Hurricane Updates



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Springs Scientist

Surface Water Improvement & Management (SWIM)

Salinity Drives SAV Dynamics in Coastal Springs

- Hoyer et al. (2004): freshwater SAV tolerate 4 ppt salinity
- Tootoonchi et al. (2020): tolerance depends on cultivar & duration
- Trowbridge (2023): ecological zones
- Unknown: recovery

Biological Sciences

Indicators of salinization in spring-fed rivers using submerged aquatic vegetation

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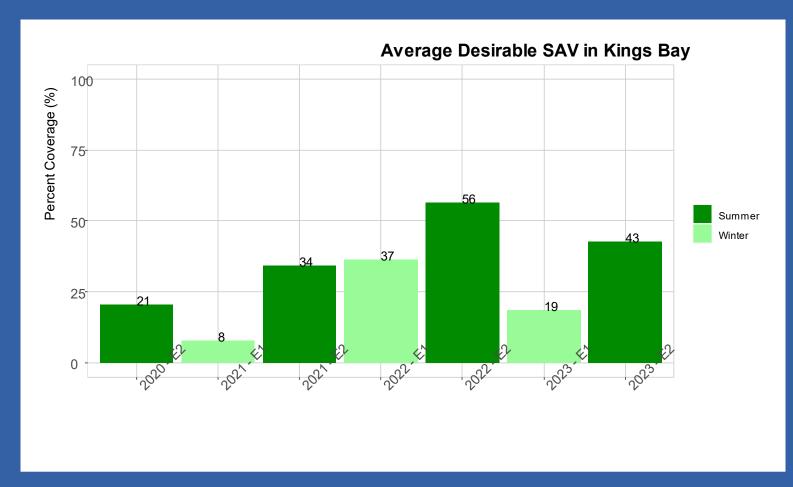
Abstract Florida spring-fed rivers are known for their submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV), which provides habitat for fish and aquatic crustaceans and food for the Florida manatee. Salinization of coastal spring-fed rivers due to climate change and sea level rise have been documented and can cause changes to SAV communities. This study investigated patterns and relationships between the SAV community and salinity of the Chassahowitzka River (Citrus County, FL, USA) to extrapolate the long-term effects of river salinization. A distinct dichotomy was seen in the SAV community structure: communities where salt tolerant *Chaetomorpha* spp. was present and communities where freshwater filamentous algae species were present. Freshwater filamentous algae demonstrated an inverse relationship with salinity. *Chaetomorpha* spp. replaced the freshwater filamentous algae in regions too salty for freshwater algae to grow. These patterns in the SAV community resulted in three different ecological zones in the Chassahowitzka River: low salinity/freshwater tidal, transition, and brackish zones. While freshwater filamentous algae and *Chaetomorpha* spp. were characteristic of the freshwater and brackish zones respectively, both species were identified within the transition zone. Utilizing the presence/absence of these macroalgae types could allow for an in-situ approach of characterizing regions of coastal spring-fed rivers that show increased salinization.

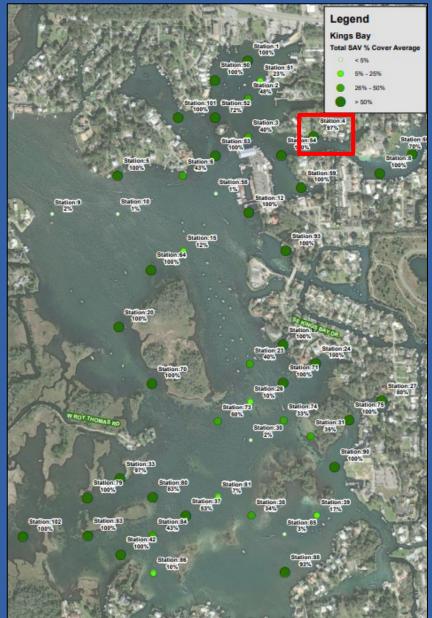
Keywords Climate change, Florida, salinization, sea level rise, springs, submerged aquatic vegetation

Conceptual SAV Recovery Mechanism



Pre-Idalia Conditions – Kings Bay

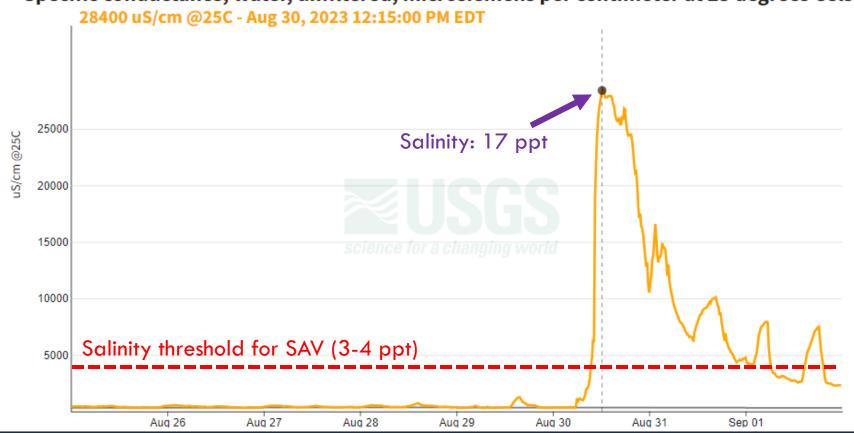




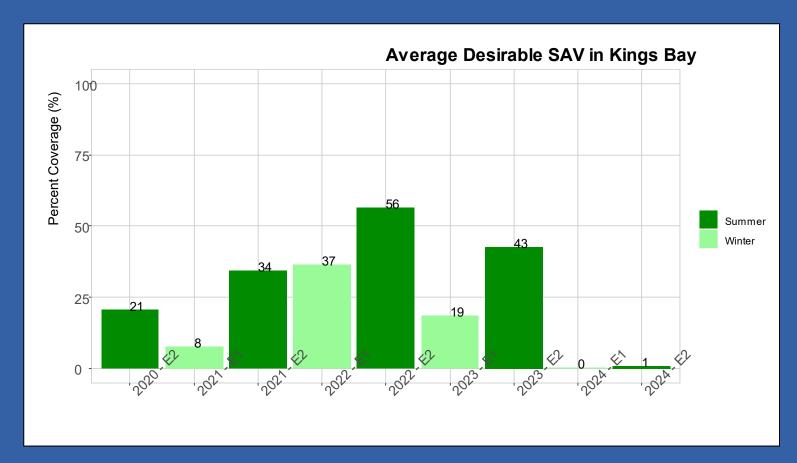
Hunter Spr Run at Beach Lane at Crystal River FL - 02310743

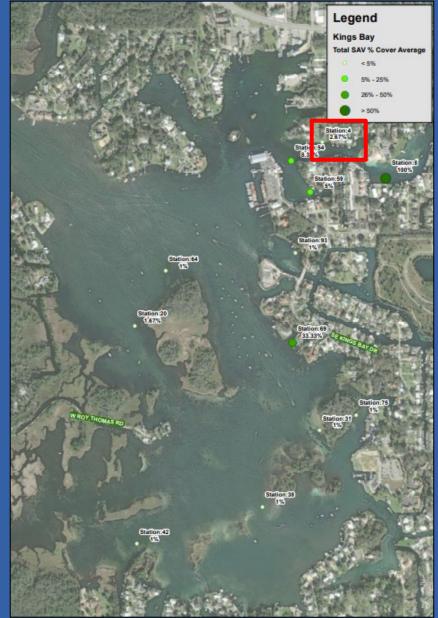
August 25, 2023 - September 1, 2023

Specific conductance, water, unfiltered, microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius

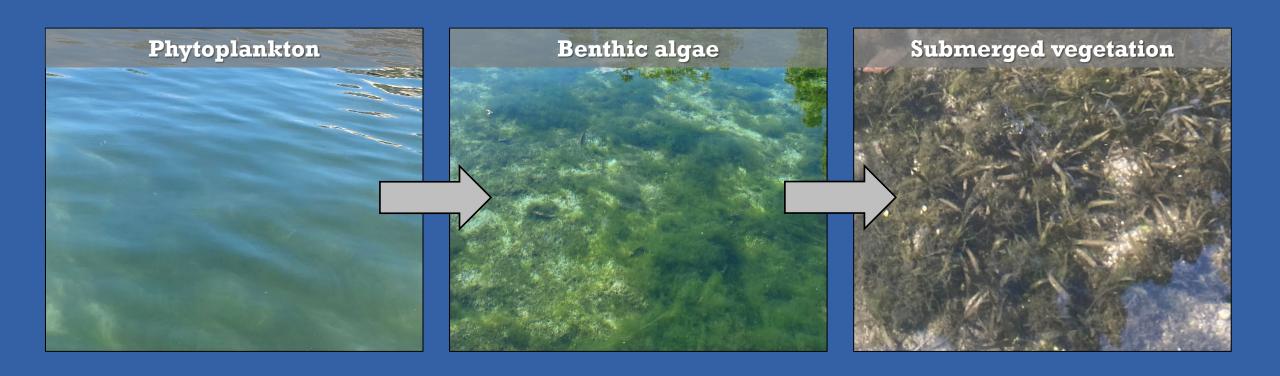


Post-Idalia Conditions – Kings Bay



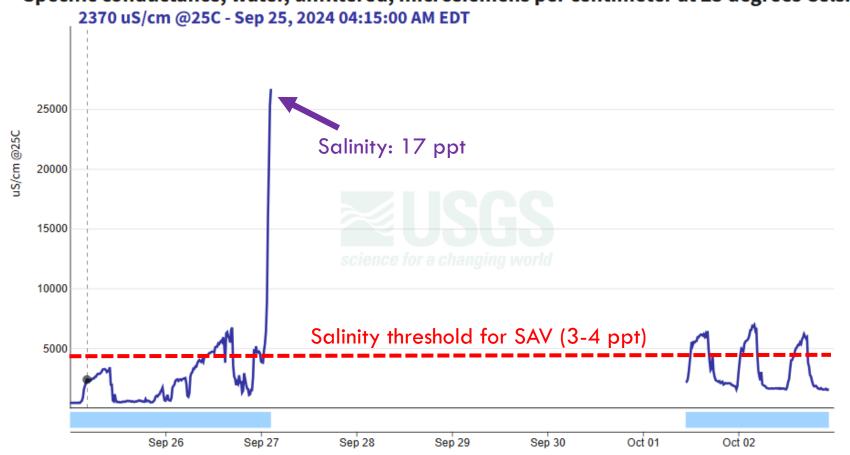


Conceptual Ecological Succession Following Hurricanes

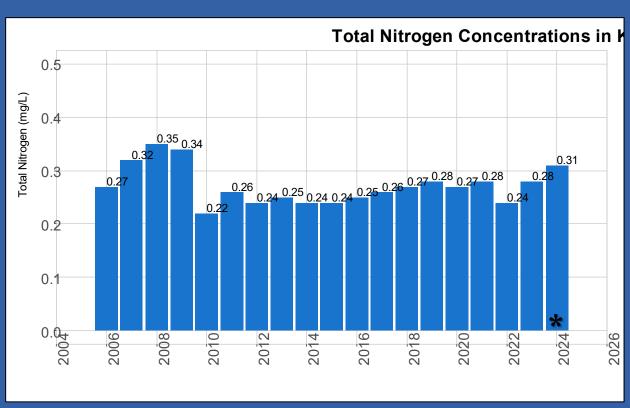


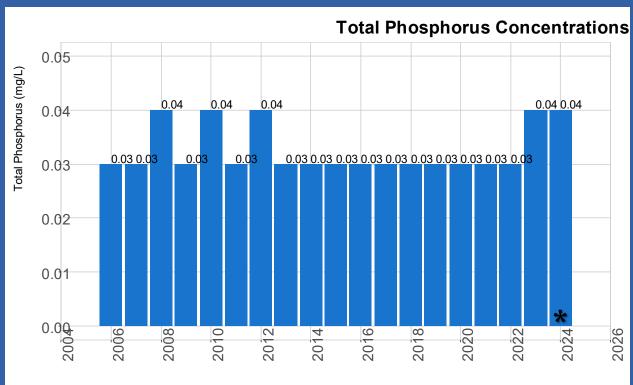


Specific conductance, water, unfiltered, microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius



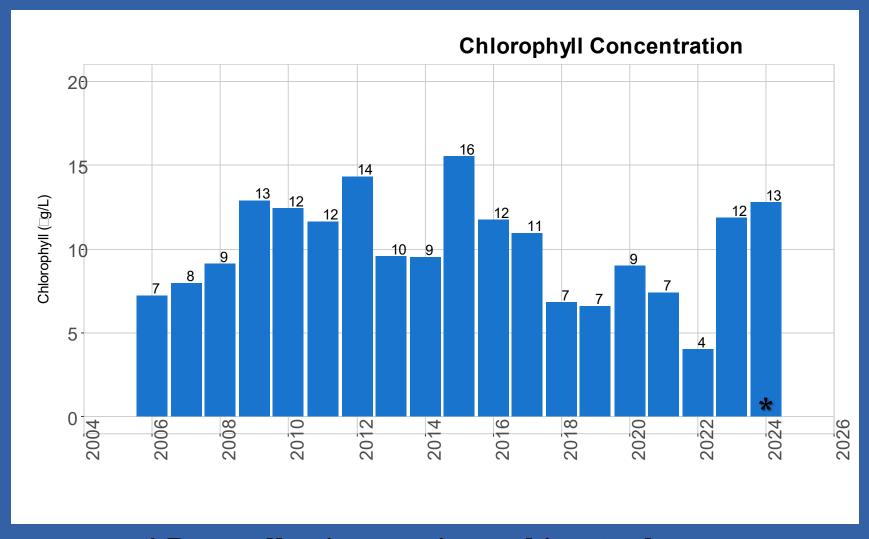
Kings Bay Preliminary Water Quality Data





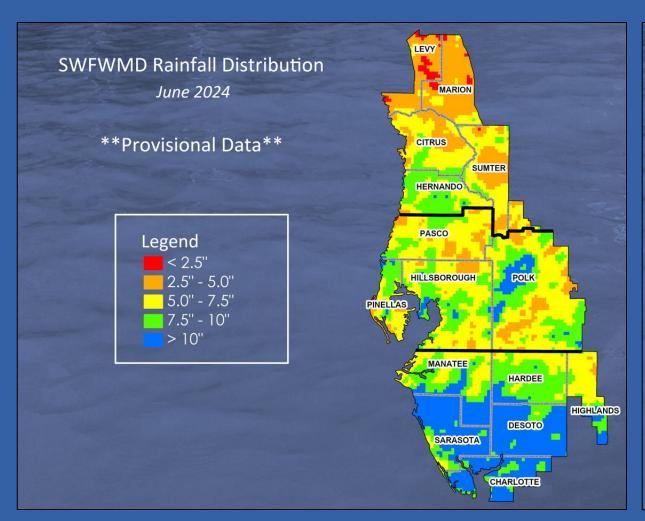
* Data collection ongoing, subject to change

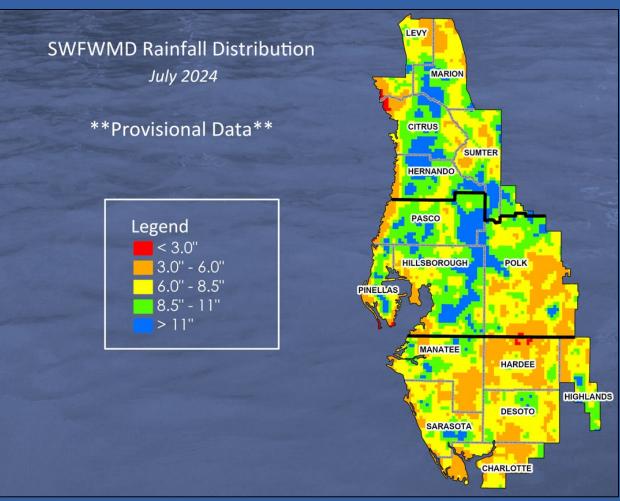
Kings Bay Preliminary Water Quality Data



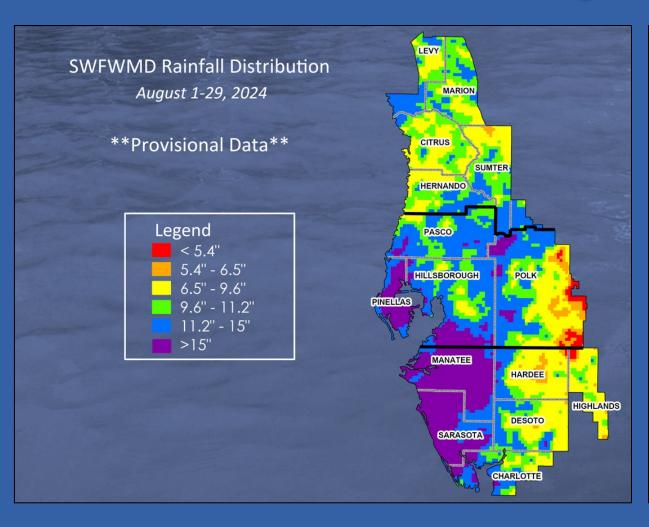
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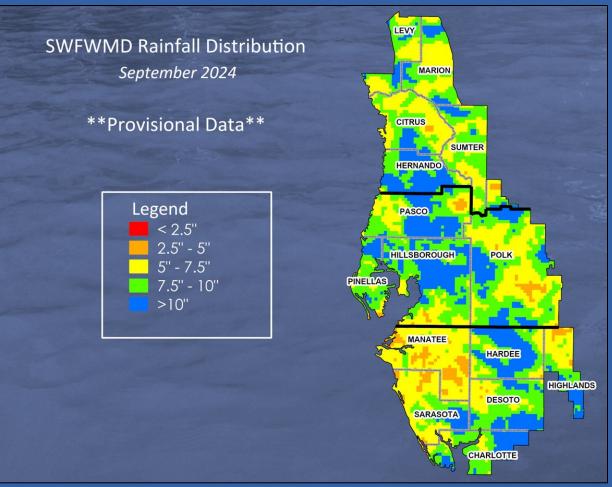
Rainfall – June & July



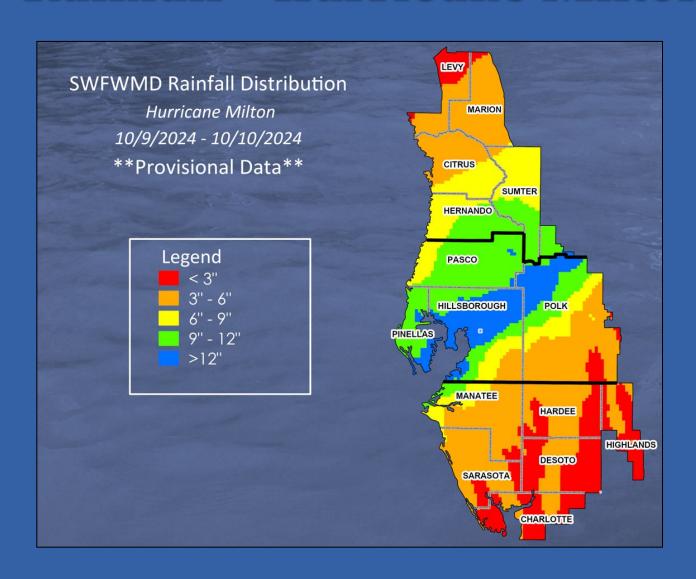


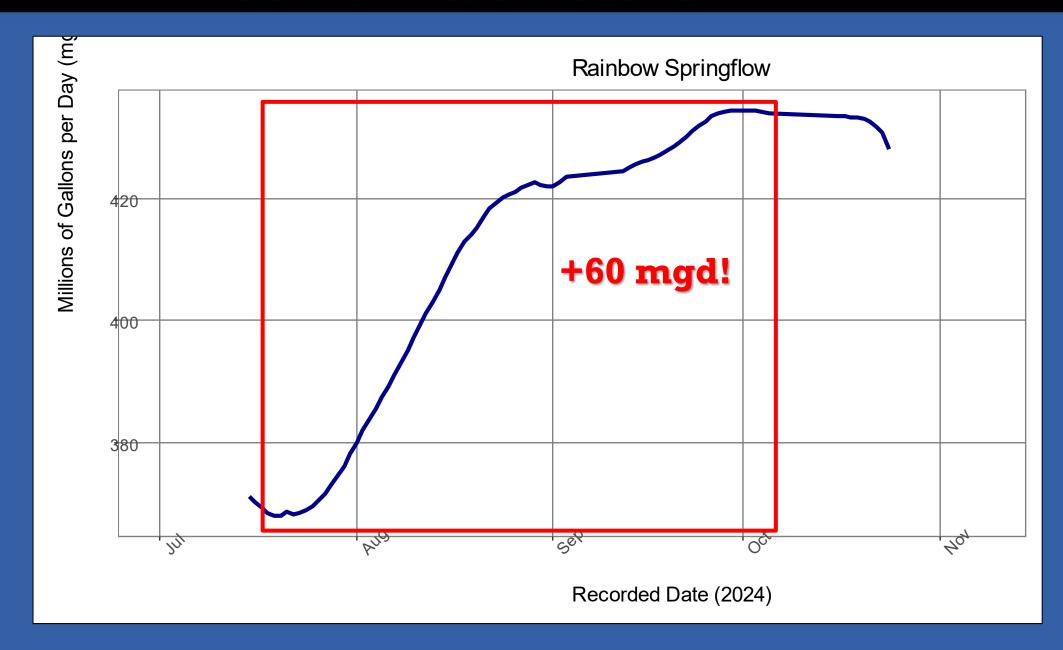
Rainfall – August & September





Rainfall - Hurricane Milton

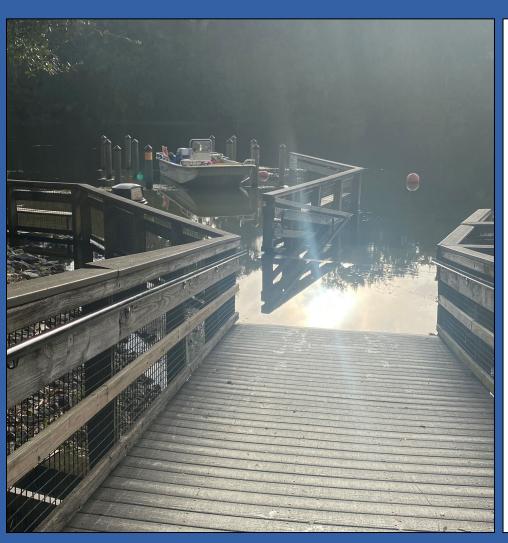




Water Levels - Rainbow River

Jun 2024

Jul 2024



Rainbow River Below Rainbow Springs State Park, FL - 02313095 May 1, 2024 - November 8, 2024 Gage height, feet 6.54 ft - May 05, 2024 09:45:00 AM EDT 7.8 7.6 ¥ 7.2 7.0 6.8 6.6

Aug 2024

Sep 2024

Oct 2024

Nov 2024

District Resources

Environmental Data Portal:
 WaterMatters.org/EDP



Springs webpages:WaterMatters.org/Springs



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