2023 Tampa Bay Water Quality Assessments

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



Historic results:

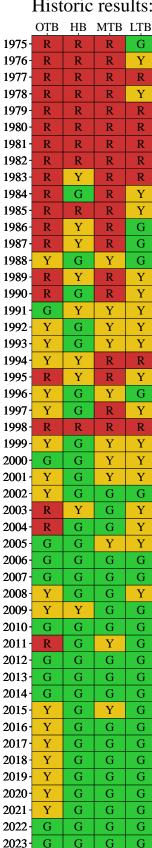


Figure 1: Decision matrix results for 1975 to 2023 (April, May data missing for 2020).

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 reduced 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).

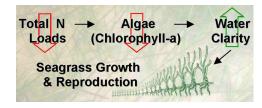


Figure 2: Seagrass restoration with N management.

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 annuallyassessed decision support results are shown to the right.

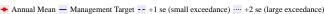
G	"Stay the Course" Continue planned projects. Report data via annual progress reports and Baywide Environmental Monitoring Report.
Υ	"Caution" Review monitoring data and nitrogen loading estimates. Begin/continue TAC and Management Board development of specific management recommendations.
R	"On Alert"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

2023 Decision Matrix Results

Water quality remained supportive of seagrass in all bay segments and continued to improve in comparison to prior years. Annual averages of chlorophyll-a and light penetration remained below management targets in Old Tampa Bay (OTB), Hillsborough Bay (HB), Middle Tampa Bay (MTB), and Lower Tampa Bay (LTB)(Table 1, Figure 3). Despite these improvements, water quality conditions in OTB and HB remain under investigation based on observations of significant decreases in seagrass coverage between 2016 and 2022.

Table 1: Water quality outcomes for 2023.

Segment	Chl-a	(ug/L)	Light Po	enetration (m ⁻¹)
	2023	target	2023	target
ОТВ	6.2	8.5	0.73	0.83
НВ	6.9	13.2	0.79	1.58
MTB	3.7	7.4	0.47	0.83
LTB	2.6	4.6	0.54	0.63



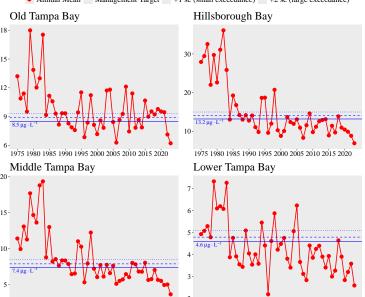


Figure 3: Historic chlorophyll-a annual averages for the four bay

1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020

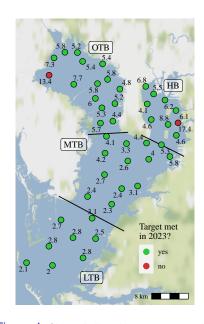


Figure 4: Chlorophyll attainment outcomes by site for 2023.

Note: Continuing water quality monitoring support provided by the Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County. 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.

1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 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:

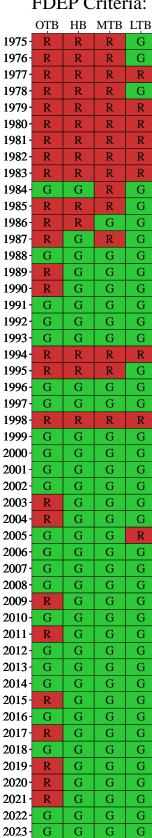


Figure 5: Bay segment attainment of chlorophyll criteria from 1975 to 2023 (April, May data missing for 2020).

Maintaining Reasonable Assurance & TMDL Compliance

On behalf of the Tampa Bay Nitrogen Management Consortium, TBEP submitted the 2022 Reasonable Assurance (RA) Update for the 2017-2021 period to FDEP in December 2022. FDEP concluded that the RA Update satisifies efforts to maintain water quality during the next five year period. During 2023, all bay segments met FDEP numeric nutrient criteria. Tampa Bay Nitrogen Management Consortium participants continue to implement actions that ensure water quality criteria are met for the next RA period from 2022-2026. The second RA annual assessment report for the 2022-2026 period will be submitted in April 2024.

2023 Chl-a Monthly Variation Compared to 1974-2022

Chlorophyll-a concentrations were evaluated within the bay on a monthly basis during 2023 and compared to prior years' levels (Figure 6). Summer concentrations in Old Tampa Bay were lower in 2023 compared to prior years, which allowed the chlorophyll criteria to again be met over the 2022-2023 period. Understanding and mitigating summer blooms of Pyrodinium bahamense in OTB continue to be the focus of research and management efforts for improving water quality in OTB.

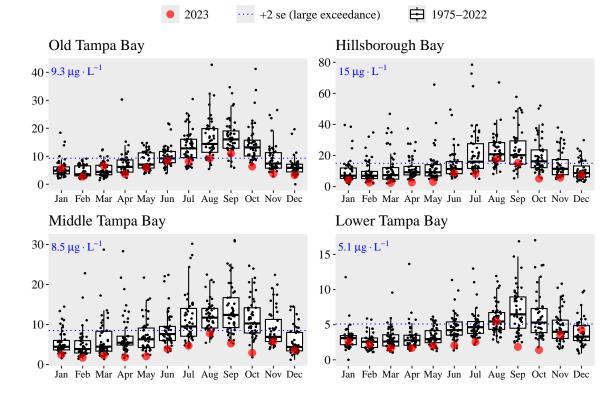


Figure 6: Chlorophyll-a monthly averages from 1975-2022 for the four bay segments. The monthly averages for 2023 are shown in red.

Tampa Bay Seagrass Recovery

Tampa Bay's total seagrass coverage remains below the 40,000 acre recovery goal defined in the Habitat Master Plan Update. The 2022 baywide estimate was 30,137 acres, representing a decrease of 11,518 acres since peak conditions in 2016 (Figure 7). The next SWFWMD seagrass coverage estimates will be developed from aerial photographs acquired during the 2023-2024 winter period. The largest coverage decreases were observed in Old Tampa Bay and Hillsborough Bay where increases in the attached algae Caulerpa prolifera were also observed. However, 2023 seagrass transect data indicate this attached algae species is now in decline. More information on the bay's seagrass trends using transect monitoring data can be found at https://shiny.tbep.org/seagrasstransect-dash/ and using the coverage estimates can be found at https://shiny.tbep.org/seagrass-analysis/.

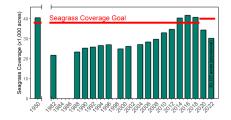


Figure 7: Seagrass estimates from 1950-2022 (Source: TBEP & SWFWMD)

Note: 2023 nutrient management compliance assessment available from Beck, M.W., Burke, M., Sherwood, E. 2024. TBEP Technical Report #04-24. Please cite this document as Beck, M.W., Burke, M., Sherwood, E. 2024. 2023 Tampa Bay Water Quality Assessment. TBEP Technical Report #01-24, St. Petersburg, FL