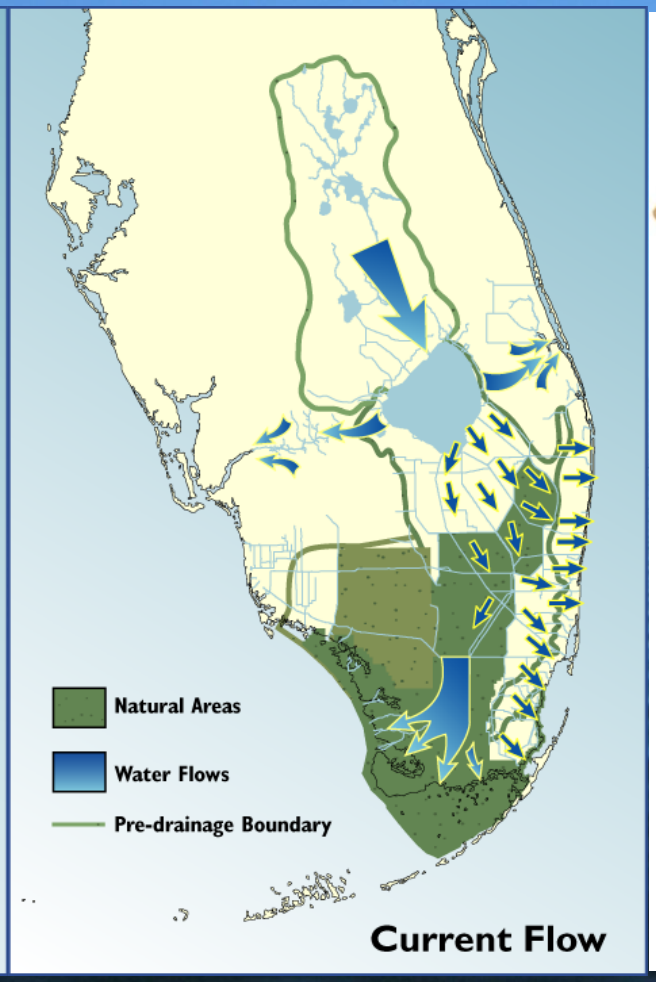
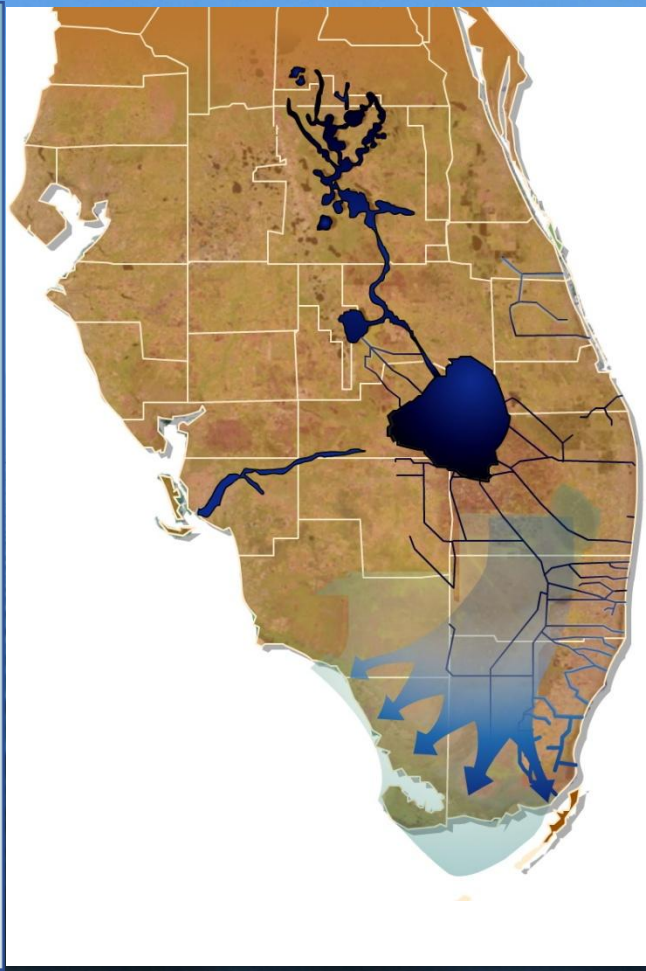
Everglades Water Management Impacts on Fish Habitat

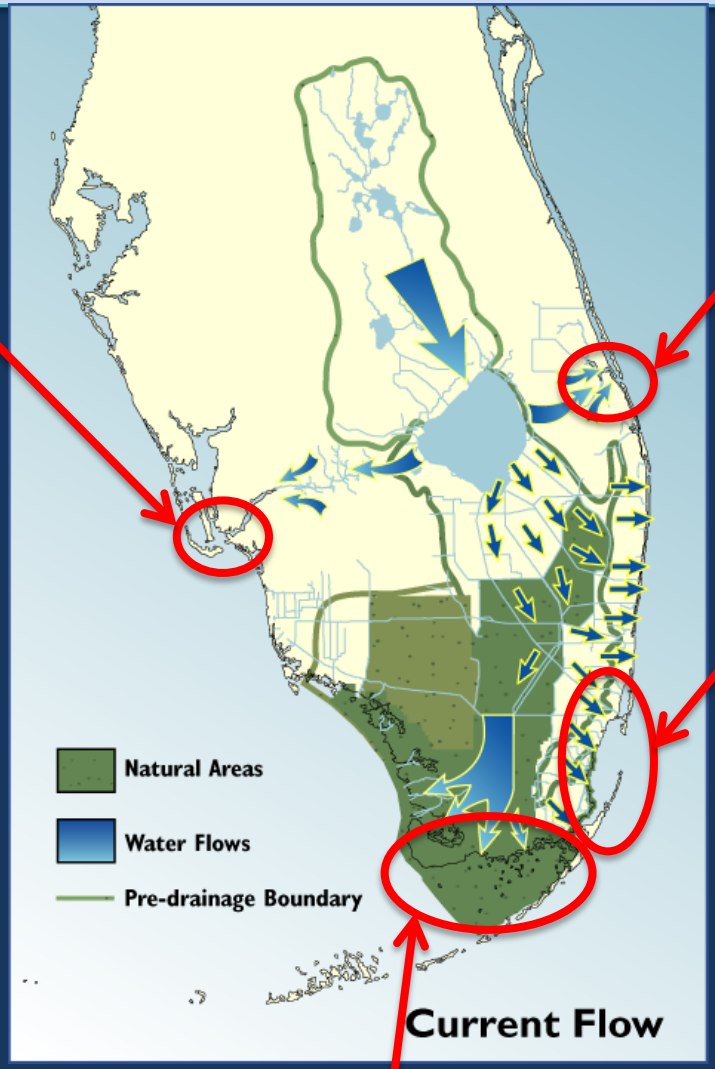




Get The Water Right (QQTD)

Summary of The Problem(s)

Too Much & Too Variable Flow to Caloosahatchee (damaging oyster reefs, seagrass beds and ? Nuts contributing to HABS?)

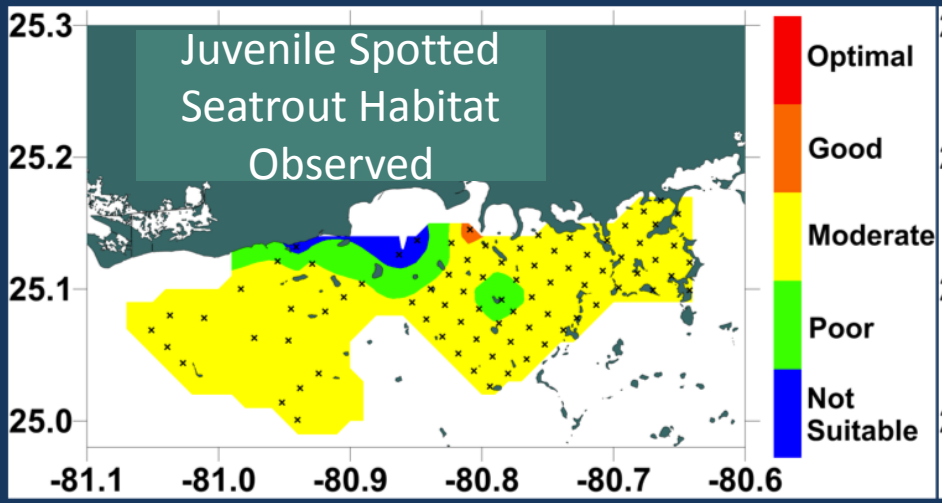


Too Much & Too Variable Flow to St. Lucie Estuary (damaging seagrass beds, oyster reefs and ? Nuts contributing to HABs?)

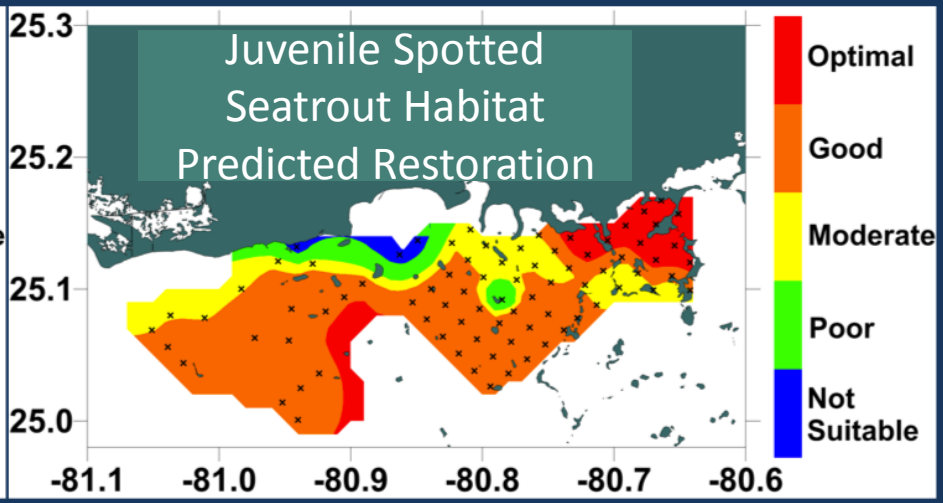
Too Little Flow & Too Channelized to Biscayne Bay (degrading Fish/Shrimp Habitat)

Too Little Flow to Florida Bay (damaging seagrass & degrading Fish Habitat)

Florida Bay Fish Habitat



Juvenile Spotted Seatrout Habitat observed under current conditions in August 2009.



Juvenile Spotted Seatrout Habitat predicted if flow had not been altered in August 2009

St. Lucie Estuary

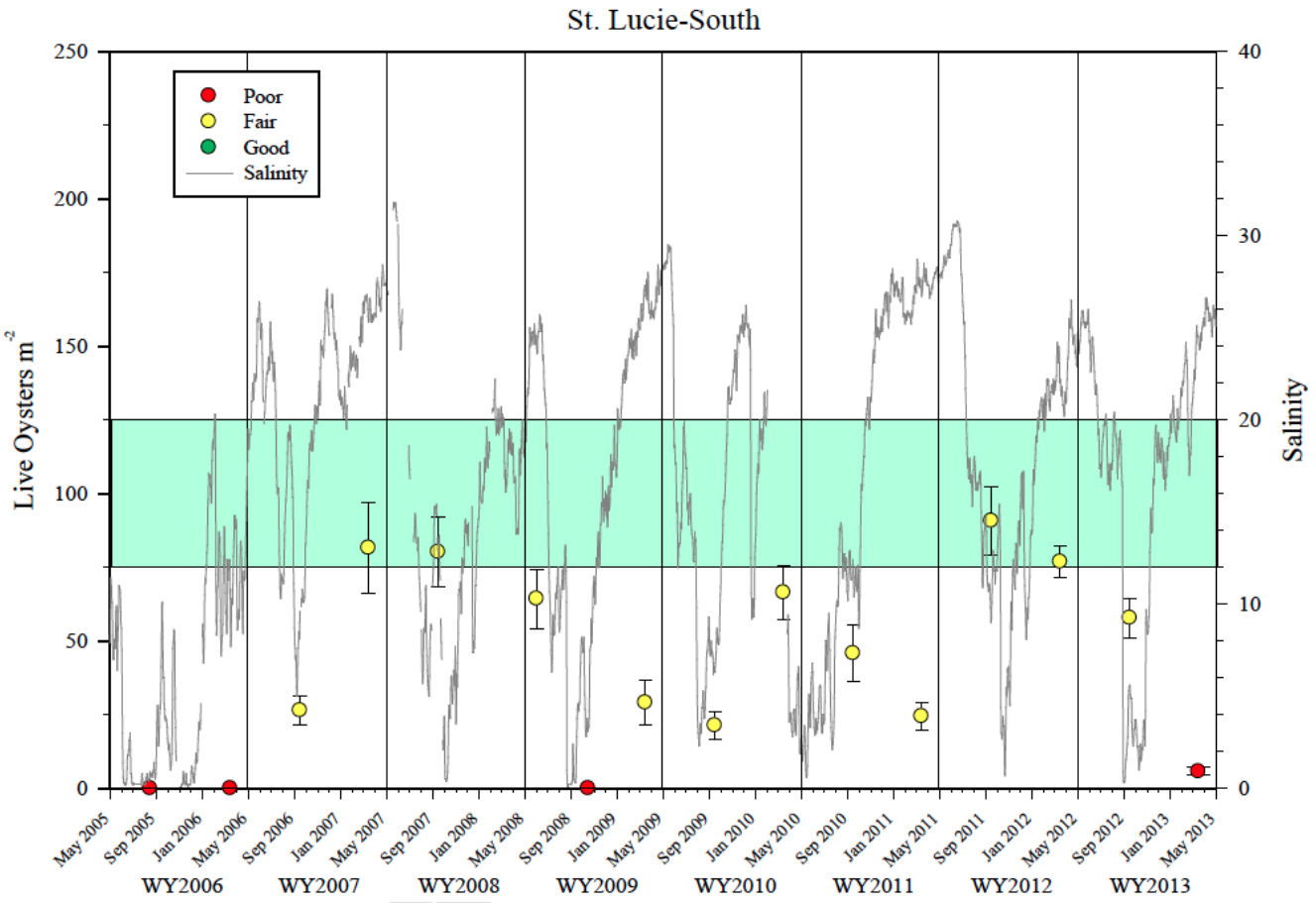


Figure 5-37. Mean number (± standard deviation) of live oysters (red, yellow, and green circles) in the South Fork of the SLE during semi-annual surveys and daily salinity from the surface at the US1 Roosevelt Bridge. The green band represents the salinity range at the US1 Roosevelt Bridge deemed most favorable for oyster survival and health in the estuary.

From Everglades System Status Report 2014