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M E M O R A N D U M

TO: John Mitnik, Assistant Executive Director, Executive Office Staff

FROM: SFWMD Staff Environmental Advisory Team

DATE: April 10, 2024

SUBJECT: Weekly Environmental Conditions for Systems Operations

Summary

Weather Conditions and Forecast

An area of mid-level high pressure will remain in place through Wednesday with warm dry weather expected through Thursday morning and windy hot weather through Thursday afternoon. Wind gusts are likely to top 40 mph north and west of Lake Okeechobee and near-record heat is possible along the upper east coast of the SFWMD. A narrow swath of high moisture preceding a cold front will likely push into areas north and west of Lake Okeechobee Thursday afternoon, possibly accompanied by some severe weather, with the cold front arriving immediately behind it over the northwestern half of the SFWMD. The line of rains will then rapidly diminish while pressing southeastward. What remains of the line of rains will push into southeastern half of the SFWMD during the evening, accompanied by the cold front that will push offshore during the early morning on Friday. However, the forecast has low confidence regarding speed of frontal movement. Despite the low confidence forecast, there is good confidence that the heaviest rains for Thursday's forecast rainfall will occur north and west of Lake Okeechobee. After the frontal passage, a cooler air mass with substantially lower moisture will filter southward across the SFWMD, supporting below-normal temperatures and dry weather through Saturday. Early next week, the air mass will begin to moderate, allowing temperatures to rise to normal and then above normal levels. Moisture levels will modestly increase through Wednesday or Thursday. Consequently, no rainfall is forecast through the period. For the week ending next Tuesday morning, total SFWMD rainfall is likely to be much below or below normal.

Kissimmee

Releases were made from East Lake Toho and Lake Toho to continue spring lake stage recessions to low pool. Weekly average discharge on April 7, 2024, was 1,000 cfs and 960 cfs at S-65 and S-65A, respectively. Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain of 0.22 feet over the week ending April 7, 2024, was unchanged from the previous week's depth. The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River decreased from 8.0 mg/L last week to 7.9 mg/L for the week ending April 7, 2024, which is well above the potentially lethal and stressful levels for largemouth bass and other sensitive species.

Lake Okeechobee

Lake Okeechobee stage was 15.05 feet NGVD on April 07, 2024, which was 0.17 feet lower than the previous week and 0.97 feet lower than a month ago. Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) were 930 cfs, similar to the previous week's average flow of 920 cfs. Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) decreased considerably from 5,350 cfs the previous week to 1,980 cfs. The eighth wading bird foraging survey of the 2024 breeding season (conducted March 28, 2024) reported approximately 1,130 wading birds actively foraging on the Lake. The April 06, 2024, satellite image from NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System suggested a moderate bloom risk along most of the north, west and south shorelines of the Lake.

Estuaries

Total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary averaged 100 cfs over the past week with most of the flow coming from the Tidal Basin. Mean salinities increased at all three sites within the estuary over the past week. Salinity in the middle estuary was in the optimal range (10-25) for adult eastern oysters.

Total inflow to the Caloosahatchee Estuary averaged 525 cfs over the past week with 270 cfs coming from Lake Okeechobee. Mean surface salinities remained the same at S-79 and Val I-75 and increased at the remaining sites within the estuary over the past week. Salinities were in the optimal range (0-10) for tape grass in the upper estuary. Salinities were in the lower stressed range (0-5) for adult eastern oysters at Cape Coral, in the optimal range (10-25) at Shell Point, and in the upper stressed range (> 25) at Sanibel.

Stormwater Treatment Areas

For the week ending Sunday, April 7, 2024, 9,000 ac-ft of Lake Okeechobee water was delivered to the FEBs/STAs. The total amount of Lake releases sent to the FEBs/STAs in WY2024 (since May 1, 2023) is approximately 63,600 ac-feet. The total amount of inflows to the STAs in WY2024 is approximately 1,448,000 ac-feet. Most STA cells are near or above target stage. STA-1E Eastern Flow-way is offline for rehydration and vegetation establishment following erosion repair. Operational restrictions are in effect in STA-1E Western Flow-way, STA-1W Northern Flow-way, STA-2 Flow-ways 2 and 4, STA-3/4 Eastern Flow-way, and STA-5/6 Flow-way 4 for vegetation management activities. This week, if 2008 LORS recommends Lake releases to the WCAs and conditions allow, releases will be sent to the A-1 FEB, STA-3/4, or STA-5/6.

Everglades

The last two week's rates of stage change (Sunday to Sunday) were generally favorable for wading bird foraging (but reversals in previous weeks have proven problematic) and dry season Everglades ecology. Stages decreased slightly on average in Taylor Slough last week, but depths are above historical estimates for this time of year. Salinity increased on average in Florida Bay last week, but conditions are below historical estimates for this time of year and well below the 25th percentile. Wading bird foraging and nesting numbers remain well below average. Wood Storks have largely abandoned their nests (3 of ~300 remain) in Everglades National Park. White Ibis (~8,000) have just started to nest. Very few tree islands with known elevations are currently inundated other

than those categorized as very “wet” (high likelihood of inundation based on historical conditions).

Biscayne Bay

Total inflow to Biscayne Bay averaged 1,200 cfs, and the previous 30-day mean inflow averaged 1,010 cfs. The seven-day mean salinity was 22.8 at BBCW8 and 21.9 at BBCW10, both within the ideal salinity range for estuarine organisms in this region (salinity less than 35). Data were provided by Biscayne National Park.

Supporting Information

Kissimmee Basin

Upper Kissimmee

On April 7, 2024, mean daily lake stages were 55.9 feet NGVD (1.2 feet below schedule) in East Lake Toho, 53.0 feet NGVD (1.1 feet below schedule) in Lake Toho, and 50.9 feet NGVD (0.8 feet below the temporary deviation schedule) in Lakes Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha (KCH) (**Table KB-1, Figures KB-1-3**).

Lower Kissimmee

For the week ending April 7, 2024, mean weekly discharge was 1,000 cfs and 960 cfs at S-65 and S-65A, respectively. Mean weekly discharge from the Kissimmee River was 970 cfs at S-65D and 860 cfs at S-65E (**Table KB-2**). Mean weekly headwater stages were 46.3 feet NGVD at S-65A and 25.8 feet NGVD at S-65D on April 7, 2024. Mean weekly river channel stage was unchanged from the previous week’s depth of 36.0 feet NGVD over the week ending on April 7, 2024 (**Figure KB-4**). Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain of 0.22 feet over the week ending April 7, 2024, was unchanged from the previous week’s depth (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-5**). The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River decreased from 8.0 mg/L the previous week to 7.9 mg/L for the week ending April 7, 2024 (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-6**).

Water Management Recommendations

Continue the stage recessions in Lakes East Toho and Toho to reach their low pools on May 31, 2024. Follow the Hybrid A discharge plan for S-65/S-65A (Fig. KB-7) through May 31, 2024, except as otherwise indicated. Maintain at least minimum flow (250-300 cfs) at S-65A. Maintain S-65/S-65A flow at ~950 cfs to facilitate S-69 repairs. To the extent possible, modify S-65D headwater stage to meet USACE’s objectives for S-69 repairs.

Table KB-1. Average discharge for the preceding seven days, Sunday’s average daily stage and Sunday’s average daily departure from KCOL flood regulation lines or temporary schedules. All data are provisional.

Water Body	Structure	Stage Monitoring Site	Weekly (7-Day) Average Discharge (cfs)	Sunday Lake Stage (feet NGVD) ^a	Schedule Type ^b	Sunday Schedule Stage (feet NGVD)	Sunday Departure from Regulation (feet)	
							4/7/24	3/31/24
Lakes Hart and Mary Jane	S-62	LKMJ	20	60.3	R	60.6	-0.3	-0.4
Lakes Myrtle, Preston and Joel	S-57	S-57	6	60.6	R	60.6	0.0	0.0
Alligator Chain	S-60	ALLI	74	63.4	R	63.4	0.0	-0.1
Lake Gentry	S-63	LKGT	110	60.9	R	60.9	0.0	0.0
East Lake Toho	S-59	TOHOE	160	55.9	R	57.1	-1.2	-1.4
Lake Toho	S-61	TOHOW S-61	270	53.0	R	54.1	-1.1	-1.4
Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha	S-65	KUB011 LKIS5B	1000	50.9	T	51.7	-0.8	0.1

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

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

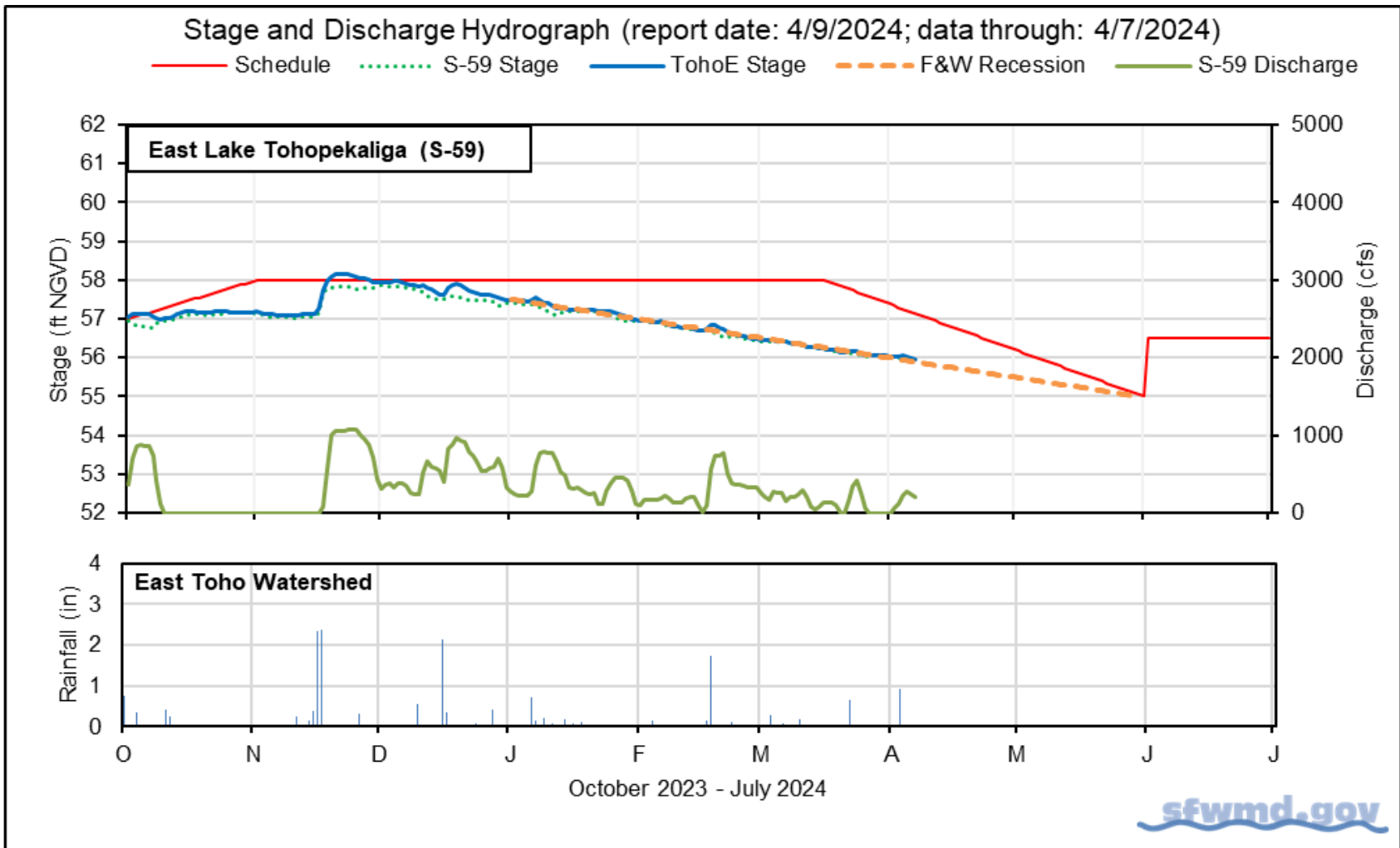


Figure KB-1. East Lake Toho regulation schedule, stage, discharge and rainfall.

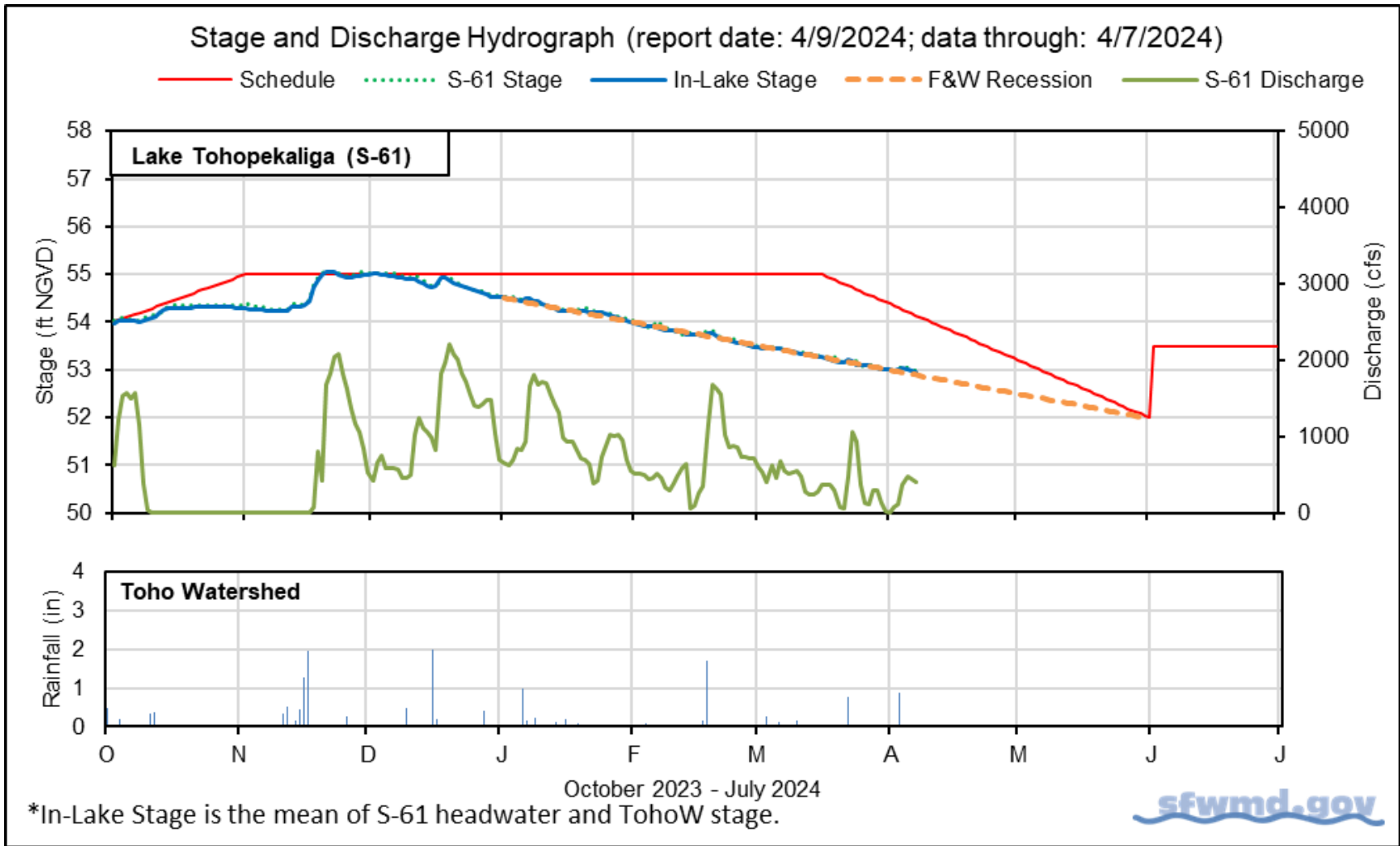


Figure KB-2. Lake Toho regulation schedule, stage, discharge and rainfall.

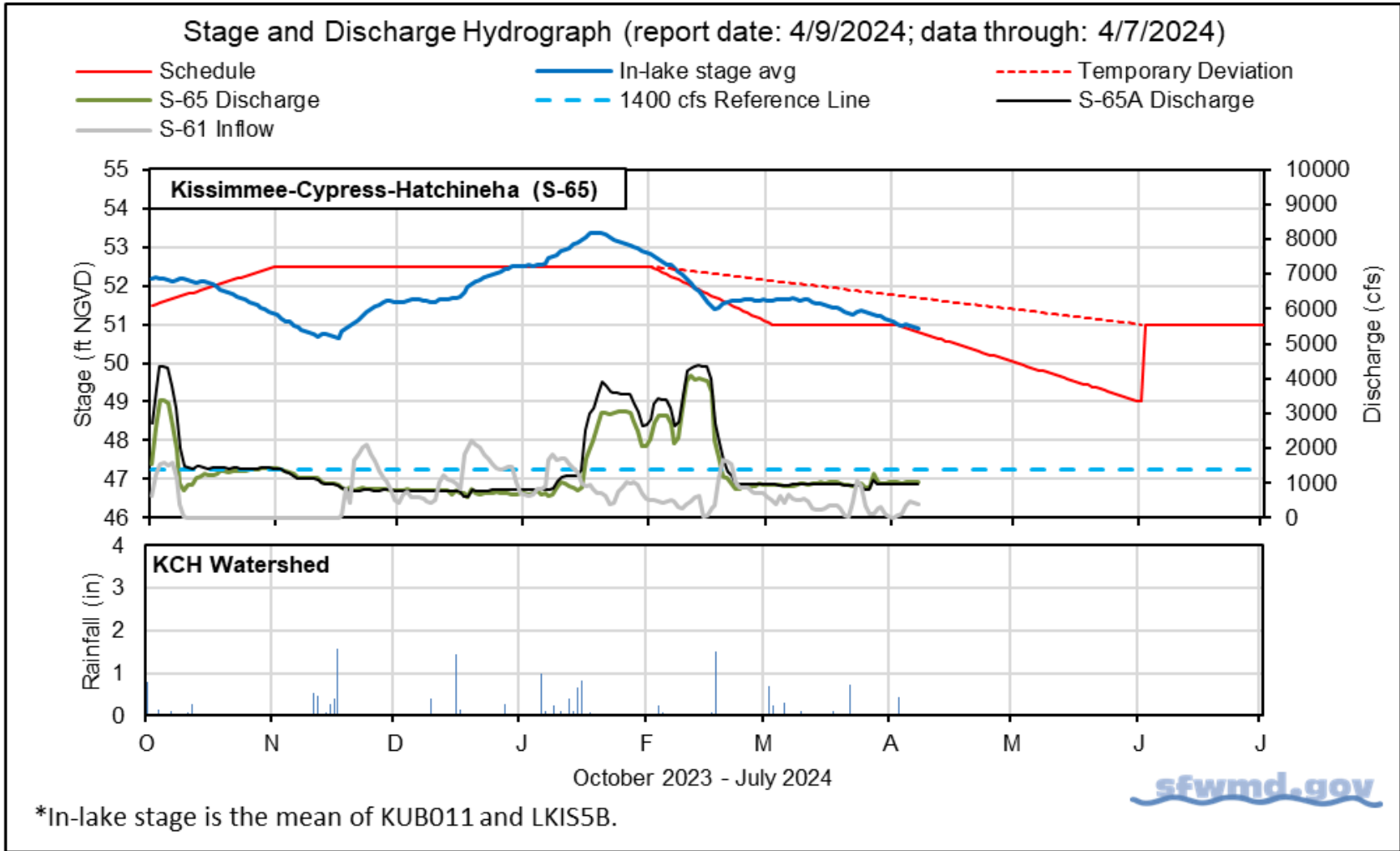


Figure KB-3. Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha regulation schedule, stage, discharge and rainfall.

Table KB-2. One- and seven-day average discharge and stage at Lower Kissimmee basin structures, river channel dissolved oxygen concentrations and water depths in the Phase I area floodplain. All data are provisional.

Metric	Location	Sunday Daily Average	Weekly Average for Previous Seven Day Periods			
		4/7/24	4/7/24	3/31/24	3/24/24	3/17/24
Discharge	S-65	1,000	1,000	1,000	970	1,000
Discharge	S-65A ^a	960	960	940	950	970
Headwater Stage (feet NGVD)	S-65A	46.4	46.3	46.2	46.1	46.3
Discharge	S-65D ^b	920	970	950	1,000	1,100
Headwater Stage (feet NGVD)	S-65D ^c	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.8	25.8
Discharge (cfs)	S-65E ^d	800	860	850	920	1,000
Discharge (cfs)	S-67	0	0	0	0	0
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) ^e	Phase I, II/III river channel	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.1	7.0
River channel mean stage ^f	Phase I river channel	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.1	36.3
Mean depth (feet) ^g	Phase I floodplain	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.28	0.35

a. Combined discharge from main and auxiliary structures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

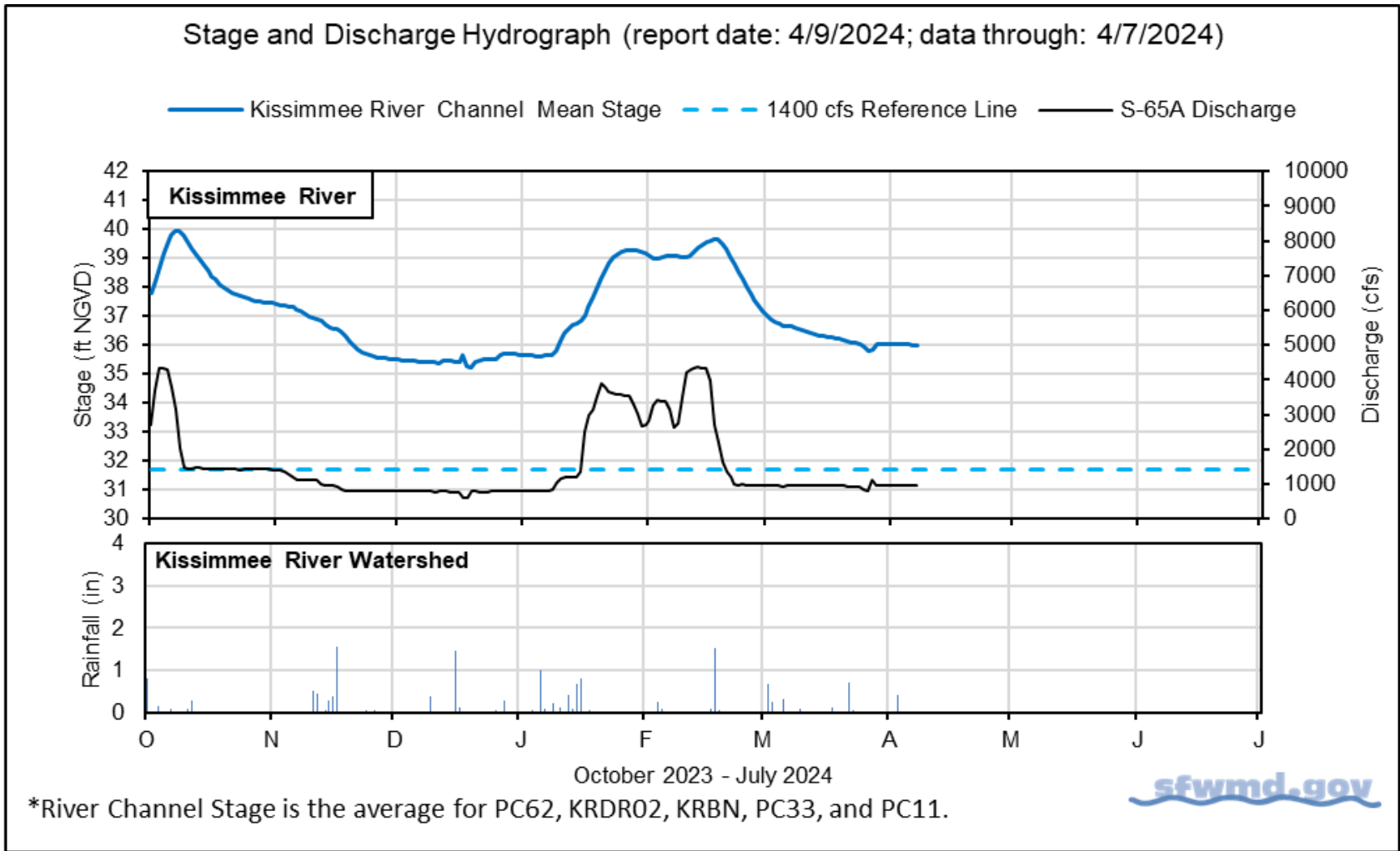


Figure KB-4. Kissimmee River stage, discharge and rainfall.

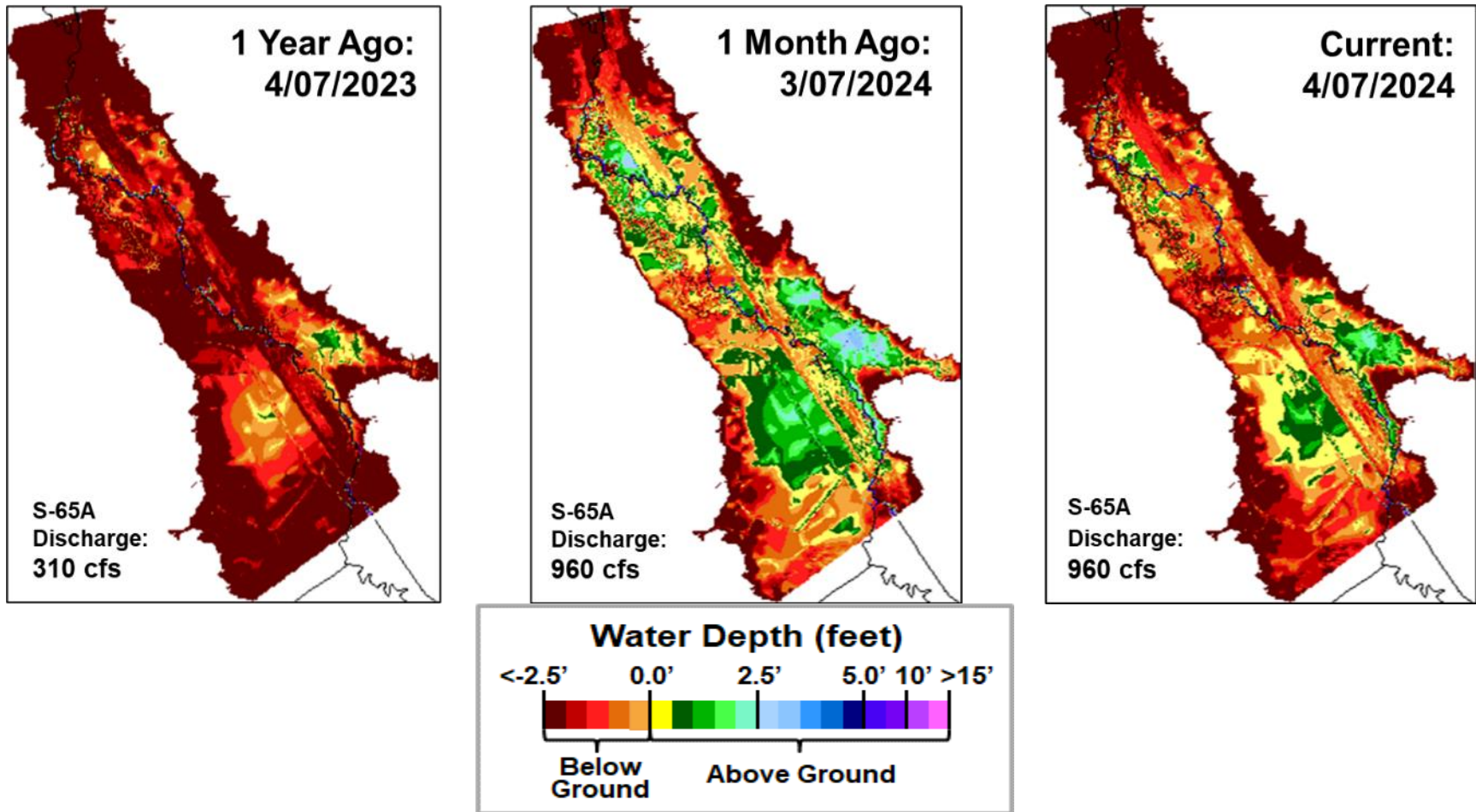
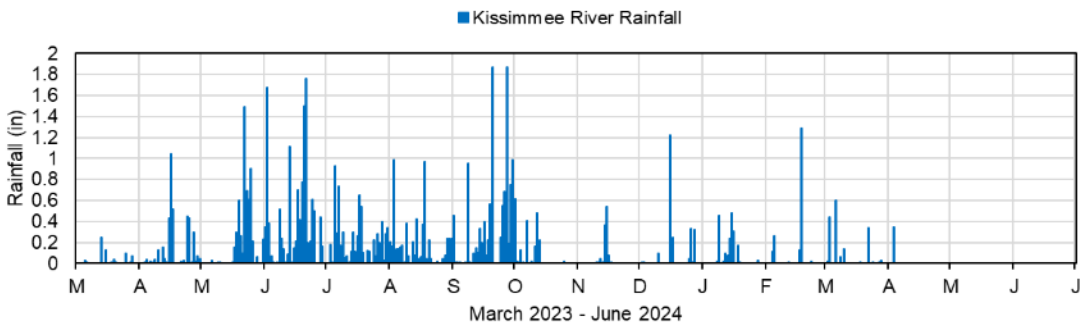
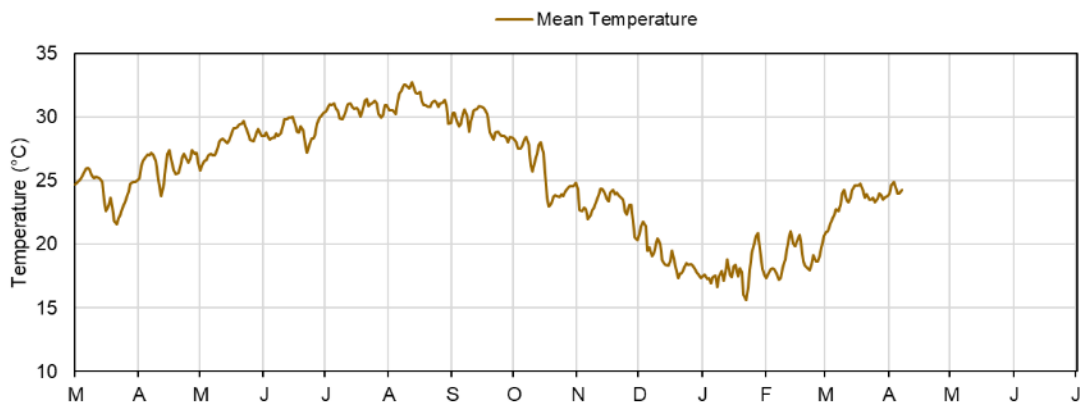
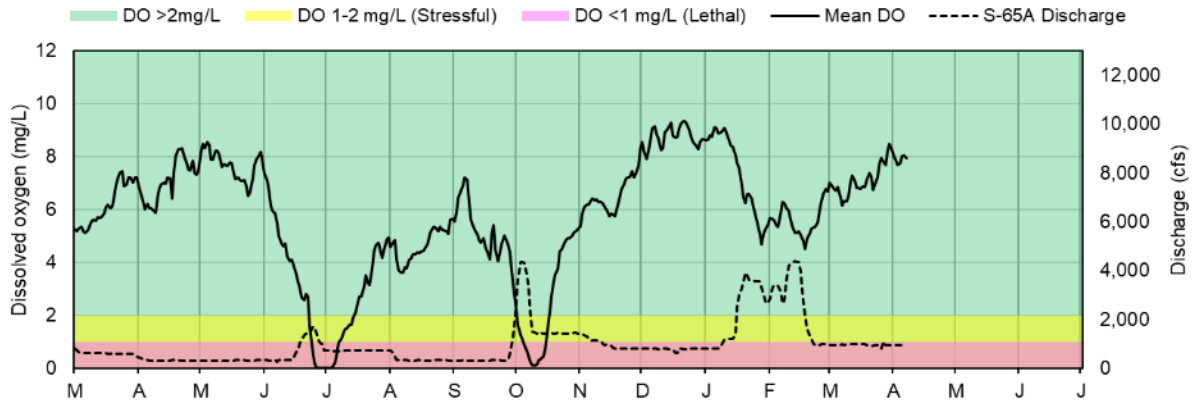


Figure KB-5. Phase I area Kissimmee River floodplain water depths (from left to right) one year ago, one month ago and current.



Report Date: 4/9/2024; data are through: 4/7/2024



Figure KB-6. Kissimmee River channel mean daily dissolved oxygen concentration (mg/L), S-65A discharge (cfs), temperature (°C) and rainfall (inches). Dissolved oxygen (DO) and temperature are mean daily values averaged for PC62, KRDR02, KRBN, PC33, PC11, PD62R, and PD42R with an average of six stations reporting this week. Rainfall values are daily totals for Kissimmee River (Pool BCD) AHED watershed.

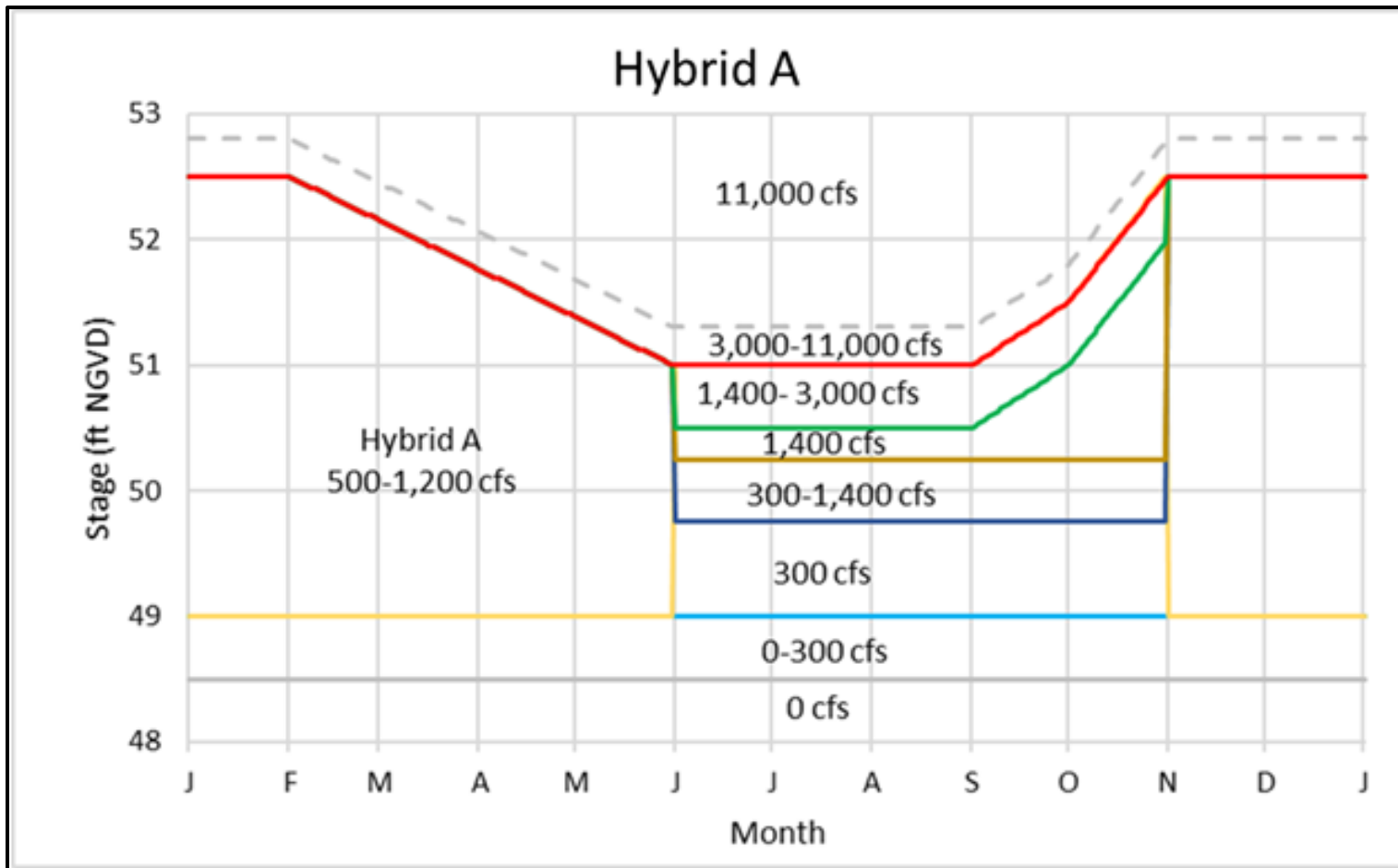


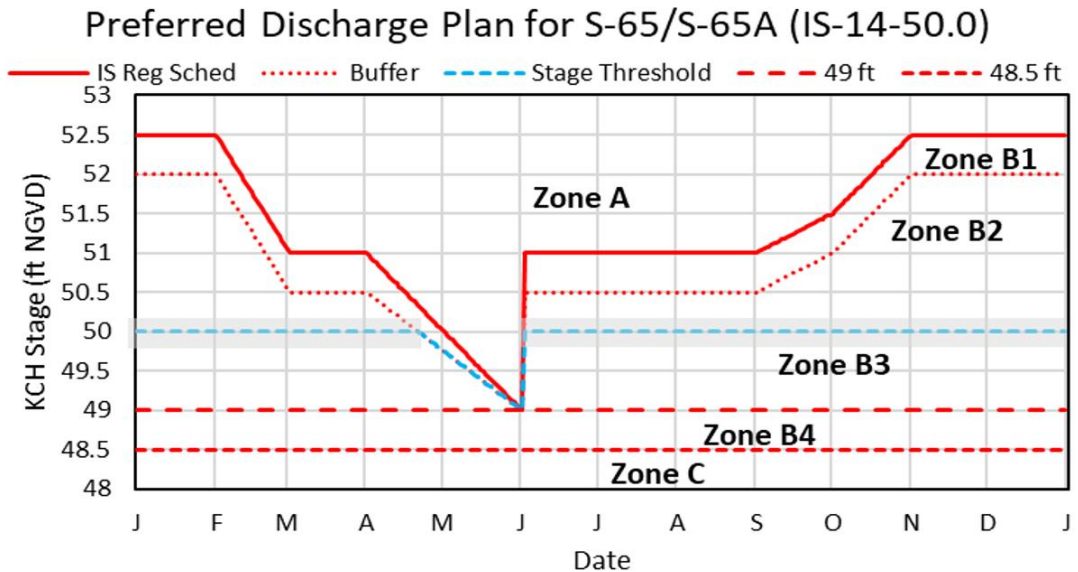
Figure KB-7. Hybrid A Discharge Plan for S-65/S-65A. Use discharge rate of change limits from IS-14-50 (Fig. KB-8).

2021-2023 Discharge Plan for S-65/S-65A

Stage and Discharge Guidance for 2021-2023.		
Zone	KCH Stage (ft NGVD)	S-65/S-65A Discharge*
A	Above regulation schedule line.	Flood control releases as needed with no limits on the rate of discharge change.
B1	In flood control buffer zone (0.5 ft below the schedule line).	Adjust S-65 discharge so that S-65A discharge is between 1400 cfs at the buffer zone line and 3000 cfs at the schedule line.
B2	Between the Flood Control Buffer and the 50.0 ft line.	Adjust S-65 discharge to maintain at least 1400 cfs at S-65A. Use ± 0.2 ft buffer (gray band) above and below the 50.0 ft line to decide when to begin ramping up to 1400 cfs or down to 300 cfs; do not continue reducing discharge if stage rises back to or above the threshold stage line.
B3	Between the 50.0 ft line and 49 ft.	Adjust S-65 discharge to maintain at least 300 cfs at S-65A.
B4	Between 48.5 ft to 49 ft.	Adjust S-65 discharge to maintain S-65A discharge between 0 cfs at 48.5 ft and 300 cfs at 49 ft.
C	Below 48.5 ft.	0 cfs.

*Changes in discharge should not exceed limits in inset table below.

Table KB-3. 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	-600
>3000	1000	-2000



Other Considerations

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

Slide Revised 1/3/2022

Figure KB-8. IS-14-50 Discharge Plan for S65/S65A with discharge rate of change limits (revised 1/14/19).

Lake Okeechobee

Lake Okeechobee stage was 15.05 feet NGVD on April 07, 2024, which was 0.17 feet lower than the previous week and 0.97 feet lower than a month ago (**Figure LO-1**). Lake stage remained in the Low sub-band (**Figure LO-2**) and was 1.64 feet above the upper limit of the recovery ecological envelope (**Figure LO-3**). According to NEXRAD, 0.32 inches of rain fell directly over the Lake last week.

Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) were similar to the previous week, at 930 cfs, compared to 920 cfs. The highest structure inflow came from the C-38 Canal via the S-65E/65EX1 structure (860 cfs). Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) decreased considerably from the previous week, going from 5,350 cfs to 1,980 cfs. The highest average single structure outflow was recorded at the S-354 structure into the L-25 Miami canal (1,140 cfs), while an average of 400 cfs was released through S-77 into the C-43 canal and no water was released to the east through S-308 into the C-44 canal. **Figures LO-4 and LO-5** show the combined average daily inflows and outflows for the Lake over the past eight weeks, and average inflows and outflows last week, respectively.

The eighth wading bird foraging survey of the 2024 breeding season (conducted March 28, 2024) reported approximately 1,130 wading birds actively foraging on the Lake (**Figure LO-6**). This is well below the 5-year average for this time of year (approximately 8,800). Lake levels declined about 0.5 feet since the last survey but are still unseasonably high, and a continued recession would likely improve prey availability for nesting wading birds.

In the most recent non-obscured satellite image from April 6th, 2024, NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System suggested a moderate bloom risk along most of the north, west and south shorelines of the Lake, as well as some thin areas of potential accumulation along the eastern shore (**Figure LO-7**).

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

1 Month Ago:
03/07/2024

Current:
04/07/2024

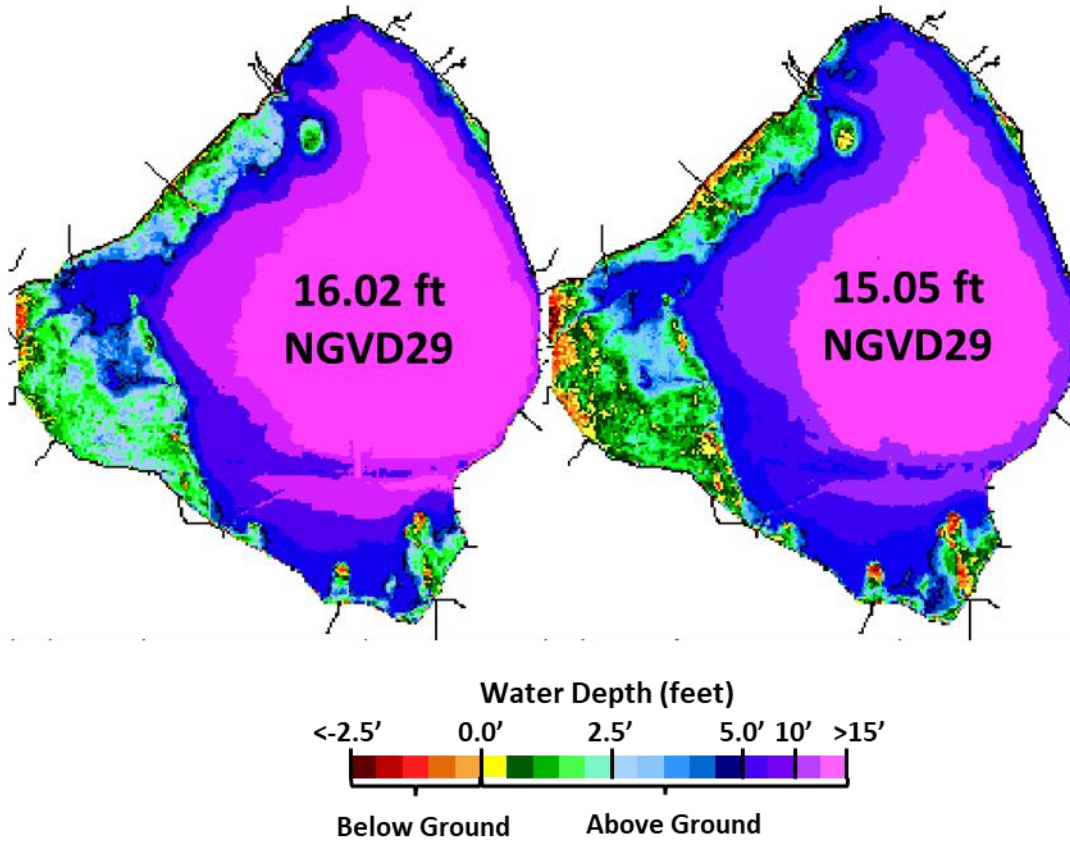


Figure LO-1. Lake Okeechobee water depth estimates based on South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT).

Lake Okeechobee Water Level History and Projected Stages

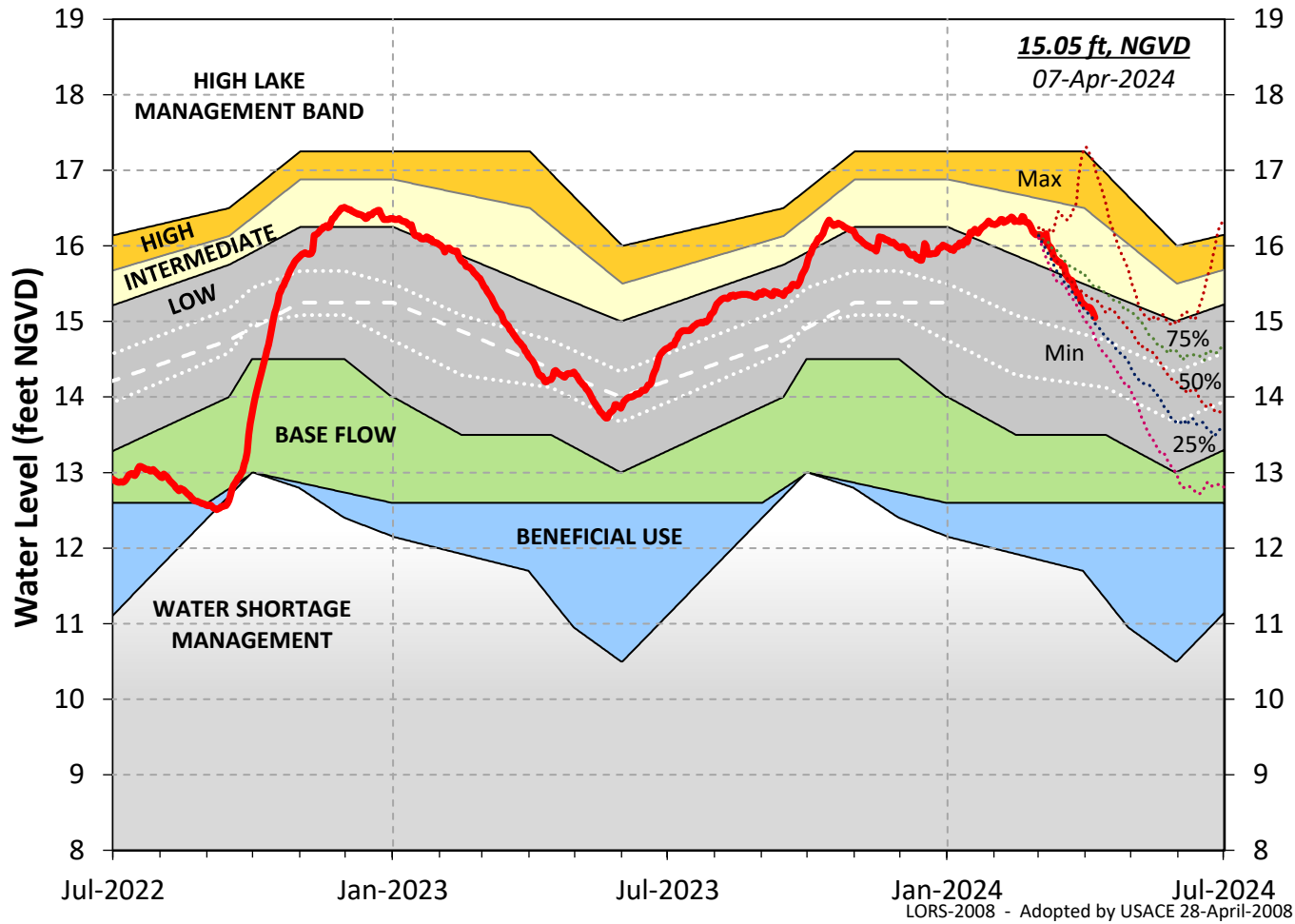


Figure LO-2. Recent Lake Okeechobee stages with projected stages based on a dynamic position analysis.

Lake Okeechobee Stage vs Recovery Envelope

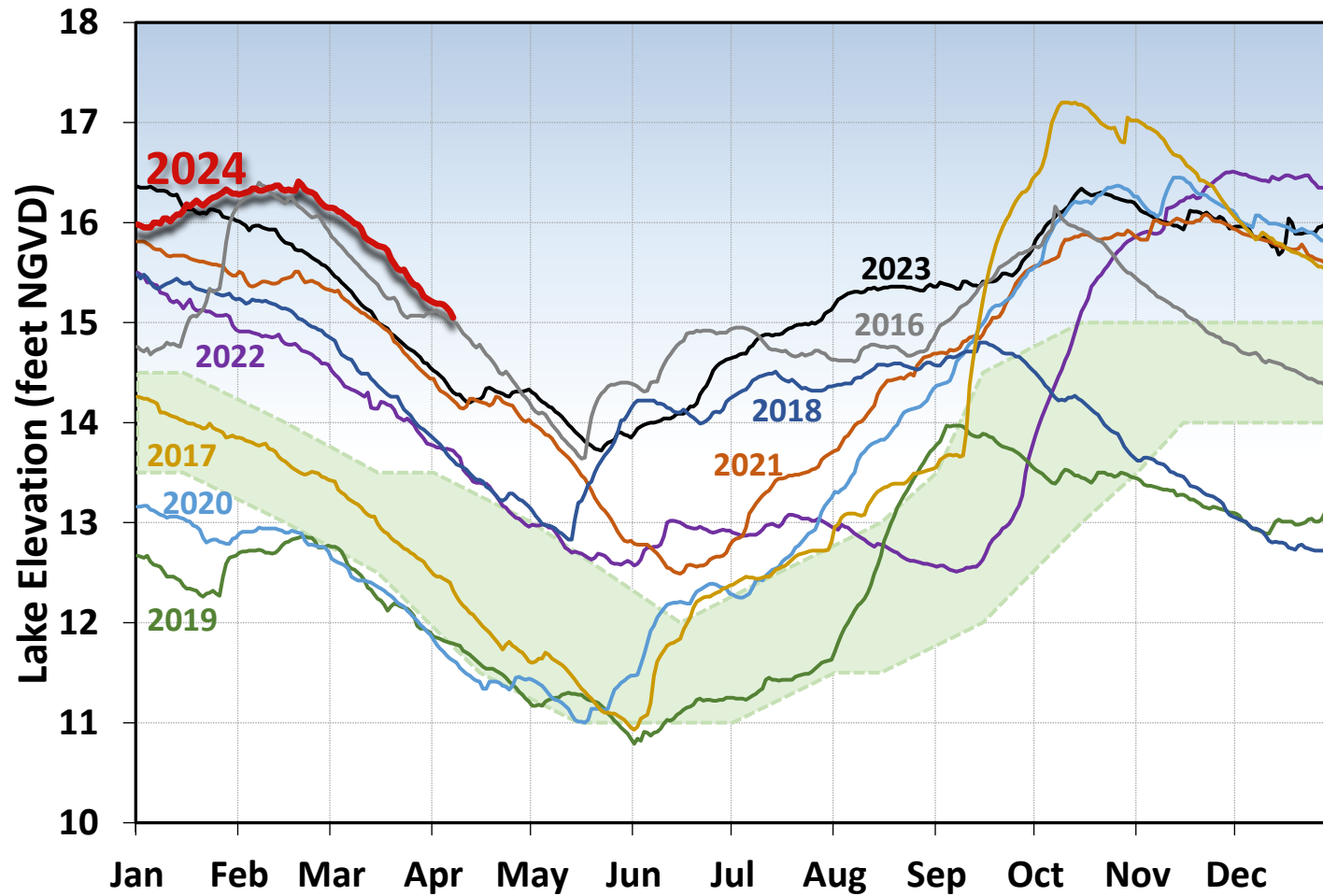


Figure LO-3. The current and eight prior year's annual stage hydrographs for Lake Okeechobee in comparison to the recovery envelope (light green). A shift from the normal ecological envelope to the recovery envelope occurred because the 30-day minimum lake stage (elevations exposed for at least 30 days, nonconsecutively) in the June 1 – July 31, 2023 window was >13.0 ft (3.96 m).

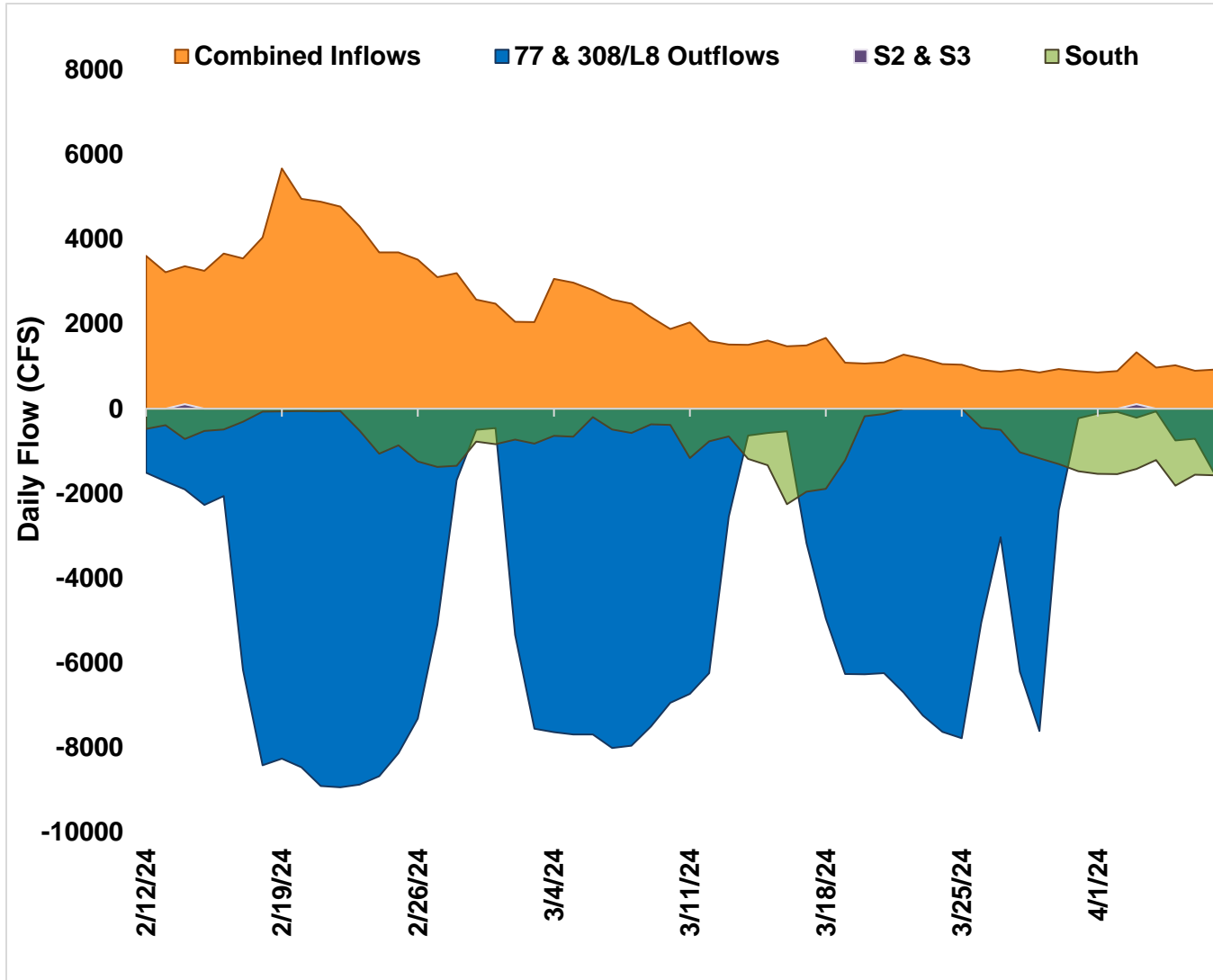


Figure LO-4. Major inflows (orange) to and outflows east and west (blue) from Lake Okeechobee. Outflows south are shown in green. Flows into Lake Okeechobee from the L-8 canal through S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) or from the C-44 canal through the S-308 are included as inflows. Conversely, flows from Lake Okeechobee into the L-8 or C-44 canals are included with outflows. Inflows are shown as positive values; outflows are negative. Outflows through the S-77 (Caloosahatchee) and S-308 (C-44 Canal) structures are based on downstream gauges to include flows to lock openings for navigation.

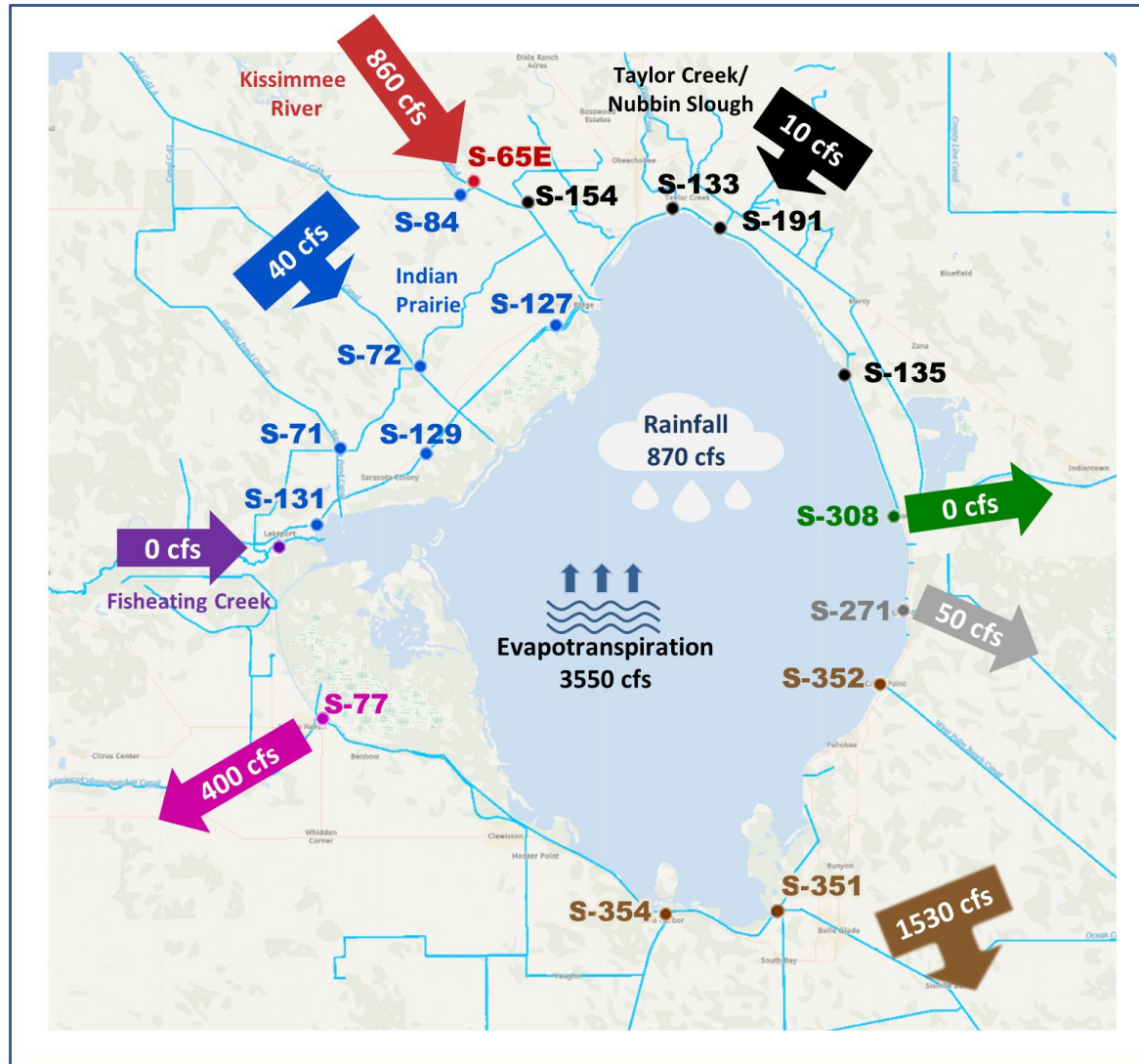


Figure LO-5. Inflows into Lake Okeechobee from Indian Prairie basins, Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough, Kissimmee River and Fisheating Creek, and outflows to the west via S-77, to the east via S-308, to the south via S-351, S-352, S-354, and to southeast via S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) for the week of April 01 - 07, 2024.

Wading Bird Foraging Locations March 28, 2024

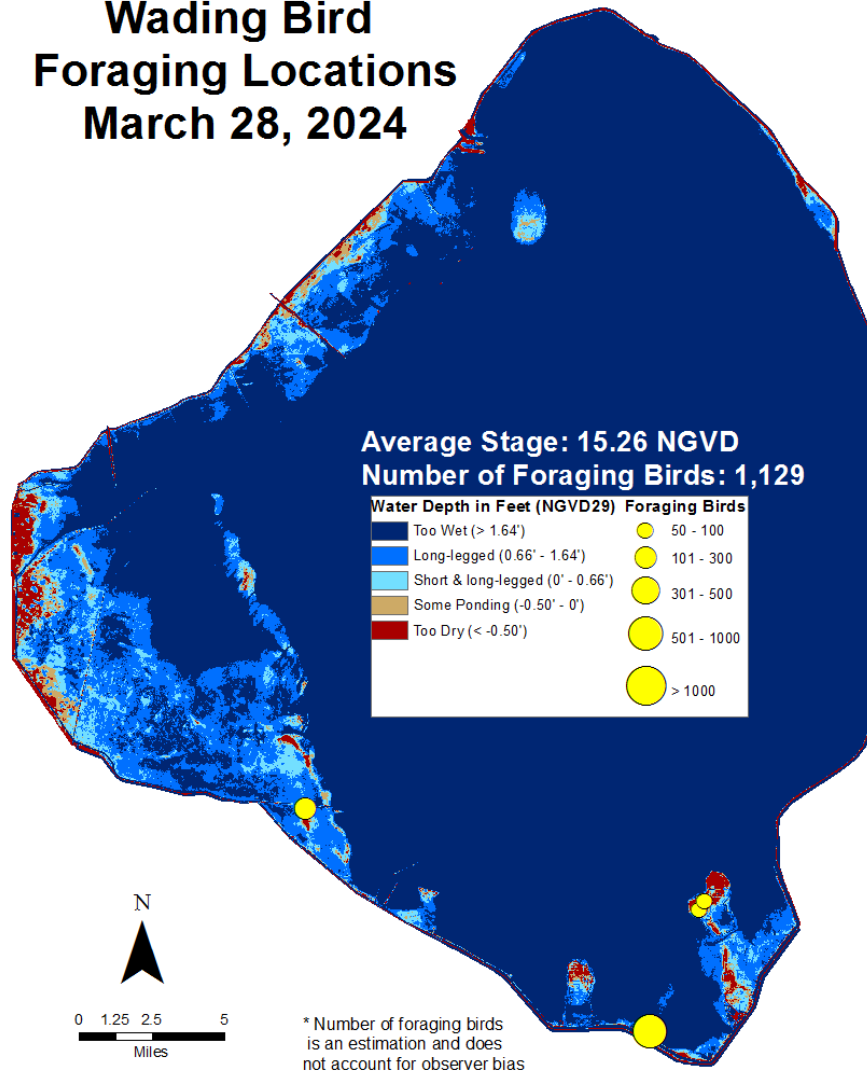


Figure LO-6. Locations of foraging flocks of wading birds observed during a monitoring flight on March 28, 2024, are shown in yellow (circle sizes represents the flock size).

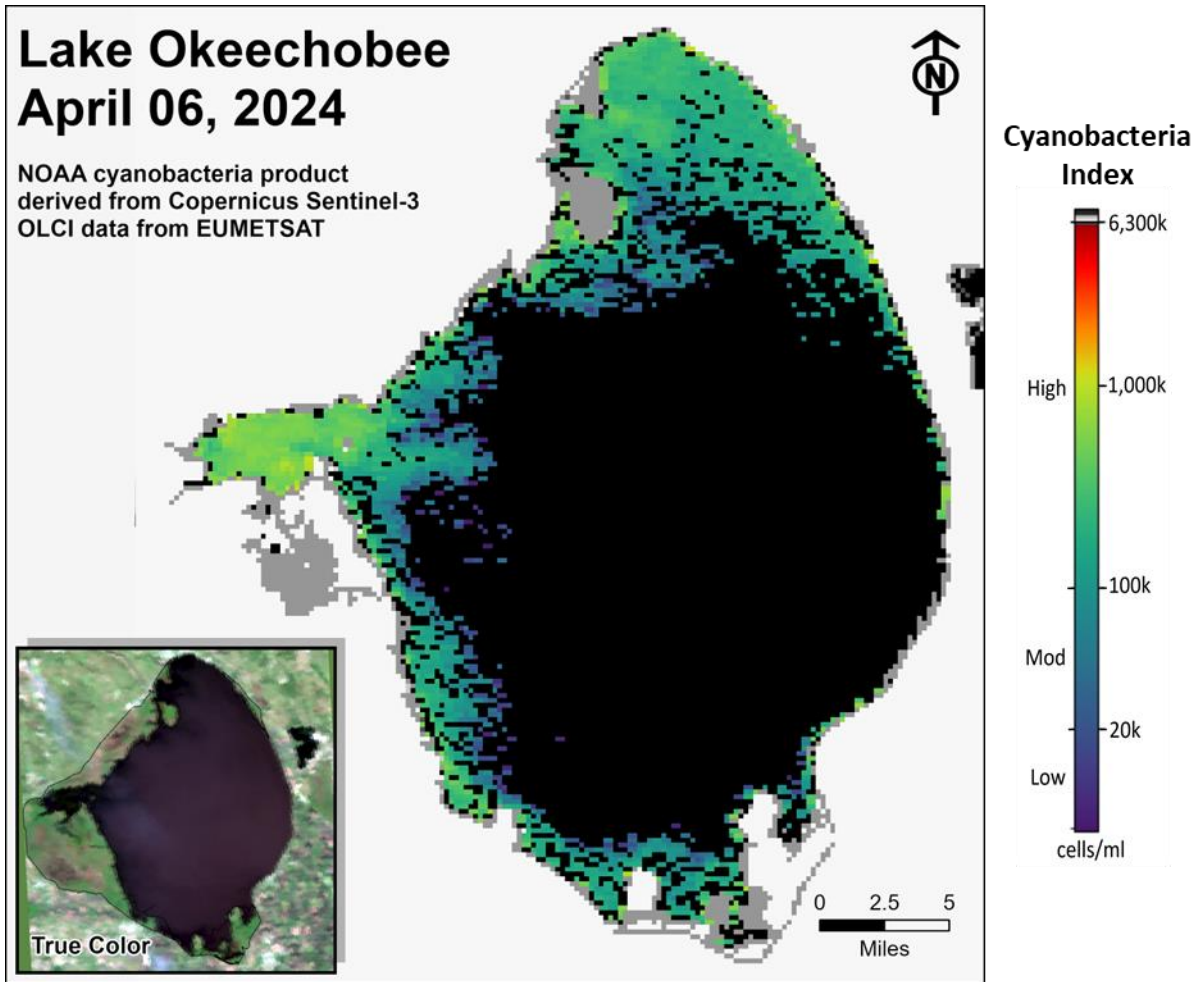


Figure LO-7. Cyanobacteria bloom index level on April 06, 2024, based on NOAA's harmful algal bloom monitoring system. Gray color indicates cloud cover. *Provisional NOAA image, subject to change*

Estuaries

St. Lucie Estuary

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary was 96 cfs (**Figures ES-1 and ES-2**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 162 cfs. For comparison, the historical provisional mean inflows from the contributing areas are shown in **Figure ES-2**.

Over the past week, salinities increased at all sites within the estuary (**Table ES-1 and Figure ES-3**). The seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge was 14.2. Salinity conditions in the middle estuary were estimated to be within the optimal range for adult eastern oysters (**Figure ES-4**). The mean larval oyster recruitment rate reported by the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI) was 0.0 spat/shell for samples retrieved in March indicating that the spring spawning season had not yet started (**Figure ES-5**). The mean oyster density reported for March was 286 live oysters/m², indicating loss of some oysters from the previous survey.

Caloosahatchee River Estuary

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary was 526 cfs (**Figures ES-6 and ES-7**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 3,427 cfs. For comparison, the historical provisional mean inflows from the contributing areas are shown in **Figure ES-7**.

Over the past week, salinities remained the same at S-79 and Val I-75 and increased at the remaining sites in the estuary (**Table ES-2 and Figures ES-8 and ES-9**). Salinity recorders at Shell Point and Sanibel stopped functioning as of 4/2/2024, so limited data were available this week. The seven-day mean salinities (**Table ES-2**) were in the optimal range (0-10) for tape grass in the upper estuary. The seven-day mean salinity values were within the lower stressed range for adult eastern oysters at Cape Coral, in the optimal range at Shell Point and in the upper stressed range at Sanibel (**Figure ES-10**). The mean larval oyster recruitment rate reported by the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute was 0.0 spat/shell at Iona Cove and Bird Island for samples retrieved in March indicating that spring spawning season had not yet started (**Figures ES-11 and ES-12**). The mean oyster density increased to 413 live oysters/m² at Iona Cove and decreased slightly to 938 live oysters/m² in the March survey.

Surface salinity at Val I-75 was forecasted for the next two weeks using an autoregression model (Qiu and Wan, 2013¹) coupled with a linear reservoir model for the tidal basin. Model scenarios included a 450, 750, and 2000 cfs pulse releases at S-79 with estimated tidal basin inflows of 126 cfs. Model results from all scenarios predict daily salinity to be 0.7 or lower and the 30-day moving average surface salinity to be 0.3 or lower at Val I-75

¹ Qiu, C., and Y. Wan. 2013. Time series modeling and prediction of salinity in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary. *Water Resources Research* 49:5804-5816.

at the end of the two-week period (**Table ES-3** and **Figure ES-13**). This keeps predicted salinities in the upper estuary within the optimal salinity range (0-10) for tape grass.

Red Tide

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute reported on April 5, 2024, that *Karenia brevis*, the Florida red tide dinoflagellate, was not observed in any samples collected within the District region. On the east coast, red tide was not observed in samples from Palm Beach County.

Water Management Recommendations

Lake stage is in the Low Sub-Band. Tributary conditions are normal. The LORS2008 release guidance suggests up to 450 cfs release at S-79 to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary and up to 200 cfs release at S-80 to the St. Lucie Estuary.

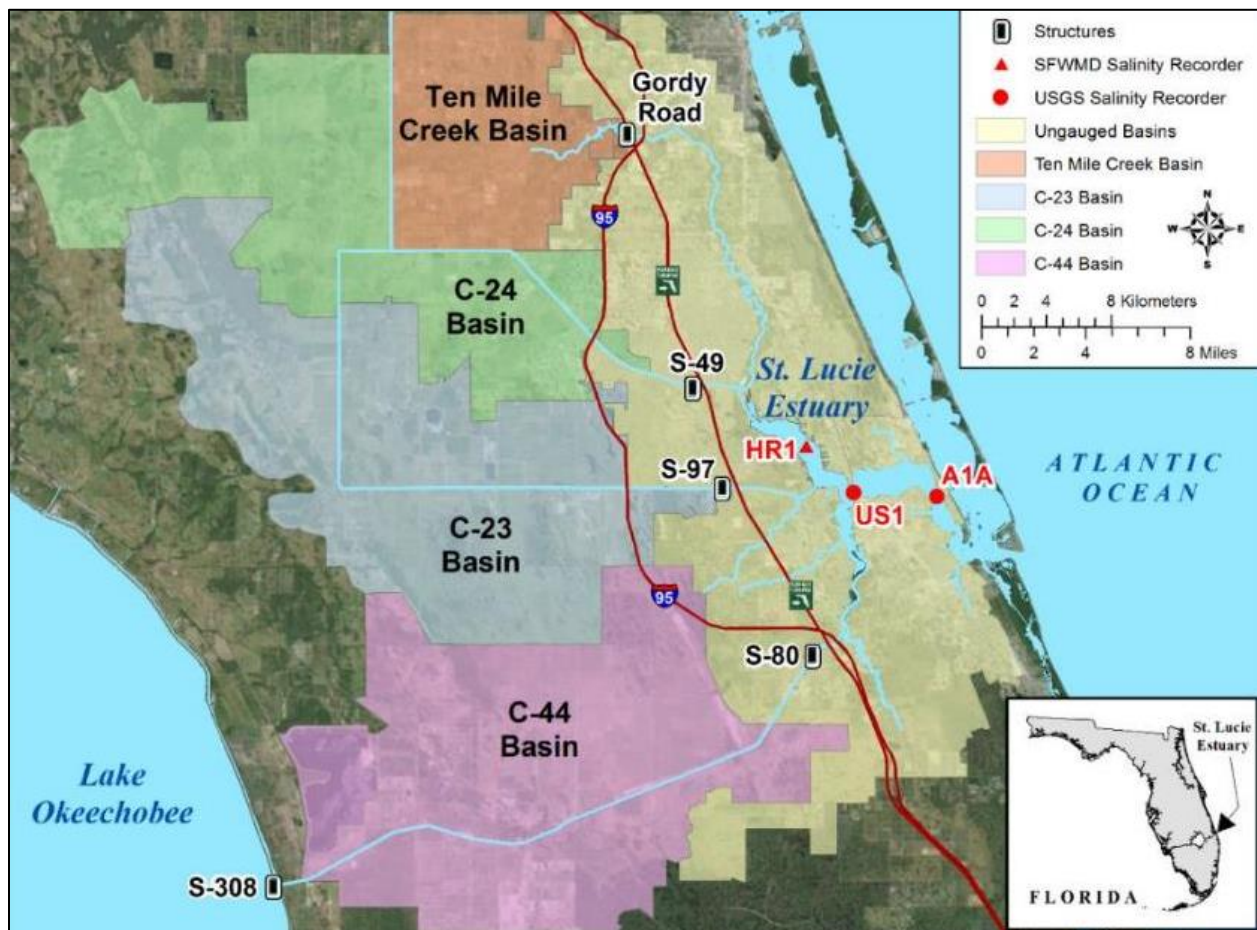


Figure ES-1. Basins, water control structures and salinity monitoring sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.

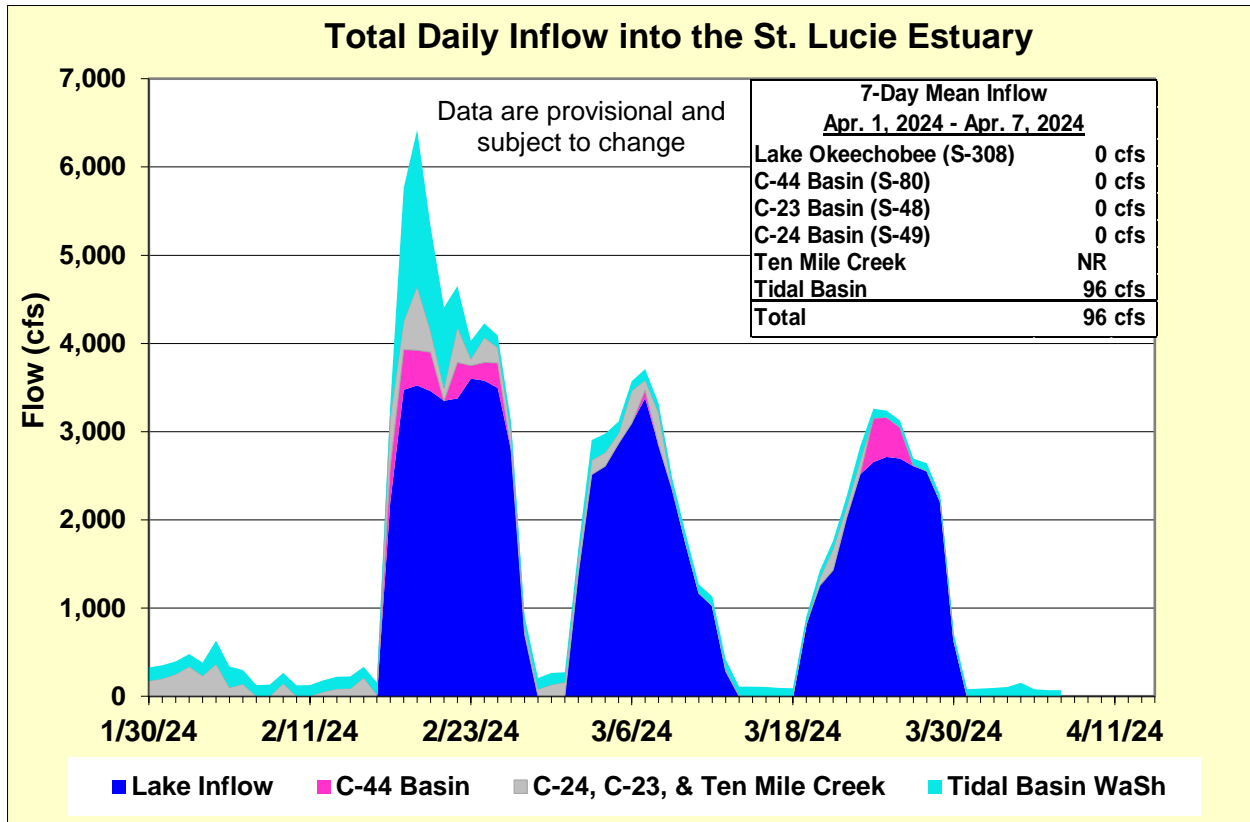


Figure ES-2. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee and runoff from the C-44, C-23, C-24, Ten Mile Creek, and Tidal Basins into the St. Lucie Estuary.

Table ES-1. Seven-day mean salinity at oyster monitoring sites in the St. Lucie Estuary. Current means are in bold font; previous week's means are in parentheses. The envelope reflects the optimum salinity range for adult eastern oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) in the estuary. Data are provisional.

Sampling Site	Surface	Bottom	Optimum Envelope
HR1 (North Fork)	8.4 (6.6)	11.7 (7.2)	10.0 – 25.0
US1 Bridge	12.9 (5.8)	15.4 (8.6)	10.0 – 25.0
A1A Bridge	21.3 (13.5)	26.7 (22.0)	10.0 – 25.0

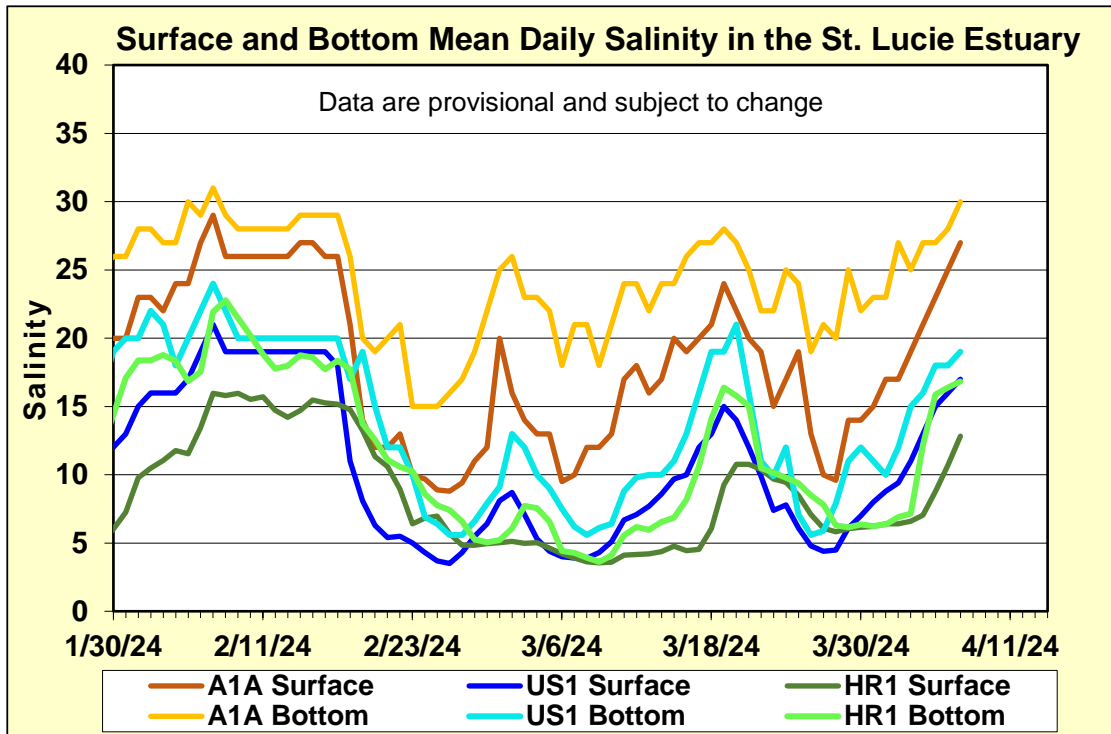


Figure ES-3. Mean daily salinity at the A1A, US1 and HR1 sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.

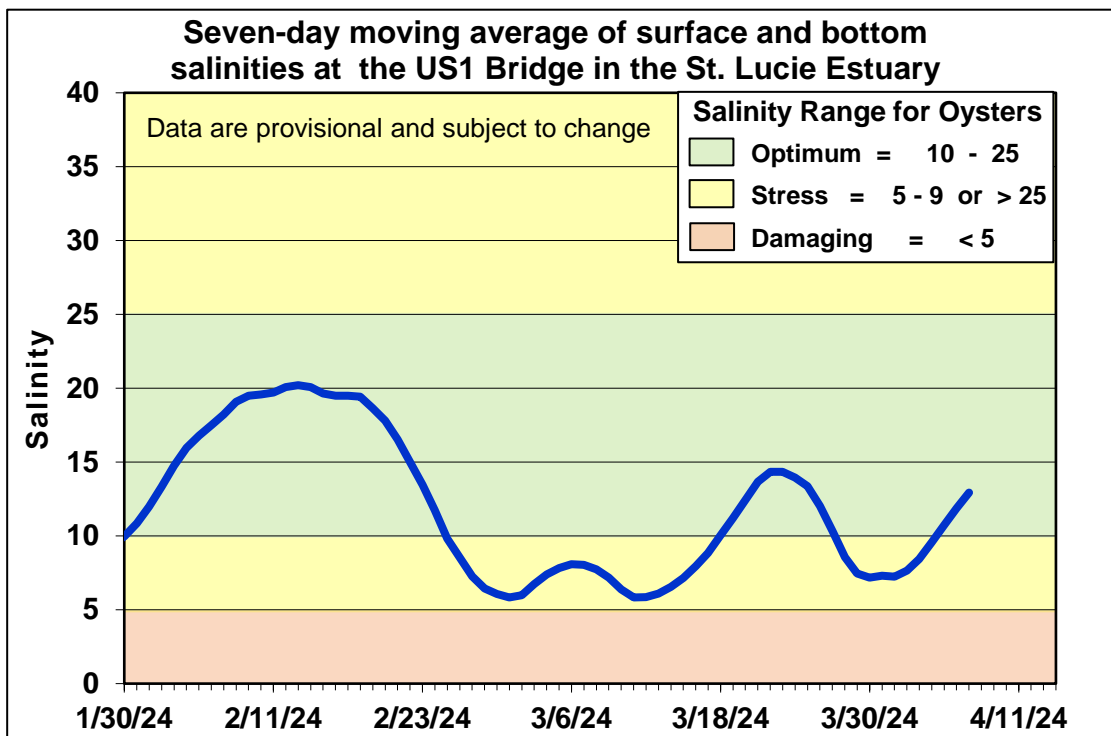


Figure ES-4. Seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge in the St. Lucie Estuary.

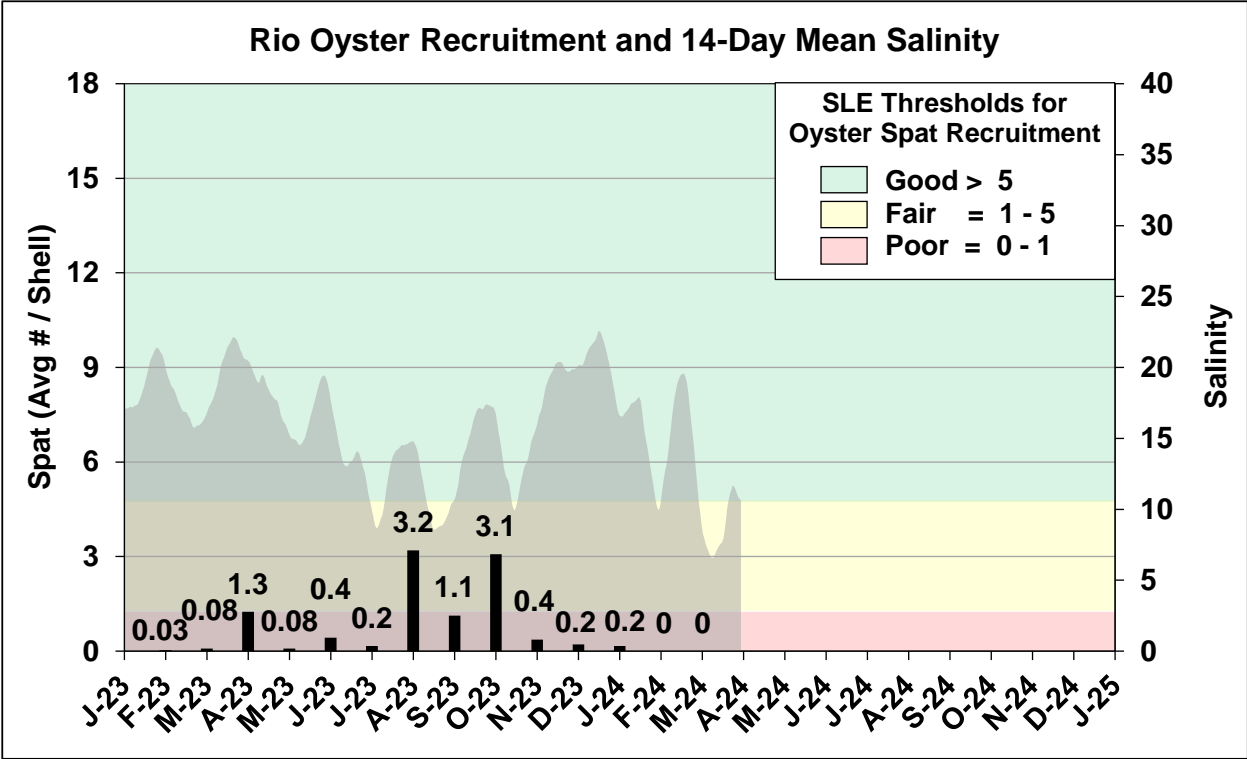


Figure ES-5. Mean oyster recruitment at the Rio oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at US1 Bridge.

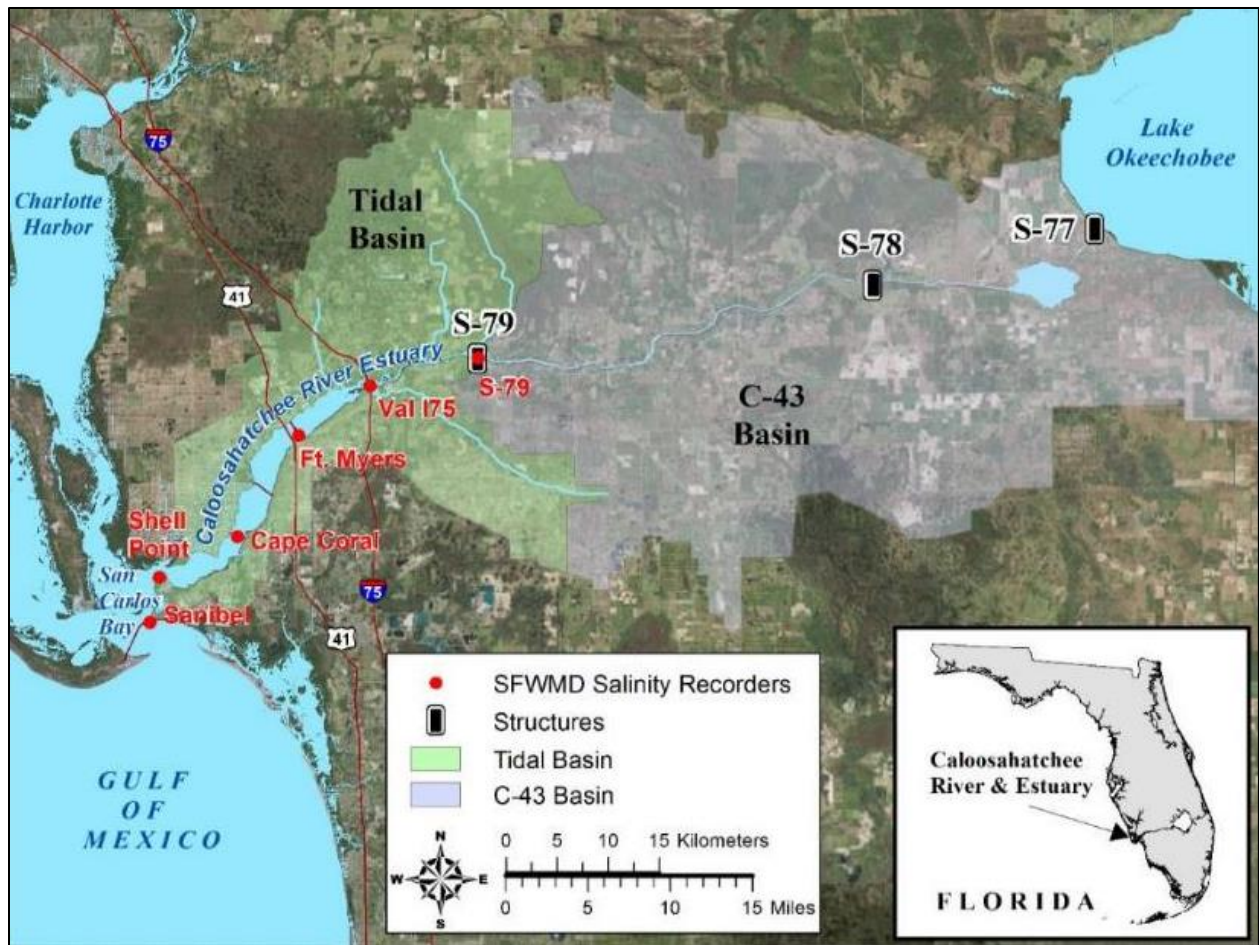


Figure ES-6. Basins, water control structures and salinity monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

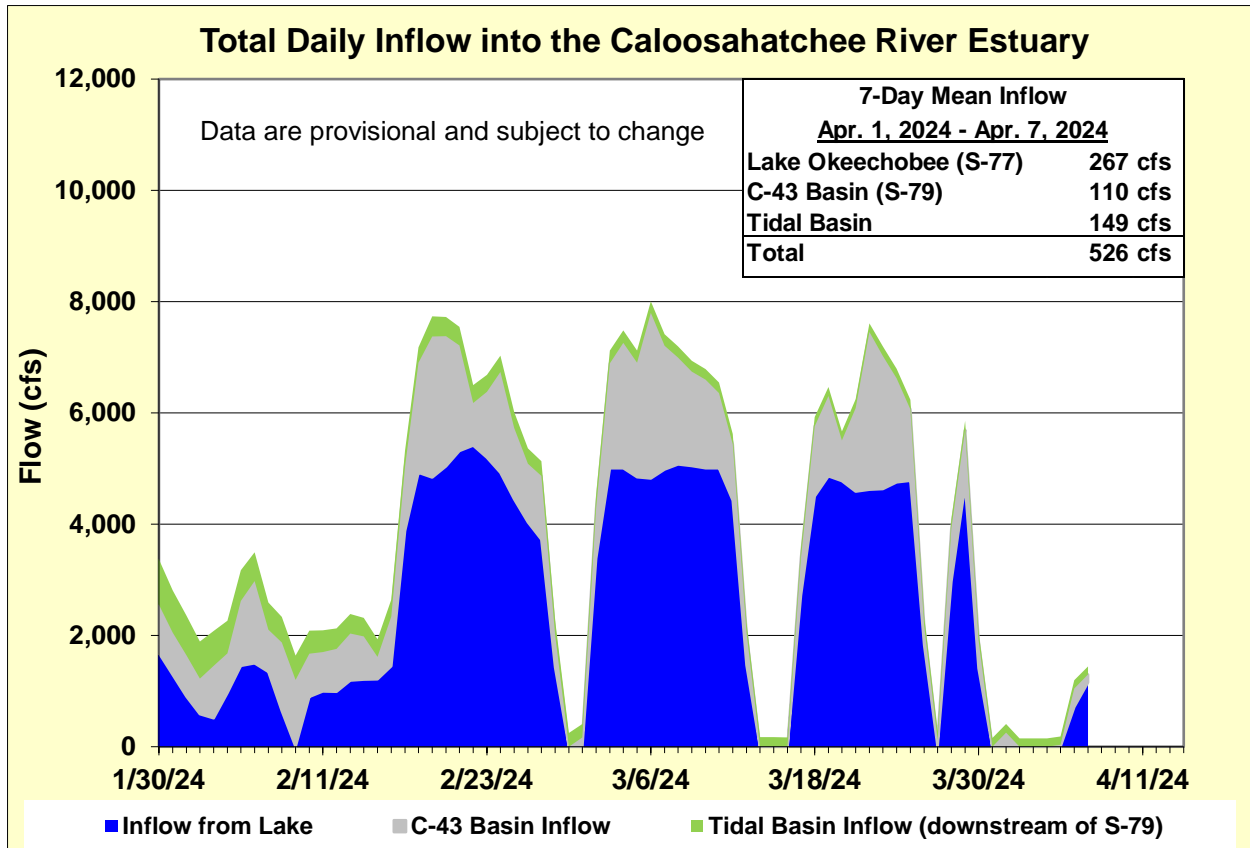


Figure ES-7. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee, and runoff from the C-43 and Tidal basins into the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

Table ES-2. Seven-day mean salinity at six monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary. Current means are in bold font; previous week's means are in parentheses. The envelope in the upper estuary sites is for the protection of tape grass and the envelope in the lower estuary is the optimum salinity range for adult eastern oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*). Data are provisional.

Sampling Site	Surface	Bottom	Optimum Envelope
S-79 (Franklin Lock)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.0 – 10.0
Val I-75	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)	0.0 – 10.0
Fort Myers Yacht Basin	0.8 (0.2)	1.7 (0.2)	0.0 – 10.0
Cape Coral	8.8 (3.2)	11.5 (4.1)	10.0 – 25.0
Shell Point	23.9 (21.1)	24.4 (22.5)	10.0 – 25.0
Sanibel	28.9 (27.9)	30.3 (29.7)	10.0 – 25.0

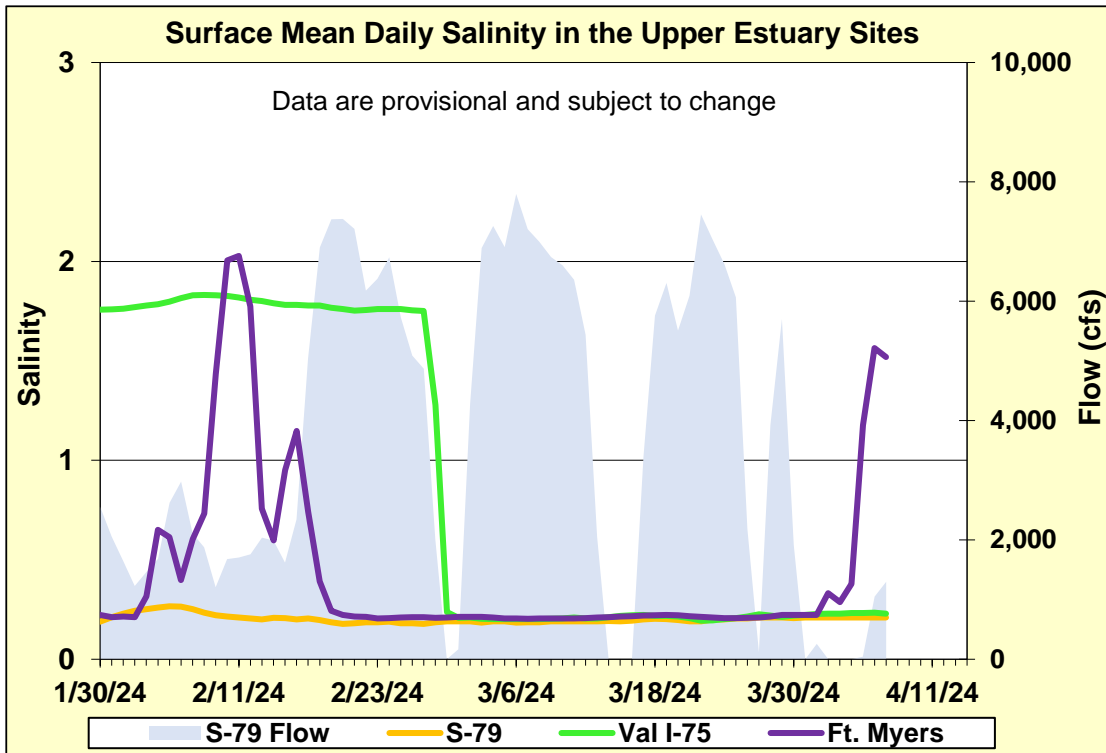


Figure ES-8. Mean daily salinity at upper Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.

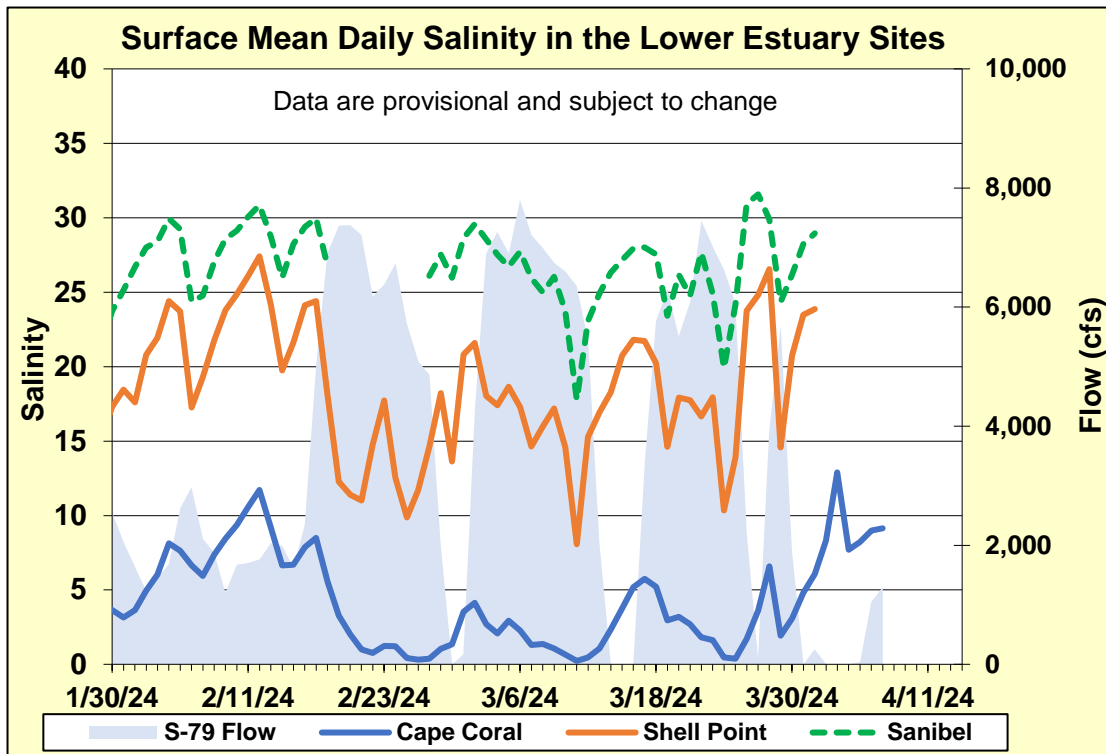


Figure ES-9. Mean daily surface salinity at lower Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.

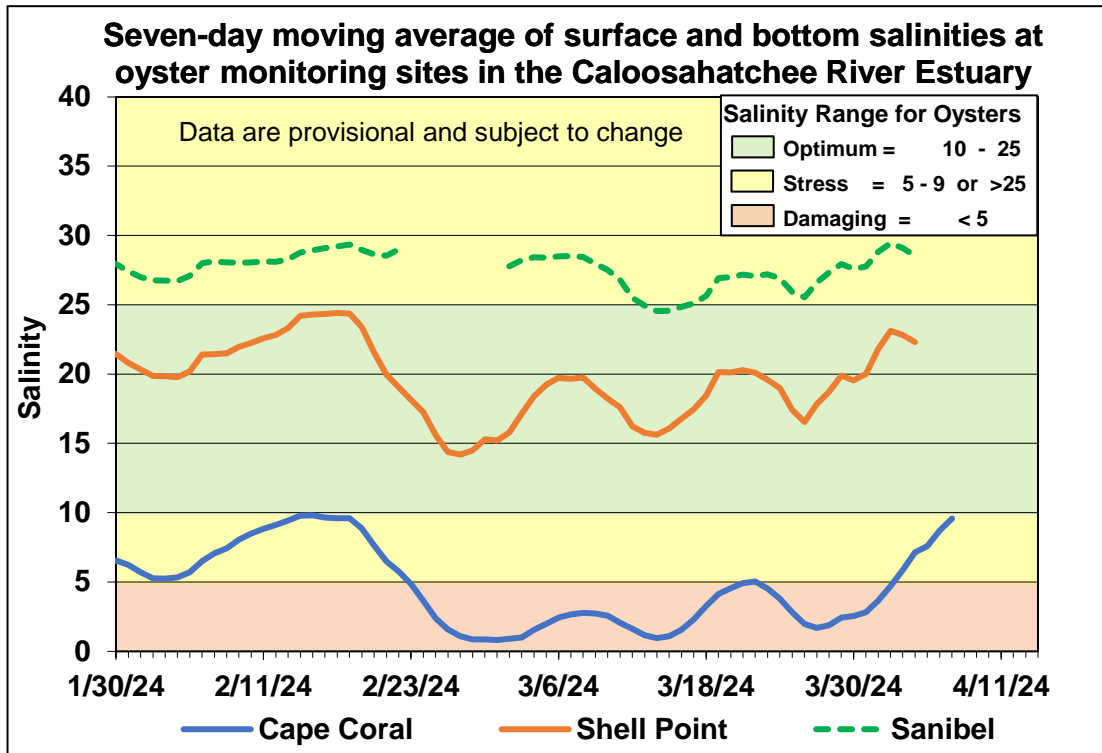


Figure ES-10. Seven-day moving average of surface and bottom salinities at Cape Coral, Shell Point and Sanibel monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

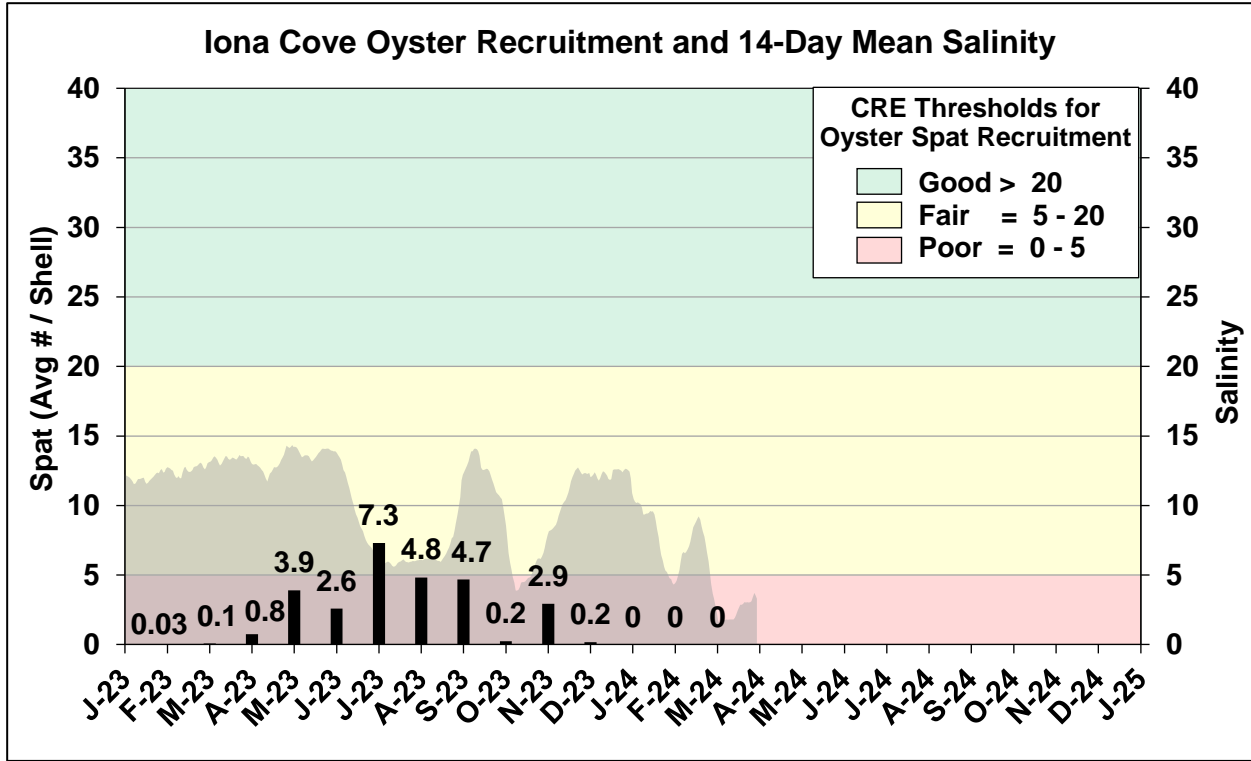


Figure ES-11. Mean oyster recruitment at the Iona Cove oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Cape Coral.

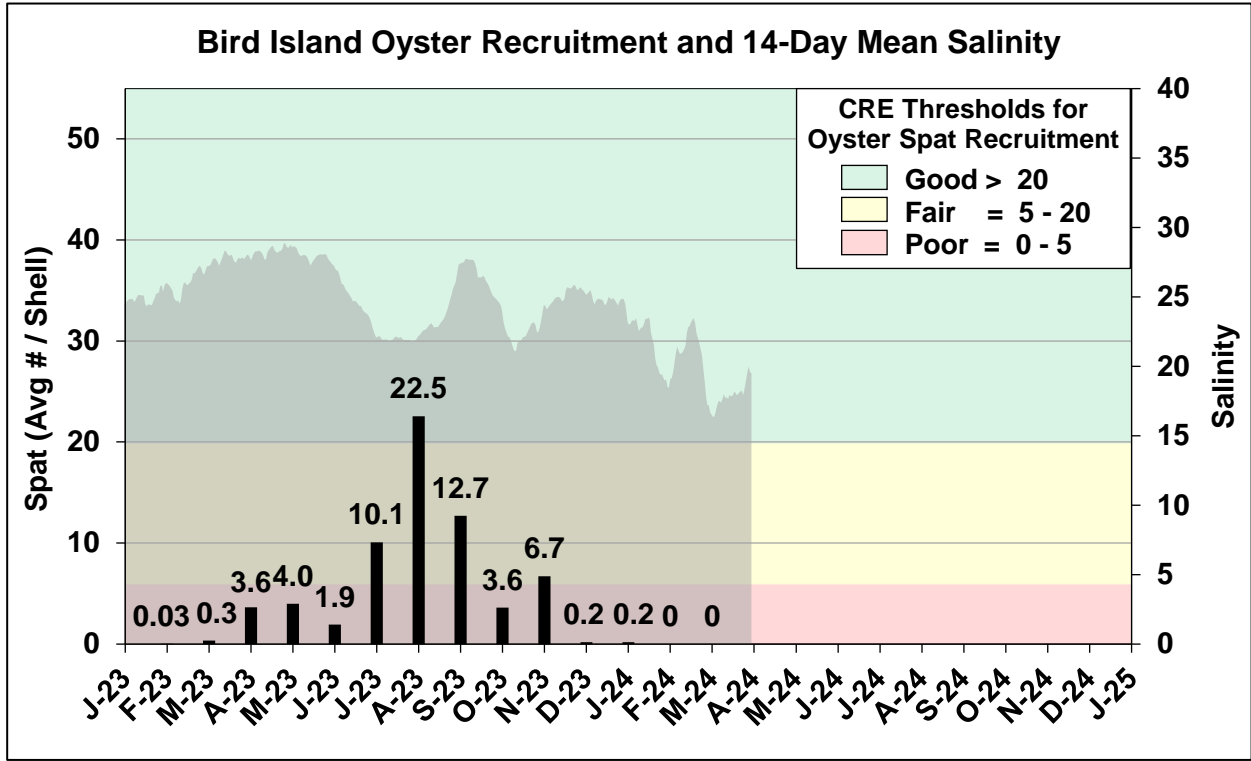


Figure ES-12. Mean oyster recruitment at the Bird Island oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Shell Point.

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

Scenario	Simulated S-79 Flow (cfs)	Tidal Basin Runoff (cfs)	Daily Salinity	30-Day Mean Salinity
A	450	126	0.7	0.3
B	750	126	0.4	0.3
C	2000	126	0.3	0.3

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

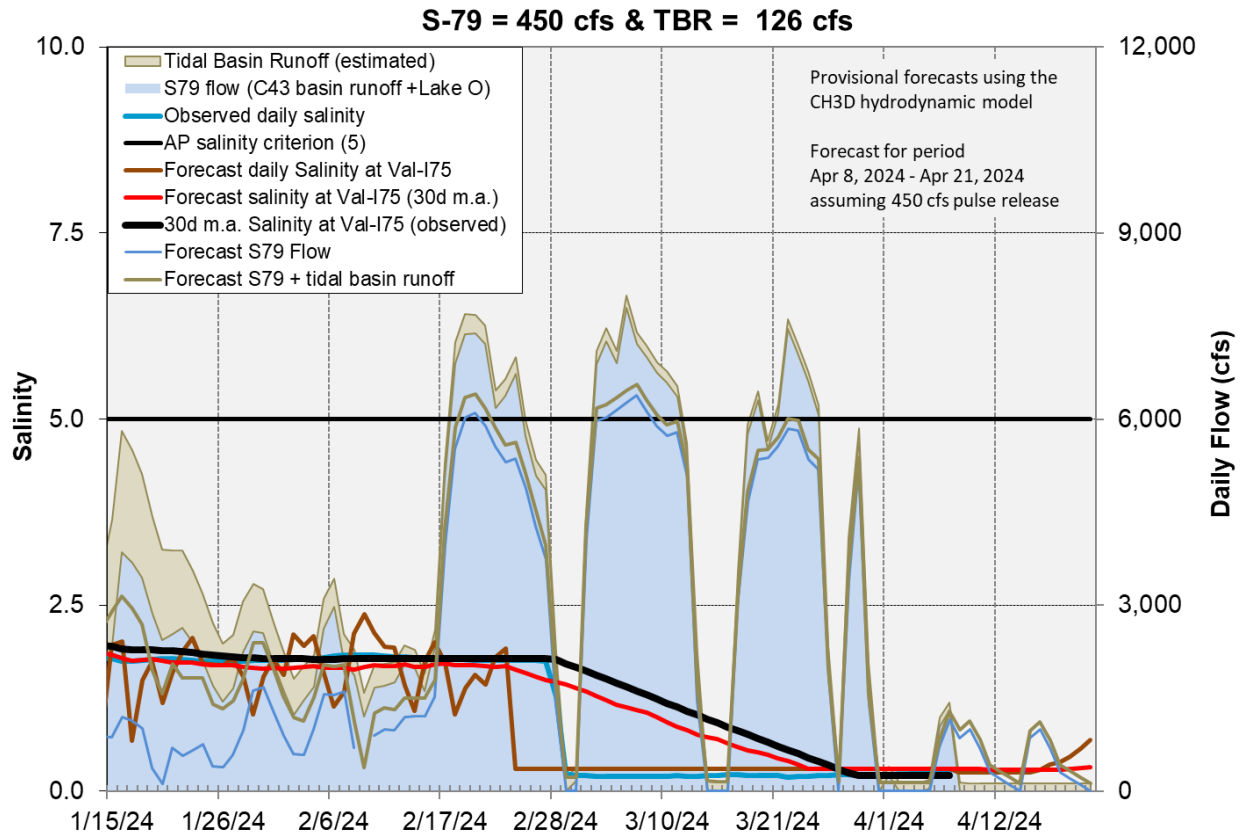


Figure ES-13. Forecasted Val I-75 site surface salinity assuming no pulse release at S-79.

Stormwater Treatment Areas

STA-1E: STA-1E Eastern Flow-way is offline for rehydration and vegetation establishment following erosion repair. An operational restriction is in place in STA-1E Western Flow-way for post-construction vegetation grow-in. Online treatment cells are at or above target stage. Vegetation in the Central flow-way is highly stressed. The 365-day phosphorus loading rate (PLR) for the Central Flow-way is high. (**Figure S-1**).

STA-1W: An operational restriction is in place in STA-1W Northern Flow-way for vegetation management activities. Treatment cells are near or above target stage. Vegetation in the flow-ways is highly stressed. The 365-day PLR for the Eastern Flow-way is very high, the 365-day PLR for the Western Flow-way is high, and the 365-day PLR for the Northern Flow-ways is below 1.0 g/m²/year (**Figure S-1**).

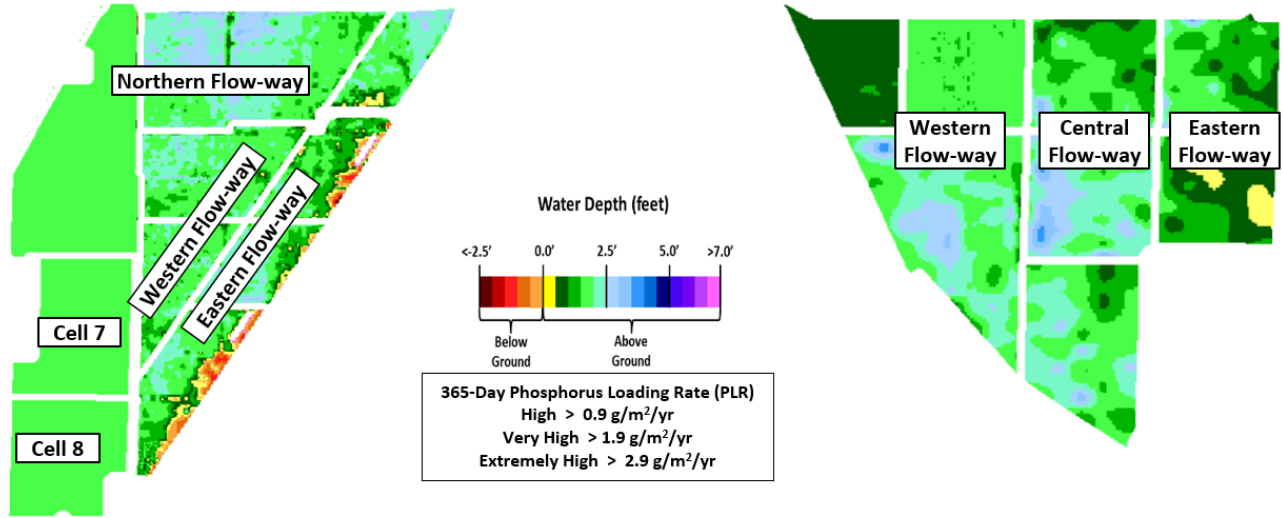
STA-2: Operational restrictions are in place in Flow-ways 2 and 4 for vegetation management activities. Online treatment cells are near or above target stage. Vegetation in Flow-ways 2, 3, and 4 is stressed, and in 5 is highly stressed. The 365-day PLRs for Flow-ways 3, 4, and 5 are below 1.0 g/m²/year. The 365-day PLR for Flow-way 1 is high (**Figure S-2**).

STA-3/4: An operational restriction is in place in the Eastern Flow-way for post-drawdown vegetation grow-in. Treatment cells are at or above target stage. Vegetation in the Central Flow-way is highly stressed and in the Eastern Flow-way is stressed. The 365-day PLRs for the Central and Western Flow-ways are below 1.0 g/m²/year (**Figure S-2**).

STA-5/6: An operational restriction is in place in Flow-way 4 for vegetation management (prescribed burn). Treatment cells are near or above target stage. All treatment cells have highly stressed or stressed vegetation conditions. The 365-day PLRs for Flow-ways 1, 4, 6, 7, and 8 are below 1.0 g/m²/year, and the 365-day PLRs for Flow-ways 2, 3, and 5 are high. (**Figure S-3**).

For definitions on STA operational language see glossary following figures.

Eastern Flow Path Weekly Status Report – 4/1/2024 through 4/7/2024

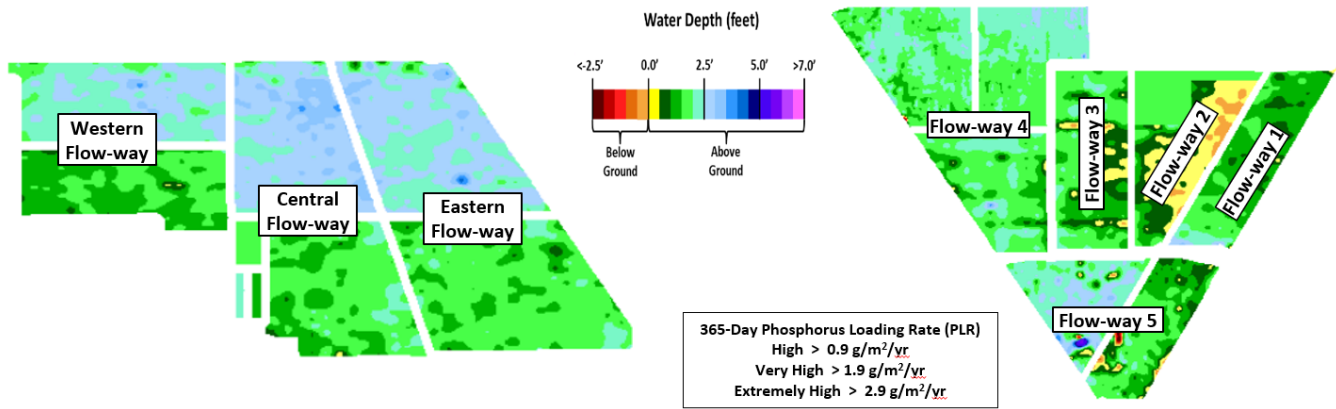


STA-1W	Flow-way Status
Western	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 365-day PLR • Highly stressed vegetation conditions
Eastern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very High 365-day PLR • Highly stressed vegetation conditions
Northern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly stressed vegetation conditions • Planting emergent vegetation
Cell 6	
Cell 7+8	

STA-1E	Flow-way Status
Western	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-construction vegetation grow-in
Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High 365-day PLR • Highly stressed vegetation conditions
Eastern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offline for vegetation grow-in following erosion repair

Figure S-1. Eastern Flow Path Weekly Status Report

Central Flow Path Weekly Status Report – 4/1/2024 through 4/7/2024



STA-3/4	Flow-way Status
Western	
Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly stressed vegetation conditions
Eastern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-drawdown vegetation grow-in Stressed vegetation conditions

STA-2	Flow-way Status
Flow-way 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High 365-day PLR Upstream nuisance vegetation control
Flow-way 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-construction vegetation grow-in Planting emergent vegetation Stressed vegetation conditions Upstream nuisance vegetation control
Flow-way 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stressed vegetation conditions Upstream nuisance vegetation control
Flow-way 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting emergent vegetation Stressed vegetation conditions Upstream nuisance vegetation control
Flow-way 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly stressed vegetation conditions Upstream nuisance vegetation control

Figure S-2. Central Flow Path Weekly Status Report

Western Flow Path Weekly Status Report – 4/1/2024 through 4/7/2024

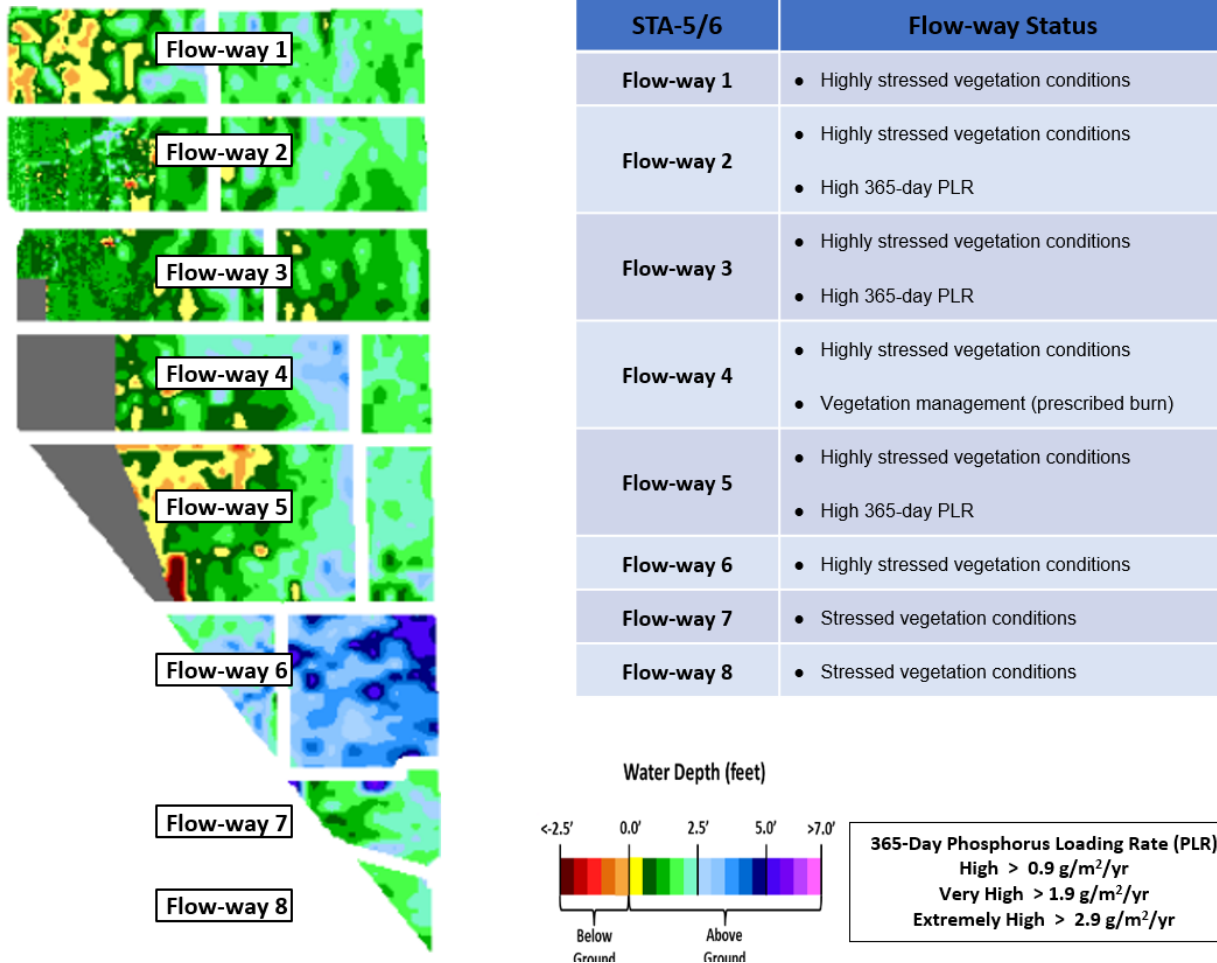


Figure S-3. Western Flow Path Weekly Status Report

Basic Concepts and Definitions for STA Weekly Status Report

- **Inflow:** Sum of flow volume at all inflow structures to an STA.
- **Lake Inflow:** Portion of the STA total inflow volume that originates from Lake Okeechobee.
- **Outflow:** Sum of flow volume at outflow structures from an STA.
- **Total Phosphorus (TP):** Total mass of phosphorus in all its forms; including particulate, dissolved, etc.
- **Inflow Concentration:** TP concentration is the mass of TP in micrograms per liter of water, $\mu\text{g/L}$ or ppb. Inflow concentration refers to the flow-weighted mean TP from all inflow structures over a period of time.
- **Outflow Concentration:** The flow-weighted mean TP from all outflow structures over a period of time. The outflow concentration represents the reduction of inflow TP achieved by STA treatment of the inflow water.
- **WQBEL:** The STA outflow concentration that is required upon completion of the Restoration Strategies projects by December 2025. The outflow concentration shall not exceed 13 ppb as an annual flow weighted mean in more than 3 out of 5 water years on a rolling basis and shall not exceed 19 ppb as an annual flow weighted in any water year.
- **Flow-Way (FW):** One or more treatment cells connected in series. Cells typically have emergent aquatic vegetation (EAV) in the front portion of the flow-way followed by a mix of EAV and submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV)
- **Vegetation Status:** Healthy means the vegetation condition is good and will allow the STA to perform as designed. Stressed means the vegetation is showing signs of poor health, such as browning or areas of vegetation die-off, or the cell contains undesirable vegetation such as floating exotic vegetation requiring treatment. The TP reduction capability of the STA is affected when the vegetation condition is poor.
- **Phosphorus Loading Rate (PLR):** Mass of inflow TP in grams, divided by total treatment area of STA in square meters, per year. In general, a 365-day value of less than 1.0 is needed for an STA to perform optimally. A PLR of 2.0 is considered very high and a PLR of 3.0 is considered extremely high. The TP reduction capability of the STA is affected when the PLR is high, very high and extremely high.
- **Online:** Online status means the FW can receive and treat inflow.
- **Online with Restriction:** The FW can receive and treat inflow, but the amount of flow or water level may be limited temporarily. For example, a vegetation rehabilitation effort may require reduced flows through an area while the new plants are establishing, or nesting by protected species may require a certain water level not to be exceeded.
- **Offline:** The FW is unable to receive and treat inflow due to repairs, construction, or other prohibitive reasons.
- **Depth:** Difference between the average surface water level in a cell and the average ground elevation in that cell. Target depths, or depths between flow events, are between 1.25 ft to 1.5 ft. As depth approaches or drops below zero, an increasing percentage of the cell is considered dry and STA conditions deteriorate. An increase in depth above target depth is expected with increasing flow. However, as depth increases much above the target depth and is sustained over a period of time, it can be detrimental to vegetation health and overall STA treatment performance.
- **Note:** The data provided in this summary report were developed using a combination of provisional and quality-assured flow and water quality data. In some cases, best professional judgment was used to estimate missing data and revise questionable data. Values provided are not considered final but are appropriate for use in STA operational decision-making.

Everglades

Water Conservation Area Regulation Schedules

More typical dry season rainfall amounts fell across the Everglades Protection Area (EPA) last week compared to the previous two. WCA-1: Stage within the Refuge remained above schedule but continues to trend towards the A1 zone line last week, stage on Sunday at the 1-8C gauge was 0.09 feet above that line. WCA-2A: Stage at the S-11B_H gauge trended towards the schedule line then steadied late last week. The average on Sunday was 0.57 feet above the flat regulation line. WCA-3A: The 3-Gauge average stage continued to recede towards the schedule line last week. The average stage on Sunday was 0.18 feet above the falling Zone A regulation line. WCA-3A North: Stage at Gauge 62 (NW corner) remained below the Upper schedule last week, average on Sunday was 0.34 feet below that schedule line. See figures **EV-1** through **EV-4**.

Water Depths

The SFWDAT model output for April 7, 2024, illustrates a hydro pattern in WCA-3A North that is drying down starting in the northeast. Ponded conditions continue to diminish along the northern reaches of the L-67s in WCA-3A. In southern WCA-3A the spatial extent of flooding there continues to contract with depths now around 2.0 feet. Hydrologic connectivity remains within all the major sloughs of Everglades National Park (ENP) over the last month. Current WDAT water depth estimates are drier when compared to one month ago across all WCA-3A, western WCA-2A and the Refuge. Conditions are somewhat wetter in southern ENP. The comparison to modeled conditions a year ago continue to show significantly wetter conditions across the EPA most significantly within the Big Cypress basin, the upper reaches of L-67 and the eastern side of ENP (**Figure EV-5 and Figure EV-6**).

Comparing current conditions to the 20-year average on April 7th: Depth conditions remain above the 90th percentile for this time of the year in southern WCA-3A, WCA-3B and ENP. Depths fell below the 90% in WCA-1 and -2A (**Figure EV-7**).

Taylor Slough and Florida Bay

Most stages decreased across Taylor Slough over the past week (4/1-4/7), with an average decrease of -0.03 feet. Stage changes ranged from -0.08 feet at both Craighead Pond (CP) and P37 in the southwestern slough, to $+0.04$ feet at Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB) in the northern slough (**Figure EV-8 and Figure EV-9**). Taylor Slough water levels remain above the recent average for this time of year by 16.9 inches compared to before the Florida Bay initiative (starting in 2017), an increase of 0.7 inches relative to last week's comparison. Stages at CP and TSB remain above estimated historical levels by 0.31 and 0.49 feet, respectively.

Average Florida Bay salinity was 21.6, an increase of 0.9 from last week. Salinity increased at most sites with changes ranging from -3.0 at Garfield Bight (GB) in the western nearshore region, to $+4.0$ at Little Madeira Bay (LM) in the eastern nearshore region (**Figure EV-8**). Salinity remains below the 25th percentile for all three regions, as

well as below estimated historical levels (**Figure EV-10**). Average Florida Bay salinity remains below its recent average for this time of year by 9.5, a decrease of 0.2 from last week.

Salinity at the TR station in the mangrove zone (tracked for the Florida Bay MFL) was 0.4. The 30-day moving average was 0.5, with no change from last week (**Figure EV-11**). The 365-day moving sum of flow from the five creeks was 444,514 acre-feet was, an increase of 7,215 acre-feet from last week (**Figure EV-11**).

Total weekly rainfall averaged 0.5 inches in Taylor Slough and Florida Bay based on the 18 gauges used for this report. Total rainfall ranged from 0.1 inches at Terrapin Bay (TB) in the central nearshore region to 1.0 inch at TSB in the northern slough (**Figure EV-12**). Wind directions and speeds in Florida Bay ranged from 0.6 mph NW on 4/6 to 24.3 mph S on 4/4 (**Figure EV-12**).

Average daily flow from the five major creeks (McCormick, Taylor, Mud, Trout, West Highway) totaled 417 acre-feet last week, with net positive flows for the week. Total daily creek flow ranged from -2,151 acre-feet on 4/3 to 2,735 acre-feet on 4/5 (**Figure EV-13**). Average daily flow for the week was 2,559 acre-feet below estimated historical levels.

Implications for water management

The ecology of WCA-3A and WCA-2A will benefit from recession rates in the upper “good” or “fair” range (up to 0.24 feet per two weeks), this type of recession increases foraging opportunities for wading birds and lessen the flooding stress on tree islands. As conditions remain above the 90th percentile in NE Shark River Slough, continuing strong positive TS creek flows to avoid salinity swings in the nearshore areas is showing to be ecologically beneficial. Individual regional recommendations can be found in **Table EV-2**.

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

Everglades Region	Rainfall (inches)	Stage change (feet)
WCA-1	0.39	-0.14
WCA-2A	0.32	-0.07
WCA-2B	0.18	-0.11
WCA-3A	0.23	-0.14
WCA-3B	0.17	-0.13
ENP	0.47	-0.08



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



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



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

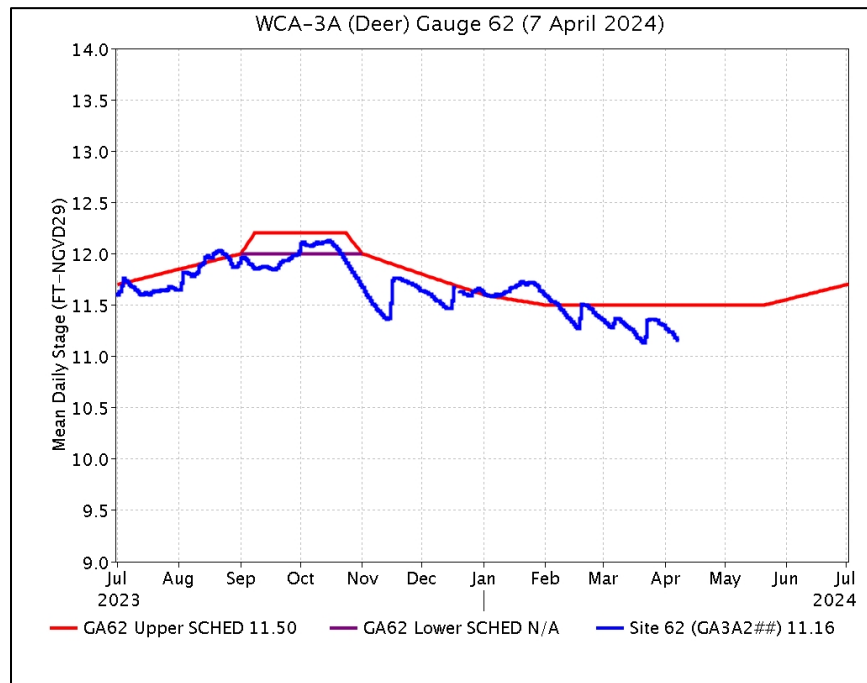


Figure EV-4. WCA-3A stage hydrograph (Deer gauge; Site 62) and GA62 regulation schedule.

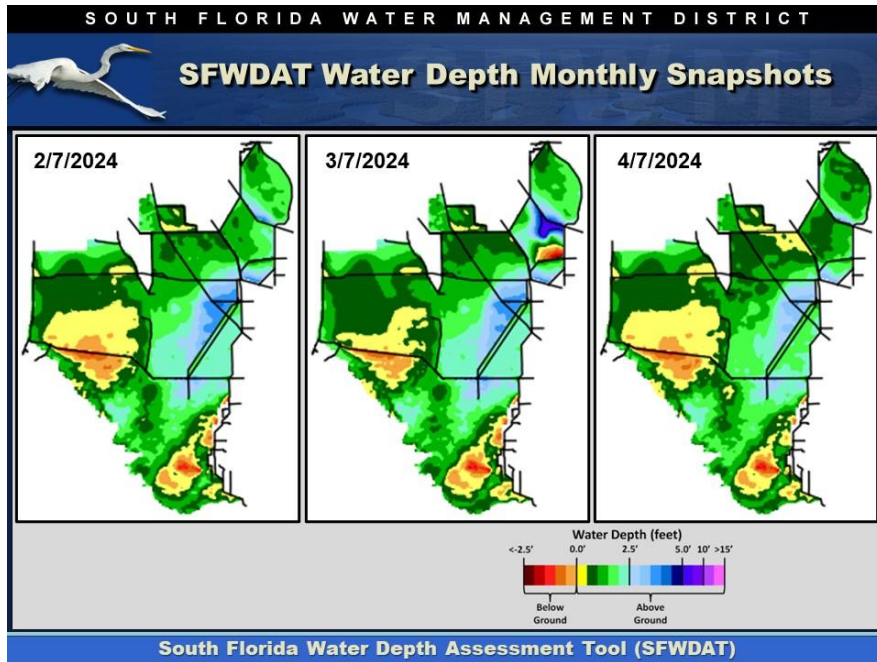


Figure EV-5. Everglades water depths from two months ago (left), one month ago (center) and present (right), based on SFWDAT. Error in model output for WCA-2A on 3/7.

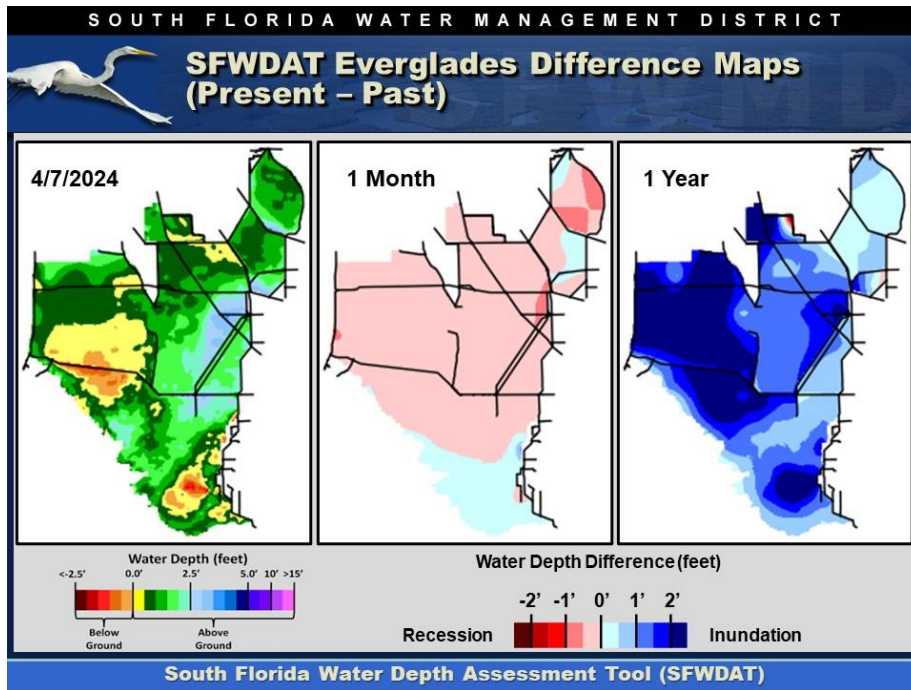


Figure EV-6. Present Everglades water depths (left) and water depth changes from one month (center) and one year (right) ago, based on SFWDAT.

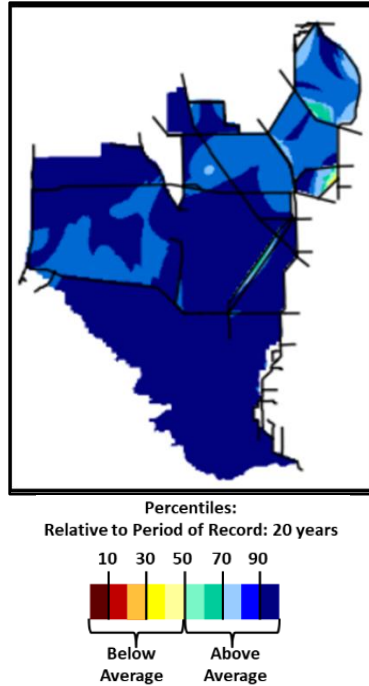


Figure EV-7. Present water depths (4/7/2024) compared to the day of year average over the previous 20 years.

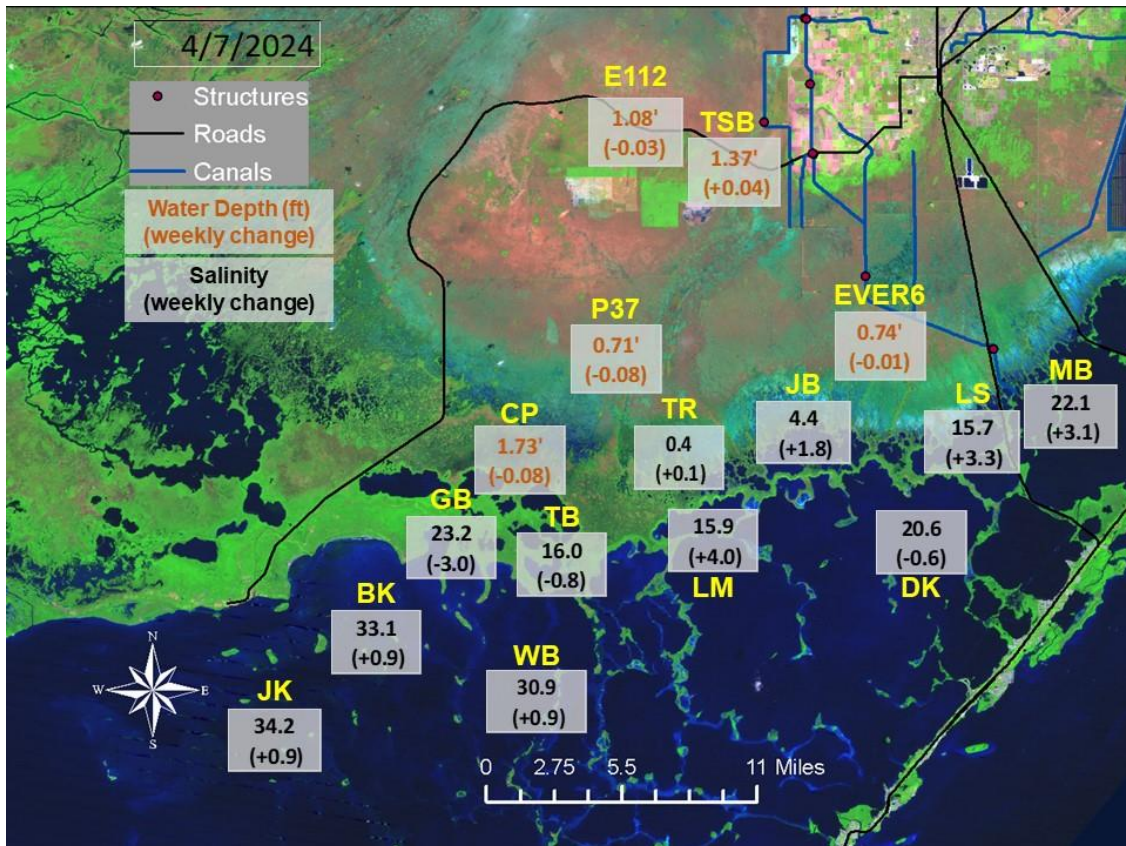


Figure EV-8. Taylor Slough water depths with changes since a week ago and Florida Bay salinities with changes since a week ago.

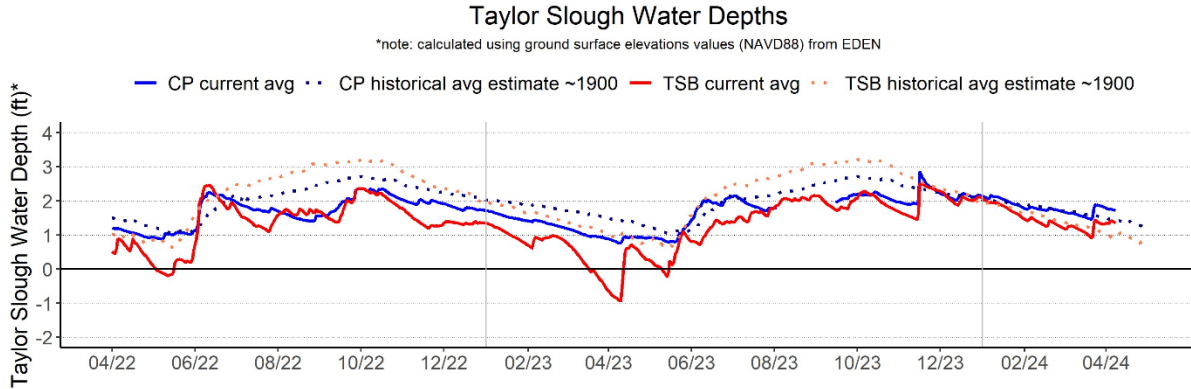


Figure EV-9. Taylor Slough water depth time series for Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB; northern slough) and Craighead Pond (CP; southern slough).

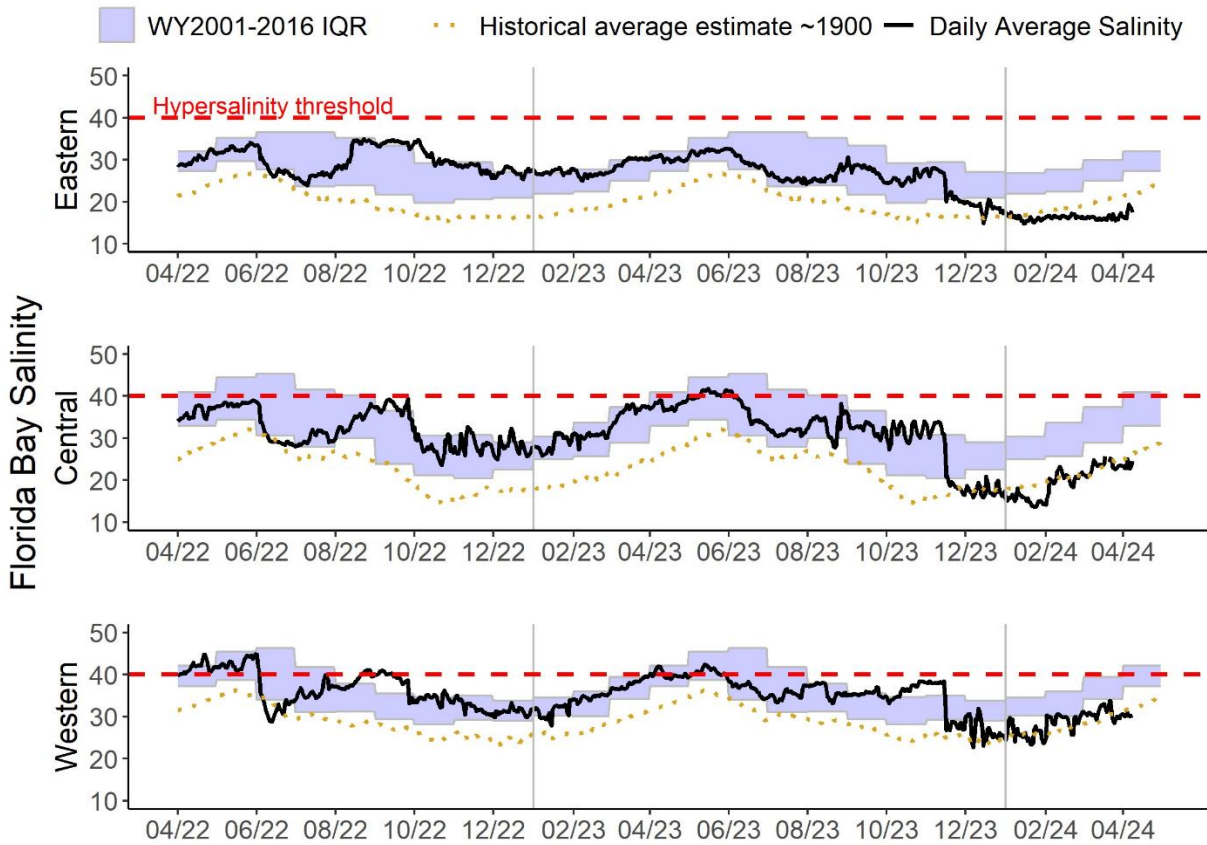


Figure EV-10. Eastern (top panel), Central (middle panel) and Western (bottom panel) Florida Bay daily average salinities with WY2001-2016 interquartile (25-75 percentile) ranges and estimated historical daily average salinities (~1900). The hypersalinity threshold indicates the level at which salinities start to become harmful to seagrass.

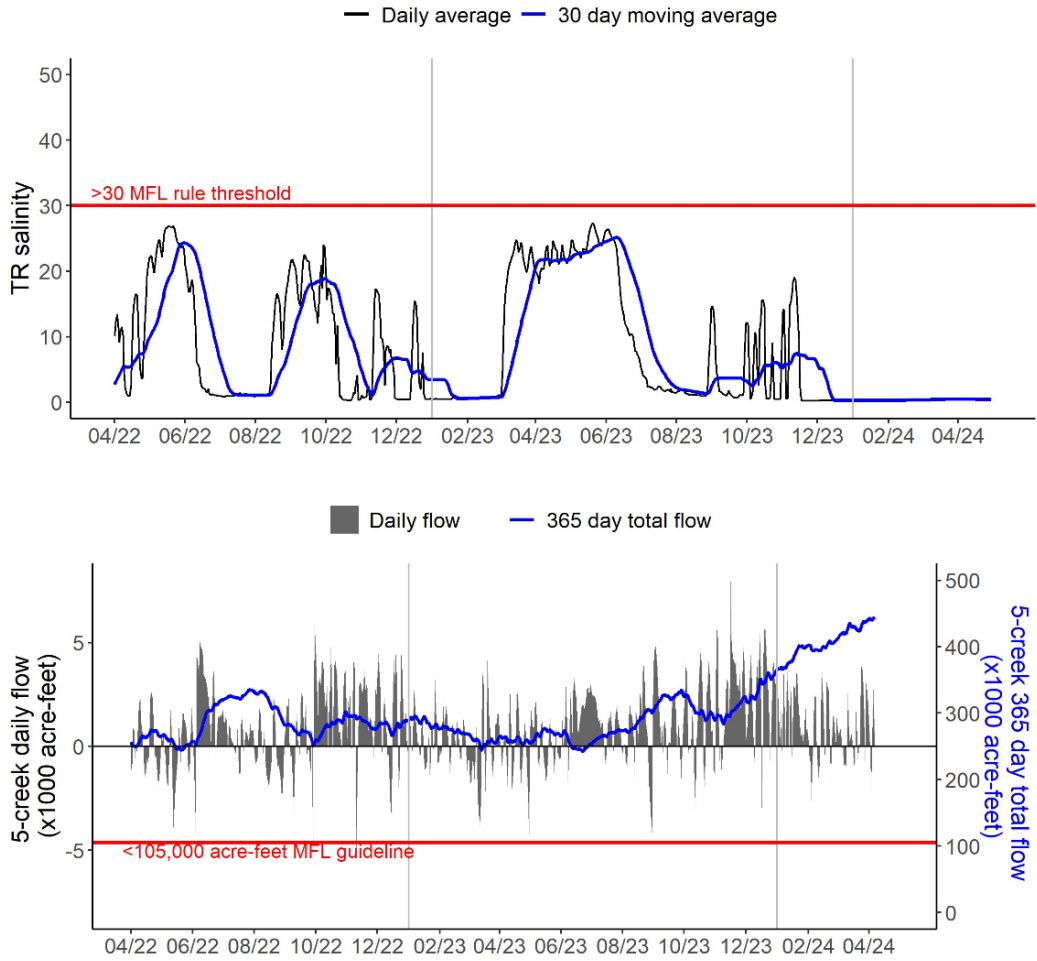


Figure EV-11. Salinity at Taylor River (TR; top) and creek inflow to Florida Bay (bottom) from the five major creeks (McCormick Creek, Taylor River, Mud Creek, Trout Creek, and West Highway Creek). The 30-day moving average salinity and 365-day total creek flow are tracked for the Florida Bay MFL criteria.

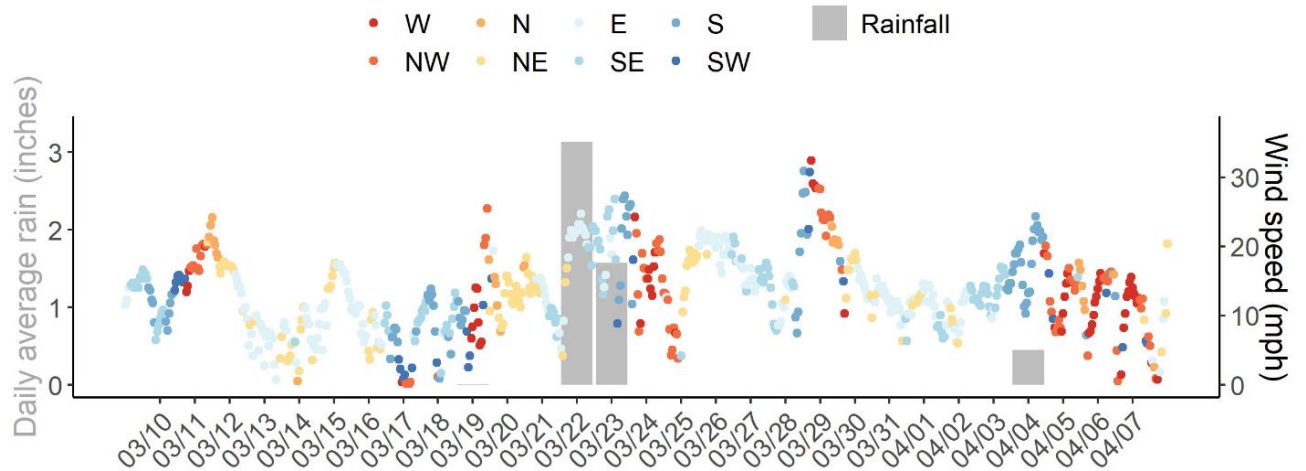


Figure EV-12. Daily average rain across Taylor Slough and Florida Bay, along with hourly average wind speed and direction (measured at Long Key) in Florida Bay over the past four weeks.

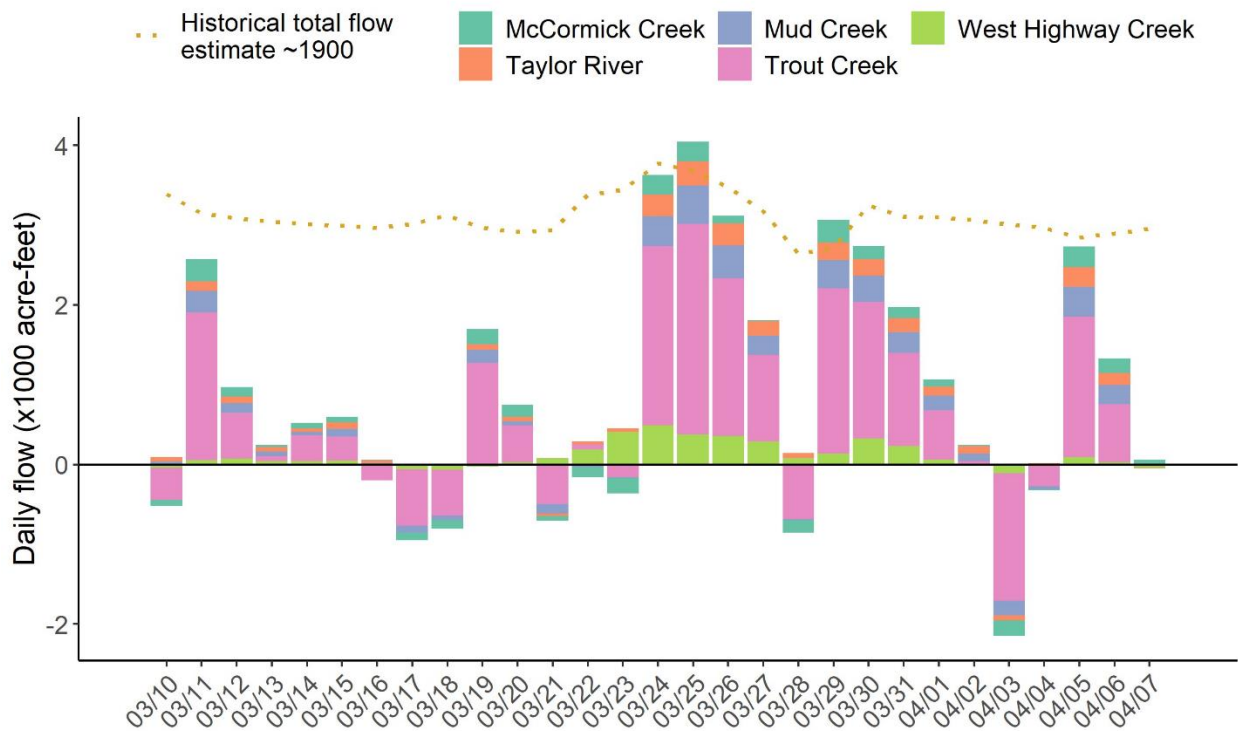


Figure EV-13. Daily average creek flow summed between five creeks with estimated historical daily flow (~1900) over the past four weeks.

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

SFWMD Everglades Ecological Recommendations, April 9, 2024 (red is new)			
	Weekly change	Recommendation	Reasons
WCA-1	Stage decreased by 0.14'	Recession rate of less than 0.12' per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-2A	Stage decreased by 0.07'	Recession rate up to 0.24 per two weeks.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife from ongoing above average depths.
WCA-2B	Stage decreased by 0.10'	Recession rate of less than 0.12' per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-3A NE	Stage decreased by 0.16'	Recession rate of less than 0.12' per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife (fish/crayfish reproduction, wading bird foraging and nesting).
WCA-3A NW	Stage decreased by 0.13'	Recession rate of less than 0.12' per week.	
Central WCA-3A S	Stage decreased by 0.17'	Recession rate of less than 0.12' per week.	
Southern WCA-3A S	Stage decreased by 0.11'		
WCA-3B	Stage decreased by 0.13'	Recession rate of less than 0.12' per week.	Protect within basin (sensitive tree islands) and downstream habitat and wildlife.
ENP-SRS	Stage decreased by 0.08'	Make discharges to ENP according to COP and TTF protocol while adaptively considering upstream and downstream ecological conditions.	Protect within basin and upstream habitat and wildlife (wading bird nesting).
Taylor Slough	Stage changes ranged from -0.08' to +0.04'	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.
FB- Salinity	Salinity changes ranged from -3.0 to +4.0	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.

Biscayne Bay

As shown in **Figure BB-1**, mean total inflow to Biscayne Bay was 1,199 cfs, and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 1,017 cfs. The seven-day mean salinity was 22.8 at BBCW8 and 21.9 at BBCW10, both within the ideal salinity range for estuarine organisms in this region (salinity less than 35). Data were provided by Biscayne National Park.

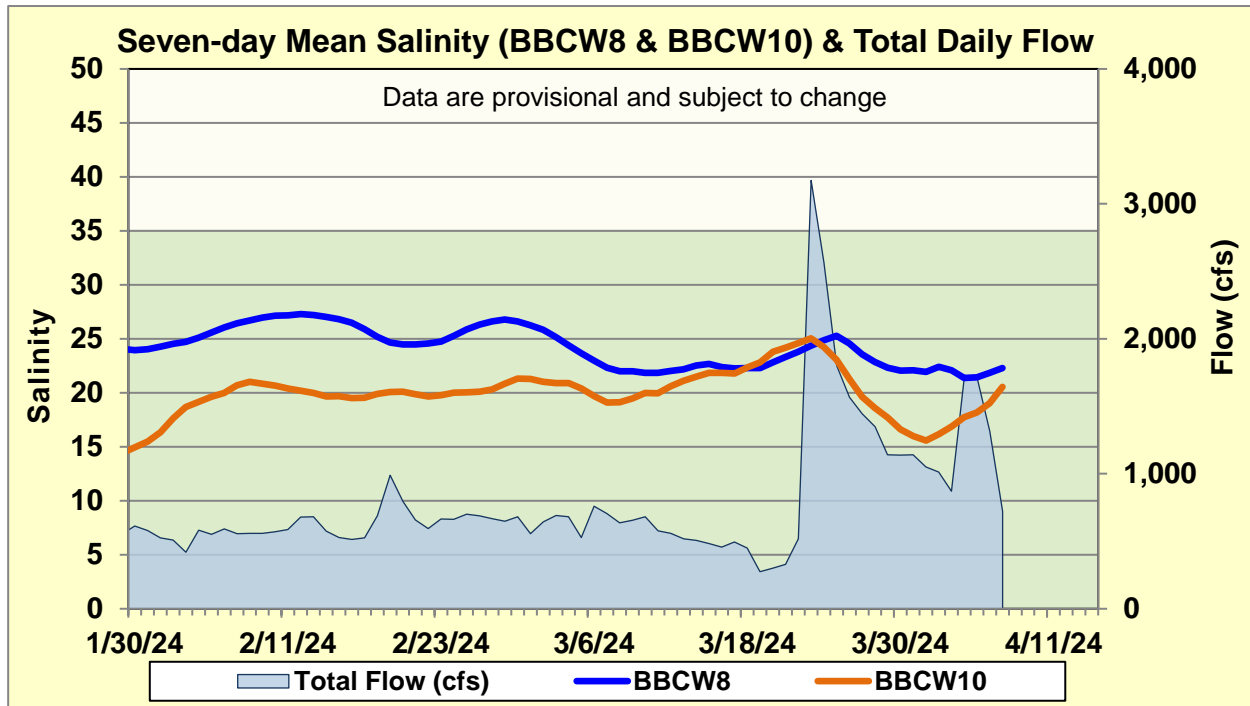


Figure BB-1. Seven-day mean salinity at BBCW8 and BBCW10 and total daily flow in Biscayne Bay. Total daily flow was calculated using flow from structures S20G, S20F, S21, S21A, S123, and S700P.