

Canal Current

A wave of information for Cape Coral's Canalwatch volunteers

Newsletter: 1st Quarter 2019

Environmental News

Native Plant profile

International Coastal Cleanup 2019

The 2019 International Coastal Cleanup is a multi-national effort to cleanup coastal regions throughout the world.

Volunteers are needed to help in the cleanup effort! Florida has over 1,300 miles of coastline. Together volunteers can pick up litter and debris that pollutes beaches and waterways.

Sites throughout Lee County are coordinated by **Keep Lee County Beautiful**, **Inc**. This includes litter pick up, collection and documentation of pollution.

This is a global effort! For interested volunteers the event is scheduled to take place on Saturday, September 21 from 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM

For registration, cleanup locations around Southwest Florida and more information, please click http://www.klcb.org/coastal-cleanup.html

Or call Keep Lee County Beautiful Inc. at (239) 334-3488

Questions? Comments? Let us know!

(239)574-0785

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Sabatia stellaris Marsh Pink

Marsh pink is an annual wildflower that begins appearing in late spring and flowers throughout the summer. As the common name implies, marsh pink prefers wet soils and is often found on the fringes of swamps and wet meadows in its natural settings. In urban environments it frequents ditches, swales or wet detention areas. It's often mixed with other wildflowers such as Coreopsis and Fleabane.

This "bouquet" of wildflowers attracts butterflies and other pollinators for nectar nourishment.

The flower of marsh pink has 5 bright pink petals and is easily singled out among its ditch companions. Marsh pink typically appears in vacant lots and undeveloped areas but can be a nice addition to a rain garden or low area of home landscape.



The Lake Okeechobee Strategy This Year

Many of us know that Lake Okeechobee plays a significant role in the water quality for the Caloosahatchee River and Estuary. Subtle changes in the management of Lake Okeechobee can mean the difference between a "good" year, or a "bad" year for water quality, for those downstream of the Lake. This includes the St. Lucie River and Estuary on the east coast as well.

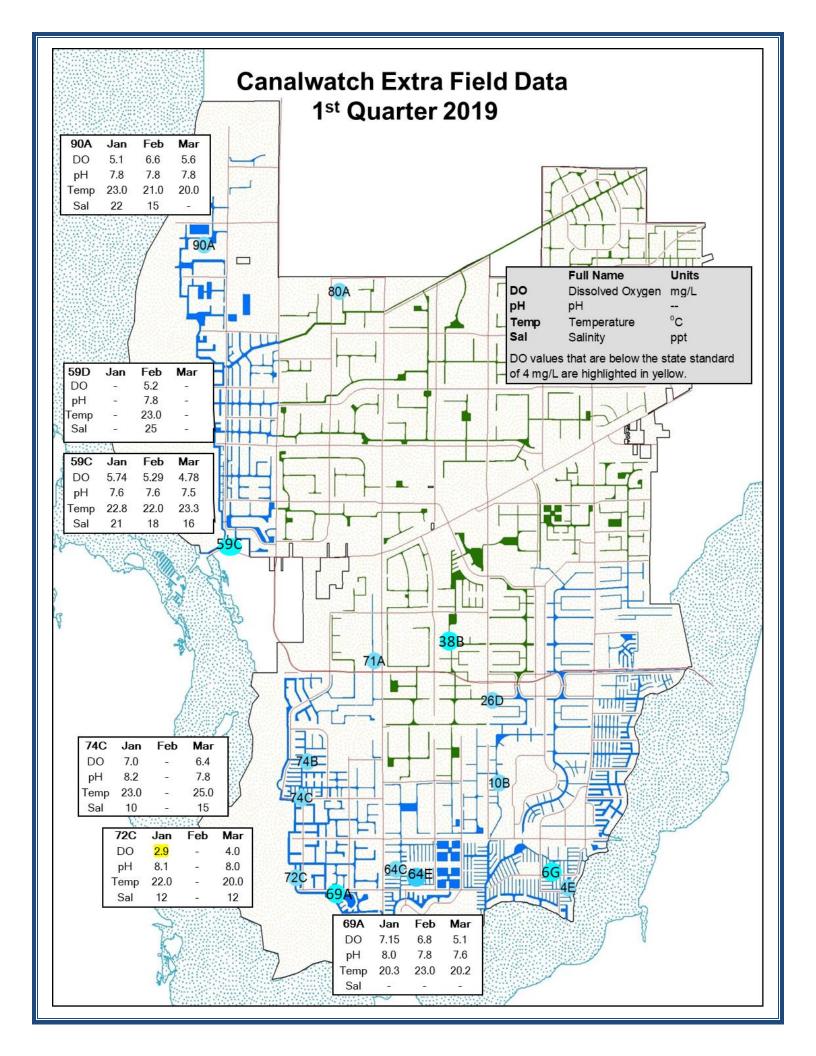
Over the past year, the US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) has taken a different approach in Lake Okeechobee management. The strategy they chose resulted in what is deemed, a very good year for water quality for the Caloosahatchee.

Beginning last fall, during the dry season, USACE began pulse releasing an average of 800-1000 cubic feet per second (CFS) per day, of water from Lake Okeechobee to the Caloosahatchee River at the Franklin Lock. That level of flow is considered ideal for the health of the upper and lower part of the Estuary during the dryer months. Biological indicators of this are healthy tape grass beds (*Vallisneria americana*) in the fresh water regions of the river and healthy sea grass beds and oyster reefs at the mouth of the estuary. Freshwater tape grass and sea grass meadows help uptake nutrients in the water, and oyster reefs filter feed microscopic algae out of the water. Both support good water quality.

Additionally, the other advantage in maintaining that level of flow during the dry season provides the opportunity to draw the lake down, slowly, over the course of several months. Ideally, this prepares Lake Okeechobee to better handle watershed runoff during the wet season. Because Lake Okeechobee reached an astonishing low of just over 10 feet, it had the capacity to receive waters without requiring substantial releases to the estuaries. Having considerable releases from Lake Okeechobee during the rainy season in addition to watershed runoff to the Caloosahatchee, only compounds the issue of, too much freshwater, too quickly.

I believe that water managers do not want a repeat of the 2018 Summer, in which blue green algae became problematic in Lake Okeechobee and subsequently downstream of the Lake due to high volume releases to the estuaries. Accordingly, better management of Lake Okeechobee during the 2018-2019 dry season alleviated this issue and strategies such as these are an important reminder that sharing the resource doesn't necessarily imply shared adversity.

Understandably, Cape Coral, as a coastal community, plays a vital role in our local water quality. Nevertheless, it's also important to understand that water quality, and its continued health, are a shared responsibility by the collaborative efforts of many communities throughout South Florida.



	bd = be	elow dete	ection		benchmark numbers: Marked data are in the highest 20% of values found by Hand et. al, 1988.															
		January 2019						February 2019							March 2019					
	NO2	NO3	NH3	TKN	T-N	T-P04	NO2	NO3	NH3	TKN	T-N	T-P04	NO2	NO3	NH3	TKN	T-N	T-P04	Avg	
	<1.0	<1.0	none	set	<2.0	<0.46	<1.0	<1.0	none	e set	<2.0	<0.46	<1.0	<1.0	none	e set	<2.0	<0.46	TSI	
3F													bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.04	42.75	
5D	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.4	0.09	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.07							23.30	
5H	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.13	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.08	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.04	32.20	
6F	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.12	bd	bd	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.09	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.08	25.93	
7E	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.2	0.13	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.12	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.05	33.07	
10C	bd	bd	0.09	0.2	0.4	0.06													36.87	
11E	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.13	bd	bd	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.10	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.06	31.31	
12H							bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.11	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.05	33.76	
16E	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	1.8	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.2	0.2	0.03	44.14	
16H	bd	bd	0.09	1.8	0.8	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.05	bd	bd	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.03	43.06	
18J	bd	0.14	0.09	0.8	0.5	0.05	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.05	bd	bd	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.16	37.49	
18K	bd	bd	0.09	0.5	0.4	0.06	bd	bd	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.09							30.99	
18M							bd	bd	0.09	0.7	0.7	0.16							33.42	
18M	bd	0.08	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.06							bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.03	41.89	
19D	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.5	0.12	bd	bd	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.11	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.05	32.26	
19K	bd	bd	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.12	bd	bd	0.09	0.6	0.6	0.17							31.77	
21D	bd	bd	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.1	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.09	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.08	25.06	
28D							bd	0.05	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.05	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.03	43.22	
41B	bd	bd	0.09	0.6	0.6	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.05	bd	bd	0.09	0.2	0.2	0.02	45.02	
45D	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.02	46.10	
48A	bd	bd	0.09	0.7	0.7	0.06	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.03							41.89	
581	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.06	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.2	0.2	0.02	44.14	
58J	bd	bd	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.05	bd	bd	0.09	0.2	0.2	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.02	45.02	
59C	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.2	0.2	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.03	44.14	
59D							bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.04							42.75	

						bd	bd	0.09	0.2	0.2	0.08	bd	bd	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.05	31.47	
od	bd	0.09	0.2	0.2	0.11													28.01	
od	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.12	bd	bd	0.09	0.2	0.2	0.08	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.07	24.72	
od	bd	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.06	bd	bd	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.07	bd	bd	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.02	37.05	
od	bd	0.09	0.7	0.7	0.16	bd	0.10	0.09	0.6	0.6	0.20	bd	bd	0.09	0.7	0.7	0.09	31.72	
od	0.13	0.09	0.6	0.6	0.07	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.06	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.03	35.09	
od	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.09							bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.05	32.32	
od	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.1	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.09							25.88	
od	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.12							bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.06	33.06	
od	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.2	0.2	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.02	44.14	
od	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.4	0.4	0.03	46.10	
od	bd	0.09	0.7	0.7	0.2	bd	bd	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.12	bd	bd	0.09	0.3	0.3	0.10	36.23	
od	bd	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.5	0.5	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.6	0.6	0.02	44.14	
						bd	bd	0.09	0.2	0.2	0.04	bd	bd	0.09	0.2	0.2	0.03	44.83	
Median bd 0.09 0.40 0.40					0.07		bd	0.09	0.40	0.40	0.07		bd	0.09	0.30	0.30	0.04	36.23	
	0.14	0.09	1.80	1.80	0.20		0.10	0.09	0.70	0.70	0.20		0.00	0.09	0.70	0.70	0.16	46.1	
NO2 = Nitrite (inorganic) TKN = Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (organic + NH4)					High levels of nutrients in our canals can indicate the presence of fertilizer						TSI = Trophic State Index, a quick indicator of canal health.TSI = Trophic State Index, a quick indicator of canal health.								
NO3 = Nitrate (inorganic) TN = Total Nitrogen (inorganic + organic)					runoff or effluent from wastewater or septic systems. Excessive nutrients						39 sites this quarter scored as GOOD (<60). zero sites scored FAIR (60-70), and zero scored POOR (>70).								
NH3 = Ammonia (inorganic) TPO4 = Total Phosphate						can lead to nuisance plant growth and algal blooms.						First quarter 2019 water quality continued with the improving trend since forth quarter 2018. The dry season gave the							
concer	trations sho	wn in mg/	L																
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																-			
											-								
											disk values for the first part of 2019.								
	d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d	id bd id bd id bd id 0.13 id bd id i	d bd 0.09 monia (inorganic) TKN = (inorganic) TP04 =	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	Mathematical England Mathematical England	d	d	d	d	d	d	

Upcoming Events

Free Gardening Series Offered by the Lee County Master Gardeners

Clean Waterways
Gardening Tool Selection
Container Gardening
Florida Rain Gardens
Growing Orchids
October 11th
October 25th
November 8th
November 22nd
December 6th

All programs held on Fridays (on selected dates) from 9:00 am to 10:30 am at Rotary Park Environmental Center. 5505 Rose Garden Rd. Please register in advance by calling 239-549-4606 or Emailing at rotaryparkinfo@capecoral.net.

Florida Friendly Landscaping

Upcoming Introductory Classes at Rotary Park Environmental Center

Saturday September 28th 10:00 am to 12:00 pm Thursday October 24th 1:00pm to 3:00 pm

Please register in advance by calling 239-549-4606 or Emailing at rotaryparkinfo@capecoral.net.

City of Cape Coral Environmental Resources Division C/O Canalwatch Volunteer Program P.O. Box 150027 Cape Coral, FL 33915

