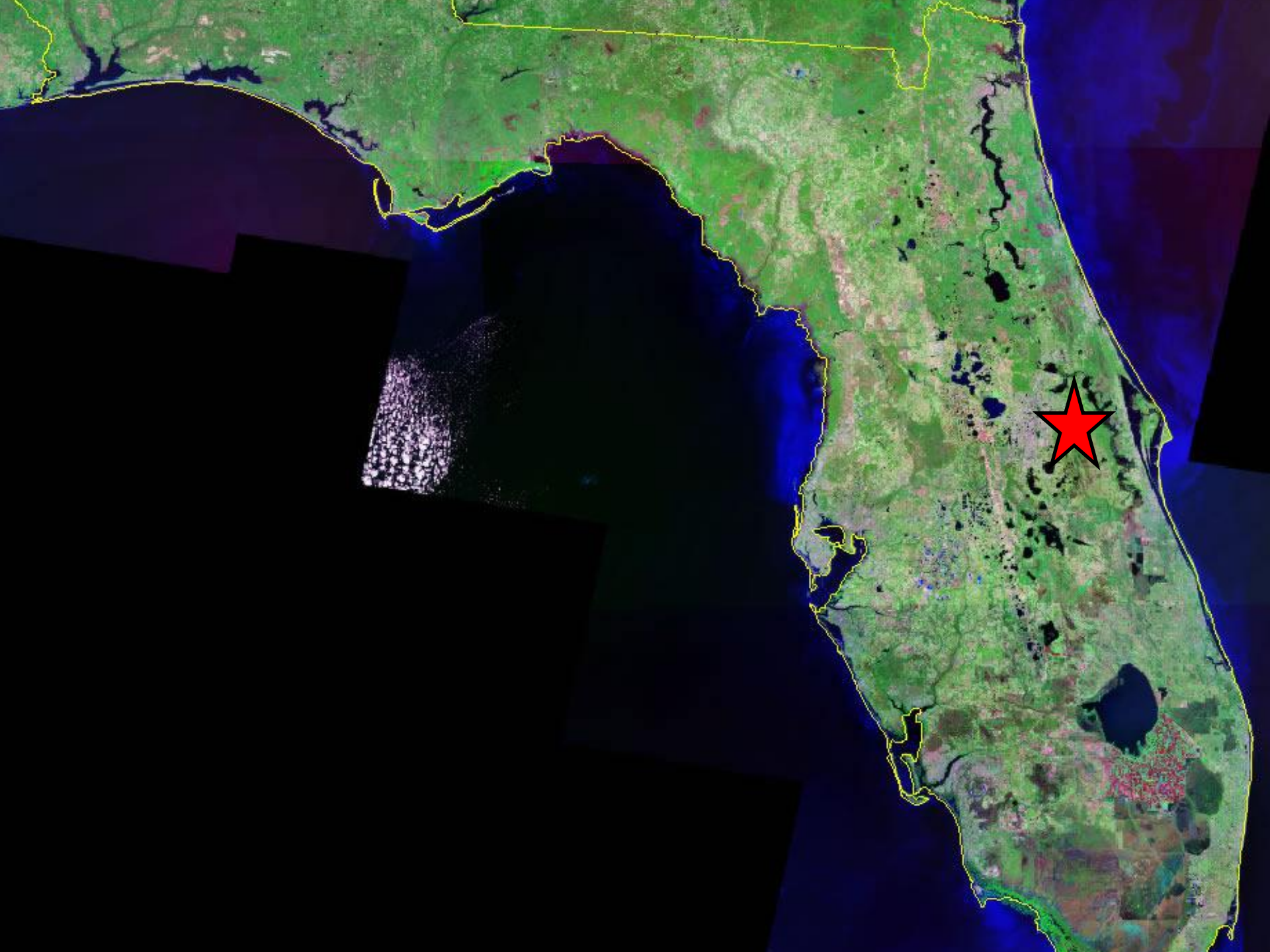


The Orlando Easterly Wetlands: Strategies for Prolonging Phosphorus Removal



Mark D. Sees
Wetlands Manager



Orlando Easterly Wetlands



Went on-line in July of 1987
Constructed on cattle pasture
property.

1.6 km or 1 mile

Design Parameters

- 486 hectare (1,200 acre) surface water treatment wetlands
- 18 Treatment Cells
- Over 2,000,000 aquatic plants 200,000 trees were installed.
- 27 km (17 mile) 107 cm (42”) Transmission Pipeline
- 30-40 days detention time
- 3 meter (15 foot) drop in elevation across the OEW
- The system designed to treat 20 MGD
- Rerated to handle 35 MGD
- Soon to Rerate to 40 MGD and possibly higher

Primary Deep Marsh Species: Cattails and bulrush



Typha latifolia & domingensis



Schoenoplectus californicus



Mixed Marsh Habitat



Costs

Total Land Area: 667 hectares (1,650 acres)
Constructed Wetland Area: 486 hectares (1,200 acres)

Wetlands Development Costs (1986/87)

Total.....\$21,525,000

Wetlands Operational Costs (2011/12)

Total.....\$430,214

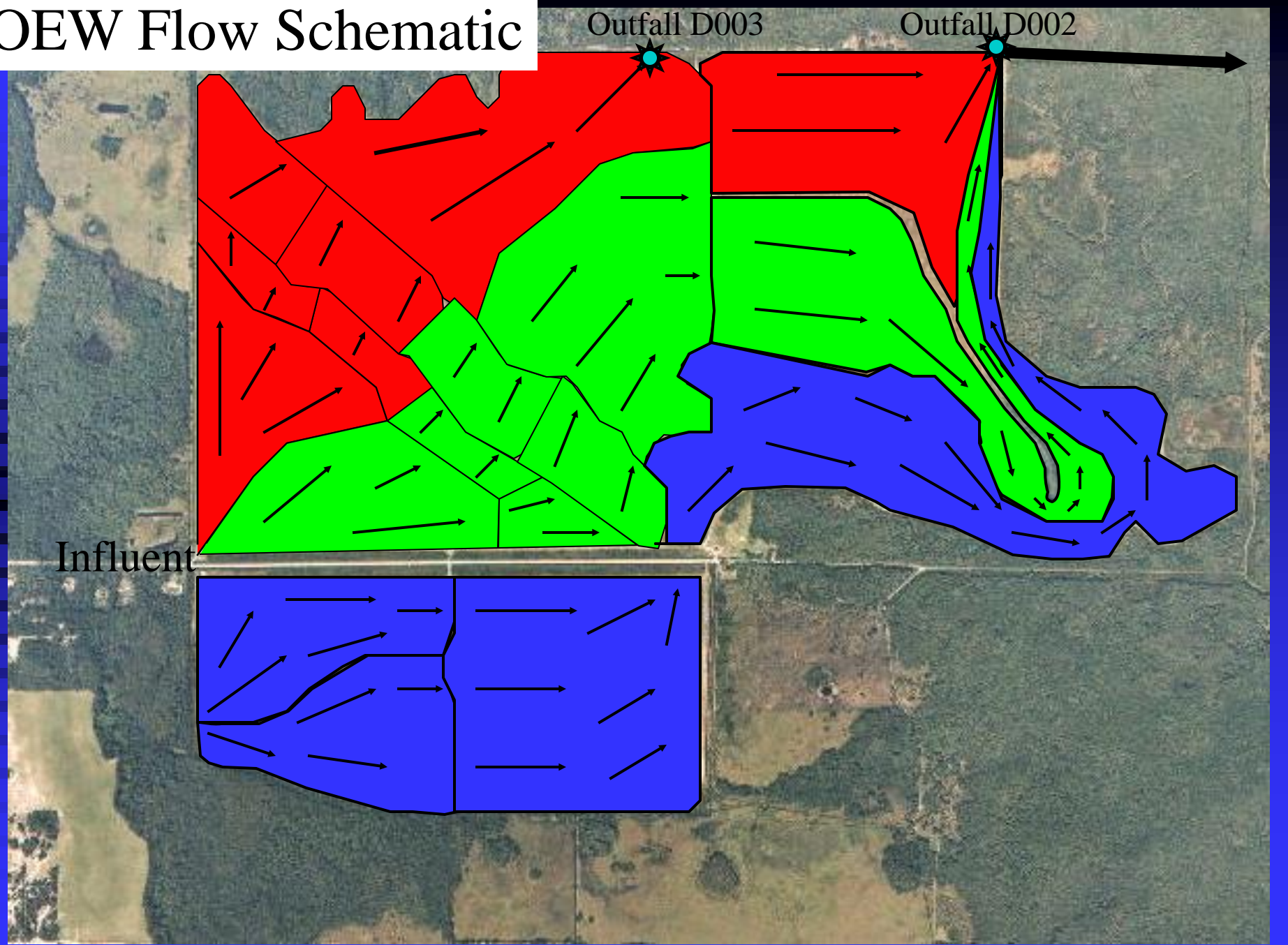
2012 Wetlands Treatment System Cost

(cost to treat reclaimed water within wetlands system) \$0.08 per 1,000 gallons

2012 Iron Bridge Wastewater Treatment Facility Cost

(cost to treat raw wastewater at treatment plant) \$1.34 per 1,000 gallons

OEW Flow Schematic



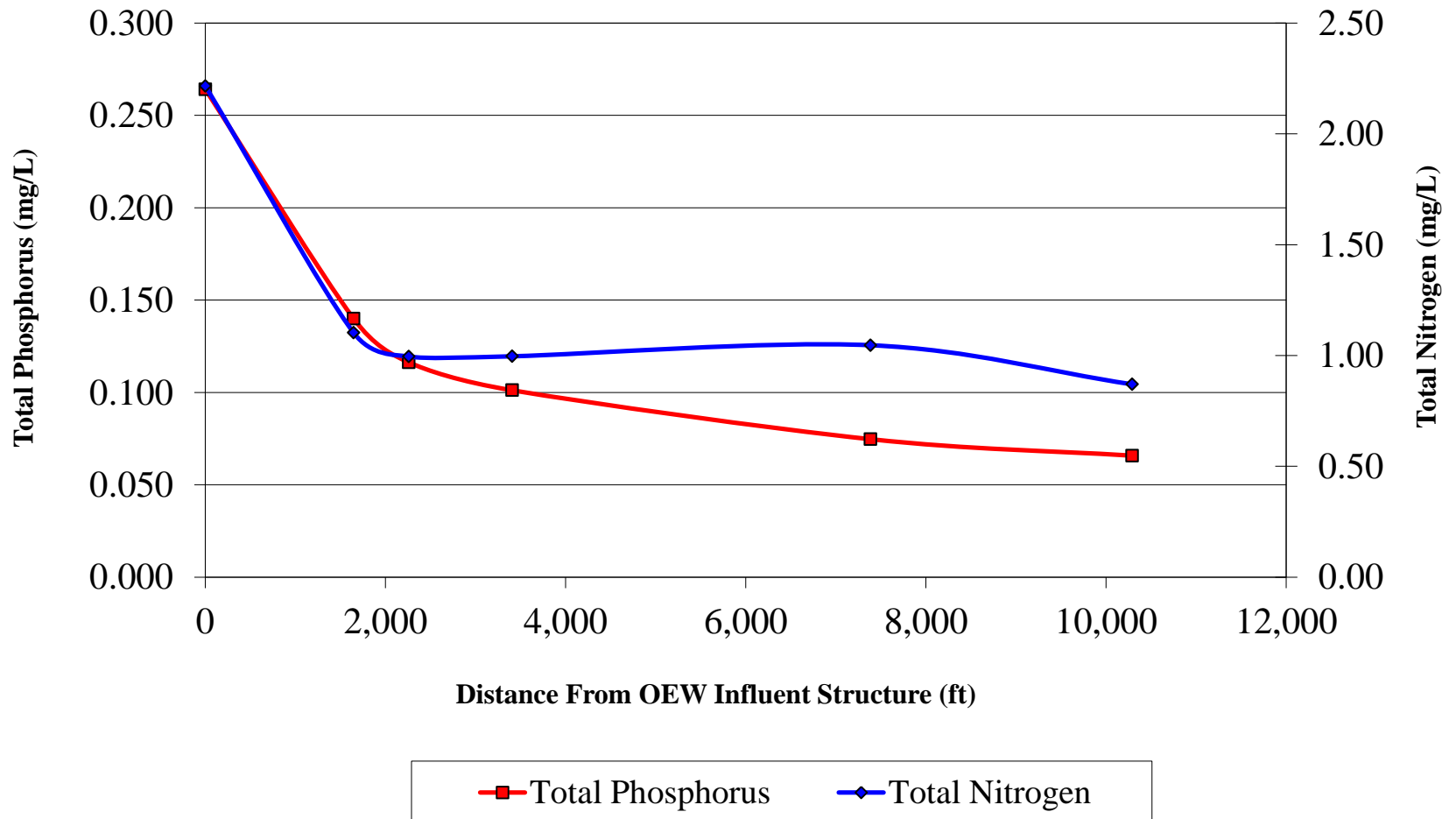
Outfall D003

Outfall D002

Influent

OEW Water Quality Performance Profile

Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus Removal Through the OEW
1988-2011



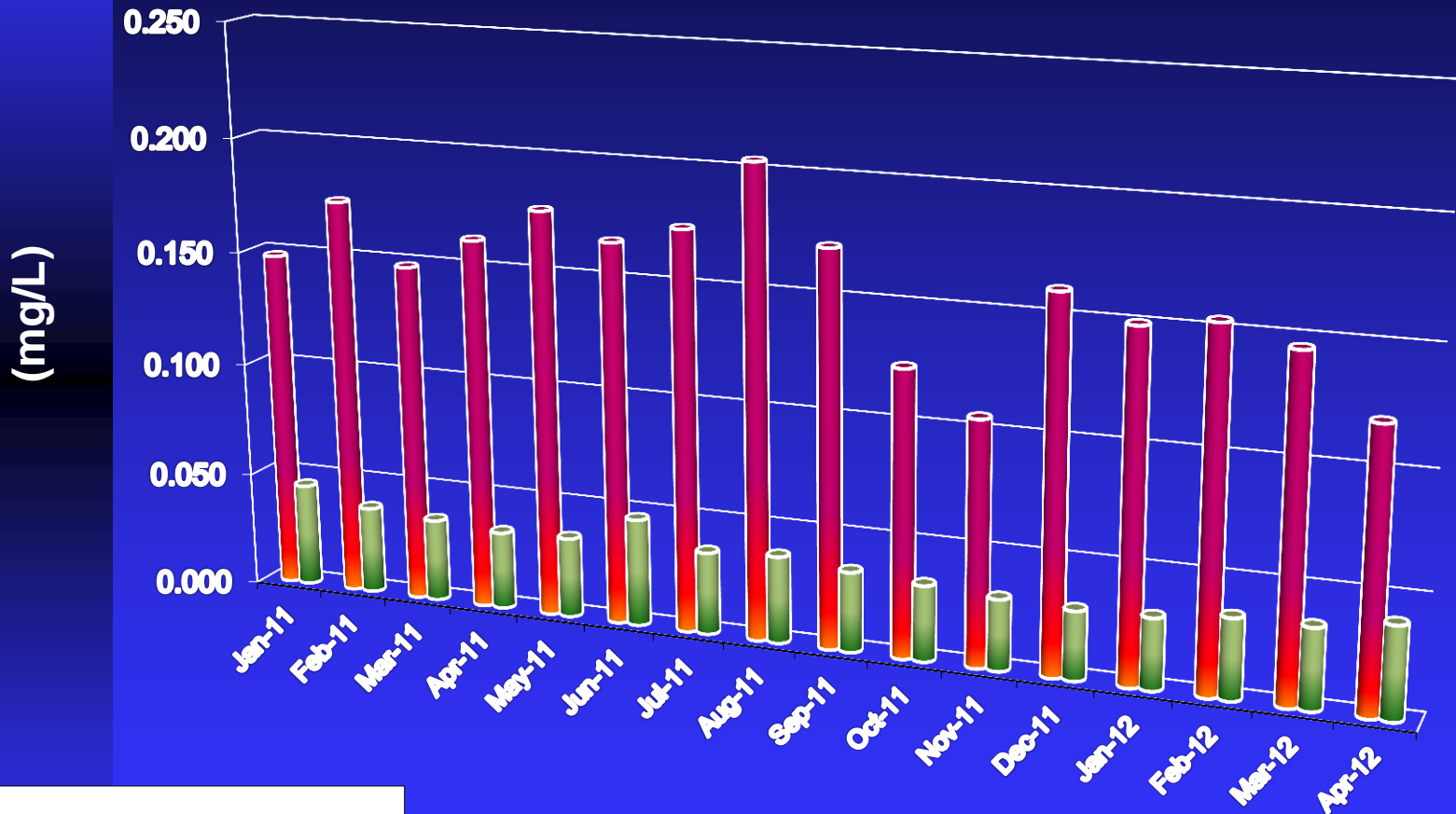
TP Loading Rates

$\text{g/m}^{-2}/\text{yr}$

1991	9.030	2001	10.965
1992	10.039	2002	6.759
1993	8.117	2003	6.126
1994	8.160	2004	7.106
1995	8.502	2005	8.754
1996	6.412	2006	5.857
1997	6.332	2007	8.419
1998	7.425	2008	7.856
1999	11.942	2009	7.708
2000	9.062	2010	8.510
		2011	9.009

Average Loading = 8.338

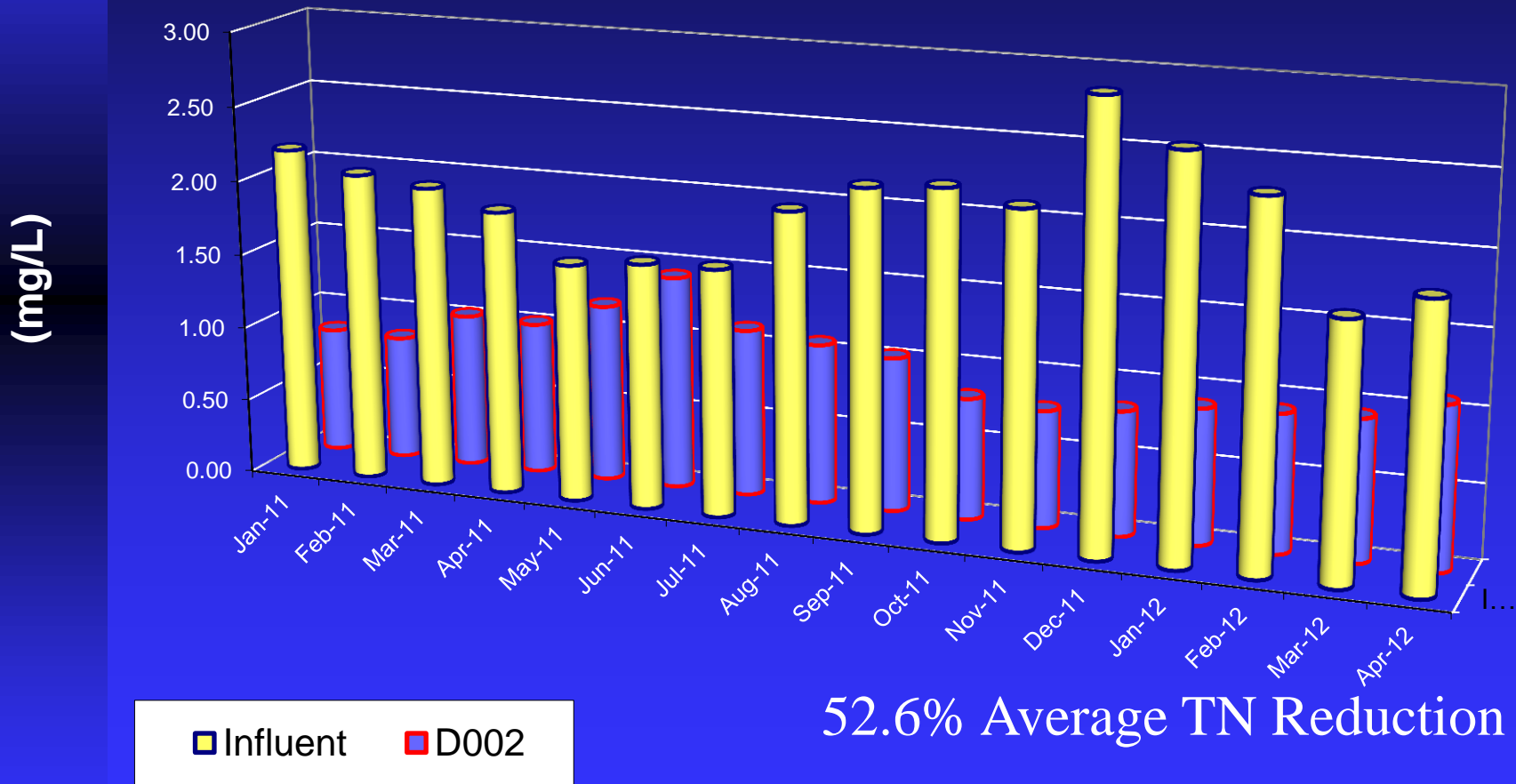
Total Phosphorus



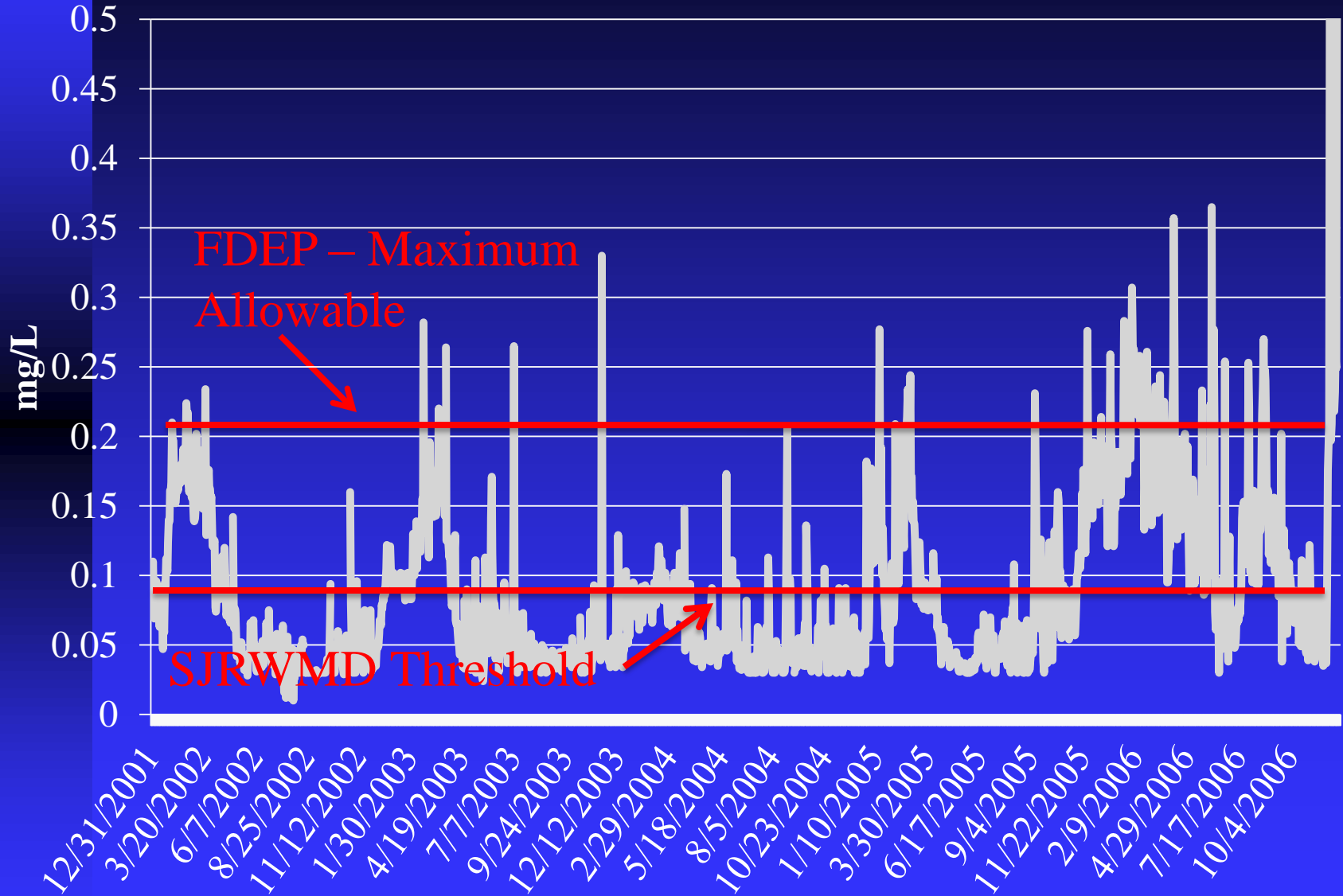
■ Influent ■ D002

76.7% Average Reduction in TP

Total Nitrogen



Historical Total Phosphorus at Wetlands Discharge



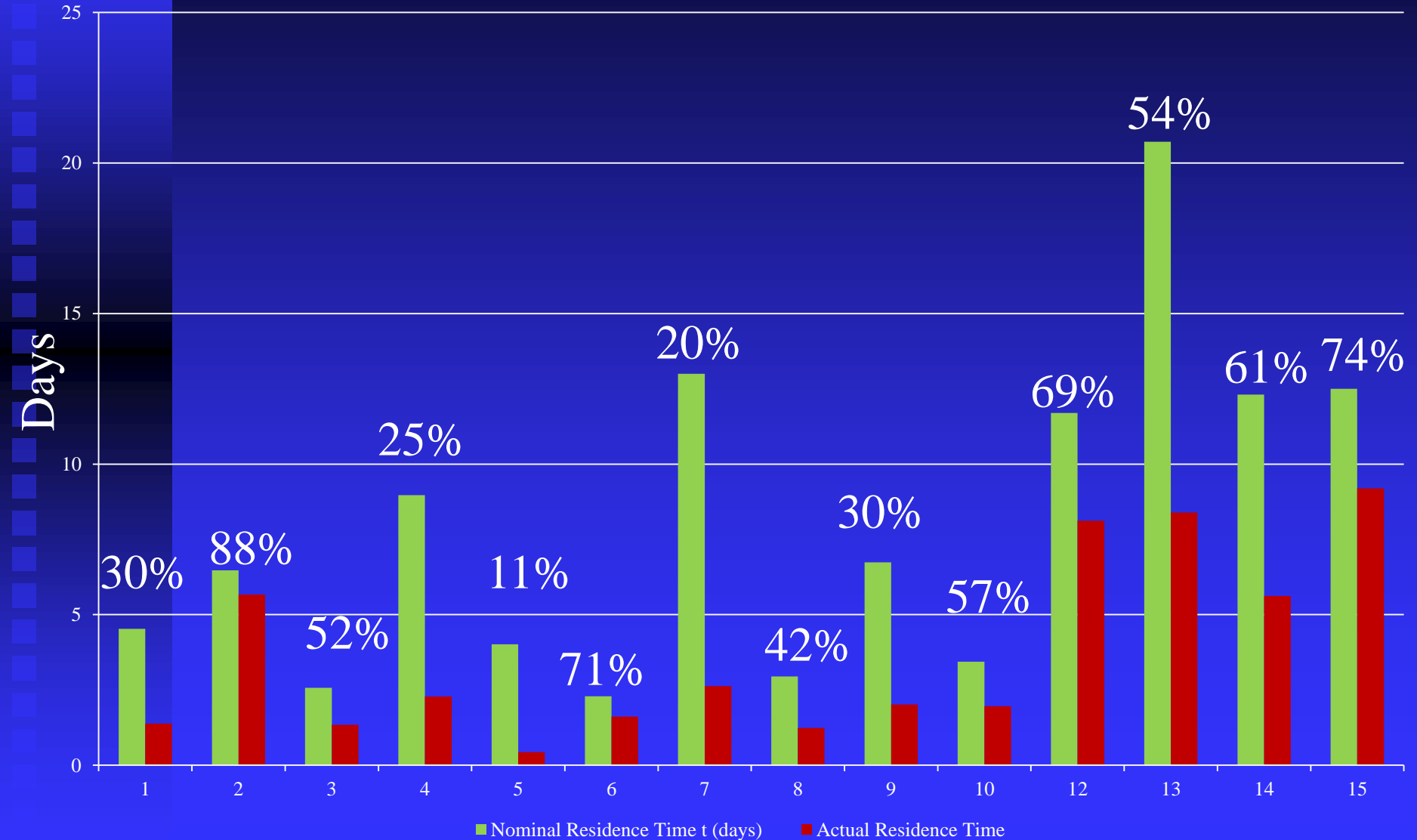
The Problem

- Phosphorus Buildup
- Organic Material
- Flow Channeling
- Rapid Deposition Rates



Hydraulic Efficiencies

Adapted from: ANALYSIS OF HYDRAULIC PERFORMANCE OF THE ORLANDO EASTERLY WETLAND CELLS: TRACER STUDY RESULTS - Final Summary Report, University of Florida, Christopher J. Martinez, William R. Wise



Management Techniques at the OEW

- Targeted Herbicide Applications
- Burning to Reduce Biomass
- Dry-Downs for Sediment Consolidation
- Muck / Sediment Removal
- Targeted Chemical Amendments for P Immobilization

Fire as a management tool in *Typha* dominated areas

- Removes dead biomass
- Improves wildlife habitat
- Discourages undesirable vegetation

Does it improve P removal from water??

Cell 8 – before burn



The Terra Torch is the “Nut”







3 Days Post Burn



10. 5. 2001

10 Days Post Burn



10.15.2001

One Month Post Burn



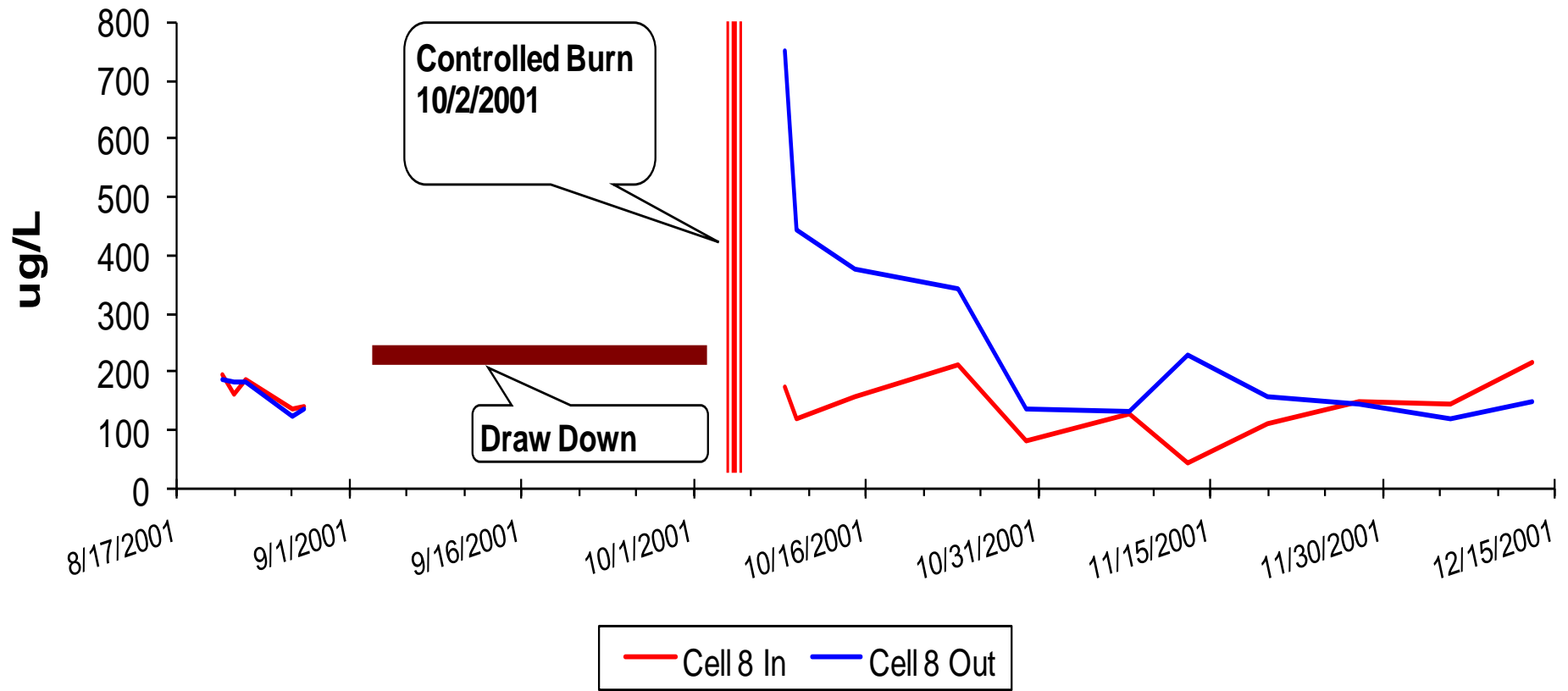
11. 6. 2001

2 Months Post Burn

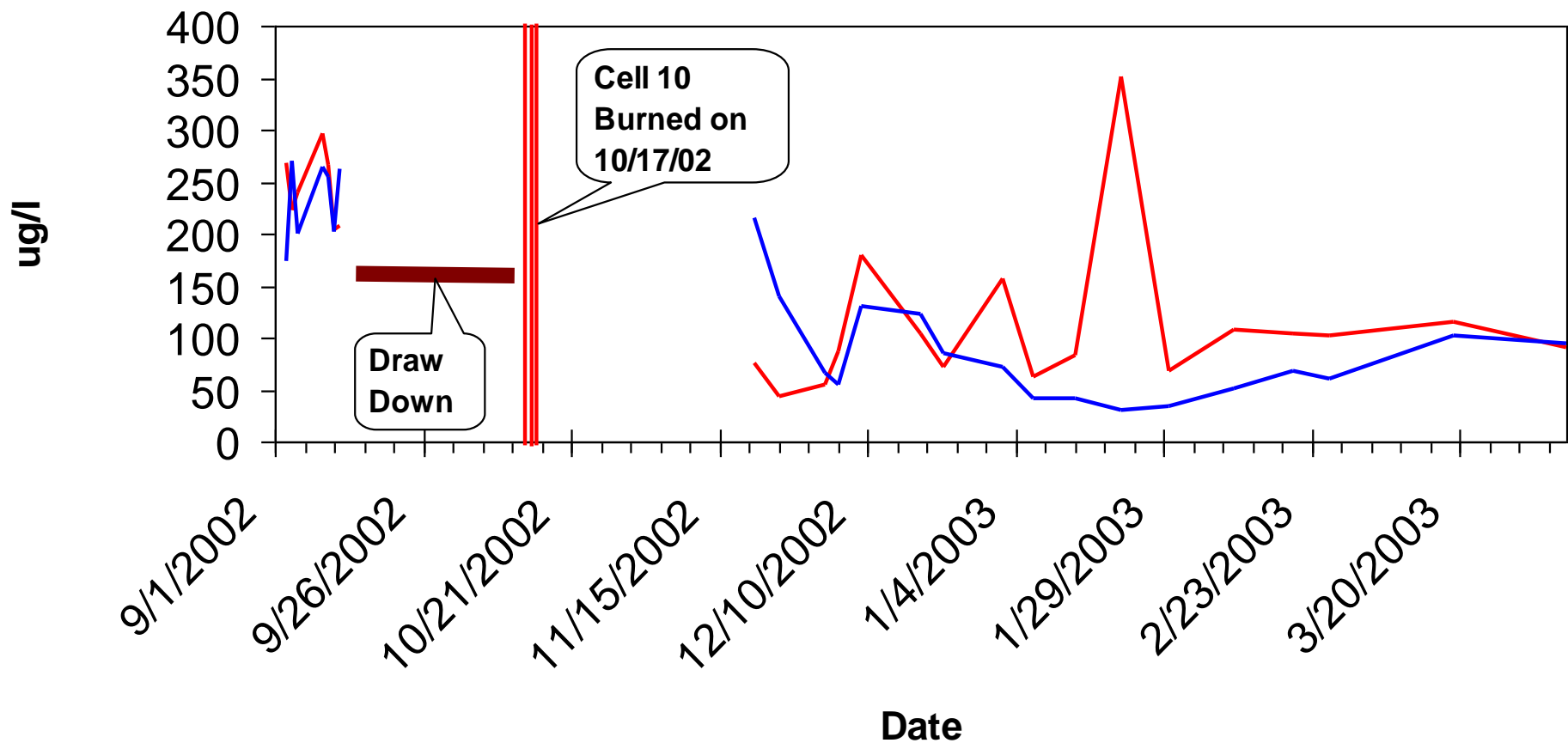


11. 28. 2001

Total Phosphorus

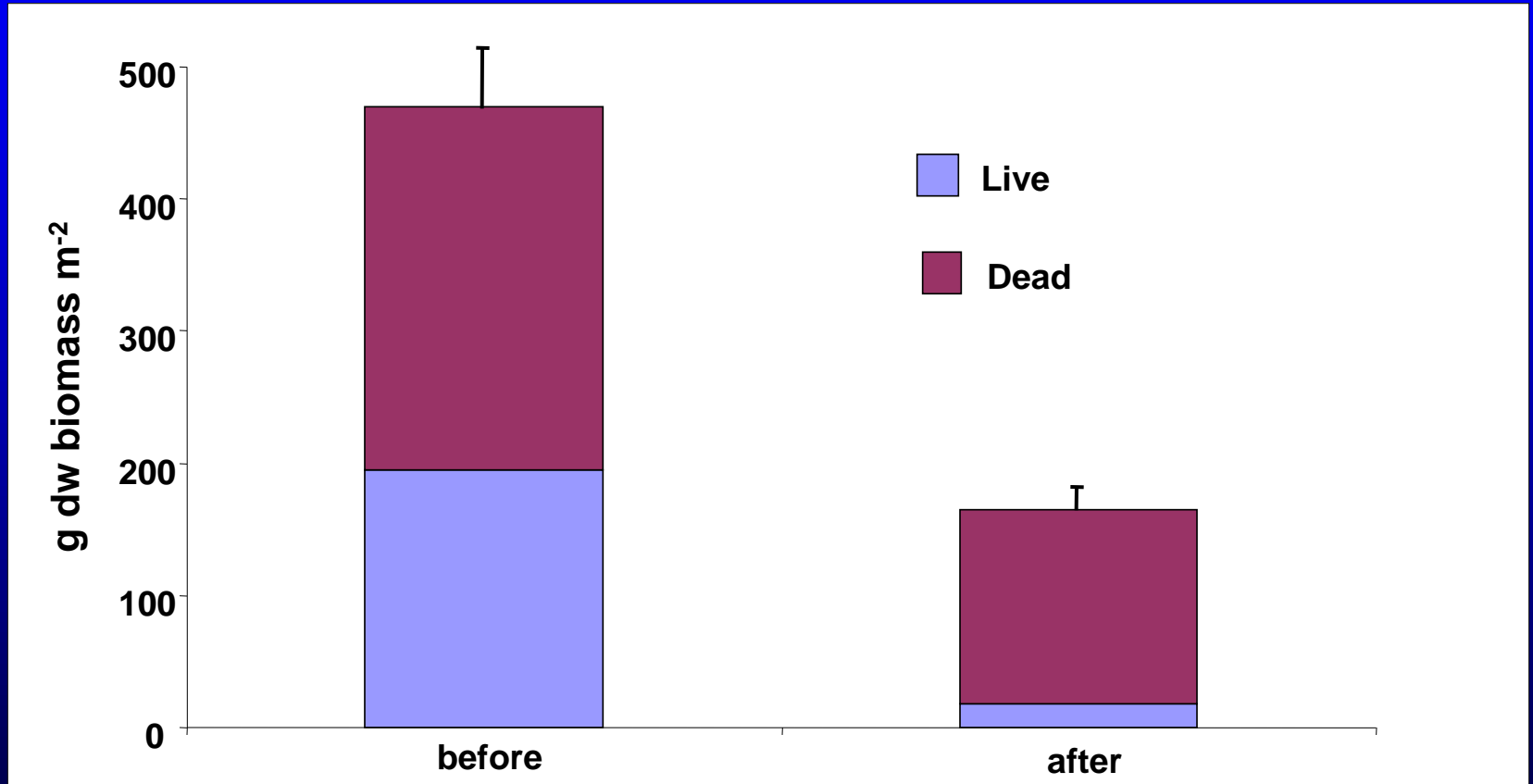


Cell 10 Total Phosphorus



— Cell 10 In TP — Cell 10 Out TP

Above Ground Biomass Reductions



The Short-Term Effects of Prescribed Burning on Biomass Removal and the Release of Nitrogen and Phosphorus in a Treatment Wetland. J. R. White, L. M. Gardner, M. Sees, R. Corstanje. Published in J. Environ. Qual. 37:2386–2391 (2008).

When controlled burns are not effective.....

When the wetlands have transitioned into woody vegetation.....Then it is time to DEMUCK!

Muck Removal - Day 1





Muck Removal – 4 Treatment Ponds - 90 acres



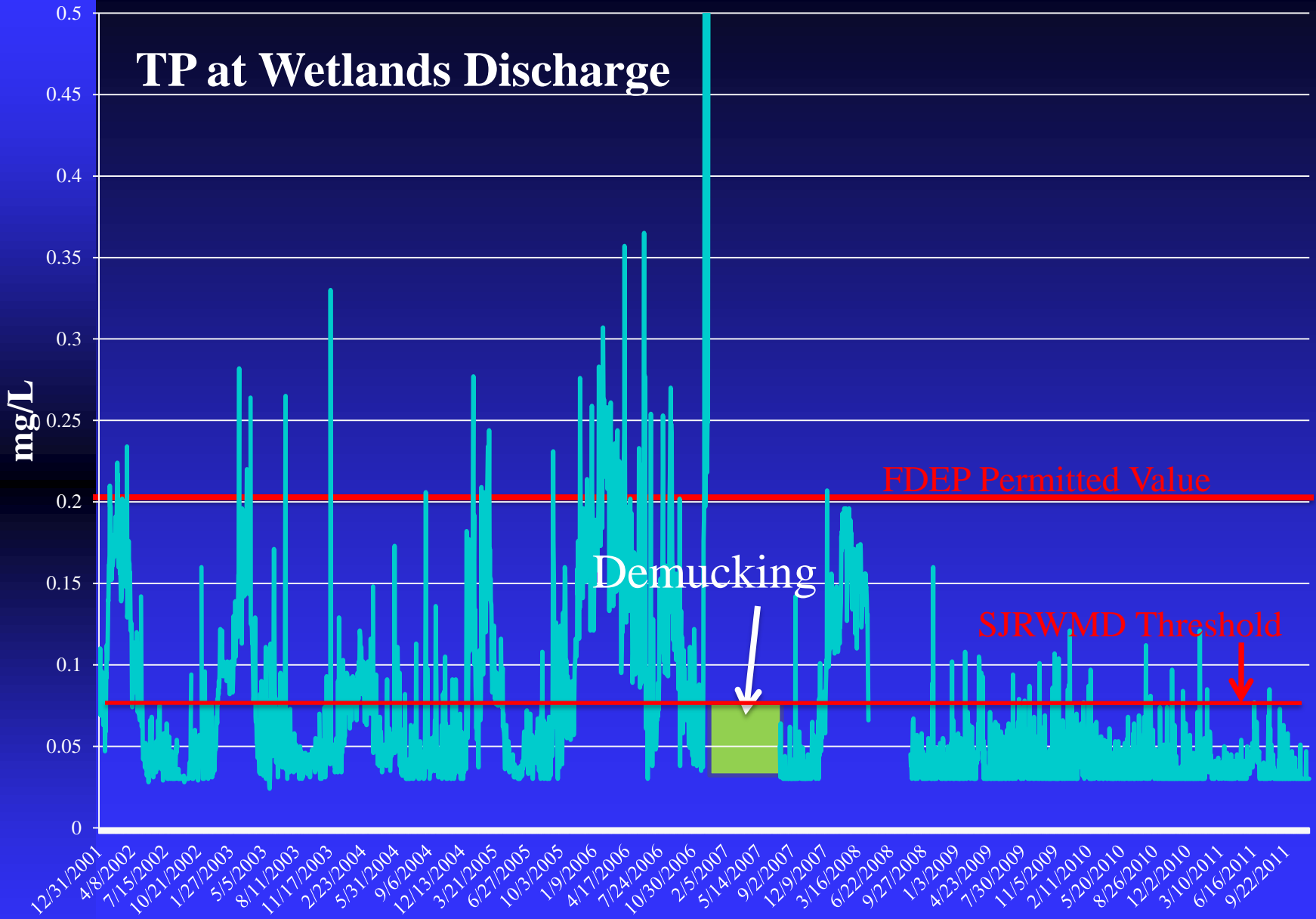
Muck Removal – Day 160



Demucking is Complete

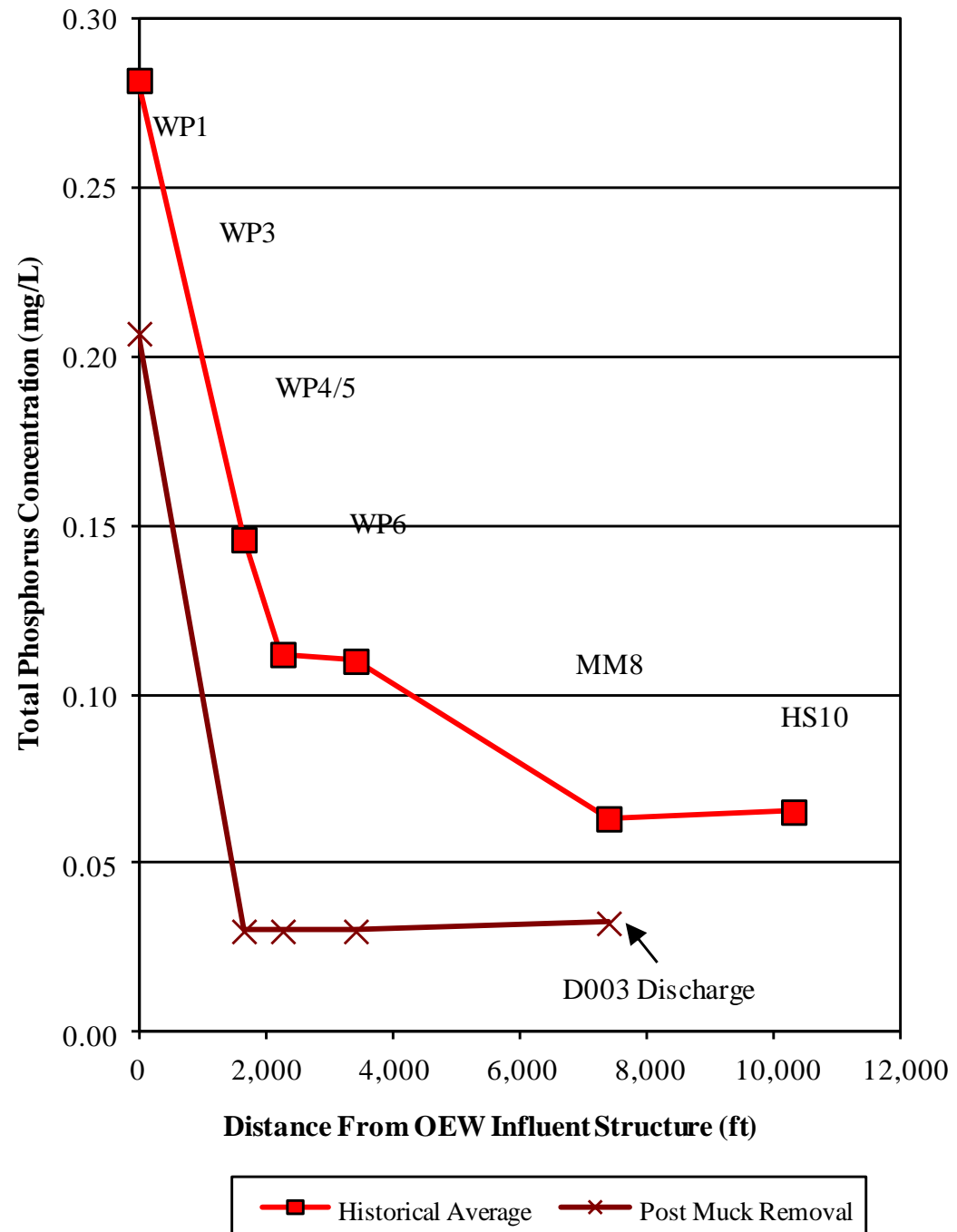


TP at Wetlands Discharge



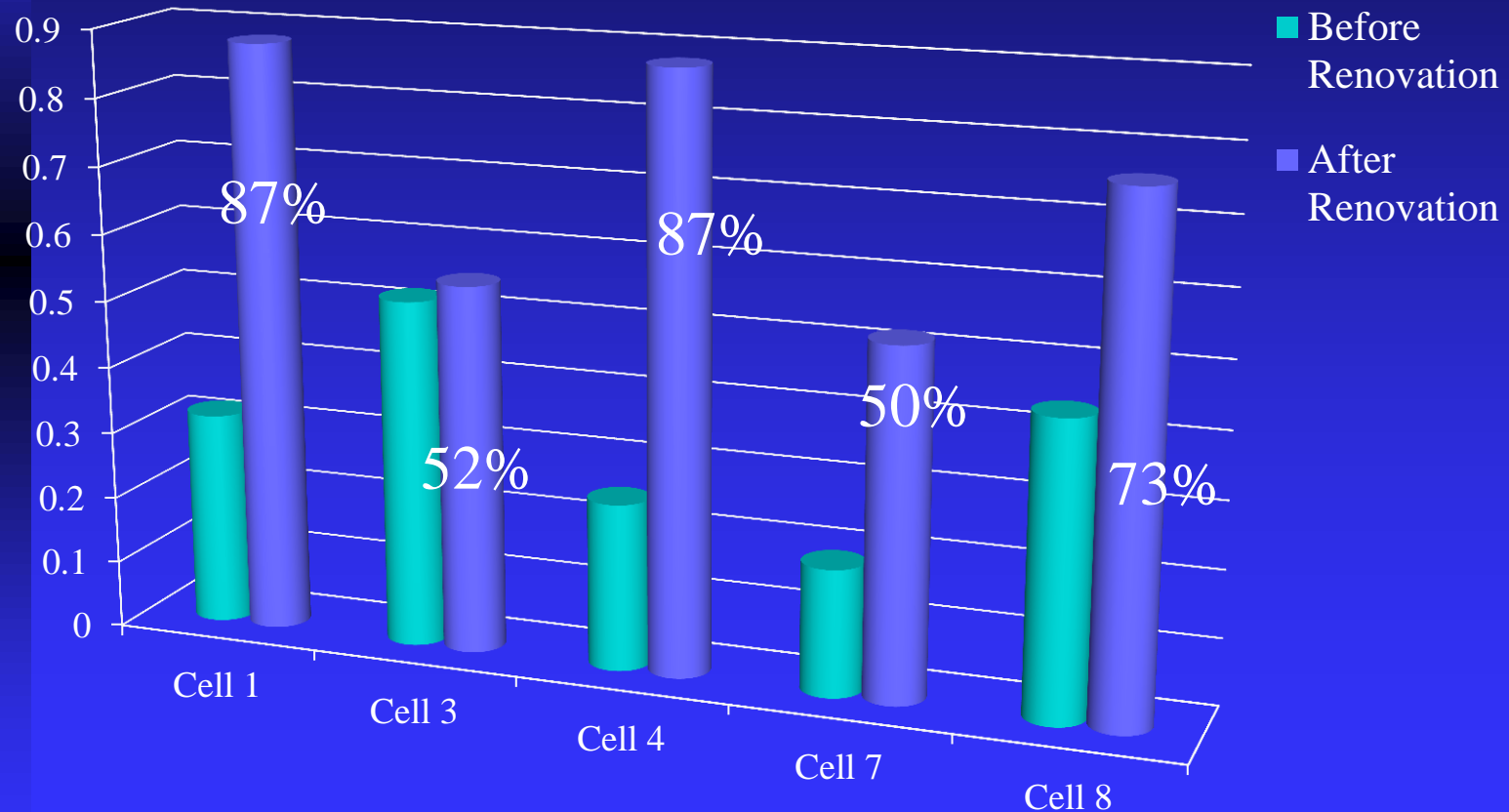
Muck Removal Performance

The Demucking has rejuvenated the cells and increased performance!



Demucking Substantially Increased the Efficiency of the Cells.

Hydraulic Efficiency of Treatment Cells



Thank you for your
attention!

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DB Environmental Laboratories

