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10-5-2006

Little Venice Water Quality Monitoring Project

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Little Venice Water Quality Monitoring Project

FDEP Contract SP 635

Final Report

Submitted to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection By Florida International University

October 5, 2006

Little Venice Water Quality Monitoring Project FDEP Contract Number SP 635

Submitted to Gordon Romeis South District Office Florida Department of Environmental Protection PO Box 2549 Ft. Meyers, FL 33902-2549

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October 5, 2006

SERC Contribution #T-337

Little Venice Water Quality Monitoring Project FDEP Contract Number SP 635 Joseph N. Boyer and Henry O. Briceño, Southeast Environmental Research Center, OE-148, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective of the Little Venice project is to detect changes in water quality as a function of remediation activities, and includes two phases. Phase I sampling (2001- 2003) was prior to remediation while Phase II (2005-2007) is the post-remediation stage sampling. The initial experimental design was conceptually developed as a Before–After Control-Impact Design with multiple sites. Observations and sampling have been performed in three remedied canals (112th St., 100th St. and, 97th St. canals), in one canal lacking remedial actions (91st St. canal) and a nearshore site for comparison purposes (Fig. 1). Phase I was executed from May 23, 2001 to Dec. 15, 2003; Phase II began June 15, 2005, after the construction of the wastewater collection system was mostly completed.

Figure 1. Little Venice Subdivision area in Marathon Key; sampling stations are shown. ISCO sampling is only performed bimonthly at yellow coded sites.

At a regional scale, natural water quality in the Little Venice area is the result of the dynamic interplay of complex natural settings with a man-modified landscape where driving processes are not constant but subject to trends and cycles of diverse periodicity and intensity. Marine currents exert an important influence on the distribution, character and interactions of water masses. The Florida Keys are highly interconnected by local and oceanic circulation patterns including Atlantic, Gulf and continental waters which in turn result in water quality diversity, both in time and space. At the local scale, the interaction is among water masses moving though Vaca Cut and along shore, ocean waters, runoff, ground waters and seepage from onsite sewage disposal systems. Water quality may be influenced with residence time in the canals and abundance of organic debris on their bottoms.

This report includes cumulative water quality and bacteriological data from the 9 selected stations within the Little Venice subdivision. Water was collected weekly for bacteriological analysis and enumeration of fecal coliforms and *Enterococci*. Field parameters collected weekly at both the surface and bottom of the water column at each station include salinity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen (DO). Water quality parameters monitored weekly at each station included total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), and chlorophyll *a* (CHLA). Water samples were analyzed by the SERC laboratory using standard methodology outlined in our Quality Assurance Plan. Monthly grab samples from each site were analyzed for the full suite of nutrients including ammonium, nitrate, nitrite, soluble reactive phosphate, silicate, and total organic carbon. In addition, monthly deployments of ISCO autosamplers at two sites were programmed to collect 12 samples per day over a 2 day period, to be analyzed for TN and TP. Datasondes accompanied the autosamplers and measured and logged temperature, salinity, DO, and pH on an hourly basis.

Bacterial count distribution along the year corresponded to both climatic conditions and site location. The heads of the canals had significantly greater bacterial numbers than did the mouths. This was true for both fecal coliform and *Enterococci*. Bacterial counts were also higher during the summer months. The FL State standard for single counts of fecal coliforms in Class III Marine waters is 800 CFU/100ml; the EPA recommended standard for *Enterococci* is 104 CFU/100ml. During Phase I, 5 of 1152 fecal coliform observations (0.43%) exceeded the FL State standard and 60 *Enterococci* counts (5.2%) exceeded the recommended EPA level. One year into Phase II, fecal coliform exceedances were not statistically different than Phase I (5

of 503, or 0.99%). During phase II, *Enterococci* counts exceeded the recommended level 16 times (3.18%) but also were not statistically significant than during Phase I. When considering all bacterial counts, all stations from the head of the canals experienced statistically significant declines in fecal coliform counts, including the $91st$ St canal. There were no significant changes for *Enterococci* during this period of record.

State of Florida Rule 62-302.530, for Class III marine waters, specifies that DO "shall never be less than 4.0 mg l^{-1} . During Phase I, 57.4% and 67.1 % of surface and bottom water measurements exceeded (were lower) than the State standard. For Phase II, DO exceedances in surface waters were not significantly different (61.9%), but were significantly greater for bottom waters (79.6%). On a diurnal scale, daily temperature fluctuation is the controlling factor on DO concentration.

During Phase II, TN decreased significantly in all canals. Concurrent with this TN decline was an increase in TP concentrations. The result was a normalization of the TN:TP ratio to that of more balanced condition.

The Florida impaired water rule states that an estuary is impaired if the annual mean CHLA concentration is greater than 11 μ g l⁻¹. Annual mean CHLA concentrations for all canals were well below FL State standards during both Phase I (1.33 μg l⁻¹) and Phase II (2.46 μg l⁻¹), however, the overall increase during Phase II was statistically significant.

To put these changes in perspective, we need to look at the larger picture of regional water quality. Salinity in all canals increased significantly between Phase I and Phase II. Freshwater diversion from OSDS sources probably had no impact on this increase. Instead, we believe that salinity variations in the canals were mostly controlled by tidal flushing processes, which was in turn influenced by regional salinity patterns. The regional salinity patterns are influenced by precipitation, terrestrial runoff, and large-scale oceanic and Gulf currents which convey coherent water masses both onshore from the south and from the north through Keys passes. In addition, the period of 2005-06 was characterized as being impacted by numerous hurricanes and storm surges, which clearly modified the coastal water conditions.

Due to the diurnal and seasonal fluctuations and the partial regional control on the behavior of water quality monitoring parameters, we continue to develop statistically sound criteria for data handling and interpretation as well as for outlining operative guidelines. From results to date, we have found that the optimum sampling time for detecting maximum groundwater impacts in Little Venice is in the late morning. The ISCO Station 10 (mouth of 112th St. canal) renders the most adequate data for such purposes. Using this information we note that, 97% of the time, our weekly grab sampling has been performed during these optimum morning hours. Nevertheless, from experience in the overall region, water quality variables change frequently and even reverse, so long-trend monitoring is the surest way towards understanding of the behavior of these coastal ecosystems.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank all of our many field personnel, laboratory technicians, and data support staff for their diligence and perseverance in this ongoing program, especially Amanda Dean, Danielle Mir, Cristina Pisani, and Pete Lorenzo. This project was possible due to funding by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Contract No. SP-635). This report is contribution #T-337 of the Southeast Environmental Research Center at Florida International University.

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BACKGROUND

Since the early 1980's several Florida counties began monitoring beaches and canals for *Enterococci* (EC) and fecal coliforms bacteria (FC), because elevated concentrations of these bacteria were believed to be strongly correlated with the presence of human pathogens. Onsite disposal systems (OSDS) and injection wells are known to be a source of microbial contamination of groundwater (Keswick, 1984). Because the groundwaters and surface waters are very closely linked in the Keys, it is not surprising that fecal coliform bacteria are common in canals and boat basins (FDER, 1987).

The Little Venice neighborhood was selected in the Monroe County Sanitary Wastewater Master Plan as the first phase of wastewater improvements for the Marathon area because of the large concentration of cesspools and inadequate septic systems, small average size of lots, high development density, and known water quality problems in the canals in the area. Little Venice includes the ocean side area of Vaca Key from Vaca Cut (east) to $94th$ Street (west), Marathon, FL. The Little Venice Service Area includes ~540 Equivalent Development Units (Fig. 1).

Figure 1. Little Venice Subdivision area in Marathon Key; sampling stations are shown. ISCO sampling is only performed bimonthly at yellow coded sites.

Water quality in the $89^{th} - 91^{st}$ Street canals was thoroughly studied in 1984-1985 as part of the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation's Monitoring Study (FDER, 1987). That study demonstrated significant nutrient enrichment of the canals, high Chlorophyll-a content, and high coprostanol concentrations in sediments. Coprostanol is a break-down product of cholesterol and has been used as an indicator of fecal contamination.

During year 2004 the Little Venice Service Area received a low-pressure, vacuum wastewater collection system to convey wastewater to a central treatment plant. The treatment plant produces effluents that meet or exceed the current advanced wastewater treatment (AWT) standards of 5:5:3:1 (BOD5, TSS, TN, TP) and uses a Class V injection well for disposal of treated wastewater. Central collection and treatment of wastewater removes a substantial portion of nutrient loading into the canals by removing the sources of wastewater (septic tanks and cesspits).

The objective of the Little Venice Monitoring project is to detect changes in water quality as a function of remediation activities. The initial experimental design was conceptually developed as a Before–After Control-Impact Design with multiple sites (BACI; Eberhardt, 1976; Stewart-Oaten et al., 1986) and includes two phases. Phase, I from year 2001 to year 2003, corresponds to the pre-remediation stage, and Phase II, which began in 2005 after the construction of the wastewater collection system, is the post-remediation phase. Four canals within the Little Venice Service Area were selected for study (Fig. 1). The first canal is a connected "U-shaped" canal system located at $112th$ Street, lined with single-family residences that were constructed prior to 1970. A high percentage of those residences had inadequate sewage treatment systems. The second canal is located adjacent to 100th Street and the third one is located adjacent to $97th$ Street. Both are dead-end canals that are lined with single-family houses and mobile homes. Many of these residences had poorly functional septic systems or cesspits. Finally, the 91st Street canal has been selected as a reference canal not subjected to remediation measures. It is located west and outside the Little Venice Service Area.

Regional scope

Under a regional scope, natural water quality in the Little Venice area is the result of the dynamic interplay of an already complex natural setting with a man made landscape, where neither natural nor anthropogenic driving processes are constant. On the contrary, they are subjected to trends, seasonal changes and cycles of diverse periodicity and amplitude. The climate in South Florida is subtropical, with little temperature variation along the year but well defined wet (summer/fall) and dry (winter/spring) seasons (Lee et al., 2003). Storms are frequent during the wet season, eventually reaching extreme rain, winds and surge levels. Marine currents exert an important influence on the distribution, character and interactions of water masses (Fig. 2). The south Florida coastal region is bordered by strong, large-scale oceanic boundary currents (the Loop Current/Florida Current System) which link local coastal waters to Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic waters and even far upstream river sources (i.e. Mississippi River), especially by conveying coherent water masses contained within evolving eddy systems*.* Eddy formation, trapping of Loop Current waters on the shelf break and onshore transport are the proposed mechanisms by which Loop Current waters are transported onto the shelf (Fig. 3; IMARS 2006).

Furthermore, wind driven southward coastal flows commonly advect low salinity water plumes coming from the Everglades to western Florida Bay and the Keys reef tract (Lee et al., 2001a, 2001b). In turn, flow direction through the Keys passages vary along the year, with southward flows predominating in winter and spring (dry season); north-northwest flows in the summer (wet season), and southwest flow towards the Tortugas in the fall (wet season) (Nuttle et al., 2003)

Figure 2. Current circulation patterns in southwest Florida coasts (modified after Lee et al. 2003)

Figure 3. Surface Sea Temperature images showing transport of Gulf of Mexico waters onto the SW Florida shelf. March 4, trapping of eddy onto the shelf break and wind induced transport of Loop current waters onto the shelf. May 22, a narrow band of upwelling (blue) appears along the coast with a maximum just off Tampa Bay. Oct 21, the shelf responds to large scale storm wind forcing by forming along-shore jets (USF 2006)

This interaction between Atlantic, Gulf and continental waters affect biotic and abiotic processes in South Florida ecosystems, leading to even more complex responses, which in turn result in water quality diversity, both in time and space (Fig. 4). Regional monitoring of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary allowed the grouping of water quality types into 8 clusters (Fig. 5), where the bulk of the stations fall into 6 large clusters (1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8) which describe a gradient of water quality. The more relevant groups to the present study are clusters 3, 5 and 7, for which the overall nutrient gradient, from highest to lowest concentrations is 7>5>3, suggesting that this gradient is due to progressive mixing between a nutrient-poor marine end member and a nutrient-rich terrestrial-derived end member (Boyer & Briceño, 2006).

Figure 4. Distribution of DO % saturation values in South Florida coastal waters. (Boyer and Briceño, 2006; http://serc.fiu.edu/wqmnetwork/)

Figure 5. Results of cluster analysis showing station membership in distinct water quality groups (Boyer and Briceño, 2006).

Local scope

At the local scale, the interaction is among water masses moving across Vaca Cut and along shore, ocean waters, runoff, ground waters and seepage from cesspits. Water quality changes with residence time in the canals, which in turn varies according to canal geometry (i.e. straight versus U-shaped), canal seaward extension (i.e. $97th$ St. canal), bottom topography, accumulation of organic debris (Fig. 6) and tide and wind intensities, among other factors. These organic-rich debris pools, where bacteria thrive, are stirred back and forth during tides and are incorporated in the water column (Fig. 6).

SAMPLING PROGRAM

The sampling program consisted of two phases. Phase I was conducted for 2.5 years prior to the initiation of operation of the central sewage treatment system to establish preremediation conditions in the canals within the service area. Phase II is being conducted for two years after initiation of the central sewage treatment system and will document changes in water quality and sediment chemistry of the canals. Four canals within the Little Venice Service Area

were selected for sampling (Figure 1). Canal 1 is a "U-shaped" canal system located at $112th$ Street. This canal receives better tidal flushing than other canals within the Service Area because of the flow-through design and the relatively short length. The $112th$ St. canal is lined with single-family residences that were constructed prior to 1970. Canal 2 is located adjacent to $100th$ Street and Canal 3 is located adjacent to $97th$ Street. Both $100th$ St. and $97th$ St. canals are deadend canals that are lined with single-family houses and mobile homes. Many of these residences had inadequate sewage treatment systems. The $91st$ Street canal (Canal 4) has been selected as a reference canal and is located outside the Little Venice Service Area.

Weekly Canal Sampling

Nine sampling stations were chosen for this project: two per canal plus a nearshore site (Fig. 1). Stations were located at the mouth and head of each canal and the nearshore station (Sta. 2) which was located ~ 100 m offshore the $100th$ St. canal. Surface and bottom measurements of salinity (practical salinity units), temperature (ºC), and dissolved oxygen (DO, mg 1^{-1}) were performed at each station on a weekly basis. Duplicate water samples were collected in mid-channel at 20cm below the surface. Water samples were also collected just below the surface for bacteriological analysis. To ensure that we captured the greatest potential terrestrial inputs, sampling was performed on the lowest low tide whenever possible. For Phase I, sampling commenced May 23, 2001 and ended Dec. 15, 2003. Phase II sampling began June 14, 2005 and is continuing.

Monthly Diurnal Sampling (ISCO)

Although optimal conditions to capture potential terrestrial inputs occurs during lowest low tide, due to logistical reasons no systematic sampling was performed to exactly match those conditions. To overcome this handicap, each month we deployed two ISCO autosamplers at rotating sites, which were programmed to collect 12 samples per day over a two day period. Hydrolab or YSI datasondes accompanied the ISCO autosamplers and were programmed to measure and log temperature, salinity, DO, and pH on an hourly basis. This resulted in diurnal profiles of physical and chemical variables associated with tidal cycles and precipitation events.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Nutrient Analysis.

Water samples were analyzed for total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), and chlorophyll *a* (CHLA, μ g l⁻¹) by the SERC laboratory using standard methodology outlined in our Quality Assurance Plan. The ISCO water samples were analyzed only for TN and TP. Once a month, grab samples from each site were analyzed for the full suite of nutrients including ammonium (NH₄⁺), nitrate + nitrite (NO_x⁻), nitrite (NO₂⁻), silicate (Si(OH)₄), soluble reactive phosphate (SRP), and total organic carbon (TOC). Some parameters were not measured directly, but calculated by difference. Nitrate (NO_3) was calculated as NO_x - $NO₂$, dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) was calculated as $NO_x + NH_4^+$, and total organic nitrogen (TON) was defined as TN - DIN. All variables are reported in mg $1⁻¹$ unless specified otherwise. The SERC Laboratory is a NELAP certified by the Florida Department of Health.

Bacteriological Analysis

Water samples were collected as above and transported to SYNAGRO for enumeration of fecal coliform (SM 9222D) and *Enterococci* (EPA 1600). All samples were kept at 4 ºC and tested within 6 hours of sampling. The SYANGRO lab is NELAP certified by the Florida Department of Health.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data distributions of water quality variables are reported as box-and-whiskers plots and time series. The box-and-whisker plot is a powerful statistic as it shows the median, range, the data distribution as well as serving as a graphical, nonparametric ANOVA. The center horizontal line of the box is the median of the data, the top and bottom of the box are the 25_{th} and 75th percentiles (quartiles), and the ends of the whiskers are the 5th and 95th percentiles. The notch in the box is the 95% confidence interval of the median. When notches between boxes do not overlap, the medians are considered significantly different. Outliers $(5 _{th}$ and >95 th percentiles) were sometimes excluded from the graphs in order to reduce visual compression. Differences in variables were also tested between groups using the nonparametric Mann-Whitney test (comparable to the *t*-test) with significance set at $p<0.05$.

Observations and sampling were performed in the four selected canals and a nearshore site (Station 2) which was located \sim 100 m offshore the 100th St. canal. The 97th St. canal, together with the nearshore site was selected for comparison purposes. The initial experimental design was conceptually developed as a Before–After Control-Impact Design with multiple sites (BACI; Eberhardt, 1976; Stewart-Oaten et al., 1986). This design allows the application of traditional Before-After methods (BA; Green, 1979; Smith, 2002) where the data are treated as independent samples and are compared using diverse statistics (i.e. two-sample test, F-tests). BACI also allows us to use variations of such methodology (Eberhardt, 1976; Smith, 2002), where differences and ratios of measured parameters, between the control sites and remedied sites are used.

BACI statistical methods test whether differences in before-and-after conditions of the treated canals are different than before-and-after conditions in the control canal. The overall assumption is that significant differences between treatment and control are due to remediation activity, although causal inference is difficult to determine in this highly variable system. To help explain the inherent variability, the influences of several driving factors are explored, among them: precipitation, wind, and tides.

Traditional time-series analysis will be performed on the data sequences once the second year of Phase II is concluded. Additionally, Cumulative Rate of Variation (CRV) and Cumulative Rate of Variation Difference methods (CRVD) will be used for analysis of the timesseries. CRV and CRVD are graphical techniques, similar to CumSum time-series analysis, useful for unraveling the structure of time-series (Briceño and Callejon, 2006; submitted to ASLO Methods). This extensive data analysis is presented here in a preliminary fashion as definitive results will have to wait until an additional full year of data is collected and incorporated in the final report.

RESULTS

Bacteriological Analysis

The head of the canals have greater bacterial numbers than the mouth (Fig. 7) as would be expected because of tidal mixing with offshore waters. Figures 8-16 show bacterial counts (colony forming units, CFU) for the canal and reference stations for the complete period of record by month and year. Most stations displayed a similar pattern with maxima centered about July-September and December-January, a persistent minimum in March-May and a more subdued minimum in November. These maxima seem to respond to climatic conditions (rainy season in June-September) and peak visitor period (December-February). On the other hand, the minima may be due to dryer conditions in March-May and October-November which diminish runoff and seepage contributions to the canals.

The FL State standard for single counts of fecal coliforms in Class III-Marine waters is 800 CFU/100ml and the EPA recommended standard for *Enterococci* is 104 CFU/100ml. Considering all sites, prior to remediation 5 out of 1152 observations of fecal coliforms counts (0.43%) exceeded the FL State standard and 60 *Enterococci* counts (5.2%) exceeded the recommended EPA level (Table 1). One year of post remediation observations (503) indicate that fecal coliforms surpassed the standard 5 times (0.99%) while *Enterococci* counts exceeded the recommended level only 16 times (3.18%), but these changes were not statistically significant between Phases. Comparable results are obtained for the remedied canals as a separated group and even for the $91st$ St. Canal alone (Sta. 8 and 9) as shown in Table 1.

The overall changes are not evident when only percent exceedances or means and median values for FC and EC are compared for pre- and post-remediation, perhaps due to the nonnormal distribution of FC and EC samples. The perspective is rather different when the whole data set is tested with Mann-Whitney non-parametric test, which indicates that FC in the whole data set decreased significantly after remediation (p<0.0001). Furthermore, FC counts at all canal heads and at the mouth of Canal 112^{th} St.. (Sta. 1) also experienced significant decreases (p<0.05). Changes for EC are non-significant, except for a slight but significant increase at the offshore site (Sta. 2, $p=0.003$).

	BEFORE		AFTER	
All Sites	FC.	EC.	FC	EC
Events	1152	1152	503	503
Exceedances	5	60	5	16
% Exceedances	0.43	5.21	0.99	3.18
All Canals	FC	EC	FC.	EC
Events	1024	1024	449	449
Exceedances	5	60	5	16
% Exceedances	0.49	5.86	1.11	3.56
Remedied Canals	FC.	ЕC	FC	ЕC
Events	768	768	337	337
Exceedances	4	44	4	13
% Exceedances	0.52	5.73	1.19	3.86
91st St Canal	FC	EC	FC	EC
Events	256	256	112	112
Exceedances		16		3
% Exceedances	0.39	6.25	0.89	2.68

Table 1. BACI comparison of FC and EC exceedances in Little Venice area for All Sites, All Canals (excluding Station 2), Remedied Canals (excluding $97th$ St. Canal), and $91th$ St. control Canal. These exceedances changes from Phase I to Phase II are not statistically significant at the p<0.05 level (Mann-Whitney non-parametric test).

The general assumption that traditional fecal indicators do not occur in natural environments (soil or water) and are only supplied from fecal material has been suggested to be erroneous (Byappanahalli 2000; Fujioka 1999; Hardina and Fujioka 1991; Solo-Gabriele et al. 2000). These bacteria occur in soils and riparian sediments and perhaps as epiphytic microflora on terrestrial plants. Furthermore, residual bacteria survive for months in dried algae and readily grow upon rehydration. Therefore, immediate remediation results for fecal coliforms and *Enterococci* may be masked by their regrowth in organic-rich (nutrient-rich) debris on the canal bottom (Fig. 6) or supplied by alternative sources as runoff, especially from storm action.

If we take into consideration that year 2005 was a record-breaking hurricane year and that the storms affected coastal water quality by increasing nutrient and bacteria-rich runoff contribution (Solo-Gabrielle et al., 2000), the non-significant changes in bacterial exceedances in Little Venice waters may in fact indicate an improvement in water quality. Monitoring data from 2006, a rather storm-free year, will eventually shed some light on this issue.

Nutrient Analysis

Results for nutrient analysis are presented as Box-and-Whisker plot in Figures 17 to 36 and as time-series in Appendix 1. NO_x pattern (Fig. 17) is driven primarily by $NO₃$ ⁻ concentration (Fig. 18) and both show anomalously high values in September and December 2005, perhaps as a consequence of hurricanes Katrina (August 2005) and Wilma (October 2005). Both $NO₂$ (Fig. 19) and $NH₄$ ⁺ (Fig. 20) behave similarly showing higher concentrations from June to December, perhaps controlled by the rainy season. High values for NO_3 and NH_4 ⁺ in August and September 2005 may be due to disturbances caused by hurricane Katrina.

TN (Fig. 21) and TON (Fig. 23) have consistently decreased from Phase I to Phase II. However, such a decrease was observed in all sampling sites, including the offshore site (Sta. 2). Furthermore, this sustained decreasing trend has been observed in Little Venice since 2003 as shown in Figure 37. When considering TN time-series at each station (Fig. 38.) a common baseline is observed on which local variations are superimposed; this also supports the hypothesis of regional control on TN concentrations.

Opposite to TN, TP values were higher for Phase II (Fig. 24), and a long-term increasing trend was observed in all stations (Fig. 39). This behavior may indicate that TN and TP values are affected by regional phenomena rather than being the unique result of local variations within Little Venice. These variables exhibited statistically significant differences ($p<0.0001$) between pre- and post-remediation when analyzed with non-parametric Mann-Whitney tests (Table 2 and Appendix 2). To corroborate the existence of these regional trends similar Mann-Whitney tests were performed on the whole Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) database, confirming the TN decrease and TP increase in the region $(p<0.0001)$.

There are no nutrient standards for Florida marine waters. However, State of Florida Rule 62-02.300(13), F.A.C. states that "particular consideration shall be given to the protection from nutrient enrichment of those presently containing very low nutrient concentrations: less than 0.3 milligrams per liter total nitrogen or less than 0.04 milligrams per liter total phosphorus." Prior to remediation (Table 3), out of 1205 TN determinations, 657 (54.5%) exceeded the 0.3 mg l^{-1} benchmark; and out of 1205 TP determinations 18 (1.5%) exceeded the 0.04 mg l^{-1} threshold. For Phase II, out of 421 TN determinations, 115 (27.3%) exceeded the 0.3 mg l^{-1} benchmark. For TP, out of 421 determinations, 11 (2.6%) exceeded the 0.04 mg l^{-1}

threshold. Decreases in TN exceedances are statistically significant for all stations, either as a group or individually (Table2). TP changes in exceedances are not statistically significant.

Table 2. Level of significance from Mann-Whitney tests, for changes in Little Venice water quality from Phase I to Phase II. (TN= Total Nitrogen; TON= Total Organic Nitrogen; TN-EX= TN exceedances above 0.3 mg l⁻ ¹; TN:TP= ratio)

Soluble reactive phosphorous (SRP) showed seasonal variations and ample dispersion of values in August, September and December 2005 (Fig. 25), perhaps as a result of storms. Chlorophyll *a* (CHLA) concentrations were significantly higher (p<0.0001) during Phase II (Table 2). There seems to be an increasing concentration gradient from East to West with the highest values in the control canal $(91st$ St.. canal; Fig. 40). During Phase I, 26 out of 1196 observations showed CHLA values above 11 ug l^{-1} (2.2%); for Phase II, 22 out 440 observations exceeded the 11 ug l^{-1} level (5.0%). These exceedances were restricted to the heads of 100th St., $97th$ St. and $91st$ St. canals and the mouth of $100th$ St. canal. There are no statistically significant differences between exceedances in Phase I and those in Phase II.

TOC is rather constant, notably for the period January-May, and displays similar values for pre- and post-remediation stages (Fig. 27). There was an increase in variance from June and extreme values especially on August 30, 2005, five days after Hurricane Katrina made landfall in South Florida and moved over Florida Bay. Silica showed a maximum centered about August with largest variability from June to November, perhaps caused by storms (Fig. 28). This was more evident in August 2005, after Hurricane Katrina, but there are also high concentrations in December 2005.

Surface and bottom salinity (Sal-S and Sal-B) have very similar distribution throughout the year (Fig.s 29 and 30) with a minimum centered about January and higher values around June. There was a significant increase in salinity in the post-remediation stage together with anomalously high values in August 2005, perhaps due to influx of Central Florida Bay waters driven by Hurricane Katrina. The lowest salinities occurred at the head of $97th$ St. canal (Sta. 7).

Surface DO data (Fig. 31) show similar patterns for pre- and post-remediation stages, except that location of maxima and minima are offset. Phase I maximum occurs in November while for Phase II there is a principal maximum in January and another one, not so prominent in November. Phase I minimum is centered in June-August while Phase II minimum is in July. Bottom DO (DO-B) trends (Fig. 32) resemble those of surface DO. Temperature for surface and bottom waters showed the same seasonal pattern, with a minimum in January and a maximum in August. This was perhaps one of the most important parameters controlling DO concentrations.

State of Florida Rule 62-302.530, for Class III marine waters, specifies that DO "shall never be less than 4.0" mg 1^{-1} . Prior to remediation (Table 4), out of 1162 determinations for surficial DO, 667 (57.4%) exceeded the 4.0 mg l^{-1} benchmark; and out of 1084 determinations for bottom DO, 727 (67.1%) exceeded the 4.0 mg 1^{-1} threshold. For Phase II, out of 412 determinations for surficial DO, 255 (61.9%) exceeded the 4.0 mg 1^{-1} benchmark; and out of 394 determinations for bottom DO, 292 (74.1%) exceeded the 4.0 mg l^{-1} threshold. DO-B exceedances are statistically significant (p=0.0381).

Table 3. Exceedances for DO, TN and TP before and after remediation for individual stations.

		DO-S	DO-B	TN	ΤP	CHLA
PHASE I	Sampling Events	1162	1084	1205	1205	1196
	Exceedances	667	727	657	18	26
	% Exceedances	57.4%	67.1%	54.5%	1.5%	2.2%
PHASE II	Sampling Events	412	394	421	421	440
	Exceedances	255	292	115	11	22
	% Exceedances	61.9%	74.1%	27.3%	2.6%	5.0%

Table 4. Exceedances for the overall Little Venice area. Dissolved Oxygen in surface and bottom waters (DO-S and DO-B respectively), Total Nitrogen (TN), Total Phosphorous (TP), and chlorophyll *a* (CHLA)

Monthly Diurnal Sampling

Each month two ISCO autosamplers were deployed at rotating sites to explore diurnal variability in TN and TP by collecting 12 samples per day over a two day period. Additionally, Hydrolab or YSI datasondes accompanied the ISCO autosamplers and were programmed to measure and log temperature, salinity, DO, and pH on an hourly basis. This resulted in diurnal profiles of physical and chemical variables useful for exploring relationships with tidal cycles and climatic events. Figure 41 shows the relationships between depths (proportional to tidal plus wind intensity changes), temperature, DO and salinity for a selected YSI run at ISCO Sta. 11 (mouth of $100th$ St. Canal). As expected, tidal cycles are very regular and their frequency doubles that of temperature, DO, and salinity cycles. DO variations are highly correlated with temperature changes ($r = 0.867$; $p < 0.0001$) driven by daily sunlight cycles; salinity was also significantly correlated with temperature $(r=0.508; p<0.0001)$, although there was a better correlation with a combination of temperature and depth (multiple linear correlation r=0.623; p<0.0001). DO values increased steeply during morning hours and decay slowly during the night as a function of biological cycles of productivity in the water mass. These results (Fig. 41) clearly document the diurnal variability of the monitoring parameters and emphasize the impact of sample collection schedule within these cycles on the magnitude of measurements used for monitoring. Results for all ISCO runs are presented in Appendix 3

Theoretically, low DO concentrations, high TN and TP values, and low salinities would indicate poor water quality conditions, perhaps induced by anthropogenic sources. From the combination of all available ISCO analytical results and YSI data, we calculated the frequency of events when optimum conditions to detect such potential man-derived influences (maximum TP

and TN; minimum DO and salinity) were matched. It was performed for each sampling time and station. Results in Figure 42 indicate that morning hours render the highest probabilities. Using this information we note that, 97% of the time, our weekly grab sampling was performed during these optimum morning hours. Additionally, we have calculated the overall efficiency of ISCO Stations for rendering results matching optimum sampling conditions (Fig. 43). Results indicate that Station 10 (mouth of $112th$ St. Canal) is the most efficient. Nevertheless, from experience in the overall region, water quality variables change frequently and even reverse, so long-trend monitoring is the surest way towards understanding of the behavior of these coastal ecosystems.

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FIGURES

Figure 7. Distribution of FC and EC counts in the canals and offshore

Figure 8. Station $2 -$ Nearshore of the $100th$ Street Canal. This is the offshore reference station

Figure 9. Station 1 Mouth of 112th Street Canal

Figure 10. Station 3 – Head of the 112th Street Canal

Figure 11. Station $4 -$ Mouth of the $100th$ Street Canal

Figure 12. Station $5 -$ Head of the $100th$ Street Canal

Figure 13. Station $6 -$ Mouth of the $97th$ Street Canal

Figure 14. Station $7 -$ Head of the $97th$ Street Canal

Figure 15. Station $8 -$ Mouth of the 91st Street Canal

Figure 16. Station – Head of the $91st$ Street Canal

Figure 17. Box-and-whisker plot of NOx for all sites, grouped by month and phase

Figure 18. Box-and-whisker plot of $NO₃$ for all sites, grouped by month and phase

Figure 19. Box-and-whisker plot of $NO₂$ for all sites, grouped by month and phase

Figure 20. Box-and-whisker plot of NH4 for all sites, grouped by month and phase

Figure 21. Box-and-whisker plot of TN for all sites, grouped by month and phase

Figure 22. Box-and-whisker plot of DIN for all sites, grouped by month and phase

Figure 23. Box-and-whisker plot of TON for all sites, grouped by month and phase

Figure 24. Box-and-whisker plot of TP for all sites, grouped by month and phase

Figure 25. Box-and-whisker plot of SRP for all sites, grouped by month and phase

Figure 26. Box-and-whisker plot of CHL-a for all sites, grouped by month and phase

Figure 27. Box-and-whisker plot of TOC for all sites, grouped by month and phase

Figure 28. Box-and-whisker plot of Si(OH)₄ for all sites, grouped by month and phase

Figure 29. Box-and-whisker plot of surface salinity for all sites, grouped by station and year

Figure 30. Box-and-whisker plot of bottom salinity for all sites, grouped by station and year

Figure 31. Box-and-whisker plot of surface DO for all sites, grouped by station and year

Figure 32. Box-and-whisker plot of bottom DO for all sites, grouped by station and year

Figure 33. Box-and-whisker plot of surface temperature for all sites, grouped by station and year

Figure 34. Box-and-whisker plot of surface temperature for all sites, grouped by station and year

Figure 35. Box-and-whisker plot of % DO saturation in surface waters for all sites, grouped by station and year

Figure 36. Box-and-whisker plot of % DO saturation in bottom waters for all sites, grouped by station and year.

Figure 37. Box-and-whisker plot of TN for all sites, grouped by station and year

Figure 38. Time-series for TN for each Station. Notice the development of a common baseline.

Figure 39. Box-and-whisker plot of TP for all sites, grouped by station and year

Figure 40. Box-and-whisker plot of Chlorophyll-a grouped by station and year

Figure 41. YSI datasondes results for Run 188 at ISCO Station 11 (100th St mouth station). Note Comparison with depth measurements.

Figure 42. Percentage of events when sampling is closest to optimum conditions (maximum TP and TN, and minimum DO and salinity) to detect potential man-induced effects in water quality

Figure 43. Overall efficiency of ISCO stations to render results matching optimum conditions for detecting potential man-induced effects in water quality.

APPENDIX 1

Time-series Diagrams for all variables

Sta. 1 - Mouth of 112th Street Canal

Sta. 2 - Nearshore of 100th Street Canal

Sta. 3 - Head of 112th Street Canal

Sta. 8 - Mouth of the 91st Street Canal

Sta. 9 - Head of the 91st Street Canal

APPENDIX 2

RESULTS FROM MANN-WHITNEY NON-PARAMETRIC TEST. SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL SET AT p=0.05

TABLE 2-1. Mann-Whitney test for All Stations. Significant differences (p<0.05) between Phase 1 and Phase 2

Ties

1315 cases were omitted due to missing values.

2

Mann-Whitney U for TN

49 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TON

1314 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE

49 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for NH4 Grouping Variable: PHASE

1315 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE

49 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TON Grouping Variable: PHASE

1314 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE

49 cases were omitted due to missing values.
TABLE. 2-1. All stations continuation…

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE

66 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE

117 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE

248 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for DO-B X Grouping Variable: PHASE

233 cases were omitted due to missing values.

66 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE

117 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE

248 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for DO-B X Grouping Variable: PHASE

TABLE. 2-1. All stations continuation…

85 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE

87 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE

85 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE

TABLE. 2-2. Mann-Whitney test for 112th St Canal mouth (Station 1). Significant differences **(p<0.05) between Phase 1 and Phase 2**

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TON

49 cases were omitted due to missing values.

49 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TON

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank **Grouping Variable: PHASE**

1314 cases were omitted due to missing values. 1314 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE

49 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE

66 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE

49 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE

TABLE. 2-2. 112th St Canal mouth (Station 1) continuation…

 $< .0001$ -13.271 $\overline{<.0001}$ 370 P-Value Tied Z-Value Tied P-Value # Ties

117 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE

248 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN-EX

85 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE

87 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE

117 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE

248 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE

85 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE

TABLE. 2-3. Mann-Whitney test for Offshore Station (Station 2). Significant differences (p<0.05) between Phase 1 and Phase 2

Mann-Whitney U for TN

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank

6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

1

Mann-Whitney U for TON Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Ties

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TON Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

146 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Phase 1

6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

8 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

6 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank **Mann-Whitney Rank Info for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)**

TABLE. 2-3. Offshore Station (Station 2) continuation…

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SI(OH)4 Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank

144 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for DO-B X Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

109 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE

10 cases were omitted due to missing values.

144 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for DO-B X Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

109 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

TABLE. 2-3. Offshore Station (Station 2) continuation…

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank

11 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

TABLE. 2-4. Mann-Whitney test for 112th St Canal head (Station 3). Significant differences **(p<0.05) between Phase 1 and Phase 2**

Mann-Whitney U for NOX Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for NOX Grouping Variable: PHASE

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank **Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)**

146 cases were omitted due to missing values.

146 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for NO3 Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

146 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

5 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE

Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

5 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for NO3 Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

146 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank **Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)**

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

TABLE. 2-4. 112th St Canal head (Station 3) continuation…

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank **Mann-Whitney Rank Info for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)**

7 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

12 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

14 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE

Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

9 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE

Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

12 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE

Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

14 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE

Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

TABLE. 2-4. 112th St Canal head (Station 3) continuation…

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

TABLE 2-5. Mann-Whitney test for 100th St Canal mouth (Station 4). Significant differences (p<0.05) between Phase 1 and Phase 2

Mann-Whitney U for NH4 Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for NH4 Grouping Variable: PHASE

Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

146 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

146 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank **Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)**

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TON Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

146 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TON Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

146 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

TABLE. 2-5. 100th St Canal mouth (Station 4) continuation…

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

12 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

13 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

12 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE

Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

13 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

TABLE. 2-5. 100th St Canal mouth (Station 4) continuation

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

TABLE. 2-6. Mann-Whitney test for 100th St Canal head (Station 5). Significant differences **(p<0.05) between Phase 1 and Phase 2**

Mann-Whitney U for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

134 13811.000 103.067 Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank Phase 1

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

51 3394.000 66.549 Phase 2

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE

 1970.500 \mathbf{U} **Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)**

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE

133 10967.000 82.459 50 5869.000 117.380

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank

Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank **Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)**

12 cases were omitted due to missing values.

12 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Phase 1 Phase 2

TABLE. 2-6. 100th St Canal head (Station 5) continuation…

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

13 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE

Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank **Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)**

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

TABLE. 2-7. Mann-Whitney test for 97th St Canal mouth (Station 6). Significant differences **(p<0.05) between Phase 1 and Phase 2**

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

5 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

5 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TON Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TON Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

146 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

146 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

5 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

TABLE. 2-7. 97th St Canal mouth (Station 6) continuation…

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

13 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

15 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE

Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Count Sum Ranks Me **Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)**

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN-EX

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-B

Grouping Variable: PHASE

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank **Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)**

TABLE. 2-8. Mann-Whitney test for 97th St Canal head (Station 7). Significant differences (p<0.05) between Phase 1 and Phase 2

Mann-Whiteholder Whiteholder

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

12 cases were omitted due to missing values.

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank **Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)**

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

TABLE. 2-8. 97th St Canal head (Station 7) continuation…

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

13 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

13 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

9 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

TABLE. 2-9. Mann-Whitney test for 91th St Canal mouth (Station 8). Significant differences **(p<0.05) between Phase 1 and Phase 2**

Mann-Whitney U for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TON Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TON Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

146 cases were omitted due to missing values.

146 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

133 11047.500 83.064 Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank Phase 1

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE

Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

7 cases were omitted due to missing values.

TABLE. 2-9. 91th St Canal mouth (Station 8) continuation...

Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

13 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

10 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-S

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank

13 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

14 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE

Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

10 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

TABLE. 2-10. Mann-Whitney test for 91th St Canal head (Station 9). Significant differences **(p<0.05) between Phase 1 and Phase 2**

Mann-Whitney U for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TON Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TON Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

146 cases were omitted due to missing values.

146 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank

5 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for CHLA Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

8 cases were omitted due to missing values.

TABLE. 2-10. 91th St Canal head (Station 9) continuation…

15 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

-4.305

18

15 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

10 cases w ere omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney U for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

10 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-S Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

15 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for SAL-B Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

Count Sum Ranks Mean Rank

15 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN-EX Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

10 cases were omitted due to missing values.

Mann-Whitney Rank Info for TN:TP Grouping Variable: PHASE Inclusion criteria: Criteria 1 from Data (imported)

APPENDIX 3 TIME-SERIES FOR ISCO AND YSI RESULTS

Appendix 3, Figure 3-1. Time-series for ISCO results at 112^{th} St. Canal mouth.

Appendix 3. Figure 3-1 cont. Time series for ISCO results for Station 10 (112th St Canal mouth)

Appendix 3. Figure 3-2. Time-series for ISCO results at $100th$ St. Canal mouth.

Appendix 3. Figure 3-2 cont. Time-series for ISCO results at 100th St. Canal mouth.

Appendix 3. Figure 3-3. Time-series for ISCO results at 97th St. Canal mouth.

Appendix 3. Figure 3-3 cont. Time-series for ISCO results at 97th St. Canal mouth.

Appendix 3. Figure 3-4. Time-series for ISCO results at 91st St. Canal mouth.

Appendix 3. Figure 3-4 cont. Time-series for ISCO results at 91st St. Canal mouth.

APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR ALL VARIABLES

