



Implications of Temporal and Spatial Vegetation Patterns on Performance of the Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas

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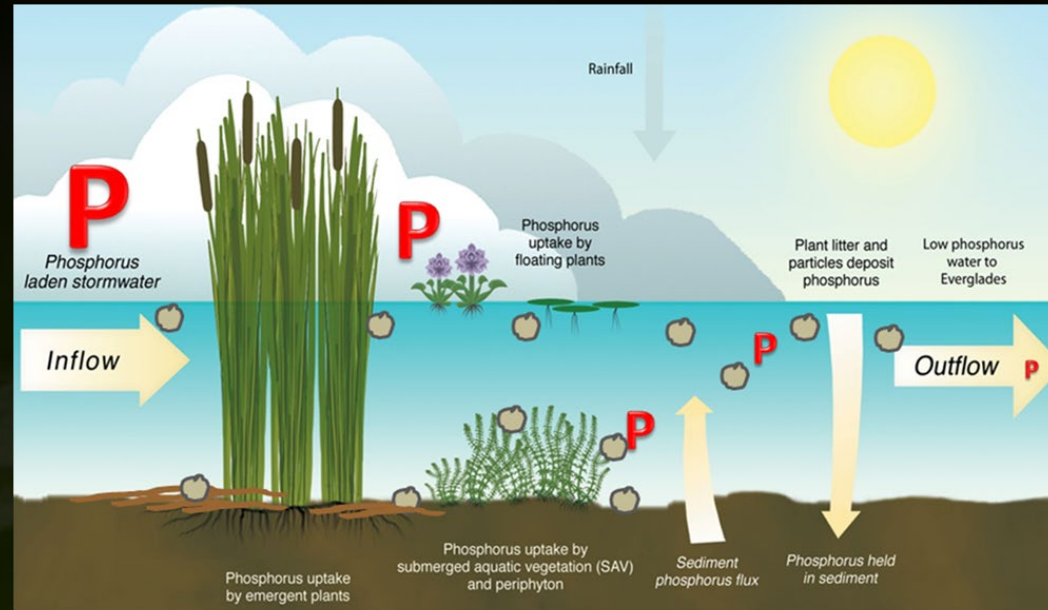
GEER Conference April 23, 2019

Vegetation Study Objectives

- Evaluate STA vegetation biomass and nutrient storage
- Provide comparisons among Emergent Aquatic Vegetation (EAV) and Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)
- Relate results to performance



Importance of Vegetation in the STAs

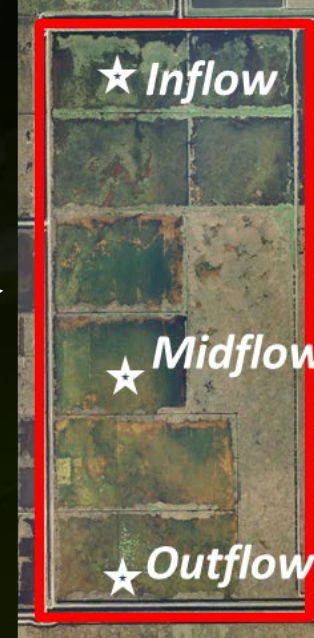


- Provide hydraulic resistance
- Enhance settling of nutrients
- Surface for periphyton/microbial
- Nutrient storage
- Co-precipitation mechanisms

Vegetation Study Sites



STA-2 Cell 3 SAV



STA-2 Cell 1 EAV



Sampling Design	SAV	EAV
Sampling Dates	Nov. 2015, Sept. 2016, Aug. 2017	Nov. 2015, Sept. 2016, March 2018
Information Collected	% coverage, Species composition, Total Biomass, Total Phosphorus (TP), Total Carbon (TC), Total Nitrogen (TN), Ash Content, Total Calcium (SAV only)	% coverage, Species composition, Total Biomass, TP, TC, TN, Ash Content

SAV Biomass Decline

STA-2 Cell 3 SAV



Nov. 2015

Inflow



Midflow



Outflow



Sept. 2016

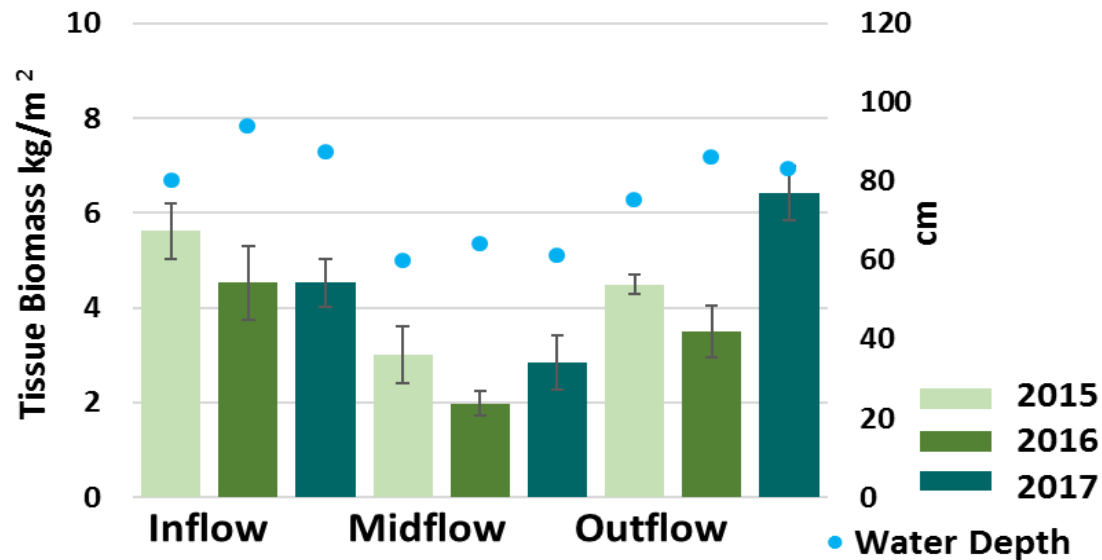


Aug. 2017



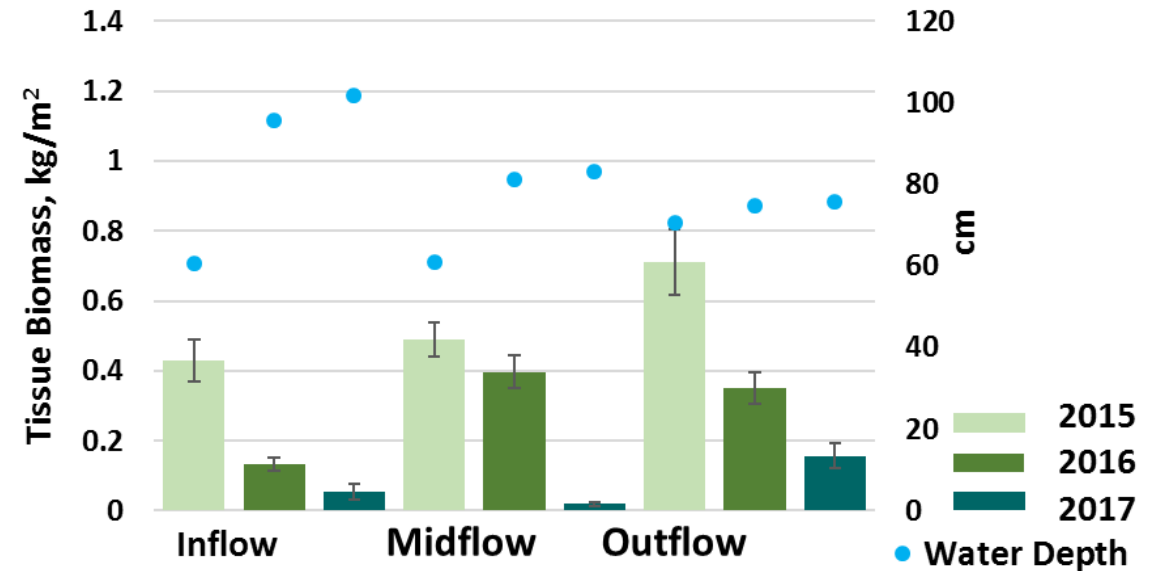
Total Tissue Biomass Comparisons

Comparison of EAV Tissue Biomass between events



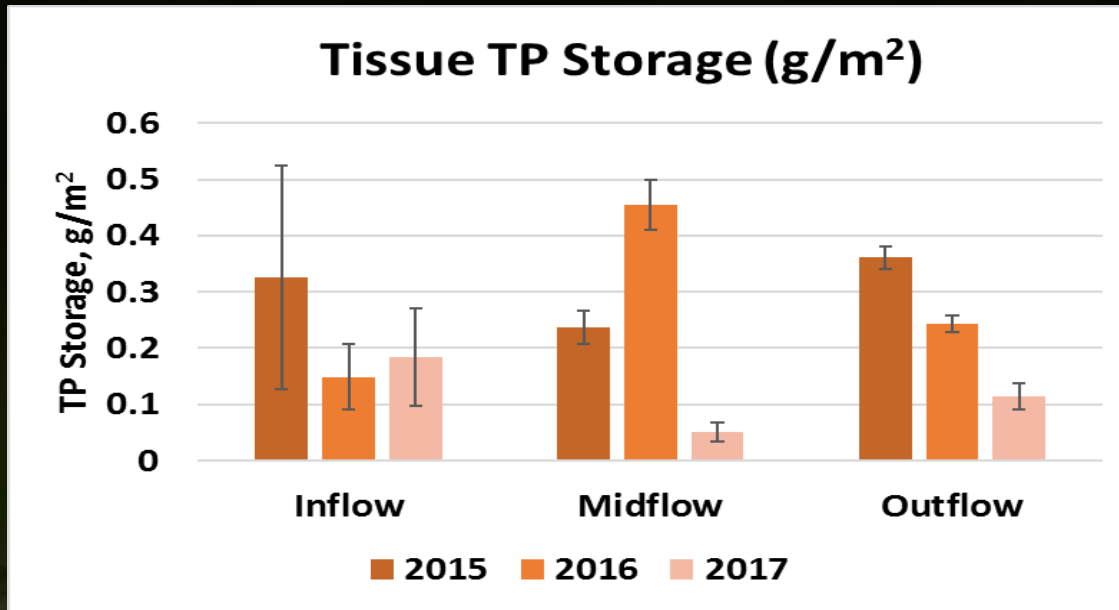
- Inflow typically had highest biomass for EAV
- Midflow lowest biomass

Comparison of SAV Tissue Biomass between events

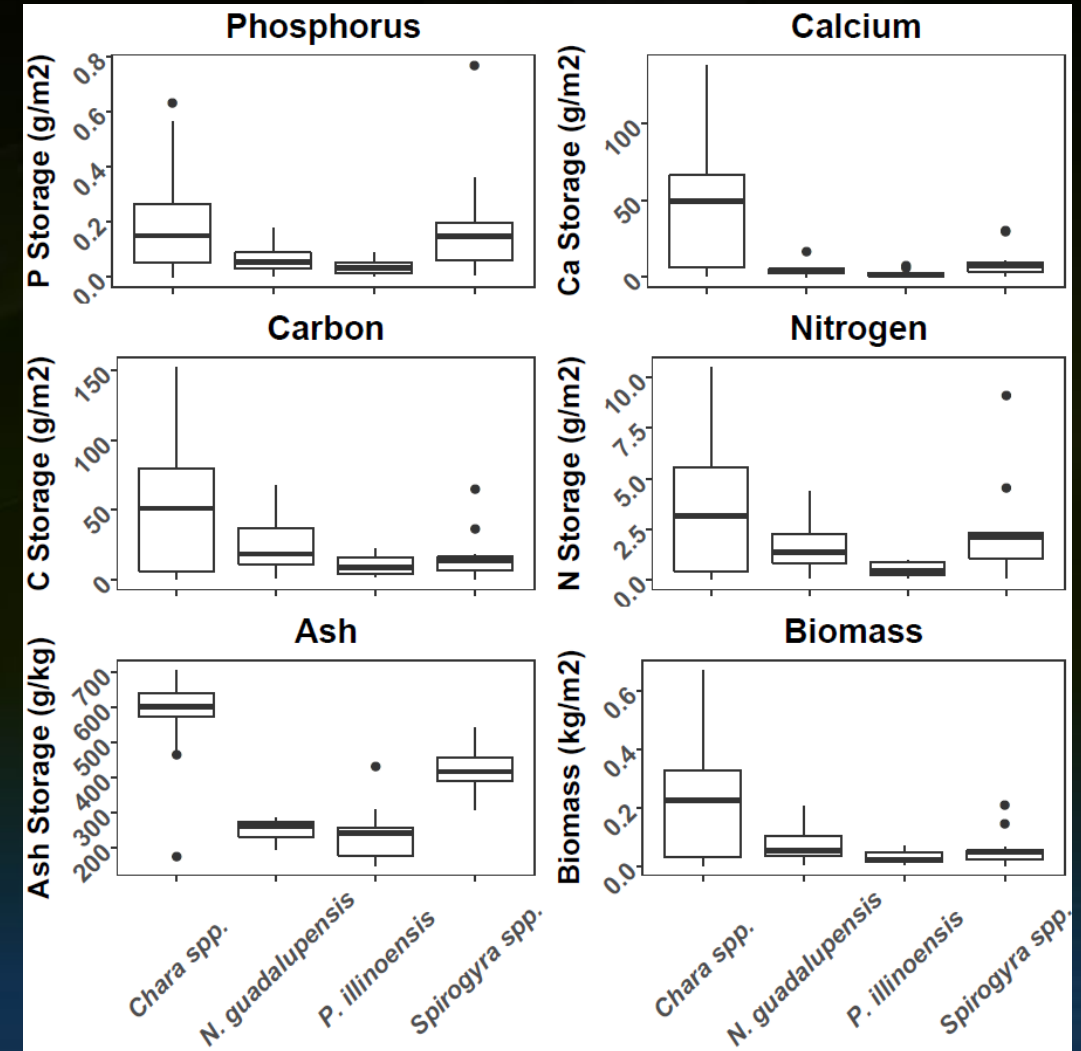


- Midflow and outflow typically had highest biomass
- Substantial loss of SAV over three events in each location

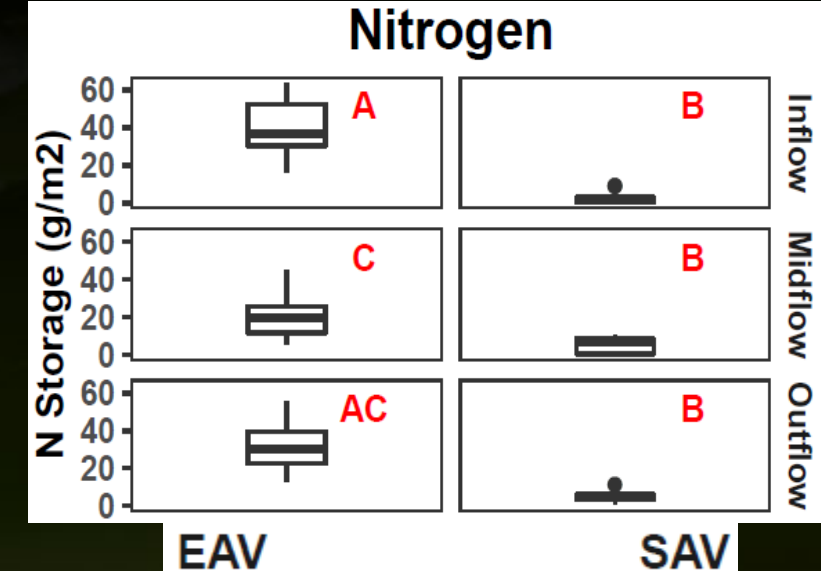
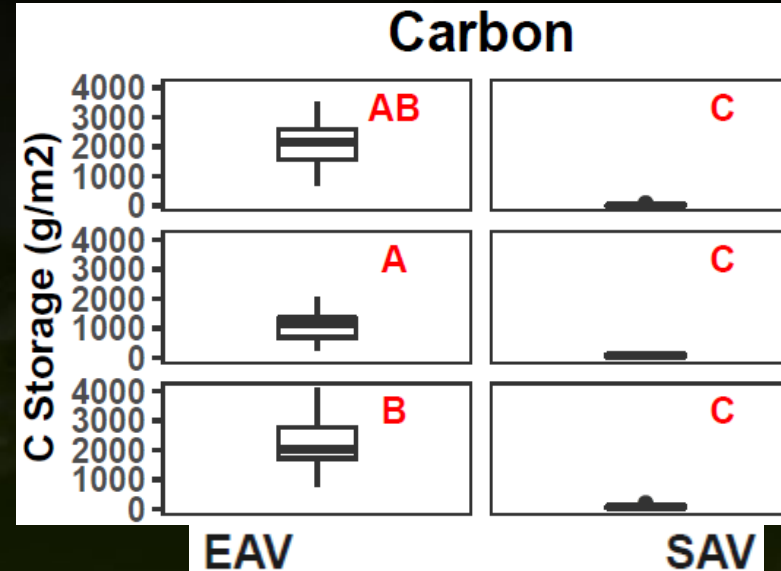
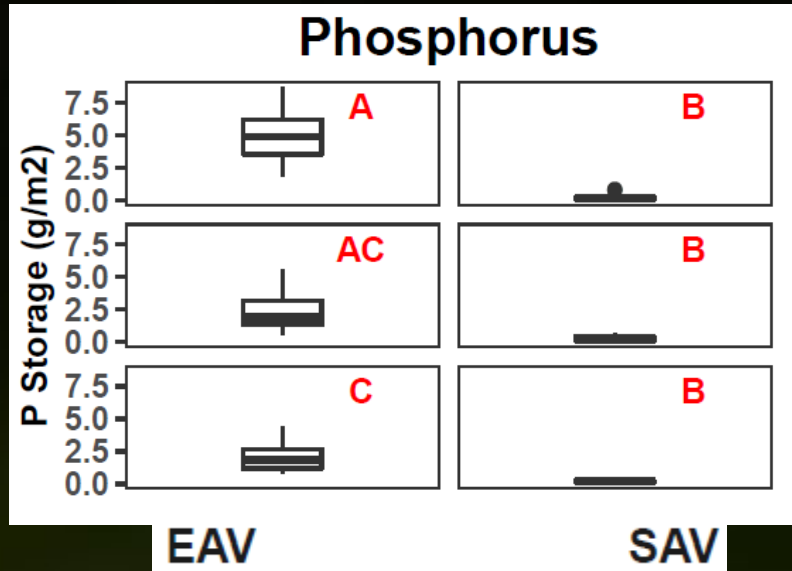
SAV Tissue Nutrient Storage



- Species observed in STA 2 Cell 3:
 - Chara* spp.
 - Naja guadalupensis*
 - Potamogeton illinoensis*
 - Spirogyra* spp.



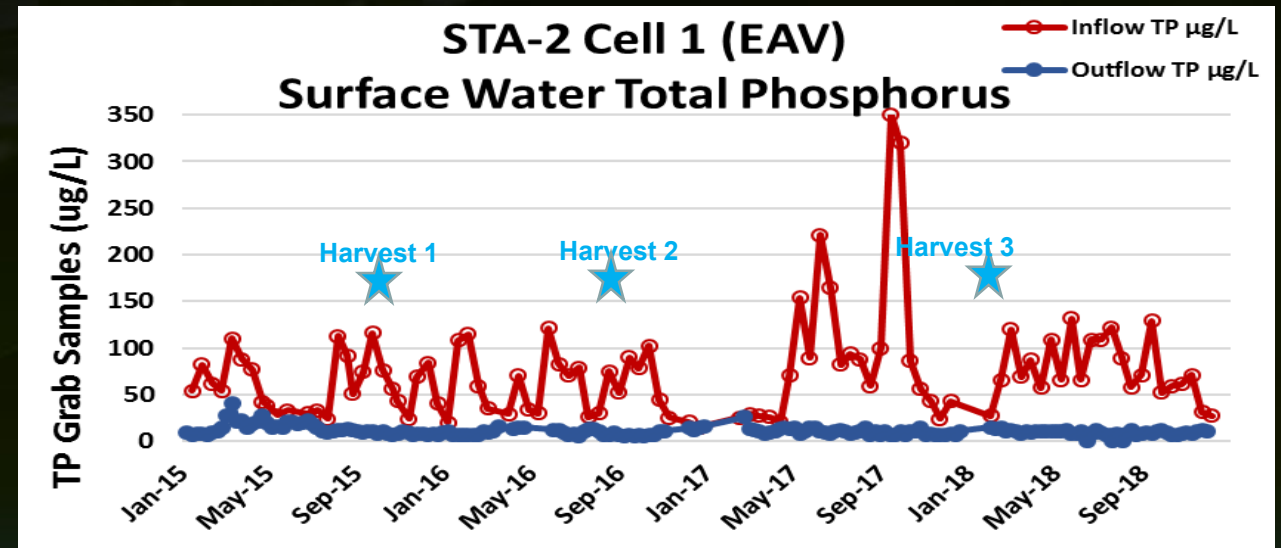
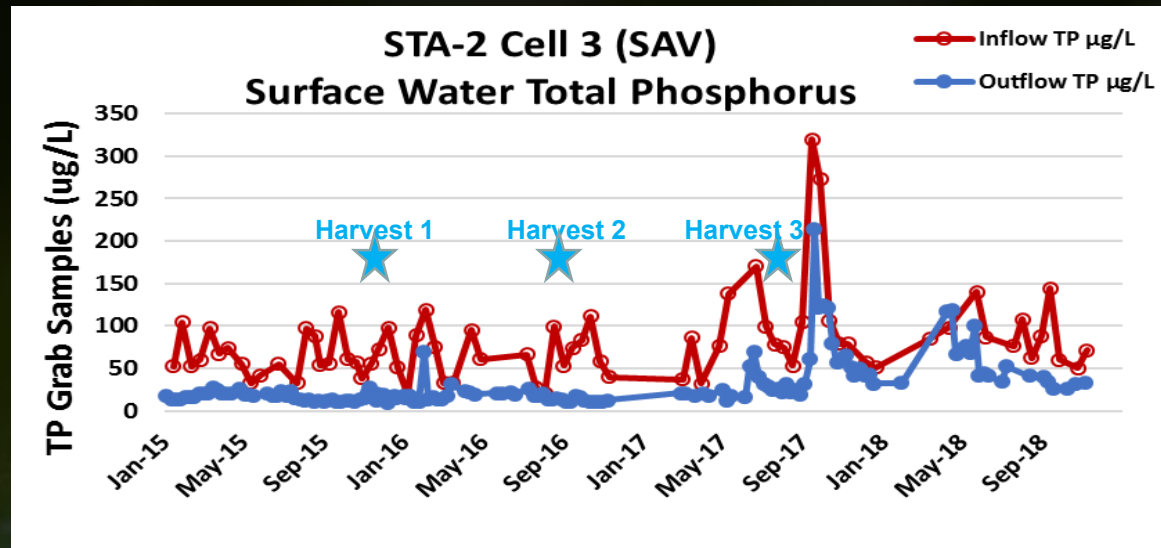
Nutrient Storage Comparisons



- Declining gradient for phosphorus storage from inflow to outflow for both vegetation types
- Nutrient storages were all significantly different among the two vegetation types



STA- 2 Performance Comparisons



Summary

➤ Biomass

- Spatial differences in SAV vs. EAV along nutrient gradient
- Temporal loss of SAV biomass over course of study at all sites

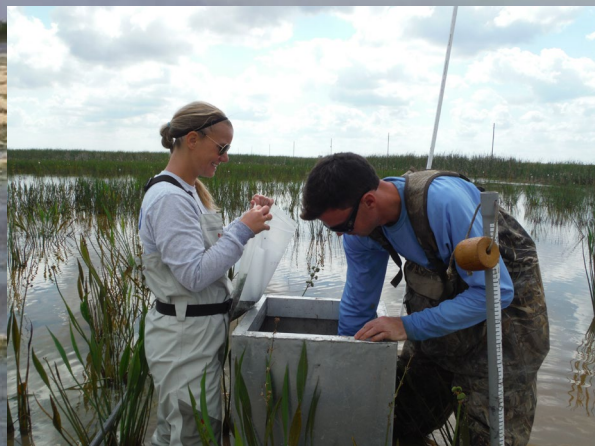
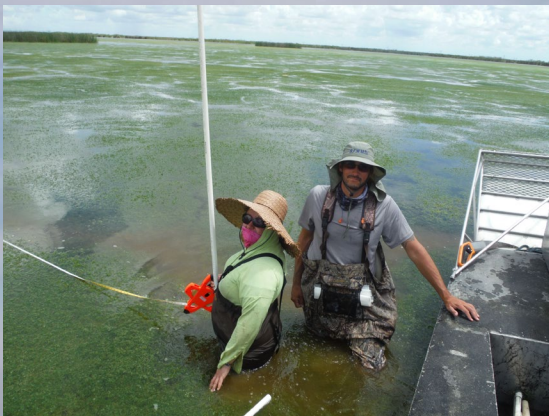
➤ Nutrient Storage

- Nutrient storages significantly higher for EAV compared to SAV
- Spatial differences in SAV species, *Chara* had highest storage capacity

➤ Performance

- Performance decline following loss of SAV biomass
- Storm impacts complicated correlations between performance and SAV biomass loss
- EAV biomass and performance were fairly consistent throughout study

THANK YOU



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