

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: April 10, 2019

SUBJECT: Weekly Environmental Conditions for Systems Operations

Summary

Weather Conditions and Forecast

A weak storm system over southern Alabama this morning should move east-northeastward into the western Atlantic by this time on Wednesday while dragging a cold front from north Florida to around Lake Okeechobee. Increasing moisture and instability ahead of the cyclone, combined with strong jet dynamics, should help to produce widespread moderate to heavy rains across the District today, arriving first over the southwestern portion of the area this morning and then expanding or re-developing across the remainder of the area throughout the day. While the rains should be relatively fast-moving, their wide coverage and the possibility of ‘training’ (repeated movement of rains over the same areas) should help to produce a large area of one-half inch rainfall and local maxima of 1” to 3”. The model guidance indicates the greatest probabilities for the most substantial areal average rainfall from the southwest and west-central Florida to near but likely west of the Kissimmee Valley and the lowest probabilities over the far southeast; however, this in no way would preclude significant smaller-scale totals from occurring anywhere across the District today; in addition, sounding data this morning indicate a vertical wind profile that is conducive for an enhanced risk of severe weather – strong winds and small hail – and there is a low but non-trivial chance of longer-lived thunderstorms over the southern half of the District that might produce local maxima over the forecast values. The rains should shift southeastward by the evening and generally diminish over the northwest while some rains over the far southeast could linger into the early morning before ending entirely. In the end, the District is likely to see its greatest single-day total rainfall since 20 March, but the total rainfall is unlikely to match that total on that day (0.74).

Kissimmee

Tuesday morning stages were 56.0 feet NGVD (1.1 feet below schedule) in East Lake Toho, 53.0 feet NGVD (1.1 feet below schedule) in Toho, and 49.9 feet NGVD (0.8 feet below schedule) in Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha; headwater stages were 46.3 feet NGVD at S-65A and 25.8 feet NGVD at S-65D. Tuesday morning discharges were 777 cfs at S-65, 614 cfs at S-65A, 844 cfs at S-65D and 455 cfs at S-65E. Dissolved oxygen concentration in the Kissimmee River averaged 6.1 mg/L for the week. Kissimmee River mean floodplain depth on Sunday was 0.18 feet. No new recommendations for the week.

Lake Okeechobee

Lake Okeechobee stage is 11.78 feet NGVD, decreasing 0.08 feet from the previous week. The Lake dropped into the Beneficial Use sub-band on March 7, 2019 and is now 0.28 feet above the Water Shortage sub-band. The lake remains below the bottom of the ecological envelope (currently 1.3 feet below), which varies seasonally from 12.5 – 15.5 feet NGVD. Given the potential for above average rainfall associated with a weak El Niño, conditions this winter/spring, and the poor condition of SAV and EAV in the nearshore zone, these lower lake stages are ideal for vegetation recovery, but will reduce habitat for fish and wildlife in the near-term and encourage spread of invasive vegetation in the upper marsh. Satellite imagery suggest the potential for algal blooms has increased along the western shore, particularly within Fisheating Bay.

Estuaries

Total Inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary average 389 cfs over the past week with no flow coming from Lake Okeechobee. Over the past week, salinity increased slightly in the estuary. The seven-day average salinity at the US1 Bridge is within the good range for adult eastern oysters. Total inflow to the Caloosahatchee Estuary averaged 1,152 cfs over the past week with 748 cfs coming from the Lake. Over the past week, salinity increased at Ft. Myers and Shell Point. The 30-day moving average surface is 0.3 at Val I-75 and 3.4 at Ft. Myers. Salinity conditions between Val I-75 and Ft. Myers are good for tape grass. Salinity conditions are in the good range for adult eastern at Cape Coral and Shell Point.

Stormwater Treatment Areas

Over the past week, the STAs/FEBs received no Lake regulatory releases. The total amount of Lake releases sent to the STAs/FEBs in WY2019 (since May 1, 2018) is approximately 448,000 acre-feet. The total amount of inflows to the STAs in WY2019 is approximately 1,502,000 acre-feet. Most STA cells are at or near target depths. STA-1W Northern Flow-way is offline for STA-1W Expansion project construction activities, STA-1E Western Flow-way is offline for levee repairs in the West Distribution Cell, and STA-5/6 Flow-ways 2 and 3 are offline for the Restoration Strategies project to grade non-effective treatment areas. Operational restrictions are in place in STA-1E Central Flow-way for vegetation management activities and STA-5/6 Flow-ways 1 and 4 to facilitate the Restoration Strategies grading project in Flow-ways 2 and 3. This week, if Lake releases are sent to the WCAs and conditions allow, releases will be sent to STA-2.

Everglades

Keeping rainfall runoff within the Everglades system, distributing it equally across the WCAs and moving it south through the system when possible remains ecologically beneficial as the WCAs are at or near average stages for this time of year. Stages in Taylor Slough remain above average for this time of year and the gradient from upstream to down is typical for this time of year. The 30-day moving average salinity at the MFL sentinel site TR continues to climb, now 15.5 psu. Salinities within the bay range remain slightly above average for this time of year. So far this season wading bird nesting is limited to two locations, the Alley North Colony in WCA-3A and the coastal colonies in ENP. Foraging is taking place in WCA-3A North and the drying front in WCA-2A.

Supporting Information

KISSIMMEE BASIN

Kissimmee Basin Rainfall

The Upper Kissimmee Basin received 0.36 inches of rainfall in the past week and the Lower Basin received 0.79 inches (SFWMD Daily Rainfall Report 4/8/2018).

Upper Kissimmee Basin

Stages and departures in the Kissimmee Chain of Lakes (KCOL) are shown in **Table 1**. KCOL stage hydrographs with respective regulation schedules and rainfall are shown in Figures 1-7.

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: 4/9/2019

Water Body	Structure	7-day Average Discharge (cfs) ¹	Stage Monitoring Site ²	Lake Stage (feet)	Schedule Type ³	Schedule Stage (feet)	Daily Departure (feet)						
							4/7/19	3/31/19	3/24/19	3/17/19	3/10/19	3/3/19	2/24/19
Lakes Hart and Mary Jane	S-62	25	LKMJ	60.2	R	60.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Lakes Myrtle, Preston, and Joel	S-57	4	S-57	60.6	R	60.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Alligator Chain	S-60	70	ALLI	63.4	R	63.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Lake Gentry	S-63	90	LKGT	60.9	R	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
East Lake Toho	S-59	132	TOHOE	56.0	R	57.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2
Lake Toho	S-61	324	TOHOW, S-61	53.0	R	54.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4	-1.6	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2
Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress, and Hatchineha	S-65	434	KUB011, LKISSB	49.9	R	50.8	-0.9	-1.1	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8

¹ Seven-day average of weighted daily means through midnight.

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

³ A = projected ascension line, R = USACE regulation schedule, S = temporary recession target line, T = temporary schedule, 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: 4/9/2019

Metric	Location	1-Day Average		Average for the Preceding 7-Days ¹								
		4/7/2019	4/7/19	3/31/19	3/24/19	3/17/19	3/10/19	3/3/19	2/24/19	2/17/19	2/10/19	2/3/19
Discharge (cfs)	S-65	686	434	452	833	529	513	1,368	2,386	3,220	2,653	1,615
Discharge (cfs)	S-65A ²	537	329	353	699	420	409	1,190	2,280	3,154	2,472	1,517
Discharge (cfs)	S-65D ²	399	367	563	859	505	1,103	2,310	3,097	2,668	1,564	1,221
Headwater Stage (feet NGVD)	S-65D ²	25.76	25.73	25.76	25.77	25.78	25.72	25.76	25.77	25.81	25.82	25.90
Discharge (cfs)	S-65E ²	359	330	539	855	497	1,026	2,167	2,945	2,533	1,442	1,151
Discharge (cfs)	S-67	0	0	9	162	0	51	30	53	0	0	0
DO (mg/L) ³	Phase I river channel	6.0	6.1	7.1	6.7	5.9	5.6	4.1	3.6	4.0	5.3	6.5
Mean depth (feet) ⁴	Phase I floodplain	0.18	0.18	0.24	0.35	0.29	0.43	0.86	1.20	1.25	0.71	0.46

¹Seven-day average of weighted daily means through Sunday midnight.

²S-65A discharge combines S-65A with auxiliary structures; S-65D discharge combines discharge at S-65D, S-65DX1, and S-65DX2; S-65D stage averages stage at S-65D and S-65DX1; S-65E discharge combines S-65E and S-65EX1.

³DO is the average for sondes at PC62 and PC33.

⁴1-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)

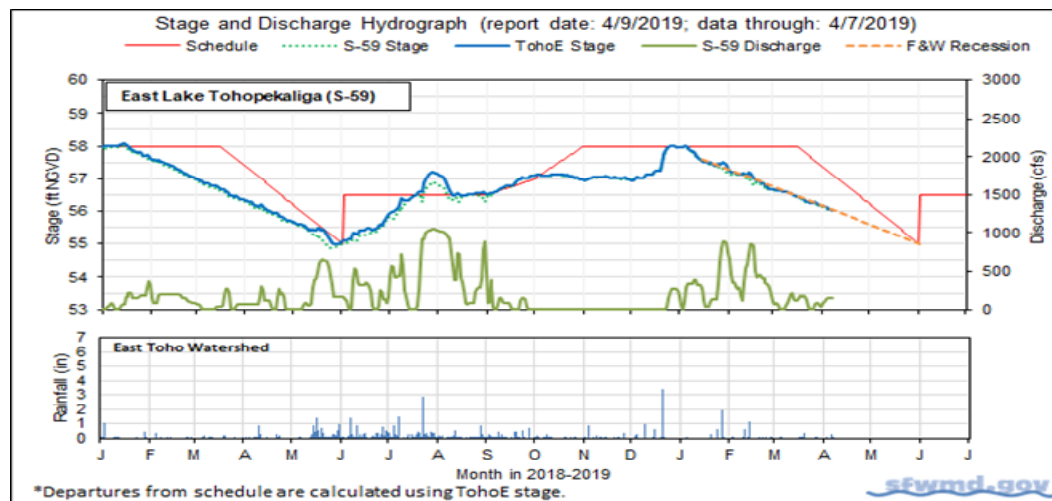


Figure 1.

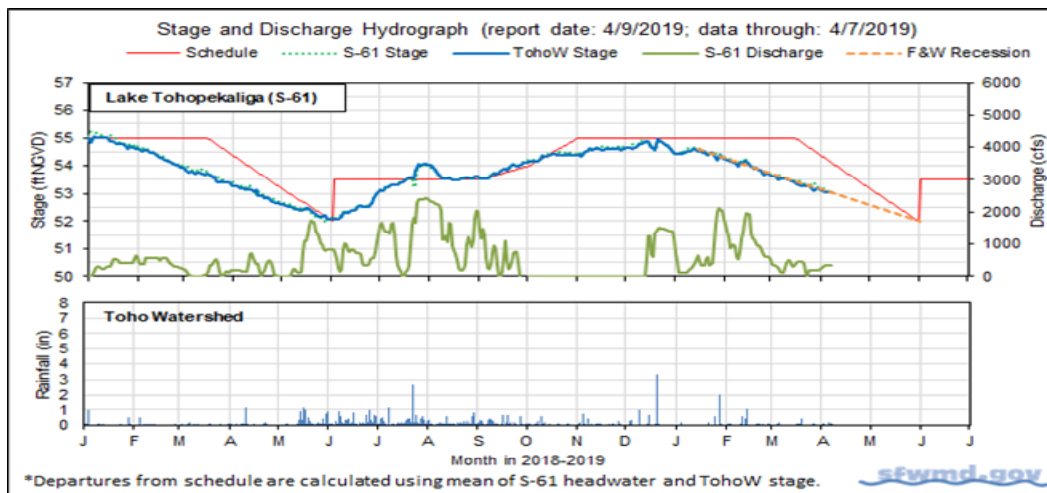


Figure 2.

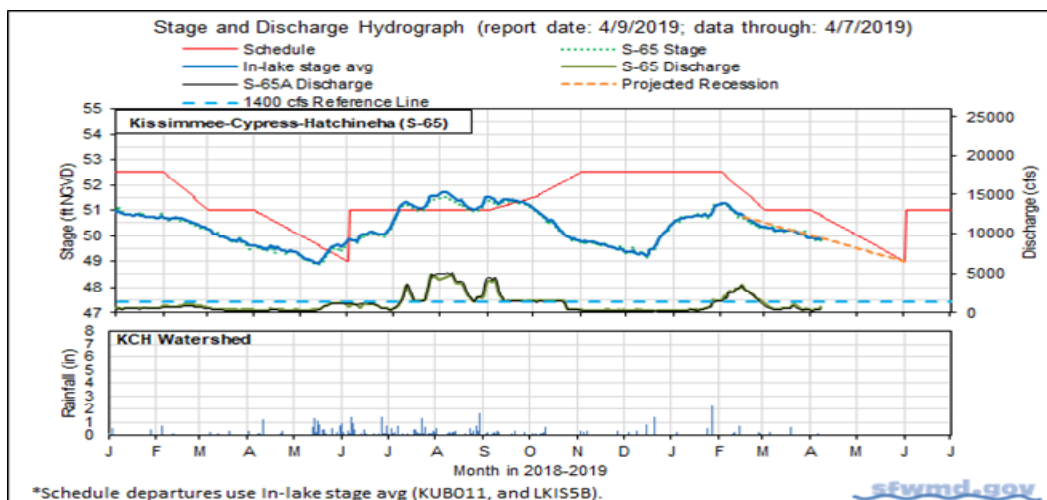


Figure 3.

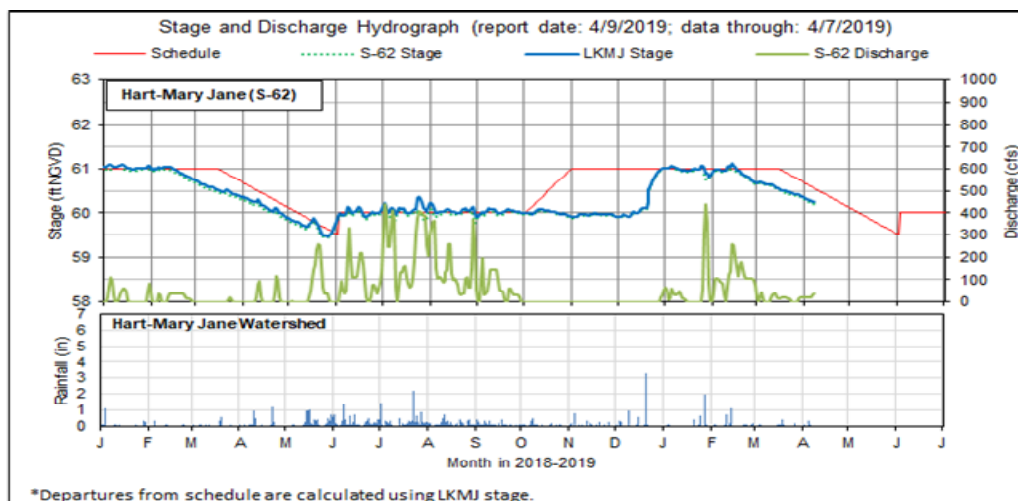


Figure 4.

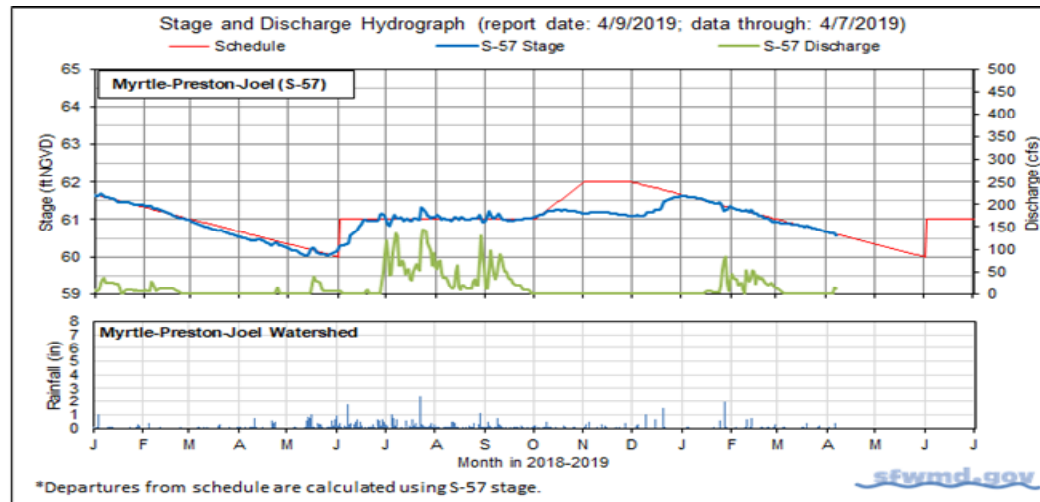


Figure 5.

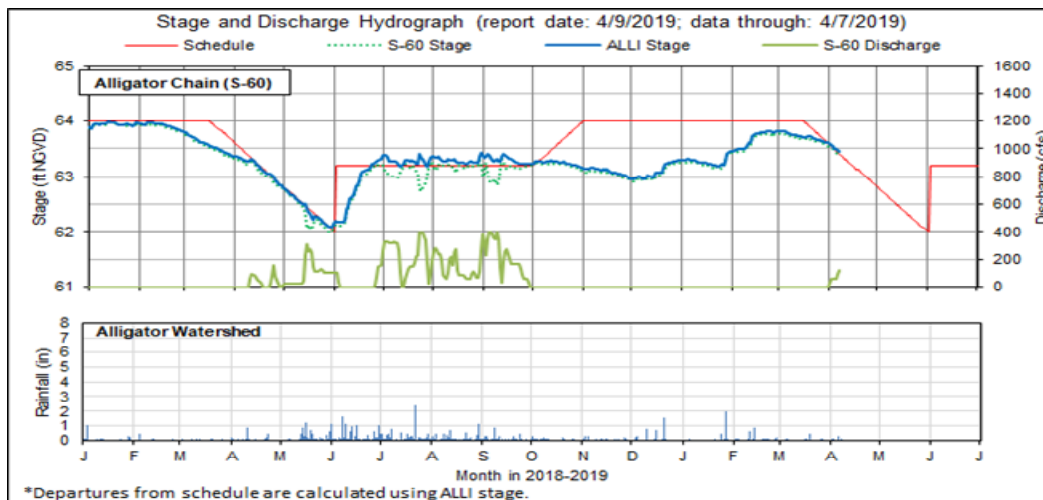


Figure 6.

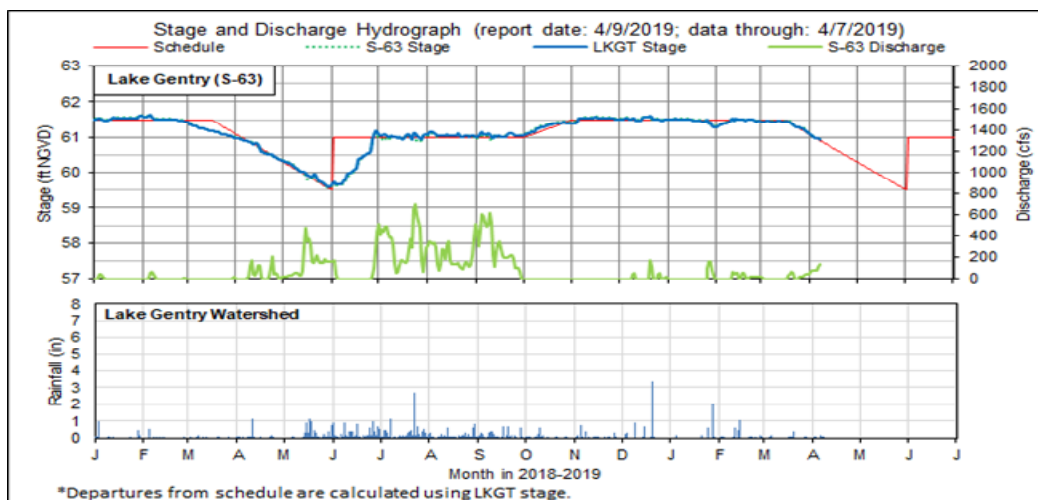


Figure 7.

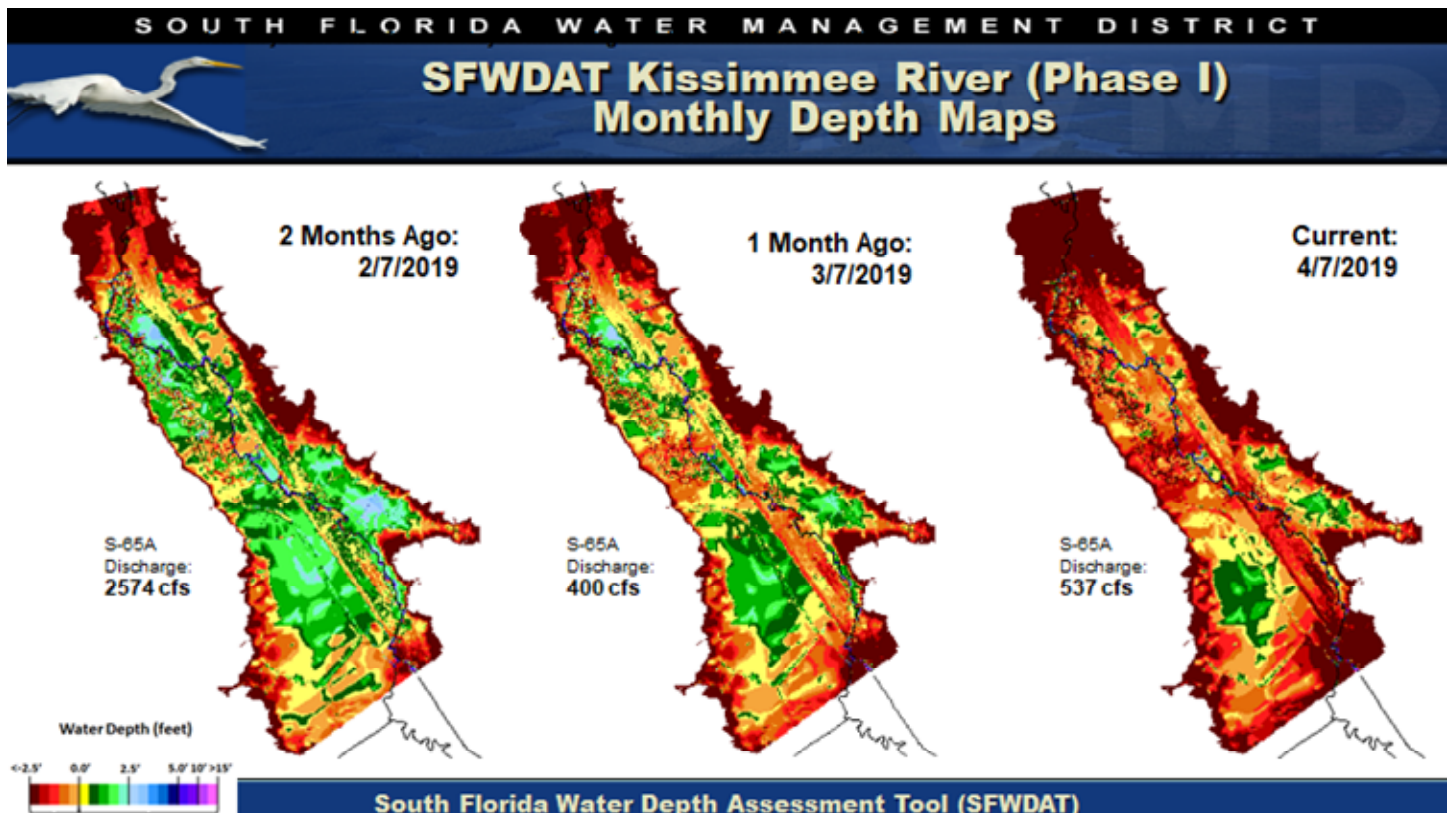


Figure 8. Phase I area floodplain water depths for this week, one month ago, and two months ago. Note that the WDAT color-coding has been modified to accommodate greater water depths; these maps are not directly comparable to Kissimmee Basin WDAT maps published prior to January 16, 2012.

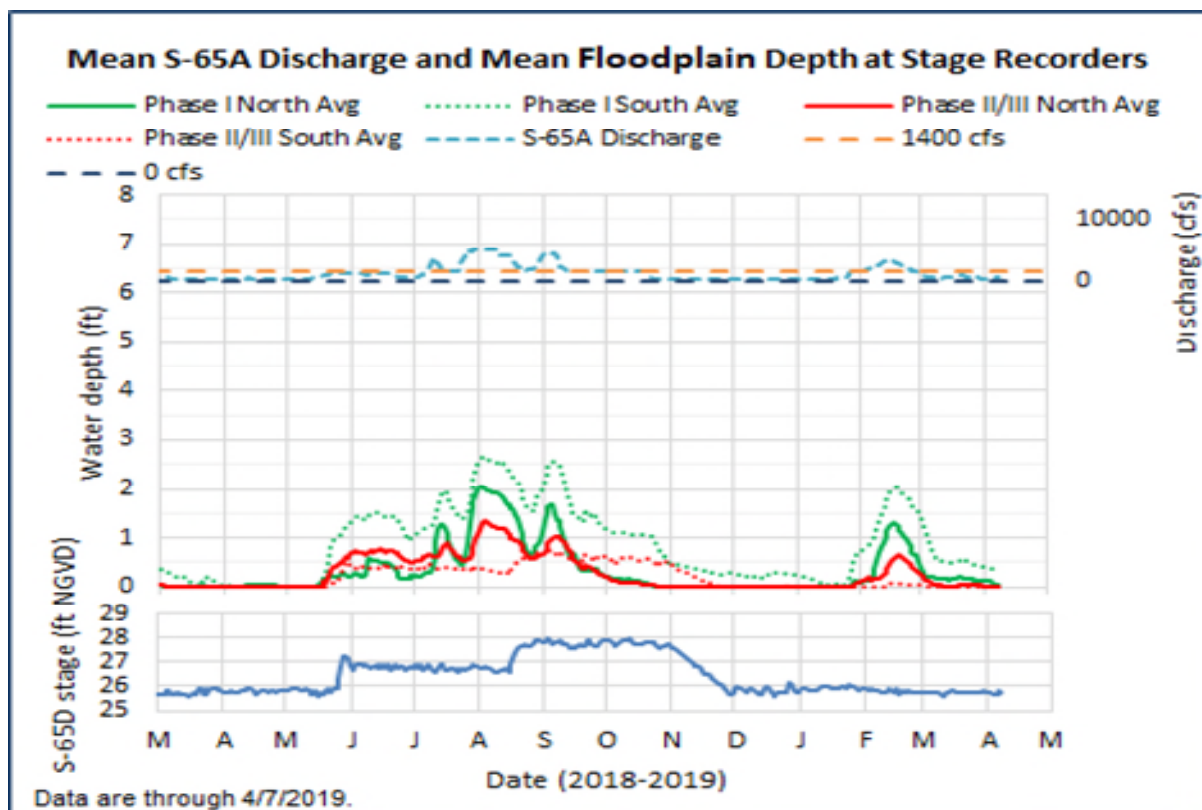
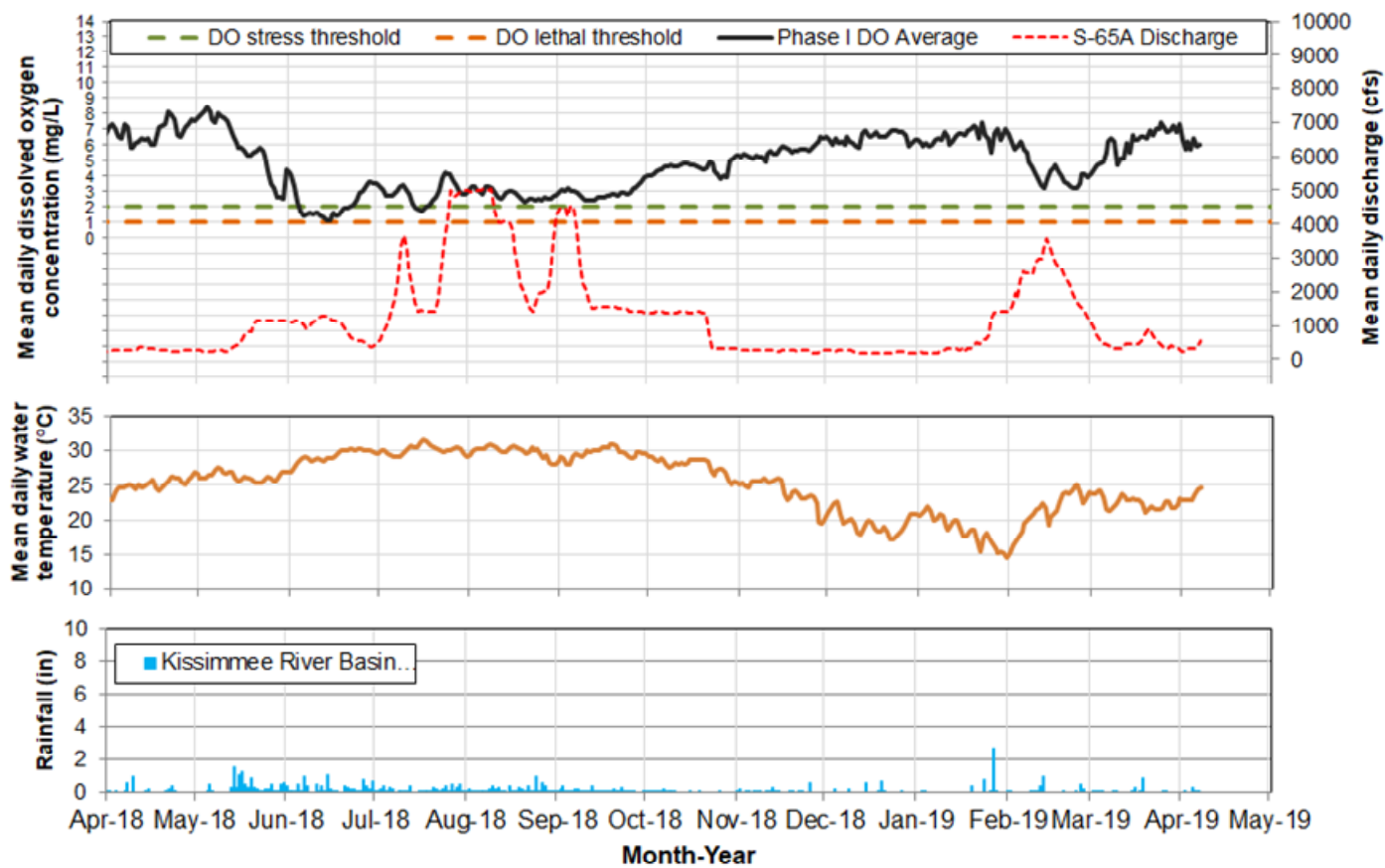


Figure 9. Mean water depth at stage recorders in the northern Phase I, southern Phase I, northern Phase II/III, and southern Phase II/III areas in relation to the S-65A discharge and S-65D headwater stage.



Report Date: 4/9/2019; data are through: 4/7/2019.

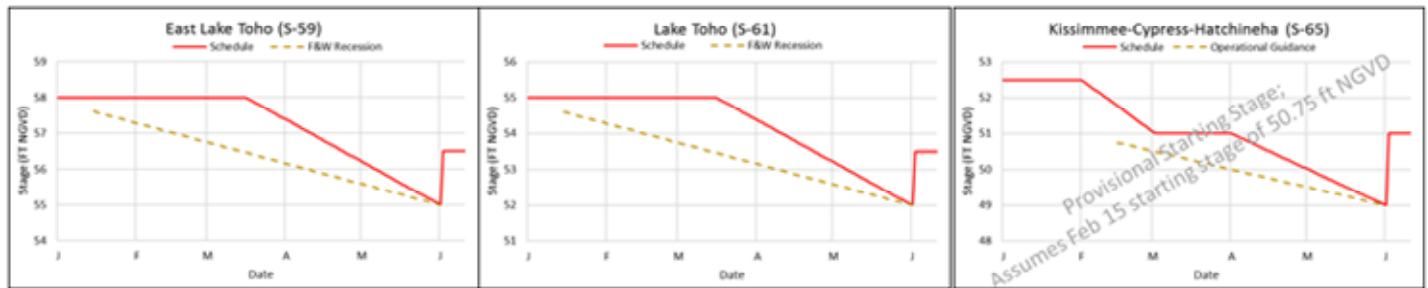
Figure 10. Mean daily dissolved oxygen, discharge, temperature and rainfall in the Phase I river channel.

Water Management Recommendations

Kissimmee Basin Adaptive Recommendations and Operational Actions

Recommendation Date	Recommendation	Purpose	Outcome	Source	Report Date
4/8/2019	No new recommendations.		N/A		4/9/2019
4/1/2019	No new recommendations.		N/A		4/2/2019
3/25/2019	No new recommendations.		N/A		3/26/2019
3/18/2019	No new recommendations.		N/A		3/19/2019
3/11/2019	No new recommendations.		N/A		3/12/2019
3/4/2019	No new recommendations.		N/A		3/5/2019
2/26/2019	No new recommendations.		N/A		2/26/2019
2/19/2019	No new recommendations.		N/A		2/19/2019
2/10/2019	Increase discharge at S-65 by 600 cfs.	To compensate for increased inflow and rain forecast for Tuesday.	Implemented	KB Ops/SFWMD Water Mgt	2/12/2019
2/4/2019	Increase discharge at S-65/S-65A to begin reducing KCH stage to reach 50.75 ft on 2/15/2019.	Reduce to the stage at which the seasonal recession will begin.	Implemented	KB Ops/SFWMD Water Mgt	2/5/2019
1/26/2019	Increase S65A discharge by a total of 350 cfs today, which will put S65A at 1,400 cfs. Continue to increase discharge as needed.	Moderate or stop the rise in Lake KCH preemptively before forecast rainfall and provide capacity at S65A for S65A basin runoff.	Implemented	SFWMD Water Mgt/KB Ops	1/29/2019
1/22/2019	No new recommendations.		N/A		1/22/2019
	Begin recessions on Lake Toho and East Lake Toho on Jan 15, with a continuous recession to the regulation dry season low (52.0 ft on Toho; 55.0 ft on East Lake) on May 31. The lines are represented graphically in the Dry Season Operations slides.				
1/15/2019	Tentatively plan on a recession in Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha starting on February 15 with a continuous recession to the dry season low (49 ft) on May 31. A provisional diagram is included in the Dry Season Operations slides; however, starting stage may change depending on conditions.	Slow recession rates in East Toho, Toho, and KCH to benefit fish and wildlife; as possible limit flow volume at S-65D to facilitate KRR construction.	N/A	KB Ops	1/15/2019
	Discharge and reversal guidelines are provided in the Dry Season Operations slides.				
1/4/2019	Discontinue 54 foot stage reduction target in Lake Toho.	Lake Kissimmee has already risen by ~1.5 ft.	Implemented	SFWMD Water Mgt/KB Ops	1/8/2019
12/14/2018	Manage S-61 discharge to reduce stage in Lake Toho to 54 ft over the next 7-9 days.	Move water to KCH to reduce the rate of stage decline in KCH; reduce the head difference between S-61 headwater and tailwater.	N/A	SFWMD Water Mgt/KB Ops	12/18/2018
12/10/2018	Reduce S-65A discharge to 180 cfs.	Reduce rate of stage decline in lakes Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha	N/A	SFWMD Water Mgt/KB Ops	12/11/2018
12/3/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		12/4/2018
11/26/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		11/27/2018
11/19/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		11/20/2018
11/12/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		11/13/2018
11/2/2018	Reduce S-65/S-65A discharge to approximately 250 cfs.	To conserve stage in Lake Kissimmee.	Implemented	SFWMD Water Mgt/KB Ops	11/6/2018
10/30/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		10/30/2018
10/22/2018	Reduce S-65/S-65A discharge to approximately 300 cfs (minimum discharge) in one step of approximately 1100 cfs today.	Reduce rate of stage decline in lakes Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha	Implemented	SFWMD Water Mgt/KB Ops	10/23/2018
10/16/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		10/16/2018
10/9/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		10/9/2018
10/2/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		10/2/2018
9/25/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		9/25/2018
9/18/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		9/18/2018
9/11/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		9/11/2018
9/4/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		9/4/2018
8/28/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		8/28/2018
8/21/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		8/21/2018
8/14/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		8/14/2018
8/7/2018	No new recommendations.		N/A		8/7/2018
7/23/2018-7/24/2018	Increase discharge from 1400 cfs to 3000 cfs, then 3200 cfs and 3500 cfs.	For flood control in Lake Kissimmee.	Implemented	SFWMD Water Mgt/KB Ops	7/31/2018

Dry Season Operations Slide 1 - 2018-2019 (NOTE revised discharge table)



Other Considerations

- KCH starting stage may vary; the maximum is 50.75 ft NGVD on Feb 15.
- Maintain S65/S65A discharge of at least 300 cfs.
- If outlook is for extreme dry conditions meet with KB staff to discuss modifications to this plan.

Version 1: January 14 2019

Discharge Rate of Change Limits for S65/S65A (revised 1/14/19).

Q (cfs)	Maximum rate of INCREASE (cfs/day)	Maximum rate of DECREASE (cfs/day)
0-300	100	-50
301-650	150	-75
651-1400	300	-150
1401-3000	600	-300
>3000	1000	-1000

Figure 11A. Slide 1 of the 2018-2019 Dry Season Operations Plan for S-59, S-61, and S-65/S-65A.

Dry Season Operations Slide 2 - 2018-2019

East Lake (ELT) and Toho (WLT)

- **East Toho and Toho Recessions:**
 - Make releases to begin recessions on Jan 15 with lake stage approximately 0.4 ft below winter pool and continue to follow straight line recessions through May 31st to the extent practical
- **East Toho and Toho Stage Reversals :**
 - Adjust discharge to bring stage back to the recession line within about a week
 - Pre-storm releases may be used to lower stage below the recession line and create storage of about half of the forecast rain volume
 - If stage cannot be brought back to the recession line within about a week, the recession line may need to be reset following discussion with partner agencies
 - In general, the water released from ELT and WLT basins will be released to KHC (to the extent that hydraulic capacity is available) without consideration for Lake KHC stage. However, the priority of KCH is subject to change if more nesting occurs in KCH than Toho or East

Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha (KCH)

- **KCH Recession:**
 - Begin recession on February 15 (subject to change) starting no higher than 50.75 feet
 - To the extent feasible considering discharge constraints, make releases to follow a straight-line recession through May 31
 - In general, use the available storage in Lake KCH to keep flow at S-65D below 1,000 cfs; when possible keep flow below 600 cfs
- **KCH Stage Reversals :**
 - To address reversals, in general increase flow by 100 cfs for every 0.1 foot of rise above the recession line (e.g. from 300 cfs at the line to 800 cfs at 0.5 feet above the line)

Figure 11B. Slide 2 of the 2018-2019 Dry Season Operations Plan for S-59, S-61, and S-65/S-65A.

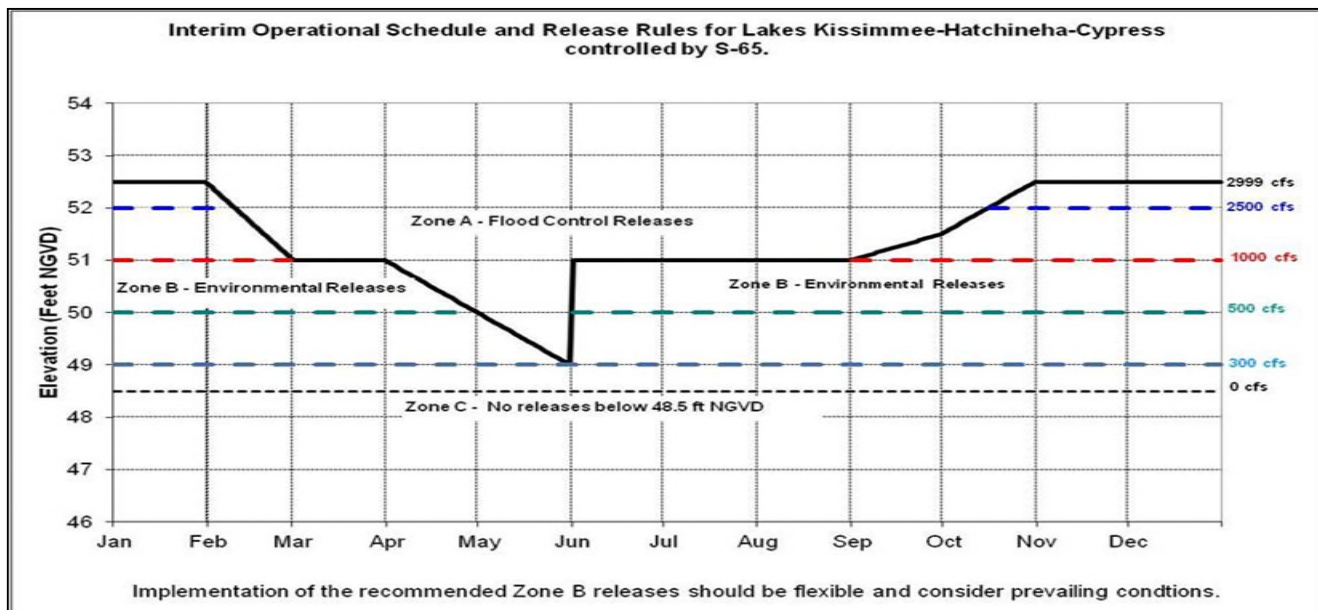


Figure 12. Interim operations schedule for S-65. The discharge schedule shown to the right has not been used in recent years.

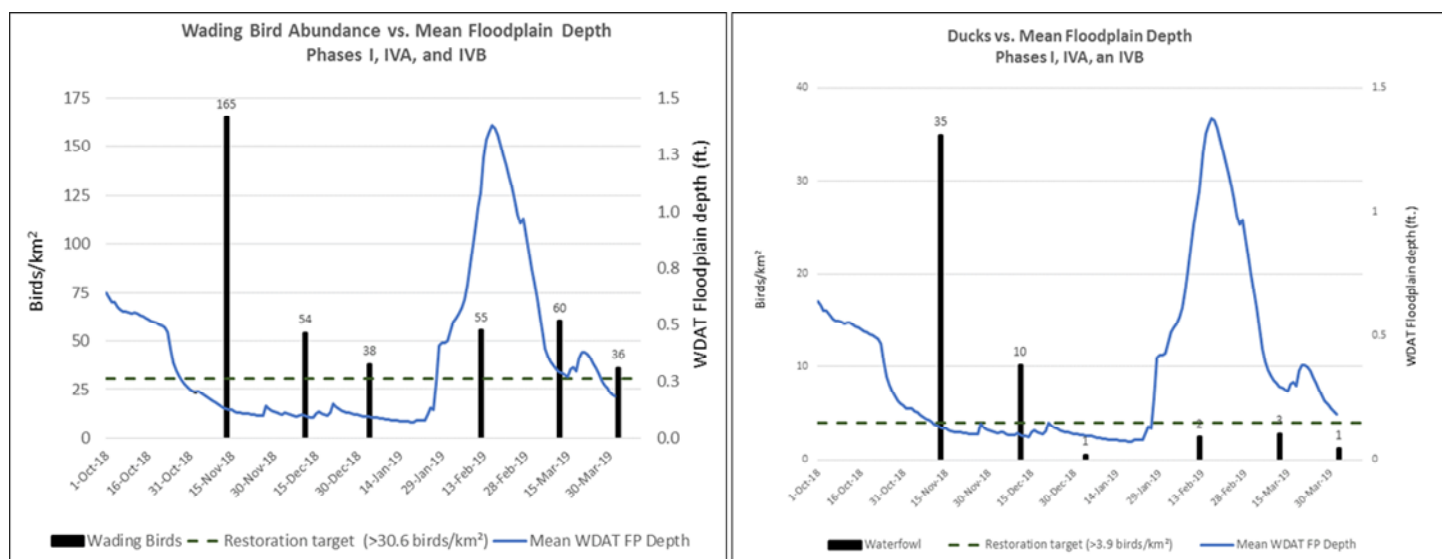


Figure 13. Kissimmee River Wading Bird and Waterfowl Surveys from November 2018 to March 2019.

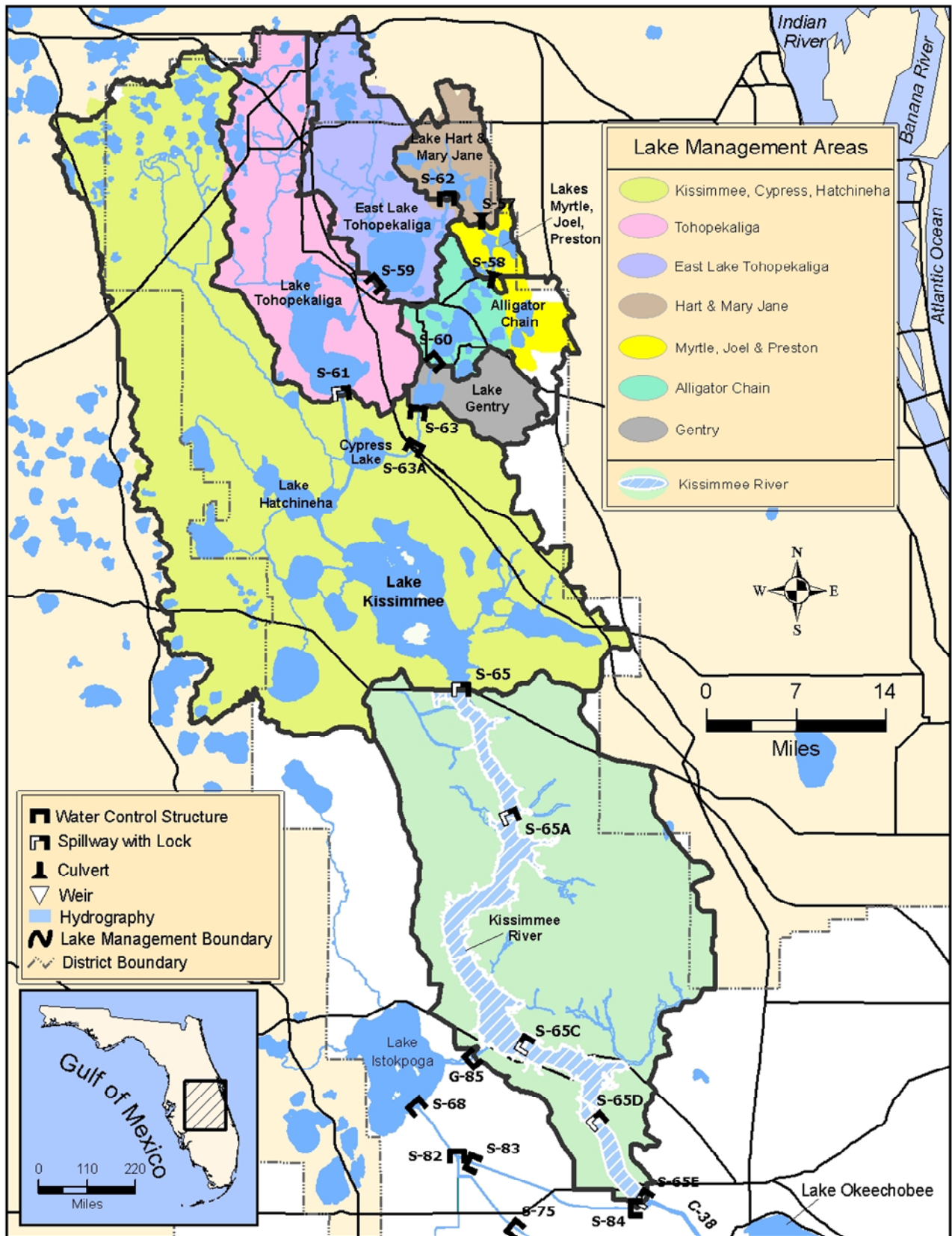


Figure 14. The Kissimmee Basin.

LAKE OKEECHOBEE

According to the USACE web site, Lake Okeechobee average daily lake stage is at 11.78 feet NGVD for April 8, 2019. This value is based on the use of four interior lake stations (L001, L005, L006 and LZ40) and three perimeter stations (S-308, S-4 and S-133). The Lake is now 0.72 feet lower than a month ago and 1.8 feet lower than a year ago when stages were still recovering from Hurricane Irma (Figure 1). The Lake dropped into the Beneficial Use sub-band on March 7, 2019 and is currently 0.28 feet above the Water Shortage sub-band (Figure 2). Lake stage is the lowest for this time of year since 2011, which followed a very dry rainy season in 2010 (Figure 3). According to RAINДАР, during the week of April 2-8, 2019, 0.49 inches of rain fell directly over the Lake. There were large variations in rainfall across the rest of the district, with basins receiving between 0.1 and 3.1 inches of rain (Figure 4).

Average daily inflows (minus rainfall) to the Lake this week were lower than last week at 390 cfs compared to 471 cfs, respectively. The inflows from the Kissimmee River also decreased, going from 462 cfs to 366 cfs. Inflows from the remaining structures increased slightly from the previous week, including the L8 canal at Canal Point, which averaged 54 cfs of backflow into the Lake vs 12 cfs of backflow the previous week (Table 1).

Total outflows (minus evapotranspiration) decreased from the previous week, going from 3,988 average daily cfs to 2,318 cfs this past week (Table 1). Outflows west via S77 decreased from the previous week going from 1,264 cfs to 1,087 cfs. Outflows south through the S350 structures decreased from 2,426 cfs to 1,330 cfs. The corrected average daily evapotranspiration value for the week based on the L006 and LZ40 weather platform solar radiations was 0.14 inches this week.

Total lake inflows and outflows for the past 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 5 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 (Apr 6, 2019) using NOAA's cyanobacteria monitoring product derived from EUMETSAT's Sentinel OLCI sensor data showed bloom potential is low for most of the Lake but is increasing along the south-western shore and particularly in Fisheating Bay (Figure 6). Bloom potential there is medium, while a few scattered pixels along the shore showed higher than medium values.

The most recent wading bird survey (March 26, 2019) reported almost 16,000 foraging wading birds on the lake, a considerable increase from the February survey (Figure 7). Flocks were well dispersed throughout the remaining areas of suitable foraging habitat (Figure 8, yellow/green areas). Despite the extensive foraging activity, current water levels remain too shallow to support much wading bird breeding effort on the lake this nesting season.

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

INFLOWS	Previous Week Avg Daily cfs	Avg Daily Inflow cfs	Equivalent Depth Week Total (in)
S65E & S65EX1	462	366	0.2
S71 & 72	0	15	0.0
S84 & 84X	6	47	0.0
Fisheating Creek	15	15	0.0
S154	0	0	0.0
S191	0	0	0.0
S133 P	0	0	0.0
S127 P	0	0	0.0
S129 P	0	0	0.0
S131 P	0	0	0.0
S135 P	0	0	0.0
S2 P	0	0	0.0
S3 P	0	0	0.0
S4 P	0	0	0.0
L8 Backflow	-12	-54	0.0
Rainfall	118	1051	0.5
Total	589	1441	0.7

OUTFLOWS	Previous Week Avg Daily cfs	Avg Daily Outflow cfs	Equivalent Depth Week Total (in)
S77	1264	1087	0.5
S308	297	-100	0.0
S351	902	364	0.2
S352	679	535	0.3
S354	845	431	0.2
L8 Outflow			
ET	1967	2067	1.0
Total	5955	4384	2.1

Provisional Data

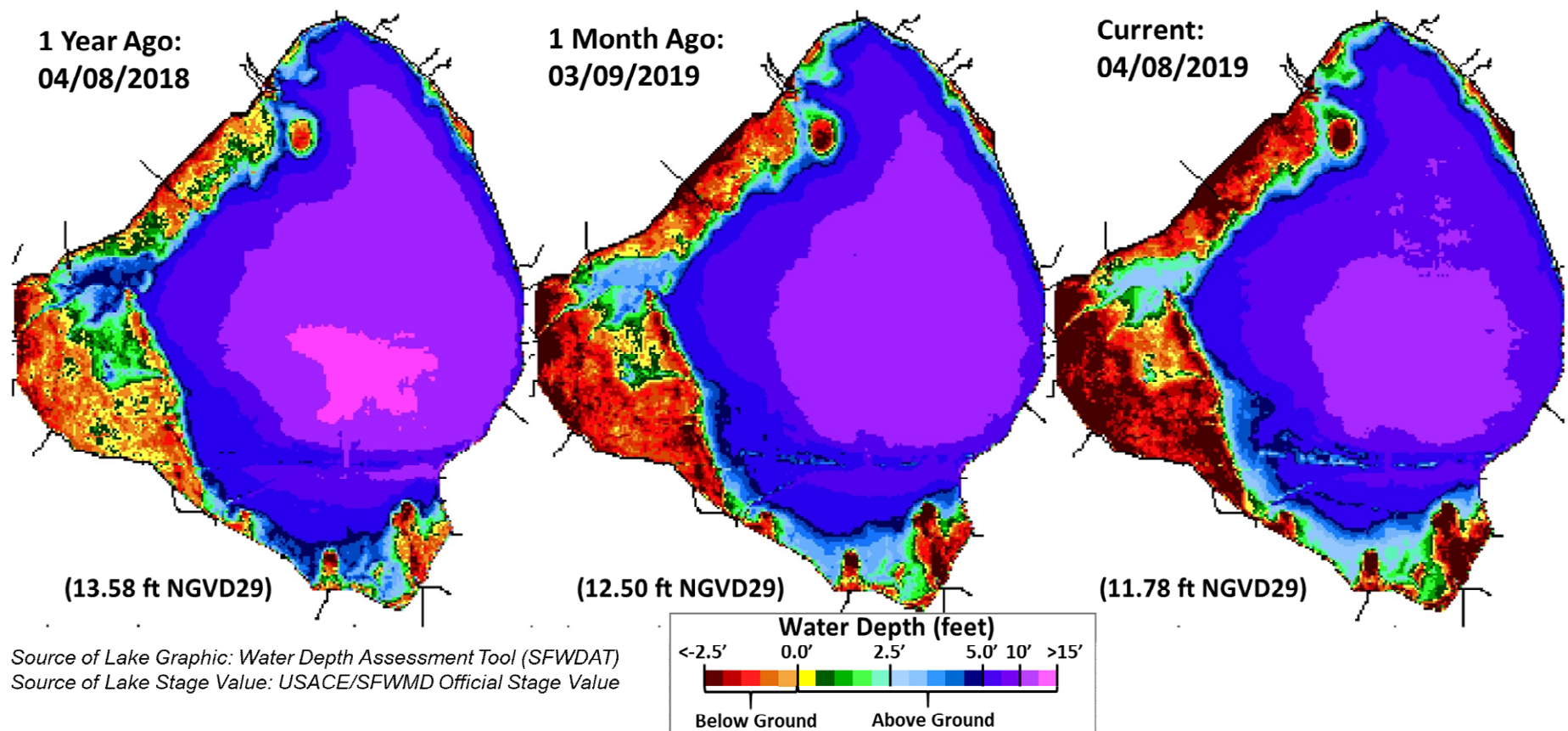
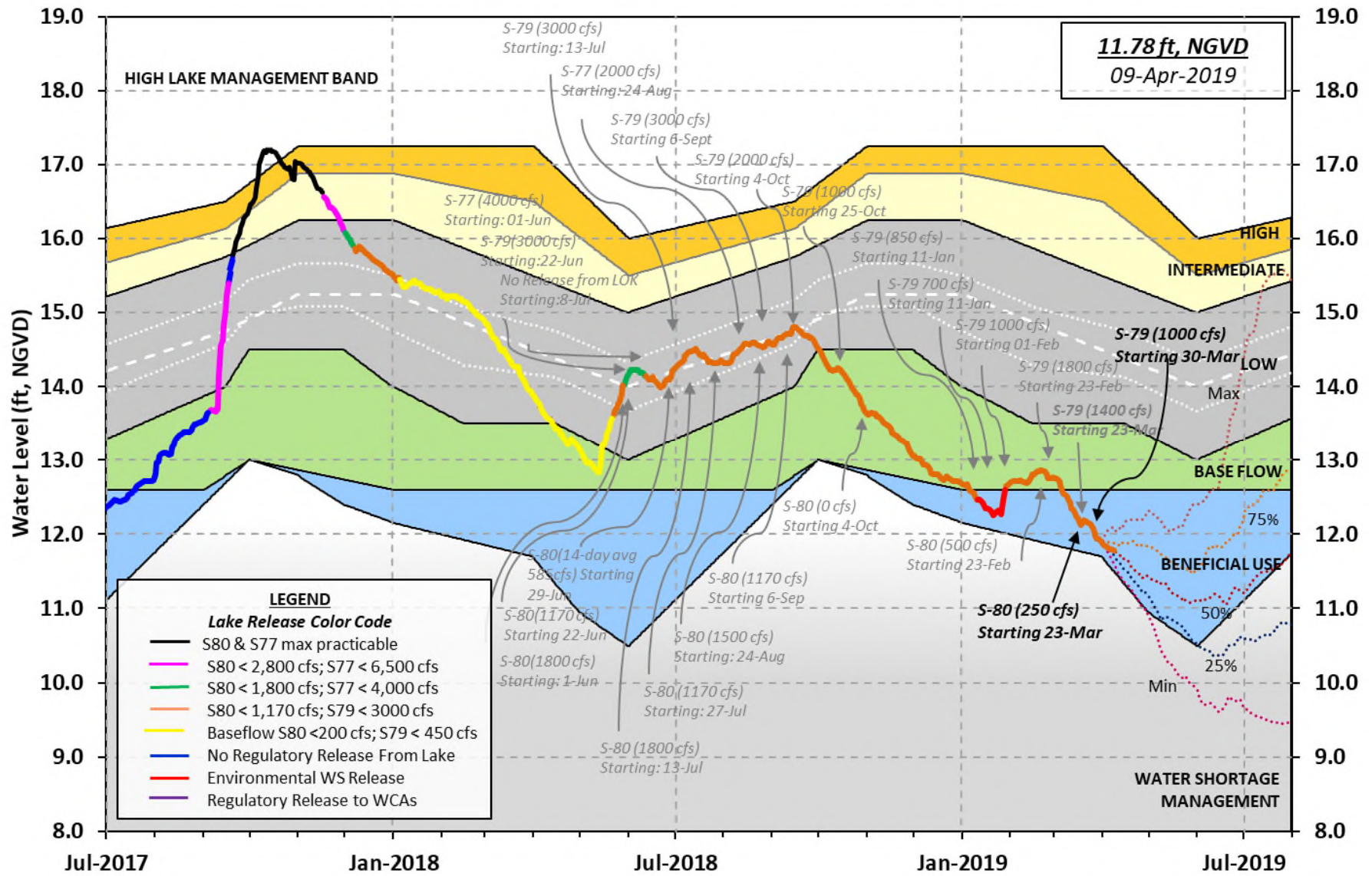


Figure 1. Water depth estimates on Lake Okeechobee based on the South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool.

Lake Okeechobee Water Level History and Projected Stages



LORS-2008

Adopted by USACE 28-April-2008

Projected Stage Percentiles From
SFWMD-HESM Position Analysis

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

Lake Okeechobee Water Level Comparison

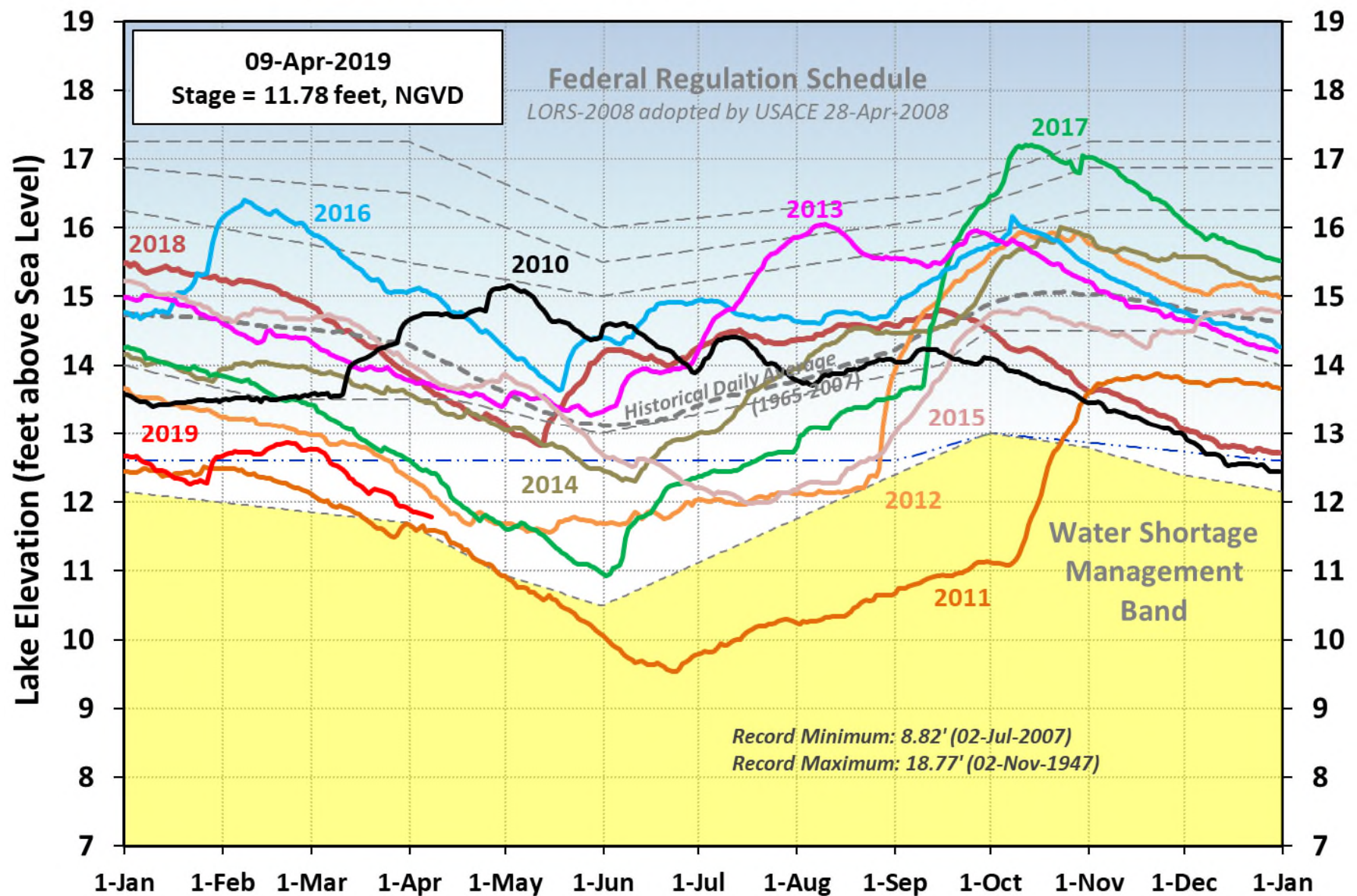


Figure 3. Select annual stage hydrographs for Lake Okeechobee from 2010 – 2019.

SFWMD PROVISIONAL RAINDAR 7-DAY BASIN RAINFALL ESTIMATES

FROM: 0530 EST, 04/02/2019 THROUGH: 0530 EST, 04/09/2019

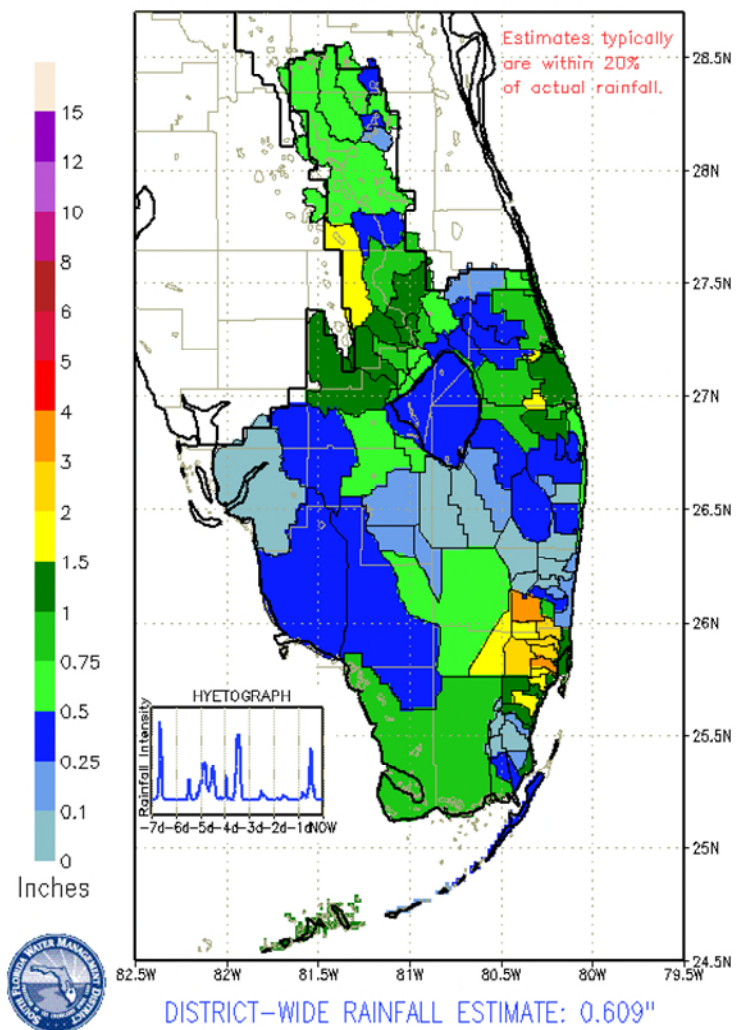


Figure 4. Rainfall estimates by basin.

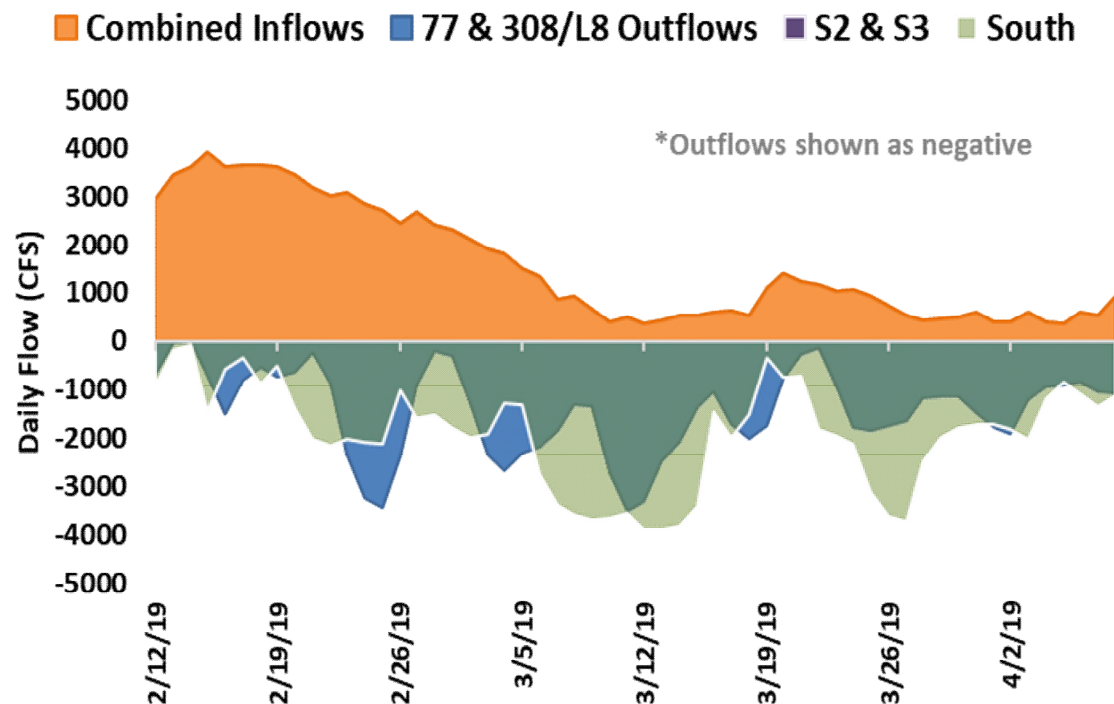


Figure 5. Major inflows (orange) and outflows (blue) of Lake Okeechobee, including the S-350 structures designated as South (green). The L-8 Canal flows through Culvert 10A are included as outflows when positive, and as inflows when backflowing into the lake. All inflows and outflows are shown as positive and negative, respectively, for visual purposes.

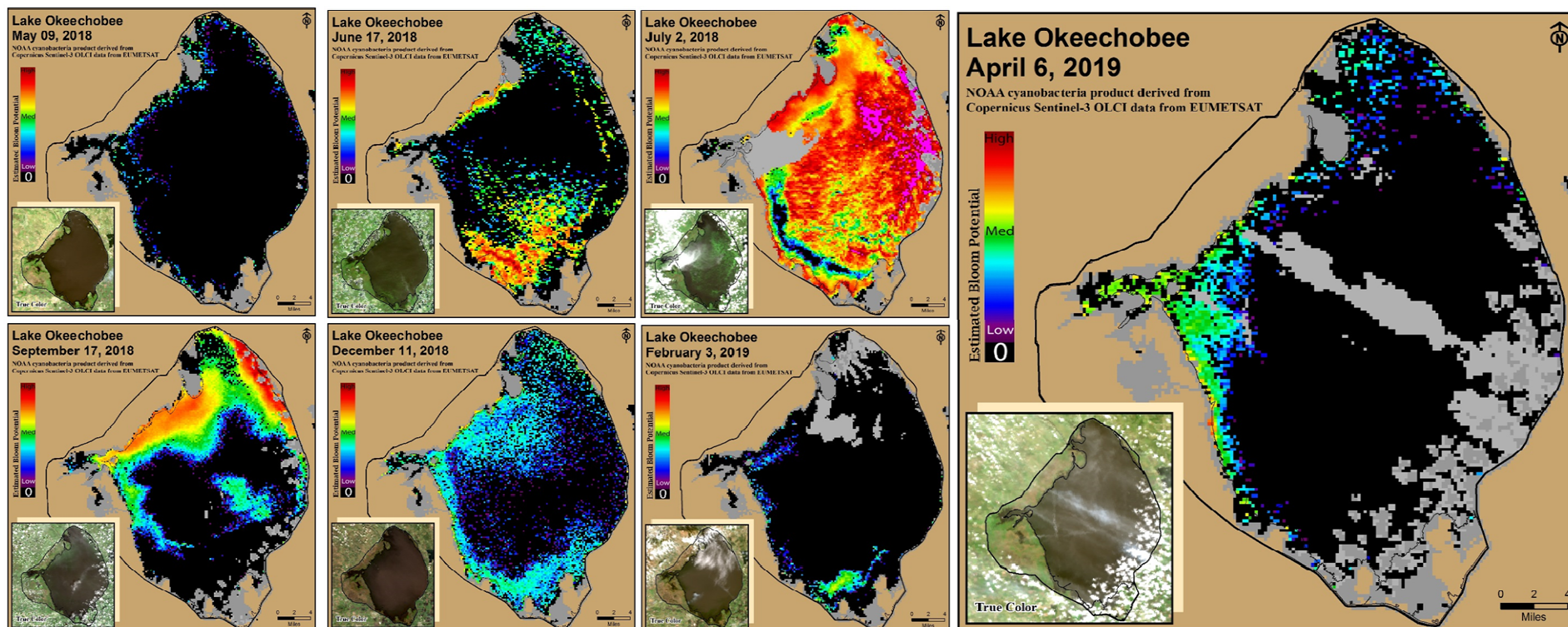


Figure 6. Potential for cyanobacterial blooms on Lake Okeechobee based on NOAA's harmful algal bloom monitoring system derived from Copernicus Sentinel-3 OLCI data from EUMETSAT. Gray indicates cloud cover. All data are experimental and unvalidated at this point in product development.

Wading Bird Foraging Locations

March 26, 2019

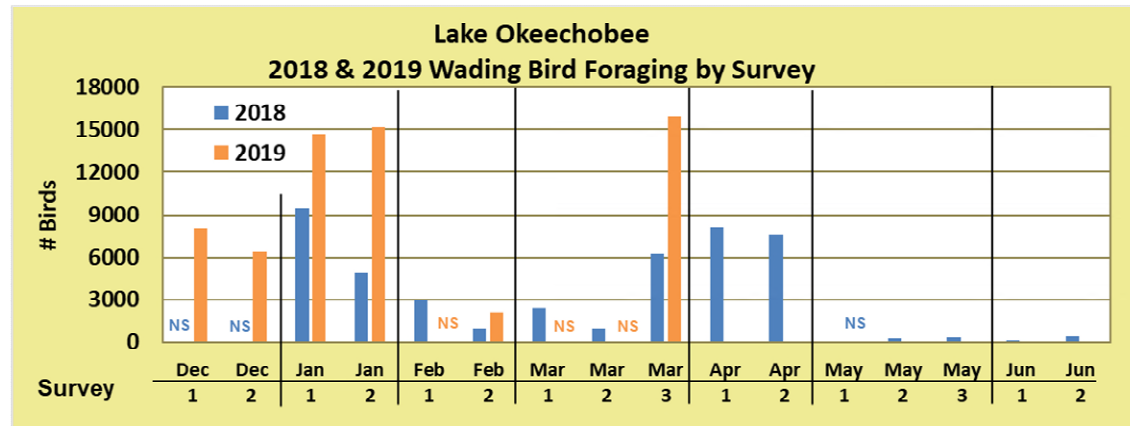
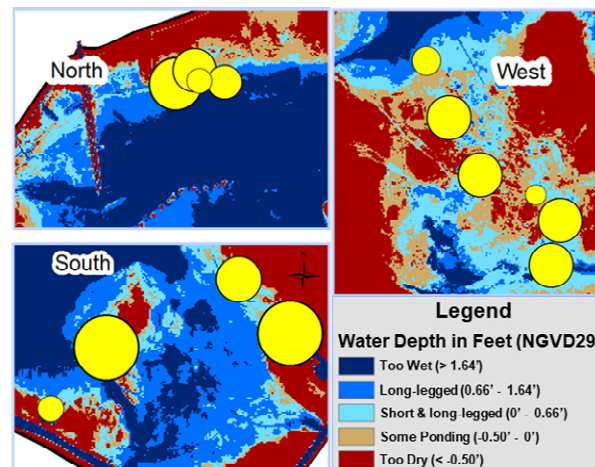
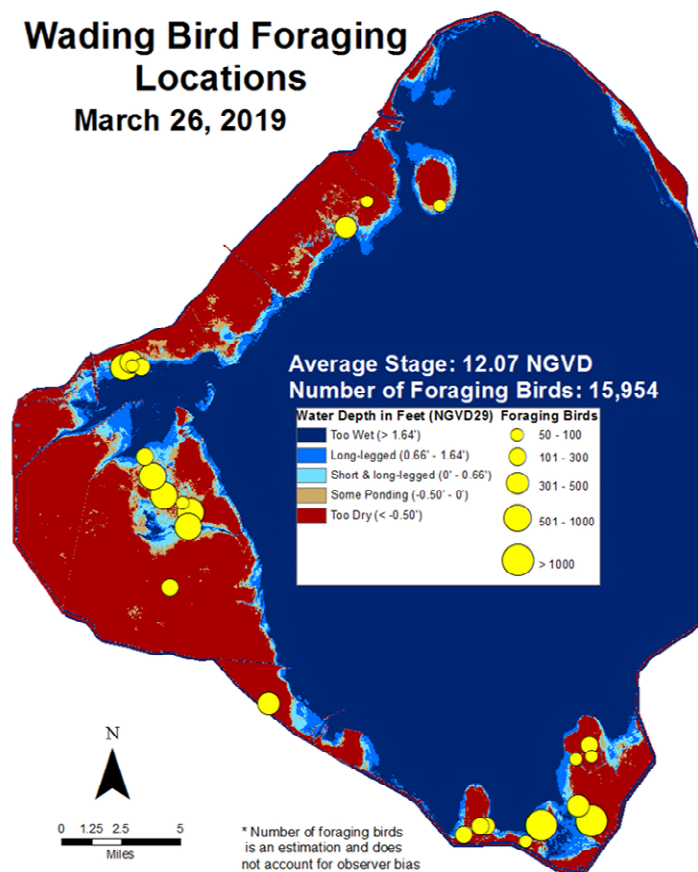


Figure 7. Locations of foraging flocks of wading birds observed during a monitoring flight on March 26, 2019 are shown in yellow, with circle sizes representing the size of the flocks. Previous survey totals from this season and from 2018 are compared in the bar graph.

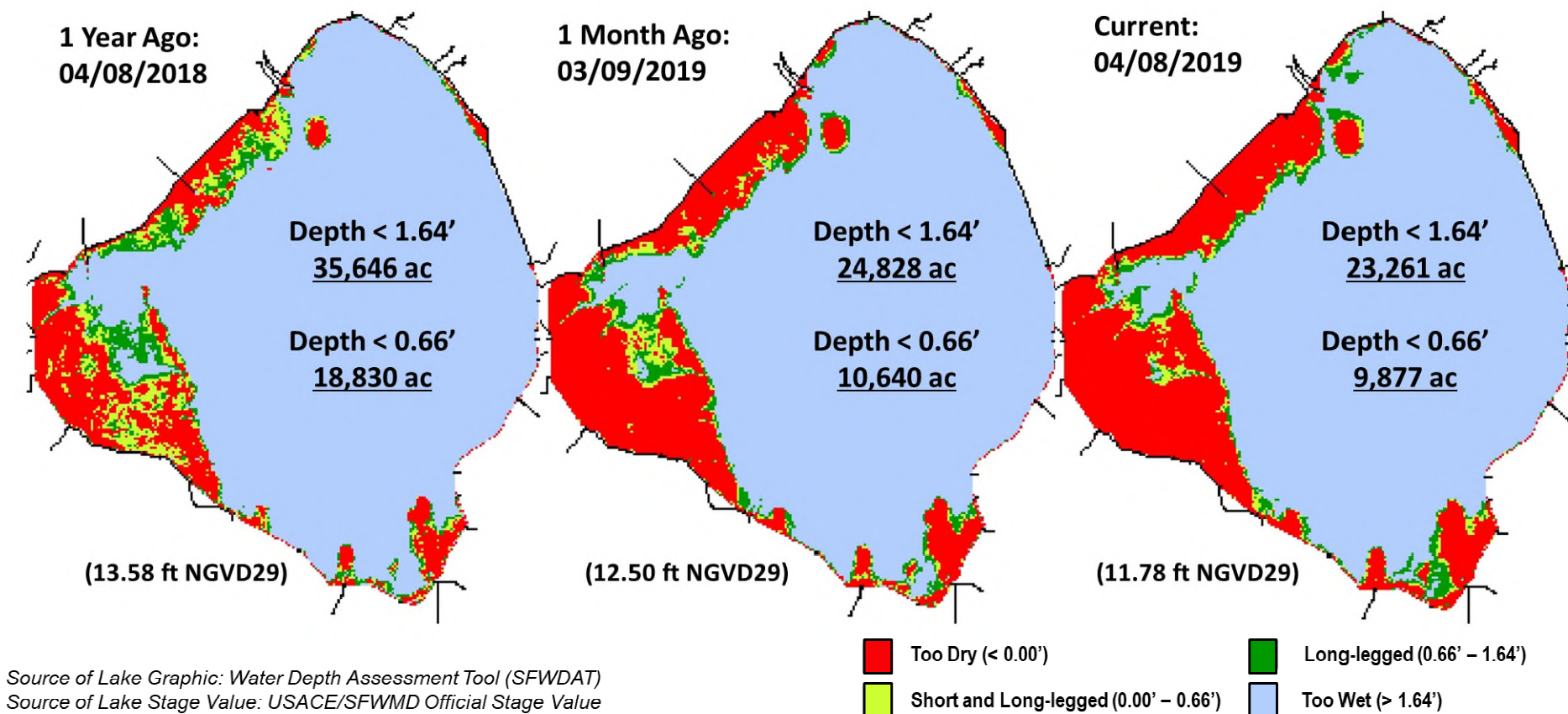


Figure 8. Wading bird habitat suitability index for Lake Okeechobee based on the South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool.

ESTUARIES

St. Lucie Estuary:

Last week total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary averaged approximately 389 cfs (Figures 1 and 2) and last month inflow averaged about 511 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 are provisional).

Location	Flow (cfs)
Tidal Basin Inflow	324
S-80	0
S-308	-99
S-49 on C-24	0
S-97 on C-23	0
Gordy Rd. structure on Ten Mile Creek	65

Over the past week, surface salinity increased throughout the estuary (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 estimated to be 18.7. Salinity conditions in the middle estuary are within 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.

Sampling Site	Surface	Bottom	Envelope
HR1 (North Fork)	15.5 (15.0)	17.3 (17.0)	NA ¹
US1 Bridge	18.4 (17.7)	19.1 (18.5)	10.0-26.0
A1A Bridge	24.8 (23.4)	27.8 (28.6)	NA ¹

¹Envelope not applicable

Caloosahatchee Estuary:

Last week total inflow to the Caloosahatchee Estuary averaged approximately 1,152 cfs (Figures 5 and 6) and last month inflow averaged about 1,671 cfs. Last week's provisional averaged inflows from the structures are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Weekly average inflows (data is provisional).

Location	Flow (cfs)
S-77	983
S-78	858
S-79	1,043
Tidal Basin Inflow	109

Over the past week, salinity increased downstream of S-79 (Table 4, Figures 7 & 8). The seven-day average salinity values are estimated to be within the good range for adult eastern oysters at Cape Coral and at Shell Point (Figure 9). The seven-day average salinity value was not available at Sanibel. The 30-day moving average surface salinity is 0.3 at Val I-75 and 3.4 at Ft. Myers. Salinity conditions between Val I-75 and Ft. Myers are good for tape grass.

Table 4. 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)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	NA ¹
Val I75	0.4 (0.3)	0.4 (0.4)	0.0-5.0 ²
Ft. Myers Yacht Basin	5.2 (3.2)	5.9 (5.6)	NA
Cape Coral	12.8 (9.8)	14.7 (13.2)	10.0-30.0
Shell Point	24.5 (21.5)	23.9 (22.0)	10.0-30.0
Sanibel	NR ³ (NR)	NR (NR)	10.0-30.0

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

Forecast of surface salinity (Table 5 and Figure 10) at Val I-75 for the next two weeks using the autoregression model (Qiu and Wan, 2013) coupled with a linear reservoir model for the tidal basin predicts daily salinity ranging from 1.3 to 3.7 at the end of the next two weeks for pulse release at S-79 ranging from 0 to 800 cfs and Tidal Basin inflows of 135 cfs.

Table 5. Predicted salinity at Val I-75 at the end of forecast period

Scenario	Q79 (cfs)	TB runoff (cfs)	Daily salinity	30 day mean
A	0	135	3.7	1.2
B	300	135	3.0	1.1
C	450	135	2.5	1.0
D	650	135	1.6	0.9
E	800	135	1.3	0.8

Red tide

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute reported on April 5, 2019, that *Karenia brevis*, the Florida red tide dinoflagellate, was not observed in samples collected from Lee, Palm Beach, or Broward counties (no samples were collected from St. Lucie, Martin, or Miami-Dade counties).

Water Management Recommendations

Lake stage is in the Beneficial Use sub-band of 2008 LORS. Tributary hydrological conditions are normal. The 2008 LORS recommends no release at S-79 and S-80. Given the current estuarine conditions, there are no ecological benefits to the upper estuary associated with freshwater releases from Lake Okeechobee, but some benefits may accrue to areas further downstream.

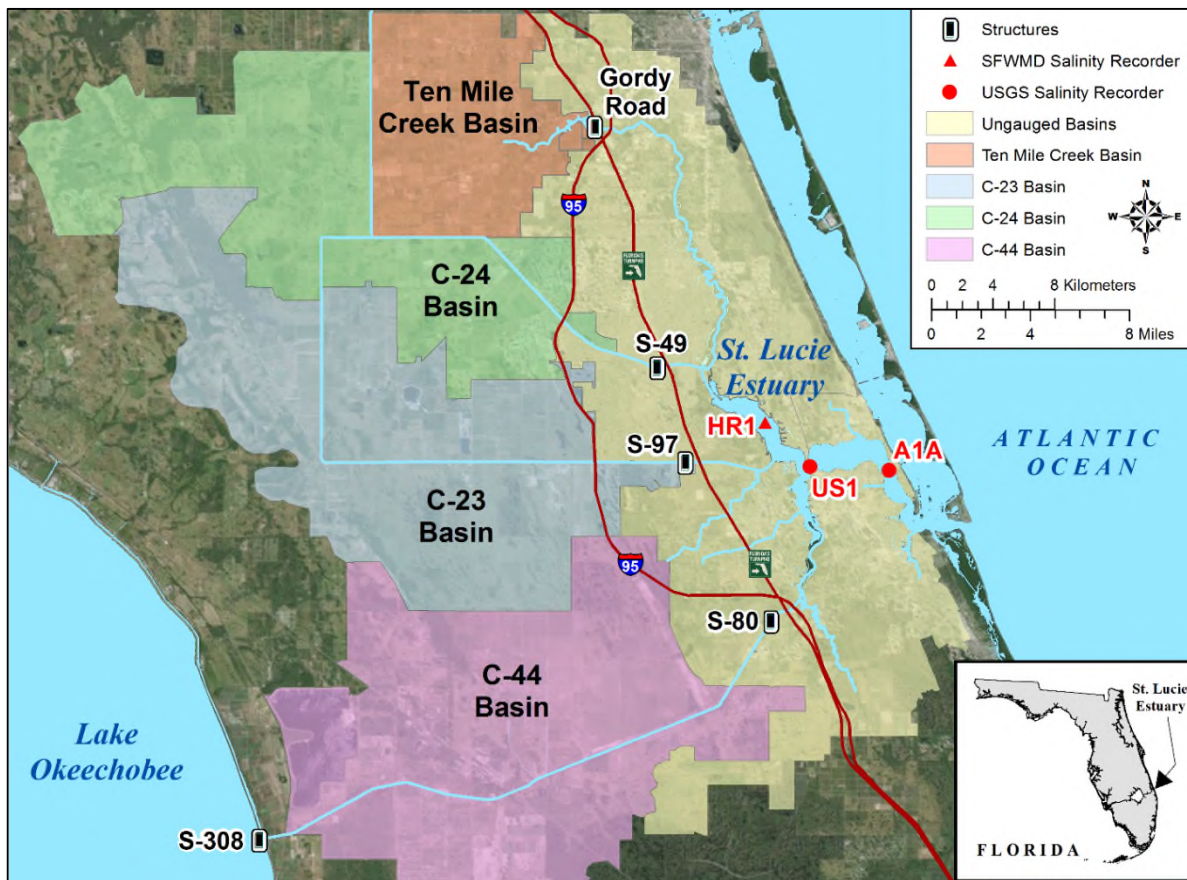


Figure 1. Basins, water control structures, and salinity monitoring for the St. Lucie Estuary.

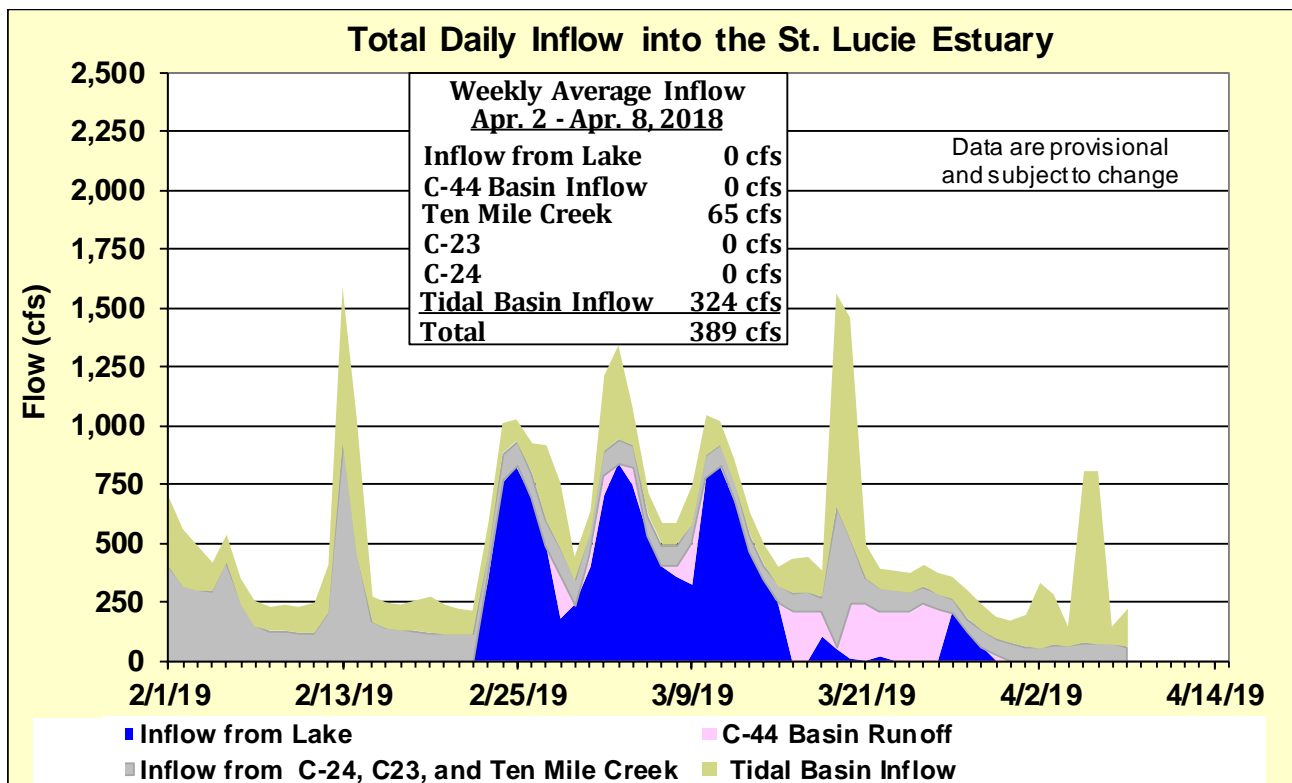


Figure 2. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee and runoff from the C-44, C-23, C-24, Ten Mile Creek, and tidal basins into the St. Lucie Estuary.

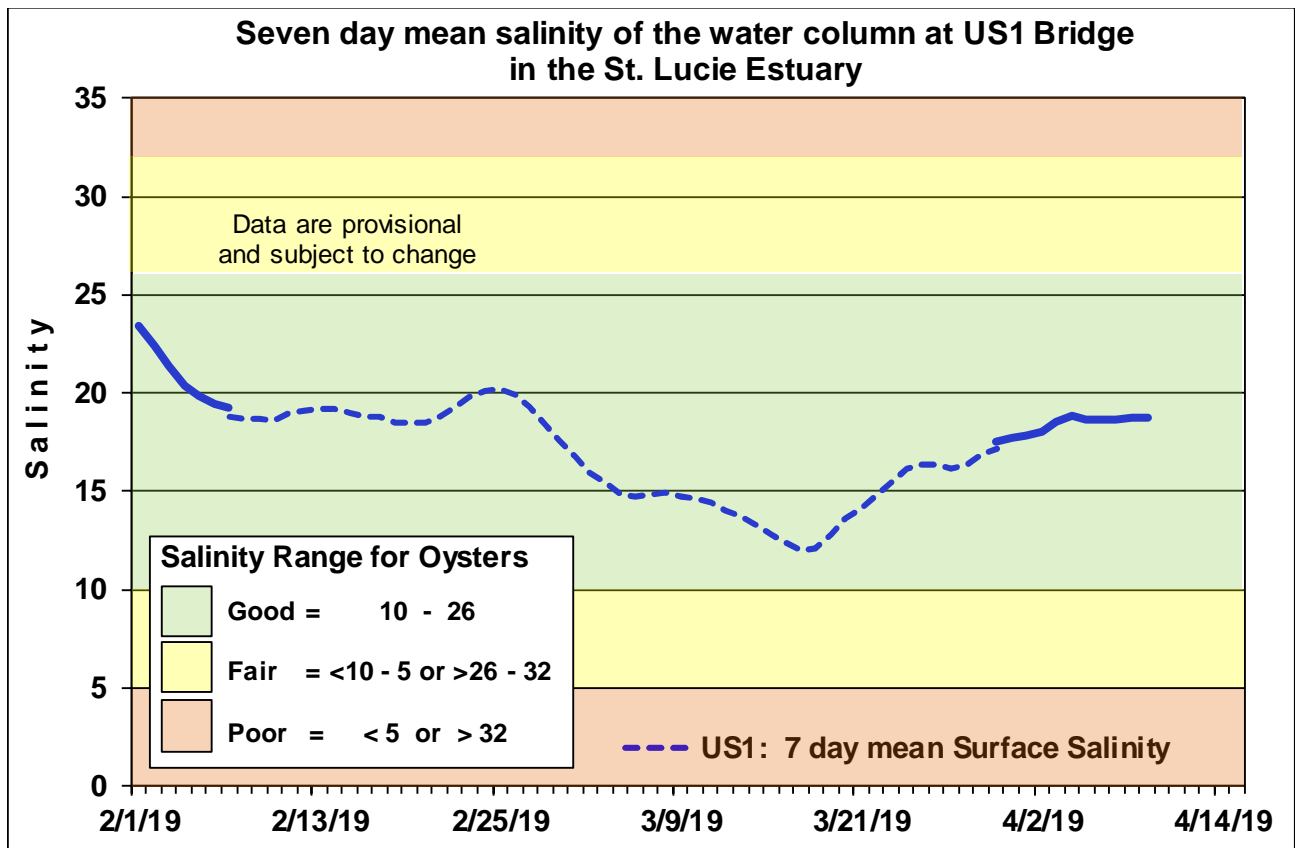


Figure 3. Seven-day mean salinity of the water column at the US1 Bridge.

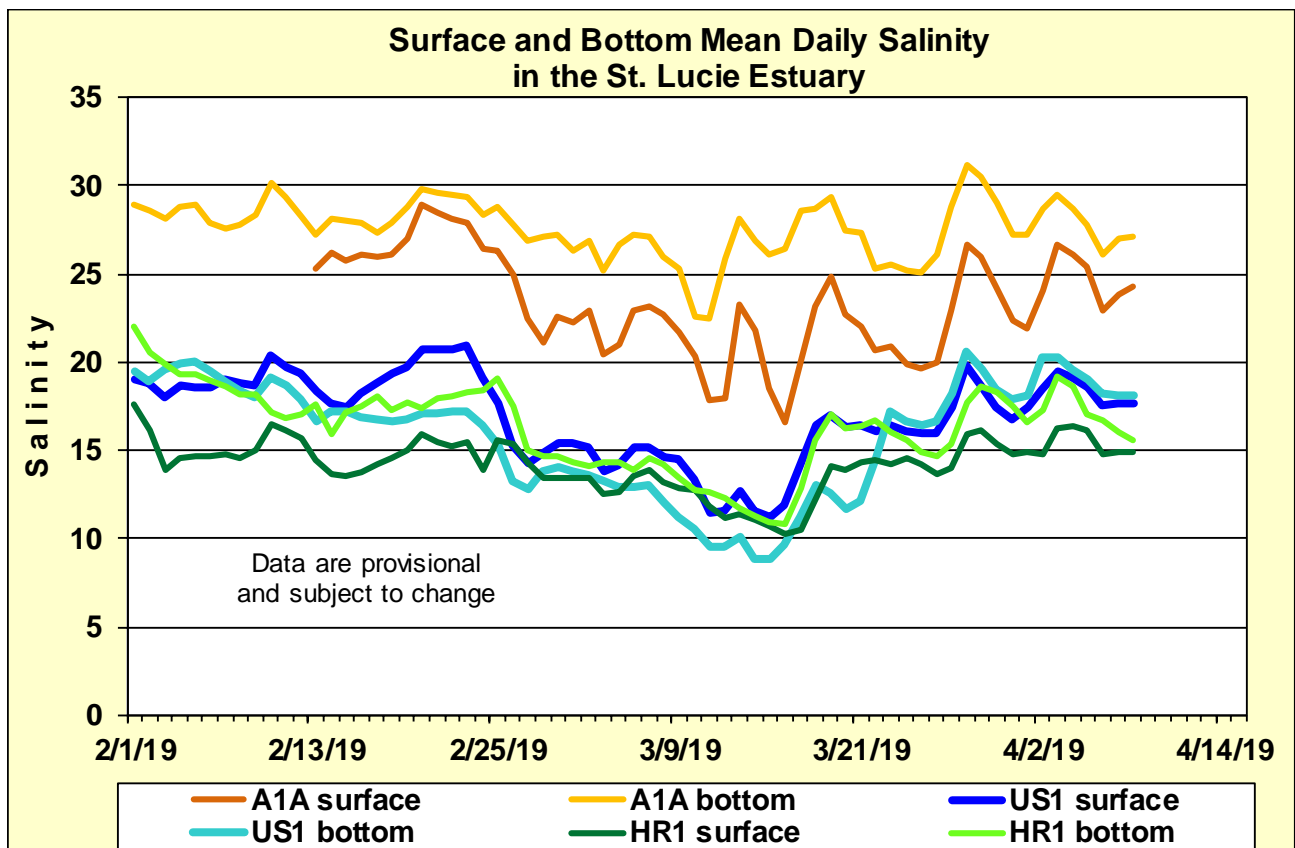


Figure 4. Daily mean salinity at the A1A, US1 and estimated HR1 stations.

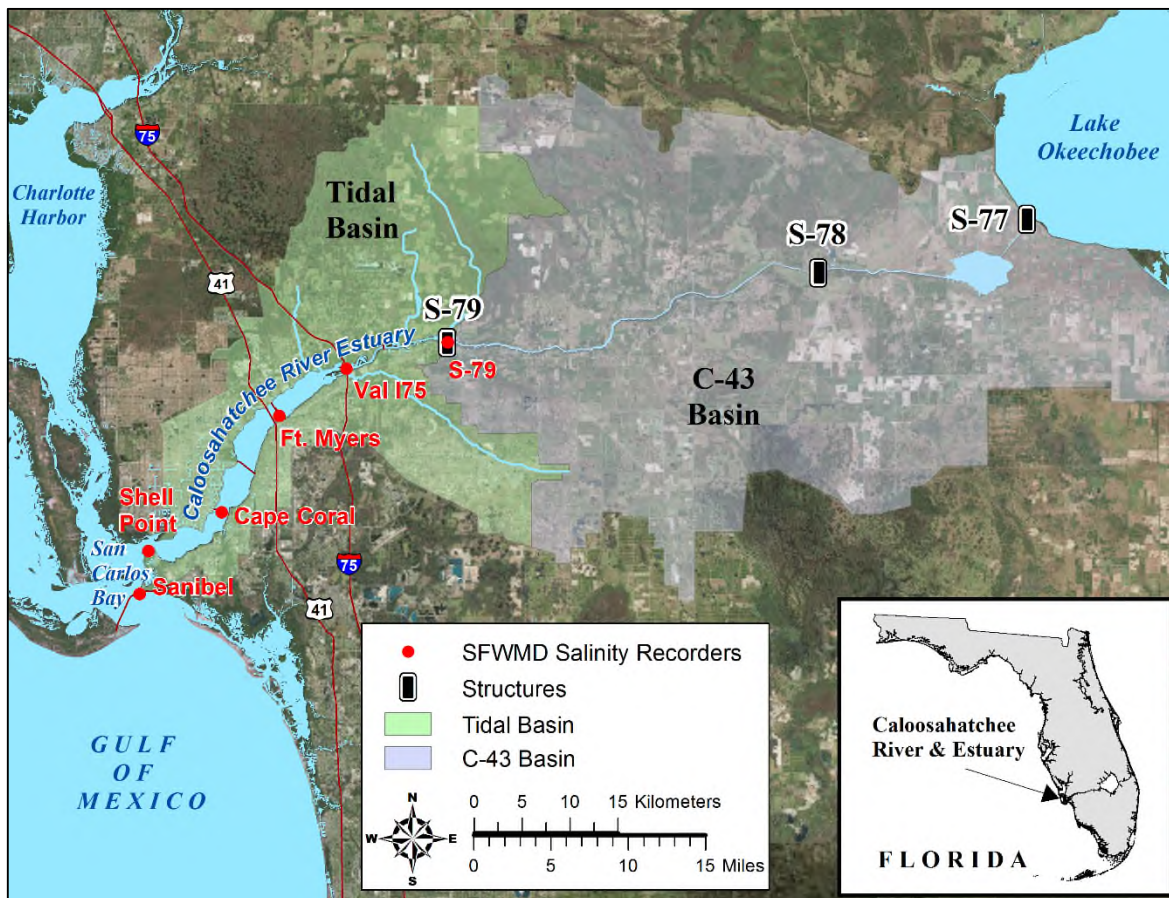


Figure 5. Basins, water control structures, and salinity monitoring for the Caloosahatchee Estuary.

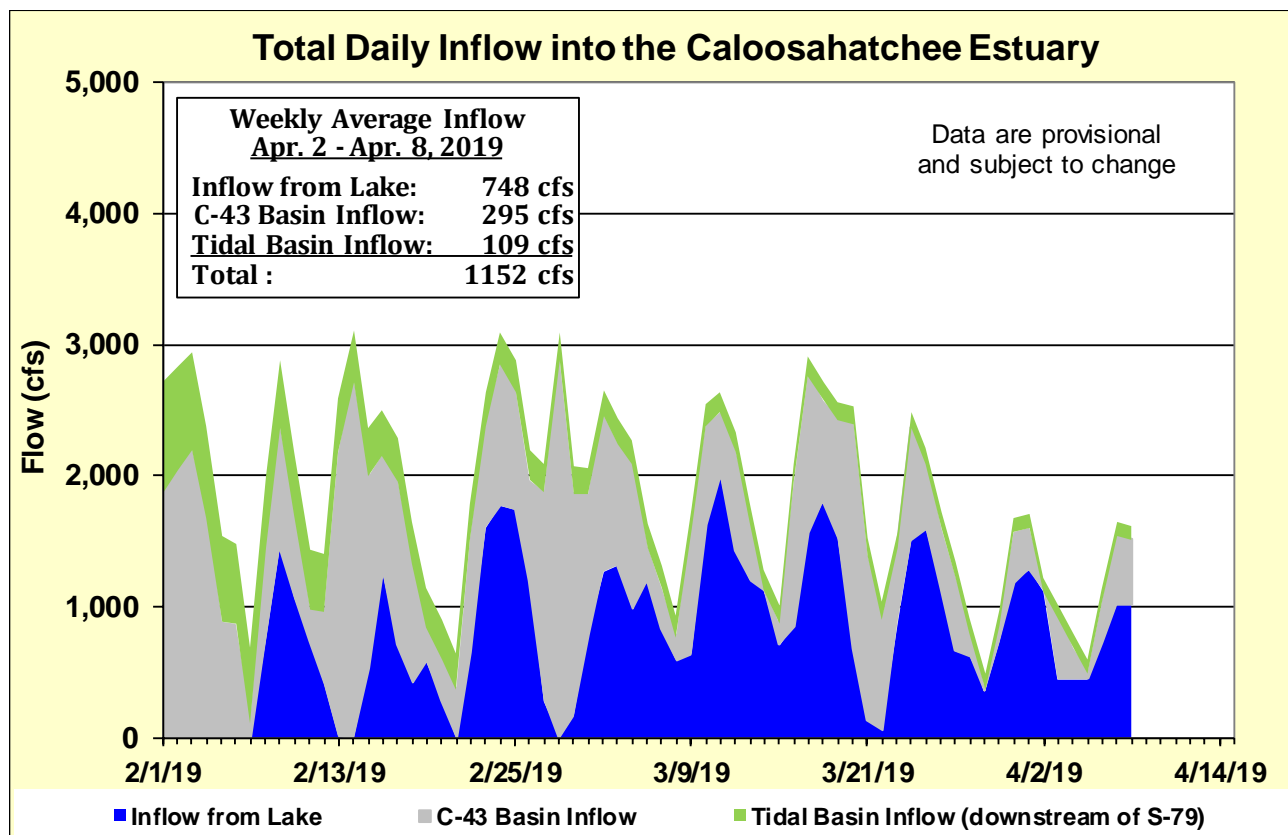


Figure 6. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee, runoff from the C-43 basin, and tributaries in the tidal basin into the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

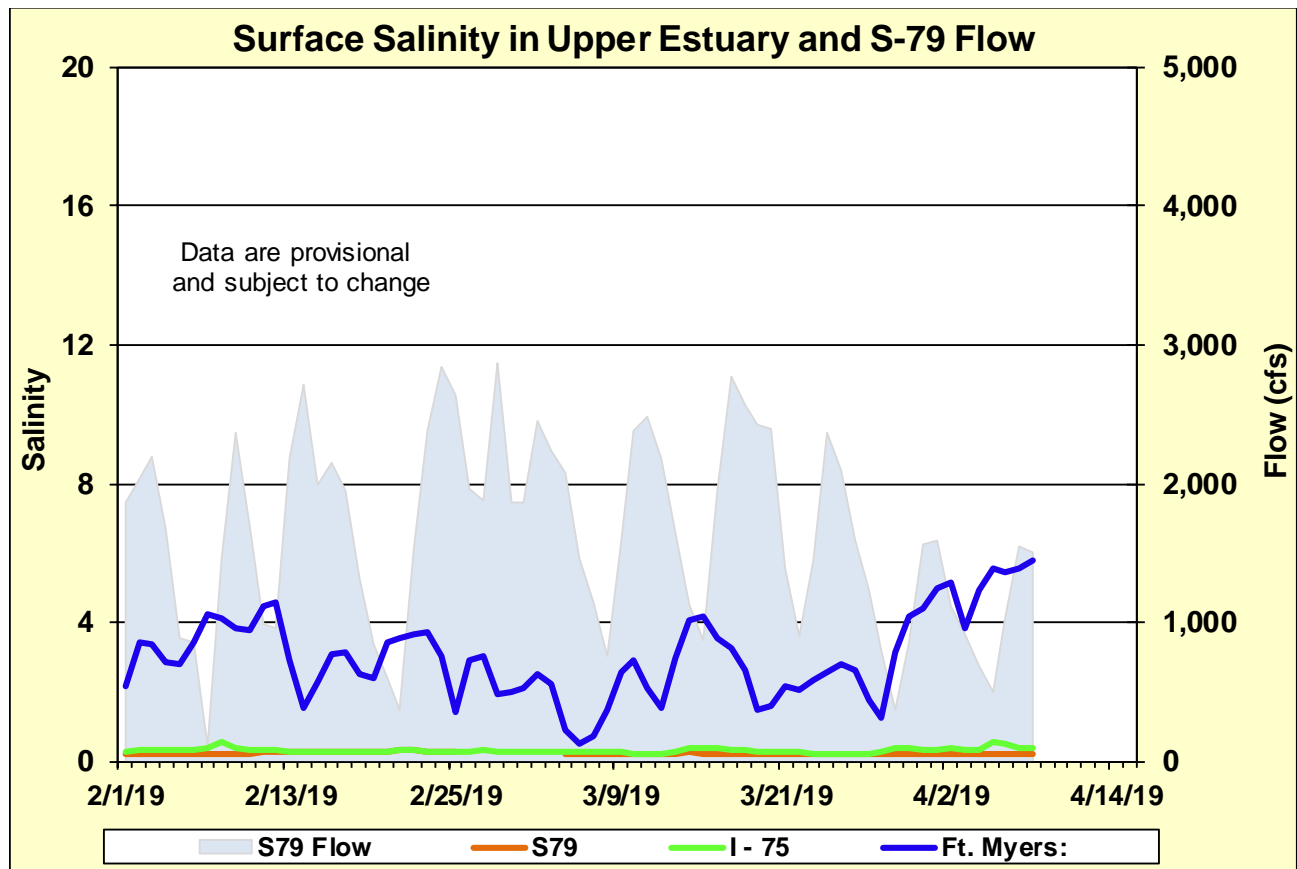


Figure 7. Daily mean flows at S-79 and salinity at upper estuary monitoring stations.

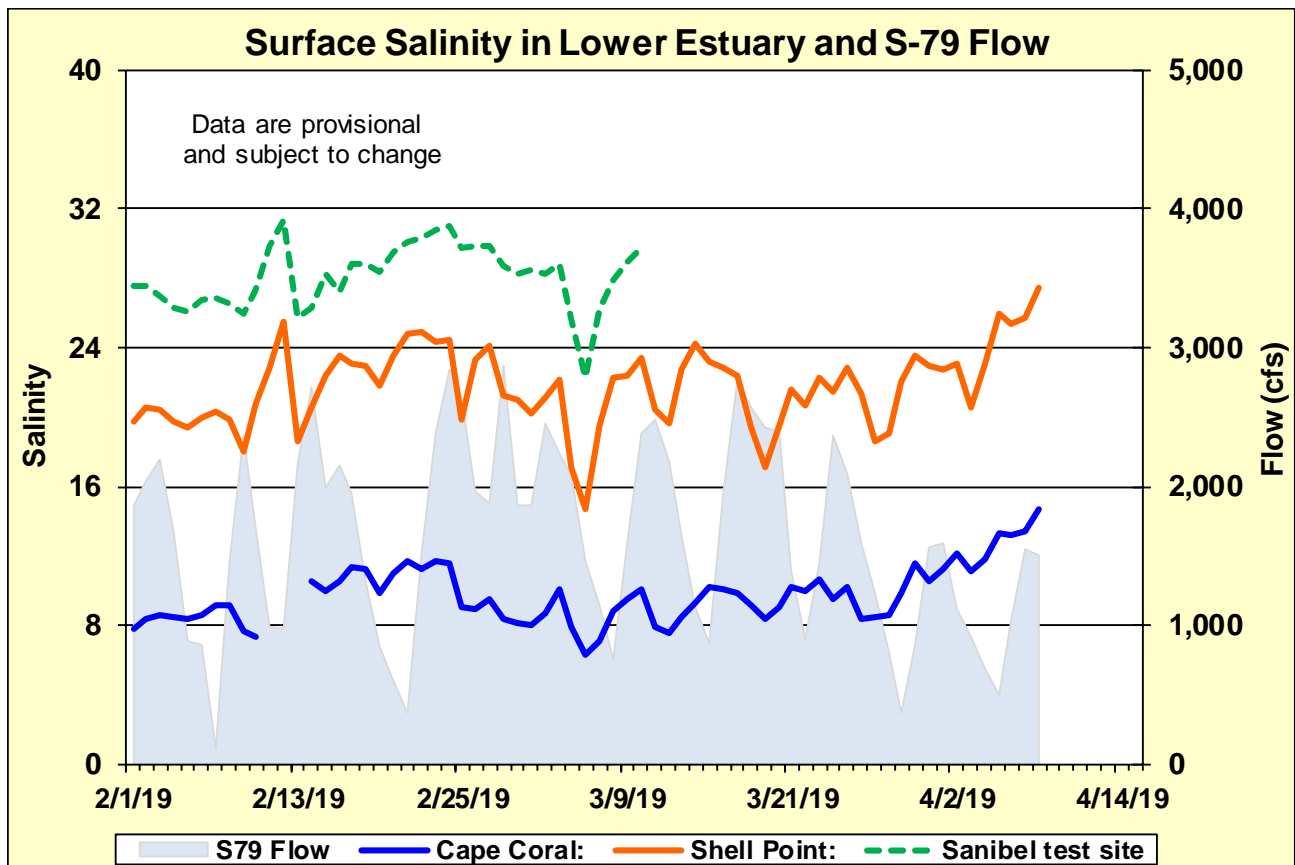


Figure 8. Daily mean flows at S-79 and salinity at lower estuary stations.

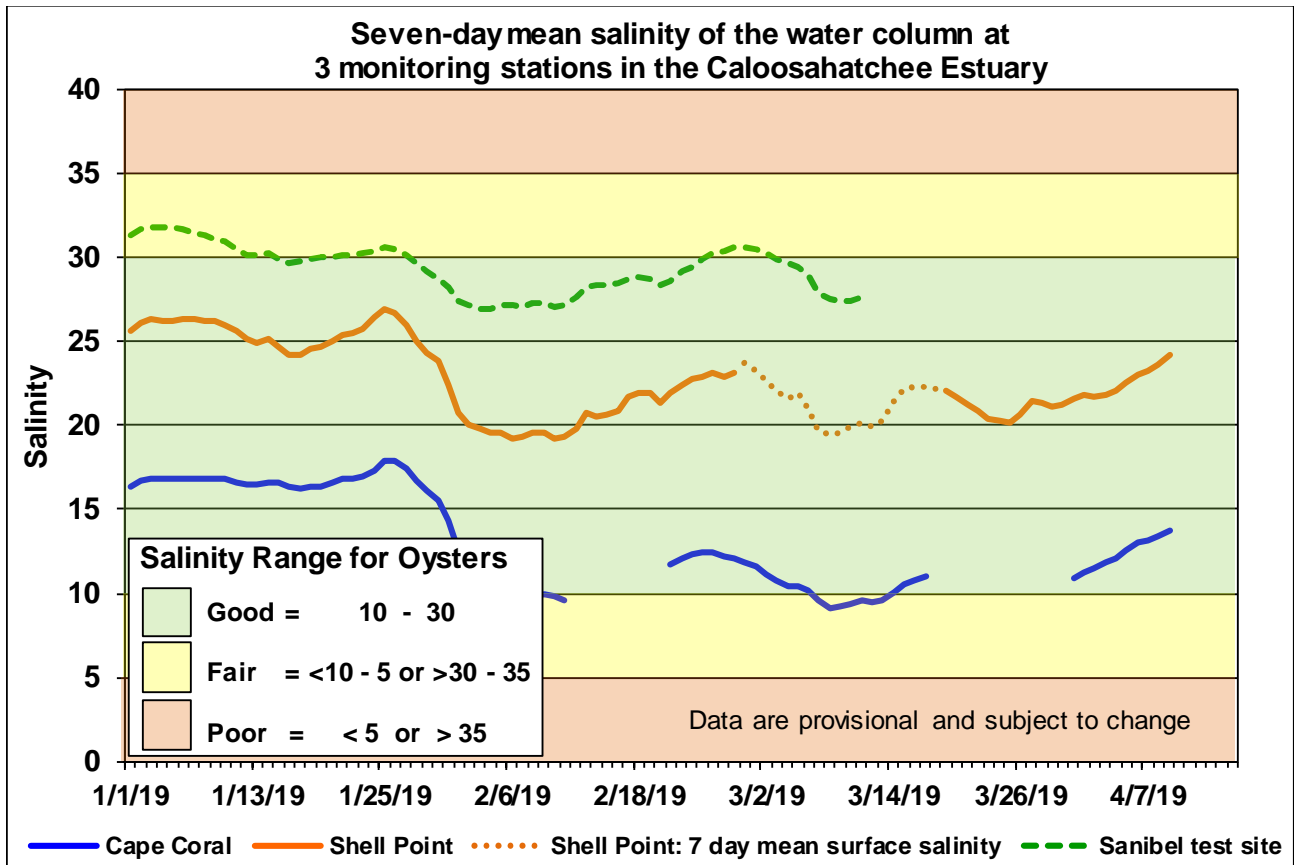


Figure 9. Seven-day mean salinity at Cape Coral, Shell Point, and Sanibel monitoring stations.

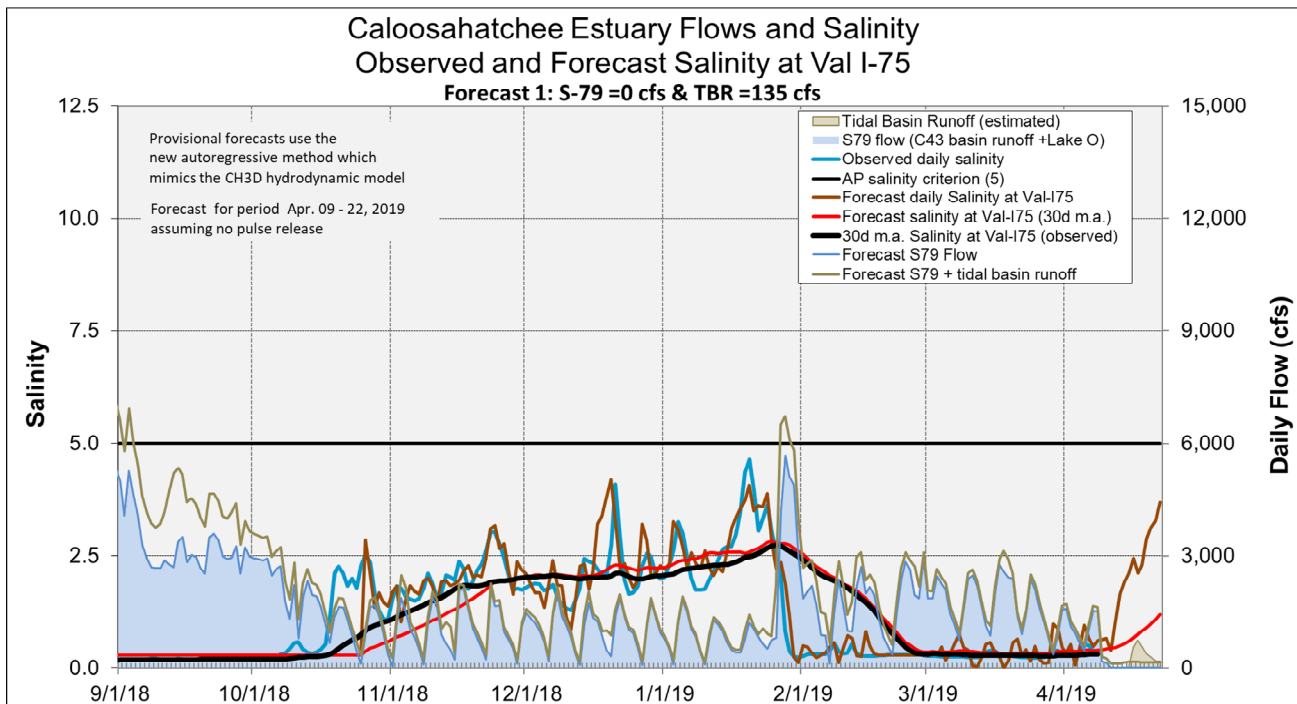
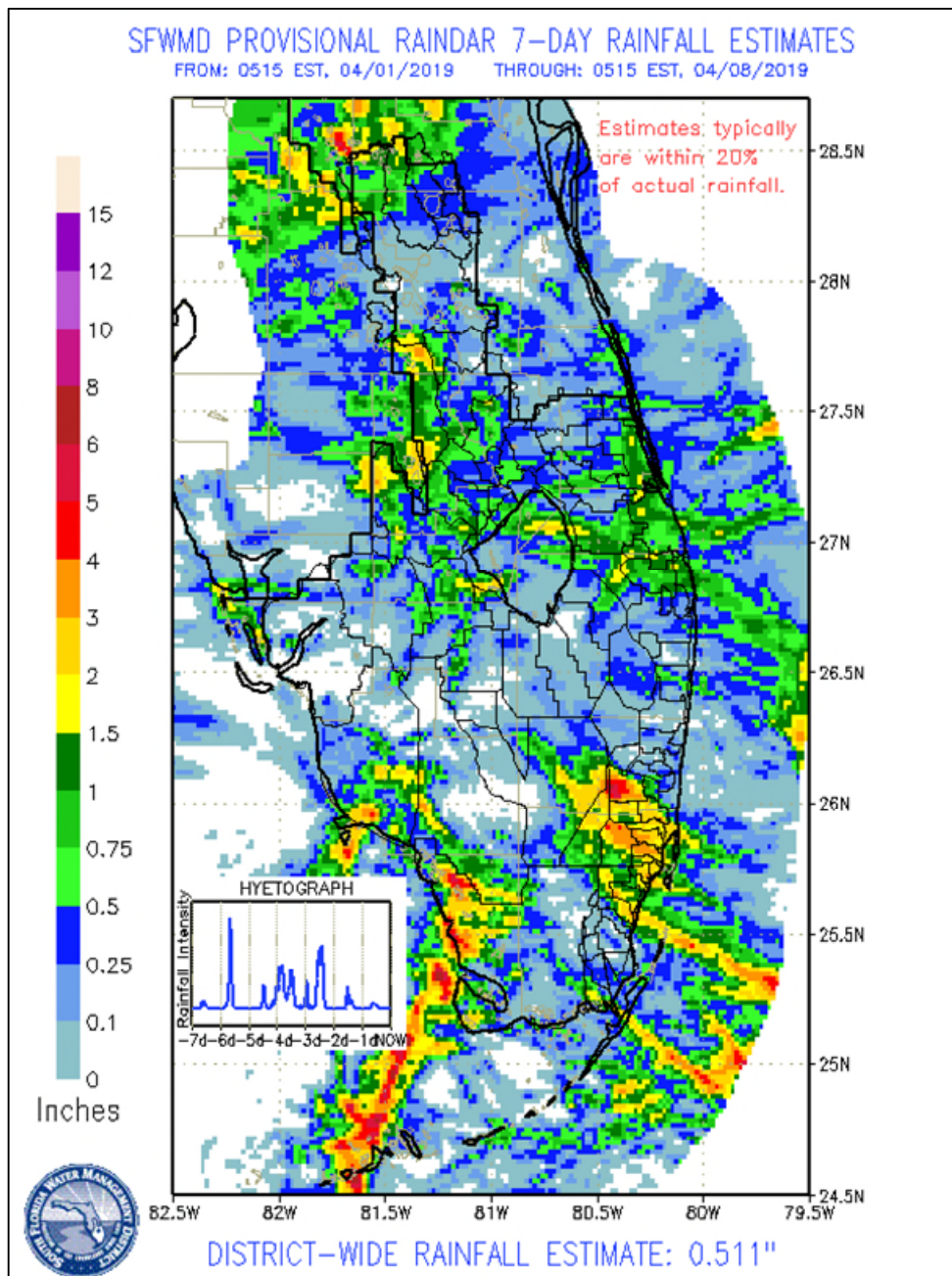


Figure 10. Forecasted Val I-75 surface salinity assuming no pulse release at S79.

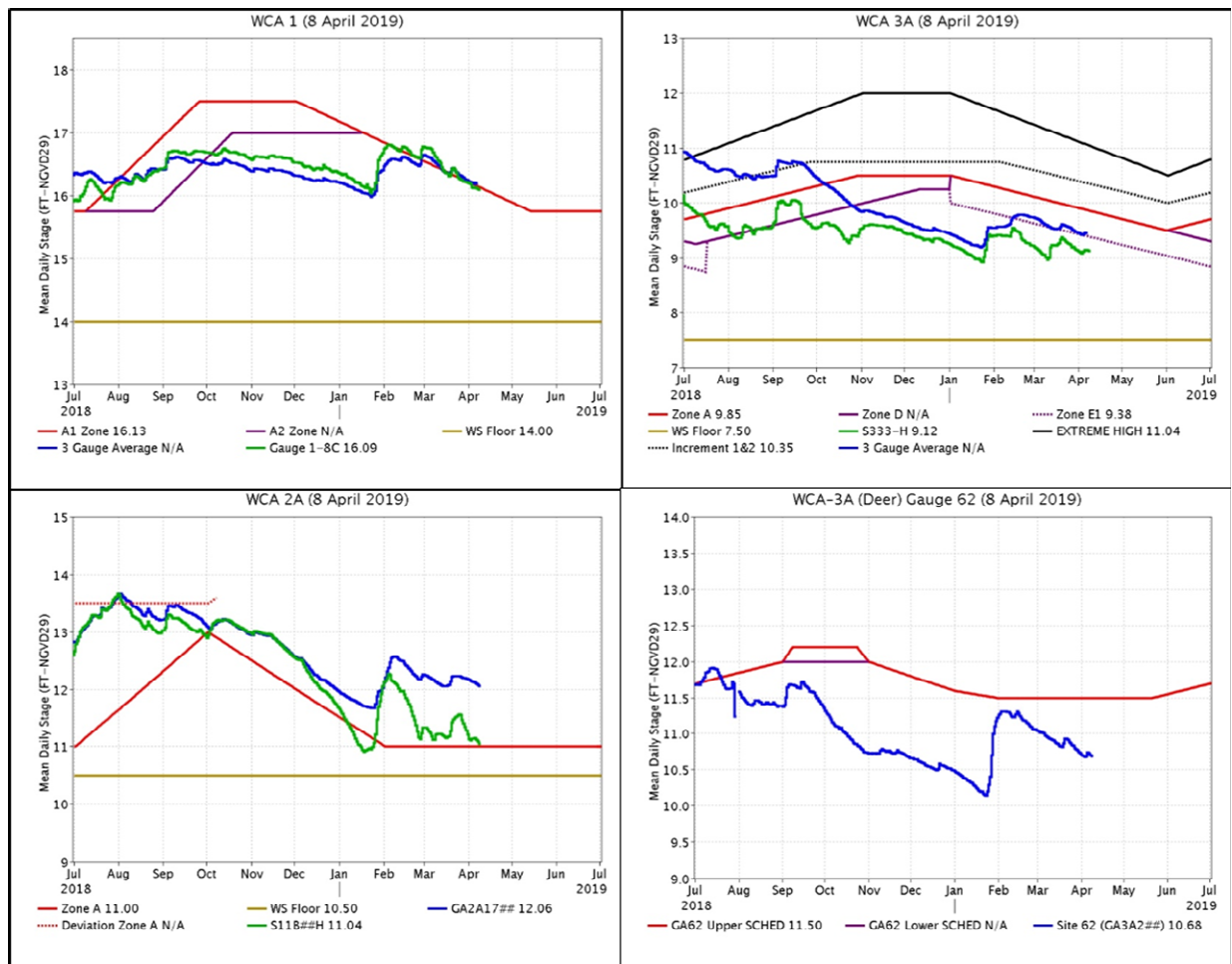
EVERGLADES

In the northern basins drier weather dominated, and the recession rate was optimal or very near optimal for wading bird foraging. More rain in the southern basins slowed recession rates but did not cause a reversal in WCA-3A. The most extreme individual gauge changes ranged from -0.11 feet (WCA-2A) to +0.11 feet (WCA-3B). Pan evaporation was estimated at 1.68 inches this week.

Everglades Region	Rainfall (Inches)	Stage Change (feet)	
WCA-1	0.13	-0.11	<div><div></div> Good</div> <div><div></div> Fair</div> <div><div></div> Poor</div>
WCA-2A	0.02	-0.06	
WCA-2B	0.18	-0.07	
WCA-3A	0.03	-0.11	
WCA-3B	0.10	-0.07	
ENP	0.07	-0.11	



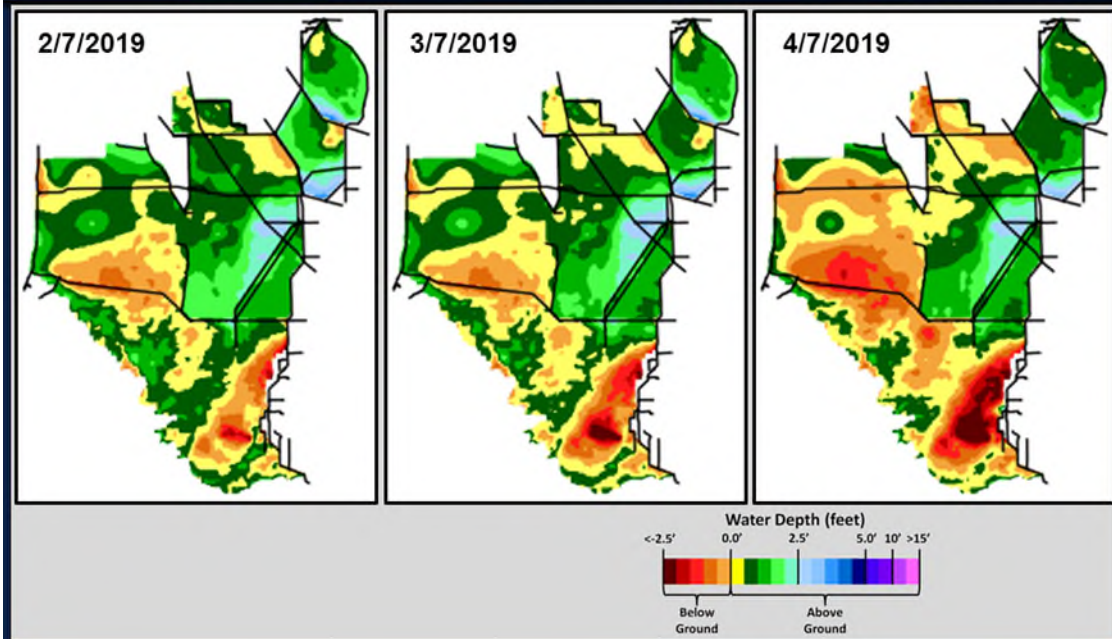
Regulation Schedules: WCA1: Gauge 1-8C is 0.04 feet below the Zone A1 regulation line. WCA2A: S11B Headwater stage trends towards the regulation stage, now 0.04 feet above the Zone A regulation line. WCA-3A: The Three Gauge Average stage is above Zone E1 regulation line and continues to follow the regulation line. WCA-3A at gauge 62 (Northwest corner) is 0.82 feet below the Upper Schedule. (the traces below include Monday's data due to sensor issues)



Water Depths and Changes: The WDAT tool for spatial interpolation of depth monthly snapshots indicate a gradual drying down from north to south in WCA-3A. WCA-1 and WCA-2A depths are more evenly distributed. Depth conditions and changes in the western and southern basins are typical for this time of year. WDAT difference output indicates that water levels fell gradually across most of the Everglades during the last month. In the “1 Year” inset is the difference between current depth conditions and those of a year ago. Currently, there are greater depths across most of the Everglades system as last year’s unusual depths influenced by Hurricane Irma returned to a more typical seasonal condition.



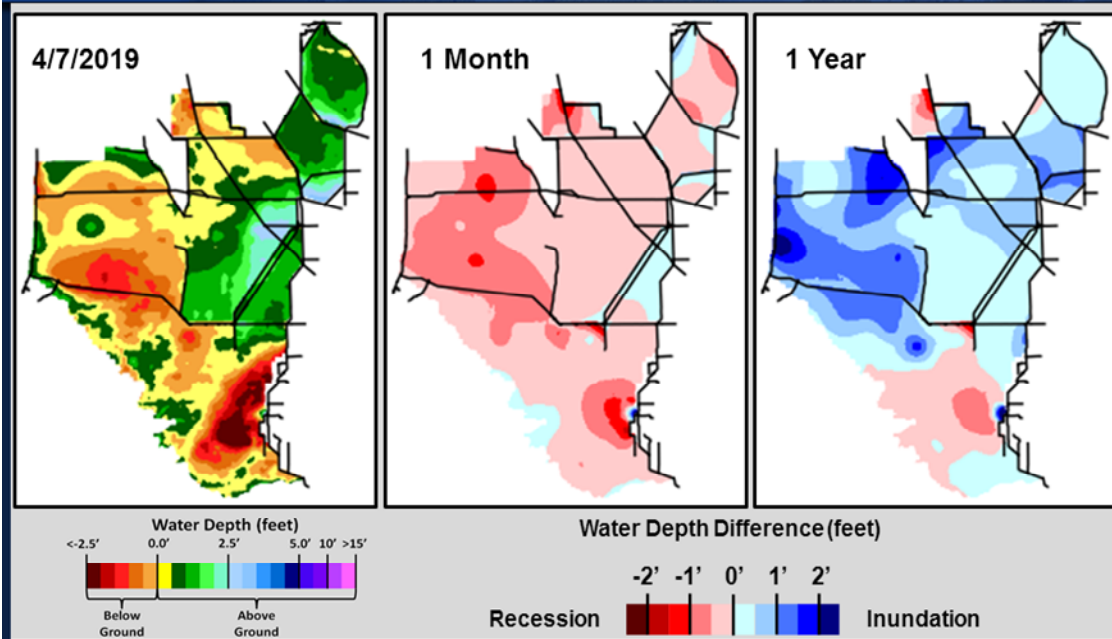
SFWDAT Water Depth Monthly Snapshots



South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT)



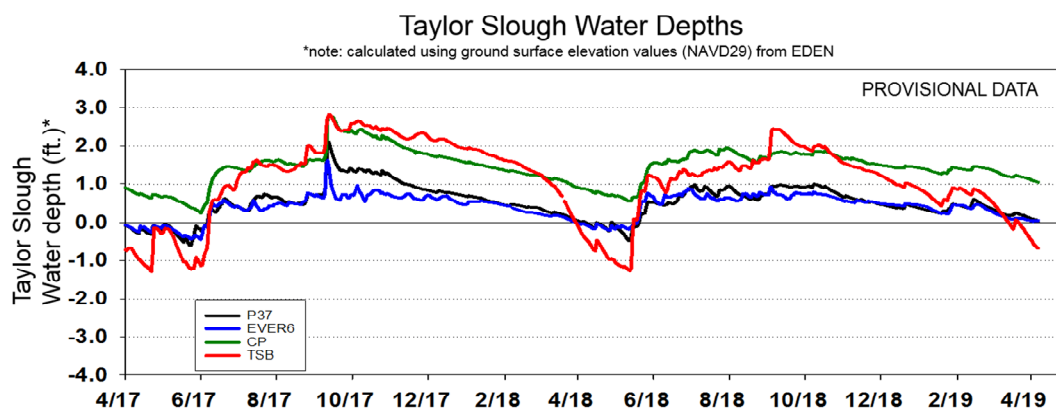
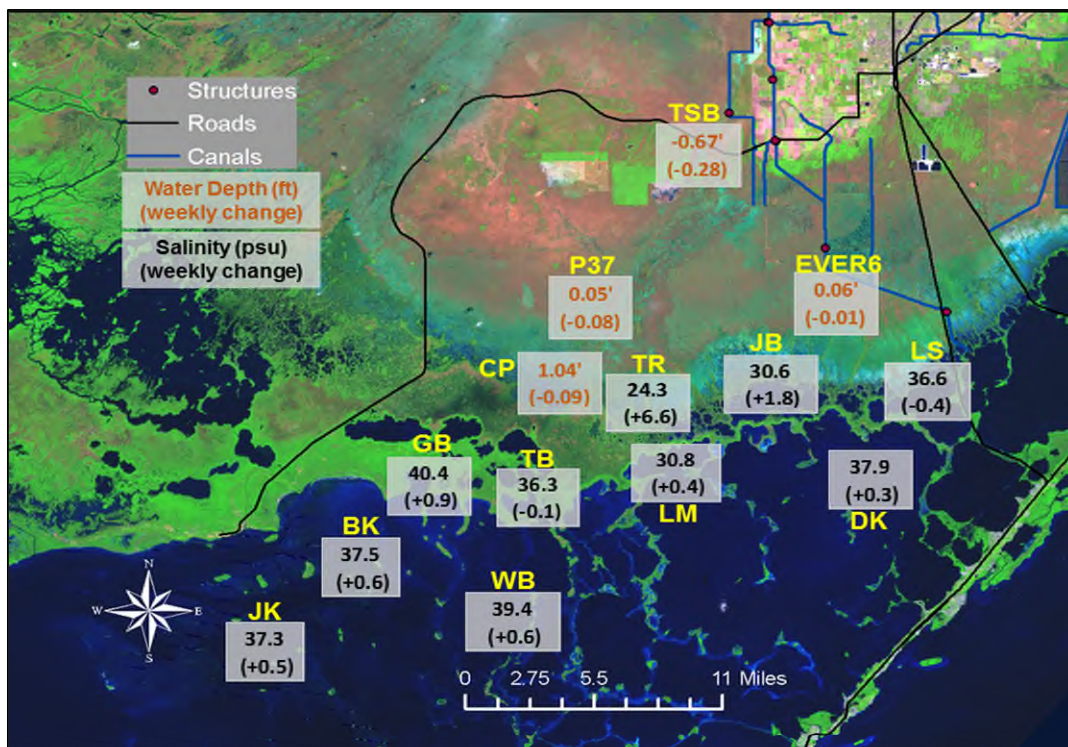
SFWDAT Everglades Difference Maps (Present - Past)

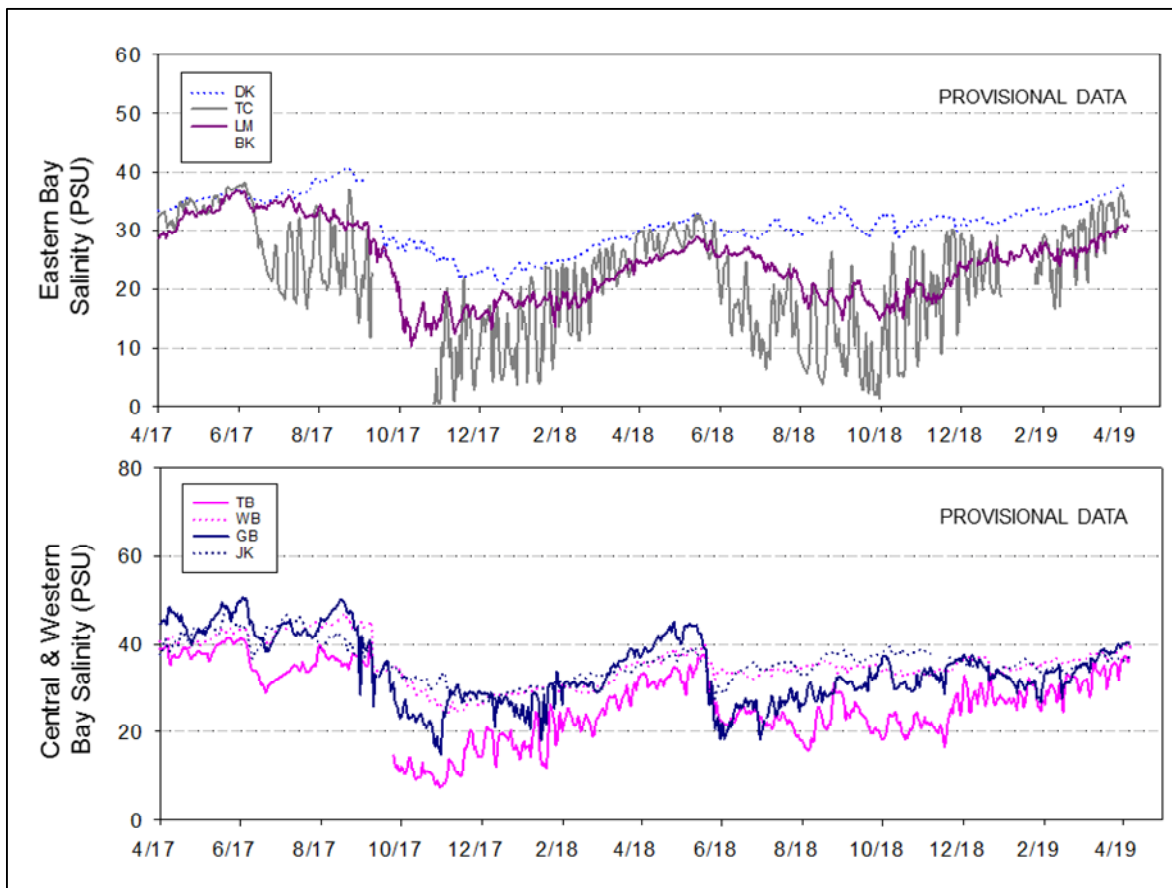


South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT)

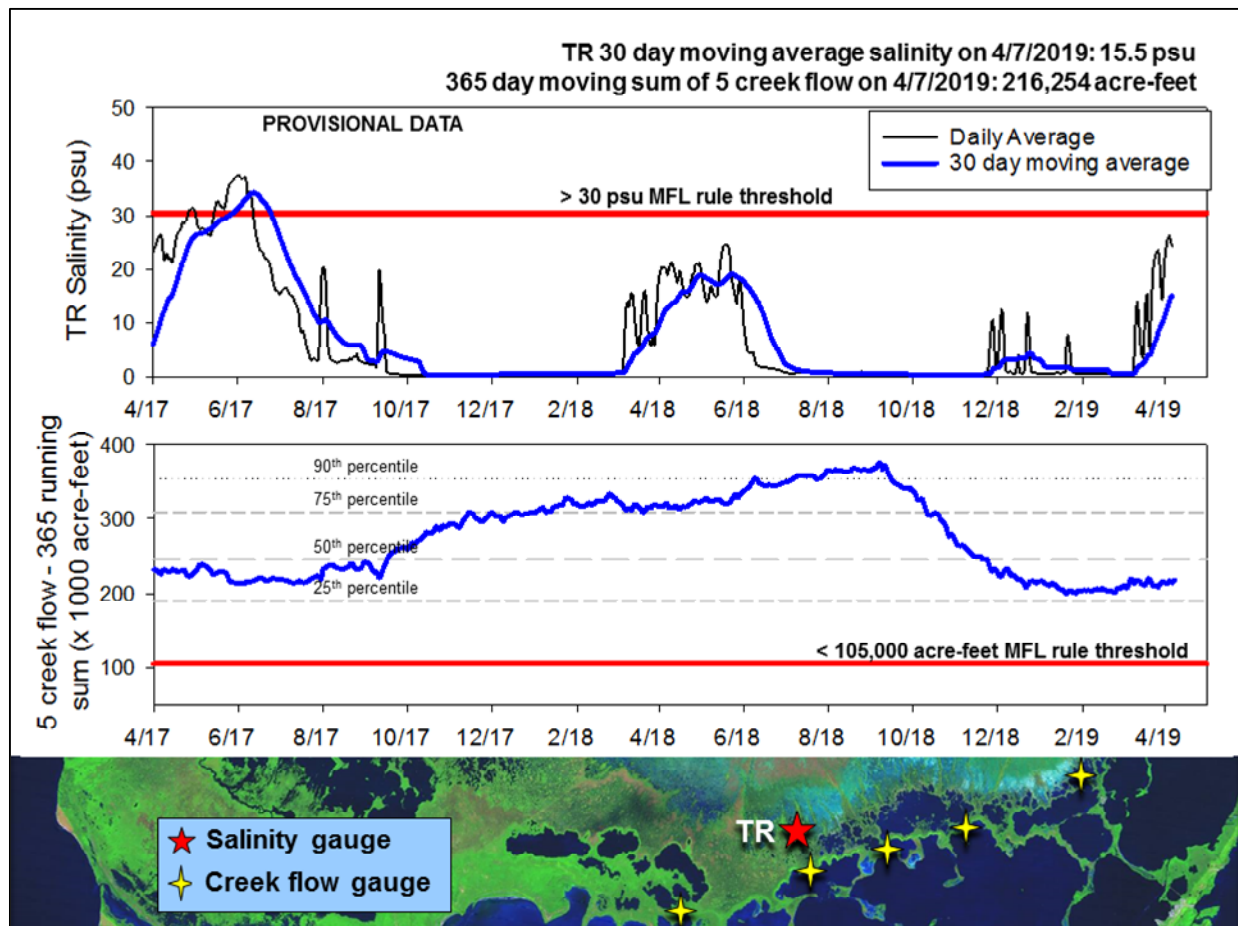
Taylor Slough Water Levels: An average of 0.3 inches of rain fell on Taylor Slough and eastern Florida Bay causing water levels to decrease by 0.10 feet over the week on average. Water depths averaged 0.15 feet across Taylor Slough by Sunday. Conditions are 2.7 inches above average for this time of year and maintaining the typical gradient for this time of year with very little head difference.

Florida Bay Salinities: Average salinity in Florida Bay increased 0.5 psu from last week with individual station changes remaining less than 1.8 psu. Daily average salinities ranged from 31 psu in the northeast to 40 psu in the west-central nearshore area and are still about 4 psu above average for this time of year.





Florida Bay MFL: Salinity in the mangrove zone peaked at 26 psu before decreasing slightly to 24 psu by Sunday. The 30-day moving average increased to 15.5 psu as a result. The weekly cumulative flow from the five creeks denoted by yellow stars on the map totaled about -400 acre-feet with flow direction shifting multiple times in the last week. At this time of year, there is very little gravity driven downstream flow. The 365-day moving sum of flow from the five creeks (tracked as part of the Florida Bay MFL criteria) has increased slightly to 216,254 acre-feet (less than the long-term average of 257,628 acre-feet but above the 25th percentile). Creek flow is provisional data from the USGS and is highly variable.



Water Management Recommendations

Keeping rainfall runoff within the Everglades system, distributing it equally across the WCAs and moving it south through the system when possible remains ecologically beneficial as the WCAs are at or near average stages for this time of year. Discharges into WCA-3A North continue to have ecological benefit by moderating the recession rates in the areas where wading birds are foraging and providing/protect hydration around the Alley North where approximately 10K white ibis began nesting over the last few weeks in that basin. Expectations for wading bird foraging in WCA-2A have been realized and foraging was documented there on 4/8. Protecting those foraging conditions by curtailing reversals and providing a recession rate between -0.05 and -0.09 for the remainder of the wading bird nesting season will provide 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, April 9th, 2019 (red is new)

Area	Weekly change	Recommendation	Reasons
WCA-1	Stage decreased by 0.07'	Maintain depths at regulation schedule. Manage recession rates not to exceed the recommended max rate for optimal wading bird foraging of -0.09 ft per week.	Protect upstream/downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-2A	Stage decreased by 0.11'	Maintain depths at regulation schedule. Maintain recession rates, not to exceed the recommended max rate for optimal wading bird foraging of -0.09 ft per week.	Protect conditions that provide wading bird foraging habitat later into the nesting season.
WCA-2B	Stage decreased by 0.09'	Maintain depths at regulation schedule. Maintain recession rates to the extent possible.	Protect upstream/downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-3A NE	Stage decreased by 0.03'	Maintain depths at regulation schedule. Maintain recession rates, not to exceed the recommended max rate for optimal wading bird foraging of -0.09 ft per week.	Protect habitat including peat soil development and wildlife. Protect conditions that provide wading bird foraging habitat later into the nesting season.
WCA-3A NW	Stage decreased by 0.03'	Maintain depths at regulation schedule. Moderate recession rates not to exceed the recommended max rate for optimal wading bird foraging of -0.09 ft per week.	
Central WCA-3A S	Stage decreased by 0.03'	Maintain depths at regulation schedule. Moderate recession rates not to exceed the recommended max rate for optimal wading bird foraging of -0.09 ft per week.	Protect tree islands, upstream/downstream habitat and wildlife. Protect conditions that provide wading bird foraging habitat later into the nesting season.
Southern WCA-3A S	Stage decreased by 0.03'		
WCA-3B	Stage increased by 0.06'	Maintain depths at regulation schedule. Moderate recession rates to the extent possible.	Protect upstream/downstream habitat and wildlife.
ENP-SRS	Stage increased by 0.03'	Make discharges to the Park according to the 2012 WCP rainfall plan.	Protect upstream/downstream habitat and wildlife.
Taylor Slough	Stage changes ranged from -0.28' to -0.01'	Move water southward as possible	When available, provide freshwater buffer for downstream conditions. Decrease potential for high phosphorus input to ENP.
FB- Salinity	Salinity changes ranged -0.4 to +1.8 psu	Move water southward as possible	When available, provide freshwater to maintain low salinity buffer and promote water movement.