MEMORANDUM

To: USACE Colonel James L. Booth, LTC Todd F. Polk, Richard McMillen, Kim Taplin, SFWMD Governing Board, Executive Director Drew Bartlett, Jennifer Reynolds, Lawrence Glenn, DEP Secretary Shawn Hamilton

From: Periodic Scientists Conference Call Participants

Kevin Godsea & Avery Renshaw - J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) Complex

Holly Milbrandt & Dana Dettmar - City of Sanibel

Lesli Haynes & Lisa Kreiger - Lee County

Harry Phillips & Maya Robert - City of Cape Coral

James Evans, Leah Reidenbach, & Rick Bartleson PhD - SCCF (Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation)

Subject: Caloosahatchee & Estuary Conditions Report

Reporting Period: April 4 - 11, 2022

This report provides a scientific assessment of Caloosahatchee River and Estuary conditions and how these conditions affect the health, productivity, and function of the system.

Caloosahatchee Conditions Summary: Flows to the Caloosahatchee Estuary had a 7-day average of 1,784 cfs at S-79 with a 7-day average of 1,592 cfs (89%) coming from the lake at S-77. The 14-day moving average flow at S-79 is 1,856 cfs and has been in the optimal flow envelope (750 – 2,100 cfs; RECOVER 2020) for 139 days.

Recommendation: With spawning months beginning for many estuarine and marine organisms, including oysters and fishes, decreased flows from S-79 help prevent advection of larvae to less suitable downstream locations. **We request that the Corps make a slight reduction in flows at S-79** (as was done April 2) to simulate a natural decrease in flows and increase in salinity as the dry season progresses. Drastic decreases in flows should be avoided to prevent stress to estuarine and marine organisms.

USACE Action: Part D of the 2008 LORS suggests flows up to 450 cfs at S-79 and up to 200 cfs at S-80. As of 4/2/21, target flow to the Caloosahatchee Estuary as measured at the WP Franklin Lock & Dam (S-79) was reduced to 1,800 cfs (7-day average, pulse release) and no flow continues to the St. Lucie Lock and Dam (S-80).

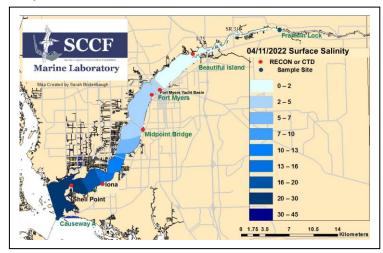
Lake Flows: In the past 7 days the total outflow from Lake Okeechobee was 53,986 AF with 22,102 AF to the Caloosahatchee through S-77, 7,910 AF to St Lucie through S-308, 1,672 AF through S-310 in Clewiston, and 19,609 AF to the EAA through S-351, S-352, and S-354. The total net inflow to the Lake was 13,583 AF (13,583 AF from Fisheating Creek, S-71, S-72, S-84s, S-65EX, and S-65EX1). Water conservation areas received flows of 0 AF, 0 AF, and 2,013 AF at WCA1, WCA2, and WCA3, respectively. Everglades National Park received 4,584 AF.

Lake Level: 13.49 ft (Base Flow sub-band) Last Week: 13.73 ft Last Year: 14.53 ft

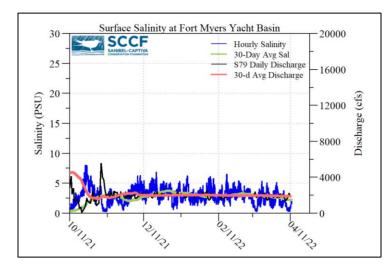
Lake Okeechobee Inflow: 1025 cfs Lake Okeechobee Outflow: 5101 cfs

Weekly Rainfall Total: WP Franklin ≥ 0.00" Ortona ≥ 0.00" Moore Haven ≥ 0.00"

7-Day Lake Recession Rate: -0.20 ft/week



ACOE Daily Reports					
Date	S79 Flow	S78 Flow	S77 Flow		
Date	(cfs)	(cfs)	(cfs)		
4/5/22	1862	1270	1100		
4/6/22	1728	758	1270		
4/7/22	1385	1036	948		
4/8/22	1573	854	1850		
4/9/22	1788	1361	1763		
4/10/22	2221	1780	2476		
4/11/22	2000	1226	1736		
7-day avg	1794	1184	1592		



Light Penetration				
	25% lz	Target Values	Turbidity	Target Values
	meters		NT	U

Site	25% IZ	Values	lurbialty	Values
	me	ters	NT	U
Fort Myers	ND	> 1	ND	< 18
Shell Point	1.65°	>2.2	2.5	< 18
Causeway	1.54 ^c	> 2.2	7.0	< 5

Light Donotration

25% Iz is the depth (z) where irradiance (I) is 25% of surface irradiance. Target values indicate the depth of light penetration needed for healthy seagrass.

m measured, c calculated

Cyanobacteria Status: On 4/11/22 sampling for cyanobacteria by the Lee County Environmental Lab reported the presence of Dolichospermum, Microcystis, and cyano-filaments at the Alva Boat Ramp as visible specks and at the Davis Boat Ramp with slight accumulation along the seawall. Dolichospermum, Microcystis, and cyano-filaments were moderately abundant upstream of the Franklin Locks with streaks and accumulation along the locks.

Upper Estuary Conditions: The 30-day average surface salinity at the Fort Myers Yacht Basin was 2.4 psu, within the suitable range for tape grass.

Lower Estuary Conditions: The average salinity at Shell Point RECON was 27 psu, within the optimal range for oysters and seagrasses. Water column chlorophyll was slightly elevated at the Shell Point RECON following wind events. Diatoms, including *Pseudo-nitzschia* and *Chaetoceros*, dominated the phytoplankton at Sanibel's causeway and beaches.

Water Quality Conditions

Monitor Site	Salinity (psu) ^a [previous week]	Diss O ₂ (mg/L) ^b	FDOM (qsde) ^c	Chlorophyll (µg/L) ^d
Beautiful Island	0.2 - 0.3 [0.2 - 0.4]		205	
Fort Myers Yacht Basin	0.4 - 3.4 [0.8 - 4.9]		189	
Shell Point	13 – 34 [16 – 33]	4.6 – 7.0	55.5	3.2
McIntyre Creek	31.5 – 35.3 [32.7 – 34.3]	2.8 – 11.3		
Tarpon Bay	30.1 – 34.3 [31.7 – 34.5]	3.7 – 8.7		
Wulfert Flats	24.4 – 34.9 [25.1 – 34.3]	4.0 - 8.9		3.2 - 38.7

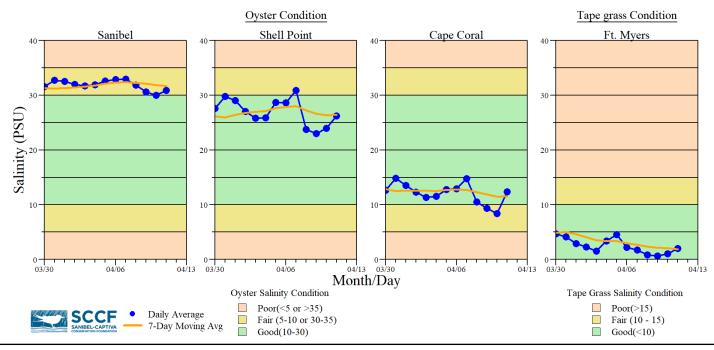
Red values are outside of the preferred range.

- ^a Salinity target values: BI < 5, FM < 10, SP = 10 30
- b Dissolved O2 target values: all sites > 4
- ^c FDOM target values: BI < 70, FM < 70, SP < 11
- d Chlorophyll target values: BI < 11, FM < 11, SP < 11
- s Single sonde lower and surface layer or surface grab lab measurement

----- no data

Red Tide: On 4/8/22, the FWC reported that the red tide organism, Karenia brevis was observed at background concentrations in one Northwest Florida sample over the past week. In Southwest Florida, K. brevis was not observed.

Wildlife Impacts: In the past week (4/5 – 4/11), the CROW wildlife hospital on Sanibel received 2 toxicosis patients: 2 ospreys (both died).



Daily average bottom salinity data for the last 14-days from sampling locations within the tidal Caloosahatchee River Estuary relative to oyster health (Sanibel, Shell Point and Cape Coral) and tape grass (*Vallisneria americana*) health (Ft. Myers only) conditions.







Gracilaria mammilaris washing up on Bunche Beach on 4/9/22. SCCF.