# ROLE OF VEGETATION ON LOCAL WATER COLUMN PHOSPHORUS DYNAMICS IN THE EVERGLADES STAS



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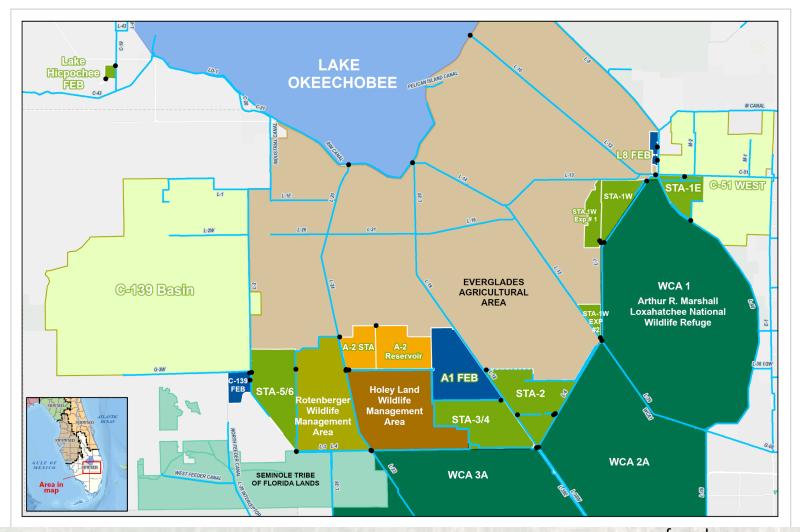
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### **Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs)**

- STAs remove TP from runoff prior to discharge to Everglades Protection Area
- A variety of factors influence TP removal
- Internal monitoring of water quality coupled with vegetation surveys can provide details to understand STA performance

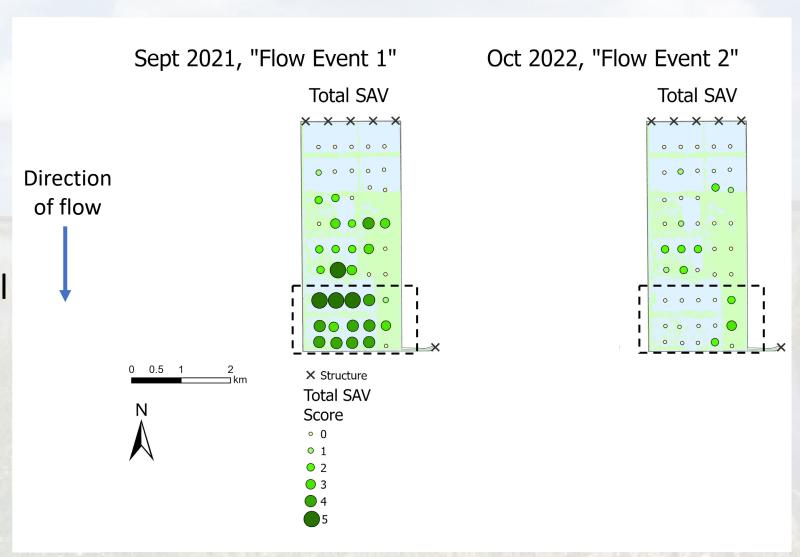


#### STA-2 Flow-way 3

 Sampling was conducted before and after SAV loss

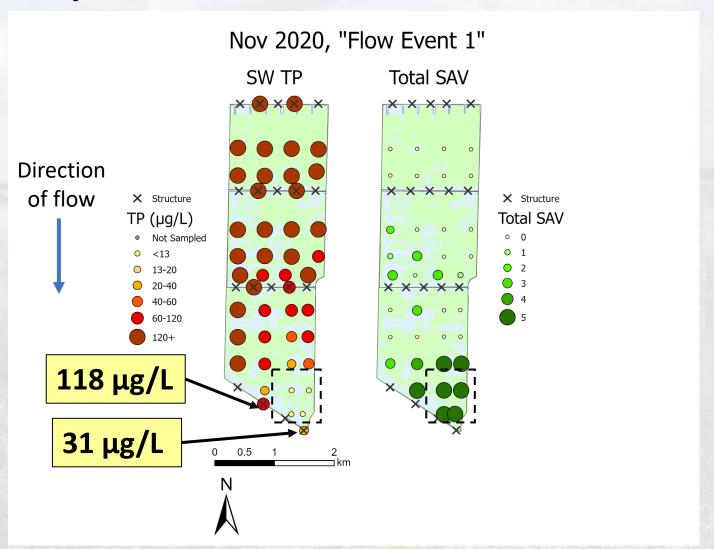
 Sharp contrast in P removal between events

 Importance of water depth management and maintaining dense SAV



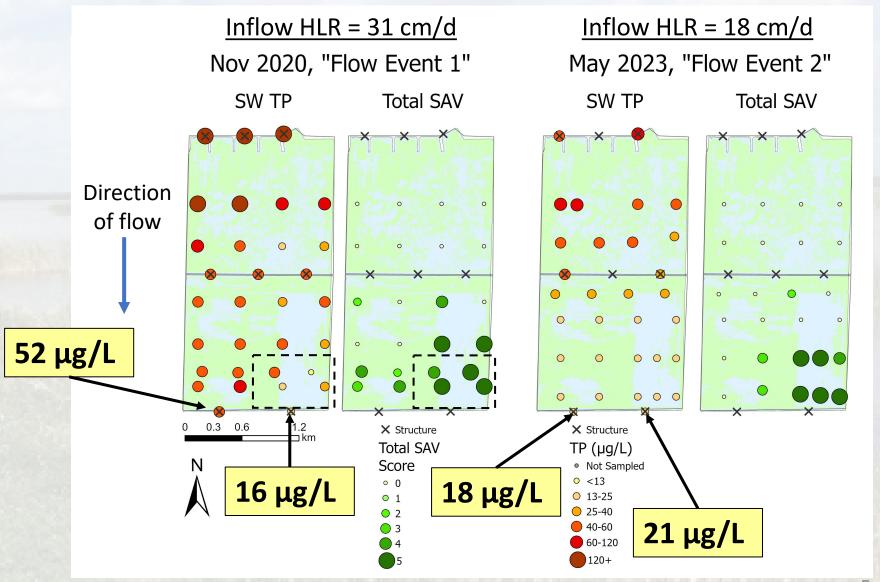
#### STA-1E Central Flow-way

 Heterogeneous vegetation coverage resulted in east-to-west variation in outflow P concentrations



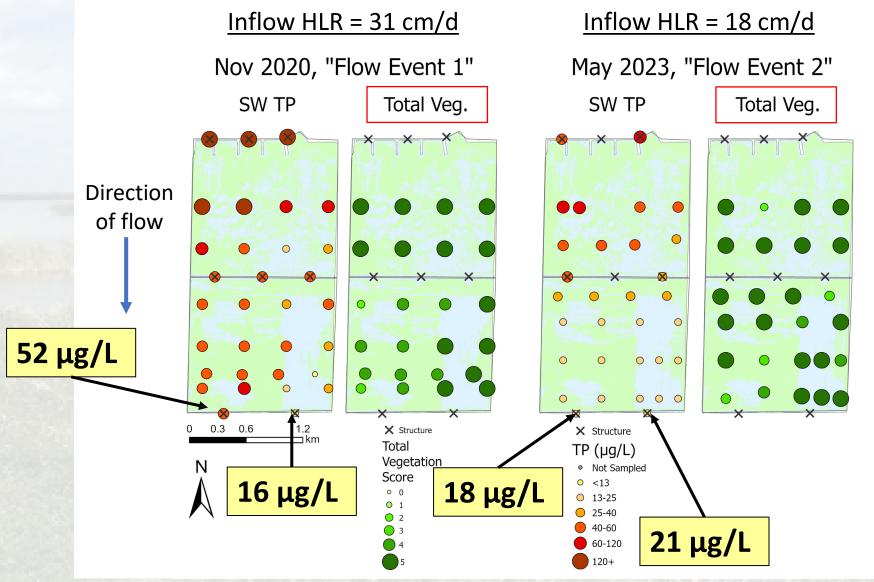
#### STA-1E Eastern Flow-way

 Heterogeneous vegetation coverage resulted in east-to-west variation in outflow P concentrations during high loading conditions



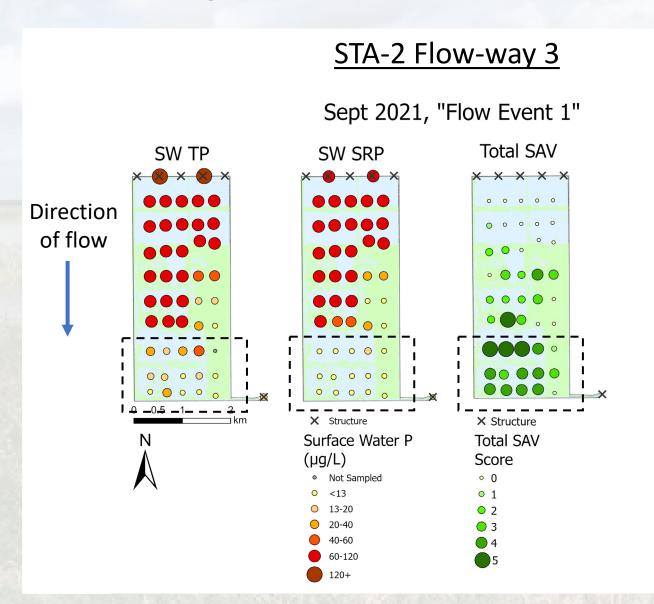
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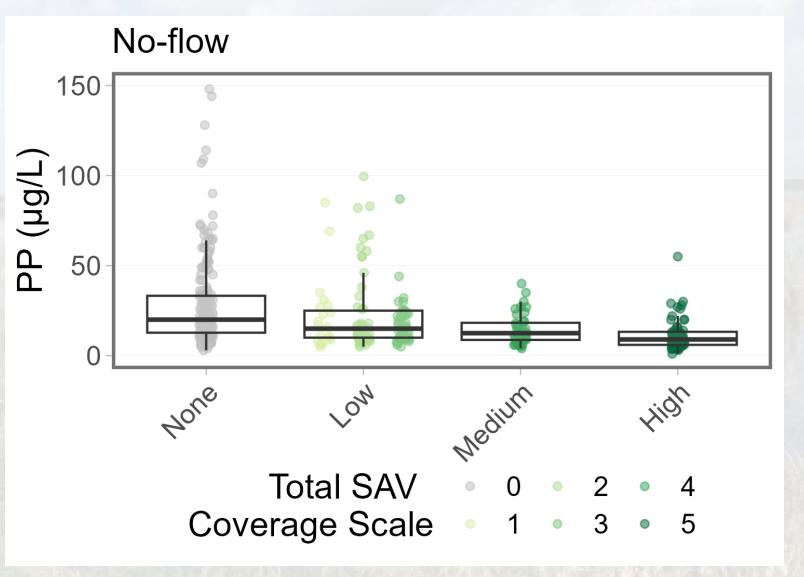
## Additional insights – Flowing conditions

- 24 coupled internal water quality and vegetation surveys
- TP removal patterns during flowing conditions related to patterns of vegetation-driven removal of soluble reactive phosphorus (SRP)



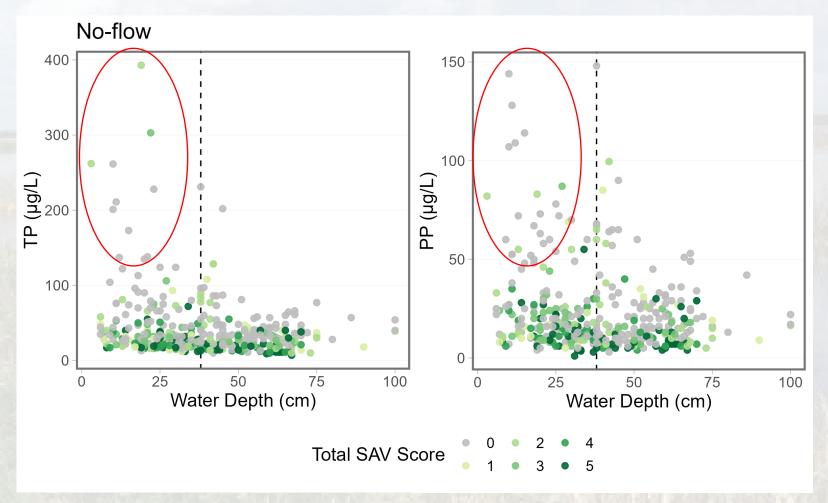
#### Additional insights – No-flow conditions

 Particulate phosphorus (PP) accumulation was lower in vegetated regions during no-flow conditions



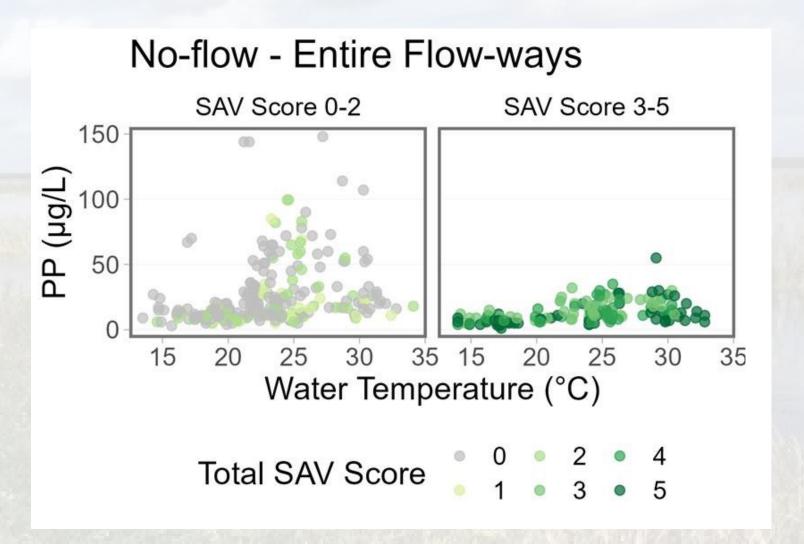
#### Additional insights – No-flow conditions cont.

 Lower water depth conditions resulted in higher surface water
 PP when there was low SAV density



#### Additional insights – No-flow conditions cont.

 Low SAV coverage resulted in higher surface water PP concentrations at higher water temperatures



#### Conclusions

 Clear relationships between local vegetation abundance in the outflow region and outflow P

Crucial to try to avoid vegetation loss in the STAs





## Acknowledgements

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- DBE lab scientists
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#### References

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