

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

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

**TO:** John Mitnik, Chief, Operations, Engineering and Construction Bureau  
Paul Linton, Chief, Operations Section

**FROM:** SFWMD Staff Environmental Advisory Team

**DATE:** March 13, 2018

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

### **Summary**

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

Forecast is for dry and cool conditions through Thursday night, then warming up through the weekend. A large area of high pressure centered over the Great Plains will push cool air down the Florida peninsula as it moves southward to the Gulf Coast over the next few days. This high pressure will then move over and east of Florida on Friday and Saturday resulting in a warmer east flow. There could be some showers ahead of a cold front in about a week; otherwise, the next chances for appreciable, widespread rainfall are about 10 and 14 days out.

#### **Kissimmee**

Tuesday morning stages were 56.8 feet NGVD (1.2 feet below schedule) in East Lake Toho, 53.8 feet NGVD (1.2 feet below schedule) in Toho, and 50.0 feet NGVD (1.0 feet below schedule) in Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha; headwater stages were 46.5 feet NGVD at S65A and 25.8 feet NGVD at S65D. Mean recession rates for the last week were 0.13 and 0.07 feet per week in East Lake Toho and Toho, respectively (preferred range of 0.15-0.2 feet per week) and 0.25 feet per week in Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha (preferred rate is to not exceed 0.2 feet per week). Tuesday morning discharges were: 411 cfs at S65, 257 cfs at S65A, and 345 cfs at S65E. Dissolved oxygen concentration in the Kissimmee River averaged 7.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for the week. Kissimmee River mean floodplain depth on Sunday was 0.08 feet.

#### **Lake Okeechobee**

Lake Okeechobee stage is 14.50 feet NGVD having decreased 0.16 feet over the past week and 0.70 feet over the last month. Lake stages have receded approximately 2.7 feet from the October peak following Hurricane Irma, but exceeded 15.0 feet NGVD for 161 days, the longest period since the winter of 2005/06. The high water and associated turbidity have had substantial impacts on the submerged aquatic and emergent vegetation coverage in the nearshore areas of the Lake, which would benefit from lower stages near the end of the 2018 dry season. Surface water total phosphorus concentrations remained elevated in February due to continued resuspension of sediments that were disturbed during Hurricane Irma. As a result, conditions will likely be favorable for algal blooms this spring and summer as turbidity declines and water temperatures rise.

## **Estuaries**

Total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary averaged 153 cfs over the past week with no flow coming from Lake Okeechobee. Salinity increased upstream of the A1A Bridge and decreased slightly at and downstream of the A1A Bridge. The seven-day average salinity at the US1 Bridge is in the good range for adult oysters. Average weekly dissolved oxygen levels at the HR1 station in the North Fork were 6.61 mg/L near the surface and 5.07 mg/L near the bottom. The highest weekly ranges of chlorophyll *a* were 4.68 – 10.6 µg/L in the South Fork.

Total inflow to the Caloosahatchee Estuary averaged 770 cfs over the past week with 354 cfs coming from the Lake. Salinity throughout the estuary remained at about the same as last week's levels. The 30-day moving average surface salinity is 4.4 at Val I-75 and 11 at Ft. Myers. The 30-day moving average salinity at Val I-75 is forecast to be 5.4 in two weeks with no flow through S-79. Salinity conditions between Val I-75 and Ft. Myers are good for tape grass. Salinity conditions are in the good range for adult oysters at Cape Coral and in the fair range at Shell Point. Chlorophyll *a* concentrations over the last week were relatively low to medium near Beautiful Island (5.58 – 20.17 µg/L), Ft. Myers (4.31 – 8.05 µg/L), and Shell Point (1.13 – 3.30 µg/L). Dissolved oxygen levels at Beautiful Island were 5.44 – 9.60 mg/L, at Ft. Myers were 5.54 – 7.60 mg/L, and at Shell Point were 4.82 – 7.20 mg/L. Given the current estuarine conditions, there are no ecological benefits associated with freshwater releases from Lake Okeechobee.

## **Stormwater Treatment Areas**

Over the past week, the STAs/FEBs received approximately 8,900 acre-feet of Lake releases. The total amount of Lake releases sent to the STAs/FEBs in WY2018 (since May 1, 2017) is approximately 87,900 acre-feet. Most STA cells are at or above target depths, except many of the STA-5/6 emergent aquatic vegetation cells which are below target. Operational restrictions are in place for vegetation rehabilitation in STA-1E and STA-2, and for construction related activities in STA-1W. This week, if 2008 LORS recommends Lake releases to the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) and the conditions allow, releases will be sent to STA-1E Eastern Flow-way, STA-2 Flow-way 1, and the A-1 FEB/STA-3/4 Western Flow-way.

## **Everglades**

Basin-wide water depths and recession rates across most of the Everglades are creating mostly fair foraging conditions for wading birds. There is little need for management of recession rate or depths in the WCAs, except in the northern WCA-3A. Maintaining open water conditions around the near record number of wading birds nesting at the Alley North colony is important to protect those nests from terrestrial predators. Stages in Taylor Slough and the Everglades National Park panhandle decreased over the past week with the most rapid recession in the northern part of Taylor Slough. Water depths still range from 1 to 15 inches above the historical averages with the highest divergence in northern Taylor Slough. In Florida Bay, salinities range from 3 psu below the historical average in the west to 3 psu above average in the east.

## Supporting Information

### KESSIMMEE BASIN

#### Kissimmee Basin Rainfall

The Upper Kissimmee Basin received 0.16 inches of rainfall in the past week and the Lower Basin received 0.26 inches (SFWMD Daily Rainfall Report 3/12/2018).

#### Upper Kissimmee Basin

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

**Table 1.** Average discharge (cfs) for the preceding seven days, one-day stage (feet NGVD), and departures from KCOL flood regulation (R) or temporary schedules (T, A, or S). Provisional, real-time data are from SFWMD.  
**Report Date: 3/13/2018**

Water Body	Structure	7-day Average Discharge (cfs) <sup>1</sup>	Stage Monitoring Site <sup>2</sup>	Lake Stage (feet)	Schedule Type <sup>3</sup>	Schedule Stage (feet)	Daily Departure (feet)						
							3/11/18	3/4/18	2/25/18	2/18/18	2/11/18	2/4/18	1/28/18
Lakes Hart and Mary Jane	S62	0	LKMJ	60.6	R	61.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Lakes Myrtle, Preston, and Joel	S57	0	S57	60.8	R	60.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Alligator Chain	S60	0	ALLI	63.6	R	64.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Lake Gentry	S63	0	LKGT	61.3	R	61.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
East Lake Toho	S59	0	TOHOE	56.8	R	58.0	-1.2	-1.1	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3
Lake Toho	S61	10	TOHOW, S61	53.8	R	55.0	-1.2	-1.1	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3
Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress, and Hatchineha	S65	461	KUB011, LKIS5B	49.9	R	51.0	-1.1	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.3	-1.7	-1.8

<sup>1</sup> Seven-day average of weighted daily means through midnight.

<sup>2</sup> Names of in-lake monitoring sites and structures used to determine lake stage; if more than one site is listed, an average is reported.

<sup>3</sup> 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.  
DATA ARE PROVISIONAL

#### Lower Kissimmee Basin

Discharges at Lower Basin structures are shown in Table 2. SFWDAT depth maps for the Phase I restoration area are shown in Figure 8. Kissimmee River floodplain stages at selected stations are shown in Figure 9.

**Table 2.** One-day and seven-day averages of discharge at S-65x structures, of dissolved oxygen concentration in the Phase I area river channel, and water depth in the Phase I area floodplain. Data are provisional real-time data from SFWMD.

**Report Date: 3/13/2018**

Metric	Location	1-Day Average		Average for the Preceding 7-Days <sup>1</sup>								
		3/11/2018	3/11/18	3/4/18	2/25/18	2/18/18	2/11/18	2/4/18	1/28/18	1/21/18	1/14/18	1/7/18
Discharge (cfs)	S-65	424	461	715	968	1,000	810	785	583	572	567	540
Discharge (cfs)	S-65A	289	319	539	764	796	647	625	468	506	446	452
Discharge (cfs)	S-65D <sup>2</sup>	289	430	730	1,047	1,018	940	857	656	692	764	696
Stage (feet NGVD)	S-65D <sup>2</sup>	25.73	25.73	25.67	25.79	25.87	25.80	25.82	25.76	25.72	25.85	25.74
Discharge (cfs)	S-65E <sup>2</sup>	289	441	733	1,088	1,059	978	899	712	730	837	751
Discharge (cfs)	S-67	0	0	0	133	389	350	346	241	97	404	396
DO (mg/L) <sup>3</sup>	Phase I river channel	6.8	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	7.8	8.7	9.7	9.5	8.8	7.7
Mean depth (feet) <sup>4</sup>	Phase I floodplain	0.08	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.19	0.21	0.24	0.22

<sup>1</sup> Seven-day average of weighted daily means through Sunday midnight.

<sup>2</sup> S-65D discharge combines discharge at S-65D, S-65DX1, and S-65DX2; S-65D stage averages stage at S65D and S65DX1; S65E discharge combines S65E and S65EX1.

<sup>3</sup> DO is the average for sondes at PC62 and PC33.

<sup>4</sup> 1-day spatial average from South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT).

DATA ARE PROVISIONAL; N/A indicates that data were not available.

## KCOL Hydrographs (through Sunday midnight)

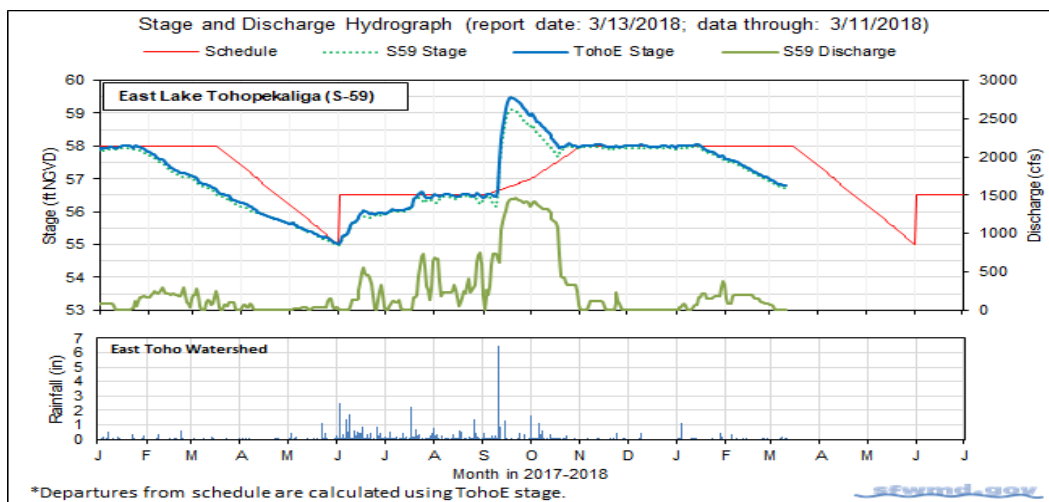


Figure 1.

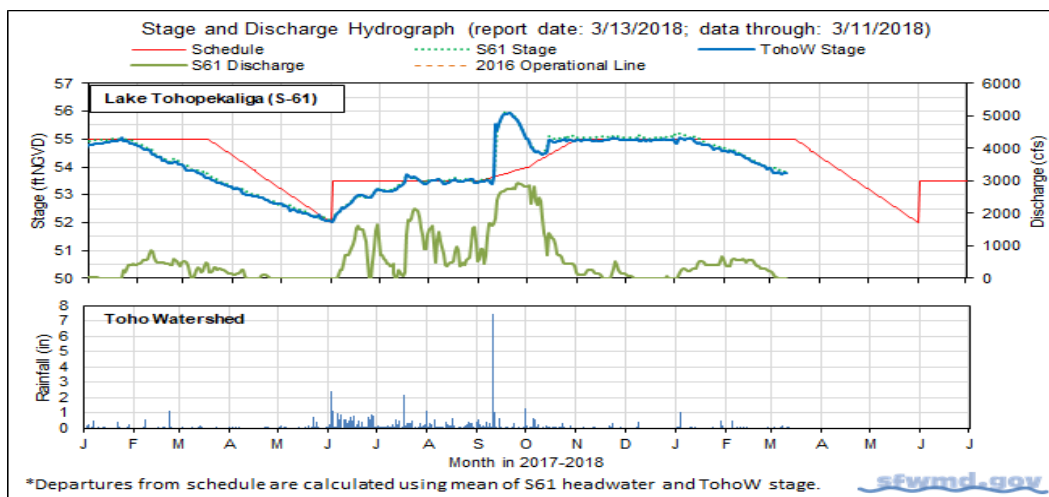


Figure 2.

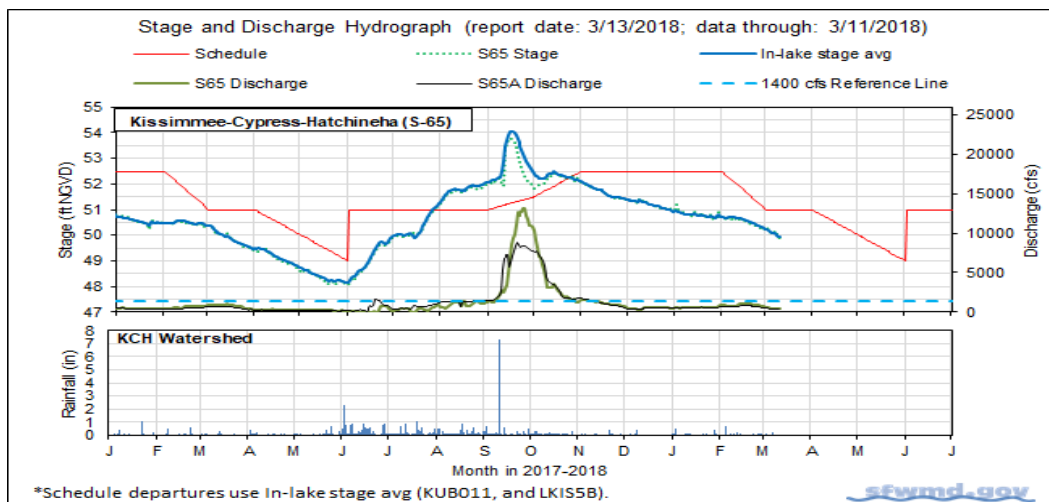


Figure 3.

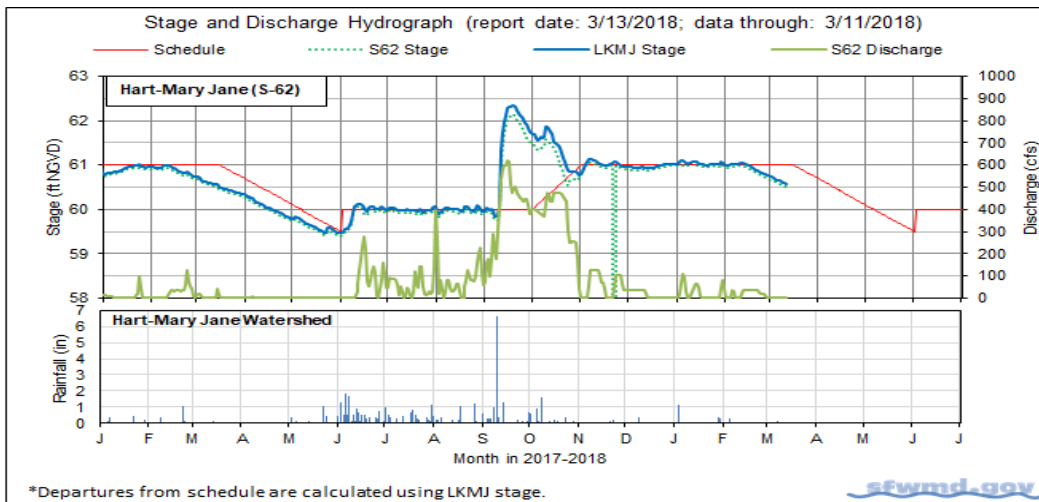


Figure 4.

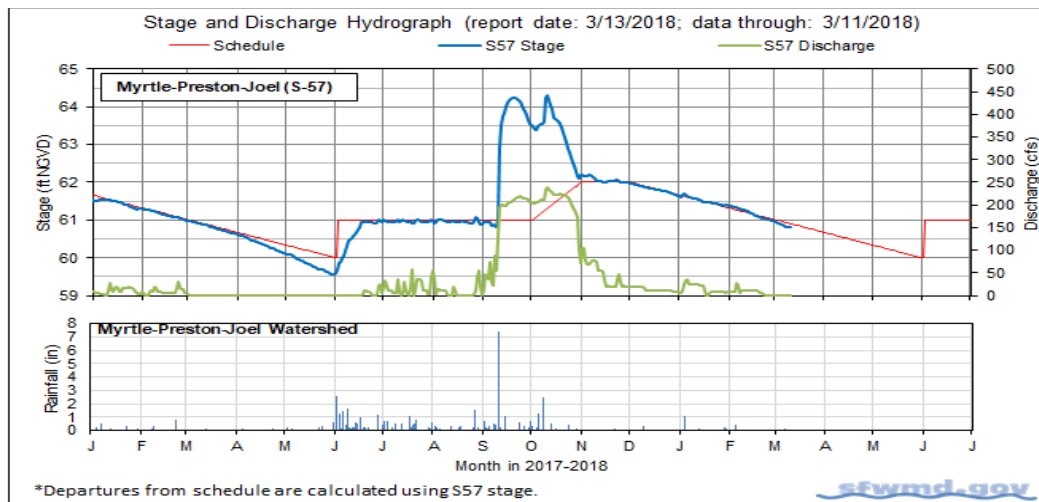


Figure 5.

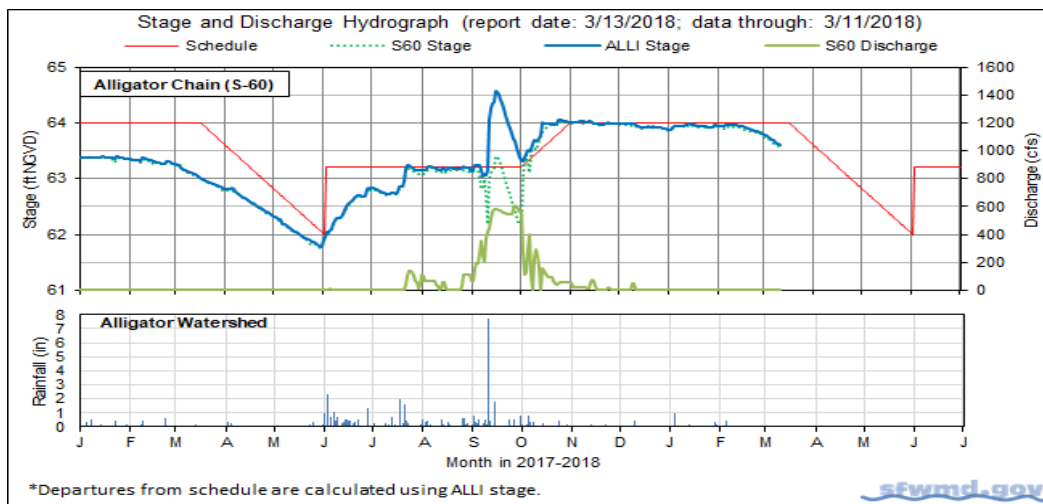


Figure 6.

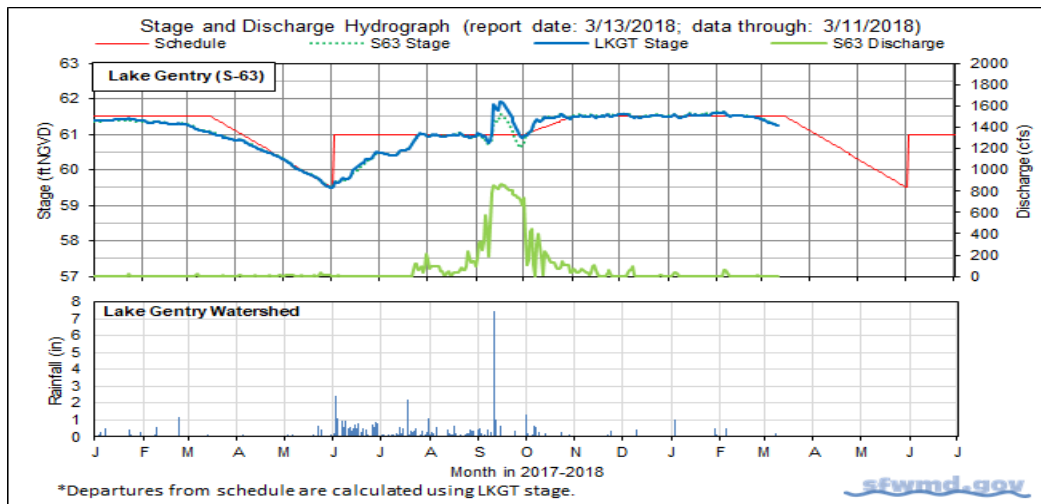


Figure 7.

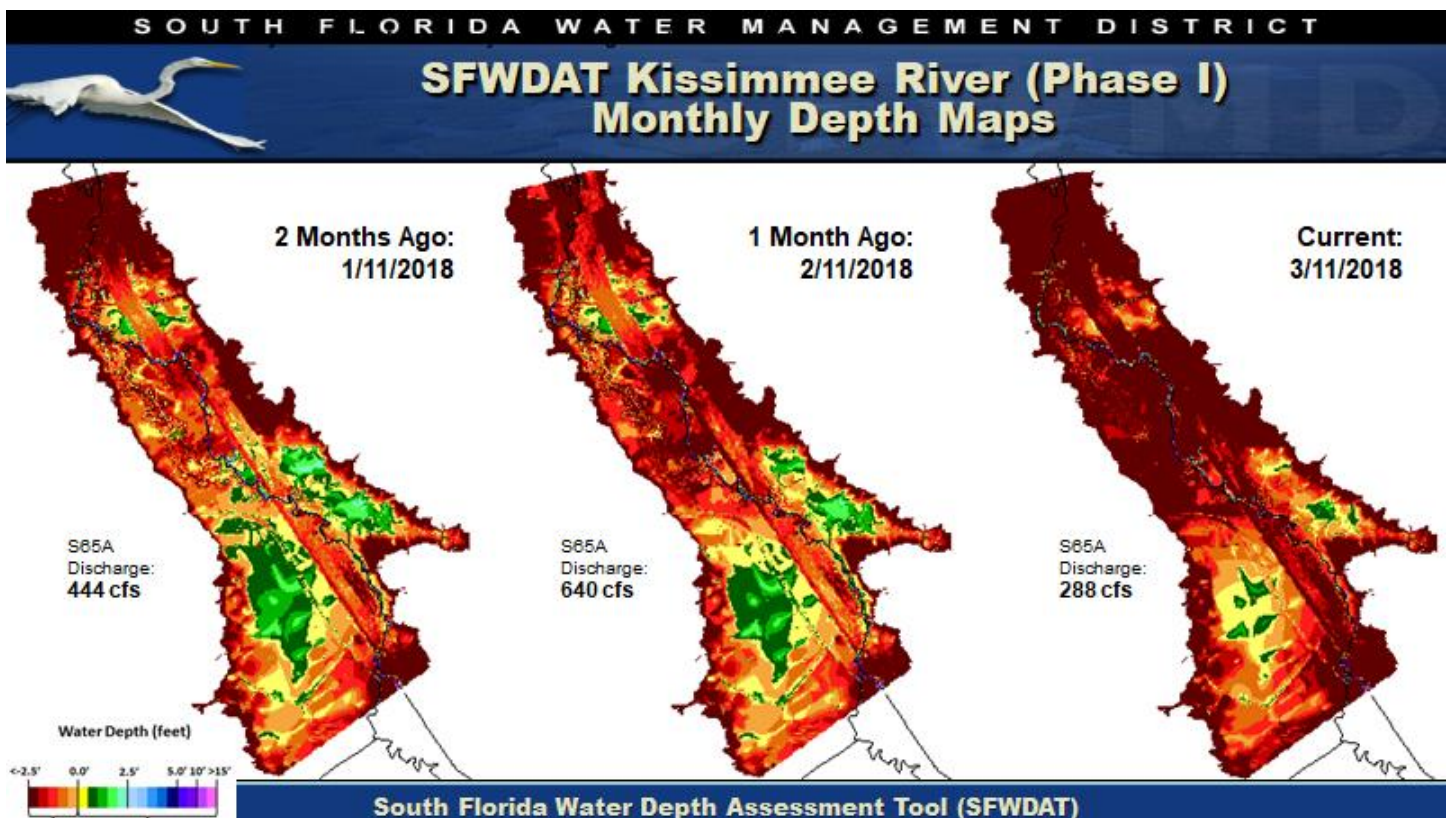
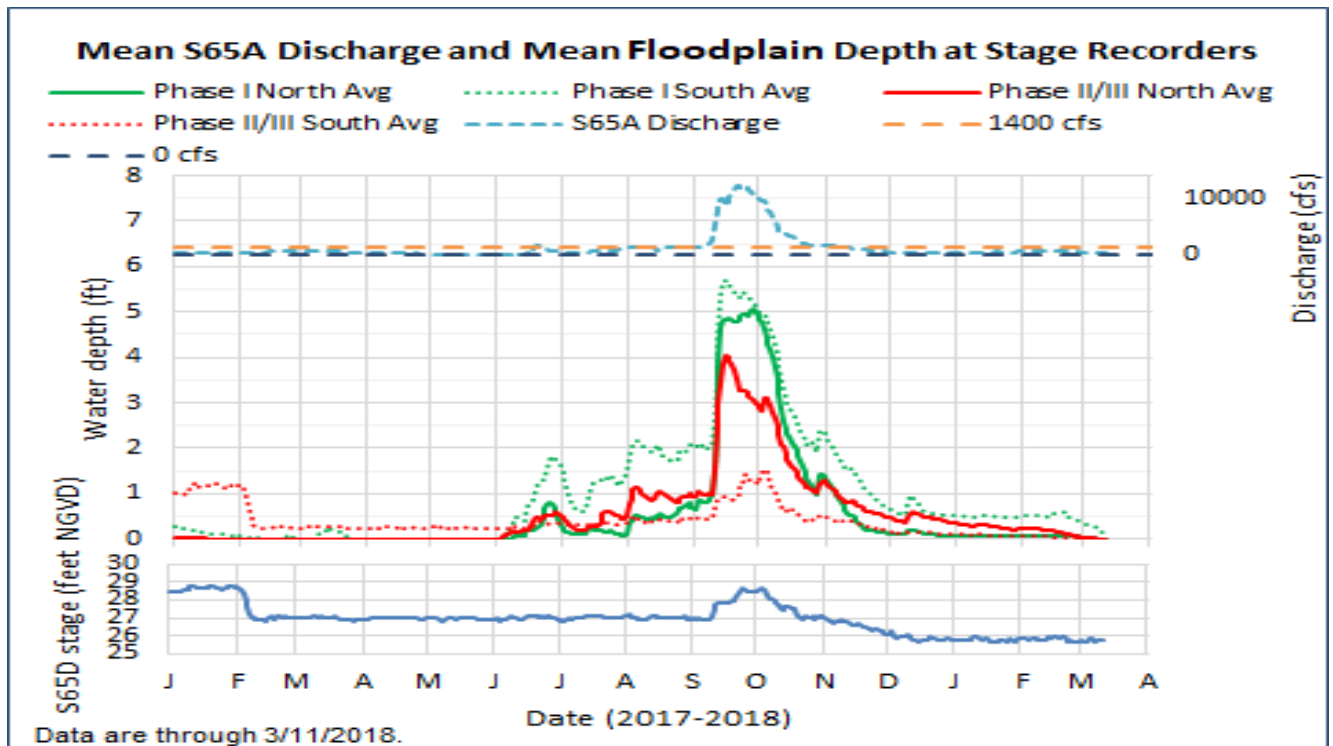
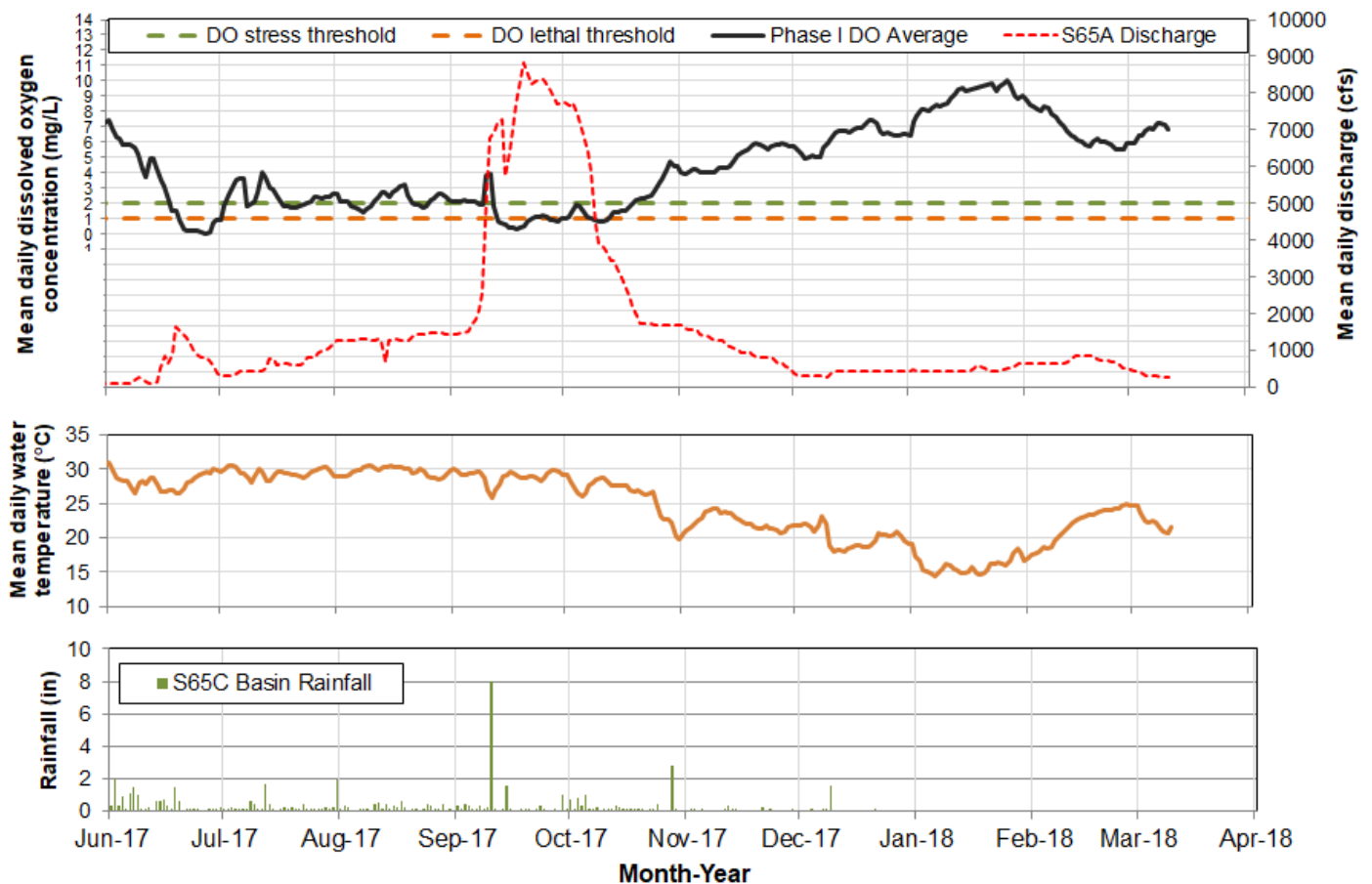


Figure 8. Phase I area floodplain water depths for this week, one month ago, and two months ago. Note that the WDAT color-coding has been modified to accommodate greater water depths; these maps are not directly comparable to Kissimmee Basin WDAT maps published prior to January 16, 2012.



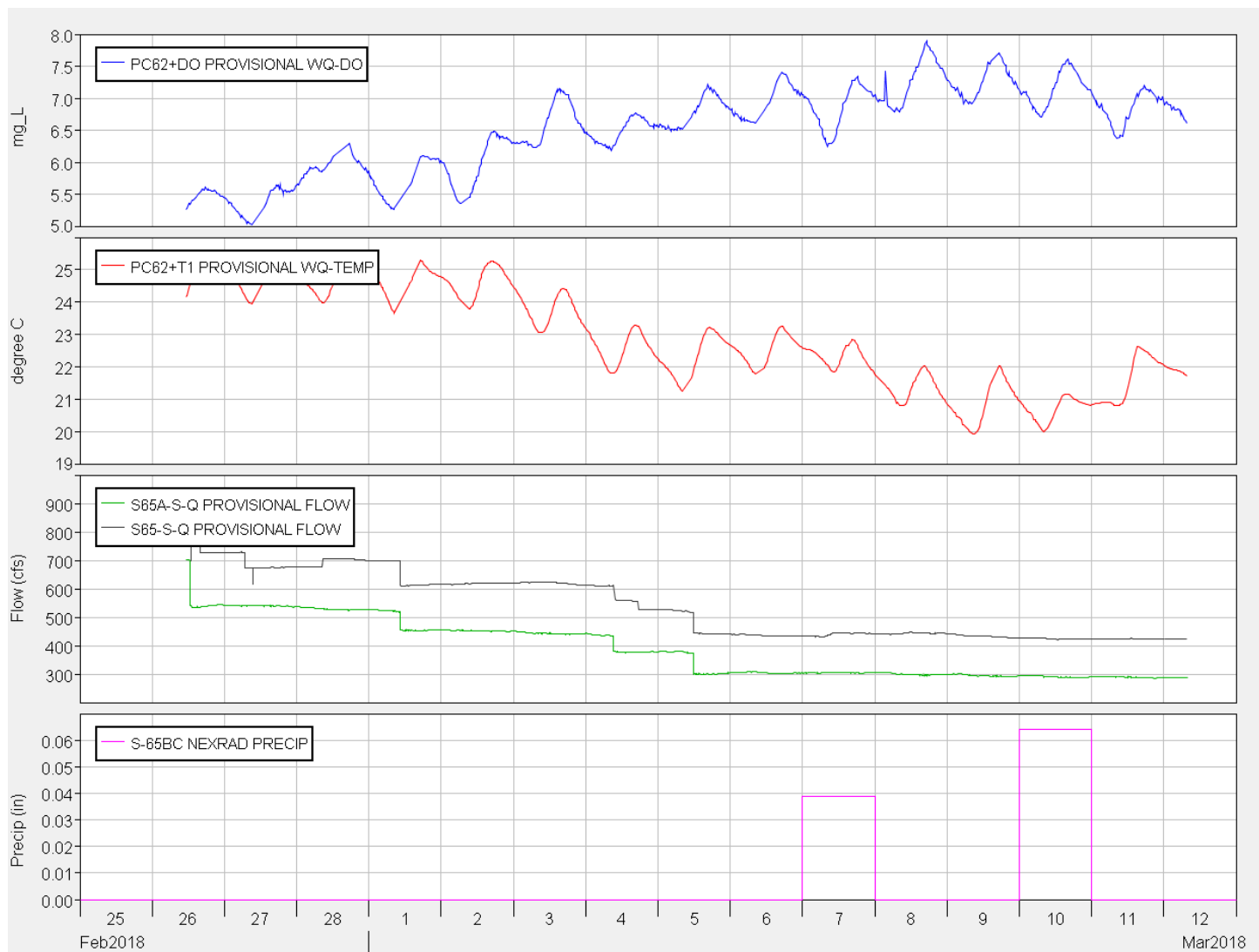


**Figure 9.** Mean water depth at stage recorders in the northern Phase I, southern Phase I, northern Phase II/III, and southern Phase II/III areas in relation to the S65A discharge and S65D headwater stage.



Report Date: 3/13/2018; data are through: 3/11/2018.

**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.



## Water Management Recommendations

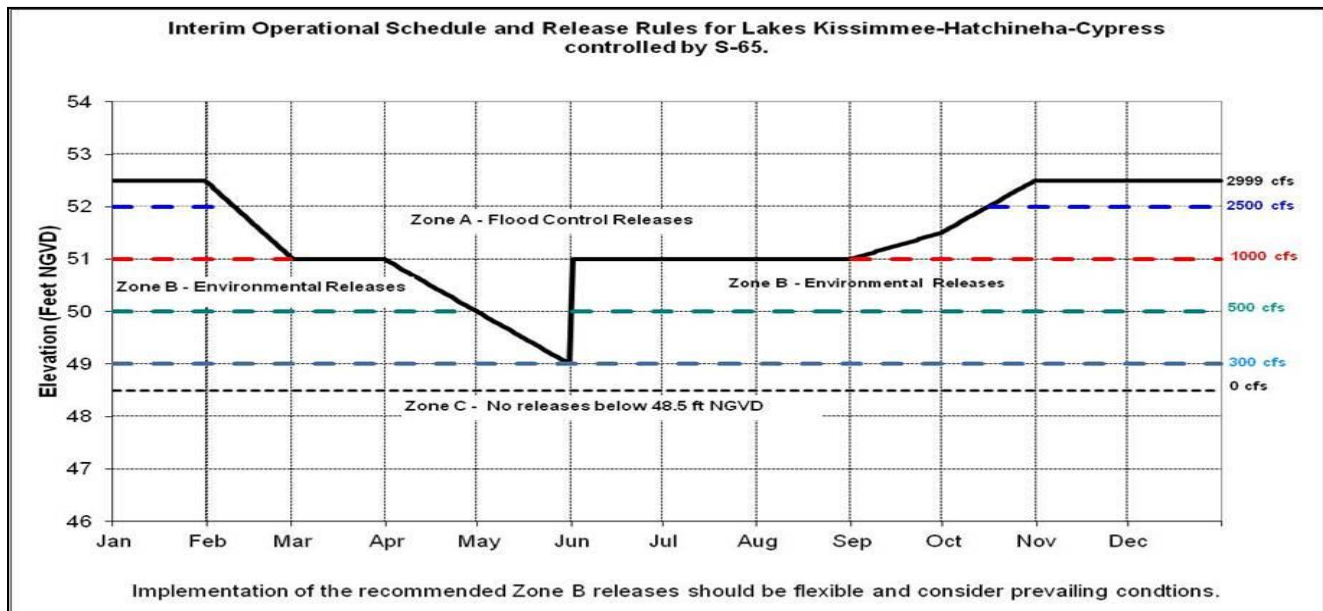
### Kissimmee Basin Adaptive Recommendations and Operational Actions

Date	Recommendation	Purpose	Outcome	Source
3/13/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A	
3/6/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A	
2/27/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A	
2/20/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A	
2/13/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A	
2/6/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A	
1/30/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A	
1/23/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A	
1/16/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A	
1/9/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A	
12/19/2017	Begin discharge of 400 cfs from S67 into Istokpoga Canal.	Increase navigability by scouring channel and reducing sandbar at canal mouth.	Implemented	KB Ops/SFWMD Water Mgt
12/19/2017	Begin a stage recession on January 1 in Lakes Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha starting at stage on January 1 to reach low pool on May 31. Recession rate not to exceed 0.2 ft/week as possible. Subject to SFWMD planned operations hierarchy.	Achieve fish and wildlife benefits by slowing lake stage recession rates relative to the regulation schedule recession rates.	-	KB Ops/SFWMD Water Mgt
12/19/2017	Begin stage recessions on January 15 in Lakes East Toho and Toho starting at stage on January 15, to reach low pools on May 31. Recession rate not to exceed 0.2 ft/week if possible. Subject to SFWMD planned operations hierarchy.	Achieve fish and wildlife benefits by slowing lake stage recession rates relative to the regulation schedule recession rates.	-	KB Ops/SFWMD Water Mgt
12/12/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
12/5/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
11/28/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
11/21/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
11/13/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
11/1/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
10/24/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
10/17/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
10/10/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
10/3/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
9/25/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
9/19/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
9/5/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
8/29/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
8/22/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
8/15/2017	No new recommendations.		N/A	
8/4/2017	Increase S65A discharge by 150 cfs to about 1400 cfs.	Reduce rate of stage rise in KCH.		SFWMD Water Mgt, KB Ops

## S65/S65A Limits on Rate of Change in Discharge

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

**Figure 12.** Limits on rate of discharge change at S65/S65A starting with the 2016-2017 Dry Season.



**Figure 13.** Interim operations schedule for S-65. The discharge schedule shown to the right has not been used in recent years.



**Figure 14.** The Kissimmee Basin.

## **LAKE OKEECHOBEE**

According to the USACE web site, Lake Okeechobee stage is at 14.50 feet NGVD for the period ending at midnight on March 12, 2018. This value is based on the use of four interior Lake stations (L001, L005, L006 and LZ40) and four perimeter stations (S308, S352, S4 and S133). The Lake is now 0.70 feet lower than it was a month ago, 2.7 feet lower than its peak in mid-October, but still 1.42 feet higher than a year ago (Figure 1). The Lake is now in the Low sub-band (Figure 2). According to RAINДАР, 0.26 inches of rain fell over the Lake during the week March 06, 2018 – March 12, 2018 with most of the watershed receiving similar amounts (Figure 3).

Average daily inflows to the Lake decreased from 838 cfs last week to just 493 cfs this week, primarily through further reductions in Kissimmee River flows. Only 427 average daily cfs came from the River via the S65E structures this week, compared to 697 the previous week. The S71 and S72 structures and Fisheating Creek contributed a combined 39 average daily cfs as well.

Average daily outflows for the Lake increased slightly from the previous week, going from 3,623 cfs to 3,755 cfs; primarily through increases in discharges south through the S350 structures. S77 discharges decreased from 1,045 cfs the previous week to 622 cfs this past week, while the S308 structure went from 97 cfs the previous week to 118 average daily cfs this past week. Discharges south through the S350 structures increased from an average of 2,203 cfs the previous week to 2,740 cfs this past week, and discharges to the L8 canal via Culvert 10A this week were the same as last week at 275 daily cfs. The corrected evapotranspiration value for the week based on the L006 weather platform solar radiation data was 0.14 inches.

Total Lake inflows and outflows for the last week are detailed in Table 1, as well as the approximate change in Lake stage from each major structure's total flows over the period. Figure 4 shows the combined average daily cfs for inflows and outflows for the Lake over the past eight weeks. These data are provisional, and are subject to change.

The most recent satellite imagery using the cyanobacteria monitoring product derived from NOAA's OLCI satellite sensor showed cyanobacteria bloom potential has remained very low over the past five months, though there are now a few spots along the shore where the potential is moderate. The last potential for elevated cyanobacterial levels was in the northern portion of the Lake in early September 2017 (Figure 5).

Based on the Lake Okeechobee wading bird habitat suitability index, there was a slight decrease in habitats with suitable foraging depths for long-legged wading birds from the previous week, as Lake stage is now lower than the peak available habitat. There were approximately 55,257 acres of suitable foraging depths for long-legged wading birds the previous week, compared to 54,649 acres this past week. However, there was a slight increase in suitable foraging depths for short or long-legged wading birds, going from 21,648 acres the previous week to 24,403 acres this past week (Figure 6).

**Table 1.** Average daily inflows and outflows and the approximate depth equivalents on Lake Okeechobee for various structures.

INFLOWS	Avg Daily Flow cfs	Equivalent Depth Week Total (in)
S65E & S65EX1	427	0.2
S71 & 72	18	0.0
S84 & 84X	0	0.0
Fisheating Creek	21	0.0
S154	0	0.0
S191	0	0.0
S133 P	0	0.0
S127 P	0	0.0
S129 P	0	0.0
S131 P	0	0.0
S135 P	0	0.0
S2 P	6	0.0
S3 P	12	0.0
S4 P	10	0.0
C5	0	0.0
Rainfall	719	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>0.5</b>

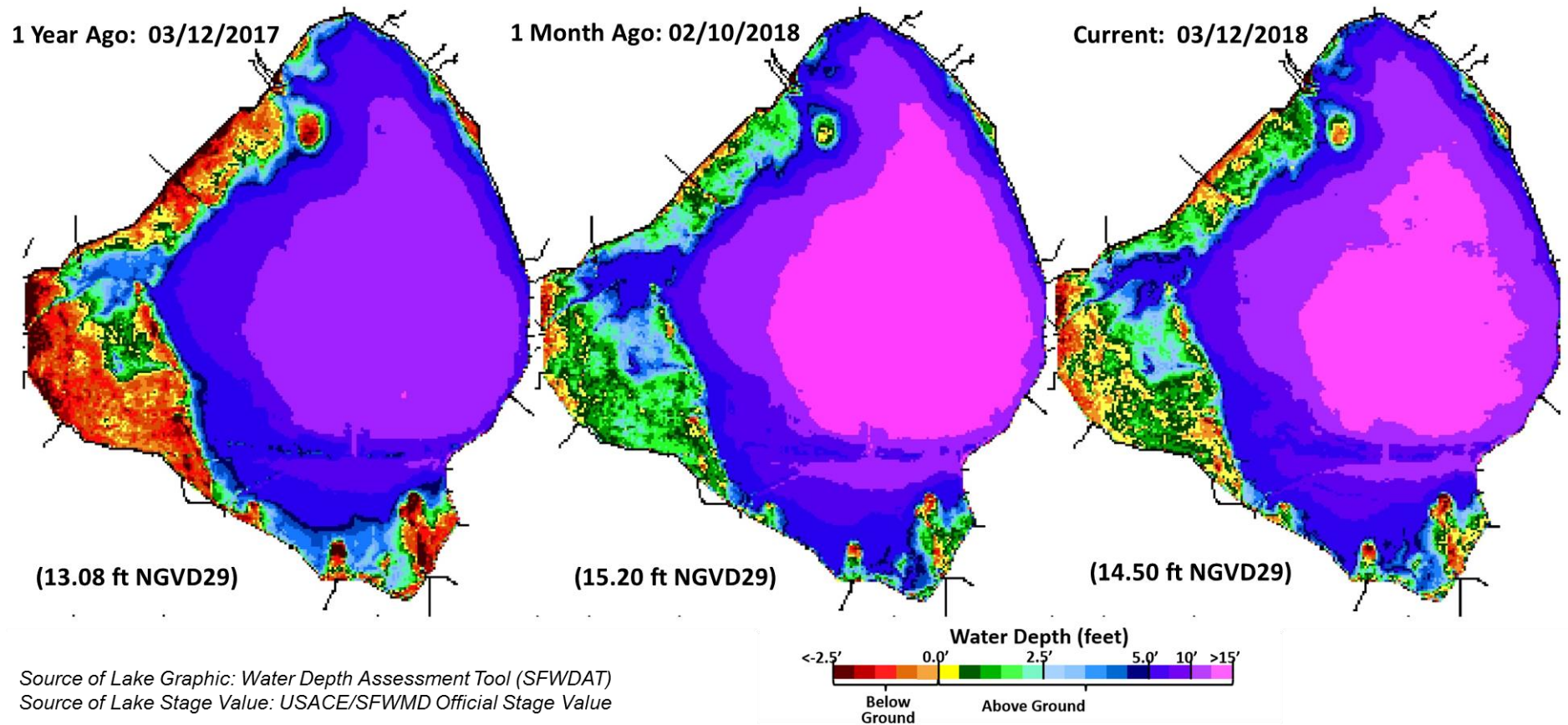
OUTFLOWS	Avg Daily Flow cfs	Equivalent Depth Week Total (in)
S77	622	0.3
S308	118	0.0
S351	1104	0.4
S352	676	0.3
S354	960	0.4
L8	275	0.1
ET	2701	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6455</b>	<b>2.6</b>

PROVISIONAL DATA

### **Water Management Recommendations**

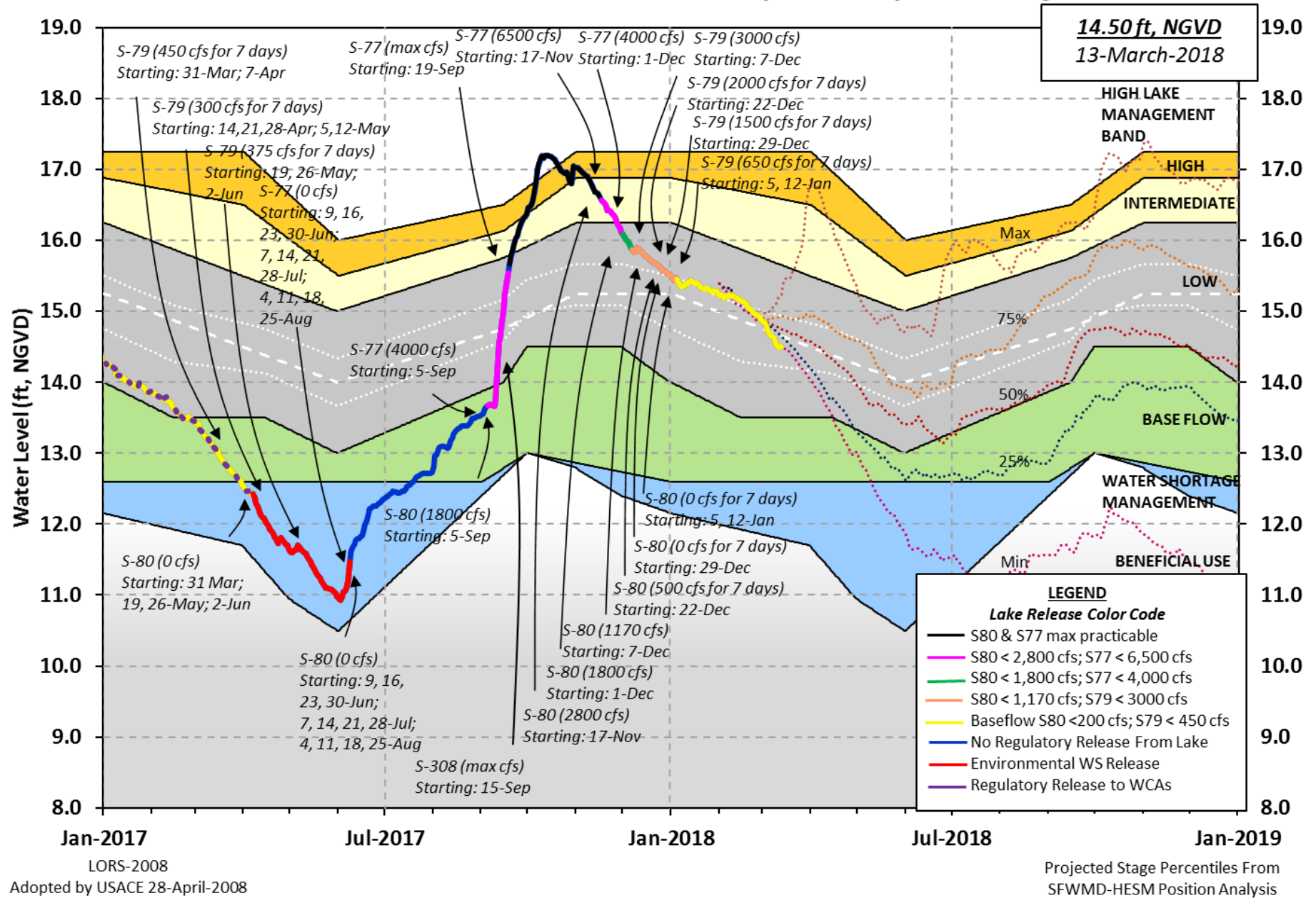
The Lake stage is 14.50 feet NGVD having decreased 0.16 feet from the week prior and 0.70 feet over the past month. Lake stages have been >16.0 feet NGVD three times in 2016 and 2017, exceeded 15.5 feet NGVD for 105 consecutive days this water year, and were >15.0 feet NGVD for 161 consecutive days. The high water and associated turbidity have had substantial impacts on the submerged aquatic and emergent vegetation coverage in the nearshore areas of the Lake, which would benefit from lower stages near the end of the 2018 dry season. Higher lake stages in the summer are also correlated with algal blooms on the Lake, and surface water TP concentrations remained elevated in February due to continued resuspension of sediments that were disturbed during Hurricane Irma. Lower Lake stages near the end of WY2018 would help to mitigate impacts to nearshore vegetation communities and potentially reduce algal bloom severity and duration. Additionally, long, steady recessions of water levels throughout the dry season may help promote another productive year for wading birds on the Lake.





**Figure 1.** Water depth estimates on Lake Okeechobee based on the South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool.

## Lake Okeechobee Water Level History and Projected Stages

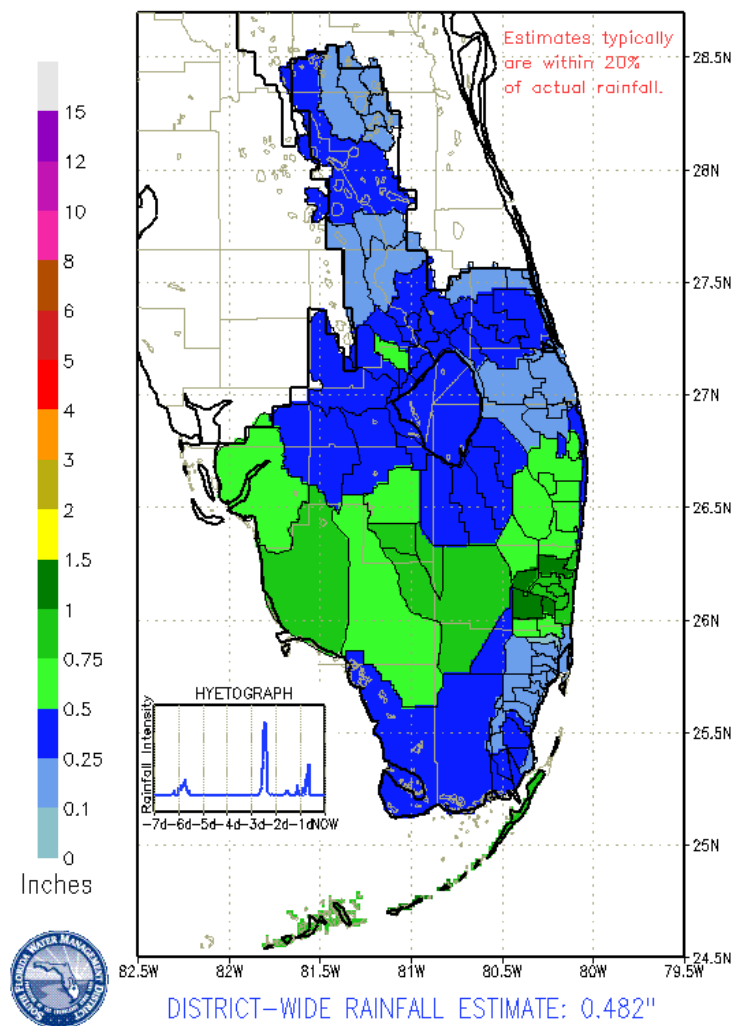


**Figure 2.** Recent Lake Okeechobee stage and releases, with projected stages based on a dynamic position analysis.

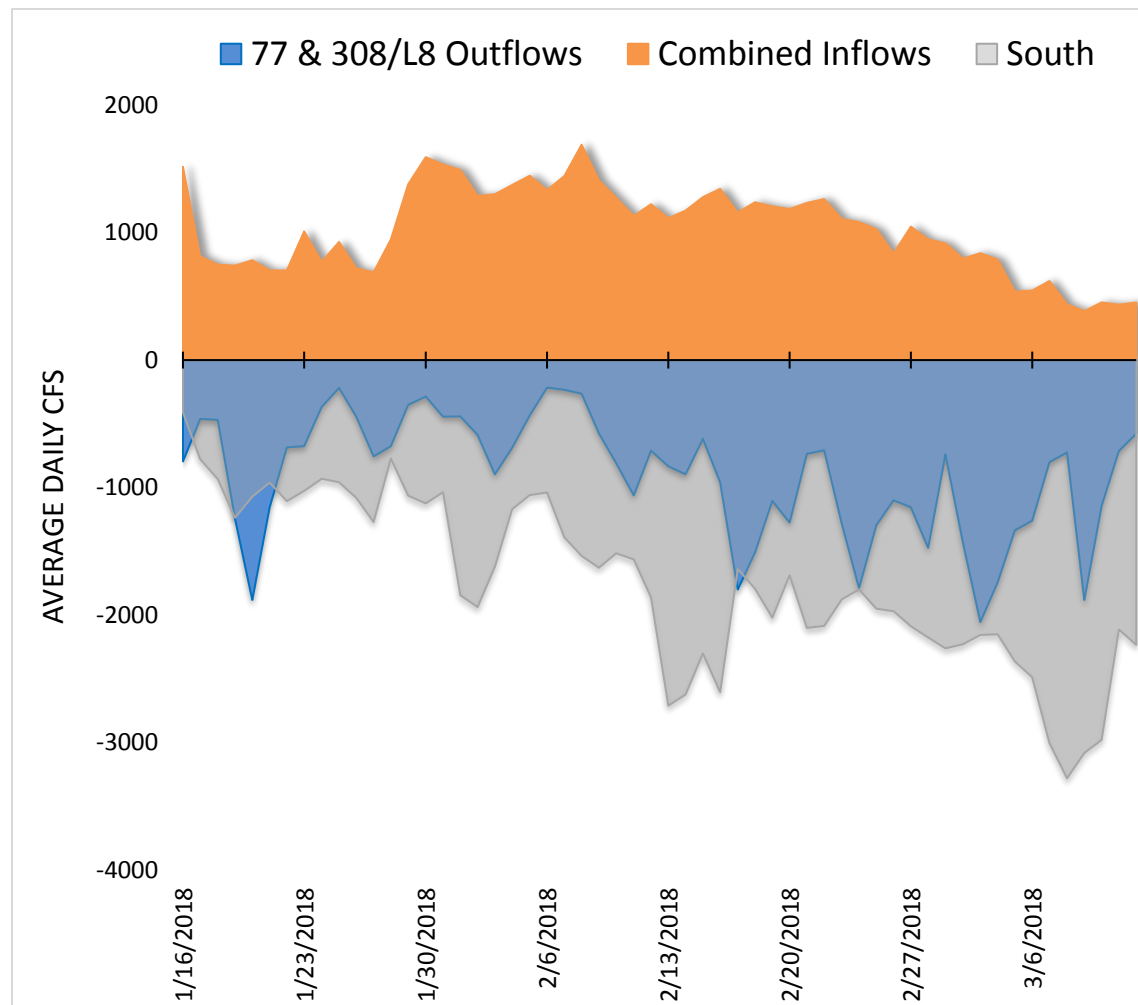


# SFWMD PROVISIONAL RAINDAR 7-DAY BASIN RAINFALL ESTIMATES

FROM: 0515 EST, 03/06/2018 THROUGH: 0515 EST, 03/13/2018



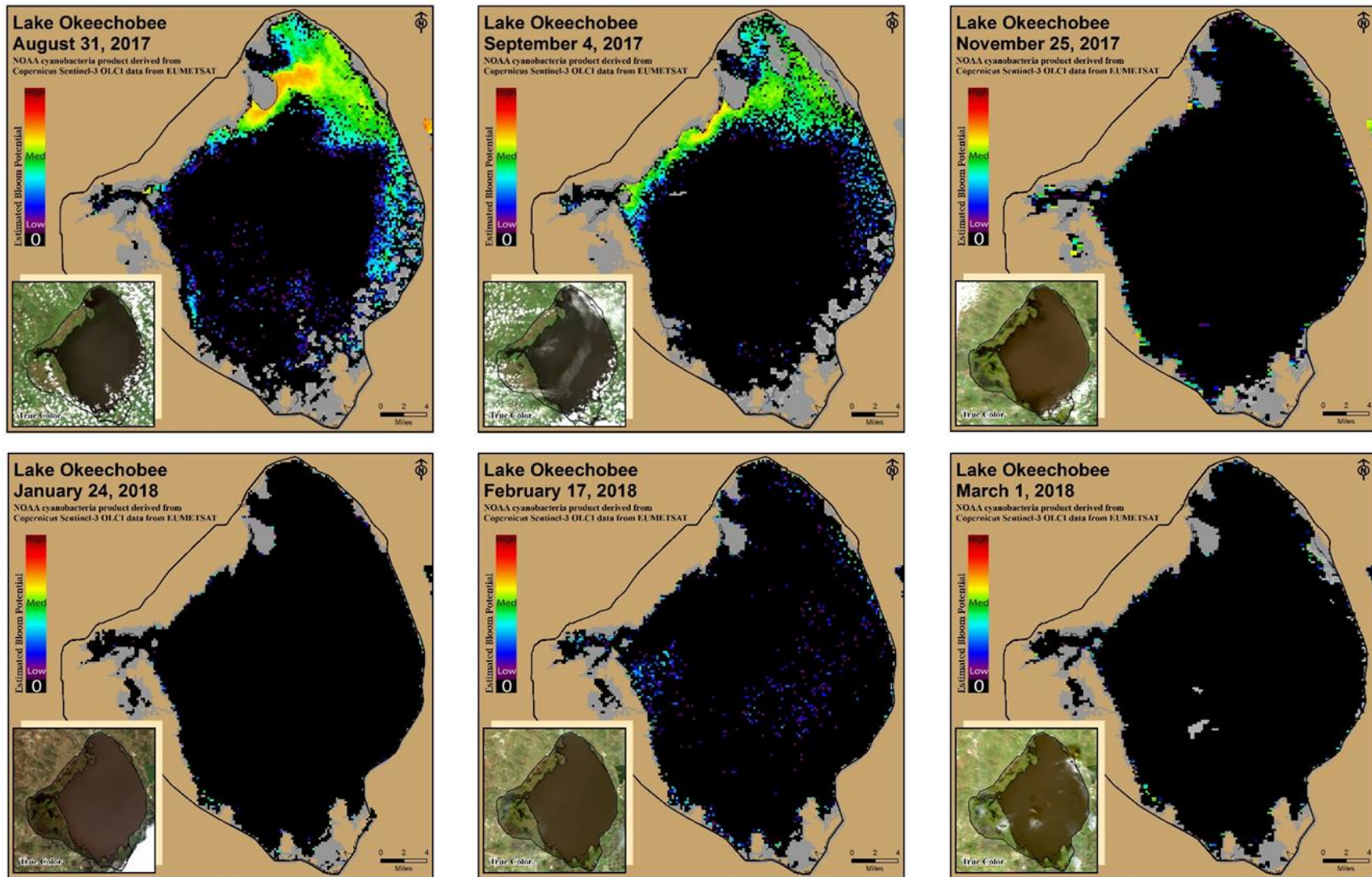
**Figure 3.** Rainfall estimates by basin.



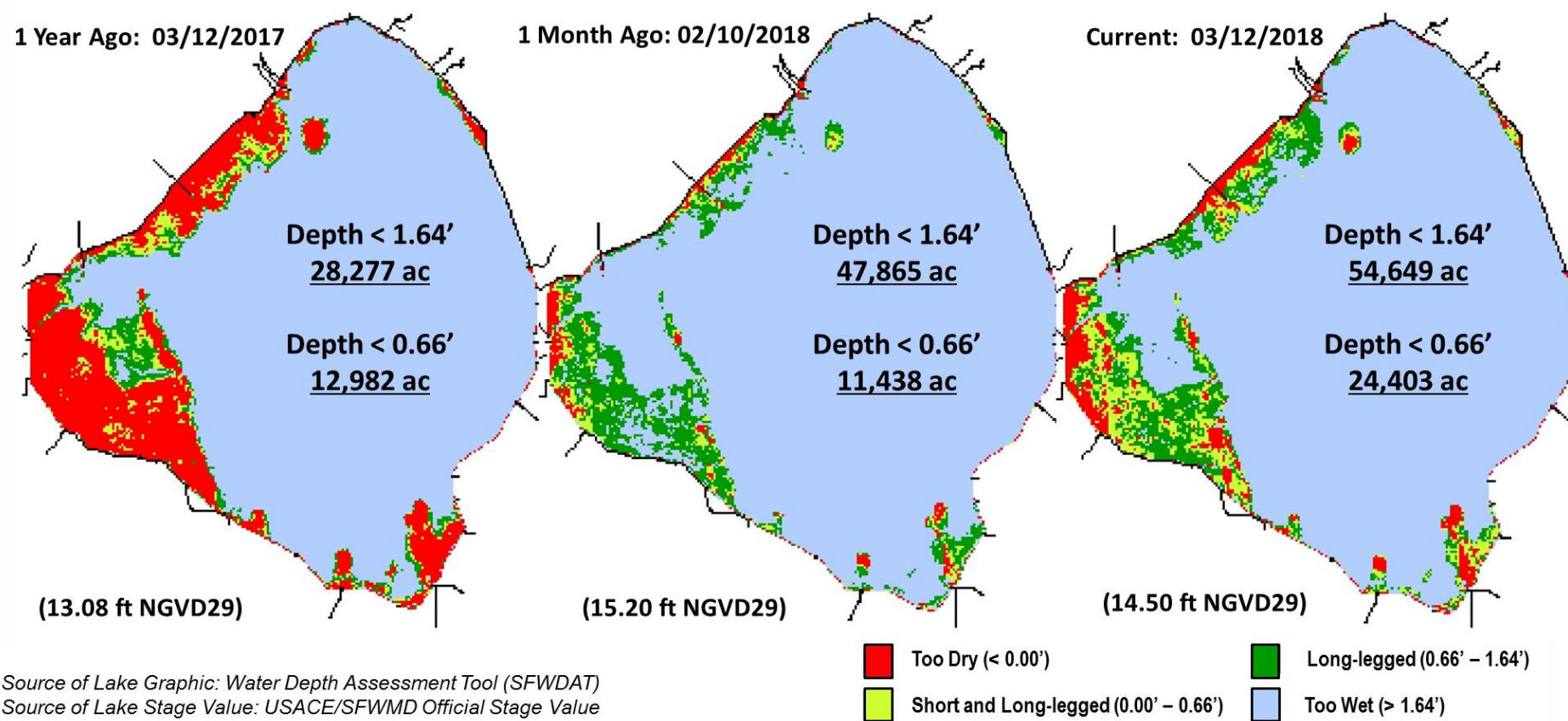
**PROVISIONAL DATA**

**Figure 4.** Major inflows and outflows of Lake Okeechobee, including the S350 structures designated as South. Inflows and outflows are shown as positive and negative, respectively, for visual purposes.

## NOAA cyanobacteria product derived from Copernicus Sentinel-3 OLCI data from EUMETSAT



**Figure 5.** Potential for cyanobacterial blooms on Lake Okeechobee based on NOAA's harmful algal bloom monitoring system derived from Copernicus Sentinel-3 OLCI data from EUMETSAT.



**Figure 6.** Wading bird habitat suitability index for Lake Okeechobee based on the South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool.

## LAKE ISTOKPOGA

Lake Istokpoga stage is 39.17 feet NGVD as of midnight March 12, 2018 and is currently 0.33 feet below its regulation schedule to accommodate construction on downstream structures (Figure 7). Average daily inflows to the lake from Josephine Creek for the week March 6 – March 12, 2018 were slightly lower than the previous week, going from 33 cfs to 11 cfs. No data have been reported for Arbuckle Creek since July 4, 2017 as the gauge is being recalibrated after construction in the area. There was only 24 average daily cfs discharged via the S68 and S68X structures, as opposed to 32 daily cfs the previous week. According to RAINDAR, 0.22 inches of rain fell in the Lake Istokpoga basin over the past week.

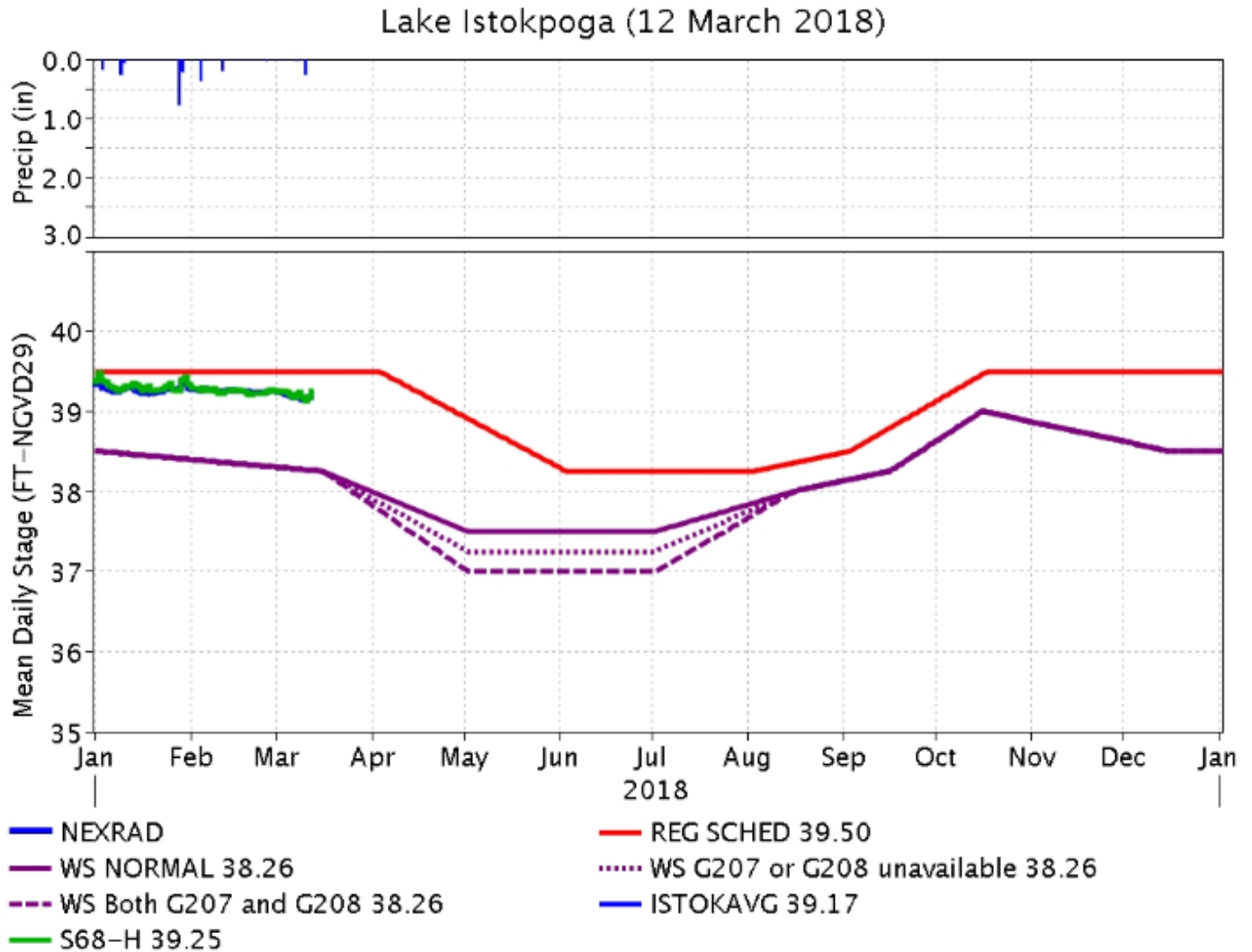


Figure 7. Recent stages on Lake Istokpoga.

## **ESTUARIES**

### **St. Lucie Estuary:**

Last week total inflow into the St. Lucie Estuary averaged about 153 cfs (Figures 1 and 2) and last month inflow averaged about 166 cfs. Last week's provisional averaged inflows from the tidal basin and the structures are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Weekly average inflows (data is provisional).

<b>Location</b>	<b>Flow (cfs)</b>
Tidal Basin Inflow	92
S-80	0
S-308	118
S-49 on C-24	0
S-97 on C-23	0
Gordy Rd. structure on Ten Mile Creek	61

Over the past week in the estuary, salinity increased upstream of the A1A Bridge and slightly decreased at and downstream of the A1A Bridge (Table 2, Figures 3 and 4). The seven-day moving average salinity of the water column (an average of the surface and bottom salinity) at the US1 Bridge is 25.2. Salinity conditions in the middle estuary are in the good range for adult eastern oysters (Figure 3).

**Table 2.** Seven-day average salinity at three monitoring sites 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.

<b>Sampling Site</b>	<b>Surface</b>	<b>Bottom</b>	<b>Envelope</b>
HR1 (North Fork)	<b>22.0</b> (18.3)	<b>24.5</b> (22.1)	NA <sup>1</sup>
US1 Bridge	<b>24.6</b> (22.7)	<b>25.8</b> (24.2)	10.0-26.0
A1A Bridge	<b>29.9</b> (30.7)	<b>31.2</b> (32.2)	NA <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Envelope not applicable.

Continuous monitoring of water quality is conducted at HR1 in the North Fork. Weekly dissolved oxygen data are summarized in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Weekly dissolved oxygen conditions at HR1 in the North Fork of the St. Lucie Estuary.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Average DO (mg/l)</b>	<b>Minimum DO (mg/l)</b>	<b>Maximum DO (mg/l)</b>
HR1	surface	6.61	1.86	8.05
HR1	bottom	5.07	1.66	6.68

Continuous monitoring of water quality is conducted at five Land/Ocean Biogeochemical Observatory (LOBO) stations located in the St. Lucie Estuary and maintained by Florida Atlantic University/Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute (FAU-HBOI). Data are summarized in Table 4 and station location map is shown in Figure 5.



**Table 4.** Weekly ranges of instrument depth, chlorophyll *a* (a measure of algal biomass) and dissolved oxygen concentrations at five FAU-HBOI LOBO stations located in the St. Lucie Estuary.

Location	Depth (m)	Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (µg/l)	Average DO (mg/l)	Minimum DO (mg/l)	Maximum DO (mg/l)
SF2	2.79	4.68 - 10.59	2.41	1.22	3.30
SF	1.66	3.37 - 10.06	7.35	6.44	8.53
NF	2.18	3.01 - 5.87	2.42	0.85	4.53
ME	1.95	2.78 - 5.75	6.95	6.32	7.63
IRL-SLE	3.71	1.01 - 3.35	7.02	6.47	7.52

NOAA satellite imagery indicates no visible cyanobacteria bloom potential in the St. Lucie Estuary this week (Figure 12).

#### Caloosahatchee Estuary:

Last week total inflow into the Caloosahatchee Estuary averaged about 770 cfs (Figures 6 and 7) and last month inflow averaged about 770 cfs. Last week's provisional averaged inflows from the structures are shown in Table 5.

**Table 5.** Weekly average inflows (data is provisional).

Location	Flow (cfs)
S-77	610
S-78	467
S-79	661
Tidal Basin Inflow	109

Over the past week, salinity remained about the same throughout the estuary (Table 6, Figures 8 & 9). The seven-day average salinity values are in the good range for adult eastern oysters at Cape Coral and in the fair range at Shell Point (Figure 10). Salinity data were not available at Sanibel. The 30-day moving average surface salinity is 4.4 at Val I-75 and 11.0 at Ft. Myers. With no flow through S-79, daily salinity at Val I-75 is forecast in two weeks to be 8.1, and the 30-day moving average is forecast to be 5.4 (Figure 11). Salinity conditions between Val I-75 and Ft. Myers are good for tape grass.

**Table 6.** 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)	<b>3.2</b> (3.3)	<b>3.4</b> (3.4)	NA <sup>1</sup>
*Val I75	<b>4.0</b> (4.5)	<b>7.3</b> (6.8)	0.0-5.0 <sup>2</sup>
Ft. Myers Yacht Basin	<b>11.3</b> (11.2)	<b>14.9</b> (12.5)	NA
Cape Coral	<b>21.2</b> (19.7)	<b>23.0</b> (20.8)	10.0-30.0
Shell Point	<b>30.1</b> (29.4)	<b>29.9</b> (28.6)	10.0-30.0
Sanibel	<b>NR</b> <sup>3</sup> (NR)	<b>NR</b> (NR)	10.0-30.0

<sup>1</sup>Envelope not applicable, <sup>2</sup>Envelope is based on a 30-day average, and <sup>3</sup>Not Reporting.

\*Val I75 is temporarily unavailable (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 7 as concentration ranges of chlorophyll *a* and dissolved oxygen at Beautiful Island, Ft. Myers, and Shell Point in the Caloosahatchee Estuary.

**Table 7.** 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.

Parameter Name	RECON Monitoring Stations		
	Beautiful Island	Ft. Myers	Shell Point
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> (µg/l)	5.98 – 20.17	4.31 – 8.05	1.13 – 3.30 one spike to 23.44
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	5.44 – 9.60	5.54 – 7.60	4.82 – 7.20

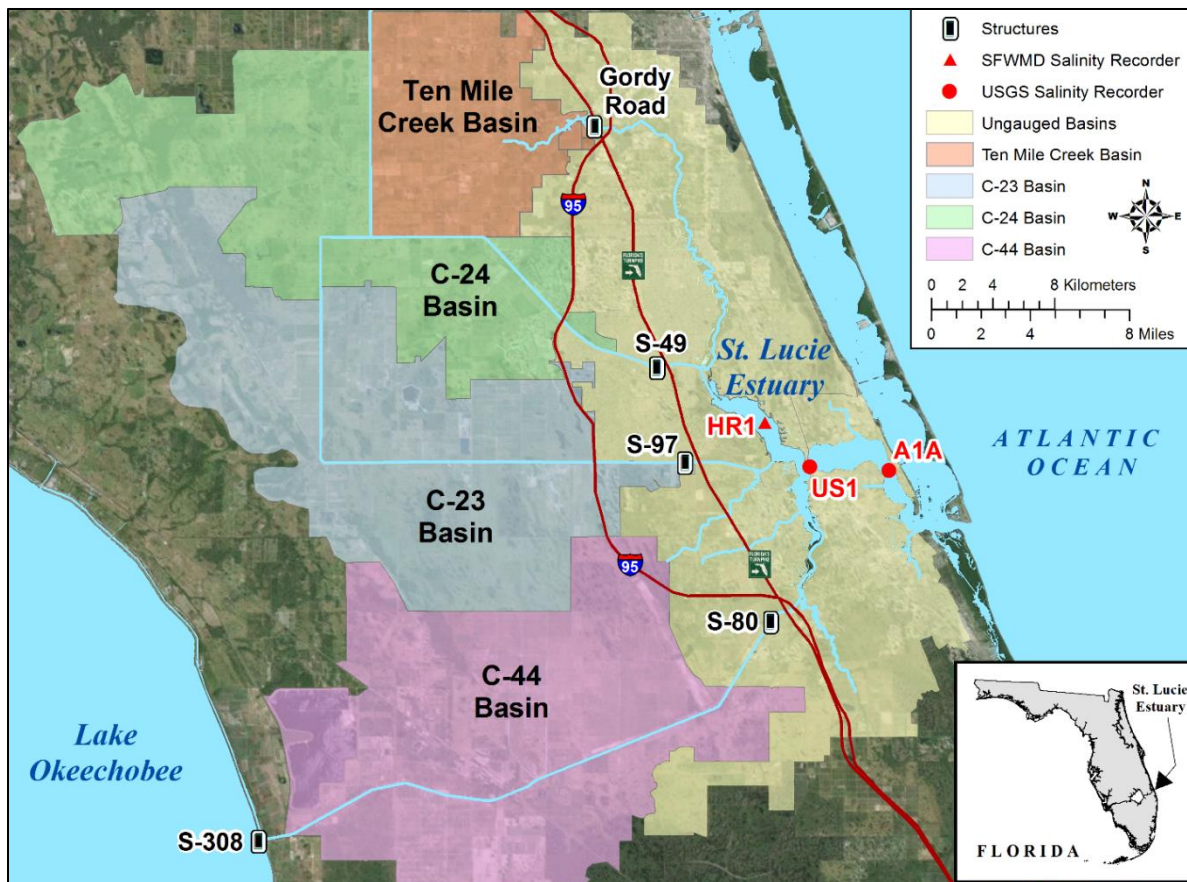
The Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute reported on March 9, 2018, that *Karenia brevis*, the *Florida red tide dinoflagellate*, was observed at background to medium concentrations in twenty-five samples collected from Lee County. Fish kills and respiratory irritation were reported in Lee County over the past week.

NOAA satellite imagery indicates no visible cyanobacteria bloom potential in the Caloosahatchee Estuary this week (Figure 12).

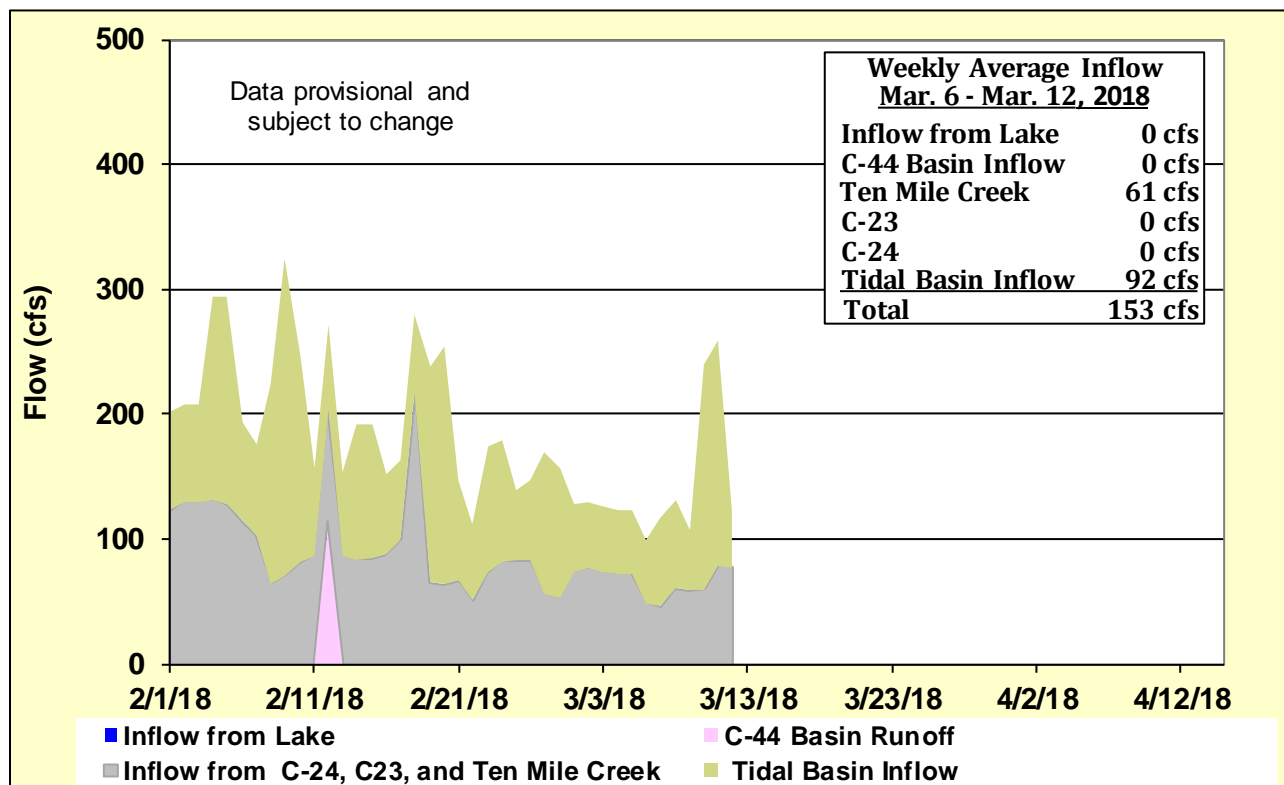
#### **Water Management Recommendations**

Lake stage is in the Low sub-band of 2008 LORS. Tributary hydrological conditions are normal. The 2008 LORS recommends up to 450 cfs at S-79 and up to 200 cfs at S-80. Given the current estuarine conditions, there are no ecological benefits associated with freshwater releases from Lake Okeechobee.

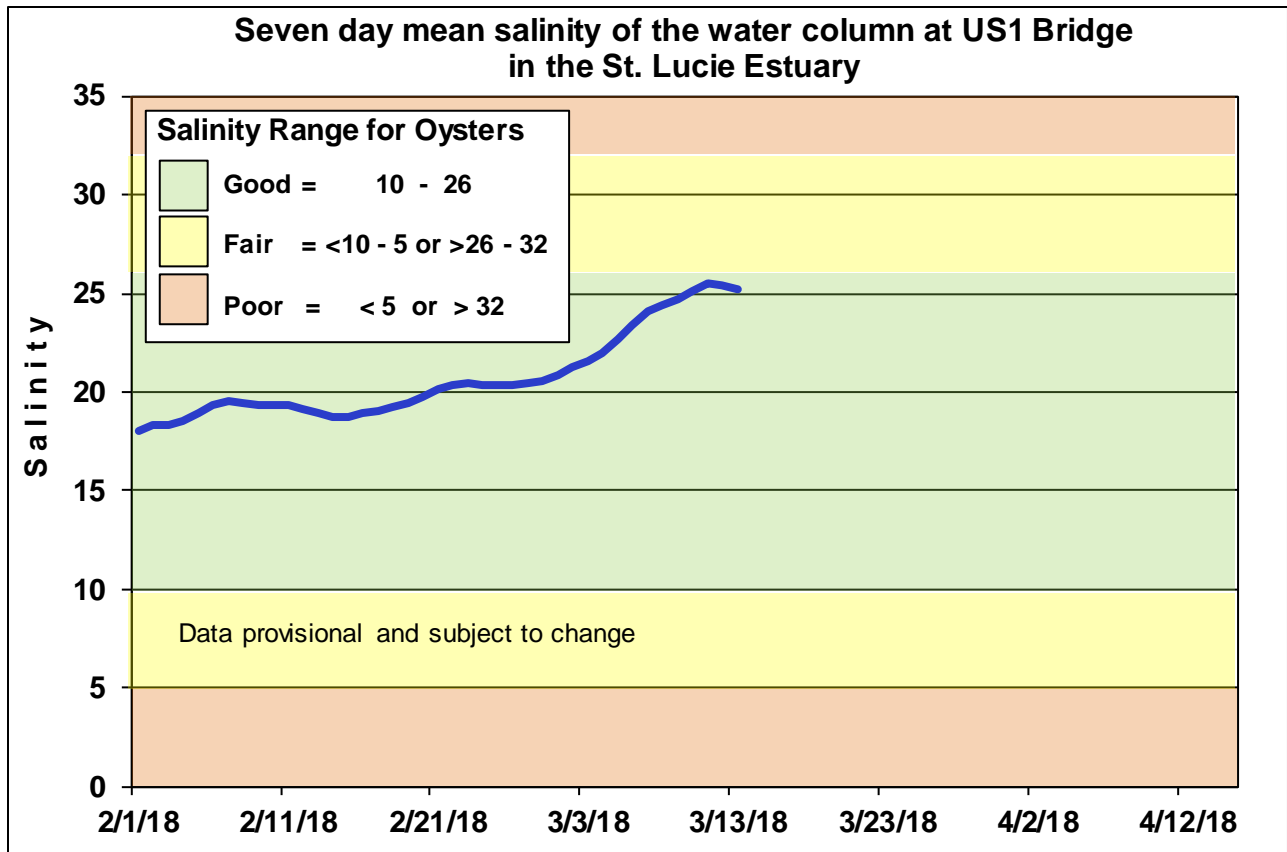




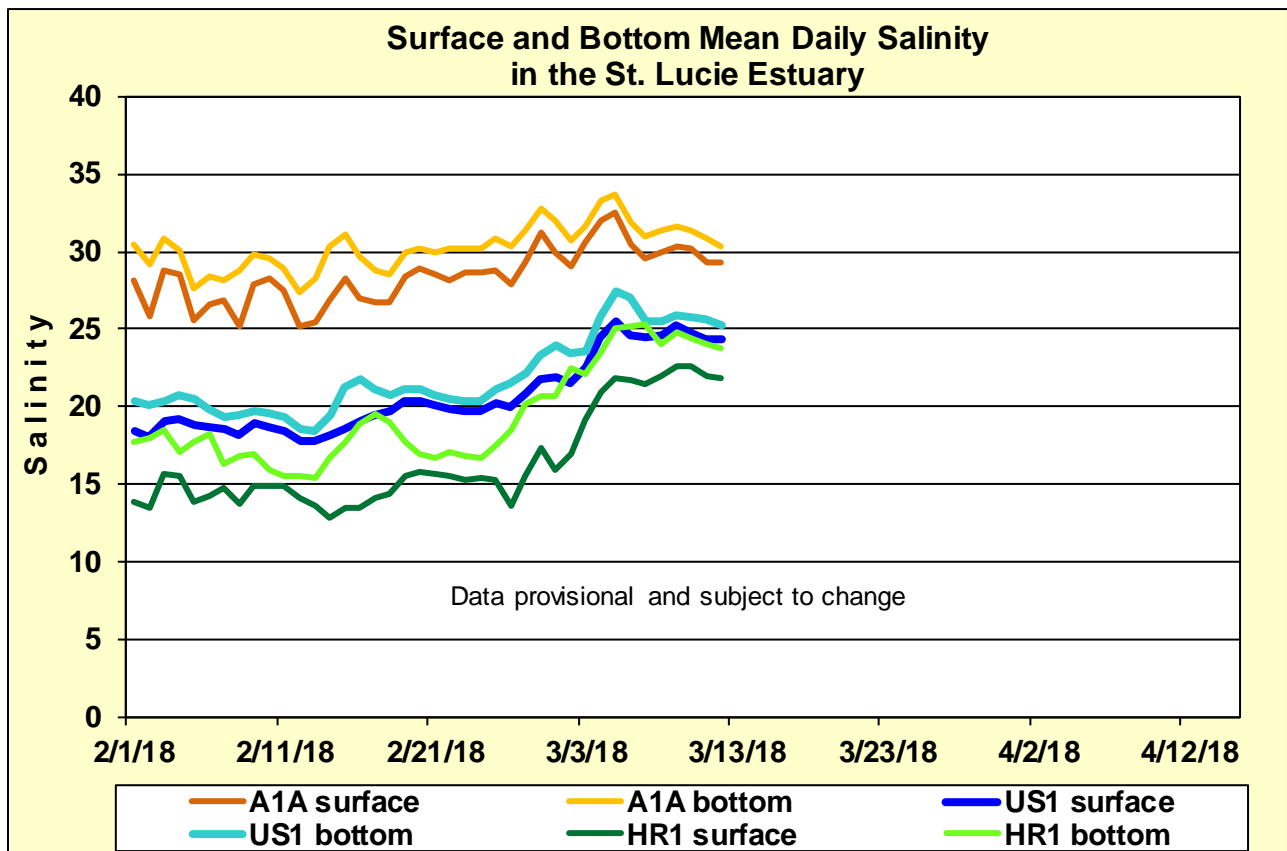
**Figure 1.** Basins, water control structures, and salinity monitoring for the St. Lucie Estuary.



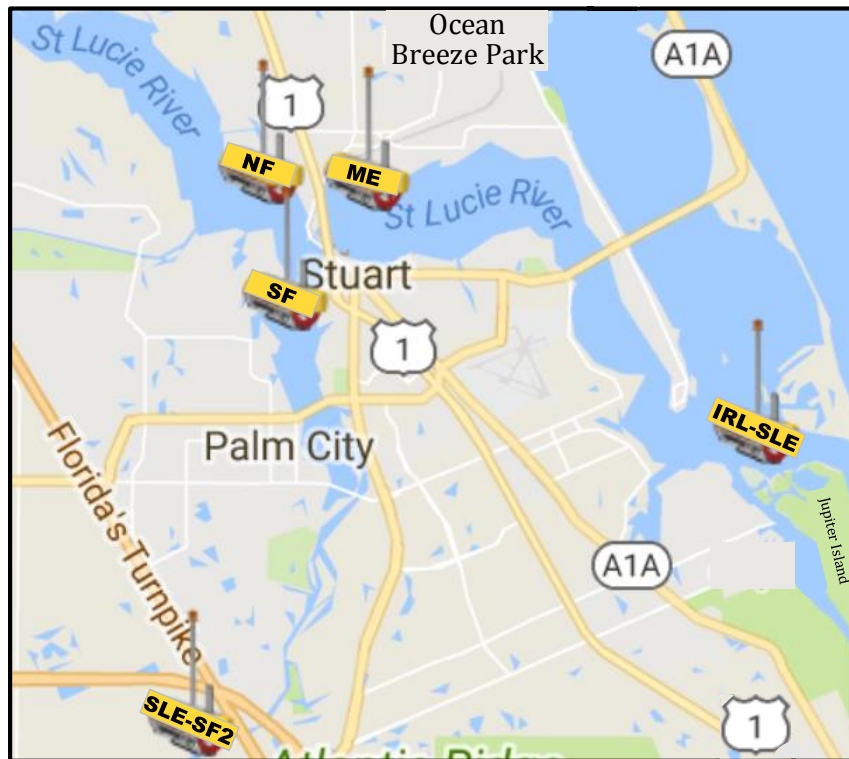
**Figure 2.** Estimated surface freshwater inflows from Lake Okeechobee and runoff from the C-44, C-23, C-24, Ten Mile Creek, and tidal basins into the St. Lucie Estuary.



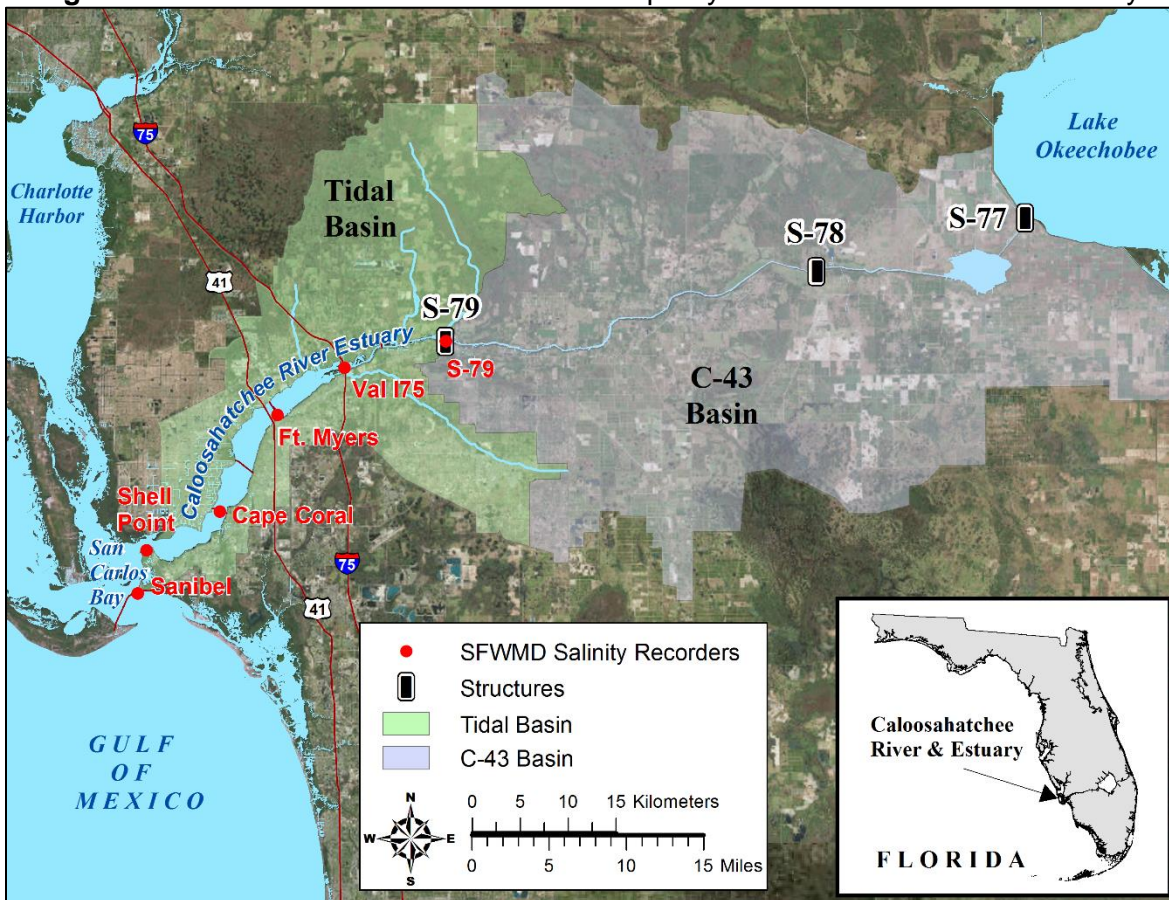
**Figure 3.** Seven-day mean salinity of the water column at the US1 Bridge.



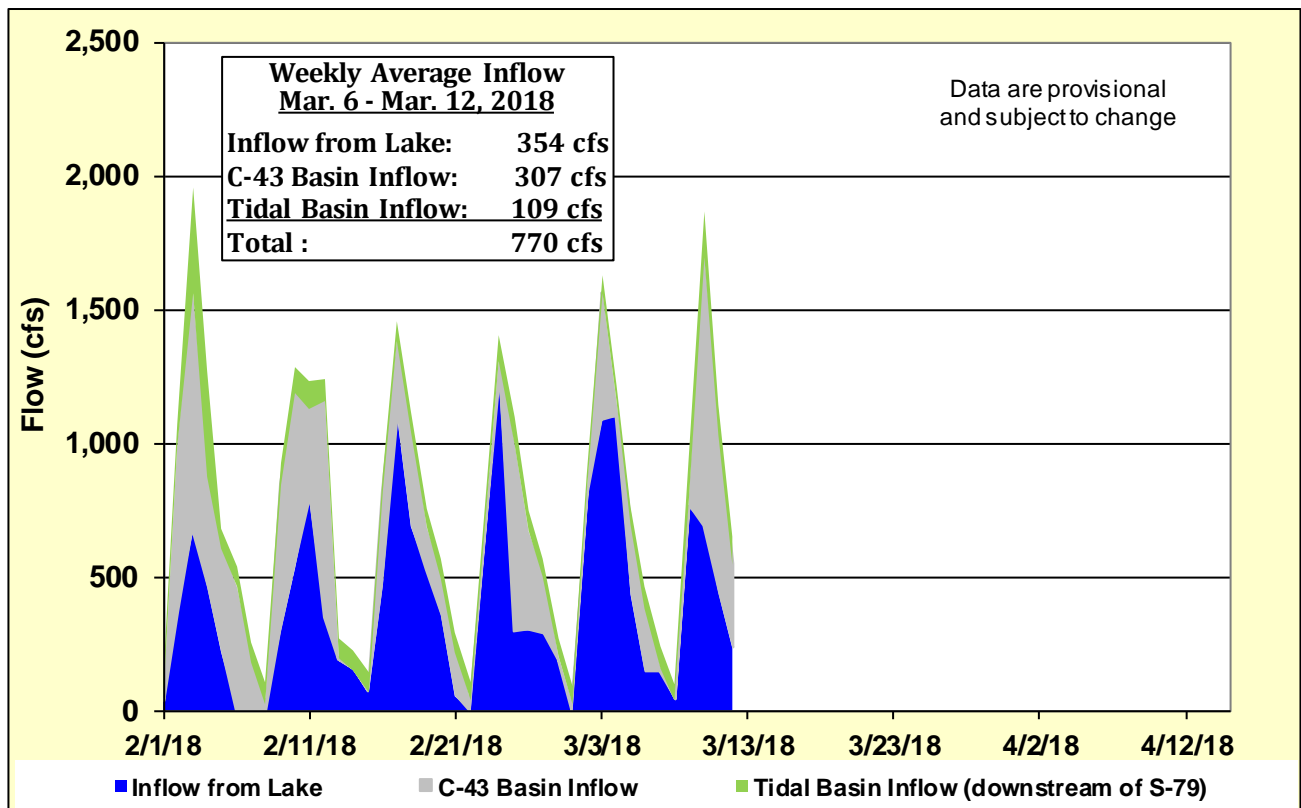
**Figure 4.** Daily mean salinity at the A1A, US1 and estimated HR1 stations.



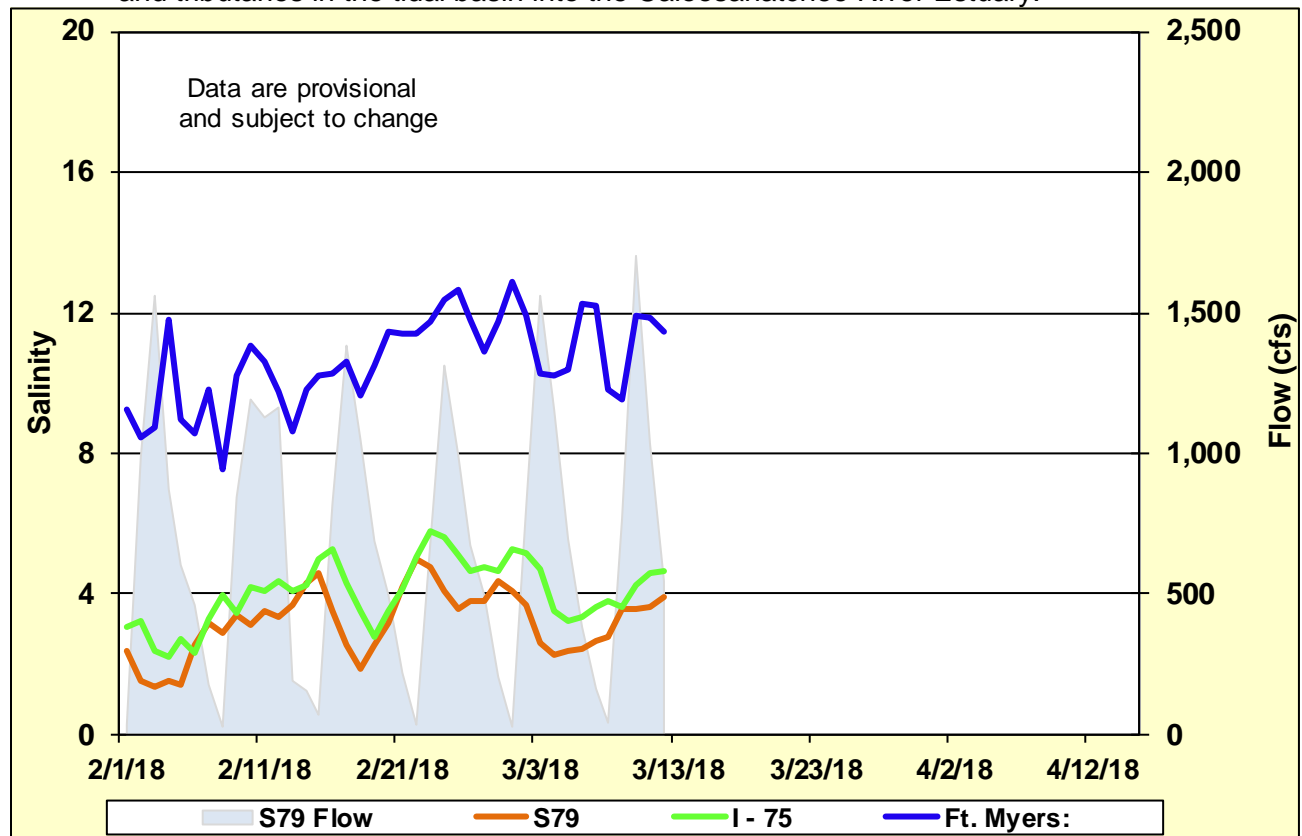
**Figure 5.** Location of FAU-HBOI LOBO water quality stations in the St. Lucie Estuary.



**Figure 6.** Basins, water control structures, and salinity monitoring for the Caloosahatchee Estuary.



**Figure 7.** Freshwater inflows from Lake Okeechobee, runoff from the C-43 basin, and tributaries in the tidal basin into the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.



**Figure 8.** Daily mean flows at S-79 and salinity at upper estuary monitoring stations.



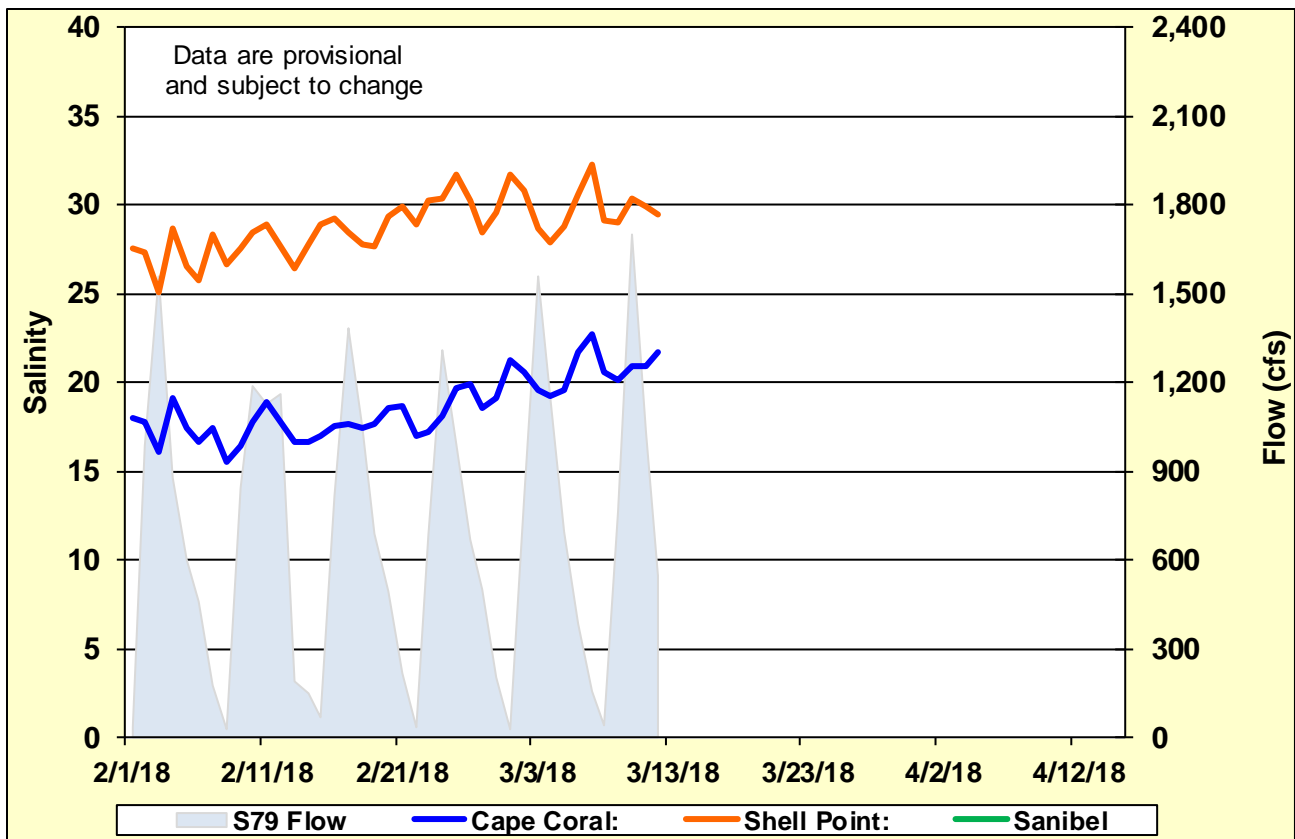


Figure 9. Daily mean flows at S-79 and salinity at lower estuary stations.

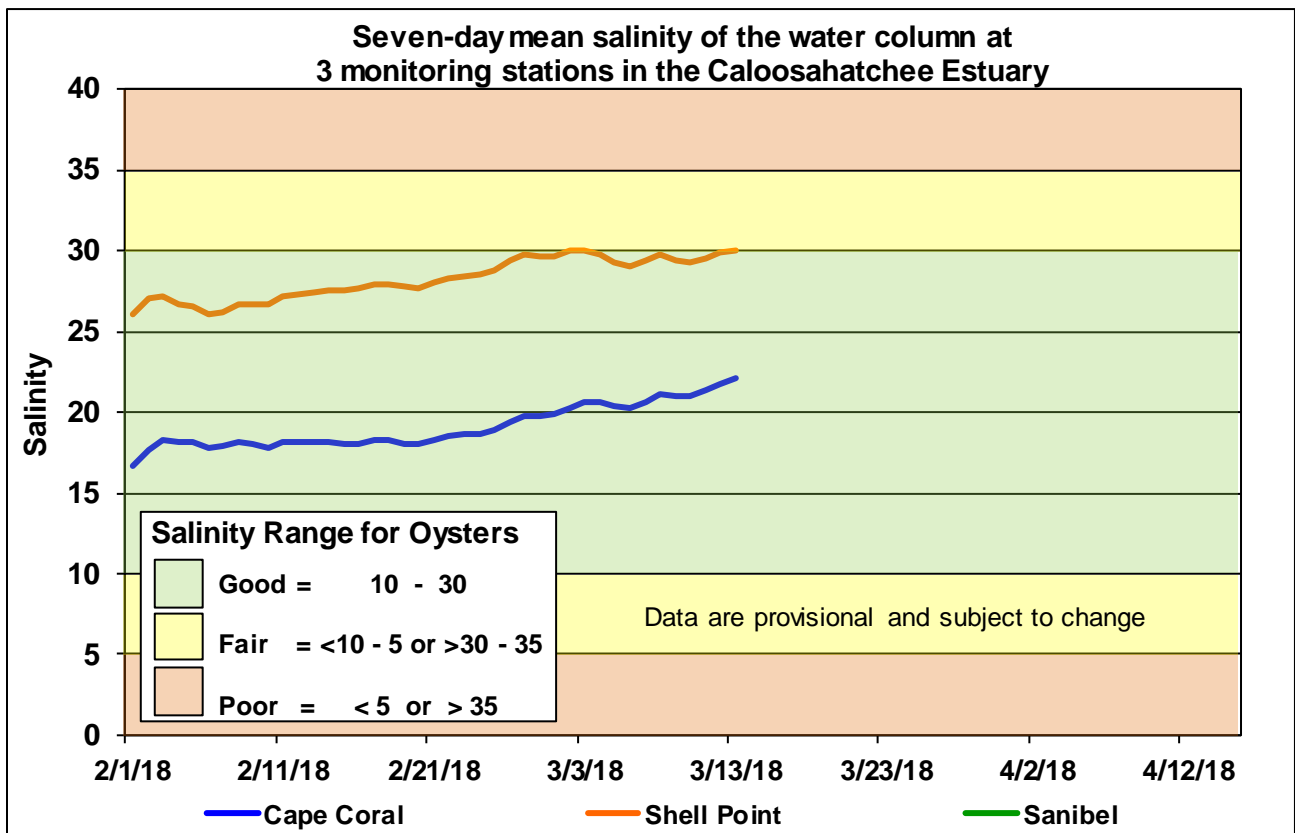
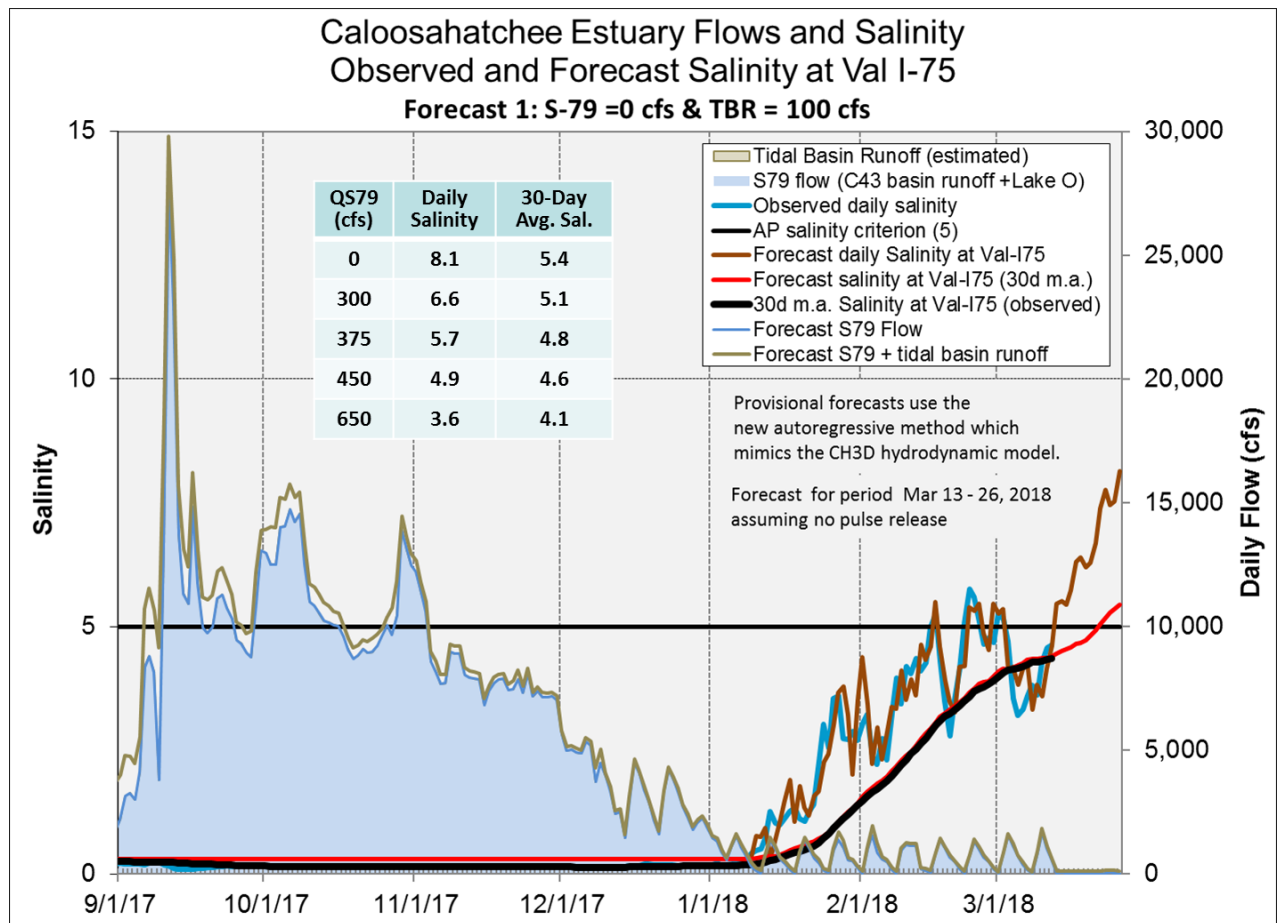
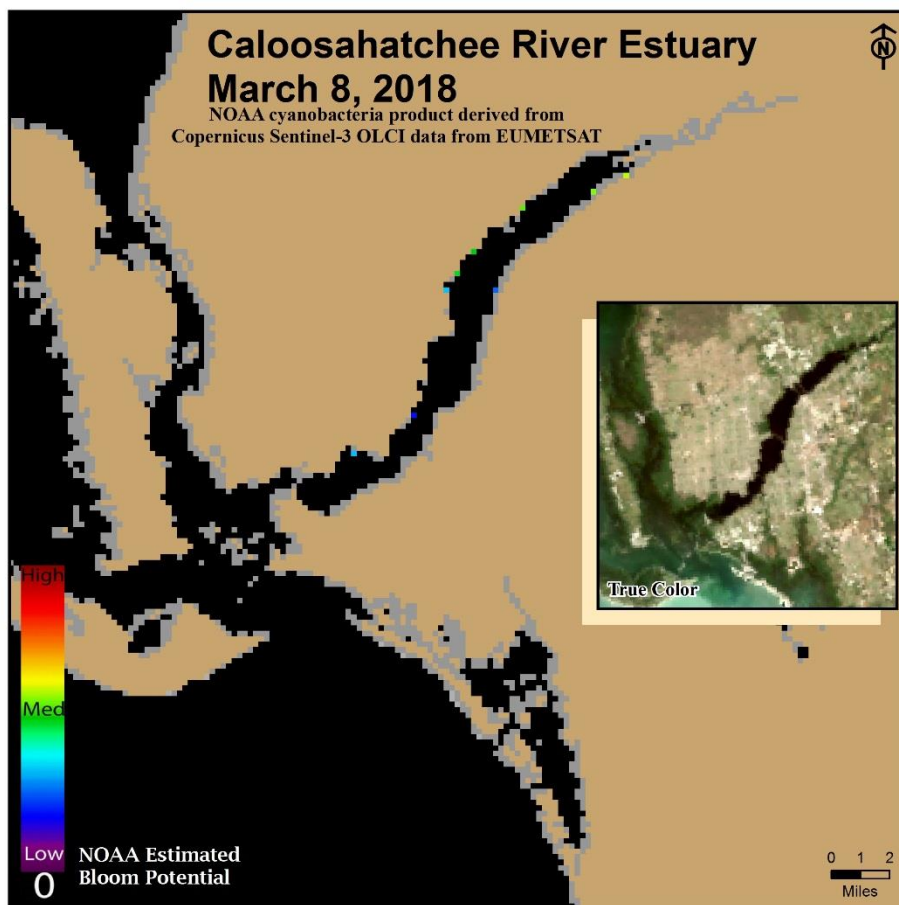
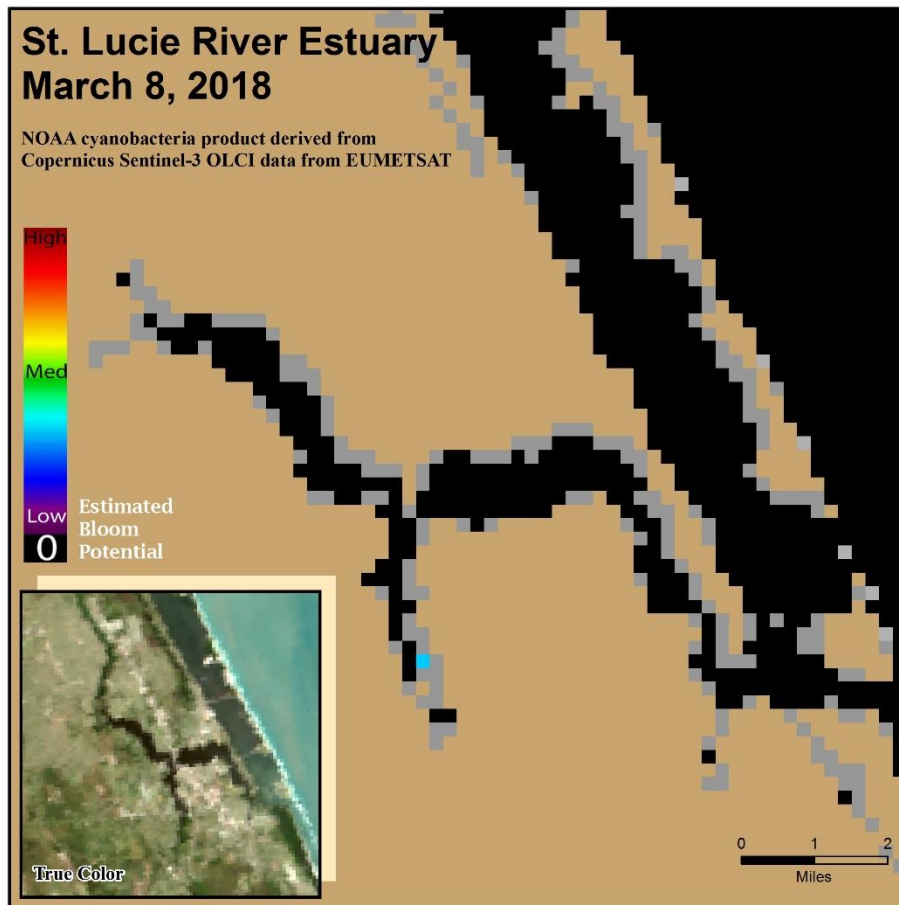


Figure 10. Seven-day mean salinity at Cape Coral Bridge, Shell Point, and Sanibel Bridge monitoring stations.



**Figure 11.** 14-day salinity forecast at Val I-75 assuming no releases at S-79.



**Figure 12.** Sentinel 3a Satellite imagery provided by NOAA uses Ocean and Land Color Instrument (OLCI) to estimate cyanobacteria bloom potential in Caloosahatchee Estuary.

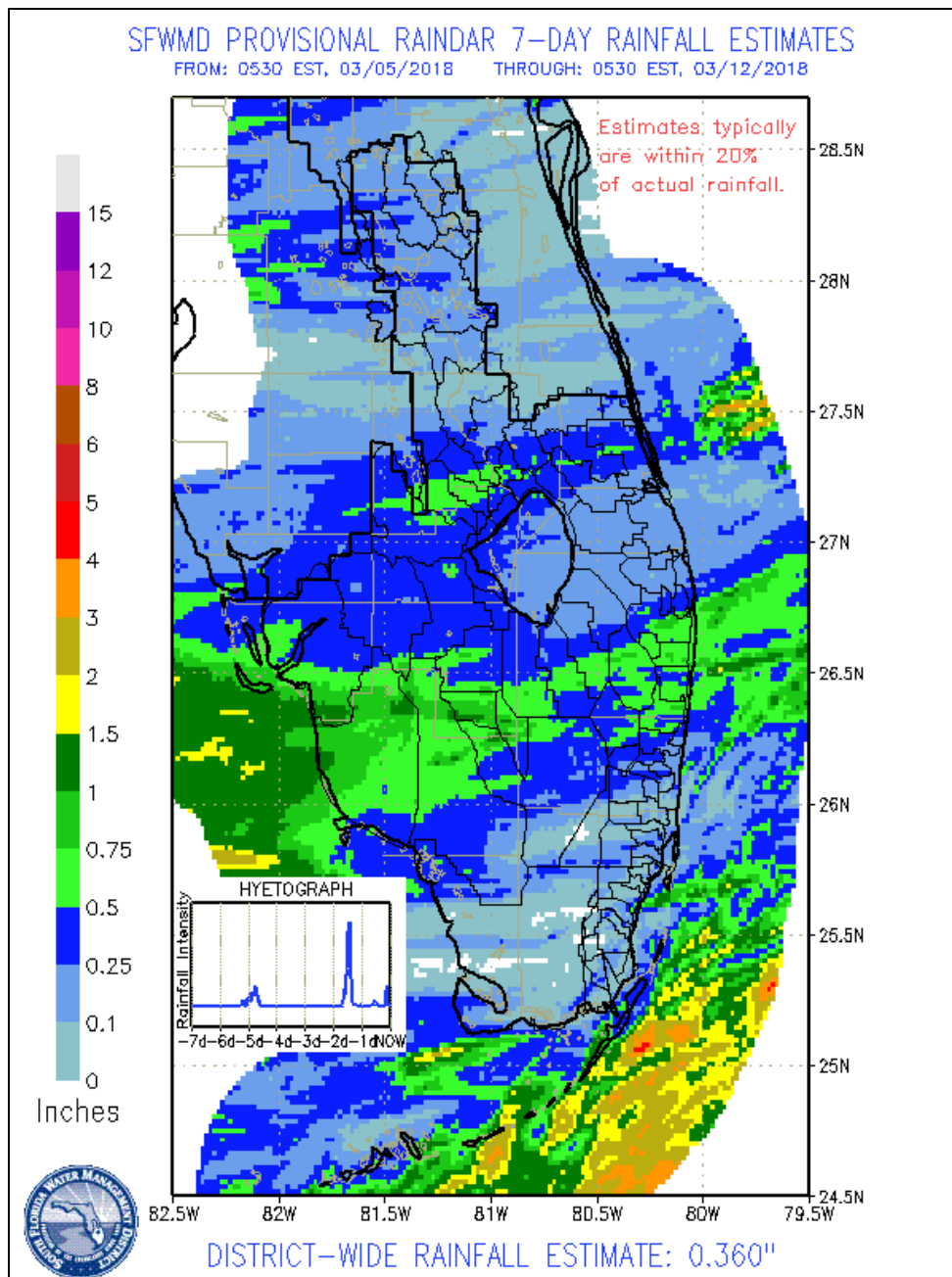


## **EVERGLADES**

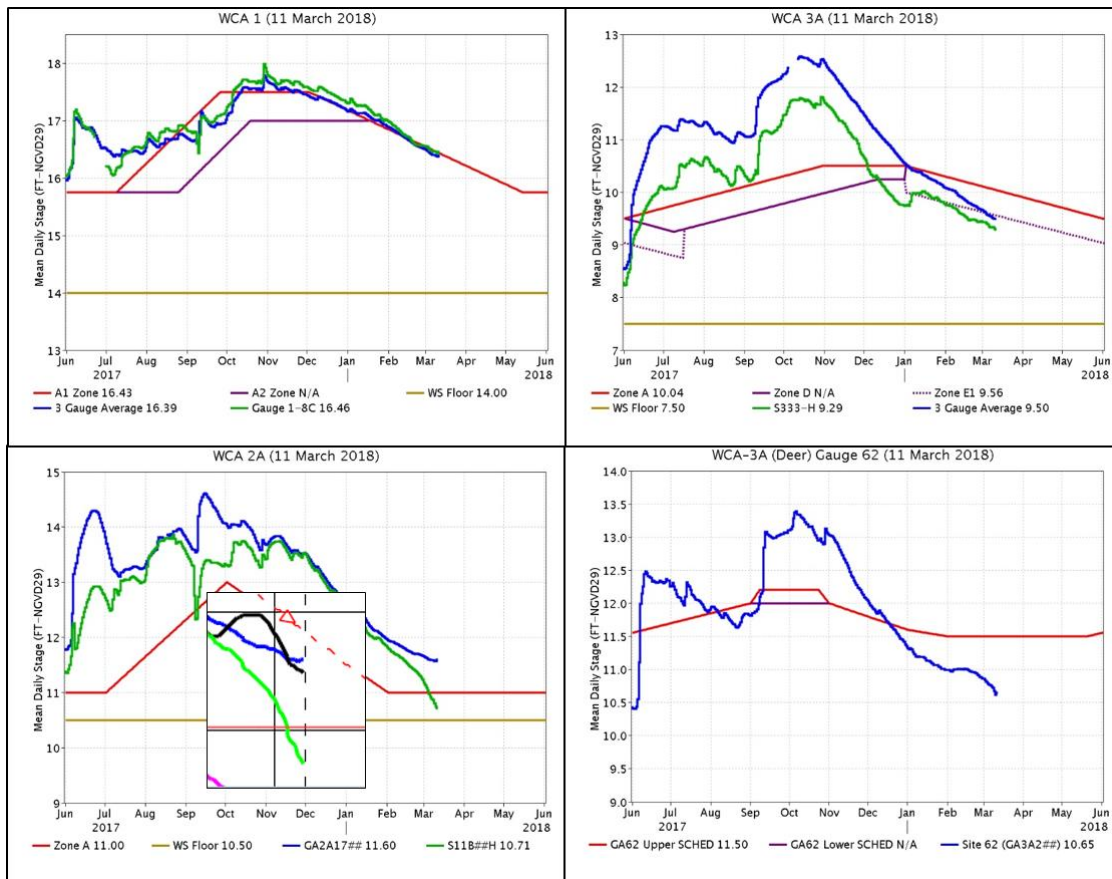
At the gauges monitored for this report, the water depth across the Everglades fell an average of 0.08 feet last week, a decrease from the week prior. Individual gauge changes in the WCAs ranged from 0.0 feet (WCA-2A) to -0.15 feet (ENP). Pan evaporation increased again and was estimated at 1.94 inches last week.

Everglades Region	Rainfall (Inches)	Stage Change (feet)	
WCA-1	0.55	-0.03	
WCA-2A	0.45	+0.00	
WCA-2B	0.33	-0.14	
WCA-3A	0.36	-0.10	
WCA-3B	0.12	-0.08	
ENP	0.12	-0.15	

Good  
 Fair  
 Poor



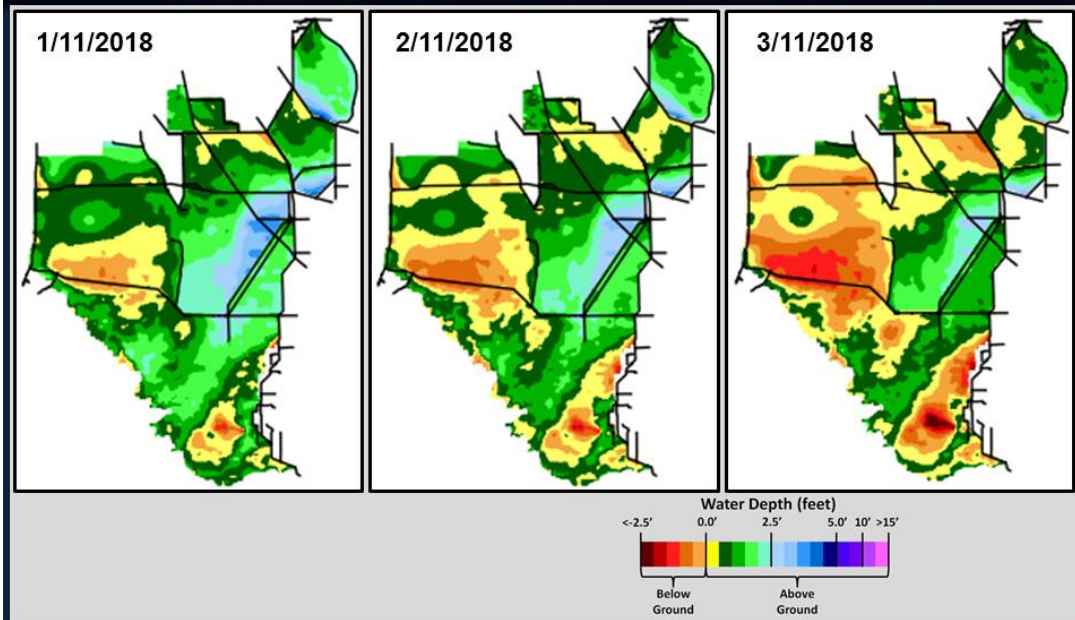
Regulation Schedules: WCA-1 three-gauge average continues trending along the Zone A1 schedule, with the three-gauge average at 0.04 feet below. WCA-2A (subject to a temporary deviation – see inset) canal stage at gauge S11B is 0.29 feet below Zone A1 and continues a steep decline. WCA-3A three-gauge average stage is 0.06 feet below Zone E1 and is falling away from the regulation line. WCA-3A at gauge 62 (Northwest corner) stage is 0.85 feet below the upper schedule and is falling away from the regulation schedule



Water Depths and Changes: The WDAT tool for spatial interpolation of depth monthly snapshots indicate a drying front in WCA-3A moving north to south, drying conditions prevailing in central WCA-2A, and deeper water conditions in WCA-1. Updates to the WDAT model in northeastern WCA-3A now better reflect stage conditions there. Comparing WDAT water levels from present, water depths over the last week fell across the entirety of WCA-3A. The northwestern and southeastern portions of WCA-1 rose slightly as did northwestern WCA-2A. Only in part of northern WCA-2A are the stages currently higher than they were a month ago.



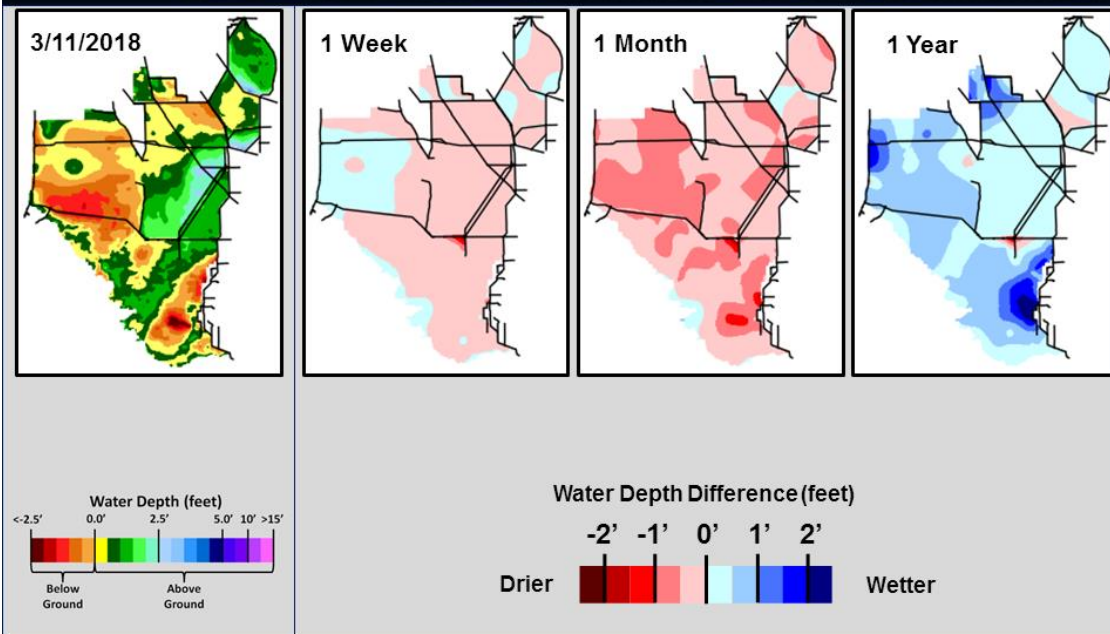
## SFWDAT Water Depth Monthly Snapshots



South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT)



## SFWDAT Everglades Difference Maps (Present – Past)



South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT)

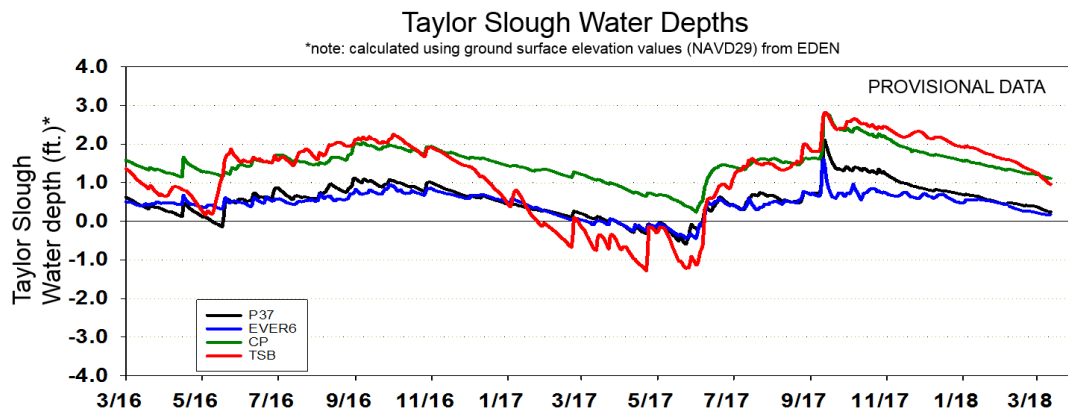
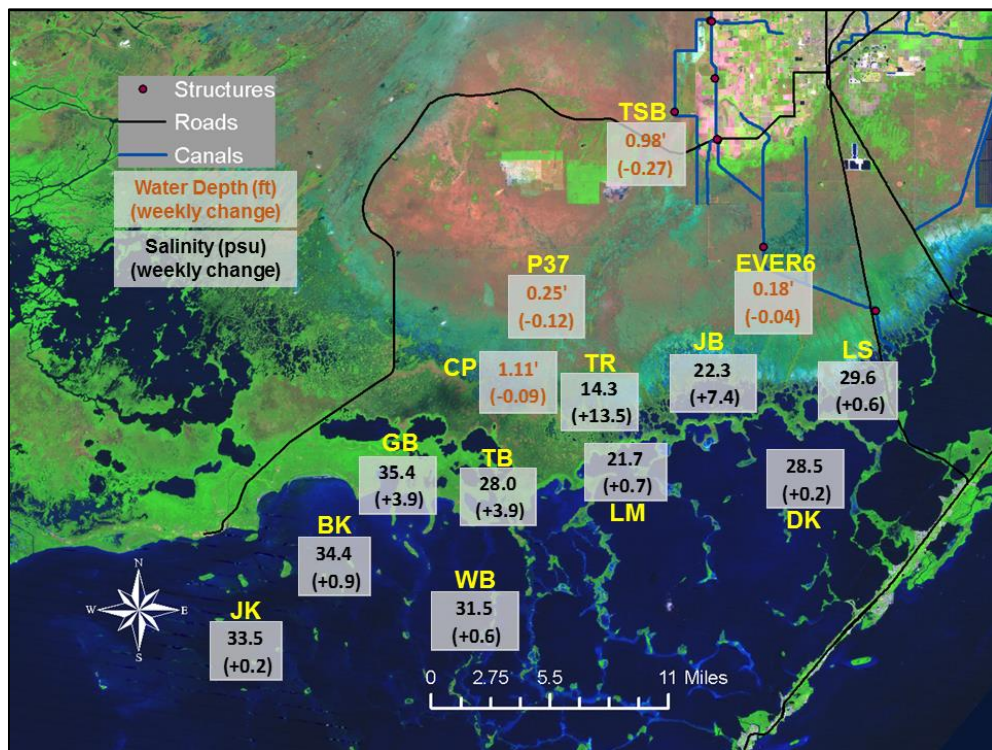


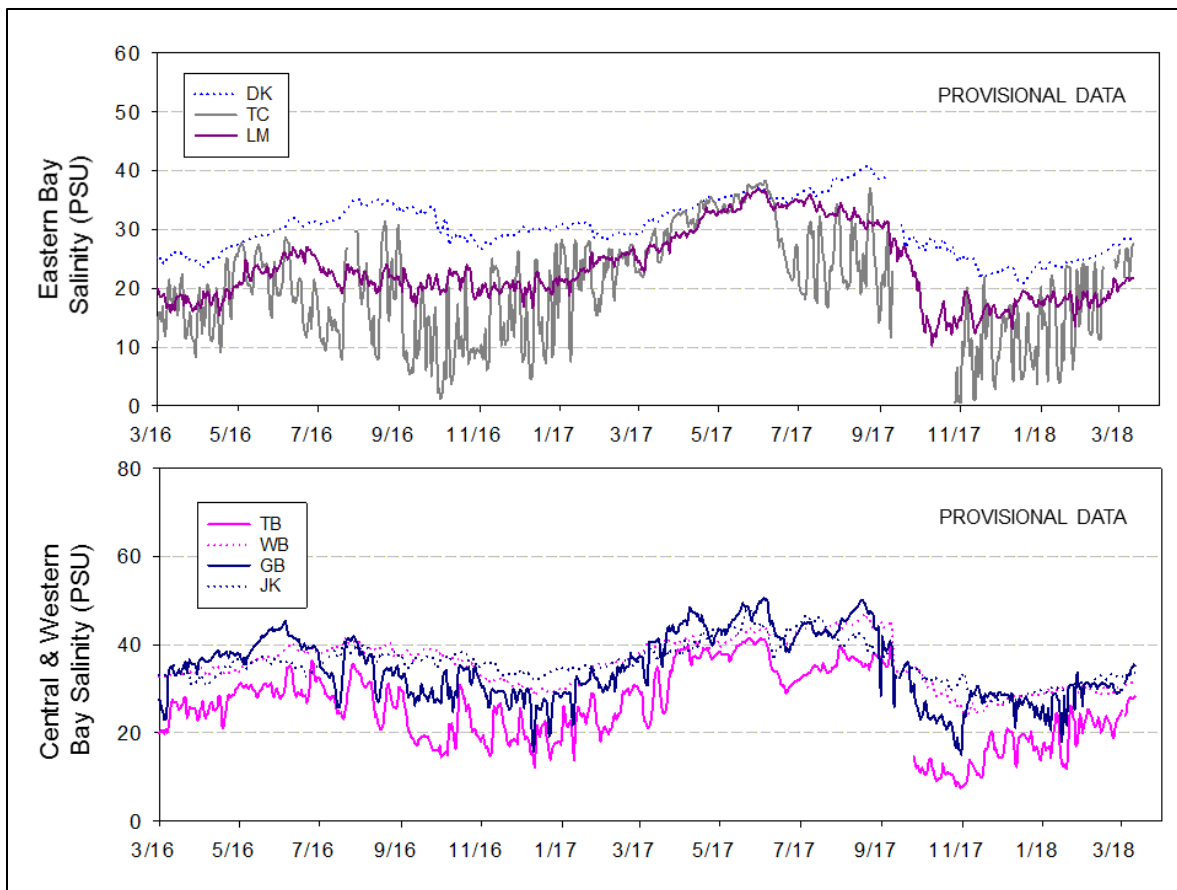
Wading bird flight conducted by SFWMD on March 13, 2018:

- Low numbers of wading birds in WCA-1 and WCA-2A
- Northern WCA-3A is dry and large numbers of birds that were previously using the area are absent
- Large flocks of wading birds in southern WCA-3A along the western boundary
- 18,000 white ibis nests in Alley North in northeast WCA-3A

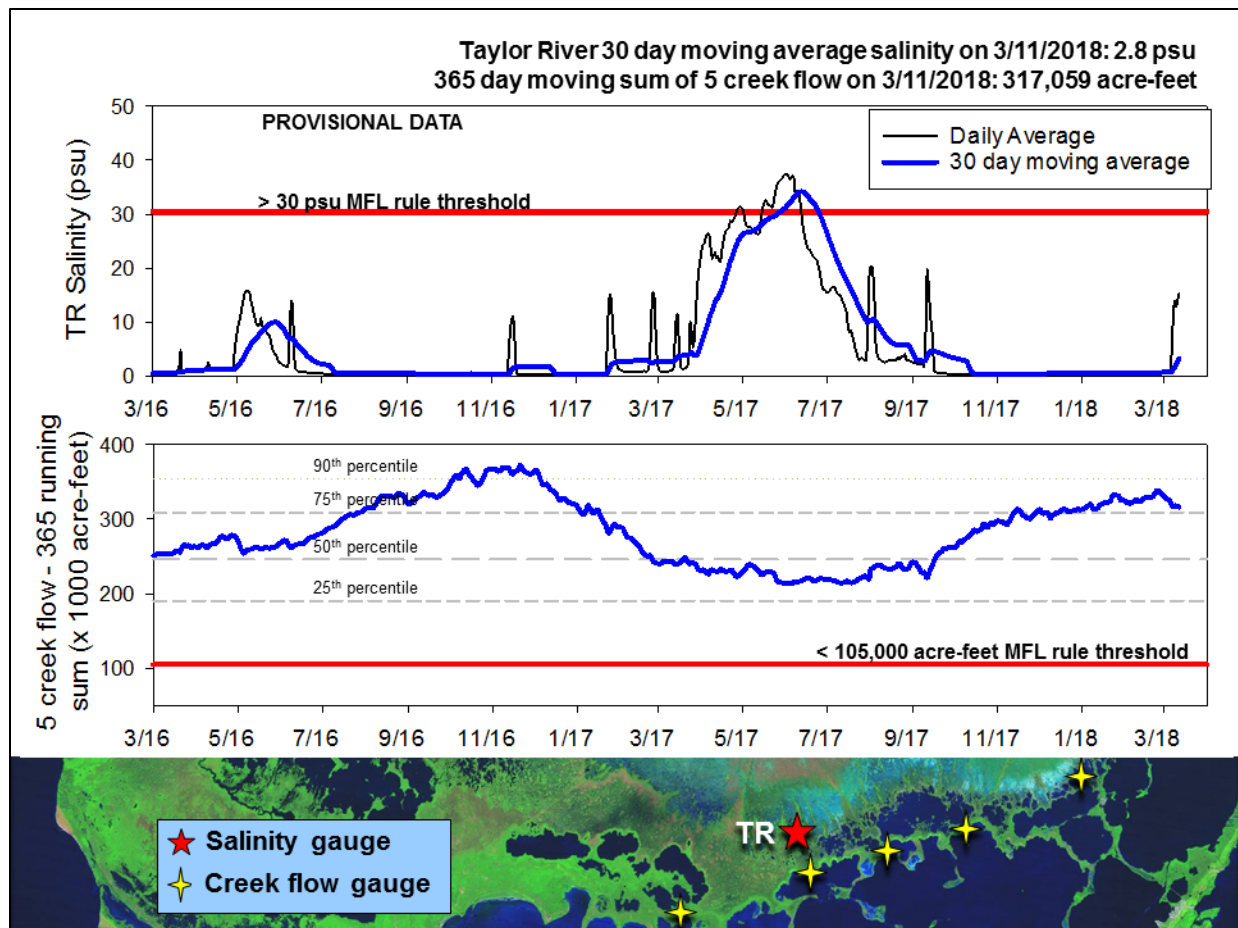
Taylor Slough Stages: Stages in Taylor Slough and the Everglades National Park panhandle decreased from 0.04 to 0.27 feet over the past week with the most rapid recession in the northern part of Taylor Slough. Water depths range from 0.18 feet to 1.11 feet, and are 1 to 15 inches above the historical averages with the highest divergence in northern Taylor Slough.

Florida Bay Salinities: Winds pushed saline water upstream in Florida Bay and increased evaporation causing salinities to increase 3.4 psu on average this past week. Salinities ranged from 22 psu in the northeast to 35 psu in the western nearshore. This range is 3 psu below the historical average in the central bay to 3 psu above historical average in the east.





Florida Bay MFL: Mangrove zone daily average salinity rapidly increased (13.5 psu) this past week to 14.3 psu as saline water was pushed upstream. The 30-day moving average rose to 2.8 psu as a result. There should still be sufficient freshwater in the system to reduce the salinities after the wind-driven event ends. The weekly cumulative flow from the five creeks denoted by yellow stars on the map totaled about -8,000 acre-feet for the last week as a result of the wind driven surge. Only this past Friday had positive flows while the rest of the week experienced negative flows at all five creeks. The 365-day moving sum of flow from the five creeks decreased 9,000 acre-feet over the last week to end at 317,059 acre-feet (still greater than the long-term average of 257,628 acre-feet). Creek flow is provisional data from the USGS and is highly variable.



### Water Management Recommendations

Water management that results in slowing the recession rate in northern WCA-3A would have great ecological benefit. Maintaining open water conditions around the Alley North wading bird nesting colony in northeast WCA-3A is important to protect nests from terrestrial predators. Peat soils in that historically over-dried region may also be protected from fire risk by extending the dry season recession. Inflows to Taylor Slough continue to provide ecological benefit by slowing the recession rate in that region. Across the Everglades, slowing recession rates to the optimal range for wading birds, between 0.05 and 0.09 feet per week would have an ecological benefit. More specific recommendations appear in the summary table below. The red text represents new or modified information or recommendations.



## SFWMD Everglades Ecological Recommendations, March 13, 2018 (red is new)

Area	Weekly change	Cause(s)	Recommendation	Reasons
WCA-1	Stages decreased from 0.03' to 0.05'	Rainfall, ET, management	Maintain current recession rates, following regulation schedule.	Foster conditions for wildlife and optimal wading bird foraging.
WCA-2A	Stage remained unchanged	Rainfall, ET, management	Maintain moderate recession rates between 0.05 and 0.09 feet per week	Foster conditions for wildlife and optimal wading bird foraging.
WCA-2B	Stages decreased by 0.14'	Rainfall, ET, management	Maintain depths at regulation schedule or slightly above.	Protect upstream/downstream habitat and wildlife. Foster conditions for wading bird foraging.
WCA-3A NE	Stages decreased by 0.08'	Rainfall, ET, management	Maintain current moderate recession rates between 0.05 and 0.09 feet per week, water management that provides inflows generates ecological benefit	Protect peat soils and nesting habitat.
WCA-3A NW	Stages decreased by 0.13'	Rainfall, ET, management	Maintain current moderate recession rates between 0.05 and 0.09 feet per week, water management that provides inflows generates ecological benefit	
Central WCA-3A S	Stages decreased by 0.08'	Rainfall, ET, management	Maintain moderate recession rates between 0.05 and 0.09 feet per week	Protect habitat and wildlife, foster conditions for wading bird foraging.
Southern WCA-3A S	Stages decreased by 0.10'	Rainfall, ET, management		
WCA-3B	Stages decreased by 0.08'	Rainfall, ET, management	Maintain depths at regulation schedule.	Protect habitat and wildlife.
ENP-SRS	Stages decreased by 0.15'	ET, rainfall, topography, management	Make discharges to the Park according to the 2012 WCP rainfall plan.	Keep peat wet to promote native habitat and maintain wetland plant and animal communities.
Taylor Slough	Stage changes ranged from -0.04' to -0.27'	Rain, ET, inflows	Move water southward as possible	When available, provide freshwater buffer for downstream conditions.
FB- Salinity	Salinity changes ranged +0.2 to +8.2 psu.	Rain, ET, inflows, wind	Move water southward as possible	When available, provide freshwater to maintain low salinity buffer and promote water movement.