NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTINUING SURFACE WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM FOR THE PALMER RANCH JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1993

March 31, 1994

Submitted To:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDIX B TABLES

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CONTINUING SURFACE WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM
THE PALMER RANCH
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A master development plan for the Palmer Ranch is being implemented pursuant to the terms and conditions of the **Amended and Restated Master Development Order** (Amended MDO) for the Palmer Ranch Development of Regional Impact (DRI) which was adopted on July 12, 1991, by the Board of County Commissioners of Sarasota County. The amended and original MDO's call for planning and developing the 5,119-acre Palmer Ranch DRI in incremental developments. Construction of the first incremental development (Prestancia) was initiated in 1986. The Palmer Ranch is located in west-central Sarasota County as shown in **Figure 1.1**.

Pursuant to the conditions of the original MDO, a "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" was required to be performed prior to and during construction, except during the period in which a "Pollutant Loading Monitoring Program" was to be performed as specified in the Agreement of Understanding between Sarasota County and Palmer Venture established during August 1987.

The original monitoring program, which was initiated in May 1984 by GeoScience, Inc., employed a bimonthly sampling frequency as required for the first year of monitoring. Subsequently, the scope of the monitoring program for the following two-year period was revised during an agency review meeting in June 1985. The meeting involved the developer's representative, Mr. T. W. Goodell, and Mr. Russ Klier of

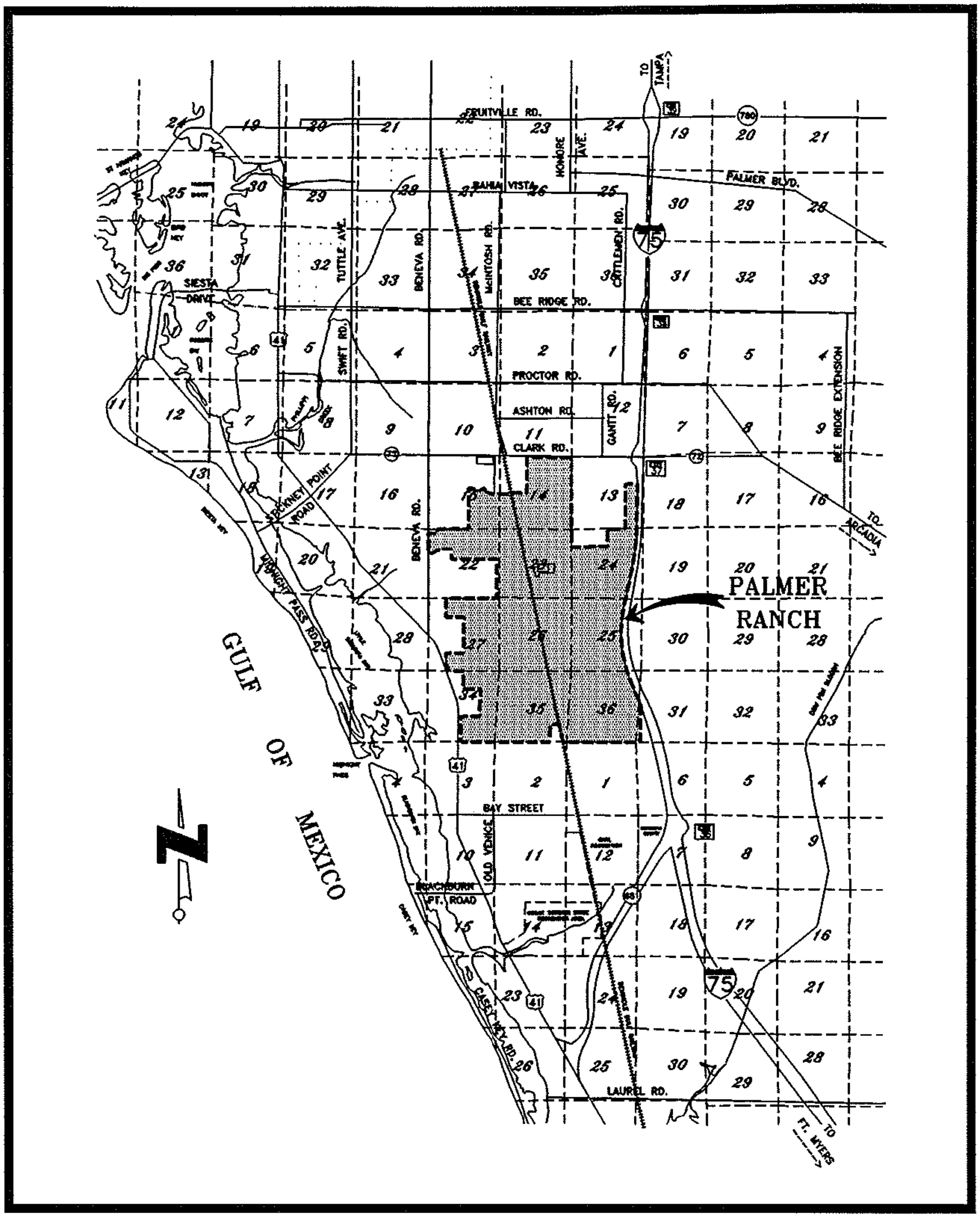


Figure 1.1 General Site Location.

Sarasota County Pollution Control Division (personal communication with Mr. T. W. Goodell). The revised workscope entailed a 13 station network with a quarterly sampling frequency for the parameters monitored during the first year, except trace elements and organochlorine pesticides which would receive annual audits (refer to July 24, 1986 correspondence of Mr. T. W. Goodell to Mr. Russ Klier).

Palmer Venture contracted Conservation Consultants, Inc. (CCI) to implement the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" during the second year of the monitoring program. CCI began monitoring on September 16, 1985, pursuant to the instructions provided by Palmer Venture. Except for an annual sampling event conducted in September 1988, the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" was suspended in June 1988, due to the initiation of the "Pollutant Loading Monitoring Program". The Stormwater Pollutant Loading Monitoring Program was performed between June 1988 and December 1989 and a report submitted to Sarasota County on May 29, 1992. Subsequent to an agreement between the Sarasota County Pollution Control Division and Palmer Venture, the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" was resumed in December 1989 with a single annual sampling event conducted during the fifth monitoring year. After resumption of monitoring in December 1989, the surface water quality monitoring was performed on a quarterly basis at all stations until December 10, 1991.

With adoption of **Exhibit "E" to the Amended and Restated Master Development Order for the Palmer Ranch Development of Regional Impact (Appendix A)**, a revised water quality monitoring program was implemented in 1992. This revised monitoring program consists of quarterly water quality measurements and grab sample collection in Catfish Creek, North Creek and South Creek at a total of 10 monitoring stations. In accordance with Exhibit "E", monitoring in the South Creek Basin was suspended until one month prior to any development activity occurring in the basin. Upon intent to re-initiate monitoring of the South Creek Basin, Sarasota County Pollution Control Division is to be notified of dates of sampling and stations to be sampled. As specified in Exhibit "E", this pre-development monitoring event will include water quality grab sampling and *in situ* measurements at four (4) monitoring stations along South Creek. Following this initial monitoring event, all subsequent monitoring shall be performed on a quarterly basis during the development phase. During development, all stations located downstream of an area under development shall be monitored. Additionally, one sampling site located upstream of a development area shall also be monitored in order to determine baseline water quality conditions. Once an area is substantially developed as agreed to by the Sarasota County Pollution Control Division and the Palmer Ranch, a modification of the monitoring program shall be subject to discussion for change in water quality monitoring frequency from quarterly to semi-annually or to be discontinued.

Under the amended and approved monitoring plan as stated in Exhibit "E", monitoring of Catfish Creek and North Creek is to continue on a quarterly basis for a maximum of two years or until substantial development occurs. Once substantial development or a two-year period occurs and is agreed to by both Sarasota County Pollution Control Division and the Palmer Ranch, the monitoring frequency for sites located in Catfish Creek and North Creek shall be subject to change from quarterly to semi-annually depending on results obtained up to that time. Because no development activity has occurred in the South Creek Basin, water quality monitoring for 1993 was performed only in Catfish Creek and North Creek.

The water quality conditions recorded during the period from January through December 1993 are reported herein. This report includes a discussion of the results with respect to applicable water quality criteria, observed spatial and temporal trends, and comparisons with results obtained during previous monitoring events.

2.0 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 Climate

Prevailing climatic conditions in west-central Florida are sub-tropical, characterized by abundant rainfall and moderate temperatures. Average monthly temperatures derived from two separate 30-year periods of record are provided in **Table 2.1** below:

TABLE 2.1 AVERAGE MONTHLY AIR TEMPERATURES (NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE, TAMPA, FL.).

	AIR TEMPERATURE			
	1941-1970[a]		1931-1960[b]	
MONTH	°C	°F	°C	°F
January	16.4	61.6	16.9	62.4
February	17.2	62.9	17.7	63.8
March	19.4	66.9	19.4	67.0
April	22.3	72.1	22.1	71.8
May	24.8	76.7	24.9	76.8
June	26.8	80.3	26.9	80.4
July	27.6	81.6	27.6	81.6
August	27.7	81.9	27.8	82.0
September	26.9	80.5	27.0	80.6
October	23.9	75.0	23.9	75.1
November	19.8	67.7	19.9	67.9
December	17.1	62.8	17.4	63.4
Annual Average	22.5	72.5	22.6	72.7

[a]Thompson, 1976
[b]Bradley, 1974

Based on a 30-year period of record, rainfall in Bradenton, Florida (NOAA, 1977) averages 56 inches per year. The minimum annual rainfall recorded during the 30-year period was 29 inches while the maximum was 93 inches. Historical rainfall trends for this area show that a wet season occurs during the period of June through September followed by a dry season during the period of October through January.

On the average 62 percent (35 inches) of the annual rainfall occurs during the summer with only 13 percent (7 inches) during the fall. The dry season is followed by a short wet period during February and March and subsequently a short dry period during April and May.

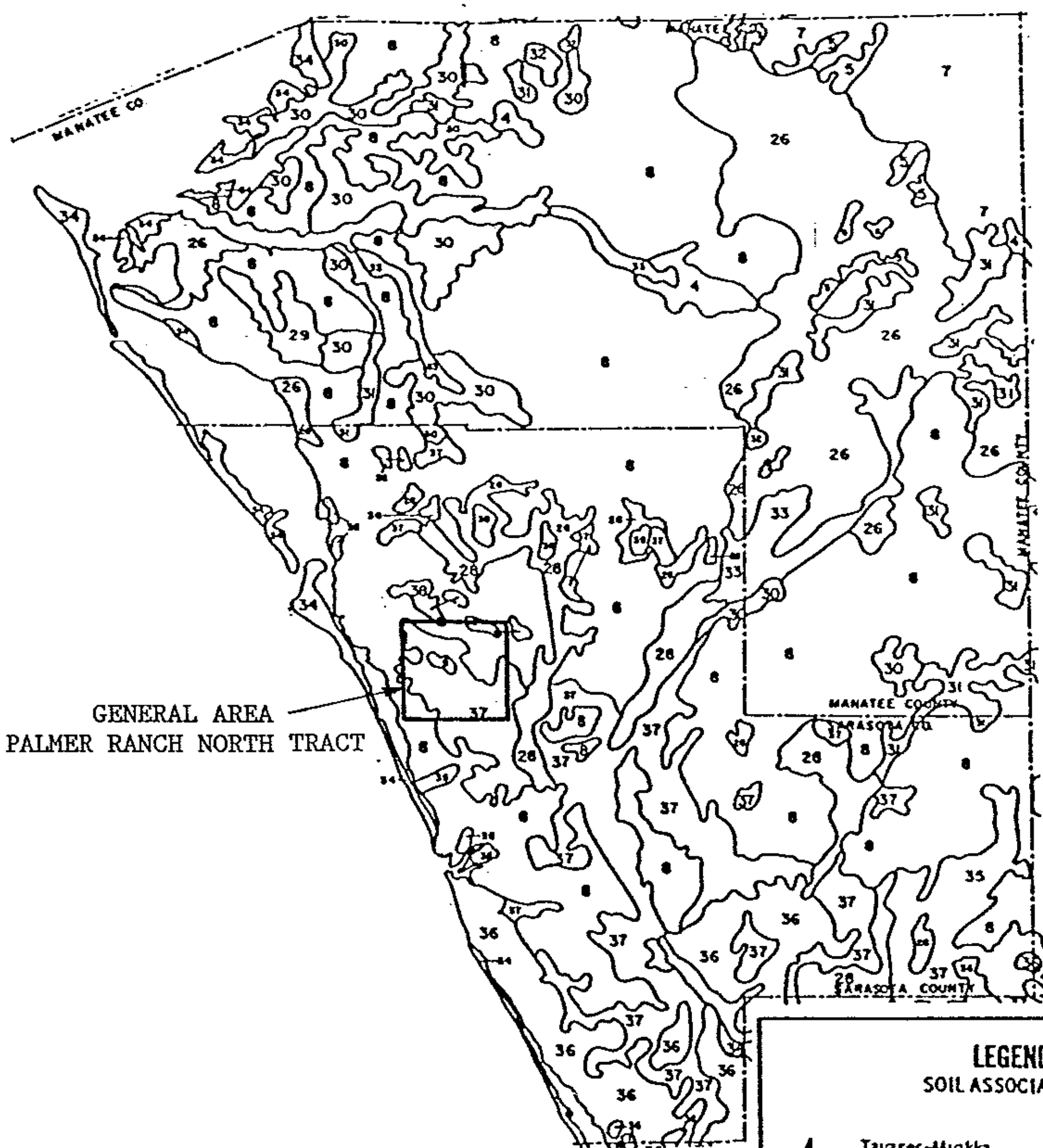
2.2 Soils

Soils in the area of the Palmer Ranch are generally sandy except in areas of low relief and poor drainage where peaty mucks are common (Florida Division of State Planning, 1975). Upland soils found throughout the Palmer Ranch are predominately of the Myakka-Immokalee-Basinger Association. This soil association is defined as being nearly level with poorly drained sandy soils (Florida Division of State Planning, 1975).

Along the well-incised banks of several drainage ditches traversing the Palmer Ranch (*e.g.* lower reach of Catfish Creek), it is evident that a natural marine deposit exists a few feet below the ground surface. This marine deposit contains a thin layer of shells and shell fragments. **Figure 2.1** and **Table 2.2** provide the locations and descriptions of the soil associations that occur in the area of the Palmer Ranch.

2.3 Land Use and Vegetation

Historically, the primary land use within the Palmer Ranch has been cattle ranching. However, recent changes in land uses on the Palmer Ranch have included the following: construction of a surface water management system; construction of roads, golf courses, homes and wastewater treatment facilities and associated domestic wastewater spray effluent fields; and, land disposal of sludge. During the second monitoring year (April 1985 - March 1986), the land application of sludge wastes on



LEGEND

SOIL ASSOCIATIONS

4	Tavares-Myakka
5	Pomello-St. Lucie
7	Myakka-Pomello-Basinger
8	Myakka-Immokalee-Basinger
26	Immokalee-Pomello
28	Pompano-Charlotte-Delray
30	Wabasso-Bradenton-Myakka
31	Placid-Basinger
32	Delray-Manatee-Pompano
33	Fresh Water Swamp & Marsh
34	Tidal Marsh & Swamp-Coastal Beach Ridges
35	Pomello-Paola-St. Lucie
36	Immokalee-Myakka-Pompano
37	Adamsville-Pompano
38	Scranton, var.-Ona-Placid
39	Terra Ceia

Source: The Florida General Soils Atlas, Florida Division of State Planning (1975)

FIGURE 2. Soil Associations in Region

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TABLE 2.2 DESCRIPTIONS OF SOIL ASSOCIATIONS.

Area Definition	Map Unit No.	Soil Association Description
Areas dominated by moderately well to poorly drained soils not subject to flooding	4	Tavares-Myakka association: Nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well-drained soils sandy throughout and poorly drained sandy soils with weakly cemented sub-soils.
	5	Pomello-St. Lucie association: Nearly level to sloping, moderately well drained, sandy soils with weakly cemented sandy subsoil and excessively drained soils sandy throughout.
	7	Myakka-Pomello-Basinger association: Nearly level, poorly and moderately well drained, sandy soils with weakly cemented sandy subsoil and poorly drained sandy soils throughout.
	8	Myakka-Immokalee-Basinger association: Nearly level, poorly drained, sandy soils with weakly cemented sandy subsoil and poorly drained sandy soils throughout.
	26	Imokalee-Pomello association: Nearly level to gently sloping, poorly and moderately well drained, sandy soils with weakly cemented sandy subsoil.
	30	Wabasso-Bradenton-Myakka association: Nearly level, poorly drained, sandy soils with a weakly cemented sandy subsoil layer underlain by loamy subsoil; poorly drained soils with thin, sandy layers over loamy subsoil and poorly drained soils with weakly cemented sand subsoil.

TABLE 2.2 DESCRIPTIONS OF SOIL ASSOCIATIONS (Continued).

Area Definition	Map Unit No.	Soil Association Description
Areas dominated by moderately well to poorly drained soils subject to flooding (continued)	35	Pomello-Paola-St. Lucie association: Nearly level to sloping, moderately well drained sandy soils with weakly cemented sandy not subsoil and excessively drained soils, sandy throughout.
	36	Imokalee-Myakka-Pompano association: Nearly level, poorly drained, sandy soils with weakly cemented sandy subsoil and poorly drained soils, sandy throughout.
	37	Adamsville-Pompano association: Nearly level, somewhat poorly and poorly drained, soils, sandy throughout.
	38	Scranton, var.-Ona-Placid association: Nearly level, somewhat poorly drained, dark surface soils, sandy throughout; poorly drained soils with thin, sandy layers over weakly cemented sandy subsoil and very poorly drained soils, sandy throughout.
Areas dominated by poorly and very poorly drained soils subject to flooding.	28	Pompano-Charlotte-Delray association: Nearly level, poorly drained soils, sandy throughout, and very poorly drained soils with thick sandy layers over loamy sub-soil.
	31	Placid-Bassinger association: Nearly level, very poorly and poorly drained soils, sandy throughout.

TABLE 2.2 DESCRIPTIONS OF SOIL ASSOCIATIONS (Continued).

Area Definition	Map Unit No.	Soil Association Description
Areas dominated by poorly and very poorly drained soils subject to flooding (continued)	32	Delray-Manatee-Pompano association: Nearly level, very poorly drained soils with thick, sandy layers over loamy subsoil; very poorly drained sandy soils, with loamy subsoil and poorly drained soils, sandy throughout.
	33	Fresh Water Swamp and Marsh association: Nearly level, very poorly drained soils subject to prolonged flooding.
	34	Tidal Marsh and Swamp-Coastal Beach Ridges/Dune association: Nearly level, very poorly drained soils subject to frequent tidal flooding, high-lying coastal dune-like ridges and deep, draughty sands.
	39	Terra Ceia association: Nearly level, very poorly drained, well-decomposed, organic soils 40-91 cm (16-36 inches) thick over loamy material.

the Palmer Ranch was discontinued and construction of the Central County Utilities Regional Treatment Plant and an adjacent golf course was completed. Subsequently, construction of a residential development was initiated during the third monitoring year.

Land uses adjacent to the ranch which are located upstream in several drainage basins covering portions of the ranch include golf courses, roads and highways, residential developments, a mobile home park, commercial businesses, a dairy farm which was changed to a sod farm (effective August 1, 1987), light industry, and a metal salvage operation.

The primary vegetation associations found on the undeveloped areas of the ranch include pine flatwoods, improved and semi-improved pastures, wet prairies, marshes and sloughs, swamps, and wetland fringing hammocks.

2.4 Drainage

The Palmer Ranch DRI is divided into six primary drainage basins which ultimately discharge into Drymond Bay. Two basins, the Catfish Creek\Trunk Ditch Basin and the South Creek Basin, drain the majority of the North Tract. Approximately 2,590 acres of the Catfish Creek-Trunk Ditch Basin which has a total drainage area of 3,700 acres and approximately 1,770 acres of the South Creek Basin which has a total drainage area of approximately 12,000 acres are located on the North Tract. Four minor basins also drain portions of the property. These include Matheny Creek Basin (40 acres), Elligraw Bayou Basin (180 acres), North Creek Basin (460 acres), and

Clower Creek Basin (80 acres). A general description of the major streams in these basins is provided in the following sections.

2.4.1 *Catfish Creek*

Catfish Creek within the limits of the Palmer Ranch DRI was a man-made ditch/channel system which flowed southwest to the southern boundary of the property, intersecting Trunk Ditch, a straight man-made canal, at five locations. The upper portion of Catfish Creek receives off-site drainage from commercial and industrial areas near Clark Road. Many of these commercial and industrial areas lack stormwater management systems. The lower portion of the Catfish Creek drainage system receives stormwater run-off from various stormwater management systems located throughout the Palmer Ranch residential development.

Immediately downstream of the Palmer Ranch, the Catfish Creek drainage system receives drainage and at times "overflow" from the wastewater treatment ponds associated with a mobile home park. Farther downstream, drainage from residential areas and run-off from U.S. Highway 41 enter the creek. Beyond U.S. Highway 41, Catfish Creek is affected by tidal changes from Little Sarasota Bay.

2.4.2 *Trunk Ditch*

Trunk Ditch was originally constructed to improve drainage. Initially, it extended from the northern boundary of the Palmer Ranch property to North Creek and resulted in scouring velocities during major storm events. These high velocities resulted in out-of-bank flooding and sediment transport. During early 1986, a segment of Trunk Ditch was re-constructed in association with the Development of Prestancia. This reconstruction resulted in an improved channel and the placement of two water level control weirs. As a result of these two weirs, lentic conditions occur during the dry season. Vegetation in Trunk Ditch is dominated by Hydrilla, Elodea, cattail, and other aquatic weeds. As mentioned earlier, Catfish Creek intersects Trunk Ditch at five locations.

Runoff entering the upper reaches of Trunk Ditch originates along Clark Road, including the adjacent commercial and industrial areas. Downstream, runoff enters Trunk Ditch from Prestancia's golf course and residential development, the Country Club of Sarasota and associated residential area, as well as pine flatwoods, improved pastures, and wetlands of the Palmer Ranch.

Subsequently, three (3) additional weirs were added in the re-constructed portion of the Trunk Ditch during 1988 to 1991. Also, a drainage-basin divide between Catfish Creek and North Creek was created at that time with the construction of Central Sarasota Parkway.

2.4.3 *North Creek*

North Creek is connected to Trunk Ditch by a dredged tributary located near the southern boundary of the North Tract. The banks of this tributary are vegetated with grasses and trees resulting in a partially overhanging canopy. Most of the drainage into this dredged tributary originates from improved pasture, idle agricultural land, a marsh/slough system, and an off-site metal salvage operation. Downstream of the North Tract, Trunk Ditch enters the main channel of North Creek, which subsequently flows into Little Sarasota Bay. Residential areas, U. S. Highway 41, and pine flatwoods drain into the downstream reach of North Creek.

2.4.4 *South Creek*

South Creek within the Palmer Ranch is largely a shallow ditch system constructed through historic, broad sloughs or interconnecting previously isolated marshes. The banks of South Creek are vegetated with grasses and occasional pines, while its channel is generally void of aquatic vegetation. Upstream of the Palmer Ranch, South Creek receives drainage in its western tributary from a golf course and a mobile home park. At its eastern boundary, it receives drainage from agricultural and recreational land uses as well as Interstate I-75. Before mid-1987, much of the area upstream of I-75 was used as a dairy farm.

Within the Palmer Ranch, South Creek receives drainage primarily from improved pastures and pine flatwoods. Downstream of the ranch, South Creek flows through the Oscar Scherer State Recreational Area and subsequently into the tidal waters of Drymond Bay.

2.4.5 *Elligraw Bayou*

Elligraw Bayou is a channelized stream that flows southwesterly to Drymond Bay. The banks of Elligraw Bayou are sloped and vegetated with grasses and trees. On the ranch, Elligraw Bayou receives drainage from Increment II development areas and Prestancia (Increment I). Downstream of the Palmer Ranch, Elligraw Bayou flows through Ballantrae and several other residential areas before entering Drymond Bay.

2.4.6 *Matheny Creek*

Matheny Creek is a channelized stream that originates in the marshes and sloughs northwest of the Palmer Ranch. It flows southwest and eventually discharges into Drymond Bay. The banks of Matheny Creek are steep and vegetated with grasses and some trees. Drainage enters Matheny Creek from residential developments, commercial and industrial areas, and golf courses.

2.4.7 *Clower Creek*

Clower Creek forms the south border of the 70-acre Sarasota Square Mall. A 1.6 acre wet prairie located east of the mall on the Palmer Ranch most likely represents the headwaters of Clower Creek during the wet season. Drainage conveyed by Clower Creek flows westerly for 1,350 feet, and subsequently, through an underground pipeline along the north and west borders of a trailer park adjacent to the Sarasota Square Mall. After flowing underground for about 650 feet, drainage enters the mall's stormwater management system. Subsequently, discharge from the mall's stormwater management system drains through swales into culverts and underneath U.S. 41 to Drymond Bay.

2.5 Water Quality Classification

The segments of the streams traversing the North Tract of the Palmer Ranch are non-tidal freshwater systems which have been designated by the State as Class III waters pursuant to Sub-section 17-302.400(1) of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC). Downstream, these streams flow into an estuarine system (Drymond Bay) which is classified as an Outstanding Florida Water (OFW). In addition, the segment of South

Creek which flows through the Oscar Scherer State Recreational Area is classified as an OFW. State and Sarasota County water quality standards applicable to the "Continuing Water Quality Monitoring Program" (*i.e.*, those applicable to Class III, predominantly fresh surface waters) are listed in **Table 2.3.**

TABLE 2.3 APPLICABLE STATE AND COUNTY WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR CLASS III, PREDOMINATELY FRESH WATERS.

Parameter	State of Florida FAC 17-302	Sarasota County Ord. No. 72-37
Arsenic	Not >50 μg/L	Not >100 μg/L
BOD-5	Not to be increased in a manner that would depress Dissolved Oxygen levels below criteria.	Same as FAC 17-3
Coliform, Fecal	Not >800/100 mL	----
Coliform, Total	Not >2,400/100 mL	Not >2,400/100 mL
Specific Conductance	Shall not be increased more than 50% above background or to 1275 umhos/cm, whichever is greater, in predominantly fresh waters.	+100% above background, or to max. of 500 umhos/cm in fresh water streams.
Copper	Not >12.8 μg/L at a Total Hardness of 110 mg/L	Not >10 μg/L
Dissolved Oxygen	Not <5 mg/L	Not <4 mg/L
Lead	Not >3.6 μg/L at a Total Hardness of 110 mg/L	Not >10 μg/L
Nutrients	Concentrations in a body of Water shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause an imbalance in natural populations of aquatic flora or fauna.	-----
Nitrogen, Ammonia (ionic plus non-ionic)	See Nutrients	Only applies to non-ionic Ammonia
Nitrogen, Nitrite	See Nutrients	-----
Nitrogen, Nitrate	See Nutrients	-----
Nitrogen, Total	See Nutrients	-----

TABLE 2.3 APPLICABLE STATE AND COUNTY WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR CLASS III, PREDOMINATELY FRESH WATERS (Continued).

Parameter	State of Florida FAC 17-302	Sarasota County Ord. No. 72-37
Nitrogen, Organic	See Nutrients	-----
Oil and Greases	Not >5 mg/L	Not >15 mg/L
Phosphate, Ortho	See Nutrients	-----
Phosphorus, Total	See Nutrients	-----
pH	6 - 8.5	6 - 8.5
Solids, Total Suspended	-----	-----
Turbidity	Not >29 NTU above background	Not >25 JTU above background
Zinc	Not >115 μg/L	Not >10 μg/L

3.0 FIELD AND LABORATORY PROCEDURES

3.1 Station Locations and General Descriptions

The "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" employs a network of 10 sampling stations located at various sites along South Creek, Catfish Creek, North Creek, and Trunk Ditch (**Figure 3.1**). A general description of the characteristics of the 10 sampling stations is provided in **Table 3.1**.

Pursuant to Resolution 91-170, South Creek was not monitored during 1993. Future monitoring of South Creek shall depend on the commencement of any development activity in the South Creek Basin within the Palmer Ranch property.

In Catfish Creek, inflow into the Palmer Ranch was monitored at Station CC-1 while outflow was monitored at Station CC-5. Station CC-1 receives drainage from Clark Road, McIntosh Road, and various commercial/industrial developments. Two tributaries of Catfish Creek were also monitored near their confluences with Trunk Ditch (Stations CC-2 and CC-3). These two stations represent stream segments which receive drainage from Prestancia and backwater effects of Trunk Ditch.

Trunk Ditch was monitored within its realigned segment within the Catfish Creek-Trunk Ditch Drainage Basin at Station CC-4. This site lies adjacent to and receives drainage from both the Country Club of Sarasota and Prestancia and sources farther upstream, as well as pine flatwoods, improved pastures, and wetlands of the Palmer Ranch. Farther to the South, Trunk Ditch was monitored at a location within the North Creek Basin, *i.e.*, Station NC-6.

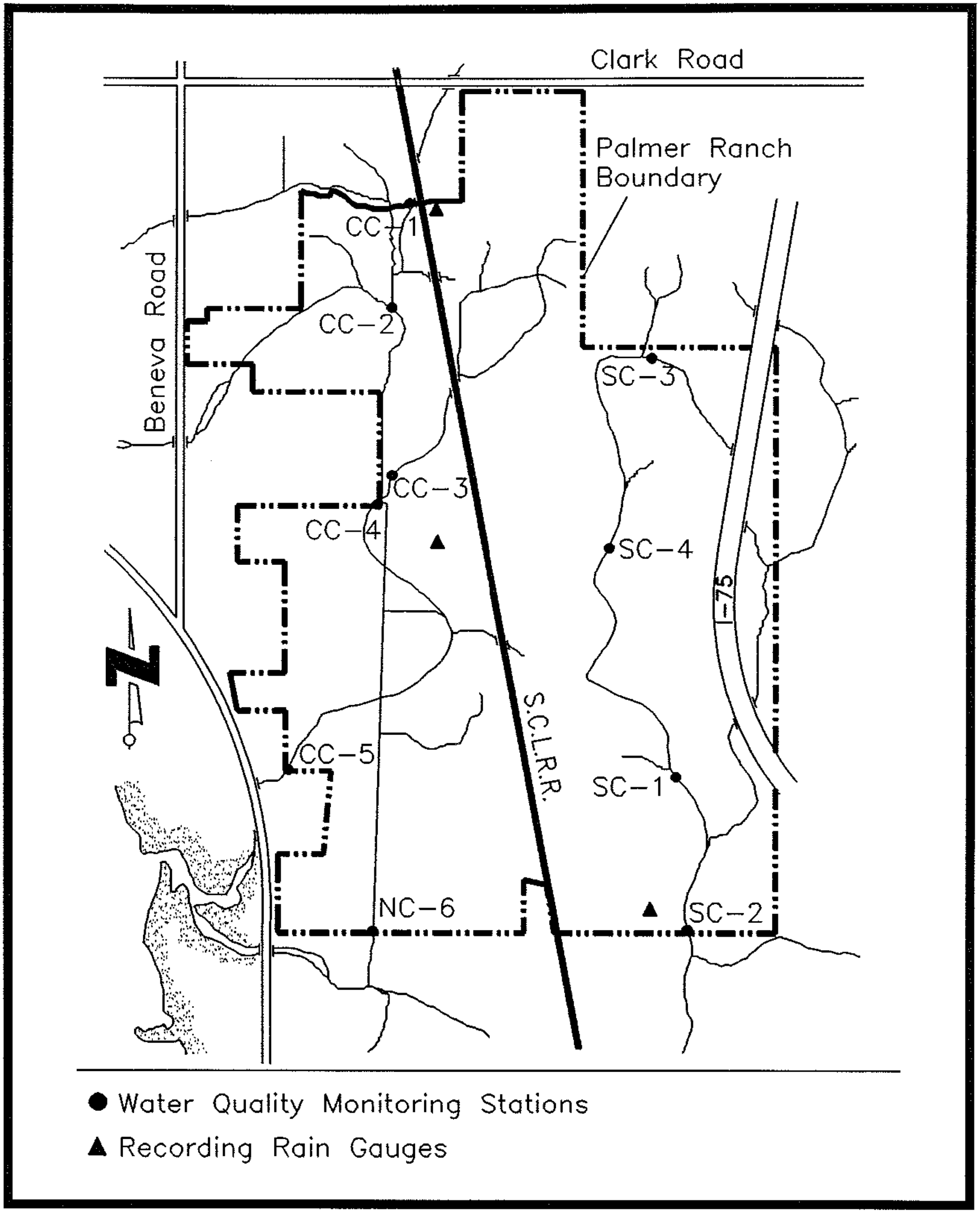

Figure 3.1 Locations of Surface Water Monitoring Stations.

TABLE 3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF SURFACE WATER QUALITY SAMPLING STATIONS.

Station	General Location	Water Depth (ft)[a]	Channel Width (ft)	Habitat
CC-1	Catfish Creek Site Entry	1.0-1.6	10	75-100% Canopy of *Salix*, Rooted Emergents, Incised Banks.
CC-2	Catfish Creek Upstream of Trunk Ditch	0.0-0.45	12	Aquatic Vegetation, Shallow Sloped Banks.
CC-3	Catfish Creek Upstream of Trunk Ditch	0.3-0.6	6	Aquatic Vegetation, Incised Banks.
CC-4[b]	Trunk Ditch Downstream of Catfish Creek Confluence	0.6-2.2	50	Sodded Banks, Rooted Emergents.
CC-5	Catfish Creek Outfall from Site	0.3-0.8	50	Shading in by Oaks, Willows, and Wax Myrtle, Sodded Banks.
NC-6	Trunk Ditch Downstream of Catfish Creek	1.7-2.7	12	Aquatic Vegetation.
SC-1	South Creek Mid-property	0.6-0.7	12	Sand covered with Organic Matter.
SC-2	South Creek at Site Exit	0.5-1.2	17	Rooted Emergents, Floating Aquatics, Palm Trees Shade Channel in A.M.
SC-3	South Creek Outfall from Large Wetland	0.0-0.7	10	Shallow banks, Aquatic Vegetation.
SC-4	South Creek near Honore Avenue	0.7-1.2	8	Rooted Emergents Cover 33% of Channel, Canopy of Pine.

[a]Range in Depth recorded during monitoring period of April, 1987 - March, 1988.
[b]Depths reported are depths at sampling location - total depth at site averages 8.0 feet.

3.2 Parameters and Sampling Frequency

Quarterly sampling was performed during March, June, September, and December 1993. In addition, samples were collected for analysis of the annual parameters during the September 1993 monitoring event. The dates and times of all sample collections are provided in **Table 3.2**.

Surface water quality monitoring from January through December 1993 was performed by: (1) the use of field instrumentation and *in situ* measurements; and (2) the collection of grab samples for subsequent laboratory analyses. A digital readout Hydrolab or Grant/YSI multi-parameter water quality meter was used for *in situ* measurements of dissolved oxygen, pH, specific conductance, and water temperature. Prior to deployment in the field, all instrumentation was calibrated according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures. All *in situ* measurements were taken at approximate mid-stream and mid-depth at each station. Grab samples were collected at each station during the four quarterly events, preserved, and analyzed in the laboratory within the recommended hold times for the following parameters:

- Ammonia Nitrogen
- Nitrate Nitrogen
- Nitrite Nitrogen
- Organic Nitrogen[1]
- Total Nitrogen
- Orthophosphate
- Total Phosphorus
- Oil and Grease
- Total Suspended Solids
- Turbidity
- Biochemical Oxygen Demand
- Fecal Coliform Bacteria
- Total Coliform Bacteria

[1]Organic Nitrogen = Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen - Ammoniacal Nitrogen.

TABLE 3.2 DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING FOR THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MONITORING PERIOD OF JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1992

Quarter No.	Date of Sampling	Monitoring Stations					
		CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	NC-6
1	March 23, 1993	11:15	11:30	11:50	12:00	12:35	12:55
2	June 14, 1993	11:20	11:15	13:15	13:25	10:30	11:00
3	Sep. 20, 1993	13:00	13:25	11:15	11:35	10:20	10:45
4	Dec. 6, 1993	10:30	11:00	11:05	11:15	11:40	12:30

Additional surface water grab samples were collected at each of the 6 monitoring stations during the September 1993 monitoring event for the laboratory analysis of the following parameters:

- Arsenic
- Copper
- Lead
- Zinc

All sampling was performed in accordance with CCI's Comprehensive Quality Assurance Plan (CompQAP No. 87201G) on file with the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation. All laboratory analyses were performed in accordance with the procedures described in the 16th edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (APHA, 1985), *Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes* (USEPA, 1983) or other FDER/USEPA approved methodology. The method used in the collection, preservation, handling, storage, and analysis of all surface water samples are provided by parameter in **Table 3.3.**

Laboratory analyses were performed by the CCI's laboratory which is certified by Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services for the analyses of environmental and drinking water samples. Copies of the laboratory reports of results for the 1993 monitoring events are provided in **Appendix C.**

Two additional parameters, stream flow and stream depth, were monitored at each sampling point concurrently with water quality monitoring as an aid in evaluating the water quality data although not formally part of the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program." Water velocity was determined using a Marsh McBirney model 201D flow meter. Stream flows were subsequently determined in accordance with

TABLE 3.3 COLLECTION AND ANALYTICAL METHODS USED DURING THE CONTINUING SURFACE WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM.

Parameter	Sample Type	Field Handling	Hold Time	Laboratory Handling	Analytical Method	Method Reference
Total Arsenic	Grab	HNO_3 to pH <2, Stored on Ice	6 Months	Stored at Room Temperature	Digestion, Atomic Absorption - Furnace Technique	EPA 206.2
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	Grab	Stored on Ice	30 Hours	Immediate Analysis	Multiple Tube Fermentation	APHA 908 C
Total Coliform Bacteria	Grab	Stored on Ice	30 Hours	Immediate Analysis	Multiple Tube Fermentation	APHA 908 A
Biochemical Oxygen Demand Electrode (BOD-5 Day)	APHA 507	Grab	Stored on Ice	48 Hours	Immediate Analysis	Membrane
Conductivity	*In situ*	----	----	----	Hydrolab - Wheatstone Bridge	APHA 205
Total Copper	Grab	HNO_3 to pH <2, Stored on Ice	6 Months	Stored at Room Temperature	Digestion, Atomic Absorption	EPA 220.1
Total Lead	Grab	HNO_3 to pH <2, Stored on Ice	6 Months	Stored at Room Temperature	Digestion/PDCA Extraction, Atomic Absorption	EPA 239.1
Ammonia Nitrogen	Grab	H_2SO_4 to pH <2, Stored on Ice	28 Days	Stored at 4 °C	Automated Phenate	EPA 350.1
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	Grab	H_2SO_4 to pH <2, Stored on Ice	28 Days	Stored at 4 °C	Automated Cadmium Reduction	EPA 353.2
Nitrite Nitrogen	Grab	Stored on Ice	48 Hours	Stored at 4 °C	Automated Autoanalyzer	EPA 353.2
Nitrate Nitrogen	Grab	----	----	----	Calculation	EPA 353.2
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Grab	H_2SO_4 to pH <2, Stored on Ice	28 Days	Stored at 4 °C	Automated Block Digestion, Autoanalyzer	EPA 351.2
Total Nitrogen	Grab	----	----	----	Calculation	EPA 351.2
Oil and Grease	Grab	H_2SO_4 to pH <2, Stored on Ice	28 Days	Stored at 4 °C	Gravimetric	EPA 413.1

TABLE 3.3 COLLECTION AND ANALYTICAL METHODS USED DURING THE CONTINUING SURFACE WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM (Continued).

Parameter	Sample Type	Field Handling	Hold Time	Laboratory Handling	Analytical Method	Method Reference
Dissolved Oxygen	*In situ*	----	----	----	Hydrolab - Membrane Electrode	APHA 421 B
pH	*In situ*	----	----	----	Hydrolab - Electrometric	APHA 423
Orthophosphate	Grab	Stored on Ice	48 Hours	Immediate Analysis	Automated, Ascorbic Acid	EPA 365.1
Total Phosphorus	Grab	H_2SO_4 to pH <2, Stored on Ice	28 Days	Stored at 4 °C	Automated Block Digestion, Autoanalyzer	EPA 365.4
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) Filtration,	APHA 209B	Grab	Stored on Ice	7 Days	Stored at 4 °C Dried at 105 °C	Glass Fiber
Temperature	*In situ*	----	----	----	Hydrolab - Thermistor	APHA 212
Turbidity (NTU)	Grab	Stored on Ice	48 Hours	Stored at 4 °C	Nephelometric	APHA 214A
Total Zinc	Grab	HNO_3 to pH <2, Stored on Ice	6 Months	Stored at Room Temperature	Digestion, Atomic Absorption	EPA 289.1
Flow/Direction	*In situ*	----	----	----	Marsh-McBirney Flow Meter - Electromagnetic Sensor	Manufacturer's Specifications

APHA - American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and Water Pollution Control Federation, 1985. *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 16th Edition. American Public Health Association.

EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1983. *Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes*, EPA - 600/4-79-020, National Environmental Research Center, Cincinnati, Ohio.

the USGS two-point (*i.e.* area/velocity) method (USGS, 1982). Stream depth was measured with a weighted fiberglass tape at each point of water quality sampling.

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the ninth year of the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" (*i.e.*, January through December 1993) quarterly surface water quality monitoring was conducted by CCI. Sampling was conducted on March 22, June 14, September 20, and December 6, 1993, in compliance with the conditions of the Amended and Restated Master Development Order for the Palmer Ranch Development of Regional Impact (**Appendix A**).

Individual results for the four quarterly events performed during the 1993 monitoring year for the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" are tabulated by parameter in **Appendix B.** For each parameter, statistics (*i.e.*, mean, range, standard deviation, and number of observations) are calculated across sampling events and sampling locations. Also, applicable water quality criteria are footnoted below each table.

Copies of the laboratory reports of analytical results for the samples collected during the 1993 monitoring year are provided in **Appendix C.** Comparison of the data with previous results and general conclusions are included with the discussion for each parameter or group of related parameters.

4.1 Rainfall and Hydrology

4.1.1 *Rainfall*

Less than the normal amount of rainfall occurred on the Palmer Ranch during the ninth year of the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program." The rainfall amount recorded during 1993 is approximately four inches less than the average annual rainfall of approximately 54 inches based on a 30-year period of record (NOAA, 1982). During the 1993 monitoring year, approximately 50 inches of precipitation were recorded (**Table 4.1**) in comparison to 38 to 56 inches recorded during previous monitoring years (CCI, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a and 1993).

Figure 4.1 provides a comparison of the monthly distribution of rainfall measured on the Palmer Ranch during the 1993 monitoring year with the monthly distribution of historical rainfall for the 30-year period of record (NOAA, 1982). The distribution of rainfall in 1993 generally followed expected seasonal trends for this region of Florida as observed during previous monitoring years. During the 1993 monitoring year, below-normal rainfall occurred during eight months, whereas above-normal rainfall occurred during January, March, April, and October. The highest monthly rainfall during 1993 was recorded for June when 7.64 inches were recorded compared to the historical average for June of approximately 7.41 inches.

As provided in **Table 4.1**, the seasonal amounts of rainfall recorded on-site during the spring and summer quarters were 9.96 and 18.88 inches, respectively. During the winter and fall quarters, 14.33 and 6.49 inches were recorded, respectively. In the four-month period during which the primary wet season normally occurs (*i.e.*, June through September) 23.67 inches (*i.e.*, 48% of the annual rainfall) was recorded on the Palmer Ranch, while only 12.39 inches (*i.e.*, 25% of the annual rainfall) was recorded during the four-month period in which the primary dry season normally occurs (*i.e.*, October through January). In 1993, the percentage of the total annual rainfall occurring during the dry season was second highest reported during previous

TABLE 4.1 RAINFALL RECORDED ON THE PALMER RANCH DURING THE PERIOD OF JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1993.

Date	Monthly Rainfall (inches)	Seasonal Rainfall[a] (inches)	Pre-event Rainfall (inches)		
			2 Month	2 Week	2 Day
January, 1993	5.90				
February, 1993	2.08				
March, 1993	6.35		6.31	1.73	0.00
Winter		14.33			
April, 1993	3.40				
May, 1993	1.77				
June, 1993	4.79		1.79	0.00	0.00
Spring		9.96			
July, 1993	7.64				
August, 1993	5.94				
September, 1993	5.30		13.46	3.42	0.00
Summer (wet season)		18.88			
October, 1993	5.30				
November, 1993	0.07				
December, 1993	1.12		4.28	0.03	0.00
Fall (dry season)		6.49			
Yearly Total		49.66			

[a] <u>Seasonal Rainfall (inches):</u>

Primary Wet Season (June - September) - 23.67
Primary Dry Season (October - January) - 12.39
Secondary Wet Season (February - March) - 8.43
Secondary Dry Season (April - May) - 5.17

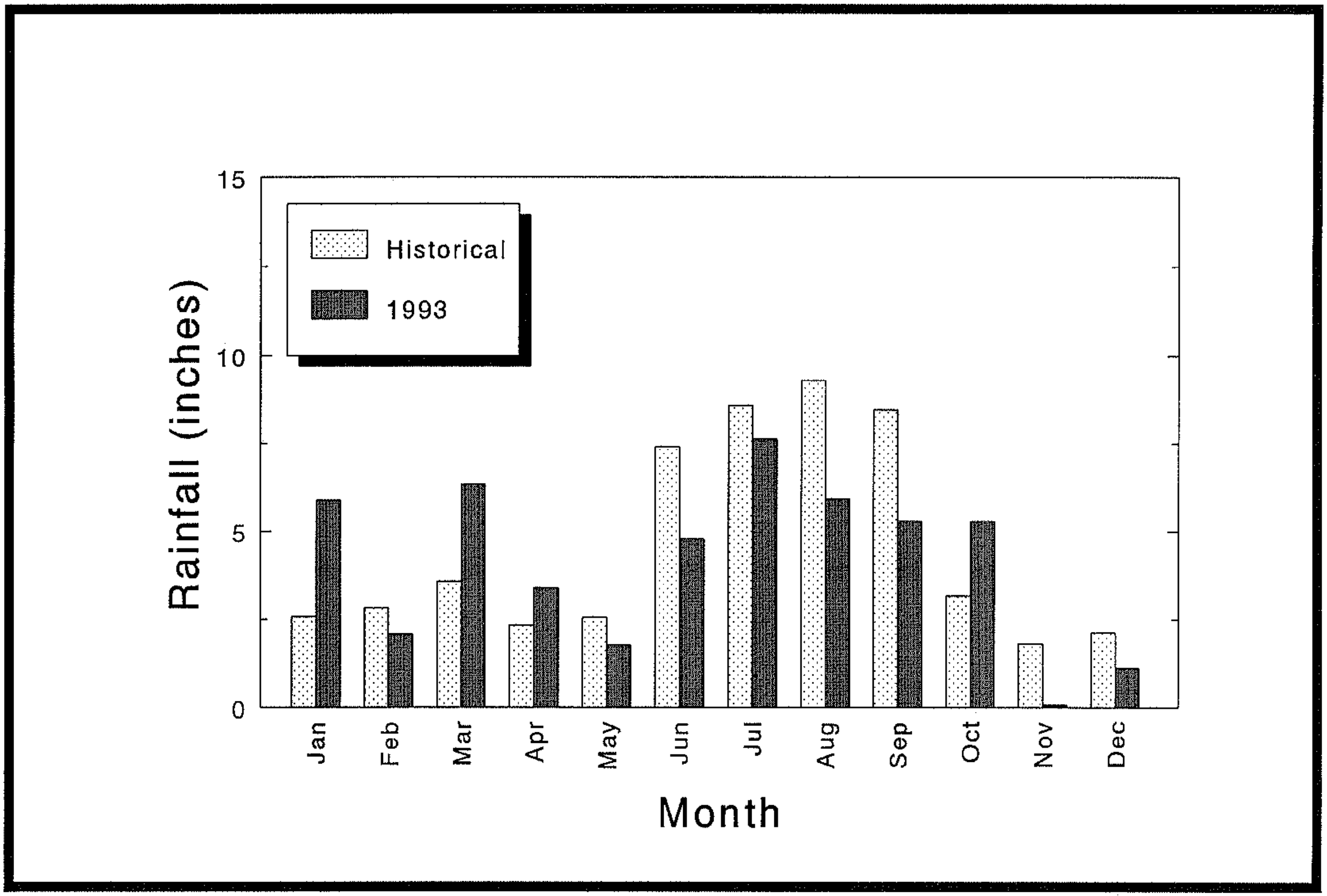

Figure 4.1 Historic Rainfall for Sarasota County Versus Actual Rainfall Recorded on the Palmer Ranch During January Through December 1993.

years. The relatively high dry season precipitation amounts resulted from the above normal rainfall that occurred in October, December, and January.

Antecedent rainfall accumulations during 2-day, 2-week and 2-month periods before each quarterly monitoring event are given in **Table 4.1.** As evident in the table, no rainfall was recorded during the 2-day antecedent period for any of the 1993 monitoring events. Additionally, rainfall occurred during the 2-week antecedent periods for all events performed during the 1993 monitoring year, except during the June sampling. Before the December quarterly event, a minimal rainfall accumulation of 0.03 inches was recorded during the 2-week antecedent period. In contrast, 1.73 and 3.42 inches of rainfall were recorded during the 2-week period before the March and September quarterly events, respectively.

4.1.2 *Stream Stage*

Water depths measured at each station during the four quarterly sampling events performed during 1993 are tabulated in **Appendix Table B-1**. Stream stages determined during 1993 are generally higher than those measured during the 1992 monitoring year, especially at Station CC-3 and CC-4. During the 1993 monitoring year, stream stage at Stations CC-3, CC-4 and CC-5 averaged 1.9, 1.4 and 1.7 feet, respectively, compared to average stream stages of 0.7, 0.5, and 1.4 feet during 1992. Although six more inches of rainfall were recorded during the 1992 monitoring year, approximately 39% of the annual rainfall occurred in the month of June. However, precipitation during the 1993 monitoring year was more spread out resulting higher stream stages. In general, stream stage for all six monitoring stations averaged

1.2 feet with a range of 0.0 to 2.4 feet compared to an average of 0.8 feet recorded during the previous monitoring year (CCI, 1993).

In general, the Trunk Ditch exhibits the deepest waters of the streams traversing the North Tract of the Palmer Ranch with a depth of approximately 8 feet near the center of its reconstructed segment. This segment of Trunk Ditch runs adjacent to the Country Club of Sarasota and Prestancia. Although Station CC-4 is located on the reconstructed segment of Trunk Ditch, it exhibited an average depth of 1.4 feet because the depth measurements are taken in the littoral zone of the ditch. Therefore, stream stage(s) measured at Station CC-4 was comparable to other stations. The highest average stream stage in 1993 was observed at Station CC-3 (which is located in Trunk Ditch) with 1.9 feet.

The lowest stream levels in Catfish Creek were observed during the March 1993 quarterly monitoring event and probably reflect the dry conditions and the lack of rainfall in the 2-day period preceding the event. Average stream stages for stations CC-2, CC-3 and CC-4 were all under 1.0 feet during the March sampling event (**Appendix Table B-1**). The lowest stream stage recorded in North Creek occurred during the June 1993 quarterly event which had no rainfall during the 2-day and 2-week antecedent periods.

4.1.3 *Stream Flow*

As evident in **Appendix Table B-2**, positive stream flows (*i.e.*, measurable flows) were recorded for 22 of 24 measurements (*i.e.*, 92%) taken during the ninth year of monitoring. As expected, the percentage of positive flows measured during 1993 is higher than the 70 percent positive flow measurements observed during the 1992 monitoring year (CCI, 1992a). These higher stream flows recorded during the 1993 monitoring year are a result of the wetter conditions reported for 1993.

As with the 1992 monitoring year, stream flows were only measured for stations in Catfish Creek and North Creek while all monitoring events performed prior to 1992 also included stream flow data from South Creek and Elligraw Bayou. Approximately 91 percent of the stream flow measurements collected in the Catfish Creek and North Creek Basins during the 1991 monitoring year showed positive flows. The relatively higher percentage of positive flows in these two basins can be attributed to improved basin geometry and hydraulic residence time in the watershed resulting in a more efficient drainage system compared to that for South Creek. In general, stream flows recorded in Catfish Creek and North Creek Basins for previous monitoring years were lower than for the 1993 monitoring year. The lower percentage of positive flows recorded in both Catfish Creek and North Creek Basins during previous monitoring years probably resulted from lower rainfall and drainage improvement operations in these basins.

During the ninth year of monitoring, stream flows in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin ranged from 0 to 1,027 GPM in its upper reaches (CC-1 and CC-2) and from 19 to 1,181 GPM in its mid-reach (CC-3 and CC-4). Overall, stream flows measured during the 1993 monitoring year for all six stations ranged from 0 to 2,134 GPM.

The highest steam flows during 1993 occurred during the September monitoring event with an average flow for Catfish Creek of 760 gallons per minute (GPM). High stream flows measured in September coincide with the end of the wet season and the highest 2-week antecedent rainfall amount (**Table 4.1**). The higher rainfall amounts reported for this period resulted in an elevated groundwater table and a higher percentage of runoff, both of which increased stream flow. Stream flows recorded for the six monitoring stations during the 1993 monitoring year are illustrated in **Figure 4.2.**

As noted during the past four years of monitoring, it is apparent that low flow conditions have prevailed in various stream segments. During the ninth year of monitoring, low flow conditions were most frequently observed in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin at Station CC-2. Similar results were obtained during the 1990, 1991, 1992 monitoring years (CCI, 1991, 1992a and 1993). In general, stream flows measured during the 1993 monitoring year for Catfish and North Creeks were greater than measured in previous years.

4.2 Physical Water Quality Parameters

4.2.1 *Water Temperature*

Appendix Table B-3 presents the surface water temperature measurements acquired during the 1993 monitoring year. Results indicate that the water temperature of the streams of the North Tract of the Palmer Ranch ranged from 16.4 to 31.0°C during the four monitoring events. This range is similar to those recorded during previous years of monitoring (Palmer Venture, 1986; and CCI, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, and 1993).

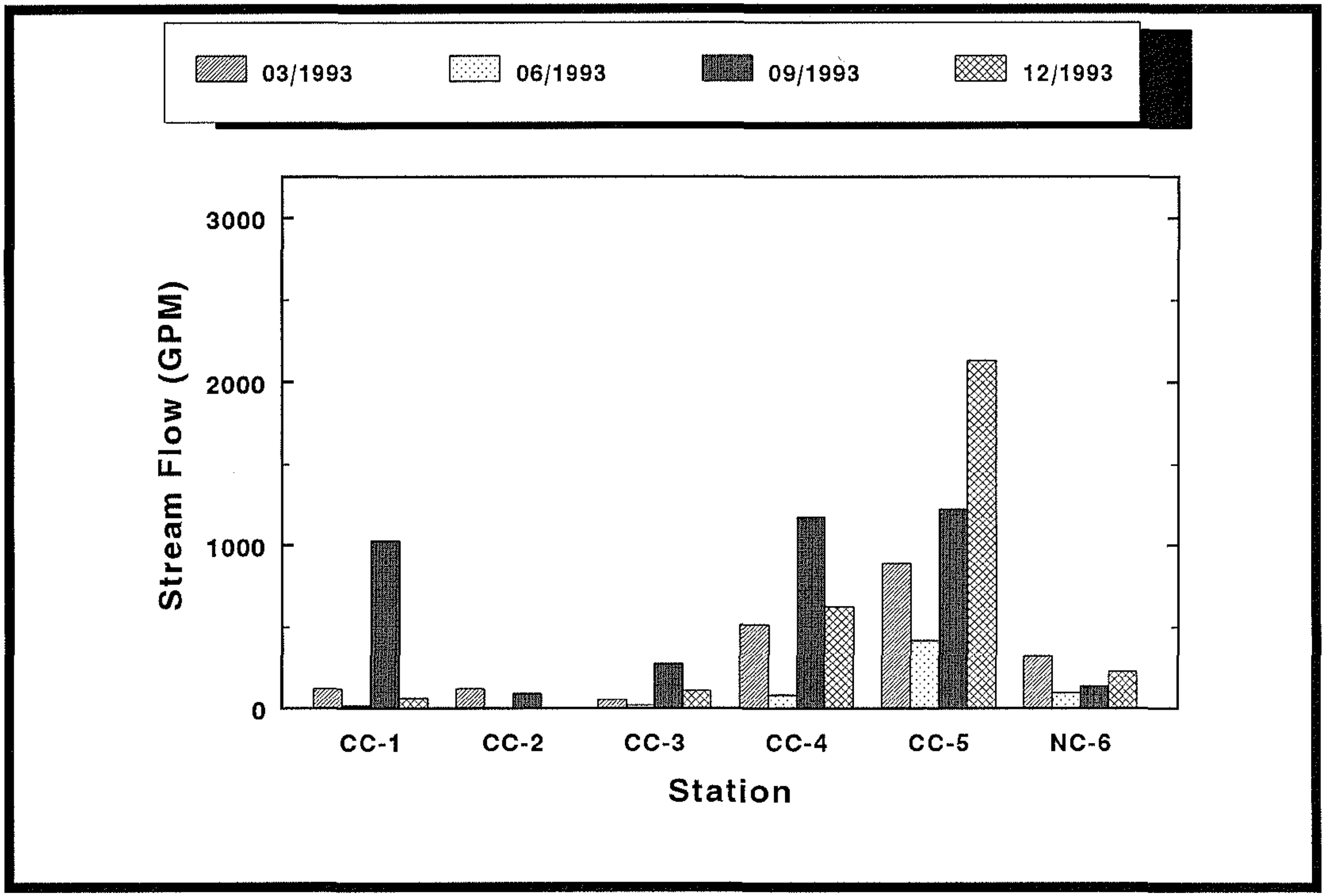

Figure 4.2 Stream Flows Measured During Each Quarterly Sampling From January to December 1993 at the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County.

As expected, the lowest water temperatures were recorded in the streams of the North Tract during the December 1993 quarterly event with the highest water temperatures recorded during the June monitoring event. During the June monitoring event, an average temperature of 28.7°C was recorded, while an average temperature of 19.0°C was observed during the December event. Average temperatures for Catfish Creek and North Creek for each event are very similar with differences among stations generally being 5°C or less.

An evaluation of diurnal variations in water temperature in the Catfish Creek and South Creek Basins was performed during the 1985 dry season and the 1986 wet season (CCI, 1987). Results of the diurnal evaluation showed increases in water temperature to maximum levels by mid-afternoon followed by declines during the evening to minimal levels by early morning. The results of the diurnal study are provided in the report prepared by CCI (CCI, 1987).

4.2.2 *Specific Conductance*

As evidenced in **Appendix Table B-4**, Catfish Creek and North Creek exhibited a range in specific conductance of 526 to 954 micromhos per centimeter (μmhos/cm) compared with ranges of 567 to 1,625, 626 to 1,332, and 431 to 1,459 μmhos/cm during the sixth, seventh and eighth monitoring years, respectively (CCI, 1991, 1992a, and 1993). The higher range observed during the sixth monitoring year probably resulted from the relatively low amount of rainfall that occurred during 1990. As discussed in the previous annual reports (CCI 1988a, 1988b, and 1991), during times of drought, such as occurred during the second and sixth monitoring years, the lack of precipitation resulted in minimal runoff of low conductivity stormwater thereby allowing the conductivity in the streams of the ranch to increase due to evaporation. In addition, a larger portion of the streams' surface waters probably originated from groundwater exfiltration. Since groundwater normally has a higher conductivity than rainwater and surface runoff, an increase in the conductivity of the streams would be expected.

The lowest conductivities recorded during the 1993 monitoring year occurred during the September monitoring event with conductivity averaging 670 μmhos/cm. As described above, these lower conductivities most likely resulted from the cumulative effects of increased surface runoff of low conductivity stormwater during a period of high rainfall (refer to **Table 4.1**). Specific conductance levels measured at the six monitoring stations during the 1993 monitoring year are illustrated in **Figure 4.3**.

In a comparison of both streams monitored during 1993 within the Palmer Ranch, the overall annual mean conductivities for North Creek and Catfish Creek Basins were 715 and 747 μmhos/cm, respectively. As with the annual mean conductivities, Catfish Creek also exhibited higher conductivities than North Creek during the March, June, and December monitoring events, with the highest conductivities occurring in Catfish Creek during the September event.

As observed during the previous years of monitoring (CCI 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1993), no apparent spatial trends were observed in conductivity within the two monitored basins of the Palmer Ranch (**Appendix Table B-4** and **Figure 4.3**). In

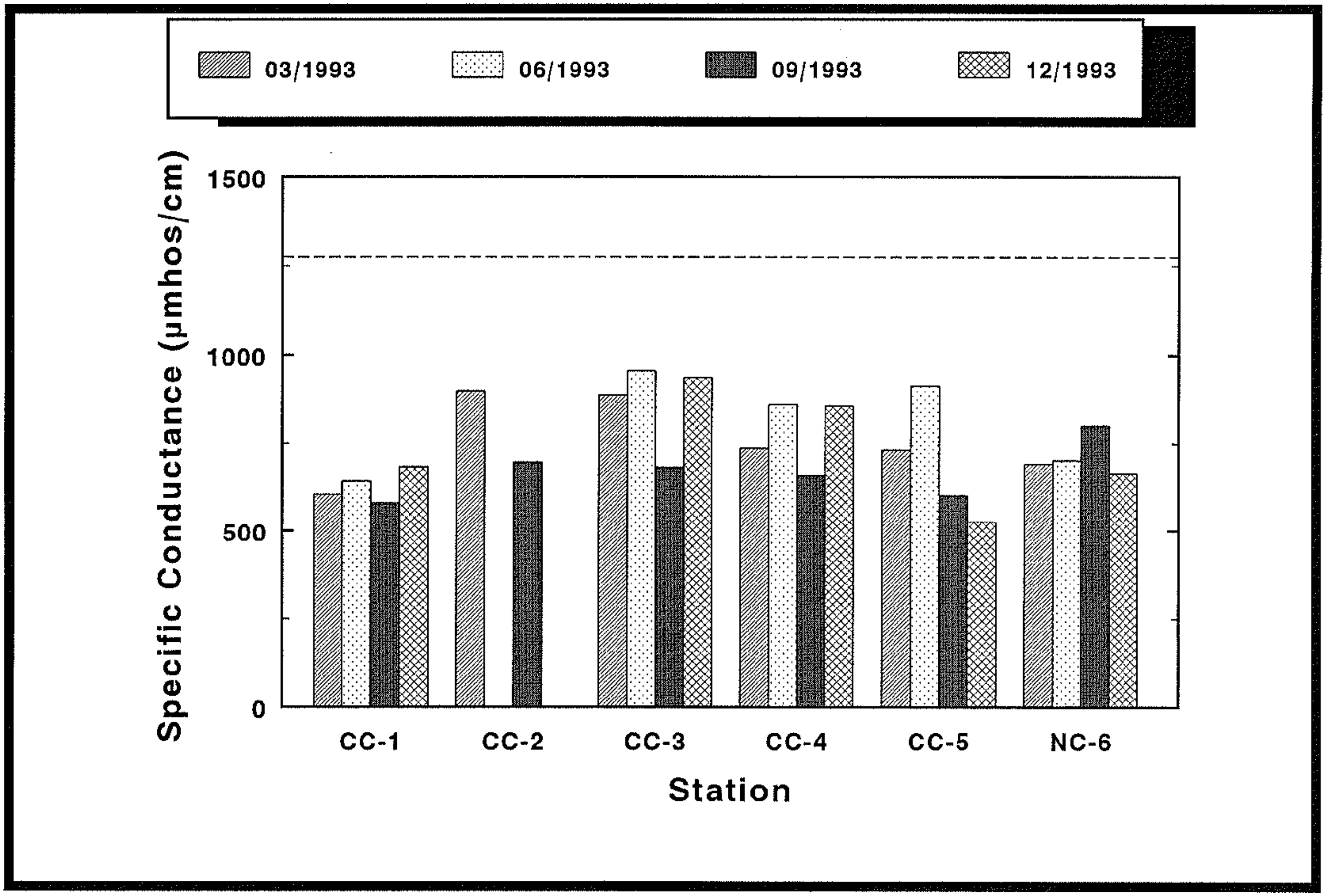

Figure 4.3 **Specific Conductance Levels Measured During Quarterly Sampling from January to December 1993 at the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County. Dotted Line Depicts State Standard.**

the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin, conductivities in the upper reaches averaged 684 µmhos/cm, compared to an average of 821 µmhos/cm observed for the mid-reach.

The State specific conductance criterion applicable to the streams of the Palmer Ranch allows an increase of not more than 50 percent above background levels or to a level of 1,275 µmhos/cm whichever is greater. All of the 22 conductivity measurements made during the 1993 monitoring year were below the 1,275 µmhos/cm threshold (**Figure 4.3**). Therefore, no violations of the State criteria for specific conductivity occurred during 1993.

The Sarasota County criterion for specific conductance (Ordinance No. 72-37) is similar to, but more stringent than, the State criteria. The County standard allows up to a 100 percent increase above background to a maximum level of 500 µmhos/cm in freshwater streams. Therefore, all conductivity measurements made in the streams of the Palmer Ranch during 1993 were out of compliance with the County criteria. Ubiquitous non-compliance conductivities were also observed during the past years of monitoring (CCI 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, and 1993).

4.2.3 *Total Suspended Solids*

During the ninth year of monitoring, Catfish Creek and North Creek in the Palmer Ranch exhibited a range of total suspended solids (TSS) from <1 to 14 mg/L with a yearly average of approximately 7 mg/L (**Appendix Table B-5**). **Figure 4.4A** illustrates the distribution of TSS levels during the 1993 monitoring year for Catfish Creek and North Creek. In general, the TSS levels observed during the 1993 monitoring year are

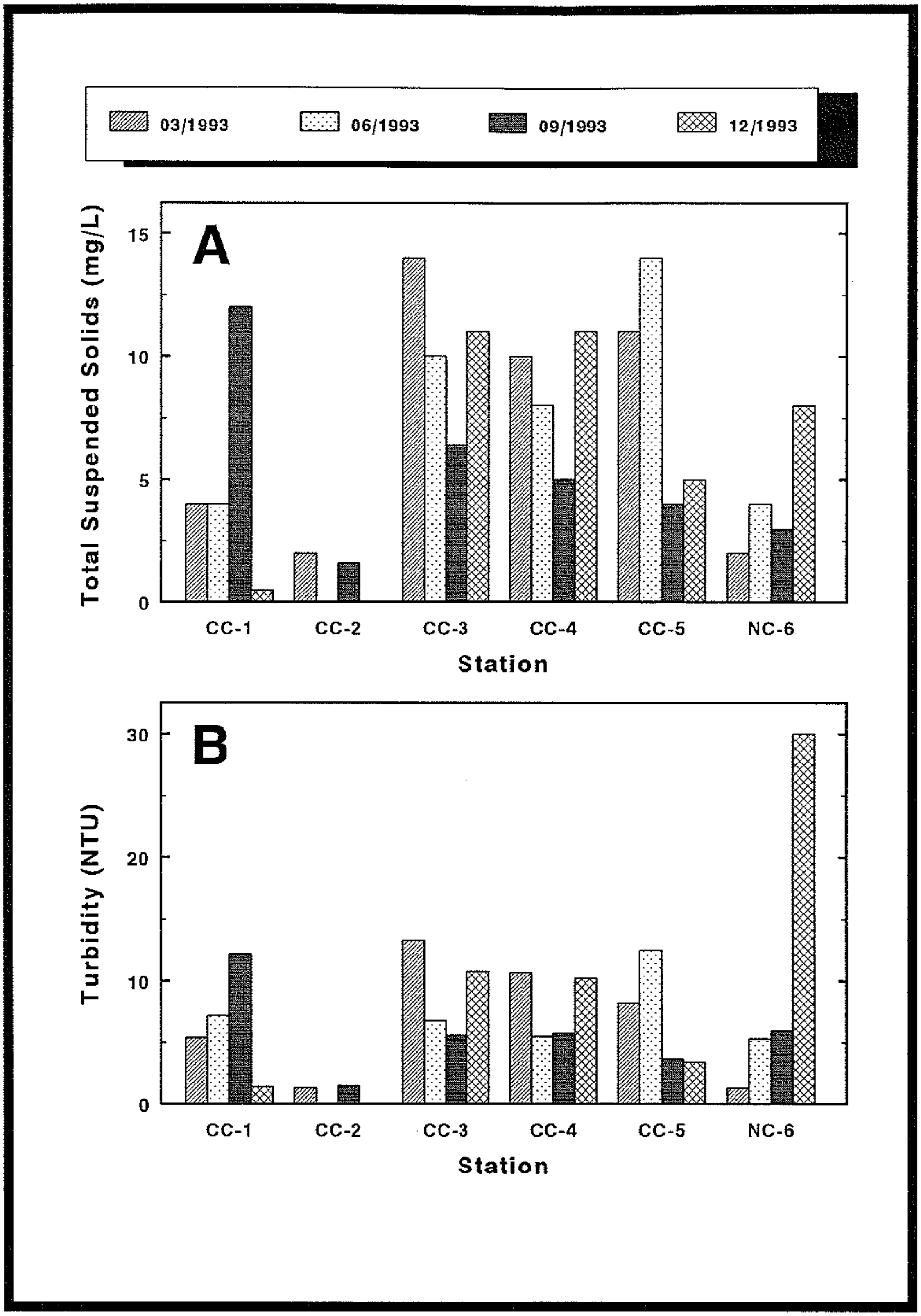

Figure 4.4 (A) Total Suspended Solids and (B) Turbidity Levels Measured During Quarterly Samplings from January to December 1993 at the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County.

comparable to those recorded during previous monitoring years (Palmer Venture, 1986; CCI, 1986, 1987, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, and 1993).

The highest TSS levels during 1993 were recorded at the mid-reach of Catfish Creek (CC-3). The lowest TSS levels were recorded in the upper reach of Catfish Creek (CC-2). This spatial difference in TSS levels can be attributed to higher sampling frequency at CC-3 compared with CC-2. Interestingly, the highest average TSS level was recorded for the June monitoring event, probably due to high rainfall following a relatively long antecedent dry period which increased the amount of TSS washed into the creek systems. The lowest average TSS concentration was recorded for the September sampling event with suspended materials averaged 5 mg/L for both Catfish Creek and North Creek. This lower mean concentration of TSS recorded during the September 1993 monitoring event may be attributed to well-established littoral zones around the Catfish Creek, especially at CC-2, as well as the storm water management system in Prestancia.

Total suspended solids in the Catfish Creek and North Creek basins of the Palmer Ranch ranged from <1 to 31 mg/L and averaged 5 mg/L for the 1992 monitoring year (CCI, 1993). However, during the 1991 monitoring year, TSS levels in Catfish Creek and North Creek ranged from <1 to 87 mg/L with an annual average of 9 mg/L (CCI, 1992a). Lower TSS levels were reported for these two Creeks during the 1990 monitoring year than for previous years with a range from <1 to 13 mg/L (CCI, 1991). Total suspended solid levels reported for the third and fourth monitoring years ranged from 3 to 57 and from <1 to 46 mg/L, respectively, with a yearly average of approximately 13 mg/L during each of the two monitoring years (CCI, 1988a and 1988b). During the second year of monitoring, these two streams of the Palmer Ranch exhibited a much wider range in TSS (*i.e.*, 1 to 103 mg/L) and a higher yearly average (*i.e.*, 25 mg/L) (CCI, 1986). Moreover, high TSS levels were recorded in the vicinity of the Prestancia construction site in Catfish Creek (CC-3), and Trunk Ditch (CC-4). These elevated TSS levels observed near Prestancia were attributed to construction activities including the excavation of Trunk Ditch.

During the first year of monitoring, TSS was reported to be much lower than observed during the past four years of the monitoring program, perhaps as a result of low mass transport rates associated with drought conditions or differences in sampling and analytical procedures (Palmer Venture, 1986). Overall, the surface waters of the ranch showed a TSS range of approximately 1 to 12 mg/L during the first year of monitoring, similar to levels measured during the 1993 monitoring events.

4.2.4 *Turbidity*

During the ninth year of the monitoring program, turbidity levels measured in Catfish Creek and North Creek ranged from 1.3 to 30.0 NTU with an overall average of 7.6 NTU (**Appendix Table B-6**). In comparison, similar turbidity ranges of 2.8 to 36 NTU, 1.0 to 27.0 NTU, 1.7 to 24 NTU, 0.8 to 29.0 NTU, 1.0 to 25.0 NTU were exhibited during the third, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth monitoring years, respectively, with positive correlations with TSS during all years (CCI, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, and 1993).

During the second year of monitoring, CCI (1986) reported higher turbidities in Catfish Creek and North Creek of 1.5 to 61.0 NTU, while during the first year of monitoring, much lower turbidities (*i.e.*, less than 6 NTU) were reported (Palmer Venture, 1986). Differences between the first and second year have been attributed to a combination of the droughty conditions in the first year resulting in lower pollutant loadings, and the initiation of construction including the reconstructed of Trunk Ditch during the second year of monitoring.

As in previous years, turbidity and TSS levels measured during the 1993 monitoring year were found to be positively correlated (*i.e.*, correlation coefficient (r) = 0.60). This rather poor correlation between TSS and turbidity can be explained by the amount of organic matter and colloidal material present in the surface water. High organic content in surface waters will exhibit an increased turbidity reading even though the amount of filterable TSS is low. The large amount of vegetation around both Catfish and North Creeks contributes to the organic matter content of both creeks. Also, the presence of colloids in a water sample will result in a higher turbidity level. In slow moving creeks, such as those on the Palmer Ranch property, a greater mass of colloidal species is present. Because colloids readily pass through a filter with a pore size of 0.45 μm (such as on filters used for TSS measurements), a strong correlation between TSS and turbidity is difficult to attain.

Turbidity exhibited the same seasonal trends observed for TSS in Catfish Creek with the highest mean turbidity level (*i.e.*, 8.0 NTU) occurring in June 1993 while the lowest mean level (*i.e.*, 5.8 NTU) was determined for the September event (**Appendix**

Table B-6). Intermediate averages of 7.8 and 6.5 NTU were observed for both the March and December events, respectively. However, turbidity measurements in North Creek differed from those in Catfish Creek. The highest turbidity level measured in 1993 (30.0 NTU) was at the North Creek site (*i.e.*, NC-6) during the December event. Thus, when the North Creek turbidities are averaged with those values reported for Catfish Creek, The highest average turbidity was also observed during the December event. The overall distribution of stream turbidity levels measured during the 1993 monitoring year in Catfish Creek and North Creek is shown in **Figure 4.4B.**

The General Water Quality Criteria for all surface waters (FAC Chapter 17-302) specifies that turbidity shall not exceed 29 NTU above natural background. Based on turbidity measurements taken during previous years of monitoring, natural background turbidity levels are expected to be less than 25 NTU (mean plus one standard deviation), although higher background turbidities might occur because of natural processes, *e.g.*, organic decay and import of particulate matter via stormwater runoff. Therefore, all turbidity measurements performed during the 1993 monitoring year were in compliance with the applicable state water quality criteria.

Sarasota County Ordinance (No. 72-37) allows a maximum increase of 25 Jackson units above background. Analysis of turbidity samples, however, was performed in accordance with FAC Chapter 17-302 criteria that is based on the Nephelometric procedure. Therefore, a comparison of the turbidity results to the County criteria cannot be made.

4.3 Oxygen Demand and Related Parameters

4.3.1 *Biochemical Oxygen Demand*

As presented in **Appendix Table B-7**, the 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) recorded in the two streams of the North Tract averaged 1.7 mg/L and ranged from 0.2 to 3.7 mg/L during the 1993 monitoring year. Biochemical oxygen demand levels in Catfish Creek averaged 1.9 mg/L with a range of 0.2 to 3.7 mg/L. The highest mean BOD_5 levels were determined for Stations CC-3 and CC-5. Additionally, a positive correlation between BOD_5 and TSS was noted (*i.e.*, correlation coefficient (r) = 0.69), and is attributed to decaying vegetation and other organic matter in the water column. The highest BOD_5 levels were recorded for the June and September events. **Figure 4.5** illustrates the distribution of BOD_5 concentrations measured in Catfish Creek and North Creek during the 1993 monitoring year.

Comparatively, biochemical oxygen demand averaged 1.8 mg/L during the 1992 monitoring period and had a range of 0.2 to 5.3 mg/L (CCI, 1993). During the 1991 monitoring year, BOD_5 concentrations were lower than those measured in 1993 and averaged 1.3 mg/L (CCI, 1992a). Similar results were obtained in Catfish Creek and North Creek for the 1990 monitoring year to those observed during the ninth year of monitoring with an overall average BOD_5 concentration of 1.7 mg/L (CCI, 1991). Slightly higher results were obtained during the third and fourth years of monitoring (CCI, 1988a and 1988b) when BOD_5 in these streams of the Ranch averaged 3.0 and 2.6 mg/L, respectively. Similar trends were observed during the second year of monitoring when a higher average BOD_5 concentration of 4.5 mg/L was recorded for these two Creeks (CCI, 1986).

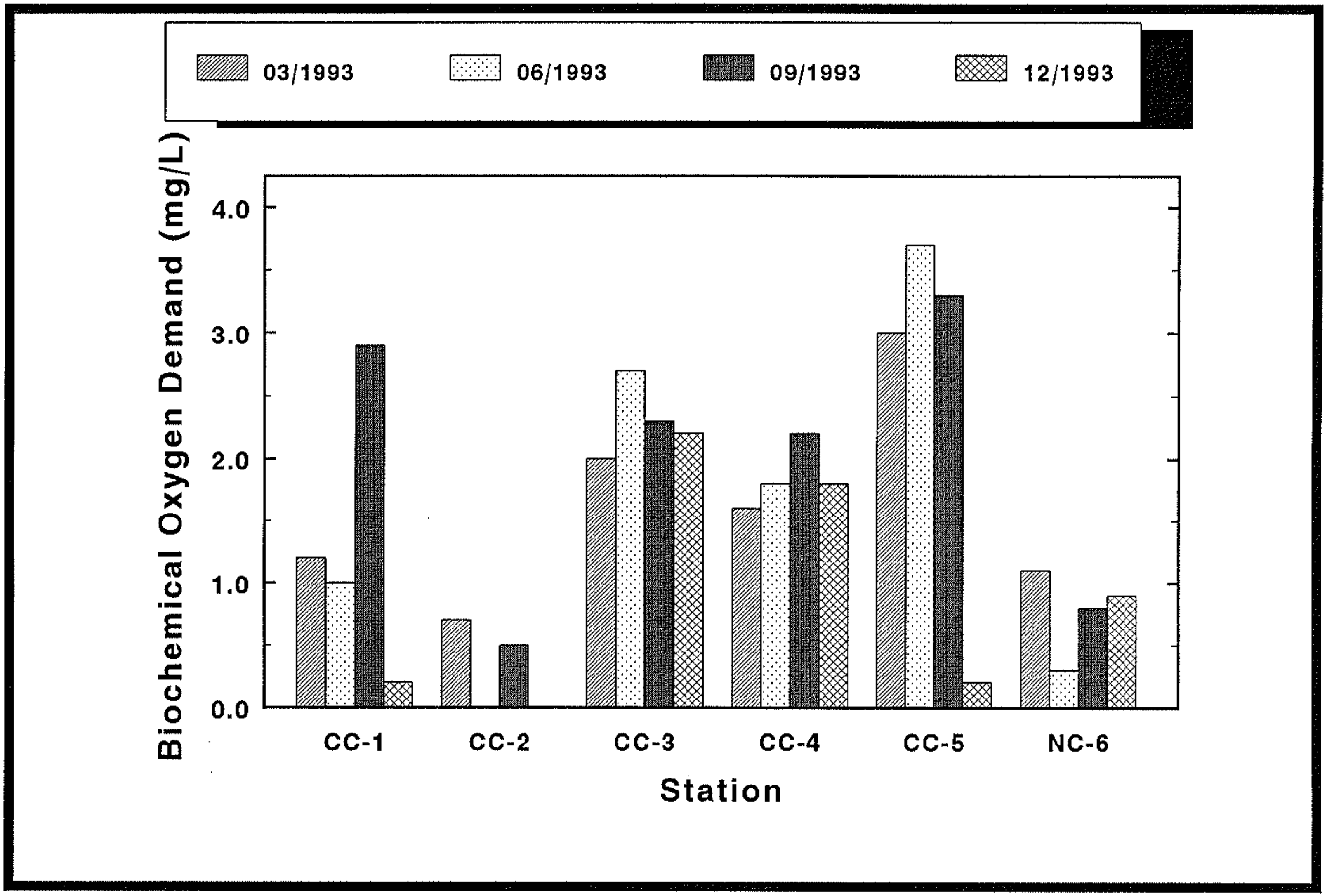

Figure 4.5 Biochemical Oxygen Demand Measured During Quarterly Samplings from January to December 1993 at the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County.

During the first year of monitoring, Palmer Venture (1986) reported a range in BOD_5 of 1.2 to 6.5 mg/L in Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch. At the Trunk Ditch-North Creek juncture, BOD_5 was reported to range from 2.0 to 6.0 mg/L.

According to Hynes (1966), a BOD_5 of 3 mg/L suggests "fairly clean" water while a BOD_5 of 5 mg/L suggests "doubtful" quality water. In addition, a BOD_5 screening level of greater than 3.3 mg/L has been established for Florida waters to indicate potential water quality problems (FDER, 1990). Therefore, North Creek and Catfish Creek generally exhibited fairly clean water with only one of the 22 measurements being over the 3.3 mg/L screening level. The highest BOD_5 concentration was recorded at CC-5 (**Figure 4.5**) where the creek waters pass through an area with densely vegetated banks. Biochemical oxygen demand can be defines as: *the amount of oxygen required by bacteria while stabilizing organic matter under aerobic conditions* (Sawyer and McCarthy, 1978). The decomposable organic matter present in Catfish Creek is mostly attributed to decaying vegetation and hydrocarbon input (*i.e.*, automobile emission, oil leakage, *etc.*).

The General Criteria for BOD_5 in all surface waters as designated by FAC Chapter 17-302, "Rules and Regulations of the Department of Environmental Regulation," as well as Sarasota County Ordinance No. 72-37, specifies that BOD_5 shall not be increased to levels that would result in violations of dissolved oxygen. The BOD_5 concentrations recorded in Catfish Creek and North Creek of the Palmer Ranch only once exceeded the 3.3 mg/L screening level that the FDER (1990) considers to suggest potential water quality problems. Also during the ninth year of monitoring, all of the 24 BOD_5

measurements were below the 5 mg/L level which Hynes (1966) considered to be "doubtful" or between "fairly clean" and "bad" water quality.

4.3.2 *Dissolved Oxygen*

Appendix Table B-8 provides the results of dissolved oxygen measurements acquired during the ninth year of monitoring. Temporal and spatial distributions of dissolved oxygen concentrations measured at six monitoring stations within Catfish Creek and North Creek during the 1993 monitoring year are presented in **Figure 4.6A**. Overall, dissolved oxygen was found to average 5.0 mg/L, with a range of 0.2 to 8.5 mg/L. The highest dissolved oxygen concentrations were recorded in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin with dissolved oxygen concentrations averaging 5.6 mg/L. The lowest dissolved oxygen levels were recorded in the southern end of Trunk Ditch (North Creek-Trunk Ditch Basin at Station NC-6) where dissolved oxygen averaged 2.0 mg/L. Seasonally, the highest average dissolved oxygen levels were observed for the December 1993 monitoring event with the lowest levels occurring for the September monitoring event in conjunction with the highest average water temperatures and relatively high BOD_5 levels. Similar seasonal trends have been observed during previous monitoring years (CCI, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, and 1993) and reflect the changes in the solubility of dissolved oxygen in the water column with changes in water temperature.

The results obtained for dissolved oxygen concentrations during the 1993 monitoring year for Catfish and North Creeks are generally comparable to those measured during the third, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth monitoring years (CCI, 1988a, 1988b,

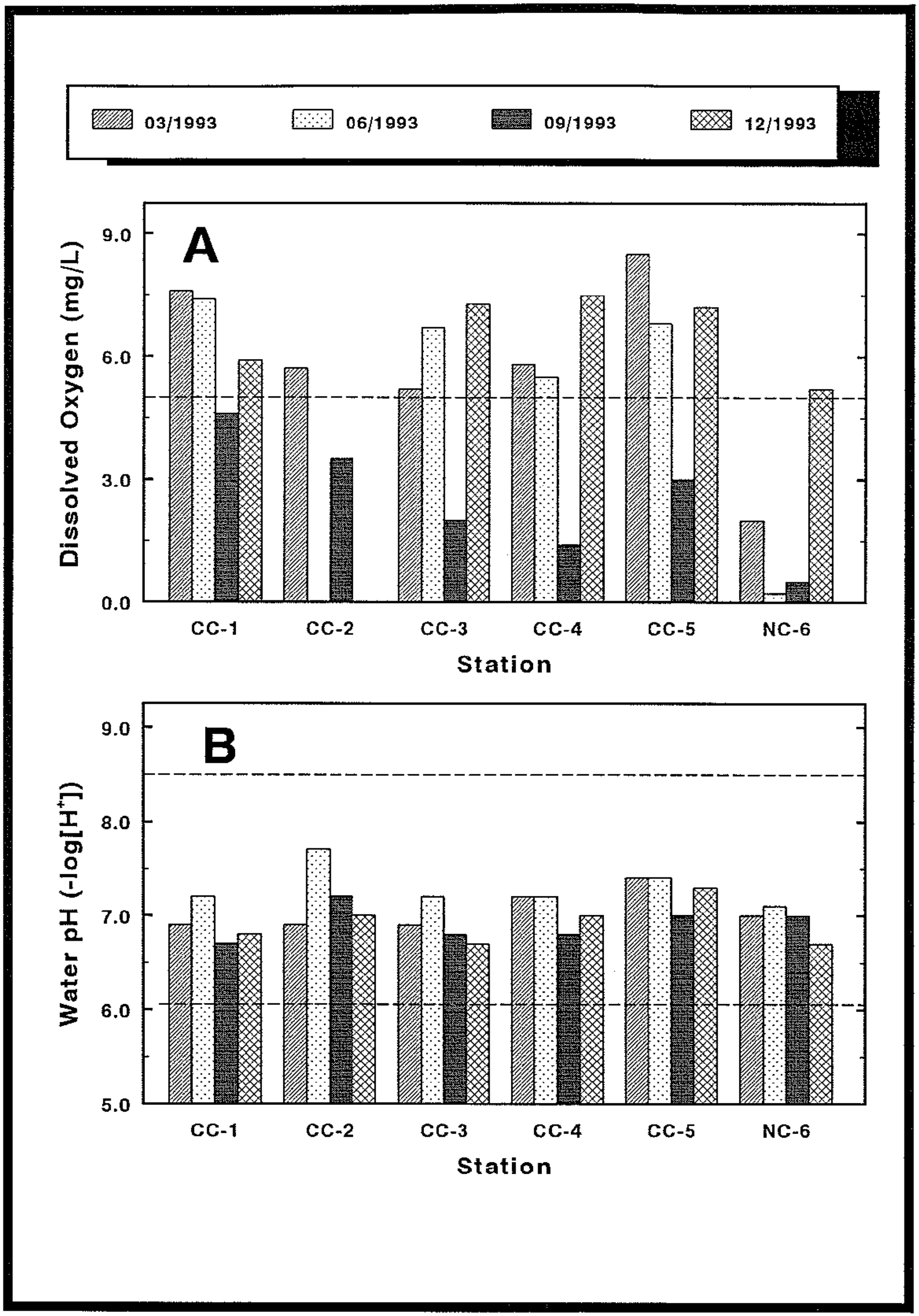

Figure 4.6 **(A) Dissolved Oxygen and (B) Water pH Levels Measured During Quarterly Samplings from January to December 1993 at the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County. Dotted Lines Depict State Standards for both Dissolved Oxygen and Water pH.**

1991, 1992a, and 1993) but slightly higher than the concentrations determined during the first two years of the monitoring program (Palmer Venture, 1986; and CCI, 1986). During the third, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth monitoring years (CCI, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, and 1993), dissolved oxygen was found to average 5.3, 7.7, 5.4, 4.5 and 4.8 mg/L, respectively. In addition, 58% of the dissolved oxygen measurements made during the first year of monitoring were less than 4.0 mg/L (Palmer Venture, 1986).

An evaluation of diurnal variations in dissolved oxygen in Catfish Creek and South Creek was performed during the dry season of 1985 and the wet season of 1986. The results of the diurnal evaluation showed typical increases in dissolved oxygen during the day to maximum levels by mid-afternoon and declines during the night to minimal levels by midmorning, as well as diurnal trends characteristic of the stream community. A summary of the results of the diurnal study is provided in the report prepared by CCI (1987).

During the ninth monitoring year, dissolved oxygen concentrations in the two streams of the North Tract frequently occurred at levels below the 5.0 mg/L criteria specified by FAC Chapter 17-302 and the 4.0 mg/L standard specified by Sarasota County Ordinance 72-37 for predominantly freshwater. Of the 22 dissolved oxygen measurements made during the 1993 monitoring year, 8 were below the 5.0 mg/L state criteria with 7 of the measurements being below the 4.0 mg/L County Criteria.

4.3.3 *Water pH*

Results of pH monitoring in Catfish Creek and North Creek during 1993 are given in **Appendix Table B-9** with temporal and spatial distributions shown in **Figure 4.6B.** During the 1993 monitoring year, these two streams of the Palmer Ranch exhibited pH levels ranging from 6.7 to 7.9. In comparison to other years of monitoring, the range of pH observed during the 1993 monitoring year was similar to that observed during the first through eighth monitoring years (Palmer Venture, 1986; and CCI, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, and 1993).

During the ninth year, the lowest pH levels were observed at CC-2 and NC-6 with pH levels averaging 7.2 units at both stations. The highest pH levels were recorded at Station CC-2 which averaged 7.4. These differences are attributed primarily to spatial variations in community metabolism. Differences or changes in pH are indicative of the effects of net community metabolism on the level of carbon dioxide and pH. During periods of net community respiration, carbon dioxide (CO_2) is produced faster than it is assimilated. When CO_2 is dissolved in water, carbonic acid (H_2CO_3) is formed in the following reaction:

$$H_2O + CO_{2_{(g)}} \rightleftharpoons H_2CO_{3_{(aq)}} \rightleftharpoons H^+ + HCO_3^- \quad (1)$$

As a result of CO_2 production during respiration, water pH is depressed is due to the release of hydrogen ions (H^+) as H_2CO_3 dissociates. In contrast, carbon dioxide is consumed faster than produced during periods of net community photosynthesis (primary production). Thus, equation 1 will shift toward the left, thereby removing CO_2 and increasing pH.

Therefore, pH typically exhibits a diel trend of increases during the day and decreases during the night. The amplitude of the cycle normally depends on the rate of production and consumption and to a lesser extent on the buffering capacity, *i.e.*, alkalinity, of the water and atmospheric exchange of carbon dioxide.

In a diurnal evaluation of Catfish Creek and South Creek, which was conducted during the dry season of 1985 and the wet season of 1986, CCI (1987) reported changes in pH characteristic of the different biological communities. During the day, Catfish Creek and South Creek exhibited changes in pH ranging up to a 1 to 2 unit increase with maximum diurnal changes observed in the lower reach of Catfish Creek (*i.e.*, CC-5) where the greatest metabolic rates were encountered.

As specified in the General Criteria for all surface waters (FAC Chapter 17-302) and in the Sarasota County Ordinance No. 72-37, the allowable variation in pH is 1.0 units above or below the normal pH provided that the pH is not lowered or elevated outside the range of 6.0 to 8.5. Additionally, if natural background is less than 6.0, the pH shall not vary below the natural background or vary more than one unit above natural background. Similarly, if natural background is above 8.5, pH shall not vary above natural background or vary more than one unit below background. During the ninth year of monitoring, all pH measurements in Catfish Creek and North Creek were within the allowable range of 6.0 to 8.5 (**Figure 4.6B**).

4.4 Macronutrients

4.4.1 *Total Nitrogen*

Appendix Table B-10 provides the results of total nitrogen measurements acquired during the 1993 monitoring year for Catfish Creek and North Creek. Spatial and temporal distributions of total nitrogen concentrations for the 1993 monitoring year are provided in **Figure 4.7**. Average total nitrogen concentrations measured during the 1993 monitoring year were slightly lower than measured during the 1992 monitoring year (CCI, 1993). Although total nitrogen levels measured in 1993 varied slightly from those observed during previous monitoring years, the spatial and compositional trends in total nitrogen were similar to the trends observed previously. During the ninth monitoring year, the mid and lower reaches of Catfish Creek exhibited higher total nitrogen levels than observed in the other stream segments of the Palmer Ranch. The highest total nitrogen concentrations for 1993 were observed at Station CC-5 which exhibited an average total nitrogen concentration of 1.55 mg/L for the four monitoring events. Average concentrations of 1.23 and 1.55 mg/L were observed at the downstream property boundaries in Catfish Creek and Trunk Ditch, respectively.

The highest total nitrogen concentrations were observed for the September monitoring event. The higher total nitrogen levels observed during September 1993 correspond to the wettest conditions and period of the greatest runoff and stream flows. During the December 1993 monitoring event, the total nitrogen concentrations were at their lowest probably due to low inputs of detritus in runoff and lower rate of primary productivity during this period of the year.

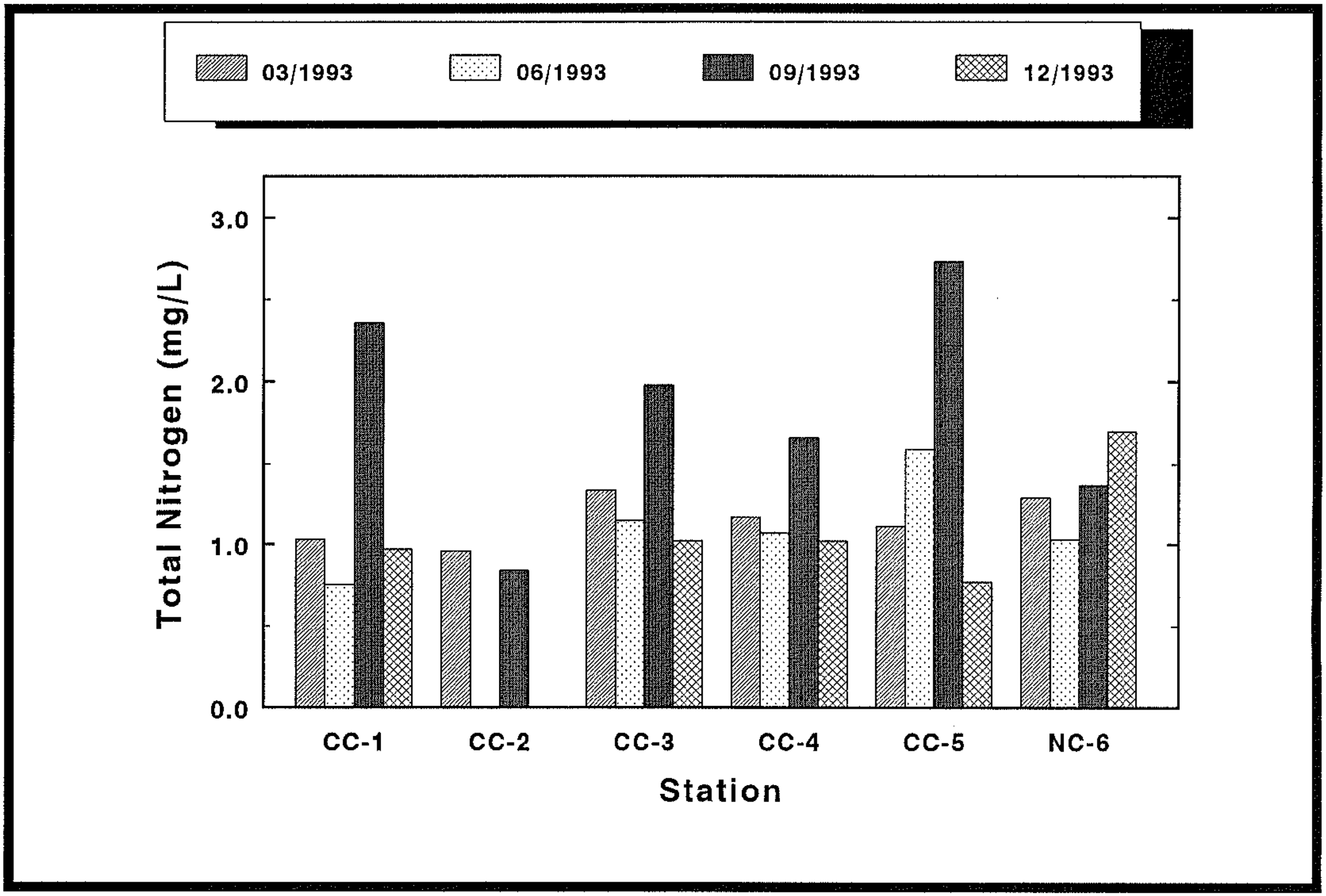

Figure 4.7 Total Nitrogen Levels Measured During Quarterly Samplings from January to December 1993 at the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County.

Overall, total nitrogen levels in Catfish Creek and North Creek averaged 1.31 mg/L during the 1993 monitoring year as compared to higher averages of 1.86, 1.42, 1.44 and 1.36 mg/L observed for the second, third, fourth and eighth years of monitoring, respectively (CCI, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, and 1993). Average total nitrogen concentrations in Catfish Creek and North Creek during the sixth and seventh monitoring years (*i.e.*, 1.18 mg/L during both years) were lower than for the ninth year (CCI, 1991 and 1992a). Overall, total nitrogen levels measured in Catfish Creek during the ninth monitoring year were comparable to or lower than levels measured in previous years. However, the higher total nitrogen concentrations recorded during the September 1993 monitoring event contributed to an overall higher mean total nitrogen concentration than reported for the 1990 and 1991 monitoring years.

Figure 4.8 provides the mean total nitrogen concentrations observed for the streams traversing the Palmer Ranch during the second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth monitoring years. Also included in **Figure 4.8** is the average total nitrogen concentration measured in Catfish Creek during the "Stormwater Pollutant Loading Monitoring Program" performed at the Palmer Ranch (CCI, 1992b). The mean concentrations for each component of total nitrogen (*i.e.*, ammonia, nitrate + nitrite, and organic nitrogen) are also depicted in **Figure 4.8** in order compare the relative importance of each nitrogen fraction. In general, average total nitrogen concentrations for the six monitoring stations has exhibited a decrease over the past several years and may be indicative of a general improvement in water quality in these two streams of the North Tract of the Palmer Ranch. Not only has total nitrogen decreased, the forms of nitrogen that are readily assimilated by algae and plants (*i.e.*,

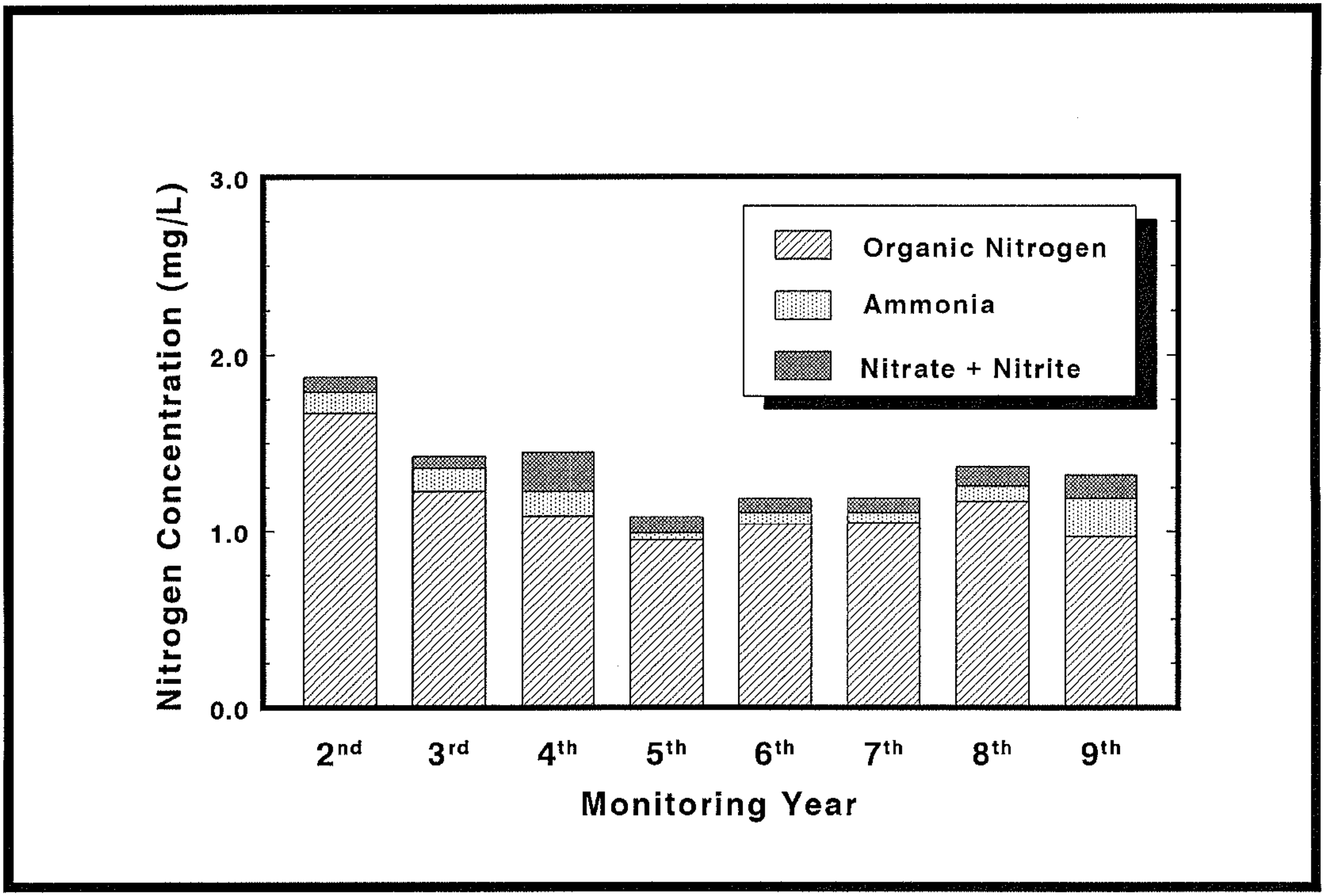

Figure 4.8 Average Nitrogen Concentrations from the Second Through the Eighth Year of Monitoring at the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County. *Fifth year data collected at the Palmer Ranch during the "Pollutant Loading Monitoring Program".

nitrate + nitrite) have also declined. However, during the 1993 monitoring year, ammoniacal nitrogen concentrations were slightly greater than reported for previous years. The observed increase is due to higher ammoniacal nitrogen concentrations measured during the September 1993 monitoring event (*i.e.*, end of the primary wet season). The relatively higher ammoniacal nitrogen concentrations in the streams of the North Tract of Palmer Ranch is most likely associated with the peak of the growing season. Because die-off and decay of plant material is expected to increase immediately following a peak in standing crop, these elevated ammoniacal nitrogen concentrations are not unexpected.

The largest fraction of total nitrogen observed during the entire monitoring program is organic nitrogen. During the ninth monitoring year, organic nitrogen represented approximately 74 percent of total nitrogen and averaged 0.97 mg/L. The second most abundant form of nitrogen was ammoniacal nitrogen (ionized plus un-ionized ammonia) which represented approximately 17 percent of the total nitrogen with an average concentration of 0.22 mg/L. Nitrate represented approximately 7 percent of the total nitrogen with an average level of 0.10 mg/L. As expected, the smallest fraction of total nitrogen was found to be nitrite with an average concentration of 0.03 mg/L which represented approximately 2 percent of the total nitrogen concentration.

Similarly, CCI (1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, and 1993) reported comparable breakdowns of total nitrogen in Catfish Creek and North Creek during previous years of monitoring. The largest fraction of total nitrogen observed during the previous years of monitoring also occurred in the form of organic nitrogen. Organic nitrogen represented from 76 to 90 percent of the total and averaged from 1.04 to 1.67 mg/L during this period. Similarly, the second most abundant form of nitrogen was ammoniacal nitrogen that represented from 6 to 10 percent of the total with average levels of 0.06 to 0.14 mg/L over the same period. Nitrate represented approximately from 4 to 15 percent of the total with average levels ranging from 0.06 to 0.21 mg/L during the previous years of monitoring. As during the 1993 monitoring year, the smallest fraction of total nitrogen during previous years of monitoring was nitrite, which represented less than 1 percent of the total nitrogen present during all years.

During the first year monitoring, however, Palmer Venture (1986) reported a significantly different breakdown and a substantially lower total nitrogen concentration (*i.e.*, 0.8 mg/L) than during the following monitoring years. During the first year, total nitrogen averaged 69 percent organic nitrogen, 8 percent ammonia-nitrogen, 23 percent nitrate-nitrogen, and less than 1 percent nitrite-nitrogen. The lower total nitrogen during the first year versus the latter years cannot be explained based on the available information, but may be associated with the extremely droughty conditions experienced during the first monitoring year. Also, it is not completely understood why nitrate levels exceeded ammonia levels during the first year since nitrate is normally assimilated by denitrifying bacteria under conditions of depressed oxygen levels, a condition that prevailed throughout the first year.

As specified in FAC Chapter 17-302, nutrients, including total nitrogen, shall not be elevated to levels causing an imbalance in the natural flora and fauna, a condition characteristic of eutrophic or nutrient-rich streams. In this respect, there were some implications in the data acquired during the second, third, and fourth monitoring years that linked the observed total nitrogen levels to eutrophic conditions even though there appeared to be a general trend of decreasing nitrogen levels as previously discussed (CCI, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, and 1993). Results obtained during the 1993 monitoring year indicate that only 2 of the 22 of total nitrogen samples collected on the Palmer Ranch exceeded the screening level of 2.0 mg/L considered by the FDER (1990) to be characteristic of eutrophic conditions. The total nitrogen levels exceeding the screening level were recorded during the September event at Stations CC-1 and CC-5.

4.4.2 *Nitrite*

Nitrite levels observed in Catfish Creek and North Creek during the ninth year of monitoring are provided in **Appendix Table B-11.** Also, spatial and temporal distributions of nitrite concentrations measured during the 1993 monitoring year are presented in **Figure 4.9A.**

As expected, nitrite concentrations throughout these two streams traversing the North Tract were much lower than the other forms of nitrogen, and too low to be a significant nutrient source. Of the 22 samples collected during the 1993 monitoring year, only 8 samples contained nitrite concentrations above the 0.01 mg/L analytical detection limit. Overall, nitrite observations averaged 0.03 mg/L with a range of

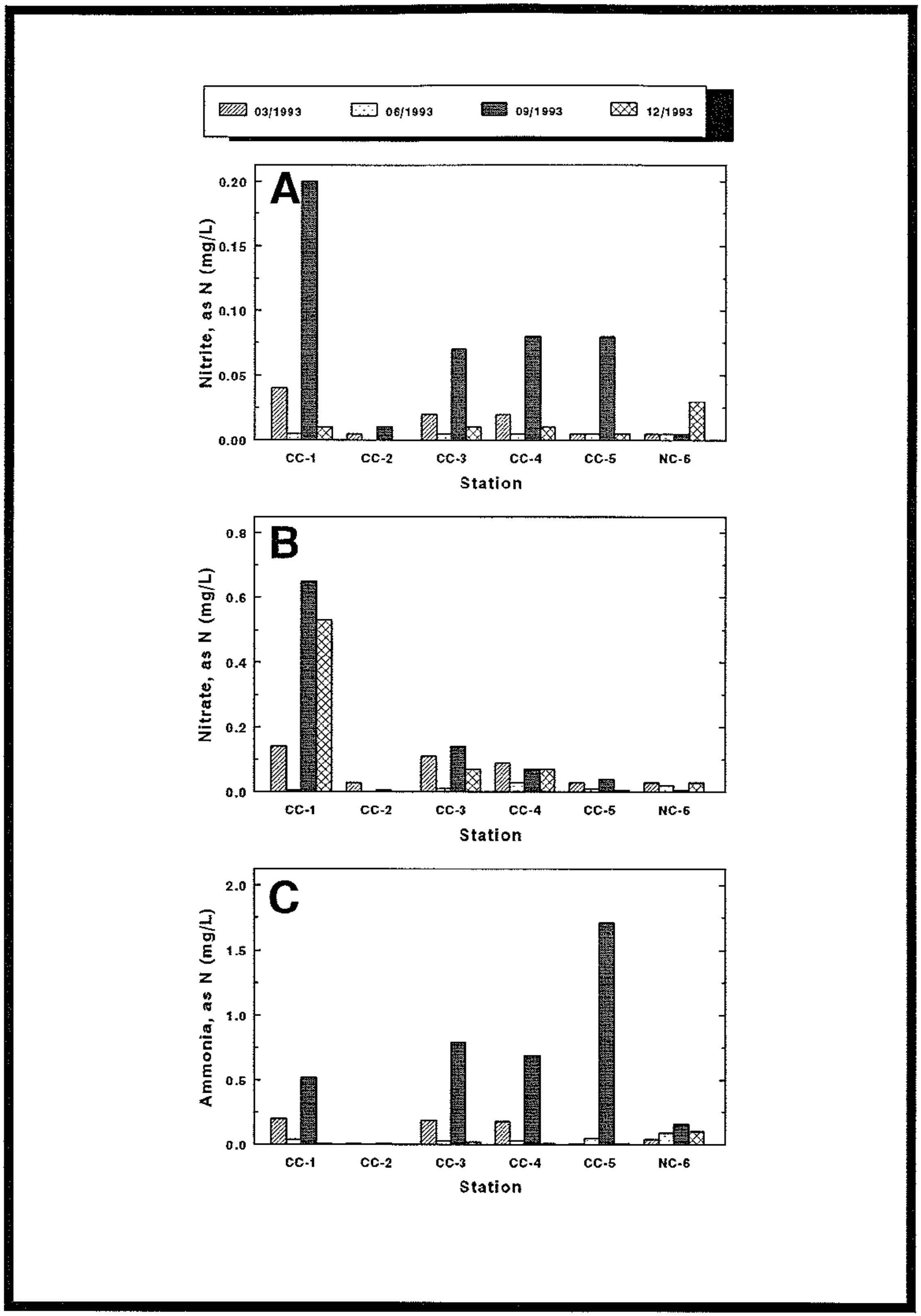

Figure 4.9 (A) Nitrite, (B) Nitrate, and (C) Ammonia Concentrations Measured During Quarterly Samplings from January to December 1993 at the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County.

<0.01 to 0.20 mg/L. The highest nitrite concentration was reported at Station CC-1 during the September 1993 monitoring event and corresponds to overall elevated nitrogen concentrations associated with the primary wet season. During the previous monitoring years, nitrite concentrations measured in Catfish Creek and North Creek averaged <0.01 to 0.02 mg/L and had a range from <0.01 to 0.14 mg/L (CCI, 1987, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, and 1993).

As a nutrient, nitrite is considered to be covered by the general water quality standard (FAC Chapter 17-302). However, due to the observed low concentrations, nitrite was generally found to be of little importance as a nutrient in the streams of the Palmer Ranch. For all practical purposes, nitrite is considered to meet desired standards.

4.4.3 *Nitrate*

As shown in the results provided in **Appendix Table B-12** and **Figure 4.9B**, nitrate levels observed for Catfish Creek and North Creek in the Palmer Ranch during 1993 exhibited a yearly average of 0.10 mg/L with a range of <0.01 to 0.65 mg/L. These results are much lower than those determined during the fourth monitoring year for Catfish Creek and North Creek when nitrate averaged 0.21 mg/L and ranged from <0.01 to 1.30 mg/L (CCI, 1988b). More comparable nitrate concentrations were reported for the second, third, sixth, seventh and eighth monitoring years when nitrate exhibited yearly averages from 0.06 to 0.10 mg/L and ranges from <0.01 to 0.57 mg/L were observed (CCI, 1987, 1988a, 1991, 1992a, and 1993).

Unlike previous years, the highest mean nitrate levels of 0.15 and 0.14 mg/L were recorded during the September and December 1993 monitoring events, respectively. The high average nitrate level recorded during the September monitoring event resulted from an elevated nitrate concentration at CC-1 of 0.65 mg/L. Nitrate concentrations at the remaining five stations in the ranch ranged from <0.01 to 0.14 mg/L (**Appendix Table B-12**). Because CC-1 is located at the upstream most boundary of the Palmer Ranch, the reported nitrate level at this site is not believed to have been generated on the ranch, but is believed to be associated with runoff from properties upstream of the ranch.

However, the increased nitrate levels reported during the December monitoring events are believed to reflect temporal trends attributed to lower rates of nitrate assimilation and/or higher rates of nitrification during the fall season as primary production declines to minimal rates. Additionally, nitrate loading rates might have increased during the fall seasons in association with increased fertilization of the adjacent golf courses along Trunk Ditch along with decreased gross production.

Overall, the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin exhibited the highest nitrate levels recorded during the ninth monitoring year with an average of 0.11 mg/L. The highest average nitrate concentration of 0.23 mg/L was recorded in the upper reach (Stations CC-1 and CC-2) of Catfish Creek. Station CC-1 had the highest contribution to the average nitrate level during the ninth monitoring year with nitrate concentrations ranging from <0.01 to 0.65 mg/L and averaging 0.33 mg/L (**Figure 4.9B**). Nitrate concentrations for the 1993 monitoring year were observed to decrease from the upper reach (Stations CC-1 and CC-2) to the lower reach (Station CC-5) of Catfish Creek from an average concentration of 0.23 to 0.02 mg/L, respectively. This decrease probably results from initiate assimilation by aquatic plants along the creek.

Very low nitrate levels were also recorded at the juncture of Trunk Ditch and the North Creek Basin as evidenced by the annual mean concentrations of 0.02 mg/L determined for Station NC-6. Low stream flow was also measured at this site indicating minimal runoff and nitrate import to the creek. Furthermore, the North Creek site exhibited anaerobic conditions, as evidenced by low dissolved oxygen concentrations, which are conducive to denitrification and minimal nitrate concentrations.

As a nutrient, nitrate is designated as a parameter covered by the general water quality criteria (FAC Chapter 17-302), and is an important limiting nutrient in the streams of the Palmer Ranch. Therefore, increases in nitrate availability from anthropogenic sources would accelerate production rates of aquatic plants resulting in an imbalance in the flora and fauna that would be considered a violation of the nutrient standard. However, the nitrate concentrations determined during the 1993 monitoring year were among the lowest recorded during the nine-year monitoring program and are not thought to represent an important source of nitrogen in the streams of the Palmer Ranch. Therefore, nitrate is considered to meet desired criteria.

4.4.4 *Ammoniacal Nitrogen*

Appendix Table B-13 provides the results of ammoniacal nitrogen measurements (ionized plus un-ionized ammonia) recorded during the ninth year of monitoring. Also, spatial and temporal distributions of ammoniacal nitrogen are illustrated in **Figure 4.9C**. As described previously, ammoniacal nitrogen represented 17 percent of the total nitrogen measured during the 1993 monitoring year. Overall, ammoniacal nitrogen exhibited an average of 0.09 mg/L with a range from <0.02 to 1.71 mg/L.

The highest ammoniacal nitrogen concentrations in Catfish Creek were recorded during the September 1993 averaging 0.74 mg/L. These higher ammoniacal nitrogen concentrations are believed to be associated with higher runoff during the wet season. An additional source of ammoniacal nitrogen into the Catfish Creek system may have been from a spray effluent field located in the eastern portion of the basin. Surface runoff from the effluent field may have entered the Catfish Creek system between CC-4 and CC-5. This would explain the increased ammoniacal nitrogen concentration between these two stations.

Although ammoniacal nitrogen is a potentially important nutrient to the primary producers in the streams of the Palmer Ranch, the results suggest that nitrate might be the preferred nitrogen source. This indication is based on two annual trends observed during the 1993 monitoring year as well as previous monitoring years as related to normal plant production and decay. During the peak of the growing season (*i.e.*, September), the concentration of ammoniacal nitrogen was high at four monitoring stations in Catfish Creek (*i.e.*, CC-1, CC-3, CC-4 and CC-5) with concentrations ranging from 0.52 to 1.71 mg/L. In addition, during this same monitoring event, nitrate concentrations (except for CC-1) were relatively low ranging from <0.01 to 0.14 mg/L. The lower nitrate concentrations, relative to ammoniacal nitrogen, indicate a preferential uptake of nitrate as opposed to ammonia. Second, ammoniacal nitrogen were low during December (*i.e.*, 0.03 mg/L) at a time when nitrate levels were higher (*i.e.*, 0.14 mg/L). Since December is considered to be the beginning of the winter season when net (primary) production is minimal, assimilation of nutrients should also be minimal. Since nutrients should be more available when they are assimilated at minimal rates, and vice versa, their concentrations should be elevated during December and depressed during September. Furthermore, nitrification (biological oxidation of organic nitrogen to nitrate) is expected to increase in association with the die-off and decay of plant material under aerobic conditions. Moreover, die-off and decay of plant material are expected to increase immediately following the period in which its standing crop peaks. This can occur in the streams of the Palmer Ranch from October to December. Since it was evident that the streams of the Palmer Ranch followed these trends of primary production, decay, nitrification, and minimal levels of nitrate during the growing season, it is concluded that nitrate is the preferred nitrogen source. Other freshwater studies (Wetzel, 1975) have also concluded that aquatic vegetation, including algae, prefer nitrate to ammonia.

During the previous years of monitoring (Palmer Venture, 1986; and CCI, 1986, 1988a, 1991, 1992a, and 1993), ammonia concentrations were lower than those measured during the 1993 monitoring year. However, the ammoniacal nitrogen concentrations measured for the 1993 monitoring year were comparable to the fourth monitoring year when ammonia ranged from 0.04 to 0.32 mg/L with an annual average of 0.14 mg/L (CCI, 1988b). The largest range in ammoniacal nitrogen concentrations previously observed occurred during the 1991 monitoring year and was <0.02 to 0.65 mg/L (CCI, 1992a).

Although ammoniacal nitrogen is a nutrient and therefore has the potential to influence the growth of the primary producers (plants) and their balance with the consumers (bacteria and animals), FAC Chapter 17-302 does not provide a quantitative nutrient standard for ammoniacal nitrogen. Although it might be less preferred than nitrate, increases in ammonia have the potential to accelerate plant production, and, in turn, influence the balance between the flora and fauna of the streams traversing the Palmer Ranch. Although, the concentrations of ammoniacal nitrogen determined during the 1993 monitoring year were higher than previously recorded during the nine-year monitoring program, they are not thought to represent an important source of nitrogen in the streams of the Palmer Ranch. Therefore, ammonia is considered to meet desired criteria. Since the non-ionized fraction of ammoniacal nitrogen was not evaluated independently, comparisons to County and State criteria for non-ionized ammonia were not made.

4.4.5 *Organic Nitrogen*

Organic nitrogen[2] concentrations determined in Catfish Creek and North Creek within the Palmer Ranch during the 1993 monitoring year are provided in **Appendix Table B-14** and graphically depicted in **Figure 4.10.** Overall, an average organic nitrogen

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[2]Organic Nitrogen = Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen - Ammoniacal Nitrogen.

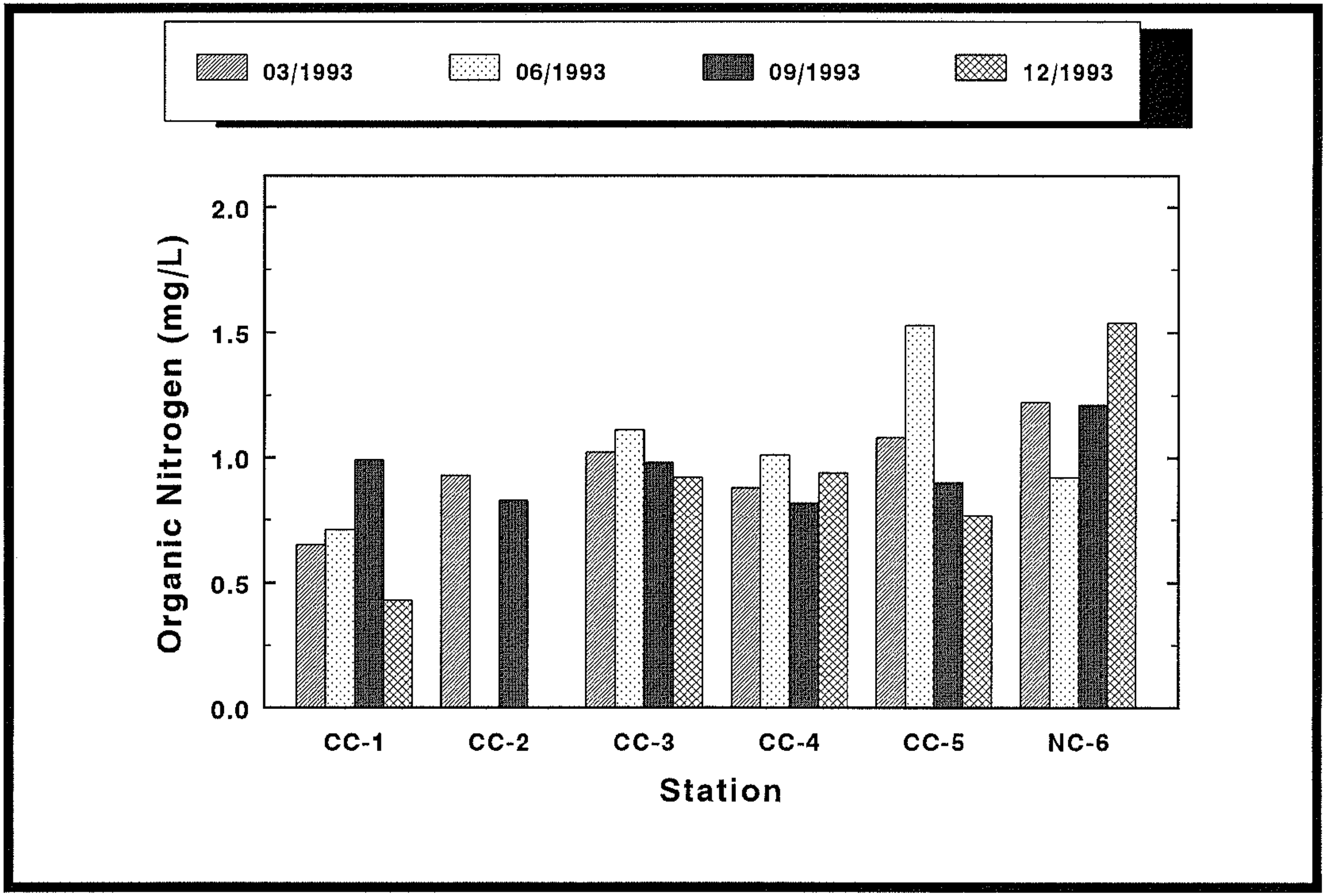


Figure 4.10 **Organic Nitrogen Concentrations Measured During Quarterly Samplings from January to December 1993 at the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County.**

concentration of 0.97 mg/L was measured in these streams of the Palmer Ranch during the ninth year of monitoring with a range from 0.43 to 1.54 mg/L. Organic nitrogen concentrations reported for the 1992 monitoring year were slightly elevated averaging 1.17 mg/L (CCI, 1993). Comparable average organic nitrogen concentrations (*i.e.*, 1.04 mg/L) were reported for the sixth and seventh monitoring years in Catfish and North Creeks (CCI, 1991 and 1992a). Higher average organic nitrogen concentrations of 1.10 and 1.23 mg/L were reported for the third and fourth monitoring years for stations located along Catfish and North Creeks within the Palmer Ranch, respectively (CCI, 1988a and 1988b). However, during the second year of monitoring (CCI, 1986 and 1988a), the organic nitrogen averaged 1.67 mg/L. Overall, the organic nitrogen data indicates a gradual improvement or non-degradation in water quality with respect to nitrogen over the past nine years. Also, channel maintenance in Trunk Ditch during the fourth monitoring year, as well as the aquatic community changes resulting from the "reconstruction" of a segment of the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin during the second year, may contribute to the declining trend in organic nitrogen.

The concentration of organic nitrogen followed a seasonal trend similar to that observed during previous monitoring years with the level of organic nitrogen increasing through the spring and summer. A maximum organic nitrogen concentration was recorded during the during the late spring (*i.e.*, June). Organic nitrogen concentrations declined during the fall to the lowest concentrations in December. During the March and September 1993 monitoring events, organic nitrogen levels in

Catfish and North Creeks averaged 0.96 mg/L, for both samplings, compared to the 1.06 and 0.92 mg/L observed during the June and December events, respectively.

Peaks in organic nitrogen during June and September are apparently associated with peaks in the standing crop of aquatic vegetation and stormwater loadings, since both months represents the primary wet season. During the fall and winter, the standing crop of vegetation declined in association with low production rates and the decay of plant material. During this period, organic nitrogen exhibited a concomitant decline as the plant material was depleted by the microbial heterotrophs. Additionally, stormwater loading rates most likely declined in association with minimal runoff during the relatively drier months of October through January.

4.4.6 *Total Phosphorus*

During the 1993 monitoring year, total phosphorus in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin of the Palmer Ranch averaged 0.20 mg/L and a range of 0.07 to 0.49 mg/L (**Appendix Table B-15**). The highest total phosphorus level (0.49 mg/L) was recorded at Station CC-1 during the September monitoring event (**Figure 4.11**). The lowest mean total phosphorus concentration was observed at CC-5. Overall, the average total phosphorus concentration in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin were observed to decrease in a downstream direction (**Appendix Table B-15**).

During the eighth monitoring year, higher total phosphorus concentrations were observed with an average concentration of 0.38 mg/L and a range of 0.06 to 2.22 mg/L (CCI, 1993). Slightly lower total phosphorus concentrations were recorded for the 1991 monitoring year with an overall yearly average of 0.15 mg/L for the six

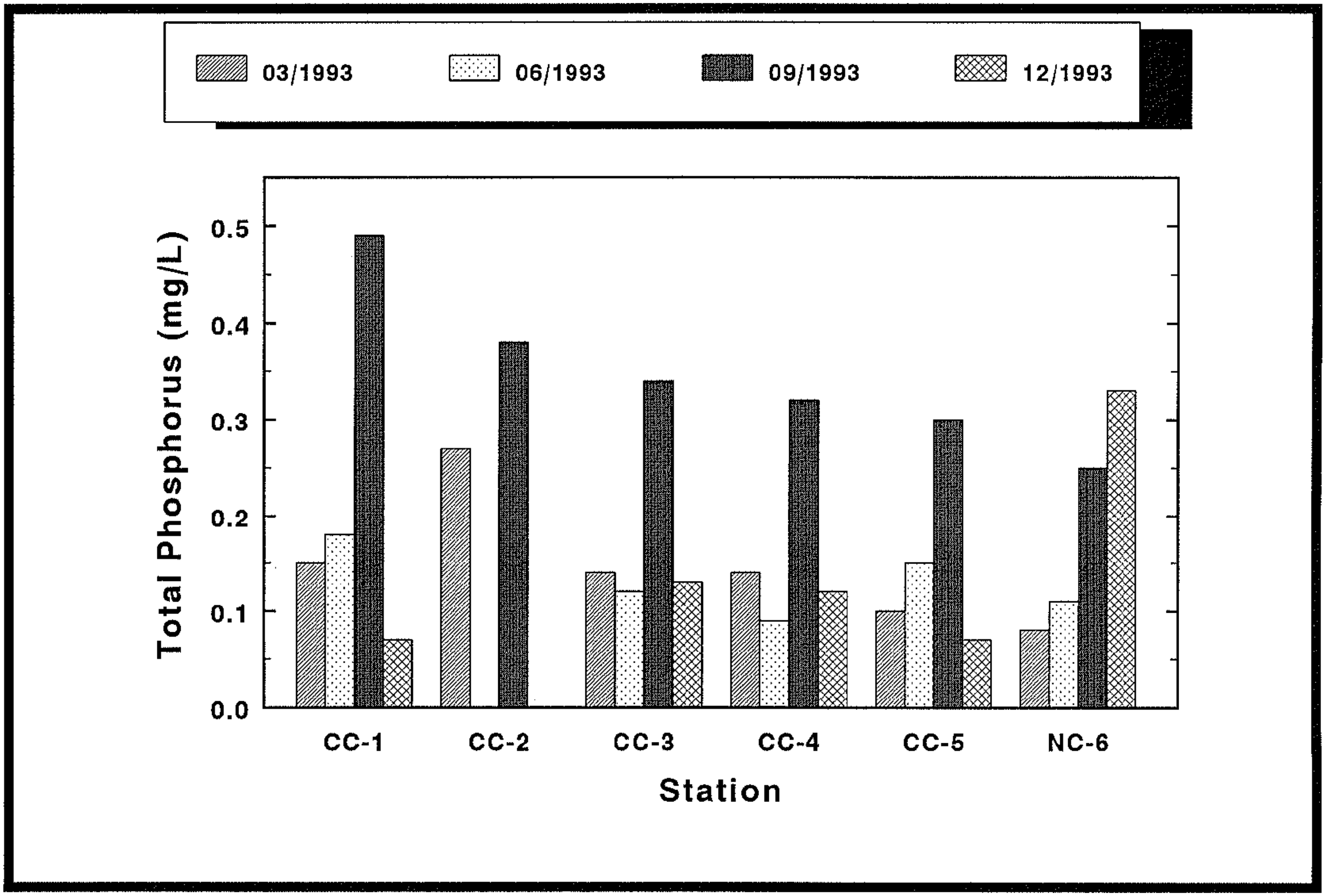


Figure 4.11 Total Phosphorus Concentrations Measured During Quarterly Samplings from January to December 1993 at the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County.

monitoring stations in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch and North Creek Basins (CCI, 1992a). Lower total phosphorus concentrations were also observed during the sixth monitoring year with concentrations in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch and North Creek Basins averaging 0.12 mg/L (CCI, 1991). During the third and fourth monitoring years, total phosphorus levels averaged 0.26 mg/L for each year (CCI, 1988a and 1988b). The highest total phosphorus levels occurred during the second monitoring year with an average of 0.46 mg/L (CCI, 1986). The source of this phosphorus was attributed to cleared lands and construction activities associated with the development of Prestancia. Overall, the mean total phosphorus concentration recorded during the ninth year of monitoring in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch and North Creek Basins were within the median value for the nine monitoring years on the Palmer Ranch property.

Overall, average phosphorus concentrations in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch and North Creek Basins declined during the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and ninth year of monitoring, as illustrated in **Figure 4.12.** However, average phosphorus levels recorded for the eighth year of monitoring were higher than recorded for previous years. This observed increase in phosphorus was attributed to a high rainfall amount of 38.33 inches recorded during the primary wet season. For comparison, the fractionation of orthophosphate and organic phosphorus levels is also provided in **Figure 4.12.**

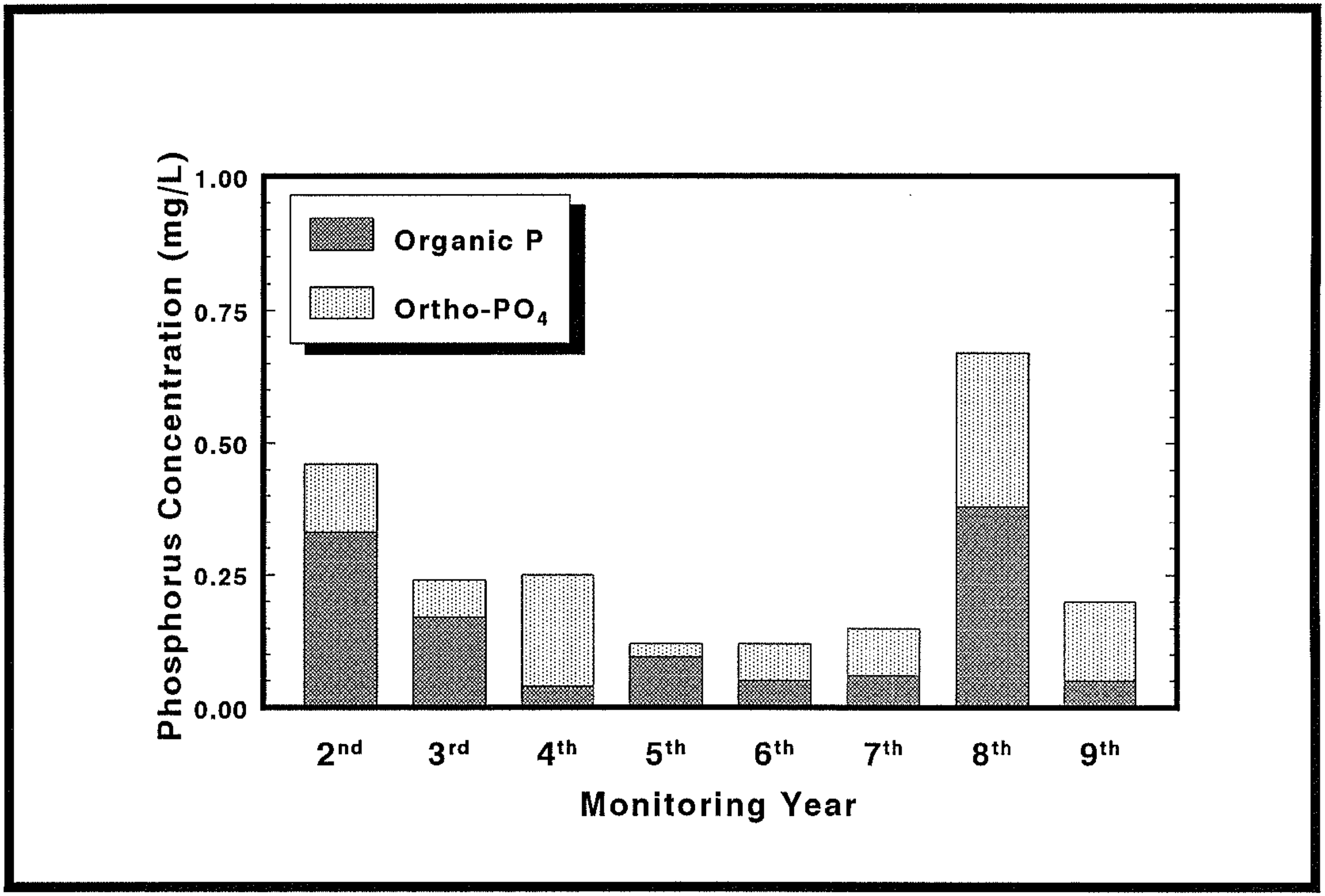


Figure 4.12 Average Phosphorus Concentrations from the Second through the Eighth Year of Monitoring at the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County. *Fifth year data collected at the Palmer Ranch during the "Pollutant Loading Monitoring Program".

As a nutrient, phosphorus is required by algae and other plants for the primary production of organic matter and, therefore, as specified in FAC Chapter 17-302, shall not be elevated to levels that will cause an imbalance in the natural flora and fauna. The results of the ninth year of monitoring indicate that the total phosphorus concentrations in the streams of the Palmer Ranch rarely exceeded the FDER screening level of 0.46 mg/L (FDER, 1990) which is considered to be indicative of water quality problems. Of the 22 samples collected during the 1993 monitoring year, only one sample had a total phosphorus concentration which exceeded the screening level. At CC-1, total phosphorus recorded during the September 1993 monitoring event exceeded 0.46 mg/L limit by 7 percent. This exceedance occurred at the end of the primary wet season as a result of increased runoff. The total phosphorus concentrations were more often above the 0.09 mg/L level determined to be the median concentration for Florida streams (FDER, 1990).

Similar concentrations are normally found in west-central Florida because of the widespread deposits of naturally occurring phosphate (Sheldon, 1982). Interestingly, well drillers' logs show that phosphates exist in shallow deposits on the Palmer Ranch (Patton and Associates, 1984). As in the past years, a correlation between the total phosphorus concentrations and TSS concentrations suggests the controlling role of naturally occurring phosphate deposits on the phosphorus concentrations in the streams of the Palmer Ranch. In addition, Palmer Venture (1986) noted that the phosphate levels in the streams of the Palmer Ranch were significantly influenced by groundwater during periods when stream flow was augmented by groundwater exfiltration (*i.e.*, low flow conditions). Consequently, phosphates originating from these naturally occurring deposits within, or upstream of, the Palmer Ranch should not be considered violations even though they exhibit the potential for contributing to high rates of primary production and a concomitant imbalance in the flora and fauna.

4.4.7 *Orthophosphate*

Orthophosphate concentrations determined in the streams traversing the Palmer Ranch during the 1993 monitoring year are provided in **Appendix Table B-16.** Overall, the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch and North Creek Basins of the Palmer Ranch exhibited an average orthophosphate concentration of 0.15 mg/L during the ninth year of monitoring with a range from <0.01 to 0.41 mg/L (**Figure 4.13**). As with total phosphorus, the highest orthophosphate concentrations observed during the 1993 monitoring year occurred in September, at the end of the primary wet season (**Figure 4.13**). During the eighth monitoring year, orthophosphate concentrations averaged 0.29 mg/L and ranged from 0.01 to 2.04 mg/L (CCI, 1993). Average orthophosphate levels recorded for the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch and North Creek Basins during the 1990 and 1991 monitoring years were lower than recorded during the ninth year of monitoring. The annual mean orthophosphate concentrations determined during 1990 and 1991 were 0.07 and 0.09 mg/L, respectively (CCI, 1991 and 1992a). However, during the fourth year orthophosphate averaged 0.20 mg/L with a range of from 0.02 to 0.88 mg/L (CCI, 1988b). An annual mean orthophosphate concentration of 0.07 mg/L and range of <0.01 to 0.15 mg/L were recorded during the third year of monitoring (CCI, 1988b). The orthophosphate concentrations recorded during the second monitoring year ranged from 0.04 to 0.36 mg/L with an annual mean concentration of 0.13 mg/L (CCI, 1986).

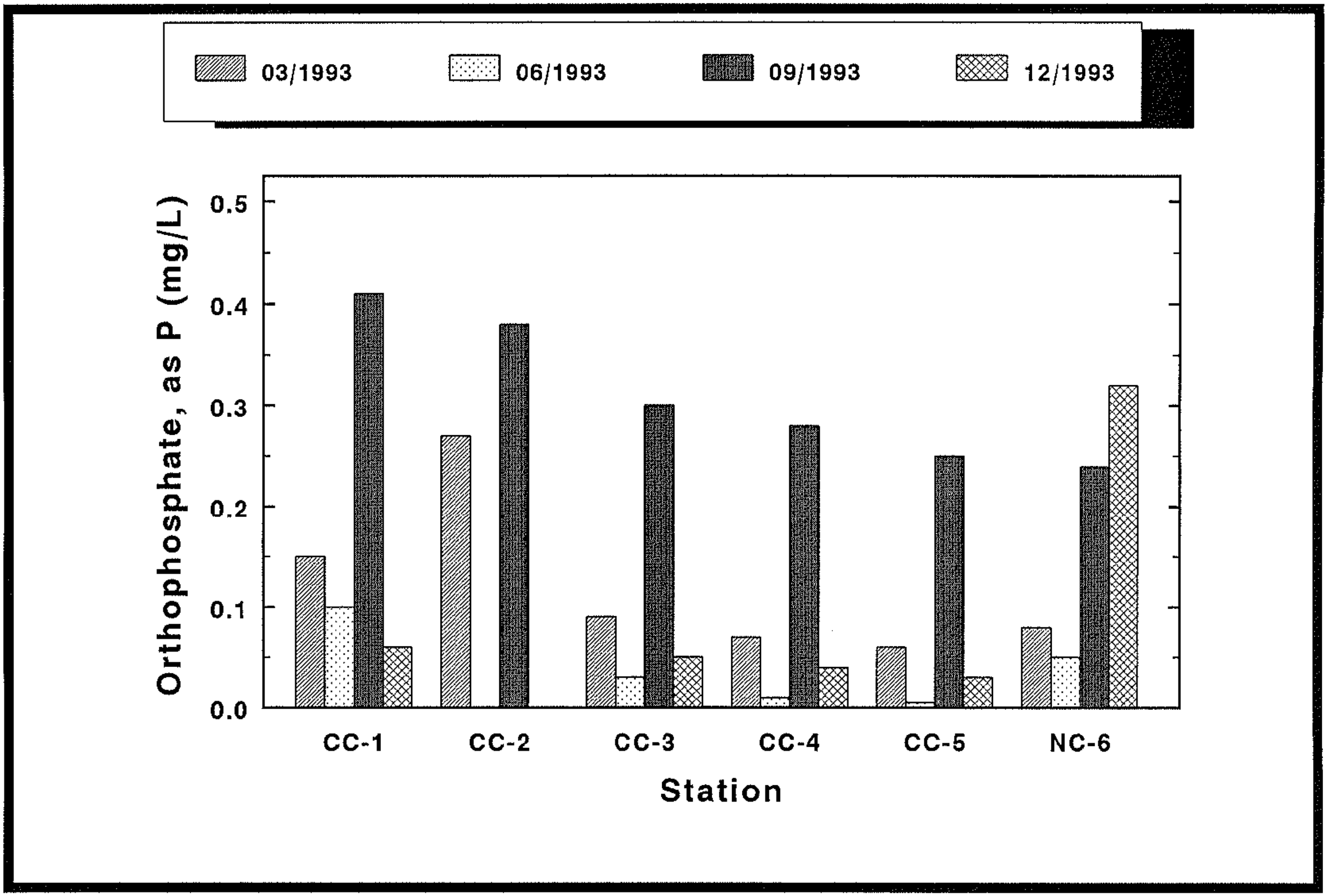


Figure 4.13 **Orthophosphate Concentrations Measured During Quarterly Samplings from January to December 1993 at the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County.**

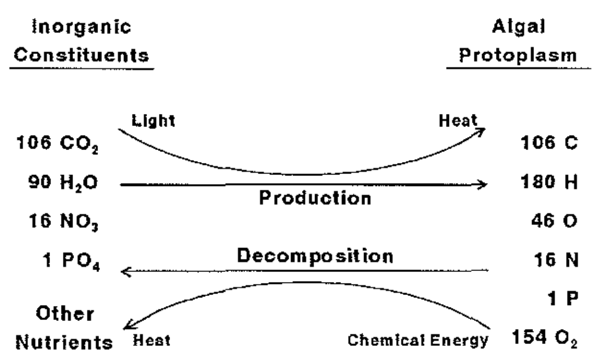
Although the phosphorus concentrations have varied considerably over the last four years, the percentage of total phosphorus consisting of orthophosphate has remained relatively constant. In general, orthophosphate represented approximately 70 percent of the total phosphorus during 1993 compared to 58 to 77 percent recorded for previous four years of monitoring.

During the ninth year of monitoring, an apparent spatial and temporal trend in orthophosphate suggests that orthophosphate levels in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch and North Creek Basins generally decrease in a downstream direction (**Figure 4.13**). Increased orthophosphate concentrations were observed during the September monitoring event (*i.e.*, end of the primary wet season), as expected (**Figure 4.13**). Similar trends were observed during the previous years of monitoring for the South Creek Basin. The spatial decline is attributed to the following: (1) downstream dilution of the runoff within the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch and North Creek Basins; and (2) phosphate uptake by biological and physicochemical processes. The temporal increase in orthophosphate concentrations recorded at the end of the primary wet season is attributed to increased runoff during the primary wet season.

As a nutrient, orthophosphate is designated by FAC Chapter 17-302 as a general water quality parameter. This criterion specifies that the discharge of nutrients, such as orthophosphate, shall be limited to prevent an imbalance in the natural populations of aquatic flora and fauna. Although the observed levels are occasionally above the threshold considered to indicate eutrophic conditions as defined by FDER (1983), orthophosphate has been found to occur naturally on the North Tract. Consequently, other factors, such as nitrogen availability, are probably more growth limiting than orthophosphate. Therefore, the phosphate levels found during the 1993 monitoring year is not likely to have caused an imbalance in the aquatic flora and fauna.

4.4.8 *Nutrient Ratios*

Nitrate and phosphate are required by aquatic plants in proportions of approximately 6.8:1 on a weight basis (or 16:1 N:P on a molar basis) (Odum, 1959 and GESAMP, 1987). Nitrogen and phosphorus are assimilated in this proportion by the primary producers (rooted aquatic plants and algae) and converted into protoplasm during the process of photosynthesis. Conversely, the (unresistant or digestible) organic forms of nitrogen and phosphate are oxidized back into their biogenic salts during the process of aerobic respiration, *e.g.*, organic decomposition, heterotrophic activity. This relationship can be illustrated as:



The primary forms of these biogenic salts are nitrate and orthophosphate. However, nitrate may be substituted by some plants for other forms of nitrogen, such as ammonia. Also of importance, orthophosphate may be accumulated and stored as polyphosphates by some algae, thereby alleviating a potential future phosphate limiting condition.

Importantly, other limiting factors such as low light and low dissolved oxygen could play as important, if not more important, roles in limiting the rate of primary production and decomposition in the streams of the Palmer Ranch, respectively. For example, if the availability of inorganic nitrogen is high and the N_i:P_i ratio is low, *e.g.*, 2:1, it would indicate that some factor other than inorganic nitrogen is the real limiting factor. Even so, determinations and the use of nutrient ratios in light of other important and potentially limiting factors is helpful in evaluating the results of long-term monitoring programs when nutrient loading and its consequences are major concerns, such as for the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program."

Results of the ninth year of monitoring were used to determine the molar ratios of nitrogen to phosphorus in the streams of the Palmer Ranch (**Figures 4.14A** and **4.14B**). Total nitrogen to total phosphorus ratios (N_t:P_t) are provided in **Appendix Table B-17** with ratios of inorganic nitrogen (ammonia, nitrite, and nitrate) to orthophosphate (N_i:P_i) being given in **Appendix Table B-18.**

The N_i:P_i ratios are consistently low and found to average approximately 3:1, indicative of conditions in which fixed inorganic nitrogen would limit plant growth before orthophosphate (**Figure 4.14B**). In contrast, N_t:P_t ratios were found to average 8:1 indicating a balanced system (**Figure 4.14A**). In a nutrient-balanced system, neither nitrogen nor phosphorus limit plant growth because both are present in the proper proportions for plant growth. The lower N_i:P_i ratios calculated from the 1993

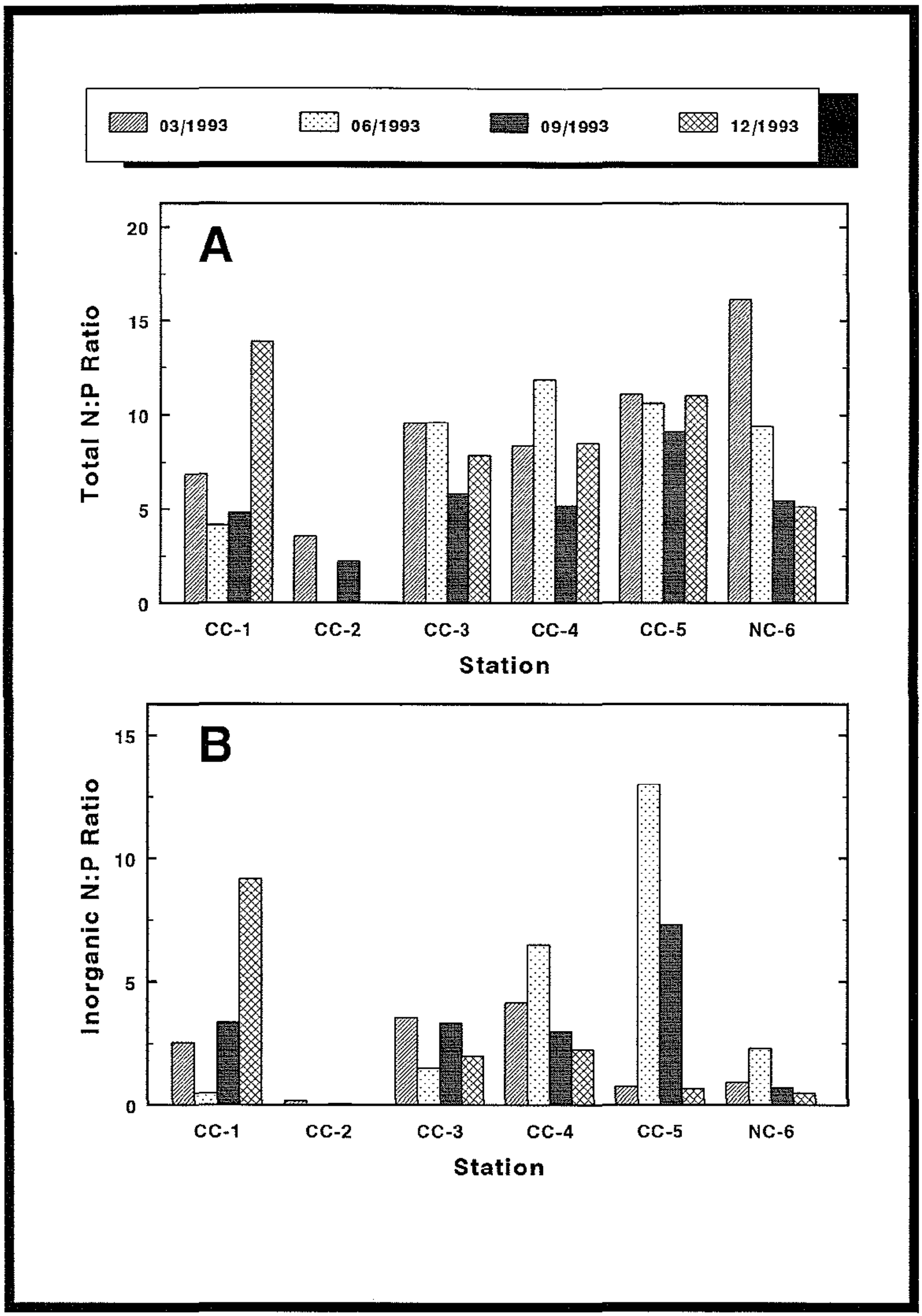


Figure 4.14 (A) Total Nitrogen to Phosphorus Ratios and (B) Inorganic Nitrogen to Phosphorus Ratios determined from Quarterly Data Collected from January to December 1993 at the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County.

data are attributed to the naturally high levels of orthophosphate, as well as the high percentage of total phosphorus represented by orthophosphate (70 percent of total phosphorus) while approximately 27 percent of the total nitrogen is comprised of inorganic nitrogen.

The most meaningful ratio in assessing nutrient limiting conditions is based on the inorganic forms (biogenic salts as previously discussed) since these constituents are immediately available to the primary producers whereas even the unresistant organic forms must be chemically transformed into the inorganic forms prior to photosynthesis. During the ninth year of monitoring, the N_i:P_i ratios found were generally indicative of excess phosphorus with respect to nitrogen (*i.e.*, nitrogen limited system) during the four quarterly events. In June, N_i:P_i ratios averaged approximately 4:1 and decreased slightly to 3:1 during September (**Figure 4.14B**). The N_i:P_i ratio for the March and December monitoring events were approximately 2:1 (**Figure 4.14B**).

4.5 Oils and Greases

As provided in **Appendix Table B-19**, the concentration of oil and grease in the streams of the Palmer Ranch was found to be below the detection limit (*i.e.*, <1.0 mg/L) during the ninth year of monitoring. Therefore, all of the 22 measurements during the past year of monitoring were below the State standard of 5 mg/L specified in FAC Chapter 17-302. In addition, all 22 measurements were also in compliance with the Sarasota County standard of 15 mg/L.

The concentrations of oils and greases reported in the streams of the Palmer Ranch during the previous years of the monitoring program (Palmer Venture, 1986; and CCI, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, and 1993), ranged from less than 1 mg/L to 17 mg/L. Most of the observations (100 of 126) were found to be less than the maximum allowable State criteria of 5 mg/L and only one was found greater than the maximum allowable County criteria of 15 mg/L.

4.6 Bacteriological Parameters

4.6.1 *Total Coliform*

As indicated in **Appendix Table B-20**, the streams traversing the Palmer Ranch were found to exhibit frequent violations of the State and County standards for total coliform bacteria during the 1993 monitoring year. Both the State and County standards, which allow up to 2,400 colonies/100 mL, were exceeded in 7 of the 22 samples (*i.e.*, 32 percent) collected during the 1993 monitoring year (**Figure 4.15A**). The highest bacteria concentrations were observed in the upper reach of the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin at Stations CC-1 and CC-2 (**Figure 4.15A**) as was also observed during 1990, 1991 and 1992 monitoring years.

During the third, fourth, sixth, and seventh monitoring years (CCI, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, and 1992a), the total coliform concentrations in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin were also found to commonly exceed the State and County standards with 52, 53, 43, and 78 percent of the results being higher than the 2,400 colonies/100 mL criteria, respectively. Similar coliform densities and frequency of violations were observed during the second year of monitoring. During the second year (CCI, 1986)

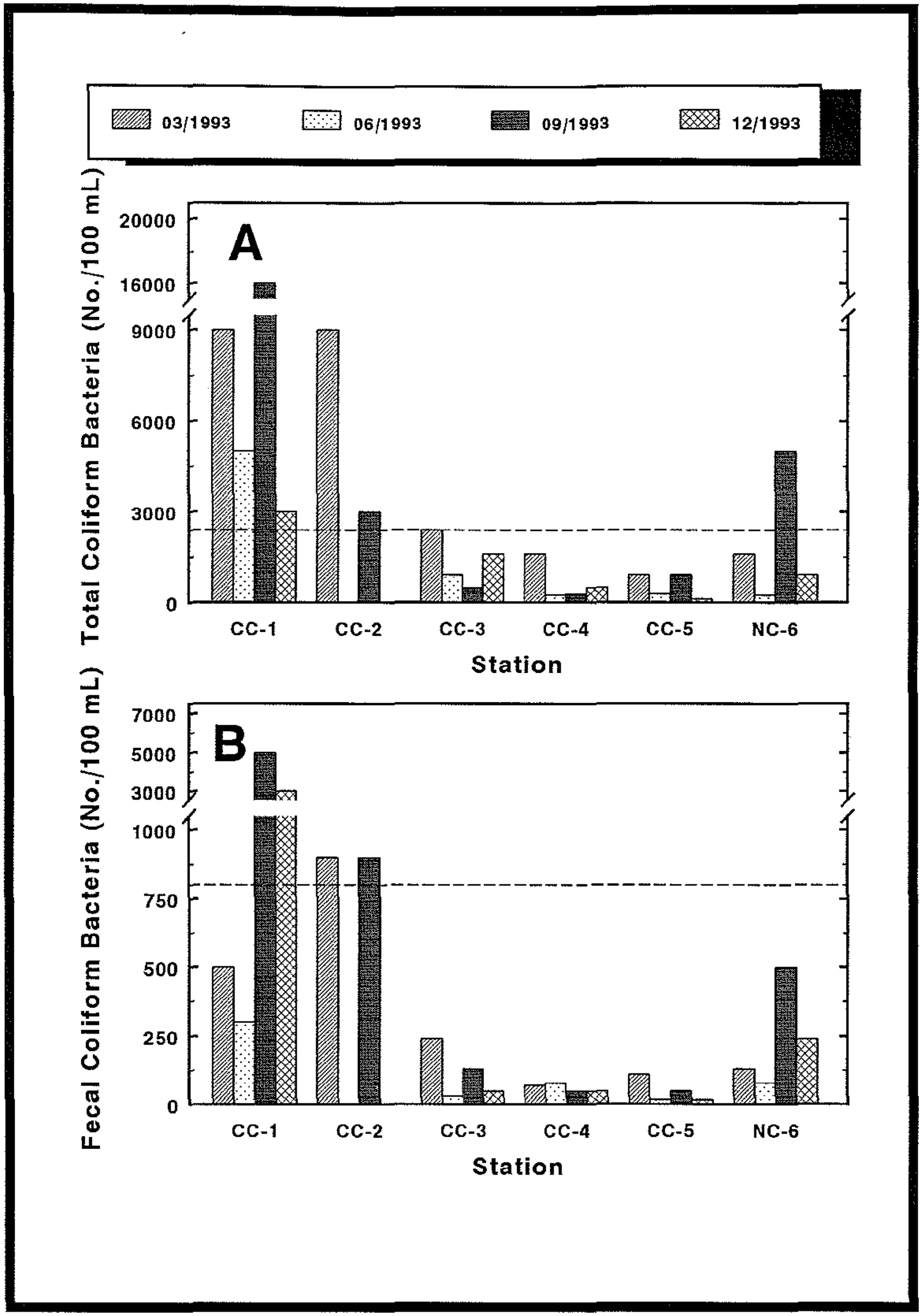


Figure 4.15 (A) Total Coliform Bacteria and (B) Fecal Coliform Bacteria Counts Measured During Quarterly Samplings from January to December 1993 at the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County. Dotted Lines Depict State Standards.

67 percent of the samples taken were determined to exceed the 2,400 colonies/100 mL standard.

As during previous years, the highest number of total coliform bacteria colonies were observed during the 1993 wet season with a mean level of 4,283 colonies/100 mL being observed for the September 1993 monitoring event. This trend is expected since the primary mode of transport of the coliform bacteria to the streams traversing the ranch is surface runoff, consequently resulting in seasonal trends associated with the amount of rainfall.

As noted in previous years (CCI, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, and 1993), these data show that several sources of coliform bacteria exist on and upstream of the Palmer Ranch. A primary source is expected to be the naturally occurring coliform bacteria of the soils and vegetation on and upstream of the ranch. During periods of land clearing coupled with significant runoff, this source is expected to be exacerbated. Such a condition probably occurred during the second and third monitoring years in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin as the construction of Prestancia was initiated. Another source of coliform bacteria is represented by the warm-blooded animals inhabiting the watershed, including dogs, cats, cattle, birds, feral hogs, deer, and rodents.

4.6.2 *Fecal Coliform*

During the ninth year of monitoring, the streams of the Palmer Ranch exhibited fecal coliform densities that ranged from 17 to 5,000 colonies/100 mL (**Appendix Table B-21**) as compared to a range of 11 to >16,000 colonies/100 mL during the eighth year (CCI, 1993). Of the 22 samples that were collected during the ninth year of monitoring, four (*i.e.*, 18 percent) exceeded the Class III State and County Standard of 800 colonies/100 mL (**Figure 4.15B**). The percentage of exceedances recorded during the third, fourth, sixth, and seventh monitoring years ranged from 26 to 43 percent. However, it is important to note that fewer samples were collected during the fourth year than during other years of monitoring.

The highest number of fecal coliform colonies and all of exceedances during the 1993 monitoring year generally occurred in the upper reach of the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin (**Figure 4.15B**) probably due to a greater number of warm blooded animals in the stream communities associated with the developed portion of the Palmer Ranch. The high fecal coliform bacteria levels which were observed both upstream and internal to the Palmer Ranch, indicate significant sources of fecal coliform bacteria originating both upstream and within the ranch, with dogs, cats, birds, cattle, and other warm-blooded wild animals considered the primary sources.

4.7 Trace Elements

During the September 1993 monitoring event, samples were collected for the analyses of trace elements (*i.e.*, arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, and zinc). The results of these analyses are provided in **Appendix Table B-22** along with the applicable State and County Standards for each element.

Arsenic concentrations during the 1993 monitoring year averaged 3.0 μg/L and ranged from 1.0 to 6.0 μg/L (**Appendix Table B-22**). None of the measured arsenic concentrations exceeded the State standard of 50 μg/L[3], or 100 μg/L criteria of Sarasota County. Possible sources of arsenic include the use of arsenic-based pesticides on and upstream of the North Tract of the Palmer Ranch.

Concentrations of total copper measured in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin during the 1993 monitoring period averaged 2.3 μg/L and ranged from 2.0 to 3.0 μg/L (**Appendix Table B-22**). All of the measured copper concentrations were in compliance with the State standard of 12.8 μg/L[4], and the more stringent 10 μg/L criteria of Sarasota County. Possible sources of copper in the surface waters of the Palmer Ranch include the use of copper containing herbicides, fertilizers, algicides, and pesticides.

Total lead concentrations measured in the streams of the Palmer Ranch during 1993 ranged from <1.0 to 3.0 μg/L with an average concentration of 1.0 μg/L (**Appendix Table B-22**). Of the six samples collected only two had detectable lead concentrations. The two sites having lead concentrations at or greater than the detection limit are CC-1 and CC-3. The highest lead concentration (*i.e.*, 3.0 μg/L) was measured at CC-1 which is located at the most upstream boundary of the Palmer Ranch property. This high lead concentration at CC-1 is believed to be from roadside runoff entering the Catfish Creek system at Clark Road. However, all of the measured lead concentrations were in compliance with both the State standard of 3.6 μg/L[5] and the

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[3]Based on a total hardness of 110 mg/L.

[4]*Ibid*.

[5]*Ibid*.

less stringent 10 μg/L criteria for Sarasota County. Possible anthropogenic sources of lead in the surface waters of the Palmer Ranch included automobile emissions roads and parking areas, and runoff from light industrial land uses located upstream of the Palmer Ranch property.

The concentration of zinc determined for the six monitoring stations during 1993 ranged from 7 to 22 μg/L with an average of 13 μg/L. None of the six zinc concentrations determined during the September 1993 monitoring event exceeded the State standard of 115 μg/L[6], with four out of the six measured concentrations being in excess of the more stringent 10 μg/L criteria of Sarasota County. Possible sources of zinc include the use of zinc containing fertilizers and runoff from roads and parking areas on and upstream of the Palmer Ranch.

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[6] *Ibid.*

5.0 SUMMARY

During the ninth year of the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program", sampling was performed at six stations located in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin of the Palmer Ranch over the period from January through December 1993. Quarterly monitoring events were performed during March, June, September, and December 1993. Water quality monitoring has been performed at approximately the same six locations in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin during the previous eight years. However, monitoring was performed bimonthly during the first year and subsequently changed to a quarterly frequency at the beginning of the second year of monitoring. The results of the first eight years of monitoring may be reviewed in the annual reports prepared by Palmer Venture (1986) and CCI (1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1990, 1991, 1992a, and 1993). In addition, results from the "Stormwater Pollutant Loading Monitoring Program" for the Palmer Ranch performed from August 1988 to April 1990 can be reviewed in a final report prepared by CCI (1992b).

The continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program conducted for the Palmer Ranch streams entailed measurements of specific conductance, water temperature, suspended solids, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, pH, biochemical oxygen demand, macronutrients, oil and greases, and bacteriological quality during each quarterly sampling event. In addition, samples for the determination of trace elements were collected at all six sites on the Palmer Ranch during an annual basis. These results of the ninth year of monitoring are summarized in **Table 5.1**. A complete tabulation of results by parameter is provided in **Appendix B.**

TABLE 5.1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR THE PALMER RANCH WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1993

Parameter	CC-1 Mean	CC-2 Mean	CC-3 Mean	CC-4 Mean	CC-5 Mean	Catfish Creek Basin Mean	N	Min	Max	Applicable Criteria
PHYSICAL										
Depth (ft)	1.6	0.2	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.3	20	0.0	2.4	---
Flow (GPM)	307	53	114	601	1,166	448	20	0	2,134	---
Temperature (°C)	23.1	25.3	25.1	25.2	25.6	24.8	18	16.4	31.0	---
Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	628	797	865	778	693	747	18	526	954	+50%, +100%
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	5	2	10	9	9	7	18	<1	14	---
Turbidity (NTU)	6.6	1.4	9.1	8.1	7.0	7.0	18	1.3	13.3	+29, +25
OXYGEN DEMAND AND RELATED PARAMETERS										
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-Day (mg/L)	1.3	0.6	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.9	18	0.2	3.7	---
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	6.4	4.6	5.3	5.1	6.4	5.6	18	1.4	8.5	≥5.0, ≥4.0
pH (-log[H^+])	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.3	18	6.7	7.9	6.0 - 8.5
MACRONUTRIENTS										
Nitrite Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	18	<0.01	0.20	---
Nitrate Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.33	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.11	18	<0.01	0.65	---
Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.19	<0.02	0.26	0.23	0.45	0.25	18	<0.02	1.71	---
Organic Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.70	0.88	1.01	0.91	1.07	0.92	18	0.43	1.53	---
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	1.28	0.90	1.37	1.23	1.55	1.31	18	0.75	2.73	---
Orthophosphate (mg/L)	0.18	0.33	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.14	18	<0.01	0.41	---
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	0.22	0.33	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.20	18	0.07	0.49	---
ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS										
Oil and Greases	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	18	<1	<1	≤5, ≤15
BIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria (count/100 mL)	8,250	6,000	1,350	660	553	3,069	18	130	16,000	≤2,400
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (count/100 mL)	2,200	900	113	63	49	639	18	17	5,000	≤800

[a] State Criteria allows 50% increase above background to 1275 µmhos/cm and County Ordinance No. 72-37 allows 100% increase above background to 500 µmhos/cm.
[b] State Criteria allows a maximum increase of 29 NTU above background and County Ordinancce 72-37 allows a maximum increase of 25 JTU above background.
[c] State and County Criteria, respectively.
[d] Ionized plus un-ionized ammonia.
[e] State Criteria allows a maximum of 0.02 mg/L unionized ammonia, County ordinance allows a maximum un-ionized ammonia concentration of 0.2 to 2.0 mg/L depending on pH.

TABLE 5.1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR THE PALMER RANCH WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER, 1993(Continued).

Parameter	NC-6 Mean	All Stations Mean	N	Min	Max	Applicable Criteria
PHYSICAL						
Depth (ft)	0.4	1.2	24	0.0	2.4	
Flow (GMP)	196	406	24	0	2,134	
Temperature (°C)	22.0	24.3	22	16.4	31.0	
Conductivity (μmhos/cm)	715	741	22	526	954	
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	4	7	22	<1	14	
Turbidity (NTU)	10.7	7.6	22	1.3	30.0	
OXYGEN DEMAND AND RELATED PARAMETERS						
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	0.8	1.7	22	0.2	3.7	
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	2.0	5.0	22	0.2	8.5	
pH (-log[H+])	7.2	7.3	22	6.7	7.9	
MACRONUTRIENTS						
Nitrite Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.01	0.03	22	<0.01	0.20	
Nitrate Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.02	0.10	22	<0.01	0.65	
Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.10	0.22	22	<0.02	1.71	
Organic Nitrogen (mg/L)	1.22	0.97	22	0.43	1.54	
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	1.35	1.31	22	0.75	2.73	
Orthophosphate (mg/L)	0.17	0.15	22	<0.01	0.41	
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	0.19	0.20	22	0.07	0.49	
ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS						
Oil and Greases (mg/L)	<1	<1	22	<1	<1	
BIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform Bacteria (count/100 mL)	1,935	2,863	22	130	16,000	
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (count/100 mL)	238	566	22	17	5,000	

[a] State Criteria allows 50% increase above background to 1275 μmhos/cm and County Ordinance No. 72-37 allows 100% increase above background to 500 μmhos/cm.
[b] State Criteria allows a maximum increase of 29 NTU above background and County Ordinancce 72-37 allows a maximum increase of 25 JTU above background.
[c] State and County Criteria, respectively.
[d] Ionized plus un-ionized ammonia.
[e] State Criteria allows a maximum of 0.02 mg/L unionized ammonia, County ordinance allows a maximum un-ionized ammonia concentration of 0.2 to 2.0 mg/L depending on pH.

The ninth year of monitoring exhibited less than normal amounts of rainfall with a total of approximately 50 inches of precipitation occurring on the Palmer Ranch. During the sixth and seventh monitoring years only 38 and 44 inches of rainfall were record, respectively. Meanwhile, 51 and 52 inches of rainfall were reported during the third and fourth years of monitoring, respectively. A drought was experienced during much of the second year resulting in only 33 inches of rainfall being recorded. The historical amount of rainfall for the region based on a 30-year record is 54 inches per year (NOAA, 1982). Although rainfall during 1993 was less than normal, rainfall was more evenly distributed throughout the year. Consequently, the streams of the Palmer Ranch exhibited above normal stream flows during much of the ninth monitoring year.

The specific conductance measured in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin ranged from 526 to 954 μmhos/cm, as compared with ranges of 567 to 1,625 μmhos/cm, 626 to 1,332 μmhos/cm, and 431 to 1,459 μmhos/cm during the sixth, seventh, and eighth monitoring years, respectively. The lower range in specific conductance measured during the ninth year may have been associated to the wetter conditions and the subsequent increase of low conductivity rainfall and stormwater runoff entering the streams.

Seasonally lower conductivities were recorded during the quarterly survey performed in September 1993. These lower conductivities most likely resulted from the cumulative effects of increased surface runoff of low conductivity stormwater during the primary wet season.

The highest average TSS level of 9 mg/L was observed for the June 1993 event. TSS levels in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin compared to 6 mg/L during the September 1993 monitoring event. This trend was first observed during the 1992 monitoring year and is a reversal from the annual TSS cycling trend observed during the past years of monitoring. The observed reversal in TSS trends is attributed to: (1) only the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch system being monitored during 1993; (2) well-established littoral zones around the Catfish Creek; and (3) the stormwater management system in place at Prestancia.

Because of the well-established littoral zone, less erosion of stream banks occurs during storm events resulting in lower TSS levels during the primary growing season (*i.e.*, primary wet season). In addition, the stormwater management system at Prestancia helped to improve water quality during storm periods by removing suspended solids from the storm generated runoff. For example, during the past years of monitoring, quarterly sampling was performed at stations along South Creek. Because the banks along South Creek are barren of dense vegetation, greater suspended solid loads are expected during periods of high runoff. In addition, no stormwater management system is in place along South Creek.

However, as a result of the well-established littoral zone in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin, higher TSS concentrations are expected during drier periods of the year when plant productivity is lowest. As the plants die off, plant debris in the stream will in effect increase the TSS concentration. Higher TSS concentrations were measured in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch and North Creek Basins during the 1991 monitoring year than during 1993. During the 1990 monitoring year, total suspended solid concentrations were lower and probably associated to the lower rainfall amounts recorded for that year.

Turbidity levels also followed the same seasonal trends as TSS. As in previous years, turbidity and TSS levels measured during 1993 were found to be positively correlated (*i.e.*, $r = 0.60$).

Five-day biochemical oxygen demand was found to average 1.7 mg/L for the two streams of the North Tract. The BOD_5 levels measured in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch and North Creek Basins during 1993 averaged slightly higher than during the 1991 monitoring year and comparable to the 1992 monitoring year. As observed during prior monitoring years, a slightly positive correlation was found between BOD_5 and TSS (*i.e.*, $r = 0.69$) indicating decay of vegetation and other organic matter in the water column.

Dissolved oxygen levels were found to average 5.0 mg/L with a range from 0.2 to 8.5 mg/L. The results obtained for dissolved oxygen concentrations during the 1993 monitoring year for Catfish and North Creeks are generally comparable to those reported during the third, fourth, sixth, seventh, and eighth monitoring years. Of the 24 dissolved oxygen measurements made during 1993, 8 were below the 5.0 mg/L State standard.

A steady decline of nutrients during the previous monitoring years has been observed in the surface waters of the Palmer Ranch. Nutrient concentrations during the 1993 monitoring year rarely exceeded the threshold levels characteristic of eutrophic conditions. During the ninth year of monitoring, Catfish and North Creeks exhibited annual average total nitrogen and total phosphorus concentrations of 1.31 and 0.20 mg/L, respectively. Total nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations measured during the 1992 monitoring period were slightly higher than those reported for 1993 monitoring year. During the sixth and seventh years of monitoring, total nitrogen and total phosphorus levels were comparable to levels measured in 1993. Total nitrogen and phosphorus levels recorded during the second, third, and fourth monitoring years were generally higher than those measured in 1993.

Inorganic nitrogen and phosphorus fractions that are required by plants during the process of photosynthesis were also found to be readily available. Orthophosphate comprised 75 percent of the total phosphorus concentration while inorganic nitrogen represented 27 percent of the total nitrogen content. Although the availability of inorganic nitrogen was found to be substantial, its low ratio to orthophosphate implies that inorganic nitrogen should become limiting to primary producers in the streams on the Palmer Ranch before orthophosphate. Ratios of inorganic nitrogen to inorganic phosphorus (*i.e.*, orthophosphate) were found to average 3:1 (by weight), as compared to algal protoplasm that is approximately 6.8:1 (by weight). Interestingly, the average ratio of total nitrogen to total phosphorus determined from 1993 nutrient concentrations was 8:1 indicative of a balanced system with respect to nutrient limitation.

During prior years of monitoring, inorganic phosphorus comprised 58 to 77 percent of the total phosphorus. In addition, the inorganic nitrogen fraction constituted 10 to 23 percent of the total nitrogen content for during the first eight years. The ratios of inorganic nitrogen and inorganic phosphorus averaged 1:1 to 4.6:1 during the previous years of monitoring.

Potential sources of nutrients to Catfish Creek upstream of the Palmer Ranch are surface runoff originating in the commercial-industrial strip development along Clark Road and from the country club and development located in the western part of the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin. Within the ranch, potential sources of nutrients include Prestancia (golf course and residential development), active pastures, and a spray effluent field. Additionally, rainfall and surficial phosphate deposits represent two ubiquitous sources of phosphate and fixed nitrogen throughout the ranch.

During the ninth year of monitoring, oils and greases concentrations were all below the analytical detection limit and therefore did not exceeded the State standard of 5.0 mg/L. Potential sources of oils and greases into the Catfish and North Creeks include runoff from the golf course, roads, and natural vegetation. During previous years of monitoring in the Catfish and North Creeks, oils and greases ranged from <1 to 17 mg/L with only five of the 128 observations (*i.e.*, less than 4 percent) exceeding the State standard, with only one measurement exceeding the 15 mg/L County standard.

The bacteriological quality of the streams on the Palmer Ranch was found to be poor (but improving), as total coliform and fecal coliform counts were in excess of the applicable standards. Of the 22 total coliform analyses, only 7 exceeded the maximum allowable limit of 2,400 colonies/100 mL. Similarly, four of the 22 fecal coliform counts were found to exceed the maximum allowable limit of 800 colonies/100 mL. During the previous studies, 83 of 167 total coliform bacteria measurements (or approximately 50 percent) exceeded the 2,400 colonies/100 mL as specified in the State standard. In addition, approximately 51 percent of the fecal coliform bacteria measurements in the streams of the North Tract exceeded the 800 colonies/100 mL State standard. The primary sources of coliform bacteria on within the Palmer Ranch are expected to include warm-blooded animals as well as naturally occurring soil bacteria.

During storm events that frequently occur in the early spring through late summer, it is likely that more fecal and non-fecal coliform bacteria are transported by surface runoff to the streams of the Palmer Ranch than at other times of the year. However, during drier periods of the year, it is likely that birds, cattle, and other warm-blooded animals, which are sources of fecal coliform bacteria, are attracted to the streams to water and feed, thereby resulting in an increase in fecal coliform counts.

Annual samples for the analyses of trace elements (*i.e.*, arsenic, copper, lead, and zinc) were collected during the September 1993 sampling event. Concentrations of arsenic measured during the September 1993 monitoring event averaged 3.0 μg/L and ranged from 1.0 to 6.0 μg/L. All of the measured arsenic concentrations were in compliance with both the State and County standards. Possible sources of arsenic include the use of arsenic-based pesticides on and upstream of the Palmer Ranch property.

Copper concentrations measured in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin during the 1993 monitoring year averaged 2.3 μg/L and ranged from 2.0 to 3.0 μg/L. All of the copper concentrations measured for the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch basin were in compliance with both State and County standards. Possible sources of copper in the surface waters of the Palmer Ranch include the use of copper containing herbicides, fertilizers, algicides, and pesticides.

Total lead concentrations measured during the 1993 monitoring year averaged 1.0 μg/L and ranged from $<$1.0 to 2.0 μg/L. Of the six samples collected only two contained detectable levels of lead. All lead concentrations measured in samples collected in the streams of the North Tract were in compliance with both the State and County standards. Possible anthropogenic sources of lead in the surface waters of the Palmer Ranch include runoff containing automobile emissions from roads and parking areas, and runoff from light industrial land uses located upstream of the Palmer Ranch property.

The concentration of zinc determined for the six monitoring stations during 1993 ranged from 7 to 22 μg/L and averaged 13 μg/L. All six zinc concentrations were in compliance of the State standard. However, four of the six zinc concentrations measured were in excess of the more stringent 10 μg/L criteria of Sarasota County. Possible sources of zinc include the use of zinc containing fertilizers and runoff from roads and parking areas on and upstream of the Palmer Ranch.

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APPENDIX A:

EXHIBIT "E"

Exhibit "E" to the Amended and Restated
Master Development Order for the Palmer Ranch
Development of Regional Impact

(An Exhibit Containing Surface
Water Monitoring Program and
Consisting of Pages E-1 through E-5)

SURFACE WATER MONITORING PROGRAM

Locations

Water quality measurements and grab samples shall be performed in Catfish Creek, North Creek and South Creek. Sampling and measurements shall be made at a total of 10 monitoring stations (refer to FIGURE 5). Five stations are located in Catfish Creek (CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4 and CC-5); one station is located in North Creek (NC-6); and four stations are located in South Creek (SC-1, SC-2, SC-3 and SC-4)

Procedures

Monitoring shall be accomplished within a two-day period. At the time of grab sampling, simultaneous in situ measurements of dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature and specific conductance shall be made and flow rates shall be determined using velocity-area measurements. Additionally, water depths and pre- and post-event weather conditions shall be recorded. All sample collections and in situ measurements shall be made at approximate mid-depth and mid-stream at each of the ten stations.

Frequency

Due to the wealth of baseline monitoring data which currently exists, baseline monitoring of all South Creek sites shall be suspended until one month before development begins. One month prior to the commencement of sampling the Palmer Ranch will notify the Sarasota County Pollution Control Division the dates of sampling and stations to be sampled. At the time of sampling, water quality grab samples will be collected and in situ measurements made at all monitoring stations along South Creek. Following this initial monitoring event, all subsequent monitoring shall be performed on a quarterly basis during the development phase. During development, all stations located downstream of an area under development shall be monitored. In addition, one sampling site upstream of a development area shall be maintained for baseline determination. Once an area is substantially developed as agreed to by the Sarasota County Pollution Control Division and Palmer Ranch, a modification of the monitoring program shall be subject to discussion at any time to change the frequency of water quality monitoring from quarterly to semi-annual or to discontinue the monitoring.

Monitoring of Catfish and North Creeks shall continue on a quarterly basis for a maximum of two years or until substantial development takes place. Once substantial development or a two-year period occurs as agreed to by the Sarasota County Pollution Control Division and Palmer Ranch, monitoring frequency for sites located in Catfish and North Creeks shall be subject to change from quarterly to a semi-annual depending on the monitoring results obtained up to that time. Semi-annual sampling, for both basins, shall be performed during a dry and wet season allowing for monitoring of low and high flow conditions.

Parameters

All water quality grab samples shall be analyzed for the following parameters:

- Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day
- Nitrite
- Ortho-phosphate
- Total Suspended Solids
- Ammonia Nitrogen
- Fecal Coliform
- pH
- Conductivity
- Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
- Nitrate
- Total Nitrogen
- Total Phosphorus
- Turbidity
- Oils and Greases
- Total Coliform
- Dissolved Oxygen

Additionally, analysis shall be done for the following parameters on an annual basis (the first analysis done for South Creek sites will be in conjunction with the initial monitoring event):

- o Copper
- o Arsenic
- o Lead
- o Zinc

No pesticide or mercury, chromium, cadmium and nickel analysis shall be performed because results obtained from the Palmer Ranch Continuous Water Quality Monitoring Program during April 1985 through June 1990 on sites along Catfish Creek indicate that these parameters have consistently been below detection limits and/or state and county standards. Therefore, it may be more important to monitor those parameters which have exhibited higher concentrations than those set by the state.

Methods

All laboratory analyses and in situ measurements shall be performed in accordance with procedures described in the 17th edition of Standard Methods (APHA, 1989) or the Methods for Chemical Analysis of water and Wastes (USEPA, 1993). Methods used for in situ measurements, sample collection, sample preservation and storage and sample analysis are provided in Table A. As changes in technology advance, the methods used in laboratory analysis may be modified to reflect these state-of-the-art procedures. The surface water monitoring program for Catfish Creek, North Creek and South Creek shall be performed on a continuous basis.

Additional Studies

In considering the water quality of lakes on the Palmer Ranch, the Aquatic Center of the University of Florida has expressed interest in conducting limnological research on the Palmer Ranch. One of the objectives of the research would be to develop state-of-the-art strategies in the control of hydrilla and water hyacinth that can be applied on a nation-wide basis.

Since the borrow pit lake in Parcel C has an overabundance of hydrilla, this area has been selected for research. The borrow pit lake was conditioned in the MDO to undergo limnological study as a result of a previous commitment by the Palmer Ranch. Its characters are similar to other borrow pit lakes located on the Palmer Ranch, as well as other borrow pit lakes in Sarasota County. Management of the lake will comply with the newly adopted earth-moving ordinance (Ordinance No. 89-112) which became effective March 13, 1990. This ordinance has provisions to deal with borrow pit lakes uniformly throughout the County. This lake will be used for stormwater management purposes which will be enhanced by the creation of a littoral shelf. The creation of a littoral shelf would promote improved water quality as desirable vegetation would utilize nutrients and lower BOD and TSS levels. Additionally, the Palmer Ranch has made application for a permit from the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for the introduction of Triploid Grass Carp. These measures, along with other biological or chemical controls that may be implemented as part of the University of Florida research project for control of hydrilla and lake rehabilitation, would indicate that a further limnological study is unwarranted. Consequently, it is recommended that the future limnological study of the borrow pit as conditioned in the MDO be deleted.

Further, the MDO required the monitoring of an off-site dairy farm to determine the source and significance of water quality problems contributed to surface water. As a result of the water quality data collected from Station SC-7, which is the site used to monitor this off-site contribution, pollutants have significantly decreased. This is no doubt a result of the elimination of the dairy farm which has been converted to residential development (Serenoa). Therefore, it is recommended that monitoring of the site be terminated.

Reporting

A data report shall be submitted to the Sarasota County Pollution Control Division following each sampling event. The report will include: (1) a map of the monitoring stations; (2) narrative and/or tabulation of methods used in collecting, handling, storing and analyzing all samples; (3) a tabulation of all measurement and results of analyses; and (4) the signature(s) of the individual(s) responsible for the authenticity, precision and accuracy of t he data presented. Brief summaries of the responsibility an credentials of the project team members shall be included. In addition, an annual report of the interpretation of the data shall be prepared following each year of monitoring. The annual report will include hydrological information derived from in situ measurements as well as interpretation of the chemical parameters measured over the year. Also included in the annual report shall be tabular representations of all the data collected over the previous year for all of the sites and graphical representation of some of the chemical trends discovered over the year of monitoring.

APPENDIX B:
WATER QUALITY DATA

Appendix Table B-1
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Stream Stage (ft)[a]
January - December, 1993

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch: CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	All Stations: Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	2.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	2.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	2.0	6
14-Jun-93	1.2	0.0	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.6	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.0	2.4	6
20-Sep-93	1.8	0.4	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.0	6
06-Dec-93	1.4	0.0	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.0	2.2	6
Mean	1.6	0.2	1.9	1.4	1.7		0.4					
Minimum	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.2		0.2					
Maximum	2.0	0.4	2.4	2.2	2.2		0.7					
Std. Deviation	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.5		0.2					
N	4	4	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.9	0.8	0.0	2.0	8
CC-3, CC-4 (Mid reach)	1.6	0.8	0.4	2.4	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	1.3	0.8	0.0	2.4	20
All Six Stations	1.2	0.8	0.0	2.4	24

[a] Stream Stage measured at sampling site for each station. 0.00 = Station dry.
STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-2
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Stream Flow (GPM)
January - December, 1993

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	All Stations Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	120	121	55	515	886	339	322	337	319	55	886	6
14-Jun-93	16	0	19	83	417	107	95	105	158	0	417	6
20-Sep-93	1,027	92	274	1,181	1,228	760	137	657	543	92	1,228	6
06-Dec-93	64	0	108	626	2,134	587	229	527	818	0	2,134	6
Mean	307	53	114	601	1,166		196					
Minimum	16	0	19	83	417		95					
Maximum	1,027	121	274	1,181	2,134		322					
Std. Deviation	482	62	113	452	726		101					
N	4	4	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	180	346	0	1,027	8
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	358	401	19	1,181	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	448	574	0	2,134	20
All Six Stations	406	531	0	2,134	24

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-3
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Water Temperature (°C)
January - December, 1993

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	All Stations Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	21.0	22.6	21.4	20.8	22.0	21.6	21.2	21.5	0.7	20.8	22.6	6
14-Jun-93	27.2		30.8	31.0	30.4	29.9	24.3	28.7	2.9	24.3	31.0	5
20-Sep-93	27.8	27.9	28.1	28.0	29.1	28.2	25.3	27.7	1.3	25.3	29.1	6
06-Dec-93	16.4		19.9	20.9	20.9	19.5	17.1	19.0	2.1	16.4	20.9	5
Mean	23.1	25.3	25.1	25.2	25.6		22.0					
Minimum	16.4	22.6	19.9	20.8	20.9		17.1					
Maximum	27.8	27.9	30.8	31.0	30.4		25.3					
Std. Deviation	5.4	3.7	5.2	5.1	4.8		3.7					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	23.8	4.7	16.4	27.9	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	25.1	4.8	19.9	31.0	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC5 (entire basin)	24.8	4.5	16.4	31.0	18
All Six Stations	24.3	4.5	16.4	31.0	22

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-4
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Specific Conductance (μmhos/cm)[a]
January - December, 1993

	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
Sampling Date	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	604	898	886	737	731	771	692	758	114	604	898	6
14-Jun-93	642		954	860	912	842	702	814	136	642	954	5
20-Sep-93	580	696	682	658	602	644	802	670	79	580	802	6
06-Dec-93	684		936	856	526	751	664	733	163	526	936	5
Mean	628	797	865	778	693		715					
Minimum	580	696	682	658	526		664					
Maximum	684	898	954	860	912		802					
Std. Deviation	46	143	125	98	169		60					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	684	114	580	898	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	821	114	658	954	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	747	137	526	954	18
All Six Stations	741	126	526	954	22

[a] Applicable surface water quality criteria:

State - Maximum allowable increase of 50% above background or to 1,275 μmhos/cm which ever is greater;

Sarasota County - Maximum allowable increase of 100% above background to a maximum of 500 μmhos/cm.

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-5
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)
January - December, 1993

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch: CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	All Stations: Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	4	2	14	10	11	8	2	7	5	2	14	6
14-Jun-93	4		10	8	14	9	4	8	4	4	14	5
20-Sep-93	12	2	6	5	4	6	3	5	4	2	12	6
06-Dec-93	<1		11	11	5	7	8	7	4	<1	11	5
Mean	5	2	10	9	9		4					
Minimum	<1	2	6	5	4		2					
Maximum	12	2	14	11	14		8					
Std. Deviation	5	0	3	3	5		3					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	4	4	<1	12	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	9	3	5	14	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	7	4	<1	14	18
All Six Stations	7	4	<1	14	22

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-6
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Turbidity (NTU)[a]
January - December, 1993

	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
Sampling Date	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	5.4	1.3	13.3	10.7	8.2	7.8	1.3	6.7	4.9	1.3	13.3	6
14-Jun-93	7.2		6.8	5.5	12.5	8.0	5.3	7.5	2.9	5.3	12.5	5
20-Sep-93	12.2	1.5	5.6	5.8	3.7	5.8	6.0	5.8	3.6	1.5	12.2	6
06-Dec-93	1.4		10.8	10.2	3.4	6.5	30.0	11.2	11.3	1.4	30.0	5
Mean	6.6	1.4	9.1	8.1	7.0		10.7					
Minimum	1.4	1.3	5.6	5.5	3.4		1.3					
Maximum	12.2	1.5	13.3	10.7	12.5		30.0					
Std. Deviation	4.5	0.1	3.6	2.8	4.3		13.1					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	4.8	4.4	1.3	12.2	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	8.6	3.0	5.5	13.3	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	7.0	3.9	1.3	13.3	18
All Six Stations	7.6	6.2	1.3	30.0	22

[a] Applicable surface water quality criteria: State - Allows a maximum increase of 29 NTU; Sarasota County - Allows a maximum increase of 25 JTU above background

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-7
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)
January - December, 1993

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	1.2	0.7	2.0	1.6	3.0	1.7	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.7	3.0	6
14-Jun-93	1.0		2.7	1.8	3.7	2.3	0.3	1.9	1.3	0.3	3.7	5
20-Sep-93	2.9	0.5	2.3	2.2	3.3	2.2	0.8	2.0	1.1	0.5	3.3	6
06-Dec-93	0.2		2.2	1.8	0.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.2	2.2	5
Mean	1.3	0.6	2.3	1.9	2.6		0.8					
Minimum	0.2	0.5	2.0	1.6	0.2		0.3					
Maximum	2.9	0.7	2.7	2.2	3.7		1.1					
Std. Deviation	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.6		0.3					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	1.1	1.0	0.2	2.9	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	2.1	0.3	1.6	2.7	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	1.9	1.1	0.2	3.7	18
All Six Stations	1.7	1.0	0.2	3.7	22

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-8
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)[a]
January - December, 1993

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	All Stations Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	7.6	5.7	5.2	5.8	8.5	6.6	2.0	5.8	2.3	2.0	8.5	6
14-Jun-93	7.4		6.7	5.5	6.8	6.6	0.2	5.3	2.9	0.2	7.4	5
20-Sep-93	4.6	3.5	2.0	1.4	3.0	2.9	0.5	2.5	1.5	0.5	4.6	6
06-Dec-93	5.9		7.3	7.5	7.2	7.0	5.2	6.6	1.0	5.2	7.5	5
Mean	6.4	4.6	5.3	5.1	6.4		2.0					
Minimum	4.6	3.5	2.0	1.4	3.0		0.2					
Maximum	7.6	5.7	7.3	7.5	8.5		5.2					
Std. Deviation	1.4	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.4		2.3					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	5.8	1.6	3.5	7.6	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	5.2	2.3	1.4	7.5	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	5.6	2.0	1.4	8.5	18
All Six Stations	5.0	2.5	0.2	8.5	22

[a] Applicable surface water quality criteria: State - Minimum allowable concentration of 5.0 mg/L
Sarasota County - Minimum allowable concentration of 4.0 mg/L

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-9
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Water pH ($-\log[H^+]$)[a]
January - December, 1993

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.8	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.9	0.2	6.7	7.3	6
14-Jun-93	7.6		7.4	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.5	0.2	7.2	7.8	5
20-Sep-93	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	0.2	7.2	7.6	6
06-Dec-93	7.3		7.4	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.5	0.2	7.3	7.9	5
Mean	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.6		7.2					
Minimum	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.8	7.2		6.8					
Maximum	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.9		7.5					
Std. Deviation	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4		0.3					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	7.3	0.3	6.8	7.6	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	7.2	0.3	6.7	7.6	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	7.3	0.3	6.7	7.9	18
All Six Stations	7.3	0.3	6.7	7.9	22

[a] Applicable surface water quality criteria: State and Sarasota County - Allowable range of 6.0 - 8.5
STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-10
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)
January - December, 1993

	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
Sampling Date	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	1.03	0.96	1.34	1.17	1.11	1.12	1.29	1.15	0.15	0.96	1.34	6
14-Jun-93	0.75		1.15	1.07	1.59	1.14	1.03	1.12	0.30	0.75	1.59	5
20-Sep-93	2.36	0.84	1.98	1.66	2.73	1.91	1.37	1.82	0.68	0.84	2.73	6
06-Dec-93	0.97		1.02	1.02	0.77	0.95	1.70	1.10	0.35	0.77	1.70	5
Mean	1.28	0.90	1.37	1.23	1.55		1.35					
Minimum	0.75	0.84	1.02	1.02	0.77		1.03					
Maximum	2.36	0.96	1.98	1.66	2.73		1.70					
Std. Deviation	0.73	0.08	0.43	0.29	0.86		0.28					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	1.15	0.60	0.75	2.36	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	1.30	0.35	1.02	1.98	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3 , CC-4, CC-5 (Enitre basin)	1.31	0.55	0.75	2.73	18
All Six Stations	1.31	0.51	0.75	2.73	22

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-11
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Nitrite (mg/L as N)
January - December, 1993

	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
Sampling Date	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	0.04	<0.01	0.02	0.02	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.02	0.01	<0.01	0.04	6
14-Jun-93	<0.01		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	<0.01	<0.01	5
20-Sep-93	0.20	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	<0.01	0.07	0.07	<0.01	0.20	6
06-Dec-93	0.01		0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.03	5
Mean	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02		0.01					
Minimum	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01		<0.01					
Maximum	0.20	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.08		0.03					
Std. Deviation	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.04		0.01					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.05	0.08	<0.01	0.20	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	0.03	0.03	<0.01	0.08	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	0.03	0.05	<0.01	0.20	18
All Six Stations	0.03	0.05	<0.01	0.20	22

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

 CONSERVATION CONSULTANTS, INC.

Appendix Table B-12
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Nitrate (mg/L as N)
January - December, 1993

	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
Sampling Date	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	0.14	0.03	0.11	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.14	6
14-Jun-93	<0.01		0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	<0.01	0.03	5
20-Sep-93	0.65	<0.01	0.14	0.07	0.04	0.18	<0.01	0.15	0.25	<0.01	0.65	6
06-Dec-93	0.53		0.07	0.07	<0.01	0.17	0.03	0.14	0.22	<0.01	0.53	5
Mean	0.33	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.02		0.02					
Minimum	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.03	<0.01		<0.01					
Maximum	0.65	0.03	0.14	0.09	0.04		0.03					
Std. Deviation	0.31	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.02		0.01					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.23	0.29	<0.01	0.65	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.14	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	0.11	0.18	<0.01	0.65	18
All Six Stations	0.10	0.17	<0.01	0.65	22

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-13
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (mg/L as N)
January - December, 1993

	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
Sampling Date	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	0.20	<0.02	0.19	0.18	<0.02	0.12	0.04	0.11	0.09	<0.02	0.20	6
14-Jun-93	0.04		0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.09	5
20-Sep-93	0.52	<0.02	0.79	0.69	1.71	0.74	0.16	0.65	0.60	<0.02	1.71	6
06-Dec-93	<0.02		0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.04	<0.02	0.10	5
Mean	0.19	<0.02	0.26	0.23	0.45		0.10					
Minimum	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	<0.02	<0.02		0.04					
Maximum	0.52	<0.02	0.79	0.69	1.71		0.16					
Std. Deviation	0.23	0.00	0.36	0.32	0.84		0.05					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.13	0.20	<0.02	0.52	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	0.24	0.32	<0.02	0.79	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	0.25	0.44	<0.02	1.71	18
All Six Stations	0.22	0.40	<0.02	1.71	22

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-14
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Organic Nitrogen (mg/L)[a]
January - December, 1993

Sampling Date	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	All Stations Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch											
22-Mar-93	0.65	0.93	1.02	0.88	1.08	0.91	1.22	0.96	0.19	0.65	1.22	6
14-Jun-93	0.71		1.11	1.01	1.53	1.09	0.92	1.06	0.30	0.71	1.53	5
20-Sep-93	0.99	0.83	0.98	0.82	0.90	0.90	1.21	0.96	0.14	0.82	1.21	6
06-Dec-93	0.43		0.92	0.94	0.77	0.77	1.54	0.92	0.40	0.43	1.54	5
Mean	0.70	0.88	1.01	0.91	1.07		1.22					
Minimum	0.43	0.83	0.92	0.82	0.77		0.92					
Maximum	0.99	0.93	1.11	1.01	1.53		1.54					
Std. Deviation	0.23	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.33		0.25					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.76	0.21	0.43	0.99	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	0.96	0.09	0.82	1.11	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	0.92	0.22	0.43	1.53	18
All Six Stations	0.97	0.25	0.43	1.54	22

[a] Organic Nitrogen = Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen - Ammoniacal Nitrogen
STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-15
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)
January - December, 1993

	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
Sampling Date	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	0.15	0.27	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.16	0.08	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.27	6
14-Jun-93	0.18		0.12	0.09	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.04	0.09	0.18	5
20-Sep-93	0.49	0.38	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.37	0.25	0.35	0.08	0.25	0.49	6
06-Dec-93	0.07		0.13	0.12	0.07	0.10	0.33	0.14	0.11	0.07	0.33	5
Mean	0.22	0.33	0.18	0.17	0.16		0.19					
Minimum	0.07	0.27	0.12	0.09	0.07		0.08					
Maximum	0.49	0.38	0.34	0.32	0.30		0.33					
Std. Deviation	0.18	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.10		0.12					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.26	0.16	0.07	0.49	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	0.18	0.10	0.09	0.34	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	0.20	0.12	0.07	0.49	18
All Six Stations	0.20	0.12	0.07	0.49	22

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-16
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Orthophosphate (mg/L as P)
January - December, 1993

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	0.15	0.27	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.27	6
14-Jun-93	0.10		0.03	0.01	<0.01	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	<0.01	0.10	5
20-Sep-93	0.41	0.38	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.32	0.24	0.31	0.07	0.24	0.41	6
06-Dec-93	0.06		0.05	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.32	0.10	0.12	0.03	0.32	5

	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	NC-6
Mean	0.18	0.33	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.17
Minimum	0.06	0.27	0.03	0.01	<0.01	0.05
Maximum	0.41	0.38	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.32
Std. Deviation	0.16	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.13
N	4	2	4	4	4	4

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.23	0.15	0.06	0.41	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.30	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	0.14	0.13	<0.01	0.41	18
All Six Stations	0.15	0.13	<0.01	0.41	22

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-17
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Nitrogen to Total Phophorus Ratios (N_t:P_t)
January - December, 1993

	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
Sampling Date	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	6.9	3.6	9.6	8.4	11.1	7.9	16.1	9.3	4.2	3.6	16.1	6
14-Jun-93	4.2		9.6	11.9	10.6	9.4	9.4	9.1	2.9	4.2	11.9	5
20-Sep-93	4.8	2.2	5.8	5.2	9.1	5.4	5.5	5.4	2.2	2.2	9.1	6
06-Dec-93	13.9		7.8	8.5	11.0	10.3	5.2	9.3	3.3	5.2	13.9	5
Mean	7.4	2.9	8.2	8.5	10.5		9.0					
Minimum	4.2	2.2	5.8	5.2	9.1		5.2					
Maximum	13.9	3.6	9.6	11.9	11.1		16.1					
Std. Deviation	4.4	1.0	1.8	2.7	0.9		5.1					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	5.9	4.2	2.2	13.9	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	8.3	2.1	5.2	11.9	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	8.0	3.2	2.2	13.9	18
All Six Stations	8.2	3.5	2.2	16.1	22

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-18
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Inorganic Nitrogen to Inorganic Phosphorus Ratios (N_i:P_i)
January - December, 1993

	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
Sampling Date	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	2.5	0.2	3.6	4.1	0.8	2.2	0.9	2.0	1.6	0.2	4.1	6
14-Jun-93	0.5		1.5	6.5	13.0	5.4	2.3	4.8	5.1	0.5	13.0	5
20-Sep-93	3.3	0.1	3.3	3.0	7.3	3.4	0.7	3.0	2.6	0.1	7.3	6
06-Dec-93	9.2		2.0	2.3	0.7	3.5	0.5	2.9	3.6	0.5	9.2	5
Mean	3.9	0.1	2.6	4.0	5.4		1.1					
Minimum	0.5	0.1	1.5	2.3	0.7		0.5					
Maximum	9.2	0.2	3.6	6.5	13.0		2.3					
Std. Deviation	3.7	0.1	1.0	1.9	5.9		0.8					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	2.6	3.5	0.1	9.2	6
CC-3, CC-4 (lower reach)	3.3	1.6	1.5	6.5	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (enire basin)	3.5	3.5	0.1	13.0	18
All Six Stations	3.1	3.3	0.1	13.0	22

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-19
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Oil and Greases (mg/L)
January - December, 1993

	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
Sampling Date	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	6
14-Jun-93	<1		<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	5
20-Sep-93	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	6
06-Dec-93	<1		<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	5
Mean	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		<1					
Minimum	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		<1					
Maximum	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1		<1					
Std. Deviation	0	0	0	0	0		0					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	<1	0	<1	<1	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	<1	0	<1	<1	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	<1	0	<1	<1	18
All Six Stations	<1	0	<1	<1	22

[a] Applicable surface water criteria: State - Maximum allowable concentration of 5.0 mg/L
Sarasota County - Maximum allowable concentration of 15.0 mg/L

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-20
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Coliform Bacteria (count/100 mL)[a]
January - December, 1993

	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
Sampling Date	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	9,000	9,000	2,400	1,600	900	4,580	1,600	4,083	3,838	900	9,000	6
14-Jun-93	5,000		900	240	280	1,605	240	1,332	2,070	240	5,000	5
20-Sep-93	16,000	3,000	500	300	900	4,140	5,000	4,283	6,018	300	16,000	6
06-Dec-93	3,000		1,600	500	130	1,308	900	1,226	1,132	130	3,000	5
Mean	8,250	6,000	1,350	660	553		1,935					
Minimum	3,000	3,000	500	240	130		240					
Maximum	16,000	9,000	2,400	1,600	900		5,000					
Std. Deviation	5,737	4,243	835	636	406		2,117					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	7,500	4,970	3,000	16,000	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	1,005	780	240	2,400	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	3,069	4,239	130	16,000	18
All Six Stations	2,863	3,923	130	16,000	22

[a] Applicable surface water criteria: State and Sarasota County - Maximum of 2400/100 mL

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-21
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (count/100 mL)[a]
January - December, 1993

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	All Stations Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
22-Mar-93	500	900	240	70	110	364	130	325	322	70	900	6
14-Jun-93	300		30	80	17	107	80	101	115	17	300	5
20-Sep-93	5,000	900	130	50	50	1,226	500	1,105	1,937	50	5,000	6
06-Dec-93	3,000		50	50	17	779	240	671	1,305	17	3,000	5
Mean	2,200	900	113	63	49		238					
Minimum	300	900	30	50	17		80					
Maximum	5,000	900	240	80	110		500					
Std. Deviation	2,235	0	95	15	44		187					
N	4	2	4	4	4		4					

Stations	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	1767	1857	300	5000	6
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	88	69	30	240	8
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	639	1300	17	5000	18
All Six Stations	566	1182	17	5000	22

[a] Applicable surface water criteria: State and Sarasota County - Maximum of 800/100 mL
STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-22
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Trace Metals (µg/L)[a]
September 8, 1993

Parameter	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch							All Stations				
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	STD	Min	Max	N
Arsenic, Total	1.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	6.0	3.4	1.0	3.0	2.1	1.0	6.0	6
Copper, Total	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.3	0.5	2.0	3.0	6
Lead, Total	3.0	<1.0	1.0	<1.0	<1.0	1.1	<1.0	1.0	1.0	<1.0	3.0	6
Zinc, Total	22	7	13	8	12	12	17	13	6	7	22	6

[a] Applicable surface water criteria:

State - Maximum allowable concentrations of 50 µg/L for arsenic, 12.8 µg/L for copper, 3.6 µg/L for lead, and 115 µg/L for zinc

Sarasota County - Maximum allowable concentrations of 100 µg/L for arsenic, 10 µg/L for copper, 10 µg/L for lead, and 15 µg/L for zinc

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

APPENDIX C:
LABORATORY REPORTS

LABORATORY REPORT

CONSERVATION CONSULTANTS, INC.

5010 U.S. HIGHWAY 19 NORTH
POST OFFICE BOX 35
PALMETTO, FLORIDA 34220

ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND WATER RESOURCE SCIENTISTS

Palmetto (813) 722-6667 Bradenton (813) 747-0006
Tampa (813) 229-3516 FAX (813) 722-8384

REPORT FOR: Mr. Jim Paulmann
PALMER VENTURE
7184 Beneva Road
Sarasota, Florida 34238

Report Number: 188/APR0893
Project Number: 0380-084
Sampling Date: 03-22-93
Sample Source: Surface Water
Sampled By: Schindehette

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS:	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	Units
Laboratory Number	08650	08651	08652	-----
Sample Time	11:15	11:30	11:50	24 hours
ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY CCI				
Oil and Grease	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	mg/l
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	1.2	0.7	2.0	mg/l
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	500	900*	240	No./100ml
Total Coliform Bacteria	9000*	9000*	2400	No./100ml
Ammonia Nitrogen	0.20	<0.02	0.19	mg/l
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.14	0.03	0.11	mg/l
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.04	<0.01	0.02	mg/l
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	0.85	0.93	1.21	mg/l
Total Nitrogen	1.03	0.96	1.34	mg/l
Total Phosphorus	0.15	0.27	0.14	mg/l
Total Reactive Phosphate	0.15	0.27	0.09	mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	4	2	14	mg/l
Turbidity	5.4	1.3	13.3	NTU
Dissolved Oxygen (field)	7.6	5.7	5.2	mg/l
pH (field)	6.8	7.1	6.7	pH units
Specific Conductivity, (field)	604*	898*	886*	µmhos/cm
Temperature (field)	21.0	22.6	21.4	°C

*Noncompliance with Florida Administrative Code 17-302 and/or Sarasota County Ordinance 72-37, Class III surface waters.

LABORATORY REPORT

CONSERVATION CONSULTANTS, INC.

5010 U.S. HIGHWAY 19 NORTH
POST OFFICE BOX 35
PALMETTO, FLORIDA 34220

ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND WATER RESOURCE SCIENTISTS

Palmetto (813) 722-6667 Bradenton (813) 747-0006
Tampa (813) 229-3516 FAX (813) 722-8384

REPORT FOR: Mr. Jim Paulmann
PALMER VENTURE
7184 Beneva Road
Sarasota, Florida 34238

Report Number: 188/APR0893
Project Number: 0380-084
Sampling Date: 03-22-93
Sample Source: Surface Water
Sampled By: Schindehette

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS:	CC-4	CC-5	NC-6	Units
Laboratory Number	08653	08654	08655	-----
Sample Time	12:00	12:35	12:55	24 hours
ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY CCI				
Oil and Grease	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	mg/l
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	1.6	3.0	1.1	mg/l
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	70	110	130	No./100ml
Total Coliform Bacteria	1600	900	1600	No./100ml
Ammonia Nitrogen	0.18	<0.02	0.04	mg/l
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.09	0.03	0.03	mg/l
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	mg/l
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.06	1.08	1.26	mg/l
Total Nitrogen	1.17	1.11	1.29	mg/l
Total Phosphorus	0.14	0.10	0.08	mg/l
Total Reactive Phosphate	0.07	0.06	0.08	mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	10	11	2	mg/l
Turbidity	10.7	8.2	1.3	NTU
Dissolved Oxygen (field)	5.8	8.5	2.0*	mg/l
pH (field)	6.8	7.3	6.8	pH units
Specific Conductivity, (field)	737*	731*	692*	µmhos/cm
Temperature (field)	20.8	22.0	21.2	°C

*Noncompliance with Florida Administrative Code 17-302 and/or Sarasota County Ordinance 72-37, Class III surface waters.

G. Garry Payne, Ph.D., Laboratory Supervisor

FDHRS Drinking Water Certification # 84243
FDHRS Environmental Certification # E84017

Analysis performed in accordance with E.P.A., Standard Methods or other FDHRS approved methodology.

LABORATORY REPORT

CONSERVATION CONSULTANTS, INC.

5010 U.S. HIGHWAY 19 NORTH
POST OFFICE BOX 35
PALMETTO, FLORIDA 34220

ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGISTS, CHEMISTS,
AND WATER RESOURCE SCIENTISTS

Palmetto (813) 722-6667 Bradenton (813) 747-0006
Tampa (813) 229-3516 FAX (813) 722-8384

REPORT FOR:	Mr. Jim Paulmann	Report Number:	352/JUN2493
	PALMER VENTURE	Project Number:	0380-083
	7184 Beneva Road	Sampling Date:	06-14-93
	Sarasota, Florida 34238	Sample Source:	Surface Water
		Sampled By:	Schindehette

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS:	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	Units
Laboratory Number	09193	-----	09194	-----
Sample Time	11:20	11:15	13:15	24 hours
ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY CCI				
Oil and Grease	<1.0	|	<1.0	mg/l
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	1.0		2.7	mg/l
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	300	|	30	No./100ml
Total Coliform Bacteria	5000*		900	No./100ml
Ammonia Nitrogen	0.04	|	0.03	mg/l
Nitrate Nitrogen	<0.01		0.01	mg/l
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.01	D	<0.01	mg/l
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	0.75		1.14	mg/l
Total Nitrogen	0.75	R	1.15	mg/l
Total Phosphorus	0.18		0.12	mg/l
Total Reactive Phosphate	0.10	Y	0.03	mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	4		10	mg/l
Turbidity	7.2	|	6.8	NTU
Dissolved Oxygen (field)	7.4		6.7	mg/l
pH (field)	7.6	|	7.4	pH units
Specific Conductivity, (field)	642*	|	954*	µmhos/cm
Temperature (field)	27.2		30.8	°C

*Noncompliance with Florida Administrative Code 17-302 and/or Sarasota County Ordinance 72-37, Class III surface waters.

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REPORT FOR: Mr. Jim Paulmann
PALMER VENTURE
7184 Beneva Road
Sarasota, Florida 34238

Report Number: 352/JUN2493
Project Number: 0380-083
Sampling Date: 06-14-93
Sample Source: Surface Water
Sampled By: Schindehette

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS:	CC-4	CC-5	NC-6	Units
Laboratory Number	09195	09196	09197	-----
Sample Time	13:25	10:30	11:00	24 hours
ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY CCI				
Oil and Grease	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	mg/l
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	1.8	3.7	0.3	mg/l
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	80	17	80	No./100ml
Total Coliform Bacteria	240	280	240	No./100ml
Ammonia Nitrogen	0.03	0.05	0.09	mg/l
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.03	0.01	0.02	mg/l
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	mg/l
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.04	1.58	1.01	mg/l
Total Nitrogen	1.07	1.59	1.03	mg/l
Total Phosphorus	0.09	0.15	0.11	mg/l
Total Reactive Phosphate	0.01	<0.01	0.05	mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	8	14	4	mg/l
Turbidity	5.5	12.5	5.3	NTU
Dissolved Oxygen (field)	5.5	6.8	0.2*	mg/l
pH (field)	7.4	7.8	7.2	pH units
Specific Conductivity, (field)	860*	912*	702*	μmhos/cm
Temperature (field)	31.0	30.4	24.3	°C

*Noncompliance with Florida Administrative Code 17-302 and/or Sarasota County Ordinance 72-37, Class III surface waters.

G. Garry Payne, Ph.D./Laboratory Supervisor

FDHRS Drinking Water Certification # 84243
FDHRS Environmental Certification # E84017

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Tampa (813) 229-3516 FAX (813) 722-8384

REPORT FOR: Mr. Jim Paulmann
PALMER VENTURE
7184 Beneva Road
Sarasota, Florida 34238

Report Number: 524/OCT2193
Project Number: 0380-083
Sampling Date: 09-20-93
Sample Source: Surface Water
Sampled By: Schindehette

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS:	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	Units
Laboratory Number	09758	09759	09760	-----
Sample Time	13:00	13:25	11:15	24 hours
ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY CCI				
Oil and Grease	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	mg/l
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2.9	0.5	2.3	mg/l
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	5000*	900*	130	No./100ml
Total Coliform Bacteria	16,000*	3000*	500	No./100ml
Ammonia Nitrogen	0.52	<0.02	0.79	mg/l
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.65	<0.01	0.14	mg/l
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.20	0.01	0.07	mg/l
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.51	0.83	1.77	mg/l
Total Nitrogen	2.36	0.84	1.98	mg/l
Total Phosphorus	0.49	0.38	0.34	mg/l
Total Reactive Phosphate	0.41	0.38	0.30	mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	12	1.6	6.4	mg/l
Turbidity	12.2	1.5	5.6	NTU
Dissolved Oxygen (field)	4.6*	3.5*	2.0*	mg/l
pH (field)	7.4	7.6	7.3	pH units
Specific Conductivity, (field)	580*	696*	682*	µmhos/cm
Temperature (field)	27.8	27.9	28.1	°C

*Noncompliance with Florida Administrative Code 17-302 and/or Sarasota County Ordinance 72-37, Class III surface waters.

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Tampa (813) 229-3516 FAX (813) 722-8384

REPORT FOR: Mr. Jim Paulmann
PALMER VENTURE
7184 Beneva Road
Sarasota, Florida 34238

Report Number: 524/OCT2193
Project Number: 0380-083
Sampling Date: 09-20-93
Sample Source: Surface Water
Sampled By: Schindehette

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS:	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	Units
Laboratory Number	09758	09759	09760	-----
Sample Time	13:00	13:25	11:15	24 hours

ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY CCI

Copper, Total	0.002	0.002	0.003	mg/l
Lead, Total	0.003	<0.001	0.001	mg/l
Zinc, Total	0.022	0.007	0.013	mg/l

ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY SUBCONTRACT LABORATORY[a]

Arsenic, Total	0.001	0.002	0.005	mg/l

*Noncompliance with Florida Administrative Code 17-302 and/or Sarasota County Ordinance 72-37, Class III surface waters.

[a]DHRS environmental cert. #E83079.
DHRS drinking water cert. #83160.

LABORATORY REPORT

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REPORT FOR: Mr. Jim Paulmann
PALMER VENTURE
7184 Beneva Road
Sarasota, Florida 34238

Report Number: 524/OCT2193
Project Number: 0380-083
Sampling Date: 09-20-93
Sample Source: Surface Water
Sampled By: Schindehette

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS:	CC-4	CC-5	NC-6	Units
Laboratory Number	09761	09762	09763	-----
Sample Time	11:35	10:20	10:45	24 hours
ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY CCI				
Oil and Grease	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	mg/l
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2.2	3.3	0.8	mg/l
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	50	50	500	No./100ml
Total Coliform Bacteria	300	900	5000*	No./100ml
Ammonia Nitrogen	0.69	1.71	0.16	mg/l
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.07	0.04	<0.01	mg/l
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.08	0.08	<0.01	mg/l
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	1.51	2.61	1.37	mg/l
Total Nitrogen	1.66	2.73	1.37	mg/l
Total Phosphorus	0.32	0.30	0.25	mg/l
Total Reactive Phosphate	0.28	0.25	0.24	mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	5	4	3	mg/l
Turbidity	5.8	3.7	6.0	NTU
Dissolved Oxygen (field)	1.4*	3.0*	0.5*	mg/l
pH (field)	7.2	7.2	7.4	pH units
Specific Conductivity, (field)	658*	602*	802*	µmhos/cm
Temperature (field)	28.0	29.1	25.3	°C

*Noncompliance with Florida Administrative Code 17-302 and/or Sarasota County Ordinance 72-37, Class III surface waters.

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REPORT FOR: Mr. Jim Paulmann
PALMER VENTURE
7184 Beneva Road
Sarasota, Florida 34238

Report Number: 524/OCT2193
Project Number: 0380-083
Sampling Date: 09-20-93
Sample Source: Surface Water
Sampled By: Schindehette

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS:	CC-4	CC-5	NC-6	Units
Laboratory Number	09761	09762	09763	-----
Sample Time	11:35	10:20	10:45	24 hours

ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY CCI

Copper, Total	0.002	0.003	0.002	mg/l
Lead, Total	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	mg/l
Zinc, Total	0.008	0.012	0.017	mg/l

ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY SUBCONTRACT LABORATORY[a]

Arsenic, Total	0.003	0.006	0.001	mg/l

*Noncompliance with Florida Administrative Code 17-302 and/or Sarasota County Ordinance 72-37, Class III surface waters.

[a]DHRS environmental cert. #E83079.
DHRS drinking water cert. #83160.

G. Garry Payne, Ph.D./Laboratory Supervisor

FDHRS Drinking Water Certification #84243
FDHRS Environmental Certification #E84017

Analysis performed in accordance with E.P.A., Standard Methods or other FDHRS approved methodology.

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REPORT FOR: Mr. Jim Paulmann
PALMER VENTURE
7184 Beneva Road
Sarasota, Florida 34238

Report Number: 654/JAN0794
Project Number: 0380-084
Sampling Date: 12-06-93
Sample Source: Surface Water
Sampled By: Schindehette

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS:	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	Units
Laboratory Number	10188	-----	10189	-----
Sample Time	10:30	11:00	11:05	24 hours
ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY CCI				
Oil and Grease	<1.0	|	<1.0	mg/l
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	0.2		2.2	mg/l
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	3000*	|	50	No./100ml
Total Coliform Bacteria	3000*		1600	No./100ml
Ammonia Nitrogen	<0.02	|	0.02	mg/l
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.53		0.07	mg/l
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.01	D	0.01	mg/l
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	0.43		0.94	mg/l
Total Nitrogen	0.97	R	1.02	mg/l
Total Phosphorus	0.07		0.13	mg/l
Total Reactive Phosphate	0.06	Y	0.05	mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	<1		11	mg/l
Turbidity	1.4	|	10.8	NTU
Dissolved Oxygen (field)	5.9		7.3	mg/l
pH (field)	7.3	|	7.4	pH units
Specific Conductivity, (field)	684*	|	936*	μmhos/cm
Temperature (field)	16.4		19.9	°C

*Noncompliance with Florida Administrative Code 17-302 and/or Sarasota County Ordinance 72-37, Class III surface waters.

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REPORT FOR: Mr. Jim Paulmann
PALMER VENTURE
7184 Beneva Road
Sarasota, Florida 34238

Report Number: 654/JAN0794
Project Number: 0380-084
Sampling Date: 12-06-93
Sample Source: Surface Water
Sampled By: Schindehette

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS:	CC-4	CC-5	NC-6	Units
Laboratory Number	10190	10191	10192	-----
Sample Time	11:15	11:40	12:30	24 hours
ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY CCI				
Oil and Grease	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	mg/l
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	1.8	0.2	0.9	mg/l
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	50	17	240	No./100ml
Total Coliform Bacteria	500	130	900	No./100ml
Ammonia Nitrogen	<0.02	<0.02	0.10	mg/l
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.07	<0.01	0.03	mg/l
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.01	<0.01	0.03	mg/l
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	0.94	0.77	1.64	mg/l
Total Nitrogen	1.02	0.77	1.70	mg/l
Total Phosphorus	0.12	0.07	0.33	mg/l
Total Reactive Phosphate	0.04	0.03	0.32	mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	11	5	8	mg/l
Turbidity	10.2	3.4	30	NTU
Dissolved Oxygen (field)	7.5	7.2	5.2	mg/l
pH (field)	7.6	7.9	7.5	pH units
Specific Conductivity, (field)	856*	526*	664*	µmhos/cm
Temperature (field)	20.9	20.9	17.1	°C

*Noncompliance with Florida Administrative Code 17-302 and/or Sarasota County Ordinance 72-37, Class III surface waters.

G. Garry Payne, Ph.D./Laboratory Supervisor

FDHRS Drinking Water Certification #84243
FDHRS Environmental Certification #E84017

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APPENDIX D:
MONITORING TEAM

WILLIAM W. HAMILTON

Principal Scientist and President

Fields of Competence

Environmental Assessment/Prediction/Permitting; Project Management; Natural Systems Identification and Mapping; Wetlands Mitigation Design; General Biology/Ecology.

Experience Summary

William W. Hamilton has over twenty-two years of varied, practical environmental consulting experience. He has gained this experience by direct technical participation and/or management of a wide variety of environmental impact assessment and permitting projects since joining CCI in 1970. His more recent work has included design and management of environmental investigations to serve as a basis for surface water management permitting, dredge and fill design permitting and listed species management plans. Additionally, Mr. Hamilton has frequently served to coordinate permit application processing on behalf of Applicant and/or their design professionals. He has also provided design of mitigative efforts related to permit issuance. He has served as an expert witness on environmental matters in U.S. District Court and State of Florida Administrative Proceedings.

Mr. Hamilton's experience record also includes participation in several professional associations and related activities. He has served as a faculty member of the Florida Chamber's Environmental Permitting Summer School and is a past General Chairman of the Florida Association for Water Quality Control. He has also served as Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee to the Board of County Commissioners for the identification and acquisition of conservation/passive recreation lands in Manatee County and was a member of the work group appointed to assist the Southwest Florida Water Management District in establishing the Eastern Tampa Bay Water Use Caution Area Management Plan.

Education

Year	School
1970	University of North Carolina Charlotte, North Carolina B.S. - Biology

Employment History

1972 - Present	Conservation Consultants, Inc.
1970 - 1972	Consultant to Conservation Consultants, Inc.
1969 - 1970	University of North Carolina Zoological Museum Charlotte, North Carolina Assistant Curator of Fishes

Key Projects

Palmer Venture: Environmental Project Manager for Eastside Environmental Systems Analysis. Supervised site assessments of vegetation communities and threatened/ endangered species occurrence. Prepared impact prediction/mitigation report. Assisted in development of master drainage plan for purposes of maintaining wetland hydroperiod. 2200± acres, Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County, Florida.

Del North Associates: Project Manager for design of Red-cockaded woodpecker seasonal monitoring plan to identify preferred habitat and foraging range. Prepared with others a report documenting extent of significant habitat. Prepared management plan identifying habitat preserve and maintenance procedures. Coordinated plan approval by Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. 1135 acre Del Tura North development, Lee County, Florida.

Flag Development Company, Inc.: Project Manager for on-site management plan for Florida Scrub jay, Gopher tortoise and Florida sandhill crane, including identification of necessary area for habitat preservation and long-term maintenance monitoring plan. Coordinated plan approval by Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. 1800 acre New River Planned Development, Pasco County, Florida.

Palmer Venture: Sr. Project Advisor for a Study of Wetland Characteristics and Hydroperiod Simulation. Responsible for study design and report preparation. Program involved literature assessment of wetland hydroperiod and field appraisals of vegetative characterization of wetlands, wetland topography, soil borings and extended water level measurements in wetlands and in adjacent shallow wells. A mathematical model to simulate annual hydroperiod was constructed and validated with on-site data and literature. 5000 acres, Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County, Florida.

Key Projects (Continued)

Glace & Radcliffe: Principal in Charge for AWT Minimal Negative Impact Determination for the expansion of the City of Palmetto's Wastewater Treatment Plant. Involved water quality characterization and a habitat mapping of the bay near the point of discharge. Terra Ceia Bay, Manatee County, Florida.

Royster Phosphates, Inc.: Principal in charge for the NPDES Permitting and Water Quality Based Effluent Limitation Study for the Piney Point Phosphoric Complex. Characterized water quality, chemistry, physics and hydrology during wet and dry conditions. Bishop Harbor, Manatee County, Florida.

Lansbrook Development Corp.: Environmental Project Manager for design and Permitting Coordinator to acquire DER, DNR, COE and Pinellas County permits for three docks (59 total slips), nature boardwalks and two boat ramps on Lake Tarpon (OFW), Pinellas County, Florida.

Bay Venture Corp.: Environmental Project Manager for stormwater system design assistance/wetland mitigation and Coordinator for dredge/fill and stormwater permitting. Five hundred acre Prestancia Development and TPC Golf Course, Sarasota County, Florida.

Fairfax Groves Development Corp.: Environmental Project Manager for stormwater system design assistance/wetland mitigation and Coordinator for dredge/fill and stormwater permitting. Fifty-seven acre Fairfax Development, Manatee County, Florida.

U.S. Home Corporation: Environmental Project Manager and Coordinator for dredge/fill and stormwater permitting including wetland mitigation and lake littoral zone design. Forty-one acre Casa del Sol Development, Sarasota County, Florida.

Palmer Venture: Environmental Project Manager and Coordinator for dredge/fill and stormwater permitting including wetland mitigation/lake littoral zone design. One hundred fifty four acre Development, Increment II, Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County, Florida.

Palmer Venture, Inc.: Environmental Project Manager/Permitting Coordinator for 1.2 mi. drainage improvement project of Catfish Creek/Trunk ditch on the Palmer Ranch, Sarasota County, Florida. Activities included evaluation of design alternatives, application/ narrative preparation and agency contact.

Key Projects (Continued)

CFS Ventures, Inc.: Project Manager for design and installation of 12 acres of wetland vegetated littoral zone in 5 stormwater lakes and the Bent Tree III Residential Community. Sarasota County, Florida.

River Wilderness of Bradenton, Florida: Project Environmental Consultant for design assistance and permitting for a 75+ aquatic and wetland habitat creation and enhancement project, Manatee County, Florida.

W. F. Bishop & Associates: Project Environmental Consultant for design of a 1.5 acre tidal pond, mangrove swamp and salt marsh restoration program. The Barclay, Little Sarasota Bay, Sarasota County, Florida.

FPA Corporation: Project Environmental Consultant for design and permitting of Stormwater Management System for the 1400-acre Palm Aire Development, Sarasota, Florida.

Florida Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Geology: Sub-project manager for development of environmental decision matrix for reclamation/no reclamation of old phosphate (pre-1975) mined lands in Florida.

Manatee Gateway: Environmental Project Manager for Design and Permitting of 80-acre Boat Basin, Navigation Channel and Tidal Circulation Channel. Manatee Gateway Development on the Manatee River, Palmetto, Florida.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Senior Project Manager for Dredge and Disposal Area Water Quality Monitoring and Shallow-Water Ecosystems Monitoring. Tampa Harbor Deepening Project, Florida.

Port Authority, Port Manatee, Florida: Principal Consultant on environmental concerns affecting the Port.

Manatee County Parks and Recreation Department: Project Manager for Natural Resources Inventory and Assessment of Impacts related to Use of Advanced Waste Treatment Facility property for Recreation Purposes, Manatee County, Florida.

Harbor Ventures, Inc.: Project Manager for the Investigation of Seven Potential Marina Sites on Sarasota Bay, Florida; Environmental Considerations for Siting, Design, and Permitting.

Sutton Construction Company: Project Manager for Preparation of Development of Regional Impact Application - Impact on Environment and Natural Resources for the Spoonbill Bay Planned Community, Perico Island, Florida.

G. GARRY PAYNE, Ph.D. — Senior Environmental Scientist

Fields of Competence

Chemical Analysis and Quality Control of Water, Sediment, Microbial and Solid Waste Samples, Stormwater Quality and Drainage Impact Assessments, Pollutant Loading Evaluations, Groundwater Quality Monitoring and Evaluations, Environmental Permitting and Monitoring, Soil Chemistry, Data Acquisition and Interpretation, Statistical Analysis of Data, and Computer Programming.

Experience Summary

Dr. G. Garry Payne has eight years of applied research and environmental chemistry experience. Applied research has included effects of common land use practices on water quality and environmental quality in general. He has supervised an analytical laboratory conducting analyses of plant, soil and water samples. Experience includes teaching applied chemistry procedures at the college level, and supervision of lab and field personnel.

Before joining CCI, Dr. Payne worked with research teams from 1981 to 1989, where he investigated nutrient chemistry from field research sites and was responsible for quality control and maintenance of modern analytical equipment. He has investigated the effects of metal-rich wastes on soil chemistry. He has considerable experience in the experimental design of field, greenhouse and lab studies, including effects of acidity and nutrients on plants. After obtaining his doctorate in agronomy with an emphasis in soil chemistry, Dr. Payne's work has centered on applied chemical research and methods of minimizing detrimental environmental impacts resulting from nutrient losses, in Florida.

At CCI, Dr. Payne serves as Director of the Water Resource Management Division and oversees professional staff involved with water quality monitoring, data management and laboratory services. He is directly involved with planning, monitoring and permitting studies for industries, utilities, municipalities, land developers and water management authorities. Many of these projects involve groundwater monitoring programs, pollutant loading evaluations and stormwater impact assessment and management, monitoring of potable water supplies, NPDES permitting, development of nutrient and hydrologic budgets, and diagnostic studies of freshwater and estuarine water bodies.

Education

Year	School
1986	Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University Ph.D. - Agronomy (Soil Chemistry)
1983	University of Georgia M.S. - Agronomy (Soil Fertility)
1981	Christopher Newport College B.S. - Biology

Employment History

1989 - Present	Conservation Consultants, Inc. Senior Scientist
1987 - 1989	University of Florida Agricultural Research Center: Postdoctoral Fellow
1983 - 1987	Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University Research & Teaching Assistant
1981 - 1983	University of Georgia: Research Assistant

Key Projects

City of Sarasota: Project Manager for the design and implementation of a FDER-approved Plan of Study for a Water Quality Based Effluent Limitation Study (WQBEL) for the City's Reverse Osmosis Plant and Ion Exchange Facility. Sarasota, Florida.

Palmer Venture: Project Scientist for Storm Event Pollutant Loading Monitoring program in Catfish and South Creeks on Palmer Ranch. Sarasota County, Florida.

Hatchett Creek Development, Ltd.: Project Manager for the implementation of agency approved workscopes for various water resource assessments specified by the DRI Development Order prior to construction of the Hatchett Creek Development. Venice, Florida.

Gulfstream Development Corporation: Project Manager for the implementation of agency approved workscopes for various water resource assessments and construction monitoring programs required by the DRI Development Orders prior to initiating construction of Woodmere Community Center and Woodmere Village. Venice, Florida.

Palmer Venture: Project Manager for an Assessment of Post-Development Pollutant Loading Rates including predictions of stormwater loadings from planned residential, transportation, and other land uses and predictions of pollutant removal rates for planned grassed swales, extended detention basins with long-term residence times and biological filters. Palmer Ranch. Increment VI and East Side. Sarasota County, Florida.

Power Corporation: Project Manager for the implementation of agency approved workscopes for various water resource assessments specified by the DRI Development Order during construction of the Tara Development. Bradenton, Florida.

IMC Fertilizer: Project Manager for the design and implementation of a FDER-approved Plan of Study for a Water Quality Based Effluent Limitation (WQBEL) study for the Hopewell Mining Facility. Study was in support of NPDES permit application. Hillsborough County, Florida.

Key Projects (Continued)

Lake Tarpon Swim Study: Task manager for the assessment of the impacts of groundwater inputs on the quality of Lake Tarpon and the analyses and mapping of sediments to determine their impact on lake quality. Also evaluated stormwater quality and pollutant loadings, sediment nutrient exchange rates, sediment oxygen demand, and nutrient budgets. Pinellas County, Florida.

Selected Publications

Payne, G.G. and J.E. Rechcigl. 1989. Influence of various drying techniques on the extractability of plant nutrients from selected soils. Soils Science.

Payne, G.G. and M.E. Sumner. 1986. Yield and composition of soybeans as influenced by soil pH, phosphorus, zinc and copper. Communications in Soil Science and Plant Analysis 17:257-273.

Payne, G.G. and D.C. Martens. 1988. Form and availability of Cu and Zn following long-term $CuSO_4$ and $ZnSO_4$ applications to a Rhodic Paleudult. Journal of Environmental Quality 17:707-711.

Rechcigl, J.E., P. Mislevy and G.G. Payne. In press. Fertilization of stargrass. In Proceedings of the Internat. Conference on Livestock in the Tropics. Univ. of Florida, Gainesville.

Payne, G.G. and D.C. Martens. 1986. Lead in soils. p. 78-89. In Soils. Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Inc., Brooklyn, NY.

Martens, D.C., G.G. Payne, C. Winarko, E.T. Kornegay and M.D. Lindemann. 1985. Crop response to high levels of copper application. Internat. Copper Research Association, Research Report 292(F). 38 p.

Payne, G.G., J.E. Rechcigl and A.B. Bottcher. 1988. Development of fertilization practices for beef cattle pastures to minimize nutrient loss in runoff. Annual Report. South Florida Water Management District. 125 p.

Payne, G.G., J.E. Rechcigl and R.J. Stephenson. 1990. Development of DRIS norms for bahiagrass. Agronomy Journal 82:711-715.

Payne, G.G. and J.E. Rechcigl. 1989. Influence of phosphorus fertilization on bahiagrass and water quality. p. 43-46. In Proceedings of the XVI International Grassland Congress, Nice, France.

NENAD IRICANIN, Ph.D. — Environmental Scientist

Fields of Competence

Computer Simulations and Mathematical Modeling of Water and Wetland Resources, Pollutant Loadings, Interstitial Water Chemistry, Data Acquisition and Interpretation, Computer Programming.

Experience Summary

Dr. Nenad Iricanin has eight years of applied research and consulting experience in the field of water resource science. His applied research experience includes particulate nutrient investigations in Florida waters, pollutant loading evaluations for both fresh water and marine systems, bulk sediment analyses for trace metals and nutrients, interstitial water analyses for trace metals and nutrients and *in situ* measurements of trace metals, sediment oxygen demand and nutrient fluxes from sediments using cores and chambers.

At Conservation Consultants, Inc., Dr. Iricanin's responsibilities include mathematical modeling of land surface/atmospheric interactions, sediment geochemistry and water/sediment interactions, pollutant loading evaluations, waste load allocations, conceptual stormwater management plans, nutrient exchange rates and nutrient budget determinations. Additionally, he performs statistical analyses and data interpretations of water resources and ecological assessments.

Education

Year	School
1990	Florida Institute of Technology Ph.D - Chemical Oceanography
1984	Florida Institute of Technology M.S. - Chemical Oceanography
1982	Florida Institute of Technology B.S. - Chemical Oceanography

NENAD IRICANIN, Ph.D. **Environmental Scientist**

Employment History

1990 - Present — Conservation Consultants, Inc.
Staff Scientist

Key Projects

City of Tampa: Quantified sedimentation and pollution in the lower Hillsborough River. Tampa, Florida.

Florida Department of Environmental Regulation: Particulate nutrient investigations and computer simulation of the Turkey Creek watershed. Brevard County, Florida.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): Pollutant-particle relationships in the marine environment (P-Prime), interstitial water chemistry.

Department of Interior/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: The second joint U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. ecosystem investigation of the Bering Sea; sediment geochemistry.

St. Johns River Water Management District: Investigated the quantity, composition, and sources of suspended matter loading to Turkey Creek. Computer simulation of pollutant loadings from urban and rural watersheds. Brevard County, Florida.

Walt Disney EPCOT (The Living Seas): Monthly trace metal and major cation chemistry of artificial seawater to ensure aquaria stability. Orange County, Florida.

King Engineering Associates: Lake Tarpon SWIM Study. Project Scientist for the evaluation of stormwater quality and pollutant loading for the Lake Tarpon watershed. Responsibilities include a bathymetric survey of the lake, sediment nutrient exchange rates, sediment oxygen demand, and evaluation of a nutrient budget for Lake Tarpon. Pinellas County, Florida.

Smally, Wellford & Nalven, Inc.: Project Scientist for a Water Quality Based Effluent Limitation (WQBEL) Study involving stormwater runoff and discharge entering Sarasota Bay. Sarasota, Florida.

Royster Phosphates, Inc.: Responsible for synthesizing water quality data from a Water Quality Based Limitation (WQBEL) study into an "Intensive Survey" document. Manatee County, Florida.

Palmer Venture: Responsible for pollutant loading analysis for pre- and post-development of Palmer East-side property. Sarasota County, Florida.

Key Projects (Continued)

Palmer Venture: Project Manager for Storm Event Pollutant Loading Monitoring program in Catfish and South Creeks on Palmer Ranch. Sarasota County, Florida.

Selected Publications

Iricanin, N., Seasonal trends and benthic fluxes of interstitial manganese. (1984). M.S. Thesis.

Gu, D., N. Iricanin, and J.H. Trefry (1987), The geochemistry of interstitial water for a sediment core from the Indian River Lagoon, Florida, Florida Scient., 50, 99 - 110.

Iricanin, N., J.H. Trefry, R.P. Trocine, T.W. Vetter, and S. Metz, Seasonal and spatial variations of interstitial Mn and Fe in Mississippi Delta Sediments, Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta.

Iricanin, N., The role of storms in the transport and composition of particles in a Florida creek. Ph.D. Dissertation.

Memberships

American Society of Limnology and Oceanography
American Geophysical Union
The Oceanography Society

STEVEN L. SCHINDEHETTE **Environmental Scientist**

Fields of Competence

Water Quality Monitoring and Analyses, Surface Water Hydrologic Monitoring, Installation and Maintenance of Water Level and Water Quality Field and Laboratory Instrumentation, Project Management.

Experience Summary

Mr. Schindehette has three years experience in environmental technical services. He is experienced with various aspects of surface water investigations including *in-situ* measurements, surface water level instrumentation, flow determination, and grab/composite sampling techniques. He has monitored groundwater quality via water level measurements and grab samples. Mr. Schindehette is responsible for the implementation, operation and maintenance of water quality sampling equipment and instrumentation and serves as Project Manager for several projects involving surface water, water level and groundwater investigations. Additionally, he assists in the day-to-day operations of CCI's analytical laboratory, including routine analyses of surface and ground waters. Prior to joining CCI, Mr. Schindehette worked for the Florida Department of Natural Resources where he was involved with all aspects of fish mariculture, including water quality sampling and analyses.

Education

Year	School
1987	University of North Carolina at Wilmington B.S. - Marine Biology
1985	Elgin Community College, Illinois Associate of Science - Biology

Employment History

1990 - Present	Conservation Consultants, Inc. Environmental Scientist
1989 - 1990	Florida Department of Natural Resources Science Technician III

Key Projects

Coastal Communities & Resorts: Project Scientist for the sampling and analysis of tidally influenced waters. Manatee County, Florida.

Lake Tarpon SWIM Study: Activities include mobilization, implementation and routine maintenance of water quality and water level instrumentation, stratigraphic and bathymetric profiles of water and sediment parameters. Principal diver for retrieving sediment cores for Nutrient Exchange Rates/Sediment Oxygen Demand (NER/SOD) determination as well as deployment and retrieval of sedimentation traps. Pinellas County, Florida.

Smally Wellford & Nalven, Inc.: Project Scientist for Water Quality Based Effluent Limitation (WQBEL) study involving discharge entering Sarasota Bay from the City of Sarasota's Water Treatment Plant. Duties included collection of water samples and hydrographic and flow measurements. Sarasota County, Florida.

Tierra Verde Yacht & Tennis Club: Project Scientist in environmental monitoring program. Activities included mobilization and construction of hydrographic instrumentation, water quality and sediment sampling, and a basin flushing analysis using dye marker study. Pinellas County, Florida.

IMC Fertilizer (Hopewell Mine): Project Scientist and Field Team Leader for WQBEL survey. Duties included mobilization and implementation of a plan of study for an evaluation of the potential impacts resulting from the discharge of a phosphate mining operation. Hillsborough County, Florida.

IMC Fertilizer (Multi-site): Project Scientist and Field Team Leader for WQBEL survey. Duties included mobilization and implementation of a plan of study for an evaluation of the potential impacts resulting from the discharge from six phosphate mining operations. Hillsborough, Polk and Manatee Counties, Florida.

Power Corporation: Project Manager for a construction monitoring program required by the DRI Development Order for the Tara Development. Responsibilities include a monthly sample collection, surface water level recording, analysis and reporting of water quality. Manatee County, Florida.

Pittway Real Estate: Project Manager for a construction monitoring program required by the DRI Development Order for the Saddlebrook Development. Duties include wetland water level/hydroperiod recording, surface and groundwater monitoring. Pasco County, Florida.

Pasadena Yacht & Country Club: Project Scientist and Field Team Leader for a water quality monitoring program as required in support of permit modification. Responsibilities include water quality monitoring, sediment collection via SCUBA, sedimentation rate analysis, and basin flushing analysis. Pinellas County, Florida.

Sarabay Marina: Project Scientist and Field Team Leader for a WQBEL survey required for Wetland Resource Managment Permit. Duties include mobilization and implementation of water level and water quality instrumentation, water quality and basin flushing analysis using a dye marker study. Manatee County, Florida.