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M E M O R A N D U M

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

FROM: SFWMD Staff Environmental Advisory Team

DATE: July 31, 2024

SUBJECT: Weekly Environmental Conditions for Systems Operations

Summary

Weather Conditions and Forecast

By Wednesday, a subtropical ridge will build over Florida, causing a zone of high moisture to push northward and a drier air mass from the western Atlantic to move into southern Florida. The daily rainfall on Wednesday will be significantly below the historical average for this time of year. But Thursday's forecast is for wetter conditions. Next, a tropical disturbance will approach the Bahamas late in the week. Environmental conditions could potentially allow it to develop into a tropical cyclone by Friday. Computer model solutions have different scenarios for this tropical disturbance. Some models keep it weak and move it into the Gulf of Mexico over the weekend, while others strengthen the disturbance, allowing it to move poleward earlier and recurve off the coast of Florida. It is too early to determine which scenario will verify, as the storm has yet to form. However, if the development of this tropical disturbance is delayed, it will be more likely to cross through Florida, potentially producing heavy rainfall over the weekend. Due to the track uncertainty and the sensitivity of the rainfall to the position of this tropical disturbance, the QPF for late in forecast period is more uncertain than usual. Near to above-average total SFWMD rainfall is possible for the 7-day period ending next Tuesday morning.

Kissimmee

Lake stage in East Lake Toho and Lake Toho is being allowed to rise with rainfall. Weekly average discharge on July 28, 2024, was 160 cfs and 330 cfs at S-65 and S-65A, respectively. Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain remained the same as the previous week at 0.09 feet. The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River increased from 4.2 mg/L the previous week to 4.3 mg/L, which is above the potentially lethal and stressful levels for largemouth bass and other sensitive species.

Lake Okeechobee

Lake Okeechobee stage was 12.21 feet NAVD88 (13.52 ft NGVD29) on July 28, 2024, which was 0.04 feet lower than the previous week and 0.10 feet higher than a month ago. Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) were similar to the previous week at 1,390 cfs

(from 1,340 cfs). Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) decreased slightly from 710 cfs the previous week to 520 cfs. Routine water quality monitoring results showed 17 of 32 sites exhibited bloom conditions ($>40 \mu\text{g/L}$ chlorophyll *a*), 8 of which had values $>80 \mu\text{g/L}$. Ten sites had chlorophyll *a* values $>20 \mu\text{g/L}$ but $<40 \mu\text{g/L}$. In the most recent non-obscured satellite image from July 28, 2024, NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System continues to suggest moderate to high cyanobacteria concentrations across much of the Lake, particularly outside Fisheating Bay and along Indian Prairie.

Estuaries

Total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary averaged 587 cfs over the past week with no flow coming from Lake Okeechobee. Mean surface salinities decreased at HR1, remained the same at the US1 Bridge, and increased at A1A Bridge 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 3,570 cfs over the past week with 508 cfs coming from Lake Okeechobee. Mean salinities decreased at S-79, increased at Val I-75, and Ft. Myers sites and increased at the remaining sites in 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 for adult oysters at Cape Coral, in the optimal range at Shell Point, and in the upper stressed range at Sanibel.

Stormwater Treatment Areas

For the week ending Sunday, July 28, 2024, no Lake Okeechobee water was delivered to the FEBs/STAs. The total amount of Lake releases sent to the FEBs/STAs in WY2025 (since May 1, 2024) is approximately 68,900 ac-feet. The total amount of inflows to the STAs in WY2025 is approximately 443,000 ac-feet. STA cells are near or above target stage. STA-1E Central Flow-way is offline for construction activities. Operational restrictions are in effect in STA-1E Western and Eastern Flow-ways, STA-2 Flow-ways 2 and 4, and STA-3/4 Eastern Flow-way for vegetation management activities. An operational restriction is in effect for STA-2 Flow-way 5 for construction activities. This week, there is no capacity for Lake releases in the STAs.

Everglades

Rates of stage change over last week were generally fair, with only northeastern WCA-3A experiencing a rapid recession. Stages are above average for this time of year across most of the Everglades Protection Area (EPA). Eastern WCA-2A is below average stage for this time of year, and WCA-1 is experiencing mixed conditions both above and below average. Average stage in Taylor Slough decreased last week but remains above the recent average for this time of year. Average salinity increased in Florida Bay last week, the eastern region of the bay remains below the inter-quartile range but is now above historical estimates. Florida Bay MFL metrics remain well outside thresholds of harm.

Biscayne Bay

Total inflow to Biscayne Bay averaged 522 cfs, and the previous 30-day mean inflow averaged 687 cfs. The seven-day mean salinity was 21.9 at BBCW8 and 27.0 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 July 28, 2024, mean daily lake stages were 54.9 feet NAVD88 (0.6 feet below schedule) in East Lake Toho, 51.9 feet NAVD88 (0.4 feet below schedule) in Lake Toho, and 47.9 feet NAVD88 (1.9 feet below schedule) in Lakes Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha (KCH) (**Table KB-1, Figures KB-1-3**).

Lower Kissimmee

For the week ending July 28, 2024, mean weekly discharge was 260 cfs and 330 cfs at S-65 and S-65A, respectively. Mean weekly discharge from the Kissimmee River was 450 cfs and 430 cfs at S-65D and S-65E, respectively (**Table KB-2**). Mean weekly headwater stages were 45.1 feet NAVD88 at S-65A and 24.6 feet NAVD88 at S-65D. Mean weekly river channel stage increased by 0.5 feet from the previous week to 32.3 feet NAVD88 (**Figure KB-4**). Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain remained the same as the previous week at 0.09 feet (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-5**). The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River increased from 4.2 mg/L the previous week to 4.3 mg/L (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-6**).

Water Management Recommendations

Follow the Hybrid A discharge plan for S-65/S-65A (**Figure KB-7**) until further notice. Maintain at least minimum flow (250-300 cfs) at S-65A. Allow stages to rise in Lakes East Toho, Toho, and Kissimmee, but keep ascension rates slower than 0.25 feet/week to the extent possible. Avoid sudden increases in KCH stage to help protect recent plantings.

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 NAVD88) ^a	Schedule Type ^b	Sunday Schedule Stage (feet NAVD88)	Sunday Departure from Regulation (feet)	
							7/28/24	7/21/24
Lakes Hart and Mary Jane	S-62	LKMJ	2	59.0	R	58.9	0.1	-0.1
Lakes Myrtle, Preston, and Joel	S-57	S-57	0	59.3	R	60.0	-0.7	-0.8
Alligator Chain	S-60	ALLI	0	61.2	R	62.2	-1.0	-1.0
Lake Gentry	S-63	LKGT	0	58.6	R	59.9	-1.3	-1.4
East Lake Toho	S-59	TOHOE	0	54.9	R	55.5	-0.6	-0.8
Lake Toho	S-61	TOHOW S-61	0	51.9	R	52.3	-0.4	-0.6
Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress, and Hatchineha	S-65	KUB011 LKIS5B	260	47.9	R	49.8	-1.9	-1.8

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

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

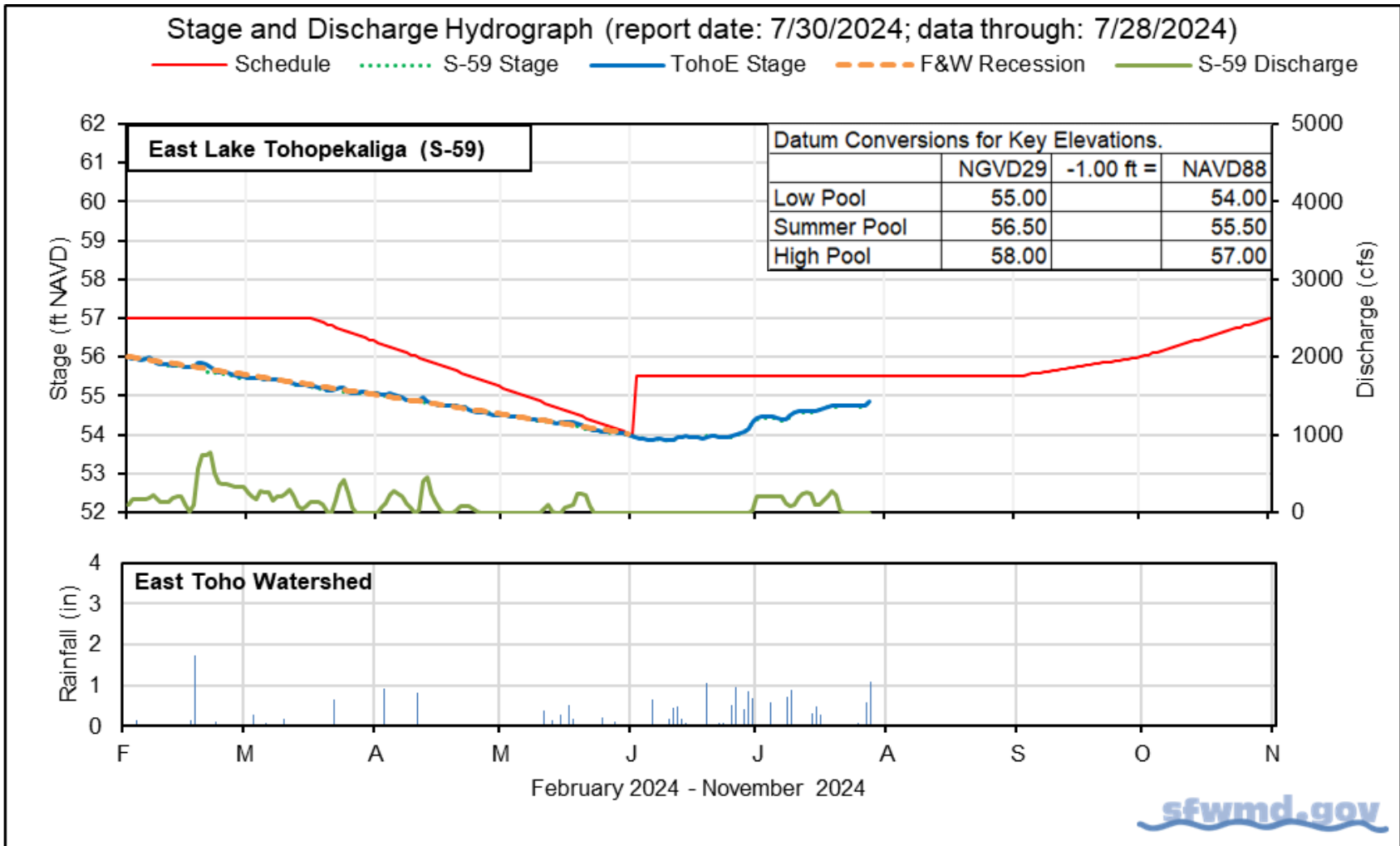
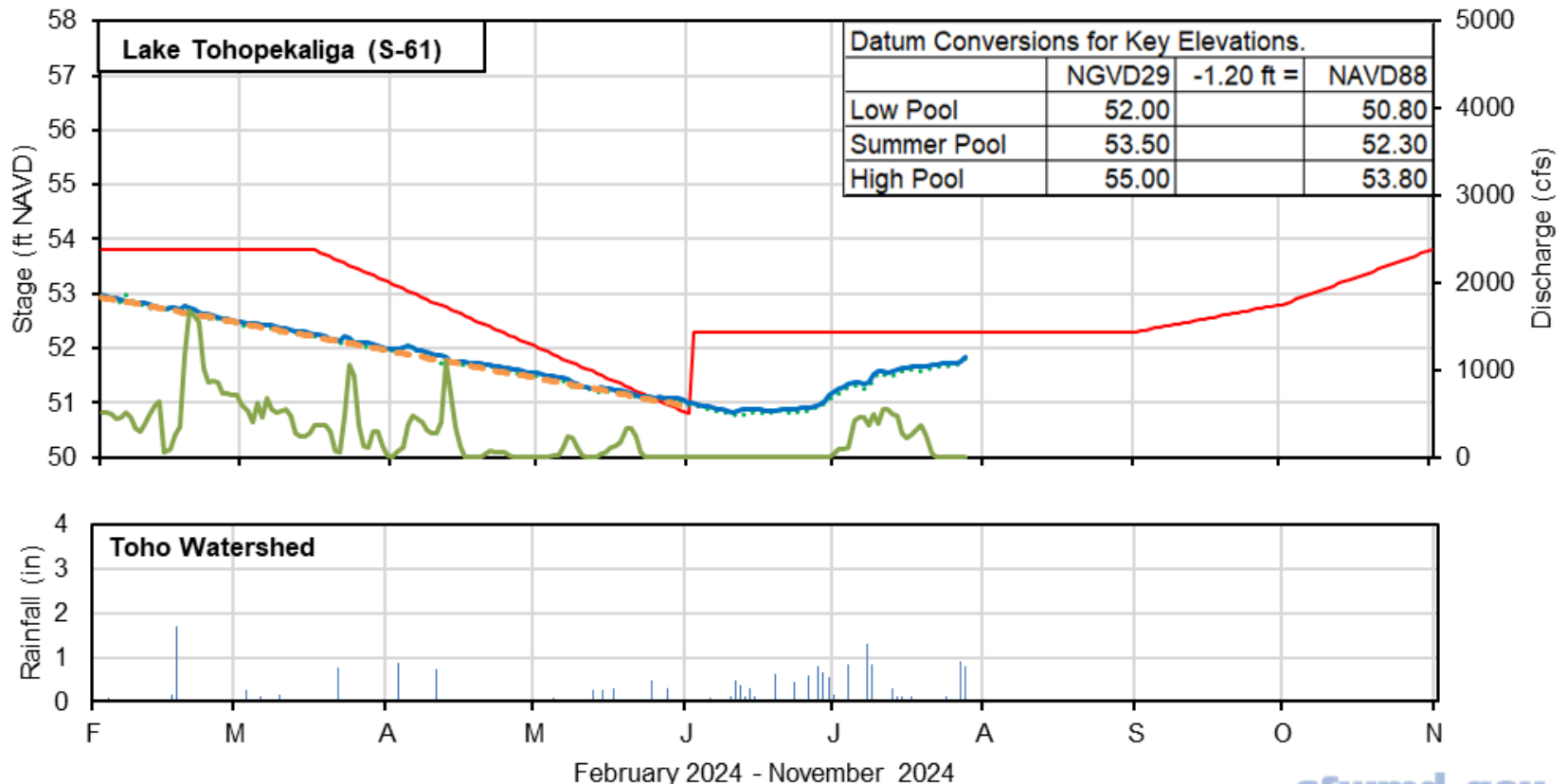


Figure KB-1. East Lake Toho regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.

Stage and Discharge Hydrograph (report date: 7/30/2024; data through: 7/28/2024)

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



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



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

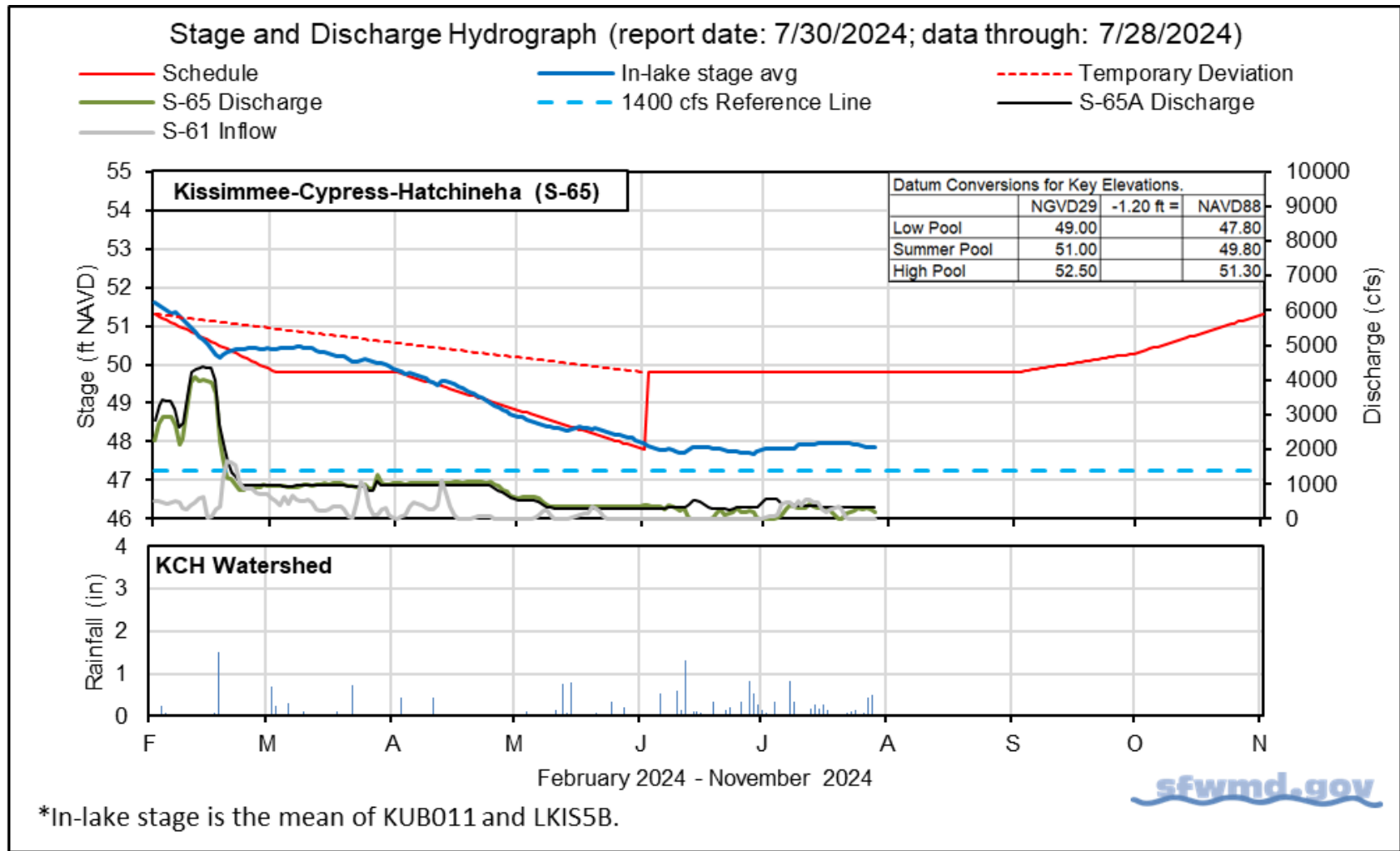


Figure KB-3. Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress, and Hatchineha regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.

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

Metric	Location	Sunday Daily Average	Weekly Average for Previous Seven Day Periods			
		7/28/24	7/28/24	7/21/24	7/14/24	7/7/24
Discharge	S-65	200	260	160	350	120
Discharge	S-65A ^a	330	330	330	390	530
Headwater Stage (feet NAVD88)	S-65A	45.1	45.1	45.2	45.2	45.3
Discharge	S-65D ^b	490	450	420	520	650
Headwater Stage (feet NAVD88)	S-65D ^c	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6
Discharge (cfs)	S-65E ^d	550	440	390	470	610
Discharge (cfs)	S-67	0	0	0	0	0
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) ^e	Phase I, II/III river channel	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.5
River channel mean stage ^f	Phase I river channel	32.1	32.3	31.8	32.1	32.8
Mean depth (feet) ^g	Phase I floodplain	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09

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).

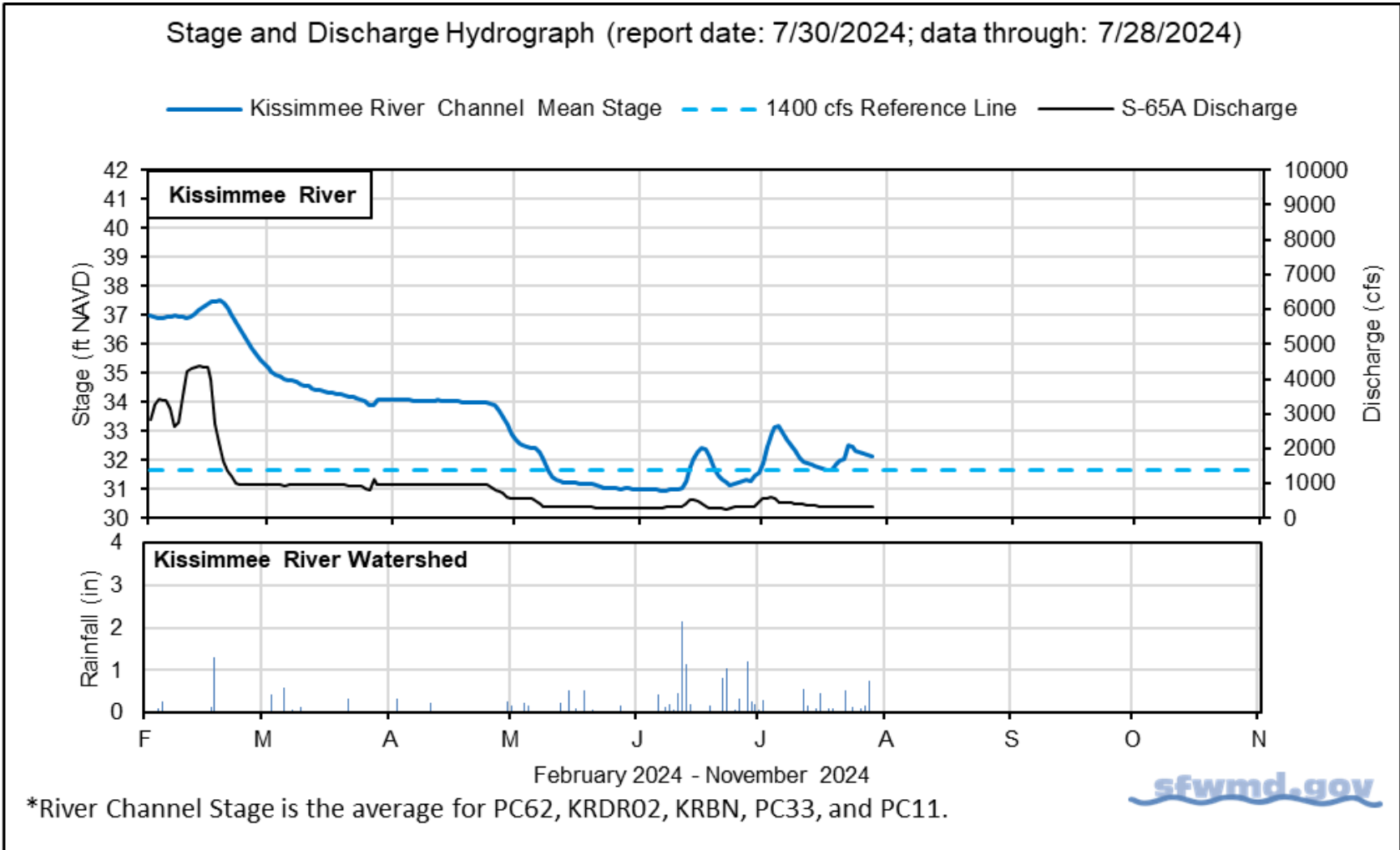


Figure KB-4. Kissimmee River stage, discharge, and rainfall.

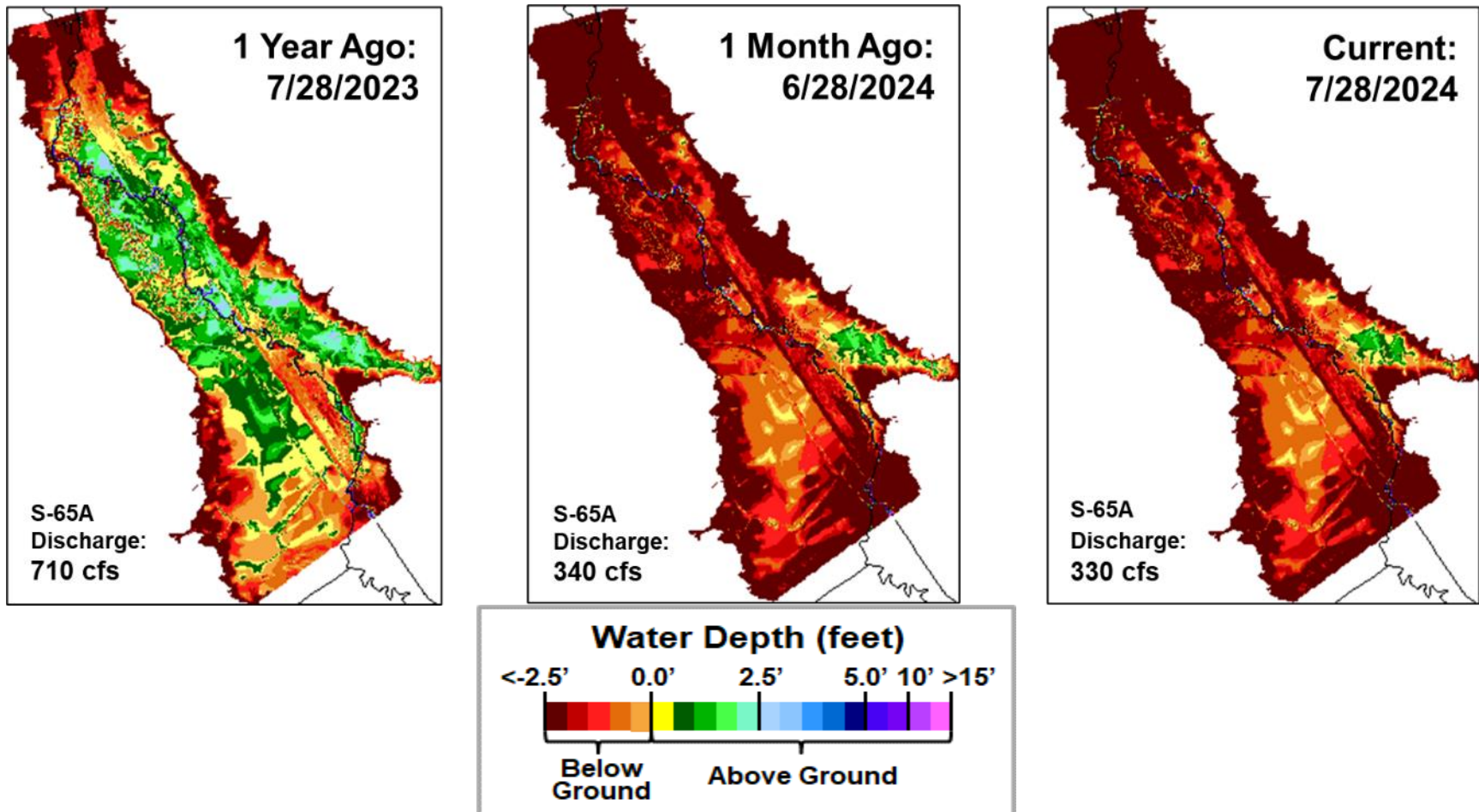
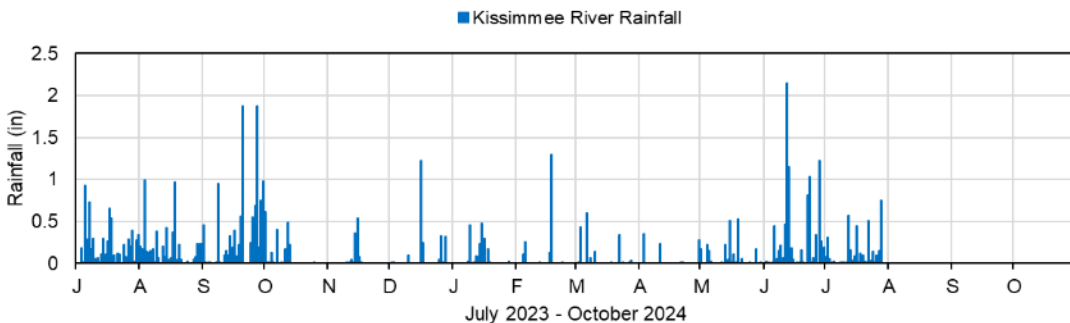
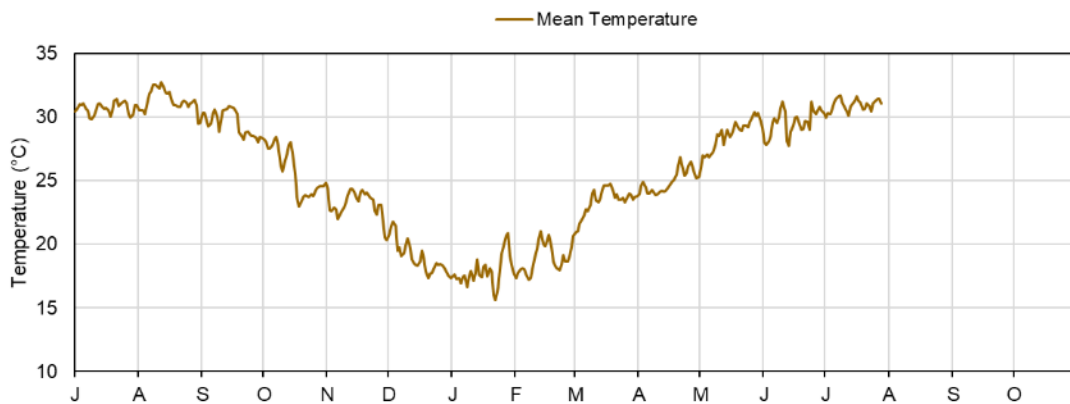
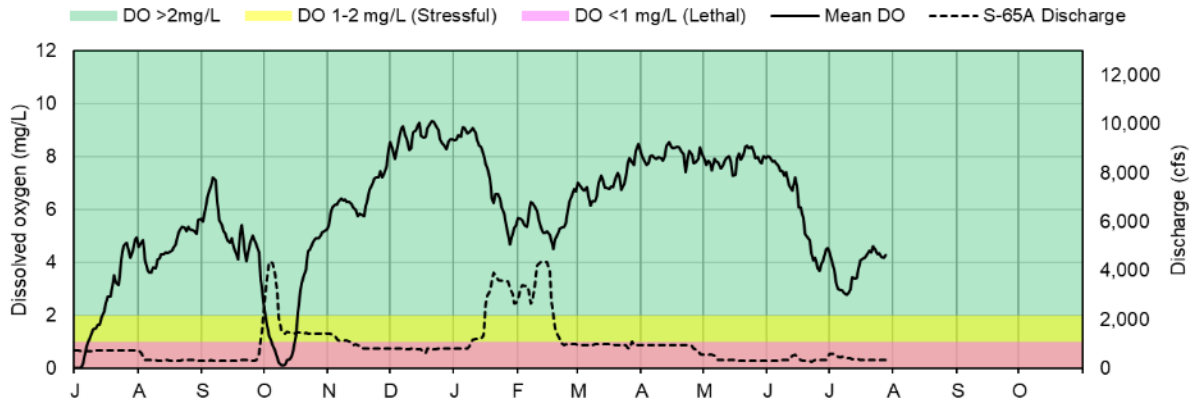


Figure KB-5. Phase I area Kissimmee River floodplain water depths (from left to right) one year ago, one month ago, and current.



Report Date: 7/30/2024; data are through: 7/28/2024



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 four stations reporting this week. Rainfall values are daily totals for Kissimmee River (Pool BCD) AHED watershed.

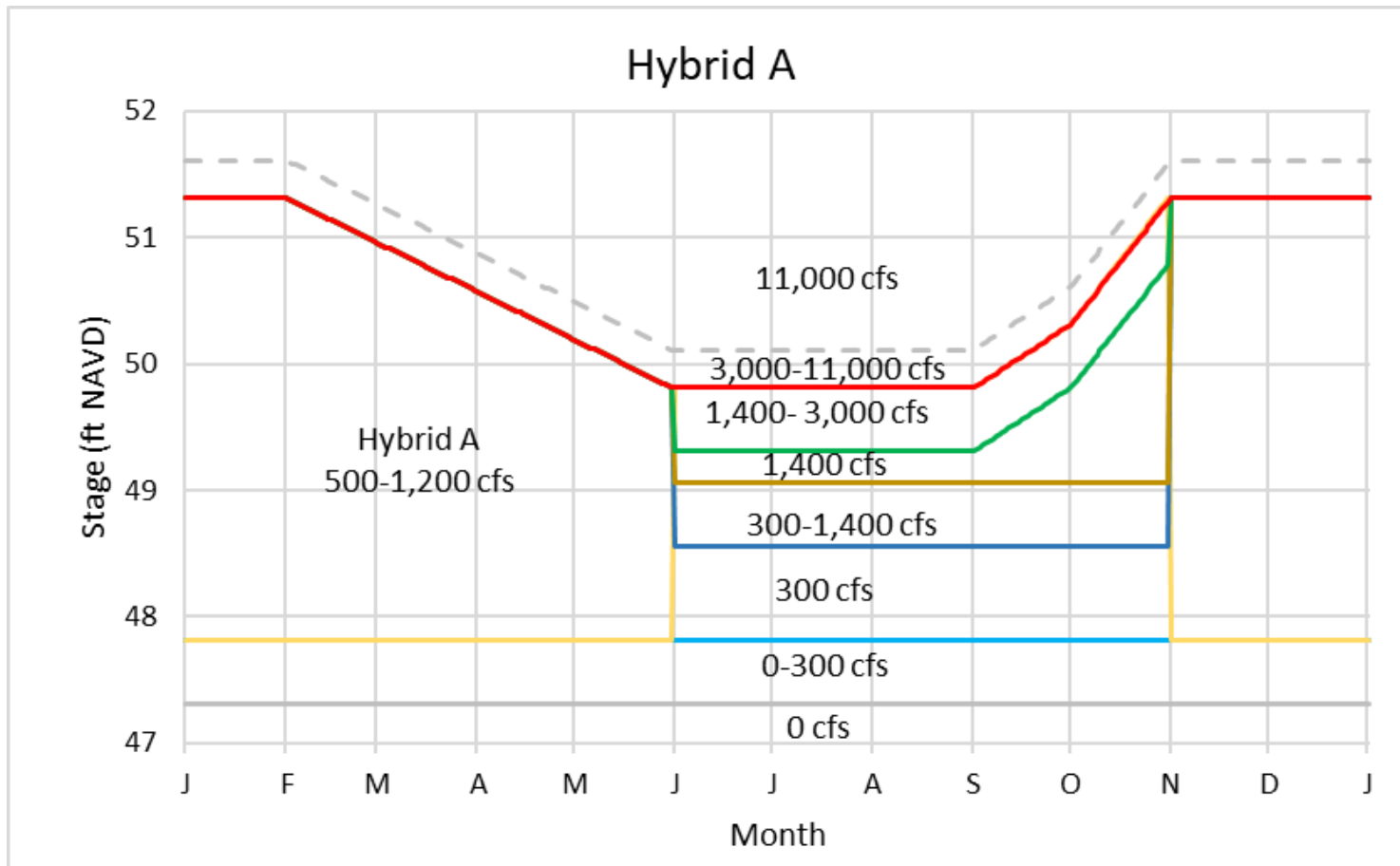


Figure KB-7. Hybrid A Discharge Plan for S-65/S-65A. Use discharge rate of change limits from IS-14-50 (Fig. KB-8).

Stage and Discharge Guidance for 2021-2023.

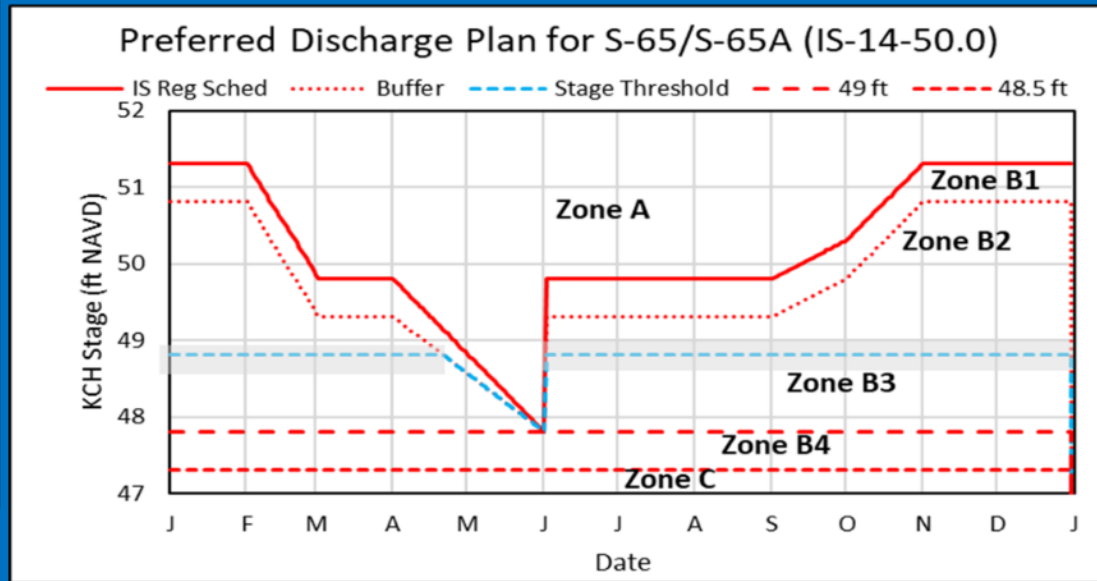
Zone	KCH Stage (ft NAVD)	S-65/S-65A Discharge*
A	Above regulation schedule line.	Flood control releases as needed with no limits on the rate of discharge change.
B1	In flood control buffer zone (0.5 ft below the schedule line).	Adjust S-65 discharge so that S-65A discharge is between 1400 cfs at the buffer zone line and 3000 cfs at the schedule line.
B2	Between the Flood Control Buffer and the 48.8 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 48.8 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 48.8 ft line and 47.8 ft.	Adjust S-65 discharge to maintain at least 300 cfs at S-65A.
B4	Between 47.3 ft to 47.8 ft.	Adjust S-65 discharge to maintain S-65A discharge between 0 cfs at 47.3 ft and 300 cfs at 47.8 ft.
C	Below 47.3 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

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



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 12.21 feet NAVD88 (13.52 ft NGVD29) on July 28, 2024, which was 0.04 feet lower than the previous week and 0.10 feet higher than a month ago (**Figure LO-1**). Lake stage is in the Low sub-band (**Figure LO-2**) and was 1.31 feet above the upper limit of the recovery ecological envelope (**Figure LO-3**). According to NEXRAD, 1.45 inches of rain fell directly over the Lake last week.

Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) were similar to the previous week at 1,390 cfs (from 1,340 cfs). The largest single structure inflow came from Fisheating Creek at 510 cfs. Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) decreased slightly from 710 cfs the previous week to 520 cfs, all of which was released to the C-44 canal through the S-77 structure. No releases were made to the south through the S-350 structures, or to the east through S-308. **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 provisional results from the July 08-10 routine water quality and phytoplankton monitoring sampling trips showed *Microcystis aeruginosa* dominated communities at 18 of the 32 sites sampled. Eighteen sites had microcystin toxin levels above the 0.25 µg/L method's detection threshold, and 7 of those exceeded the EPA recreational standard of 8 µg/L (**Figure LO-6**). Bloom conditions (>40 µg/L chlorophyll *a*) were recorded at 17 sites, 8 of which had values >80 µg/L. Ten sites had chlorophyll *a* values >20 µg/L but <40 µg/L (**Figure LO-6**).

In the most recent non-obscured satellite image from July 28, 2024, NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System continues to suggest moderate to high cyanobacteria concentrations across much of the Lake, particularly outside Fisheating Bay and along Indian Prairie (**Figure LO-7**).

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

1 Month Ago:
06/28/2024

Current:
07/28/2024

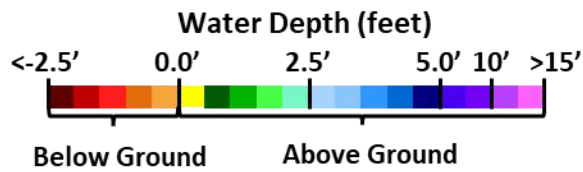
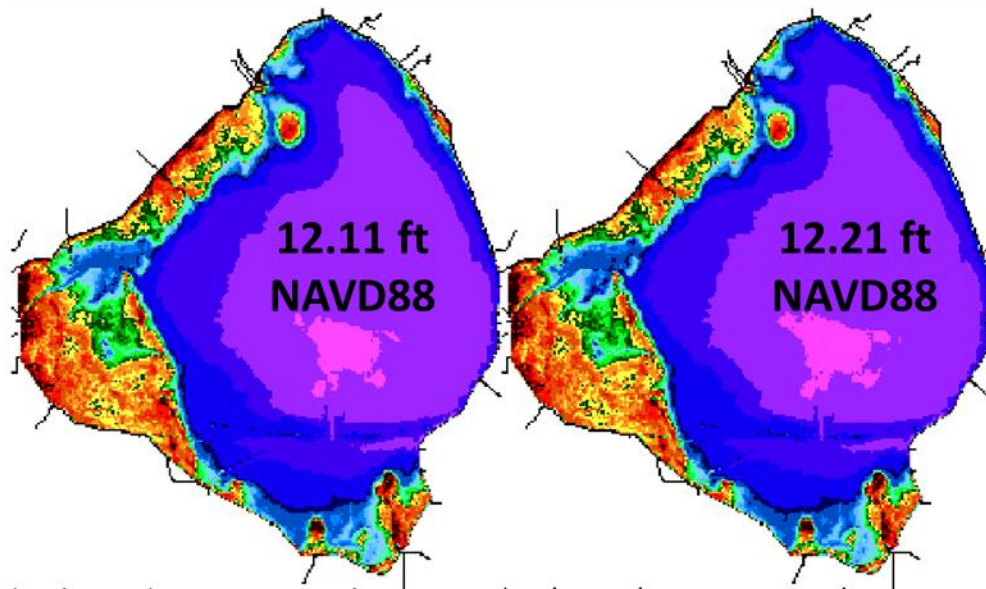
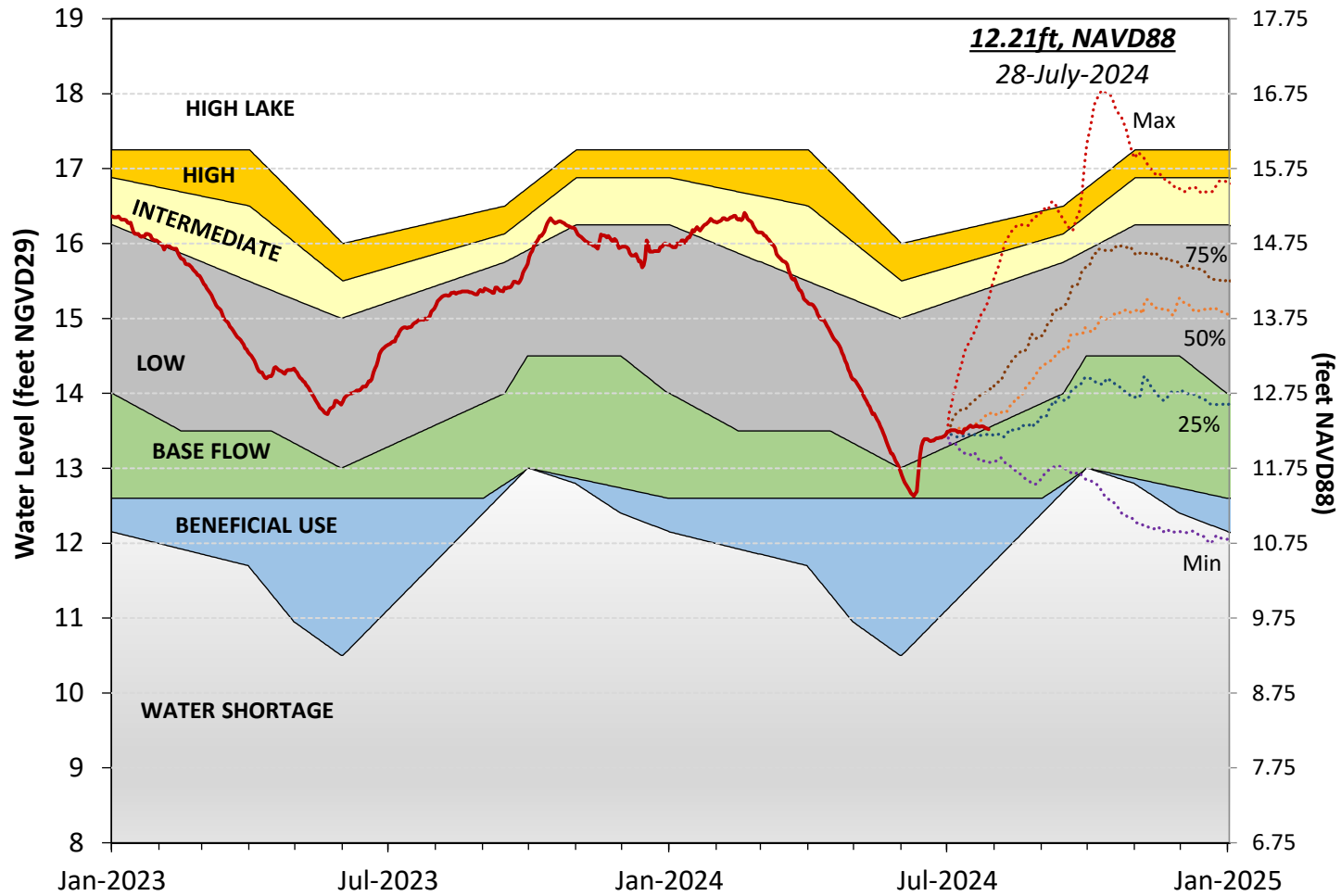


Figure LO-1. Lake Okeechobee water depth estimates based on South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT).

Lake Okeechobee Water Level History and Projected Stages



LORS-2008 - Adopted by USACE 28-April-

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

Lake Okeechobee Stage vs Recovery Ecological Envelope

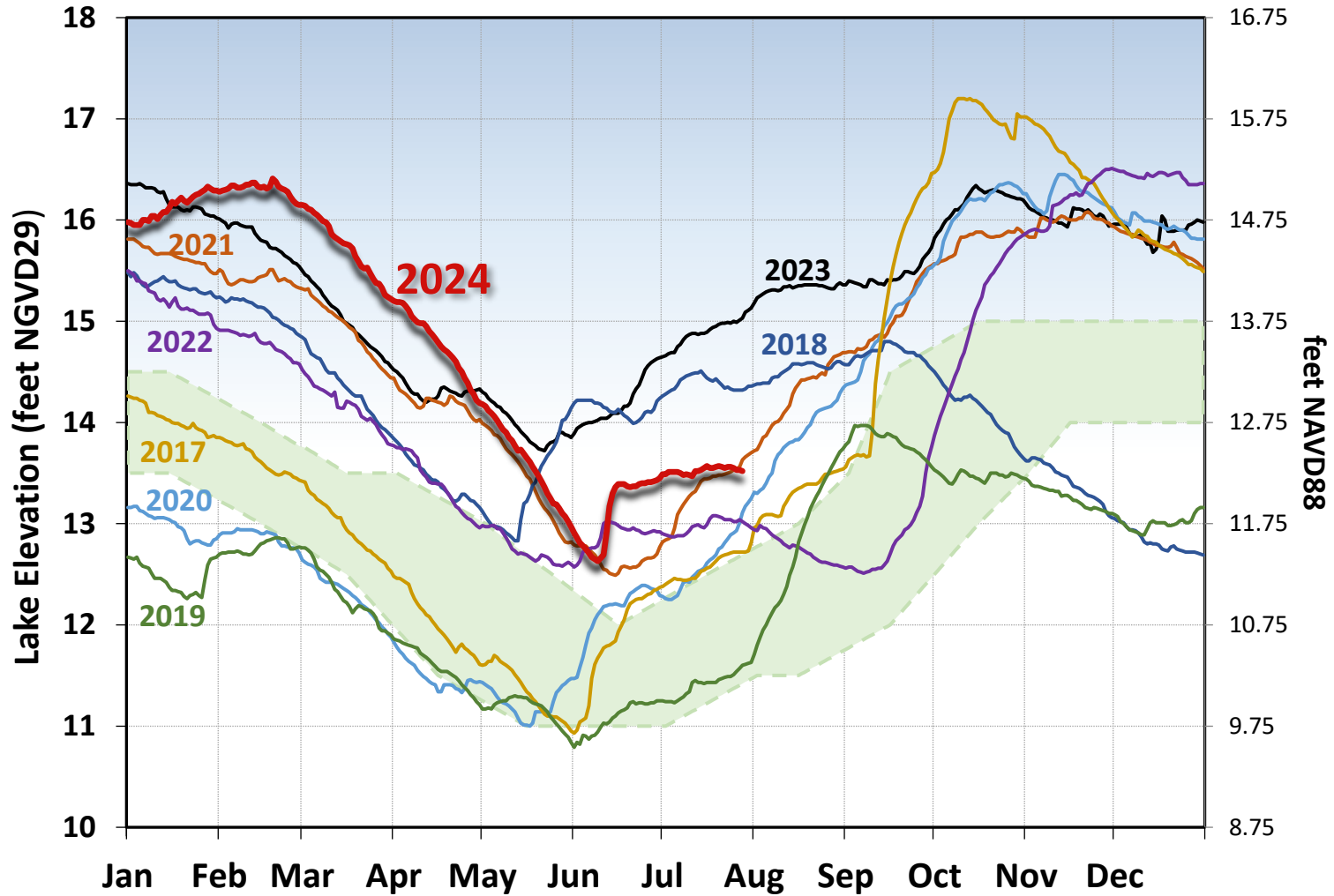


Figure LO-3. The current and seven prior year's annual stage hydrographs for Lake Okeechobee in comparison to the recovery envelope (light green). A shift from the normal ecological envelope to the recovery envelope occurred because the 30-day minimum lake stage (elevations exposed for at least 30 days, nonconsecutively) in the June 1 – July 31, 2023, window was >13 ft NGVD29 (11.75 ft NAVD88).

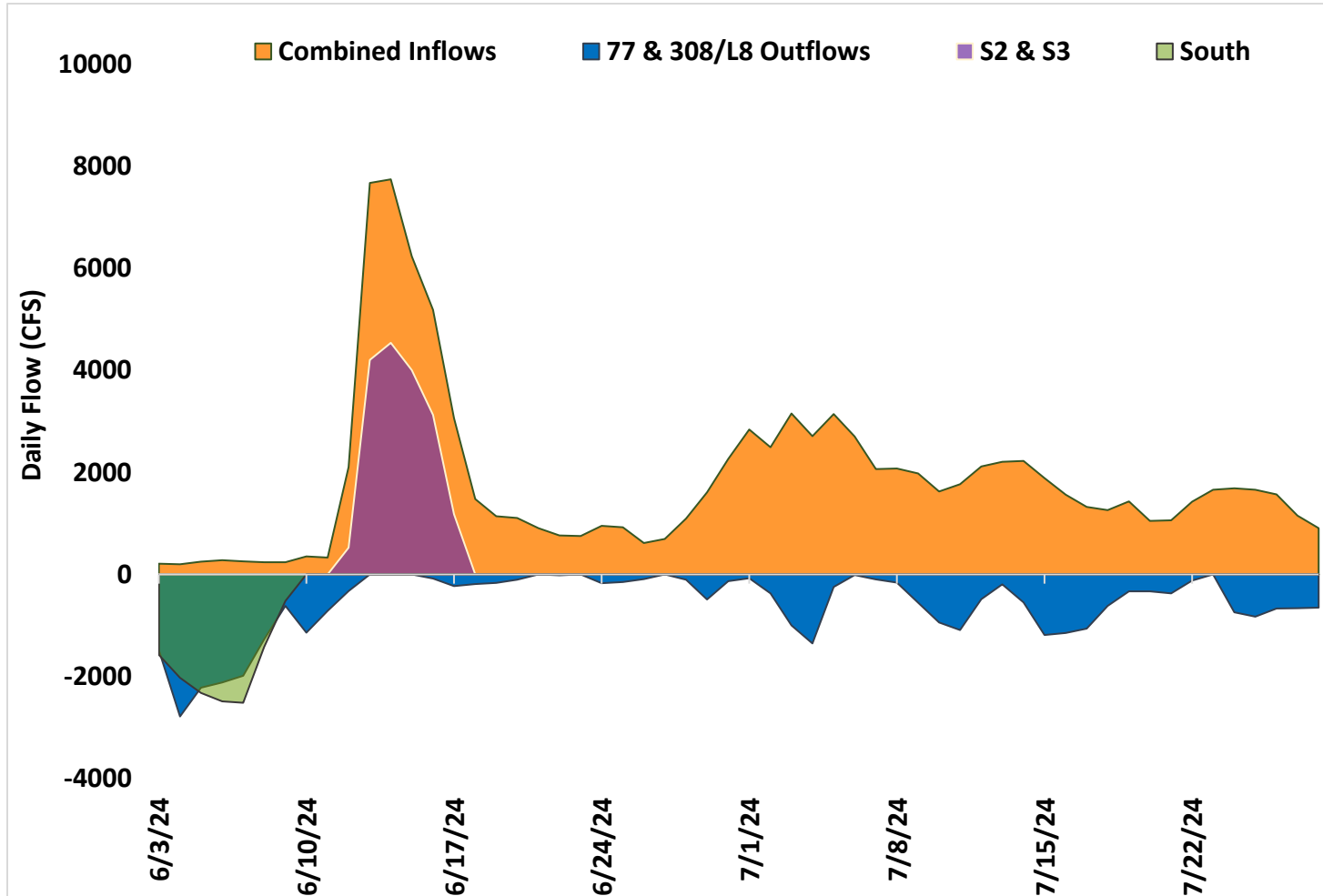


Figure LO-4. Major inflows (orange) to and outflows east and west (blue) from Lake Okeechobee. Outflows south are shown in green. Flows into Lake Okeechobee from the L-8 canal through S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) or from the C-44 canal through the S-308 are included as inflows. Conversely, flows from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

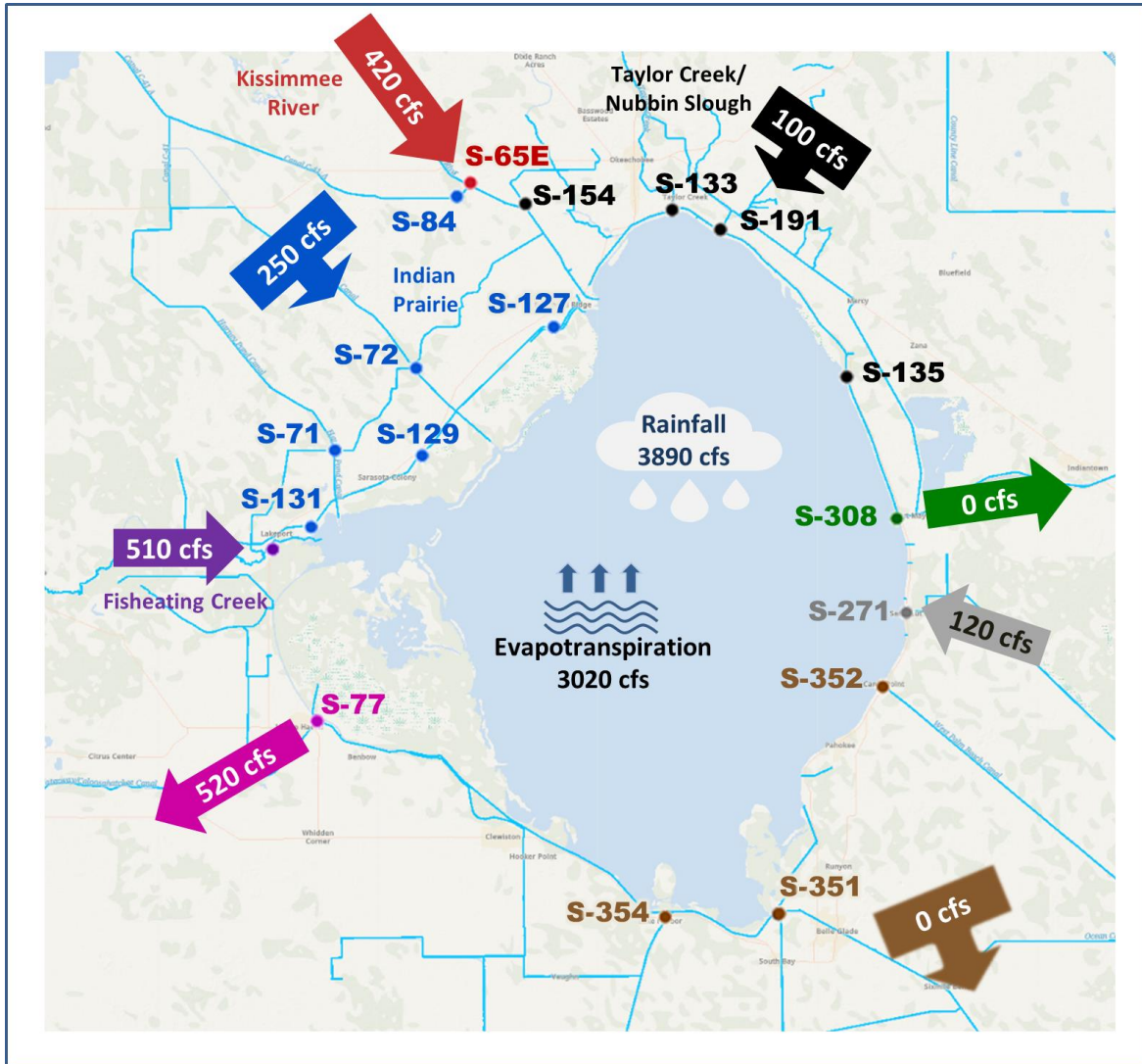


Figure LO-5. Inflows into Lake Okeechobee from Indian Prairie basins, Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough, Kissimmee River and Fisheating Creek, and outflows to the west via S-77, to the east via S-308, to the south via S-351, S-352, S-354, and to southeast via S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) for the week of July 22 – 28, 2024.

Collection Date: July 08-10, 2024

Station	CHLa (ug/L)	TOXIN (ug/L)	TAXA	Station	CHLa (ug/L)	TOXIN (ug/L)	TAXA
FEBIN	68.7	BDL	mixed	L001	56.9	BDL	Microcys
FEBOUT	124	BDL	mixed	L004	38.1	8.7	Microcys
KISSR0.0	52.1	BDL	mixed	L006	14.4	6.3	Microcys
L005	121	BDL	Dolic/Plank	L007	11.8	0.4	Microcys
LZ2	80.3	BDL	mixed	L008	39.3	16	Microcys
KBARSE	41.7	BDL	mixed	LZ30	14.7	4.8	Microcys
RITTAE2	73.6	0.3	Microcys	LZ40	22.4	15	Microcys
PELBAY3	16.2	BDL	mixed	CLV10A	23.4	5.6	Microcys
POLE3S	68.8	0.3	Microcys	NCENTER	25.4	44	Microcys
LZ25A	72.9	0.5	Microcys				
PALMOUT	82.0	0.3	mixed	S308C	124	70	mixed
PALMOUT1	17.2	2.4	Micro/Pseud	S77	36.2	BDL	mixed
PALMOUT2	38.5	16	Microcys				
PALMOUT3	23.8	6.8	Microcys				
POLESOUT	191	BDL	mixed				
POLESOUT1	88.1	BDL	Microcys				
POLESOUT2	93.5	BDL	Microcys				
POLESOUT3	66.5	BDL	mixed				
EASTSHORE	34.4	10	Microcys				
NES135	25.0	2.1	Microcys				
NES191	44.9	BDL	mixed				

- SFWMD considers >40 µg/L Chlorophyll a (Chla) an algal bloom
- BDL – Below Detectable Limit of 0.25 µg/L
- ND – No Dominant taxa
- P – Pending (white squares)
- NS – Not Sampled
- Station bold font – crew observed possible BGA
- Chlorophyll a analyzed by SFWMD
- Toxin and Taxa analyzed by FDEP:
 - Microcys = Microcystis; Cylindro = Cylindrospermopsis;
 - Planktol = Planktolyngbya; Dolicho = Dolichospermum;
 - Pseud = Pseudanabaena; Raphi = Raphidiopsis

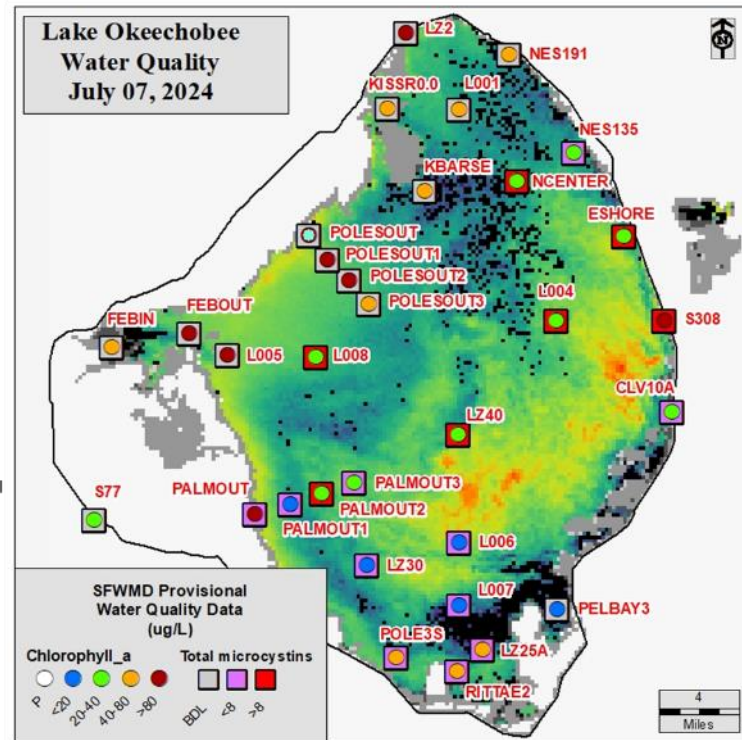


Figure LO-6. Dominant taxa, total microcystin (µg/L) and chlorophyll a (µg/L), data from July 08-10, 2024. Sampling locations, chlorophyll a, and total microcystin concentrations are overlaid on the July 07, 2024, image from NOAA’s harmful algal bloom monitoring system. Gray color indicates cloud cover.

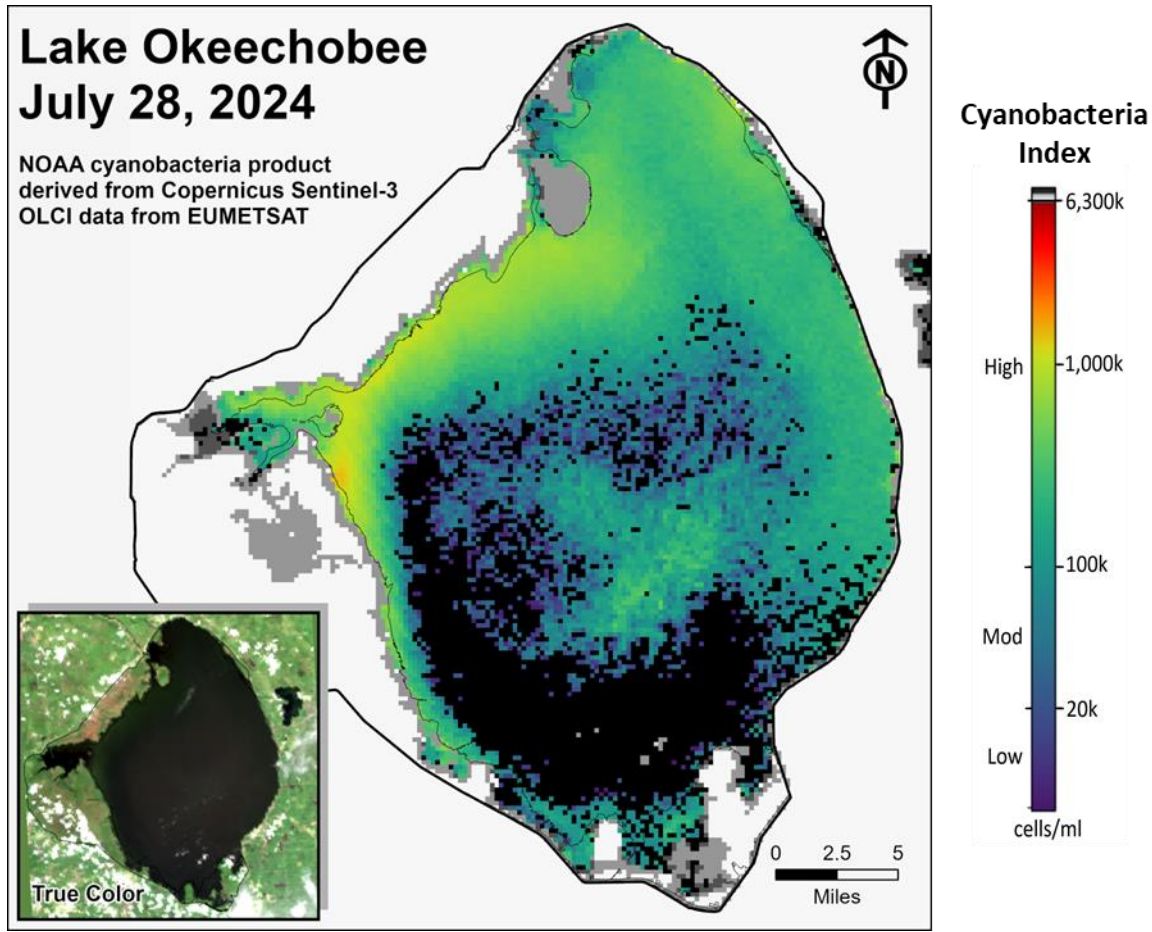


Figure LO-7. Cyanobacteria bloom index level on July 28, 2024, based on NOAA's harmful algal bloom monitoring system. Gray color indicates cloud cover. *Provisional NOAA image, subject to change*.

Estuaries

St. Lucie Estuary

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary was 587 cfs (**Figures ES-1 and ES-2**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 1,170 cfs. For comparison, the historical provisional mean inflows from the contributing areas are shown in **Figure ES-2**.

Over the past week, surface salinities decreased at the HR1 site, remained the same at the US1 Bridge site, and increased at the A1A Bridge site (**Table ES-1 and Figure ES-3**). The seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge was 14.7. 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 2.8 spat/shell for June, which is similar to the previous month (**Figure ES-5**).

Caloosahatchee River Estuary

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary was 3,570 cfs (**Figures ES-6 and ES-7**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 3,852 cfs. For comparison, the historical provisional mean inflows from the contributing areas are shown in **Figure ES-7**.

Over the past week, surface salinities decreased at S-79, remained the same at Val I-75 and Ft. Myers, and increased at the remaining sites in the estuary (**Table ES-2 and Figures ES-8 and ES-9**). 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 in 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 rates reported by the FWRI for June were 24.4 spat/shell at Iona Cove, which is an increase from the previous month, and 18.8 spat/shell at Bird Island, which is a decrease from the previous month (**Figures ES-11 and ES-12**).

Surface salinity at Val I-75 was forecast for the next two weeks using an autoregression model (Qiu and Wan, 2013¹) coupled with a linear reservoir model for the tidal basin. Model scenarios included pulse releases at S-79 ranging from 0 to 2,000 cfs with estimated tidal basin inflows of 1,001 cfs. Model results from all scenarios predict daily salinity to be 0.3 and the 30-day moving average surface salinity to be 0.3 at Val I-75 at the end of the two-week period (**Table ES-3 and Figure ES-13**). This keeps predicted salinities in the upper estuary within the optimal salinity range (0-10) for tape grass.

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

Red Tide

The FWRI reported on July 26, 2024, that *Karenia brevis*, the Florida red tide dinoflagellate, was not observed in any samples collected statewide over the past week.

Water Management Recommendations

Lake stage is in the Base Flow Sub-Band. Tributary conditions are dry. 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.

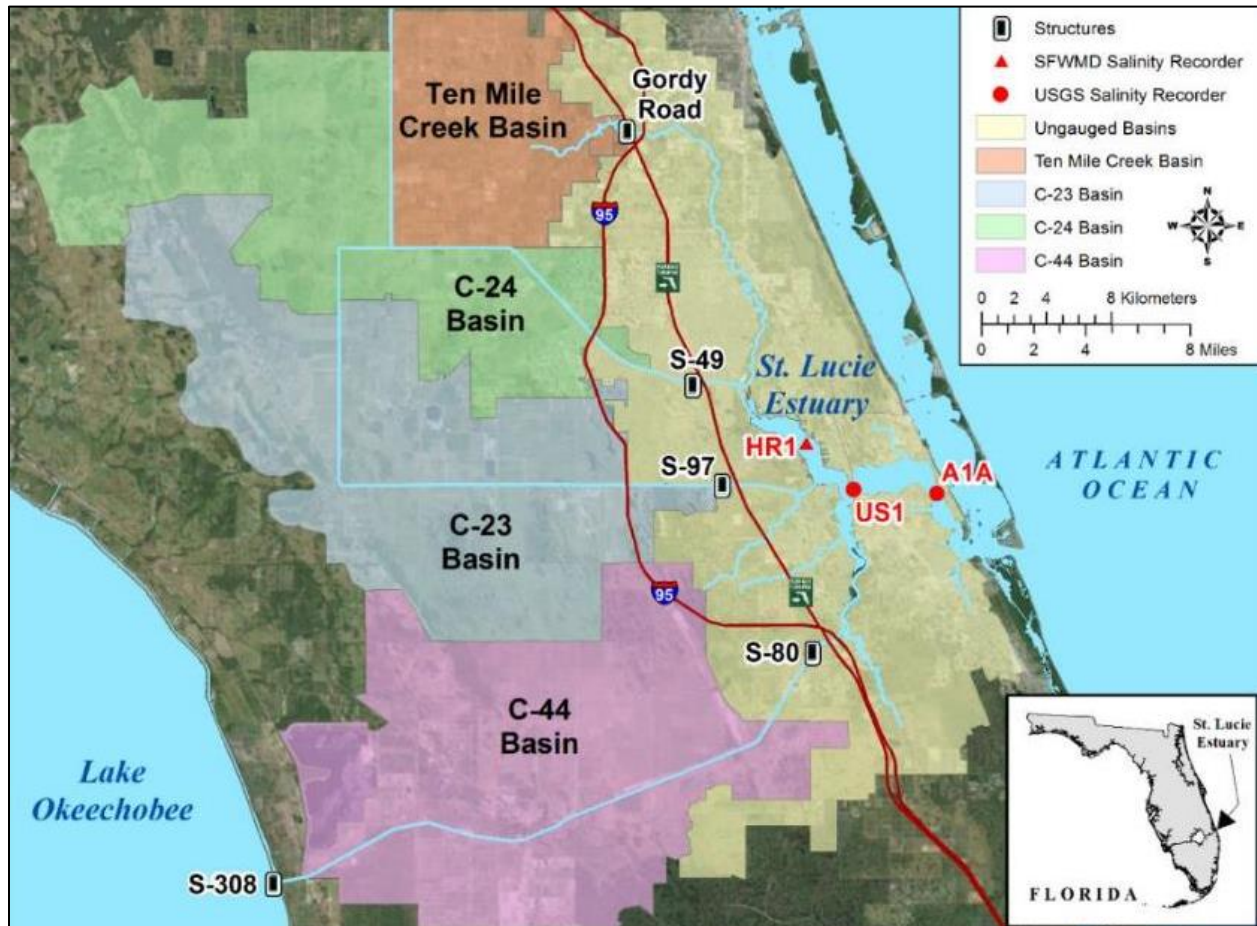


Figure ES-1. Basins, water control structures and salinity monitoring sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.

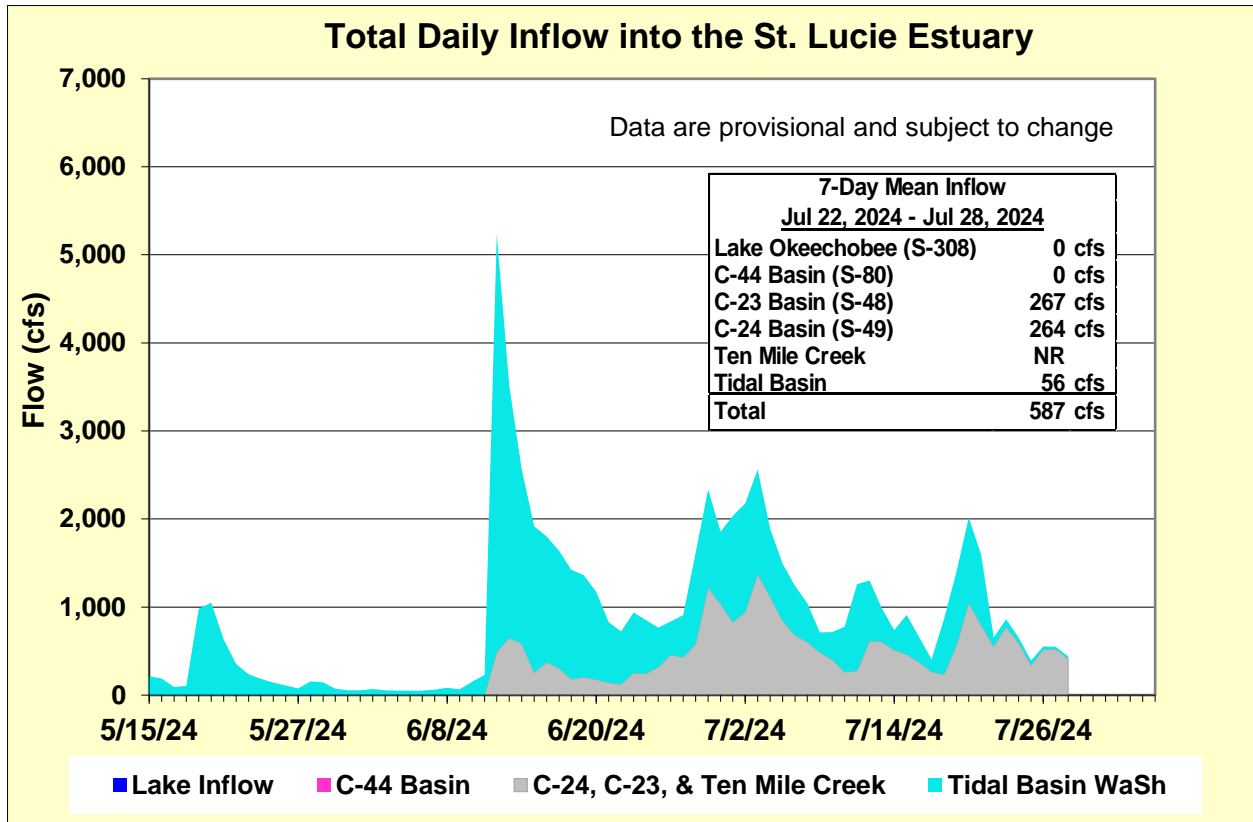


Figure ES-2. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee and runoff from the C-44, C-23, C-24, Ten Mile Creek, and Tidal Basins into the St. Lucie Estuary.

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)	6.3 (7.2)	12.8 (12.8)	10.0 – 25.0
US1 Bridge	13.9 (13.9)	15.6 (15.6)	10.0 – 25.0
A1A Bridge	23.4 (22.4)	28.0 (27.4)	10.0 – 25.0

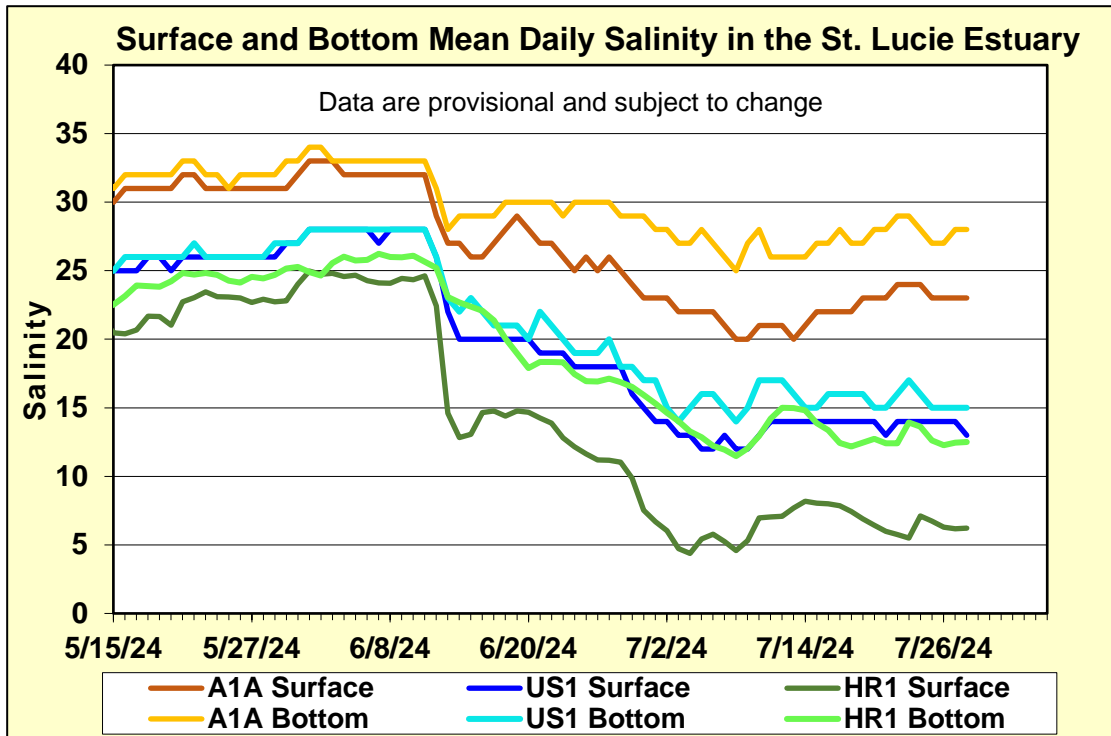


Figure ES-3. Mean daily salinity at the A1A, US1, and HR1 sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.

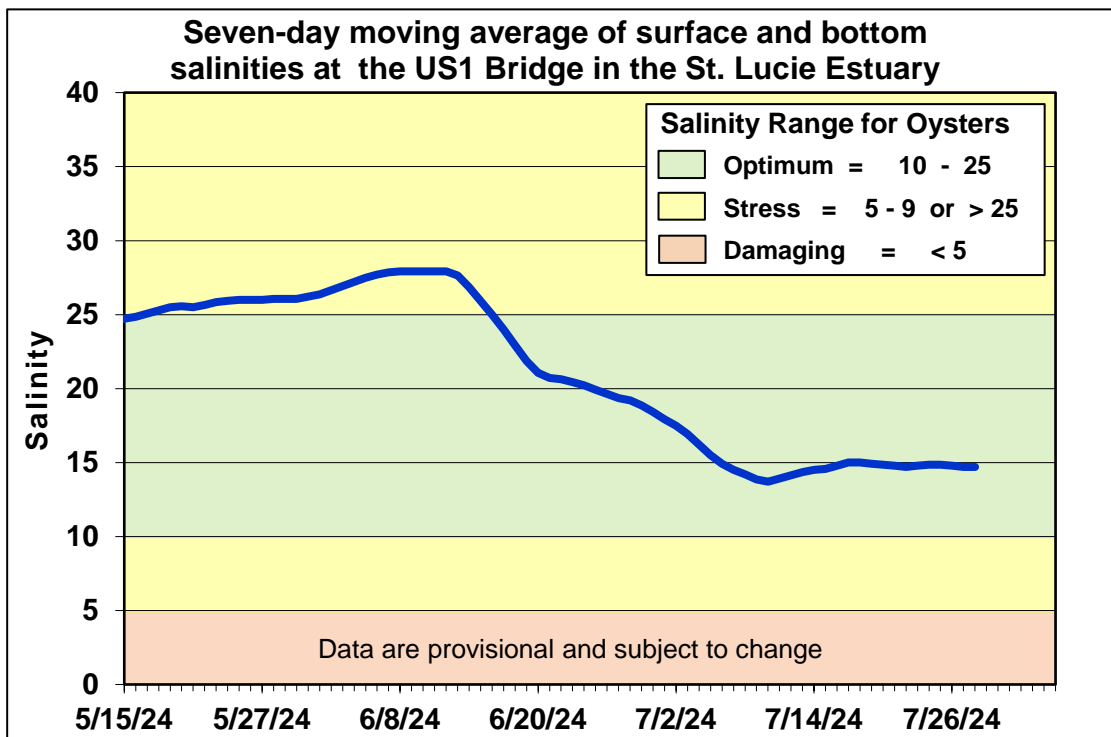


Figure ES-4. Seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge in the St. Lucie Estuary.

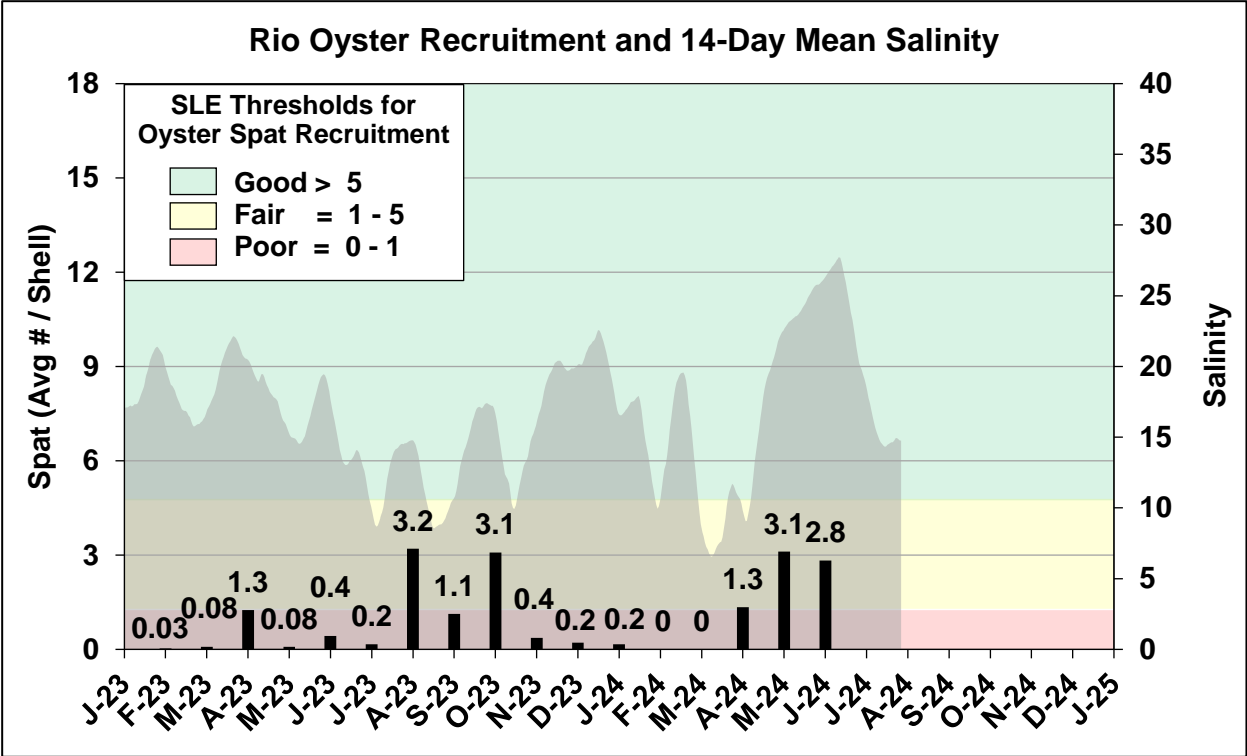


Figure ES-5. Mean oyster recruitment at the Rio oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at US1 Bridge.

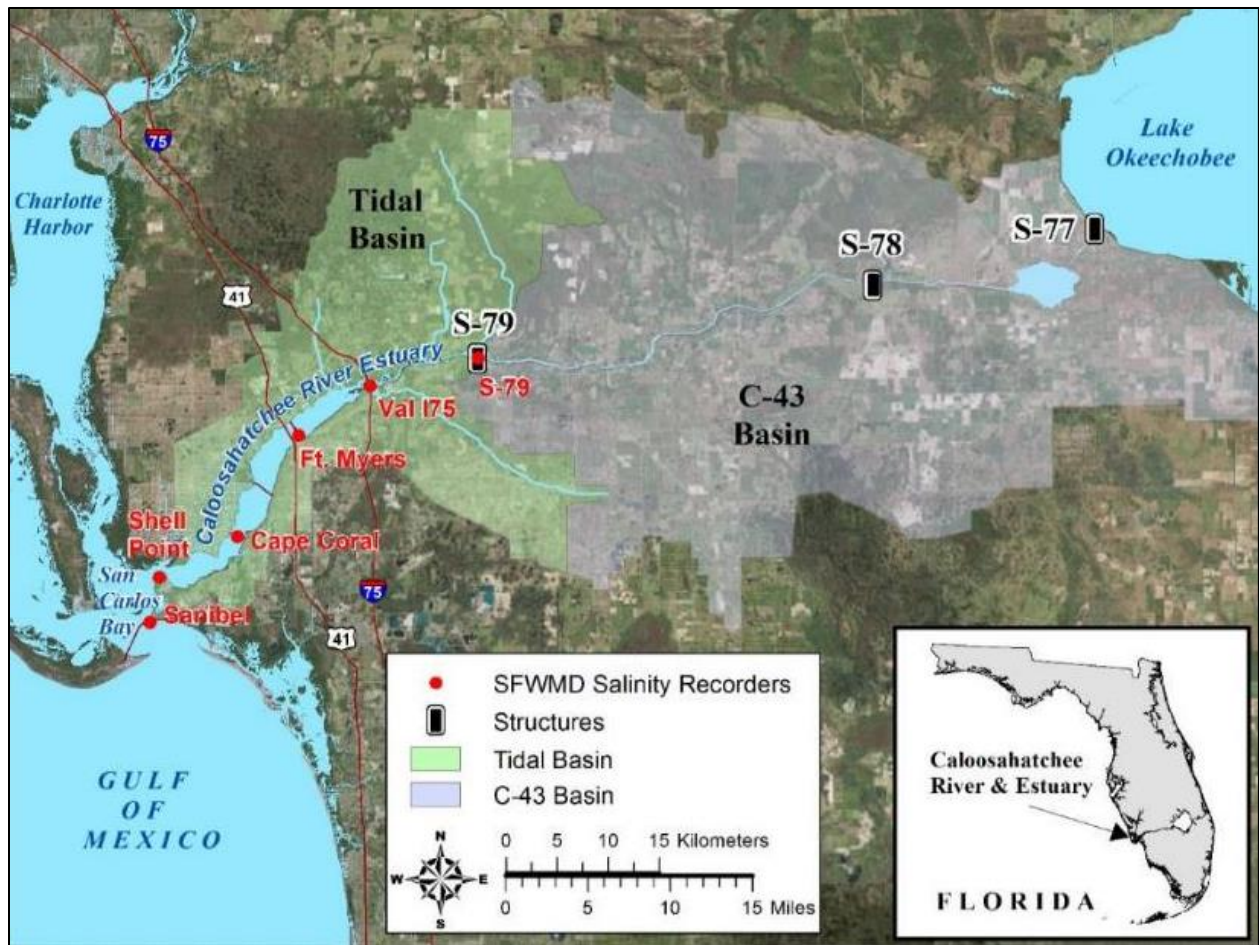


Figure ES-6. Basins, water control structures, and salinity monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

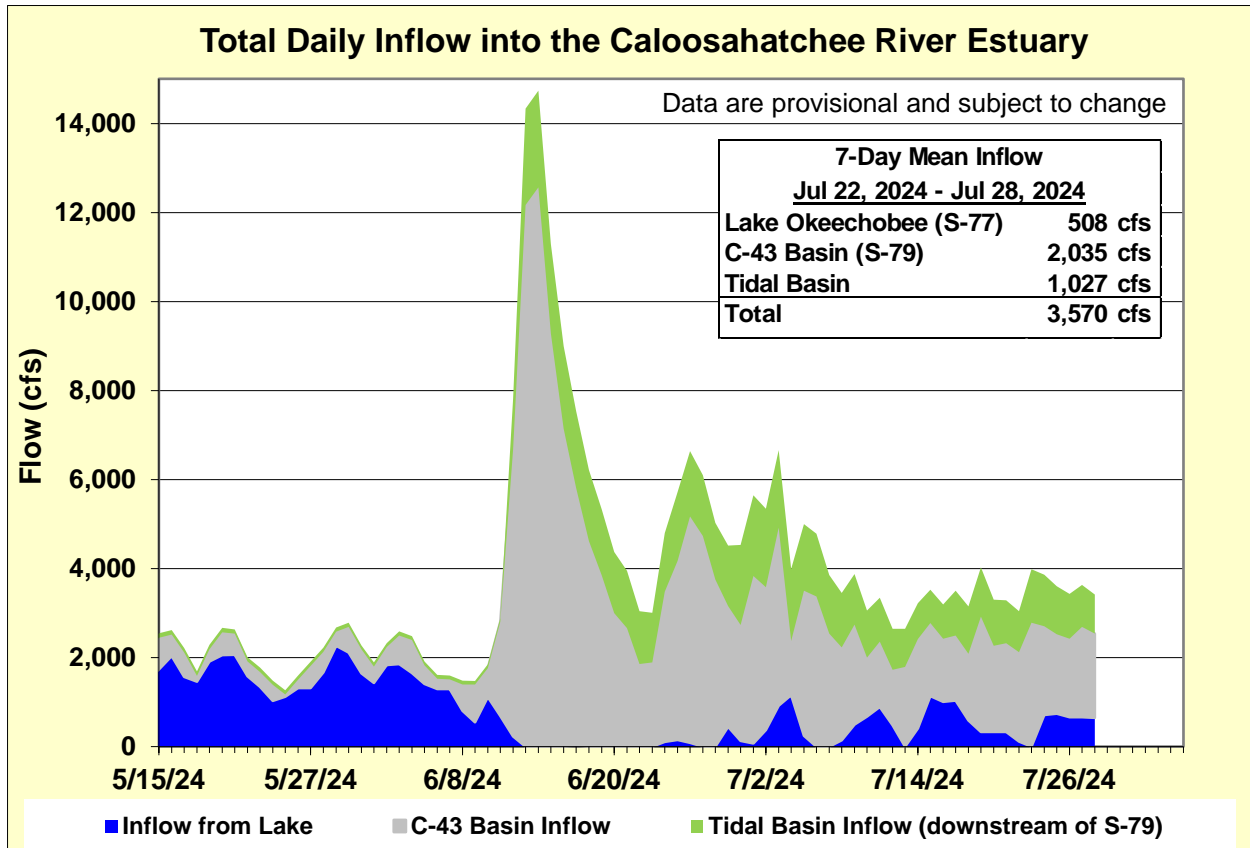


Figure ES-7. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee, and runoff from the C-43 and Tidal basins into the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

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 (0.3)	0.2 (0.3)	0.0 – 10.0
Val I-75	0.3 (0.3)	0.2 (0.3)	0.0 – 10.0
Fort Myers Yacht Basin	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	0.0 – 10.0
Cape Coral	5.0 (3.6)	6.7 (5.3)	10.0 – 25.0
Shell Point	20.8 (20.2)	21.8 (21.5)	10.0 – 25.0
Sanibel	26.3 (26.2)	27.8 (28.3)	10.0 – 25.0

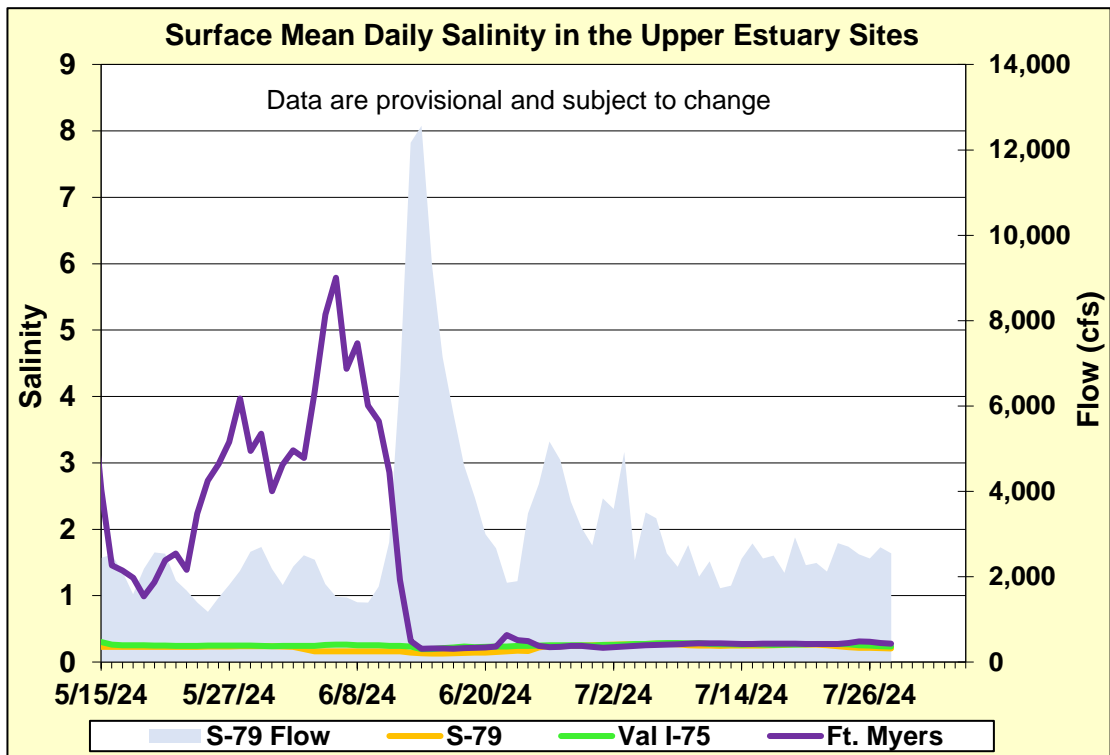


Figure ES-8. Mean daily salinity at upper Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.

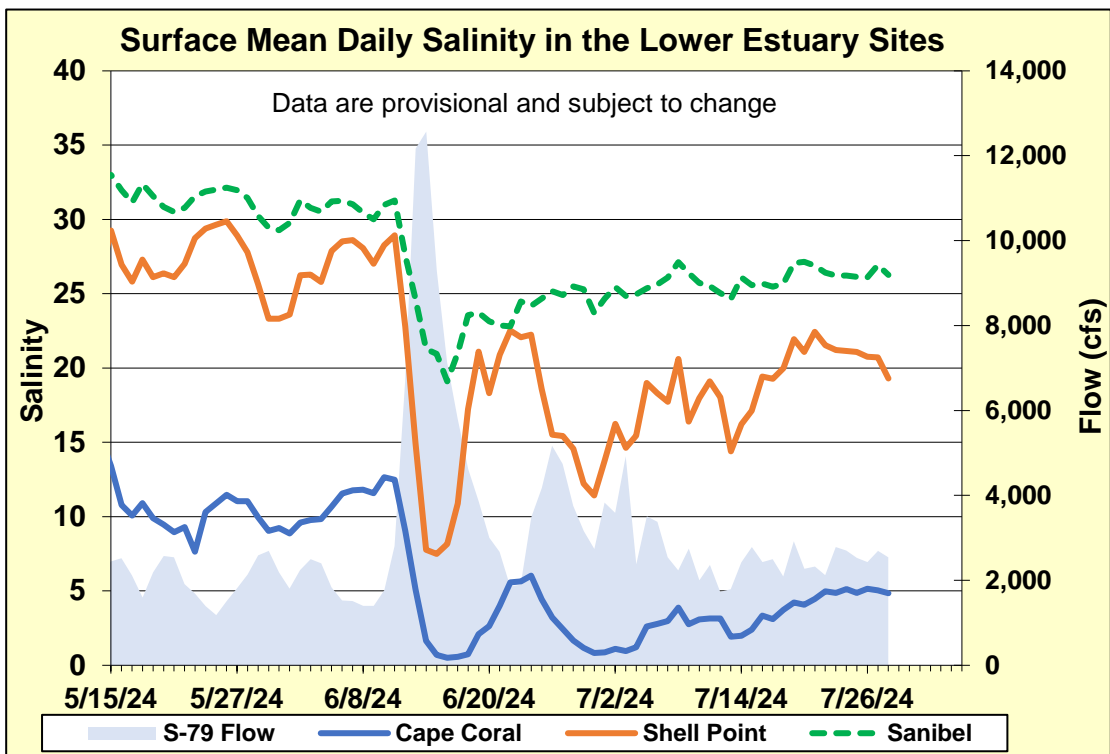


Figure ES-9. Mean daily surface salinity at lower Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.

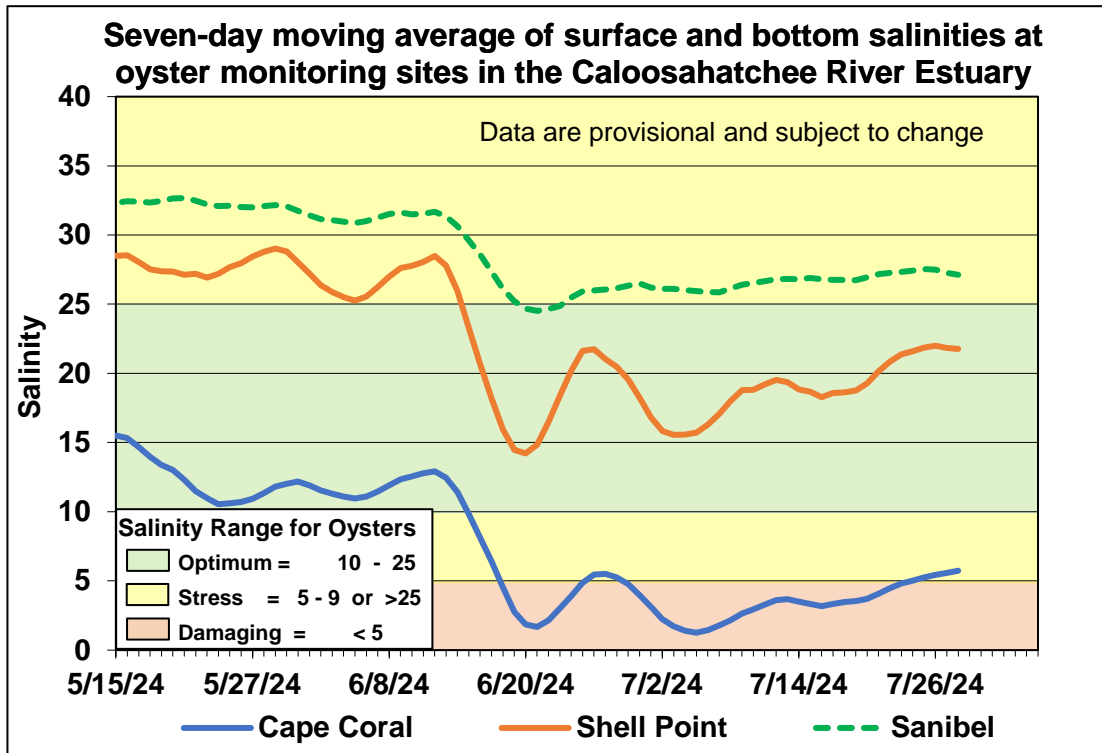


Figure ES-10. Seven-day moving average of surface and bottom salinities at Cape Coral, Shell Point, and Sanibel monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

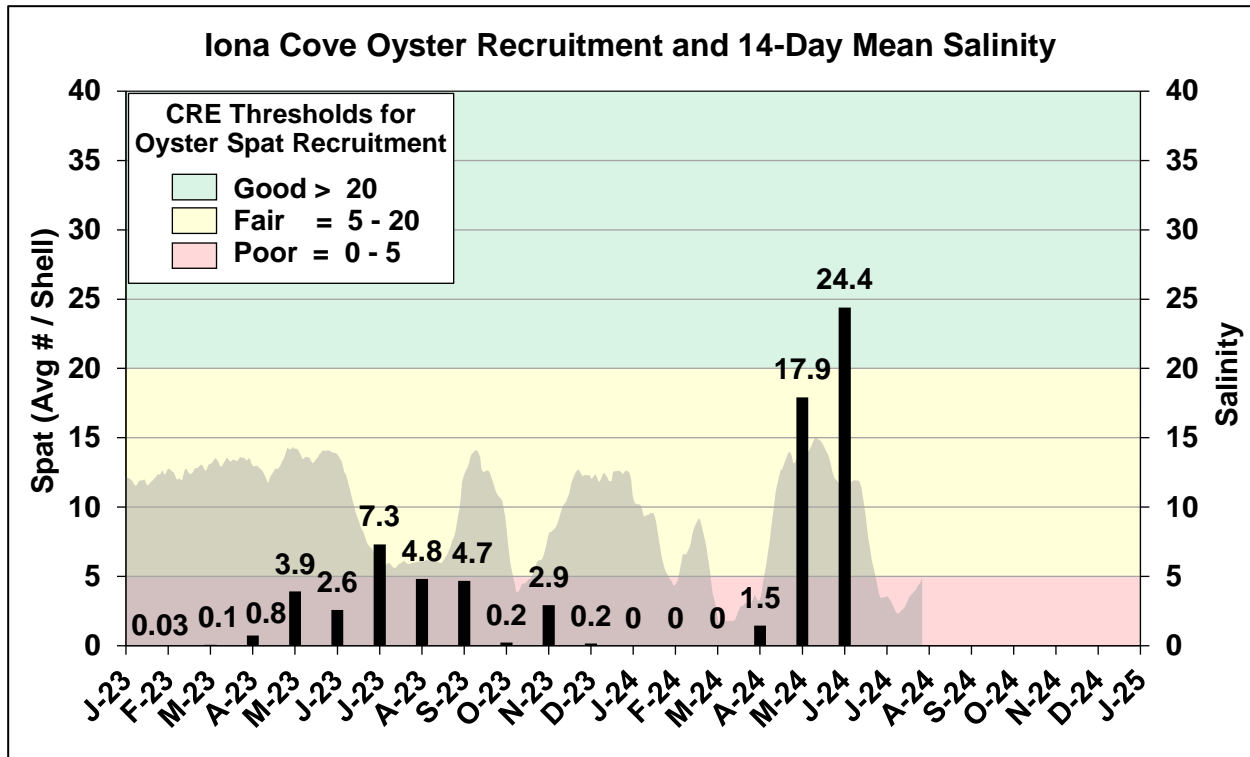


Figure ES-11. Mean oyster recruitment at the Iona Cove oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Cape Coral.

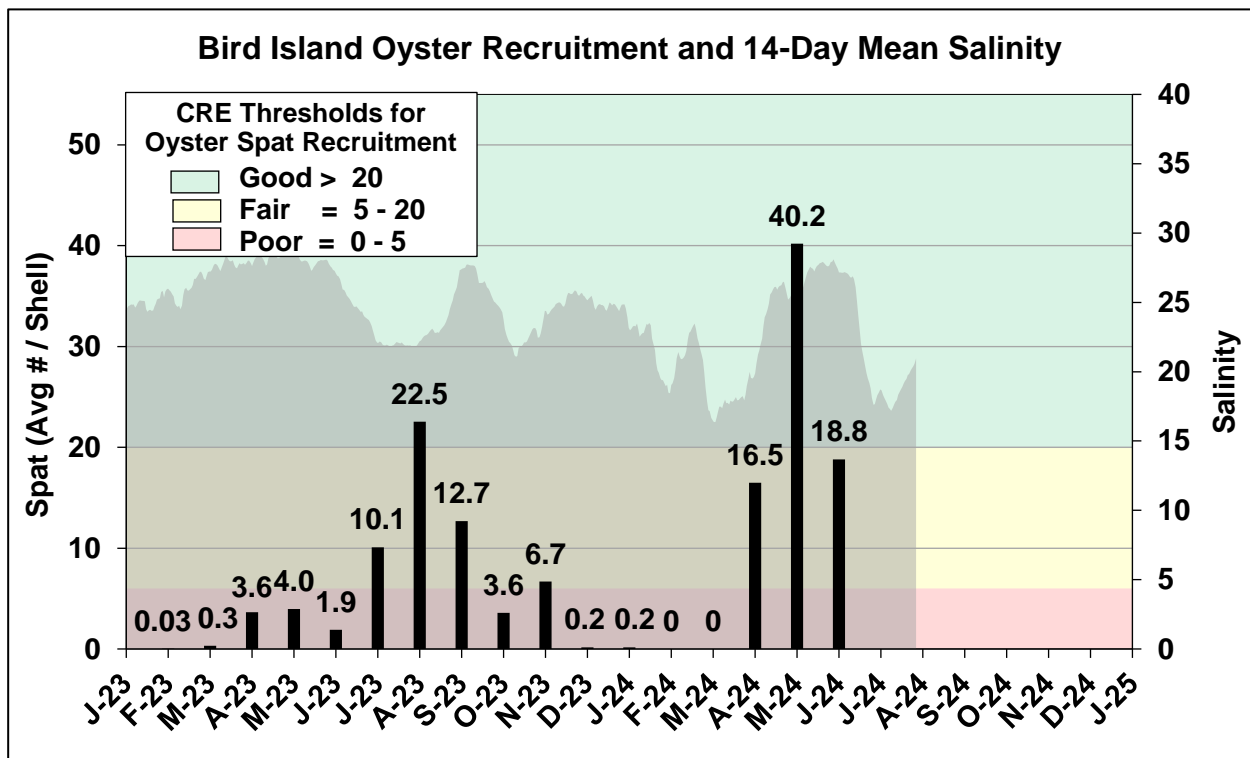


Figure ES-12. Mean oyster recruitment at the Bird Island oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Shell Point.

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	1,001	0.3	0.3
B	650	1,001	0.3	0.3
C	1,200	1,001	0.3	0.3
D	2,000	1,001	0.3	0.3

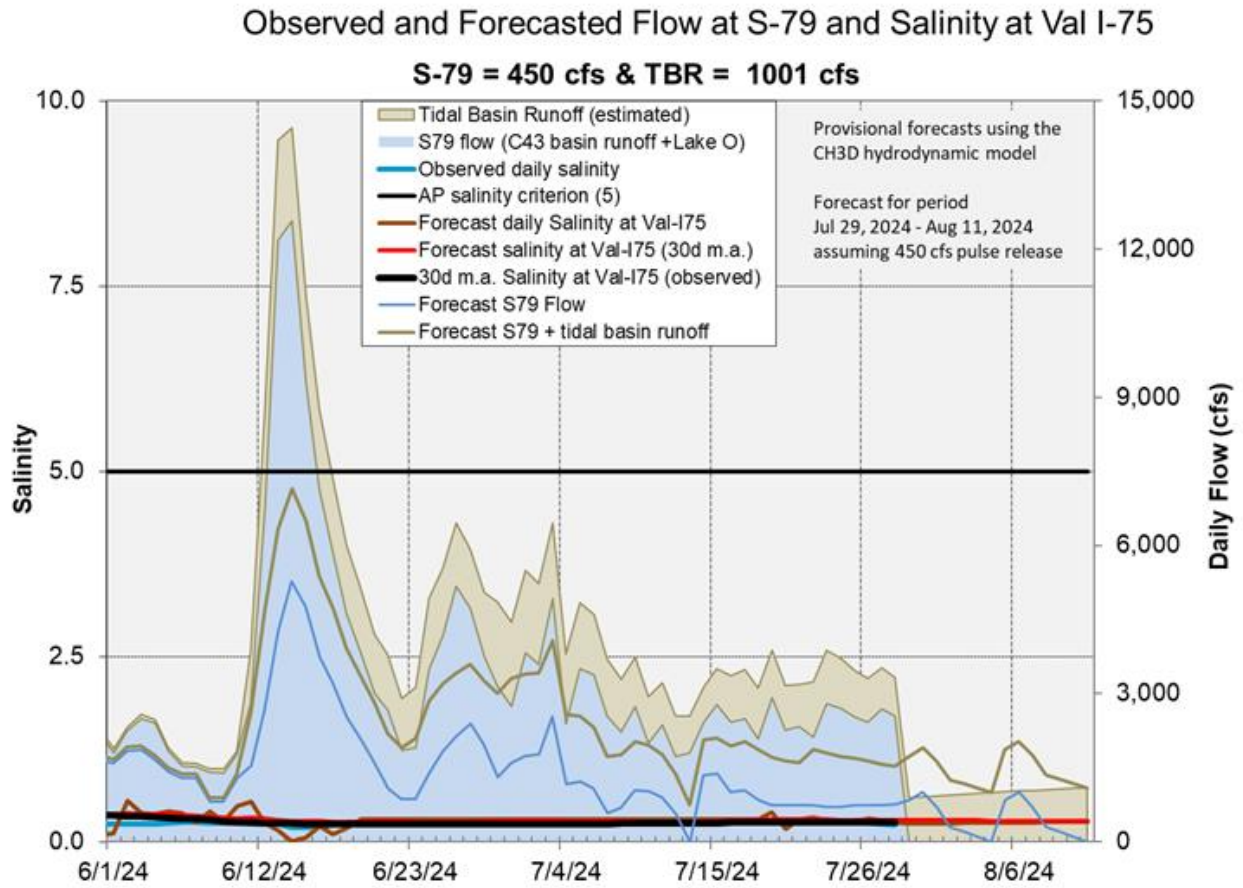


Figure ES-13. Surface salinity forecast at the Val I-75 site assuming a 450 cfs pulse release at S-79.

Stormwater Treatment Areas

STA-1E: STA-1E Central Flow-way is offline for construction activities. An operational restriction is in place in the Western Flow-way for post-construction vegetation grow-in, and in the Eastern Flow-way for vegetation establishment following erosion repair. Online treatment cells are near or above target stage. (**Figure S-1**).

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

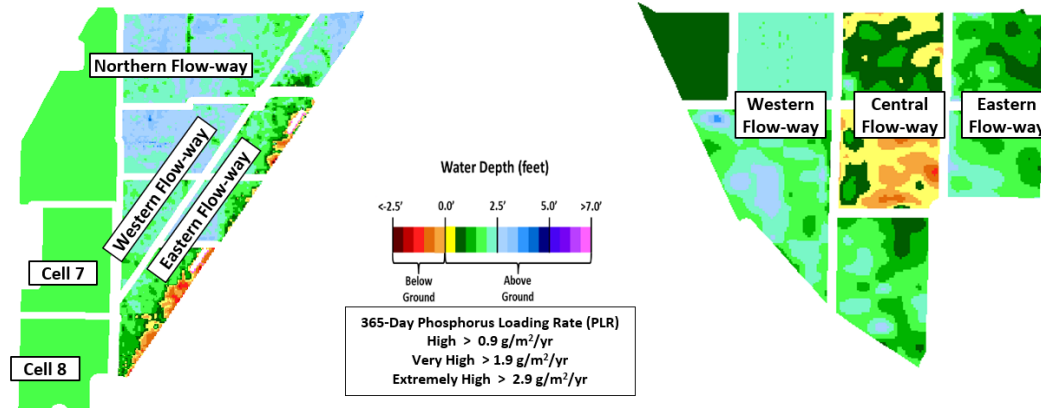
STA-2: Operational restrictions are in place in Flow-ways 2 and 4 for vegetation management activities, and in Flow-way 5 for construction activities. Online treatment cells are near or above target stage. Vegetation in Flow-ways 2, 3, and 4 is stressed, and in 5 is highly stressed. The 365-day PLRs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

STA-5/6: 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 – 7/22/2024 through 7/28/2024



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"> • High 365-day PLR • Highly stressed vegetation conditions
Northern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly stressed vegetation conditions
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"> • Offline for construction activities
Eastern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online with restrictions for vegetation grow-in following erosion repair

Figure S-1. Eastern Flow Path Weekly Status Report

Central Flow Path Weekly Status Report – 7/22/2024 through 7/28/2024

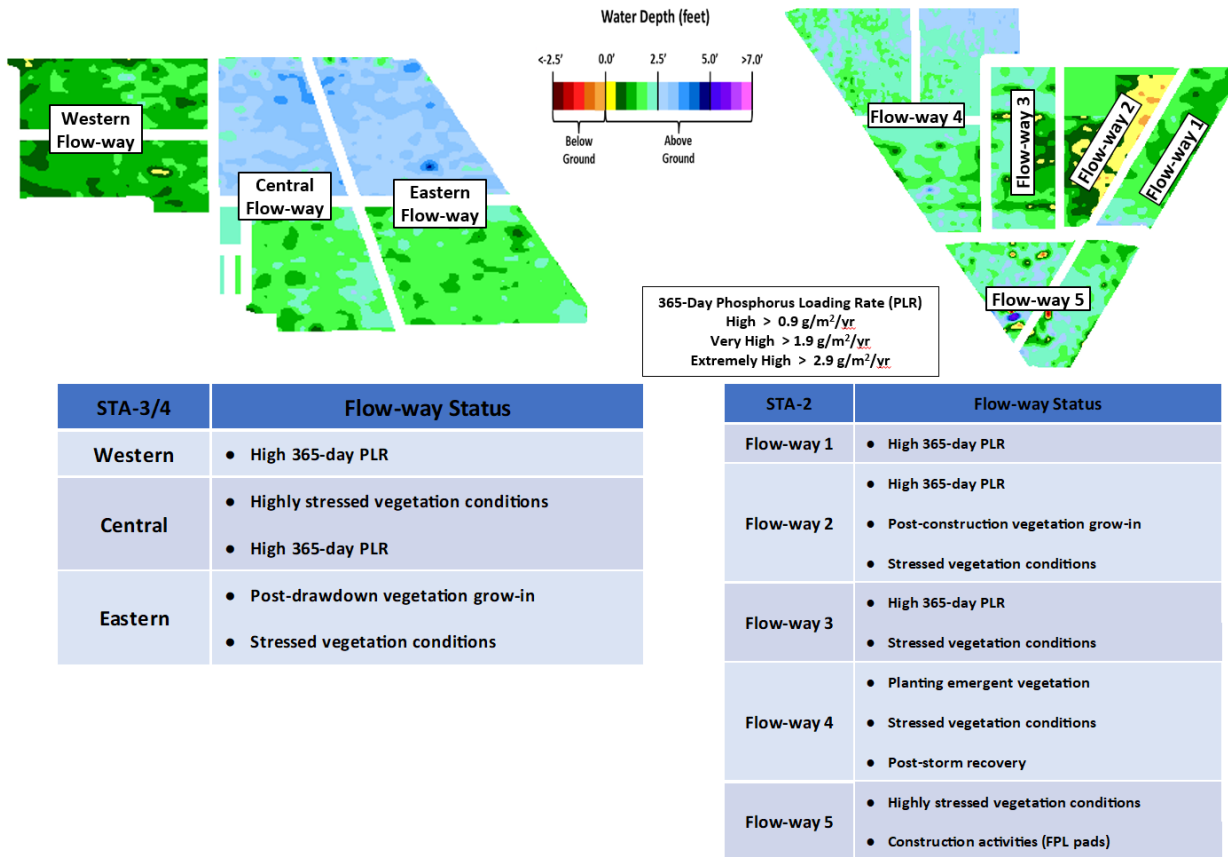
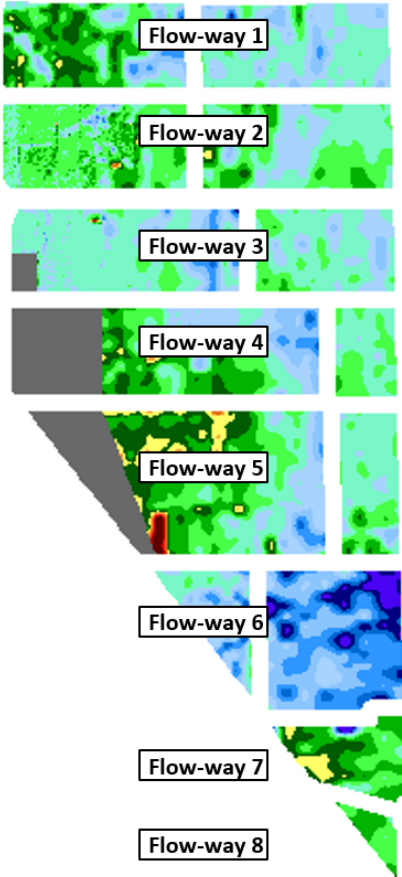


Figure S-2. Central Flow Path Weekly Status Report

Western Flow Path Weekly Status Report – 7/22/2024 through 7/28/2024



STA-5/6	Flow-way Status
Flow-way 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly stressed vegetation conditions
Flow-way 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly stressed vegetation conditions High 365-day PLR
Flow-way 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly stressed vegetation conditions High 365-day PLR
Flow-way 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly stressed vegetation conditions
Flow-way 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly stressed vegetation conditions High 365-day PLR
Flow-way 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly stressed vegetation conditions
Flow-way 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stressed vegetation conditions
Flow-way 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stressed vegetation conditions

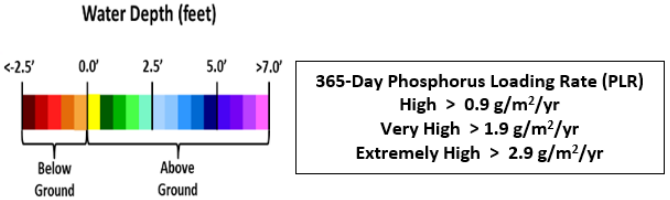


Figure S-3. Western Flow Path Weekly Status Report

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 rainfall occurred throughout the Everglades compared to the week prior, especially in WCA-1. WCA-1: Stage within the Refuge remains above schedule but continues to trend downward towards the regulation line. On Sunday the 3-Gauge average was 0.25 feet above the Zone A1 regulation line. WCA-2A: Stage at gauge 2A-17 is now ascending along the slope of the regulation line. The average on Sunday was 0.74 feet above the Zone A line. WCA-3A: The 3-Gauge average stage continues a recession over the week, remaining above the Zone A regulation line by 0.77 feet on Sunday. WCA-3A North: Stage at Gauge 62 (NW corner) continues to recede and fell just below the Upper Schedule line last week. The average on Sunday was 0.03 feet below the Upper Schedule. See figures **EV-1** through **EV-4**.

Water Depths

The South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (WDAT) output for July 28, 2024, shows a hydro-pattern that is dramatically deeper than two months ago, especially in the west. Pondered conditions continue to expand from the upper reaches of the L-67s south into the historically ponded region of southern WCA-3A and northern Everglades National Park (ENP). The northern end of the Refuge still has some potential for water at ground surface. Hydrologic connectivity is being well maintained within the major sloughs of ENP. Current WDAT estimates are mostly drier when compared to one month ago across the Everglades Protection Area (EPA), with the potential for slightly wetter conditions in WCA-1 and eastern WCA-3A. The comparison to modeled conditions a year ago illustrates a mix of deeper and shallower conditions. Central WCA-1, eastern ENP and most of WCA-2A (especially the eastern side) are significantly shallower. Most of WCA-3A, the entirety of Big Cypress National Preserve (BCNP) and western ENP are slightly deeper.

Comparing current conditions to the 20-year percentiles for July 28, 2024, depth conditions remain around the 90th percentile for this time of the year in northern Shark River Slough (SRS), most of WCA-3A South, and BCNP. Conditions are drier than average in eastern WCA-2A and mixed in WCA-1 (**Figure EV-7**).

Taylor Slough and Florida Bay

All stages decreased across Taylor Slough over the past week, with an average decrease of 0.10 feet. Changes ranged from -0.18 feet at Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB) in the northern slough to -0.07 feet at Craighead Pond (CP), EPSW and E112 in the southern slough, and C-111 area and northern slough, respectively (**Figure EV-8** and **Figure EV-9**). Taylor Slough water levels remain above the recent average for this time of year by 2.3 inches compared to before the Florida Bay initiative (starting in 2017), a decrease of 1.3 inches relative to last week's comparison. Both the CP and TSB stages are below estimated historical levels (circa 1900) by 0.53 and 1.44 feet, respectively.

Average Florida Bay salinity was 27.2, an increase of 1.4 from last week. Salinity increased at all sites, with changes ranging from +0.4 at Whipray Basin (WB) to +3.8 at Terrapin Bay (TB), both in the central region (**Figure EV-8**). Salinity remains within the

WY2001-2016 Interquartile Range (IQR) and above estimated historical levels (circa 1900) in the western and central regions; and is below the IQR but above historical levels in the eastern region (**Figure EV-10**). Average Florida Bay salinity remains below its recent average for this time of year by 1.2, an increase of 1.7 from last week.

Salinity at the Taylor River (TR) station in the mangrove zone (tracked for the Florida Bay MFL) was 1.6. The 30-day moving average was 1.8, a decrease of 0.8 from last week (**Figure EV-11**). The 365-day moving sum of flow from the five major creeks (McCormick Creek, Taylor River, Mud Creek, Trout Creek, West Highway Creek) was unable to be assessed this week due to missing data (**Figure EV-11**).

Average rainfall across Taylor Slough and Florida Bay was 0.24 inches over the past week, based on the 18 gauges used for this report. Rainfall ranged from 0 inches at Garfield Bight (GB) and Johnson Key (JK), both in the western region, to 0.92 inches at Buoy Key (BK), also in the western region (**Figure EV-12**). Wind directions and speeds in Florida Bay ranged from 1.7 mph SW on July 28th to 19.6 mph E on July 24th (**Figure EV-12**).

Total creek flow for the week was unable to be assessed due to missing data, but flows appear to be net negative (**Figure EV-13**). Considering the data available, average daily flow from the five major creeks totaled 40 acre-feet.

Implications for water management

The ecology of the Everglades benefits from ascension rates of less than 0.18 feet per week. The Dynamic Position Analysis modeling for gauge 3-63 in northeast WCA-3A suggests that wetter than average conditions will be required to have the potential of reaching the threshold depths required for an above average nesting event at the Alley North colony. Continued freshwater inputs to the park and into Florida Bay is helping to maintain ecologically desirable salinities, and maintaining inputs of water southward will help to prevent ecologically undesirable salinity swings in Florida Bay nearshore areas. 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	1.22	+0.01
WCA-2A	1.41	+0.14
WCA-2B	1.04	+0.10
WCA-3A	1.47	-0.09
WCA-3B	1.47	+0.01
ENP	1.33	+0.00

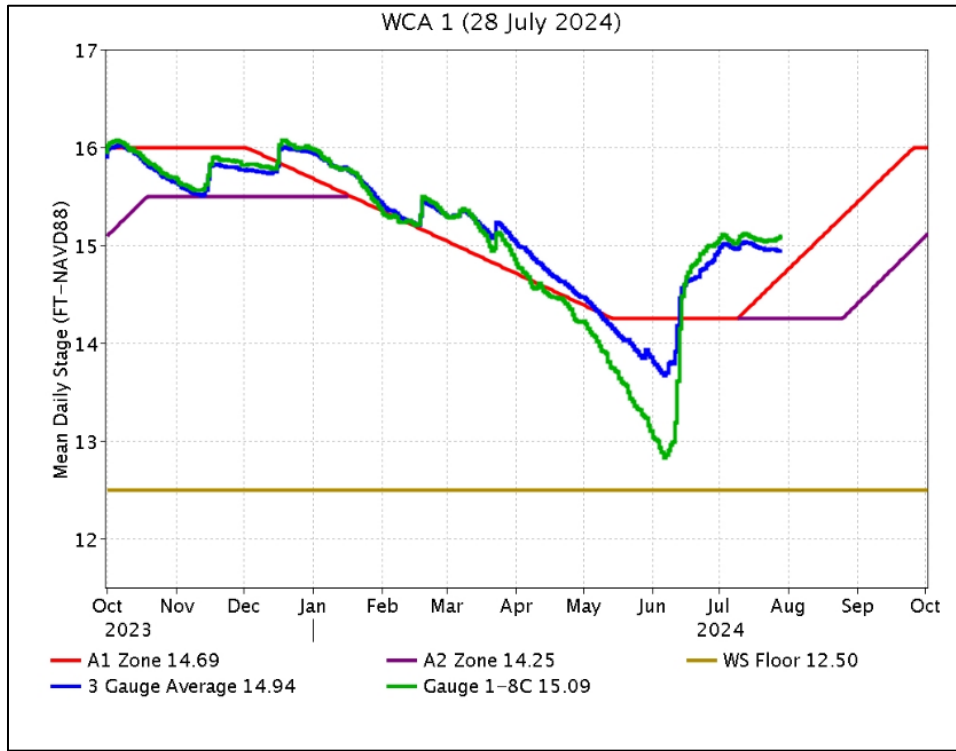


Figure EV-1. WCA-1 stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.

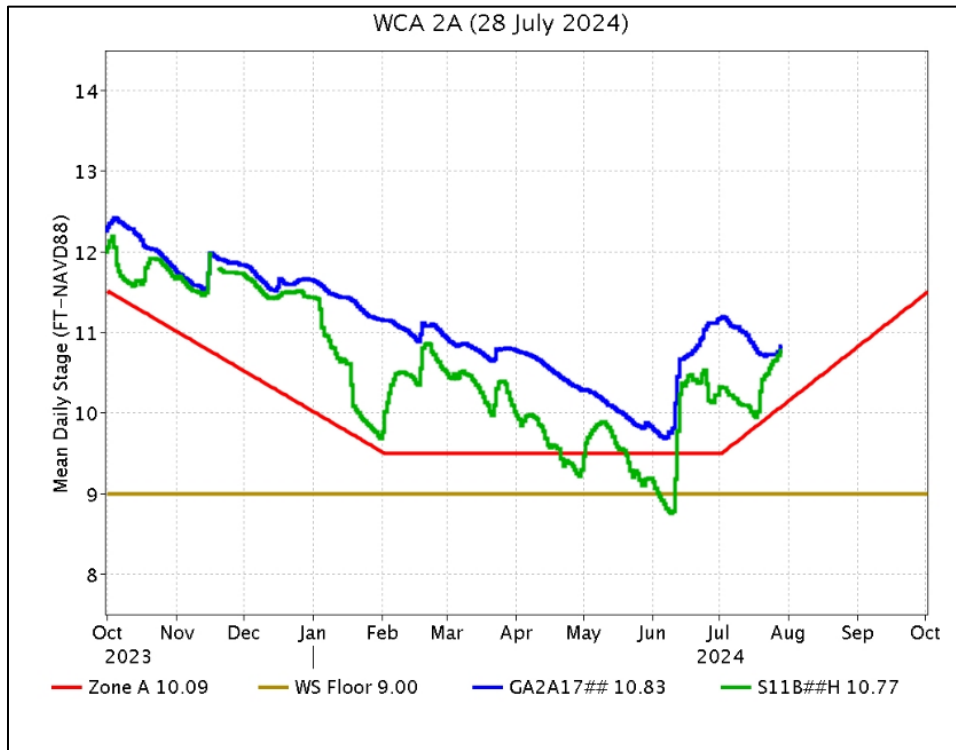


Figure EV-2. WCA-2A stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.

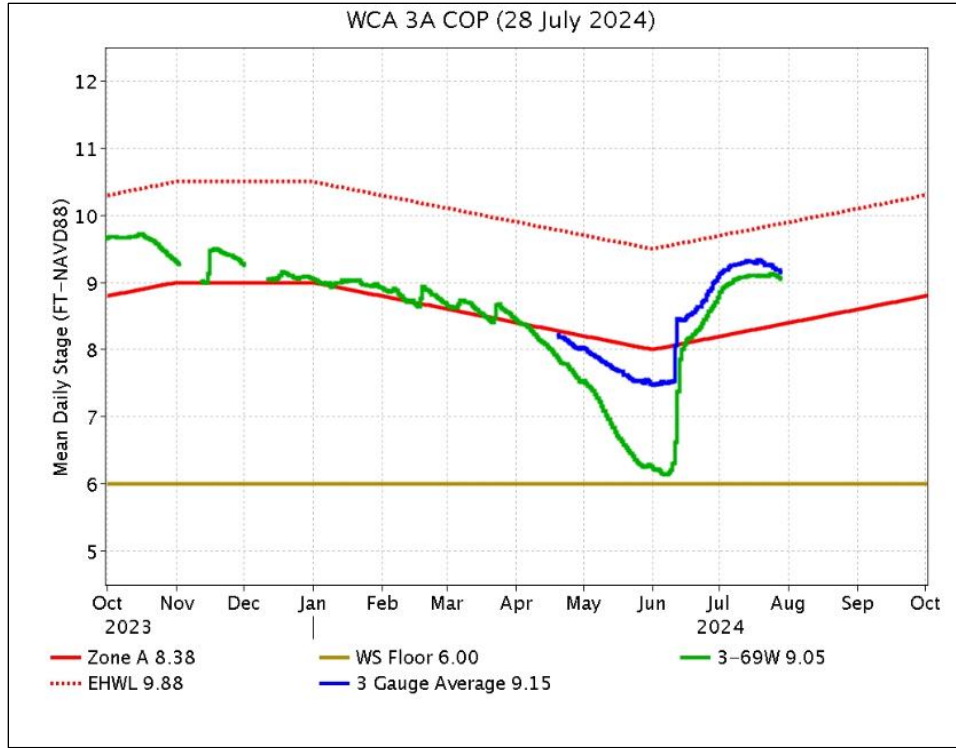


Figure EV-3. WCA-3A stage hydrographs (three-gauge average, 3-69W) and regulation schedule.

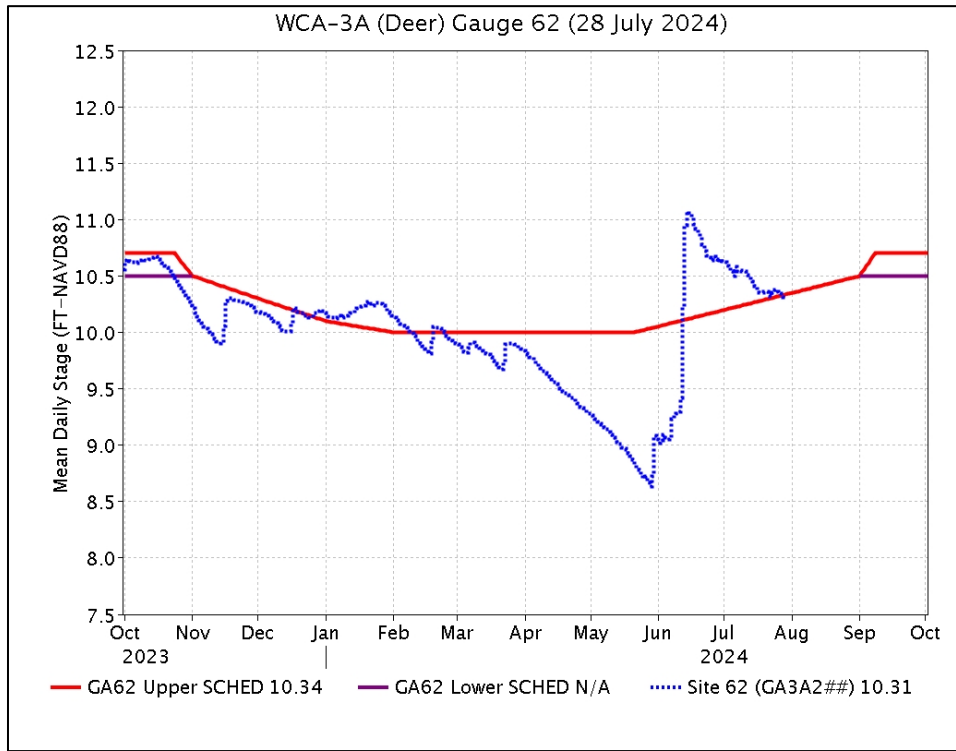


Figure EV-4. WCA-3A stage hydrograph (Deer gauge; Site 62) and GA62 regulation schedule.

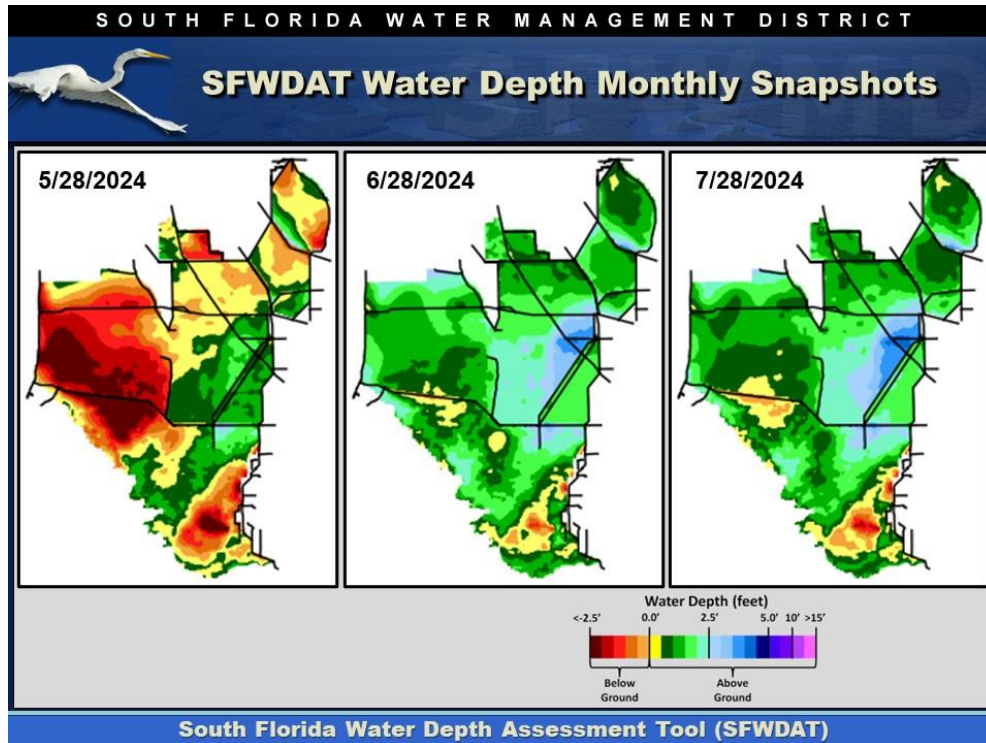


Figure EV-5. Everglades water depths from two months ago (left), one month ago (center) and present (right), based on SFWDAT.

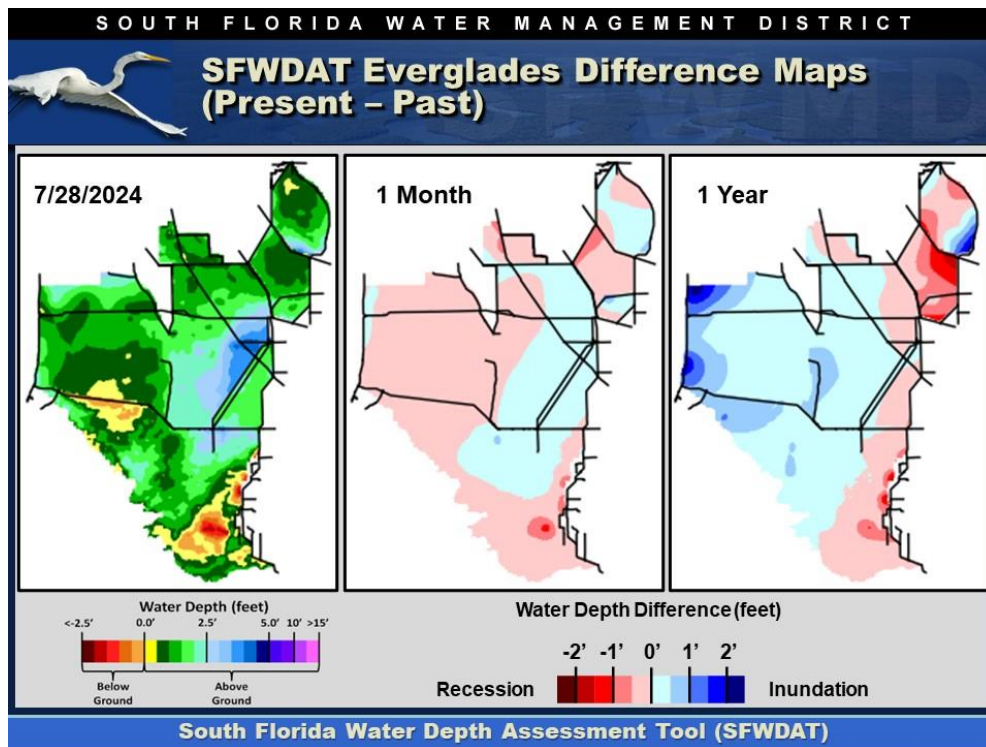


Figure EV-6. Present Everglades water depths (left) and water depth changes from one month (center) and one year (right) ago, based on SFWDAT.

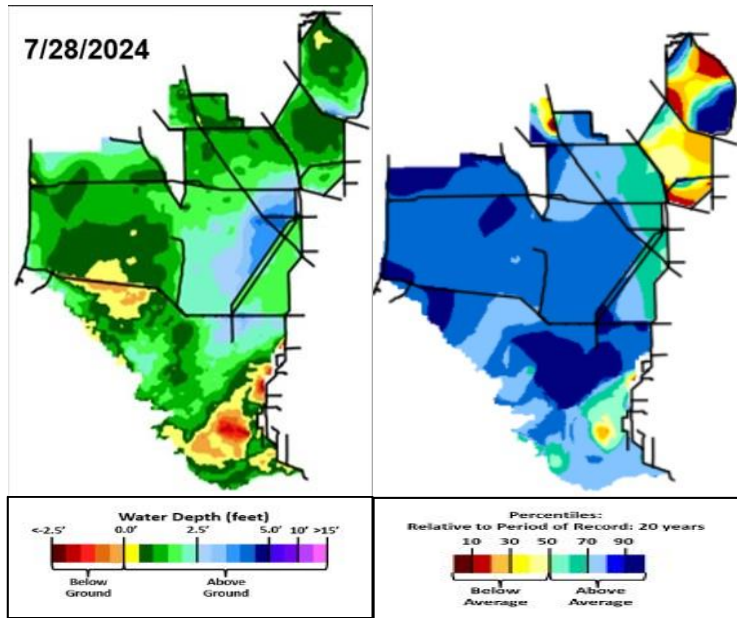


Figure EV-7. Present water depths (July 30, 2024) compared to the day of year average over the previous 20 years.

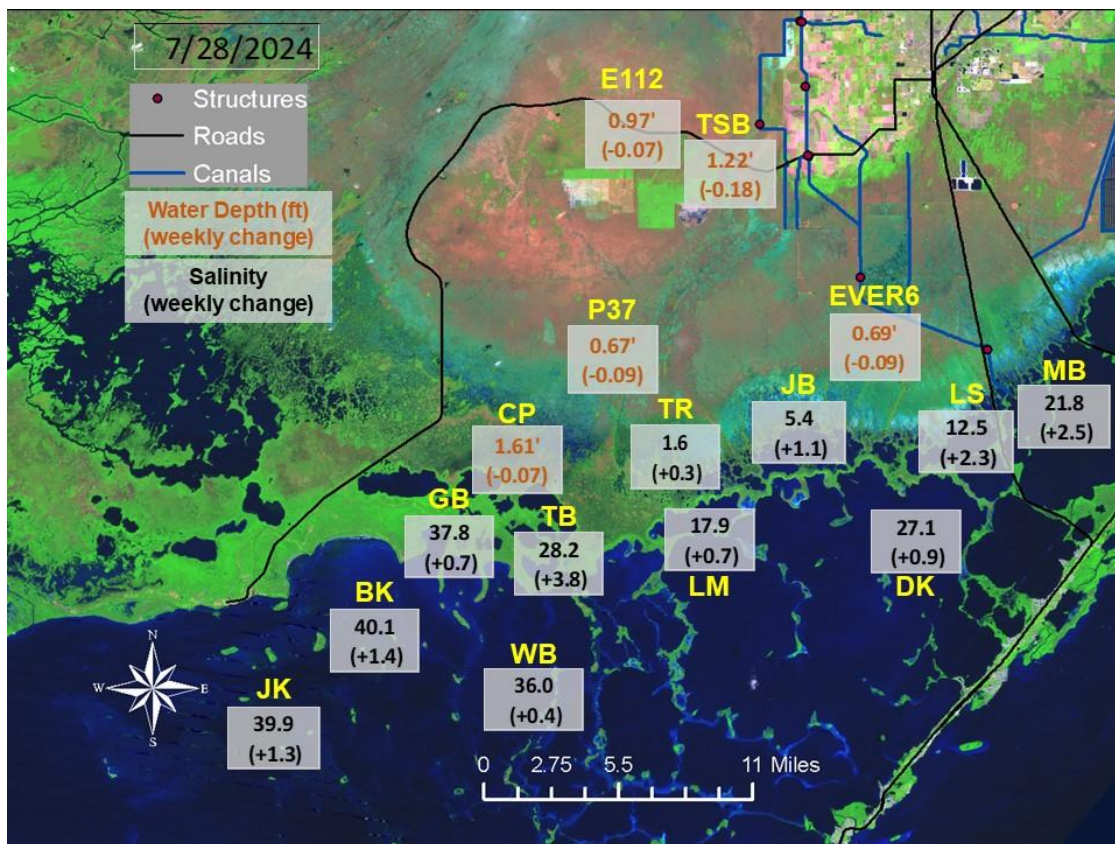


Figure EV-8. Taylor Slough water depths with changes since a week ago and Florida Bay salinities with changes since a week ago.

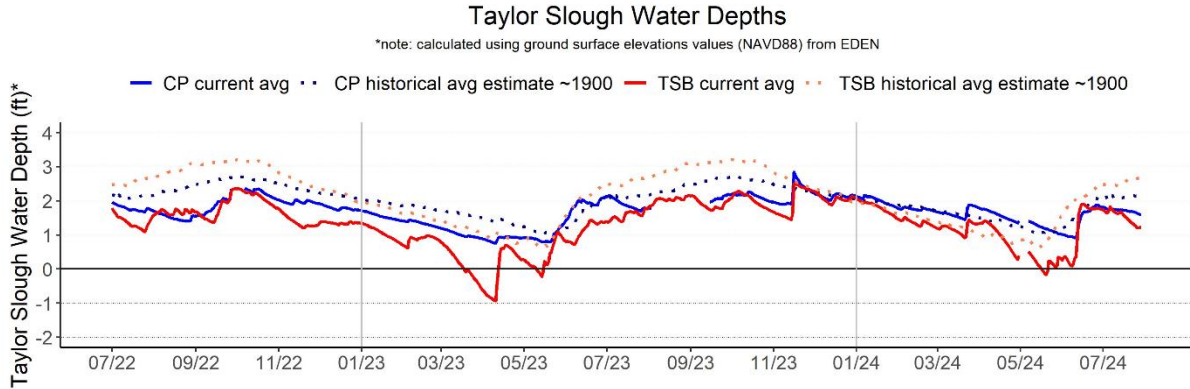


Figure EV-9. Taylor Slough water depth time series for Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB; northern slough) and Craighead Pond (CP; southern slough).

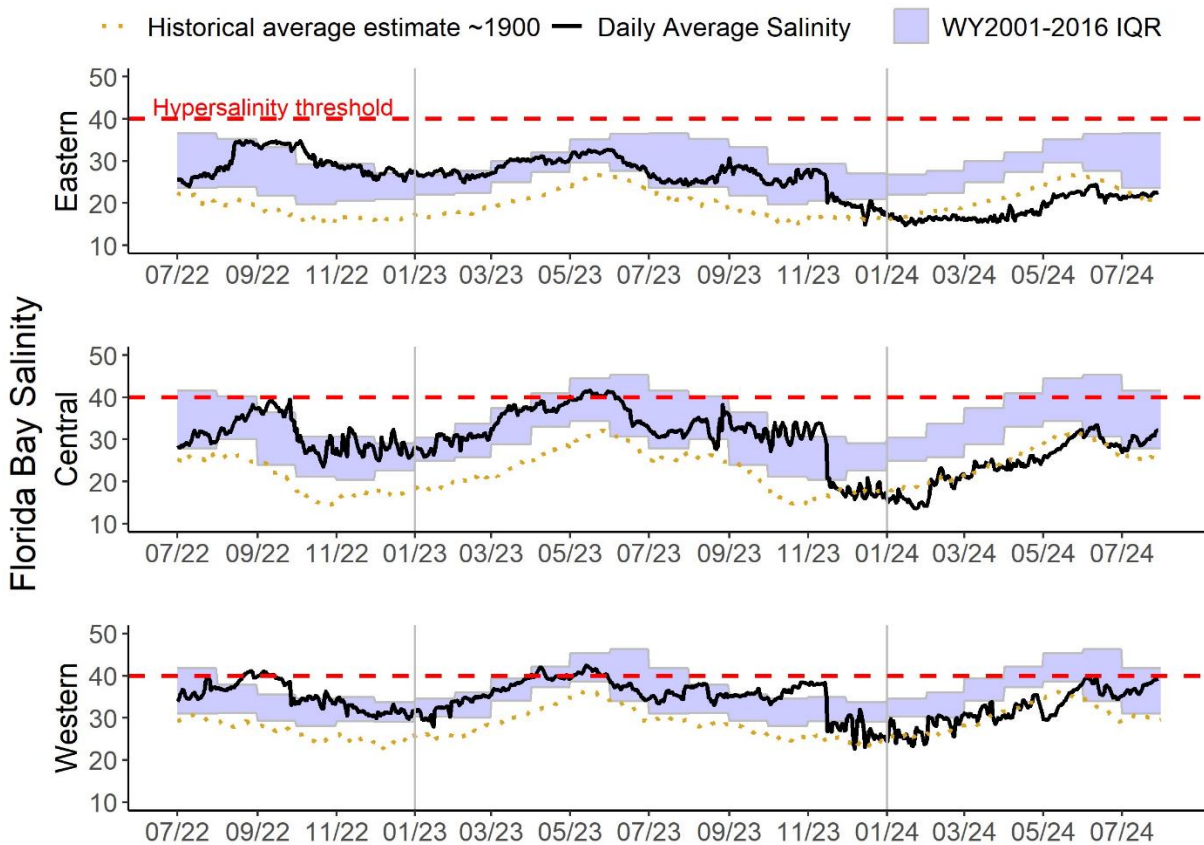


Figure EV-10. Eastern (top panel), Central (middle panel) and Western (bottom panel) Florida Bay daily average salinities with WY2001-2016 interquartile (25-75 percentile) ranges and estimated historical daily average salinities (circa 1900). The hypersalinity threshold indicates the level at which salinities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

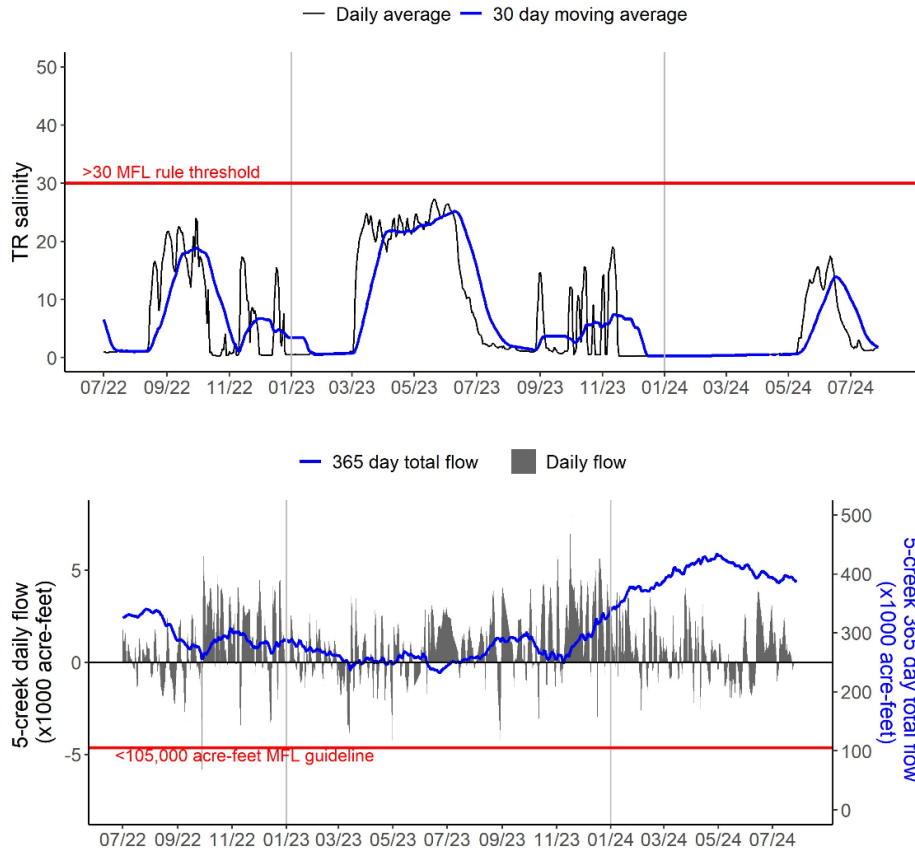


Figure EV-11. Salinity at Taylor River (TR; top) and creek inflow to Florida Bay (bottom) from the five major creeks (McCormick Creek, Taylor River, Mud Creek, Trout Creek, and West Highway Creek). The 30-day moving average salinity and 365-day total creek flow are tracked for the Florida Bay MFL criteria.

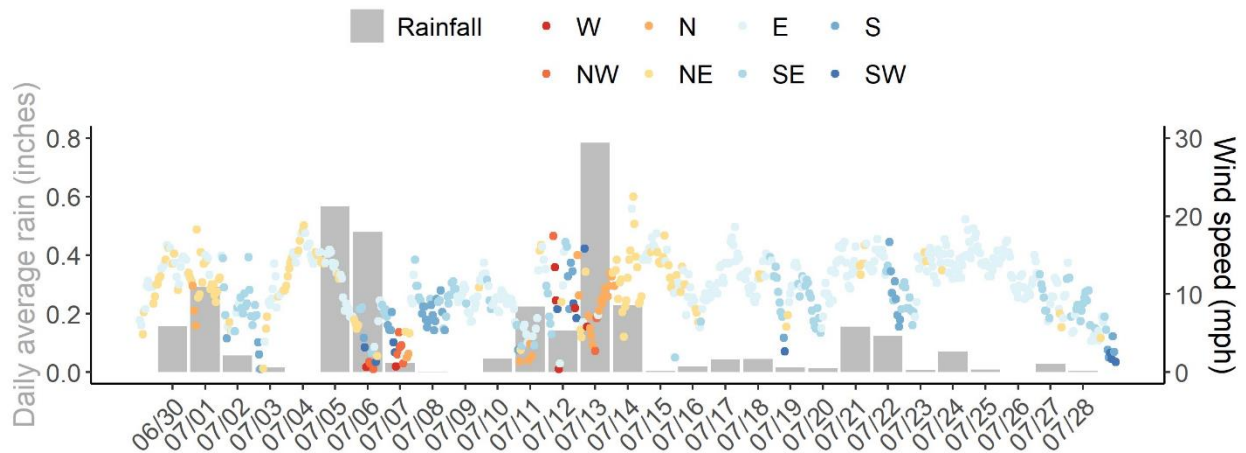


Figure EV-12. Daily average rain across Taylor Slough and Florida Bay, along with hourly average wind speed and direction (measured at Long Key) in Florida Bay over the past four weeks.

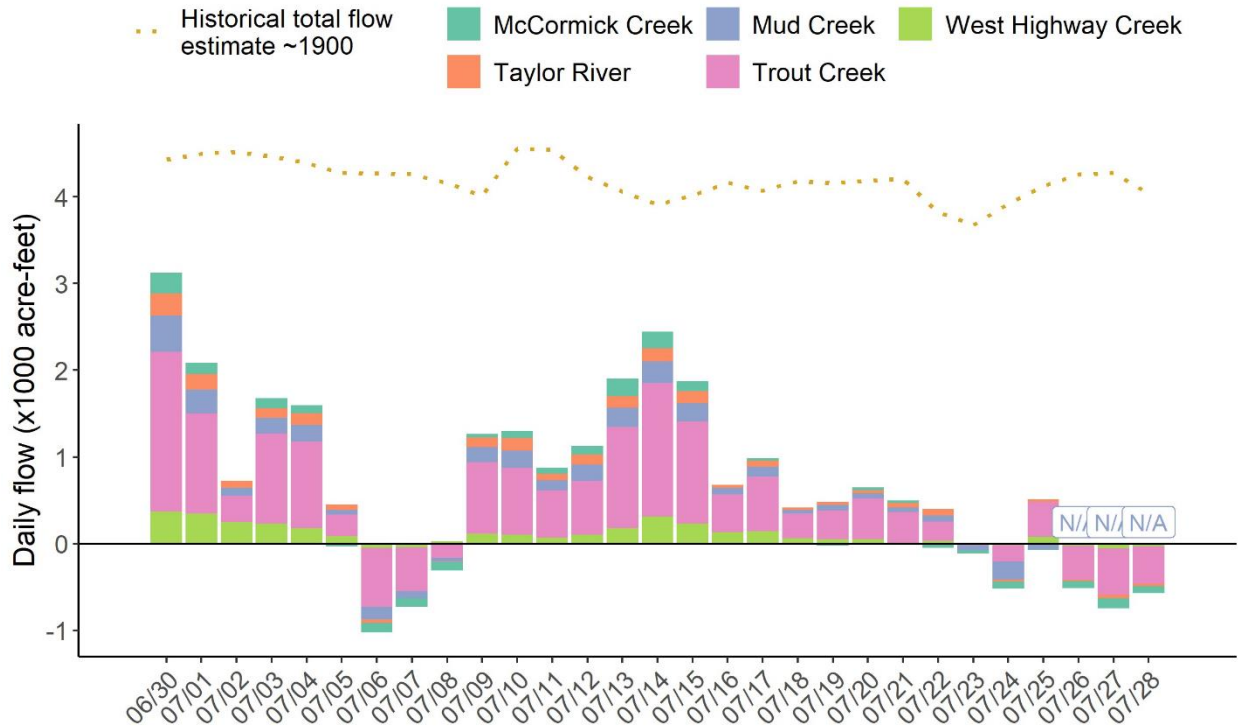


Figure EV-13. Daily average creek flow summed between five creeks with estimated historical daily flow (circa 1900) over the past four weeks. N/A indicates missing data.

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

SFWMD Everglades Ecological Recommendations, July 30, 2024 (red is new)			
	Weekly change	Recommendation	Reasons
WCA-1	Stage increased by 0.01'	Ascension rate of less than 0.18' per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-2A	Stage increased by 0.14'	Ascension rate less than 0.18' per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-2B	Stage increased by 0.10'	Ascension rate of less than 0.18' per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-3A NE	Stage decreased by 0.19'	Ascension rate of less than 0.18' per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-3A NW	Stage decreased by 0.02'	Ascension rate of less than 0.18' per week.	
Central WCA-3A S	Stage decreased by 0.07'	Ascension rate of less than 0.18' per week.	Protect within basin wildlife.
Southern WCA-3A S	Stage decreased by 0.06'	Ascension rate of less than 0.18' per week.	
WCA-3B	Stage remained unchanged	Ascension rate of less than 0.18' per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
ENP-SRS	Stage remained unchanged	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.
Taylor Slough	Stage changes ranged from -0.18' to -0.07'	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.
FB- Salinity	Salinity changes ranged from +0.4 to +3.8	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 522 cfs, and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 687 cfs. The seven-day mean salinity was 21.9 at BBCW8 and 27.0 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.

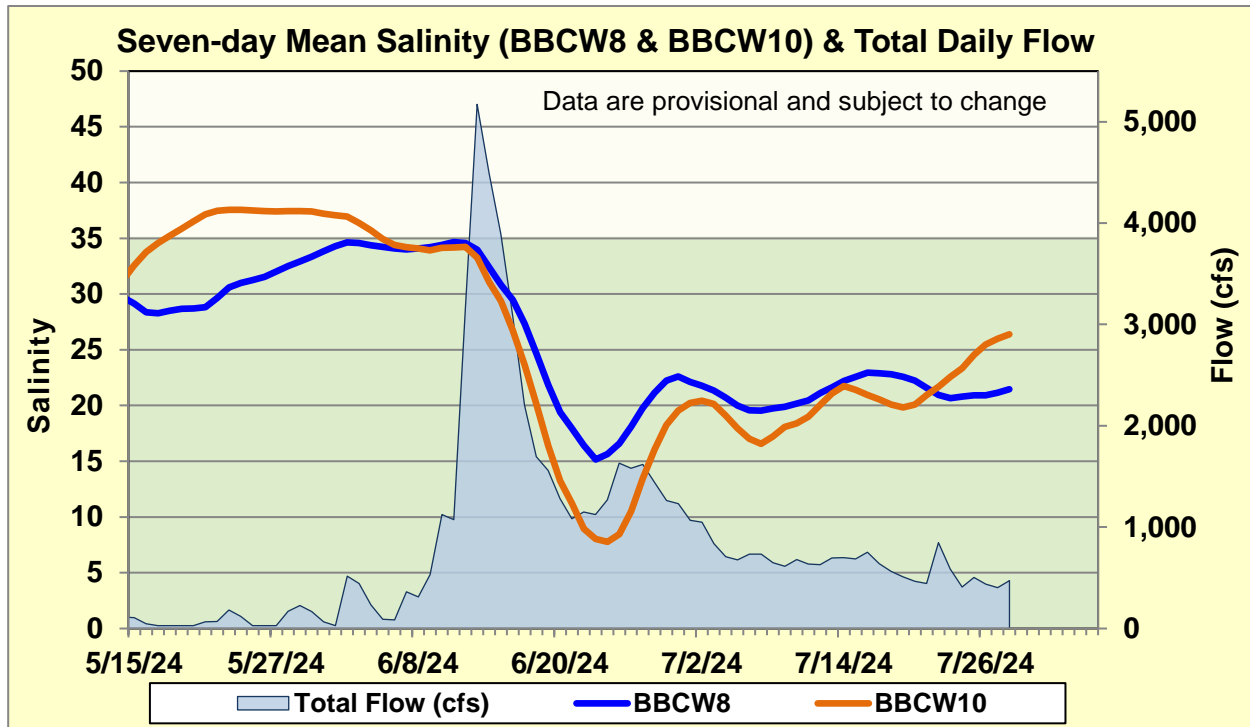


Figure BB-1. Seven-day mean salinity at BBCW8 and BBCW10 and total daily flow in Biscayne Bay. Total daily flow was calculated using flow from structures S20G, S20F, S21, S21A, S123, and S700P.