

2019 Tampa Bay Water Quality Assessments

A Tampa Bay Estuary Program Initiative to Maintain and Restore the Bay's Seagrass Resources

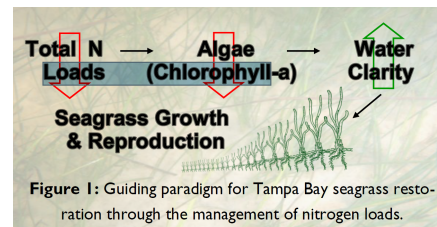


Historic results:

	OTB	HB	MTB	LTB
1975	red	red	yellow	yellow
1976	red	red	yellow	yellow
1977	red	red	red	red
1978	red	red	red	yellow
1979	red	red	red	red
1980	red	red	red	red
1981	red	red	red	red
1982	red	red	red	red
1983	red	yellow	red	red
1984	red	green	red	yellow
1985	red	red	red	yellow
1986	red	yellow	yellow	green
1987	yellow	yellow	yellow	green
1988	green	green	green	green
1989	red	yellow	yellow	yellow
1990	yellow	green	yellow	green
1991	green	yellow	green	yellow
1992	green	green	green	yellow
1993	yellow	green	green	yellow
1994	yellow	yellow	yellow	red
1995	red	yellow	yellow	yellow
1996	yellow	green	green	green
1997	green	green	yellow	green
1998	red	yellow	red	red
1999	yellow	green	green	yellow
2000	green	green	green	yellow
2001	yellow	green	yellow	yellow
2002	yellow	green	green	green
2003	red	green	green	green
2004	yellow	green	green	yellow
2005	green	green	green	yellow
2006	green	green	green	green
2007	green	green	green	green
2008	yellow	green	green	yellow
2009	yellow	yellow	green	green
2010	green	green	green	green
2011	red	green	yellow	green
2012	green	green	green	green
2013	green	green	green	green
2014	green	green	green	green
2015	yellow	green	yellow	green
2016	yellow	green	green	green
2017	yellow	green	green	green
2018	yellow	green	green	green
2019	yellow	green	green	green

Background

Light availability to seagrass is the guiding paradigm for TBEP's Nitrogen Management Strategy. Because excessive nitrogen loads to the bay generally lead to increased algae blooms (higher chlorophyll-a levels) (Figure 1) and reduce light penetration to seagrass, an evaluation method was developed to assess whether load reduction strategies are achieving desired water quality results (i.e. reduced chlorophyll-a concentrations and increased water clarity).



Decision Support Approach

Year to year algae abundance (measured as chlorophyll-a concentrations) and visible light penetration through the water column (depth of secchi disk visibility) have been identified as critical water quality indicators in Tampa Bay. Tracking the attainment of bay segment specific targets for these indicators provides the framework for developing and initiating bay management actions. TBEP management actions adopted in response to the annually-assessed decision support results are shown to the right.

Green	"Stay the Course" Continue planned projects. Report data via annual progress reports and Baywide Environmental Monitoring Report.
Yellow	"Caution" Review monitoring data and nitrogen loading estimates. Begin/continue TAC and Management Board development of specific management recommendations.
Red	"On Alert" Finalize development and implement appropriate management actions to get back on track.

2019 Decision Matrix Results

Water quality (chlorophyll-a and light penetration) remained supportive of seagrass in Hillsborough Bay (HB), Middle Tampa Bay (MTB), and Lower Tampa Bay (LTB) (Table 1, Figure 3). The nuisance alga, *Pyrodinium bahamense*, was again reported in Old Tampa Bay (OTB) during the Summer and Fall 2019, contributing to a large magnitude and duration (5 yrs) chlorophyll-a exceedance. However, effective light penetration was observed to be supportive of seagrass in all bay segments (Table 1).

Table 1: Observed water quality indicators & recommended management outcomes for 2019.

Bay segment	Chl-a (ug/L)		Light Penetration (m^{-1})	
	2019	target	2019	target
OTB	10.1	8.5	0.74	0.83
HB	11.1	13.2	0.94	1.58
MTB	5.9	7.4	0.57	0.83
LTB	4.0	4.6	0.60	0.63

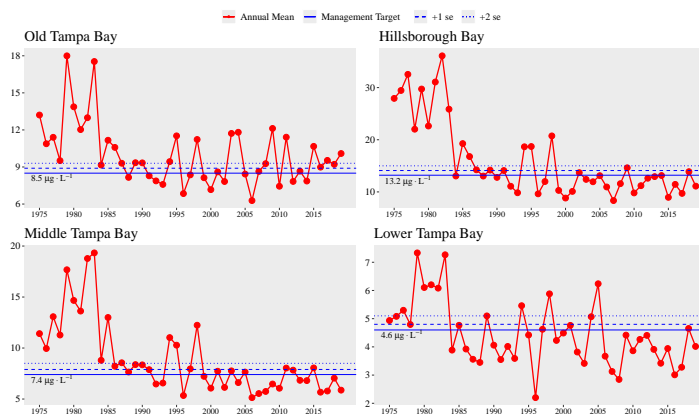


Figure 3: Historic chlorophyll-a annual averages for the four bay segments.

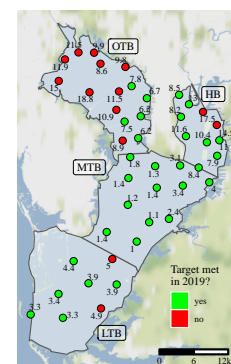


Figure 4: Chlorophyll attainment outcomes by site for 2019.

Acknowledgments: Continuing water quality monitoring support provided by the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County. Consulting support provided by Janicki Environmental, Inc. Full methods in Janicki, A., Wade, D., Pribble, R.J. 2000. TBEP Technical Report #0400.

Progress Towards Meeting Regulatory Goals

An Initiative of the Tampa Bay Nitrogen Management Consortium to Maintain and Restore the Bay's Resources



FDEP Criteria Met:

	OTB	HB	MTB	LTB
1975	red	red	red	green
1976	red	red	red	green
1977	red	red	red	red
1978	red	red	red	green
1979	red	red	red	red
1980	red	red	red	red
1981	red	red	red	red
1982	red	red	red	red
1983	red	red	red	red
1984	green	green	red	green
1985	red	red	red	green
1986	red	red	green	green
1987	red	green	red	green
1988	green	green	green	green
1989	red	green	green	green
1990	red	green	green	green
1991	green	green	green	green
1992	green	green	green	green
1993	green	green	green	green
1994	red	red	red	red
1995	red	red	red	green
1996	green	green	green	green
1997	green	green	green	green
1998	red	red	red	red
1999	green	green	green	green
2000	green	green	green	green
2001	green	green	green	green
2002	green	green	green	green
2003	red	green	green	green
2004	red	green	green	green
2005	green	green	green	red
2006	green	green	green	green
2007	green	green	green	green
2008	green	green	green	green
2009	red	green	green	green
2010	green	green	green	green
2011	red	green	green	green
2012	green	green	green	green
2013	green	green	green	green
2014	green	green	green	green
2015	red	green	green	green
2016	green	green	green	green
2017	red	green	green	green
2018	green	green	green	green
2019	red	green	green	green

Figure 5: Attainment of bay segments for chlorophyll criteria from 1975 to 2019.

Maintaining Reasonable Assurance & TMDL Compliance

In November 2017, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) accepted the 2017 Reasonable Assurance Update (2017 RA Update) as submitted by TBEP in partnership with the Tampa Bay Nitrogen Management Consortium. FDEP concluded that the RA Update demonstrated both attainment of seagrass targets and total nitrogen numeric criteria for 2012-2016. During 2019, all bay segments, excluding Old Tampa Bay, were in compliance with the FDEP regulatory criteria for chlorophyll-a concentrations (Figure 5). The second compliance report for the 2017-2021 period was submitted March 2019.

2019 Chl-a Monthly Variation Compared to 1974-2018

Chlorophyll-a concentrations were evaluated within the bay on a monthly basis during 2019 and compared to prior years' levels (Figure 6). Elevated concentrations in Old Tampa Bay were primarily due to *Pyrodinium bahamense*. Lower Tampa Bay also showed elevated concentrations in August.

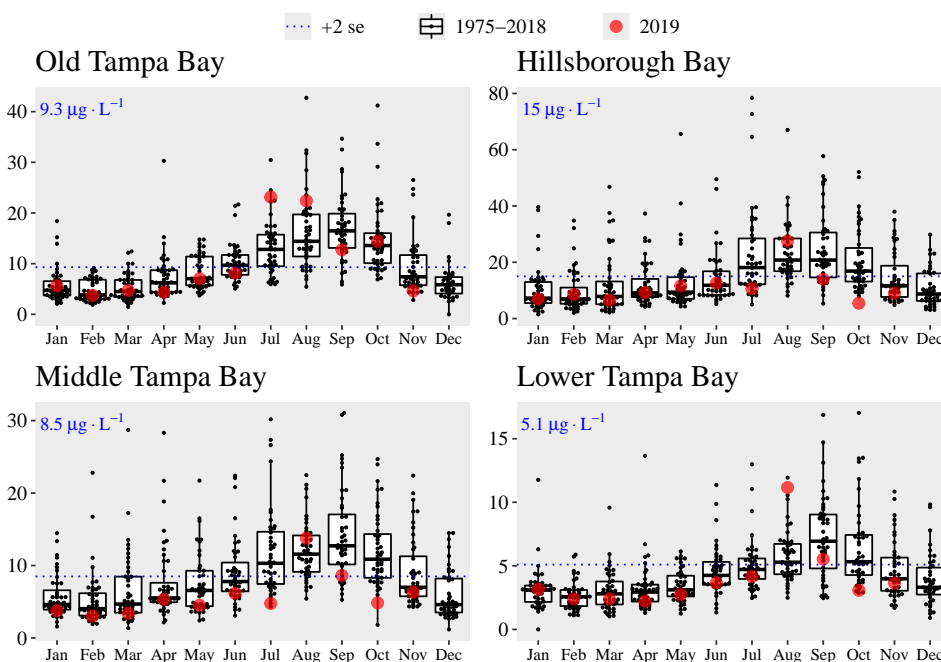


Figure 6: Chlorophyll-a monthly averages from 1975-2018 for the four bay segments. The monthly averages for 2019 are shown in red. Historic chlorophyll-a annual averages for the four bay segments.

Tampa Bay Seagrass Recovery

Tampa Bay's total seagrass coverage remains above the recovery goal, though a slight decrease was observed from 2016 to 2018. The 2018 baywide coverage was estimated at 40,652 acres (Figure 7). As in 2016, coverage remains above the target (38,000 acres) and the estimated historic coverage of the 1950s (40,420 acres). The next SWFWMD coverage estimates will be developed from aerial photographs acquired over the winter 2019-20 period, following the extensive red tide event observed throughout 2018 (note: the 2018 coverage estimate was developed prior to this event). More information can be found in TBEP technical publication #08-16 and #09-17.

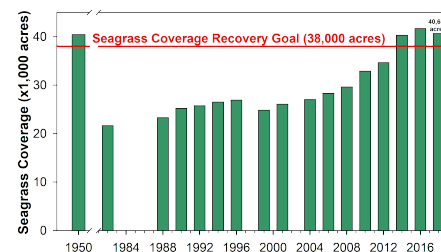


Figure 7: Historic seagrass acreage estimates for Tampa Bay from 1950-2018 (Source: TBEP & SWFWMD)

Additional info: 2019 nutrient management compliance assessment available from Sherwood, E., Burke, M. 2019. TBEP Technical Report #11-19.