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M E M O R A N D U M

TO: John Mitnik, Chief, Engineering and Construction Bureau
Paul Linton, Administrator, Water Control Operations Section

FROM: SFWMD Staff Environmental Advisory Team

DATE: January 10, 2017

SUBJECT: Weekly Environmental Conditions for Systems Operations

Summary

Weather Conditions and Forecast

Minor rains east likely each day this week. Deep-layered high pressure over the eastern Gulf of Mexico will progress into the extreme southwest Atlantic tomorrow and hang around that area for the remainder of the week. As a result, look for weak/garbage showers to occasionally blow in from the Gulf Stream with little appreciable rainfall. Next chance for appreciable rainfall may arrive next week.

Kissimmee

On Sunday, stage in East Lake Toho was 0.1 feet above schedule; Lake Toho and Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha were 0.1 and 1.8 feet below schedule, respectively. Over the past week, discharge at S65, S65A, and S65E averaged 487, 371, and 432 cfs, respectively. Tuesday morning discharges were ~470 cfs, ~370 cfs, ~730 cfs, and ~241 cfs, respectively at S65, S65A, S65C, and S65E. Dissolved oxygen data in the Kissimmee River were not available over the past week. Kissimmee River mean floodplain depth on Sunday was 0.07 feet. No new recommendations.

Lake Okeechobee

Lake stage continues to fall at a fairly rapid rate. The current weekly recession rate of 0.16 feet equates to a monthly recession rate of 0.64 feet, which is 0.14 feet higher than the recommended 0.50 feet per month. The goal should be to continue to lower Lake levels but at a rate of no more than 0.50 feet per month. A too rapid decrease in Lake levels may jeopardize the upcoming wading bird season by drying out foraging locations too early in the winter. The most recent available MODIS satellite images are from the last week of December and indicate low bloom potential.

Estuaries

Total discharge to the St. Lucie estuary averaged 154 cfs over the past week with 0 cfs (0%) coming from Lake Okeechobee as the USACE has stopped flow through the S-80 structure for the foreseeable future. Salinities increased slightly throughout the estuary. The seven-day average salinity at the US1 Bridge is at the top of the good range for adult oysters. Total inflow to the Caloosahatchee estuary averaged 786 cfs over the past week with 443 cfs (56%) coming from the Lake. The 30-day average surface salinity at the Ft. Myers monitoring station reached 10 on January 2, 2017 and is now at 10.5 constituting an exceedance of the Caloosahatchee Minimum Flow and Level. Salinity conditions for tape grass in the upper estuary are deteriorating. Salinity conditions are good for adult oysters at the Cape Coral Bridge and Shellpoint, while in the fair range at the Sanibel Causeway. The 30-day moving average salinity at the I-75 Bridge is forecast to reach 5.5 in the next two weeks if no flow comes through the S-79 structure. A flow of 650 cfs is forecast to keep salinity at the I-75 Bridge below 5.

Stormwater Treatment Areas

Over the past week, the STAs/FEBs received approximately 8,900 acre-feet of Lake regulatory releases. The total amount of Lake regulatory releases sent to the STAs/FEBs in WY2017 (since May 1, 2016) is approximately 157,200 acre-feet. Most STA cells are at or near target depths, except STA-5/6 emergent aquatic vegetation (EAV) cells, which are below target. Operational restrictions are in place for structure repairs and vegetation rehabilitation in STA-1E. This week, if Lake releases are sent to the WCAs and the conditions allow, releases will be sent to STA-1E, STA-1W, STA-2 and STA-3/4.

Everglades

The recession rates ranged from -0.11 to +0.04 feet last week, while the preferred range of recession rates for wading bird foraging during their breeding season is -0.05 to -0.09 feet per week. The wading bird survey on January 5 confirmed that wood storks, great egrets, and roseate spoonbills have begun nesting in Everglades National Park and WCA-3A. The 30-day moving average salinity at the Florida Bay Minimum Flows and Levels (MFL) site remains at 0.4 psu, and the five-creek 365-day cumulative flow into Florida Bay is 314,699 acre-feet (higher than the historic average of 257,628 acre feet).

Supporting Information

KISSIMMEE BASIN

Kissimmee Basin Rainfall

The Upper Kissimmee Basin received 0.67 inches of rainfall in the past week and the Lower Basin received 0.33 inches (SFWMD Daily Rainfall Report 01/8/2017).

Upper Kissimmee Basin

Stages and departures in the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes (KCOL) are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Departures from KCOL flood regulation (F) or temporary schedules (T, A, or S) (feet NGVD). Discharge and stage data are provisional real-time data from SFWMD OASyS DualTrend; reported values are averages through midnight of the Sunday prior to the report date unless otherwise specified.

Report Date: 1/10/2017		Sunday Departure (feet)												
Water Body	Structure/Site	Discharge (cfs), week's average**	Stage Monitoring Site***	Lake Stage (feet)	Schedule*	Regulation (R) or Target (S or T) Stage (feet)	1/8/17	1/1/17	12/25/16	12/18/16	12/11/16	12/4/16	11/27/16	
Lakes Hart and Mary Jane	S62	44	LKMJ	60.9	R	61.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Lakes Myrtle, Preston, and Joel	S57	18	S57	61.5	R	61.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Alligator Chain	S60	0	ALLI	63.4	R	64.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	
Lake Gentry	S63	0	LKGT	61.4	R	61.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	
East Lake Toho	S59	108	TOHOE	58.1	R	58.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	
Lake Toho	S61	0	TOHOW, S61	54.9	R	55.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	
Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress, and Hatchineha	S65	487	LKISSP, KUB011, LKISSB	50.7	R	52.5	-1.8	-1.7	-1.6	-1.5	-1.3	-1.1	-0.7	

* T = temporary schedule, R = USACE flood control schedule, S = temporary snail kite schedule, A = projected ascension line, N/A= not applicable or data not available.

** Seven-day average of weighted daily means through Sunday midnight.

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

DATA ARE PROVISIONAL

Lower Kissimmee Basin

Discharges and stages at Lower Basin structures are shown in Table 2. SFWDAT depth maps for the Phase I restoration area are shown in Figure 12. Kissimmee River floodplain stages at selected stations are shown in Figure 13.

Table 2. Mean weekly discharge at S-65x structures, and mean weekly Phase I area river channel dissolved oxygen and floodplain mean water depth. Discharge and stage data are provisional real-time data from SFWMD OASyS DualTrend; reported values are averages through midnight of the Sunday prior to the report date unless otherwise specified.

Report Date: 1/10/2017												
Metric	Location	Sunday's 1-day average	Weekly Average**									
			1/8/17	1/1/17	12/25/16	12/18/16	12/11/16	12/4/16	11/27/16	11/20/16	11/13/16	11/6/16
Discharge (cfs)	S-65	458	487	555	759	809	821	822	789	777	766	750
Discharge (cfs)	S-65A	374	371	454	639	700	699	698	693	691	695	697
Discharge (cfs)	S-65C	369	446	700	892	887	909	895	880	898	924	982
Headwater stage (feet NGVD)		28.8	29.5	31.2	32.5	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8
Discharge (cfs)	S-65D****	1262	1175	1339	1607	1638	1700	1610	1631	1700	1752	1833
Discharge (cfs)	S-65E	336	432	581	774	779	773	781	800	811	849	914
DO concentration (mg/L)***	Phase I river channel	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.02	7.17	7.06	7.46	7.28	6.65	6.78	6.63
Mean depth (feet)*	Phase I floodplain	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.27

* 1-day spatial average from South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT).

** Seven-day average of weighted daily means through Sunday midnight.

*** DO is the average for PC62 and PC33 starting June 2. PC33 omitted for week of Aug16. DO for week of Sept 15-22 is for PC33 only.

**** S-65D discharge combines discharge at S-65D, S-65DX1, and S-65DX2.

DATA ARE PROVISIONAL

Water Management Recommendations

Kissimmee Basin Adaptive Recommendations and Operational Actions

Date	Recommendation	Purpose	Outcome	Source
1/10/2017	No new recommendations.			
12/2/2016-1/3/2017	Reduce discharge at S65 to minimum (300 cfs +/- 50 cfs) using the table in Figure 8a. Continue reducing headwater stage at S65C at a rate of ~1 ft/week through mid-January per request from USACE.	To facilitate KRRP construction in Pool BC.	Implemented	USACE/WCO /KB Ops
12/20/2016	No new recommendations.			
12/13/2016	No new recommendations.			
12/6/2016	No new recommendations.			
11/29/2016	No new recommendations.			
11/22/2016	No new recommendations.			
11/15/2016	No new recommendations.			
11/8/2016	No new recommendations.			
10/25/2016	Allow S65C headwater stage to decline to approximately 33 feet NGVD over the next few days.	To help reduce stage in Pool C to facilitate MacArthur Ditch backfilling	Implemented	USACE/ KB Ops
10/24/2016	No new recommendations.			
10/17/2016	Temporarily reduce discharge at S65A to 700 cfs following the discharge rampdown schedule in Figure 8a.	To facilitate MacArthur Ditch backfilling over the next 2-3 weeks.	Implemented	KB Operations
10/10/2016	No new recommendations.			
10/3/2016	No new recommendations.			
9/27/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin reducing discharge when Ops and management feel the time is right (could be now) • Use the discharge table below to ramp down to 1400 cfs; however, if stage should stop declining or start to rise during the rampdown, hold the current discharge unless stage begins to decline again • If KCH stage reaches ~50.5 ft, hold ~1400 cfs while KCH stage is at or above ~50.5 ft, then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If KCH stage declines below ~50.5 ft, continue reducing discharge, potentially to minimum discharge. However, if stage stops declining or starts to rise during the rampdown, hold or increase current discharge until stage begins to decline again or until it rises to ~50.5 ft • If KCH stage rises or stays above ~50.5 ft, hold ~1400 cfs unless stage approaches ~0.25 ft below the regulation line. If stage continues to rise into this buffer zone, use the discharge table to ramp up in anticipation of flood control releases 	To the extent possible, avoid repeated wet/dry cycles in the Kissimmee River floodplain and extend the period of continuous floodplain inundation without decreasing lake stage too much. The recommendation is similar to the discharge plan used last wet season that balanced the river, the KCOL, and downstream waterbodies.	TBD	KB Operations
9/20/2016	No new recommendations.			
9/13/2016	No new recommendations.			
9/6/2016	No new recommendations.			
8/30/2016	Use figure 8a as possible for discharge rampup/rampdown at S65/S65A.			
8/23/2016	No new recommendations.			
8/16/2016	No new recommendations.			
8/9/2016	No new recommendations.			
8/2/2016	No new recommendations.			
7/26/2016	No new recommendations.			
7/19/2016	No new recommendations.			
7/12/2016	No new recommendations.			

KCOL Hydrographs (through Sunday midnight)

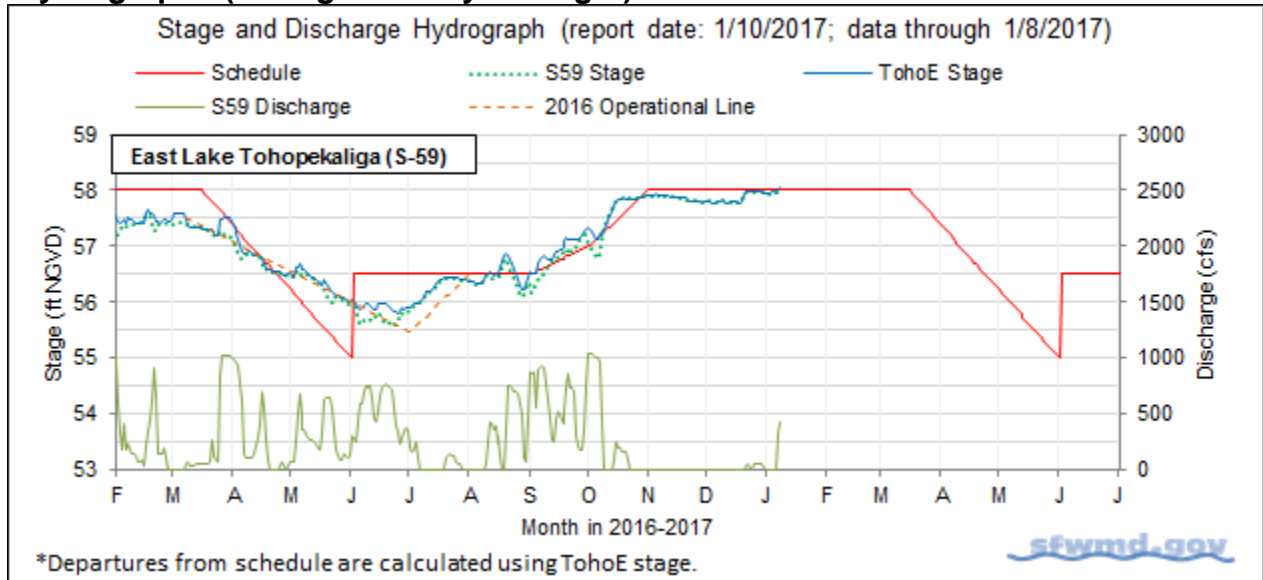


Figure 1.

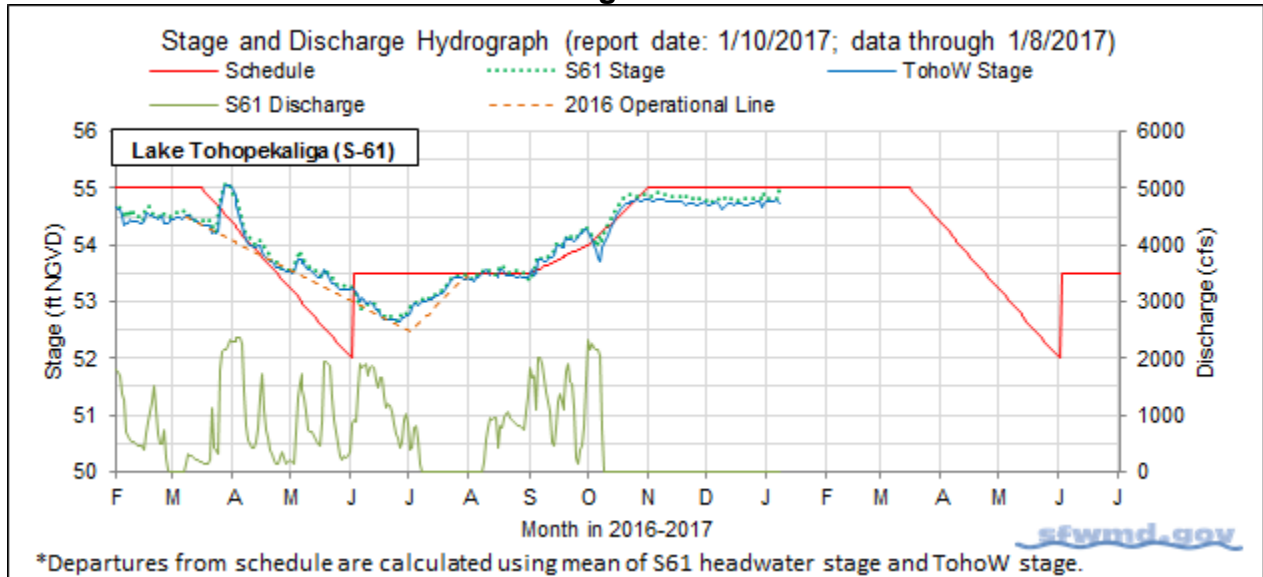


Figure 2.

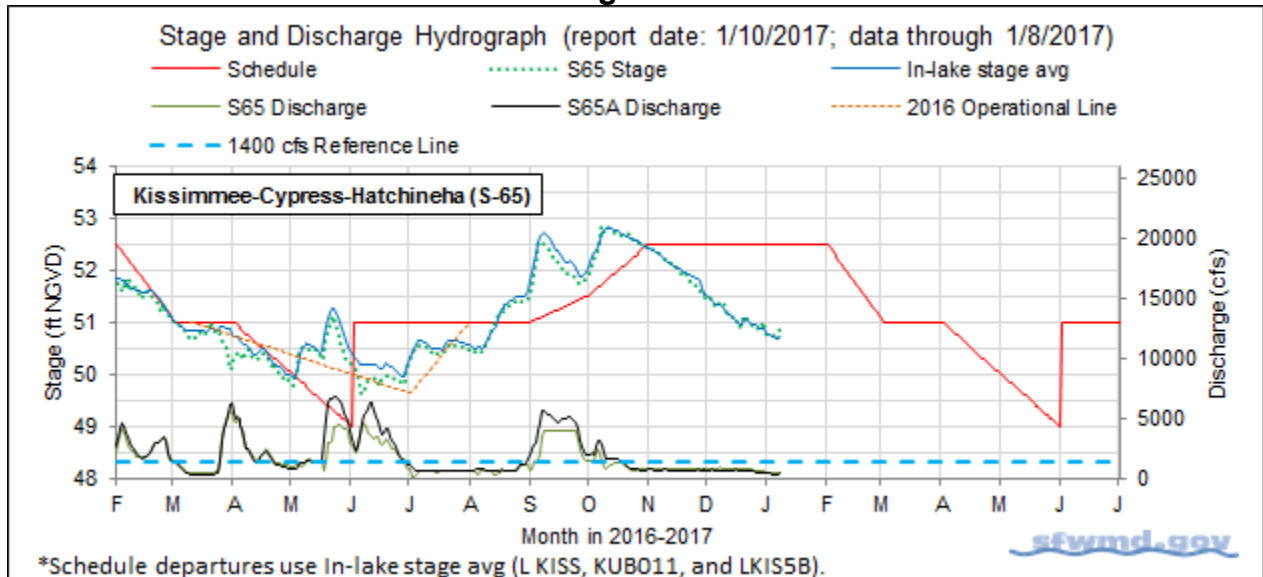


Figure 3.

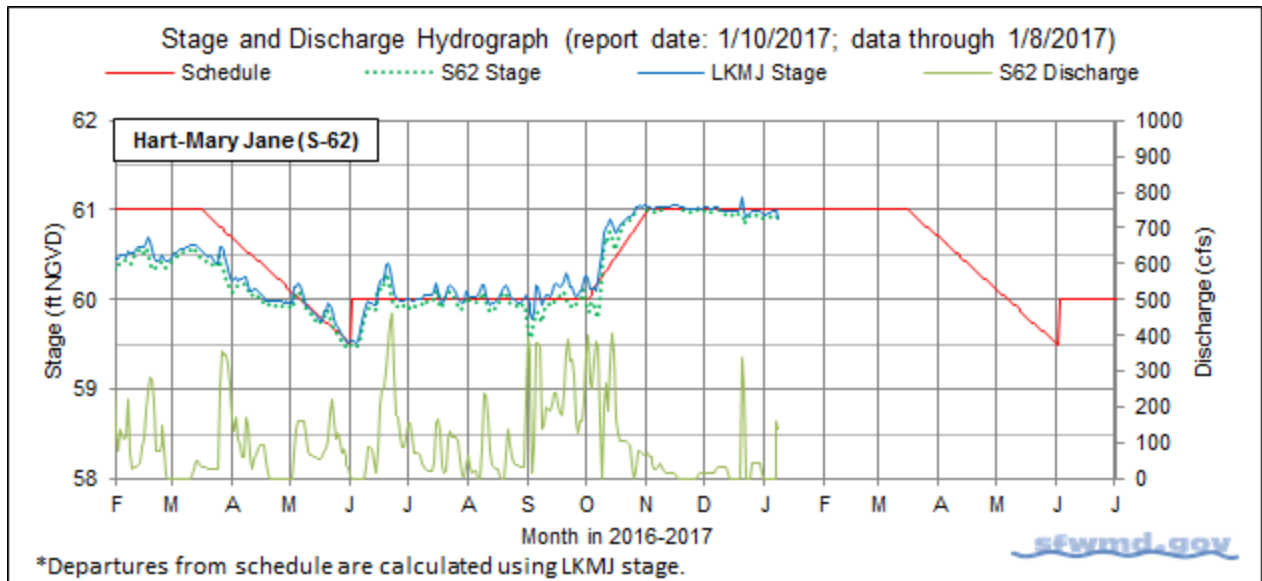


Figure 4.

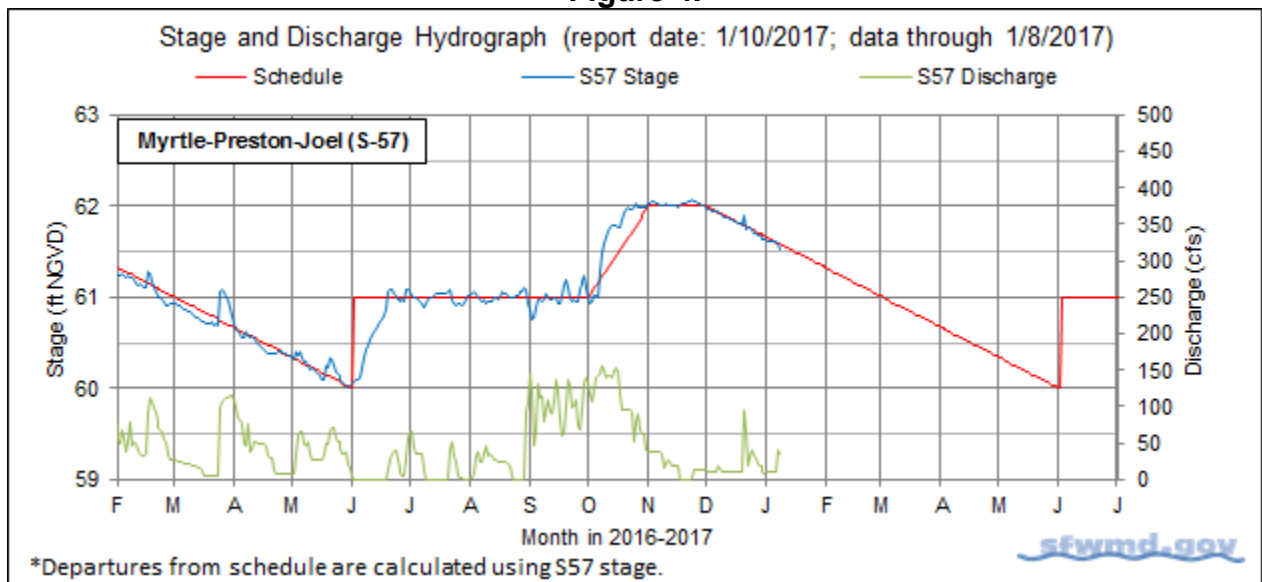


Figure 5.

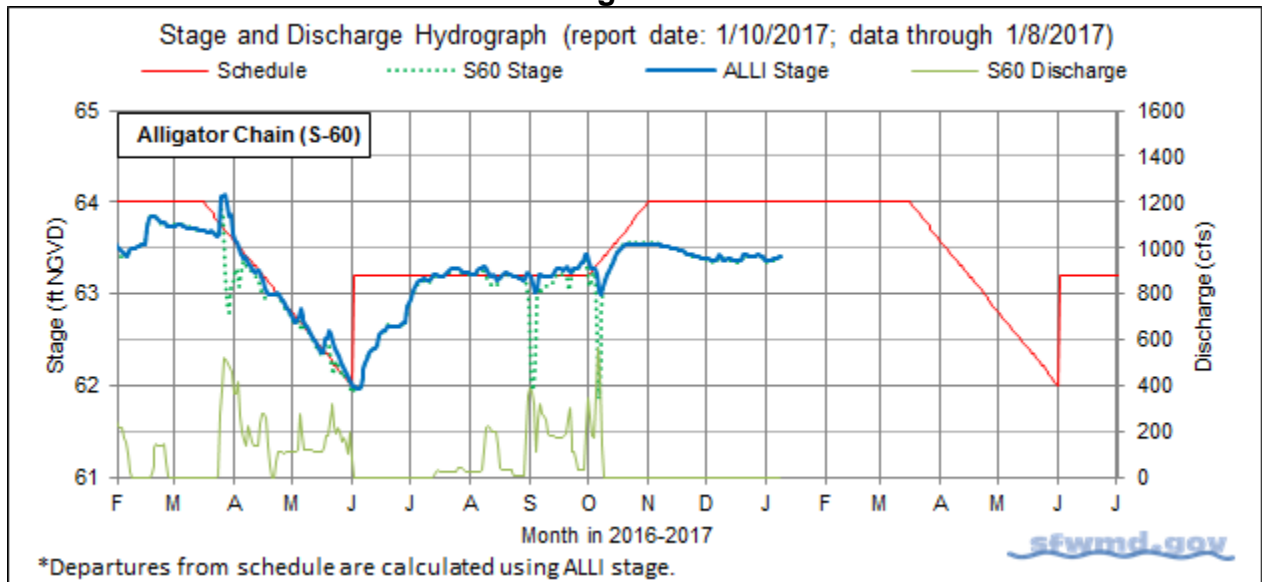


Figure 6.

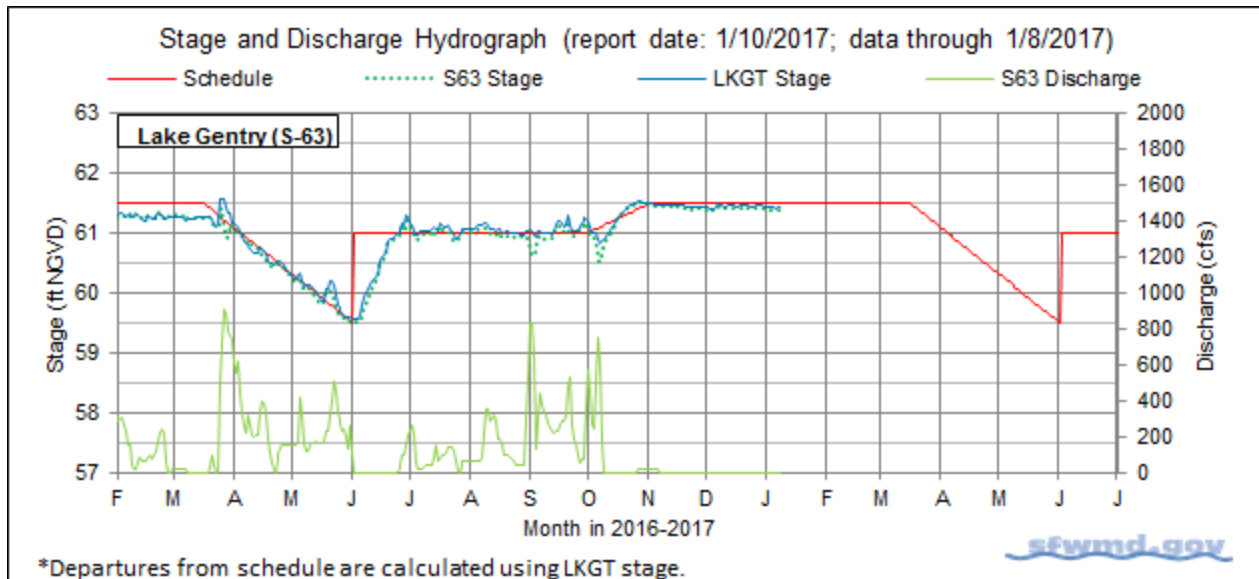


Figure 7.

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Limits on Rate of Discharge Change at S65/S65A During Dry Season 2016-2017

Discharge Rate of Change Limits for S65/S65A (revised 11/16/16).	
Q (cfs)	Maximum rate of increase or decrease (cfs/day)
300-650	75
650-1700	150
1700-3000	300
>3000	1000

15

Figure 8a. Limits on rate of discharge change at S65/S65A for the 2016-2017 Dry Season.

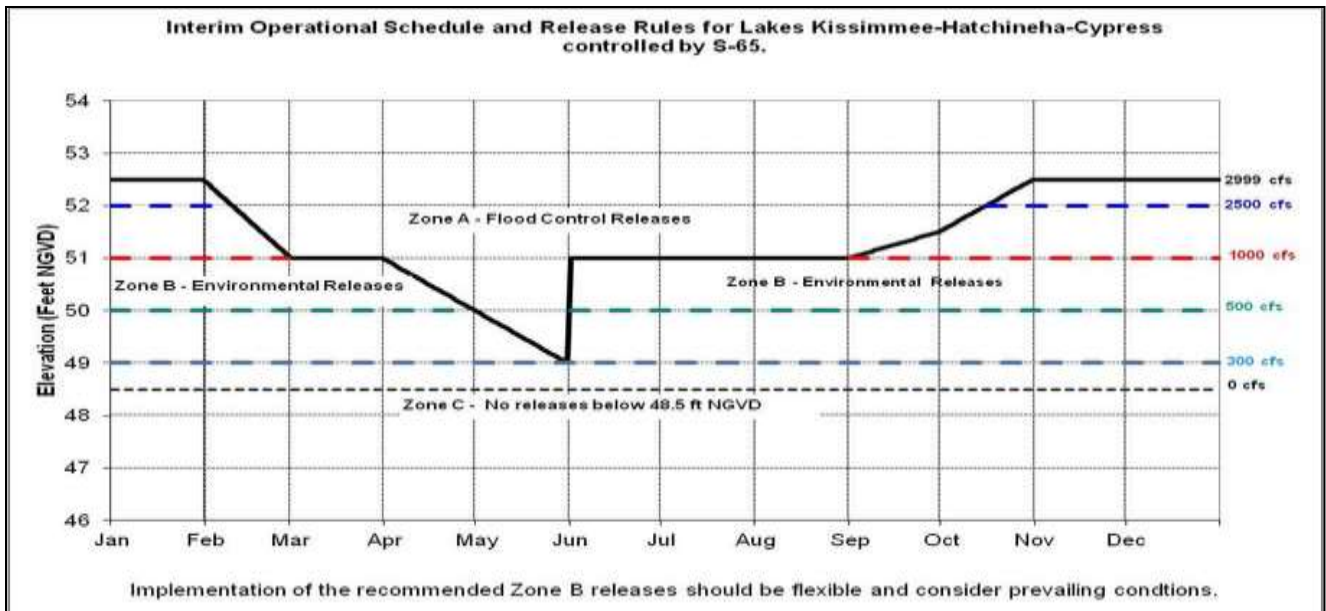


Figure 8b. Interim operations schedule for S-65. The discharge schedule shown to the right has not been used in recent years or in Wet Season 2015.

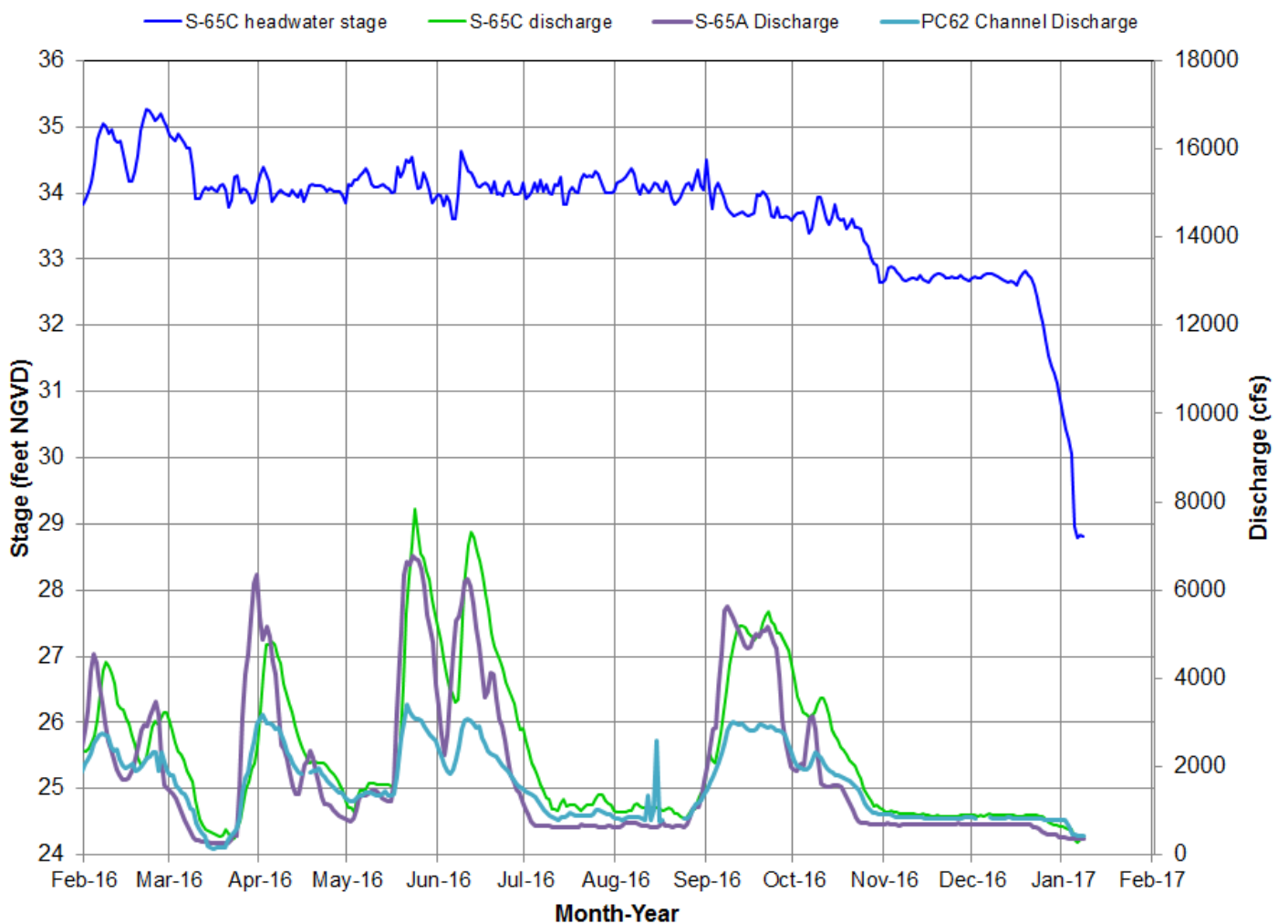


Figure 9. S-65C headwater stage in relation to discharge at S-65C, S-65A, and PC62.

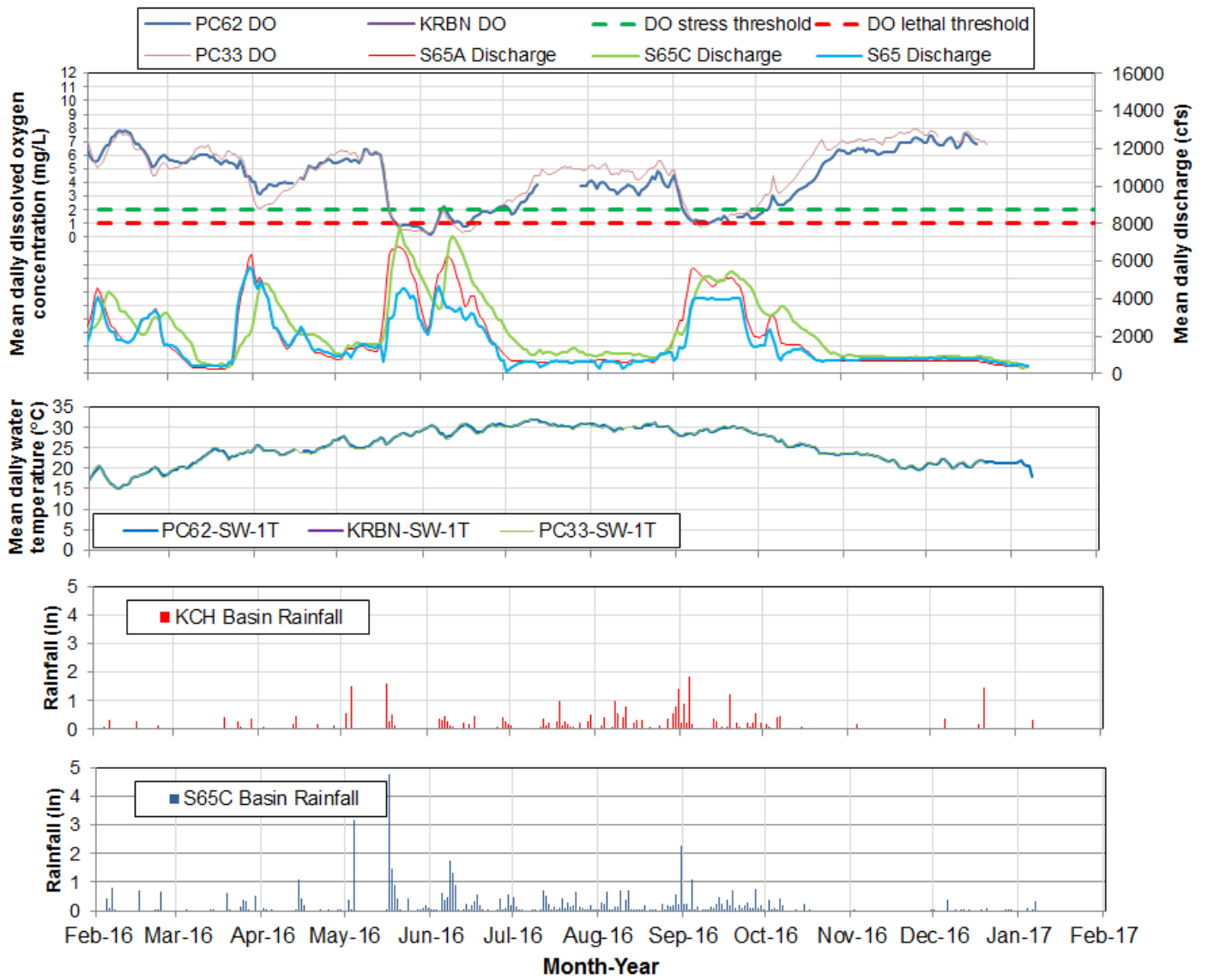


Figure 10. Mean daily Dissolved Oxygen, discharge, temperature and rainfall in the Phase I river channel.

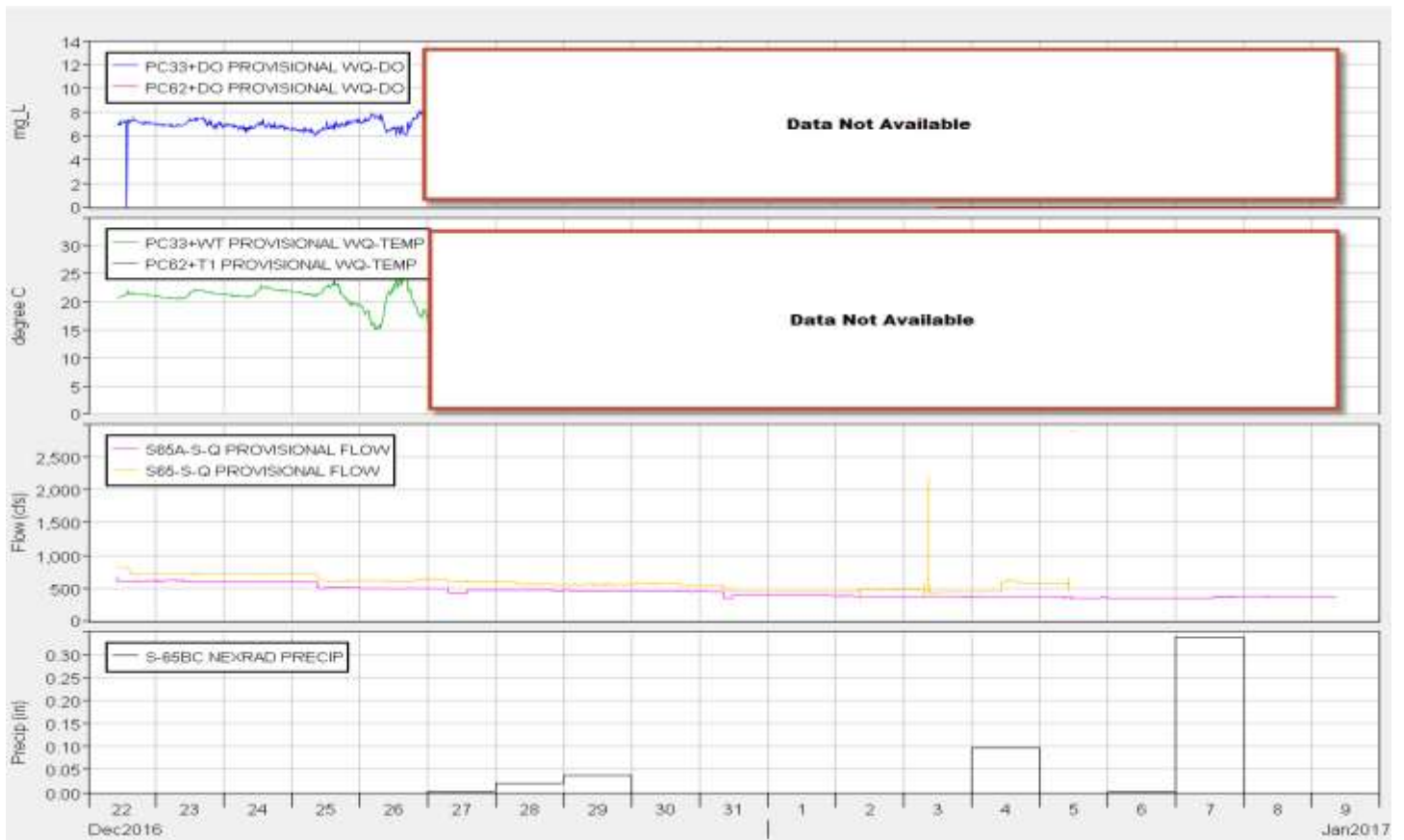


Figure 11. Phase I river channel dissolved oxygen and water temperature (measured at 15 minute intervals) and Pool BC daily rainfall.

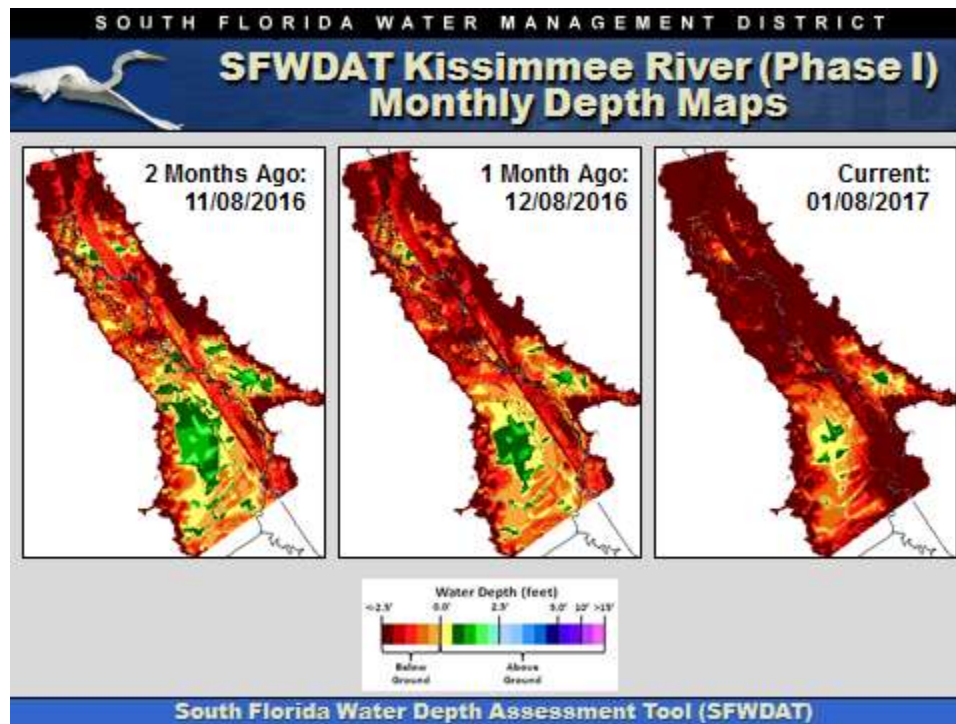
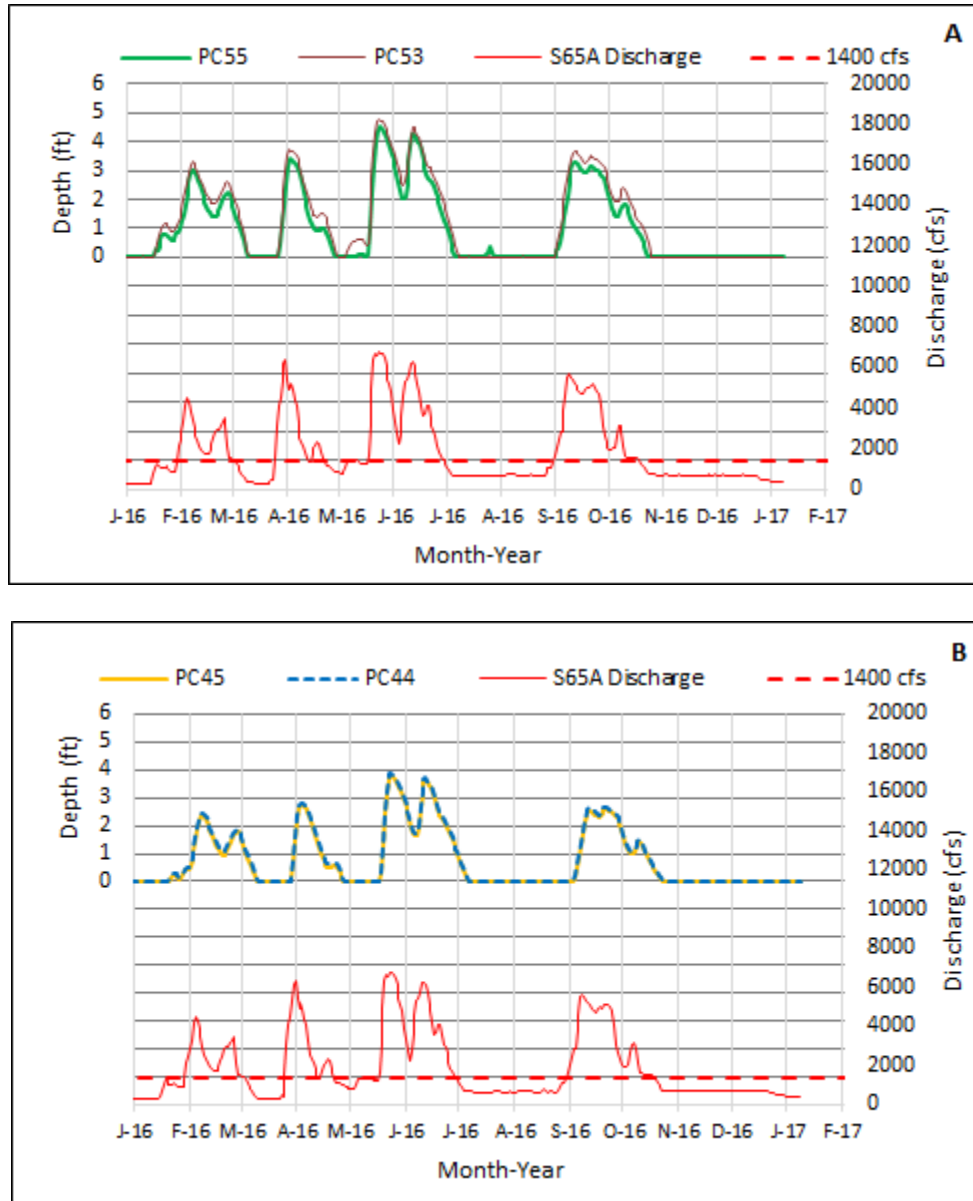


Figure 12. Phase I area floodplain water depths for this week, one month ago, and two months ago. Note that the WDAT color-coding has been modified to accommodate greater water depths; these maps are not directly comparable to Kissimmee Basin WDAT maps published prior to Jan. 16, 2012.



Insert. Water depth at selected northern Kissimmee River floodplain sites on (A) the PC5's transect and (B) the PC4's transect, with S65A discharge.

Kissimmee River Hydrographs

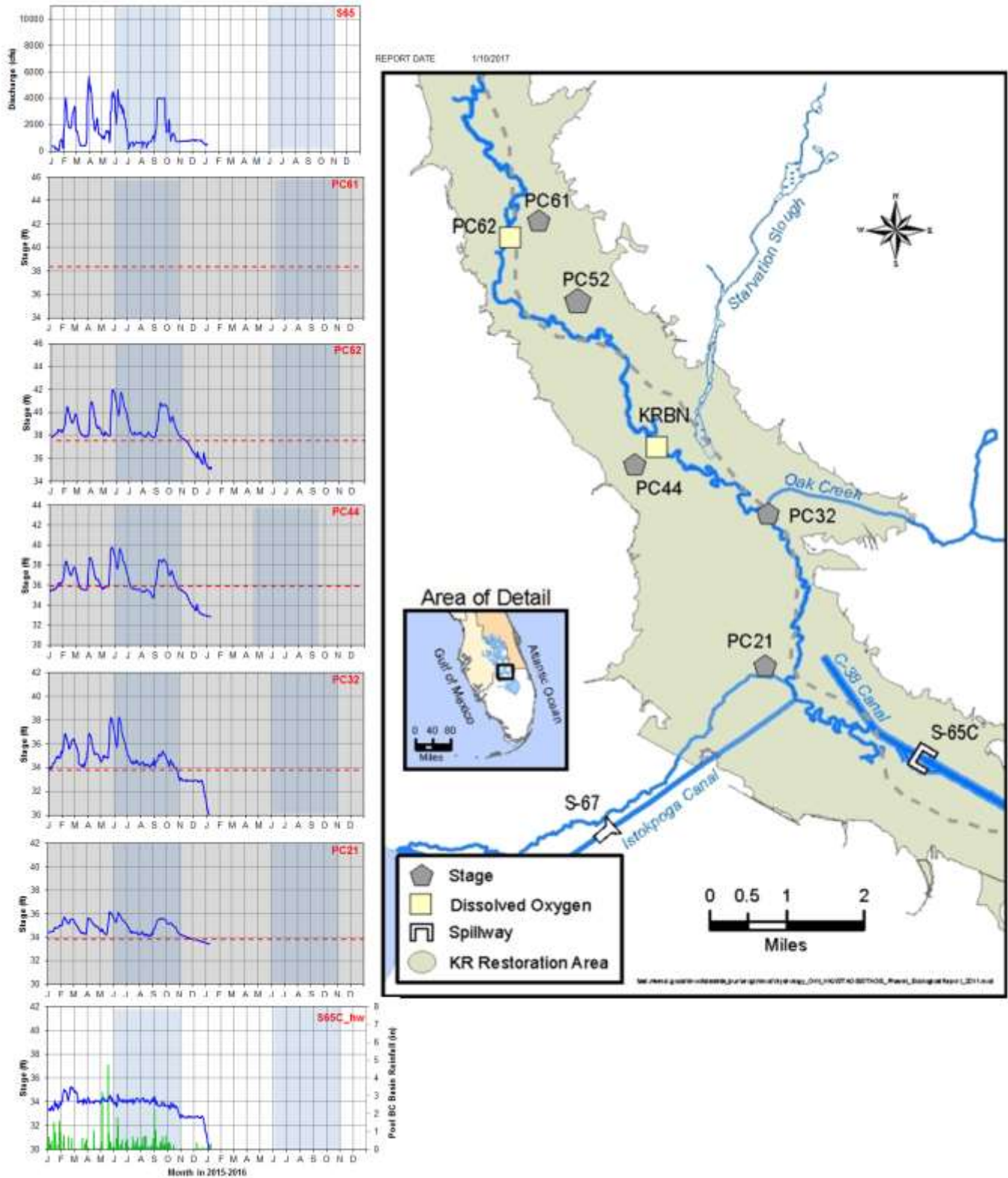


Figure 13. Discharge at S65, stages at five monitoring stations in the Phase I area of the Kissimmee River floodplain, and headwater stage at S65-C since January 1, 2015. The most recent data (~2 weeks) are provisional real-time data from SFWMD DualTrend; previous data are from SFWMD DB-HYDRO (validated). Dashed lines are ground elevations.

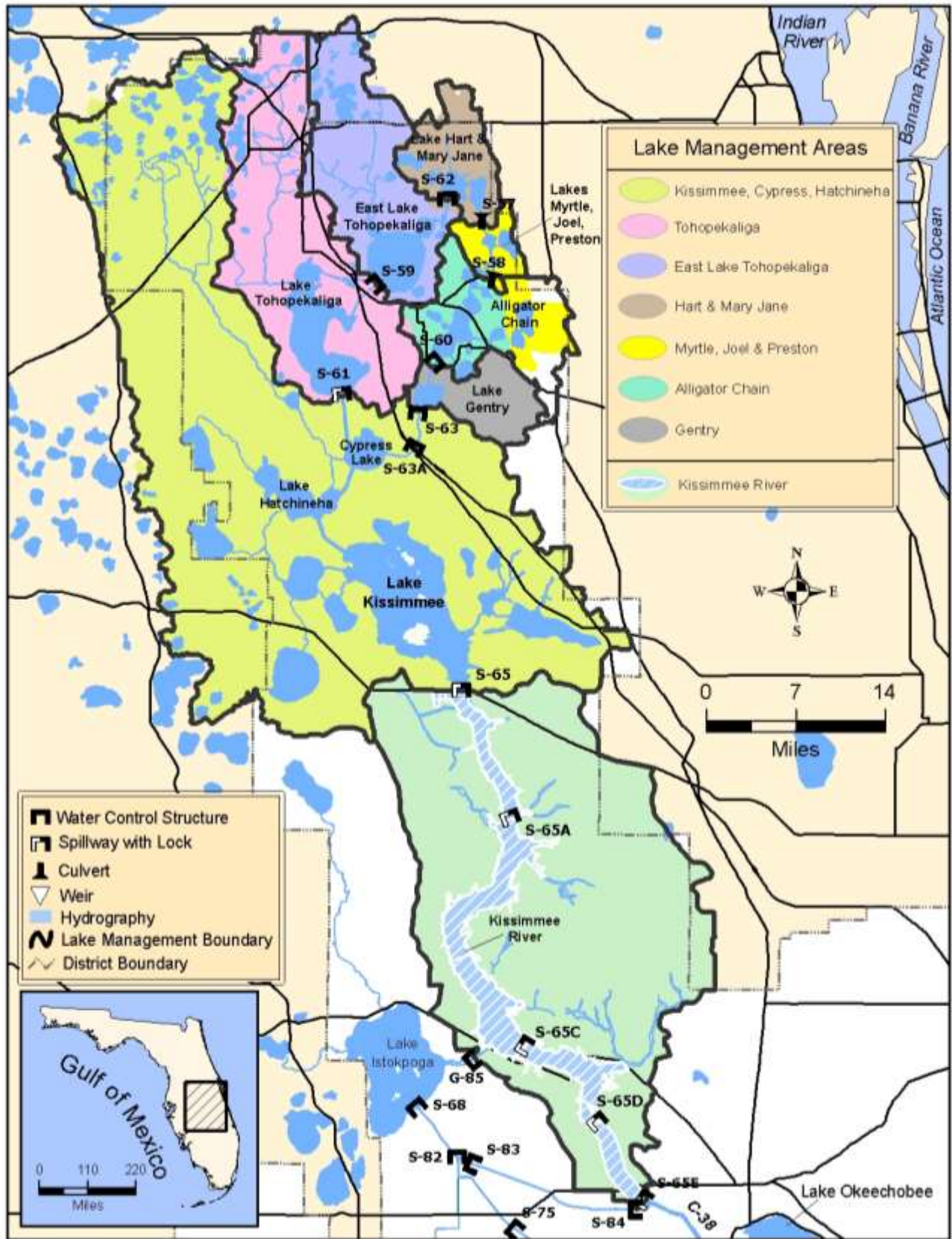


Figure 14. The Kissimmee Basin

LAKE OKEECHOBEE

According to the USACE web site, Lake Okeechobee stage is at 14.10 feet NGVD for the period ending at midnight on January 8, 2017. This value is based on the use of four interior Lake stations (L001, L005, L006, and LZ40) and four perimeter stations (S352, S4, S308 and S133). Lake stage decreased by 0.16 feet over the past week and is 0.52 feet lower than it was a month ago and 0.64 feet lower than it was a year ago (Figure 1). The Lake is currently in the Low sub-band (Figure 2). According to RAINDAR, 0.17 inches of rain fell directly over the Lake during the past seven days (Figure 3). Greater amounts fell in most of the remaining watershed with the exception of immediately east and northeast of the Lake, which experienced greater amounts of rain.

Based on USACE reported values, current Lake inflow is approximately 462 cfs as detailed below.

Structure	Flow cfs
S65E	333
S154	0
S84 & 84X	141
S71	0
S72	71
C5 (Nicodemus slough dispersed storage)	-85
S191	0
S133 PUMPS	0
S127 PUMPS	0
S129 PUMPS	0
S131 PUMPS	0
S135 PUMPS	0
Fisheating Creek	2
S2 Pumps	0
S3 Pumps	0
S4 Pumps	0

Current Lake outflow is approximately 1,160 cfs with 508 cfs exiting at S77, no flow exiting at S308 and 285 cfs exiting the L8 canal through Culvert 10A. Approximately 367 cfs is being directed south through S351, S352 and S354. Corrected evapotranspiration value based on the L006 weather platform solar radiation data for this past week was 1,485 cfs.

Change in elevation equivalents and average weekly flows for major structures are presented in Figure 4. Weekly average values for S77 and S308 are based on USGS data for the below structure gauges.

Based on the Lake Okeechobee wading bird habitat suitability index, there are currently approximately 48,422 acres of suitable foraging habitat for long-legged birds and 26,274 acres for long and short-legged birds on the Lake (Figure 5). A wading bird foraging survey scheduled for Wednesday, January 4 was canceled due to inclement weather. The next survey is scheduled for the end of this week.

The most recent available MODIS satellite images are from the last week of December (December 29 and December 31) and indicate low bloom potential (Figure 6).

Water Management Recommendations

Lake stage continues to fall at a fairly rapid rate. The current weekly recession rate of 0.16 feet equates to a monthly recession rate of 0.64 feet, which is 0.14 feet higher than the recommended 0.50 feet per month. A too rapid decrease in Lake levels may jeopardize the upcoming wading bird season by drying out foraging locations too early in the winter.

From an ecological perspective, high Lake levels over the past spring and summer resulted in a loss of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) and increased cyanobacterial blooms and associated toxins. Near optimal Lake stages will be necessary this coming spring and summer to provide conditions conducive to the reestablishment of the SAV acreage lost this year due to high Lake stages.

The goal should be to continue to lower Lake levels but at a rate of no more than 0.50 feet per month. Actions which contribute to a steady but slow recession and avoid reversals are essential to protect critical components of the Lake's floral (bulrush and SAV) and faunal (wading birds, snail kites and fish) communities.

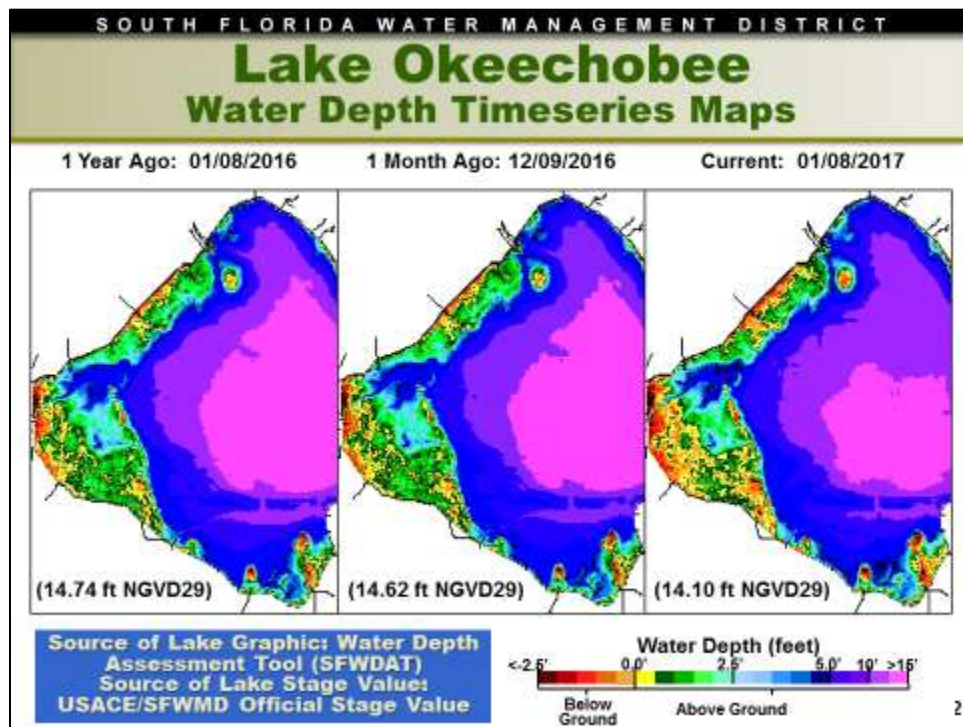


Figure 1

Weekly Stage Hydrograph

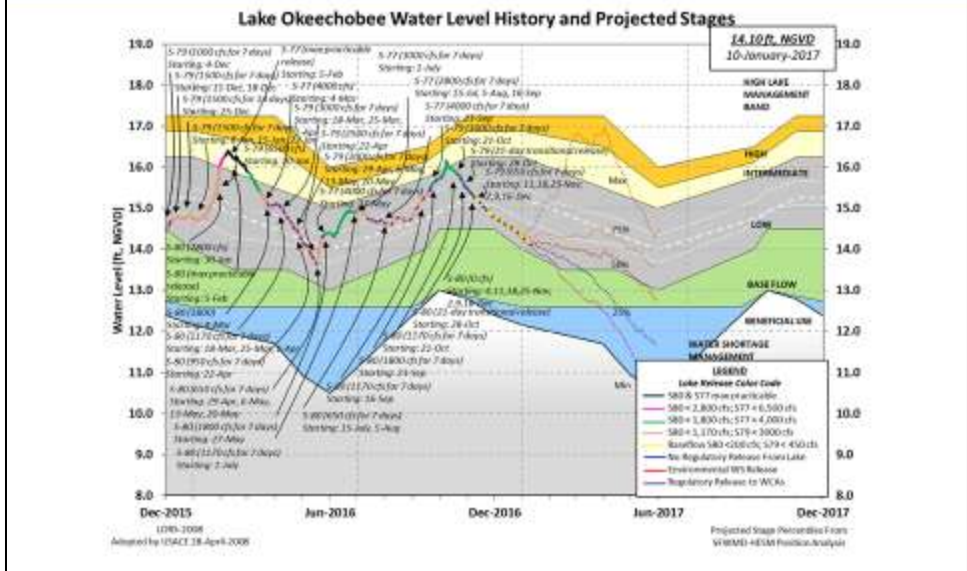
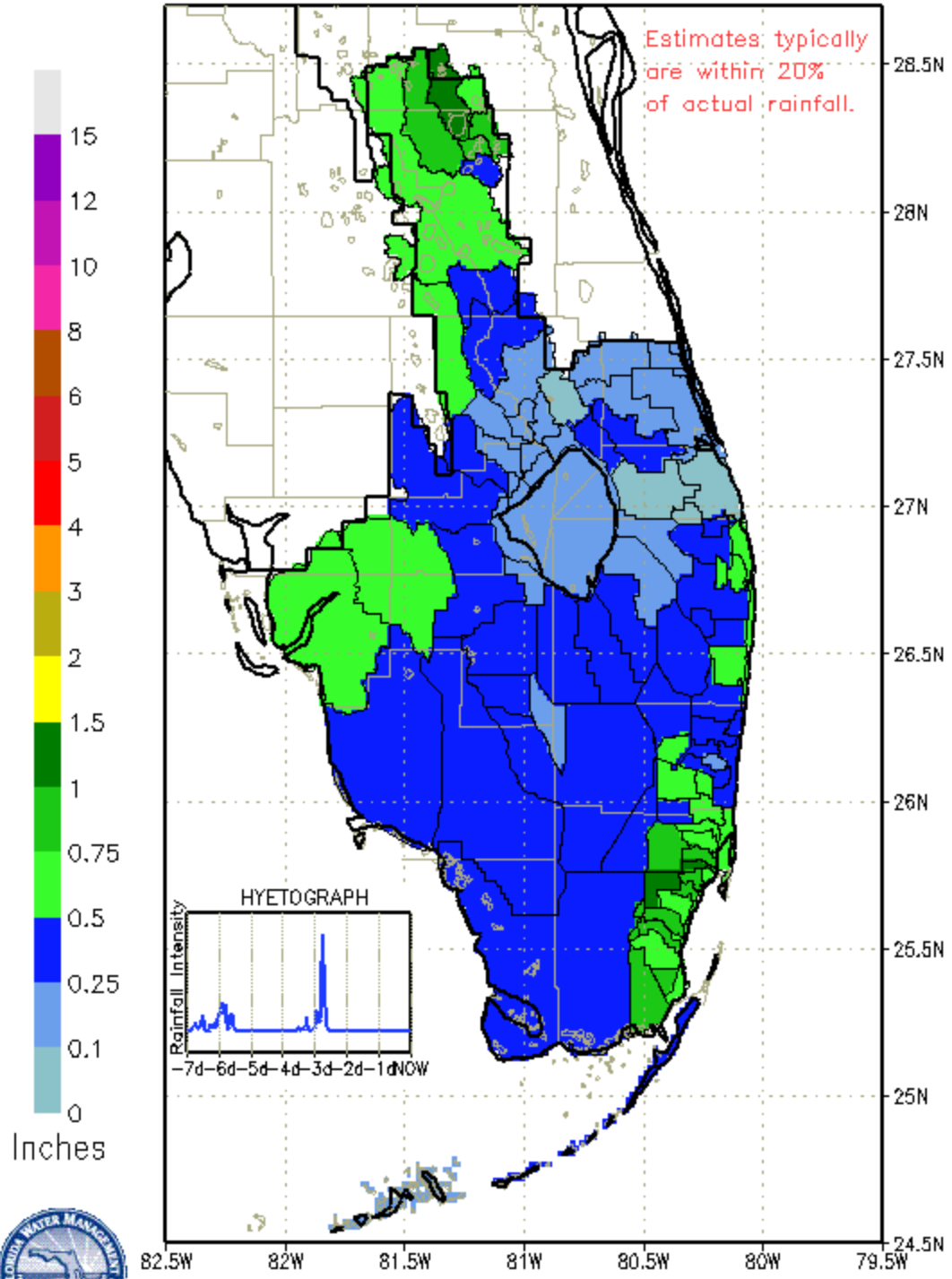


Figure 2

SFWMD PROVISIONAL RAINFAR 7-DAY BASIN RAINFALL ESTIMATES

FROM: 0615 EST, 01/03/2017 THROUGH: 0615 EST, 01/10/2017



DISTRICT-WIDE RAINFALL ESTIMATE: 0.418"



Figure 3

INFLOWS	Average Daily Flow Past Week cfs	Feet of Change Past Week
S65E	446	0.015
S71 & 72	9	0.000
S84 & 84X	0	0.000
Fisheating Creek	32	0.001
Rainfall	N.A.	0.014
OUTFLOWS	Average Daily Flow Past Week cfs	Feet of Change Past Week
S77	783	0.027
S308	-28	-0.001
S351	455	0.016
S352	462	0.016
S354	589	0.020
L8	338	0.012
ET	1485	0.051

Figure 4

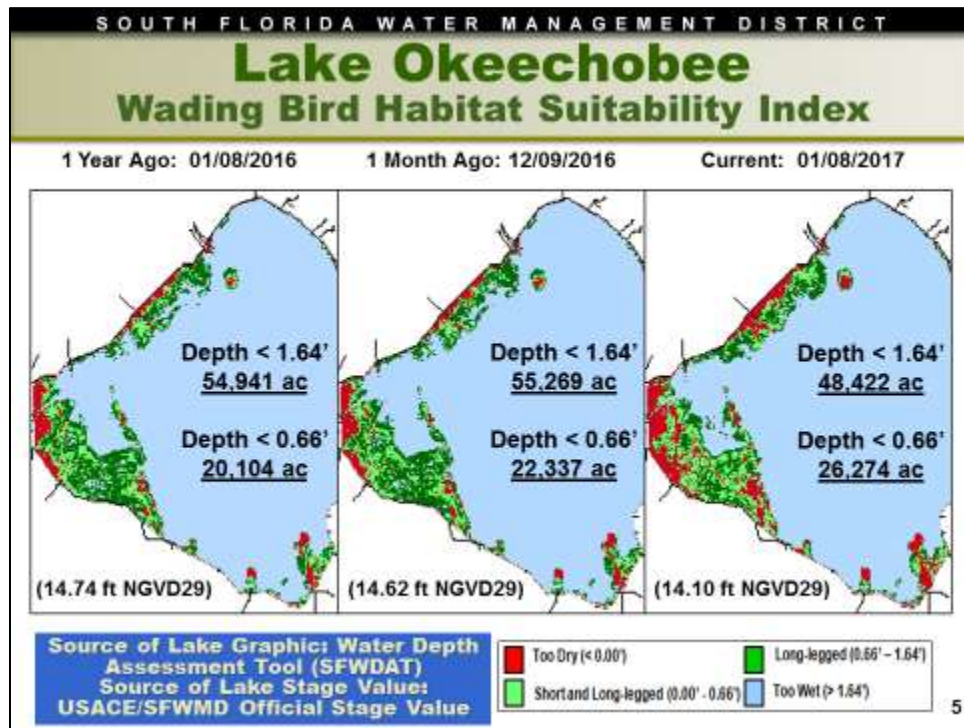


Figure 5

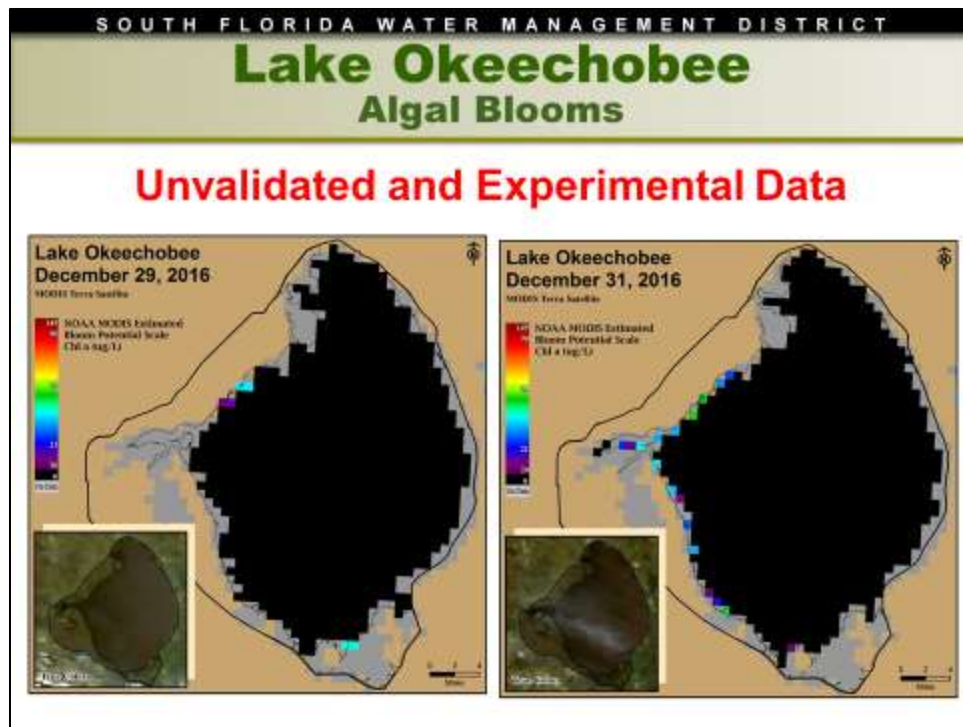


Figure 6

Lake Istokpoga

The Lake Istokpoga regulation schedule is at winter pool stage of 39.50 feet NGVD. Lake stage is 39.42 feet NGVD and is currently 0.08 feet below regulation stage (Figure 7). Average flows into the Lake from Arbuckle and Josephine creeks were 89 cfs and 21 cfs, respectively, a decrease in total flows from the previous week. Average discharge from S68 and S68X this past week was 108 cfs, an increase from the previous week. According to RAINДАР, 0.485 inches of rain fell in the Lake Istokpoga watershed during the past seven days.

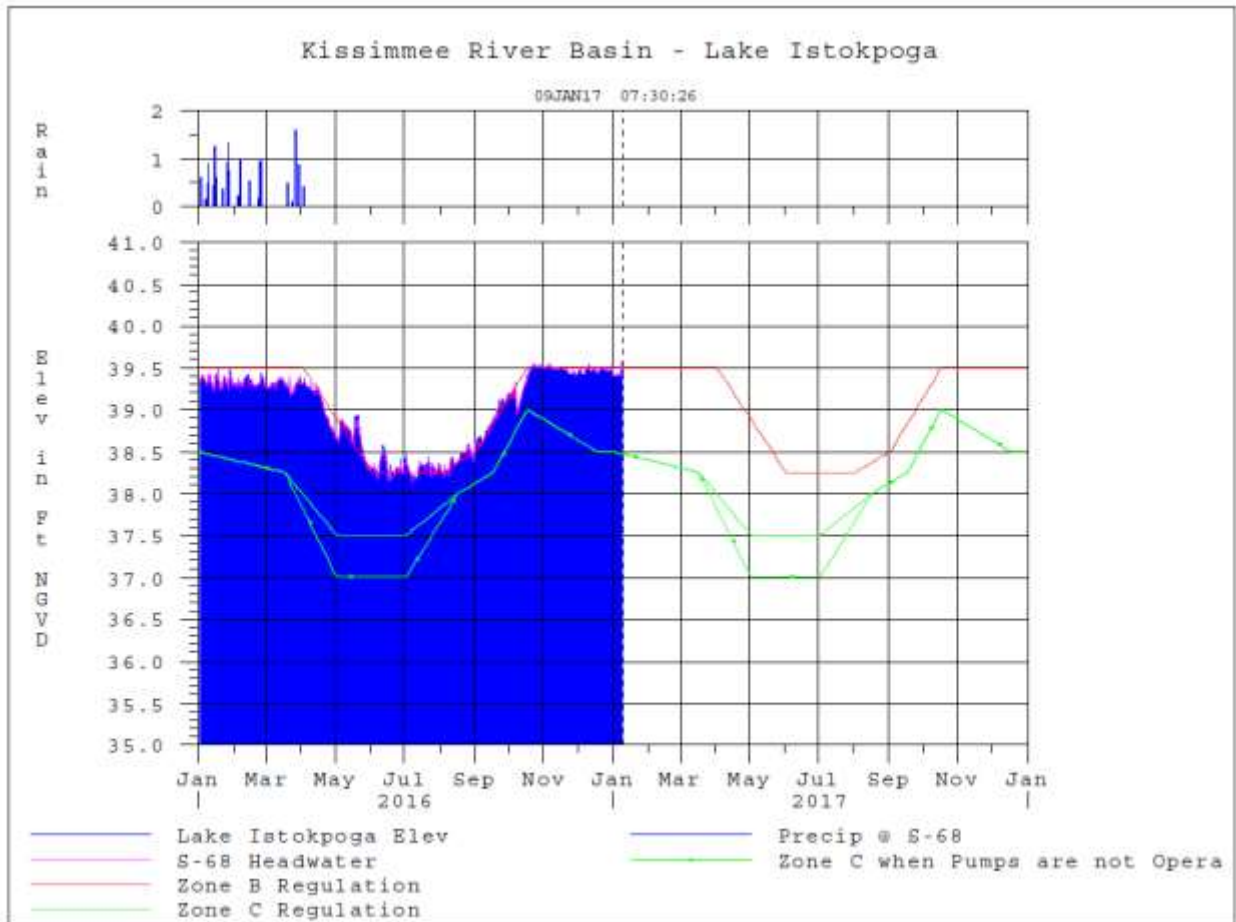


Figure 7

ESTUARIES

St. Lucie Estuary

Over the past week, provisional flows averaged about 0 cfs at S-80, 26 cfs downstream of S-308 flowing into Lake Okeechobee, 0 cfs at S-49 on C-24, 0 cfs at S-97 on C-23, and 67 cfs from Ten Mile Creek at the Gordy Road Structure. Average inflow from tidal basin tributaries is estimated to be 87 cfs (Figures 1 and 2). Total inflow averaged about 154 cfs last week and 156 cfs over last month.

Over the past week, salinity increased throughout the estuary (Table 1, Figures 3 and 4). The seven-day moving average salinity of the water column at the US1 Bridge is about 25.2. Salinity conditions in the middle estuary are in the good range for the adult eastern oyster.

Table 1. Seven-day average salinity at three monitoring stations in the St. Lucie Estuary. Current average is in bold face type, previous average in parentheses. The envelope reflects the preferred salinity range for adult eastern oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) in the middle estuary.

Sampling Site	Surface	Bottom	Envelope
HR1 (N. Fork)	21.6 (20.9)	23.7 (22.7)	NA ¹
US1 Bridge	24.8 (23.8)	25.5 (24.4)	10.0-26.0
A1A Bridge	30.6 (29.4)	31.5 (30.5)	NA

¹Envelope not applicable

Caloosahatchee Estuary

During the past week, provisional flows averaged approximately 720 cfs at S-77, 465 cfs at S-78, and 623 cfs at S-79. Average inflow from tidal basin tributaries is estimated to be 163 cfs (Figures 5 and 6). Total inflow averaged 786 cfs last week and 730 cfs over last month.

Over the past week in the estuary, salinity decreased to Ft. Myers Yacht Basin and remained about the same downstream (Table 2, Figures 7 and 8). The seven-day average salinity values are within the good range for adult oysters at Cape Coral and at Shell Point and in the fair range at Sanibel (Figure 9). The 30-day moving average surface salinity is 4.5 at Val I-75 and 10.5 at Ft. Myers. The 30-day moving average salinity at Ft. Myers has been over 10 for eight consecutive days. Salinity conditions between Val I-75 and Ft. Myers are likely to result in tape grass deterioration. Without discharges at S-79, the 30-day moving average salinity at Val I-75 is forecast to be over 5 within two weeks (Figure 10).

Table 2. Seven-day average salinity at six monitoring stations in the Caloosahatchee Estuary. Current average is in bold face type, previous average in parentheses. The envelope reflects the preferred salinity range for tape grass (*Vallisneria americana*) at Val I-75 and for adult eastern oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) elsewhere.

Sampling Site	Surface	Bottom	Envelope
S-79 (Franklin Lock)	3.0 (4.7)	2.9 (4.6)	NA ¹
*Val I75	4.1 (5.6)	6.2 (7.5)	0.0-5.0 ²
Ft. Myers Yacht Basin	10.2 (11.8)	11.2 (12.6)	NA
Cape Coral	18.2 (17.8)	19.3 (19.6)	10.0-30.0
Shell Point	27.0 (27.0)	28.0 (28.3)	10.0-30.0
Sanibel	29.5 (30.8)	31.2 (31.5)	10.0-30.0

¹Envelope not applicable, ²Envelope is based on a 30-day average.

*Val I75 is temporarily offline due to site construction,
Salinity values are estimated using models developed for this site.

Monitoring data collected by the River, Estuary and Coastal Observing Network of Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation using continuous sensors are summarized in Table 3 as concentration ranges of Chlorophyll *a* and dissolved oxygen at Beautiful Island, Ft. Myers, and Shell Point in the Caloosahatchee Estuary. Live data will be unavailable until website upgrades are complete.

Table 3. Weekly ranges of Chlorophyll *a* (a measure of algal biomass) and dissolved oxygen concentrations at three monitoring stations maintained by the Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation.

	RECON Monitoring Stations		
	Beautiful Island	Ft. Myers	Shell Point
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (µg/l)	3.72 – 6.82	4.15 – 13.7	1.37 – 20.5
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	6.84 – 9.30	4.75 – 8.73	Negative Readings

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute reported on January 6, 2017, that *Karenia brevis*, the Florida red tide organism, was observed in background to very low concentrations in six samples collected from Lee County.

Water Management Recommendations

Given the current estuarine conditions, it is recommended that runoff from the C-43 basin be supplemented with Lake Okeechobee water as a pulsed release of 650 cfs through S-79 as per the Adaptive Protocols.

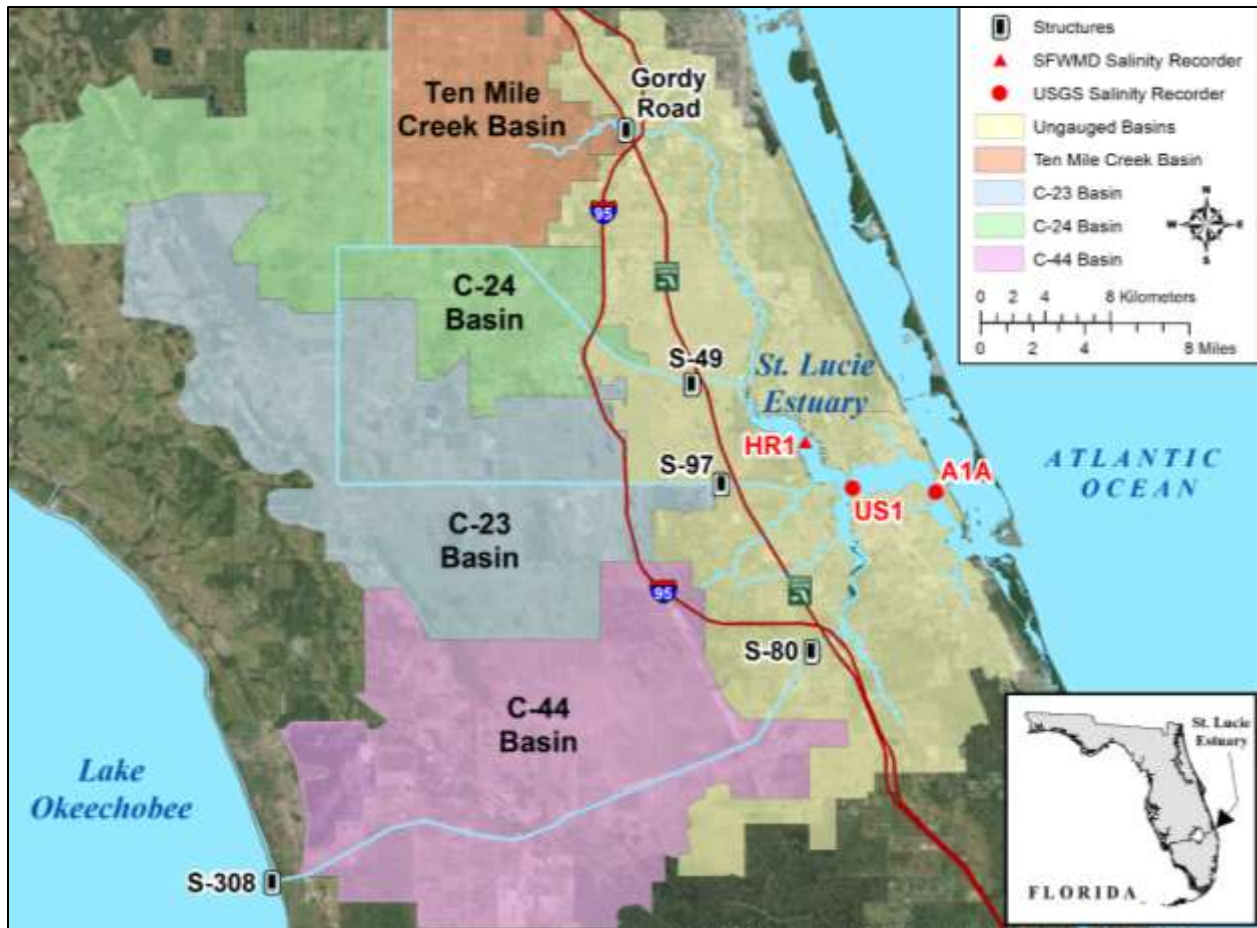


Figure 1. Basins, water control structures, and salinity monitoring for the St. Lucie Estuary.

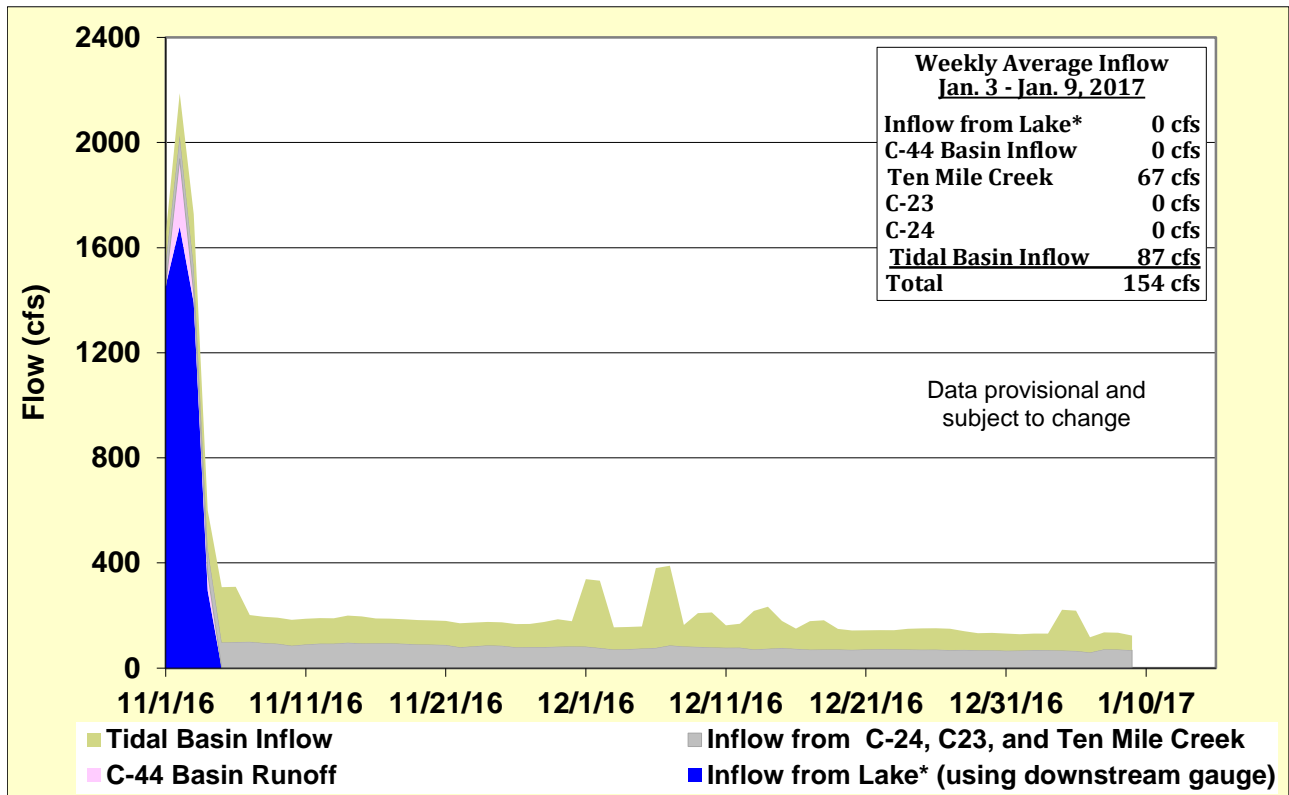


Figure 2. Estimated surface freshwater inflows from Lake Okeechobee and runoff from the C-44, C-23, C-24, Ten Mile Creek, and tidal basins into the St. Lucie Estuary.

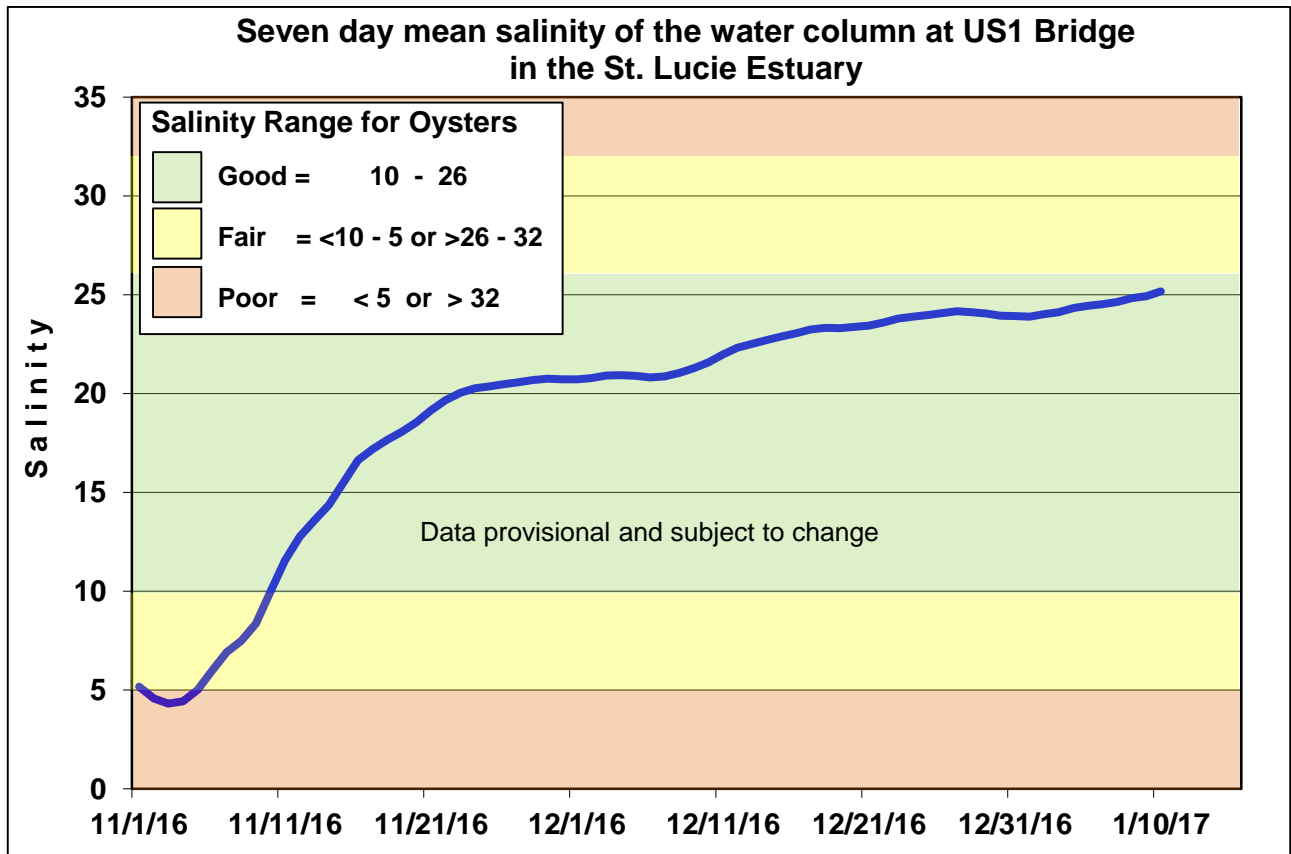


Figure 3. Seven-day mean salinity of the water column at the U.S. Highway 1 Bridge.

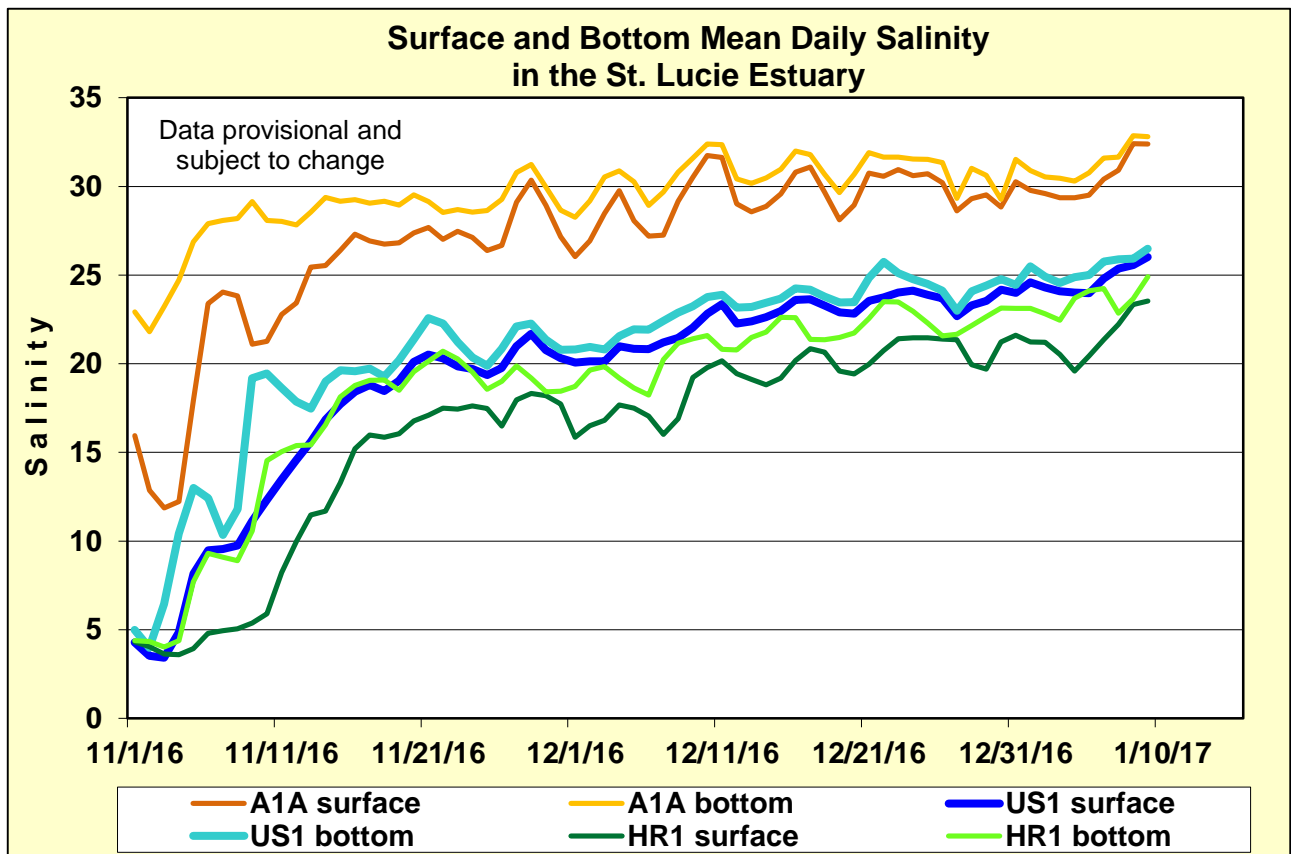


Figure 4. Daily mean salinity at the A1A, US1 and estimated HR1 stations.

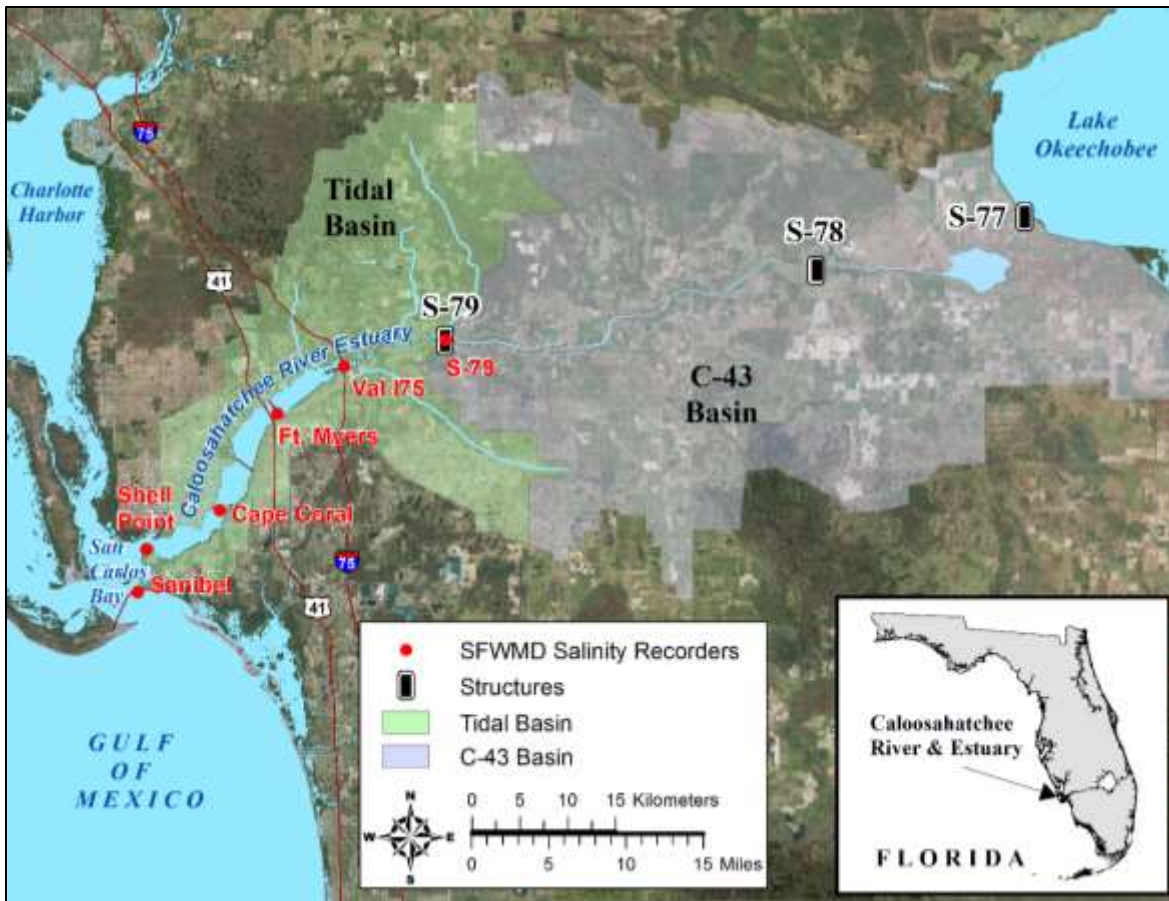


Figure 5. Basins, water control structures, and salinity monitoring for the Caloosahatchee Estuary.

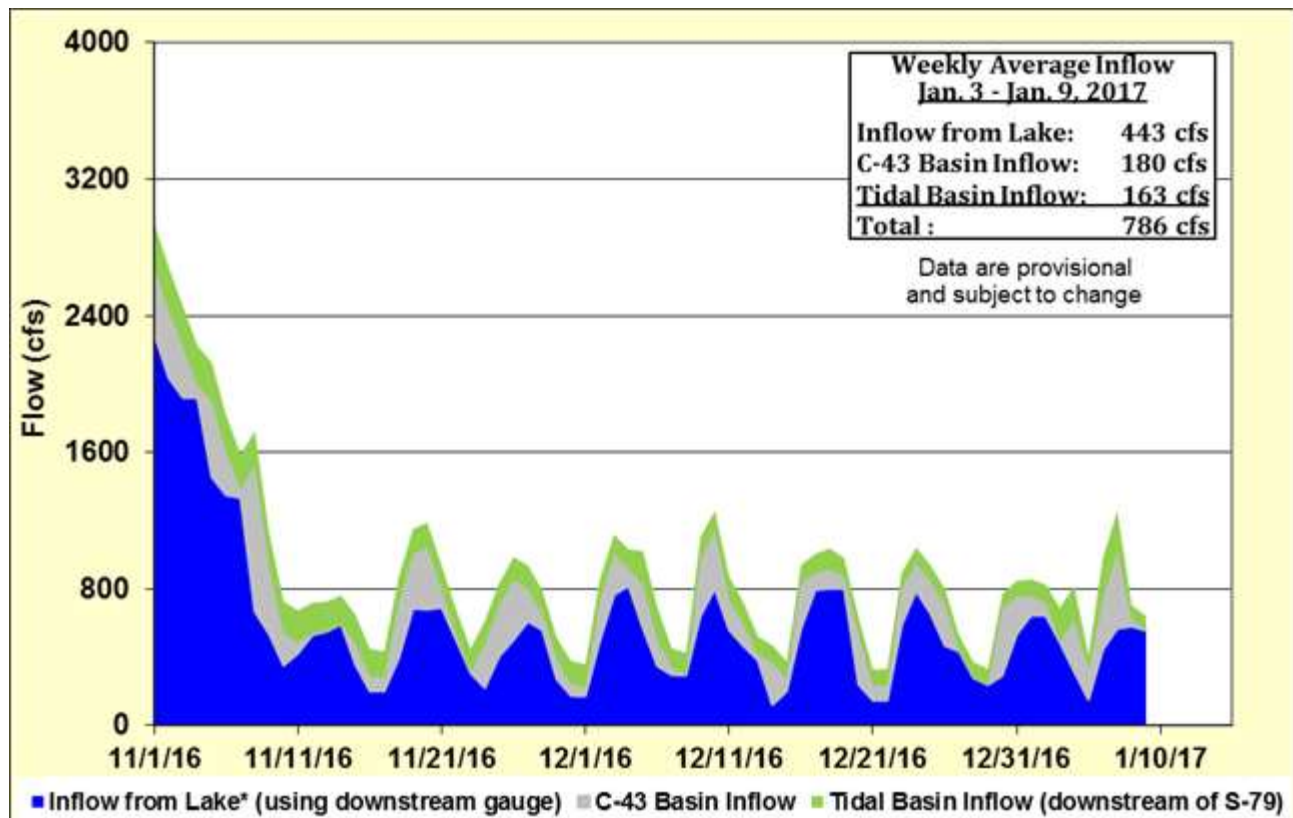


Figure 6. Freshwater inflows from Lake Okeechobee, runoff from the C-43 basin, and tributaries in the tidal basin into the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

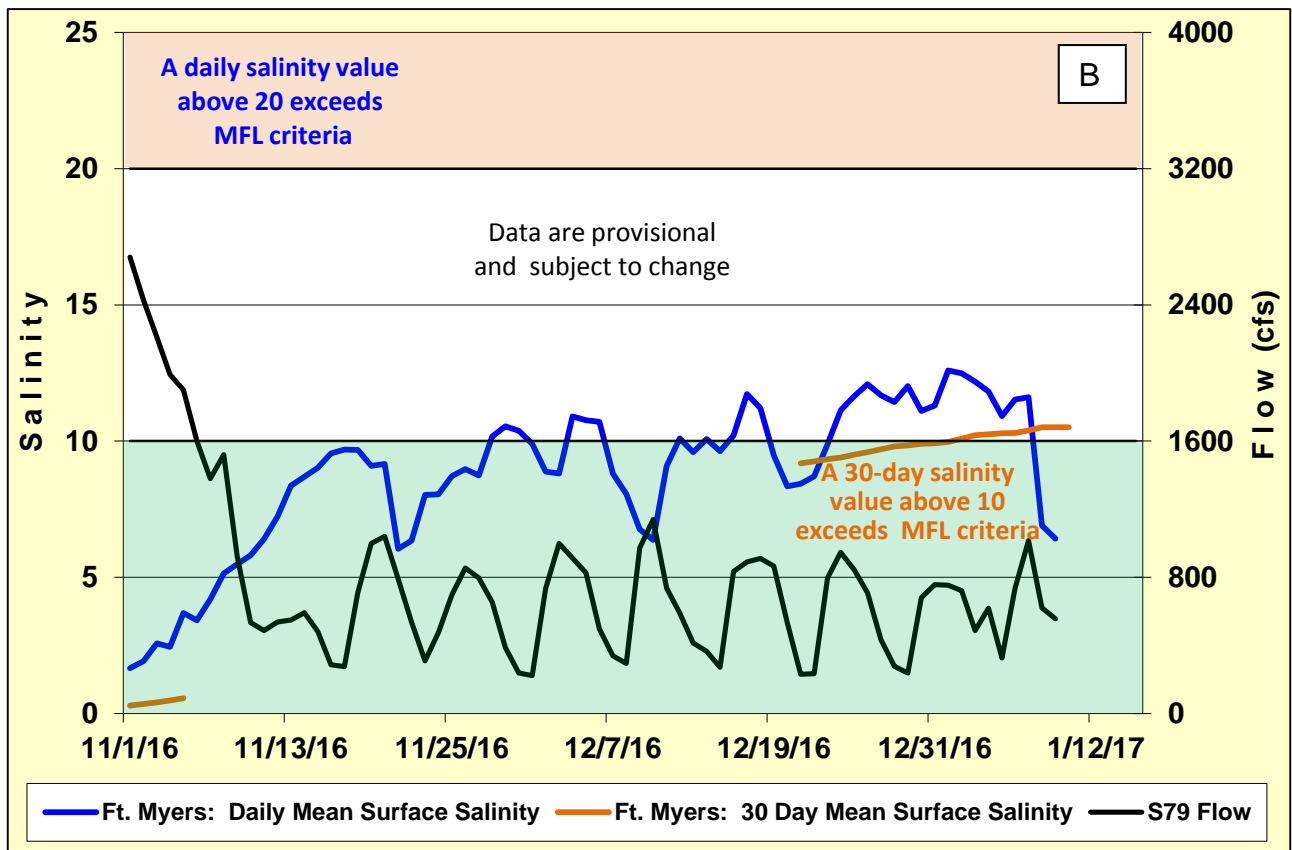
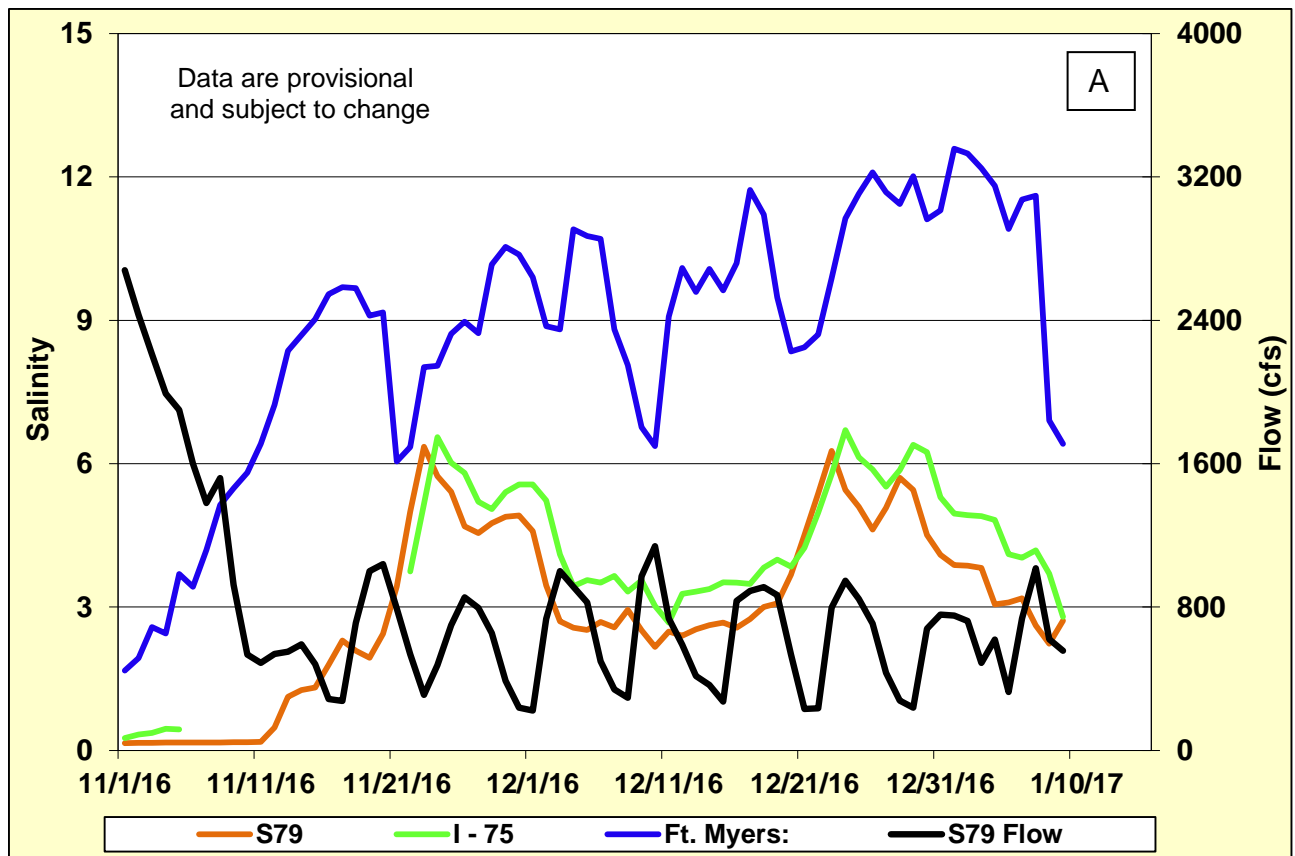


Figure 7. Daily mean flows at S-79 and salinity at upper estuary monitoring stations (A) and 30-day moving average salinity at Ft. Myers (B).

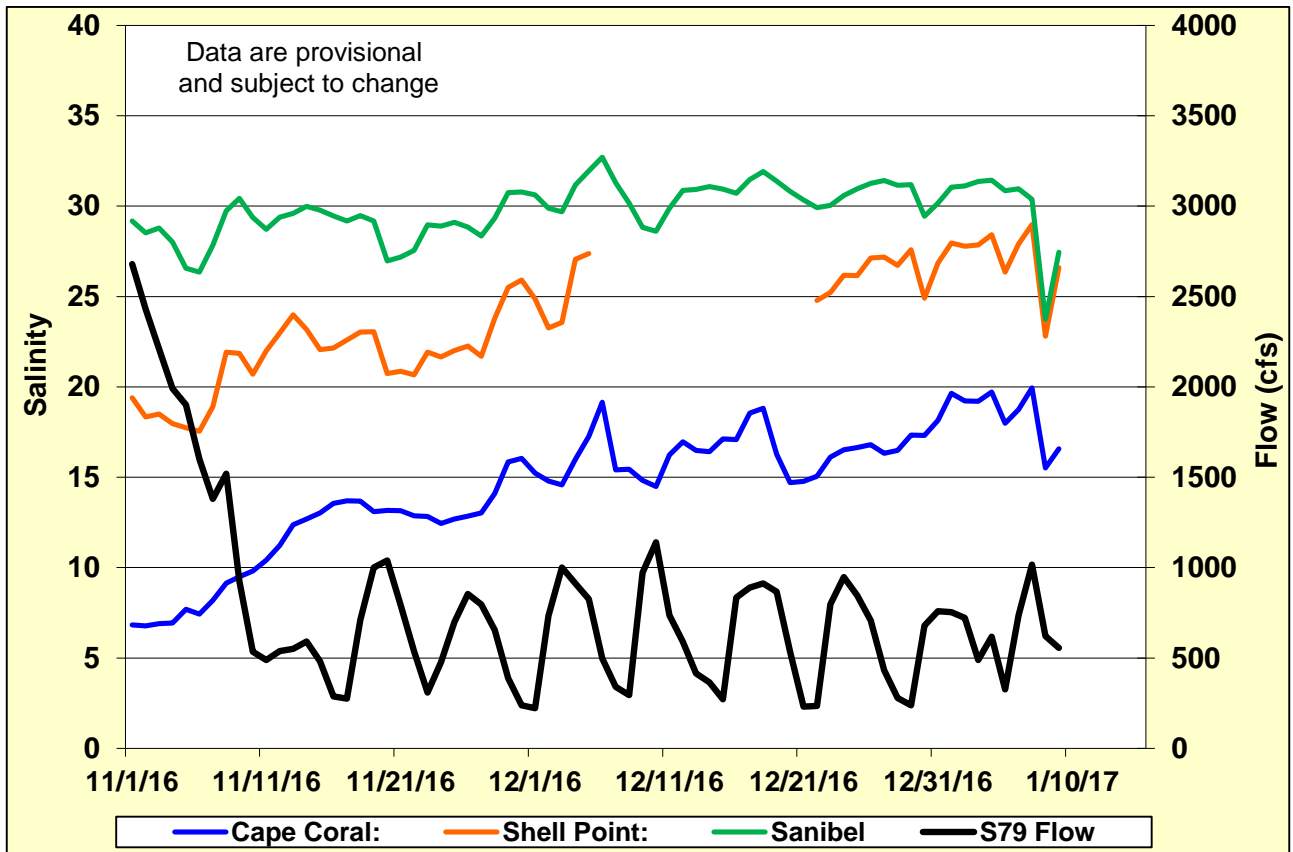


Figure 8. Daily mean flows at S-79 and salinity at lower estuary stations.

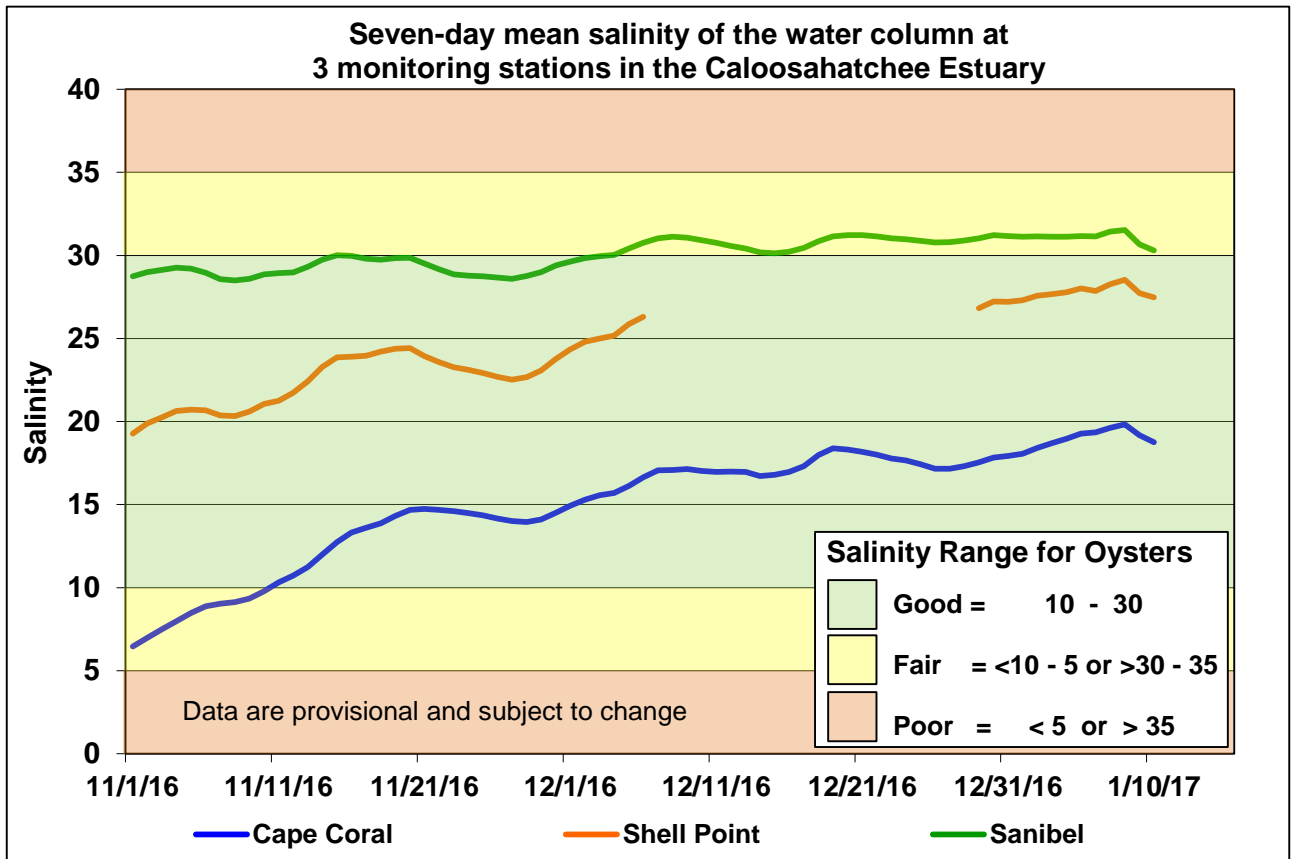


Figure 9. Seven-day mean salinity at Cape Coral Bridge, Shell Point and Sanibel Bridge monitoring stations.

Caloosahatchee Estuary Flows and Salinity Observed and Forecast Salinity at Val I-75

Forecast 1: S-79 = 0 cfs & TBR = 115 cfs

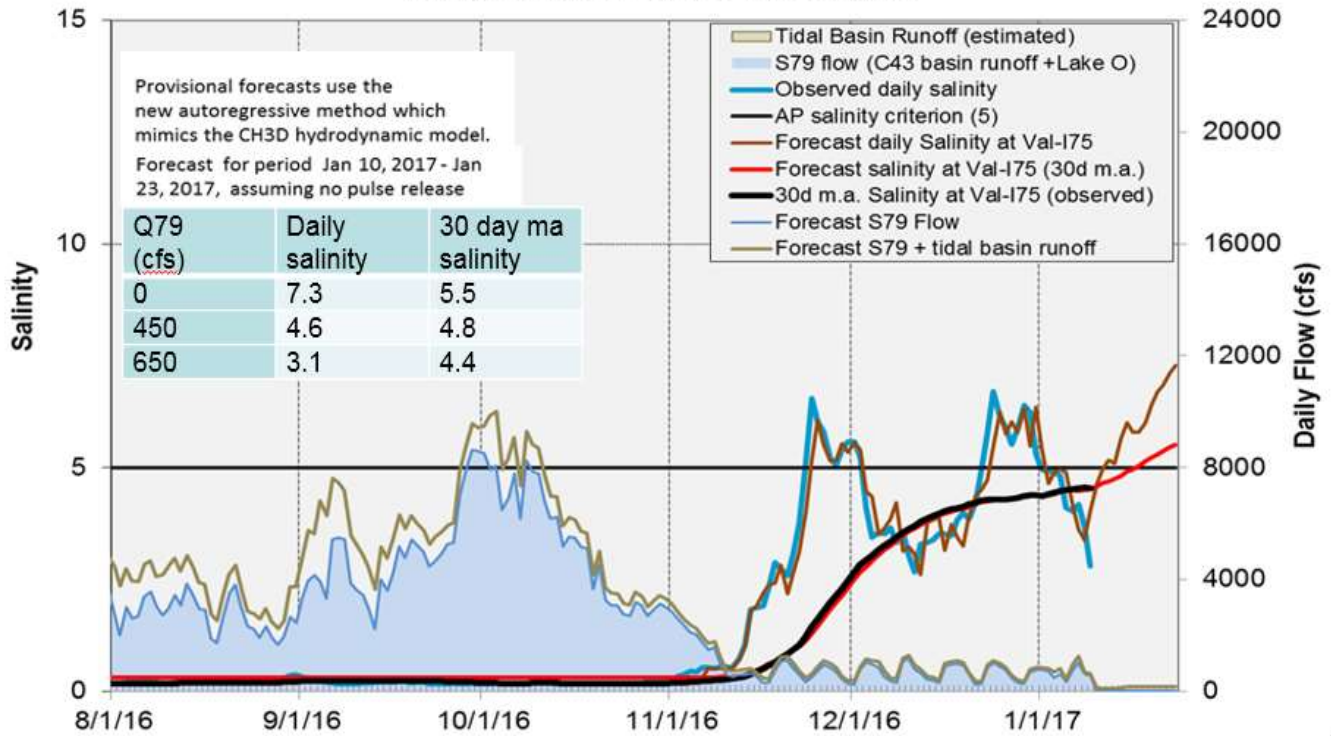


Figure 10. 14-day salinity forecast at Val I-75 assuming no releases at S-79.

GREATER EVERGLADES

EVERGLADES

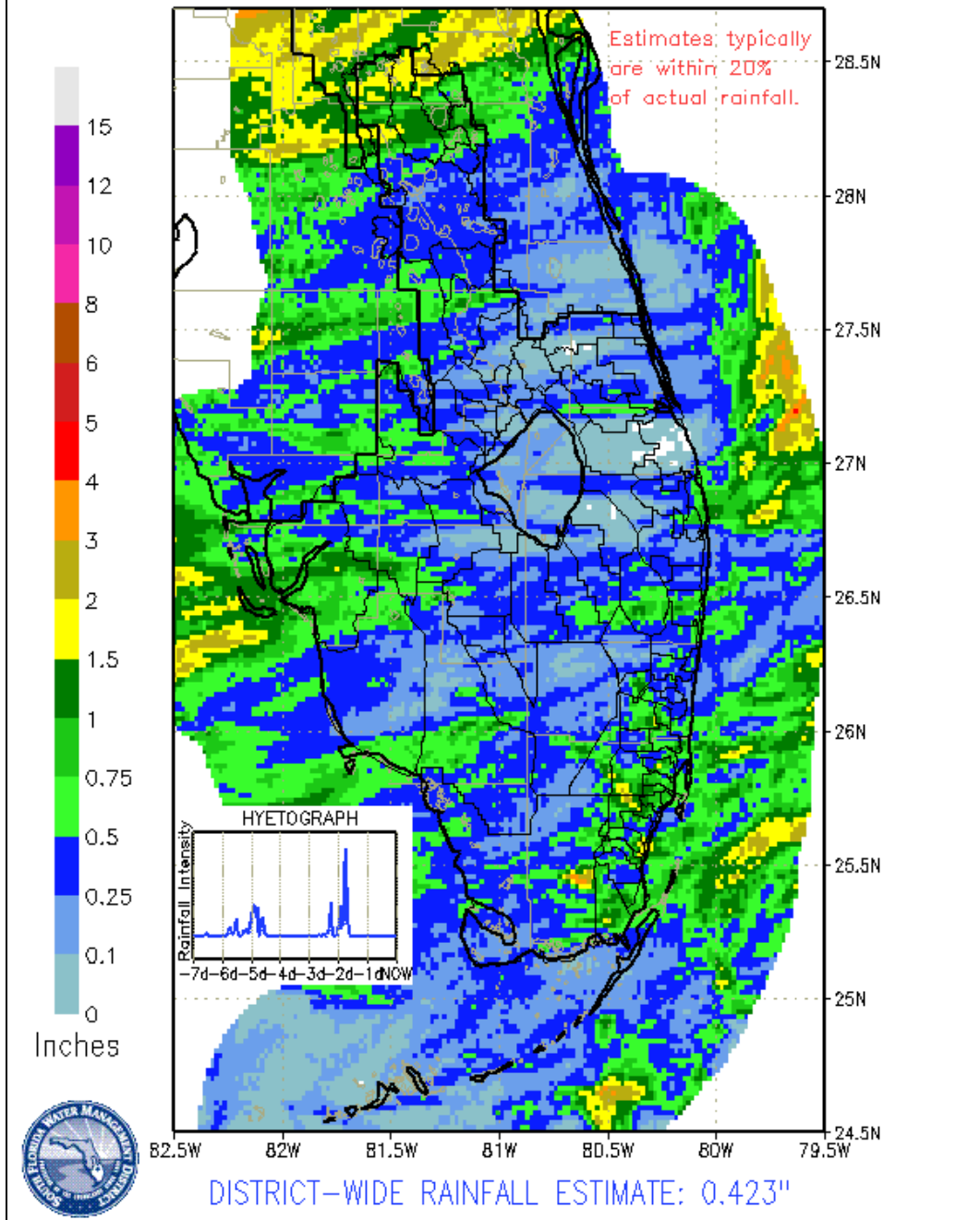
Conditions were relatively wet for this time of year in the WCAs and Everglades National Park (ENP) as rain fell somewhere every day of the last week, ranging from 0.29 inches to 0.53 inches with the highest amount falling in WCA-1. Water levels increased in WCA-1 and decreased in the other WCAs and northeastern ENP.

Everglades Region	Rainfall (Inches)	Stage Change (feet)
WCA-1	0.53	0.03
WCA-2A	0.28	-0.11
WCA-2B	0.58	-0.01
WCA-3A	0.29	-0.05
WCA-3B	0.49	-0.02
ENP	0.43	-0.03

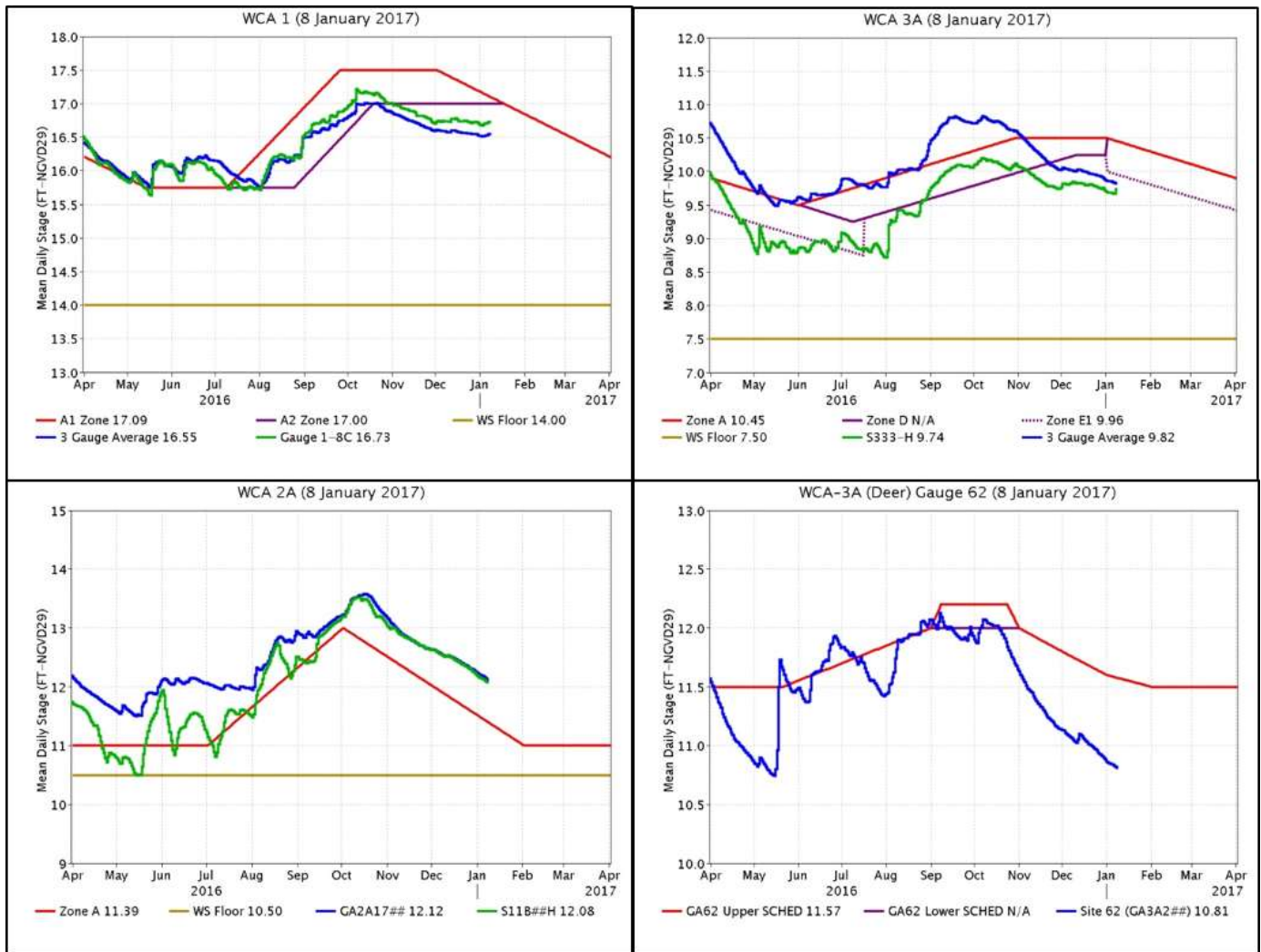
	Good
	Fair
	Poor

SFWM D PROVISIONAL RAINDAR 7-DAY RAINFALL ESTIMATES

FROM: 0615 EST, 01/02/2017 THROUGH: 0615 EST, 01/09/2017

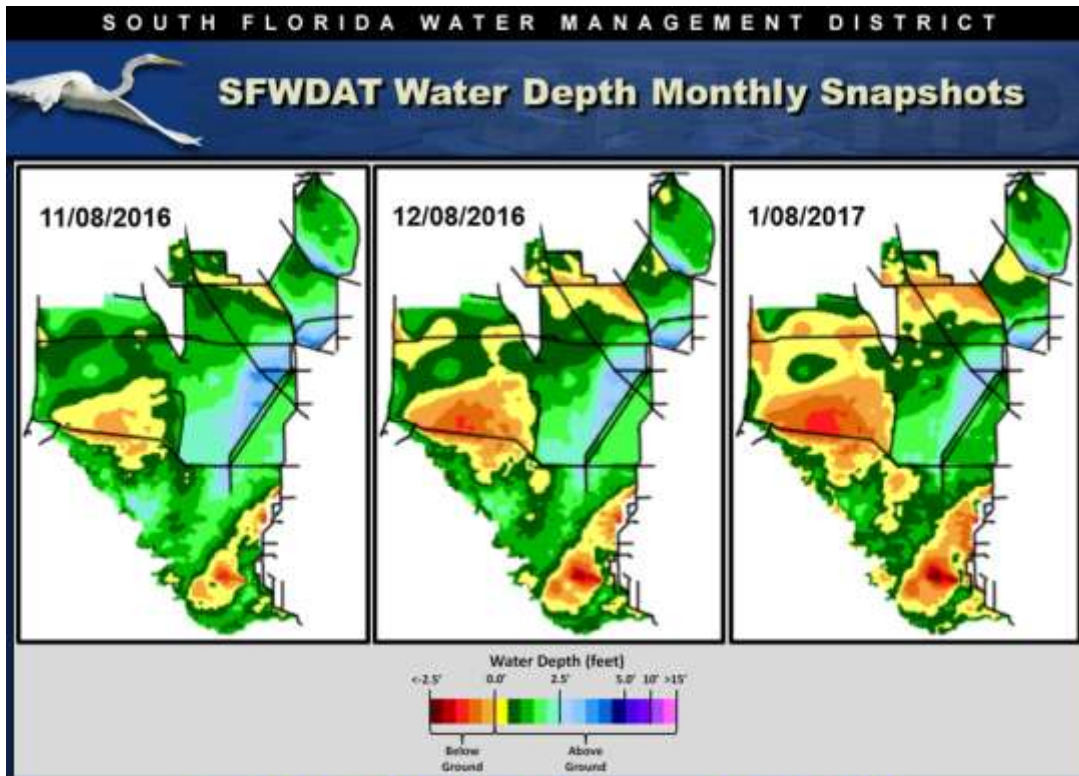


Regulation Schedules: Stages are below regulation for three of the four areas. The WCA-1 three-gauge average is -0.45 feet below zone A2, the northwestern WCA-3A gauge stage (gauge 62) is -0.76 feet below the upper schedule, and the WCA-3A three-gauge average stage is -0.14 feet below zone E1. The WCA-2A stage remains above regulation by 0.73 feet (same as last week) so the rate of change is tracking the regulation schedule.

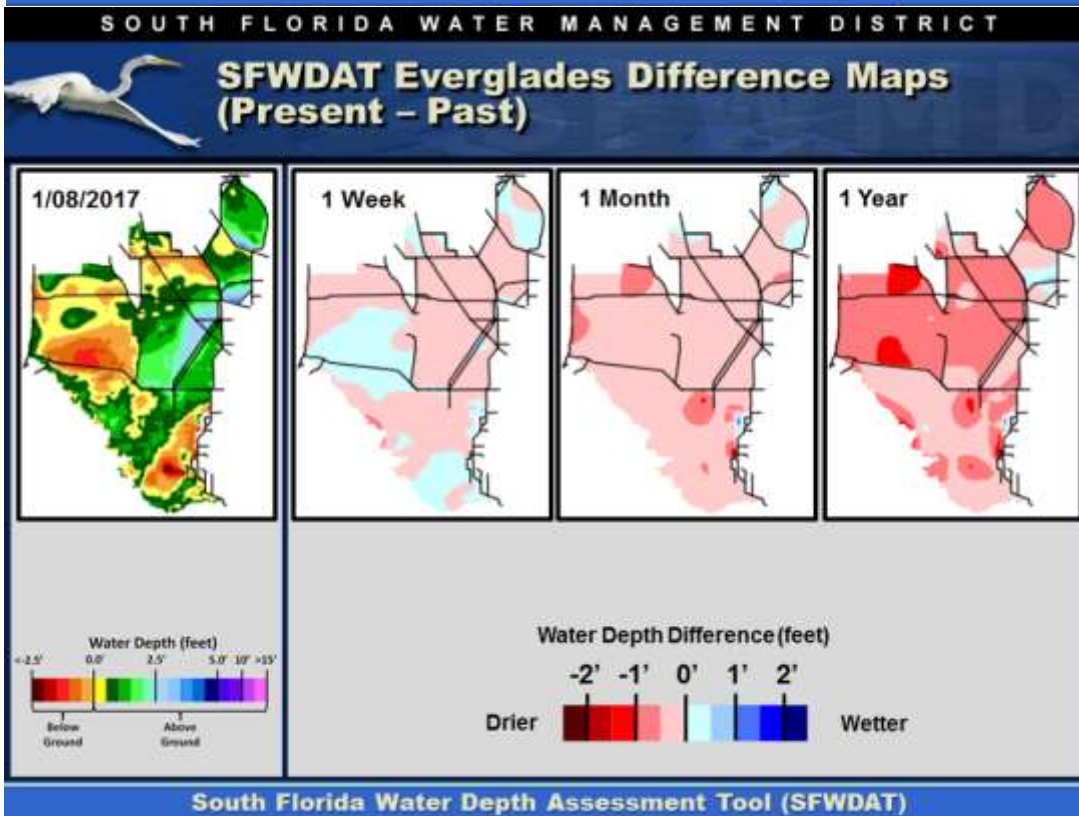


Water Depths and Changes: Water levels have been decreasing, but this past week saw increases in WCA-1, Big Cypress, and Taylor Slough. Water levels remain lower than they were one and two months ago. This week's water depths at monitored gauges other than in WCA-2B range from 0.70 feet to 2.33 feet.

Stages mostly decreased this past week with WCA-1, Big Cypress and southern ENP as the exceptions. Individual gauge changes ranged from -0.11 feet to +0.04 feet. Stages are mostly lower than a month ago and a year ago.



South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT)

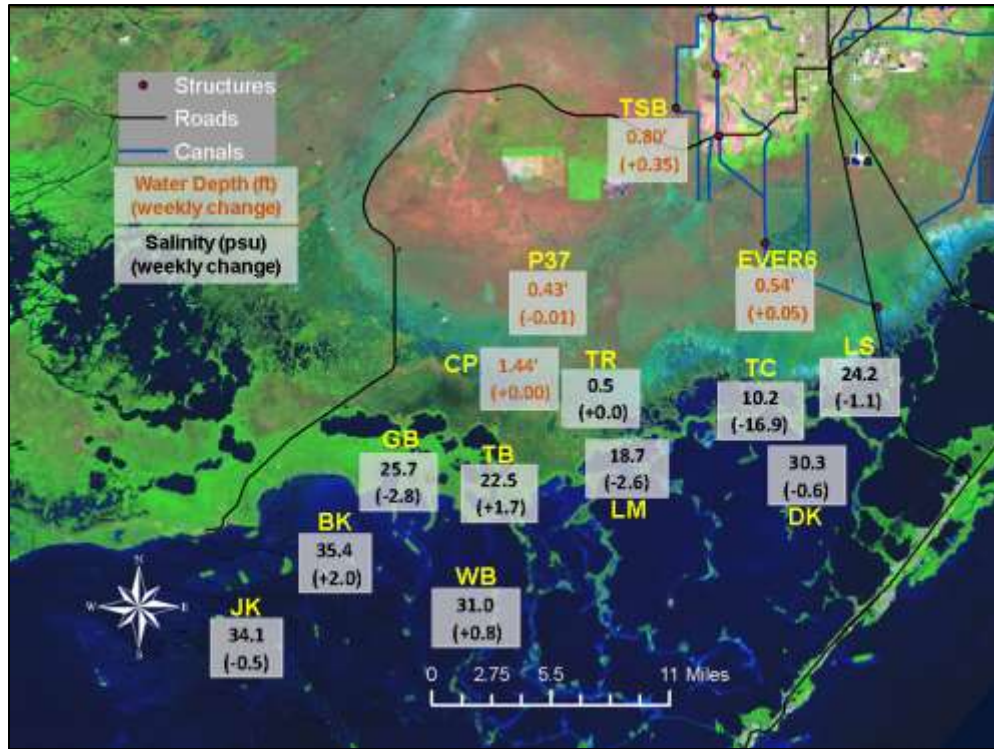


South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT)

Wading Birds: Wading Bird surveys on January 5 found that wood storks, great egrets, and roseate spoonbills have started nesting in ENP and WCA-3A, which is at least a full month earlier than normal. Rapidly declining water levels and current dry conditions have raised concerns about fledging success this year due to potential for starvation and predation during the latter part of the season.

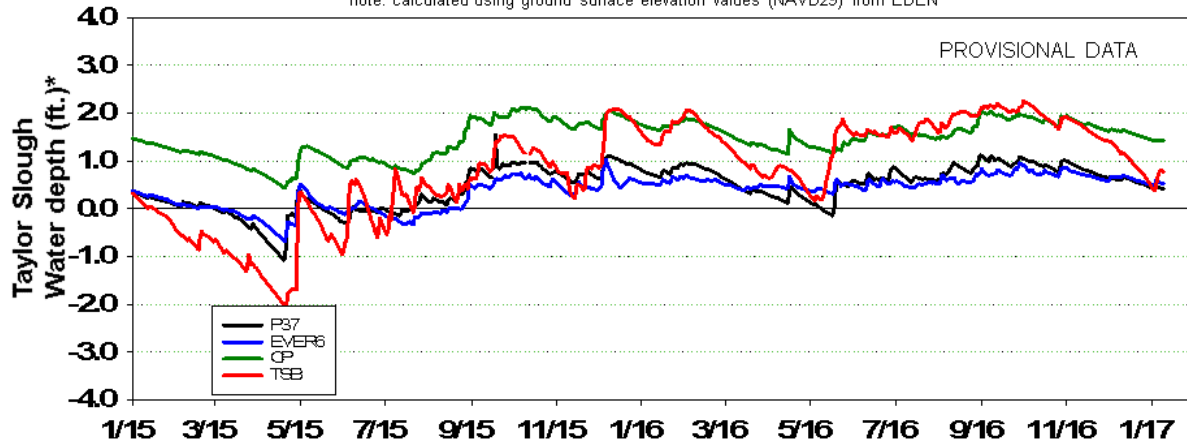
Taylor Slough and Florida Bay: Water level changes ranged from -0.01 feet in central Taylor Slough to $+0.35$ feet in northern Taylor Slough. Water levels are 1-4 inches above average for this time of year with the highest divergence being in the ENP panhandle region.

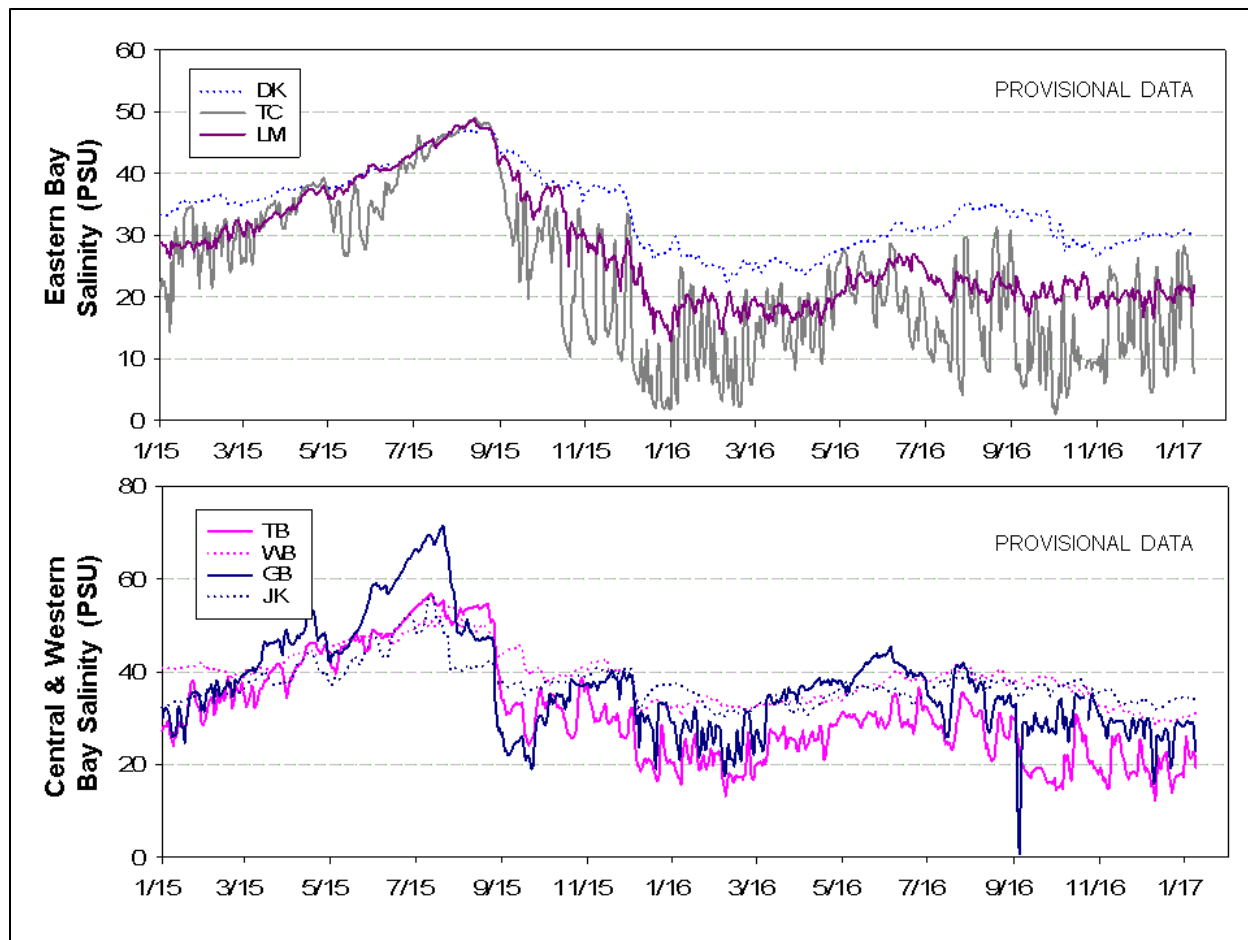
Salinities changes ranged from -17 in the east to $+1$ in the central bay. Salinities currently range from 10 psu to 35 psu and are -8 psu below average in the eastern nearshore to $+3$ psu above average in the eastern bay.



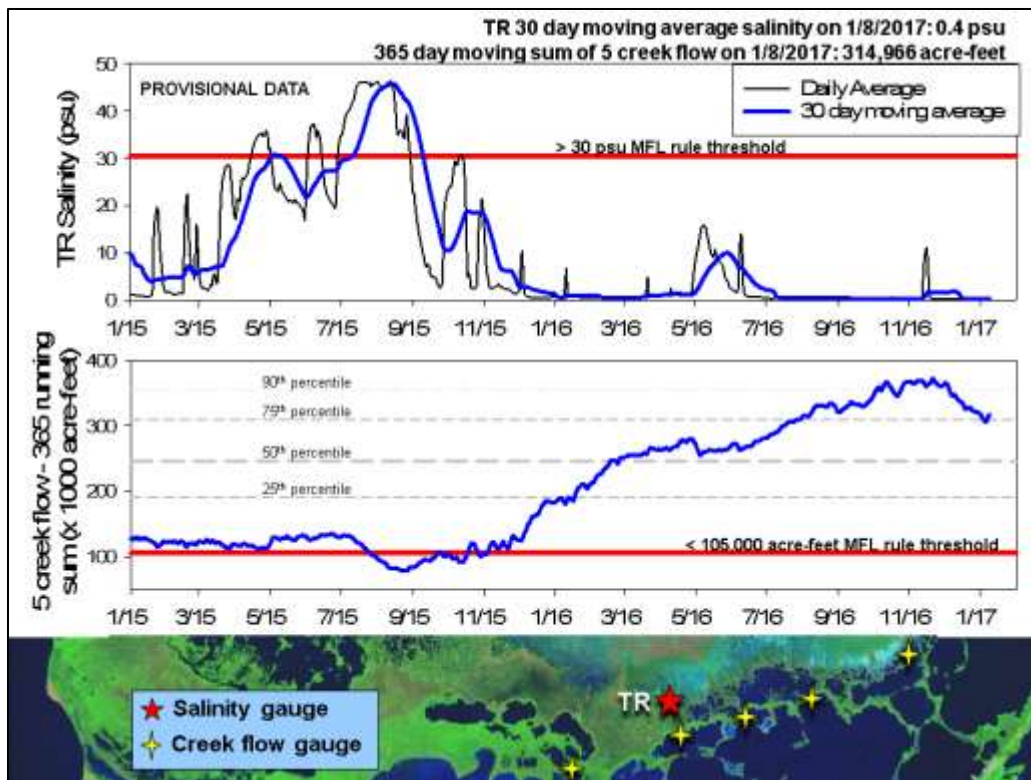
Taylor Slough Water Depths

*note: calculated using ground surface elevation values (NAVD29) from EDEN





Florida Bay MFL: The salinity at MFL sentinel site TR in the mangrove zone increased to 0.5 psu, and the 30-day moving average is still 0.4 psu. The 365-day moving sum of flow from the five creeks identified by stars on the map decreased to 314,966 acre-feet (still above the average of 257,628 acre-feet). Creek flow is provisional data from the USGS and is highly variable.



Water Management Recommendations

- Recession rates throughout the regions should be no more than -0.09 feet per week to provide good foraging for wading birds during their breeding season.
- Water should be moved into northern WCA-3A because current dry conditions and recession rates threaten foraging conditions for wading bird foraging and increase fire risk for later in the season.
- Water depths in southern WCA-3A should stay below 2.5 feet throughout the dry season to protect tree island forests from further high water conditions (experienced in 25 out of the last 52 weeks).
- The seasonal Multispecies Management Team (interagency group related to the Everglades Restoration Transition Plan regulation schedule) is concerned that water levels in the WCAs are too low going into the breeding season. Water should continue to move into the WCAs and ENP, and future rainfall should be retained to improve hydrologic conditions.

More specific recommendations appear in the summary table below. The red text represents new or modified information or recommendations.

Everglades Ecological Recommendations, Jan. 10, 2017 (red is new)

Area	Current Condition	Cause(s)	Recommendation	Reasons
WCA-1	Stages changed 0.0' to +0.04'	Rainfall, ET, management	Operate for dry season conditions and, when possible, restrict recession rates to -0.05' to 0.09' per week.	Protect habitat and wildlife and prepare for wading bird breeding season.
WCA-2A	Stages fell -0.11'	Rainfall, ET, management	Maintain slower recession rates. When possible, restrict recession rates to -0.05' to -0.09' per week.	Protect habitat and wildlife and prepare for wading bird breeding season.
WCA-2B	Stages changed 0.0' to -0.03'	Rainfall, ET, management	When possible, restrict recession rates to -0.05' to -0.09' per week.	Protect habitat and wildlife and prepare for wading bird breeding season.
WCA-3A NE	Stage fell -0.07'	Rainfall, ET, management	When possible, restrict recession rates to -0.05' to -0.09' per week. Keep recession rates on lower end because area is drying out too quickly.	Protect habitat and wildlife and prepare for wading bird breeding season. Reduce fire risk as season progresses.
WCA-3A NW	Stage fell -0.06'	Rainfall, ET, management		
Central WCA-3A S	Stage fell -0.04'	Rainfall, ET, management	When possible, restrict recession rates to -0.05' to -0.09' per week. When flows are changed a gradual reduction is recommended (stepping down over several days).	Keeping depths below 2.5' at gauge 65 is important to allow tree island vegetation to recover from stress of the recent extended inundation duration. Protect habitat and wildlife and prepare for wading bird breeding season.
Southern WCA-3A S	Stage fell -0.05'	Rainfall, ET, management		
WCA-3B	Stages fell -0.01' to -0.03'	Rainfall, ET, management	When possible, restrict recession rates to -0.05' to -0.09' per week.	Protect habitat and wildlife and prepare for wading bird breeding season.
ENP-SRS	Stage decreased -0.03'	ET, rainfall, topography, management	Make discharges to the Park according to the E RTP rainfall plan.	Keep peat wet to promote native habitat and maintain wetland plant and animal communities. Protect habitat and wildlife and prepare for wading bird breeding season.
ENP-CSSS habitats	S-12A is closed. NP205 at 0.07 ft. depth receding at 0.12 ft./week.	Rainfall, ET, management	Follow rainfall plan for releases. Follow guidance in C-111 Western Spreader Canal Project operations manual. Care should be taken to avoid overdrying eastern subpopulations C and F.	Future operations need to continue to provide appropriate hydrological and habitat conditions for CSSS. Current and forecasted conditions are conducive for a successful sparrow breeding season. Dry conditions are expected for much of the sparrow breeding season.
Taylor Slough	Stage changed -0.01' to +0.34'	Rain, ET, inflows	Move water southward as possible	Provide freshwater buffer for ecosystems, maintain low salinity conditions downstream, and maintain slow recession rates.
FB- Salinity	-8 psu below to +3 psu above average	Rain, ET, inflows, wind	Move water southward as possible	Maintain low salinity conditions and prevent early salinity increases.