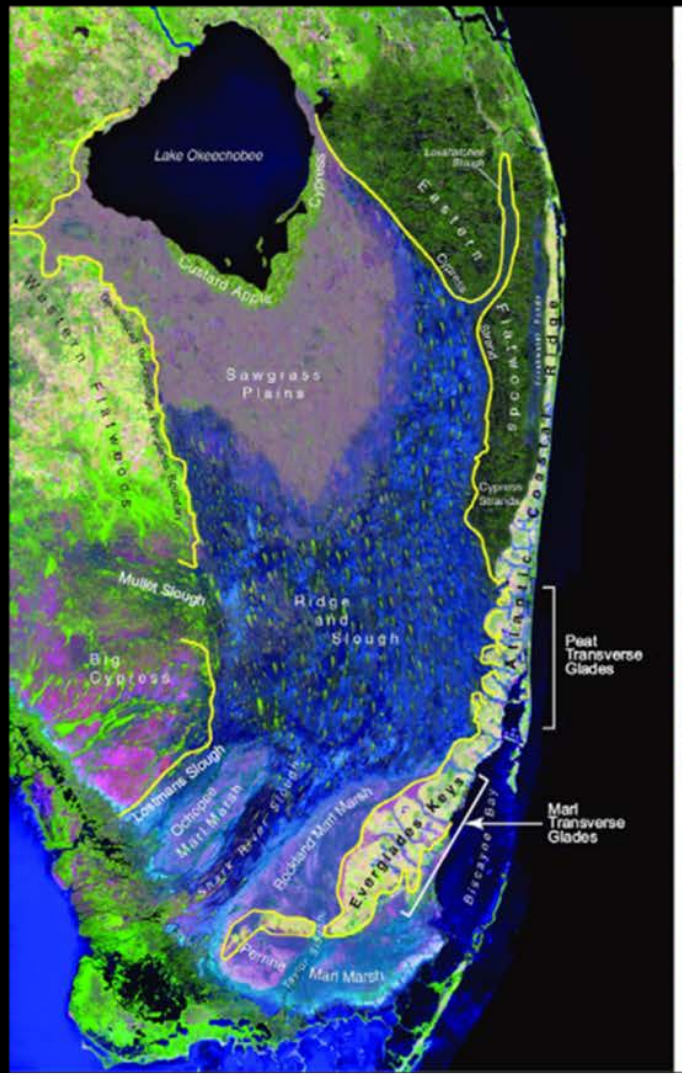
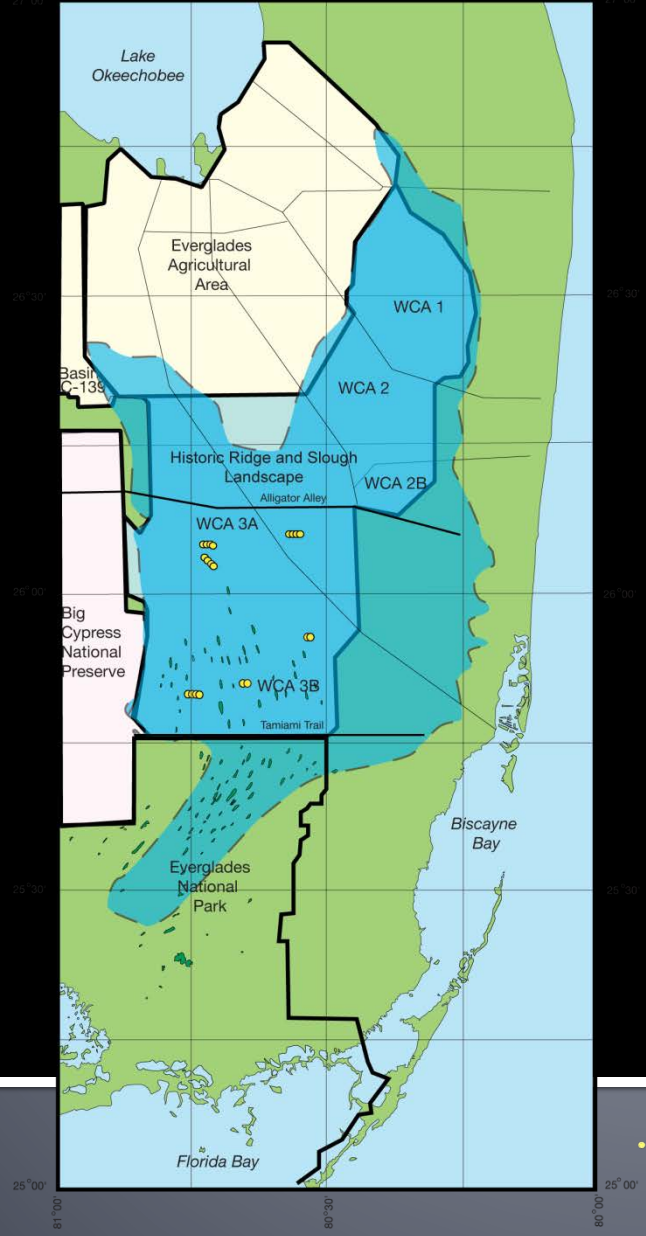


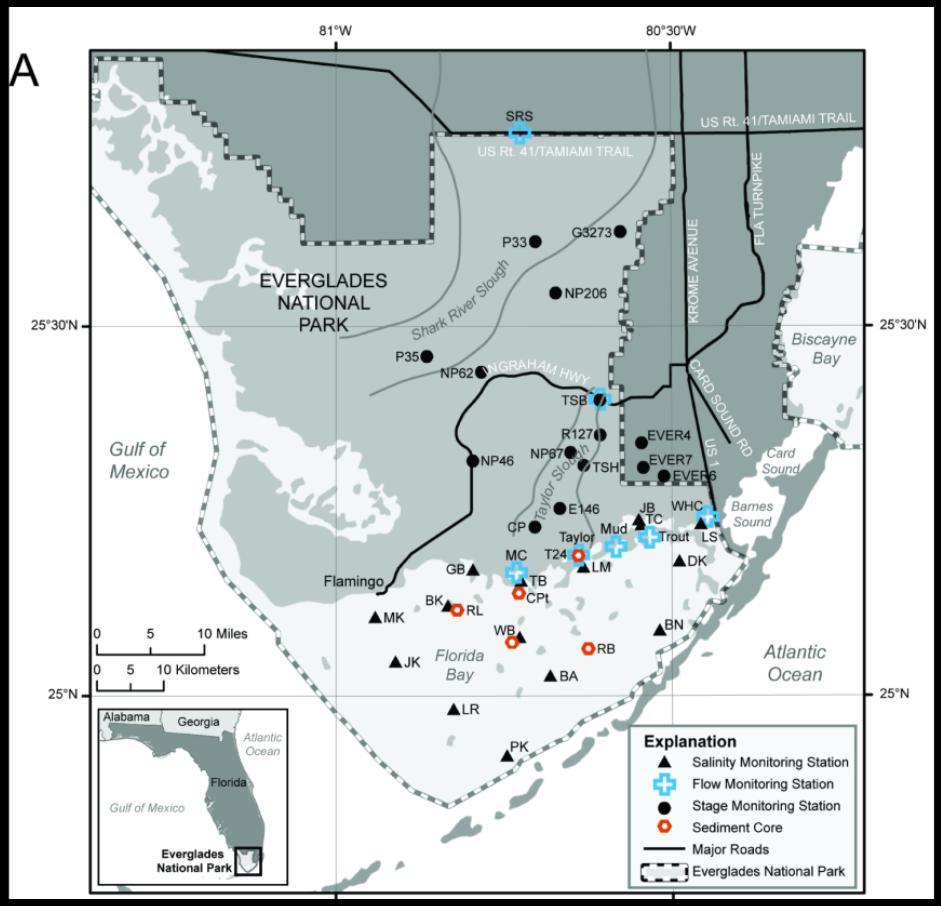
Defining Everglades Restoration Targets: Using Our Knowledge of the Past to Create a Sustainable Future

National Park Service
U.S. Department of Interior

South Florida Natural Resources Center
Everglades National Park

Robert Johnson and
Jed Redwine





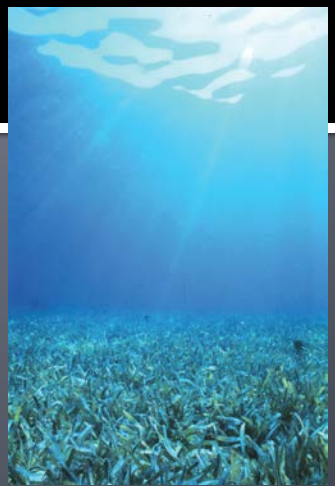


Figure 2. Map of Greater Florida Everglades and Core Locations. The above map illustrates the compartmentalization of the Greater Everglades into Water Conservation Areas. The historical extent of the ridge and slough landscape is represtented by the light blue shading (modified from McVoy, 1999). The core collection locations are marked with a yellow circle.

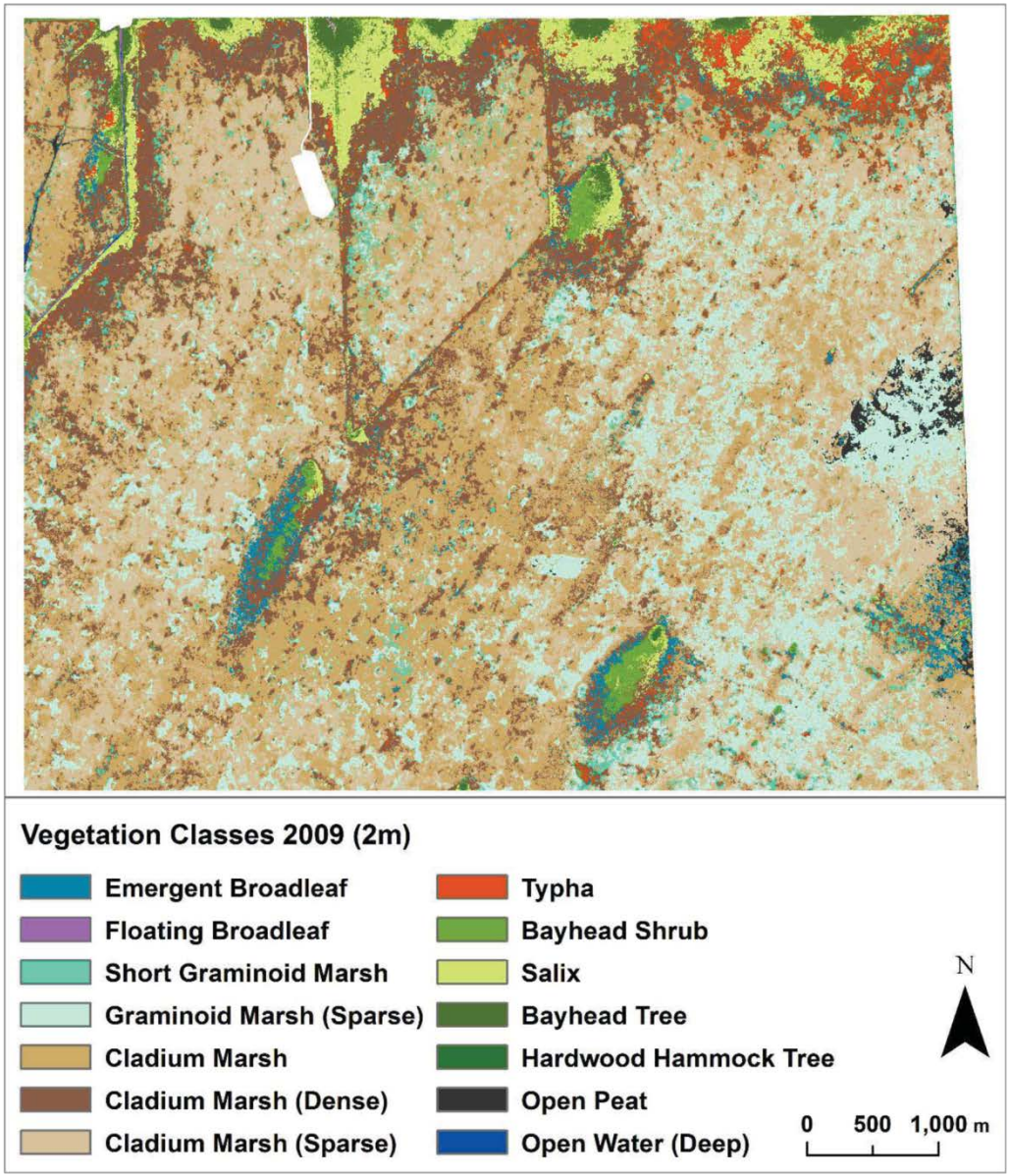
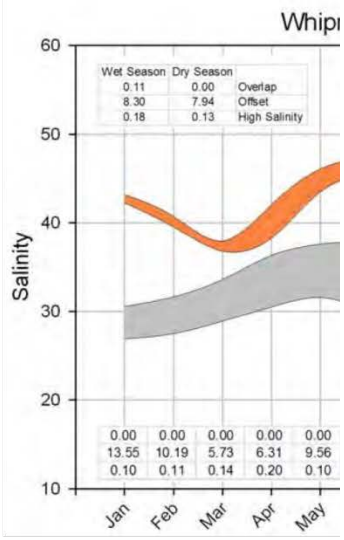
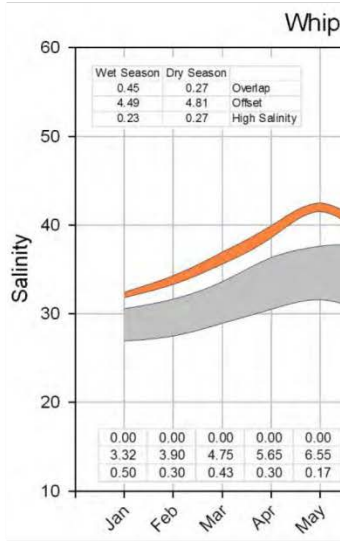
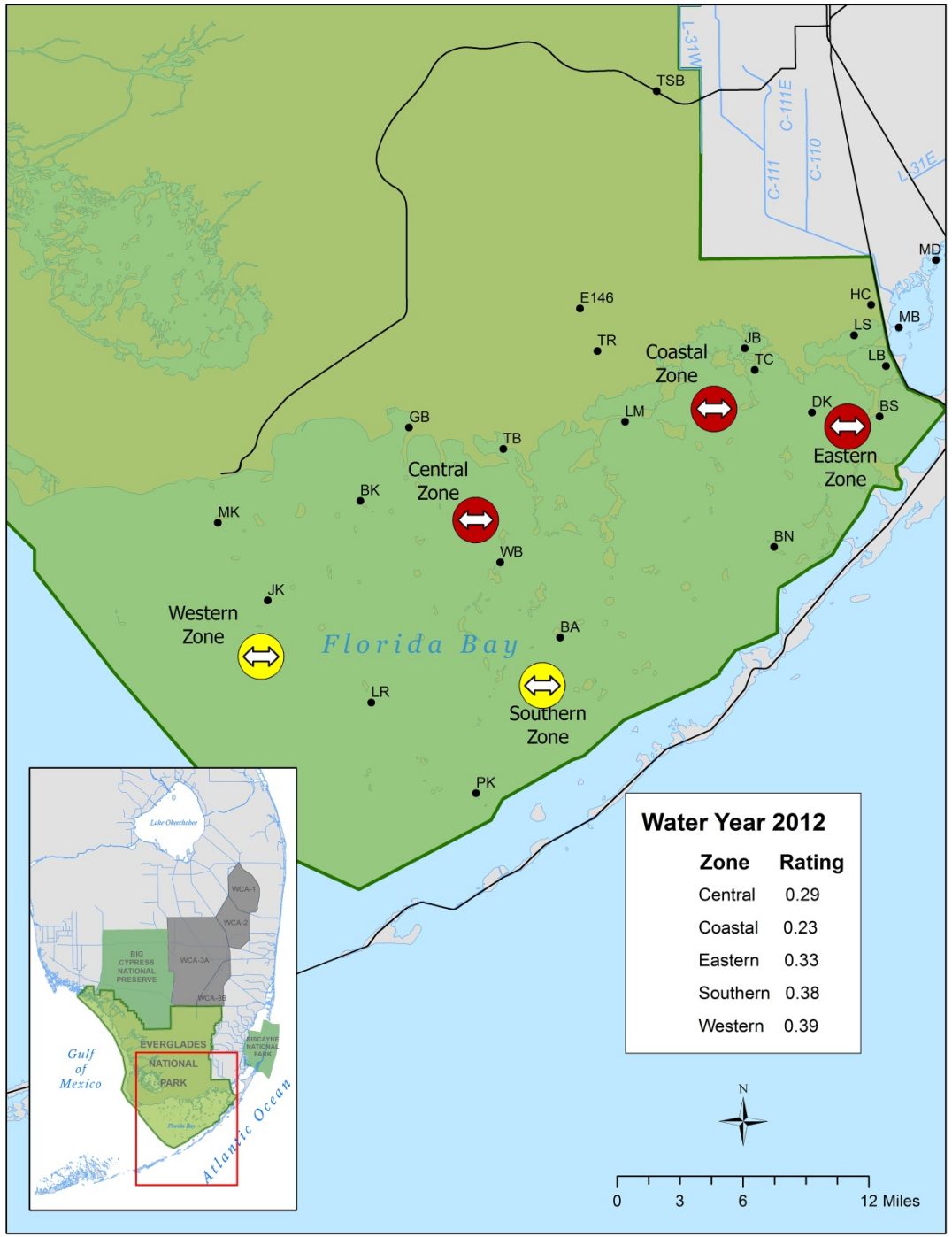
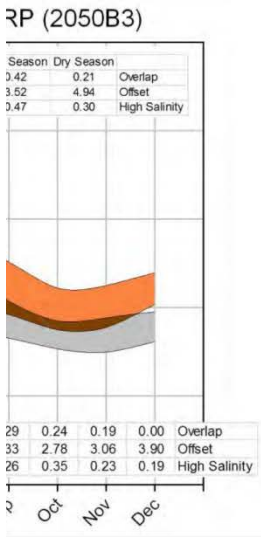


Figure 4. WorldView-2 map of vegetation in Northeast Shark River Slough. Vegetation class was predicted from the bi-seasonal (2010 / 2013) spectral reflectance and textural variables by a random forest classifier using 50 of the 64 input variables. The three most valuable variables (important features) in this iteration were bands 6 (Red-Edge) 5 (Red) and 8 (Near-Infrared) of the wet season data set. This map represents the vegetation status of 2009 (reference photography).









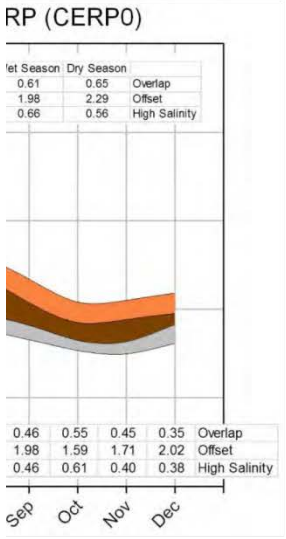


Figure 10. A graphical display of the pe
(bottom) observed data for Whipray Basi
regime overlap score is at or near zero.
paleo-adjusted NSM target and the oran
observed data. The darker orange ribbo
paleo-adjusted NSM target. The monthl
provided at the bottom of the plot on the
metric scores are shown in the upper left c

cs applied to the "Future without CERP"
ipray Basin conditions. The gray ribbon
arget and the orange ribbon represents the
n represents the overlap area of the
onthly overlap, mean offset, and high
x-axis. The seasonal overlap, mean
corner.