

Phosphorus Flux in the Stormwater Treatment Areas

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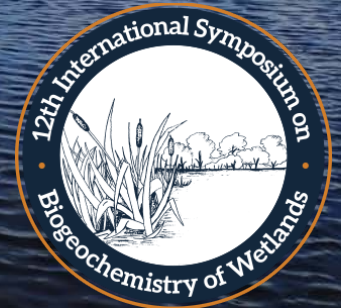
25 April 2018



Field Staff

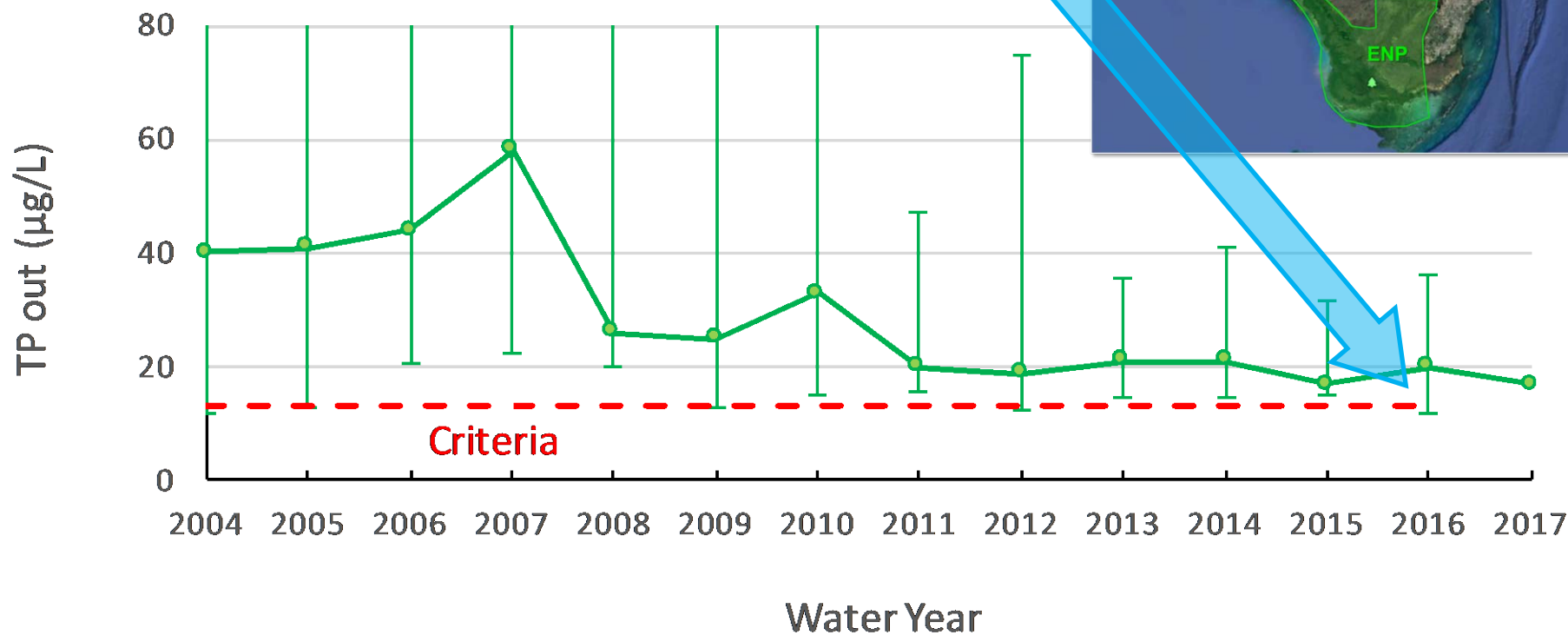
Sam Colios • Cas Cummins
Ian Eyeington • Dawn Finn
Aubrey Frye • Tom Prevratil

Flux chambers at STA-2 Cell 3 OUT region

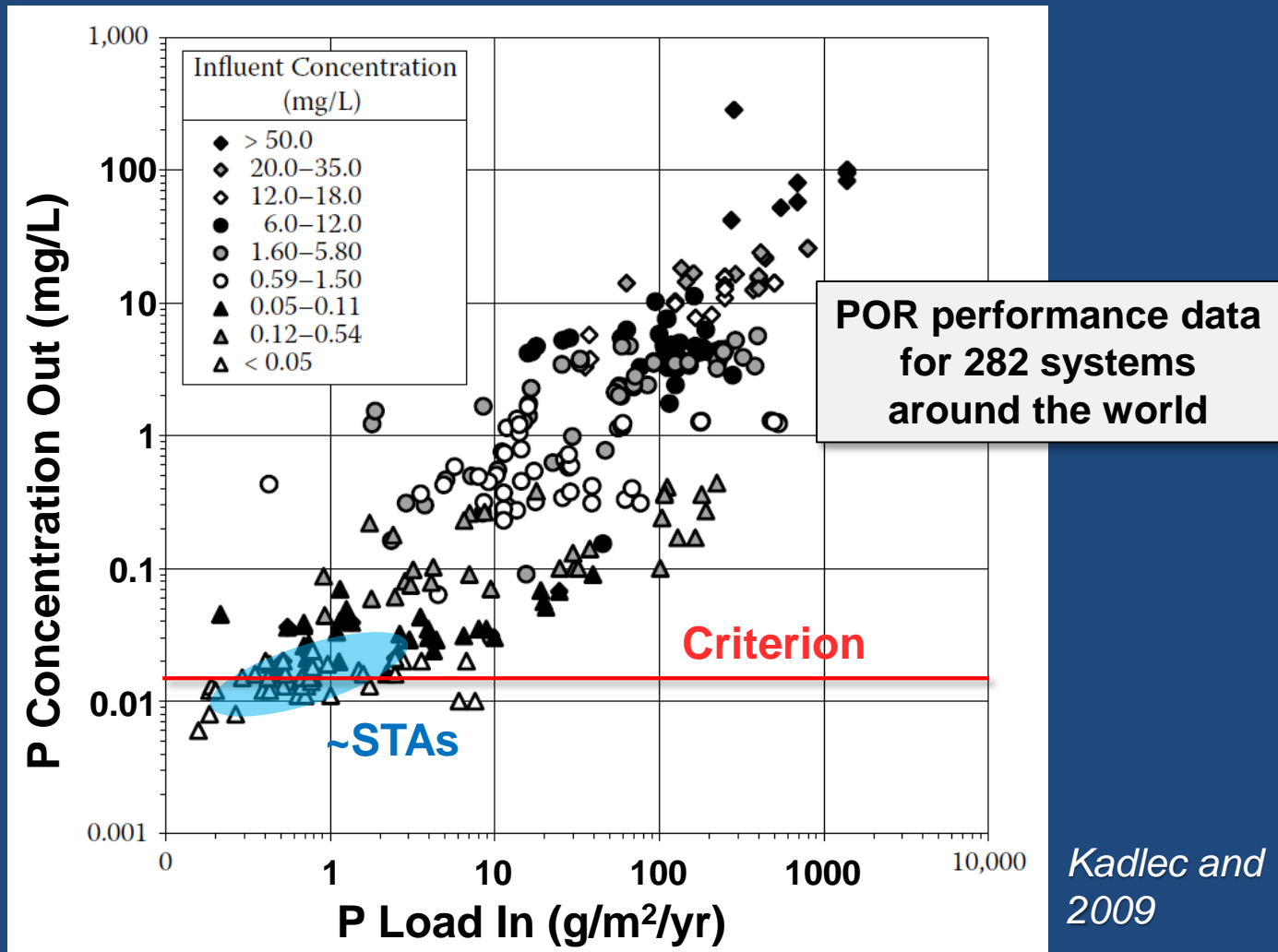


STAs: a remarkable feat of ecological engineering

...but further optimization is needed

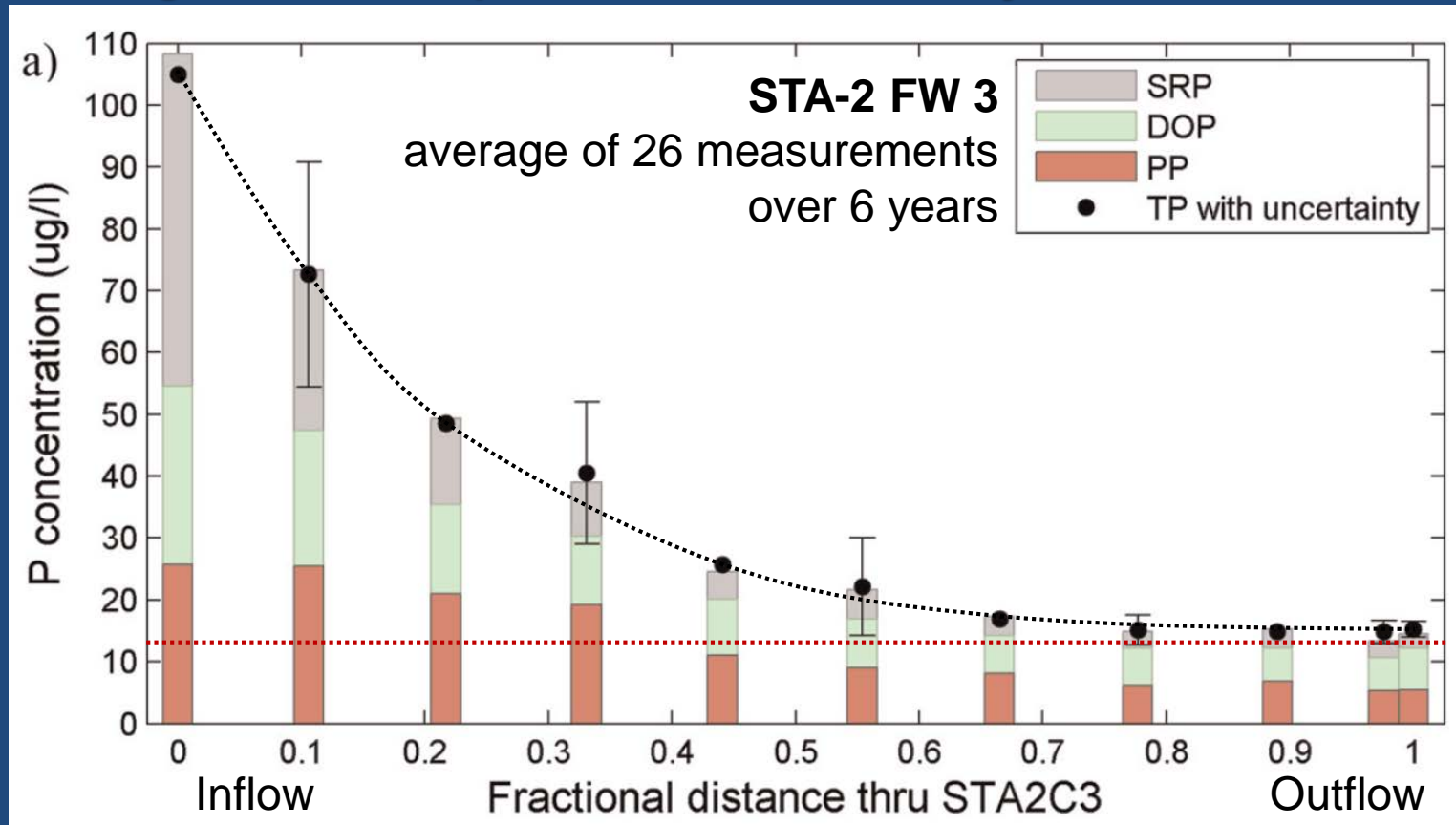


Everglades restoration driving unprecedented research



Internal P loading limiting lower concentrations?

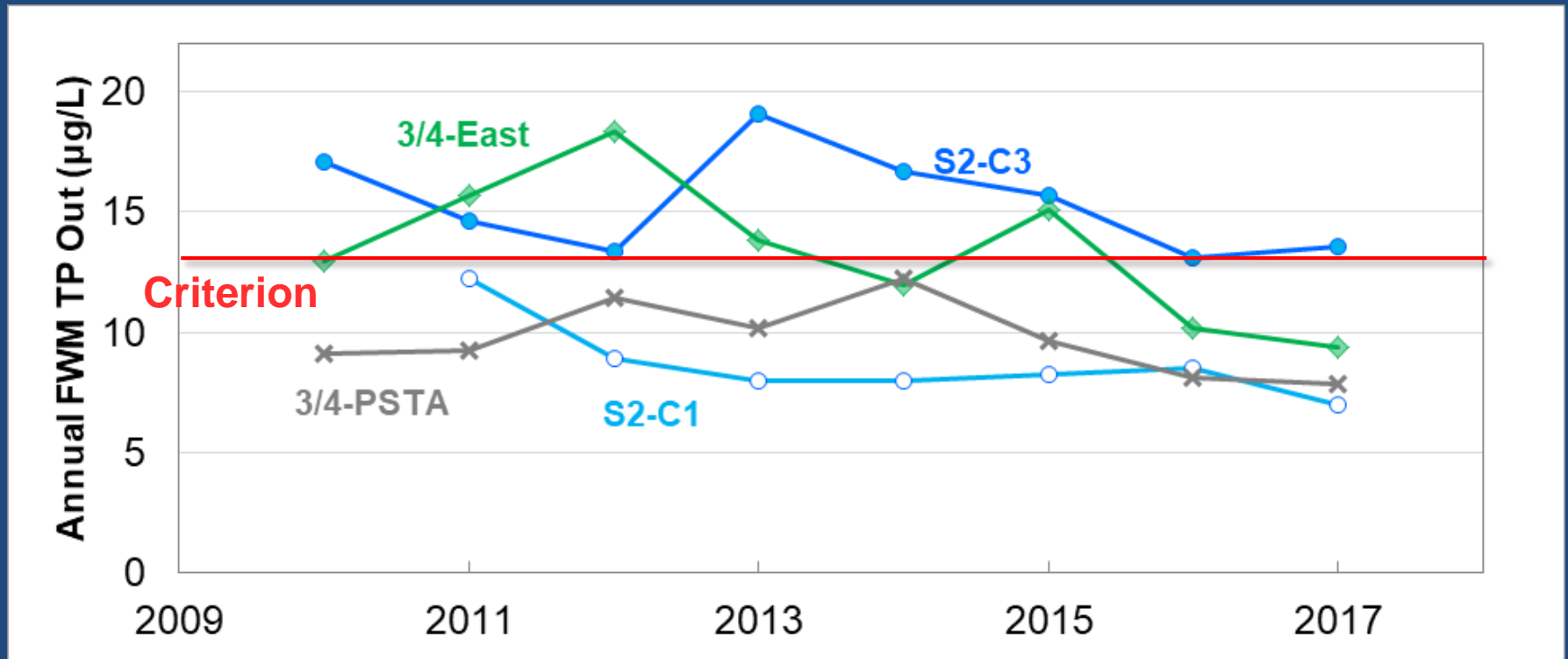
Average internal P profile STA-2 Flow-way 3



Juston and DeBusk, 2011

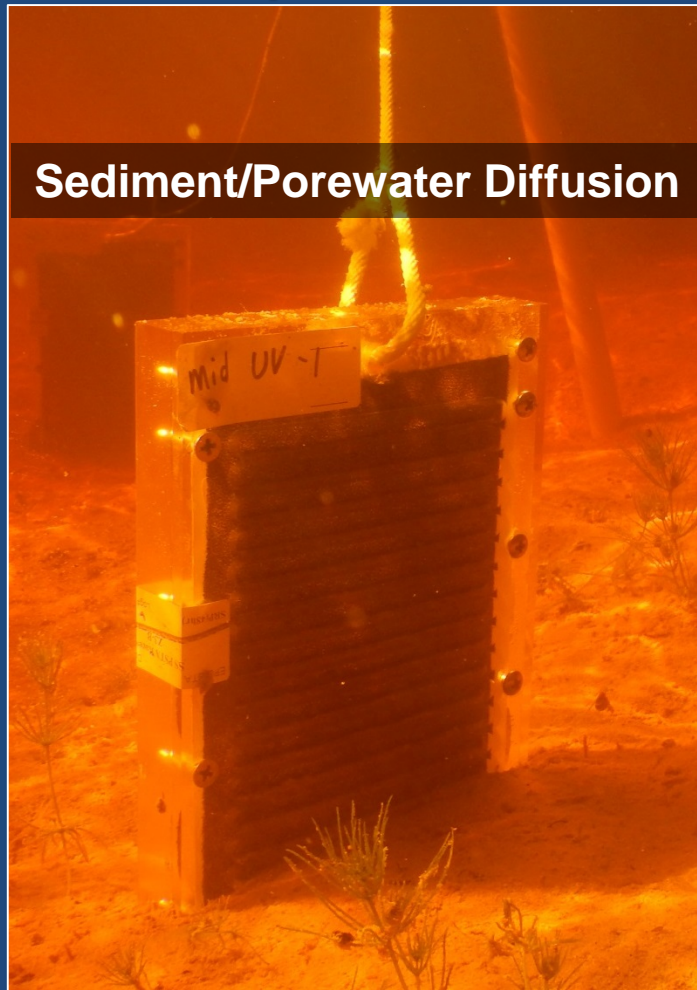
A few parts per billion makes the difference

Annual outflow TP of 4 'well-performing' flow-ways

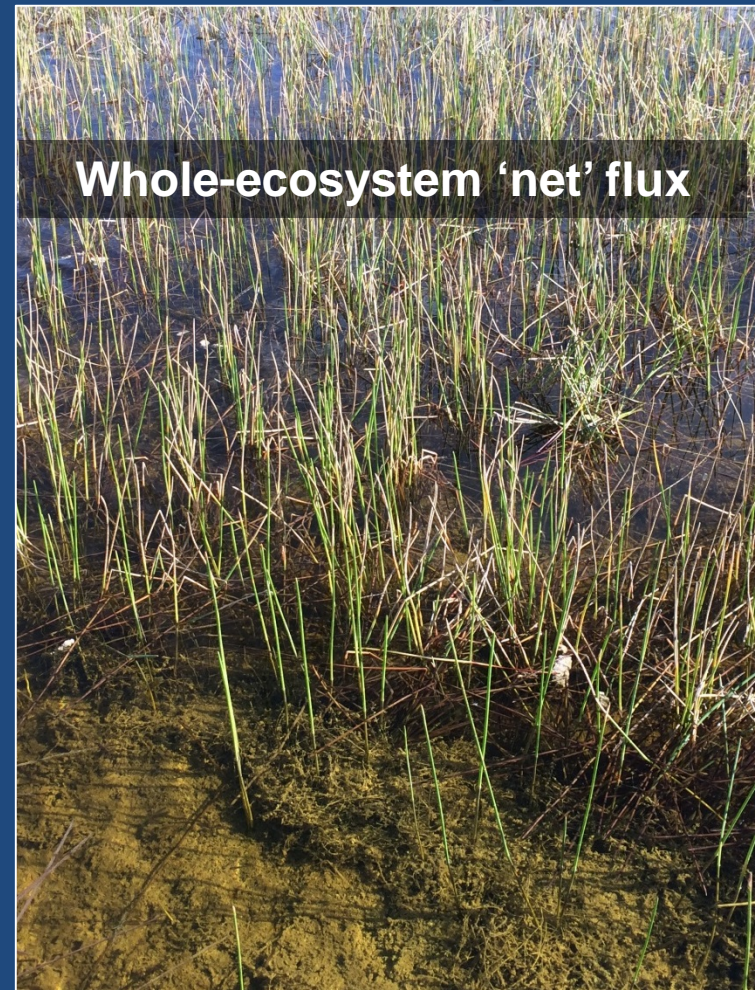


Measuring internal load

Most prior studies

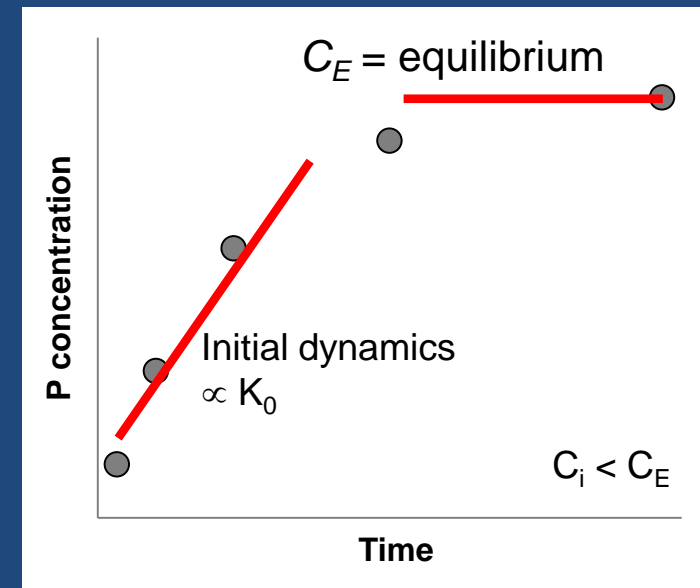
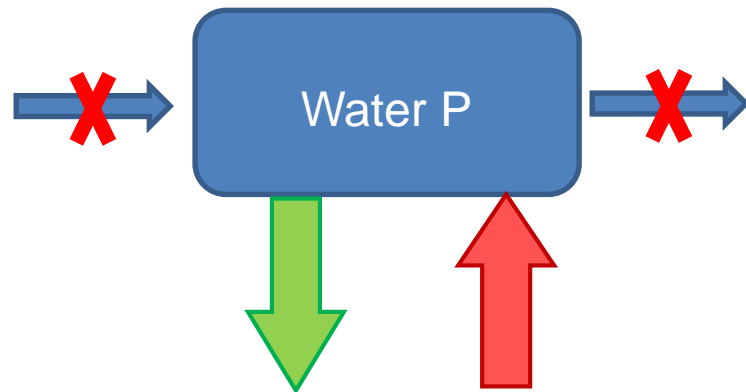


This study



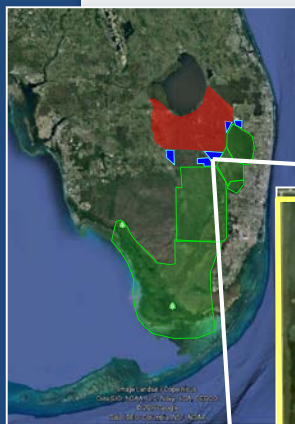
Measuring internal load

The dynamic response of water-soil-biota equilibria during no-flow intervals provides a useful window for directly estimating internal loading rates

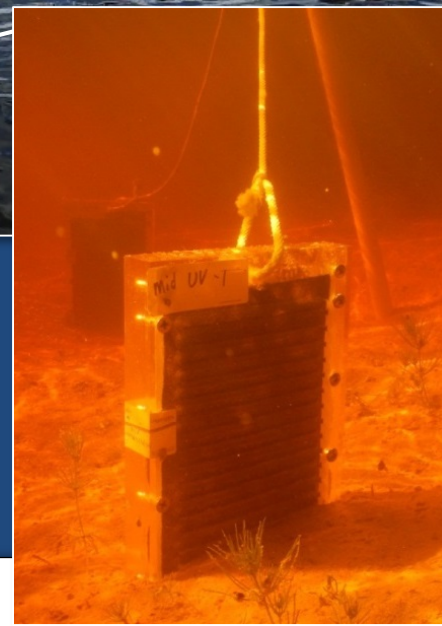
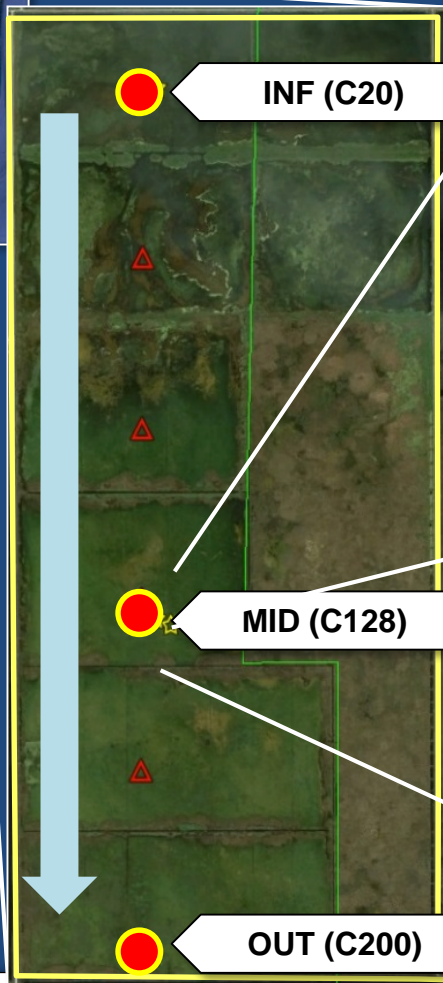


1. Isolate a parcel of water from flows – batch equilibrates
2. Measure surface water concentrations over time (14 d)
3. Apply simple model (KC) to partition removal and infer internal load rate

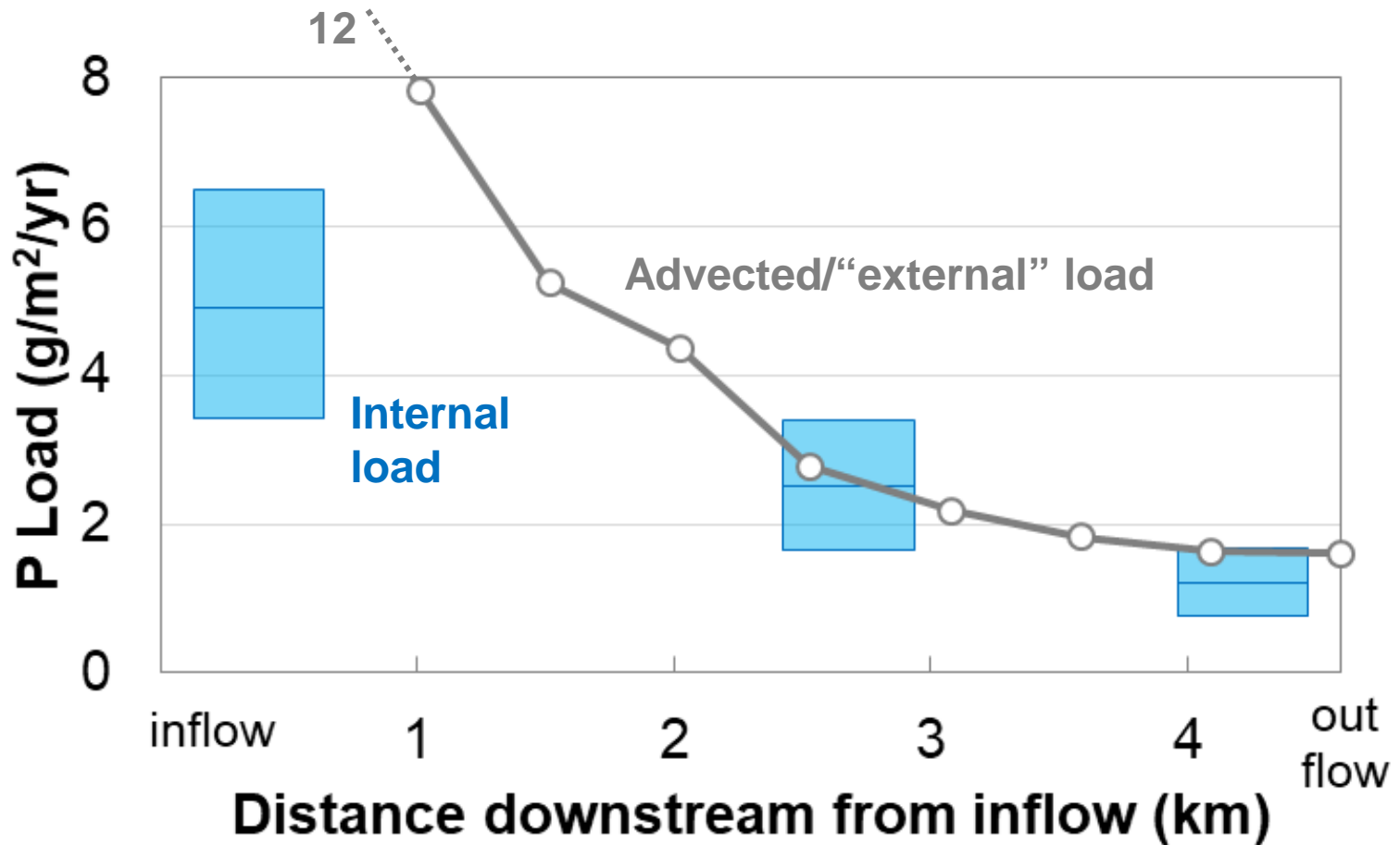
Study area and experimental design



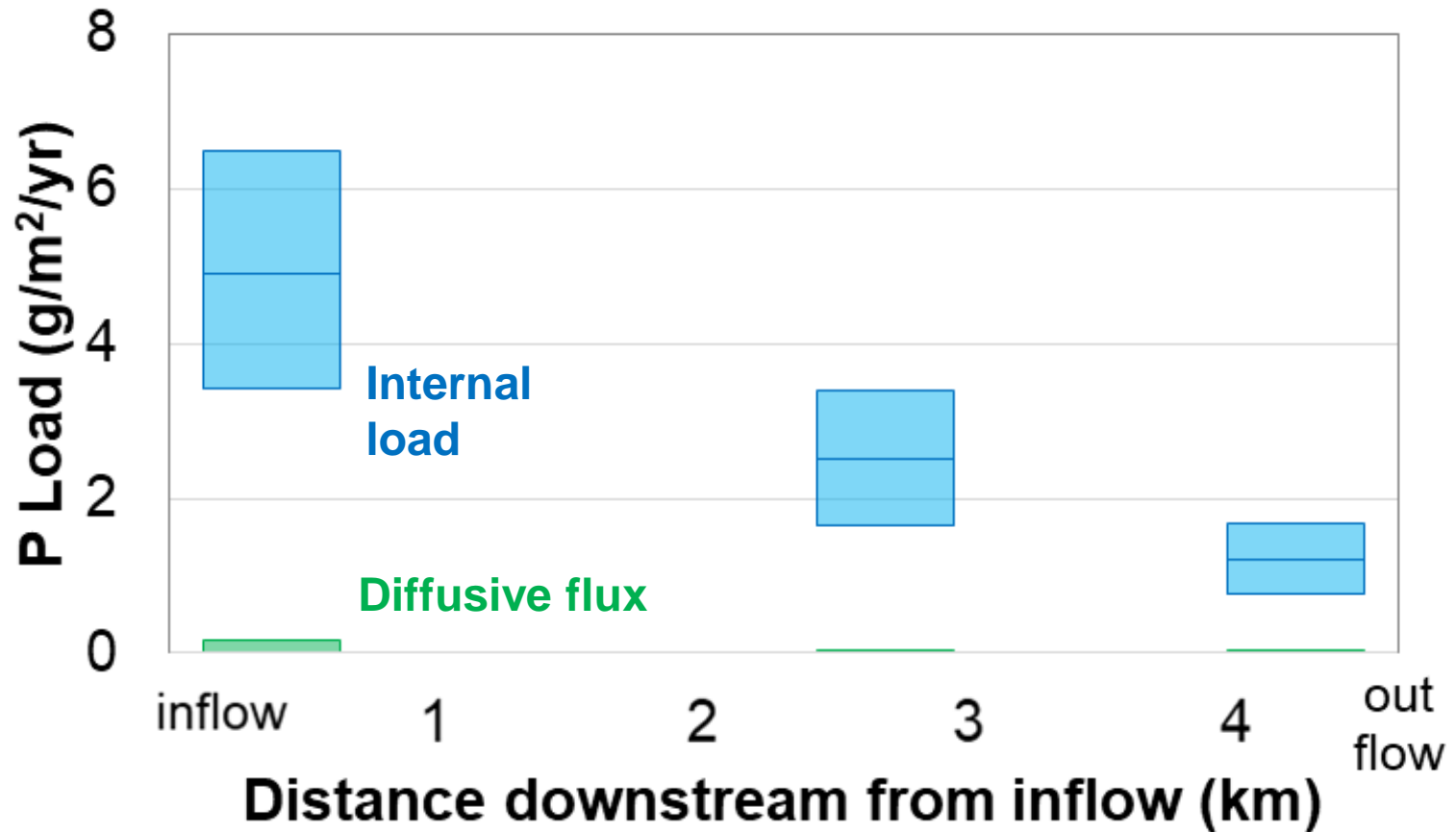
STA-2 Cell 3



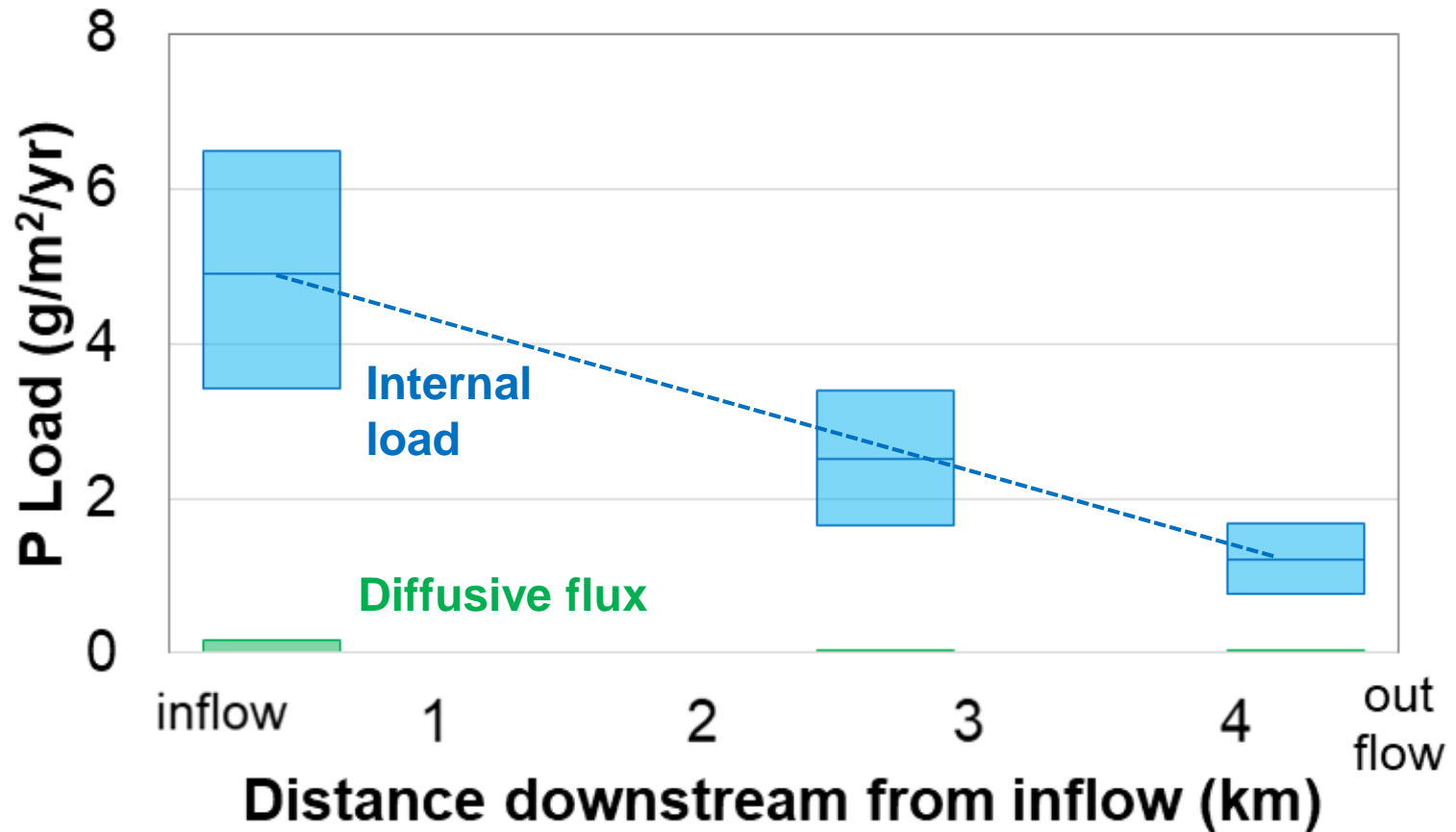
1. Internal load is sizeable compared to external load



2. Diffusive flux is negligible contributor to int. load



3. Longitudinal gradient in internal load



Conclusions

Internal P load is:

- Detected in an STA flow-way...
- Far exceeding diffusive flux...
- Comparable to external loads...
- Even in low-P outflow region.

Looking forward

- Contributes to STA flow-way **performance differences?**
- Provide **management options** to improve STA performance?

Chamber installation at STA-3/4 Cell 3A



Chamber installation at STA-3/4 Cell 3B

