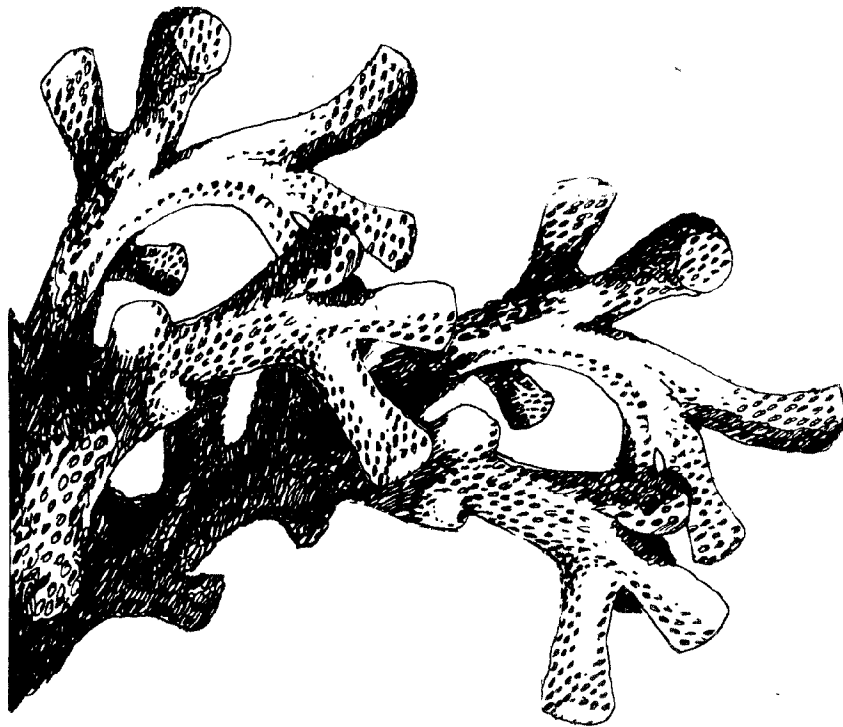


C.2
15419

Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary

LITERATURE SURVEY AND WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM

SEPTEMBER 1980



GC512
.F6
K48
1980

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

U. S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Office of Coastal Zone Management

15419 C.2

U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Office of Coastal Zone Management

03.05.97 10:15 AM

APR 07 1997

KEY LARGO CORAL REEF MARINE SANCTUARY
LITERATURE SURVEY AND WATER QUALITY
MONITORING PROGRAM

INFORMATION CENTER

Property of CSC Library

US Department of Commerce
NOAA Coastal Services Center Library
2234 South Hobson Avenue
Charleston, SC 29405-2413

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Ronald Gaby, Ph.D., Editor*
Stephen P. Langley, M.S.
Meredith T. Park, M.S.
Richard W. Curry, M.S.

* Environmental and Urban Systems Analysis Department
Connell Metcalf & Eddy, Inc.
1320 South Dixie Highway
P. O. Box 341939

Coral Gables, Florida 33134

RECEIVED 20 NOVEMBER 63
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY
-35
635

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
INTRODUCTION	1
METHODS	2
RESULTS	3
Water Quality Within the Sanctuary	3
Temperature	3
Salinity	3
Dissolved Oxygen	4
Nutrients	4
pH	4
Metals	4
Currents	4
Turbidity	5
Pigments	5
Coliform Bacteria	5
Pesticides	5
Summary	5
Water Quality in Adjacent Areas	5
Reef Tract	5
Temperature	5
Salinity	7
Dissolved Oxygen	7
Nutrients	7
pH	8
Metals	8
Currents	8
Turbidity	9
Pigments	9
Coliform Bacteria	9
Pesticides	9
Florida Current	9
Temperature	9
Salinity	9
Dissolved Oxygen	10
Nutrients	10
pH	10
Metals	10
Currents	10
Turbidity	11
Pigments	11
Coliform Bacteria	11
Pesticides	11

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Inshore Areas	11
Temperature	11
Salinity	12
Dissolved Oxygen	12
Nutrients	13
pH	13
Metals	13
Currents	13
Turbidity	14
Pigments	14
Coliform Bacteria	14
Pesticides	14
Summary	16
Geological/Biological Studies within the Sanctuary	23
Geology	23
Sedimentology	23
Reef Distribution	24
Hurricane Effects	24
Topography	25
Bathymetry	25
General Reviews	25
Biology	25
Foraminifera	25
Fungi	25
Diatoms	25
Echinoderms	26
Corals	26
Fishes	26
Reef Ecology	26
Deep Reefs	27
Aerial Surveys	27
Geological/Biological Studies in Adjacent Areas	28
DISCUSSION	29
Currents	29
Topography	30
Temperature	30
Salinity	31
Temperature-Salinity Relationship	31
Turbidity	32
Nutrients	32
Metals	33
Pesticides	34

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS	35
Stations	35
Parameters	36
Water Quality Criteria	37
Temperature	37
Salinity	38
Dissolved Oxygen	38
pH	38
Turbidity	39
Phosphates	39
Total Organic Carbon	39
Pesticides	39
Metals	40
Photography	42
Remote Sensing	42
Biological Monitoring	46
APPENDICES	
A. Information Sources	48
B. Bibliography	51
C. Key Word Index	74
D. Unpublished Water Quality Data, 1974-1979, Fla. Dept. of Environmental Regulation	88
E. Figures	

List of Tables

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1. Summary of Manker's (1975) current data for Molasses and Carysfort Reefs	4
2. Summary of water quality data for the Sanctuary	6
3. Monthly insecticide application rates, Monroe County, Florida	15
4. Insecticide formulations, Monroe County, Florida	16
5. Summary of water quality data for adjacent waters	16
6. EPA recommended water quality criteria	41
7. Electromagnetic spectral bands	43
8. Representative oceanographic remote sensors	45

List of Figures

1. Locator map, South Florida and Florida Keys
2. Locator map, Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary
3. Surface temperature, Carysfort Reef, 1878-1890
4. Surface temperature, Carysfort Reef, 1891-1899
5. Annual temperature curves, U.S. East Coast
6. Surface temperature, Carysfort Reef, 1878-1900
7. Station locations (Shinn, 1966)
8. Temperature and coral growth, Key Largo Dry Rocks
9. Bottom temperatures, Molasses Reef and Mosquito Bank
10. Station locations (Griffin, 1974)
11. Temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, Florida Reef Tract
12. Station locations (Manker, 1975)
13. Current directions and supplementary data for reef tract
14. Metal concentrations, summary table
15. Distribution of metals in four micron fraction
16. Distribution of metals in suspended particulates
17. Distribution of metals in bulk sediments
18. Distribution of metals in coral specimens
19. Traverse locations (Griffin, 1974)
20. Turbidity levels, Traverse A
21. Turbidity levels, Traverse B
22. Turbidity levels, Traverse C
23. Turbidity levels, Traverse D
24. Turbidity levels, Traverse E
25. Turbidity levels, Traverse F

26. Transmittance - Elbow Reef
27. Transmittance - Government Cut and Pacific Reef
28. Summary of available water quality data
29. Surface temperature, Fowey Rocks, 1878-1890
30. Surface temperature, Fowey Rocks, 1891-1902
31. Surface temperature, Fowey Rocks, 1903-1912
32. Surface temperature, Fowey Rocks, 1879-1934 and Sombrero Key, 1925-1934
33. Bottom temperature, January - May, 1974, Hen and Chickens Reef
34. Water quality data, including Triumph Reef and Soldier Key
35. Water quality data, Margot Fish Shoal
36. Vertical and seasonal fluctuations in temperature and sigma-t, Fowey Light
37. Vertical and seasonal fluctuations in temperature and sigma-t, Alligator Reef
38. Salinity and precipitation, Fowey Rocks, 1914-1915
39. Nutrient concentrations, Brewster Reef, 1973
40. Current data, Hawk Channel and Rodriguez Key, 1914
41. Current direction, Hen and Chickens Reef, 1974
42. Current direction, Hawk Channel, 1963
43. Station locations, region 13 (Churgin and Halminski, 1974)
44. Temperature-salinity composite, Florida Current
45. Temperature data, Florida Current
46. Temperature-salinity envelopes, Florida Current
47. Temperature, salinity, and dissolved oxygen, Florida Current
48. Seasonal and vertical temperature distribution, Florida Current
49. Station location and water quality data, Florida Current: temperature, phosphate, nitrite-nitrate, Kjeldahl and ammonia nitrogen, iron, silicon, and chlorophyll "a"
50. Phosphate, oxygen and temperature, vertical profiles, Florida Current

51. Salinity data, Florida Current
52. Seasonal and vertical distributions of phosphate, salinity and nitrate, Florida Current
53. Dissolved oxygen data, Florida Current
54. Sigma-t, phosphate and chlorophyll data, Florida Current
55. Vertical and seasonal distributions of phosphate, total phosphorus and nitrate, Florida Current
56. Phosphate data, Florida Current
57. Vertical distributions of total soluble copper, particulate copper, and chlorophyll "a", Florida Current
58. Vertical distributions of iron, nickel and copper, Florida Current
59. Seasonal variation of extinction coefficient and plant pigment, Florida Current
60. Temperature, pH, and nutrient data, Molasses and Bahia Honda Keys
61. Temperature, dissolved oxygen, metals and nutrient data, Florida Keys residential canals.
62. Station locations (Michel, 1973)
63. Temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen and nutrients, Venetian Shores Canals, Florida Keys
64. Station locations (Chesher, 1974)
65. Station locations (Chesher, 1974)
66. Station locations (Chesher, 1974)
67. Station locations (Chesher, 1974)
68. Station locations (Chesher, 1974)
69. Temperature, dissolved oxygen, salinity, pH, turbidity, nutrient and coliform data, residential canals, Florida Keys
70. Pesticide concentrations in canal sediments, Florida Keys
71. Tracks of Hurricanes Donna and Betsy

72. Profile across south Florida shelf margin
73. Seismic reflection profiles, Fowey Rocks to Sombrero Key
74. Average annual surface temperature, Carysfort Reef
75. Comparison of recent temperature data (Shinn, 1966) with historical temperature data (Vaughan, 1918)
76. Comparison of salinity and temperature ranges of Florida Bay, Card/Barnes Sound, South Biscayne Bay, and the Florida Reef Tract

INTRODUCTION

The Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary, established on December 18, 1975, was created to preserve and protect the aesthetic appeal and natural state of the coral reef ecosystem within its boundaries (Figures 1 and 2). The Office of Coastal Zone Management of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has been charged with the responsibility of maintaining the Sanctuary; one of their principal tasks is the development and implementation of various types of monitoring programs which will provide data from which analyses of the present and future health of the Marine Sanctuary can be made.

A precursor to the development of any monitoring program is an examination of the existing literature to locate historical data suitable for use as a baseline against which new data can be evaluated. This report presents a review of the pertinent literature for the Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary and adjacent areas. Unpublished data are also presented.

The literature review has been divided into four sections. The first section reviews water quality information for the Sanctuary and the following section reviews water quality for areas adjacent to the Sanctuary. The next two sections present, respectively, geological and biological studies conducted within the Sanctuary and geological and biological studies in the areas adjacent to the Sanctuary.

Water quality data for the Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary are summarized in Table 2, while Table 5 presents water quality data for areas adjacent to the Marine Sanctuary.

Following the literature review is a discussion of water quality within the Sanctuary and factors that are important in maintaining a healthy reef environment. Recommendations are proposed for establishing a water quality monitoring program in the Sanctuary. This monitoring program will enable the Office of Coastal Zone Management to detect subtle, long-term changes in the water that flows through the Sanctuary. These recommendations emphasize long-term trends rather than transient disturbances such as hurricanes, occasional phytoplankton blooms, or severe cold spells, because the latter are unpredictable and ephemeral. Catastrophic events of short duration present severe logistical problems with respect to data collection and it is unlikely that the cost of monitoring such events would be justifiable.

METHODS

The search for water quality data began with the computerized information retrieval services available through the NOAA Library on Virginia Key, Miami, Florida. The search criteria were kept broad to ensure the retrieval of as many articles and unpublished documents as possible. The prime search words were "South Atlantic Coast", "U.S. East Coast", "Florida Keys", and "Key Largo". From the references recovered using these key words, only those that dealt with the Atlantic coast of the Florida Keys between Miami and Key West were retained. This information was supplemented by interviews with scientists who have recently worked in the Florida Keys. The pertinent literature was examined during visits to several libraries, most of them in the Miami area. Appendix A summarizes the information sources used during the course of this project.

Appendix B presents a complete bibliography of the literature examined. Each article has been assigned a seven-character alphanumeric code composed of: the first three letters of the author's last name; his or her first initial; the last two digits of the publication year and a sequential alphabetic character for multiple publications in any given year. This code, borrowed from Bridges *et al.* (1978), can be adopted to computer listing, allows periodic updating and provides a convenient means of cross-indexing.

Several key words were selected from each article and the words compiled in a Key Word Index (Appendix C), arranged alphabetically and cross-indexed according to subject. Selected key words are not limited to those supplied by the author.

Appendix D is a copy of a computer print-out of data obtained by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation at Station 28040975, located near the entrance to South Sound Creek, John Pennekamp State Park (see map in Appendix D).

In order to reduce the volume of material presented in this report, the original articles dealing with water quality have not been included as an appendix as was originally proposed. Instead, pertinent tables, graphs and figures were photocopied from the original articles and assembled as figures (Appendix E).

Figures 9, 11, 33, 41, and 42 are original summarizations of unpublished data supplied by Dr. George Griffin, University of Florida, Gainesville and the National Ocean Survey, Rockville, Maryland.

RESULTS

Water Quality Within the Sanctuary

Temperature:

The keepers of the Carysfort Light were the first to measure water quality in the Marine Sanctuary. Their daily records of surface water temperature were summarized by the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries and published by Vaughan (1918). He provided a table of 10-day means for the period 1878 to 1899, and presented maximum, minimum and mean temperatures for each interval (Figs. 3 and 4). Temperatures during this period ranged from 18.2°C to 30.3°C with a mean temperature of 25.8°C. Parr (1933), using the same data, constructed an average annual surface temperature curve for the period 1881 to 1885 and compared these data with data gathered from other lighthouses and lightships along the eastern coast of the U.S. (Fig. 5). He found that the Atlantic Coast of the U.S. could be divided into three areas of relatively uniform temperatures: the Straits of Florida, the Cape Hatteras region and the Gulf of Maine. Bumpus (1957) published mean monthly temperatures for Carysfort Light for the period 1878 to 1900 using the same data (Fig. 6). Vaughan (1918) and, to a lesser extent, Parr (1933) and Bumpus (1957) remain today the primary sources for surface temperature data in this area.

More recently Shinn (1966) presented bottom temperature data for Key Largo Dry Rocks (Station "A", Figs. 7 and 8) for the period February 1961 to February 1962. His data, derived from maximum-minimum thermometers placed on the bottom in less than 12 feet of water, show a temperature range of 20.0°C to 30.5°C at Key Largo Dry Rocks. Springer and McErlean (1962), in a study of tagged reef fishes, reported temperatures of 19.5°C and 21.9°C for December 7, 1960 and January 14, 1961, respectively, at Mosquito Bank, while at Molasses Reef temperatures were 25.0°C and 24.6°C for the same dates. Bottom temperatures (2.1 m) at Molasses Reef were monitored continuously during the period January to May 1974 by Griffin (unpublished data, Fig. 9). Griffin also measured temperature at a number of spot stations in the Sanctuary (Figs. 10 and 11) and found greater fluctuations closer to shore than in offshore waters.

Manker (1975) recorded summer surface temperatures at numerous locations in the Sanctuary during 1973 and 1974 (Figs. 12 and 13).

Salinity:

Manker (1975) and Griffin (1974, unpublished data) both measured surface salinity at a number of stations in the Sanctuary during 1973 and 1974. Manker's data appear in Fig. 13 and those of Griffin are summarized in Fig. 11. Their station locations are identified in Figs. 10 and 12, respectively.

Dissolved Oxygen:

Manker (1975) recorded dissolved oxygen at several stations in the Sanctuary. The data are shown in Fig. 13. Griffin (1974, unpublished data) also measured dissolved oxygen in the Sanctuary (Fig. 11).

Nutrients

No data on nutrient levels in Sanctuary waters have been found.

pH:

No pH measurements have been identified for Sanctuary waters.

Metals:

Manker (1975) measured lead, mercury, cobalt, zinc and chromium in bottom sediments, suspended particulate matter and coral specimens in the Sanctuary (Carysfort, Elbow and Molasses Reefs) as part of a larger study of Biscayne Bay, Florida Bay and the Upper Keys (Figs. 14 to 18). His stations are identified in Fig. 12.

Currents:

Manker (1975) measured surface currents at Molasses, Elbow and Carysfort Reefs (Fig. 13). He concluded that prevailing easterly winds produce a slight southwesterly drift in the back reef area. Manker's evidence for a southwesterly drift is unconvincing due to the small number of observations (maximum of 5 per station) and the long interval between measurements (4 days to one month) at any given station. Furthermore, a review of his data indicates that, in at least two instances, errors were made in calculating average current direction. Manker's data for stations 3 and 23, for example, are presented in Table 1. In each case, the map (Fig. 13), shows a southwesterly flow, yet no southwesterly component is apparent in the data for either station.

Table 1. Summary of Manker's (1975) current data for stations 3 (Molasses Reef) and 23 (Carysfort Reef). (Station 23 is identified as station 36 in Appendix B; see Fig. 12).

Station 3		Station 23	
Date	Current Direction (to)	Date	Current Direction (to)
6-11-73	70° (NE)	6-14-73	090° (E)
6-15-73	45° (NE)	7-18-73	000° (N)
7-19-73	350° (NW)	8-14-73	---
8-15-73	270° (W)	5-26-74	180° (S)
5-14-74	300° (NW)		

Turbidity:

Ambient turbidity levels were measured by towing an optical transmissometer along several traverses terminating at Carysfort, Elbow and Molasses Reefs (Fig. 19) by Dr. G. Griffin as part of his study of the effects of a dredge and fill operation on Key Largo (Griffin, 1974b). The unpublished results are shown in Figs. 20 to 25.

Griffin (1974, unpublished data) also measured turbidity at a number of stations in the Sanctuary (Fig. 11) as did Manker (1975), whose data are presented in Fig. 13.

Hanson and Poindexter (1972) measured irradiance and transmittance at Elbow Reef during the FLARE (Florida Aquanaut Research Expedition) project conducted by NOAA (Figs. 26 and 27). They found a mean transmittance of $8.1\% \pm 2.1\%$ at Elbow Reef (normalized to a depth of 13 meters).

Pigments:

No pigment measurements were found for Sanctuary waters.

Coliform Bacteria:

No coliform bacteria counts were identified for Sanctuary waters.

Pesticides:

No pesticide measurements were identified for Sanctuary waters.

Summary:

Table 2 summarizes means and ranges of values for parameters measured in the Sanctuary.

Water Quality in Adjacent Areas

Review of water quality records in areas adjacent to, but outside the Marine Sanctuary is divided into three sections: Reef Tract, Florida Current and Inshore Areas. For the reef tract, the area of consideration extends from Fowey Rocks to Sombrero Key, while the area considered for inshore areas and Florida Current extends from Miami to Key West. A summary of available data is presented in Fig. 28 and Table 5 presents maximum and minimum values for all parameters discussed below.

REEF TRACT

Temperature:

Lighthouse temperature records for Fowey Rocks were published by Vaughan (1918) (Figs. 29 to 31), Parr (1933) (Fig. 5) and Bumpus (1957) (Fig. 32). Bumpus (1957) also published temperature records for Sombrero Key (Fig. 32). Griffin (1974, unpublished data) measured bottom temperatures at Hen and

Table 2. Summary of Water Quality Data for Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary

Parameter	Units	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	Source	Methods	Period	Depth	Location	Type of Record
Temperature	°C	18.2	25.0	30.3	Vaughan (1918)	Hg thermometer	1978-1999	surface	Cayeport Reef	Daily
		22.0	27.0	30.8	Griffin (1974, unpub)	Thermistor/ Hg thermometer	1972-5/76	various	various ¹	periodic
		22.5	25.4	28.5	Griffin (1974, unpub)	Rustrak #192 continuous recorder	1/76-6/74	2.1 m	Molasses Reef	continuous
		26.5	27.4	31.0	Manter (1975)	Thermistor/ Hg thermometer	6/73-8/73	surface	various ²	periodic
Salinity	o/oo	20.0	-3	30.5	Shinn (1966)	Taylor max/min thermometer	2/61-2/62	2.5 m	Key Largo Dry Rocks ⁴	periodic ⁵
		34.6	36.0	36.6	Griffin (1974, unpub)	Beckman induction salinometer	10/72-5/76	various	various ¹	periodic
		36.3	36.7	36.9	Manter (1975)	Beckman induction salinometer	6/73-8/73	surface	various ²	periodic
		6.1	7.2	9.3	Griffin (1974, unpub)	YSI #51-A oxygen meter	10/72-5/76	various	various ¹	periodic
Turbidity	mg/l	6.0	6.7	8.6	Manter (1975)	YSI #51-A oxygen	6/73-8/73	surface	various ²	periodic
		0.01	0.9	8.0	Griffin (1974, unpub)	Hydroproducts transmissometer	10/72-5/76	various	various ¹	periodic
Transmittance	%	0.28	1.16	5.10	Manter (1975)	Hydroproducts	6/73-8/73	surface	various ²	periodic
		5.9	12.6	26.4	Benson and Poindestar (1972)	Transmissometer	4/73	various	The Elbow	Daily for one week
Current Velocity	knots	0.0	0.3	0.7	Griffin (1974, unpub)	Hydroproducts rotor meter	10/72-5/76	various	various ¹	periodic
		0.1	0.2	0.6	Manter (1975)	Hydroproducts current meter	6/73-8/73	surface	various ²	periodic
Metals: ⁶ Mercury	ppm	13	21	32	Manter (1975)	neutron activation analysis	5/76-6/74	surface	various ²	periodic
		3	5.9	10	Manter (1975)	neutron activation analysis	5/76-6/74	surface	various ²	periodic
Chromium		97	151	266	Manter (1975)	neutron activation analysis	5/76-6/74	surface	various ²	periodic

¹ See Fig. 10 for list of Griffin's spot stations. Those within the Sanctuary (*) have been tabulated.

² Stations 3, 6, 21, 23, 24, 35 and 36 (See Fig. 12).

³ No mean available for maximum/minimum data.

⁴ Station A only (See Fig. 7).

⁵ Can be considered continuous in the sense that the thermometer records continuously, but readings were taken periodically.

⁶ Suspended particulates.

Chickens Reef (depth 18 feet) and Mosquito Bank (depth 8 feet) with continuous recorders from January to May, 1974. The results are presented in Figs. 33 and 9 respectively. He also measured temperature at a number of spot stations along the reef tract. These data are summarized in Fig. 11. Manker (1975) measured surface temperature in his toxic metals survey, including stations at Fowey Rocks, Mosquito Bank, Hen and Chickens Reef, Hawk Channel, Pacific Reef and Triumph Reef. His station locations are shown in Fig. 12 and his data in Fig. 13.

Smith et al (1950) presented temperature data for Triumph Reef and Soldier Key (Fig. 34). Jones (1963) presented temperature data for Margot Fish Shoal (Fig. 35).

Vargo (1968) measured vertical and seasonal temperature variations at Fowey Rocks (Fig. 36) and Alligator Reef (Fig. 37).

Salinity:

Dole and Chambers (1918) presented daily salinity data (in g/kg chloride) for Fowey Rocks for the period 1914 to 1915 (Fig. 38) and correlated salinity fluctuations with precipitation.

Manker (1975) measured salinity (Fig. 13) at the locations mentioned above (see temperature section). Smith et al. (1950) recorded salinity at Triumph Reef and Soldier Key (Fig. 34) and Jones (1963) measured salinity at Margot Fish Shoal (Fig. 35). Griffin (1974, unpublished data) also recorded salinity at a number of stations along the reef tract (Figs. 10 and 11).

Dissolved Oxygen:

Dissolved oxygen has been reported for the reef tract by Manker (1975) (Fig. 13) and Griffin (1974, unpublished data) (Fig. 11). Smith et al. (1950) presented dissolved oxygen data for Triumph Reef and Soldier Key (Fig. 34) and Jones (1963) presented dissolved oxygen data for Margot Fish Shoal (Fig. 35).

Nutrients:

Smith et al. (1950) measured phosphates and nitrates at Triumph Reef and Soldier Key (Fig. 34) and Jones (1963) reported inorganic phosphate, total phosphorus, nitrate and nitrite data for Margot Fish Shoal (Fig. 35).

Simmons (1973) measured phosphate, nitrite, nitrate and ammonia at Brewster Reef (Fig. 39).

pH

Jones (1963) measured pH at Margot Fish Shoal (Fig. 35).

Metals:

Manker (1975) measured mercury, cobalt, chromium, zinc and lead concentrations at a number of locations on the reef tract (see Fig. 12 for station locations) in the suspended particulate fraction, bottom sediments, the 4 micron fraction of bottom sediments and in living corals (data presented in tabular form in Fig. 14 and graphically in Figs. 15 through 18).

Currents:

The concept of a southerly flow of water in the shallow back reef area (referred to as a "countercurrent") has been a source of contention over the years. A southwesterly current flowing through Hawk Channel was reported by Agassiz as early as 1888. Vaughan (1935) attempted to verify this current by measuring current direction and velocity at four stations in Hawk Channel between Soldier Key and Rodriguez Key (Fig. 40). Measured velocities ranged from 0.05 m/sec to 0.34 m/sec, with a mean value of 0.12 m/sec. Vaughan noted that there was more motion toward the west than toward the east, but admitted that his data were inadequate for positive conclusions regarding the countercurrent. Smith et al. (1950) mentioned a southward flowing countercurrent in the lagoon channel between the Keys and the outer reefs, but provided no supporting data.

Jones (1963) measured current velocity and direction at Margot Fish Shoal (Fig. 35). He concluded that water transport is controlled directly by the wind, a shift in wind direction being reflected by a corresponding change in current direction within one hour (Fig. 35). He reported that tides have little influence on current patterns, that the countercurrent does not appear to exist shoreward of the outer reef, and that the general net flow is toward the north, probably about 0.1 m/sec.

Manker (1975) recorded current velocity and direction at various stations in the reef tract (Fig. 13).

Griffin (1974, unpublished data) recorded current velocity and direction every three hours for one month at Hen and Chickens Reef (Fig. 41). His data indicate a predominating current toward the northeast.

The National Ocean Survey (1963, unpublished data) measured currents every hour for four days at two depths (2 meters and 4 meters) in Hawk Channel between Soldier Key and Fowey Rocks (Fig. 42). The data show a predominant northeasterly flow along the bottom and an easterly flow at mid depth.

Enos and Perkins (1977) noted that a Florida countercurrent on the shallow shelf has been postulated but that it has not been adequately documented. They suggest that tide-induced water movement may result in a weak countercurrent southwestward along the shelf margin.

Turbidity:

Manker (1975) reported turbidity readings for a number of stations on the reef tract (Fig. 13) and Griffin (1974, unpublished data) gathered data on turbidity on the reef tract (Fig. 11). Griffin (1974, unpublished data) also recorded turbidity along two transects terminating at Pacific Reef and at Crocker Reef using an optical transmissometer (Figs. 20 and 25).

Pigments:

No records of pigment measurements have been found for Florida reef tract waters.

Coliform Bacteria:

No measurements of coliform bacteria have been found for Florida reef tract waters.

Pesticides:

No measurements of pesticide concentrations are available for reef tract waters.

FLORIDA CURRENT

Temperature:

Most reports dealing with the Florida current present temperature data. One, in particular, is noteworthy because it is a comprehensive summary of data accumulated during the past fifty years. This is the report by Churgin and Halminski (1974). Their Key West region (region 13) includes the area just south of the Sanctuary, from 23° to 25° north latitude (Fig. 43). Fig. 44 presents a temperature salinity curve for this region and temperature data for various months and depths are shown in Fig. 45.

Vargo (1968) presented temperature data for the Florida Straits, including temperature salinity envelopes for eight stations in the Florida Current (Fig. 46). Bsharah (1957) presented temperature data for 40 Mile Station (located 40 miles east of Miami) (Fig. 47) and Miller et. al. (1953) did the same for 10 Mile Station (10 miles east of Miami) (Fig. 48). Corcoran and Alexander (1963) measured vertical distribution of temperature over a 31 month period at 40 Mile Station (Fig. 49). Gomberg (1976) presented vertical temperature profiles for two stations in the Florida Current south of Key West (Fig. 50).

Salinity:

Salinity, like temperature, is reported in almost all the literature on the Florida Current. Churgin and Halminski (1974) summarized this data (Fig. 51) for the Key West region and presented a composite temperature salinity curve (Fig. 44). Vargo (1968) presented temperature salinity envelopes for eight stations in the Florida Current (Fig. 46). Bsharah (1957) presented data on vertical and seasonal variations in salinity at 40 mile station (Fig. 47) and Miller et al. (1953) did the same for 10 mile station (Fig. 52).

Dissolved Oxygen

Bsharah (1957) measured seasonal and vertical distribution of dissolved oxygen at 40 mile station (Fig. 47) and Churgin and Halminski (1974) summarized dissolved oxygen data for the Key West region (Fig. 53). Gomberg (1976) presented vertical dissolved oxygen profiles for two stations in the Florida Current south of Key West (Fig. 50).

Nutrients:

Alexander and Corcoran (1963) measured phosphate in the Florida Current from Miami to Cape Canaveral (Fig. 54). Corcoran and Alexander (1963) measured vertical distribution of ammonia, silicates and Kjeldahl nitrogen at 40 Mile Station and studied seasonal changes in the vertical distributions of phosphate-phosphorus and nitrate-nitrite nitrogen during the period May, 1958 to November 1960 (Fig. 49).

Bsharah (1957) measured nitrate, phosphate and total phosphorus at 40 Mile Station (Fig. 55).

Gomberg (1976) included phosphorus measurements in his study of the area between Key West and Cuba (Fig. 50).

Miller *et al* (1953) measured phosphate and nitrate at 10 Mile Station (Fig. 52) and Churgin and Halminski (1974) summarized phosphate records for the Key West region (Fig. 56).

pH:

No records of pH have been found for the Florida Current in the vicinity of the Marine Sanctuary.

Metals:

Alexander and Corcoran (1967) measured copper concentrations at eight stations between Fowey Rocks and Cat Cay (Fig. 57). Corcoran and Alexander (1963) measured the vertical distribution of iron at 40 Mile Station (Fig. 49) and vertical distribution of iron, copper and nickel in the Florida Current (Corcoran and Alexander, 1964) (Fig. 58).

Currents:

Most papers on the Florida Current deal in some way or another with currents, but most studies have focused on the Miami area or along transects running from Miami to Bimini, Fowey Light to Cat Cay, Sombrero Reef to Cay Sal Bank or Key West to Cuba. The edges of the Current (at depths less than 100 meters) in the vicinity of the Sanctuary have been ignored.

An important series of reports was published by Dr. Thomas N. Lee and his associates (Lee, 1972; 1975a; 1975b; Lee et al., 1977a; 1977b; 1977c). These reports examine the phenomenon of spin-off eddies and their effect on shallow water circulation in the Miami-Fort Lauderdale area. These eddies, which occur on the average of once per week, are recognized as warm, southward-oriented extrusions of the Florida Current. They appear to evolve as part of the final growth stage of unstable meanders of the Florida Current and both the meanders and eddies appear to be linked to wind perturbations (Lee et al., 1977b).

Turbidity:

Griffin (1974, unpublished data) measured turbidity in offshore waters (Fig. 11) up to two miles seaward of the outer reefs.

Manheim et al. (1970) found that appreciable amounts of suspended matter (greater than 1.0 mg/liter) in surface waters of the Atlantic continental margin are confined to nearshore areas. In the Straits of Florida a "strongly birefringent, fibrous material" was especially abundant. This material appeared to be derived from toilet paper and it was suggested that ship refuse is the most likely source.

Pigments:

Miller et al. (1953) reported seasonal variation of plant pigments at 10 Mile Station (Fig. 59) and Alexander and Corcoran (1967) studied seasonal changes in chlorophyll "a" concentration in the Florida Current during 1963 (Fig. 57).

Coliform Bacteria:

No studies of coliform bacteria concentrations have been identified for the waters of the Florida Current in the vicinity of the Sanctuary.

Pesticides:

No pesticide measurements have been found for Florida Current waters in the vicinity of the Marine Sanctuary.

INSHORE AREAS

Temperature:

Griffin (1974, unpublished data) measured surface temperature at numerous stations in the shallow waters along the Florida Keys (see Fig. 10 for station locations). These data are summarized in Fig. 11, categorizing the stations into three distinct groups: tidal creeks, Hawk Channel and inner reefs.

Manker (1975) also measured surface temperature at a number of stations on both sides of the Florida Keys (locations shown in Fig. 12; data presented in Fig. 13).

The Florida Department of Environmental Regulation has been monitoring surface water temperature at a number of coastal stations throughout the State. One of these (No. 28-04-0975) is located just inshore of the Marine Sanctuary, adjacent to channel marker #2 at the entrance to the John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park Marina. This comprehensive set of data, measured monthly since 1974, has not yet been summarized or published. A copy of the raw data is included as Appendix D.

Harold Hudson (personal communication, 1979) has unpublished records of bottom water temperature dating from 1974. His measurements, made at Snake Creek, Hen and Chickens Reef, and at a third station midway between them, are part of a study of the effects of temperature on coral growth.

Dawes et al. (1974) determined seasonal temperature variations at Molasses Key (just south of Pigeon Key) and Bahia Honda Key as part of their study of the alga Eucheuma (Fig. 60).

Temperature data were collected by the Florida Department of Pollution Control (1973) (now the Department of Environmental Regulation) in residential canals of Key Largo (Fig. 61) and Michel (1973) measured temperature in a residential canal system at Venetian Shores, just north of Snake Creek (Figs. 62 and 63). Chesher (1974) measured temperature in a number of residential canals in his survey of canals in the Florida Keys (Fig. 69). His station locations are identified in Figs 64 through 68.

Shinn (1966) published a one year record of bottom temperatures at two inshore stations near Key Largo Dry Rocks (Stations "B" and "C", Figs. 7 and 8).

Salinity:

Manker (1975) and Griffin (1974, unpublished data) included salinity measurements in inshore waters in their water quality surveys (Figs. 13 and 11, respectively).

Inshore salinity (reported as conductivity) is included in the Florida D.E.R. data in Appendix D and salinity was measured in the residential canals at Venetian Shores by Michel (1973) (Fig. 63). Chesher (1974) measured salinity in a number of canals in the Florida Keys (Fig. 69).

Dissolved Oxygen:

Manker (1975) and Griffin (1974, unpublished data) measured dissolved oxygen in inshore areas (Figs. 13 and 11, respectively).

Dissolved oxygen in residential canals was measured by the Florida Department of Pollution Control (1973) (Fig. 61) and at Venetian Shores by Michel (1973) (Fig. 63). Chesher (1974) included dissolved oxygen among the parameters he measured in his survey of residential canals in the Florida Keys (Fig. 69).

Dissolved oxygen has been measured monthly since 1974 by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (Appendix D) at their Pennekamp Station.

Nutrients:

Dawes et al. (1974) measured nitrate, nitrite, and phosphate concentration at Bahia Honda and Molasses Key (Fig. 60).

Michel (1973) determined nitrate and phosphate concentrations in the residential canal system at Venetian Shores (Fig. 63) and the Florida Department of Pollution Control (1973) measured phosphate, nitrate and organic nitrogen in numerous canals in the Florida Keys (Fig. 61).

Organic nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen, nitrate and total phosphorus have been measured monthly since 1974 by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (Appendix D) at their station near the entrance to John Pennekamp State Park.

Chesher (1974) determined orthophosphate and nitrate in his Florida Keys canal survey (Fig. 69).

pH:

Dawes et al. (1974) included pH measurements in their study of water quality at Molasses and Bahia Honda Keys (Fig. 60).

The Florida Department of Environmental Regulation data (Appendix D) include pH measurements.

Chesher (1974) determined pH in his survey of residential canals in the Florida Keys (Fig. 69).

Metals:

Manker (1975) included numerous nearshore stations in his toxic metals survey (Fig. 13). He determined mercury, cobalt, chromium, zinc and lead concentrations in suspended particulates, bottom sediments and coral specimens.

The Florida Department of Pollution Control (1973) measured chromium, copper, manganese, iron, nickel, lead, cadmium and cobalt in the waters and bottom sediments of residential canals in the Florida Keys (Fig. 61).

The Florida Department of Environmental Regulation water quality data (Appendix D) include cadmium, copper, iron, lead and zinc measurements.

Currents:

Manker (1975) measured current velocity and direction at a number of near-shore stations (Fig. 13).

Turbidity:

Both Manker (1975) and Griffin (1974, unpublished data) measured turbidity in inshore areas (Figs. 13 and 11, respectively).

Chesher (1974) measured turbidity in Jackson Turbidity Units (JTU) as well as horizontal visibility (Fig. 69) in his canal survey of the Florida Keys.

Turbidity is routinely monitored at John Pennekamp State Park by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (Appendix D).

Pigments:

Chlorophylls A, B and C are monitored by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (Appendix D), and color is also routinely determined.

Coliform Bacteria:

The Florida Department of Environmental Regulation performs coliform counts at their John Pennekamp State Park sampling station (Appendix D).

Chesher (1974) presented coliform data for a number of residential canals in the northern Florida Keys (Fig. 69).

Pesticides:

Concentrations of the pesticides Aldrin, Dieldrin, Heptachlor epoxide, DDE, and DDT in canal sediments in the Florida Keys were measured by Chesher (1974) (Fig. 70). The highest concentration encountered was that of p,p'-DDT, 328.2 ppb.

The Monroe County Mosquito Control District, under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Office of Entomology of the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services in Jacksonville, has been applying insecticides in the Florida Keys in an attempt to control mosquito populations.

Although these substances are sprayed along the land areas of the Florida Keys, there is a good probability that some portion of the applied insecticides ultimately finds its way to the inshore waters adjacent to the Marine Sanctuary.

Mosquito larvae are controlled by spraying a mixture of No. 2 diesel fuel, motor oil and Triton X207 from trucks. Another method, used since April 1979, consists of dropping small briquettes of Altosid SR-10 in standing bodies of water. This substance is a growth regulator that disrupts the mosquito's life cycle.

Adult mosquitos are sprayed on the ground with Baytex and in the air with Dibrom 14. Application volumes (in gallons) during Fiscal Year 1979 are shown in Table 3. The data reveal that peak insecticide use occurs in the summer and minimum use in the winter. Formulations are presented in Table 4.

Table 3. Monthly application rates (in gallons) of ground-applied adulticide, ground larvicide, air-applied adulticide and numbers of ALTOSID briquettes applied in Monroe County, Florida from October 1978 to September 1979¹.

Month	Ground* Adulticide	Ground* Larvicide	Air* Adulticide	ALTOSID Briquettes
October 78	178	12,310	151	
November 78	134	5,117	430	
December 78	42	1,579	0	
January 79	30	2,319	20	
February 79	20	211	0	
March 79	17	1,153	63	
April 79	27	7,119	0	250
May 79	200	6,195	753	159
June 79	214	3,410	913	697
July 79	251	5,552	678	782
August 79	24	6,630	279	216
September 79	160	7,738	422	166
Totals	1,517 gal.	59,333 gal.	3,709 gal.	2,270

¹Source: Office of Entomology, Florida Department of Health & Rehabilitative Services, Jacksonville, Florida (personal communication, May, 1980).

* See Table 4 for formulations.

Table 4. Formulations of ground applied adulticide and larvicide and air applied adulticide used by Monroe County Mosquito Control District

Type of Insecticide	Ingredients	%
Adulticide, ground	Baytex ¹	93.0
Larvicide, ground	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	96.1
	Triton X 207	2.9
	30 wt. ND Motor Oil	1.0
Adulticide, air	Dibrom 14 ²	4.0
	Ortho Additive	5.5
	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	57.2
	X Lite Fog Oil	33.3

¹Also known as Fenthion; chemical name Dimethyl methylthiotolyl phosphorothioate

² Also known as Naled; chemical name Dimethyl 1, 2 -dibromo - 2,2 - dichloroethyl phosphate.

Source: Narrative description of temporary control activities, Monroe County, for fiscal year 1979-1980. Mimeographed report from Lois M. Ryan, Director, Monroe County Mosquito Control District.

Summary:

Table 5 summarizes reported ranges of water quality parameters for areas adjacent to the Marine Sanctuary.

Table 5. Summary of ranges of values reported for water quality parameters in areas adjacent to the Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary. (Asterisks indicate values estimated from graphs.)

A. REEF TRACT

Parameter	Units	Min.	Max.	Source	Remarks
Temperature					
°C	15.6	31.2	Vaughan, 1918		
°C	25.5	29.0	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data		
°C	18.1	30.7	Bumpus, 1957		converted from °F
°C	23	29	Parr, 1933		*
°C	19.58	30.5	Smith et al., 1950 ¹		
°C	21	30	Jones, 1963		*
°C	15	32	Schmidt and Davis, 1978		*
°C	25.7	30.8	Manker, 1975 ²		

Table 5A. (continued)

Parameter	Units	Min.	Max.	Source	Remarks
Salinity	o/oo	34.2	38.8	Dole and Chambers, 1918	*
	o/oo	35.25	36.5	Smith <u>et al.</u> , 1950 ¹	
	o/oo	36	38	Jones, 1963	*
	o/oo	34	39	Schmidt and Davis, 1978	*
	o/oo	35.9	36.4	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data	
	o/oo	36.6	37.7	Manker, 1975 ²	
Dissolved Oxygen	ppm	6.2	8.6	Manker, 1975 ²	
	% Sat.	93.3	106.7	Smith <u>et al.</u> , 1950 ¹	
	% Sat.	85	126	Jones, 1963	
	% Sat.	100	119	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data	
	mg-At/l	.375	.447	Smith <u>et al.</u> , 1950 ¹	
pH	-	7.0	8.3	Jones, 1963	
Turbidity	mg/l	0	10	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data	*
	mg/l	0.24	1.68	Manker, 1975 ²	
Transmittance	-	0.032	0.310	Hanson & Poindexter, 1972	
Currents	knots	0	0.79	Jones, 1963	*
	knots	0	0.5	N.O.S., 1963, unpubl. data	*
	knots	0.2	0.6	Manker, 1975 ²	
Phosphate	ug-At/L	0	0.10	Smith <u>et al.</u> , 1950 ¹	
	ug-At/L	0	0.2	Jones, 1963	inorganic
	ug-At/L	0.18	0.3	Jones, 1963	total
	ug-At/L	0.02	0.21	Simmons, 1973	inorganic
	ug-At/L	1.00	1.15	Simmons, 1973	total
Nitrate	ug-At/L	0	0.2	Smith <u>et al.</u> , 1950	
	ug-At/L	0.12	1.96	Simmons, 1973	
Nitrite	ug-At/L	0.01	0.13	Simmons, 1973	
Ammonia	ug-At/L	1.10	3.01	Simmons, 1973	
Pesticides	-	-	-	-	
Metals:					
Cd	-	-	-	-	
Co	ppm	1	12	Manker, 1975 ²	suspended partic.
	ppm	0.1	0.3	Manker, 1975 ²	sediments
	ppm	2	178	Manker, 1975 ²	4 micron fraction
	ppb	58	882	Manker, 1975 ²	corals

Table 5A. (continued)

Parameter	Units	Min.	Max.	Source	Remarks
Cu	-	-	-	-	
Cr	ppm	37	141	Manker, 1975 ²	suspended partic. sediments
	ppm	5	10	Manker, 1975 ²	4 micron fraction
	ppm	15	34	Manker, 1975 ²	corals
Fe	ppb	361	1381	Manker, 1975 ²	
Hg	ppm	6	21	Manker, 1975 ²	suspended partic. sediments
	ppm	0.1	0.4	Manker, 1975 ²	4 micron fraction
	ppm	1	137	Manker, 1975 ²	corals
	ppb	36	549	Manker, 1975 ²	
Mn	-	-	-	-	
Ni	-	-	-	-	
Pb	ppm	14	34	Manker, 1975 ²	sediments
Si	-	-	-	-	
Zn	ppm	1	22	Manker, 1975	sediments
	ppm	3	141	Manker, 1975	4 micron fraction
	ppb	891	4767	Manker, 1975	corals
Pigments	-	-	-	-	
Coliform	-	-	-	-	

B. FLORIDA CURRENT³

Parameter	Units	Min.	Max.	Source	Remarks
Temperature	°C	17	25	Gomberg, 1976	*
	°C	15	30	Vargo, 1968	*
	°C	26	30	Corcoran and Alexander, 1963	*
	°C	23	32	Bsharah, 1957	*
	°	13	30	Miller <i>et al.</i> , 1953	*
	°C	10.90	31.80	Churgin & Halminski, 1974	
Salinity	o/oo	36	36.5	Vargo, 1968	*
	o/oo	35	36.5	Miller <i>et al.</i> , 1953	*
	o/oo	34.16	37.20	Churgin & Halminski, 1974	
	o/oo	35.8	36.3	Griffin, 1974, Unpubl. data	

Table 5B. (continued)

Parameter	Units	Min.	Max.	Source	Remarks
Diss. Oxygen	ml/l	3.2	4.5	Bsharah, 1957	*
	ml/l	2.87	6.06	Churgin & Halminski, 1974	
	% Sat.	80	108	Gomberg, 1976	*
	% Sat.	95	114	Griffin, 1974, unpubl, data	
pH	-	-	-	-	
Turbidity	mg/l	0	8	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data	
Currents	knots	0.97	4.66	Lee <u>et al.</u> , 1977a	
Phosphate	ug-At/l	<.1	0.8	Miller, <u>et al.</u> , 1977	*
	ug-At/l	0	0.5	Gomberg, 1976	*
	ug-At/l	0	0.1	Corcoran and Alexander, 1963	*
	ug-At/l	0	0.4	Bsharah, 1957	* PO ₄ -P
	ug-At/l	1.0	1.9	Bsharah, 1957	* Total P
	ug-At/l	0	1.22	Churgin & Hlaminski, 1974	
Nitrate	ug-At/l	<5	30	Miller <u>et al.</u> , 1953	*
	ug-At/l	<5	>25	Bsharah, 1957	*
Nitrite	-	-	-	-	
Ammonia	ug-At/l	0.7	3.0	Corcoran and Alexander, 1963	*
Pesticides	-	-	-	-	
Metals:					
Cd	-	-	-	-	
Co	-	-	-	-	
Cu	ug/l	2	19	Alexander & Corcoran, 1967	* soluble
	ug/l	0	0.7	Alexander & Corcoran, 1967	* particulate
Cr	-	-	-	-	
Fe	ug/l	5	8.4	Corcoran and Alexander, 1963	* particulate
	ug/l	0	4	Corcoran and Alexander, 1963	* soluble
	ug/l	5.5	8.5	Corcoran and Alexander, 1964	* particulate
	ug/l	0	6.7	Corcoran and Alexander, 1964	* soluble
Hg	-	-	-	-	
Mn	-	-	-	-	
Ni	ug/l	0.5	4	Corcoran and Alexander, 1964	* soluble
	ug/l	0.01	0.15	Corcoran and Alexander, 1964	* particulate

Table 5B. (continued)

Parameter	Units	Min.	Max.	Source	Remarks
Pb	-	-	-	-	
Si	ug-At/1	0.15	0.3	Corcoran and Alexander, 1963 *	
Zn	-	-	-	-	
Pigments	mg/m ³	0.2	0.3	Alexander and Corcoran, 1963 *	chlorophyll
	mg/m ³	0	0.7	Alexander and Corcoran, 1967 *	chlorophyll
Coliform	-	-	-	-	

C. INSHORE AREAS

Parameter	Units	Min.	Max.	Source	Remarks
Temperature	°C	13.3	33.8	Shinn, 1966	
	°C	19.5	28.5	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data	
	°C	18.25	32.3	Smith <u>et al.</u> , 1950 ⁴	
	°C	20.5	33.0	Dawes <u>et al.</u> , 1974	
	°C	26.9	32.0	Manker, 1975 ⁵	
	°C	25.40	32.60	Chesher, 1974	canals
	°C	23.0	27.0	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	
	°C	15.8	24.8	Michel, 1973	canals
	°C	20.5	33.7	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data	canals
Salinity	o/oo	33.06	39.26	Smith <u>et al.</u> , 1950 ⁴	
	o/oo	35.2	36.9	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data	
	o/oo	30.96	37.0	Manker, 1975 ⁵	
	o/oo	32.25	40.80	Chesher, 1974, unpubl. data	canals
	o/oo	36.442	37.918	Michel, 1973	canals
	o/oo	27.6	43.5	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data	canals
Diss. Oxygen	ppm	0.9	9.6	Manker, 1975 ⁵	
	ppm	0	13.15	Chesher, 1974	canals
	ppm	0.2	7.8	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canals
	ppm	0	10.8	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data	canals
	mg-At/1	0.297	0.525	Smith <u>et al.</u> , 1950	
	ml/l	3.12	5.98	Michel, 1973	canals
	% Sat.	78.3	117.0	Smith <u>et al.</u> , 1950 ⁴	
	% Sat.	84	118	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data	
	% Sat.	0	164	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data	canals
	% Sat.	61.2	117.0	Michel, 1973	canals

Table 5C (continued)

Parameter	Units	Min.	Max.	Source	Remarks
pH	-	7.6	9.1	Dawes <u>et al.</u> , 1974	canals
		8.17	9.32	Chesher, 1974	
Turbidity	mg/l	0	27.4	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data	canals canals canals (in feet)
	mg/l	0.19	10.2	Manker, 1975 ⁵	
	mg/l	2	43	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data	
	JTU	1.30	36.60	Chesher, 1974	
	visibility	1.0	32.0	Chesher, 1974	
Transmittance	T/10 cm	0.45	0.87	Griffin, 1974, unpubl. data	canals
Currents	knots	0.094	0.657	Vaughan, 1935	
		0.1	1	Manker, 1975 ⁵	
Phosphate	ppm	0.022	0.21	Dawes <u>et al.</u> , 1974	canals canals, ortho-phosphate canals
	ppm	0.03	0.07	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	
	ppm	0	15.000	Chesher, 1974	
	ug-At/l	0	0.06	Smith <u>et al.</u> , 1950	
	ug-At/l	0.5	2.46	Michel, 1973	
Nitrate	ppm	0.0026	1.000	Dawes <u>et al.</u> , 1974	canals canals canals
	ppm	0.20	0.26	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	
	ppm	0.02	0.11	Chesher, 1974	
	ug-At/l	0	1.6	Smith <u>et al.</u> , 1950	
		0.20	0.60	Michel, 1973	
Nitrite	ppm	0.0007	0.0264	Dawes <u>et al.</u> , 1974	
Ammonia	mg/l	0.76	1.48	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canals
Pesticides					
Aldrin	ppb ⁶	12.2	44.5	Chesher, 1974	canal sediments
Heptachlor Epoxide	ppb ⁶	7.7	18.3	Chesher, 1974	canal sediments
Dieldrin	ppb ⁶	11.1	39.8	Chesher, 1974	canal sediments
o,p' DDE	ppb ⁶	14.8	27.4	Chesher, 1974	canal sediments

Table 5C (continued)

Parameter	Units	Min.	Max.	Source	Remarks
p,p' DDE	ppb ⁶	12.3	43.7	Chesher, 1974	canal sediments
o,p' DDT	ppb ⁶	9.6	20.4	Chesher, 1974	canal sediments
p,p' DDT	ppb ⁶	Trace	328.2	Chesher, 1974	canal sediments
Metals:					
Cd	mg/l	0.0015	0.002	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canals
	ppm	0.17	0.25	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canal sediment
Co	ppm	1	22	Manker, 1975 ⁵	
	mg/l	0.01	0.03	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canals
	mg/l	0.1	0.6	Manker, 1975 ⁵	sediment
	mg/kg	2.2	8.0	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canal sediment
	ppm	1	52	Manker, 1975 ⁵	4 micron fraction
Cu	mg/l	0.00	0.16	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canals
	mg/l	1	10	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canal sediments
Cr	ppm	25	345	Manker, 1975	suspended partic.
	mg/l	0.02	0.20	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canals
	ppm	3	23	Manker, 1975	sediment
	mg/kg	5.5	11.0	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canal sediment
	ppm	7	34	Manker, 1975	4 micron fraction
Fe	mg/l	.01	.35	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canals
	mg/kg	280	390	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canal sediment
Hg	ppm	4	270	Manker, 1975	suspended partic.
	ppm	0.2	1.7	Manker, 1975	sediment
	ppm	1	39	Manker, 1975	4 micron fraction
Mn	mg/l	0.01	0.03	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canals
Ni	mg/l	0.01	0.22	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canals
	mg/kg	18	25	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canal sediment
Pb	mg/l	0.12	0.25	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canals
	mg/kg	0.6	6.6	Fla. Dept. Poll. Cont., 1973	canal sediment
	ppm	12	36	Manker, 1975	sediment

Table 5C (continued)

Parameter	Units	Min.	Max.	Source	Remarks
Si	-	-	-	-	
Zn	ppm	1	22	Manker, 1975	sediment
	ppm	1	53	Manker, 1975	4 micron fraction
Pigments	-	-	-	-	
Coliform	No./100ml	0	246.5	Chesher, 1974	canals

¹Station 9, Triumph Reef

²Stations 3, 11, 21, 23, 24, 26, 32, 34, 35, 36 and 37

³Only the upper 100 meters were considered at deep stations

⁴Stations 6, 7, 8 and 10

⁵Stations 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 25

⁶dry weight basis

The lagoon systems to the west of Key Largo have been extensively studied. These basins are effectively separated from the Marine Sanctuary by the land mass of Key Largo and are not expected to influence water quality in the Sanctuary to any great extent. The reader is referred to Goodell and Gorsline (1961) for water quality data for Florida Bay, Lynts (1966) for Buttonwood Sound and Segar et al. (1971) for Card Sound and South Biscayne Bay.

Geological/Biological Studies Within the Sanctuary

In contrast to the dearth of chemical data for Sanctuary waters, the reefs of the Marine Sanctuary have attracted a great deal of attention from biologists and geologists. The following is a review of articles that deal directly with the reefs and shoals of the Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary.

GEOLOGY

Sedimentology:

Enos and Perkins (1977) published a comprehensive review of the sedimentology of the Florida Keys and reef tract. This report includes a series of benthic community maps, topographic profiles, sediment thickness, porosity and permeability data, as well as underwater and aerial photographs. They discuss the ecology and distribution of organisms that contribute to, or modify sediments. Further, they review the topography and hydrography of the Florida Keys and discuss the formation of sand shoals, patch reef banks and tidal deltas.

The process of grain accretion in sediments has been examined in the Marine Sanctuary by Boyer (1972) and Hattin and Dodd (1978). Boyer, working between Molasses Reef and Rodriguez Key, found that accretionary features such as grain coatings, intragranular void fillings, and internal and external cements of reef tract calcarenites result from non-skeletal submarine carbonate precipitation and lithification. These processes are most abundant along the platform edge and are less abundant on back reefs. Muddy environments inhibit cementation because of their impermeability, poor aeration and high organic content. Hattin and Dodd (1978), sampling the sediments of White Bank, showed that submarine cementation is a recent phenomenon (1705 ± 120 years).

Chesher (1973) included sediment analysis in his study of the sea-biscuit Meoma ventricosa. He reported that, in the Molasses and Alligator Reef areas, average grain size was about 0.45 mm with a sorting coefficient of 1.54; porosity averaged 47.5% by volume; permeability averaged 0.909; organic carbon was about 1.8% (by weight) of the total substrate; no hydrogen sulfide was found in the upper 20 cm of sand; and temperature was slightly lower in the sand than in the water during the day.

Reef Distribution:

Marszalek et al. (1977) concluded that reef distribution is a result of factors that affect exchange between the reef tract and the coastal lagoons and Florida Bay, such as land barriers, tidal passes and orientation to wind-driven currents. They described Carysfort Reef and Key Largo Dry Rocks as well-developed reefs, while Long Reef and French Reef are poorly developed. They also counted more than 6000 patch reefs between Miami and the Marquesas. An aerial photomosaic of the Florida reef tract is in preparation (Marszalek, personal communication, 1979).

Hurricane Effects:

Hurricanes occasionally sweep over the reefs with devastating force. The effects of two major hurricanes which passed directly over the northern reef tract, Donna in 1960 and Betsy in 1965 (Fig. 71), were studied by Ball et al. (1967), Perkins and Enos (1968) and Shinn (1972). The effects of Hurricane Donna were investigated by Ball et al. (1967). They looked at Key Largo Dry Rocks, Molasses Reef, the Elbow and White Bank and found that the most obvious effect was freshly broken coral rubble, that massive coral heads were more resistant than other types, that patch reefs were not as badly damaged as outer reefs and that sediment transport was shoreward on the shoals along the outer reefs.

Perkins and Enos (1968) studied the effects of Hurricanes Betsy and Donna and found that coral damage by Betsy was not as extensive because the weaker colonies had already been removed by Hurricane Donna. They also reported little damage to patch reefs, documented the deposition of 1 to 6 inches of "soupy mud" over the firm mud bottom in Hawk Channel and noted that very turbid water flowed over Carysfort Reef with little apparent damage to the coral. Shinn (1972) found that the reefs at Key Largo Dry Rocks recovered quickly after the passage of Hurricanes Donna and Betsy. After one year damage was visible only to those familiar with the area's pre-storm condition. Two years after Hurricane Betsy the reef had completely recovered.

Topography:

The topography of the Florida reef tract has been described by numerous authors (Agassiz, 1888; Enos and Perkins, 1977; Hoffmeister et al., 1964a; Multer, 1969; and Shinn, 1963). A generalized profile across the shallow shelf in the area of the Sanctuary is shown in Fig. 72 (after Enos and Perkins, 1977). Agassiz (1888) included a bathymetric profile across the reef tract in the vicinity of Carysfort Reef, and Enos and Perkins (1977) presented a series of profiles across the reef tract, including several within the Sanctuary (profiles D, E, F and G, Fig. 73).

Shinn (1963) studied the Acropora reefs at Key Largo Dry Rocks and Molasses Reef and described the formation of spur and groove topography, documenting his work with underwater and aerial photographs. In 1977 Shinn et al. concluded that most linear reefs are localized by pre-existing topography, that reef accumulation rates are greater near Key Largo and at Dry Tortugas than anywhere else in the reef tract and that accumulation rates were greater in the past than they are today.

Bathymetry:

Carysfort Light was used as the western terminus of bathymetric transects across the Florida Straits by Hurley et al. (1962) and Malloy and Hurley (1970). Their figures and bathymetric maps include soundings taken at the extreme eastern boundary of the Sanctuary (100 meters depth).

General:

Field guides published by Hoffmeister et al. (1964a) and Multer (1969) discuss the more important geological features of the Sanctuary reefs.

BIOLOGY

Foraminifera:

Foraminiferan distribution between Rodriguez Key and Molasses Reef was investigated by Wright and Hay (1971) and again by Rose and Lidz (1977). The former reported that distribution is correlated with grain size distribution and that most living forams are found on vegetation and settle to the bottom after death. Both reports include species lists.

Fungi:

Thompson (1969) studied the distribution of Deuteromycete fungi along a transect extending from Key Largo to Molasses Reef via Mosquito Bank.

Diatoms:

Diatom distribution was the subject of papers by Miller et al. (1977), who showed that characteristic diatom assemblages are associated with different substrates, and by Montgomery et al. (1977), who suggested that attached diatom populations may be nutrient limited. Montgomery et al. concluded that the diatom flora of Molasses Reef differs from that of Sombrero Reef or Western Sambo Reef.

Echinoderms:

McPherson (1968) studied the sea urchin Eucidaris tribuloides and Chesher (1969) investigated the biology of the sea biscuit Meoma ventricosa. Both worked at Molasses Reef as well as reefs outside the Sanctuary.

Corals:

Working at Key Largo Dry Rocks, Shinn (1966) conducted field measurements of coral (Acropora cervicornis) growth rates (Fig. 8). He reported an average growth rate of 10 cm/year and compared growth on the reef with that of corals transplanted close to shore. The near-shore colonies expelled their zooxanthellae due to thermal stress (33.8°C) during September-November and died the following spring due to an influx of cold water (13.3°C minimum water temperature).

Thompson (1979) subjected corals to different dilutions of drilling mud at Carysfort Reef in a field toxicology experiment. He found that three species of Porites (P. asteroides, P. divaricata and P. furcata) and Dichocoenia stokesii survived all tested dilutions while Montastrea annularis, Agaricia agaricites and Acropora cervicornis suffered significant mortality after a 65 hour exposure to a 1000:1 dilution. Burial under either natural carbonate sediment or drilling mud for periods as short as two hours caused stress to corals.

Antonius (1973) studied predation on corals by the marine bristle worm Hermodice carunculata and infection by Oscillatoria submembranacea and reported the stress phenomenon called a "shut-down reaction" whereby the coral's living tissue disintegrates as a result of stress (Antonius, 1977).

Fishes:

Fish censuses have been conducted by Alevizon and Brooks (1975) at Grecian Rocks and Key Largo Dry Rocks, and by Jones and Thompson (1978) at Molasses, French and Carysfort Reefs. Springer and McErlean (1962) conducted a tagging study of the fishes at Mosquito Bank and Molasses Reef and found that they are territorial.

Bohnsack (1980, unpublished data) conducted fish censuses at Molasses, French, and Elbow Reefs. The results will be published as part of a study comparing fish communities at Looe Key Reef (off Big Pine Key) with the reefs of the Marine Sanctuary.

Reef Ecology:

The Harbor Branch Foundation (Fort Pierce, Florida) operated a field laboratory at John Pennekamp State Park in the early 1970's and conducted a series of reef studies at sites that are now under the jurisdiction of the Marine Sanctuary. The results of this effort have been published by Antonius (1973, 1974a, 1974b, 1977) and Griffin and Antonius (1974). Although a number of scientists (Voss, 1973; Dustan, 1977a, 1977b and Thomas, 1979) have voiced concern over signs of poor health in the Sanctuary's reefs, Antonius (1974b)

was the first to attempt a quantitative analysis of reef health in the Sanctuary. He measured the percentage of live corals at Carysfort (92.75%), Elbow (92.90%), Molasses (93.13%), Key Largo Dry Rocks (88.61%-93.52%), Grecian Rocks (83.33%-87.84%) and Hen and Chickens Reef (14%-18.03%). The Sanctuary reefs will soon be re-surveyed in order to see if any changes have occurred over the intervening years (Dr. Dennis Taylor, personal communication, 1979).

Dustan (1977a) documented recreational pressure on the coral reefs, citing anchor chafing and boat groundings as agents of reef destruction. He showed that reef corals recovered slowly after being damaged by the wreck of the catamaran "Maya" at Key Largo Dry Rocks in 1974 and recommended that permanent moorings be placed on the reefs to prevent anchor damage. Dustan (1977b) found low coral recruitment rates at Carysfort Reef, reported that coral infection by Oscillatoria may be related to temperature and suggested that coral populations are declining.

In 1972, NOAA conducted a series of coral reef studies with the undersea habitat "EDELHAB" during the FLARE project. Summaries of each mission were published in the Annual Report of the Manned Undersea Science and Technology (MUST) Program (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1973, pages 21-26). At both Long Reef and Elbow Reef it was noted that large, predatory fish were scarce, while small reef fishes were abundant (Missions 1 and 6). At Elbow Reef (Mission 6) large numbers of diseased fish were observed and it was suggested that there may be a correlation between overfishing, lack of large predators and presence of diseased fish. These findings were contradicted by Mission 8, however, during which it was reported that Elbow Reef is in excellent health, comparable to similar reefs in the Bahamas.

Deep Reefs:

Due to the physiological limitations imposed by the use of SCUBA, most research in the Sanctuary to date has been restricted to waters less than 30 meters deep. NOAA recently conducted a series of investigations of the deeper regions of the Sanctuary (Carysfort, Elbow and French Reefs), using the submersible "Johnson Sea-Link", the results of which have not yet been published.

Aerial Surveys:

Finally, Thompson (1974) tested a water penetration film along an aerial transect from Key Largo to Molasses Reef and found it to be a valuable tool for mapping benthic communities in shallow water. Workable resolution was lost at a depth of 40 to 50 feet.

Geological/Biological Studies in Adjacent Areas

In the course of this search for water quality data pertaining to the Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary, a considerable portion of the published literature relating to the Florida Keys, Florida coral reefs and Florida Current was examined. Rather than discuss this extensive volume of published material article by article the reader is referred to the Key Word Index (Appendix C) in which all the reviewed literature is cross-indexed according to subject.

The coral and coral reef literature is voluminous and a complete listing is beyond the scope of this review. A few noteworthy references have been included, such as the three International Coral Reef Symposia (University of Miami, 1977; Great Barrier Reef Committee, 1974; and Mukundan and Gopinadha Pillai, 1972), the most recent review of Goreau et al. (1979) and the works of Buddemeier and Kinzie (1976), Jones and Endean (1973, 1976), Wells (1957), Yonge (1963), Stoddart and Yonge (1971), Stoddart and Johannes (1978), and Johannes (1972, 1975).

A number of recent guides to the identification of corals and of marine organisms associated with coral reefs have also been included.

For regional bibliographies, the reader is referred to the works of Schmidt and Davis (1978), U.S. Department of Commerce (1979), U.S. Department of the Interior (1976), Rosendahl (1975), Tabb and Iverson (1971), Voss et al. (1969), Morrill and Olson (1955) and Joseph and Nichy (1955).

DISCUSSION

Currents

In designing a water quality monitoring program for a system of unrestricted circulation such as the Marine Sanctuary, an area of primary interest must be consideration of currents. There is little historical current data for the Marine Sanctuary and very little is known about the patterns and structure of the currents in adjacent areas.

The Florida Current, whose waters flow northward through the eastern region of the Sanctuary, has been intensively studied, but most studies have focused on the Miami area or along transects running from Miami to Bimini, Fowey Light to Cat Cay, Sombrero Reef to Cay Sal Bank or Key West to Cuba. The edges of the Current (at depths less than 100 meters) in the vicinity of the Sanctuary have been ignored.

This vast reservoir of warm, oceanic water serves to moderate temperature and salinity along the eastern boundary of the Sanctuary. Its waters pass immediately seaward of the reef tract and under the influence of prevailing easterly breezes and the thrust of waves impinging on the reef, a drift of Gulf Stream water flows over the shallow outer reef.

The fate of this water after it passes over the reefs is uncertain. Aggassiz (1888), Smith et al. (1950), and Manker (1975) reported that a southerly countercurrent flows through Hawk Channel. Neither Aggassiz nor Smith et al. offered evidence to support this hypothesis and Manker's data are unconvincing. Vaughan (1918) attempted to demonstrate a southerly flow in Hawk Channel but failed. Continuous records of surface currents in adjacent areas (Griffin, 1974, unpublished data; National Ocean Survey, 1963, unpublished data) reveal that the predominant current in Hawk Channel flows toward the northeast.

Part of the confusion may be due to spin-off eddies similar to those studied by Lee et al. (1977a). Such an eddy could possibly be perceived as a counter current if encountered during a limited study of current patterns. It should be noted that Lee's work was conducted in the Miami-Ft. Lauderdale area; spin-off eddies have not been demonstrated in the area of the Sanctuary. Rapidly moving fronts of clear water, generally flowing to the south or southwest, have been noted in the patch reef area of Biscayne National Monument (Richard Curry, personal observation) and it is probable that spin-off eddies or extrusions from the Florida current do occur in the Sanctuary, especially in areas where the outer reef structure is poorly developed or entirely missing.

The influence of wind speed and direction on surface currents in the shallow waters between the Florida Keys and the reef tract was demonstrated by Jones (1963). Surface currents in this area are wind-induced and, as a result, are as variable in both direction and velocity as are the breezes that drive them. It seems reasonable that predominantly southeast winds, coupled with the northeastern orientation of Hawk Channel, would result in a net flow of surface water to the northeast in Hawk Channel.

The importance of a southerly current in the vicinity of the Sanctuary lies in the possibility that such a current might carry pollutants from Biscayne Bay and the Miami area into the Sanctuary. This possibility has been mentioned in the literature (Dustan, 1977b; Manker, 1975) but it has never been substantiated.

Topography:

To the west of the Sanctuary lies Hawk Channel, a wide, natural channel with maximum depths of 15 to 20 feet. This channel extends the entire length of the Keys and separates them from the outer reefs. A secondary channel, referred to as a "moat" by Griffin (Figs. 20 to 25), lies between Hawk Channel and the outer reef, separated from Hawk Channel by White Bank, a linear sand shoal that parallels the Keys. This shoal can be seen in profiles E, F and G in Fig. 73. In other areas (see profiles B, C and D, Fig. 73) patch reef banks form a similar barrier. This secondary channel is narrower and somewhat deeper than Hawk Channel (maximum depths of 25 to 30 feet). It is, however, poorly defined and loses its identity completely south of the Sanctuary (compare profiles B-G with profiles H-L, Fig. 73). Nevertheless, the topographical barriers that separate the secondary channel from Hawk Channel play an important role in maintaining good water quality in the outer reef. They serve to isolate the reef from the more turbid, more variable water in Hawk Channel (see Fig. 11).

Temperature:

Temperature is the only water quality parameter for which adequate historical data exist. Fig. 74 summarizes twenty-one years of surface temperature data for Carysfort Reef provided by Vaughan (1918). Mean temperature is indicated by the solid line and the dotted lines indicate a band one standard deviation wide on either side of the mean. Minimum temperatures (22.5°C) occur in early January and maximum temperatures (29°C) occur in mid-August. Temperature variation, as indicated by the standard deviation, is least in summer and greatest in winter. This probably reflects alternating warm and cool weather as cold fronts pass through the region during the winter.

Fig. 75 shows Shinn's (1966) maximum-minimum temperature records for Key Largo Dry Rocks superimposed on Vaughan's data. No substantial difference is evident.

Temperature fluctuates over a much wider range in nearshore waters than it does on the outer reef. Smith *et al.* (1950) reported a temperature range of 24.35°C to 29.8°C for the outer reef (Triumph Reef) while nearshore waters (East Elliot Key) showed a temperature range of 19.2°C to 32.3°C (Fig. 34). Shinn (1966) reported a temperature range of 20.0°C to 30.5°C at Key Largo Dry Rocks while close to shore temperature ranged from 13.3° to 33.8°C (Fig. 8). Griffin's unpublished data (1974) (Fig. 11) show that temperature variations are greatest in Hawk Channel and decrease with distance from shore.

Temperature is also the only water quality parameter whose effects on corals have been studied in the Sanctuary.

Shinn (1966) showed that a temperature of 33.8°C arrested coral growth and caused expulsion of zooxanthellae. When temperatures fell to 13.3°C the corals died. These experiments were conducted with Acropora cervicornis, a coral species that thrives in the shallow waters behind the outer reef.

Vaughan (1917) cited A.G. Mayer's laboratory experiments with corals that led him (Mayer) to conclude that corals die at a temperature of 13.9°C. Vaughan set the minimum temperature for coral growth at 18.15°C, basing this conclusion on a comparison of recorded temperatures at Carysfort Reef and Fowey Rocks. At Carysfort Reef, where the reef is healthy, minimum recorded temperature was 18.15°C while at Fowey Rocks where the reef is poorly developed, minimum temperature was 15.6°C.

Jaap (1979) observed zooxanthellae expulsion by the corals Acropora palmata, Millepora complanata and Montastrea annularis at Middle Sambo Reef (near Key West) during a period of elevated temperature. Most of the corals regained their normal color after six weeks. He concluded that short periods of thermal stress have no lasting effect on corals. Shinn (1966) also reported that corals that had expelled their zooxanthellae in September had resumed their normal color by December when maximum temperatures had dropped to 27°C.

Salinity:

Manker (1975) and Griffin (1974, unpublished data) recorded surface salinity in the Sanctuary. Manker's values range from 36.3 o/oo to 36.9 o/oo (Fig. 13) while Griffin recorded values from 34.6 o/oo to 36.6 o/oo (Fig. 11). Griffin's data are more representative since they were recorded throughout the year while Manker's measurements were restricted to the summer months.

Dole and Chambers (1918) showed that precipitation patterns resulted in short-term salinity fluctuations at Fowey Rocks (Fig. 38). Their data indicate a salinity range between 34.2 o/oo and 38.8 o/oo in surface waters.

Salinity, like temperature, is more variable close to shore than on the outer reefs. This can be seen by comparing inshore and offshore salinity ranges in Griffin's (1974, unpublished) data (Fig. 11). Smith et al. (1950) reported a salinity range of 35.25 o/oo to 36.50 o/oo for the outer reef (Triumph Reef) while nearshore waters (East Elliot Key) showed a salinity range of 34.43 o/oo to 37.40 o/oo (Fig. 34).

Temperature - Salinity Relationship

The temperature-salinity envelopes shown in Figs. 44 and 46 give excellent examples of the ranges of salinity and temperature of waters around the outer reef. Synoptic temperature and salinity readings obtained now could be expected to plot within the envelope observed by Vargo (1968) as shown in Fig. 46. Stations close to shore will have values which fall outside this T-S

plot, but a similar diagram could be developed for waters at various locations in the back reef area. Once established, the T-S plot characteristics should not change unless water from a different source is introduced into the area. Therefore the T-S plot can be used as a diagnostic tool in a monitoring program.

Turbidity

Griffin (1974, unpublished data) has provided excellent background data on turbidity in the Sanctuary. Ambient turbidity fluctuates greatly, depending on wind and sea-state conditions, depth of water and type of sediment. In general, turbidity ranges from practically nil to about 10 mg/l (transmissometer readings converted to mg/l).

Turbidity is greater close to shore than it is in the outer reef area. This is partially due to the nature of the sediments, runoff from adjacent land areas and current patterns. Close to the reef, the sediments consist mostly of medium to coarse grained particles which settle quickly after being disturbed, while in Hawk Channel fine, easily-suspended sediments predominate (Enos and Perkins, 1977). These fine particles are put into suspension during periods of high wind to give the inshore water a chalky white color. Griffin's traverse data (Figs. 20 to 25) clearly show the resuspension of sediment by ship wakes. It can also be seen that the highest turbidity levels occur during the winter months (mid-December to early February). Griffin's spot station data (Fig. 11) show turbidity fluctuations to be greatest inshore and least on the outer reefs and Atlantic Ocean.

Unpublished turbidity data for Biscayne National Monument (National Park Service) show a higher turbidity in Hawk Channel (approximately 0.7 N.T.U.) than in the secondary channel west of the outer reef (approximately 0.2 NTU). The water on either side of the outer reef has essentially the same turbidity. Over the patch reefs, turbidity values vary widely but the range is always between that observed in Hawk Channel and that of the secondary channel.

Hanson and Poindexter (1972), in comparing transmittance at Elbow Reef with Government Cut and Pacific Reef (Fig. 27), expected to find increased turbidity at Government Cut because it is an outlet for the polluted waters of Biscayne Bay but were surprised to find greater transmittance at Government Cut (7.0%) than at Pacific Reef (5.5% $\pm$ 1.2%). The large standard deviations, however, coupled with the fact that there are only two data points for Government Cut, render any differences statistically insignificant. They suggested that the large variations in transmittance were caused by currents and reported that natural fluctuations in cloudiness, sea state and turbidity result in a day to day variability of 45-58% in solar irradiance reaching the coral reefs.

Nutrients:

Concentrations of primary nutrients within the boundaries of the Sanctuary have not been investigated. Data from adjacent waters indicate low nutrient levels. Phosphates are a normal constituent of seawater. They normally occur in low concentrations in the Florida Current. Reported values for the Florida Current (Table 5B) are consistently less than 1 ug-at/l, with slightly higher values found at depths greater than 100 meters.

Jones (1963) (Fig. 35) reported that ortho-phosphate concentrations on Margot Fish Shoal ranged between 0.0 and 0.1 ug-atoms/l having a mean around 0.04 ug-atoms/l. These data agree well with the data collected by the National Park Service on the patch reefs in Biscayne National Monument (Curry, R. personal observation).

Simmons (1973) reports slightly higher values (Fig. 39), with a mean of 0.12 ug-atoms/l. Her nitrate and nitrite data for Brewster reef show a range of 0.16 to 1.96 ug-atoms/l and 0.01 to 0.13 ug-atoms/l, respectively. These values are in good agreement with National Park Service data (Curry, R., personal observation). Simmons reports a mean concentration of 1.84 ug-atoms/l for ammonium on Brewster Reef. The Park Service, on the other hand, has observed a mean of 0.7 ug-atoms/l on the patch reefs between Hawk Channel and the secondary channel. Simmons also reported a mean total phosphate phosphorus concentration of 1.06 ug-atoms/l which is about four times greater than that reported by Jones (1963) for Margot Fish Shoal. The specific cause of these higher values for ammonium and total phosphate can not be explained at present. Simmon's values do, however, agree with measurements observed in the Florida Straits by Bsharah (1957) and by Corcoran and Alexander (1963).

In nearshore areas, the situation is quite different. Chesher (1974) recorded a phosphate concentration of 15 ppm in a residential canal in the upper Florida Keys and Michel (1973) reported a maximum concentration of 2.46 ug-at/l in the Venetian Shores canal system. The source of the nutrients is unclear but it is quite likely that they derive from runoff from the adjacent land. Fertilizers applied to lawns, leaking septic tanks and detergents are all possible contributors to this nutrient load. Further development in the Florida Keys could result in higher phosphate levels near shore.

Metals:

Metal concentrations in the suspended particulate matter far exceeded those for the bottom sediments (Manker, 1975). Manker found highest concentrations of metals in the four-micron and suspended particulate fractions and warned of the potential for dispersal of this mobile fraction during high winds. High metal concentrations were correlated with proximity to heavily populated areas and the Turkey Point power plant (Figs. 15 to 17). Corals near densely populated areas contained higher metal concentrations than those in more remote areas (Fig. 18). Highest toxic metal concentrations were found in sediments at Tavernier Key which receive effluent from a storm sewer system, the Pennekamp State Park Marina, and Tarpon Basin, a restricted lagoon west of Key Largo. Manker suggested that these metals derive from automobile and boat traffic and poorly maintained sewage disposal systems and stated that pollutants introduced in the northern portions of the study area move southward via longshore drift and countercurrents present at the shelf margin.

A higher concentration of metals in fine particulates is expected because of the greater surface area available for adsorption/absorption phenomena. Chelation of metals by organic matter associated with the suspended particulates may also be a factor. Interestingly there does not appear to be a significant difference between the metal concentrations observed in Biscayne Bay and Card Sound and those observed on the reef tract, but this does not necessarily demonstrate mixing of the respective water masses, as Manker (1975) suggests.

Pesticides:

Both of the insecticides used in the Monroe County Mosquito Control program are organo-phosphates.

Naled (Dibrom) is insoluble in water and is non-persistent. It is quite volatile (McEwen and Stephenson, 1979) and is almost completely hydrolyzed in water within two days at room temperature (Eto, 1974). Mammalian toxicity of Naled is fairly low; oral LD-50 to rats is 430 mg/kg (Eto, 1974).

Fenthion (Baytex) has a water solubility of 54 ppm and is a persistent insecticide (Eto, 1974). McEwen and Stephenson (1979) report a persistence of several months. Its mammalian toxicity is similar to that of Naled; acute oral LD-50 to male rats is 215 mg/kg and to female rats is 615 mg/kg (Eto, 1974). Fenthion is reported to have a 96 hour TL-50 of 3.00 ppb to Palaemon macrodactylus (USEPA, 1972).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA, 1972) reports that Fenthion is not likely to be present in seawater or marine organisms, and that trophic accumulation is also unlikely. The less persistent Naled would be even less likely to be found in seawater samples. It would nevertheless be foolish to ignore these two insecticides as potential pollutants in Marine Sanctuary waters.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, very little water quality data was found for the Florida reef tract. Biologists and geologists have been very active on the reefs, but chemists have not. Chemical oceanographers have been primarily interested in the deep waters of the Florida Current, while other chemists have concentrated their efforts in the nearshore waters of Biscayne Bay and Card Sound where pollution from the Turkey Point power plant, dredge and fill operations and drainage canals has focused public attention on water quality.

The clear waters of the reef tract, in contrast, are relatively pristine and in no immediate danger of gross contamination from human activity, so they have been generally ignored. This neglect is particularly regrettable because these are the only coral reefs within the territorial waters of the continental United States. Subtle, long-term deterioration in water quality, while not as dramatic as the more visible forms of pollution, is just as real and the eventual impact equally devastating. This absence of relevant water quality information for the Sanctuary and adjacent areas adds significance to the development of a comprehensive water quality monitoring program.

Stations:

Water quality stations should be established at the source points of water in the Marine Sanctuary. It can be assumed that once the water is within the boundaries of the Marine Sanctuary, it will not change significantly since there are no sewage outfalls or other point sources of pollution within the boundaries.

Florida Bay, because of its great surface area and shallow depth, and, to a lesser extent, South Biscayne Bay, Card Sound and Barnes Sound, experience wide fluctuations in salinity and temperature (Fig. 76). Since reef corals cannot tolerate such extremes, the very existence of a thriving reef depends on its isolation from these waters (Ginsburg and Shinn, 1964; Marszalek *et al.*, 1977). The land mass of Key Largo provides an effective barrier between these regions and the Sanctuary. Nevertheless, water flowing out of Biscayne Bay and Card Sound through Broad Creek and Caesar's Creek to the north and water flowing seaward from Florida Bay through Tavernier Creek and Snake Creek to the south can reasonably be expected to influence water quality at the northern and southern extremes of the Sanctuary. This has never been demonstrated, but should be considered in the water quality monitoring program.

With the present inadequacy of our understanding of the current system in the Sanctuary it is impossible to suggest the location and number of permanent sampling stations to be used for a long term monitoring program. A study of the current system in and around the Marine Sanctuary should be conducted prior to the start of the water quality monitoring program or at least concurrent with the initial phase of the program. The following discussion presents the location of temporary stations which could be used to monitor water quality pending completion of such a study.

At least two water quality stations should be located at Elbow Reef (one north and one south of Elbow Reef Tower) since it is centrally located and influenced by water from both sides of the outer reef. The water here is shallow and a sample need only be collected at the surface and bottom. At deeper stations salinity and temperature profiles should be constructed in order to determine the degree of stratification of the water column. The number of samples and their corresponding depths will be based on an analysis of these profiles.

A third station should be located one to two miles southeast of Molasses Reef on the Marine Sanctuary boundary. Here water entering the Marine Sanctuary via the Florida current could be monitored and compared with the Elbow Reef stations. A fourth station should be located in the Molasses Reef Channel (indicated in Fig. 2). This station would monitor water entering the Marine Sanctuary via the deep channel west of the outer reef. At least three water quality stations should be located in Hawk Channel (north of the Sanctuary, South of the Sanctuary and midpoint) to evaluate the quality of water moving through the area west of the Marine Sanctuary. Hawk Channel is heavily trafficked by both commercial and recreational boaters and is an area where periodic point source pollution would most likely occur.

Parameters

Parameters that should be measured routinely are the following: temperature, salinity, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, pH, ortho-phosphate, and total organic carbon. Each water quality station should be sampled at monthly intervals if possible and at least at quarterly intervals. Because of its variability, turbidity will have to be monitored more frequently than once a month if significant trends are to be detected. Daily measurements would be ideal, but weekly determinations of turbidity might provide an acceptable compromise.

At less frequent intervals (semi-annually) samples should be collected and analyzed for pesticides (both chlorinated and organo-phosphate types) and a detailed trace metal scan performed. A detailed trace metal scan is required since it would detect elevated levels of metals which are not normally suspected to be marine pollutants. If elevated levels of a toxic metal are detected a more intensified sampling schedule could be employed. If a particular pesticide or herbicide is regularly found in the general scans then that particular compound should be included in the monthly or quarterly sampling program.

There is one additional source of pollution that could influence water quality in the Marine Sanctuary and should be monitored. That is particulate air pollution. There is enough industry in the south Florida area to cause a measurable deterioration of air quality. This material is washed out of the air by rain and, to a lesser extent, by sea spray and could present a chronic low level source of pollution. At least one air particulate station should be established within the Sanctuary. The best location for this station would be the Elbow Reef light tower since it is centrally located and high enough (36 feet) to protect the station from heavy seas.

Clearly many other parameters could be included in the monitoring program. The suggested parameters have been selected because they directly affect the coral reef biota and they would provide means of detecting those types of pollution that can most reasonably be anticipated.

Water Quality Criteria:

A water quality monitoring program is meaningless unless the data are periodically reviewed to determine whether the measured parameters are within acceptable limits. This, of course, implies that such limits have been established beforehand.

Ideally, water quality criteria for the Sanctuary should be based on the requirements and tolerances of the most sensitive organisms residing there. At present, this information is not available. Biological research on the Florida reefs is still at a very basic stage. The taxonomy and distribution of the major groups are fairly well known but only recently have biologists begun to experiment with responses to physiological stress among local organisms (Shinn, 1966; Antonius, 1977; Thompson, 1979). Much work has been done elsewhere, but the data are not applicable to the Marine Sanctuary. It would be unwise, for example, to establish water quality criteria for the Marine Sanctuary based on studies done with Hawaiian coral species. Even studies done elsewhere in the Caribbean may not be applicable because corals in the Sanctuary are near the northernmost limit of their range and this could influence their susceptibility to stress. Local species must be studied under local conditions if valid data are to be obtained.

The following is an attempt to recommend acceptable limits for the parameters that will be monitored, and to relate these criteria to existing data for the Sanctuary and adjacent waters.

Temperature:

Short periods of temperature extremes are tolerated by corals but prolonged periods (over three consecutive days) of exposure to temperatures above 32°C or below 20°C should be considered hazardous to coral health.

Temperature data from adjacent areas (Table 5) show that temperatures in excess of this range have been reported in nearshore waters and that temperatures below this range have been found both in nearshore waters and in the Florida Straits.

The cool temperatures recorded in the Florida Straits are generally encountered at depths greater than 50 meters. Churgin and Halminksi (1974) reported a minimum temperature of 21.63°C at 50 meters for the months of July, August and September and a minimum temperature of 10.90°C at 75 meters for the same period. Since the eastern portion of the Sanctuary includes depths in excess of 75 meters, bottom temperatures should be closely monitored here because cold bottom water could influence coral growth, mortality and/or recruitment. A vertical temperature profile should be recorded each month at the station seaward of Molasses Reef.

Shinn (1966) recorded the most extreme temperatures in inshore areas (Table 5C) and demonstrated their deleterious effects on coral survival. Such extreme conditions are local in nature. They result from the large surface-to-volume ratio of the water-mass due to the shallow depth. These fluctuations are not experienced on the outer reefs because of the influence of the Florida Current but extreme temperatures might be encountered at the Hawk Channel stations.

Salinity

Until more data are available for the salinity tolerances of reef organisms, we recommend that prolonged (over three consecutive days) exposure to salinities below 35 o/oo or above 38 o/oo be considered hazardous to coral health.

Data from adjacent areas (Table 5B) show no salinities in the Florida Current over 38 o/oo. The maximum reported salinity (Table 2) was 37.20 o/oo (Churgin and Halinski, 1974). A minimum value of 34.16 o/oo recorded in surface water probably resulted from a brief dilution by rainwater.

Inshore waters, especially residential canals, experience wide salinity fluctuations. The widest salinity range reported (Table 5C) is that of Griffin (1974, unpublished data). He recorded a minimum of 27.6 o/oo and a maximum of 43.5 o/oo. These salinities do not presently pose any threat to the Sanctuary because the volume of water in the canals is small and even if this water were transported to the reef tract it would undergo considerable mixing along the way.

Dissolved Oxygen:

Dissolved oxygen values of 6.0 to 9.3 ppm have been recorded in the Marine Sanctuary (Table 2). Until further information on dissolved oxygen and its effect on corals becomes available, we recommend that a value of 6.0 ppm or 85% saturation be set as a minimum acceptable limit for this parameter in Sanctuary waters. Supersaturation is a common phenomenon (Table 5) and does not appear to pose any threat to reef organisms.

pH:

No pH data have been found for the Sanctuary. Jones (1963) reported a pH range of 7.0 to 8.3 (estimated from his graphs) for Margot Fish Shoal. Once background data are available for the Sanctuary, we suggest that the EPA (USEPA, 1972) guidelines for pH be used as criteria for the Sanctuary. EPA recommends that ± 0.2 pH units beyond the normal pH range be considered acceptable limits but that pH should never exceed 8.5 nor go below 6.5 pH units.

Turbidity:

The large natural variability of this parameter makes it difficult to establish acceptable limits. No lower limit is necessary, but some upper limit must be set, not only because high turbidity affects corals by reducing the light available to zooxanthellae, but because it reduces underwater visibility, thereby rendering the water unfit for recreational diving. It is quite possible that sport divers are more sensitive to increased turbidity than are corals.

Because of the primary importance of water clarity in this Sanctuary, we recommend that any significant increase in turbidity levels be considered unacceptable.

Griffin (1974, unpublished data) recorded turbidity readings of 27.4 mg/l in inshore waters (Table 5C) and in residential canals he found turbidity values of up to 43 mg/l. Cheshier (1974) found canals with less than one foot of horizontal visibility. These canals are a potential source of turbid water but it is not yet known whether this water is transported to the reefs. The preliminary current survey of the Sanctuary should address this potential problem.

Phosphates:

Because of the danger that elevated nutrient levels could bring about eutrophication in Sanctuary waters, we recommend that phosphates be closely monitored, especially in the nearshore stations. Total phosphate concentrations greater than 1.0 ug-at/l should be considered an indication that inshore water may be contaminating Sanctuary waters.

Until background phosphate levels in the Sanctuary have been ascertained, we recommend that 1.0 ug-at/l be set as the upper acceptable limit for phosphates.

Total Organic Carbon:

No records of total organic carbon levels are available for either the Sanctuary or adjacent waters. A study conducted by Westrum and Meyers (1978) on the coral reefs at Dry Tortugas indicated a maximum TOC level of 480 $\pm$ 20 ug C/l. This study was conducted outside the region defined as "adjacent areas," but for lack of any other relevant data and until background data are available for Sanctuary waters, we recommend that 500 ug C/l be the maximum acceptable limit for TOC.

Pesticides:

Pesticide application data have been presented for the Florida Keys (Table 3) but pesticide use is certainly more widespread than indicated by this limited data.

No pesticide records have been identified for reef tract waters or the Florida Current in the vicinity of the Sanctuary. For this reason we recommend that the EPA criteria for pesticide levels (Table 6) be applied to Sanctuary waters until local data become available.

Pesticide concentrations in residential canals in the upper Florida Keys were measured by Chesher (1974). The results (Table 5C) show that maximum levels of the aldrin group (aldrin, dieldrin and heptachlor epoxide) are over twenty times the hazard level established by EPA (103 ppb versus 5 ppb), and DDT concentrations (including o,p'DDE, p,p'DDE, o,p'DDT and p,p'DDT) are over eight times greater than the EPA limit of 50 ppb. These are sediment concentrations, which are normally greater than concentrations in the overlying water, but the presence of these pesticides in the canals is adequate justification for monitoring them. It would also be desirable to determine whether Fenthion or Naled occur in Sanctuary waters since these insecticides are presently being used for mosquito control.

Metals:

For metals, as for pesticides, the EPA recommended criteria (Table 6) are offered for use in the Sanctuary until sufficient local data are available to propose more realistic criteria.

Manker's (1975) trace metal data cannot be compared with the EPA recommended criteria because he measured metal concentrations in sediments and suspended particulates rather than water samples. Dissolved metals were not measured. Manker's data are the only trace metal data available for the reef tract.

The only metal records available for the Florida Current in this region are the measurements of iron, copper and nickel by Alexander and Corcoran (1967) and Corcoran and Alexander (1963, 1964). These data (Table 5B) are all well below the EPA hazardous limits but their copper and nickel maxima exceed the EPA minimal risk levels.

Inshore areas have been investigated by Manker (1975) and the Florida Department of Pollution Control (1973). Again, Manker measured sediment concentrations rather than soluble metal concentrations, so no comparison can be made between his data and the EPA criteria. The data provided by the Florida Department of Pollution Control in numerous canals in the upper Florida Keys show that concentrations of copper, chromium, iron, nickel and lead exceed EPA criteria for environmental hazard while cadmium and manganese are below hazardous levels.

Table 6. EPA recommended water quality criteria (USEPA, 1972).

Substance	Hazard ¹		Minimal Risk ²		Safety Factor ³
Aluminum	1.5	mg/l	0.2	mg/l	0.01
Ammonia	0.4	mg/l	0.01	mg/l	0.1
Antimony	0.2	mg/l	-		0.02
Arsenic	0.05	mg/l	0.01	mg/l	0.01
Barium	1.0	mg/l	0.5	mg/l	0.05
Beryllium	1.5	mg/l	0.1	mg/l	0.01
Boron	5.0	mg/l	5.0	mg/l	0.1
Bromine (free)	0.1	mg/l	-		-
Bromine (ionic as BrO ₃)	100	mg/l	-		-
Cadmium	0.01	mg/l	0.2	mg/l	0.01
Chlorine (free residual)	0.01	mg/l	-		-
Chromium	0.1	mg/l	0.05	mg/l	0.01
Copper	0.05	mg/l	0.01	mg/l	0.01
Cyanide	0.01	mg/l	0.005	mg/l	0.1
Fluoride	1.5	mg/l	0.5	mg/l	0.1
Iron	0.3	mg/l	0.05	mg/l	-
Lead	0.05	mg/l	0.01	mg/l	0.02
Manganese	0.1	mg/l	0.02	mg/l	0.01 ⁴
Mercury	0.1	ug/l	-		0.02
Molybdenum	-		-		0.05
Nickel	0.1	mg/l	0.002	mg/l	0.02
Phosphorus (elemental)	0.001	mg/l	-		0.01
Selenium	0.01	mg/l	0.005	mg/l	0.01
Silver	0.005	mg/l	0.001	mg/l	0.05
Sulfides	0.01	mg/l	0.005	mg/l	0.1
Thallium	0.1	mg/l	0.05	mg/l	0.05 ⁵
Uranium	0.5	mg/l	0.1	mg/l	0.01
Vanadium	-		-		0.05
Zinc	0.1	mg/l	0.02	mg/l	0.01 ⁶
Organics ⁷ :					
PCB	0.5	mg/kg			
DDT ⁸	0.05	mg/kg			
Aldrin Group ⁹	0.005	mg/kg			
Other Chlorinated					
Hydrocarbons ¹⁰	0.05	mg/kg			
pH	±0.2		units ¹¹		

- 1 Concentrations in excess of this value pose a hazard to the marine environment.
- 2 Concentrations below this value pose minimal risk of deleterious effects.
- 3 Recommended factor for deriving safe concentration from 96 hour LD-50 data.
- 4 24 hour average concentration.
- 5 20 day bioassay recommended; test for sublethal effects.
- 6 Lowered to 0.001 if copper or cadmium present due to synergism.
- 7 Hazardous levels expressed as mg/kg (wet weight) of a sample of at least 25 whole fish in the size range of fish consumed by birds or mammals.
- 8 Includes p,p'-DDT, p,p'-DDD, p,p'-DDE and ortho-paraisomers of these.
- 9 Sum of concentrations of Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin and Heptachlor should not exceed this level.
- 10 Includes lindane, chlordane, endosulfan, methoxychlor, mirex, toxaphene and hexachlorobenzene.
- 11 Beyond normal pH range. Within normal range ±0.5 units is acceptable. Never to exceed 8.5 or go below 6.5 pH units.

Photography:

A several meter square photographic plot should be established to document the condition of the benthic biota at each station. Quarterly photo-mosaics of these plots would indicate trends in the benthic community structure which might parallel trends observed in various water quality parameters.

Remote Sensing:

Remote sensing is broadly defined as the collection of information about an object without being in physical contact with the object (Sabins, 1978). In practice, the use of the term 'remote sensing' is limited to techniques using electromagnetic energy (heat, light and radio waves) in detecting and measuring target characteristics. The electromagnetic spectral bands are described in Table 7 with their respective wavelengths. Platforms for remote sensing instrumentation are usually satellites or aircraft. Acoustic remote sensing (from ships) should also be mentioned for its potential for monitoring suspended sediment in the water column (Rona, 1977; Proni and et al., 1976; Proni and Rona, 1975). Remote sensing is categorized as active or passive. Active systems provide an energy source (e.g. radar) whereas passive systems measure naturally radiated or reflected energy.

Remote sensing is useful as a tool for monitoring large areas synoptically and repeatably. To achieve similarly synoptic and large area monitoring coverage using conventional field techniques would require a prohibitively vast network of calibrated instruments.

Remote sensing techniques may be used to monitor surface and subsurface phenomena in the marine environment. Surface information such as temperature, sea surface roughness (waves), and oil films may be monitored using thermal infrared (IR), microwave, and photographic UV techniques. Within the water column techniques are limited to visible wavelengths of electromagnetic energy since water absorbs or reflects all other wavelengths. Depth of penetration is influenced by suspended and dissolved materials in the water column. A summary of remote sensors representative of those used in oceanography is presented in Table 8.

The thermal infrared instrumentation used to measure sea surface temperature measures electromagnetic energy in the 8-15um range. This range, however, is affected by water vapor. Since the oceans average 60% cloud cover, most applications of IR temperature measurements utilize aircraft rather than spacecraft as platforms where the instrument can travel below the clouds (McAlister and McLeish, 1965; Lintz and Simonett, 1976).

Sea state may be remotely sensed by the visual range of electromagnetic energy by sun glitter or by radar techniques (Strong and McClain, 1969; Duntly, 1965; Badgley, 1965; Lintz and Simonett, 1976).

Remote sensing of transparency and color of seawater yields information useful in bathymetric mapping in shallow regions, productivity (by chlorophyll assay), sediment transport, and surface wave action (Ross, 1968, 1979; Yentsch, 1960). Research into the remote sensing of salinity is still under way (Lintz and Simonett, 1976). Oceanic fronts, where two or more water bodies are brought into contact, such as bay water and ocean water, or the Gulf Stream and surrounding waters, are often observable due to a difference in their properties (e.g. temperature, velocity and color) (Cromwell and Reid, 1971; Ewing, 1964).

In developing a monitoring program for the Marine Sanctuary, remote sensing could serve in initial siting of monitoring stations by delineating current and dispersion patterns and providing wave climate background. As part of the monitoring program, remote sensing might be used to obtain synoptic current, temperature, turbidity, and productivity data over the entire Sanctuary.

Table 7. Electromagnetic spectral bands (Sabins, 1978)

Band	Wavelength	Remarks
Gamma ray	0.03 nm	Incoming radiation from the sun is completely absorbed by the upper atmosphere, and is not available for remote sensing. Gamma radiation from radioactive minerals is detected by low-flying aircraft as a prospecting method.
X-ray	0.03 to 3 nm	Incoming radiation is completely absorbed by atmosphere. Not employed in remote sensing.
Ultraviolet, UV	3 nm to 0.4 μ m	Incoming UV radiation at wavelengths less than 0.3 μ m is completely absorbed by ozone in upper atmosphere.
Photographic UV	0.3 to 0.4 μ m	Transmitted through the atmosphere. Detectable with film and photodetectors, but atmospheric scattering is severe.
Visible	0.4 to 0.7 μ m	Detected with film and photo-detectors. Includes earth reflectance peak at about 0.5 μ m.
Infrared (IR)	0.7 to 300 μ m	Interaction with matter varies with wavelength. Atmospheric transmission windows are separated by absorption bands.

Table 7 (continued)

Band	Wavelength	Remarks
Reflected IR	0.7 to 3 μ m	This is primarily reflected solar radiation and contains no information about thermal properties of materials. Radiation from 0.7 to 0.9 μ m is detectable with film and is called <u>photographic IR radiation</u> .
Thermal IR	3 to 5 μ m 8 to 14 μ m	These are the principal atmospheric windows in the thermal region. Imagery at these wavelengths is acquired through the use of optical-mechanical scanners, not by film.
Microwave	0.3 to 300 cm	These longer wavelengths can penetrate clouds and fog. Imagery may be acquired in the active or passive mode.
Radar	0.3 to 300 cm	Active form of microwave remote sensing.

Table 8. Representative Oceanographic Remote Sensors (Lintz and Simonett; 1976)

Sensor	Spectral Band	Resolution (m/°C)
Absorption spectrometer	0.25-0.60 u	70-100/-
Ultraviolet imager	0.29-0.40 u	5/-
Multispectral camera	0.30-1.00 u	30-50/-
Metric camera	0.30-1.00 u	20-30/-
Laser ^a	0.30-0.90 u	0.15-300/-
Image spectrophotometer	0.40-0.70 u	700/-
Video visual band	0.48-0.84 u	50-500/-
Infrared radiometer	2.00-2.40 u	25/0.1
Absorption spectrometer	2.50-16.0 u	70-100/-
High-resolution IR radiometer	3.40-4.20 u	9000/2.0
Infrared radiometer-spectrometer	8.00-14.0 u	30-300/ 0.1-0.8
Infrared imager	8.00-14.0 u	300-2000/0.5
Microwave radiometer	0.30-30.0 cm	3-30,000/ 0.3-2.0
Microwave imager	3.0 cm	300-10,000/ 0.3-0.7
Scatterometer radar*	4, 10, 21, 75 cm	1-7000/-
Radar imager*	1-19.3 cm	30-1000/-
Magnetometer	20-100k gamma	1

^aThe asterisk indicates an active sensor.

Biological Monitoring:

Water quality cannot be viewed as a simple matter of chemistry and physics. The importance of good water quality lies in its enhancement of the biological communities which depend on it and ultimately, in cases such as the Marine Sanctuary, its role in providing an aesthetically attractive medium for human recreation.

Similarly, the detection of deteriorating water quality cannot be considered only from a chemical/physical viewpoint. Although measurement of parameters such as temperature, salinity, nutrients, etc., is a necessary part of any water quality monitoring program, it is often desirable to supplement this data with a biological monitoring program. Such a program attempts to identify a single species (often referred to as an "indicator species"), a group of species, or a community that responds to changes in the composition of its environment with some easily measurable change in appearance, behavior or composition. Biological monitoring has been used successfully in freshwater systems, usually in connection with specific effluent discharges (ASTM, 1976).

There are several advantages to biological monitoring as a supplement to chemical monitoring. For one thing, living organisms respond to the total environment. In selecting chemical or physical parameters for monitoring, it is always possible that one or more important factors may be omitted. There is also the possibility of synergism, whereby two or more factors combine to produce an effect that is greater than that which would have occurred if the factors had acted separately. Living organisms, unlike the chemist's probe, sense all parameters. They are also in continuous contact with the water, whereas chemical and physical monitoring is usually limited to periodic sampling.

The major drawbacks to effective biological monitoring are cost, the great effort needed to conduct the study and difficulty in interpreting the results.

It must be acknowledged that no single species will serve as a "canary" in a system as complex as a coral reef. There is no such thing as an indicator species on a coral reef. The futility of this approach has been pointed out with respect to freshwater systems (Hart and Fuller, 1974) and certainly also applies to marine systems. The alternative approach is to consider the entire community, using some measure of diversity as a means of monitoring changes in species composition over a period of time. This is where the first disadvantage, cost, comes into play. Community analysis requires a highly-trained team of specialists, including taxonomists, statisticians and ecologists, and large expenditures of time and money for field work, laboratory analysis and computer time. On a coral reef, these problems are compounded by the structure of the reef itself. Nets, dredges and cores, for instance, cannot be used efficiently on a hard, craggy substrate.

Furthermore, at depths greater than ten meters, such as are found on the seaward slope of the outer reef, bottom time limitations exert severe time restraints on the amount of data that can be obtained. These factors, combined with the large area that would have to be studied (approximately 100 square miles) and the diversity of community types found within the Sanctuary (coral reefs, hardgrounds, seagrass beds and sandy areas), would demand a great effort and huge expenditures for any meaningful biological monitoring program.

Another problem area is difficulty in interpreting the data. Even assuming that a single species or community index has been identified as an appropriate monitoring tool and an easily measurable response has been found, it is still not possible to define the cause of any biological response. As was mentioned earlier, living organisms respond to the total environment, not just one or two parameters, and establishing a cause for a particular effect can only be done under carefully controlled experimental conditions.

Shinn (1966) acknowledged the difficulties inherent in interpreting biological responses in his study of growth rates in transplanted corals. Although it appeared that variations in growth rate were due to temperature, he admitted that "Results might have been more fruitful if the abundance of food, oxygen and carbon dioxide saturation, sedimentation and the effects of wave agitation could have been determined".

Antonius (1974b) encountered the same problem in his study of the health of coral colonies in the Sanctuary. He was able to document that 84 percent of the hermatypic corals of Hen and Chickens Reef were dead, but was not able to define the cause of death.

It does not seem appropriate at this time to engage in an extensive biological monitoring program in the Marine Sanctuary. The cost would be great and there is no guarantee that the data obtained would provide the desired information. Instead, basic ecological research on the various communities that comprise the Sanctuary should be encouraged and special emphasis should be placed on funding well-controlled field experiments to determine the effects of temperature, salinity, turbidity, nutrient enrichment, etc., on the flora and fauna. Thompson's (1979) study of the effects of drilling muds on corals is a step in the right direction and similar in situ studies should be encouraged.

Only after this preliminary work has been completed can biological monitoring be effectively conducted and meaningfully interpreted.

Appendix A
SOURCES OF INFORMATION

NOAA Computerized Information Retrieval Services:

- Enviroline
- National Oceanographic Data Center
- National Technical Information Services
- Oceanic Abstracts
- Pollution Abstracts

Libraries:

- Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, Tallahassee, Florida
- Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida
- NOAA, Virginia Key, Florida
- Nova University, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
- Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, Virginia Key, Florida
- Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, California
- University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida

Interviews:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| - Dr. Arnfried Antonius | Florida Reef Foundation, Homestead, Florida |
| - Dr. D. A. Atwood | AOML, NOAA, Virginia Key, Florida |
| - Ms. Elizabeth Beck | Office of Entomology, Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Jacksonville, Florida |
| - Dr. James Bohnsack | University of Miami, Florida |
| - Dr. Thomas Bright | Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas |
| - Dr. Patrick L. Colin | University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico |
| - Dr. Eugene Corcoran | RSMAS, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida |
| - Mr. Gary Davis | Everglades National Park, Florida |
| - Dr. Donald DeSylva | RSMAS, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida |
| - Dr. Phillip Dustan | Scripps Institute of Oceanography, Le Jolla, California |
| - Dr. Paul Enos | SUNY, Binghamton, New York |
| - Capt. Jack Gillen | John Pennekamp State Park, Key Largo, Florida |
| - Dr. Robert Ginsburg | United States Geological Survey, Miami, Florida |
| - Dr. George Griffin | University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida |
| - Mr. John Halas | Sun Dive Station, Key Largo, Florida (formerly with Harbor Branch) |
| - Mr. Richard Helbling | Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, Marathon, Florida |
| - Mr. Harold Hudson | United States Geological Survey, Miami, Florida |
| - Mr. Walter Jaap | Florida Department of Natural Resources, St. Petersburg, Florida |

-	Lt. Steve Jameson	Office of Coastal Zone Management, Washington, D.C.
-	Mr. Doug Jones	Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, Tallahassee, Florida
-	Dr. Robert Jones	Harbor Branch Foundation, Ft. Pierce, Florida
-	Dr. Tom Lee	RSMAS, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida
-	Ms. Karen J. Lukas	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York (formerly with Harbor Branch)
-	Dr. Donald Marszalek	RSMAS, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida
-	Mr. Kevin O'Kane	Florida Department of Natural Resources, Pennekamp State Park, Key Largo, Florida
-	Ms. Lois Parker	Office of Entomology, Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Jacksonville, Florida
-	Dr. Shirley Pomponi	RSMAS, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida
-	Mr. Paul Priest	Aquachem Co., Miami, Florida
-	Dr. William Richards	NMFS, NOAA, Virginia Key, Florida
-	Ms. Lois M. Ryan	Monroe County Mosquito Control District, Stock Island, Florida
-	Ms. Jennifer Smith	Florida Department of Natural Resources, St. Petersburg, Florida
-	Dr. Dennis Taylor	RSMAS, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida
-	Mr. Bob Ting	NOAA library, Virginia Key, Florida
-	Dr. J. Morgan Wells	NOAA Dive Office, Washington, D.C. (formerly with Project FLARE)
-	Dr. Arthur Wiener	Florida Reef Foundation, Homestead, Florida

Appendix B
BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AGAA88A Agassiz, A. 1888. The Florida reefs. Pages 52-92 in:
Three Cruises of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer
"Blake" in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Caribbean Sea, and along
the Atlantic Coast of the United States, from 1877 to 1880,
Volume 1, The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., 314 pp.
- ALEW75A Alevizon, W.S. and M.G. Brooks. 1975. The comparative
structure of two western Atlantic reef-fish assemblages. Bull.
Mar. Sci. 25(4): 482-490.
- ALEJ63A Alexander, J.E. and E.F. Corcoran. 1963. Distribution
of chlorophyll in the Straits of Florida. Limnol. Oceanogr.
8(2): 294-297.
- ALEJ67A Alexander, J.E. and E.F. Corcoran. 1967. The
distribution of copper in tropical seawater. Limnol. Oceanogr.
12 (2): 236-242.
- ANTA73A Antonius, A. 1973. New observations on coral
destruction in reefs. Tenth Meeting, Association of Island
Marine Laboratories of the Caribbean, 4-7 Sept., 1973,
Abstracts, Dept. of Marine Sciences, Univ. of Puerto Rico,
Mayaguez, P.R., p. 3.
- ANTA74A Antonius, A. 1974a. Determination of the health of
Florida reefs. Proceedings of the Florida Keys Coral Reef
Workshop, Oct. 21-22, 1974, Fla., Dep. Nat. Resour., Coastal
Coordinating Council, p. 11 (Abstract).
- ANTA74B Antonius, A. 1974b. Final Report of the Coral Reef
Group of the Florida Keys Project for the project year 1973.
Harbor Branch Foundation, Fort Pierce, Fla., 200 pp.
- ANTA77A Antonius, A. 1977. Coral mortality in reefs: a
problem for science and management. Proc. Third Internat. Coral
Reef Symp., Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, May, 1977, Vol. 2:
617-623.
- ANTA78A Antonius, A., A.H. Weiner, J.C. Halas and E. Davidson.
1978. Looe Key Reef Resource Inventory. Florida Reef
Foundation, Homestead, Florida, 63 pp.
- ASTM75A ASTM.1975. Water Quality Parameters: A symposium cosponsored by the
Canada Centre for Inland Waters and the Analytical Chemistry
Division of the Chemical Institute of Canada, Burlington,
Ontario, Canada, 19-21 November, 1973. ASTM Spec. Tech. Publ.
573, Silvio Barabas, general chairman, 580 pp.

- ASTM76A ASTM. 1976. Biological Monitoring of Water and Effluent Quality. Cairns, J., Jr., K. L. Dickson and G. F. Westlake, (eds.). ASTM Spec. Tech. Publ. 607, Philadelphia, PA. 246 pp.
- ATWD70A Atwood, D.K. and J.N. Bubbs. 1970. Distribution of dolomite in a tidal flat environment, Sugarloaf Key, Florida, J. Geol. 78(4): 499-505.
- BADP65A Badgley, P. C. 1965. Introductory briefing to the conference on the feasibility explorations from aircraft, manned orbital, and lunar laboratories, in: Ewing, G.C., ed. Oceanography from Space. Woods Hole Oceanographic Inst. Ref. No. 65-10, Massachusetts.
- BADR71A Bader, R.G. and M.A. Roessler. 1971. An ecological study of South Biscayne Bay and Card Sound. Prog. Report to U.S.A.E.C. and Fla. Power & Light Co., Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL., 381 pp.
- BALM67A Ball, M.M., E.A. Shinn and K.W. Stockman. 1967. The geologic effects of Hurricane Donna in South Florida. J. Geol. 75(5): 583-597.
- BANJ59A Banks, J.E. 1959. Limestone conglomerates (recent and cretaceous) in southern Florida. Am. Assoc. Pet. Geol. Bull. 43(9): 2237-2243.
- BANA74A Banner, A.H. 1974. Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii: Urban pollution and a coral reef ecosystem. Pages 685-702 in: Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs, Vol. 2. Great Barrier Reef Committee, Brisbane, Australia, 753 pp.
- BARE76A Barrett, E. C. and L. F. Curtis. 1976. Introduction to Environmental Remote Sensing. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.
- BATR71A Bathurst, R.G.C. 1971. Recent carbonate environments 2: Florida, Gulf of Batabano, Persian Gulf, British Honduras. Pages 147-216 in: Carbonate Sediments and Their Diagenesis, Elsevier Publ. Co., NY, 620 pp.
- BELR72A Belderson, R. H., N. H. Kenyon, A. H. Stride and A. R. Stubbs. 1972. Sonographs of the Sea Floor. Elsevier Publishing Co., New York.
- BOHJ68A Bohlke, J.E. and C.C.G. Chaplin. 1968. Fishes of the Bahamas and Adjacent Tropical Waters. Livingston Publ. Co., Wynnewood, PA, 771 pp.
- BOHJ76A Bohnsack, J.A. 1976. An investigation of a photographic method for sampling hard-bottom benthic communities. M.S. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, xii, 188 pp.

- BOHJ79A Bohnsack, J.A. 1979. Photographic quantitative sampling of hard-bottom benthic communities. Bull. Mar. Sci. 29(2): 242-252.
- BOYB72A Boyer, B.W. 1972. Grain accretion and related phenomena in unconsolidated surface sediments of the Florida reef tract. J. Sediment. Petrol. 42 (1): 205-210.
- BRIK78A Bridges, K.W., J.C. Zieman and C.P. McRoy. 1978. Seagrass Literature Survey. Technical Report - U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station: D-78-4, 174 pp.
- BROS66A Broida, S. 1966. Interpretation of geostrophy in the Straits of Florida. Ph.D. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 108 pp.
- BROD75A Brooks, D.A. 1975. Wind-forced continental shelf waves in the Florida Current. Ph.D. Thesis., Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, xii, 268 pp.
- BROI75A Brooks, I.H. and P.P. Niiler. 1975. The Florida Current at Key West: Summer 1972. J. Mar. Res. 33(1): 83-92.
- BSHL57A Bsharah, L. 1957. Plankton of the Florida Current. V. Environmental conditions, standing crop, seasonal and diurnal changes at a station forty miles east of Miami. Bull. Mar. Sci. 7 (3): 201-251.
- BUDR76A Buddemeier, R.W. and R.A. Kinzie III. 1976. Coral growth. Pages 183-225 in: Harold Barnes (ed.), Oceanography and Marine Biology, Annual Review, Vol. 14, Aberdeen Univ. Press, 559 pp.
- BUMD57A Bumpus, Dean F. 1957. Surface water temperatures along Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv. Spec. Sci. Rep. No. 214, 153 pp.
- CAIS73A Cairns, S.D. 1973. The distribution of the cephalopods collected by the R/V Gerda in the Straits of Florida. M.S. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, viii, 221 pp.
- CAIS76A Cairns, S.D. 1976. Guide to the Commoner Shallow-water Gorgonians (Sea Whips, Sea Feathers and Sea Fans) of Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Region. Sea Grant Field Guide Series, No. 6, Univ. of Miami Sea Grant Program, Miami, FL, 74 pp.
- CARP76A Carlson, P. R. 1976. Mapping surface current flow in turbid nearshore waters of the northeast Pacific in: Williams, R. S. and W. D. Carter, eds. ERTS-1, A New Window on our Planet. US Geological Survey Professional Paper 929.

- CHAE76A Chan, E.I. 1976. Oil pollution and tropical littoral communities: biological effects of the 1975 Florida Keys oil spill. M.S. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, viii, 72 pp.
- CHER69A Chesher, R.H. 1969. Contributions to the biology of Meoma ventricosa (Echinoidea: Spatangoida). Bull. Mar. Sci. 19(1): 72-110.
- CHER73A Chesher, R.H. 1973. Environmental analysis, canals and quarries, lower Florida Keys. Marine Research Foundation, Key West, FL, 162 pp.
- CHER74A Chesher, R.H. 1974. Canal Survey Florida Keys. Society for Correlation of Progress and Environment, Big Pine Key, FL, 173 pp.
- CHUJ74A Churgin, J. and S.J. Halminski. 1974. Temperature, Salinity, Oxygen and Phosphate in Waters Off United States. Vol. II. Gulf of Mexico. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA, Environmental Data Service, Wash. D.C.
- CLAE67A Clausner, E., Jr. 1967. Characteristic features of the Florida Current. M.S. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, viii, 55 pp.
- COLP78A Colin, P.L. 1978. Caribbean Reef Invertebrates and Plants: A Field Guide to the Invertebrates and Plants Occurring on Coral Reefs of the Caribbean, the Bahamas and Florida. T.F.H. Publ., Neptune City, N.J., 512 pp.
- CORE63A Corcoran, E.F. & J.E. Alexander. 1963. Nutrient, chlorophyll and primary production studies in the Florida Current. Bull. Mar. Sci. 13(4): 527-541.
- CORE64A Corcoran, E.F. and J.E. Alexander. 1964. The distribution of certain trace elements in tropical sea water and their biological significance. Bull. Mar. Sci. 14: 594-602
- CROF70A Croley, F.C. and C.J. Dawes. 1970. Ecology of the algae of a Florida Key. I. A preliminary checklist, zonation and seasonality. Bull. Mar. Sci. 20 (1): 165-185.
- CROT71A Cromwell, T. and J. L. Reid. 1971. A study of oceanic fronts, Tellus, 8 (1).
- DAVG77A Davis, G.E. 1977. Anchor damage to a coral reef on the coast of Florida. Biol. Conserv. 11(1): 29-34.
- DAVJ76A Davis, J.C. 1976. Biology of the hogfish, Lachnolaimus maximus (Walbaum) in the Florida Keys. M.S. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 86 pp.

- DAVW67A Davis, W.P. 1967. Ecological interactions, comparative biology and evolutionary trends of thirteen Pomadasyid fishes at Alligator Reef, Florida Keys. Ph.D. Thesis, Univ. Of Miami, Miami, FL, 128 pp.
- DAWC74A Dawes, C.J., A.C. Mathieson and D.P. Cheney. 1974. Ecological studies of Floridian Eucheuma (Rhodophyta, Gigartinales). I. Seasonal growth and reproduction. Bull. Mar. Sci. 24(2): 235-273.
- DAWC51A Dawson, C.E., Jr. and C.P. Idyll. 1951. Investigations on the Florida spiny lobster, Panulirus argus (Latreille). Fla. Board Conserv. Mar. Res. Lab. Tech. Ser. No. 2, 39 pp.
- DEUM77A Deutsch, M., A. E. Strong and J. E. Estes. 1977. Use of Landsat data for the detection of marine oil slicks. Offshore Technology Conference, Texas.
- DEVT69A Devany, T. 1969. Ecological interpretation of distribution of the lanternfishes (Myctophidae) in the Straits of Florida. Ph.D. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 431 pp.
- DODJ73A Dodd, J.R., D.E. Hattin and R.M. Liebe. 1973. Possible living analog of the Pleistocene Key Largo reefs of Florida. Geol. Soc. Am. Bull. 84(12): 3995-4000.
- DODR74A Dodge, R.E. 1974. The natural radiochemical and growth records in contemporary hermatypic corals from the Atlantic and Caribbean. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 23: 313-322.
- DODR77A Dodge, R.E. 1977. Coral populations and growth patterns: responses to sedimentation and turbidity associated with dredging. J. Mar. Res. 35(4): 715-729.
- DODR78A Dodge, R.E. 1978. The natural growth records of reef building corals. Ph.D. Thesis, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn., 217 pp.
- DODR74B Dodge, R.E., R.C. Aller and J. Thomson. 1974. Coral growth related to resuspension of bottom sediments. Nature, 247 (5442): 574-577.
- DOLR18A Dole, R.B. and A.A. Chambers. 1918. Salinity of ocean water at Fowey Rocks, Florida. Papers from the Tortugas Laboratory, Vol. 9, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. No. 213: 299-315.
- DUNS65A Duntley, S. Q. 1965. Oceanography from manned satellites by means of visible light, in: Ewing, G. C. ed. Oceanography from Space. Woods Hole Oceanographic Inst. Ref. No. 65-10, Massachusetts.

- DUSP74A Dustan, P. 1974a. Proposed research on reefs at John Pennekamp State Park (Abstract). Pages 13-14 in: Proceedings of the Florida Keys Coral Reef Workshop, Oct. 21-22, 1974, State of Fla. Dep. Nat. Resour., Coastal Coordinating Council.
- DUSP77A Dustan, P. 1977a. Besieged reefs of Florida's Keys. Nat. Hist. 86(4): 73-76.
- DUSP77B Dustan, P. 1977b. Vitality of reef coral populations off Key Largo, Florida: recruitment and mortality. Environ. Geol. 2 (1): 51-58.
- DUSP76A Dustan, P.W. Jaap and J. Halas. 1976: The distribution of members of the class Sclerospongiae Lethaia, p(4): 419-420.
- EARC68A Earley, C.F. and H.G. Goodell. 1968. The sediments of Card Sound, Florida. J. Sediment. Petrol. 38(4): 985-999.
- EBAW75A Ebanks, W.J., Jr. and J.N. Bubb. 1975. Holocene carbonate sedimentation, Matecumbe Keys tidal bank, South Florida. J. Sediment. Petrol. 45(2): 422-439.
- EBBN66A Ebbs, N.K. 1966. The coral-inhabiting polychaetes of the northern Florida reef tract. Part I. Aphroditidae, Polynoidae, Amphinomidae, Eunieidae, and Lysaretidae. Bull. Mar. Sci. 16 (3): 485-555.
- EMEA73A Emery, A.R. 1973. Comparative ecology and osteology of fourteen species of damselfish (Pisces: Pomacentridae) at Alligator Reef, Florida Keys. Bull. Mar. Sci. 23 (3): 649-770.
- EMIC78A Emiliani, C., J.H. Hudson, E.A. Shinn and R.Y. George. 1978., Oxygen and carbon isotopic growth record in a reef coral from the Florida Keys and a deep-sea coral from Blake Plateau. Science 202 (4368): 627-629.
- ENOP77A Enos, P. and R.D. Perkins. 1977. Quaternary Sedimentation in South Florida. Geol. Soc. Am. Mem. 147, 198 pp.
- ESTJ74A Estes, J. E. and L. W. Senger. 1974. Remote Sensing and Techniques for Environmental Analysis. Hamilton Publishing Co., Santa Barbara.
- ETOM74A Eto, M. 1974. Organophosphorus Pesticides: Organic and Biological Chemistry. CRC Press, Cleveland, OH, 387 pp.
- EWIG64A Ewing, G. C. 1964. Slithering isotherms and thermal fronts on the ocean surface, in: Techniques for Infrared Survey of Sea Temperature. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Circular No. 202. Scripps Institute of Oceanography, San Diego.
- FANJ74A Fantasia, J. F. and H. C. Ingrao. 1974. Development of an experimental airborne laser remote sensing system for the detection and classification of oil spills. Proceedings, Ninth Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment. Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

- EDH63A Feddern, H.A. 1963. Aspects of the biology of the Bluehead Wrasse, Thalassoma bifasciatum (Pisces: Labridae). M.S. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 116 pp.
- FEDH68A Feddern, H.A. 1968. Systematics and ecology of western Atlantic angelfishes, family Chaetodontidae, with an analysis of hybridization in Holacanthus. Ph.D. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 211 pp.
- FLEJ62A Fleece, J.B. 1962. The carbonate geochemistry and sedimentology of the Keys of Florida Bay, Florida. Contribution No. 5, Dept. of Geology, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL, 112 pp.
- FLOR74A Florida Bureau of Land and Water Management. 1974. Final report and recommendations for the proposed Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern. December, 1974. Report to the State of Florida Administration Commission, DSP-BLWM-21-74. 55 pp.
- FLOR73A Florida Dept. of Pollution Control. 1973. Survey of water quality in waterways and canals of the Florida Keys: With recommendations. Tallahassee, Florida. 19 pp. + Tables and Appendices.
- GALJ76A Gallagher, J. and J. B. McManus. 1976. Optical remote sensing of water pollutants. Report No. ERC 0876, Georgia Institute of Technology.
- GALP54A Galtsoff, P.S. (coordinator). 1954. Gulf of Mexico: Its Origin, Waters, and Marine Life. U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv. Fish. Bull. 89 Volume 55, U.S. Gov't Printing Office. Wash. D.C., 604 pp.
- GARP75A Garrett, P. and H. Ducklow. 1975. Coral diseases in Bermuda. Nature, 253(5490): 349-350.
- GILM76A Gilmore, M.D. and B.R. Hall. 1976. Life history, growth habits, and constructional roles of Acropora cervicornis in the patch reef environment. J. Sediment. Petrol., 46 (3): 519-522.
- GINR56A Ginsburg, R.N. 1956. Environmental relationships of grain size and constituent particles in some South Florida carbonate sediments. Am. Assoc. Pet. Geol. Bull., 40 (10): 2384-2427.
- GINR64A Ginsburg, R.N. (editor). 1964. South Florida Carbonate Sediments (Reprint of the 1964 Field Trip Guide) Sedimenta II, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 1972, 72 pp.
- GINR64B Ginsburg, R.N. and E.A. Shinn. 1964. Distribution of the reef-building community in Florida and the Bahamas (abstract). Am. Assoc. Pet. Geol. Bull., 48 (4): 527.

- GINR74A Ginsburg, R.N. and N.P. James. 1974. Spectrum of Holocene reef-building communities in the western Atlantic. Pages 7.1 - 7.22 in: Principles of Benthic Community Analysis. A.M. Ziegler, K.R.Walker, E.J. Anderson, E.G.Kaufman, R.N.Ginsburg, and N.P. James, Sedimenta IV, Division of Marine Geology & Geophysics, RSMAS, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL.
- GLAE78A Gladfelter, E.H., R.K. Monahan and W.B. Gladfelter. 1978. Growth rates of five reef-building corals in the northeastern Caribbean. *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 28(4): 728-734.
- GOLJ73A Golden, J.H. 1973. The life cycle of the Florida Keys waterspout as the result of five interacting scales of motion. Ph.D. Thesis Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL, 370 pp.
- GOMD76A Gomberg, D.N. 1976. Geology of the Pourtales Terrace, Straits of Florida. Ph.D. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, xix, 371 pp.
- GOOH61A Goodell, H.G. and D.S. Gorsline. 1961. The hydrography of Apalachicola and Florida Bays, Florida. Data Report, Contribution No. 1, Dept. of Geology, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL, 316 pp.
- GORH74A Gordon, H. R. and O. B. Brown. 1974. Influence of bottom depth and albedo on the diffuse reflectance of a flat homogeneous ocean. *Applied Optics*, 13.
- GORH75A Gordon, H. R. and W. R. McCluney. 1975. Estimation of the depth of sunlight penetration in the sea for remote sensing. *Applied Optics*, 14, (2).
- GORT79A Goreau, T.F., N.I. Goreau and T.J. Goreau. 1979. Corals and coral reefs. *Sci. Am.* 241 (2): 124-136.
- GRE74A Great Barrier Reef Committee. 1974. Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs. Vol. 1. The Great Barrier Reef Committee, Brisbane, Australia, 630 pp.
- GRIG74A Griffin, G.M. 1974a. Effects of dredging on the natural turbidity regime of the northern Florida Keys. Pages 24-33 in: Proceedings of the Florida Keys Coral Reef Workshop, Oct. 21-22, 1974, Fla. Dep. Nat. Resour., Coastal Coordinating Council, Tallahassee, FL.
- GRIG74B Griffin, G.M. 1974b. Dredging in the Florida Keys: Case history of a typical dredge-fill project in the northern Florida Keys - Effects on water clarity, sedimentation rates, and biota. Harbor Branch Foundation Publ. No. 33, 51 pp. & Figs.
- GRIG74C Griffin, G.M. and A. Antonius. 1974. Turbidity and coral reef health in waters of Pennekamp Park, Upper Keys. *Fla. Sci.*, 37, Suppl. 1, p. 15 (abstract).

- HANK72A Hanson, K.J. and M.F. Poindexter. 1972. The solar irradiance environment of Florida coastal water during FLARE. NOAA Tech. Memo. ERL AOML-16, AOML, Miami, FL, 98 pp.
- HARC74A Hart, C.W., Jr., and S.L.H. Fuller. 1974. Pollution Ecology of Freshwater Invertebrates. Academic Press, N.Y., San Francisco, London. 389 pp.
- HATD78A Hattin, D.E. and J.R. Dodd. 1978. Holocene cementation of carbonate sediments in the Florida Keys. J. Sediment. Petrol., 48 (1): 307-312.
- HAZB74A Hazlett, B.A. 1974. Field observations on interspecific agonistic behavior in hermit crabs. Crustaceana 26(2): 133-138.
- HEIF75A Hein, F.J. and M.J. Risk. 1975. Bioerosion of coral heads: inner patch reefs, Florida reef tract. Bull. Mar. Sci. 25 (1): 133-138.
- HESS78A Hess, S.C. 1978. Guide to the Commoner Shallow-water Asteroids (Starfish) of Florida, The Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean. Sea Grant Field Guide Series, No. 7, Univ. of Miami Sea Grant Program, Miami, FL, 39 pp.
- HOFJ74A Hoffmeister, J.E. 1974. Land from the Sea: The Geologic Story of South Florida. Univ. of Miami Press, Coral Gables, FL, 143 pp.
- HOFJ64A Hoffmeister, J.E., J.I. Jones, J.D. Milliman, D.R. Moore and H.G. Multer. 1964a. Living and Fossil Reef Types of South Florida. A Guidebook for the Geological Society of America Convention, Nov., 1964, Field Trip No. 3, 28 pp.
- HOFJ64B Hoffmeister, J.E. and H.G. Multer. 1964b. Growth rate estimates of a Pleistocene coral reef of Florida. Geol. Soc. Am. Bull. 75 (4): 353-357.
- HOFJ68A Hoffmeister, J.E. and H.G. Multer. 1968. Geology and origin of the Florida Keys. Geol. Soc. Am. Bull. 79: 1487-1502.
- HOLR78A Holm, R.F. 1978. The community structure of a tropical marine lagoon. Estuarine Coastal Mar. Sci. 7(4): 329-345.
- HUDJ77A Hudson, J.H. 1977. Long-term bioerosion rates on a Florida reef: a new method. Proc. Third Internat. Coral Reef Symp., Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, Vol. 2: 492-497.
- HUDJ76A Hudson, J.H., E.A. Shinn, R.B. Halley and B. Lidz. 1976. Sclerochronology: A tool for interpreting past environments. Geology, 4 (6): 361-364.

- HURR62A Hurley, R.J., V.B. Siegler & L.K. Fink, Jr. 1962. Bathymetry of the Straits of Florida and the Bahama Islands. Part I. Northern Straits of Florida, Bull. Mar. Sci. 12 (3): 313-321.
- JAAW74A Jaap, W.C. 1974. Scleractinian growth rate studies . in: Proceedings of the Florida Keys Coral Reef Workshop, Oct. 21-22, 1974, Fla. Dep. Nat. Resour., Coastal Coordinating Council, Tallahassee, FL, p. 17. (Abstract)
- JAAW79A Jaap, W.C. 1979. Observations on zooxanthellae expulsion at Middle Sambo Reef, Florida Keys. Bull. Mar. Sci. 29 (3): 414-422.
- JAAW74B Jaap, W.C. and J.W. Smith. 1974. Observations on Florida reef corals treated with fish collecting chemicals. in: Proceedings of the Florida Keys Coral Reef Workshop, Oct. 21-22, 1974, Fla. Dep. Nat. Resour., Coastal Coordinating Council, p. 15. (Abstract)
- JINV69A Jindrich, V. 1969. Recent carbonate sedimentation by tidal channels in the lower Florida Keys. J. Sediment Petrol. 39(2): 531-553.
- JOHR72A Johannes, R.E. 1972. Coral reefs and pollution. Pages 364-375 in: M. Ruivo (ed.), Marine Pollution and Sea Life, Fishing News (Books) Ltd, London, FAO, 624 pp.
- JOHR75A Johannes, R.E. 1975. Pollution and degradation of coral reef communities. Pages 13-51 in: E.J.Ferguson Wood and R.E. Johannes, (eds.), Tropical Marine Pollution, Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., Amsterdam, Oxford, New York, 192 pp.
- JOHR75B Johnson, R. W. 1975. Quantitative sediment mapping from remotely sensed multispectral data. Fourth Annual Remote Sensing of Earth Resources Conference, Tennessee.
- JONE52A Jones, E.C. 1952. A preliminary survey of the copepods of the Florida Current. M.S. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL.
- JONJ63A Jones, J.A. 1963. Ecological studies of the Southeastern Florida patch reefs. Part I. Diurnal and seasonal changes in the environment. Bull. Mar. Sci. 13 (2): 282-307.
- JONJ77A Jones, J.A. 1977. Morphology and development of southeastern Florida patch reefs. Proc. Third Internat. Coral Reef Symp., Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, Vol. 2: 231-235.
- JONO73A Jones, O.A. and R. Endean. 1973. Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs. Vol. II, Biology I. Academic Press, N.Y. and London.
- JONO76A Jones, O.A. and R. Endean. 1976. Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs. Vol. III, Biology 2. Academic Press, N.Y., 435 pp.

- JONR76A Jones, R.S., R.H. Randall and M.J. Wilder. 1976. Biological impact caused by changes on a tropical reef. U.S. Environ. Prot. Agency Res. Ser., EPA-600/3-76-027, 209 pp.
- JONR78A Jones, R.S. and M.J. Thompson. 1978. Comparison of Florida reef fish assemblages using a rapid visual technique. Bull. Mar. Sci. 28 (1): 159-172.
- JOSE55A Joseph, E.B. and F.E. Nichy. 1955. Literature survey of the Biscayne Bay area. Part II. Algae, marine fouling and boring organisms. Supplement to: A Literature Survey of the Biscayne Bay Area, J.B. Morrill and F.C.W. Olson, 33 pp.
- KAUL77A Kaufman, L. 1977. The three spot damselfish: effects on benthic biota of Caribbean coral reefs. Proc. Third Internat. Coral Reef Symp., Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, Vol. 1; 559-564.
- KELM69A Kelly, M.G. 1969. Applications of remote photography to the study of coastal ecology in Biscayne Bay, Florida. Contr. to Dept. of Biology, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 24 pp., 18 Figs.
- KISD65A Kissling, D.L. 1965. Coral distribution on a shoal in Spanish Harbor, Florida Keys. Bull. Mar. Sci. 15(3): 599-611.
- KISD77A Kissling, D.L. and G.T. Taylor. 1977. Habitat factors for reef-dwelling ophiuroids in the Florida keys. Proc. Third Internat. Coral Reef Symp, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, Vol. 1, 226-231.
- KLEV73A Klemas, V., J. F. Borchardt, and W. M. Treasure. 1973. Suspended sediment observations from ERTS-1. Remote Sens. Environ. 2.
- KLEV73B Klemas, V., R. Srna, W. Treasure, and M. Otley. 1973. Applicability of ERTS-1 imagery to the study of suspended sediment and aquatic fronts. Paper M3, Symposium on Significant Results from ERTS-1, 1 (B). NASA SP-327.
- KOLM70A Kolipinski, M.C. and A.L. Higer. 1970. Detection and identification of benthic communities and shoreline features in Biscayne Bay using multiband imagery. Section 47 in: Third Annual Earth Resources Program Review, Vol. 3, Hydrology and Oceanography, NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Texas.
- KOZM62A Kozlyaninov, M.V., and I. V. Semenchenko. 1962. On the measurement of the sea brightness from a plane. Akademiya Nauk. S.S.S.R. Institute Okeanologic, Trady 55.
- KRIH74A Krititos, H., L. Yorinks, and H. Smith. 1974. Suspended solids analysis using ERTS-A data, Remote Sens. Environ., 3.

- LEET72A Lee, T.N. 1972. Florida Current spin-off eddies. Ph.D. Thesis, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL, 91 pp.
- LEET75A Lee, T.N. 1975a. Circulation and exchange processes in southeast Florida's coastal lagoons. Technical Report TR75-3, RSMAS, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 71 pp.
- LEET75B Lee, T.N. 1975b. Florida Current spin-off eddies, Deep-Sea, Res. 25: 753-765.
- LEET77A Lee, T.N., I. Brooks and W. Duing. 1977a. The Florida Current; its structure and variability. Univ. of Miami, RSMAS Technical Report No. 77003, Miami, FL, 124 pp. & appendices.
- LEET77B Lee, T.N., D.A. Mayer. 1977b. Low-frequency current variability and spin-off eddies along the shelf off southeast Florida. J. Mar Res. 35 (1): 193-220.
- LEET77C Lee, T.N. and C.N.K. Mooers. 1977c. Near-bottom temperature and current variability over the Miami Slope and Terrace. Bull. Mar. Sci. 27(4): 758-775.
- LINJ76A Lintz, J., Jr. and D. S. Simonett. 1976. Remote Sensing of Environment. Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Massachusetts.
- LITE72A Little, E.J. 1972. Tagging of spiny lobsters (Panulirus argus) in the Florida Keys. Fla. Dep. Nat. Resour., Mar. Res. Lab. Spec. Sci. Rep. No. 31, 23 pp.
- LONW41A Longley, W.H. and S.F. Hildebrand. 1941. Systematic catalogue of the fishes of Tortugas, Florida with observations on color, habits, and local distribution. Papers from the Tortugas Laboratory, Vol. 34, Carnegie Inst. Wash., Pub. 535, Wash., D.C., 331 pp, 34 plates,
- LOYY76A Loya, Y. 1976. Effects of water turbidity and sedimentation on the community structure of Puerto Rican corals. Bull. Mar. Sci. 26(4): 450-466.
- LYNG66A Lynts, G.W. 1966. Relationship of sediment-size distribution to ecologic factors in Buttonwood Sound, Florida Bay. J. Sediment. Petrol. 36(1): 66-74.
- MALR70A Malloy, R.J. and R.J. Hurley. 1970. Geomorphology and geologic structure: Straits of Florida. Geol. Soc. Am. Bull., 81 (7): 1947-1972.
- MANF70A Manheim, F.T., R.H. Meade and G.C. Bond. 1970. Suspended matter in surface waters of the Atlantic continental margin from Cape Cod to the Florida Keys. Science 167: 371-376.

- MANJ75A Manker, J.P. 1975. Distribution and concentration of mercury, lead, cobalt, zinc, and chromium in suspended particulates and bottom sediments - upper Florida Keys, Florida Bay, and Biscayne Bay. Ph.D. Thesis, Rice Univ., Houston, Texas, 114 pp.
- MARJ74A Maragos, J.E. 1974. Coral transplantation: a method to create, preserve, and manage coral reefs. Sea Grant Advisory Report UNIHI - Seagrant - AR-74-03, Univ. of Hawaii Sea Grant Program, 30 pp.
- MARD75A Marszalek, D.S. 1975. Calcisphere ultrastructure and skeletal aragonite from the alga Acetabularia antillana. J. Sediment. Petrol. 45(1): 266-271.
- MARD77A Marszalek, D.S., G. Babashoff, Jr., M.R. Noel and D.R. Worley. 1977. Reef distribution in South Florida. Proc. Third Internat. Coral Reef Symp., Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, Vol. 2: 223-229.
- MATJ74A Mattson, J.S., C.A. Smith, T.T. Jones & S.M. Gerchakov. 1974. Continuous monitoring of dissolved organic matter by UV-visible photometry. Limnol. Oceanogr. 19 (3): 530-535.
- MAUG74A Maul, G. A., R. L. Charnell, and R. H. Qualset. 1974. Computer enhancement of ERTS-1 images for ocean radiance. Remote Sens. Environ., 3.
- MAYD75A Mayer, D.A. and D.V. Hansen. 1975. Observations of currents and temperatures in the southeast Florida coastal zone during 1971-72. NOAA Tech. Rep. ERL 346-AOML 21, 36 pp.
- MCAE64A McAlister, E.D. and W. L. McLeish. 1965. Oceanographic measurements with airborne infrared equipment and their limitations, in: Ewing, G. C., ed. Oceanography from Space. Woods Hole Oceanographic Inst. Ref. No. 65-10, Massachusetts.
- MCEF79A McEwen, F.L. and G. R. Stephenson. 1979. The Use and Significance of Pesticides in the Environment. John Wiley and Sons, NY, 538 pp.
- MCPB68A McPherson, B.F. 1968. Contributions to the biology of the sea urchin Eucidaris tribuloides (Lamarck). Bull. Mar. Sci. 18: 400-443.
- MCPB69A McPherson, B.F. 1969. Studies on the biology of the tropical sea urchins, Echinometra lucunter and Echinometra viridis. Bull. Mar. Sci. 19(1): 194-213.
- MEYP77A Meyers, P.A. 1977. Fatty acids and hydrocarbons of Caribbean corals. Proc. Third Internat. Coral Reef Symp., Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, Vol. 1, 529-536.
- MICJ73A Michel, J.F. 1973. A study of the hydrodynamic effects of additional canal construction at Venetian Shores. Report for Venetian Shores Subdivision, RSMAS, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 19 pp.

- MILS53A Miller, S.M., H.B. Moore and K.R. Kuammen. 1953. Plankton of the Florida Current, I. General Conditions. Bull. Mar. Sci. 2(3): 465-485.
- MILW77A Miller, W.I., R.T. Montgomery and A.W. Collier. 1977. A taxonomic survey of the diatoms associated with Florida Keys coral reefs. Proc. Third Internat. Coral Reef Symp., Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, Vol. 1, 349-355.
- MILD62A Milligan, D.B. 1962. Marine geology of the Florida Straits. M.S. Thesis, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL, 120 pp.
- MILJ73A Milliman, J.D. 1973. Caribbean coral reefs. Pages 1-50 in: O.A. Jones and R. Endean (eds.) Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs, Vol. 1, Geology 1, , Academic Press, NY, 410 pp.
- MITH78A Mitchell-Tapping, H.J. 1978. The mechanical breakdown of recent carbonate sediment in the coral reef environment. Ph.D. Thesis. Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, 441 pp.
- MONR78A Monroe County Planning Dept. 1978. Monroe County Coastal Zone Protection and Conservation Element: Preliminary Draft. 65 pp. + Appendices.
- MONR77A Montgomery, R.T., W.I. Miller III, and A.W. Collier. 1977. A preliminary investigation of the structure of diatom communities associated with the reef habitats of the Florida Keys. Proc. Third Internat. Coral Reef Symp. Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, Vol. 1; 357-363.
- MOOC77A Mooers, C.N.K. and D.A. Brooks. 1977. Fluctuations in the Florida Current, summer 1970. Deep Sea Res. 24 (5): 399-425.
- MOOW57A Moore, W.E. 1957. Ecology of recent foraminifera in northern Florida Keys. Am. Assoc. Pet. Geol. Bull. 41 (4): 727-741.
- MORJ55A Morrill, J.B., Jr., and F.C.W. Olson. 1955. Literature survey of the Biscayne Bay area. Report to U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL, 134 pp.
- MUKC72A Mukundan, C. and C.S. Gopinadha Pillai (eds.). 1972. Proceedings of the First International Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs, 1969. Marine Biological Assoc. of India, Cochin, 591 pp.
- MULH69A Multer, H.G. 1969. Field guide to some carbonate rock environments: Florida Keys and Western Bahamas. Fairleigh Dickinson Univ., Madison, N.J. 131 pp. & appendices.
- NATI72A National Academy of Sciences. 1972. Water Quality Criteria: A report of the Committee on Water Quality Criteria, Environmental Studies Board, National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, Wash., D.C.

- NEUC78A Neumann, C.M., G.W. Cry, E.L. Caso, and B.R. Jarvinen. 1978. Tropical cyclones of the North Atlantic. U.S. Dep. of Commerce, NOAA, National Weather Service, 170 pp.
- NIIP73A Niiler, P.P. and W.S. Richardson. 1973. Seasonal variability of the Florida Current. J. Mar. Res. 31: 144-167.
- OBRE67A O'Brien, E.J., III. 1967. On the validity of the geostrophic approximation for the Florida Current. M.S. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 46 pp.
- OPRD73A Opresko, D.M. 1973. Abundance and distribution of shallow-water gorgonians in the area of Miami, Florida. Bull. Mar. Sci. 23 (3): 535-558.
- OTTB72A Ott, B. and J.B. Lewis. 1972. The importance of the gastropod Coralliophila abbreviata (Lamarck) and the polychaete Hermodice carunculata (Pallas) as coral reef predators. Can. J. Zool. 50 (12): 1651-1656.
- OWRH67A Owre, H.B. and M. Foyo. 1967. Copepods of the Florida Current. Fauna Caribaea, No. 1, Crustacea, Part 1, Copepoda. Institute of Marine Science, Univ. of Miami, 137 pp.
- PARA33A Parr, A.E. 1933. A geographic - ecological analysis of the seasonal changes in temperature conditions in shallow-water along the Atlantic coast of the United States. Bull. Bingham Oceanogr. Collect. Yale Univ. 4(3): 1-90.
- PATD72A Patriquin, D.G. 1972. The origin of nitrogen and phosphorus for growth of the marine angiosperm Thalassia testudinum. Mar. Biol. 15(1): 35-46.
- PERR68A Perkins, R.D. and P. Enos. 1968. Hurricane Betsy in the Florida - Bahamas area - geologic effects and comparison with Hurricane Donna. J. Geol. 76(6): 710-717.
- PHIR59A Phillips, R.C. 1959. Notes on the marine flora of the Marquesas Keys, Florida. Q. J. Fla. Acad. Sci. 22(3): 155-162.
- PLAR74A Plaisted, R.O. 1974. Fine structure of the Florida Current. Ph.D. Thesis. NOVA Univ. Ft. Lauderdale, FL, 90 pp. & appendices.
- PROJ75A Proni, J.R. and D. C. Rona. 1975. Acoustic observations of suspended particulate matter in the ocean. Nature, 254.
- PROJ76A Proni, J. R., F. C. Newman, D. C. Rona, D. E. Drake, G. A. Berberian. 1976. On the use of acoustics for studying suspended oceanic sediment and for determining the onset of the shallow thermocline. Deep-Sea Res., 23.

- QUIJ77A Quinn, J.F. 1977. The systematics and zoogeography of the gastropod family Trochidae collected in the Straits of Florida and its approaches. M.S. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 181 pp.
- RANJ68A Randall, J.E. 1968. Caribbean Reef Fishes. T.H.F. Publ., Inc., Neptune City, NJ, 318 pp.
- RICW69A Richardson, W.S., W.J. Schmitz, Jr. & P.P. Niiler. 1969. The velocity structure of the Florida Current from the Straits of Florida to Cape Fear. Deep-Sea Res., Suppl. to Vol. 16: 225-231.
- ROBP63A Robertson, P.B. 1963. A survey of the marine rock-boring fauna of southeast Florida. M.S. Thesis. Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 169 pp.
- ROND77A Rona, D. C. 1977. Remote sensing of turbidity In Biscayne Bay, Florida. Fla. Sci., 40 (2).
- ROSD68A Ross, D. S. 1968. Photographic and spectral factors affecting depth analysis by color variation, in: Proc. of the Ninth Meeting of the Ad Hoc Spacecraft Oceanography Project, January, NAVOCEANO, Maryland.
- ROSD79A Ross, D. S. 1979. Color enhancement for ocean cartography, in: Badgley, P. G., L. Miloy, and L. Childs, eds. The Oceans from Space. Gulf Publ. Co., Houston, Texas.
- ROSP77A Rose, P.R. and B. Lidz. 1977. Diagnostic foraminiferal assemblages of shallow-water modern environments: South Florida and the Bahamas. Sedimenta VI, Division of Marine Geology and Geophysics, RSMAS, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 55 pp.
- ROSP75A Rosendahl, P.C. 1975. A bibliography of Biscayne Bay, Florida monitoring and research programs. Univ. Miami Sea Grant Special Report No. 2, Miami, FL, 82 pp.
- ROUL76A Rouse, L. J. and J. M. Coleman. 1976. Circulation observations in Louisiana Bight using landsat imagery. Remote Sens. Environ., 5.
- SABF78A Sabins F. F., Jr. 1978. Remote Sensing, Principles and Interpretation. W. H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco.
- SCHE76A Schanda, E., ed. 1976. Remote Sensing for Environmental Sciences. Springer-Verlag, Berlin.
- SCHT78A Schmidt, T.W. and G.E. Davis. 1978. A summary of estuarine and marine water quality information collected in Everglades National Park, Biscayne National Monument, and adjacent estuaries from 1879 to 1977. Report T-519, U.S. National Park Service, South Florida Research Center, Everglades National Park, Homestead, FL, 79 pp.

- SCHW66A Schmitz, W.J. 1966. On the dynamics of the Florida Current. Ph.D. Thesis. Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 128 pp.
- SEGD71A Segar, D.A., S.M. Gerchakov, T.S. Johnson. 1971. An ecological study of South Biscayne Bay and Card Sound, Florida. Chemistry Appendices, Appendix I. Progress Report to U.S. A.E.C. and Florida Power & Light Co., Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, pp. 1-201.
- SHIE63A Shinn, E.A. 1963. Spur and groove formation on the Florida reef tract. J. Sediment. Petrol. 33 (2): 291-303 June.
- SHIE66A Shinn, E.A. 1966. Coral growth rate, an environmental indicator. J. Paleontol. 40 (2): 233-240.
- SHIE72A Shinn, E.A. 1972. Coral reef recovery in Florida and the Persian Gulf. Environmental Conservation Dept., Shell Oil Co., Houston, Texas, 9 pp. 22 Figs.
- SHIE77A Shinn, E.A., J.H. Hudson, R.B. Halley and B. Lidz. 1977. Topographic control and accumulation rate of some Holocene coral reefs: South Florida and Dry Tortugas. Proc. Third Internat. Coral Reef Symp., Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, Vol. 2: 1-7.
- SIMJ73A Simmons, J.R. 1973. A seasonal study of nutrient levels and dinoflagellates in waters near Miami, Florida. M.S. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, vii, 74 pp.
- SMIF48A Smith, F.G.W. 1948. Atlantic Reef Corals: A Handbook of the Common Reef and Shallow-water Corals of Bermuda, Florida, The West Indies and Brazil. Univ. of Miami Press, Miami, FL, 112 pp. + 41 plates.
- SMIF58A Smith, F.G.W. 1958. The spiny lobster industry of Florida. Fla. Board Conserv. Mar. Res. Lab., Educational Series No. 11, 36 pp.
- SMIF50A Smith, F.G.W., R.H. Williams and C.C. Davis. 1950. An ecological survey of the subtropical inshore waters adjacent to Miami. Ecology 31 (1): 119-146.
- SMIJ68A Smith, J.A. 1968. Tidal fluctuations of the Florida Current. M.S. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 44 pp.
- SMIJ74A Smith, J.W. 1974. Growth studies on gorgonian octocorals. in: Proceedings of the Florida Keys Coral Reef Workshop, Oct. 21-22, 1974, Florida Dep. Nat. Resour., Coastal Coordinating Council, p. 16. (abstract)
- SPEM73A Specht, M. R., D. Needler, and N. L. Fritz. 1973. New color film for water penetration photography. Photogrammetric Engineering, 40.

- SPRV62A Springer, V.G. and A.J. McErlean. 1962. A study of the behavior of some tagged South Florida coral reef fishes. *Am. Midl. Nat.* 67 (2): 386-397.
- STAW68A Starck, W.A., II. 1968. A list of fishes of Alligator Reef, Florida with comments on the nature of the Florida reef fish fauna. *Undersea Biology* 1 (1): 1-40.
- STEC77A Stearn, C.W., T.P. Scoffin and W. Martindale. 1977. Calcium carbonate budget of a fringing reef on the west coast of Barbados. *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 27 (3): 479-510.
- STED77A Steinker, D.C., B.R. Weis and R.F. Waszczak. 1977. Foraminiferal assemblages associated with South Florida coral reefs. *Proc. Third Internat. Coral Reef Symp., Univ. of Miami, Vol. 2*: 79-85.
- STET50A Stephenson, T.A. and A. Stephenson. 1950. Life between the tide-marks in North America. I. The Florida Keys. *J. Ecol.* 38: 354-402.
- STID74A Stilwell, D. Jr. and R. O. Pilon. 1974. Directional spectra of surface waves from photographs. *J. Geophys. Res.*, 79, (9).
- STOK67A Stockman, K.W., R.N. Ginsburg and E.A. Shinn. 1967. The production of lime mud by algae in South Florida. *J. Sediment. Petrol.* 37 (2): 633-648.
- STOD71A Stoddart, D.R. and M. Yonge. 1971. Regional Variation in Indian Ocean Coral Reefs. *Symposia of the Zoological Society of London, No. 28, Zoological Society of London, Academic Press, 1971, London, N.Y., 584 pp.*
- STOD78A Stoddart, D.R. and R.E. Johannes. 1978. Coral Reefs: Research Methods. *UNESCO, Monographs in Oceanographic Methodology, 5. Paris, 581 pp.*
- STRA69A Strong, A. C., and E. P. McClain. 1969. Sea-state measurements from satellites. *Mariners Weather Log*, 13 (5).
- STUH74A Stumpf, H. G. and A. E. Strong. 1974. ERTS-1 views on oil slick. *Remote Sens. Environ.*, 3.
- STUW71A Stubbs, W.O., Jr. 1971. The baroclinic structure of the Florida Current. M.S. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 57 pp.
- TABD58A Tabb, D.C. 1958. Investigation of possible effects on the marine environment of dredging and filling the Ragged Keys. Report to Fla. State Board of Conservation. Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, RSMAS, 13 pp.

- TABD71A Tabb, D.C. and E.S. Iverson. 1971. A survey of the literature relating to the South Florida ecosystem. Final Report, Part I, to U.S. Dept. of Interior, National Park Service, 205 pp.
- TAYW28A Taylor, W.R. 1928. The marine algae of Florida, with special reference to the Dry Tortugas. Papers from the Tortugas Laboratory, Carnegie Inst. Wash., Publ. No. 25: 219 pp. + 37 plates.
- TAYW60A Taylor, W.R. 1960. Marine Algae of the Eastern Tropical and Subtropical Coasts of the Americas. Univ. of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, MI, 870 pp.
- THOL79A Thomas, L.P. 1979. Who's killing the corals? Sport Diver, Winter 1979: 69-76.
- THOW72A Thomas, W. A. (ed.) 1972. Indicators of Environmental Quality. Plenum Press, NY, London, 275 pp.
- THOJ79A Thompson, J.H., Jr. 1979. Effects of drilling mud on seven species of reef-building corals as measured in field and laboratory. Final Report to the U.S. Geological Survey, Texas A&M Univ., College of Geosciences. 29 pp. + Appendix + 14 figures.
- THOM74A Thompson, M.J. 1974. Validation of Water Penetration Film. Pages 8-10 in: Proceedings of the Florida Keys Coral Reef Workshop, October 21-22, 1974, Fla. Dep. Nat. Resour. Coastal Coordinating Council.
- THOM77A Thompson, M.J. and T.W. Schmidt. 1977. Validation of the species/time random count technique sampling fish assemblages at Dry Tortugas. Proc. Third Internat. Coral Reef Symp., Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, Vol. 1, 283-288.
- THOT69A Thompson, T.W. 1969. Deuteromycete populations in the attached Sargassum communities off Key Largo, Florida. Ph.D. Thesis. Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 212 pp.
- THOE35A Thorp, E.M. 1935. Calcareous shallow-water marine deposits of Florida and the Bahamas. Papers from the Tortugas Laboratory, Carnegie Inst. Wash., Publ. No. 29: 37-119.
- TURR76A Turmel, R.J. and R.G. Swanson. 1976. The development of Rodriguez Bank, a Holocene mudbank in the Florida reef tract. J. Sediment. Petrol., 46 (3): 497-518.
- TURW72A Turney, W.J. and B.F. Perkins. 1972. Molluscan distribution in Florida Bay. Sedimenta III, Division of Marine Geology and Geophysics, RSMAS, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 37 pp.
- USDC73A U.S. Dept. of Commerce. 1973. Florida Aquanaut Research Expedition (FLARE). Pages 21-26 in: Manned Undersea Science and Technology Program. Fiscal Year 1972 Report, NOAA.

- USDC79A U.S. Dept. of Commerce. 1979. Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary Management Plan. NOAA, Office of Coastal Zone Management.
- USDI76A U.S. Dept. of the Interior. 1976. Environmental Assessment: Proposed General Management Plan for Biscayne National Monument, Florida. Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 261 pp.
- USEP72A U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1972. Water Quality Criteria, 1972. A Report of the Committee on Water Quality Criteria, Environmental Studies Board, NAS, NAE, Wash. D.C. 594 pp.
- UNIV77A University of Miami. 1977. Proceedings: Third International Coral Reef Symposium. Vol. 1, Biology; Vol. 2, Geology. University of Miami. 656 pp. (Vol. 1), 628 pp. (vol. 2).
- VARG68A Vargo, G. 1968. Studies of phytoplankton ecology in tropical and subtropical environments of the Atlantic Ocean. Part 2. Quantitative studies of phytoplankton distribution in the Straits of Florida and its relation to physical factors. Bull. Mar. Sci. 18 (1): 5-60.
- VAUT11A Vaughan, T.W. 1911. The recent madreporaria of southern Florida. Carnegie Inst. Wash. Year Book, No. 9, pp. 135-144.
- VAUT17A Vaughan, T.W. 1917. Corals and the formation of coral reefs. Smithson. Inst. Annu. Rep., 1917, pp. 189-276.
- VAUT18A Vaughan, T.W. 1918. The temperature of the Florida coral-reef tract. Papers from the Tortugas Laboratory, Carnegie Inst. Wash., Publ. No. 9: 319-339.
- VAUT35A Vaughan, T.W. 1935. Current measurements along the Florida coral reef tract. Papers from the Tortugas Laboratory, Carnegie Inst. Wash., Publ. No. 29: 129-143.
- VOSG73A Voss, G.L. 1973. Sickness and death in Florida's coral reefs. Nat. Hist. 82 (7): 40-47.
- VOSG76A Voss, G.L. 1976. Seashore Life of Florida and the Caribbean: A Guide to the Common Marine Invertebrates of the Atlantic from Bermuda to the West Indies and of the Gulf of Mexico. E.A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., Miami, FL, 168 pp.
- VOSG55A Voss, G.L. and N.A. Voss. 1955. An ecological survey of Soldier Key, Biscayne Bay, Florida. Bull. Mar. Sci. 5 (3): 203-229.
- VOSG63A Voss, G.L. and F.M. Bayer. 1963. Ecology and dynamics of coral-reef populations, Florida. National Geographic Society Research Reports, 1963, pp. 225-230.
- VOSG69A Voss, G.L., F.M. Bayer, C.R. Robins, M.Gomon and E.T. Laroe. 1969. A report to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, on the Marine Ecology of the Biscayne National Monument. Institute of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 128 pp. + 40 Figs.

- VOSG73B Voss, G.L., L. Opresko and R. Thomas. 1973. The potentially commercial species of octopus and squid of Florida, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Sea Grant Field Guide Series No. 2, Univ. of Miami Sea Grant Program, Miami, FL, 33pp.
- WANH69A Wanless, H.R. 1969. Sediments of Biscayne Bay - distribution and depositional history. Technical Report 69-2, Inst. of Marine Sciences, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 260 pp.
- WARG69A Warnecke, G. L., M. McMillin and L. J. Allison. 1969. Ocean current and sea surface temperature observations from meteorological satellites. NASA Technical Note D-5142, NASA, Washington.
- WEBJ77A Weber, J.N. and E.W. White. 1977. Caribbean reef corals Montastrea annularis and Montastrea cavernosa - long-term growth data as determined by x-radiography. Pages 171-179 in: S.H. Frost, M.P. Weiss & J.B. Saunders, (eds.) Reefs and Related Carbonates - Ecology and Sedimentology. Am. Assoc. Pet. Geol., Tulsa, Oklahoma, 421 pp.
- WEIM77A Weiss, M.P. and D.A. Goddard. 1977. Man's impact on coastal reefs - an example from Venezuela. Pages 111-124 in: S.H. Frost, M.P. Weiss, & J.B. Saunders, (eds.) Reefs and Related Carbonates - Ecology and Sedimentology. Am. Assoc. Pet. Geol., Tulsa, Oklahoma, 421 pp.
- WELJ57A Wells, J.W. 1957. Coral Reefs. Pages 609-631 in: Joel W. Hedgpeth (ed.) Treatise on Marine Ecology and Paleoecology, Vol. 1, Ecology. Geol. Soc. Am. Mem. 67, 1296 pp.
- WENM59A Wennekens, M.P. 1959. Water mass properties of the Straits of Florida and related waters. Bull. Mar. Sci. 9 (1): 1-52.
- WESB78A Westrum, B.L. and P.A. Meyers. 1978. Organic carbon content of seawater from over three Caribbean reefs. Bull. Mar. Sci. 28(1): 153-158.
- WILW73A Williams, W.G. 1973. Short-term variations of dissolved argon, oxygen and nitrogen in the salinity maximum of the Florida Current. Ph.D. Thesis, NOVA Univ., Ft. Lauderdale, FL, 85 pp.
- WIMS75A Wiman, S.K. and W.G. McKendree. 1975. Distribution of Halimeda plants and sediments on and around a patch reef near Old Rhodes Key, Florida. J. Sediment. Petrol. 45(2): 415-421.
- WOEW76A Woelkerling, W.J. 1976. South Florida benthic marine algae. Sedimenta V, Division of Marine Geology and Geophysics, RSMAS, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 145 pp.

- WRIR71A Wright, R.C. and W.W. Hay. 1971 The abundance and distribution of Foraminifers in a back reef environment, Molasses Reef, Florida. Pages 121-174 in: J.I. Jones and W.D. Bock, (eds.) A Symposium of Recent South Florida Foraminifera. Memoir 1, Miami Geological Society, 245 pp.
- YANW57A Yang, Won Tack. 1957. A systematic study of the Hyperiidean amphipoda of the families Hyperiidae, Dairellidae, and Phrosinidae in the Florida Current. M.S. Thesis, Univ. of Miami, Miami, FL, 101 pp.
- YENC60A Yentsch, C. S. 1960. The influence of phytoplankton pigments on the color of sea water. Deep Sea Res., 7.
- YONC63A Yonge, C.M. 1963. The biology of coral reefs. Pages 209-260 in: F.S. Russell (ed.), Advances in Marine Biology, Vol. 1, Academic Press, London and N.Y., 410 pp.
- ZEIW74A Zeiller, W. 1974. Tropical Marine Invertebrates of Southern Florida and the Bahama Islands. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., N.Y., London, Sydney, Toronto, 132 pp.
- ZEIW75A Zeiller, W. 1975. Tropical Marine Fishes of South Florida and the Bahama Islands. A.S. Barnes & Co., Inc., Cranbury, N.J., 127 pp.

Appendix C
KEY WORD INDEX

<u>Acetabularia antillana</u>	MARD75A
<u>Acropora cervicornis</u>	ANTA73A, ANTA77A, DAVG77A, GILM76A, JAAW74A, JAAW74B, KAUL77A, MITH78A, SHIE66A, SHIE72A, THOJ79A
<u>Acropora palmata</u>	ANTA77A, JAAW74A, JAAW74B, JAAW79A, MITH78A, SHIE63A, SHIE77A
<u>Agaricia agaricites</u>	THOJ79A
Ajax Reef	CHER69A, VOSG73A
Algae	COLP78A, CROF70A, DAWC74A, JOSE55A, KAUL77A, MARD75A, PHIR59A, TAYW28A, TAYW60A, WOEW76A
Alligator Reef	CHER69A, DAVJ76A, DAVW67A, EMEA73A, FEDH63A, HURR62A, MCPB68A, ROSP77A, STAW68A, VARG68A
Amphinomidae	EBBN66A
Amphipods	YANW57A
<u>Amphora</u>	MILW77A
Angelfish	FEDH68A
Angelfish Creek	THOE35A
Aphroditidae	EBBN66A
<u>Asteroidea</u>	HESS78A
Barnes Sound	LEET75A, WANH69A
Bathymetry	HURR62A, MALR70A
<u>Beggiatoa</u>	GARP75A

Benthic Community Structure	BOHJ76A, BOHJ79A, HOLR78A, KOLM70A, MCPB68A, MCPB69A, MILW77A, STET50A, THOT69A, TURW72A, USDI76A, WRIR71A
Bibliography	BRIK78A, JOSE55A, MORJ55A, ROSP75A, SCHT78A, TABD71A, USDI76A, VOSG69A
Big Pine Key	BOHJ76A, BOHJ79A, DODJ73A, HAZB74A, KISD65A, SHIE77A
Big Pine Shoal	MITH78A
Biscayne Bay	BADR71A, JOSE55A, KELM69A, KOLM70A, LEET75A, MANJ75A, MATJ74A, MORJ55A, ROND77A, ROSP75A, SEGD71A, WANH69A
Biscayne National Monument	GILM76A, KOLM70A, SCHT78A, USDI76A, VOSG69A
Bluehead Wrasse	FEDH63A
Brewster Reef	SIMJ73A
<u>Campylodiscus</u>	MILW77A
Buttonwood Sound	LYNG66A
Canals	BOHJ76A, BOHJ79A, CHER73A, CHER74A, FLOR73A, MICJ73A
<u>Candacia</u> <u>pachydactyla</u>	JONE52A
Carbon, Organic	BANA74A, CHER69A, MATJ74A, WESB78A
Card Sound	BADR71A, EARC68A, LEET75A, MATJ74A, SEGD71A, WANH69A
Carysfort Reef	AGAA88A, ANTA74B, BUMD57A, DUSP74A, DUSP77A, DUSP77B, ENOP77A, HOFJ64A, HOFJ64B, HURR62A, JONR78A, MANJ75A, PARA73A, PERR68A, SHIE72A, SHIE77A, THOJ79A, VAUT18A
Cephalopods	CAIS73A, VOSG73B
Chaetodontidae	FEDH68A
Chlorophyll	ALEJ63A, CORE63A, MILS53A
Cold Water Source (CWS)	LEET77B
Coliform Bacteria	CHER73A
Conductivity	FLOR73A

Content Keys	CROF70A
Copper	ALEJ67A, CORE64A
Corals:	
Bioerosion	ANTA73A, HEIF75A, HUDJ77A, MITH78A, ROBP63A, SHIE72A
Bleaching	JAAW79A
Burial	THOJ79A
Chemical Composition	MEYP77A
Density Bands	DODR74A, DODR77A, DODR78A, EMIC78A, HUDJ76A, HUDJ77A
Disease	ANTA73A, ANTA77A, DUSP77B, GARP75A
Distribution	KISD65A
Growth	BUDR76A, DODR74A, DODR74B, DODR77A, DODR78A, GLAE78A, HOFJ64B, JAAW74A, MITH78A, SHIE66A, SHIE72A, SMIJ74A, WEBJ77A, VAUT11A, VAUT17A
Identification Guide	SMIF48A
Mortality	ANTA73A, ANTA74A, ANTA74B, ANTA77A, BANA74A, DODR77A, DUSP77A, DUSP77B, GARP75A, HUDJ76A, JAAW74B, OTTB72A, SHIE72A, THOJ79A
Predation	ANTA73A
Thermal Stress	ANTA77A, JAAW79A, JONR76A, SHIE66A, SHIE72A, VAUT17A
Trans-plantation	MARJ74A, SHIE72A
Coral Reefs:	
Anchor Damage	DAVG77A, DUSP77A
Artificial Reefs	JONJ77A, VOSG63A
Community Structure	AGAA88A, ALEW75A, ANTA74B, ANTA78A, DAVJ76A, DAVW67A, DUSP74A, DUSP76A, EBBN66A, EMEA73A, FEDH63A, FEDH68A, GINR74A, GORT79A, HEIF75A, KAUL77A, KISD77A, LOYY76A, MCPB69A, MILW77A, MONR77A, MOOW57A, OTTB72A, SPRV62A, STAW68A, STED77A, THOM77A, USDC73A, WRIR71A

Damage	ANTA73A, ANTA77A, BALM67A, BANA74A, DODR77A, DUSP77A, GARP75A, OTTB72A, PERR68A, WEIM77A
Development	GILM76A, JONJ77A, SHIE77A
Dispersal	GILM76A, SHIE72A
Distribution	DODJ73A, ENOP77A, GINR64B, HOFJ74A, MARD77A, VAUT17A
Health	ANTA73A, ANTA74A, ANTA74B, ANTA77A, ANTA78A, BANA74A, DODR77A, GARP75A, GRIG74C, JONR76A, THOL79A, USDC73A, VOSG73A, WEIM77A
Patch Reefs	BALM67A, EBBN66A, GILM76A, GINR74A, GRIG74A, GRIG74B, JONJ63A, JONJ77A, SPRV62A, STED77A, WIMS75A
Recruitment	DUSP77B
Reviews, Symposia	BATR71A, GORT79A, GREA74A, JOHR72A, JOHR75A, JONO73A, JONO76A, MILJ73A, MUKC72A, MULH69A, STOD78A, UNIV77A, WELJ57A, YONC63A
Stabilization	GILM76A
Topography	AGAA88A, ENOP77A, GORT79A, HOFJ64A, MULH69A, SHIE63A, SHIE77A, THOM74A
<u>Coralliophila</u> <u>abbreviata</u>	OTTB72A
Crocker Reef	DAVJ76A
Currents	AGAA88A, BROD75A, BROI75A, BROS66A, CARP76A, CLAE67A, DAWC74A, GOMD76A, GOOH61A, JONJ63A, LEET72A, LEET75A, LEET75B, LEET77B, LEET77C, MAYD75A, MOOC77A, NIIP73A, OPRD73A, PLAR74A, RICW69A, ROUL76A, SCHW66A, SMIJ68A, STUW71A, TABD58A, VAUT35A, WARG69A
Dairellidae	YANW57A
Damselfish	EMEA73A, KAUL77A
Deuteromycetes	THOT69A
Diatoms	MILW77A, MONR77A
<u>Dichocoenia</u> <u>stokesi</u>	ANTA77A, HEIF75A, JAAW74B, THOJ79A
<u>Dictyosphaeria</u> <u>cavernosa</u>	BANA74A

Dinoflagellates	SIMJ72A
<u>Diploneis</u>	MILW77A
<u>Diploria clivosa</u>	HEIF75A, JAAW74A
<u>Diploria labyrinthiformis</u>	DODR74A, DODR78A, GARP75A
<u>Diploria strigosa</u>	GARP75A, HEIF75A, JAAW74B, SHIE72A
Dredging	DODR77A, FLOR73A, GRIG74A, GRIG74B, GRIG74C, TABD58A
Drilling Mud	THOJ79A
Dry Tortugas	DAVG77A, DUSP76A, JONR78A, LONW41A, MEYP77A, MITH78A, PARA73A, SHIE77A, TAYW28A, THOE35A, THOM77A, VAUT11A, VAUT18A, WESB78A
Echinoderms	CHER69A, HESS78A, KISD77A, MCPB68A, MCPB69A
<u>Echinometra lucunter</u>	MCPB69A
<u>Echinometra viridis</u>	MCPB69A
Elbow Reef	ANTA74B, BALM67A, HANK72A, MANJ75A, USDC73A
<u>Eucheuma</u>	DAWC74A
<u>Eucidaris tribuloides</u>	MCPB68A
<u>Eunice schemacephala</u>	EBBN66A
<u>Eunicea tourneforti</u>	SMIJ74A
Eunicidae	EBBN66A
<u>Eupomacentrus planifrons</u>	KAUL77A
Eutrophication	BANA74A, WEIM77A
<u>Favia fragum</u>	KISD65A
Fishes:	DAVJ76A, DAVW67A, FEDH63A, FEDH68A, LONW41A, SPRV62A
Census	ALEW75A, JONR78A, STAW68A, THOM77A
Disease	USDC73A, VOSG73A
Identification Guides	BOHJ68A, RANJ68A, ZEIW75A

Flare	HANK72A, USDC73A
Florida Bay	FLEJ62A, GINR56A, GINR64A, GOOH61A, MANJ75A, MATJ74A, ROSP77A, TURW72A
Florida Current	BROD75A, BROI75A, CLAE67A, CORE63A, CORE64A, JONE52A, LEET72A, LEET77A, LEET77B, MAYD75A, MILS53A, MOOC77A, NIIP73A, OBRE67A, OWRH67A, PLAR74A, RICW69A, SCHW66A, SMIJ68A, STUW71A, YANW57A
Florida Current, fluctuations	BROD75A, BSHL57A, LEET72A, LEET75B, LEET77A, LEET77B, LEET77C, MOOC77A, NIIP73A, SMIJ68A
Florida Straits	ALEJ63A, ALEJ67A, BROS66A, CAIS73A, CHUJ74A, DEVT69A, GOMD76A, HURR62A, MALR70A, MANF70A, MILD62A, QUIJ77A, RICW69A, VARG68A, WENM59A
Foraminifera	MOOW57A, ROSP77A, STED77A, WRIR71A
Fowey Rocks	ALEJ67A, BROS66A, BROD75A, BUMD57A, CHER69A, CLAE67A, DEVT69A, DOLR18A, MANJ75A, MOOC77A, OBRE67A, PARA33A, SCHW66A, VARG68A, VAUT18A
French Reef	JONR78A, MCPB68A, MCPB69A, MULH69A
Fungi	THOT69A
Gastropoda	OTTB72A, QUIJ77A, TURW72A
<u>Gorgonia ventalina</u>	SMIJ74A
Gorgonians	CAIS76A, JAAW74B, OPRD73A, SMIJ74A
Grecian Rocks	ALEW75A, ANTA74B
Gulf of Mexico	GALP54A
Gulf Water	JONE52A, MILS53A
<u>Halimeda</u>	MARD75A, WIMS75A
Hawk Channel	GRIG74A, MANJ75A, PERR68A, SHIE66A, VAUT35A
Hen and Chickens Reef	ANTA74A, ANTA74B, ANTA77A, EMIC78A, HEIF75A, HUDJ76A, HUDJ77A, MANJ75A, THOL79A, VOSG73A
Hermit Crabs	HAZB74A
<u>Hermodice</u> <u>carunculata</u>	ANTA73A, ANTA77A, OTTB72A, SHIE76A
Holocanthus	FEDH68A

Hogfish	DAVJ76A
Hurricanes	BALM67A, NEUC78A, PERR68A, SHIE72A
Hyperiididae	YANW57A
Identification Guides	BOHJ68A, CAIS76A, COLP78A, HESS78A, OWRH67A, RANJ68A, SMIF48A, TAYW28A, TAYW60A, VOSG73B, VOSG76A, WOEW76A, ZEIW74A, ZEIW75A
Indicator Species	JONE52A, SHIE66A, THOW72A
Invertebrates, Identification Guides	COLP78A, VOSG76A, ZEIW74A
Iron	CORE64A
Key Largo	CHER74A, CORE64A, FLOR73A, GRIG74A, GRIG74B, GRIG74C
Key Largo Dry Rocks	ALWE75A, ANTA74B, BALM67A, DUSP77A, HOFJ64A, PERR68A, SHIE63A, SHIE66A, SHIE72A
Key West	BROI75A, CHUJ74A, GOLJ73A, JINV69A, LITE72A, MILS53A, VAUT18A, WEBJ77A
<u>Lachnolaimus</u> <u>maximus</u>	DAVJ76A
Lanternfish	DEVT69A
Lobster	DAWC51A, LITE72A, SMIF58A
Long Key	BOYB72A
Long Reef	MCPB68A, MCPB69A, SHIE77A, USDC73A
Looe Key	ANTA78A, KISD77A, MITH78A, STED77A
Loop Current	MARD77A
Lyngbia	OTTB72A
Lysaretidae	EBBN66A
<u>Manicina areolata</u>	HEIF75A, KISD65A
Margot Fish Shoal	EBBN66A, JONJ63A, MCPB68A, MCPB69A, ROBP63A, VOSG63A
Marquesas	PHIR59A, THOE35A
Maryland Shoal	KISD77A

Mastogloia	MILW77A
Matecumbe Key	EBAW75A
<u>Meandrina meandrites</u>	JAAW72A
<u>Meoma ventricosa</u>	CHER69A
Metals	ALEJ63A, ALEJ67A, CHER74A, FLOR73A, MANJ75A, SEGD71A
Methodology	ALEW75A, AMER75A, BOHJ76A, BOHJ79A, JONR78A, KELM69A, NATI72A, STOD78A, THOM77A
Miami Terrace	LEET77B, PLAR74A
<u>Millepora complanata</u>	JAAW79A
Molasses Key	DAWC74A
Molasses Reef	ANTA74B, BALM67A, BANJ59A, BOYB72A, CHER69A, ENOP77A, HOFJ64A, HURR62A, JONR78A, MANJ75A, MCPB68A, MILW77A, MONR77A, MULH69A, PERR68A, ROSP77A, SHIE63A, SPRV62A, THOM74A, THOT69A, WRIR71A
Molluscs	OTTB72A, QUI77A, TURW72A
Monitoring (see Remote Sensing)	GOOH61A, KELM69A, KOLM70A, MATJ74A, ROSP75A, SEGD71A
<u>Montastrea annularis</u>	ANTA77A, DODR74A, DODR78A, EBBN66A, EMIC78A, HEIF75A, HOFJ64B, HUDJ77A, JAAW74A, JAAW79A, RAUL77A, SHIE72A, THOJ79A, WEBJ77A
<u>Montastrea cavernosa</u>	WEBJ77A
Mosquito Bank	HOFJ64A, MANJ75A, MULH69A, ROSP77A, SPRV62A, THOT69A
<u>Muricea atlantica</u>	SMIJ74A
Myctophidae	DEVT69A
Mytilidae	HEIF75A
Newfound Harbor Key	DODJ73A, STED77A
Nickel	CORE64A
Nitrogen/Nitrates	BSHL57A, CHER73A, CHER74A, DAWC74A, JONJ63A, MICJ73A, MILS53A, OPRD73A, SIMJ73A
Nitrogen Fixation	GORT79A
Nutrients	CHER74A, CORE63A, DAWC74A, FLOR73A, JONJ63A, MICJ73A, MILS53A, SEGD71A, SIMJ73A, SMIF50A

Octopus	VOSG73B
Oil Pollution	CHAE76A, DEUM77A, FANJ74A, STUH74A
Old Rhodes Key	HOLR78A, WIMS75A
Ophiuroids	KISD77A
<u>Oscillatoria</u> <u>submembranacea</u>	ANTA73A, ANTA7A, DUSP77B
Oxygen, Dissolved	BSHL57A, CHER74A, CHUJ74A, FLOR73A, GOMD76A, GOOH61A, JONJ63A, MICJ73A, OPRD73A, SMIF50A, WENM59A,
Pacific Reef	HANK72A, MANJ75A, ROSP77A, USDC73A
Paguridae	HAZB74A
<u>Panulirus argus</u>	DAWC51A, LITE72A, SMIF58A
Pelican Shoal	KISD77A
<u>Penicillus</u>	MARD75A, STED77A, STOK67A
Pesticides	CHER74A, ETOM74A, MCEF79A
pH	CHER74A, DAWC74A, FLOR73A, HOLR78A, JONJ63A, LYNG66A, SEGD71A
Phosphorus/Phosphates	ALEJ88A, BSHL57A, CHER73A, CHER74A, CHUJ74A, DAWC74A, GOMD76A, MICJ73A, MILS53A, OPRD73A, SIMJ73A, WENM59A
Photography, Aerial (See Remote Sensing)	BALM67A, ENOP77A, HOFJ64A, JINV69A, KELM69A, KOLM69A, MULH69A, PERR68A, SHIE63A, THOM74A, TURR76A
Photography, Underwater	ALWE75A, BALM67A, BOHJ76A, BOHJ79A, DODJ73A, ENOP77A, HOFJ64A, MITH78A, MULH69A, PERR68A, SHIE63A, SHIE66A
Phrosinidae	YANW57A
Phytoplankton	BSHL57A, MILS53A, SIMJ73A, SMIF50A, VARG68A, YENC60A
Plantation Key	BOYB72A, MICJ73A
<u>Plexaura homomalla</u>	SMIJ74A
<u>Plexaurella dichotoma</u>	SMIJ74A
<u>Podocystis</u>	MILW77A

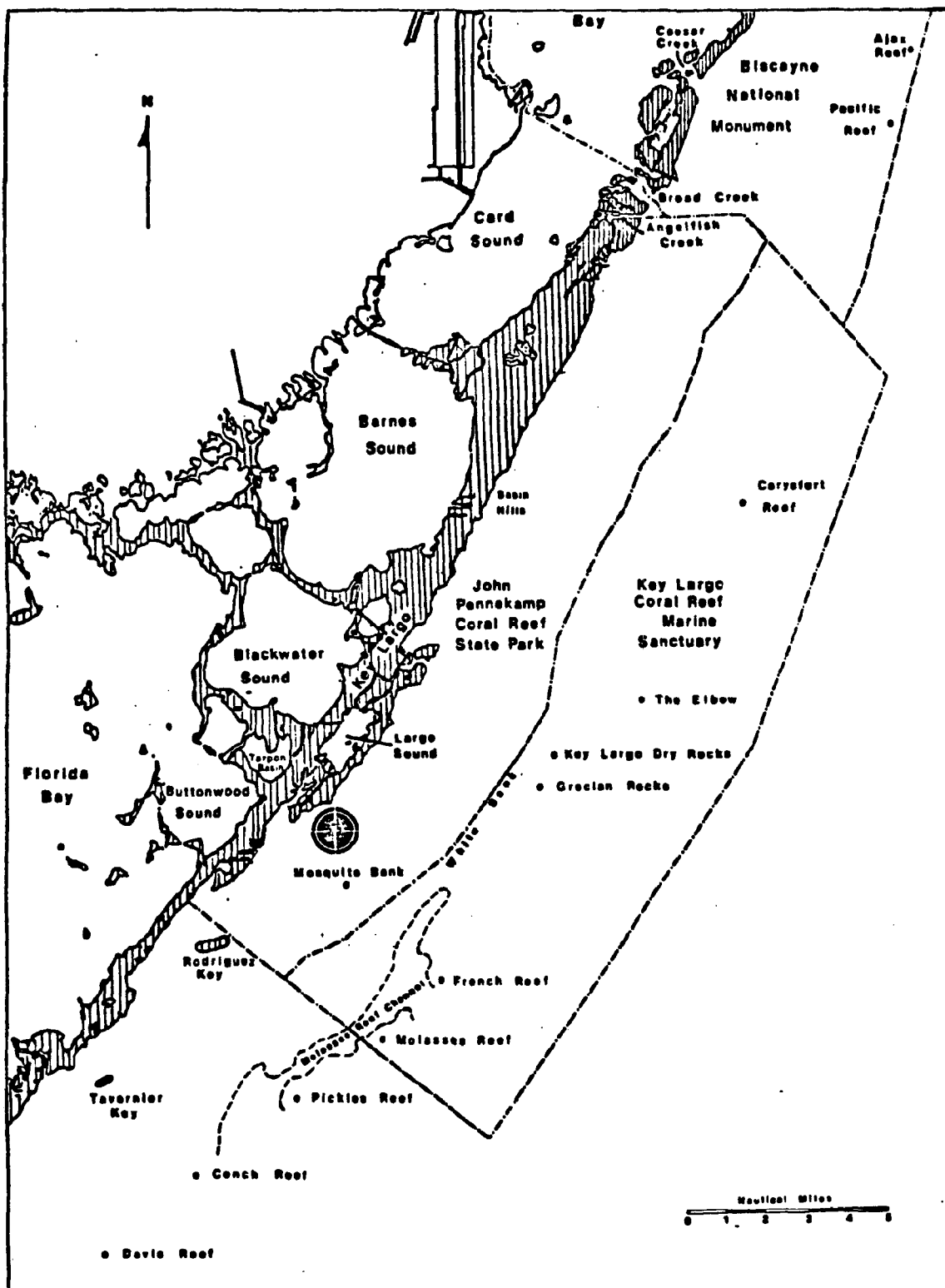
Pollution	BADR71A, BANA74A, CHAE76A, DEUM77A, FANJ74A, GALJ76A, JOHR72A, JOHR75A, JONR76A, KELM69A, MANF70A, STUH74A, THOL79A, WEIM77A
Polychaetes	EBBN66A, HEIF75A, OTTB72A
Polynoidae	EBBN66A
Pomacentridae	EMEA73A
Pomadasyidae	DAVW67A
<u>Porites astreoides</u>	THOJ79A
<u>Porites divaricata</u>	THOJ79A
<u>Porites furcata</u>	THOJ79A
<u>Porites porites</u>	KISD65A
Pourtales Terrace	GOMD76A, MILD62A
Primary Production	CORE63A
<u>Pseudoplexaura porosa</u>	SMIJ74A
<u>Pseudopterogorgia americana</u>	SMIJ74A
Quinaldine	JAAW74B
Ragged Keys	TABD58A
Red Reef	OPRD73A
Remote Sensing	BADP65A, BARE76A, BELR72A, CARP76A, CROT71A, DEUM77A, DUNS65A, ESTJ74A, EWIG64A, FANJ74A, GALJ76A, GORH74A, GORH75A, JOHR75B, KELM69A, KLEV73A, KLEV73B, KOLM70A, KOZM62A, KRIH74A, LINJ76A, MAUG74A, MCAE65A, PROJ75A, ROND77A, ROSD68A, ROSD79A, ROUL76A, SABF78A, SCHE76A, SPEM73A, STID74A, STRA69A, STUH74A, THOM74A, WARG69A, YENC60A
Rodriguez Key	BOYB72A, GINR64A, GINR74A, MARD75A, ROSP77A, STOK67A, THOE35A, TURR76A, VAUT35A, WRIR71A
Rotenone	JAAW74B
Salinity	ALEJ63A, BSHL57A, CHER74A, CHUJ74A, DAWC74A, DOLR18A, GOOH61A, HOLR78A, JONJ63A, LEET75A, LYNG66A, MICJ73A, MILS53A, OPRD73A, SEGD71A, SMIF50A, TABD58A, VARG68A, VAUT17A, WENM59A

Sambo Reef	JAAW74A, JAAW74B, JAAW79A, KISD77A, MILW77A, MONR77A, SMIJ74A
Sand Key	KISD77A
<u>Sargassum</u>	THOT69A
Scleractinia	See Corals
Sclerospongiae	DUSP76A
Sedimentation	DODR74B, DODR77A, LOYY76A, VAUT17A, THOJ79A
Sediments:	ATWD70A, CHER79A, JOHR75B, MANJ75A, MONR77A, MULH69A, SEGD71A, WIMS75A
Cementation	BOYB72A, HATD78A
Composition	BANJ59A, EARC68A, EBAW75A, ENOP77A, FLEJ62A, GINR56A, GINR64A, GINR74A, GOMD76A, JINV69A, MARD75A, MILD62A, MITH78A, STOK67A, THOE35A, TURR76A, WANH69A
Grain Size Distribution	CHER69A, DODJ73A, LYNG66A, MITH78A
Transport	BALM67A, ENOP77A, MILD62A, PERR68A
Sewage	FLOR74A, WEIM77A
<u>Siderastrea siderea</u>	ANTA77A, JAAW74B, KISD65A
<u>Siderastrea radians</u>	HEIF75A, KISD65A
Snake Creek	MICJ73A
Soldier Key	VOSG55A
<u>Solenastrea hyades</u>	ANTA77A
Sombrero Reef	BUMD57A, CLAE67A, DEVT69A, GINR56A, MILW77A, MONR77A, MOOW57A, OBRE67A, PARA73A, RICW69A
Species Lists	CROF70A, HOFJ64A, LONW41A, PHIR59A, ROBP63A, ROSP77A, STAW68A, TABD58A, TURW72A, USDI76A, VOSG55A, VOSG69A
Spionidae	HEIF75A
Sponges	HEIF75, ADUSP76A
Squids	CAIS73A, VOSG73B
Starfish	HESS78A

Succession	JONJ77A, KAUL77A, VOSG63A
Sugarloaf Key	ATWD70A
Sulfides	CHER69A, CHER74A
Summerland Key	CHER73A, HAZB74A
Suspended Solids	DODR74B, KLEV73A, KLEV73B, KRIH74A, MANF70A, PROJ75A, PROJ76A
Tagging Experiments	DAWC51A, LITE72A, SPRV62A
<u>Temora stylifera</u>	JONE52A
Temperature	ALEJ63A, BSHL57A, BUMD57A, CHUJ74A, CLAE67A, DAWC74A, EMIC78A, EWIG64A, FLOR73A, GOLJ73A, GOMD76A, GOOH61A, HOLR78A, HUDJ76A, JAAW79A, JONJ63A, KOLM70A, LEET77B, LYNG66A, MAYD75A, MICJ73A, MILS53A, OPRD73A, PARA33A, SEGD71A, SHIE66A, SMIF50A, SPRV62A, TABD58A, VARG68A, VAUT17A, VAUT18A, WARG69A, WENM59A
Tennessee Reef	GINR56A
Territoriality	SPRV62A
<u>Thalassia</u>	BRIK78A, GRIG74A, LYNG66A, MILW77A, MONR77A, PERR68A, STED77A
<u>Thalassoma bifasciatum</u>	FEDH63A
Tidal Banks	ATWD70A, EBAW75A, JINV69A
Tides	SMIJ68A, VAUT35A
Toxicity	JAAW74B, THOJ79A
Transmittance	HANK72A
<u>Triceratium</u>	MILW77A
Triumph Reef	CHER69A, GINR56A, KELM69A, MANJ75A, MOOW57A, SMIF50A, THOT69A, VOSG73A
Trochidae	QUIJ77A
Turbidity	BANA74A, BSHL57A, CHER74A, DODR74B, DODR77A, FLOR73A, GRIG74A, GRIG74B, GRIG74C, KLEV73A, KLEV73B, KRIH74A, LOYY76A, MANF70A, MANJ75A, PROJ75A, PROJ76A, ROND77A

Urbanization	BANA74A, FLOR74A, MITH78A, WEIM77A
Water Quality	ALEJ63A, ALEJ67A, AMER75A, BSHL57A, BUMD57A, CHER73A, CHER74A, DAWC74A, FLOR73A, GOOH61A, GRIG74A, GRIG74B, GRIG74C, HANK72A, HOLR78A, JONJ63A, LYNG66A, MANJ75A, MATJ74A, MICJ73A, MILS53A, NATI72A, OPRD73A, PARA33A, SCHK78A, SEGD71A, SHIE66A, SIMJ73A, SMIF50A, TABD58A, USEP72A, VARG68A, VAUT18A
Waterspouts	GOLJ73A
White Bank	BALM67A, ENOP77A, HATD78A, PERR68A
Wind	BROD75A, GOOH61A, LEET75A, SMIJ68A
Wrecks	DUSP77A
Yucatan Water	JONE52A, MILS53A
Zonation	CROF70A, KISD77A, MILW77A, MOOW57A, ROSP77A, STET50A, TABD58A, VOSG55A, WIMS75A
Zooplankton	JONE52A, MILS53A, OWRH67A, SMIF50A
Zooxanthellae	JAAW79A

Appendix D
UNPUBLISHED WATER QUALITY DATA
1974 - 1979
FLA. DEPT. ENVIRON. REGUL.



Location of D.E.R. Station 28.04.0975

STATE OF FLORIDA
WATER QUALITY DATA REPORT OF SELECTED STATIONS

DATA REQUESTED BY SIEVE LANGLEY
FOR STATION 28-04-0975
09/14/79 FILE 00193

STATION DATE TIME DEPTH AGENCY

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

28-04-0975 08/20/74 1115 1.0 S EAST

STORY DATE

AGENCY

DEPTH

TIME

DATE

STATION

28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	1.0	S EAST	01	FECAL COLI MF	LT	1	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		SALT WATER SAMPLE - MID-DEPTH			
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		TURBIDITY JCU	LT	25.0	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		TURBIDITY FTU		9.0	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		COLOR	LT	5	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		COND		4900	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		PH LAB		6.90	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		PH LAB		7.8	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		ALKALINITY		101	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		ACIDITY		14	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		NES SUSP		0	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		N ORGANIC		.000	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		NH3 N TOT		.000	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		C UMG		2.0	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		CU SUSP	LT	1	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		CU DISS	LT	50	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		FE FEMOUS	LT	100	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		PH	LT	20	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	7.0	S EAST		ZN	LT	100	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	13.0	S EAST	01	SALT WATER SAMPLE-BOTTOM			
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	13.0	S EAST		TEMP WATER		29.5	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	13.0	S EAST		UO		6.2	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/17/74	1110	13.0	S EAST		PH		7.70	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	1.0	S EAST	01	SALT WATER SAMPLE-TOP CLOUD C			
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	1.0	S EAST	02	OVLM-203		25.5	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	1.0	S EAST		TEMP WATER		10.0	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	1.0	S EAST		WIND VELOCITY		90	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	1.0	S EAST		WIND DIRECTION		6.0	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	1.0	S EAST		UO		1	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	1.0	S EAST		COLT MF	LT	1	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	1.0	S EAST		FECAL COLI MF	LT	1	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST	01	SALT WATER SAMPLE - MID-DEPTH			
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		TURBIDITY JCU	LT	25.0	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		COLOR		5300	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		COND		7.4	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		PH LAB		831	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		ALKALINITY		11	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		ACIDITY		3	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		NES SUSP		.120	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		N ORGANIC		.150	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		NH3 N TOT		.002	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		NH3 N		.030	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		P TOT		.010	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		C UMG		5.0	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		CU SUSP	LT	5	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		CU DISS	LT	50	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		FE		200	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		PH	LT	50	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		ZN	LT	100	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	9.0	S EAST		P OPTMO		.010	01/20/77
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	17.0	S EAST	01	SALT WATER SAMPLE-BOTTOM			
28.04.0975	10/15/74	1050	17.0	S EAST		TEMP WATER		25.5	01/20/77

92

[illegible]

STATION

DATE

TIME

DEPTH

AGENCY

STUDY DATE

28.04.0975	03/07/75	1130	5.0	S EAST	LOAD	PM CAR	STUDY	01/20/77
28.04.0975	03/07/75	1130	5.0	S EAST	ALCALINITY		7.0	01/20/77
28.04.0975	03/07/75	1130	5.0	S EAST	ACIDITY		143	01/20/77
28.04.0975	03/07/75	1130	5.0	S EAST	WFS SUSP		51	01/20/77
28.04.0975	03/07/75	1130	5.0	S EAST	N ORGANIC		1	01/20/77
28.04.0975	03/07/75	1130	5.0	S EAST	NH3 N TOT		.020	01/20/77
28.04.0975	03/07/75	1130	5.0	S EAST	NH2 + NO3 N		.030	01/20/77
28.04.0975	03/07/75	1130	5.0	S EAST	C ORG		.210	03/20/76
28.04.0975	03/07/75	1130	5.0	S EAST	CU SUSP	LT	4.5	01/20/77
28.04.0975	03/07/75	1130	5.0	S EAST	CU DISS	LT	10	01/20/77
28.04.0975	03/07/75	1130	5.0	S EAST	FE		250	01/20/77
28.04.0975	03/07/75	1130	5.0	S EAST	ZN	LT	10	01/20/77
28.04.0975	03/07/75	1130	5.0	S EAST	COLI MP		1	03/20/76
28.04.0975	03/07/75	1130	5.0	S EAST	FECAL COLI MP	LT	1	03/20/76
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	0.0	S EAST	SAMPLE 0475-10	WIND 20-25 135		
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	0.0	S EAST	WINDS; TIDE-1; CLOUD 25			
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	0.0	S EAST	TEMP WATER		25.0	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	0.0	S EAST	WIND DIRECTION		135	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	0.0	S EAST	CLOUD		5000	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	0.0	S EAST	PH		6.6	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	0.0	S EAST			0.10	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	0.0	S EAST	TIDE DIRECTION		1	
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	16.0	S EAST	SAMPLE 0475-10	WIND 20-25 1		
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	16.0	S EAST	WINDS; TIDE 1; CLOUD 2			
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	16.0	S EAST	TEMP WATER		25.5	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	16.0	S EAST	WIND DIRECTION		135	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	16.0	S EAST	CLOUD		5000	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	16.0	S EAST	PH		6.5	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	16.0	S EAST			0.00	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1050	16.0	S EAST	TIDE DIRECTION		1	
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	SAMPLE 01P			
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	SAMPLE SAMPLE - MID-DEPTH			
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	WINDS; TIDE 1; CLOUD 25			
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	AGENCY COLLECT		0093	03/20/76
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	WIND DIRECTION		135	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	TURBIDITY JCU		2.5	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	COLOR		20	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	PM CAR		7.9	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	ALCALINITY		140	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	ACIDITY		23	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	N ORGANIC		.760	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	NH3 N TOT		.100	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	NH2 + NO3 N	LT	.010	03/20/76
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	P TOT	LT	.100	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	C ORG		3.0	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	CU SUSP	LT	10	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	CU DISS	LT	150	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	FE		10	01/20/77
28.04.0975	04/10/75	1115	0.5	S EAST	PH		10	01/20/77

[illegible]

STATION DATE TIME DEPTH AGENCY SURVEY DATE

28-04-0975	07/10/75	1137	1.0	S EAST	COND	52000	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1137	1.0	S EAST	PH	5.8	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1137	1.0	S EAST	TEMP WATER	7.00	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1137	1.0	S EAST	TIDE DIRECTION	1	
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1137	1.0	S EAST	TIDE LEVEL	1.0	
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1139	12.0	S EAST	SAMPLE NO. 0975-13		
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1139	12.0	S EAST	TEMP WATER	30.0	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1139	12.0	S EAST	WIND VELOCITY	10.0	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1139	12.0	S EAST	COND	52000	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1139	12.0	S EAST	WIND DIRECTION	157	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1139	12.0	S EAST	PH	5.8	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1139	12.0	S EAST	TIDE DIRECTION	7.00	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1139	12.0	S EAST	TIDE LEVEL	1.0	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	SALT WATER SAMPLE		
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	SAMPLE NO. 0975-13		
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	WIND VELOCITY	10.0	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	WIND DIRECTION	157	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	COND	20	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	PH	8.0	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	ALCALINITY	131	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	ACTIVITY	5	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	WES SUSP	2	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	COND	1.0	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	COND SUSP	1	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	CU DISS	10	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	FE	200	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	PH	10	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	COND	10000	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	CULI MP	1	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	TIDE DIRECTION	1	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1145	6.0	S EAST	TIDE LEVEL	1.0	01/20/77
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	SAMPLE NO. 0975-14		
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	TEMP WATER	30.0	10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	WIND VELOCITY	10.0	10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	COND	157	10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	WIND DIRECTION	7.5	10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	PH	8.10	10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	TIDE DIRECTION	1	10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	TIDE LEVEL	1.0	10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	SAMPLE NO. 0975-14		
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	TEMP WATER	30.5	10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	WIND VELOCITY	10.0	10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	COND	157	10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	WIND DIRECTION	7.5	10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	PH	8.10	10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	TIDE DIRECTION	1	10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1205	1.0	S EAST	TIDE LEVEL	1.0	10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1215	5.5	S EAST	SALT WATER SAMPLE, SAMPLE 0097		
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1215	5.5	S EAST	5-14		
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1215	5.5	S EAST	AGENCY COLLECT	0093	03/20/76
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1215	5.5	S EAST	COND SUSP		10/20/75
28-04-0975	07/10/75	1215	5.5	S EAST	CU DISS		03/20/76

STATION DATE

STATION DATE TIME DEPTH AGENCY

STATION	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	AGENCY	PR	WATER SAMPLE MID-DEPTH	LT	ICU	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1215	5.5	S EAST	01	TURBIDITY JCU			10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		COLOH		1.5	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		PH LAM		45	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		ALCALINITY		1.9	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		ACTIVITY		122	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		WES SUSP		13	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		N ORGANIC		22	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		AMJ M TOT		.360	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		NO2 + NO3 M		.050	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		P TOT		.100	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		COLI MF		.030	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		FECAL COLI MF		1	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		P UNTHO		1	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST	01	SAMPLE NO. 0975-15 SALINE		.030	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		TEMP WATER		29.5	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		WIND VELOCITY		11.0	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		WIND DIRECTION		135	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		COND		55000	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		DO		6.0	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		PH		7.70	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		TIDE DIRECTION		1	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		TIDE LEVEL		.8	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST	01	SAMPLE NO. 0975-15 SALINE		29.5	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		TEMP WATER		11.0	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		WIND VELOCITY		135	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		WIND DIRECTION		54500	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		DO		5.9	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		PH		7.80	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		TIDE DIRECTION		1	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		TIDE LEVEL		.8	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST	01	SEDIMENT SAMPLE WATER 60°C: 1			10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST	02	9-09 1-11M 103°C: 93.50			10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		NO2 M DISS		.150	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		NO2 + NO3 M		2.080	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST	01	WATER SAMPLE 0975			10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		AGENCY COLLECT			10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		TURBIDITY JCU		8093	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		ALCALINITY		133	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		WES SUSP		2	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		N ORGANIC		.320	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		AMJ M TOT		.050	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		NO2 + NO3 M		.010	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		P TOT		.350	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		CU SUSP			10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		CU DASS			10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		PH		5000	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		COLI MF		1	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		FECAL COLI MF		1	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		P UNTHO		.300	10/28/75
28-04-0975	08/07/75	1218	5.5	S EAST		LA BOT		5453.90	10/28/75

28.04.0975	11/13/75	1200	5.0	S EAST	01	SAMPLE NO. 0475-17 SALINE MID			
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1200	5.0	S EAST	02	DEPTH			
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1200	5.0	S EAST		TURBIDITY JCU	3.3		04/09/76
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1200	5.0	S EAST		ALKALINITY	134		04/09/76
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1200	5.0	S EAST		RES SUSP	7		04/09/76
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1200	5.0	S EAST		FECAL COLI MP	1		04/09/76
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1200	11.0	S EAST	01	SAMPLE NO. 0475-17 SALINE			
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1200	11.0	S EAST		WIND VELOCITY	10.0		04/09/76
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1200	11.0	S EAST		WIND DIRECTION	135		04/09/76
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1200	11.0	S EAST		COND	57		04/09/76
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1200	11.0	S EAST		DO	6.2		04/09/76
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1200	11.0	S EAST		PH	7.90		04/09/76
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1200	11.0	S EAST		TIDE DIRECTION	2		
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1200	11.0	S EAST		TIDE LEVEL	1.0		
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1300	6.0	S EAST	01	MECU FT PIERCE 1300 11/10/75			
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1300	6.0	S EAST		M ORGANIC	.510		04/09/76
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1300	6.0	S EAST		NH3 N TOT	.060		04/09/76
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1300	6.0	S EAST		NO2 + NO3 N	.020		04/09/76
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1300	6.0	S EAST		P TOT	.040		04/09/76
28.04.0975	11/13/75	1300	6.0	S EAST		P ORTHO	.033		04/09/76
28.04.0975	12/06/75	1030	6.0	S EAST	01	SAMPLES HELD 72 HRS BEFORE ANALYSIS.			
28.04.0975	12/06/75	1030	6.0	S EAST	02	M ORGANIC	.360		04/29/76
28.04.0975	12/06/75	1030	6.0	S EAST		NH3 N TOT	.010		04/29/76
28.04.0975	12/06/75	1030	6.0	S EAST		P TOT	.010		04/29/76
28.04.0975	12/06/75	1030	6.0	S EAST		P ORTHO	.010		04/29/76
28.04.0975	12/06/75	1230	6.0	SU		COND	7.0		12/21/76
28.04.0975	12/06/75	1230	6.0	SU		FE			12/21/76
28.04.0975	01/12/76	1120	5.0	SU	01	P.A.S. SAMPLE 0475-10			
28.04.0975	01/12/76	1120	5.0	SU		M ORGANIC	.360		12/21/76
28.04.0975	01/12/76	1120	5.0	SU		NH3 N TOT	.020		12/21/76
28.04.0975	01/12/76	1120	5.0	SU		NO2 + NO3 N	.010		12/21/76
28.04.0975	01/12/76	1120	5.0	SU		P TOT	.019		12/21/76
28.04.0975	01/12/76	1120	5.0	SU		P ORTHO	.001		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1500	1.0	SU	01	P.A.S. SAMPLE 0475-20 SALINE -			
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1500	1.0	SU	02	TOT			
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1500	1.0	SU		TEMP WATER	16.5		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1500	1.0	SU		WIND VELOCITY	330.0		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1500	1.0	SU		WIND DIRECTION	15		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1500	1.0	SU		COND FIELD	56000		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1500	1.0	SU		DO PROBE	6.9		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1500	1.0	SU		PH	7.00		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1500	1.0	SU		TIDE DIRECTION	1		
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1500	1.0	SU		TIDE LEVEL	1.0		
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1505	11.5	SU	01	P.A.S. SAMPLE 00975-20 SALINE -			
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1505	11.5	SU	02	TOTUM			
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1505	11.5	SU		TEMP WATER	16.5		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1505	11.5	SU		WIND VELOCITY	330.0		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1505	11.5	SU		WIND DIRECTION	15		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1505	11.5	SU		COND FIELD	56500		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1505	11.5	SU		DO PROBE	6.8		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1505	11.5	SU		PH	6.80		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/09/76	1505	11.5	SU		TIDE DIRECTION	1		

STATION	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	ANALYST	TESTS	RESULTS	REMARKS	STORAGE DATE
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1505	11.5	50	01	FILE LEVEL	-	1.0
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.0	50		P.A.S. SAMPLE 80975-20		
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.0	50		W ORGANIC		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.0	50		W3 N TOT		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.0	50		W3 N		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.0	50		W3 N		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.0	50		P TOT		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.5	50	01	P.A.S. SAMPLE 80975-20 SALINE -		
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.5	50	02	MINIPLIN		
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.5	50		TURBIDITY FTU		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.5	50		COLOR		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.5	50		PH LAB		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.5	50		ALCALINITY		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.5	50		ACTIVITY		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.5	50		W3 SUSP		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.5	50		COLI MF		12/21/76
28.04.0975	02/04/76	1510	5.5	50		FECAL COLI MF		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1250	1.0	50	01	P.A.S. SAMPLE 80975-21		
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1250	1.0	50		TEMP WATER		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1250	1.0	50		WIND VELOCITY		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1250	1.0	50		WIND DIRECTION		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1250	1.0	50		TIDE STAGE		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1250	1.0	50		LOW FIELD		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1250	1.0	50		WIND PHASE		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1250	1.0	50		PH		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1250	1.0	50		TIDE DIRECTION		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1250	1.0	50		TIDE LEVEL		1.5
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1255	11.0	50	01	P.A.S. SAMPLE 80975-21		
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1255	11.0	50		TEMP WATER		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1255	11.0	50		WIND VELOCITY		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1255	11.0	50		WIND DIRECTION		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1255	11.0	50		TIDE STAGE		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1255	11.0	50		LOW FIELD		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1255	11.0	50		WIND PHASE		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1255	11.0	50		PH		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1255	11.0	50		TIDE DIRECTION		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1255	11.0	50		TIDE LEVEL		1.5
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1300	6.0	50	01	P.A.S. SAMPLE 80975-21		
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1300	6.0	50		TURBIDITY FTU		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1300	6.0	50		COLOR		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1300	6.0	50		PH LAB		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1300	6.0	50		ALCALINITY		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1300	6.0	50		ACTIVITY		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1300	6.0	50		W3 SUSP		12/21/76
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1300	6.0	50	01	P.A.S. - FEMMERAMP ST. PH. SAMPLE		
28.04.0975	03/04/76	1300	6.0	50	02	W3 N TOT		12/2

STATION DATE TIME DEPTH AGENCY SIGHTLY DATE

28.04.0975	04/12/76	1500	1.0	50	01	UO	P-H-S. SAMPLE 80975-	7.0	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1500	6.0	50			M ORGANIC		12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1500	6.0	50			MES N TOT	.160	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1500	6.0	50			AGENCY COLLECT	.010	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1500	6.0	50			MES + M03 M	.002	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1500	6.0	50			P TOT	.020	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1500	6.0	50			P UTHU	.020	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1510	10.0	50	01	UO	SALINE SAMPLE NO. 0975-22		
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1510	10.0	50			TEMP WATER	26.5	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1510	10.0	50			CONU	5500	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1510	10.0	50	01	UO	SALINE SAMPLE NO. 0975-22	7.0	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1515	5.0	50			LLCUU COVER	10	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1515	5.0	50			WIND VELOCITY	135.0	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1515	5.0	50			WIND DIRECTION	3	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1515	5.0	50			TURBIDITY FTU	2.5	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1515	5.0	50			COLOR		12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1515	5.0	50			PH LAB	7.6	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1515	5.0	50			ALKALINITY	125	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1515	5.0	50			ACTIVITY	7	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1515	5.0	50			MES SUSP	4	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1515	5.0	50			LOLI MF	1	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1515	5.0	50			FECAL COLI MF	1	12/21/76
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1515	5.0	50			TITR LEVEL	1.00	
28.04.0975	04/12/76	1515	5.0	50	01	UO	PLANKAMP ST. PH. - PMS SALINE		
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1200	1.0	50	02	UO	- SAMPLE 80975-23		
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1200	1.0	50			TEMP WATER	27.0	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1200	1.0	50			CONU FIELD	55100	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1200	1.0	50			UO PROBE	7.7	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1200	1.0	50			PH	8.40	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1205	9.0	50	01	UO	PLANKAMP ST. PH. - PMS SALINE		
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1205	9.0	50	02	UO	- SAMPLE 80975-23		
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1205	9.0	50			TEMP WATER	27.5	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1205	9.0	50			CONU FIELD	55100	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1205	9.0	50			UO PROBE	7.5	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1205	9.0	50			PH	8.40	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50	01	UO	PLANKAMP ST. PH. - PMS SALINE		
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50	02	UO	- SAMPLE 80975-23		
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50			TURBIDITY FTU	1.5	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50			COLOR	20	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50			PH LAB	8.2	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50			ALKALINITY	122	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50			ACTIVITY	8	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50			MES SUSP	2	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50			AS RUT	.00	09/09
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50			CU RUT	1.70	09/09
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50			CU RUT	3.00	09/09
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50			CO RUT	10.30	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50			CU RUT	2.60	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50			PH RUT	17.20	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50			MW RUT	6.00	12/21/76
28.04.0975	05/10/76	1215	9.0	50			AI RUT	13.80	12/21/76

Saline

STATION DATE TIME DEPTH AGENCY

28.04.0975	07/26/76	1215	6.0	50	WIND VELOCITY	135.0	12/21/76
28.04.0975	07/26/76	1215	6.0	50	WIND DIRECTION	10	12/21/76
28.04.0975	07/26/76	1215	6.0	50	TIDE STAGE	20.0	12/21/76
28.04.0975	07/26/76	1215	6.0	50	TURBIDITY FTU	3.6	12/21/76
28.04.0975	07/26/76	1215	6.0	50	COLOR		12/21/76
28.04.0975	07/26/76	1215	6.0	50	ALKALINITY	116	12/21/76
28.04.0975	07/26/76	1215	6.0	50	ACTIVITY	10	12/21/76
28.04.0975	07/26/76	1215	6.0	50	MES SUSP	3	12/21/76
28.04.0975	07/26/76	1215	6.0	50	C ORG	4.0	12/21/76
28.04.0975	07/26/76	1215	6.0	50	FE	500	12/21/76
28.04.0975	07/26/76	1215	6.0	50	COLI MF	1	12/21/76
28.04.0975	07/26/76	1215	6.0	50	FECAL COLI MF	1	12/21/76
28.04.0975	07/26/76	1215	6.0	50	TIDE DIRECTION	2	12/21/76
28.04.0975	07/26/76	1215	6.0	50	TIDE LEVEL	1.5	12/21/76
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	PERMANENT NETWORK SYSTEM SAMPLE		
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	C 80975-27		
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	TEMP WATER	28.5	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	8052	07/18/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	AGENCY ANALYZE	52	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	CLUQU COVER	50	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	WIND VELOCITY	23.0	07/18/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	WIND DIRECTION	135	07/18/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	TIDE STAGE	4000	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	TURBIDITY FTU	1.6	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	COLOR	9	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	LONG FIELD	53000	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	JO PROBE	5.9	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	PH	8.20	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	ALKALINITY	133	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	ACTIVITY	10	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	MES SUSP	1	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	COLI MF	1	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	FECAL COLI MF	1	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	TIDE DIRECTION	2	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1220	1.0	52	TIDE LEVEL	1.0	01/20/77
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	6.0	50	PERMANENT NETWORK SYSTEM		
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	6.0	50	W HUMANEL	.330	12/21/76
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	6.0	50	MMS M TOT	.010	12/21/76
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	6.0	50	NO. + NO3 N	.008	12/21/76
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	6.0	50	P TOT	.020	12/21/76
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	6.0	50	PRS: MFLALS DO SPECIFY TESTS T		
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	6.0	52	U DE HUM.		
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	6.0	52	TS TO BE HUM.		
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	8052	03/24/76
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	6.0	52	CO	8066	03/24/76
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	6.0	52	CU	10	03/24/76
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	6.0	52	FE	100	03/24/76
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	6.0	52	PR	10	03/24/76
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	6.0	52	ZN	160	03/24/76
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	11.0	52	PERMANENT NETWORK SYSTEM SAMPLE		
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	11.0	52	C 80975-27		
28.04.0975	09/15/76	1226	11.0	52	TEMP WATER	28.5	01/20/77

START DATE

STATION	DATE	TIME	ULPTM	AGENCY
---------	------	------	-------	--------

[illegible]

28.04.0975	10/20/76	1125	6.0	52	01	FE CAL COLI MF	1	01/20/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1125	1.0	52		P.N.S. SAMPLE #0975-29 SALINE		
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1125	1.0	52		TEMP WATER	24.0	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1125	1.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	8052	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1125	1.0	52		COND FIELD	52000	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1125	1.0	52		DO PROBE	6.0	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1125	1.0	52		PH	8.10	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1130	11.0	52	01	P.N.S. SAMPLE #0975-29 SALINE		
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1130	11.0	52		TEMP WATER	23.5	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1130	11.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	8052	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1130	11.0	52		COND FIELD	52000	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1130	11.0	52		DO PROBE	7.0	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1130	11.0	52		PH	8.20	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1200	6.0	52	01	P.N.S. SAMPLE NO. 0975-SALINE		
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1200	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	8052	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1200	6.0	52		N-ORGANIC	.100	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1200	6.0	52		NH3 N TOT	.020	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1200	6.0	52		P TOT	.020	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1200	6.0	52		CHL A	.00	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1200	6.0	52		CHL B	.00	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1200	6.0	52		CHL C	.00	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	50	01	P.N.S. SAMPLE #0975-29 SALINE		
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	50		WIND VELOCITY	135.0	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	50		WIND DIRECTION	3	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	50		TIDE STAGE	4200	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	50		TURBIDITY FTU	1.5	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	50		COLOR	3	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	50		PH LAB	8.0	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	50		WFS SUSP	1	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	50		COLI MF	1	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	50		FE CAL COLI MF	1	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	50		TIDE DIRECTION	1	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	50		TIDE LEVEL	1.0	04/01/77
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	52	01	P.N.S. SAMPLE #0975-29 SALINE		
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	8052	03/24/78
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	52		C ORB	4.0	03/24/78
28.04.0975	11/15/76	1210	6.0	52		FE	220	03/24/78
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1130	1.0	52	01	P.N.S. SAMPLE # 0975-30 SALINE		
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1130	1.0	52		TEMP WATER	23.0	04/01/77
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1130	1.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	8052	04/01/77
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1130	1.0	52		COND FIELD	54000	04/01/77
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1130	1.0	52		DO PROBE	6.2	04/01/77
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1135	10.0	52	01	P.N.S. SAMPLE NO. 0975-30 SALI		
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1135	10.0	52	02	NE		
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1135	10.0	52		TEMP WATER	22.5	04/01/77
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1135	10.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	8052	04/01/77
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1135	10.0	52		COND FIELD	55000	04/01/77
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1135	10.0	52		DO PROBE	6.4	04/01/77
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1140	6.0	52	01	P.N.S. SAMPLE NO. 0975-30 SALI		
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1140	6.0	52	02	NE		
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1140	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	8052	04/01/77
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1140	6.0	52		P TOT	.010	04/01/77
28.04.0975	12/20/76	1140	6.0	52		CHL B	.00	04/01/77

[illegible]

[illegible]

STATION

DATE

TIME

DEPTH

AGENCY

START DATE

28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	6.0	52	CHL A	LI	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	6.0	52	CHL B	LI	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	6.0	52	CHL C	LI	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	JOHN PENNERAMP ST. PA. P.M.S.		
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	SAMPLE BU975-33 SALINE		
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	TEMP WATER		
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	20.8	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	COND FIELD	0052	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	UC PHOBE	55500	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	PH	5.2	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	JOHN PENNERAMP ST. PA. P.M.S.		
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	SAMPLE BU975-33 SALINE		
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	TEMP WATER		
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	24.5	03/05/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	COND FIELD	0052	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	UC PHOBE	56000	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	PH	5.7	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	JOHN PENNERAMP ST. PA. P.M.S.		
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	TEMP WATER		
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	20.6	03/05/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	COND FIELD	0052	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	UC PHOBE	52	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	PH	25	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	WIND VELOCITY	135.0	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	WIND DIRECTION	10	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	TEMPERATURE FTU	3.0	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	ALCALINITY	15	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	ALCALINITY	113	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	WTS SUSP	6	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	FECAL COLI MP	1	03/24/76
28.04.0975	04/25/77	1200	1.0	52	WATER UTM	215	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1245	6.0	52	P.M.S. SAMPLE 00975-30 SALINE		
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1245	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	0052	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1245	6.0	52	W. CUPRAC	1.000	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1245	6.0	52	WMS N TOI		
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1245	6.0	52	CHL A	0.10	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1245	6.0	52	CHL B	0.10	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1245	6.0	52	CHL C	0.16	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	P.M.S. SAMPLE 00975-30 SALINE		
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	SALINE PERMANENT ALKALINE SYSTE		
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	WMS		
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	0052	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	AGENCY ANALYZE	0052	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	SAMPLE NUMBER	97530	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	LEUCAL COUPE	15	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	WIND VELOCITY	135.0	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	WIND DIRECTION	5	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	TEMPERATURE	5000	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	TEMPERATURE FTU	1.0	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	WMS	1	03/24/76
28.04.0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	PH CAN	0.3	03/24/76

SIGNET DATE

STATION DATE TIME DEPTH AGENCY

28-04-0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	ALCALINITY	110	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	ACIDITY		03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	WFS SUSP	1	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	MU2 + MU3 N	0.035	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	FE	100	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	COLI MF	1	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	FELAL COLI PF	1	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1250	6.0	52	FILE DIRECTION	1	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1300	1.0	52	SALINE PLUMBERAT ALLIUM SYSTE		
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1300	1.0	52	TEMP WATER	24.5	05/05/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1300	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	0052	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1300	1.0	52	AGENCY ANALYZE	0052	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1300	1.0	52	SAMPLE NUMBER	97534	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1300	1.0	52	CLOUD COVER	15	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1300	1.0	52	WIND VELOCITY	135.0	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1300	1.0	52	WIND DIRECTION	5	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1300	1.0	52	CLOUD FIELD	3350	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1300	1.0	52	WIND PROBE	6.2	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1300	1.0	52	PH	8.60	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1310	11.0	52	SALINE PLUMBERAT ALLIUM SYSTE		
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1310	11.0	52	TEMP WATER	28.0	05/05/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1310	11.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	0052	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1310	11.0	52	AGENCY ANALYZE	0052	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1310	11.0	52	SAMPLE NUMBER	97534	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1310	11.0	52	CLOUD COVER	15	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1310	11.0	52	WIND VELOCITY	135.0	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1310	11.0	52	WIND DIRECTION	5	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1310	11.0	52	CLOUD FIELD	5000	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1310	11.0	52	WIND PROBE	7.5	03/24/78
28-04-0975	05/24/77	1310	11.0	52	PH	8.70	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1105	1.0	52	JOHN PLUMBERAT SI. PA. P.M.S.		
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1105	1.0	52	SALINE		
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1105	1.0	52	TEMP WATER	27.7	05/05/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1105	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	0052	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1105	1.0	52	AGENCY ANALYZE	0052	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1105	1.0	52	SAMPLE NUMBER	97535	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1105	1.0	52	CLOUD COVER	6600	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1105	1.0	52	WIND PROBE	5.6	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1105	1.0	52	PH	8.60	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1105	1.0	52	SALINITY COUN	32.7	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1110	11.0	52	JOHN PLUMBERAT SI. PA. P.M.S.		
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1110	11.0	52	SALINE		
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1110	11.0	52	TEMP WATER	27.7	05/05/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1110	11.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	0052	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1110	11.0	52	AGENCY ANALYZE	0052	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1110	11.0	52	SAMPLE NUMBER	97535	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1110	11.0	52	CLOUD COVER	51000	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1110	11.0	52	WIND PROBE	6.0	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1110	11.0	52	PH	8.70	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1110	11.0	52	SALINITY COUN	33.5	03/24/78
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52	JOHN PLUMBERAT SI. PA. P.M.S.		

STATION	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	AGENCY		STORY DATE
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52	01	JOHN PENNAMP ST. PH. PMS S
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52	01	PMS S. SAMPLE NO. 0975-35 SALT
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52	02	ALINL
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52	02	NI
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		AGENCY ANALYZE
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		SAMPLE NUMBER
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		TITLE STUFF
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		TURBIDITY FTU
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		COLOM
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		PM LAM
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		ALCALINITY
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		ACTIVITY
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		WES SUSP
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		M OMCANIC
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		MMS M 101
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		P 101
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		C LMB
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		FE
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		CML A
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		CML B
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		CML C
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		TITLE DIRECTION
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1120	6.0	52		TITLE LABEL
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52	01	PMS S. SAMPLE NO. 0975-35 SALT
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52	02	NI
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		CML A
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		CML B
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		CML C
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52	01	PENAMP ST. PH. PMS SALINE SA
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52	02	AMPLE NO. 0975-36
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		TEMP WATER
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		COND FIELD
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		LO PHUSE
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		PM
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52	01	PENAMP ST. PH. PMS SALINE S
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52	02	AMPLE NO. 0975-36
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		TEMP WATER
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		COND FIELD
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		LO PHUSE
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		PM
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52	01	PMS S. SAMPLE NO. 0975-36 SALT
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52	01	PENAMP ST. PH. PMS SALINE S
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52	02	AMPLE NO. 0975-36
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		COND FIELD
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		TITLE STUFF
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		TURBIDITY FTU
28-04-0975	06/06/77	1300	6.0	52		COLOM

[illegible]

STATION

DATE

TIME

DEPTH

AGENCY

STORY DATE

28.04.0975	02/15/78	1145	10.5	52	01	P.M.S. SAMPLE 80975-02 SALINE			
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1145	10.5	52		TEMP WATER			
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1145	10.5	52		AGENCY COLLECT	19.0		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1145	10.5	52		CONDUCTIVITY	8052		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1145	10.5	52		CONDUCTIVITY	55000		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1145	10.5	52		PH	7.7		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1145	10.5	52			8.50		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1150	6.0	52	01	P.M.S. SAMPLE 80975-02 SALINE			
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1150	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	8052		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1150	6.0	52		TEMP WATER			
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1150	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	1.0		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1150	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	1.0		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1150	6.0	52		PH	130		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1150	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	2		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1150	6.0	52		TEMP WATER			
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1150	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	2		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1150	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	1		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1150	6.0	52		PH	1		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1150	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	20.0		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		TEMP WATER	8052		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	100		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	030		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		PH	130		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	010		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		TEMP WATER			
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	10		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	10		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		PH	10		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	23.0		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		TEMP WATER	8052		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	34000		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	6.6		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		PH	6.00		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT			
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52	01	P.M.S. SAMPLE 80975-03 SALINE			
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		TEMP WATER			
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	100		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	110		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		PH	0.00		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	8.0		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		TEMP WATER			
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	0.00		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	0.00		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		PH	0.00		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	22.5		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		TEMP WATER	8052		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	34000		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	6.7		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		PH	6.00		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52	01	P.M.S. SAMPLE 80975-03 SALINE COR			
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52	02	TEMP WATER			
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52	03	AGENCY COLLECT	6052		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	1.0		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		CONDUCTIVITY	1.0		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		PH	150		06/04/78
28.04.0975	02/15/78	1200	6.0	52		AGENCY COLLECT	3.0		06/04/78

STATION	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	AGENCY		STATION	DATE
26-04-0975	05/08/78	1215	6.0	52	RES SUSP	06/04/78	
28-04-0975	05/08/78	1215	6.0	52	NO2 + NO3 N	06/04/78	
28-04-0975	05/08/78	1215	6.0	52	FFCAL COLI MF	06/04/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1135	1.0	52	TEMP WATER	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1135	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1135	1.0	52	NO PROBE	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1135	1.0	52	PH	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1140	11.0	52	TEMP WATER	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1140	11.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1140	11.0	52	NO PROBE	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1140	11.0	52	PH	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1145	.6	52	AGENCY COLLECT	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1145	.6	52	AGENCY ANALYZE	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1145	.6	52	N ORGANIC	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1145	.6	52	N KJLL	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1145	.6	52	P TOT	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1145	.6	52	CHL A	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1145	.6	52	CHL B	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1145	.6	52	CHL C	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1150	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1150	6.0	52	WIND VELOCITY	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1150	6.0	52	WIND DIRECTION	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1150	6.0	52	TURBIDITY FTU	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1150	6.0	52	SFCCHI M	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1150	6.0	52	COND FIELD	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1150	6.0	52	NO2 + NO3 N	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1150	6.0	52	CL	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1150	6.0	52	COLI MF	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1150	6.0	52	FFCAL COLI MF	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	06/12/78	1150	6.0	52	TEMP WATER	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1100	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1100	1.0	52	COND FIELD	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1100	1.0	52	NO PROBE	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1100	1.0	52	PH	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1100	1.0	52	SALINITY PPT	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1101	6.0	52	PMS SAMPLE # 0975-47 SALINE	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1101	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1101	6.0	52	CHL A	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1101	6.0	52	CHL B	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1101	6.0	52	CHL C	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1105	9.0	52	PMS SAMPLE #0975-47 SALINE	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1105	9.0	52	TEMP WATER	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1105	9.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1105	9.0	52	SFCCHI M	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1105	9.0	52	COND FIELD	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1105	9.0	52	NO PROBE	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1105	9.0	52	PH	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1105	9.0	52	NO2 + NO3 N	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1105	9.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	11/21/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1110	6.0	52	PMS SAMPLE #0975-47 SALINE	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1110	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	09/14/78	
28-04-0975	07/28/78	1110	6.0	52	N ORGANIC	09/14/78	

[illegible]

STATION

DATE

TIME

DEPTH

AGENCY

STORE DATE

28.04.0975	09/07/78	1111	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	09/07/78	1111	6.0	52	CHL A	.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	09/07/78	1111	6.0	52	CHL B	.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	09/07/78	1111	6.0	52	CHL C	.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	09/07/78	1112	6.0	52	PNS SAMPLE #U975-99 SALINE PRE		
28.04.0975	09/07/78	1112	6.0	52	ITEM: METALS AND PESTICIDES		
28.04.0975	09/07/78	1112	6.0	52	SEMVL W2504 WATER: METALS AN		
28.04.0975	09/07/78	1112	6.0	52	U PESTICIDES		
28.04.0975	09/07/78	1112	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	8052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	09/07/78	1112	6.0	52	AGENCY ANALYZE	8066	03/09/79
28.04.0975	09/07/78	1112	6.0	52	C UMS	1.0	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1045	1.0	52	PNS SAMPLE #U975-50 SALINE		
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1045	1.0	52	TEMP WATER	25.0	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1045	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	8052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1045	1.0	52	TEMP WATER	4310	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1045	1.0	52	COND FIELD	51	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1045	1.0	52	DO PROBE	5.9	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1045	1.0	52	PH	8.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1045	1.0	52	TEMP WATER	1	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1045	1.0	52	TEMP WATER	.9	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1045	1.0	52	TEMP WATER	25.0	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1050	10.5	52	AGENCY COLLECT	8052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1050	10.5	52	COND FIELD	51500	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1050	10.5	52	DO PROBE	6.0	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1050	10.5	52	PH	8.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1100	6.0	52	PNS SAMPLE #U975-50 WATER SALI		
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1100	6.0	52	NE METALS AND PESTICIDES		
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1100	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	8052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1100	6.0	52	AGENCY ANALYZE	8066	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1100	6.0	52	C UMS	.0	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1100	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1110	6.0	52	N ORGANIC	.150	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1110	6.0	52	NMS N TOT	.070	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1110	6.0	52	N NELL	.220	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1110	6.0	52	P TOT	.010	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1110	6.0	52	CHL A	.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1110	6.0	52	CHL B	.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1110	6.0	52	CHL C	.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1111	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	8052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1111	6.0	52	TEMP WATER	6.1	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1111	6.0	52	TEMP WATER	2.0	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1111	6.0	52	TEMP WATER	6	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1111	6.0	52	TEMP WATER	.026	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1111	6.0	52	TEMP WATER	1800	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1111	6.0	52	TEMP WATER	1	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1111	6.0	52	TEMP WATER	1	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1111	6.0	52	TEMP WATER	25.0	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1111	6.0	52	TEMP WATER	8052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1111	6.0	52	TEMP WATER	51500	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1111	6.0	52	TEMP WATER	6.4	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1111	6.0	52	TEMP WATER	8.10	03/09/79
28.04.0975	10/26/78	1111	6.0	52	TEMP WATER	25.0	03/09/79

STATION

DATE

TIME

DEPTH

AGENCY

SECRET DATE

28.04.0975	11/14/78	1205	12.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/14/78	1205	12.0	52	COND FIELD	52000	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/14/78	1205	12.0	52	DO PHOS	5.4	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/14/78	1205	12.0	52	PH	8.10	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/14/78	1215	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/14/78	1215	6.0	52	TIDE STAGE	4110	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/14/78	1215	6.0	52	SECCHI M	1.5	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/14/78	1215	6.0	52	WES SUSP	1	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/14/78	1215	6.0	52	LL	19000	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/14/78	1215	6.0	52	COLI MF	1	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/14/78	1215	6.0	52	FECAL COLI MF	1	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/14/78	1215	6.0	52	TIDE DIRECTION	1	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/14/78	1215	6.0	52	TIDE LEVEL	2.2	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/21/78	1312	6.0	52	PMS SAMPLE 90975-51 SALINE		
28.04.0975	11/21/78	1312	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/21/78	1312	6.0	52	N ORGANIC	.270	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/21/78	1312	6.0	52	NMS N TOT	.040	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/21/78	1312	6.0	52	N NULL	.290	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/21/78	1312	6.0	52	P TOT	.010	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/21/78	1312	6.0	52	CHL A	.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/21/78	1312	6.0	52	CHL B	.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	11/21/78	1312	6.0	52	CHL C	.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	1.0	52	SALINE	.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	1.0	52	TEMP WATER	24.5	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	1.0	52	COND FIELD	53500	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	1.0	52	DO PHOS	7.5	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	1.0	52	PH	7.50	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	6.0	52	N ORGANIC	.000	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	6.0	52	NMS N TOT	.030	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	6.0	52	NOS N	.000	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	6.0	52	N NULL	.030	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	6.0	52	P TOT	.010	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	6.0	52	CHL A	.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	6.0	52	CHL B	.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1015	6.0	52	CHL C	.00	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1020	11.0	52	TEMP WATER	23.0	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1020	11.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1020	11.0	52	COND FIELD	54000	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1020	11.0	52	DO PHOS	7.0	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1020	11.0	52	PH	7.60	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1035	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1035	6.0	52	TURBIDITY FTU	1.5	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1035	6.0	52	SECCHI M	3.0	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1035	6.0	52	WES SUSP	1	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1035	6.0	52	CL	19600	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1035	6.0	52	COLI MF	1	03/09/79
28.04.0975	12/20/78	1035	6.0	52	FECAL COLI MF	1	03/09/79
28.04.0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	04/10/79
28.04.0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	AGENCY ANALYZE	6052	04/10/79
28.04.0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	TURBIDITY FTU	1.5	04/10/79
28.04.0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	SECCHI P	3.0 (M)	04/10/79

STATION	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	AGENCY			STATION DATE
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	RES SUSP		09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	19000	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	1	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	1	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	1	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1047	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	8052	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1047	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	8066	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1047	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	1.0	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1110	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	20.0	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1110	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1110	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1110	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	52000	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1110	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	7.1	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1115	10.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	8.30	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1115	10.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	20.5	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1115	10.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1115	10.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1115	10.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	52500	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1115	10.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6.9	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1115	10.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	8.20	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1020	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	22.5	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1020	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1020	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1020	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	54000	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1020	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6.7	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1020	1.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	8.00	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1025	10.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	22.5	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1025	10.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1025	10.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1025	10.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	54000	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1025	10.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6.8	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1025	10.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	8.10	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6052	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	2.5	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	2.0	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	1	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	19700	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	1	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1045	6.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	1	09/10/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1150	5.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	210	09/12/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1150	5.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	0.010	09/12/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1152	5.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	6066	09/12/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1152	5.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	1.0	09/12/79
28-04-0975	01/22/79	1152	5.0	52	AGENCY COLLECT	270	09/12/79

Appendix E

FIGURES

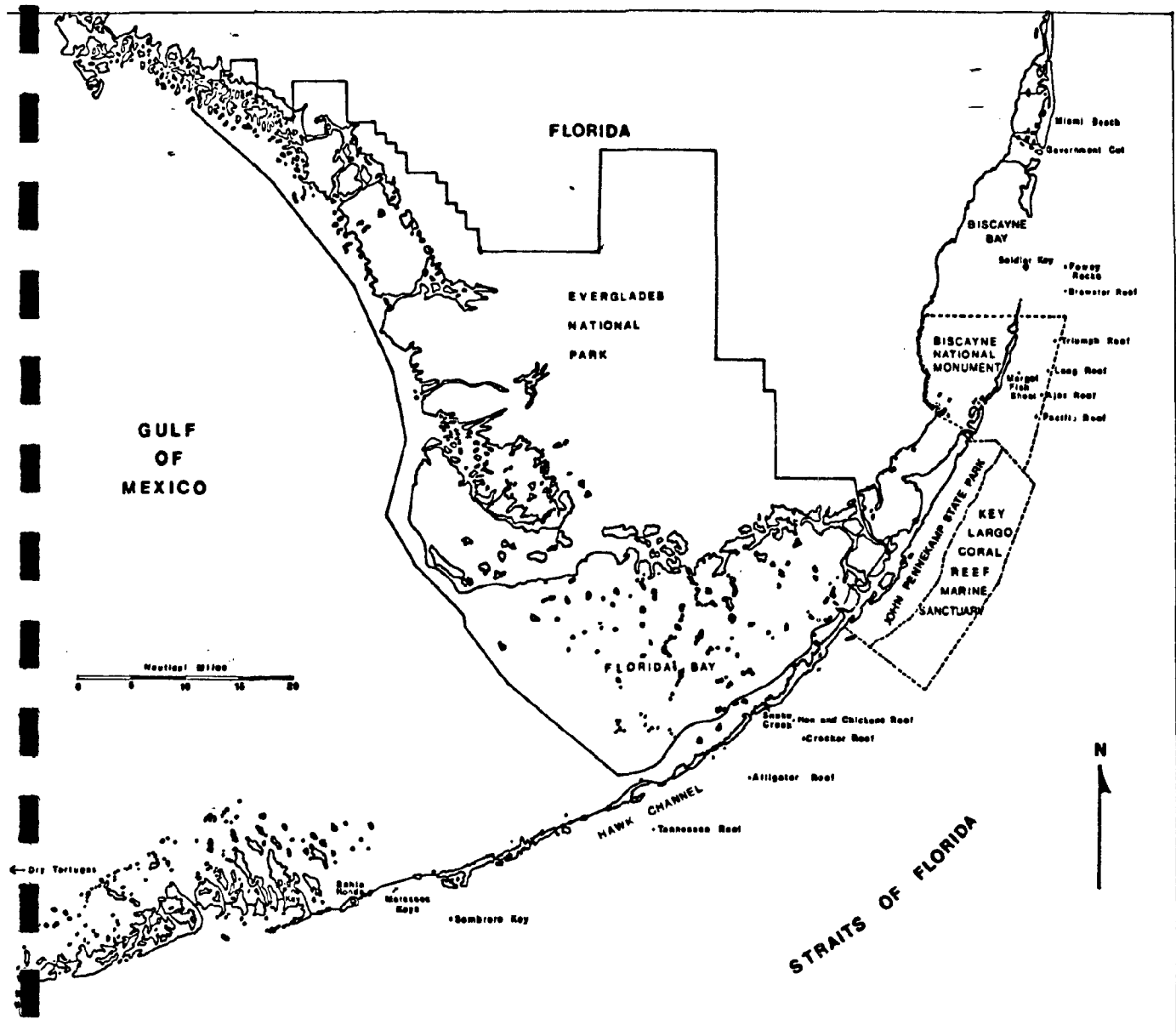


Fig. 1 Locator map, south Florida and the Florida Keys

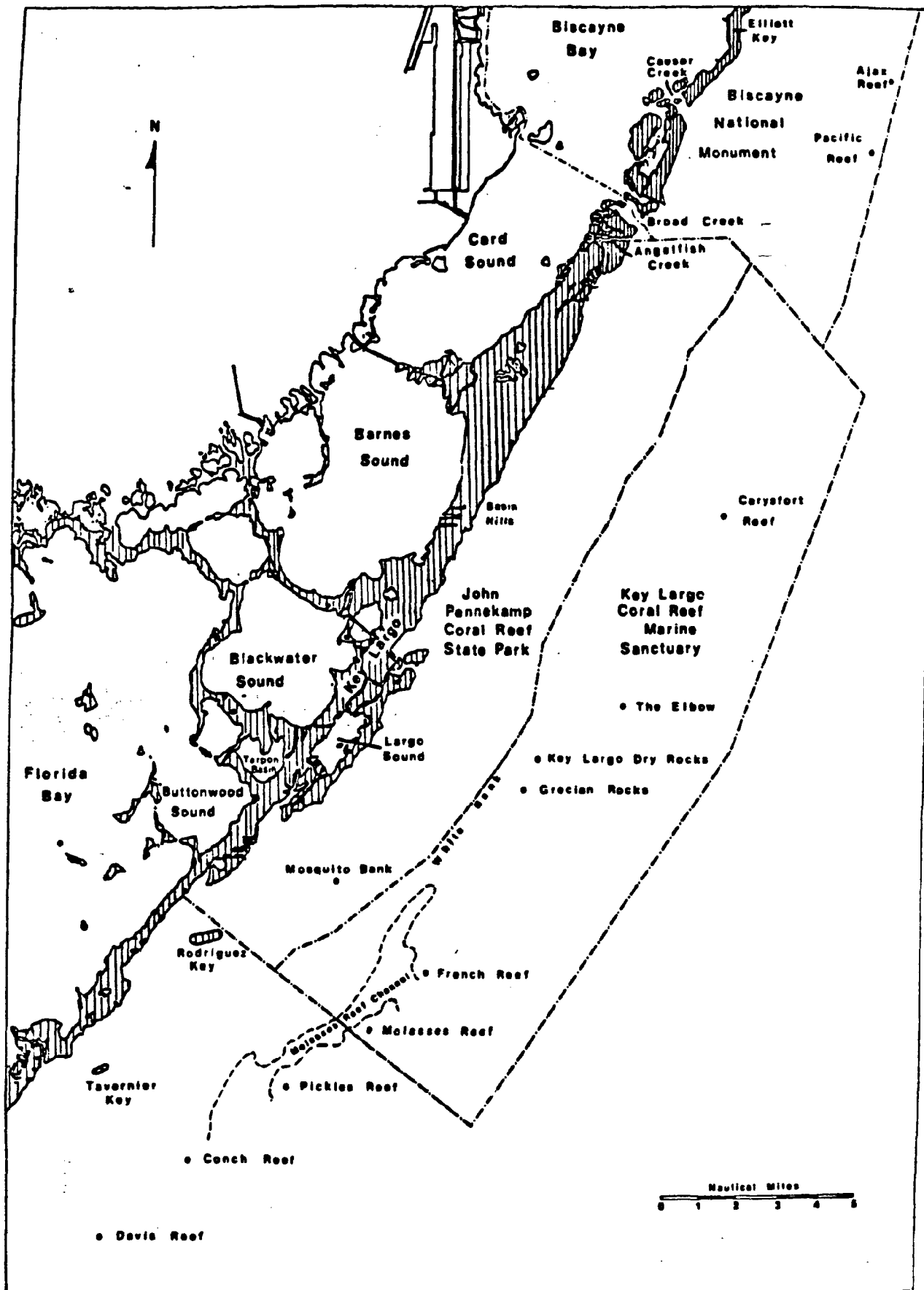


Fig. 2 Locator map, Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary

CARYSFORT REEF, FLORIDA.

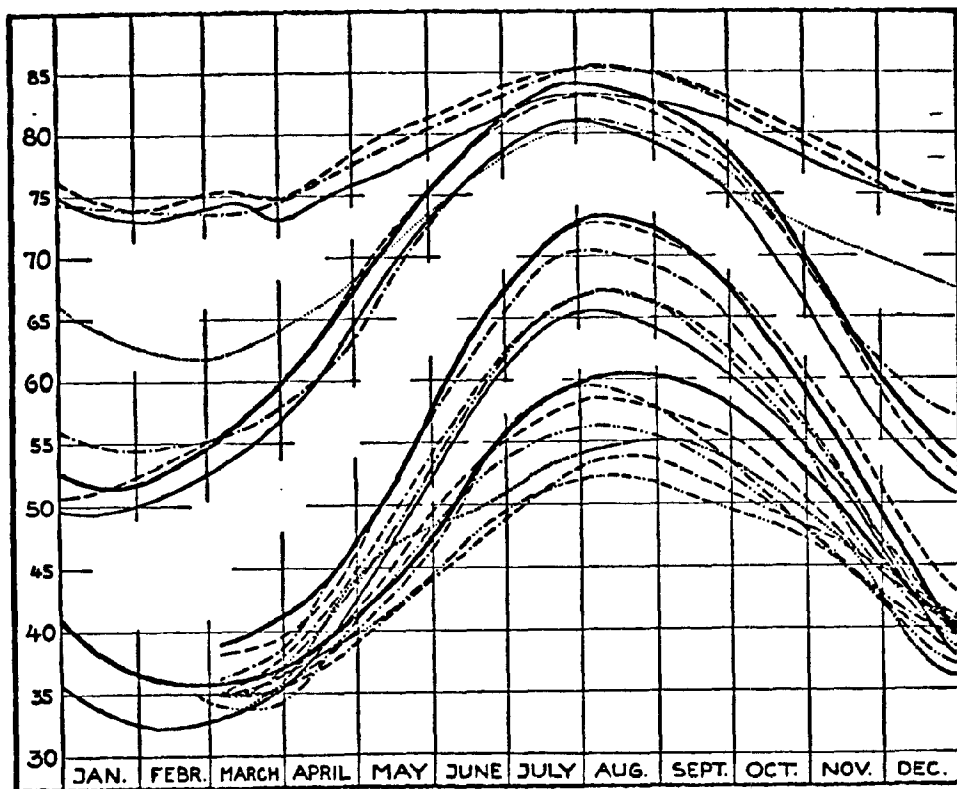
Date.	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	Mean.	Max.	Min.
	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.
Jan. 10	....	20.1	24.7	24.0	24.8	23.6	23.4	24.1	22.2	22.4	24.2	21.5	22.6	23.2	24.8	20.1
20	....	20.4	24.5	24.1	25.9	22.9	24.3	23.9	20.9	22.1	24.1	22.8	23.4	23.3	25.9	20.4
30	....	22.1	24.5	24.1	24.8	22.4	23.2	23.6	21.4	21.9	24.1	23.1	23.4	23.2	24.8	21.4
Feb. 9	....	22.9	24.4	24.3	24.5	21.9	24.3	22.2	20.6	23.5	23.6	21.8	23.5	23.1	24.5	20.6
19	....	22.7	24.4	23.6	23.9	23.4	24.8	22.1	21.8	23.7	23.5	23.1	23.5	23.4	24.8	21.8
Mar. 1	....	22.3	24.0	23.4	23.6	23.5	24.7	22.3	22.5	23.8	23.5	23.3	23.2	23.4	24.7	22.3
11	....	22.3	24.4	22.8	24.2	....	24.8	22.9	22.5	23.5	23.2	23.7	21.5	23.3	24.8	21.5
21	....	23.3	25.3	23.3	24.3	....	25.1	23.2	22.4	22.4	22.5	23.6	21.7	23.4	25.3	21.7
31	....	24.1	25.6	22.8	24.3	....	25.0	22.7	23.0	22.3	23.4	22.8	23.2	23.5	25.6	22.3
Apr. 10	....	22.8	25.3	22.9	24.2	24.0	24.8	24.6	23.1	22.9	24.9	23.0	23.3	23.8	25.3	22.8
20	....	23.0	25.5	24.7	24.2	25.1	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	24.9	23.7	23.5	24.4	25.5	23.0
30	....	22.6	26.4	24.8	25.1	25.7	24.7	25.0	24.9	25.3	24.7	24.8	23.4	24.8	26.4	22.6
May 10	....	25.8	26.8	26.0	26.1	26.5	25.7	26.5	25.7	25.4	25.1	25.3	24.0	25.8	26.8	24.0
20	....	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.0	26.4	27.0	26.8	26.8	25.5	25.7	26.5	24.0	26.2	27.0	24.0
30	....	26.6	26.3	26.8	26.1	26.9	27.9	26.8	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.6	25.1	26.5	27.9	25.1
June 9	....	27.2	27.1	28.4	27.2	27.7	27.9	26.8	27.4	26.4	27.0	27.8	25.9	27.2	28.4	25.9
19	....	28.1	28.2	29.4	27.9	28.5	28.8	27.8	28.1	26.5	27.3	27.9	26.8	28.0	29.4	26.5
29	....	27.7	28.7	28.7	28.2	29.1	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.1	28.4	28.2	27.0	28.3	29.1	27.0
July 9	....	27.8	28.8	....	28.7	28.7	29.1	28.6	28.5	28.3	28.7	27.9	27.1	28.4	29.1	27.1
19	....	29.0	29.0	....	29.0	29.4	29.7	29.4	28.6	29.6	29.2	28.2	27.1	29.0	29.7	27.1
29	....	29.4	29.5	....	28.5	29.4	29.1	29.4	28.7	29.6	29.5	28.7	27.3	29.1	29.6	27.3
Aug. 8	....	29.3	29.6	....	28.8	29.3	28.9	30.2	29.1	29.5	30.3	28.8	26.5	29.2	30.3	26.5
18	....	29.8	29.1	....	29.0	29.3	29.2	30.2	28.7	30.0	30.1	28.6	27.3	29.3	30.2	27.3
28	....	29.6	29.3	....	28.6	29.5	29.0	30.3	28.5	29.7	29.5	28.4	27.3	29.1	30.3	27.3
Sept. 7	....	29.0	28.4	....	28.9	29.1	29.3	30.1	28.4	29.3	29.3	28.1	27.5	28.9	30.1	27.5
17	28.6	29.3	29.1	....	28.9	29.1	28.9	29.9	28.4	29.5	29.1	28.3	27.2	28.9	29.9	27.2
27	28.0	29.4	29.2	....	28.6	28.7	28.6	29.5	28.2	28.4	29.3	27.9	27.1	28.6	29.5	27.1
Oct. 7	27.5	28.1	28.7	26.3	27.7	29.0	28.1	29.1	28.2	28.1	28.5	27.4	27.0	28.1	29.1	26.3
17	27.2	27.3	28.2	26.8	28.2	28.5	28.2	27.6	27.7	27.3	26.9	26.5	27.1	27.5	28.5	26.5
27	25.9	27.6	27.1	27.1	27.0	28.1	26.9	27.1	26.8	27.4	27.2	25.5	26.9	27.1	28.1	25.5
Nov. 6	24.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.0	26.9	26.9	25.0	24.3	26.4	27.1	26.0	24.4	26.2	27.2	24.3
16	25.1	26.4	26.7	26.8	24.7	27.7	25.8	25.1	24.4	25.7	26.7	27.3	25.1	26.0	27.7	24.4
26	25.0	26.0	26.2	25.9	24.4	27.7	26.0	24.1	24.5	24.6	25.8	26.0	24.4	25.4	28.7	24.1
Dec. 6	23.5	24.8	26.4	25.8	23.3	27.3	25.2	22.3	23.5	23.9	....	25.4	24.0	24.7	27.3	22.3
16	23.4	24.9	24.8	24.5	24.4	26.0	24.6	22.8	22.7	24.4	....	23.5	22.4	24.1	26.0	22.4
31	22.2	25.2	24.1	24.0	23.2	25.1	24.6	21.9	22.5	23.6	....	22.2	21.0	23.4	25.2	21.0

Fig. 3 Surface temperature, 10 day means from 1878 to 1890, Carysfort Reef (from Vaughan, 1918)

CARYSFORT REEF, FLORIDA--Continued.

Date.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Mean.	Max.	Min.
	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.
Jan. 10	20.5	21.8	18.7	23.5	22.8	22.0	22.7	22.8	21.1	21.8	23.5	18.7
20	19.9	22.3	18.2	21.8	22.1	22.2	23.8	24.1	21.5	21.8	24.1	18.2
30	20.4	22.0	19.8	22.1	21.8	22.8	22.1	24.1	21.0	21.8	24.1	19.8
Feb. 9	22.8	22.2	22.9	22.7	21.7	22.6	22.4	22.2	24.6	22.6	24.6	21.7
19	23.2	22.1	23.5	23.2	21.3	22.6	22.5	21.9	24.2	22.7	24.2	21.3
Mar. 1	22.1	22.3	23.2	23.2	21.1	21.9	23.6	22.5	24.4	22.7	24.4	21.1
11	22.5	22.4	21.9	22.5	22.0	22.0	23.6	22.0	24.3	22.7	24.3	22.0
21	22.3	22.5	22.6	23.7	22.7	22.2	24.4	22.6	24.4	23.1	24.4	22.2
31	22.0	22.1	22.4	22.4	22.2	22.5	23.7	23.5	25.2	22.9	25.2	22.0
Apr. 10	22.4	23.2	22.5	22.8	22.6	23.6	25.3	23.5	23.5	23.3	25.3	22.4
20	23.0	24.1	24.2	23.4	23.1	24.3	24.2	24.1	24.6	23.9	24.6	23.0
30	23.7	24.1	24.9	23.6	23.5	26.1	24.4	24.8	25.3	24.5	26.1	23.5
May 10	23.7	24.4	26.2	23.8	24.7	24.2	24.7	24.6	24.7	24.5	26.2	23.7
20	23.3	25.0	25.7	24.3	25.7	26.5	25.2	25.8	26.3	25.2	26.5	23.3
30	24.2	26.0	26.0	24.7	27.1	26.4	25.9	25.9	26.7	25.2	27.1	24.2
June 9	25.4	25.9	26.8	25.4	27.0	27.0	26.6	26.9	26.3	26.4	27.0	25.4
19	26.3	25.9	28.0	26.8	27.5	27.1	27.8	27.4	26.6	27.1	28.0	25.9
29	27.4	26.0	28.1	27.4	28.3	29.1	29.2	28.1	27.0	27.9	29.2	26.0
July 9	27.9	27.5	28.1	28.0	29.2	28.6	29.6	28.2	28.4	28.4	29.6	27.5
19	27.2	28.1	29.0	29.0	30.2	28.5	29.4	29.6	29.3	29.0	30.2	27.2
29	27.3	28.1	29.3	28.4	29.5	29.2	29.2	29.5	28.7	28.8	29.5	27.3
Aug. 8	28.0	28.1	29.1	29.0	29.4	29.2	29.4	29.5	29.0	29.0	29.5	28.0
18	28.0	28.3	29.6	29.6	28.3	29.0	29.8	29.5	29.6	29.1	29.8	28.0
28	27.7	28.5	29.0	30.0	29.4	29.6	29.8	29.4	29.8	29.1	30.0	27.7
Sept. 7	27.7	28.4	28.7	29.6	29.3	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.4	29.1	29.7	27.7
17	28.1	28.6	28.9	29.8	29.3	28.5	28.6	29.6	29.3	29.0	29.8	28.1
27	27.2	28.1	28.4	28.0	28.5	28.4	28.6	29.7	29.3	28.4	29.3	27.2
Oct. 7	26.1	27.3	27.8	27.5	27.9	28.1	27.6	28.5	28.6	27.7	28.6	26.1
17	25.5	27.4	26.3	26.4	28.5	26.8	28.5	28.2	27.3	27.2	28.5	25.5
27	25.8	26.2	26.0	25.2	26.4	27.0	27.2	25.8	26.8	26.0	27.2	25.8
Nov. 6	24.1	26.1	25.7	25.7	26.7	27.0	25.8	25.6	26.0	25.8	27.0	24.1
16	23.7	24.7	24.7	24.3	25.9	26.4	25.2	24.9	24.0	24.8	26.4	23.7
26	23.6	23.0	25.1	25.7	23.3	25.8	24.6	24.8	23.9	24.4	25.8	23.0
Dec. 6	24.0	22.5	24.4	24.6	23.8	25.3	25.4	25.2	24.1	24.5	25.4	22.5
16	24.4	24.5	24.4	25.0	22.6	24.4	24.8	22.9	24.0	24.1	25.0	22.6
31	23.2	23.1	23.5	22.6	22.7	24.2	24.4	22.3	23.6	23.3	24.4	22.3

Fig. 4 Surface temperature, 10 day means from 1891 to 1899, Carysfort Reef (from Vaughan, 1918)



Average annual surface temperature curves for the five-year period 1881-85, calculated from Rathbun's temperature charts (Rathbun, 1887). First group from the top (*Florida Keys*): Solid line (—): Dry Tortugas. Broken line (---): Carysfort Reef. Dot and dash (- · -): Fowey Rocks. Second group from the top (*Southern Atlantic section*): heavy solid line (—): Martins Industry. Broken line (---): Rattlesnake Shoal. Dot and dash (- · -): Frying Pan Shoals. Thin solid line (—): Cape Lookout Lighthouse. Third group from the top (*Middle Atlantic section*): heavy solid line (—): Winter quarter. Broken line (---): Five-Fathom Bank. Dot and dash (- · -): Sandy Hook. Two dots and dash (· · -): Block Island. Dot and two dashes (— · —): Brenton Reef. Thin solid line (—): Vineyard Sound. Fourth group from the top (*Nantucket Shoals, Gulf of Maine*): heavy solid line (—): Nantucket. Broken line (---): Pollock Rip. Dot and dash (- · -): Boon Island. Two dots and dash (· · -): Sequin. Dot and two dashes (— · —): Matinicus. Three dots and two dashes (· · · —): Mount Desert. Dots (· · · · ·): Petit Manan. The dotted line in the second group from the top represents the average curve for Diamond Shoals Lightship during 1928-30, for comparison with the others.

Fig. 5 Annual average surface temperature curves, including data from Carysfort Reef and Fowey Rocks (from Parr, 1933)

Monthly and Annual Mean Surface Water Temperatures, °F

CARYSFORT REEF LIGHTHOUSE

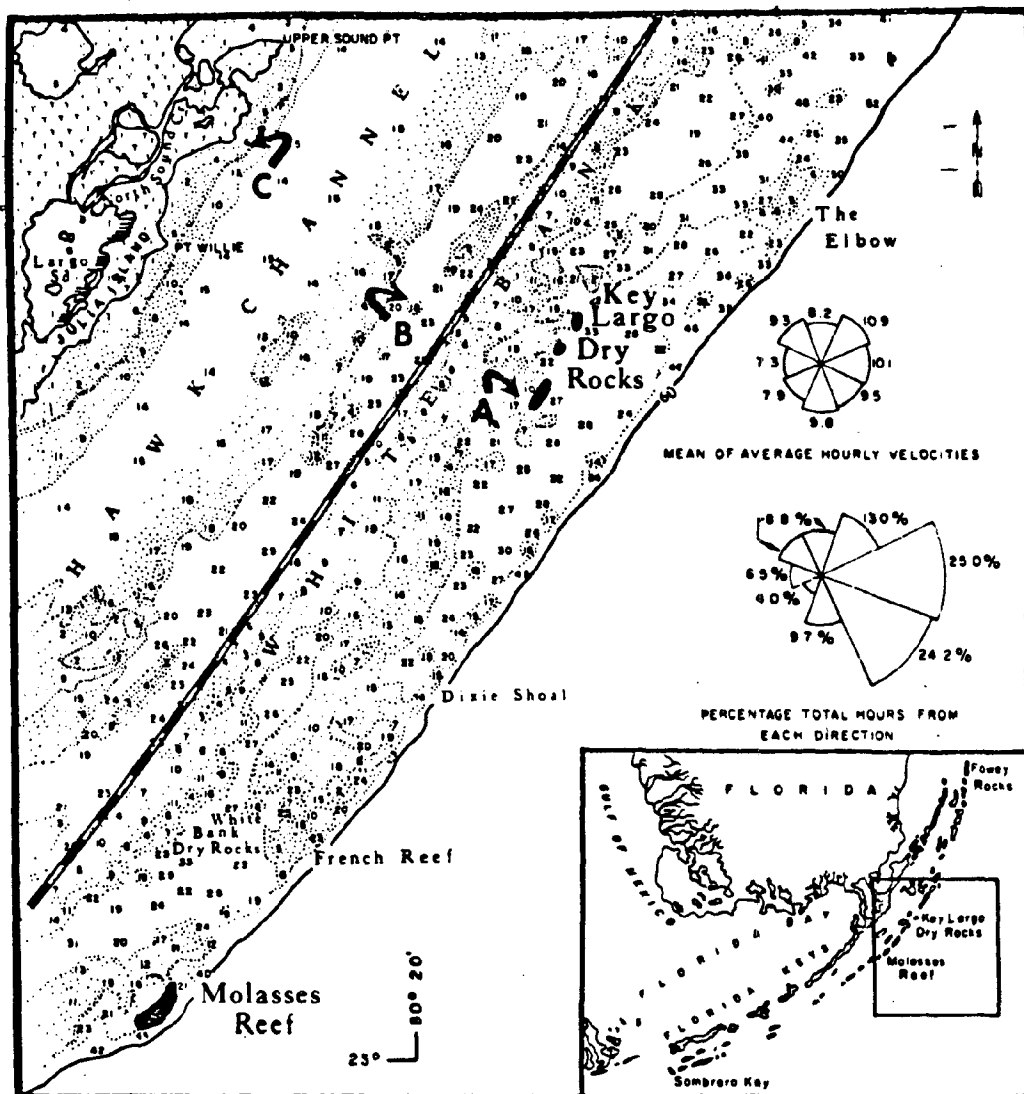
25° 13' 15" N. 80° 12' 42" W. -

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann.
1878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.7	76.7	73.1	-
79	69.7	72.7	73.8	73.0	79.4	81.8	83.8	85.0	84.6	81.7	79.0	77.0	78.4
1880	76.2	75.7	77.1	78.4	79.8	82.5	84.6	84.6	84.1	82.0	79.9	76.7	80.1
1881	75.3	76.9	73.3	75.8	79.6	84.0	-	-	-	80.1	79.4	76.1	(79.3)
82	77.4	75.1	75.7	76.2	78.9	82.0	83.6	84.0	83.8	81.4	76.3	74.6	79.1
83	73.5	73.3	-	76.8	80.0	83.3	84.5	84.9	84.1	83.2	81.0	78.7	(78.8)
84	74.1	76.4	76.9	76.9	80.3	83.2	84.8	84.3	84.0	81.5	79.1	76.3	79.8
1885	74.9	72.0	73.3	76.5	80.1	81.8	84.7	86.4	85.8	81.4	76.3	71.8	78.8
1886	70.6	70.9	72.8	75.2	79.6	82.6	83.6	83.8	82.9	81.3	75.4	73.2	77.7
87	71.9	74.8	73.0	75.1	78.5	80.7	84.7	85.6	84.2	81.5	77.0	75.3	78.5
88	75.4	76.4	73.6	76.8	78.4	81.8	84.6	85.9	84.7	81.2	78.7	74.5	79.2
89	72.5	72.8	74.1	75.0	79.1	82.4	83.0	83.5	82.4	79.2	79.9	73.5	78.1
1890	73.8	76.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.0	82.8	80.0	75.3	73.6	-
93	-	74.0	72.7	75.0	79.1	81.7	84.0	84.6	83.6	79.5	77.2	75.2	(78.3)
94	72.5	73.3	73.2	74.1	76.1	79.9	82.9	85.4	84.0	78.9	77.1	74.8	77.7
1895	71.9	70.4	72.1	73.5	78.5	81.8	85.5	84.3	84.2	81.5	76.8	73.1	77.8
1896	72.2	72.3	72.0	76.4	79.0	82.0	84.0	84.8	83.4	81.2	79.2	75.0	78.4
97	73.3	73.0	75.1	76.4	77.4	82.4	84.9	85.5	83.9	81.8	77.0	76.5	78.9
98	74.6	72.0	72.8	75.5	77.4	81.5	84.4	85.2	85.4	82.2	76.9	73.5	78.4
99	70.1	76.2	76.5	76.1	78.6	80.0	84.0	85.2	84.7	81.0	76.0	74.8	78.6
1900	73.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean	(19) 73.3	(19) 73.6	(17) 76.0	(18) 75.7	(18) 78.9	(18) 82.0	(17) 84.2	(18) 84.8	(18) 84.0	(20) 81.0	(20) 77.7	(20) 74.9	(20) 76.7

Readings at first high water and first low water after 7 a.m.

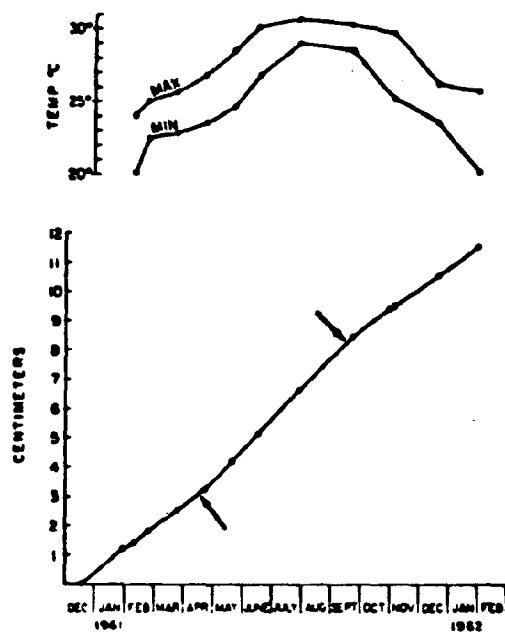
Source - USCTT

Fig. 6 Monthly and annual mean surface temperature data for Carysfort Reef, 1878 to 1900 (from Bumpus, 1957)



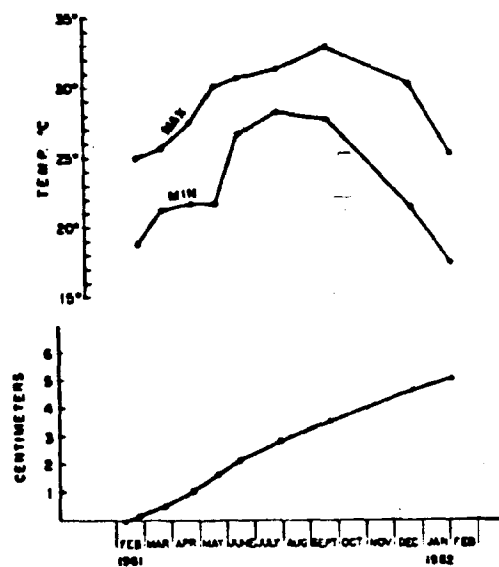
Map showing locations of growth-rate stations. Water depth is indicated in feet. Wind roses show strength and direction of prevailing winds. Dashed line marks approximate shoreward limit of naturally growing *Acropora cervicornis*.

Fig. 7 Shinn's (1966) station locations (from Shinn, 1966)



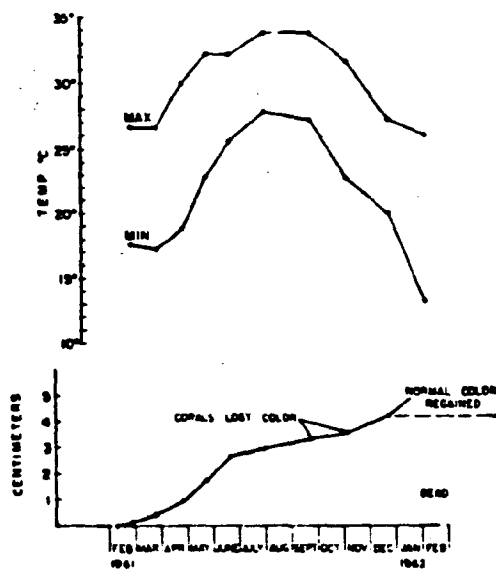
STATION A

-Cumulative growth-curve and temperature maxima and minima at Station A. Arrows show inflections in growth-rate.



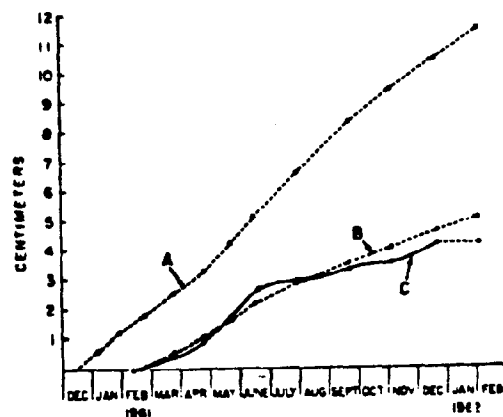
STATION B

-Cumulative growth-curve and temperature maxima and minima at transplant Station B.



STATION C

-Cumulative growth-curve and temperature maxima and minima at transplant Station C. Note relationship of death to sudden drop of minimum temperature.



-Cumulative growth-curves of all growth-stations. Growth at Station C was equal to growth at Station A during the months of May and June.

Fig. 8 Maximum/minimum temperature and coral growth data, Key Largo Dry Rocks and inshore stations (from Shinn, 1966). Station locations shown in Fig. 7

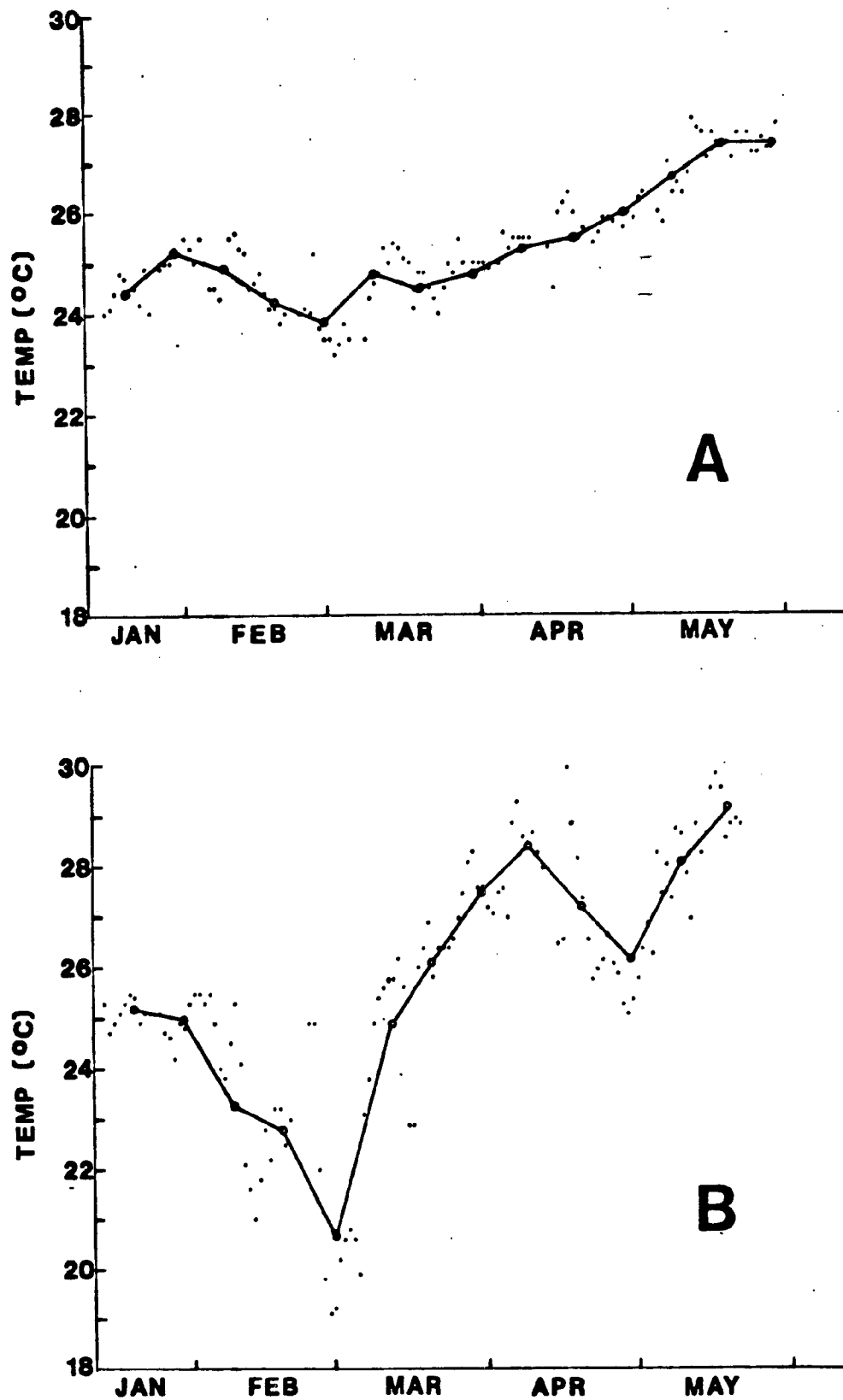


Fig. 9 Bottom temperatures during the period January to May 1974 at Molasses Reef (A) and Mosquito Bank (B). Dots indicate average daily temperature (readings taken at three hour intervals). Circles indicate 10-day means (from unpublished data, G. Griffin, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville)

TIDAL CREEKS

Whale Harbor Bridge
Snake Creek Bridge
Tavernier Creek Bridge
South Sound Creek "4"
South Sound Creek "19 & 20"
Caesar Creek at Christmas Point

HAWK CHANNEL

off north Key Largo
off Tavernier Creek
channel to Tavernier Creek
Snake Creek "2" & "4"
off Snake Creek
Tavernier Creek "2" & "4"
Markers "19, 20, 21, 29, 33 & 41"
South Sound Creek "2"
Garden Cove Wreck
0.25 mi NW of "31BH"
off dock near Radome
Ocean Reef Club "2"
Angelfish Creek "2"

INNER REEFS

Hen and Chickens Reef
west of Pickles Reef
Triangles Reef
Mosquito Bank
Basin Hills patch reef
Basin Hills Shoals
* Turtle Rocks "3"
* White Bank

OUTER REEFS

Alligator Reef
Crocker Reef
* Molasses Reef
* French Reef
* Dixie Shoal
* Grecian Rocks
* Key Largo Dry Rocks
* Elbow Reef
* Carysfort Reef
Pacific Reef

ATLANTIC OCEAN

* 0.25 mi SE of Elbow Reef
* 0.5 mi SE of Elbow Reef
* 0.7 mi SE of Elbow Reef
* 1.0 mi SE of Elbow Reef
* 1.5 mi SE of Elbow Reef
* NNE of Carysfort Reef
* WHIS R "2" N of Carysfort Reef
* 200 yd SE of Carysfort Reef
* 0.5 mi SE of Carysfort Reef
* org buoy at Molasses Reef
* 0.25 mi SE of Molasses Reef
* 0.33 mi SE of Molasses Reef
* 0.5 mi SE of Molasses Reef
0.3 mi SE of Pacific Reef
0.5 mi SE of Pacific Reef
2 mi SE of Pacific Reef
0.25 mi SE of Crocker Reef
0.6 mi SE of Crocker Reef
2 mi SE of Crocker Reef
0.25 mi SE of "4DS"
0.25 mi SE of Bendwood
0.25 mi SE of Pickles Reef
0.25 mi SE of Conch Reef

Fig. 10 Station Locations used by Griffin (unpublished data, 1974) in his survey of water quality in the Marine Sanctuary. Asterisks indicate stations located within the Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary.

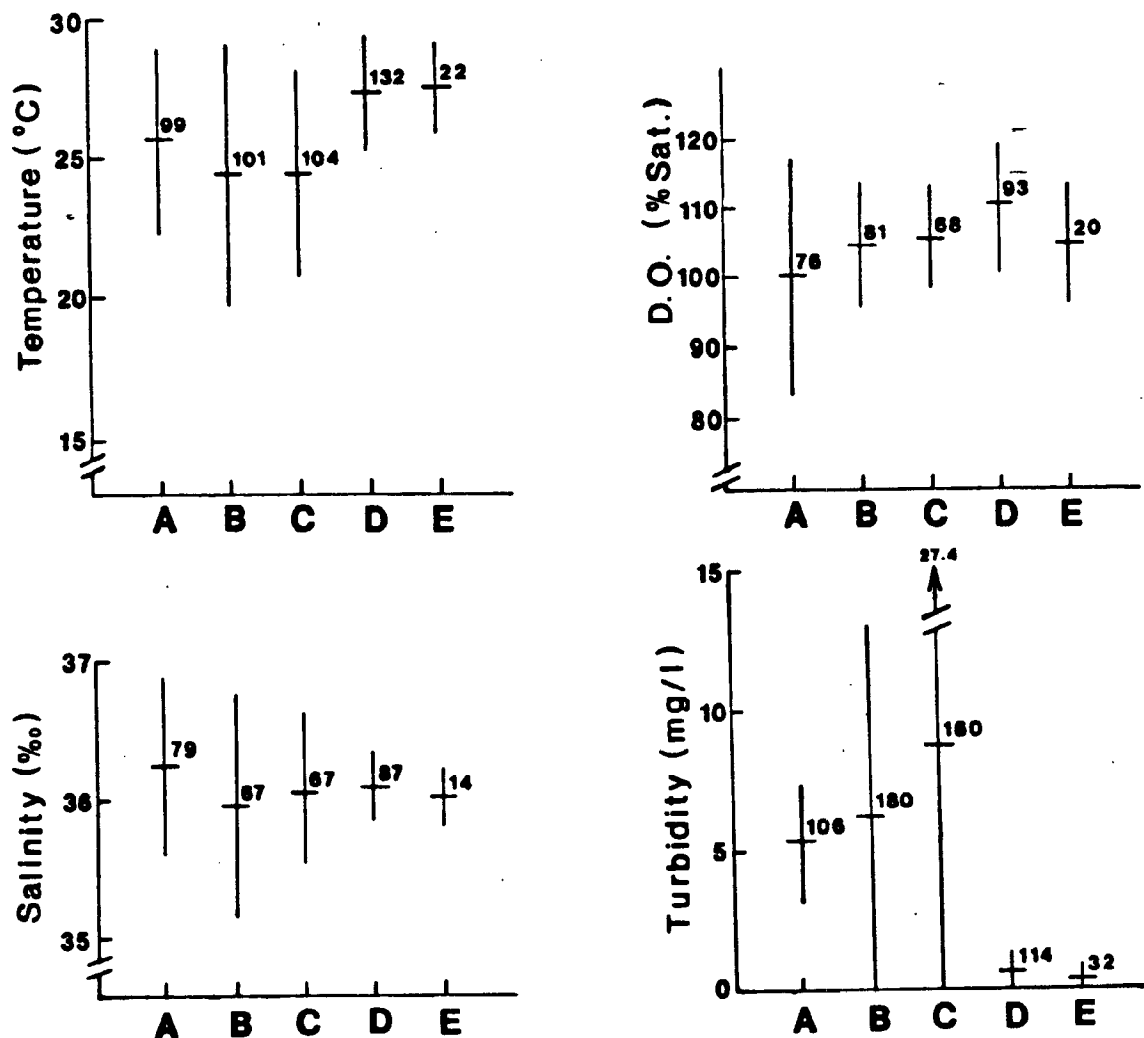
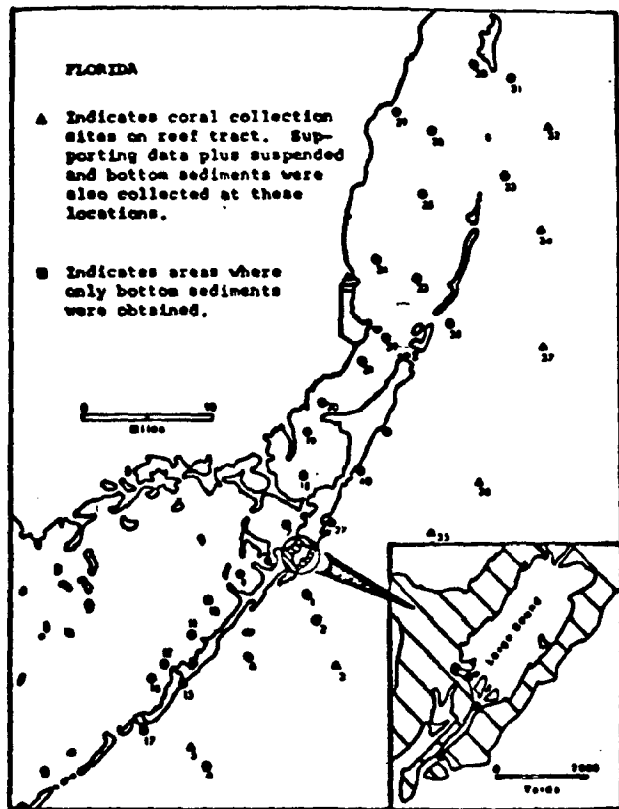
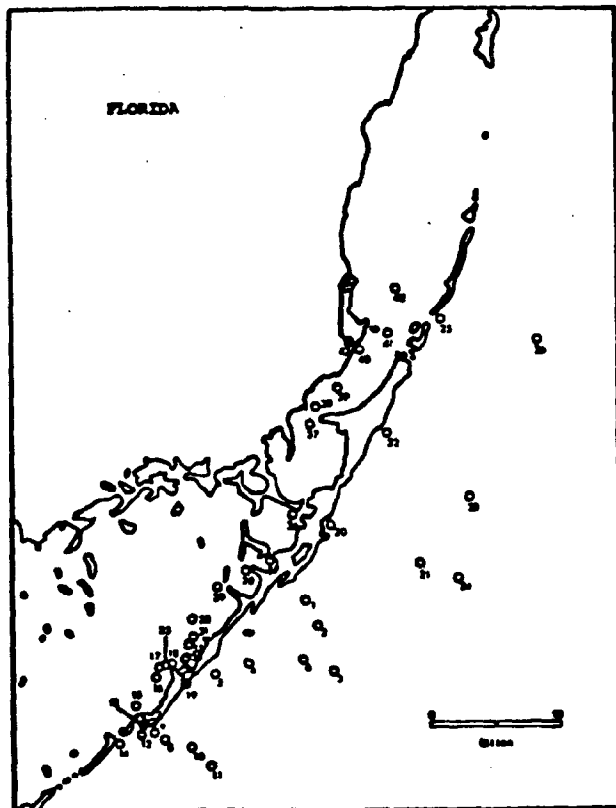


Fig. 11 Temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen and turbidity. (A). Tidal creeks; (B) Hawk Channel; (C) Inner Reefs; (D) Outer Reefs; (E) Atlantic Ocean. From unpublished data of Griffin, 1974. Horizontal bars indicate means; vertical bars, standard deviation; numbers above means, sample size. See Fig. 10 for station locations.



Data/sample collection stations (1974). See Appendix B for accompanying data.



Data acquisition stations (1973). See Appendix A for accompanying data.

Fig. 12 Manker's station locations (from Manker, 1975)

Sta.	Mon-Day-Yr-Time	T°C	Turb. (mg/l)	Diss. oxy. (ppm)	Wind (from) in kts	Sal. (‰)	Curr. (to) in kts	Sta.	Mon-Day-Yr-Time	T°C	Turb. (mg/l)	Diss. oxy. (ppm)	Wind (from) in kts	Sal. (‰)	Curr. (to) in kts
1	06-11-73-1105	27.0	2.12	-	100/18	-	000/.5	20	06-14-73-0955	28.0	1.42	6.1	180/10	-	182/.4
1	06-15-73-0925	29.0	3.51	6.1	000/5	-	060/.2	20	07-19-73-0955	30.5	2.60	5.7	090/8	-	330/.2
1	07-19-73-1236	30.8	3.70	6.2	100/7	-	290/.3	20	08-15-73-1055	29.6	1.19	6.3	115/8	-	-
1	08-15-73-1417	31.0	1.95	6.9	180/4	-	-	21	06-14-73-1200	28.0	0.32	7.9	140/7	-	045/.3
1	08-11-73-1145	28.0	4.51	-	120/10	-	030/.4	21	07-19-73-1126	29.5	0.38	6.3	120/6	-	180/.3
1	06-15-73-1007	29.0	3.14	6.4	000/5	-	270/.2	21	08-15-73-1235	29.9	1.30	7.0	120/7	-	-
1	07-19-73-1305	30.9	4.51	6.2	120/8	-	320/.2	22	06-14-73-1254	29.3	1.42	7.6	175/10	-	210/.2
1	08-15-73-1455	30.3	3.51	6.9	180/4	-	-	22	07-18-73-1418	32.0	2.44	5.9	090/10	-	-
1	06-11-73-1300	28.0	0.60	-	100/17	-	070/.6	22	08-14-73-1430	31.2	2.60	7.7	150/7	-	-
1	06-15-73-1118	28.5	0.54	6.9	000/3	-	045/.2	23	06-14-73-1431	29.5	0.54	8.6	120/5	-	090/.2
1	07-19-73-1531	30.8	0.79	6.6	135/10	-	350/.4	23	07-18-73-1544	30.0	0.79	6.4	120/10	-	000/.3
1	08-15-73-1557	30.1	1.68	6.2	180/4	-	270/-	23	08-14-73-1600	30.0	1.68	6.3	150/7	-	-
1	06-11-73-1425	29.0	3.51	-	120/15	-	300/.4	24	07-18-73-1143	29.5	0.45	6.2	085/8	-	-
1	06-15-73-1301	30.0	1.68	7.0	000/7	-	240/.3	24	08-15-73-1318	30.1	1.55	6.5	-	-	-
1	07-19-73-1535	31.0	3.51	6.4	120/-	-	300/.3	25	06-14-73-1534	29.5	3.51	6.7	120/6	-	150/1
1	08-15-73-1719	30.1	1.19	6.3	170/6	-	-	25	07-18-73-1152	31.0	5.10	6.2	150/9	-	300/.8
1	06-11-73-1515	30.0	3.51	-	120/18	-	220/.2	26	06-14-73-1144	29.6	4.10	5.9	150/13	-	-
1	06-15-73-1351	31.0	-	6.8	300/6	-	240/.3	26	06-14-73-1708	29.0	0.54	7.4	150/7	-	270/.4
1	07-19-73-1718	31.0	2.30	6.2	110/10	-	100/.2	26	07-18-73-1323	30.0	0.38	6.3	160/20	-	225/.6
1	08-15-73-1811	31.0	2.12	8.5	115/7	-	-	27	06-25-73-1035	29.5	1.95	5.7	240/6	-	090/.1
1	06-12-73-1010	28.0	1.42	6.2	100/12	-	-	28	06-25-73-1055	29.5	1.80	5.6	290/6	-	-
1	06-12-73-1120	28.0	3.93	5.6	110/14	-	180/.7	29	06-25-73-1105	29.5	4.75	6.0	270/5	-	150/.1
1	07-20-73-1310	31.0	1.95	6.7	120/14	-	310/.9	30	06-25-73-1120	29.5	4.30	6.7	250/6	-	090/.1
1	06-12-73-1445	30.0	4.90	6.9	090/22	-	180/.2	31	06-25-73-1130	30.0	5.75	7.0	220/4	-	090/.1
1	06-12-73-1455	30.0	4.30	7.0	090/22	-	150/.7	32	06-25-73-1135	30.0	5.95	6.8	210/6	-	110/.2
1	06-12-73-1220	29.0	0.98	6.8	130/14	-	060/.5	33	06-25-73-1144	30.0	5.60	6.9	270/6	-	090/.1
1	07-20-73-1355	30.5	0.98	6.3	100/10	-	270/.5	34	06-25-73-1153	30.0	5.10	6.2	270/5	-	-
1	08-16-73-1306	29.8	2.44	6.5	120/15	-	-	35	06-25-73-1210	30.0	2.95	6.2	-	-	135/.1
1	06-12-73-1305	27.0	1.08	6.8	-	-	-	36	06-26-73-0955	31.0	5.10	6.0	225/7	-	340/.1
1	07-20-73-1435	30.5	1.08	6.2	120/15	-	-	37	06-26-73-1020	29.0	7.70	5.3	240/8	-	000/-
1	08-16-73-1350	30.2	1.42	-	090/15	-	-	38	06-26-73-1031	28.5	4.90	5.4	210/4	-	030/.3
1	06-12-73-1345	31.0	10.20	9.5	090/12	-	-	39	06-26-73-1045	28.0	3.93	5.7	230/6	-	060/.2
1	06-12-73-1405	30.0	3.70	5.4	090/12	-	-	40	06-26-73-1100	29.0	6.10	1.9	220/8	-	090/.2
1	07-20-73-1243	30.5	3.93	5.5	120/15	-	-	41	06-26-73-1128	28.5	3.51	4.4	-	-	-
1	06-12-73-1430	29.5	4.10	6.3	090/15	-	130/.9	42	06-26-73-1157	28.5	3.93	6.0	210/6	-	050/.3
1	06-12-73-1507	30.0	2.95	6.5	090/12	-	150/.6	43	08-13-73-1251	30.6	-	5.8	120/5	30.96	-
1	06-12-73-1530	30.0	3.70	7.8	090/22	-	300/.4			29.1	-	6.0	-	33.20	-
1	06-25-73-1240	30.5	4.90	6.2	280/6	-	170/.2								
1	06-12-73-1540	30.0	3.35	9.6	090/18	-	-								
1	06-25-73-1230	30.0	2.97	7.0	260/5	-	180/.3								
1	06-12-73-1550	30.0	4.90	7.6	090/9	-	-								
1	06-25-73-1200	30.0	7.30	6.6	270/6	-	135/.1								
1	06-12-73-1600	31.0	3.70	6.9	-	-	180/.6								

Sta.	Mon-Day-Yr-Time	T°C	Turb. (mg/l)	Diss. oxy. (ppm)	Wind (from) in kts	Sal. (‰)	Curr. (to) in kts
1	05-14-74-1010	-	0.77	-	120/11	-	285/-
2	05-14-74-1040	28.0	0.54	-	130/11	36.7	-
3	05-14-74-1110	26.5	0.41	-	135/11	36.6	300/-
4	05-14-74-1310	27.0	0.24	-	150/-	37.7	-
5	05-14-74-1345	28.3	0.29	-	150/-	36.6	250/-
6	05-14-74-1525	28.4	0.28	-	185/-	36.3	330/-
7	05-15-74-1025	29.1	1.01	-	150/-	-	315/-
8	05-15-74-1405	29.3	0.44	-	150/-	-	315/-
9	05-15-74-1108	28.9	1.38	-	150/-	-	315/-
10	05-15-74-1130	28.8	1.90	-	150/-	-	315/-
11	05-15-74-1153	29.2	2.20	-	150/-	-	330/-
12	05-15-74-1200	29.5	1.38	-	150/-	-	-
15	05-15-74-1225	29.5	0.46	-	-	-	180/-
16	05-15-74-1245	29.5	1.70	-	150/-	-	315/-
17	05-15-74-1305	29.5	1.04	-	-	-	180/-
18	05-16-74-1055	28.5	2.63	-	135/15	-	300/-
19	05-16-74-1112	28.6	3.13	-	135/15	-	300/-
20	05-16-74-1130	28.5	1.84	-	135/15	-	300/-
21	05-16-74-1200	28.5	1.24	-	135/15	-	-
23	05-15-74-1217	28.7	1.43	-	135/15	-	300/-
24	05-10-74-0945	27.0	1.17	-	120/16	-	290/-
25	05-10-74-1010	26.9	1.09	-	120/16	-	290/-
26	05-10-74-1032	27.0	1.34	-	120/-	-	290/-
28	05-25-74-0845	27.8	0.64	-	120/7	-	-
29	05-25-74-0903	28.2	0.67	-	240/6	-	315/-
30	05-25-74-0925	27.9	2.30	-	240/10	-	300/-
31	05-25-74-0948	27.7	0.74	-	240/8	-	330/-
32	05-25-74-1006	25.7	0.56	-	240/7	36.7	-
33	05-25-74-1050	27.2	0.19	-	240/5	36.7	300/-
34	05-25-74-1115	26.3	0.36	-	240/4	36.8	-
37	05-26-74-0812	29.1	0.55	-	180/10	-	150/-
35	05-26-74-0832	26.7	0.29	-	180/9	36.9	210/-
36	05-26-74-0902	27.1	0.46	-	180/10	36.9	180/-
37	05-26-74-0955	26.8	0.30	-	180/10	36.7	090/-
38	05-26-74-1023	28.6	0.95	-	180/-	37.0	-
40	05-26-74-1112	28.9	0.38	-	180/10	-	180/-
41	05-26-74-1130	-	0.90	-	-	-	-

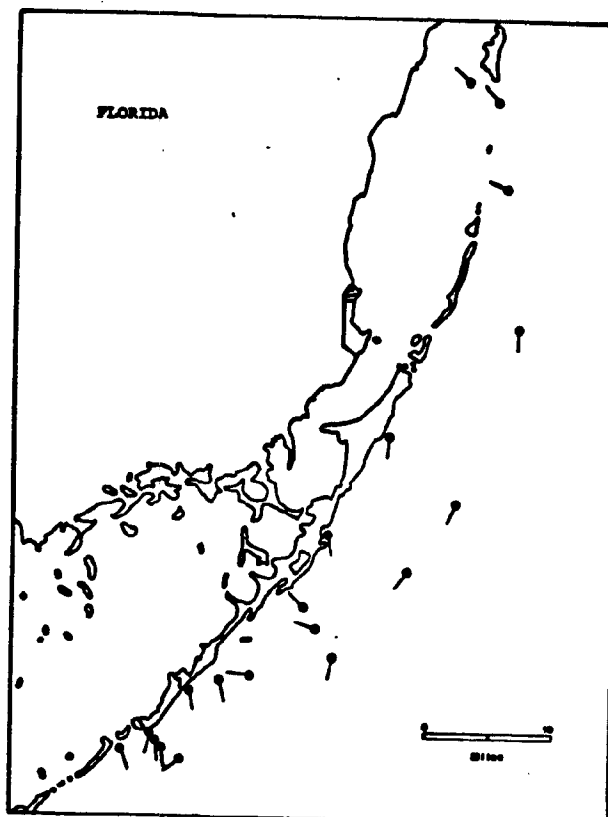


Fig. 13 Current directions in reef tract and supplementary data (temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, wind and currents) (from Manker, 1975)

Concentration (ppm) of Hg, Co, and Cr in suspended particulates per stations plotted in Figure 5.

Station	Hg	Co	Cr
1	12	3	23
2	12	3	23
3	12	3	23
4	12	3	23
5	12	3	23
6	12	3	23
7	12	3	23
8	12	3	23
9	12	3	23
10	12	3	23
11	12	3	23
12	12	3	23
13	12	3	23
14	12	3	23
15	12	3	23
16	12	3	23
17	12	3	23
18	12	3	23
19	12	3	23
20	12	3	23
21	12	3	23
22	12	3	23
23	12	3	23
24	12	3	23
25	12	3	23
26	12	3	23
27	12	3	23
28	12	3	23
29	12	3	23
30	12	3	23
31	12	3	23
32	12	3	23
33	12	3	23
34	12	3	23
35	12	3	23
36	12	3	23
37	12	3	23
38	12	3	23
39	12	3	23
40	12	3	23
41	12	3	23
42	12	3	23
43	12	3	23
44	12	3	23
45	12	3	23
46	12	3	23
47	12	3	23
48	12	3	23
49	12	3	23
50	12	3	23
Mean	28	7	137

Concentration (ppm) of Hg, Cr, Co, Zn, and Pb in bottom sediments per stations plotted in Figure 5.

Station	Hg	Cr	Co	Zn	Pb
1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
2	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
4	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
5	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
7	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
8	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
9	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
10	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
11	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
12	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
13	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
14	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
15	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
16	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
17	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
18	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
19	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
20	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
21	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
22	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
23	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
24	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
25	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
26	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
27	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
28	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
29	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
30	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
31	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
32	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
33	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
34	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
35	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
36	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
37	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
38	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
39	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
40	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
41	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
42	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
43	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
44	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
45	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
46	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
47	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
48	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
49	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
50	0.3	0.2	0.2	1	23
Mean	0.4	9	0.2	4	26

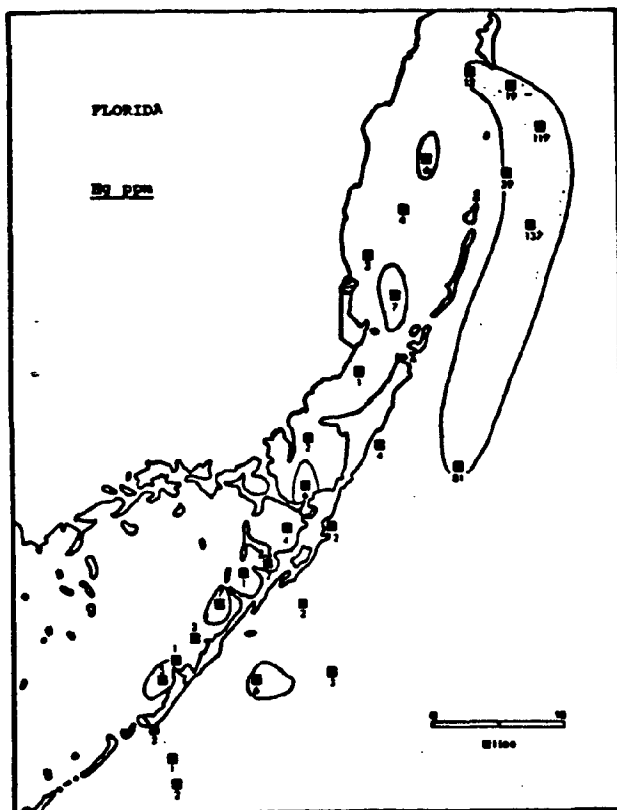
Concentration (ppb) of Hg, Cr, Co, and Zn in corals from the study area. See Figure 17 for location of reefs.

Location	Hg	Cr	Co	Zn
Fovey Rocks	549	361	882	1343
Triumph Reef	77	482	124	1285
Pacific Reef	52	678	84	929
Garysfort Reef	36	1381	58	1153
Elbow Reef	104	1272	168	891
Molasses Reef	46	496	73	2329
Hen and Chickens Reef (alive)	37	767	60	2949
Hen and Chickens Reef (dead)	114	694	183	4767

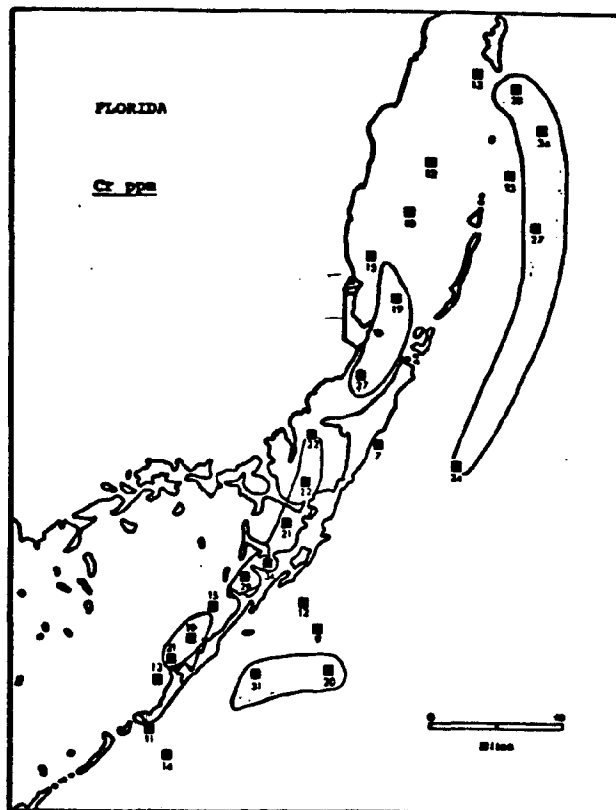
Concentration (ppm) of Hg, Cr, Co, and Zn in 4 ϕ fraction of bottom sediments per stations plotted in Figure 5.

Station	Hg	Cr	Co	Zn
1	2	12	4	23
2	2	12	4	23
3	2	12	4	23
4	2	12	4	23
5	2	12	4	23
6	2	12	4	23
7	2	12	4	23
8	2	12	4	23
9	2	12	4	23
10	2	12	4	23
11	2	12	4	23
12	2	12	4	23
13	2	12	4	23
14	2	12	4	23
15	2	12	4	23
16	2	12	4	23
17	2	12	4	23
18	2	12	4	23
19	2	12	4	23
20	2	12	4	23
21	2	12	4	23
22	2	12	4	23
23	2	12	4	23
24	2	12	4	23
25	2	12	4	23
26	2	12	4	23
27	2	12	4	23
28	2	12	4	23
29	2	12	4	23
30	2	12	4	23
31	2	12	4	23
32	2	12	4	23
33	2	12	4	23
34	2	12	4	23
35	2	12	4	23
36	2	12	4	23
37	2	12	4	23
38	2	12	4	23
39	2	12	4	23
40	2	12	4	23
41	2	12	4	23
42	2	12	4	23
43	2	12	4	23
44	2	12	4	23
45	2	12	4	23
46	2	12	4	23
47	2	12	4	23
48	2	12	4	23
49	2	12	4	23
50	2	12	4	23
Mean	17	19	25	25

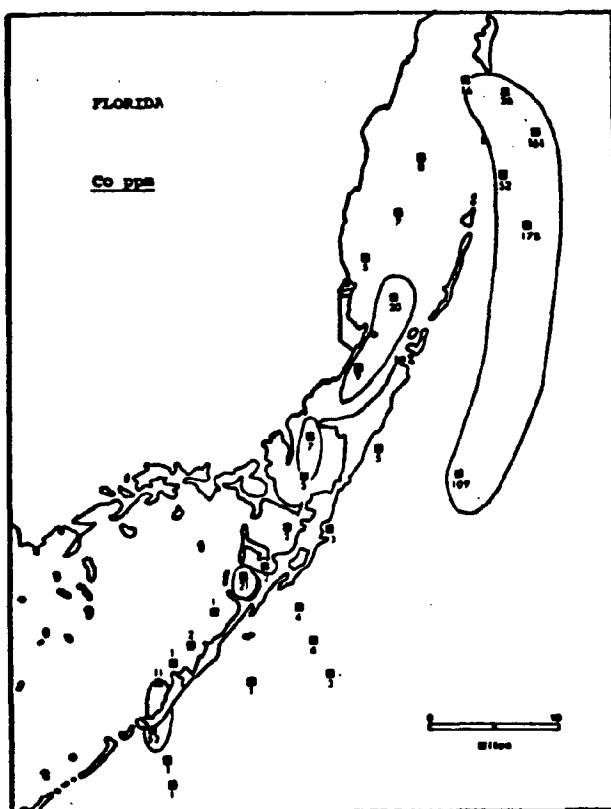
Fig. 14 Concentration of toxic metals in suspended particulate fraction, four micron fraction, bulk bottom sediments and corals in northern Florida Keys (from Manker, 1975)



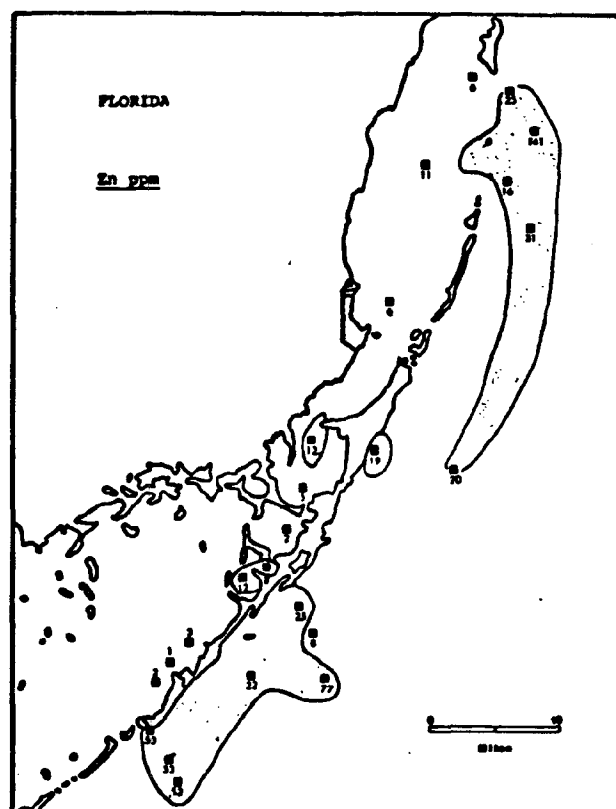
Distribution/concentration of Hg in 4 μ fraction of bottom sediments. Areas of highest concentration shown in red.



Distribution/concentration of Cr in 4 μ fraction of bottom sediments. Areas of highest concentration shown in red.

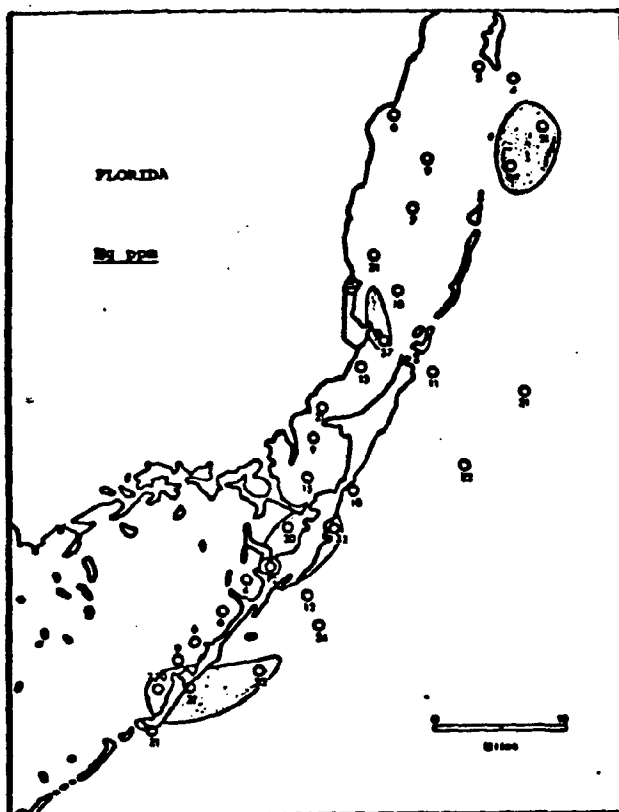


Distribution/concentration of Co in 4 μ fraction of bottom sediments. Areas of highest concentration shown in red.

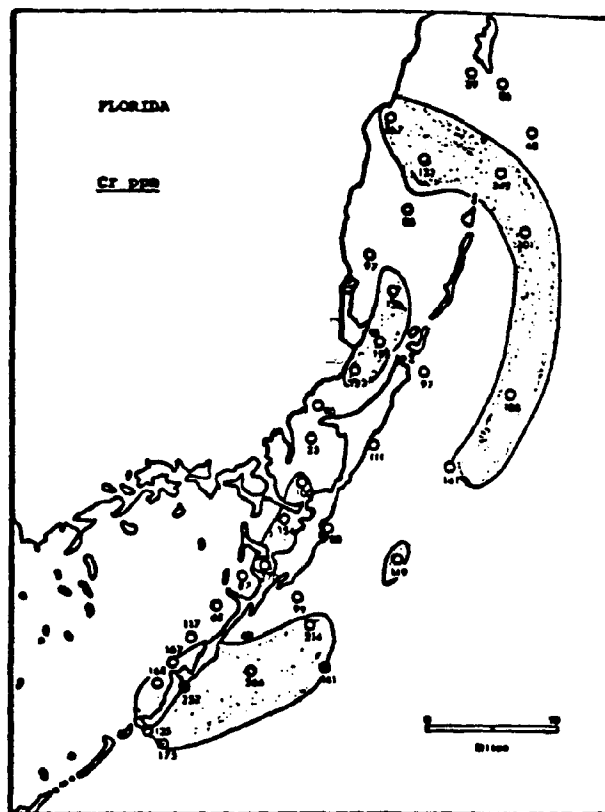


Distribution/concentration of Zn in 4 μ fraction of bottom sediments. Areas of highest concentration shown in red.

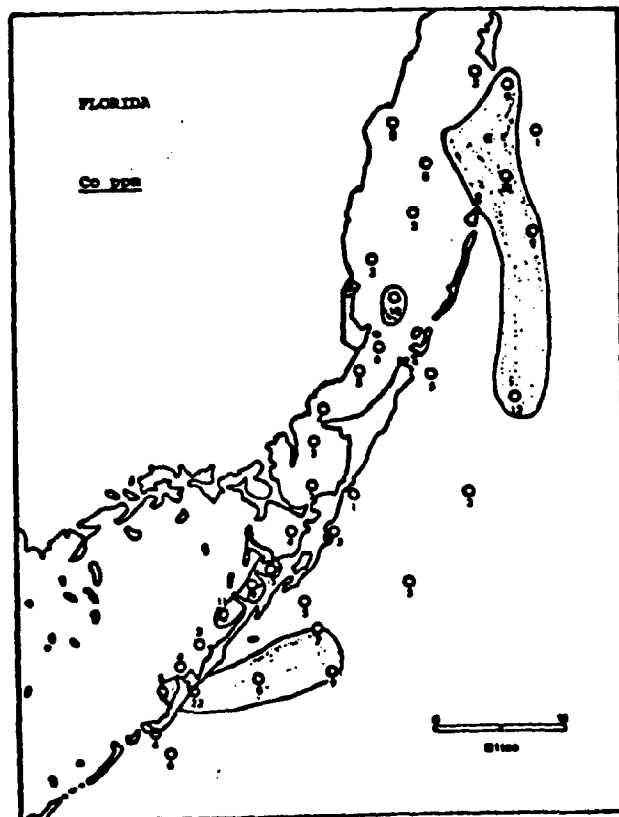
Fig. 15 Distribution of mercury, chromium, cobalt and zinc in the four micron fraction of bottom sediments, upper Florida Keys (from Manker, 1975)



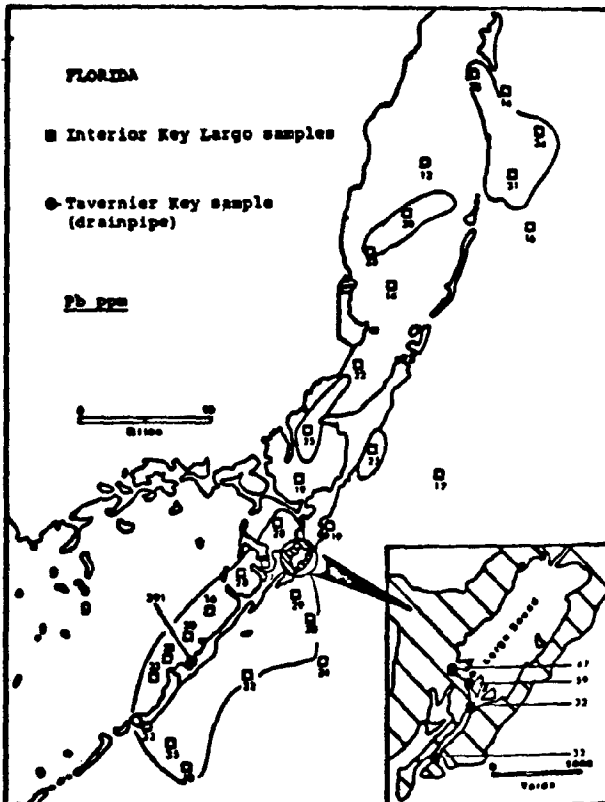
Distribution/concentration of Bg in suspended particulates. Areas of highest concentration shown in blue.



Distribution/concentration of Cr in suspended particulates. Areas of highest concentration shown in blue.

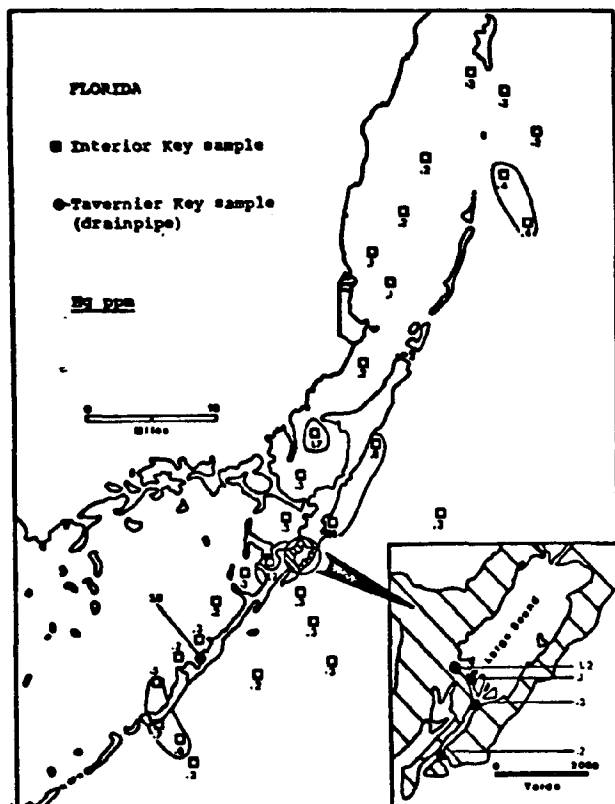


Distribution/concentration of Co in suspended particulates. Areas of highest concentration shown in blue.

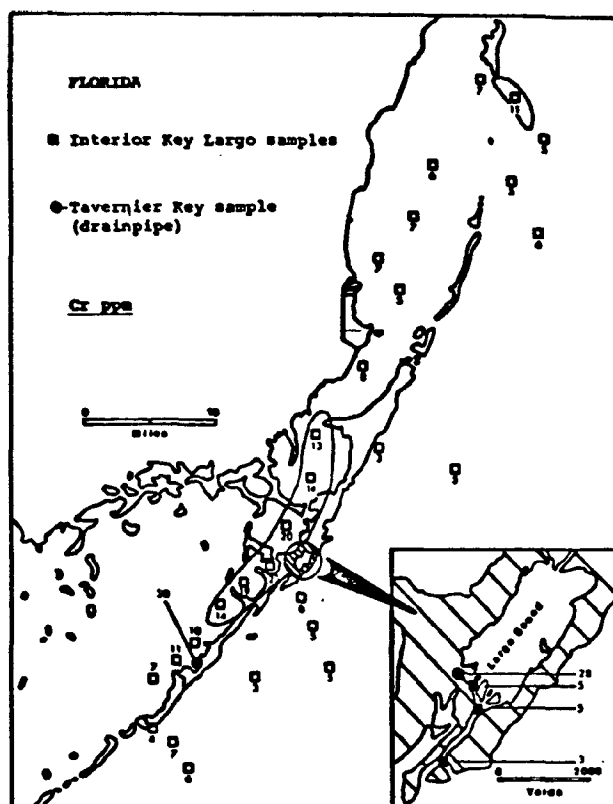


Distribution/concentration of Pb in bottom bulk sediments. Areas of highest concentration shown in yellow.

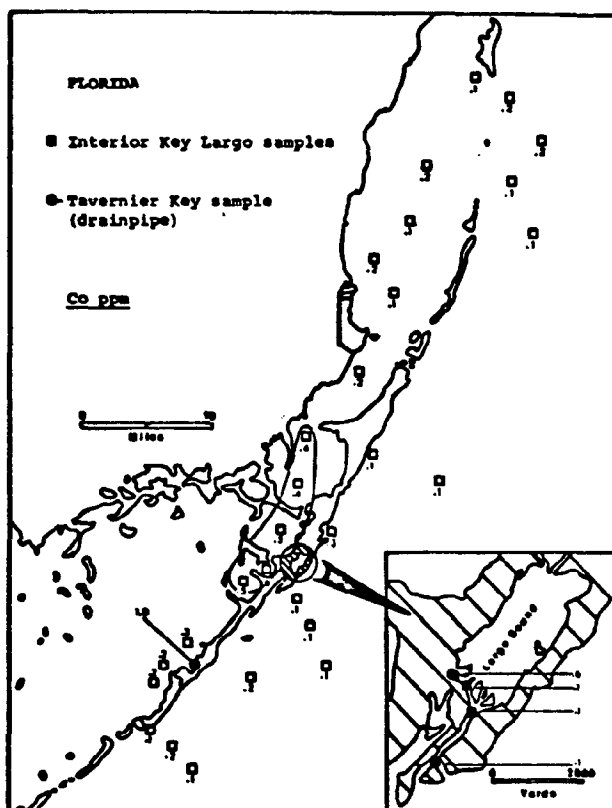
Fig. 16 Distribution of mercury, chromium and cobalt in suspended particulates and lead in bulk sediments of upper Florida Keys (from Manker, 1975)



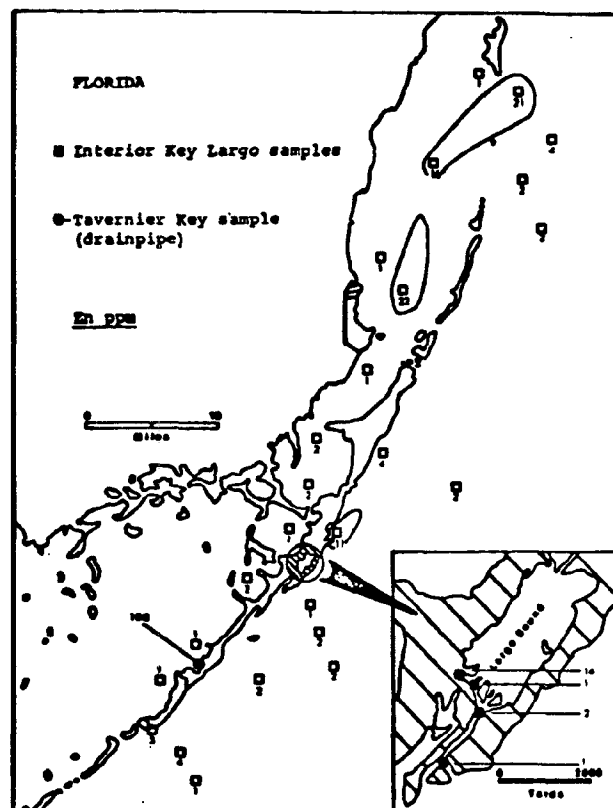
Distribution/concentration of Hg in bottom bulk sediments. Areas of highest concentration shown in yellow.



Distribution/concentration of Cr in bottom bulk sediments. Areas of highest concentration shown in yellow.

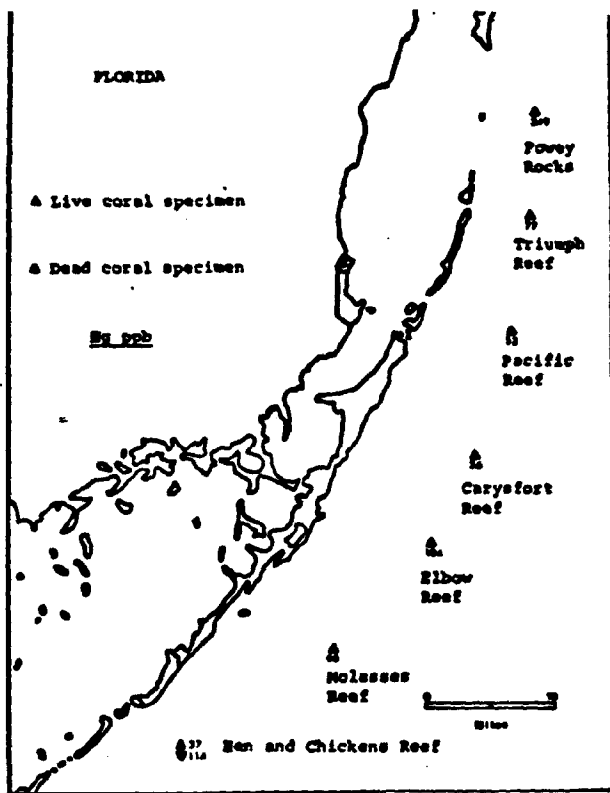


Distribution/concentration of Co in bottom bulk sediments. Areas of highest concentration shown in yellow.

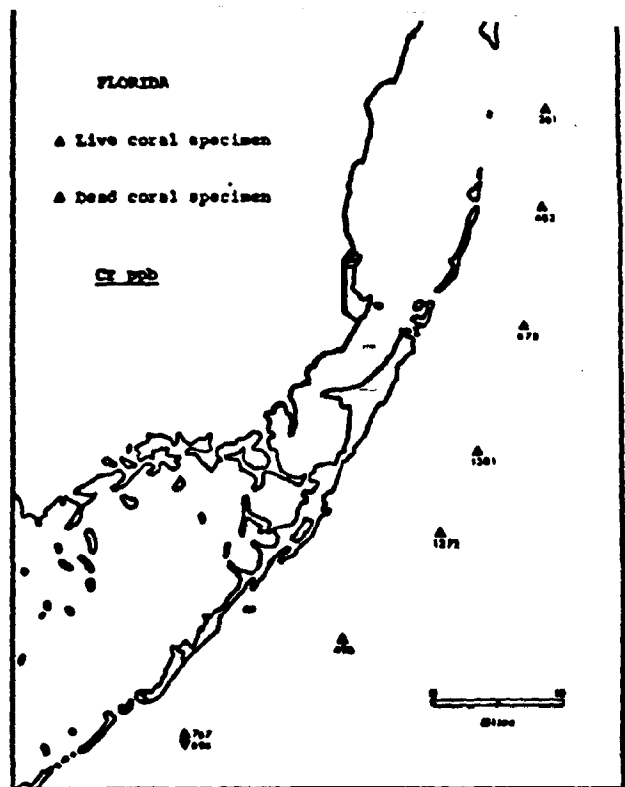


Distribution/concentration of Zn in bottom bulk sediments. Areas of highest concentration shown in yellow.

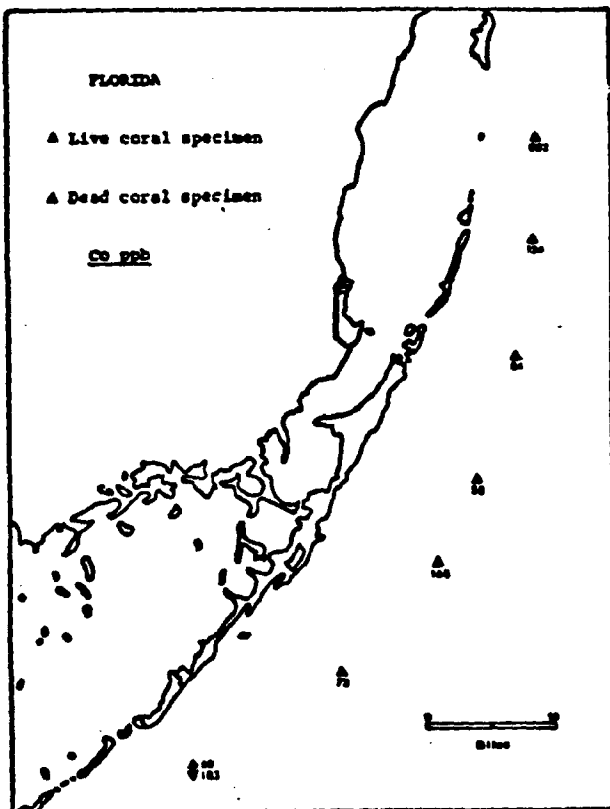
Fig. 17 Distribution of mercury, chromium, cobalt and zinc in bulk sediments of upper Florida Keys (from Manker, 1975)



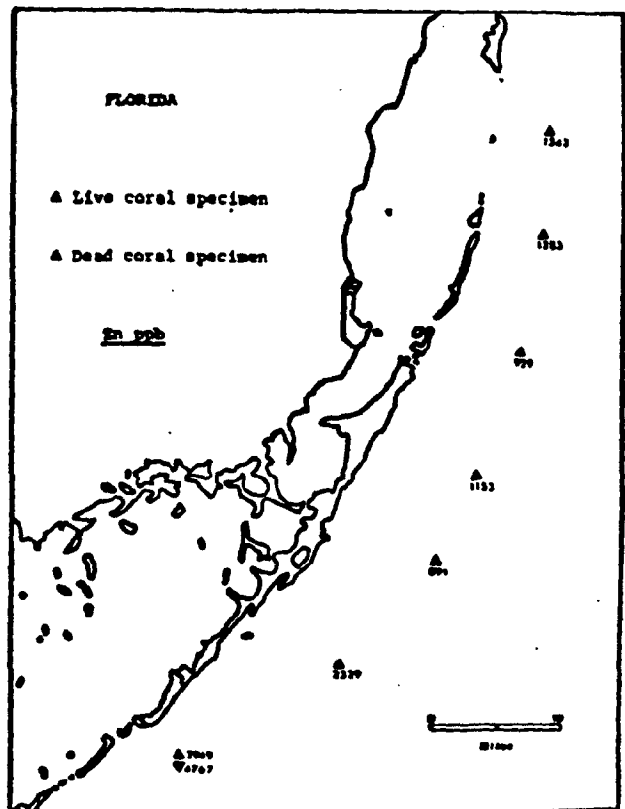
Concentration of Hg in coral specimens (*Siderastrea siderea*).



Concentration of Cr in coral specimens (*Siderastrea siderea*).



Concentration of Co in coral specimens (*Siderastrea siderea*).



Concentration of Zn in coral specimens (*Siderastrea siderea*).

Fig. 18 Concentration of mercury, chromium, cobalt and zinc in coral specimens (*Siderastrea siderea*) from northern Florida reef tract (from Manker, 1975)

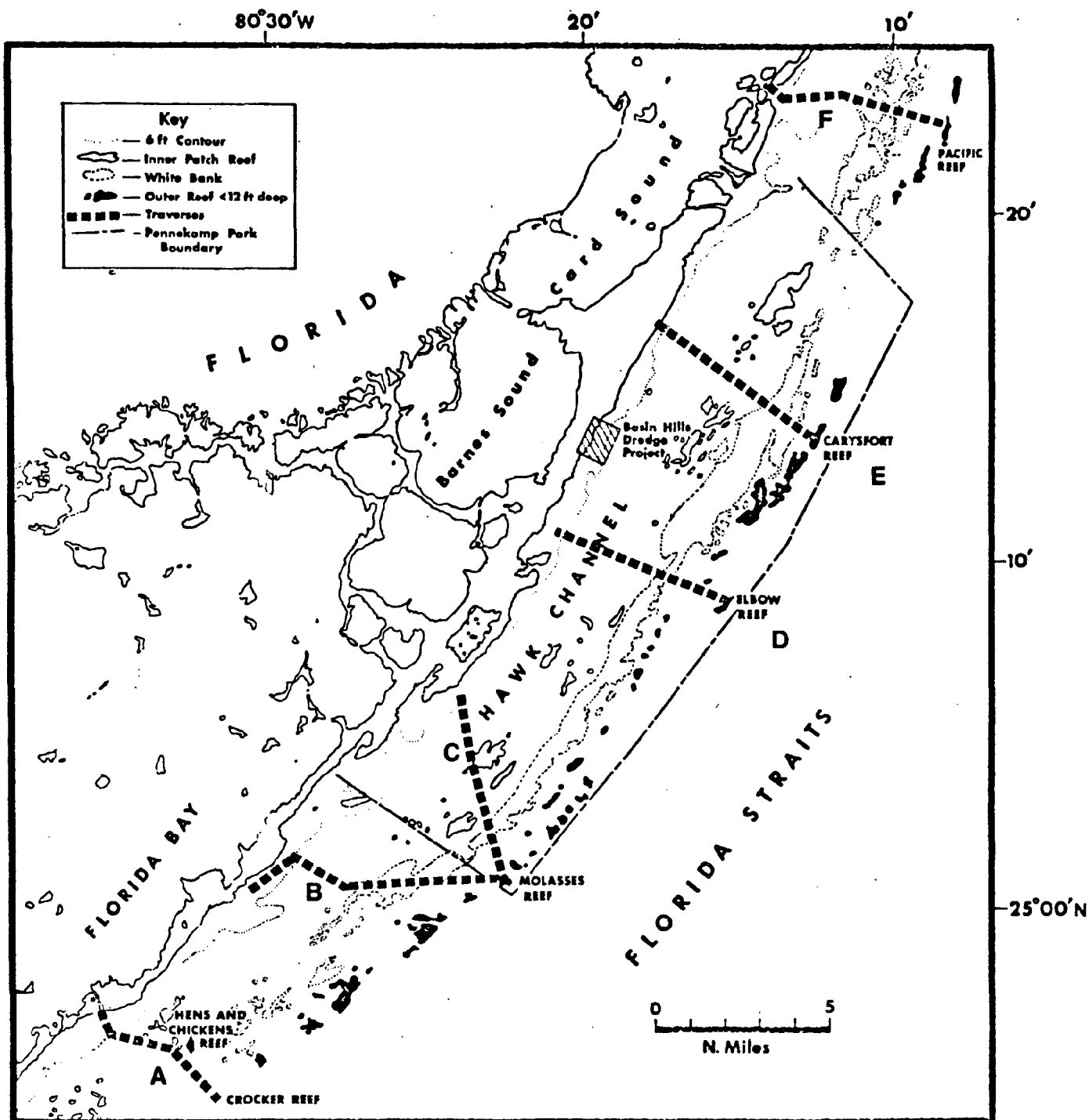


Fig. 19 Map showing monthly transmissometer traverse lines used to measure ambient turbidity levels (from Griffin, 1974b)

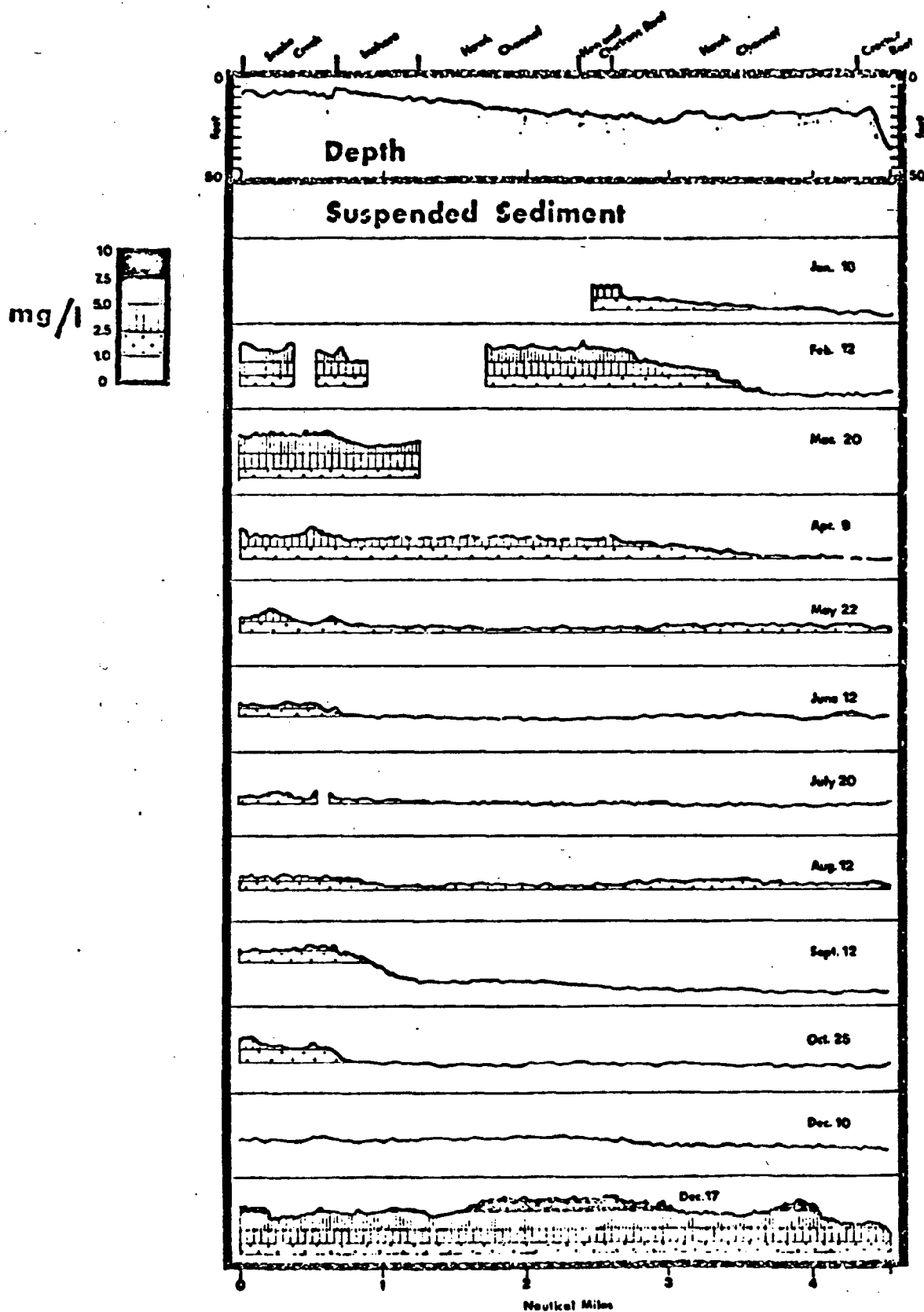


Fig.20 Monthly turbidity levels along traverse "A" (see Fig.19).
From Griffin, unpublished data, 1974.

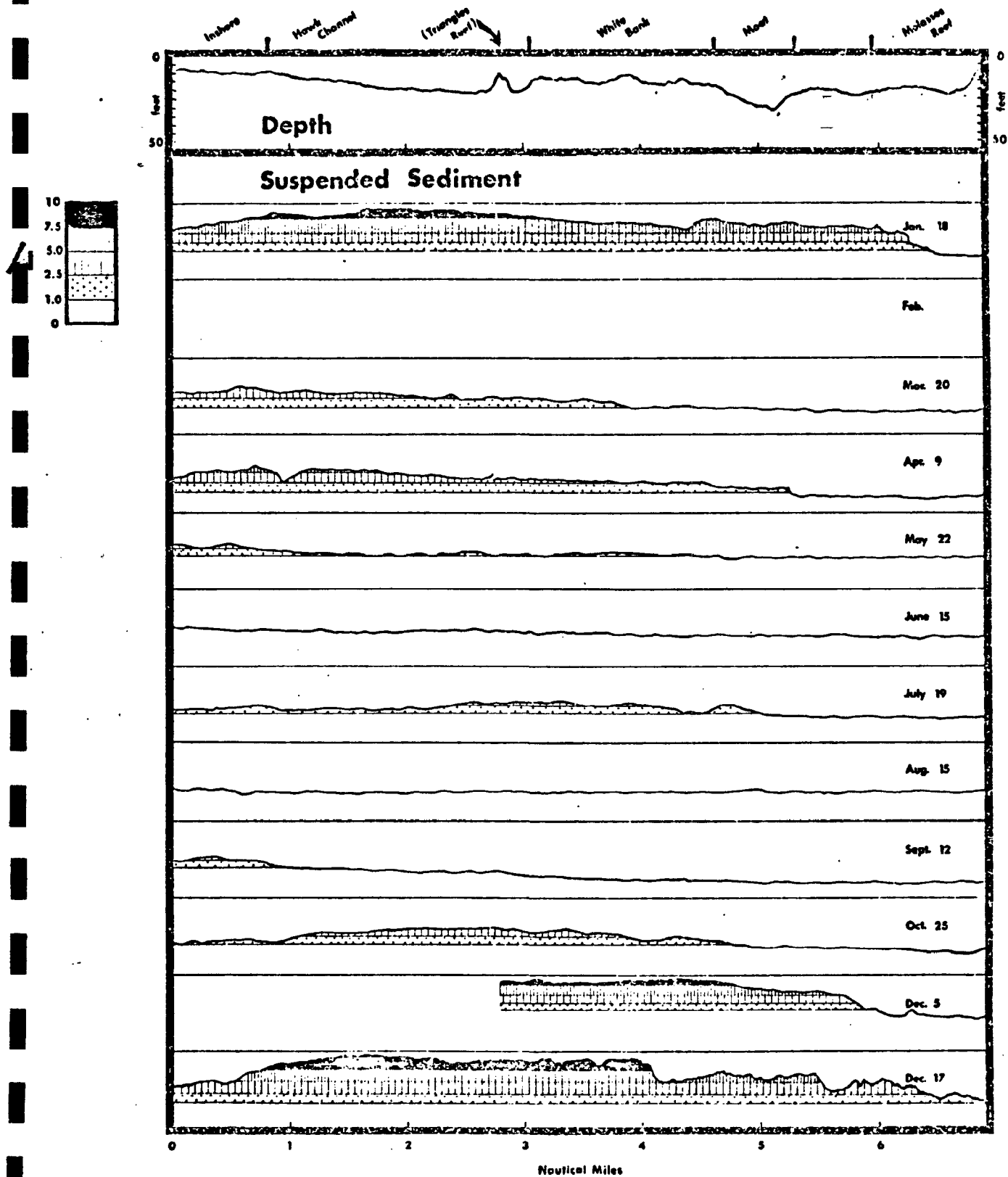


Fig. 21 Monthly turbidity levels along traverse "B" (see Fig.19).
From Griffin, unpublished data, 1974.

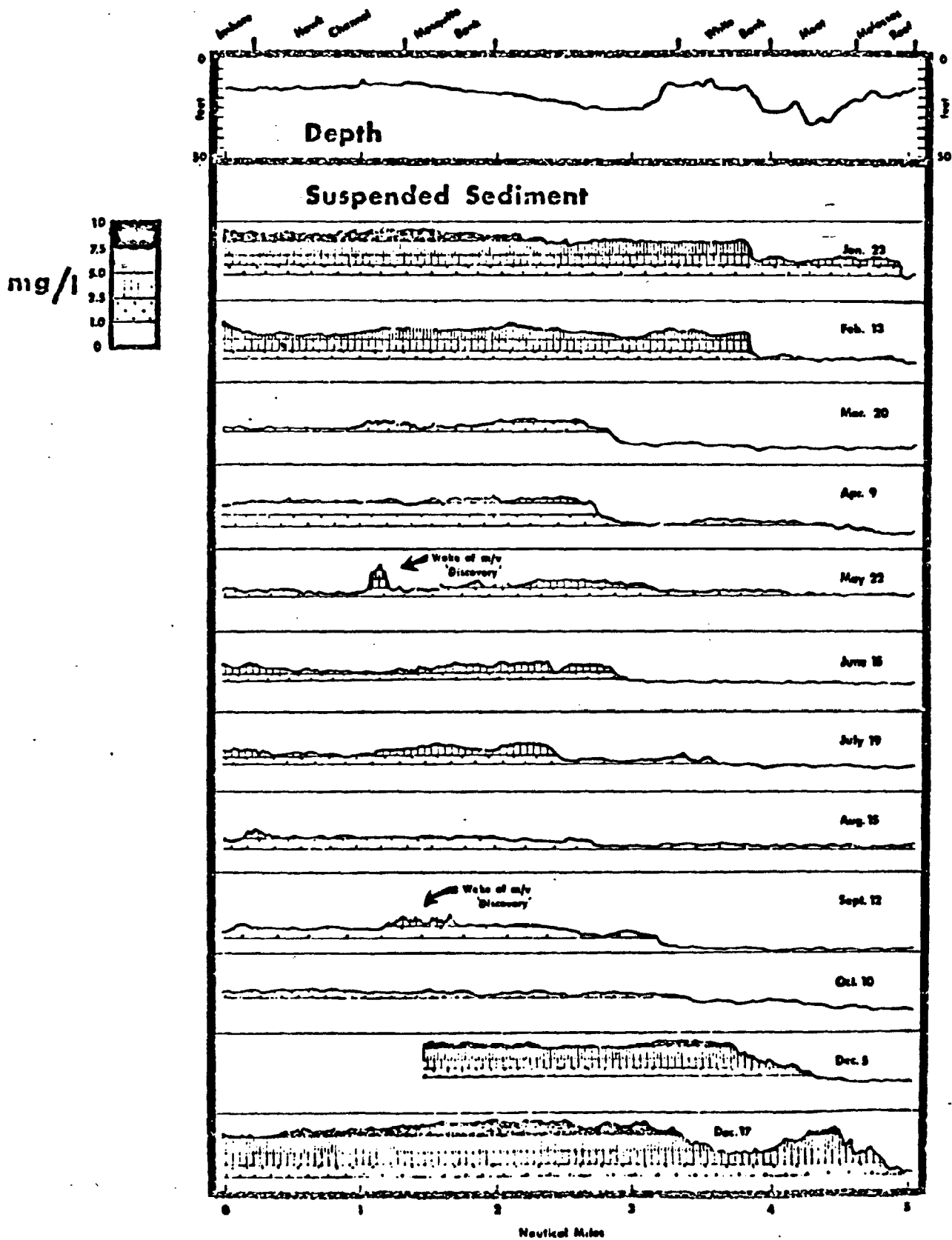


Fig. 22 Monthly turbidity levels along traverse "C" (see Fig.19).
From Griffin, unpublished data, 1974.

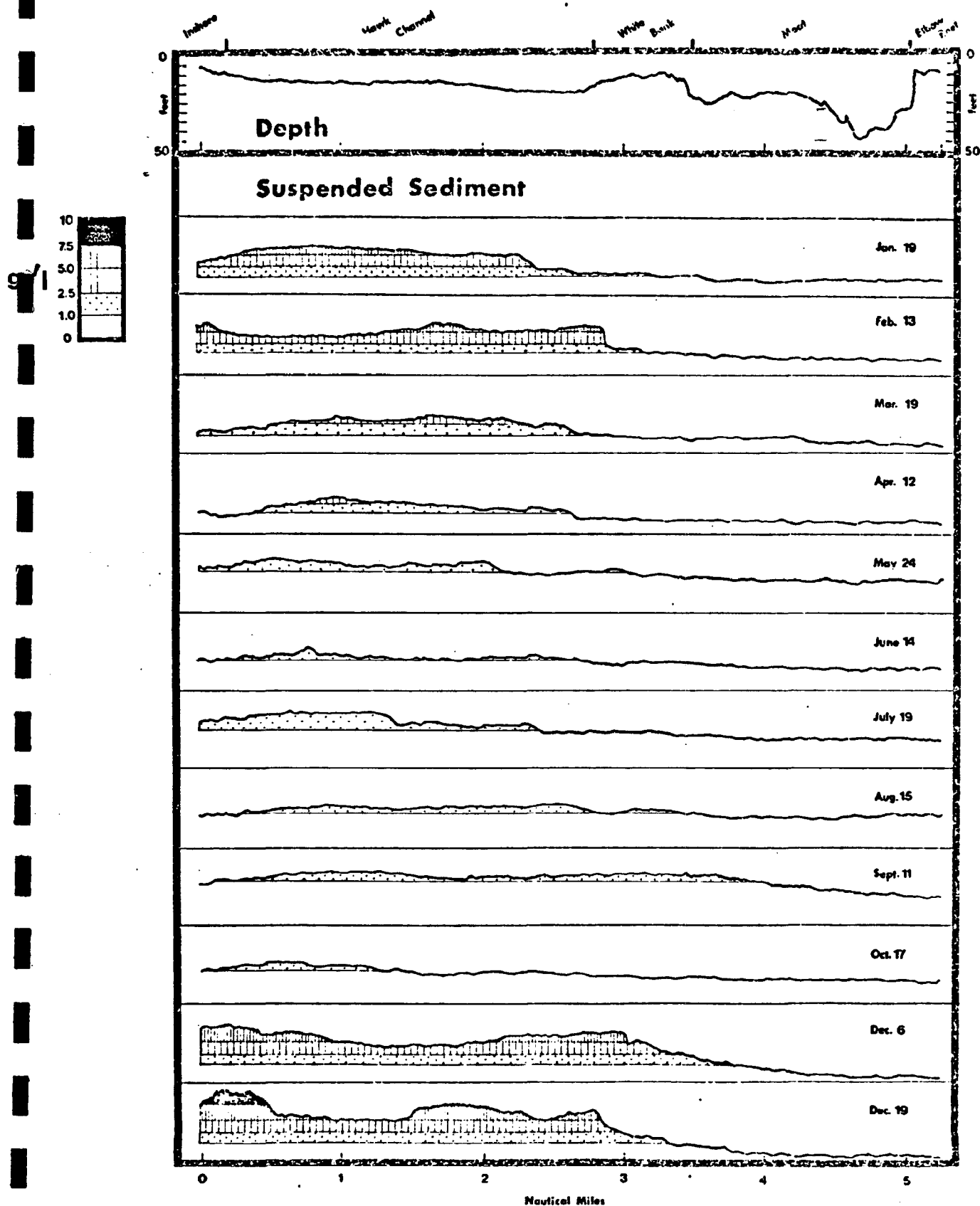


Fig. 23 Monthly turbidity levels along traverse "D" (see Fig.19). From Griffin, unpublished data, 1974.

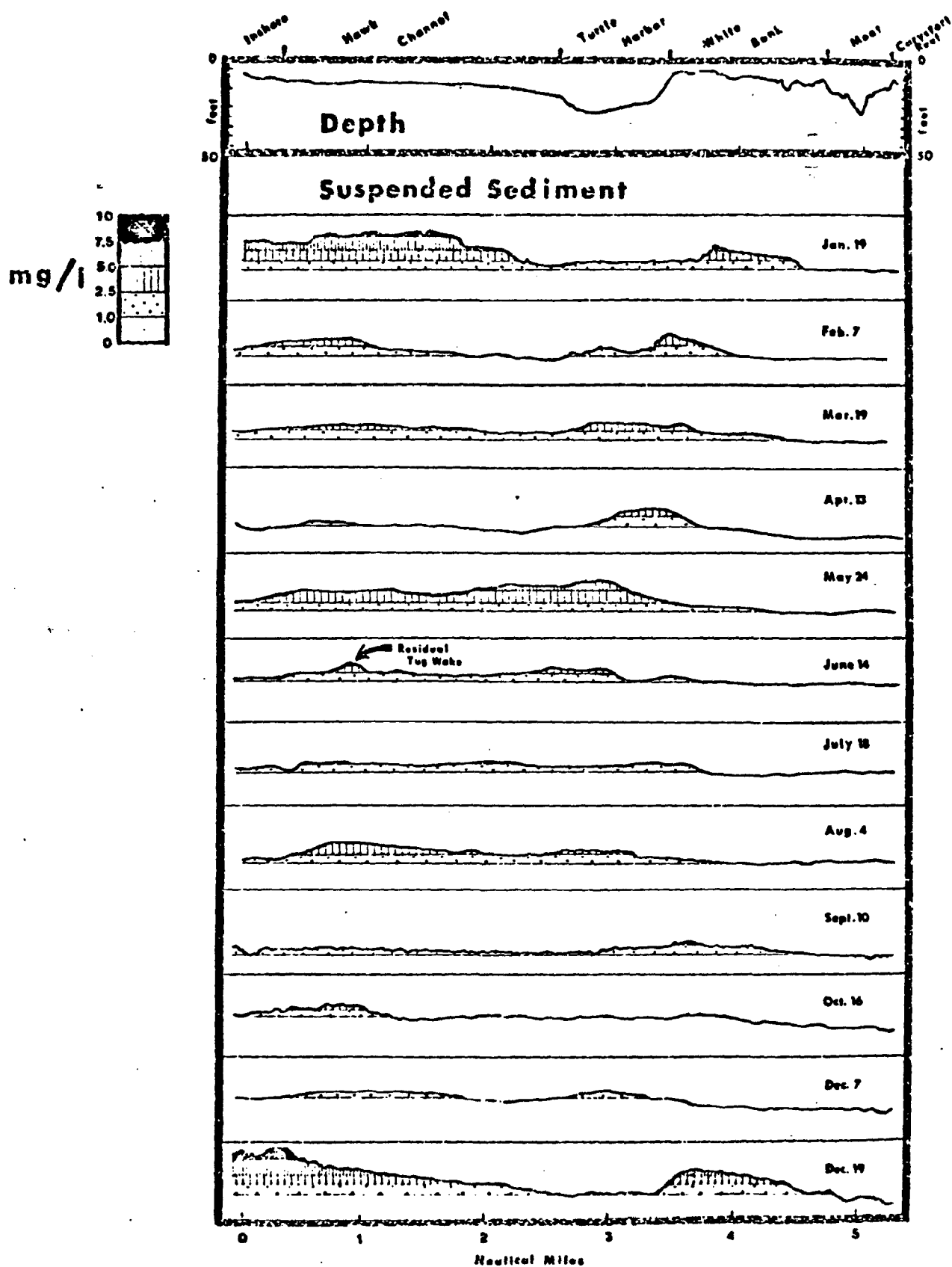


Fig. 24 Monthly turbidity levels along traverse "E" (see Fig.19).
From Griffin, unpublished data, 1974.

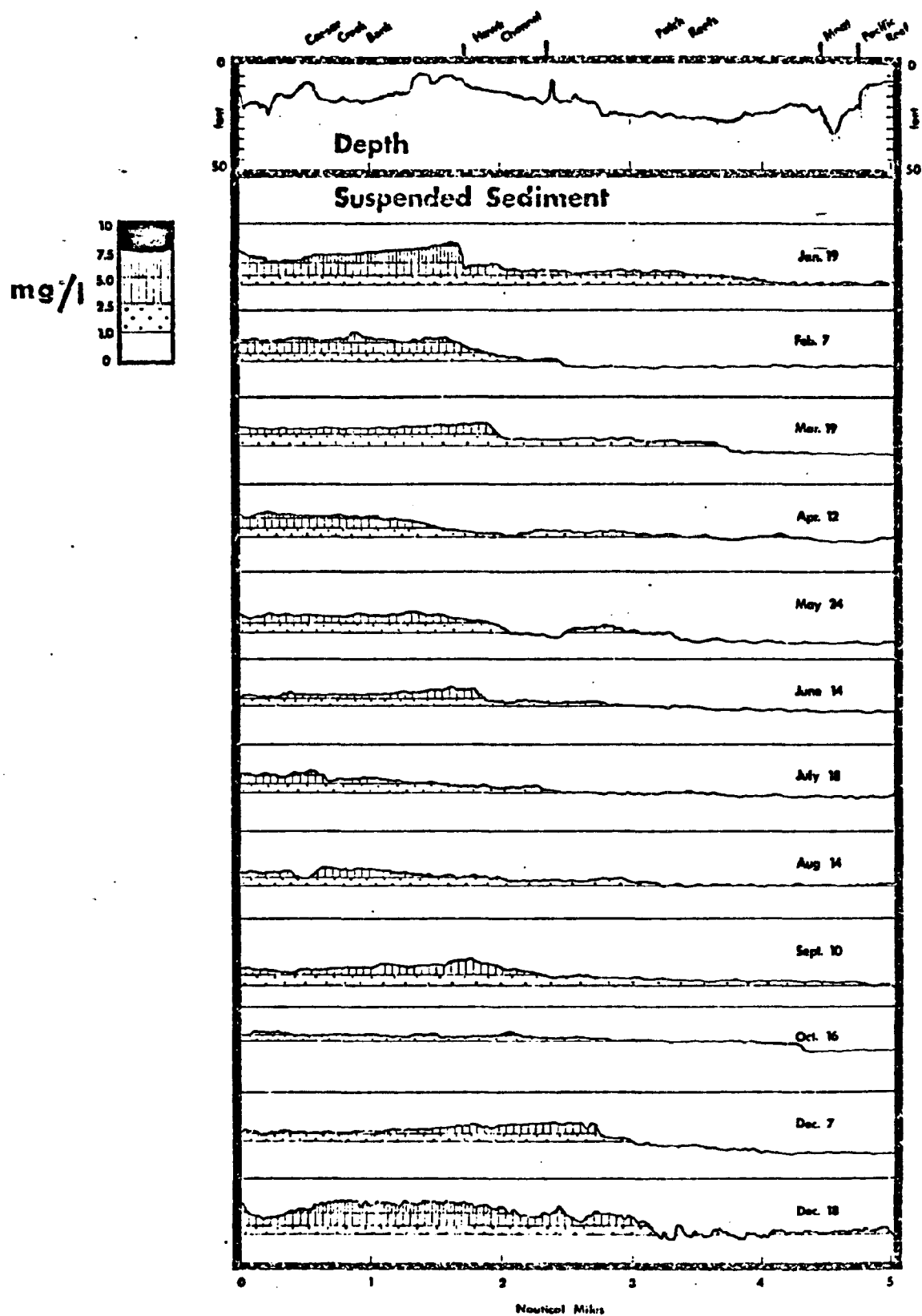
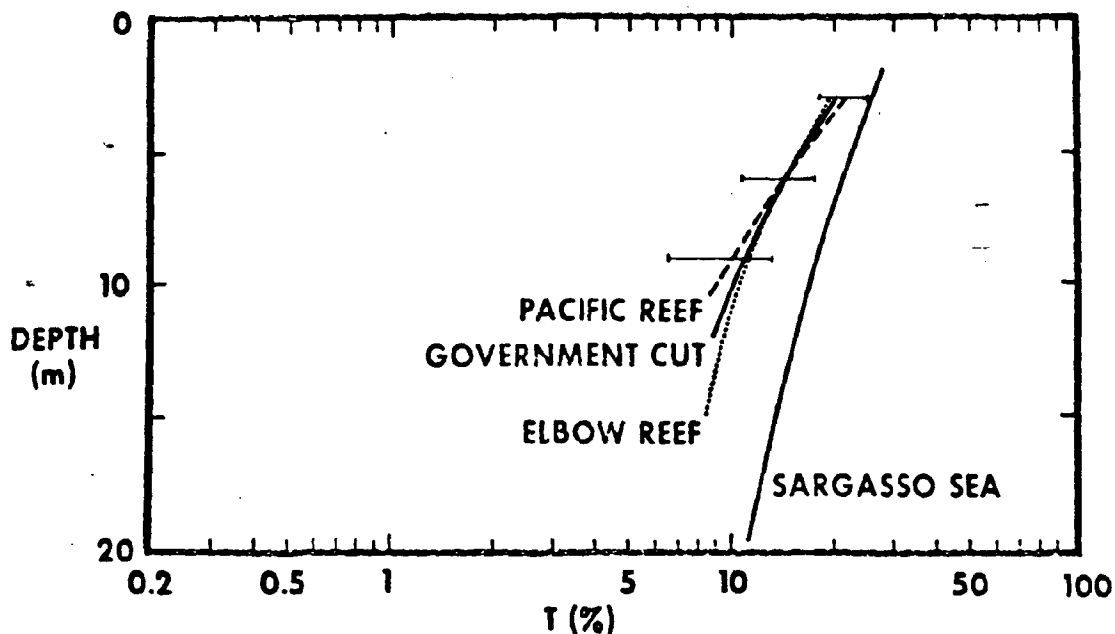


Fig. 25 Monthly turbidity levels along traverse "F" (see Fig. 19).
From Griffin, unpublished data, 1974.



Mean transmittance profiles by sites in comparison to that for the Sargasso Sea. The brackets indicate the standard deviation of the daily transmittance values at three levels at Pacific Reef.

Solar Radiation Profile Measurements - Elbow Reef

APRIL												
Time(GMT)	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	9	Avg	Stand. Deviation
Depth (m)	Transmittance											
3.0	.203	.214	.229	.159	.264	.259	.170	.161	.197	.106	.196	.049
6.1	-	.167	.179	-	.189	-	.128	.117	.128	.095	.143	.035
9.1	-	.144	.134	-	.140	-	.105	.107	.098	.077	.115	.025
12.2	-	.119	.124	-	.108	-	.080	.076	.084	.073	.095	.022
15.2	-	.108	.108	-	.091	-	.070	.071	.074	.054	.083	.020

Fig. 26 Transmittance profiles for Pacific Reef, Government Cut and Elbow Reef and solar radiation profile measurements at Elbow Reef (from Hanson and Poindexter, 1972).

Solar Radiation Profile Measurements - Government Cut

Time (GMT)	FEB.					Avg.	Standard Deviation
	22 1742	22 1954	23 1559	23 1634	23 1830		
Depth (m)	Transmittance						
3.0	.207	.249	.164	-	.180	.210	.032
6.1	.186	.138	.125	.128	.137	.140	.016
9.1	.139	.142	.098	.099	.105	.117	.019
12.2	.122	-	.073	.097	.067	.090	.020
13.1	.110	.062	-	-	-	.086	.021

Solar Radiation Profile Measurements - Pacific Reef

TIME (GMT)	FEB.					MAR					APRIL					Avg	Standard Deviation				
	27	27	28	28	28	29	29	MAR 1	13	14	14	14	15	15	16			16			
	1750	2010	1523	1551	1801	1836	1523	1851	1526	1816	1537	1714	1920	1558	1710	1910	1541	1710	1901		
Depth (m)	TRANSMITTANCE																				
3.0	.253	.263	.273	.199	.201	.168	.238	.262	.253	.234	.224	.237	.241	.195	.182	.182	.210	.182	.196	.216	.035
		.310	.199	.184	.189	.153		.237		.241		.227	.242	.193	.178	.184	.190	.208			
6.1	.178	.185	.080	.094	.095	.089	.105	.169	.184	.151	.134	.164	.157	.160	.132	.103	.133	.163	.134	.161	.034
9.1	.138	.136	.032	.044	.037	.045	.119	.118	.134	.112	.113	.123	.105	.102	.095	.067	.102	.106	.100	.098	.033
10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.088	.098	.104	.084	.088	.075	.051	.084	.091	.082	.085	.014
12.2	.116	.127	-	-	-	-	-	.098	.099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Mean Transmittance by Sites (based on fixed depth pyranometer)

Site	Depth (m)	Mean Transmittance		Standard Deviation
		At Indicated Depth	Normalized to Depth of 13 Meters	
Government Cut	14.3	.061	.070	
Pacific Reef	10.7	.068	.055	.012
Elbow Reef	15.2	.067	.081	.021

Fig. 27 Solar radiation profiles for Government Cut and Pacific Reef. Comparison of mean transmittance at Government Cut, Pacific Reef and Elbow Reef (from Hanson and Poindexter, 1972).

SUMMARY OF WATER QUALITY DATA

NORTHERN REEF TRACT

SOURCE	PARAMETER															LOCATION(S)
REEF TRACT	Temp.	Salin.	D.O.	PO ₄	NO ₂	NO ₃	NH ₄	NH ₃	pH	SiO ₄	Metals	Pestic.	Turbid.	Plankt.	Coll.	
Dampus (1937)																Fowey, Carysfort, Sombroso Reefs
Dole & Chambers (1918)																Fowey Rocks
Griffin (unpublished)																Carysfort, Molasses, Elbow Reefs
Hansen & Poindexter (1972)																Elbow Reef, Pacific Reef, Gov't Cut
Hudson (unpublished)																Hen and Chickens Reef
Jones (1963)																Margot Fish Shoal
Kanter (1975)																Carysfort, Molasses, Elbow et al.
Parr (1933)																Fowey, Carysfort
Rhinn (1966)																Key Largo Dry Rocks
Simons (1973)																Brevster Reef
Smith et al. (1950)																Triumph Reef
Springer & McFarlane (1962)																Noquillo Bank, Molasses Reef
Vaughan (1918)																Fowey, Carysfort, Sombroso Reefs

SOURCE	PARAMETER													LOCATION(S)			
INSHORE AREAS	Temp.	Salin.	D.O.	PO ₄	NO ₂	NO ₃	NH ₄	NH ₃	pH	SiO ₄	Metals	Pestic.	Turbid.	Plankt.	Plant.	Coll.	
Chesher (1973)																	Canals (Summerland Key)
Chesher (1974)																	Canals (Key Largo)
Davis et al. (1974)																	Molasses & Bahia Honda Keys
Florida Dept. Envir. Regulation (unpub.)																	Pennekamp State Park (channel)
Florida Dept. Pollution Control (1973)																	Canals (Key Largo)
Griffin (1974b)																	Basin Hills (Key Largo)
Hoin (1978)																	Old Rhodes Key Lagoon
Hudson (unpublished)																	Snake Creek
Michel (1973)																	Canals (Plantation Key)
Vaughan (1935)																	East Channel

SOURCE	PARAMETER													LOCATION(S)		
FLORIDA CURRENT	Temp.	Salin.	D.O.	PO ₄	NO ₂	NO ₃	NH ₄	NH ₃	pH	SiO ₄	Metals	Pestic.	Turbid.	Plankt.	Coll.	
Alexander & Corcoran (1963)																Miami to Cape Canaveral
Alexander & Corcoran (1967)																Fowey Rocks to Cat Cay
Baharab (1957)																40 Mile Station
Churgin & Haimovitch (1974)																Key West
Corcoran & Alexander (1963)																40 Mile Station
Corcoran & Alexander (1964)																40 Mile Station
Gomborg (1976)																Key West to Cuba
Hiller et al. (1953)																10 Mile Station
Vargo (1968)																Fowey Rocks, Alligator Reef

Fig. 28 Summary of available water quality data for the northern Florida Reef Tract, Florida Keys and Florida Current.

FOWEY ROCKS, OFF COCOANUT GROVE, FLORIDA.

Date.	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	Mean.	Max.	Min.
	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.
Jan. 10	.....	.....	23.4	22.9	24.0	23.0	23.7	22.5	20.9	24.0	22.9	23.3	23.1	24.0	20.9
20	.....	.....	23.2	23.4	23.4	23.3	24.0	21.0	22.0	23.7	23.6	23.9	23.2	24.0	21.0
30	.....	.....	22.5	23.5	23.5	22.9	23.7	21.2	22.3	23.6	22.0	23.7	23.0	23.7	21.2
Feb. 9	.....	23.3	23.0	23.6	23.9	23.7	22.3	20.3	23.7	24.1	21.6	24.3	23.1	24.3	20.3
19	.....	24.1	23.2	23.6	24.5	24.0	21.9	21.6	24.2	23.1	22.4	24.2	23.3	24.5	21.6
Mar. 1	22.8	23.5	23.9	22.6	24.2	23.1	22.0	22.3	24.5	22.5	23.0	24.0	23.2	24.5	22.0
11	22.5	24.4	22.5	23.8	23.5	22.7	21.2	22.3	23.7	22.8	22.2	22.5	22.9	24.4	21.2
21	22.9	23.5	22.9	24.2	23.4	24.1	21.8	22.7	22.6	22.4	22.9	23.0	23.1	24.2	21.8
31	23.6	22.8	21.3	24.4	23.2	24.0	22.6	23.0	22.3	23.0	23.3	24.3	23.2	24.4	21.3
Apr. 10	26.7	23.8	22.0	24.8	24.8	23.8	24.5	22.9	23.1	24.3	23.2	24.6	24.1	26.7	22.0
20	26.9	24.3	23.6	25.7	25.2	24.5	25.1	23.7	24.3	24.4	24.0	24.0	24.6	26.9	23.6
30	26.8	25.1	25.3	26.0	25.6	24.6	24.8	24.7	25.3	23.8	23.6	24.3	25.0	26.8	23.6
May 10	26.6	25.1	25.8	25.2	25.6	25.2	25.8	25.7	25.3	24.2	25.4	26.1	25.5	26.6	24.2
20	27.6	25.3	26.2	26.0	26.1	25.8	27.2	26.9	25.3	24.3	26.0	25.8	26.1	27.6	24.3
30	27.4	25.8	26.8	26.3	25.7	26.5	27.0	26.8	26.3	24.6	26.7	26.9	26.4	27.4	24.6
June 9	27.2	26.6	27.8	27.7	26.8	26.5	26.8	27.5	27.0	25.5	27.3	27.6	27.1	27.8	25.5
19	27.4	27.5	28.9	28.0	28.3	27.0	27.6	28.4	27.1	26.8	27.4	28.5	27.7	28.9	26.8
29	27.3	28.5	28.0	28.8	28.5	27.3	27.7	28.9	27.7	29.1	28.5	28.9	28.3	29.1	27.3
July 9	25.4	28.9	29.1	29.4	28.4	28.0	28.5	29.1	28.4	29.4	28.3	28.7	28.5	29.4	25.4
19	24.6	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.1	28.5	29.3	28.5	29.3	30.2	29.0	28.6	28.7	30.2	24.6
29	24.3	29.3	28.6	29.0	29.5	29.3	29.3	28.5	29.8	30.3	29.3	29.3	29.0	30.3	24.3
Aug. 8	24.8	29.6	29.3	28.6	29.2	29.1	30.1	29.0	29.8	30.9	29.4	29.2	29.1	30.9	24.8
18	25.0	29.1	29.1	29.4	29.3	29.1	30.2	28.7	29.8	29.8	29.1	29.3	29.0	30.2	25.0
28	24.8	28.2	28.8	29.0	29.8	28.8	29.7	28.6	29.6	29.3	28.8	29.6	28.7	29.8	24.8
Sept. 7	25.2	28.1	28.7	28.7	28.7	29.3	29.4	28.7	28.7	28.5	28.4	29.3	28.5	29.4	25.2
17	24.6	28.5	28.7	28.5	28.8	28.8	29.7	29.3	29.0	28.5	28.1	29.3	28.5	29.7	24.6
27	24.4	28.6	28.2	28.4	29.3	28.6	29.7	28.3	28.3	27.2	28.0	28.8	28.2	29.7	24.4
Oct. 7	.....	28.3	27.9	28.1	29.0	28.0	28.7	27.7	28.4	26.6	27.4	28.4	28.1	29.0	26.6
17	.....	28.9	26.8	28.1	27.9	27.0	27.2	27.5	28.2	26.3	26.9	28.5	27.5	28.9	26.3
27	.....	25.8	27.1	27.3	26.6	26.5	26.4	26.8	27.5	26.3	26.5	27.3	26.8	27.5	25.8
Nov. 6	.....	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.4	25.7	25.3	25.6	26.2	26.5	26.1	25.8	26.0	26.5	25.3
16	.....	26.5	25.9	25.3	25.5	25.4	24.8	25.0	25.3	26.9	26.1	25.7	25.7	26.9	24.8
26	.....	25.7	25.9	24.3	25.4	25.2	23.1	24.4	24.5	24.1	25.2	25.5	24.8	25.9	23.1
Dec. 6	.....	26.2	25.5	23.6	24.6	24.4	21.8	23.4	24.5	23.0	24.4	24.3	24.2	26.2	21.8
16	.....	24.1	25.2	24.2	24.2	24.3	23.0	21.9	24.2	23.5	24.1	23.6	23.8	25.2	21.9
31	.....	23.0	23.8	23.3	24.2	24.1	22.2	22.5	23.7	22.2	24.1	22.1	23.2	24.2	22.1

Fig. 29 Surface temperature, 10 day means from 1878 to 1890, Fowey Rocks
(from Vaughan, 1918)

FOWEY ROCKS, COCOANUT GROVE, FLORIDA—Continued.

Date.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	Mean.	Max.	Min.
	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.
Jan. 10	....	22.9	22.6	23.3	22.3	19.6	20.1	20.8	20.7	18.0	21.9	18.2	21.0	23.3	18.0
20	....	23.3	20.8	23.4	22.7	19.3	22.4	22.4	23.3	20.8	21.2	15.8	21.4	23.4	15.8
30	....	23.0	22.0	23.1	23.2	23.0	20.2	22.6	21.8	20.2	20.3	19.9	21.8	23.2	19.9
Feb. 9	24.3	22.4	23.5	23.1	21.1	22.9	21.2	21.2	23.0	....	18.7	22.0	22.1	24.3	18.7
19	24.5	23.0	23.9	23.1	20.3	21.0	22.3	22.3	15.6	....	21.4	20.4	21.5	24.5	15.6
Mar. 1	23.9	22.6	23.6	23.4	19.9	20.2	22.1	21.0	22.1	....	18.7	19.5	21.5	23.9	18.7
11	23.6	22.9	23.6	23.1	23.3	22.4	22.4	21.4	21.9	....	21.2	20.5	22.4	23.6	20.5
21	24.0	22.6	23.7	23.4	22.9	21.1	23.6	23.0	23.0	....	19.6	21.3	22.5	24.0	19.6
31	23.8	23.0	23.3	23.0	22.8	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.3	....	22.7	22.1	23.1	23.8	22.1
Apr. 10	23.7	23.5	23.6	23.7	24.0	23.1	23.2	26.3	24.2	21.5	24.1	21.0	23.5	26.4	21.0
20	25.3	24.1	24.3	23.9	23.5	24.1	22.3	25.2	24.7	21.9	24.3	22.5	23.8	25.3	21.9
30	25.4	25.0	25.0	24.3	23.8	24.6	23.2	24.0	25.8	23.6	24.2	23.0	24.3	25.8	23.0
May 10	25.3	24.9	25.5	24.3	25.3	25.3	23.6	24.2	24.7	23.9	23.3	23.5	24.4	25.5	22.3
20	25.7	25.3	25.6	24.7	25.9	26.3	23.5	24.5	27.6	23.4	24.0	23.6	25.0	27.6	23.4
30	26.3	26.3	26.0	25.3	25.9	27.6	25.7	26.8	28.2	23.8	23.4	23.3	25.7	28.2	23.3
June 9	26.6	26.3	28.4	26.2	25.9	27.9	26.7	26.8	27.6	24.8	22.7	23.3	26.0	27.9	22.7
19	27.5	25.9	27.8	26.2	26.2	27.6	27.9	27.5	27.7	24.7	23.3	23.4	26.5	27.9	23.3
29	28.4	27.2	29.3	27.4	26.8	28.8	29.2	28.3	28.1	25.7	24.1	23.6	27.2	29.3	23.6
July 9	29.3	28.0	29.5	28.0	27.3	28.8	29.8	28.5	28.3	27.1	23.5	24.5	27.7	29.8	23.5
19	29.1	28.4	29.7	28.1	28.4	30.0	29.5	29.1	28.0	27.6	24.5	24.4	28.1	30.0	24.4
29	29.5	28.7	29.6	28.8	28.7	30.7	29.3	29.5	28.3	28.2	23.5	24.6	28.2	30.7	23.5
Aug. 8	29.6	29.0	29.8	29.7	28.8	30.7	30.0	29.4	28.7	27.6	28.2	23.6	28.7	30.7	23.6
18	29.1	28.9	29.7	29.9	28.7	30.1	31.2	29.5	28.2	27.2	27.3	23.7	28.6	31.2	23.7
28	29.3	29.1	29.1	29.8	28.6	30.2	30.8	29.2	29.4	27.5	27.9	23.5	28.6	30.8	23.5
Sept. 7	29.0	29.0	29.2	29.5	28.8	30.4	28.7	30.1	28.3	27.0	27.8	22.9	28.4	30.4	22.9
17	28.6	29.0	29.3	29.1	29.3	30.1	28.3	30.7	27.6	27.2	27.4	23.5	28.3	30.7	23.5
27	28.4	28.6	28.2	29.0	29.6	29.7	27.8	29.5	28.2	27.6	27.3	24.0	28.2	29.7	24.0
Oct. 7	27.7	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.2	29.3	25.9	29.1	26.8	26.0	27.0	24.2	27.3	29.3	24.2
17	26.7	27.3	27.1	25.9	26.5	28.1	25.8	28.5	27.3	25.8	27.5	23.6	26.6	28.5	23.6
27	24.7	26.8	26.1	24.7	23.4	26.5	25.9	26.1	26.6	26.3	26.0	22.5	25.4	26.8	22.5
Nov. 6	24.2	24.6	25.4	24.6	24.1	28.0	25.2	24.4	26.4	26.3	25.1	23.3	25.2	28.0	23.3
16	24.3	23.7	24.4	23.5	25.3	28.4	24.1	23.5	25.1	22.1	22.2	24.6	24.3	28.4	22.1
26	24.4	23.4	24.7	24.2	23.6	27.0	23.7	23.5	25.3	23.1	20.0	24.7	24.0	27.0	20.0
Dec. 6	24.6	23.7	24.5	23.5	22.8	24.4	24.0	22.2	23.5	22.4	21.0	24.2	23.4	24.6	21.0
16	24.6	24.3	23.6	24.0	18.5	21.9	23.5	15.8	23.0	21.6	21.4	24.9	22.2	24.9	15.8
31	23.3	23.3	23.3	22.2	24.7	21.4	23.1	18.5	21.1	21.4	18.2	21.8	21.9	24.7	18.2

Fig. 30 Surface temperature, 10 day means from 1891 to 1902, Fowey Rocks (from Vaughan, 1918)

FOWEY ROCKS, COCOANUT GROVE, FLORIDA—Continued.

Date.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Mean.	Max.	Min.
	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.
Jan. 10	21.0	21.4	21.4	22.2	22.8	22.4	25.3	21.6	20.1	24.3	22.2	25.3	20.1
20	21.5	20.7	20.2	20.7	23.1	21.1	26.2	21.5	23.0	24.1	22.2	26.2	20.2
30	22.2	20.3	21.2	20.6	22.1	21.7	23.3	21.9	24.1	24.8	22.2	24.8	20.3
Feb. 9	26.4	19.8	24.8	21.2	22.5	22.2	21.8	20.5	23.4	21.9	22.5	26.4	19.8
19	25.2	21.2	25.2	21.4	20.8	23.6	22.4	21.1	23.9	21.4	22.6	25.2	20.8
Mar. 1	21.9	21.4	22.5	21.5	22.5	20.9	22.1	22.4	23.2	23.1	22.1	23.2	21.0
11	22.2	21.1	24.1	21.9	26.3	26.0	25.2	23.2	22.3	22.5	23.4	26.3	21.1
21	22.6	21.0	25.3	23.6	24.4	24.4	27.4	22.1	22.1	24.1	23.6	27.4	21.0
31	21.4	21.3	25.9	24.2	24.5	23.7	26.9	22.7	24.2	25.1	24.0	26.9	21.3
Apr. 10	23.7	21.5	25.3	23.6	21.5	24.0	27.2	23.7	25.5	24.3	24.0	27.2	21.4
20	23.7	22.3	25.0	25.3	23.3	24.7	27.1	24.2	24.6	26.7	24.6	27.1	22.3
30	24.0	22.5	26.3	27.1	24.3	26.1	29.4	24.3	24.6	26.8	25.5	29.4	22.5
May 10	22.2	22.4	26.7	27.4	28.1	28.2	29.4	23.4	25.0	26.1	25.9	29.4	22.2
20	22.5	21.4	28.4	24.2	27.5	28.4	28.4	24.5	24.9	27.0	25.8	28.4	21.4
30	24.1	21.5	28.3	26.6	28.1	29.2	28.6	25.7	25.1	27.3	26.4	29.2	21.5
June 9	24.6	21.5	27.5	28.1	27.0	28.4	28.0	27.8	28.1	26.9	26.8	28.4	21.5
19	24.9	22.0	27.7	28.6	27.5	29.3	28.3	29.5	27.6	28.2	27.4	29.5	22.0
29	23.7	24.4	29.4	29.0	27.6	29.6	28.2	28.8	28.4	27.9	27.7	29.6	23.7
July 9	23.4	26.5	29.5	28.2	27.7	29.5	28.9	28.7	28.0	27.7	27.9	29.5	23.4
19	24.1	27.3	29.5	30.1	27.8	30.9	29.2	28.5	28.1	28.2	28.4	30.9	24.1
29	24.8	27.3	30.0	28.5	28.2	30.8	29.4	28.7	28.5	28.5	28.5	30.8	24.8
Aug. 8	23.6	27.8	29.1	27.8	29.0	29.9	30.0	29.0	28.9	28.5	28.4	30.0	23.6
18	23.5	27.6	29.6	29.4	30.3	29.5	29.0	29.8	28.9	28.3	28.6	30.3	23.5
28	25.1	27.4	29.4	29.3	29.5	29.1	29.4	30.0	28.6	28.1	28.6	30.0	25.1
Sept. 7	25.4	27.5	29.4	29.8	29.4	28.6	28.5	29.6	28.0	28.8	28.5	29.8	25.4
17	23.8	27.7	29.0	29.7	28.6	28.3	28.3	27.6	29.0	28.9	28.1	29.7	23.8
27	24.3	27.6	28.8	29.5	28.7	29.0	28.2	27.8	28.5	29.1	28.2	29.5	24.3
Oct. 7	23.6	27.6	26.8	28.3	28.3	27.9	27.2	27.2	28.3	28.6	27.4	28.6	23.6
17	23.6	26.8	26.6	27.1	27.4	26.8	27.5	26.7	28.2	28.8	27.0	28.8	23.6
27	22.3	24.0	26.9	26.9	26.5	25.3	28.0	27.5	27.9	29.4	26.5	29.4	22.3
Nov. 6	22.5	24.6	26.8	26.8	25.7	24.2	27.0	23.4	27.7	26.5	25.4	27.7	22.5
16	22.2	25.1	26.0	25.0	25.3	27.4	25.0	23.4	27.4	26.0	25.3	27.4	22.2
26	21.6	24.4	23.8	25.7	24.4	26.3	23.0	23.0	26.2	26.4	24.5	26.4	21.6
Dec. 6	21.2	24.3	24.0	23.8	23.5	27.9	22.8	22.4	24.9	23.8	23.8	27.9	21.2
16	21.8	21.8	22.0	23.1	24.4	24.8	23.5	20.9	24.7	24.4	23.2	24.8	20.9
31	21.5	22.0	22.5	21.1	25.1	24.9	19.6	20.4	25.3	24.3	22.6	25.3	19.6

Fig. 31 Surface temperature, 10 day means from 1903 to 1912, Fowey Rocks (from Vaughan, 1918)

Monthly and Annual Mean Surface Water Temperatures, °F													
FOWEY ROCKS LIGHTHOUSE, FLORIDA													
25°35'25"N. 80°05'41"W.													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann.
1879	-	-	73.3	80.2	82.1	81.2	78.4	76.9	76.3	-	-	-	-
1880	-	76.6	76.4	76.9	77.7	81.7	81.4	81.0	81.2	81.2	79.0	78.2	-
1881	72.2	76.1	76.2	76.4	77.3	82.9	81.9	81.2	81.4	80.7	78.4	76.3	78.7
82	76.0	77.0	77.4	77.9	78.3	82.9	81.4	81.3	81.4	81.0	78.9	76.7	79.0
83	76.3	77.7	78.3	77.4	78.3	82.3	81.3	81.0	81.3	81.9	77.8	75.7	79.3
84	73.3	76.4	76.4	76.8	78.5	80.6	81.4	81.3	81.0	80.3	77.4	75.3	78.1
1885	76.9	76.7	77.3	78.4	80.0	81.4	81.4	81.0	81.3	80.0	77.3	75.1	78.3
1886	70.7	76.4	77.0	76.9	77.4	80.0	80.7	81.9	81.7	80.7	76.3	74.4	77.7
87	71.2	75.4	75.3	75.7	78.2	81.2	81.7	81.5	81.4	82.2	77.1	75.3	78.4
88	76.9	77.8	77.9	77.5	77.9	81.1	81.2	81.8	81.1	79.4	77.8	75.8	78.2
89	72.0	78.2	77.1	76.3	76.9	80.1	81.0	81.2	81.5	80.1	76.2	75.4	78.2
1890	76.0	77.5	78.0	77.8	77.3	80.1	81.0	81.9	81.3	81.0	77.8	75.4	79.0
1891	-	76.0	76.0	76.7	78.4	81.9	81.0	81.4	81.5	78.7	75.0	75.4	-
92	72.4	72.0	73.1	75.6	78.2	77.4	81.2	81.1	81.0	80.1	75.0	76.7	77.0
93	71.4	76.4	76.5	75.9	76.3	82.0	81.3	81.3	81.0	80.2	76.4	76.3	78.4
94	76.0	77.0	77.7	77.2	76.7	80.0	81.2	81.0	81.3	78.0	75.2	73.4	77.9
1895	73.1	68.4	72.3	76.2	78.3	77.4	82.5	81.7	81.9	77.0	75.0	73.2	77.1
1896	69.3	70.2	71.2	73.1	77.8	82.9	81.9	81.5	81.0	81.4	81.9	75.2	78.4
97	69.4	71.4	71.4	72.2	75.8	82.5	81.2	81.2	81.4	79.4	75.3	76.0	77.4
98	71.5	70.8	72.4	77.3	77.4	81.4	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1	76.2	76.9	77.3
99	71.4	68.1	71.9	76.8	80.4	82.1	82.9	82.8	81.0	80.2	77.4	75.7	77.3
1900	69.4	-	-	72.1	76.7	77.3	81.0	81.3	81.0	78.7	73.9	75.0	-
1901	70.2	67.2	70.2	75.4	76.3	77.0	77.0	82.5	81.3	80.1	75.2	67.7	76.2
02	61.4	69.0	70.3	72.0	74.2	76.4	76.1	76.4	76.6	73.5	76.3	71.9	72.0
03	70.9	76.3	72.0	76.8	73.3	76.0	77.4	77.7	75.8	73.5	75.3	70.8	73.0
04	69.4	69.4	70.0	71.4	71.2	73.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	78.1	76.7	72.4	76.7
1905	69.8	76.0	76.0	76.0	82.0	81.0	81.3	81.9	81.0	79.9	77.4	76.7	78.1
1906	70.0	70.4	72.8	77.4	79.0	81.3	81.2	81.1	81.4	81.1	77.4	73.0	78.2
07	72.7	71.3	77.2	73.3	82.3	81.3	81.3	81.3	81.8	81.1	77.0	76.0	78.4
08	71.4	71.6	76.1	77.0	81.6	81.3	81.8	81.0	81.6	79.2	75.8	71.6	77.7
09	70.8	71.8	79.4	82.3	81.9	81.7	81.7	81.9	81.7	81.5	75.9	70.8	78.8
1910	71.0	70.2	77.8	75.0	76.2	80.9	81.6	81.5	81.6	77.9	73.7	69.4	77.0
1911	71.7	76.5	72.8	76.9	77.2	82.4	81.0	81.0	81.3	80.4	80.2	77.0	78.9
12	71.9	71.0	76.9	78.4	80.2	81.8	81.4	81.2	81.1	81.3	78.1	75.0	79.3
13	72.1	76.3	-	-	80.2	81.4	81.4	81.1	81.4	81.3	76.4	76.2	-
14	71.4	72.4	73.3	77.9	79.3	81.2	81.3	81.0	81.6	81.1	75.3	76.5	78.3
1915	71.0	71.8	77.0	77.5	80.5	81.4	81.2	81.3	81.6	81.9	76.2	72.1	77.7
1916	71.4	72.1	76.0	73.8	76.3	80.5	81.1	81.3	81.0	79.4	75.4	72.4	77.4
17	71.1	70.0	73.0	76.0	76.7	81.9	81.2	81.0	81.7	80.9	76.4	69.2	76.8
18	70.7	73.1	73.4	76.9	77.4	81.3	81.3	81.3	81.5	81.3	77.2	75.1	78.2
19	69.4	71.4	76.0	76.3	79.4	81.0	81.7	81.0	81.7	81.9	77.0	75.5	78.2
1920	71.3	71.0	72.7	79.4	79.2	80.0	81.7	81.4	81.0	78.3	76.1	74.2	77.0
1921	72.4	72.8	73.7	75.4	78.3	81.3	81.6	81.3	78.8	78.3	76.4	76.1	77.1
22	72.7	73.3	76.3	77.3	80.1	81.5	81.9	81.7	81.0	81.1	76.4	71.4	78.4
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1925	-	-	-	-	76.6	81.4	81.9	81.3	81.2	81.2	77.9	73.0	-
26	72.3	76.0	76.4	75.1	77.1	78.9	81.9	81.4	81.4	80.2	76.3	79.4	78.8
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	70.7	70.8	72.8	72.3	76.1	80.2	81.0	81.2	-	79.8	75.3	75.0	-
29	71.7	72.3	73.4	73.3	77.7	80.2	81.1	81.1	81.0	79.5	77.9	71.4	77.9
1930	71.5	76.4	76.4	76.0	80.1	81.3	81.0	81.4	81.2	81.3	77.3	76.3	79.0
1931	71.7	78.4	72.0	73.4	78.9	81.1	81.0	81.0	81.9	81.5	76.9	76.5	79.0
32	76.1	76.7	75.2	76.2	79.5	81.6	81.4	81.0	81.2	78.3	76.4	72.4	78.4
33	71.3	75.4	72.5	77.1	80.7	81.3	81.1	81.1	81.4	81.2	78.4	76.0	77.1
34	76.7	72.9	76.7	76.9	77.3	81.0	81.2	81.4	81.2	81.4	77.4	75.9	79.2
(49)	(30)	(30)	(31)	(33)	(33)	(33)	(33)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	(32)	
Mean	72.2	72.3	73.4	75.8	78.4	81.2	81.3	81.8	81.8	80.5	76.7	73.4	77.8

Readings at first high water and first low water after 7 a.m., through 1921.
1921-1934, readings at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Source - BUMPUS, 1937

SOMBRERO KEY, FLORIDA													
25°37.5'N. 82°07'W.													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann.
1925	-	-	-	-	-	81.4	81.5	81.3	81.3	81.9	78.4	76.7	-
26	71.0	76.5	76.3	76.8	77.9	81.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	71.4	72.2	75.8	76.8	76.7	81.8	81.4	81.2	81.2	81.2	76.4	71.7	77.4
29	70.9	72.9	77.3	75.4	77.4	75.6	81.7	81.5	81.0	-	-	-	-
1930	71.6	73.1	73.9	75.2	81.0	81.0	81.6	81.8	81.1	81.5	76.7	72.3	78.5
1931	69.4	70.1	68.1	76.4	79.3	81.3	81.9	81.0	81.2	81.5	76.5	77.7	77.8
32	71.5	76.7	72.4	75.5	79.1	81.3	81.2	81.1	81.7	81.4	77.1	75.7	79.4
33	76.5	76.5	72.8	77.8	80.3	81.9	81.3	81.9	81.9	81.2	76.9	75.8	79.0
34	76.1	76.0	76.9	77.9	80.1	81.8	81.0	81.2	81.4	81.7	77.7	75.3	79.3
(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(7)	(7)	(7)	
Mean	72.6	72.6	72.6	75.9	79.0	81.0	81.5	81.9	81.4	82.0	76.8	76.4	78.4

Readings at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Source - BUMPUS

Fig. 32 Monthly and annual mean surface temperature data for Fowey Rocks, 1879 to 1934, and Sombrero Key, 1925 to 1934 (from Bumpus, 1957)

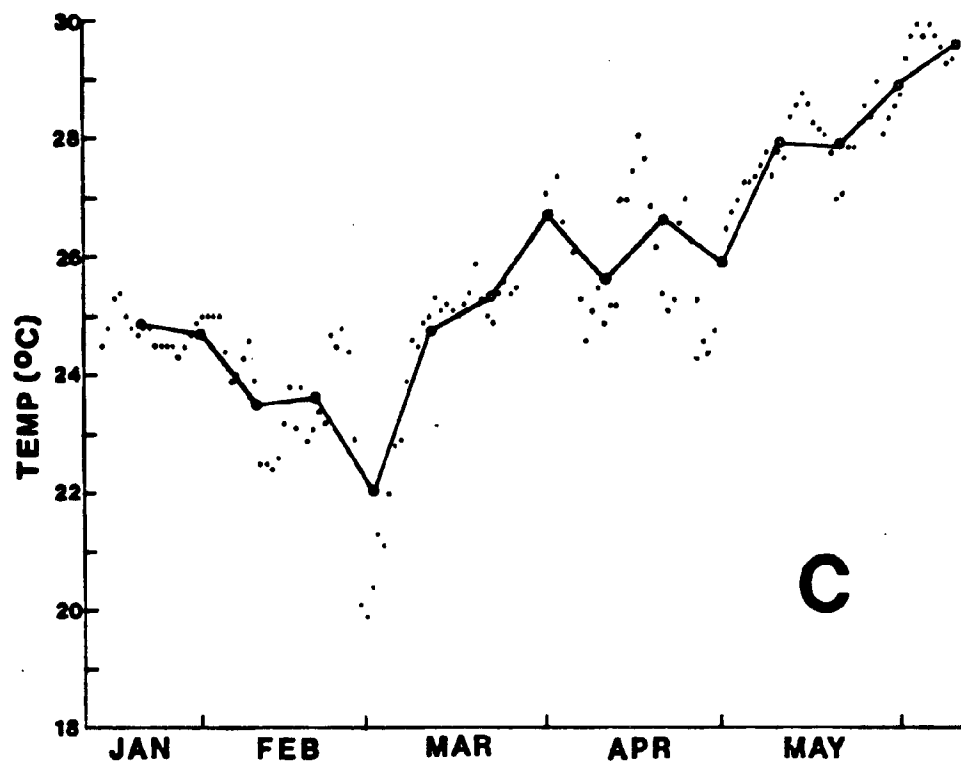


Fig. 33 Bottom temperatures during the period January to May 1974 at Hen and Chickens Reef. Dots indicate average daily temperature (readings taken at three hour intervals). Circles indicate 10- day means. (from unpublished data, G. Griffin, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville).

Sea water temperatures at the surface
Degrees Centigrade

Date	Stations										
	1 North Reef	2 N.E. 1/4th Street Miami	3 N. of Horseshoe Harbor	4 In Har- bor	5 Bayway Channel	6 Feather- bed Bank	7 West Ellis Key	8 East Ellis Key	9 Triumph Reef	10 Soldier Key	11 Charles Key
7-7-45	30.2	31.2	31.3	32.0	31.3	32.0	32.0	32.3	29.4	31.7	—
8-4-45	29.7	29.8	29.7	30.7	30.1	30.5	30.5	30.5	29.8	30.5	30.5
10-27-45	24.62	24.88	24.93	25.30	25.00	26.87	27.90	27.68	26.64	24.70	24.80
12-2-45	20.55	21.94	20.20	19.93	21.50	18.25	19.00	19.15	24.35	19.58	18.35
1-6-46	21.80	22.00	21.18	21.10	21.70	21.40	21.90	—	21.90	22.47	—
2-3-46	22.70	22.70	21.91	22.70	22.48	23.15	22.85	22.78	25.00	25.21	24.08
4-28-46	26.12	27.00	24.68	25.28	25.60	24.67	24.91	24.12	25.25	25.15	28.57
6-6-46	28.58	27.62	28.28	29.35	28.00	29.12	28.90	29.05	27.60	28.13	29.78

Sea water salinities at the surface
Grams per kilogram

Date	Stations										
	1 North Reef	2 N.E. 1/4th Street Miami	3 N. of Horseshoe Harbor	4 In Har- bor	5 Bayway Channel	6 Feather- bed Bank	7 West Ellis Key	8 East Ellis Key	9 Triumph Reef	10 Soldier Key	11 Charles Key
7-7-45	37.35	37.52	38.04	38.69	37.35	37.09	38.97	37.40	36.36	37.11	—
8-4-45	36.38	36.21	37.11	37.81	36.97	38.08	39.26	36.82	35.62	36.67	35.47
10-27-45	36.07	37.36	36.95	36.99	32.41	35.61	35.19	35.52	35.25	33.06	29.85
12-2-45	32.41	27.01	31.69	31.11	31.41	33.71	34.07	34.43	36.04	33.91	29.34
1-6-46	29.31	24.92	34.67	33.13	33.11	35.41	35.57	—	36.22	38.97	—
2-3-46	34.25	28.66	34.63	34.17	35.59	36.58	36.56	36.65	36.02	36.26	33.19
4-28-46	36.40	35.63	38.24	38.26	36.96	38.32	38.06	37.35	36.50	36.86	38.22
6-6-46	34.29	30.17	35.10	35.23	35.50	37.39	36.36	36.22	36.08	35.70	32.14

Dissolved oxygen in sea water at the surface
Milligram atoms per liter

Date	Stations										
	1 North Reef	2 N.E. 1/4th Street Miami	3 N. of Horseshoe Harbor	4 In Har- bor	5 Bayway Channel	6 Feather- bed Bank	7 West Ellis Key	8 East Ellis Key	9 Triumph Reef	10 Soldier Key	11 Charles Key
7-7-45	.819	.888	.889	.851	.894	.841	.297	.377	.375	.498	—
8-4-45	.813	.886	.850	.848	.850	.845	.342	.405	.408	.451	.403
10-27-45	.342	.312	.351	.397	.426	.394	.401	.388	.416	.451	.347
12-2-45	.428	.401	.467	.421	.453	.465	.491	.525	.434	.446	.428
1-6-46	.383	.386	.438	.354	.258	.413	.448	—	—	.416	.410
2-3-46	.384	.387	.432	.346	.363	.456	.448	.401	.424	.492	.445
4-28-46	.416	.381	.448	.456	.458	.492	.446	.491	.447	.478	.517
6-6-46	.307	.178	.369	.336	.394	.451	.374	.304	.478	.600	.452

Dissolved oxygen in sea water at the surface
Per cent of saturation

Date	Stations										
	1 North Reef	2 N.E. 1/4th Street Miami	3 N. of Horseshoe Harbor	4 In Har- bor	5 Bayway Channel	6 Feather- bed Bank	7 West Ellis Key	8 East Ellis Key	9 Triumph Reef	10 Soldier Key	11 Charles Key
7-7-45	85.5	91.7	88.6	92.3	101.6	116.5	78.3	98.6	95.3	105.8	—
8-4-45	78.3	96.6	88.0	74.2	96.0	111.6	84.7	103.0	106.7	114.7	101.3
10-27-45	74.7	67.5	77.7	84.5	95.3	93.2	96.3	117.0	97.5	101.1	78.6
12-2-45	89.0	82.2	96.0	85.7	96.9	93.6	101.0	107.9	98.5	99.9	84.0
1-6-46	79.6	78.4	93.1	74.5	55.8	95.1	93.9	—	—	90.5	86.1
2-3-46	81.4	66.3	92.9	77.5	79.4	101.8	107.0	106.6	97.5	109.8	98.5
4-28-46	98.3	79.3	104.6	107.9	105.0	115.2	104.6	112.4	107.4	112.1	128.8
6-6-46	74.2	41.2	89.2	82.9	95.0	107.6	92.1	97.1	98.3	96.7	109.7

Phosphate-phosphorus in sea water at the surface
Microgram atoms per liter

Date	Stations										
	1 North Reef	2 N.E. 1/4th Street Miami	3 N. of Horseshoe Harbor	4 In Har- bor	5 Bayway Channel	6 Feather- bed Bank	7 West Ellis Key	8 East Ellis Key	9 Triumph Reef	10 Soldier Key	11 Charles Key
7-7-45	<0.01	<0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.03	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	—
8-4-45	<0.01	.03	<0.03	<0.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
10-27-45	<0.03	.12	.00	.00	.00	.00	<.01	<.01	.00	<.01	.00
12-2-45	.00	1.20	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	<.03	.10	.00	.00
1-6-46	.00	.00	.00	<.03	<.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
2-3-46	.00	1.5	.00	.00	.00	<.01	<.03	.00	.00	.00	<.03
4-28-46	.03	.72	.00	.00	<.03	.01	<.01	<.01	.00	.00	<.03
6-6-46	.06	2.4	.03	.03	<.03	.00	<.03	<.03	.00	<.03	<.03

Nitrite-nitrogen in sea water at the surface
Microgram atoms per liter

Date	Stations										
	1 North Reef	2 N.E. 1/4th Street Miami	3 N. of Horseshoe Harbor	4 In Har- bor	5 Bayway Channel	6 Feather- bed Bank	7 West Ellis Key	8 East Ellis Key	9 Triumph Reef	10 Soldier Key	11 Charles Key
7-7-45	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.0	0.1	—
8-4-45	.2	.25	.1	.1	.05	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.1
10-27-45	.5	1.6	.2	.25	.2	.15	<.1	.0	.0	.15	.2
12-2-45	.46	.8	.15	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
1-6-46	.8	1.0	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1
2-3-46	.4	2.0	.6	.4	.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
4-28-46	.2	.2	.15	.2	<.1	<.1	.1	<.1	<.1	<.1	<.1
6-6-46	.6	1.0	.15	.2	.2	.15	.15	.1	<.1	.1	.25

Plankton volumes in milliliters

Date	Stations										
	1 North Reef	2 N.E. 1/4th Street Miami	3 N. of Horseshoe Harbor	4 In Har- bor	5 Bayway Channel	6 Feather- bed Bank	7 West Ellis Key	8 East Ellis Key	9 Triumph Reef	10 Soldier Key	11 Charles Key
7-7-45	12.8	22.9	11.0	21.1	6.4	2.8	<1.0	<1.0	<0.5	0.5	—
8-4-45	2.0	3.0	0.5	0.5	<0.5	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	<0.5
10-27-45	1.0	<1.0	3.3	5.5	0.5	trash	3.0	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.0
12-2-45	<0.5	2.5	15.0	7.5	2.0	2.5	<0.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.3
1-6-46	13.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3-46	1.0	2.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	0.75	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3
4-28-46	0.75	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
6-6-46	10.0	4.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.75	0.25	0.3	0.25	1.0	1.0

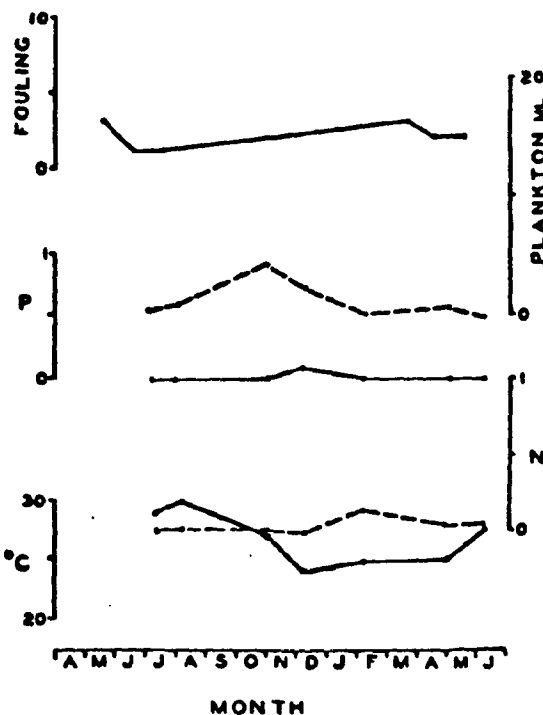
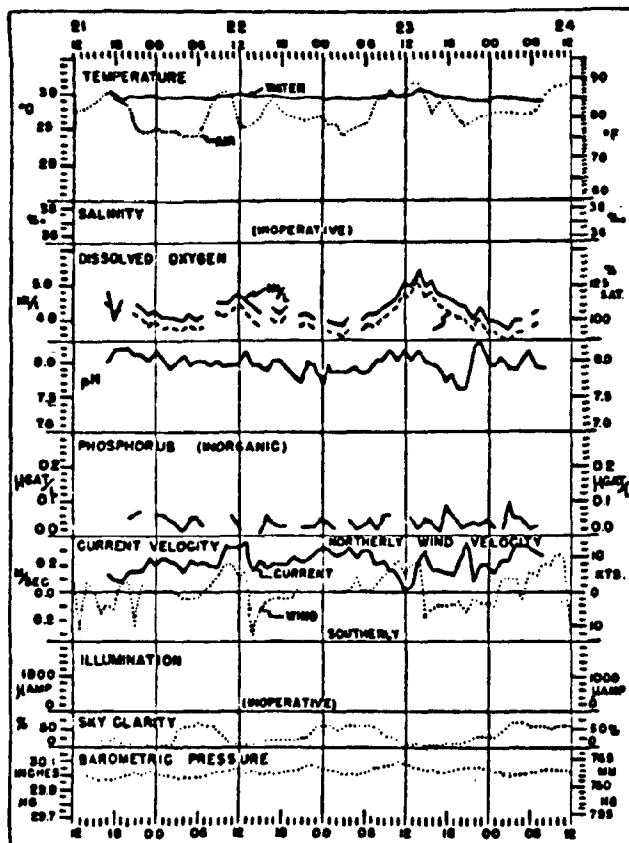
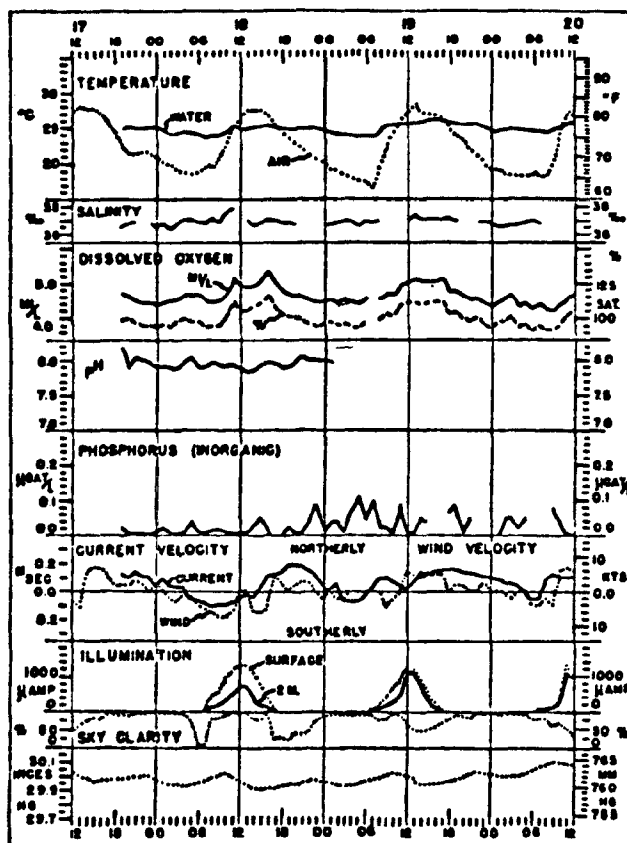


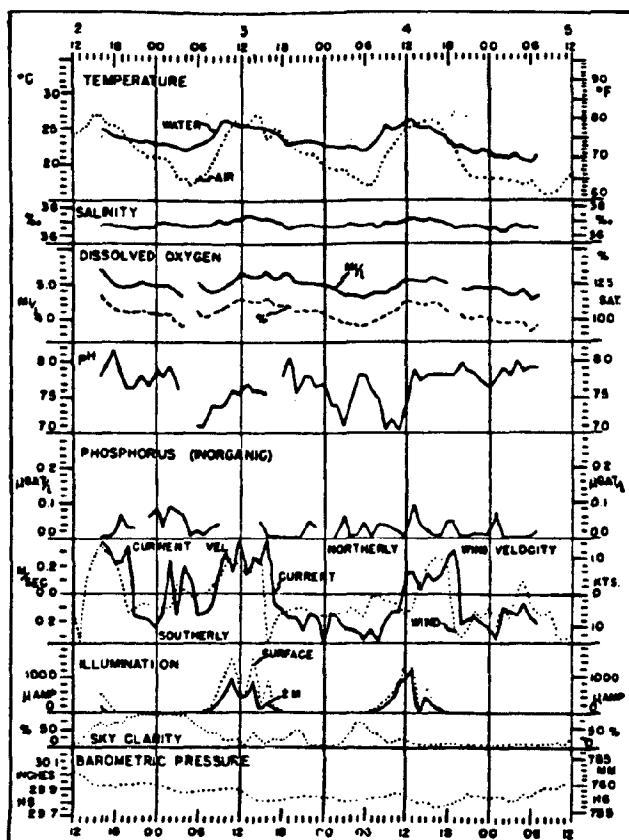
Fig. 34 Water quality data, including Triumph Reef and Soldier Key
(from Smith et al., 1950)



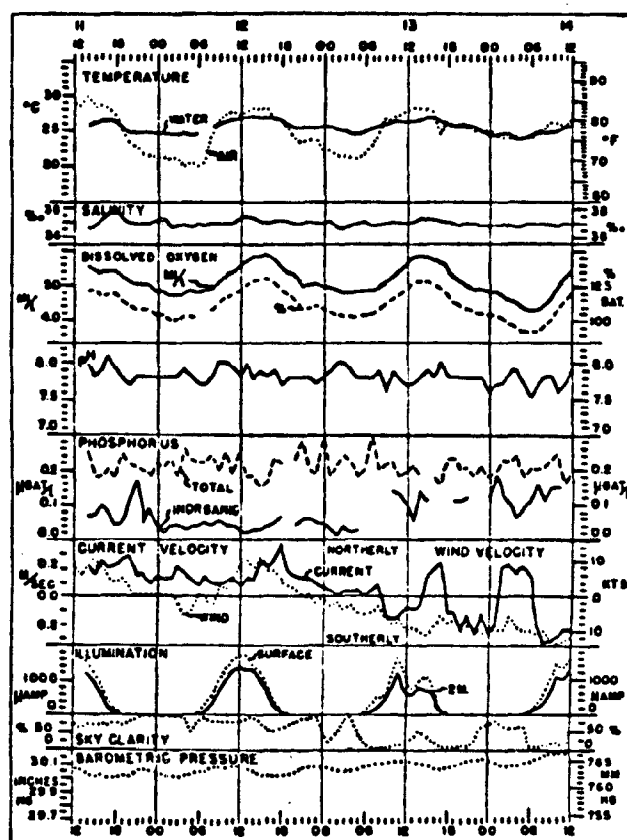
Observed physical and chemical features of the patch reef environment from 21 to 24 August 1961.



Observed physical and chemical features of the patch reef environment from 17 to 20 November 1961.

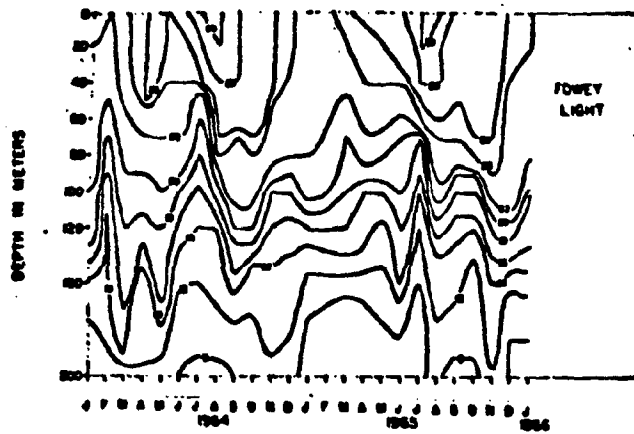


Observed physical and chemical features of the patch reef environment from 2 to 5 March 1962.

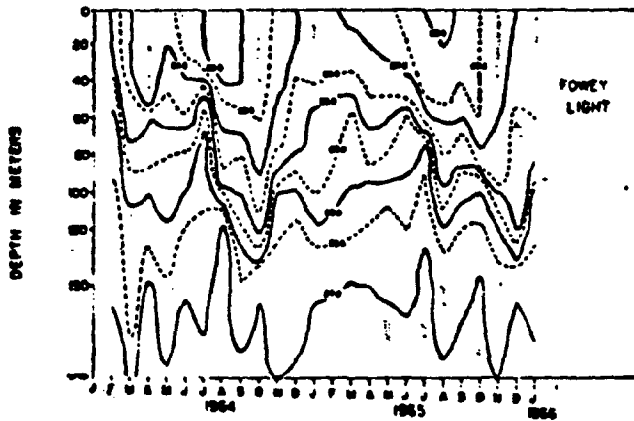


Observed physical and chemical features of the patch reef environment from 11 to 14 May 1962.

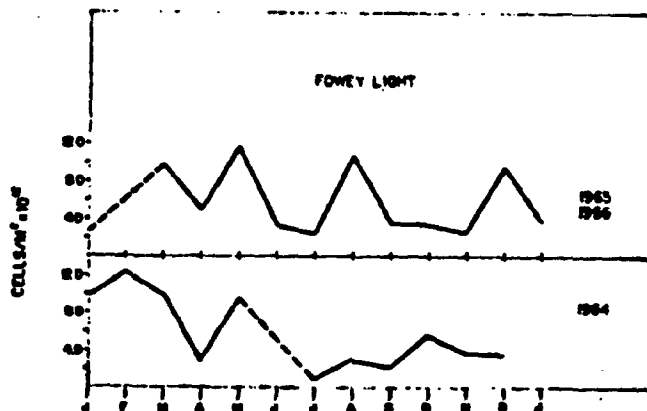
Fig. 35 Climatological and water quality data, Margot Fish Shoal
(from Jones, 1963)



Vertical and seasonal variations in temperature at Fowey Light, from January, 1964, to January, 1966.

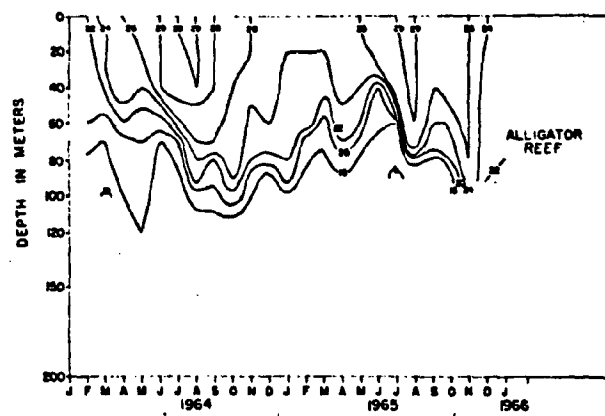


Vertical and seasonal variations in σ_t at Fowey Light, from January, 1964, to January, 1966. Deep surface mixing and subsurface pockets of mixed water indicated by hatched areas.

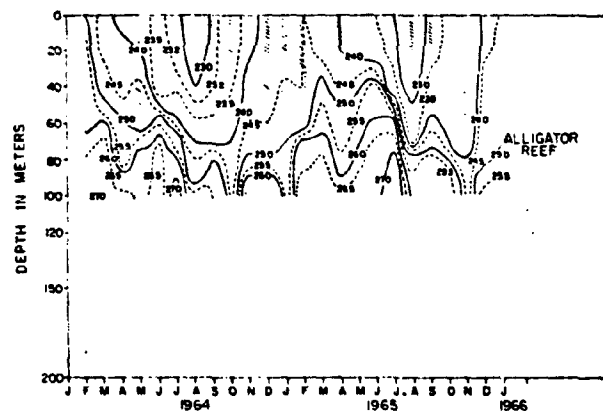


Seasonal variation in standing crop of phytoplankton during 1964-1966, at Fowey Light.

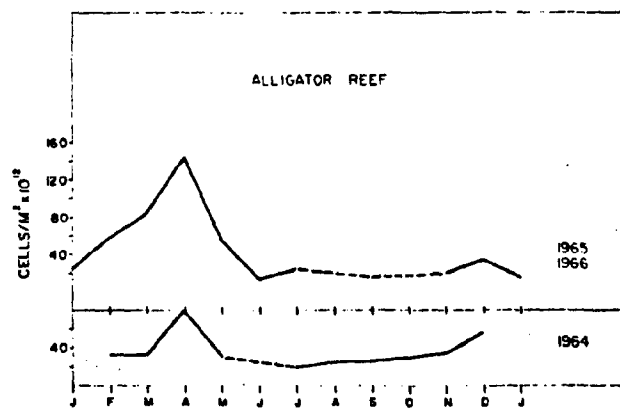
Fig. 36 Seasonal variation in temperature, sigma-t and phytoplankton standing crop, Fowey Rocks (from Vargo, 1968)



Vertical and seasonal variations in temperature at Alligator Reef from January, 1964, to January, 1966.



Vertical and seasonal variations in σ_t at Alligator Reef, from January, 1964, to January, 1966. Deep surface mixing and subsurface pockets of mixed water indicated by hatched areas.



Seasonal variation in standing crop of phytoplankton during 1964-1966, at Alligator Reef.

Fig. 37 Seasonal variation in temperature, sigma-t and phytoplankton standing crop, Alligator Reef (from Vargo, 1968)

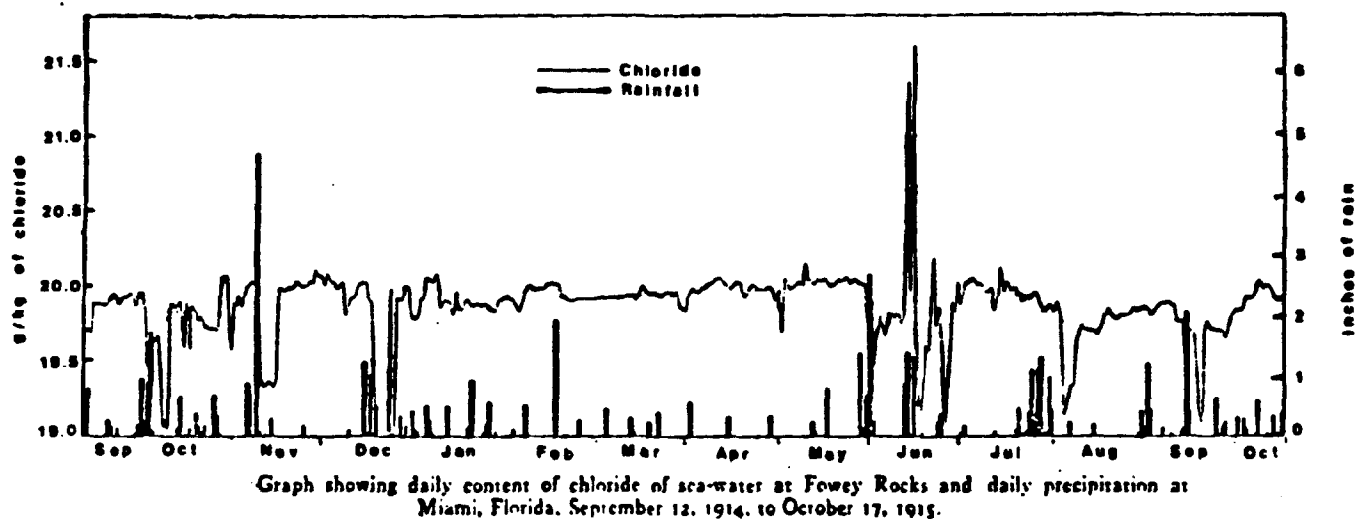


Fig. 38 Salinity data for Fowey Rocks (chloride content) and precipitation data for Miami, 1914 to 1915 (from Dole and Chambers, 1918)

Summary Nutrient Data From Water And Core Samples

Taken From Stations 1-5

STATION 1

Date		Inorganic PO_4^{3-} (μg at P/L)	Total PO_4^{3-} (μg at P/L)	NO_2^-	NO_3^- (μg at N/L)	NH_4^+
8/29/72	N	0.04	1.01	0.01	0.16	1.10
	C	1.57	1.21	0.15	3.69	1.52
9/8/72	N	-	1.00	0.02	0.12	1.21
	C	-	2.29	0.12	3.96	1.52
11/7/72	N	0.16	1.04	-	-	-
	C	2.44	3.82	-	-	-
1/23/73	N	0.15	1.11	0.05	1.51	2.34
	C	4.71	6.75	-	-	-
3/13/73	N	0.02	1.15	0.04	1.95	1.53
	C	2.17	3.59	0.21	-	2.29
5/19/73	N	0.21	1.04	0.13	1.96	3.01
	C	4.42	8.58	0.75	-	2.82

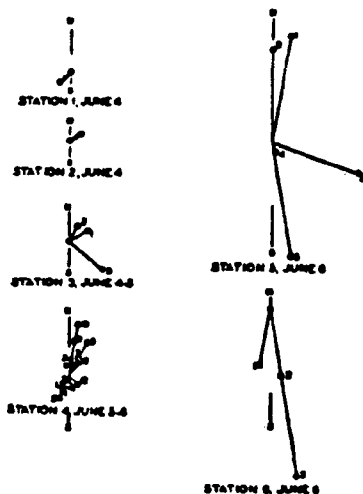
Symbol designation

N - water sample
C - core sample

Fig. 39 Nutrient data, Brewster Reef (from Simmons, 1973)

—Currents at stations Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
(For the positions of stations, see current records on following pages.)

Date	Station No.	Time	Velocity cm. per second	Direction from which current flows	Tide
1914 June 4	1	A. m. A. m.			
	2	8 30-9 45 a. m.	10.82	S. 50° W.	Ebb
	3	1 23-1 53 p. m.	9.74	N. 60° E.	Flow
June 5	3	2 15-2 45	15.96	N. 60° E.	Flow
	3	5 30-6 00	12.96	N. 30° E.	Ebb
	3	6 40-6 55 a. m.	33.86	S. 50° E.	Ebb



—Current rosettes for stations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Currents are represented as flowing toward station. Sequence of readings, which were hourly, is shown by numbers beginning with 1. Velocity is indicated by the length of line, scale: 1 mm.=6 cm. per second. 1 cm. per second=0.0184 knots per hour.

—Current records, Florida reef tract.

Station No. 1, off Soldier's Key, red buoy No. 2, Hawk Channel Lat. 25° 33.3', Long. 80° 7.5' (see U. S. C. & G. S. chart 166)							
Date, June 1914	Time of day	Current		Wind	Tide		
		Velocity					Direction
		Cal. per second	Knots per hour				
4	A. m. A. m. 8 30-8 45 a. m.	10.82	0.211	S. 50° W.	S.E. light	Ebbing	
Station No. 2, Caesar's Creek Point, Hawk Channel Lat. 25° 33.3', Long. 80° 11.5' (see U. S. C. & G. S. chart 166)							
4	A. m. A. m. 1 23-1 53 p. m.	9.74	0.180	N. 60° E.	E. light	Flowing	
Station No. 3, off mouth of Caesar's Creek, north side Caesar's Creek Bank (see U. S. C. & G. S. chart 166)							
4	A. m. A. m. 2 15-2 45 p. m.	15.96	0.310	N. 60° E.	E. light	Flowing	
	5 30-6 00	12.96	.352	N. 30° E.	E. light	Ebbing	
5	6 40-6 55 a. m.	33.86	.657	S. 50° E.	S.E. light	Ebbing	
Station No. 4, off Rodriguez Key, Hawk Channel, depth 12 ft. Lat. 25° 02.2' N., Long. 80° 26.2' W. (see U. S. C. & G. S. chart 167)							
5	A. m. A. m.						
5	10 55-11 10 a. m.	13.10	0.254	S. 20° W.	S.E. light	Ebbing	
5	2 15-2 30 p. m.	4.82	.094	S. 20° W.	S.E. almost calm	Nearly slack	
5	2 40-2 55	4.28	.122	S.	S.E. almost calm	Flowing	
5	3 15-3 30	6.98	.135	S. 10° E.	S.E. almost calm	Flowing	
5	4 00-4 15	11.42	.222	N. 10° E.	E. light	Flowing	
5	5 10-5 15	14.18	.275	N. 60° E.	E. light	Flowing	
5	6 00-6 15	14.16	.275	N. 30° E.	E. light	Flowing	
5	7 00-7 15	14.18	.275	N. 10° E.	E. light	Flowing	
5	8 00-8 15	14.16	.275	N. 30° E.	E. light	Flowing	
5	9 00-9 15	13.12	.254	N. 10° E.	E. light	Flowing	
5	10 00-10 15	8.04	.156	N. 20° E.	E. light	Flowing	
5	11 00-11 15	9.86	.191	S. 60° E.	E. light	Ebbing	
6	6 10-6 15 a. m.	7.10	.138	S. 10° W.	S.E. light	Ebbing	

Fig. 40 Current data, Hawk Channel and Rodriguez Key
(from Vaughan, 1935)

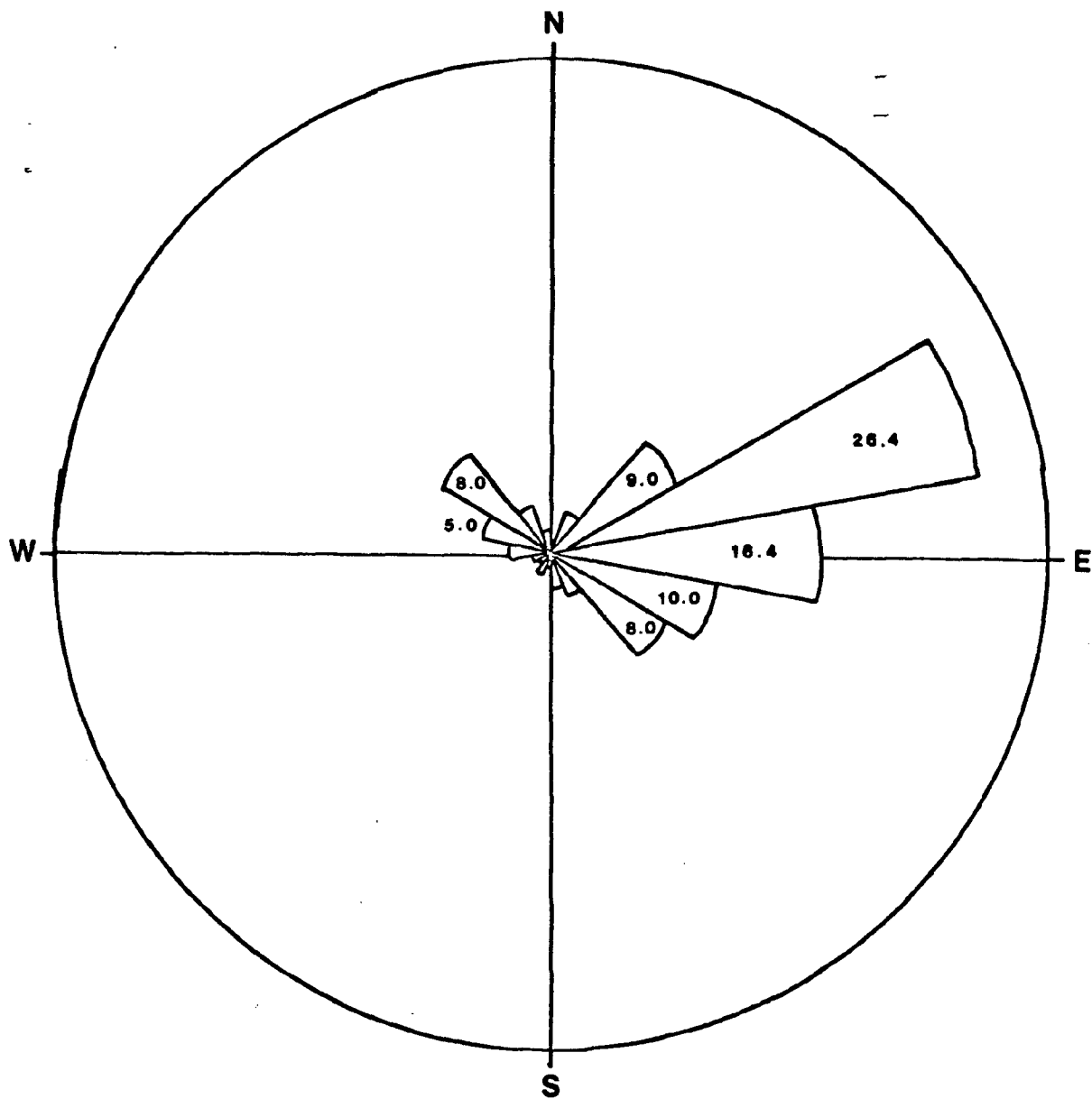


Fig. 41 Current rose showing percent frequency of current direction (toward) at Hen and Chickens Reef. Readings taken every three hours during the period of February 15 1974 to March 15 1974 (201 readings total). Data from Griffin (unpublished, 1974).

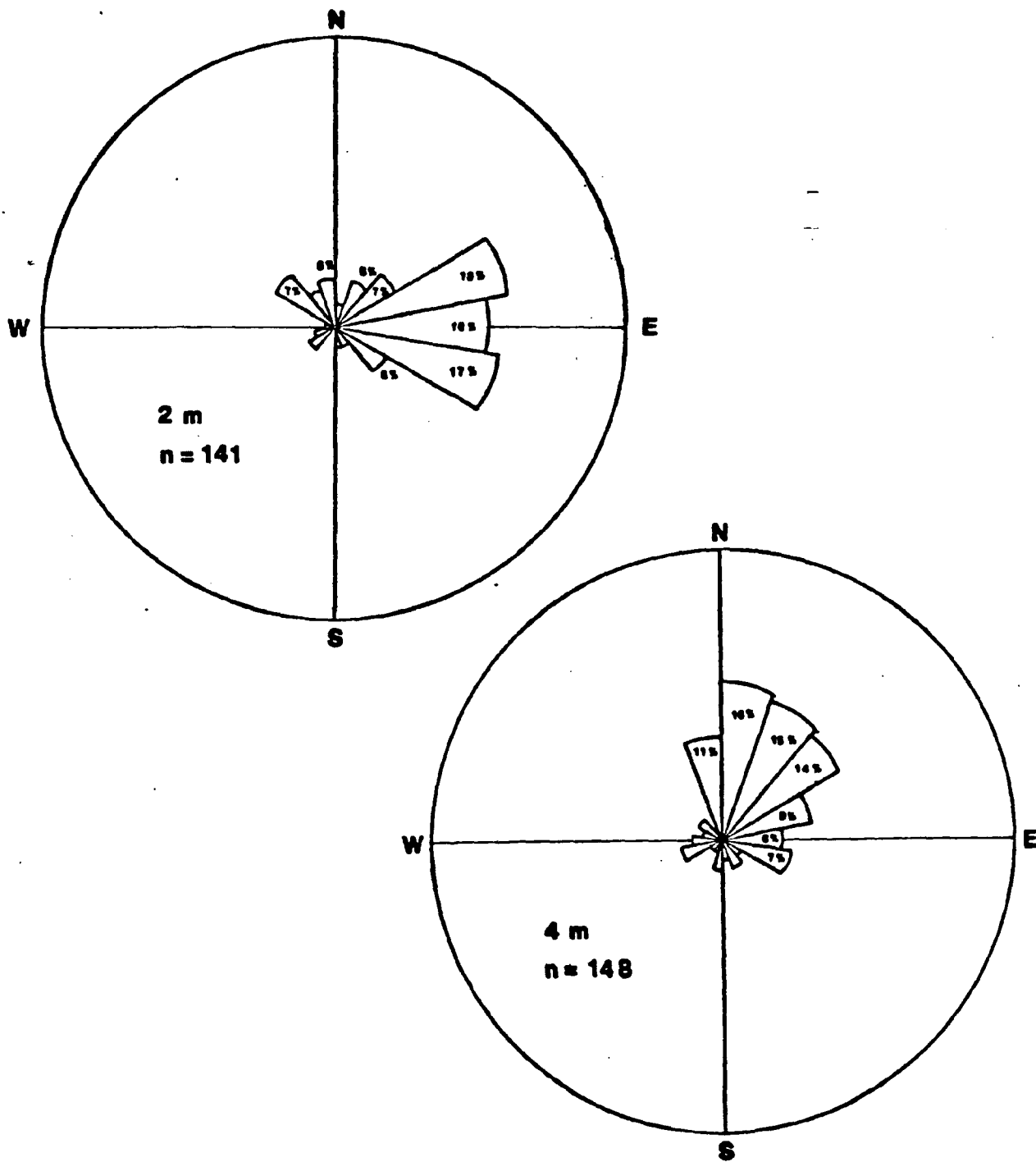
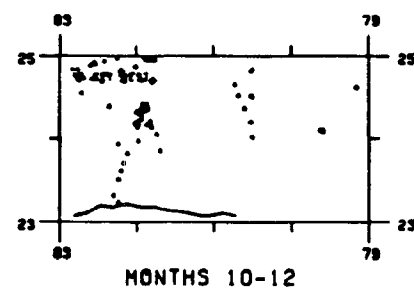
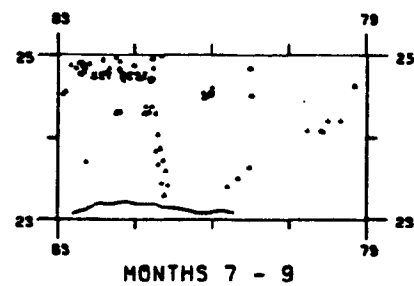
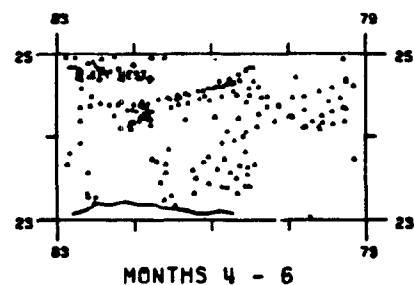
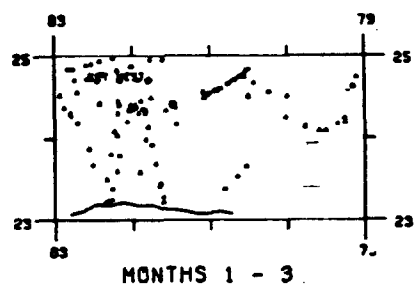
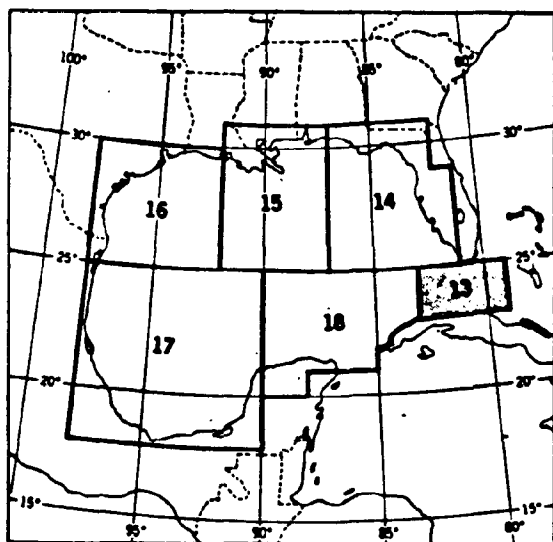


Fig. 42 Current roses showing predominating currents (percent frequency toward) in Hawk Channel between Soldier Key and Fowey Rocks at depths of 2 and 4 meters. (unpublished data, National Ocean Survey Station J-22, hourly readings, February 10 to February 14, 1963)



Distribution of stations reporting sea-surface temperature values.

Fig. 43 Station locations, Key West region of Florida Current
(from Churgin and Halminski, 1974)

TEMPERATURE - SALINITY COMPOSITE
ALL MONTHS

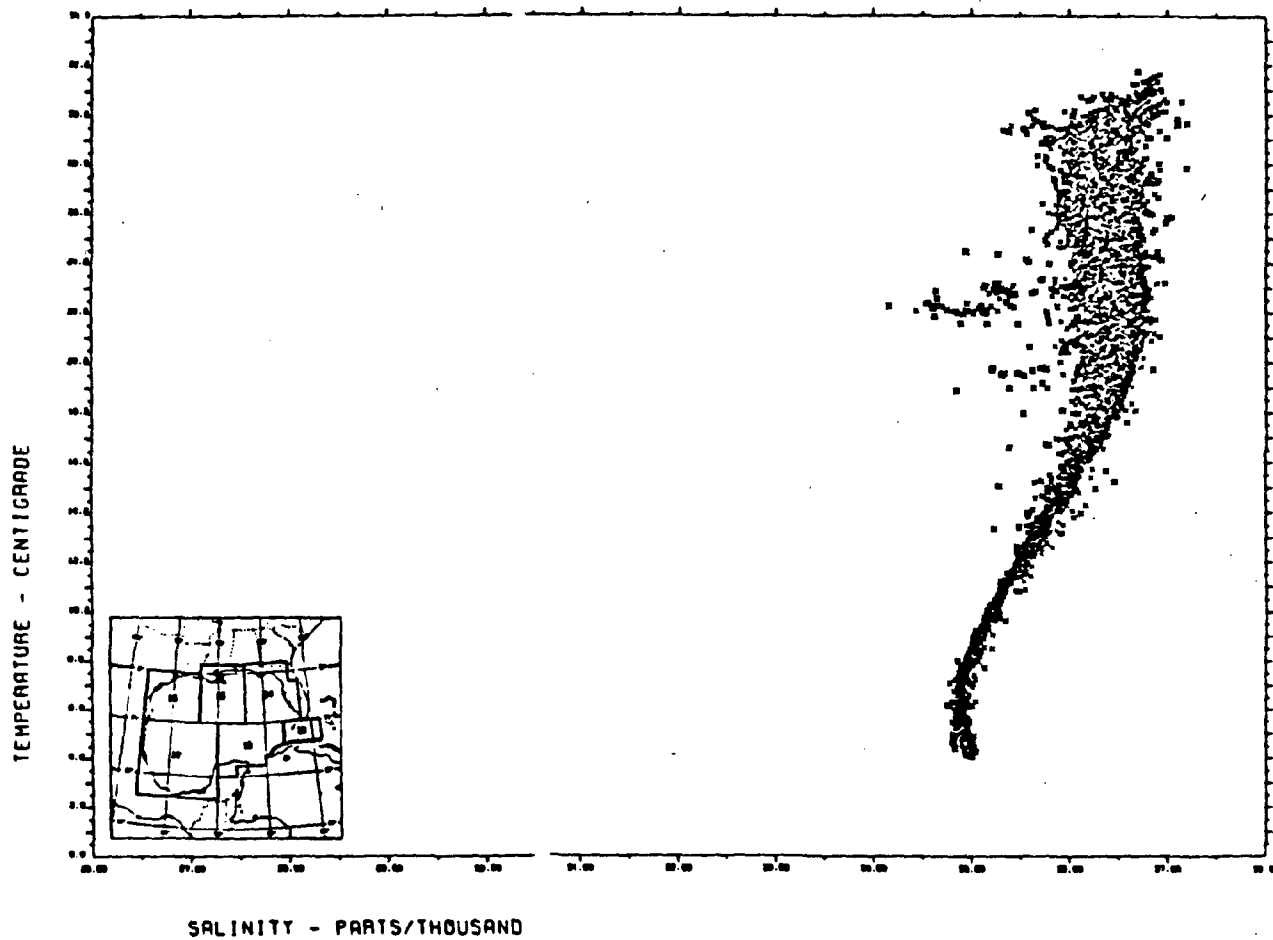


Fig. 44 Temperature - salinity composite, Key West region of
Florida Current (from Churgin and Halminski, 1974)

AREA 13 KEYWEST

23-25N 79-03W

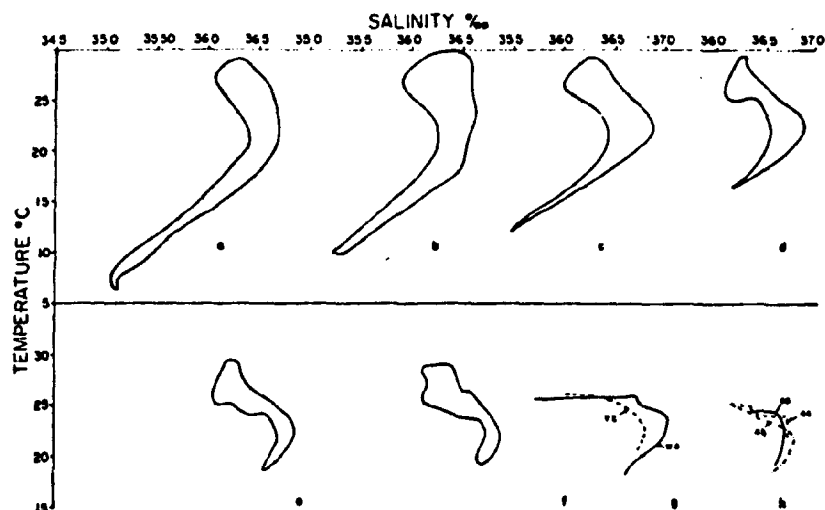
TEMPERATURE

MONTHS 1 - 3 MONTHS PRESENT 1, 2, 3						MONTHS 4 - 6 MONTHS PRESENT 4, 5, 6				
DEPTH	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV
0	26.10	22.70	18.90	225	1.76	20.90	26.41	21.80	187	1.85
10	26.02	22.40	19.00	215	1.75	20.73	25.90	21.78	175	1.73
20	26.01	22.20	18.70	195	1.91	20.72	25.25	20.87	136	1.81
30	25.98	22.28	18.58	165	2.12	20.88	24.92	19.81	221	2.06
50	26.02	21.74	17.05	120	2.69	27.93	23.93	18.21	172	2.68
75	25.87	20.51	15.09	115	3.42	26.93	22.56	13.70	166	3.31
100	25.81	19.36	12.93	110	4.16	26.98	21.24	12.24	154	4.13
125	25.22	18.03	11.52	106	4.71	25.81	20.47	12.04	137	4.26
150	24.60	17.63	11.25	90	4.89	25.20	19.50	10.95	127	4.31
200	24.22	16.51	11.03	51	3.32	22.55	18.35	10.00	101	3.31
250	20.02	16.61	9.95	41	3.11	20.68	17.18	10.43	87	2.58
300	16.24	14.93	9.07	40	3.11	19.47	15.63	9.97	83	2.62

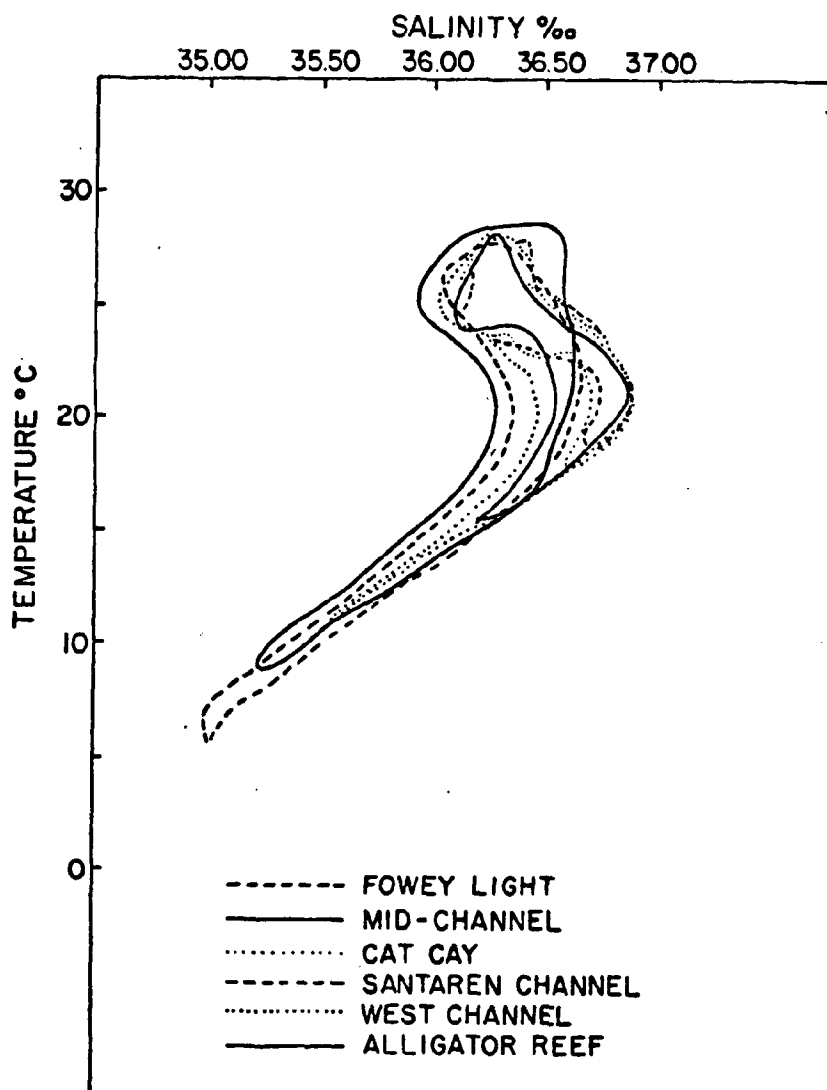
MONTHS 7 - 9 MONTHS PRESENT 7, 8, 9						MONTHS 10 - 12 MONTHS PRESENT 10, 11, 12				
DEPTH	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV
0	31.67	25.82	27.64	212	0.77	29.54	25.35	21.60	176	2.30
10	31.02	25.08	25.65	202	1.15	29.45	25.61	21.60	146	2.16
20	30.84	28.13	21.64	164	2.17	29.35	26.10	22.25	122	1.88
30	29.49	27.51	20.37	92	1.56	29.26	26.50	22.92	72	1.54
50	29.38	25.81	21.63	49	2.61	29.07	26.34	23.24	43	1.45
75	28.50	22.71	16.90	49	4.57	28.50	24.71	14.08	41	3.20
100	27.45	21.26	17.44	43	5.24	27.52	23.84	13.24	32	3.32
125	26.84	20.51	11.46	39	5.23	26.07	22.16	12.41	31	3.61
150	25.95	19.82	11.41	34	5.35	25.34	20.72	11.74	30	3.49
200	22.29	15.54	12.62	17	2.62	23.55	18.61	10.89	24	2.87
250	19.53	17.62	10.92	12	2.65	21.46	15.75	10.03	12	3.58
300	17.56	17.23	15.61	10	0.76	18.94	13.96	9.28	11	3.23

MONTHS 1 - 12 MONTHS PRESENT 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11					
DEPTH	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV
400	17.11	12.70	7.58	130	2.57
500	15.49	10.50	6.52	122	1.97
600	12.63	8.63	5.73	114	1.45
700	9.10	7.27	4.92	91	0.90
800	7.31	6.23	4.64	75	0.56
900	7.00	5.58	4.77	62	0.34
1000	5.77	5.00	4.50	40	0.29
1100	5.68	4.71	4.26	26	0.29
1200	5.52	4.53	4.25	18	0.31
1300	5.30	4.42	4.17	13	0.31
1400	5.02	4.37	4.09	7	0.33
1500	4.68	4.30	4.05	6	0.21

Fig. 45 Temperature data, Key West region of Florida Current (from Churgin and Halminksi, 1974)

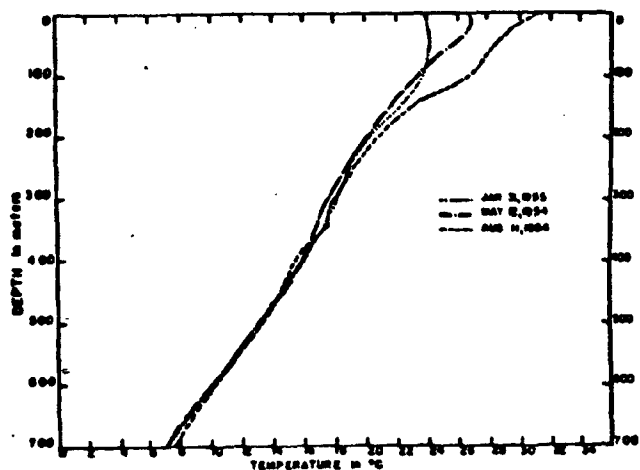


a-f, Temperature-salinity envelopes for the Straits of Florida resulting from data collected from January 1, 1964, to January, 1966: a, Fowey Light; b, Alligator Reef; c, West Channel; d, Midchannel; e, Cat Cay; f, Santaren Channel.—g-h, T-S curves: g, for Western Atlantic water (W. A.), and Yucatan Channel water (Y. C.); h, for three GERDA stations in Santaren Channel for cruise G-6103.

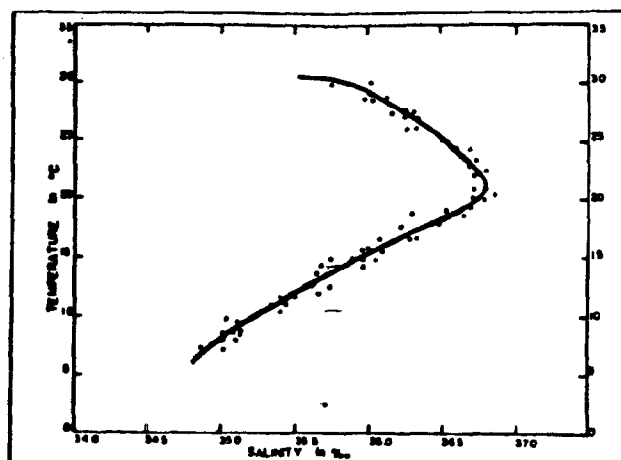


Superimposed T-S envelopes for six stations in the Straits of Florida.

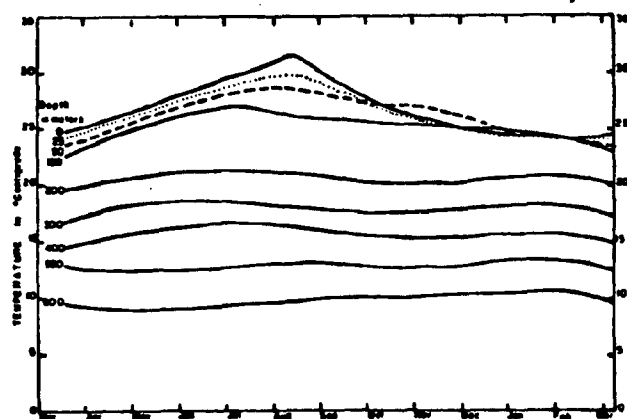
Fig. 46 Temperature-salinity envelopes, Florida Straits (from Vargo, 1968)



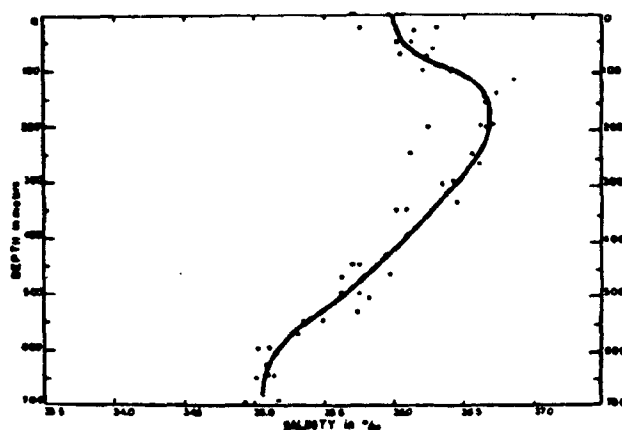
Typical vertical distribution of temperature encountered in the Florida Current, showing the extreme fluctuations.



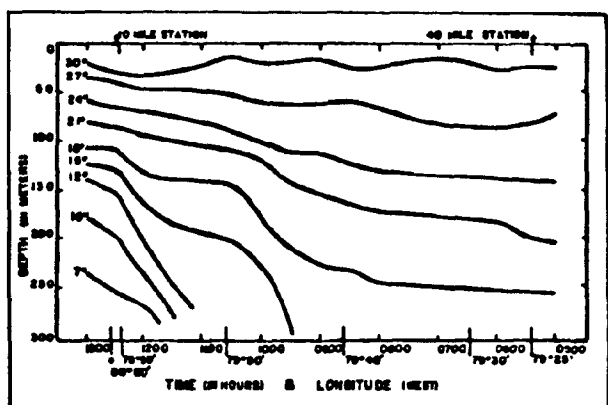
Temperature-salinity relationship of the water forming the Florida Current.



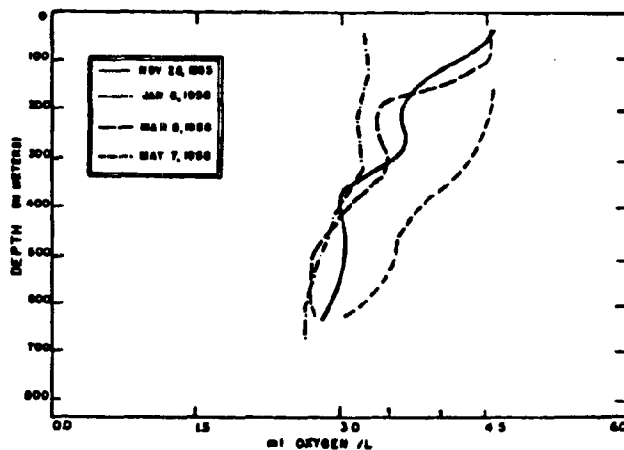
Seasonal variation of temperatures at constant depths.



Salinity-depth relationship of typical Florida Current water.

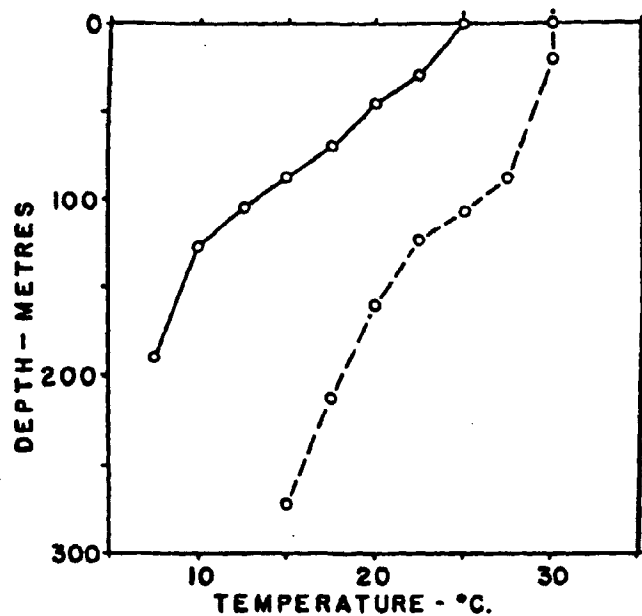
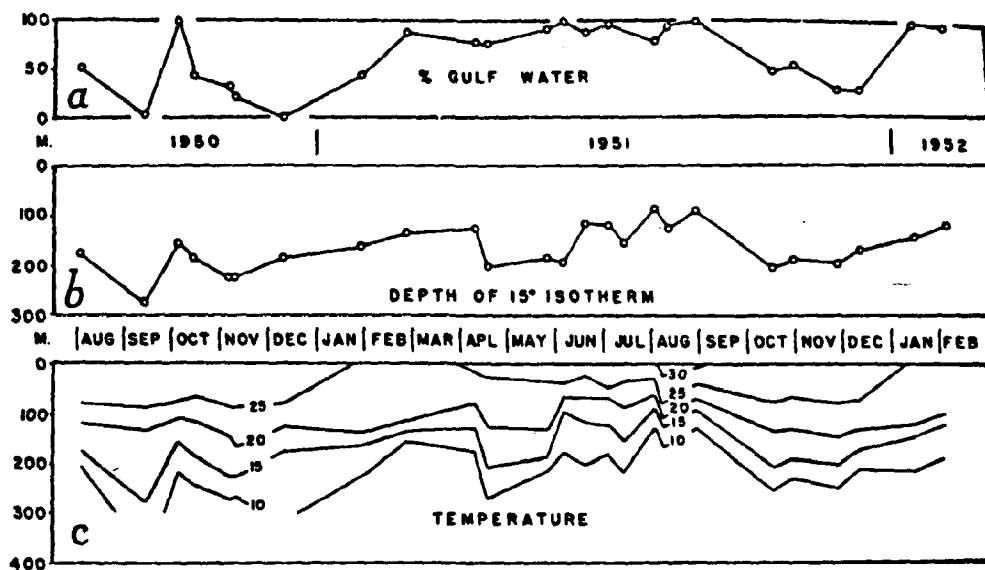


Temperature profile: across the Florida Current, at 25°33' N. Lat., during the summer months.



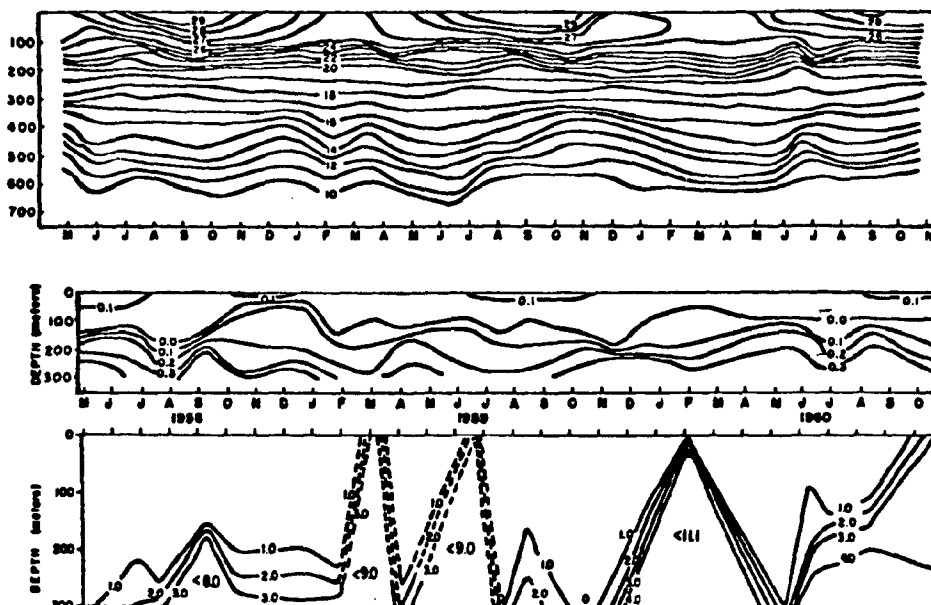
Typical vertical distributions of oxygen in the Florida Current.

Fig. 47 Temperature, salinity and dissolved oxygen data for the Florida Current at 40 Mile Station (from Bsharah, 1957)

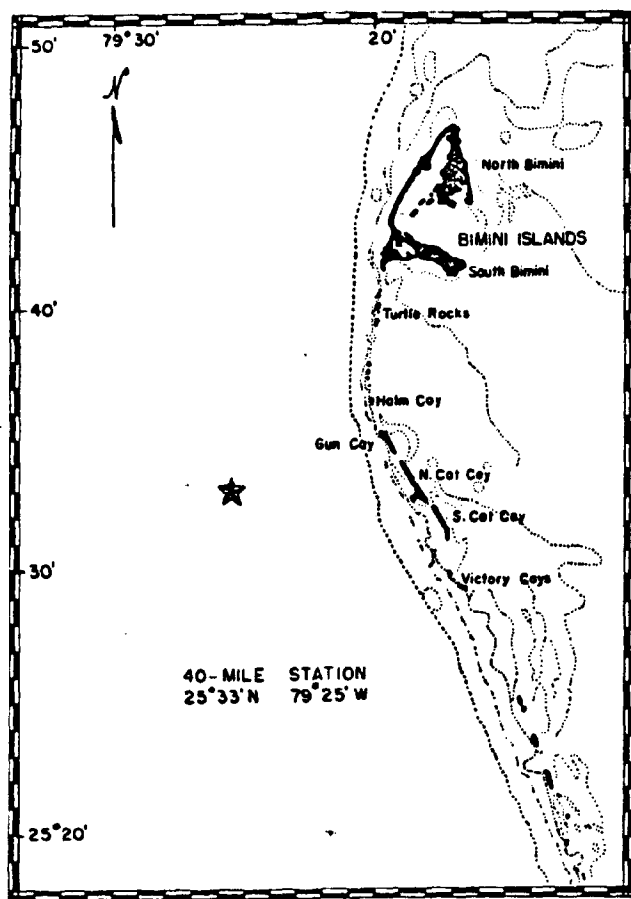


Extreme temperature range encountered from August 1950 to February 1952.

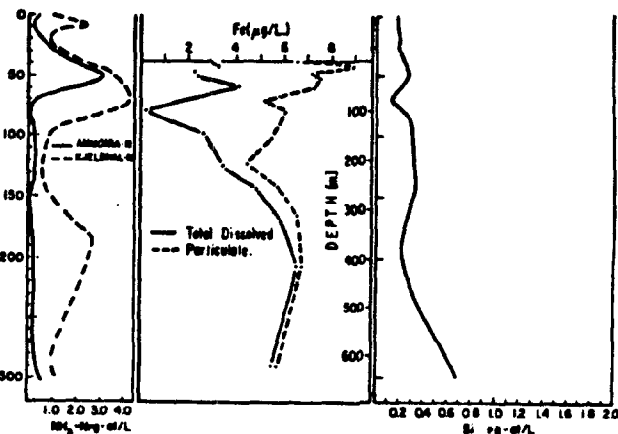
Fig. 48 Seasonal vertical temperature distribution and seasonal variation in percentage of Gulf of Mexico water in Florida Current at 10 Mile Station (from Miller *et al.*, 1953)



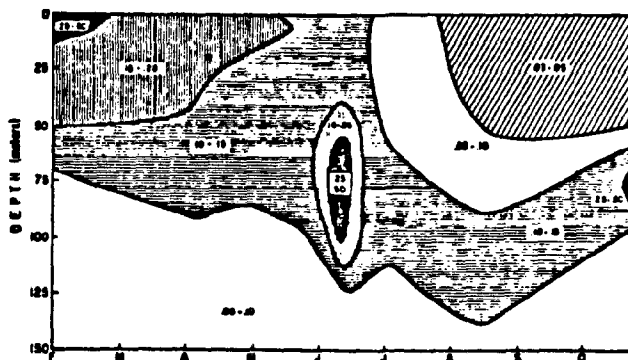
Vertical and seasonal distributions, 1958 through 1960, of: *top*, temperature; *middle*, phosphate-phosphorus in the upper 300 m; *bottom*, nitrite-nitrate nitrogen in the upper 300 m.



Map showing the location of the Cat Cay station.



The vertical distribution of Kjeldahl and ammonia nitrogen, iron, and silicon; 600-meter depth scale applies only to distribution of iron, 300-meter scale to others.



The vertical and seasonal distribution of chlorophyll *a* (mg/m³).

Fig. 49 Station location and distributions of temperature, phosphate, nitrite-nitrate, Kjeldahl and ammonia nitrogen, iron, silicon and chlorophyll *a* in the Florida Current at 40 Mile Station (from Corcoran and Alexander, 1963)

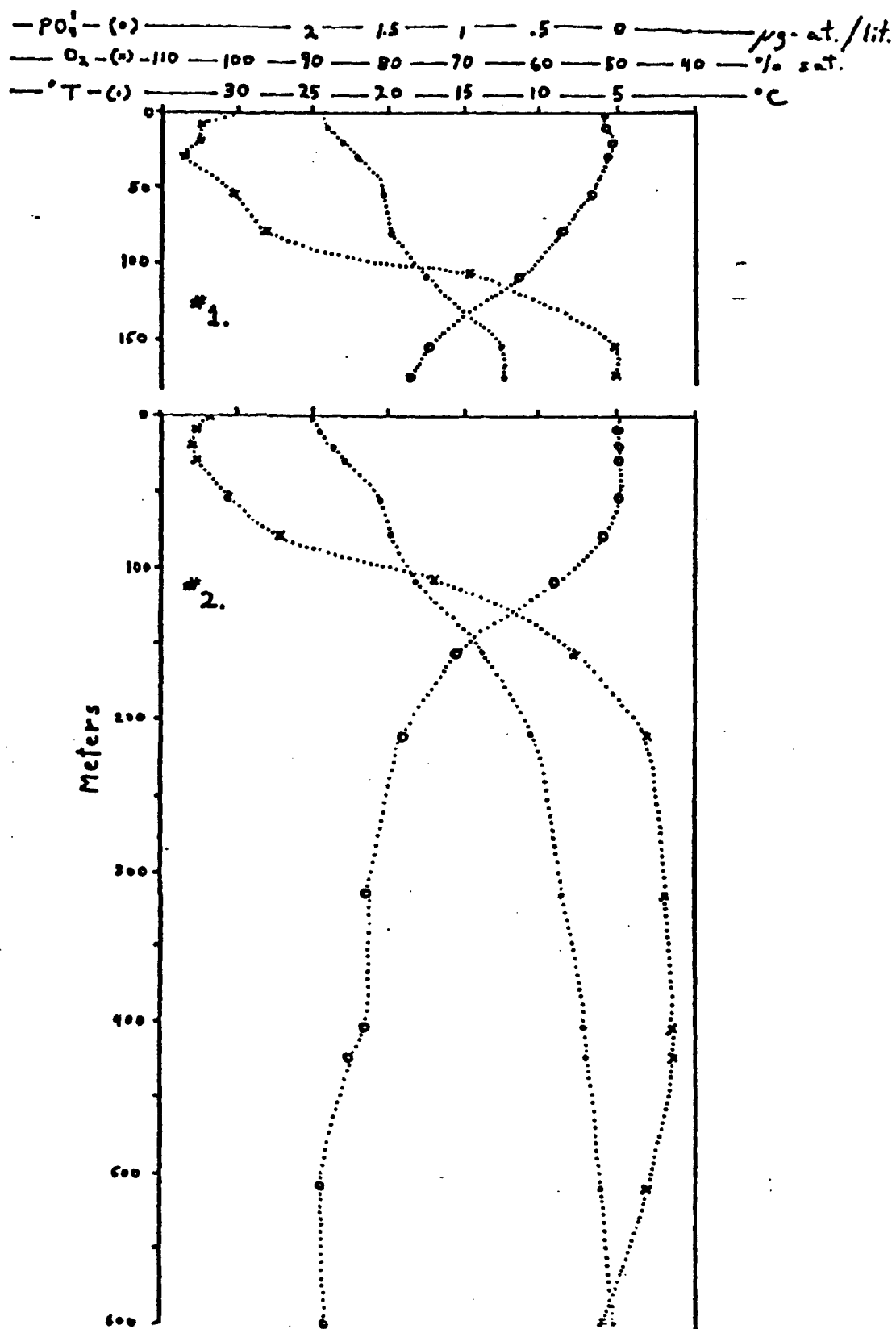


Fig. 50 Phosphate, oxygen and temperature profiles at two stations in the Straits of Florida over the Pourtales Terrace (from Gomberg, 1976).

AREA 13 KEYWEST

23-23N 79-03W

SALINITY

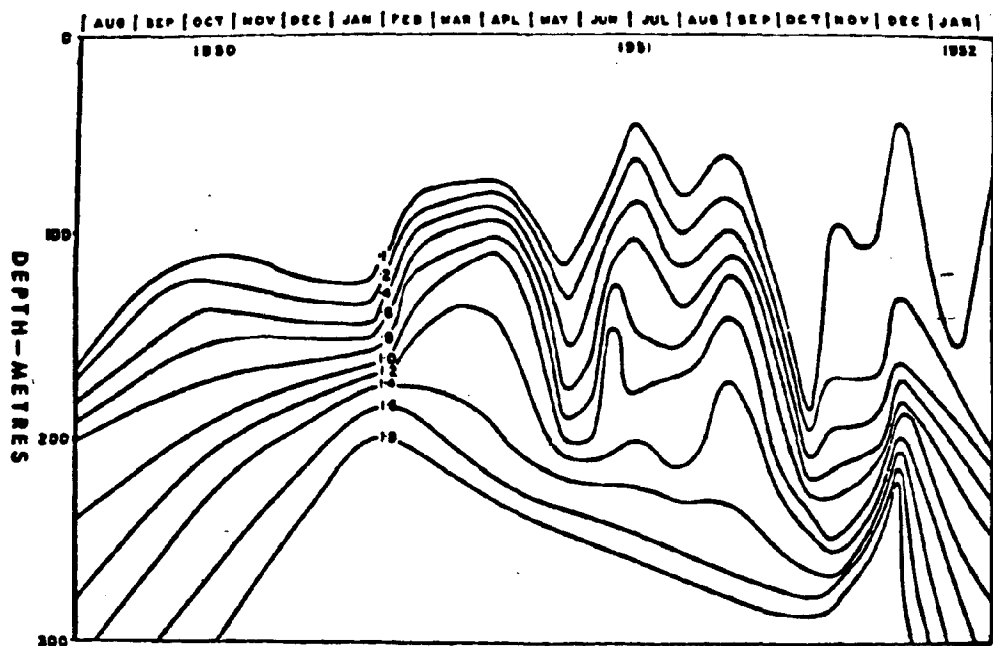
MONTHS 1 - 3 MONTHS PRESENT 1, 2, 3						MONTHS 4 - 6 MONTHS PRESENT 4, 5, 6				
DEPTH	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV
0	36.97	36.22	36.04	219	0.27	37.20	36.38	36.04	384	0.24
10	36.92	36.21	36.07	212	0.27	37.20	36.38	35.29	376	0.21
20	36.82	36.24	35.22	167	0.23	36.85	36.37	35.49	334	0.18
30	36.78	36.24	35.34	142	0.17	36.82	36.34	35.77	220	0.14
50	36.46	36.23	35.72	118	0.12	36.80	36.33	35.75	175	0.14
75	36.57	36.22	35.33	114	0.15	36.72	36.34	35.72	166	0.16
100	36.66	36.14	35.38	103	0.22	36.99	36.31	35.50	153	0.24
125	36.73	36.06	35.28	100	0.31	36.79	36.32	35.34	136	0.31
150	36.82	36.07	35.23	86	0.46	36.77	36.32	35.34	125	0.40
200	36.84	36.33	35.27	50	0.44	36.79	36.34	35.19	101	0.41
250	36.86	36.18	35.29	40	0.45	36.86	36.23	35.29	85	0.38
300	36.90	35.66	35.14	39	0.47	36.60	36.08	35.19	79	0.40

MONTHS 7 - 9 MONTHS PRESENT 7, 8, 9						MONTHS 10 - 12 MONTHS PRESENT 10, 11, 12				
DEPTH	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV
0	37.20	36.38	35.33	206	0.36	36.90	35.60	34.16	173	0.60
10	37.11	36.37	35.39	167	0.31	36.95	35.64	34.75	168	0.53
20	36.92	36.32	35.34	159	0.25	36.94	36.12	35.33	131	0.33
30	36.85	36.22	35.84	88	0.14	36.57	36.18	35.86	73	0.16
50	36.51	36.24	36.00	48	0.09	36.56	36.20	35.87	43	0.17
75	36.57	36.25	35.33	48	0.18	36.63	36.25	35.89	41	0.16
100	36.91	36.25	35.39	43	0.27	36.88	36.37	35.61	32	0.20
125	36.72	36.29	35.45	38	0.31	36.78	36.40	35.62	31	0.30
150	36.81	36.28	35.41	34	0.48	36.84	36.44	35.51	29	0.37
200	36.80	36.37	35.83	17	0.26	36.64	36.47	35.30	24	0.36
250	36.63	36.40	35.55	12	0.32	36.65	36.03	35.20	12	0.46
300	36.51	36.32	36.10	10	0.13	36.42	35.79	35.12	11	0.46

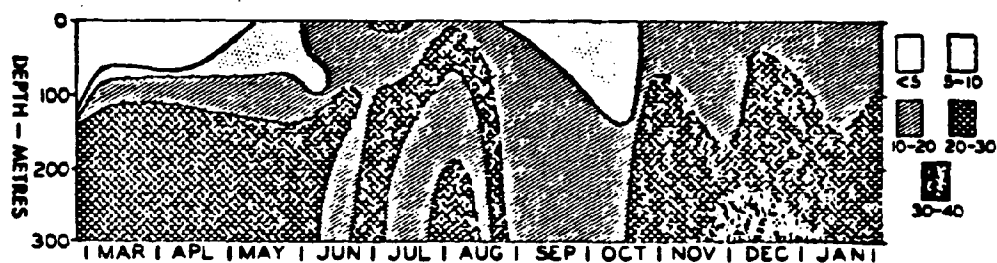
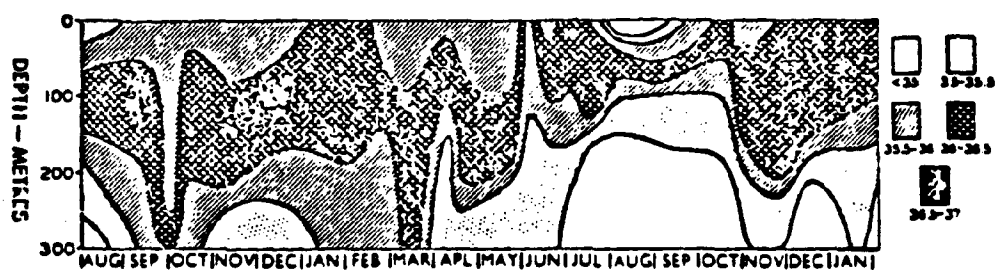
MONTHS 1 - 12 MONTHS PRESENT 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11

DEPTH	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV
400	36.35	35.62	34.95	127	0.39
500	36.05	35.30	34.87	117	0.28
600	35.86	35.07	34.87	110	0.16
700	35.14	34.64	34.79	88	0.06
800	35.03	34.89	34.78	75	0.04
900	35.00	34.90	34.76	62	0.03
1000	35.03	34.92	34.81	42	0.04
1100	35.03	34.94	34.82	28	0.04
1200	35.04	34.94	34.83	19	0.04
1300	35.05	34.96	34.84	14	0.05
1400	35.00	34.96	34.85	7	0.03
1500	35.02	34.97	34.92	4	0.03

Fig. 51 Salinity data, Key West region of Florida Current
(from Churgin and Halminski, 1974)



Seasonal vertical distribution of phosphate-phosphorus (mg-atoms M^{-1}).



Seasonal vertical distribution of salinity (‰) from August 1950 to February 1952.
Seasonal vertical distribution of nitrate-nitrogen (mg-atoms M^{-1}) from January 1951 to February 1952.

Fig. 52 Seasonal vertical distributions of phosphate, salinity and nitrate at 10 Mile Station (from Miller *et al.*, 1953)

AREA 13 KEYNEST

23-25N 79-83W

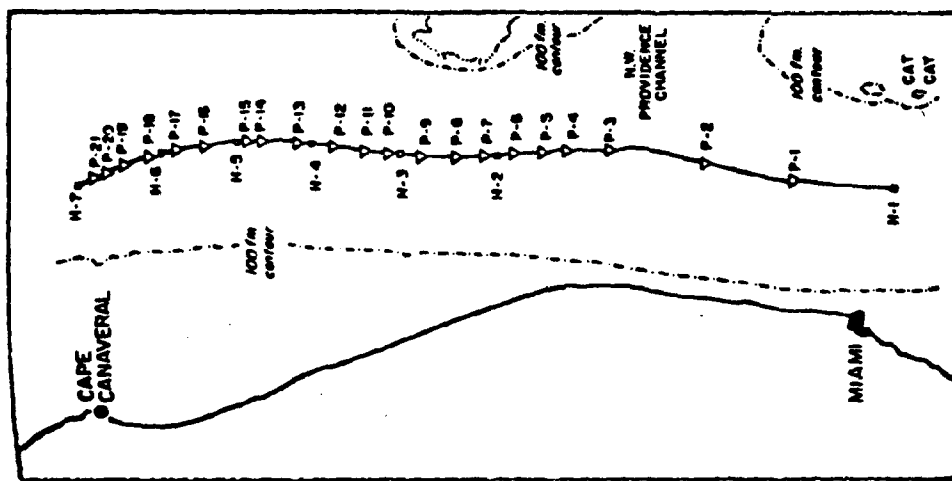
OXYGEN

DEPTH	MONTHS 1 - 3 MONTHS PRESENT 2, 3					MONTHS 4 - 6 MONTHS PRESENT 4, 6				
	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV
0	5.12	4.62	3.95	32	0.20	5.25	4.57	4.03	32	0.20
10	5.04	4.64	3.98	34	0.25	6.06	4.63	4.03	32	0.33
20	5.43	4.65	4.01	34	0.30	5.43	4.63	4.04	33	0.26
30	5.14	4.64	3.96	35	0.20	5.56	4.61	3.94	35	0.29
50	5.32	4.56	3.67	37	0.31	5.77	4.59	4.05	38	0.31
75	5.05	4.41	3.15	37	0.42	5.56	4.38	3.76	37	0.37
100	4.73	4.14	2.87	36	0.48	5.61	4.18	3.48	37	0.42
125	4.67	3.58	3.01	35	0.46	4.43	3.97	3.31	37	0.34
150	4.70	3.76	2.43	34	0.51	4.47	3.41	2.85	36	0.38
200	4.54	3.51	2.78	25	0.40	4.34	3.48	2.26	35	0.42
250	4.49	3.45	2.63	28	0.42	4.06	3.39	2.39	29	0.39
300	4.52	3.39	2.46	28	0.48	4.16	3.26	2.43	27	0.41

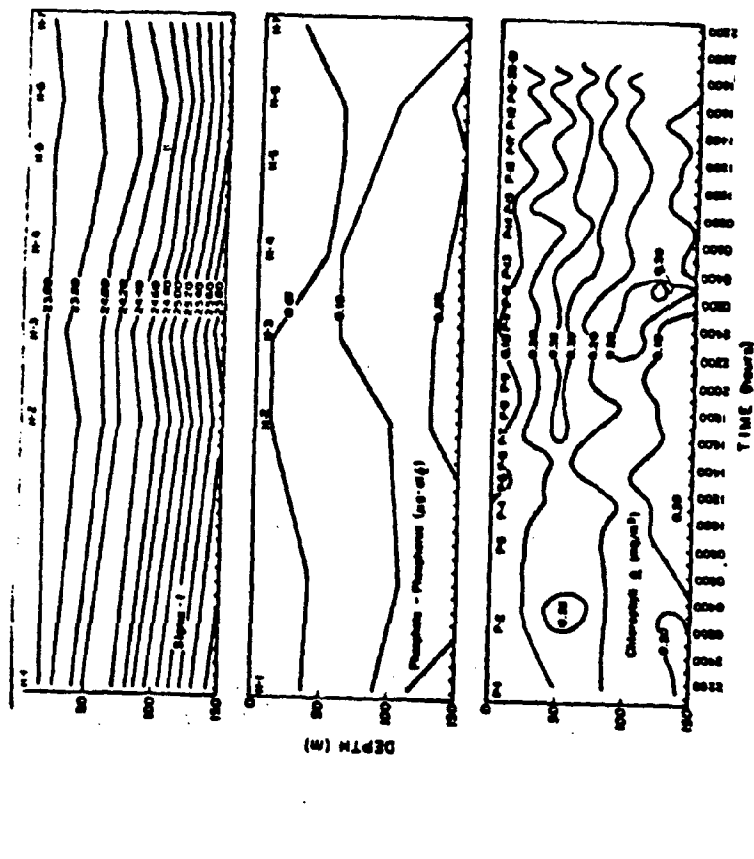
DEPTH	MONTHS 7 - 9 MONTHS PRESENT 9					MONTHS 10 - 12 MONTHS PRESENT 10,11				
	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV
0	4.36	4.16	3.74	7	0.21	5.24	4.56	4.24	10	0.27
10	4.38	4.16	3.89	7	0.17	4.74	4.51	4.25	10	0.17
20	4.40	4.16	3.80	7	0.20	4.72	4.51	4.27	10	0.17
30	4.43	4.17	3.74	7	0.24	4.73	4.50	4.28	10	0.16
50	4.47	4.20	3.77	7	0.26	4.68	4.45	4.23	11	0.13
75	4.53	4.19	3.93	7	0.21	4.81	4.21	3.32	11	0.43
100	4.24	3.86	3.13	7	0.38	4.45	3.75	2.90	11	0.46
125	3.97	3.50	2.51	7	0.31	4.24	3.49	3.03	11	0.41
150	3.84	3.25	2.69	7	0.36	4.16	3.44	2.89	9	0.38
200	3.26	3.04	2.82	2	0.31	3.62	3.30	2.58	4	0.48
250	3.08	2.90	2.72	2	0.25	3.47	3.13	2.86	5	0.25
300						3.35	3.08	2.84	4	0.21

DEPTH	MONTHS 1 - 12 MONTHS PRESENT 2, 3, 4, 6, 9,10,11				
	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV
400	4.09	3.04	2.27	53	0.29
500	3.70	2.86	2.16	50	0.25
600	3.95	2.93	2.26	47	0.33
700	4.23	3.05	2.07	40	0.38
800	4.36	3.29	2.25	34	0.43
900	4.62	3.65	2.94	29	0.39
1000	4.45	3.87	2.82	22	0.40
1100	4.80	4.27	3.70	17	0.32
1200	5.03	4.45	4.00	13	0.30
1300	4.76	4.54	4.33	9	0.18
1400	4.89	4.82	4.72	4	0.07
1500	4.98	4.90	4.84	3	0.07

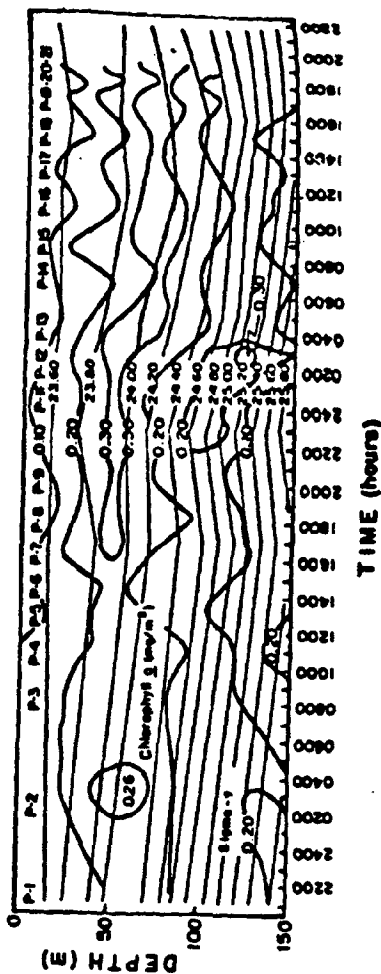
Fig. 53 Oxygen data, Key West region of Florida Current (from Churgin and Halminski, 1974). Dissolved oxygen is reported in ml/l.



Hydrographic and chlorophyll sampling stations between Miami and Cape Canaveral. Hydrographic stations are marked with an H before the number and the position is indicated with a small square. Chlorophyll sampling stations are prefixed with a P and a triangle marks the position.

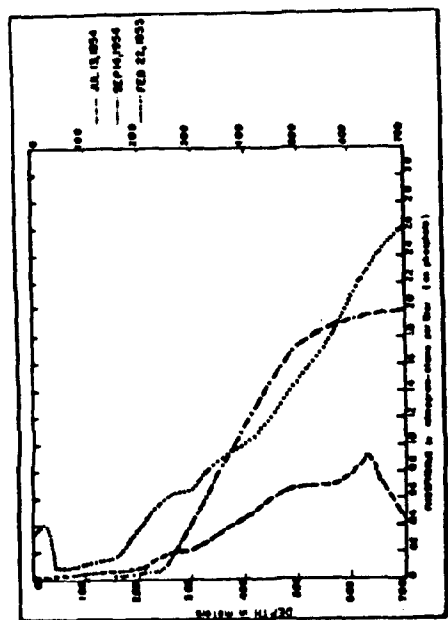


The relationship of σ_t , phosphate-phosphorus ($\mu\text{g-at./l.}$) and chlorophyll a (mg/m^3).

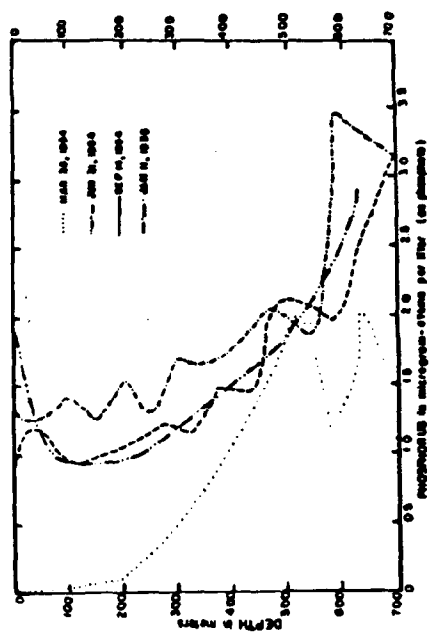


The chlorophyll a concentrations (mg/m^3) during 47-hr study. The stippled area shows the chlorophyll a maxima.

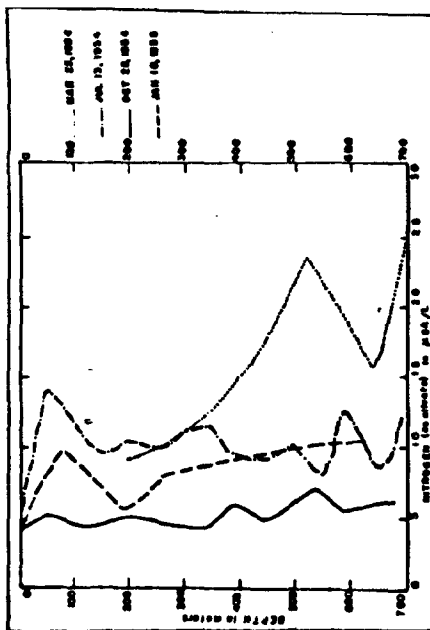
Fig. 54 Station locations, sigma-t, phosphate and chlorophyll data during a 47 hour study in the Florida Current (from Alexander and Corcoran, 1963)



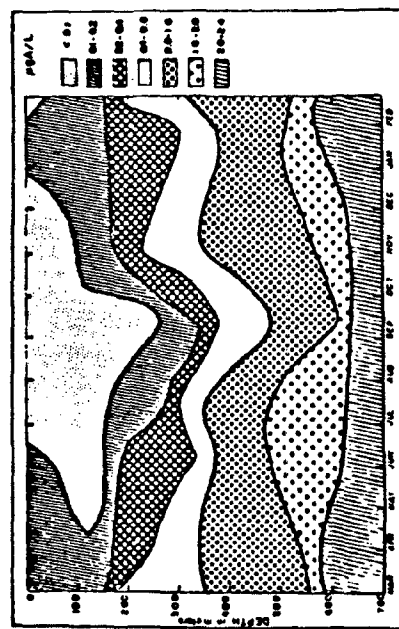
Typical vertical distributions of phosphate-phosphorus in the Florida Current.



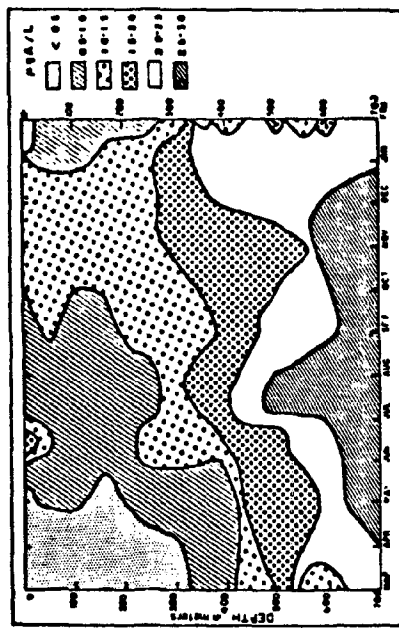
Typical vertical distribution of total phosphorus in the Florida Current.



Typical vertical distributions of the nitrate-nitrogen in the Florida Current.



Seasonal vertical distribution of phosphate-phosphorus in the Florida Current.



Seasonal variation of total phosphorus in the Florida Current.



Seasonal variation of nitrate-nitrogen in the Florida Current.

Fig. 55 Vertical and seasonal distributions of phosphate, total phosphorus and nitrate in the Florida Current at 40 Mile Station (from Bsharah, 1957)

AREA 13 KEYWEST

23-25N 79-83W

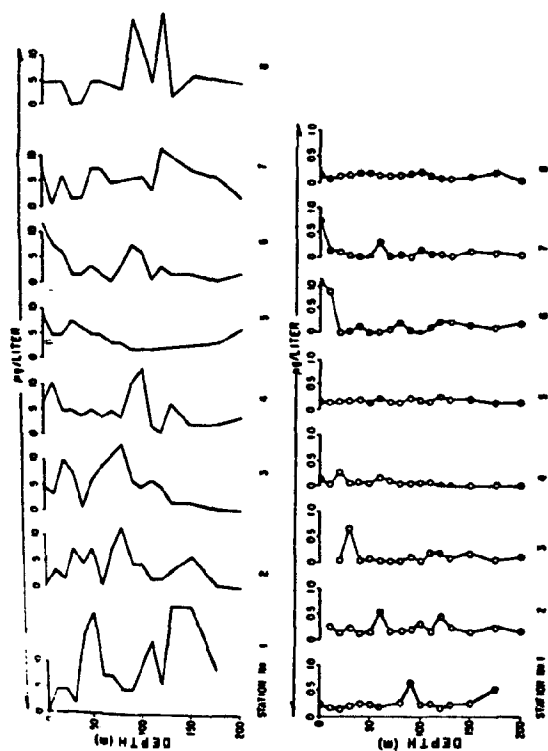
PHOSPHATE

MONTHS 1 - 3 MONTHS PRESENT 2, 3						MONTHS 4 - 6 MONTHS PRESENT 4, 5, 6				
DEPTH	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV
0	0.42	C.09	C.0	34	0.05	0.40	0.30	0.0	28	0.08
10	0.20	C.05	0.0	27	0.06	0.20	0.14	0.0	15	0.05
20	0.27	0.06	C.0	27	0.07	0.17	0.05	0.0	21	0.04
30	0.20	C.05	C.C	21	0.05	0.20	0.05	0.0	18	0.04
50	0.35	C.10	0.0	34	0.11	0.76	0.13	0.0	36	0.13
75	1.06	0.26	C.C	33	0.31	0.67	0.21	0.0	27	0.20
100	1.40	C.41	C.0	31	0.42	1.03	0.30	0.0	39	0.27
125	1.54	C.72	0.05	12	0.56	0.92	0.27	0.03	7	0.30
150	2.19	0.71	0.0	26	0.66	1.42	0.54	0.11	32	0.41
200	1.81	C.65	C.11	18	0.55	1.76	0.64	0.19	39	0.39
250	2.00	0.87	0.30	6	0.70	1.14	0.73	0.33	13	0.25
300	1.82	C.86	0.20	16	0.90	1.50	0.75	0.0	22	0.37

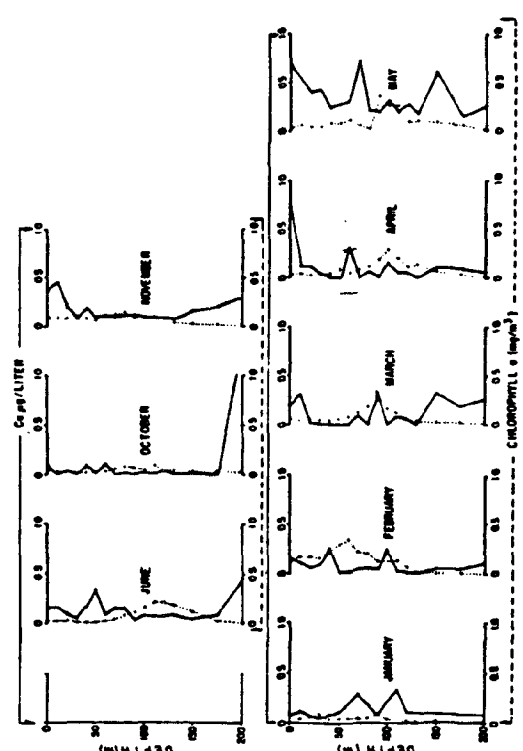
MONTHS 7 - 9 MONTHS PRESENT 7, 8, 9						MONTHS 10 - 12 MONTHS PRESENT 10, 11				
DEPTH	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV
0	0.35	0.07	C.C	25	0.11	0.21	0.10	0.0	10	0.08
10	0.13	0.01	0.0	18	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.0	5	0.03
20	0.25	0.03	0.0	16	0.07	0.16	0.07	0.0	7	0.07
30	C.06	0.0	C.C	17	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.0	4	0.04
50	0.40	0.07	0.0	22	0.12	1.22	0.21	0.0	13	0.36
75	0.57	0.17	0.0	17	0.21	0.30	0.11	0.0	7	0.13
100	1.04	0.35	0.0	21	0.34	0.74	0.30	0.0	10	0.22
125	1.31	0.49	0.03	3	0.70	0.35	0.35	0.35	1	C.C
150	1.64	0.56	0.0	17	0.50	1.65	0.61	0.0	11	0.50
200	1.44	0.43	C.12	15	0.35	1.44	0.75	0.25	12	C.38
250	0.50	0.39	C.32	4	0.07	1.54	1.02	0.50	3	0.52
300	1.76	C.73	C.36	7	0.57	2.09	1.19	0.56	6	0.54

MONTHS 1 - 12 MONTHS PRESENT 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11					
DEPTH	MAX	AVG	MIN	OBS	SDEV
400	2.15	1.08	0.27	40	0.47
500	1.97	1.35	0.84	37	0.29
600	1.93	1.63	1.19	15	0.24
700	2.34	1.92	1.57	11	0.23
800	2.18	1.87	1.46	14	0.21
900	2.06	1.93	1.71	3	0.19
1000	1.95	1.64	1.31	10	0.28
1100	1.61	1.38	1.23	3	0.20
1200	1.61	1.55	1.46	3	0.38
1300	1.67	1.50	1.34	2	0.23
1400	1.67	1.70	1.43	3	0.27
1500	1.40	1.40	1.40	1	C.0

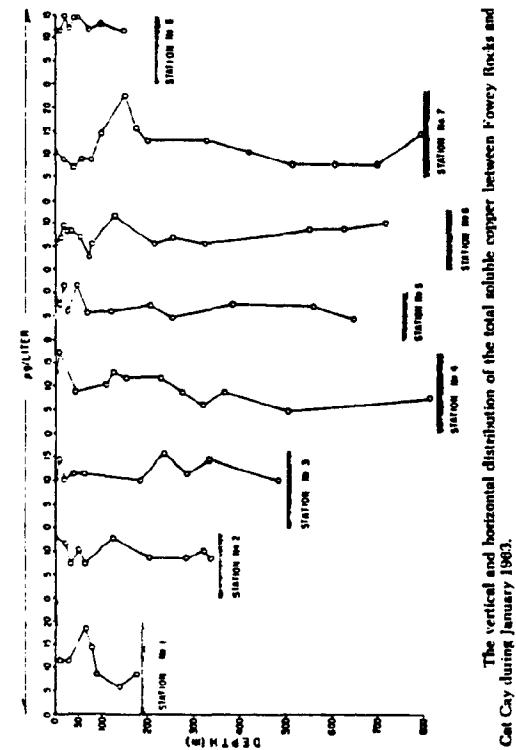
Fig. 56 Phosphate data, Key West region of Florida Current (from Churgin and Halminski, 1974). Units are ug-atoms/l.



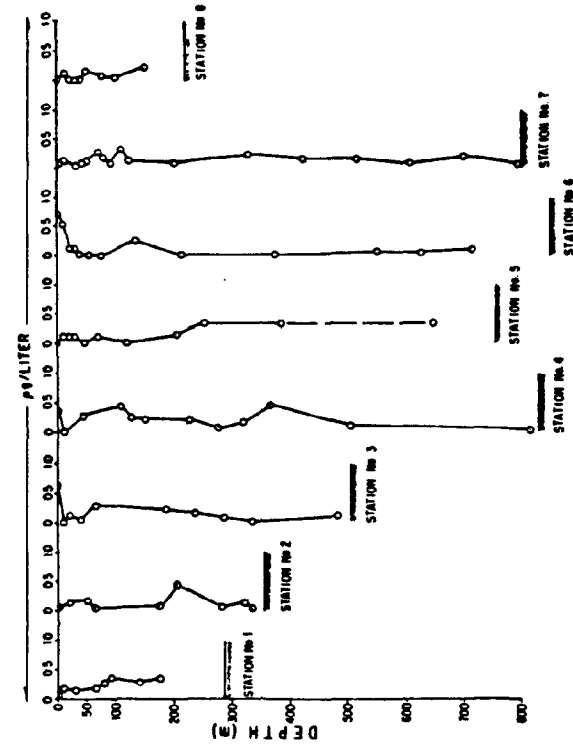
The distribution of the total soluble (above) and particulate (below) copper in the upper 200 m of water between Fowey Rocks and Cat Cay in March 1963.



A comparison of the seasonal distribution of copper and chlorophyll a in the upper 200 m at station 7 during 1963.



The vertical and horizontal distribution of the total soluble copper between Fowey Rocks and Cat Cay during January 1963.

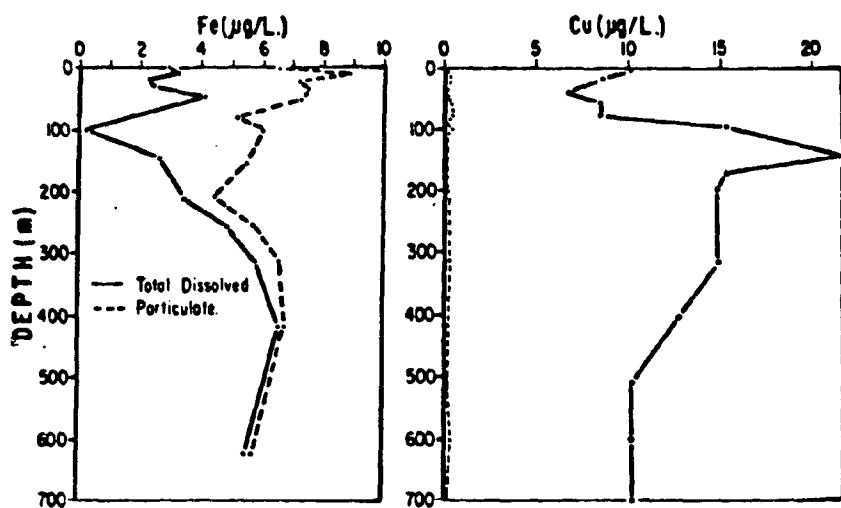


The vertical and horizontal distribution of particulate copper in the Straits of Florida during January 1963.

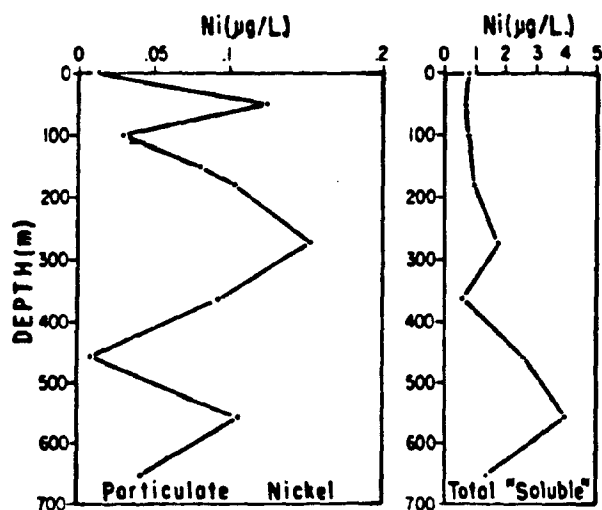
Station locations in the Straits of Florida

Station No.	Lat	Long
1	25°08' N	80°02' W
2	25°37' N	79°57' W
3	25°37' N	79°52' W
4	25°37' N	79°47' W
5	25°38' N	79°42' W
6	25°38' N	79°30' W
7	25°35' N	79°25' W
8	25°34' N	79°20' W

Fig. 57 Station locations, distributions of total soluble copper, particulate copper and chlorophyll a in the Florida Current between Fowey Rocks and Cat Cay (from Alexander and Corcoran, 1967)

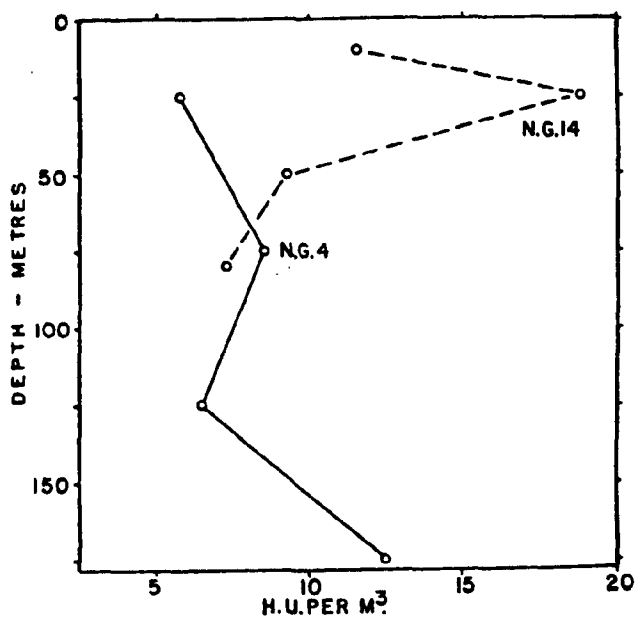
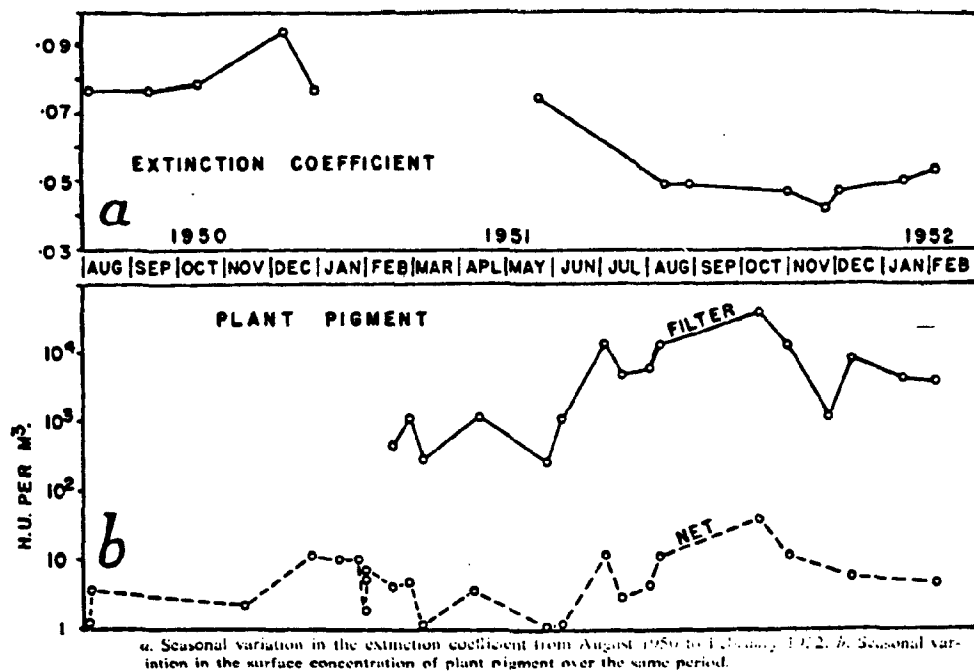


Vertical distribution of particulate and total "soluble" iron and copper at the Cat Cay Station.

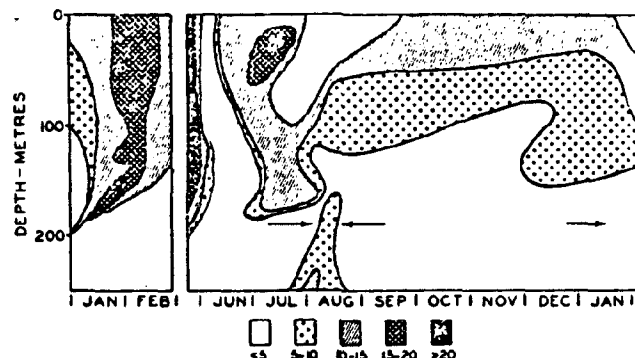


Vertical distribution of particulate and total "soluble" nickel at the Cat Cay Station.

Fig. 58 Vertical distribution of iron, nickel and copper in the Straits of Florida (from Corcoran and Alexander, 1964).

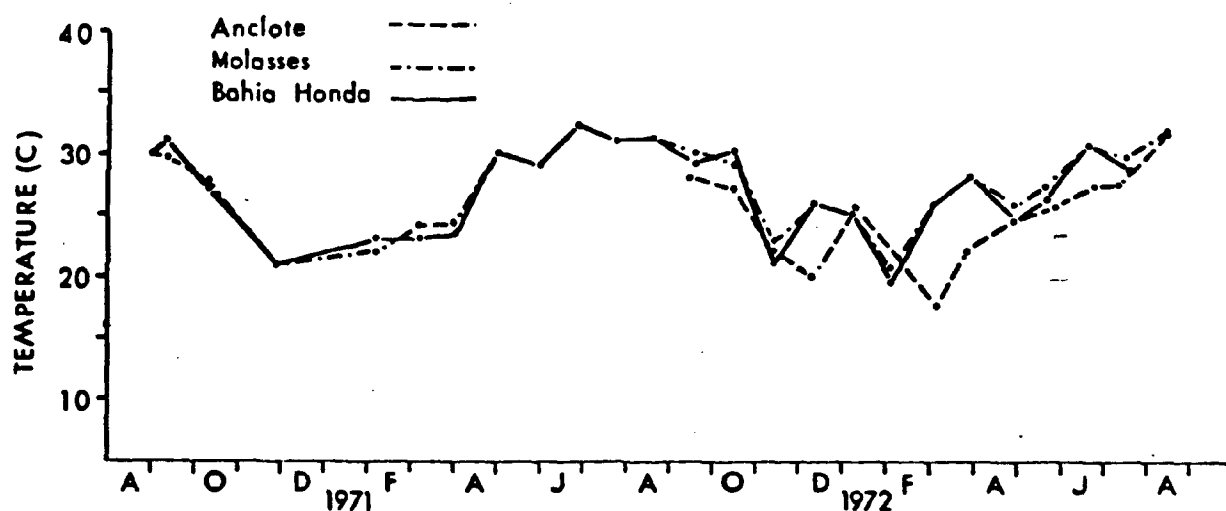


Vertical distribution of plant pigment on August 3, 1950 (National Geographic Station 4), and on January 12, 1951 (N.G. 14).



Seasonal vertical distribution of zooplankton (cm³/mile) from January 1951 to February 1952. Arrows enclose periods of possible intrusion of Sargasso water.

Fig. 59 Seasonal variation of extinction coefficient and plant pigment from August, 1950 to February, 1952. Vertical distribution of zooplankton from January 1951 to February 1952 at 10 Mile Station (from Miller et al., 1953)



Seasonal variation of water temperatures at the three study sites.

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATA AT BAHIA HONDA KEY

Date	Clod card (g lost/hr)	pH	Temp. (°C)		NO ₃ (ppm)	NO ₂ (ppm)	PO ₄ (ppm)
			Min.	Max.			
May 1, 1971	2.23	8.4					
May 29, 1971	0.96	8.5					
June 26, 1971	2.61	8.6	31.0	33.0			
July 23, 1971	0.59	8.2	31.0	32.0			
Aug. 20, 1971	0.94	8.2	30.0	32.0			
Sept. 18, 1971	0.38	8.1	28.0	30.0	0.0212	0.0024	0.124
Oct. 15, 1971	0.55	8.6	29.0	30.5	0.0405	0.0045	0.111
Nov. 13, 1971	0.66	8.3	21.0	24.0	0.0809	0.0050	0.087
Dec. 10, 1971	0.52	8.4	22.0	26.0	0.0422	0.0028	0.071
Jan. 7, 1972	0.60	8.2	25.5	25.5	0.0557	0.0198	0.050
Feb. 5, 1972	0.55	8.3	19.0	22.0	0.0431	0.0029	0.035
Mar. 3, 1972	0.57	8.3	14.4	27.0	0.0376	0.0054	0.022
Mar. 29, 1972	0.92	8.7	27.0	29.0	1.000	0.0103	0.074
Apr. 29, 1972	0.87	8.1	21.0	29.0	0.0082	0.0020	0.052
May 24, 1972	0.78	8.0	25.0	30.0	0.1610	0.0020	0.061
June 23, 1972	0.83	9.1	30.5	31.1	0.0106	0.0040	0.054
July 21, 1972	0.75	8.1	27.8	32.2	0.0052	0.0013	0.055
Aug. 19, 1972		8.2	27.8	32.2	0.0901	0.0109	0.144

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATA AT MOLASSES KEY

Date	Clod card (g lost/hr)	pH	Temp. (°C)		NO ₃ (ppm)	NO ₂ (ppm)	PO ₄ (ppm)
			Min.	Max.			
May 1, 1971	2.07	7.6					
May 29, 1971	1.05	8.1					
June 26, 1971	3.29	8.5	28.0	32.0			
July 23, 1971	0.82	8.2	29.0	32.0			
Aug. 20, 1971	0.80	8.0	29.0	33.0			
Sept. 18, 1971	0.43	8.2	29.0	31.0	0.0598	0.0021	0.21
Oct. 15, 1971	0.72	8.5	28.0	30.0	0.0690	0.0034	0.07
Nov. 13, 1971	0.58	8.4	22.5	28.5	0.0870	0.0032	0.06
Dec. 10, 1971	0.66	8.6	22.0	26.0	0.0545	0.0034	0.047
Jan. 7, 1972	0.67	8.2	24.0	25.5	0.0511	0.0264	0.044
Feb. 5, 1972	0.66	8.2	20.5	22.0	0.0566	0.0033	0.047
Mar. 3, 1972	0.91	8.5			0.0636	0.0109	0.030
Mar. 29, 1972	1.22	8.6	20.5	28.0	0.3235	0.0045	0.074
Apr. 29, 1972	1.63	8.2	21.0	29.0	0.0057	0.0007	0.052
May 24, 1972	0.83	8.0	25.0	29.0	0.0861	0.0041	0.061
June 23, 1972	0.99	8.9	28.3	30.0	0.0149	0.0039	0.069
July 21, 1972	0.98	8.1			0.0026	0.0059	0.080
Aug. 19, 1972	0.94	8.2			0.0082	0.0018	0.059

Fig. 60 Water quality data, Molasses and Bahia Honda Keys (from Dawes et al., 1974)

Summary of Water Quality Data
 Fla. Dept. Pollution Control (1973)
 "Survey of water quality in waterways
 and canals of the Florida Keys; with recommendations"

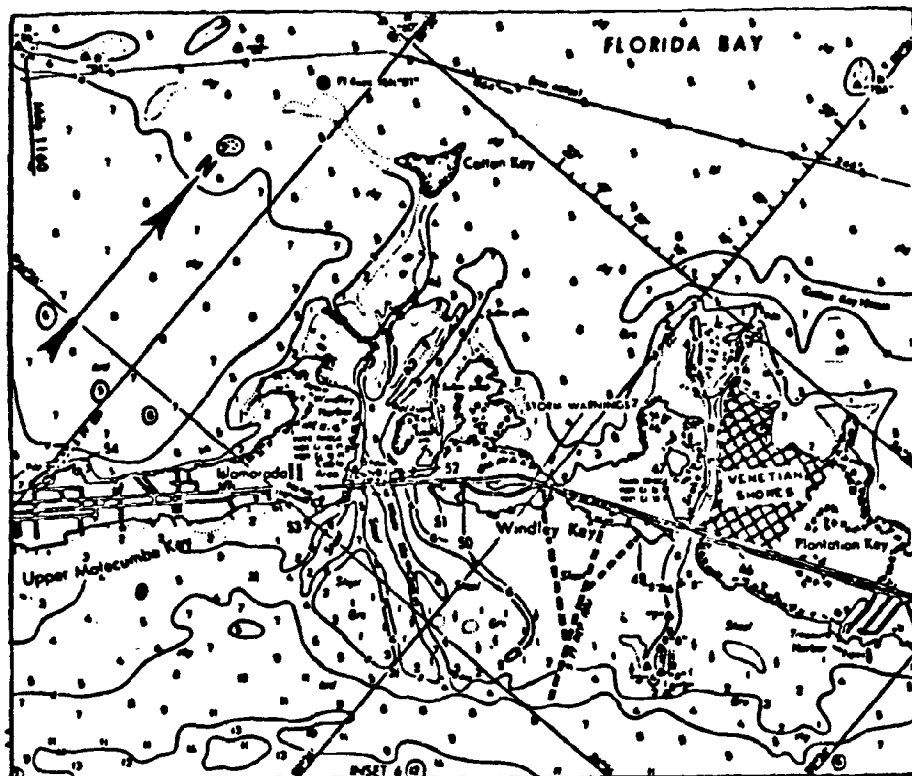
TEMPERATURE						(CONTROLS)				
Depth (ft)	n	$\bar{x}$	s	min	max	n	$\bar{x}$	s	min	max
0 - 5	63	25.7	0.7	24.9	27.0	13	25.8	0.7	25.0	27.0
5 - 10	59	25.6	0.7	24.0	27.0	5	26.0	0.4	25.5	26.5
10 - 15	27	25.1	0.6	24.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	17	24.7	0.7	24.0	26.0	1	26.0	0.0	26.0	26.0
20 - 25	7	24.2	0.4	24.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 30	2	23.5	0.7	23.0	24.0	-	-	-	-	-
over 30	3	24.0	0.0	24.0	24.0	-	-	-	-	-

DISSOLVED OXYGEN						(CONTROLS)				
Depth (ft)	n	$\bar{x}$	s	min	max	n	$\bar{x}$	s	min	max
0 - 5	61	3.8	2.2	0.2	7.8	13	6.8	1.0	4.5	7.7
5 - 10	59	4.3	1.8	0.3	7.3	5	7.3	0.2	7.1	7.4
10 - 15	26	3.3	2.5	0.3	7.7	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	16	1.8	1.4	0.4	4.0	1	7.4	0.0	7.4	7.4
20 - 25	7	1.7	1.6	0.4	3.9	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 30	2	2.8	3.4	0.4	5.2	-	-	-	-	-
over 30	3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	-	-	-	-	-

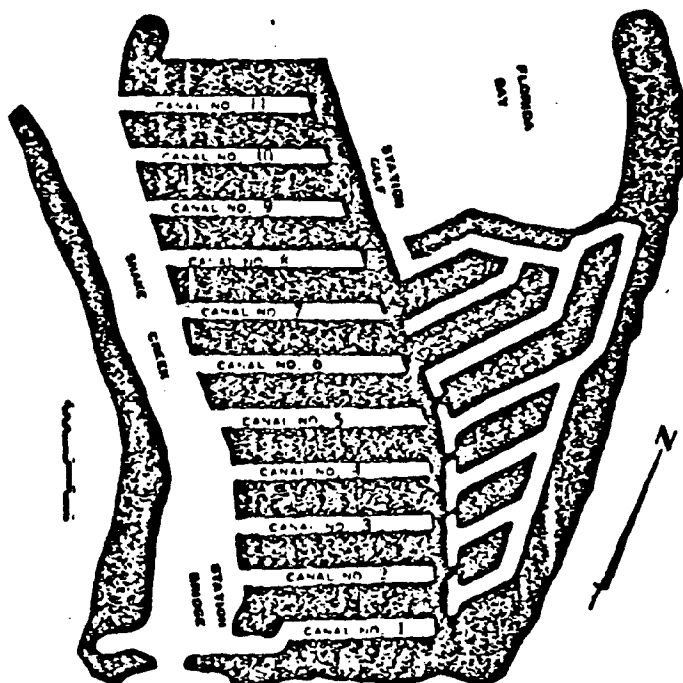
HEAVY METALS (WATER)						HEAVY METALS (MUD)				
	n	$\bar{x}$	s	min	max	n	$\bar{x}$	s	min	max
Cr	11	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.20	3	8.2	2.8	5.5	11.0
Cu	11	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.16	3	4.3	4.9	1	10
Mn	11	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	3	14	1.0	13	15
Fe	11	0.17	0.11	0.01	0.35	3	340	57	280	390
Ni	11	0.12	0.06	0.01	0.22	3	21	3.8	18	25
Pb	4	0.19	0.05	0.12	0.25	3	3.1	3.1	0.6	6.6
Cd	4	0.0018	0.0003	0.0015	0.002	3	0.21	0.04	0.17	0.25
Co	11	0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.03	3	4.2	3.3	2.2	8.0

NUTRIENTS					
	n	$\bar{x}$	s	min	max
PO ₄	11	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07
NO ₃	11	0.23	0.02	0.20	0.26
NH ₂ & organics	11	0.93	0.22	0.76	1.48

Fig. 61 Summary of water quality data for canals in the Florida Keys (From Fla. Dept. Pollution Control, 1973). Sample size (n), mean ($\bar{x}$), standard deviation (s), minimum (min) and maximum (max) values given for temperature (°C), dissolved oxygen (mg/l), heavy metals in water (mg/l), heavy metals in mud (mg/kg) and nutrients (mg/l).



DESCRIPTION OF STATIONS



ATLANTIC OCEAN

PLAN VIEW OF THE PROJECT

Station	Description
11	At the dead end of Canal No. 1 which is the easternmost of the existing canals.
12	At approximately the mid point of Canal No. 1
13	At the mouth of Canal No. 1
31	At the dead end of Canal No. 3
51	At the dead end of Canal No. 5
52	At the mid point of Canal No. 5
53	At the mouth of Canal No. 5
81	At the dead end of Canal No. 8
82	At the mid point of Canal No. 8
111	At the dead end of Canal No. 11 which is the westernmost of the existing canals
112	At the mid point of Canal No. 11
113	At the mouth of Canal No. 11
Control Station	
Atlantic	Between Markers 8 and 9 on the Atlantic side of the Snake Creek Bridge
Florida Bay	Approximately 1/2 mile north of the entrance of the new canal system
Sneke Creek	Just opposite of Canal No. 11

Fig. 62 Station locations and descriptions (Michel, 1973)

TEMPERATURE, SALINITY AND DISSOLVED OXYGEN
22-23 JANUARY 1973

TEMPERATURE, SALINITY AND DISSOLVED OXYGEN
16-15 FEBRUARY 1973

Station*	Day	Time (1) (hrs E)	Depth of Sample (ft) ⁽²⁾	Temp (°C)	Sal (‰/‰)	O ₂ (ML/L)	O ₂ (% Sat)	Station*	Day	Time (1) (hrs E)	Depth of Sample (ft) ⁽²⁾	Temp (°C)	Sal (‰/‰)	O ₂ (ML/L)	O ₂ (% Sat)
11	22	1647 1657 1659	17 8.3 0	18.79 21.31 24.20	36.189 36.178 36.161	3.13 3.13 3.24	81.1 103.1 113.3	11	15	0850 0851 0854	20 10 0	15.0 18.3 20.0	37.092 37.067	3.34 4.09 4.87	68.0 91.1
11	23	0839 0843 0841	15 7.5 0	19.84 21.19 23.19	36.829 36.593 36.523	3.19 4.39 4.62	82.1 91.6 93.3	11	15	0904 0905 0907	22 11 0	17.5 19.0 20.0	37.730 37.152	4.06 4.54 4.97	76.0 97.2
12	23	1430 1440 1435	21 10.5 0	19.91 21.36 24.06	36.844 36.689 36.582	3.47 4.91 4.82	87.8 98.0 102.3	12	14	1325 1330 1335	31 18.5 0	23.0 23.2 20.4	37.730 37.431	4.37 4.73 5.38	90.1 97.3 109.8
13	23	1436 1455 1450	11.5 5.5 0	20.75 23.54 24.62	36.729 36.627 36.600	4.06 4.72 5.00	92.5 97.9 100.7	13	14	1753 1759 1803	25 15.5 0	17.0 19.3 20.0	37.550 37.152	4.73 5.41 5.66	87.6 94.1 100.3
31	23	1754 1804 1801	23 12.5 0	22.41 23.28 24.37	36.360 36.493 36.442	4.62 5.82 4.73	94.1 103.7 100.4	31	15	0827 0830 0833	27 13.5 0	17.2 20.0 20.0	37.692 37.662	4.37 5.89 5.86	81.2 99.9 99.2
31	23	0903 0914 0909	24 12 0	22.62 23.37 23.33	36.595 36.633 36.499	4.42 4.56 4.63	90.6 90.4 90.3	31	14	1617 1623	31 13.3 0	16.3 18.7 19.8	37.772 37.144	4.70 4.99 5.19	84.2 99.9 101.3
32	23	1302 1312 1307	27 13.5 0	22.23 23.00 24.63	36.746 36.616 36.504	4.22 4.57 4.61	89.8 99.2 103.6	31	15	0946 0948 0950	25 12.5 0	18.0 19.6 20.0	37.152 37.094	5.09 5.35 5.81	94.1 99.6 98.0
33	23	1252 1301 1300	23.5 12.7 0	23.41 24.20 24.70	36.645 36.595 36.531	4.50 4.91 5.04	87.2 103.4 104.3	32	14	1341 1344 1349	26 13 0	17.5 19.2 20.0	37.379 37.110	5.28 5.44 5.88	90.7 99.6 117.0
111	23	1136 1144 1139	23 16.5 0	17.97 21.63 24.23	37.030 37.182 36.643	4.10 3.12 4.49	77.3 63.8 96.7	32	15	0936 0940 0944	27 13.3 0	17.8 19.8 19.8	37.293 36.832	5.14 5.21 4.80	95.2 99.1 93.6
112	23	1202 1211 1207	23 16.5 0	18.03 22.18 24.11	37.034 36.873 36.679	4.07 4.32 4.64	76.0 87.8 97.5	31	14	1815 1821 1825	31 15.5 0	16.0 18.5 19.3	37.016 37.320	5.09 5.71 5.18	92.8 99.1 100.6
113	23	1227 1236 1232	23.5 16.5 0	17.90 21.81 24.08	37.015 37.039 36.747	4.10 3.68 4.68	77.4 71.6 97.9	31	15	1812 1815 1822	31 15.3 0	15.8 18.0 20.0	37.063 37.029	4.77 5.41 5.95	87.4 99.1 100.2
Atlantic	23	1727 1730	18 0	23.93 23.97	36.545 36.544	5.36 5.37	113.0 116.0	111	14	1703 1710 1713	32 16 0	16.0 18.5 19.9	37.769 37.661	4.87 5.80 5.10	89.2 99.0 98.3
Atlantic	23	0934 0934	18 0	22.31 23.39	36.643 36.634	4.45 4.30	91.9 89.0	111	14	1727 1730 1741	32 16 0	16.2 18.0 20.0	37.826 37.411	4.90 4.93	89.9
Florida Key	23	1107 1110	0 0	23.23 23.40	36.862 36.776	5.11 4.90	105.5 101.6	111	15		32 16 0	16.0 18.0 20.0	37.771 37.199	4.61 5.05	86.2 100.3
								111	15		32 16 0	16.0 18.0 20.0	37.771 37.220	4.60 4.76 4.92	87.8 99.6 96.0

NITRATES AND PHOSPHATES
16-15 FEBRUARY 1973

Station	Day	Time (1) (hrs E)	Depth of Sample (ft) ⁽²⁾	Temp (°C)	Total Phosphate mg At/L	NO ₃ -N mg At/L
11	23	0837	20	28.3	0.71	0.40
12	14	1530	18.5	22.2	1.10	0.60
13	15	0905	11	19.0	0.30	0.30
31	14	1759	12.5	19.3	1.39	0.30
31	15	0930	13.5	20.0	2.46	0.52
31	14	1623	13.5	18.7	0.63	0.20
31	15	0948	12.5	19.8	0.92	0.28
32	14	1646	13	19.2	0.62	0.20
32	15	1000	13.5	19.8	0.65	0.30
31	14	1821	13.5	18.5	0.39	0.43
32	15	1818	13.5	18.8	0.62	0.32
112	14	1716	16	18.6	2.09	0.43
112	14	1730	16	18.8	0.99	0.40
112	15	1040	16	18.0	0.54	0.40
112	15	1100	16	18.0	0.83	0.43
<u>Control Station</u>						
Snake Creek	14	1554	0	20.0	0.70	0.22
Snake Creek	15	0918	0	20.0	0.60	0.48
Snake Creek	15	1116	10	20.5	0.76	0.22

* For station description see Table 2.
(1)Time is Eastern Standard Time.
(2)The deepest sample is taken at the bottom.

Fig. 63 Temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, nitrates and phosphates. Data from Venetian Shores canal system, Plantation Key, and control sites (from Michel, 1973)

UPPER KEYS

CANAL 35. VENETIAN SHORES SUBDIVISION, PLANTATION KEY (Fig. 14).
A system of eleven finger canals emptying into Snake Creek. The canals were built at different times from the south towards the north. Single family dwellings on septic tanks are more abundant on the southern half of the subdivision than on the younger canals on the northern end of the subdivision.

CANAL 36. PLANTATION KEY COLONY, PLANTATION KEY (Fig. 14).
A branching canal system with moderately dense single family residences on septic tanks.

CANAL 37. OCEAN DRIVE CANAL, PLANTATION KEY (Fig. 14). A long, finger canal with single family residences on almost every lot (36 houses).

CANAL 38. BLUE WATER TRAILER VILLAGE, KEY LARGO (Fig. 15).
A branching canal system with a large central basin. The canals are lined with trailers on septic tanks.

CANAL 39. DOVE CREEK, KEY LARGO (Fig. 15). A long, finger canal bisected at its center with a natural mangrove canal. There was a moderate density of single family houses on septic tanks.

CANAL 40. SUNRISE POINT, KEY LARGO (Fig. 15). A long finger canal densely populated with single family residences on septic tanks.

CANAL 41. OCEAN SHORES ESTATES, KEY LARGO (Fig. 16). Two canals, one of which continues from the ocean side of Key Largo through to Rock Harbor. Only a few single family residences adjoin the canal.

CANAL 42. PORT LARGO, KEY LARGO (Fig. 16). A large system of branching canals four of which were constructed within a year of the survey and four have been in use for several years. A sparse population of single family houses adjoins two canals while the third has a motel, two marinas, and an airport adjacent to it.

CANAL 43. BIPARK CANAL, KEY LARGO (Fig. 16). A small, branching canal adjoining Pennekamp State Park. There were no residences adjoining the canal.

CANAL 44. CROSS KEY WATERWAY ESTATES, KEY LARGO (Fig. 17).
A large, branching system of canals lined with trailers on septic tanks.

CANAL 45. LARGO SOUND VILLAGE, KEY LARGO (Fig. 17). A curved canal with two entrances, lined with single family residences on septic tanks. The canal is inside Largo Sound.

CANAL 46. NORTH CREEK, KEY LARGO (Fig. 17). A natural mangrove canal extending from the northern end of Largo Sound to the Atlantic. The main canal is well flushed by tidal currents, tributaries are less well flushed.

CANAL 47. SEXTON COVE ESTATES, KEY LARGO (Fig. 17). A system of three finger canals and one branching canal system all lined with a dense population of trailers on septic tanks. The canals empty into Blackwater Sound which is an almost totally enclosed basin. Tidal variations are slight in the Sound and canal flushing is achieved almost entirely by wind-driven circulation.

CANAL 48. LAKE SURPRISE ESTATE, KEY LARGO (Fig. 17). Two large, branching canal systems lined with a dense population of trailers on septic tanks. One canal system empties into Blackwater Sound while the other empties into Lake Surprise. Circulation is poor and the canal walls have considerable amounts of mangrove peat which causes nutrient problems and stains the water a tea color.

CANAL 49. GARDEN COVE CANAL, KEY LARGO (Fig. 17). A long finger canal with two marinas and three residences adjoining it.

CANAL 50. WORLD'S BEYOND MARINA, UPPER KEY LARGO. A small marina with an entrance canal at Point Mary on the Atlantic side of Upper Key Largo. The marina had only a few boats and one or two travel campers at the time of the survey (Fig. 25, Section 7.1.).

Fig. 64 Locations and descriptions of Chesher's (1974) water quality stations. See Figs. 65 through 68 for exact locations. (from Chesher, 1974).

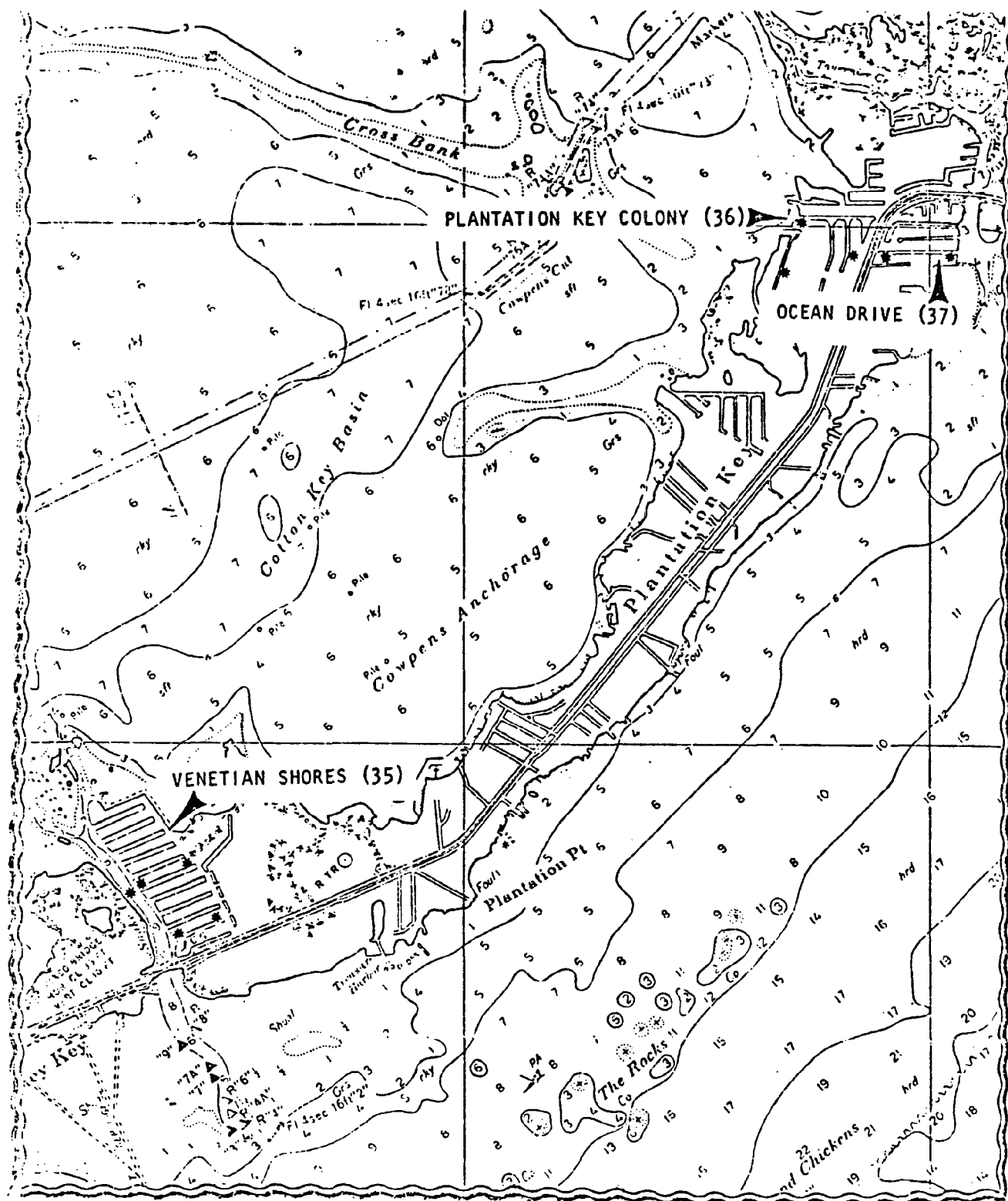


Fig. 65 Locations of stations 35, 36 and 37 (from Chesher, 1974).

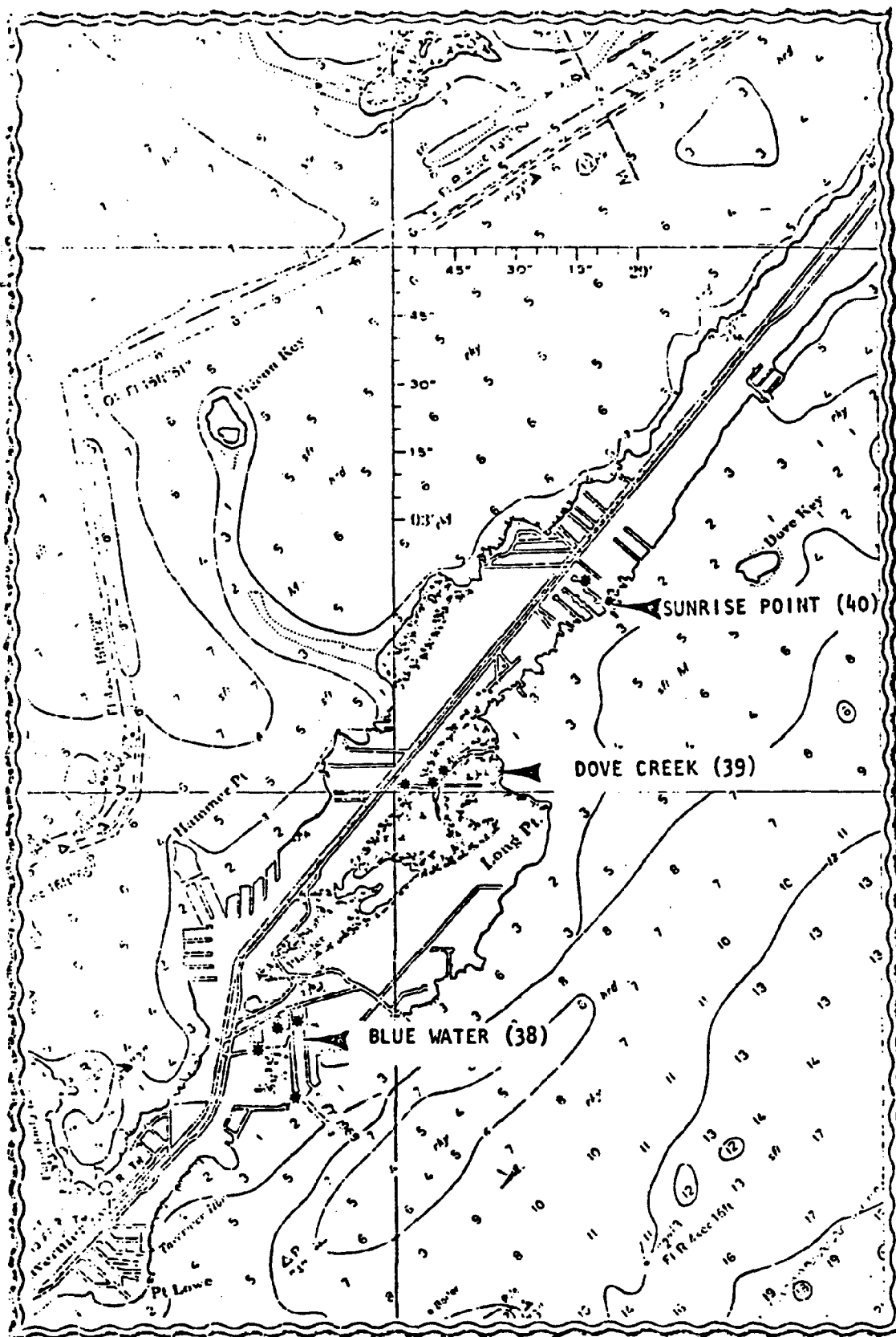


Fig. 66 Locations of stations 38, 39 and 40 (from Chesher, 1974).

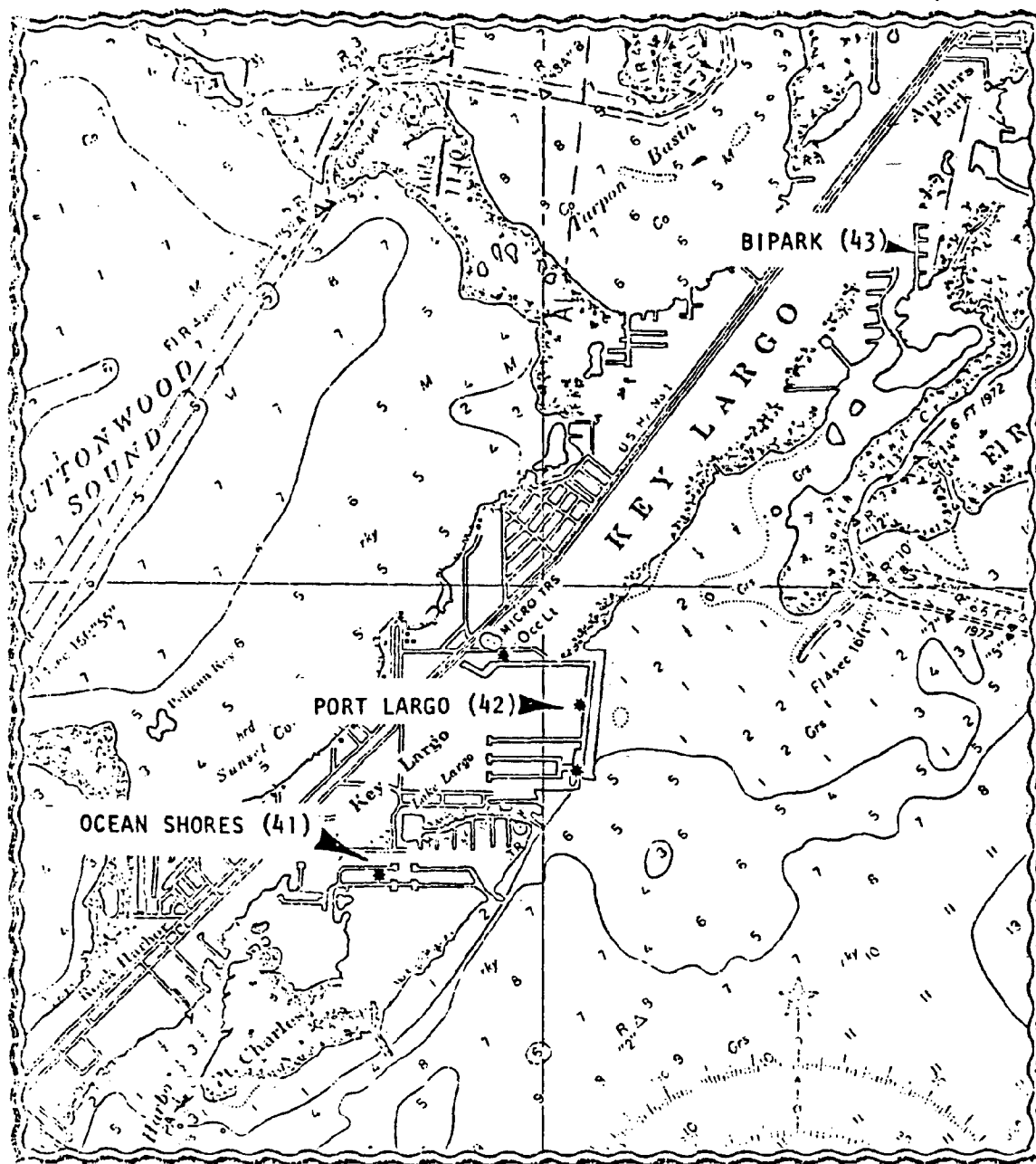


Fig.67 Locations of stations 41, 42 and 43 (from Chesher, 1974).

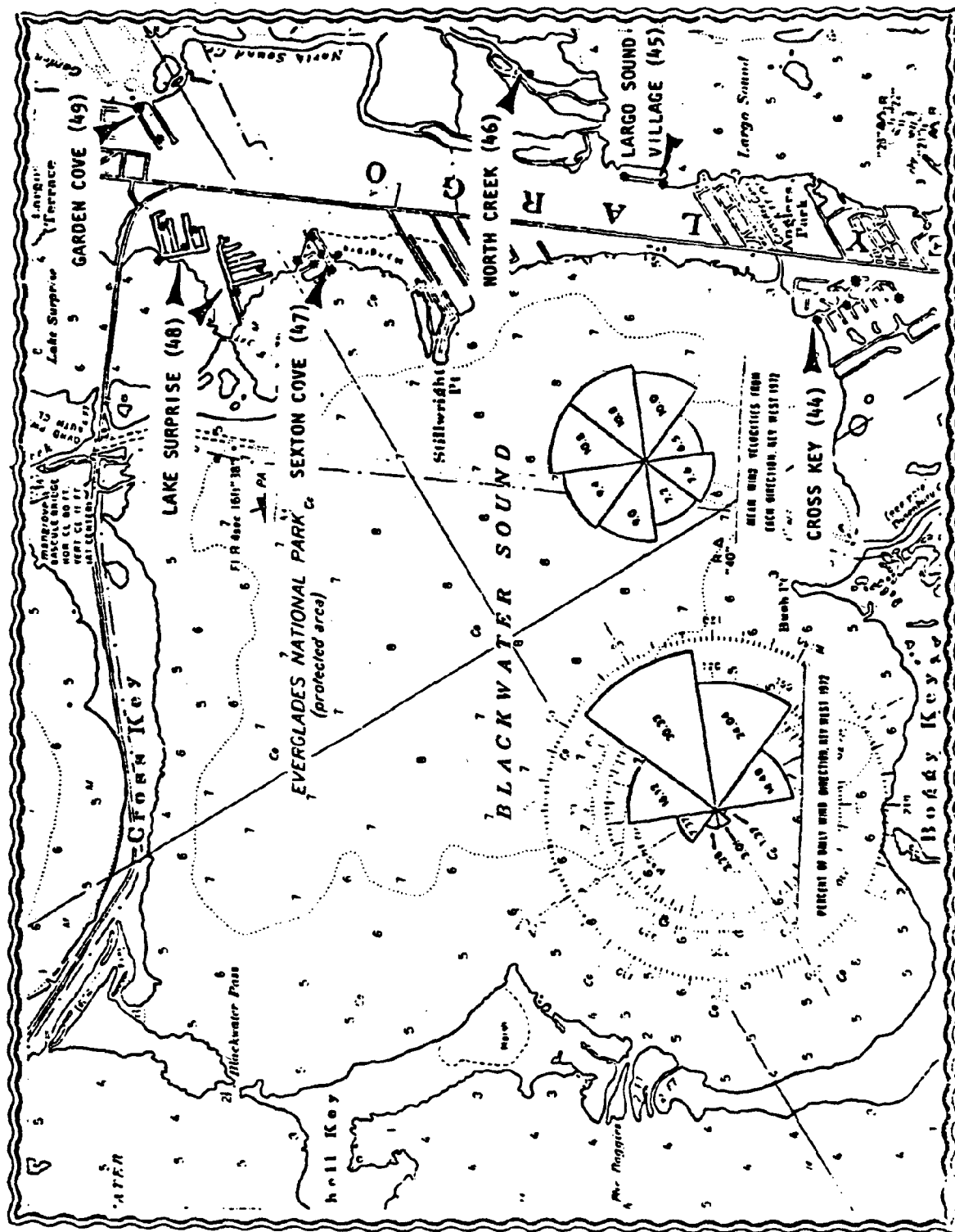


Fig. 68 Locations of stations 44 to 49 (from Chesher, 1974).

Canal	Temp. °C	Oxygen ppm	Salinity ppt	pH	Ortho- phosphate ppm	Nitrate ppm	Horizontal visib. ft.	JTU	Coliform Per 100 ml	Date
35 Surf.	28.75	5.10	32.25	9.16	0.500	-	15.50	4.70	-	8/15/73
Bott.	29.00	2.70	35.87	9.02	0.360	-	-	9.70	-	8/29/73
36 Surf.	29.41	3.74	39.96	9.10	0.020	-	-	5.60	-	8/15/73
Bott.	29.53	1.17	40.75	9.05	0.010	-	-	36.60	-	10/16/73
37 Surf.	29.42	5.73	34.83	9.06	0.040	-	-	7.40	71.5	8/15/73
Bott.	28.25	1.37	40.17	9.13	0.020	-	-	7.30	95.5	10/16/73
38 Surf.	31.75	7.30	38.50	8.94	0.100	0.02	28.0	-	14.0	8/7/73
Bott.	27.62	1.82	39.25	8.80	0.150	0.04	-	-	38.0	-
39 Surf.	29.08	5.23	34.92	8.99	0.020	-	24.0	4.20	0	8/14/73
Bott.	28.83	4.98	35.58	9.02	0.020	-	-	4.80	246.5	10/16/73
40 Surf.	28.77	5.92	33.83	9.10	0.040	-	23.0	5.40	122.0	8/14/73
Bott.	28.17	5.03	35.17	9.10	0.040	-	23.0	6.00	59.5	10/16/73
41 Surf.	32.00	6.00	38.00	9.00	-	-	20.0	-	-	8/6/73
Bott.	31.00	6.10	40.00	9.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 Surf.	31.19	7.10	37.25	9.07	-	0.11	28.33	-	4.0	8/6/73
Bott.	29.90	5.00	37.83	8.93	-	0.02	-	-	45.0	8/8/73
43 Surf.	28.35	3.17	37.50	9.10	0.025	-	14.5	-	0	8/13/73
Bott.	26.75	2.00	37.65	8.85	0.025	-	-	-	153.0	-
44 Surf.	31.60	4.94	39.60	8.96	0.050	0.06	25.0	3.50	0	8/7/73
Bott.	32.10	3.52	40.80	9.13	0.050	0.11	-	1.30	0	10/15/73
45 Surf.	29.25	5.40	35.37	8.60	0.060	0.05	27.0	2.00	0	8/6-7/73
Bott.	28.75	5.00	36.50	9.20	0	0.08	21.0	3.50	0	10/15/73
46 Surf.	29.80	2.70	38.00	9.05	0.150	0.05	32.0	-	0	8/6/73
Bott.	29.80	2.80	38.00	9.15	0.050	0.05	-	-	49.0	-
47 Surf.	28.32	5.13	36.81	9.05	0.015	-	27.2	4.50	86.0	8/13/73
Bott.	26.18	0.99	39.11	9.07	0.025	-	-	4.40	80.66	10/15, 30, 31/73
48 Surf.	32.60	4.32	38.60	9.01	0.075	-	9.37	14.50	54.0	8/8/73
Bott.	30.60	2.16	39.60	9.04	0.080	-	-	20.00	22.0	8/14-15/73
49 Surf.	29.50	5.85	35.75	8.17	0.030	-	10.0	-	63.0	8/14/73
Bott.	25.45	0	37.75	8.77	15.000	-	1.0	-	111.0	-
50 Surf.	32.17	13.15	35.00	9.32	0.035	-	5.0	-	164.0	8/19/73
Bott.	25.40	0	37.66	8.37	4.000	-	-	-	92.0	-

Fig. 69 Temperature, dissolved oxygen, salinity, pH, orthophosphate, nitrate, visibility, turbidity and coliform data for canals in the northern Florida Keys (from Chesher, 1974). Station locations are shown in Figs. through

CONCENTRATIONS OF PESTICIDES (PARTS PER BILLION, DRY WEIGHT) FOUND IN SEDIMENTS FROM CANAL BOTTOMS

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Aldrin</u>	<u>Heptachlor Epoxide</u>	<u>Dieldrin</u>	<u>o,p'DDE</u>	<u>p,p'DDE</u>	<u>o,p'DDD</u>	<u>p,p'DDD</u>	<u>o,p'DDT</u>	<u>p,p'DDT</u>
Ocean Drive (37)	12.2	18.3	20.1	27.4	43.7	-	-	9.8	T
Garden Cove (49)	14.5	7.7	39.8	22.5	43.7	-	T	9.6	36.0
Port Largo (42)	21.4	9.8	17.8	14.8	31.5	-	T	11.7	93.6
Sexton Cove (47)	44.5	13.8	11.5	-	15.5	-	-	14.2	40.5
Sexton Cove (47)	21.3	16.8	11.1	24.9	12.3	-	-	20.4	328.2

Fig. 70 Pesticide concentrations in canal sediments, northern Florida Keys (from Cheshier, 1974).
T = trace amounts.

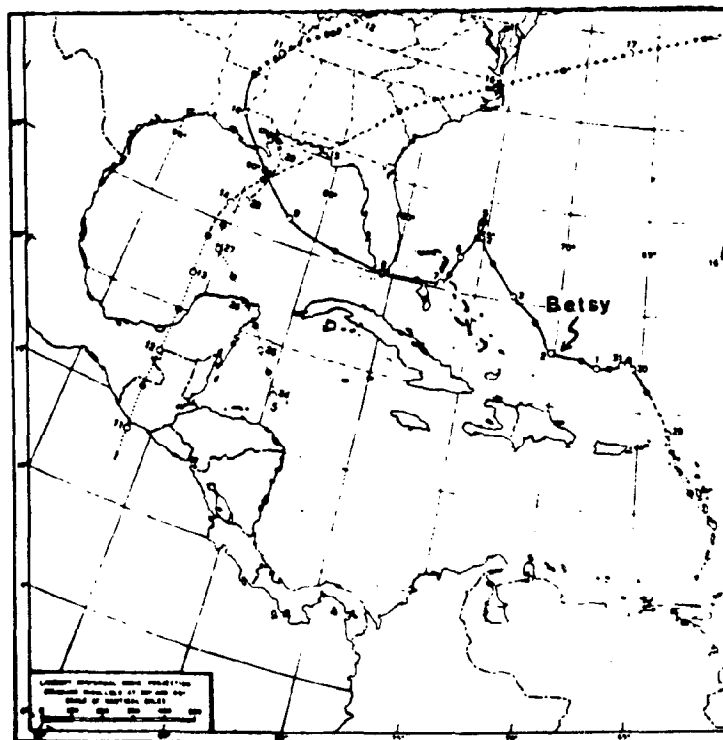


Fig. 71 Tracks of Hurricanes Donna (1960) and Betsy (1965)
(from Neumann et al., 1978)

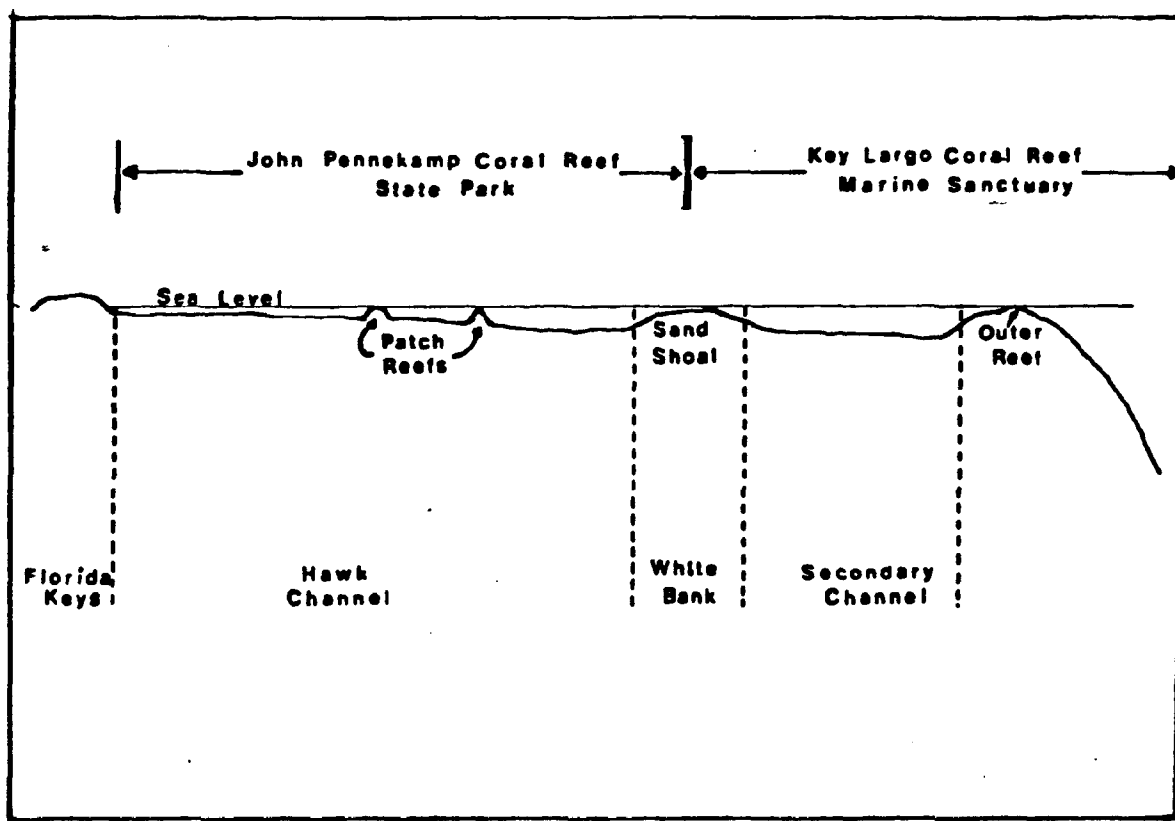


Fig. 72 Diagrammatic profile across the south Florida shelf margin, showing location of secondary channel between White Bank and the Outer Reef (after Enos and Perkins, 1978)

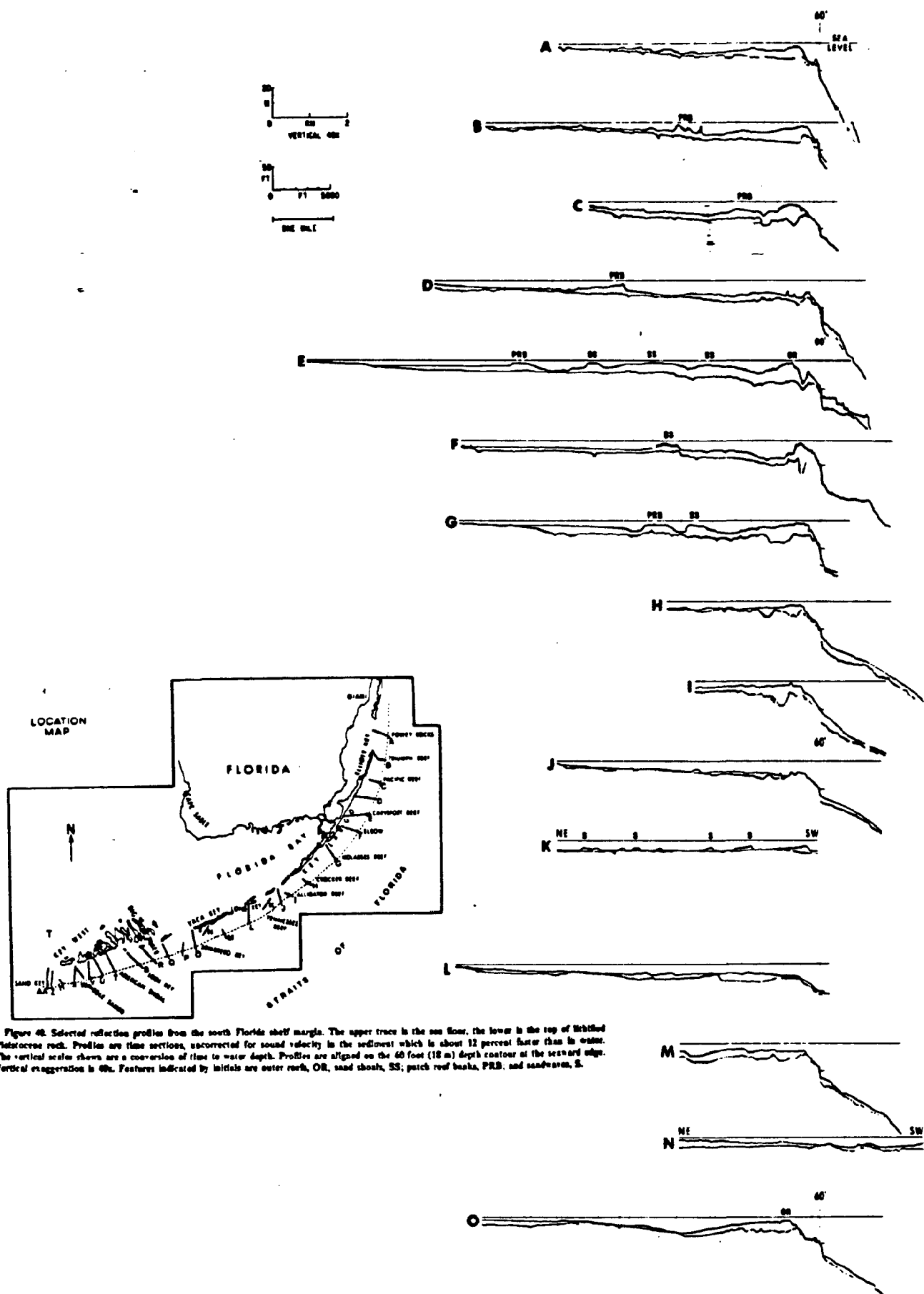


Fig. 73 Seismic reflection profiles, Fowey Rocks to Sombrero Key (from Enos and Perkins, 1977)

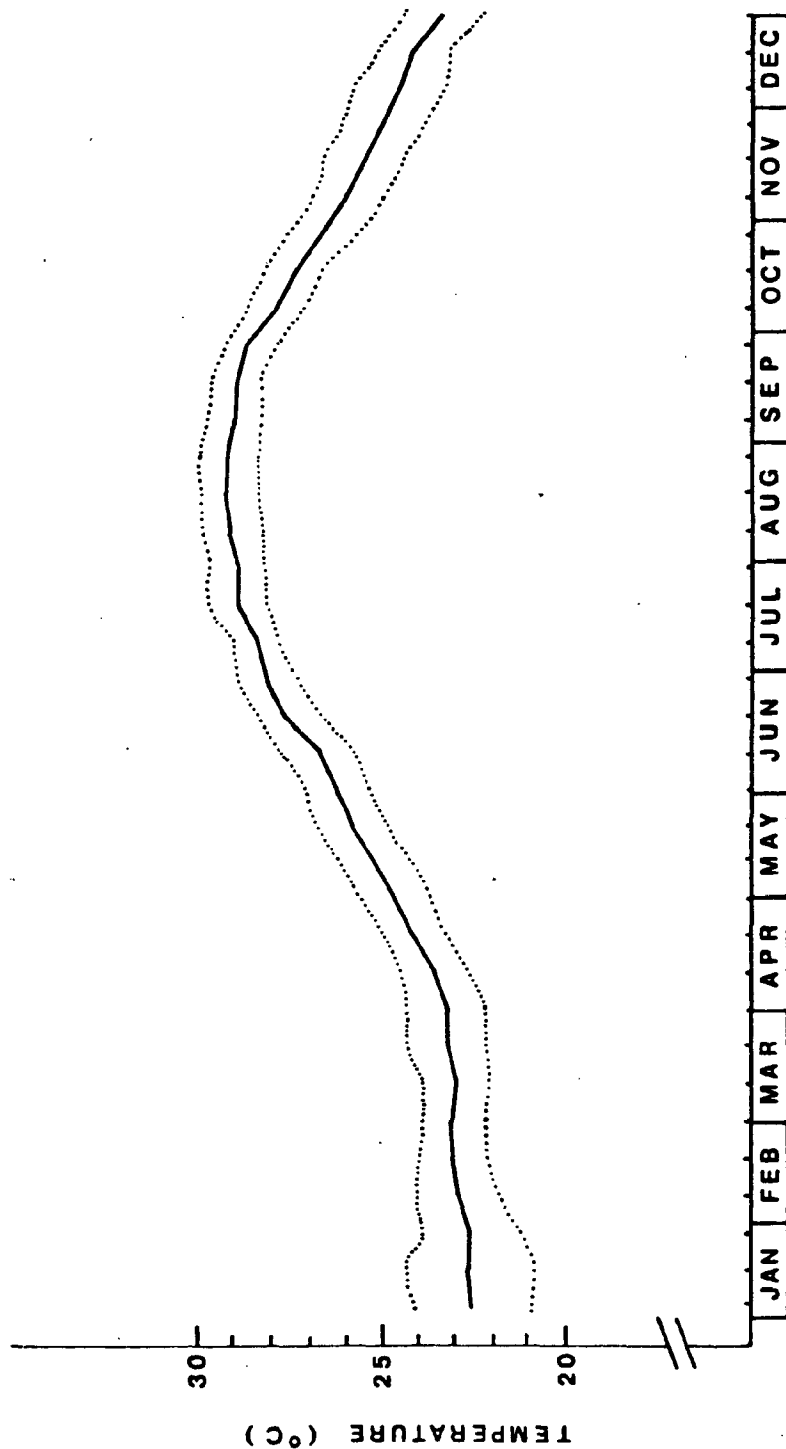


Fig.74 Average annual surface temperature curve for Carysfort Reef for the period 1881 to 1899. Dotted lines indicate $\pm$ one standard deviation. Derived from 10-day means of Vaughan (1918).

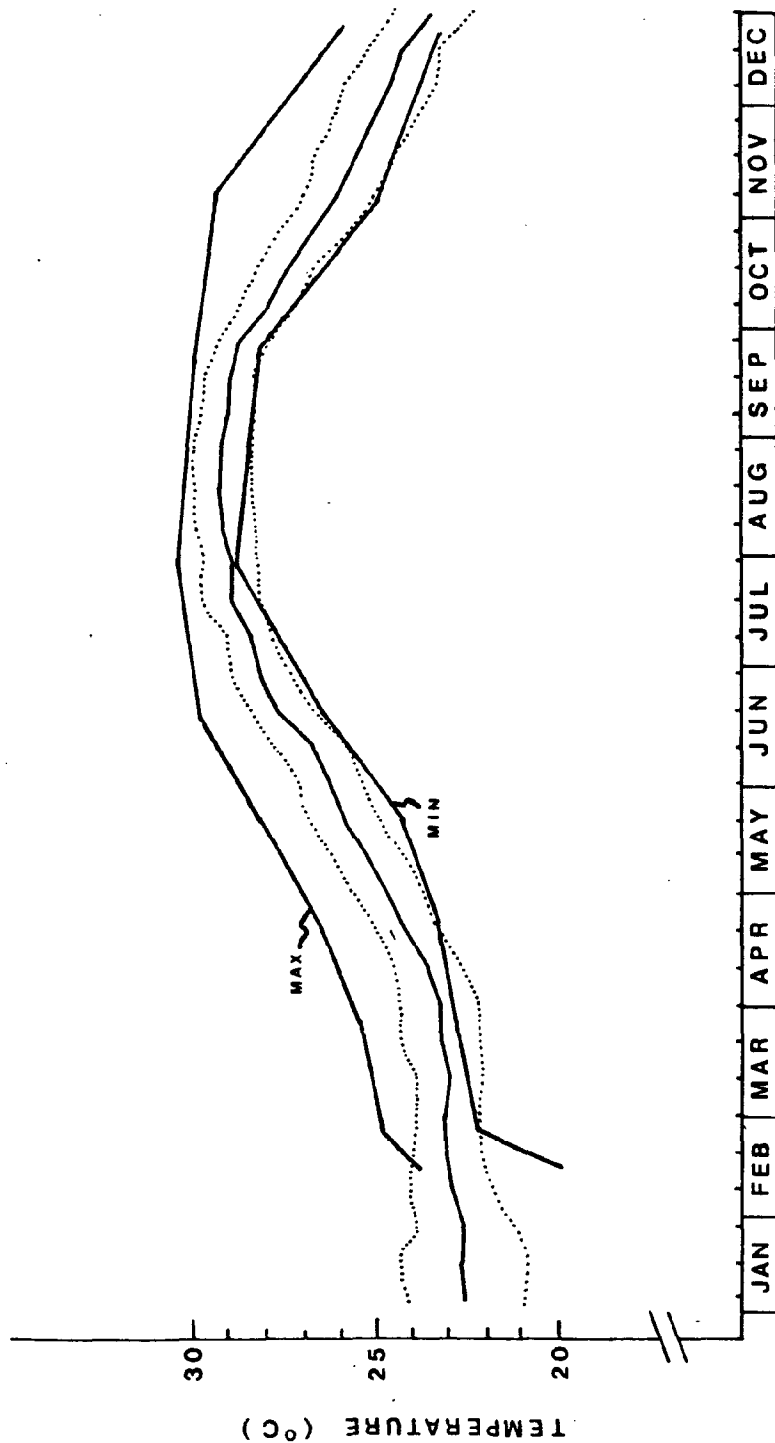


Fig. 75 1966 Maximum/Minimum temperature data for Key Largo Dry Rocks (Shinn, 1966) superimposed on Vaughan's (1918) temperature data for Carysfort Reef for the period 1878 to 1899 (shaded curve).

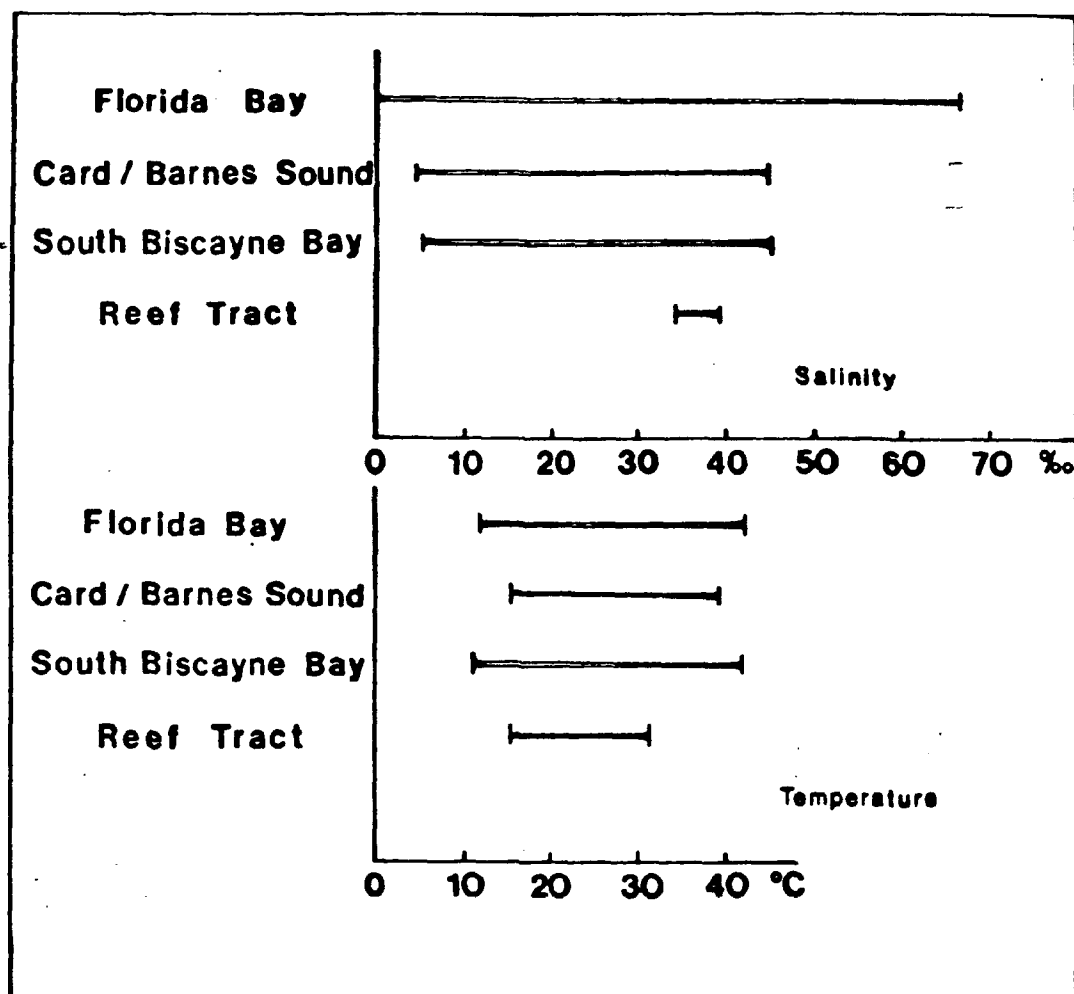


Fig. 76 Salinity and temperature ranges for Florida Bay, Card and Barnes Sound, South Biscayne Bay and the Reef Tract (Data from Schmidt & Davis, 1978)

NOAA COASTAL SERVICES CENTER LIBRARY



3 6668 00004 9421