RECOVER Science Meeting Day 1 Notes

Southern Coastal Systems: Take home-Higher salinity (until recently) came from lower flow. 2014-15 was a drought year. Biological response: decrease in SAV and preyfish

Florida Bay- Sea grass die-off. 1987-90 Turtle grass die-off- 20 years to recovery.

> Massive sluffing of leaves- sulfide, biomass accumulation, high salinity (low flushing), and high nutrients all interact. 21,689 acres of impact in 2015.
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> Biomass accumulates, which at night (high respiration) can lead to oxygen depletion which leads to sulfide production which kills leaves, which leads to more detritus and associated oxygen demand…
>
> We were better prepared to provide answers for this die-off, mostly because of monitoring and scientific investigation

Project Interaction with RECOVER

> Conceptual model RECOVER input to project-level monitoring.
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> On-site, detailed, knowledgeable, long-term dedication to a project during construction as must: Picayune Strand
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> BBCW-L31E Pilot showed a salinity decrease in groundwater – this could be very important for sea-level rise mitigation. How deep is the effect???
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> C-111 – also a hydrologic barrier to get more water to Taylor Slough. Yes, it is working.

Broward WPA- Another hydrologic ridge type project. WRDDA 2014.

Decomp Physical Model

> Flexibility/Adaptability
>
> Sediments are on the move. Slough to ridge.
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> New flow patterns emerged over time as veg./periphyton mats cleared out with flow.
>
> Active management being attempted

Mod Waters – ample monitoring in place to really understand the impact from G3273. Honed monitoring and AM plan

LILA- Tree islands are changing the chemistry

NSRSM- can visualize hydrologic effects on ecology. To inform, but not set targets

The world according to Fred… wisdom and big picture models.