

Existing RECOVER (and other) monitoring as it pertains to the CEPP monitoring and adaptive management plan

Research supported by CEPP

Big ?	CEPP Specific Uncertainty	Hypothesis Keywords	RECOVER MAP Monitoring (unless otherwise noted)	Other Existing Monitoring	Contact Information
A	Will CEPP achieve timing and distribution of water to reduce soil oxidation and fire in <u>NE 3A and 3B and SRS?</u>	Defining characteristics: pre-drainage volume, timing, and distribution of sheet flow	SFWMD and ENP hydro-monitoring network EDEN <i>Everglades Depth</i> Ridge & Slough (R&S) maintenance and degradation	3A+3B Garry Parker's Reports USGS	Fire - Everglades Drainage District files (FID or SFWMD library) Starts on line in July. 3A+B = 7 FWC, in 1970's-80s archives of GFC
A	Are the flow velocities enough to reestablish ridge/sloughs in 3B?	Elongated patterns of ridges, sloughs, and tree islands in the direction of water flow Spatial patterning and topographic relief of ridges and sloughs Sediment redistribution	<i>look at this</i> Decomp Physical Model science plan R&S maintenance and degradation Landscape pattern - ridge, slough and tree islands	ARM Loxa Ratchee NWR LINA +	Chris McVoy Library? Reports of Bethel Nalley

			Recover	Other	Contact
A	Is CEPP likely to improve alligator abundance, body conditions and health in a measurable way? <i>Imported from 800</i>	Density and body condition Prey abundance Abundance and survival of juvenile alligators	Alligators and crocodiles (unfunded by RECOVER from FY11) EDEN Wading birds Marsh mangrove fishes Aquatic fauna and periphyton production – wet season	U-F and IFAS Ogden studies @ ENP - see library Peggy Van Arman - crayfish	Mazette Brandt Manion Hedgpeth @ SFWMD done extensive work on mangroves PB Atlantic
A	If tree islands do not respond, what could management response be?	Exotic invasion Hydrology Tree island species richness Resilience	SFWMD and ENP hydro-monitoring network EDEN Tree island condition in the southern Everglades Tree island monitoring	<i>contract SFWMD H20</i>	Tom Lodge + Taylor Alexander (files?)
A	In Northeast Shark Slough, how can operations most effectively optimize hydroperiod and minimize dry-outs with the proposed infrastructure to best restore ridge and slough landscape, including	Defining characteristics: pre-drainage volume, timing, and distribution of sheet flow Elongated patterns of ridges, sloughs, and tree islands in the direction of water flow Spatial patterning and	SFWMD and ENP hydro-monitoring network EDEN Tree island condition in the southern Everglades Tree island monitoring Landscape pattern – ridge, slough and	Micro seeher - studies funded for law suit see page 1	U of Miami Law Library has the studies + cross connections Jaron to know

			Other existing	Contact
tree islands?	topographic relief of ridges and sloughs Sediment redistribution Exotic invasion Hydrology Tree island species richness Resilience	tree islands R&S maintenance and degradation Marl prairie slough gradients	State has an Exotic Council w/ data base ARM Day NWR State Park System	Silvia Pelizzo Dick Roberts + Super Mork Nelson
A	Will hydrologic restoration and vegetation management in Northwest WCA 3A result in measurable increases in prey densities?	Wet season aquatic prey population Dry season aquatic prey concentrations	SFWMD and ENP hydro-monitoring network EDEN Aquatic fauna and periphyton collection – wet season Dry season prey	
A	Will hydrologic restoration and vegetation management in Northwest WCA 3A result in measurable increases in wading bird foraging?	Wet season aquatic prey population Dry season aquatic prey concentrations	Aquatic fauna and periphyton collection – wet season Dry season prey	Fred Fischelli is an expert on this area FFCC files from 1970-1980 late Don Newford now FFWCC Gerald Parker's papers for USGS

less in Morki field but worked around S. Fla

B	Do reductions of high volume fresh water discharges result in measurable increases in SAV coverage <u>in the St. Lucie?</u>	Timing, quantity, quality and distribution of freshwater releases Various salinity requirements of individual species and their communities	SAV – IRL, SLE, LWL and Caloosahatchee	?	
B	Do reductions of high volume fresh water discharges result in measurable increases in SAV coverage in the Caloosahatchee?	Timing, quantity, quality and distribution of freshwater releases Various salinity requirements of individual species and their communities	SAV – IRL, SLE, LWL and Caloosahatchee		<p>Michael Denver @ SWF Rest Plan Council formerly w/ FGC Volant@FGCU in relation oysters in Caloosahatchee</p>
B	Will the increased frequency of low flow violations and timing in the SLE have a detrimental impact on oyster communities by increasing levels of predation and disease during extreme dry times?	Salinity flux Muck Nutrients and sediments Low flow	East coast oysters – SLE, LWL and Lox	<p>Studies by Mark Perry Oceanographic Institute Lox River Environmental Control District – studies re Lox w/ old DNR & Jupiter Inlet Commission Harbor Branch files</p>	<p>- Albany Arrington Darc Rick Dent retired EY director DNat Resources - extensive studies when oyster beds were first dredged & 1968-</p>

				Other reports	Context
B	Will the reduction in low flow violations in the CRE help re-establish healthy <i>Vallisneria</i> beds in the upper CRE?	Salinity flux Muck Nutrients and sediments Low flow	SAV – IRL, SLE, LWL and Caloosahatchee	Fla Gulf Coast University has done studies on <i>Vallisneria</i>	Rae Ann Wissel of South Fork Conservancy can supply names Charlotte Horban Estuary Study may have info check Len Berry @ FAU (he coordinated all Fla University Research during 1990s)
B	To what extent will the slight reduction in the frequency and magnitude of high flows to the SLE help reestablish historic oyster beds on the South Fork SLE?	Salinity flux Muck Nutrients and sediments Low flow	East coast oysters – SLE, LWL and Lox		
B	To what extent will the slight reduction in the frequency and magnitude of high flows to the SLE stabilize conditions enough to improve benthic habitat in the SLE in the south fork?	Irregular and extreme shifts in salinity Inhibition of the establishment of infaunal communities	Benthic infauna in SLE and IRL		

After

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<p>B</p>	<p>Will increased flows to northeastern <u>Shark River Slough</u> yield natural distribution of waters toward the southeastern Everglades (Taylor Slough and lower C-111 basin) and <u>northeast Florida Bay</u> without operation of the South Dade Conveyance System?</p>	<p>Distribution of freshwater flows to coastal wetlands</p> <p>Surface and groundwater flow into the estuaries</p> <p>Gradient of increasing salinity from interior wetlands into the nearshore zone</p>	<p>SFWMD and ENP hydro-monitoring network</p> <p>SFWMD and ENP Marine Monitoring Network</p> <p>EDEN</p> <p>SFWMD ops in conjunction with the weekly ops calls</p>		
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<p>B</p>	<p>Will there be downstream biogeochemical effects associated with modifying inflows and hydrologic conditions in ENP, including effects on nutrient movement, availability, and ecological responses? This includes consideration of hydrologic effects on nutrient loading and transport and water-quality related ecological indicators, such as periphyton tissue nutrients, cattail expansion, and algal bloom events.</p>	<p>Dominance of direct rainfall as the primary source of water and P</p> <p>Periphyton complex provides critical support of the oligohaline Everglades food web</p>	<p>Marsh mangrove fishes</p> <p>Sediment elevation tables (unfunded by RECOVER from FY11)</p> <p>ENP vegetation mapping</p> <p>Aquatic fauna and periphyton production – wet season</p>	<p>USGS</p>	<p>Ronnie Best Can steer you to current research</p> <p>Note Marine #Fla Gulf Coast University</p>
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Other

Contact

<p>B</p>	<p>Will CEPP mitigate saltwater intrusion and associated coastal wetland vegetation, soil stability, and nutrient retention or release?</p>	<p>Salinity gradients Mangrove forest production Soil accretion</p>	<p>Sediment elevation tables (unfunded from FY11) Coastal gradients Hydro & salinity in Ten Thousand Islands ENP vegetation mapping</p>		
<p>B</p>	<p>If salinity is affected by overland flow increases through ENP to Florida Bay, how much benefit is generated for SAV, sportfish, prey and coastal wading birds? Can operations be adjusted to improve estuarine performance in Florida Bay?</p>	<p>Seagrass cover, biomass, distribution, species composition and diversity Resuspension of sediments Stability of mud banks Intensity, duration, and spatial extent of hypersaline conditions Increased area of optimum habitat for nearshore fish and invertebrates</p>	<p>Ecologic parameters in the forested wetlands of southern Florida Marsh mangrove fishes Florida Bay juvenile sportfish SF FHAP SFWMD & ENP Marine Monitoring Network SFWMD ops in conjunction with the weekly ops calls</p>		<p>Check Biscayne Bay Handbook - last published in 1980s. Was There was a group of researchers focused on NE Fla Bay and lack of fishing</p>

Order

Coastal

<p>B</p>	<p>Will CEPP improve flows to Florida Bay and the <u>Southwest</u> coast resulting in more natural salinity patterns (magnitude, spatial distribution and timing)? Will results be consistent with the expectations from the evaluation?</p>	<p>Distribution of freshwater flows to coastal wetlands</p> <p>Surface and groundwater flow into the estuaries</p> <p>Gradient of increasing salinity from interior wetlands into the near-shore zone</p>	<p>Coastal gradients</p> <p>Hydro & salinity in Ten Thousand Islands</p> <p>SFWMD and ENP hydro-monitoring network</p> <p>SFWMD and ENP Marine Monitoring Network</p> <p>EDEN</p>		<p><i>UofM - Rosenthal did a study demonstrating impact of Miss. River flow - c. 1970s check Libronian sponsored some post funded Research - check Don Schiedt - maybe he remembers who was studying Fla Bay (East Side)</i></p>
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