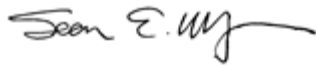


Wakulla Springs Restoration

Past and Future

Seán E. McGlynn, President
Wakulla Springs Alliance



Presented: Apalachee Audubon Program Series,
Thursday, April 20, 2017, 7:30 p.m.
At the King Life Sciences Bld, FSU



Photo by **David Moynahan**

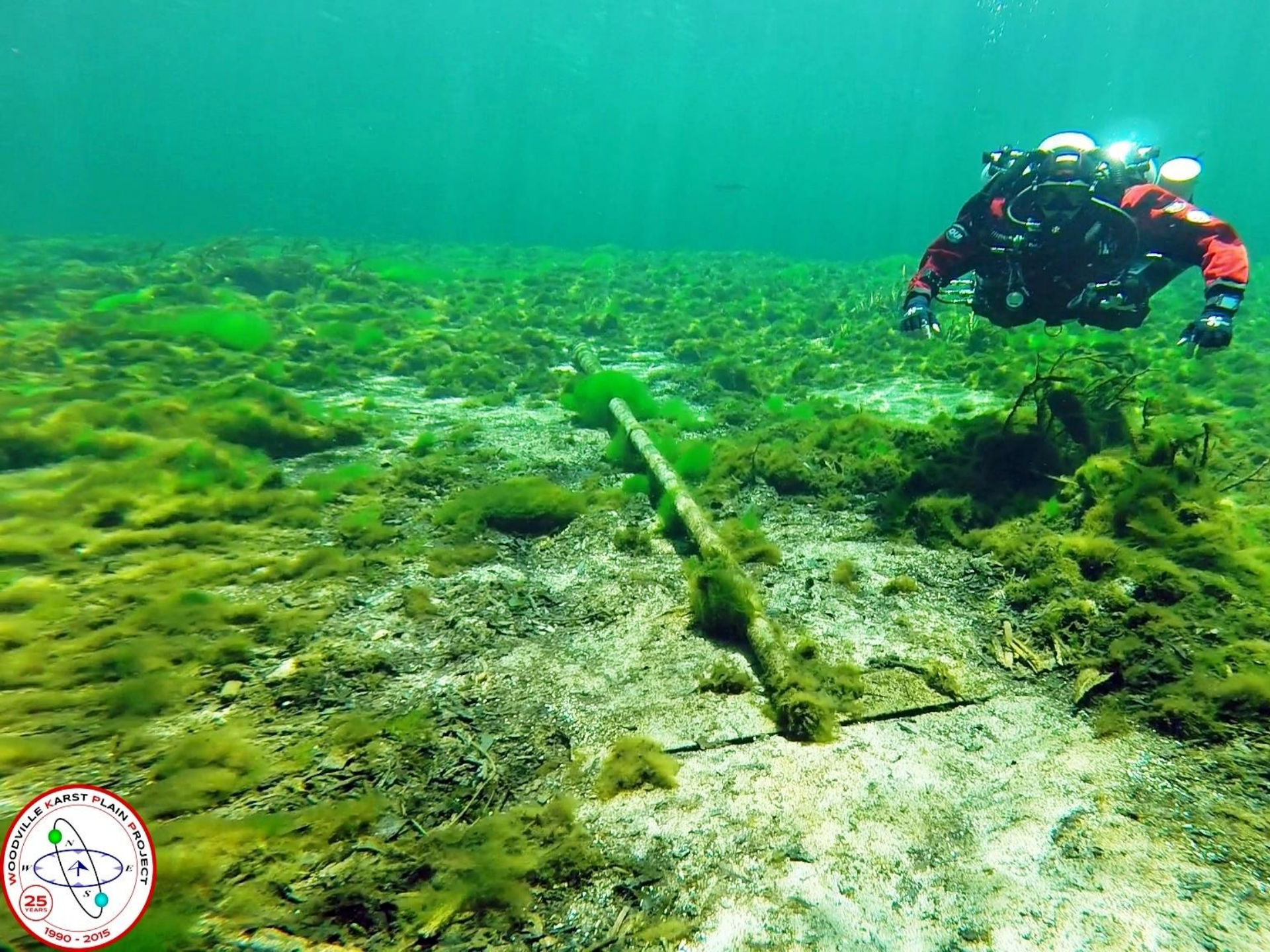












Carl
Buchheister,
1967



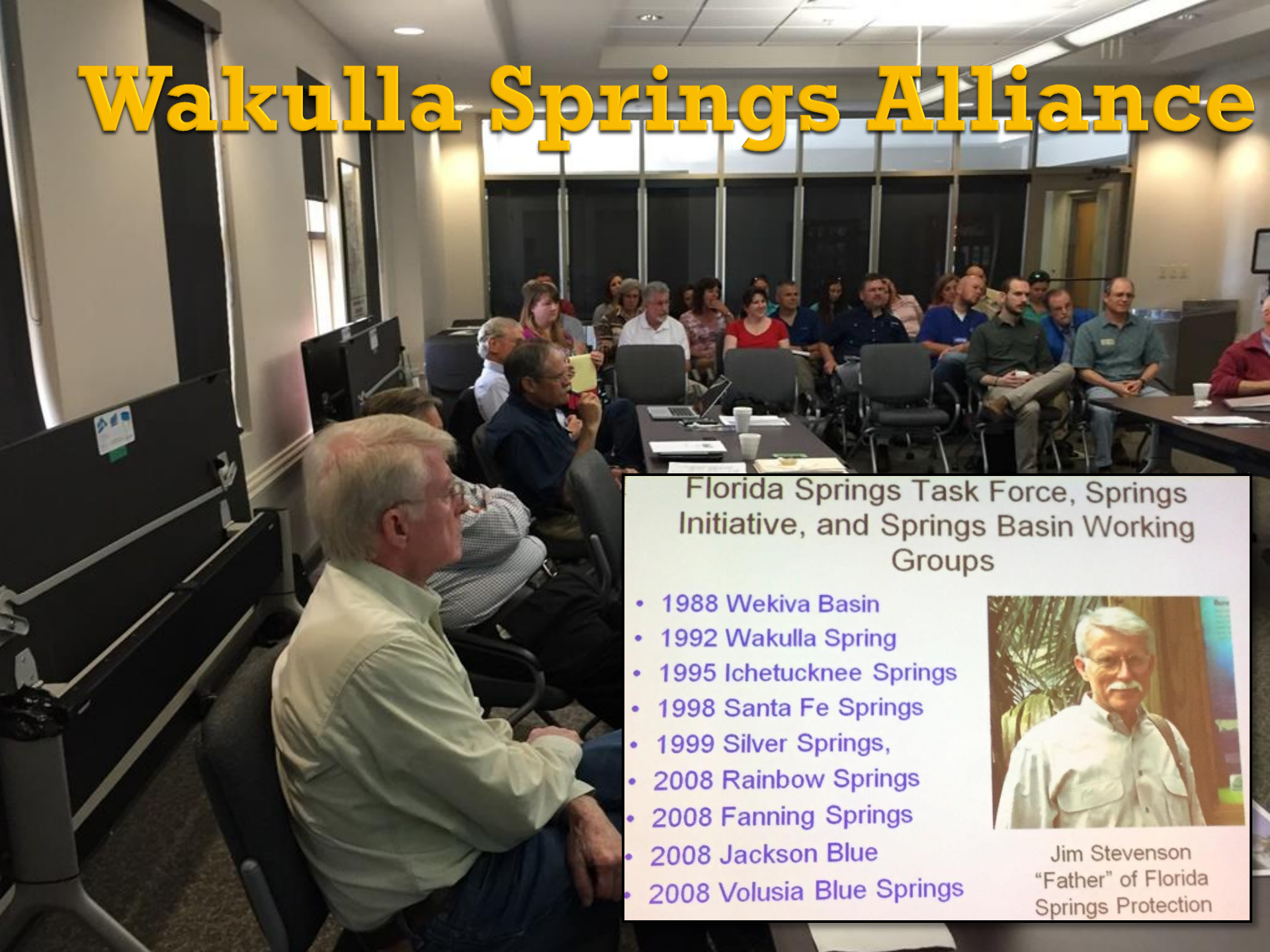


Video: Carl Buchheister, Crying Birds at Wakulla Springs

Too big to email, not available at this time

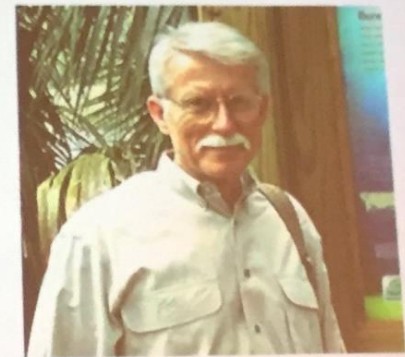


Wakulla Springs Alliance

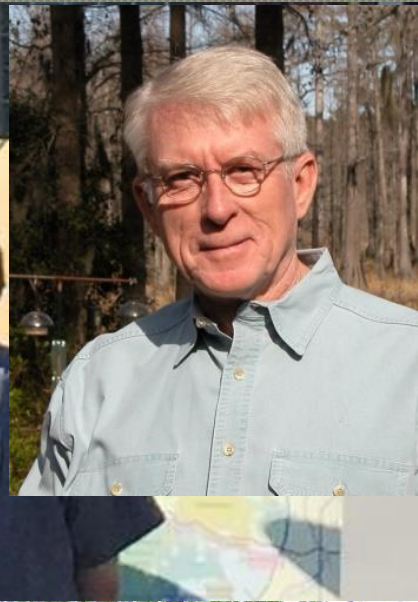


Florida Springs Task Force, Springs Initiative, and Springs Basin Working Groups

- 1988 Wekiva Basin
- 1992 Wakulla Spring
- 1995 Ichetucknee Springs
- 1998 Santa Fe Springs
- 1999 Silver Springs,
- 2008 Rainbow Springs
- 2008 Fanning Springs
- 2008 Jackson Blue
- 2008 Volusia Blue Springs



Jim Stevenson
"Father" of Florida
Springs Protection





An Ancient Landscape

Biodiversity Hotspots
In the Continental U.S. and Hawai'i

The Florida Panhandle is one of the five richest biodiversity hotspots in North America

BioScience Magazine (October 2008)

The
Nature
Conservancy
Leading the Fight Against Extinction



**The Florida Panhandle was not under
Glaciers or Salt Water during the last Ice Age**

Map adapted from Conservation Biology: The Effects of Biodiversity
Loss on the Persistence of Biological Processes and the Conservation
of Biological Processes. The Florida Panhandle was not under
glaciers or salt water during the last Ice Age. Copyright © 2008 The Nature Conservancy.

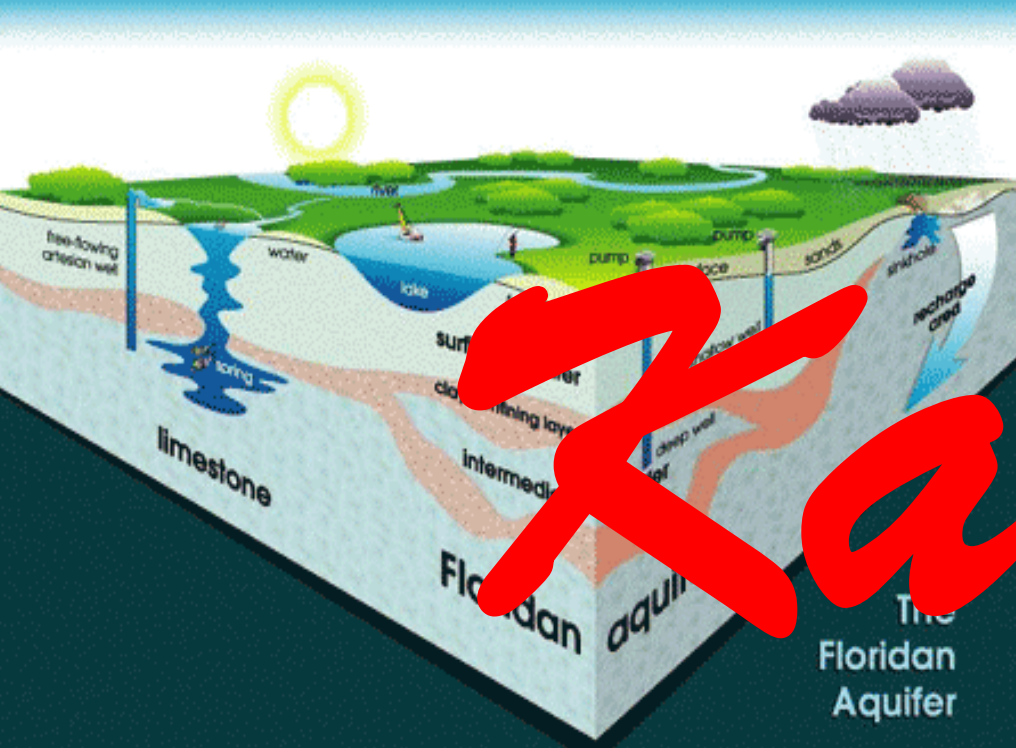
Unique Hydrogeology

This is not Terra Firma



Only three areas in the world exhibit all the manifestations of Karst Hydrology, and we need to have enough to support:

- 1) Springs
- 2) Disappearing Lakes
- 3) Sinking Streams
- 4) Underground Rivers



1. *Aquifers*
2. *Springs*
3. *Disappearing Lakes*
4. *Sinking Streams*



◉ In Karst

◉ Surface
◉ and
Groundwater

◉ are

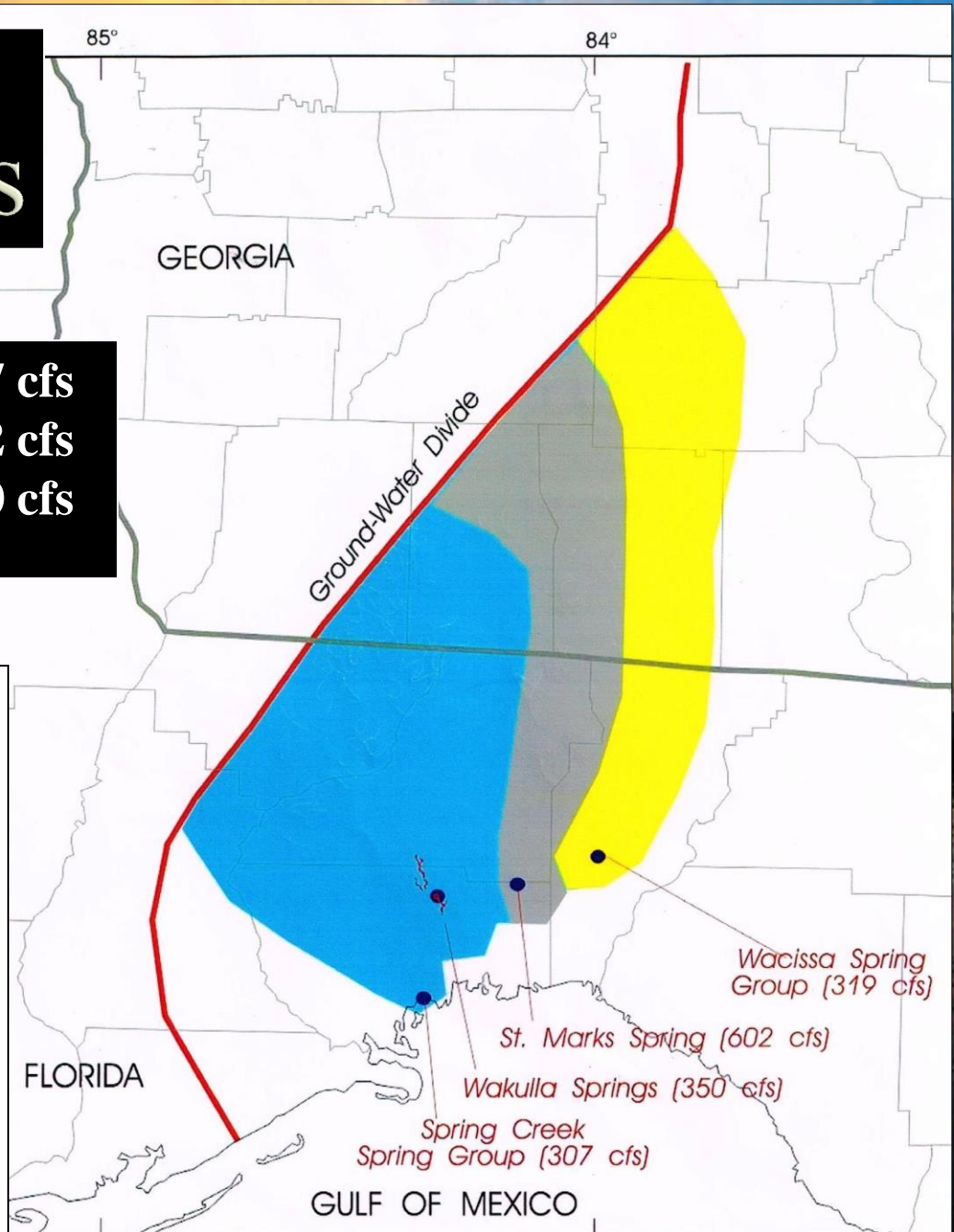
◉ Intimately
Connected



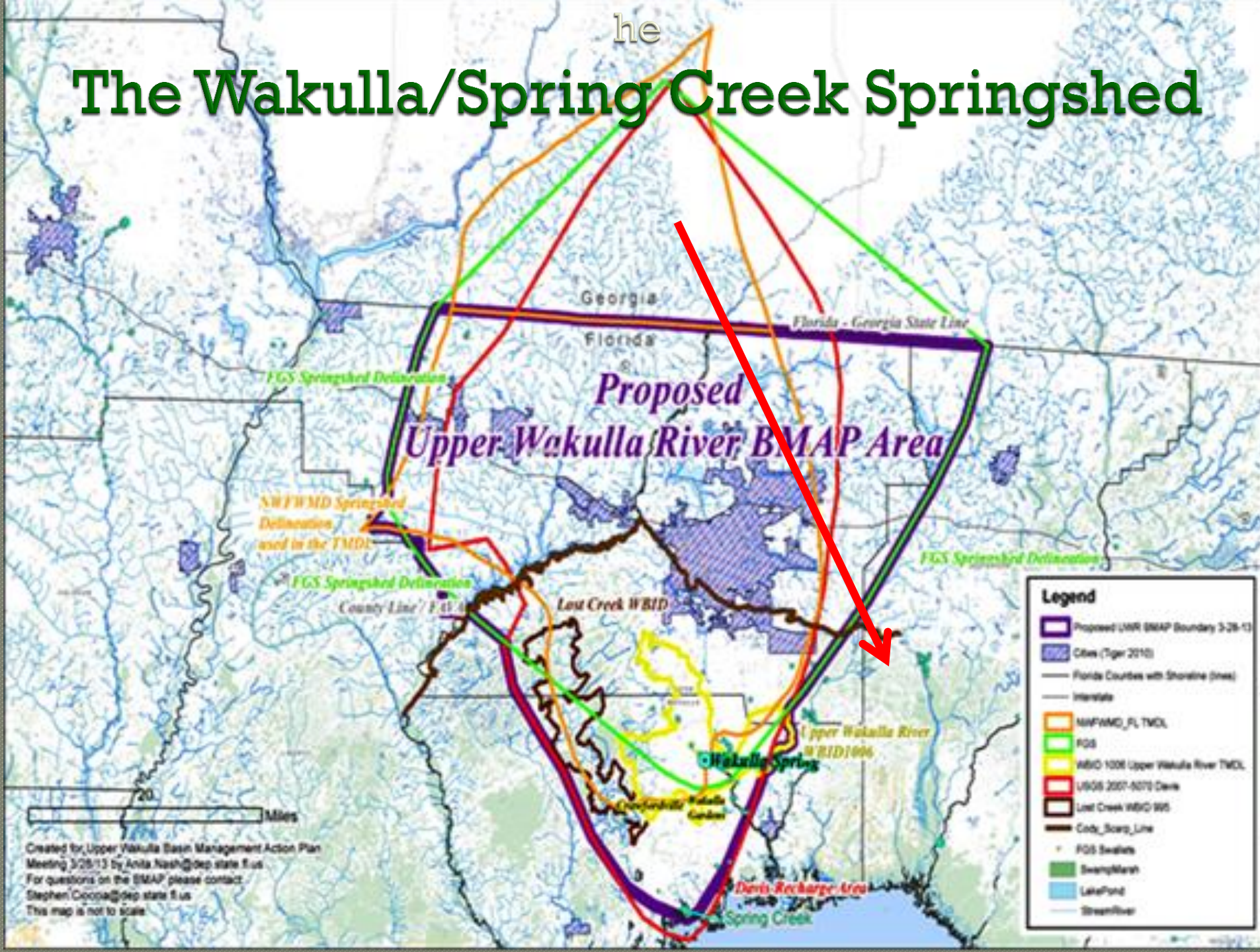


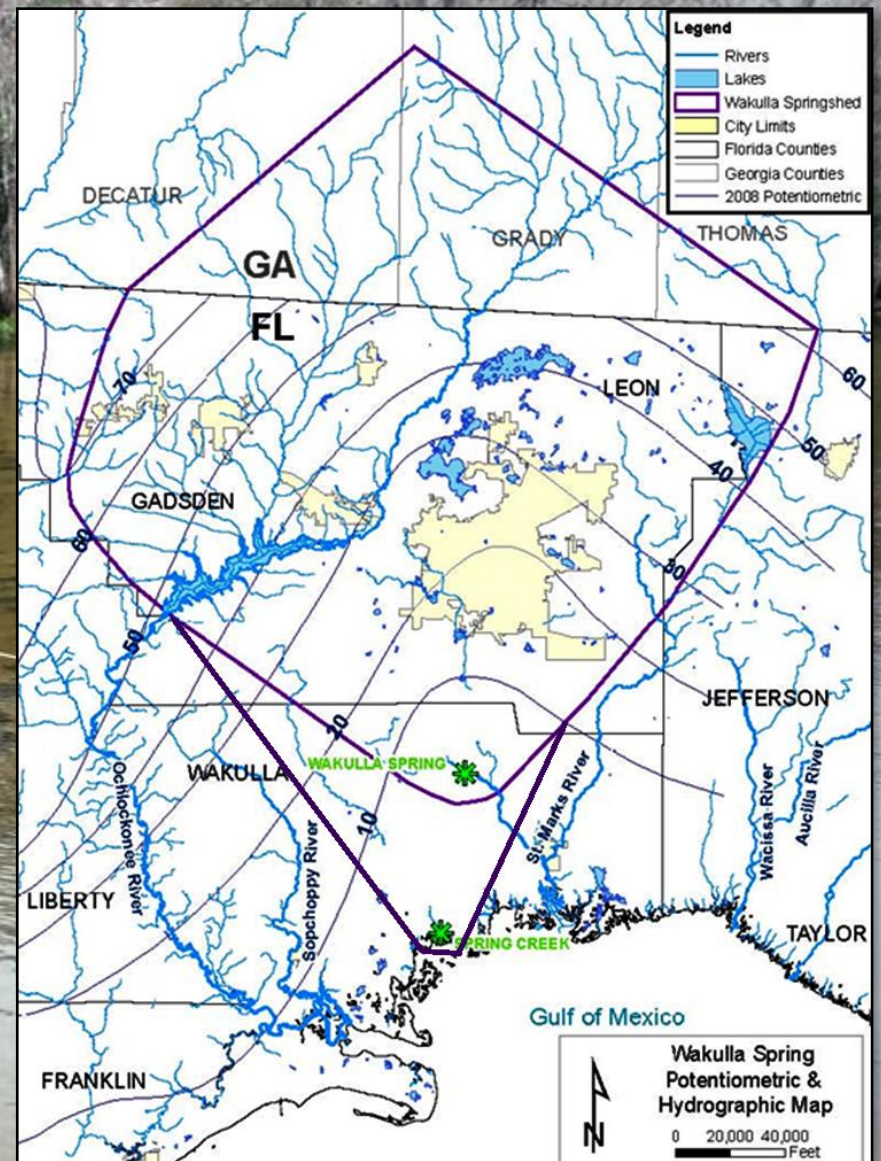
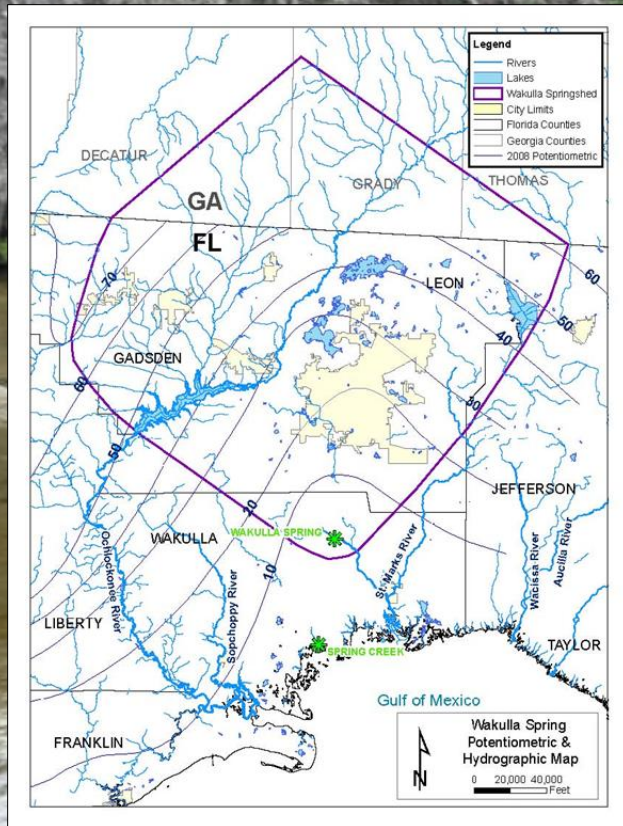
Springsheds

- **1st Wakulla/Spring Creek -657 cfs**
- **2nd St Marks -602 cfs**
- **3rd Wacissa -310 cfs**



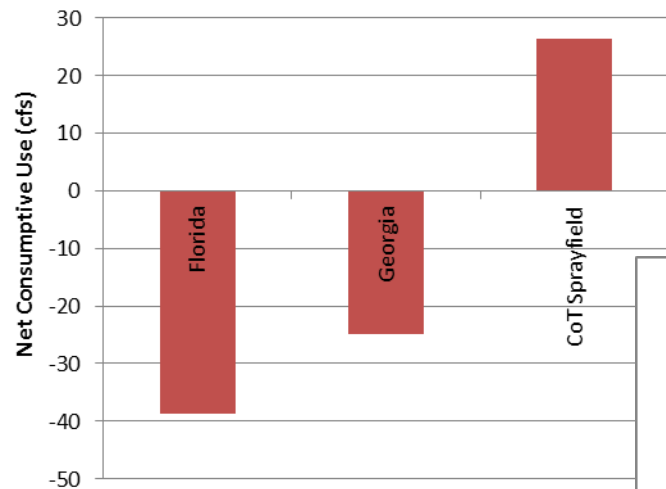
The Wakulla/Spring Creek Springshed



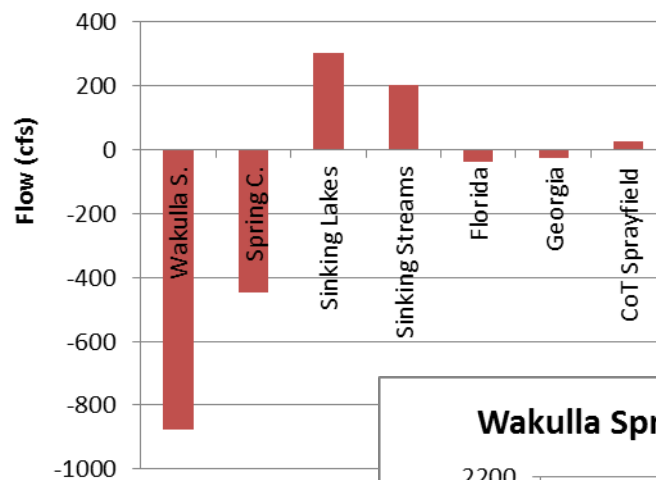


Florida Springs Institute Wakulla Springshed Revised

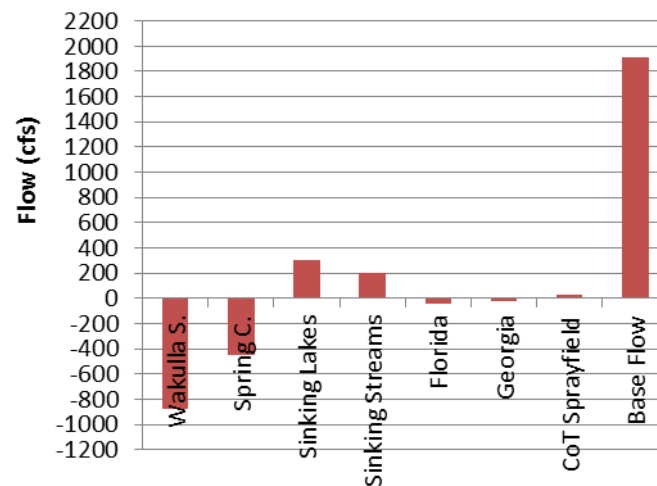
Withdrawals Wakulla Springshed (by state)



Wakulla Springshed (comparison)



Wakulla Springshed (comparison)

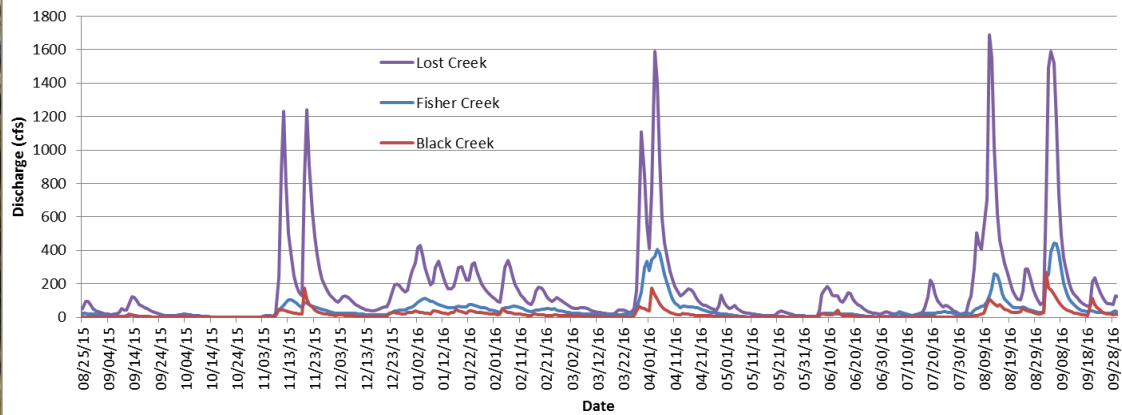


- 1) *Springs and sinking stream Flows (USGS, 07/01/15-09/30/16 and for Spring Creek, McGlynn, 2017)*
- 2) *Georgia and Florida flows (2016 data)*
- 3) *McGlynn, 2016*

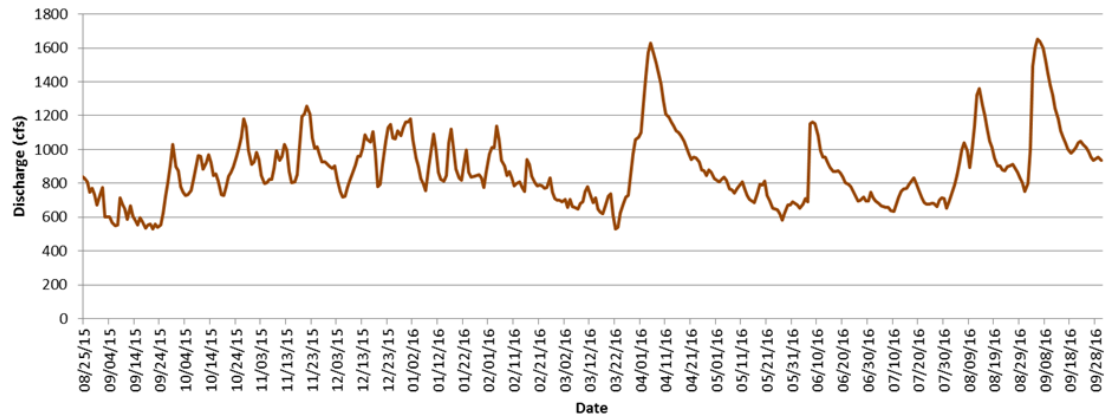
The Aquifer



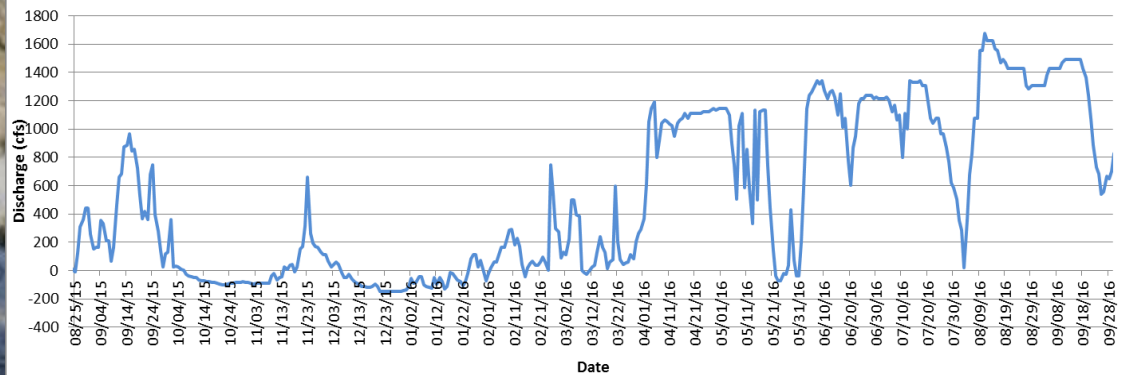
Comparison of Sinking Stream Discharges



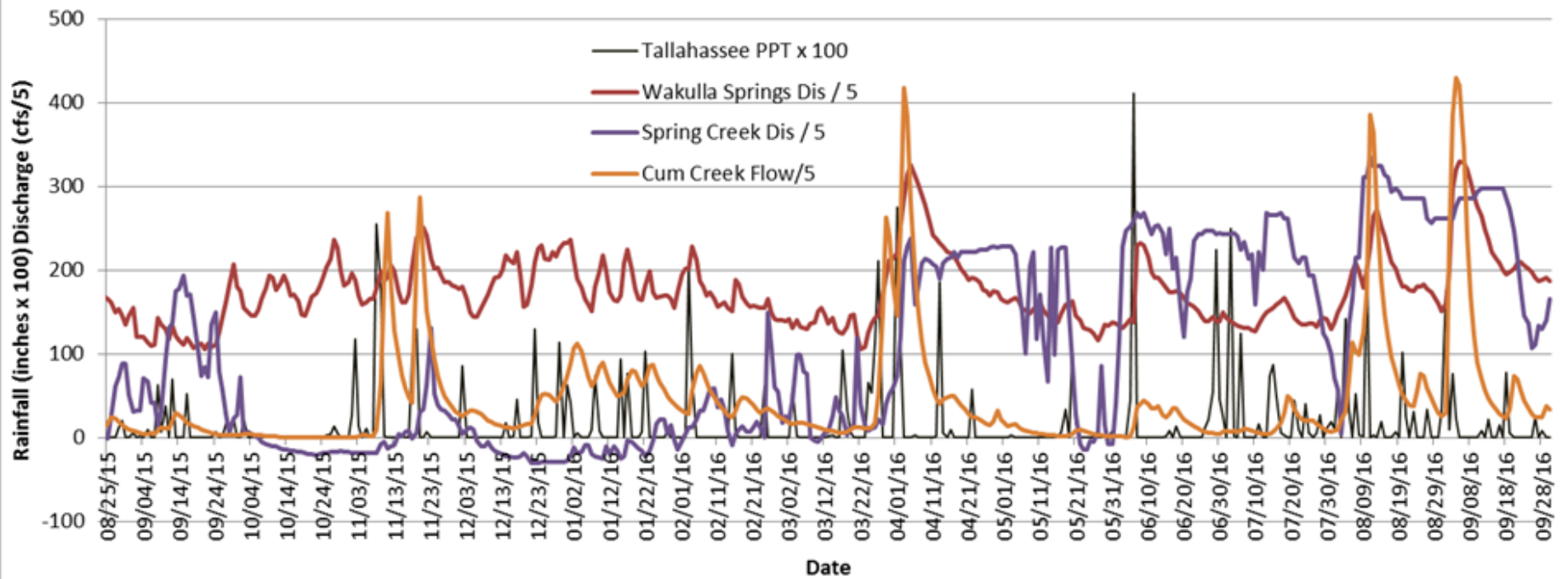
Wakulla Springs Discharge

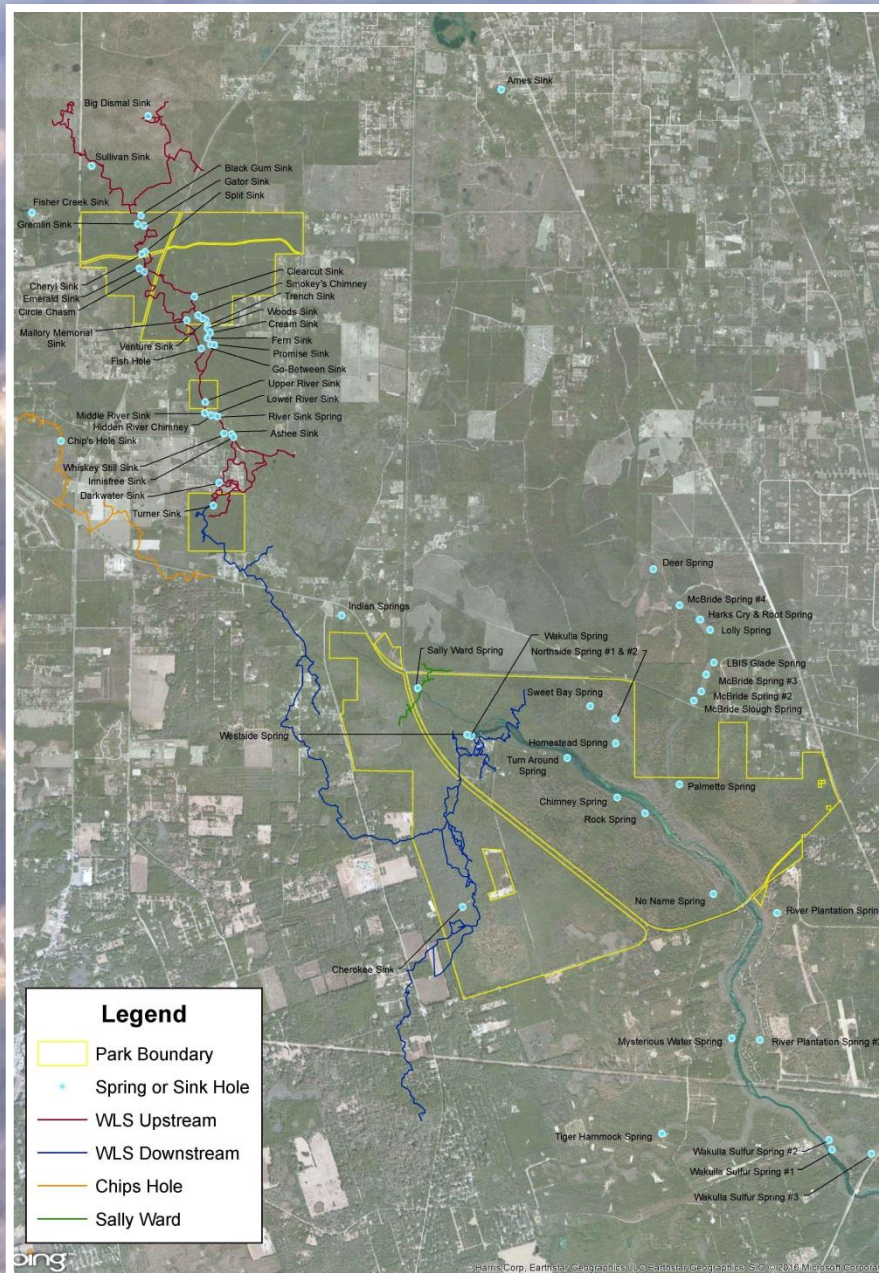


Spring Creek Discharge

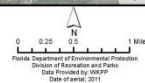


Wakulla Spring, Sum Sinking Streams and Spring Creek Discharge with Tallahassee Rainfall





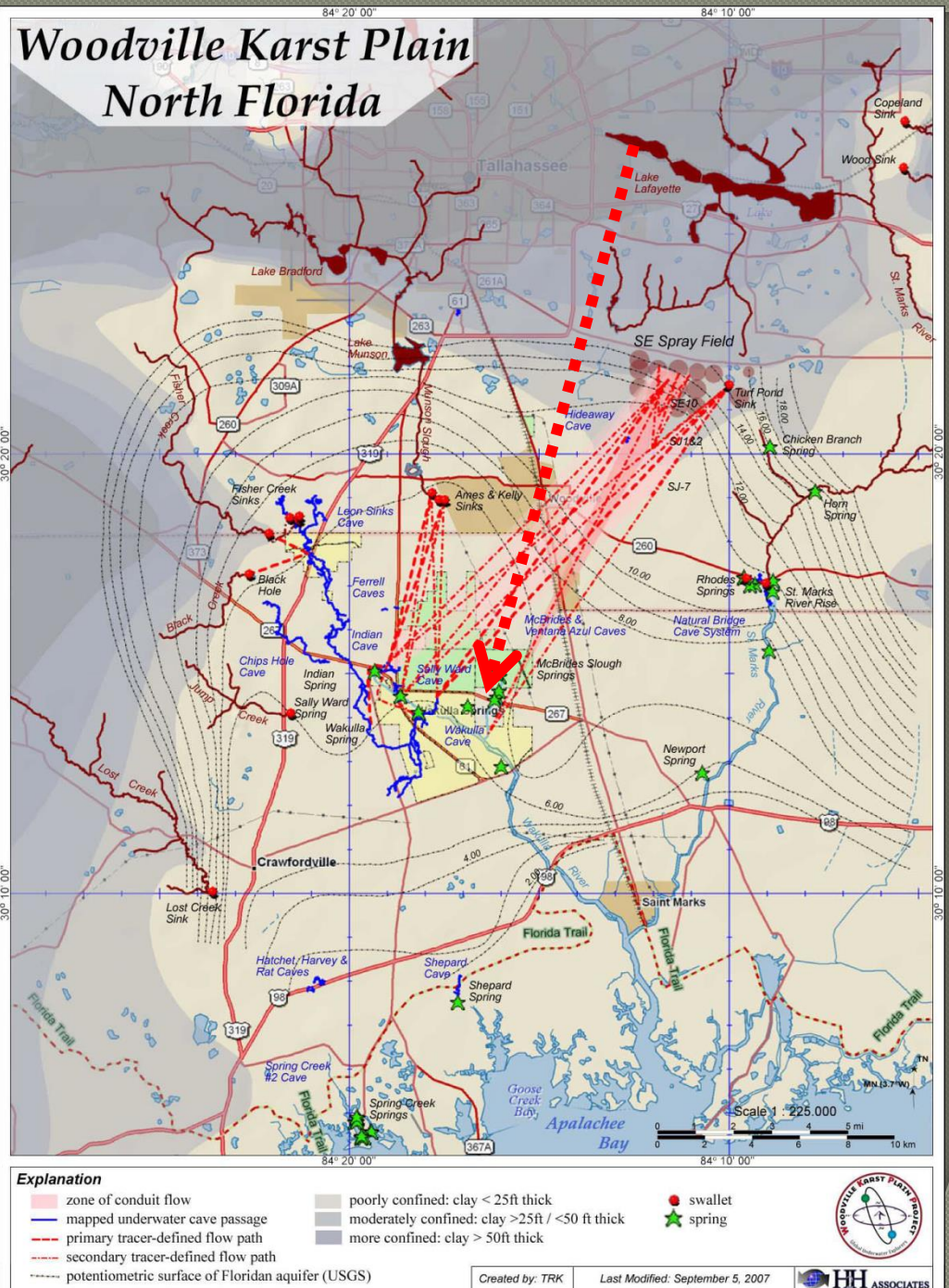
EDWARD BALL WAKULLA SPRINGS
STATE PARK



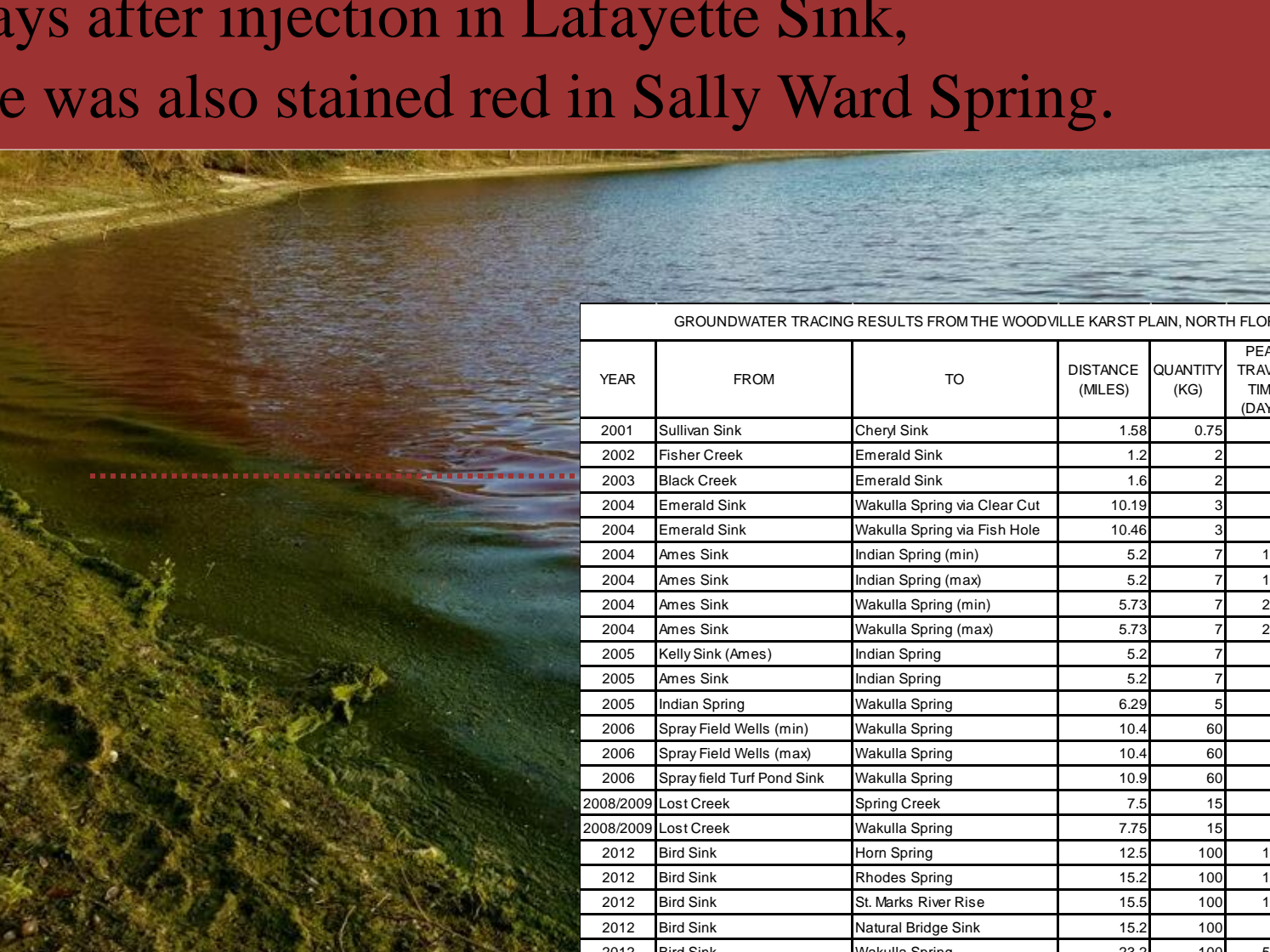
KARST SYSTEM MAP

Documented dye
trace pathways
to
Wakulla Springs

Lake Lafayette
seepage flows
to Wakulla
Springs



February 23, 2017 dye was detected in Wakulla Springs,
33 days after injection in Lafayette Sink,
Algae was also stained red in Sally Ward Spring.



GROUNDWATER TRACING RESULTS FROM THE WOODVILLE KARST PLAIN, NORTH FLORIDA						
YEAR	FROM	TO	DISTANCE (MILES)	QUANTITY (KG)	PEAK TRAVEL TIME (DAYS)	VELOCITY (FEET/DAY)
2001	Sullivan Sink	Cheryl Sink	1.58	0.75	0.96	8680
2002	Fisher Creek	Emerald Sink	1.2	2	2.37	2680
2003	Black Creek	Emerald Sink	1.6	2	3.18	2660
2004	Emerald Sink	Wakulla Spring via Clear Cut	10.19	3	7.09	7590
2004	Emerald Sink	Wakulla Spring via Fish Hole	10.46	3	7.09	7790
2004	Ames Sink	Indian Spring (min)	5.2	7	15.99	1720
2004	Ames Sink	Indian Spring (max)	5.2	7	19.78	1390
2004	Ames Sink	Wakulla Spring (min)	5.73	7	21.98	1380
2004	Ames Sink	Wakulla Spring (max)	5.73	7	22.73	1330
2005	Kelly Sink (Ames)	Indian Spring	5.2	7	13.5	2030
2005	Ames Sink	Indian Spring	5.2	7	16.6	1650
2005	Indian Spring	Wakulla Spring	6.29	5	5.9	5630
2006	Spray Field Wells (min)	Wakulla Spring	10.4	60	56	980
2006	Spray Field Wells (max)	Wakulla Spring	10.4	60	66.5	830
2006	Spray field Turf Pond Sink	Wakulla Spring	10.9	60	56	1030
2008/2009	Lost Creek	Spring Creek	7.5	15	5	7920
2008/2009	Lost Creek	Wakulla Spring	7.75	15	47	870
2012	Bird Sink	Horn Spring	12.5	100	11.78	5600
2012	Bird Sink	Rhodes Spring	15.2	100	13.01	6170
2012	Bird Sink	St. Marks River Rise	15.5	100	13.65	6000
2012	Bird Sink	Natural Bridge Sink	15.2	100	13	6170
2012	Bird Sink	Wakulla Spring	23.2	100	52.11	2350

Tracing performed by GeoHydros, LLC and Cambrian Ground Water, Inc. with support from the Florida Geological Survey

See www.geohydros.com/FGS/Tracing for more information

February 23, 2017 dye was detected in Wakulla Springs,
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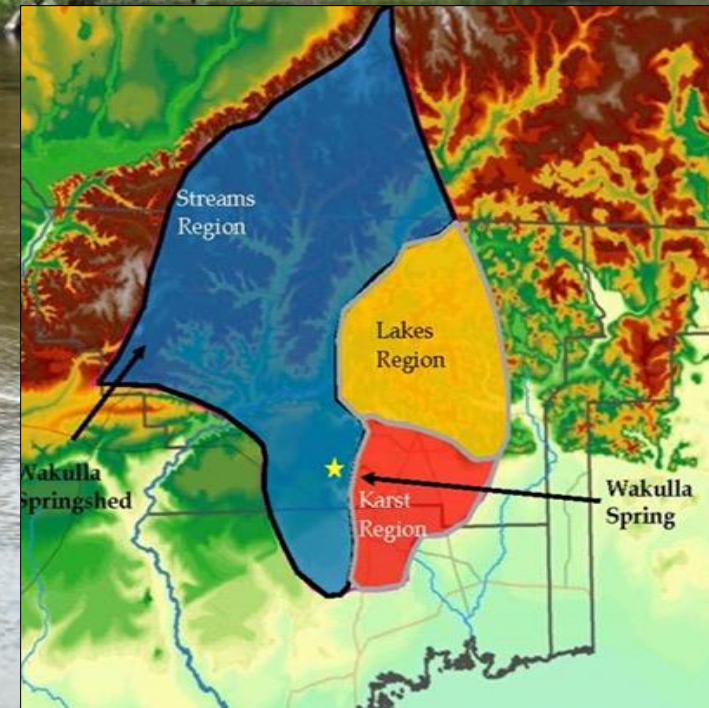
Physiographic Regions of the Wakulla Springshed

© Streams and Karst Regions:

- Lost Creek
- Black Creek
- Fisher Creek

© Lakes Region:

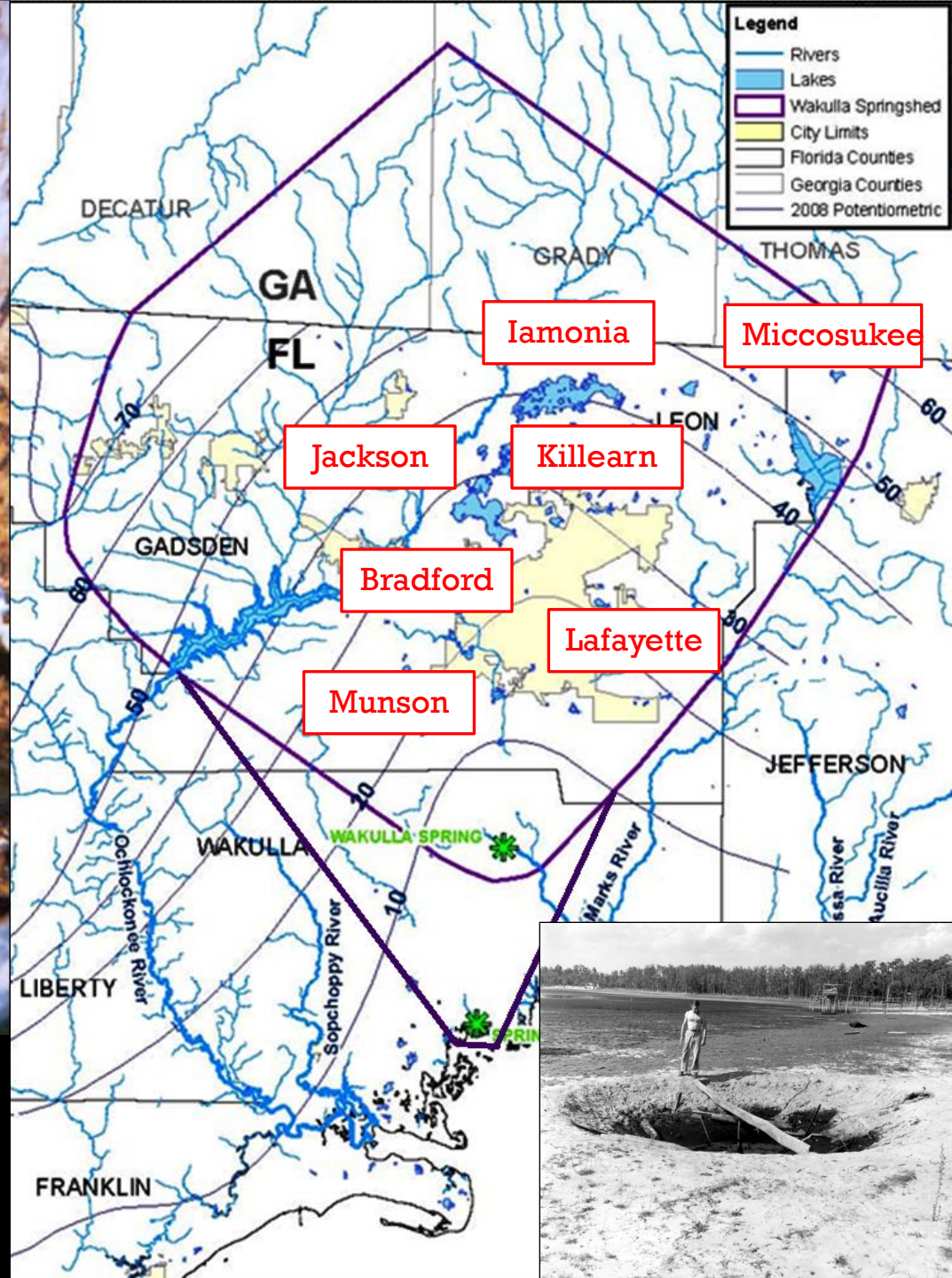
- Lake Iamonia
- Lake Munson
- Lake Miccosukee
- Lake Jackson
- Lake Lafayette (Lafayette Complex)
- Bradford Brooks Chain of Lakes (BBCL)
- Killearn Plantation Chain of Lakes (KPCL)
- Killearn Chain of Lakes (KCOL)



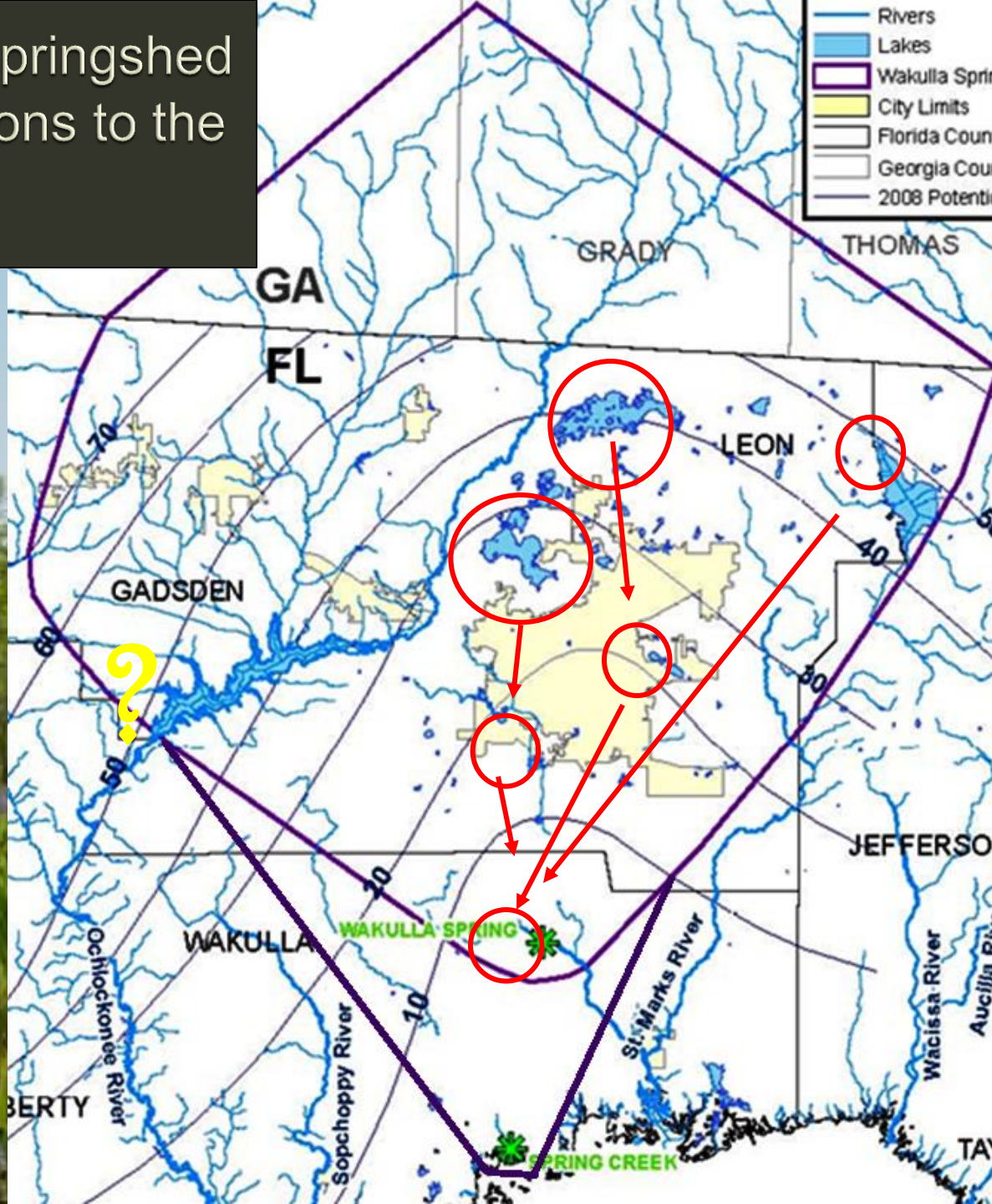




Sinking Lakes in the Wakulla Springshed



Map of the Wakulla Springshed Sinkhole Lakes connections to the Wakulla Springshed.





18 million gallons of reported sewage spills



Lake Lafayette: 35.7% of
Tallahassee Stormwater

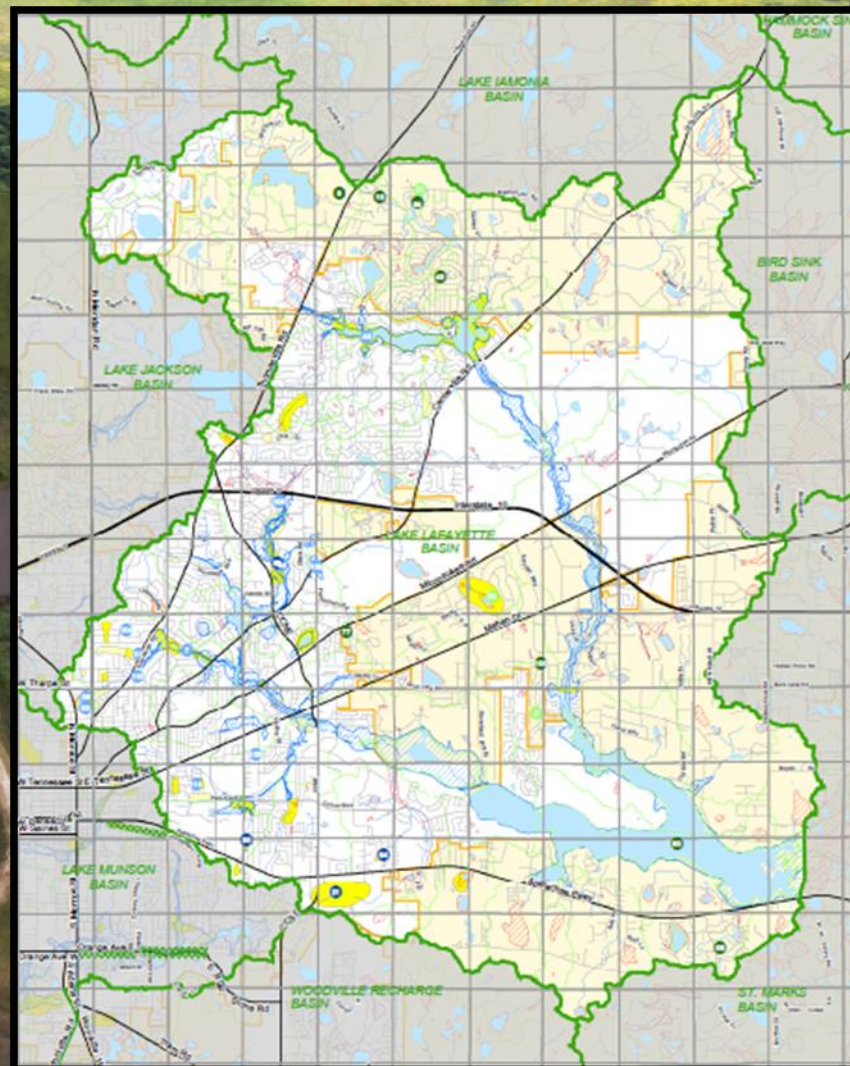




Photo by Gerry Miller

**Lafayette has the highest
density of karst features in the
Wakulla Springshed**



Recharge for the Wakulla Springshed





Lake Jackson: 35.1% of Tallahassee's runoff



Jackson Hourly rainfall data from New Hope Life Church

66.55 rainfall (inches 05/07/10-09/08/11)

5.55 Rainfall (decimal feet)

489 days of time period

Rainfall	20081.46 acre Feet
----------	--------------------

Evaporation	25784.15 acre Feet
-------------	--------------------

Volume Lost	14882.31
-------------	----------

seepage (calc)	9179.62 acre Feet
----------------	-------------------

Flow from Seepage	18.77 acre-ft/day
-------------------	-------------------

SEEPAGE	9.46 cfs
---------	----------

Seepage to Aquifer

❖ 10 cfs

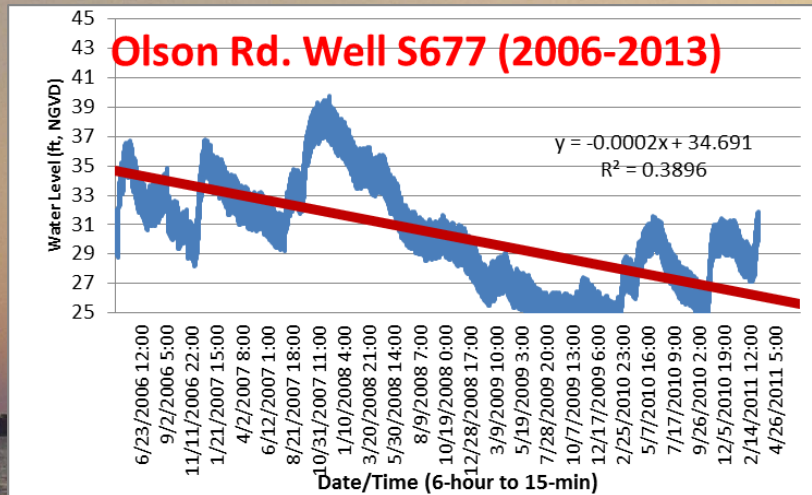
❖ 6.5 million gpd

❖ 10 Olympic swimming pools per day

38% percent evapotranspiration

62% percent seepage

0.26% seepage per area



Water Levels
Near Interstate 10 South of Lake Jackson
Tallahassee Well
Down 1.4 foot per year

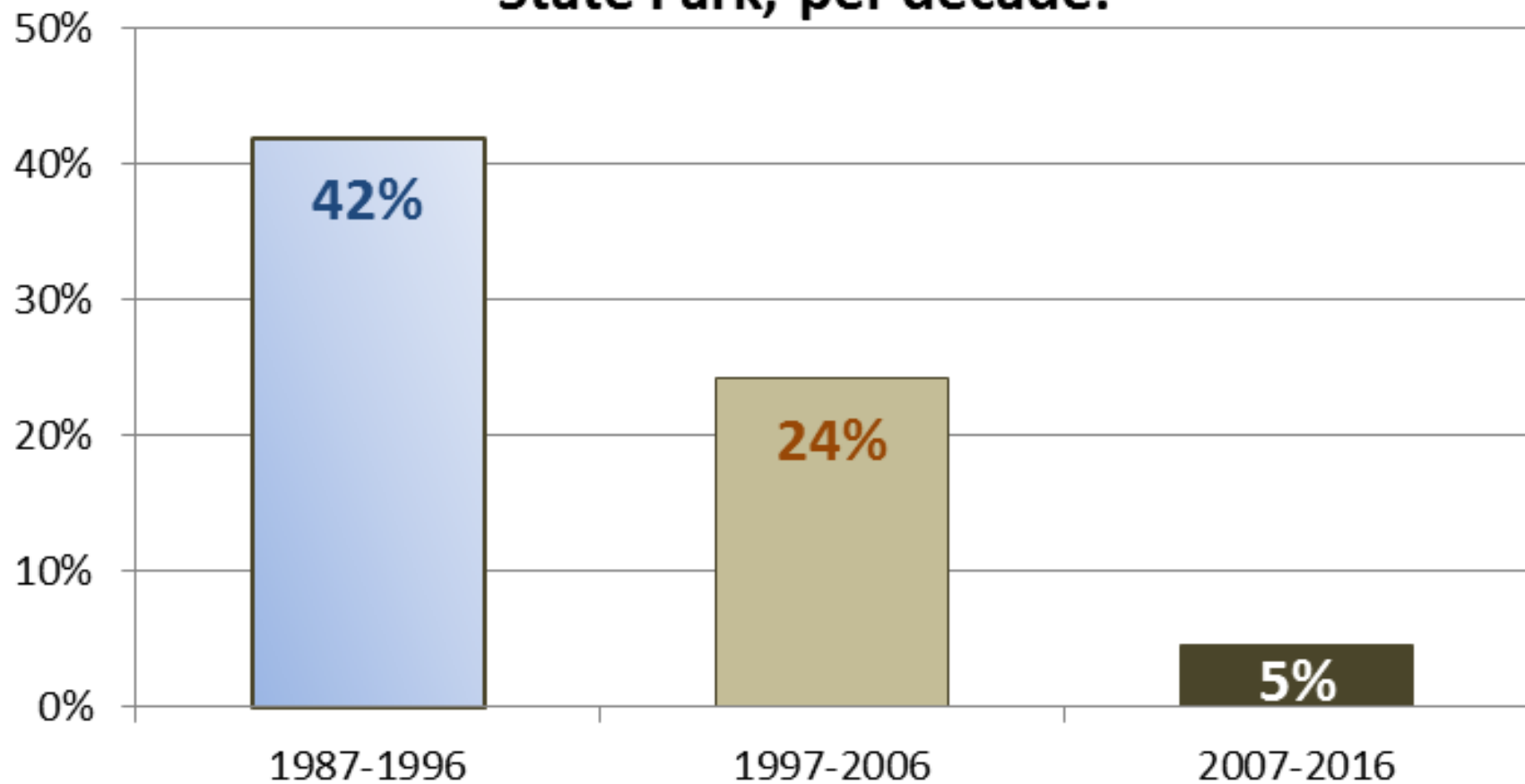
Lake Munson: 29.1% of Tallahassee's runoff



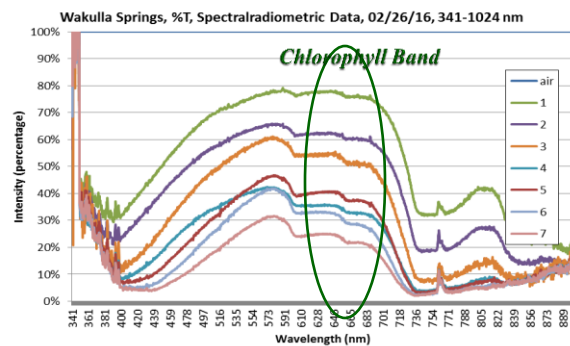
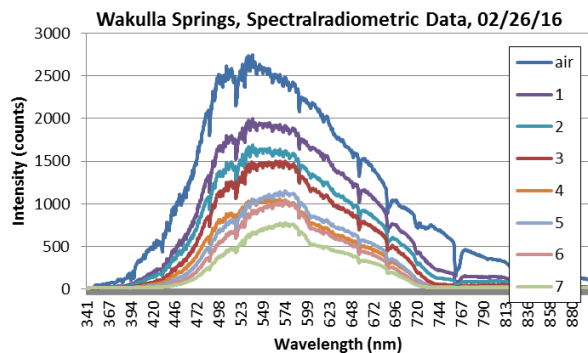
Dark Water



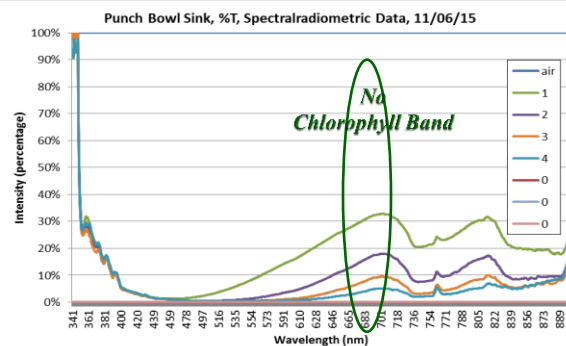
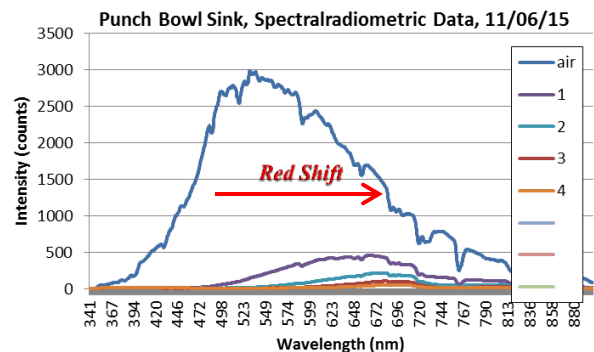
Daily Glass Bottom Boat runs at Wakulla Springs State Park, per decade.



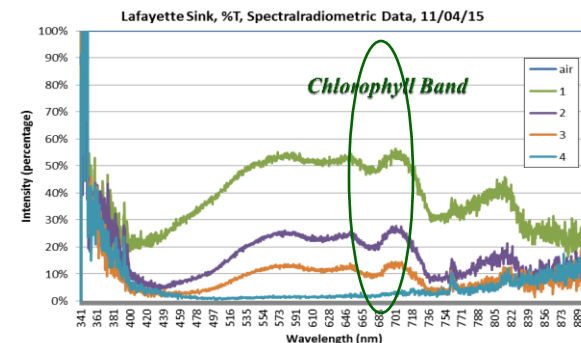
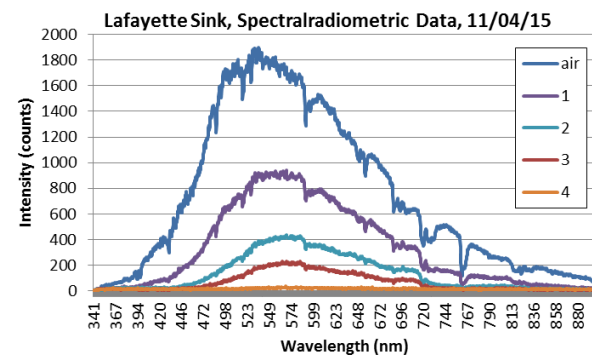
Clear Water



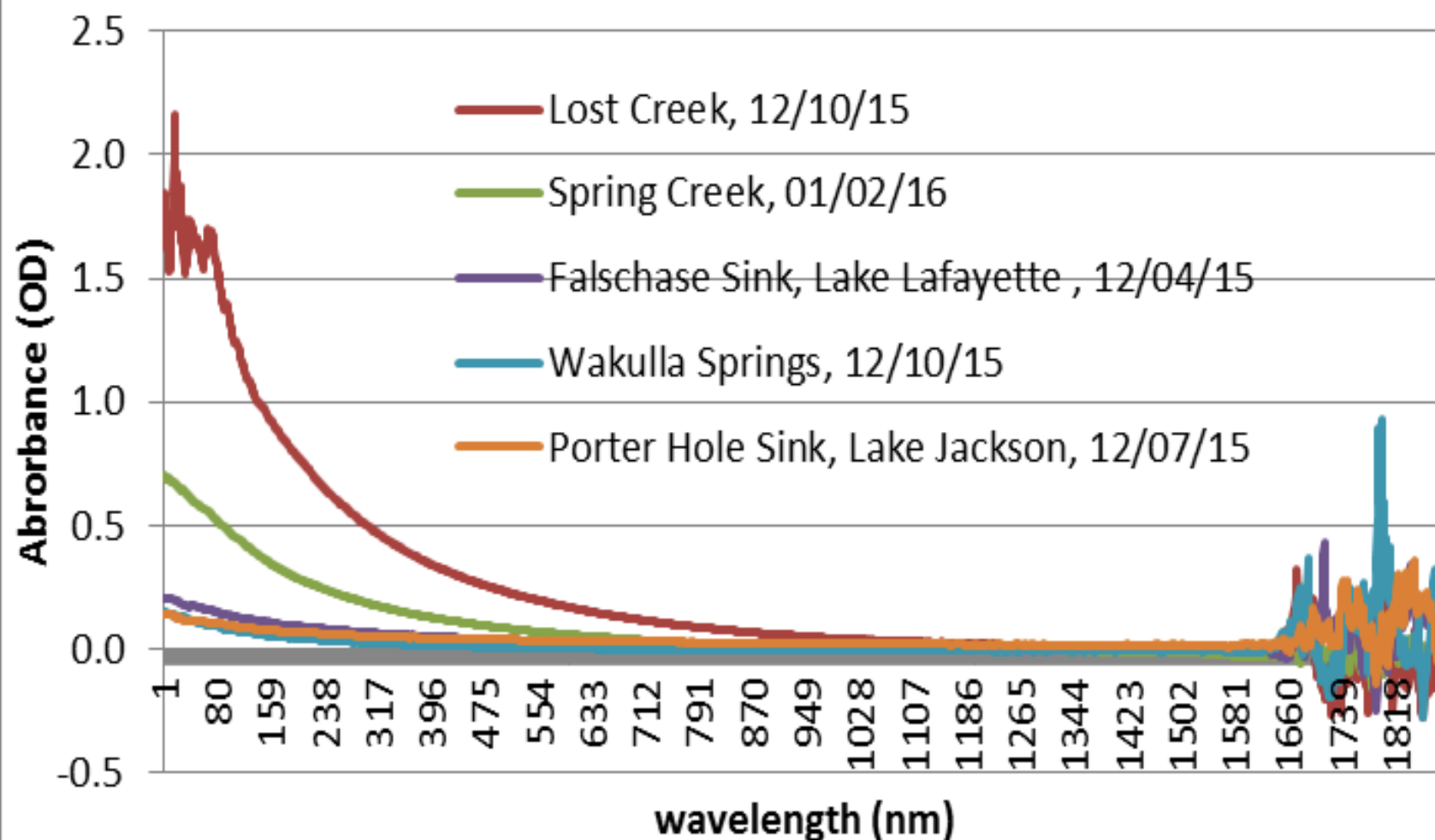
Tannic Water



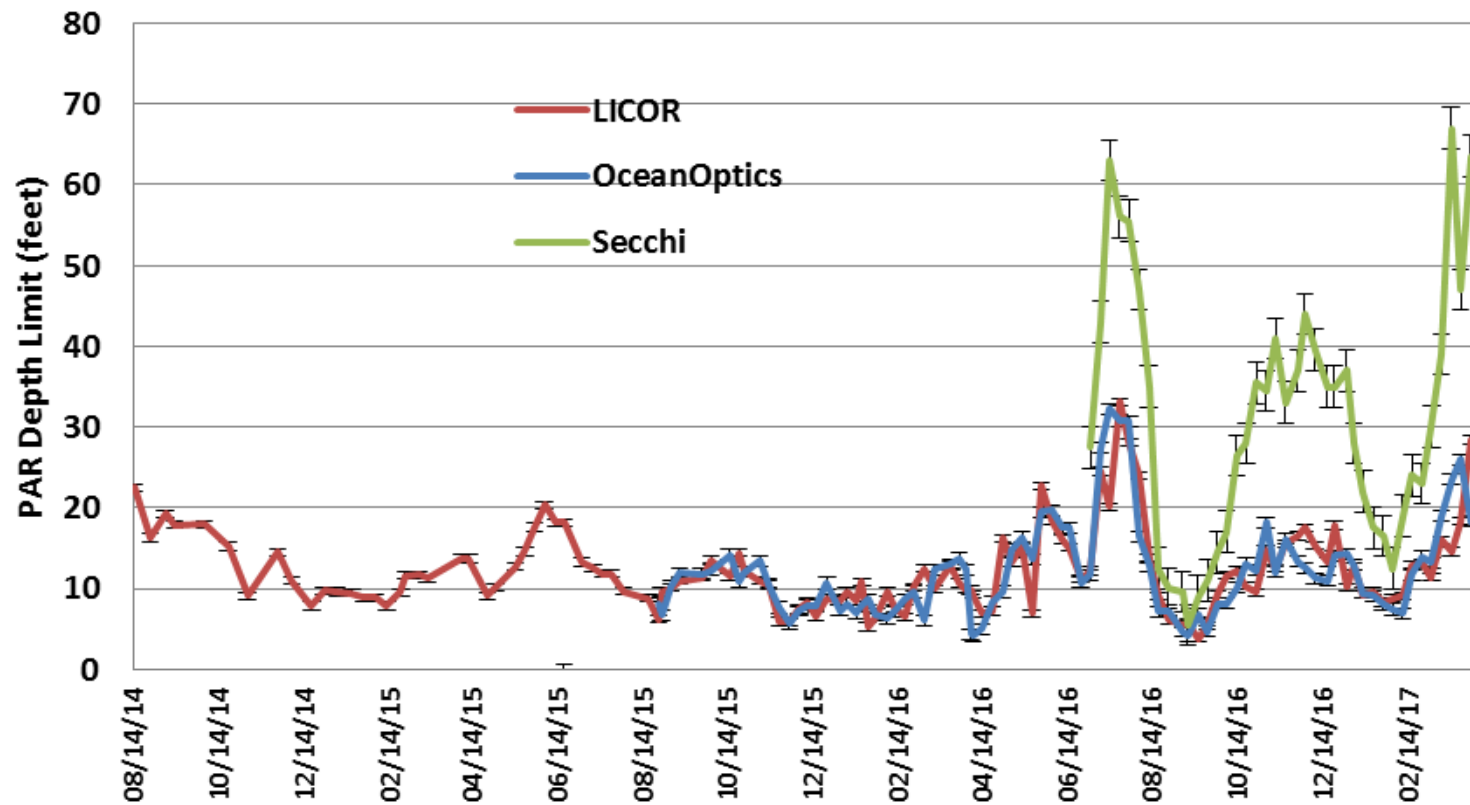
Green Water



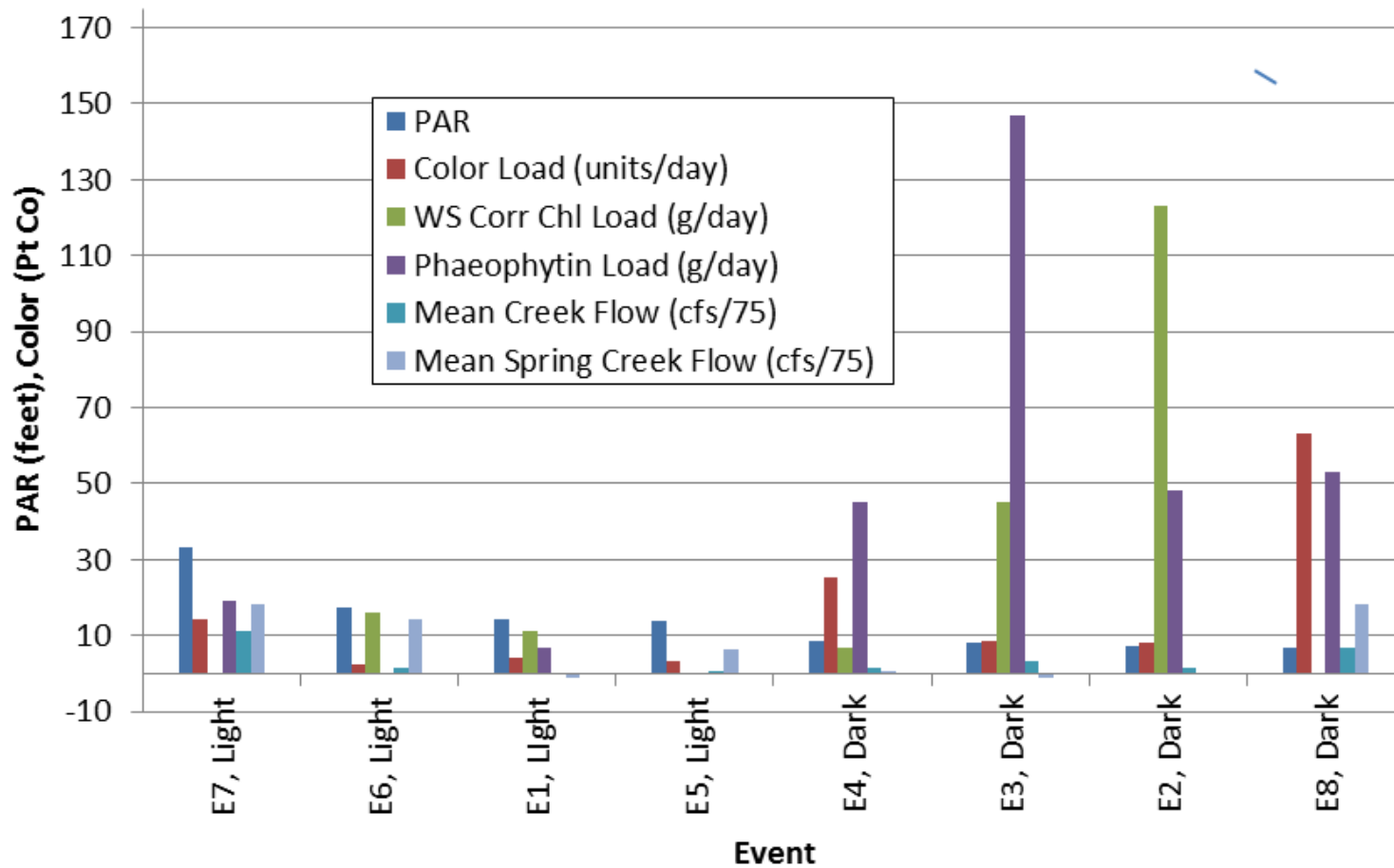
Absorbance Scan, 10 cm optical path length



PAR Depth Limit, Wakulla Springs Boat Dock, 08/14/14 - 03/30/17



Clarity (PAR) and components for Light/Dark Events

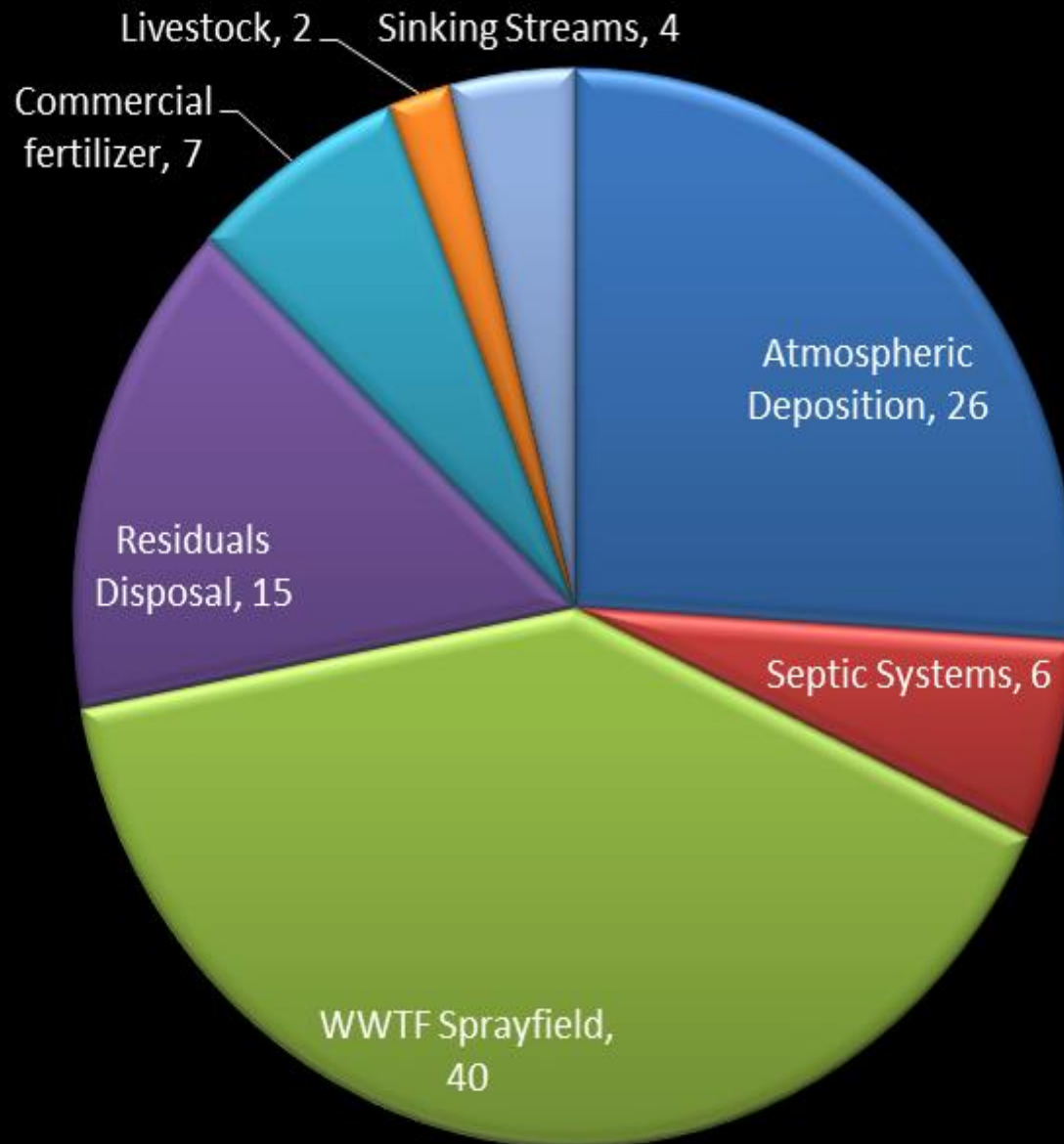


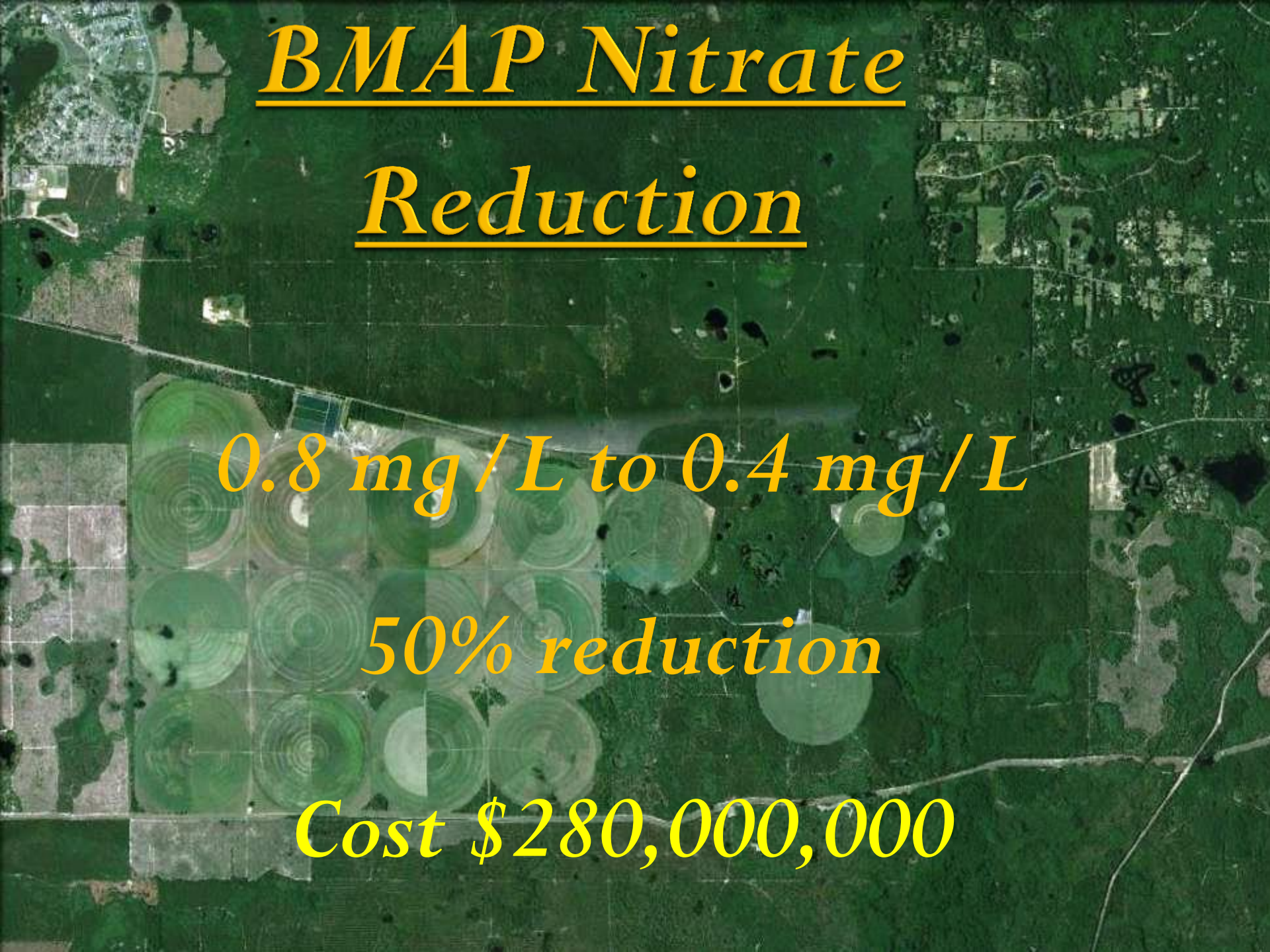
Clean Aquifer

**Total
Maximum
Daily
Load**



Phase I, Nitrogen Loading (2011)





BMAP Nitrate *Reduction*

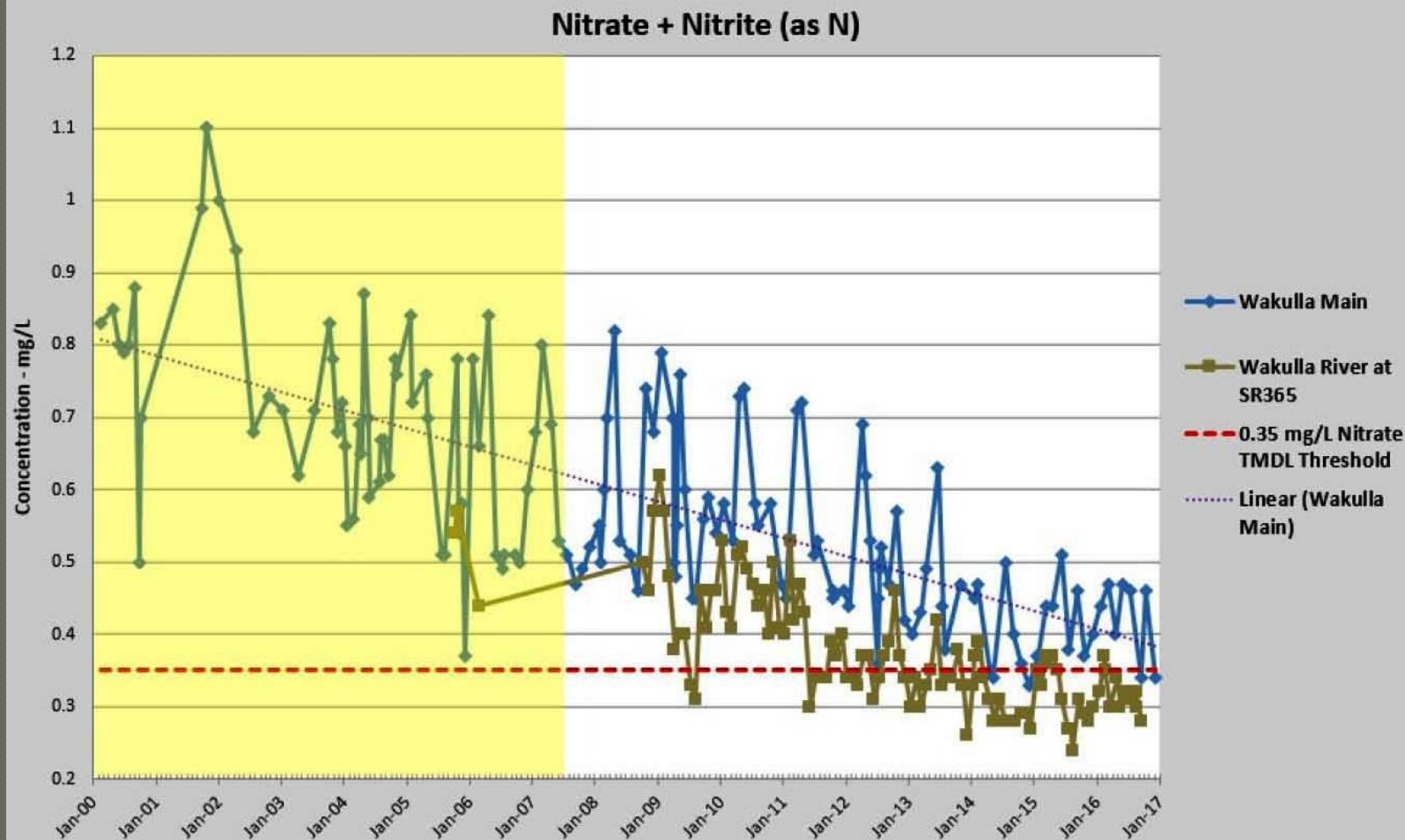
0.8 mg/L to 0.4 mg/L

50% reduction

Cost \$280,000,000

Nitrogen reduction, from retrofit at the CoT Sprayfield.

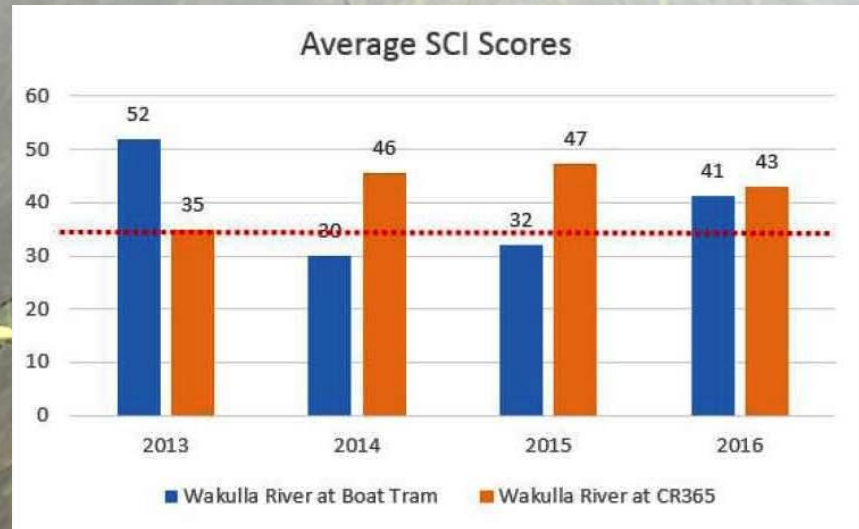
Much improved, but further reduction to meet the goal of 0.35 mg/L.



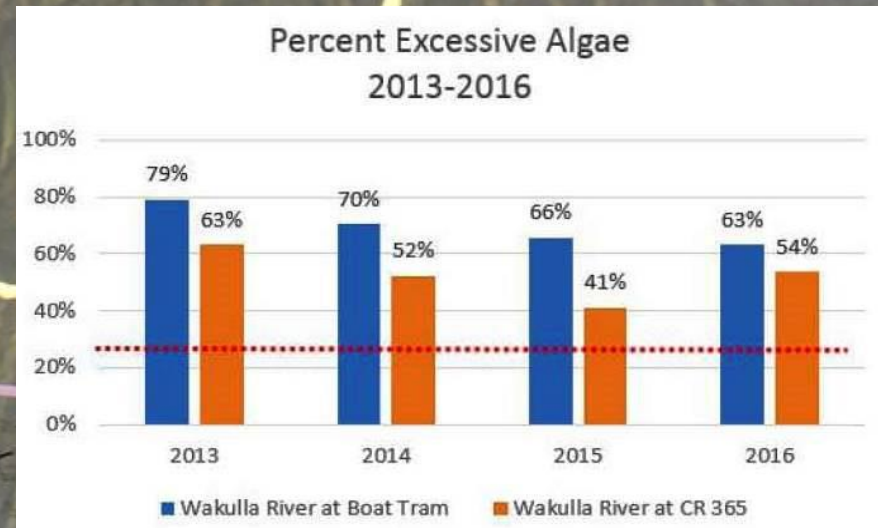
BMAP Chart

FDEP Biology Results

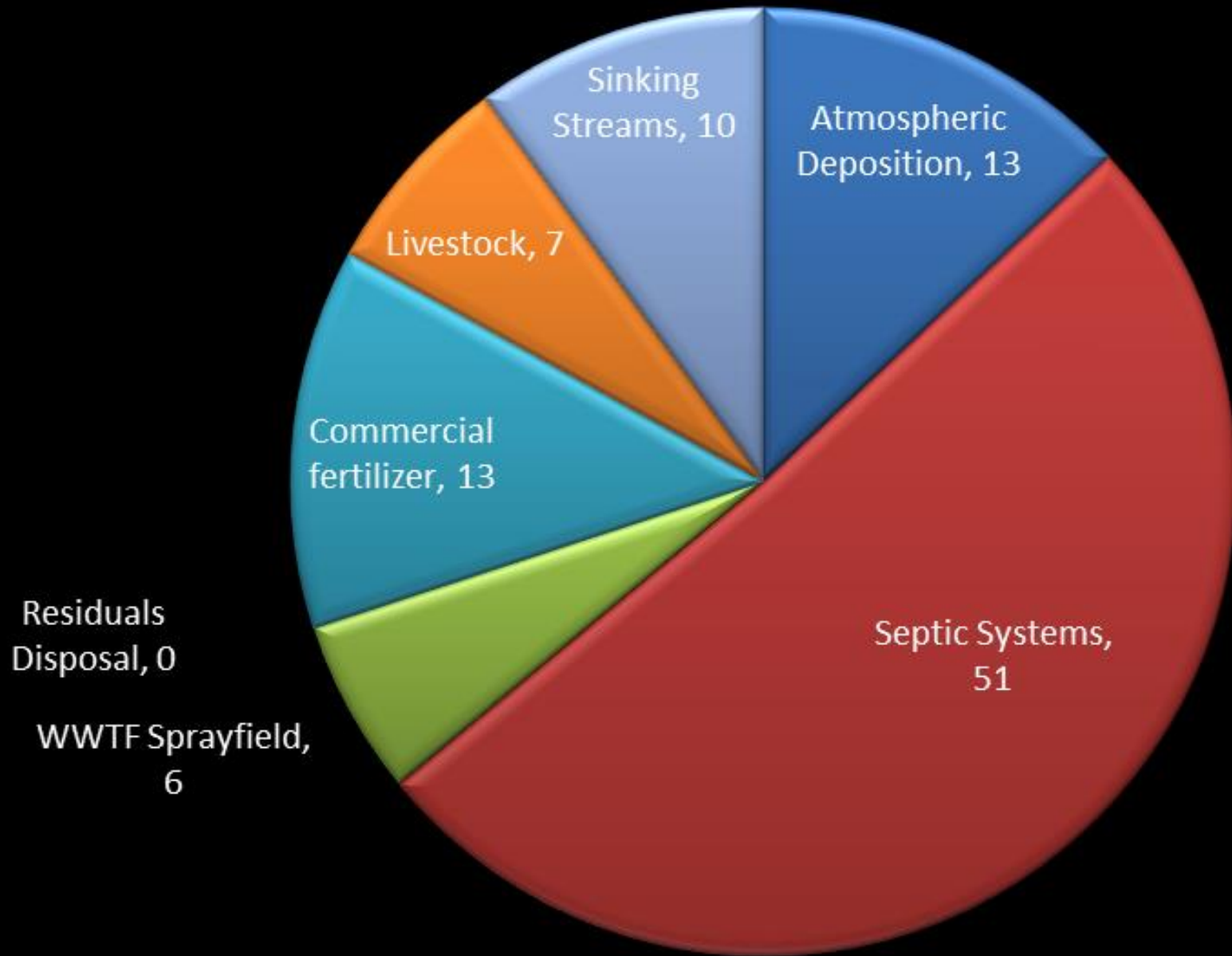
Stream Condition Index: Fails
(SCI)



Rapid Periphyton Survey: Fails
(RPS)



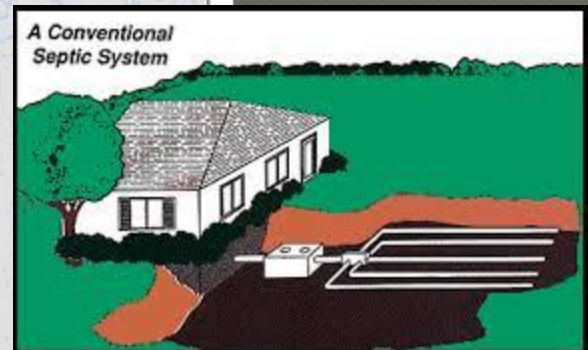
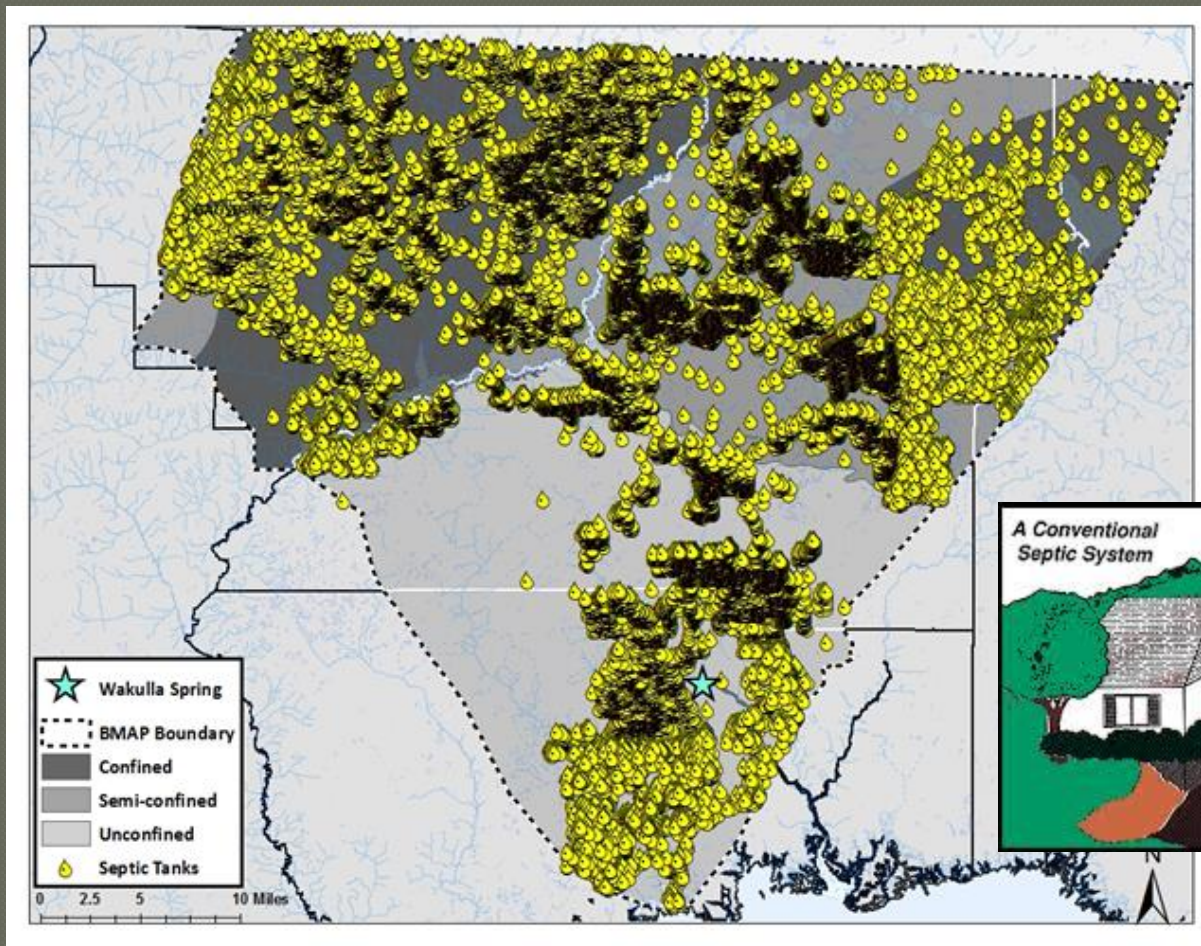
Phase II, Nitrogen Loading (2014)



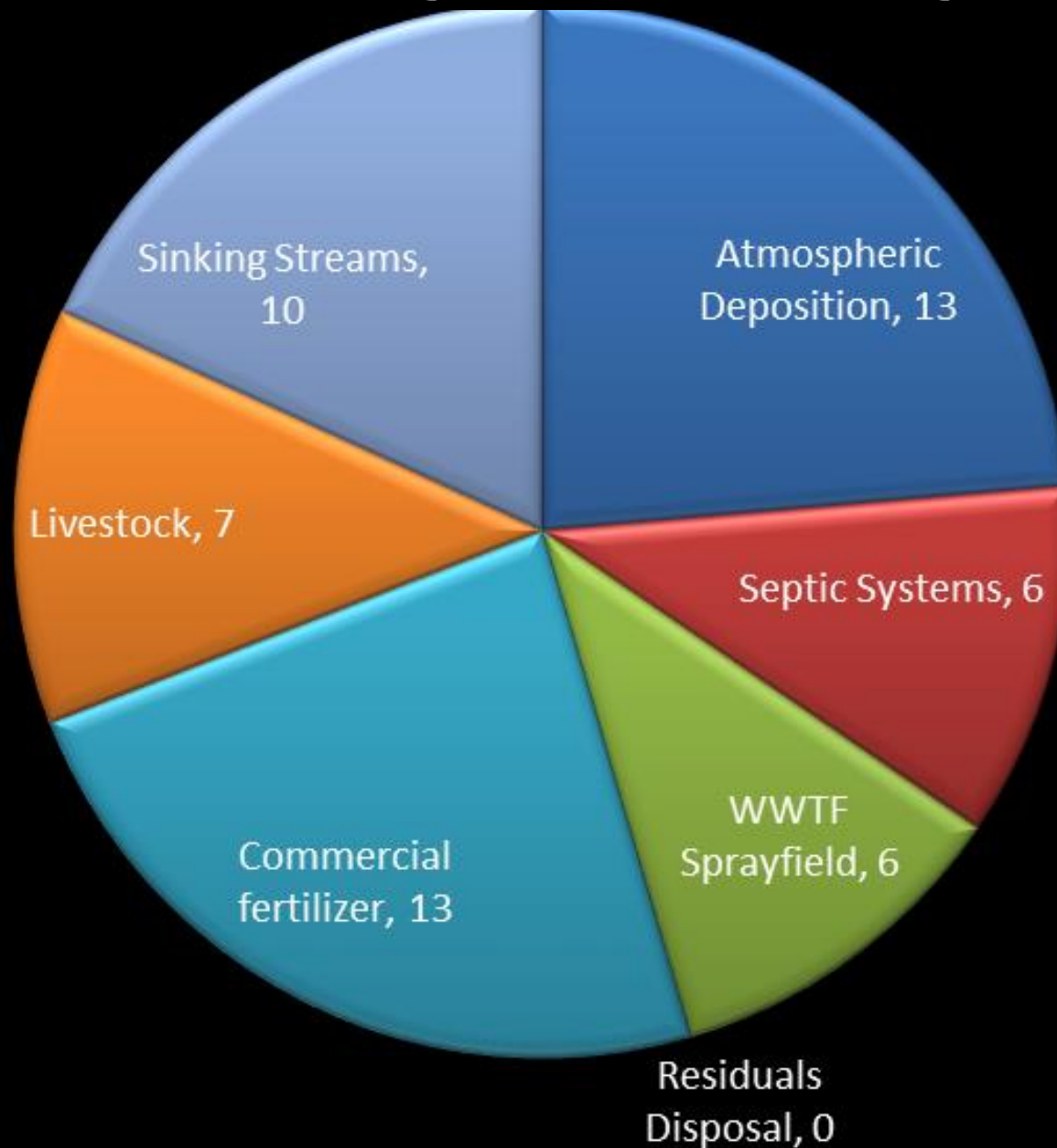
Septic Tanks

AWT very expensive, complex systems

- Estimate Cost \$120,000,000

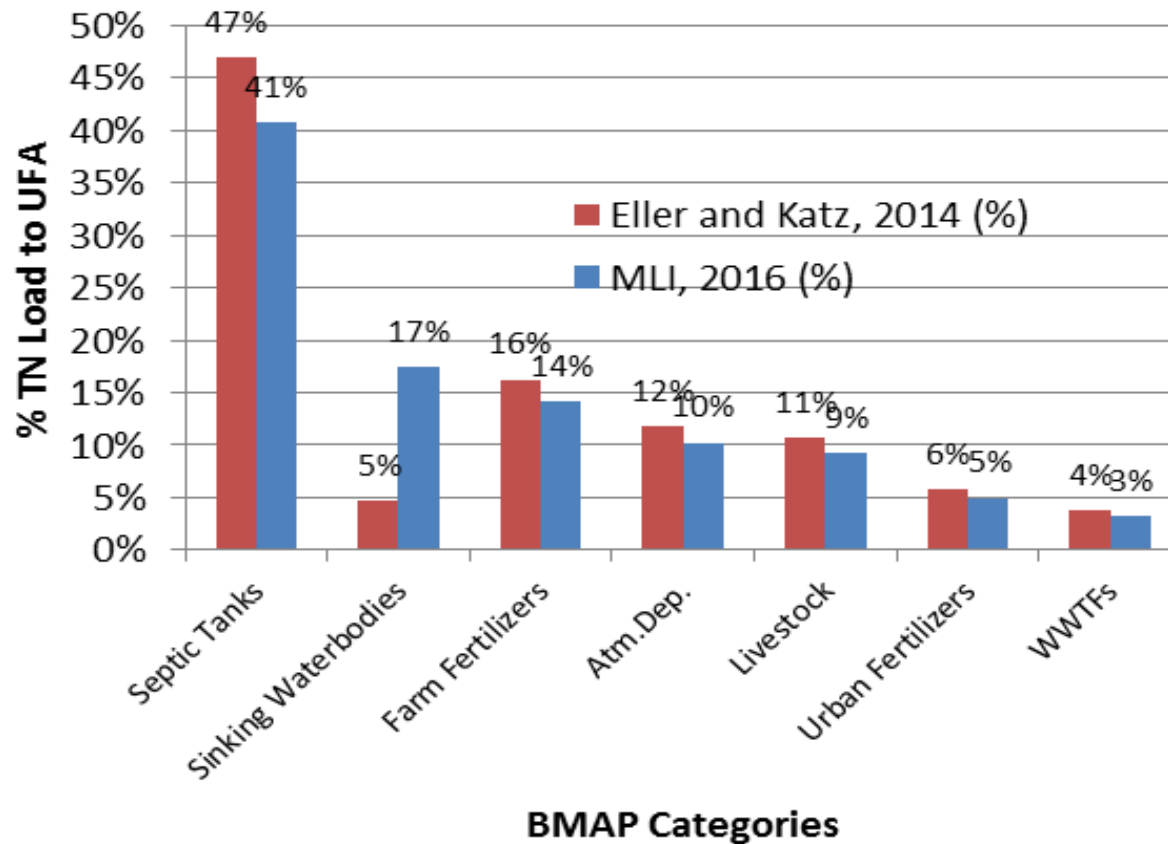


Phase III, Nitrogen Loading (20??)



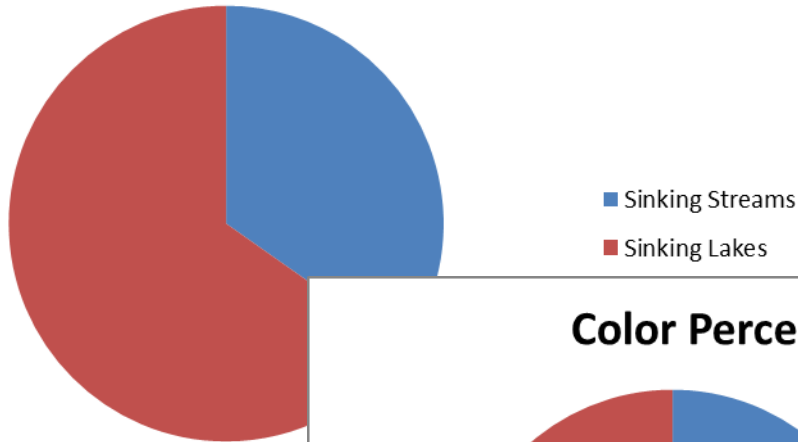
TN Loading the UFF

Comparison of relative estimated total nitrogen loadings to the Upper Floridan Aquifer within the Wakulla Spring and River BMAP area after the application of attenuation and recharge factors by source category for the NSILT study (Eller and Katz, (2014) and this study (MLI, 2016).

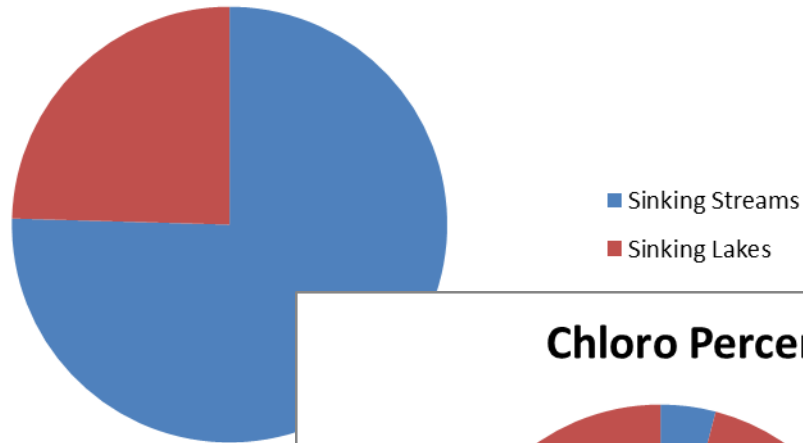


Sinking Lakes and Streams

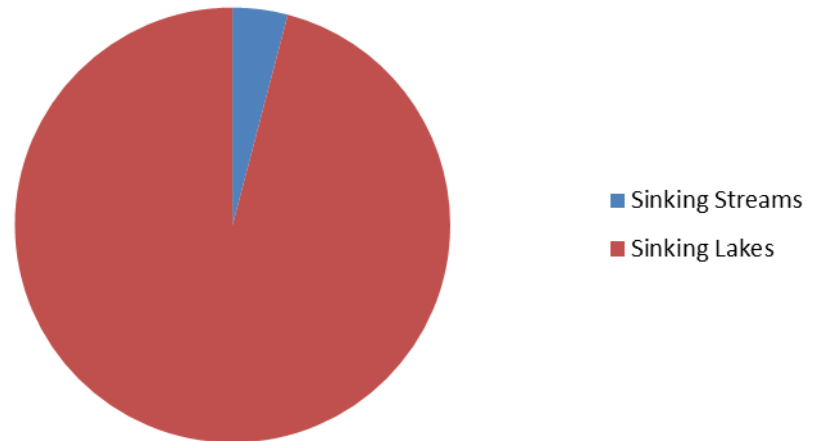
TN Percent Loading



Color Percent Loading

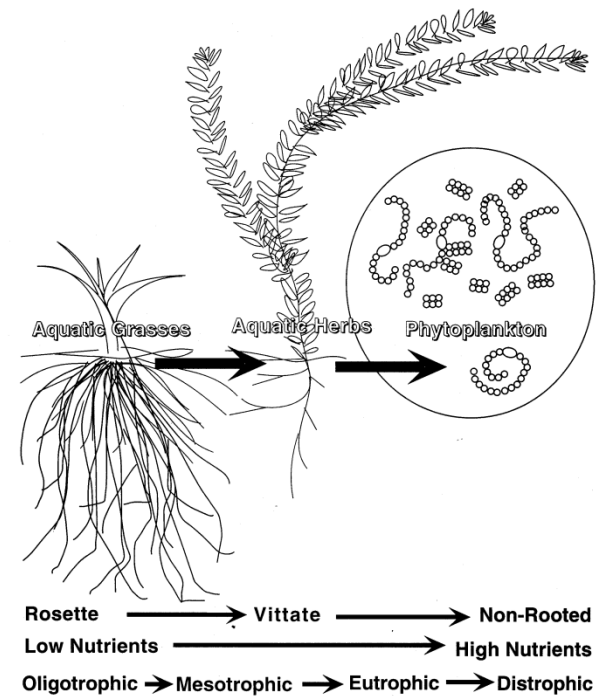


Chloro Percent Loading



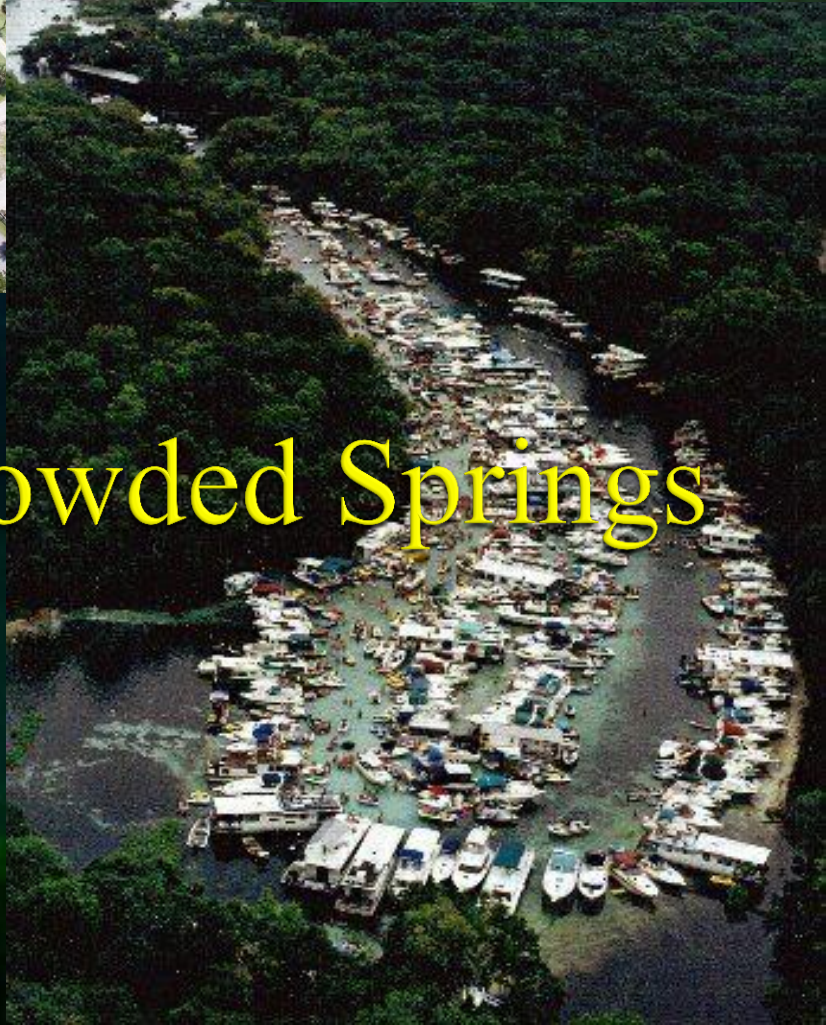


Aquatic Plant Succession

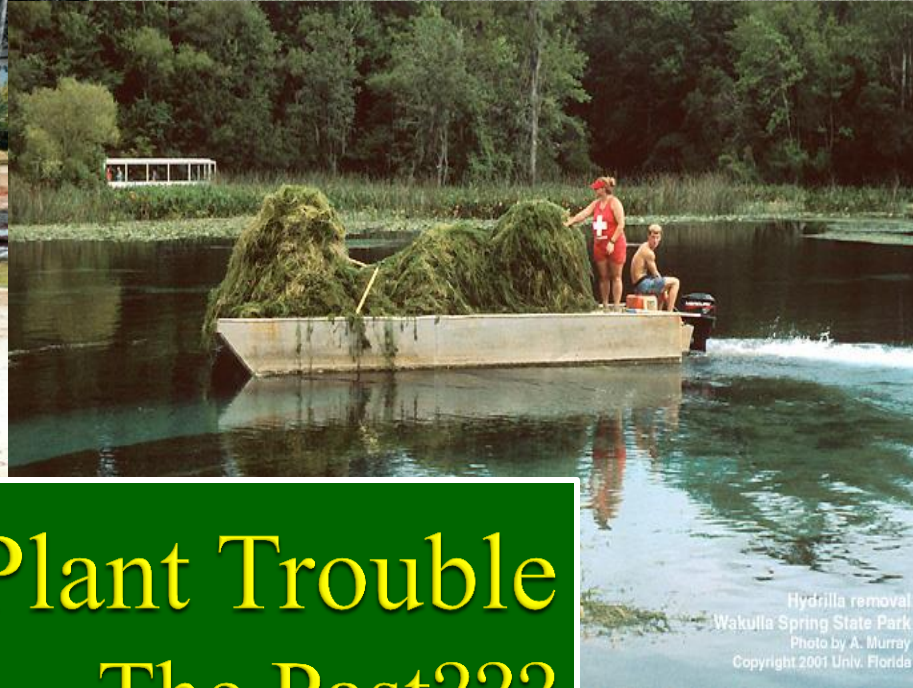


Eliminate Chemical Fertilizers from the Watershed





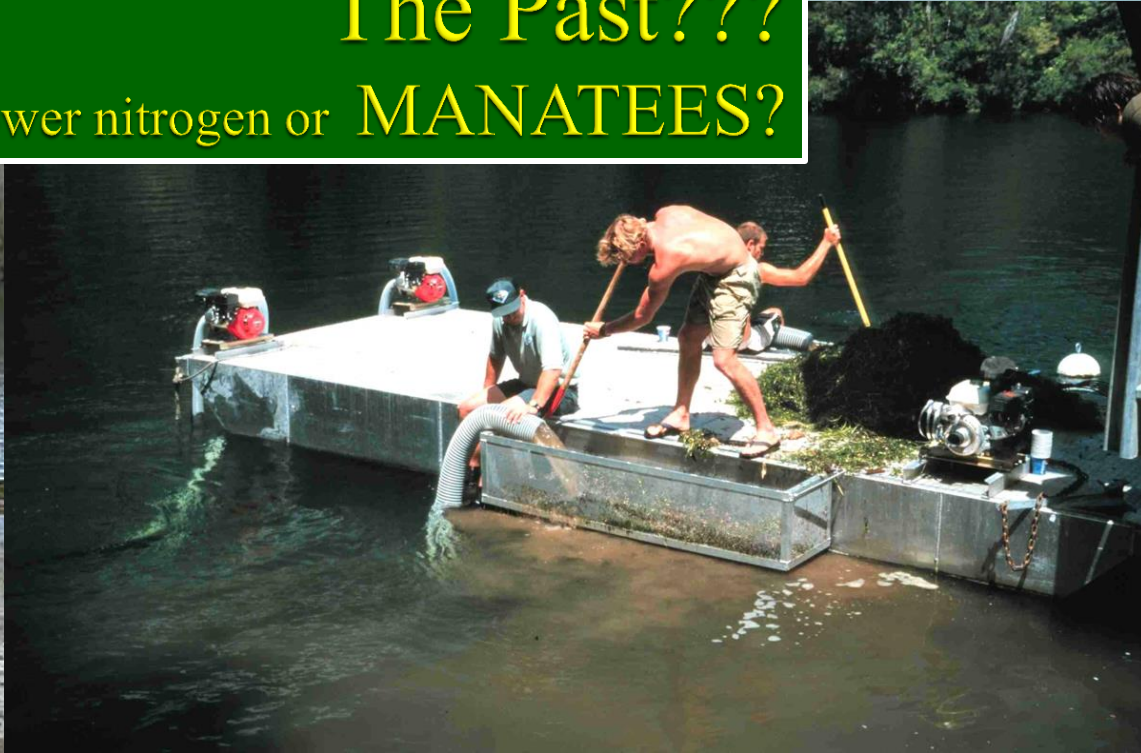
Crowded Springs



Hydrilla removal
Wakulla Spring State Park
Photo by A. Murray
Copyright 2001 Univ. Florida

Aquatic Plant Trouble The Past???

Darker water, lower nitrogen or MANATEES?





1960, Wakulla Spring, Healthy and Pristine

2013, Wakulla Spring, A Biological Desert



Lots of Algae

Alum Trap



A hand is holding a fan of several US one hundred dollar bills. The bills are fanned out, showing the portrait of Benjamin Franklin. The text is overlaid on the bills.

◎ Construction Cost:

- \$5.6 Million Dollars

◎ Operations Costs:

- \$60,000 per year

Video: Carl Buchheister, On Limpkins at Wakulla Spring

Too big to email, not available at this time

S



LAKE HANCOCK

Lake Level Modification and Outfall Treatment Projects

POLK CO.



- deep zones or inflow channels
- dike
- water control structure
- general flow

INLET

PUMP STATION

West Wetland

Northeast Wetland

Southeast Wetland

Saddle Creek

IMPROVED OUTFALL
TO PEACE RIVER

Inflow

Circle B Bar Reserve
Marsh Restoration

Lena Run

Canal Leads to
Banana Lake

Lake Hancock

Water flows into
Saddle Creek and
then to Peace River.

Water Pump

Site of
Lake Hancock Outfall
Wetland Project

SR 11

US 17

Saddle Creek

Blueprint Intergovernmental Agency

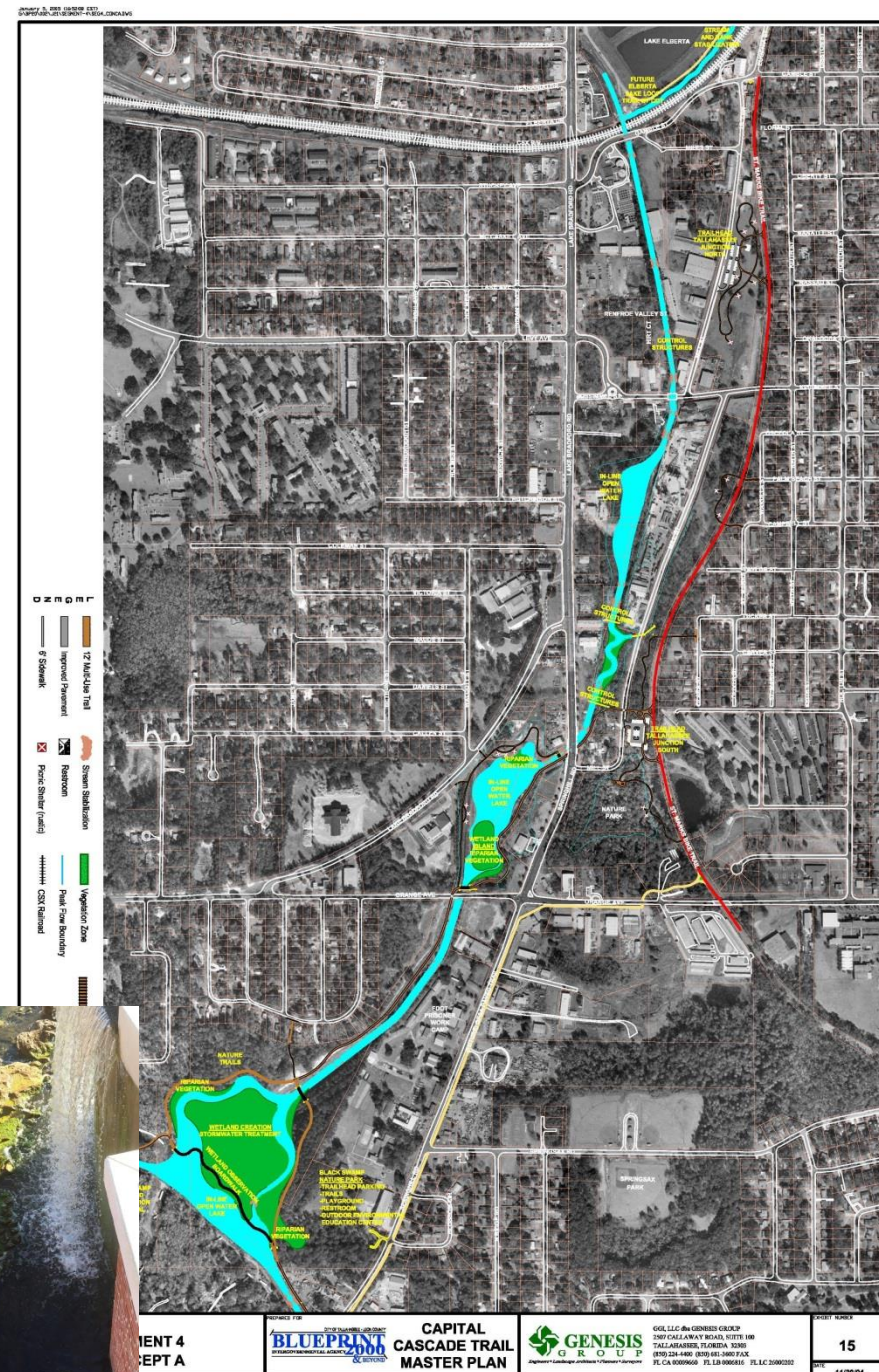
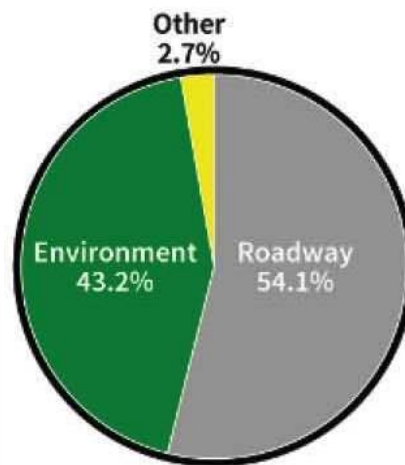
Sales Tax Revenues from 2020 to 2040 expected to top \$756,000,000

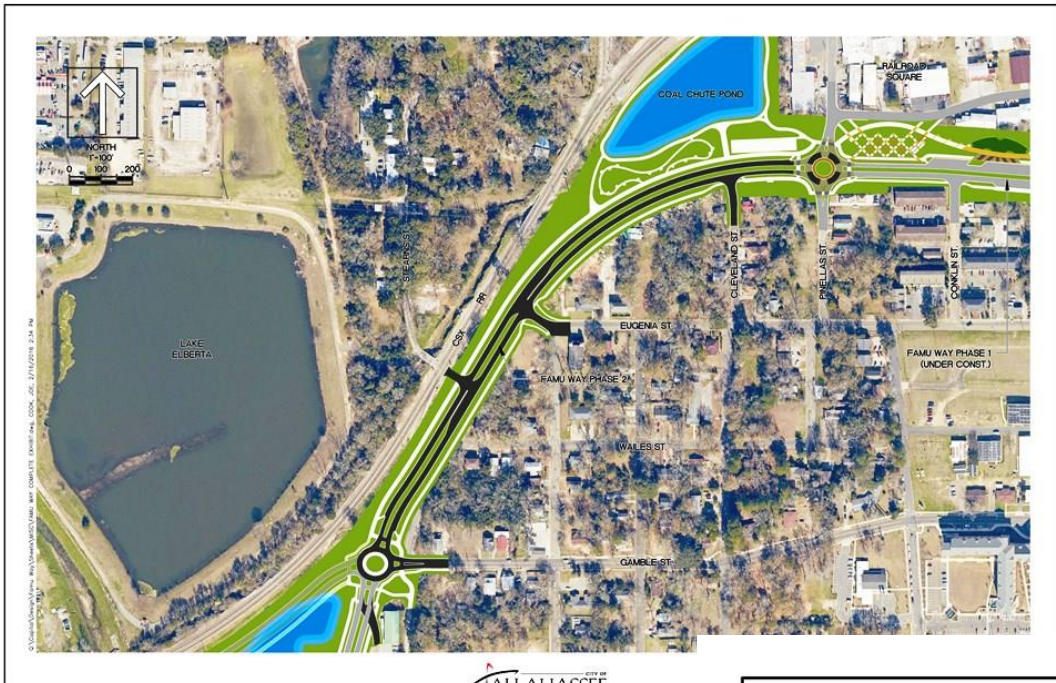
*\$37,800,000 per year for 20 years



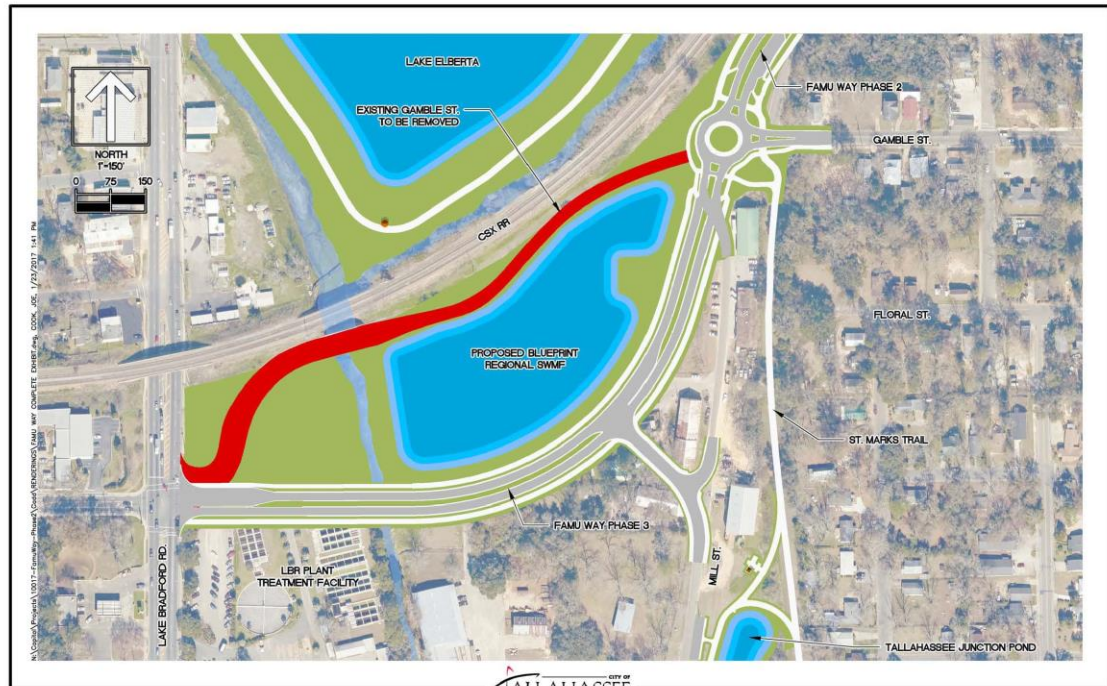


Category	Percentage
Roadway	54.2%
Environment	42.4%
Other	2.6%





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Before

500 Feet

After

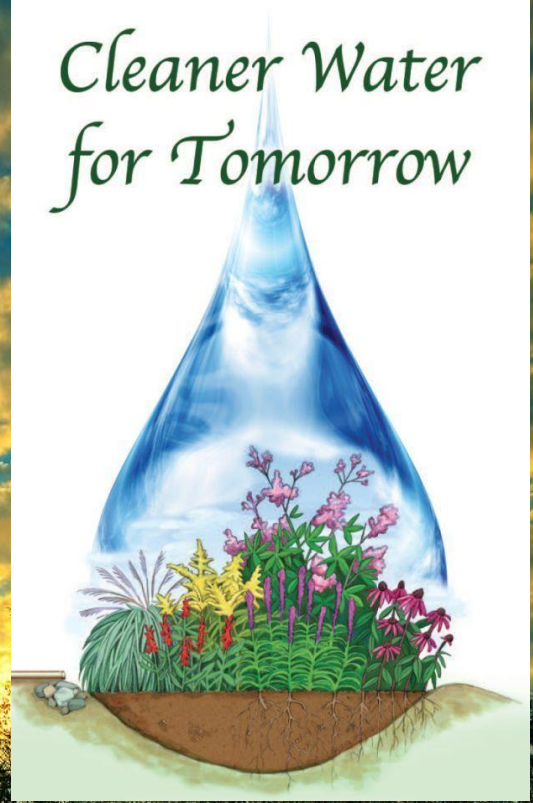


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Capital Cascades Park

Image # 1404022076
Date 04.02.14

*Cleaner Water
for Tomorrow*





Video: Don Gavin, The Voice of Wakulla Springs

Too big to email, not available at this time





UNLESS someone like you
cares a whole awful lot,
nothing is going to get better.
It's not.

—*The Lorax*



**Nitrogen Contributions of Karst Seepage into the
Upper Floridan Aquifer from Sinking Streams
and Sinking Lakes in the Wakulla Springshed**

Final, October 20, 2016

**Wakulla Spring Dark Water: Causes and Sources
Phase I**

Draft, February 21, 2017

Both by

Seán E. McGlynn, Principal Investigator
And Robert E. Deyle, Project Manager

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