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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: February 11, 2026

SUBJECT: Weekly Environmental Conditions for Systems Operations

Summary

Weather Conditions and Forecast

No rainfall is expected through Wednesday, while temperatures across the region warm. Development of isolated showers Thursday afternoon, mainly in and around Lake Okeechobee is possible with the approach of a weak cold front. However, the total rainfall is expected to be minimal. On Friday and Saturday, lingering moisture along the stalled frontal boundary could support a few light isolated showers, particularly along portions of the east coast during the afternoon hours. Significant rainfall is not expected during this period. A line of thunderstorms could move into areas north of Lake Okeechobee late Sunday night into early Monday, producing streaks of moderate to heavy rainfall along some of the storm tracks. The associated front may then cross through central Florida late Monday into Tuesday, ending the shower and thunderstorm activity. However, there remains notable uncertainty regarding the timing and evolution of this system. For the 7-day period ending Tuesday morning, below to near-average total SFWMD rainfall is possible, depending on the total rainfall associated with the late-weekend frontal passage.

Kissimmee

In the past week, releases were made as needed from East Lake Toho and Lake Toho to continue snail kite nesting season stage recessions to reach low pool by June 1, 2026. Releases from Lakes Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha followed the Headwaters Revitalization Schedule (HRS) Increment 1 Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan. Weekly average discharge on February 8, 2026, was 340 cfs at S-65 and 300 cfs at S-65A. Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain decreased by 0.01 feet to 0.34 feet. The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River decreased from 9.7 mg/L the previous week to 9.5 mg/L, which is above both the potentially lethal level of 1.0 mg/L and the stressful level of 2.0 mg/L for aquatic species.

Lake Okeechobee

Lake Okeechobee stage was 11.34 feet NAVD88 (12.65 ft NGVD29) on February 8, 2026, which was 0.09 feet lower than the previous week and 0.58 feet lower than a month ago. Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) decreased from 300 cfs the previous week

to 220 cfs. Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) decreased from 4,080 cfs the previous week to 1,060 cfs. The most recent satellite image from February 7, 2026, NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System suggests the moderate to high cyanobacteria potential in the southern and western regions remain dispersed after recent strong winds and cold temperatures. The February 6th wading bird survey counted approximately 14,790 birds across 20 flocks actively foraging around the lake.

Estuaries

Total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary averaged 93 cfs over the past week with no flow coming from Lake Okeechobee. Mean surface salinities increased at all sites within the estuary over the past week. Salinity in the middle estuary was in the upper stressed range (>25) for adult eastern oysters.

Total inflow to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary averaged 428 cfs over the past week with 162 cfs coming from Lake Okeechobee. Over the past week, surface salinities decreased down to Val I-75 and increased at the remaining sites. Salinities were in the optimal range (0-10) for tape grass at S-79 and Val I-75 and in the damaging range (>15) at Fort Myers in the upper estuary. Salinities were in the optimal range (10-25) for adult oysters at Cape Coral, and in the upper stressed range (>25) at Shell Point and Sanibel.

Stormwater Treatment Areas

For the week ending February 8, 2026, 2,700 ac-feet of Lake Okeechobee water was delivered to the FEBs/STAs. The total amount of Lake releases sent to the FEBs/STAs in WY2026 is approximately 57,600 ac-feet. The total amount of inflows to the STAs in WY2026 is approximately 559,000 ac-feet. Online STA treatment cells are at or near target stage. STA-1E Central Flow-way is offline for construction activities. STA-1W Eastern Flow-way is offline for vegetation management activities. Operational restrictions are in effect in STA-1E Western Flow-way, STA-2 Flow-ways 2, 3, and 4, and STA-3/4 Eastern Flow-way for vegetation management activities. This week, if LOSOM recommends Lake releases to the WCAs and conditions allow, releases will be sent to STA-2, STA-3/4 and STA-5/6.

Everglades

The Everglades Protection Area (EPA) received below average rainfall this week but slightly more than the previous week, and recession rates slowed. Last week, stage change was approximately -0.07 ft/week. Southern WCA-2A stage is receding but remains unseasonably deep. In contrast, most areas within WCA-3A and Everglades National Park (ENP) continue to be very dry (below the 10th percentile) with WCA-1 depths falling to below the 10th percentile. A small wildfire was reported in northwestern WCA-3A. Below-average depths in WCA-3A and ENP curtail the production of already reduced prey populations, increase the risk of damaging wildfire, promote peat oxidation, and ridge/slough degradation. Wading bird activity remains limited, with small numbers foraging along the southwestern coast of ENP and northern WCA-2A. Relatively small numbers of birds are starting to nest at Alley N and 6th Bridge colony just to the north and south of I-75 in WCA-3A. Taylor Slough stages continued to drop last week and remain well below the recent averages for this time of year. Average Florida Bay salinity increased last week and is above recent averages for this time of year by more than 6.

Supporting Information

Kissimmee Basin

Upper Kissimmee

On February 8, 2026, mean daily lake stages were 56.3 feet NAVD88 (0.7 feet below schedule) in East Lake Toho, 53.3 feet NAVD88 (0.7 feet below schedule) in Lake Toho, and 48.4 feet NAVD88 (3.0 feet below the Increment 1 Temporary Deviation schedule) in Lakes Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha (KCH) (**Table KB-1, Figures KB-1-3**).

Lower Kissimmee

For the week ending February 8, 2026, mean weekly discharge was 340 cfs at S-65 and 300 cfs at S-65A. Mean weekly discharge from the Kissimmee River was 330 cfs at S-65D and 220 at S-65E (**Table KB-2**). Mean weekly headwater stages were 45.2 feet NAVD88 at S-65A and 28.4 feet NAVD88 at S-65D. Mean weekly river channel stage decreased by 0.4 feet from 31.4 feet the previous week to 31.0 feet NAVD88 (**Figure KB-4**). Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain decreased by 0.01 feet to 0.34 feet (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-5**). The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River decreased from 9.7 mg/L the previous week to 9.5 mg/L (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-6**).

Water Management Recommendations

Continue the stage recessions in East Lake Toho and Lake Toho to reach their low pools on June 1, 2026. In KCH, follow the Headwaters Revitalization Schedule (HRS) Increment 1 Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan for S-65/S-65A (**Figure KB-7**). With KCH stage near the top of Zone B4, target flows of 300 cfs; if stage increases into Zone B3, target flows between 300 and 1,400 cfs at S-65A using the Increment 1 Interpolation Tool to determine discharge relative to stage in KCH.

Table KB-1. Average discharge for the preceding seven days, Sunday's average daily stage and Sunday's average daily departure from Kissimmee Chain of Lakes (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)	
							2/8/26	2/1/26
Lakes Hart and Mary Jane	S-62	LKMJ	3	59.9	R	59.9	0.0	0.1
Lakes Myrtle, Preston and Joel	S-57	S-57	8	60.2	R	60.2	0.0	0.0
Alligator Chain	S-60	ALLI	0	62.8	R	62.9	-0.1	-0.1
Lake Gentry	S-63	LKGT	0	60.4	R	60.4	0.0	0.0
East Lake Toho	S-59	TOHOE	85	56.3	R	57.0	-0.7	-0.6
Lake Toho	S-61	TOHOW S-61	260	53.3	R	54.0	-0.7	-0.6
Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha	S-65	KUB011 LKIS5B	340	48.4	T	51.4	-3.0	-3.0

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.

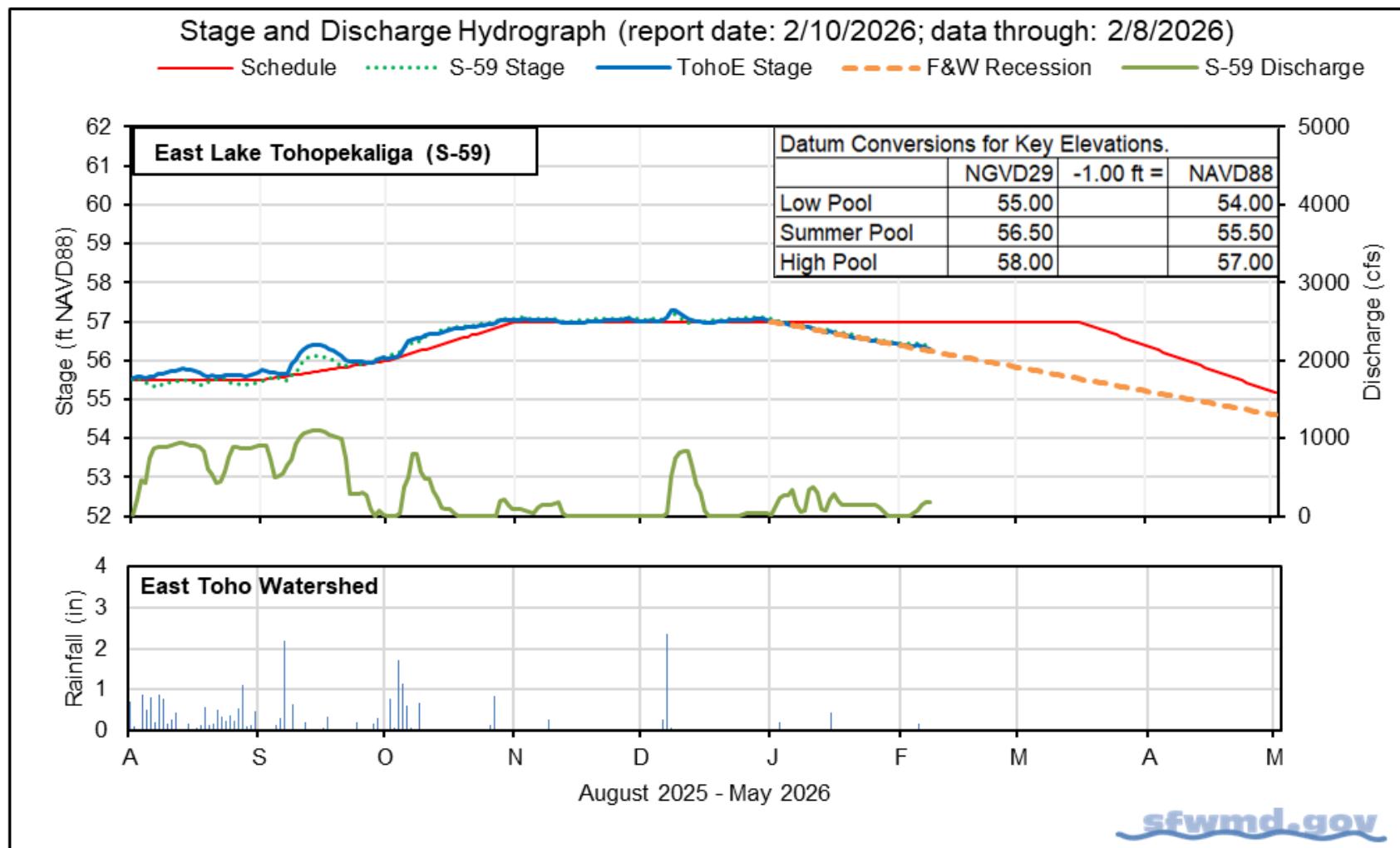


Figure KB-1. East Lake Toho regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.

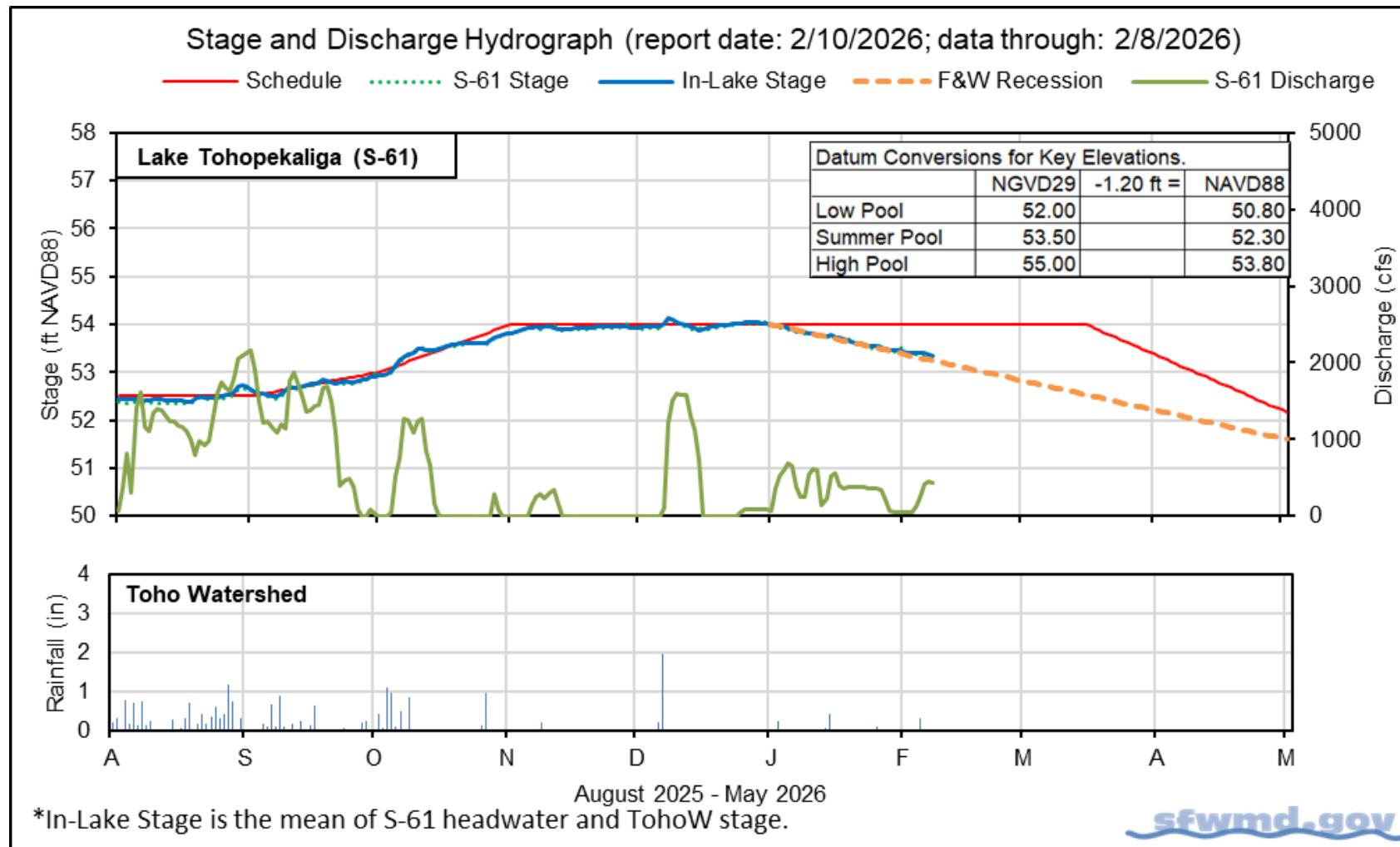


Figure KB-2. Lake Toho regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.

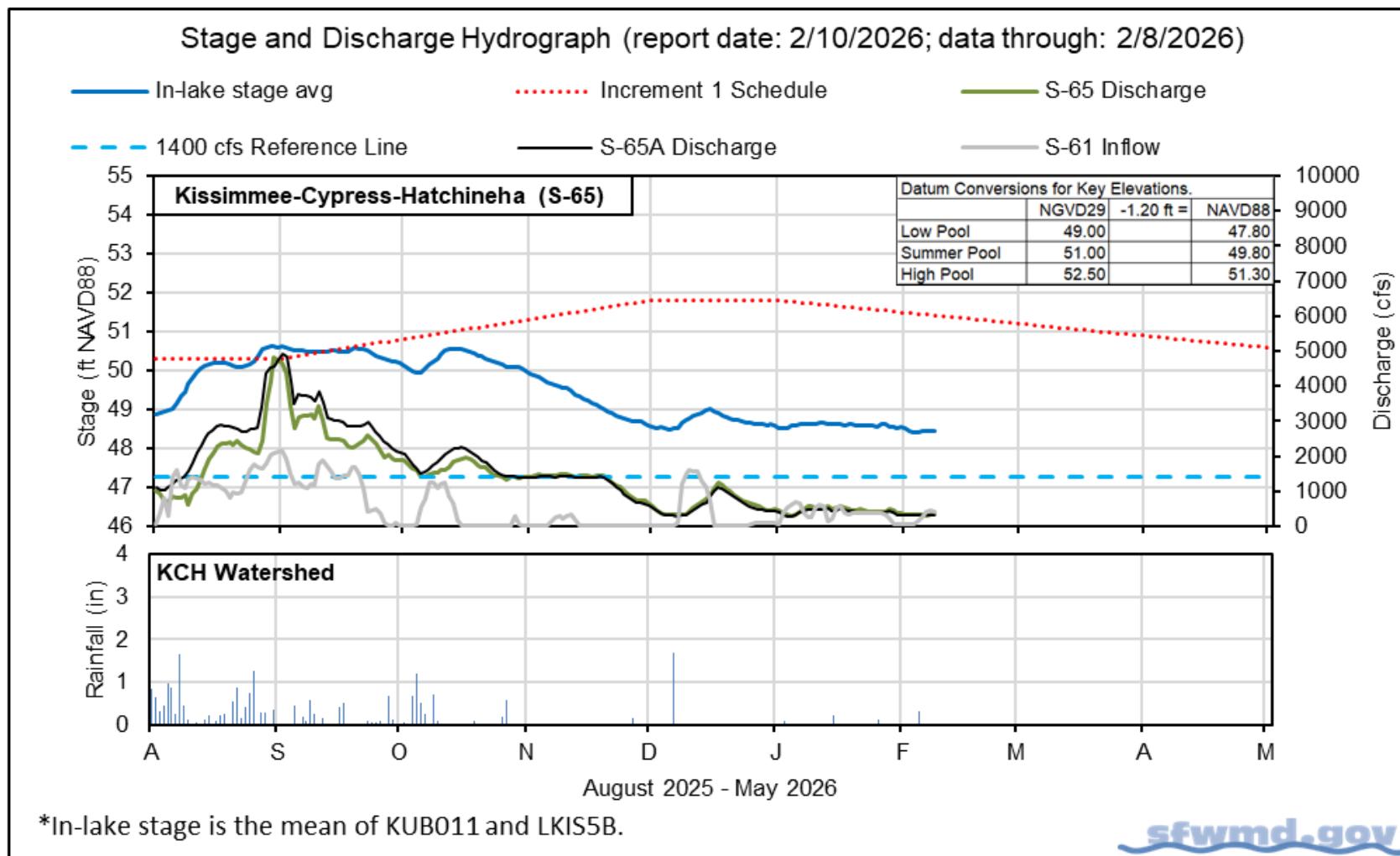


Figure KB-3. Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.

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			
		2/8/26	2/8/26	2/1/26	1/25/26	1/18/26
Discharge	S-65	340	340	410	450	530
Discharge	S-65A ^a	300	300	350	390	470
Headwater Stage (feet NAVD88)	S-65A	45.2	45.2	45.3	45.2	45.2
Discharge	S-65D ^b	330	330	400	430	510
Headwater Stage (feet NAVD88)	S-65D ^c	24.5	28.4	28.8	29.1	29.4
Discharge (cfs)	S-65E ^d	190	220	300	320	400
Discharge (cfs)	S-67	0	0	0	0	0
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) ^e	Phase I, II/III river channel	8.4	9.5	9.7	8.6	8.2
River channel mean stage (feet NAVD88) ^f	Phase I river channel	31.0	31.0	31.4	31.7	32.1
Mean depth (feet) ^g	Phase I & II/III floodplain	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.36

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.

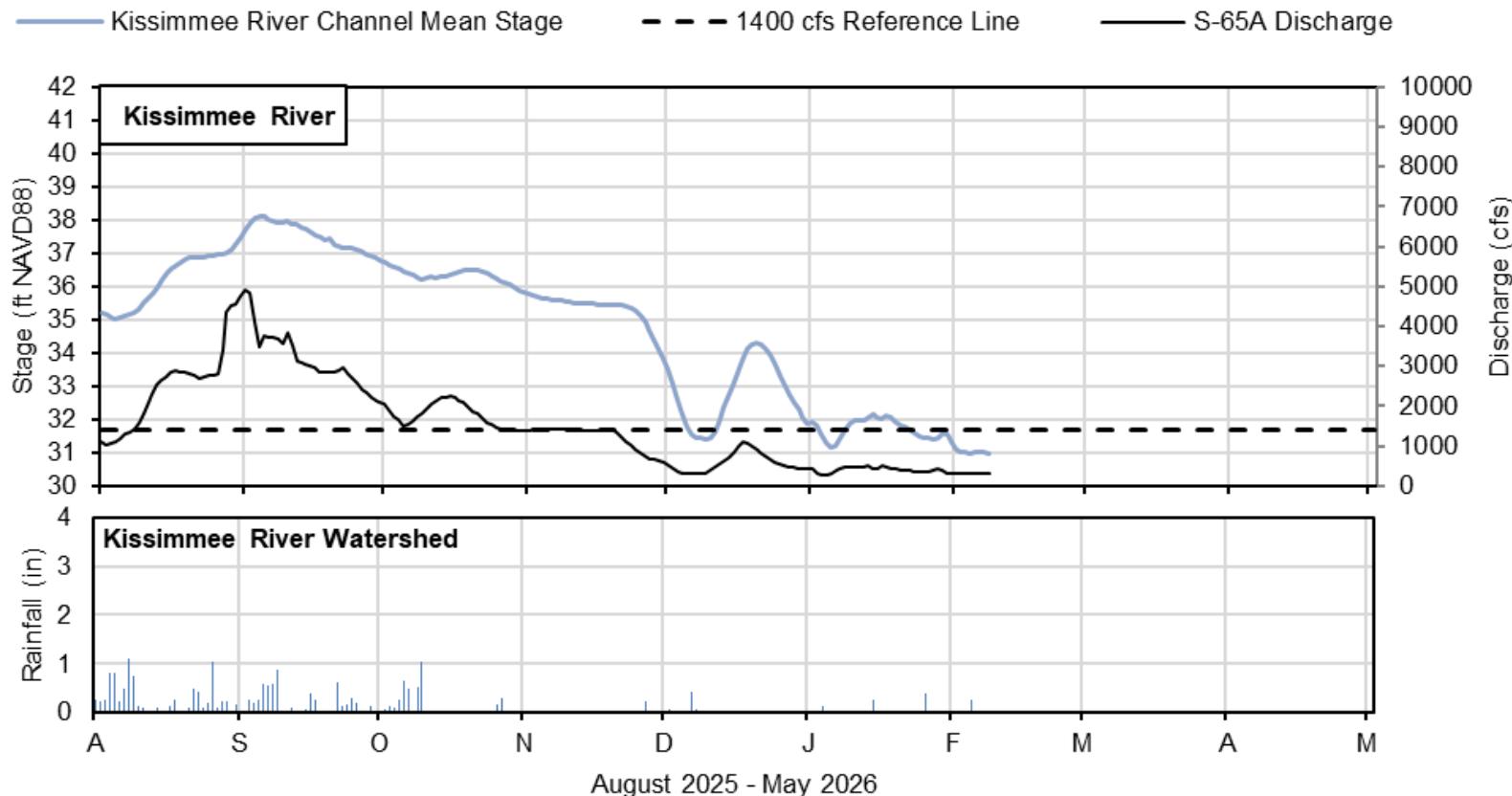
d. Combined discharge from S-65E and S-65EX1.

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).

Stage and Discharge Hydrograph (report date: 2/10/2026; data through: 2/8/2026)



*River Channel Stage is the average for PC62, KRDR02, KRBN, PC33, and PC11.

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

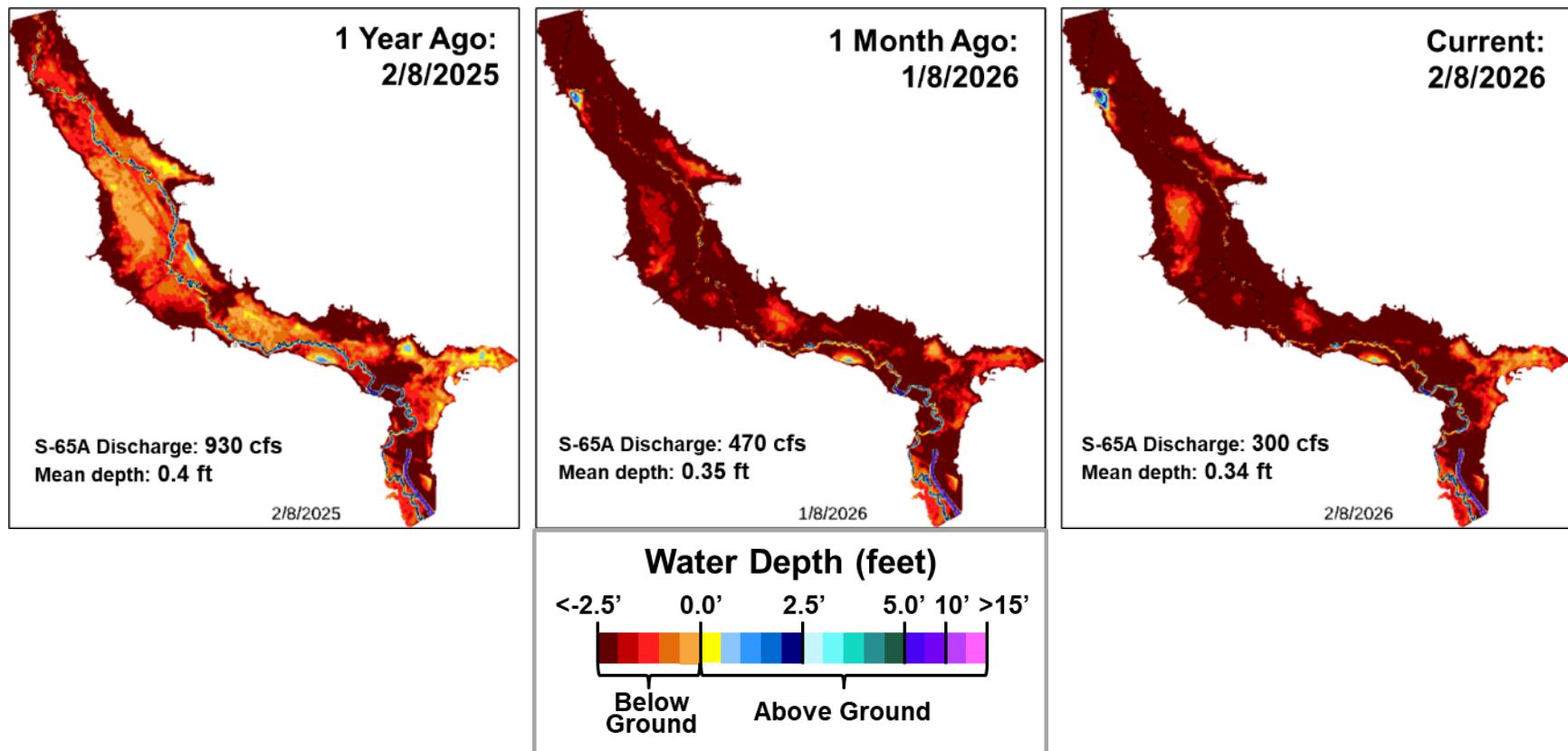
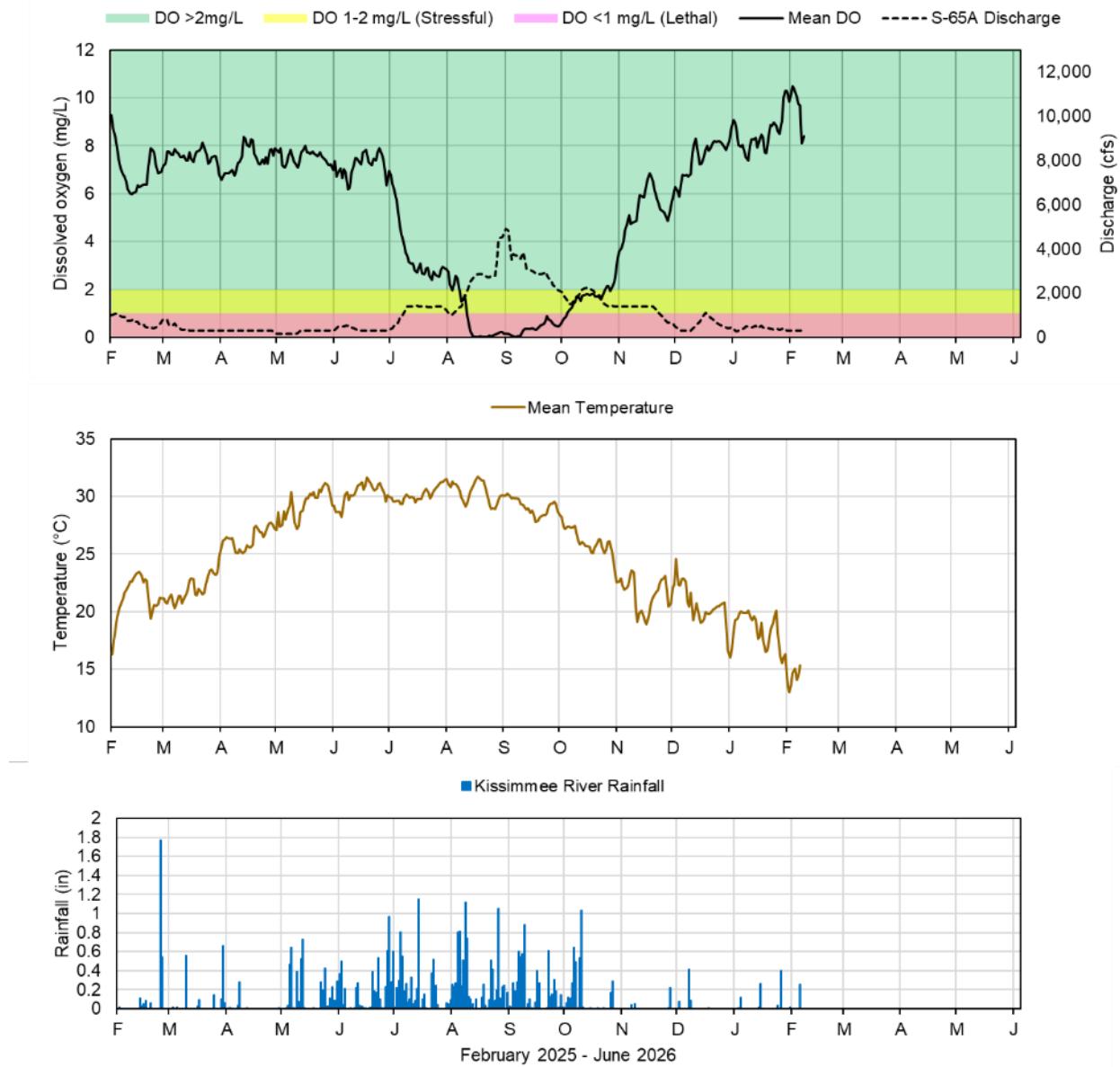


Figure KB-5. Phase I-II-III area Kissimmee River floodplain water depths (from left to right) one year ago, one month ago, and current.



Report Date: 2/10/2026; data are through: 2/8/2026

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

HRS Increment 1 Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan for S-65/S-65A

Discharge Guidance for Increment I Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan

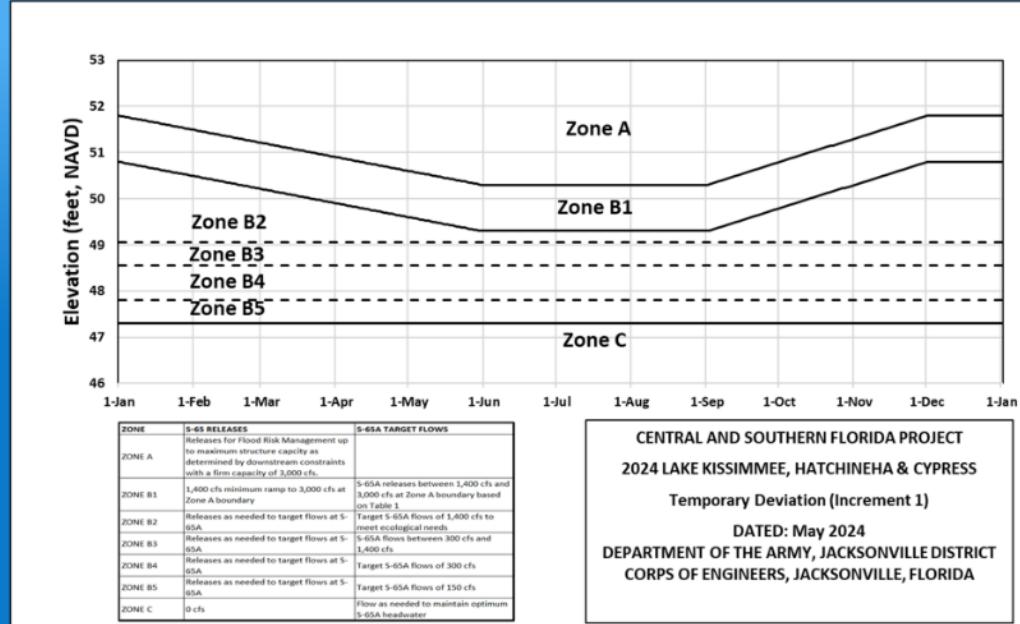
ZONE	S-65 RELEASES	S-65A TARGET FLOWS
ZONE A	Releases for Flood Risk Management up to maximum structure capacity as determined by downstream constraints with a firm capacity of 3,000 cfs.	
ZONE B1	1,400 cfs minimum ramp to 3,000 cfs at Zone A boundary	S-65A releases between 1,400 cfs and 3,000 cfs at Zone A boundary based on Table 1
ZONE B2	Releases as needed to target flows at S-65A	Target S-65A flows of 1,400 cfs to meet ecological needs
ZONE B3	Releases as needed to target flows at S-65A	S-65A flows between 300 cfs and 1,400 cfs
ZONE B4	Releases as needed to target flows at S-65A	Target S-65A flows of 300 cfs
ZONE B5	Releases as needed to target flows at S-65A	Target S-65A flows of 150 cfs
ZONE C	0 cfs	Flow as needed to maintain optimum S-65A headwater

Table KB-3. Maximum Rate of Change Limits for S-65A

MAXIMUM Release Rate of Change Limits for S-65A. In general recommended rates of change will be slower than shown in this table.

Q (cfs)	Maximum rate of INCREASE (cfs/day)	Maximum rate of DECREASE (cfs/day)
0-300	50	-50
301-650	75	-75
651-1400	150	-150
1401-3000	300	-600
>3000	1000	-2000

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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 7/29/2024

Figure KB-7. Headwaters Revitalization Schedule (HRS) Increment 1 Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan for S-65/S-65A.

Lake Okeechobee

Lake Okeechobee stage was 11.34 feet NAVD88 (12.65 ft NGVD29) on February 8, 2026, which was 0.09 feet lower than the previous week and 0.58 feet lower than a month ago (**Figure LO-1**). Lake stage is in Zone D of the regulation schedule, is 0.69 feet above the water shortage management band (**Figure LO-2**), and is 1.46 feet below the ecological envelope (**Figure LO-3**). According to NEXRAD, 0.15 inches of rain fell directly over the lake during the previous week, and 0.99 inches were lost to evapotranspiration.

Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) decreased from 300 cfs the previous week to 220 cfs. The only notable inflows came from the Kissimmee River (220 cfs via S-65E(X1)). Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) decreased from 4,080 cfs the previous week to 1,060 cfs. The highest single structure release was to the south through the S-351 structure (280 cfs). **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.

In the most recent non-obsured satellite image from February 7, 2026, NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System suggests the moderate to high cyanobacteria potential in the southern and western regions remains dispersed following the strong winds and cold temperatures (**Figure LO-6**).

The fourth wading bird survey of the 2026 season occurred on February 6, 2026. Approximately 14,790 birds across 20 flocks were seen actively foraging around the lake (**Figure LO-7**). This is considerably higher than the 5-year running average for early February and likely due to a combination of the lower than usual lake stages concentrating prey and the poor foraging conditions outside of the lake due to the dry conditions.

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

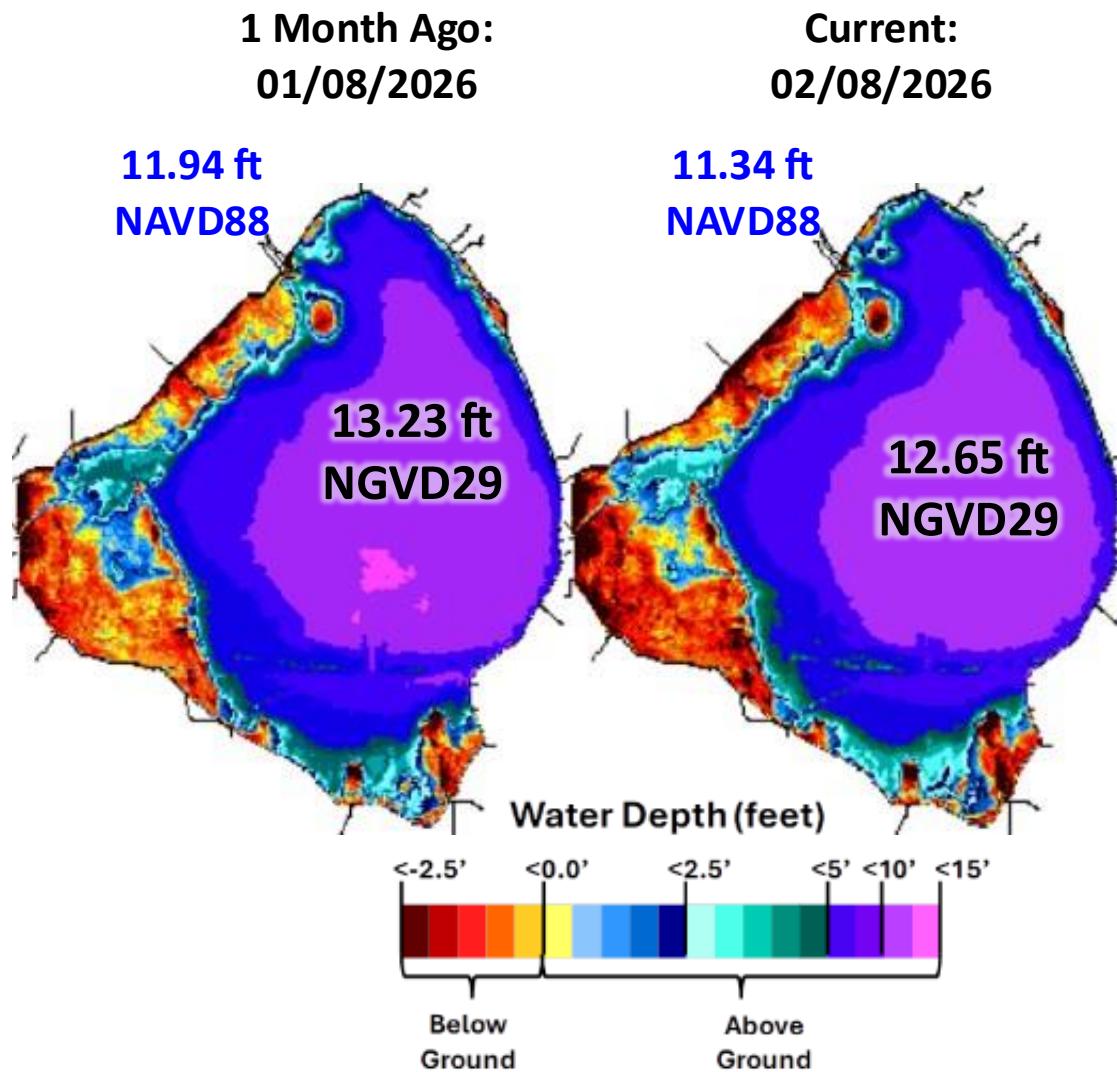


Figure LO-1. Lake Okeechobee water depth estimates based on South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT).

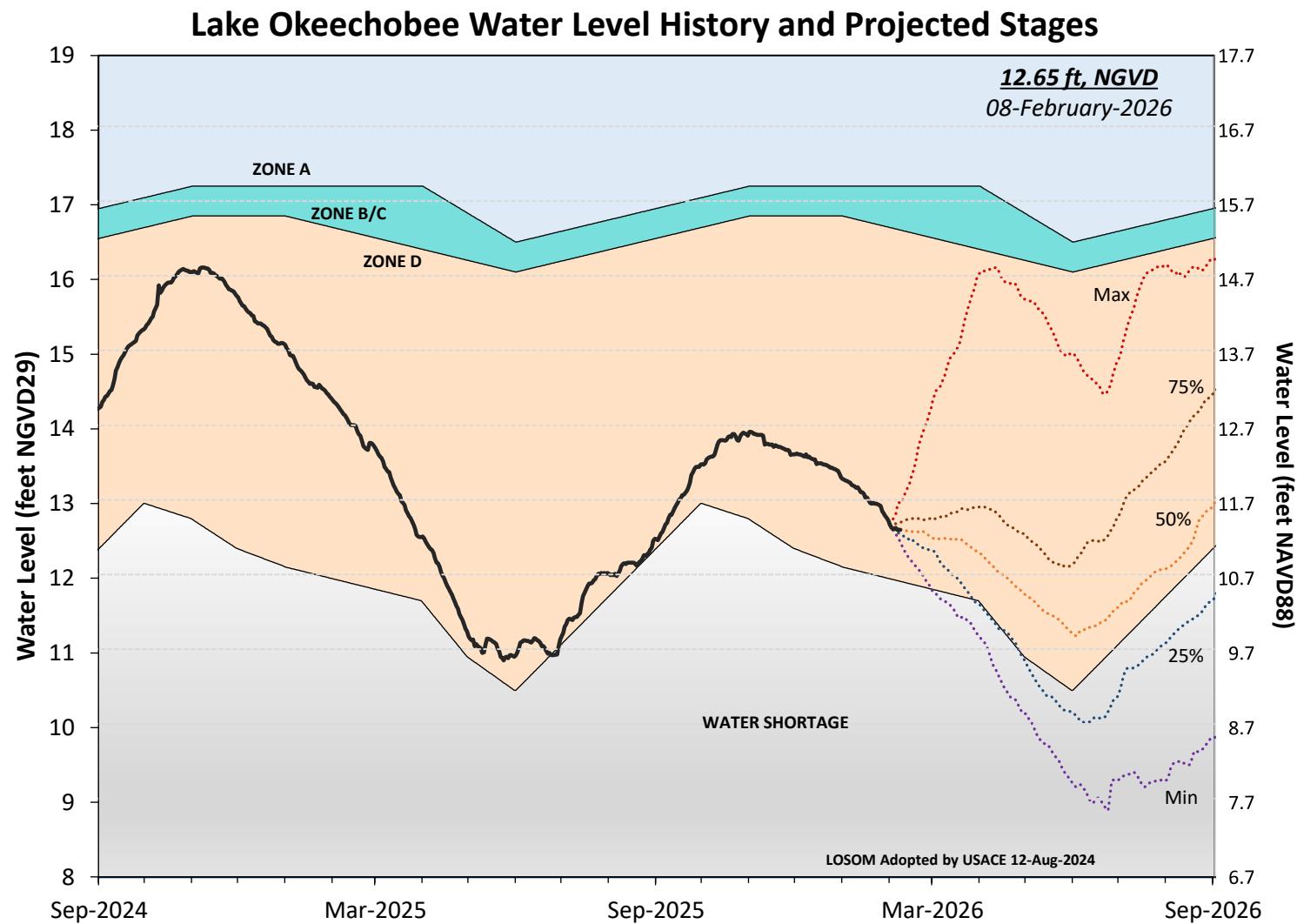


Figure LO-2. Recent Lake Okeechobee stages with projected stages based on a dynamic position analysis. Note: stages are in NGVD29, approximate NAVD88 values are shown for reference.

Lake Okeechobee Stage vs Ecological Envelope

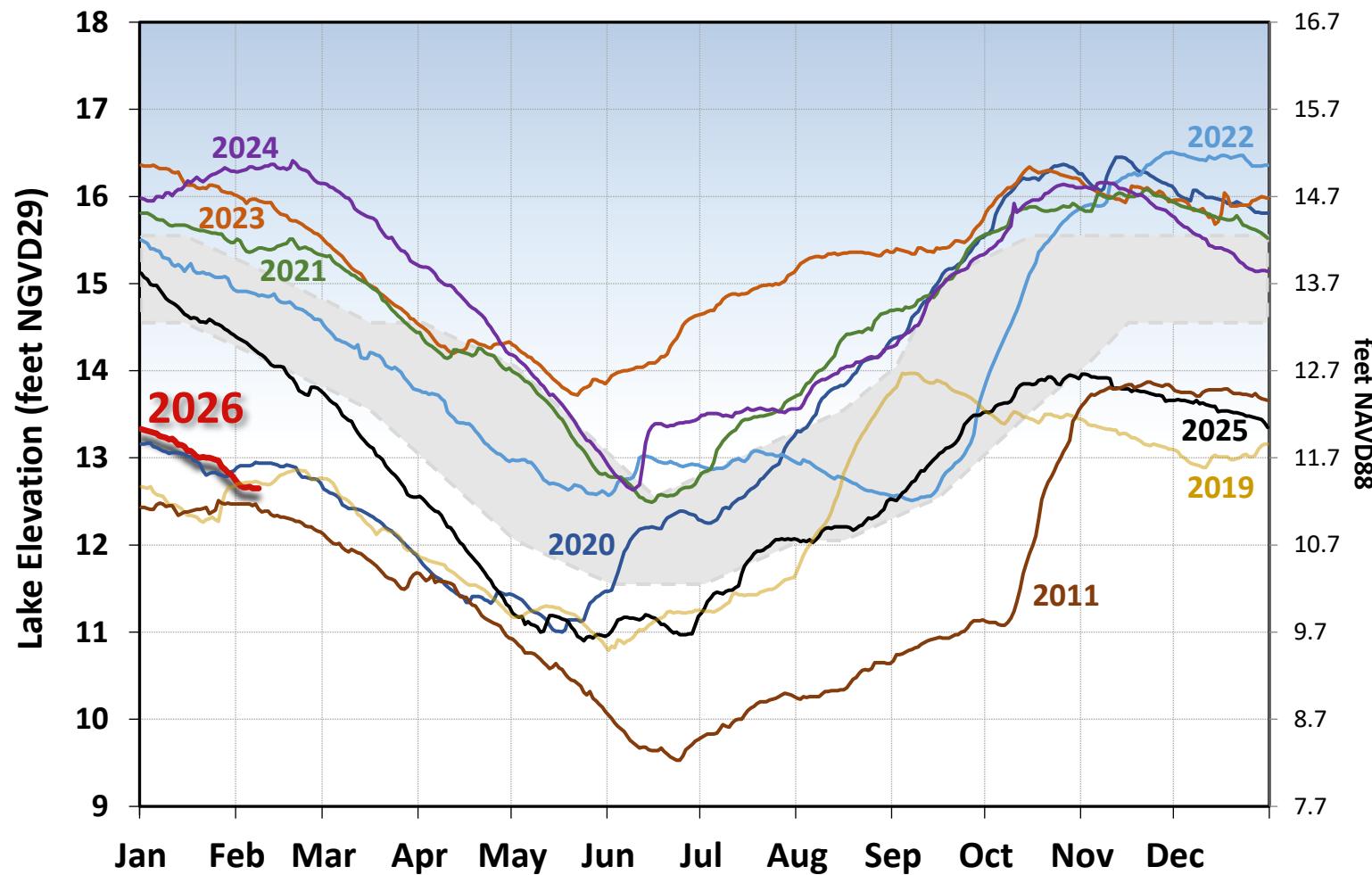


Figure LO-3. The current and select prior year's annual lake stage hydrographs in comparison to the Lake Okeechobee ecological envelope (light grey).

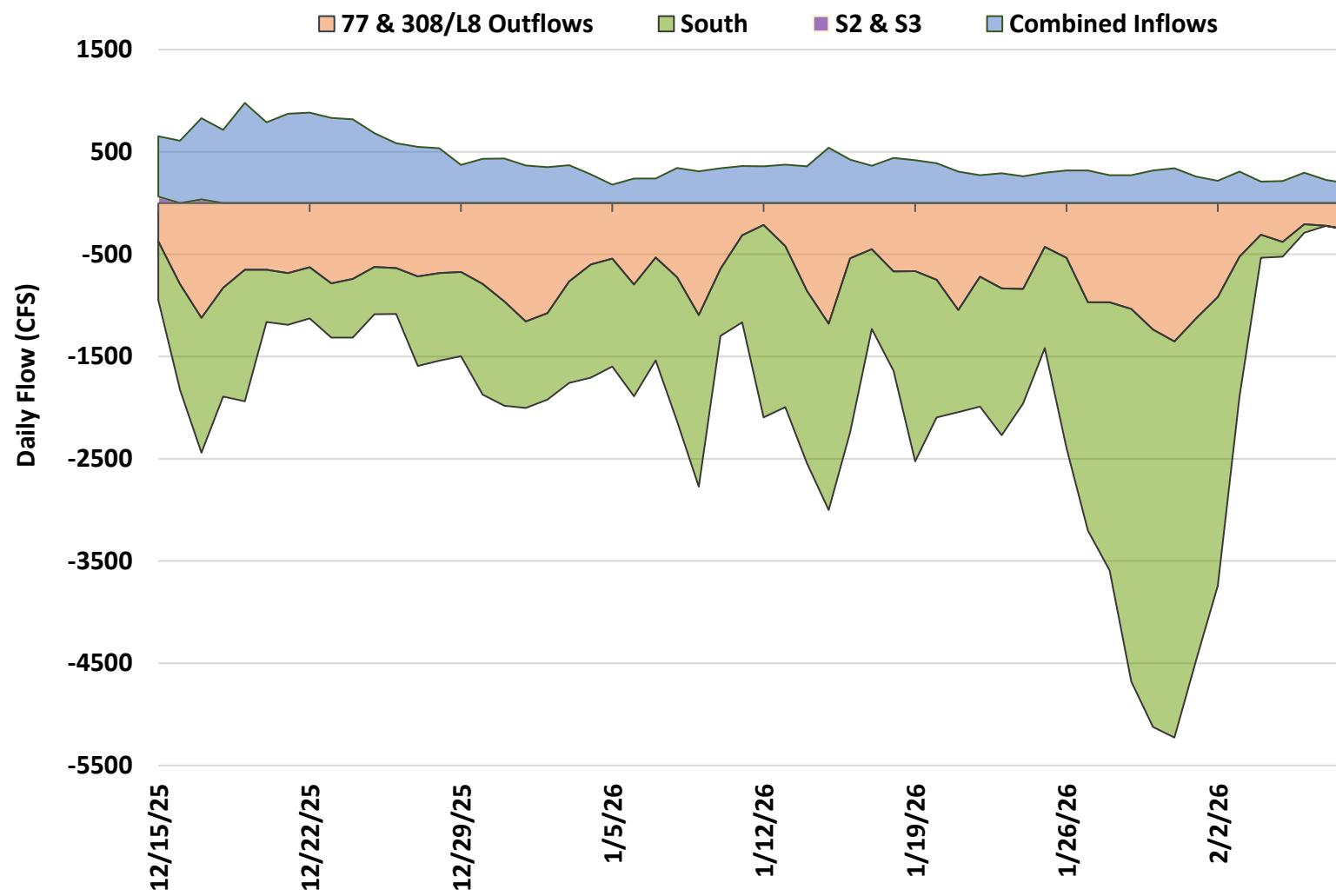


Figure LO-4. Major inflows (orange) to and outflows east and west (blue) from Lake Okeechobee. Outflows south are shown in green. Flows into Lake Okeechobee from the L-8 canal through S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) or from the C-44 canal through the S-308 are included as inflows. Conversely, flows from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

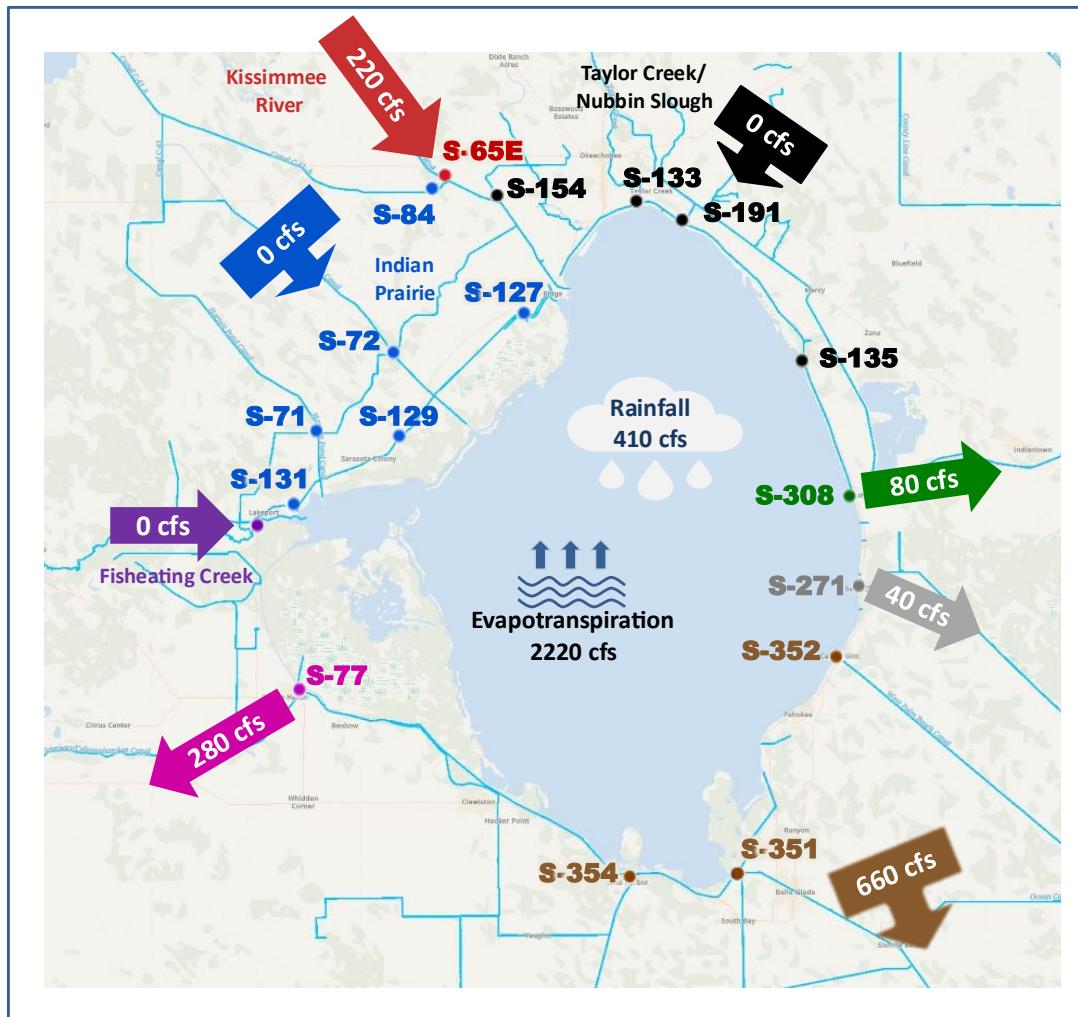


Figure LO-5. Inflows into Lake Okeechobee from Indian Prairie basins, Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough, Kissimmee River and Fisheating Creek (currently no flow data available for FECR), and outflows to the west via S-77, to the east via S-308, to the south via S-351, S-352, S-354, and to southeast via S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) for the week of February 2 – 8, 2026.

Lake Okeechobee February 07, 2026

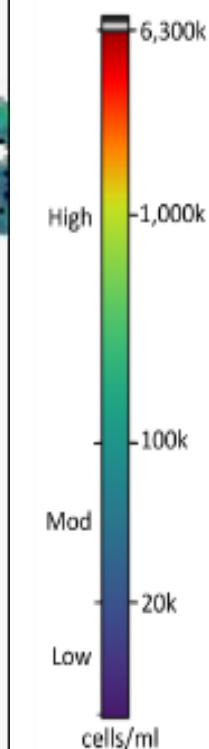
NOAA cyanobacteria product
derived from Copernicus Sentinel-3
OLCI data from EUMETSAT



True Color



Cyanobacteria
Index



0 2.5 5
Miles

Figure LO-6. Cyanobacteria bloom index level on Lake Okeechobee, based on NOAA's harmful algal bloom monitoring system. Gray color indicates cloud cover. *Provisional NOAA image, subject to change*.

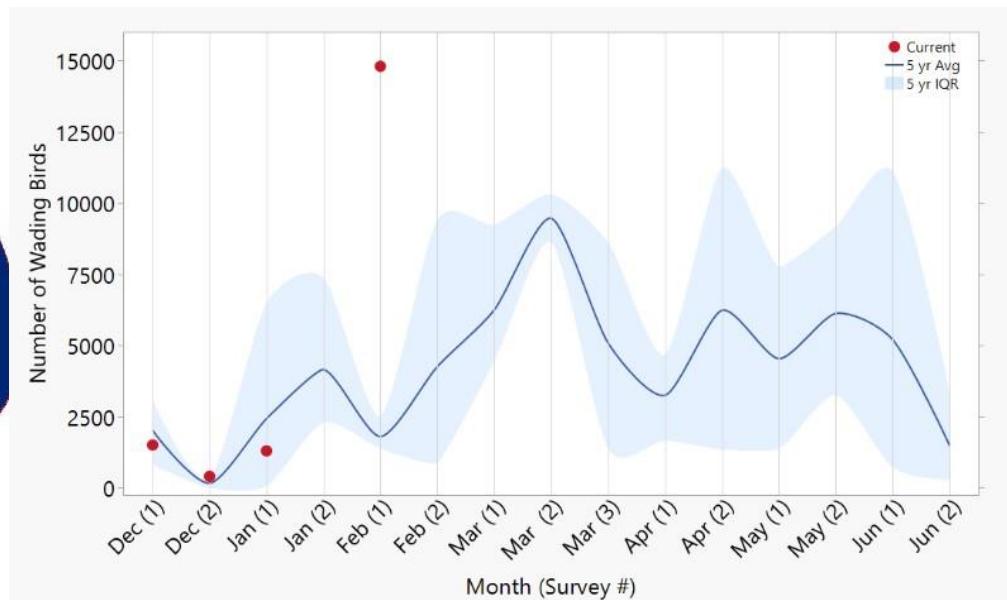
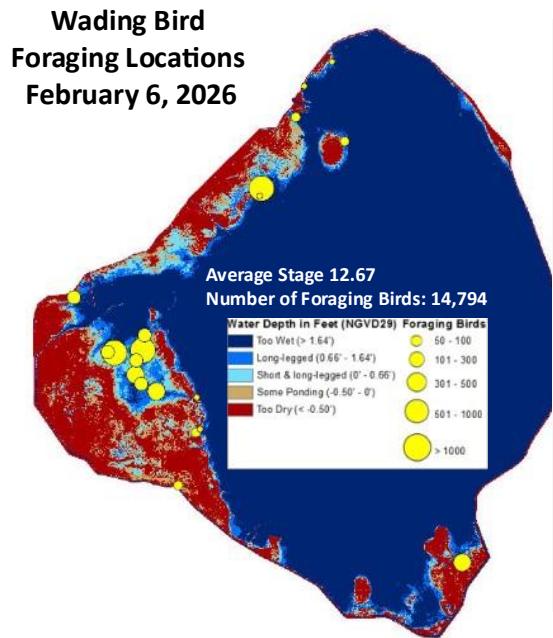


Figure LO-7. Results from the wading bird survey flight conducted on February 6, 2026. Map graphic indicates location of flocks and approximate abundance of actively foraging wading birds on Lake Okeechobee. Graph compares the current seasons wading bird counts (red dots) to the mean and interquartile ranges from the preceding 5 years of surveys.

Estuaries

St. Lucie Estuary

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary was 93 cfs (**Figures ES-1 and ES-2**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 113 cfs. For comparison, the historical provisional mean inflows from 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 28.0. Salinity conditions in the middle estuary were estimated to be within the upper stressed range for adult eastern oysters (**Figure ES-4**). The mean larval oyster recruitment rate reported by the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI) for January was 0.1 spat/shell at Rio, which is a decrease from the previous month (**Figure ES-5**).

Caloosahatchee River Estuary

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary was 428 cfs (**Figures ES-6 and ES-7**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 430 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 down to Val I-75 and increased at the remaining sites within 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 at S-79 and Val I-75, and in the damaging range (>15) at Ft. Myers in the upper estuary. The seven-day mean salinity values were within the upper optimal range for adult eastern oysters at Cape Coral and in the upper stressed range at Shell Point and Sanibel (**Figure ES-10**). The mean larval oyster recruitment rates reported by the FWRI in January were 0.05 spat/shell at Iona Cove and 0.03 spat/shell at Bird Island (**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 450 to 2,000 cfs, with estimated tidal basin inflows of 52 cfs. Model results from all scenarios predict daily salinity to be 7.4 or lower and the 30-day moving average surface salinity to be 8.0 or lower 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 Qui, 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 February 6, 2026, that *Karenia brevis*, the Florida red tide dinoflagellate, was not observed at bloom concentrations in any samples collected within the District region.

Water Management Recommendations

Lake stage is in Zone D. Current climatological conditions are normal and current hydrological conditions are dry. The LOSOM release guidance suggests up to 2,000 cfs release at S-79 to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary and no releases at S-80 to the St. Lucie Estuary.

Minimum Flows and Minimum Levels

The minimum flows and levels (MFL) for the Caloosahatchee River Estuary is a 30-day moving average flow of 457 cfs or greater at S-79. The current 30-day average flow at S-79 is 405 cfs (**Figure ES-14**), which is an exceedance.

The MFL for the Northwest Fork of the Loxahatchee River is a) flows at Lainhart Dam maintained at 35 cfs or greater and b) the 20-day moving average salinity of 2 or less at River Mile (RM) 9.2. An exceedance occurs when flows decline below 35 cfs for more than 20 consecutive days or when the 20-day moving average salinity at River Mile 9.2 exceeds 2. The current daily average flow at Lainhart Dam is 40 cfs (**Figure ES-15**) and the 20-day average salinity at RM 9.2 is 1.6 (**Figure ES-16**).

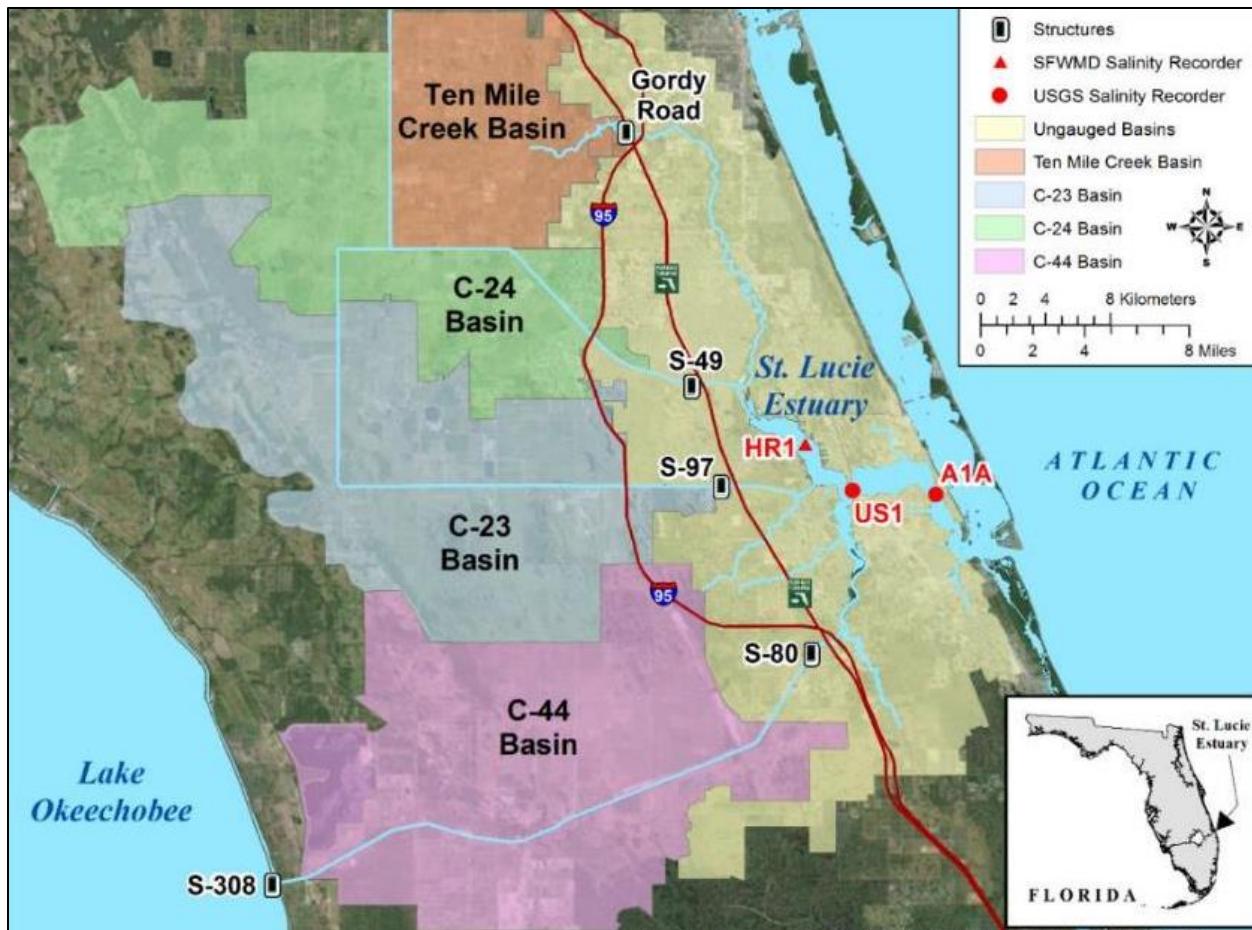


Figure ES-1. Basins, water control structures and salinity monitoring sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.

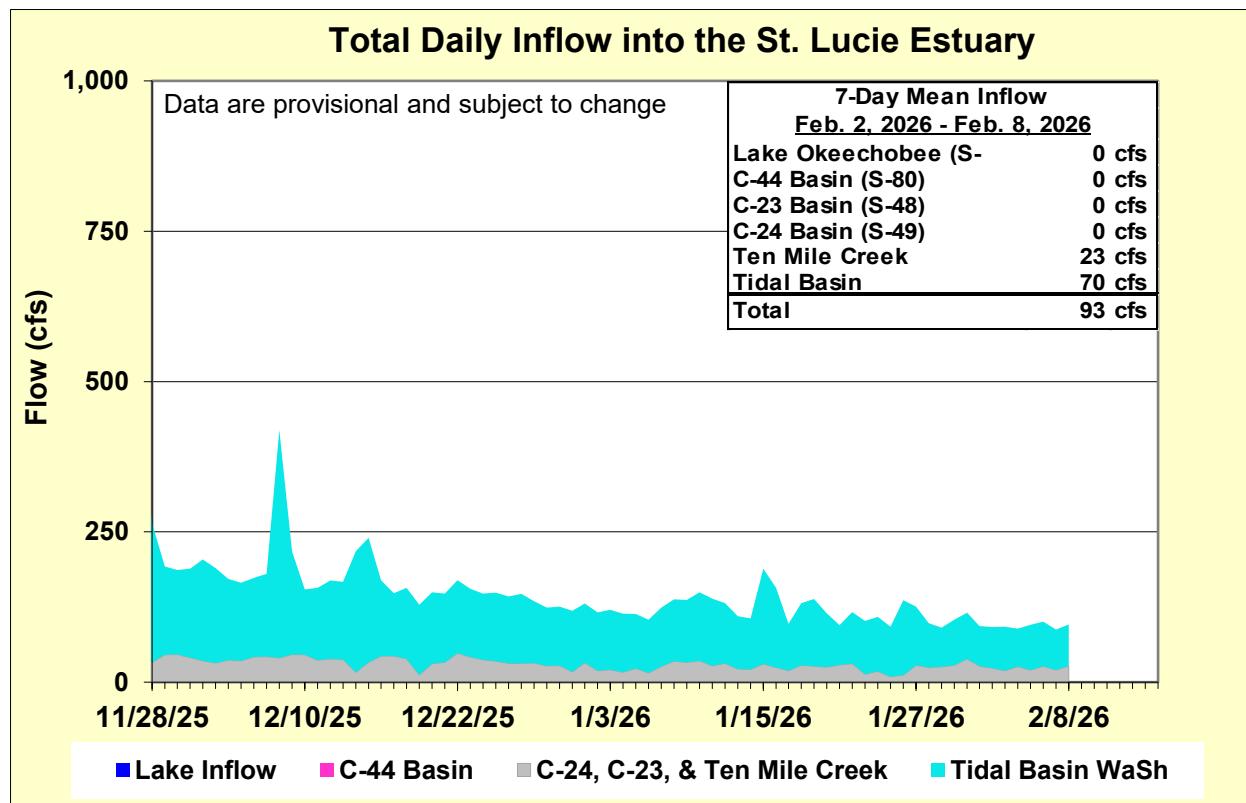


Figure ES-2. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee and runoff from the C-44, C-23, C-24, Ten Mile Creek, and Tidal Basins into the St. Lucie Estuary.

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)	24.7 (22.8)	26.2 (24.9)	10.0 – 25.0
US1 Bridge	28.0 (26.4)	28.0 (26.7)	10.0 – 25.0
A1A Bridge	32.1 (31.1)	32.4 (32.0)	10.0 – 25.0

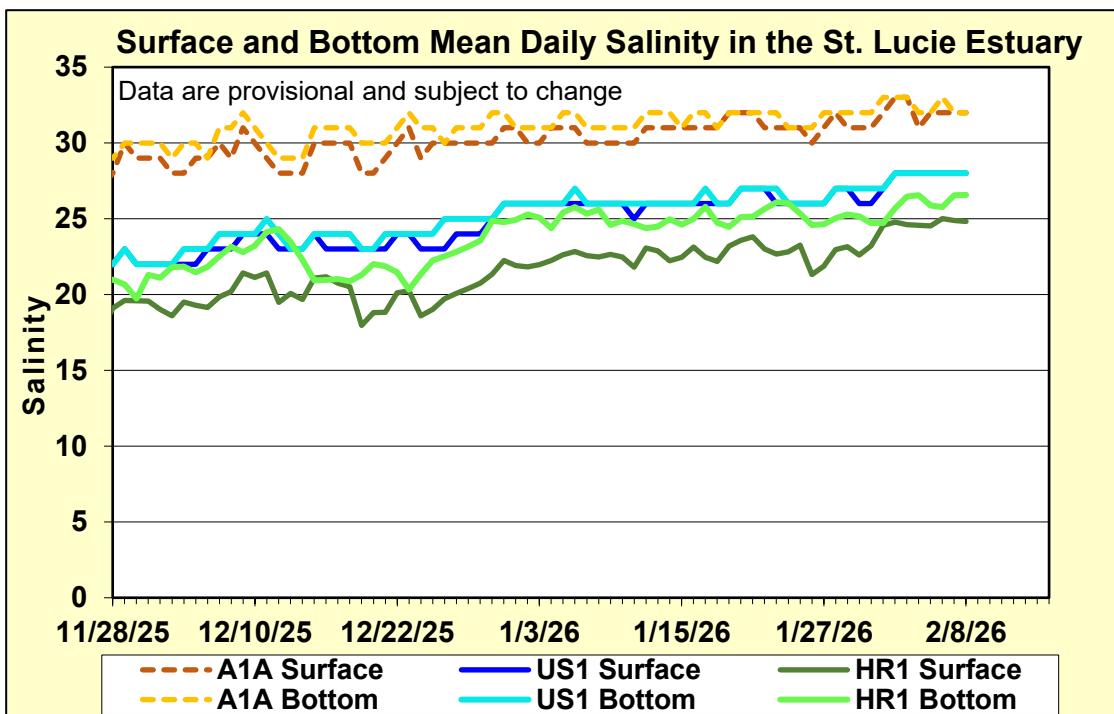


Figure ES-3. Mean daily salinity at the A1A, US1, and HR1 sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.

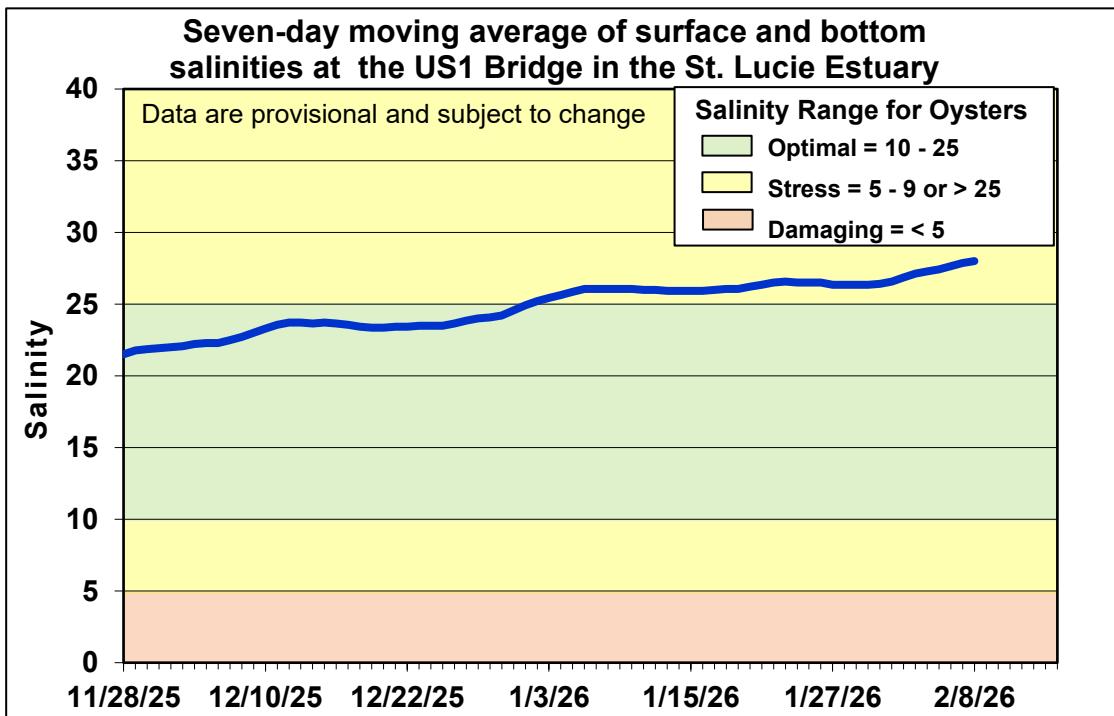


Figure ES-4. Seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge in the St. Lucie Estuary.

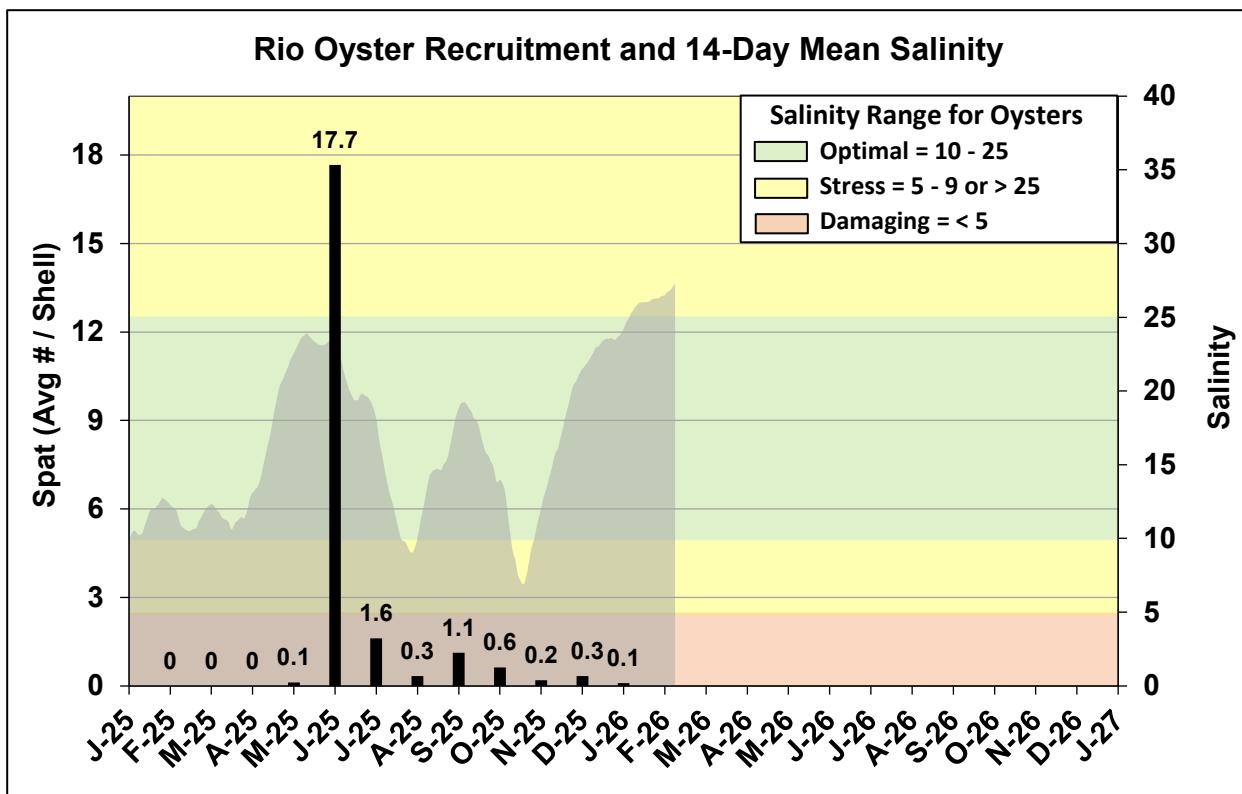


Figure ES-5. Mean oyster recruitment at the Rio oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at US1 Bridge.

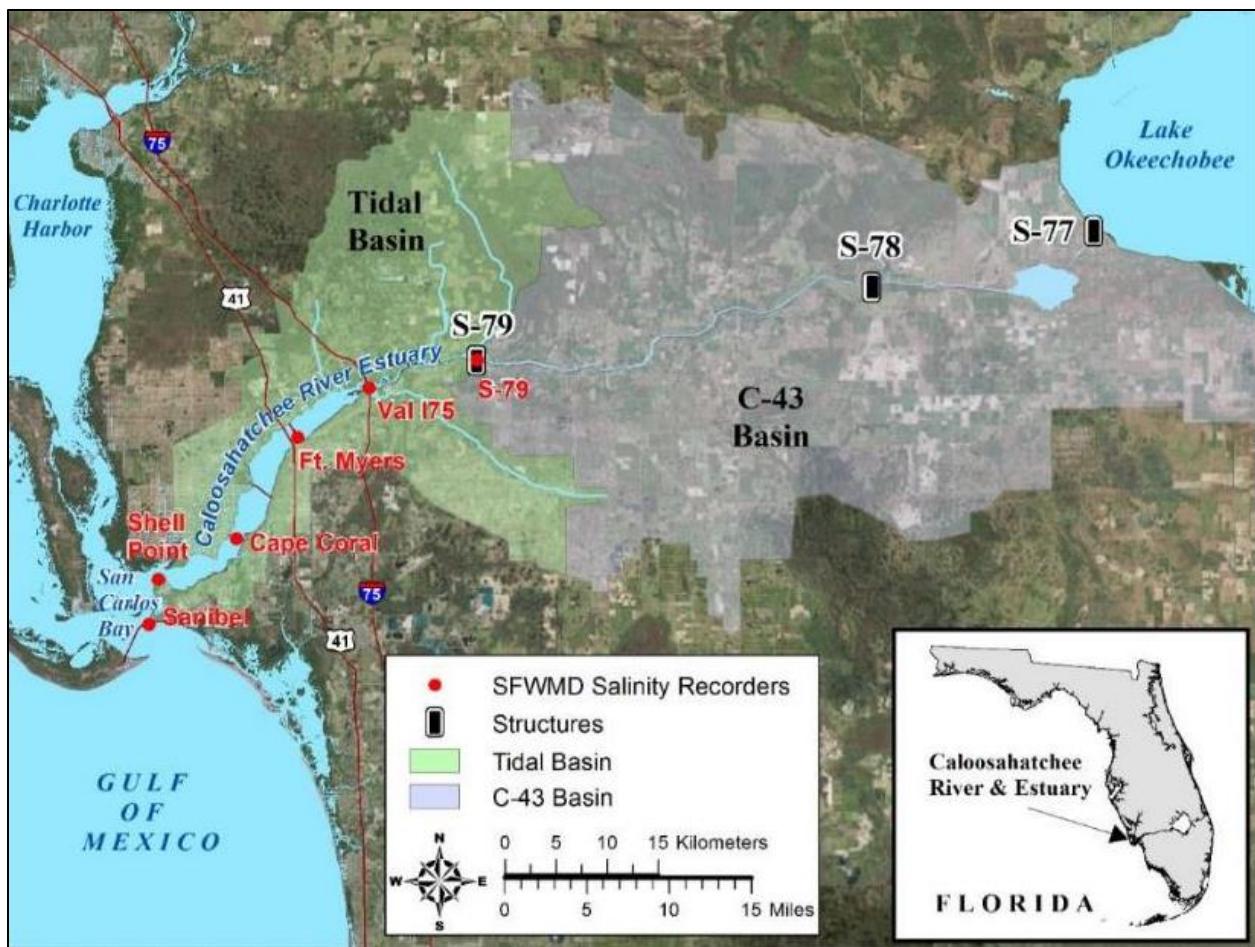


Figure ES-6. Basins, water control structures, and salinity monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

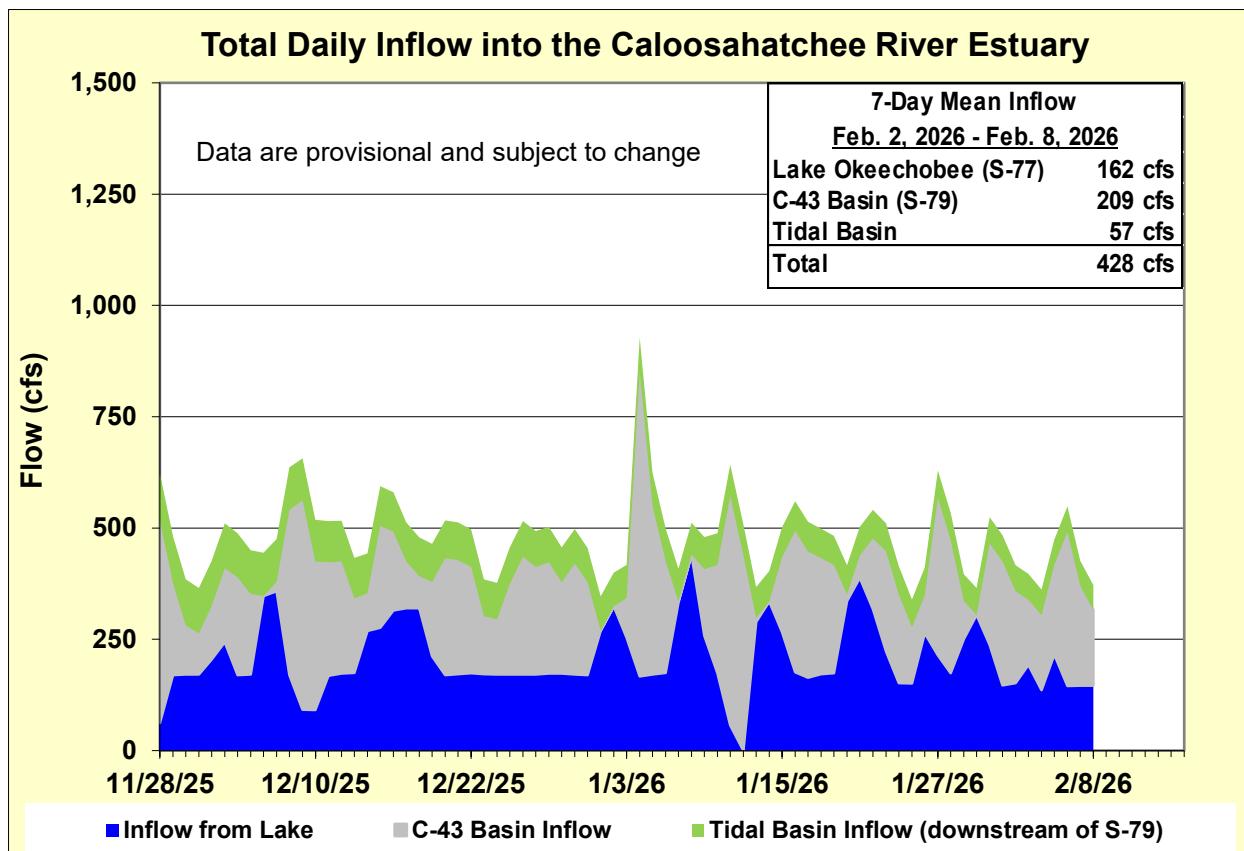


Figure ES-7. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee, and runoff from the C-43 and Tidal basins into the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

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)	5.8 (5.4)	6.0 (6.6)	0.0 – 10.0
Val I-75	7.0 (7.5)	8.7 (8.7)	0.0 – 10.0
Fort Myers Yacht Basin	14.7 (14.2)	17.7 (16.6)	0.0 – 10.0
Cape Coral	23.0 (22.5)	24.1 (23.2)	10.0 – 25.0
Shell Point	31.7 (30.7)	32.2 (31.0)	10.0 – 25.0
Sanibel	33.3 (32.3)	33.7 (32.6)	10.0 – 25.0

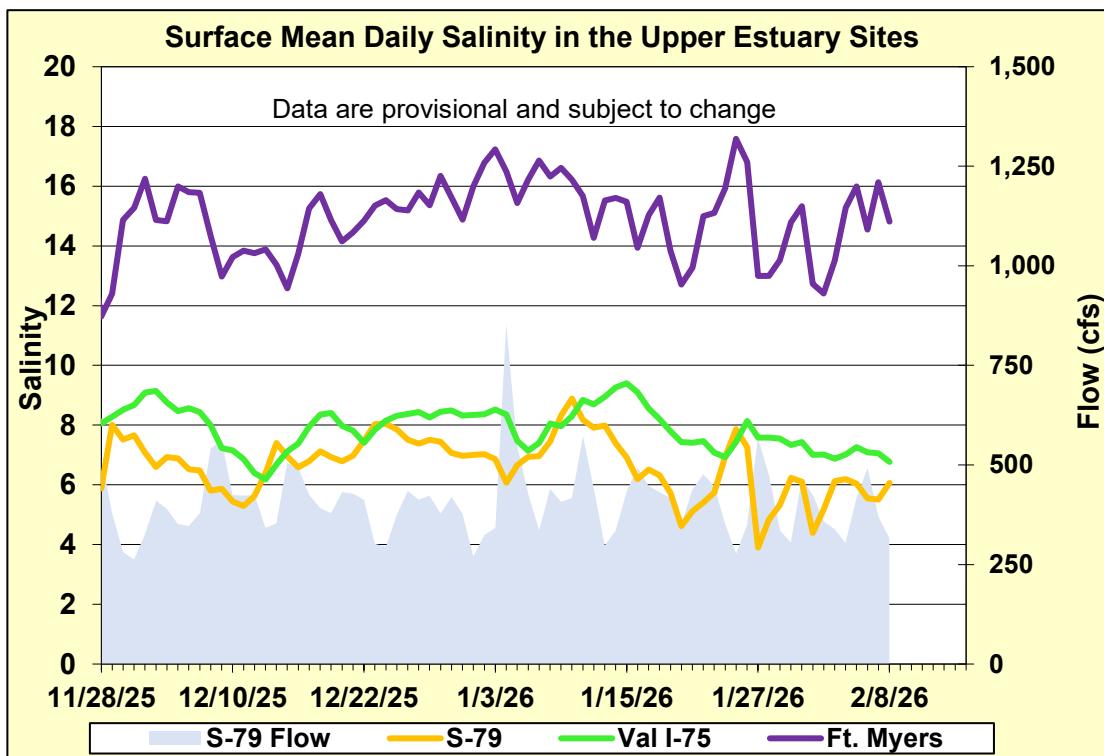


Figure ES-8. Mean daily salinity at upper Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.

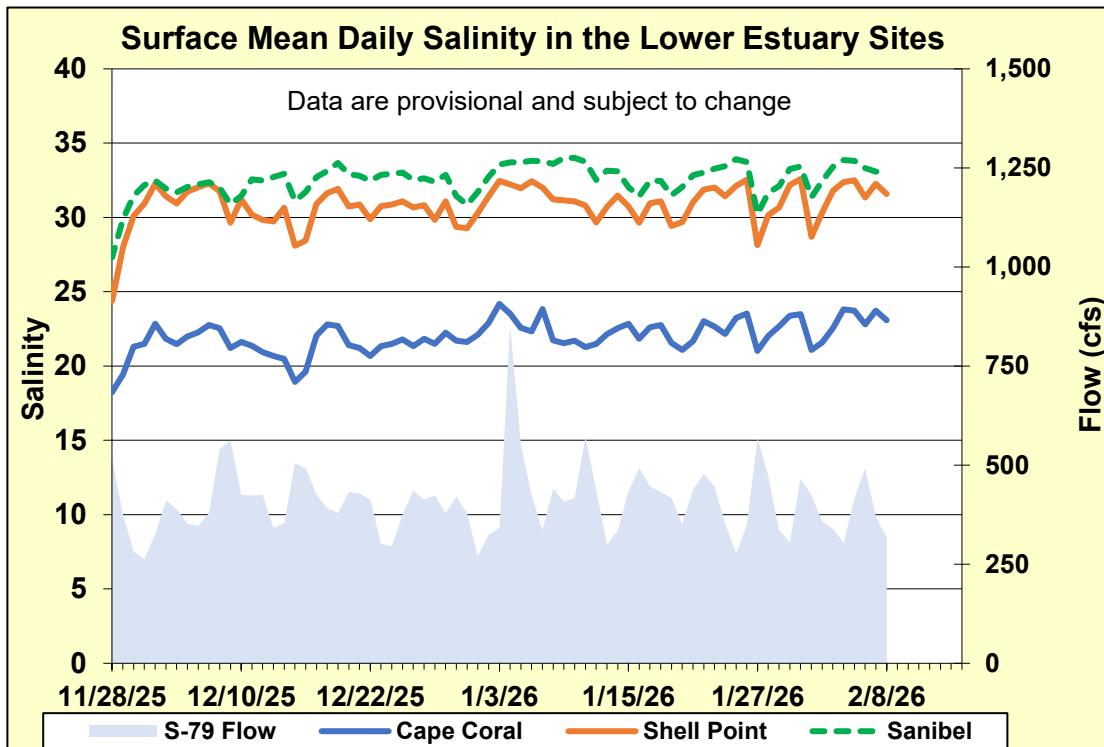


Figure ES-9. Mean daily surface salinity at lower Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.

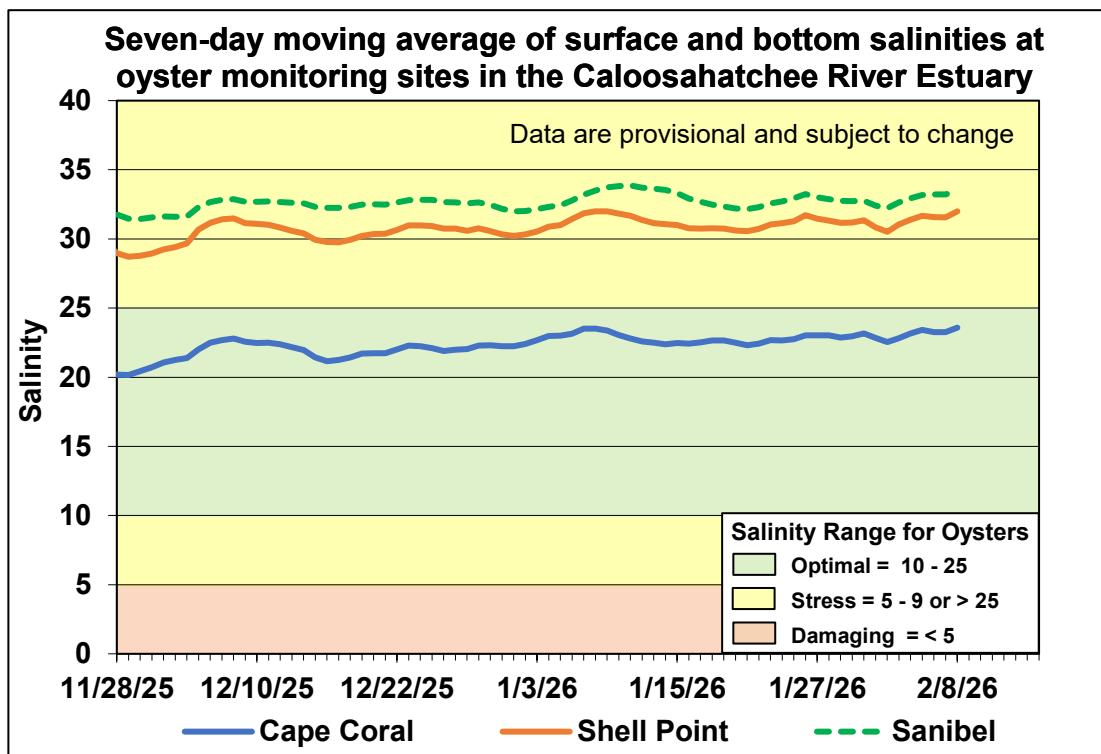


Figure ES-10. Seven-day moving average of surface and bottom salinities at Cape Coral, Shell Point, and Sanibel monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

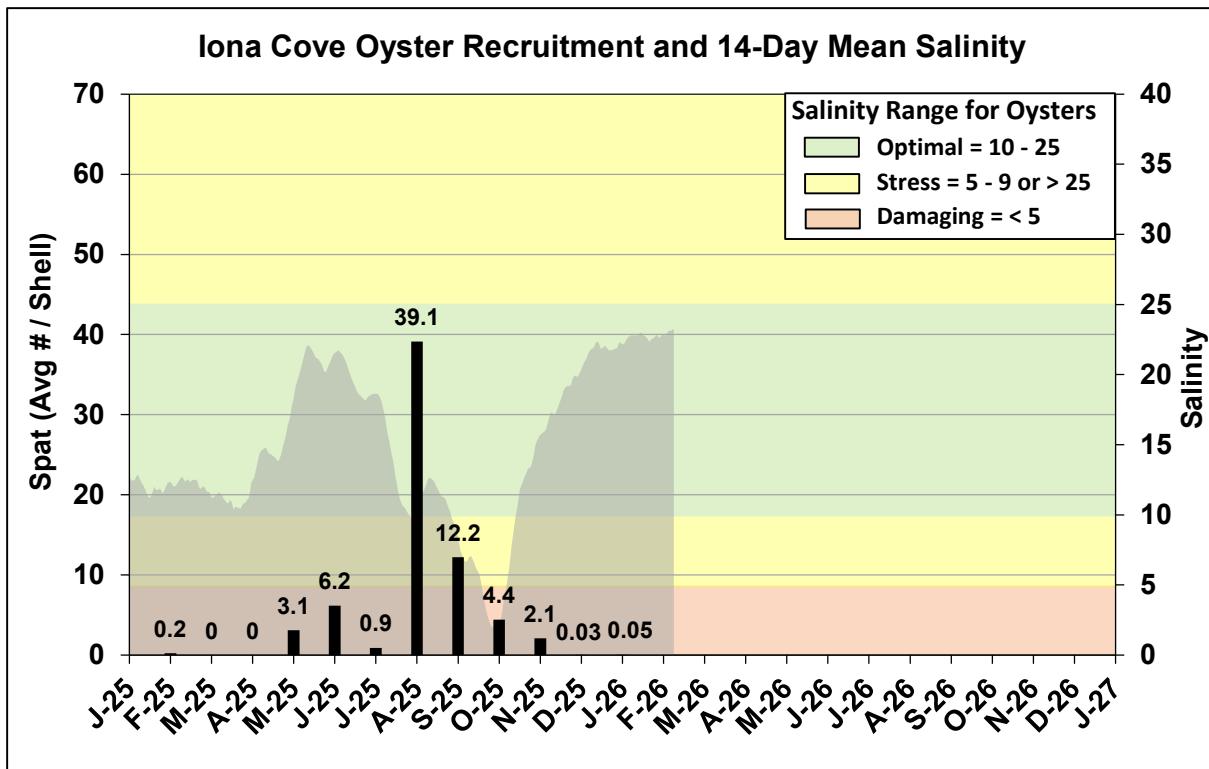


Figure ES-11. Mean oyster recruitment at the Iona Cove oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Cape Coral.

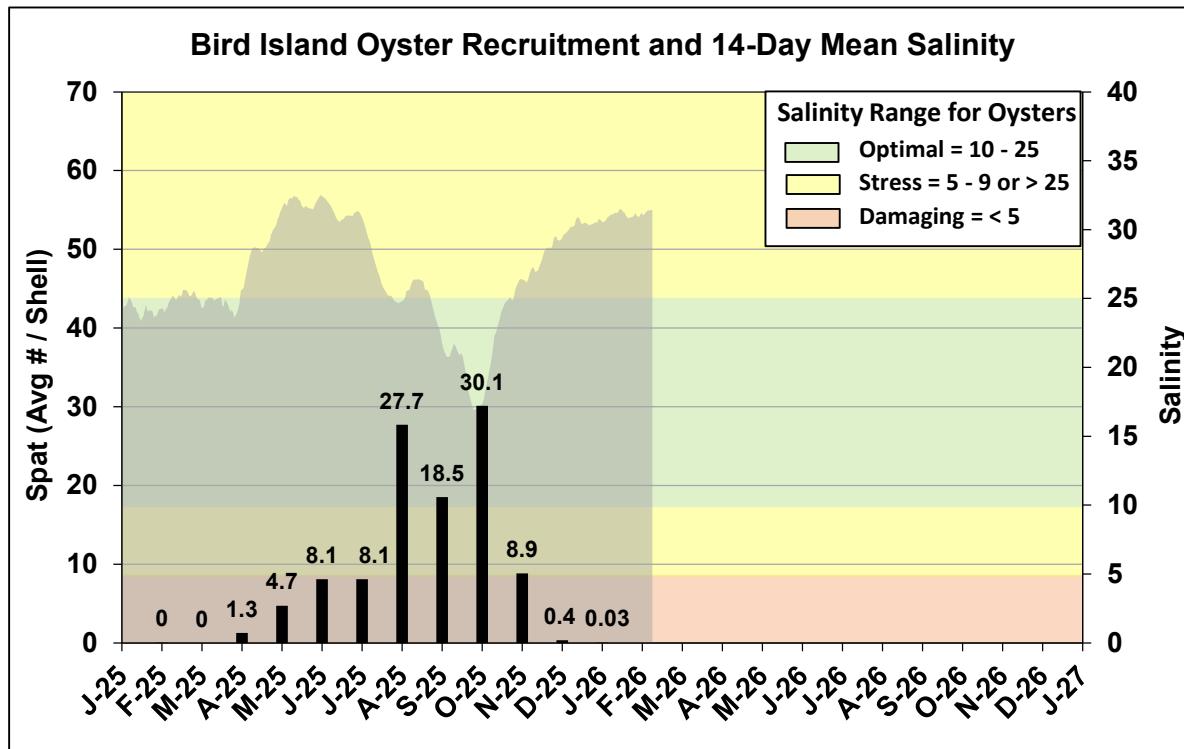


Figure ES-12. Mean oyster recruitment at the Bird Island oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Shell Point.

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	52	7.4	8.0
B	750	52	5.8	7.3
C	1,000	52	4.3	6.8
D	1,500	52	2.3	6.1
E	2,000	52	1.1	5.6

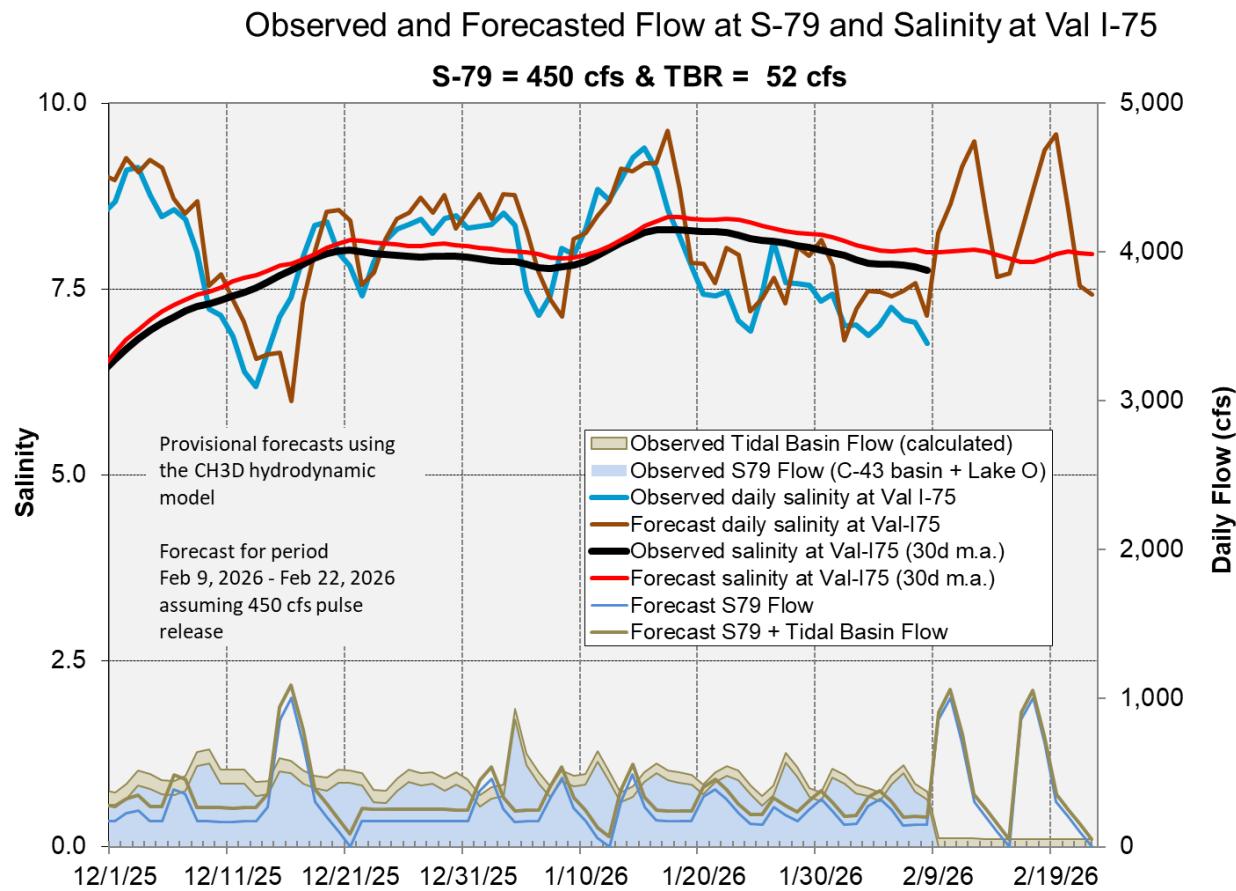


Figure ES-13. Surface salinity forecast at the Val I-75 site assuming a 450 cfs pulse release at S-79.

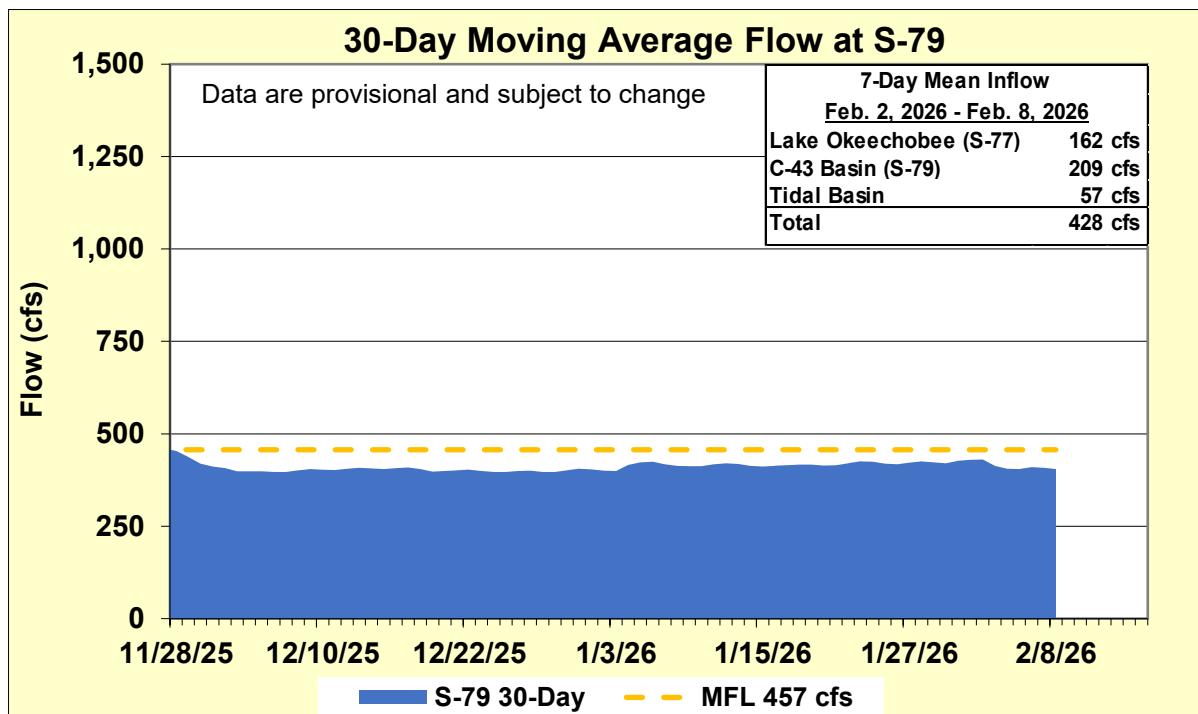


Figure ES-14. 30-day moving average flow at S-79 for the Caloosahatchee River Estuary Minimum Flows and Minimum Levels (MFL).

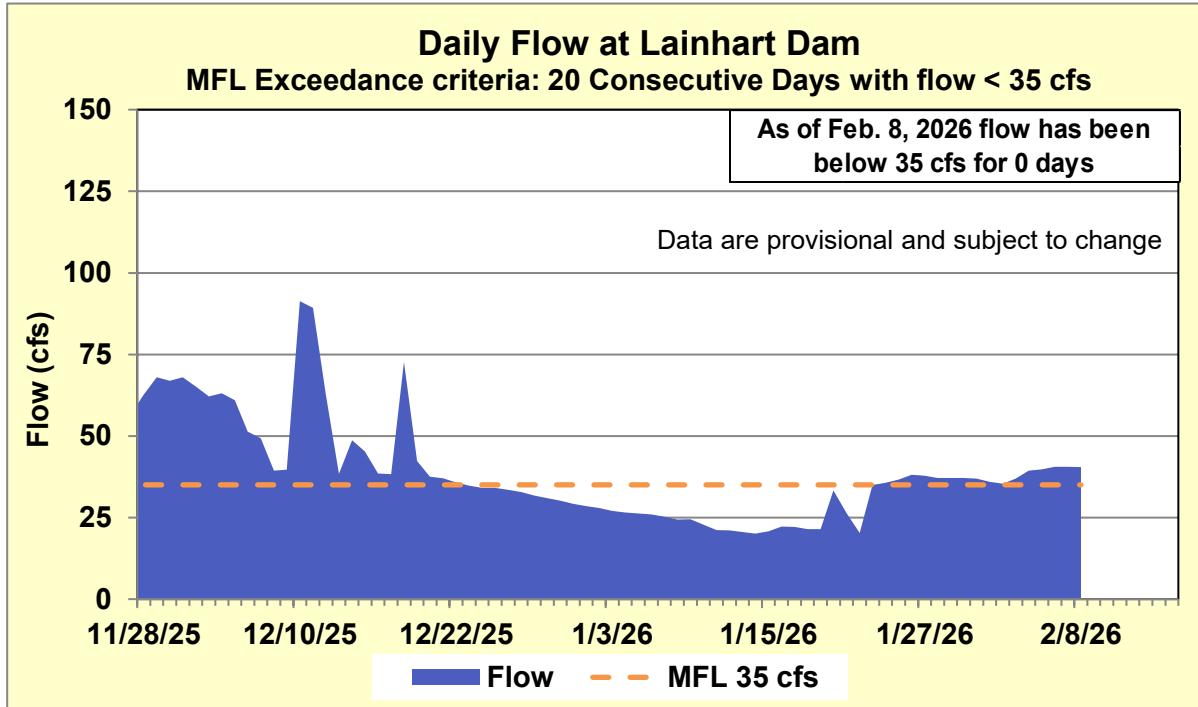


Figure ES-15. Average daily flow (cfs) at Lainhart Dam for the Loxahatchee River Estuary Minimum Flows and Minimum Levels (MFL).

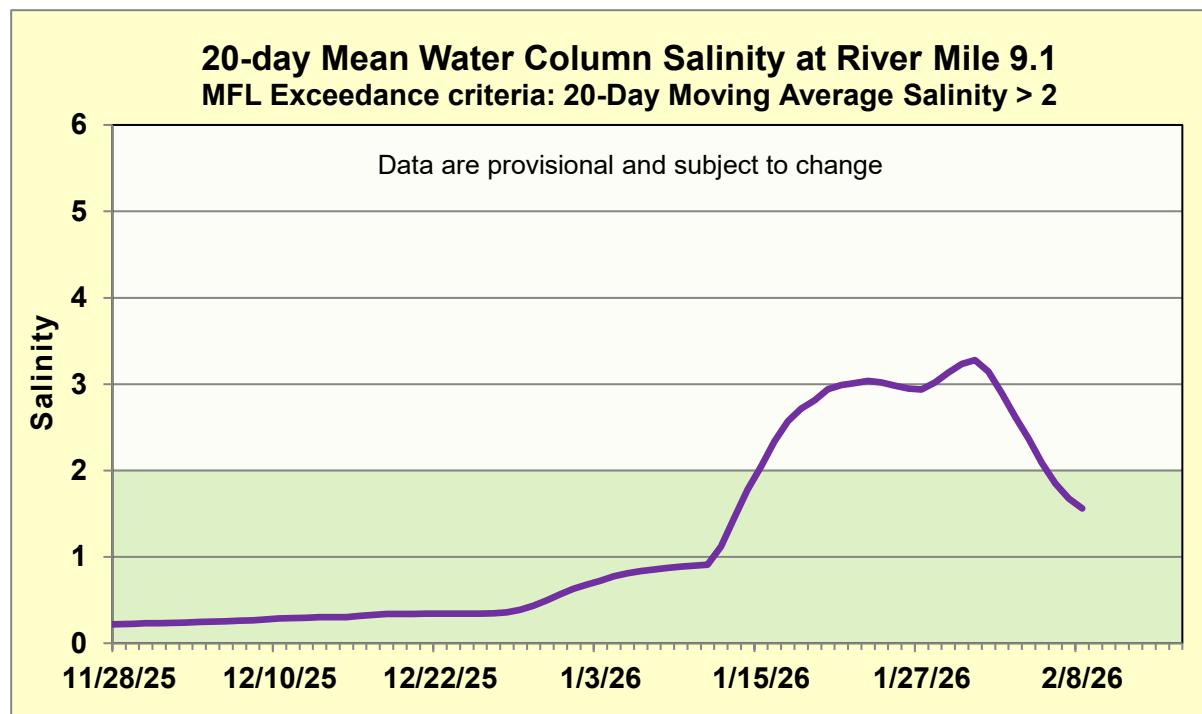


Figure ES-16. 20-day moving average salinity at Lainhart Dam for the Loxahatchee River Estuary Minimum Flows and Minimum Levels (MFL).

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. Online treatment cells are at or slightly above target stage. The 365-day PLR for the Western and Eastern Flow-way is below 1.0 g/m²/year (**Figure S-2**).

STA-1W: STA-1W Eastern Flow-way is offline for vegetation management activities. Most treatment cells are at target stage. Vegetation in the Western and Eastern Flow-ways is highly stressed. The 365-day PLRs for the Northern and Western Flow-ways are below 1.0 g/m²/year (**Figure S-2**).

STA-2: Operational restrictions are in place in Flow-ways 2, 3, and 4 for vegetation management activities. Treatment cells are at target stage or below target stage. The 365-day PLRs for all Flow-ways are below 1.0 g/m²/year (**Figure S-3**).

STA-3/4: An operational restriction is in place in the Eastern Flow-way for vegetation management activities. Most treatment cells are slightly above target stage. Vegetation in the Central Flow-way is highly stressed. The 365-day PLR for the Eastern, Central, and Western Flow-ways are below 1.0 g/m²/year (**Figure S-3**).

STA-5/6: Treatment cells are predominately at or above target stage with some cells below target stage. All treatment cells have highly stressed vegetation conditions. The 365-day PLRs for all Flow-ways are below 1.0 g/m²/year. (**Figure S-4**).

For definitions on STA operational language see glossary following figures.

Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas - STAs

- Total WY2026 inflows to STAs (5/1/2025 to 2/8/2026): ~559,000 ac-ft
- Lake Okeechobee releases to FEBs/STAs
 - 2/2/2026 to 2/8/2026: 2,700 ac-ft
 - WY2026: ~ 57,600 ac-ft
- Extensive vegetation management activities underway to address stressed and highly stressed vegetation in EAV cells
- All treatment cells are at or near target water depth

Estimated Inflow and Outflow Volumes

Feb. 2nd, 2026 - Feb 8th, 2026 *Includes preliminary data*

	Total Inflow (acre-feet)	Total Outflow (acre-feet)
STA-1E	200	60
STA-1W	0	100
STA-2	1,000	100
STA-3/4	2,100	1,600
STA-5/6	250	10

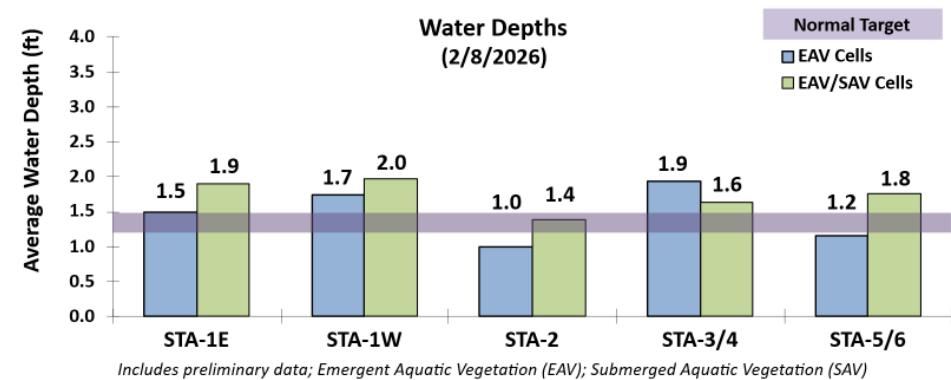


Figure S-1. STA depths and flow volumes

0 CFS Lake release capacity in Eastern Flow Path:
2/9/2026 to 2/15/2026
Subject to change weekly as dry season progresses

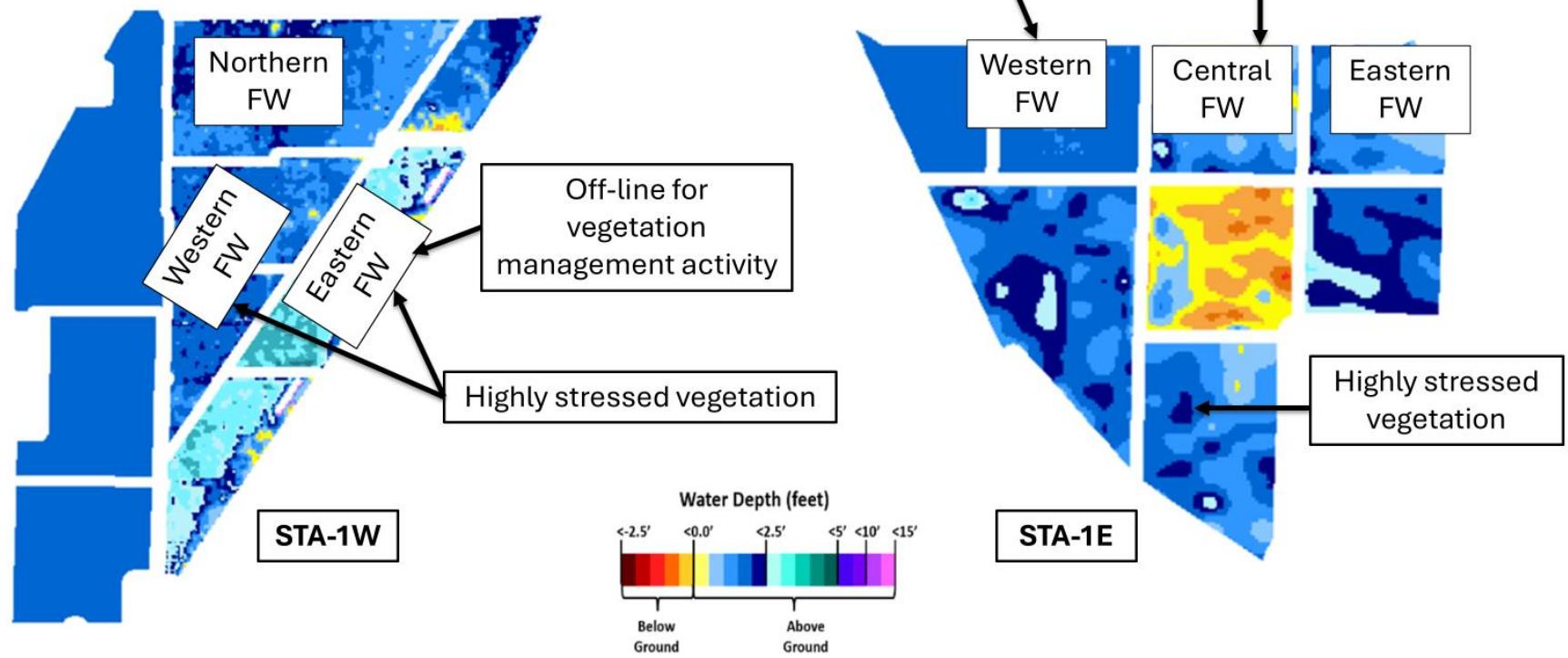


Figure S-2. Eastern Flow Path Weekly Status Report

700 CFS Lake release capacity in Central Flow Path:

2/9/2026 to 2/15/2026

- Subject to change weekly as dry season progresses

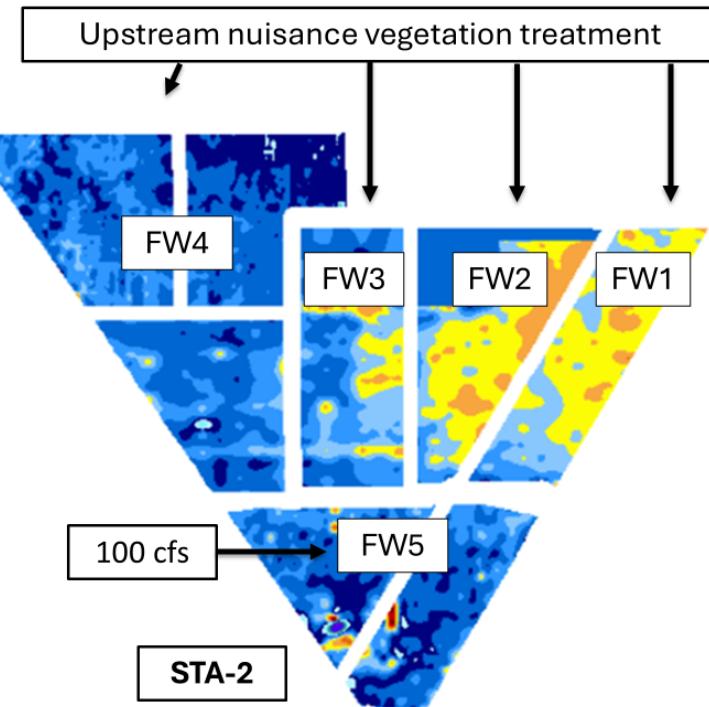
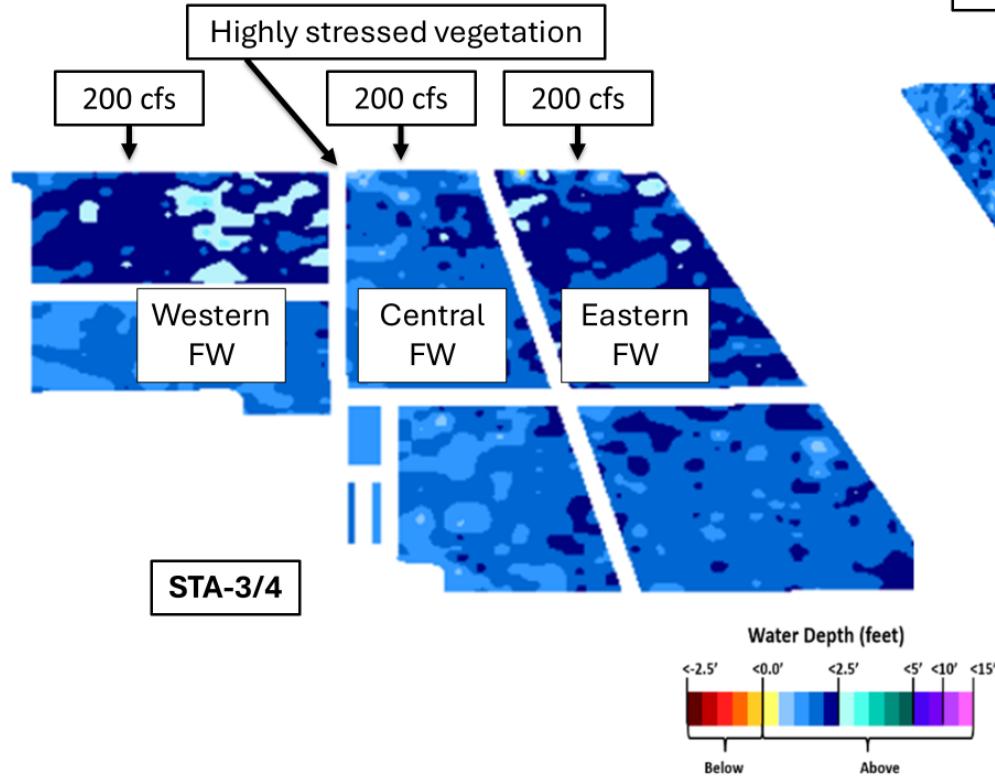


Figure S-3. Central Flow Path Weekly Status Report

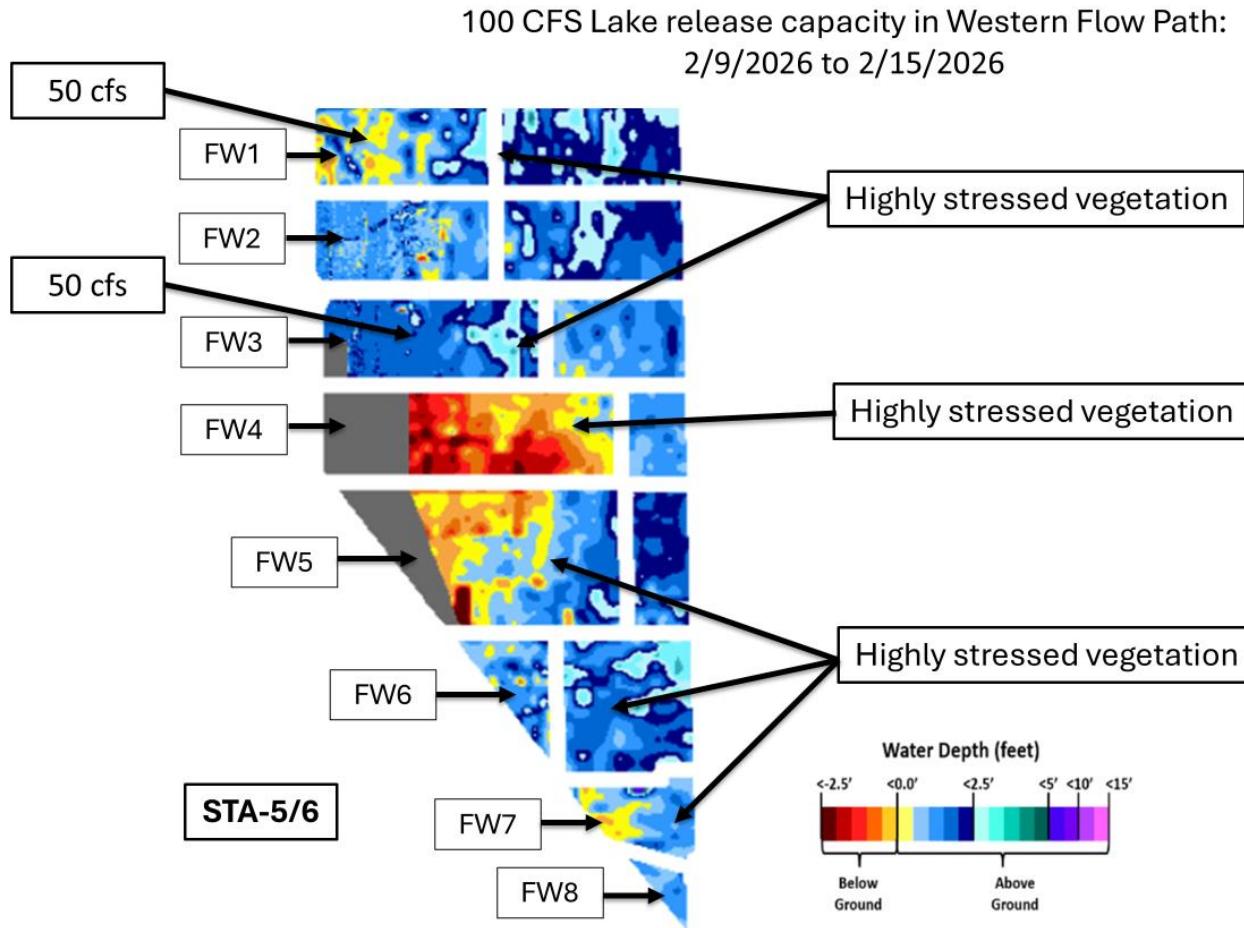


Figure S-4. Western Flow Path Weekly Status Report

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

WCA-1: Stage change at the 1-8C gauge last week remained steady, with stage 0.55 feet below the falling A1 Zone regulation line on Monday, February 2nd, 2026 (**Figure EV-1**).

WCA-2A: Last week's depth changes at the 2-17 gauge remained on a steady downward trend, stages were around 1.63 feet above the regulation line on Monday (**Figure EV-2**).

WCA-3A: The 3-gauge average remains well within Zone B and is falling faster than the slope of the regulation line. On Monday, stages were approximately 1.53 feet below the Zone A regulation line. Stage at Gauge 62 (NW corner) continues a steady decline and was below the Upper Schedule regulation line by 0.99 feet on Monday (**Figures EV-3 and EV-4**).

Water Depths

The SFWDAT model output for February 8, 2026, illustrates the slower recessions in northern WCA-1 and WCA-2A over the last two months compared to northern WCA-3A, with very little water left in that region. Southern WCA-2A remains deep for this time of year. Very dry conditions expand across Northern WCA-3A. A limited wildfire was detected last week near S8 in northwestern WCA-3A. Depths continue to decline steadily in WCA-3A and -3B and remain very low for this time of year with potential impacts on system-wide ecology. Big Cypress National Preserve water depth is also low and below surface across much of the park. Hydrological connectivity within the major sloughs of Everglades National Park (ENP) has declined with some potential remaining in Taylor Slough. Comparing current conditions to depths over the last twenty years, a majority of WCA-3A, WCA-3B, and ENP are below the 10th percentiles as they have been for most of the dry season. Southern WCA-2A and -2B depths remain above the 90th percentile. Depths throughout most of WCA-1 have fallen below the 10th percentile. See **Figures EV-5 and EV-6**.

Taylor Slough and Florida Bay

All stages across Taylor Slough decreased over the past week, with an average decrease of 0.10 feet for the week. Changes ranged from -0.17 feet at E112 in the northern slough to -0.05 feet at EPSW in the C-111 area (**Figure EV-7 and Figure EV-8**). Taylor Slough water levels remain below the recent average (WY1993-2016) for this time of year by 8.3 inches compared to before the Florida Bay Initiative (starting in 2017), a decrease of 0.9 inches relative to last week. Stage at Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB) is below ground, indicating a lack of water at the head of the slough (**Figure EV-8**). The Craighead Pond (CP) and TSB stages are below the estimated historical average (circa 1900) by 0.84 and 2.69 feet, respectively.

Average Florida Bay salinity was 33.2, an increase of 2.3 from last week. Salinity changes ranged from -0.7 at Whipray Basin (WB) in the central region to +7.7 at Terrapin Bay (TB) and Garfield Bight (GB), in the central and western nearshore regions, respectively (**Figure EV-7**). Salinity is above the estimated historical average (circa 1900) and near or

above the WY2001-2016 Interquartile Range (IQR) 75th percentile in all three regions (**Figure EV-9**). Bay-wide salinity is above its recent average (WY1993-2016) for this time of year by 6.4, an increase of 2.4 from last week.

Salinity at the Taylor River (TR) station in the mangrove zone (tracked for the Florida Bay MFL) was 13.2, an increase of 10.9 from last week (**Figure EV-10**). 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 due to missing data.

Average rainfall across Taylor Slough and Florida Bay was approximately 0.04 inches over the past week, based on the 18 gauges used for this report. Rainfall ranged from 0.00 inches at Highway Creek (HC) and Long Sound (LS), both in the eastern nearshore region, to 0.30 inches at CP (**Figure EV-11**). Wind directions and speeds in Florida Bay ranged from 0.2 mph W to 29.4 mph NW, both on February 5th (**Figure EV-11**).

The Taylor River, Mud Creek, and West Highway Creek flow stations are currently offline until further notice, so data from all five major creeks are unable to be assessed. Based on the available data from Trout and McCormick Creeks, average daily flow totaled -428 ac-feet, with net negative flows for the week. Total daily creek flow ranged from -945 ac-feet on February 7th to 297 ac-feet on February 8th (**Figure EV-13**). Average daily flow from Alligator Creek was -4 ac-feet, with net negative flows for the week (**Figure EV-13**).

Implications/considerations for water management.

- Stage recessions need to slow to around 0.05 feet per week in order to protect the wetland ecology from damaging dry downs expected by the end of the dry season in most regions.
 - With La Nina conditions this dry season, conserving water within the WCAs will continue to be ecologically beneficial, especially in regions prone to dry out (e.g. WCA-3A North).
- Shallower water depths in south-central WCA-2A are needed to recover ridge and slough habitat. However, holding water high in the north of the system, as further dry conditions are predicted, may prove ecologically beneficial as the Everglades dry down begins to accelerate due to increasing evapotranspiration.
- Freshwater input into Taylor Slough and the C-111 basin would help moderate salinities and support recovery of estuarine conditions in Florida Bay.
- With flows from north to south within Shark River Slough now restricted, conserving water within WCA-3A and prioritizing southern deliveries through Taylor Slough may provide greater ecological benefits at the broader ecosystem scale. Conserving water in the WCAs while providing limited freshwater input to the sloughs of ENP will require careful consideration of a balance between the upstream and downstream ecological needs of the system. 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	0.09	-0.07
WCA-2A	0.10	-0.11
WCA-2B	0.10	-0.01
WCA-3A	0.10	-0.06
WCA-3B	0.08	-0.09
ENP	0.06	-0.07

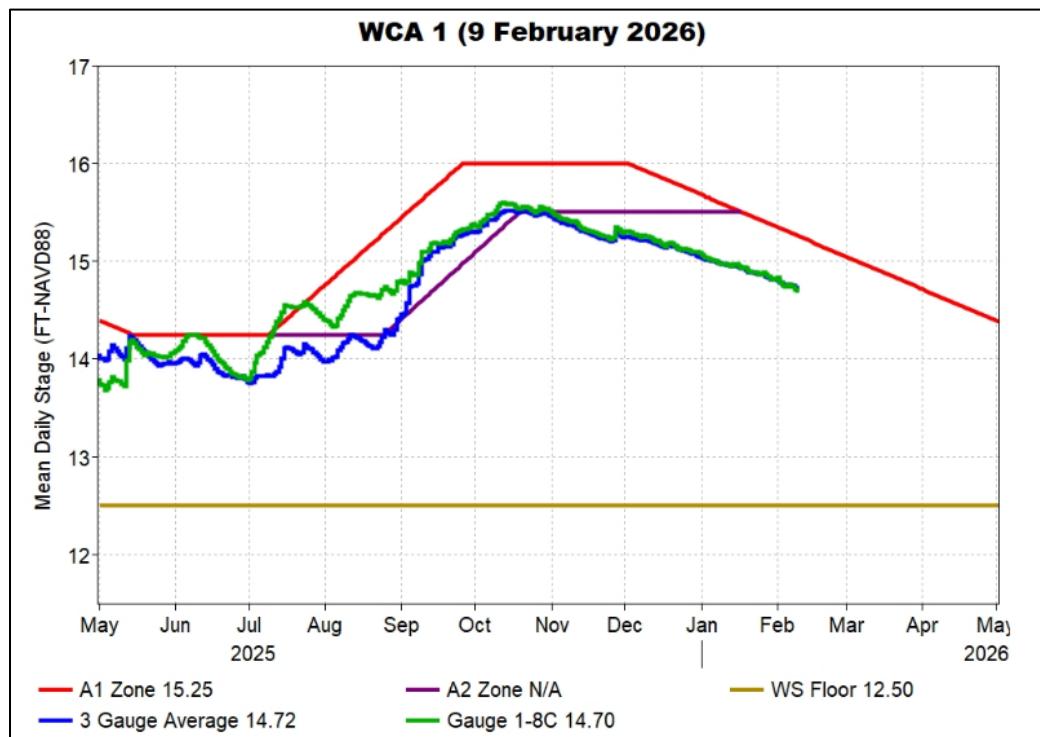


Figure EV-1. WCA-1 stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.

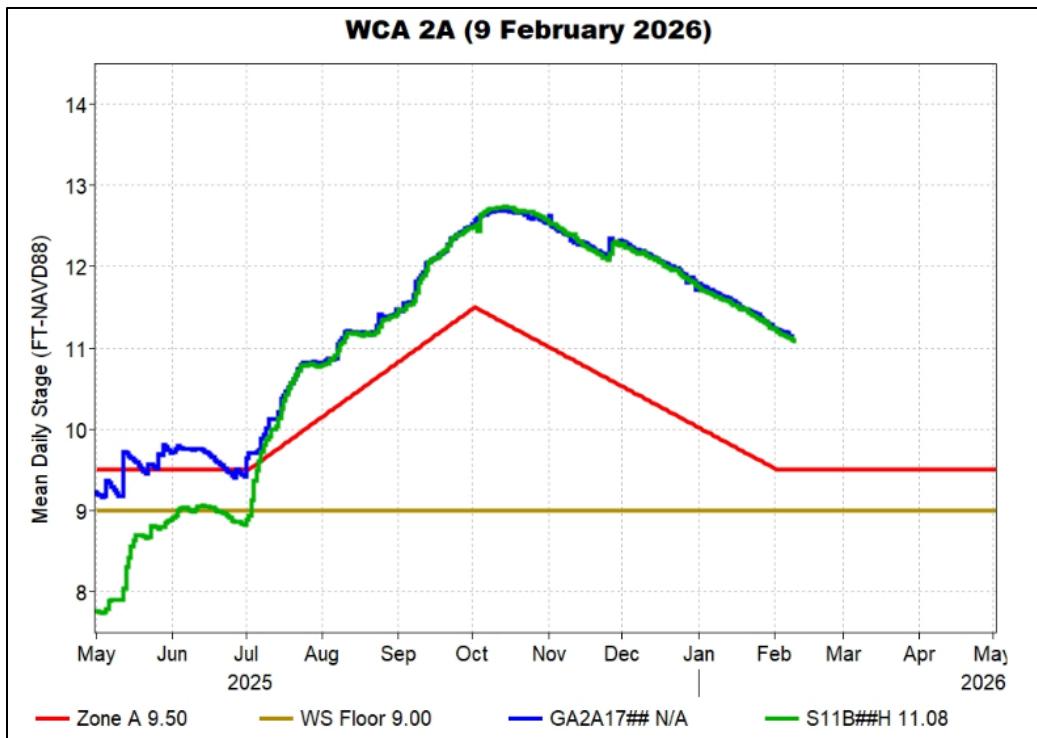


Figure EV-2. WCA-2A stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.

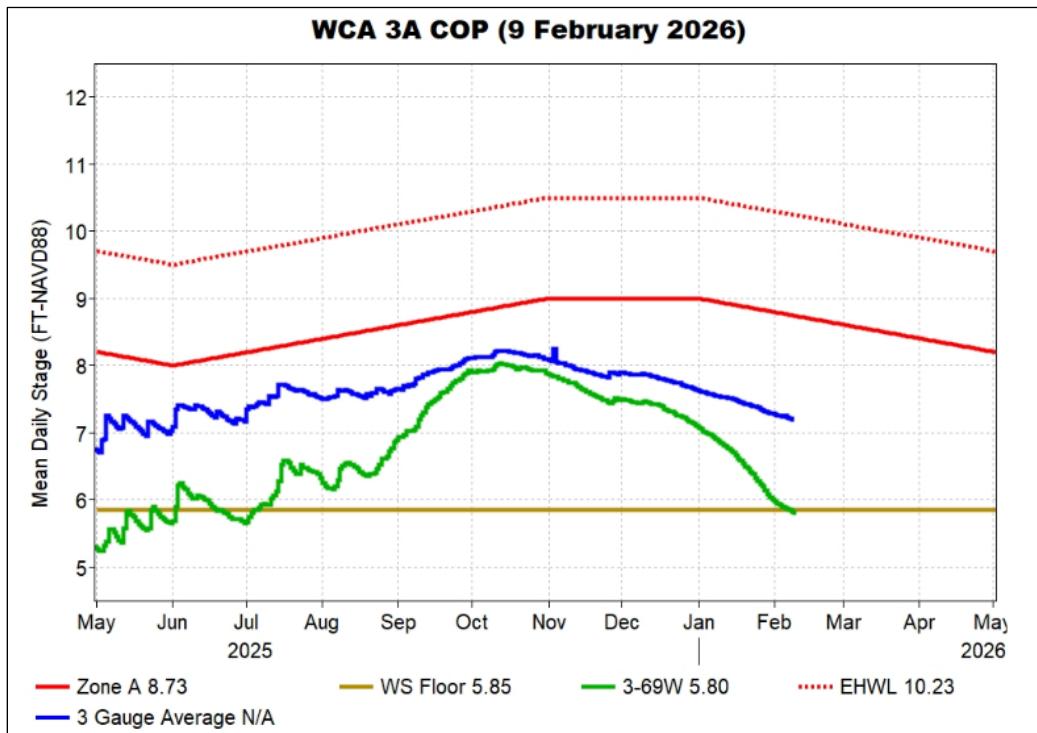


Figure EV-3. WCA-3A stage hydrographs (three-gauge average, 3-69W) and regulation schedule.

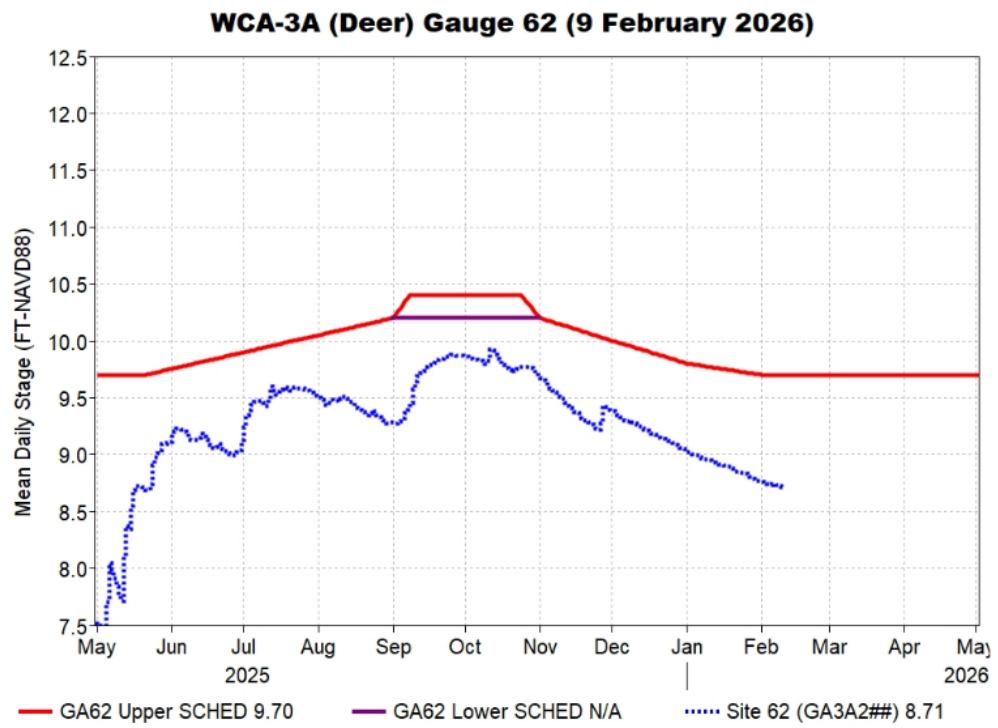


Figure EV-4. WCA-3A stage hydrograph (Deer gauge; Site 62) and regulation schedule.

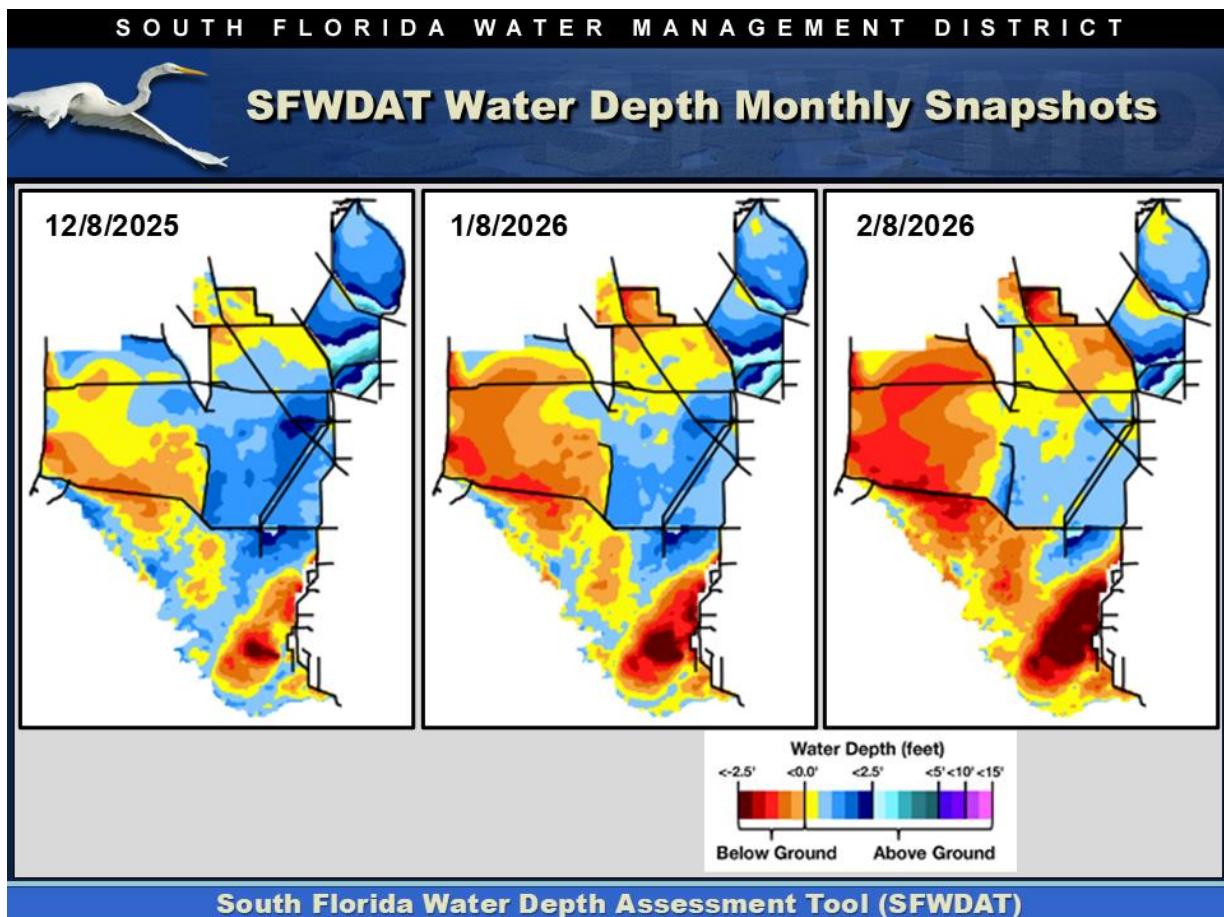


Figure EV-5. Everglades water depths from two months ago (left), one month ago (center) and present (right), based on SFWDAT.

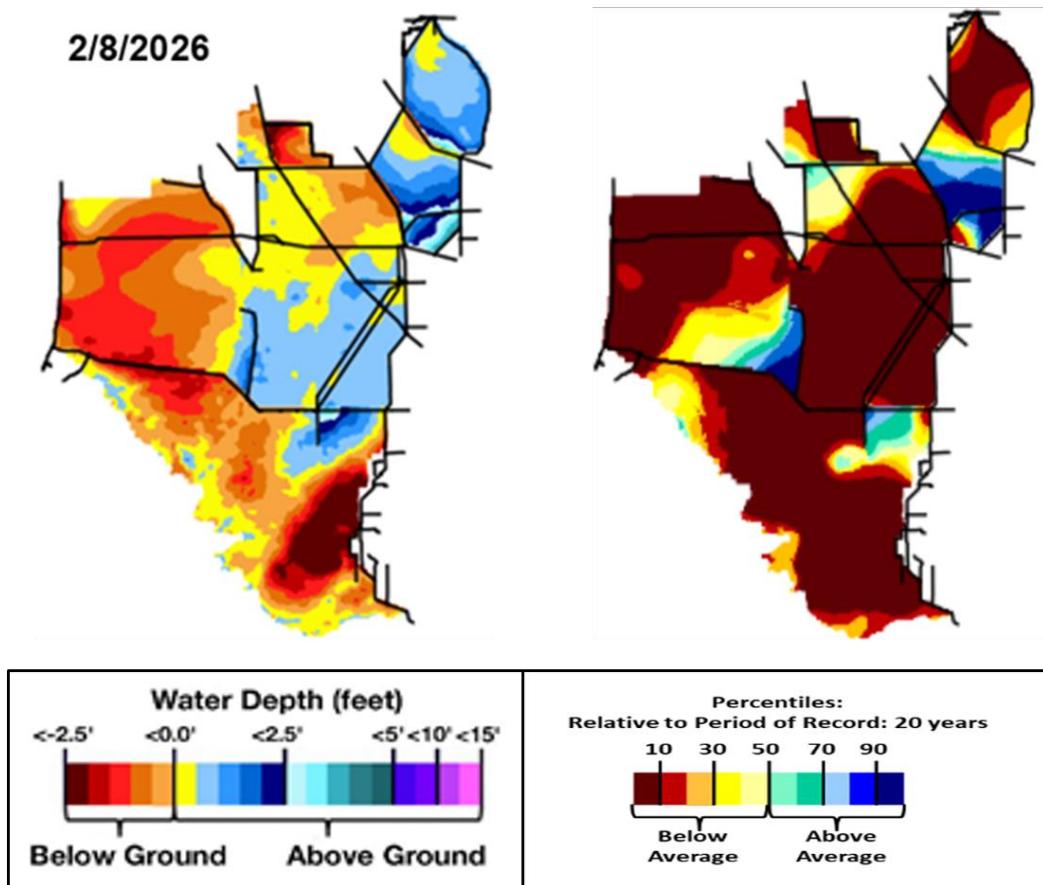


Figure EV-6. Present water depths (February 8, 2026) compared to the day of year relative to average (percentile) over the previous 20 years.

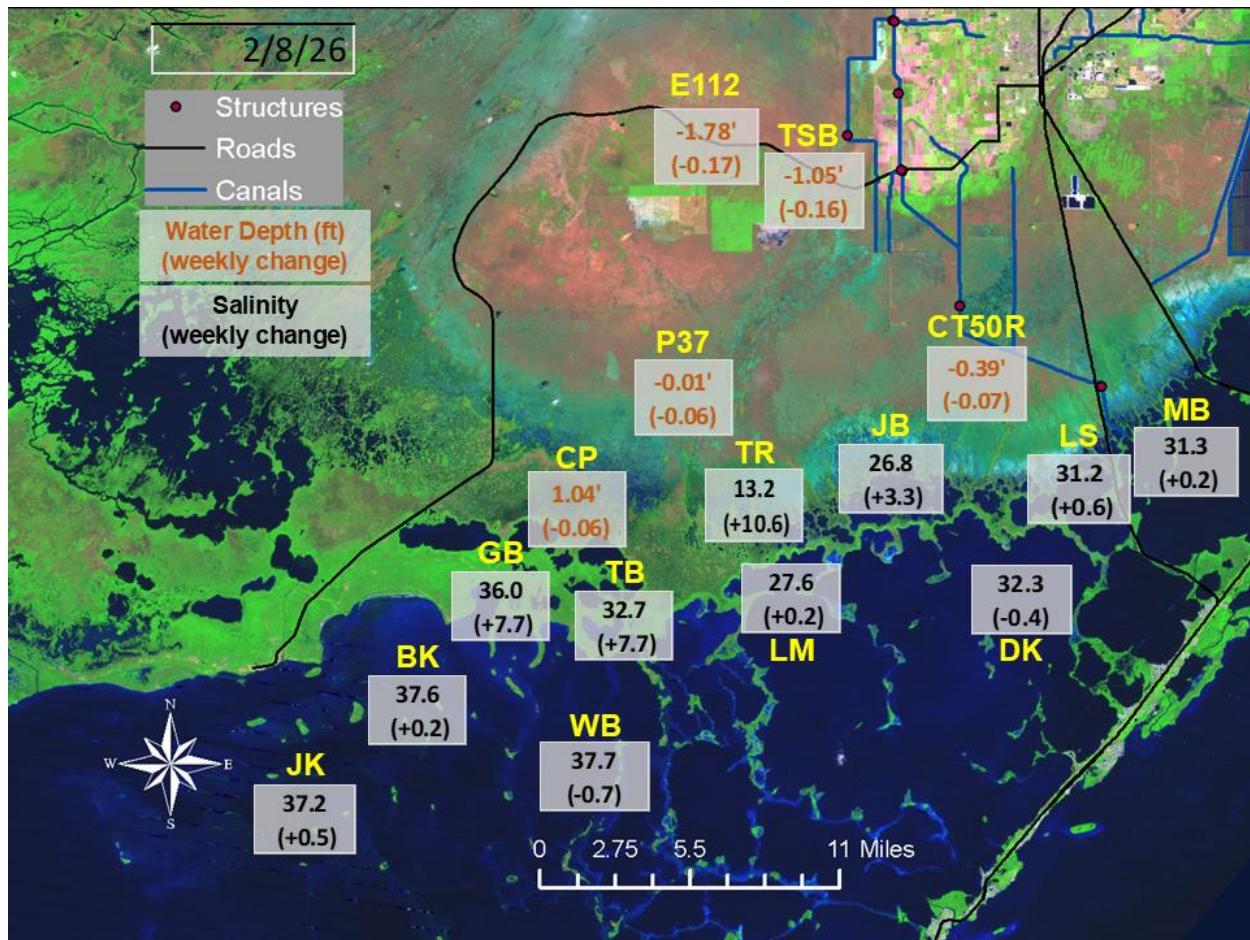


Figure EV-7. Taylor Slough water depths and Florida Bay salinities with changes since one week ago.

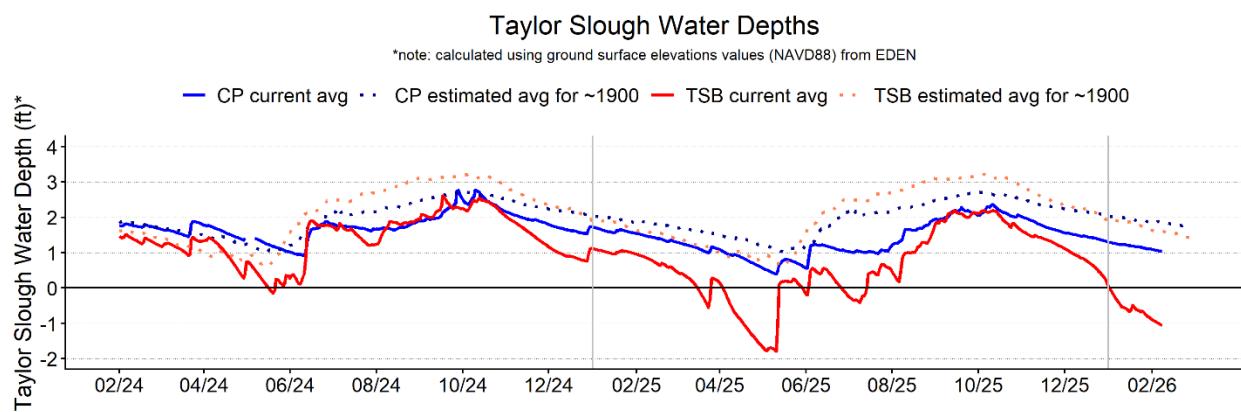


Figure EV-8. Taylor Slough water depth time series for Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB; northern slough) and Craighead Pond (CP; southern slough).

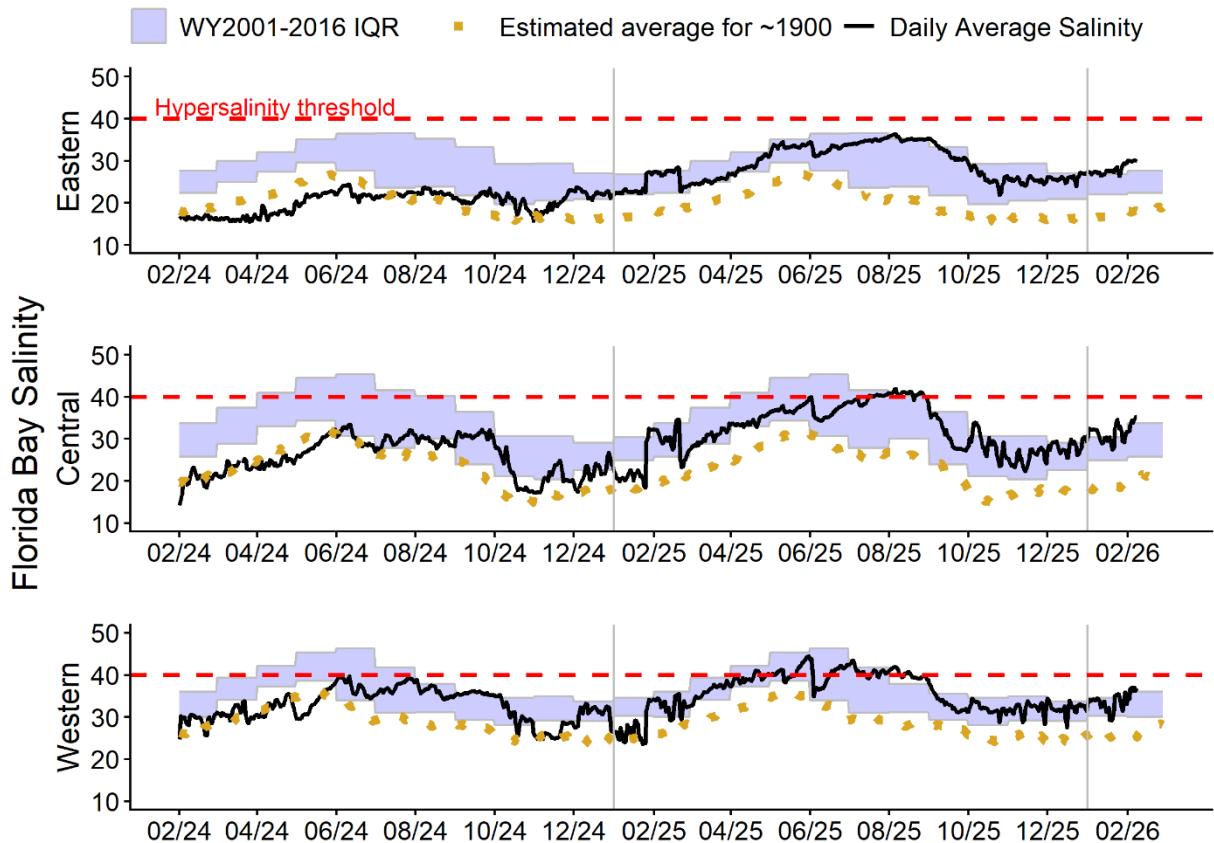


Figure EV-9. Eastern (top panel), Central (middle panel) and Western (bottom panel) Florida Bay daily average salinities with WY2001-2016 interquartile (25-75 percentile) ranges (IQR) and estimated historical daily average salinities. The hypersalinity threshold indicates the level at which salinities start to become harmful to seagrass.

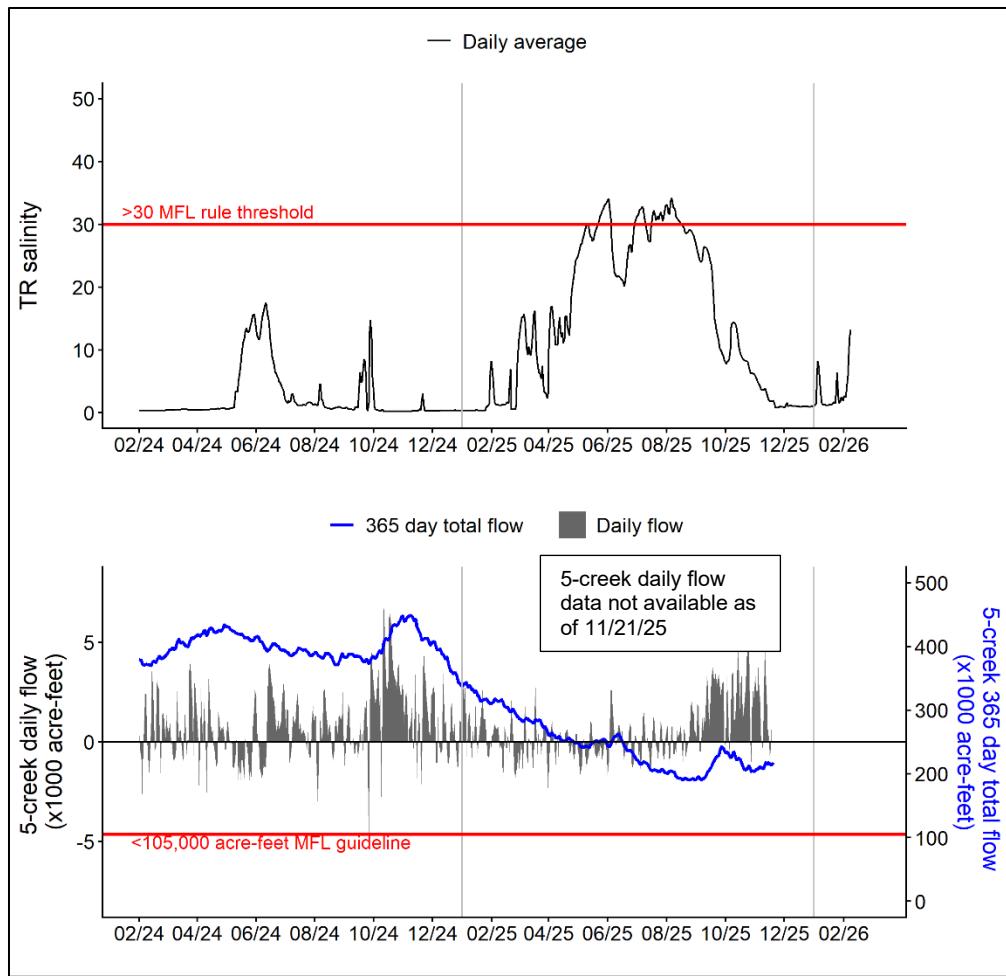


Figure EV-10. Daily average salinity at Taylor River (TR) tracked for the Florida Bay MFL criteria. The 365-day total creek flow MFL metric is not currently available due to missing creek flow data.

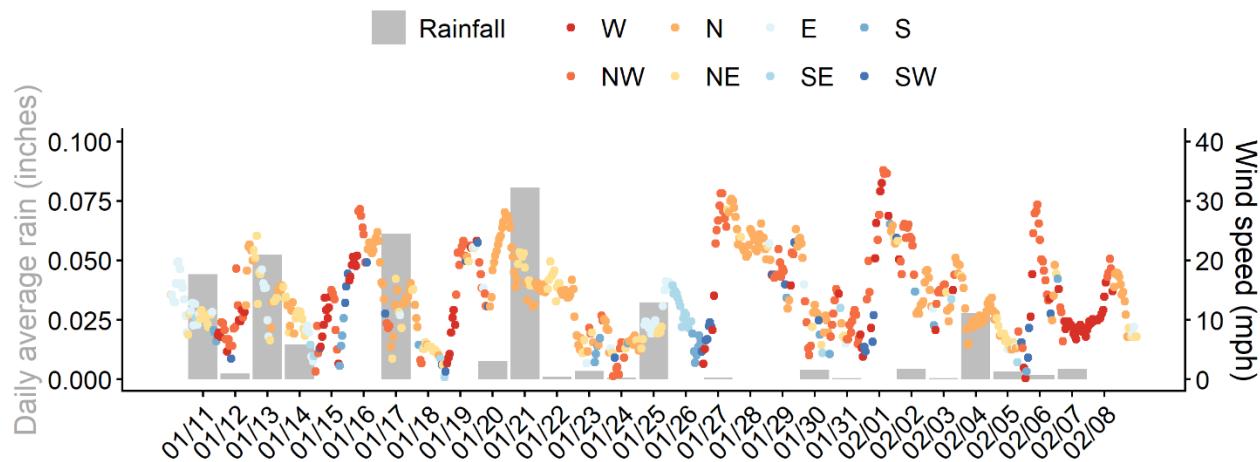


Figure EV-11. Daily average rain across Taylor Slough and Florida Bay, along with hourly average wind speed and direction (measured at Long Key) in Florida Bay over the past four weeks.

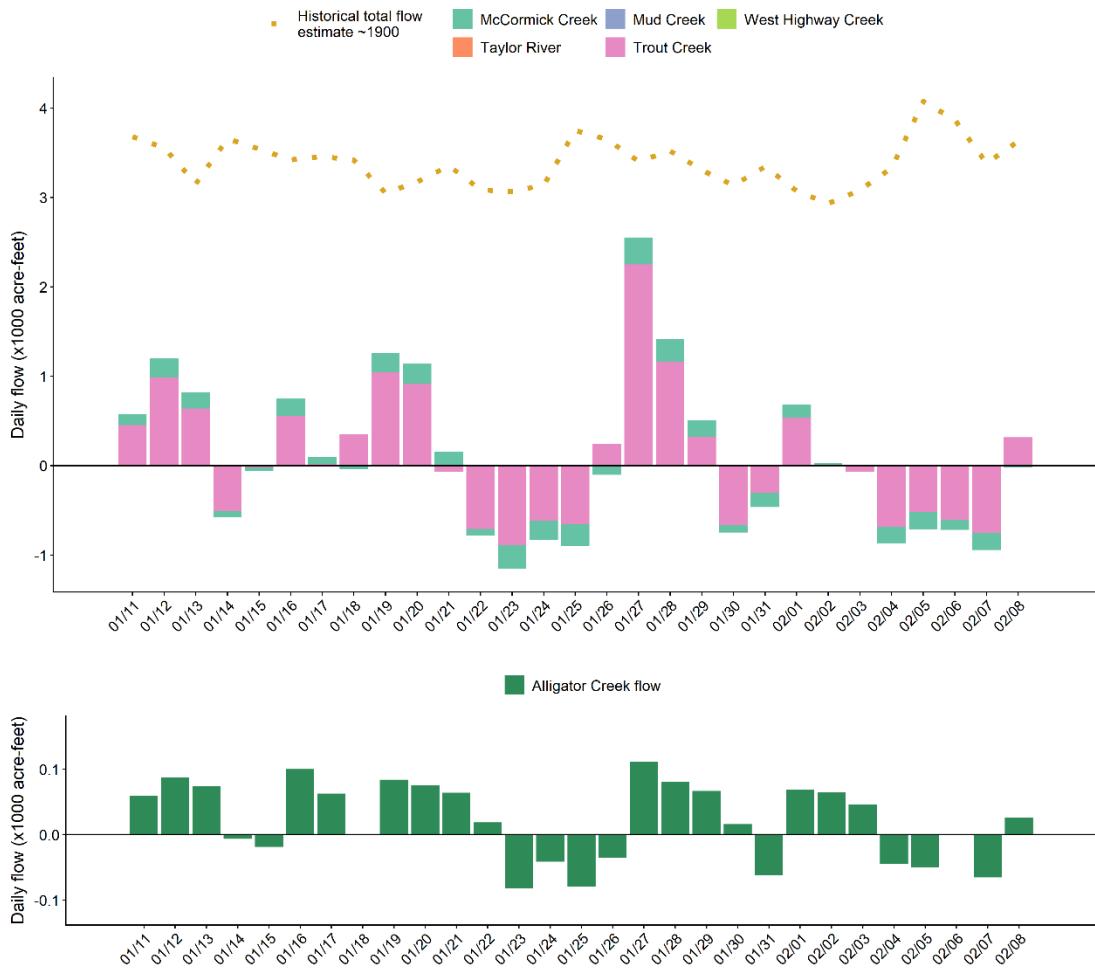


Figure EV-12. Top: daily average creek flow summed between the five major creeks with estimated historical daily flow over the past four weeks (**note**: data from Taylor River, Mud Creek and West Highway Creek are currently unavailable since November 21st, 2025). Bottom: Daily average Alligator Creek flow data. N/A indicates missing data.

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

SFWMD Everglades Ecological Recommendations, February 10, 2026 (red is new)			
	Weekly change	Recommendation	Reasons
WCA-1	Stage decreased by 0.07 feet.	A recession of no faster than 0.05 feet per week.	Conserve water, maintain within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife. Maintain maintenance access for vegetation management.
WCA-2A	Stage decreased by 0.11 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.12 feet per week.	Maintain within basin (north versus south) and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-2B	Stage decreased by 0.01 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.12 feet per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-3A NE	Stage decreased by 0.06 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.05 feet per week.	Conserve water, maintain within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife. Provide suitable depths for aquatic prey and protect against peat soil loss during the dry season.
WCA-3A NW	Stage decreased by 0.04 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.05 feet per week.	Conserve water, maintain within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife. Provide suitable depths for aquatic prey and protect against peat soil loss during the dry season.
Central WCA-3A S	Stage decreased by 0.07 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.05 feet per week.	Conserve water, maintain within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife. Provide suitable depths for aquatic prey and protect against peat soil loss during the dry season.
Southern WCA-3A S	Stage decreased by 0.08 feet		
WCA-3B	Stage decreased by 0.09 feet	A recession of no faster than 0.12 feet per week.	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
ENP-SRS	Stage decreased by 0.07 feet.	Make discharges to ENP according to COP protocol, considering up/down stream ecological conditions.	Protect within basin and upstream habitat and wildlife.
Taylor Slough	Stage changes ranged from -0.17 feet to -0.05 feet	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.
FB- Salinity	Salinity changes ranged from -0.7 to +7.7	Move water southward as possible.	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.