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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: September 2, 2026

SUBJECT: Weekly Environmental Conditions for Systems Operations

Summary

Weather Conditions and Forecast

A complex but weak and somewhat elongated low- to mid-level cyclonic circulation is centered over the SFWMD this morning and is expected to move little today while its surface reflection, a trough of low pressure, is analyzed near the southeast coast of Florida. The circulation is embedded within an unusually moist environment, with precipitable water values of 2.25 to 2.55 inches – some of the highest so far this wet season -- and mid-level relative humidity of 75% to 85%, with deep moisture convergence forecast to extend across much of the SFWMD by this afternoon. Combined with good instability, the environment will support numerous showers and thunderstorms across nearly the entire SFWMD, with some capable of producing very heavy rainfall.

Nearly all basins are expected to receive 0.50 inches or more of area-averaged rainfall, with values generally ranging from 0.50 to 0.80 inch, with total daily SFWMD rainfall has a nearly 80% chance of resulting above normal. A reasonable worst-case scenario would allow area-averaged rainfall in an individual basin to reach 1 to 1.5 inches south and west of Lake Okeechobee and 0.70 to 0.90" over the Kissimmee Valley to the Upper East Coast. Given the unusually favorable moisture and instability, there is a greatly heightened risk of localized substantial and possibly significant rainfall, particularly where the circulation and associated convergence focus rainfall over the same areas for an extended period. The steering currents are also relatively weak, which could further compound the heavy-rainfall threat by limiting how quickly rainfall moves away from any given location. Although the upper end of the guidance is not the most likely outcome, it remains possible and could bring today's area-averaged rainfall across the SFWMD close to 0.90 inch to 1 inch, more than three times the daily climatological average.

The low- to mid-level circulation will begin drifting westward on Wednesday, moving offshore of the west-central Florida coast by Wednesday morning. Even as the circulation pulls away, the SFWMD will remain within a very moist and unstable air mass, supporting another day of numerous showers and thunderstorms over much of the area. The location

of the heaviest rainfall will depend strongly on the precise position of the circulation, making the spatial distribution somewhat difficult to pinpoint again. At this time, the interior and western portions of the SFWMD appear most likely to receive the greatest rainfall, as steering winds around the northern side of the circulation will generally be from the northeast to east-northeast across much of the SFWMD, potentially veering more southeasterly as the low moves away.

Meanwhile, the tropical wave that helped spawn Tropical Storm Dolly is moving through the Windward Passage this morning and will continue westward toward Florida and the western Caribbean Sea later this week. Although the original cyclonic circulation located in the Gulf will move farther away from the SFWMD, first into the east-central Gulf of Mexico on Wednesday and then toward the north-central Gulf on Thursday, the moisture that it leaves behind will be replaced by moisture associated with the tropical wave.

As the week progresses, southeasterly to southerly steering winds around the departing circulation will continue to favor the interior and western portions of the SFWMD for the heaviest afternoon rainfall. This pattern could become particularly pronounced Friday and Saturday as the southern flank of mid-level high pressure over the southern United States maintains a very moist southeasterly wind flow across Florida. Moisture convergence on the backside of the tropical wave should keep area-averaged rainfall across the SFWMD elevated, with values likely at or above the long-term average.

By late this week, the large-scale pattern over the eastern United States is expected to become increasingly favorable for another surge of tropical moisture. A trough developing over the western United States in response to a recurving typhoon over the western Pacific should promote strengthening high pressure over the central United States. Farther east, this pattern will help to induce a well-defined trough of low pressure over the northeastern United States, western Atlantic, and Atlantic Canada. This evolution will help drive a 'backdoor' cold front southward along the U.S. East Coast and western Atlantic, potentially reaching as far south as north Florida by Monday.

By the weekend, steering winds are expected to turn south-southwesterly, drawing additional moisture northward from the Caribbean Sea. Some of this moisture could still be associated with the tropical wave as it moves toward Central America. In addition, some guidance indicates that another weak cyclonic circulation could develop over the southeastern Gulf of Mexico, just offshore of the southwest coast of Florida, to include a surface trough of low pressure draped over or near Florida, which would provide another focus for deep moisture convergence near the state. Consequently, heavy rainfall is possible across the SFWMD as this next surge of deep tropical moisture potentially spreads northward to northeastward from both the Gulf and Caribbean into the peninsula through Sunday and Monday, leading to numerous showers and thunderstorms.

For the week ending next Tuesday morning, total area-averaged rainfall across the SFWMD is likely to be above the long-term average and could approach much-above-average levels, with the heaviest rainfall expected south and west of Lake Okeechobee.

When the rainfall from last Wednesday through the current week is considered together, this period could become the wettest extended stretch of the wet season so far.

Kissimmee

In the last week, releases were made from East Lake Toho to slow the rise in lake stage and from Lake Toho to lower stage back to the regulation schedule. Releases from Lakes Kissimmee-Cypress-Hatchineha followed the Headwaters Revitalization Schedule Increment 1 Temporary Deviation Discharge Plan. Weekly average discharge on August 30, 2026, was 140 cfs at S-65 and 150 cfs at S-65A. Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain was unchanged at 0.33 feet. The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River increased from 4.6 mg/L the previous week to 4.9 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 Florida bass and other species.

Lake Okeechobee

Lake Okeechobee stage was 9.59 feet NAVD88 (10.90 ft NGVD29) on August 30, 2026, which was 0.03 feet higher than the previous week and 0.02 feet higher than a month ago. The Lake remains in the water shortage management band. Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) increased from 390 cfs the previous week to 890 cfs. Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) decreased from 540 cfs the previous week to 110 cfs. The August 29, 2026, satellite image from NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System suggests moderate to high cyanobacteria potential along most of the shallow nearshore regions, and moderate potential in the central region.

Estuaries

Total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary averaged 942 cfs over the past week with no flow coming from Lake Okeechobee. Mean salinities decreased at all sites 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 River Estuary averaged 1,667 cfs over the past week with 74 cfs coming from Lake Okeechobee. Over the past week, surface salinities decreased at S-79, remained steady at Val I-75, and increased at all remaining sites in the estuary. Salinities were in the optimal range (0-10) for tape grass at all sites in the upper estuary. Salinities were in the optimal range (10-25) for adult eastern oysters at Cape Coral, and in the upper stressed range (>25) at Shell Point and Sanibel.

Stormwater Treatment Areas

For the week ending Sunday, August 30th, 2026, 0 ac ft of Lake Okeechobee water was delivered to the FEBs/STAs. The total amount of Lake releases sent to the FEBs/STAs in WY2027 is approximately 9,000 ac-feet. The total amount of inflows to the STAs in WY2027 is approximately 98,000 ac-feet. Most online STA treatment cells are at or near target stage. STA-1E Central Flow-way is offline for post-construction vegetation grow-in. 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-way 2, 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 and STA-3/4.

Everglades

Rainfall in the Everglades Protection Area (EPA) last week began below average during the first few days, followed by above-average rainfall throughout the second half of the week. Rainfall averages were higher in the northern portion of the system (>2 inches in WCA-1 and WCA-2A) and slightly lower in the southern portion of the EPA (~1.8 inches in WCA-3A and ENP). Stage changes across the EPA reflected the rainfall patterns with ascensions throughout most of the system with recessions only occurring in WCA-2B and 3B. Water depths across portions of central and southern WCA-3A have improved compared to last month but remain very shallow for this time of year. All basins of the EPA are within the 10th – 20th percentile and persistently low in northeastern WCA-3A, where satellite monitoring is showing very dry soils. These dry conditions can have ecological consequences system wide, including reduced prey production, increased risk of damaging wildfires, enhanced peat oxidation, and potential ridge and slough degradation. Everglades National Park (ENP) experienced significant wildfire activity last week generally in NE and SW Shark River Slough which are now 100% contained. Taylor Slough stages increased slightly last week but remain well below the recent average for this time of year by 5.3 inches. Average Florida Bay salinity increased slightly last week, and the central and western regions of Florida Bay remain above the hypersalinity threshold with the eastern region now at the threshold. Bay-wide salinities are well above their recent average by 15.0. Based on previous studies and surveys, high temperatures and hypersalinity in the central regions of FL Bay may initiate a seagrass die-off if upstream flows into the bay and direct rainfall are less than 50% of normal.

Supporting Information

Kissimmee Basin

Upper Kissimmee

On August 30, 2026, mean daily lake stages were 55.4 feet NAVD88 (0.1 feet below schedule) in East Lake Toho, 52.8 feet NAVD88 (0.3 feet above schedule) in Lake Toho, and 47.7 feet NAVD88 (2.6 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 August 30, 2026, mean weekly discharge was 140 cfs at S-65 and 150 cfs at S-65A. Mean weekly discharge from the Kissimmee River was 0 cfs at S-65D and 220 cfs at S-65E (**Table KB-2**). Mean weekly headwater stages were 45.2 feet NAVD88 at S-65A and 27.5 feet NAVD88 at S-65D. Mean weekly river channel stage increased by 0.1 at 29.8 feet NAVD88 (**Figure KB-4**). Mean weekly water depth on the Kissimmee River floodplain was unchanged at 0.33 feet (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-5**). The weekly average concentration of dissolved oxygen in the Kissimmee River increased from 4.6 mg/L the previous week to 4.9 mg/L (**Table KB-2, Figure KB-6**).

Water Management Recommendations

Allow stage in East Lake Toho and Lake Toho to rise with rainfall and, to the extent possible, limit the ascension rate to no more than 0.5 ft/14 days. 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 in Zone B5, target flows of 150 cfs; if stage increases into Zone B4, target flows of 300 cfs.

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)	
							8/30/26	8/23/26
Lakes Hart and Mary Jane	S-62	LKMJ	7	59.1	R	59.0	0.1	0.0
Lakes Myrtle, Preston and Joel	S-57	S-57	0	59.2	R	59.9	-0.7	-1.0
Alligator Chain	S-60	ALLI	0	61.3	R	62.1	-0.8	-1.2
Lake Gentry	S-63	LKGT	0	59.6	R	59.9	-0.3	-0.8
East Lake Toho	S-59	TOHOE	47	55.4	R	55.5	-0.1	-0.6
Lake Toho	S-61	TOHOW S-61	520	52.8	R	52.5	0.3	0.0
Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha	S-65	KUB011 LKIS5B	140	47.7	T	50.3	-2.6	-2.7

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.

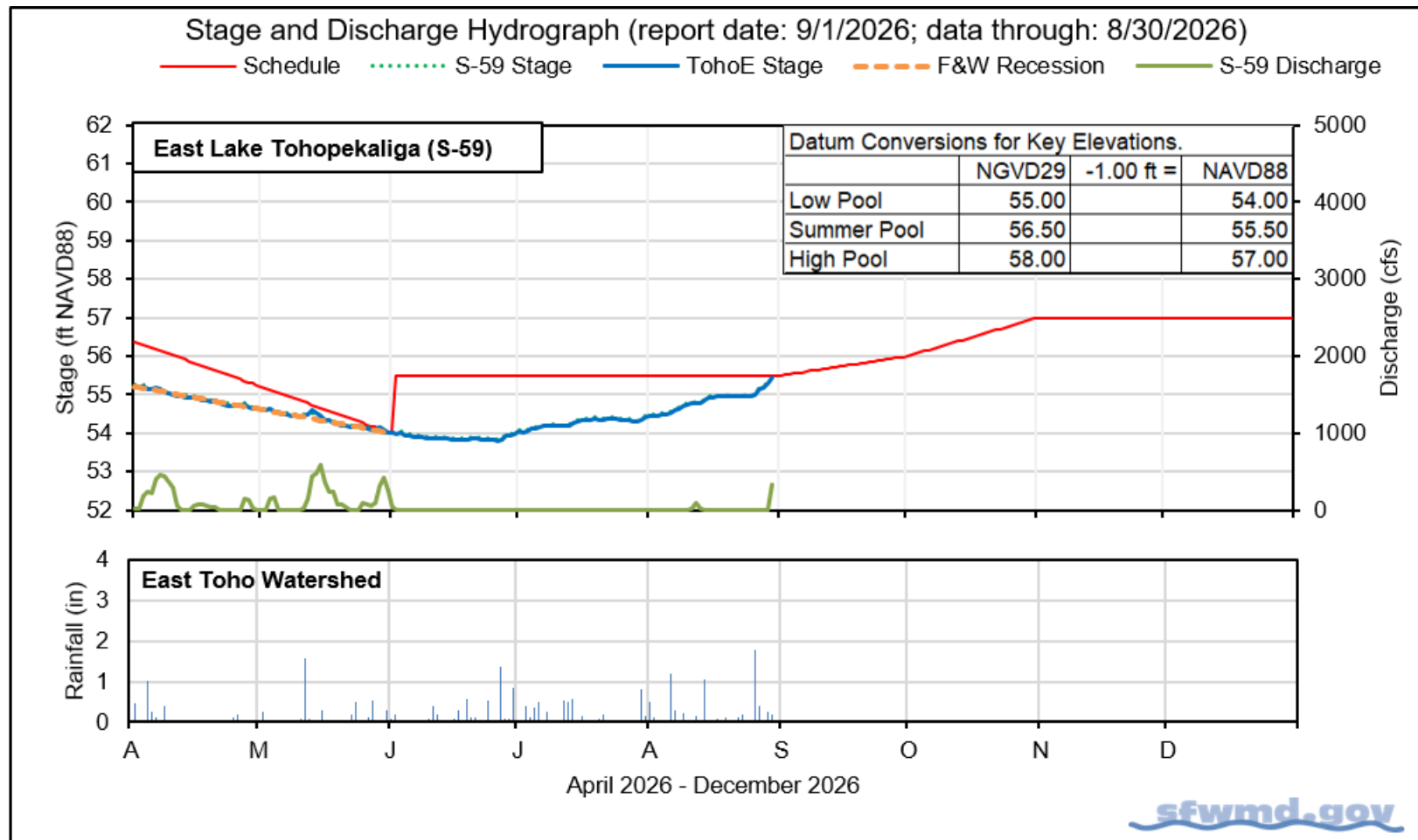


Figure KB-1. East Lake Toho regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.

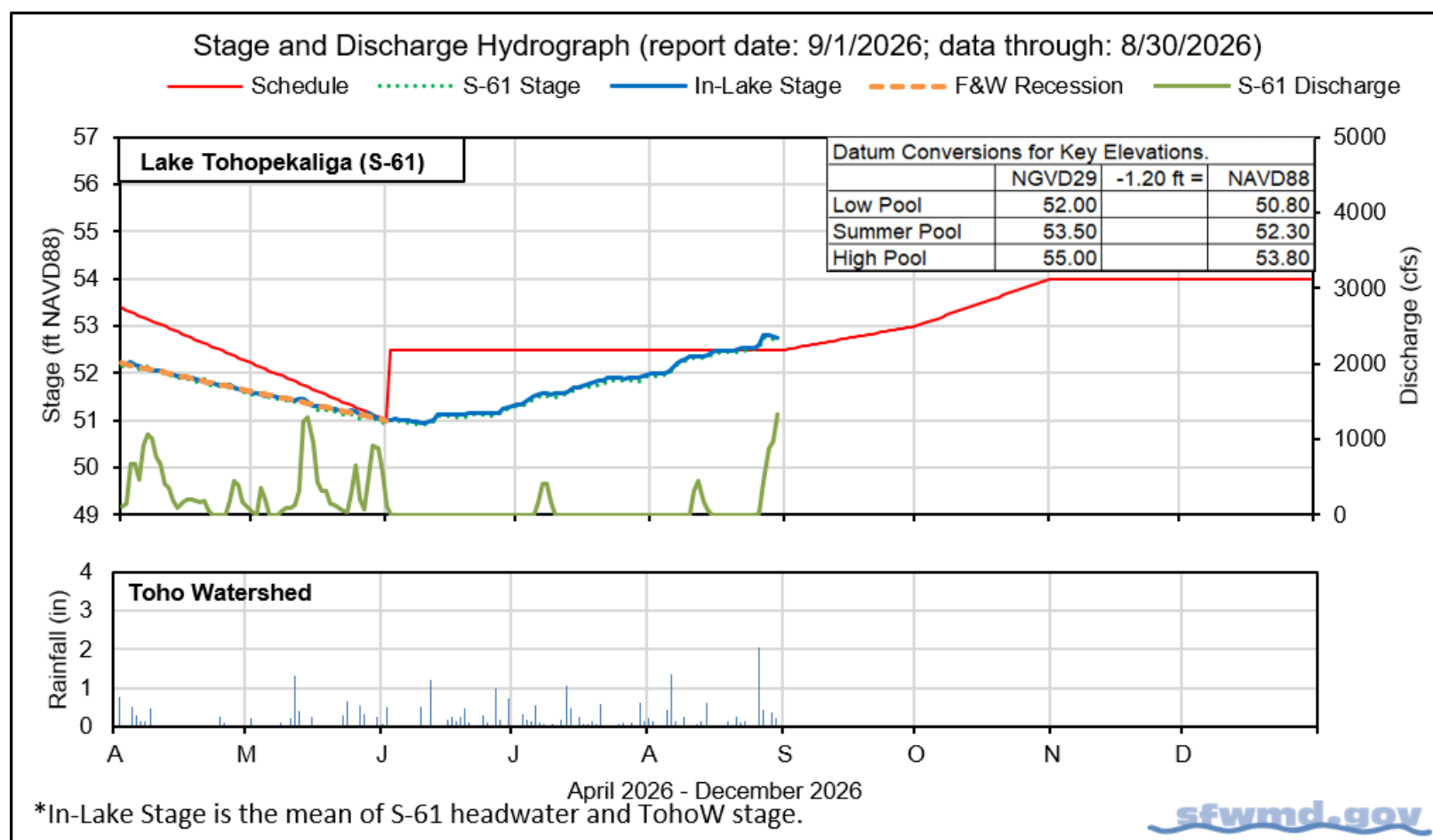


Figure KB-2. Lake Toho regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.

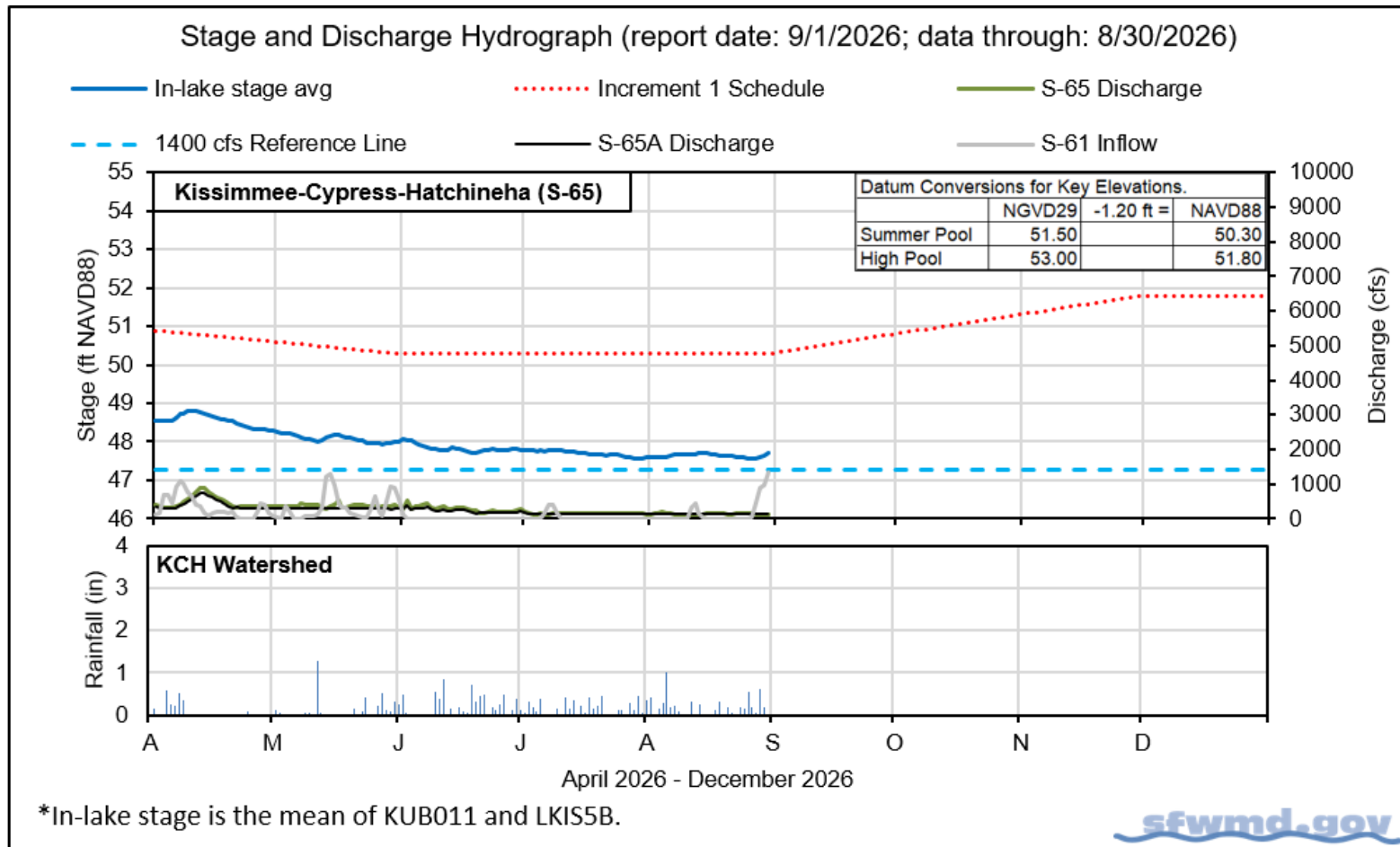


Figure KB-3. Lakes Kissimmee, Cypress and Hatchineha regulation schedule, stage, discharge, and rainfall.

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			
		8/30/26	8/30/26	8/23/26	8/16/26	8/9/26
Discharge	S-65	130	140	150	120	140
Discharge	S-65A ^a	140	150	150	150	140
Headwater Stage (feet NAVD88)	S-65A	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.3
Discharge	S-65D ^b	0	0	350	380	360
Headwater Stage (feet NAVD88)	S-65D ^c	24.7	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5
Discharge (cfs)	S-65E ^d	270	220	210	260	250
Discharge (cfs)	S-67	0	0	0	0	0
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) ^e	Phase I, II/III river channel	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.7	5.4
River channel mean stage (feet NAVD88) ^f	Phase I river channel	29.9	29.8	29.7	30.2	29.8
Mean depth (feet) ^g	Phase I & II/III floodplain	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33

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.

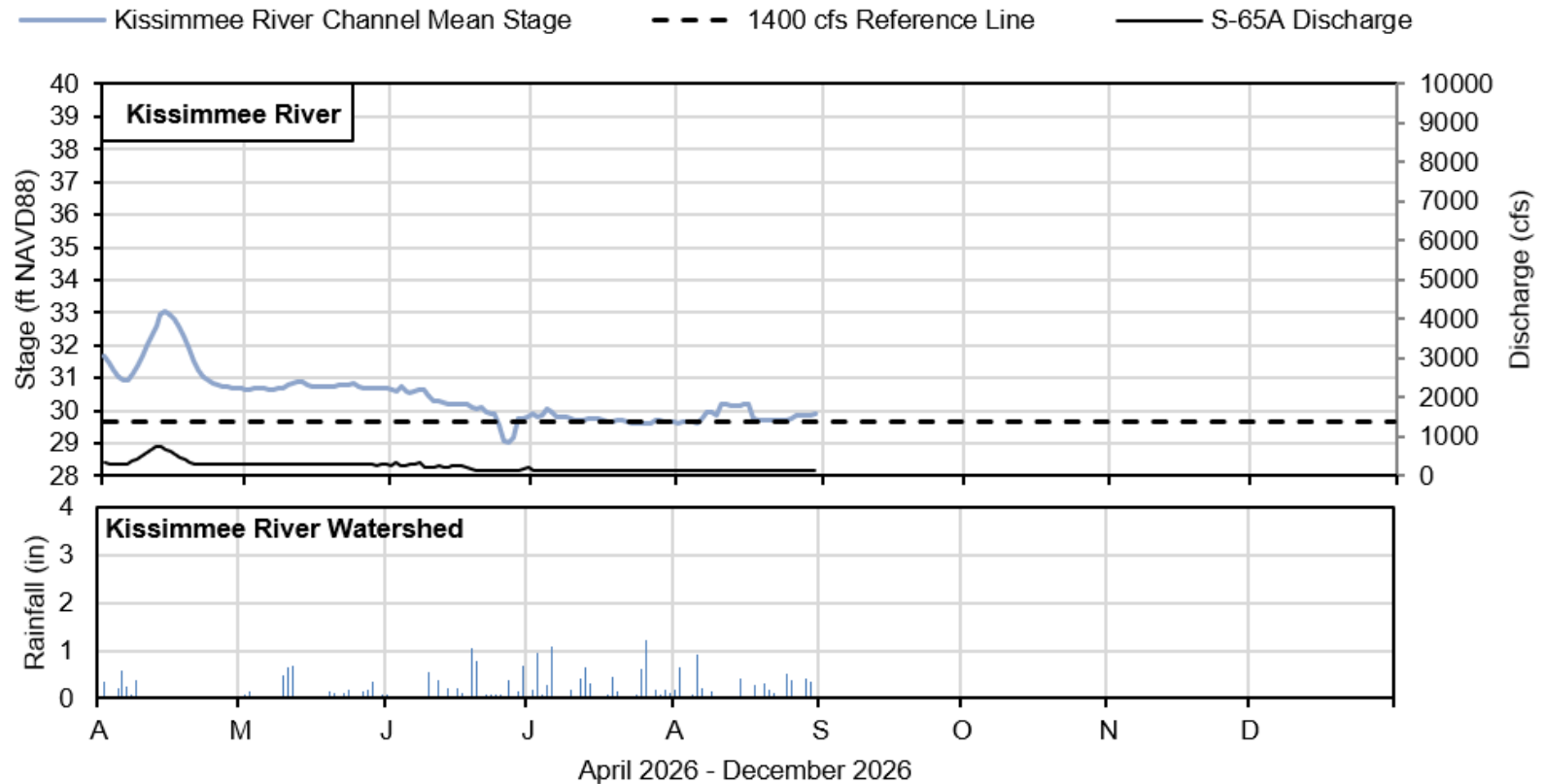
d. Combined discharge from S-65E and S-65EX1.

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: 9/1/2026; data through: 8/30/2026)



*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.

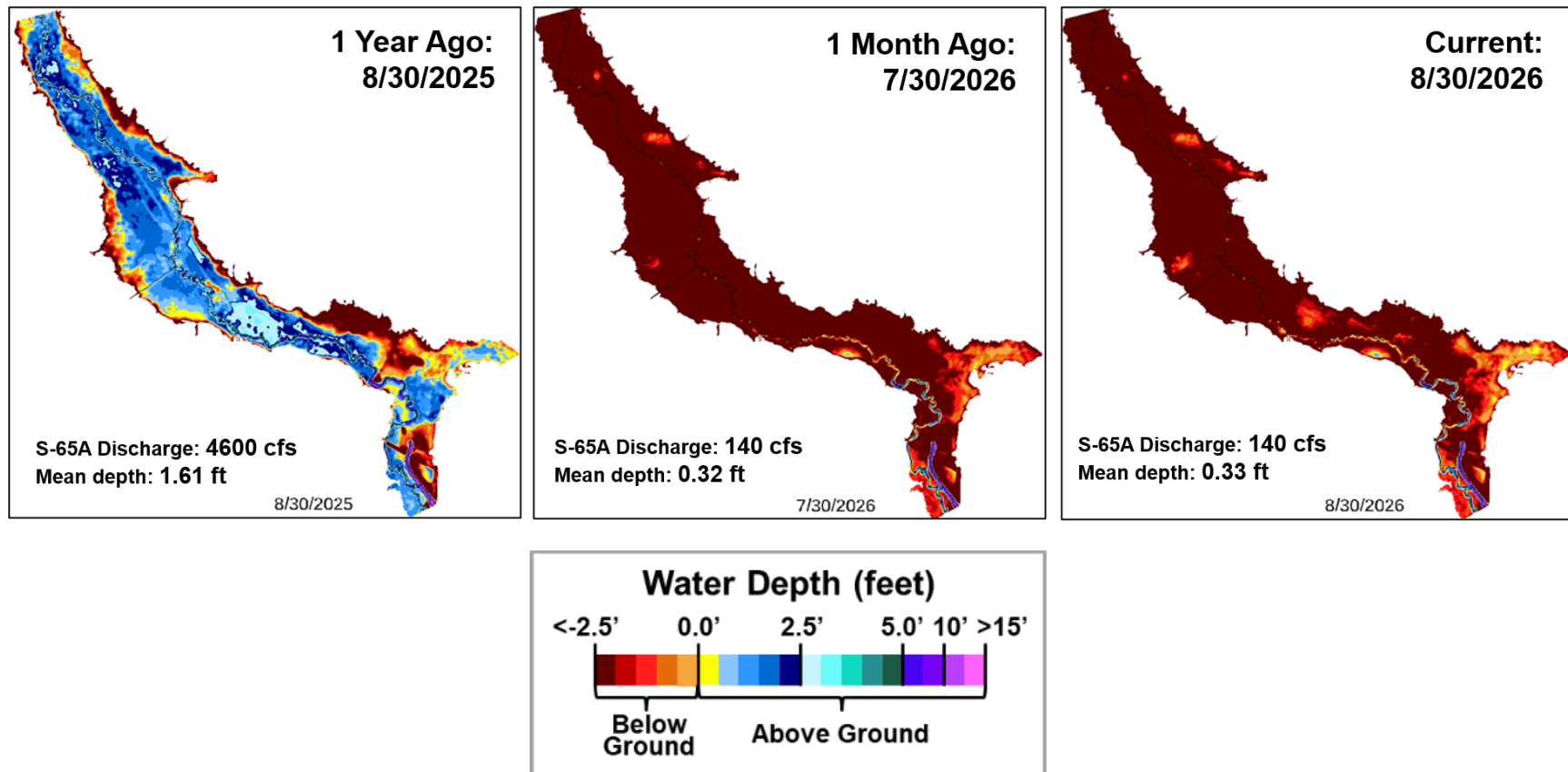
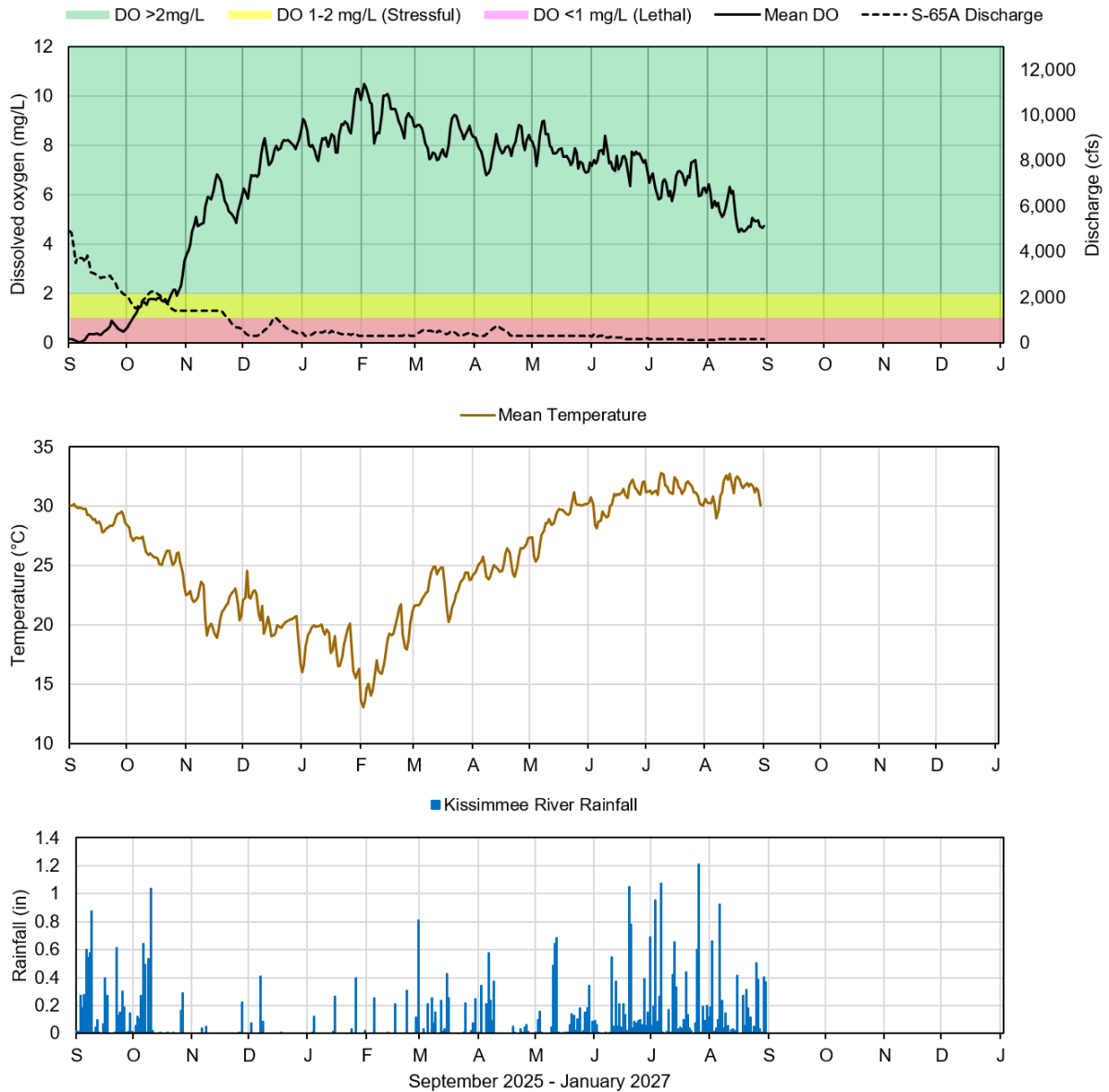


Figure KB-5. Phase I-II-III area Kissimmee River floodplain water depths (from left to right) one year ago, one month ago, and current.



Report Date: 9/1/2026; data are through: 8/30/2026

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.

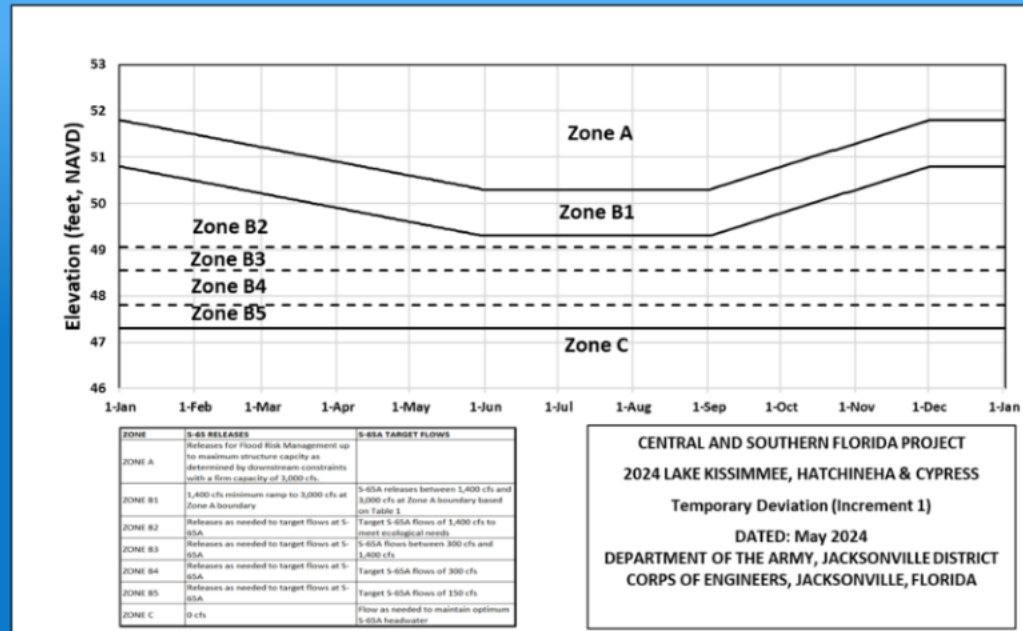
SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

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

Discharge Guidance for Increment 1 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 9.59 feet NAVD88 (10.90 ft NGVD29) on August 30, 2026, which was 0.03 feet higher than the previous week and 0.02 feet higher than a month ago (**Figure LO-1**). Lake stage remains in the water shortage management band (1.34 feet below the upper limit, **Figure LO-2**) and is 1.34 feet below the ecological envelope (**Figure LO-3**). According to NEXRAD, 1.38 inches (approximately 51,400 acre-feet) of rain fell directly over the Lake during the previous week, and 0.86 inches (approximately 24,100 acre-feet) were lost to evapotranspiration.

Average daily inflows (excluding rainfall) increased from 390 cfs the previous week to 890 cfs. The largest inflow came from the Kissimmee River (220 cfs via S-65E(X1)). Average daily outflows (excluding evapotranspiration) decreased from 540 cfs the previous week to 110 cfs. The largest outflow was to the west into the C-44 canal (70 cfs via S-77). **Figures LO-4 and LO-5** show the combined average daily inflows and outflows for the Lake over the past eight weeks, and the average inflows and outflows last week, respectively.

In the most recent non-obscured satellite image from August 29, 2026, NOAA's Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring System suggests moderate to high cyanobacteria potential along most of the shallow nearshore regions, and moderate potential in the central region (**Figure LO-6**).

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

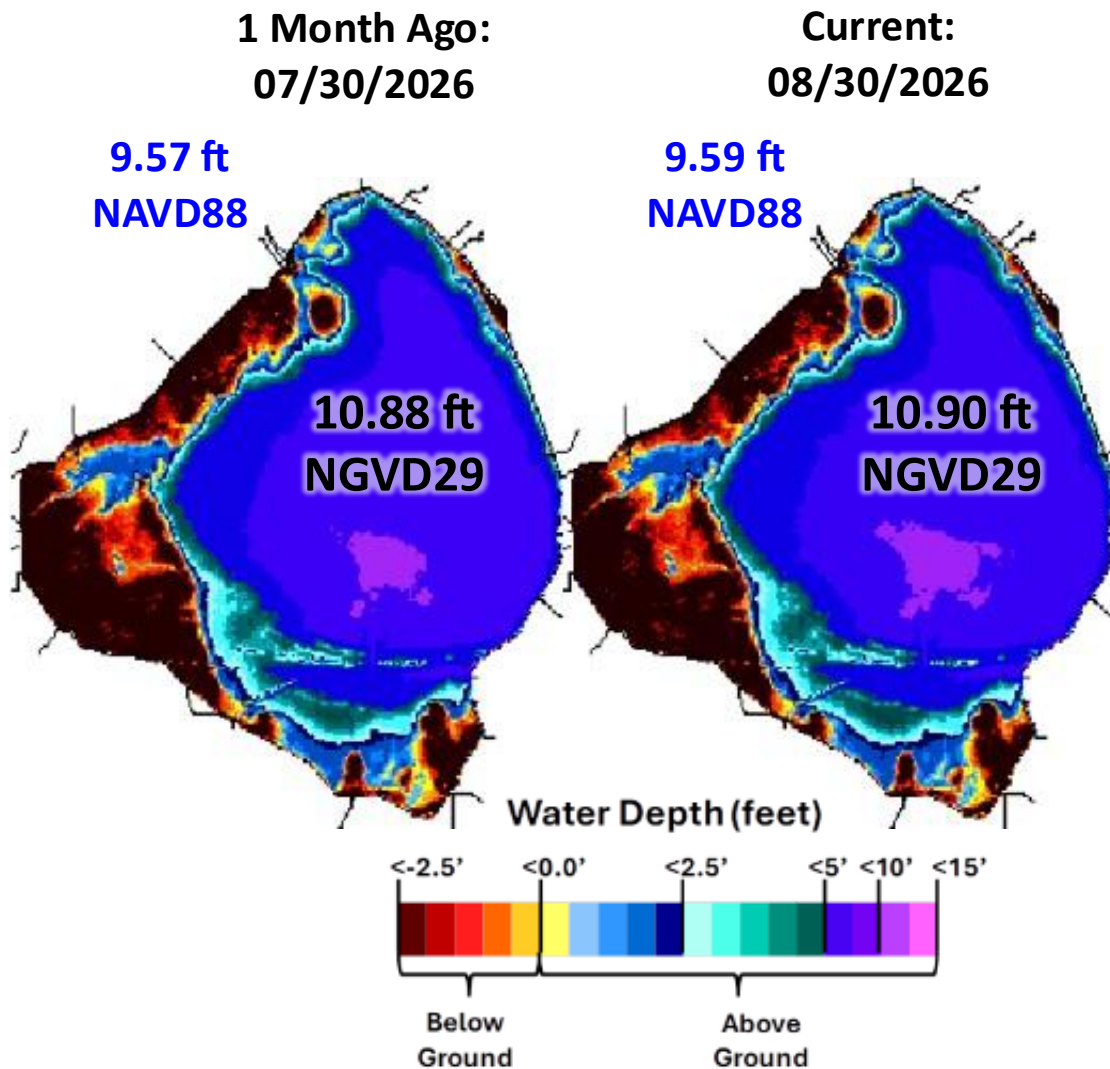


Figure LO-1. Lake Okeechobee water depth estimates based on South Florida Water Depth Assessment Tool (SFWDAT).

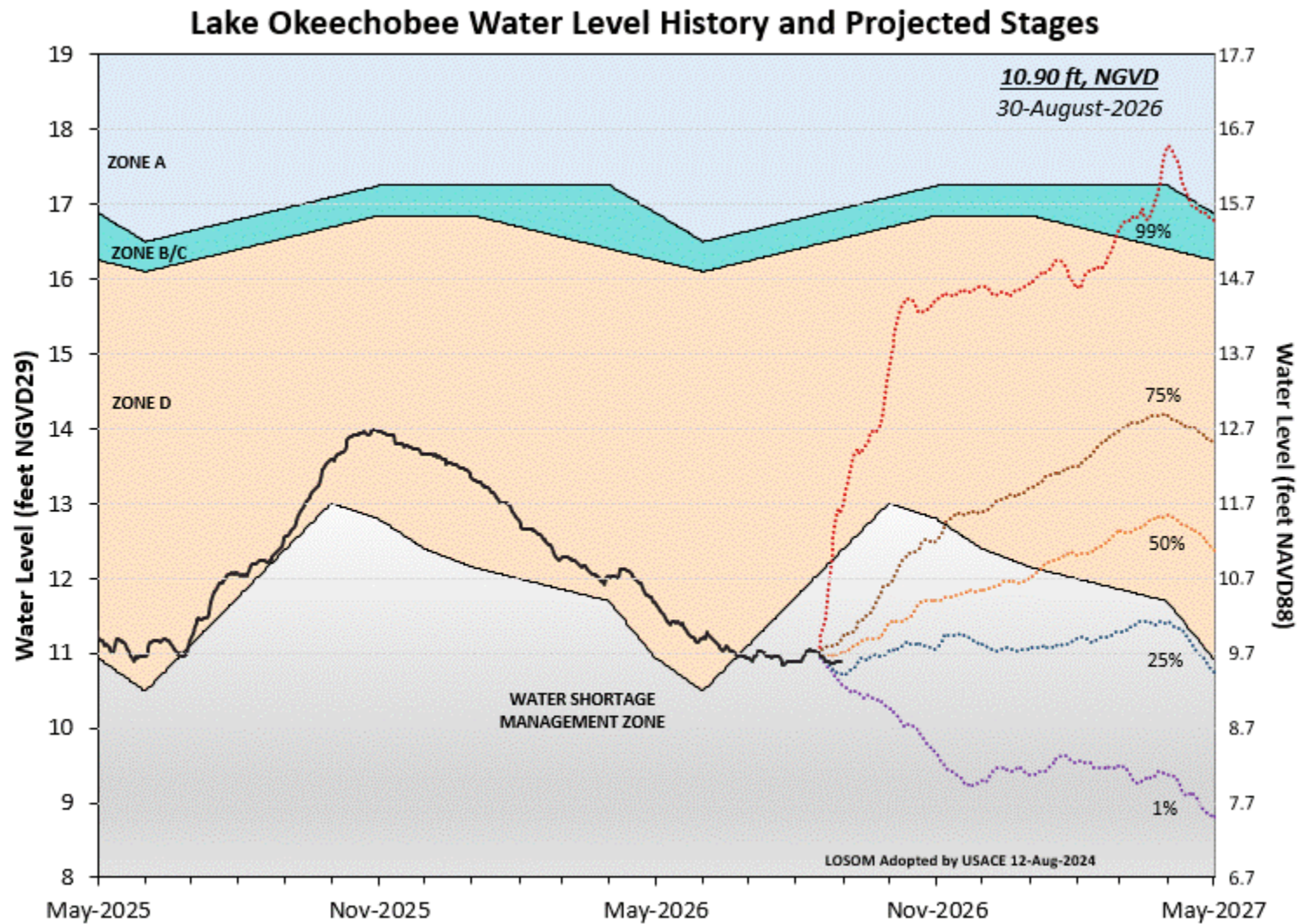


Figure LO-2. Recent Lake Okeechobee stages with projected stages based on a conditional position analysis.
 Note: stages are in NGVD29, approximate NAVD88 values are shown for reference.

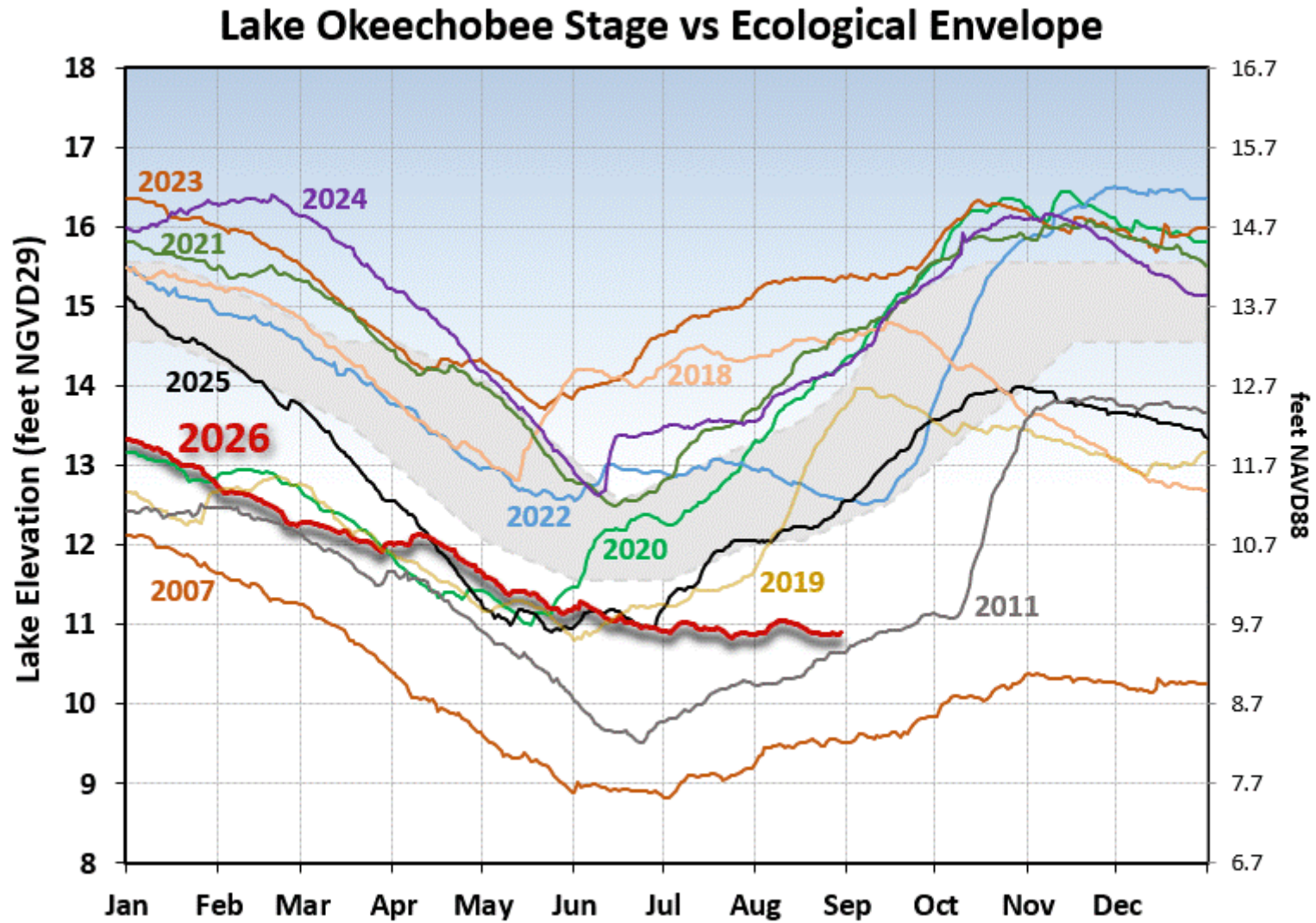


Figure LO-3. The current and select prior year's annual lake stage hydrographs in comparison to the Lake Okeechobee ecological envelope (light grey).

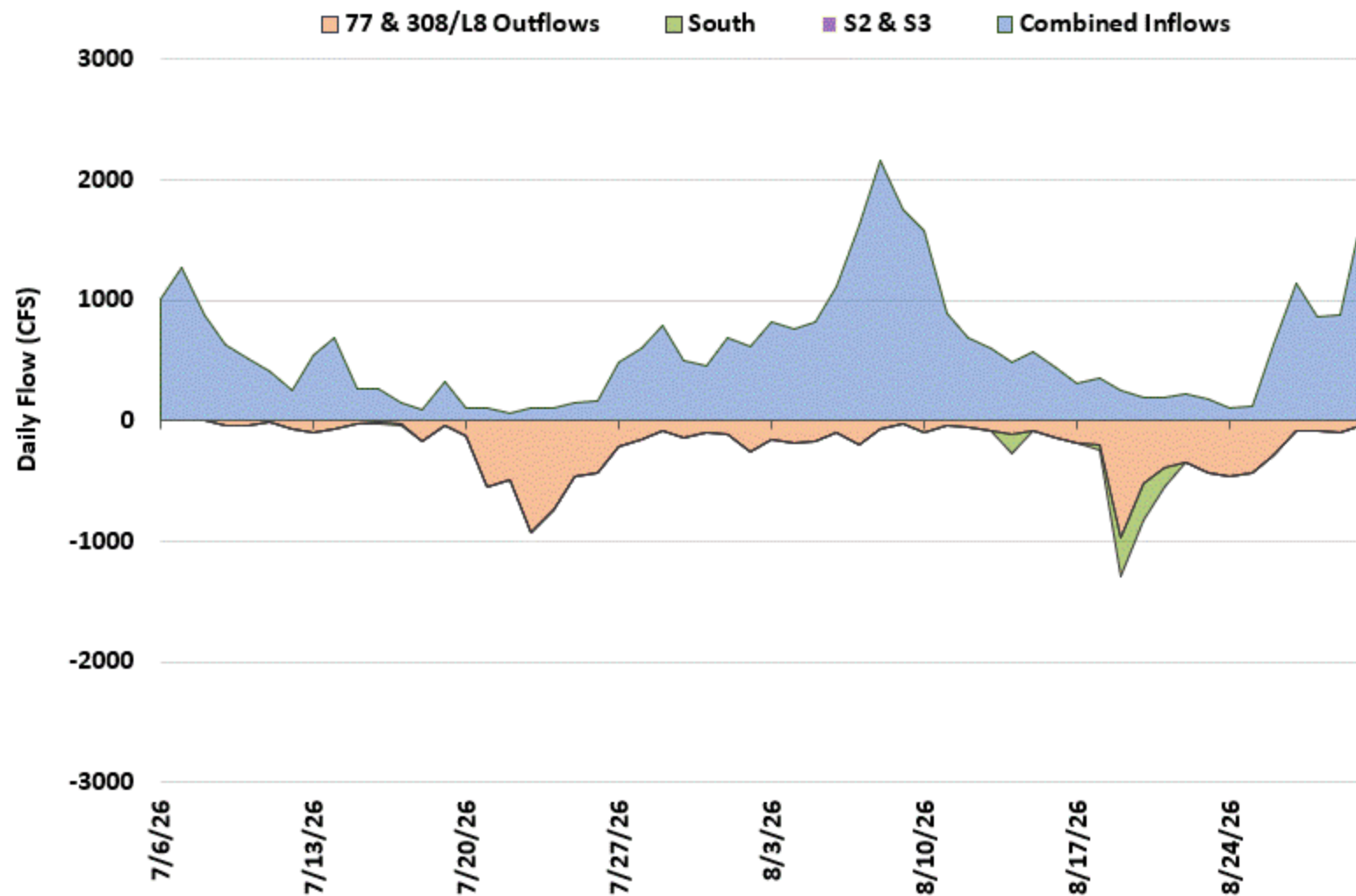


Figure LO-4. Major inflows (orange) to and outflows east and west (blue) from Lake Okeechobee. Outflows south are shown in green. Flows into Lake Okeechobee from the L-8 canal through S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) or from the C-44 canal through the S-308 are included as inflows. Conversely, flows from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

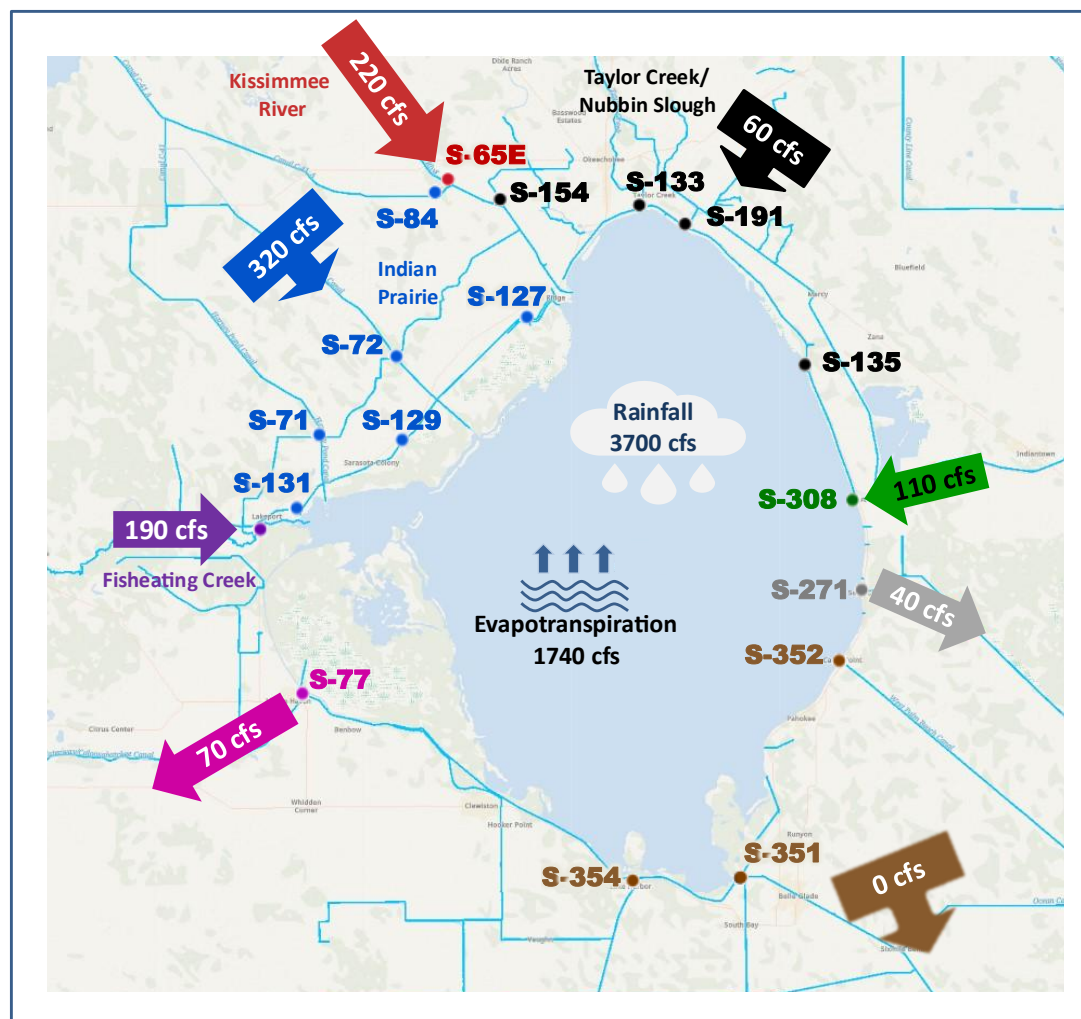


Figure LO-5. Inflows into Lake Okeechobee from Indian Prairie basins, Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough, Kissimmee River and Fisheating Creek (currently no flow data available for FECR), and outflows to the west via S-77, to the east via S-308, to the south via S-351, S-352, S-354, and to southeast via S-271 (formerly Culvert 10A) for the week of August 24 - 30, 2026.

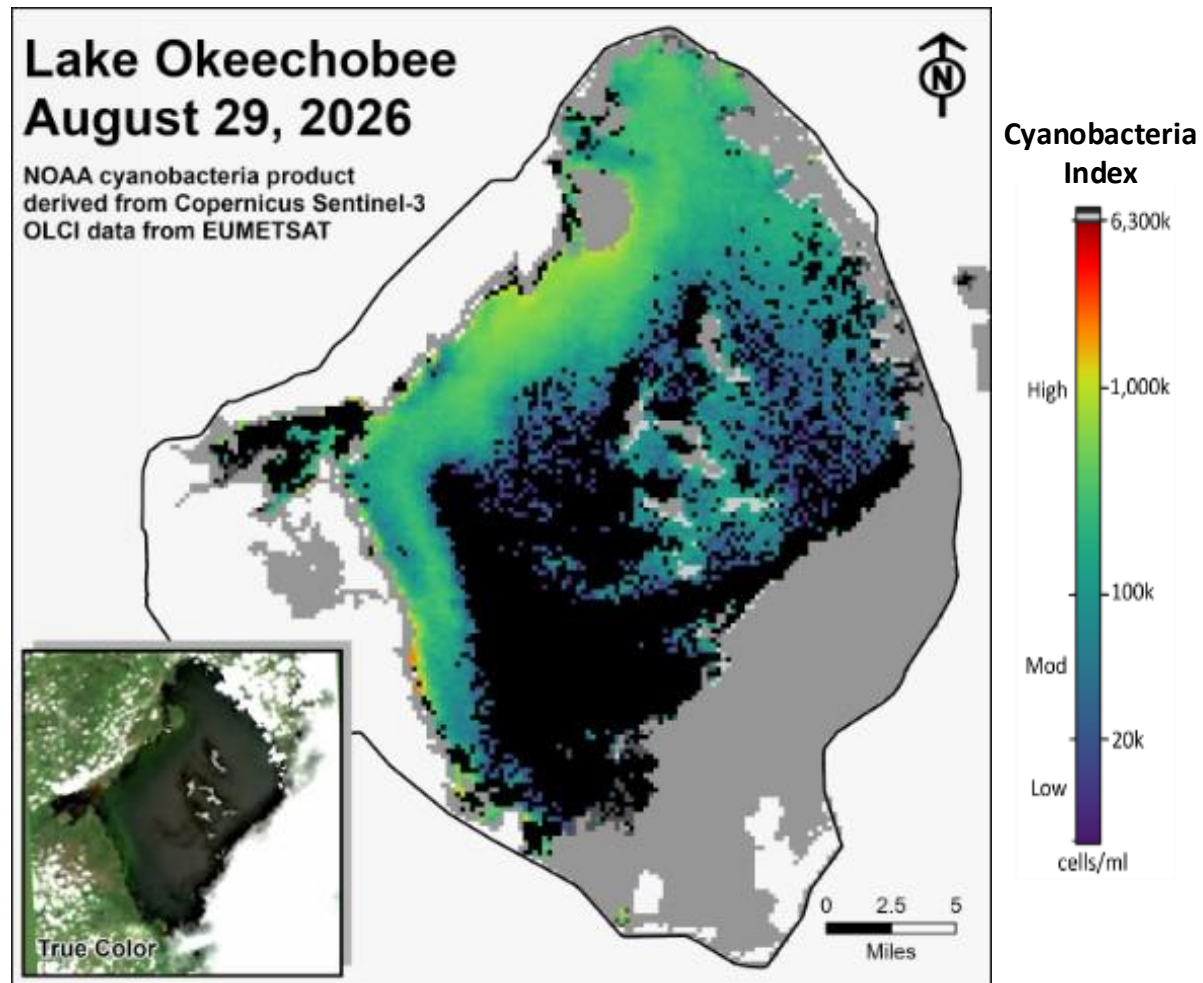


Figure LO-6. Cyanobacteria bloom index level on Lake Okeechobee, based on NOAA's harmful algal bloom monitoring system. Gray color indicates cloud cover. *Provisional NOAA image, subject to change*.

Estuaries

St. Lucie Estuary

Over the past week, mean total inflow to the St. Lucie Estuary was 942 cfs (**Figures ES-1 and ES-2**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 705 cfs. For comparison, the historical provisional mean inflows from contributing areas are shown in **Figure ES-2**.

Over the past week, salinities decreased at all sites in the estuary (**Table ES-1 and Figure ES-3**). The seven-day moving average water column salinity at the US1 Bridge was 19.1. 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) for August was 1.6 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 1,667 cfs (**Figures ES-6 and ES-7**), and the previous 30-day mean inflow was 2,213 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 steady at Val I-75, and increased at the remaining sites in the estuary (**Table ES-2 and Figures ES-8 and ES-9**). The seven-day mean water column salinity (**Table ES-2**) was in the optimal range (0–10) for tape grass in the upper estuary. The seven-day mean salinity values were within the 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 August were 3.4 spat/shell at Iona Cove and 9.6 spat/shell at Bird Island, which is no change at Iona Cove and an increase at Bird Island compared to 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 450 to 2,000 cfs, with estimated tidal basin inflows of 308 cfs. Model results from all scenarios predict daily salinity to be 6.4 or lower and the 30-day moving average surface salinity to be 3.6 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 August 28, 2026, that *Karenia brevis*, the Florida red tide dinoflagellate, was not observed in any samples collected within the District region.

Water Management Recommendations

Lake stage is in the Water Shortage Management Zone. Current climatological and hydrological conditions are normal. The LOSOM release guidance suggests no release at S-79 to the Caloosahatchee River Estuary and no releases at S-80 to the St. Lucie Estuary.

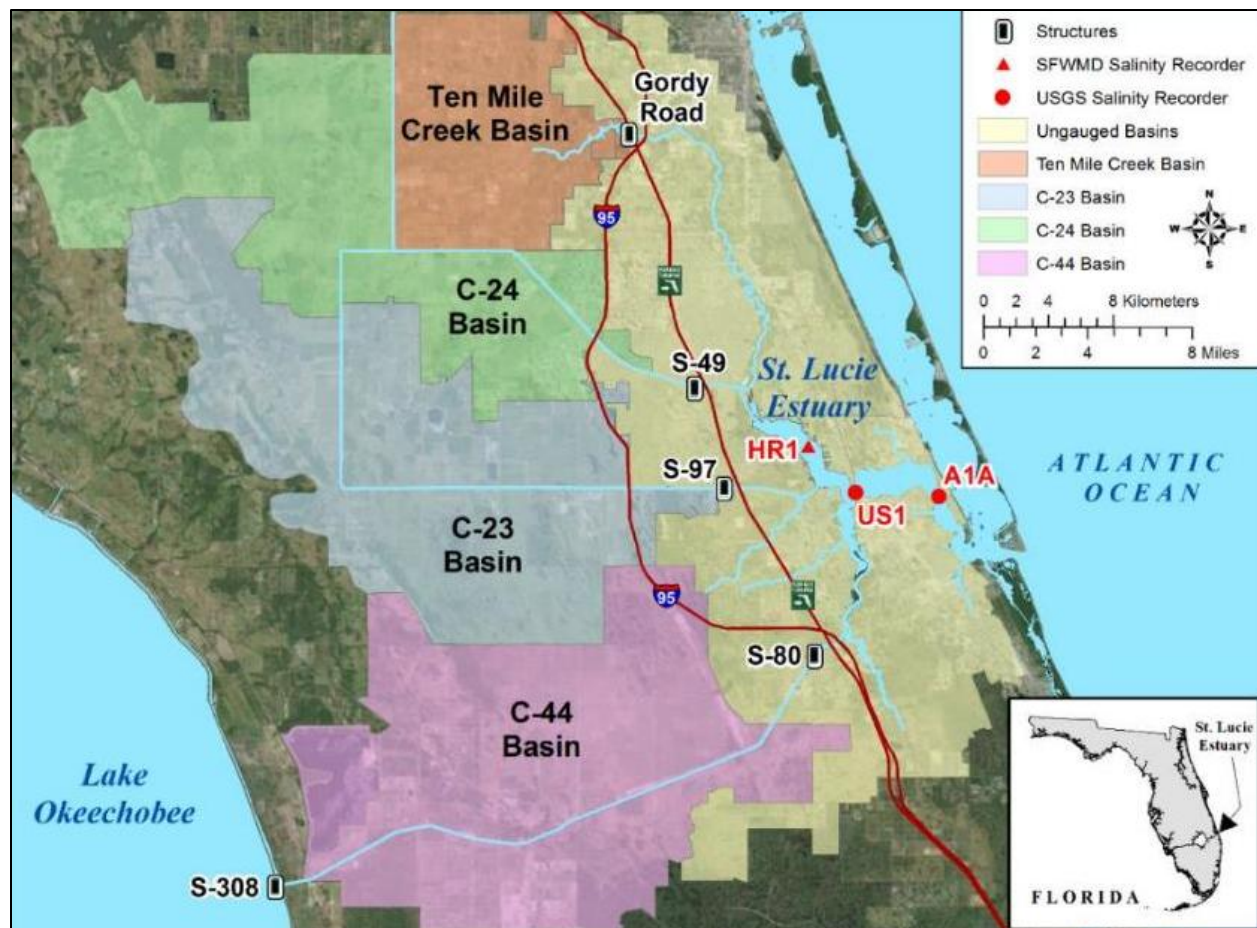


Figure ES-1. Basins, water control structures and salinity monitoring sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.

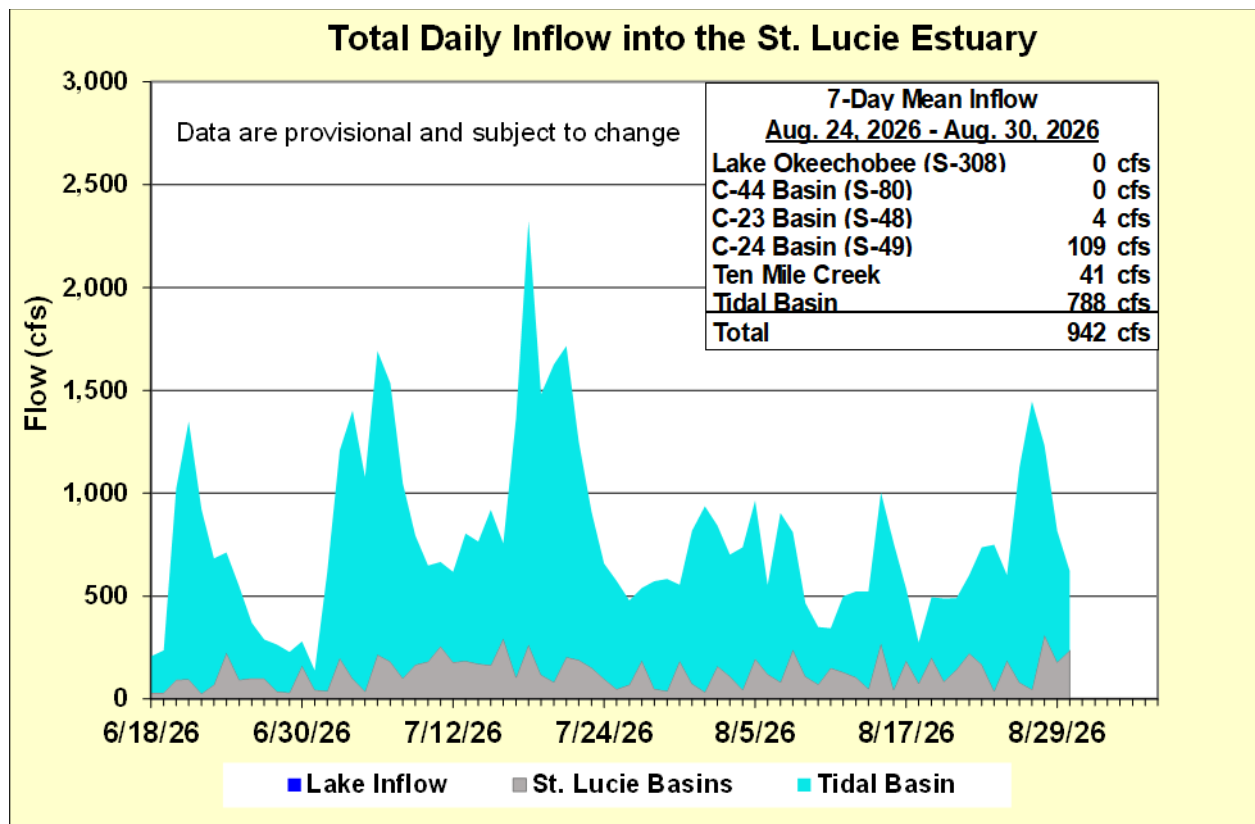


Figure ES-2. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee and runoff from the C-44, C-23, C-24, Ten Mile Creek, and Tidal Basins into the St. Lucie Estuary.

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)	12.2 (13.3)	17.8 (18.7)	10.0 – 25.0
US1 Bridge	18.9 (19.6)	19.3 (20.6)	10.0 – 25.0
A1A Bridge	25.6 (26.6)	28.1 (29.1)	10.0 – 25.0

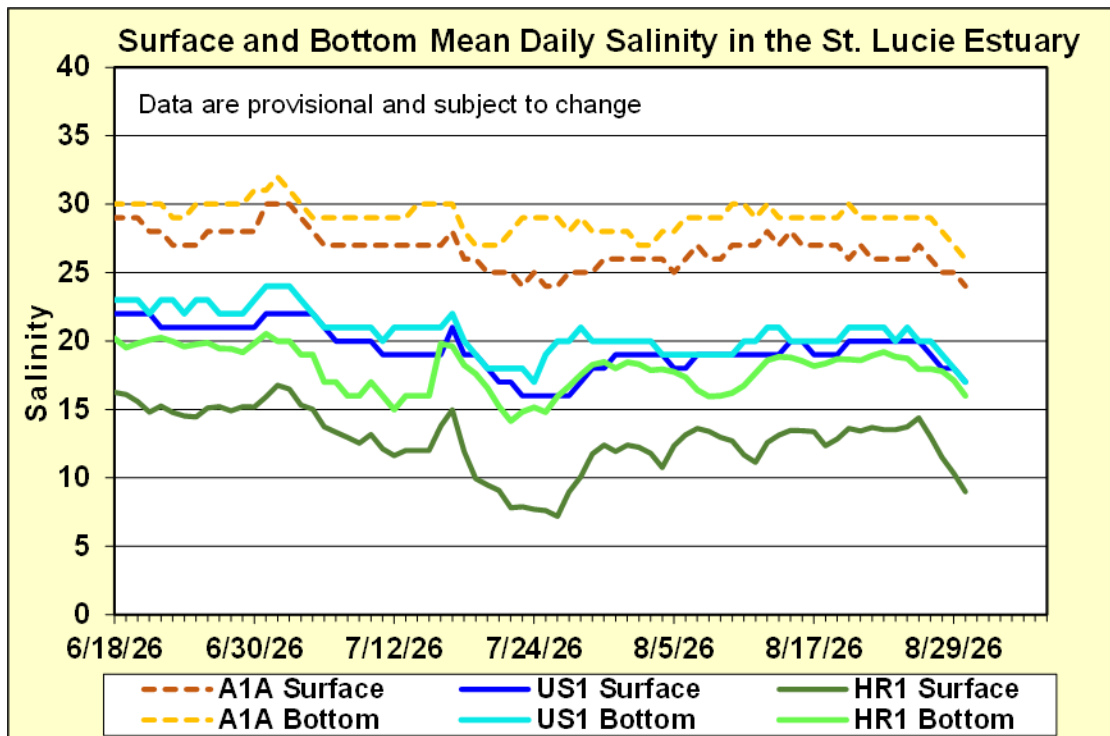


Figure ES-3. Mean daily salinity at the A1A, US1, and HR1 sites in the St. Lucie Estuary.

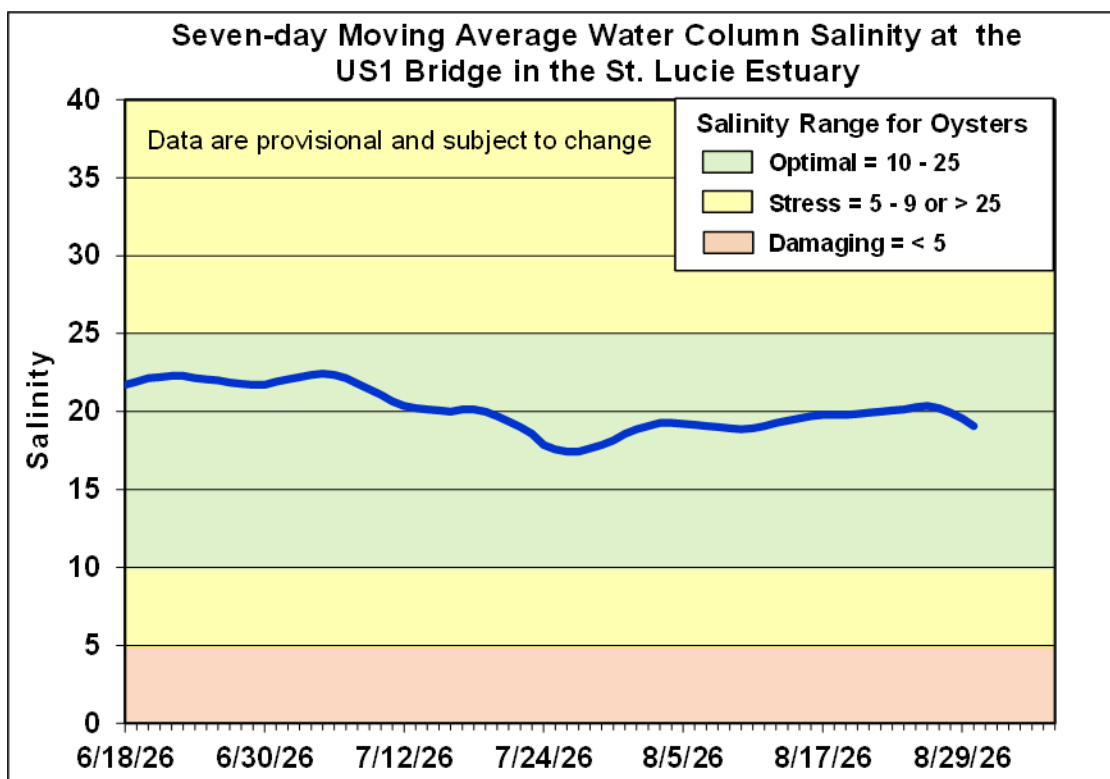


Figure ES-4. Seven-day moving average of the surface and bottom salinities at the US1 Bridge in the St. Lucie Estuary.

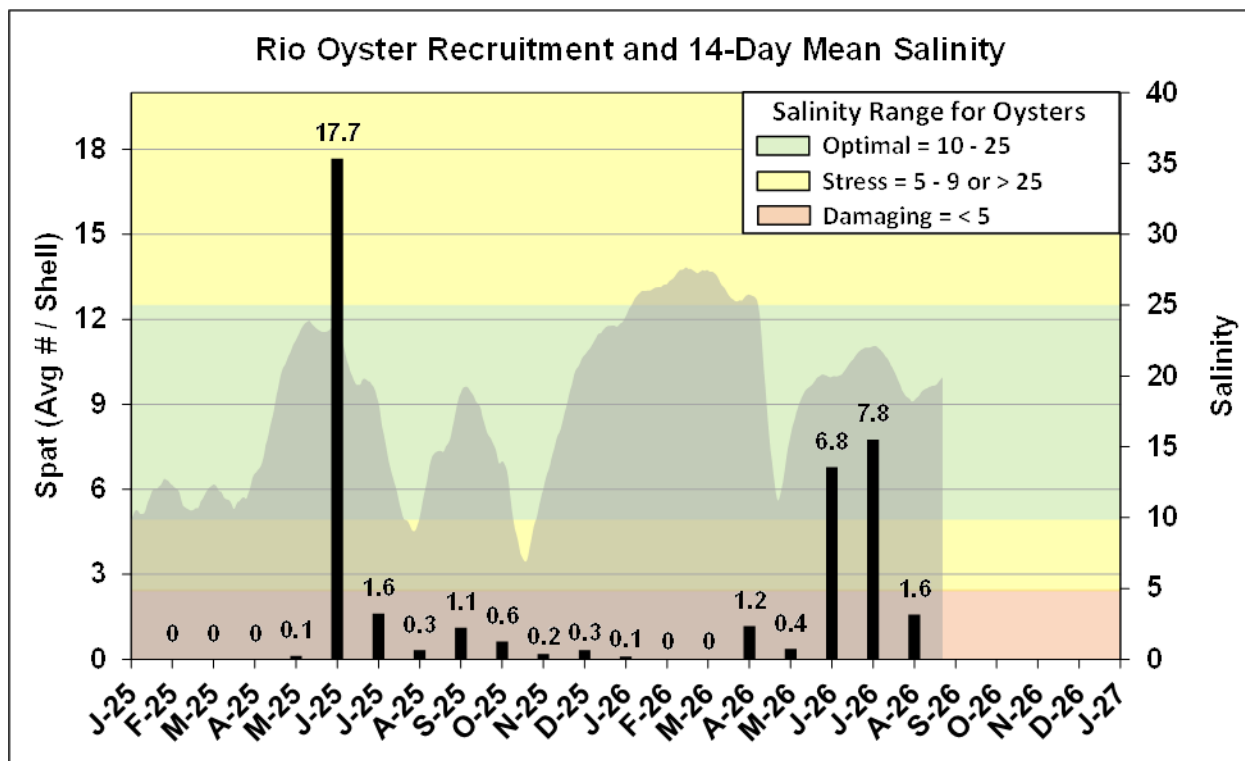


Figure ES-5. Mean oyster recruitment at the Rio oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at US1 Bridge.

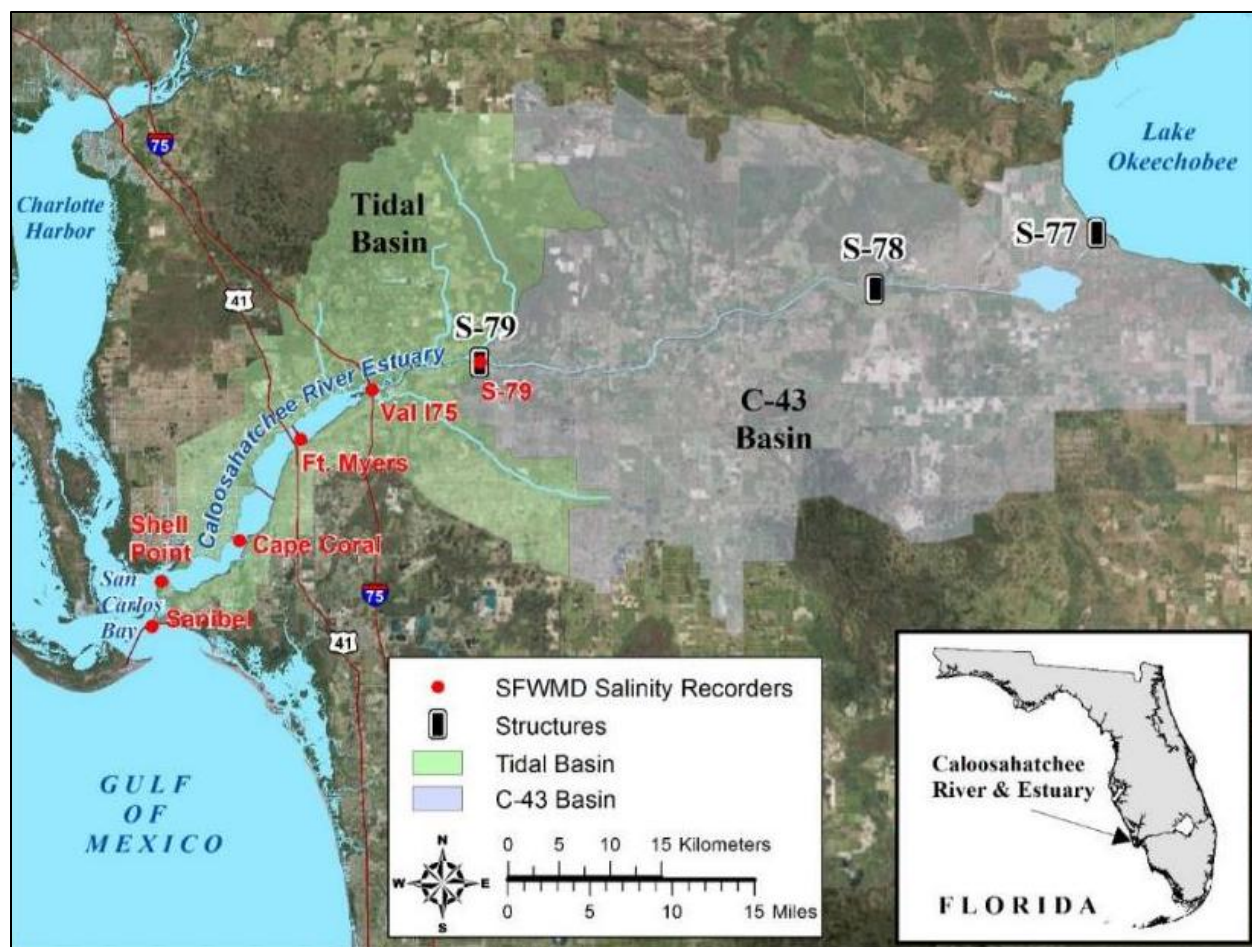


Figure ES-6. Basins, water control structures, and salinity monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

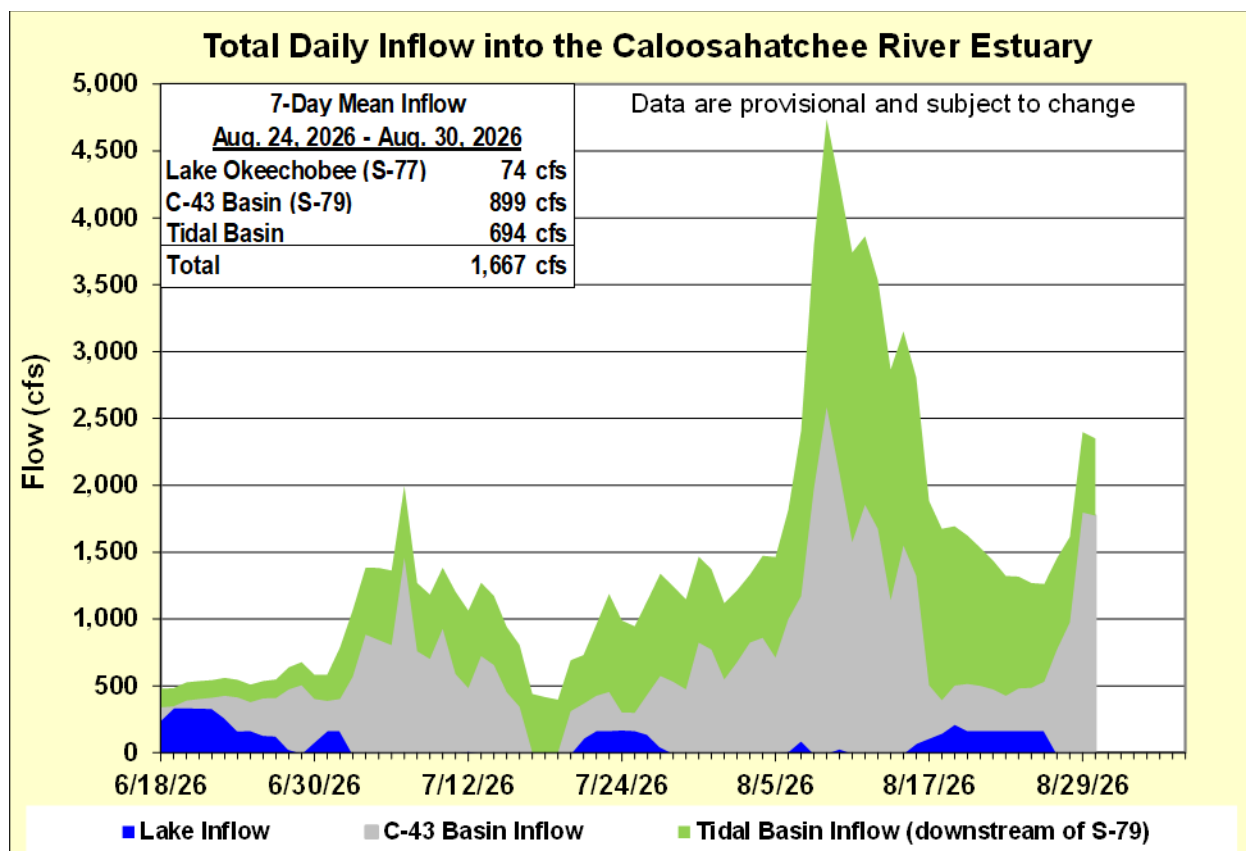


Figure ES-7. Total daily inflows from Lake Okeechobee, and runoff from the C-43 and Tidal basins into the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

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)	1.2 (1.4)	1.3 (1.5)	0.0 – 10.0
Val I-75	2.0 (2.0)	2.4 (2.6)	0.0 – 10.0
Fort Myers Yacht Basin	8.0 (7.5)	8.7 (9.4)	0.0 – 10.0
Cape Coral	16.7 (14.3)	18.3 (16.4)	10.0 – 25.0
Shell Point	32.1 (28.6)	31.0 (28.8)	10.0 – 25.0
Sanibel	33.3 (31.7)	38.5 (36.8)	10.0 – 25.0

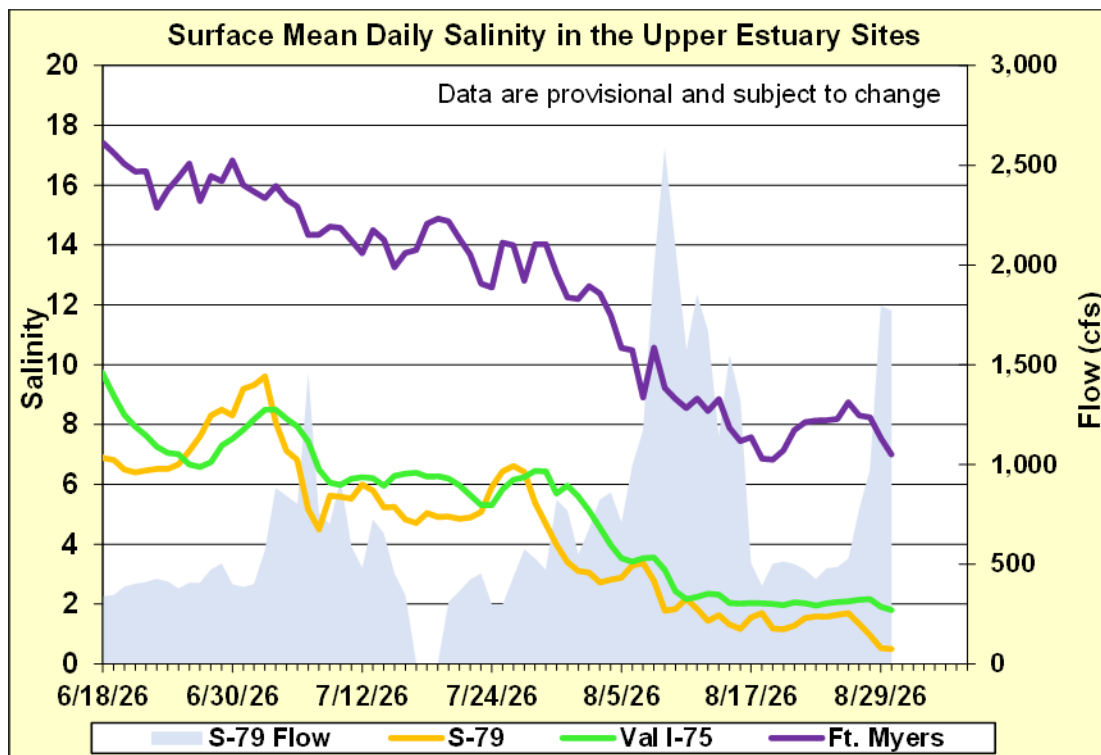


Figure ES-8. Mean daily salinity at upper Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.

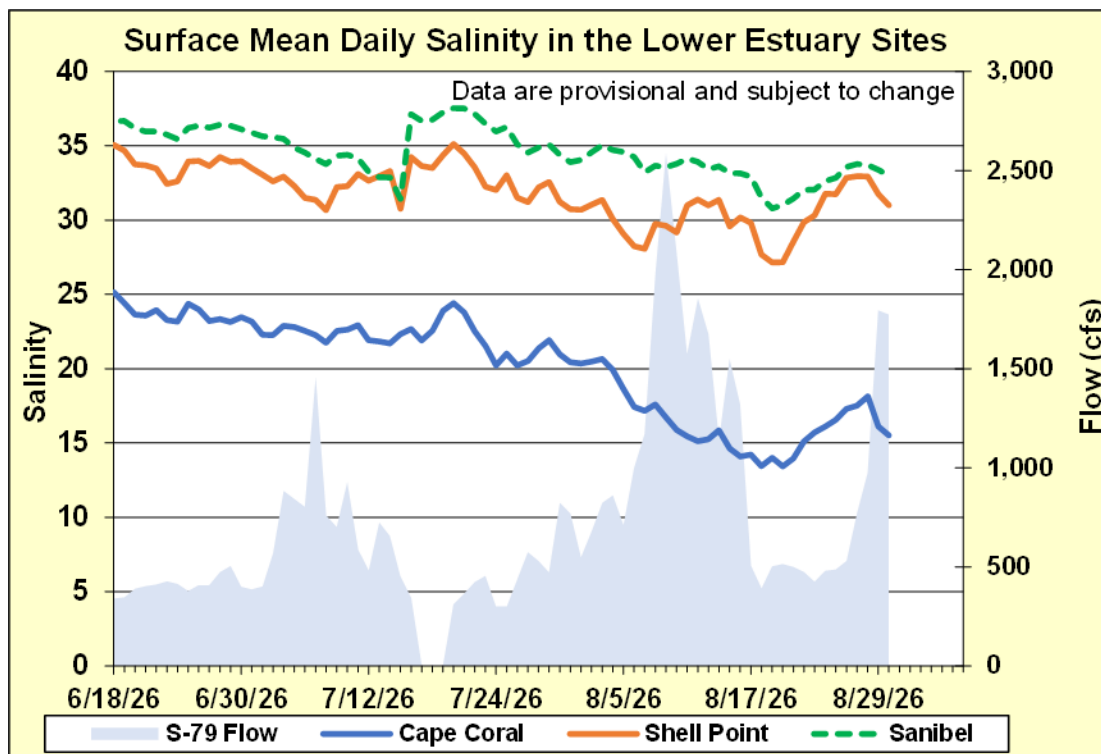


Figure ES-9. Mean daily surface salinity at lower Caloosahatchee River Estuary monitoring sites and mean daily flow at S-79.

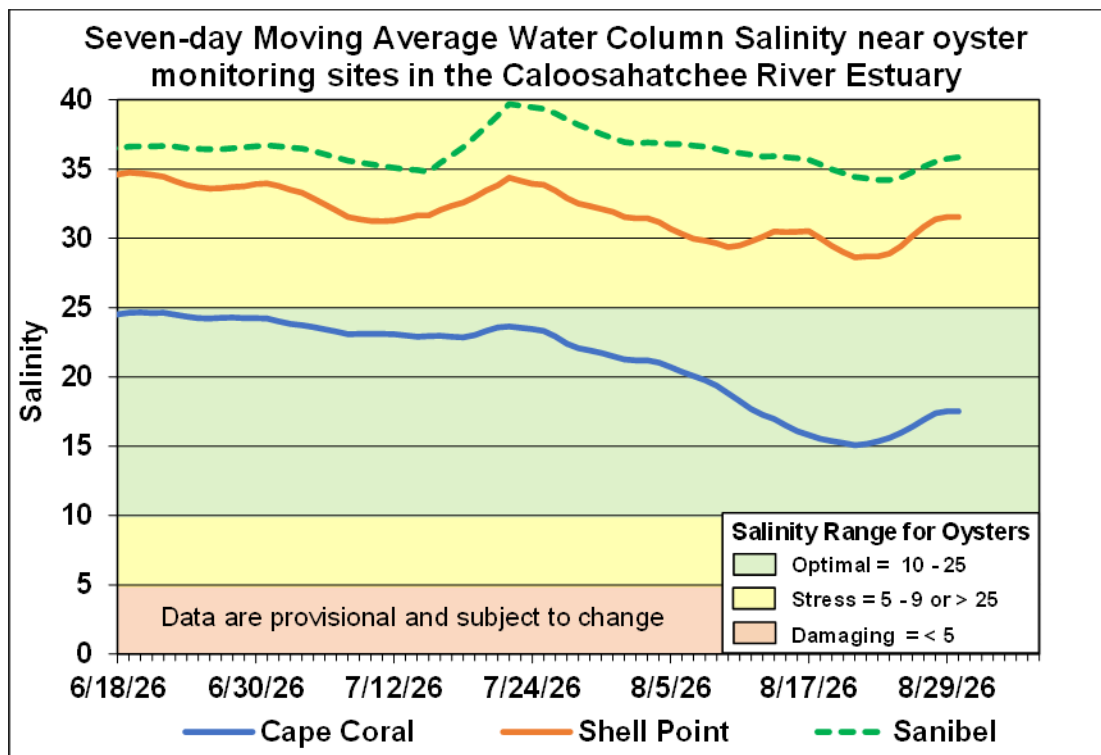


Figure ES-10. Seven-day moving average of surface and bottom salinities at Cape Coral, Shell Point, and Sanibel monitoring sites in the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.

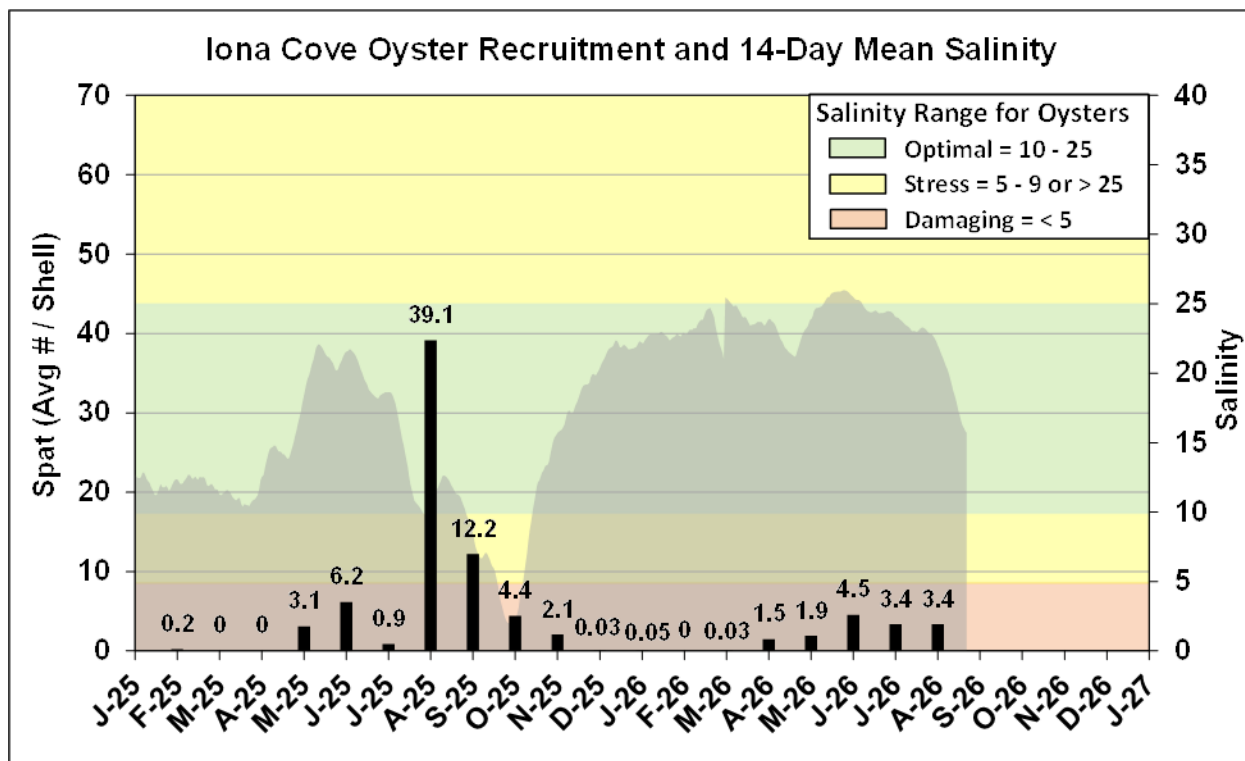


Figure ES-11. Mean oyster recruitment at the Iona Cove oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Cape Coral.

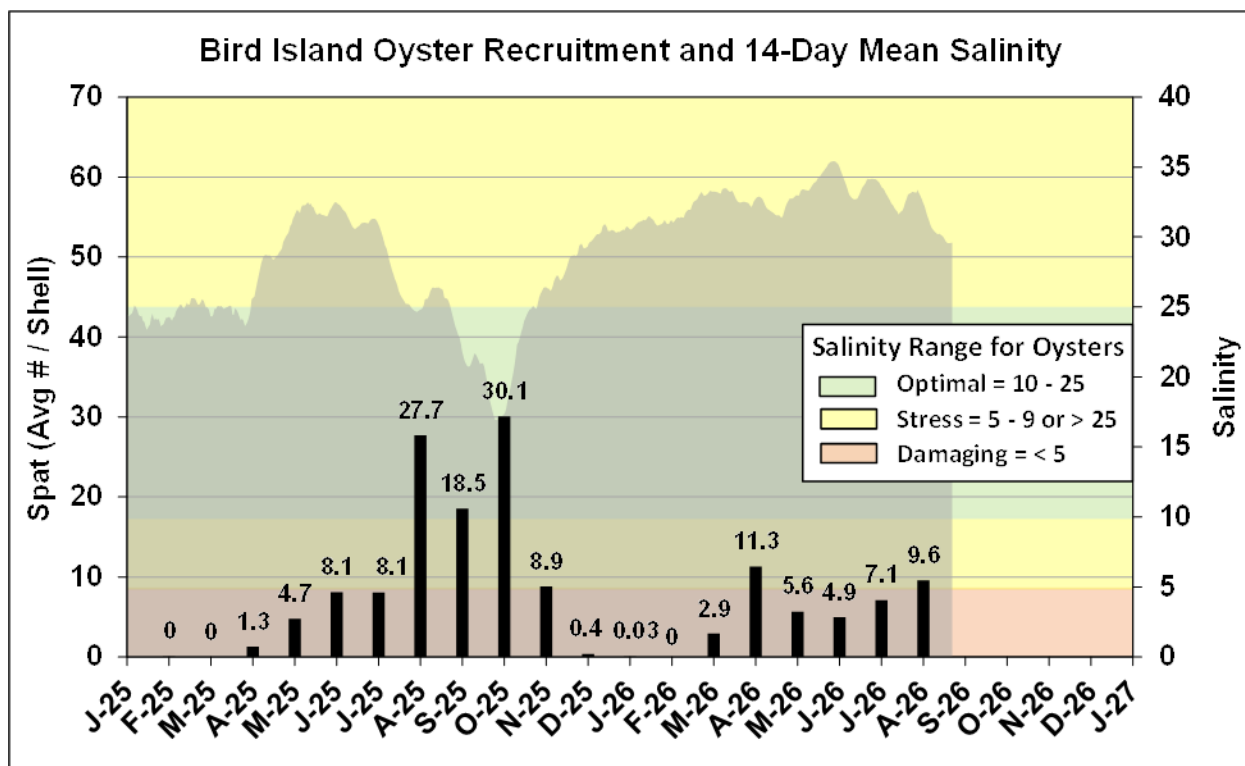


Figure ES-12. Mean oyster recruitment at the Bird Island oyster monitoring station and 14-day mean salinity at Shell Point.

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	308	6.4	3.6
B	750	308	4.2	3.0
C	1,000	308	3.3	2.7
D	1,500	308	1.8	2.1
E	2,000	308	0.8	1.8

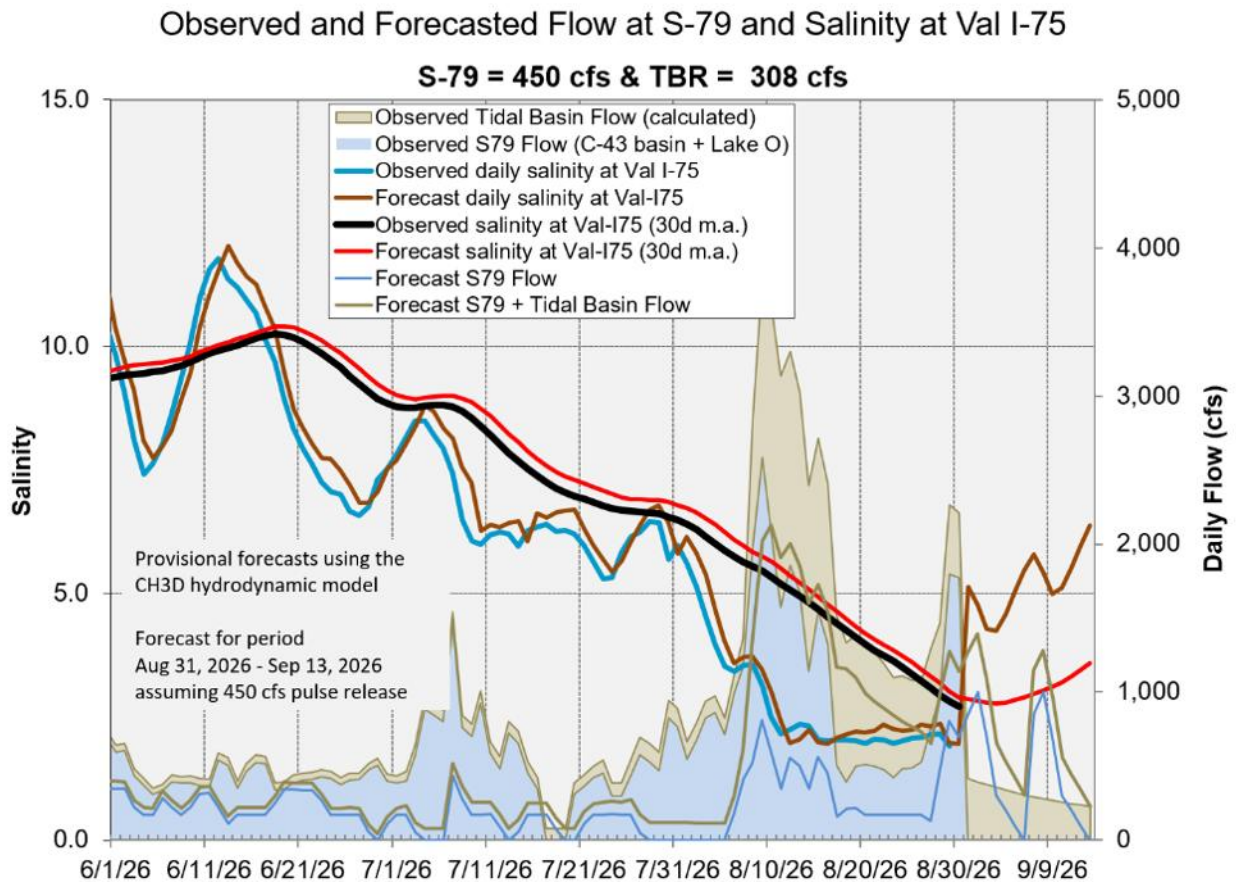


Figure ES-13. Surface salinity forecast at the Val I-75 site assuming a 450 cfs pulse release at S-79.

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. Online treatment cells are at or near target stage. The 365-day PLRs for the Western and Eastern Flow-way are below $1.0 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{year}$ (**Figure S-2**).

STA-1W: STA-1W Eastern Flow-way is offline for vegetation management activities. Treatment cells are at or near 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 $1.0 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{year}$ (**Figure S-2**).

STA-2: Treatment cells are at or near target stage. An operational restriction is in place in Flow-way 2 for vegetation management activities. The 365-day PLRs for all Flow-ways are below $1.0 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{year}$ (**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 at or near target stage. Vegetation in the Central Flow-way is highly stressed. The 365-day PLRs for the Eastern, Central, and Western Flow-ways are below $1.0 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{year}$ (**Figure S-3**).

STA-5/6: Treatment cells are at or below target stage. All treatment cells have highly stressed vegetation conditions. The 365-day PLRs for all Flow-ways are below $1.0 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{year}$ (**Figure S-4**).

For definitions on STA operational language see glossary following figures.

Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas - STAs

Estimated Inflow and Outflow Volumes

Aug. 24th, 2026 - Aug. 30th, 2026 *Includes preliminary data*

- Total WY2027 inflows to STAs (5/1/2026 to 8/30/2026): ~98,000 ac-ft
- Lake Okeechobee releases to FEBs/STAs
 - 8/24/2026 to 8/30/2026: 0 ac-ft
 - WY 2027: ~ 9,000 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

	Total Inflow (acre-feet)	Total Outflow (acre-feet)
STA-1E	1,300	1,000
STA-1W	2,100	300
STA-2	4,000	1,100
STA-3/4	2,600	4,200
STA-5/6	1,000	0

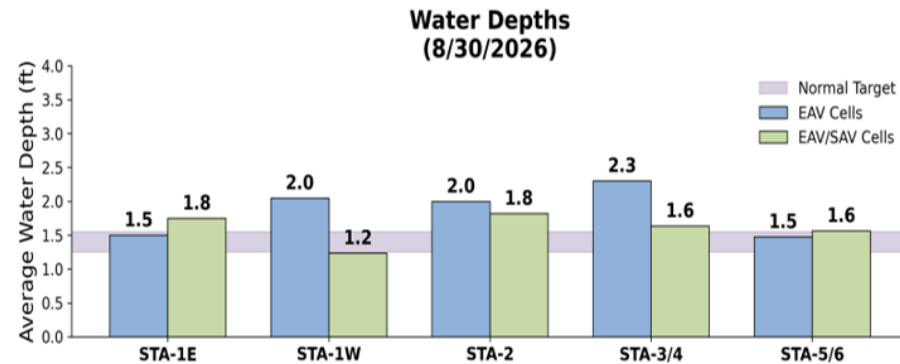


Figure S-1. STA depths and flow volumes

0 CFS Lake release capacity in Eastern Flow Path:
8/31/2026 to 9/6/2026
Subject to change weekly as wet season progresses

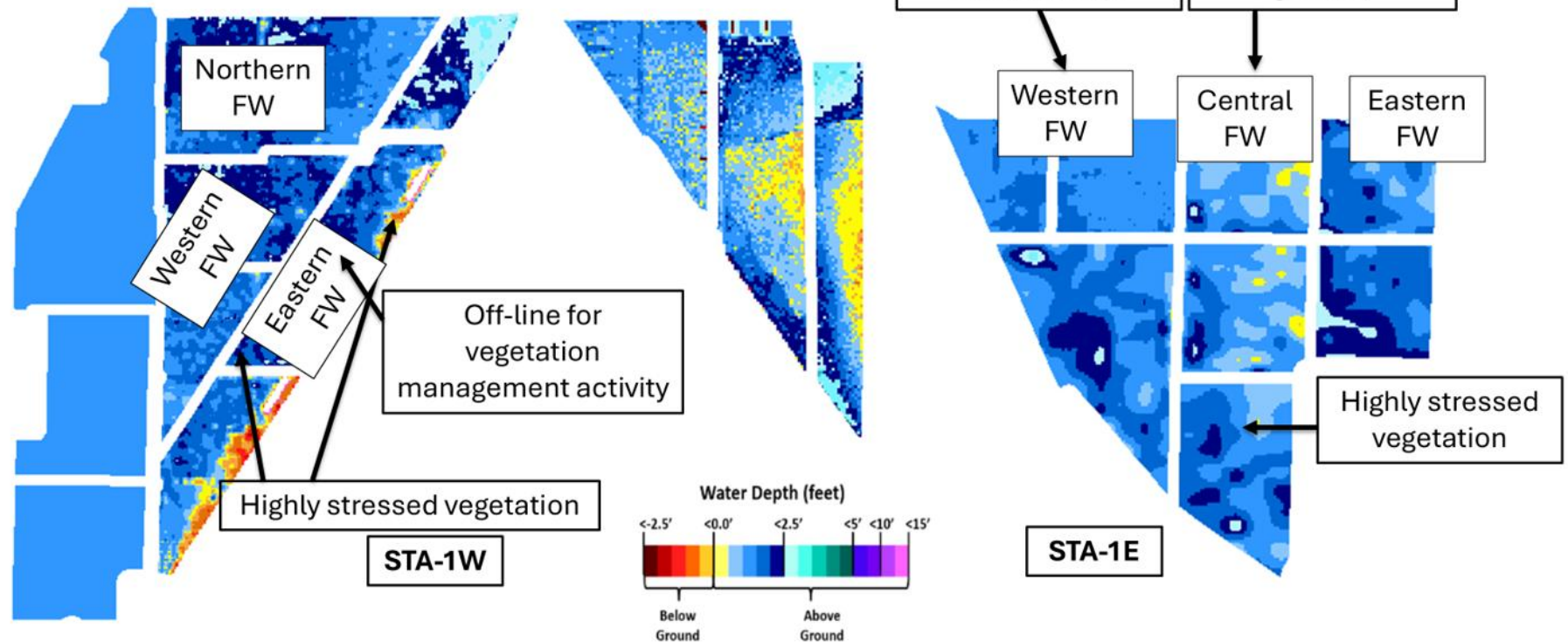


Figure S-2. Eastern Flow Path Weekly Status Report

1,100 CFS Lake release capacity in Central Flow Path:
8/31/2026 to 9/6/2026

Subject to change weekly as wet season progresses

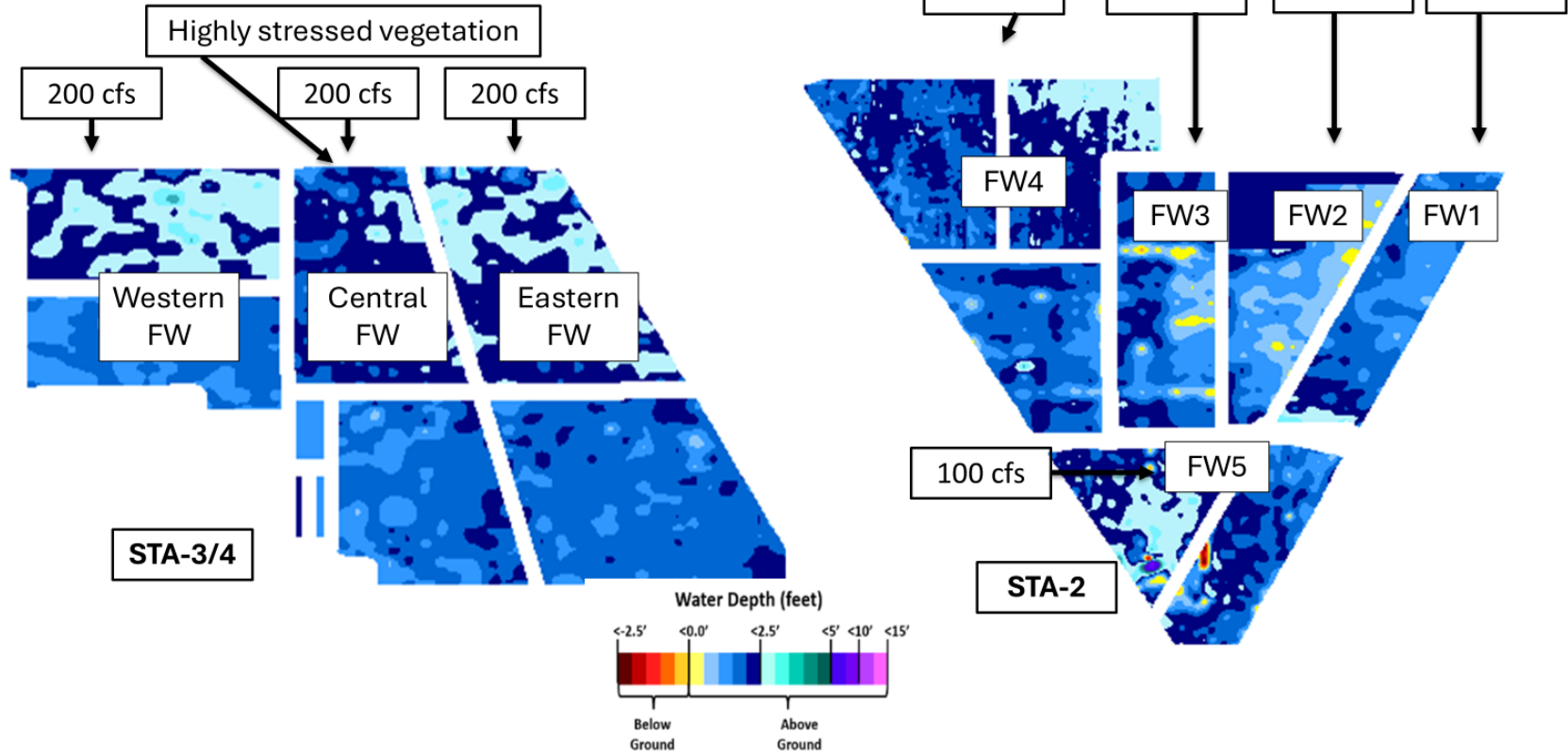


Figure S-3. Central Flow Path Weekly Status Report

0 CFS Lake release capacity in Western Flow Path:
8/31/2026 to 9/6/2026

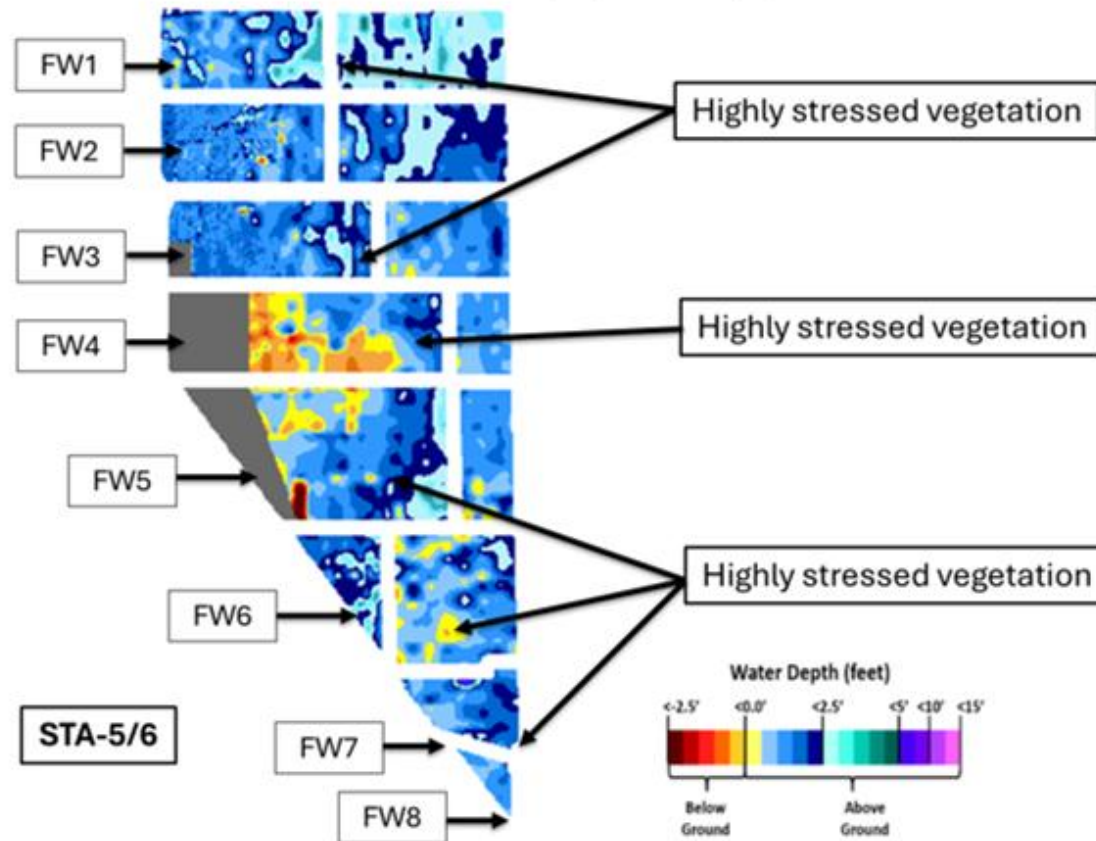


Figure S-4. Western Flow Path Weekly Status Report

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 Areas

Regulation Schedules

WCA-1: Stage fell at the 1-8C gauge last week and was below the A-1 regulation line by 1.03 feet on Sunday, August 30, 2026 (**Figure EV-1**).

WCA-2A: Water depth at the 2-17 gauge slightly increased over the last week. Stage was 0.29 feet below the regulation line on Sunday (**Figure EV-2**).

WCA-3A: The 3-gauge average stage remains well within Zone B, remaining steady with a slight incline over the week. On Sunday, stages were around 1.27 feet below the Zone A regulation line. Stage at Gauge 62 (NW corner) increased slightly last week and was below the Upper Schedule line by 0.85 feet on Sunday (**Figures EV-3 and EV-4**).

Water Depths

The SFWDAT model output for August 30, 2026, illustrates a drying trend over the last month in WCA-1. Depths in WCA-2A over the last two months remain between 0.5 feet and 1.3 feet, which is low for this time of year. Water levels are now increasing in NE WCA-3A and remains stable in southern and central WCA-3A; water levels are low in the 10th percentile across the entirety of the basin. Satellite imagery is detecting very dry soil in the NE WCA-3A region, suggesting the potential for damaging peat fires if dry conditions persist. The Big Cypress basin is also showing a stable wetting trend although there are issues with the WDAT output in this region. Everglades National Park (ENP) experienced several significant wildfires last week, but connectivity in both Taylor Slough (TS) and Shark River Slough (SRS) remained relatively steady over the last month. Water depths remain in the 10th – 20th percentile for this time of year across the EPA impacting soil, flora, and fauna. (**Figures EV-5 and EV-6**). Recurring below average water depths in the central Everglades are illustrating the system level importance of maintaining water in the sloughs and low-water refugia for wildlife and vegetation needs.

Taylor Slough and Florida Bay

Most stages increased across Taylor Slough over the past week, with an average increase of 0.12 feet for the week. Changes ranged from –0.09 feet at P37 in the southern slough to +0.30 feet at CT50R 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 5.3 inches compared to before the Florida Bay Initiative (starting in 2017), an increase of 0.4 inches relative to last week's comparison. Stages at Craighead Pond (CP) and Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB) are below the estimated average for 1900 by 1.31 and 2.29 feet, respectively.

Average salinity in Florida Bay was 43.9, an increase of 0.7 from last week. Salinity changes ranged from –0.9 at Garfield Bight (GB) in the western nearshore region to +2.8 at Terrapin Bay (TB) in the central nearshore region (**Figure EV-7**). Salinity is above the estimated average for 1900 and above the WY2001-2016 Interquartile Range (IQR) 75th percentile in all regions. (**Figure EV-9**). Salinity in the eastern region is at the hypersalinity

threshold, while the central and western regions are above it. Bay-wide salinity is above its recent average (WY1993-2016) for this time of year by 15.0, an increase of 1.5 from last week's comparison.

Salinity at the Taylor River (TR) station in the mangrove zone (tracked for the Florida Bay MFL) was 31.8, an increase of 3.5 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 1.00 inch for the week, based on the 18 gauges used for this report. Rainfall ranged from 0.25 inches at CP in the southern slough to 2.37 inches at TSB in the northern slough (**Figure EV-11**). Wind directions and speeds in Florida Bay ranged from 0.2 mph NE to 18.8 E, both on August 27th (**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 -176 acre-feet, with net negative flows for the week. Total daily creek flow ranged from -445 acre-feet on August 24th to 351 acre-feet on August 29th (**Figure EV-13**). Average daily flow from Alligator Creek was -43 acre-feet, with net negative flows for the week (**Figure EV-13**).

Implications/considerations for water management

- Due to current drought conditions, slow or no recessions and more ascensions would help to protect the wetland ecology from damaging dry conditions during the wet season.
 - With continued drought conditions, conserving water within the WCAs, especially WCA-3A, will continue to be ecologically beneficial.
- Freshwater input into Taylor Slough and the C-111 basin could help moderate salinities and support recovery of estuarine conditions in Florida Bay.
 - Hypersaline conditions in the north-central region of Florida Bay tied with elevated temperatures could lead to seagrass die-off conditions if freshwater input is not increased.
- Conserving water in the WCAs while providing 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-1. Previous week's rainfall and water depth changes in Everglades basins.

Everglades Region		Rainfall (Inches)	Stage Change (feet)
WCA-1	2.21		+0.08
WCA-2A	2.71		+0.17
WCA-2B	1.87		NA (Data issue)
WCA-3A	1.86		+0.17
WCA-3B	0.95		-0.12
ENP	1.72		+0.08

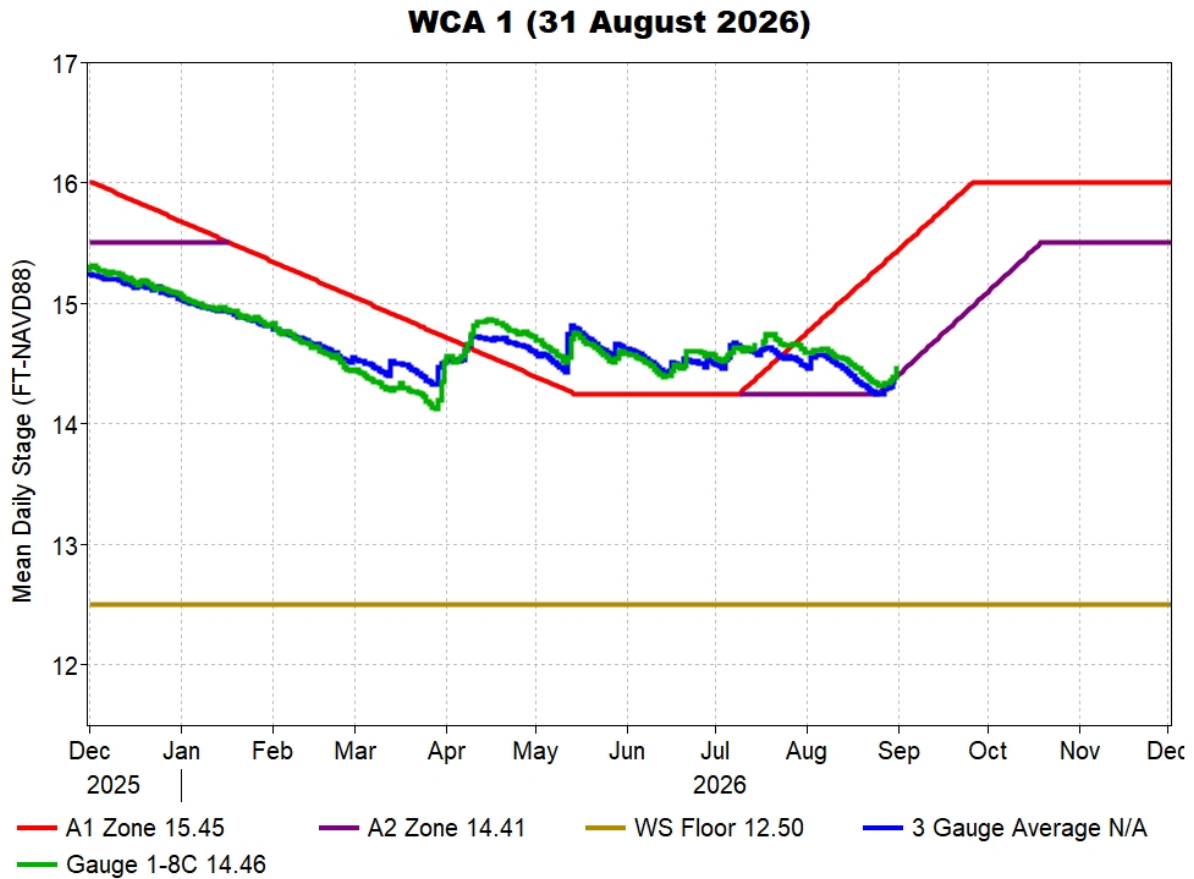


Figure EV-1. WCA-1 stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.

WCA 2A (31 August 2026)

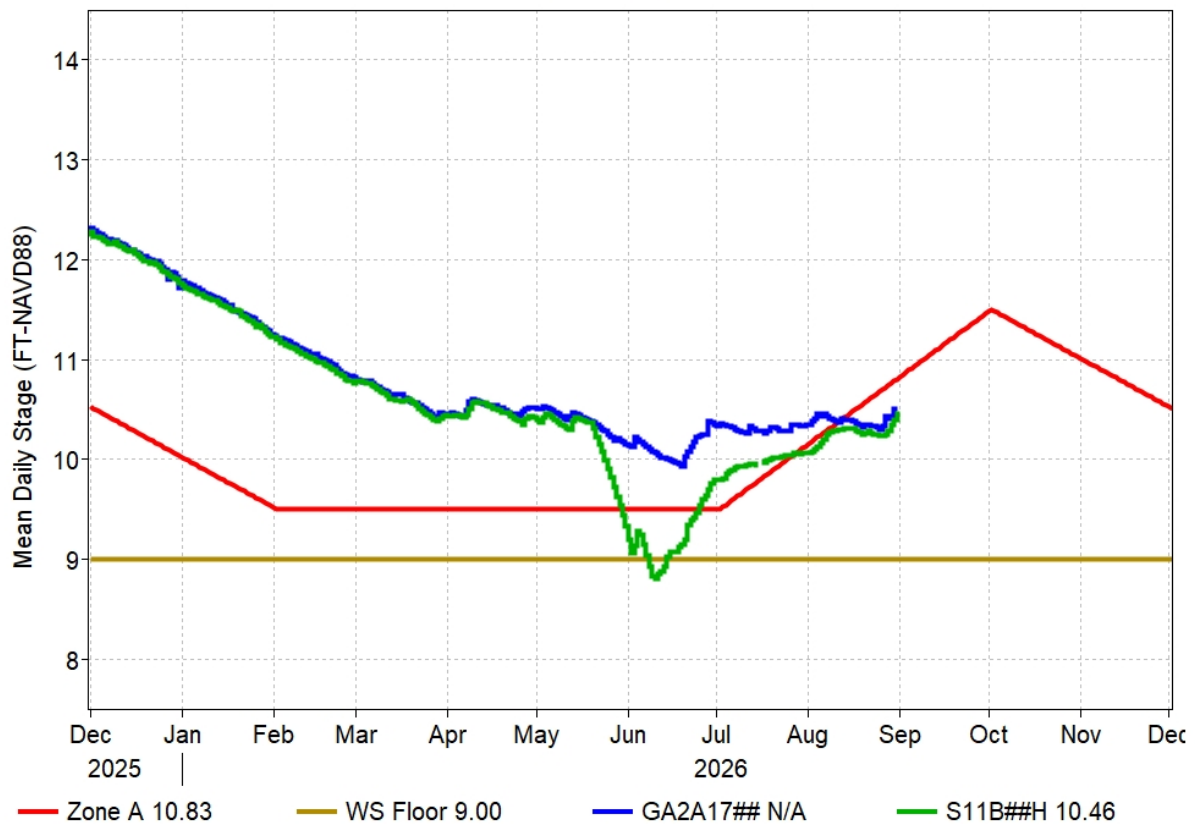


Figure EV-2. WCA-2A stage hydrographs and regulation schedule.

WCA 3A COP (31 August 2026)



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

WCA-3A (Deer) Gauge 62 (31 August 2026)

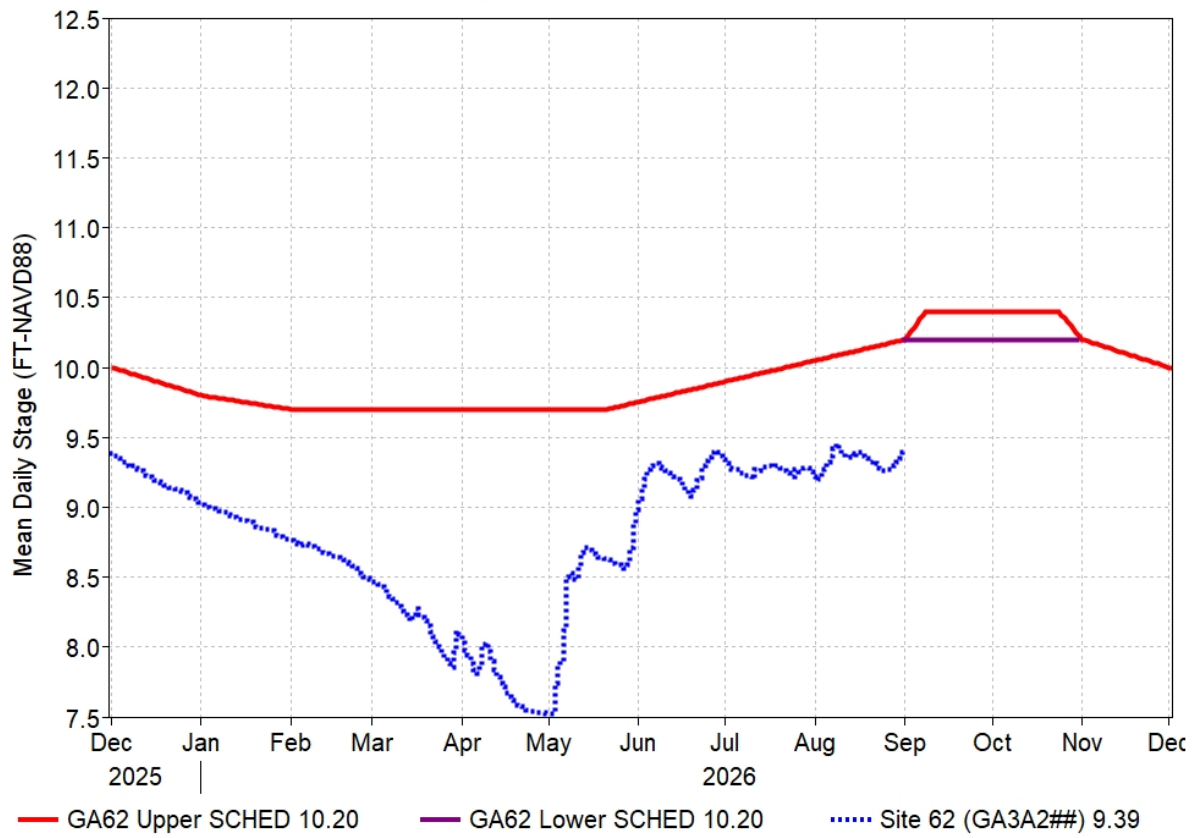


Figure EV-4. WCA-3A stage hydrograph (Deer gauge; Site 62) and regulation schedule.

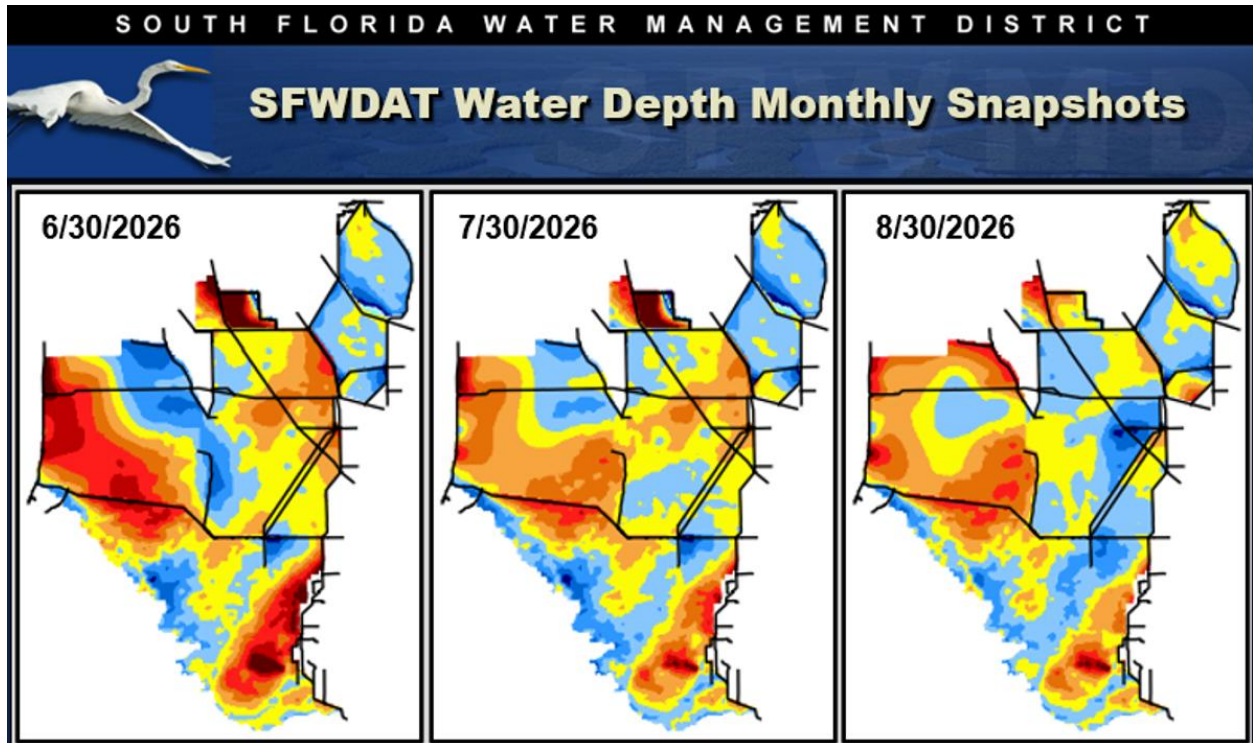


Figure EV-5. Everglades water depths from two months ago (left), one month ago (center) and present (right), based on SFWDAT.

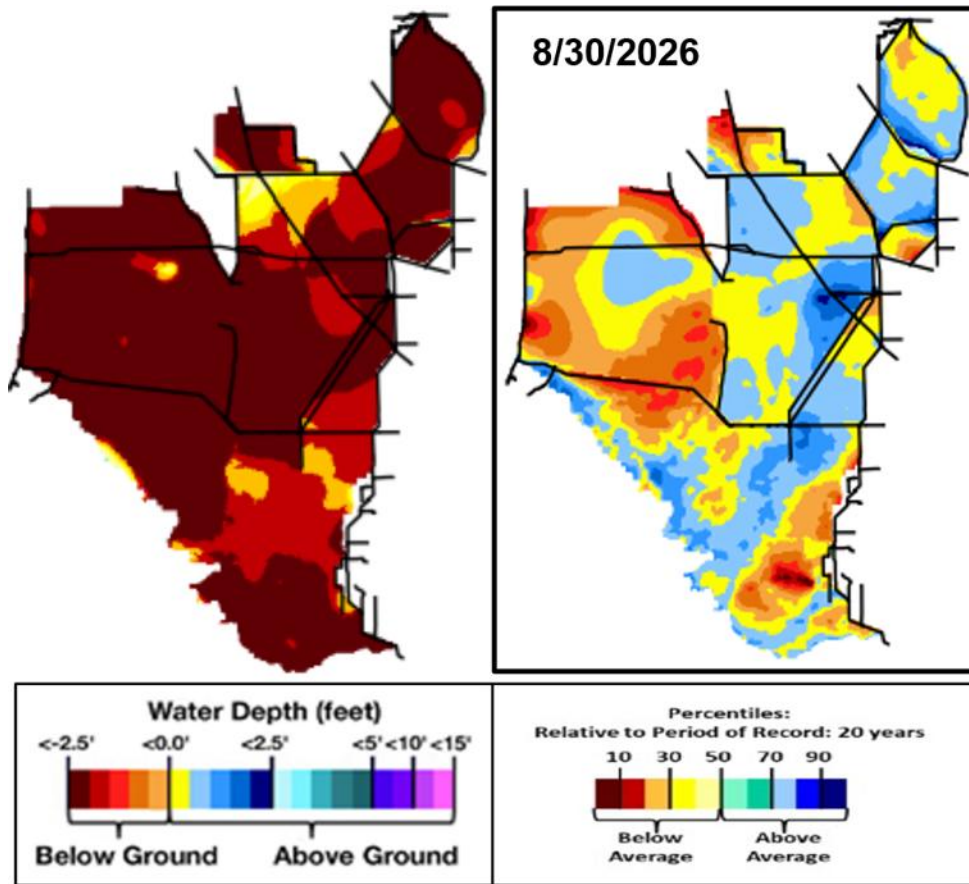


Figure EV-6. Present water depths (August 30, 2026) compared to the day of year relative to average (percentile) over the previous 20 years.

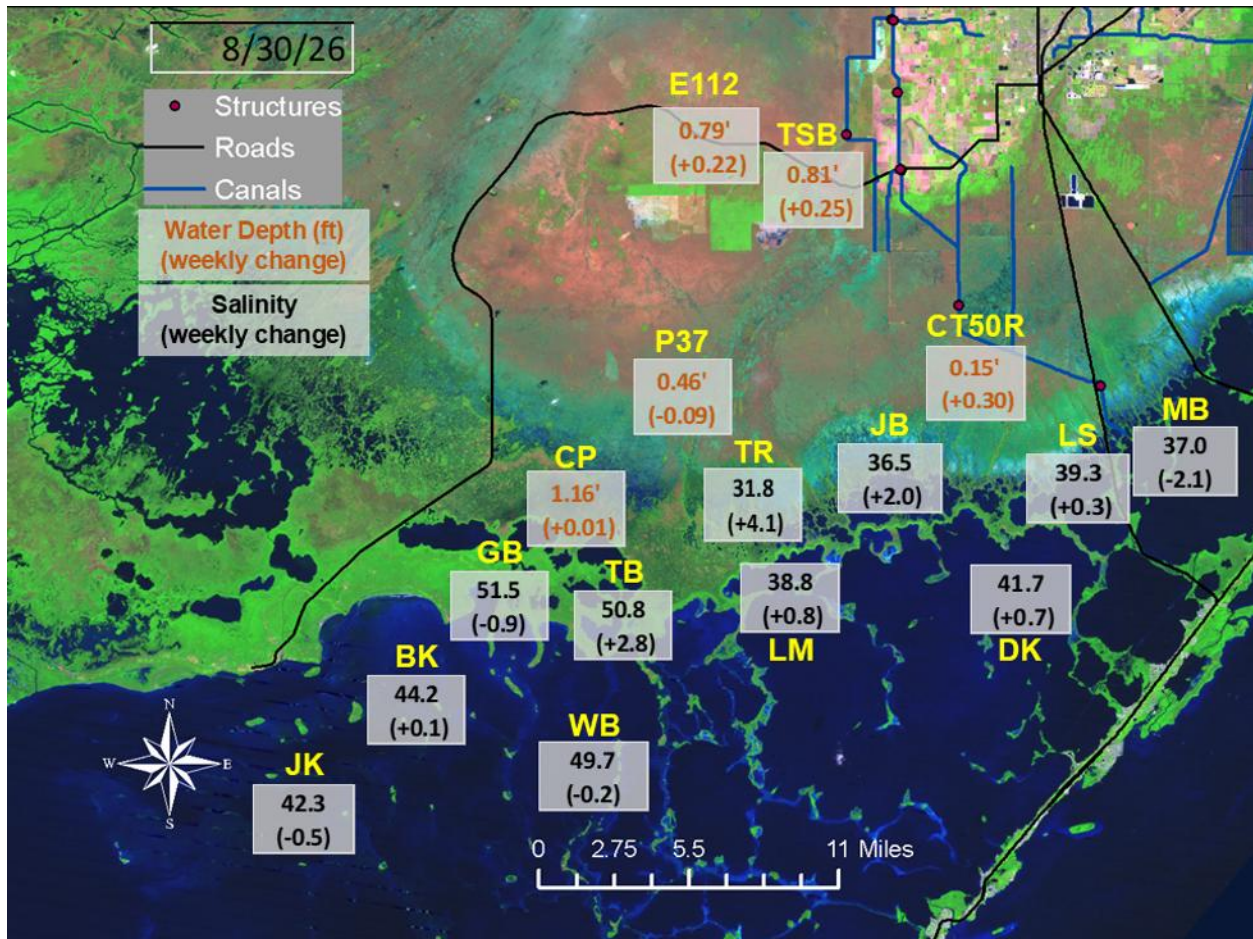


Figure EV-7. Taylor Slough water depths and Florida Bay salinities with changes since a week ago.

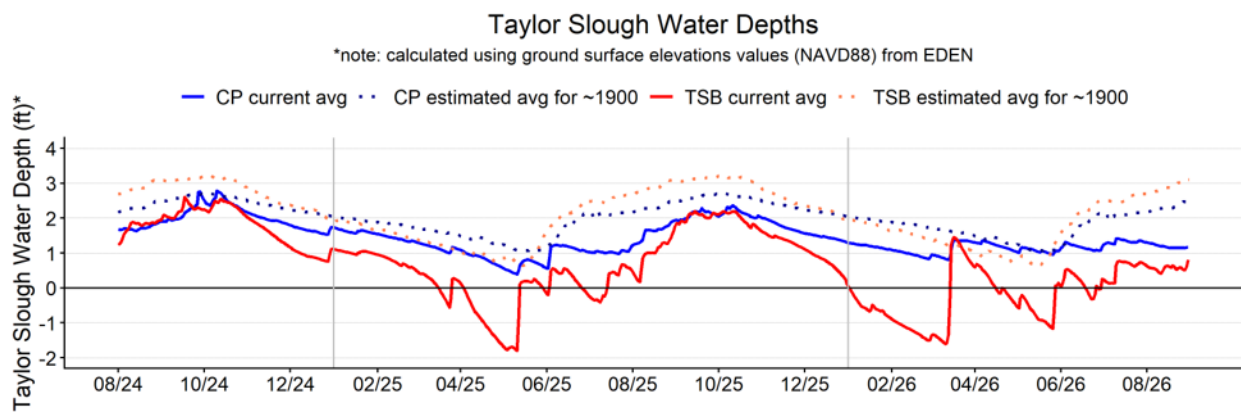


Figure EV-8. Taylor Slough water depth time series for Taylor Slough Bridge (TSB; northern slough) and Craighead Pond (CP; southern slough).

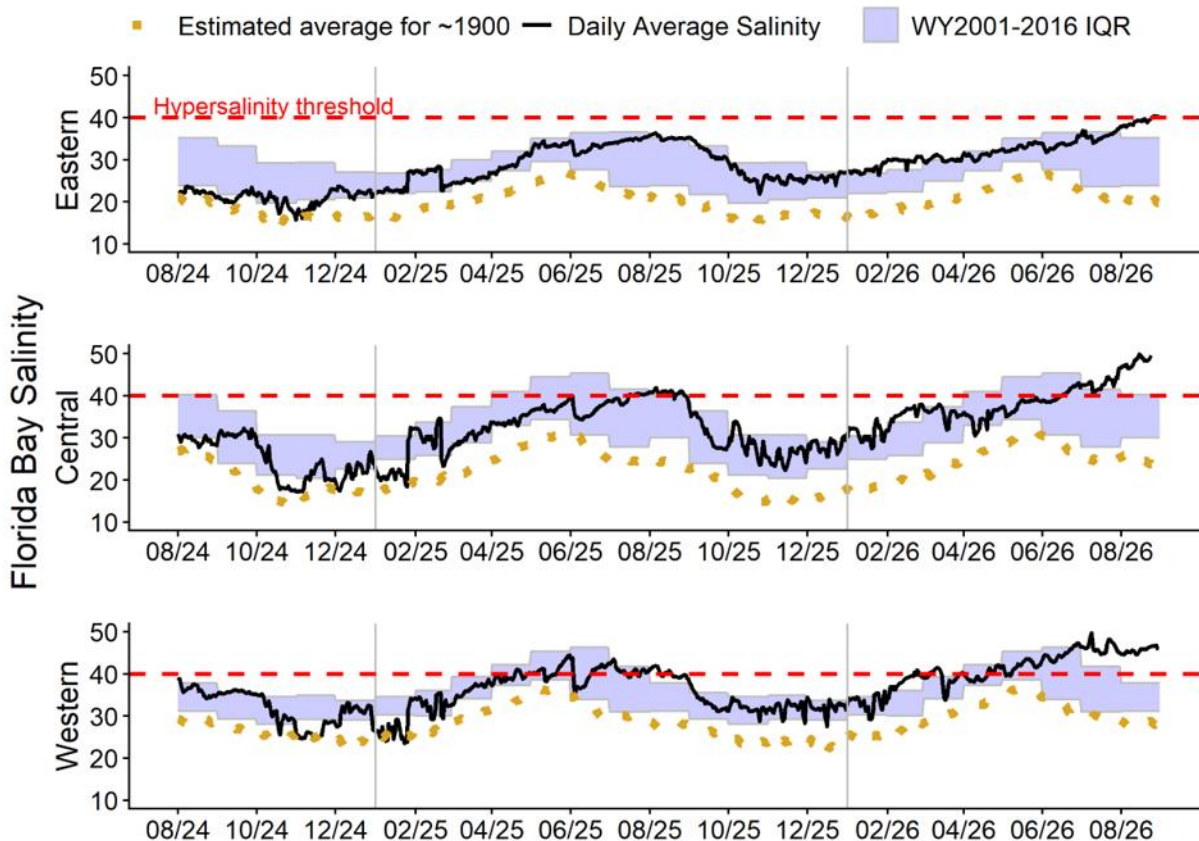


Figure EV-9. Eastern (top panel), Central (middle panel) and Western (bottom panel) Florida Bay daily average salinities with WY2001-2016 interquartile (25-75 percentile) ranges (IQR) and estimated historical daily average salinities. The hypersalinity threshold indicates the level at which salinities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

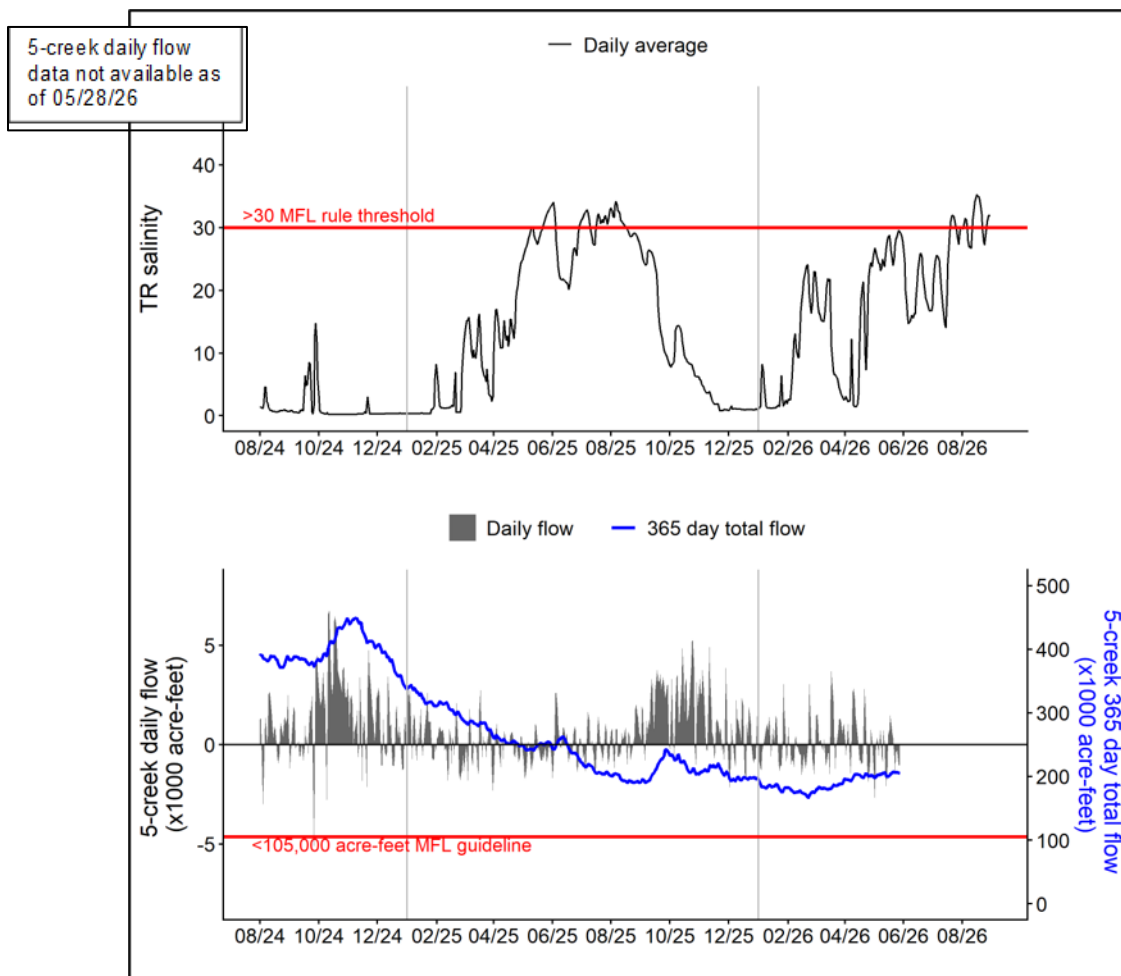


Figure EV-10. Daily average salinity at Taylor River (TR) tracked for the Florida Bay MFL criteria. The 365-day total creek flow MFL metric is not currently available due to missing creek flow data.

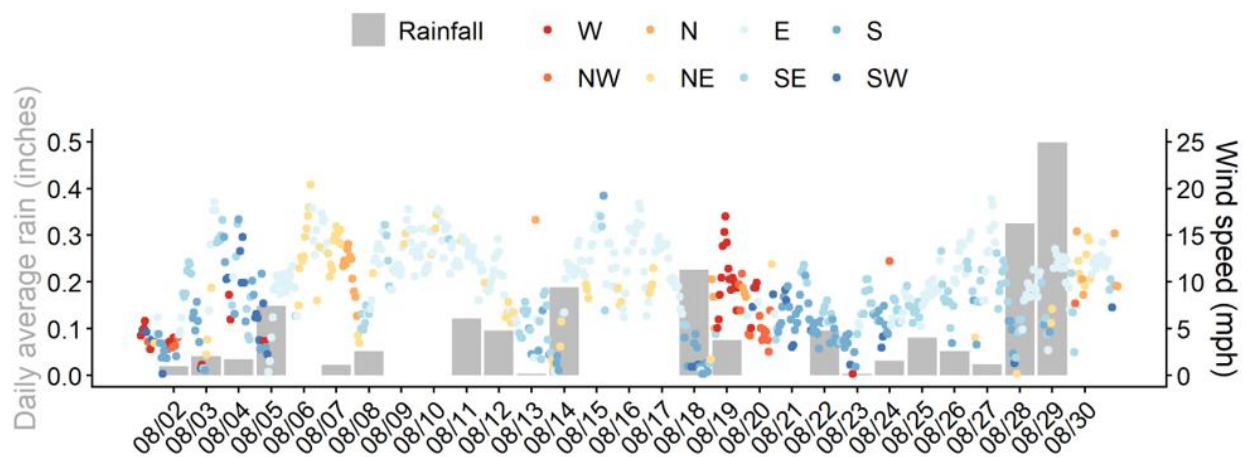


Figure EV-11. Daily average rain across Taylor Slough and Florida Bay, along with hourly average wind speed and direction (measured at Long Key) in Florida Bay over the past four weeks.

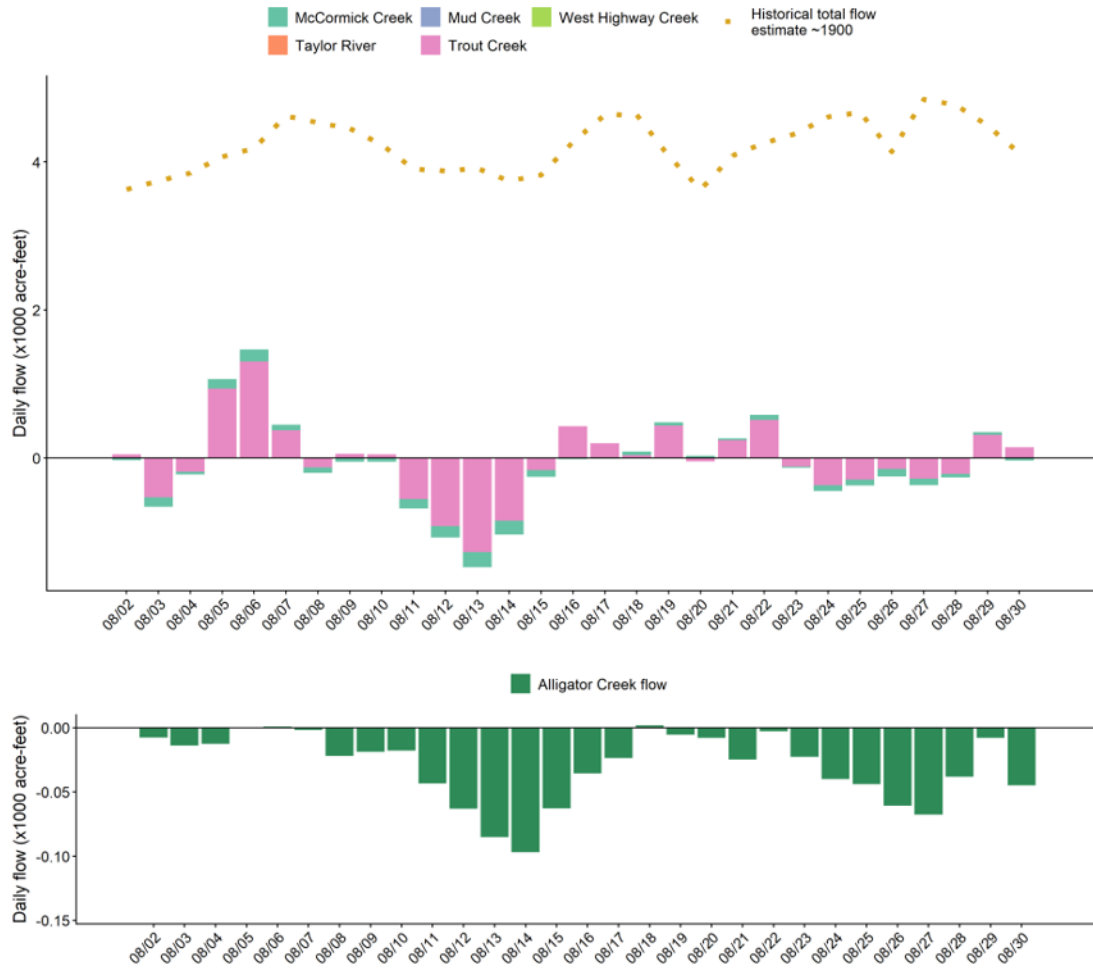


Figure EV-12. Top: daily average creek flow summed between the five major creeks with estimated historical daily flow over the past four weeks (**note:** data from Taylor River, Mud Creek and West Highway Creek are currently unavailable since May 28th, 2026). Bottom: Daily average Alligator Creek flow data.

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

SFWMD Everglades Ecological Recommendations, August 30th, 2026 (red is new)			
	Weekly change	Recommendation	Reasons
WCA-1	Stage increased by 0.08 feet	An ascension of no faster than 0.18 feet per week	Conserve water, maintain within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife. Maintain maintenance access for vegetation management.
WCA-2A	Stage increased by 0.17	An ascension of no faster than 0.18 feet per week	Conserve water, maintain within basin (north versus south) and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-2B	NA (data issue)	An ascension of no faster than 0.18 feet per week	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
WCA-3A NE	Stage increased by 0.32 feet	An ascension of no faster than 0.18 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 increased by 0.12 feet	An ascension of no faster than 0.18 feet per week	
Central WCA-3A S	Stage increased by 0.13 feet	An ascension of no faster than 0.18 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 increased by 0.11 feet		
WCA-3B	Stage decreased by 0.12 feet	An ascension of no faster than 0.18 feet per week	Protect within basin and downstream habitat and wildlife.
ENP-SRS	Stage increased by 0.08 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 -0.09 feet to +0.30 feet	Move water southward as possible	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.
FB- Salinity	Salinity changes ranged from -0.9 to +2.8	Move water southward as possible	When available, provide freshwater to promote water movement.