MEMORANDUM

To: USACE Colonel Brandon L. Bowman, Major Cory Bell, Richard McMillen, SFWMD Governing Board, Executive Director Drew Bartlett, Jennifer Reynolds, DEP Secretary Alexis Lambert

From: Periodic Scientists Conference Call Participants

Kevin Godsea & Avery Renshaw - J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) Complex

Holly Milbrandt & Dana Dettmar - City of Sanibel

Allie Pecenka, Rick Bartleson PhD & Matt Depaolis- Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation

With contributions from Harry Phillips & Maya Robert PhD- City of Cape Coral

Subject: Caloosahatchee & Estuary Conditions Report

Reporting Period: August 12-18, 2025

This report provides a scientific assessment of Caloosahatchee River and Estuary conditions and how these conditions affect the health, productivity, and function of the system.

Caloosahatchee Conditions Summary: Flow to the Caloosahatchee Estuary had a 7-day average of 2,568 cfs at S-79 with a 7-day average of 0 cfs (0%) coming from the lake at S-77. The 14-day moving average flow at S-79 was 2,355 cfs and has been in the stress flow envelope (2,100-2,600 cfs; RECOVER 2020) for 3 days after 18 days in the optimum flow envelope (750-2,100 cfs). The 14-day moving average flow at S-77 was 0 cfs.

Recommendation: We ask the USACE to remain reactive to changing conditions in Lake Okeechobee and the Caloosahatchee River and estuary in order to best support the ecological health of this system. In addition, we request the USACE manage flows to the extent practicable to align with RECOVER 2020 optimum flow targets for the Caloosahatchee; being 750–2,100 cfs as measured at S-79.

USACE Action: Lake Okeechobee stage is in the lower portion of Zone D (Zone D3 of the PA25 simulation) of the LOSOM regulation schedule. ENSO-neutral conditions are present and are likely during the summer. The District will continue to monitor conditions in the estuaries, as well as the systemwide conditions, as the wet season progresses. With the initiation of the wet season, normal Lake Operations have resumed pursuant to the considerations in LOSOM as informed by PA25. To maintain favorable salinity levels in the estuaries and begin to conserve water, it is recommended that flow targets for the Caloosahatchee Estuary should rely on rainy season basin flows which are expected to occur over the next week to ensure the delivery of the Minimum Flow and Level, but use Lake Okeechobee flows from S-77 to ensure S-79 flows remain above a targeted steady release of 250 cfs; flow targets for the St. Lucie Estuary and Lake Worth Lagoon should remain at 0 cfs consistent with Normal Operations within Zone D. The District will continue to monitor salinity conditions in the estuaries and water supply conditions within the Lake Okeechobee Service Area to assess whether further reductions are warranted in future operational recommendations.

Lake Flows: In the past 7 days the total outflow from Lake Okeechobee was 468 AF with 9 AF to the Caloosahatchee through S-77, -35 AF to the St. Lucie canal through S-308 and 494 AF to the EAA through S-351, S-352, and S-354. The total net inflow to the Lake was 38,388 AF from Fisheating Creek, S-71, S-72, S-84s, S-65EX, and S-65EX1. Water conservation areas received flows of 5,756 AF, 2,135 AF, and 4,022 AF at WCA1, WCA2, and WCA3, respectively. Everglades National Park received 918 AF.

*Data missing from S-310 and L-8 from 8/12- 8/18, and from ENP on 8/17 and 8/18.

Lake Level: 12.20 ft (Zone D3) Last Week: 12.19 Last Year: 14.05 ft

7-Day Lake Recession Rate: 0.01 ft

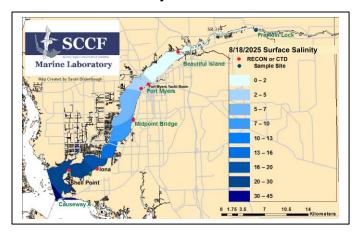
Lake Okeechobee Inflow: 2,304 cfs

Lake Okeechobee Outflow: 82 cfs

Weekly Rainfall Total: WP Franklin: 0.37" Ortona: 0.15" Julian Keen Jr.: 0.69"

Cyanobacteria Status: On 8/18/25, sampling for cyanobacteria by the Lee County Environmental Lab reported *Microcystis* and *Planktothrix* as **present** upstream of the Franklin Locks, appearing as some light streaks.

Red Tide: On 8/15/25, the FWC reported that the red tide organism, *Karenia brevis*, was observed at background concentrations in **one sample** from Florida's East Coast, in Brevard County.



Light Penetration

Site	25% lz	Target Values	Turbidity	Target Values	
	meters		NTU		
Fort Myers	1.2	> 1	2.8	< 18	
Shell Point	1.5	>2.2	1.2	< 18	
Causeway	4.0	> 2.2	1.5	< 5	

25% Iz is the depth (z) where irradiance (I) is 25% of surface irradiance. Target values indicate the depth of light penetration needed for healthy seagrass.

Upper Estuary Conditions: The 30-day moving average surface salinity at the Fort Myers Yacht Basin was **2.9 psu**, within the suitable range for tape grass. The weekly average was 2.2 psu.

Lower Estuary Conditions: The weekly average salinity at the Shell Point RECON was **25 psu**, in the optimal range for seagrass and oysters. Diatoms were the dominant net plankton (*Coscinodiscus* at Shell Point and *Rhizosolenia* at Tarpon Bay RECON sites) on 8/14/25.

Water Quality Conditions:

Monitor Site	Salinity (psu) ^a [previous week]	Diss O ₂ (mg/L) ^b	FDOM (qsde) ^c	Chlorophyll (µg/L) ^d	Temperature (°F)
Beautiful Island	0.2 - 0.3 [0.3 - 0.9]	1.1 - 4.2	140	8.7	85.7 – 94.6
Fort Myers Yacht Basin	0.6 – 5.7 [1.8 - 9.8]	3.0 - 5.5	75	4.8	84.3 - 94.2
Shell Point	13 – 32 [16 – 34]	3.2 – 6.8	55	3.0	84.5 – 92.7
McIntyre Creek	25.2 - 30.9 [30.1 - 32.2]	2.5 – 9.6	20.5 – 33.0	1.0 – 2.0	85.0 – 95.8
Tarpon Bay	27.7 – 32.7 [25.7-35.3]	3.8 – 9.7	17.4 – 62.4	1.2 – 3.8	85.5 – 94.8
Wulfert Flats	29.2 – 31.0 [26.3-31.8]	3.1 – 9.3		1.8 – 20.2	85.6 - 95.2

Red values are outside of the preferred range.

^a Salinity target values: BI < 5, FM < 10, SP = 10 - 30

b Dissolved O₂ target values: all sites > 4

° FDOM target values: BI < 70, FM < 70, SP < 11

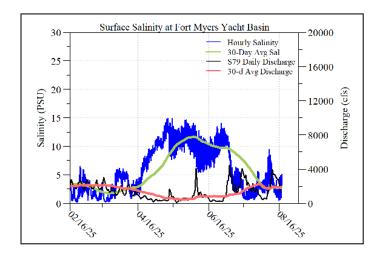
^d Chlorophyll target values: BI < 11, FM < 11, SP < 11

f Temperature target values: < 90

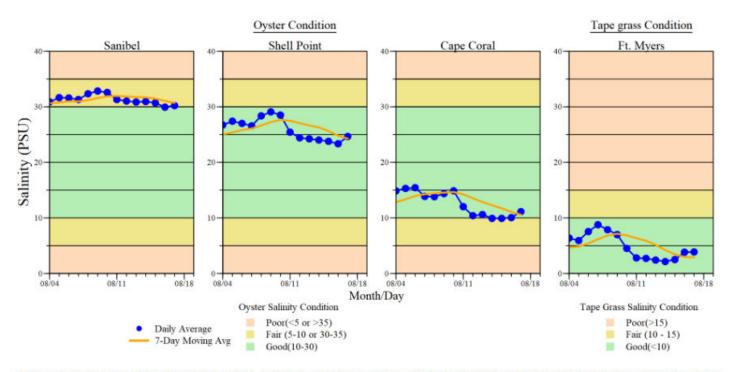
Single sonde lower and surface layer or surface grab lab measurement ND: no data

Shellfish Advisory: Shellfish harvest area #6212 (Pine Island Sound Section 1; Aquaculture Lease and Public Reef) is **CLOSED** by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) as of 8/7/25 due to the presence of *Pyrodinium Bahamense*. SHA #6222 (North Matlacha Pass) and SHA #6232 (South Matlacha Pass) are **OPEN** as of 6/18/25.

Wildlife Impacts: In the past week, the CROW wildlife hospital on Sanibel admitted 5 patients with suspected red tide/toxicosis: 1 adult white ibis (still in care), 1 adult black-crowned night heron (still in care), 1 adult laughing gull (still in care), 1 adult sandwich tern (deceased) and 1 adult snowy egret (deceased).



USACE Daily Reports					
Date	S79 Flow (cfs)	S78 Flow (cfs)	S77 Flow (cfs)		
8/12/25	3422	1548	0		
8/13/25	3129	1142	0		
8/14/25	2858	878	0		
8/15/25	2828	872	0		
8/16/25	2330	610	0		
8/17/25	1455	501	0		
8/18/25	1955	498	0		
7-day avg	2568	864	0		



Daily average bottom salinity data for the last 14-days from sampling locations within the tidal Caloosahatchee River Estuary relative to oyster health (Sanibel, Shell Point and Cape Coral) and tape grass (Vallisneria americana) health (Ft. Myers only) conditions.





Water clarity at Lighthouse Beach Park on 8-18-25 at 11:38 AM on a falling tide (2.0 ft).