026 illustrates slightly lower water depths compared to a month ago with below ground conditions remaining in the northern portion of WCA-1 and WCA-2A. The southern half of WCA-2A remains deep for this time of year. Below ground conditions expand across Northern WCA-3A. Depths remain lower than a month ago in WCA-3A and -3B although there was a slight uptick in depths over the past week in central and southern portions of WCA-3A. Depths remain very low for this time of year with potential impacts to system-wide ecology. Hydrologic connectivity within the major sloughs of Everglades National Park has declined with some potential remaining in Taylor Slough as heavy rains raised water levels in the Taylor Slough Region. Comparing current conditions to depths over the last twenty years, the eastern portion of Big Cypress, all of WCA-3A/WCA-3B and the northwest region of ENP remain below the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile (as they have for most of the dry season). Depths throughout the eastern portion of ENP now fall in the 40<sup>th</sup>-60<sup>th</sup> percentile range following heavy rains in this region. Depths throughout most of WCA-1 now fall around the 10<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> percentile. Southeastern WCA-2A remains near the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile but the spatial extent of that ponded region is decreasing quickly. See figures **EV-5** through **EV-6**.

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

Heavy rain in the Taylor Slough region resulted in substantial increase in many stages over the past week, with an average increase of 1.58 feet for the week. Changes ranged from +0.16 feet at Craighead Pond (CP) in the southern slough to +3.11 feet at E112 in the northern slough (**Figure EV-7** and **Figure EV-8**). Taylor Slough water levels are now above the recent average (WY1993-2016) for this time of year by 11.3 inches compared to before the Florida Bay Initiative (starting in 2017), an increase of 19.9 inches relative to last week's comparison. Stage at Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB) is now above ground. The CP and TSB stages remain below the estimated average for 1900 by 0.58 and 0.03 feet, respectively.

Florida Bay did not receive as much rain and average salinity was 35.6, an increase of 0.6 from last week. Salinity changes ranged from -1.5 at Garfield Bight (GB) in the western nearshore region to +3.5 at Joe Bay (JB) in the eastern nearshore region (**Figure EV-7**). Salinity is above the estimated average for 1900 and at or near the WY2001-2016 Interquartile Range (IQR) 75<sup>th</sup> percentile in all three regions (**Figure EV-9**). Salinity in the western region is also at the hypersalinity threshold. Bay-wide salinity is above its recent average (WY1993-2016) for this time of year by 5.2, a decrease of 0.8 from last week's comparison.

Salinity at the Taylor River (TR) station in the mangrove zone (tracked for the Florida Bay MFL) was 22.2, an increase of 6.8 from last week (**Figure EV-10**). The 365-day moving sum of flow from the five major creeks (McCormick Creek, Taylor River, Mud Creek, Trout Creek, West Highway Creek) was unable to be assessed due to missing data.

Average rainfall across Taylor Slough and Florida Bay was 2.25 inches over the past week, based on the 18 gauges used for this report. Rainfall ranged from 0.25 inches at Johnson Key (JK) in the western bay to 9.42 inches at TSB in the northern slough (**Figure EV-11**). Wind directions and speeds in Florida Bay ranged from 1.9 mph W on March 13<sup>th</sup> to 23.5 mph NE on March 15<sup>th</sup> (**Figure EV-11**).

The Taylor River, Mud Creek, and West Highway Creek flow stations are currently offline until further notice, so data from all five major creeks are unable to be assessed. Based on the available data from Trout and McCormick Creeks, average daily flow totaled -393 acre-feet, with net negative flows for the week. The net negative creek flows despite increased rainfall were likely due to a combination of southerly winds, most rainfall being concentrated in the northern slough, and the timing of rain occurring later in the week. Total daily creek flow ranged from -962 acre-feet on March 12<sup>th</sup> to 229 acre-feet on March 10<sup>th</sup> (**Figure EV-12**). Average daily flow from Alligator Creek was unable to be assessed due to missing data, but flow were likely net negative for the week (**Figure EV-12**).

#### ***Implications/considerations for water management.***

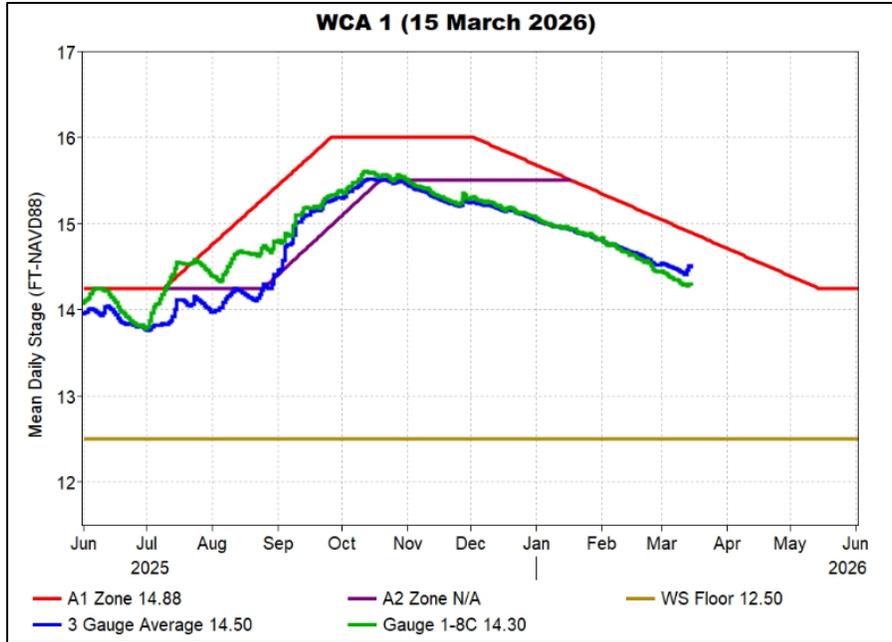
- Average stage recessions decreased last week with ascensions occurring in most of the EPA. Due to current drought conditions, decreased recessions help to protect the wetland ecology from damaging dry downs as we continue into the dry season.
  - WCA-3A, WCA-1, and ENP continue to experience unseasonably dry conditions.
  - This will further extend the recent run of 4 consecutive poor wading bird nesting years into the 2026 nesting season.
  - With dry season La Nina conditions, conserving water within the WCAs will continue to be ecologically beneficial, especially in regions prone to dry out (e.g. WCA-3A North).
- Depths remain above average (~1.4 feet) in southern WCA-2A where shallower conditions on average (read suitable depth) are needed to recover ridge and slough habitat. However, holding water high in the north of the system, as further

dry conditions are predicted, may prove ecologically beneficial as the Everglades dry down begins to accelerate due to increasing evapotranspiration. Input of water into areas prone to wildfire and peat oxidation may help to buffer the worst of the ecological stress.

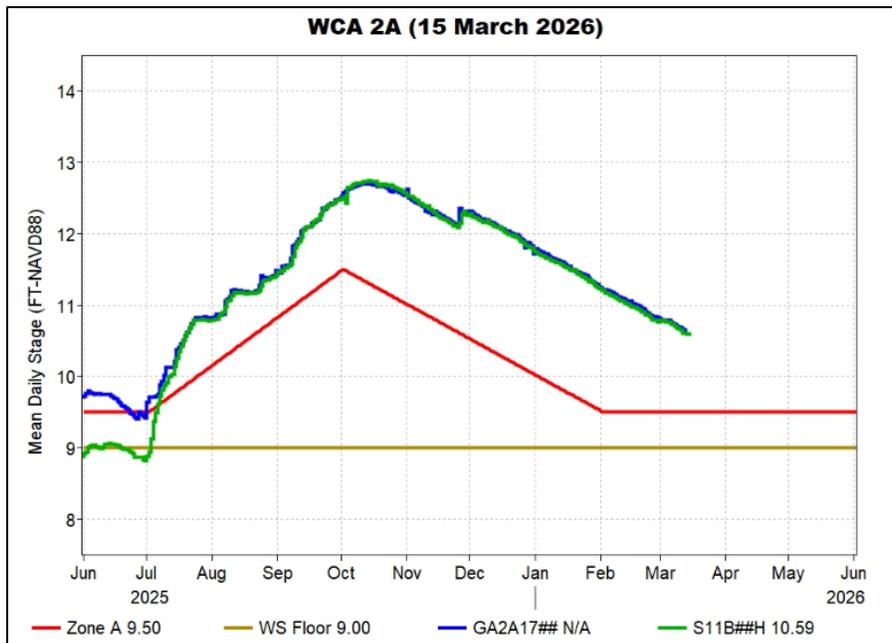
- Taylor Slough depths increased last week and are now above the recent average for this time of year. There is now more potential for slough connectivity extending down to Florida Bay, although there have not yet been any notable decreases in Florida Bay salinities. Salinities remain above their recent average in Florida Bay.
  - Freshwater input into Taylor Slough and the C-111 basin could help moderate salinities and support recovery of estuarine conditions in Florida Bay.
- With flows from north to south within Shark River Slough restricted, conserving water within WCA-3A and prioritizing southern deliveries through Taylor Slough may provide greater ecological benefits at the broader ecosystem scale. Conserving water in the WCAs while providing limited freshwater input to the sloughs of ENP will require careful consideration of a balance between the upstream and downstream ecological needs of the system. Individual regional recommendations can be found in **Table EV-2**.

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

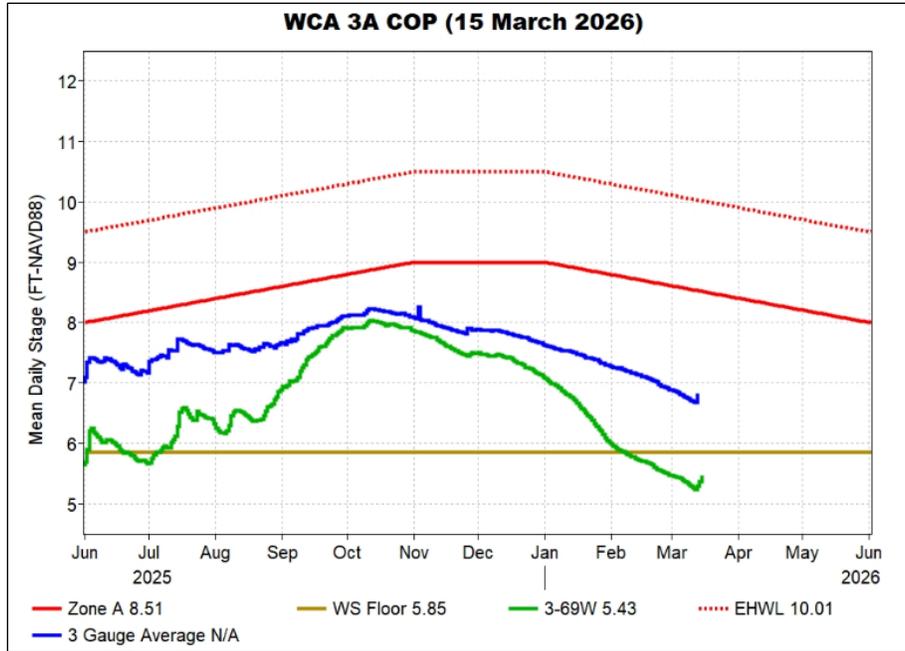
Everglades Region	Rainfall (inches)	Stage change (feet)
WCA-1	0.87	+0.05
WCA-2A	0.62	-0.08
WCA-2B	0.62	-0.11
WCA-3A	1.24	+0.14
WCA-3B	1.60	+0.26
ENP	2.00	+0.11



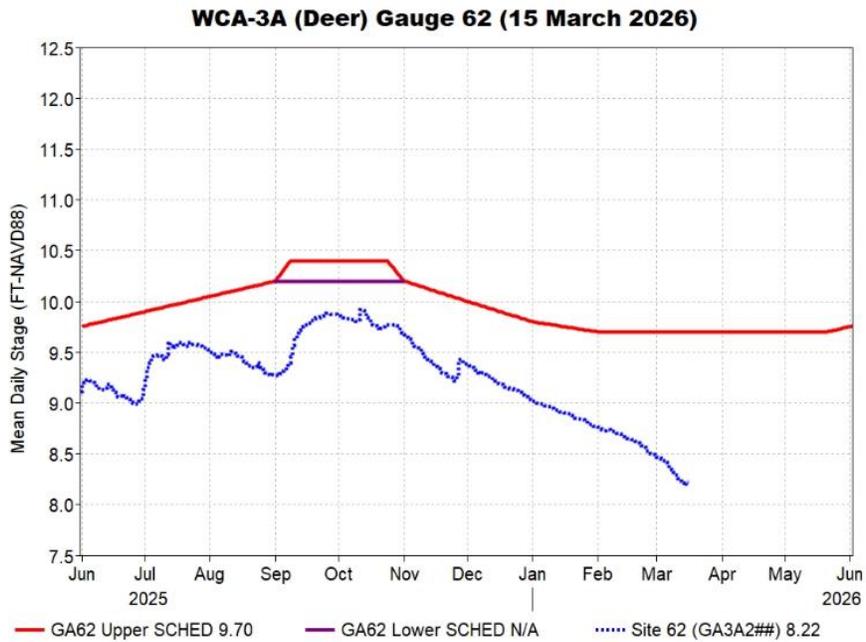
**Figure EV-1.** WCA-1 stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.



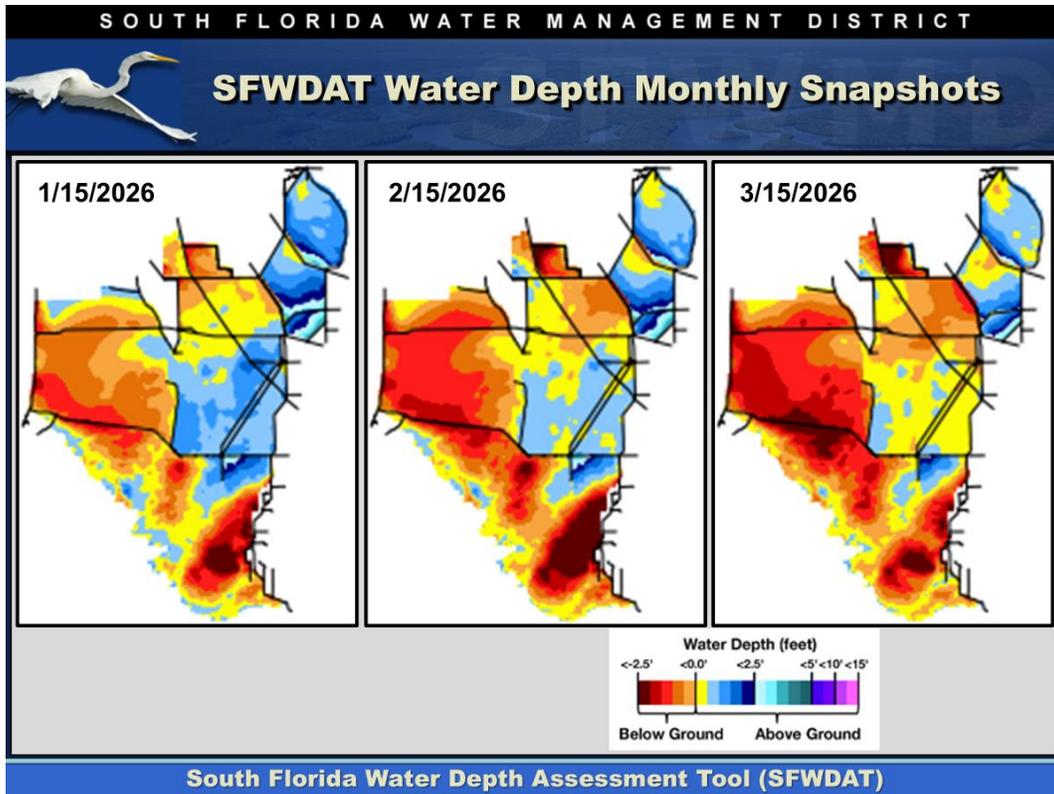
**Figure EV-2.** WCA-2A stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.



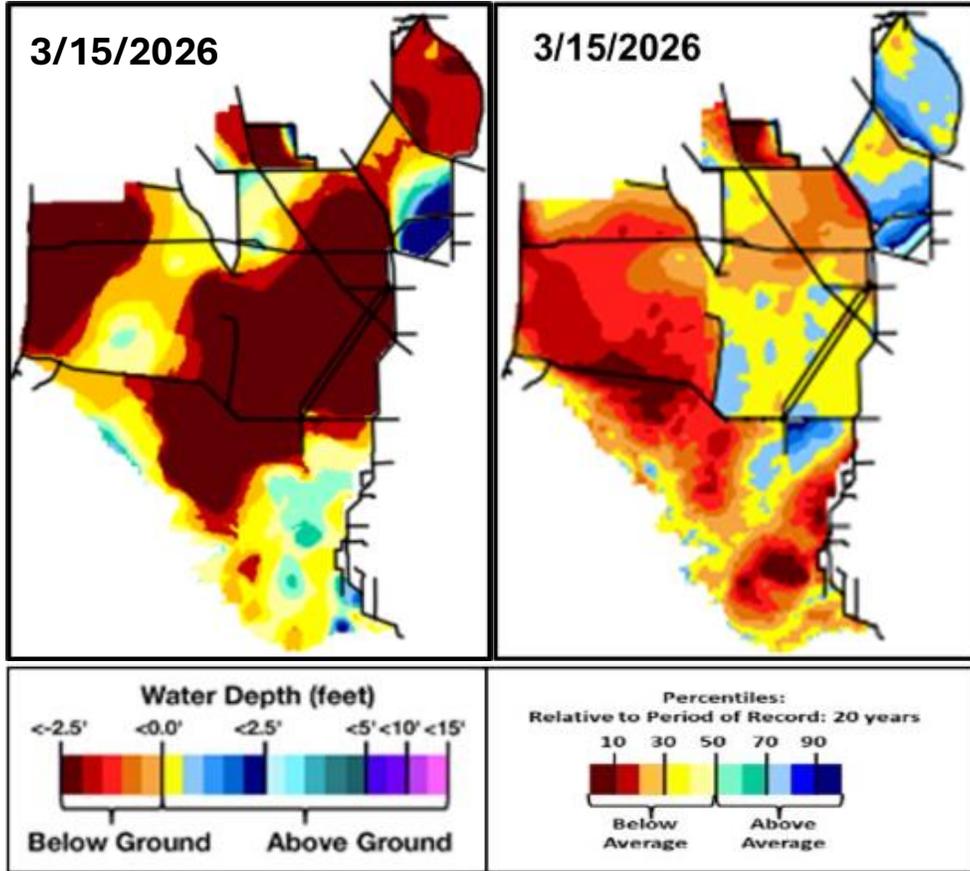
**Figure EV-3.** WCA-3A stage hydrographs (three-gauge average, 3-69W) and regulation schedule.



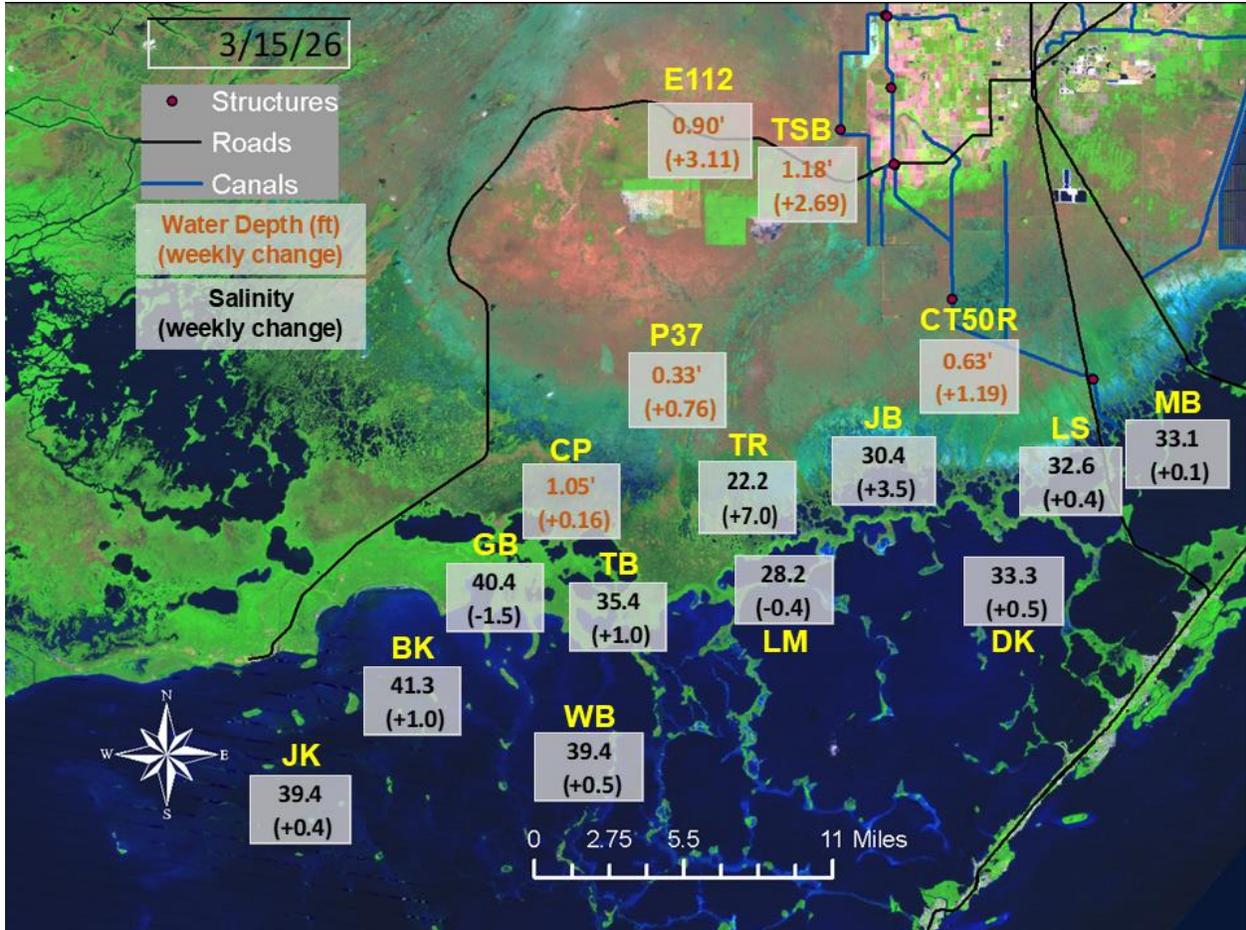
**Figure EV-4.** WCA-3A stage hydrograph (Deer gauge; Site 62) and regulation schedule.



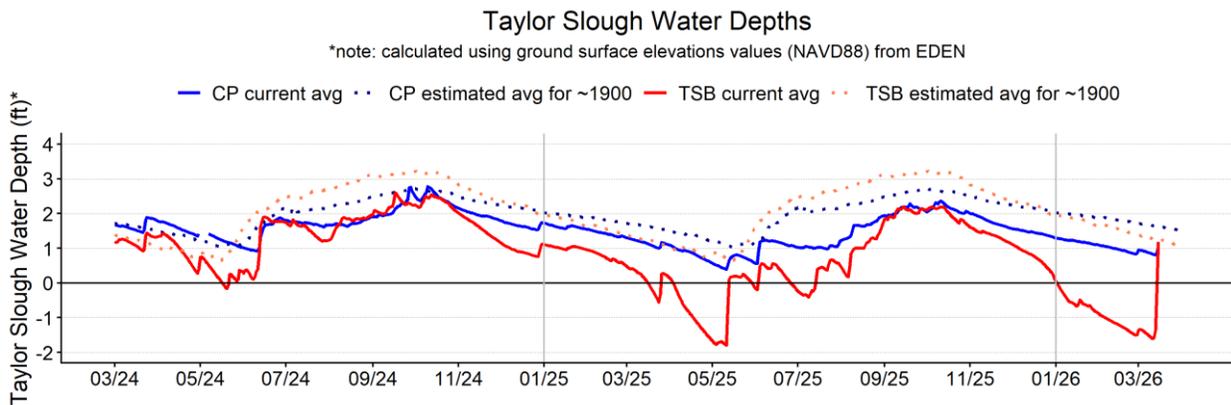
**Figure EV-5.** Everglades water depths from two months ago (left), one month ago (center) and present (right), based on SFWDAT.



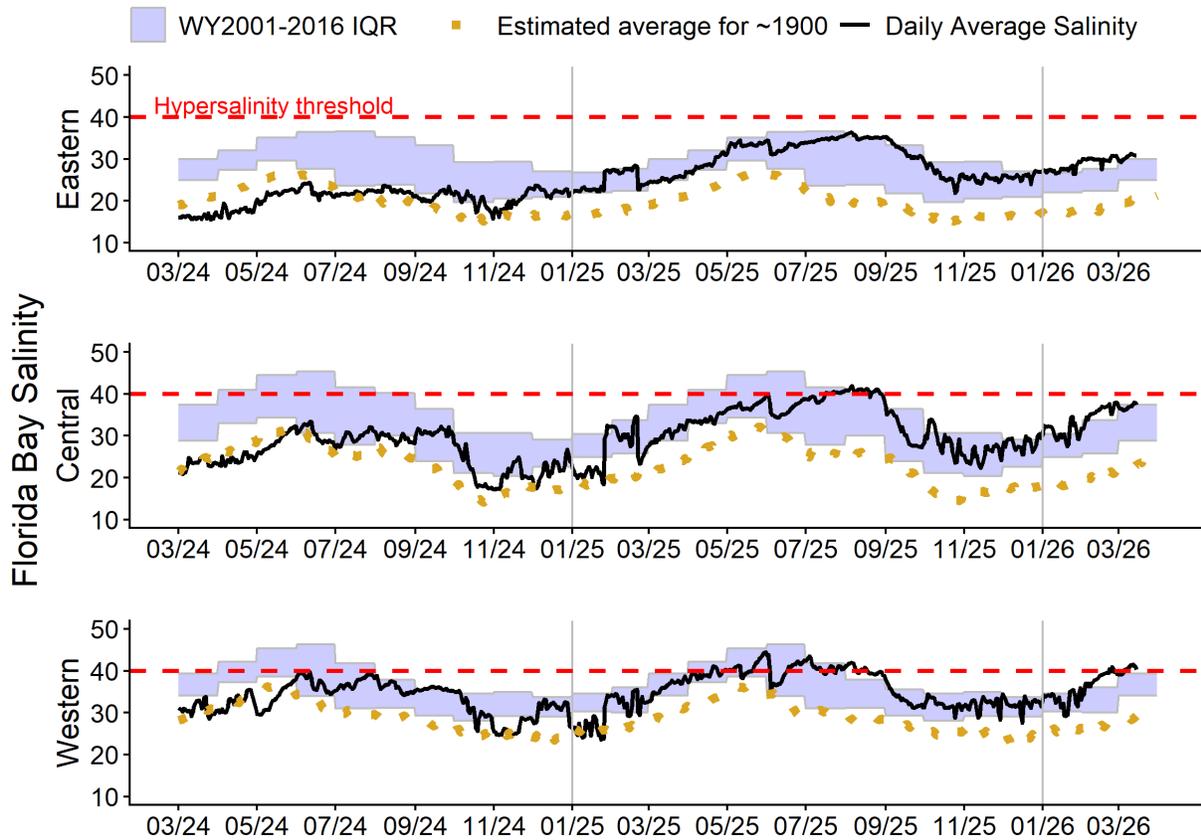
**Figure EV-6.** Present water depths (March 15, 2026) compared to the day of year relative to average (percentile) over the previous 20 years.



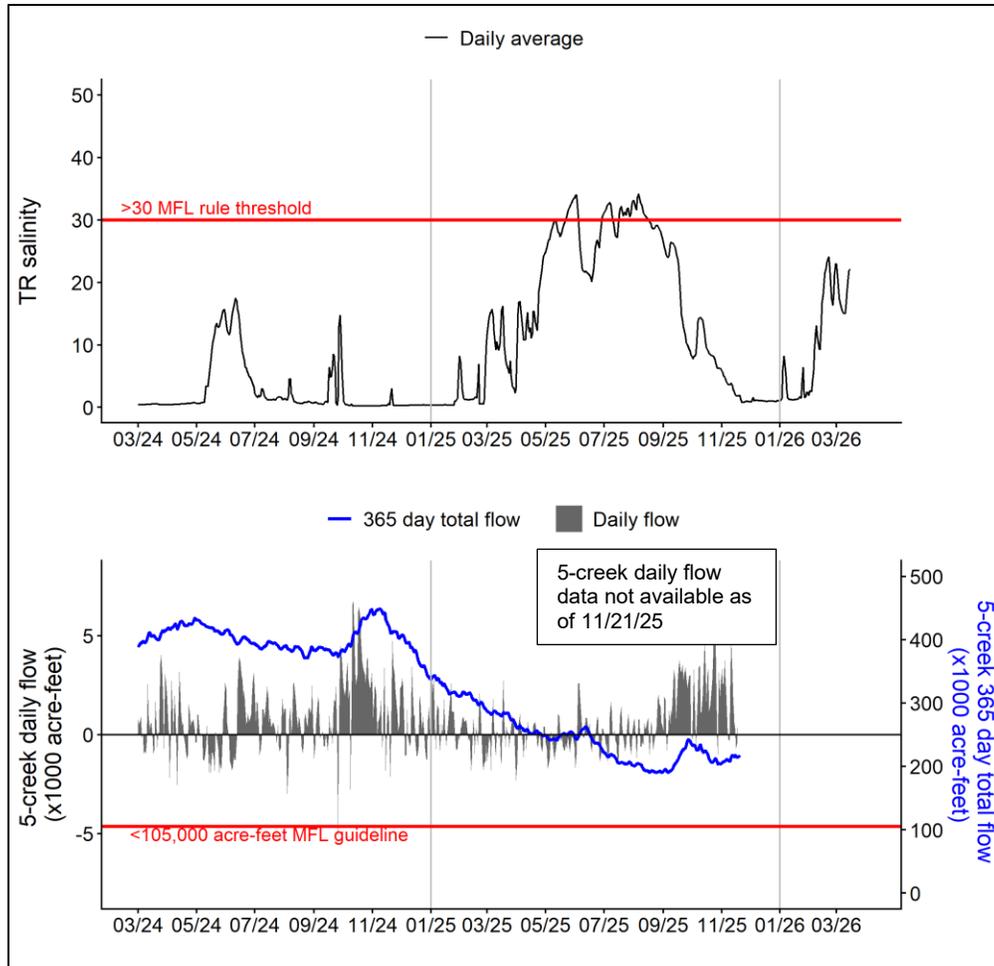
**Figure EV-7.** Taylor Slough water depths and Florida Bay salinities with changes since a week ago.



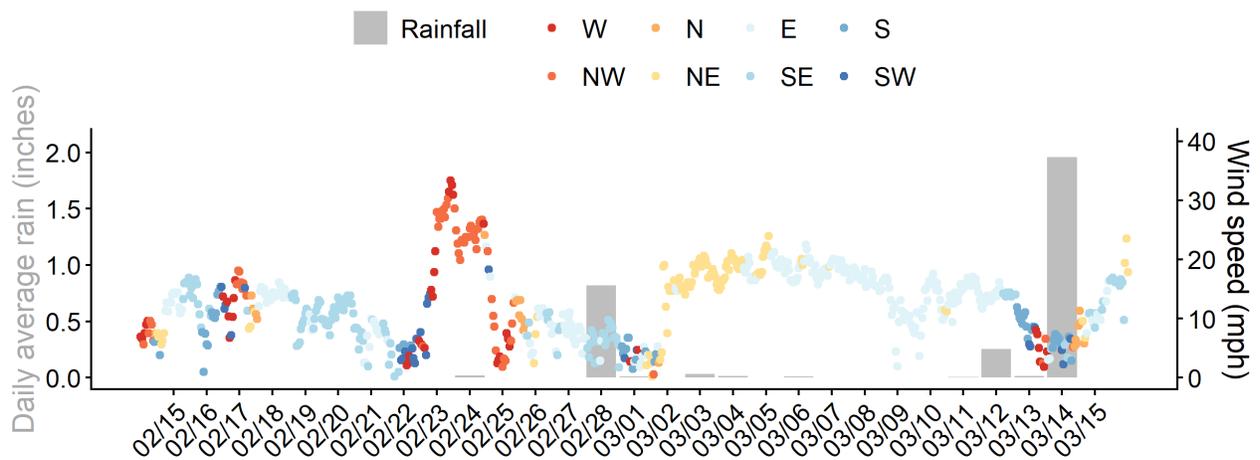
**Figure EV-8.** Taylor Slough water depth time series for Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB; northern slough) and Craighead Pond (CP; southern slough).



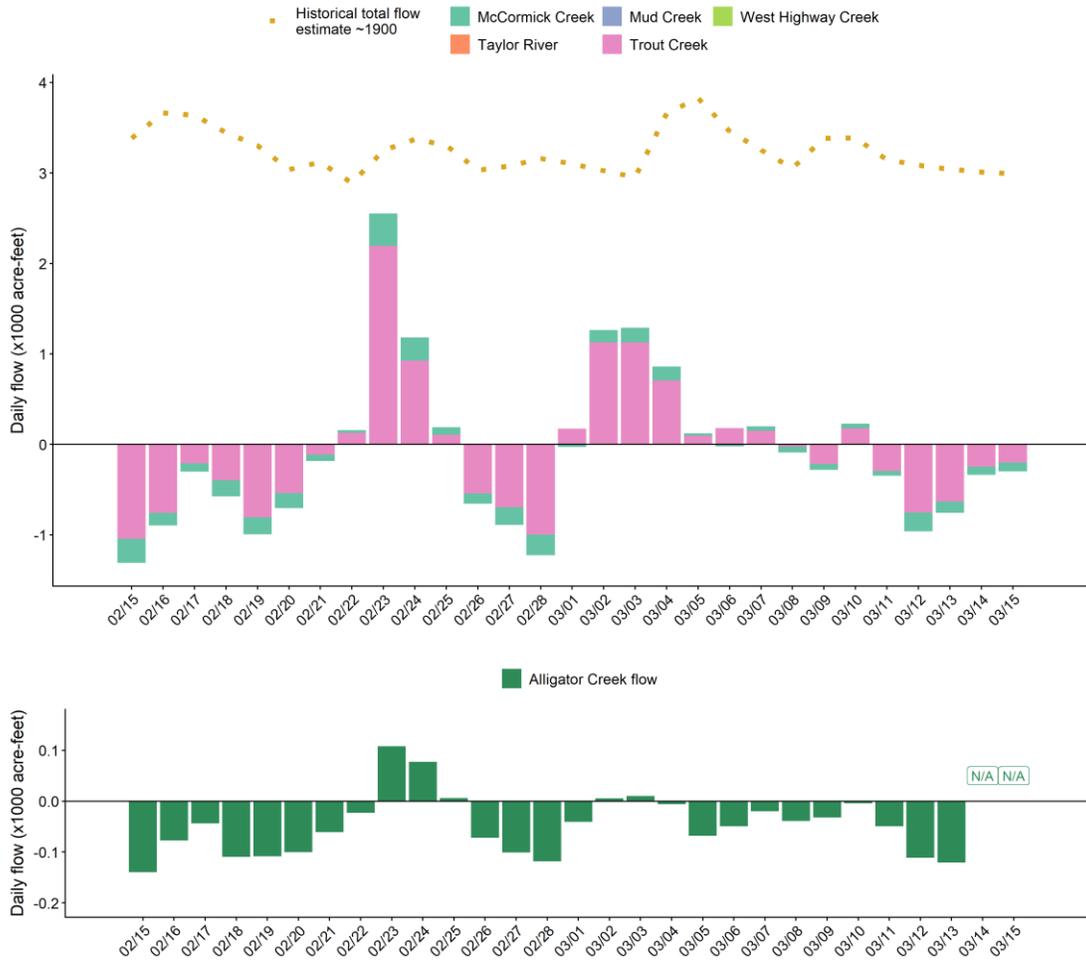
**Figure EV-9.** Eastern (top panel), Central (middle panel) and Western (bottom panel) Florida Bay daily average salinities with WY2001-2016 interquartile (25-75 percentile) ranges (IQR) and estimated historical daily average salinities. The hypersalinity threshold indicates the level at which salinities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



**Figure EV-10.** Daily average salinity at Taylor River (TR) tracked for the Florida Bay MFL criteria. The 365-day total creek flow MFL metric is not currently available due to missing creek flow data.



**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.** Top: daily average creek flow summed between the five major creeks with estimated historical daily flow over the past four weeks (**note:** data from Taylor River, Mud Creek and West Highway Creek are currently unavailable since November 21<sup>st</sup>, 2025). Bottom: Daily average Alligator Creek flow data. N/A indicates missing data.

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

<b>SFWMD Everglades Ecological Recommendations, March 16, 2026 (red is new)</b>			
	Weekly change	Recommendation	Reasons
<b>WCA-1</b>	Stage increased by 0.05 feet.	A recession of no faster than 0.05 feet per week.	Conserve water, maintain within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife. Maintain maintenance access for vegetation management.
<b>WCA-2A</b>	Stage decreased by 0.08 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.05 feet per week.	Maintain within basin (north versus south) and downstream habitat and wildlife.
<b>WCA-2B</b>	Stage decreased by 0.11 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.12 feet per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
<b>WCA-3A NE</b>	Stage decreased by 0.04 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.05 feet per week.	Conserve water, maintain within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife. Provide suitable depths for aquatic prey and protect against peat soil loss during the dry season.
<b>WCA-3A NW</b>	Stage decreased by 0.05 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.05 feet per week.	
<b>Central WCA-3A S</b>	Stage increased by 0.49 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.05 feet per week.	Conserve water, maintain within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife. Provide suitable depths for aquatic prey and protect against peat soil loss during the dry season.
<b>Southern WCA-3A S</b>	Stage increased by 0.14 feet		
<b>WCA-3B</b>	Stage increased by 0.26 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.12 feet per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
<b>ENP-SRS</b>	Stage increased by 0.11 feet.	Make discharges to ENP according to COP protocol, considering up/down stream ecological conditions.	Protect within basin and upstream habitat and wildlife.
<b>Taylor Slough</b>	Stage changes ranged from +0.16 feet to +3.11 feet	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.
<b>FB- Salinity</b>	Salinity changes ranged from -1.5 to +3.5	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.