Oyster Reef Monitoring and Potential Enhancement Activities on the Florida Springs Coast

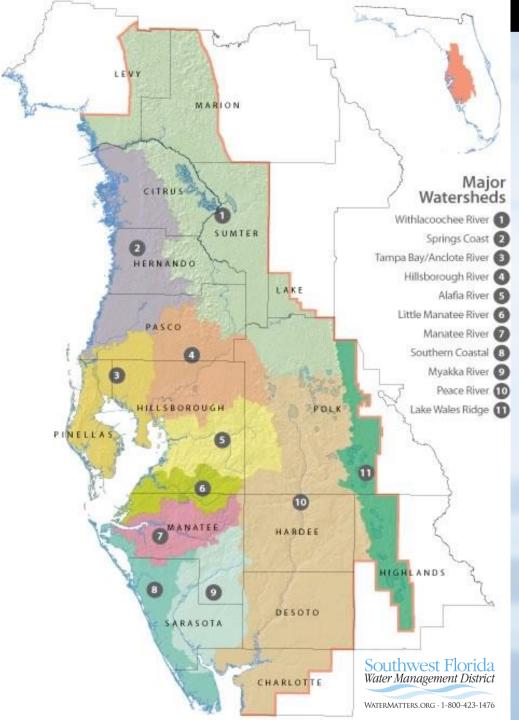












The Florida Springs Coast "The Land of Mermaids & Manatees"







WEEKI WACHEE SPRINGS

CHASSAHOWITZKA SPRINGS

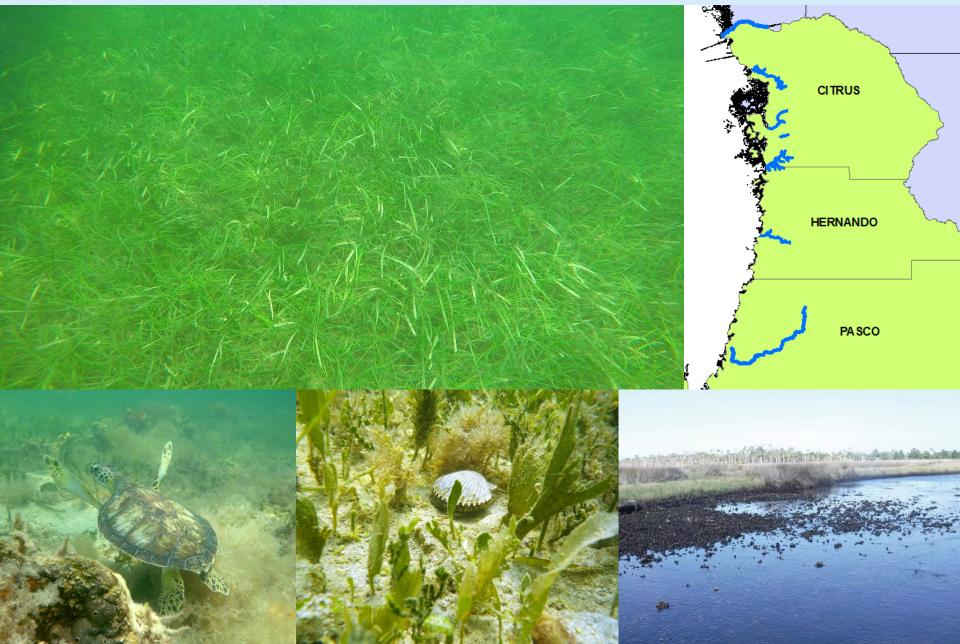


RAINBOW SPRINGS CRYSTAL RIVER/ KINGS BAY



HOMOSASSA SPRINGS

Springs Coast



Oysters in the Springs Coast

- Dominated by Crassostrea virginica
- Larger oysters near the river mouths
- Mostly intertidal
- Low sediment input from rivers
- Landward migration due to sea-level rise

Mapping Efforts



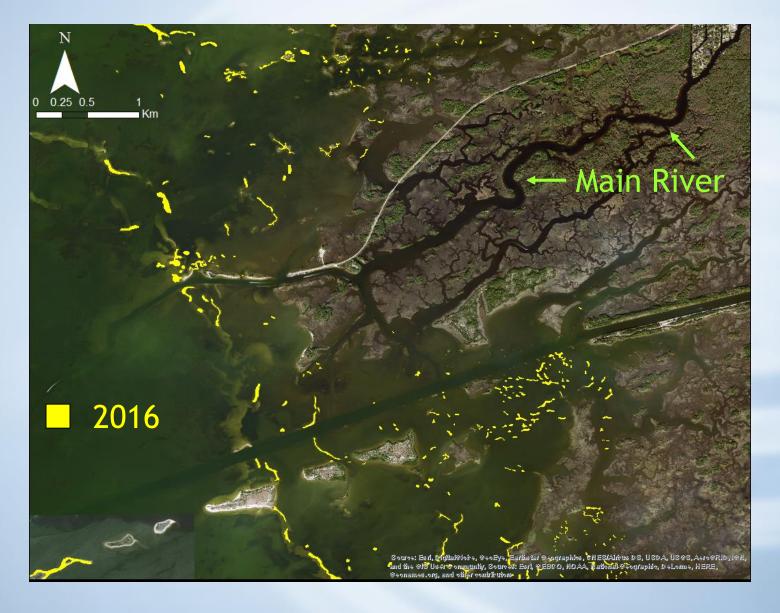
Seagrass mapping and monitoring in the Springs

(2007, 2012, 2016, 2020)

Oysters were added as a new coverage class in 2014

Oyster Bars (6450)- Dense collection of sessile mollusks found as linear or oval shaped substrates. Hash or dead oyster shell is not differentiated from live oysters and can be included in this class.

Lower Withlacoochee River



Oyster Mapping Efforts

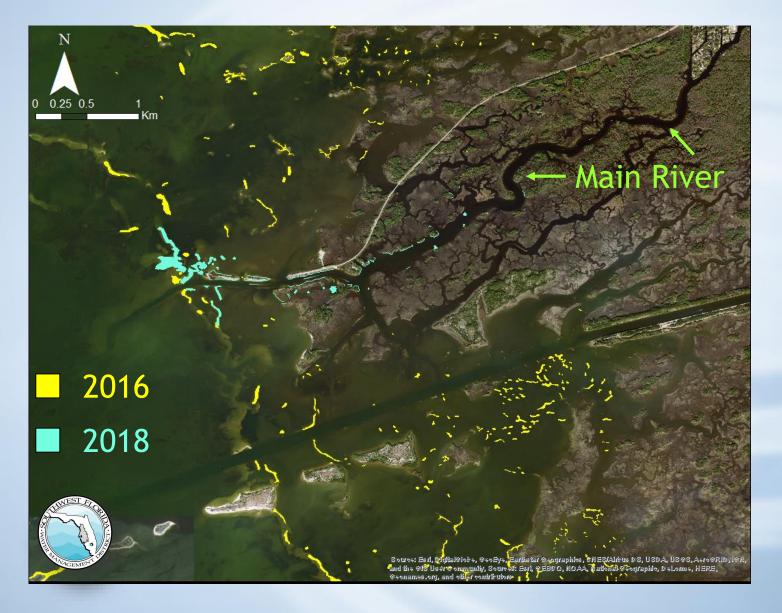


Minimum flows an levels

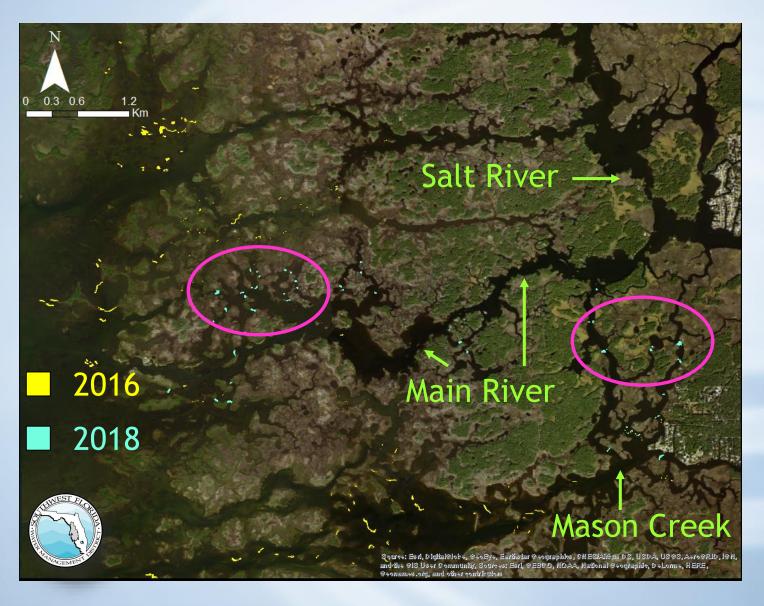
- Water-supply planning
- Protect salinity-based habitats



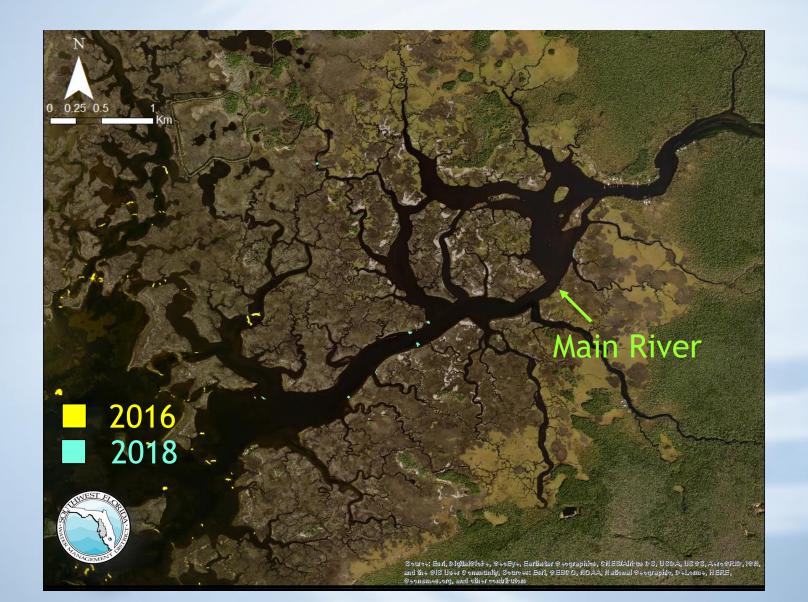
Lower Withlacoochee River



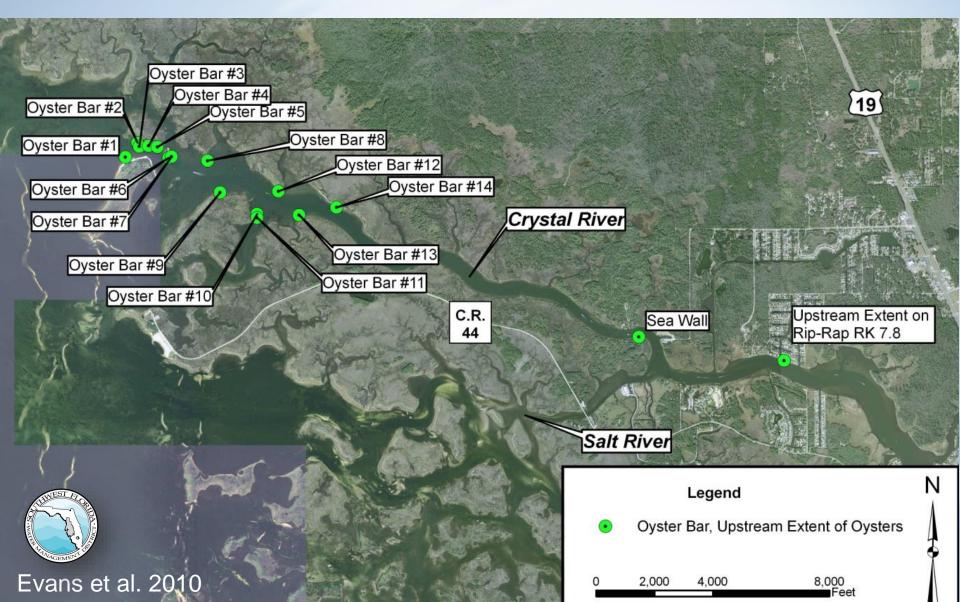
Homosassa River



Chassahowitzka River



Crystal River









Oyster Habitat Restoration & Monitoring Efforts

2018: Feasibility study in Crystal and Homosassa rivers

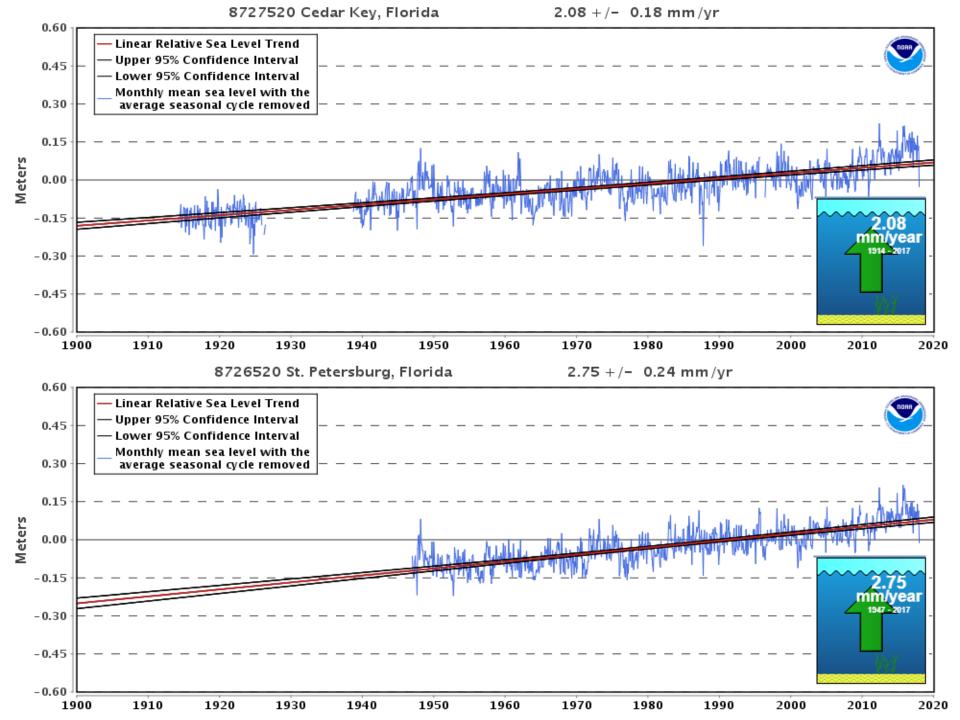
Part of larger restoration efforts to create a mosaic of estuarine tidal habitat and water quality







- Reduced Water Clarity
- Changing Salinity
- Potential Decrease in Historic Flows
- Altered Aquatic Vegetation
- Nitrate Enrichment



Summary

- SWFWMD seagrass mapping every 4 years; new maps in 2020
 - https://data-swfwmd.opendata.arcgis.com
- Oyster data collected during development of MFLs for tidally-influenced rivers
- Feasibility study for oyster restoration and habitat improvement







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