

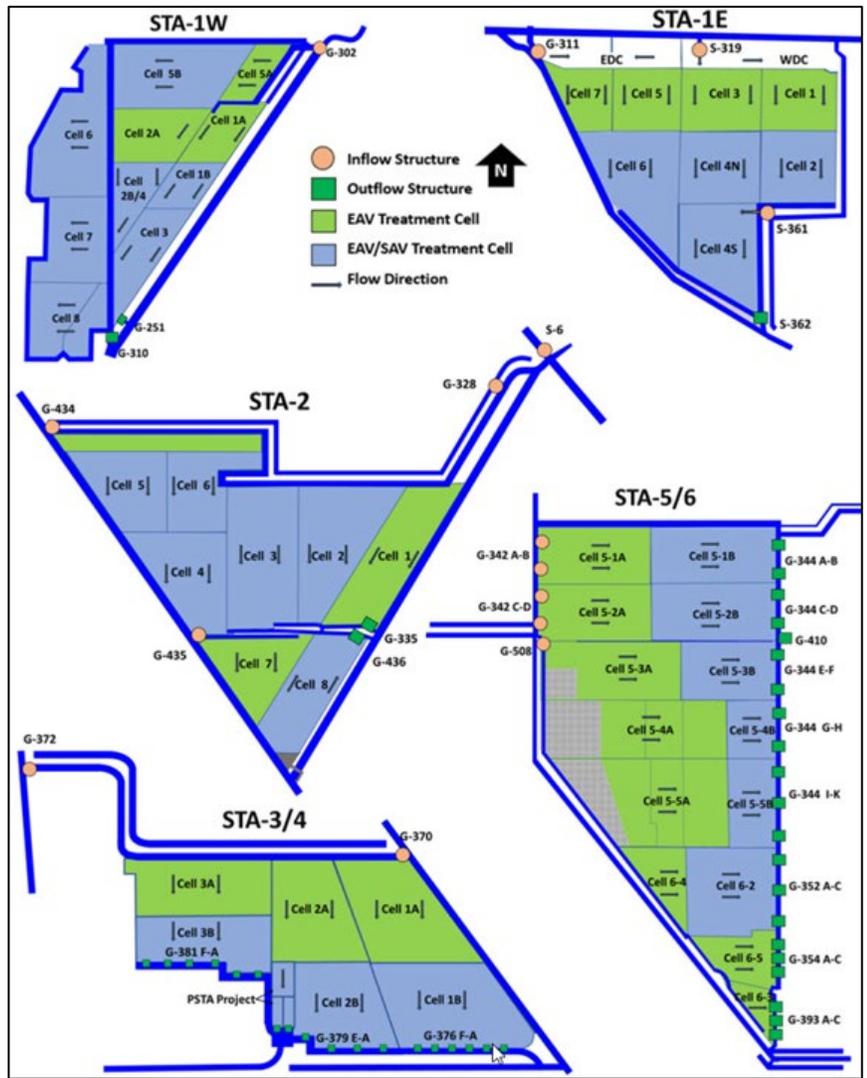


SAV in the STAs: Insights into Phosphorus Retention

**Jacob Dombrowski, South Florida Water Management District
Greater Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Conference
April 22, 2025**

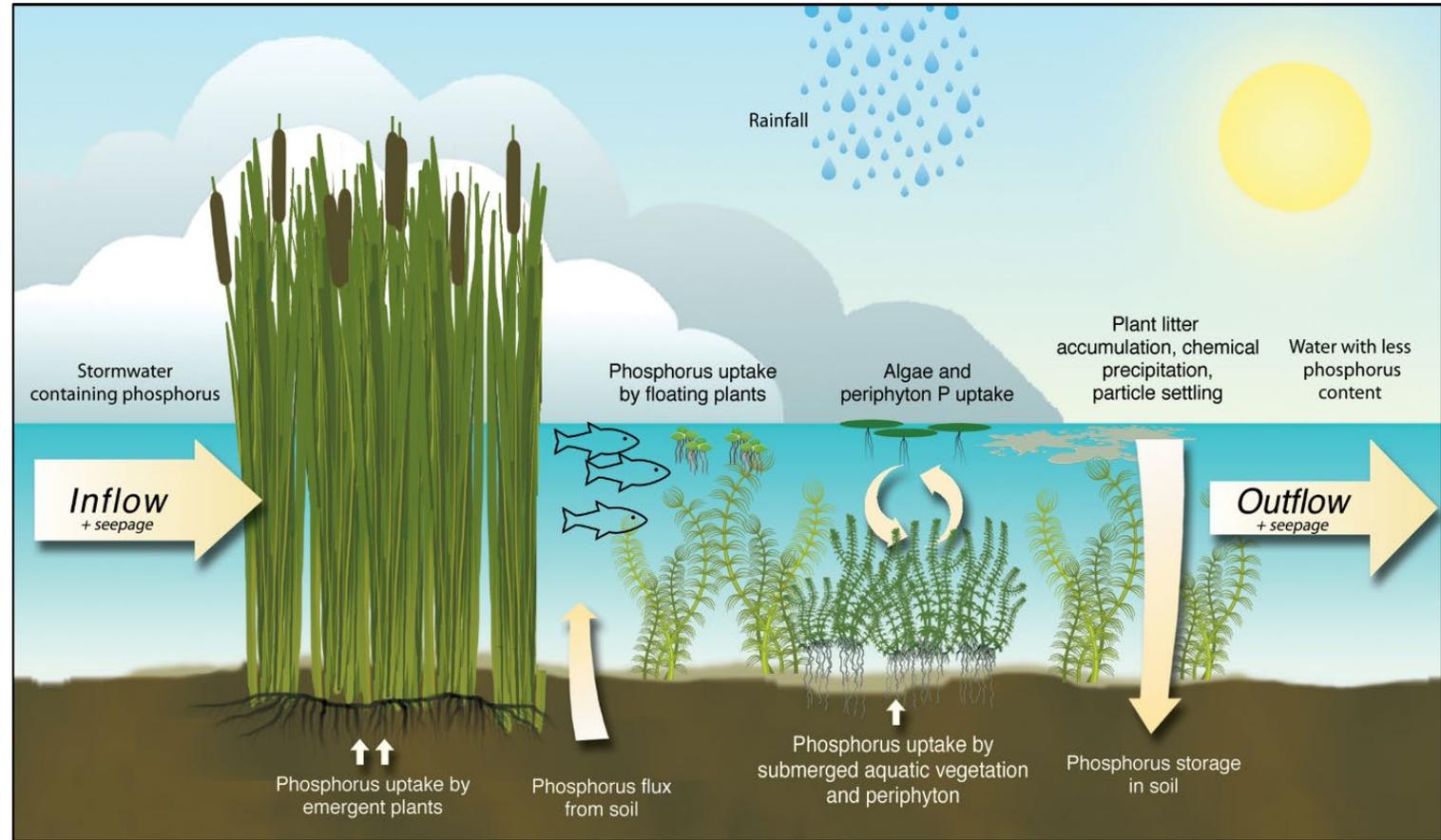
Stormwater Treatment Areas

- Reduce TP from surface water entering the Everglades
- Emergent (EAV) and Submerged (SAV) Aquatic Vegetation



Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

- Direct P uptake from water column
 - Co-precipitation of P
- Supports periphyton
- Prior analysis typically done at mesocosm scale



SAV Surveys

➤ Point-based grid

➤ Low – 1

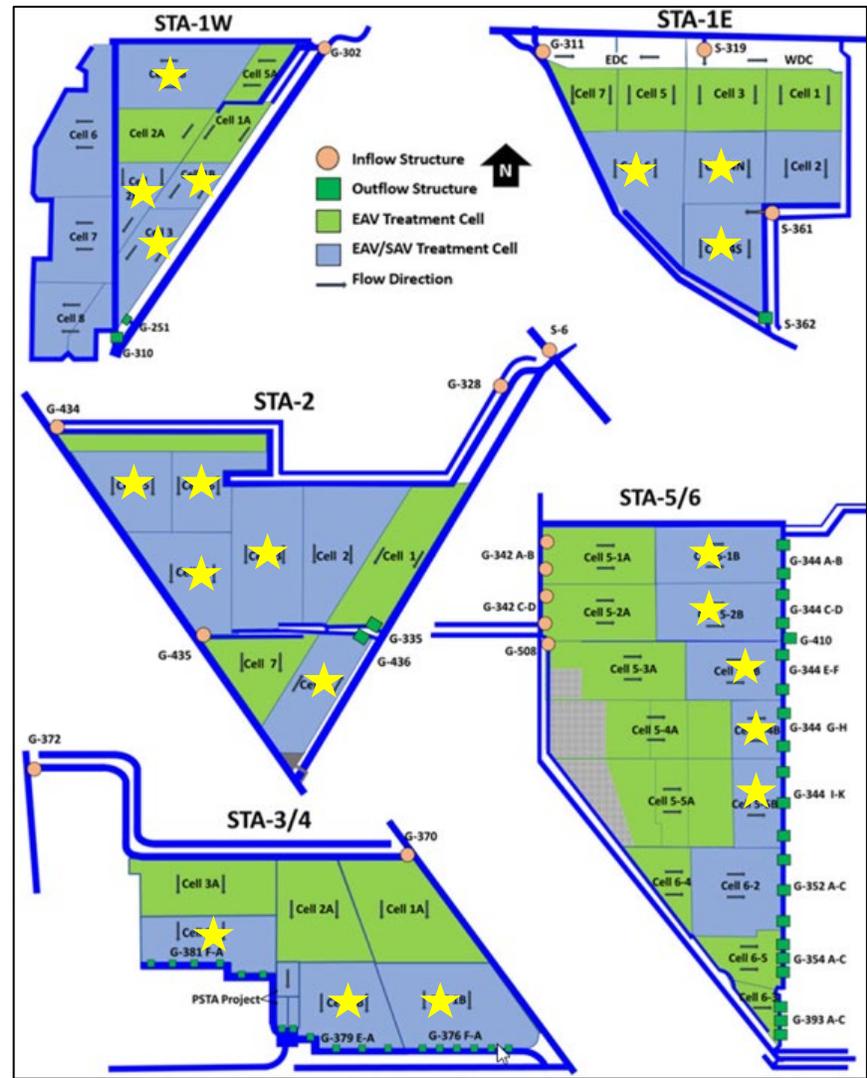
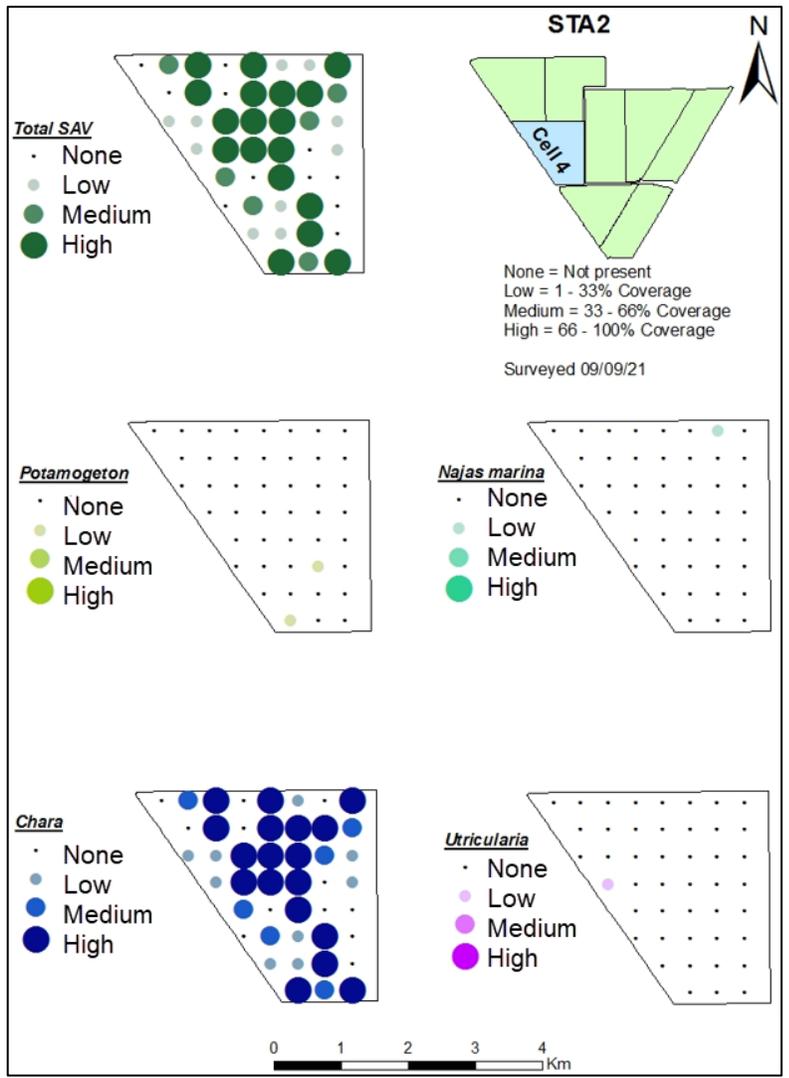
■ 0 – 33%

➤ Medium – 2

■ 33 – 66%

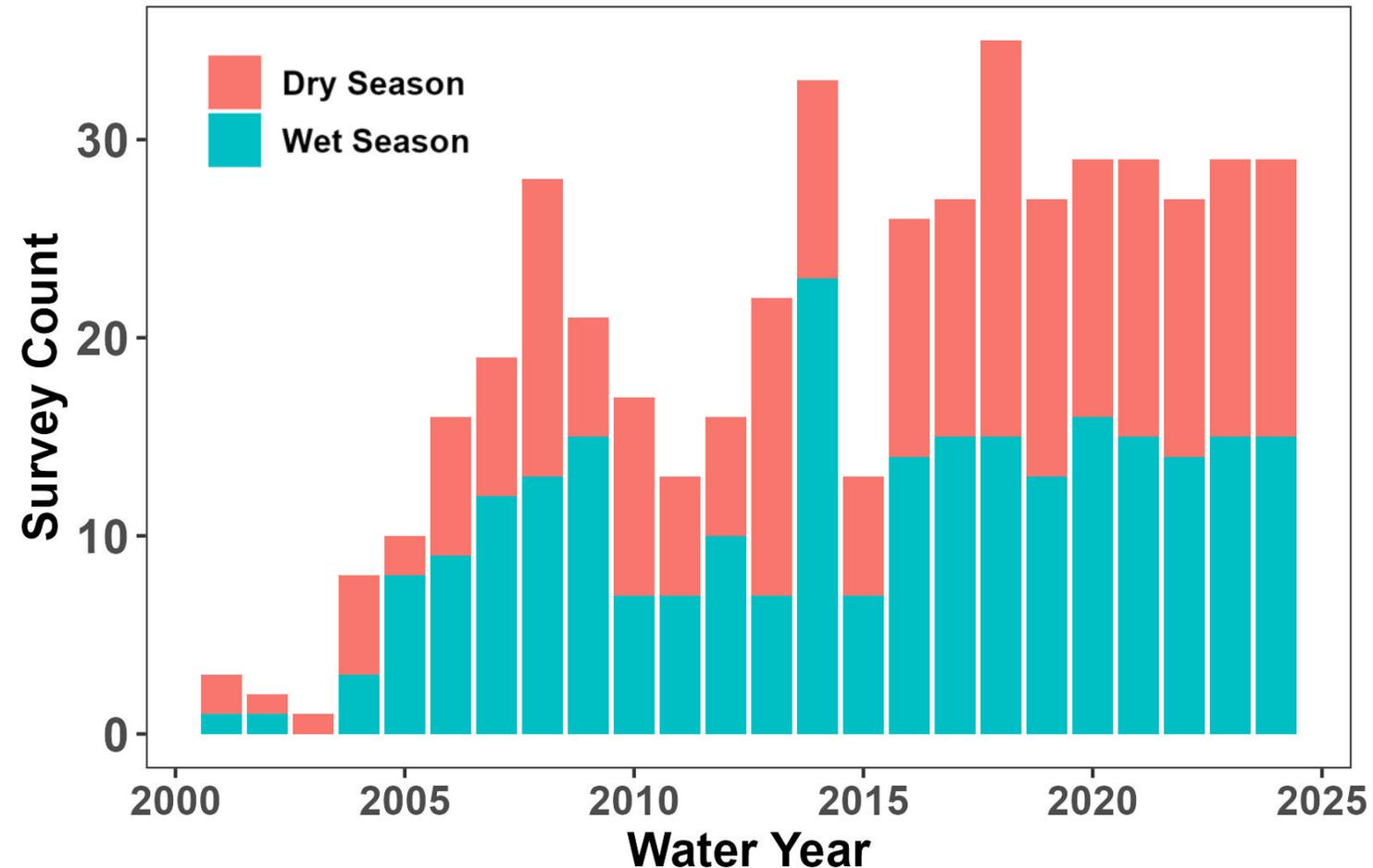
➤ High – 3

■ 66 – 100%



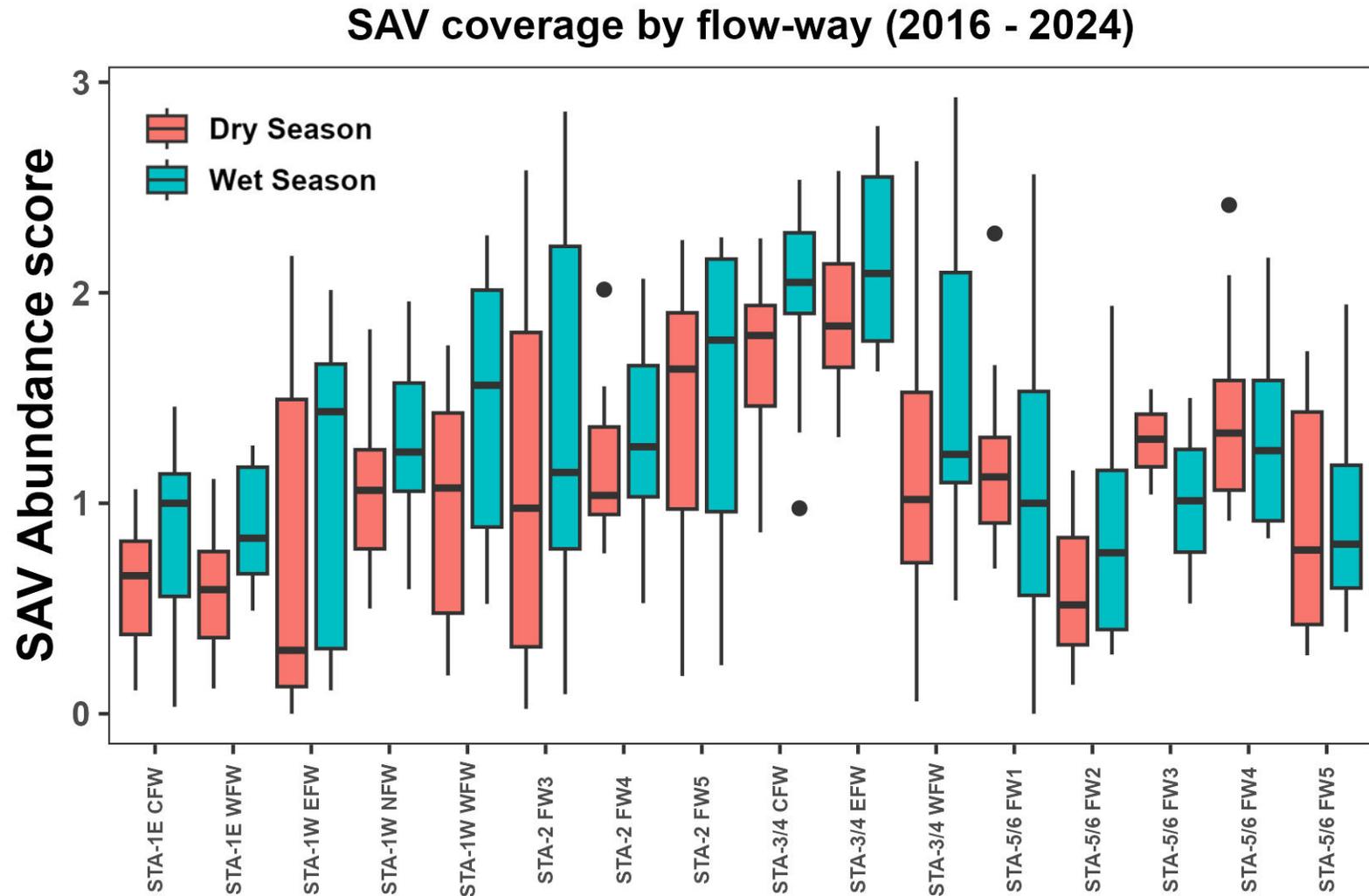
Survey and Flow Datasets

- ~400 surveys since 2000
- Conducted seasonally starting in 2016
- Compared against period of record flow and nutrient dataset
 - Flow
 - 365-day PLR



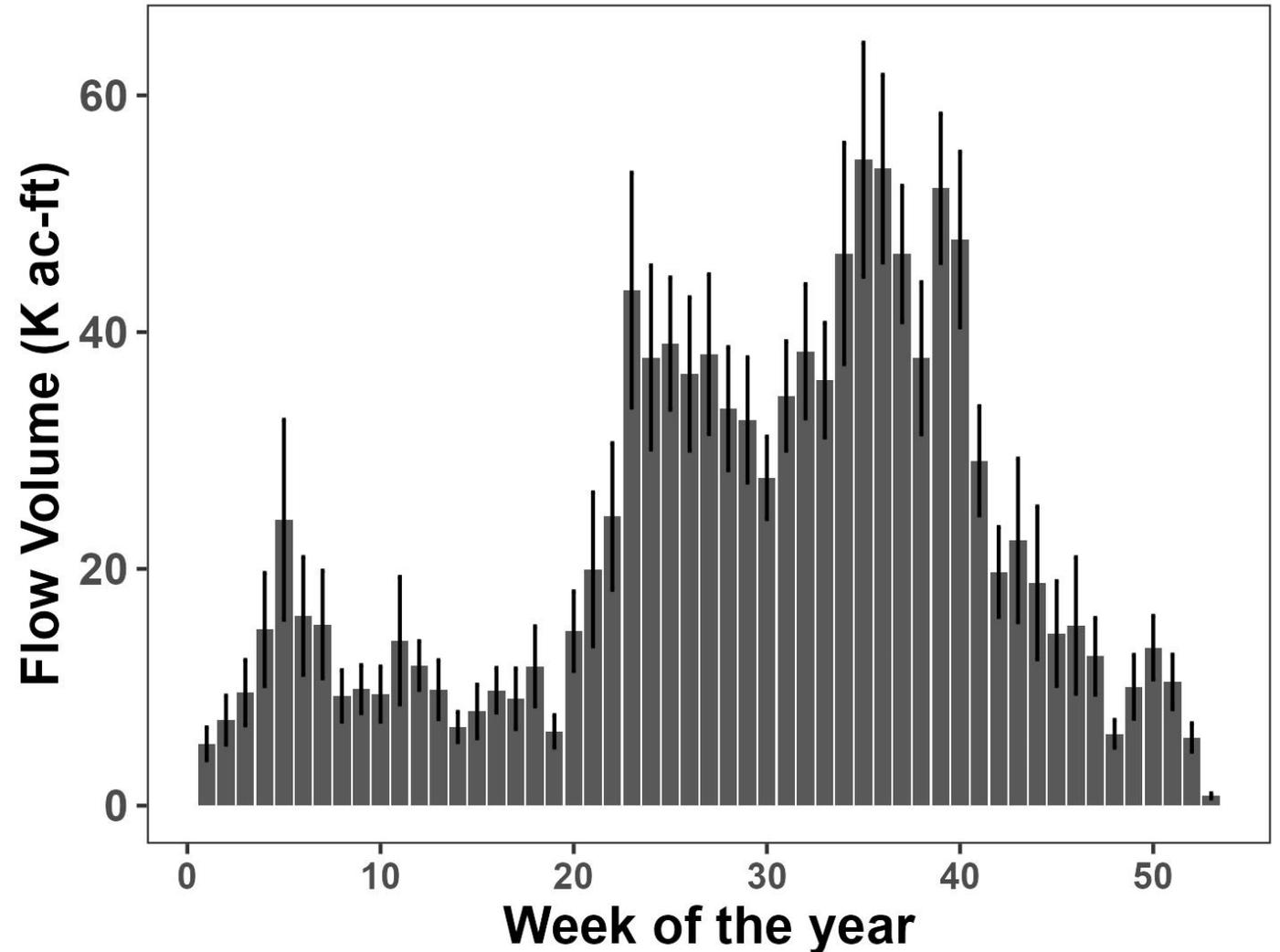
SAV Seasonality

- Important to focus at the flow-way scale
- Median SAV coverage typically higher during the wet season



Seasonal Flows

- Flows into the STAs are very seasonal
- First spike in flows coincide with the start of the wet season (~June)
- Other peaks in flows are tied to tropical activity in the fall

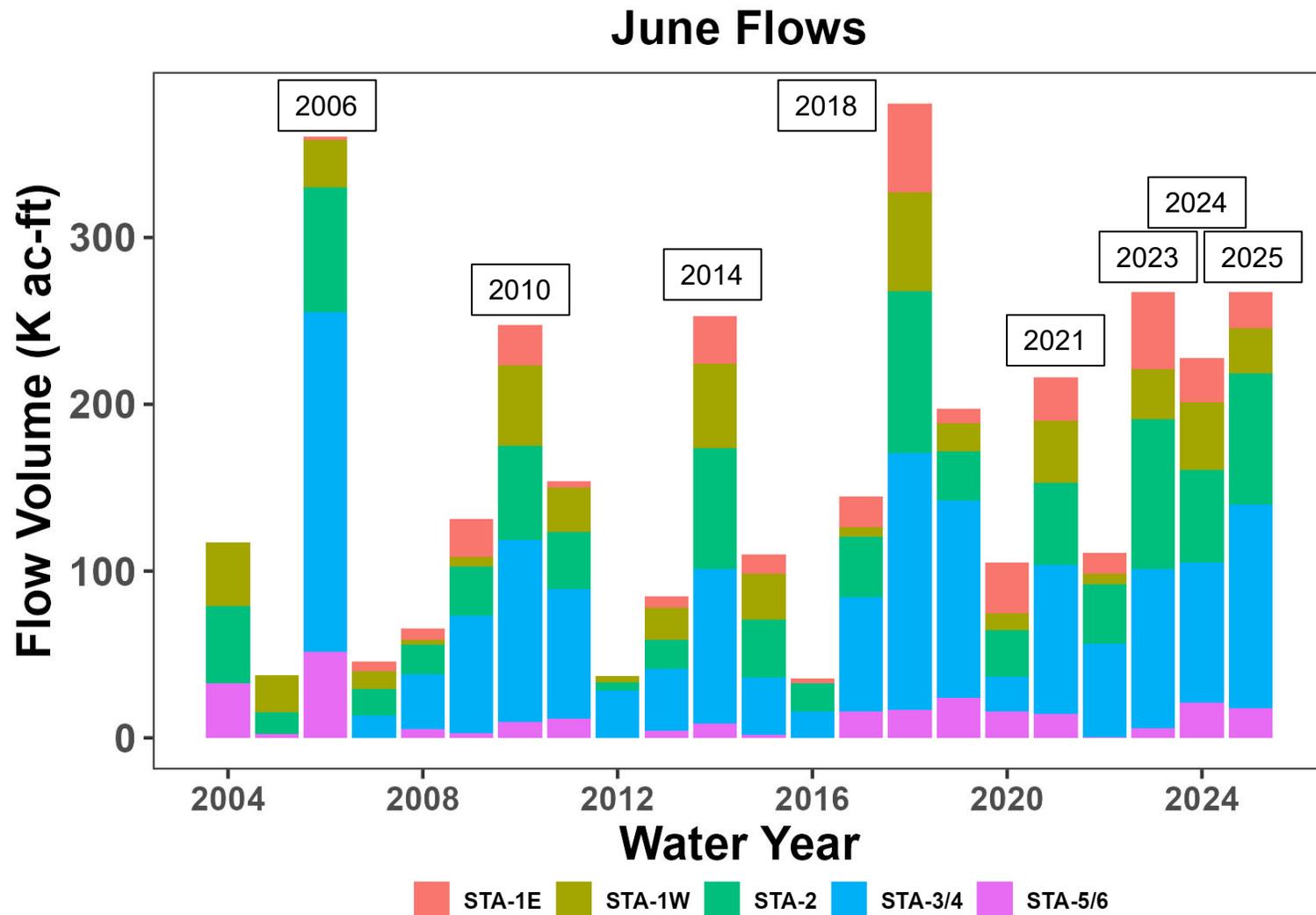


June Flow Events

➤ ~40% of June's have >200,000 ac-ft of flows

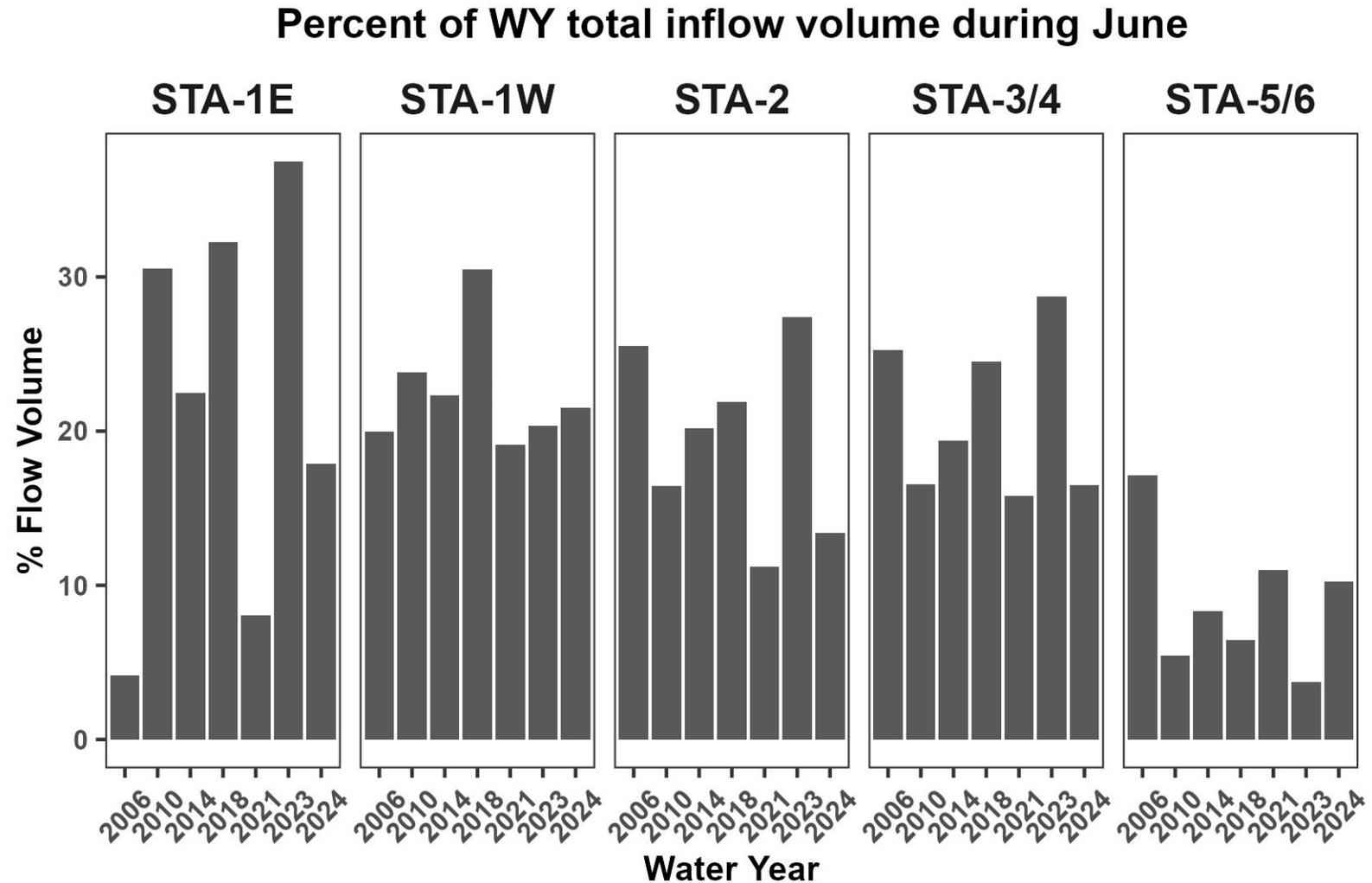
➤ Large events more frequent in recent years

- Increase in STA capacity over time



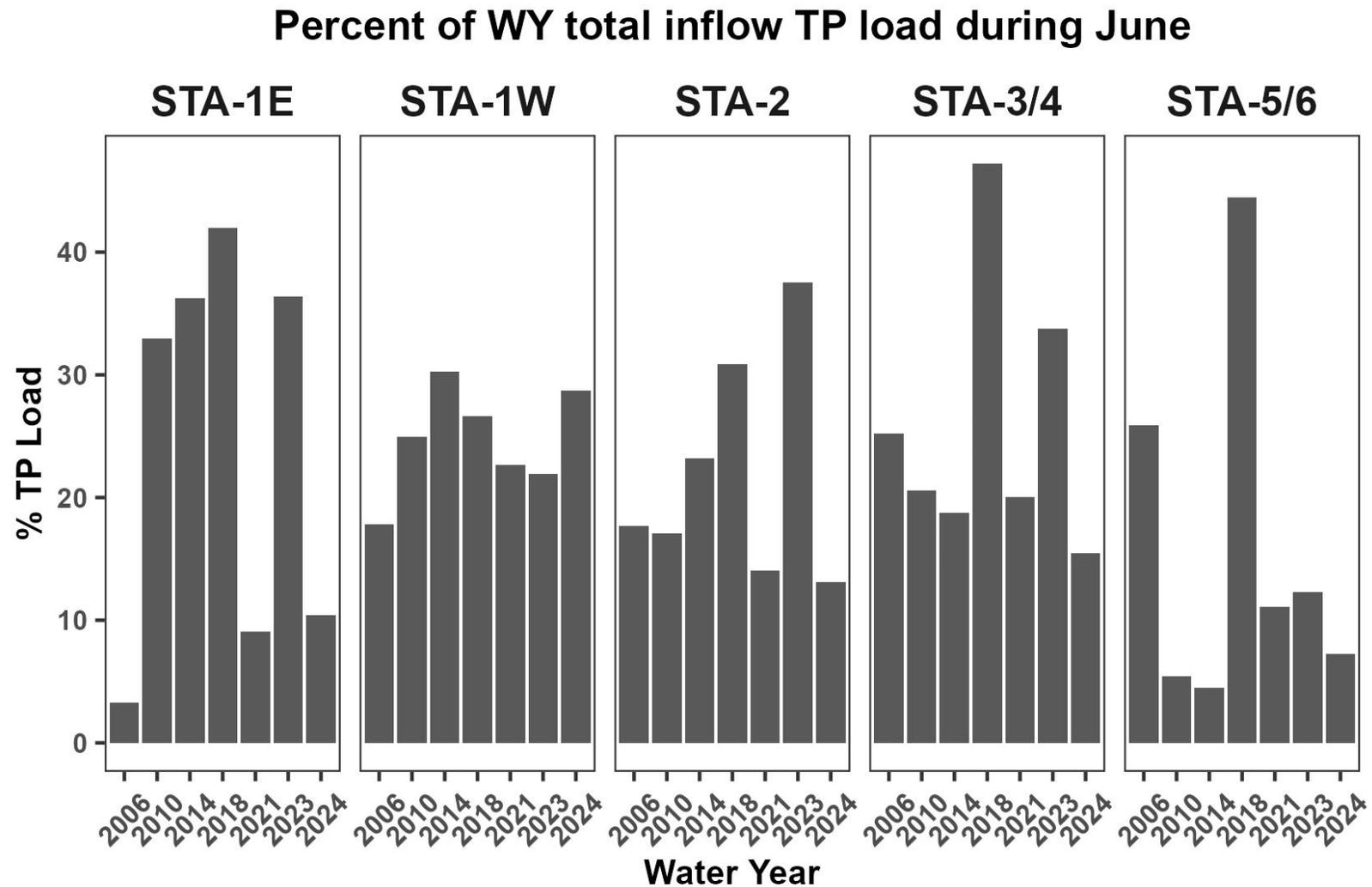
June Flow Events

- Make up around 20% of the year's total inflows
- High flows after stagnant conditions can reduce P retention



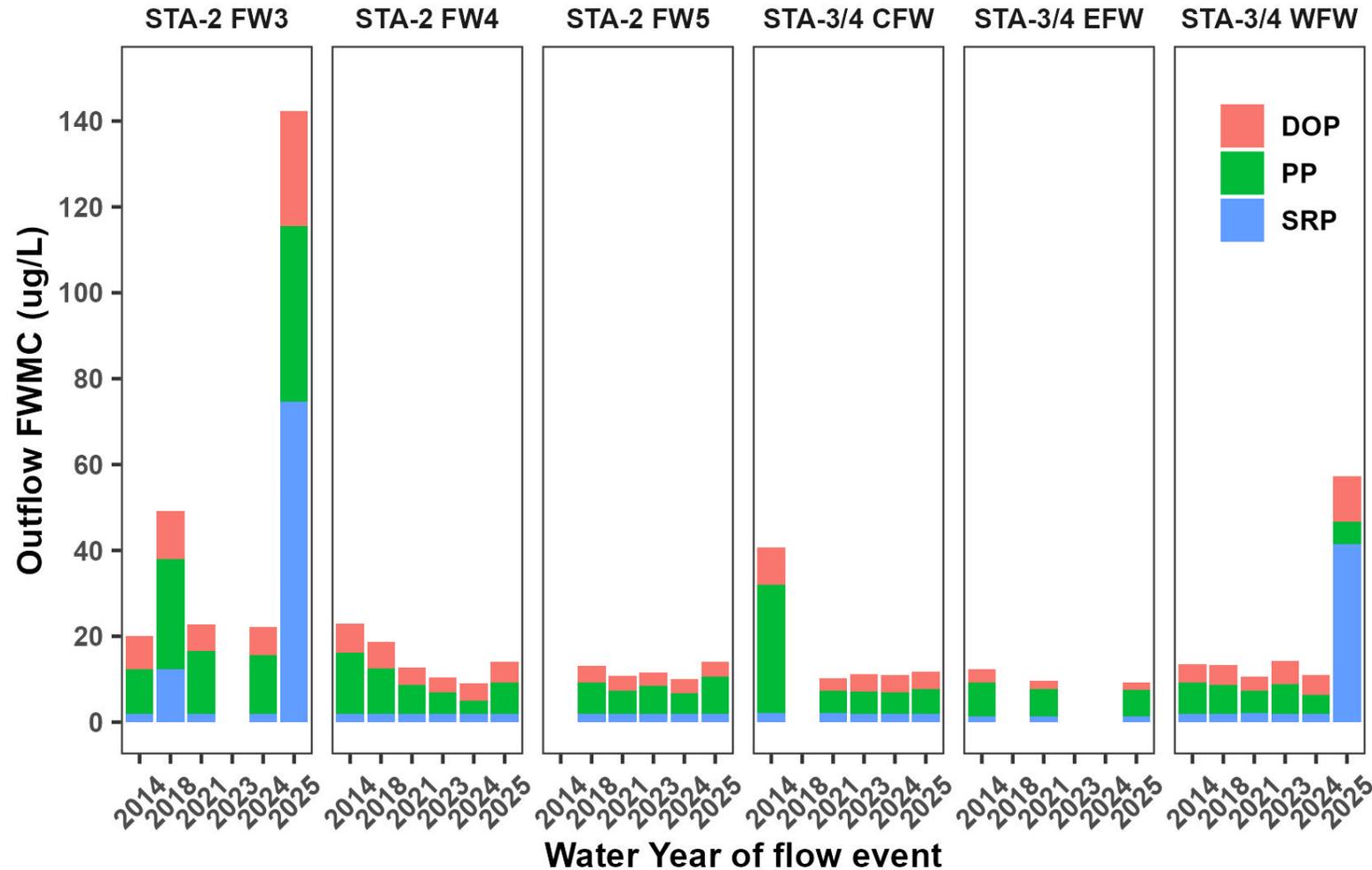
TP Loading

- TP loads associated with flow events are much higher
- Over 40% of the entire years load can be delivered in 1 month



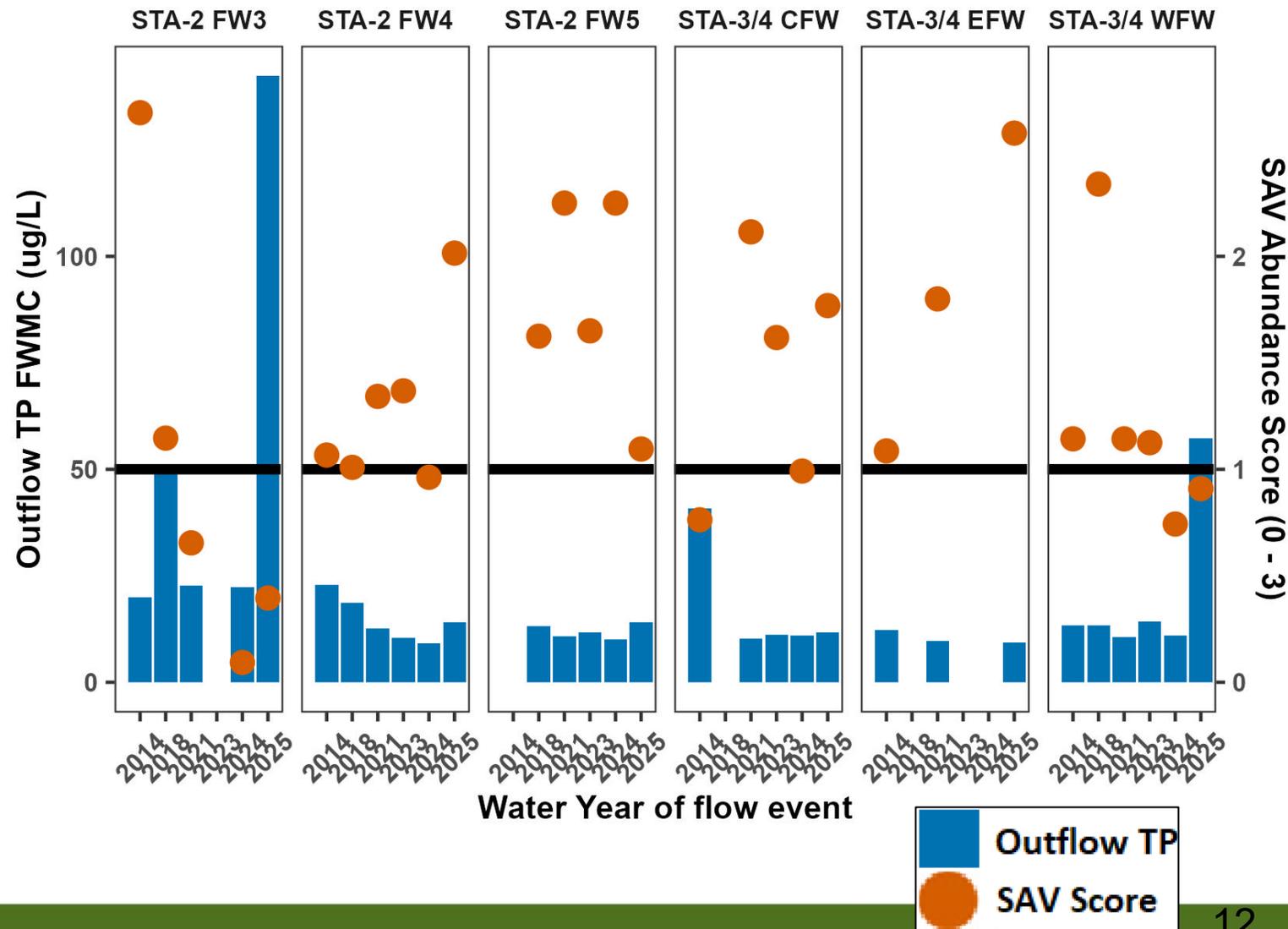
Case Study: STA-2 + STA-3/4

- Minimal ‘disturbance’ compared to other STAs
- Flow-way outflow TP concentration typically ‘resilient’ during June events
- SRP main fraction when flow-way is not ‘resilient’



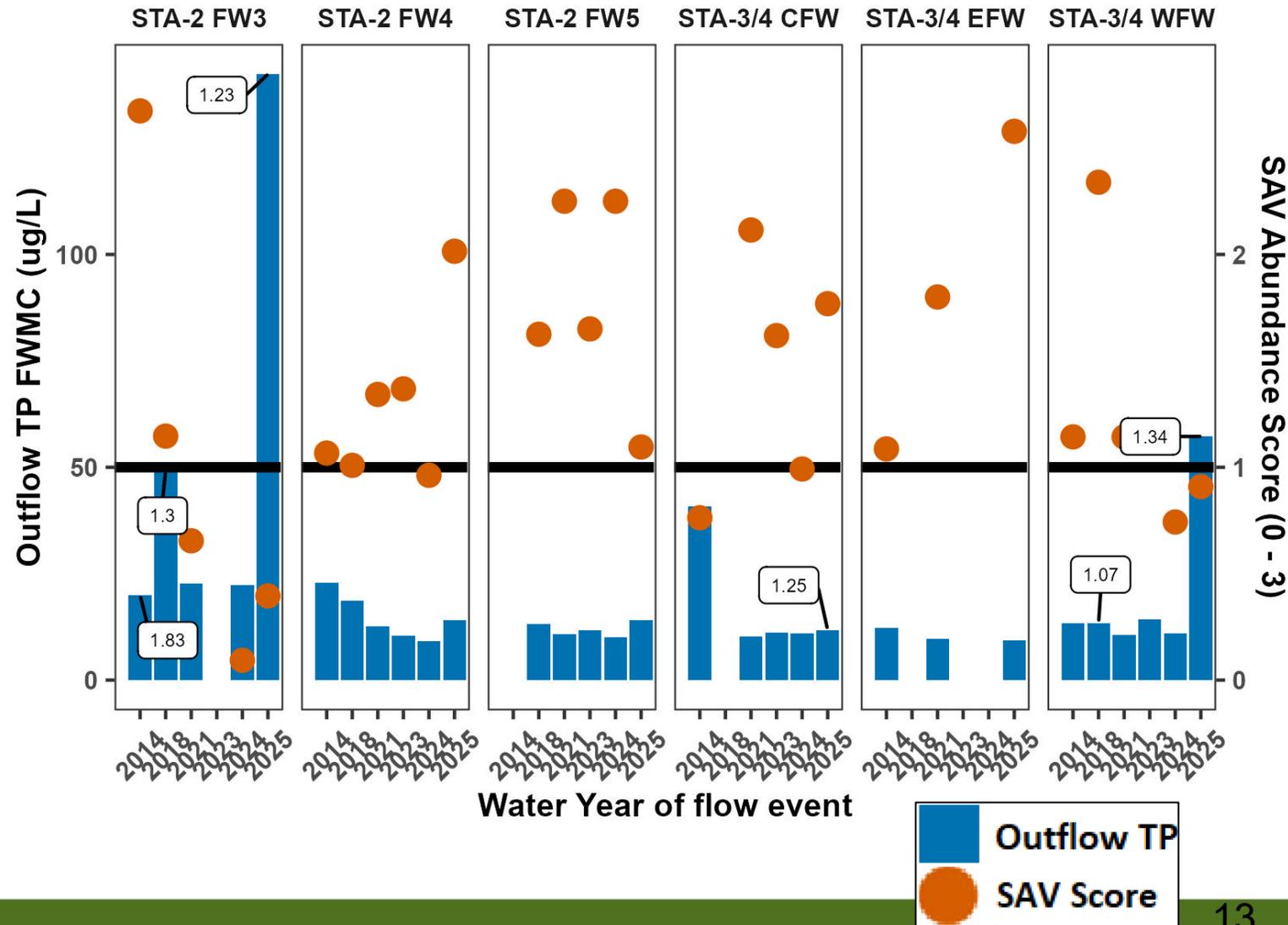
Case Study: STA-2 + STA-3/4

- Compare most recent SAV survey to June outflow TP
- Minimum SAV coverage threshold around ~33% (Abundance Score = 1)



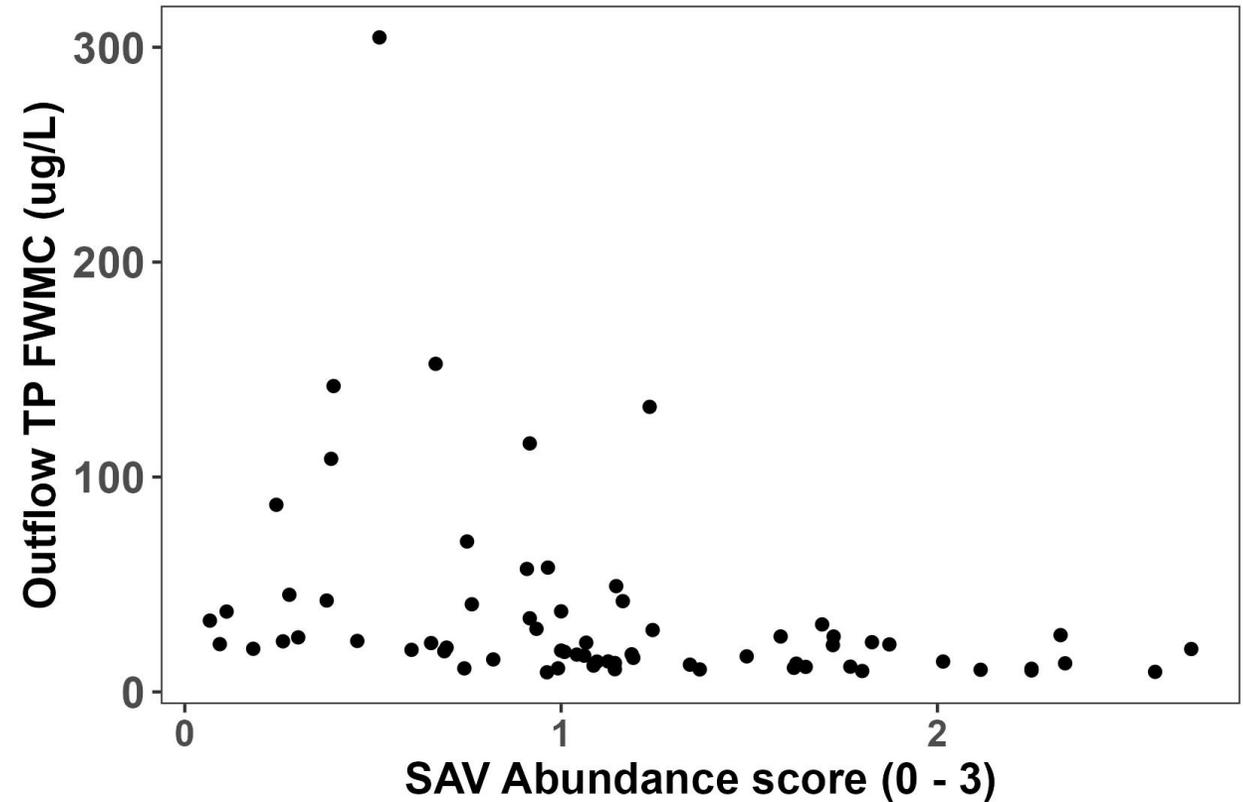
Case Study: STA-2 + STA-3/4

- Compare most recent SAV survey to June outflow TP
- Minimum SAV coverage threshold around ~33% (Abundance Score = 1)
- If 365-day PLR > 1.0, then more SAV coverage needed



SAV Threshold – More P Retention

- STA flows and SAV coverage are seasonal
- Early wet season flow events can be very impactful
- Maintaining SAV coverage threshold and low 365-day PLR linked to lower outflow TP



Contact – Thank You

jdombrow@sfwmd.gov