

Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve

SEACAR Habitat Analyses

Last compiled on 22 May, 2025

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Funding & Acknowledgements

The data used in this analysis is from the Export Standardized Tables in the SEACAR Data Discovery Interface (DDI). Documents and information available through the SEACAR DDI are owned by the data provider(s) and users are expected to provide appropriate credit following accepted citation formats. Users are encouraged to access data to maximize utilization of gained knowledge, reducing redundant research and facilitating partnerships and scientific innovation.

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Threshold Filtering

Threshold filters, following the guidance of Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (*FDEP*) Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration (*DEAR*) are used to exclude specific results values from the SEACAR Analysis. Based on the threshold filters, Quality Assurance / Quality Control (*QAQC*) Flags are inserted into the *SEACAR_QAQCFlagCode* and *SEACAR_QAQC_Description* columns of the export data. The *Include* column indicates whether the *QAQC* Flag will also indicate that data are excluded from analysis. No data are excluded from the data export, but the analysis scripts can use the *Include* column to exclude data (1 to include, 0 to exclude).

Table 1: Continuous Water Quality threshold values

Parameter Name	Units	Low Threshold	High Threshold
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	-0.000001	50
Dissolved Oxygen Saturation	%	-0.000001	500
Salinity	ppt	-0.000001	70
Turbidity	NTU	-0.000001	4000
Water Temperature	Degrees C	-5.000000	45
pH	None	2.000000	14

Table 2: Discrete Water Quality threshold values

Parameter Name	Units	Low Threshold	High Threshold
Ammonia, Un-ionized (NH3)	mg/L	-	-
Ammonium, Filtered (NH4)	mg/L	-	-
Chlorophyll a, Corrected for Pheophytin	ug/L	-	-
Chlorophyll a, Uncorrected for Pheophytin	ug/L	-	-
Colored Dissolved Organic Matter	PCU	-	-

Parameter Name	Units	Low Threshold	High Threshold
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	-0.000001	25
Dissolved Oxygen Saturation	%	-0.000001	310
Fluorescent Dissolved Organic Matter	QSE	-	-
Light Extinction Coefficient	m^-1	-	-
NO2+3, Filtered	mg/L	-	-
Nitrate (NO3)	mg/L	-	-
Nitrite (NO2)	mg/L	-	-
Nitrogen, organic	mg/L	-	-
Phosphate, Filtered (PO4)	mg/L	-	-
Salinity	ppt	-0.000001	70
Secchi Depth	m	0.000001	50
Specific Conductivity	mS/cm	0.005000	100
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	-	-
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	-
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	-
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	-	-
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	-	-
Turbidity	NTU	-	-
Water Temperature	Degrees C	3.000000	40
pH	None	2.000000	13

Table 3: Quality Assurance Flags inserted based on threshold checks listed in Table 1 and 2

SEACAR QAQC Description	Include	SEACAR QAQCFlagCode
Exceeds maximum threshold	0	2Q
Below minimum threshold	0	4Q
Within threshold tolerance	1	6Q
No defined thresholds for this parameter	1	7Q

Value Qualifiers

Value qualifier codes included within the data are used to exclude certain results from the analysis. The data are retained in the data export files, but the analysis uses the *Include* column to filter the results.

STORET and WIN value qualifier codes

Value qualifier codes from *STORET* and *WIN* data are examined with the database and used to populate the *Include* column in data exports.

Table 4: Value Qualifier codes excluded from analysis

Qualifier Source	Value Qualifier	Include	MDL	Description
STORET-WIN	H	0	0	Value based on field kit determination; results may not be accurate
STORET-WIN	J	0	0	Estimated value
STORET-WIN	V	0	0	Analyte was detected at or above method detection limit
STORET-WIN	Y	0	0	Lab analysis from an improperly preserved sample; data may be inaccurate

Discrete Water Quality Value Qualifiers

The following value qualifiers are highlighted in the Discrete Water Quality section of this report. An exception is made for **Program 476 - Charlotte Harbor Estuaries Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring Network** and data flagged with Value Qualifier **H** are included for this program only.

H - Value based on field kit determiniation; results may not be accurate. This code shall be used if a field screening test (e.g., field gas chromatograph data, immunoassay, or vendor-supplied field kit) was used to generate the value and the field kit or method has not been recognized by the Department as equivalent to laboratory methods.

I - The reported value is greater than or equal to the laboratory method detection limit but less than the laboratory practical quantitation limit.

Q - Sample held beyond the accepted holding time. This code shall be used if the value is derived from a sample that was prepared or analyzed after the approved holding time restrictions for sample preparation or analysis.

S - Secchi disk visible to bottom of waterbody. The value reported is the depth of the waterbody at the location of the Secchi disk measurement.

U - Indicates that the compound was analyzed for but not detected. This symbol shall be used to indicate that the specified component was not detected. The value associated with the qualifier shall be the laboratory method detection limit. Unless requested by the client, less than the method detection limit values shall not be reported

Systemwide Monitoring Program (SWMP) value qualifier codes

Value qualifier codes from the *SWMP* continuous program are examined with the database and used to populate the *Include* column in data exports. *SWMP* Qualifier Codes are indicated by *QualifierSource=SWMP*.

Table 5: SWMP Value Qualifier codes

<i>Qualifier Source</i>	<i>Value Qualifier</i>	<i>Include</i>	<i>Description</i>
SWMP	-1	1	Optional parameter not collected
SWMP	-2	0	Missing data
SWMP	-3	0	Data rejected due to QA/QC
SWMP	-4	0	Outside low sensor range
SWMP	-5	0	Outside high sensor range
SWMP	0	1	Passed initial QA/QC checks
SWMP	1	0	Suspect data
SWMP	2	1	Reserved for future use
SWMP	3	1	Calculated data: non-vented depth/level sensor correction for changes in barometric pressure
SWMP	4	1	Historical: Pre-auto QA/QC
SWMP	5	1	Corrected data

Water Column

The water column habitat extends from the water's surface to the bottom sediments, and it's where fish, dolphins, crabs and people swim! So much life makes its home in the water column that the health of marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as human economies, depend on the condition of this vulnerable habitat. Local patterns of rainfall, temperature, winds and currents can rapidly change the condition of the water column, while global influences such as [El Niño/La Niña](#), large-scale fluctuation in sea temperatures and climate change can have long-term effects. Inputs from the prosperity of our day-to-day lives including farming, mining and forestry, and emissions from power generation, automobiles and water treatment can also alter the health of the water column. Acting alone or together, each input can have complex and lasting effects on habitats and ecosystems.

SEACAR evaluates water column health with several essential parameters. These include nutrient surveys of nitrogen and phosphorus, and water quality assessments of salinity, dissolved oxygen, pH, and water temperature. Water clarity is evaluated with Secchi depth, turbidity, levels of chlorophyll a, total suspended solids, and colored dissolved organic matter. Additionally, the richness of nekton is indicated by the abundance of free-swimming fishes and macroinvertebrates like crabs and shrimps.

Seasonal Kendall-Tau Analysis

Indicators must have a minimum of five to ten years, depending on the habitat, of data within the geographic range of the analysis to be included in the analysis. Ten years of data are required for discrete parameters, and five years of data are required for continuous parameters. If there are insufficient years of data, the number of years of data available will be noted and labeled as "insufficient data to conduct analysis". Further, for the preferred Seasonal Kendall-Tau test, there must be data from at least two months in common across at least two consecutive years within the RCP managed area being analyzed. Values that pass both of these tests will be included in the analysis and be labeled as *Use_In_Analysis = TRUE*. Any that fail either test will be excluded from the analyses and labeled as *Use_In_Analysis = FALSE*. The points for all Water Column plots displayed in this section are monthly averages. Trend significance will be denoted as "Significant Trend" (when $p < 0.05$), or "Non-significant Trend" (when $p \geq 0.05$). Any parameters with insufficient data to perform Seasonal Kendall-Tau test will have their monthly averages plotted without a corresponding trend line.

Water Quality - Discrete

The following files were used in the discrete analysis:

- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_Chlorophyll_a_corrected_for_pheophytin-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_Chlorophyll_a_uncorrected_for_pheophytin-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_Colored_dissolved_organic_matter_CDOM-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_Dissolved_Oxygen-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_Dissolved_Oxygen_Saturation-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_pH-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_Salinity-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_Secchi_Depth-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_Total_Nitrogen-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_Total_Phosphorus-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_Total_Suspended_Solids_TSS-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_Turbidity-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_Water_Temperature-2025-Mar-06.txt*

Chlorophyll a, Corrected for Pheophytin - Discrete

Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis

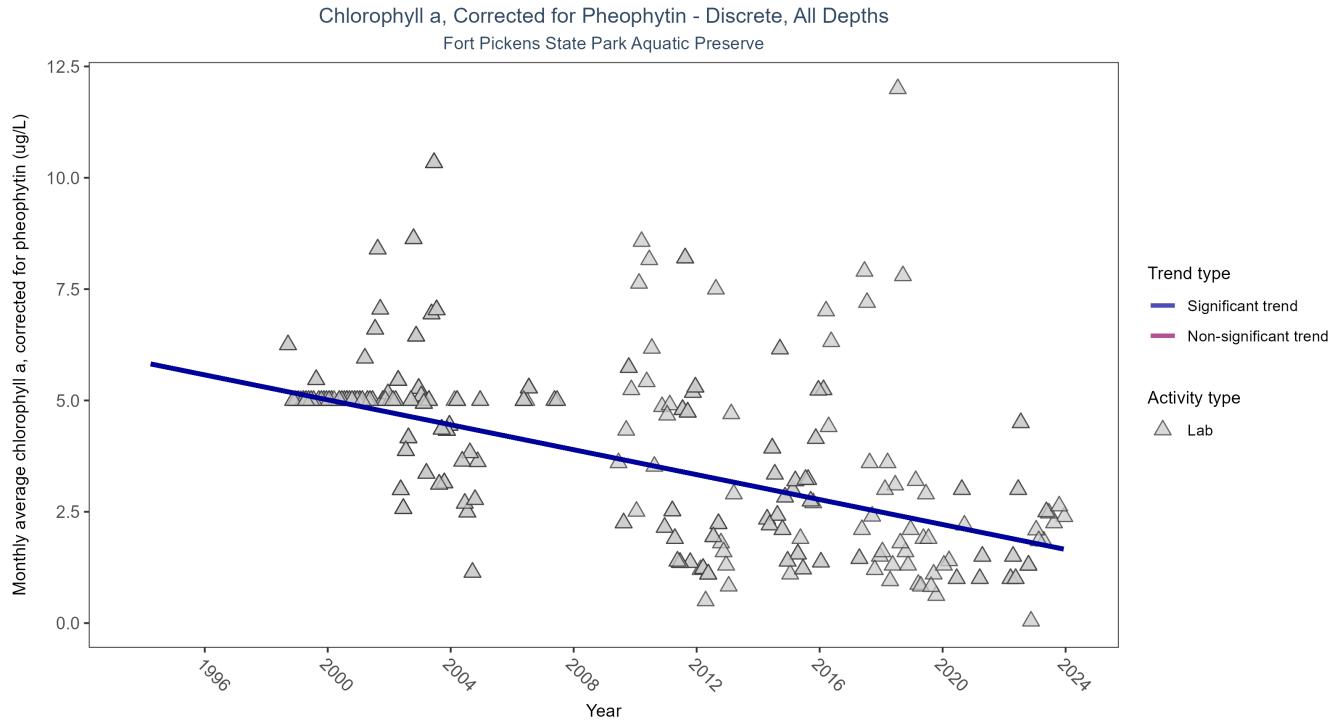


Figure 1: Scatter plot of monthly average levels of chlorophyll a, corrected for pheophytin, over time. If the time series included ten or more years of discrete observations, a significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend line is also shown. Only laboratory-analyzed chlorophyll a (triangles) is included in the plot.

Table 6: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis for Chlorophyll a, Corrected for Pheophytin

Activity Type	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
Lab	Significantly decreasing trend	395	25	1994 - 2023	5	-0.4096	5.8536	-0.14	0

Monthly average chlorophyll a, corrected for pheophytin, decreased by 0.14 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ per year, indicating an increase in water clarity.

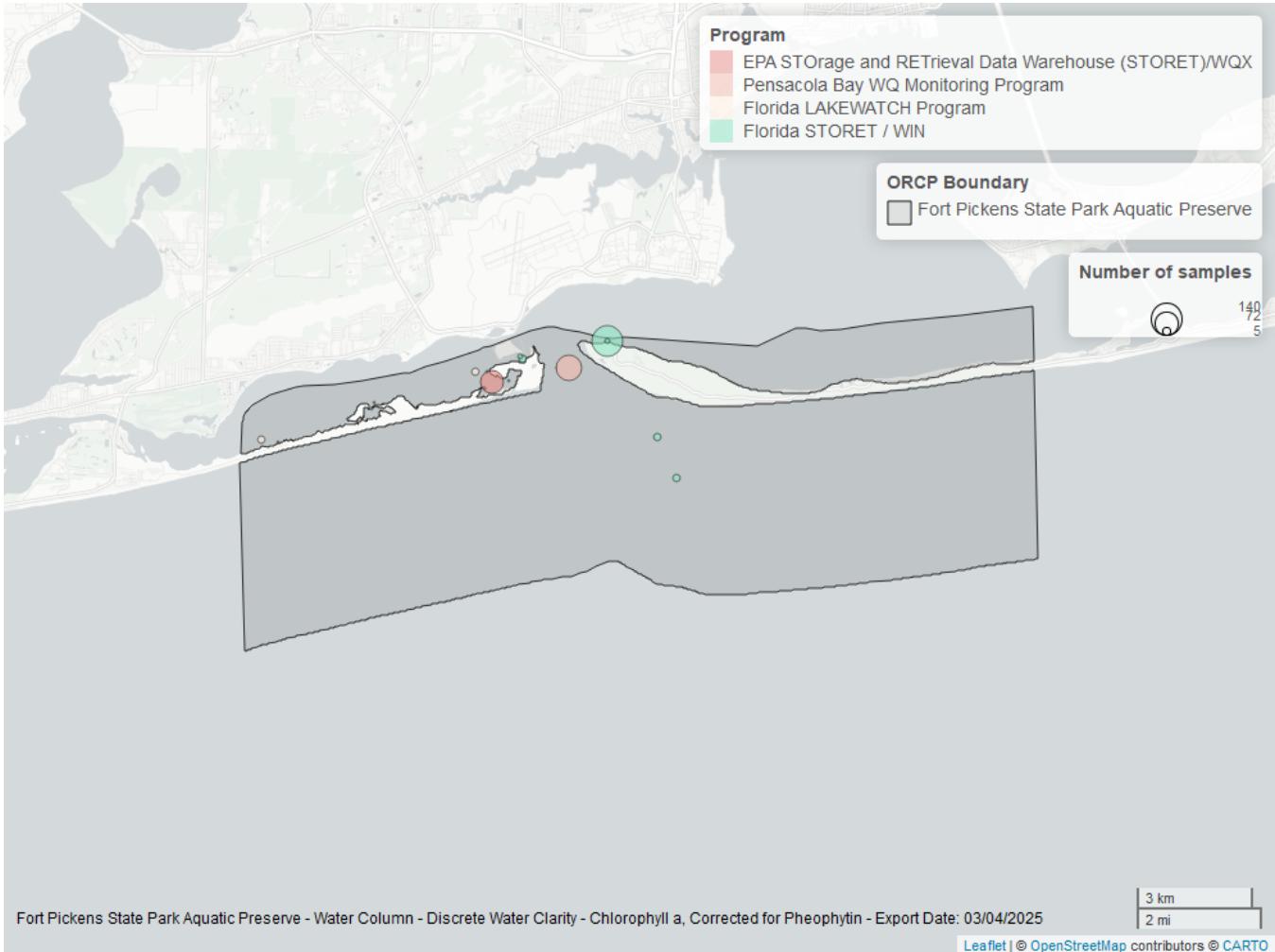


Figure 2: Map showing location of discrete water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Table 7: Programs contributing data for Chlorophyll a, Corrected for Pheophytin

<i>ProgramID</i>	<i>N_Data</i>	<i>YearMin</i>	<i>YearMax</i>
5002	185	1998	2012
505	101	2002	2016
103	88	1994	2023
514	22	2020	2023

Program names:

103 - EPA STOrage and RETrieval Data Warehouse (STORET)/WQX¹

505 - Pensacola Bay Water Quality Monitoring Program²

514 - Florida LAKEWATCH Program³

5002 - Florida STORET / WIN⁴

Chlorophyll a, Uncorrected for Pheophytin - Discrete Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis

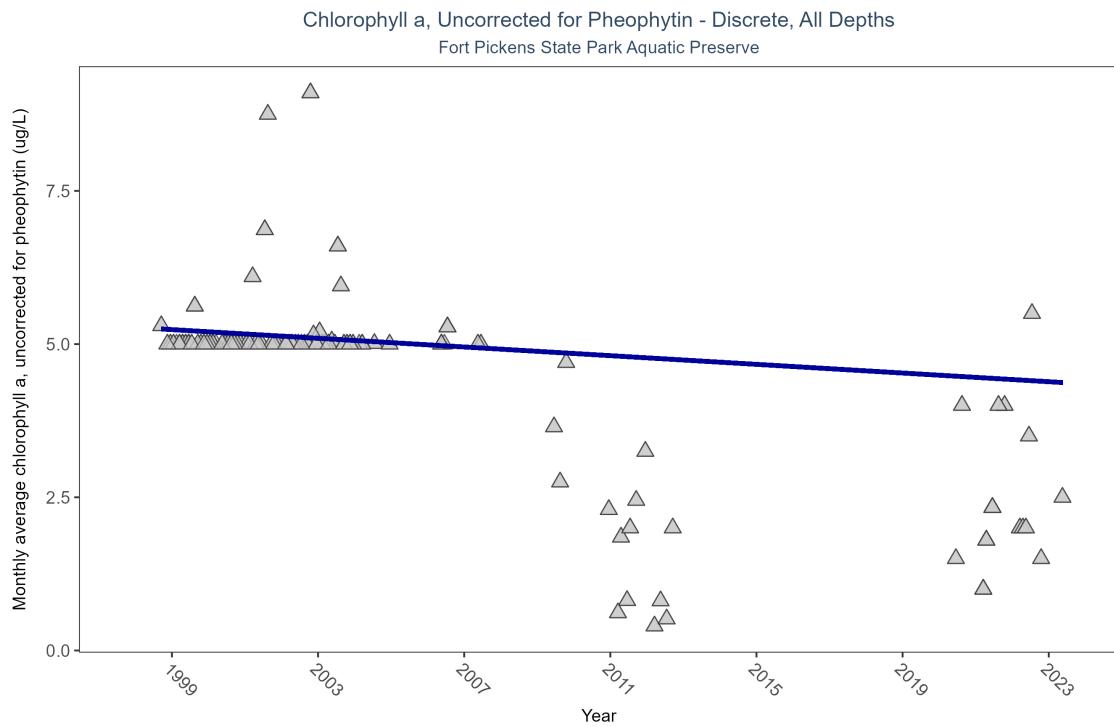


Figure 3: Scatter plot of monthly average levels of chlorophyll a, uncorrected for pheophytin, over time. If the time series included ten or more years of discrete observations, a significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend line is also shown. Only laboratory-analyzed chlorophyll a (triangles) is included in the plot.

Table 8: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis for Chlorophyll a, Uncorrected for Pheophytin

Activity Type	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
Lab	Significantly decreasing trend	233	17	1998 - 2023	5	-0.3229	5.2715	-0.0354	0

Monthly average chlorophyll a, uncorrected for pheophytin, decreased by 0.04 µg/L per year, indicating an increase in water clarity.

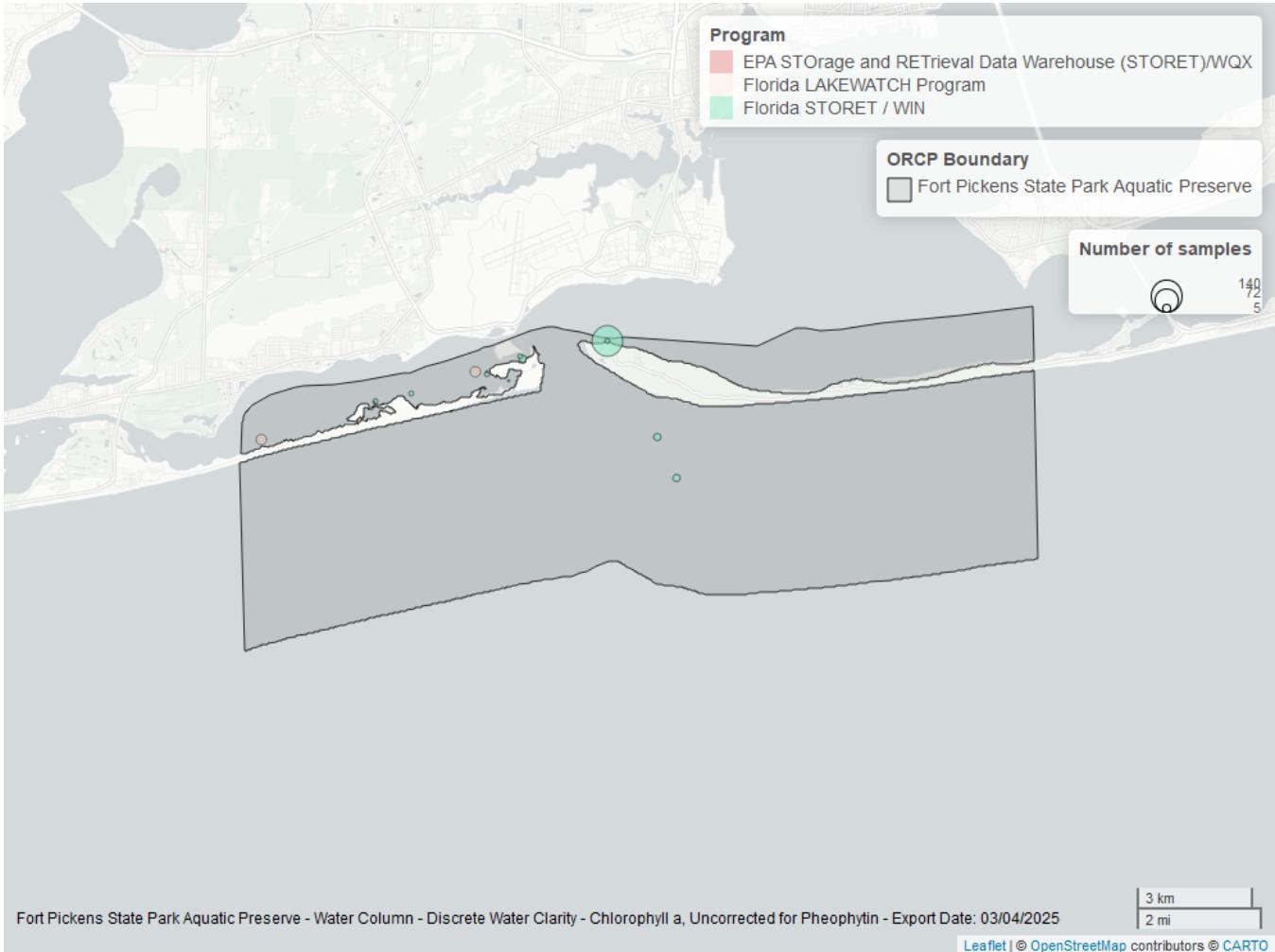


Figure 4: Map showing location of discrete water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Table 9: Programs contributing data for Chlorophyll a, Uncorrected for Pheophytin

<i>ProgramID</i>	<i>N_Data</i>	<i>YearMin</i>	<i>YearMax</i>
5002	197	1998	2012
514	28	2020	2023
103	9	2021	2021

Program names:

- 103 - EPA STOrage and RETrieval Data Warehouse (STORET)/WQX¹
- 514 - Florida LAKEWATCH Program³
- 5002 - Florida STORET / WIN⁴

Dissolved Oxygen - Discrete

Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis

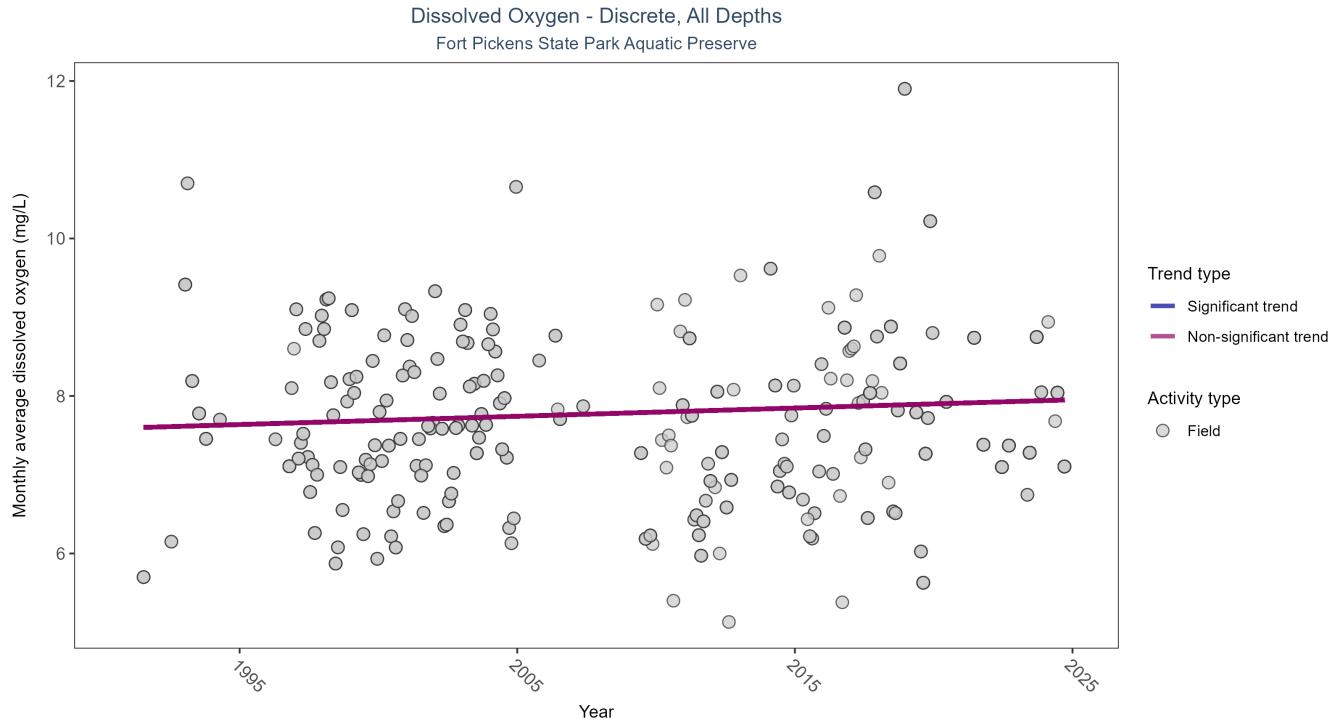


Figure 5: Scatter plot of monthly average dissolved oxygen over time. If the time series included ten or more years of discrete observations, a significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend line is also shown. Only dissolved oxygen values measured in the field (circles) are included in the plot.

Table 10: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis for Dissolved Oxygen

Activity Type	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
Field	No significant trend	1222	32	1991 - 2024	7.54	0.0679	7.595	0.0105	0.1643

Dissolved oxygen showed no detectable trend between 1991 and 2024.

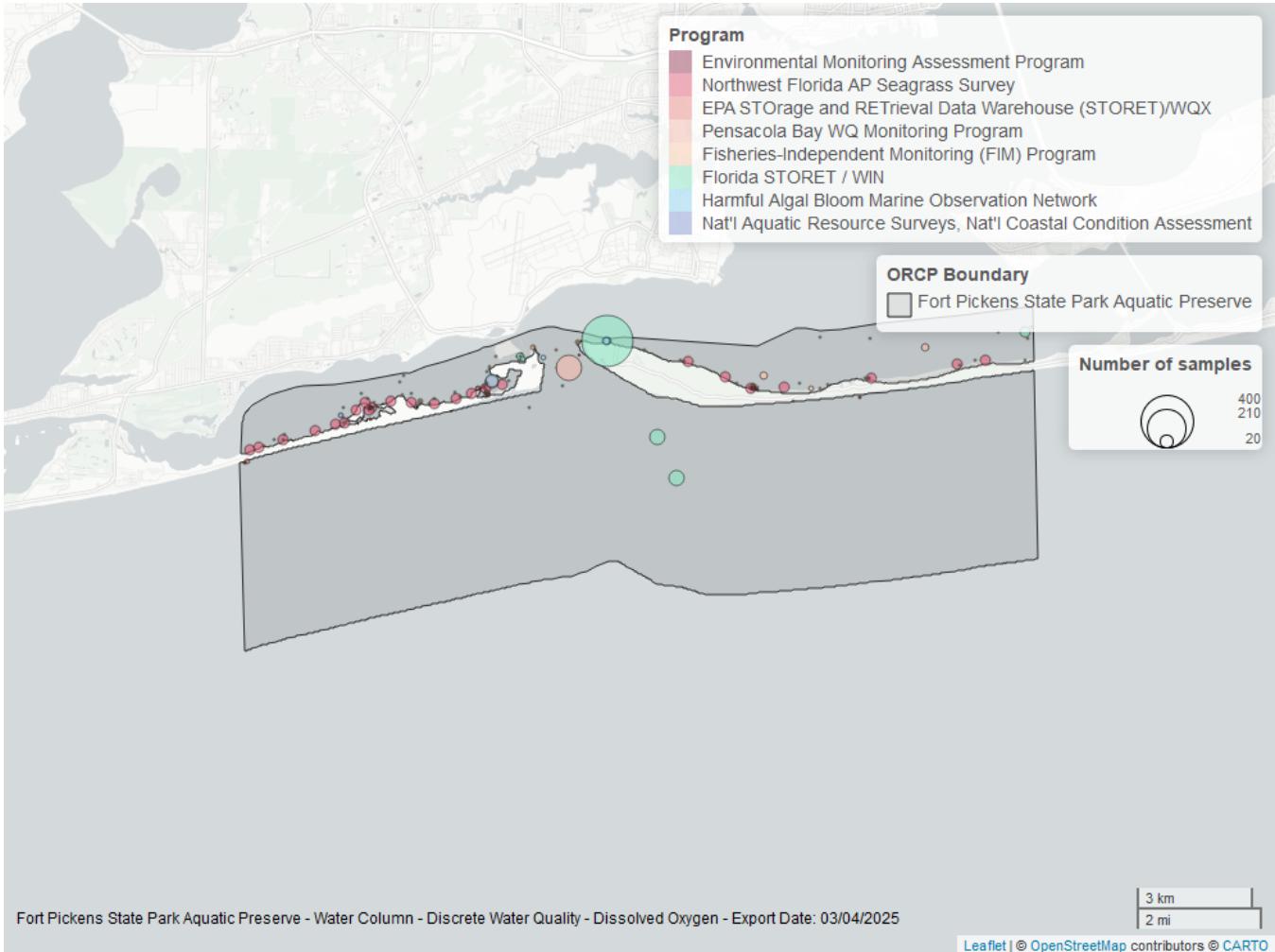


Figure 6: Map showing location of discrete water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Table 11: Programs contributing data for Dissolved Oxygen

ProgramID	N_Data	YearMin	YearMax
5002	529	1996	2024
4065	361	2016	2024
505	118	2002	2016
69	89	1994	2019
103	76	1993	2014
95	40	1996	2018
115	6	1991	1992
118	3	2021	2021

Program names:

- 69 - Fisheries-Independent Monitoring (FIM) Program⁵
- 95 - Harmful Algal Bloom Marine Observation Network⁶
- 103 - EPA STOrage and RETrieval Data Warehouse (STORET)/WQX¹
- 115 - Environmental Monitoring Assessment Program⁷

118 - National Aquatic Resource Surveys, National Coastal Condition Assessment⁸

505 - Pensacola Bay Water Quality Monitoring Program²

4065 - Northwest Florida Aquatic Preserve Seagrass Survey⁹

5002 - Florida STORET / WIN⁴

Dissolved Oxygen Saturation - Discrete

Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis

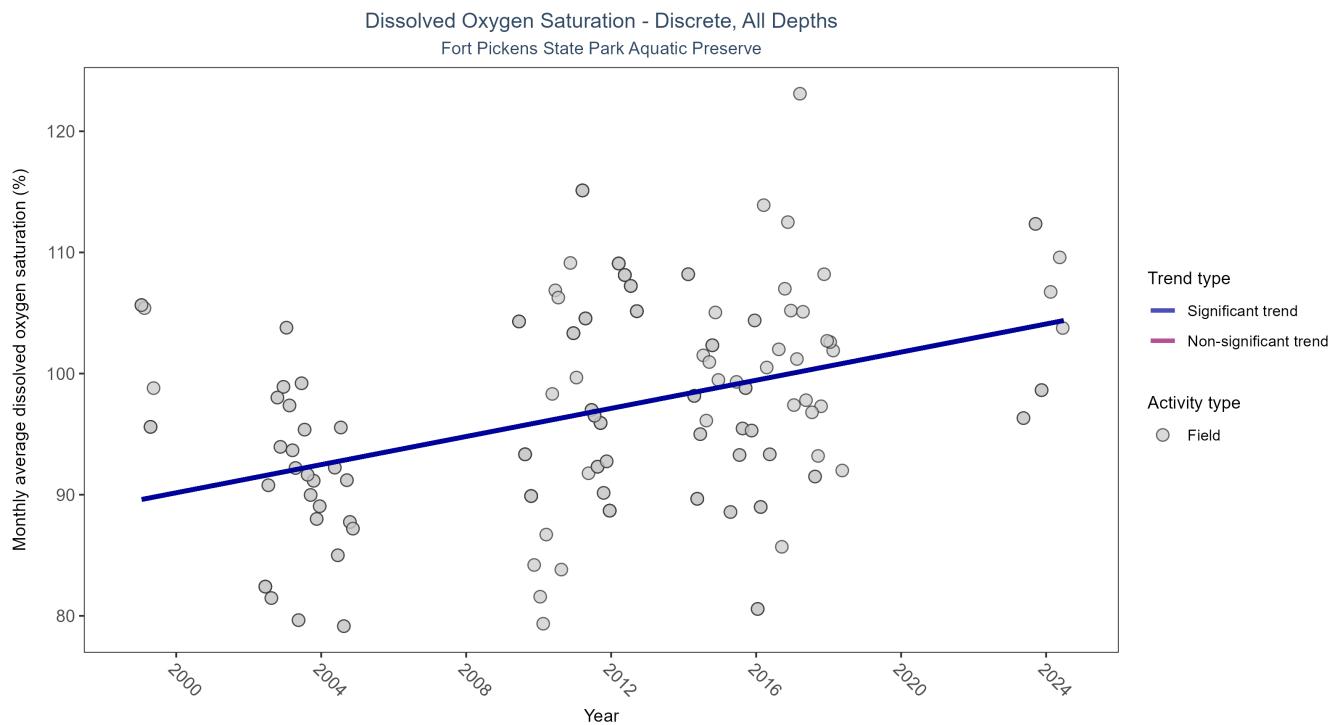


Figure 7: Scatter plot of monthly average dissolved oxygen saturation over time. If the time series included ten or more years of discrete observations, a significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend line is also shown. Only dissolved oxygen saturation values measured in the field (circles) are included in the plot.

Table 12: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis for Dissolved Oxygen Saturation

Activity Type	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
Field	Significantly increasing trend	257	15	1999 - 2024	98.41	0.294	89.5802	0.5806	0.0002

Monthly average dissolved oxygen saturation increased by 0.58% per year.

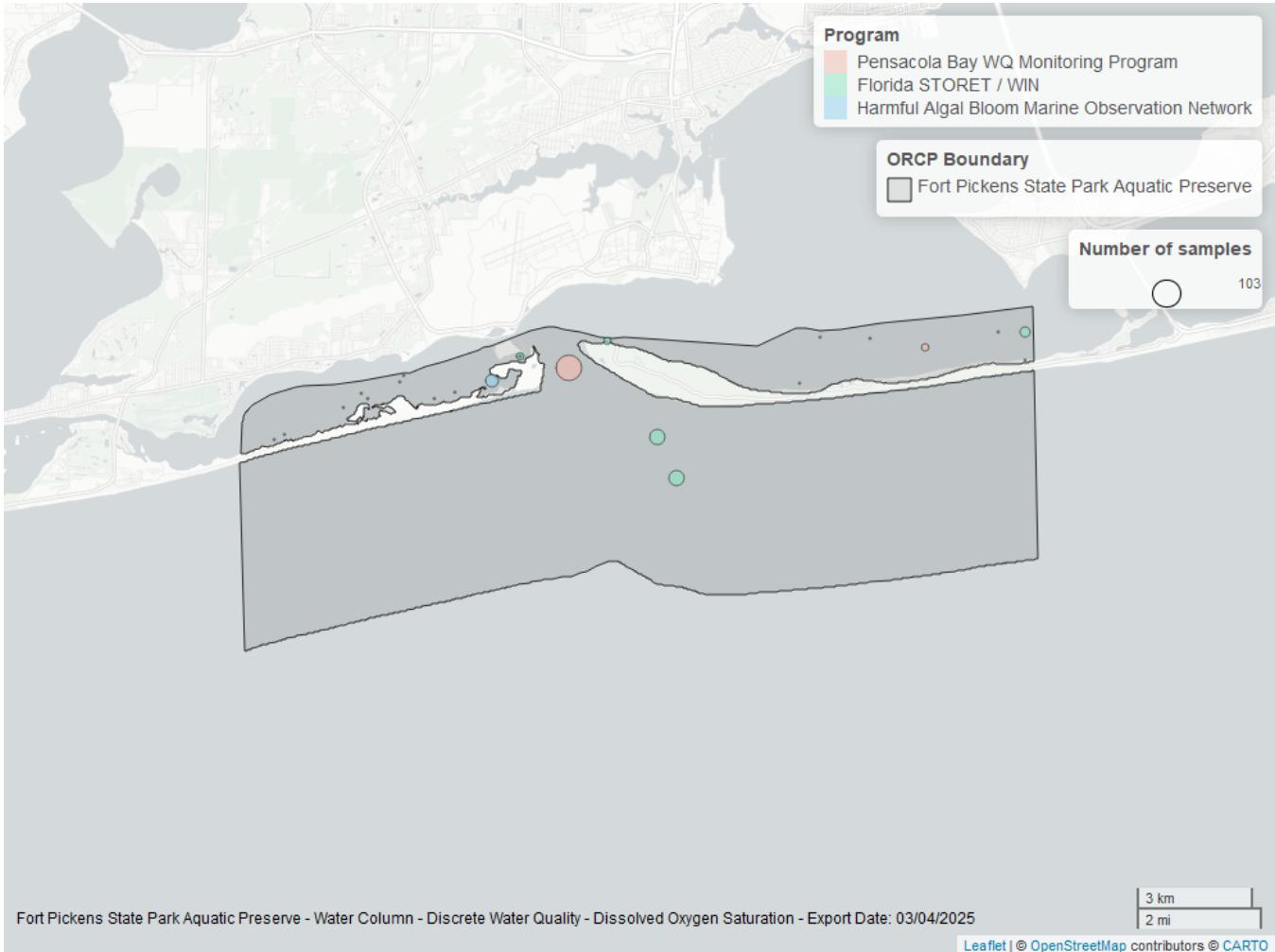


Figure 8: Map showing location of discrete water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Table 13: Programs contributing data for Dissolved Oxygen Saturation

<i>ProgramID</i>	<i>N_Data</i>	<i>YearMin</i>	<i>YearMax</i>
5002	119	1999	2024
505	113	2002	2016
95	25	2016	2018

Program names:

95 - Harmful Algal Bloom Marine Observation Network⁶

505 - Pensacola Bay Water Quality Monitoring Program²

5002 - Florida STORET / WIN⁴

pH - Discrete

Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis

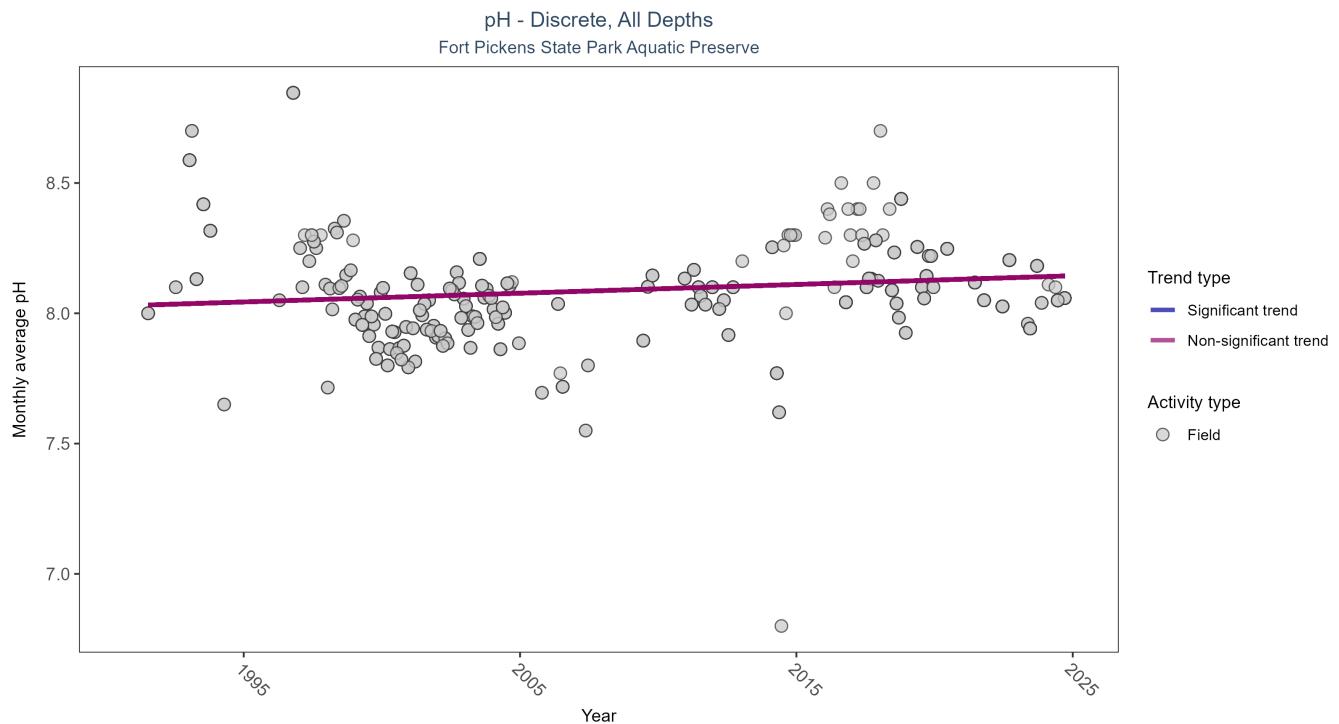


Figure 9: Scatter plot of monthly average pH over time. If the time series included ten or more years of discrete observations, a significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend line is also shown. Only pH values measured in the field (circles) are included in the plot.

Table 14: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis for pH

Activity Type	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
Field	No significant trend	1024	31	1991 - 2024	8.1	0.1197	8.03	0.0034	0.0586

pH showed no detectable trend between 1991 and 2024.

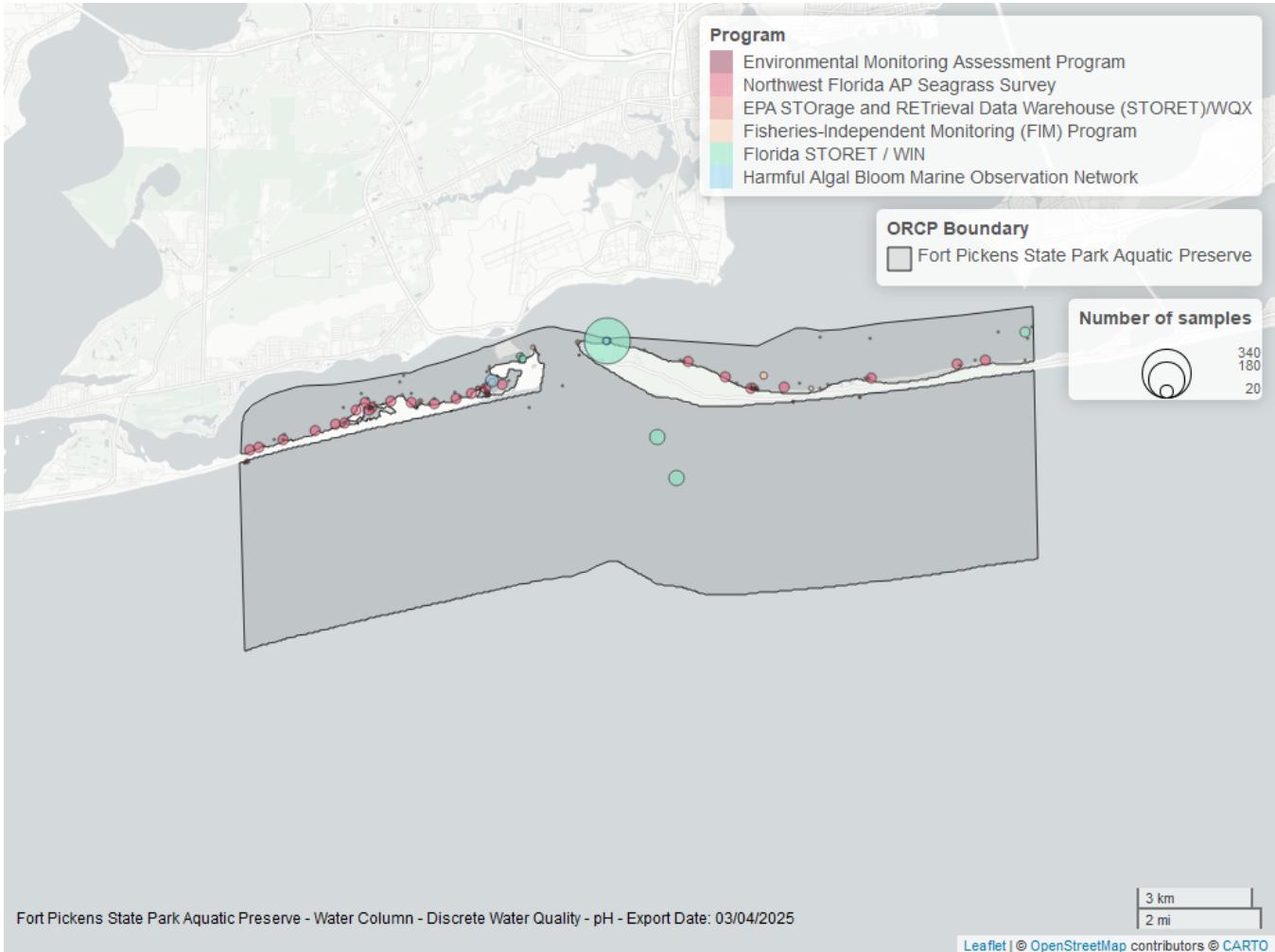


Figure 10: Map showing location of discrete water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Table 15: Programs contributing data for pH

<i>ProgramID</i>	<i>N_Data</i>	<i>YearMin</i>	<i>YearMax</i>
5002	477	1997	2024
4065	356	2016	2024
69	83	1994	2019
103	73	1993	2014
95	32	1996	2018
115	6	1991	1992

Program names:

69 - Fisheries-Independent Monitoring (FIM) Program⁵

95 - Harmful Algal Bloom Marine Observation Network⁶

103 - EPA STOrage and RETrieval Data Warehouse (STORET)/WQX¹

115 - Environmental Monitoring Assessment Program⁷

4065 - Northwest Florida Aquatic Preserve Seagrass Survey⁹

5002 - Florida STORET / WIN⁴

Salinity - Discrete

Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis

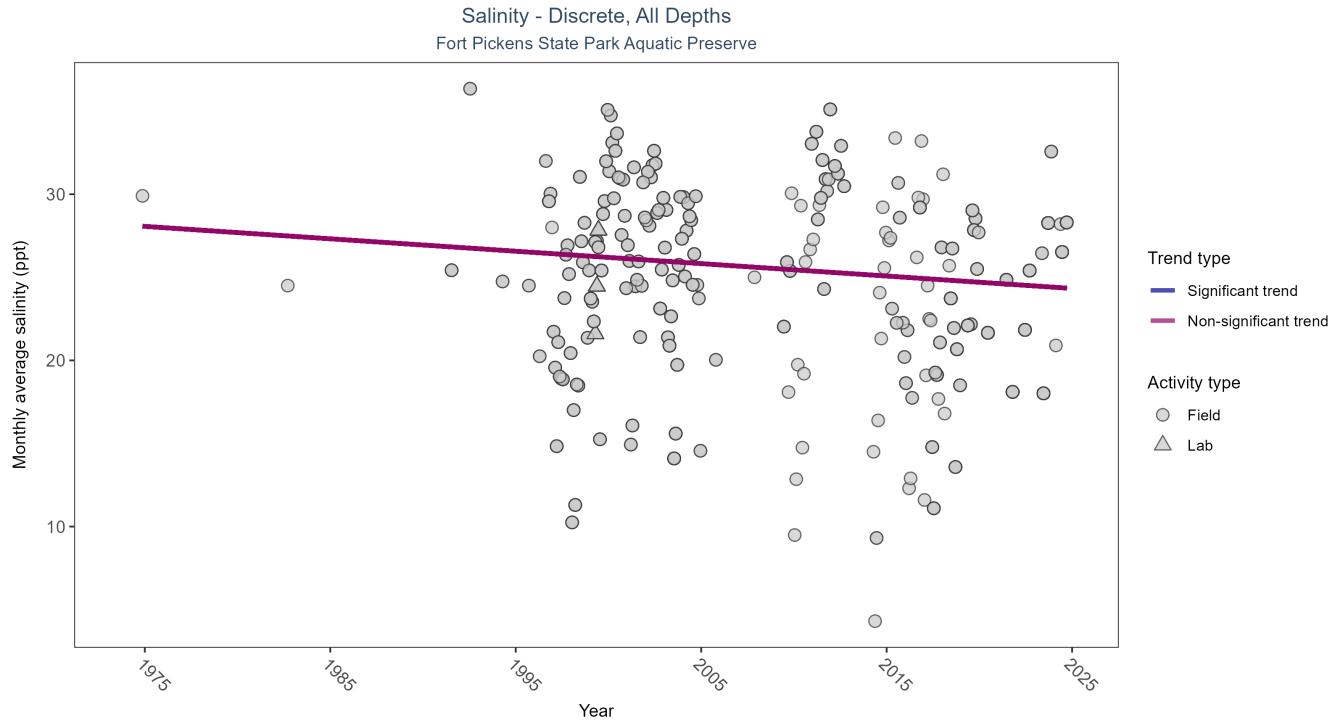


Figure 11: Scatter plot of monthly average salinity over time. If the time series included ten or more years of discrete observations, significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend lines are also shown. Discrete salinity values derived from grab samples analyzed in the field (circles) or the laboratory (triangles) are both included in the plot.

Table 16: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis for Salinity

Activity Type	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
All	No significant trend	1163	32	1974 - 2024	25.98	-0.0838	28.139	-0.0747	0.1

Salinity showed no detectable trend between 1974 and 2024.

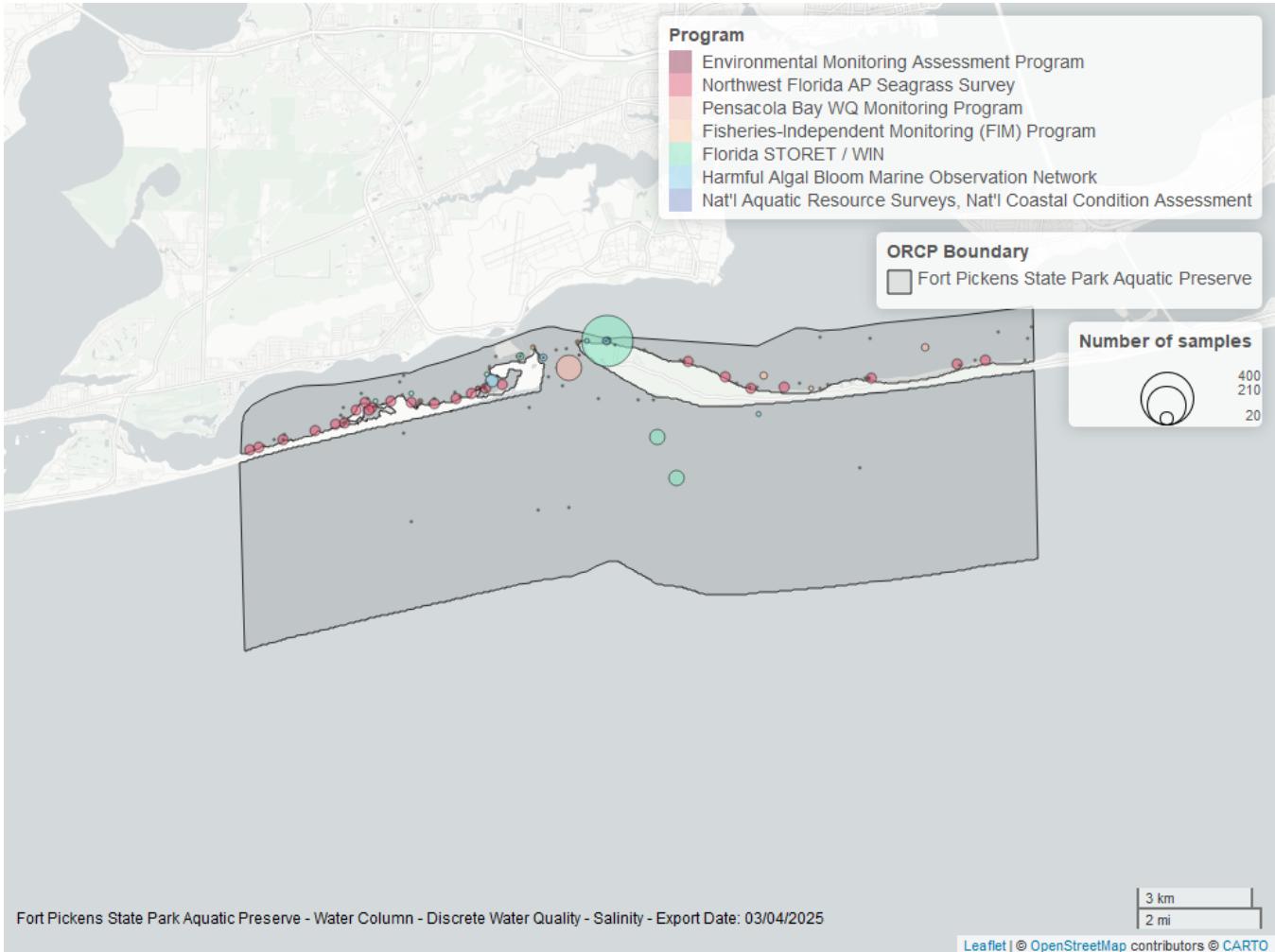


Figure 12: Map showing location of discrete water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Table 17: Programs contributing data for Salinity

<i>ProgramID</i>	<i>N_Data</i>	<i>YearMin</i>	<i>YearMax</i>
5002	514	1996	2024
4065	362	2016	2024
505	121	2002	2016
69	89	1994	2019
95	69	1974	2018
115	6	1991	1992
118	2	2021	2021

Program names:

- 69 - Fisheries-Independent Monitoring (FIM) Program⁵
- 95 - Harmful Algal Bloom Marine Observation Network⁶
- 115 - Environmental Monitoring Assessment Program⁷
- 118 - National Aquatic Resource Surveys, National Coastal Condition Assessment⁸
- 505 - Pensacola Bay Water Quality Monitoring Program²

Secchi Depth - Discrete

Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis

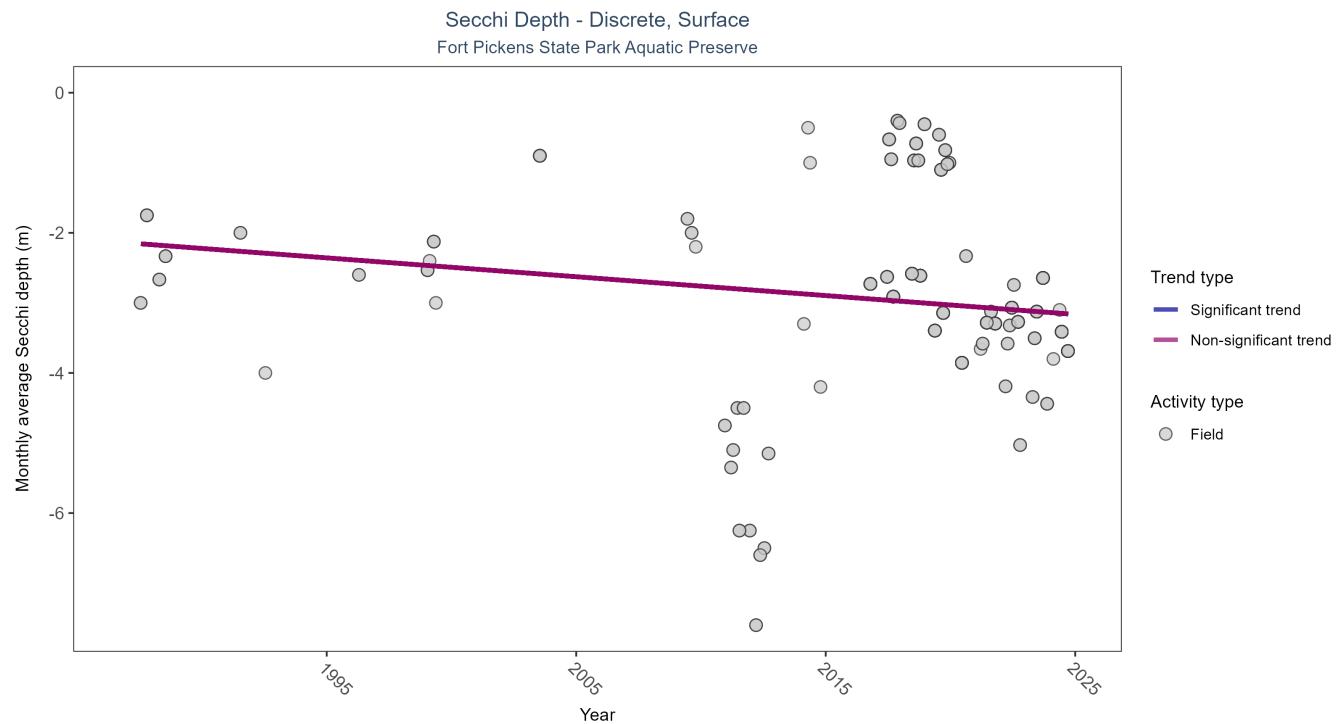


Figure 13: Scatter plot of monthly average Secchi depth over time. If the time series included ten or more years of discrete observations, a significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend line is also shown. Secchi depth is only measured in the field (circles).

Table 18: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis for Secchi Depth

Activity Type	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
Field	No significant trend	547	21	1987 - 2024	-2.75	-0.1432	-2.1422	-0.0269	0.4209

Secchi depth showed no detectable trend between 1987 and 2024.

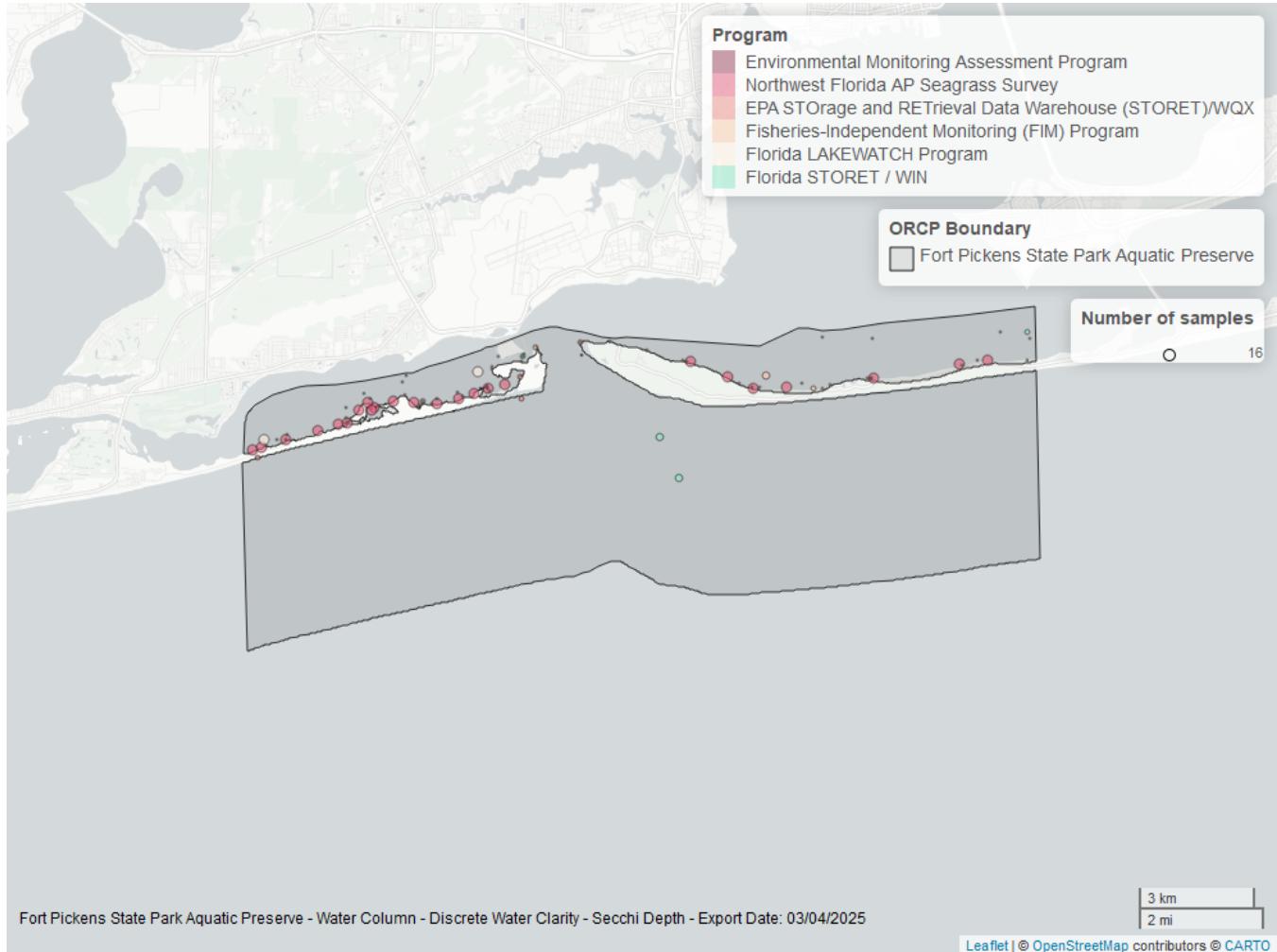


Figure 14: Map showing location of discrete water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Table 19: Programs contributing data for Secchi Depth

<i>ProgramID</i>	<i>N_Data</i>	<i>YearMin</i>	<i>YearMax</i>
4065	366	2016	2024
69	87	1996	2019
5002	50	1999	2024
514	29	2020	2023
103	12	1987	1988
115	3	1991	1992

Program names:

- 69 - Fisheries-Independent Monitoring (FIM) Program⁵
- 103 - EPA STOrage and RETrieval Data Warehouse (STORET)/WQX¹
- 115 - Environmental Monitoring Assessment Program⁷
- 514 - Florida LAKEWATCH Program³
- 4065 - Northwest Florida Aquatic Preserve Seagrass Survey⁹
- 5002 - Florida STORET / WIN⁴

Total Nitrogen - Discrete

Total Nitrogen Calculation:

The logic for calculated Total Nitrogen was provided by Kevin O'Donnell and colleagues at FDEP (with the help of Jay Silvanima, Watershed Monitoring Section). The following logic is used, in this order, based on the availability of specific nitrogen components.

- 1) $TN = TKN + NO_3O_2;$
- 2) $TN = TKN + NO_3 + NO_2;$
- 3) $TN = ORGN + NH_4 + NO_3O_2;$
- 4) $TN = ORGN + NH_4 + NO_2 + NO_3;$
- 5) $TN = TKN + NO_3;$
- 6) $TN = ORGN + NH_4 + NO_3;$

Additional Information:

- Rules for use of sample fraction:
 - Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) report that if both “Total” and “Dissolved” components are reported, only “Total” is used. If the total is not reported, then the dissolved components are used as a best available replacement.
 - Total nitrogen calculations are done using nitrogen components with the same sample fraction, nitrogen components with mixed total/dissolved sample fractions are not used. In other words, total nitrogen can be calculated when TKN and NO₃O₂ are both total sample fractions, or when both are dissolved sample fractions. *Future calculations of total nitrogen values may be based on components with mixed sample fractions.*
- Values inserted into data:
 - ParameterName = “Total Nitrogen”
 - SEACAR_QAQCFlagCode = “1Q”
 - SEACAR_QAQC_Description = “SEACAR Calculated”

Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis

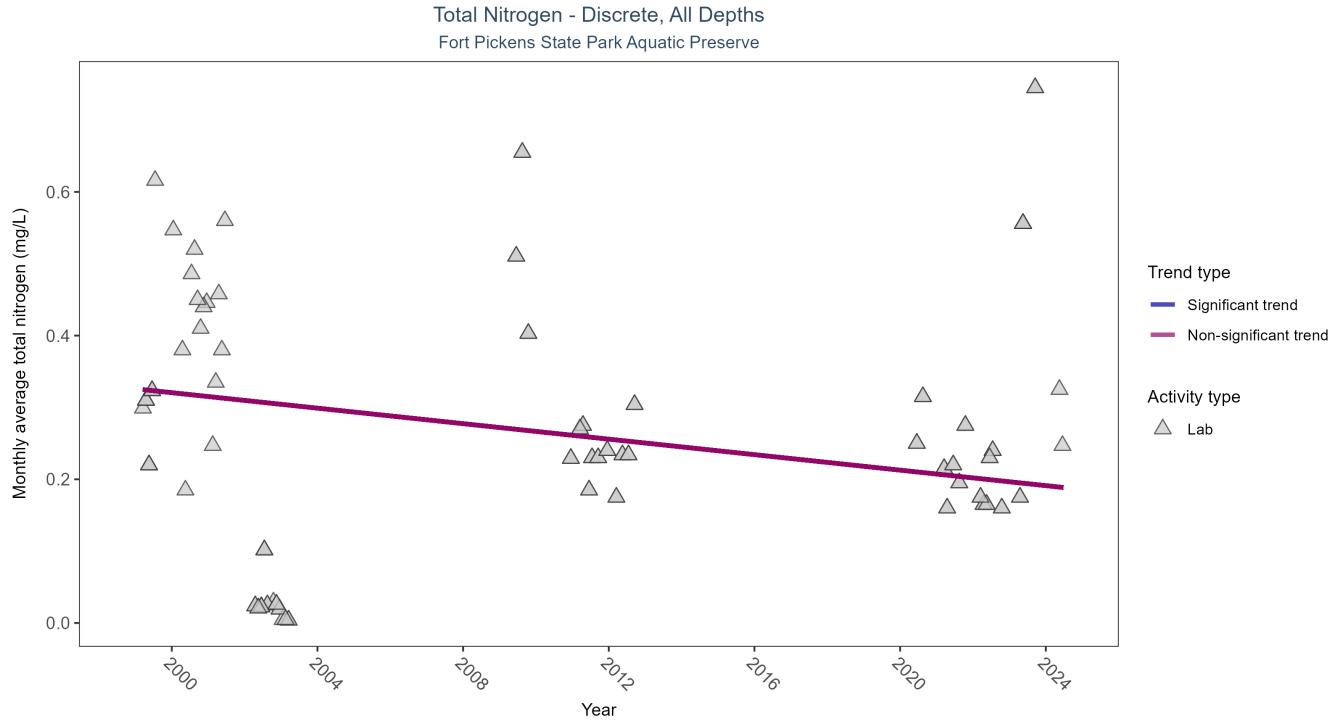


Figure 15: Scatter plot of monthly average total nitrogen over time. If the time series included ten or more years of discrete observations, a significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend line is also shown. Only nitrogen values obtained from laboratory analyses (triangles) are included in the plot.

Table 20: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis for Total Nitrogen

Activity Type	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
Lab	No significant trend	112	14	1999 - 2024	0.232	-0.2194	0.326	-0.0054	0.1802

Total nitrogen showed no detectable trend between 1999 and 2024.

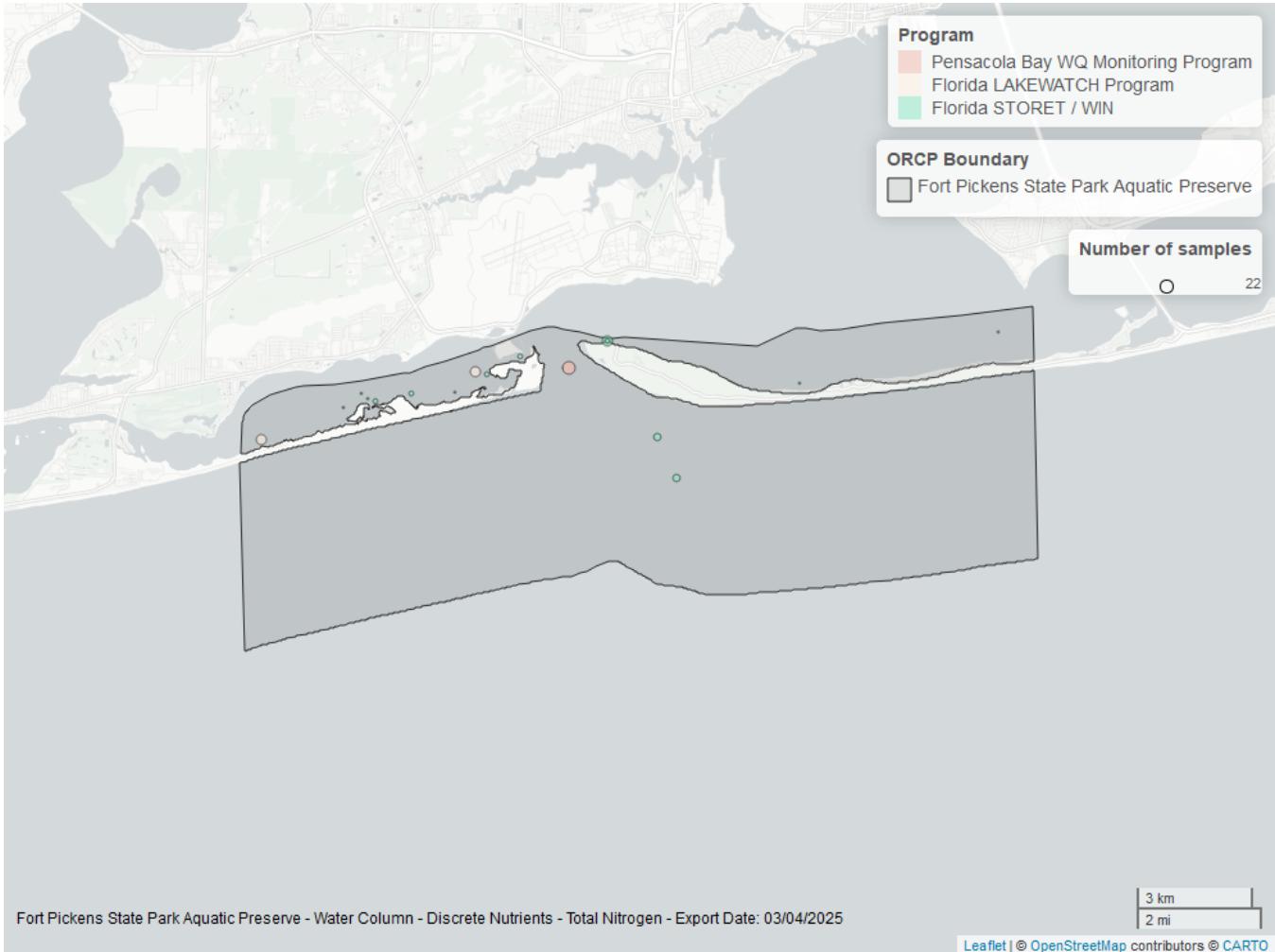


Figure 16: Map showing location of discrete water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Table 21: Programs contributing data for Total Nitrogen

<i>ProgramID</i>	<i>N_Data</i>	<i>YearMin</i>	<i>YearMax</i>
5002	60	1999	2024
514	30	2020	2023
505	22	2002	2003

Program names:

- 505 - Pensacola Bay Water Quality Monitoring Program²
- 514 - Florida LAKEWATCH Program³
- 5002 - Florida STORET / WIN⁴

Total Phosphorus - Discrete

Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis

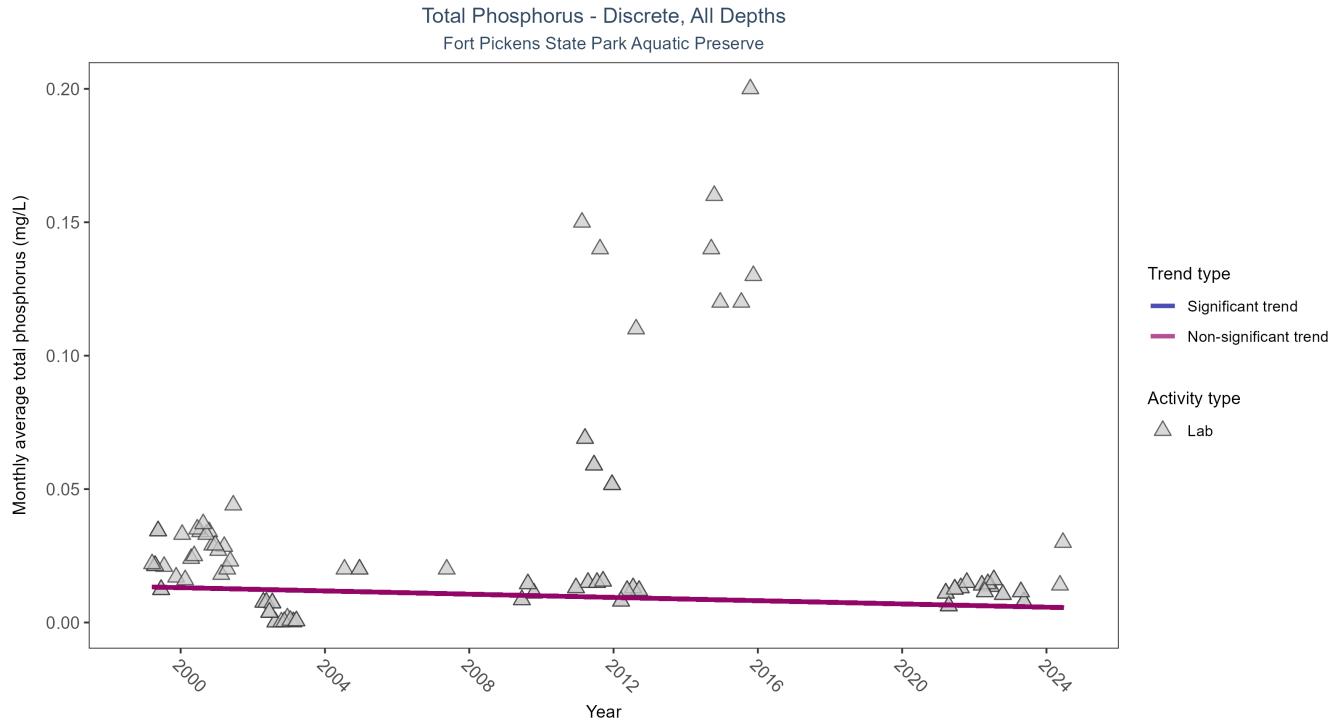


Figure 17: Scatter plot of monthly average total phosphorus over time. If the time series included ten or more years of discrete observations, a significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend line is also shown. Only phosphorus values obtained from laboratory analyses (triangles) are included in the plot.

Table 22: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis for Total Phosphorus

Activity Type	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
Lab	No significant trend	131	18	1999 - 2024	0.014	-0.0562	0.0134	-0.0003	0.4306

Total phosphorus showed no detectable trend between 1999 and 2024.

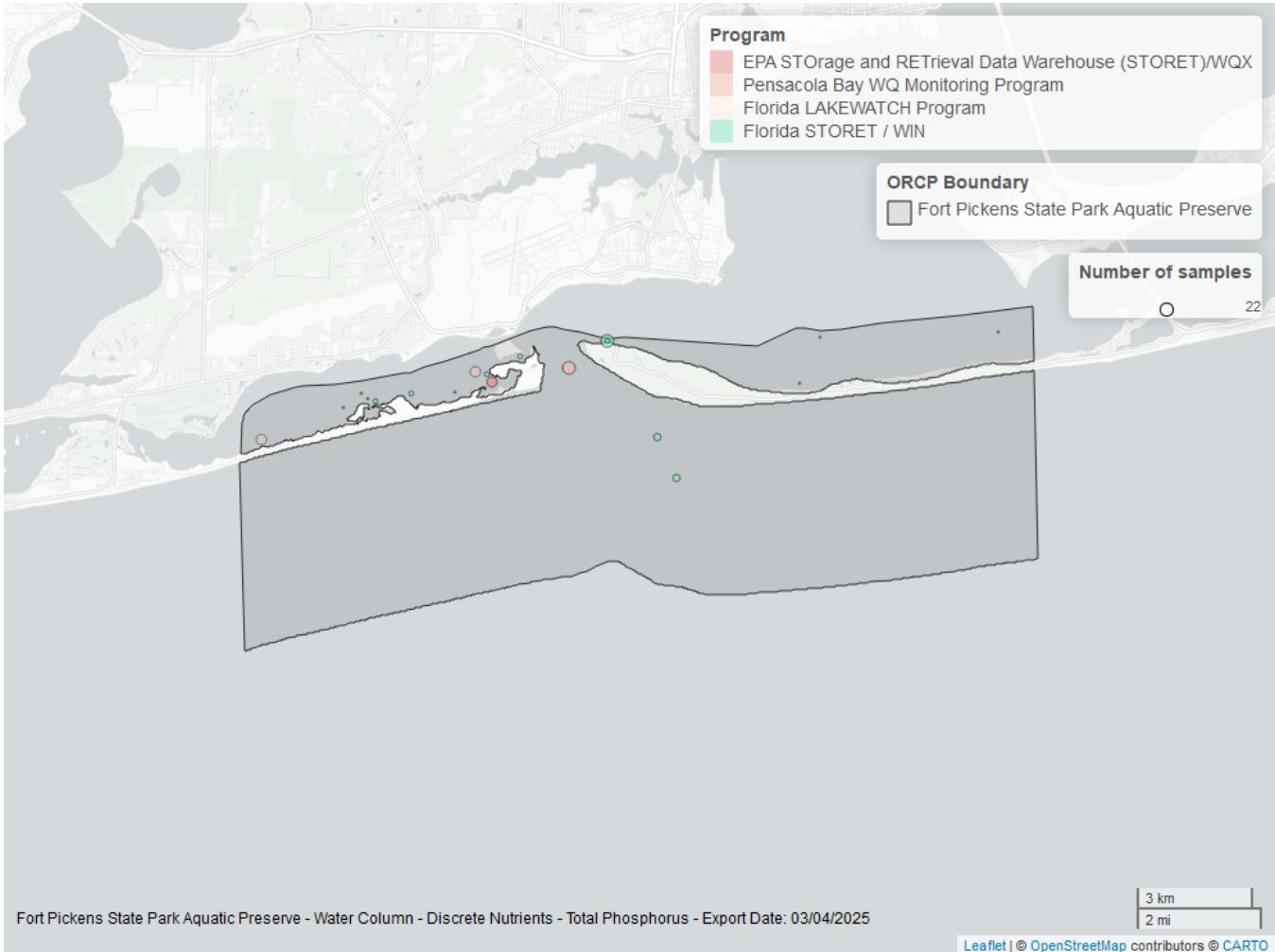


Figure 18: Map showing location of discrete water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Table 23: Programs contributing data for Total Phosphorus

<i>ProgramID</i>	<i>N_Data</i>	<i>YearMin</i>	<i>YearMax</i>
5002	69	1999	2024
514	30	2020	2023
505	21	2002	2003
103	19	2011	2021

Program names:

103 - EPA STOrage and RETrieval Data Warehouse (STORET)/WQX¹

505 - Pensacola Bay Water Quality Monitoring Program²

514 - Florida LAKEWATCH Program³

5002 - Florida STORET / WIN⁴

Total Suspended Solids - Discrete Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis

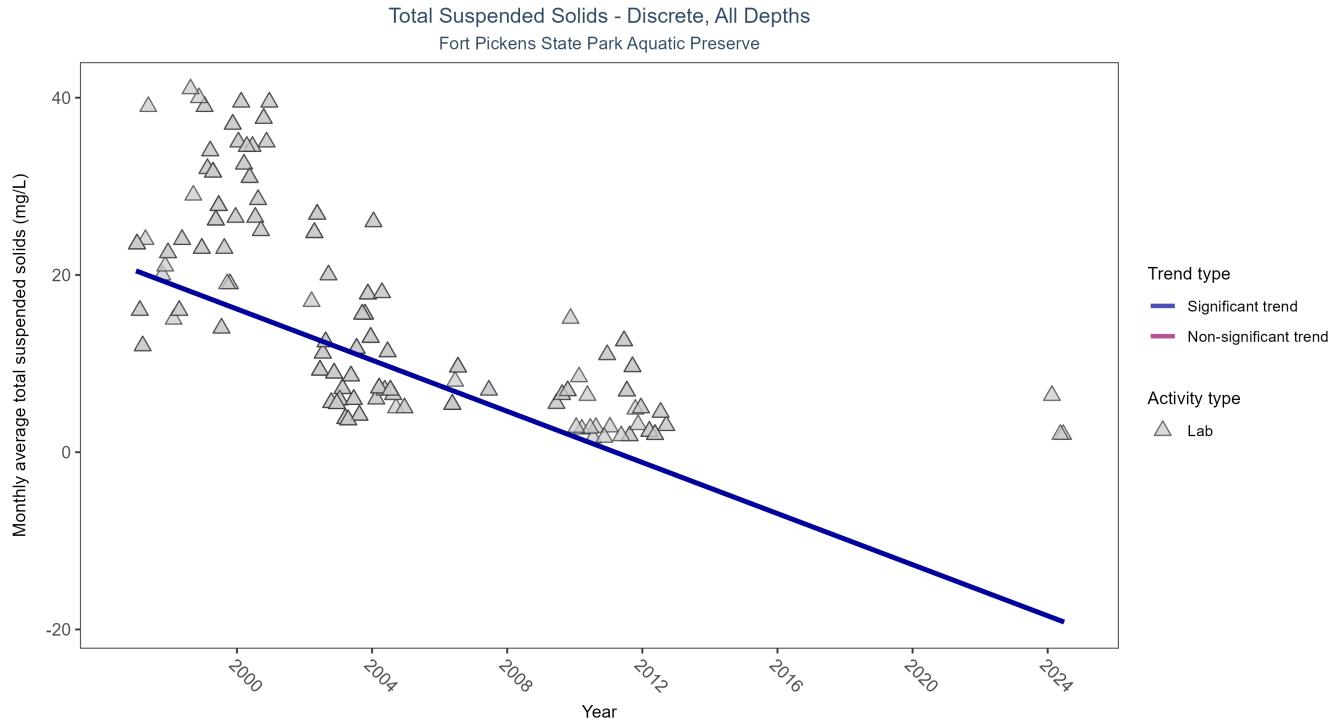


Figure 19: Scatter plot of monthly average total suspended solids (TSS) over time. If the time series included ten or more years of discrete observations, a significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend line is also shown. Only TSS values obtained from laboratory analyses (triangles) are included in the plot.

Table 24: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis for Total Suspended Solids

Activity Type	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
Lab	Significantly decreasing trend	258	14	1997 - 2024	10	-0.6092	20.4819	-1.4424	0

Monthly average total suspended solids decreased by 1.44 mg/L per year, indicating an increase in water clarity.

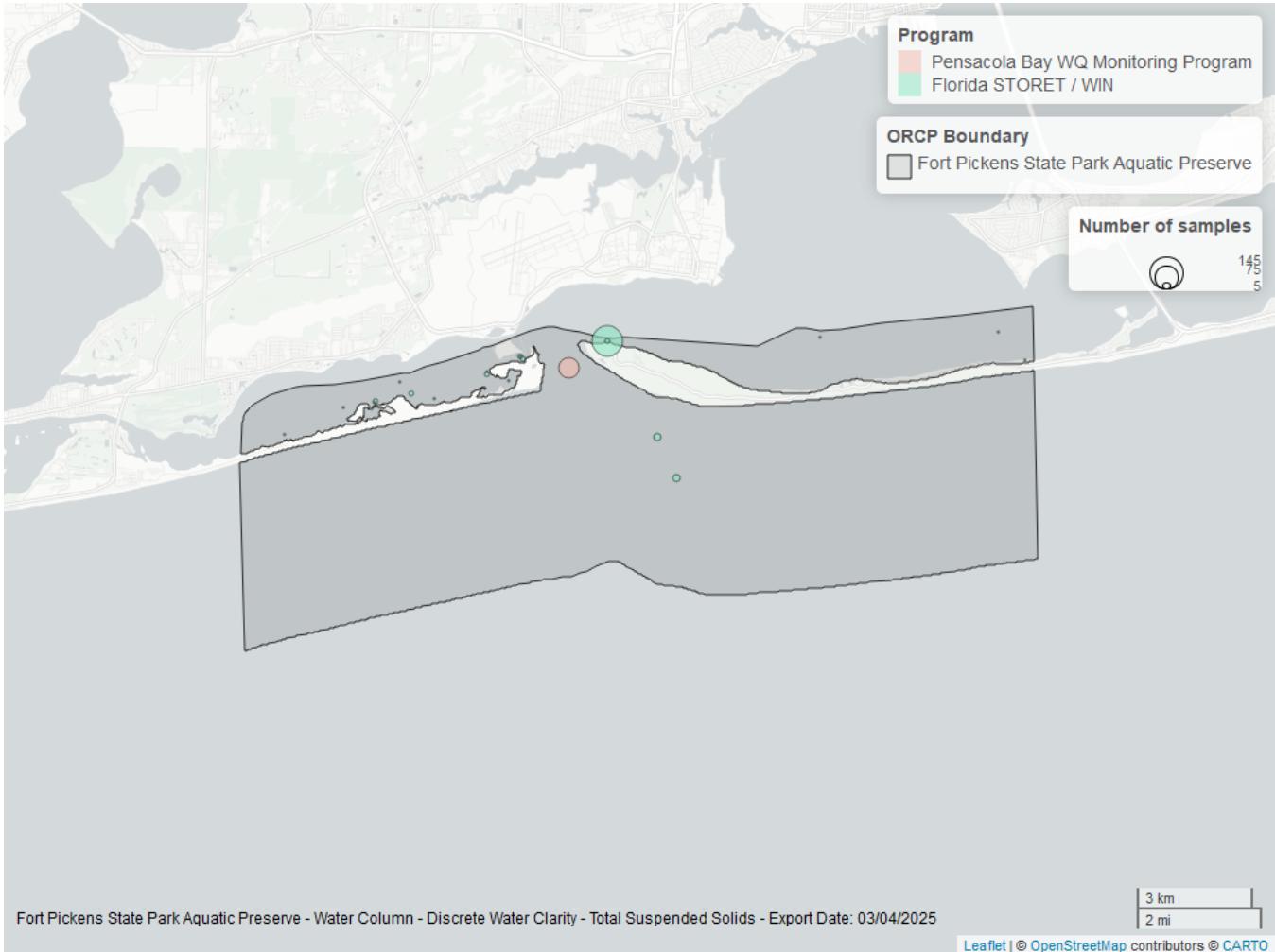


Figure 20: Map showing location of discrete water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Table 25: Programs contributing data for Total Suspended Solids

<i>ProgramID</i>	<i>N_Data</i>	<i>YearMin</i>	<i>YearMax</i>
5002	205	1997	2024
505	63	2002	2012

Program names:

505 - Pensacola Bay Water Quality Monitoring Program²
 5002 - Florida STORET / WIN⁴

Turbidity - Discrete

Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis

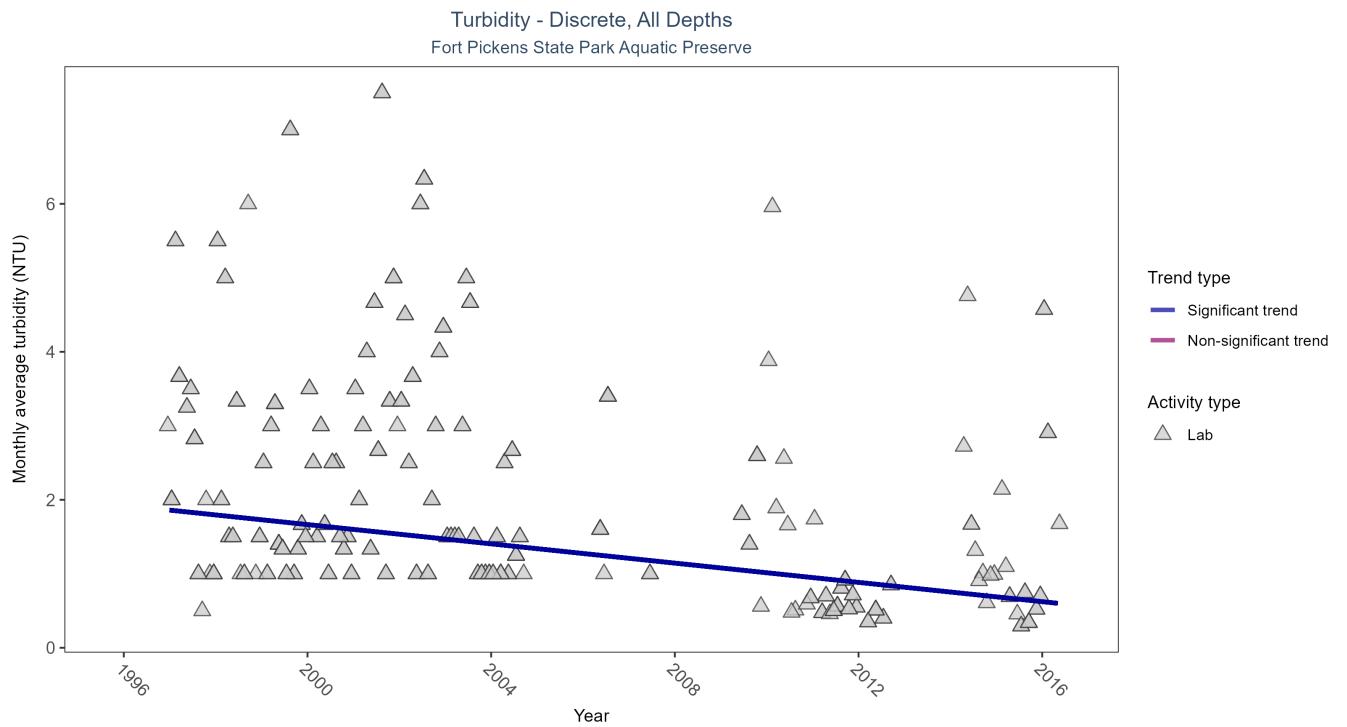


Figure 21: Scatter plot of monthly average turbidity over time. If the time series included ten or more years of discrete observations, a significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend line is also shown. Only turbidity values measured in the laboratory (triangles) are included in the plot.

Table 26: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis for Turbidity

Activity Type	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
Lab	Significantly decreasing trend	313	18	1996 - 2016	1.0122	-0.3142	1.9256	-0.0651	0

Monthly average turbidity decreased by 0.07 NTU per year, indicating an increase in water clarity.

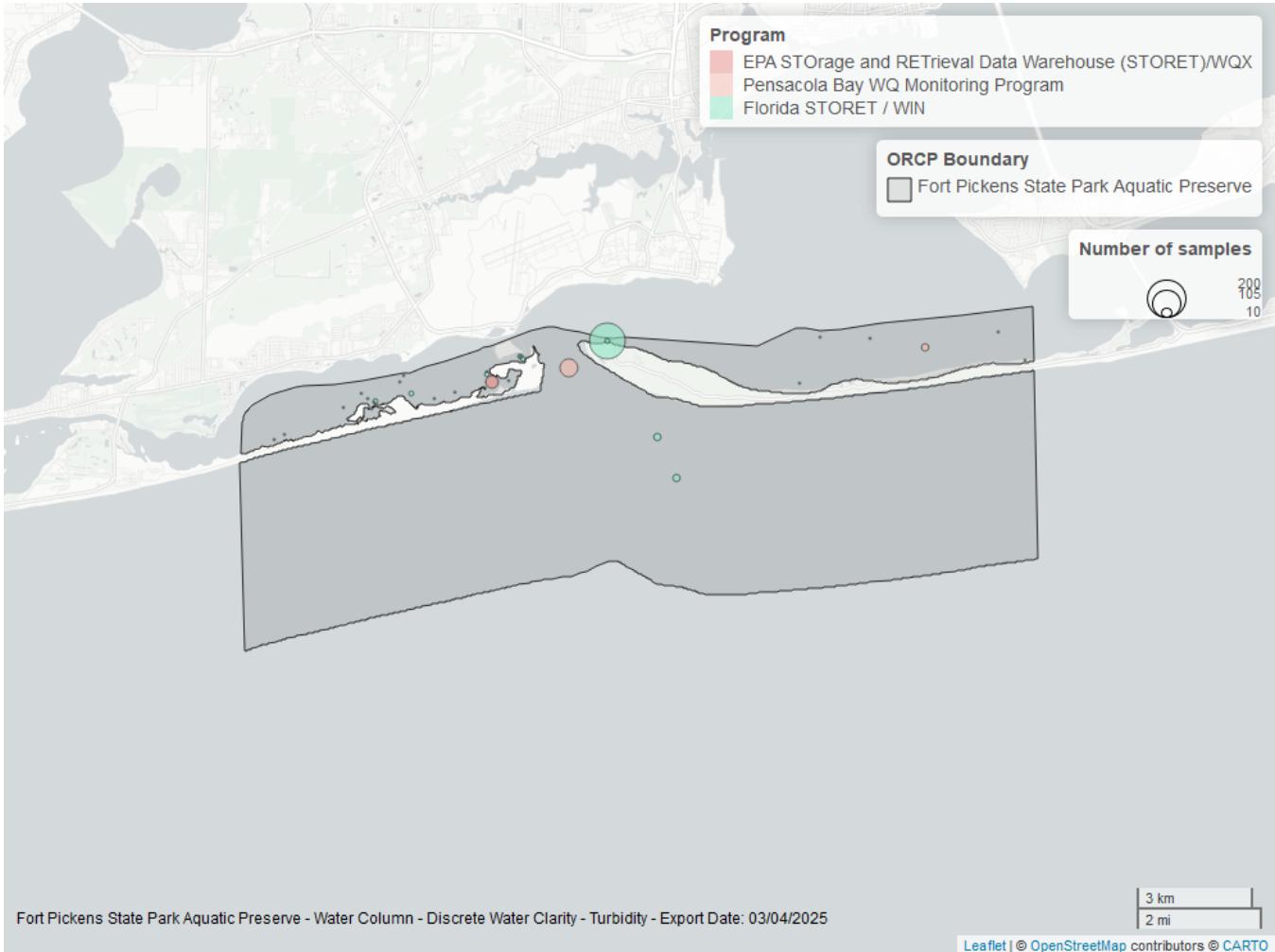


Figure 22: Map showing location of discrete water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Table 27: Programs contributing data for Turbidity

<i>ProgramID</i>	<i>N_Data</i>	<i>YearMin</i>	<i>YearMax</i>
5002	273	1996	2024
505	61	2009	2016
103	24	2011	2014

Program names:

- 103 - EPA STOrage and RETrieval Data Warehouse (STORET)/WQX¹
- 505 - Pensacola Bay Water Quality Monitoring Program²
- 5002 - Florida STORET / WIN⁴

Water Temperature - Discrete

Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis

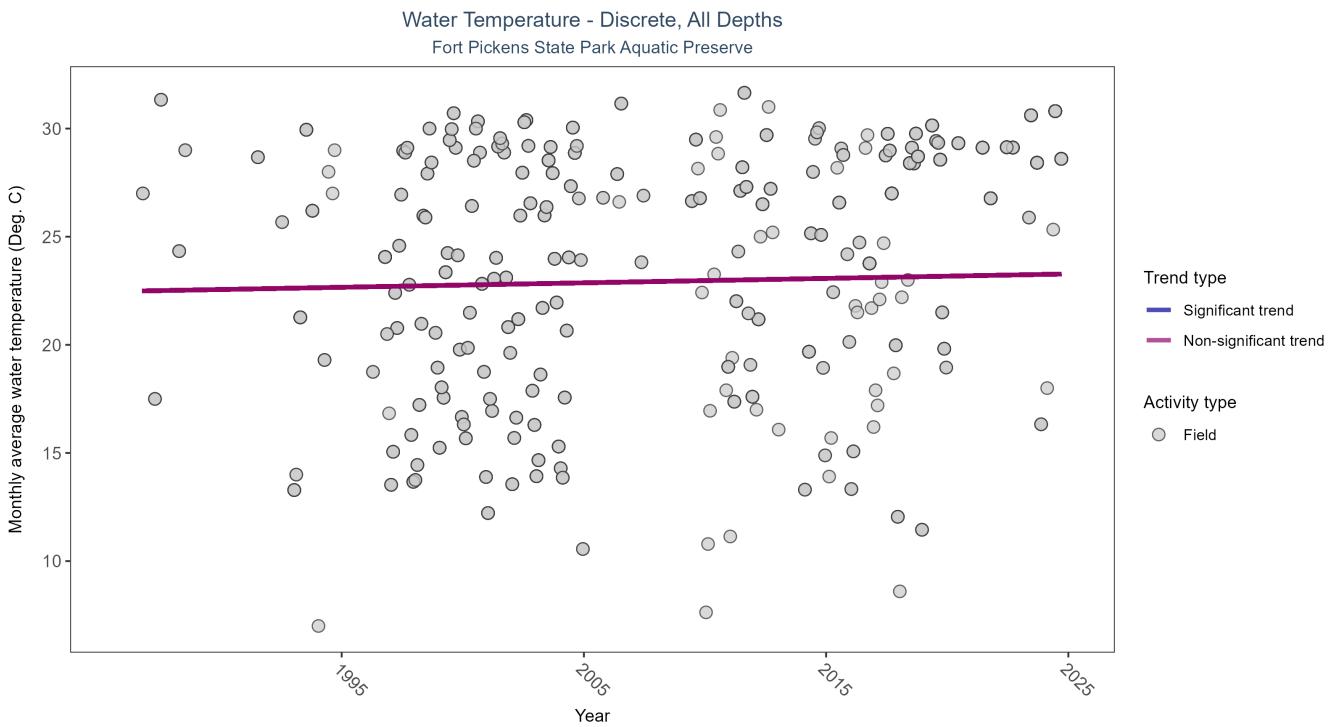


Figure 23: Scatter plot of monthly average water temperature over time. If the time series included ten or more years of discrete observations, a significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend line is also shown. Only water temperature measurements taken in the field (circles) are included in the plot.

Table 28: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Trend Analysis for Water Temperature

Activity Type	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
Field	No significant trend	1264	35	1986 - 2024	27.1	0.0762	22.4764	0.0205	0.1033

Water temperature showed no detectable trend between 1986 and 2024.

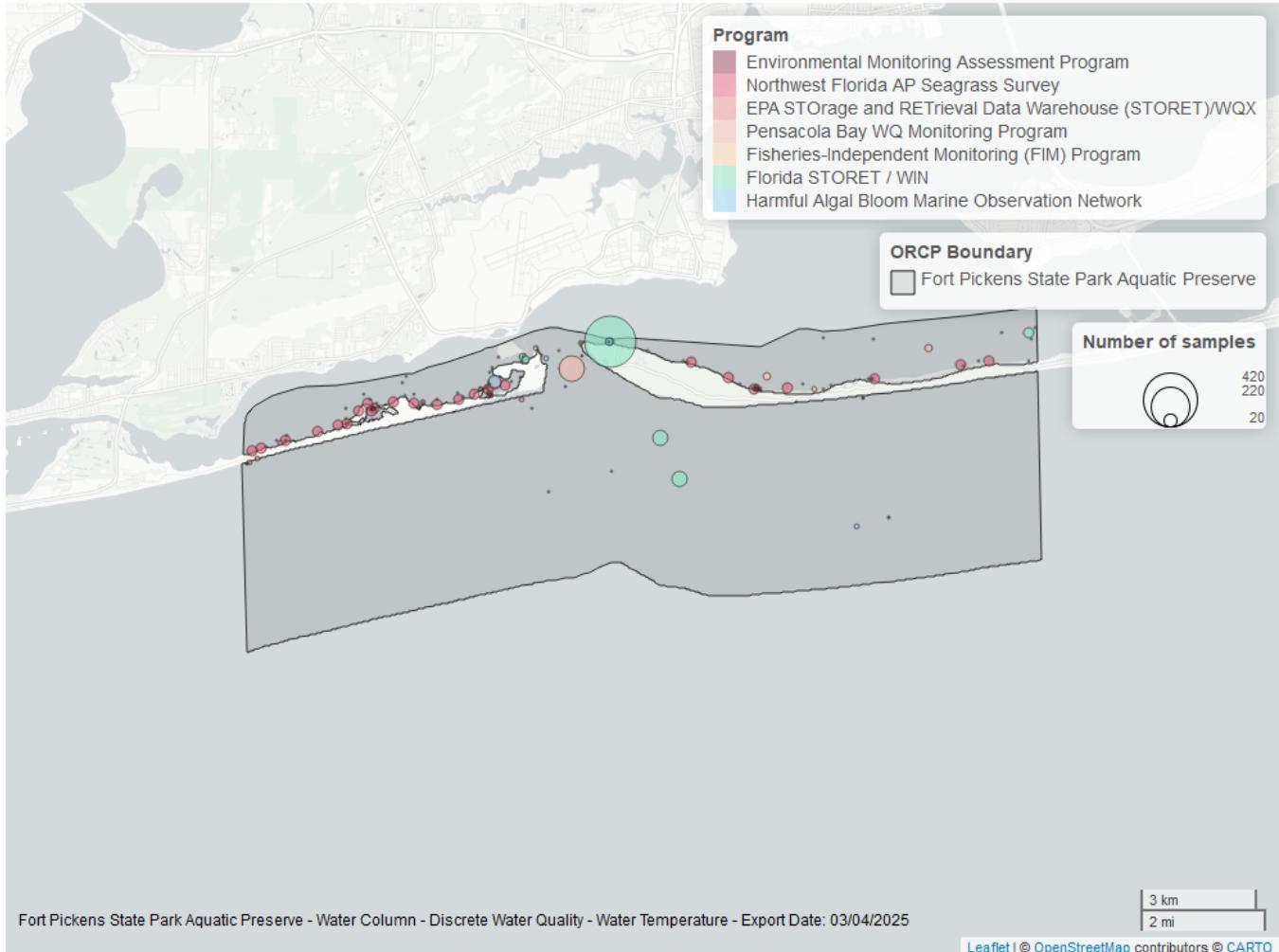


Figure 24: Map showing location of discrete water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Table 29: Programs contributing data for Water Temperature

<i>ProgramID</i>	<i>N_Data</i>	<i>YearMin</i>	<i>YearMax</i>
5002	541	1996	2024
4065	362	2016	2024
505	121	2002	2016
103	95	1986	2014
69	89	1994	2019
95	50	1996	2018
115	6	1991	1992

Program names:

- 69 - Fisheries-Independent Monitoring (FIM) Program⁵
- 95 - Harmful Algal Bloom Marine Observation Network⁶
- 103 - EPA STOrage and RETrieval Data Warehouse (STORET)/WQX¹
- 115 - Environmental Monitoring Assessment Program⁷
- 505 - Pensacola Bay Water Quality Monitoring Program²

4065 - Northwest Florida Aquatic Preserve Seagrass Survey⁹

5002 - Florida STORET / WIN⁴

Water Quality - Continuous

The following files were used in the continuous analysis:

- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_cont_Dissolved_Oxygen_NW-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_cont_Dissolved_Oxygen_Saturation_NW-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_cont_pH_NW-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_cont_Salinity_NW-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_cont_Turbidity_NW-2025-Mar-06.txt*
- *Combined_WQ_WC_NUT_cont_Water_Temperature_NW-2025-Mar-06.txt*

Continuous monitoring locations in Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve

Table 30: Station overview for Continuous parameters by Program

<i>ProgramID</i>	<i>ProgramLocationID</i>	<i>Years of Data</i>	<i>Use in Analysis</i>	<i>Parameters</i>
505	EX4	1	FALSE	DO , Sal , TempW
505	P09	2	FALSE	pH
505	P09	8	TRUE	Turb
505	P09	15	TRUE	DO , DOS , Sal , TempW
505	P26	2	FALSE	DO , DOS , Sal , Turb , TempW

Program names:

505 - Pensacola Bay Water Quality Monitoring Program²

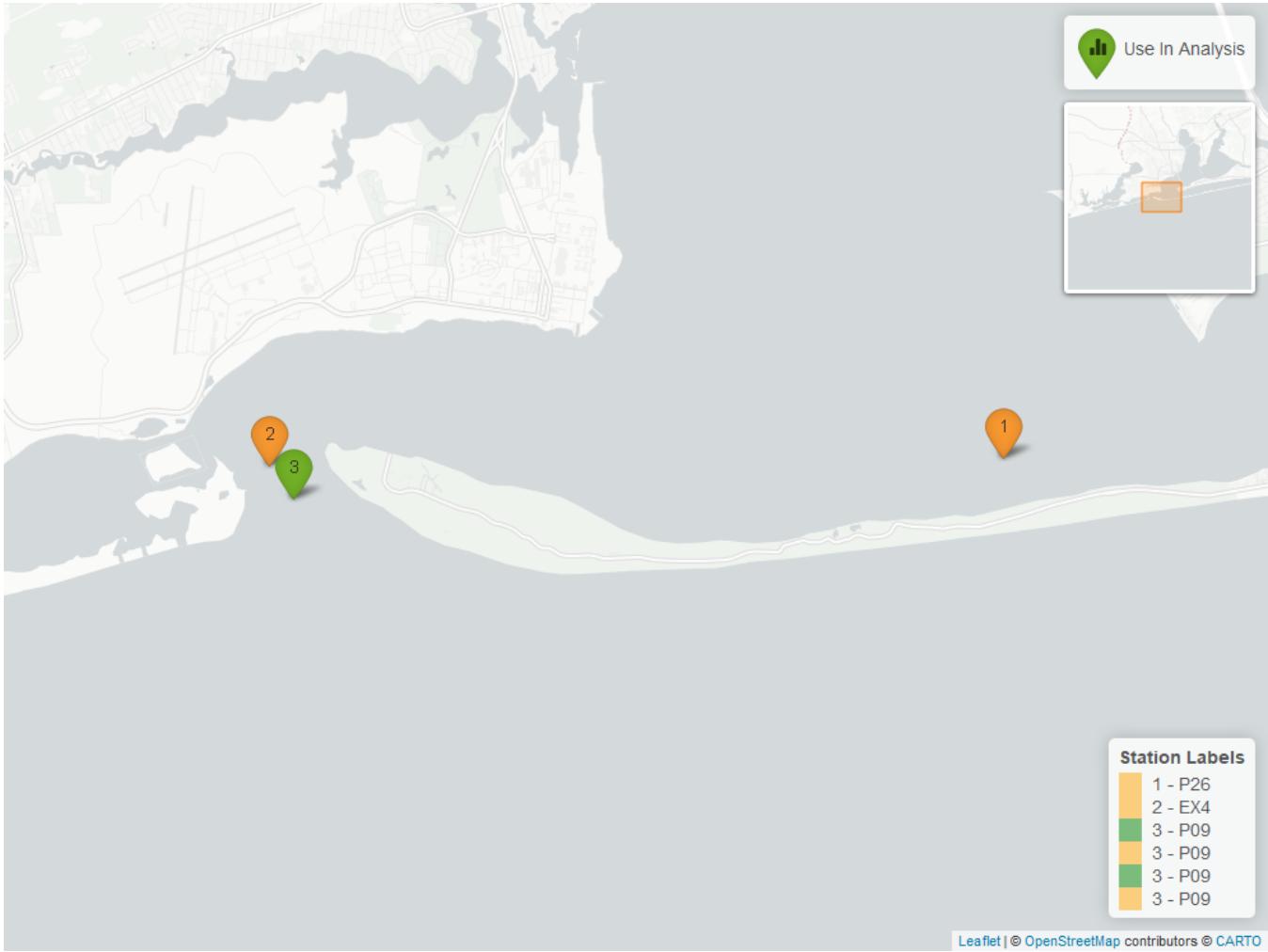


Figure 25: Map showing continuous water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. Sites marked as *Use In Analysis* (green) are featured in this report.

Dissolved Oxygen - Continuous

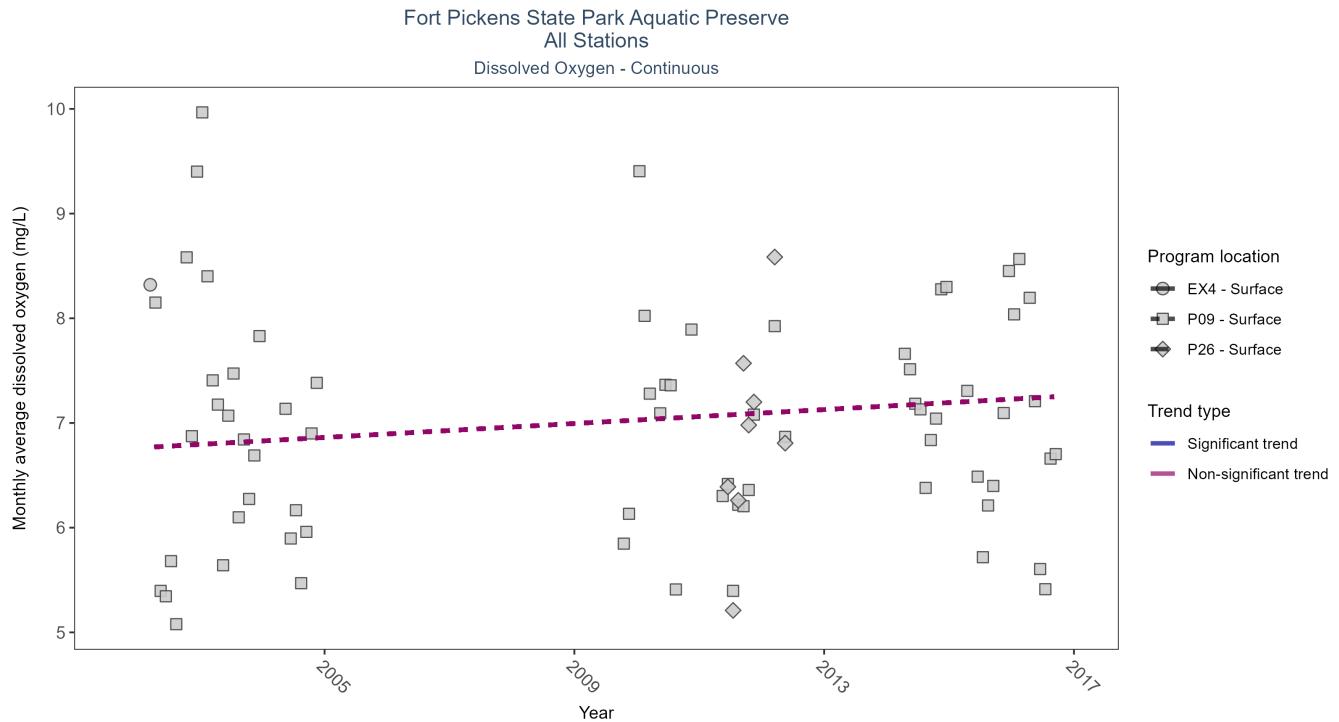


Figure 26: Scatter plot of monthly average dissolved oxygen over time at continuously monitored program locations. Each location is analyzed separately, with significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend lines shown for time series that included five or more years of observations.

Table 31: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Results for Dissolved Oxygen - All Stations

Station	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	τ	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
P09	No significant trend	364	10	2002 - 2016	6.82	0.14	6.76	0.03	0.1
P26	Insufficient data to calculate trend	27	2	2011 - 2012	6.61	-	-	-	-
EX4	Insufficient data to calculate trend	2	1	2002 - 2002	8.32	-	-	-	-

No detectable change in monthly average dissolved oxygen was observed at one location. There was insufficient data to fit a model for two locations.

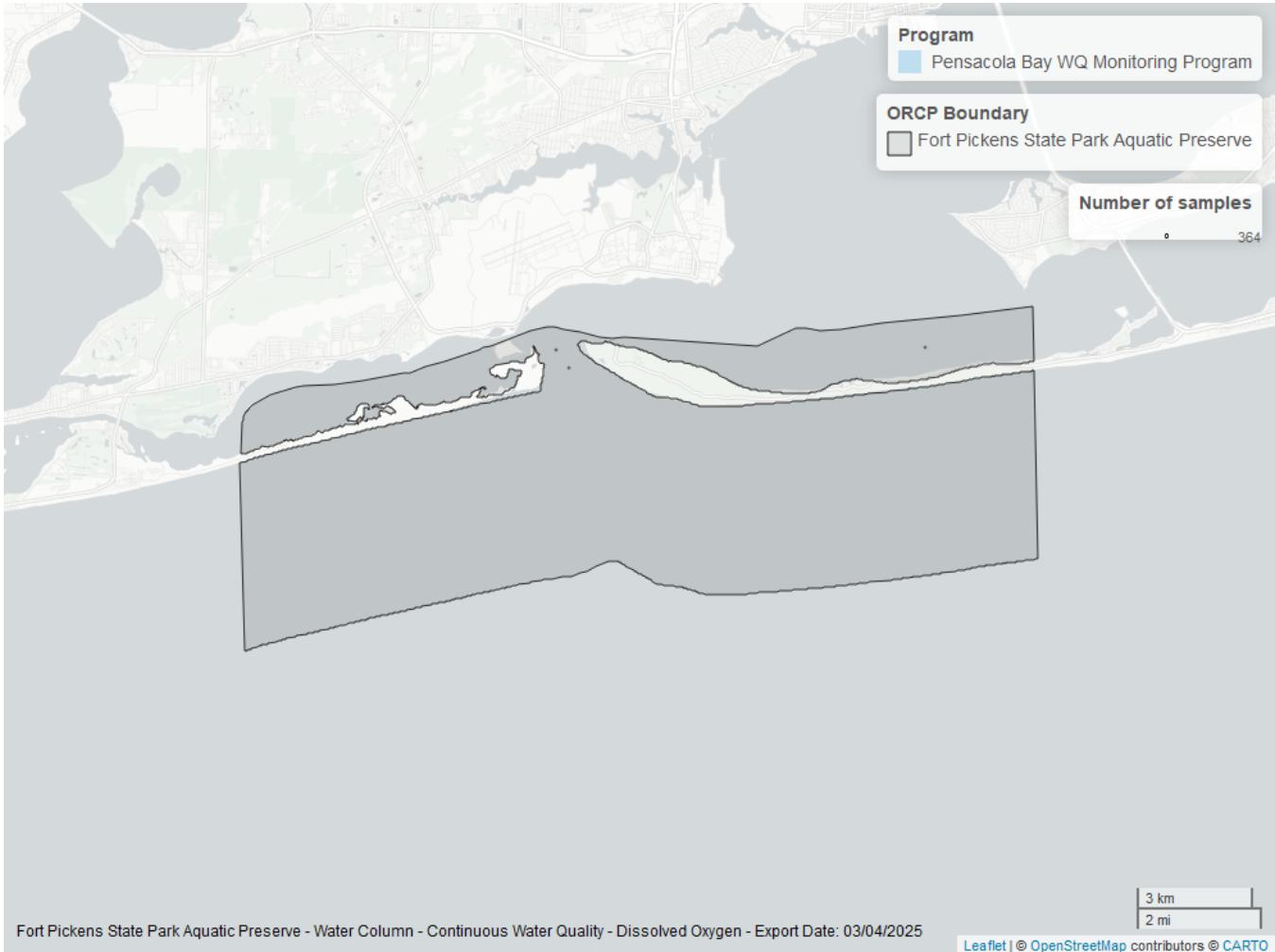


Figure 27: Map showing location of dissolved oxygen continuous water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Dissolved Oxygen Saturation - Continuous

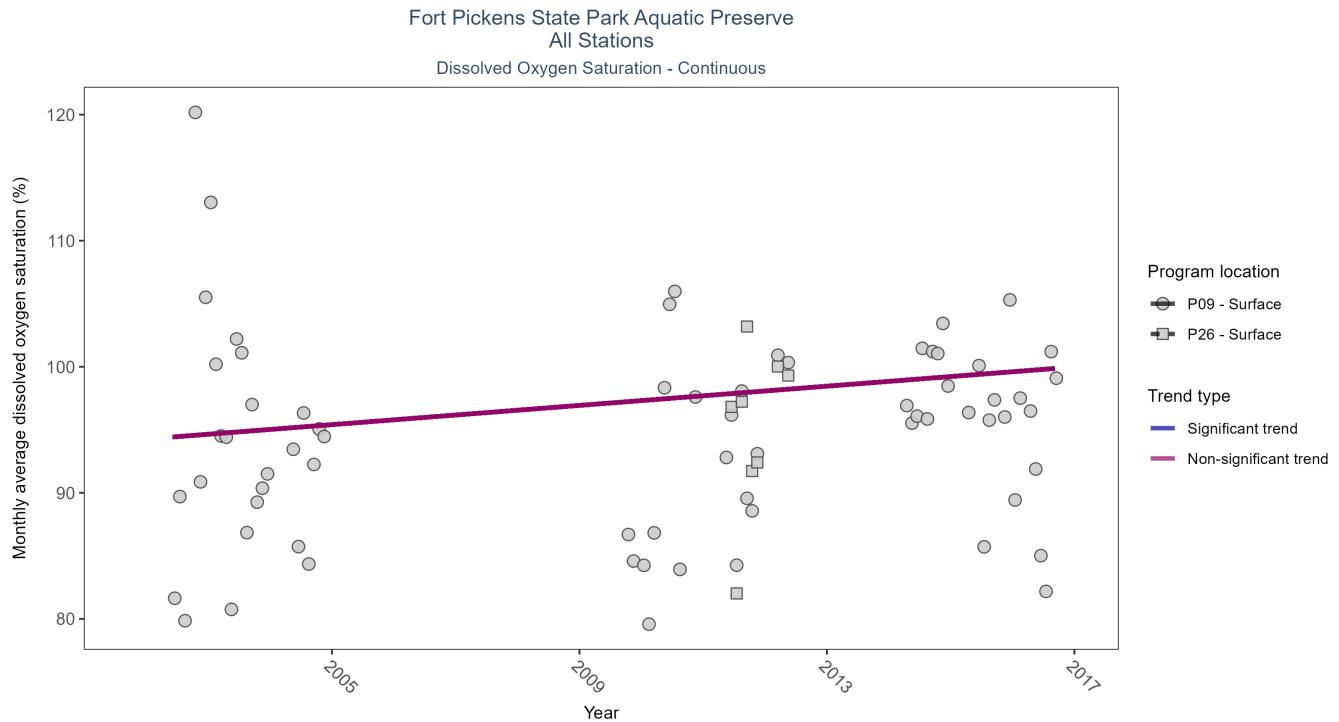


Figure 28: Scatter plot of monthly average dissolved oxygen saturation over time at continuously monitored program locations. Each location is analyzed separately, with significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend lines shown for time series that included five or more years of observations.

Table 32: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Results for Dissolved Oxygen Saturation - All Stations

Station	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
P09	No significant trend	358	10	2002 - 2016	96.91	0.11	94.26	0.38	0.24
P26	Insufficient data to calculate trend	27	2	2011 - 2012	98.17	-	-	-	-

No detectable change in monthly average dissolved oxygen saturation was observed at one location. There was insufficient data to fit a model for one location.

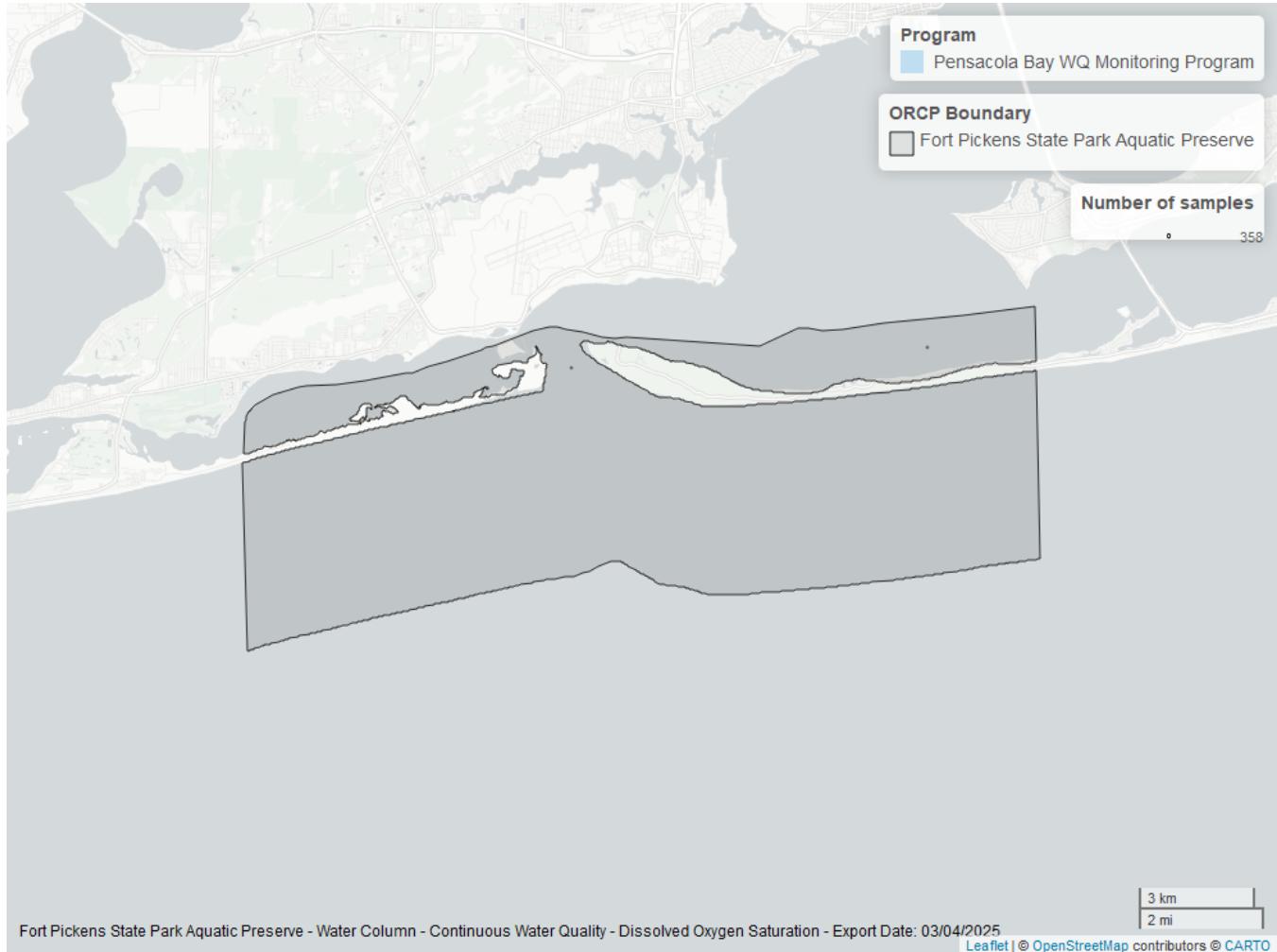


Figure 29: Map showing location of dissolved oxygen saturation continuous water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

pH - Continuous

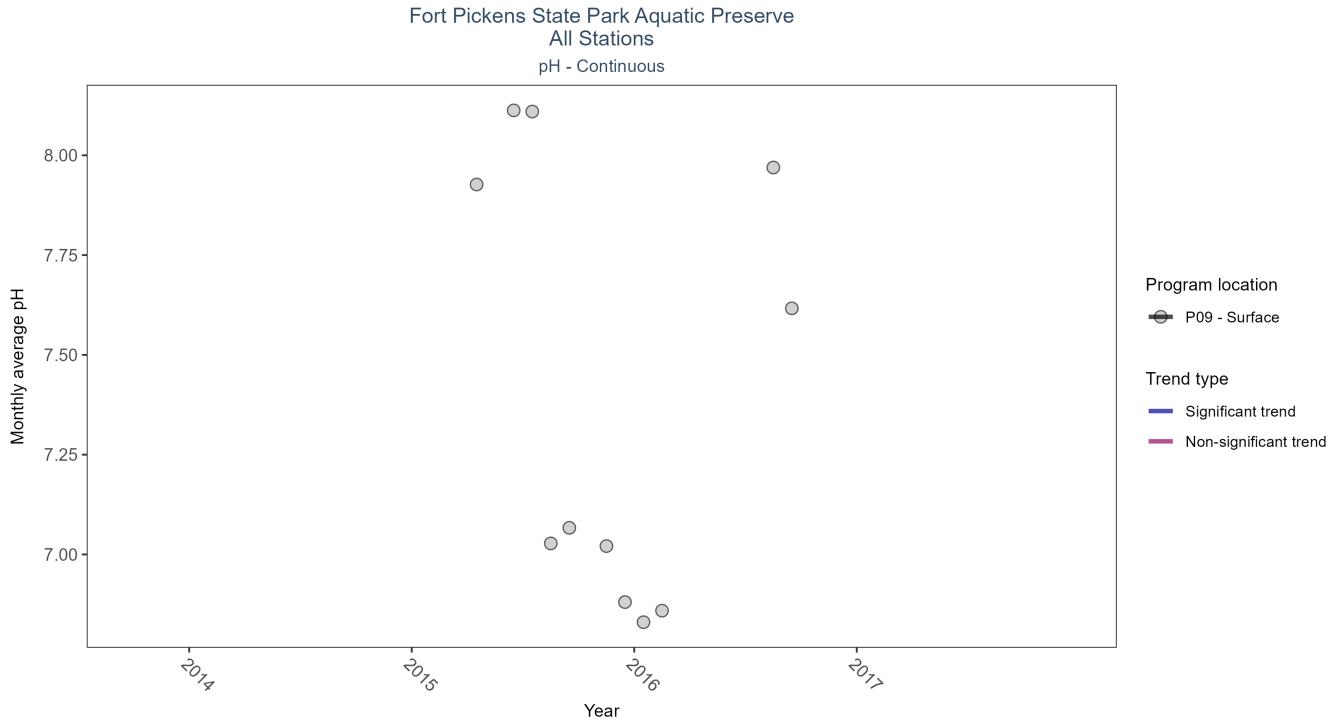


Figure 30: Scatter plot of monthly average pH over time at continuously monitored program locations. Each location is analyzed separately, with significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend lines shown for time series that included five or more years of observations.

Table 33: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Results for pH - All Stations

Station	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
P09	Insufficient data to calculate trend	157	2	2015 - 2016	7.06	-	-	-	-

There was insufficient data to fit a model for one location.

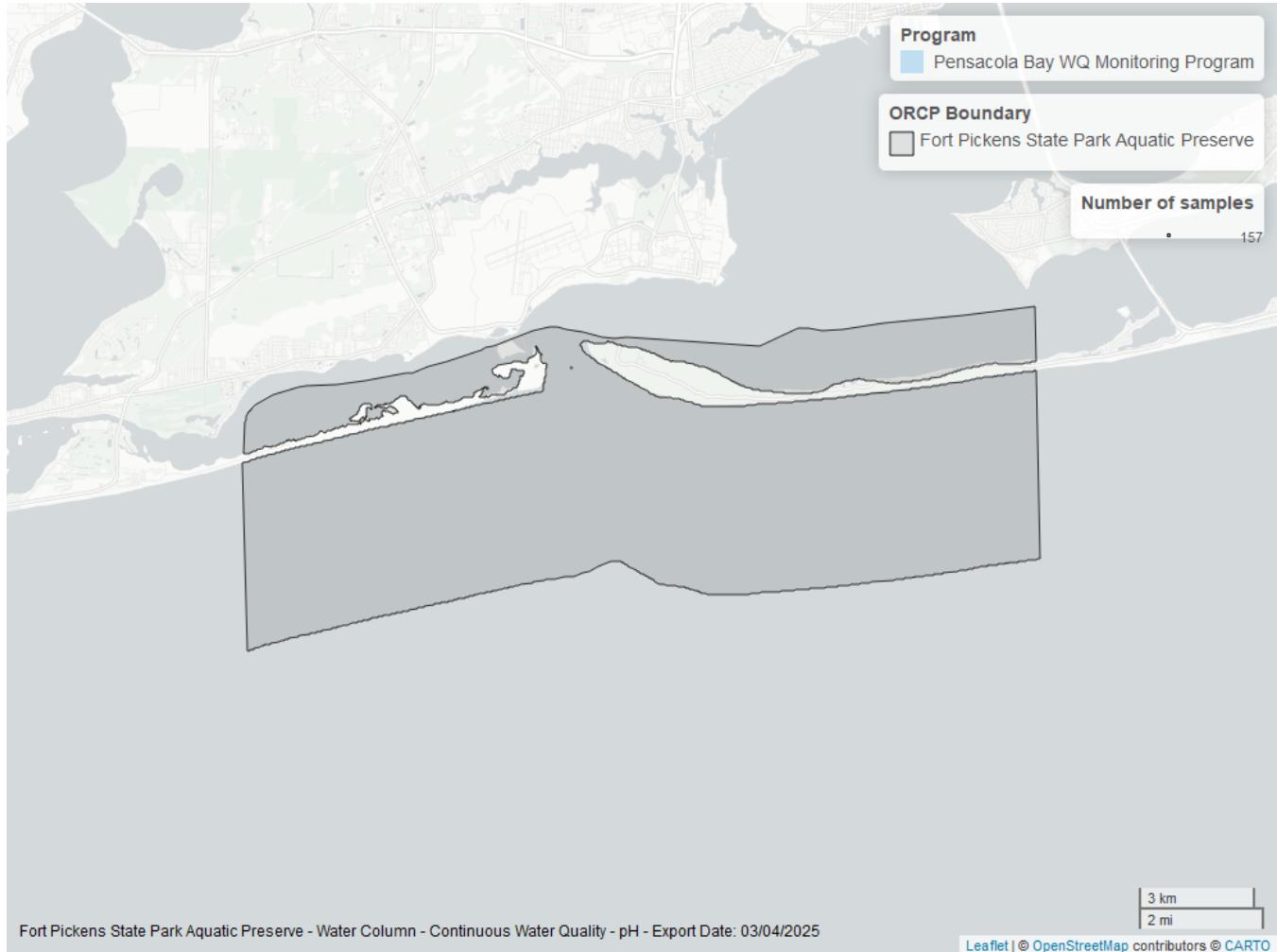


Figure 31: Map showing location of ph continuous water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Salinity - Continuous

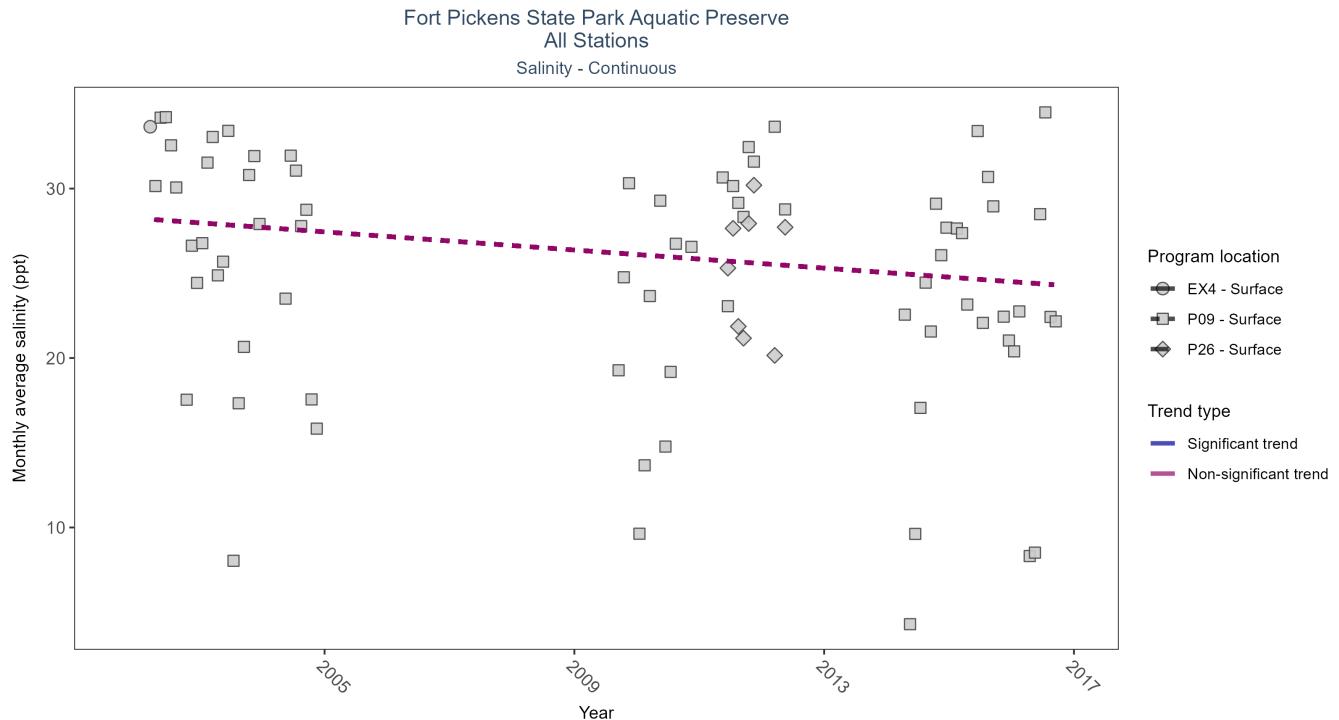


Figure 32: Scatter plot of monthly average salinity over time at continuously monitored program locations. Each location is analyzed separately, with significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend lines shown for time series that included five or more years of observations.

Table 34: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Results for Salinity - All Stations

Station	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
P09	No significant trend	373	10	2002 - 2016	25.91	-0.17	28.25	-0.27	0.13
P26	Insufficient data to calculate trend	27	2	2011 - 2012	26.38	-	-	-	-
EX4	Insufficient data to calculate trend	2	1	2002 - 2002	33.65	-	-	-	-

No detectable change in monthly average salinity was observed at one location. There was insufficient data to fit a model for two locations.

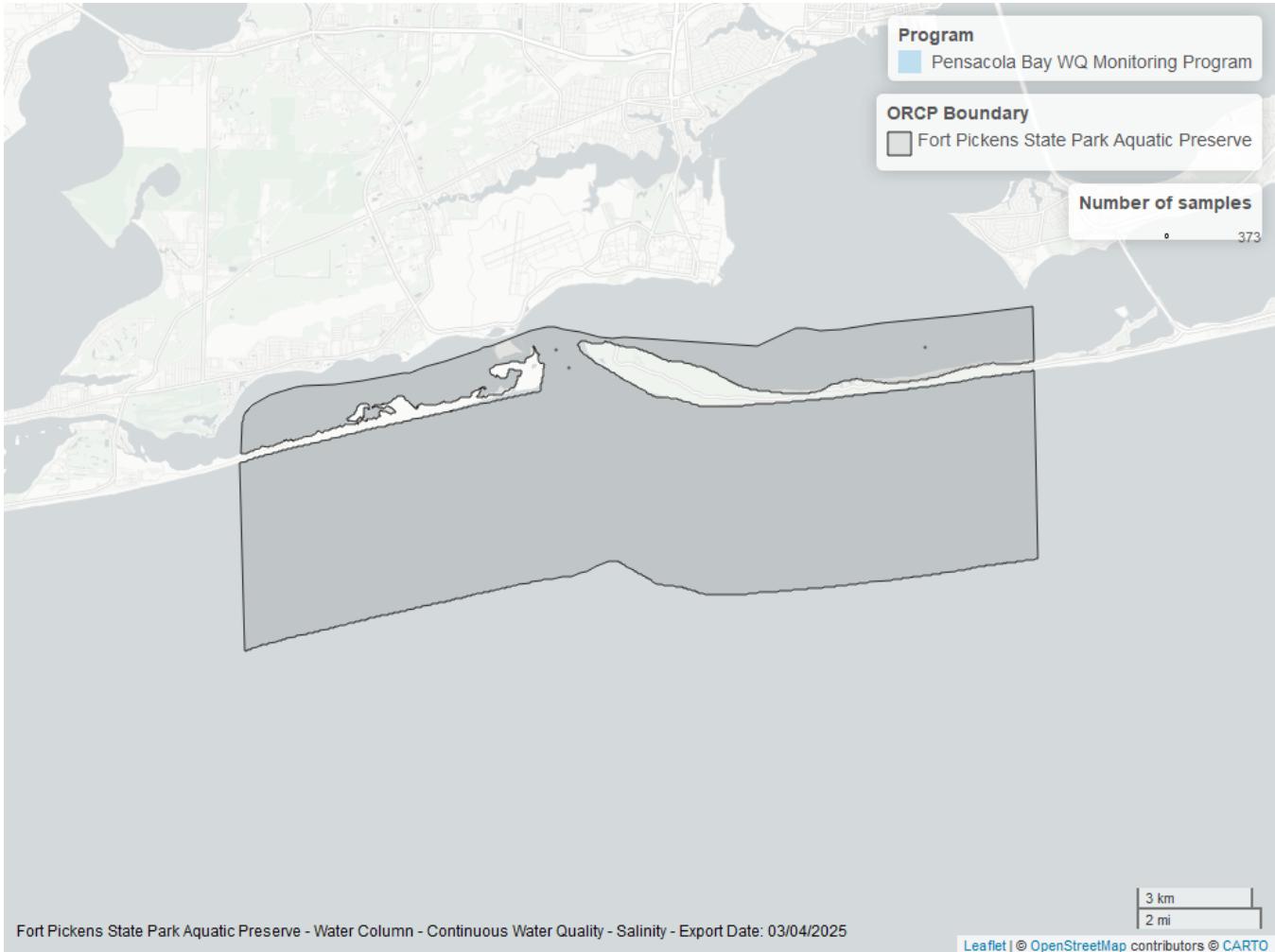


Figure 33: Map showing location of salinity continuous water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Turbidity - Continuous

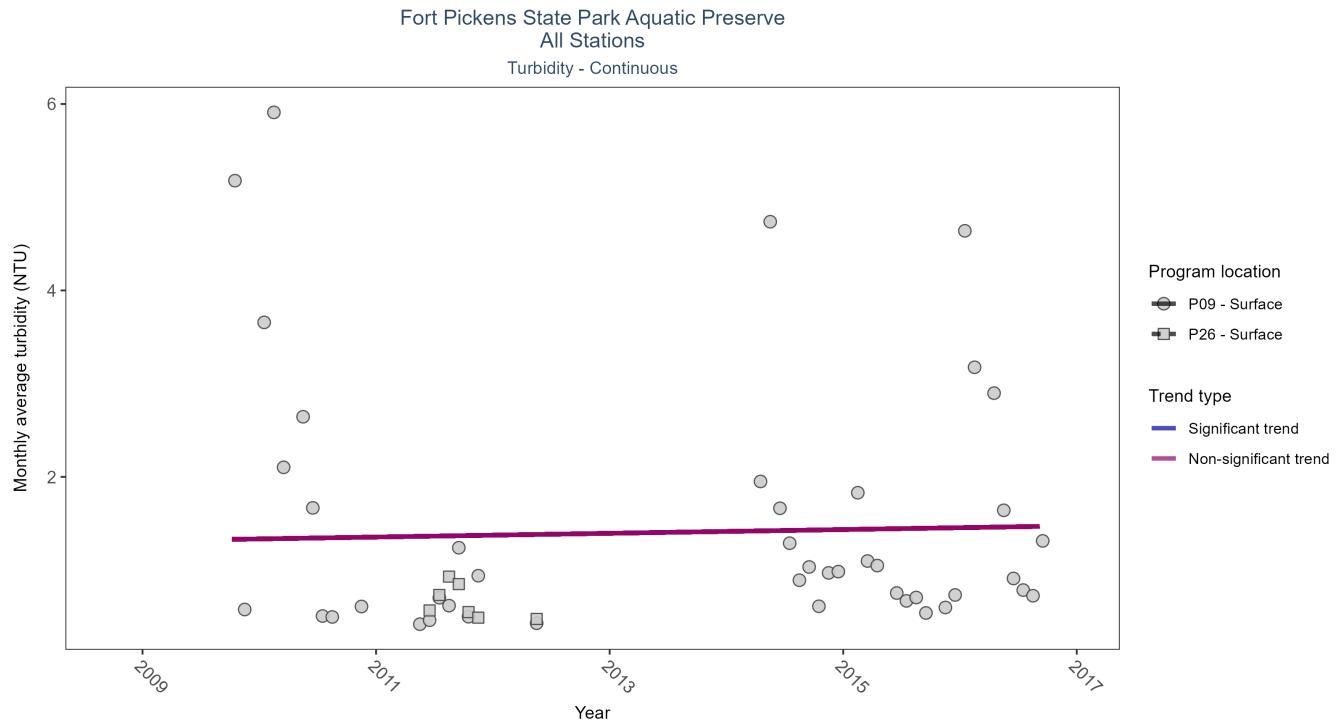


Figure 34: Scatter plot of monthly average turbidity over time at continuously monitored program locations. Each location is analyzed separately, with significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend lines shown for time series that included five or more years of observations.

Table 35: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Results for Turbidity - All Stations

Station	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
P09	No significant trend	275	7	2009 - 2016	0.85	0.07	1.31	0.02	0.38
P26	Insufficient data to calculate trend	25	2	2011 - 2012	0.62	-	-	-	-

No detectable change in monthly average turbidity was observed at one location. There was insufficient data to fit a model for one location.

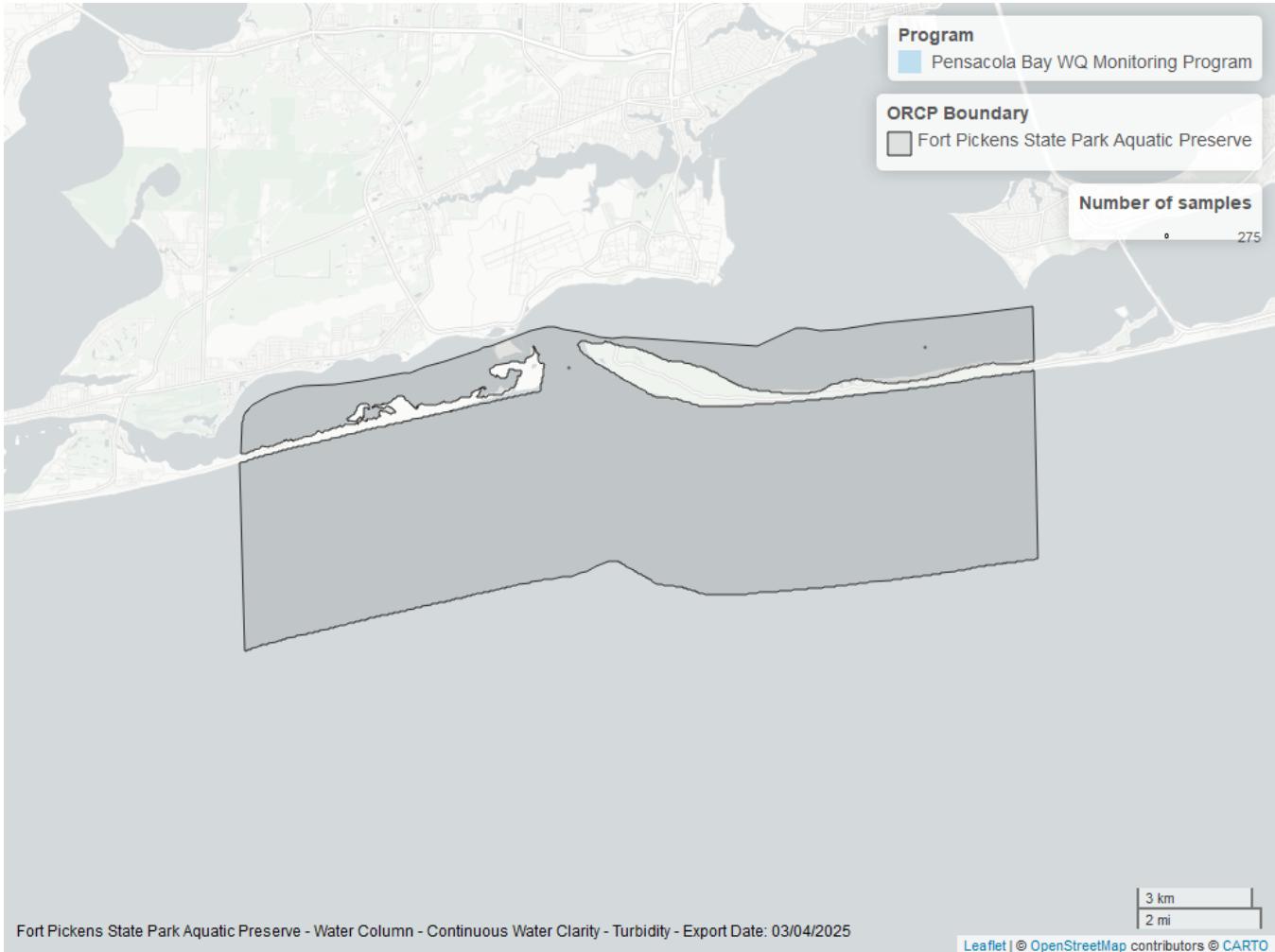


Figure 35: Map showing location of turbidity continuous water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Water Temperature - Continuous

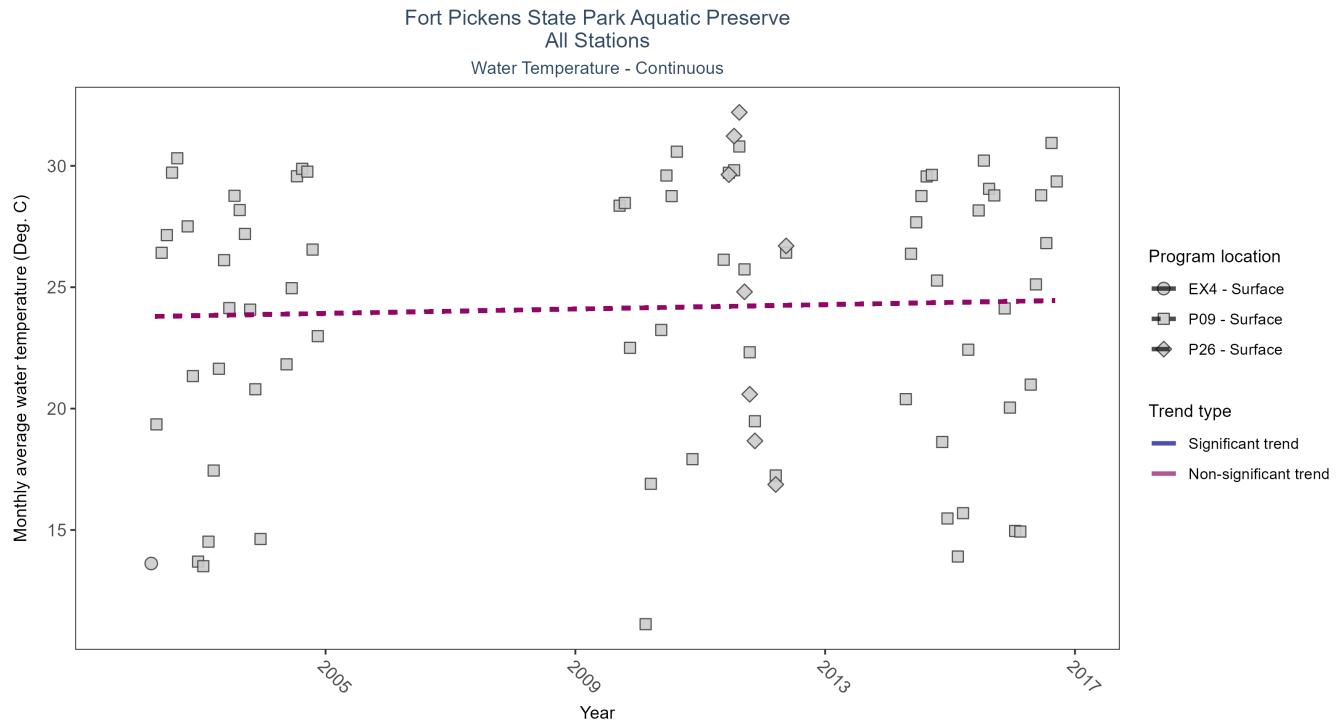


Figure 36: Scatter plot of monthly average water temperature over time at continuously monitored program locations. Each location is analyzed separately, with significant (blue) or non-significant (magenta) trend lines shown for time series that included five or more years of observations.

Table 36: Seasonal Kendall-Tau Results for Water Temperature - All Stations

Station	Statistical Trend	Sample Count	Years with Data	Period of Record	Median	tau	Sen Intercept	Sen Slope	p
P09	No significant trend	373	10	2002 - 2016	26.39	0.1	23.79	0.05	0.45
P26	Insufficient data to calculate trend	27	2	2011 - 2012	29.64	-	-	-	-
EX4	Insufficient data to calculate trend	2	1	2002 - 2002	13.62	-	-	-	-

No detectable change in monthly average water temperature was observed at one location. There was insufficient data to fit a model for two locations.

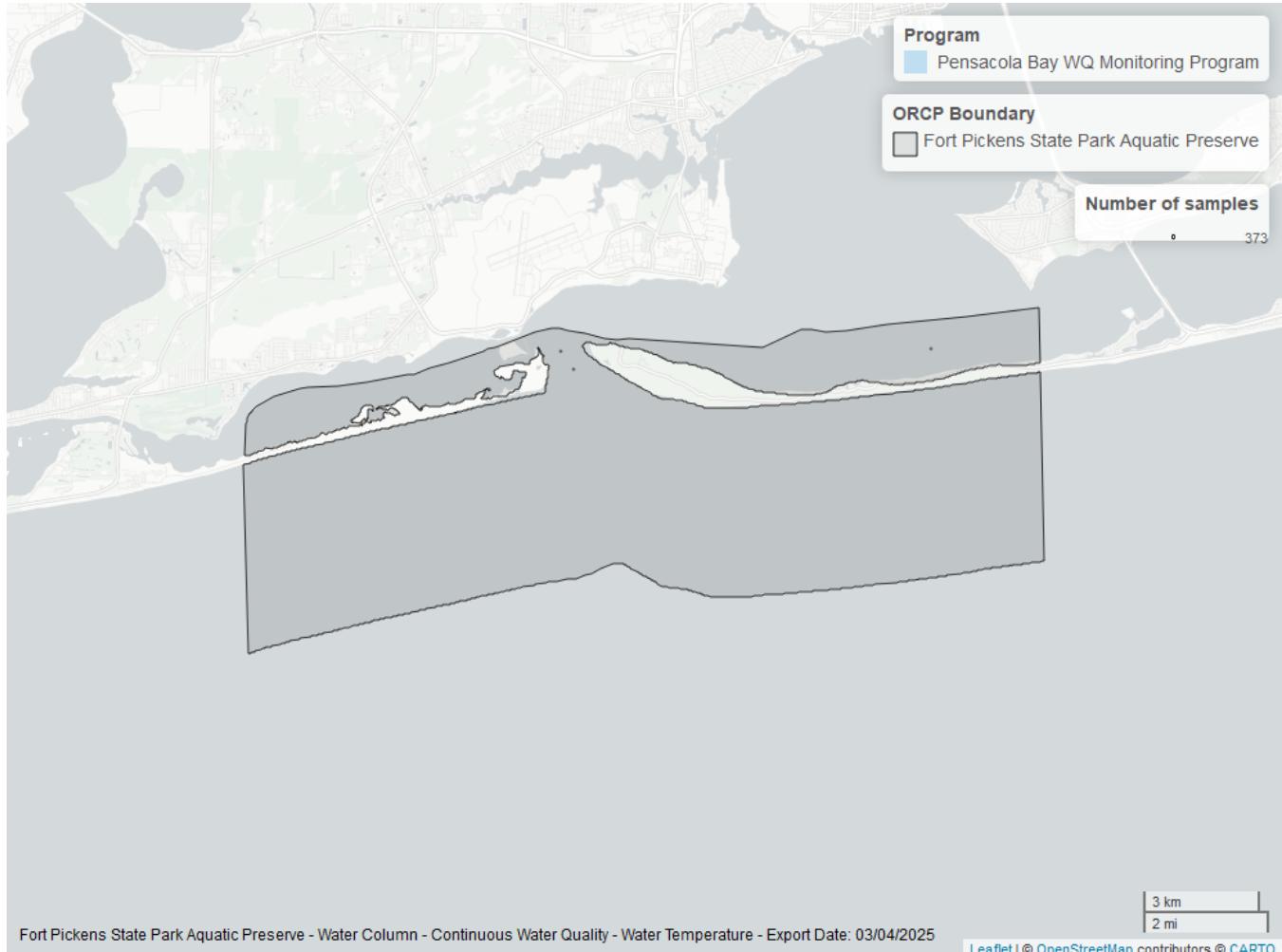


Figure 37: Map showing location of water temperature continuous water quality sampling locations within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The bubble size on the maps above reflect the amount of data available at each sampling site.

Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

The data file used is: All_SAV_Parameters-2025-Mar-06.txt

Submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) refers to plants and plant-like macroalgae species that live entirely underwater. The two primary categories of SAV inhabiting Florida estuaries are *benthic macroalgae* and *seagrasses*. They often grow together in dense beds or meadows that carpet the seafloor. *Macroalgae* include multicellular species of green, red and brown algae that often live attached to the substrate by a holdfast. They tend to grow quickly and can tolerate relatively high nutrient levels, making them a threat to seagrasses and other benthic habitats in areas with poor water quality. In contrast, *seagrasses* are grass-like, vascular, flowering plants that are attached to the seafloor by extensive root systems. *Seagrasses* occur throughout the coastal areas of Florida, including protected bays and lagoons as well as deeper offshore waters on the continental shelf. *Seagrasses* have taken advantage of the broad, shallow shelf and clear water to produce two of the most extensive seagrass beds anywhere in continental North America.

Parameters

Percent Cover measures the fraction of an area of seafloor that is covered by SAV, usually estimated by evaluating multiple small areas of seafloor. Percent cover is often estimated for total SAV, individual types of vegetation (seagrass, attached algae, drift algae) and individual species.

Frequency of Occurrence was calculated as the number of times a taxon was observed in a year divided by the number of sampling events, multiplied by 100. Analysis is conducted at the quadrat level and is inclusive of all quadrats (i.e., quadrats evaluated using Braun-Blanquet, modified Braun-Blanquet, and percent cover.)

Species

Turtle grass (*Thalassia testudinum*) is the largest of the Florida seagrasses, with longer, thicker blades and deeper root structures than any of the other seagrasses. It is considered a climax seagrass species.

Shoal grass (*Halodule wrightii*) is an early colonizer of vegetated areas and usually grows in water too shallow for other species except *widgeon grass*. It can often tolerate larger salinity ranges than other seagrass species. *Shoal grass* is characterized by thin, flat blades, that are narrower than *turtle grass* blades.

Manatee grass (*Syringodium filiforme*) is easily recognizable because its leaves are thin and cylindrical instead of the flat, ribbon-like form shared by many other seagrass species. The leaves can grow up to half a meter in length. *Manatee grass* is usually found in mixed seagrass beds or small, dense monospecific patches.

Widgeon grass (*Ruppia maritima*) grows in both fresh and salt water and is widely distributed throughout Florida's estuaries in less saline areas, particularly in inlets along the east coast. This species resembles *shoal grass* in certain environments but can be identified by the pointed tips of its leaves.

Three species of *Halophila spp.* are found in Florida - **Star grass** (*Halophila engelmannii*), **Paddle grass** (*Halophila decipiens*), and **Johnson's seagrass** (*Halophila johnsonii*). These are smaller, more fragile seagrasses than other Florida species and are considered ephemeral. They grow along a single long rhizome, with short blades. These species are not well-studied, although surveys are underway to define their ecological roles.

Notes

Star grass, *Paddle grass*, and *Johnson's seagrass* will be grouped together and listed as **Halophila spp.** in the following managed areas. This is because several surveys did not specify to the species level:

- Banana River Aquatic Preserve
- Indian River-Malabar to Vero Beach Aquatic Preserve
- Indian River-Vero Beach to Ft. Pierce Aquatic Preserve
- Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet Aquatic Preserve
- Loxahatchee River-Lake Worth Creek Aquatic Preserve
- Mosquito Lagoon Aquatic Preserve

- Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve
- Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary

Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve
SAV Percent Cover - Sample Locations

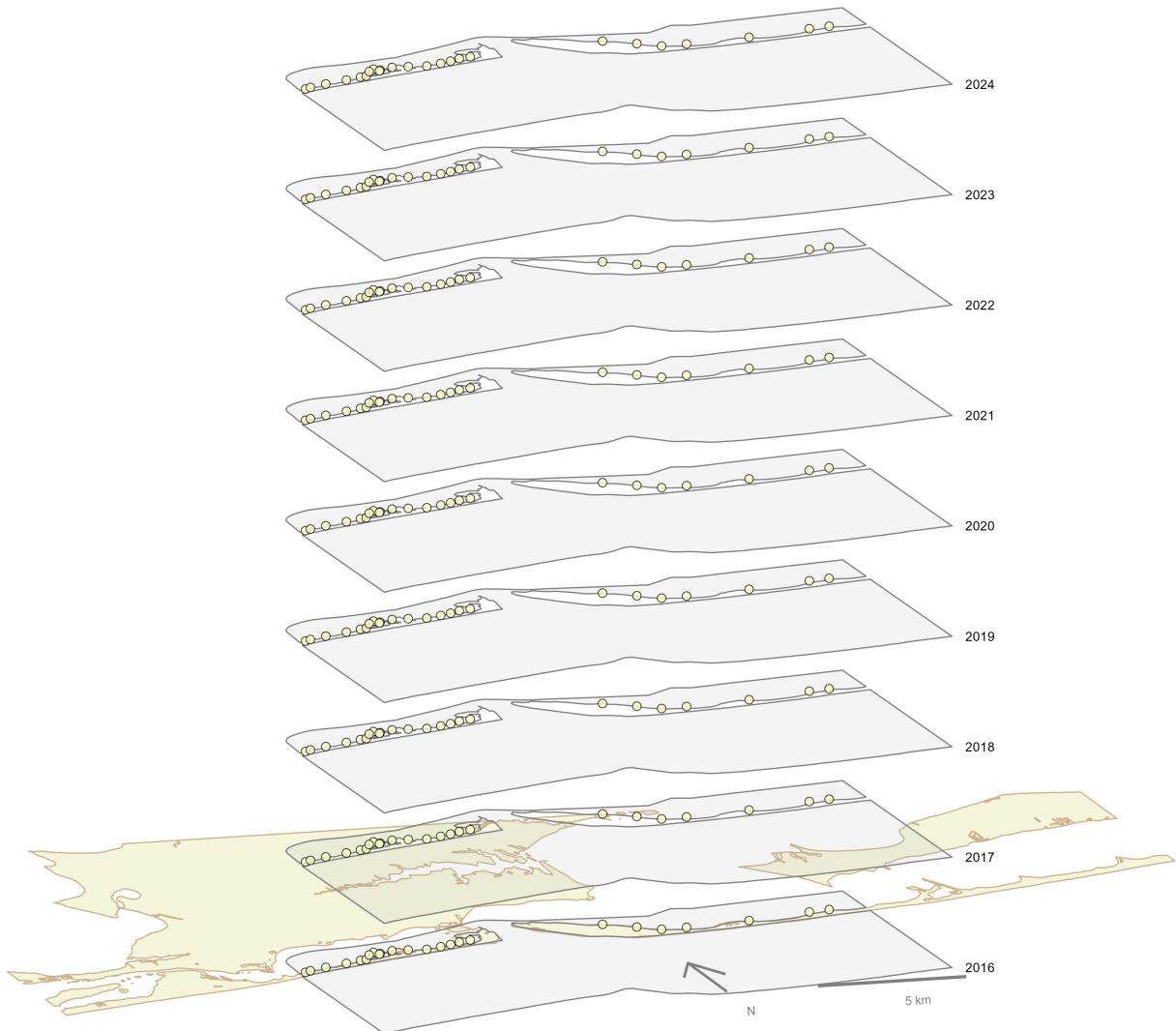


Figure 38: Maps showing the temporal scope of SAV sampling sites within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve* by Program name.

Click [here](#) to view spatio-temporal plots on GitHub.

Sampling locations by Program:

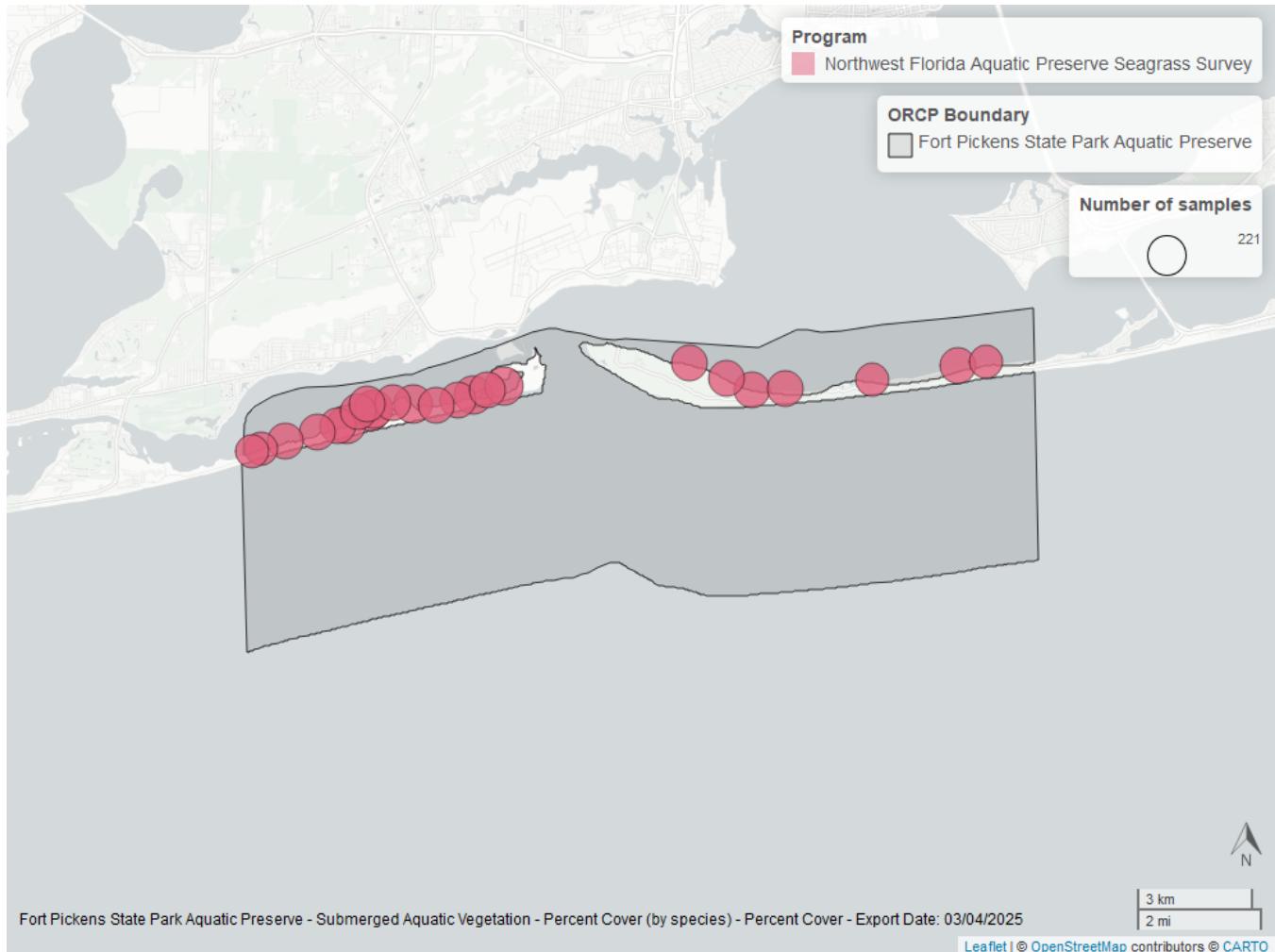


Figure 39: Map showing SAV sampling sites within the boundaries of *Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve*. The point size reflects the number of samples at a given sampling site.

Table 37: Program Information for Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

ProgramID	N-Data	YearMin	YearMax	method	Sample Locations
4065	4756	2016	2024	Braun Blanquet	24

Program names:

4065 - Northwest Florida Aquatic Preserve Seagrass Survey⁹

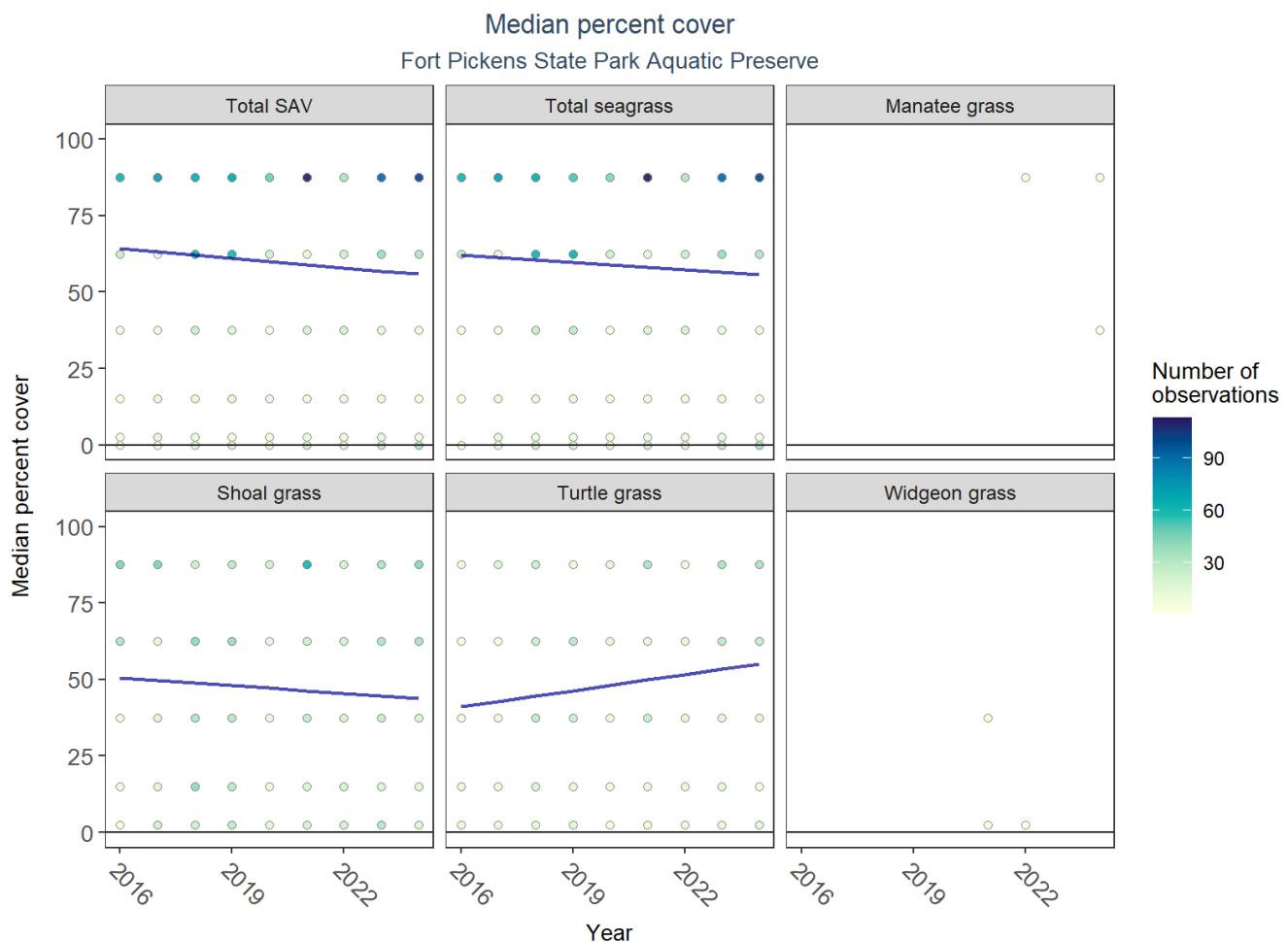


Figure 40: Scatter plots of median percent cover of submerged aquatic vegetation over time by group. Plots for time series that included five or more years of observations show the estimated trend as a blue line.

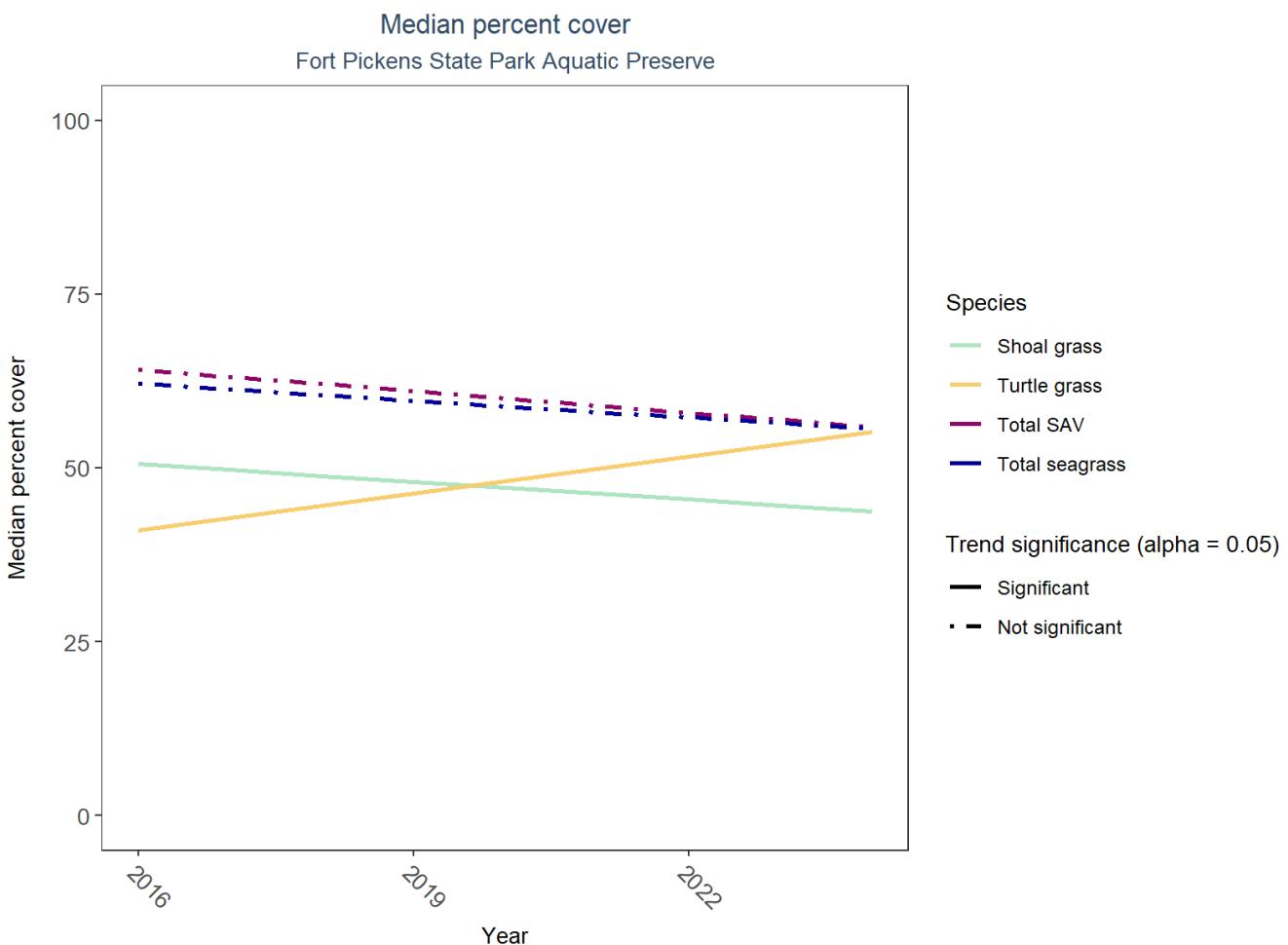


Figure 41: Trends in median percent cover for various seagrass species in Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve - simplified

Table 38: Percent Cover Trend Analysis for Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve

CommonName	Trend Significance (0.05)	Period of Record	LME-Intercept	LME-Slope	p
Shoal grass	Significantly decreasing trend	2016 - 2024	69.265571	-0.8497332	0.0492382
No grass in quadrat	Model did not fit the available data	2016 - 2024	-	-	-
Widgeon grass	Insufficient data to calculate trend	-	-	-	-
Manatee grass	Insufficient data to calculate trend	-	-	-	-
Turtle grass	Significantly increasing trend	2016 - 2024	2.346545	1.7592765	0.0070486
Total SAV	No significant trend	2016 - 2024	86.899713	-1.0341826	0.1378672
Total seagrass	No significant trend	2016 - 2024	79.992099	-0.8124617	0.2725698

An annual increase in percent cover was observed for turtle grass (1.8%). An annual decrease in percent cover was observed for shoal grass (-0.8%). No detectable change in percent cover was observed for total SAV and total seagrass. Trends in percent cover could not be evaluated for manatee grass and widgeon grass due to insufficient data.

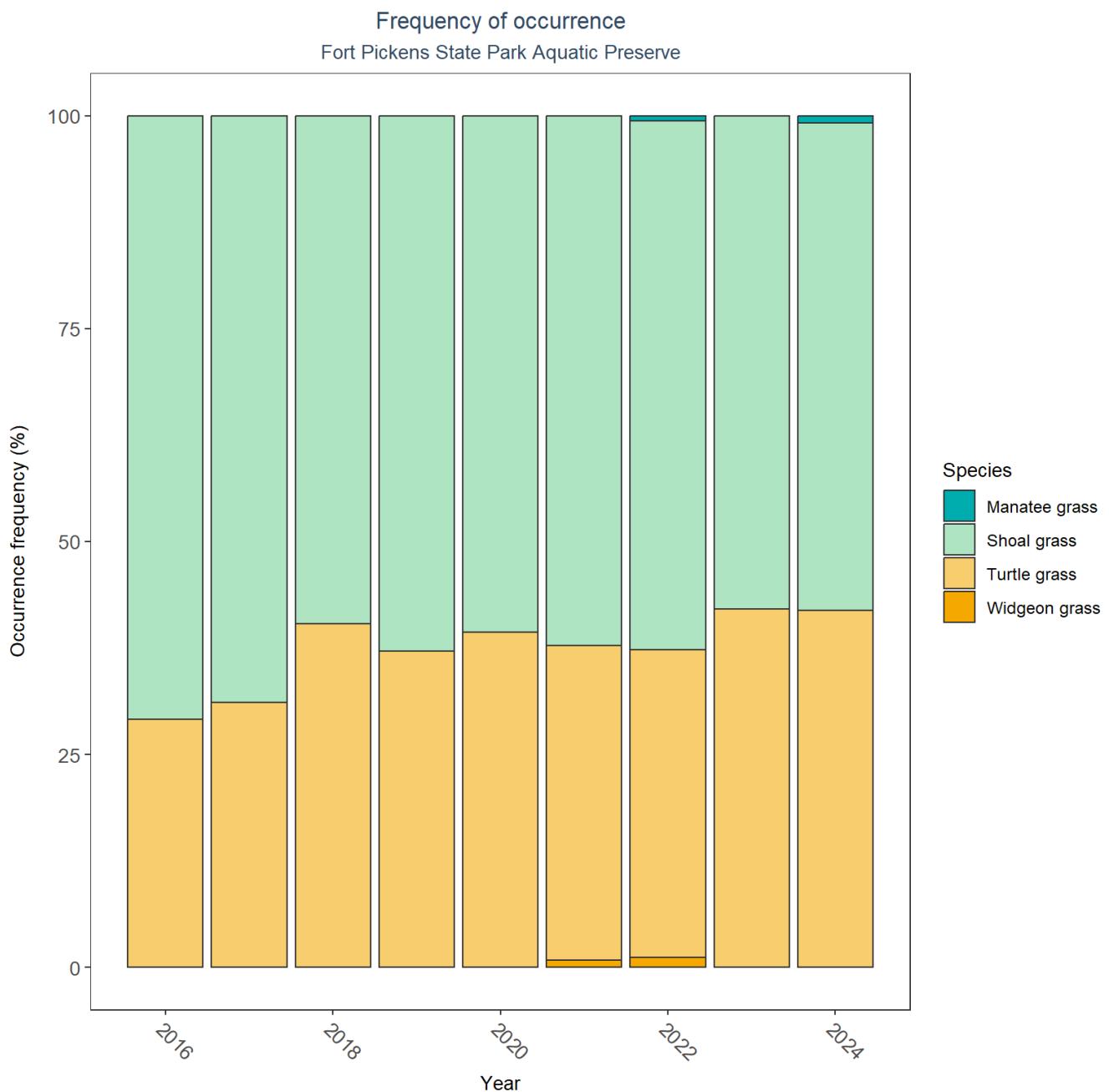


Figure 42: Frequency of occurrence for various seagrass species in Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve

References

1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). [EPA STOrage and RETrieval Data Warehouse \(STORET\)/WQX](#). (2023).
2. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); Gulf Ecology Division. [Pensacola Bay Water Quality Monitoring Program](#). (2016).
3. University of Florida (UF); Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. [Florida LAKEWATCH Program](#). (2024).
4. Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). [Florida STORET / WIN](#). (2024).
5. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). [Fisheries-Independent Monitoring \(FIM\) Program](#). (2022).
6. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC); Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI). [Harmful Algal Bloom Marine Observation Network](#). (2018).
7. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); Office of Research and Development. [Environmental Monitoring Assessment Program](#). (2004).
8. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); Office of Water; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); National Estuary Program (NEP); coastal states. [National Aquatic Resource Surveys, National Coastal Condition Assessment](#). (2021).
9. Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP); Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection (RCP); Northwest Aquatic Preserves. [Northwest Florida Aquatic Preserve Seagrass Survey](#). (2024).