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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 15, 2026

SUBJECT: Weekly Environmental Conditions for Systems Operations

Summary

Weather Conditions and Forecast

Model guidance indicates that a large upper-air low will move northward near or west of the Lower Florida Keys by Wednesday evening, then to a position a short distance offshore of Florida's west-central coast by Thursday evening. At the same time, the Sub-Saharan Air Layer (SAL) is expected to modify considerably while some of the deeper moisture associated with the low- mid-level disturbance across the Deep South seeps southward into the SFWMD. This should limit rainfall production Wednesday and Thursday despite the gradual increase in available moisture. Wednesday's rainfall should remain focused primarily across the southwestern and western interior. By Thursday, increasing moisture north of Lake Okeechobee could again result in the primary focus of rainfall to be from the Kissimmee Valley to the Upper East Coast. The forecast from late this week through the weekend remains similarly challenging. However, total daily area-averaged rainfall across the SFWMD is expected to increase. The greatest enhancement in rainfall appears most likely from Friday through Sunday across areas north and west of Lake Okeechobee, where deeper moisture should remain concentrated. South of Lake Okeechobee, prevailing southwesterly steering flow could also support an increase in rainfall, particularly from the south-central interior toward portions of the east coast, including the Lower East Coast that will have been unusually dry by then. By Monday, the influence of the upper low should begin to diminish as it moves farther away. For the week ending next Tuesday morning, total area-averaged rainfall across the SFWMD is forecast to remain below the long-term average, although confidence in that forecast is only modest given the considerable uncertainty. Early indications also suggest that area-averaged rainfall during Week 2 could remain below the long-term average.

Kissimmee

Water levels in East Lake Toho and Lake Toho are being allowed to rise as rainfall permits. Releases from Lakes Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha followed the Headwaters Revitalization Schedule Increment 1 Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan. Weekly

average discharge on July 12, 2026, was 150 cfs at S-65 and 140 cfs at S-65A. Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain was unchanged at 0.33 feet. The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River decreased from 6.7 mg/L the previous week to 5.9 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.

Lake Okeechobee

Lake Okeechobee stage was 9.60 feet NAVD88 (10.90 ft NGVD29) on July 12, 2026, which was 0.02 feet lower than the previous week and 0.17 feet lower than a month ago. The Lake is in the water shortage management band. Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) increased from 200 cfs the previous week to 650 cfs. Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) decreased from 350 cfs the previous week to 0 cfs. The most recent non-obscured satellite image from July 10, 2026, NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System suggests moderate to high cyanobacteria potential in the western and northern nearshore regions. Provisional results from the July 7-8 water quality sampling showed 14 of the 26 phytoplankton samples collected had detectable levels of microcystins or cylindrospermopsins, all of which were below the USEPA threshold.

Estuaries

Total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary averaged 508 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 River Estuary averaged 1,337 cfs over the past week with no flow coming from Lake Okeechobee. Over the past week, salinities decreased at all sites. Surface salinities were in the optimal range (0-10) for tape grass in the upper estuary at S-79 and Val I-75, and in the damaging range (>15) at Ft. Myers. Salinities were in the optimal range for adult oysters at Cape Coral, in the upper stressed range at Shell Point and at Sanibel.

Stormwater Treatment Areas

For the week ending Sunday, July 12, 2026, no Lake Okeechobee water was delivered to the FEBs/STAs. The total amount of Lake releases sent to the FEBs/STAs in WY2027 is approximately 8,200 ac-feet. The total amount of inflows to the STAs in WY2027 is approximately 45,000 ac-feet. Most online STA treatment cells are at or near target stage. STA-1E Central Flow-way is offline for post-construction vegetation grow-in. STA-1W Eastern Flow-way is offline for vegetation management activities. Operational restrictions are in effect in STA-1E Western Flow-way, STA-2 Flow-way 2, 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 and STA-3/4.

Everglades

Slightly below-average rainfall (1.13 inches) occurred across the Everglades Protection Area (EPA), with a couple of days of little to no rainfall due to Saharan dust over South Florida. Despite this, several days of above-average rainfall resulted in water level increases across most of the Everglades, with the exception of WCA-2A and WCA-2B,

which experienced slight declines in stage. Overall, the EPA exhibited an average ascension rate of 0.07 feet/week. Water depths across portions of the Everglades have improved. However, relatively dry conditions persist across much of the system. Water levels remain particularly low in north/central WCA-3 and Big Cypress. These dry conditions can have ecological consequences both system wide and within the central Everglades, including delaying the new production of now very limited prey populations, increasing the risk of damaging wildfires, enhanced peat oxidation, and potential ridge and slough degradation. Taylor Slough stages increased last week and now fall above the recent average for this time of year by 0.9 inches. Average Florida Bay salinity decreased last week by 1.9, with decreases across the Bay and primarily along the coast. However, the central and western regions of Florida Bay remain above the hypersalinity threshold and at or above the 75th percentile, respectively.

Supporting Information

Kissimmee Basin

Upper Kissimmee

On July 12, 2026, mean daily lake stages were 54.2 feet NAVD88 (1.3 feet below schedule) in East Lake Toho, 51.6 feet NAVD88 (0.9 feet below schedule) in Lake Toho, and 47.8 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 July 12, 2026, mean weekly discharge was 150 cfs at S-65 and 140 cfs at S-65A. Mean weekly discharge from the Kissimmee River was 220 cfs at S-65D and 170 cfs at S-65E (**Table KB-2**). Mean weekly headwater stages were 45.3 feet NAVD88 at S-65A and 27.5 feet NAVD88 at S-65D. Mean weekly river channel stage decreased by 0.1 feet to 29.8 feet NAVD88 (**Figure KB-4**). Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain was unchanged at 0.33 feet (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-5**). The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River decreased from 6.7 mg/L the previous week to 5.9 mg/L (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-6**).

Water Management Recommendations

Allow stage in East Lake Toho and Lake Toho to rise with rainfall and, to the extent possible, limit the ascension rate to no more than 0.5 feet/14 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 at the lower boundary of Zone B4, target flows of 300 cfs if stage increases into Zone B4 and 150 cfs if stage declines into Zone B5.

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)	
							7/12/26	7/5/26
Lakes Hart and Mary Jane	S-62	LKMJ	2	59.0	R	58.9	0.1	0.0
Lakes Myrtle, Preston and Joel	S-57	S-57	0	59.0	R	59.9	-0.9	-0.8
Alligator Chain	S-60	ALLI	0	60.7	R	62.1	-1.4	-1.4
Lake Gentry	S-63	LKGT	0	58.4	R	59.9	-1.5	-1.4
East Lake Toho	S-59	TOHOE	0	54.2	R	55.5	-1.3	-1.4
Lake Toho	S-61	TOHOW S-61	170	51.6	R	52.5	-0.9	-1.0
Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha	S-65	KUB011 LKIS5B	150	47.8	T	50.3	-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.

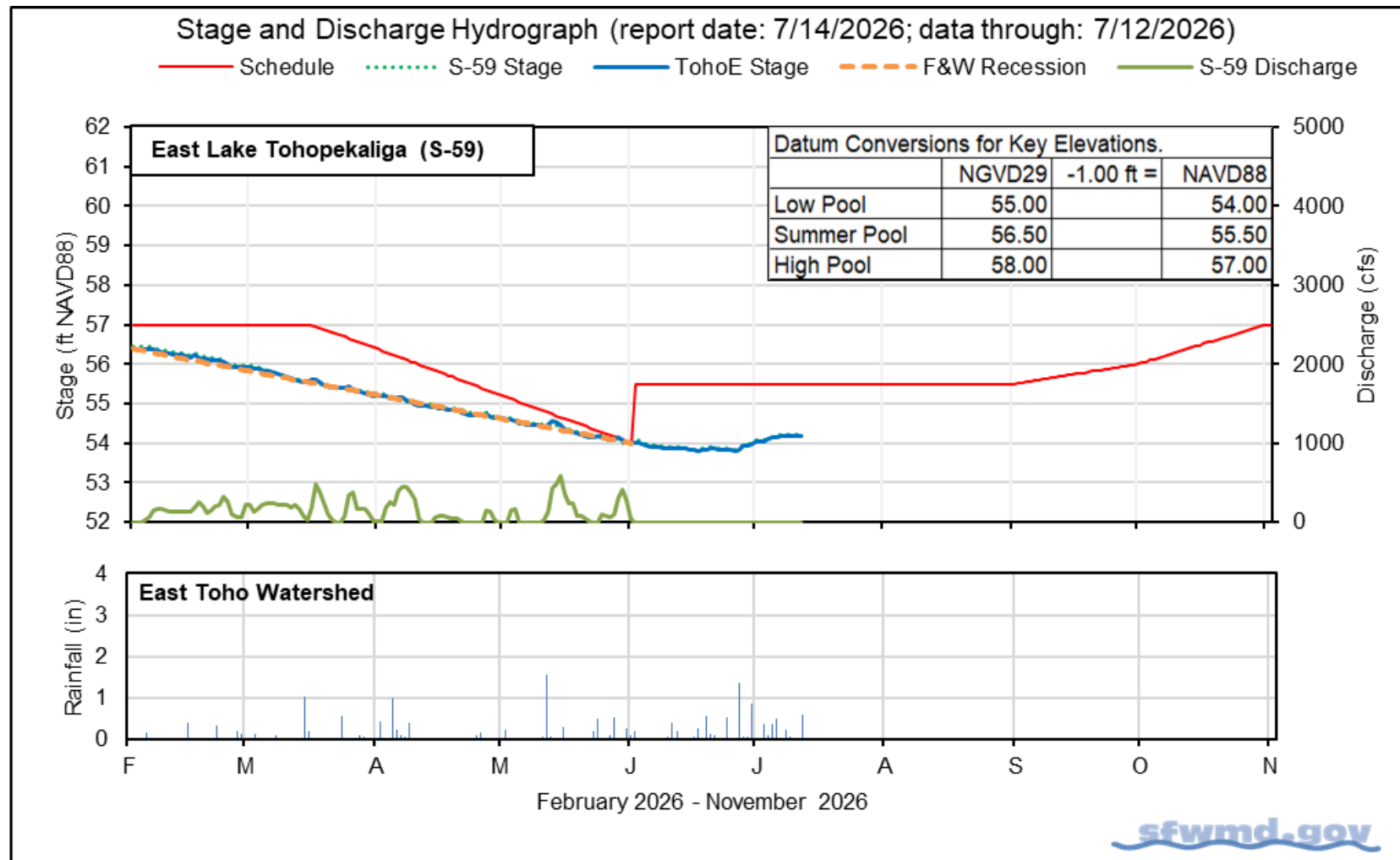
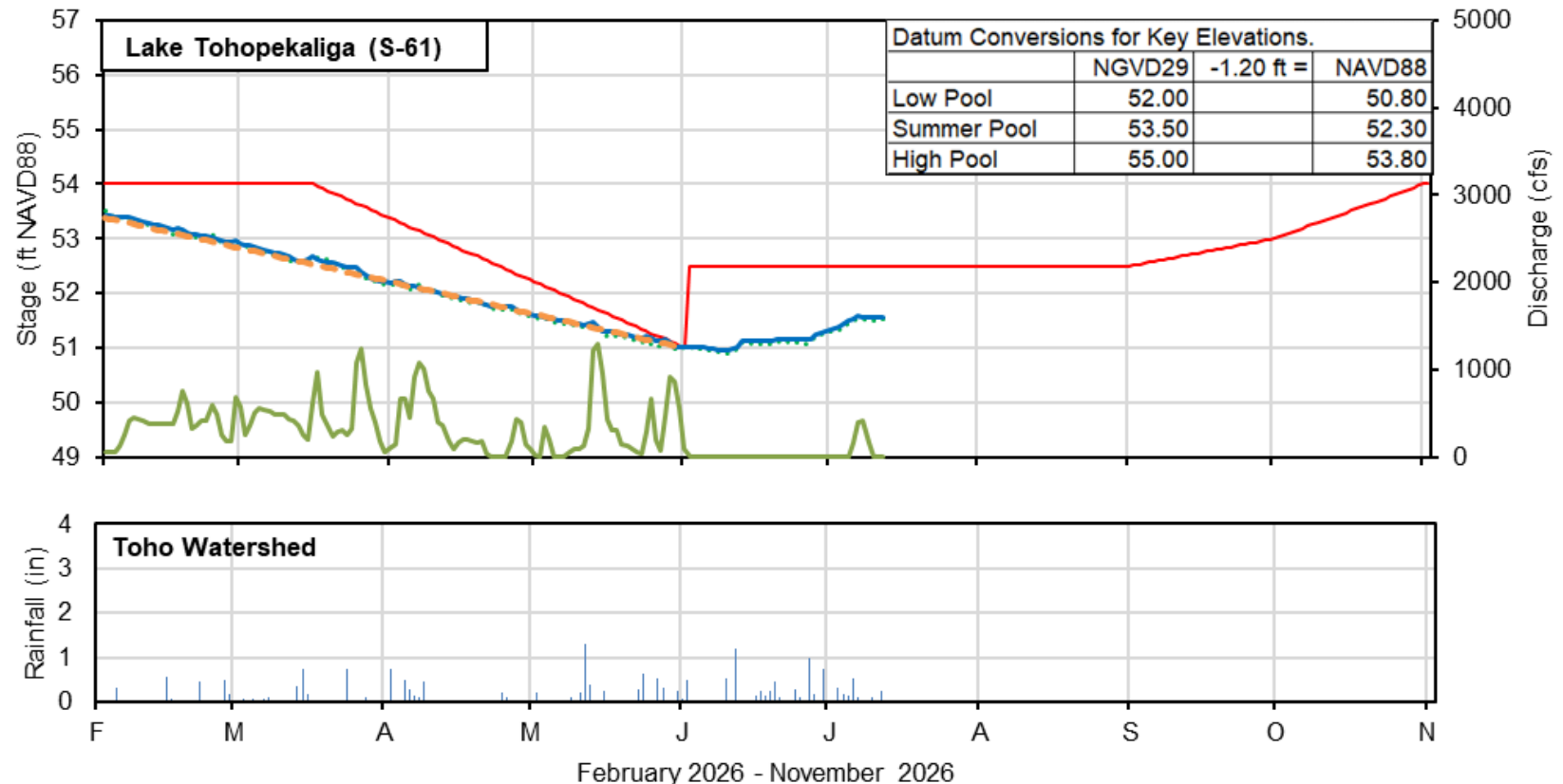


Figure KB-1. East Lake Toho regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.

Stage and Discharge Hydrograph (report date: 7/14/2026; data through: 7/12/2026)

— Schedule S-61 Stage — In-Lake Stage - - - F&W Recession — S-61 Discharge



*In-Lake Stage is the mean of S-61 headwater and TohoW stage.

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

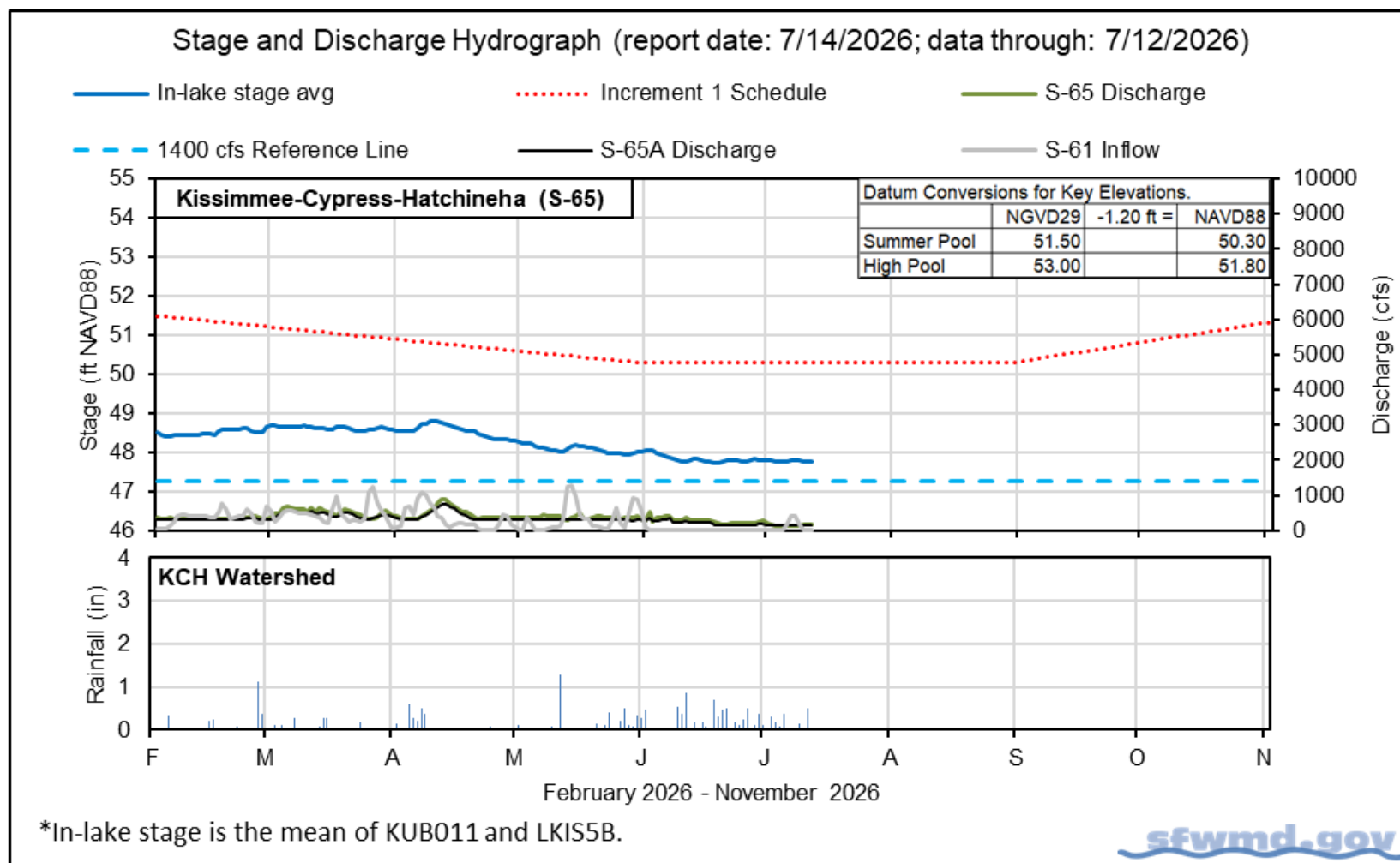


Figure KB-3. Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.

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			
		7/12/26	7/12/26	7/5/26	6/28/26	6/21/26
Discharge	S-65	150	150	180	220	250
Discharge	S-65A ^a	140	140	160	160	190
Headwater Stage (feet NAVD88)	S-65A	45.3	45.3	45.4	45.3	45.2
Discharge	S-65D ^b	N/A	220	190	150	230
Headwater Stage (feet NAVD88)	S-65D ^c	24.6	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.7
Discharge (cfs)	S-65E ^d	120	170	110	84	160
Discharge (cfs)	S-67	0	0	0	0	0
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) ^e	Phase I, II/III river channel	4.6	5.9	6.7	7.6	7.1
River channel mean stage (feet NAVD88) ^f	Phase I river channel	29.7	29.8	29.9	29.5	30.1
Mean depth (feet) ^g	Phase I & II/III floodplain	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32

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).

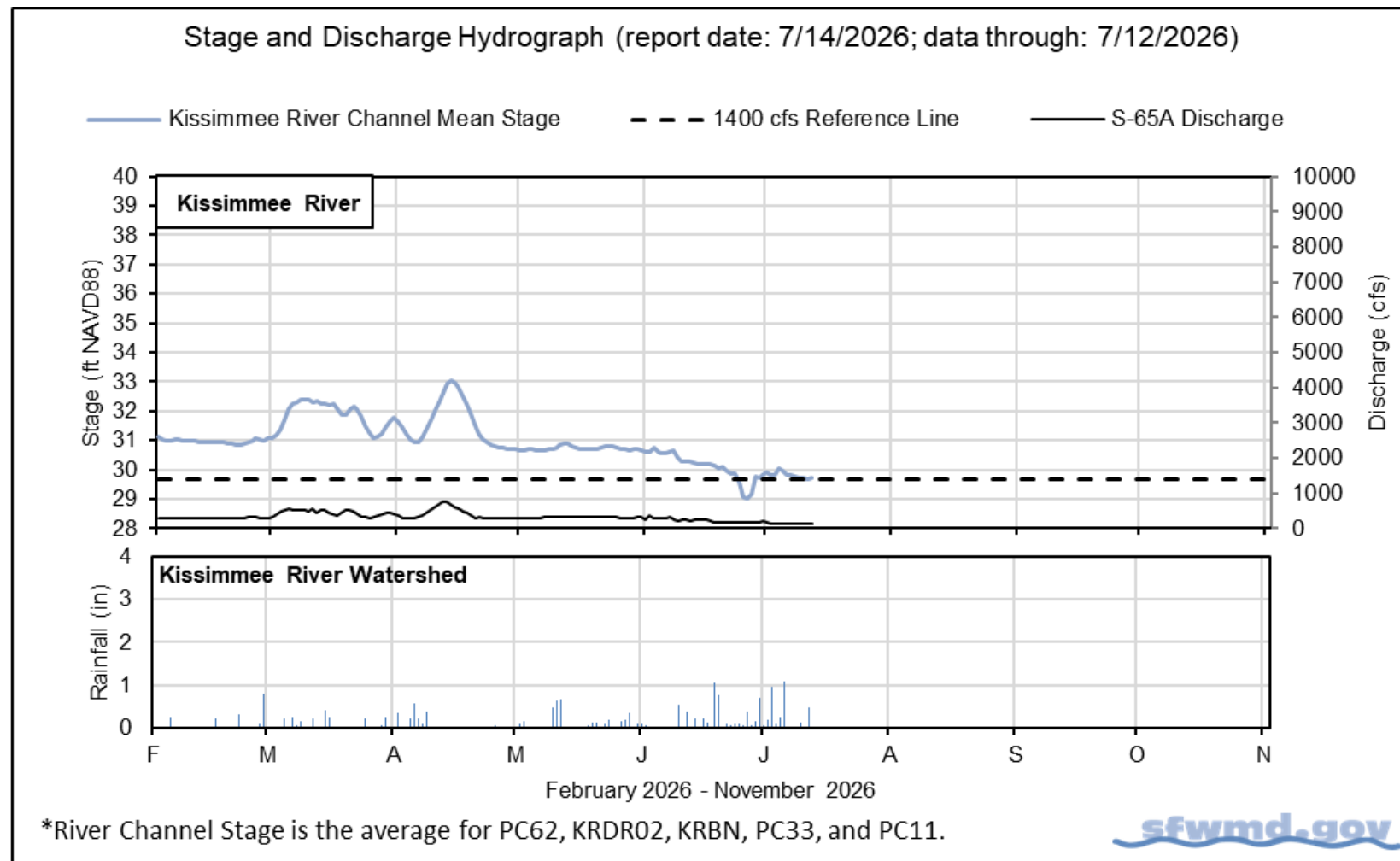


Figure KB-4. Kissimmee River stage, discharge, and rainfall.

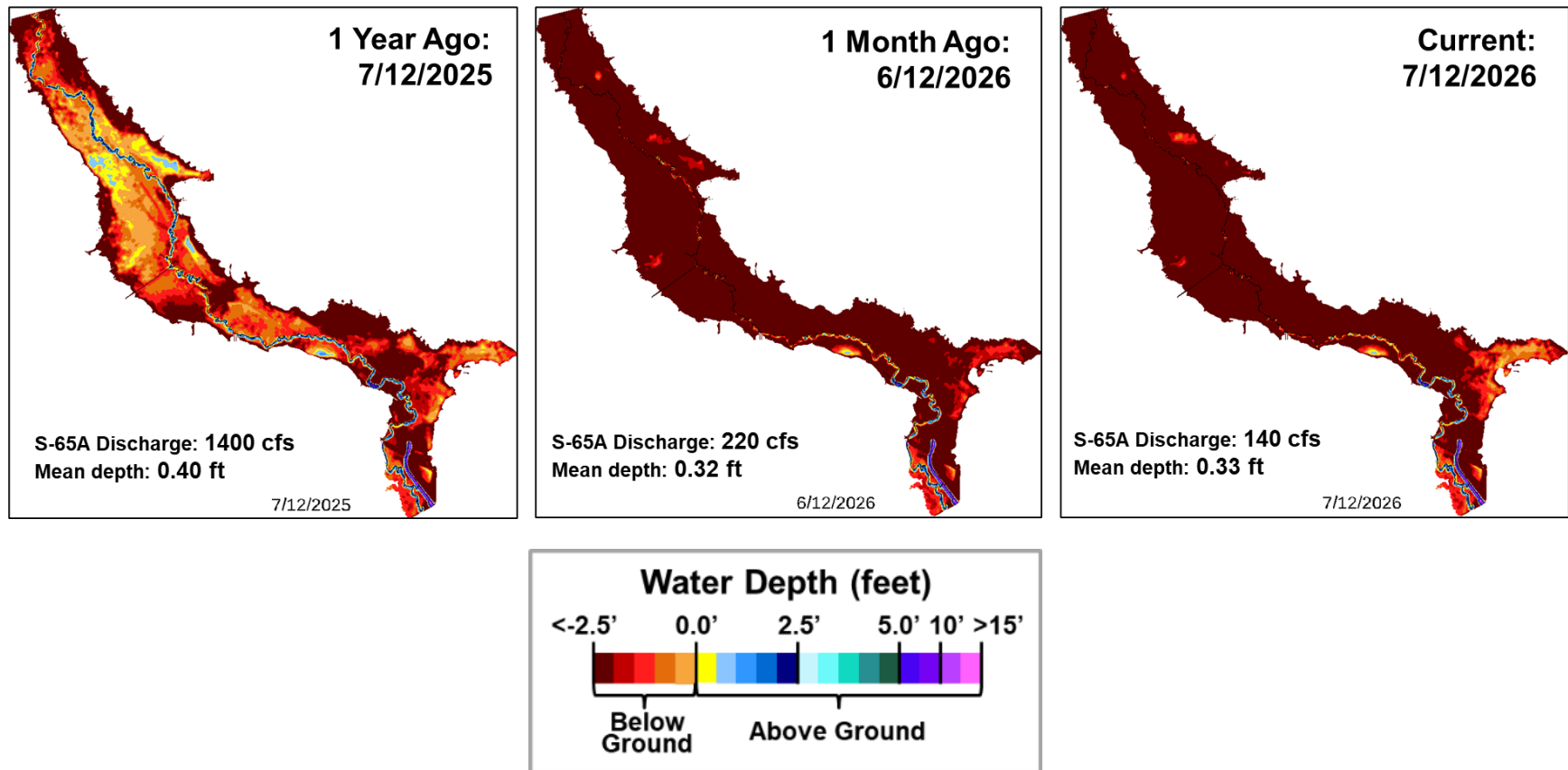
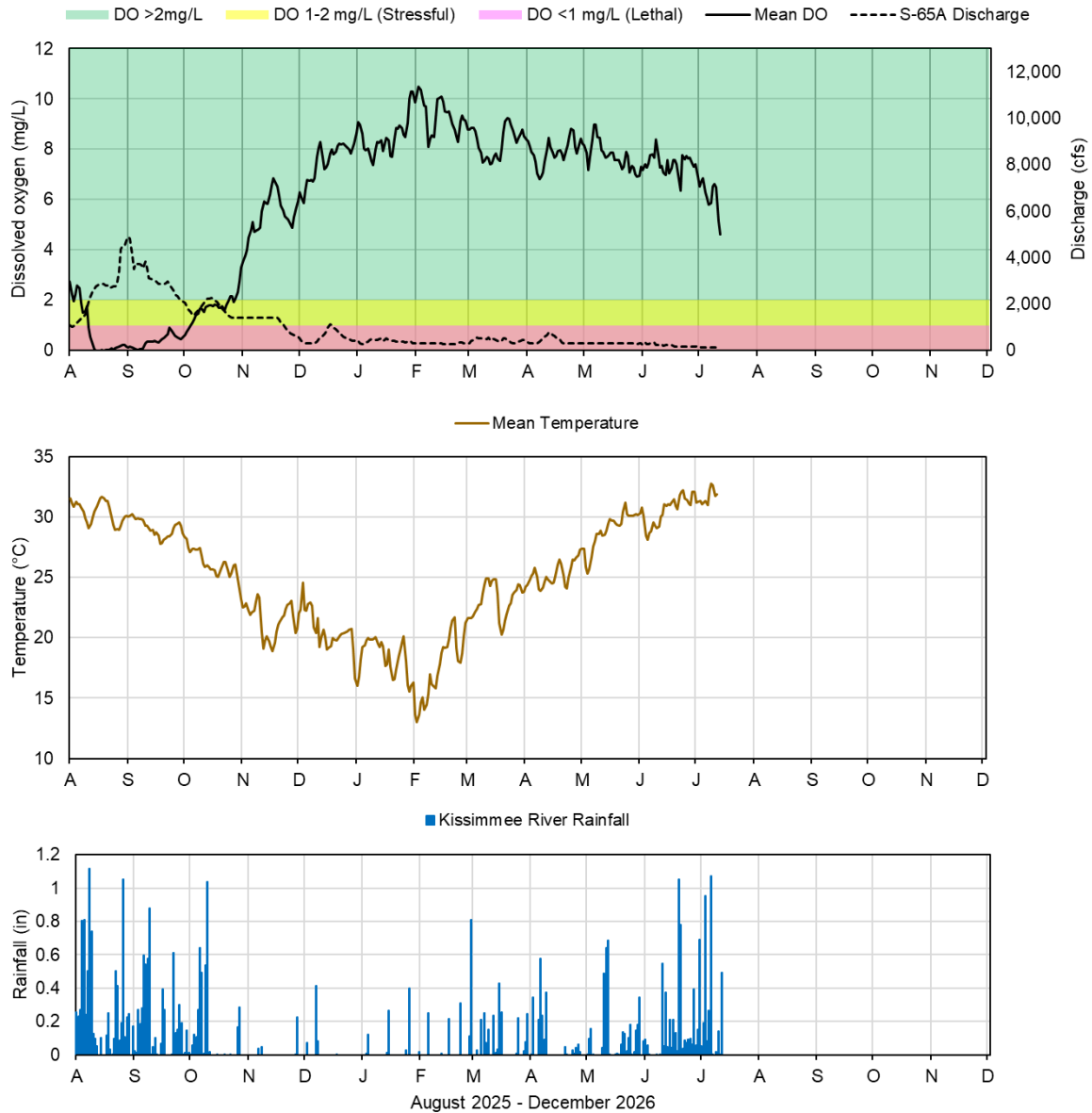


Figure KB-5. Phase I-II-III area Kissimmee River floodplain water depths (from left to right) one year ago, one month ago, and current.



Report Date: 7/14/2026; data are through: 7/12/2026

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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.

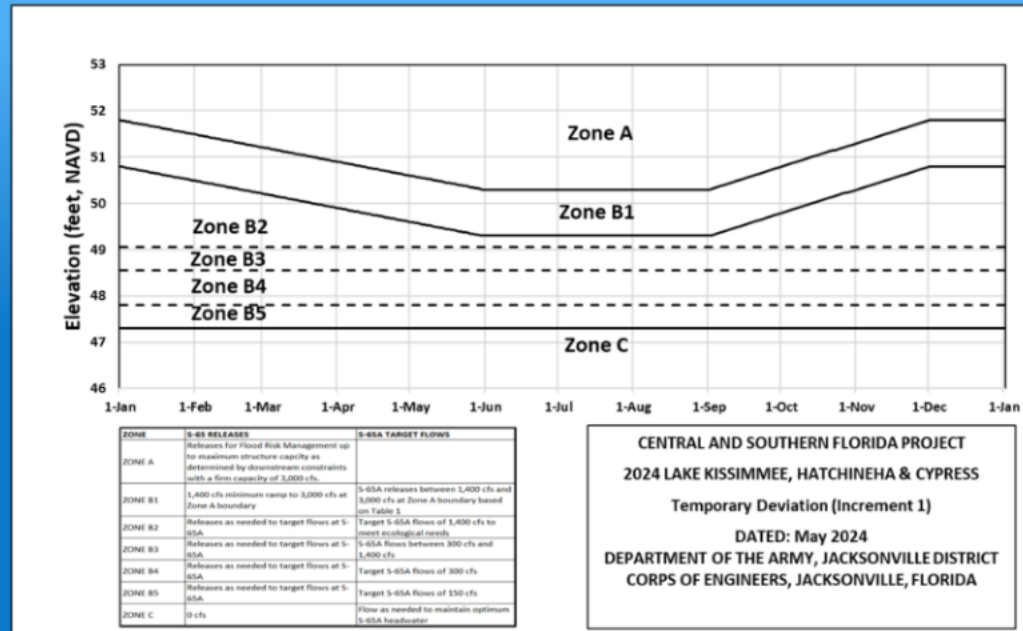
SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

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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Other Considerations

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

Slide Revised 7/29/2024

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

Lake Okeechobee

Lake Okeechobee stage was 9.60 feet NAVD88 (10.90 feet NGVD29) on July 12, 2026, which was 0.02 feet lower than the previous week and 0.17 feet lower than a month ago (**Figure LO-1**). Lake stage remains in the water shortage management band (0.45 feet below the upper limit, **Figure LO-2**) and is 0.78 feet below the ecological envelope (**Figure LO-3**). According to NEXRAD, 1.12 inches (approximately 41,700 acre-feet) of rain fell directly over the Lake during the previous week, and 1.33 inches (approximately 37,700 acre-feet) were lost to evapotranspiration.

Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) increased from 200 cfs the previous week to 650 cfs. The largest inflow came from the Kissimmee River (170 cfs via S-65E(X1)). Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) decreased from 350 cfs the previous week to 0 cfs. Although no water was released from the Lake, there was an average of 140 cfs backflow from the east through S-308 and S271. **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 July 10, 2026, NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System suggests moderate to high cyanobacteria potential in the western and northern nearshore regions (**Figure LO-6**).

The routine water quality and phytoplankton monitoring sampling trips are currently on the bloom season (May-Oct) twice per month sampling schedule. Provisional phytoplankton results from the July 7-8 sampling event showed 14 of the 26 phytoplankton samples collected had detectable levels of cyanotoxins, though all were below the USEPA recreational guidelines. Seven had detectable levels of cylindrospermopsin (all < 0.5 µg/L), and 7 had detectable microcystins (**Figure LO-7**). The sample from L004 had the highest value, 5.2 µg/L microcystins.

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

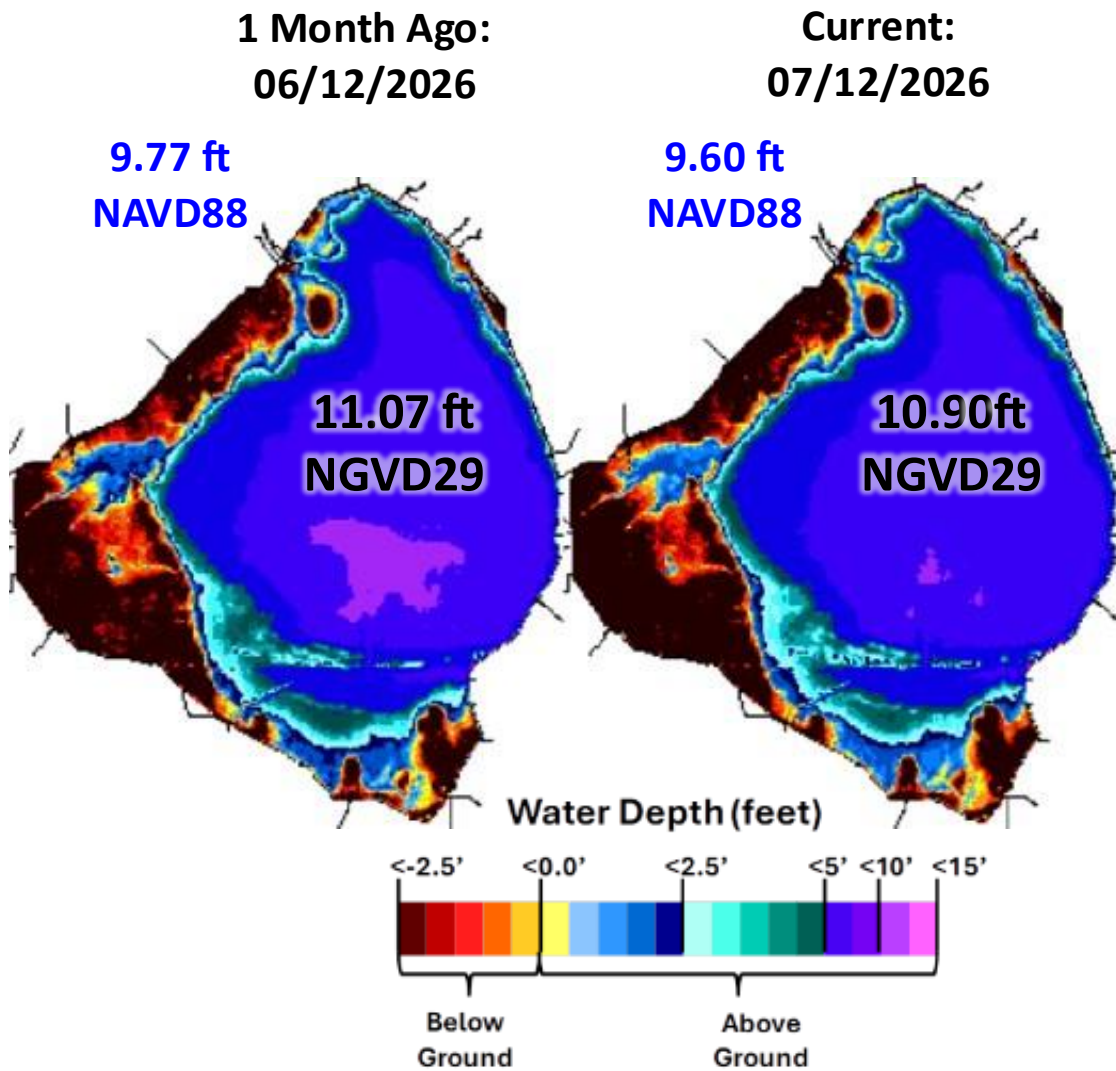


Figure LO-1. Lake Okeechobee water depth estimates based on South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT).

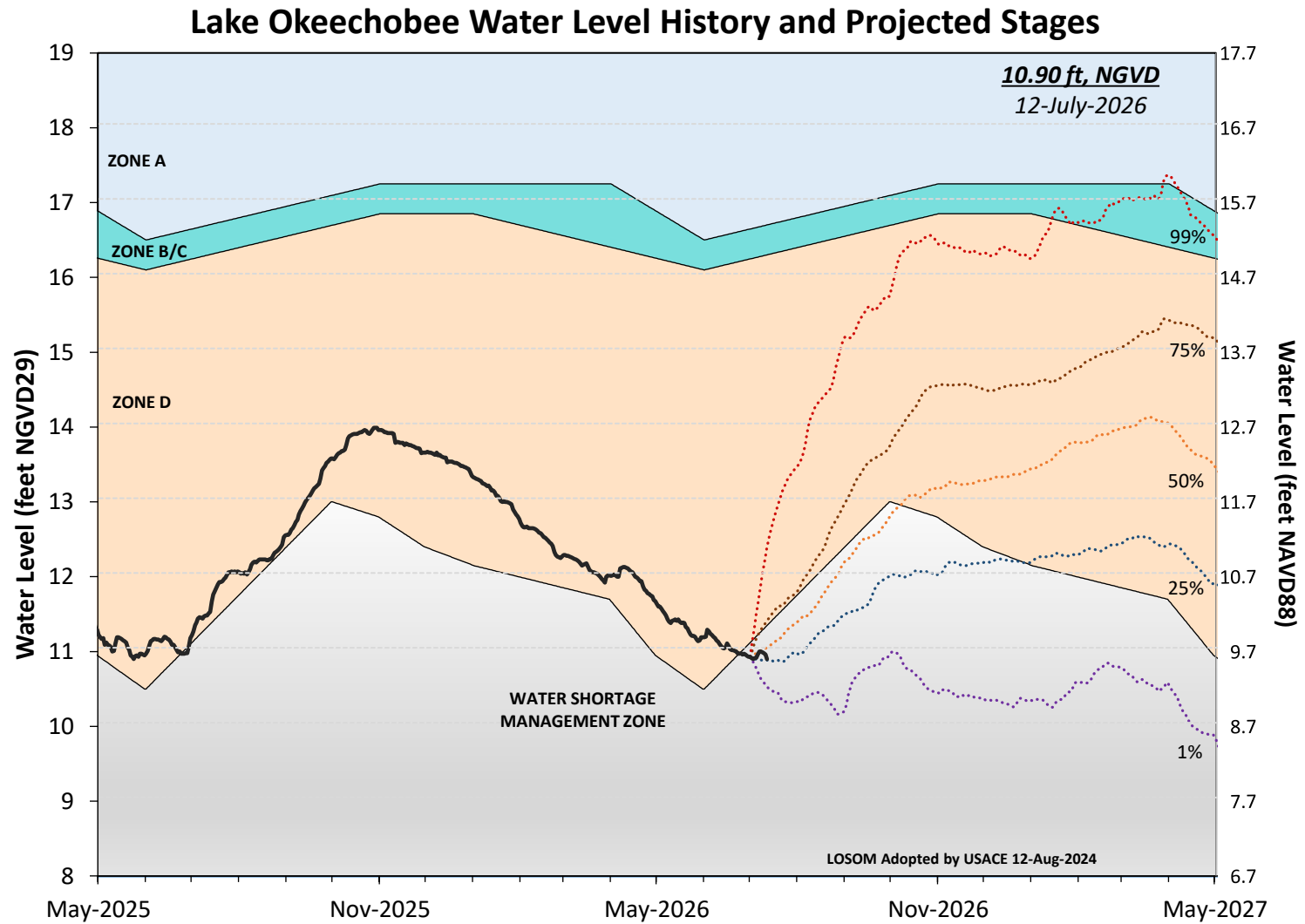


Figure LO-2. Recent Lake Okeechobee stages with projected stages based on a conditional position analysis.
 Note: stages are in NGVD29, approximate NAVD88 values are shown for reference.

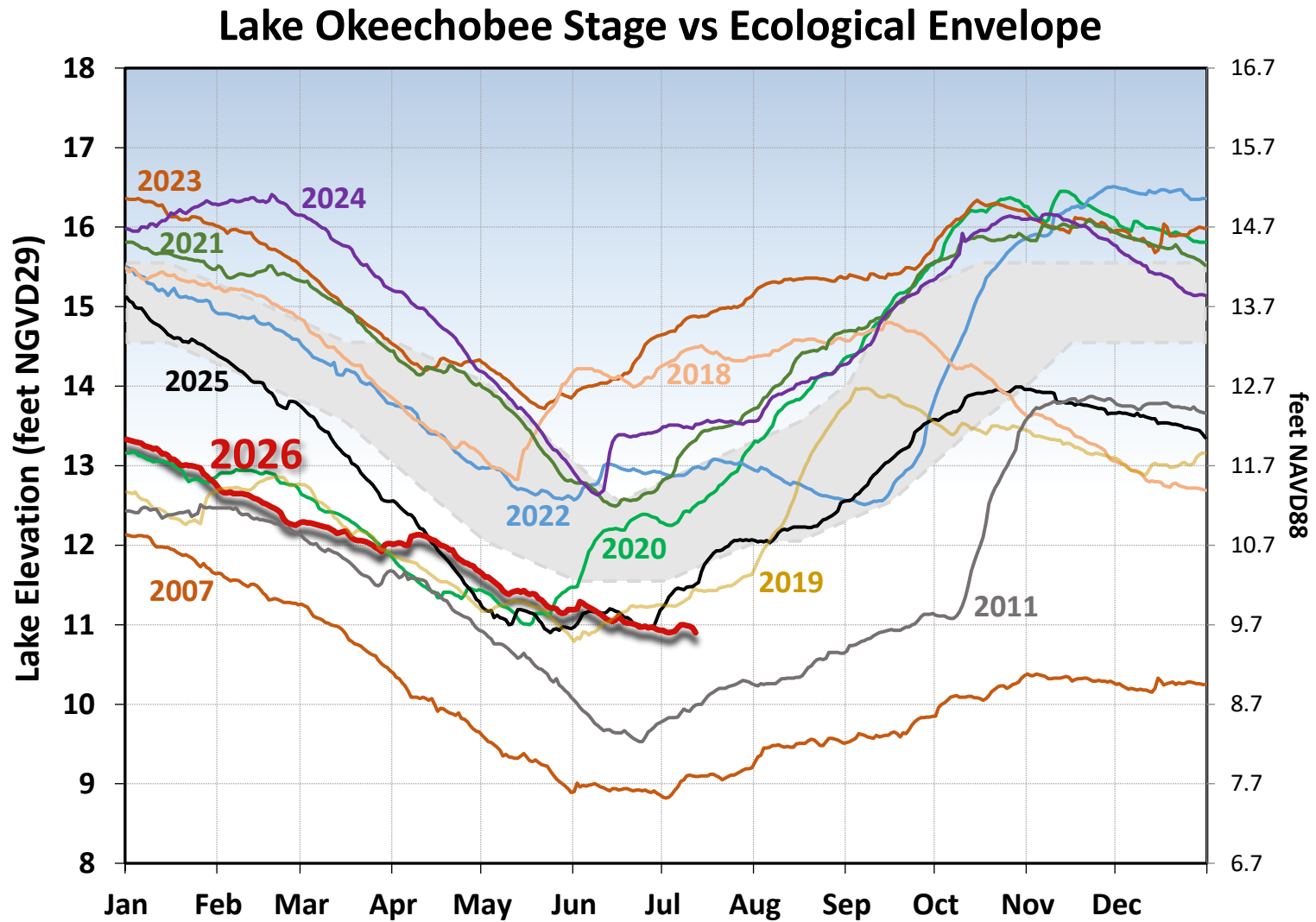


Figure LO-3. The current and select prior year's annual lake stage hydrographs in comparison to the Lake Okeechobee ecological envelope (light grey).

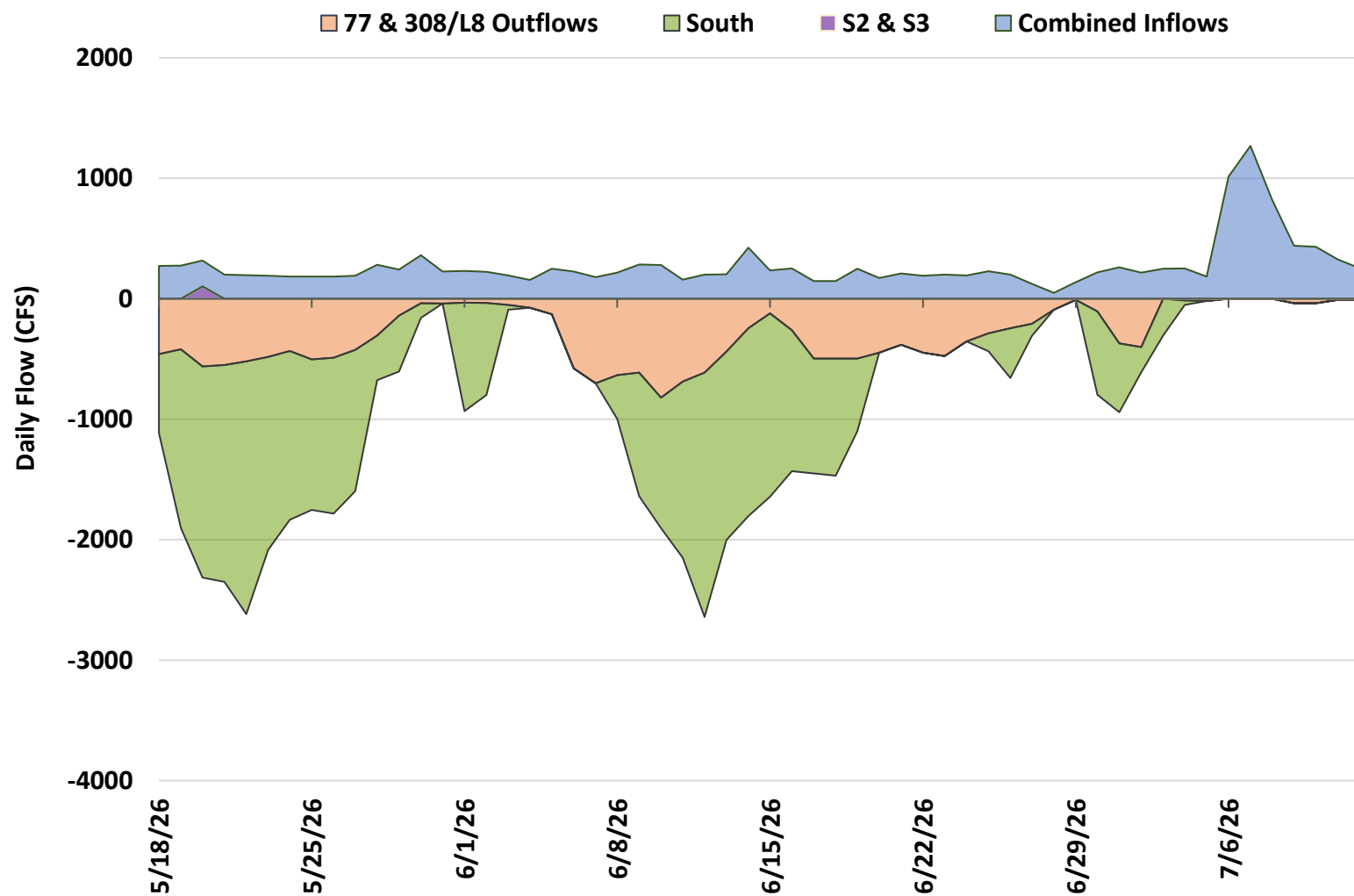


Figure LO-4. Major inflows (orange) to and outflows east and west (blue) from Lake Okeechobee. Outflows south are shown in green. Flows into Lake Okeechobee from the L-8 canal through S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) or from the C-44 canal through the S-308 are included as inflows. Conversely, flows from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

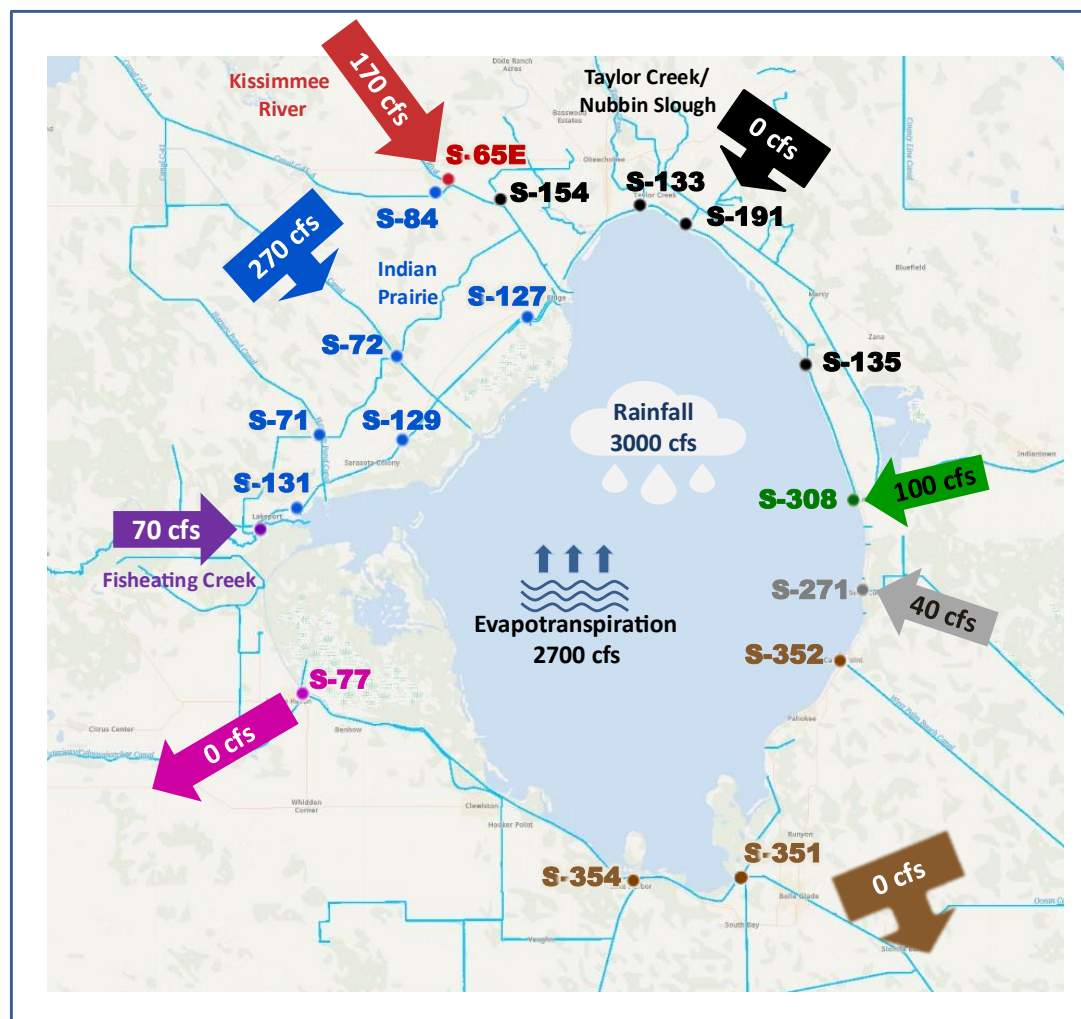


Figure LO-5. Inflows into Lake Okeechobee from Indian Prairie basins, Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough, Kissimmee River and Fisheating Creek (currently no flow data available for FECR), and outflows to the west via S-77, to the east via S-308, to the south via S-351, S-352, S-354, and to southeast via S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) for the week of July 6 - 12, 2026.

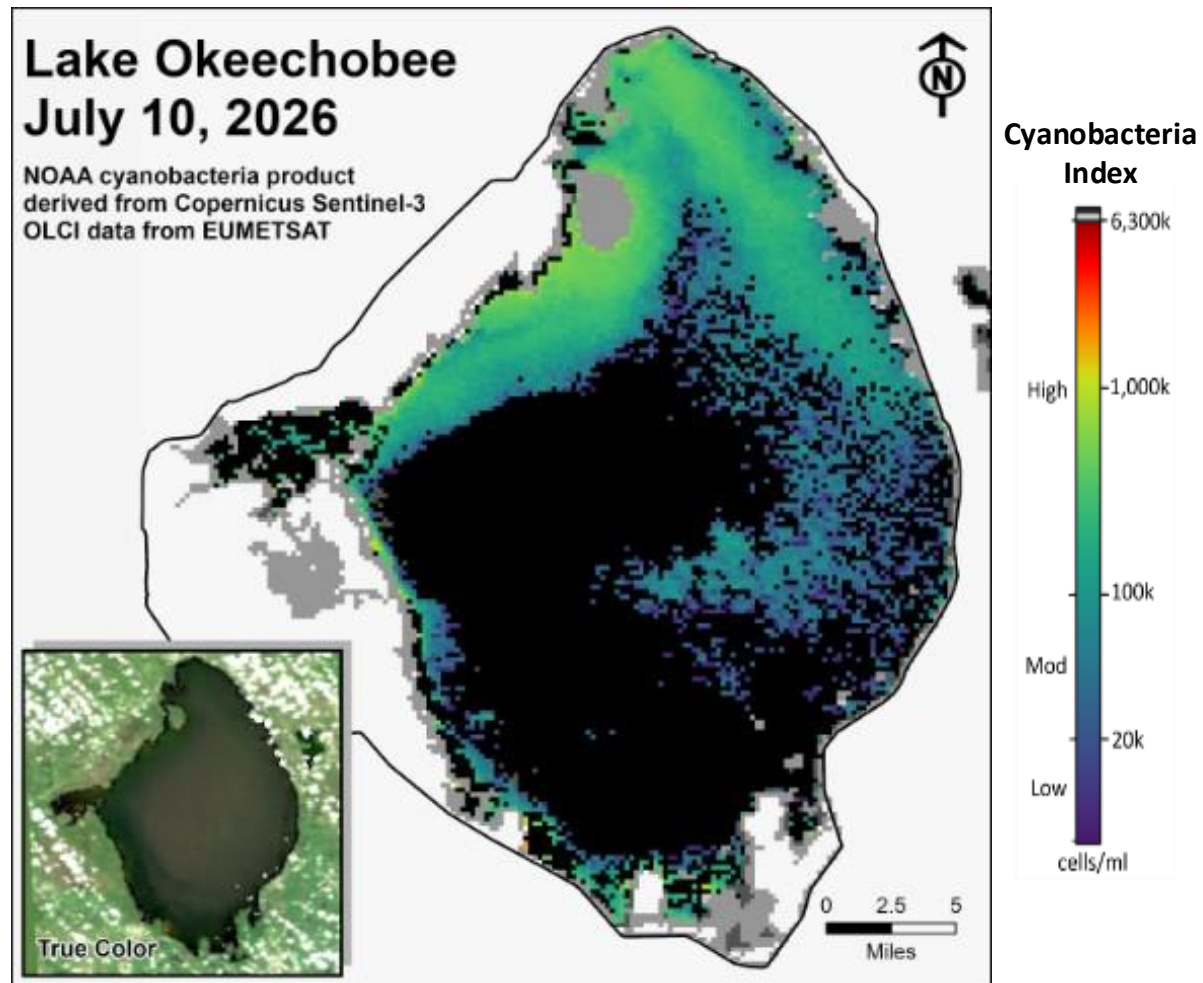


Figure LO-6. Cyanobacteria bloom index level on Lake Okeechobee, based on NOAA's harmful algal bloom monitoring system. Gray color indicates cloud cover. *Provisional NOAA image, subject to change*.

Collection Date: July 7-8, 2026

Station	CHL _a (ug/L)	TOXIN (ug/L)	TAXA	Station	CHL _a (ug/L)	TOXIN (ug/L)	TAXA
FEBIN				L001		0.2	Micro/Raphi
FEBOUT				L004		5.2	Microcys
KISSR0.0		BDL	Microcys	L006		0.6	Micro/Dolic
L005		0.2	Raphi/Plank	L007		BDL	Microcys
LZ2		0.4	Raphidio	L008		BDL	mixed
KBARSE		BDL	Raphi/Plank	LZ30		BDL	mixed
RITTAE2				LZ40		BDL	Microcys
PELBAY3				CLV10A		0.9	Microcys
POLE3S				NCENTER		0.1	Microcys
LZ25A							
PALMOUT		BDL	mixed	S308C		0.3	Microcys
PALMOUT1		BDL	mixed	S77		BDL	Microcys
PALMOUT2		BDL	mixed	➤ SFWMD considers >40µg/L Chlorophyll_a an algal bloom ➤ BDL – Below Detectable Limit of 0.2 µg/L (Cyl = 0.1 µg/L) ➤ ND – No Dominant taxa ➤ F – Flagged Sample ➤ Blank – Not sampled ➤ Station bold font– crew observed possible BGA ➤ Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (CHL_a) analyzed by SFWMD ➤ Toxin & Taxa analyzed by FDEP: Microcys = Microcystis; Raphi = Raphidiopsis; Planktol = Planktolyngbya; Dolicho = Dolichospermum; Pseud = Pseudanabaena; Dinop = Dinophyceae			
PALMOUT3		BDL	Micro/Dolic				
POLESOUT		0.2	Raphi/Plank				
POLESOUT1		0.2	mixed				
POLESOUT2		BDL	Micro/Plank				
POLESOUT3		0.8	Microcys				
EASTSHORE		0.5	Microcys				
NES135		0.3	Microcys				
NES191		0.2	Dolichos				

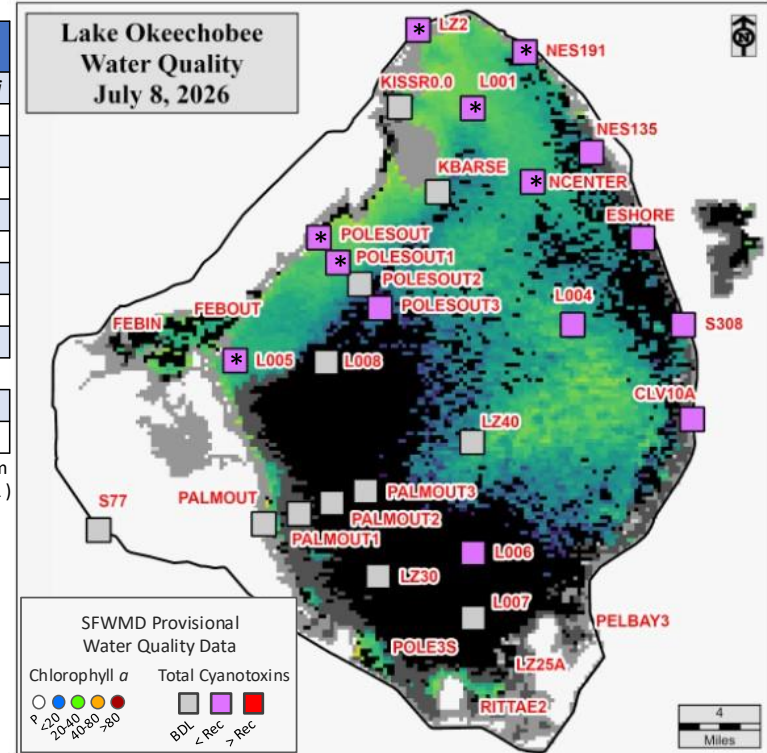


Figure LO-7. Dominant taxa, cyanotoxins (µg/L) and chlorophyll a (µg/L) concentration data from July 6 - 12, 2026. Sampling locations, chlorophyll a (pending), and total toxin concentrations are overlaid on the July 8, 2026, image from NOAA's harmful algal bloom monitoring system. Gray color indicates cloud cover.

Estuaries

St. Lucie Estuary

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary was 508 cfs (**Figures ES-1 and ES-2**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 559 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 in the estuary (**Table ES-1 and Figure ES-3**). The seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge was 20.3. 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 was 6.8 spat/shell at Rio, which is an increase from the previous month (**Figure ES-5**). Oyster density at Rio was 503 oysters/m² in June, which is slightly higher than the previous survey in March.

Caloosahatchee River Estuary

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary was 1,337 cfs (**Figures ES-6 and ES-7**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 825 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 surface salinities (**Table ES-2**) were in the optimal range (0-10) for tape grass at S-79 and Val I-75 and in the damaging range at Ft. Myers. 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 were 4.5 spat/shell at Iona Cove and 4.9 spat/shell at Bird Island, which is an increase and decrease from the previous month, respectively (**Figures ES-11 and ES-12**). Oyster density in June at Iona Cove was 1,068 oysters/m², and Bird Island was 1,749 oysters/m², which are both higher than the previous surveys 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 76 cfs. Model results from all scenarios predict daily salinity to be 9.9 or lower and the 30-day moving average surface salinity to be 8.1 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.

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.

Red Tide

The FWRI reported on July 10, 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 the Water Shortage Management Zone. Current climatological and hydrological conditions are normal. The LOSOM release guidance suggests no releases 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 549 cfs (**Figure ES-14**), which is not 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 54 cfs (**Figure ES-15**) and the 20-day average salinity at RM 9.2 is 0.3 (**Figure ES-16**), which is not an exceedance.

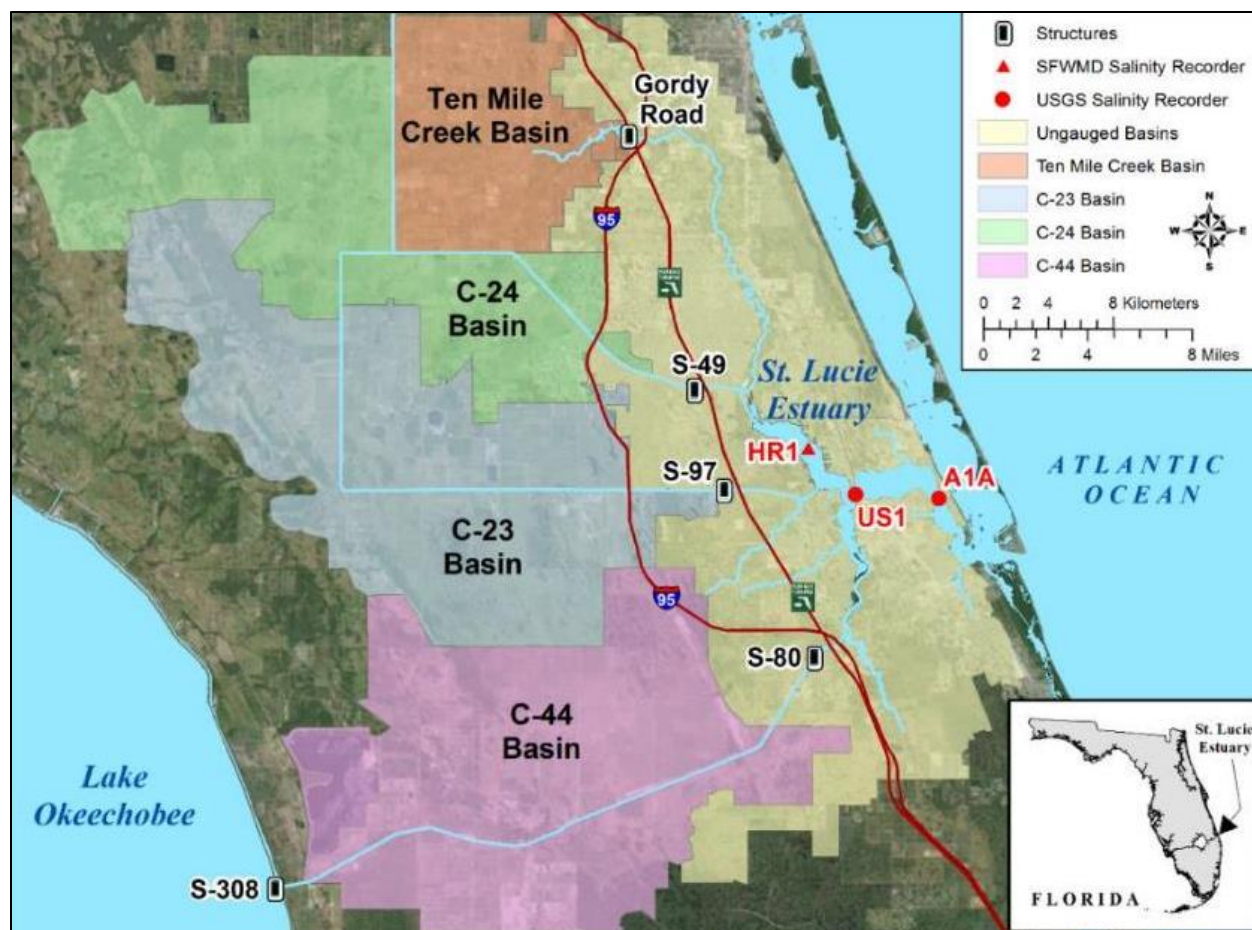


Figure ES-1. Basins, water control structures and salinity monitoring sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.

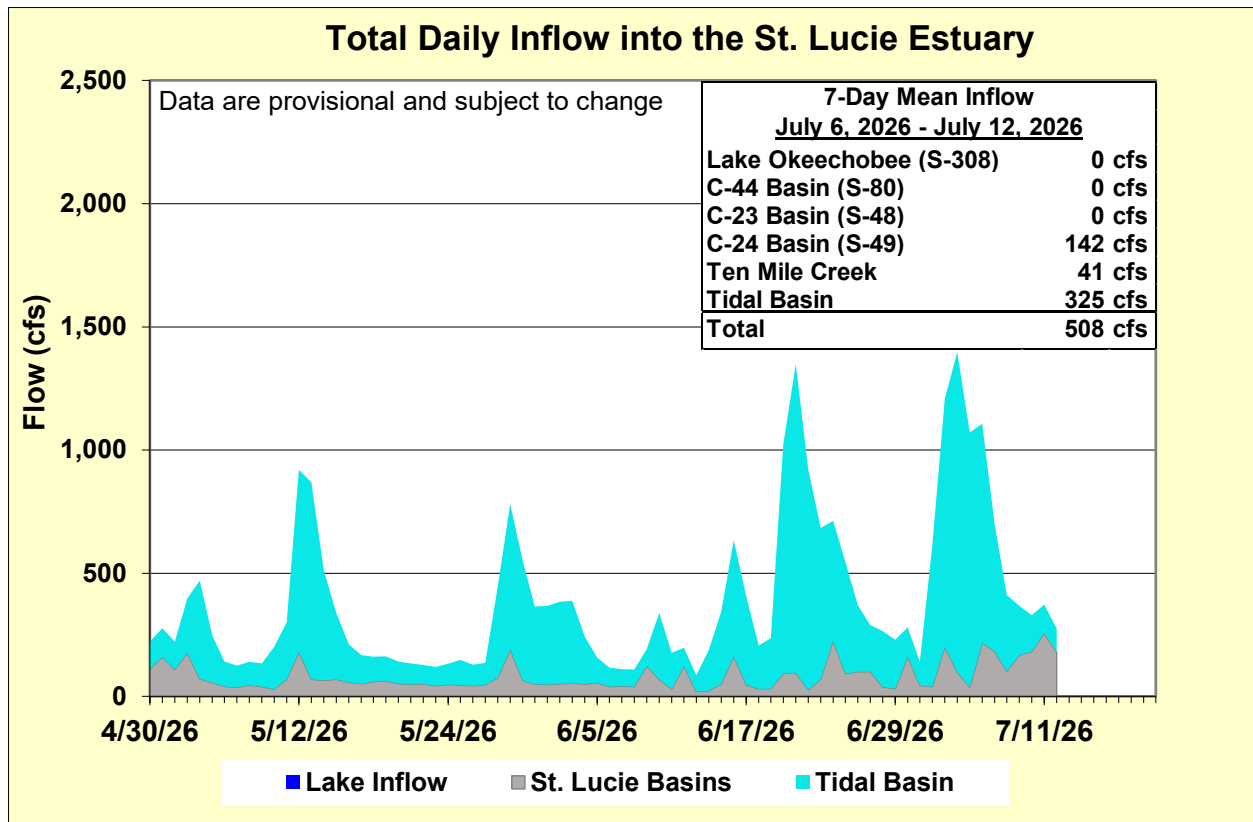


Figure ES-2. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee and runoff from the C-44, C-23, C-24, Ten Mile Creek, and Tidal Basins into the St. Lucie Estuary.

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)	12.8 (15.7)	16.3 (19.6)	10.0 – 25.0
US1 Bridge	19.9 (21.7)	20.7 (23.1)	10.0 – 25.0
A1A Bridge	27.0 (29.0)	29.0 (30.6)	10.0 – 25.0

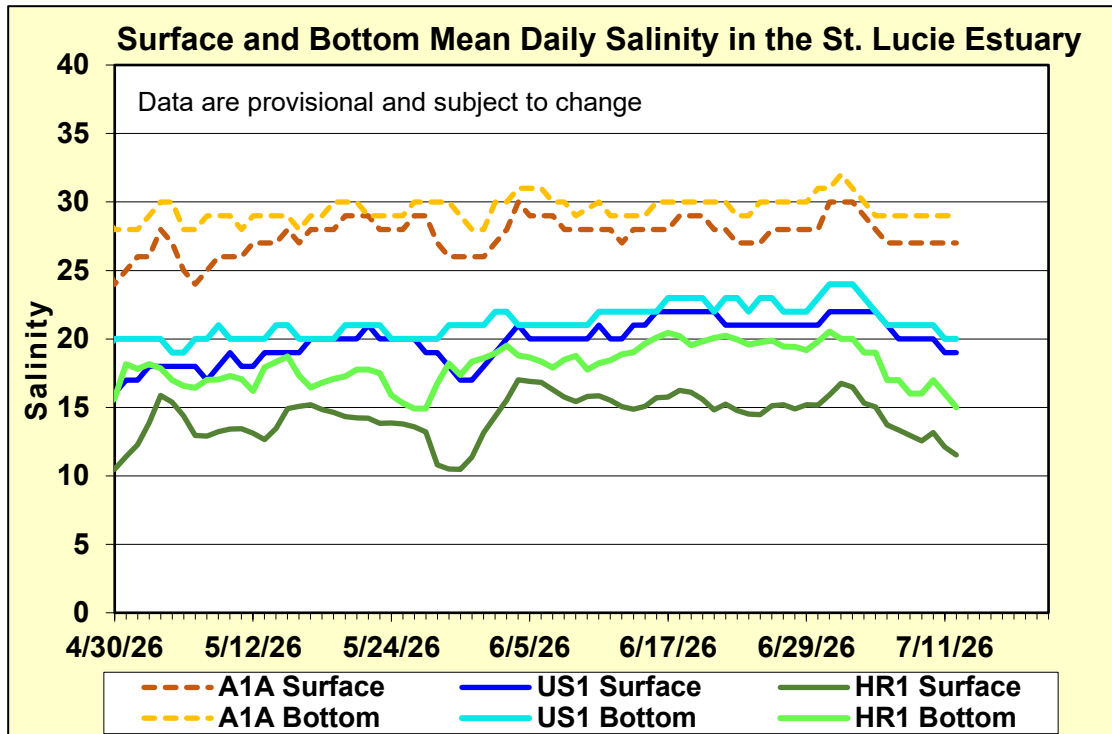


Figure ES-3. Mean daily salinity at the A1A, US1, and HR1 sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.

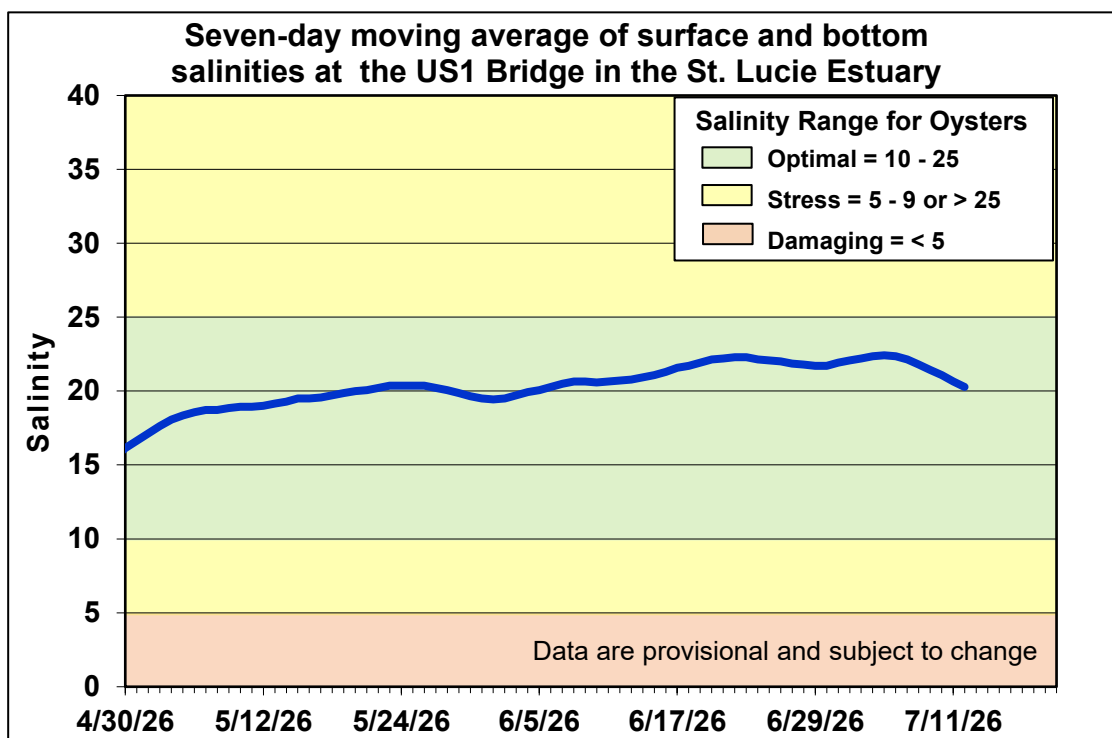


Figure ES-4. Seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge in the St. Lucie Estuary.

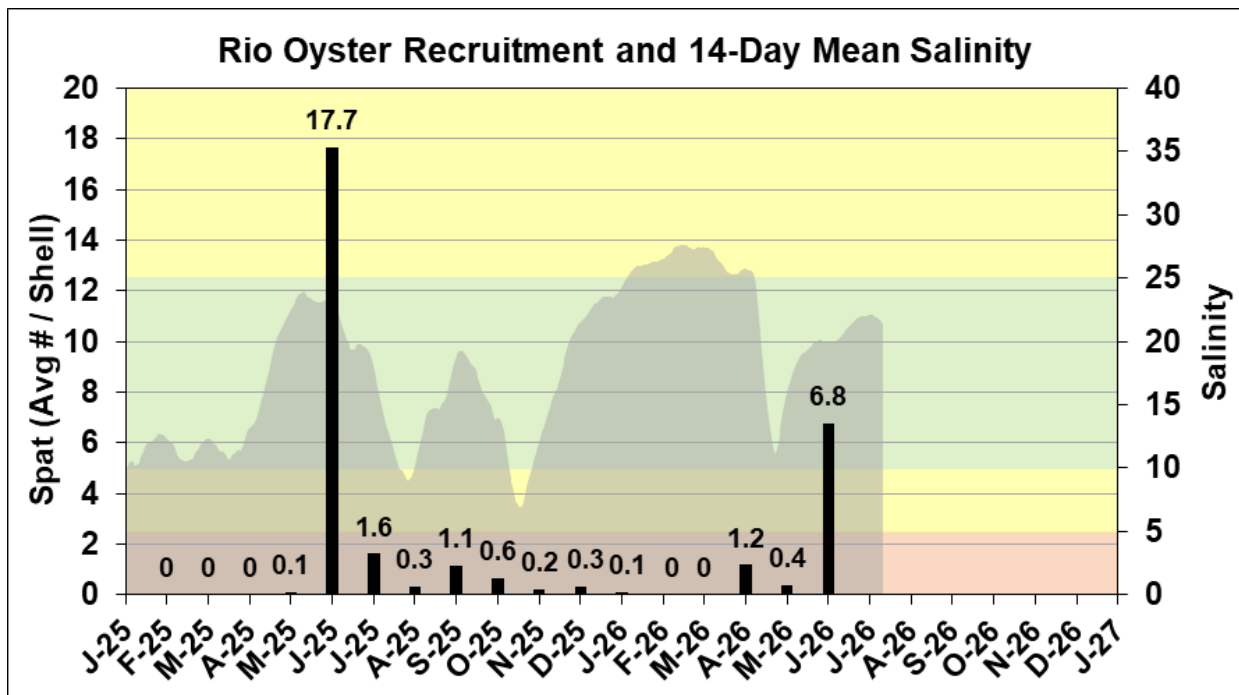


Figure ES-5. Mean oyster recruitment at the Rio oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at US1 Bridge.

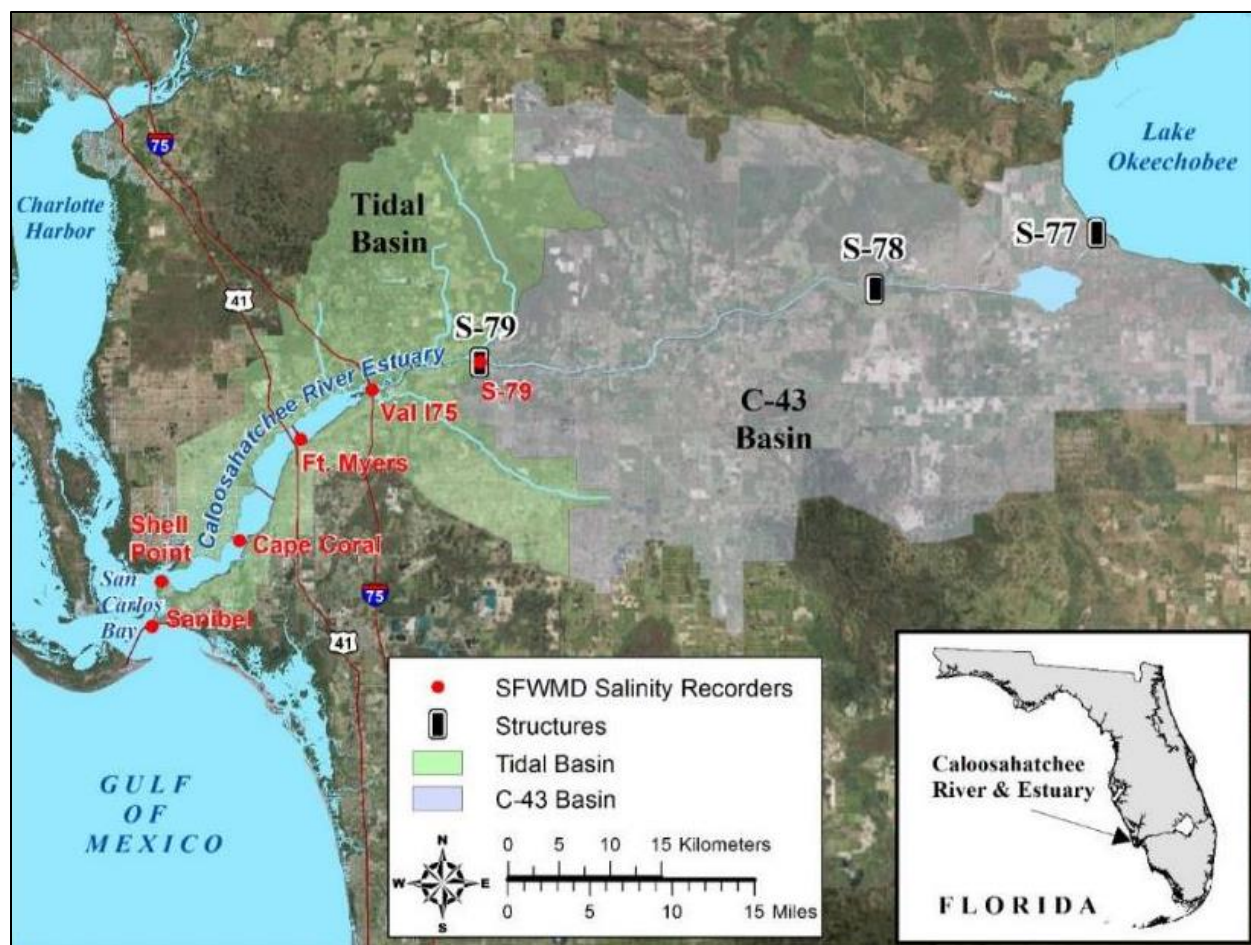


Figure ES-6. Basins, water control structures, and salinity monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

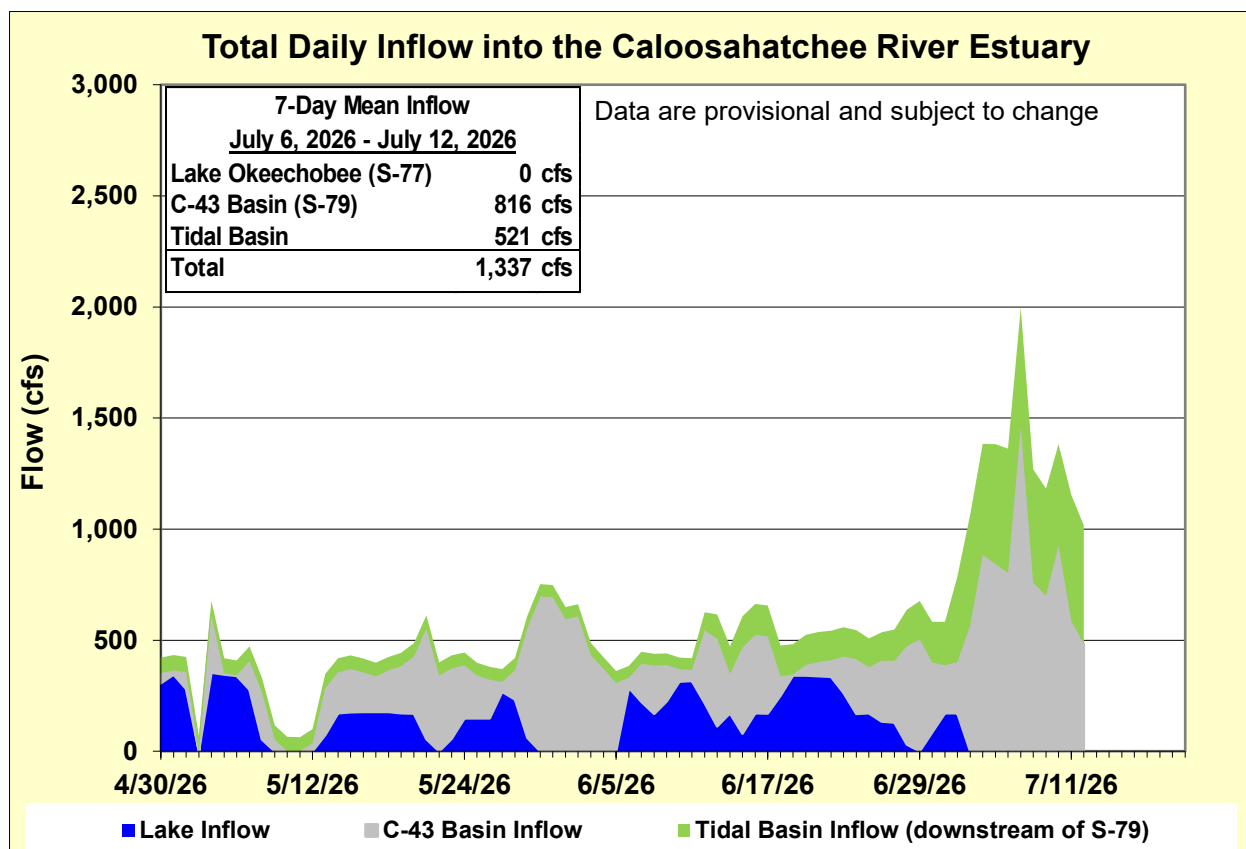


Figure ES-7. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee, and runoff from the C-43 and Tidal basins into the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

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)	5.6 (8.6)	5.8 (8.6)	0.0 – 10.0
Val I-75	6.6 (8.0)	8.1 (11.3)	0.0 – 10.0
Fort Myers Yacht Basin	14.4 (16.0)	16.6 (18.5)	0.0 – 10.0
Cape Coral	22.4 (22.9)	23.8 (24.4)	10.0 – 25.0
Shell Point	32.0 (33.2)	30.7 (32.6)	10.0 – 25.0
Sanibel	34.1 (35.7)	36.1 (36.9)	10.0 – 25.0

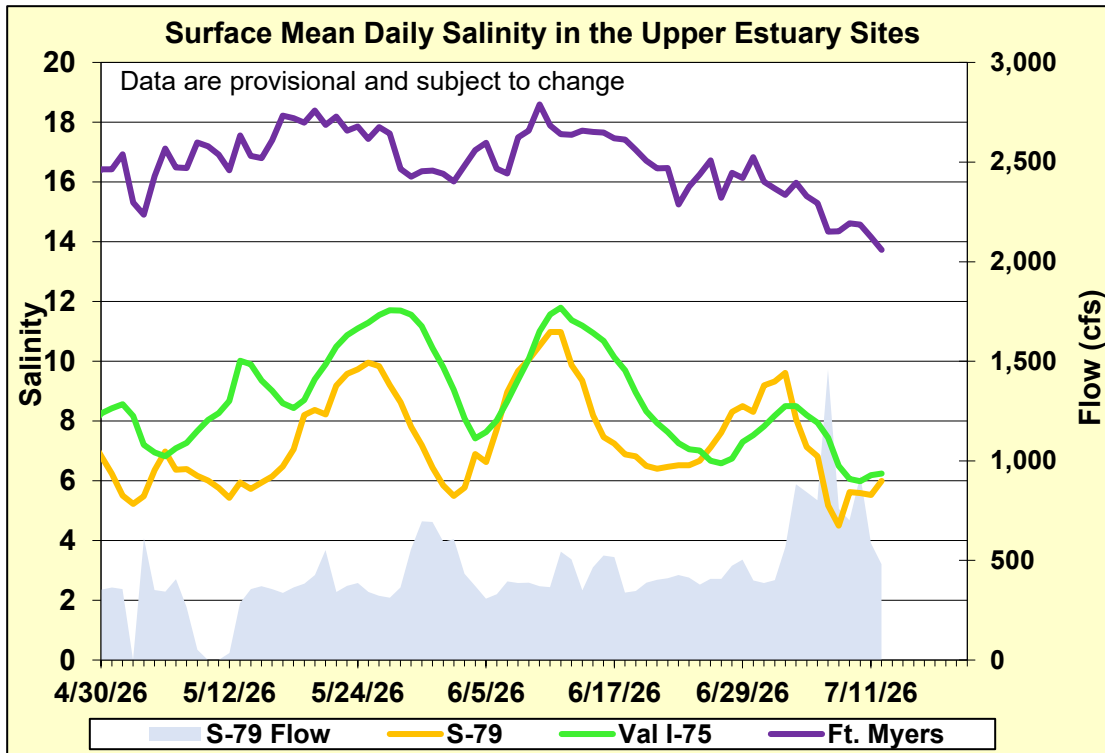


Figure ES-8. Mean daily salinity at upper Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.

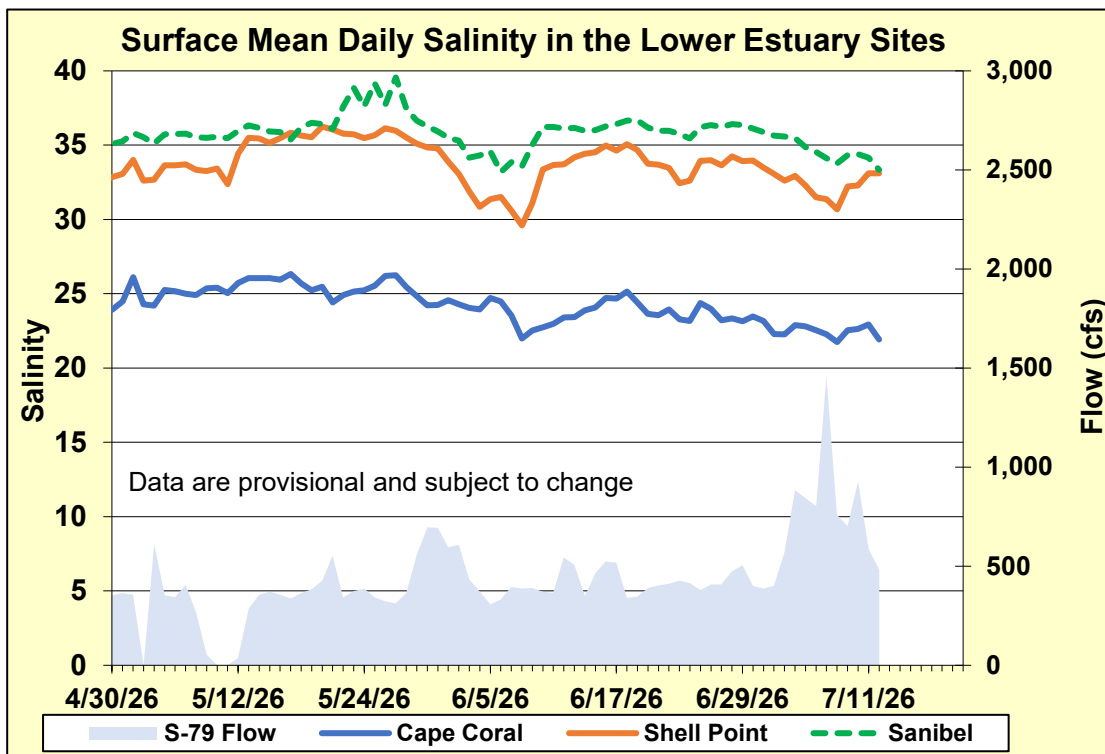


Figure ES-9. Mean daily surface salinity at lower Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.

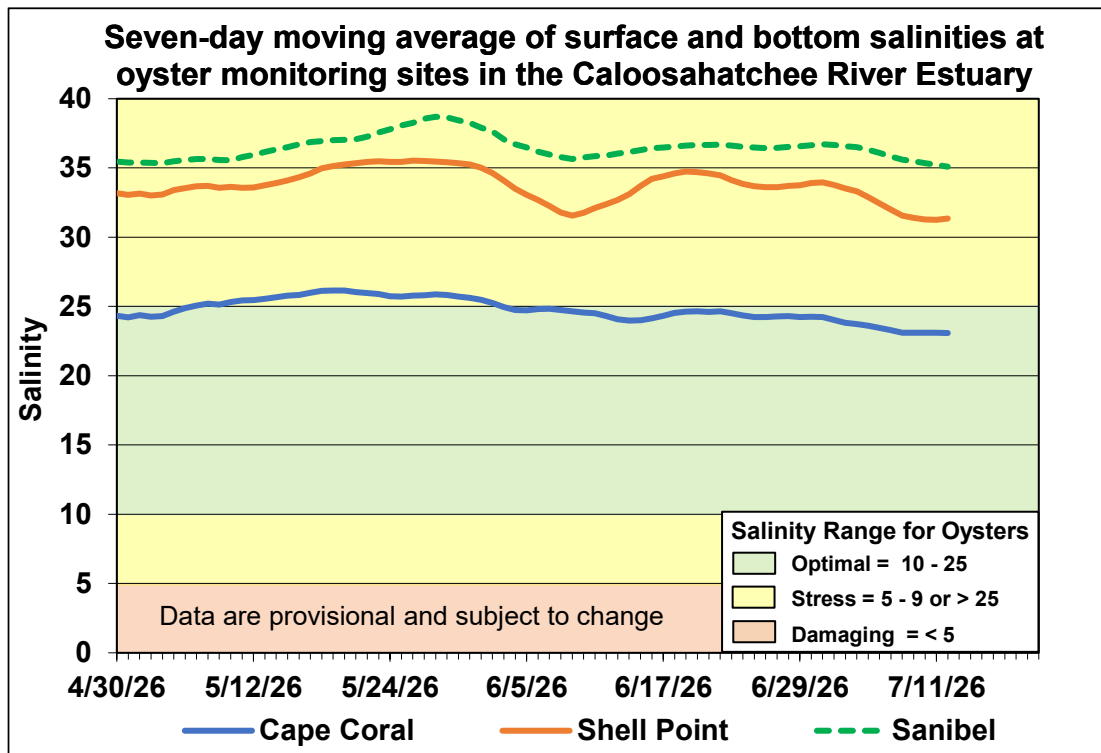


Figure ES-10. Seven-day moving average of surface and bottom salinities at Cape Coral, Shell Point, and Sanibel monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

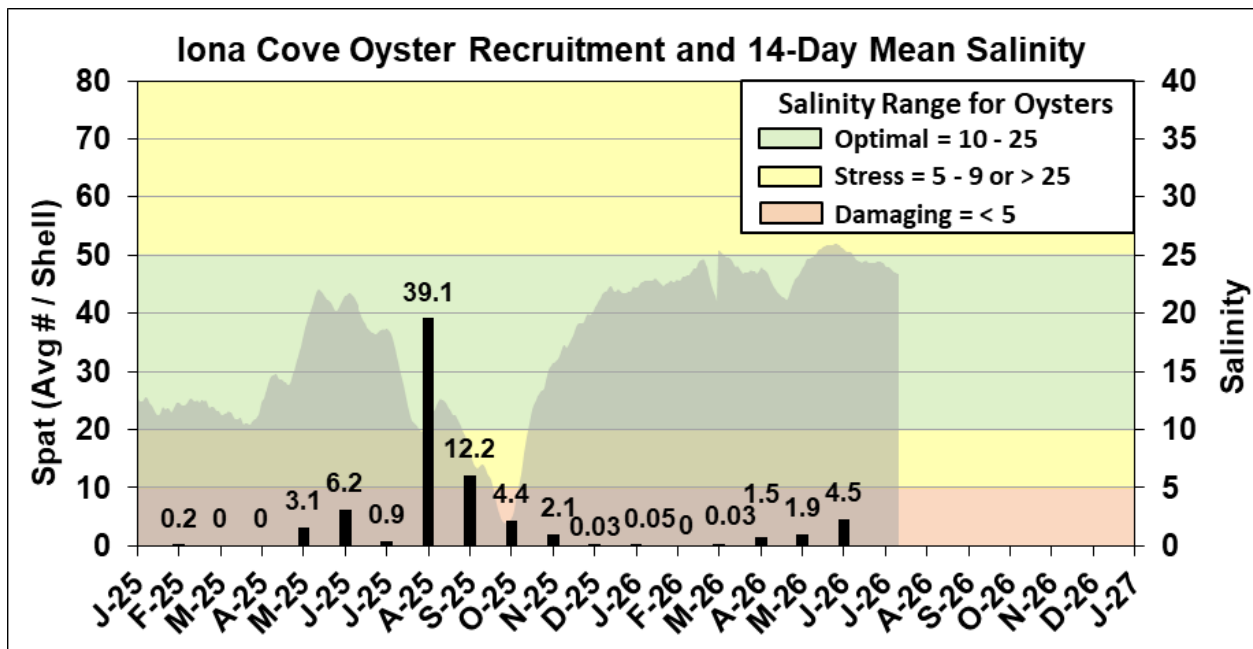


Figure ES-11. Mean oyster recruitment at the Iona Cove oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Cape Coral.

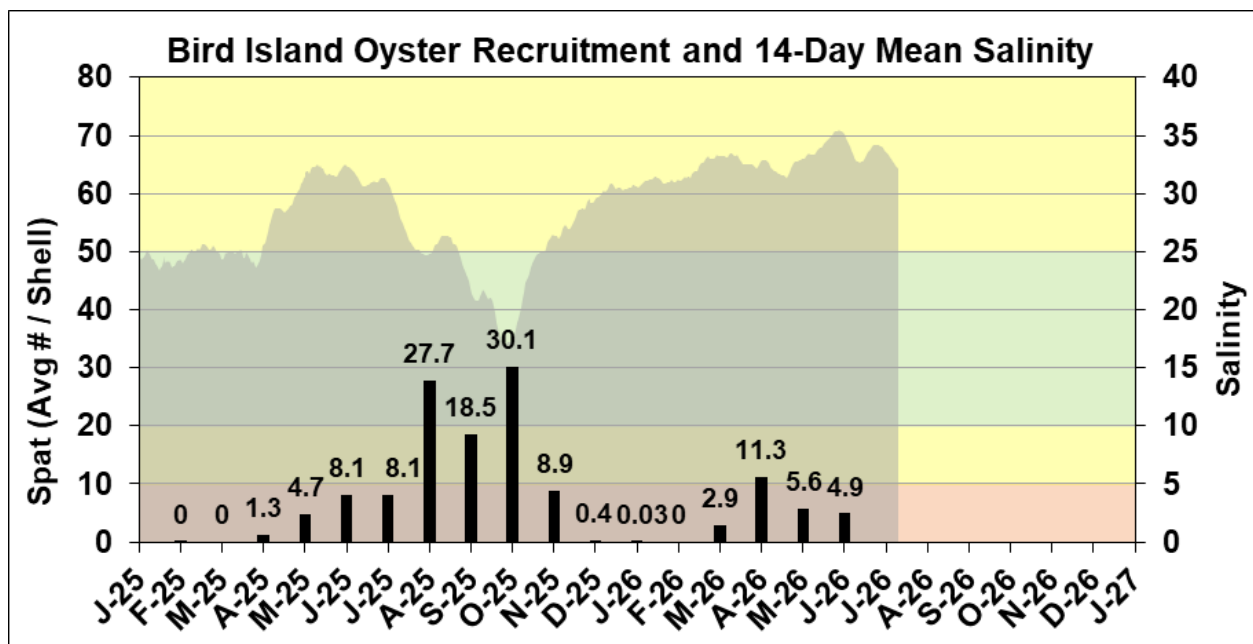


Figure ES-12. Mean oyster recruitment at the Bird Island oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Shell Point.

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	76	9.9	8.1
B	750	76	6.8	7.2
C	1,000	76	5.6	6.7
D	1,500	76	3.3	5.8
E	2,000	76	1.6	5.2

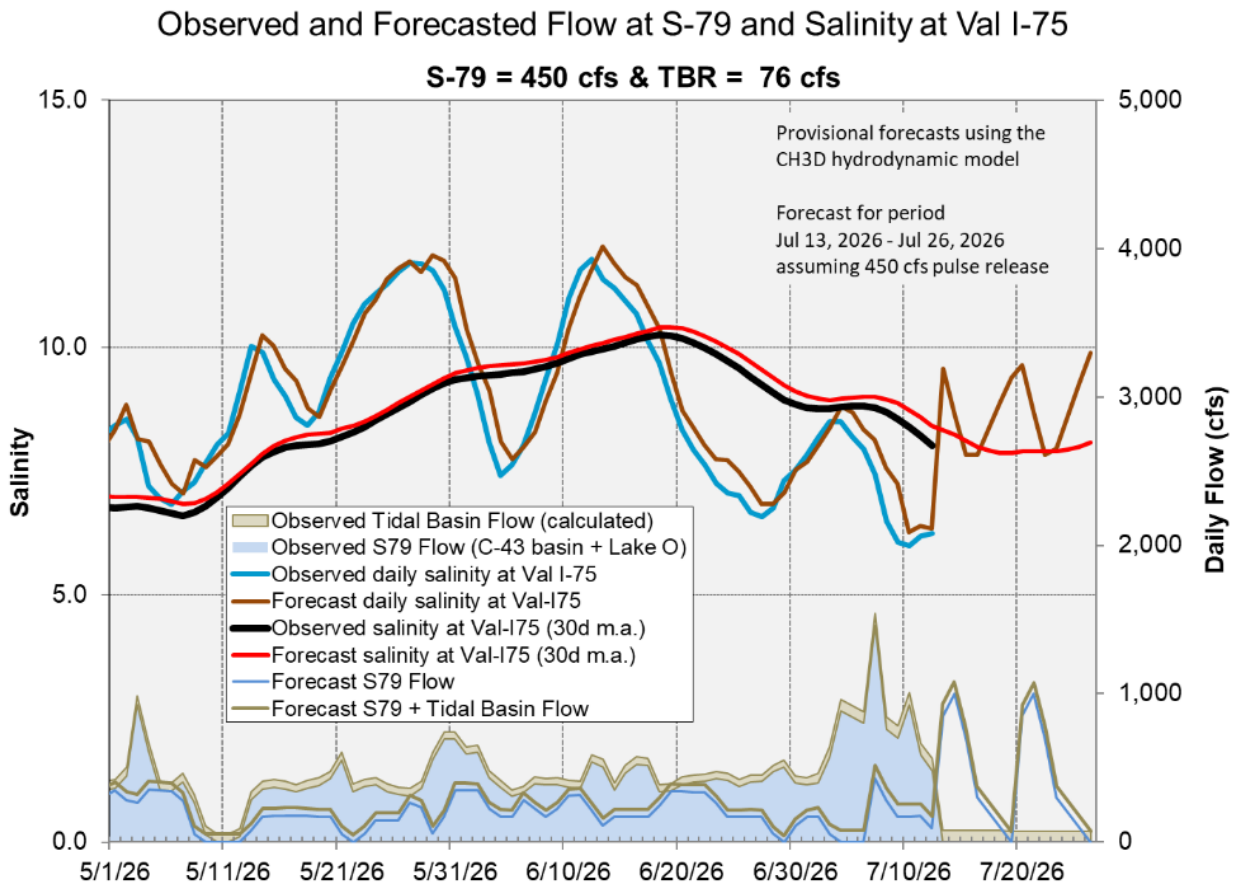


Figure ES-13. Surface salinity forecast at the Val I-75 site assuming a 450 cfs pulse release at S-79.

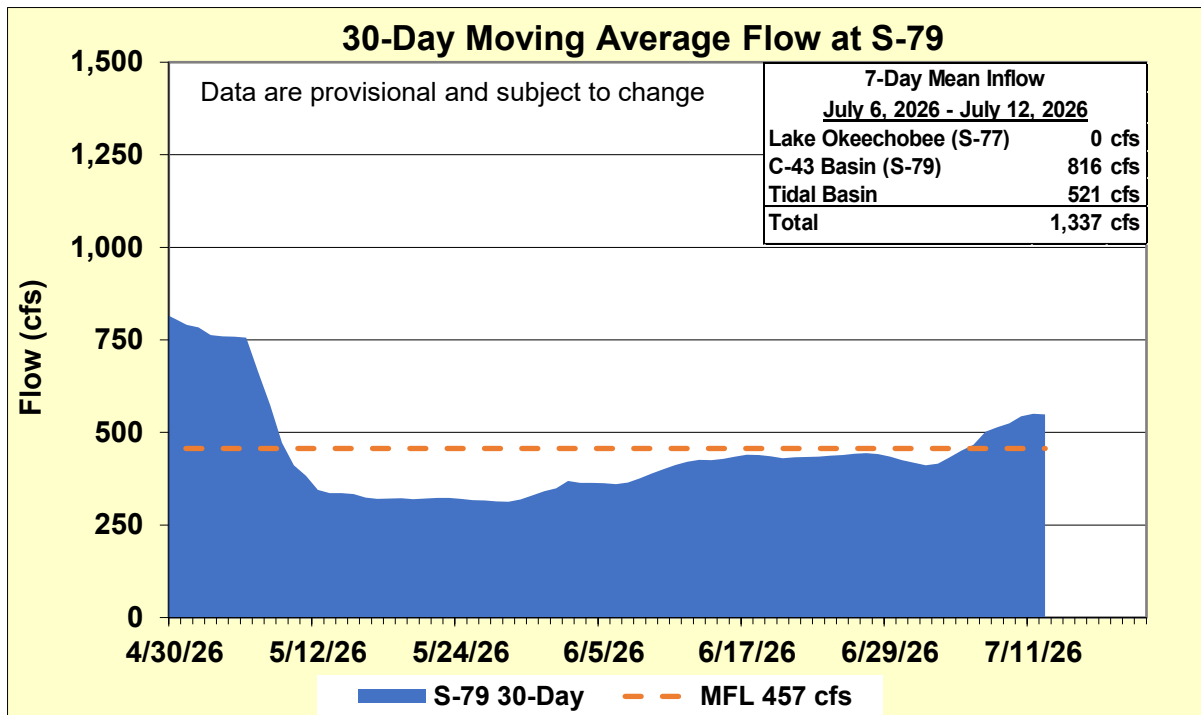


Figure ES-14. 30-day moving average flow at S-79 for the Caloosahatchee River Estuary Minimum Flows and Minimum Levels (MFL).

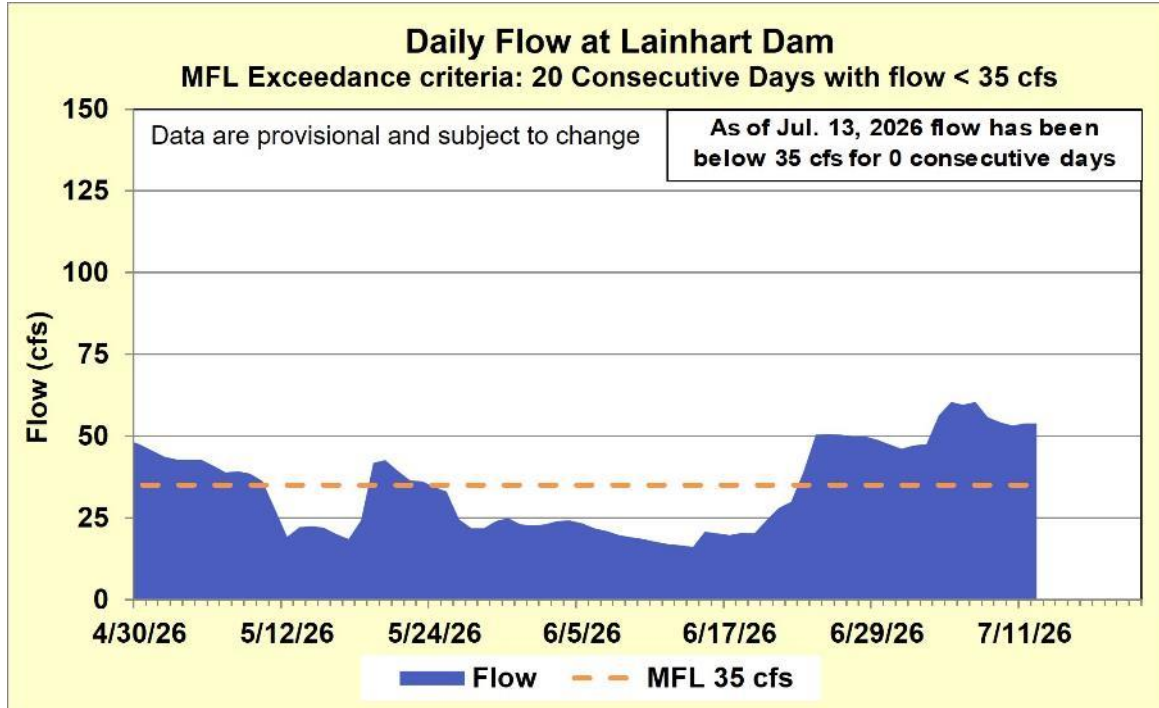


Figure ES-15. Average daily flow (cfs) at Lainhart Dam for the Loxahatchee River Estuary Minimum Flows and Minimum Levels (MFL).

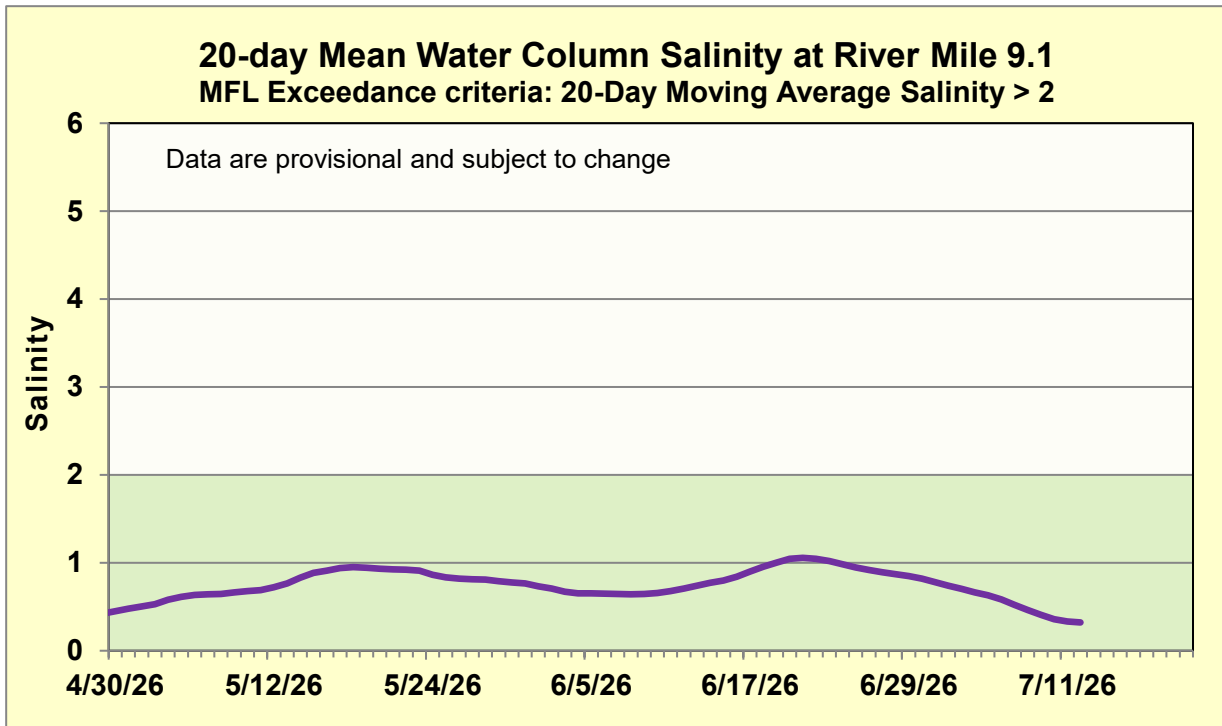


Figure ES-16. 20-day moving average salinity at Lainhart Dam for the Loxahatchee River Estuary Minimum Flows and Minimum Levels (MFL).

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 at or near target stage. The 365-day PLRs for the Western and Eastern Flow-way are below 1.0 g/m²/year (**Figure S-2**).

STA-1W: STA-1W Eastern Flow-way is offline for vegetation management activities. Treatment cells are at or near 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/m²/year (**Figure S-2**).

STA-2: Treatment cells are at or near target stage. An operational restriction is in place in Flow-way 2 for vegetation management activities. The 365-day PLRs for all Flow-ways are below 1.0 g/m²/year (**Figure S-3**).

STA-3/4: An operational restriction is in place in the Eastern Flow-way for vegetation management activities. Most treatment cells are at or near target stage. Vegetation in the Central Flow-way is highly stressed. The 365-day PLRs for the Eastern, Central, and Western Flow-ways are below 1.0 g/m²/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/m²/year. (**Figure S-4**).

For definitions on STA operational language see glossary following figures.

Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas - STAs

- Total WY2027 inflows to STAs (5/1/2026 to 7/12/2026): ~45,000 ac-ft
- Lake Okeechobee releases to FEBs/STAs
 - 7/6/2026 to 7/12/2026: 0 ac-ft
 - WY 2027: ~ 8,200 ac-ft
- Extensive vegetation management activities underway to address stressed and highly stressed vegetation in EAV cells
- All treatment cells are at or near target water depth

Estimated Inflow and Outflow Volumes

Jul. 6th, 2026 - Jul. 12th, 2026 *Includes preliminary data*

	Total Inflow (acre-feet)	Total Outflow (acre-feet)
STA-1E	1,200	550
STA-1W	1,800	40
STA-2	5,100	6,100
STA-3/4	20	30
STA-5/6	1,100	0

Water Depths (7/12/2026)

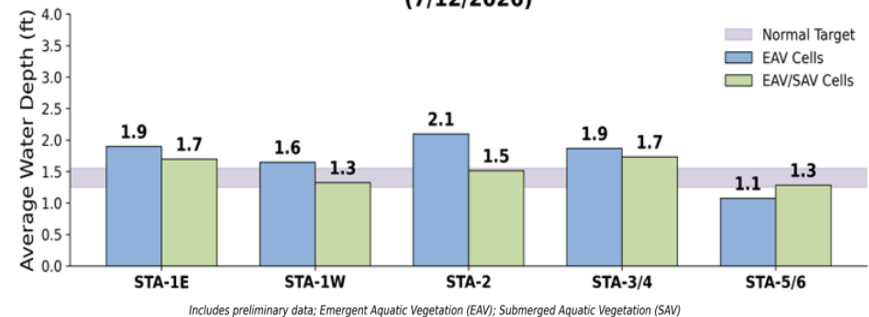


Figure S-1. STA depths and flow volumes

0 CFS Lake release capacity in Eastern Flow Path:
7/13/2026 to 7/19/2026
Subject to change weekly as wet season progresses

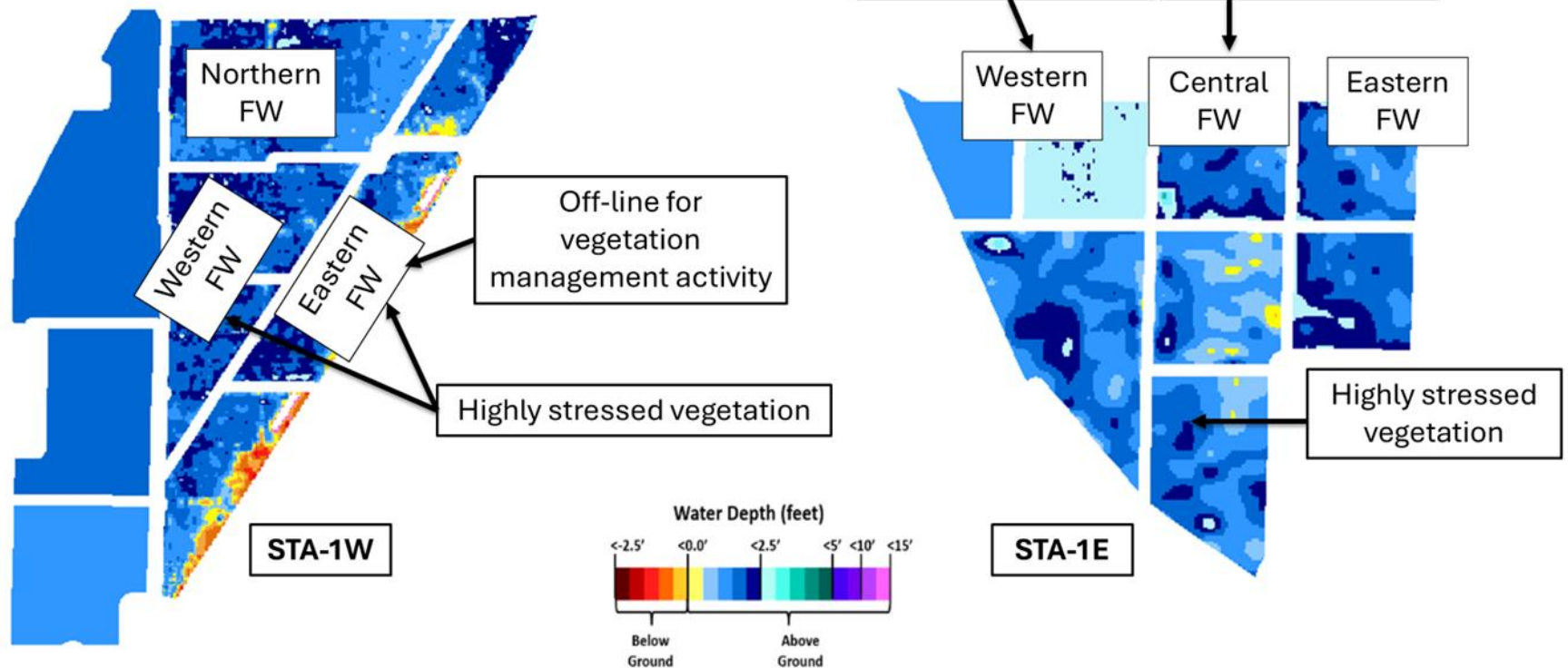


Figure S-2. Eastern Flow Path Weekly Status Report

700 CFS Lake release capacity in Central Flow Path:

7/13/2026 to 7/19/2026

Subject to change weekly as wet season progresses

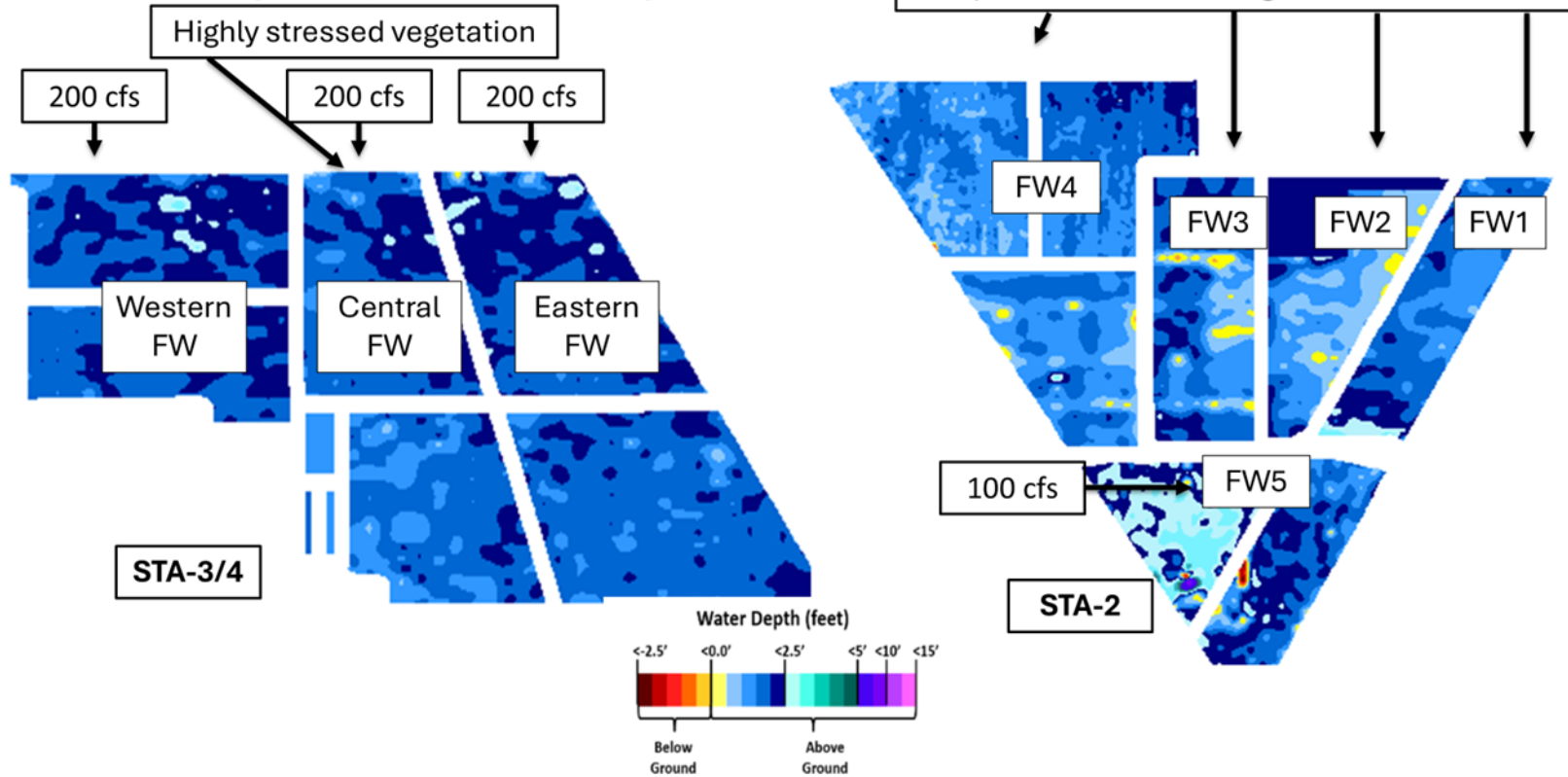


Figure S-3. Central Flow Path Weekly Status Report

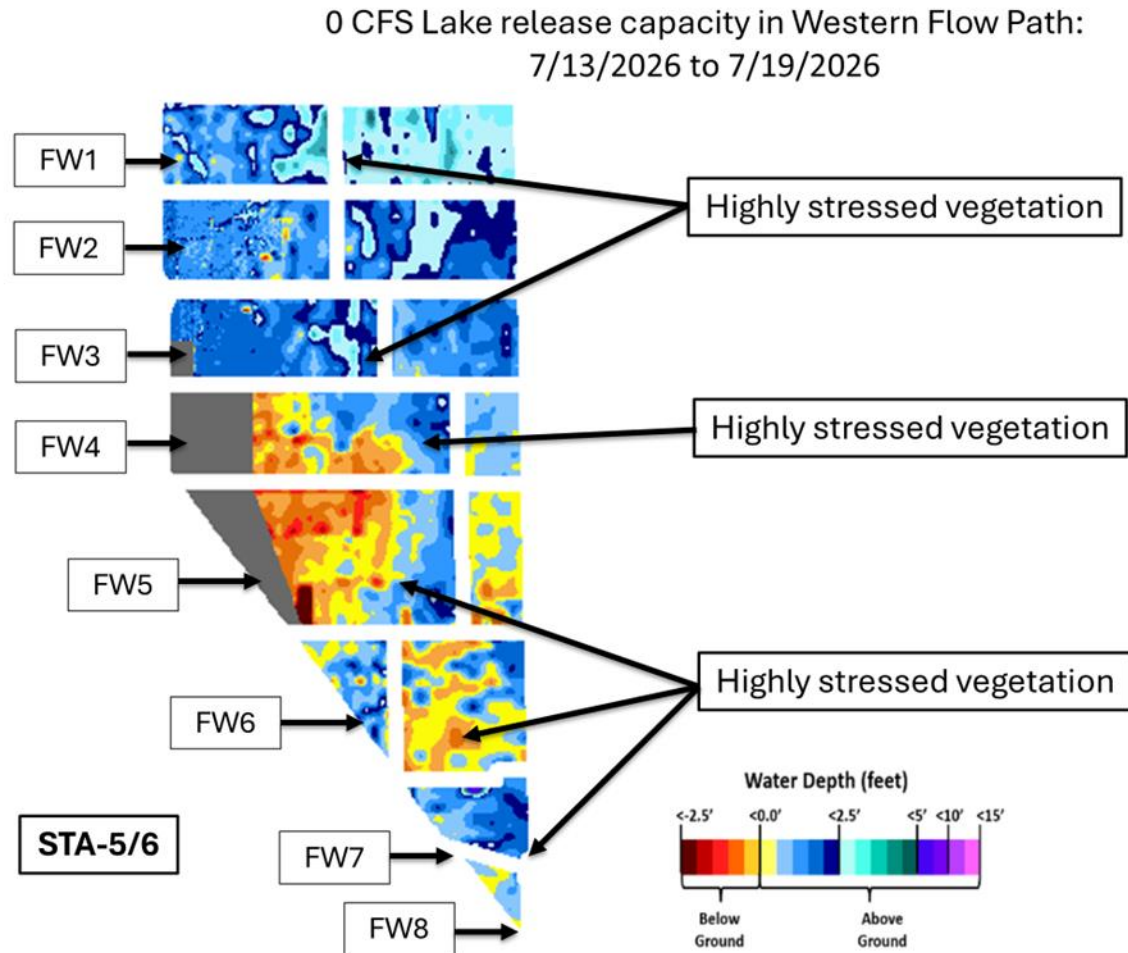


Figure S-4. Western Flow Path Weekly Status Report

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 remains steady at the 1-8C gauge and remained above the regulation line last week by 0.26 feet on Sunday, June 12, 2026 (**Figure EV-1**).

WCA-2A: Last week's water depth at the 2-17 gauge remained on a slight steady decline. Stage was 0.52 feet above the regulation line on Sunday (**Figure EV-2**).

WCA-3A: The 3-gauge average remains well within Zone B, with a slightly increasing trend. On Sunday, stages were approximately 1.28 feet below the Zone A regulation line. Stage at Gauge 62 (NW corner) began to show a slow decline again away from the regulation line last week and is below the Upper Schedule line by 0.68 feet on Sunday (**Figures EV-3 and EV-4**).

Water Depths

The SFWDAT model output for July 12, 2026, illustrates that WCA-1 is slightly wetter throughout the basin compared to one month ago. Water levels are increasing across WCA-3, particularly in the southern region. The Big Cypress basin is also showing a wetting trend, although water depth remains below ground. Water depths remain low across Big Cypress National Preserve (BCNP), WCA-3A and -3B, and are below average across the majority of WCA-1 and WCA-2A impacting soil, flora and fauna. WCA-3A and -3B remained especially dry, having received the least amount of rainfall in the system over the last month, severely limiting wading bird nesting and foraging. In Everglades National Park (ENP), both Taylor Slough (TS) and Shark River Slough (SRS) increased in water depths from north to south compared to a month ago with expected greater connection to the coast. Comparing current conditions to average water depths over the last twenty years, WCA-1 water depths remain slightly below average with some ponding occurring in the SE portion of that basin. WCA 2A water depths are well below average in the north and just below average in the central and south. BCNP water depths continue to be well below average in the west/center of the preserve; even average depths for this time of year are significantly below ground along Tamiami Trail and US-29. Within WCA-3A and -3B, water depths remain below the 10th percentile; only inflows in the northwest are keeping a small portion of northwestern WCA-3A closer to average. Recurring below average depths in the central Everglades are illustrating the system level importance of maintaining water in the sloughs and low-water refugia for wildlife and vegetation needs. Conditions in most of ENP continue to be just below average, with exception to a portion of the southwest coast and the TS region, which remain above average. See **Figures EV-5 and EV-6**.

Taylor Slough and Florida Bay

All stages increased across TS over the past week, with an average increase of 0.28 feet for the week. Changes ranged from +0.05 feet at EPSW in the C-111 area to + 0.69 feet at E112 in the northern slough (**Figures EV-7 and EV-8**). Taylor Slough water levels are

above the recent average (WY1993-2016) for this time of year by 0.9 inches compared to before the Florida Bay Initiative (starting in 2017), an increase of 4.0 inches relative to last week. Stages at Craighead Pond (CP) and Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB) are below the estimated historical average by 0.67 and 1.68 feet, respectively.

Average salinity in Florida Bay was 37.6, a decrease of 1.9 from last week. Salinity changes ranged from -6.8 at Joe Bay (JB) in the eastern nearshore region to +0.8 at Johnson Key (JK) in the western region (**Figure EV-7**). Salinity is above the estimated historical average and within the WY2001-2016 Interquartile Range (IQR) in the eastern region and at and above the 75th percentile in the central and western regions, respectively (**Figure EV-9**). Salinities in the central and western regions are at and above the hypersalinity threshold, respectively. Bay-wide salinity remains above its recent average (WY1993-2016) for this time of year by 7.2, a decrease of 1.2 from last week.

Salinity at the Taylor River (TR) station in the mangrove zone (tracked for the Florida Bay MFL) was 18.0, a decrease of 7.5 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 TS and Florida Bay was 2.13 inches for the week, based on the 18 gauges used for this report. Rainfall ranged from 0.44 inches at Long Sound (LS) in the eastern nearshore region to 3.75 inches at Whipray Basin (WB) in the central region (**Figure EV-11**). Wind directions and speeds in Florida Bay ranged from 4.6 mph E on July 7th to 22.5 mph S on July 11th (**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 233 acre-feet, with net positive flows for the week. Total daily creek flow ranged from -27 acre-feet on July 10th to 442 acre-feet on July 8th (**Figure EV-13**). Average daily flow from Alligator Creek was -3 acre-feet, with net negative flows for the week (**Figure EV-13**).

Implications/considerations for water management.

- Due to current drought conditions, slower recessions and more ascensions would help to protect the wetland ecology from damaging dry conditions during the wet season.
 - Ascensions within this region will aid in reaching water depths optimal for wading bird prey production in the coming nesting season.
 - With continued drought conditions, conserving water within the WCAs, especially WCA-3A, will continue to be ecologically beneficial.
- Freshwater input into Taylor Slough and the C-111 basin could help moderate salinities and support recovery of estuarine conditions in Florida Bay.

- Conserving water in the WCAs while providing 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-1. Previous week's rainfall and water depth changes in Everglades basins.

Everglades Region	Rainfall (inches)	Stage change (feet)
WCA-1	1.26	+0.06
WCA-2A	0.61	+0.00
WCA-2B	0.61	-0.04
WCA-3A	1.33	+0.03
WCA-3B	1.40	+0.18
ENP	1.56	+0.21

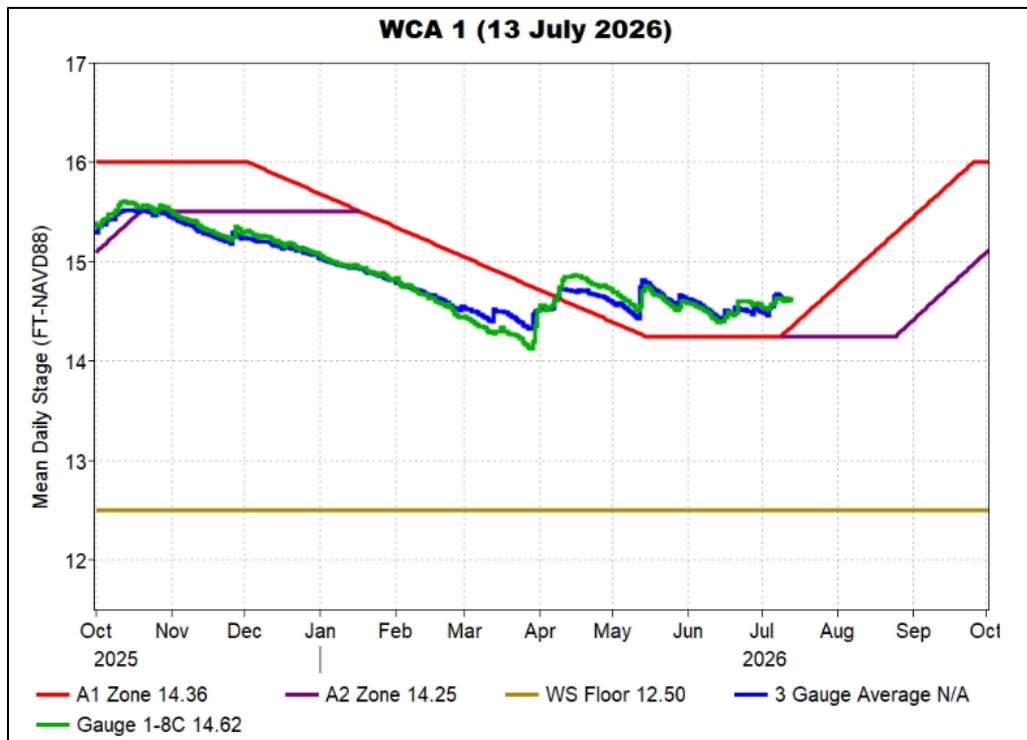


Figure EV-1. WCA-1 stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.

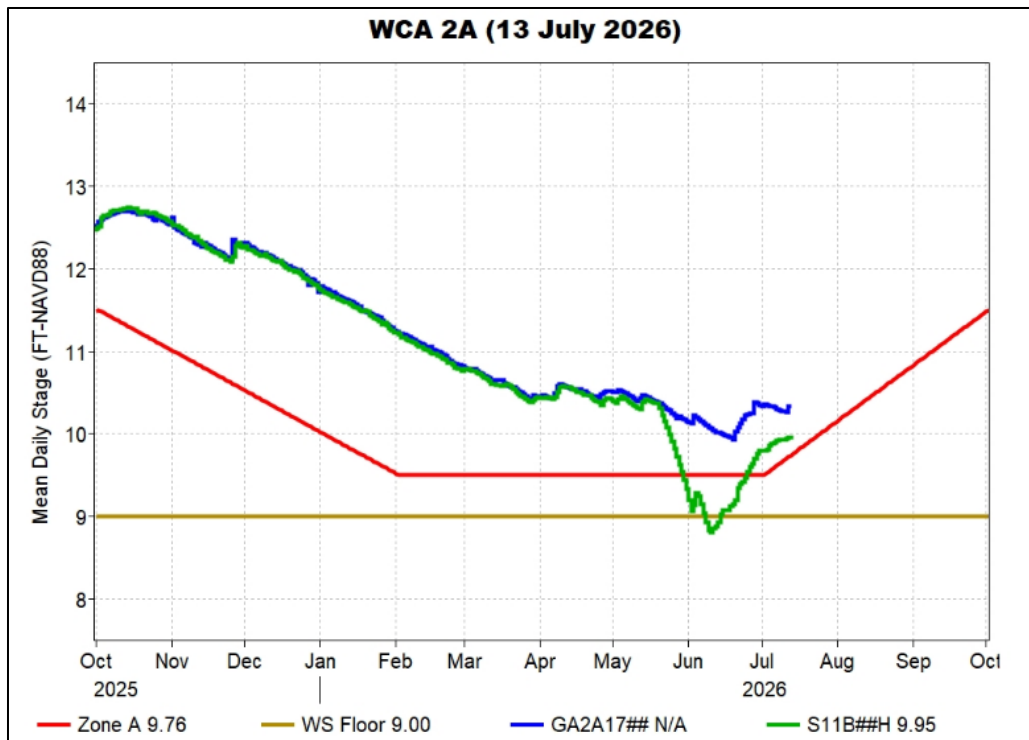


Figure EV-2. WCA-2A stage hydrographs and regulation schedule. 12.04

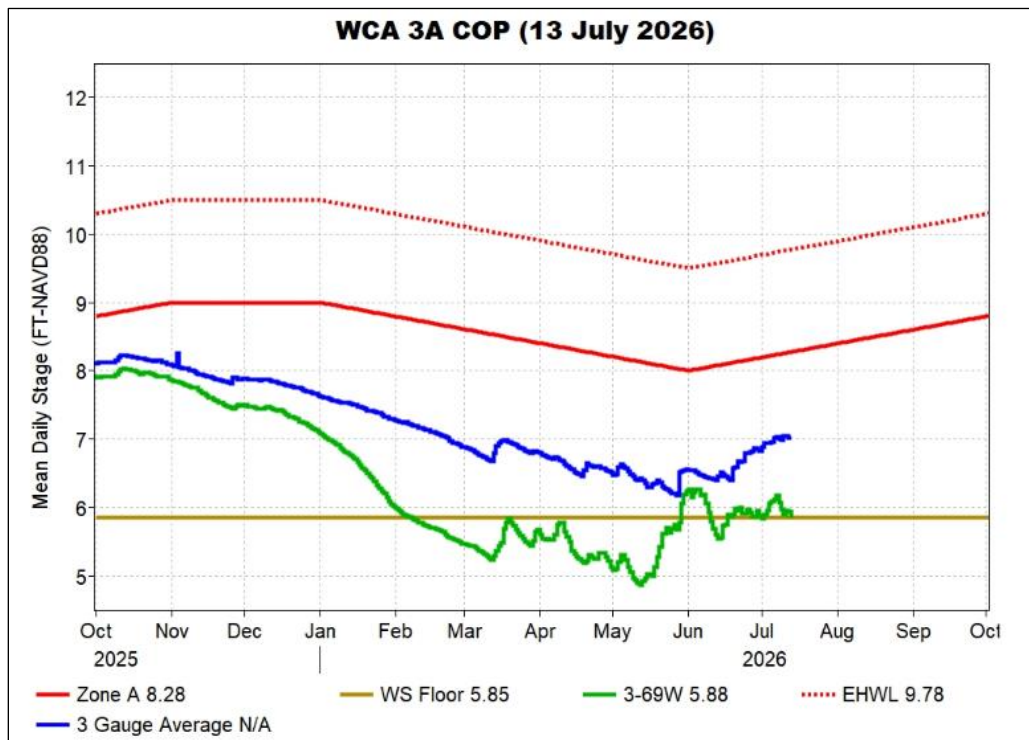


Figure EV-3. WCA-3A stage hydrographs (three-gauge average, 3-69W) and regulation schedule. 8.08

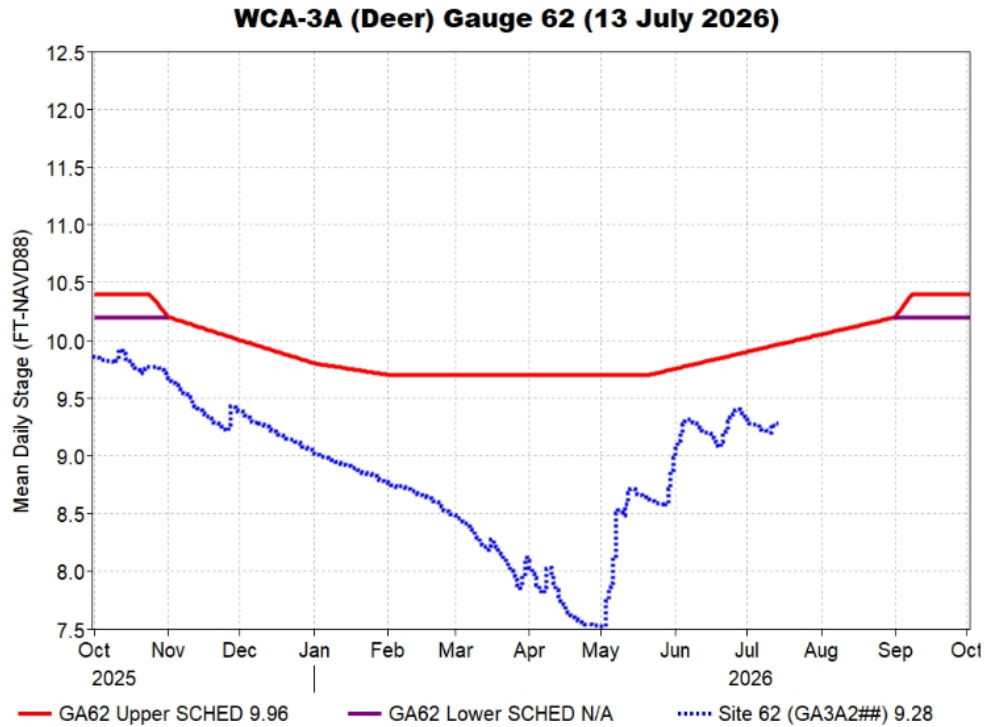


Figure EV-4. WCA-3A stage hydrograph (Deer gauge; Site 62) and regulation schedule.

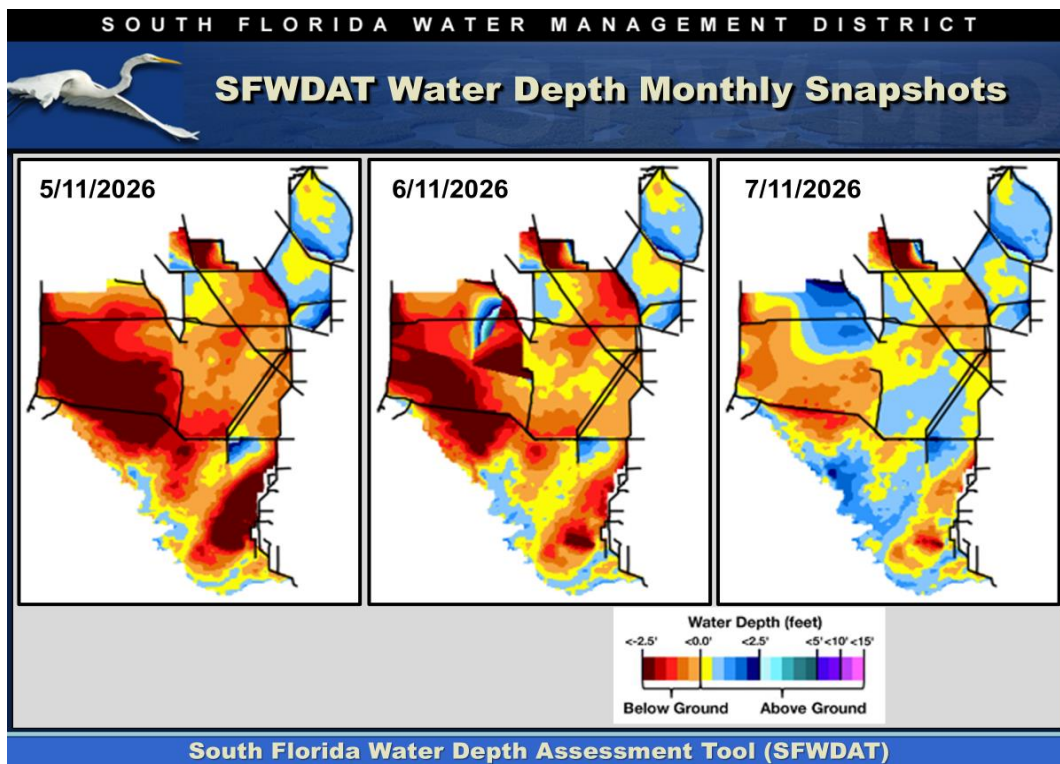


Figure EV-5. Everglades water depths from two months ago (left), one month ago (center) and present (right), based on SFWDAT.

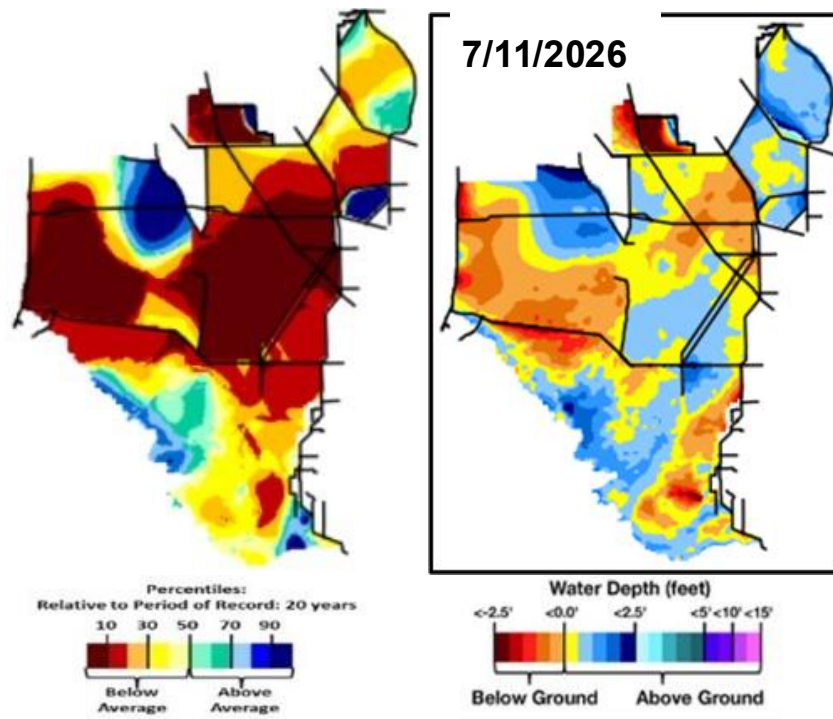


Figure EV-6. Present water depths (July 11, 2026) compared to the day of year relative to average (percentile) over the previous 20 years.

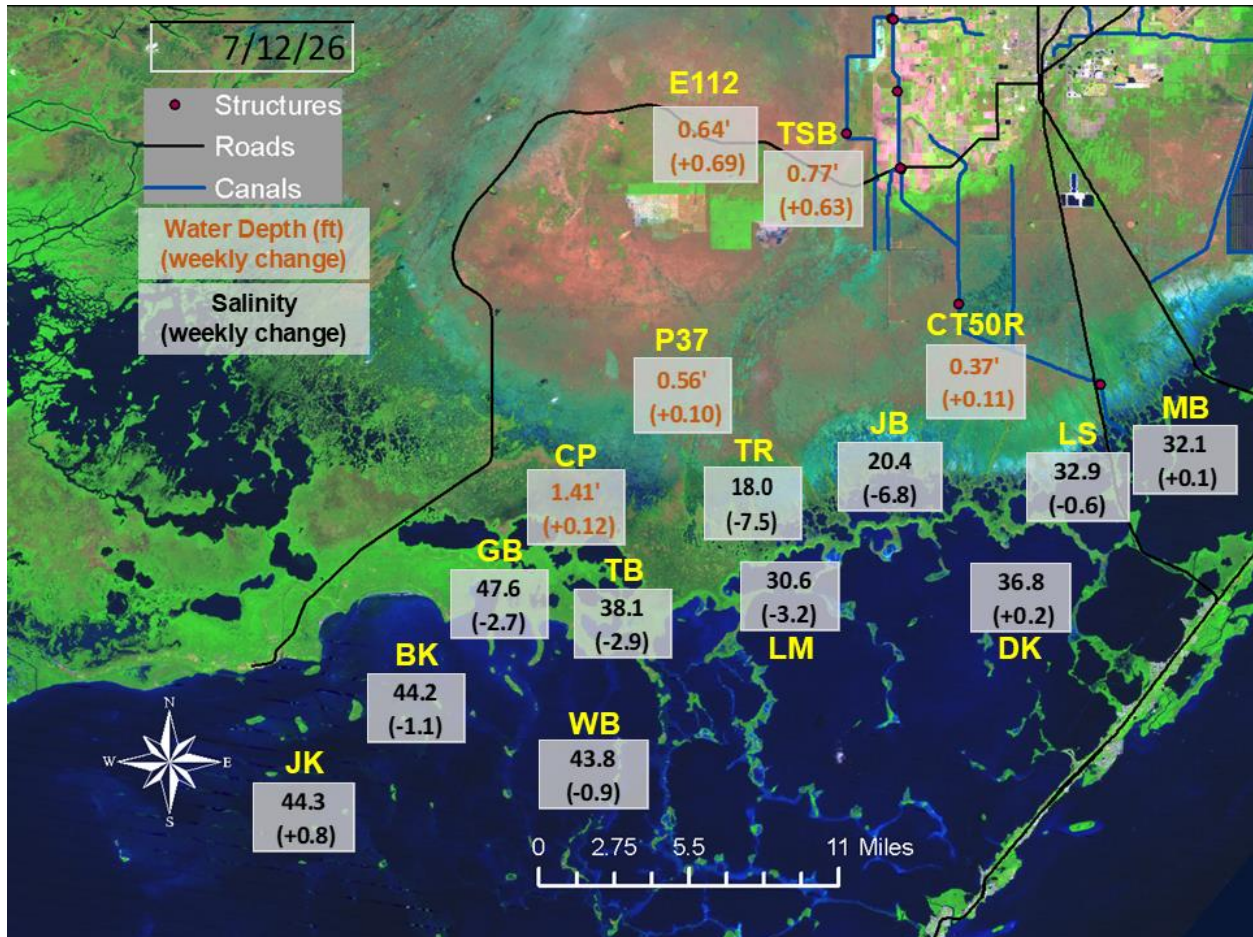


Figure EV-7. Taylor Slough water depths and Florida Bay salinities with changes since a week ago.

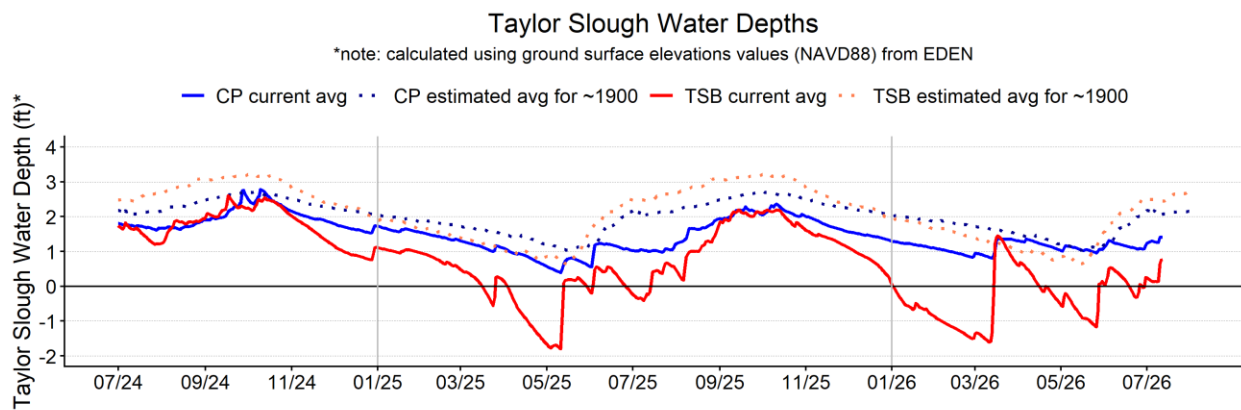


Figure EV-8. Taylor Slough water depth time series for Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB; northern slough) and Craighead Pond (CP; southern slough).

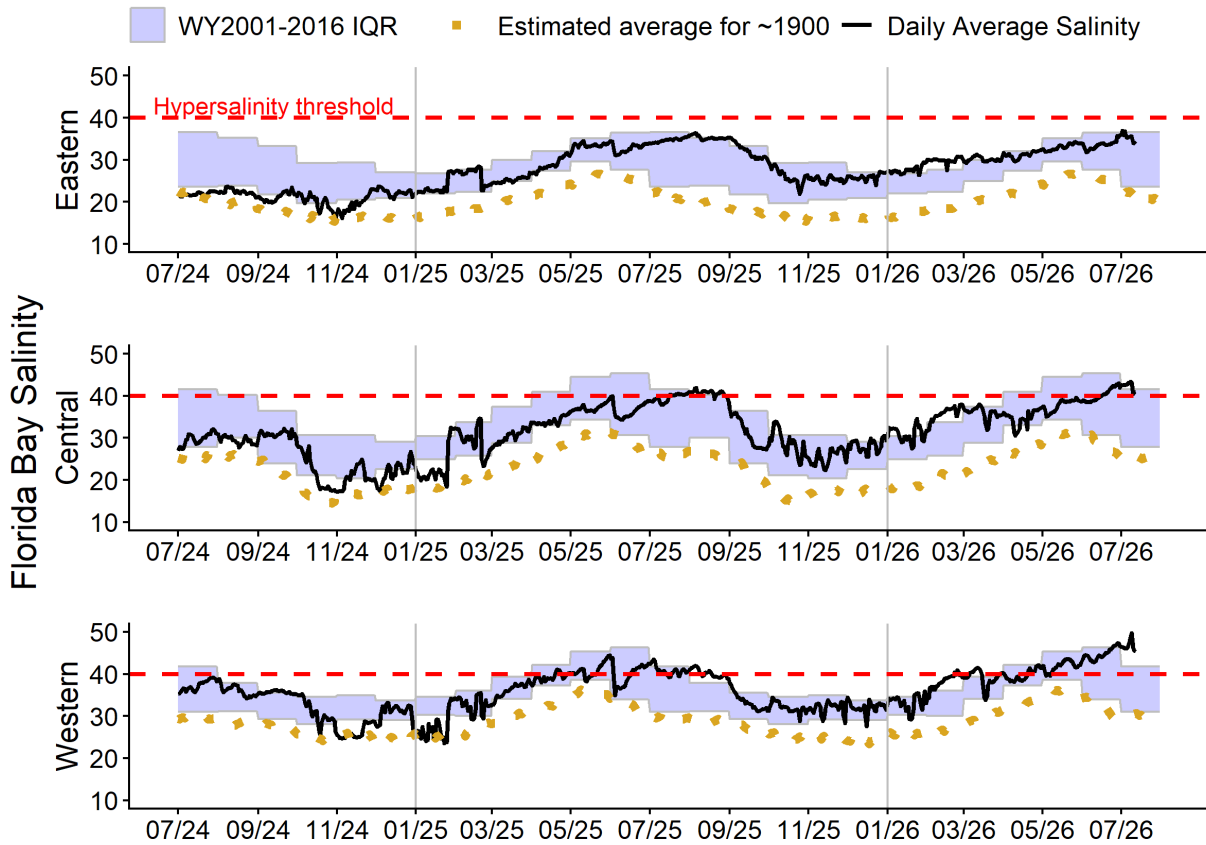


Figure EV-9. Eastern (top panel), Central (middle panel) and Western (bottom panel) Florida Bay daily average salinities with WY2001-2016 interquartile (25-75 percentile) ranges (IQR) and estimated historical daily average salinities. The hypersalinity threshold indicates the level at which salinities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

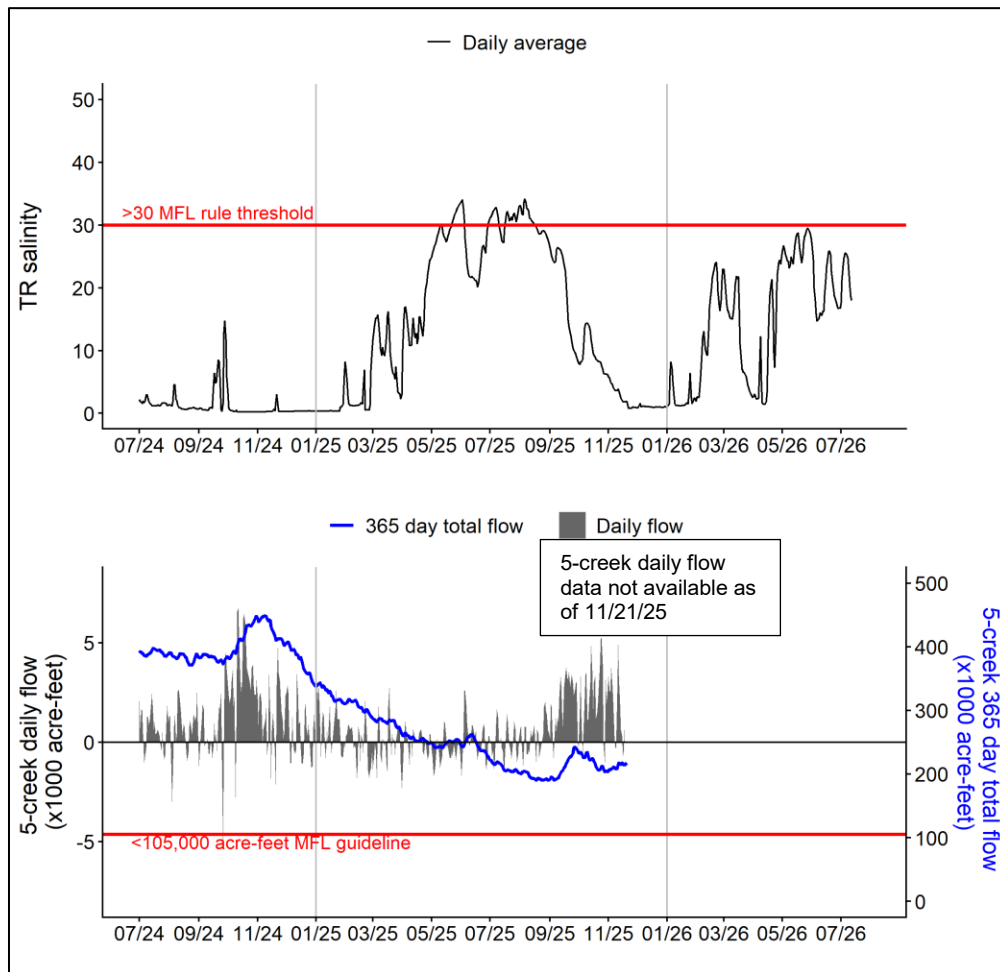


Figure EV-10. Daily average salinity at Taylor River (TR) tracked for the Florida Bay MFL criteria. The 365-day total creek flow MFL metric is not currently available due to missing creek flow data.

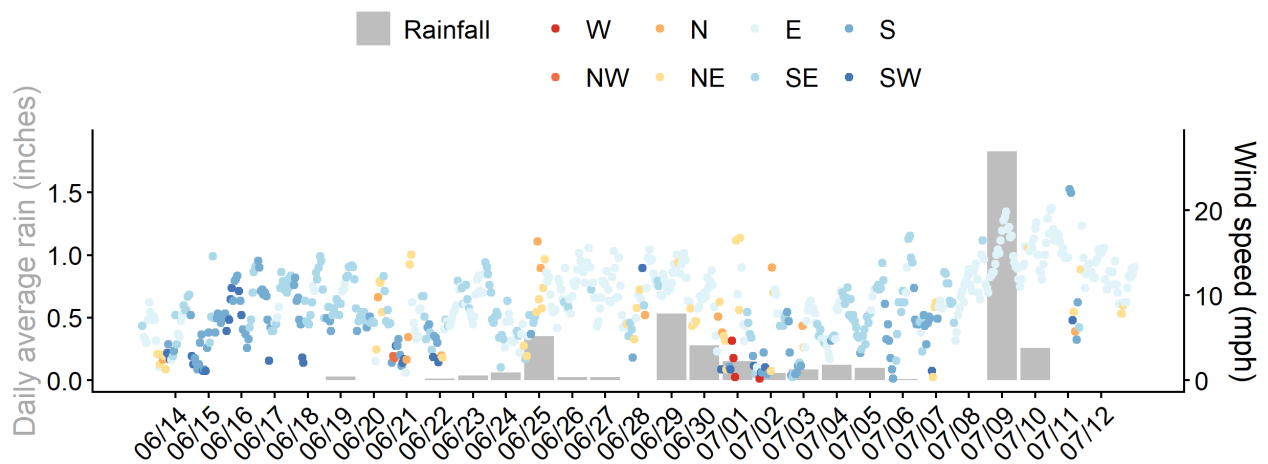


Figure EV-11. Daily average rain across Taylor Slough and Florida Bay, along with hourly average wind speed and direction (measured at Long Key) in Florida Bay over the past four weeks.

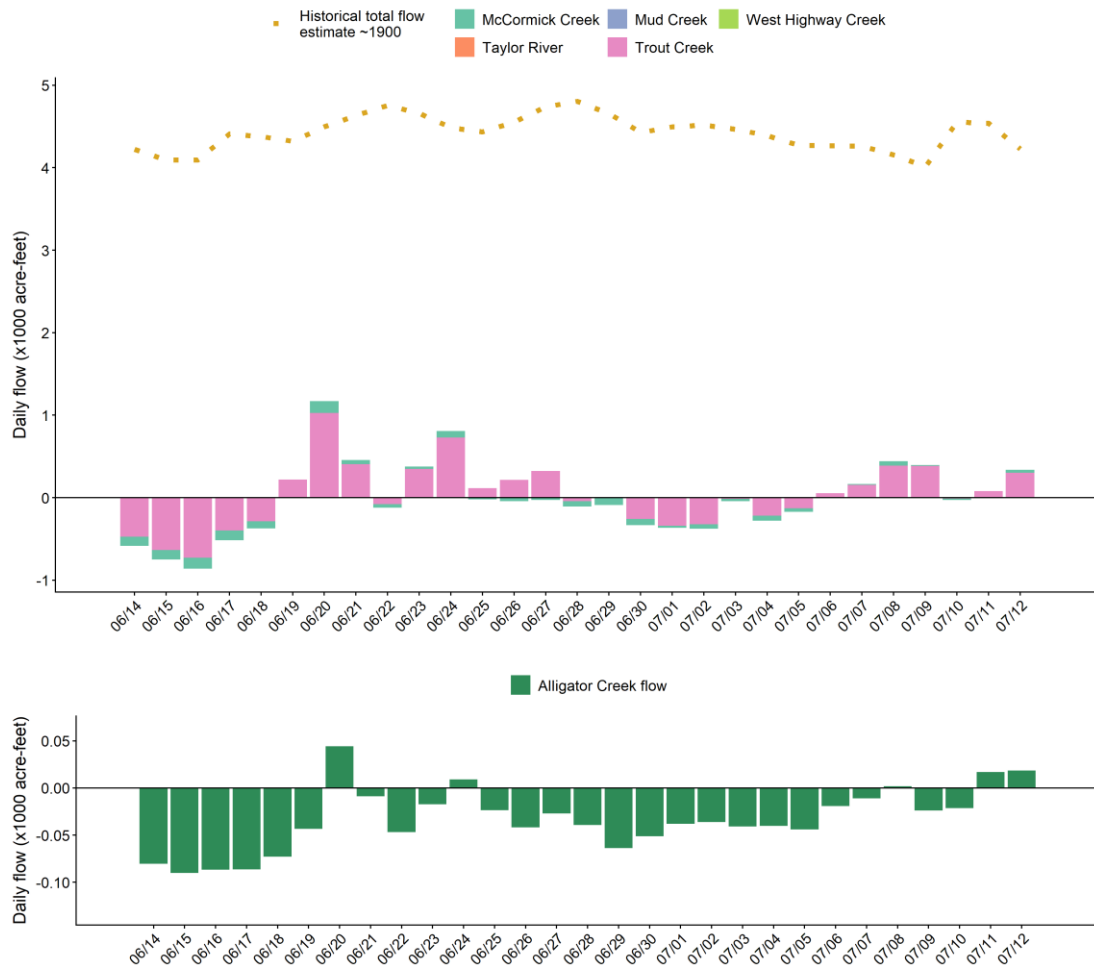


Figure EV-12. Top: daily average creek flow summed between the five major creeks with estimated historical daily flow over the past four weeks (**note:** data from Taylor River, Mud Creek and West Highway Creek are currently unavailable since November 21st, 2025). Bottom: Daily average Alligator Creek flow data. N/A indicates missing data.

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

SFWMD Everglades Ecological Recommendations, July 13th, 2026 (red is new)			
	Weekly change	Recommendation	Reasons
WCA-1	Stage increased by 0.06 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.
WCA-2A	Stage remained the same.	A recession of no faster than 0.05 feet per week.	Maintain within basin (north versus south) and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-2B	Stage decreased by 0.04 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.12 feet per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-3A NE	Stage increased by 0.05	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.
WCA-3A NW	Stage increased by 0.03 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.05 feet per week.	
Central WCA-3A S	Stage remained the same	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.
Southern WCA-3A S	Stage increased by 0.15 feet		
WCA-3B	Stage increased by 0.18 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.12 feet per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
ENP-SRS	Stage increased by 0.21 feet	Make discharges to ENP according to COP protocol, considering up/down stream ecological conditions.	Protect within basin and upstream habitat and wildlife.
Taylor Slough	Stage changes ranged from +0.05 feet to +0.69 feet	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.
FB- Salinity	Salinity changes ranged from -6.8 to +0.8	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.