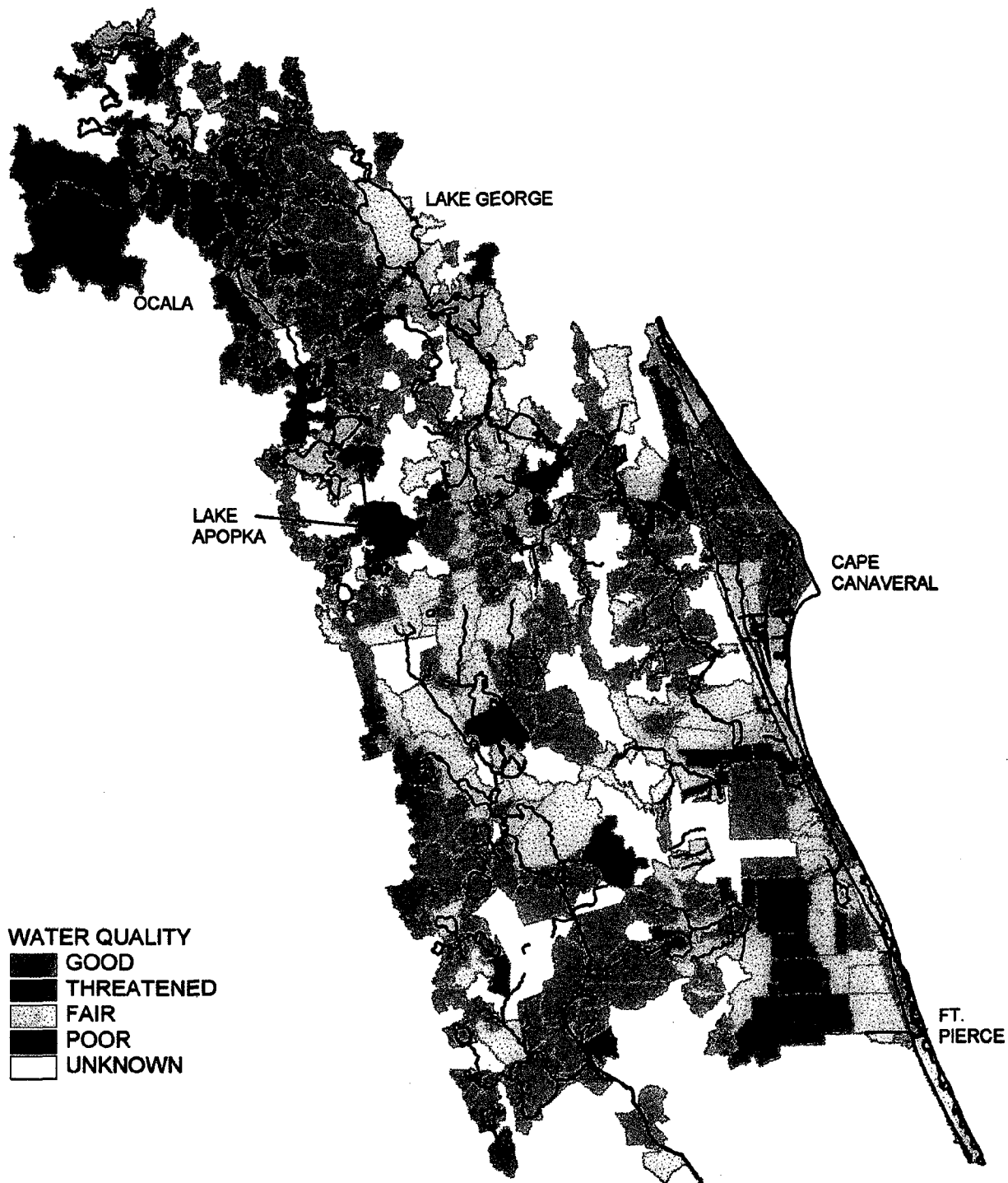


CENTRAL FLORIDA DISTRICT WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT 305 (b) TECHNICAL APPENDIX



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TASK 4.1

**1994 WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT
FOR THE
STATE OF FLORIDA**

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

**Submitted in accordance with the
Federal Clean Water Act
Section 305(b)**

November, 1994

**Standards and Monitoring Section
Bureau of Surface Water Management
Division Of Water Facilities**

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INDEX TO RIVER BASINS

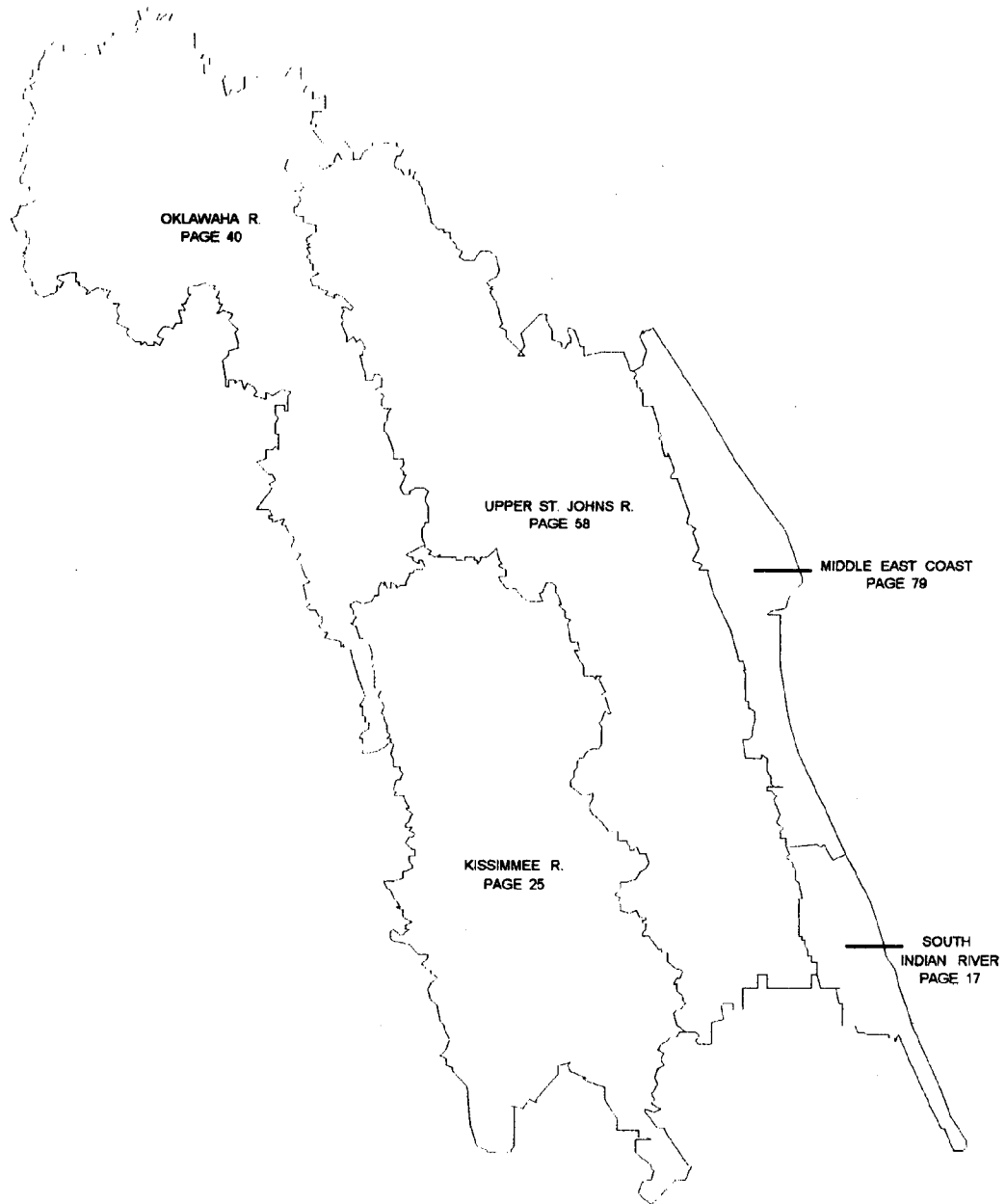


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PREFACE

This report is produced to inform Floridians and the EPA about surface water quality conditions and trends in Florida. Originally produced in 1978, this report has been updated every two years since, and has gone through many changes. The items listed below identify the major format changes which distinguish this report from its predecessor.

- **Regional Reports** - The large size of the statewide report (550 pages) necessitated its subdivision into 5 regional reports which correspond roughly with Department of Environmental Protection District Office boundaries (South and Southeast District Office reports are under one cover).
- **Watersheds versus Reaches** - In 1992 the State's rivers, lakes and estuaries were subdivided into 1600 'reaches' and the assessment was based on this reach structure, however much of the State's waters were not contained within the reaches. For 1994, the assessed area has been enlarged to cover the entire State by dividing the State into 4400 watersheds. The original 1600 reaches remain pretty much intact within the new watersheds, and the terminology now includes watershed and waterbody rather than reach.
- **ARC/INFO Water Quality Color Maps** - GIS techniques were used to produce color maps depicting water quality (designated use support) in each river basin. Watersheds were color coded based on good, threatened, fair or poor water quality designations.
- **New Nonpoint Source Qualitative Survey** - A nonpoint source qualitative survey was performed in 1988 and has been updated and included in this report for 1994. The survey used the same watersheds which were used to assess the water quality data and the qualitative results were integrated into this report to both supplement the quantitative information and to provide information when no quantitative information was available.
- **Current versus Historic Data** - Water quality data were examined for two time periods: current data from 1989-1993 and historic data from 1970-1988. Historic data were used to assess waterbodies only when there was no current data available.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to express our gratitude to all of the professionals that supplied us with water quality data and reports, responded to surveys, and answered telephone inquiries concerning the status of waterbodies in their area. The quality of this report has been greatly enhanced by their efforts.

Many individuals in the District Offices reviewed the report on their sections of the State. These individuals include Rick Bradburn, Glenn Butts, Donald Ray, and Tone Touart-Rohlke in the Northwest District; Cathy Krestalude, Ernie Frey, Lee Banks, Angela Halfacre, and Jim Wright of the Northeast District ; Dave Herbster, Steve Kent, and Eric Pluchino of the Central District; Paul Wierzbicki, Herb Zebuth, and John Moulton of the Southeast District; Gordon Romeis of the South District, and Pat Fricano of the Southwest District . Sid Flannery of the Southwest Florida Water Management District also reviewed the report for his area.

The Nonpoint Source Stormwater Section put in a tremendous amount of work on the 1994 Nonpoint Source Assessment Survey . This team included Kent Cain, Ellen McCarron, and Mike Scheinkman. Don Foose, recently retired from the USGS , spent four years delineating and digitizing the new watersheds. Bernadette Howe, formerly with the St. Johns River Water Management District, provided much of the foundation work on GIS techniques for handling watersheds and water quality data and mapping the information.

Several of the DEP Tallahassee staff are to be thanked for their support and review of the final document including Don Axelrad, Vivian Garfein, Mark Latch and Richard Harvey, and Machel Jarmon, who produced numerous draft copies of this text.

List of Abbreviations

AWT	advanced wastewater treatment
BAS	DEP basin water quality study
BMPs	best management practices
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
cfs	cubic feet per second
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DO	dissolved oxygen
EAA	Everglades Agricultural Area
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FGFWFC	Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
MGD	millions of gallons per day
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	nonpoint source
NWFWMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District
OFW	Outstanding Florida Waters
REACH	an EPA-designated waterbody or portion of a waterbody
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
SJRWMD	St. Johns River Water Management District
SRWMD	Suwannee River Water Management District
STORET	EPA's water quality data STORage and RETrieval system
SWFWMD	Southwest Florida Water Management District
SWIM	Surface Water Improvement and Management
TKN	total Kjeldahl nitrogen (organic nitrogen and ammonia)
TSI	trophic state index
WLA	wasteload allocation
WMD	Water Management District
WQI	water quality index
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/OVERVIEW

The 305(b) Technical Report provides useful surface water quality related information in a format that is helpful to managers, planners, permit staff, and laymen, as well as water quality experts. For each of the 52 basins, a narrative summary, a map, and data tables identify the quality and trends of Florida's waterbodies, the causes of water quality problems, and the present regulatory activities conducted by DEP and EPA to improve the problem areas. It is the most widely circulated water quality assessment in the State, and also serves as the support document for the Surface Water Section of the 1994 305(b) Water Quality Assessment Main Report submitted to EPA.

The assessment required analysis of the available STORET water quality data for the 1970-1993 time period (STORET is EPA's computerized water quality database). Data from approximately 4,000 stations are assessed in this report, necessitating the extensive use of computerized assessment techniques. Water quality assessment techniques used to identify problem areas included: water quality indices, screening level exceedances, statistical trend analysis, information from special studies, and interviewing local experts. The 305(b) assessment also includes information from the 1994 DEP Nonpoint Source Assessment Survey (which is based on the responses of 50 Florida agencies).

Statewide Results From the Main Report

In the 1992 305(b) assessment report, Florida was subdivided into 1600 reaches which were based on EPA's RF2 (river reach file #2). A reach was defined as a 5 mile long section of river, or 5 square mile section of lake or estuary. Only major waterbodies were assessed in the 1992 report due to the resolution limitations imposed by the RF2 file. For 1994, Florida has been subdivided into 4400 watersheds based on EPA's RF3 and USGS watershed delineations. Many more miles of Florida waterbodies were assessed (50% more river miles, 30% more lake miles, and 20% more estuary miles) due to the increased number of watersheds available for assessment and due to efforts to collect more ambient data and store the data into STORET. Table 1 and Figure 1 show the mileages of Florida waters which were assessed in this year's report. A striking feature shown in Figure 1 is that 77% of river miles have unknown quality. This large percentage is due to the fact that EPA classified Florida's many ditches and canals as rivers, which were not assessed in this report.

A quantitative summary of the State's water quality was accomplished by determining the degree of designated use support for the different waterbody types. The vast majority of assessed Florida waterbodies meet or partially meet their designated use (92% of the river miles, 81% of the lake miles, and 96% of the estuary miles). Figure 2 shows that the river and estuary results are fairly similar, however the lake results show generally worse overall quality than the rivers and estuaries with fewer miles in the "meets use" category and more miles in the "does not meet use" category. Interestingly enough, this year's lake assessment brought in many more small lakes with good overall quality, however, Florida's largest lakes (Lake Okeechobee and Lake George) still overwhelm the State average with their large mileages of fair to poor quality.

It is very important to address both the sources of pollution and trends in water quality. In the past, the majority of identified water quality problems in the State were caused by point sources, including both domestic and industrial sources. Recently, however, nonpoint sources accounted for the majority of Florida's water quality problems. This is due to the fact that point source treatment processes have improved while there has been an increase in acreage of agricultural and urban developed land and their associated runoff.

Water quality trend analysis was performed on waterbodies which had sufficient data for analysis (467 out of 4400 waterbodies). The majority (70%) of these waterbodies (as seen in Figure 3) exhibited no significant trends. Five times as many waterbodies (24%) have improving water quality trends as have degrading trends. The improved water quality trends were generally the result of wastewater treatment plant upgrades or the additions of new regional WWTPs and nonpoint source controls in Tampa, Orlando and several other cities (as seen in Figure 4). Five percent of the waterbodies assessed for trends showed degrading trends; however, there are no regional patterns for degrading trends similar to the improving trends. The causes of degrading trends included point sources and nonpoint sources. Statewide trend detection is limited for the following reasons:

1. Only one-tenth of the waterbodies are assessed for trends.
2. The primary focus of our monitoring network is not trend assessment; most of our stations are frequently moved, and there are very few sites with long-term, monthly data.
3. Our trend assessment technique is tailored to the problem identified in #2, thus, it only identified relatively drastic changes in water quality. Subtle water quality changes due to population growth or nonpoint source treatment improvements are not picked up by this analysis.

Table 1. Mileages of Florida Waters Assessed

	Monitored 1.	Evaluated 2.	Unknown 3.	Total
River (miles)	7,025	4,855	39,978 2.	51,858
Lake (sq. miles)	1,541	400	124	2,064
Estuary (sq. miles)	2,417	1,290	347	4,054

1. Monitored data includes 1989-1993 STORET data.

2. Qualitative information or older STORET data (1970-1988)

3. This number includes 25,909 miles of ditches and canals which have not been assessed.

Table 2. Overall Designated Use Support Summary

<i>RIVERS</i>			
(All size units in Miles)			
Degree of use support	<u>Evaluated</u>	<u>Monitored</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fully Supporting	1116	4378	5495
Supporting but Threatened	2259	0	2259
Partially Supporting	1139	2093	3232
Not Supporting	342	554	895
Total Size Assessed	4856	7025	11881

<i>LAKES</i>			
(All size units in Square Miles)			
Degree of use support	<u>Evaluated</u>	<u>Monitored</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fully Supporting	213	494	707
Supporting but Threatened	100	0	100
Partially Supporting	53	714	766
Not Supporting	34	332	366
Total Size Assessed	400	1541	1940

<i>ESTUARIES</i>			
(All size units in Square Miles)			
Degree of use support	<u>Evaluated</u>	<u>Monitored</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fully Supporting	501	1427	1928
Supporting but Threatened	402	0	402
Partially Supporting	358	851	1209
Not Supporting	28	139	167
Total Size Assessed	1290	2417	3707

Evaluated means qualitative information or older STORET data (1970-1988).
 Monitored means recent STORET data (1989-1993).

FIGURE 1. MILES MONITORED, EVALUATED AND UNKNOWN

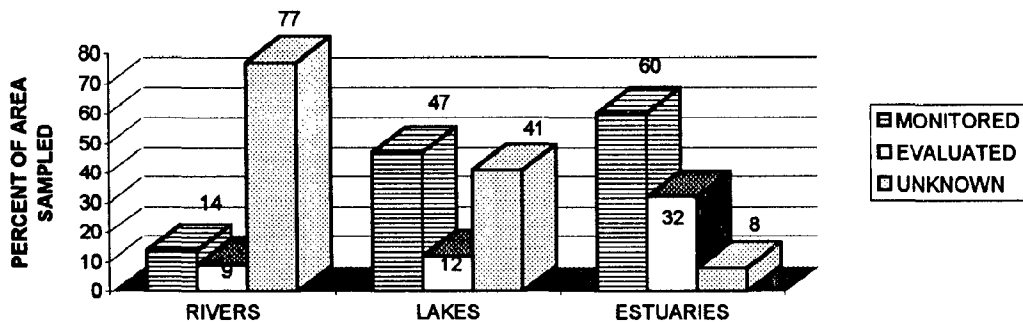


FIGURE 2. DESIGNATED USE SUPPORT IN FLORIDA WATERBODIES

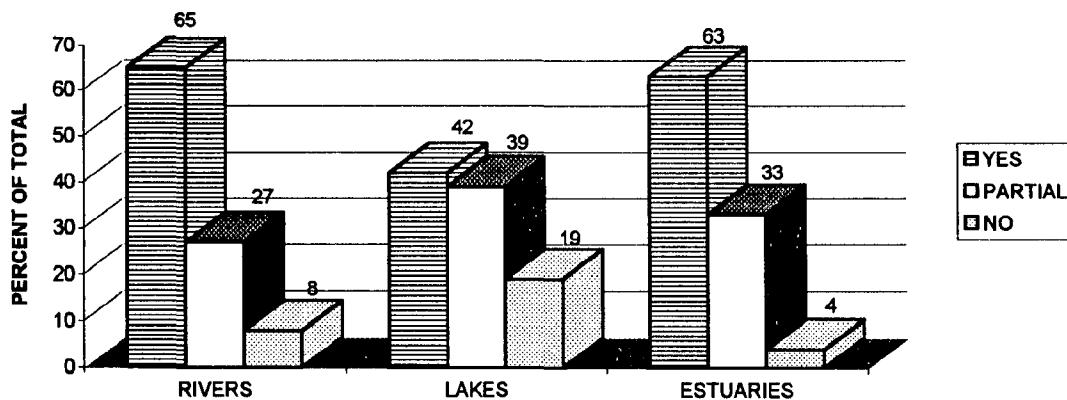
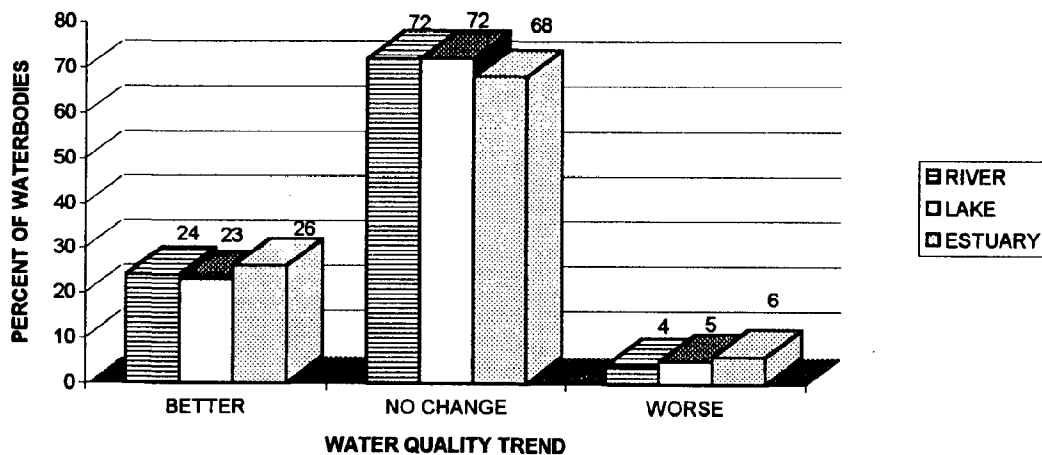
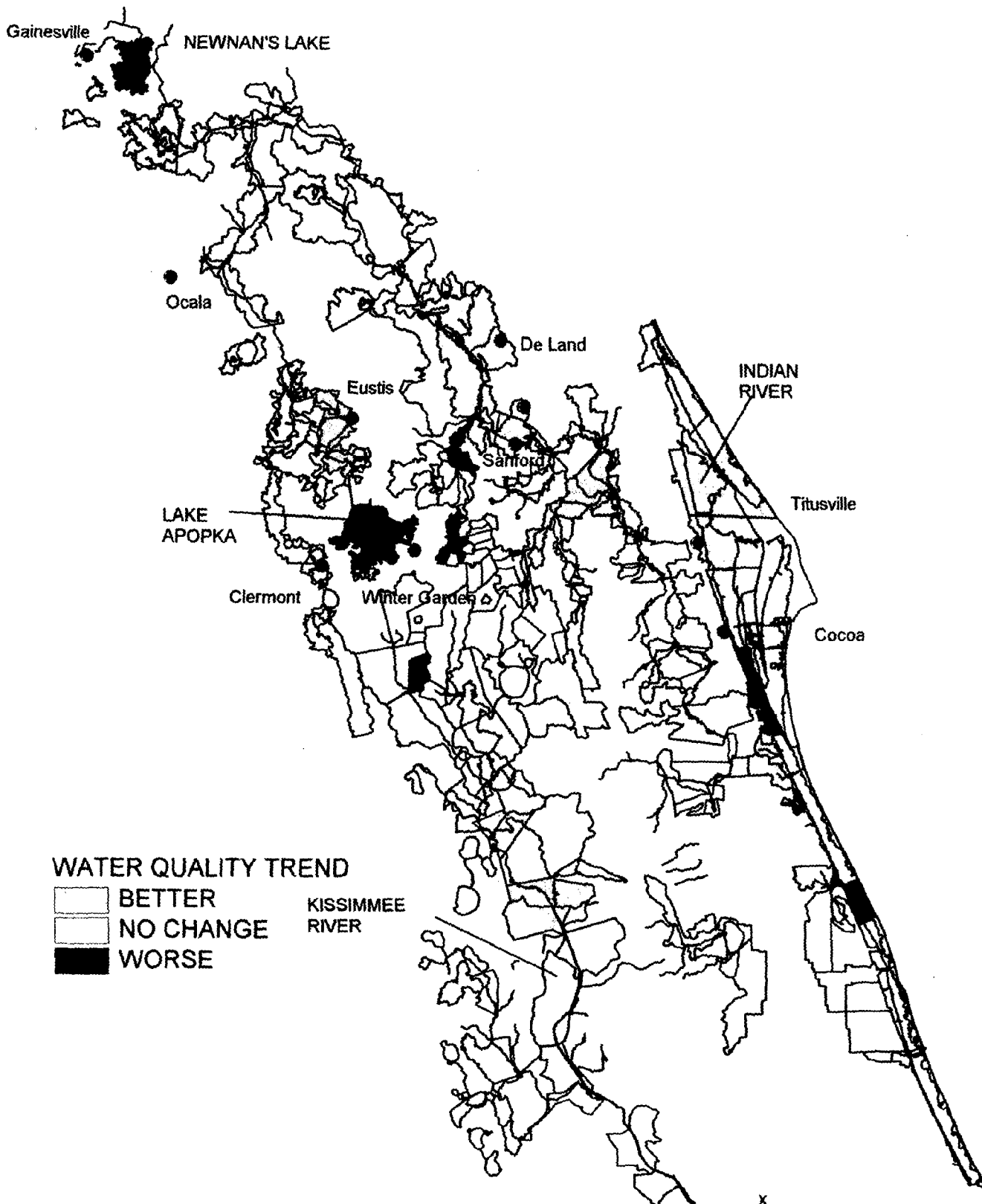


FIGURE 3. TEN YEAR WATER QUALITY TREND ANALYSIS FOR FLORIDA WATERBODIES (1984-1993)



TEN YEAR WATER QUALITY TREND



Florida's surface water quality is displayed on the map on the cover of the main report. Two important conclusions can be drawn from this figure: first, the majority of Florida's surface water has good quality; and second, the majority of problems are found in Central and South Florida.

The sparsely populated northwest and west-central sections of the State have relatively better water quality than other areas. Water quality problem areas in the State are evident around the densely populated, major urban areas including: Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, Pensacola, the Cape Kennedy area and the southeastern Florida coast. Other areas of poor water quality, not associated with population, are found in basins with intense agricultural usage.

Pollution sources and problems in Florida are varied. The State does not have extensive industrialization, but rather localized concentrations of heavy industry centered mostly in urban areas. Many of the problems found in surface waters in urban areas can be attributed to industrial discharges. Silviculture, agriculture and various types of animal husbandry are a large part of Florida's current and historical economy. Furthermore, Florida has undergone rapid population growth over the past two decades and this continues. This has resulted in more pollution sources associated with residential development.

Florida's major surface water quality problems can be summarized into five general categories :

1. Urban Stormwater. Stormwater carries a wide variety of pollutants from nutrients to toxicants. Siltation and turbidity associated with construction activities can also be a major problem. Problem areas are concentrated around urban centers and mirror, quite well, the population map of the State. Current stormwater rules and growth management laws address this problem for new sources, but are difficult to monitor and enforce.

2. Agricultural Runoff. The major pollutants involved include nutrients, turbidity, BOD, bacteria and herbicides/pesticides. These pollutants generally do their worst damage in lakes and slow moving rivers and canals, and sometimes, the receiving estuary. Problems are concentrated in the central and southern portions of the State, and in several of the rivers entering the State from the north. Traditionally, agricultural operations have had far more lenient regulation than point sources; however, there is increasing recognition of the need for improved treatment of runoff water.

3. Domestic Wastewater. This is an area that has shown significant improvement in the last decade. Most of the waterbodies with improving water quality trends can be traced to wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) upgrades. Further advancements are being encouraged with design innovations such as wastewater discharge to wetlands, water reuse and advanced treatment. Still, a problem exists in the rural areas of the State where financial and technological resources are limited. Consequently, several of these poorly operating facilities are polluting some of Florida's relatively pristine natural waterbodies. Also, septic tank leachate contributes to the degradation of many of Florida's waterbodies.

4. Industrial Wastewater. Most notable among these are the pulp and paper mills. Because of the volume and nature of their discharge, all of the pulp and paper mills operating in the State seriously degrade their receiving waters. The phosphate and fertilizer industries are

major pollution sources (both point and nonpoint) in several of Florida's surface water basins. In addition, the mining of phosphate causes surface water hydrological modifications and major land use disturbances.

5. Hydrological Modifications. This can take the form of damming running waters, channelizing slow moving waters, or dredging, draining and filling wetlands. Such modifications are not strictly pollution sources. However, in most cases where the natural hydrological regime was modified (mostly for water quantity purposes) water quality problems have ensued. Rating the effect of hydrologic modification is difficult. Dredge and fill activities result in a loss of habitat. Disruption of wetlands with a resultant net loss of area reduces the buffering and filtering capacities and biological potential of wetlands. This is a particularly important problem in estuaries. The loss of seagrasses and other marine habitats can seriously affect the maintenance of a viable fishery.

The assessment of public health and aquatic life impacts uncovered several areas of concern. Many of these problems are associated with estuaries and are of a persistent nature. Fish with Ulcerative Disease Syndrome are still present in the lower St. Johns River. This problem was first identified in the early to mid-80s. Second, major fish kills (as many as 1 million fish) occurred in the Pensacola Bay system over the past two years. The more massive of these kills occurred in Bayou Chico. Bacterial contamination in the water and contaminated sediments of the Miami River threaten Biscayne Bay. Many urban estuaries throughout the State have elevated levels of metals and organic contaminants in their sediments. Examples are Tampa Bay, St. Johns River Estuary and Pensacola Bay. The continued loss of fishery habitat from dredge and fill and construction activities is a threat to the maintenance of a viable fishery. The extensive die off of mangroves and seagrasses and algal blooms in Florida Bay are an important State concern. The probable cause is the extensive channelization and hydrological modification of the bay's watershed exacerbated in recent years by a lack of flushing from hurricanes, high water temperature and high salinity.

On the positive side, seagrasses have increased in area in Tampa Bay and there has been an improvement in water quality in Hillsborough Bay.

Three other problems exist which are also of a persistent nature, but largely impact fresh water systems. First, fish consumption advisories for largemouth bass continue to be issued because of elevated mercury concentrations in their tissue. Second, a no fish consumption advisory has been issued for the Fenholloway River. Elevated levels of dioxin were found in fish from this stream. This waterbody receives effluent from a pulp mill. The third problem is the coliform bacteria contamination of the Miami River. Sources of this contamination are illegal sewer connections to the stormwater pipe system, leaking or broken sewer lines, and direct discharges of raw sewage when pump stations have exceeded their capacity. During acute contamination events (direct discharge of sewage) coliform bacteria counts in the Miami River and adjoining waters of Biscayne Bay are hundreds of times higher than State criteria. Efforts are being made by the City of Miami and Dade County to correct these problems.

Central Region Basin-by-Basin Evaluation of Water Quality

The quality of Florida waters is graphically depicted on basin maps which follow each basin description. Areas of good, fair, and poor quality are readily discernible on these maps. The following is a summary of the status of the quality of waters in central Florida:

The upper St. Johns River basin has water quality problems. The uppermost reaches have good quality although DO is naturally low. Lakes Harney, Jessup and Monroe and many of their tributaries have severe water quality problems, primarily as a result of historical loadings from Orlando area WWTPs and urban runoff. Water quality in these reaches is improving due to improved, centralized treatment of domestic wastewater; however, because of the historic loading and continued nonpoint source input, the recovery process is slow.

The Wekiva River joins the St. Johns just below Lake Monroe. A tributary, the Little Wekiva River, historically received discharge from a WWTP and had problems with low DO. The construction of a regional WWTP has improved conditions in this stream. The major threats to these two waterbodies is runoff from ranchland and urban developments. Both rivers have been designated as Outstanding Florida Waters. Water quality in the St. Johns River improves downstream of the Wekiva River to Lake George. That lake, because of its shallowness and degree of upstream loading, exhibits some eutrophication and is rated as 'fair'. The Sellars and Blue Cypress Lakes and their tributaries have good water quality.

Fish consumption advisories, because of high tissue concentrations of mercury, have been issued for the St. Johns River above Lake Monroe. This advisory includes many of the lakes in the upper St. Johns basin.

With the exception of the nearly pristine Palatka Chain of Lakes, the Oklawaha River basin has poor water quality in its headwaters, particularly in Lake Apopka. Lake Apopka is highly eutrophic. Point source nutrient loads to Lake Apopka have been reduced, but the lake remains eutrophic due to nutrient release during sediment resuspension and continued runoff from intensive farming in the lake's drainage areas. Alligator reproductive rates have been reduced, presumably due to historic use of pesticides. Lake Apopka is a SWIM project and efforts are underway to improve its quality. Downstream lakes are also eutrophic, but less so than Apopka. Water quality improves considerably in the lower Oklawaha River, especially downstream of spring-fed Silver River. Hogtown Creek in Gainesville also has water quality problems from urban runoff and past drainage of wastewater ponds from the site of Cabot/Koppers wood treating operation. The ponds contained creosote, chromated copper arsenate, and pentachlorophenol. The site is now a Superfund site and undergoing clean-up; much of the original contamination has been removed from Hogtown Creek.

The Kissimmee River has its headwaters near Orlando, and its upper reaches (Shingle Creek and Reedy Creek) have water quality problems from WWTP and urban runoff pollution sources. The domestic sources have been considerably reduced, and water quality is improving. Lake Tohopekaliga is also showing improvements due to a reduction in WWTP discharge and a lake drawdown project. The lower Kissimmee River was channelized by the Army Corps of Engineers and consequently flushes much more rapidly and directly to Lake Okeechobee where it adds to the lake's eutrophication problems. Restoration efforts have begun to return portions of the river channel to its original meander pattern. Lakes Toho, Kissimmee, and Istokpoga have largemouth bass with elevated levels of mercury in their tissues. Advisories recommending limited fish consumption have been issued.

The east coast estuarine waters from Jacksonville to Ft. Pierce have localized impacts from wastewater discharges, stormwater runoff, causeways which reduce hydraulic flushing, and shoreline vegetation disruption. Areas of greatest impact are the intracoastal waterway near Palm Valley (below Jacksonville Beach), the Matanzas River at St. Augustine, the Halifax River between Ormond Beach and Port Orange, the Indian River and Banana River from Titusville to Melbourne and the Indian River at Vero Beach and Ft. Pierce. Several of the WWTPs in the middle basin have discontinued their surface water discharge. The Indian River Lagoon system has been included in the National Estuary Program.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

This section describes the water quality assessment procedures used by the Bureau of Surface Water Management to prepare the 1994 Florida Water Quality Inventory [305(b)]. The procedures are:

1. Divide State into Assessment Watersheds.
2. Inventory STORET data.
3. Calculate Stream Water Quality Index (WQI).
4. Calculate Lake/Estuary Trophic State Index (TSI).
5. Apply Screening Levels.
6. Conduct Trend Analysis.
7. Conduct Toxic Pollutant Assessment.
8. Conduct Nonpoint Source Assessment.

Florida's 52 major river basins were subdivided into 4400 watersheds of approximately five square miles each. The predominate waterbody within each watershed was identified and classified as a lake, stream, or estuary. Each watershed and its waterbody formed an assessment unit and all water quality stations within the watershed were aggregated as if they were from the same site (the stations were screened for unwanted sites, such as, point source discharge sites). A water quality inventory was performed on EPA's STORET database. The inventory included the years 1970 through 1993 and was classified as recent (1989-1993) or historic (1970-1988). Tables of water quality data were prepared for each of Florida's 52 basins. Three procedures were then used to assess the water quality data. A Water Quality Index was calculated to determine the overall quality of Florida streams and rivers. The Water Quality Index summarizes information from six categories including water clarity (turbidity and total suspended solids), dissolved oxygen, oxygen demanding substances (biochemical oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, and total organic carbon), nutrients (total nitrogen and total phosphorus), bacteria (total coliform and fecal coliform), and macroinvertebrate diversity index (based on natural substrate samples, artificial substrate samples and Beck's Biotic Index). The water quality of lakes and estuaries is described by the Trophic State Index which is a measure of the potential for algal or aquatic weed growth. The components which make up the Trophic State Index include total nitrogen, total phosphorus, chlorophyll and Secchi depth. Screening levels for 19 water quality parameters were also used to determine the quality of Florida lakes, estuaries and streams.

The water quality indices and screening levels have all been tailored to Florida's water quality by using the actual distribution of Florida data to determine the water quality criteria used by the procedures. Specific information on each of the procedures is described in the following sections.

Watershed as the Assessment Unit

In the 1992 305(b) assessment report, Florida was subdivided into 1600 reaches which were based on EPA's RF2 (river reach file #2). A reach was defined as a 5 mile long section of river, or 5 square mile section of lake or estuary. Only major waterbodies were assessed in the 1992 report due to the resolution limitations imposed by the RF2 file. For 1994, Florida has been subdivided into 4400 watersheds based on EPA's RF3 and USGS watershed delineations. The original 1600 reach delineations have been kept intact, however, many additional watersheds have been added due to the increased resolution of RF3 and the USGS watersheds which cover the entire State. USGS was contracted to develop useable, small watersheds (approximately 5 square miles) using watershed boundaries identified on USGS topological maps and ARC/INFO GIS techniques. USGS completed 75% of the State, but unfortunately they did not delineate watersheds in south Florida (USGS subregion 0309). Watersheds for South Florida were adapted from a much coarser delineation developed by the South Florida Water Management District. The resulting watersheds in this area are about 50 square miles each, ten times larger than those for the rest of the State.

The major waterbody within each watershed was identified and named. Usually each watershed encompassed one major or one minor named waterbody (similar to the 1992 reach structure). The length of each stream waterbody and the area of lake and estuary waterbodies is essential information. The length of stream waterbodies was determined by GIS measurements of the RF3 trace (or assigned a length of 5 miles if no RF3 trace was available). The area of lake and estuary waterbodies was determined with crude GIS aerial measurement techniques (if estuary waterbodies had no RF3 traces, their area was set to 5 square miles and unknown lake waterbodies were assigned an area of 1 square mile). The water quality within each waterbody is assumed to be homogenous (if data prove this assumption to be wrong, then the waterbody was subdivided). GIS techniques were used to assign STORET sites to their respective watersheds and the location of each site was visually inspected on a GIS map. If more than one named waterbody showed up in a watershed (based on the STORET data within a watershed), then the watershed was subdivided.

Inventory of STORET Data

An inventory of data was retrieved from STORET for the 1970-1993 time period. If data within a watershed were available for the current time period (defined as 1989-1993), then historical data was not examined, except for trend analysis. If no current data were found, then historic data (defined as 1970-1988) were used for the assessment. Fifty STORET parameter codes representing 21 different water quality parameters were inventoried (Table 3). There are about 8000 Florida stations in STORET which were sampled in 1970-1993. These stations are located in 1500 of the 4400 watersheds. Annual average (median) water quality was calculated for each of these stations and the data were stored on a local IBM Personal computer. In order for an annual average to be calculated for a station, the station had to be sampled at least twice within each year. STORET remark

Table 3. Storet Water Quality Assessment Parameters.

Category	Storet Parameter	Name	Storet Parameter Code
Coliform	Fecal Coli	MPN-FCBR/100ml	31616
Coliform	Fecal Coli	MPNECMED/100ml	31615
Coliform	Total Coli	MGIMENDO/100ml	31501
Coliform	Total Coli	MPN CONG/100ml	31505
Conductivity	Conductivity	at 25c micromho	95
Conductivity	Conductivity	Field micromho	94
Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen	% saturation	301
Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	300
Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen	Probe mg/l	299
Diversity Index	Biotic Index	BI	82256
Diversity Index	Diversity Index	Artificial substrate	82251
Diversity Index	Diversity Index	Natural substrate	82246
Flow	Stream Flow	cfs	60
Flow	Stream Flow	inst.-cfs	61
Oxygen Demand	BOD 5 day	mg/l	310
Oxygen Demand	COD Hi Level	mg/l	340
Oxygen Demand	Tot Organic Carbon	C mg/l	680
pH-Alkalinity	pH SU		400
pH-Alkalinity	pH SU	lab	403
pH-Alkalinity	Total Alkalinity	CaCO3 mg/l	410
Temperature	Temperature Water	cent	10
Trophic Status	Chlorophyll A	mg/l	32230
Trophic Status	Chlorophyll A	mg/l	32217
Trophic Status	Chlorophyll A	mg/l	32210
Trophic Status	Chlorophyll A	mg/l corrected	32211
Trophic Status	Chlorophyll Total	mg/l	32234
Trophic Status	Chlorophyll	total ug/l	32216
Trophic Status	Nitrogen ammonia	Diss-NO2 mg/l	71846
Trophic Status	Nitrogen NH3+NH4-	N Diss mg/l	608
Trophic Status	Nitrogen NH3_NH4-	N total mg/l	610
Trophic Status	Nitrogen Nitrate	Diss-NO3 mg/l	71851
Trophic Status	Nitrogen Nitrate	Tot-NO3 mg/l	71850
Trophic Status	Nitrogen NO2&NO3	N-Diss mg/l	631
Trophic Status	Nitrogen NO2&NO3	N-Total mg/l	630
Trophic Status	Nitrogen NO3-N	Diss mg/l	618
Trophic Status	Nitrogen NO3-N	Total mg/l	620
Trophic Status	Nitrogen Org N	N mg/l	605
Trophic Status	Nitrogen Tot Kjeh	N mg/l	625
Trophic Status	Nitrogen Total N	As NO3 mg/l	71887
Trophic Status	Nitrogen Total N	N mg/l	600
Trophic Status	Phosphorus	OrthoPO4 mg/l	660
Trophic Status	Phosphorus Total	As PO4 mg/l	71886

Table 3. Storet Water Quality Assessment Parameters (continued).

Category	Storet Parameter	Name	Storet Parameter Code
Trophic Status	Phosphorus Total	mg/l P	665
Trophic Status	Transparency	Secchi Inches	77
Trophic Status	Transparency	Secchi Meters	78
Water Clarity	Color	PT-CO Units	80
Water Clarity	Color-AP	Pt-CO Units	81
Water Clarity	Residue Tot NFLT	mg/l	530
Water Clarity	Turbidity	JKSN JTU	70
Water Clarity	Turbidity	TRBIDMTR HACH FTU	76

Table 4. Florida Stream Water Quality Index Criteria.
Percentile Distribution of STORET Data.

Parameter	Best Quality				Median Value				Worst Quality			
	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%			
** Category: Water Clarity												
Turbidity	JTU	1.50	3.00	4.00	4.50	5.20	8.80	12.20	16.50	21.00		
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.50	6.50	9.50	12.50	18.00	26.50		
** Category: Dissolved Oxygen												
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	8.00	7.30	6.70	6.30	5.80	5.30	4.80	4.00	3.10		
** Category: Oxygen Demand												
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	0.80	1.00	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.90	2.30	3.30	5.10		
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	16.00	24.00	32.00	38.00	46.00	58.00	72.00	102.00	146.00		
Total Organic Carbon	mg/l	5.00	7.00	9.50	12.00	14.00	17.50	21.00	27.50	37.00		
** Category: Nutrients												
Total Nitrogen	mg/l as N	0.55	0.75	0.90	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.60	2.00	2.70		
Total Phosphorus	mg/l as P	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.16	0.24	0.46	0.89		
** Category: Bacteria												
Total Coliform	#/100 ml	100.00	150.00	250.00	425.00	600.00	1100.00	1600.00	3700.00	7600.00		
Fecal Coliform	#/100 ml	10.00	20.00	35.00	55.00	75.00	135.00	190.00	470.00	960.00		
** Category: Biological Diversity												
Diversity Index Nat. Substrate Index		3.50	3.10	2.80	2.60	2.40	2.15	1.95	1.50	1.20		
Diversity Index Art. Substrate Index		3.55	3.35	3.20	3.05	2.90	2.65	2.40	1.95	1.35		
Beck's Biotic Index	Index	32.00	28.00	23.00	18.50	14.00	11.00	8.00	5.50	3.50		

codes also present a problem in data analysis when a data value is recorded as "less than" the actual value reported. In these cases the reported value was multiplied by 0.5 to adjust for the "less than" condition. Data with STORET remark codes indicating that the reported value was "greater than" the actual value were dropped from further analysis. A Water Quality Index value was calculated for each stream/river annual median and a Trophic State Index value was calculated for each lake/estuary annual median.

Florida Stream Water Quality Index Procedure

To assess Florida stream water quality, a Florida stream Water Quality Index (WQI) was developed and first used in the 1988 305(b) report. The WQI is based on the quality of water as measured by six water quality categories (water clarity, dissolved oxygen, oxygen demanding substances, bacteria, nutrients and biological diversity). Each category may have more than one parameter as shown in Table 4. Raw (annual average) data are converted into index values which range from 0 to 99 for the six categories. Index values correspond to the percentile distribution of stream water quality data in Florida (Table 4). [The percentile distribution of STORET water quality data were determined in 1987 for 2,000 ambient, stream STORET locations in Florida.] For example, Table 4 shows the BOD concentrations ranged from 0.8 mg/l (10 percentile) to 5.1 mg/ (90 percentile) with a median value of 1.5 mg/l (50 percentile). A BOD concentration of 0 to less than 0.8 mg/l is assigned an index value of 0 to 9, etc.

The overall WQI is the arithmetic average of the six water quality index categories. The index for each category is determined by averaging its component parameter index values. Missing water quality parameters and missing water quality categories are ignored in the final calculation. Therefore, the final WQI is based on an average of anywhere from 1 to 6 water quality index categories. Table 5 shows an example calculation of the WQI. The WQI can be calculated from just one index category; however, it becomes more reliable as more categories are used in its calculation.

In order to determine the range of values of the WQI which correspond to good, fair and poor quality, the WQI was correlated with the EPA National Profiles Water Quality Index for Florida data. (The EPA WQI was used in the 1986 305(b)). Based on this correlation, the cutoff values for the WQI were determined as follows: 0 to less than 45 represents good quality, 45 to less than 60 represents fair quality, and 60 to 99 represents poor quality.

The Florida stream Water Quality Index has several advantages over indices used previously. First, the index is tailored to Florida water quality data, since it is based on the percentile distribution of Florida stream data. Second, it uses the water quality categories which are felt to be the most important measures of water quality in Florida: water clarity, dissolved oxygen, oxygen demanding substances, nutrients, bacteria and biological diversity. Third, it is simple to understand and calculate and does not require a mainframe computer or any complex data transformations or averaging schemes. Finally, the index

Table 5. An Example Calculation of the Florida Stream Water Quality Index (WQI).

Water Quality Category ¹	Water Quality Parameter ²	Value ³	Parameter Index Value ⁴	Index Average ⁵
Water Clarity	Turbidity	3.9 mg/l	29	40
Water Clarity	Total Suspended Solids	7.0 mg/l	52	
Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen	5.4 mg/l	58	58
Oxygen Demanding Substances	BOD	2.8 mg/l	75	52
Oxygen Demanding Substances	COD	31.0 mg/l	29	
Oxygen Demanding Substances	TOC	.	--	
Nutrients	Total Nitrogen	1.87 mg/l	77	79
Nutrients	Total Phosphorus	0.56 mg/l	82	
Bacteria	Total Coliform	1800 MPN/100 ml	71	70
Bacteria	Fecal Coliform	1900 MPN/100 ml	70	
Macroinvertebrate Diversity	Natural Substrate	1.7	76	69
Macroinvertebrate Diversity	Artificial Substrate	2.3	72	
Macroinvertebrate Diversity	Beck's Biotic Index	11.0	60	

$$WQI = 61^6$$

¹ - These are the 6 water quality categories.

² - These are the 13 water quality parameters which make up the 6 categories.

³ - These are the actual data values ('.' indicates no measurement was taken for this parameter).

⁴ - The index value is based on the percentile distribution values shown in Table 4.

⁵ - The category average is based on an average of each of the water quality parameter values.

⁶ - The WQI is an average of the category index values, i.e., $WQI = (40+58+52+79+70+69)/6=61$.

works; it nicely identifies areas of good, fair, and poor water quality that correspond to professional and public opinion.

A toxic pollutants category would be a valuable addition to the index; however, toxic pollutants were not included in the index since there is relatively little data in Florida (compared to the amount of data for conventional pollutants). Toxic pollutants were assessed separately as discussed later in this section of the report.

Trophic State Index Procedure

The Trophic State Index procedure provides an effective method of classifying lakes based on the lake's chlorophyll, Secchi depth, nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations. The index was developed in 1982 in response to the EPA Clean Lakes Program and is documented in the Classification of Florida Lakes Report by the University of Florida, Department of Environmental Engineering Sciences. This index remains unchanged from the 1988 305(b) report.

The index is based on a trophic classification scheme developed in 1977 by R.E. Carlson. It relies on three trophic indicators to describe the trophic status of a lake. The goal was to have each indicator relate to algal biomass such that a 10 unit change in the index would represent a doubling or halving of algal biomass. Carlson developed indices based on Secchi disc transparency, chlorophyll concentration and total phosphorus concentration. The Florida Trophic State Index (TSI) is based on the same rationale, but also includes total nitrogen concentration as a fourth index. Criteria were developed for Florida lakes from a regression analysis of data on 313 Florida lakes. The desirable upper limit for the index is set at 20 ug/l chlorophyll which corresponds to an index of 60. Doubling the chlorophyll concentration to 40 ug/l results in an index increase to 70 which is the cutoff for undesirable (or poor) lake quality. Index values from 60 to 69 represent 'fair' water quality. The criteria for chlorophyll, Secchi depth, total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations are shown in Table 6.

A nutrient index is also calculated based on phosphorus and nitrogen concentrations and the limiting nutrient concept. The limiting nutrient concept identifies a lake as phosphorus limited if the nitrogen to phosphorus concentration ratio is greater than 30, as nitrogen limited if the ratio is less than 10, and balanced (depending on both nitrogen and phosphorus) if the ratio is 10-30. Thus, the nutrient TSI is based solely on phosphorus if the ratio is greater than 30, solely on nitrogen if less than 10, or based on both nitrogen and phosphorus if the ratio is between 10 and 30. An overall index (TSI) is calculated based on the average of the chlorophyll TSI, the Secchi depth TSI and the nutrient TSI. For this index to be calculated, both nitrogen and phosphorus measurements are required for the sample. The lake trophic state index was also applied to Florida estuaries to describe estuarine water quality. The criteria for the estuary quality ratings is 10 less than the lake ratings (i.e., good estuarine water quality is a TSI value of 0-49, fair quality is 50-59, and poor quality is a value of 60-100). Table 7 shows an example TSI calculation.

Table 6. Trophic State Index (TSI) for Lakes and Estuaries.

For Lakes: 0-59 is good, 60-69 is fair, 70-100 is poor
 For Estuaries: 0-49 is good, 50-59 is fair, 60-100 is poor

Trophic State Index TSI	Chlorophyll CHLA (ug/l)	Secchi Depth SD (m)	Total Phosphorus TP (mgP/l)	Total Nitrogen TN (mgN/l)
0	0.3	7.4	0.003	0.06
10	0.6	5.3	0.005	0.10
20	1.3	3.8	0.009	0.16
30	2.5	2.7	0.01	0.27
40	5.0	2.0	0.02	0.45
50	10.0	1.4	0.04	0.70
60	20.0	1.0	0.07	1.2
70	40	0.7	0.12	2.0
80	80	0.5	0.20	3.4
90	160	0.4	0.34	5.6
100	320	0.3	0.58	9.3

TSI equations which generate the above criteria:

$$CHLA_{TSI} = 16.8 + [14.4 \times \text{LN} (CHLA)] \quad (\text{use Natural Log})$$

$$SD_{TSI} = 60 - [30 \times \text{LN} (SD)]$$

$$TN_{TSI} = 56 + [19.8 \times \text{LN} (TN)]$$

$$TP_{TSI} = [18.6 \times \text{LN} (TP \times 1000)] - 18.4$$

$$TSI = (CHLA_{TSI} + SD_{TSI} + NUTR_{TSI*}) / 3$$

* Limiting Nutrient considerations for Calculating $NUTR_{TSI}$:

If $TN/TP > 30$ then $NUTR_{TSI} = TP_{TSI}$

If $TN/TP < 10$ then $NUTR_{TSI} = TN_{TSI}$

If $10 < TN/TP < 30$ then $NUTR_{TSI} = (TP_{TSI} + TN_{TSI}) / 2$

Table 7. An Example Calculation of the Trophic State Index (TSI)
(See Table 6 for Formulas).

	Annual Average	TSI Calculation	Average TSI
Chlorophyll	6.0 ug/l	42.6 ^{1.}	42.1
Secchi Depth	1.8 meters	42.3 ^{2.}	42.3
Phosphorus*	0.04 mg P/l	50.2 ^{3.}	
Nitrogen*	0.67 mg N/l	48.1 ^{4.}	49.2 ^{5.}
			45.0 ^{6.}

1. $CHLA = 16.8 + [14.4 \times \text{LN} (6.0)] = 42.1$ (use Natural Log)

2. $SD = 60 - [30 \times \text{LN} (1.9)] = 42.3$

3. $TP = [18.6 \times \text{LN} (0.04 \times 1000)] - 18.4 = 50.2$

4. $TN = 56 + [19.8 \times \text{LN} (0.67)] = 48.1$

5. $TN/TP \text{ Ratio} = 0.67/0.04 = 16.7$ therefore, TSI NUTR = an average of TSI Phosphorus and TSI Nitrogen = $(50.2 + 48.1)/2 = 49.2$

6. $(42.6 + 42.3 + 49.2)/3 = 45$

* Note: If either phosphorus or nitrogen sampling information are missing, then the index is not calculated. Chlorophyll and/or Secchi Depth may be missing and the index will be calculated.

Screening Levels

Screening levels were used to determine water quality problems caused by each of nineteen water quality parameters (Table 8). Screening levels were based on either Florida criteria or on criteria established by professional judgment when quantitative Florida criteria are absent. Different screening levels were developed for streams, lakes and estuaries to take into account the natural differences among these waterbodies. The criteria which were established by professional judgment were based on the percentile distribution of Florida data.

The eightieth percentile was chosen as the cutoff between acceptable and unacceptable water quality. This means that 80% of Florida's water quality data will have acceptable levels. Table 8 identifies the screening levels used, the typical values measured and the Florida criteria for streams, lakes and estuaries. Screening level exceedances are noted in the data tables for each watershed in each basin.

Trend Analysis

Water quality trend analysis was performed on 12 water quality parameters (plus the overall stream water quality index and the trophic state index) for 460 watersheds. The time frame for the analysis is from 1984-1993. The analysis was quite simple; a non-parametric correlation analysis (Spearman's Ranked Correlation) was used to analyze the ten-year trend of the annual STORET station medians for each watershed. There may have been only one station analyzed within a watershed resulting in a maximum of ten years of data, or there may have been many stations sampled within the watershed resulting in the analysis of many more yearly station medians and a more meaningful trend analysis.

A separate trend assessment technique was used to analyze stream, lake, and estuary waterbodies. Stream trend analysis utilized the trend information from eight water quality parameters (bacteria, turbidity, total suspended solids, BOD, dissolved oxygen, Secchi depth, nitrogen and phosphorus) plus the overall water quality index. Lake and estuary trend analysis focused on four trophic state parameters (chlorophyll, Secchi depth, nitrogen and phosphorus) plus the trophic state index.

The overall trend of each waterbody was determined by comparing the number of improved water quality parameters to the number of degraded water quality parameters. Some waterbodies showed quite strong trends. If a waterbody showed no trends, or just one parameter showed a trend (or the number of improved trends minus the number of degraded trends is zero or one), then the trend is classified as "no change". This trend analysis must be considered preliminary due to the simplicity of the technique.

Table 8. Water Quality Assessment Parameters For Florida Streams, Lakes and Estuaries, Screening Levels-Typical Values-Florida Criteria.

Parameter	Units	Screening Level	Typical Values			Florida Criteria (17-302)
			10%	(Median)	90%	Class III
** Water Body Type: Stream						
Alkalinity	CaCO ₃ mg/l		13	(75)	150	20.0 mg/l min.
Beck's Biotic Index	Index #	<5.5	4	(14)	32	
BOD 5 Day	mg/l	>3.3	0.8	(1.5)	5.1	Not cause DO<5 mg/l
Chlorophyll	ug/l		1	(6)	30	
COD	mg/l	>102	16	(46)	146	
Coliform-Fecal	#/100 ml	>470	10	(75)	960	200/100 ml
Coliform-total	#/100 ml	>3700	100	(600)	7600	1000/100 ml
Color	Platinum-Color Units		21	(71)	235	No nuisance conditions
Conductivity	micromho	>1275	100	(335)	1300	1275 or 50% abv background
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	<4.0	3.1	(5.8)	8.0	5.0 mg/l
Diversity Artificial Sub	index	<1.95	1.4	(2.9)	3.6	min. 75% of DI
Diversity Natural Substr	index	<1.50	1.2	(2.4)	3.5	min. 75% of DI (marine)
DO % Saturation	%		36	(68)	90	
Fecal Strep	#/100 ml		20	(15)	1700	
Fluoride	mg/l		0.1	(0.2)	0.8	10.0 mg/l
Nitrogen-total	mg/l as N	>2.0	0.5	(1.2)	2.7	Not cause imbalance
pH	standard units		6.1	(7.1)	7.9	<6.0 >8.5
Phosphorus-total	mg/l as P	>0.46	0.02	(0.09)	0.89	Not cause imbalance
Secchi Disc Depth	meters		0.4	(0.8)	1.7	min. 90% background
Temperature	centigrade		19	(23)	28	No nuisance conditions
Total Organic Carbon	mg/l	>27.5	5	(14)	37	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	>18.0	2	(7)	26	
Turbidity	JTU FTU	>16.5	1.5	(5)	21	29 NTUs above background
** Waterbody Type: Lake						
Alkalinity	CaCO ₃ mg/l	>20.	2	(28)	116	20.0 mg/l min.
Chlorophyll	ug/l	>40.	1	(12)	70	
Nitrogen-total	mg/l as N	>2.0	0.4	(1.1)	2.5	Not cause imbalance
Phosphorus-total	mg/l as P	>0.12	0.01	(0.05)	0.29	Not cause imbalance
Secchi Disc Depth	meters	<0.7	0.4	(0.9)	2.7	Min. 90% background
** Waterbody Type: Estuary						
Chlorophyll	ug/l	>40	1	(9)	36	
Nitrogen-total	mg/l as N	>2.0	0.3	(0.8)	1.6	Not cause imbalance
Phosphorus-total	mg/l as P	>0.12	0.01	(0.07)	0.20	Not cause imbalance
Secchi Disc Depth	meters	<0.7	0.6	(1.1)	3.0	Min. 90% background

Toxic Pollutant Assessment

The assessment of toxic pollutants in Florida's waters was accomplished by an inventory of 9 STORET toxic metal parameters for 1991-93 (Table 9). The Florida surface water quality standards (Chapter 17-302, Florida Administrative Code) were used to assess whether the toxic pollutant was found at an elevated level. Several standards are based on hardness levels, however, since hardness levels were not available in all cases, a hardness value of 100 mg/l as calcium carbonate was assumed. An elevated level was defined as any exceedance of the standard for any of the nine metals. Generally, each waterbody was sampled two or three times for several of the metals during the last three years.

Nonpoint Source Assessment

An extensive assessment of nonpoint source impacts on Florida's waters was conducted in 1988 through the use of a questionnaire sent to all major State agencies (Water Management Districts, Division of Forestry, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission), city and county offices, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Forestry Service, Regional Planning Councils, local Soil and Water Conservation Districts, citizen environmental groups (Sierra Clubs, Audubon Society and others) and professional outdoor guides. The respondents (approximately 150 agencies and 350-400 participants) to the questionnaire identified nonpoint sources of pollution, environmental pollution symptoms (fish kills, algal blooms, etc.) pollutants and miscellaneous comments. The assessment has been updated in 1994. The 1994 nonpoint source assessment was performed more efficiently than the 1988 version due largely to the use of GIS technology for compiling and displaying the data, and also advancements in the questionnaire methodology. Scannable forms were used eliminating the need to key punch data and integration with the 305b report was much improved.

Florida's 1994 nonpoint source assessment was performed using a qualitative, best professional judgment approach. Unlike point source pollution analysis and its readily available STORET ambient data, there is rarely any convenient database of water quality monitoring data that has been designed for analyzing impacts of nonpoint source pollution on surface waters. Therefore, the assessment procedure was designed to make use of the knowledge of experienced field personnel who had information about individual waterbodies. The 1994 survey was sent to essentially the same group of professionals as the 1988 report and approximately fifty respondents identified nonpoint sources of pollution, environmental symptoms of pollution (fish kills, algal blooms, etc.), degree of impairment (rating) of a waterbody and miscellaneous comments. A total of 1720 watersheds or about 40 % of the total watersheds were qualitatively assessed by the respondents. Data tables summarizing the 1994 NPS survey are presented for each basin in this report. The remainder of this section describes the information presented in these tables.

Table 9. Toxic Metals in the Water Column.

Metal	Storet Parameter Number	Number of Waterbodies Sampled	Florida Criteria (ppb)	% of Waterbodies With Exceedances
Arsenic	1002	162	50	0%
Cadmium	1027	211	1.1	17%
Chromium	1034	155	207*	0%
Copper	1042	330	12*	10%
Iron	1045	378	1000	22%
Lead	1051	240	3.2*	30%
Mercury	71900	129	0.012	47%
Nickel	1067	130	158*	0%
Zinc	1092	253	106	10%

* actual criteria is dependent on water hardness which was assumed to be 100 mg/l as calcium carbonate since hardness was not available in all waterbodies

The impairment rating of a waterbody was defined as status of waters within a watershed as determined by support or nonsupport of designated use. The status of a watershed was dependent on making a determination of designated use support that applied to all surface waters within the aerial extent of that watershed. Designated use refers to the classification or standards and criteria applied to all Florida waters.

Impairment rating categories used were as follows:

1. Good (meets designated use). All surface waters in the watershed are supporting their use classification with no evidence of nonpoint source problems.
2. Threatened (meets designated use). All surface waters in the watershed are attaining their use classification, but in the absence of any future management activities, it is suspected that within five years at least some of the surface waters in the watershed will not support their designated use.
3. Fair (partially meets designated use). Some, but not all, surface waters in the watershed are not supporting their designated use.
4. Poor (does not meet use). All surface waters in the watershed are not supporting their designated use.

Nonpoint source pollution is generally associated with land use activities which do not have a well-defined point of discharge, such as discharge from a pipe or smoke stack. Nonpoint contaminants are carried to waterbodies by direct runoff or percolation through the soil to groundwater. There are many different potential source areas. Some of the common activities and sources which were considered in the nonpoint source assessment include:

1. Construction site runoff. This type of source can provide sediment, chemicals and debris to surface waters.
2. Urban stormwater. Runoff from buildings, streets and parking lots carries with it oil, grease, metals, fertilizers and other pollutants.
3. Land disposal. Leachate from septic tanks and landfills may pollute groundwater or local surface waters. Contamination of surface waters can be by either by direct runoff or discharge from groundwater.
4. Agricultural runoff. Runoff from fields and pastures carries with it sediments, pesticides and animal wastes (which can be a source of bacteria and viruses and nutrients).
5. Silviculture operations. Logging activities which erode forest soils add turbidity and suspended solids to local surface waters.
6. Mining. This type of activity can cause siltation in nearby waterbodies, release of radioactive materials to groundwater, discharge of acid mine drainage and depletion of water supplies in aquifers.

7. Hydrologic modification. Dams, canals, channelization and other alternations to the flow of a waterbody result in habitat destruction and in general water quality deterioration.

Abbreviations were used for the nonpoint source categories in the NPS data tables which are found in each basin write-up on the following pages. Those abbreviations correspond to the sources as described below:

AG	=	Agricultural runoff
RE	=	Resource extraction or mining
SL	=	Silvaculture or for operations
LD	=	Land disposal
UR	=	Urban runoff
CN	=	Construction site runoff
HM	=	Hydrologic Modification
OT	=	Other nonpoint source
IND	=	Industrial site runoff
STP	=	Sewage treatment plant

Data for the last two point source categories were not obtained from the 1994 NPS assessment survey, but rather they come from the 1992 305(b) Report.

Respondents were provided with 15 choices of pollutants and 9 choices of symptoms for use in characterizing the status of a watershed. Pollutant choices or categories and their descriptions are provided below:

1. Nutrients. An imbalance of nitrogen and or phosphorus which resulted in algal blooms or nuisance aquatic plant growth. Standards for Class III waterbodies are based on this criteria.
2. Bacteria. This refers to the presence of high levels of coliform, strep and enteric fecal organisms which cause the closure of waters to swimming and shellfishing.
3. Sediments. Soil erosion which results in high levels of turbidity.
4. Oil and Grease. Hydrocarbon pollution resulting from highway runoff, marina, and industrial areas. Their presence is evidenced as a sheen on the water surface.
5. Pesticides. These class of chemicals can be found in runoff from agricultural lands and some urban areas.
6. Other Chemicals. General category for other chemicals besides pesticides and oil and grease, typically associated with landfills, industrial land uses and hazardous waste sites.

7. Debris. This category includes trash ranging from Styrofoam plates and cups to yard clippings and dead animals.
8. Oxygen Depletion. Low levels of dissolved oxygen in the water column resulting in odor problems (anoxic waters) and fish kills.
9. Salinity. Changes in salinity caused by too much or too little freshwater inflows. Typical results are declines in the fishery and changes in species composition.
10. pH. Change in the acidity of surface waters with resultant declines in fisheries and other changes to flora and fauna, such as reductions in diversity or abundance.
11. Metals. Anthropogenically enriched levels of trace metals commonly associated with urbanized watersheds and marinas.
12. Habitat Alteration. Landuse activities which adversely affect the resident flora and fauna. Included with habitat alteration is habitat loss.
13. Flow Alteration. Landuse activities which influence the flow characteristics of a watershed resulting in adverse affects upon flora and fauna.
14. Thermal Pollution. Activity which changes local temperature of receiving water relative to ambient temperature.
15. Other Pollutants. General category used to describe activities and impacts not described in the other 14 categories.

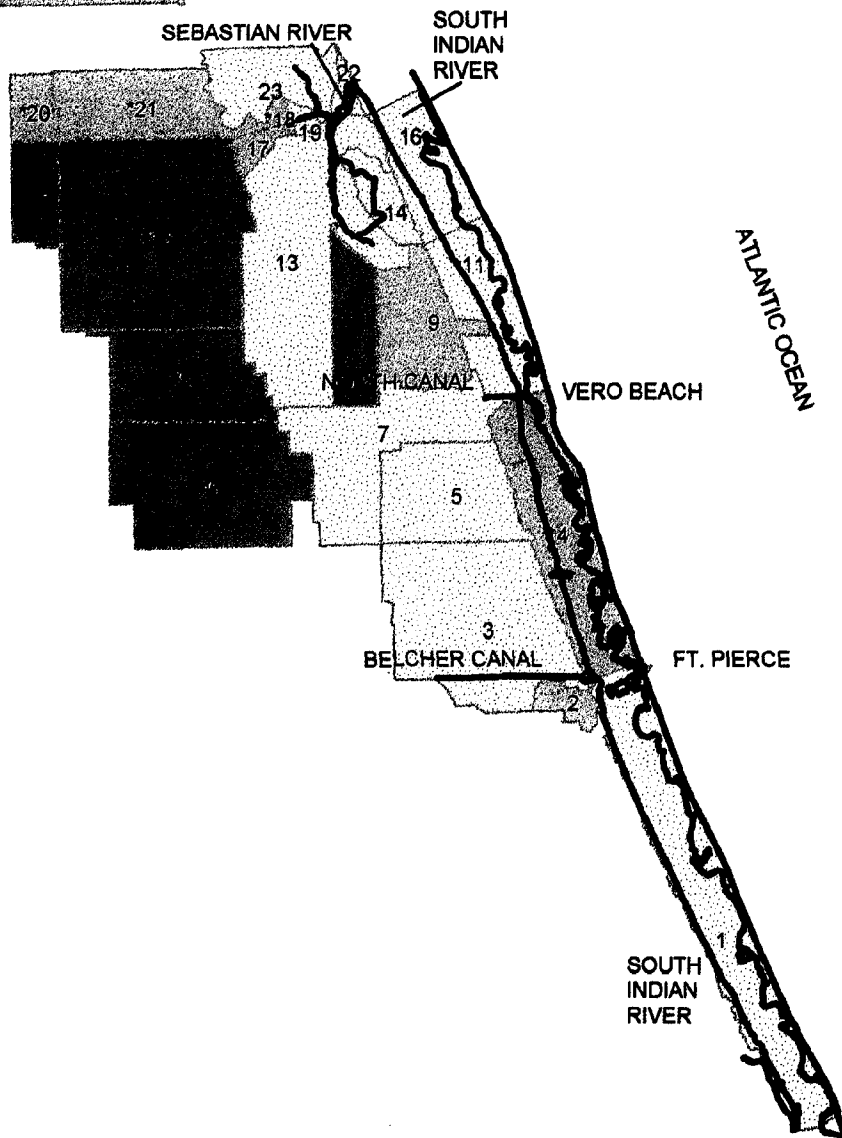
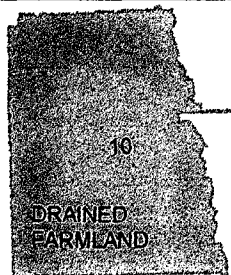
Responses of waterbodies to the above listed sources of pollutants were defined as symptoms. The nine symptoms used for categorization are defined as follows:

1. Fish Kills. Dead and dying fish caused by designated source of pollution.
2. Algal Blooms. Excessive growth of algae resulting from nutrient enrichment.
3. Aquatic Plants. Density of exotic and nuisance plants such that impairment of the waterbody occurs. Nutrient enrichment is usually the cause.
4. Turbidity. High suspended sediment loads in water column resulting from soil erosion. Effects on the waterbody include smothering of benthos and reduced light penetration with resultant loss of plant and algal productivity.
5. Odor. Unpleasant smells resulting from low dissolved oxygen conditions (anoxia) and or fish kills.
6. Declining Fisheries. Reduction in landings of or increases in catch per unit effort to catch game and commercial species indicating loss of productive fishery.
7. No Swimming. Closure of recreational swimming areas due to public health risks, usually caused by high coliform bacteria counts.
8. No Fishing. Closure of recreational or commercial fishing areas because of threats to human health from elevated bacteria counts or levels of contaminants.

9. Other Symptoms. General category used for information that cannot be placed in any other category.

Making Use Support Determinations

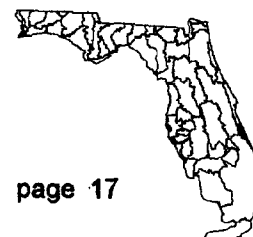
EPA has revised its criteria for determining the status of waters as documented in Appendix B of the Guidelines for the Preparation of the 1994 State Water Quality Assessments (305(b) Report). Often, a variety of assessment techniques were available for each watershed (e.g., chemical data, biological data and NPS survey results) and in this case a use decision was made based on integrating all the information. If quantitative data were available on the water quality of a waterbody (through the Trophic State Index or Water Quality Index) then the designated use of the waterbody was determined from the quantitative information, and if no quantitative data were available, then the qualitative NPS survey results were used to estimate designated use of the waterbody. Current data was available for assessment of about 1100 watersheds, historic data was used in 400 watersheds, and qualitative data was used in 1000 watersheds. The NPS survey provided all the information on sources of pollution (e.g. urban or construction runoff) and part of the information on causes and symptoms of pollution. Integrating the information from the quantitative (STORET) analysis and the qualitative NPS survey was not easy, but many additional watersheds were assessed based on the results of the integration. In the future, the two techniques should blend together much better through increased coordination of efforts.



INDIAN RIVER SOUTH BASIN
03080203

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY
1984-1993 STORET DATA
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES
* INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY
GOOD
THREATENED
FAIR
POOR
UNKNOWN



SOUTH INDIAN RIVER BASIN

Basic Facts

Drainage Area: 670 square miles

Major Land Uses: agriculture, rangeland, urban development

Population Density: moderate (Vero Beach, Sebastian, Ft. Pierce)

Major Pollution Sources: dairy, citrus, and ranch operations, WWTP, urban runoff

Best Water Quality Areas: Indian River north of Ft. Pierce to Vero Beach

Worst Water Quality Areas: North Prong of Sebastian Creek

Water Quality Trends: stable quality at 8 sites, Sebastian River and Indian River above Wabasso shore declining quality, improving quality in North Prong of Sebastian River

OFW Waterbodies:

Indian River, Vero Beach to Ft. Pierce State Aquatic Preserve

Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet State Aquatic Preserve

SWIM Waterbodies: Indian River Lagoon System

Reference Reports:

Indian River Lagoon Reconnaissance Report, SJRWMD and SFWMD, 1987

Sebastian River BAS, DEP (Port St. Lucie)

Indian River Water Quality Survey, DEP (Orlando), 1985

Indian River Water Quality Survey, DEP (Port St. Lucie), 1986

Ecosummary Reports (by DEP Central District):

Indian River @ Sebastian Inlet (1993)

Indian River S. of Vero Beach (1993)

Basin Water Quality Experts:

Guy Hadley, Steve Kent DEP (Orlando), 407/894-7555

Terry Davis, Greg Graves, Doug Strom, DEP (Port St. Lucie),
407/878-3890

Joel Steward, SJRWMD, 904/328-8321

In the News

* The Indian River Estuary was included in the National Estuary

Program.

- * South Prong, Sebastian River (or Creek) has improved in water quality since removal of certain agricultural inputs.

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Ecological Characterization

The South Indian River basin extends from Sebastian Inlet about 50 miles south to Stuart and covers 670 square miles. The Indian River is actually a long, shallow, 1-2 mile wide estuarine lagoon bounded to the east by a narrow coastal ridge. The salinity is only slightly less than oceanic. Fresh water supply to the system comes from the coastal drainage and canal systems, Sebastian Creek, and several large canal systems from the west. Some of these canals divert waters from the upper St. Johns drainage.

The native shoreline vegetation is mangrove forest, and the lagoon's floor is either mudflats, seagrass beds, or shell hash. Although much of the mangrove forest has been lost to development or mosquito control, this area retains more of the natural conditions than the middle east coast basin. There are three inlets to the system (Sebastian, Ft. Pierce and St. Lucie) as well as six bridges. Land use in the coastal part of the basin is low to high density residential. Urban areas are Sebastian, Vero Beach and Ft. Pierce. The eastern portion of the basin is one of the predominant centers of Florida's citrus orchards. The water itself is used extensively for fishing, shellfishing and recreation. Manatees are common residents in the area.

Anthropogenic Impacts

Much of the Indian River is classified as shellfish harvesting waters, as Outstanding Florida Waters, as a National Estuary, and as an Aquatic Preserve. It is also part of the Indian River Lagoon SWIM priority water body. This area receives good flushing because of the number of inlets with good hydraulic properties. Although water quality has been generally good especially south of Ft. Pierce Inlet, there is growing concern over the degrading condition of the estuary. In the southern portion of the basin, the main source of pollution is urban runoff from water front developments. Also, at Ft. Pierce, the estuary receives nutrients and excess fresh water via Belcher Canal, as drainage from orange groves, rangeland and urban areas. Ft. Pierce operates a WWTP which discharges to the western edge of Ft. Pierce inlet.

Pollution problems, mainly in the form of increased nutrients, are encountered in the Vero Beach area of Indian River. Effluents from three WWTPs, urban runoff, drainage from

septic tanks along with restricted flushing (inlets are 15 miles north and south of the city), and drainage from the relief canals which drain significant amounts of runoff from orange groves, streets and residences west of the lagoon account for these higher levels.

The poorest water quality in the basin is found in Sebastian Creek. The South Prong of Sebastian Creek has a history of elevated bacteria and BOD loads from dairy farms and rangeland runoff, but has recently shown improvement in water quality due to removal of one of the dairies. The North Prong, which runs through a more urbanized area in addition to the dairy farms, has high bacteria and low DO concentrations. However, conditions may improve in the North Prong, because the dairies have now been removed from the basin.

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080203 INDIAN RIVER, SOUTH

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993

MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED
CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE
PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION

WATERSHED ID	NAME	WATERSHED DATA RECORD				WATER CLARITY		DISSOLVED OXYGEN		OXYGEN DEMAND		PH		TROPHIC STATUS		COLIFORM		BIOLOGICAL SPECIES DIVERSITY		COND		FLOW		WATER QUALITY INDICES			
		MAX	BEG	END	DATA	TURB	SD	COLOR	TSS	DO	DOSAT	BOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	NITRO	PHOS	CHLA	TOTAL	FECAL	NAT	ART	BECK	COND	FLOW	WQI
* WATER BODY TYPE: ESTUARY																											
1	SOUTH INDIAN RIVER	2094	89	93	Current	5.5	1.0	15	19	6.6	74	.	.	7.7	.	0.58	0.09	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	41250	.	51
4	SOUTH INDIAN RIVER	272	89	93	Current	4.1	1.1	13	10	6.3	73	1.5	.	7.7	126	0.57	0.08	5	.	4.1	.	.	.	42425	.	47	
11	SOUTH INDIAN RIVER	84	89	93	Current	5.2	1.0	20	11	6.3	73	2.2	.	7.7	133	0.89	0.12	5	.	.	.	.	.	40455	.	51	
16	SOUTH INDIAN RIVER	168	89	93	Current	7.4	1.0	13	11	5.8	68	1.5	.	7.9	133	0.81	0.14	6	.	.	.	.	.	44950	.	52	
* WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM																											
2	MOORE CREEK	32	89	91	Current	3.7	0.6	14	43	5.0	63	.	.	7.4	.	0.61	0.10	7	.	2453	.	.	.	26355	.	42	
3	BELCHER CAN/TAYLOR CK	117	89	92	Current	2.6	1.0	65	11	4.7	55	.	.	7.1	.	0.96	0.08	7	.	33	.	.	.	1226	.	45	
5	SOUTH CANAL	4	89	90	Current	4.7	0.4	60	9	5.6	63	1.1	.	7.3	183	1.19	0.20	6	.	66	.	.	.	1270	.	51	
7	MAIN CANAL	11	89	90	Current	4.8	1.0	38	14	7.2	82	3.5	.	7.8	168	1.31	0.17	2	.	66	.	.	.	1588	24	46	
9	NORTH CANAL	5	89	90	Current	3.6	0.4	41	5	6.4	70	1.2	.	7.4	168	0.93	0.16	6	.	66	.	.	.	1184	.	39	
13	SEBASTION RIVER	231	91	93	Current	3.7	0.6	175	2	5.4	60	.	.	21	7.4	96	1.36	0.11	2	.	454	.	.	1107	.	57	
14	UNNAMED CANAL	28	82	83	Historical	4.8	.	120	.	4.9	56	.	.	.	6.9	.	0.96	0.10	.	.	458	.	.	504	.	54	
17	FELSMERE CANAL	7	89	88	Historical	3.8	.	50	.	3.5	40	2.0	.	.	8.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1000	40	28	
19	C-54 CANAL	86	84	88	Historical	3.3	1.0	35	5	3.5	40	2.0	.	.	7.6	139	1.28	0.12	4	.	.	.	29025	50	57		
22	SEBASTION R. AB IND R.	249	89	93	Current	5.4	0.7	35	14	6.0	68	4.5	.	10	8.0	142	1.23	0.13	15	.	.	.	38500	49	.		
23	NO. PRONG SEBASTION R.	38	92	93	Current	4.7	0.8	70	3	4.8	54	.	.	19	7.1	139	1.19	0.08	3	.	111	.	.	4645	.	58	

LEGEND:
ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L
ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI
BEG-YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX
BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L
COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
COLOR-COLOR PCU
COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
DOSAT-DO % SATURATION
END-YR-ENDING YEAR
FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
FLOW-FLOW CFS
MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES
NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L
PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS ME/L
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L
TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L
TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX
TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT
MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080203 INDIAN RIVER, SOUTH

"X"=EXCEEDS SCREENING CRITERIA "0"=WITHIN SCREENING CRITERIA "."=MISSING DATA		SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA													
WATERSHED ID	NAME	RANK DATA RECORD ----- WQI OR TSI HISTORICAL	TN	STREAM TP	LAKE TP	PH	ALK	TURB & TSS	COND	OXYGEN DEMAND	DO	COLIFORM BACTI	BIOL DIV	CHLA	SECCHI DISC
			TN>2.0	TP>.46	TP>.12	PH>8.8 PH<5.2	ALK<20	TURB>16.5 TSS>18	COND>1275	BOD>3.3 COD>102 TOC>27.5	DO<4	TOT>3700 FECAL>470	DIAT<1.95 DINAT<1.5 BECK<5.5	CHLA>40	SD<.7
* WATER BODY TYPE: ESTUARY															
1	SOUTH INDIAN RIVER	FAIR Current	0	.	0	0	.	x	x	.	0	.	.	0	0
4	SOUTH INDIAN RIVER	GOOD Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	.	0	0	0
11	SOUTH INDIAN RIVER	FAIR Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	.	.	0	0
16	SOUTH INDIAN RIVER	FAIR Current	0	.	x	0	0	0	x	0	0	.	.	0	0
* WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM															
2	MOORE CREEK	GOOD Current	0	0	.	0	.	x	x	.	0	x	.	0	x
3	BELCHER CAN/TAYLOR CK	FAIR Current	0	0	.	0	0	.	.	.	0	0	.	0	0
5	SOUTH CANAL	FAIR Current	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	x
7	MAIN CANAL	FAIR Current	0	0	.	0	0	0	x	x	0	0	.	0	0
9	NORTH CANAL	GOOD Current	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	x
13	SEBASTION RIVER	FAIR Current	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	x
14	UNNAMED CANAL	FAIR Historical	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	.	0	0	.	.	.
17	FELSMERE CANAL	GOOD Historical	.	0	.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	C-54 CANAL	FAIR Historical	0	0	.	0	0	0	x	0	x	.	.	0	0
22	SEBASTION R. AB IND R.	FAIR Current	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	.	0	x
23	NO. PRONG SEBASTION R.	FAIR Current	0	0	.	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	.	0	0

COND-CONDUCTIVITY	FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	TP-PHOSPHORUS	WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING
ALK-ALKALINITY	HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988	TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE
CURRENT-1989 TO 1993	PH-PH	TURB-TURBIDITY	
BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	DINAT-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY		

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080203 INDIAN RIVER, SOUTH

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

T C S I P A I T T I B T I D D I T F I T F I <--- PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY

DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS

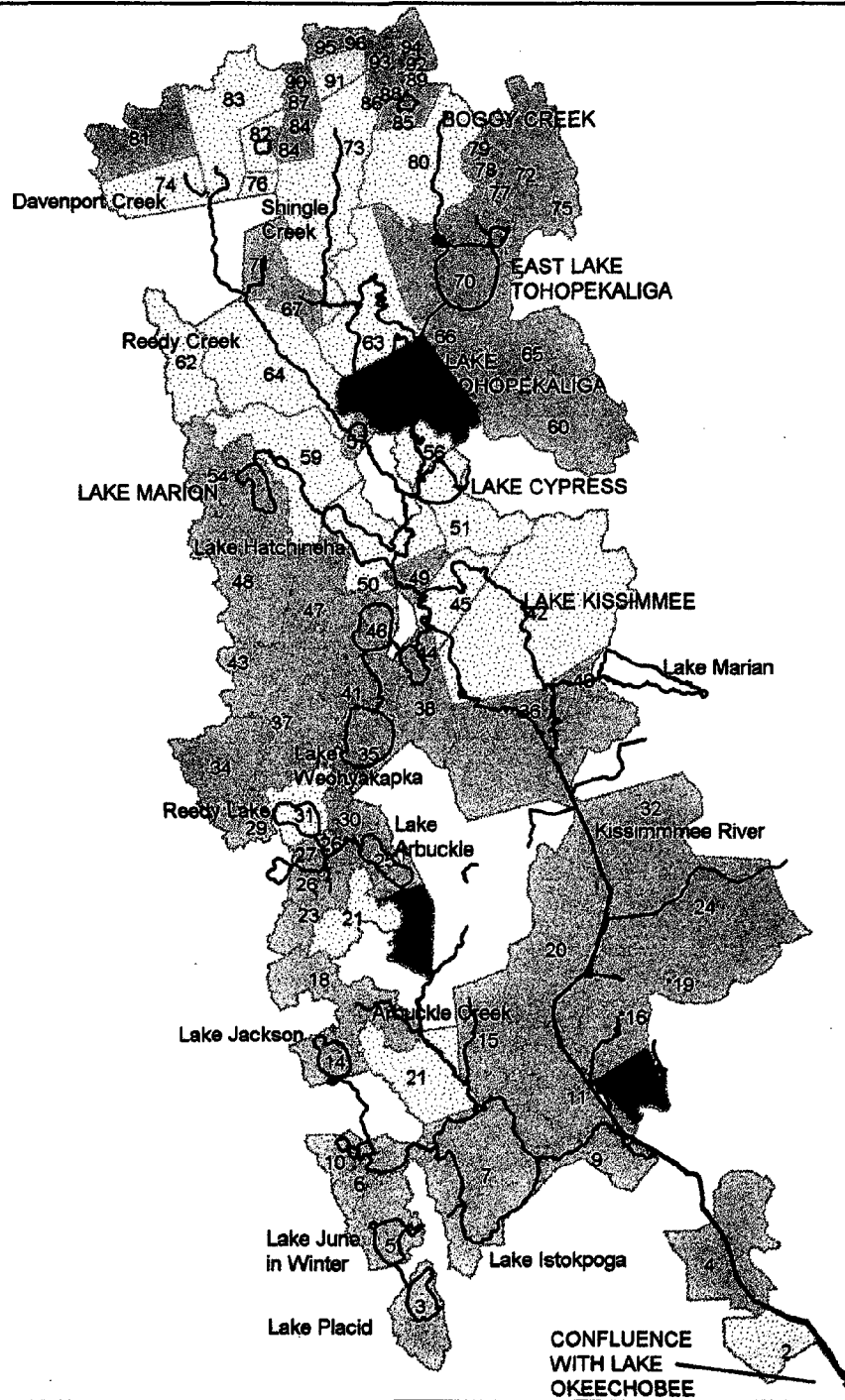
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YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
PARTIAL	FALL	0	0	x	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	-
PARTIAL	FALL	x	0	x	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	-

[illegible]

LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION FOLK-PECAL COLIFORM FLOW-FLOW MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE PH-PH SD-SECCHI DISC METERS TSS-SECCHI DISC METERS TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS TOC-TOTAL COLIFORM TEMP-TEMPERATURE TN-NITROGEN TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON TP-PHOSPHORUS TURB-TURBIDITY TSI-TROPHIC STATE WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS
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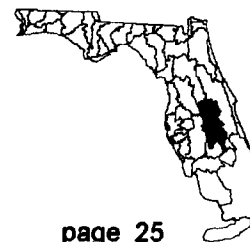
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KISSIMMEE RIVER BASIN
03090101

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY
1984-1993 STORET DATA
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES
* INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY
 GOOD
 THREATENED
 FAIR
 POOR
 UNKNOWN



KESSIMMEE RIVER BASIN

Basic Facts

Drainage Area: 3,054 square miles

Major Land Uses: agriculture, rangeland, urban development, stormwater runoff

Population Density: moderate to high (Orlando, Kissimmee, St. Cloud, Sebring)

Major Pollution Sources: hydrologic modification, dairies and ranching

Best Water Quality Areas: isolated lakes (Conway and Crooked), Butler Chain-of-Lakes

Worst Water Quality Areas: Reedy Creek, Lake Marion, Lake Center South Lake Tohopekaliga (Lake Toho)

Water Quality Areas: stable quality at 24 sites, improving quality in Istokpoga Canal, Lake Toho and Lake Kissimmee and Kissimmee River, declining quality in Bonnet Creek, Boggy Creek

OFW Waterbodies:

Crooked Lake, Butler Chain of Lakes

SWIM Waterbodies: Lake Okeechobee/Kissimmee River

Reference Reports:

Polk County Lakes Water Quality Report, Polk County, 1990

Kissimmee River Post-Construction Monitoring, DEP (Punta Gorda), 1988

Highlands County Lakes BAS, DEP (Punta Gorda), 1986-87

Ecosummary Report (by DEP Central District):

Livingston Cr. @ Rud's Dairy Road (1993)

Tiger Cr. @ Walk-in-the Water road (1993)

There are many reports available from the SFWMD.

Basin Water Quality Experts:

Russell Forrest, Michele Medani, Polk County, 813/533-2151

Rick Baird, Orange County, 407/244-7400

Guy Hadley, Jim Hulbert, Eric Pluchino DER (Orlando), 407/894-7555

Wayne Magley, DEP (Tallahassee), 904/488-0780

Ford Walton, DEP (Punta Gorda), 813/639-7800

Patricia Sculley, SFWMD, 407/686-8800

In the News

* Multi-million dollar plans for the restoration of the Kissimmee River

have been approved and begun though funding sources are not fully established. President Bush signed legislation that allocates \$5 million in 1992 for river restoration work.

- * Health advisories recommending limited consumption of largemouth bass due to mercury content have been issued for Lake Kissimmee, Lake Tohopekaliga, East Lake Tohopekaliga and Lake Istokpoga.

Ecological Characterization

The Kissimmee River has its origin in the southern outskirts of the highly urbanized Orlando area. Shingle, Boggy, and Reedy Creeks are the principal streams making up the headwaters. Shingle Creek flows sluggishly through urban and swampy land and eventually empties into Lake Tohopekaliga. Reedy Creek flows from the Disney World complex through swamps into a slough between Cypress Lake and Lake Hatchineha. From here, the river flows southward into Lake Kissimmee. This upper basin is flat and has hundreds of small lakes, as well as the large ones mentioned. After leaving Lake Kissimmee, the river used to meander 99 river miles through an extensive floodplain to Lake Okeechobee. Between 1965-1971 the Army Corps of Engineers converted the river into a 56 mile long canal, C-38. The advantage of the canal was flood control (with its six gates); navigation (it is 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide); and to reclaim land for farming and grazing. Unfortunately, a significant price was paid in aesthetics, biological diversity, and downstream water quality. This stretch of the river corridor is sparsely populated, and the land is used mostly for grazing.

The Arbuckle Creek drainage area which forms the western portion of the Kissimmee River basin begins near Reedy Lake in Polk County. This lake drains via Reedy Creek and Livingston Creek to Lake Arbuckle and from Lake Arbuckle to Lake Istokpoga. The Istokpoga Canal connects Lake Istokpoga to the Kissimmee River 35 miles above Lake Okeechobee. There are other flood control/drainage canal networks that run between Lakes Istokpoga and Okeechobee. Land use in this drainage includes orchards, rangeland and wetlands. The City of Avon Park is near the headwaters of Carter Creek.

Anthropogenic Impacts

The two most notable water quality problem areas in the Kissimmee River basin are Lake Tohopekaliga (Toho) and the lower Kissimmee River. Lake Toho has eutrophication problems due to excessive nutrient loads, while the lower Kissimmee River's problems are due to channelization.

Lake Toho and Shingle Creek's water quality degraded significantly in the 1970s due to an overload of nutrients originating primarily from WWTP discharge and nonpoint source urban and agricultural runoff. Two lake drawdown projects by the Florida Game and

Fresh Water Fish Commission in the 1970s temporarily improved fishing in the lake; however, the continued excessive nutrient loading quickly negated the benefits of the lake drawdowns. In 1980, a governmental task force identified the sources of Lake Toho's water quality problems. Reduction of nutrient loads from point and nonpoint sources was advised. Since then, all of the direct surface water discharges into the Toho drainage have been removed, although there are a few that have land application or holding ponds that may seep into the system. In the last few years, Lake Toho has shown improvements in chlorophyll and phosphorus concentrations. The Lake Toho project continues to be a noteworthy news item as an example of a success story. Shingle Creek's flow was significantly reduced after the removal of WWTP discharge, but water quality has improved.

An offshoot of the Lake Toho problem was the location of a new discharge point for the City of Kissimmee WWTP, which had been going to the lake. An alternative discharge site is the Reedy Creek-Lake Russell watershed which is located west of Lake Toho. The Department has performed several studies on the adequacy of this system to assimilate treated wastewater. In 1985 the Department signed a Consent Order with five parties who need the continued use of Reedy Creek as a discharge system. A number of the point sources have now been removed from the creek. Reedy Creek Improvement District (Disney World) is permitted to discharge to the creek, however, they are using spray irrigation to treat their waste instead of direct discharges to the creek. It, too, is investigating several other methods of treatment and disposal. The City of Kissimmee is now using land spreading of the effluent rather than discharge to Reedy Creek. Lake Russell, downstream of Reedy Creek, has shown an increase in phosphorus over the last several years, a trend which may be reversed due to the more stringent wasteload allocations.

Water quality suffers downstream of Lake Toho (Cypress Lake, Lake Hatchineha and, to some degree, Lake Kissimmee) due to the large nutrient loads leaving Lake Toho. These lakes are showing improving trends in some water quality parameters in recent years.

The other lakes and reaches in the upper basin not affected by Reedy Creek, Shingle Creek or Lake Tohopekaliga generally have good water quality. Reedy Lake in the southwest portion of the basin suffers from algae blooms and Lake Weohyakapka has had recent bouts with invasive and prolific Hydrilla.

From Lake Kissimmee to Lake Okeechobee, the Kissimmee River is a deep channel with little or no floodplain as a result of a channelization project by the Army Corps of Engineers in the late 1960s. Water quality in the channel varies from north to south. From Lake Kissimmee to near Lake Okeechobee, water quality is fairly good. The channel flows mostly through unimproved rangeland. However, as it nears Lake Okeechobee, cattle become more concentrated and dairies more numerous. Nutrient and BOD rich runoff from all along the channel flows quickly through the river to Lake Okeechobee and exacerbates eutrophication problems there. Perhaps more significant

than the water quality problems in the river is the habitat modification and consequent loss of biological diversity and functional wetlands. Recently, efforts have been made to restore parts of the river to its natural, meandering course by strategically placing weirs in the channel. In those sections the river has returned to its original floodplain, effectively re-creating the buffering wetlands. Land purchases, design plans and monitoring are being continued toward the restoration goal of 32,000 acres. The governor has supported a multi-million dollar plan to return the river to its natural state, but funding has not yet been fully established. Included in the restoration plans are proposals for backfilling about 29 miles of C-38, new excavation of 11.6 miles of river channel, a Headwaters Revitalization Project that will raise the upper basin lakes' regulated levels to allow a more natural flow of water, and construction of containment levees and bridge crossings at U.S. Highway 98.

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03090101 KISSIMMEE RIVER

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED
 CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE
 PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION

WATERSHED ID	NAME	WATERSHED DATA RECORD				WATER CLARITY		DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OXYGEN DEMAND	PH		TROPHIC STATUS	COLIFORM			SPECIES DIVERSITY	COND	FLOW	QUALITY INDICES							
		MAX #OBS	BEG YR	END YR	DATA PERIOD	TURB	SD COLOR			TSS	DO		DOSAT	BOD	COD					TOC	PE	ALK	NITRO	PHOS	CHLA	TOTAL
* WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE																										
1	LAKE SPRING	15	89	91	Current	0.6	4.5	15	2	8.2	92	1.4	.	.	7.6	41	0.53	0.01	3	6	.	.	237	.	23	
3	LAKE PLACID	2	92	92	Current	.	.	6	.	5.8	73	.	.	.	6.3	.	0.59	0.02	.	.	.	.	117	.	45	
5	LAKE JUNE IN WINTER	176	70	85	Historical	2.7	2.7	12	.	8.1	97	0.6	.	7	6.8	7	0.59	0.02	11	37	1	3.1	6	123	34	
7	LAKE ISTOKPOGA	675	89	93	Current	14.5	0.8	74	7	8.4	100	3.4	.	.	7.3	22	0.97	0.05	13	151	93	.	149	.	57	
10	LAKE JOSEPHINE	72	70	86	Historical	4.1	0.8	83	10	7.3	91	1.0	.	17	6.2	2	0.76	0.06	13	2	1	.	1	73	56	
14	LAKE JACKSON	220	70	85	Historical	1.6	2.8	6	.	7.5	90	0.9	.	5	6.7	5	0.44	0.03	3	20	1	.	0	92	37	
17	LAKE SEBRING	7	74	86	Historical	9.5	0.3	120	12	8.1	87	0.9	.	13	6.1	2	0.85	0.10	.	4	28	4	.	1	60	72
23	LAKE DAMON	29	74	86	Historical	1.4	1.9	10	.	9.3	97	0.8	.	6	6.5	2	0.43	0.03	.	4	2	2	.	1	230	40
25	LAKE ARBUCKLE	135	70	81	Historical	5.0	0.8	68	.	8.8	93	.	.	20	6.8	17	1.01	0.03	19	.	.	.	.	120	46	
29	LAKE CLINCH	91	80	81	Historical	1.0	2.6	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.9	4	0.34	0.01	7	.	.	.	.	95	30	
31	REEDY LAKE	212	73	81	Historical	9.0	0.9	15	12	8.5	94	3.7	39	10	8.2	47	1.57	0.04	29	180	18	1.5	2.0	2	200	60
34	CROOKED LAKE OUTLET	129	70	81	Historical	1.5	2.9	5	.	8.6	95	0.8	.	5	6.5	3	0.43	0.01	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	29
35	LAKE MOONAKAPPA	3	92	93	Current	2.7	1.7	123	1	9.2	98	0.8	.	.	8.3	20	0.63	0.03	4	.	.	.	.	.	157	37
36	LAKE KISSIMMEE SOUTH	149	89	93	Current	2.7	1.2	63	4	5.0	93	2.1	.	.	6.7	28	1.12	0.04	13	.	.	.	.	.	125	49
38	TIGER LAKE	3	80	80	Historical	.	.	75	.	.	.	.	.	.	8.9	27	0.78	0.04	4	.	.	.	.	.	84	53
39	LAKE MARIAN	2	93	93	Current	10.3	0.5	50	14	6.2	75	3.3	.	.	7.5	36	2.06	0.10	77	.	.	.	.	.	176	76
42	LAKE KISSIMMEE MID	95	89	93	Current	7.4	0.8	51	10	8.0	96	1.9	.	.	7.3	26	1.23	0.04	27	.	.	.	.	.	164	61
43	LAKE WALES	460	71	71	Historical	5.0	.	.	.	6.0	72	.	.	.	.	7.3	26	1.28	0.03	.	.	.	.	.	161	42
45	LAKE KISSIMMEE NORTH	19	89	93	Current	26.0	0.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.8	27	1.33	0.06	21	.	.	.	.	.	155	63
46	LAKE ROSALIE	130	70	80	Historical	7.0	1.1	53	.	7.7	91	.	.	20	6.8	7	0.80	0.04	.	.	.	.	.	.	95	50
48	LAKE PIERCE	167	71	83	Historical	3.5	1.2	20	12	8.5	98	2.4	.	14	8.3	37	1.01	0.03	18	.	.	.	.	.	138	52
50	LAKE HATCHINEHA	160	89	93	Current	14.1	0.7	93	6	7.3	84	1.5	.	.	7.1	38	1.23	0.06	16	.	.	.	.	.	159	67
51	LAKE CYPRESS	72	89	93	Current	16.6	0.6	70	13	8.8	96	2.7	.	.	7.2	20	1.29	0.08	32	.	.	.	.	.	149	54
54	LAKE MARION OUTLET	174	70	83	Historical	7.0	0.8	30	10	7.5	88	1.7	.	15	7.3	36	1.56	0.03	25	.	5	.	.	130	65	
57	LAKE RUSSELL	18	89	93	Current	83.0	0.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.4	30	2.13	0.11	1	.	.	.	.	.	133	56
58	BONNET LAKE OUTLET	4	90	90	Current	8.9	0.6	46	.	8.5	105	.	.	18	6.7	7	1.71	0.04	25	.	.	.	.	.	213	61
60	LAKE GENTRY	2	89	89	Current	1.4	1.9	40	2	7.7	88	0.3	.	.	6.3	6	0.76	0.01	2	.	.	.	.	.	160	31
61	LAKE TOHOPEKALIGA SO.	239	89	93	Current	18.9	0.6	54	16	8.7	92	3.0	.	.	7.5	25	1.43	0.09	39	.	.	.	.	.	145	70
63	LAKE TOHOPEKALIGA N.	222	89	93	Current	19.0	0.8	65	4	8.2	86	2.6	.	.	7.0	27	1.18	0.09	16	.	.	.	.	.	149	61
65	ALLIGATOR LAKE	6	89	93	Current	1.2	2.5	40	2	7.7	90	0.3	.	.	6.3	4	0.65	0.01	2	.	.	.	.	.	126	28
68	LAKE CENTER	15	89	93	Current	72.0	0.4	240	7	6.9	79	0.4	.	.	5.2	5	0.92	0.03	5	.	.	.	.	.	110	70
70	EAST LAKE TOHOPEKALIGA	170	89	93	Current	3.0	1.3	46	3	8.0	90	0.9	.	.	6.3	9	0.82	0.03	3	16	.	.	.	.	105	49
72	LAKE HART	16	89	92	Current	2.5	0.7	18	2	7.6	87	1.2	.	.	5.7	2	1.26	0.03	5	26	.	.	.	.	106	48
75	LAKE MARY JANE	17	89	91	Current	3.1	0.7	233	2	7.1	81	1.3	.	.	5.7	4	1.25	0.03	5	16	.	.	.	.	109	53
77	LAKE WHIP-POOR-WILL	12	89	91	Current	1.2	2.3	39	2	7.2	89	1.3	.	.	6.5	6	0.41	0.02	4	14	.	.	.	.	193	32
78	RED LAKE	14	89	91	Current	1.4	1.3	52	1	6.7	82	1.6	.	.	5.1	2	0.32	0.02	4	14	.	.	.	.	96	43
79	LAKE NONA	16	89	91	Current	0.9	3.8	10	1	7.3	89	1.5	.	.	5.6	2	0.21	0.02	2	6	.	.	.	.	91	26
81	LAKE HICKORYNUT	40	89	92	Current	0.8	3.7	20	1	7.4	89	1.0	.	.	6.8	15	0.62	0.01	1	14	.	.	.	.	203	22
82	LAKE SHEN	27	80	80	Historical	6.0	0.4	.	.	9.9	70	.	.	.	.	.	0.67	0.02	.	.	.	.	.	.	175	61
84	BIG SAND LAKE	33	89	91	Current	0.6	3.0	13	2	8.3	92	1.2	.	.	6.7	15	0.54	0.01	2	15	.	.	.	.	188	21

LEGEND:
 ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L
 ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI
 BEG-YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR
 BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX
 BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
 CHL-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L
 COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
 COLOR-COLOR PCU
 COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHO
 DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
 DOSAT-DO % SATURATION
 END-YR-ENDING YEAR
 FECL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
 FLOW-FLOW CFS
 MAX-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES
 NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
 NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L
 PH-PH STANDARD UNITS
 PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L
 SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
 TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L
 TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L
 TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
 WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX

INDEX	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
WQI-RIVER	0-44	45-59	60-90
TSI-ESTUARY	0-49	50-59	60-100
TSI-LAKE	0-59	60-69	70-100

WATERSHED ID	NAME	WATERSHED DATA RECORD				WATER CLARITY				DISSOLVED OXYGEN				OXYGEN DEMAND				PH		TROPIC STATUS				COLIFORM				BIOLOGICAL SPECIES DIVERSITY				WATER QUALITY INDICES	
		MAX	BEG	END	DATA	TURB	SD	COLOR	TSS	DO	DOSAT	BOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	NITRO	PHOS	CHLA	TOTAL	FECL	NAT	ART	BECK	COND	FLOW	COND	FLOW	WQI	TSI			
85	LAKE CONWAY	119	89	91	Current	0.9	2.7	14	1	8.1	94	1.6	.	7.0	28	0.54	0.01	4	5	.	.	.	.	264	.	.	.	33					
86	LAKE JESSAMINE	119	89	91	Current	1.6	2.1	25	2	8.5	91	2.1	.	7.5	52	0.69	0.02	13	39	.	.	.	.	260	.	.	.	41					
87	LAKE MARSHA	41	89	91	Current	0.6	4.0	18	1	7.4	91	1.6	.	6.7	8	0.40	0.01	2	13	.	.	.	.	120	.	.	.	20					
88	LAKE GATLIN	7	89	90	Current	4.2	0.9	.	5	8.1	89	3.0	.	7.5	54	0.89	0.03	18	33	.	.	.	.	297	.	.	.	54					
88	LAKE ANDERSON	11	89	91	Current	1.5	2.0	30	3	7.2	82	4.2	.	7.0	28	1.16	0.03	11	52	.	.	.	.	307	.	.	.	49					
90	LAKE CRANE	13	89	91	Current	1.4	2.0	10	2	7.8	92	2.0	.	7.2	22	0.44	0.02	4	18	.	.	.	.	177	.	.	.	34					
91	CLEAR LAKE	16	89	91	Current	8.3	0.7	26	11	8.1	102	3.6	.	8.3	61	1.10	0.05	37	113	.	.	.	.	242	.	.	.	34					
92	LAKE BASS	9	89	91	Current	4.5	1.6	15	2	8.0	87	3.5	.	7.2	34	1.43	0.03	25	134	.	.	.	.	312	.	.	.	66					
93	LAKE OLIVE	10	89	91	Current	2.9	1.4	32	7	6.5	76	2.4	.	6.7	37	0.85	0.09	13	103	.	.	.	.	170	.	.	.	52					
94	LAKE UNDERHILL	11	89	91	Current	4.3	1.0	17	6	9.5	107	4.9	.	8.2	54	0.94	0.04	24	34	.	.	.	.	201	.	.	.	58					
95	LAKE MANN	17	89	91	Current	3.3	0.8	28	9	7.8	93	2.7	.	8.0	84	0.96	0.03	19	116	.	.	.	.	257	.	.	.	57					
96	LAKE LORNA DOONE	12	89	91	Current	3.0	1.1	27	7	8.7	101	2.9	.	8.2	54	0.83	0.04	13	92	.	.	.	.	170	.	.	.	58					
* WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM																																	
634	Kissimmee River	89	93	Current	3.1	.	81	4	4.5	39	.	.	.	6.6	.	1.66	0.13	.	.	.	.	.	.	1416	.	.	.	55					
571	Kissimmee River	89	93	Current	2.0	.	82	3	5.9	70	.	.	.	6.5	19	1.04	0.06	.	.	.	.	.	.	165	564	.	.	33					
58	Jessamine Creek	89	92	Current	2.2	.	53	3	4.5	50	.	.	9	6.1	.	1.00	0.05	.	.	.	.	.	.	151	30	.	.	43					
21	Chandler Slough	92	93	Current	.	.	.	.	4.1	44	.	.	.	6.8	.	0.32	0.13	.	.	.	.	.	.	273	.	.	.	67					
59	Isotokopga Canal	89	92	Current	2.6	0.7	116	3	5.8	65	1.9	.	.	6.4	.	1.03	0.04	21	55	.	.	.	.	164	.	.	.	35					
691	Kissimmee River	89	93	Current	2.1	.	95	2	4.9	63	1.8	.	.	6.4	.	1.05	0.18	.	28	.	.	.	.	162	.	.	.	32					
23	S-65D	92	93	Current	.	.	.	.	4.3	45	.	.	.	6.5	.	1.75	0.22	.	30	.	.	.	.	238	.	.	.	64					
12	Oak Creek	5	89	89	Current	.	.	.	.	3.9	49	.	.	.	6.5	.	1.75	0.22	.	30	.	.	.	110	.	.	.	64					
13	ARBUCKLE BRANCH	15	86	75	Historical	5.7	0.4	150	.	.	.	.	.	10	6.7	32	0.90	.	.	.	.	.	.	940	.	.	.	33					
18	CASPER CREEK	41	74	87	Historical	1.5	1.0	80	.	7.7	81	1.0	.	13	6.4	.	0.93	0.03	0	76	61	.	3.5	39	105	.	20						
20	Kissimmee River	63	89	90	Current	2.1	.	128	.	7.2	86	1.9	.	.	6.6	.	1.02	0.04	15	31	.	.	.	174	.	.	.	32					
21	ARBUCKLE CREEK	55	89	93	Current	14.7	0.9	150	2	6.2	73	.	.	.	6.2	22	1.13	0.09	5	.	.	.	134	.	.	.	50						
22	ARBUCKLE C. AB MORGAN	126	89	91	Current	2.8	.	112	.	2.4	29	.	.	.	6.7	.	1.03	0.07	.	.	.	.	137	.	.	.	66						
24	PINE ISLAND SLOUGH	68	73	79	Historical	1.4	.	126	.	5.7	64	.	.	15	5.9	.	1.19	0.03	.	.	.	.	111	.	.	.	36						
26	LIVINGSTON CREEK	3	92	93	Current	2.7	0.5	59	6	5.2	61	1.1	.	.	6.6	30	1.22	0.05	5	.	.	.	231	.	.	.	40						
27	REEDY CREEK	22	70	78	Historical	12.0	.	8	.	8.8	106	.	.	22	7.0	42	1.46	0.02	.	.	.	.	218	.	8	.	.	40					
28	Springdale Slough	14	92	92	Current	.	.	.	.	2.4	30	.	.	.	6.2	.	1.18	0.10	.	.	.	.	77	.	.	.	65						
30	BLES JORDAN SWAMP	106	89	91	Current	3.9	.	66	.	5.8	69	.	.	7.0	.	1.16	0.03	.	.	.	.	144	.	.	.	33							
32	Kissimmee River	148	89	93	Current	2.4	.	71	3	5.2	64	1.8	.	.	6.5	.	1.06	0.04	7	13	.	.	157	.	.	.	39						
33	Blacket Bay Slough	10	92	92	Current	.	.	.	.	4.0	48	.	.	.	6.3	.	1.20	0.18	.	.	.	.	132	.	.	.	69						
37	TIGER CREEK	3	92	93	Current	2.0	1.0	120	5	6.3	73	0.6	.	.	6.5	21	1.43	0.08	1	.	.	.	154	.	.	.	30						
40	JACKSON CANAL	19	73	88	Historical	1.6	0.7	105	4	5.0	51	1.1	.	.	6.7	18	1.21	0.04	4	.	.	.	109	.	.	.	43						
41	WICHAYAKA CREEK	12	73	74	Historical	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.72	0.05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26						
44	Tiger Creek	45	73	85	Historical	3.9	.	101	4	4.7	.	.	.	23	5.6	.	0.87	0.04	.	.	.	.	100	.	.	.	39						
47	CA-FISH CREEK	84	81	85	Historical	3.8	0.3	38	19	7.9	78	.	.	13	7.0	35	1.67	0.05	15	.	.	.	141	10	.	.	36						
49	Kissimmee River	15	89	93	Current	4.1	0.8	105	8	6.5	69	1.7	.	.	7.0	30	1.39	0.05	22	.	.	.	160	.	.	.	43						
52	DEAR RIVER	28	89	93	Current	82.0	0.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.8	22	2.07	0.05	.	.	.	.	133	.	.	.	73						

LEGEND:	
BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
CHL-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L	DOSAT-DO & SATURATION
MAR-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE	NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L	NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L
CHEM-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	END YR-ENDING YEAR
COLOR-COLOR PCU	FEC-FECAL COLIFORM MEN/100ML
SAMP-SAMPLING YEAR	PFC-PH STANDARD UNITS
COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHO/S	PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L
FLC-FLOW CFS	
	MAX ROBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES
	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
	TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L
	TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM MEN/100ML
	TST-TROPIC STATE INDEX
	TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
	WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03090101 KISSIMMEE RIVER

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993

MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED
CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE
PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION

WATERSHED ID	NAME	WATERSHED DATA RECORD				WATER CLARITY		DISSOLVED OXYGEN		OXYGEN DEMAND		PH		TROPHIC STATUS		COLIFORM		BIOLOGICAL SPECIES DIVERSITY		WATER QUALITY INDICES								
		MAX #OBS	BEG YR	END YR	PERIOD	TURB	SD COLOR	DO	DOSAT	BOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	NITRO	PHOS	CHLA	TOTAL	FECL	NAT	ART	BECK	COND	COND	FLOW	FLOW	WQI	TSI
53	CANOE CREEK	19	89	93	Current	38.0	0.8	.	.	.	.	.	6.2	12	1.00	0.08	3	.	.	.	.	.	140	.	.	.	67	.
55	Reedy Creek	35	89	93	Current	80.0	0.5	.	.	.	.	.	6.1	25	2.22	0.10	2	.	.	.	.	.	136	.	.	.	78	.
56	South Port Canal	3	89	90	Current	6.7	0.8	45	13	7.1	78	2.0	.	7.1	30	1.31	0.05	33	.	.	.	.	174	.	.	49	.	
59	LAKE MARION CREEK	94	73	85	Historical	2.3	0.7	93	5	6.5	77	.	26	7.0	35	1.64	0.04	2	113	.	.	.	147	1.1	.	.	46	.
62	HORSE CREEK	92	71	75	Historical	4.0	0.6	160	8	4.3	44	1.5	21	7.3	58	3.05	.	.	.	.	.	147	.	.	.	57	.	
64	Reedy Creek	109	89	93	Current	39.3	0.4	300	3	2.0	19	1.0	.	6.0	27	2.00	0.08	0	.	.	.	.	135	.	.	67	.	
66	ST CLOUD CANAL	30	89	93	Current	2.0	1.5	60	2	7.0	79	0.8	.	6.8	22	0.77	0.02	3	.	.	.	.	121	.	.	16	.	
67	Reedy Canal	6	87	88	Historical	4.2	0.9	263	4	7.2	72	0.9	.	6.8	29	1.25	0.11	1	.	.	.	.	145	.	.	29	.	
69	REEDY CREEK	55	89	93	Current	62.0	0.5	270	.	4.6	50	.	31	6.3	19	1.78	0.16	.	.	.	.	123	.	.	.	76	.	
71	BONNET CREEK	24	89	93	Current	54.0	0.6	65	.	1.8	19	.	13	6.2	29	1.54	0.15	.	.	.	.	138	.	.	.	77	.	
73	Shingle Creek	178	89	93	Current	14.9	0.8	129	6	5.4	59	3.6	.	6.7	45	0.83	0.14	3	333	.	.	175	.	.	.	56	.	
74	Reedy Creek	160	70	81	Historical	2.2	0.7	350	15	4.9	54	3.7	256	5.0	5	1.88	0.07	.	1210	0	.	135	0	.	.	54	.	
76	CYPRESS CREEK	14	89	92	Current	0.5	.	320	7	2.8	30	2.4	4	3.6	0	2.87	0.02	0	180	.	.	152	.	.	.	51	.	
80	BOGGY CREEK	203	89	93	Current	7.9	1.0	92	3	4.6	47	2.9	.	6.3	26	0.73	0.07	3	275	.	.	139	.	.	.	53	.	
83	REEDY CREEK	5	89	89	Current	1.7	.	120	.	3.5	41	.	33	6.4	.	1.14	0.09	.	.	.	.	172	.	.	.	58	.	

LEGEND:
ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L
ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI
BEG YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX
BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L
COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
COLOR-COLOR PCI
COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
DOSAT-DO % SATURATION
END YR-ENDING YEAR
FECL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
FLOW-FLOW CFS
MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES
NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN ME/L
PH-PH STANDARD UNITS
PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS ME/L
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
TCC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L
TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L
TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX

SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA

[illegible]

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03090101 KISSIMMEE RIVER

SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA																
WATERSHED ID	NAME	RANK	DATA RECORD	TN	STREAM TP	LAKE TP	PH	ALK	TURB & TSS	COND	OXYGEN DEMAND	DO	COLIFORM BACTI	BIOL DIV	CHLA	SECCHI DISC
85	Lake Conway	GOOD	Current	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
86	LAKE JESSAMINE	GOOD	Current	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
87	LAKE MARSHA	GOOD	Current	0	-	0	0	x	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
88	LAKE GATLIN	GOOD	Current	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
89	LAKE ANDERSON	GOOD	Current	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	x	0	0	-	0	0
90	LAKE CRANE	GOOD	Current	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
91	CLEAR LAKE	FAIR	Current	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	x	0	0	-	0	x
92	LAKE BASS	GOOD	Current	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	x	0	0	-	0	0
93	LAKE OLIVE	GOOD	Current	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
94	LAKE UNDERHILL	GOOD	Current	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	x	0	0	-	0	0
95	LAKE MANN	GOOD	Current	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
96	LAKE LORNA DOONE	GOOD	Current	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
* WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM																
2	Kissimmee River	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	-	0	x	-	0	-	-	-	-
4	Kissimmee River	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	x	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
6	JOSEPHINE CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
8	CHANDLER SLOUGH	UNKN	Current	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	0
9	Istokopos Canal	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
11	Kissimmee River	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
12	S-65D	UNKN	Current	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
13	Oak Creek	POOR	Current	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	x	0	-	0	x
15	ARBUCKLE BRANCH	GOOD	Historical	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
18	CARTER CREEK	GOOD	Historical	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
20	Kissimmee River	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
21	ARBUCKLE CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
22	ARBUCKLE C. AS MORGAN	POOR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	x	-	-	0	0
24	PINE ISLAND SLOUGH	GOOD	Historical	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0
26	Livingston Creek	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	x
27	REEDY CREEK	GOOD	Historical	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	-
28	Eightmile Slough	UNKN	Current	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	x	-	-	-	-
30	BLUE JORDAN SWAMP	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-
32	Kissimmee River	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-
33	Blanket Bay Slough	UNKN	Current	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-
37	TIGER CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	x	-	-	0	-
40	JACKSON CANAL	GOOD	Historical	0	0	-	0	x	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0
41	WROHAKAPKA CREEK	GOOD	Historical	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0
44	Tiger Creek	GOOD	Historical	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	-
47	CATFISH CREEK	GOOD	Historical	0	0	-	0	0	x	-	0	0	0	-	0	x
49	Kissimmee River	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0
52	DEND RIVER	UNKN	Current	x	0	-	0	0	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x
LEGEND:																
COND-CONDUCTIVITY																
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN																
CURRENT-1989 TO 1993																
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX																
BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY																
DIAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY																
DIAT-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY																
PH-PH																
OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC																
HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988																
FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA																
TP-PHOSPHORUS																
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA																
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS																
TURB-TURBIDITY																
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS																
WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING																
WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE																

LEGEND:
 ALK-ALKALINITY
 BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX
 BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
 CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL
 COND-CONDUCTIVITY
 DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN
 CURRENT-1989 TO 1993
 DIAT-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
 DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
 FECA-FCAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
 HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988
 OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC
 PH-PH
 TN-NITROGEN
 TP-PHOSPHORUS
 TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
 TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS
 TURB-TURBIDITY
 SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
 WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING
 WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS
 BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT
MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 01090101 KISSIMMEE RIVER

WATERSHED ID	NAME	RANK DATA RECORD		TN	STREAM TP	LAKE TP	PH	ALK	TURB & TSS	COND	OXYGEN DEMAND	DO	COLIFORM BACTI	BIOL DIV	CHLA	SECCHI DISC
		WQI OR TSI	CURRENT OR HISTORICAL													
53	CANOE CREEK	UNKN	Current	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Reedy Creek	UNKN	Current	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	South Port Canal	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	LAKE MARION CREEK	FAIR	Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	HORSE CREEK	FAIR	Historical	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	Reedy Creek	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	ST CLOUD CANAL	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	Reedy Canal	GOOD	Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	REEDY CREEK	UNKN	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	BONNET CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	Skindie Creek	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	REEDY CREEK	FAIR	Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	CYPRESS CREEK	FAIR	Current	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	BOGGY CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	REEDY CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA

WQI	TSI	COND	OXYGEN DEMAND	DO	COLIFORM BACTI	BIOL DIV	CHLA	SECCHI DISC
WQI > 100	TSI > 100	COND > 1275	BOD > 3.3	DO > 4	FCAL > 3700	DIAT < 1.95	CHLA > 40	SD < 7
WQI < 100	TSI < 100	COND < 1275	BOD < 3.3	DO < 4	FCAL < 3700	DIAT > 1.95	CHLA < 40	SD > 7
WQI > 100	TSI > 100	COND > 1275	BOD > 3.3	DO > 4	FCAL > 3700	DIAT < 1.95	CHLA > 40	SD < 7
WQI < 100	TSI < 100	COND < 1275	BOD < 3.3	DO < 4	FCAL < 3700	DIAT > 1.95	CHLA < 40	SD > 7

LEGEND:
ALK-ALKALINITY
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX
BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL
COND-CONDUCTIVITY
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN
CURRENT-1989 TO 1993
DIAT-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988
OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC
PH-PH
TN-NITROGEN
TP-PHOSPHORUS
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS
TURB-TURBIDITY
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING
WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS
BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT
TRENDS-SOURCES-CLEANUP

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03090101 KISSIMMEE RIVER

WATERSHED ID	NAME	QUALITY RANK	OVER-ALL TRENDS	1984 - 1993 TRENDS												DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS
				W	T	T	C	S	P	A	T	B	T	D	T	
				ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	
				MEETS	OR	MEETS	OR	MEETS	OR	MEETS	OR	MEETS	OR	MEETS	OR	
				US ?	US ?	US ?	US ?	US ?	US ?	US ?	US ?	US ?	US ?	US ?	US ?	

* WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE

1	LAKE SPRING	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	LAKE PLACID	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	LAKE JUNE IN WINTER	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	LAKE ISTOKPAGA	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	LAKE JOSAPHINE	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	LAKE JACKSON	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	LAKE SEBRING	NO	UNKN	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	LAKE DAMON	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
25	LAKE ARBUCKLE	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	LAKE CLINCH	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
31	Reedy Lake	PARTIAL	FAIR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	CROOKED LAKE OUTLET	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	LAKE Wechyahepa	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
36	LAKE KISSIMMEE SOUTH	YES	GOOD	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
38	Tiger Lake	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	LAKE MARIAN	NO	POOR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
42	LAKE KISSIMMEE MID	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	LAKE WALES	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	LAKE KISSIMMEE NORTH	PARTIAL	FAIR	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	LAKE Rosalie	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
48	LAKE PIERCE	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	LAKE Hatchineha	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	LAKE CYPRESS	PARTIAL	FAIR	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
54	LAKE MARION OUTLET	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
57	LAKE Russell	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	BONNET LAKE OUTLET	PARTIAL	FAIR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
60	LAKE GENTRY	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
61	LAKE TOHOPEKALIGA SO.	NO	POOR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
63	LAKE TOHOPEKALIGA N.	PARTIAL	FAIR	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
65	ALLIGATOR LAKE	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
68	LAKE CENTER	NO	UNKN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	EAST LAKE TOHOPEKALIGA	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	LAKE HART	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	LAKE MARY JANE	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	LAKE WHIP-POOR-WILL	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
78	RED LAKE	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
79	LAKE NONA	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
81	LAKE HICKORYNUT	YES	GOOD	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
82	LAKE SHEEN	PARTIAL	FAIR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TCOL-TOTAL COLIFORM	TURB-TURBIDITY
ALK-ALKALINITY	FCOL-FECAL COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERATURE	TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND	FLOW-FLOW	TN-NITROGEN	WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS
CHL-CHLOROPHYLL	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TP-PHOSPHORUS	
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	PR-PH	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	
	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS		

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT
TRENDS-SOURCES-CLEANUP

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03090101 KISSIMMEE RIVER

'X'--DEGRADING TREND
'O'--STABLE TREND
'+'--IMPROVING TREND
'.'--MISSING DATA

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY

DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS

WATERSHED
ID NAME

84 BIG SAND LAKE
85 Lake Conway
86 LAKE JESSAMINE
87 LAKE MARSHA
88 LAKE GATLIN
89 LAKE ANDERSON
90 LAKE CRANE
91 CLEAR LAKE
92 LAKE BASS
93 LAKE OLIVE
94 LAKE UNDERHILL
95 LAKE HANN
96 LAKE LORNA DOONE

* WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM

2 Kissimmee River
4 Kissimmee River
6 JOSEPHINE CREEK
8 CHANDLER SLOUGH
9 Isokopoya Canal
11 Kissimmee River
12 S-65D
13 Oak Creek
15 ARBUCKLE BRANCH
18 CARTER CREEK
20 Kissimmee River
21 ARBUCKLE CREEK
22 ARBUCKLE C. AB MORGAN
24 FINE ISLAND SLOUGH
26 Livingston Creek
27 REEDY CREEK
28 Eightmile Slough
30 BLUE JORDAN SWAMP
32 Kissimmee River
33 Blanket Bay Slough
37 TIGER CREEK
40 JACKSON CANAL
41 WEOTIAKAPA CREEK
44 Tiger Creek
47 CATFISH CREEK

LEGEND:

ALK-ALKALINITY
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND
CHL-CHLOROPHYLL
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN

DOSAT-DO SATURATION
FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM
FLOW-FLOW
MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE
PH-PH
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS

TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM
TEMP-TEMPERATURE
TN-NITROGEN
TOC-T. ORGANIC CARBON
TP-PHOSPHORUS
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS

TUBE-TURBIDITY
TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES
WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03090101 KISSIMEE RIVER

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

--- PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY

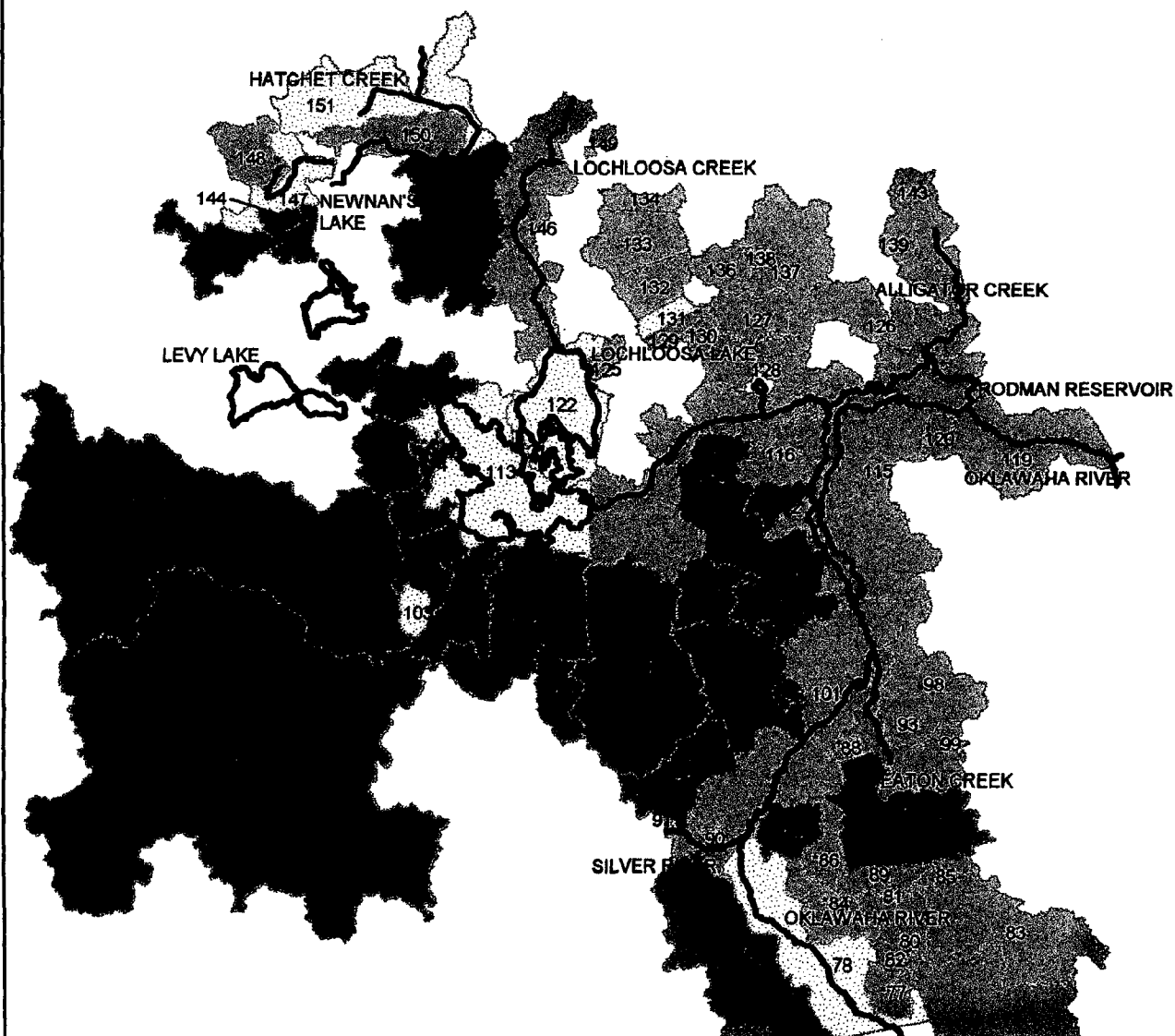
DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS

[illegible]

LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TOOL-TOTAL COLIFORM	TURB-TURBIDITY
ALK-ALKALINITY	FLOLI-FECAL COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERATURE	TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND	FLOW-FLOW	TN-NITROGEN	WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TOC-T. ORGANIC CARBON	
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	PH-PH	TP-PHOSPHORUS	
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS		

CATNAME=KISSIMEE RIVER HUC=03090101

39

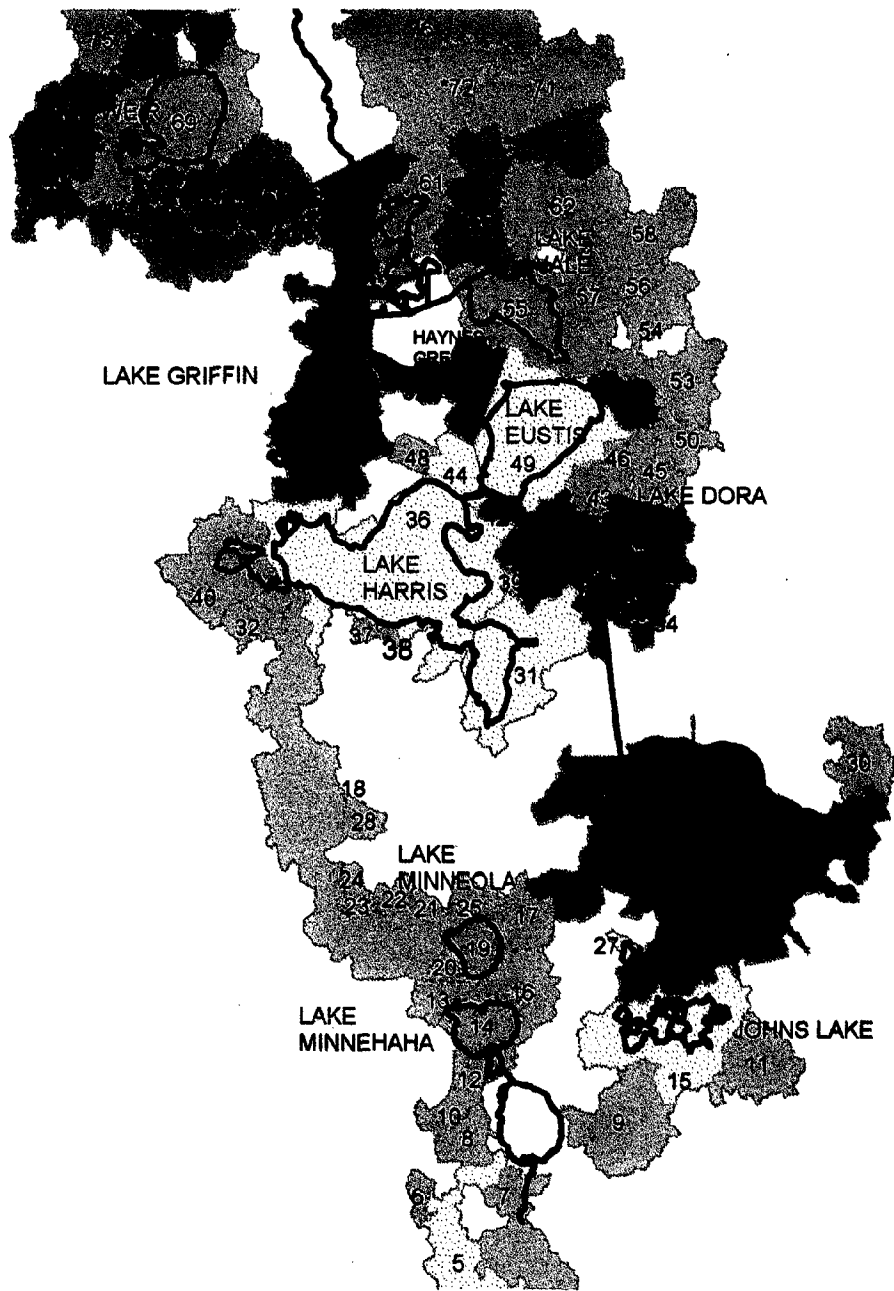


OKLAWAHA RIVER BASIN
03080102

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY
1984-1993 STORET DATA
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES
* INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY
 GOOD
 THREATENED
 FAIR
 POOR
 UNKNOWN



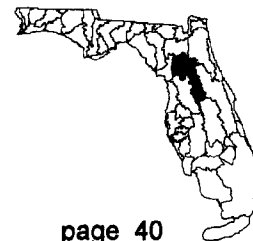


WATERSHEDS 1-4 LOCATED BELOW HERE

OKLAWAHA RIVER BASIN
03080102

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY
1984-1993 STORET DATA
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES
* INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY
GOOD
THREATENED
FAIR
POOR
UNKNOWN



OKLAWAHA RIVER BASIN

Basic Facts

Drainage Area: 2,769 square miles
Major Land Uses: agriculture, residential
Population Density: moderate (Gainesville, Leesburg, Ocala, northern Orlando area)
Major Pollution Sources: muck farms, citrus cooling water
Best Water Quality Areas: Silver Run, lower Oklawaha River, Palatlahaha River
Worst Water Quality Areas: Apopka Chain of Lakes, Dora Canal, Haines Creek
Water Quality Trends: stable quality at 27 sites, declining quality in Lake Apopka and Newnan Lake, improving quality in Lakes Eustis, Dora, Cherry, Lucy and Minneola and in Silver Run
OFW Waterbodies:
Oklawaha River (Special Water Segment)
Orange Lake
Lochloosa Lake
Silver River
Clermont Chain of Lakes
Lake Griffin State Recreation Area
SWIM Waterbodies:
Lake Apopka Basin
Upper Oklawaha River Basin
Reference Reports:
Oklawaha River BAS, DEP (Orlando), 1990
Florida Rivers Assessment, DEP/FREAC/NPS, 1989
Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988
Ecosystem Reports (by DEP Central District):
Oklawaha R @ Eureka (1992)
Silver Run (1992)
Orange Creek @ SR21 (1992)
Basin Water Quality Experts:
Rick Baird, Orange County, 407/244-7400
Guy Hadley, Jim Hulbert, Eric Pluchino, DEP (Orlando), 407/894-7555
Homer Royals, FGFWFC, 904/357-6631
Roland Fulton, Dr. Mike Coveney, SJRWMD, 904/329-4361

In the News

- * The SJRWMD has purchased land and has constructed a treatment wetland pilot project for restoration of Lake Apopka.
 - * Sunny Hill Farms was purchased by SJRWMD which borders the river for several miles below the dam. It is hoped that with these purchases the historic flood plain between Highway 42 and Sharpes Ferry may one day be restored. At this time, Oklawaha Farms (the only area farm still in operation) is being leased back for farming. Sunny Hill Farms is being flooded in hopes of restoring the types of vegetation found in the historic flood plain. Water draining from the farm into the Oklawaha has had very high nutrient values.
 - * A drawdown/enhancement project is proposed for Lake Griffin in 1995. The project, sponsored by the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission, will also dredge the Oklawaha to Highway 42.
 - * A compromise plan to turn the Cross Florida Barge Canal into a 40,000 acre "greenway corridor" for recreation and conservation appears to have been achieved this year
 - * A citizen group, Friends of Lake Apopka, has formed to work on speeding up the corrective/restoration techniques.
-

Ecological Characterization

The Oklawaha River flows northward for approximately 96 miles from its headwaters near Lake Apopka to the St. Johns River just south of Welaka, Florida. The upper reaches of the river consist primarily of a series of interconnecting lakes known as the Oklawaha Chain of Lakes, which is joined at Lake Harris by the Palatlahaha River, draining another chain of lakes. Natural flow patterns have been altered in some areas by the construction of manmade canals and water control structures. Agriculture is common throughout the area of the chain of lakes. Nearly all of the Palatlahaha drainage, and much of the upper Oklawaha, consisted of citrus groves until recent freezes; however, Apopka (particularly the northern half) is a concentrated row crop farming center. There are also several cities in the area historically established in association with the agriculture industry.

Downstream of Lake Griffin, the Oklawaha River becomes a recognizable channel. For about five miles, the river is channelized and diked off from more agricultural lands (see in the news for information on this area's farms). Then it begins to take its natural meandering path northward through woodlands. The crystal clear Silver River joins the blackwater Oklawaha near Ocala and approximately triples its flow to an average of 1,100 cfs. From here the river meanders through a vast hardwood swamp.

Numerous artesian wells from the Floridan Aquifer also contribute to the flow. Runoff provides little input to this system as the numerous lakes and swamps serve as recharge areas for the Floridan Aquifer. The lower Oklawaha, at the bend, was dammed as part of the Cross Florida Barge Canal project, which was stopped in the early 1970s. The major land use in the lower Oklawaha River basin is forest land, with the Ocala National Forest extending the length of the eastern drainage.

An undefined drainage area southeast of Gainesville is also assigned to this basin. It consists of a large expanse of wetland, Paynes Prairie, several lakes, and their associated streams. The southernmost and largest lake, Orange Lake, has a small creek connecting it to the Oklawaha River. Rangeland and silviculture dominate land use here.

The Oklawaha River below Lake Griffin is bordered by swampy areas on the west and the Ocala National Forest on the east, so it receives very little pollution. In addition, the inflow of high quality, Floridan Aquifer ground water from Silver Springs acts to dilute upstream pollution. The confluence of the clear blue waters of Silver River with the blackwater of the Oklawaha amidst a backdrop of the cypress floodplain is an impressive sight.

Anthropogenic Impacts

This basin has the distinction of having some of the most pristine and beautiful river and lake reaches in the state as well as some of the most polluted. Of the good water quality reaches, there are the Palatka Chain of Lakes, Silver Springs Run, Orange and Lochloosa Lakes and the Oklawaha River itself downstream of Silver Springs.

The majority of water quality problems are in the southern portion of this basin, with the exception of Hogtown Creek which runs through Gainesville in the northern-most portion of the basin. An industrial toxic waste site (from wood preserving) is located on the upper portion of Hogtown Creek and is being cleaned up with State and Superfund monies. Additionally, Hogtown Creek receives urban runoff from the City of Gainesville.

In the southern region of the basin, the worst pollution problem is found in Lake Apopka which historically received effluent from citrus processing plants, a WWTP and large quantities of agricultural runoff. The point sources have either been eliminated or considerably reduced. Two citrus plants - Citrus Central and Winter Garden Citrus discharge cooling water to the lake, and Anderson Peat, a peat mining operation, discharges water drained from their peat. The City of Winter Garden discharges to the lake via underdrains. Excessive BOD and nutrient loading still occurs from back-pumping and intensive, heavily fertilized row crop agriculture on the organically rich floodplain soils which surround the lake. Of the 19,000 acres once muck farmed around the lake, about 6,000 to 7,000 acres are now out of production. Recently, there has been a great deal of controversy between the owners of the muck farms and environmental groups intent on restoring the lake. To date the SJRWMD has converted nearly 900 acres of previously farmed land near the downstream end of the lake to treatment wetlands. Construction was completed in September, 1991. Later, the area proposed to be involved in wetland treatment will be 5,000 acres. This area should turn over the entire lake volume twice a year. Additionally, two of the major muck farms have signed a consent order requiring greatly reduced nutrient loading from their runoff.

Most of the other lakes downstream of Lake Apopka (Lakes Dora, Eustis, and Griffin) are also hypereutrophic from excessive nutrient loading from historical WWTP discharge, upstream sources and citrus and muck farming in their own drainage areas. Lake County has initiated a new policy which has eliminated WWTP discharge to these lakes. They are monitoring these lakes to determine the extent of water quality improvement. SJRWMD has acquired several muck farms along the Chain of Lakes and the Oklawaha River. The cessation of agricultural discharges and restoration of floodplain wetlands combined with the enforcement of adequate Best Management Practices for remaining agricultural operations are expected to improve these lakes' water quality.

Lake Weir has had a persistent problem with diseased fish populations. Black crappie disappeared from the lake in the early to mid 80s. A restocking effort by FGFWFC has had some success. Limited reproduction of the species was documented in 1990 and 1991. Periodic die-offs of largemouth bass during summer months have plagued the lake

for years. The probable cause is "no blood disease" characterized by low blood counts, pale gills, and listless behavior.

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080102 OKLAHAWA RIVER

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED
 CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE
 PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION

WATERSHED ID	NAME	WATERSHED DATA RECORD				WATER		DISSOLVED		OXYGEN		PH		TROPHIC		COLIFORM		BIOLOGICAL		INDEX								
		#OBS	YR	END	DATA	TURB	SD	DO	DOSAT	BOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	NITRO	PHOS	CHLA	TOTAL	FECAL	NAT	ANT	BECK	COND	COND	FLOW	FLOW	WQI	TSI
1	WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE																											
2	LAKE LOWERY OUTLET	3	89	89	Current	4.2	0.7	20	11	8.3	102	2.1	14	7.3	14	1.54	0.02	9										52
4	CRYSTAL LAKE	2	90	90	Current	2.3	1.8	13		7.0	88		4	5.5	5	0.44	0.01	2										29
6	KIRKLAND LAKE OUTLET	5	90	92	Current	1.4	2.5	6	1	7.8	94		4	6.0	2	0.40	0.01	2										26
7	BEAR LAKE OUTLET	24	89	92	Current	1.8	1.1			5.7	67	1.1		5.7		0.71	0.02	4										42
8	LAKE NELLIE OUTLET	2	90	90	Current	1.1	2.8	10		7.2	90		8	6.3	4	0.66	0.00	2										22
9	FLAT LAKE OUTLET	2	90	90	Current	1.0		13		8.2	103		15	6.1	7	1.30	0.00	3										15
10	LAKE GLOVA OUTLET	2	90	90	Current	2.0	1.5	48		7.0	86		15	6.3	7	0.90	0.01	4										32
11	BLACK LAKE OUTLET	2	70	70	Historical	7.4				13	78	74	1.0		7.0	30	2.30	0.53	3									53
12	CRESCENT LAKE OUTLET	6	80	80	Historical		2.5	15							6.5	4	0.43	0.01	3									32
13	LAKE MINNEHAHA	65	89	92	Current	2.1	2.1			7.2	84	0.5		6.0		0.62	0.02	4										36
14	LAKE LOUISA	65	89	92	Current	3.1	1.0			7.4	87	0.7		5.8		1.01	0.02	4										46
15	JOHNS LAKE OUTLET	112	71	80	Historical	11.5	0.7	20		10.0	70			6.5	5	1.22	0.06	8										62
16	JACKS LAKE	2	90	90	Current	1.8	1.5	15	2	7.3	90		7	7.2	41	0.51	0.01	2										30
17	GRASSY LAKE	5	90	92	Current	2.5	1.4	6		7.5	92		5	6.8	10	0.63	0.01	2										32
19	LAKE MINNEOLA	90	89	93	Current	1.1	2.7	13	1	6.9	82	0.5																23
20	LAKE HIWATHA	32	89	92	Current	2.6	1.7			6.9	78	1.3		6.4		0.76	0.04	8										47
21	LAKE WILSON	32	89	91	Current	1.5	2.2			6.3	77	0.5		6.4		0.66	0.01	4										34
22	LAKE CHERRY	55	89	91	Current	1.1	2.2			7.0	80	0.5		7.0		0.62	0.01	2										29
23	LAKE LUCY	21	89	90	Current	1.3	2.7			7.1	88	0.5		7.0		0.63	0.01	1										23
24	LAKE ENMA	21	89	90	Current	1.1	3.1			7.2	85	0.5		6.8		0.60	0.01	2										37
25	APSHAWA LAKE OUTLET	75	70	71	Historical	7.5		10		7.8	95			6.6	7	0.84	0.02											86
26	LAKE APOKA	387	89	91	Current	32.0	0.2	25	78	8.2	101	7.3		26	9.2	113	4.46	0.17	78									29
28	CHURCH LAKE	5	90	92	Current	1.7	2.3	6	1	7.7	94		4	5.5	2	0.37	0.01	2										60
30	LAKE FRANCIS	92	70	70	Historical	2.5		30		6.5	80			0.6	5	0.69	0.01											29
31	LITTLE LAKE HARRIS	66	89	92	Current	11.5	0.6	20	13	8.7	100	2.9		8.5	97	2.02	0.03	31										61
34	LAKE CARLTON OUTLET	6	89	89	Current	15.1	0.3	60	33	6.6	73	8.4		8.5	114	3.90	0.11	173										85
35	LAKE BENCLAIR OUTLET	93	89	92	Current	13.9	0.3	60	35	8.5	104	11.6		27	9.0	128	4.34	0.19	162									400
36	LAKE HARRIS	112	89	93	Current	11.5	0.5	15	18	8.8	100	3.0		15	8.4	104	1.92	0.04	39									299
39	IDARE LAKE	5	90	92	Current	2.0	1.8	6	1	8.0	92		3	6.1	3	0.60	0.01	2										33
41	LAKE DORA	87	89	93	Current	14.8	0.3	45	30	9.8	109	8.4		26	8.6	124	3.91	0.08	134									81
43	LAKE SANDERS OUTLET	2	90	90	Current	0.7	2.9	8		7.7	94		5	6.2	13	0.55	0.02	2										30
45	LAKE GERTRUDE	2	90	90	Current	0.7	4.5	5		8.1	98		5	7.2	32	0.47	0.01	2										22
46	WEST CROOKED LAKE	80	72	76	Historical	4.0		5		8.7	106	0.9		7.4	29	0.72	0.01											26
47	LAKE GRIFFIN	276	89	93	Current	23.1	0.4	28	24	9.5	104	5.2		23	8.5	113	2.84	0.08	71									76
48	SILVER LAKE OUTLET	2	90	90	Current	2.2		8		7.5	93		23	7.9	115	2.00	0.02	4										34
49	LAKE EUSTIS	82	89	93	Current	9.7	0.6	18	14	8.5	97	3.3		19	8.3	119	2.40	0.04	35									66
50	LAKE JOANNA OUTLET	2	90	90	Current	0.9		5		8.1	98		4	6.0	3	0.48	0.01	3										30
51	TROUT LAKE OUTLET	2	90	90	Current	11.0	0.4	88		8.8	107		30	8.4	66	2.41	0.14	108										81
53	ELDORADO LAKE	2	90	90	Current	1.3		8		7.5	91		7	7.8	45	0.78	0.00	2										12
54	BLANCHETTER LAKE	2	90	90	Current	1.8	2.5	8		7.3	88		7	6.9	26	0.98	0.01	5										29

LEGEND:
 ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L
 ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI
 BEG-YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR
 BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX
 BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
 CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L
 COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
 COLOR-COLOR PCU
 COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHO/S
 DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
 DOSAT-DO & SATURATION
 END-YR-ENDING YEAR
 FECL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
 FLOW-FLOW CFS
 HAX-HAX-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES
 MAX-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES
 NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
 NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L
 PH-PH STANDARD UNITS
 PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L
 RSG-RSG-SECCHI DISC METERS
 SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
 TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L
 TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
 WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX

MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED
CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE
PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION

BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L	MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TUBE-TURBIDITY MG/L
CHA-CALCIUM ALKALINITY ME/L	DOSAT-DO % SATURATION	NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	TOT-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L	WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX
COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	END YR-ENDING YEAR	NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L	TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML	
COLOR-COLOR PCU	FECF-FECL-COLOR FCU	PH-PH STANDARD UNITS	TST-TROPIC STATE INDEX	
COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOES	FLOW-FLOW CFS	TSS-TOTAL PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L	

LEGEND:

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080102 OKLAHAWA RIVER

WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED
 CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE
 PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION

WATERSHED ID	NAME	WATERSHED DATA RECORD				WATER				DISSOLVED				OXYGEN				PH				TROPHIC				COLIFORM				BIOLOGICAL				WATER	
		MAX	BEG	END	DATA	TURB	SD	COLOR	TSS	DO	DOSAT	BOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	NITRO	PHOS	CHLA	TOTAL	FECAL	NAT	ART	BECK	COND	FLOW	COND	FLOW	WQI	TSI					
149	Lake Elizabeth Outlet	2	70	70	Historical	2.5	0.6	261	.	7.2	.	.	.	.	6.0	3	1.02	0.04	5	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	56						
* WATER BODY TYPE: SPRING																																			
27	Good Neck Spring	24	89	90	Current	3.0	1.7	15	7	3.5	36	1.1	.	4	8.5	70	5.10	0.05	8	.	.	.	.	.	241	.	.	.	48						
32	Bugs Spring Run	3	91	91	Current	2.0	0.7	5	14	4.1	47	.	.	1	7.7	123	0.73	0.11	9	.	.	.	.	.	293	.	.	.	40						
37	Blue Springs	2	91	91	Current	0.1	.	8	1	2.1	24	.	.	2	7.6	103	3.83	0.03	2	.	.	.	.	.	278	1	39	.	39						
38	Holiday Springs	3	91	91	Current	0.2	.	5	1	1.4	16	.	.	3	7.3	107	3.31	0.02	0	.	.	.	.	.	281	2	38	.	38						
91	Silver Springs	2	89	89	Current	.	.	3	.	4.0	45	.	.	0	7.2	.	1.03	0.04	.	.	.	.	.	.	463	.	.	.	38						
* WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM																																			
1	Sunnyhill Farm Marsh	96	89	93	Current	12.1	0.4	60	19	6.9	77	3.7	.	36	7.5	110	2.73	0.07	45	.	417	.	.	.	337	.	.	.	66						
3	Big Creek Reach	18	89	92	Current	1.0	0.6	.	.	4.5	47	1.4	.	.	5.7	.	1.30	0.03	2	.	.	.	.	.	104	.	.	.	39						
5	Little Creek	22	89	92	Current	0.8	0.7	.	.	2.5	28	1.4	.	.	4.7	.	1.63	0.04	2	.	.	.	.	.	130	.	.	.	46						
18	Palatka Lake River	149	89	92	Current	1.9	1.5	31	2	5.2	63	1.1	.	12	6.5	25	0.77	0.02	3	.	.	.	.	.	117	.	.	.	31						
29	Apoka Marsh	9	93	93	Current	46.0	1.0	.	.	5.2	64	.	.	.	7.7	132	5.32	0.22	92	.	.	.	.	.	370	.	.	.	77						
33	Lake Apoka Outlet	182	89	92	Current	11.6	0.4	60	62	6.4	71	4.9	.	25	8.0	116	3.90	0.21	44	.	.	.	.	.	429	46	.	.	69						
40	Helena Run	12	90	91	Current	7.4	.	17	13	.	.	.	.	7	.	123	1.62	0.13	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44						
42	Dora Canal	4	93	93	Current	12.2	0.3	40	35	6.7	84	.	.	28	8.3	113	4.01	.	84	.	174	.	.	.	410	.	.	.	70						
44	Dead River	7	90	93	Current	6.1	0.6	15	11	6.3	75	6.2	.	12	8.0	118	2.50	0.10	58	.	137	.	.	.	311	.	.	.	58						
52	Haines Creek Reach	158	89	92	Current	6.2	0.8	.	9	5.6	63	3.1	.	.	7.5	.	2.31	0.07	29	.	.	.	.	.	379	.	.	.	61						
78	OklaHawa Riv AB Daisy	68	89	93	Current	4.7	1.0	58	4	4.5	51	2.0	.	16	7.3	112	1.61	0.03	10	.	131	.	.	.	357	417	.	.	53						
90	Silver River	12	89	93	Current	0.7	3.5	3	2	6.0	69	0.3	.	.	7.6	152	0.97	0.03	1	.	.	.	.	.	430	.	.	.	22						
93	Eaton Creek	3	92	92	Current	1.2	0.3	200	1	3.6	42	.	.	25	6.2	51	1.13	0.03	1	.	10	.	.	.	250	.	.	.	42						
100	Daisy Creek	4	92	92	Current	5.5	0.2	200	4	2.3	26	.	.	32	6.2	55	1.16	0.13	2	.	42	.	.	.	150	.	.	.	60						
101	OklaHawa Riv AB LK OK	2.2	2.0	18	5	6.7	76	0.8	.	3	7.4	149	1.12	0.04	1	.	.	.	1	.	47	.	.	.	430	.	.	.	30						
103	Fairfield Sink	17	70	72	Historical	0.9	0.5	86	3	7.0	78	0.4	.	.	7	6.7	44	0.62	0.06	2	.	79	.	.	137	0	.	.	51						
109	Orange Creek	19	89	93	Current	1.3	1.9	34	3	6.8	77	0.8	.	6	7.4	128	0.63	0.02	3	.	67	.	.	.	153	.	.	.	23						
119	OklaHawa Riv AB StJR	31	89	93	Current	2.0	0.9	65	1	5.2	53	3.6	.	.	7.2	27	0.95	0.03	19	.	510	1300	.	.	447	.	.	.	25						
121	Cross Creek	5	89	89	Current	4.3	1.3	80	2	5.1	57	1.0	.	6	6.6	59	0.32	0.04	0	.	.	.	.	91	.	.	.	49							
126	Deep Creek Rodman Res	9	89	90	Current	1.0	0.5	135	1	7.9	86	1.3	.	.	7.2	60	1.29	0.07	1	.	.	.	.	151	.	.	.	30							
128	Little Orange Creek	3	92	93	Current	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	152	.	.	.	26						
135	Extension Ditch	12	73	74	Historical	1.1	0.2	375	4	4.9	56	1.0	.	26	3.7	1	0.80	0.13	7	.	72	.	.	80	.	.	.	67							
143	Sweetwater Creek	17	89	93	Current	1.1	0.2	375	4	4.9	56	1.0	.	26	3.7	1	0.80	0.13	7	.	72	.	.	80	.	.	.	67							
145	Sweetwater Branch	25	73	82	Historical	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	6.9	89	10.67	4.60	.	5	1	.	.	418	18	.	.	90							
146	Lochloosa Creek	3	92	92	Current	1.1	0.2	600	1	5.3	53	.	.	47	4.7	6	1.62	0.02	2	.	13	.	.	470	.	.	.	42							
147	Hogtown Creek	5	92	92	Current	3.0	0.2	40	3	9.0	93	.	.	8	7.3	100	0.66	0.47	0	.	455	.	.	270	.	.	.	36							
148	Possom Creek	25	80	81	Historical	.	.	.	5	9.8	86	25.0	25	.	7.3	.	.	0.08	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26						
150	Gumboot Swamp	21	80	81	Historical	.	.	.	3	8.0	75	.	29	.	7.5	.	.	0.40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33						
151	Hatchet Creek	4	93	93	Current	5.9	0.2	300	8	5.5	64	.	.	16	5.8	26	1.22	.	16	.	58	.	.	89	.	.	.	51							

LEGEND:
 BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
 CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L
 COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
 COLOR-COLOR PCU
 COND-CONDUCTIVITY UNHOS
 DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
 DOSAT-DO % SATURATION
 END YR-ENDING YEAR
 FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
 FLOW-FLOW CFS
 MAX ROBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES
 NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
 NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L
 PH-PH STANDARD UNITS
 PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L
 SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
 TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L
 TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L
 TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX
 TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
 WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT
MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080102 OKLAHOMA RIVER

WATERSHED ID		NAME		RANK DATA RECORD		SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA															SECCHI DISC																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
						TN	STREAM TP	LAKE TP	PH	ALK	TURB & TSS	COND	OXYGEN DEMAND	DO	COLIFORM BACTI	BIOL DIV	CHLA																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		WQI	CURRENT OR HISTORICAL	TN>2.0	TP>.46	TP>.12	PH>8.8 PH<5.2	ALK<20	TURB>16.5 TSS>18	COND>1275	BOD>3.3 COD>102 TOC>27.5	DO<4	TOT>3700 FECAL>470	DIATK<1.95 DINAT<1.5 BECK<5.5	CHLA>10	SD<.7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
* WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
2	LAKE LOWERY OUTLET	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	x	0		0					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0</

LEGEND:
ALK-ALKALINITY
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX
BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL
COND-CONDUCTIVITY
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN
CURRENT-1989 TO 1993
DIAT-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988
OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC
PH-PH
TN-NITROGEN
TP-PHOSPHORUS
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS
TURB-TURBIDITY
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING
WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS
BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT
MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERBODY SCREENED

WATERBODY ID NAME	RANK DATA RECORD OR TSI HISTORICAL	SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA											
		TN	STREAM TP	LAKE TP	PH	ALK	TURB TSS	COND	OXYGEN DEMAND	DO	COLIFORM BACTI	BIOL DIV	CHLA
		TH>2.0	TP>.46	TP>.12	PH>8.8 PH<5.2	ALK<20	TURB>16.5 TSS>18	COND>1275	BOD>3.3 COD>102	DO<4	TP>3700 FECAL>470	DIAT<1.95 DINAT<1.5 BECK<5.5	CHLA>40
55 LAKE YALE CANAL	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56 LAKE UNATILLA OUTLET	GOOD Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57 LAKE TUTTOLA	GOOD Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58 ISLAND LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61 BIG BASS LAKE	GOOD Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62 ELLA LAKE DRAIN	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69 LAKE WEIR	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71 DOS POND	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 SMITH LAKE	GOOD Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76 DINNERS POND	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80 LAKE BRYANT	GOOD Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81 NORTH LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82 UNNAMED LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83 HALFPOON LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85 MILL DAM LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88 JOES LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89 CLEAR LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98 MUD LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99 FORD LAKE	GOOD Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113 ORANGE LAKE REACH	FAIR Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115 Lake Oklawaha	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116 ISLAND LAKE DRAIN	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120 PENNER PONDS	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
122 LOCHLOOSA LAKE	FAIR Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124 WALBERG LAKE OUTLET	POOR Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125 LAKE JEFFORDS OUTLET	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127 HIGGINBOTHAM LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129 STAR LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130 REDWATER LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
131 HOLDEN POND	FAIR Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132 LITTLE ORANGE LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133 SOUTH BULL LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
134 WINNOT LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136 COWPEN LAKE OUTLET	GOOD Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137 GALILEE LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138 MORRIS LAKE	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
139 LAKE IDA	GOOD Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140 KANAPAH LAKE	POOR Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
141 BEVENS ARM	POOR Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
142 NEWBNS LAKE	POOR Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144 LAKE ALICE	POOR Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LEGEND:
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HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988
OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC
PH-PH
TN-NITROGEN
TP-PROPHOSPHUS
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS
TURB-TURBIDITY
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING
WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS
BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT
MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03060102 OKLAHOMA RIVER

X-EXCEEDS SCREENING CRITERIA *0*-WITHIN SCREENING CRITERIA *.-*MISSING DATA				SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA														
WATERSHED ID	NAME	RANK DATA RECORD		TN	STREAM TP	LAKE TP	PH	ALK	TURB & TSS	COND	OXYGEN DEMAND	DO	COLIFORM BACTI	BIOL DIV	CHLA	SSCCHI DISC		
		WQI	CURRENT OR															
																	TSI	HISTORICAL
149	LAKE ELIZABETH OUTLET	GOOD	Historical	0	-	0	0	x	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	x		
* WATER BODY TYPE: SPRING																		
27	GOURD NECK SPRING	FAIR	Current	x	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	x	-	-	0	0		
32	BUGG SPRING RUN	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0		
37	BLUE SPRINGS	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	-		
38	HOLIDAY SPRINGS	GOOD	Current	x	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	x	-	-	0	-		
91	SILVER SPRINGS	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-		
* WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM																		
1	SUNNYHILL FARM MARSH	POOR	Current	x	0	-	0	0	x	-	x	0	0	-	x	x		
3	BIG CREEK REACH	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	x		
5	LITTLE CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	x	0	0	-	0	x	-	-	0	x		
18	PALATKAHAWA RIVER	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0		
29	APOPKA MARSH	POOR	Current	x	0	-	0	0	x	-	0	0	-	-	x	0		
33	LAKE APOPKA OUTLET	POOR	Current	x	0	-	0	0	x	-	x	0	-	-	x	x		
40	HELENA RUN	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	-		
42	DORA CANAL	POOR	Current	x	0	-	0	0	x	-	x	0	0	-	x	x		
44	Dead River	FAIR	Current	x	0	-	0	0	0	-	x	0	0	-	x	x		
52	HAYNES CREEK REACH	POOR	Current	x	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0		
78	OKLAHAWA RIV AB DAISY	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0		
90	SILVER RIVER	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0		
93	BATON CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	x	-	-	0	x		
100	DAISY CREEK	POOR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0		
101	OKLAHAWA RIV AB LK OK	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0		
103	FAIRFIELD SINK	FAIR	Historical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
109	ORANGE CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	-		
119	OKLAHAWA RIV AB STJR	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0		
121	CROSS CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	x	0	-	-	0	0		
126	DEEP CREEK ROLMAN RES	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0		
128	LITTLE ORANGE CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0		
135	EXTENSION DITCH	UNKNOWN	Historical	0	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
143	SWEETWATER CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	x	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	x		
145	SWEETWATER BRANCH	UNKNOWN	Historical	x	x	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	-		
146	LOCHLOOSA CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	x	0	0	-	x	0	-	-	0	x		
147	HOGTOWN CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	x	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-		
148	POSSUM CREEK	GOOD	Historical	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	x	0	-	-	-	-		
150	GUMROOT SWAMP	GOOD	Historical	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-		
151	HATCHET CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	x		

WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING
WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS
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TP-PHOSPHORUS
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS
TURB-TURBIDITY
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS

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HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1989
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PH-PH
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CURRENT-1989 TO 1993
DIAT-DIV-BIOLOGICAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
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ALK-ALKALINITY
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX
BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080102 OKLAWAHA RIVER

--- PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY

DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS

ALK-ALKALINITY
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT
TRENDS - SOURCES-CLEANUP

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080102 OKLAHAWA RIVER

WATERSHED		1984 - 1993 TRENDS																												<--- PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY												DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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LEGEND:
 AIX-ALKALINITY
 BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND
 CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL
 DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN
 DORAT-DO SATURATION
 FLOW-FLOW
 MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE
 PH-PH
 SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
 TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM
 TEMP-TEMPERATURE
 TN-NITROGEN
 TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON
 TP-PHOSPHORUS
 TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS
 TURB-TURBIDITY
 TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES
 WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT
TRENDS-SOURCES-CLEANUP

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080102 OKLAHAWA RIVER

'X' = DEGRADING TREND
'O' = STABLE TREND
'I' = IMPROVING TREND
'.' = MISSING DATA

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY

QUALITY RANK OVER-IQ OF S I N P H D I U S I O O C C I E L
ALL I I I L K I R S D C I S O O I M O
MOI TREND A B T I I I
MEETS OR
USE ?

DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS

142 NEWANS LAKE
144 LAKE ALICE
149 LAKE ELIZABETH OUTLET

* WATER BODY TYPE: SPRING
27 GOLD NECK SPRING
32 BIG SPRING RUN
37 BLUE SPRINGS
38 HOLLAND SPRINGS
91 SILVER SPRINGS

* WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM
1 SENECA FARM MARSH
3 BIG CREEK REACH
5 LITTLE CREEK
18 PALATKAHAWA RIVER
29 APOKA MARSH
33 LAKE APOKA OUTLET
40 HELENA RUN
42 DORA CANAL
44 Dead River
52 HAYNES CREEK REACH
78 OKLAHAWA RIV AB DALISY
90 SILVER RIVER
93 EASON CREEK
100 DALISY CREEK
101 OKLAHAWA RIV AB LK OK
103 FAIRFIELD SINK
109 ORANGE CREEK
119 OKLAHAWA RIV AB STJR
121 CROSS CREEK
126 DEEP CREEK RODMAN RES
128 LITTLE ORANGE CREEK
135 EXTENSION DITCH
143 SWEETWATER CREEK
145 SWEETWATER BRANCH
146 LOCLOOSA CREEK
147 HOGTOWN CREEK
148 POSTUM CREEK
150 GYMNOT SWAMP

LEGEND:
ALK-ALKALINITY
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND
CHL-A-CHLOROPHYLL
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN
DOSAT-DO SATURATION
FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM
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MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE
PH-PH
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM
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TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON
TP-PHOSPHORUS
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS
TURB-TURBIDITY
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** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080102 OKLAHAWA RIVER

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY

DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS

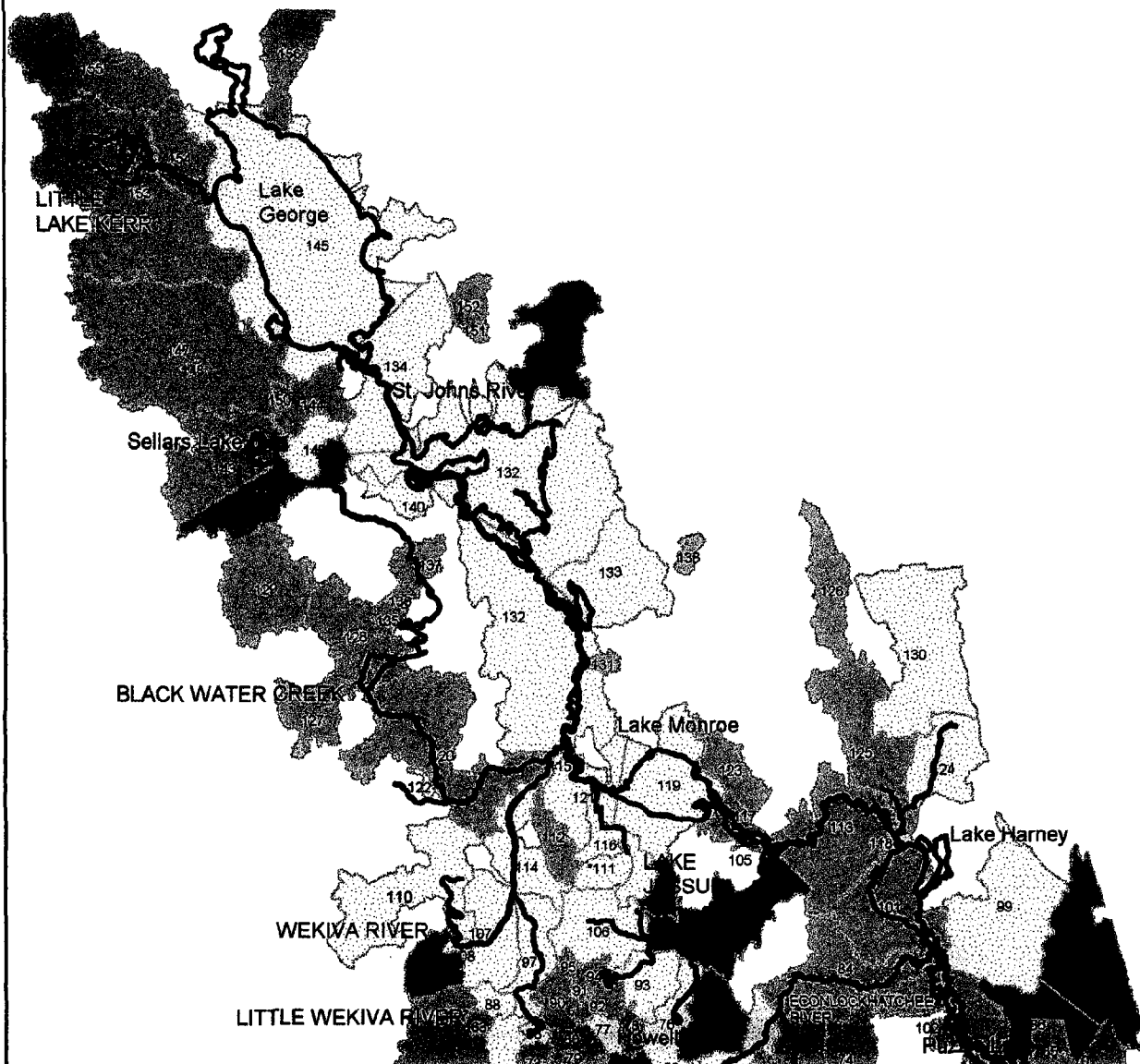
PARTIAL FAIR

LEGEND:	DO/SAT-DO SATURATION	TOC/L-TOTAL COLIFORM	TURB-TURBIDITY
ALK-ALKALINITY	FLOO-FLOO COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERATURE	TSI-TROPHIC STATE
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND	FLWA-FLWA	TN-NITROGEN	WAI-WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES
CHL-CHLOROPHYLL	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TOC-T. ORGANIC CARBON	WAI-WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	PH-PH	TP-PHOSPHORUS	
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	

CATNAME=OKLAHAMA RIVER HUC=03080102

56

CATNAME=OKLAWAHA RIVER HUC=03080102
(continued)57



MAP CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

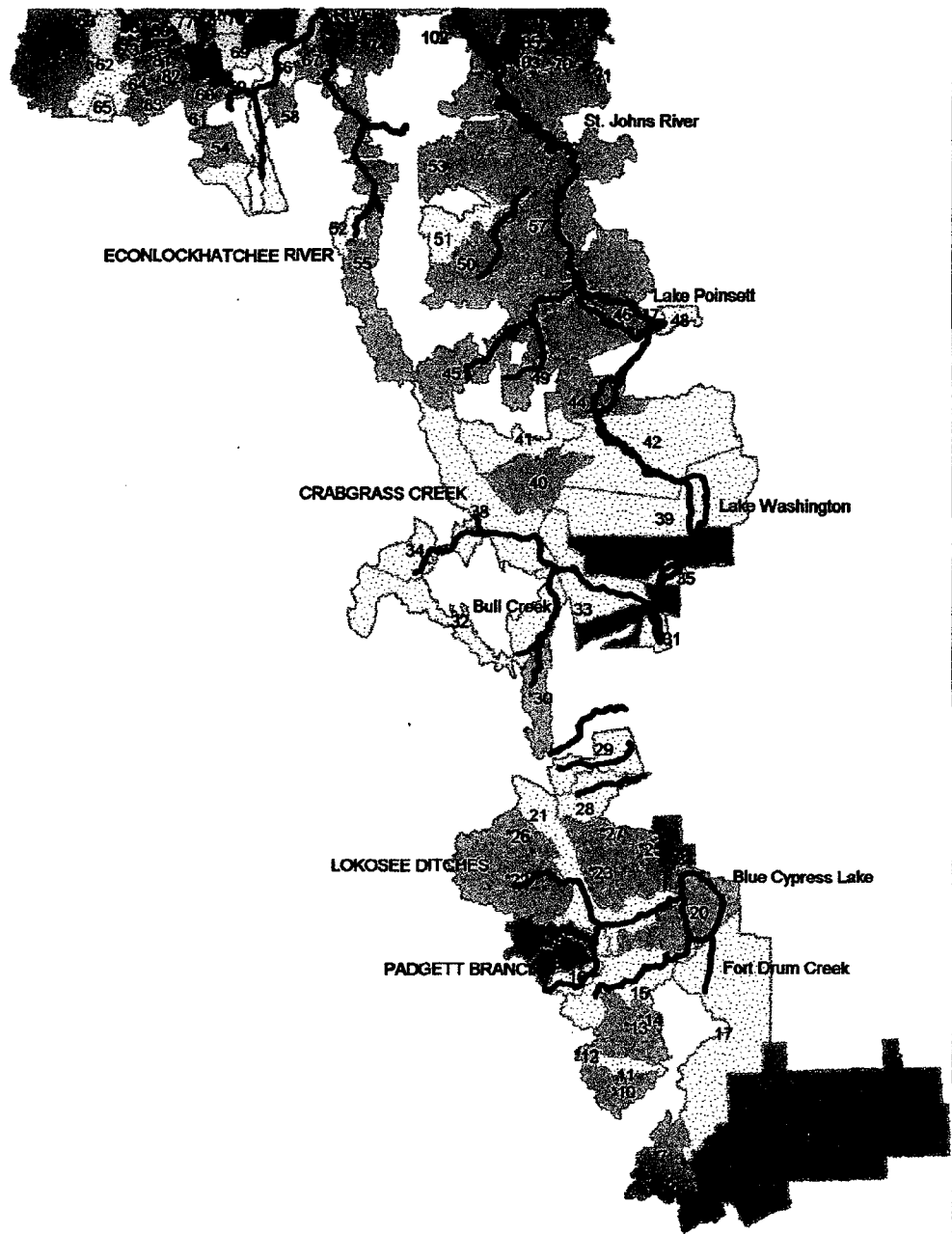
UPPER ST. JOHN'S RIVER BASIN
03080101

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY
1984-1993 STORET DATA
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES
* INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY

Dark Grey	GOOD
Medium Grey	THREATENED
Light Grey	FAIR
White	POOR
Black	UNKNOWN

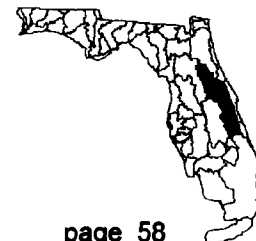




UPPER ST. JOHN'S RIVER BASIN
03080101

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY
1984-1993 STORET DATA
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES
* INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY
 **GOOD**
 **THREATENED**
 **FAIR**
 **POOR**
 **UNKNOWN**



UPPER ST. JOHNS RIVER BASIN

Basic Facts

Drainage Area: 4,017 square miles

Major Land Uses: agriculture, forestry, urban development

Population Density: low in upper St. Johns, high in Orlando area
(Sanford, DeLand, Christmas), increasing in the areas adjacent to I-95
in the West Melbourne area

Major Pollution Sources: urban runoff, WWTP, rangeland and agriculture
runoff

Best Water Quality Areas: numerous lakes and tributaries of St. Johns

Worst Water Quality Areas: Lake Jessup, Salt Lake

Water Quality Trends: stable quality at 38 sites, improvements in 12
watersheds some located in Orlando area (Lakes Harney and Monroe and
Econ River), degradation in the Wekiva River

OFW Waterbodies:

Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge

St. Johns River National Wildlife Refuge

Blue Springs State Park

Wekiva River System

Tosohatchee State Reserve

SWIM Waterbodies: Lake George Basin

Reference Reports:

Upper St. Johns River BAS, DEP (Orlando), 1988

Seminole County Water Quality Report, Seminole County, 1982

Florida Rivers Assessment, DEP/FREAC/NPS, 1989

Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988

Ecosummary Reports (presented by DEP Central District):

Econ R. @ SR-420 (1992)

Wekiva R. @ Wekiva Landing (1992)

St. Johns R. @ L. Washington (1992)

St. Johns R. @ Astor (1993)

Jim Cr. @ Fish Hole Rd. (1993)

Blackwater Cr. @ SR-44A (1993)

Juniper Cr. @ SR-19 (1994)

Basin Water Quality Experts:

David Heil, DEP (Tallahassee), 904/488-5471

Guy Hadley, Jim Hulbert, Eric Pluchino DEP (Orlando), 407/894-7555

Carol Fall, SJRWMD, (Orlando) 407/328-8321

Mary Ann Lee, SJRWMD (Palatka) 904/329-4500

In the News

- * The Econlockhatchee River System has been designated as an Outstanding Florida Water.
- * Health advisories recommending limited consumption of largemouth bass due to mercury content have been issued for Lake Sawgrass, Puzzle Lake, Lake Hellen Blazes, and St. Johns River at the Econlockhatchee River.
- * The Governing Board of the SJRWMD developed special permitting criteria to increase protection of the Econlockhatchee River System.
- * Road widening activities by DOT near Lake Howell coupled with heavy rains have moved extremely large quantities of dirt and construction debris into the lake. An extra retention pond and roadside sodding will be used to control runoff into the lake.
- * A task force has been funded to study water quality improvement strategies for Lake Jessup.
- * Revegetation of Lake Monroe is proceeding successfully.
- * City of Deland and Sanford are shifting portions of their WWTP discharge from the St. Johns to reuse. City of Deltona has gone completely to reuse.

Ecological Characterization

The upper St. Johns River basin is defined as the area between the St. Johns River headwaters and the confluence of the Oklawaha and St. Johns Rivers. The headwaters of the St. Johns River emerge from the St. Johns Marsh in St. Lucie and Indian River Counties at an altitude of only 27 feet above the river's mouth. The St. Johns basin is actually an ancient coastal lagoon system, confined by barrier islands when sea levels were higher. As sea level dropped, those barrier islands became the Atlantic coastal ridge, preventing the eastward flow of water, and causing the water to collect in the flat valley and slowly meander northward for approximately 300 miles, entering the Atlantic Ocean near Jacksonville. Mean flow for the upper St. Johns River is 1300 cfs at Lake Poinsett outlet (209 miles from the mouth) and 3200 cfs near DeLand (142 miles from the mouth). However, reverse flows from tidal effects extend far upstream and can even be noticed, in the dry season, as far as Lake Monroe, over 160 river miles from the sea.

The upper St. Johns River near the headwaters has been extensively modified by canals and dikes. It has been estimated that some 60% of the Upper St. Johns floodplain has been drained for use -- mostly as rangeland or citrus groves. Several major canals divert waters eastward to the Indian River Lagoon. However, a restoration project by the St.

Johns River Water Management District and the Army Corps of Engineers is now underway. The project will restore significant portions of the original St. Johns River marsh and decrease the amount of water diverted to the Indian River Lagoon. Downstream from Lake Harney the river takes on a different look. It becomes wider and deeper and is lined with hardwood swamps. There are a number of large shallow lakes associated with this middle portion of the river. Additionally, the river receives inflow from several springs or spring run tributaries. Portions of this segment are in Ocala National Forest or Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge.

From swampland origins, the river and associated lakes are basically blackwater type waterbodies. Land use is largely agriculture in the upper reaches of the upper St. Johns River basin with a greater percentage of forest land in the downstream reaches. There is considerable urban land use in the middle portion of the basin in the Orlando vicinity. Because of its extremely sluggish nature, the river often acts more like a lake and concentrates runoff pollutants.

Anthropogenic Impacts

Although the headwaters of the St. Johns River have been extensively altered into drainage channels, water quality in the upper reaches of the basin is borderline good to fair with localized areas of poor quality. DO values tend to be low because of the sluggish nature of the stream. Row crop, citrus and cattle operations contribute nutrients, agricultural chemicals and bacteria to portions of the river. An experimental restoration project on two canals north of Blue Cypress Lake indicated that reflooding marshes improves water quality.

Lake Washington is classified as a Class I water and provides drinking water for Melbourne, Florida. It maintains a good rating; however, a degrading trend in chlorophyll and phosphorus was detected. The Lake has recently experienced extensive growths of Hydrilla, unlike any in the past. Lake Poinsett, located downstream of Lake Washington, used to receive effluent from two small volume WWTPs which provided nutrient loading to the lake. These plants have now connected to a centralized facility. From Lake Poinsett to Puzzle Lake, the St. Johns River and its tributaries are very shallow, and DO concentrations are typically low due to the drainage from marshy floodplains. A DEP basin assessment describes this as a "recovery area" from upstream perturbations.

Downstream of Puzzle Lake, the St. Johns River and its lakes and tributaries have many water quality problems, mostly related to urban development around Orlando. The problems are chiefly a result of discharge from the numerous WWTPs and from urban runoff. Most of Orlando's runoff drains into its numerous urban lakes. After years of degrading trends, many of the lakes are benefiting from local programs to revegetate the banks, remove litter and, in some cases, provide alum treatment. Additionally, in recent years, many of the smaller, poorly-regulated WWTP facilities have been connected with one of the two major Orlando regional sewage treatment plants: Iron Bridge and Orange

County Easterly. The former plant discharges to the Little Econlockhatchee (Econ) and also to a wetland area that drains to the St. Johns River. About half of the Orange County Eastern discharge goes to the Econlockhatchee River via a wetland treatment area. The other half is used as cooling water for the local utility company. Both plants are considering expansions. The consolidation of several facilities into these two plants has resulted in significantly improved water treatment. Wetland filtration has also played a major role in improved water treatment.

The water quality in the affected reaches of the Econ system appears to be improving. Lake Harney has also shown modest improvements. Although the Little Econ is moderately impaired by these point and nonpoint pollution sources, the main stem of the Econlockhatchee River retains much of its natural character. However, it is under heavy developmental pressure and several regional concern groups are making efforts to protect and buy much of the river corridor. A task force dedicated to the Econ River was established by the Water Management District. The tributary system flowing into Lake Jessup has had WWTP impacts in the past (especially Lake Howell), however, at present the primary source of pollution is stormwater. The Lake Howell drainage basin has shown improvement in water quality due diversion of WWTP effluents from this system. Lake Howell also receives a lot of stormwater runoff. Lake Jessup is very eutrophic with an almost constant algal bloom and yearly fish kills. Although no wastewater is currently discharged into the system, recovery is likely to be slow because of very low flushing rates. Several agencies are collecting data on Lake Jessup to determine if restoration of the lake is possible, and what methods might be appropriate. Studies on the flow into and out of the river, groundwater inputs, and water-nutrient budgets are underway.

Another lake suffering from severe eutrophication is Lake Monroe which receives WWTP discharge from the Sanford and Deltona plants. The City of Sanford has proposed a reuse and land application process to remove the discharge from Lake Monroe. City of Sanford's reuse plan is under way. Most of their effluent is reused, but they are permitted to discharge to the lake. A revegetation program for this lake by DEP and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission was completed in 1989.

Downstream of Lake Monroe, the Wekiva River adds good quality water to the St. Johns. The Wekiva and Little Wekiva Rivers and Blackwater Creek have been designated as Outstanding Florida Waters to afford them greater protection from future degradation.

The Altamonte Springs advanced wastewater treatment plant, which began operation in the mid-seventies, greatly improved the dissolved oxygen concentrations in the Little Wekiva River which had a history of poor water quality due to domestic and industrial discharge. Altamonte Springs is reusing a portion of it's effluent as well as having improved it's treatment process. However, nutrients and bacteria concentrations remain high in this reach, and developmental pressure is great. A small watershed just north of the Wekiva River (Lake Norris/Blackwater Creek system) has excellent water quality and is an OFW. Portions of this basin are proposed for state purchase to ensure preservation.

The water quality in St. Johns River improves between Lakes Monroe and George. Only one WWTP discharges (DeLand) to this section of the river. The City of Deland is reusing a portion of it's effluent instead of piping it to the St. Johns. Lake George is wide and shallow (about 46,000 acres) and exhibits a moderate degree of eutrophication. The DEP basin assessment noted improving trends in Lake George.

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080101 ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993

MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED
CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE
PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION

WATERSHED ID NAME	WATERSHED DATA RECORD				WATER				PH				TROPHIC				COLIFORM				BIOLOGICAL				INDEX			
	MAX	BEG	END	DATA	TURB	SD	COLOR	TSS	DO	DOSAT	BOD	COD	OXYGEN	DEMAND	ALKALINITY	STATUS	CHLA	TOTAL	FECL	NAT	ART	BECK	COND	FLOW	COND	FLOW	WQI	TSI
* WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE																												
1 Lake Woodcreek	243	89	93	Current	2.6	0.7	121	9	7.1	81	2.5				20	7.7	66	1.36	0.07	20	80	5				918		63
20 BLUE CYPRESS LAKE	23	89	93	Current	3.0	0.9	103	7	7.5	91	1.1				21	7.2	47	1.34	0.08	4						340		53
31 Lake Helen B-lakes	28	89	93	Current	28.0	0.8	200	2	2.0	21	1.4									6						470		62
35 SAGERASS LAKE	9	81	84	Historical	0.9		201	2	4.5	49	1.7	128			31	6.8	94	1.59	0.07							490		63
39 Lake Washington	4	91	91	Current	1.2	0.0	238	2	6.0	75					24	7.2	71	2.07	0.04	2						452		61
44 Lake Winder	30	81	87	Historical	1.0	0.9	130	2	5.3	61	1.4	89			29	6.9	60	1.47	0.07	3						640		55
46 Lake Fountaine	25	89	91	Current	2.3	1.1	138	3	6.5	74	1.3				24	7.2	72	1.73	0.06	9						785	12	57
48 FLORENCE LAKE	2	90	90	Current	8.1	0.9	93	15	5.2	63					22	7.2	107	1.67	0.11	9						2470		60
54 LAKE FREDERICK	21	89	91	Current	0.8	3.4	14	3	8.3	93	2.0				6.9	27	0.55	0.02	4	70						219		31
58 LAKE DOWNEY	13	89	91	Current	1.4	2.8	23	5	7.5	90	1.9	1			6.2	6	0.59	0.02	5	73						128		33
60 LAKE BALDWIN	10	89	91	Current	2.1	1.6	23	6	8.5	95	3.7				7.5	62	0.73	0.03	14	159						210		49
61 LAKE BARTON	6	90	91	Current	1.4	2.2	18	4	7.9	94	2.6				7.5	34	0.47	0.02	8	60						146		40
63 BEAR LAKE	47	85	85	Historical	1.1	2.4				94		16			6.4	5	0.44	0.03								134		37
64 LAKE FAIRVIEW	34	89	92	Current	2.2	1.5	34	6	8.5	95	2.5				7.6	49	0.73	0.03	20	50						193		48
65 LAKE LAWNE	72	89	92	Current	5.1	0.6	88	9	7.5	85	3.6				7.7	64	1.27	0.13	28	90						232		67
67 LAKE PRICE OUTLET	5	89	91	Current	1.6	3.2	25	2	7.3	87	1.1				5.8	4	0.26	0.01	2	38						141		27
69 BEARHULL LAKE OUTLET	12	82	85	Historical	2.5	0.7			7.5	90	2.7	41			7.0	20	1.18	0.05								146		64
70 SOUTH LAKE OUTLET	11	89	91	Current	2.8	1.1	20	4	8.5	93	2.6				8.1	105	1.45	0.02	9							855		41
71 FOX LAKE	11	89	91	Current	4.8	0.5	70	3	6.0	75					29	6.0	29	2.45	0.06	11						205		59
72 LUCY LAKE	32	74	79	Historical	1.8	4.1	10		7.9	89					8	7.2	14	0.53	0.01							142		21
73 LAKE LUCIEN OUTLET	29	79	79	Historical	2.0	1.1			8.4	86								0.44	0.03							108		50
74 MILLS LAKE	5	92	92	Current	7.2	0.7	25	6	5.2	63					11	6.9	0.99	0.02	34		130					190		59
78 LAKE MAITLAND	27	89	92	Current	2.3	1.2	16	6	8.2	87	3.2				4	7.9	48	0.74	0.03	22	5				201		52	
80 LAKE MINNEHAHA	21	89	91	Current	2.0	1.2	15	5	7.7	86	2.7				6	7.6	44	0.67	0.04	17	15				198		49	
81 LAKE OSCEOLA	30	89	92	Current	1.9	1.0	18	6	8.3	89	3.2				5	8.3	49	0.86	0.03	16	17				198		52	
82 LAKE WIZELL	20	89	91	Current	2.4	1.2	13	4	8.3	86	3.5				5	7.7	45	0.80	0.02	17	22				257		50	
83 LAKE VIRGINIA	22	89	92	Current	2.3	1.1	20	6	8.4	93	2.8				4	8.1	54	0.81	0.03	19	17				213		54	
85 CLARK LAKE OUTLET	2	90	90	Current	2.8		65		7.3	88					23	7.8	67	1.85	0.05	16						505		55
86 LOUGHMAN LAKE	2	90	90	Current	21.7	0.4	65		5.3	62					29	7.8	64	3.49	0.15	70						650		82
87 SALT LAKE	2	90	90	Current	38.5	0.4	45		9.4	113					39	8.5	84	4.98	0.18	224						635		90
88 LAKE PEARL	61	75	82	Historical	5.0	0.7	53	22	8.5	101	1.0				7.3	71	0.99	0.04		1000010000					394		68	
91 LAKE FLORIDA	17	82	82	Historical	1.5	1.5			6.0	63	2.0				6.8	30	1.09	0.04		5					150		51	
92 Lake Kathryn	33	82	85	Historical	3.1	1.1			8.1	93	3.0	29			7	7.2	49	0.56	0.02						132		45	
94 Fairy Lake	2	92	92	Current	2.4	1.4	10	3	8.0	100										9					185		54	
95 ISLAND LAKE	83	86	86	Historical	1.1		110								25	6.2		1.82	0.03						100		43	
96 LAKE PREVATT	10	89	92	Current	1.7	0.8	127	5	6.2	65	6.3				6.5	22	1.61	0.09	43	260					123		74	
98 SPRING LAKE	83	73	75	Historical	22.8	5.8	53	17	6.5	71	5.7	41			8.6	64	1.96	2.65		100	0				855		60	
99 CABBAGE SCOUR	2	90	90	Current	16.9	0.5	80		7.5	92					24	7.4	56	2.03	0.05	8						994		51
101 LAKE HARVEY	284	89	93	Current	2.3	0.9	140	3	5.8	69	1.3				20	7.2	62	1.35	0.05	6	79	21						

LEGEND:
ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L
ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI
BEG YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX
BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L
COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
COLOR-COLOR PCU
COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHO/S
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
DOSAT-DO % SATURATION
END YR-ENDING YEAR
FECL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
FLOW-FLOW CFS
FPH-PH STANDARD UNITS
FR-TPH STANDARD UNITS
MAX FORS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES SD-SRCHII DISC METERS
NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L
PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L
RAT-TOTAL RAT CARBON MPN/100ML
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L
TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993
MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED
CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USE
PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HIGH

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993																														
MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED																														
CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE																														
PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION																														
WATERSHED		WATERSHED DATA RECORD										WATER		PH		TROPHIC		COLIFORM		BIOLOGICAL		WATER								
ID	NAME	MAX	REG	END	DATA	TURB	SD	COLOR	TSS	DO	DOSAT	BOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	NITRO	PHOS	CHLA	TOTAL	FECAL	NAT	ART	BECK	COND	COND	FLOW	FLOW	WQI	TSI
102	PUZZLE LAKE	82	89	92	Current	1.4	0.9	195	3	5.3	61	1.8	.	22	7.0	64	1.55	0.04	4	133	23	.	.	.	906	.	.	.	42	
103	RUTH LAKE	2	90	90	Current	2.5	.	150	.	6.0	72	.	.	25	7.1	48	1.75	0.03	10	.	.	.	.	310	.	.	.	46		
104	Lake Jessup	105	89	93	Current	23.0	0.3	80	55	9.0	103	13.0	.	17	8.5	73	3.01	0.22	83	55	20	.	.	900	.	.	.	52		
105	LAKE JESSUP NR STJR	13	89	90	Current	31.3	0.6	100	36	7.6	86	4.9	.	.	8.0	62	2.40	0.17	56	.	.	.	.	1184	.	.	.	73		
106	LAKE SYLVAN	41	82	83	Historical	2.6	0.1	.	.	8.6	97	1.3	.	.	6.4	4	0.72	0.07	.	.	.	.	.	123	.	.	.	53		
107	Lake Monroe	292	89	93	Current	3.9	0.6	.	11	8.2	87	.	.	.	7.5	60	1.48	0.09	21	30	10	.	.	993	.	.	.	66		
108	LAKE ASHBY	5	89	89	Current	2.8	0.5	200	2	8.1	90	0.9	.	.	6.9	18	0.91	0.05	3	.	.	.	.	120	.	.	.	36		
109	LAKE DALHOUSIE OUTLET	2	90	90	Current	3.0	1.7	5	2	7.9	95	.	.	5	6.8	16	0.65	0.01	9	.	.	.	.	190	.	.	.	49		
110	Lake Norris	10	90	93	Current	1.5	0.5	275	5	8.2	87	.	.	36	6.7	27	1.57	0.03	1	.	3	.	.	250	.	.	.	55		
111	Lake Dorr	2	89	89	Current	3.5	1.1	50	5	7.5	89	0.8	.	.	5.6	2	0.42	0.04	9	.	.	.	.	60	.	.	.	50		
112	LAKE BEREFSFORD	82	91	93	Current	3.0	0.6	.	12	7.6	82	.	.	.	7.7	4	1.10	0.04	29	33	5	.	.	1007	.	.	.	65		
113	LULUI LAKE	2	90	90	Current	3.1	1.2	40	5	7.9	96	.	.	9	6.0	4	1.10	0.04	30	.	2	.	.	103	.	.	.	58		
114	AKRON LAKE	5	90	92	Current	4.6	1.2	31	5	7.6	89	.	.	8	3.9	.	0.58	0.17	4	.	.	.	.	103	.	.	.	46		
115	AK KATHRYN TRACY CANAL	25	79	79	Historical	1.0	2.4	.	.	7.6	89	.	.	.	.	.	0.21	0.01	.	.	.	.	.	80	.	.	.	29		
116	LK WINNISETT OUTLET	46	80	87	Historical	1.1	3.9	10	1	7.9	93	1.0	.	.	7.0	13	0.32	0.01	1	.	.	.	.	176	.	.	.	18		
117	STAGGER MID LAKE	2	90	90	Current	5.2	0.6	50	.	4.7	60	.	.	16	7.7	66	1.56	0.07	35	.	.	.	.	1495	.	.	.	69		
118	Seliars Lake	12	89	93	Current	4.0	5.0	5	1	8.3	92	0.3	.	.	4.3	1	0.09	0.01	1	.	.	.	.	77	.	.	.	11		
119	S. GRASSHOPPER LAKE	5	90	92	Current	0.9	3.4	5	1	7.3	85	.	.	1	4.0	1	0.27	0.01	1	.	1	.	.	75	.	.	.	20		
120	Lake George	214	89	93	Current	6.8	0.6	60	18	7.8	92	1.7	.	19	8.1	68	1.50	0.07	28	19	4	1.3	0.6	4	1225	.	.	.	67	
121	WILDCAT LAKE	2	89	89	Current	1.5	2.8	8	4	8.1	91	0.8	.	.	5.3	1	0.28	0.03	3	.	.	.	.	49	.	.	.	33		
122	Lake Emporia	2	87	87	Historical	3.7	.	18	5	8.6	96	1.3	.	.	7.8	11	0.82	0.03	6	.	.	.	.	238	.	.	.	42		
123	SHAW LAKE OUTLET	2	87	87	Historical	6.3	.	238	6	8.9	100	2.3	.	.	7.3	5	1.32	0.03	30	.	.	.	.	175	.	.	.	54		
124	LITTLE LAKE KERR OUTLE	17	89	92	Current	2.0	2.4	5	1	7.7	92	0.5	.	4	5.2	2	0.42	0.02	3	.	1	.	.	153	.	.	.	31		
125	LAKE DELANCEY	4	90	90	Current	1.9	0.9	65	.	7.4	95	.	.	11	5.7	14	0.31	0.01	17	.	.	.	.	140	.	.	.	50		
* WATER BODY TYPE: SPRING																														
83	WEXIVA SPRING	70	85	Historical	1.0	1.4	5	.	0.7	7	0.3	3	0	7.5	99	1.41	0.12	.	23	2	.	.	.	250	71	40	.	.		
9	MESSANT SPRING	85	85	Historical	.	3	.	3	0.2	2	.	.	.	7.9	.	0.29	0.04	.	.	.	.	.	.	670	14	57	.	.		
127	BLUE SPRING	127	70	85	Historical	1.0	.	3	2	1.3	14	0.4	22	5	7.5	118	0.41	0.08	.	32	8	.	.	1520	153	35	.	.		
139	Alexander Springs	2	89	89	Current	.	.	.	.	1.7	19	.	.	.	8.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1110	96	95	.	.		
142	PONCE DE LEON SPRING	2	89	89	Current	.	.	.	.	0.8	9	.	.	.	8.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	721	26	97	.	.		
148	JUNIPER SPRING	23	90	91	Current	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8.3	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114	8	1	.	.		
149	SWEETWATER SPRING	8	85	86	Historical	.	.	.	.	3.7	42	.	.	.	7.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2319	12	75	.	.		
* WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM																														
9	FORT DRUM CREEK	9	91	93	Current	2.0	0.3	250	5	4.2	47	.	.	24	6.1	32	1.16	0.34	2	.	253	.	.	218	.	.	.	60	.	
11	SWEETWATER BRANCH	3	92	92	Current	3.0	0.3	150	4	4.6	55	.	.	21	6.0	29	0.75	0.26	1	.	220	.	.	100	.	.	57	.		
15	PADGETT BRANCH	3	92	92	Current	1.1	0.3	500	2	2.7	31	.	.	27	5.6	9	1.21	0.07	3	.	320	.	.	130	.	.	59	.		
16	COW LOG BRANCH	8	92	92	Current	3.5	0.3	150	3	4.0	49	.	.	19	6.0	30	0.93	0.19	2	.	138	.	.	160	.	.	55	.		
17	Fort Drum Marsh	30	89	91	Current	1.8	0.9	244	3	2.0	25	1.6	.	28	5.9	22	1.71	0.03	6	.	.	.	333	.	.	55	.			
21	Blue Cypress Creek	11	89	91	Current	2.0	.	213	2	2.9	33	1.1	.	25	6.7	33	1.28	0.07	4	.	.	.	212	.	.	53	.			
LEGEND:																														
BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L																														
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L																														
DOSAT-DO % SATURATION																														
END YR-ENDING YEAR																														
COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L																														
COLOR-COLOR PCU																														
FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML																														
PH-PH STANDARD UNITS																														
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L																														
TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX																														
TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L																														
WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX																														

LEGEND:	BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L	DO-SAT-DO % SATURATION	MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L	CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L			NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	TOT-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L	WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX
COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L		END YR-ENDING YEAR	NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L	TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML	
COLOR-COLOR PCU	COLOR-COLOR PCU		FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML	PH-PH STANDARD UNITS	TST-TROPHIC STATE INDEX	
CONDO-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS	CONDO-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS		PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L		
			FLOW-FLOW CFS			

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080101 ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER

SUPPAC WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED
 CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE
 PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION

WATERSHED ID	WATERSHED NAME	WATERSHED DATA RECORD				WATER CLARITY		DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OXYGEN DEMAND		PH ALKALINITY		TROPHIC STATUS		COLIFORM		BIOLOGICAL SPECIES DIVERSITY		WATER QUALITY INDICES							
		MAX #OBS	BEG YR	END YR	DATA PERIOD	TURB	SD COLOR		TSS	DO	DOSAT	BOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	NITRO	PHOS	CHLA	TOTAL	FECI	NAT ART	BECK	COND	FLOW	WQI
118	UNDERHILL SLOUGH	141	89	93	Current	18.0	0.8	6	7.4	87	.	.	7.5	62	1.20	0.05	6	45	15	.	.	.	953	.	47	.
120	BLACK WATER CREEK	16	92	93	Current	1.9	0.6	169	2	5.2	58	0.6	6.6	51	1.12	0.03	1	.	109	.	.	.	383	.	34	.
121	STJ RIV AB WEKIVA R.	266	89	93	Current	6.0	0.6	108	14	6.9	80	2.6	7.7	61	1.57	0.10	29	159	18	.	.	.	1035	.	46	.
122	BETHEL CREEK	2	90	90	Current	3.2	.	10	6	6.5	81	.	8	5.4	28	1.11	0.03	10	.	.	.	1385	.	31	.	
123	COW CREEK	17	86	87	Historical	2.9	.	650	3	3.2	33	1.5	5.9	20	2.00	0.18	2	.	.	.	.	150	.	53	.	
124	DEEP CR-LK ASHEY CA	44	84	88	Historical	1.4	0.6	350	3	5.5	69	1.1	6.5	36	1.18	0.11	2	.	166	.	.	.	345	.	38	.
125	SANSULA CANAL-SANDY DR	3	92	92	Current	1.0	0.2	600	1	4.2	46	.	65	3.7	1	2.01	0.01	0	7	.	.	.	100	.	45	.
132	STJ RIV AB LK WOODRUFF	856	89	93	Current	4.3	0.7	68	10	5.9	62	1.6	7.2	69	1.41	0.09	16	218	30	.	.	.	1000	459	45	.
133	STJ RIV AB LAKE GEORGE	384	89	93	Current	4.2	0.8	90	10	5.4	65	1.8	7.4	72	1.37	0.09	22	163	20	.	2.6	.	976	.	46	.
146	DEEP CREEK	57	70	71	Historical	4.0	.	.	.	2.1	24	.	.	.	1.23	0.05	.	.	66	.	.	.	295	0	73	.
147	JUNIPER CREEK	8	92	93	Current	1.6	0.5	99	3	7.2	81	1.3	7.4	79	0.21	0.02	1	.	56	.	.	.	1566	.	19	.
154	SALT SPRINGS RUN	40	81	87	Historical	.	1.9	.	.	4.3	49	.	7.8	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	4524	75	6	.
156	GEORGETOWN SLOUGH	3	80	80	Historical	.	0.7	73	.	.	.	.	4.5	0	0.85	0.02	5	.	3	.	.	.	59	.	18	.

LEGEND:
 ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L
 ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI
 BEG YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR
 BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX
 BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
 CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L
 COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
 COLOR-COLOR PCU
 COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHO/S
 DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
 DOSAT-DO & SATURATION
 END YR-ENDING YEAR
 FECI-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
 FLOW-FLOW CFS
 MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES
 NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
 NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L
 PH-PH STANDARD UNITS
 PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L
 SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
 TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L
 TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L
 TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX
 TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L
 TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
 WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080101 ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER

SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA															
WATERSHED ID NAME	RANK DATA RECORD		TN	STREAM TP	LAKE TP	PH	ALK	TURB & TSS	COND	OXYGEN DEMAND	DO	COLIFORM BACTI	BIOL DIV	CHLA	SSCCHI DISC
	WQI OR TSI	CURRENT OR HISTORICAL													
	TN>2.0	TP>46	TP>12	PH>8.8 PH<5.2	ALK<20	TURB>16.5 TSS>18	COND>1275	BOD>3.3 COD>102 TOC>27.5	DO<4	TOT>3700 FECAL>470	DIART<1.95 DINAT<1.5 BECK<5.5	CHLA>40	SDX. 7		
* WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE															
4 Lake Woodruff	FAIR	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 BLUE CYPRESS LAKE	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Lake Helen Blazes	FAIR	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 SAWGRASS LAKE	FAIR	Historical	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39 Lake Washington	FAIR	Current	x		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44 LAKE WINDER	GOOD	Historical	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46 Lake Pointsett	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48 FLORENCE LAKE	FAIR	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54 LAKE FREDERICA	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58 LAKE DOWNEY	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60 LAKE BALDWIN	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61 LAKE BARTON	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63 BEAR LAKE	GOOD	Historical	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64 LAKE FAIRVIEW	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 LAKE LAWNE	FAIR	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67 LAKE PRICE OUTLET	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69 BEARGULLY LAKE OUTLET	FAIR	Historical	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 SOUTH LAKE OUTLET	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71 FOX LAKE	POOR	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72 LUCY LAKE	GOOD	Current	x		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73 LAKE LUCIEN OUTLET	GOOD	Historical	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74 MILLS LAKE	GOOD	Historical	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78 Howell Lake	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79 LAKE MAITLAND	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80 LAKE MINNEHAHA	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81 LAKE OSCOLA	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82 LAKE MIZELL	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83 LAKE VIRGINIA	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85 CLARK LAKE OUTLET	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86 LOUGHMAN LAKE	POOR	Current	x		x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87 SALT LAKE	POOR	Current	x		x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88 LAKE PEARL	FAIR	Historical	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91 LAKE FLORIDA	GOOD	Historical	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92 Lake Kathryn	GOOD	Historical	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94 Fairy Lake	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95 ISLAND LAKE	GOOD	Historical	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96 LAKE PREVATT	POOR	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98 LAKE SPRING LAKE	FAIR	Historical	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99 CABBAGE SLOUGH	FAIR	Current	x		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101 LAKE HARNEY	GOOD	Current	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LEGEND:
 ALK-ALKALINITY
 BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX
 BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
 CHL-CHLOROPHYLL
 COND-CONDUCTIVITY
 DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN
 CURRENT-1989 TO 1993
 DIART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
 DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
 Fecal-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
 HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988
 OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC
 PH-PH
 TN-NITROGEN
 TP-PHOSPHORUS
 TP-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
 TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS
 TURB-TURBIDITY
 SD-SBCCI DISC METERS
 WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING
 WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS
 BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT
MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080101 ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER

SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA															
WATERSHED ID NAME	RANK DATA RECORD WQI OR TSI	CURRENT OR HISTORICAL	TN	STREAM TP	LAKE TP	PH	ALK	TURB & TSS	COND	OXYGEN DEMAND	DO	COLIFORM BACTI	BIOL DIV	CHLA	SECCHI DISC
102 PUZZLE LAKE	GOOD	Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0
103 RUTH LAKE	GOOD	Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	.
104 Lake Jessup	POOR	Current	x	.	x	0	0	x	0	x	0	0	.	x	x
105 LAKE JESSUP NR STJR	POOR	Current	x	.	x	0	0	x	0	x	0	0	.	x	x
112 LAKE SYLVAN	GOOD	Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	x
119 Lake Monroe	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	x
126 LAKE ASHBY	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	x
127 LAKE DALHOUS OUTLET	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	x
128 Lake Norris	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	x
129 LAKE DORR	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
133 LAKE BERSFORD	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
135 LOUI LAKE	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
136 AKRON LAKE	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
137 LK KATHRYN TRACY CANAL	GOOD	Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
138 LK WINNEMISSETT OUTLET	GOOD	Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
140 STAGGER MUD LAKE	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
143 Sellars Lake	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
144 S. GRASSHOPPER LAKE	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
145 Lake George	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
150 WILDCAT LAKE	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
151 LAKE EMPORIA	GOOD	Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
152 SHAW LAKE OUTLET	GOOD	Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
153 LITTLE LAKE KERR OUTLE	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
155 LAKE DELANCEY	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
* WATER BODY TYPE: SPRING															
108 MEKIVA SPRING	GOOD	Historical	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	x	0	.	.	0
122 MESSANT SPRING	FAIR	Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	x	0	.	.	0
131 BLUE SPRING	GOOD	Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	x	0	.	.	0
139 Alexander Springs	UNKN	Current	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	0
142 PONCE DE LEON SPRING	UNKN	Current	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	0
148 JUNIPER SPRING	GOOD	Current	.	.	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	0
149 SWEETWATER SPRING	UNKN	Historical	.	.	.	0	.	.	x	.	x	.	.	.	0
* WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM															
9 FORT DRUM CREEK	UNKN	Current	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	x
11 SWEETWATER BRANCH	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	x
15 PADGETT BRANCH	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	x	0	.	0	x	0	.	0	x
16 COW LOG BRANCH	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
17 Fort Drum Marsh	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	0	.	0	0
21 BLUE CYPRESS CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	.	.	0	.
LEGEND:															
COND-CONDUCTIVITY															
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN															
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX															
BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY															
DIANT-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY															
DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY															
FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA															
HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988															
OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC															
PH-PH															
TP-PHOSPHORUS															
TSS-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA															
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS															
TURB-TURBIDITY															
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS															
WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING															
WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS															
BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE															

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080101 ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT
MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

SCREENING CRITERIA																	SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA																
EXCEEDS SCREENING CRITERIA																	WITHIN SCREENING CRITERIA																
MISSING DATA																																	
WATERSHED ID	NAME	RANK DATA RECORD		TN	STREAM TP	LAKE TP	PH	ALK	TURB TSS	COND	OXYGEN DEMAND	DO	COLIFORM BACTI	BIOL DIV	CHLA	SECCHI DISC																	
		WQI OR TSI	CURRENT OR HISTORICAL																														
28	SIMMIS CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	X																	
29	WOLF CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	X	0	-	0	X																	
30	BULL CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	X	0	-	0	X	0	-	0	X																	
33	JANE GREEN CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	X	-	0	X	0	-	0	X																	
34	WEST BR CAGRASS CR	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	X	0	-	0	0																	
36	STJ RIV AB LK WASHINGT	POOR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	X	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
37	STJ RIV AB SAWGRASS LK	POOR	Current	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	-	0	0																	
38	CAGRASS CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	X																	
39	PENNYWASH CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0																	
40	WOLF CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	X	-	0	0	0	-	0	0																	
41	STJ RIV AB LK WINDER	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	X	0	-	0	0	0																	
42	STJ RIV AB LK POINSETT	UNKN	Current	0	0	-	0	0	X	-	0	0	-	0	0	0																	
43	COR CREEK	GOOD	Historical	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
45	ROCKLEDGE CREEK	FAIR	Historical	0	0	-	0	0	0	X	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
47	TAYLOR CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
49	JIM CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
50	SECOND CREEK	FAIR	Current	X	0	-	0	X	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	X																	
51	TURKEY CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	X	-	0	0	-	-	0	X																	
52	TOOTOSAHACHES CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	X																	
53	ECNOCLOCHACHES RIVER	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	X	-	-	0	X																	
55	LONG BRANCH	UNKN	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	X																	
56	STJ RIV AB PUZZLE LK	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
57	CRANE STRAND	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
59	LITTLE WEKIVA CANAL	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
62	LITTLE ECNOCLOCHACHEE	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
66	CRANE STRAND DRAIN	POOR	Historical	0	X	-	0	0	0	-	0	X	-	-	0	0																	
76	HOWELL CK BL LK HOWELL	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
77	HOWELL CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
84	ECNOCLOCHACHEE RIVER	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
89	SWEETWATER CREEK	UNKN	Historical	X	X	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
93	GSE CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
97	LITTLE WEKIVA RIVER	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
00	SALT CREEK	UNKN	Historical	X	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
06	SOLDIER CREEK REACH	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
07	WEKIVA RIVER	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
10	ROCK SPRINGS RUN	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
13	STJ RIV AB LK JESSUP	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
14	WEKIVA RIVER	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
15	WEKIVA RIVER LOWER	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	
16	RAVENNA PARK DITCHES	FAIR	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	X	0	-	-	0	0																	
17	STJ RIV AB LK MONROE	GOOD	Current	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0																	

WATERSHED ID NAME

28 SIXMILE CREEK

29 WOLF CREEK

30 BULL CREEK

31 JANE GREEN CREEK

32 WEST BR CREEK

33 STU RIV AS LK WASHINGTON

34 STU RIV AS LK WASHINGTON

35 STU RIV AS LK WASHINGTON

36 STU RIV AS LK WASHINGTON

37 STU RIV AS LK WASHINGTON

38 STU RIV AS LK WASHINGTON

39 STU RIV AS LK WASHINGTON

40 STU RIV AS LK WASHINGTON

41 STU RIV AS LK WASHINGTON

42 STU RIV AS LK WASHINGTON

43 STU RIV AS LK WASHINGTON

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SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT
MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03090101 ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER

'X'=EXCEEDS SCREENING CRITERIA '0'=WITHIN SCREENING CRITERIA '.'=MISSING DATA				SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA													
WATERSHED ID	NAME	RANK DATA RECORD		TN	STREAM TP	LAKE TP	PH	ALK	TURB & TSS	COND	OXYGEN DEMAND	DO	COLIFORM BACTI	BIOL DIV	CHLA	SECCHI DISC	
		WQI	CURRENT														
		OR															
		TSI	HISTORICAL														
118	UNDERHILL SLOUGH	FAIR	Current	0	0	.	0	0	X	0	.	0	0	.	0	0	
120	BLACK WATER CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
121	STJ RIV AB WEKIVA R.	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
123	BETHEL CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	
124	COW CREEK	FAIR	Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
125	DEEP CR-LK ASHBY CA	GOOD	Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
130	SANSULA CANAL-SANDY DR	FAIR	Current	X	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
132	STJ RIV AB LK WOODRUFF	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
134	STJ RIV AB LAKE GEORGE	FAIR	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
146	DEEP CREEK	POOR	Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
147	JUNIPER CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X	
154	SALT SPRINGS RUN	GOOD	Historical	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	
156	GEORGETOWN SLOUGH	GOOD	Historical	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
															</		

LEGEND:

ALK-ALKALINITY	COND-CONDUCTIVITY	FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	TP-PHOSPHORUS	WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988	TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS
BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	CURRENT-1989 TO 1993	OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	DINAT-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	PH-PH	TURB-TURBIDITY	
	DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	TN-NITROGEN	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080101 ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY

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LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION FLOI-FECAL COLIFORM FLOW-FLOW MEETS USB-MEETS DESIGNATED USE PH-PH SD-SECCHI DISC METERS DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	TOC-TOTAL COLIFORM TEMP-TEMPERATURE TN-NITROGEN TOC-T-ORGANIC CARBON TP-PHOSPHORUS TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	TURB-TURBIDITY TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS
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'X'-'DEGRADING TREND
'O'-'STABLE TREND
'.'-'IMPROVING TREND
'.'-'MISSING DATA

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY

WATERSHED		DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS																			
ID	NAME	MEETS OR USE ?	WQI	TREND	OVER-IQ or	S	N	P	H	D	I	L	K	R	S	D	C	I	C	E	L
17	FOOT DEEP MARSH	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	BIG CYPRESS CREEK	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	SMALL CREEK	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	WOLF CREEK	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WOLF CREEK	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	BULL CREEK	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	JANE GREEN CREEK	NO	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	WEST BR CRABGRASS CR	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	5TH RIV AB LK WASHINGT	NO	POOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	5TH RIV AB SAWGRASS LK	NO	POOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	CRABGRASS CREEK	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	PENNYWASH CREEK	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	WOLF CREEK	NO	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	5TH RIV AB LK WINDER	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	5TH RIV AB LK POINTSETT	NO	UNKN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	COX CREEK	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	ROCKLEDGE CREEK	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	TAYLOR CREEK	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	JUN CREEK	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	SECOND CREEK	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	TRUCKEE CREEK	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	COOKSHATCHEE CREEK	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	CONJOUGHACHEE RIVER	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	LONG BRANCH	NO	UNKN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	5TH RIV AB PUZZLE LK	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	CRANE STRAND	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	ATTLE NEKIVA CANAL	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	ATTLE CONJOUGHACHEE	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	CRANE STRAND DRAIN	NO	POOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	HOWELL CK BL LK HOWELL	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	HOWELL CREEK	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	CONJOUGHACHEE RIVER	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	SWEETWATER CREEK	NO	UNKN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	GES CREEK	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	ATTLE NEKIVA RIVER	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	SALT CREEK	NO	UNKN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	SCOTTER CREEK REACH	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	NEKIVA RIVER	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	ROCK SPRINGS RUN	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	5TH RIV AB LK JESSUP	YES	GOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	NEKIVA RIVER	PARTIAL	FAIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LEGEND:		DOSSAT-DO SATURATION		FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM		FCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM		TEMP-TEMPERATURE		TURB-TURBIDITY	
		FLOW-FLOW		TN-NITROGEN		TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON		TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS		TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	
		PH-PH		MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE		TP-PHOSPHORUS		TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS		TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	
		SD-SECCHI DISC METERS									

• **CONCLUSIONS:**

ALK-ALCALINITY
800-ELOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN

♦♦ USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080101 ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER

LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TOTAL-COLIFORM	TURB-TURBIDITY
	FOLI-FECAL COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERATURE	TST-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES
	FLOW-FLOW	TN-NITROGEN	WDI-WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS
	METS USE-METS DESIGNATED USE	TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON	
	METS USE-METS DESIGNATED USE	TP-PHOSPHORUS	
	FR-PH	TS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	
	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS		
ALE-ALEALINITY			
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND			
CHL-CHLOROPHYLL			
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN			

CATNAME=ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER HUC=03080101

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CATNAME=ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER HUC=03080101
(continued)

77

NPS QUALITATIVE SURVEY RESULTS

AN "X" INDICATES A PROBLEM WITH POLLUTANT OR SOURCE

THE * ON MAP ID INDICATES NO STORED INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR THIS WATERSHED

-SEE PAGE 11 FOR LEGEND FOR THIS TABLE-

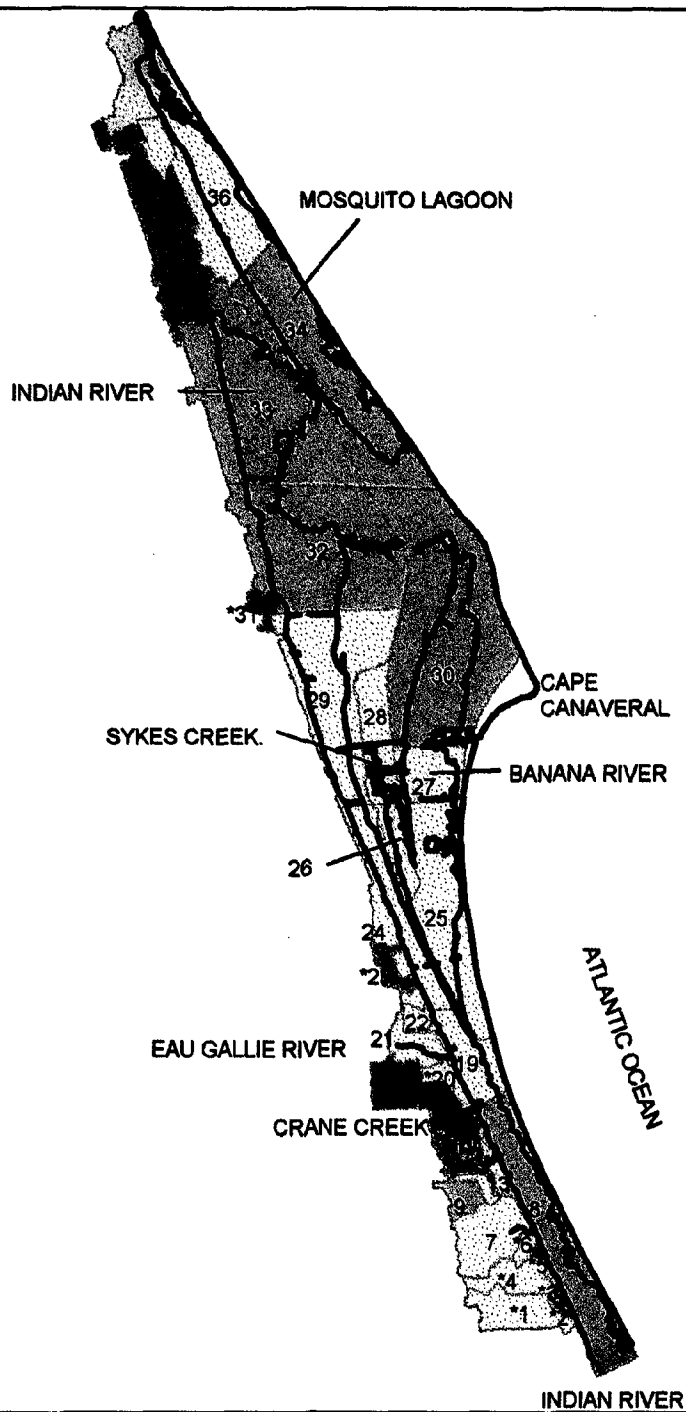
THE * ON MAPID INDICATES NO STORET INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR THIS WATERSHED
-SEE PAGE 11 FOR LEGEND FOR THIS TABLE-

--SEE PAGE 11 FOR LEGEND FOR THIS TABLE--

CATNAME=ST JOHNS RIVER, UPPER HUC=03080101

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MIDDLE EAST COAST BASIN

Basic Facts

Drainage Area: 872 square miles

Major Land Uses: urban, wetlands, rangeland, industrial

Population Density: moderately high, concentrated in southern half of basin (Titusville, Cocoa, Cape Kennedy, Melbourne, Edgewater, New Smyrna)

Major Pollution Sources: urban runoff, WWTPs

Best Water Quality Areas: Indian River, Mosquito Lagoon south of Edgewater, Little Turkey Creek

Worst Water Quality Areas: Newfound Harbor, Crane Creek, Banana River south of Highway 528

Water Quality Trends: 5 sites have stable trends, nine watersheds in upper portion of basin show improving trends, a middle Indian River area shows degradation

OFW Waterbodies:

Most of Mosquito Lagoon and Banana River

Indian River Aquatic Preserve

Banana River State Aquatic Preserve

Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge

Canaveral National Seashore

SWIM Waterbodies: Indian River Lagoon System

Reference Reports:

East Coast BAS, DEP (Orlando), 1984

Indian River Lagoon Reconnaissance Report, SJRWMD and SFWMD, 1987

Indian River Water Quality Survey, DEP (Orlando), 1985

Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988

Ecosummary Report (by DEP Central District):

Halifax R @ Silver Beach Memorial Bridge (1992)

Turnbull Bay @ CM12 (1993)

Indian R. @ Cocoa STP Outfall (1993)

Basin Water Quality Experts:

John Hendrickson, Joel Steward, SJRWMD, 904/328-8321

Guy Hadley, Steve Kent, DEP (Orlando) 407/894-7555

Conrad White, Brevard County Office of Natural Resource Management
407/633-2016

In the News

- * The City of Melbourne's WWTP is no longer discharging to Crane Creek and Eau Gallie River.
- * The Indian River Estuary was included in the National Estuary Program
- * The Florida Legislature passed a bill in 1990 banning sewage discharge into the Indian River Lagoon by July 1, 1995.
- * Several cruise ships in Port Canaveral have been cited for improper disposal of sewage in Port Canaveral waters.

Ecological Characterization

The Middle East Coast basin extends from Ponce de Leon Inlet at New Smyrna Beach south to Sebastian Inlet and contains three major bodies of water: Mosquito Lagoon, Indian River and Banana River. All three are actually estuarine lagoons with tidal influence extending only approximately 10 miles north and south of the inlets. There is little freshwater influence from natural stream drainage areas, with the exception of the Eau Gallie and Sebastian areas. In their natural state, the lagoons are bordered by mangrove swamp or Spartina marsh and have lush growths of seagrasses on their bottoms. Mosquito Lagoon and Turnbull Bay retains much of their native vegetation; whereas, the shores of Indian and Banana River are becoming more and more urbanized. The land portion of the basin is dominated by urban developments, rangeland and wetlands. Causeways serve to partition the Banana and Indian River Lagoons, causing considerable localization of wind and tidal mixing effects. Mosquito Lagoon connects with the Indian River north of the Eau Gallie Causeway and through Haulover Canal, part of the Intracoastal Waterway. The Indian River connects with Banana River through the deep, narrow Barge Canal, which connects to Port Canaveral through a system of locks. Sykes Creek connects Newfound Harbor to the Barge Canal, and receives drainage from several large canals and fresh water tributaries.

Urban areas are often networked with canals connecting to the estuary. Some of the urban areas are still served by septic tanks. Other fresh water input comes from canals draining rangeland or orchards further to the west. Interbasin diversions of fresh water have greatly augmented natural inflows to the system during the wet season.

Anthropogenic Impacts

There are several difficulties with the analysis of this basin. First, the reach units are too large to point out localized areas of water quality problems. Second, there is not a firm consensus among the surveyed water quality professionals in the area. The following analysis and water quality map represent the best assessment of available data, state criteria, and professional opinion.

The southernmost reach of Indian River has very good water quality except for the immediate vicinity of Turkey Creek, Crane Creek, and Eau Gallie River. Turkey Creek has a variety of pollution sources including a drainage canal from the St. Johns River Basin, and urban runoff from the Melbourne area. Part of the SWIM plan for the area involves diverting some water back to the St. Johns River. Crane Creek has been degraded from Melbourne's two WWTPs discharges. Both have now ceased discharging and are using deep well injection. Eau Gallie River receives urban runoff. A WWTP ceased discharging to the Eau Gallie River more than 3 years ago.

Another major pollution source in Indian River is the Rockledge/Cocoa development area with nutrient and BOD loading from WWTPs and urban runoff. The middle portion of Indian River from Titusville to Cocoa has poor water quality along the developed western side. Water quality is degraded due to two Titusville WWTPs' effluents, significant urban runoff from a labyrinthine canal system, and several causeway bridges which severely limit water circulation. Development and associated pollution is significantly reduced north of Titusville. Water quality in that area can be considered good to excellent.

The worst water quality problem in the Banana River area is the Sykes Creek/Newfound Harbor area located in southern Merritt Island. These areas have had algal blooms, seagrass die-offs, and occasional fish kills. The area is heavily developed and has historically had several poorly operating WWTPs discharging to Sykes Creek. These plants have all been upgraded and are no longer discharging to Sykes Creek. The creek still exhibits high concentrations of nutrients and chlorophyll and low Secchi depth values. At present a worsening trend in water quality has been observed.

The middle of the Banana River also receives effluent from WWTPs associated with Cocoa Beach and the Patrick Air Force Station complex on the Canaveral Peninsula. The southern end of the lagoon previously received additional WWTP discharge from county operated facilities. These treatment plants have shifted to deep well discharge which should help to improve the surface water quality. Port Canaveral, a manmade harbor which connects the Banana River to the Atlantic Ocean through a series of locks, receives pollution from both shipping traffic discharges and from the effluent of several seafood processing industries. The northern areas of Merritt Island and Banana River are sparsely developed (because they are part of the Kennedy Space Center) and water quality is good.

Mosquito Lagoon is wide and shallow and, thus fairly well mixed through wind action. This mixed condition accounts for the low Secchi disc transparency and high nutrient values. There are few point sources in this region, and development is relatively sparse (due to Kennedy Space Center and the Canaveral National Seashore), but usually serviced by septic tanks. Most of the area is classified as Class II waters, but has recently been reclassified from approved for shellfish harvesting to conditionally approved. This is why it received a "fair" rating since it only partially meets its designated use.

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080202 EAST COAST, MIDDLE

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993

MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED
CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE
PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION

WATERSHED ID	NAME	WATERSHED DATA RECORD				WATER CLARITY		DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OXYGEN DEMAND		PH		TROPHIC STATUS	COLIFORM		BIOLOGICAL SPECIES DIVERSITY		COND FLOW		WATER QUALITY INDICES									
		MAX	BEG YR	END YR	DATA PERIOD	TURB	SD		COLOR	TSS	DO	DOSAT		BOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	NITRO		PHOS	CHLA	TOTAL	FECL	NAT	ART	BECK	COND	FLOW
* WATER BODY TYPE: ESTUARY																													
8	INDIAN R. AS SEB INLET	1419	89	93	Current	3.6	1.2	20	14	6.6	78	2.1	.	.	8.1	122	0.82	0.04	5	.	.	3.2	.	.	40728	.	.	.	48
19	INDIAN R. AS MELB CSMY	677	89	93	Current	2.8	1.6	20	10	6.8	79	3.8	.	.	7.9	89	1.33	0.07	10	.	.	.	.	30248	.	.	.	52	
24	INDIAN R. AS MELB CSMY	1046	89	90	Current	4.0	1.4	16	9	7.0	79	.	.	.	8.1	.	1.32	0.06	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	
25	BANANA R. AS MATHERS	224	83	87	Historical	6.5	1.0	16	13	5.7	69	3.1	.	.	8.0	109	1.25	0.10	14	.	.	.	.	30000	.	.	.	57	
26	NEWFOUND HARBOR	238	89	93	Current	4.3	1.0	25	21	6.9	76	3.5	.	.	8.2	.	1.71	0.05	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	
27	BANANA R. AS 520 CSMY	206	89	93	Current	5.5	1.1	20	6	6.2	67	2.7	.	.	7.7	132	1.62	0.05	9	.	.	.	.	34803	.	.	.	53	
28	Sykes Creek/Barge Can.	343	89	93	Current	3.0	1.0	30	19	7.1	84	2.4	.	.	8.1	.	1.42	0.05	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	
29	INDIAN R. AS 520 CSMY	610	89	93	Current	5.6	1.2	15	13	6.2	72	3.0	.	.	7.7	111	1.52	0.06	11	.	.	.	.	34550	.	.	.	56	
30	BANANA R. AS BARGE CAN	112	81	87	Historical	5.2	1.0	10	13	6.2	74	1.9	.	.	8.4	160	1.37	0.04	4	.	1	.	.	30600	.	.	.	44	
32	INDIAN R. AS NASA CSMY	552	89	91	Current	2.9	1.7	11	10	6.4	75	.	.	.	8.3	.	1.22	0.03	12	.	.	.	3.8	50900	.	.	.	45	
33	INDIAN R. AS M. BREWER	302	89	93	Current	2.6	1.6	11	6	6.5	73	2.5	.	.	8.0	129	1.14	0.04	7	.	.	.	.	44288	.	.	.	48	
34	Mosquito Lagoon	146	90	93	Current	4.9	1.2	12	10	6.7	73	.	.	.	7	8.0	127	1.19	0.04	4	5	4	.	49675	.	.	.	47	
36	Mosquito Lagoon	1878	90	93	Current	6.3	1.0	13	14	6.3	73	2.3	.	.	4	7.9	116	1.11	0.06	6	10	5	.	50388	.	.	.	54	
* WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM																													
7	GOAT CREEK	44	89	91	Current	5.4	0.5	45	8	6.1	71	6.0	.	8	7.2	.	1.07	0.09	7	.	.	.	.	31200	.	.	.	49	
9	LITTLE TURKEY CREEK	4	89	89	Current	9.7	.	150	6	7.8	81	1.0	.	16	7.4	.	0.57	0.06	.	.	.	.	.	.	670	.	.	.	31
10	DRAINED FARM-LAND	68	89	91	Current	3.7	0.9	61	3	6.4	69	1.0	.	13	6.9	163	0.91	0.02	2	80	62	.	.	1076	8	.	.	33	
13	TURKEY CREEK	303	89	92	Current	5.6	0.7	49	19	5.9	68	1.8	.	11	7.6	.	1.16	0.07	17	.	.	.	.	17336	0	.	.	47	
18	CRANE CREEK	350	89	93	Current	4.8	0.8	26	18	5.4	61	2.6	.	13	7.7	143	1.27	0.11	18	.	118	.	.	18410	.	.	.	62	
21	EAU GALIE RIVER	216	89	93	Current	5.7	0.8	30	23	6.0	67	3.4	.	13	7.6	119	1.36	0.12	21	.	45	.	.	15710	.	.	.	53	
22	HORSE CREEK	101	89	93	Current	3.3	0.7	100	4	3.6	46	1.4	.	18	6.8	.	0.89	0.06	2	.	.	.	.	2020	.	.	.	57	

LEGEND:
ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L
ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI
BEG YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR
BECK-BECK'S BIOLOGIC INDEX
BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L
COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L
COLOR-COLOR FCU
COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHO
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
DOSAT-DO % SATURATION
END YR-ENDING YEAR
FECL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
FLOW-FLOW CFS
MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES
NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L
PH-PH STANDARD UNITS
PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L
TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L
TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX
TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT
MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

** USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03080202 EAST COAST, MIDDLE

WATERSHED ID	NAME	RANK DATA RECORD		TN	STREAM TP	LAKE TP	PH	ALK	TURB TSS	COND	OXYGEN DEMAND	DO	COLIFORM BACTI	BIOL DIV	CHLA	SECCHI DISC
		WQI	TSI													
		OR	HISTORICAL	TN>2.0	TP>.46	TP>.12	PH>8.8 PH<5.2	ALK<20	(TURB>16.5)(COND>1275) TSS>18		BOD>3.3 COD>102 TOC>27.5	DO<4	TOT>3700 FECAL>470	DIAT<1.95 BECK<5.5	CHLA>40	SD<.7
* WATER BODY TYPE: ESTUARY																
8	INDIAN R. AB SEB INLET	GOOD	Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	.	0	0	0
19	INDIAN R. AB MELB CSWY	FAIR	Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	x	x	0	.	.	0	0
24	INDIAN R. AB MELB CSWY	FAIR	Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
25	BANANA R. AB MELB CSWY	FAIR	Historical	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
26	BANANA R. BL MATHERS	FAIR	Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
26	NEFOUND HARBOR	FAIR	Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
27	BANANA R. AB 520 CSWY	FAIR	Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
28	Sykes Creek/Barge Can.	FAIR	Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
29	INDIAN R. AB 520 CSWY	FAIR	Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
30	BANANA R. AB BARGE CAN	GOOD	Historical	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
32	INDIAN R. AB NASA CSWY	GOOD	Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
33	INDIAN R. AB M. BREWER	GOOD	Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
34	Mosquito Lagoon	GOOD	Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
36	Mosquito Lagoon	FAIR	Current	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
* WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM																
7	GOAT CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	.	0	.	0	x	x	0	.	.	0	x
9	LITTLE TURKEY CREEK	GOOD	Current	0	0	.	0	.	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
10	DRAINED FARMLAND	GOOD	Current	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
13	TURKEY CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	.	0	0	x	0	0	0	.	.	0	x
18	CHANE CREEK	POOR	Current	0	0	.	0	0	0	x	0	0	.	.	0	0
21	EAU GALIE RIVER	FAIR	Current	0	0	.	0	0	0	x	x	0	.	.	0	0
22	HORSE CREEK	FAIR	Current	0	0	.	0	0	0	x	0	x	.	.	0	0

LEGEND:
ALK-ALKALINITY
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX
BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL
COND-CONDUCTIVITY
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN
CURRENT-1989 TO 1993
DIAT-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY
FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988
OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC
PH-PH
TN-NITROGEN
TP-PHOSPHORUS
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS
TURB-TURBIDITY
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING
WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS
BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE

CATNAME=EAST COAST, MIDDLE HUC=03080202

CATNAME=EAST COAST, MIDDLE HUC=03080202

APSHAWA LAKE OUTLET	40
ARBUCKLE CREEK	25
BEAR LAKE	58
BEAR LAKE OUTLET	40
BEARGULLY LAKE OUTLET	58
BELCHER CAN/TAYLOR CK	17
BIG BASS LAKE	40
BIG CREEK REACH	40
BIG SAND LAKE	25
BLACK WATER CREEK	58
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