

# 2021 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 | R   | R  | R   | G   |
| 1976 | R   | R  | R   | Y   |
| 1977 | R   | R  | R   | R   |
| 1978 | R   | R  | R   | Y   |
| 1979 | R   | R  | R   | R   |
| 1980 | R   | R  | R   | R   |
| 1981 | R   | R  | R   | R   |
| 1982 | R   | R  | R   | R   |
| 1983 | R   | Y  | R   | R   |
| 1984 | R   | G  | R   | Y   |
| 1985 | R   | R  | R   | Y   |
| 1986 | R   | Y  | R   | G   |
| 1987 | R   | Y  | R   | G   |
| 1988 | Y   | G  | Y   | G   |
| 1989 | R   | Y  | R   | Y   |
| 1990 | R   | G  | R   | Y   |
| 1991 | G   | Y  | Y   | Y   |
| 1992 | Y   | G  | Y   | Y   |
| 1993 | Y   | G  | Y   | Y   |
| 1994 | Y   | Y  | R   | R   |
| 1995 | R   | Y  | R   | Y   |
| 1996 | Y   | G  | Y   | G   |
| 1997 | Y   | G  | R   | Y   |
| 1998 | R   | R  | R   | R   |
| 1999 | Y   | G  | Y   | Y   |
| 2000 | G   | G  | Y   | Y   |
| 2001 | Y   | G  | Y   | Y   |
| 2002 | Y   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2003 | R   | Y  | G   | Y   |
| 2004 | R   | G  | G   | Y   |
| 2005 | G   | G  | Y   | Y   |
| 2006 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2007 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2008 | Y   | G  | G   | Y   |
| 2009 | Y   | Y  | G   | G   |
| 2010 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2011 | R   | G  | Y   | G   |
| 2012 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2013 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2014 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2015 | Y   | G  | Y   | G   |
| 2016 | Y   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2017 | Y   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2018 | Y   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2019 | Y   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2020 | Y   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2021 | Y   | G  | G   | G   |

\*Incomplete data for 2021 estimated by five year average

## 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 2) 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).



Figure 2: Seagrass restoration with N management.

## Decision Support Approach

Year to year algae abundance (measured as chlorophyll-a concentrations) and visible light penetration through the water column (secchi disk depth 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.

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

## 2021 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 June - Sept 2020, contributing to a large magnitude chlorophyll-a exceedance that has persisted for a long duration (6 yrs). However, it should be noted that effective light penetration was still observed to be supportive of seagrass in all bay segments, including OTB (Table 1).

Table 1: Water quality outcomes for 2021.

| Segment | Chl-a (ug/L) |        | Light Penetration (m <sup>-1</sup> ) |        |
|---------|--------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|
|         | 2021         | target | 2021                                 | target |
| OTB     | 9.3          | 8.5    | 0.74                                 | 0.83   |
| HB      | 10.4         | 13.2   | 1.03                                 | 1.58   |
| MTB     | 5.2          | 7.4    | 0.58                                 | 0.83   |
| LTB     | 3.4          | 4.6    | 0.62                                 | 0.63   |

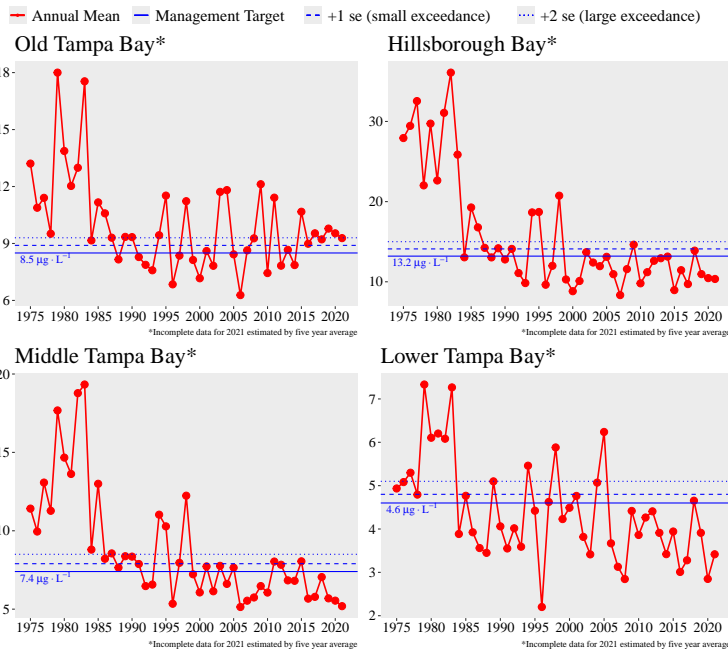
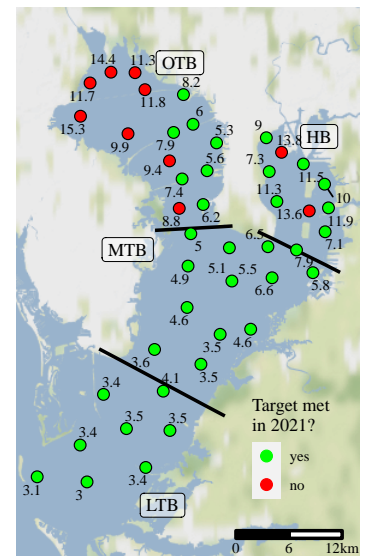


Figure 3: Historic chlorophyll-a annual averages for the four bay segments.



\*Incomplete data for 2021 estimated by five year average

Figure 4: Chlorophyll attainment outcomes by site for 2021.

**Note:** 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 et al. 2000. TBEP Technical Report #04-00. Points in map above show site-specific attainment of a bay segment target and are for reference only.

Figure 1: Decision matrix results for 1975 to 2021 (April, May data missing for 2020).

# Progress Towards Meeting Regulatory Goals

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



## FDEP Criteria:

|      | OTB | HB | MTB | LTB |
|------|-----|----|-----|-----|
| 1975 | R   | R  | R   | G   |
| 1976 | R   | R  | R   | G   |
| 1977 | R   | R  | R   | R   |
| 1978 | R   | R  | R   | G   |
| 1979 | R   | R  | R   | R   |
| 1980 | R   | R  | R   | R   |
| 1981 | R   | R  | R   | R   |
| 1982 | R   | R  | R   | R   |
| 1983 | R   | R  | R   | R   |
| 1984 | G   | G  | R   | G   |
| 1985 | R   | R  | R   | G   |
| 1986 | R   | R  | G   | G   |
| 1987 | R   | G  | R   | G   |
| 1988 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 1989 | R   | G  | G   | G   |
| 1990 | R   | G  | G   | G   |
| 1991 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 1992 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 1993 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 1994 | R   | R  | R   | R   |
| 1995 | R   | R  | R   | G   |
| 1996 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 1997 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 1998 | R   | R  | R   | R   |
| 1999 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2000 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2001 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2002 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2003 | R   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2004 | R   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2005 | G   | G  | G   | R   |
| 2006 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2007 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2008 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2009 | R   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2010 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2011 | R   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2012 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2013 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2014 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2015 | R   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2016 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2017 | R   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2018 | G   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2019 | R   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2020 | R   | G  | G   | G   |
| 2021 | G   | G  | G   | G   |

\*Incomplete data for 2021 estimated by five year average

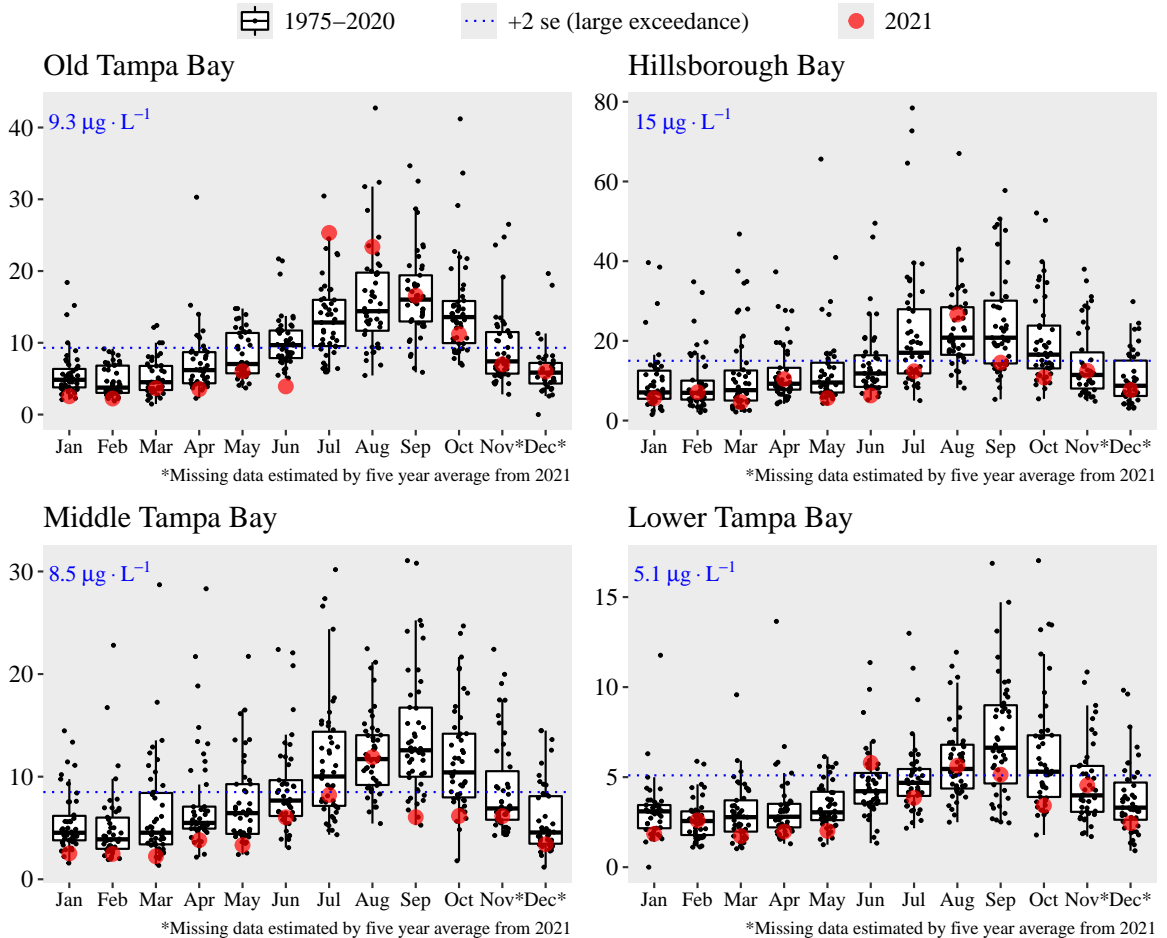
**Figure 5:** Attainment of bay segments for chlorophyll criteria from 1975 to 2021 (April, May data missing for 2020).

## Maintaining Reasonable Assurance & TMDL Compliance

During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic precluded water quality data collection in April and May. As a result, compliance determinations have not been made for any bay segments. Results shown in Figure 5 depict chlorophyll-a concentrations in relation to regulatory criteria, as calculated without observations from the months noted above. The fourth RA annual assessment report for the 2017-2021 period will be submitted in April 2021.

## 2021 Chl-a Monthly Variation Compared to 1974-2020

Chlorophyll-a concentrations were evaluated within the bay on a monthly basis during 2021 and compared to prior years' levels (Figure 6). Elevated concentrations in Old Tampa Bay were primarily due to *Pyrodinium bahamense* during the late summer months.

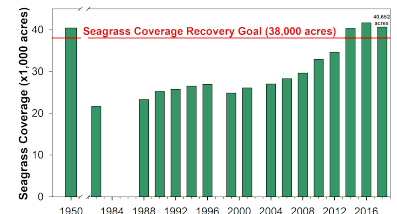


**Figure 6:** Chlorophyll-a monthly averages from 1975-2020 for the four bay segments. The monthly averages for 2021 are shown in red.

## 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 (40,000 acres) and the estimated historic coverage of the 1950s (40,420 acres). SWFWMD coverage estimates from the winter 2019-20 period will be available in spring 2021. More information on assessments of the bay's seagrass recovery using transect monitoring data can be found at <https://shiny.tbep.org/seagrassstransect-dash/> and using the coverage estimates from SWFWMD can be found at <https://shiny.tbep.org/seagrasscoverage-dash/>.

**Note:** 2020 nutrient management compliance assessment available from Sherwood, E., Burke, M., Beck, M.W. 2021. TBEP Technical Report #06-21. Please cite this document as Beck, M.W., Burke, M., Raulerson, G. 2021. 2020 Tampa Bay Water Quality Assessment. TBEP Technical Report #05-21, St. Petersburg, FL.



**Figure 7:** Seagrass estimates from 1950-2018 (Source: TBEP & SWFWMD)