Everglades Restoration Using Large-Scale Treatment Wetlands on Former Agricultural Lands

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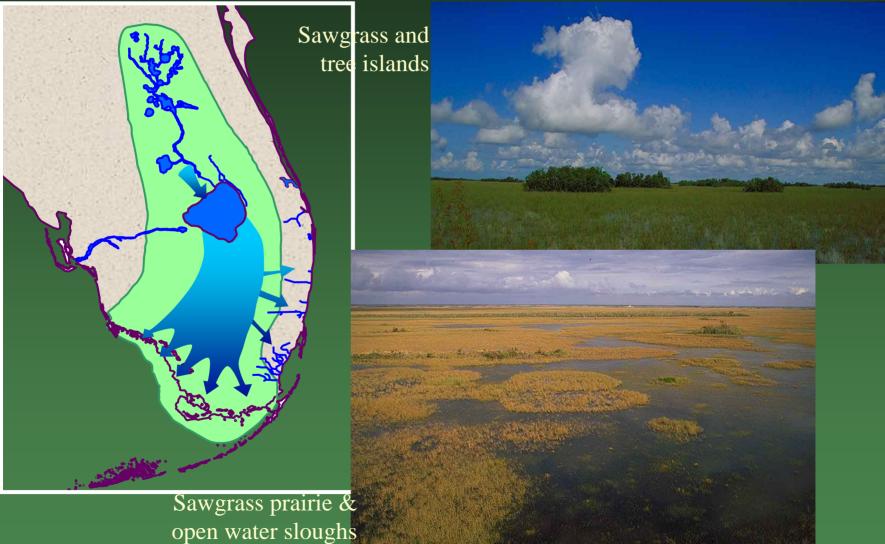
Overview

Everglades Restoration Background

Stormwater Treatment Areas
 Land Acquisition
 Performance
 Recreation



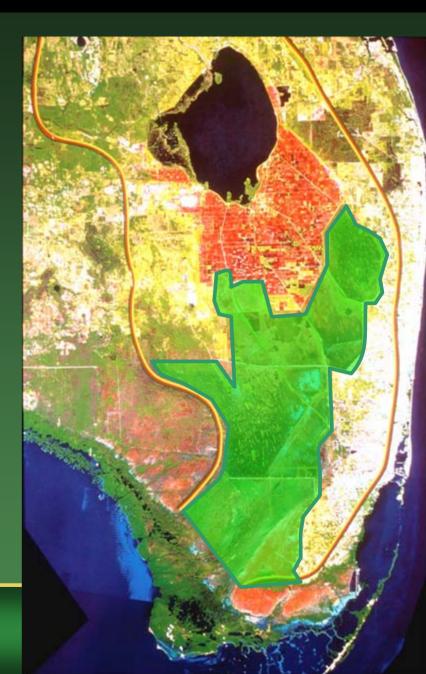
The Historic Everglades Ecosystem "River of Grass"



Major Problems Facing Everglades

- Loss of Everglades habitat
- Disruption of hydropatterns (i.e., timing, volume & distribution)
 - Repetitive water shortages and salt water intrusion
 - 1.7 billion gallons of water a day wasted to tide
- Degradation of water quality
- Exotic plant species





Everglades Forever Act

- 1991, amended 1994 and 2003
- Achieve state water quality standards by 12/31/06
- Construction
 - Stormwater Treatment Areas
 - Diversion and hydropattern restoration
- Research
 - Phosphorus criterion research
 - Advanced treatment technology research
- Regulation
 - Best Management Practices (BMPs)



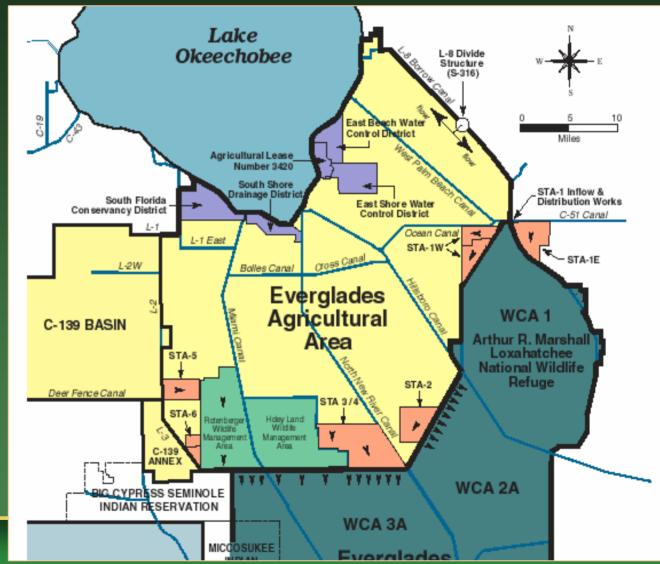
Everglades Construction Project

Multiple objectives:

Nutrient reduction,

Water supply,

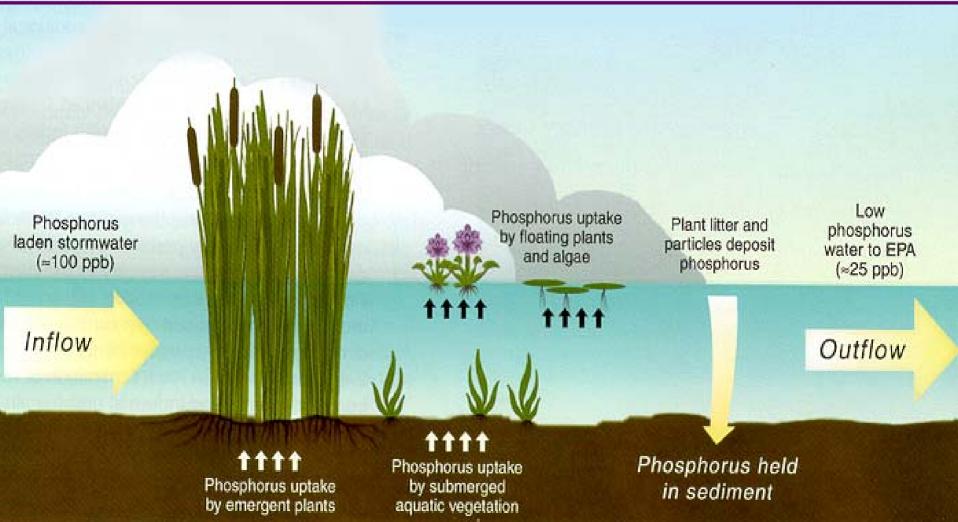
Hydropattern restoration, Reduce freshwater discharges to estuaries





Stormwater Treatment Areas

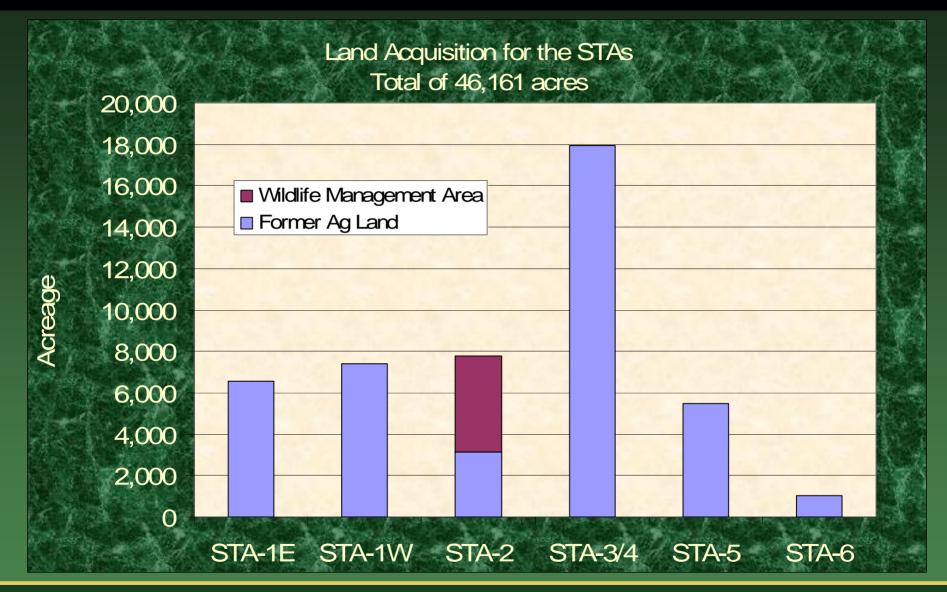
STAs are constructed wetlands that remove and store nutrients through plant growth and the accumulation of dead plant material in a layer of peat.



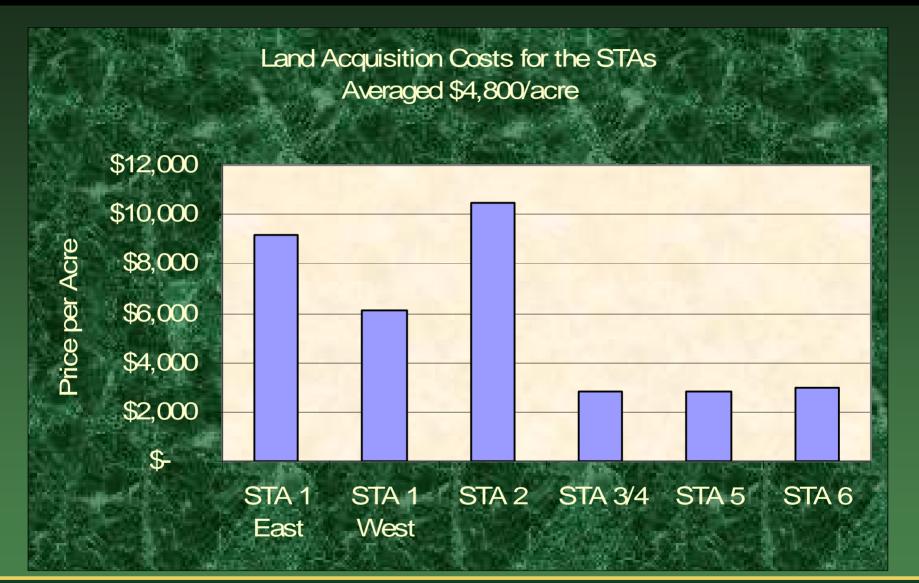


Periphyton-based Stormwater Treatment Area (PSTA)

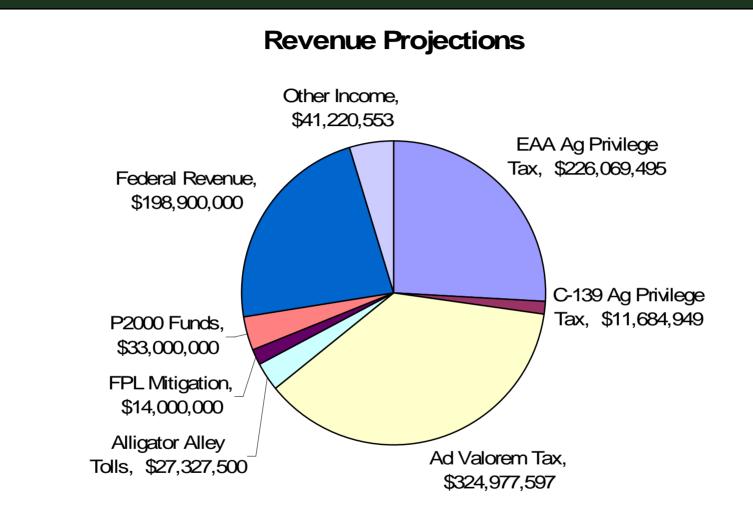














Hazardous Waste Assessment Associated with Land Acquisition



1. Vastly different pesticide program than around Lake Apopka reduced potential for DDT-type contamination in the EAA.



2. Very aggressive assessment and remediation process was used for the STAs – excavation and backfill

3. Extensive post-construction monitoring and observations have verified the efficacy of assessment and remediation.





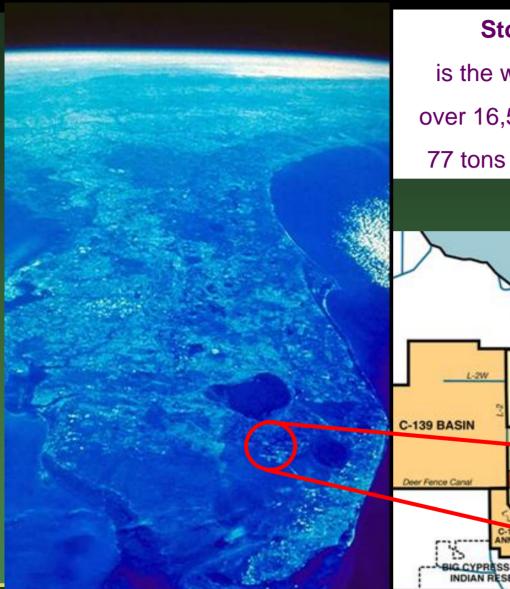




STA-2 has a mixture of emergent & submerged vegetation

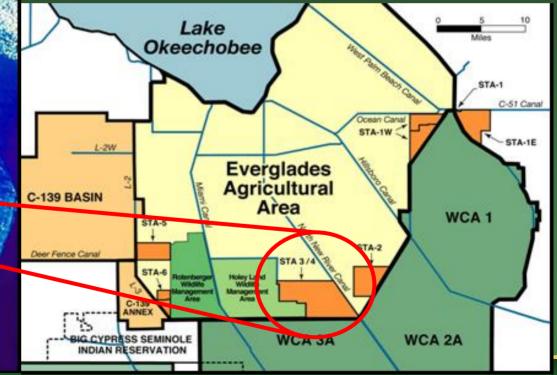






Stormwater Treatment Area 3/4

is the world's largest constructed wetland: over 16,500 acres of former agricultural land. 77 tons of phosphorus removed in WY2005





STA-3/4 – 3 parallel flow-ways with emergent vegetation followed by SAV



STA-5

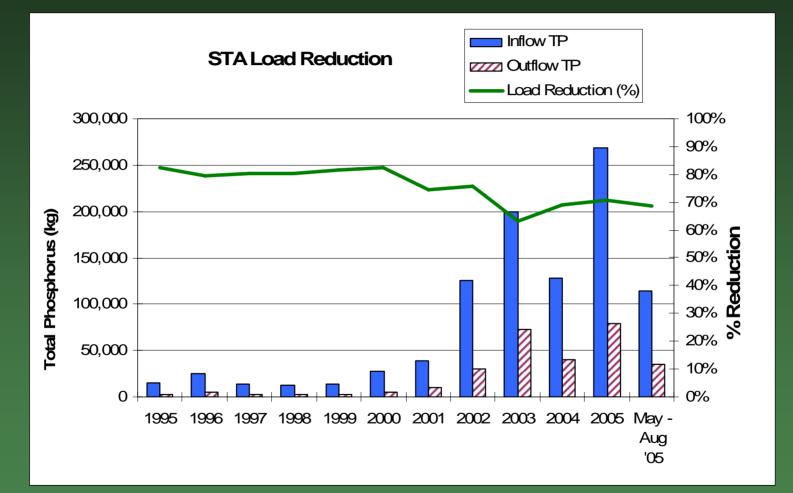
4,118 acres of effective treatment area

- Parallel flow-ways: emergent and the emergent followed by SAV
- Treated water helping to restore hydroperiod of Rotenberger WMA



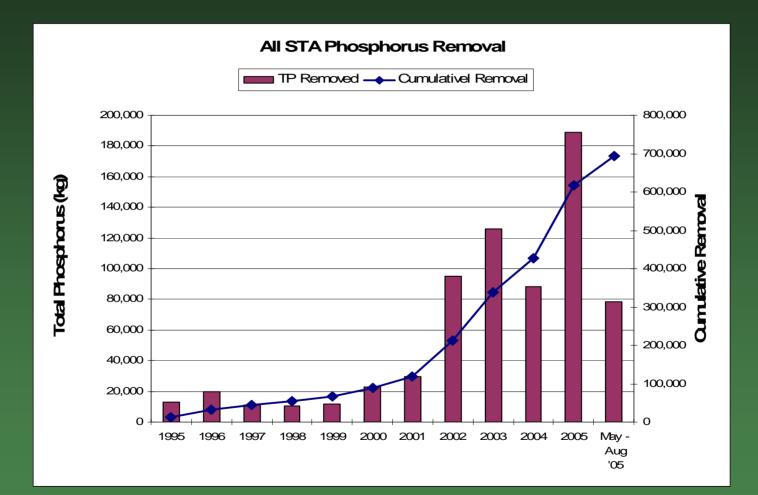


STA Discharges Have Averaged 41 ppb





Over 700 metric Tons of TP Removed





Long-Term Water Quality Solutions

- Expansion of BMPs (esp. urban basins)
- Expansion of STAs Additional 19,000 acres
- Enhancement of STAs
 - Continue strong science-based program to optimize performance
- Synchronization with CERP projects
 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT



Increasing Public Access

- Fishing, hunting, bird watching, hiking & equestrian use
- Waterfowl hunting in STAs
- Bird watching in concert with federal and State agencies
- Plans underway for additional parking, kiosks, and other activities





