

1994 WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT  
FOR THE  
STATE OF FLORIDA

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

Submitted in accordance with the  
Federal Clean Water Act  
Section 305(b)

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Standards and Monitoring Section  
Bureau of Surface Water Management  
Division Of Water Facilities

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PREFACE

This report is produced to inform Floridians and the EPA about surface water quality conditions and trends in Florida. Originally produced in 1978, this report has been updated every two years since, and has gone through many changes. The items listed below identify the major format changes which distinguish this report from its predecessor.

- 0 Regional Reports - The large size of the statewide report (550 pages) necessitated its subdivision into 5 regional reports which correspond roughly with Department of Environmental Protection District Office boundaries (South and Southeast District Office reports are under one cover).
- 0 Watersheds versus Reaches - In 1992 the State's rivers, lakes and estuaries were subdivided into 1600 'reaches' and the assessment was based on this reach structure, however much of the State's waters were not contained within the reaches. For 1994, the assessed area has been enlarged to cover the entire State by dividing the State into 4400 watersheds. The original 1600 reaches remain pretty much intact within the new watersheds, and the terminology now includes watershed and waterbody rather than reach.
- \* ARC/INFO Water Quality Color Maps GIS techniques were used to produce color maps depicting water quality (designated use support) in each river basin. Watersheds were color coded based on good, threatened, fair or poor water quality designations.
- 0 New Nonpoint Source Qualitative Survey - A nonpoint source qualitative survey was performed in 1988 and has been updated and included in this report for 1994. The survey used the same watersheds which were used to assess the water quality data and the qualitative results were integrated into this report to both supplement the quantitative information and to provide information when no quantitative information was available.
- 0 Current versus Historic Data - Water quality data were examined for two time periods: current data from 1989-1993 and historic data from 1970-1988. Historic data were used to assess waterbodies only when there was no current data available.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to express our gratitude to all of the professionals that supplied us with water quality data and reports, responded to surveys, and answered telephone inquiries concerning the status of waterbodies in their area. The quality of this report has been greatly enhanced by their efforts.

Many individuals in the District Offices reviewed the report on their sections of the State. These individuals include Rick Bradburn, Glenn Butts, Donald Ray, and Tone Touart-Rohlke -in the Northwest District; Cathy Krestalude, Ernie Frey, Lee Banks, Angela Halfacre, and Jim Wright of the Northeast District ; Eric Pluchino and Dave Aerbster of the Central District; Paul Wierzbicki, Herb Zebuth, and John Moulton of the Southeast District; Gordon Romeis of the South District, and Pat Fricano of the Southwest District . Sid Flannery of the Southwest Florida Water Management District also reviewed the report for his area.

The Nonpoint Source Stormwater Section put in a tremendous amount of work on the 1994 Nonpoint Source Assessment Survey. This team included Kent Cain, Ellen McCarron, and Mke Scheinkman. Don Foose, recently retired from the USGS , spent four years delineating and digitizing the new watersheds. Bernadette Howe, formerly with the St. Johns River Water Management District, provided much of the foundation work on GIS techniques for handling watersheds and water quality data and mapping the information.

Several of the DEP Tallahassee staff are to be thanked for their support and review of the final document including Don Axelrad, Vivian Garfein, Mark Latch and Richard Harvey, and Machelie Jannon, who produced numerous draft copies of this text.

## List of Abbreviations

AWT	advanced wastewater treatment
BAS	DEP basin water quality study
BMPs	best management practices
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
cfs	cubic feet per second
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DO	dissolved oxygen
FAA	Everglades Agricultural Area
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FGFWFC	Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
MGD	millions of gallons per day
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	nonpoint source
NFWWMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District
OFW	Outstanding Florida Waters
REACH	an EPA-designated waterbody or portion of a waterbody
SFWI, 4D	South Florida Water Management District
SJRWMD	St. Johns River Water Management District
SRWMD	Suwannee River Water Management District

STORET EPA's water quality data STOrage and RETrieval system  
SWFWMD Southwest Florida Water Management District  
swim Surface Water Improvement and Management  
TKN total Kjeldahl nitrogen (organic nitrogen and ammonia)  
TSI trophic state index  
WLA wasteload allocation  
WMD Water Management District  
WQI water quality index  
WWTP wastewater treatment plant

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/OVERVIEW

The 305(b) Technical Report provides useful surface water quality related information in a format that is helpful to managers, planners, permit staff, and laymen, as well as water quality experts. For each of the 52 basins, a narrative summary, a map, and data tables identify the quality and trends of Florida's waterbodies, the causes of water quality problems, and the present regulatory activities conducted by DEP and EPA to improve the problem areas. It is the most widely circulated water quality assessment in the State, and also serves as the support document for the Surface Water Section of the 1994 305(b) Water Quality Assessment Main Report submitted to EPA,

The assessment required analysis of the available STORET water quality data for the 1970-1993 time period (STORET is EPA's computerized water quality database). Data from approximately 4,000 stations are assessed in this report, necessitating the extensive use of computerized assessment techniques. Water quality assessment techniques used to identify problem areas included: water quality indices, screening level exceedances, statistical trend analysis, information from special studies, and interviewing local experts. The 305(b) assessment also includes information from the 1994 DEP Nonpoint Source Assessment Survey (which is based on the responses of 50 Florida agencies).

### Statewide Results From the Main Report

In the 1992 305(b) assessment report, Florida was subdivided into 1600 reaches which were based on EPA's RF2 (river reach file #2). A reach was defined as a 5 mile long section of river, or 5 square mile section of lake or estuary. Only major waterbodies were assessed in the 1992 report due to the resolution limitations imposed by the RF2 file. For 1994, Florida has been subdivided into 4400 watersheds based on EPA's RF3 and USGS watershed delineations. Many more miles of Florida waterbodies were assessed (50% more river miles, 30% more lake miles, and 20% more estuary miles) due to the increased number of watersheds available for assessment and due to efforts to collect more ambient data and store the data into STORET. Table I and Figure I show the mileages of Florida waters which were assessed in this year's report. A striking feature shown in Figure I is that 77% of river miles have unknown quality. This large percentage is due to the fact that EPA classified Florida's many ditches and canals as rivers, which were not assessed in this report.

A quantitative summary of the State's water quality was accomplished by determining the degree of designated use support for the different waterbody types. The vast majority of assessed Florida waterbodies meet or partially meet their designated use (92% of the river miles, 81% of the lake miles, and 96% of the estuary miles). Figure 2 shows that the river and estuary results are fairly similar, however the lake results show generally worse overall quality than the rivers and estuaries with fewer miles in the "meets use" category and more miles in the "does not meet use" category.

Inter6 stingly enough, this year's lake assessment brought in many more small lakes with good overall quality, however, Florida's largest lakes (Lake Okeechobee and Lake George) still overwhelm the State average with their large mileages of fair to poor quality.

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It is very important to address both the sources of pollution and trends in water quality. In the past, the majority of identified water quality problems in the State were caused by point sources, including both domestic and industrial sources. Recently, however, nonpoint sources accounted for the majority of Florida's water quality problems. This is due to the fact that point source treatment processes have improved while there has been an increase in acreage of agricultural and urban developed land and their associated runoff.

Water quality trend analysis was performed on waterbodies which had sufficient data for analysis (467 out of 4400 waterbodies). The majority (.70%) of these waterbodies (as seen in Figure 3) exhibited no significant trends. Five times as many waterbodies (24%) have improving water quality trends as have degrading trends. The improved water quality trends were generally the result of wastewater treatment plant upgrades or the additions of new regional WWTPs and nonpoint source controls in Tampa, Orlando and several other cities (as seen in Figure 4). Five percent of the waterbodies assessed for trends showed degrading trends; however, there are no regional patterns for degrading trends similar to the improving trends. The causes of degrading trends included point sources and nonpoint sources. Statewide trend detection is limited for the following reasons:

- 1 . Only one-tenth of the waterbodies are assessed for trends.
2. The primary focus of our monitoring network is not trend assessment; most of our stations are frequently moved, and there are very few sites with long-term, monthly data.
3. Our trend assessment technique is tailored to the problem identified in #2, thus, it only identified relatively drastic changes in water quality. Subtle water quality changes due to population growth or nonpoint source treatment improvements are not picked up by this analysis.

Table 1. Mileages of Florida Waters Assessed

	Monitored 1.	Evaluated 2.	Unknown 3.	Total
River (miles)	7,025	4,855	39,978.	51,858
Lake (sq. miles)	1,541	400	124	2,064
Estuary (sq. miles)	2,417	1,290	347	4,054

1. Monitored data includes 1989-1993 STORET data.

2. Qualitative information or older STORET data (1970-1988)

3. This number includes 25,909 miles of ditches and canals which have not been assessed.

Table 2. Overall Designated Use Support Summary

RIVERS	(All size units in Miles)		
	Evaluated	Monitored	Total
Degree of use support			
Fully Supporting	1116	4378	5495
Supporting but Threatened	2259	0	2259
Partially Supporting	1139	2093	3232
Not Supporting	342	554	895
Total Size Assessed	4856	7025	11881

LAKES Degree of use support	I_size units in Square Mile!!--		
	Evaluated	Monitored	Total
Fully Supporting	213	494	707
Supporting but Threatened	100	0	100
Partially Supporting	53	714	766
Not Supporting	34	332	366
Total Size Assessed	400	1541	1940

ESTUARIES Degree of use support	(All size units in Square Miles)		
	Evaluated	Monitored	Total
Fully Supporting	501	1427	1928
Supporting but Threatened	402	0	402
Partially Supporting	358	851	1209
Not Supporting	28	139	167
Total Size Assessed	1290	2417	3707

Evaluated means qualitative information or older STORET data (1970-1988).  
 Monitored means recent STORET data (1989-1993).

FIGURE i. MILES MONITORED, EVALUATED AND UNKNOWN

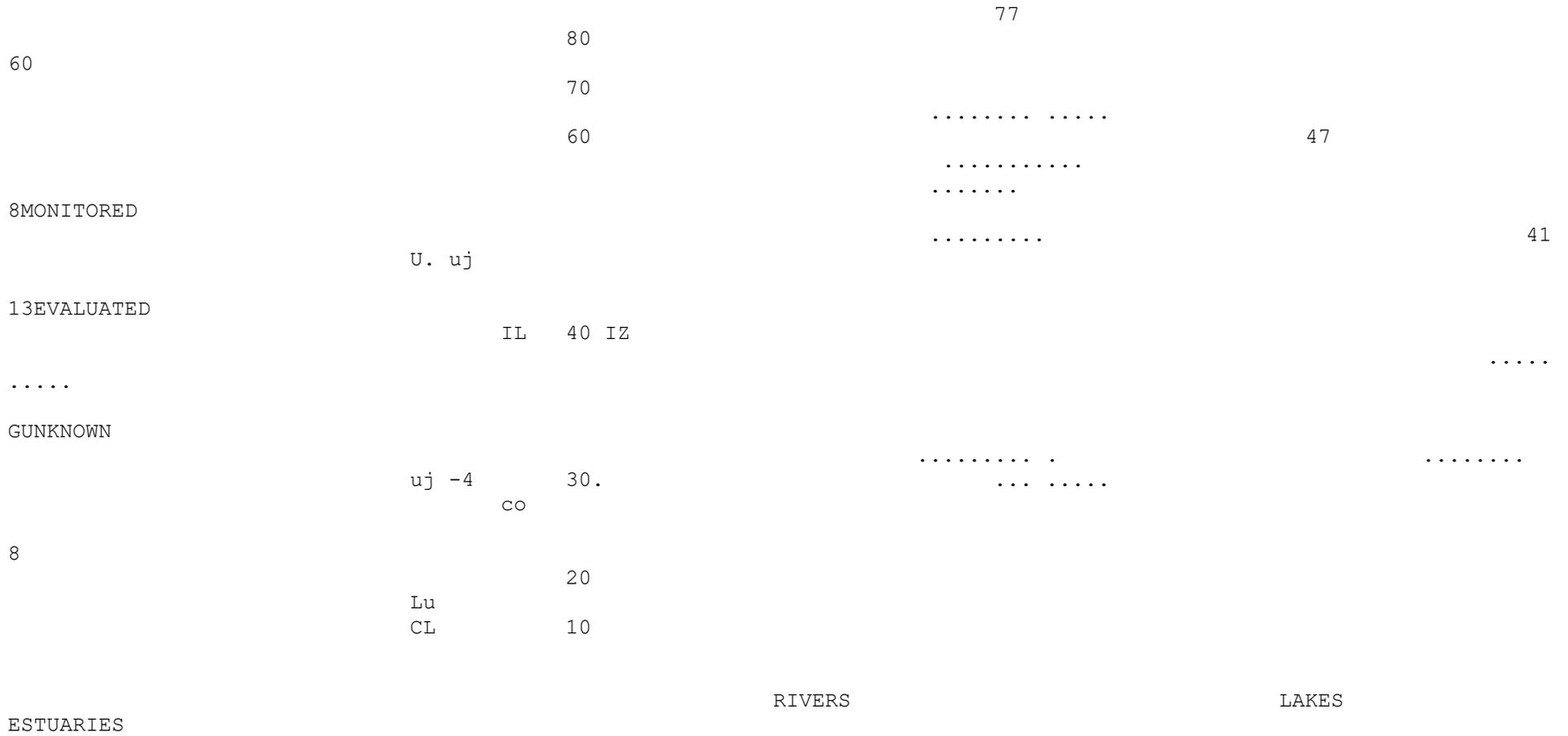


FIGURE 2. DESIGNATED USE SUPPORT IN FLORIDA WATERBODIES

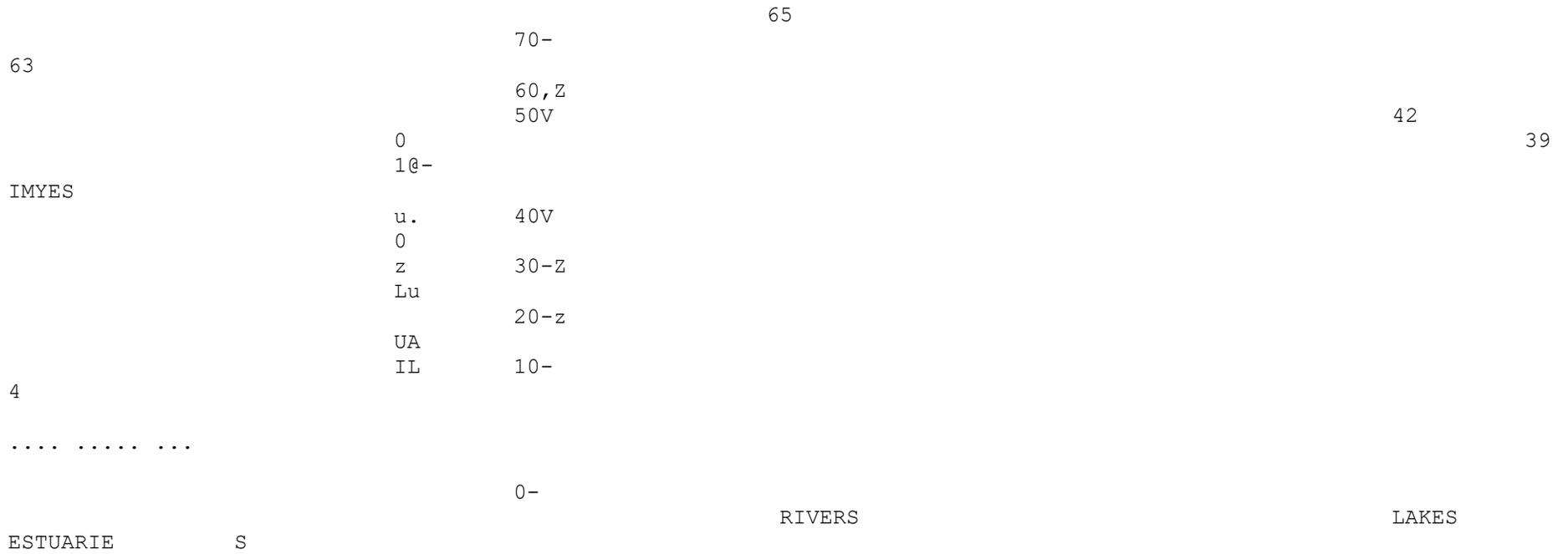
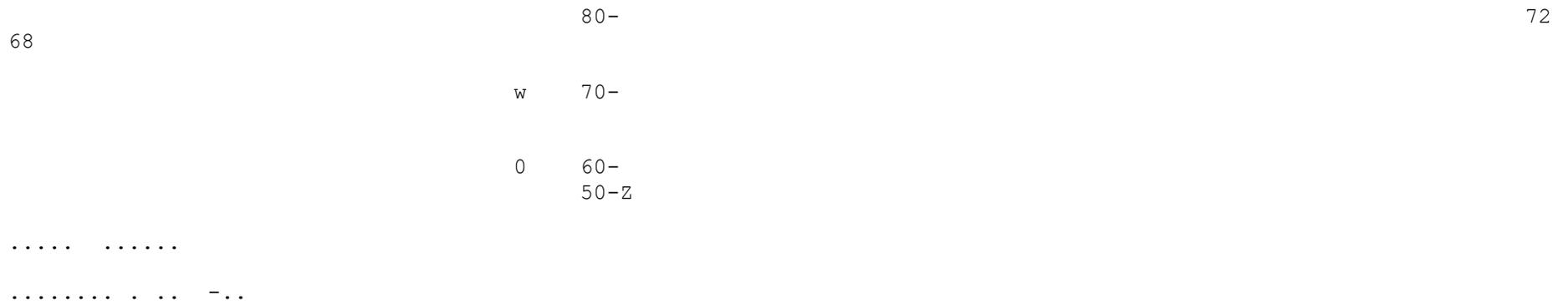


FIGURE 3. TEN YEAR WATER QUALITY TREND ANALYSIS FOR FLORIDA WATERBODIES (1984-1993)



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WATER QUALITY TREND



10 year water quality trend  
Better  
No change  
Worse

Figure 7. Locations of Water Quality Trends in Florida Waters (1984-1993).

Florida's surface water quality is displayed on the map on the cover of the main report. Two important conclusions can be drawn from this figure: first, the majority of Florida's surface water has good quality; and second, the majority of problems are found in Central and South Florida.

The sparsely populated northwest and west-central sections of the State have relatively better water quality than other areas. Water quality problem areas in the State are evident around the densely populated, major urban areas including: Jacksonville, Orlando, Tampa, Pensacola, the Cape Kennedy area and the southeastern Florida coast. Other areas of poor water quality, not associated with population, are found in basins with intense agricultural usage.

Pollution sources and problems in Florida are varied. The State does not have extensive industrialization, but rather localized concentrations of heavy industry centered mostly in urban areas. Many of the problems found in surface waters in urban areas can be attributed to industrial discharges. Silviculture, agriculture and various types of animal husbandry are a large part of Florida's current and historical economy. Furthermore, Florida has undergone rapid population growth over the past two decades and this continues. This has resulted in more pollution sources associated with residential development.

Florida's major surface water quality problems can be summarized into five general categories:

1. Urban Stormwater. Stormwater carries a wide variety of pollutants from nutrients to toxicants. Siltation and turbidity associated with construction activities can also be a major problem. Problem areas are concentrated around urban centers and mirror, quite well, the population map of the State. Current stormwater rules and growth management laws address this problem for new sources, but are difficult to monitor and enforce.

2. Agricultural Runoff. The major pollutants involved include nutrients, turbidity, BOD, bacteria and herbicides/pesticides. These pollutants generally do their worst damage in lakes and slow moving rivers and canals, and sometimes, the receiving estuary. Problems are concentrated in the central and southern portions of the State, and in several of the rivers entering the State from the north. Traditionally, agricultural operations have had far more lenient regulation than point sources; however, there is increasing recognition of the need for improved treatment of runoff water.

3.-Domestic Wastewater. This is an area that has shown significant improvement in the last decade. Most of the waterbodies with improving water quality trends can be traced to wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) upgrades. Further advancements are being encouraged with

design innovations such as wastewater discharge to wetlands, water reuse and advanced treatment. Still, a problem exists in the rural areas of the State where financial and technological resources are limited. Consequently, several of these poorly operating facilities are polluting some of Florida's relatively pristine natural waterbodies. Also, septic tank leachate contributes to the degradation of many of Florida's waterbodies.

4. Industrial Wastewater. Most notable among these are the pulp and paper mills. Because of the volume and nature of their discharge, all of the pulp and paper mills operating in the State seriously degrade their receiving waters. The phosphate and fertilizer industries are

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major pollution sources (both point and nonpoint) in several of Florida's surface water basins. In addition, the mining of phosphate causes surface water hydrological modifications and major land use disturbances.

5. Hydrological Modifications. This can take the form of damming running waters, channelizing slow moving waters, or dredging, draining and filling wetlands. Such modifications are not strictly pollution sources. However, in most cases where the natural hydrological regime was modified (mostly for water quantity purposes) water quality problems have ensued. Rating the effect of hydrologic modification is difficult. Dredge and fill activities result in a loss of habitat. Disruption of wetlands with a resultant net loss of area reduces the buffering and filtering capacities and biological potential of wetlands. This is a particularly important problem in estuaries. The loss of seagrasses and other marine habitats can seriously affect the maintenance of a viable fishery.

The assessment of public health and aquatic life impacts uncovered several areas of concern. Many of these problems are associated with estuaries and are of a persistent nature. Fish with Ulcerative Disease Syndrome are still present in the lower St. Johns River. This problem was first identified in the early to mid-80s. Second, major fish kills (as many as 1 million fish) occurred in the Pensacola Bay system over the past two years. The more massive of these kills occurred in Bayou Chico. Bacterial contamination in the water and contaminated sediments of the Miami River threaten Biscayne Bay. Many urban estuaries throughout the State have elevated levels of metals and organic contaminants in their sediments. Examples are Tampa Bay, St. Johns River Estuary and Pensacola Bay. The continued loss of fishery habitat from dredge and fill and construction activities is a threat to the maintenance of a viable fishery. The extensive die off of mangroves and seagrasses and algal blooms in Florida Bay are an important State concern. The probable cause is the extensive channelization and hydrological modification of the bay's watershed exacerbated in recent years by a lack of flushing from hurricanes, high water temperature and high salinity.

On the positive side, seagrasses have increased in area in Tampa Bay and there has been an

improvement in water quality in Hillsborough Bay.

Three other problems exist which are also of a persistent nature, but largely impact fresh water systems. First, fish consumption advisories for largemouth bass continue to be issued because of elevated mercury concentrations in their tissue. Second, a no fish consumption advisory has been issued for the Fenholloway River. Elevated levels of dioxin were found in fish from this stream. This waterbody receives effluent from a pulp mill. The third problem is the coliform bacteria contamination of the Miami River. Sources of this contamination are illegal sewer connections to the stormwater pipe system, leaking or broken sewer lines, and direct discharges of raw sewage when pump stations have exceeded their capacity. During acute contamination events (direct discharge of sewage) coliform bacteria counts in the Miami River and adjoining waters of Biscayne Bay are hundreds of times higher than State criteria. Efforts are being made by the City of Miami and Dade County to correct these problems.

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#### Northwest Region Basin-by-Basin Evaluation of Water Quality

The quality of Florida waters is graphically depicted on basin maps which follow each basin description. Areas of good, fair, and poor quality are readily discernible on these maps. The following is a summary of the status of the quality of waters in northwest Florida:

In general, rivers in this region have good water quality, with a number of near pristine waterbodies. The major pollution sources in the area include agricultural, silvicultural, and construction runoff. Additionally, several, low volume WWTPs, especially in rural areas, are overloaded and/or poorly operating. Rapid coastal development threatens bays and lagoon waters. Finally, some high volume point source discharges, particularly from pulp and paper mills, adversely affect water quality.

The Perdido Bay basin has water quality problems in two major areas: Elevenmile Creek and Bayou Marcus Creek. Champion Paper Company discharges into Elevenmile Creek. Dioxin contamination is a concern as fish taken from the creek have had tissue levels of dioxin ranging from 8.1 to 25.7 parts-per-trillion. The EPA recommended maximum level is 7 parts-per-trillion. Bayou Marcus Creek receives urban runoff and discharge from a waste treatment facility. The bay is threatened and partially degraded due to these point and nonpoint pollution sources. Perdido River has good water quality except for the area near its mouth that is affected by poorer quality bay waters.

The Escambia, Blackwater, and Yellow Rivers all drain into Pensacola Bay. They generally have good water quality except for localized areas downstream of point sources. In the Escambia River, these areas are in the northernmost reaches, with mostly domestic dischargers, and in the southernmost reaches where there are industrial dischargers. Trammel Creek in the Yellow River basin shows degraded conditions due to domestic discharge. That WWTP has a history of discharge violations. One of the more recent resulted in a large fish kill. The WWTP discharge

(from the City of Crestview) has been removed from Trammel creek and routed to an upland site. Though the general water quality of Escambia, Blackwater, Yellow, and Perdido Rivers appears to be good, all four rivers have a mercury problem. High enough concentrations of mercury were found in tissue of largemouth bass to warrant issuing limited consumption advisories. The Pensacola Bay basin has water quality problems associated with urbanization around the City of Pensacola. The western bay receives the bulk of the treated wastewater and urban runoff, while Escambia Bay has industrial discharges. Fish kills have been a persistent problem in both Pensacola and Escambia Bays and their tributary bayous. Although the Choctawhatchee River generally has good water quality, it has a moderate degree of impact from agricultural runoff (turbidity, nutrients, pesticides, etc.). Additionally, several of the tributary systems within the basin have problems associated with domestic or industrial discharge. Alligator, Holmes, and Camp Branch Creeks receive discharge from Chipley, Graceville, and Bonifay WWTPs,

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respectively. West Sandy Creek and Bruce Creek, in the western basin, receive discharge from DeFuniak Springs WWTP and the Showell Farm poultry processing plant, respectively. Most of these small treatment plants have recently been upgraded or are in the process of being upgraded through Consent Orders. Choctawhatchee Bay has good water quality, but is threatened by development of its watershed. Of particular concern are spray field and/or urban runoff from developed areas at Ft. Walton Beach and Destin.

St. Andrews Bay has fairly good water quality except for an area around a paper mill discharge. Most of the rest of the basin has good water quality except Beatty Bayou. High concentrations of lead, mercury, DDT, chlordane, PCB's, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons have been found in sediments in Watson Bayou. Also, Deer Point Lake, the drinking water source for Panama City, has nutrient and aquatic weed problems. Both Econfina Creek and Deer Point Lake have largemouth bass contaminated with mercury resulting in fish limited consumption advisories. St. Josephs Bay has excellent water quality except for an area around its paper mill discharge.

The Chipola River has generally good water quality. Localized threats to the river include high nitrates, BOD, and siltation from agricultural and silviculture nonpoint sources. A Basin Assessment found that the river is severely phosphorus limited due to high levels of nitrogen. A tributary to Chipola River and Dry Creek is a Superfund site because of contamination from a battery reclaiming industry and is currently undergoing a cleanup.

The Apalachicola River basin has a mix of good and problem water quality areas. Scipio Creek, at the mouth of the river, is impaired by shrimping and marina activities and historic wastewater loading. The WWTP which formerly discharged to Scipio Creek has been converted to wetlands

discharge. The City of Blountstown WWTP discharges to Sutton Creek. That plant has had past problems and is presently under a Consent Order. Apalachicola Bay has very good water quality and supports Florida's largest commercial oyster fishery. Though within this basin there are localized problems due to nonpoint source pollution from fish houses and marinas. The New River basin which drains into the eastern end of Apalachicola Bay has very good water quality. Little of this basin's area has been developed. At the eastern end of Apalachicola Bay is St. George Sound. In general the Sound has good water quality with exception of the area near Carrabelle. The City previously discharged primary treated wastewater, but has recently made significant upgrades in its treatment.

The upper Ochlockonee River has turbidity and nutrient problems primarily from agricultural runoff and out-of-state point sources. Siltation has resulted in a depressed macroinvertebrate community, and as a consequence, a fishery decline. The lower river, Lake Talquin and the Sopchoppy River maintain good water quality. Fish consumption advisories that recommend limited consumption have been issued for both Lake Talquin and the Ochlockonee River and may soon be issued for the Sopchoppy River. Telogia Creek, a tributary to the Ochlockonee, has nutrient and DO problems in its upper reaches as a result of runoff from the Gretna WWTP spray fields. Court action has been taken against the City of Gretna to remove all discharges from Telogia Creek.

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The St. Marks, Wakulla, and Aucilla Rivers have excellent water quality except for a small stretch in the lower St. Marks that has oil polluted sediments from oil spills, historic Seminole Asphalt discharge and marina activities. Munson Slough and Lake Munson in Tallahassee have pollution problems from past domestic discharges (now routed to spray irrigation) and current stormwater runoff. Lake Munson has shown marked improvement in water quality since the diversion of the WWTP discharge.



This section describes the water quality assessment procedures used by the Bureau of Surface Water Management to prepare the 1994 Florida Water Quality Inventory [305(b)]. The procedures are:

1. Divide State into Assessment Watersheds.
2. Inventory STORET data.
3. Calculate. Stream Water Quality Index (WQI).
4. Calculate Lake/Estuary Trophic State Index (TSI).
5. Apply Screening Levels.
6. Conduct Trend Analysis.
7. Conduct Toxic Pollutant Assessment.
8. Conduct Nonpoint Source Assessment.

Florida's 52 major river basins were subdivided into 4400 watersheds of approximately five square miles each. The predominate waterbody within each watershed was identified and classified as a lake, stream, or estuary. Each watershed and its waterbody formed an assessment unit and all water quality stations within the watershed were aggregated as if they were from the same site (the stations were screened for unwanted sites, such as, point source discharge sites). A water quality inventory was performed on EPA's STORET database. The inventory included the years 1970 through 1993 and was classified as recent (1989-1993) or historic (1970-1988). Tables of water quality data were prepared for each of Florida's 52 basins. Three procedures were then used to assess the water quality data. A Water Quality Index was calculated to determine the overall quality of Florida streams and rivers. The Water Quality Index summarizes information from six categories including water clarity (turbidity and total suspended solids), dissolved oxygen, oxygen demanding substances (biochemical oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, and total organic carbon), nutrients (total nitrogen and total phosphorus), bacteria (total coliform and fecal coliform), and macroinvertebrate diversity index (based on natural substrate samples, artificial substrate samples and Beck's Biotic Index). The water quality of lakes and estuaries is described by the Trophic State Index which is a measure of the potential for algal or aquatic weed growth. The components which make up the Trophic State Index include total nitrogen, total phosphorus, chlorophyll and Secchi depth. Screening levels for 19 water quality parameters were also used to determine the quality of Florida lakes, estuaries and streams.

The water quality indices and screening levels have all been tailored to Florida's water quality by using the actual distribution of Florida data to determine the water quality criteria used by the procedures. Specific information on each of the procedures is described in the following sections.

## Watershed as the Assessment Unit

In the 1992 305(b) assessment report, Florida was subdivided into 1600 reaches which were based on EPA's RF2 (river reach file #2). A reach was defined as a 5 mile long section of river, or 5 square mile section of lake or estuary. Only major waterbodies were assessed in the 1992 report due to the resolution limitations imposed by the RF2 file. For 1994, Florida has been subdivided into 4400 watersheds based on EPA's RF3 and USGS watershed delineations. The original 1600 reach delineations have been kept intact, however, many additional watersheds have been added due to the increased resolution of RF3 and the USGS watersheds which cover the entire State. USGS was contracted to develop useable, small watersheds (approximately 5 square miles) using watershed boundaries identified on USGS topological maps and ARC/INFO GIS techniques. USGS completed 75% of the State, but unfortunately they did not delineate watersheds in south Florida (USGS subregion 0309). Watersheds for South Florida were adapted from a much coarser delineation developed by the South Florida Water Management District. The resulting watersheds in this area are about 50 square miles each, ten times larger than those for the rest of the State.

The major waterbody within each watershed was identified and named. Usually each watershed encompassed one major or one minor named waterbody (similar to the 1992 reach structure). The length of each stream waterbody and the area of lake and estuary waterbodies is essential information. The length of stream waterbodies was determined by GIS measurements of the RF3 trace ( or assigned a length of 5 miles if no RF3 trace was available). The area of lake and estuary waterbodies was determined with crude GIS aerial measurement techniques (if estuary waterbodies had no RF3 traces, their area was set to 5 square miles and unknown lake waterbodies were assigned an area of 1 square mile). The water quality within each waterbody is assumed to be homogenous (if data prove this assumption to be wrong, then the waterbody was subdivided). GIS techniques were used to assign STORET sites to their respective watersheds and the location of each site was visually inspected on a GIS map. If more than one named waterbody showed up in a watershed (based on the STORET data within a watershed), then the watershed was subdivided.

## Inventory of STORET Data

An inventory of data was retrieved from STORET for the 1970-1993 time period. If data within a watershed were available for the current time period (defined as 1989-1993), then historical data was not examined, except for trend analysis. If no current data were found, then historic data (defined as 1970-1988) were used for the assessment. Fifty STORET parameter codes representing 21 different water quality parameters were inventoried

(Table 3). There are about 8000 Florida stations in STORET which were sampled in 1970-1993. These stations are located in 1500 of the 4400 watersheds. Annual average (median) water quality was calculated for each of these stations and the data were stored on a local IBM Personal computer. In order for an annual average to be calculated for a station, the station had to be sampled at least twice within each year. STORET remark

Table 3. Storet Water Quality Assessment Parameters.

Category	Storet Parameter	Name	Storet Parameter Code
Coliform	Fecal Coli	MPN-FCBR/100ml	31616
Coliform.	Fecal Coli	MPNECMED/100ml	31615
Coliform.	Total Coli	MGIMENDO/100ml	31501
Coliform.	Total Coli	MPN CONG/100ml	31505
Conductivity	Conductivity	at 25c micromho	95
Conductivity	Conductivity	Field micromho	94
Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen	% saturation	301
Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	300
Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen	Probe mg/l	299
Diversity Index	Biotic Index	BI	82256
Diversity Index	Diversity Index	Artificial substrate	82251
Diversity Index	Diversity Index	Natural substrate	82246
Flow	Stream Flow	cfs	60
Flow	Stream Flow	inst.-cfs	61
Oxygen Demand	BOD 5 day	mg/l	310
Oxygen Demand	COD Hi Level	mg/l	340
Oxygen Demand	Tot Organic Carbon C	mg/l	680

pH-Alkalinity	pH SU			400
pH-Alkalinity	pH SU		lab	403
pH-Alkalinity	Total Alkalinity		CaCO3 mg/1	410
Temperature	Temperature	Water	cent	10
Trophic Status	Chlorophyll	A	mg/1	32230
Trophic Status	Chlorophyll	A	mg/1	32217
Trophic Status	Chlorophyll	A	mg/1	32210
Trophic Status	Chlorophyll	A	mg/1 corrected	32211
Trophic Status	Chlorophyll	Total	mg/1	32234
Trophic Status	Chlorophyll		total ug/1	32216
Trophic Status	Nitrogen	ammonia	Diss-N02 mg/1	71846
Trophic Status	Nitrogen	NH3+NH4-	N Diss mg/1	608
Trophic Status	Nitrogen	NH3 NH4-	N total mg/1	610
Trophic Status	Nitrogen	Nitrate	Diss-N03 mg/1	71851
Trophic Status	Nitrogen	Nitrate	Tot-N03 mg/1	71850
Trophic Status	Nitrogen	N02&N03	N-Diss mg/1	631
Trophic Status	Nitrogen	N02&N03	N-Total mg/1	630
Trophic Status	Nitrogen	N03-N	Diss mg/1	618
Trophic Status	Nitrogen	N03-N	Total mg/1	620
Trophic Status	Nitrogen	Org N	N mg/1	605
Trophic Status	Nitrogen	Tot Kjeh	N mg/1	625
Trophic Status	Nitrogen	Total N	As N03 mg/1	71887
Trophic Status	Nitrogen	Total N	N mg/1	600
Trophic Status	Phosphorus		OrthoPO4 mg/1	660
Trophic Status	Phosphorus	Total	As P04 mg/1	71886

Table 3. Storet Water Quality Assessment Parameters (continued).

Category	Storet Parameter	Name	Storet Parameter Code
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Trophic Status	Phosphorus Total	mg/l P	665
Trophic Status	Transparency	Secchi Inches	77
Trophic Status	Transparency	Secchi Meters	78
Water Clarity	Color	PT-CO Units	80
Water Clarity	Color-AP	Pt-CO Units	81
Water Clarity	Residue Tot NFLT	mg/l	530
Water Clarity	Turbidity	JKSN JTU	70
Water Clarity	Turbidity	TRBIDMTR HACH FTU	76

codes also present a problem in data analysis when a data value is recorded as "less than" the actual value reported. In these cases the reported value was multiplied by 0.5 to adjust for the "less than" condition. Data with STORET remark codes indicating that the reported value was "greater than" the actual value were dropped from further analysis. A Water Quality Index value was calculated for each stream/river annual median and a Trophic State Index value was calculated for each lake/estuary annual median.

#### Florida Stream Water Quality Index Procedure

To assess Florida stream water quality, a Florida stream Water Quality Index (WQI) was developed and first used in the 1988 305(b) report. The WQI is based on the quality of water as measured by six water quality categories (water clarity, dissolved oxygen, oxygen demanding substances, bacteria, nutrients and biological diversity). Each category may have more than one parameter as shown in Table 4. Raw (annual average) data are converted into index values which range from 0 to 99 for the six categories. Index values correspond to the percentile distribution of stream water quality data in Florida (Table 4). [The percentile distribution of STORET water quality data were determined in 1987 for 2,000 ambient, stream STORET locations in Florida.] For example, Table 4 shows the BOD concentrations ranged from 0.8 mg/1 (10 percentile) to 5.1 mg/ (90 percentile) with a median value of 1.5 mg/1 (50 percentile). ABOD concentration of 0 to less than 0.8 mg/1 is assigned an index value of 0 to 9, etc.

The overall WQI is the arithmetic average of the six water quality index categories. The index for each category is determined by averaging its component parameter index values. Missing water quality parameters and missing water quality categories are ignored in the final calculation. Therefore, the final WQI is based on an average of anywhere from 1 to 6 water quality index categories. Table 5 shows an example calculation of the WQI. The

WQI can be calculated from just one index category; however, it becomes more reliable as more categories are used in its calculation.

In order to determine the range of values of the WQI which correspond to good, fair and poor quality, the WQI was correlated with the EPA National Profiles Water Quality Index for Florida data. (The EPA WQI was used in the 1986 305(b)). Based on this correlation, the cutoff values for the WQI were determined as follows: 0 to less than 45 represents good quality, 45 to less than 60 represents fair quality, and 60 to 99 represents poor quality.

The Florida stream Water Quality Index has several advantages over indices used previously. First, the index is tailored to Florida water quality data, since it is based on the percentile distribution of Florida stream data. Second, it uses the water quality categories which are felt to be the most important measures of water quality in Florida: water clarity, dissolved oxygen, oxygen demanding substances, nutrients, bacteria and biological diversity. Third, it is simple to understand and calculate and does not require a mainframe computer or any complex data transformations or averaging schemes. Finally, the index

Table 4. Florida Stream Water Quality Index Criteria. Percentile Distribution of STORET Data.

Parameter				Best Quality				Median Value	
Worst Quality				1096	20%	30%	40%	50%	
60%	70%	80%	90%	Unit					
Category: Water Clarity									
Turbidity				JTU	1.50	3.00	4.00	4.50	5.20
8.80	12.20	16.50	21.00						

9.50	Total Suspended Solids			mg/l	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.50	6.50
	12.50	18.00	26.50						
5.30	** Category: Dissolved Oxygen			mg/l	8.00	7.30	6.70	6.30	5.80
	Dissolved Oxygen								
	4.80	4.00	3.10						
1.90	** Category: Oxygen Demand			mg/l	0.80	1.00	1.10	1.30	1.50
	Biochemical Oxygen Demand								
	2.30	3.30	5.10						
58.00	Chemical Oxygen Demand			mg/l	16.00	24.00	32.00	38.00	46.00
	72.00	102.00	146.00						
17.50	Total Organic Carbon			mg/l	5.00	7.00	9.50	12.00	14.00
	21.00	27.50	37.00						
1.40	** Category: Nutrients			mg/l as N	0.55	0.75	0.90	1.00	1.20
	Total Nitrogen								
	1.60	2.00	2.70						
0.16	Total Phosphorus			mg/l as P	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.09
	0.24	0.46	0.89						
1100.00	** Category: Bacteria			#/100 ml	100.00	150.00	250.00	425.00	600.00
	Total Coliform								
	1600.00	3700.00	7600.00						
135.00	Fecal Coliform,			#/100 ml	10.00	20.00	35.00	55.00	75.00
	190.00	470.00	960.00						
2.15	** Category: Biological Diversity				3.50	3.10	2.80	2.60	2.40
	Diversity Index Nat. Substrate Index								
	1.95	1.50	1.20						
2.65	Diversity Index Art. Substrate Index				3.55	3.35	3.20	3.05	2.90
	2.40	1.95	1.35						
11.00	Beck's Biotic Index			Index	32.00	28.00	23.00	18.50	14.00
	8.00	5.50	3.50						

Table 5. An Example Calculation of the Florida Stream Water Quality Index (WQI).

Water Quality Category <sup>1</sup>	Water Quality Parameter <sup>2</sup>	Value <sup>3</sup>	Parameter Index Value <sup>4</sup>	Index Average <sup>5</sup>
Water Clarity	Turbidity	3.9 mg/1	29	40
Water Clarity	Total Suspended Solids	7.0 mg/1	52	
Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved oxygen	5.4 mg/1	58	58
Oxygen Demanding Substances	BOD	2.8 mg/1	75	52
Oxygen Demanding Substances	COD	31.0 mg/1	29	
Oxygen Demanding Substances	TOC			
Nutrients	Total Nitrogen	1.87 mg/1	77	79
Nutrients	Total Phosphorus	0.56 mg/1	82	
Bacteria	Total Coliform	1800 MPN/100 ml	71	70
Bacteria	Fecal Coliform	1900 MPN/100 ml	70	
Macroinvertebrate Diversity	Natural Substrate	1.7	76	69
Macroinvertebrate Diversity	Artificial Substrate	2.3	72	
Macroinvertebrate Diversity	Beck's Biotic Index	11.0	60	

WQI = 61<sup>6</sup>

1- These are the 6 water quality categories.

2\_ These are the 13 water quality parameters which make up the 6 categories.

3\_ These are the actual data values (1.1 indicates no measurement was taken for this parameter).

4\_ The index value is based on the percentile distribution values shown in Table 4.

5\_ The category average is based on an average of each of the water quality parameter values.

6\_ The WQI is an average of the category index values, i.e.,  $WQI = (40+58+52+79+70+69)/6=61$ .

works; it nicely identifies areas of good, fair, and poor water quality that correspond to professional and public opinion.

A toxic pollutants category would be a valuable addition to the index; however, toxic

pollutants were not included in the index since there is relatively little data in Florida (compared to the amount of data for conventional pollutants). Toxic pollutants were assessed separately as discussed later in this section of the report.

#### Trophic State Index Procedure

The Trophic State Index procedure provides an effective method of classifying lakes based on the lake's chlorophyll, Secchi depth, nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations. The index was developed in 1982 in response to the EPA Clean Lakes Program and is documented in the Classification of Florida Lakes Report by the University of Florida, Department of Environmental Engineering Sciences. This index remains unchanged from the 1988 305(b) report.

The index is based on a trophic classification scheme developed in 1977 by R.E. Carlson. It relies on three trophic indicators to describe the trophic status of a lake. The goal was to have each indicator relate to algal biomass such that a 10 unit change in the index would represent a doubling or halving of algal biomass. Carlson developed indices based on Secchi disc transparency, chlorophyll concentration and total phosphorus concentration. The Florida Trophic State Index (TSI) is based on the same rationale, but also includes total nitrogen concentration as a fourth index. Criteria were developed for Florida lakes from a regression analysis of data on 313 Florida lakes. The desirable upper limit for the index is set at 20 ug/l chlorophyll which corresponds to an index of 60. Doubling the chlorophyll concentration to 40 ug/l results in an index increase to 70 which is the cutoff for undesirable (or poor) lake quality. Index values from 60 to 69 represent 'fair' water quality. The criteria for chlorophyll, Secchi depth, total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations are shown in Table 6.

A nutrient index is also calculated based on phosphorus and nitrogen concentrations and the limiting nutrient concept. The limiting nutrient concept identifies a lake as phosphorus limited if the nitrogen to phosphorus concentration ratio is greater than 30, as nitrogen limited if the ratio is less than 10, and balanced (depending on both nitrogen and phosphorus) if the ratio is 10-30. Thus, the nutrient TSI is based solely on phosphorus if the ratio is greater than 30, solely on nitrogen if less than 10, or based on both nitrogen and phosphorus if the ratio is between 10 and 30. An overall index (TSI) is calculated based on the average of the chlorophyll TSI, the Secchi depth TSI and the nutrient TSI. For this index to be calculated, both nitrogen and phosphorus measurements are required for the sample. The lake trophic state index was also applied to Florida estuaries to describe estuarine water quality. The criteria for the estuary quality ratings is 10 less than the lake ratings (i.e., good estuarine water quality is a TSI value of 0-49, fair quality is 50-59, and poor quality is a value of 60-100). Table 7 shows an example TSI calculation.

Table 6. Trophic State Index (TSI) for Lakes and Estuaries.

For Lakes: 0-59 is good, 60-69 is fair, 70-100 is poor  
 For Estuaries: 0-49 is good, 50-59 is fair, 60-100 is poor

Trophic State Index TSI	Chlorophyll CHIA (ug/1)	Secchi SD W	Depth	Total Phosphorus TP (mgP/1)	Total Nitrogen TN (mgN/1)
0	0.3	7.4		0.003	0.06
10	0.6	5.3		0.005	0.10
20	1.3	3.8		0.009	0.16
30	2.5	2.7		0.01	0.27
40	5.0	2.0		0.02	0.45
50	10.0	1.4		0.04	0.70
60	20.0	1.0		0.07	1.2
70	40	0.7		0.12	2.0
80	80	0.5		0.20	3.4
90	160	0.4		0.34	5.6
100	320	0.3		0.58	9.3

TSI equations which generate the above criteria:

$$\text{CHLATS} = 16.8 + [14.4 \times \text{LN (CHIA)}] \quad (\text{use Natural Log})$$

$$\text{SDTSI} = 60 - [30 \times \text{IN (SD)}]$$

$$\text{TNTSI} = 56 + (19.8 \times \text{LN} (\text{TN}))$$

$$\text{TPTSI} = [18.6 \times \text{LN} (\text{TP} \times 1000)] - 18.4$$

$$\text{TSI} = (\text{CHLATS}_i + \text{SDTSI} + \text{NUTRTS}_j) / 3$$

\* Limiting Nutrient considerations for Calculating NUTRTSi:

If  $\text{TN}/\text{TP} > 30$  then  $\text{NUTRTSI} = \text{TPTSI}$

If  $\text{TN}/\text{TP} < 10$  then  $\text{NUTRTSI} = \text{TNTSI}$

If  $10 < \text{TN}/\text{TP} < 30$  then  $\text{NUTRTS}_i = (\text{TPTSI} + \text{TNTSI}) / 2$

Table 7. An Example Calculation of the Trophic State Index (TSI)  
(See Table 6 for Formulas).

Annual Average	TSI Calculation	Average TSI
----------------	-----------------	-------------

Chlorophyll	6.0 ug/l	42.6"	42.1
Secchi Depth	1.8 meters	42.3'-	42.3
Phosphorus*	0.04 mg P/l	50.2 3.	
Nitrogen*	0.67 mg N/l	48.1 4.	49.2 5-
			-5 . @0-

1.  $CHLA = 16.8 + (14.4 \times \ln(6.0)) = 42.1$  (use Natural Log)

2.  $SD = 60 - [30 \times \ln(1.9)] = 42.3$

3.  $TP = (18.6 \times \ln(0.04 \times 1000)) - 18.4 = 50.2$

4.  $TN = 56 + [19.8 \times \ln(0.67)] = 48.1$

5.  $TN/TP \text{ Ratio} = 0.67/0.04 = 16.7$  therefore,  $TSI \text{ NUTR} = \text{an average of } TSI \text{ Phosphorus and } TSI \text{ Nitrogen} = (50.2 + 48.1)/2 = 49.2$

6.  $(42.6 + 42.3 + 49.2)/3 = 45$

Note: If either phosphorus or nitrogen sampling information are missing, then the index is not calculated. Chlorophyll and/or Secchi Depth may be missing and the index will be calculated.

### Screening Levels

Screening levels were used to determine water quality problems caused by each of nineteen water quality parameters (Table 8). Screening levels were based on either Florida criteria or on criteria established by professional judgment when quantitative Florida criteria are absent. Different screening levels were developed for streams, lakes and estuaries to take into account the natural differences among these waterbodies. The criteria which were established by professional judgment were based on the percentile distribution of Florida data.

The eightieth percentile was chosen as the cutoff between acceptable and unacceptable water quality. This means that 80% of Florida's water quality data will have acceptable levels. Table 8 identifies the screening levels used, the typical values measured and the Florida criteria for streams, lakes and estuaries. Screening level exceedances are noted in the data tables for each watershed in each basin.

### Trend Analysis

Water quality trend analysis was performed on 12 water quality parameters (plus the overall stream water quality index and the trophic state index) for 460 watersheds. The

time frame for the analysis is from 1984-1993. The analysis was quite simple; a non-parametric correlation analysis (Spearman's Ranked Correlation) was used to analyze the ten-year trend of the annual STORET station medians for each watershed. There may have been only one station analyzed within a watershed resulting in a maximum of ten years of data, or there may have been many stations sampled within the watershed resulting in the analysis of many more yearly station medians and a more meaningful trend analysis.

A separate trend assessment technique was used to analyze stream, lake, and estuary waterbodies. Stream trend analysis utilized the trend information from eight water quality parameters (bacteria, turbidity, total suspended solids, BOD, dissolved oxygen, Secchi depth, nitrogen and phosphorus) plus the overall water quality index. Lake and estuary trend analysis focused on four trophic state parameters (chlorophyll, Secchi depth, nitrogen and phosphorus) plus the trophic state index.

The overall trend of each waterbody was determined by comparing the number of improved water quality parameters to the number of degraded water quality parameters. Some waterbodies showed quite strong trends. If a waterbody showed no trends, or just one parameter showed a trend (or the number of improved trends minus the number of degraded trends is zero or one), then the trend is classified as "no change". This trend analysis must be considered preliminary due to the simplicity of the technique.

Table 8. Water Quality Assessment Parameters For Florida Streams, Lakes and Estuaries, Screening Levels-Typical Values-Florida Criteria.

(17-302)	Parameter	Units	Screening	Typical Values			Florida Criteria	
			Level	10%	(Median)	90%	Class III	
	Water Body Type: Stream							
	Alkalinity	CaCO3 Mg/l		13	(75)	150	20.0 mg/l	min.
	Beck's Biotic Index	Index	<5.5	4	(14)	32		
	BOD 5 Day	mg/l	>3.3	0.8	(1.5)	5.1	Not cause	DO<5
mg/l	Chlorophyll	ug/l		1	(6)	30		

	COD	Mg/l	>102	16	(46)	146	
	Coliform-Fecal	#/100 ml	>470	10	(75)	960	200/100 ml
	Coliform-total	#/100 ml	>3700	100	(600)	7600	1000/100 ml
conditions	Color	Platinum-Color Units		21	(71)	235	No nuisance
background	Conductivity	micromho	>1275	100	(335)	1300	1275 or 50% abv
	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	<4.0	3.1	(5.8)	8.0	5.0 mg/l
(marine)	Diversity Artificial Sub	index	<1.95	1.4	(2.9)	3.6	min. 75% of DI
	Diversity Natural Substr	index	<1.50	1.2	(2.4)	3.5	min. 75% of DI
	DO % Saturation	%		36	(68)	90	
	Fecal Strep	#/100 ml		20	(15)	1700	
	Fluoride	mg/l		0.1	(0.2)	0.8	10.0 mg/l
imbalance	Nitrogen-total	mg/l as N	>2.0	0.5	(1.2)	2.7	Not cause
	pH	standard units		6.1	(7.1)	7.9	<6.0 >8.5
imbalance	Phosphorus-total	mg/l as P	>0.46	0.02	(0.09)	0.89	Not cause
background	Secchi Disc Depth	meters		0.4	(0.8)	1.7	min. 90%
conditions	Temperature	centigrade		19	(23)	28	No nuisance
	Total Organic Carbon	mg/l	>27.5	5	(14)	37	
	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	>18.0	2	(7)	26	
background	Turbidity	JTU FTU	>16.5	1.5	(5)	21	29 NTUs above
	** Waterbody Type: Lake						
	Alkalinity	CaCO3 mg/l	>20.	2	(28)	116	20.0 mg/l min.
	Chlorophyll	ug/l	>40.	1	(12)	70	
imbalance	Nitrogen-total	mg/l as N	>2.0	0.4	(1.1)	2.5	Not cause
imbalance	Phosphorus-total	mg/l as P	>0.12	0.01	(0.05)	0.29	Not cause
background	Secchi Disc Depth	meters	<0.7	0.4	(0.9)	2.7	Min. 90%
	** Waterbody Type: Estuary						
	Chlorophyll	ug/l	>40	1	(9)	36	
imbalance	Nitrogen-total	mg/l as N	>2.0	0.3	(0.8)	1.6	Not cause
imbalance	Phosphorus-total	mg/l as P	>0.12	0.01	(0.07)	0.20	Not cause
background	Secchi Disc Depth	meters	<0.7	0.6	(1.1)	3.0	Min. 90%

#### Toxic Pollutant Assessment

The assessment of toxic pollutants in Florida's waters was accomplished by an inventory of 9 STORET toxic metal parameters for 1991-93 (Table 9). The Florida surface water quality standards (Chapter 17-302, Florida Administrative Code) were used to assess whether the toxic pollutant was found at an elevated level. Several standards are based on hardness levels, however, since hardness levels were, not available in all cases, a hardness

value of 100 mg/I as calcium carbonate was assumed. An elevated level was defined as any exceedance of the standard for any of the nine metals. Generally, each waterbody was sampled two or three times for several of the metals during the last three years.

#### Nonpoint Source Assessment

An extensive assessment of nonpoint source impacts on Florida's waters was conducted in 1988 through the use of a questionnaire sent to all major State agencies (Water Management Districts, Division of Forestry, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission), city and county offices, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Forestry Service, Regional Planning Councils, local Soil and Water Conservation Districts, citizen environmental groups (Sierra Clubs, Audubon Society and others) and professional outdoor guides. The respondents (approximately 150 agencies and 350-400 participants) to the questionnaire identified nonpoint sources of pollution, environmental pollution symptoms (fish kills, algal blooms, etc.) pollutants and miscellaneous comments. The assessment has been updated in 1994. The 1994 nonpoint source assessment was performed more efficiently than the 1988 version due largely to the use of GIS technology for compiling and displaying the data, and also advancements in the questionnaire methodology. Scannable forms were used eliminating the need to key punch data and integration with the 305b report was much improved.

Florida's 1994 nonpoint source assessment was performed using a qualitative, best professional judgment approach. Unlike point source pollution analysis and its readily available STORET ambient data, there is rarely any convenient database of water quality monitoring data that has been designed for analyzing impacts of nonpoint source pollution on surface waters. Therefore, the assessment procedure was designed to make use of the knowledge of experienced field personnel who had information about individual waterbodies. The 1994 survey was sent to essentially the same group of professionals as the 1988 report and approximately fifty respondents identified nonpoint sources of pollution, environmental symptoms of pollution (fish kills, algal blooms, etc.), degree of impairment (rating) of a waterbody and miscellaneous comments. A total of 1720 watersheds or about 40 % of the total watersheds were qualitatively assessed by the respondents. Data tables summarizing the 1994 NPS survey are presented for each basin in this report. The remainder of this section describes the information presented in these tables.

Table 9. Toxic Metals in the Water Column.

Metal	Storet Parameter Number	Number of Waterbodies Sampled	Florida Criteria (ppb)	% of Waterbodies With Exceedances
Arsenic	1002	1-02	50	0%
Cadmium	1027	211	1.1	17%
Chromium	1034	155	207*	0%
Copper	1042	330	12*	10%
Iron	1045	378	1000	22%
Lead	1051	240	3.2*	30%
Mercury	71900	129	0.012	47%
Nickel	1067	130	158*	0%
Zinc	1092	253	106	10%

\* actual criteria is dependent on water hardness which was -assumed to be 100 mg/l as calcium carbonate since hardness was not available in all waterbodies

The impairment rating of a waterbody was defined as status of waters within a watershed as determined by support or nonsupport of designated use. The status of a watershed was dependent on making a determination of designated use support that applied to all surface waters within the aerial extent of that watershed. Designated use refers to the classification or standards and criteria applied to all Florida waters.

Impairment rating categories used were as follows:

- I . Good (meets designated use). All surface waters in the watershed are supporting their use classification with no evidence of nonpoint source problems.
2. Threatened (meets designated use). All surface waters in the watershed are attaining their use classification, but in the absence of any future management activities, it is suspected that within five years at least some of the surface waters in the watershed will not support their designated use.
3. Fair (partially meets designated use). Some, but not all, surface waters in the watershed are not supporting their designated use.
4. Poor (does not meet use). All surface waters in the watershed are not supporting their designated use.

Nonpoint source pollution is generally associated with land use activities which do not have a well-defined point of discharge, such as discharge from a pipe or smoke stack. Nonpoint contaminants are carried to waterbodies by direct runoff or percolation through the soil to groundwater. There are many different potential source areas. Some of the common activities and sources which were considered in the nonpoint source assessment include:

- I Construction site runoff. This type of source can provide sediment, chemicals and debris to surface waters.
2. Urban stormwater. Runoff from buildings, streets and parking lots carries with it oil, grease, metals, fertilizers and other pollutants.
3. Land disposal. Leachate from septic tanks and landfills may pollute groundwater or local surface waters. Contamination of surface waters can be by either by direct runoff or discharge from groundwater.
4. Agricultural runoff. Runoff from fields and pastures carries with it sediments, pesticides and animal wastes ( which can be a source of bacteria and viruses and nutrients).
5. Silviculture operations. Logging activities which erode forest soils add turbidity and suspended solids to local surface waters.
6. Mining. This type of activity can cause siltation in nearby waterbodies, release of radioactive materials to groundwater, discharge of acid mine drainage and depletion of water supplies in aquifers.

7. Hydrologic modification. Dams, canals, channelization and other alternations to the flow of a waterbody result in habitat destruction and in general water quality deterioration.

Abbreviations were used for the nonpoint source categories in the NPS data tables which are found in each basin write-up on the following pages. Those abbreviations correspond to the sources as described below:

AG	Agricultural runoff
RE	Resource extraction or mining
SL	Silvaculture or for operations
LD	Land disposal
UR	Urban runoff
CN	Construction site runoff
IM	Hydrologic Modification
OT	Other nonpoint source
IND	Industrial site runoff
STP	Sewage treatment plant

Data for the last two point source categories were not obtained from the 1994 NPS assessment survey, but rather they come from the 1992 305(b) Report.

Respondents were provided with 15 choices of pollutants and 9 choices of symptoms for use in characterizing the status of a watershed. Pollutant choices or categories and their descriptions are provided below:

- I Nutrients. An imbalance of nitrogen and or phosphorus which resulted in algal blooms or nuisance aquatic plant growth. Standards for Class III waterbodies are based on this criteria.
2. Bacteria. This refers to the presence of high levels of coliform, strep and enteric fecal organisms which cause the closure of waters to swimming and shellfishing.
3. Sediments. Soil erosion which results in high levels of turbidity.
4. Oil and Grease. Hydrocarbon pollution resulting from highway runoff, marina, and industrial areas. Their presence is evidenced as a sheen on the water surface.
5. Pesticides. These class of chemicals can be found in runoff from agricultural lands and some urban areas.
6. Other Chemicals. General category for other chemicals besides pesticides and oil and grease, typically associated with landfills, industrial land uses and hazardous waste sites.

7. Debris. This category includes trash ranging from Styrofoam plates and cups to yard clippings and dead animals.
8. Oxygen Depletion. Low levels of dissolved oxygen in the water column resulting in odor problems (anoxic waters) and fish kills.
9. Salinity. Changes in salinity caused by too much or too little freshwater inflows. Typical results are declines in the fishery and changes in species composition.
10. pH. Change in the acidity of surface waters with resultant declines in fisheries and other changes to flora and fauna, such as reductions in diversity or abundance.
11. Metals. Anthropogenically enriched levels of trace metals commonly associated with urbanized watersheds and marinas.
12. Habitat Alteration. Landuse activities which adversely affect the resident flora and fauna. Included with habitat alteration is habitat loss.
13. Flow Alteration. Landuse activities which influence the flow characteristics of a watershed resulting in adverse affects upon flora and fauna.
14. Thermal Pollution. Activity which changes local temperature of receiving water relative to ambient temperature.
15. Other Pollutants. General category used to describe activities and impacts not described in the other 14 categories.

Responses of waterbodies to the above listed sources of pollutants were defined as symptoms. The nine symptoms used for categorization are defined as follows:

1. Fish Kills. Dead and dying fish caused by designated source of pollution.
2. Algal Blooms. Excessive growth of algae resulting from nutrient enrichment.
3. Aquatic Plants. Density of exotic and nuisance plants such that impairment of the waterbody occurs. Nutrient enrichment is usually the cause.
4. Turbidity. High suspended sediment loads in water column resulting from soil erosion. Effects on the waterbody include smothering of benthos and reduced light penetration with resultant loss of plant and algal productivity.
5. Odor. Unpleasant smells resulting from low dissolved oxygen conditions (anoxia) and or fish kills.
6. Declining Fisheries. Reduction in landings of or increases in catch per unit effort to catch game and commercial species indicating loss of productive fishery.
7. No Swimming. Closure of recreational swimming areas due to public health risks, usually caused by high coliform bacteria counts.
8. No Fishing. Closure of recreational or commercial fishing areas because of

threats to human health from elevated bacteria counts or levels of contaminants.

9. Other Symptoms. General category used for information that cannot be placed in any other category.

#### Making Use Support Determinations

EPA has revised its criteria for determining the status of waters as documented in Appendix B of the Guidelines for the Preparation of the 1994, State Water Quality Assessments (305(b) Report). Often, a variety of assessment techniques were available for each watershed (e.g., chemical data, biological data and NPS survey results) and in this case a use decision was made based on integrating all the information. If quantitative data were available on the water quality of a waterbody (through the Trophic State Index or Water Quality Index) then the designated use of the waterbody was determined from the quantitative information, and if no quantitative data were available, then the qualitative NPS survey results were used to estimate designated use of the waterbody. Current data was available for assessment of about 1100 watersheds, historic data was used in 400 watersheds, and qualitative data was used in 1000 watersheds. The NPS survey provided all the information on sources of pollution (e.g. urban or construction runoff) and part of the information on causes and symptoms of pollution. Integrating the information from the quantitative (STORET) analysis and the qualitative NPS survey was not easy, but many additional watersheds were assessed based on the results of the integration. In the future, the two techniques should blend together much better through increased coordination of efforts.

APALACHICOLA

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GULF OF MEXICO

APALACHICOLA BAY BASIN  
03130014  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY  
GOOD  
THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

APALACHICOLA BAY BASIN

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Buic Facts

Drainage Area: 200 square miles  
Major Land Uses: basin is mostly water  
Population Density: low (Apalachicola, Eastpoint, St. George Island)  
Major Pollution Sources: dredging, commercial fishing and fish processing  
Best Water Quality Areas: St. George Sound  
Worst Water Quality Areas: along shore marinas and/or seafood processing houses  
Water Quality Trends: stable quality at one site  
OFW Waterbodies:  
Apalachicola River and Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve  
Apalachicola Bay State Aquatic Preserve  
St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge  
SWIM Waterbodies:  
Apalachicola Bay/St. George Sound  
Reference Reports:  
Apalachicola Bay Dredged Material Disposal Plan, DEP (Tallahassee), 1986  
Apalachicola Bay SWIM Plan, NFWFMD, 1992  
Apalachicola Bay BAS, DEP (Pensacola), 1986  
Apalachicola Bay Management Plan, DEP, 1988  
Basin Water Quality Experts:  
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In the News

- \* Projects for oyster culturing are ongoing.
  - \* See Apalachicola River Basin for other applicable news.
- In November 1993 the Bay was temporarily closed after 24 people reported

illnesses after eating oysters from the Bay. Center for Disease Control and Prevention reported on 6/24/94 that routine testing for bacteria in oyster beds apparently is insufficient to prevent food poisoning after finding despite testing just days prior to oyster harvesting in Apalachicola Bay 45 people came down with food poisoning. Ten people were hospitalized for more than a day.

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#### Ecological Characterization

The Apalachicola Bay Basin encompasses approximately 200 square miles of estuary area including St. Vincent Sound, East Bay, Apalachicola bay and St. George Sound. The bay system is the terminus of a 20,000 square mile basin which extends to a point north of Atlanta, Georgia. The Bay is defined by the barrier islands: St. George Island, Cape St. George and St. Vincent Island. Communication with the Gulf of Mexico is through several natural channels: East Pass, West Pass and Indian Pass, and through Sikes Cut, a U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) maintained channel between Cape St. George and St. George Island. The major inflow into the bay is the Apalachicola River with an average flow of 25,000 cfs varying seasonally from less than 15,000 to greater than 100,000cfs. The basin is primarily the bay water, but also encompasses drainage from the City of Apalachicola and the barrier islands.

The drainage is sparsely developed. The north shore is lined by individual residences, forestry lands and three small urban areas. Apalachicola, the largest city in the basin, is near the mouth of the river. St. George Island is developed for residential use, mostly in the middle third of the island. These residences, hotels and small businesses use septic tanks. Other barrier islands are undeveloped. A bridge crosses the Bay from East Point to St. George Island.

Productivity in Apalachicola Bay is based on the large amount of detritus entering the bay via the Apalachicola River. The bay waters are generally more turbid and less saline than

many of Florida's other estuaries. However, away from the mouth of the river, particularly in St. George Sound, waters are clearer and support more seagrasses. The bay system supports a very productive shrimp fishery and is famous for its oysters.

The entire bay as well as the Apalachicola River has been declared an Outstanding Florida Water. It is also the largest National Estuarine Research Reserve. The bay area is an Area of Critical State Concern which requires more intensive regulation of planning and development by the State. The Bay is a State Aquatic Preserve and a priority SWIM waterbody. UNESCO has designated the Bay as an International Biosphere Reserve. Clearly, the State and nation recognize its value.

18

#### Anthropogenic Impacts

The Bay has good water quality. The most serious threats to the water quality in the bay are associated with nonpoint sources from the more urbanized areas in the basin. In the northern part of the bay, untreated stormwater runoff from the City of Apalachicola and nearby fish-houses have had a localized impact on the bay. The City of Apalachicola must upgrade the domestic WWTP to current standards for wetland discharge. Problems associated with fish-houses include high BOD from fishing wastes and pollutants due to boat traffic, docking and fueling. These problems are also found in Eastpoint which is covered in the New River Basin.

The Bay is often closed to shellfishing due to increased bacteria counts, usually associated with rainfall and high flows from the Apalachicola River.

In the southern Bay area, there has been rapid development of St. George Island, and there is concern over septic tank leachate into the bay. The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services conducted a 1986 study of septic tanks on the island and found that 23% of the 724 tanks were failing, and that many of them were poorly located with respect to water tables and the required 50-foot setback. A centralized wastewater treatment facility was proposed for construction, but both its design and payment responsibility were controversial. The compromise is a requirement that all new development use aerobic treatment systems and a program to require upgrading of

existing systems. There is a boat basin on the island that receives runoff from a shopping area and wastes associated with the mooring, fueling, and off-loading activities of oyster boats. A permit to build a 150 wet slip/120 dry slip marina near Sikes Cut is currently being assessed.

Other man-induced threats to the bay are over-fishing and dredging activities by the COE. Several controversies surround both issues. Maintenance channels within the bay and the river have temporary turbidity effects in the water column and have more lasting effects on the biological and sediment quality of the bay due to siltation.

Ruppi , a submersed aquatic plant that serves as a nursery area for fish and wildlife was noted returning just outside the river mouth after dredging 16 years earlier. The dredged channel between the river and Green Point (watershed #2) with shoreline seafood processing facilities experienced low dissolved oxygen concentrations and a minor fishkill last summer.

SURFACE WATER Q' \_-A=Y -\_ATA FOR 1970-1993

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 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED  
 WQI-RIVER 0-44 45-59-60-90  
 CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1969-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE  
 TSI-ESTUARY 0-49 50-59 60-100 -----  
 PERIOD PRIOR 70 1,989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION  
 TSI-LAKE 0-59 60-69 70-100 1

t

BIOLOGICAL DISSOLVED QUALITY OXYGEN	WATERSHED		WATER				WATERSHED DATA RECORD				WATER						
	OXYGEN		PH	TROPHIC		SPECIES				CLARITY							
	ID	NAME	ALKALINITY	STATUS	COLIFORM MAX	BEG	END	DIVERSITY DATA	COND	FLOW	INDICES						
DOSAT	BOD	COD	TOO	PH	ALK	NITRO	PHOS	CHLA	#OBS	YR	YR	PERIOD	TURB	SD	COLOR	ISE	DO
TSI																	

WATER BODY TYPE: --S7:ARY

89	1.1	I	APALACIH:001A	BAY					25	89	93	Current	15.0	0.6	40	20	8.0
		4	7.6	72	0.67	0.05	10	38	5				16850				58
86		2	APALACHIC-0:A	BAY					7	92	92	Current	24.0	0.5	50	36	7.2
		6	8.0	71	0.68	0.03	26	100	1				28300				64
64		3	ST. GEORG--	SOUND					17	92	93	Current	4.2	0.8	95	6	5.7
		15	7.7	59	0.60	0.02	1		151				26400				40

LEGEND:	BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
MAX OOPS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
ALK-ALKALINITY 'C-/'	CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L	DOSAT-DO I SATURATION
NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L	14OI-WATER QUALITY INDEX
ART-ARTIFICIAL	DI COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	END YR-ENDING YEAR
NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L,	TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML	
BEG YR-BEGINNING SAM@?'_ :NG YEAR	COLOR-COLOR PCU	FECL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
PH-PH STANDARD UNITS	TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX	
BECK-BECKY, y B:O-:c :\-,r-x	COND-CONDUCTIVITY UNHOS	FLOW-FLOW CPS
PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS M/L	

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT  
 APALACHICOLA RAY  
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREE14ED

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03130014

'X'=EXCEEDS SCREENING CRITERIA  
 SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA  
 '0'=WITHIN SCREENING CRITERIA  
 '.'=MISSING DATA

I TURB &	I COND	I OXYGEN	I DO	I RANK DATA RECORDI	IN	I STREAM	I LAKE	I PH	I ALK
				]COLIFORM I BIOL	I CHIA	I SECCHI			
I TSS	I	I DEMAND	I	I-----I	I	I TP	I TP	I	
				I BACTI I DIV	I	I DISC			
I	I	I	I	I WQI CURRENT I	I	I		I	
				I I	I	I			
	WATERS14ED			I OR OR	)TN>2.0	I TP>.46	I TP>.12	IPH>8.8	I ALK<20
ITURB>16.51	COND>12751	BOD>3.3	I DO,<4	ITOT>3700	IDIART<1.951	CHLA>40	I SD<.7		
	ID NAME			I TSI HISTORICAL	I	I		IPH<5.2	I
I TSS>18	I	I COD>102	I	IFECAL>4701	DINAT<1.5	I			
	-----				I	I		I	I
I		I TOC>27.5t		I	I BECK<5.5 t				

WATER BODY TYPE: ESTUARY

I	APALACHICOLA BAY	I FAIR Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
1	x	x 1 0 1 0	1	0	1	0 1	1	x				
	2	APALACHICOLA BAY	I UNKN Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	x	x 1 0 1 0	1	0	1	1 0	1	x				
	3	ST. GEORGE SOUND	I GOOD Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	x 1 0 1 0	1	0	1	1 0	1	0				

LEGEND:	COND-CONDUCTIVITY	FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
TP-PHOSPHORUS	WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING	HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988
ALK-ALKALINITY	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, .CoD, TOC
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS	PH-PH
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	CEJRRRENT-1989 TO 1993	TN-NITROGEN
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE	
BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	DIART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	
TURB-TURBIDITY	DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL		
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS		

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT  
03130014 APALACHICOLA BAY  
TRENDS-SOURCES-CLEANUP

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT:

'x'-DEGRADING TREND

1

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

'0'=STABLE TREND  
 '+-IMPROVING TREND  
 '.-MISSING DATA  
 PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY  
 QUALITY RANK IOVER-IQ or Sl N P H D1 H L1 U Sl 0 01 0 01  
 I----- I ALL 11 11 L I KI R SlD Cl Sl  
 1 WQI ITRENDI I A I I B I I Al  
 I MEETS OR I I I I I I I Tj  
 ID NAME IUSE ? TSI I  
 I DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS  
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WATER BODY TYPE: ESTUARY  
 1 APALACHICOLA BAY IPARTIAL FAIRI 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 01 0 1 0 01 + I x X1  
 2 APALACHICOLA BAY INO UNKNI I I . . . I  
 3 ST. GEORGE SOUND IYES GOOD] I I . . . I

	LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TOOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM
TURB-TURBIDITY			
		FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERATURE
TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES		FL40W-FLOW	TN-NITROGEN
AIK-ALKALINITY			
WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS		MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND		PH-PH	TP-PHOSPHORUS
CHLA-CHL, OROPHYLL		SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN			

LAKE SEMINOLE IN GEORGIA

OCHEESEEE POND

0 MOSQUITO CREEK

FLAT CREEK

STAFFORD C

SUTTON CREEK

HICOLA RIVER

OUTH BRAN  
CH

APALACH,  
RIVER

EEK

APALACHICOLA BAY

APALACHICOLA RIVER BASIN  
03130011  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY  
GOOD  
THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

page 23

APALACHICOLA RIVER BASIN

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Basic Facts

Drainage Area: 2,000 square miles (in Florida)  
Major Land Uses: silviculture, agriculture and wetlands  
Population Density: low (Chattahoochee, Blountstown, Apalachicola)  
Major Pollution Sources: dredging and boat/barge traffic  
Best Water Quality Areas: most of Apalachicola River, seepage tributaries

Worst Water Quality Areas: Hog Branch, Kennedy Creek  
Water Quality Trends: stable quality at three sites

OFW Waterbodies:

Apalachicola River

Apalachicola River and Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve

SWIM Waterbodies: Apalachicola River

Reference Reports:

Apalachicola River Dredged Material Disposal Plan, DEP,

(Tallahassee), 1984  
Apalachicola Bay SWIM Plan, NFWFMD, 1992  
Apalachicola Bay BAS, DEP (Pensacola), 1986  
Florida Rivers Assessment, DEP/FREAC/NPS, 1989

Basin Water Quality Experts:

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Homer Royals, FGFWFC, 904/3 57-6631  
Ted Hoehn, DEP (Tallahassee), 904/488-0784  
Ken Jones, NFWFMD, 904/539-5999  
Glenn Butts, DEP (Pensacola) 904-444-8380

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In the News

The SWIM Plan for the Apalachicola Bay and River System has been approved.

A controversial plan by the Corps of Engineers to divert more water from the upper basin for Atlanta and a water control plan for the reservoir

system has been dropped. In exchange, the states of Florida and Alabama have agreed to suspend a year-old lawsuit over water supply and the water control plan. The Corps of Engineers and the states have started a multi-million dollar, 3-year study of the water resource needs and demands of the tri-river system. Florida, Georgia and Alabama will each contribute \$250,000 per year to the study.

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## Ecological Characterization

The Apalachicola River is formed by the confluence of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers at Lake Seminole. In Florida, the Apalachicola River flows 107 miles southward from the Jim Woodruff Dam (near the City of Chattahoochee) to the Apalachicola Bay at Apalachicola. The entire Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint drainage area encompasses over 20,000 square miles with only 12% in Florida. The Apalachicola, with an average flow of about 25,000 cfs, has a greater flow than any other Florida river.

Flow varies considerably with the season, ranging from about 12,000 cfs in the fall to over 100,000 cfs in the winter and early spring. Flow variability is important to the ecological function of the river. During high flows, the river overflows its banks into its extensive floodplain (1-5 miles wide). The detritus carried by the river, particularly during flooding, provides the primary food source for Apalachicola Bay. The bay supports major fishing and shellfishing industries.

The Apalachicola basin is unique in Florida since it is the only river that has its headwaters in the Appalachian Piedmont outside the coastal plain. Consequently, the area contains numerous Appalachian-originated species found nowhere else in Florida. Additionally, the high bluffs, deep ravines and seepage streams (steepheads) provide the basin with both beautiful scenery and special habitat. This area has the highest floral and faunal diversity in the State.

Florida's portion of the basin is sparsely populated, and much of the adjacent land is in public ownership. Land use in the upper Apalachicola (above the Chipola River confluence) consists primarily of forestry and agriculture. In the lower Apalachicola, land is mostly forested or wetlands. The largest cities in this basin are Chattahoochee and Apalachicola.

## Anthropogenic Impacts

Water quality in the majority of the Apalachicola River Basin is very good. The River is, together with the Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water and a National Estuarine Research Reserve. In fact, biological samples from some of the tributaries to the river indicate near

pristine conditions. These tributaries are Rock Creek, Flat Creek, Crooked Creek (and Sweetwater Creek, not shown on map). One tributary in the upper basin (Lower Ocheesee Creek) had severe erosion/siltation problems from unpaved roads and farm runoff.

The river and bay are dredged and maintained for barge navigation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It is one of the Corps' most expensive (per ton-mile) projects in the country. In addition to the sporadic disruption by the dredges, the tug and barge traffic also stirs up the sediments. Barge cargo primarily consists of gravel, fertilizer, and oil. Prior to entering Florida, the river system receives numerous discharges from Atlanta and other urbanized areas (textile mills, wastewater treatment plants, steam power plants, and a nuclear power plant) and extensive runoff from the agricultural areas of Alabama and Georgia. Sediment and water quality pollution are somewhat contained at the Jim Woodruff Dam.

In addition to upstream point sources, Florida has a few dischargers. Both Florida State Hospital and the City of Chattahoochee WWTP discharge to Mosquito Creek. Fifth year bioassessment for City of Chattahoochee WWTP was conducted in December 1993. Results did not find biological impairment in Mosquito Creek due to the City WWTP discharge. The findings did suggest nutrient enrichment is occurring in Mosquito Creek from point source discharges. Algal growth potential results from the Florida State Hospital WWTP and the Chattahoochee WW'1? are a cause for concern. Florida State Hospital will be evaluated in October 1994. South Mosquito Creek at C-379 B has severe stream habitation alteration due to impounding resulting in cattail replacing native vegetation. The Scholtz Steam Power Plant lies below Sneads and discharges into the Apalachicola River. The City of Blountstown WWTP discharges to Sutton Creek which has had problems in the past. The City of Blountstown has been informed that alternatives to the current method of effluent disposal are necessary. They must either upgrade to AWT or go to upland disposal. DEP awaits their decision on which direction they will proceed. Finally, the Apalachicola City WWTP, which previously discharged to Scipio Creek has been upgraded and now discharges to wetlands, however the current discharge to wetlands is not adequate. They are currently operating under a Final Order to either further upgrade the facility or remove their discharge from their present location. Scipio Creek is also subject to pollution from considerable shrimp and fishing boat traffic and a marina. The marina is currently making renovations including a pump-out facility. These upgrades should help to improve the conditions in this creek.

An Executive Coordinating Committee for the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint (ACF) Basin was formed by a 1992 Memorandum of Agreement signed by the states of Florida, Alabama and Georgia and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Its purpose is the oversight of the comprehensive study for the ACF and Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa (ACT) river



48	9	HORSESHOE CREEK				6	92	92	Current		2.2	0.5	200	1	4.6
	32	5.9	1	0.81	0.03	1500	140			49				61	
		◆ WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE													
4.5	1	CAMEL LAKE REC AREA				20	85	86	Historical		1.8			4	
	0	0.08	0.01				26			10					
80	24	AMMONIA LAKE SLOUGH				8	85	86	Historical		34.2	0.6		.	7.4
		7.0		0.72	0.13					118				63	
75	35	OCHEESEEE POND OUTLET				57	77	80	Historical		1.2	3.2	10		7.5
		5.9	3	0.41	0.03					17				25	
		◆ WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM													
39	2	EQUILOXIC CREEK				4	92	92	Current		2.6	1.0	120	1	3.6
	9	6.0	8	0.38	0.02		20			40			30		
57	3	HUCKLEBERRY CREEK				8	86	86	Historical		.	1.0		.	5.0
		6.4		0.12	0.02	10	165			2100			26		
70	4	APALACHICOLA RIVER				11	92	92	Current		12.7	0.6		78	6.5
	8	6.9	37	0.65	0.03	4	400			1500			33		
76	5	APALACHICOLA RIVER				30	73	80	Historical		15.3	0.6		54	7.0
		7.2	35	0.67	0.04		240			100			36		
79	6	SAUL CREEK				7	92	92	Current		7.4	0.2		60	7.7
	5	6.4	31	0.40	0.01		750			73			30		
26	7	CYPRESS CREEK				17	73	73	Historical		13.5	0.1		150	2.3
		6.1	27	1.22	0.05		240			5	155		54		
68	8	JACKSON RIVER				5	92	92	Current		9.4	0.9		60	6.8
	5	6.9	32	0.61	0.02		700			126			27		
75	10	APALACHICOLA RIVER				574	89	93	current		16.8	0.6		40	6.9
	3	7.1	36	0.72	0.05	3	165			116	17200		36		
43	11	FORT GADSDEN CREEK				4	92	92	Current		3.3	0.8		200	1.7
	23	4.3	1	0.67	0.01		620			35			44		
66	12	CYPRESS CREEK				5	86	86	Historical		6.0	1.0		40	5.4
		7.2	.	0.41	0.02	7	120			670			45		
82	13	APALACHICOLA RIVER				12	76	83	Historical		21.0	0.7		60	8.0
		7.0	41	0.68	0.07		230		3.3	95			44		
6.3	14	HOG BRANCH				3	79	79	Historical		26.0	.		120	
	1.00	0.01					25			56					
83	15	APALACHICOLA RIVER				53	79	86	Historical		31.0	0.5		.	7.6
	5	7.0		0.64	0.0*7					100	35000		39		
4.7	16	BLACK CREEK				109	79	84	Historical		1.6	.		150	3
	60	0.65	0.01				38			12					
54	17	KENNEDY CREEK				8	85	86	Historical		41.2	0.5			5.0
		6.3		0.75	0.09					71			62		
67	18	River of Styx				3	86	86	Historical		49.0	0.4			6.5
		6.3		0.58	0.14					75			53		
47	19	GREGORY MILL CREEK				8	92	93	Current		21.1	0.3		145	4.5
	IS	6.2	3	0.92	0.04		34			1323			45		

57	20	FLORIDA RIVER	6	86	86	Historical	69	46.0	0.4	.	.	5.6
		6.2 0.48 0.09									56	
6.3	21	SOUTH BRANCH	10	78	78	Historical		10.0	.		280	
		.0.01		34	34							
74	22	BIG GOLLY CREEK	16	78	86	Historical	39	5.0	0.8		285	3 8.2
		6.3 1 0.52 0.02									27	
75	23	LITTLE GULLY CREEK	9	92	93	Current	28	9.9	0.6		160	4 7.2
	22	5.5 1 0.58 0.01		30							33	
89	25	APALACHICOLA RIVER	12	89	91	Current	100	16.0	0.8		.	. 7.8
		7.0 33 0.92 0.06									41	
43	27	COON CREEK	7	92	92	Current	37	3.3	0.7		85	3 4.2
	8	6.0 7 0.82 0.01		49							34	
73	28	GUTTON CREEK	6	92	92	current	39	3.2	0.8		85	1 6.8
	8	6.4 5 0.39 0.01	1000	255							27	
88	29	LITTLE SWEETWATER CR	16	79	80	Historical	16	2.0	.		.	8.2
	4	5.3 . 0.28 0.01							9		8	
73	n	STAFFORD CREEK	5	92	92	Current	58	4.1	0: 8		100	2 7.0
	9	6.4 12 0.90 0.02		240							33	
86	31	APALACHICOLA RIVER	6	7.1	37	0.66 0.08	6	1278		23	3.1 3.6 12	Ill 49
	32	CROOKED CREEK	8	92	93	Current		7.2	0.4		35	6 9.4
90	1	6.4 3 0.12 0.15		600							18	35
92	33	FLAT CREEK	5	92	92	Current	41	16.0	0.3		60	14 8.6
	3	7.1 12 0.64 0.13	760	540							39	
89	34	SOUTH MOSQUITO CREEK	7	92	92	Current	48	11.0	0.4		60	6 8.8
	5	6.7 12 0.98 0.15	4000	450							41	
65	36	MOSQUITO CREEK	12	73	83	Historical	6i	21.0	0.7		75	8.6
		6.7 6 1.47 0.16	920	.							52	
92	37	APALACHICOLA RIVER	574	89	93	Current	108	9.4	0.9		.	8.4
		7.2 4i 0.67 0.05		27				30350			31	

LEGEND: BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L  
 MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES SD-SECCHI DISC METERS TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L  
 ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L DOSAT-DO I SATURATION  
 NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX  
 ART-ARTIPICIAL SUBSTRATE DI COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L END YR-ENDING YEAR  
 NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L tOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML  
 BEG YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR COLOR-COLOR PCU FECL-FECAL COLIFOP14 MPN/100ML  
 PH-PH STANDARD UNITS TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX  
 B M -BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS FDOW-FLOW CPS  
 PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS Mb/L TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L

m m m m m m m m m m M m m m m m m m



0	1	6	SAUL CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
			1 0 1 0 1	x	I			I	x						
0	1	7	CYPRESS CREEK	IFAIR	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
			0 1 0 1 x 1	0	1 x I			I	x						
0	1	8	JACKSON RIVER	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
			1 0 1 0 1	0	1	1		1	0						
x	1	10	APALACHICOLA RIVER	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
			0 1 0 1 0 1	0	1	1		0	1	x					
0	1	11	FORT GADSDEN CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	x	I	x	1
			1 0 1 x 1	0	1			1	0						
0	1	12	CYPRESS CREEK	IFAIR	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1		1
			0 1 x 1 0 1	0	1			0	1	0					
x	I	13	APALACHICOLA RIVER	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
			1 0 1 0 1	0	1	0	1	0	1	x					
x	I	14	HOG BRANCH	IFAIR	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1		1
			I I I I	I	I	I		I	.	i					
x	I	15	APALACHICOLA RIVER	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1		1
			1 0 1 0 1	0	1	1		1	x						
0	1	16	BLACK CREEK	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	x	1	0	1
x	I	17	KENNEDY CREEK	IUNKN	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1		1
			1 0 1	1		1		1	x						
x	I	18	River of Styx	IFAIR	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1		1
			1 0 1	1		1		1	x						
x	I	19	GREGORY MILL CREEK	IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	I
			x 1 0 1 0 1	0	1	0		1	x						
x	1	20	FLORIDA RIVER	IFAIR	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1		1
								1	x						
0	1	21	SOUTH BRANCH	IGOOD	Historical	I	.	1	0	1	1	0	1		1
								1	.	;					
0	1	22	BIG GOLLY CREEK	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
			1 1 0 1	1		1		0							
0	1	23	LITTLE GULLY CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	X	1
			1 0 1 0 1	0	1	0		1	x						
0	1	25	APALACHICOLA RIVER	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
			1 0 1	1		1		0							
0	1	27	COON CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
			0 1 0 1	0	1	0		1	0						
0	1	28	SUTTON CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
			1 0 1 0 1	0	1	0		1	0						
0	1	29	LITTLE SWEETWATER CR	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1		1
			1 0 1 0 1	1		1		1	.	1					
0	1	30	STAFFORD CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
			1 0 1 0 1	0	1	0		1	0						
0	1	31	APALACHICOLA RIVER	IFAIR	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
			1 0 1 0 1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0					

0	1	32	CROOKED CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
			1 0 1 0 1	x	I					x					
0	1	33	FLAT CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
			1 0 1 0 1	x	I					X	!				
0	1	34	SOUTH MOSQUITO CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
			1 0 1 0 1	x	I					x					
x	I	36	MOSQUITO CREEK	IFAIR	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	I
			1 0 1 0 1	0	1			1	x						
0	1	37	APALACHICOLA RIVER	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
			0 1 0 1 0	0	1			1	0						

LEGEND: COND-CONDUCTIVITY FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA  
 TP-PHOSPHORUS WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988  
 ALK-ALKALINITY DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC  
 TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA WHICH INDEX USED, WI OR TSI, IS  
 BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX CURRENT-1989 TO 1993  
 TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE  
 BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY DIART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY PH-PH  
 TURB-TURBIDITY  
 CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL DINAT-NATURKL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY TN-NITROGEN  
 SD-SECCHI DISC METERS

t1j  
0C

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03130011 APALACHICOLA RIVER  
 TRENDS-S, -URCES-CLEANUP

- USGS

1x1-DEGRAD'NG TREND  
 '0'=STAB--- TREND

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

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      '+'=IMPROVING TREND
B Tj   DDI  T Fl  T F   l<--- PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY
      '.-MISS'.';G DATA
0 01   001  C Cl  E L   I
      I----- I ALL 11      11      L I   KI   R Sl
D Cl   Sl   0 01  M 0   1
      1           KI ITRENDI
I   Al   L Ll  P W   I
      WATERSHED
I   TI   I Il   I
      ID NAME
I   I DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS
      ----- I-----

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      ? WATER BODY TY?E: ESTUARY
9      HORSESHOE CREEK      INO      UNKNI      I      I      . . . .I
      ? WATER BODY 7Y?--: LAKE
1      CAMEL      REC AREA      IYES      GOODI      I      I      . . . .I
24     AMMONIA LAKE SLOUGH      IPARTIAL      FAIRI      I      I      . . . .I
35     OCHEES_--_ ?OND OUTLET      IYES      GOODI      I      I      I      I
I      I      I      I
      ? WATER BODY 7Y?E: STREAM
2      EQUILOX:-- CREEK      IYES      GOOD]      I      I      . . . .I
3      HUCKLEBERRY CREEK      IYES      GOODI      I      I      . . . .I
4      APALkCH:COLA RIVER      IYES      GOODI      I      I      . . . .I
5      APALACl.:COLA RIVER      IYES      GOODI      I      I      I      I
I      I      1
.1     .1      6      SAUL C.:L:--K      IYES      GOODI      I      I      1      .1      .1
.1     .1      7      CYPRESS CREEK      IPARTIAL      FAIRI      I      I      I      I      I
I      I      8      JACKSON R:VER      IYES      GOODI      I      I      . . . .1      .1      .1
.1     .1      10     APALAC@i:=:.A RIVER      IYES      GOODI      0 1 + 1      00 0 X1 + .1      001
0 .1     001  0 01  0      11     FORT GADSDEN CREEK      IYES      GOODI      I      [      . . 1      .1      .1
.1     .1      12     CYPRESS C?_TEK      IPARTIAL      FAIRI      I      I      . . . .1      .1      .1
.1     .1      13     APAIACH:CO:.A RIVER      IYES      GOODI      I      I      I      I      I
I      I      1      14     HOG BRANCH      [PARTIAL      FAIR[      I      f      I      I      I
I      I      f      15     APALACF.--O:.A RIVER      IYES      GOODI      I      I      . . . .I

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SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 APALACHICOLA RIVER  
 TRENDS-SOURCES-CLEANUP

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT. 03130011

		1984 - 1993 TRENDS																			
		PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY																			
		QUALITY RANK	IOVER-JQ	or Si	N	P	H	DI	H	Ll	U	S1	0	01	0	01	C	Cl	E		
		I-----	I ALL	II	il	L	I	KI	R	S1	D	Cl	s1	0	01	M					
		WQI	7END@		A	B	A@	L	L@	P											
		MEETS	OR																		
		I USE ?	TSI	I	I	I															
		I-----	I	I	I																
0	1	37	APALACHICOLA RIVER	IYES	GOODI	0	1	0	1	0	0	-	01	x	01	0	.1	10	01	.01	0

LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM	TURB-
TURBIDITY			
	FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERATURE	TSI-
TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES		TN-NITROGEN	WQI-
ALK-ALKALINITY	FLOW-FLOW		
WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS		TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON	
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TP-PHOSPHORUS	
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	PH-PH	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS		

R RIVE

ER CREEK

A' :

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RIVER

BLACKWATER RIVER BASIN  
03140104  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY  
GOOD  
THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

page 31

BLACKWATER RIVER BASIN

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Basic Fact

Drainage Area: 950 square miles (about 860 square miles in Florida)

Major Land Uses: silviculture, agriculture

Population Density: very low (Milton, "ting Field NAS)

Major Pollution Sources: locally around road construction areas,  
clay/sand roads

Best Water Quality Areas: most of the basin

Worst Water Quality Areas: areas assessed by nonpoint source survey

Water Quality Trends: stable quality at two sites, improving quality on  
upper Blackwater River

OFW Waterbodies:

Blackwater River/Juniper Creek (within State Forest)

SWIM Waterbodies: part of Pensacola Bay System SWIM watershed

Reference Reports:

Florida Rivers Assessment, DEP/FREAC/NPS, 1989

Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988

Pensacola SWIM plan

Basin Water Quality Experts:

Don Ray, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-8300

Homer Royals, FGFWFC, 904/357-6631

Gray Bass, FGFWFC, 904/957-4172

Glenn Butts, DEP (Pensacola) 904-444-8380

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◆ Fish stocking project ongoing in hopes of improving striped bass  
population.

\* Recent severe flooding has apparently improved condition of fish  
habitat.

◆ Health advisories recommending limited consumption of largemouth bass  
due to mercury contamination have been issued for the Blackwater  
River.

### Ecological Characterization

The Blackwater River originates north of Bradley, Alabama, and flows approximately 58 miles prior to entering Blackwater Bay in northwestern Florida. The basin drains about 860 square miles, mostly in Santa Rosa and Okaloosa Counties. Average discharge of the Blackwater River is approximately 400 cfs at a location 35 miles upstream of the mouth. Major tributaries of the Blackwater River include Juniper Creek, Big Coldwater Creek, and Pond Creek. The basin's rivers are of the blackwater type, stained reddish-brown by tannic acids from swamp and forest drainage. The rivers also receive considerable groundwater flow from the sand and gravel aquifer. In general, the rivers are swift and shallow and characterized by beautiful white sand bars. The Blackwater River flows through Blackwater State Forest and is a favorite of canoeists.

Land use in the basin is primarily state forest land, silviculture and some agriculture. There are no major urban areas in the basin.

### Anthropogenic Impacts

Overall water quality in this basin is excellent, and the Blackwater River is designated an Outstanding Florida Water.

The US Navy Whiting Field WWTP was issued a no discharge wasteload allocation in March, 1994 due to water quality violations in Clear Creek discovered during the 5th year survey conducted in October 1993. The Navy is currently studying methods for upland disposal. A 5th year survey for the City of Milton WWTP is scheduled for August 1994.

Ongoing gas pipeline construction across the District is causing turbidity, sedimentation, and habitat destruction at crossing locations in the basin. Many subdivisions have been constructed in the Pond Creek watershed between Pace and Chumuckla in the past couple of years with resulting nonpoint source problems creating flooding, erosion, and

sedimentation. The University of Florida Agricultural Research Center located in Pond Creek headwaters had dumped waste pesticides in the past and sludge from Pensacola wastewater treatment facilities was experimentally land applied without DEP monitoring.

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03140104 BLACKWATER RIVER

INDEX G002 FAIR POOR  
SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993

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 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED  
 WQI-RIVER 0-44 45-59-60-90  
 CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993@ USED WHERE AVAILABLE  
 TSI-ESTUARY 0-49 50-59 60-100 -----  
 PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION  
 TSI-LAKE 0-@q 60-69 70-100

BIOLOGICAL WATER SPECIES	WATERSHED		DISSOLVED		WATER OXYGEN QUALITY		WATERSHED DATA RECORD		PH		TROPHIC		STATUS		COLIFORM	
	ID	NAME	OXYGEN COND	FLOW	DEMAND INDICES	ALKALINITY	MAX	BEG	END	DATA	PERIOD	CHLA	TURB	TOTAL	FECL	NAT
CLARITY DIVERSITY			DO	DOSAT	BOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	NITRO	PHOS					
ART BECK			COND	FLOW		WQI	Tsi									

WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM

20	3	1	6.5	73	0.2	7.1	3	88	88	Historical	4	.0			
5190				32			0.79	0.01		2	50000				
1.2	30	3	9	6.7	81	0.8	5.5	8	80	80	Historical	5.0			
16				25					0.28	0.02	3	230	23		
1.3	40	4	7	7.6	86	0.4	2	5.9	29	89	93	Current	9.0		
-140				30					7	0.62	0.03	2	160	75	
0.8	50	9	4	8.0	89		4	5.0	26	89	93	Current	13.0		
20				30					5	0.43	0.02		200	51	
0.6	21	17	1	8.0	85		1	5.8	17	92	93	Current	3.8		
22				14					2	0.63	0.01			35	
1.3	35	24	3	7.7	79	0.3	3	5.8	45	90	93	Current	4.7		
42				23					4	0.59	0.02		731	110	
45	17	30	8.1	89	0.5		4	5.6	36	70	80	Historical	9.5		
22	248			28					2	0.39	0.02				
.	8.4	37	93			6.0			6	76	76	Historical	13.0		
20				28						0.01					
0.6	43	41	14	8.0	87	0.3	1	5.8	14	91	92	Current	27.3		
39				36					2	1.72	0.04		750	473	
0.4	35	52	8	7.8	83	0.2	2	5.6	16	90	92	Current	5.0		
20				22					1	0.36	0.04		360	35	
0.3	70	58	7	7.4	78		5	5.8	6	92	92	Current	12.0		
22				40					2	0.87	0.02		20000	2800	
1.0	60	59	2	8.1	88		5	5.4	6	92	92	Current	4.8		
16				21					1	0.21	0.01		1000	60	
0.5	60	73	6	8.2	91		5	5.5	6	92	92	Current	9.8		
20				25					1	0.27	0.01		900	44	
0.7	50	74	3	7.9	84	0.2	6	4.9	39	89	93	Current	3.0		
32	1240			19					1	0.48	0.02		2	400	40
0.4	30	78	3	7.2	73		3	6.1	8	92	93	Current	5.3		
25				24					4	0.15	0.01		.	103	

0.6	83	BIG JUNIPER CREEK					10	90	92	current		6.9
21	45	11 '1 . '1	S5	0.5	a	6.2	1	0	. E, ?	0.05	1204	68
		26										
0.5	92	ROCK CREEK					6	92	92	Current		2.5
20	30	1 7.8	74		4	5.0	1	0.39	0.01		Soo	50
		16										
38	95	BIG COLDWATER CREEK					16	91	92	Current		10.3
40	7	8.3 87 0.3			1	5.7	.	1.16	0.04		735	141
		28										
75	97	BOGGY HOLLOW CREEK					4	75	75	Historical		1.0
20		8.0 80 0.9				5.5	0	0.42	0.02		1260	

LEGEND:

DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L	BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	DO-
TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L	MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS
ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L	CHLA.-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L	DOSAT-DO I
SATURATION	NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L
WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX	COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	END YR-
ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI	NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L	TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM
ENDING YEAR		
MPN/100ML		
BEG YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR	COLOR-COLOR PCU	FECL-FECAL
COLIFORM MPN/jO0ML	PH-PH STANDARD UNITS	TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS	FLOW-FL40W
CFS	PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L



1	0	1	9	BLACKWATER RIVER	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	x	I	x
				1 0 1			0	1	0	1	0	1			
1	0	1	17	CLEAR CREEK	IGOOD	Current	I	a	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
				1 0 1			0	1	0	1	x	1			
1	0	1	24	POND CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
				1 0 1			0	1	0	1	0	1			
1	0	1	30	BLACKWATER RIVER	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
				1 0 1			1	1	1	0	1				
1	0	1	37	BIG JUNIPER CREEK	IGOOD	Historical	I	.	1	0	1	1	0	1	
				1 0 1			1	1	1	0	1				
I	x	I	41	WEST FORK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
				1 0 1			x	I	I	x	1				
1	0	1	52	EAST FORK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
				1 0 1			0	1	0	1	x	1			
1	0	1	58	MANNING CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
				1 0 1			x	I		x	1				
1	0	1	59	SWEETWATER CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
				1 0 1			0	1	1	0	1				
1	0	1	'73	PANTHER CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
				1 0 1			0	1	1	1	x	1			
1	0	1	74	BLACKWATER RIVER	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	x	I	x
				0 1 0 1			0	1	1	0	1	0	1		
1	0	1	78	MARE CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
				1 0 1			0	1	0	1	x	1			
1	0	1	83	BIG JUNIPER CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
				1 0 1			0	1	0	1	x	(			
1	0	1	92	ROCK CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	x	I	x
				1 0 1			0	1	1	x	1				
1	0	1	95	BIG COLDWATER CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
				1 0 1			0	1	1	.	1				
1	0	1	97	BOGGY HOLLOW CREEK	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
				1 0 1			0	1	1	1	1				

LEGEND: COND-CONDUCTIVITY FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA  
 TP-PHOSPHORUS WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988  
 ALK-ALKALINITY DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN  
 TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC  
 BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX CURRENT-1989 TO 1993  
 TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS BASED ON WATERB06Y @YPE. PH-PH  
 BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY DIART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY TN-NITROGEN  
 TURB-TURBIDITY CHIA-CHLOROPHYLL DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY  
 SD-SECCHI DISC METERS,

m m m m m m m m m M m m m m m m m m m

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT - USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT:  
 03140104 BLACKWATER RIVER  
 TRENDS-SOURCES-CLEANUP

'x'	-DEGRADING TREND	1	1984 - 1993 TRENDS						
'0'	=STABLE*TREND	I	-----						
'+'	=IMPROVING TREND	I	1W	TI	T T C	S1 P A1	T T1	B TI	
j<--- PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY		10	VER-IQ	or S1	N P H	D1 H L1	U S1	0 01	
'.'	=MISSING DATA	I	ALL 11	11	L	I	KI	R S1	D C1
%QI	ITRENDI	I	A	I	I	B	I	I	
I	MEETS	OR I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
I	USE ?	TSI	I	I	I				

I DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS  
 ----- I-----

WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM

	1	PELICAN BAYOU	IYES	GOODI	.	I	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
	3	BLACKWATER RIVER	IYES	GOODI		I		I					I	I				
	4	BLACKWATER RIVER	IYES	GOODI	0	1	0	1	a	0	.1	0	.1	0	.1	.1		
x X1	.1	0																
	9	BLALCKWATER RIVER	IYES	GOODI	0	1	0	1	0	+	.1	0	.1	0	.1	.1		
0 01	.1	0																
	17	CLEAR CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
	24	POND CREEK	IYES	GOOD I		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
	30	BLACKWATER RIVER	IYES	GOODI		I		I						I	I			
	37	BIG JUNIPER CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I						I	I	I		
I	I																	
	41	WEST FORK	(YES	GOOD I	t			I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
	52	EAST FORK	IYES	GOODI		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
	58	MANNING CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
	59	SWEETWATER CREEK	IYES	GOOD I		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
	73	PANTHER CREEK	IYES	GOOD]		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
	74	BLACKWATER RIVER	IYES	GOODI	+	I	+	1	0	0	0	01	x	.1	+	+1	+	.1
0 01	0	+1	0															
	78	MARE CREEK	]YES	GOODI		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
	83	BIG JUNIPER CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
	92	ROCK CREEK	IYES	GOOD I		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
	95	BIG COLDWATER CREEK	IYES	GOOD I		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
	97	BOGGY HOLLOW CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I						I				



A H H S R S N N, H- T C D S H D O L  
 E X I M B E E H A B W 0 0 E R T I T E  
 E I F R R K L W 1 0 D S F R A S 3 N I E M I R B Y N  
 T.T L M P I G E D D E W I S I S P E R E 0 C C R G I  
 L A E 1 0 C I S Y N T A R S L U C H 0 N I N I I H I E T P A A 0 A 0  
 S N Y H L T W L L L L D T R, 5 L M H S M D I A T L D E  
 N M T P G E L D R'

Year	Location	Condition	Rating	Notes
x x	i 481 PELICAN BAYOU	GOOD	FAIR	x x x x x x
x x	2- 383 LONG BRANCH		FAIR	x x x x x x
x x x	3 24B BLACKWATER R1'@-ER	GOOD	FAIR	x x x x x x
x x x	4 24A BLACKWATER R:V-.-R	GOOD	FAIR	x x x x x x
x	5@ 354 HURRICANE BRANCH		FAIR:	x x x x x x
x	6* 352 TARKILN HEAD		FAIR	x x x x x
x	7. 356 BUCKET BRANCH		POOR	x x x x x x
x	8- 276 READER CREEK		FAIR	x x x x x
x x x	9 24 BLACKWATER R:V-zR	GOOD	FAIR	x x x x x x
x	'0* 334 HURRICANE BRANCH		FAIR:	x x x x x x
x	- 322 ADAMS MILL CREEK		FAIR	x x x x x
x	'21 312 SNOWDEN CREEK		FAIR	x x x x x
x	'3- x x x			x x x x x

x			325	ADAMS SPRING BRANCH				FAIR	x	x	x		x	
x				x	x		K							
x		x	.4,	313	CHICKEN HEAD			THREAT	x	x	x		x	
x					x		x							
x				314	COON CAMP			FAIR				K		
x			'6-	303	GREEN BRANCH		x	FAIR			x	x		
x					x		x			x	x	x		
x				260	CLEAR CREEK			GOOD	FAIR	x	x	x	x	x
x	x				K		x		x	x	x	x	x	
x			i8-	299	WOLFTRAP BRANCH			FAIR			x			
x					x		x				x	K	x	
x			.9*	286	DRY BRANCH			FAIR	x	x	K		x	x
x					K		x		x		x	x		
x			20*	295	HYNOTE BRANCH			FAIR	x	x	x		x	
x					K		x		x		K	x	x	
x			21-	296	SHINGLE BRJANCH			FAIR			x			
x					x		K		x		x	K		
x			22*	294	BONE CREEK			FAIR	x	x	x		x	x
x	x	x				x	x		K		x		x	
K	x	x												
x			23-	292	MASH BRANCH			FAIR	x	x	x		x	x
x					x		x		x		x	x		
x			24	i76	POND CREEK			GOOD	FAIR				x	
x					x	x								
x			25,	287	MILL CREEK			FAIR	x	x	x		x	
x					x		K		x		x	x		
x			26*	271	ATES CREEK			FAIR	x	x	x		x	x
x	x				x	x	x		x		x		x	
x	x													
x			27-	284	RATTLESNAKE S?RING			FAIR				x		
x					x		x		x		x	x		
x			28*	225	PENNY CREEK			FAIR	x	x	x		x	x
x	x	x			x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x
x	x	x												
x			29-	250	EARNEST MILL CREEK			FAIR	x	x	x		x	
x					x		K		x		x	x		
x			30	24C	BLACKWATER RIVER			GOOD	FAIR	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x			K	x	x		x		x	x	x	x
x	x	x												
x			31*	257	HORNS CREEK			FAIR	x	x	x			
x					x		x		x		x	x		
x			32-	242	THREE HOLLOW HEAD			FAIR	x	x	x		x	x
x	x	x			x		x		K		x		x	x

		33*	248	POPLAR HEAD				FAIR	x	x	x		x
x				x	x	x	x	x					
		34*	229	ALLIGATOR CREEK				FAIR	x	x	x		x
x				x	x	K	x	x					
		35*	247	LIGHTER KNOT CREEK				FAIR	x	x	x		x
x				x	x	x	x	x					
		36*	236	BASS BRINKS CRZEK				FAIR	x	x	x		x
x				x			x	K		x			
x	x			x			x						
		37	241	BIG JUNIPER CREEK			GOOD	FAIR	x	x	x		K
x	x			x	x	K	x	x					
x	x			x			x						
		38*	221	WOLFE CREEK				FAIR	x		x		
x				x			x	x					x
x	x			x			x						
		39*	220	MIDDLE CREEK				PAIR			x		
x				x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
		40*	214	PITTMAN CREEK				FAI R			x		x
x				x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
		41	11A	WEST FORK			GOOD	FAIi	x	x	x		x
x				x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
x	x			x			x						
		42@	218	RED WASH BRANCH				PAIR	x	x	x		x
x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x			x
x	x			x			x						
		43-	213	MARE BRANCH				THREAT	x	x	x		x
x				x			x	x		x			
x	x			x			x						
		44,	215	BIG BRANCH				FAlk	x	x	x		x
x				x	x	x	x	K		x			x
		45-	211	MASON BRANCH				FAIR	x	x	x		
x				x	x	x	x	K			x		x
		46*	193	BLUE CREEK				FAIR		x	x	x	
x				x	x		x	x		K	x	x	
		47-	196	PYRO14 SPRING 3RANCH				FAIR	x	x	x		x
x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x			x
x	x			x			x						
		48*	-94	DUNN BRANCH				FAIR			x		
x				x	x	x	x	x			x		x
		49@	166	BEAVER CREEK				FAIR	x	x	x		x
x				x	K	x	x	x		K	x		x

NPS QUALITATIVE

SURVEY RESULTS

WITH POLLUTANT OR SOURCE

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR THIS WATERSHED

FOR THIS TABLE-

AN "X" INDICATES A PROBLEM

THE - ON MAPID INDICATES No STORET

-SEE PAGE 11 FOR LEGEND

CATNAME=BLACKWATER

RIVER HUC=03140104

(continued)

RIVER HUC=03140104															CATNAME=BLACKWATER																								
(continued)																																							
O	F	T			F	O			U			I	T			N	B	S	p			0	S																
T	I	M			S			N	N	H	A			B	W			W	R			T	I	T			E	E	X	I									
M	B	E			E	H	A	B			H	0	0	E	W			0	1			E	M	I			R	B	Y	N									
E	I	F	R	R	K	L	W			1	0	D	S	F	Q			3	E			R	E	0	C			C	R	G	I								
T	T	L	M	P	I	G	E			D	D	E	W	1	5	1	S	N			I	N	I	H	I	E	T	P	A	A	0	A	0	L	A	E	1	0	C
I	S	Y	N	T	A	R	S	L	U	C	H	0	D			5	S			I	A	T	L	D			E	S	N	Y	H								
L	T	W	L	L	L	L	D	T	R	L	M	H	M	D	P	G	E	L			D	R	N	M	I														
							50-		186	LONG BRANCH							FAIR	X	X	X		X																	
X										X	X		X		X		FAIR	X		X	X	X																	
							51.		188	CLARK BRANCH							FAIR			X																			
X										X	X		X				FAIR	X		X	X	X																	
							52		18A	EAST FORK					GOOD		FAIR	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X												
X							X		X	X	X		X		X		FAIR	X		X	X	X																	
							53*		184	MUDDY BRANCH							FAIR			X																			
X										X	X		X		X		FAIR	X		X	X	X																	
							54*		179	BEAR CREEK							FAIR	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
X								X	X	X	X		X		X		FAIR	X		X	X	X																	

	55*	173		NARROWS CREEK				FAIR		X	X	X		X			X	X
X		X	X	X	X	X	X	FAIR	X			X	X	X				
	56*	171		HOG PEN BRANCH				FAIR				X						
X				X	X	X	X	FAIR	X			X	X	X				
	57*	181		GUNSTOCK BRANCH				FAIR				X						
X				X	X	X	X	FAIR	X			X	X	X				
	58	127		MANNING CREEK		GOOD		FAIR	X	X	X	X		X				
X				X	X	X	X	FAIR	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	59	21		SWEETWATER CREEK		GOOD		FAIR	X	X	X	X		X				
X				X	X	X	X	FAIR	X			X	X	X				
	60*	154		WOLF CREEK				FAIR		X	X	X		X				
X				X	X	X	X	FAIR	X		X	X	X	X				
	61*	153		SURVEYORS CREEK				FAIR		X	X	X		X			X	
X				X	X	X	X	FAIR	X			X	X	X				
	62*	155		BLACKJACK CREEK				FAIR		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
X	X		X	X				FAIR	X	X			X	X	X			
	63*	152		THOMPSON SPRING BRANCH				FAIR				X						
X				X	X			FAIR	X			X	X	X				
	64-	158		MINCY BRANCH				FAIR				X						
X				X	X	X	X	FAIR	X			X	X	X				
	65-	156		BARREL BRANCH				FAIR				X						
X				X	X			FAIR	X			X	X	X				
	66-	132		BULL PEN BRANCH				FAIR										
X	X	X	X	X				FAIR				X						
	67*	129		DANLEY BRANCH				FAIR				X						
X				X	X			FAIR	X			X	X	X				
	68*	104		TURKEY CREEK				FAIR		X	X	X		X			X	X
X			X	X	X		X	FAIR	X			X	X	X				
	69*	90		COBB BRANCH				FAIR		X	X	X	X	X	X			
X	X			X	X			FAIR	X	X			X	X	X			
	70-	114		CEDAR CREEK				FAIR		X	X	X		X				
X				X	X	X	X	FAIR	X			X	X	X				
	71*	62		JUNIPER CREEK				FAIR		X	X	X		X			X	
X				X	X	X	X	FAIR	X	X		X	X	X				
	72-	122		PRINGLE BRANCH				FAIR		X	X	X		X	X		X	X
X			X	X	X	X	X	FAIR	X	X		X	X	X				
	73	27		PANTHER CREEK		GOOD		FAIR		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
X			X	X	X	X	X	FAIR	X	X		X	X	X				
	74	24D		BLACKWATER RIVER		GOOD		FAIR		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X		X	X	X	X	FAIR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	75*	98		BEAR BRANCH				FAIR				X						
X				X	X	X	X	FAIR	X			X	X	X				
	76@	11		BIG COLDWATER CREEK				FAIR		X	X	X		X	X	X		
X				X	X	X	X	FAIR	X	X		X	X	X				
	77-	116		DOGWOOD BRANCH				FAIR				X						
X				X	X	X	X	FAIR	X			X	X	X				

	78	88		MARE CREEK		GOOD		FAIR		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
X		X	X	X	X		X	FAIR	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	79*	99		LEWIS BRANCH				FAIR		X	X	X		X				
X				X	X		X		X			X	X	X				
	80-	82		MALLOY BRANCH				FAIR		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X			
	81*	93		CLEAR CREEK				FAIR		X	X	X		X		X		
X				X	X		X		X			X	X	X				
	82*	96		CRANE BRANCH				FAIR				X		X				
X				X	X				X			X	X	X				
	83	19		BIG JUNIPER CREEK		GOOD		FAIR		X	X	X		X				
x				X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X				
	84*	64		WOLF CREEK				FAIR		X	X	X		x			X	X
X			X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X				
	85-	75		BUCK CREEK				FAIR				X						
X				X	X		X		X			X	X	X				
	86*	83		HURRICANE CREEK				FAIR		X	X	X		X				
X				X	X		X		X			X	X	X				
	87*	13		DIXON BRANCH				FAIR		X	x	X		X				
X				X	X		X		X			X	X	K				
	88*	70		BISHOP BRANCH				FAIR		X	X	X		x				
X				X	X		X		X			X	X	X				
	69*	22		LONG BRANCH				THREAT				X		X				
X				X	X		X		X			X	X	X				
	90*	50		OAK CREEK				FAIR		x	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
X		X	X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X				
	91*	65		UNNAMED CREEK				FAIR		X	X	X		X	X			
X				X	X		X		X			X	X	X				
	92	23		ROCK CREEK		GOOD		FAIR		X	X	X		X				
X				X	X		X		X			X	X	X				
	93*	37		LONG BRANCH				THREAT		x	X	X		X			X	X
X			X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X				
	94*	31		GOODSON BRANCH				FAIR		x	x	X		x		X		
x				X	X		X		X			X	X	X				
	95	18		BIG COLDWATER CREEK		GOOD		FAIR		X	X	X		X	X	X		
X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X				
	96-	20		REEDY CREEK				FAIR		X	X	X		X				
X				X	X		X		X			X	X	X				
	97	26		BOGGY HOLLOW CREEK		GOOD		FAIR		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
X		X	X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X				

QUALITATIVE SURVEY RESULTS  
 PROBLEM WITH POLLUTANT OR SOURCE  
 INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR THIS WATERSHED  
 LEGEND FOR THIS TABLE-

NPS  
 AN "X" INDICATES A  
 THE - ON MAPID INDICATES NO STORET  
 -SEE PAGE 11 FOR

-----  
 CATNAME=BLACKWATER RIVER HUC-03140104  
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(continued)

										N	B	S	P 0				
										U	A	E	E I				
										T	C	D	S H D 0 L A H H S				
										R	T	I	T E E X				
										I	E	M	I R 8 Y N				
										E	R	E	0 C C R G I				
										P	N	I	N I N I H I E T P A A 0 A 0 L A E				
										S	T	A	T L D E S N Y H L T W L L L L D				
		98-	16			COBB CREEK					FAIR	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x			x		x	x				x	x		x	x		
		99.	17			YELLOW WATER CREEK					THREAT			x			
x				x		x	x				x		x	x	x		

x	100@	15	REEDY BRANCH			THREAT			x			
				x								
					x			x	x	x		
x	101.	12	HAWKINS CREEK			FAIR	x	x	x		x	
				x								
					x		x	x	x			x

ALABAMA

Chaftahoochee River

.....

IF P

POOR

.....

inole

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BASIN  
03130004  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY  
GOOD  
THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BASIN

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Basir, Fads

Drainage Area: 1,300 square miles (about 15% in Florida)

Major Land Uses: agriculture, silviculture

Population Density: low (in Florida, Sneads)

Major Pollution Sources: upstream sources, agriculture

Best Water Quality Areas: Chattahoochee River

Worst Water Quality Areas: Thompson Pond

Water Quality Trends: stable quality at one site

OFW Waterbodies: Three Rivers State Recreation Area

SWIM Waterbodies: part of Apalachicola River and Bay SWIM watershed

Reference Reports:

Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988

Apalachicola Bay System SWIM Plan, NFWFMD, Revised 1992

Basin Water Quality Experts:

Gray Bass, FGFWFC, 904/957-4172

Homer Royals, FGFWFC, 904/3 57-6631

Don Ray, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-8300

Glenn Butts, DEP (Pensacola), 904-444-83 80

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In the NMS

See Apalachicola River "In the News" for applicable items.

Ecological Characterization

The Chattahoochee River Basin in Florida consists of a short stem of the Chattahoochee River itself and Lake Seminole which is an impoundment at the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers. Both rivers have extensive drainages in the coastal plains and are considered alluvial in nature. Intense agricultural usage in these basins contribute heavily to the sediment load delivered to Lake Seminole and give these rivers a cloudy, reddish-brown look, atypical of most Florida streams.

41

Lake Seminole is about 40-45 square miles in surface area of which 18 are in Florida. Typical of many impoundments, the lake has a dendritic pattern with hundreds of coves. It is heavily fished and supports several marinas and fish camps. There is also a state park on the lake that is very active in summer months. There are no urban areas draining to the lake, but there are several small developments and houses along some of the banks. However, most of the shoreline has not been cleared.

#### Anthropogenic Impacts

The major impacts to the water quality of the Chattahoochee River are from upstream discharges and agricultural runoff. Heavy "red clay" siltation is very apparent in the Florida reach of the river, especially after rains. This is one of the few rivers in Florida that experiences the sediment/fami/chemical type of agricultural nonpoint pollution typical of most of the southeastern states.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers maintains a dredged channel and locks for passage of commercial barge traffic through the Chattahoochee River, Jim Woodruff Dam and the Apalachicola River. The Corps manages lake levels and water delivery throughout the system.

The Jim Woodruff Dam was built to provide hydroelectric power and some degree of water regulation. However, it is basically a "run of the river" dam with little storage

capacity, especially at high flows. The sediment and organic detritus, located in the deeper portions of the lake near the dam, have a poor macroinvertebrate community, probably due to low oxygen and perhaps some metals in the sediments. The lake had some aquatic weed problems, and the Corps annually treated certain areas with herbicides (commonly Rodeo, Sonar, and Aquatol K).

Lake Seminole now has a serious aquatic weed problem and a proposed water quality monitoring for the lake is to be funded by EPA and coordinated by DER

MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED

W01-RIVER 0-44  
 CU?, ICFNI PSRIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE  
 TSI-ESTUARY 0-49 SO-SS @D\_100 -----  
 PERIOD PRIOW 70 1989 15 EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION  
 TSI-LAKE 0-59 60-69 7q-10S

WATERSHED										WATER									
BIOLOGICAL					WATERSHED DATA RECORD					WATER QUALITY									
DISSOLVIVD		OXYGEN		PH	TROPIC			SPECIES			CLARITY		INDICES						
OXYGEN		ID	NAME	ALYALINITY	STATUS			COLIFORM	DIVERSITY		COND	FLOW	INDICES						
OXYGEN		DEMAND						MAX	BOG	END	DATA								
DOS, %T		SOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	NITRO	PROS	CHLA	#OBS	YA	YR	PERIOD	TURB	SD	COLOR	TSS	DO	
										TOTAL	PECL	RAT	ART	COVD	FLOW		wQ1	TSI	
				WATER BODY TYPE, . LAKE															
110.0				8.5		33.55	34.50			3	93	93	Currei@t				1180		100
4, b		55	3.5		6.6		0.85	0,07		4	93	93	Cucr--nt		66				
56										2	89	89	Current	17.0	0.7				
9.6		9b			6.6		0.95	0.06						9q					
63				WATER BODY TY@Z, . SIRMAM															
8.8		93		2	6.9	25	0.99	0.0s		15	89	92	Current	17.0	0.7		20	1	
												66		84				40	

LEGEND:

MAX 40SS-MIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	BOD-SIOCREMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN KGIL
ALK-ALKALINITY MGIL		7URB-TURBIDITY MG/L	
NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L	CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L	DOSAT-DO I SATURATION
ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE Z31		COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX
NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN M/L	TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML		END YR-ENDING YEAR'
BEG YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR	COLOR-COLOR PCU		FECL-PECAL COLIFORM 14PNIIODML
PH-PH STANDARD UNITS	TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX		
RECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	-OND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS		FLOW-FLOW CFS
PNOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MGIL	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS XG/L		

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT  
 CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER  
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03130004

'x'=EXCEEDS SCREENING CRITERIA  
 SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA  
 '0'-WITHIN SCREENING CRITERIA  
 '.'=MISSING DATA

WATERSHED		I RANK DATA RECORDI		TN	I STREAM	I LAKE	I PH	I ALK						
ID	NAME	I TURB &	I COND	IOXYGEN	I DO	ICOLIFORM	I BIOL	I CHIA	I SECCHI	I TP	I T?	I DISC	I PR	I ALK
ITURB>16.51	COND>12751	BOD>3.3	I DO<4	ITOT>3700	IDIART<1.951	CHLA>40	I SD<.7	I					I PR>8.8	I ALK<20
I TSS>18	I	ICOD>102	I	I TSI HISTORICAL	I	I	I	I	I	I			I PH<5.2	I
ITOC>27.51		I	I BECK<5.5	I	I	I		I						





.1 0 1 4 Chattahoochee River IYES GOODI 0 1 0 1 0 + 01 0 .1 0 .1 1 0 01

LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM
TURB-TURBIDITY		
	FCOLI-FECAL COLIFOP34	TEMP-TEMPERATURE
TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES		TN-NITROGEN
ALK-ALKALINITY	FLOW-FLOW	
WQI-VATER QULAITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS		TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TP-PHOSPHORUS
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	PH-PH	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDEED SOLIDS
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	



		51	85	BRENSON POND OUTLET		THREAT	x		x	x
x	x	x		x	x	x				
		6-	85A	Irwin Mill Creek		THREAT	x		x	x
x	x	x		x	x	x				

ALABAMA

OWARTS CREEK

SPRING B

CREEK

FOUR MILE CRE

JUNIPER CREE

SWEETWATER CR

LAKES

CHIPOLA RIVER

APALACHICOLA RIVER JUNCTION

CHIPOLA RIVER BASIN  
03130012  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY  
GOOD  
THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

p@agqe .471

CHIPOLA RIVER BASIN

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## Basic Facts

Drainage Area: 1,025 square miles (about 85% in Florida)  
Major Land Uses: silviculture, agriculture, rangeland  
Population Density: low (Wawahitchka, Marianna)  
Major Pollution Sources: Marianna WWTP, cattle access to river, farm runoff  
Best Water Quality Areas: most of basin  
Worst Water Quality Areas: Otter Creek  
Water Quality Trends: stable quality at eight sites  
OFW Waterbodies: Chipola River  
SWIM Waterbodies: part of Apalachicola River and Bay SWIM watershed  
Reference Reports:  
Florida Rivers Assessment, DEP/FREAC/NPS, 1989  
Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988  
Apalachicola SWIM plan  
Basin Water Quality Experts:  
Gray Bass, FGFWFC, 904/957-4172  
Homer Royals, FGFWFC, 904/3 57-6631  
Don Ray, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-8300  
Glenn Butts, DEP (Pensacola), 904-444-8380

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In the N=s

- \* Dead Lakes dam removed in 1988.
- \* Stone Container Corporation clear-cut bottomland hardwood forests causing turbidity violations in Marshall and Cowarts Creeks. A Consent Order was signed with an \$11,000 settlement.

## Ecological Characterization

The Chipola River is one of Florida's most unusual and diverse waterways and has an

Outstanding Florida Water designation. From its spring-fed sources in southern Alabama,

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it flows about 110 miles and is the major tributary of the Apalachicola River. The drainage basin is about 1,025 square miles, and the average flow is 1,500 cfs.

The river originates in the Marianna Highlands from several springs and the confluence, of Marshall and Cowarts Creeks. Typical of many spring-fed rivers, it carries a small sediment load, is low in color, and has a relatively steady flow. The upper portion of the basin has a diverse terrain with bluffs, sand hills, swamps, sinks, and both terrestrial and underwater caves. The river goes underground for a short distance near Marianna.

Several spring-runs and some surface drainage tributaries join the Chipola after it emerges. However, several miles below Fourmile Creek the river flows out of the limestone highlands and empties into a low swampy area. Here, the tributary inflow is mostly blackwater.

Old levees of the Apalachicola River naturally impound the lower Chipola forming Dead Lake. A dam built in the 1960s to enhance the natural impoundment was recently removed. At the lower end of the lake, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers maintains the Chipola Cut-off, a once natural diversion, that now captures about one-fourth of the Apalachicola River's flow. From here, the two rivers follow a roughly parallel course until they meet about eight map-miles downstream.

Exceptional water quality and habitat diversity support rich wildlife communities. The river is heavily used for canoeing, boating, tubing and fishing. There are several recreation areas and fish camps.

There are only two urban areas in the basin (Marianna and Wewahitchka), both small. However, because most of the basin lies in the highland area, there is more intensive land use than the more typical swampland drainage of North Florida rivers. The upper basin has agricultural rangeland and silviculture areas. The lower basin is mostly wetlands and silviculture.

Anthropogenic Impacts

Water quality in the Chipola River basin generally appears to be good; however, only about one-half of the stream reach mileage has been sampled for water quality. A Basin Assessment of the Chipola River was performed by Northwest District DEP, and two WLA studies of point sources have been performed. The upper reaches have some localized areas of relatively high nitrates, BOD and siltation predominantly from agricultural and silviculture nonpoint sources, but the river retains its "good" WQI rating. The river tends to have relatively high levels of nitrogen compared to surrounding waterbodies, but low phosphorus levels. A recent algal assay also indicates the river is severely phosphorus limited. Any increase in phosphorus loading could greatly enhance algal growth of the river and downstream lake.

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The middle reaches have several small WWTPs. The basin assessment found high coliform counts below the Marianna WWTP, and reported a trend of increasing nitrate levels in the river over the last ten years. These reaches also have seasonally high nutrient and chlorophyll values, and are considered to have fair to good water quality. The Basin Assessment also indicates there have been aquatic weed and eutrophication problems in Dead Lake due to agricultural runoff. Macroinvertebrate diversity is reported to be seasonally low downstream of the lake. The Dead Lake dam has recently been opened to allow natural stream flow. The water level of Dead Lake naturally fluctuates depending on flow in the Apalachicola River. The river water level has been high since the removal of the dam, so little difference in the lake levels has been noted. It is not certain how the change will affect the lower Chipola and Apalachicola Rivers. The Dry Creek, area has heavy metal contamination from a battery salvage operation. This contamination is now being cleaned up through the use of Federal funds. The Basin Assessment also found high mercury levels below Marianna.

Fifth year bioassessments for Arrowhead Campground V;WTP and City of Marianna WWTP are scheduled for September and November 1994. The Holiday Inn of Marianna WWTP, traditionally a problem source, has been connected to the City V;WTP.

The Spring Creek (watershed #27, south of Campbellton) stream channel was moved and culverted (habitat destruction) along with other dredge and fill impacts from construction

on US Highway 23 1.

Bridge Creek at SR 71 within a mile of 1-10 had to be abandoned as an ecoregion monitoring site because of clear cutting of the stream side climax forest and a newly permitted industrial site on the north bank.

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993

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 MEDIAN VALUES -OR EACH WATERSHED  
 WQI-RIVER 0-44 45-59-60-90  
 CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE  
 TSI-ESTUARY 0-49 50-59 60-100 -----  
 PERIOD PR70.R 70 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION  
 TSI-IAKE 0-59 60-69 70-100 1

1

BIOLOGICAL		WATER										WATER							
DISSOLVED QUALITY		WATERSHED OXYGEN		PH		TROPIC		WATERSHED DATA RECORD				SPECIES		CLARITY					
OXYGEN INDICES		ID	NAME	ALKALINITY		STATUS		COLIFORM		DIVERSITY		COND FLOW		CLARITY					
		DEMAND						MAX	BEG	END	DATA								
TSS	DO	DOSAT	BOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	NITRO	PHOS	YR CHIA	YR TOTAL	PERIOD FECL	NAT	ART	BECK	SD	COLOR	COND	FLOW
W01		TS!																	
? WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE 1 MERRITTS MILL POND																			
3	11.7	118			1	7.9	100	1.64	0.02	44	91	93	Current			1.0	1.0	3	
38										0			12				223		
2 CHIPOLA. RIVER																			
2	7.0	91			5	6.6	56	0.80	0.04	75	89	93	current			14.5	0.9	40	
58													13				123		
27 MUDDY BRANCH																			
140.0					7.3	. 205.630.50			10000	3	93	93	Current						2520
100																			
? WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM 3 CHIPOLA RIVER																			
7.2	79				6.7	77	0.88	0.04		18	89	93	Current			12.5	1.0		
43																165			
4 SWEETWATER CREEK																			
1	8.4	90			1	6.3	3	0.13	0.02	5	92	92	Current			2.0	1.0	25	
5													1				21		
5 CHIPOLA RIVER																			
3	7.4	81			2	7.2	82	1.03	0.01	13	92	93	Current			3.7	0.8	20	
23													60				194		

. 33	6.8	75	6	Crooked Creek	4.8	9	0.47	0.03	18	89	93	Current	12.0	1.6	.
1 15	7.2	75	7	CLEARWATER BRANCH	6.2	4	0.15	0.01	8	92	93	Current 52	1.6	0.4	18
8 32	7.7	85	8	CHIPOLA RIVER	7.6	94	1.05	0.03	54	89	93	Current 88	4.2	1.4	23
1 11	8.0	85	9	JUNIPER CREEK	6.2	1	0.16	0.02	4	92	92	Current 26	1.7	0.8	50
1 24	7.8	86	10	WILDCAT CREEK	5.0	1	0.78	0.01	6	93	93	Current 255	2.5	0.4	50
4 47	7.0	79	11	OTTER CREEK	6.0	2	1.25	0.20	8	93	93	Current 7100	4.3	0.4	70
2 16	8.7	93	12	FOUR M:IE CREEK	5.8	1	0.23	0.01	5	92	92	Current 62	2.6	0.7	40
2 24	7.6	68	13	WHITEWA CREEK	5.1	1	0.42	0.01	7	93	93	Current 310	3.4	0.5	60
2 23	8.0	88	14	TENMILE CREEK	5.1	1	0.45	0.02	6	92	92	Current 154	2.9	0.4	100
6 27	10.7	93	15	CHIPOLA RIVER	17.6	35	0.83	0.03	2	84	84	Historical 2	15.0	0.8	50
1 20	7.6	80	16	PUM?K:.\ CREEK	5.0	1	0.20	0.02	6	92	92	Current 106	3.0	0.5	60
1 18	8.2	82	17	FOXWOR- MILL CREEK	5.0	1	0.37	0.02	5	92	92	Current 48	1.5	0.8	120
6.3		5		SHORES											
			18	M:LL CREEK					25			3			
3 30	7.5	81	19	S:NK CREEK	7.2	56	0.65	0.01	3	80	80	Historical		4.6	0
									5	93	93	Current 252	4.5	0.5	60
3 30	7.9	88	20	ROCKY CREEK	7.0	91	1.33	0.02	4	92	92	Current 2?0	4.6	0.8	15

3 @8	6.0	62	21 DRY CR.:T_K 0.6	11	6.7	1	0-*58 0.02	8	92	92	Current	8.4	0.7	115
									250	763			62	
3 V?	8.1	93	24 SPRING R:EK 0.2	2	8.1		2.02 0.02	3	92	92	Current	3.0		5
									70	8			205	
20 79	3.5	37	25 RUSS M:*-' , CREEK 5.0		6.4		2.17 0.82	24	87	87	Historical			120
5 28	6.9	74	26 CHIPOLA RIVER 0.5	3	7.6	91	1.36 0.02	37	89	93	Current	4.1	1.0	25
									1355	123			218	
5 44	5.2	55	28 WADDELLS @ILL CREEK 0.3	5	7.6	.	0.80 0.03	4	92	92	Current	9.5	.	55
									2000	1515			213	
4 27	6.9	77	29 SPRING BIANCH 5	7.0		69	0.55 0.02	2	92	92	Current	6.5	0.3	65
										75			141	
9 h	6.8	73	30 Marsha-'- Creek 0.3	6	7.6	.	0.70 0.03	9	89	92	Current	8.0	.	45
									1040	190			155	
6 36	7.0	76	31 COWARTS CREEK 0.2	4	7.6	93	1.52 0.02	15	89	92	Current	8.0	1.2	30
									.1100	215			188	

LEGEND:
 

MG/L	BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN
	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
	CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L	DOSAT-DO % SATURATION
NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVER@ITY	TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L	WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX
ART-ARTIFICIA:. SUBSTRATE DI	COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	END YR-ENDING YEAR
NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L	TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPfi/160ML	FECL-FECAL COLIFORM
BEG YR-BEGIN. %':', 'G SAMPLING YEAR	COLOR-COLOR PCU	
MPN/100ML PH-PH STANDARD UNITS	TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX	
BECK-BECK'S B:OTIC INDEX	COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS	FLOW-FLOW CFS
PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L	

m m m m m m m m M M m m M m m M M M

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT  
 CHIPOLA RIVER  
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

USGS HYDROLOGIC

UNIT: 03130012

SCREENING VARIABLES		AND CRITERIA		I RANK DATA RECORDI		IN I STREAM		I LAKE		I PH	I ALK
				ICOLIFORM	I BIOL	I CHLA	I SECCHI				
				I-----	I	I	I TP	I TP			
				I BACTI	I DIV		I DISC				
				I WQI	CURRENT I		I		t	t	
				I	I	I	I				
WATERSHED				I OR	OR	I TX>2.0	I TP>.46	I TP>.12	IPH>8.8	I ALK<20	
ITURB>16.51	COND>12751	BOD>3.3	I DO<4	ITOT>3700	IDIART<1.951	CHLA>40	I SIX. 7 1				
ID	NAME			I TSI HISTORICAL	I	I			IPH<5.2	I	
I TSS>18	I	I COD>102	I	IFECAL>4701	DINAT<1.5	I	I	I			
-----				I							
I	I	TOC>27.51	I	IBECK<5.5	I	I	I				
WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE											
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		MERRITTS MILL POND		IGOOD Current		1	0	1	1	0	1
0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	a	0
		CHIPOLA RIVER		IGOOD Current		1	a	0	1	a	
x	I	27	x	I	x	I	I				
		MUDDY BRANCH		IUNKN Current		1	x	0	1	x	0
WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM											
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		CHIPOLA RIVER		IGOOD Current		1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
		SWEETWATER CREEK		IGOOD Current		1	0	1	0	1	x
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
		CHIPOLA RIVER		IGOOD Current		1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
		Crooked Creek		IGOOD Current		1	0	0	t		V.
0	k	6	k	0	1	0	0	1			Y.
		CLEARWATER BRANCH		IGOOD Current		1	0	1	0	1	x
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
						1	0	1	x	1	

1	0	1	8	CHIPOLA RIVER	0	1	0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	9	JUNIPER CREEK	0	1	0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1		0	1	x
1	0	1	10	WILDCAT CREEK	0	1	0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1		x	I	x
1	0	1	11	OTTER CREEK	0	1	0	1	IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1		0	1	x
1	0	1	12	FOUR MILE CREEK	0	1	0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
0			13	WHITEWATER CREEK	0	0	0	0	IGOOD	Current		a		1	0		x		x
1	0	1	14	TENMILE CREEK	0	1	0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	a	I		x	x
1	0	1	15	CHIPOLA RIVER	1	0	1	0	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1		x	1	0
1	0	1	16	PUMPKIN CREEK	1	0	1	0	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1		x	I	x
1	0	1	17	FOXWORTH MILL CREEK	1	0	1	0	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	x	I	x
I		I	18	SHORES MILL CREEK	I	I	I	I	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
1	0	1	19	SINK CREEK	1	0	1	0	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
0			20	ROCKY CREEK	0	1	a	1	tGOOD	Current		q		(3	0	1		0	0
1	0	1	21	DRY CREEK	1	0	1	0	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0		x
1	0	1	24	SPRING CREEK	1	0	1	0	IGOOD	Current	I	x	1	0	1	1	0		
1	x	I	25	RUSS MILL CREEK	I	x	I	x	IUNKN	Historical	I	x	I	x	I	1	0	1	
1	0	1	26	CHIPOLA RIVER	1	0	1	0	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	28	WADDELLS MILL CREEK	1	0	1	0	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
1	0	1	29	SPRING BRANCH	1	0	1	0	IGOOD	Current	1	0		0	1	1	0	1	0
f)			30	Marshall Creek	1	0	0	1	IGOOD	Current	t	a		0			0		
1	0	1	31	COWARTS CREEK	1	0	1	0	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1		0	1	0

LEGEND:	COND-CONDUCTIVITY	FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
TP-PHOSPHORUS	WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING	HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988
AIX-ALKALINITY	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS	
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	CURRM-1989 TO 1993	
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE	
BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	DIART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY PH-PH	
TURB-TURBIDITY		
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	TN-NITROGEN
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS		

f-h  
t\_j

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03130012 CHIPOLA RIVER  
 TRENDS-SOURCES-CLEANUP

USGS

'x'=DEGRADING TREND

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

I

'0'=STABLE TREND

'+'=IMPROVING TREND

1<--- PLEASE READ THESE

'.'=MISSING DATA

COLUMNS VERTICALLY  
 IQUALITY RANK

-----  
 I W T I T T C S1 P A1 T T I B  
 IOVER-IQ or S1 N P H DI H L1 U S1 0

T1 D D1 T F1 T F  
 01 001 C C1 E L I

C1 S1 0 01 M 0 1 I----- I ALL II il L I KI R S1 D  
 I A@ L L1 P W I I WQI ITRENDI I A I I B I  
 I TI I I1 I I MEETS OR I I I I I  
 I I I ID NAME I USE ? TSI I I I I I  
 I I I I DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS  
 ----- I-----

◆ WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE  
 1 ..1 .1 I MERRITTS MILL POND IYES GOOD 1 0 1 0 1 0 + .1 0 .1  
 1 001 .1 0 2 CHIPOLA RIVER IYES GOOD 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 X1 x.1 0 .I  
 27 MUDDY BRANCH INO UNIN I - I . I . . . . I  
 ◆ WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM  
 .1 KX1 .1 3 CHIPOLA RIVER IYES GOOD I 0 1 0 1 0 0 . 01 0.1 0 .1  
 4 SWEETWATER CREEK IYES GOOD I I I . . . . I  
 5 CHIPOLA RIVER IYES GOOD I I I . . . . I  
 6 Crooked Creek IYES GOOD I 0 1 0 1 0 0 . 01 x.1 0 .1  
 1 001 .1 + 7 CLEARWATER BRANCH [YES GOOD I . I I . . . . I ..1 . .1  
 1 ..1 .1 - I  
 1 001 0 01 0 0 8 CHIPOLA RIVER IYES GOOD 1 0 1 1 0 0 01 001 0 xi 0  
 I 1.1 . .1 . . I 9 JUNIPER CREEK IYES GOOD I . I I . . I ..1 . .1 .  
 10 WILDCAT CREEK IYES GOOD I I I . . . . I  
 11 OTTER CREEK ]PARTIAL FAIR I I . . . . I  
 12 FOUR MILE CREEK IYES GOOD I I I . . . . I  
 13 WHITEWATER CREEK IYES GOOD I I I . . . . I  
 14 TLNMILE CREEK IYES GOOD I I I . . . . I  
 15 CHIPOLA RIVER IYES GOOD I I I . . . . I  
 16 PUMPKIN CREEK IYES GOOD I I I . . . . I  
 17 FOKWURTH MILL CREEK (YES GOOD f ? t . . I I  
 18 SHORES MILL CREEK IYES GOOD I I I I I I  
 I I I 19 SINK CREEK IYES GOOD I I I . . . . I  
 20 ROCKY CREEK IYES GOOD I I I . . . . I  
 21 DRY CREEK IYES GOOD I I I . . . . I  
 24 SPRING CREEK IYES GOOD I I I . . . . I  
 25 RUSS MILL CREEK IND UNIN I I I . . . . I

1	xx1	+	+1	x	26	CHIPOLA RIVER	IYES	GOOD	1	0	1	0	1	0	+	.1	0.1	0	01	0
I	-.1	-	.1	-	2B	WADDELLS MILL CREEK	IYES	GOOD	I	.	I	.	i	.	.	I	..1	.	.1	.
.1	-.1	.	.1	.	29	SPRING BRANCH	IYES	GOOD	I	.	I	.	I	.	.	I	..1	.	.1	.
1	001	0	01	0	30	Marshall Creek	IYES	GOOD	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	.1	x.1	0	01	+
1	001	0	01	0	31	COWARTS CREEK	IYES	GOOD	I	0	1	0	1	0	0	.1	0.1	0	01	0
1	001	0	01	0	1															

TURB-TURBIDITY	LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM
TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES	ALK-ALKALINITY	FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERATURE
WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS	BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND	FLOW-FLOW	TN-NITROGEN
	CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON
	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	PH-PH	TP-PHOSPHORUS
		SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS

SURVEY RESULTS

POLLUTANT OR SOURCE

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR THIS WATERSHED

NPS QUALITATIVE

AN "X" INDICATES A PROBLEM WITH

THE - ON MAPID INDICATES NO STORET



x	28	174	WADDELLS MILL CREEK	GOOD	THREAT	x		x	x
		x	x			x	x		
x	31	52	COWARTS CREEK	GOOD	THREAT	x		x	x
			x			x	x		

LNEOAK Br, '

ROCKYC

IERS MLL CREEK

:As

CREEK

GARNIER

E BAYOU

GLLF OF MD=

INDIAN BAYOU

J-4

CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY BASIN  
03140102  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY -  
GOOD  
THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

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## CROCTAWHATCHEE BAY BASIN

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### Basic Fact

Drainage Area: 699 square miles

Major Land Uses: silviculture, urban development

Population Density: concentrated in 2 urban areas (Ft. Walton Beach, Destin)

Major Pollution Sources: urban and WWTP sprayfield runoff

Best Water Quality Areas: most of the basin

Worst Water Quality Areas: Joe!s BAYOU

Water Quality Trends: stable quality at I site, Magnolia Creek improving

OFW Waterbodies: Basin Bayou State Recreation Area

SWIM Waterbodies: none

### Reference Reports:

Choctawhatchee Bay Report, Livingston, NFWFMD, 1988

Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988

### Basin Water Quality Experts:

David Heil, DEP (Tallahassee), 904/488-5471

Don Ray, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-8300

Glenn Butts, DEP (Pensacola), 904-444-8380

### Ecological Characterization

Choctawhatchee Bay basin encompasses 699 square miles with the bay itself covering 129 square miles. The bay has little communication with the Gulf of Mexico, with only one inlet, East Pass, on the western end of the bay. Freshwater inputs are the Choctawhatchee River, at 7,000 cfs, entering at the easternmost end of the bay, and several small creeks entering the bayous along the northern shore of the bay.

Development along the north and west is sparse, with Eglin Air Force Base occupying most of the northern drainage. The City of Ft. Walton Beach is on the eastern shore, and

Destin is situated at East Pass. Residential, hotel and condominium development is occurring rapidly all along the peninsula that forms the southern boundary of the bay. An endangered fish species, the Okaloosa Darter, is found in the streams draining into Boggy and Rocky Bayous.

#### Anthropogenic Impacts

Historically water quality in this basin has been good. However, there have been several problem areas associated with rapid development occurring along the coast. In the 1970s,

56

treated wastewater effluents caused eutrophication, fish kills and grass bed die-offs in portions of the bay. The WWTPs have since been converted to spray irrigation discharge. A basin assessment conducted by the DEP Northwest District in 1984 indicated that water quality did improve once the WWTPs were upgraded.

Recently, however, water quality in the bay is again being degraded due to the continuing development of the watershed area. The nonpoint pollution sources associated with this development include highway runoff, ditching and draining of wetlands and surficial water table seepage from package plant ponds and WWTP sprayfields. In particular, the poorly circulating water of Old Pass Lagoon at Destin, Florida has shown high levels of eutrophication and fish kills in the past. Local education programs and ordinances along with increased emphasis on stormwater treatment appear to be reversing the pollution trend. Fish kills have not been reported in recent years. A Gulf-to-Lagoon pipeline and pump has been partially constructed by the Northwest Florida Water Management District to facilitate lagoon flushing. In April 1994, dissolved oxygen violations were found during flush, pump operations in Old Pass Lagoon (Destin Harbor) and Holiday Isle canals. Several bayous that discharge into the Bay have had and continue to have water quality problems. Also, Dons Bayou near Ft. Walton has experienced a low grade, chronic fish kill from unknown sources. Recent studies indicate localized metals contamination in sediments near urban areas. The NOAA National Status and Trends Program, which monitors trends of chemical contamination, found high concentrations of lead, silver, DDT, chlordane, PCB, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in sediment at Shirk Point, near the mouth of Boggy Bayou. Fish kills have also been reported in Jose Bayou in Destin, Jolly Bay at Black Creek and in LaGrange Bayou. The latter has a small shipyard located near Freeport.





1.0	33	17	9	6.0	65	4	7.4	50	92	93	Current	3	8	3.7		
21288								67	0.42	0.01						
.	30	18	8	7.7	85	2.6		2	87	87	Historical	9	1200	100	7.0	
52								1.U	0.20							
1.5	10	21	8	8.1	94	0.9	1	8.0	83	71	87	Historical	2	41	7	5.5
27150									70	0.37	0.01					
1.4	20	23	4	6.6	74	0.8	3	7.9	70	72	82	Historical	6	3	5	1.3
36000									77	0.32	0.02					
.	6	24	.	9.0	98	1.0	8.0	34	70	73	Historical	33	.	6.5		
28000								78	0.91	D.01						
2.2	15	25	13	8.2	go	0.2	3	7.6	21	89	93	Current	3	5	5	2.0
25700									6.34	0.02						
1.7	15	27	14	6.7	74		4	6.6	8	92	92	Current	4	200	40	1.6
21515									32	0.63	0.01					
.	9	35	.	10.8	113	1.5	8.0	57	9	72	72	Historical	97	.	5.0	
12									0.86	0.01						
0.8	50	37	1B	7.3	87		5	7.0	7	92	92	Current	5	300	20	4.7
10200									30	0.33	0.01					
0.6	60	41	19	6.6	72		6	6.7	8	92	92	Current	8	780	100	10.0
6500									17	0.38	0.01					
1.2	20	43	9	6.7	78		4	6.5	8	92	92	Current	3	100	4	1.6
23475									26	0.49	0.01					
0.8	70	44	8	7.2	79		5	6.2	8	92	92	Current	4	900	160	2.8
1700									8	0.29	0.01					
0.8	40	48	6	6.7	83		4	6.6	7	92	92	Current	2	500	120	2.4
7272									11	0.28	0.01					
0.7	200	◆	10					6.4	3	80	80	Historical	4			
2200									15	0.58	0.03					

◆ WATER BOLY :Y?--: =z  
OYSTER

◆ WATER BO@Y 7Y?-7: STPEAM

0.9	50	10	28	LAG;Lkl;Gr-	BAYOU	5.4	58	6	7.1	12	92	93	Current	5	103	5.0				
18900			33							46	0.52	0.01								
10	7	9.0	49	TOYS	CREEK	85	0.4	2	6.9	13	?2	74	Historical	340	45	10.0				
34	35		23							0.36	0.02									
23		10.2	50	L:G'H7WOOD	'i-NOT CREEK	94	0.4	1	0	5.6	24	0.38	0.01	38	72	79	Historical	487	8.3	
20	57		10																	
30		8.0	51	GARN:Z3,	CR_--_K	79	0.5	3	0	5.6	5	0.60	0.01	32	78	79	Historical		1.0	
27	24		10																	
1.5	50	2	52	LA:AY_--:	7z_ CREEK	7.3	82	5	5.1	10	92	92	Current	1000	200	3.2				
38			24							2	0.52	0.01								
1.4	35	2	53	K-kQr..k C	31 K _.	7.8	83	3	6.0	8	92	93	Current			4.0				
370			20							1	0.15	0.01			85					
.	30	.	58	TURKEY	"RZEK	7.8	82	0.6	10	5	4.8	1	0.20	0.01	3	78	78	Historical		2.5
15	390		10																	
0.8	20	1	67	Sw:"	_?1ZFK'	7.7	94	2	6.0	5	92	92	Current	420	84	1.5				
21			16							2	0.25	0.02								
1.0	18	1	68		CREEK	8.9	87	1	6.0	7	92	92	Current	250	86	2.0				
12			13							1	0.16	0.02								
48	.	7.7	70	YA_'	-N0!:A CREEK	90		5.7		8	89	91	Current							
33	37		11							0.58	0.01									
0.4	50	1	74	WA7ER:N@	CREEK	7.9	89	5	6.1	5	92	92	Current	500	120	2.2				
18			17							1	0.14	0.01								
0.9	50	7	75	ALAQr.A	CREEK	7.2	82	3	5.6	7	92	92	Current	9000	255	8.0				
18			34							1	0.17	0.01								
1.2	10	1	79	@*k@7:y	C-1:7K	8.9	94	1	6.2	6	92	92	Current	153	68	1.1				
12			11							1	0.22	0.01								
0.9	50	1	66	@;CKI'	CREEK	7.7	86	3	5.5	5	92	92	Current	800	300	4.9				
13			23							2	0.14	0.01								
0.6	56	2	89	L"-11	AIAQUA CREEK	7.9	86	4	5.7	5	92	92	Current	1300	700	2.8				
14			22							1	0.16	0.01								

LEGEND: BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L DO-  
 DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES SD-SECCHI DISC 14ETERS  
 TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L ALK-ALKA.L.N:-Y YG/\_ CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L DOSAT-DO %  
 SATURATION NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MGIL  
 WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX ART-ART-\_-:=k@ S@:BS7RA7Z DI COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L END YR-  
 ENDING YEAR NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML  
 BEG SA-?'--';G YEAR COLOR-COLOR PCU FECL-FECAL  
 COLIFORM MPN/100ML PH-PH STANDARD UNITS TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX  
 BECK-BECK'S 3-:0::C 21@DZX COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS FL.OW-FLCW  
 CFS PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L

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SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT  
 CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY  
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03140102

'X'=EXCEEDS SCREENING CRITERIA  
 SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA  
 '0'--WITHIN SCREENING CRITERIA  
 '.'=MISSING DATA

I TURB &	I COND	I OXYGEN	I DO	I RANK DATA RECORDI	IN	ISTREAM	I LAKE	I PH	I ALK	
				ICOLIFORM	I BIOL	I CHIA	ISECCHI	I		
				I-----			TP	I TP	I	
I TSS	I	I DEMAND	I	I BACTI	I DIV	I	I DISC	I		
				I WQI	CURRENT				k	
				t		I				
	WATERSHED			I OR	OR	I TN>2.0	ITP>.46	I TP>.12	IPH>8.8	I ALK<20
ITURB>16.51	COND>12751	BOD>3.3	I DD<4	ITOT>3700	IDIART<1.951	CHLA>40	I SD<.7	I		
	ID NAME			I TSI HISTORICAL	I	I	I		IPH<5.2	I
I TSS>18	I	I COD>102	I	IFECAL>4701	DINAT<1.5	I	I	I		

-----														I					
I	I	I TOC>27.51						I	I BECK<5.5			I	I	I	I				
WATER BODY TYPE-. ESTUARY																			
	14	INDIAN BAYOU						IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1		
1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1		
	17	CHOCTOWATCHEE BAY AB					C	IGOOD	Current	I	a	I	1	0	1	a	1	0	
1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	i				
	18	JOES BAYOU						IFAIR	Historical	1	0	1	1	x	I		I		
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	.	i				
	21	CHOCTOWATCHEE BAY AB					C	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1				
	23	CHOTOWATCHEE BAY AB					c	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1				
	24	CINCO BAYOU						IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
1	0	1	x		0	1	0	1	0	1	1		1	.					
	25	CHOCTOWATCHEE BAY AB					C	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	a	I		
1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1				
	27	GARNIER BAYOU						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1				
	35	POQUITO BAYOU						(GOOD	Historical	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
1	0	1		1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1		1	.	1				
	37	ALAQUA CREEK OUTLET						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1				
	41	ALAQUA BAYOU						IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	x	
I	x	I	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1				
	43	BOGGY BAYOU						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1				
	44	BASIN BAYOU						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	a	I	x	
1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1				
	48	ROCKY BAYOU						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	x	
1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1				
WATER BODY TYPE- LAKE																			
	10	LAKE OYSTER						IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	x	
I		I	x	1							0	1	0	1					
WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM																			
	28	LAGRANGE BAYOU						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	i				
	49	TOMS CREEK						IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1	x
1	0	1		1	0	1	0	1	0	1									
	50	LIGHTWOOD KNOT CREEK						IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1	0
1	0	1		1	0	1	0	1	0	1									
	51	GAANIEFL CREEK						IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1	x
1	0	1		1	0	1	0	1	1	1		1							

1	0	1	52	LAFAYETTE CREEK	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	x	I	x
1	0	1	53	ALAQUA CREEK	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
1	0	1	58	TURKEY CREEK	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	x	I	x
1	0	1	67	SWIFT CREEK	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
1	0	1	68	JUNIPER CREEK	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
1	0	1	70	MAGNOLIA CREEK	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
1	0	1	74	WATERING CREEK	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
1	0	1	75	ALAQUA CREEK	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
1	0	1	79	TURKEY CREEK	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
1	0	1	86	ROCKY CREEK	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	x
1	0	1	89	LITTLE ALAQUA CREEK	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	x

LEGEND:	COND-CONDUCTIVITY	FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
TP-PHOSPHORUS	WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING	HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988
ALK-ALKALINITY	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	WHICH INDEX USED, KI OR TSI, IS	
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	CURRENT-1989 TO 1993	
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	BASED ON WATMODY TYPE	
BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	DIART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	PH-PH
TURB-TURBIDITY		
C14LA-CHLOROPHYLL	DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	TN-NITROGEN
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS		

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 UNIT: 03140102 CHOCTAWHATCHRE BAY  
 TRENDS -SOURCES - CLEANUP

- USGS HYDROLOGIC

								1984		1993 TRENDS	
		'x'=DEGRADING TREND									
		'0'=STABLE TREND									
		'+'-IMPROVING TREND									
		j<--- PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY									
		'.'=MISSING DATA		IQUALITY RANK		CIVER-IQ or Sl		N P H		Dl H Ll U Si 0	
				I-----		I ALL II		il		L I KI R Sl D	
				1		WQI ITRENDI		I		A I I B I	
				i MEETS		OR I		I		I	
				I USE ?		TSI		I		I	
				I DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS							
				I-----							

		WATER BODY TYPE: ESTUARY									
		14 INDIAN BAYOU		IYES		GOOD I		I		I . . . . i	
		18 CHOCTOWATCHEE BAY AS C		IYES		GOOD I		I		I . . . . I	
		21 JOSS BAYOU		IPARTIAL		FAIRI		I		I . . . . I	
		23 CHOCTOWATCHEE BAY AS C		IYES		GOOD 1		1		1 . . . . I	
		23 CHOTOWATCHEE BAY AS C		@YES		GOOD I		i		I i i i	
		24 CINCO BAYOU		IYES		GOOD I		I		I I I I	
		25 CHOCTOWATCHEE BAY AS C		IYES		GOOD 1		0 1 0 1		0 0 x 010 . 1 0 01 +	
		27 GARNIER BAYOU		IYES		GOOD I		I		I . . . . I . . 1 - . 1 .	
		35 POQUITO BAYOU		IYES		GOOD I		I		I I I I	
		37 AL.AQUA CREEK OUTLET		IYES		GOOD I		I		I . . . . I	
		41 ALAQUA BAYOU		IPARTIAL		FAIRI		I		I . . . . I	
		43 BOGGY BAYOU		@YES		GOOD)		I		i . I). . .) . . 1 .	
		44 BASIN BAYOU		IYES		GOODI		I		I . . . . I	
		48 ROCKY BAYOU		YES		GOODI		I		I . . . . I	

◆ WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE											
I	I	10	LAKE OYSTER	@YES	GOOD I	I	I	I	I	I	I
◆ WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM											
		28	LAGRANGE BAYOU	IYES	GOOD I	I	I	. . . .	I		
I	1	49	TOMS CREEK	IYES	GOODI	I	I		I	I	I
		50	LIGHTWOOD KNOT CREEK	IYES	GOOD I	I	I		I	I	I
I	I	51	GARNIER CREEK	IYES	GOOD I	I	I		I	I	I
I	1	52	LAFAYETTE CREEK	iYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . .	I . .1	. .1	.
.1	. .1	53	ALAQUA CREEK	IYES	GOOD I	I	1		.1 .1	.1	
.1		58	TURKEY CREEK	(YES	GOOD I	f	t		t		
I		67	SWIFT CREEK	IYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . .			
		68	JUNIPER CREEK	IYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . .			
.1	0 01	70	MAGNOLIA CREEK	IYES	GOODI	I	I	+ 0 .	.10 .1	.1	
		74	WATERING CREEK	IYES	GOOD I	I	I	. . . .	1		
.1		75	ALAQUA CREEK	IYES	I GOOD I	I	I	. .	1		
.1		79	TURKEY CREEK	IYES	GOOD I	I	I	. . . .			
		86	ROCKY CREEK	(YES	GO=	j					
		89	LITTLE ALAQUA CREEK	IYES	GOOD I						

TURB-TURBIDITY	LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM
TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES	ALK-ALKALINITY	FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERATURE
WQI-WATER QULAITI INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS	BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND	FLOW-FLOW	TN-NITROGEN
	CHIA- CHLOROPHYLL	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TCC-T.ORGANIC CARBON
	DD-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	PH-PH	TP-PHOSPHORUS
		SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS

NPS QUALITATIVE

SURVEY RESULTS

WITH POLLUTANT OR SOURCE

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR THIS WATERSHED

LEGEND FOR THIS TABLE-

AN "X" INDICATES A PROBLEM

THE \* ON MAPID INDICATES NO STORET

-SEE PAGE 11 FOR

CATNAME=CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY HUC=03140102

O F T F 0										N B S P 0 S									
A H H S										U A E E T A H T T I U I T									
B H O O E										T C D S H D O L									
E I F R R K L W 1 0 D S F R										R I I T E E x I M B E E H A									
T I L M P I G E D D E W I										I E M I R B Y N									
C I S Y N T A R S T U C H 0										E R E 0 C C R G I									
H L T W L L L D T R L M										N I N I I H I E T P A A 0 A 0 L A E 1 0									
1- 1029 DIRECT RUNOFF TO GULF										5 S P G T A T L D E S N Y									
x x x K x x x										E L D R N M T									
2* 980 MCQUAGE BAYOU										x x x x x									
x x x x x										FAIR x x x x x									
3- 972 BOWMAN BAYOU										FAIR x x x x x									
x x x x x										FAIR x x x x x									
4* 981 DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY										FAIR x x x x x									
x x x x x										FAIR x x x x x									
5* 978 LITTLE BAYOU										FAIR x x x x x									
x x x x x										FAIR x x x x x									



		29*	803	DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY			THREAT	x		x									
x				x						x									
		30*	772	LITTLE TROUT CREEK			FAIR	x		x									
x				x	x	x				x	x	x	x						
		31-	761	DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY			FAIR	x		x	x	x	x						
x	x			x		x				x	x	x	x	x					
		32*	774	BEAR CREEK			THREAT				x								
x				x		x				x		x	x						
		33-	778	CHOCTAWHATCHEB BAY			FAIR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
		34*	759	DIRECT RUNOFF TO RAY			FAIR	x			x	x	x	x	x				
x	x			x		x					x	x	x	x					
		35	754	POQUITO BAYOU			GOOD	FAIR	x		x		x	x					
x				x	x	x					x	x	x	x					
		36-	762	DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY			THREAT	x		x			x	x					
x				x	x	x					x	x	x	x					
		37	770	ALAUQA CREEK OUTLET			GOOD	THREAT	x		x								
x				x		x					x								
		38*	760	AIRPORT DRAIN			FAIR				x	x	x	x					
x	x			x		x					x	x	x	x	x				
		39*	751	EAGLE CREEK			THREAT	x			x		x	x					
x				x		x					x	x	x	x					
		40-	773	DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY			THREAT	x		x			x	x					
x				x	x	x					x	x	x	x					
		41	731	ALAUQA BAYOU			FAIR	THREAT	x		x	x						x	
x	x			x		x					x	x	x	x					
		42*	768	DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY			THREAT	x		x	x		x						
x				x		x					x	x	x	x					
		43	692	BOGGY BAYOU			GOOD	FAIR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x			x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x				
		44	742	BASIN BAYOU			GOOD	THREAT			x		x	x					
x	x			x	x	x					x			x	x				
		45*	717	TROUT CREEK			THREAT	x			x		x	x					
x				x		x					x		x	x					
		46*	712	MULLET CREEK			THREAT	x		x	x		x	x					
x	x			x		x					x		x	x	x				
		41*	124	LINTON SPRING BRANCH			THREAT				x		x	x	x				
x	x			x		x					x		x	x	x				
		48	722	ROCKY BAYOU			GOOD	FAIR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x			x		x						x	x	x	x				
		50	650	LIGHTWOOD KNOT CREEK			GOOD	THREAT					x	x	x				
x				x		x								x					











C H O CTAW @JAC HE E, .R WE R ALABAMA WRIGHTS CREEK

LITTLE CREEK

@2

W

h

ELLIATOR CREEK

DY CREEK

Q

If

W4

BR

LABOR CREEK

CHOC WHATCH

VER

8

PINE LOG CREEK

C1 CHEE BAY

CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER BASIN  
03140203  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY  
GOOD  
THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

page 65

CHOCTAWHATCBEE RIVER BASIN

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Basic Facts

Drainage Area: 4,646 square miles (about 7 1 % in Florida)  
Major Land Uses: agriculture, silviculture  
Population Density: low (DeFuniak Springs, Bonifay, Chipley)  
Major Pollution Sources: WWTPs  
Best Water Quality Areas: spring areas, Pine Log Creek  
Worst Water Quality Areas: Alligator Creek, Fish Branch

Water Quality Trends: stable quality at 3 sites

OFW Waterbodies: Choctawhatchee River

SWIM Waterbodies: none

Reference Reports:

Florida Rivers Assessment, DEP/FREAC/NPS, 1989

Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988

Choctawhatchee River Study, NFWFMD and R. Livingston, 1989

Basin Water Quality Experts:

Don Ray, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-8300

Gray Bass, FGFWFC, 904/957-4172

Homer Royals, FGFWFC, 904/357-6631

Glenn Butts, DEP (Pensacola) 904-444-8380

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In lu Ems

A 100 year flood occurred on the Choctawhatchee River in the spring of 1990.

#### Ecological Characterization

The Choctawhatchee River originates in northern Alabama, entering Florida near the town of New Hope, and flows approximately 89 miles from the Florida-Alabama line to Choctawhatchee Bay. The Choctawhatchee River basin drains roughly 3,300 square miles of northwest Florida. The remainder of the 4,646 square miles of total drainage area is located in Alabama. The average flow of the Choctawhatchee River (21 miles upstream from the mouth) is estimated as 7,000 cfs.

The Choctawhatchee River is basically alluvial in nature, and carries a relatively high sediment load. It does, however, flow through limestone areas and has considerable spring input. Holmes Creek, with an average discharge of about 1,000 cfs, is mostly spring flow. Below Holmes Creek, near Ebro, spring flow can make up as much as a third of the main river's flow. There are also several acidic, blackwater creeks that drain into the river and its major tributaries. Therefore, the basin has all three major river types. The basin also has several lakes, mostly solution or sink depressions.

The basin is used mostly for agriculture and some silviculture. The lower portion also has extensive wetlands. The upper portions of the river flow through steep banks and deposit large sand bars, while the lower river flattens out into a fairly wide (up to a mile) swampy floodplain. There are some developments along the river (mostly upper river and near the bay) but little urbanization. The major cities in the basin are located on the tributaries. Much of the actual river corridor is in public ownership by the Northwest Florida Water Management District, the Nature Conservancy, and the Division of Forestry.

#### Anthropogenic Impacts

The Choctawhatchee River basin exhibits more water quality problem areas than other low population density, northwest Florida basins. Overall water quality ranking is good; however, several small tributaries exhibit fair to poor quality. Sampling of the upper Choctawhatchee River in the early seventies showed only fair water quality due to Alabama domestic and industrial discharges as well as agricultural runoff in Florida. A lack of recent data makes it difficult to determine water quality, but local water quality managers indicate that agricultural, logging and dirt road runoff is still a problem. Tenmile and Wrights Creeks, also in the upper basin, are subject to similar nonpoint pollution. In addition, the City of Noma WWTP, discharges to Wright's Creek, and has been experiencing periodic operational/maintenance problems.

Upper Holmes Creek and its tributaries also have water quality problems, primarily due to WWTP point sources and agricultural runoff. Four small municipalities (Graceville, Vernon, Chipley and Bonifay) have historically had problems with their wastewater treatment systems which have led to the degradation of the receiving waters and, ultimately, Holmes Creek. The 1988 Nonpoint Source Assessment reports odor, oxygen depletion, algal growth and some fish kills in the upper Holmes Creek basin. All of the treatment plants have been under enforcement. Although they have made upgrades, problems still exist. Of particular concern are the Chipley and Bonifay plants, the latter of which has increased its discharge to Camp Branch Creek to accommodate a new federal prison. The City of Bonifay constructed a new facility with treatment requirements of

8-.8:5:3 In 1991 and appears to have improved greatly since it was placed into operation. The City of Chipley remains under a Consent Order until corrective measures are completed. The City of Vernon remains a problem source. They were recently notified of a no discharge WLA and requested to apply for a TOP to eliminate the discharge to the tributary to Holmes Creek and to construct an upland disposal site. Currently they remain under a Final Order. The City of Graceville was issued a TOP in April, 1994. The TOP requires upgrading to AWT or elimination of the discharge to surface waters by January 1997. In addition to these WWT`Ps, Holmes Creek receives runoff from agricultural areas and hog farms that occasionally spill waste from their highly eutrophic impoundments. Water quality in lower Holmes Creek improves, partially, due to the input of several springs near Vernon. Finally, Reedy Branch, which empties into Holmes Creek, was only sampled in 1971, but showed poor water quality then, perhaps due to heavy agricultural runoff. Problems in the southwestern portion of the basin center around West Sandy Creek and Bruce Creek. The City of Defuniak Springs discharges 0.75 MGD domestic wastewater into West Sandy Creek. A bioassessment conducted in June, 1990 revealed almost exclusive dominance by blood-worm midges, Chironomus V below the outfall and this facility has had a history of sludge spills into the creek, thus a no discharge wasteload allocation was issued in September 1992. The City has found an upland site and a subsurface discharge investigation was scheduled for March, 1994. The Consent Order requires the elimination of their discharge to West Sandy Creek and disposal of the effluent to an upland site by March, 1996. Bruce Creek received effluent from a chicken processing plant (Showell Farms) which has also improved treatment. Showell Farms is now discharging their 1.25 MGD wastewater on an approved upland site. Finally, Bruce Creek receives sediment loads from the local county roads.

There is little STORET data on the main stem of the Choctawhatchee River below Interstate Highway 10, but there is little development and few pollution sources. However, there are some disturbing trends reported concerning the river, and there is a general perception that the biological resources are in poorer condition than expected. Certain fish populations have severely declined, notably striped bass. The lower reach of the river near the bay shows biological degradation with low numbers of species found.

The Northwest Florida Water Management District has conducted a study of the river, including water quality sampling. As a part of the study, pesticide and herbicide sampling found atrazine, a herbicide, in 17 out of 18 samples in 1987. Otherwise the report generally indicates "good" water quality index measures for the river.

Otter Creek (in Holmes County) had ammonia odors from livestock in the creek and algal blooms upstream and was channelized for cattle grazing downstream. Parrot and West Pittman Creeks had altered benthic community structures with many clean water species

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missing and turbid waters with an accumulation of sediment from predominantly agricultural watersheds. Lighter Snag Creeles channel was filled with agricultural sediment leaving pools of stagnant water. Wrights. Creek above Noma had cattle in the stream with resulting turbidity and animal waste. Upper Camp Branch receives run-off from dairy farms with documented colifon-n bacteria violations. Gum Creek had historical fishkills from cattle using the stream and the same livestock management practices exist at this time. Flat Creek below Chipley is severely impacted by agriculture and at some locations cattle use the stream with resulting bare earth, erosion, and sedimentation eliminating native fish and wildlife.

HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03140203 CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER  
 ?OOR

INDEX USGS  
 GOOD

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993

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 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED  
 WQI-RIVER 0-44 45-59-60-90  
 CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE  
 TSI-ESTUARY 0-49 50-59 60-100  
 PERIOD PRIOR To 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION  
 TSI-LAKE 0-59 610-69 70-100

BIOLOGICAL				WATER			
	WATERSHED				WATERSHED DATA RECORD		WATER
DISSOLVED	OXYGEN		PH		TROPHIC	SPECIES	
QUALITY							
	ID	NAME			-----		CLARITY
OXYGEN		DEMAND	ALKALINITY	STATUS	COLIFORM	DIVERSITY	COND FLOW
'INDICES							



4.0 29	12 36	BAY BRANCH	6	5.7	4	0.31	0.02	9	92	93	Current 40	5.7	0.9 29	93	2
6.5 30	13 69	BRUCE CREEK	4	6.5	9	0.50	0.02	24	91	93	Current 82	6.7	0.9 64	60	5
6.1 35	14 68	GUM CREEK	15	5.4	1	0.61	0.02	3	92	92	Current 90	3.2	0.6 25	140	2
7.1 36	15 77	CHOCTAWHATCREEK RIVER	5	7.0	33	0.65	0.04	13	90	92	Current 90	33.0	0.5 70	78	26
7.7 39	16 82	OPEN CREEK	12	6.5	17	0.54	0.06	5	93	93	Current 570	5.7	0.7 68	80	4
8.2 24	17 88	WEST SANDY CREEK	4	6.6	5	0.71	0.04	7	92	93	Current 137	4.7	0.3 39	53	2
6.4 28	18 71	REEDY CREEK	2	6.9	93	0.35	0.01	7	93	93	Current 290	3.1	0.9 182	20	3
7.7 28	20 84	SANDY CREEK	4	6.8	3	0.43	0.02	27	91	93	Current 105	7.7	0.6 36	60	7
6.6 42	21 80	CAMP BRANCH	9	6.9	54	0.58	0.13	9	93	93	Current 280	11.0	0.4 189	80	3
8.2 47	22 80	CHOCTAWHATCEEE RIVER	6	7.2	19	0.75	0.10	5	92	92	Current 660	52.0	0.4 61	165	39
0.06	23	GUM BRANCH						8	79	80	Historical 60	29.0			
7.1 33	24 75	WRIGHTS CREEK	3	7.0	65	0.55	0.04	11	90	92	Current 343	9.0	0.5 102	48	5
3.4 56	25 40	ALLIGATOR CREEK	9	6.8	44	0.77	0.24	7	93	93	Current 176	11.0	0.5 188	80	7
6.1 50	26 62	SIXES CREEK	10	6.4	19	0.62	0.03	5	93	93	Current 210	20.0	0.6 81	90	36
3.8 58	27 44	FISH BRANCH	8	6.7	9	0.87	0.08	3	92	92	Current 210	21.0	0.6 52	150	11
6.8 34	28 67	GINHOUSE BRANCH	6	6.7	12	0.52	0.01	3	93	93	Current 120	13.0	0.7 40	80	7

6.5	29	TENMILE CREEK	14	90	92	Current	6.5	0.8	40	5
3 3	67	0.5	4	7.3	39	0.42 0.03	1700	125		
7.1	30	LITTLE CREEK	7	93	93	Current	1.7	0.3	20	1
30	84		1	7.5	109	1.60 0.01	.	410	235	
7.7	31	EAST PITTRkN CREEK	11	92	93	Current	13.0	0.5	70	8
33	82	0.5	4	6.8	16	0.72 0.03	3475	185	64	
7.1	32	PARROT CREEK	3	92	92	Current	5.3	0.2	70	3
24	75		5	6.7	11	0.38 0.02		64	49	

LEGEND:

MAX JOBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES	BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	CELA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L	DOSAT-DC, I SATURATION
ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI	TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L	VIQI-XhKTER QUALITY INDEX
NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L	COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	END YR-ENDING YEAR
BEG YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR	TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML	FECL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
PH-PH STANDARD UNITS	COLOR-COLOR PCU	FLOW-FLOW CFS
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX	
PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L	COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS	
	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L	

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT  
 03140203 CHOCTA.1, MTCHEE RIVER  
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT:



x	1	0	1	12	BAY BRANCH	I	GOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
					1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	0			
x	1	0	1	13	BRUCE CREEK	I	GOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
					1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0			
x	1	0	1	14	GUM CREEK	I	GOOD	Current				0	1	0	1	
					1	0	1	0	1	0	1		x			
0	1	x	I	15	CHOC1,ANFATCHSE RIVER		GOOD	Current		0	1	0	1	1	0	1
					1	0	1	0	1	0	1					
0		0			x	I		x								
x	1	0	1	16	OPEN CREEK	I	GOOD	Current		p	1	0	1	0	1	
					1											
x	1	0	1	17	WEST SANDY CREEK	I	GOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
					1	0	1	0	1	0	1		x			
0	1	0	1	18	P_vEDY CREEK	I	GOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
					1	0	1	0	1	0	1		0	1		
x	1	0	1	20	SANDY CREEK	I	GOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
					1	0	1	0	1	0	1		x			
0	f	0	1	21	CAMP BRANCH	I	GOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
					1	0	1	0	f				x			
x	I	x	I	22	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	I	FAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	
					1	0	1	0	1	x	I		x			
1	x	I		23	G:,y BRANCH	I	UNKN	Historical	I	.	1	0	1	1		
					1	1	1	1					.			
0	1	0	1	24	WR7GRTS CREEK	I	GOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
					1	0	1	0	1	a	I		x			
0	1	0	1	25	A.LLTGATOR CREEK	I	FAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
					1	0	1	x	1	0	1		x			
x	I	x	I	26	SIKES CREEK	I	FAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
					1	0	1	0	1	0	1		x			
x	I	x	I	27	FjSH BRANCH	1	FAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
					1	0	1	x	1	0	1		x			
x	1	0	1	28	Gis"HOUSE BRANCH	I	GOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	Q	I
					1	0	1	0	1	6	1		0			
0	1	0	1	29	TENM7LE CREEK	I	GOOD	Current	1	:0	1	0	1	1	0	1
					1	0	1	0	1	1	0		0			
0	1	0	1	30	LIT:_',E CREEK	I	GOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
					1	0	1	0	1	0	1		x			
x	1	0	1	31	EAST P:TTMAN CREEK	I	GOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
					1	0	1	0	1	0	1		x	1		
x	1	0	1	32	PARROT CREEK	I	GOOD	Current	I		1	0	1	i	0	1
					1	0	1	0	1	1			x	I		



		WATER BODY TYPE;	STREAM												
		1	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	IYES	GOOD I		I		I		I	I	I	I	
I	I														
		2	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	IYES	GOODI	0	1	0	1	+ 0	.1	0	010	.1	1
0	01	01	0 0 1												
		3	BLACK CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I		I	I			
		5	PATE BRANCH	IYES	GOODI		I		I		I	I			
		6	PINE LOG CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I	. . . .	I				
		7	SEVEN RUNS	IYES	GOODI		I		I	. . . .	I				
		8	HARD LABOR CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I	. . . .	I				
		9	HOLMES CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I								
		10	PANTHER CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I	. . . .	I				
		11	GULLY CREEK	INO	UNKNI		I		I		I	I	I	I	
I	1														
		12	BAY BRANCH	IYES	GOODI		I		I	. . . .	I				
		13	BRUCE CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I	. . . .	I				
		14	GUM CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I	. . . .	I				
		15	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	IYES	GOODI		I		I		1	.1			
.1															
		16	OPEN CREEK	IYES	GOOD]										
		17	WEST SANDY CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I	. . . .	I				
		18	REEDY CREEK	]YES	GOODI		I		I	. . . .	I				
		20	SANDY CREEK	IYES	GOODI	0	1	x	I	. . . .	1	0	.1	.1	
.1	0	01	.1 0 1												
		21	CAMP BRANCH	IYES	GOODI		I		I	. . . .	I				
		22	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	IPARTIAL	FAIRI		I		I	. . . .	I				
		23	GUM BRANCH	INO	UNKNI		I		I		I	I	I	I	
I	1														
		24	WRIGHTS CREEK	iYES	GOOD 1	0	1	0	1	. . . .	1	0	.1	.1	
.1	0	01	.1 0 1												
		25	ALLIGATOR CREEK	IPARTIAL	FAIRI		I		I	. . . .	I	.	.1	.1	
.1	.	.1	.1 . 1												
		26	SIKES CREEK	IPARTIAL	FAIRI										
1															
		27	FISH BRANCH	IPARTIAL	FAIRI		I		I	. . . .	I	-	.1	.1	
.1	.	.1	.1 . 1												
		28	GINHOUSE BRANCH	IYES	GOOD 1								.1		
.1															
		29	TENMILE CREEK	IYES	GOODI								.1		
1															
		30	LITTLE CREEK	IYES	GOOD I										
		31	EAST PITTMAN CREEK	IYES	GOOD[										
		32	PARROT CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I								

LEGEND-  
TURB-TURBIDITY

DOSAT-DO SATURATION

TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM

FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM

TEMP-TEMPERATURE

TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES

ALK-ALKALINITY

FLOW-FLOW

TN-NITROGEN

WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS

BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND

MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE

TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON

CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL

PH-PH

TP-PHOSPHORUS

DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN

SD-SECCHI DISC METERS

TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS

--a  
t-j

PINE BARRE CREEK

NOE CREEK

SCAMBIA RIVER

ALABAMA

RF- CREEK

ELL CREEK

RIVER

ESCAMBIA BAY

ESCAMBIA RIVER BASIN  
03140305  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY  
GOOD  
THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

ESCAMBIA. RIVER BASIN

Basig Facts

Drainage Area: 4,200 (about 10% in Florida)  
Major Land Uses: silviculture, agriculture  
Population Density: low with urban area at mouth (Pensacola, Century  
Major Pollution Sources: point sources at mouth  
Best Water Quality Areas: most of basin  
Worst Water Quality Areas: areas assessed by nonpoint source survey  
Water Quality Trends: stable quality at 6 sites  
OFW Waterbodies: none  
SWIM Waterbodies: part of the Pensacola Bay System SWIM watershed  
Reference Reports:  
    Florida Rivers Assessment, DEP/FREAC/NPS, 1989  
    Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988  
    Pensacola Bay SWIM Plan, NFWFMD, 1990  
Basin Water Quality Experts:  
    Homer Royals, FGFWFC, 904/357-6631  
    Don Ray, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-8300  
    Gray Bass, FGFWFC, 904/957-4172  
    Glenn Butts, DEP (Pensacola) 904-444-8380

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Health advisories recommending limited consumption of largemouth bass due to mercury contamination have been issued for the Escambia River.

#### Ecological Characterization

Just north of the Florida-Alabama state line, the Conecuh River and Escambia Creek join to form the Escambia River. The Escambia River flows approximately 92 miles south from the Florida-Alabama state line to Escambia Bay. The drainage basin encompasses a total of 4,200 miles, only 10% of which is located in Florida. The average flow of the , Escambia is 6,500 cfs; however, the flow rate is highly variable. The Escambia River is an

74

alluvial river, draining mostly agricultural and forestry lands. The upper basin is mostly sandy, well-drained soils, while the lower basin has more swamps, sloughs and a relatively wide floodplain. The river is characterized by its -numerous cut-offs, oxbows and meanders. In-stream islands are common. At its mouth -the river breaks into -numerous channels -and bayous eventually emptying into Escambia Bay, -one of the major lobes in the Pensacola Bay basin. During low flow, a saltwater wedge penetrates -about 8 miles upstream.

Land use in the upper basin is primarily agriculture, while the lower river has more silviculture. Urbanization is occurring along the tributaries and at the river's mouth.

#### Anthropogenic Impacts

Water quality in this basin is generally good, but the Nonpoint Assessment found most of the tributaries to be threatened and a couple are moderately impaired. The Canoe Creek and Pine Barren: Creek systems suffer from agricultural and dirt road runoff. Sedimentation, high turbidity and pesticides are suspected to be causing declining fisheries. However, the Soil Conservation Service is designing a cropland watershed plan to alleviate agricultural runoff in the Canoe Creek drainage and much of the Escambia River.

Point sources in the upper basin include the Container Corporation (a paper company in Alabama at the state border), and the WWTPs of the cities of Century and Jay. Preliminary results of a basin assessment by DEP indicate elevated bacteria values downstream of Century. Bluff Springs Campground WWTP which discharged into a tributary to Canoe Creek will go to a septic tank with sand filter and subsurface drain field by the end of 1994. A point source assessment for the Town of Jay in August, 1992 showed severe biological impairment in Bray Mill Creek. Taxa richness and species diversity was dramatically reduced below the outfall which would indicate toxicity. Bioassay samples of the effluent and receiving stream showed 100% mortality of the test organisms within 10 minutes. Chlorine residual of the effluent was 1.7 mg/l and the creek was 1.5 mg/l, which was indicated as the cause of the mortality. The creek contains at least 88% effluent therefore a no discharge wasteload allocation was issued in September 1992. They are working on plans for construction of an upland site for elimination of their current discharge to Bray Mill Creek.

The old Century facility was abandoned and discharges to the old location ceased in 1991. The new Century facility discharges directly to Escambia River. In addition, there are gravel mining operations near Century. The Soil Conservation Service is conducting a feasibility study of restoring Big Escambia Creek from previous mining activities. Until recently, the pesticide Guthion was aerially sprayed on cotton fields in Santa Rosa County. Fish kills in private impoundments resulting from spray runoff prompted a hearing ruling' to tighten spraying restrictions and replace Guthion with Malathion.

Near the mouth of the river, point source discharges include Monsanto Textiles Company, the University of West Florida WWTP and thermal effluent from a power plant. A no discharge WLA was issued to the University of West Florida WWTP in March 1993. These point sources are discussed in more detail in the Escambia Bay section of the Pensacola Bay Basin narrative summary. The lower river is also affected by nonpoint pollution from increasing urbanization as well as the point sources.

Sandy Hollow Creek disappeared after sedimentation filled its channel and adjacent wetland due to agricultural run-off and now the Soil Conservation Service is working to

stop the erosion. Moore and Holly Creeks receive significant agriculture run-off impacting fish and wildlife. Significant runoff from the agricultural areas of Santa Rosa County has resulted in sedimentation filling stream channels not only eliminating fish and wildlife habitat but, also causing rising waters to periodically destroy many of the bridges at steam crossings. Citizens still complain about lack of fish and the disappearance of native mussels caused by pollution in the Escambia River from the Container Corporation just across the state line in Alabama.



93	0.7	16	THOMAS CREEK	7	89	90	Current	1.1	6	3	8.2
			7.9 . 1.75 0.03	13	1193	75		211	6	28	
81	1.4	13	18 ESCAMBIA RIVER	63	70	88	Historical	13.6	0.8	5?	8 8.6
			6.7 28 0.54 0.04	2	1070	83	19	76		38	
93			23 BLUE WATER CREEK	7	92	92	Current	1.8	0.8	18	2 9.5
			1 5.7 2 0.26 0.01		300	33		19		12	
83	0.3		28 PINE BARREN CREEK	26	89	93	Current	6.2	1.0	30	5 7.7
			2 5.8 1 0.81 0.02		375	140		32		25	
87			31 LITTLE PINE BARREN CR	7	92	92	Current	6.0	0.5	50	2 9.1
			1 6.2 2 0.94 0.01	15046		396		31		29	
88			33 MITCHELL CREEK	6	92	92	Current	2.7	0.3	40	2 8.1
			3 5.0 1 0.15 0.02		400	75		17		16	
94			40 BRAY MILL CREEK	9	92	93	Current	3.8	0.2	8	2 8.8
			1 5.9 1 3.14 0.01			56		73		23	
84	0.3		41 CANOE CREEK	17	89	92	Current	3.1	0.5	23	3 8.0
			1 6.3 2 1.08 0.03		465	34		35		20	
82	1.2		42 ESCAMBIA RIVER	1638	89	93	Current	20.5	0.7	78	22 7.3
			7 6.7 25 0.59 0.06	4	388	93		92	4061	40	
86			43 BIG ESCAMBIA CREEK	6	92	92	Current	10.0	0.7	50	8 7.9
			4 6.3 1 0.47 0.02	.	3000	120		28		31	

LEGEND:  
MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES

BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L  
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS

DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L  
TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L



0	1	0	4	ESCAMBIA RIVER	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1		
				1 0 1 0 1			0	1	0	0	1						
0	1	0	5	SPANISH MILL CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1	
				1 0 1 0 1			0	1		x	1						
x	1	0	6	ESCAMBIA RIVER	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	I	
				1 0 1 0 1			0	1		x	I						
0	1	0	10	THE CANAL	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1	
				1 0 1 0 1			0	1			1						
0	1	0	16	THOMAS CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1		1	
				1 0 1 0 1			0	1			1						
0	1	0	18	ESCAMBIA RIVER	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	
				1 0 1 0 1			0	1	0	1	1						
0	1	0	23	BLUE WATER CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1	
				1 0 1 0 1			0	1		0	1						
0	1	0	28	PINE BARREN CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1	
				1 0 1 0 1			0	1		0	1						
0	1	0	31	LITTLE PINE BARREN CR	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1	
				1 0 1 0 1			x	I	I	I	x	1					
a	I	0	33	MITCHELL CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	x	I	x	I	
				1 0 1 0 1			0	1		x							
0	1	0	40	BRAY MILL CREEK	IFAIR	Current	I	x	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1	
				1 0 1 0 1			0	1		x							
0	1	0	41	CANOE CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1	
				1 0 1 0 1			0	1		x							
x	1	0	42	ESCAMBIA RIVER	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	
				1 0 1 0 1			0	1		x	1						
0	1	0	43	BIG ESCAMBIA CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1	
				1 0 1 0 1			0	1			1						



WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM

				1	THOMPSON BAYOU	IYES	FAIRI	.	I	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
				2	ESCAMBIA RIVER	IYES	GOODI	0	1	0	1	0	0	.	01	x	.1	0	01		
1	0	01	01	0	1																
				3	CLEAR CREEK	IYES	GOOD I	.	I	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	I	-	.1	.	.1
.1	.	.1	.1	.	1																
				4	ESCAMBIA RIVER	IYES	GOOD 1	0	1	0	1	0	0	.	01	x	.1	0	.1		
.1	0	01	.1	0	1																
				5	SPANISH MILL CREEK	IYES	GOODI	.	I	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	I	-	.1	-	.1
.1	.	.1	.1	.	1																
				6	ESCAMBIA RIVER	IYES	GOODI	0	1	0	1	0	0	.	.1	x	.1	0	.1		
.1	0	01	.1	0	1																
				10	THE CANAL	IYES	GOODI		I		I				I		I		I		
I	I		1	1																	
				16	THOMAS CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
				18	ESCAMBIA RIVER	IYES	GOODI		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
				23	BLUE WATER CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
				28	PINE BARREN CREEK	IYES	GOOD 1	0	1	0	1	0	0	.	.1	0	.1	0	01	0	
1	0	01	0	01	0	1															
				31	LITTLE PINE BARREN CR	IYES	GOODI		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
				33	MITCHELL CREEK	IYES	GOODI		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
				40	BRAY MILL CREEK	IYES	FAIRI		I		I	.	.	.	.	.	I				
				41	CANOE CREEK	IYES	GOODI	0	1	0	1	0	0		.1	0	.1	0	01	0	
1	x	X1	0	01	0	1															
				42	ESCAMBIA RIVER	IYES	GOODI	0	1	0	1	0	0		01	x	01	0	01	0	
1	0	01	01	0	0	1															
				43	BIG ESCAMBIA CREEK	IYES	GOODI	.	I	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	I				

LEGEND:  
 TURB-TURBIDITY  
 TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES  
 ALK-ALCALINITY  
 WI-WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS  
 BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND  
 CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL  
 DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN

DOSAT-DO SATURATION  
 FOOLI-FECAL COLIFORM  
 FLOW-FLOW  
 MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE  
 PH-PH  
 SD-SECCHI DISC METERS

TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM  
 TEMP-TEMPERATURE  
 TN-NITROGEN  
 TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON  
 TP-PHOSPHORUS  
 TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS

SURVEY RESULTS

POLLUTANT OR SOURCE

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR THIS WATERSHED

POP, THIS TABLE-

HUC=03140305

NPS QUALITATIVE

AN ".X" INDICATES A PROBLEM WITH

THE - ON MAPID INDICATES NO STORET

-SEE PAGE 10 POP, LEGEND

CATNAME=ESCAMBIA RIVER

0	F	T	F	0	N	B	S	P	0	S																
A	H	H	S	R	S	N	N	H	U	A	E	E	I	A	H	T	T	I	U	I	T					
B	E	S	H	A	B	H	0	0	E	W	W	R	T	I	T	E	E	X	I	M						
I	F	R	R	K	L	W	1	0	D	S	F	R	P	W	A	Q	Q	I	E	M	I	R	B	Y	N	E
T	L	M	P	I	G	E	D	D	E	W	I	S	I	S	3	N	E	R	E	0	C	C	R	G	I	T





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NEW RIVER

AY CREEK

ER CREEK

NEW RIVER

D RIVER

GULF OF MEXICO

NEW RIVER BASIN  
03130013  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY  
GOOD  
THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

page 181

NEW RIVER BASIN

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## Basic Fact

Drainage Area: 569 square miles  
Major Land Uses: forest, wetlands  
Population Density: low (Carrabelle)  
Major Pollution Sources: WWTP, septic tank seepage, marinas  
Best Water Quality Areas: New River, Juniper Creek, Crooked River  
Worst Water Quality Areas: Carrabelle River near WWTP  
Water Quality Trends: no trend data  
OFW Waterbodies:  
    Alligator Harbor State Aquatic Preserve  
    Apalachicola Bay State Aquatic Preserve  
SWIM Waterbodies: none  
Reference Reports:  
    Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1999  
Basin Water Quality Experts:  
    Gray Bass, FGFWFC, 904/957-4172  
    Don Ray, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-8300

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## In the News

Upgrades in treatment and discharge of the Carrabelle WWTP occurred in 1988.  
Tate's Hell Swamp (184,000 acres) was sold in 1991 by Proctor and Gamble to a Georgia land broker.

## Ecological Characterization

The New River Basin is a small panhandle Florida coastal basin between the Apalachicola River and Ochlockonee River basins. The basin drains about 569 square miles of wet forest in Liberty and Franklin Counties. Its headwaters are in the Apalachicola National

Forest, and it flows through Tate's Hell Swamp. The swamp is a vast forested plain that was extensively ditched, drained, cleared and replanted in the mid-1960s. The river is very

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darkly stained, one of the "blackest" of the blackwater streams. Forestry and wetland areas are the predominant land uses in the basin. After its confluence with Crooked River, the stream becomes wider, estuarine in character and is called the Carrabelle River. Little of the land in the basin has been developed. Only 1% of the basin is urban area, principally the coastal community of Carrabelle. Seafood processing is the area's major economic activity.

#### Anthropogenic Impacts

Sampling of the New River has been very limited; however, it drains an area nearly devoid of pollution sources except for a few logging operations and roads. The portion of the basin in St. George Sound also has good water quality - except for a small area near Carrabelle. The city previously discharged primary treated wastewater directly into the Sound. A new plant with both improved treatment and discharge to a sprayfield began functioning in 1988. However, marinas and small shellfish processing areas in Carrabelle and Eastpoint continue to threaten water quality in their immediate vicinity. One of the larger processing facilities was ordered to discontinue their surface water discharge.

The streams in this basin have been severely modified by dredge and fill activities from past and present silviculture practices. Planted pines have replaced native hardwoods along stream banks, topography flattened, stream channels filled from logging roads/clear cutting, and deep ditches are used to lower the basin's water table.

03130013 NEW RIVER

INDEX

GOOD FAIR POOR

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT:

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 SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993  
 WQI-RIVER 0-44 45-59-60-90  
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED  
 CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE  
 TSI-ESTUARY 0-49 50-59 60-100 -----  
 PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION  
 TSI-LAKE 0-59 60-69 70-100

BIOLOGICAL			WA.-R					
	WATERSHED			WATERSHED DATA RECORD		WATER		DISSOLVED
OXYGEN	PH		TROPHIC	SPECIES		Q7,:A::Iy		
	ID	NAME		-----		CLARITY		OXYGEN
DEMAND	ALKALINITY		STATUS	COLIFORM	DIVERSITY	COND FLOW	_ND_-CES	



LEGEND:

MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES	BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MIL	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L	DOSAT-DO % SATURATION
ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI	TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L	WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX
NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L	COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	END YR-ENDING YEAR
BEG YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR	TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML	FECL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
PH-PH STANDARD UNITS	COLOR-COLOR PCU	FLOW-FLOW CFS
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX	
PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L	COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS	
	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L	

3C  
4-

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT  
NEW RIVER  
MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03130013

'x'=EXCEEDS SCREENING CRITERIA  
SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA  
'0'=WITHIN SCREENING CRITERIA  
'.'=MISSING DATA

I	I				I RANK DATA RECORDI	TN	I STREAM	I LAKE	I	PH	I
ALK	I TURB &	I COND	I OXYGEN	I DO	I COLIFORM	I BIOL	I CHLA	I SECCHI	I		



BACTERIA	LEGEND.	COND-CONDUCTIVITY	FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	TP-PHOSPHORUS	WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING	HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS'	ALK-ALKALINITY	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD,CODTOC
7URB-TURBIDITY	BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	WHICH INDEX USED; WQI OR TSI, is	PH-PH
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	CURRENT-1989 TO 1993	TN-NITROGEN
	DIART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	BASED ON WATtRBODYTYPE	
	CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE 'DIVERSITY '	

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMF14T REPORT

- USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03130013

NEW RIVER

TRENDS-SOURCES-CLEANUP

'x'-DT GRADING TREND

'0'=S-ABLE TREND

'+'=IMPROVING TREND

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

F 1<--- PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY

DATA

IQUALITY RANK

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I 1W T1 T T C S1 P Al T TI B TI DDI TF1 I  
JOVER-JQ or S1 N P H D1 H Ll U S1 0 01 001 CC1 E

L I

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W	I		1	WQI !TRENDI	I	A	I	I B	I	I	Al	LL1 P
		WATERSHED	I	MEETS OR I	I	I	I	I	I	I	TI	II1
I		ID NAla	I	USE ? TSI I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
I		DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND		CLEANUP EFFORTS								
		-----	I-----	I								

WATER BODY TYPE: ESTUARY

4	ALLIGATOR HARBOR	INO	UNKNI
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WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM

1	NEW RIVER	IYES	GOODI
2	NEW RIVER	IYES	GOODI
3	CROOKED RIVER	IYES	GOODI
5	NEW RIVER	IYES	GOOD I
6	JUNIPER CREEK	IYES	GOODI
7	CAT BRANCH	IPARTIAL	FAIRI
8	WEST PRONG NEW RIVER	IPARTIAL	FAIRI
9	BAY CREEK	IPARTIAL	FAIR[

LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM	TURB-
TURBIDITY			
	FOOLI-FECAL COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERATURE	TSI-
TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES			
ALK-ALKALINITY	FLOW-FLOW	TN-NITROGEN	WQI-
WATER. OULAITIY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS			
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON	
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	2H-2H	TP-PKOSPHORUS	
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	

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GEORGIA

Odhk) ckortee River

Am@

TELOGIA CREEK

w

LAKE JACKSON

Lake Talquin

YELLOW CREEK

VX

PCHOPPY RIVER

OCHLOCKONEE RIVE

HLOCKONEE BAY

OCHLOCKONEE RIVER BASIN  
03120003  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY  
GOOD  
THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

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OCHLOCKONEE RIVER BASIN

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Basic Fact

DrainageArea: 1,553 square miles (about 81% in Florida)  
Major Land Uses: forest, agriculture  
Population Density: low (Quincy, Havana, Sopchoppy, part of Tallahassee)  
Major Pollution Sources: agricultural runoff, WW`TP, strip mining  
Best Water Quality Areas: Sopchoppy River, lower Ochlockonee River  
Worst Water Quality Areas: Telogia Creek below Gretna WWTP, Little River  
Water Quality Trends: a couple of watersheds on Ochlockonee showed improving trends; the Sopchoppy, Lake Jackson and several small streams show stable trends  
OFW Waterbodies:  
Ochlockonee River  
Lake Jackson  
Sopchoppy River within Apalachicola National Forest  
Lake Talquin State Recreation Area

SWIM Waterbodies: Lake Jackson

Reference Reports:

Water Quality of the Ochlockonee River, DEP (Tallahassee, Biology),  
1987

Lake Jackson Management Plan, NFWFMD, 1990

Florida Rivers Assessment, DEP/FREAC/NPS, 1989

Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988

Basin Water Quality Experts:

Gray Bass, FGFWFC, 904/957-4172

Don Ray, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-8300

Homer Royals, FGFWFC, 904/357-6631

Glenn Butts, DEP (Pensacola) 904/444-8380



In the New

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- \* Concern over the health of Lake Jackson led to a temporary building moratorium in the immediate watershed area in 1989.
- \* Health advisories recommending limited consumption of largemouth bass due to mercury content have been issued for Lake Talquin, Lake lamonia, and the Ochlockonee River.

Ecological Characterization

The Ochlockonee River originates in the clay hills of Georgia, entering Florida

approximately 15 miles north of Tallahassee. The river flows 162 miles, first through rolling piedmont hills near the headwaters, then through sandy coastal plains before entering the Gulf of Mexico at Panacea, Florida. An impoundment, Lake Talquin, lies directly west of Tallahassee covering 8,850 acres. The Ochlockonee River averages 1,600 cfs upstream of Lake Talquin, although flow in the river fluctuates widely with occasional periods of flooding and drought. The Florida drainage basin is 1,253 square miles (there are an additional 300 square miles in Georgia).

The upper river and the Little River tributary are more alluvial in nature than blackwater, although both have some color. Land use in the upper clay hills portion of the basin is mostly agriculture, and many of its headwater tributaries are impounded for farm ponds. To the east of the upper river, in Florida, are two shallow lakes that are undergoing rapid residential development. The southernmost, Lake Jackson, receives a substantial portion (roughly one-third) of Tallahassee's urban drainage. Lake Jackson also has the distinction of periodically (on average every twenty-five years) draining via sinkholes, leaving only a few deep pools. In the middle impounded section, Lake Talquin has both agriculture and silviculture land use. The lower river flows mostly through forested coastal lowlands encompassing the Apalachicola National Forest. A remote blackwater creek, the Sopchoppy River, and the Ochlockonee River both flow into the western end of the Ochlockonee Bay, a small embayment along the Apalachee Bay coast.

#### Anthropogenic Impacts

There are several problem areas evident in this basin, mostly in the upper portions of the basin. First, Little River and its upstream tributary, Quincy Creek, have historically shown bacteria, nutrient and turbidity problems. Upstream point sources include strip mines (Englehard, Floridan, and Oil Dry for Fuller's earth) and the City of Quincy WWTP (1.5 MGD design capacity). The only background stream for monitoring fuller's earth mining is Attapulcus Creek northeast of Attapulcus Ga. as all the streams of this region in Florida are impacted by mining activities.

Bioassessment by Butts, 1990 found degraded conditions in Womack Mill Creek below the Havana WWTP discharge. Effluent water chemistry showed elevated BOD (21

mg/L), ammonia (11 mg/L), and coliform bacteria violations. Benthic macroinvertebrate fauna below the discharge was dominated by pollution tolerant forms including oligochaete worms (66% of fauna) and tolerant chironomid larvae (21% of fauna). An advanced wastewater treatment WQBEL was issued. An AWT WQBEL was re-established in April 1993. The City of Havana was issued a TOP in 1993 requiring an upgrade to AWT or an elimination of their surface water discharge by October, 1996.

Another problem area is the Ochlockonee River immediately below the Georgia-Florida state line. Water quality problems include high bacteria, nutrient and turbidity values and low macroinvertebrate diversity. A 1987 survey of the upper Ochlockonee basin conducted by the DEP Biology Section indicated that the primary source for the heavy turbidity and siltation is agricultural runoff in Georgia. Siltation is also apparently responsible for the depressed macroinvertebrate community and consequent decline in the fisheries reported by the Nonpoint Source Assessment. The Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Committee is applying for federal funds through the Georgia Environmental Protection Division to begin implementing farming Best Management Practices. Georgia point sources (primarily WWTPs and a pickle canning factory) appear to be responsible for the nutrient and bacteria problems in the upper reaches.

Lake Talquin has good water quality, 'with the exception of its junction with Little River where the stream adds nutrients and turbidity. There are some algae and aquatic weed problems, but the lake still serves as an excellent fishing and swimming area. It also acts to improve water quality downstream by allowing turbidity to settle out.

A tributary to the Ochlockonee, Telogia Creek, has severe nutrient and DO problems in the upper portions due to runoff from the Gretna WWTP overland flow /sprayfields. Court action has been taken against the City of Gretna to remove all discharges from Telogia Creek. The Court settlement is pending. Nutrient and weed problems extend several miles downstream.

Water quality in the Lower Ochlockonee River is good. Turbidity, sedimentation, bacteria, and stream 'habitat destruction was observed from county road maintenance in Caney and Pine Creeks along C-375 below Lake Talquin. Additionally, the Sopchoppy River has excellent water quality. However, Ochlockonee Bay is reported to have high nutrients and low macroinvertebrate diversity, perhaps due to nonpoint sources (construction, clear cutting and septic tank leachate) in the immediate vicinity of the bay.

Finally, concern about Lake Jackson in Tallahassee is growing. Although for the most part the water quality is still good, the lake and sediments, especially in Megginnis Arm, are threatened from residential, construction, and road/parking lot stormwater runoff. There is a stormwater treatment facility, but it is undersized and has had operating troubles. A major restoration effort, the dredging of contaminated sediments from Megginnis Arm, was recently completed. Due to local controversy and the fact that the

lake is a priority SWIM waterbody, more attention is being directed toward the expansion and maintenance of the facility and other lake management improvements.

The other major waterbody in' the basin, the Sopchoppy River, predominantly draining wetlands and forest land, shows excellent water quality. Its high color, low pH, and relatively low DO levels are natural conditions due to its swamp drainage origin. It is an Outstanding Florida Water.

UNIT: 03120003 OCHLOCKONEE RIVER

INDEX GOOD -A:., P003.  
SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993

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MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED  
WQI-RIVER 0-44 4\_ '-59-60-90'  
CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE  
TSI-ESTUARY 0-49 50-59 60-20C - -----  
TSI-LAKE 0-59 60-63 70-00 1  
PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION

I

BIOLOGICAL WATER



6.2	10	MILL CREEK				39	76	77	Historical	15.8	.	149		
		0.31 0.03					34		43					
69	11	YELDOW CREEK				4	92	92	Current	5.2	0.7	350	1	6.1
		28 4.6	1	0.72	0.01	3000	80			42		46		
4.1	12	WEST BR SOPCHOPPY RI				74	76	78	Historical	21.8	.	425		
		0.63 0.01					58		50					
82	13	BLACK CREEK				7	93	93	Current	2.0	0.3	80	1	7.7
		11 7.0	35	0.28	0.01		450			6-		29		
54	14	CYPRESS BRANCH				6	79	79	Historical					4.6
		7.3								464		64		
71	15	OCHLOCKONEE RIVER				8	93	93	Current	10.5	0.8	100	2	6.2
		9 6.8	11	0.60	0.08		25			63		32		
79	17	TELOGIA CREEK				15	89	93	Current	4.7	0.8	120	6	7.2
		8 6.6	4	1.33	0.08	5 425E3	107			72		33		
91	18	FREEMAN CREEK				8	89	89	Current	16.0	1.0	.	.	7.3
		7.0		0.99	0.08	19				so		48		
76	19	HARVEY CREEK				7	93	93	Current	2.6	0.6	40	1	7.0
		3 6.6	2	0.20	0.01		1100			22		27		
87	20	BIG CREEK				8	93	93	Current	1.6	0.4	75	1	8.2
		8 5.2	1	0.20	0.01		239			23		23		
87	28	OCKLAWAHA CREEK				51	73	77	Historical	3.0		88		8.0
		7 4.3	1	0.33	0.02		220			11 9		27		
83	31	MILL BRANCH				3	79	79	Historical					7.0
		4.8								35		25		
56	39	MEGGINNIS ARM RUN				26	89	93	Current	14.0	0.9	286	144	5.7
		55 17 6.3	23	0.64	0.08	8				6-		51		
90	48	BEAR CREEK				5	92	92	Current	4.1	0.2	50	3	8.6
		5 6.5	2	0.27	0.07	1000	280			16		27		
8.0	so	TIMBERLANE RUN				7	89	89	Current	154.0		214	234	
		21 12 1.83 1.99								44		84		
3.0	29	53 HARBINWOOD ESTATES DN				7	89	89	Current	117.0		231	64	
		11 26 0.80 0.66								8^		63		
86	54	MONROE CREEK				7	93	93	Current	7.4	0.4	so	5	7.9
		5 7.0	14	0.48	0.09		192			36		33		
79	S6	Ochlockonee River				90	89	93	Current	20.0				'1. 1
		6.7 1e 1.08 0.16					57			149	29,	54		
84	57	MULE CREEK				3	79	79	Historical					7.3
										45	26	20		
83	59	LITTLE RIVER				31	89	93	Current	24.0	0.8	110	12	7.3
		7 6.9	12	1.10	0.11	21 12250	223			63		so		
68	68	JUNIPER CREEK				7	93	93	Current	6.3	0.6	120	4	6.2
		12 6.6	5	1.37	0.16	.	240			26		51		

LEGEND: BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L  
 MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES SD-SECCHI DISC METERS TURB-TURBID7-y MG/L  
 ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L DOSAT-DO % SATURATION  
 NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L %VI-WATER QUALITY INDEX

ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI      COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN D      EMAND MG/L      END YR-ENDING YEAR  
 NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L      TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML  
 BEG YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR COLOR-COLOR PCU      FECL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML  
 PH-PH STANDARD UNITS      TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX  
 BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX      COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS      FLCW-FLCW CFS  
 PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L      TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L

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USGS HYDROLOGIC

UNIT: 03120003 OCHLOCKONEE RIVER

INDEX      GOOD FAIR POOR  
             SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993  
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             MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED  
 WQI-RIVER      0-44 45-59-60-90  
             CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE  
 TSI-ESTUARY 0-49 50-59 60-100      -----  
             PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION  
 TSI-LAKE      0-59 60-69 70-100      1

1

BIOLOGICAL      WATER      WATERSHED DATA RECORD      WATER  
 DISSOLVED      WATERS14ED      PH      TROPHIC      SPECIES      QUALITY  
             OXYGEN

OXYGEN		ID	NAME	ALKALINITY				STATUS	COLIF.ORM				DIVERSITY	CLARITY			INDICES	
		DEMAND							MAX	BEG	END		DATA	COND	FLOW			
DOSAT	BOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	NITRO	PHOS	CHIA	TOTAL	FECL	NAT	ART	BECK	TURB	SD	COLOR	TSS	DO
														COND	FLOW	WQI	TSI	
			73	YON CREEK					3	79	79		Historical					7.4
85				5.1										32	14	19		
			81	TALLAHASSEE CREEK					6	92	92		Current	3.3	0.3	45	1	8.0
88				4	6.6	5	1.88	0.02	380	164				58		25		
			63	TANYARD BRANCH					1B	75	76		Hist@rical	16.3		63		7.5
82				4	6.9	31	1.66'	0.15		1304				92	4	51		
			85	HURRICANE CREEK					7	93	93		Current	13.0	0.3	100	4	8.3
89				8	7.1	14	0.47	0.07		280				55		37		
			87	QUINCY CREEK					10	89	92		Current	12.0	0.2	60	11	7.5
83	0.9			3	6.3	20	1.05	0.09	4	9750	2@3@			65		44		
			91	HUBBERT BRANCH					19	75	76		Historical	20.0		80		7.2
78				7	6.5	10	0.69	0.11		700				48	5	52		
			94	HOLMAN BRANCH					21	75	76		Historical	10.8		43		7.4
78				3	6.5	9	0.55	0.11		1035				38	2	47		
			96	Ochlockonee River					64	89	93		Current	24.0	0.5	129	13	6.7
74				8	6.5	17	1.@1	0.18	18675	750				153		@q		
			98	WILLACOCHEE CREEK					6	92	92		Current	20.0	0.5	120	10	7.8
85				5	6.9	10	0.76	0.08	440	330				42		38		
		102		SWAMP CREEK					7	92	92		Current	100.0	0.2	190	68	6.5
68				6	6.4	10	0.83	0.40	4850	800				49		56		

LEGEND:	BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L	CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L	DOSAT-DO I SATIURATION
NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L	WQI-1,1ATER QUALITY INDEX
ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI	COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	END YR-ENDING YEAR
NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L	TOTAL-TOTAL 'COLIFORM' i qPN/-100ML	FECL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
BEG YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR	COLOR-COLOR PCU	FLOW-FLOW CPS
PH-PH STANDARD UNITS	TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX	
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS	
PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L	

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT  
 OC14LOCKONEE RIVER  
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03120003

'x'=EXCEEDS SCREENING CRITERIA  
 SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA  
 10'=WITHIN SCREENING CRITERIA  
 S S I NG 13ATA



1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	x
		9		SOPCHOPPY RIVER		IGOOD	Current								
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	x				
		10		MILL CREEK		IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1			
1	0	1		1		1	1				.	I			
		11		YELLOW CREEK		IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1			
1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	x			I	x
		12		WEST BR SOPCHOPPY RI		IFAIR	Historical	1	0	1	0	1			
x	I			I		I				.	i				
		13		BLACK CREEK		IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1			
0	1		0	1	0	1	0	1	x						0
		14		CYPRESS BRANCH		IUNKN	Historical	I	.	I	.				
1			1	0	1	1				.	i				
		15		OCHLOCKONTE RIVER		IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1			
1	0	1		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1				x
		17		TELOGIA CREEK		IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1			
1	0	1		0	1	0	1	x	1	0	0	0			x
		18		FREEMAN CREEK		IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1			
1	ri			1	0	1	1			0	1	0			
		19		HARVEY CREEK		IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1			
1	0	1		0	1	0	1	x	I			x			
		20		BIG CREEK		IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1			
1	0	1		0	1	0	1	0	1		x			I	x
		28		OCKLAWAHA CREEK		iGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1			
1	0	1		1	0	1	0	1	1	1					
		31		MILL BRANCH		IGOOD	Historical	I	.	I	.	I			
I				I	1	0	1	1	1	1				I	x
		39		mEGGINNis ARM RUN		IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1			
1	x			I	x	1	0			0	1	0			0
		48		BEAR CREEK		IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1			
1	0	1		0	1	0	0					x			x
		50		TIMBERLANE RUN		IUNKN	Current	1	0	1	x	I			
I	x			I	x	I									x
		53		HARBINWOOD ESTATES DN		IUNKN	Current	1	0	1	x	I			
1	x	1		0	1										0
		54		MONROE CREEK		IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1			
1	0	1		0	1	0	1	0	1		x				x
		56		Ochlockonee River		IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1			
0	1	0		1										0	t
		57		MULE CREEK		IGOOD	Historical	I	.	I	.	I			
0	1			1	1										1
		59		LITTLE RIVER		IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1			
I	x	1		0	1	0	1	x	I	1	0	1	0		x
		68		JUNIPER CREEK		IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1			
1	0	1		0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1				x

BACTERIA      TP-PHOSPHORUS      COND-CONDUCTIVITY      WQI      OR TSI-WATER QUALITY      INDEX RATING      FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM





LEGEND: COND-CONDUCTIVITY FECAL-FECAL  
 COLIFORM BACTERIA TP-PHOSPHORUS W01 OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING  
 TO 1988 ALK-ALKA.L:S:7Y DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN HISTORICAL-1970  
 BECK-BSC:<-S ;:OTIC INDEX CURRENT-1989 TO 1993 WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS  
 BOD,COD,TOC TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS 13ASED ON WATERBODY TYPE OXYGEN DEMAND-  
 BIOL D:V-B!O:,CGICAL DIVERSITY DIART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY PH-PH  
 TURB-TURBIDITY CHLA-CHLOROPIKYLL DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY TN-NITROGEN  
 SD-SECCHI DISC METERS

m m m m m w m m m m m m m m m M m m @

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 UNIT: 03120003 OCHLOCKONEE RIVER  
 TRENDS-SOURCES-CLEANUP

- USGS HYDROLOGIC

'x'=DEGRADING TREND 1 1984 - 1993 TRENDS  
 '0'=STABLE TREND I-----  
 -----  
 '+'=IMPROVING TREND I 1W T1 T T C S1 P A1 T T I B T1  
 D D1 T F( T F I<--- PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY (QUALITY RANK IOVER-IQ or S1 N P H DI H L1 U S1 0 01  
 0 01 C C1 E L I I----- I ALL II I1 L I KI R S1 D C1  
 S1 0 01 M 0 1 1 WQI [TREND( I A I i B I  
 I A1 L L1 P W I I 14EETS OR I I I I  
 I TI I I1 IUSE ? TSI  
 I I DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS  
 ----- I-----

❖ WATER BODY TYPE: ESTUARY  
 1 OCHLOCKONEE BAY IYES GOODI I I  
 I I I I

❖ WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE



		28	OCKLAWAHA CREEK	IYES	GOODI	I	I		I	I	I				
I	I	1	1												
		31	MILL BRANCH	IYES	GOODI	I	I		I	I	I				
I	I	1	1												
		39	MEGGINNIS ARM RUN	IPARTIAL	FAIRI	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	of 0	01 0	.1
.1	0	01	1												
		48	BEAR CREEK	IYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . .	I	.	.1	.	.1		
.1	-	.1	I												
		50	TIMBERLANE RUN	INO	UNKN I	I	I	. . . . .	1						.1
.1	.1	.1	1												
		53	HARBINWOOD ESTATES DN	)NO	UNKNI	I	I	. . . . .	1						.1
.1	.1	.1	1												
		54	MONROE CREEK	IYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . .	I	-	.1		.1		
.1	.1	.1	1												
		56	Ochlockonee River	IPARTIAL	FAIRI	0	1	0	1	0	+	.1	0	01 0	.1
.1	0	01	0 1												
		57	MULE CREEK	IYES	GOODI	I	I						I	I	I
I	I	1	1												
		59	LITTLE RIVER	I PARTIAL	FAIR I	.	I	.	I	. . . . .					

LEGEND:

TURB-TURBIDITY	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM
TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES	FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERATURE
ALK-ALKALINITY	FLOW-FLOW	TN-NITROGEN
WQI-WATER. QUIAITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON
BOD-BIOCHEH. OXYGEN DEMAND	PH-PH	TP-PHOSPHORUS
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN		

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT  
03120003 OCHLOCKONEE RIVER  
TRENDS-SOURCES-CLEANUP

- USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT:

'x'-DEGRADING TRE24\_  
'0'=STABLE TREND

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

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LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM
TURB-TURBIDITY		
	FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERATURS
TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES		TN-NITROGEN
ALK-ALKALINITY	FLOW-FLOW	
WQI-WATER OULAITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS		TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TP-PHOSPHORUS
ChlLk-CHLOROPHYLL	PH-PH	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	





		51*	1304	ROCKY COMFORT CREEK				THREAT	x	x	x			x	x
x				x x x x				x			x			x	
	x	52*	1308	UNNAMED BRANCH				THREAT	x	x	x				
x				x x			x		x			x			
		54	711	MONROE CREEK		GOOD		THREAT	x		x			x	x
x	x			x			x		x						
		55*	737	UNNAMED RUN				THREAT	x		x		x	x	x
x				x	x		x	x							
		56	1297E	Ochlockonee River		FAIR		THREAT	x	x	x	x		x	x
x	x			x x x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
		59	424	LITTLE RIVER		FAIR		THREAT	x	x	x	x			
x	x			x x			x	x	x	x	x	x			
		60*	726	UNNAMED RUN				THREAT	x		x		x	x	x
x				x	x		x	x							
		61*	710	SWEETWATER BRANCH				THREAT	x	x	x				
x	x			x			K								
		62@	720	UNNAMED RUN				THREAT	x		x		x	x	x
x				x	x		x	x							
		63*	1307	UNNAMED BRANCH				THREAT	x		x		x	x	K
x				x	x		x	x							
		64-	707	UNNAMED RUN				THREAT	x		x		x	x	x
x				x	x		x	x							
		65*	709	UNNAMED RUN				THREAT	x		x		x	x	x
x				x	x		K	X							
		66*	714	UNNAMED RUN				THREAT	x		x		x	x	x
x				x	x		x	x							
		67*	687	CAMP CREEK				THREAT	x		x		x	x	x
x				x	x		x	x							
		68	682	JUNIPER CREEK		FAIR		THREAT	x		x		x	x	x
x				x	x		x	x							
		69*	691	LONG BRANCH				THREAT	x		x		x	x	x
x				x	x		x	x							
		71*	659	UNNAMED RUN				THREAT	x		x			x	x
x	x			x			x		x						
		72-	677	UNNAMED SLOUGH				THREAT	x		x		x	x	x
x				x	x		x	x							
		73	626	YON CREEK		GOOD		THREAT	x		x		x	x	x
x				x	x		x	x							



			751	605	COX CREEK			THREAT	x
X		X							
X	x	X							
			76-	643	UNNAMED RIJN			TgREAT	X
X		X	x	x			X		
X		x	X	x	X				
			77-	617	JTUNIPER BRANCH			THREAT	x
X		X	x	X			X		
x		x	X	X	X				
			78*	'305	LITTLE TELOGIA CREEK			THREAT	x
X		X	x	x			X		
x		x	X	x	X				
			79-	6'15	SO PRONG TANYARD BR			TgiEAT	X
X		X							
X	x	X							
			80.	629	UNNAMED RUN			THRtAT	X
X		X	x	x			X		
x		x	x	x	X				
			81	=79	TALLAHASSEE CREEK		GOOD	THfiAT	x
X		X	X	x			X		
X		x	x	x	X				
			82*	602	UNNAMED BRANCH			THREAT	X
X		X	X	x			X.		
x			x	x	X				
			83	z95	TANYARD BRANCH		FAIR	THREAT	x
X		X							
X	x	X.							
			84*	568	UNNAMED RUN			THREAT	X
X		X	X	x			X		
X		x	X	X	X				
			85	540	HURRICANE CREEK		GOOD	THREAT	x
X	x				x			X	
X									
			86*	524	LEWIS CREEK			THREAT	x x
X			x	x		x	X	X	
x			x						
			87	'303	QUINCY CREEK		GOOD	THREAT	X.
X		X							
k	x	x							
			88*	5@8	UNNAMED BRANCH			THREAT	x
X		X	x	x			X		
x		x	X	x	X				
			89*	505	WINKLEY BRANCH			THREAT	x
X		k							
X			x						



X  
x

107\*      402      UNNAMED RUN      THREAT      x

x      X

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PEA RIVER BASIN  
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THERE ARE NO FLORIDA WATER QUALITY STATIONS IN THIS RIVER BASIN

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PAGE 100

PEA RIVER BASM

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basin is

The Pea River is an Alabama tributary of the Choctawhatchee River. Northwest Florida- contains a small portion of the Pea River basin. The only waterbody in the Florida portion of the Pea River Eightmile Creek which was sampled eleven times in 1970 when it exhibited excellent water quality.

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT:

03140202

INDEX           GOOD --A:.-, POO-1  
 SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993

-----  
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED  
 WI-RIVER        0-44 45-59-60-90  
                   CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE  
 TSI-ESTUARY 0-49 50-59 60-'-00   -----  
                   PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION  
 TSI-LAKE        0-59 60-69 70-100

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BIOLOGICAL		WATER		WATERSHED DATA RECORD				WATER QUALITY		DISSOLVED												
WATERSHED		TROPHIC		SPECIES				CLARITY		OXYGEN												
OXYGEN DEMAND	PH	NAME	STATUS	COLIFORM	DIVERSITY	COND	FLOW	:ND	CES													
ID	ALKALINITY			MAX	BEG END	DATA																
-----																						
COD	TOC	PH	ALK	NITRO	PHOS	CHLA	TOTAL	FECL	NAT	ART	BECK	COND	FLOW	TURB	SD	COLOR	TSS	WQ:	TSI	DO	DOSAT	BOD





	LEGEND:		COND-CONDUCTIVITY		FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM
BACTERIA	TP-PHOSPHORUS		W@i OR TSI-WATER QUALITY,INDiEX RATING		
	ALK-ALKALINITY		DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN		HISTORICAL-100 TO 1988
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS	CURRENT-1989 TO 1993		OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD,COD,TOC
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	BASED ON WATiRBOb@ TYP9	DIART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY		PH-PH
TURB-7URBIDITY	CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL		DINAT-NATURAL SUBS@RATE DIVERSITY		TN-NITROGEN
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS					

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

- USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT:

03140202

TRENDS-SOURCES-CLEANUP

:x1=DEGRADING TREND

1

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

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0'-STABLE TREND

'+'=IMPROVING TREND

1<--- PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY

'-'-MISSING DATA

IQUALITY RANK

IOVER-10 or Sl

-----  
W TI T T C Sl P Al T TI B TI D D1 T

Fl T F

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I DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS

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WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM

1 EIGHTEENMILE CREEK

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LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TOOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM	TURB-
TURBIDITY			
TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES	FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERATURE	TSI-
ALX-ALKALINITY	FLOW-FLOW	TN-NITROGEN	14OI-
WATER QUALITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS			
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON	
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	PH-PH	TP-PHOSPHORUS	
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	

ULATTO

ESCAMBIA SAY

CARPENTER

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ol,

BAYOU CHI

R BAY

GULF OF MEXICO

PENSACOLA BAY BASIN  
03140105  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY  
= GOOD  
THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

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PENSACOLA BAY BASIN

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Basic Fact

Drainage Area: 543 square miles  
Major Land Uses: silviculture, urban development

Population Density: moderate, to high, along Bay and Gulf (Pensacola, Gulf Breeze, Ft. Walton Beach)  
Major Pollution Sources: urban runoff, WWTP  
Best Water Quality Areas: Santa Rosa Sound  
Worst Water Quality Areas: Bayou Chico, Bayou Texar, areas assessed by nonpoint source survey  
Water Quality Trends: stable quality at 7 sites  
OFW Waterbodies:  
    Yellow River Marsh State Aquatic Preserve  
    Gulf Islands National Seashore  
    Ft. Pickens Park State Aquatic Preserve  
SWIM Waterbodies: Pensacola Bay Area  
Reference Reports:  
    Pensacola Bay SWIM Plan, NFWF?v1D, 1990  
    Bayou Texar Study, DEP (Pensacola), 1987  
    Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988  
Basin Water Quality Experts:  
    Don Ray, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444/8300  
    David Heil, DEP (Tallahassee), 904/488-5471  
    Glenn Butts, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-83 80

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- \* A bill that would change the boundaries of Santa Rosa and Escambia, Counties, possibly allowing less restrictive coastal development, was recently passed by the Governor.
- \* A controversial proposal to dig a pass through Santa Rosa Island near Navarre is being debated.
- \* Several large fish kills occurred during late summer/fall of 1990 and 1991 in tributaries of Pensacola Bay.

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## Ecological Characterization

The Pensacola Bay Basin (located in northwest Florida) has a drainage area of 543 square miles. The basin consists of several connected waterbodies. To the west is Escambia Bay which receives flow from the Escambia River at 6,500 cfs. The Blackwater River (400 cfs) and Yellow River (1,500 cfs) empty into Blackwater Bay which widens to become East Bay. Escambia and East Bays are relatively low salinity estuaries. They merge to join the more saline Pensacola Bay waterbody which opens to the Gulf of Mexico between Perdido Key and Santa Rosa Island. Santa Rosa Sound is a lagoon between the mainland and Santa Rosa Island that receives very little freshwater input.

Most of the eastern portion of the basin consists of state forest lands and Eglin Air Force Base. The city of Milton lies at the head of Blackwater Bay. The Escambia River drains mostly silvicultural lands, but the Escambia Bay drainage contains considerable urbanization. The Pensacola Bay portion of the basin is almost entirely urbanized.

## Anthropogenic Impacts

The main water quality problems in the area are upper Escambia Bay and the nearshore portions of Pensacola Bay. Additionally, Bayou Chico and Bayou Texar drain the Pensacola urban area and have pollution problems.

Water quality problems in Escambia Bay are mostly due to point sources. Reduced DO concentrations, fish kills and bacteria problems have been evident around the mouth of the Escambia River. The University of West Florida WWTP, Monsanto industrial discharge and Gulf Power thermal discharge enter the Escambia River upstream of the mouth. The University of West Florida's WNVTF was issued a TOP requiring actions to be taken to either upgrade the facility to AWT or eliminate their current discharge to surface waters. In addition, this portion of the bay received discharge from two chemical manufacturing companies (CYTEC, formerly American Cyanamid, and Air products). Both discharges have been found to be toxic in several bioassay tests. Monsanto also has a history of toxicity. These companies discharge high levels of nitrogen and BOD. Problems in the upper bay were complicated by poor flushing due to natural circulation patterns and an old

railroad bridge. A new railroad bridge has recently been constructed and the old one removed. Reports indicate significantly better circulation. Located on the eastern side of Escambia Bay is Mulatto Bayou which receives stormwater runoff from Avalon Beach.

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Indian Bayou, in the southeastern portion of Escambia Bay, still supports a seagrass bed community.

Water quality improves in Pensacola Bay, mostly due to better flushing and the greater influence of Gulf waters. However, both nonpoint and point sources affect the bayous in Pensacola. Bayou Chico has very poor water quality. The bayou has bacteria, fish kill and nutrient problems. In addition to stormwater, it receives shipyard runoff, historic discharge from Reichold Chemicals, and the Warrington WWTP discharge. Historically, it was also degraded by chemical, lumberyard and creosote industries. Sediments are polluted with metals and support reduced macroinvertebrate life. A study of the sediments performed by the University of Florida found that various polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and phenolic compounds were migrating from the American Creosote site to Pensacola Bay at the mouth of Bayou Chico (Delfino et al., 1991). The investigators also found 11 OPP's and 3 PAHs and p-chloro-m-cresol in the waters of Bayou Chico. The water concentration of tetrachloroethylene (11.5 mg/l) at one station exceeded both EPA Human Health Criteria and the FDEP Surface Water Quality criteria for Class III waters. Additionally, at two stations phenanthrene and pyrene also exceeded the EPA Human Health Criteria. The two creeks which feed this bayou (Jackson Creek and Jones Creek) also exhibit water quality problems from urban runoff. Several actions have been and are being taken to alleviate problems in Bayou Chico. Improved stormwater treatment from the shipyards, Reichold Chemicals, Corry Field (a Navy installation) and a shopping complex have been negotiated. Additionally, a sedimentation basin (funded mostly by DEP) is being constructed in one of the three arms of the bayou to capture sand and organic sediment from stormwater. The Warrington plant has upgraded its treatment and since 1990, discharges to the Main Street W)ArTP rather than Pensacola Bay. DEP has been conducting a survey of sediments in port areas throughout the State. This study found that sediments in the Pensacola Bay port area east of Bayou Chico were the only ones in the State to contain phenols.

Bayou Texar, although not as degraded as Bayou Chico, has had increasing fish kill problems in recent years. It receives discharge from 68 storm sewers and discharge from Carpenters Creek containing heavy suspended solids loads. Recently, the City has proposed a demonstration project (funded by DEP) to modify four of these sewers to allow partial treatment of the stormwater before entering the bayou. In addition, a study by the University of West Florida will assess the problems of the bayou and make recommendations. As part of the Pensacola Bay SWINI plan, these two bayou drainages, as well as other drainages, will be monitored to determine their pollutant loading to the bay. The summer and fall of 1991 were particularly devastating for marine life. Large fish kills occurred in both Bayous Chico and Texar. As much as 10-12 tons of fish were removed. Crabs dying in traps were found in Santa Rosa Sound. High nutrient runoff

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from Tiger Point Golf Course and low dissolved oxygen levels probably contributed to the die-off of crabs.

Pensacola Bay proper also receives discharge from Pensacola's Main Street wastewater treatment plant. Two years of water chemistry samples were collected by the facility in the bay around the discharge point and at several background sites. They indicated that the bay was assimilating the current discharge but that loadings should not be increased. DEP biological sampling indicates low diversity and heavy organic sedimentation a-round the discharge. Furthermore, the plant has been found toxic in several bioass4ys.

The USEPA has research projects in Pensacola Bay including EMAP and estuarine assessments of Bayou Chico, Bayou Texar, and Bayou Grande. Sediment toxicity, chemistry and benthic macroinvertebrates are included as research parameters. Preliminary findings has shown sediment toxicity in upper Bayou Texar below the 12th Avenue Bridge. No scientifically defensible cause and effect have been established for-this observation at this time. Recent 5th year surveys for Navarre WWTP, NAS WWTP, and Main Street WWTP have not shown biological impact due to these sources, however AGP results indicate that nutrient loading to Pensacola Bay should not be increased.

Santa Rosa Sound has good water quality. It is threatened by development of the island, ditching and stormwater. Only two WWTPs currently discharge to Santa Rosa Sound, Navarre Beach and Pensacola Beach. Both facilities provide tertiary treatment prior to

discharge. Finally, the City of Navarre has proposed cutting a pass (and marina) through the island.

Dissolved oxygen violations were recorded in upper Escambia Bay below industrial outfalls during April, 1994. Citizens continue to complain about dirty foam originating near these outfalls. Additional public complaints were received that the CYTEC (formerly American Cyanamid) outfall pipe had broken again.

Serious fishkills occurred in East Bay during September 1993. This area's history is similar to Bayou Texar where increased development led to increased nutrient loading which during neap tides with little wind mixing during cloudy late summer/early fall caused die off of algal blooms and fishkills. The East Bay area is developing with many waterfront home owners and the resulting nutrient laden nonpoint source runoff is beginning to contribute to the fishkills. A bridge permitted in June, 1994 to cross East Bay can be expected to exacerbate population growth in the watershed.

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Mulatto Bayou has experienced turbidity, sedimentation, and habitat destruction from construction of a golf course in its headwaters. Enforcement action resulted in sediment dredging from the Bayou. Local homeowners still complain that fish and wildlife are now scarce in the bayou and blame runoff from the Moors golf course development.

Fishkills around Tiger Point golf course/WWTP in Santa Rosa Sound for summer 1993 were reported after the fact by citizens and the Gulf Islands National Seashore park supervisor.

Big Lagoon's water quality data has been added to the Perdido Bay basin section of this 305(b) report. It is an OFW with Big Lagoon State Park and Gulf Islands National Seashore Park and has the only nursery area of turtle (*Ithalassia*) seagrass beds in Escambia Co. This area is being intensely developed with condominiums, subdivision, and

marinas.

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03140105 PENSACOLA BAY

INDEX                   GOOD FAIR POOR  
 SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993

-----  
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED  
 WQI-RIVER           0-44 45-59-60-90  
 CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE  
 TSI-ESTUARY 0-49 50-59 60-100           -----  
 PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION  
 TSI-LAKE            0-59 60-69 70-100            1

1

BIOLOGICAL	WATERSHED		WATER		WATERSHED DATA RECORD					
WATER SPECIES	DISSOLVED		OXYGEN QUALITY		PH		TROPIC			
CLARITY DIVERSITY	ID	NAME	DEMAND INDICES		ALKALINITY		STATUS		COLIFORM	
	COND	OXYGEN FLOW					MAX	BEG	END	DATA
	-----		-----		-----		-----	-----	-----	-----

TURB FECL	SD NAT	COLOR ART BECK	TSS	DO COND	DOSAT FLOW	BOD	COD WQI	TOC	PH TSI	#OBS	YR	YR	PERIOD	TOTAL
										ALK	NITRO	PHOS	CHLA	
6.0	3.0	11	12	8.2	91	1.0		4	8.1	246	71	88	Historical	79
5			43250					24		97	0.45	0.01		2

WATER BODY TYPE: ESTUARY

2 PENSACOLA BAY (MOUTH)

9.4	1.4	28	3	BAYOU GRANDE	8	7.9	90	1.5		B. 0	48	71	76	Historical		
7				11200					44		55	0.74	0.02			11
3.7	2.3	11	4	PENSACOLA BAY (MID)	12	7.7	87	1.1	1050	7	582	71	88	Historical		
16				37625						27	93	0.40	0.01		2	28
3.0	3.0	10	7	DIRECT RUNOFF TO	11	9.7	96	0.9		GULF	22	72	88	Historical		
5				49100					12		99	0.40	0.00		2	9
0.5	.	25	8	SANTA ROSA SOUND	16			0.8			11	89	89	Current		
25085					18						8.0	0.80	0.01		2	
2.0	1.8	10	10	DIRECT RUNOFF TO	19	8.1	90	0.7		13AY	2	90	90	Current		
5				29200					23		1	7.9	0.0311	1.00	2	5
7.5	1.0	35	13	BAYOU CHICO	21	8.2	68	2.5			24	89	91	Current		
260				22518					1	7.8	52	0.74	0.09		11	2190
3.7	1.9	10	14	PENSACOLA BAY (N)	15	B.2	89	0.8			500	71	88	Historical		
5				34913					25	7	7.9	101	0.40	0.01	2	18
11.0	0.8	25	17	DIRECT RUNOFF TO	11	4.9	64	1.5		BAY	22	71	80	Historical		
7				25100					45		7.5	38	0.69	0.02	6	49
4.4	1.0	33	18	BAYOU GRANDE	15	3.9	42	0.6			11	89	92	Current		
193				20301					3	7.0	44	0.54	0.04			900
21.0				EAST RIVER BAY		7.3	84				14	90	93	Current		
855				37							5.2	6	0.56	0.02		
6.5	1.6	34	21	EAST BAY	16	7.4	79	0.3			B	91	92	Current		
19				19735					3	7.2	46	0.66	0.04			143
2.6	1.5	21	22	TEXAR BAYOU	6	6.2	65	0.5			19	89	92	Current		
590				6289					2	6.7	56	1.09	0.08			2791
11.3	0.9	40	24	ESCAMBIA BAY (S)	28	7.9	86	1.1	333	6	1107	70	88	Historical		
18				15824							37	0.59	0.02		3	24
7.1	0.8	70	30	TROUT BAYOU	8	4.1	49				9	92	92	Current		
1000				10421					6	6.6	43	10	0.63	0.02	3	2000
8.4	1.1	40	32	BLACKWATER. BAY	12	8.4	88				14	92	93	Current		
84				4440					5	6.8	34	13	0.48	0.01	1	

7.5	1.0	60	33	INDIAN BAYOU	10	5.5	66		6	6.9	9	92	92	Current	5	210
20				10977					45			11	0.53	0.02		
5.0	0.9	40	37	ESCAMBIA BAY (N)	12	7.3	87	1.5	3	7.4	26	89	93	Current	7	20
10				13420					48				0.63	0.03		
23.0	0.5	120	42	MULATTO BAYOU	14	4.7	57		11	6.5	10	92	92	Current	10	230
700				8976					55			6	0.66	0.02		
11.0	0.9	75	44	JUDGES BAYOU	9	5.8	72		6	7.0	9	92	92	Current	18	700
100				5016					53			20	0.71	0.02		
3.1	1.5	35	45	BLACKWATER BAY	3	8.6	92		3	6.7	14	92	93	Current	2	
35				4363					32			9	0.53	0.01		
				- WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM												
5.7	1.0	60	9	JONES CREEK	5	3.9	41	0.8	1	6.6	19	89	92	Current	2	3750
743				3430					56				1.31	0.26		
2.1	1.0	16	is	JACKSON CREEK	4	6.1	65	0.7	2	7.0	16	89	92	Current		8700
658				638					49				2.85	0.20		
1.0	0.6	15	25	PRAIRIE CREEK	1	8.6	80		1	5.8	6	92	92	Current		
90				16					15			1	0.16	0.02		
3.5	2.0	36	29	CARPENTER CREEK	5	7.7	80	0.5	2	6.7	19	89	92	Current		2475
681				127					30				0.88	0.06		
2.6	1.0	10	31	LIVE OAK CREEK	4	8.7	93		1	5.4	6	92	92	Current		
100				13					19			1	0.22	0.02		
1.3	0.9	10	39	TURTLE CREEK	1	9.1	99		1	5.6	6	92	92	Current		
46				14					12			1	0.24	0.02		
15.5	0.8	58	47	PACE MILL CREEK	7	7.0	76	1.0	193	6.8	94	71	88	Historical	2	953
260				6	98				40			18	0.75	0.05		

LEGEND: BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L  
 DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES SD-SECCHI DISC METERS  
 TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L  
 ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC  
 DOSAT-DO % SATURATION WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX  
 CARBON MG/L ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L  
 END YR-ENDING YEAR NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM  
 MP14/100ML BEG YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR COLOR-COLOR PCU  
 FECL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML PH-PH STANDARD UNITS TSI-TROPHIC @TATE INDEX  
 BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS  
 FLOW-FLOW CFS PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED  
 SOLIDS MG/L

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT  
 PENSACOLA BAY  
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03140105

'X'=EXCEEDS SCREENING CRITERIA  
 SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA  
 '0'--WITHIN SCREENING CRITERIA  
 '.'=MISSING DATA

				I RANK DATA RECORDI	TN	I STREAM	I LAKE	I	PH	I	ALK
I TURB &	I COND	I OXYGEN	I DO	ICOLIFORM I BIOL	I CHIA	I SECCHI	I				
				I-----		I TP	I TP	I			
I TSS	I	I DEMAND	I	I RACTI I DIV	I	I DISC	I	I			
				I WQ1 CURRENT		I	I	I			
				I I	I	I	I	I			
WATERSHED				I OR	OR	ITN>2.0	I TP>.46	I TP>.12	I PH>8.8		I ALK<20
ITURB>16.	SICOND>12751	BOD>3.3	1 DO<4	ITOT>3700	IDIART<1.951	CHLA>40	I SD<. 7	1			

I TSS>18		ID	NAME					I TSI	HISTORICAL	I	I	I	I	I PH<5.2	I	
		I		I	COD>102	I		IFECAL>4701DINAT<1.5	I	I	I	I		I		
		-----										I				
I		I	TOC>27.51					I	BECK<5.5	I	I	I		I		
WATER BODY TYPE: ESTUARY																
		2	PENSACOLA BAY (MOUTH)					IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x 1 0 1 0					1	0 1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		3	BAYOU GRANDE					IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x 1 0 1 0					1	0 1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		4	PENSACOLA BAY (MID)					IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x I x 1 0					1	0 1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		7	DIRECT RUNOFF TO GULF					IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
1	0	1	x 1 0 1 0					1	0 1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		8	SANTA ROSA SOUND					IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x 1 0 1					1	1	1	0	1	.	I	1	0
		10	DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY					IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	x	1	0
1	x	I	x 1 0 1 0					1	0 1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		13	BAYOU CHICO					IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	x	I	x 1 0 1 0					1	0 1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		14	PENSACOLA DAY (N)					IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x 1 0 1 0					1	0 1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		17	DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY					IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x 1 0 1 0					1	0 1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		18	BAYOU GRANDE					IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x 1 0 1 x					1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		19	EAST RIVER BAY					IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
I	x	I		1	0			1		1	.	1	1	0	1	x
		21	EAST BAY					IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x 0 1 0					1	0 1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		22	TEKAR BAYOU					IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x 0 1 0					1	x I	I	1	0	1	0	1	0
		24	ESCAMBIA BAY (S)					IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	x	I	x x 1 0					1	0 1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		30	TROUT BAYOU					IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x 1 0 1 0					1	x I	1	1	0	1	0	1	x
		32	BLACKWATER BAY					IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x 1 0 1 0					1	0 t	1	1	0	1	0	1	x
		33	INDIAN BAYOU					IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x 1 0 1 0					1	0 1	1	1	0	1	0	1	x
		37	ESCAMBIA BAY (N)					IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x I a 1 0					1	0 1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		42	MULATTO BAYOU					IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
I	x	I	x 1 0 1 0					1	x I	1	1	0	1	x	1	x
		44	JUDGES BAYOU					IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	x 1 0 1 0					1	0 1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0

1	0	45	BLACKWATER BAY					IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	x
		1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM																		
1	0	9	JONES CREEK					IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
		1	x	1	0	1	x	I	x	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	15	JACKSON CREEK					IFAIR	Current	I	x	1	0	1	1	0	1	
		1	0	1	0	1	0	1	x	I		1	0	1	1	0	1	
1	0	25	PRAIRIE CREEK					IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
		1		1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	I	1	0	1
1	0	29	CARPENTER CREEK					IPAT	FL Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
		1		1	0	1	0	1	x	1		0	1	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	31	LIVE OAK CREEK					IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
		1		1	0	1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1	1	0	1	
1	0	39	TURTLE CREEK					IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
		1		1	0	1	0	1	0	1	I	1	0	1	1	0	1	
1	0	47	PACE MILL CREEK					IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x
		1	0		x	I	a	1	0	t	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1

TP-PHOSPHORUS	COND-CONDUCTIVITY	FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
ALK-ALKALINITY	WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING	HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, C0D, TOC
BECK-BECKIS BIOTIC INDEX	WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS	
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	CURRENT-1989 TO 1993	
BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE	
TURB-TURBIDITY	DIART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	PH-PH
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	TN-NITROGEN
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS		

SURFACE WA: --R QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

- USGS

HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03140105 PENSACOLA BAY

TRENDS - COURCES -CLEANUP

'x'=DE, '-;AD:', 'G TREND

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

I

'0'-STA:--:'---- 'REND

,+,=1MPROV:N,C- TREND

B TI D DI T Fl T F 1<--- PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY  
DATA

I 1W TI I T C Sl P Al I T1

0 01 0 01 C Cl E L I

IOVER-IQ or Sl N P H Di H Ll U Sl

D Cl Sl 0 01 M 0 1

I----- I ALL 11 11 L I Ki R Sl

I Al L Ll P W I

1 WQI ITRENDI I A I I B I

WATERSHED

I MEETS OR I I I I I

I Tl I Il I

ID NAMEE

IUSE ? TSI I I I

I I DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS

I-----

WATER BODY :YPE: ESTUARY

2 PENSAC-, :A BAY (MOUTH)

IYES GOOD] 1 1 . . . . I

3 BAYOU G-RANDE

IYES GOODI i I I I I

I I 1

4 PENSACO:.A BAY (MID)

IYFS GOODI I I . . . . I

7 DIRECT V--.', 'OFF TO GULF

IYES GOODI I I . . . . I

8 SANTA ROSA SOUND

IYES GOODI I I . . . . I

10 DIRECT R`-NOFF -0 BAY

IYES GOODI I I . . . . I

13 BAYOU CH:C0

!PARTIAL FAIRI 0 1 0 1 0 0 . .1 0 1 0 01

x .1 0 01 0 01 0

14 PENSA, ^, :.A BAY (N)

IYES GOODI . I . I . . . . I . .1 . .1

. .1 . .1 . .1 .

17 DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY

IYES GOODI I I I I I

I I 1

18 BAYOU GRANDE

IYES FAIRI 0 1 0 1 x 0 . .1 0 1 0 01

0 .1 0 01 0 01 0

19 EAST R:V--R BAY

IYES GOODI I I . . . . I

21 EAST BAY

IYES GOODI I I . . I

22 TEXAR BAYOU

iPARTIAL FAIRI 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 + 01

+ 1 0 01 0 01 0

24 ESC;OS:A BAY (S)

[YES GOOD I I I . . . . I

	30	TROUT BAYOU	IYES	GOOD I	I	I	. . . . .	I						
	32	BLACKWA:---R BAY	[YES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . .	I						
	33	INDTAI												
		- N BAYOU	IYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . .	I						
0 1 a 01 + 01 0	37	ESCAMB:A BAY (N)	IYES	GOODI	0 1	0 1	0 0 0	0 01 0 .1	0 01					
		1												
	42	MULATTO BAYOU	IPARTIAL	FAIRI	I	I	. . . . .	I						
	44	JUDGES BAYOU	IPARTIAL	FAIRI	I	I	. . . . .	I						
	45	BLACKIA---;L BAY	IYES	GOOD I	I	I	. . . . .	I						
		WATER BODY :YPE: STREAM												
0 1 0 01 0 01 0	9	JONES CREEK	]PARTIAL	FAIRI	0 1	0 1	0 0	1 0 .1	0 01					
		1												
0 1 0 01 0 01 0	15	JACKSON CREEK	IPARTIAL	FAIRI	0 1	a I	x 0	1 0 .1	0 01					
		1												
. .1 . .1 . .1 .	25	PRAIRIE CREEK	IYES	GOODI	. I	. I	. . . . .	I . .1	. .1					
		1												
+ .1 x xi 0 01 x	29	CARPENTER CREEK	IYES	FAIRI	0 1	0 1	0 0	. .1 + .1	0 01					
		1												
	31	LIVE OAK CREEK	)YES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . .	I						
	39	TURTLE CREEK	IYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . .	I						
	47	PACE M:"-:. CREEK	@YES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . .	I						

LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM
TURB-TURBIDITY	ECOLI-FECAL COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERA7URE
TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES	FLOW-FLOW	TN-NITROGEN
ALK-ALKA.LINI:Y	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON
WQI-WATER QULAITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS	PH-PH	TP-PHOSPHORUS
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED
CHLA-CHL,OROPHY:.-		
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN		
SOLIDS		







ELEVE-

AL.

EIGH-MILE CREEK

PERDIDWO

Cus

ALABAMA

GULF OF ME) aCO

PERDIDO BAY BASIN  
03140107  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY  
GOOD -  
THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

page 114

PERDIDO BAY BASIN

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Basic Facts

Drainage Area: 350 square miles  
Major Land Uses: forest, urban development  
Population Density: moderate around coastal areas (West Pensacola, Gulf Beach, Avondale)

Major Pollution Sources: pulp mill, urban runoff  
Best Water Quality Areas: Marcus Creek, Eight Mile Creek  
Worst Water Quality Areas: Elevenmile Creek, Perdido Bay near mouth of  
Eleven Mile Creek, Bridge Creek  
Water Quality Trends: stable water quality at 2 sites, improving quality  
at Eleven Mile Creek, and Marcus Creek  
OFW Waterbodies:  
Gulf Islands National Seashore  
Ft. Pickens Park State Aquatic Preserve  
SWIM Waterbodies: none  
Reference Reports:  
Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1989  
Basin Water Quality Experts:  
Don Ray, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-8340  
David Heil, DEP (Tallahassee), 904/488-5471  
Glenn Butts, DEP (Pensacola) 904/444-8380

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- Champion Paper Corp. has implemented new treatment methods for  
decreasing color in discharge water.
- \* Perdido Bay Cooperative Management Study for development of a Bay  
management plan is near completion.
  - \* Health advisories recommending against consumption of fish because of  
high dioxin concentration have been issued for Elevenmile Creek.
-

## Ecological Characterization

Perdido Bay is a relatively small Florida estuary (50 square miles) with an immediate drainage area of approximately 300 square miles. The center line of the bay forms the state boundary line between Alabama and Florida, with each state sharing approximately half of the basin drainage area. The Perdido River is the major freshwater inflow to the bay with an average annual flow of 700 cfs. Florida land use in the immediate drainage basin is primarily forest though a portion is rapidly becoming urbanized (western edge of Pensacola). The Alabama side has agriculture as well as silviculture.

Because of its small, "off-center" inlet from the Gulf, the bay is subject to rapid water quality changes depending on rainfall, wind and tidal effects. After rainy periods and with north winds, the bay experiences extreme outflowing currents, rapid flushing and low salinities. During low rainfall, low wind periods, the bay is very poorly flushed, thus concentrating pollutant inputs.

## Anthropogenic Impacts

The most concentrated and voluminous pollution source in the basin is the Champion Paper Company (formerly the St. Regis Paper Company) which discharges 28 MGD of treated pulp mill effluent into Elevenmile Creek making up most of its flow at its headwaters. The historical record shows that the creek has had major water quality problems since the early 1970s. After the installation of a treatment facility at St. Regis Paper Company, water quality parameters showed improvement in the mid-1970s; however, in the mid-1980s Champion changed production methods to include a bleaching process. This change required a new permit. In the summer of 1987, the company applied for an operating permit and for variances in zinc, iron, lead, specific conductivity and transparency. The permit was contested by a local environmental group. After lengthy administrative hearings, and under a complicated Consent Order requiring studies of both treatment processes and water quality impacts, a five year temporary operation permit with the variances was issued in December 1989.

The discharge negatively affects many in-stream water quality parameters, particularly

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biological integrity, color, DO, BOD, nutrients, turbidity and solids. Of the 81 STORET samples from the creek taken in the last ten (10) years, the median value for DO was 3.4 mg/l which is below the state criterion of 5 mg/l for Class III waters. Dissolved oxygen violations were recorded for Perdido Bay and Eleven Mile Creek during the spring of 1994. The Department continues to receive many water quality complaints for Perdido Bay. Complaints from Eleven Mile Creek below the papermill now include mats of

duckweed flowing downstream which appear to be from changes in the mill wastewater treatment process. The poor water quality throughout the creek is reflected in low density, diversity and species richness values for benthic fauna. The company is investigating the possibility of going to land application rather than direct discharge. This

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should improve water quality, but would have a pronounced effect on flow in the creek. In the meantime, Champion has invested in numerous studies and treatment methods. One report indicated a 70% reduction in effluent color and further color removal studies are being conducted. Treatments to reduce color are likely to have positive effects on BOD and other parameters.

Other dischargers to Elevenmile Creek included the Silver Lake WVVTP and the Cantonment WWTP. Silver Lake WWTF is no longer in operation. Flows were diverted to the Escambia County Utility Authority facility in January, 1994. The Cantonment WWTF has been notified of a no discharge WLA. A TOP is in effect requiring diversion of flows to the Avondale WWTF and the elimination of their discharge to Elevenmile Creek by February 1998. The Cantonment WV\*ITP discharges just above the Champion discharge.

In the last several years, a number of studies have been initiated by DEP (CZM), EPA, Alabama Department of Environmental Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Champion to investigate the effects of Elevenmile Creek and other tributaries on the bay itself. This is a difficult question to answer because of the overwhelming influence of the Perdido River (relative to the unusual flushing characteristics of the bay (sometimes very rapid, sometimes slow), and the extreme variability of the bay itself. The DEP (CZM) study indicates that Elevenmile Creek currently contributes approximately 30% of the nutrients and only 10% of the freshwater input to the Bay, and that the excess carbon contributed by Elevenmile Creek may exacerbate seasonal low DOs in the bay. Overall, however, it is still unclear from the DEP (CZM) and Champion studies if the creek has significant long term deleterious effects in the bay. Additionally, a sampling of 48 fish (several species) from the bay were found to have normal liver histopathology by EPA (Gulf Breeze). Work on fish fillet dioxin concentrations by the EPA resulted in advisories being issued urging no consumption of fish from Elevenmile Creek. Fish fillets sampled exceeded EPA recommended maximum levels of 7 parts-per-trillion of dioxin. Another

study of the bay's ecology has been performed by EPA (Athens). The Perdido Bay Cooperative Management Study will make a comprehensive assessment of all the studies and identify specific management strategies for improvements to the bay. This study is nearing completion.

Upper Perdido Bay also receives drainage from Eightmile Creek and Bayou Marcus which receive runoff from urbanized areas and have elevated water quality index values. In addition, the Avondale WWTP discharges to Bayou Marcus. The Avondale WWTP was upgraded to AWT in 1989 which improved the downstream water quality of Bayou Marcus. Avondale WWTF was issued a construction permit in June 1994 to expand the facility from 2.0 MGD to 7.1 MGD and to dispose of it's effluent to a wetland adjacent to Bayou Marcus AWT. Construction is to be completed prior to March 1997. Stormwater continues to be a pollution source to the bayou and the bay from a variety of nonpoint

sources. The Florida side contributes mostly urban and construction stormwater, whereas the Alabama side has more agricultural runoff.

Bayou Garcon, in the southern portion of the bay, exhibits transparency and DO problems. In addition, there have been local reports of increased siltation at the mouth of the bayou which was attributed to new development in the watershed area. Within the last few years, there has been an increase in development in the swampy areas west of Pensacola. During rainy seasons, runoff from these developments can affect much of the eastern portions of the bay. The runoff problem is a major concern because the bay studies indicate that the lower bay is also susceptible to sediment and water pollution.

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03140107 PERDIDO BAY

INDEX GOOD FA\_R POOR  
 SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993

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 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED  
 WQI-RIVER 0-44 45-59-60-90  
 CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE  
 TSI-ESTUARY 0-49 50-59 60-100 -----  
 PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION  
 TSI-LAKE 0-59 60-69 70-100 1

1

BIOLOGICAL WATER  
 WATERSHED WATERSHED DATA RECORD WATER DISSOLVED  
 OXYGEN PH TROPHIC SPECIES QUALITY  
 DEMAND ID NAME ALKALINITY STATUS COLIFORM DIVERSITY COND FLOW CLARITY OXYGEN  
 -----  
 -----  
 -----  
 -----

BOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	14ITRO	PHOS	CHIA	#OBS	YR	YR	PERIOD	TURB	SD	COLOR	TSS	DO	DOSAT	
								TOTAL	FECL	NAT	ART	COND	FLOW	11TQ	TSI			
❖ WATER BODY TYPE: ESTUARY																		
5.0			3	8.2	84	1.70	0.04	1	5	72	72	Historical	22.5		33	58	5.4	93
			4						3	89	89	Current	0.5	1.2	15	16	6.7	79
1.1			5	7.7		0.77	0.01	5	3	92	92	Current	34800	2.5	1.5	10	22	35
0.7			13	3 8.0		0.55	0.03	25	3	92	92	Current	31500	2.5	1.5	10	22	35
1.6			13	5 7.3	64	0.96	0.03	47	8	89	93	Current	5.0	0.8	50	11	7.9	85
								40	5			10893				51		
❖ WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM																		
0.5			10	6 6.2	.	0.66	0.02	500	3	92	92	Current	2.5	1.0	85	3	2.5	25
15.1			12	7.0	53	15.03	0.69	540	13	72	88	Historical	205.5	1.2	64	1260	4.4	54
0.4			15	3 6.4	.	0.70	0.03	916	38	89	92	Current	2.9	.	23	3	6.9	70
4 6.9			12	0.29	0.01		20	36	6	92	92	Current	3.4	0.6	60	2	6.1	76
1.8			19	7.5	11	1.02	0.02	730	14	72	75	Historical	14.0		65	.	5.8	59
												64			52			

0.5	20	UNNAMED BRANCH				9	89	92	Current		2.5	45	3	6.7	71	
		6 6.7	0.97	0.10	578		90			1590		29				
1.4	21	HURST BRANCH				6	91	91	Current		6.5	70	3	6.2	65	
		8 5.9	0.34	0.04	2500		1170			130		41				
0.5	22	EIGHTMILE CREEK				18	89	92	Current		17.2	60	3	6.1	63	
		7 6.7	1.18	0.10	770		100			347		41				
8.0	23	ELEVENMILE CREEK				81	89	92	Current		27.0	0.2	188	28	3.4	41
		37 7.5	266	5.02	0.29	2	463	153	0.7	1263		76				

LEGEND:

MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L	CHIJK-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L	TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L	DOSAT-DO I SATURATION
NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L	WQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX	END YR-ENDING YEAR
ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI	COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	FECL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML	
NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L	TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML	FLOW-FLOW CFS	
BEG YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR	COLOR-COLOR PCU		
PH-PH STANDARD UNITS	TSI-TPLOPHIC STATE INDEX		
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	COND-CONDUCTIVITY UNHOS		
PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L		

03140107 PERDIDO BAY  
 SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT  
 MEDIAN VA: ,U---S FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT:

SCREENING VARIABLES 'x'=EXCEEDED SCREENING CRITERIA AND CRITERIA  
 '01-WIT;;; SCR: \_NING CRITERIA  
 NG DATA

ALK	TURB &	COND	OXYGEN	DO	COLIFORM	BIOL	TN	STREAM	LAKE	PH
	TSS		DEMAND	DO	BACTERIA	DIV		CHLOROPHYLL	SECCHI	
				WQI	CURRENT			IF	TP	
				OR	OR					
ALK<20	TURB>16.51	COND>12751	BOD>3.3	DO<4	TOT>3700	DIART<1.951	TP>.46	CHLA>40	TP>.12	PH>8.8
	ID N AM			TSI	HISTORICAL				SD<.7	PH<5.2
	TSS>18		COD>102		IFECAL>4701	DINAT<1.5				
			TOC>27.51			BECK<5.5				

WATER BODY TYPE: -STUARY											
	DIRE", X":\'	OFF TO BAY	FAIR	Historical	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
4 BIG LAGOON											
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
5 DIRE,--, XI@NOFF TO BAY											
1	x	1	x	1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0
13 PERDIDO BAY											
1	0	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
WATER BODY STREAM											
10 UNNKIE" S_7AM											
1	0	1	x	1	0	x	1	0	1	0	1

1	0	1	x	I	x	I	x	1	0	1	0	1	x	I	x	I	1	0	1	0
1		1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	x	1	0	1		1	0	1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1		1	0	0
1	x	1	0	1		1	0	1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1		1	0	0
1		1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1		1	0	0
1		1	0	1		1	0	1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1		1	0	0
1		1	0	1		1	0	1	x	I				1	0	1		1	0	0
1		1	0	1		1	0	1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1		1	0	0
1	0				1	0	x	I	x	1	0	1	x	1	0	1	x	1	0	0

BACTERIA  
1988

LEGEND:  
TP-PHOSPHORUS  
ALK-ALKA.LIN77Y  
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

COND-CONDUCTIVITY  
WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING  
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN  
WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS

FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM  
HISTORICAL-1970 TO



0	1	13	PERDIDO BAY	]PARTIAL FAIRI	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	01	0	.1	0	01	0	.1	0	01	0	01	
			WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM																				
1		10	UNNA14ED STREAM	IYES GOODI																	.1	.1	
1		12	BRIDGE CREEK	INO POORI																	.1	.1	
0	1	15	MARCUS CREEK	IYES GOOD1	+	I	+	I	+	0	0	.1	0	.1	+	01	+	.1	0	01	+	+	1
.	1	16	BELLSHEAD BRANCH	IYES GOODI	.	I	.	I	.	.	.	.	I	.	.1	.	.1	.	.1	.	.1	.	.1
1		19	TURNER CREEK	IPARTIAL FAIRI		I		I				I	I		I		I		I		I	1	
0	1	20	UNNAMED BRANCH	IYES GOODI	+	I	+	I	+	0		.1	0	.1	+	X1	0	.1	+	+	1	0	01
.	1	21	HURST BRANCH	]YES GOODI	.	I	.	I	.	.		I	-	.1	.	.1	-	.1	.	.1	.	.1	.
x	1	22	EIGHTMILE CREEK	IYES FAIRI	0	1	0	1	0	0		1	0	.1	0	01	0	1	0	01	0	01	
0	1	23	ELEVENMILE CREEK	INO POORI	+	I	+	1	0	0	0	01	0	.1	0	01	0	1	0	01	+	+	1







PERDIDO RIVER

KS BRANCH

PERDIDO BAY

PERDIDO RIVER BASIN  
03140106  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY  
GOOD  
THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

## PERDIDO RIVER BASIN

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### Basic Facts

Drainage Area: 913 square miles (about 25% in Florida)  
Major Land Uses: forest, agriculture, wetlands  
Population Density: low, no major population centers in Florida  
Major Pollution Sources: industrial sources in Alabama  
Best Water Quality Areas: Perdido River  
Worst Water Quality Areas: no significant problem areas  
Water Quality Trends: stable quality at 3 sites, improvement at Lower Perdido River  
OFW Waterbodies: Perdido River  
SWIM Waterbodies: none  
Reference Reports:  
Florida Rivers Assessment, DEP/FREAC/NPS, 1989  
Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988  
Basin Water Quality Experts:  
Gray Bass, FGFWFC, 904/957-4172  
Don Ray, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-8300

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### In the News

- \* A citizens action group (Friends of Perdido Bay) is seeking congressional action to designate the Perdido River under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
  - \* Health advisories recommending limited consumption of largemouth bass due to mercury content have been issued for the Perdido River.
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### Ecological Characterization

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The Perdido River forms the boundary between Florida and Alabama. The basin's drainage area is 913 square Miles, of which only 25% is located in Florida. The river is blackwater in nature and meanders through mostly sand and gravel substrate. The river discharges at about 700 cfs into Perdido Bay and is estuarine and tidal in its lowest reaches. The basin is mostly forested, and silviculture is the primary land use in Florida; however, the upper basin contains significant agricultural lands. There is little urban area within the basin.

### Anthropogenic Impacts

Water quality in the upper basin is generally good. All stream reaches meet their designated use. One historical problem area in the basin is Jacks Branch. In the early 1980s, there was some hazardous waste contamination from DuBoise Oil Company at Jacks Branch. Since that time the State and EPA have contained this pollution source and are involved in the cleanup process.

The lower river reaches are affected by water from Perdido Bay.. The lower river is considered fair to poor by district personnel, exhibiting very low bottom DO levels, and concomitant low benthic diversity values.

Specific problems that have occurred are as follows. The Perdido Landfill had water quality violations of turbidity, fecal and total coliforms, and pH, in tributaries emptying into the Perdido River. In addition, 28 acres of jurisdictional wetlands were filled without a permit. Escambia County signed a Consent Order and agreed to pay FDEP expenses, fund an environmental education project, release 183 acres for a conservation easement on property between Perdido Landfill and the Perdido, restore disturbed wetlands, and submit a Surface Water Assessment Plan for the facility. A criminal investigation of the Perdido landfill was conducted during 1993/4 by EPA. State monitoring found a contaminated stream flowing off the property with very low diversity and an altered community structure dominated by bloodworms. A background tributary just upstream was clear, with a diverse benthic community with fish, stoneflies, and mayflies etc.

Boggy Creek has severe erosion problems from historical silviculture activities as reported by the Soil Conservation Service. The water body is a candidate site for FDEP's Pollution Recovery Trust Fund.



45	35	FREEMA14 SPRINGS BRANCH	6	92	92	Current	1.9	0.3	40	2	3.9
		5 5.0 1 0.21 0.01	20	14			22			23	
	36	BRUSHY CREEK	12	89	92	Current	4.1		31	4	7.7
80	0.2	3 6.2 . 0.8*7 0.11	336	43			43			26	

LEGEND:	BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN MG/L
MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L
ALK-ALKALINITY MG/L	CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L	DOSAT-DO I SATURATION
NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L	WIQI-WATER QUALITY INDEX
ART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DI	COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L	END YR-ENDING YEAR
NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L	TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML	FECL-FECAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML
BEG YR-BEGINNING SAMPLING YEAR	COLOR-COLOR PCU	FLOW-FLOW CPS
PH-PH STANDARD UNITS	TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX	
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	COND-CONDUCTIVITY UMHOS	
PHOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L	

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT

USGS HYDROLOGIC

UNIT: 03140106

PERDIDO RIVER

MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA														
'x'-EXCEEDS SCREENING CRITERIA		I												
'0'=WITHIN SCREENING CRITERIA		I												
I														
'.'=YISSING, DATA		I I I I I												
I														
		I RANK DATA RECORDI					IN		I STREAM		I LAKE		I PH	
ALK	I TURB &	I COND	I OXYGEN	I DO	ICOLIFORM	I BIOL	I CHLA	I SECCHI	I TP	I TP	I	I	I	
		I-----I												
I TSS	I	I DEMAND	I	I BACTI	I DIV	I	I DISC	I	I	I	I	I	I	
		I WQI. CURRENT I												
I	I	I	I	I	I	i	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
WATERSHED		I OR		OR		I TN>2.0		ITP>.46		I TP>.12		IPH>8.8		
ALK<20	ITURB>16.51	COND>12751	BOD>3.3	I DO<4	ITOT>3700	IDIART<1.951	CHLA>40	I	SD<.7	I	I	I	I	
ID NAME		I TSI		HISTORICAL		I		I		I		IPH<5.2		
I TSS>18	I	I COD>102	I	IFECAL>4701	DINAT<1.5	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
-----		-----												
I TOC>27.51	I	IBECK<5.5	I											

WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM

	1	3	7	8	9	11	13											
								PERDIDO RIVER	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
x	1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
								PERDIDO RIVER	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
								PERDIDO RIVER	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
x	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	x	I
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	.	1			
								PERDIDO RIVER	JGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
								JACKS BRANCH	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
x	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
								JACKS BRANCH	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
x	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
								COWDEVIL CREEK	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
x	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1			

x	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	x	I	1	0	1
				14				PENASULA CREEK	IGOOD	Current									
x	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	x	I	1	0	1
				18				ALLIGATOR CREEK	IGOOD	Current									
x	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	x	1	1	0	1
				25				MC DAVID CREEK	IGOOD	Current									
x	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
				28				BOGGY CREEK	IGOOD	Current									
x	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	x	1	1	0	1
				29				HELVERSON CREEK	IGOOD	Current									
x	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	x	1	1	x	I
				35				FREEMAN SPRINGS BRANCH	IGOOD	Current									
x	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	x	1	1	x	I
				36				BRUSHY CREEK	IGOOD	Current									
1	0	1			0	1	0	1	0	1									

BACTERIA  
 TP-PHOSPHORUS  
 ALK-ALKALINITY  
 TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

COND-CONDUCTIVITY  
 WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING  
 DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN  
 WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS

FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM  
 HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988



	7	PERDIDO RIVER		IYES	GOODI		I	I	. . . . I	- .1			
	8	JACKS BRANCH		IYES	GOODI		I	I	. . . . I	- .1			
0 01	+ 01	0	9	PERDIDO RIVER		0 1	0 1	0 x .	.1 0 .1	0 +1	0 .1		
			11	JACKS BRANCH			I	I	. . . . I	- .1			
			13	COWDEVIL CREEK									
			14	PENASULA CREEK			I	I	. . . . I				
.1	.1		18	ALLIGATOR CREEK			I	I		1	.1	.1	
			25	MC DAVID CREEK			1						
.1			28	BOGGY CREEK			1						
.1			29	HELVERSON CREEK			I	I	. . . . 1		.1		
			35	FREEMAN SPRINGS	BRANCH		I	I	. . . . 1		.1		
0 01	0 01	0	36	BRUSHY CREEK		0 1	0 1	0 0 . .1	0 .1	0 01	+ .1		

LEGEND:  
TURB-TURBIDITY

DOSAT-DO SATURATION

TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM

FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM

TEMP-TEMPERATURE

TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES





x	x	26-	32	DIRECT RUNOFF TO SIM		THREAT	x	x	x	x	x	x	
				x x x	x								
		27-	.82	WEST FORK		THREAT			x				
x				x x									
		28	.35	BOGGY CREEK	GOOD	THREAT			x				
x				x x									
		29	i48	HELVerson CREEK	GOOD	THREAT				x			
x	x			x						x			
		30-	.97	NARROW GAP BRANCH		THREAT				x			
x	K			x x									
		31*	72E	DIRECT RUNOFF TO STM		THREAT	x	x	x	x	x	x	
x	x			x x x	x								
		32-	:72	REEDY BRANCH		THREAT				x			
x	x			x i						x			
		33*	165	BUCKEYE BRANCH		THREAT				x			
x	k			x x									
		34*	'38	ROCKY CREEK		THREAT				x			
x	x			x x									
		35	'105	FREEMAN SPRINGS BRANCH	GOOD	THREAT				x			
x	x			x x									
		36	4	BRUSHY CREEK	GOOD	FAIR	x	x	x		x	x	x
x				x x	x					x			
		37-	72F	DIRECT RUNOFF TO STM		THREAT	x	x	x	x	x		
x	x			i x									
		38*	'73	UNNAMED BRANCH		THREAT				x			
x	x			x x									
		39-	3	REEDY BRANCH		THREAT				x			
x	x			x x									
		40*	2F	DIRECT RUNOFF TO STM		FAIR	x	x	x			x	
x				x x	x					x			

t")

AR-

-ECONFINA CREE

BRANCH

GE CREEK

LAKE P EL

ST. ANDREWS

PO

"N

GULF OF MEXICO

OTHER SWAMP

ST. ANDREWS BAY BASIN  
03140101  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORED DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS UNK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

WATER QUALITY  
GOOD  
THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

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ST. ANDREWS BAY BASIN

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Basic Fact

Drainage Area: 1,350 square miles  
Major Land Uses: forest, urban development  
Population Density: low, moderate around Bay (Panama City, Lynn Haven  
Tyndall Air Force Base)  
Major Pollution Sources: paper mills, WWTP, urban runoff  
Best Water Quality Areas: Econfina Creek, Sandy Creek  
Worst Water Quality Areas: Panther Swamp, Beatty BAYOU  
Water Quality Trends: stable quality at 2 sites, improvement at  
Econfina Creek  
OFW Waterbodies:  
St. Joseph Bay State Aquatic Preserve  
St. Andrews State Park Aquatic Preserve  
Lake Powell  
SWIM Waterbodies: Deer Point Lake  
Reference Reports:  
Deer Point Lake SWIM Plan, NFWMD, 1991  
Florida Rivers Assessment, DEP/FREAC/NPS, 1989  
Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988  
Basin Water Quality Experts:  
David Heil, DEP (Tallahassee), 904/488-5471  
Don Ray, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-8300  
Glenn Butts, DEP (Pensacola) 904/444-8380

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In the News

- \* The dredging operation at Military Point Lagoon has been completed. The lagoon, which serves Bay County, the Four City Sewer System, Tyndall Air Force Base, Stone Container Corporation and Panama City was cleared of a large buildup of sludge. Biochemical oxygen demand has been -reduced by 50 percent.
- \* Health advisories recommending limited consumption of largemouth bass due to mercury content have been issued for Deer Point Lake and Econfina Creek.

- ◆ A notice of violation was given to Bay County for 66 sites because of stormwater runoff caused erosion and sedimentation into waters of the State.
- ◆ A die-back of salt marsh cordgrass has been occurring along the inner perimeter of the St. Andrews Bay.

Stone Container pulpmill will be closed most of the summer (1994) due to an industrial accident.

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#### Ecological Characterization

St. Andrews Bay Basin encompasses a large bi-lobed embayment on the panhandle of Florida. To the west of the inlet, West Bay and North Bay form one lobe. On the southeast is St. Andrews Bay proper, and East Bay forms the other lobe. Panama City lies between the lobes. The basin also includes the long stretch of coast enclosing St. Andrews Sound, and the large, open St. Joseph's Bay. The major freshwater inflow into the bay complex is the Econfinia River, entering at North Bay. The northernmost bayou where this spring-fed river enters the bay is impounded to form the freshwater lake, Deer Point Lake, which is the drinking water source for Panama City. Other freshwater drainages into the bay are small, mostly blackwater creeks draining forest and swamp land.

St. Josephs Bay, in the southern part of the basin, is distinctly different from the dark brackish waters of West, North and East Bays. It is essentially composed of the clear, saline waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and is separated from the Gulf by a thin dune line. There are no major freshwater inflows; however, the brackish Gulf County Canal connects the bay to the Intracoastal Waterway.

The entire basin drains a total area of about 1,350 square miles. The watershed is primarily forested with an urbanized area concentrated adjacent to St. Andrews Bay. The

major urban centers are Panama City, Lynn Haven and a narrow strip of development along the gulf. Except for these urban areas, the primary land use is silviculture.

#### Anthropogenic Impacts

The St. Andrews Bay system generally exhibits good water quality. The major river inflow, Econfinia Creek, is nearly pristine, and most of the urbanized area is concentrated where the bay is better flushed by the Gulf. However, the Bay is threatened, not only by the growth-induced nonpoint source pollution, but also by several important domestic and industrial point sources.

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There are several areas of concern in the basin. Deer Point Lake is the drinking water source for Panama City. Although its major inflow is from Econfinia Creek, its other tributaries have some pollution impacts. Bayou George Creek has the Majette Landfill located in its watershed. In a 1987 study, Pond C effluent to the creek had significant amounts of ammonia and unionized ammonia. The creek below the landfill had elevated nutrients and specific conductance, and the macroinvertebrate community was depressed. Perhaps most threatening to the lake itself is the impact from recreation activities and shoreline development. Boating docks and facilities, construction activities, and residential development runoff add fertilizer, sediment and oils and grease to the watershed. The lake has severe weed problems which were treated by both the State and private citizens with herbicides in the seventies. Chemical treatment has been replaced by biological controls (grass carp). Sampling in 1989 indicated elevated values for some metals in the sediments near the dam and depauperate benthic fauna and low diversities in the mid- to lower lake. Water quality sampling indicates low DO values and some bacteria problems. Deer Point Lake is a priority SVM4 waterbody and plans were developed for its conservation and restoration including a careful study of the nonpoint pollution sources in the watershed.

Nonpoint source pollution also affects several of the urban creeks and bayous. In addition, Beatty Bayou below the impoundment was affected by the Lynn Haven WWTP sprayfields. The plant diverted its flows to the Bay County WWTP in April, 1994. Watson Bayou, in Panama City, also suffers from historical WWTP discharge and urban

runoff. A major fish kill in the summer/fall of 1991 was linked to leaking sewage lines and a sewage discharge from the Millville WWTP. The Nonpoint Source Assessment indicates some metals contamination of that waterbody. A study performed by NOAA's National Status and Trends Program found high concentrations of lead, mercury, DDT, chlordane, PCB's, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in sediments from Watson Bayou. West Bay in the vicinity of the Panama City Beach WWTP, is also showing water quality problems with decreased DO values. Panama City Beach's recent application for an operating permit renewal was denied based on their current discharge to Class II waters. This denial is currently in the hearing mode. It is anticipated that the matter will be resolved through a temporary operating permit requiring appropriate actions to be taken to eliminate any further discharges to their present location. Finally, the St. Andrews WWTP which handles wastewater from Panama City appears to be affecting the sediments and biological richness in the vicinity of its outfall in St. Andrews Bay. St. Andrews WWTP will be required to upgrade to AWT when their current permit expires in 1997.

The most significant point source problems in the basin are treatment plants that receive more industrial wastes than domestic. The Bay County Regional WWTP treats industrial

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wastewater from Stone Container (paper/pulp mill) and Arizona Chemicals Company (a resin processor) as well as domestic - wastewater from several small- communities. The Bay County facility and the industries have jointly signed a Consent Order requiring better-treatment and outlining the financial penalties for non-compliance. St. Andrews, Bay, in the vicinity of the outfall at Military Point, indicates biological degradation with poor diversity and productivity. The, sediments in the vicinity of the- outfall have: high BOD. and- are rich in organics.

The City of Port St. Joe WWTP (in Gulf County) treats wastewater from St. Joe Forest Products (paper/pulp mill). Premier Services Corporation (formerly known as Basic Magnesia, Inc.) treats wastes from it's magnesium operation. The WWTP plant discharges enter the Gulf County Canal near the St. Josephs Bay where it becomes diluted, with good quality bay water. However, in the vicinity of the canal, sediments are mucky instead of sandy and seagrass coverage is decreased due to the poorer transparency of the- waters. Both Bay Count and City of Port St. Joe WWTP facilities discharge at- about 3-9 MGD (of which 80-90% is from the paper companies). Both are publicly owned

treatment plants that mutually benefit the paper companies and the counties (by virtue of, having the industrial development). Both of the receiving bays show biological degradation and shifts in sediment composition. The WWTP's have applied for a TOP (temporary operating permit) which will require them to address current discharge problems resulting from high pH and TSS.

Lake Powell is ecologically interesting in that it has characteristics of both freshwater and saltwater lakes. It is also in relatively pristine condition; however, it is currently undergoing rapid development. The utmost care should be taken to prevent stormwater pollution in this sensitive area. It was recently designated as Outstanding Florida Waters.

Other pollution sources in this basin include many small package plants and septic tanks which discharge poorly treated waste into ditches emptying into the St. Andrews Bay, significant amounts of highway and construction site runoff, and runoff from logging operations.

Venture Out WWTP (currently discharging directly to St. Andrews Bay) will connect to Panama City Beach by November, 1994. Pride Resorts WWTP (currently discharging to Alligator Bayou) was issued a TOP in January 1994 requiring it to tie-in to the Panama City Beach WWTP or upgrade to AWT by October, 1994.



		12	DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY					16	89	89	Current	2.0	.	60	52	6.8	77
31.8	189		6.7	.	9.64	2.18	2	16700	1050		2041			63			
		14	MASSALINA BAYOU					16	92	93	Current	1.8	1.5	13	13	5.8	62
4	8.0	101	0.40	0.02		2				40350		37					
		15	PARKER BAY					25	71	73	Historical	12.0	.	43	127	4.6	56
1.8	1460		7.9		73	0.88	0.03	230	.		34750			41			
		16	ST. ANDREWS BAY (M)					118	74	86	Historical	2.0	3.0	15	5	8.8	90
0.8	-	4	8.0	108	0.36	0.02	3	5	4	4.2	3.2	42500		25			
		17	'WOODLAWN CANAL					197	74	74	Historical	1.4	.			5.2	63
8	7.4		0.40	0.03		73	28					37					
		18	WATSON BAYOU					46	91	93	Current	4.7	0.9	25	19	5.8	70
4.7		4	7.8	107	0.57	0.04	11	13000	28		40200			49			
		19	DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY					17	73	87	Historical	3.5	2.9	30	15	7.6	81
0.5			7.9		0.38	0.01	33	113	5		44250			35			
		21	PRETTY BAYOU					167	74	74	Historical	2.7	.			4.5	56
10	7.0		0.37	0.09		7	1					37					
		22	ROBINSON BAYOU					6	73	79	Historical	1.3	.	16	10	6.6	79
1.3			8.0	84	0.59	0.04		20	1		24865			28			
		24	MILL BAYOU					6	13	14	Historical	2.2	1.6	14	.	6.9	83
1.8			1.4	65	0.56	0.03		152			22625			46			
		25	GOOSE BAYOU					6	73	73	Historical	2.0	.	8	30	7.0	83
1.1			8.2	78	0.88	0.03	96	75			22000			53			
		26	ST. ANDREWS BAY (N)					54	71	88	Historical	3.7	1.8	18	14	8.3	94
0.6		7	7.7	85	0.49	0.02	2	14	5		41000			35			
		27	BEATTY BAYOU					16	92	93	Current	5.1	0.9	45	5	5.4	56
8	7.0	81	2.48	0.77		2				9205		55					
		29	DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY					13	71	74	Historical	3.0	1.8	15	5	7.3	74
1.0			7.8	78	0.58	0.03	95	74	.		31775			39			
		30	NORTH BAY (N)					26	73	76	Historical	3.0	2.1	10	14	7.3	83
1.1			8.0	70	0.63	0.02	83	10	5		35150			3-1			
		31	NORTH BAY (N)					14	73	73	Historical	4.0	2.1	15	77	7.2	90
1.6			8.0	65	0.73	0.03	71	6			23425			50			
		33	WEST BAY					37	89	93	Current	2.5	1.7	18	19	7.9	83
0.7		3	7.6	.	0.41	0.03	3	5	5		38200			38			
		35	DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY					6	72	72	Historical	10.5		23		5.1	71
1.5			8.4	93	1.11	0.04	.	1						48			
		◆	WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE					7	72	72	Historical	30.0		30		6.6	78
1.5			90	1.12	0.01			17						24			
		34	LAKE POWELL														
5			33														
		36	DEERPOINT LAKE					12	89	89	Current	2.5	1.5	60	3	7.5	87
0.6			6.4	32	0.32	0.01	2	51	8		7						
		41	WESTERN LAKE OUTLET					3	80	80	Historical	.	1.5	150			
6.6		21	0.28	0.00		2				4540		26					
		44	MERIAL LAKE					32	79	80	Historical	2.0	2.1	3			
8.3		96	0.69	0.02		1				106		22					

5.1	1	48	L. GAP POND	3	80	80	Historical	.	4.5	4					
		0.31	0.01	2		13		20							
0.25	0.00	49	COMPASS LAKE OUTLET	34	79	79	Historical	100	4.3		9.1	88			
							22								
◆ WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM															
6	7.0	5	WATAPPO	6	92	92	Current	8.0	0.6	80	4	7.9	85		
		4	0.37	0.02	40		30	22							
3	6.3	13	SANDY CREEK	5	92	93	Current	2.7	0.6	30	2	8.3	89		
		5	0.13	0.01	33		30	13							
LEGEND:															
#OBS-MAXIMUM	NUMBER	OF	SAMPLES	SD-SECCHI	DISC	METERS		BOD-BIOCHEMICAL	OXYGEN	DEMAND	MG/L	DO-DISSOLVED	OXYGEN	MG/L	MAX
NAT-NATURAL	SUBSTRATE	DIVERSITY		TOC-TOTAL	ORGANIC	CARBON	MG/L	TURB-TURBIDITY	MG/L			DOSAT-DO	%	SATURATION	
	ART-ARTIFICIAL	SUBSTRATE	DI	COD-CHEMICAL	OXYGEN	DEMAND	MG/L					WQI-WATER	QUALITY	INDEX	
NITRO-TOTAL	NITROGEN	MG/L		TOTAL-TOTAL	COLIFORM	MPN/100ML						END	YR-ENDING	YEAR	
PH	STANDARD	UNITS		BEG	YR-BEGINNING	SAMPLING	YEAR	COLOR-COLOR	PCU			FECL-FECAL	COLIFORM	MPN/10014L	PH-
				TSI-TROPHIC	STATE	INDEX						FLOW-FLOW	CPS		
PHOS-TOTAL	PHOSPHORUS	MG/L		COND-CONDUCTIVITY	UMHOS										
				TSS-TOTAL	SUSPENDED	SOLIDS	MG/L								

USGS HYDROLOGIC

UNIT: 03140101 ST ANDREWS BAY

INDEX GOOD FAIR POOR

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993

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 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED

WQI-RIVER 0-44 45-59-60-90

CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1969-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE

TSI-ESTUARY 0-49 50-59 60-100 -----

PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION

TSI-LAKE

0-59 60-69 70-100

1

1

BIOLOGICAL

WATER

DISSOLVED QUALITY OXYGEN	WATERSHED		WATER					WATERSHED DATA RECORD					WATER					
	OXYGEN		PH		TROPIC			SPECIES					CLARITY					
	ID	NAME	DEMAND	ALKALINITY	STATUS	COLIFORM MAX	COLIFORM BEG	COLIFORM END	DIVERSITY DATA	COND	FLOW	INDICES						
DOSAT	BOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	NITRO	PHOS	CHLA	#013S TOTAL	YR FECL	YR NAT	PERIOD ART	BECK	TURB COND	SD FLOW	COLOR	TSS WQI	DO TSI
		20	CALLOWAY CREEK						4	92	92	Current		3.5	0.2	50	1	6.3
65			3 5.7	1	0.17	0.02			38					32		20		
		23	LAKE MARTIN BAYOU						67	72	74	Historical		27.0	.	88	4	8.2
89	0.8		4.3	10	1.36	0.05		1301	.					135		34		
		28	BAYOU GEORGE CREEK						11	89	93	Current		7.4	0.8	100	2	6.5
70	0.9		10 6.5	24	0.45	0.01	2	280	84					99		34		
		32	BEEFWOOD BRANCH						9	92	93	Current		2.8	0.6	110	1	7.2
74			11 4.9	2	0.37	0.01			13					27		17		
		37	DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY						10	71	73	Historical		28.3	1.6	25	24	8.4
90	0.9		8.4	94	1.47	0.01	36	49	.				35300			31		
		38	SO FK LITTLE BEAR CK						7	92	93	Current		2.8	0.5	40	1	6.4
84			5 6.4	14	0.22	0.01			123					41		20		
		40	CROOKED CREEK						10	92	93	Current		1.1	2.0	40	2	4.2
43			5 5.9	20	0.23	0.01			48				30750			24		
		42	BURNT MILL CREEK						6	89	92	Current		1.1	1.0	58	9	6.5
74	0.6		5 6.9	9	0.54	0.02	2	130	40				12641			23		
		43	BEAR BRANCH						3	89	89	Current		3.0	1.8	40	3	6.8
68	0.8		6.1	19	0.24	0.02	2	190	30					34		18		
		45	LITTE BEAR CREEK						3	89	89	Current		2.0	.	36	3	8.7
89	0.4		5.5	1	0.16	0.01	2	870	120					26		is		
		46	CEDAR CREEK						3	89	89	Curreni		3.0	0.4	100	3	7.6
79	0.5		6.0	6	0.17	0.01	2	480	80					36		is		
		47	ECONFINA CREEK						16	89	93	Current		1.0	1.4	13	2	6.7
69	0.3		1 7.3	38	0.15	0.01	2	300	42					94		15		







1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	x
		13	SANDY CREEK			IGOOD		Current								

BACTERIA	TP-PHOSPHOP.TJS	COND-CONDUCTIVITY	WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY	INDEX RATING	FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	ALK-ALYALINITY	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	WHICH INDEX USED, W01 OR TSI, IS		HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	BECK-BECKIS BIOTIC INDEX	CURRENT-1989 TO 1993	BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE		OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC
TURB-TURBIDITY	BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	DIART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY			PH-PH
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY			TN-NITROGEN

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT@ 03140101  
ST ANDREWS BAY  
MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

'x'=EXCEEDS SCREENING CRITERIA  
SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA  
'0'=WITHIN SCREENING CRITERIA  
'.'-MISS.'NG DATA

ALK	I TURB &	I COND	I OXYGEN	I DO	I RANK DATA RECORD]	TN	I STREAM	I LAKE	I PH	I	
					ICOLIFORM I BIOL	I CHLA	I TP	I TP	I	I	
I TSS	I	I DEMAND	I	I BACTI	I DIV	I DISC	I	I	I	I	
				wQI	CURRENT I	I	I	I	I	I	
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
ALK<20	ITURB>16.51	COND>12751	BOD>3.3	I DO<4	I OR	OR	1 TN>2.0	ITP>.46	I TP>.12	IPH>8.8	I
	ID	NAME		I TSI	I HISTORICAL	I	CHLA>40	I SD<.7	I	IPH<5.2	I
ITSS>18	I	I COD>102	I	IFECAL>4701	DINAT<1.5	I					

-----																	
I	I	I TOC>27.51					I	I BECK<5.5			I	I	I	I	I		
		20						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
x	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	x	1	1	0	1
		23						IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	x	I
x	I	x	I	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	.	1	1	0	1
		28						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
		32						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	x	I
x	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	x	1	1	0	1
		37						IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	x	f	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
		38						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
x	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1			x	1	1	0	1
		40						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
x	1	0	1	1	0	1	a	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
		42						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
x	1	0	1	x	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
		43						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
x	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
		45						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
x	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	.	1	0	1
		46						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
x	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	x	1	1	0	1
		47						IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1

LEGEND:

BACTERIA	TP-PHOSPHORUS	COND-CONDUCTIVITY	FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	ALK-ALKALINITY	WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING	HISrORICAL-1970 TO 1988
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC
TURB-TURBIDITY	BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	DIART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE	PH-PH
@D-SECCHI DISC METERS	CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	TN-NITROGEN

M m m m m m m m m m m M m M  
m m m M

SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT  
ST ANDREWS BAY

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: D3140101

TRENDS-SOURCES-CLEANUP

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:--":-DEGRADING TREND
0 =STABLE TREND
'+'=IMPROVING TREND
'. '=MISSING DATA
IQUALITY RANK IOVER-IQ or St N P H Di H Ll USl 001 0 01 C Cl E
I----- I ALL II if L I KI RSl DC1 si 0 01 m
1 WQI ITRENDI I A I I B I I Al L Ll P
I WATERSHED I MEETS OR I I I I I I T1 I If
I ID NAME IUSE ? TSI I I I I
I DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS
----- I----- I

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WATER BODY TYPE: ESTUARY

1 ST. JOSEPH BAY IPARTIAL FAIRI  
 2 PANTHER SWAMP ]PARTIAL FAIRI  
 3 WALKER BAYOU IPARTIAL FAIRI  
 4 DIRECT RUNOFF TO GULF IYES GOODI  
 6 EAST BAY (E) IYES GOODI  
 7 CALIFORNIA BAYOU ]YES GOOD[  
 8 EMT BAY (W) IYES GOODI  
 9 ST. ANDREWS BAY (MOUTH) IYES GOODI  
 10 PITTS BAY IYES GOODI  
 11 LAIRD BAYOU IYES GOODI  
 12 DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY INO UNKNI  
 14 MASSALINA BAYOU IYES GOODI  
 15 PARKER BAY IYES GOODI  
 16 ST. ANDREWS BAY (M) IYES GOODI  
 17 WOODLAWN CANAL IYES GOODI  
 18 WATSON BAYOU IYES GOODI  
 19 DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY IYES GOODI  
 21 PRETTY BAYOU IYES GOODI  
 22 ROBINSON BAYOU IYES GOODI

1

24 MILL BAYOU IYES GOODI  
 25 GOOSE BAYOU IPARTIAL FAIRI  
 26 ST. ANDREWS BAY (N) IYES GOODI  
 27 BRATTY BAYOU IPARTIAL FAIRI  
 29 DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY IYES GOODI  
 30 NORTH BAY (N) IYES GOOD]  
 31 NORTH BAY (N) IPARTIAL FAIR[  
 33 WEST BAY IYES GOODI

1

35 DIRECT RUNOFF TO BAY IYES GOODI

WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE

34 LAKE POWELL IYES GOODI  
 36 DEERPOINT LAKE IYES GOOD I  
 41 WESTERN LAKE OUTLET IYES GOODI  
 44 MERIAL LAKE IYES GOODI  
 48 L. GAP POND )YES GOOD I  
 49 COMPASS LAKE OUTLET IYES GOODI

WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM

5 WATAPPO IYES GOODI

LEGEND:  
 7URBIDITY

DOSAT-DO SATURATION

TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM

7URB-

FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM

TEMP-TEMPERATURE

TSI-

TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES

t I t  
 I I I  
 I I I  
 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 X1 0 1 0 of 0 1 1 x01  
 0 1 x 1 0 0 0 01 0 1 001 0 1 0 Of 0 01 0



42	BURNT MILL CREEK	IYES	GOODI	I	I . . . . 1	.1							
43	BEAR BRANCH	IYES	GOOD1	I	I . . . . 1	.1							
45	LITTE BEAR CREEK	[YES	GOODI	I	I . . . . 1	.1							
46	CEDAR CREEK	IYES	GOODI	I	I . . . . 1	.1							
47	ECONFINA CREEK	IYES	GOODI	+ I	+ I + 0 . .1	0 01	0 .1	.1	0 01				
+1	0	1											

LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TbOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM	
TURB-7URBIDITY			
TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES	FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM	TkKP-TEMPERATURE	TSI-
ALK-ALKALINITY	FLOW-FLdw	TN-NITROGEN	WQI-
WATER QULAITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON	
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND	PH-PH	TP-PHOSPHORUS	
CHIA-CHLOROPHYLL	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDtd SOLIDS	
DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN			



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4-

Lake Mi

Ar&

m

LLOYD CREEK

LOST CREEK

APALACHEE BAY

ST. MARKS RIVER BASIN  
03120001  
AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA

WATER QUALITY  
GOOD  
THREATENED  
FAIR

ST. MARKS RIVER BASIN

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DrainageArea: 1,180 square miles (about 95% in Florida)  
Major Land Uses: forest, urban development  
Population Density: low, moderate in Tallahassee area  
Major Pollution Sources: WWTP, urban runoff  
Best Water Quality Areas: Wakulla River, upper St. Marks  
Worst Water Quality Areas: Lake Munson and Tallahassee drainage ditches  
Water Quality Trends: stable water quality at one site on St. Marks  
OFW Waterbodies:  
    St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge  
    St. Marks River  
    Wakulla River  
    Wakulla Springs State park  
    Big Bend Seagrasses State Aquatic Preserve  
SYJM Waterbodies: none  
Reference Reports:  
    Florida Rivers Assessment, DEP/FREAC/NPS, 1989  
    Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988  
Basin Water Quality Experts:  
    Gray Bass, FGFWFC, 904/957-4172  
    Don Ray, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-8300

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## Ecological Characterization

The St. Marks River basin drains approximately 1,180 square miles and extends from south Georgia to the Gulf of Mexico. It includes approximately one-half of the drainage from Tallahassee. The St. Marks begins as a tiny blackwater stream meandering through a series of sloughs and ponds. Lake Lafayette, on the outskirts of Tallahassee, also flows via a slough to the St. Marks when rainfall is great. Near the Leon-Wakulla County line, the river widens and clarity improves with water input from several springs, particularly Horn Spring. The river then plunges underground at Natural Bridge and emerges a short distance downstream at St. Marks Spring. Here, the stream is larger and more characteristic of a spring run, although during heavy rains it does become tannic. The

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flow here averages about 700 cfs. Its sister river, the Wakulla, with a flow of about 400 cfs, emerges from Wakulla Springs about 10 miles to the west. The streams join near the City of St. Marks about 3 miles upstream from the Gulf of Mexico.

Both river corridors are heavily wooded with cypress and other native vegetation; however, there are increasing numbers of home sites encroaching on both rivers. Both rivers are used heavily for canoeing, fishing and swimming. Land use in the basin is, largely for silviculture. The lower basin is teeming with wildlife in pine woods and fresh and saltwater marshes. Much of this area is protected by the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. Both rivers are designated as Outstanding Florida Waters.

## Anthropogenic Impacts

Water quality is excellent in much of this basin. There are two areas in the basin which have water quality problems. Munson Slough drains portions of the Tallahassee urban area and historically received treated wastewater from small package plants and runoff from the city WWTP sprayfield. The stream system enters Lake Munson and then disappears into a sinkhole several miles downstream of the lake. The lake and stream

system exhibit poor water quality with algal blooms, high nutrients, bacteria and transparency problems. Effluent from the major WWTP in Tallahassee has been diverted from Munson Slough to a land spreading operation. The lake still has problems relating to urban runoff from Tallahassee.

A Lake Munson study was conducted in the mid- 1980s by the Department to determine the status of water and sediment quality as a first step toward a proposed restoration project. The study indicated that since the diversion of treated wastewater from Munson-Slough the algal growth potential has decreased tenfold and the biological community has relatively good diversity. It was also determined that the low nutrient, highly tannic swamp waters draining into the lake have had a beneficial effect on the lake's recovery. However, with the proximity of the lake and slough to ground water, there is a fear that the nearby chain of sinkholes will become polluted.

The other problem is in the St. Marks River downstream of Rattlesnake Branch (the lower 3-4 river miles). This section of the river received effluent from Seminole Refining Corporation (which was found in 1985 to be acutely toxic to bioassay organisms) and Purdom Power Plant. The former company is under a Consent Order from DEP and is no longer operating. Seminole is in the process of remediating the site. To pay for the remediation, the property was sold to St. Marks Refining. St. Marks Refining was issued a temporary operating permit until 1996, but they are currently not refining oil at the site. In addition, there are docking and pumping stations for oil barges, and a few small marinas

for fishing and recreational boats. There have been several major and minor oil spills in the past, and sediments in the area are coated with oil. There is a small 50,000 GPD sewage treatment which discharges into the lower St. Marks River. Plant inspection in October, 1993 found no problems with toxicity, metals, W-BNA or pesticides, however algal growth potential (AGP) exceeded the EPA established threshold. Nutrient input into the St. Marks Basin is a cause for concern.

The Wakulla River is fed by one of Florida's highest discharge springs and has excellent water quality. The upper portion of the river was recently bought by the State and made

into a state park; however, the lower portion of the river is threatened by continued waterfront development with insufficient buffer areas along the river's edge. Near its confluence with the St. Marks, the Wakulla receives increased nutrient loading from Boggy Branch (Olin Corp. discharge). Olin is studying the problem.

Recently, problems have been noted in the Lake Lafayette drainage of Tallahassee's east side. These problems are being investigated,

USGS

HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03120001 ST MARKS RIVER

INDEX GOOD FAIR POOR  
 SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA --OR 1970-1993

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 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED  
 WQI-RIVER 0-44 45-59-60-90  
 CURRENT PERIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE  
 TSI-ESTUARY 0-49 50-59 60-1100 -----  
 PERIOD PRIOR TO 1989 :S EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION  
 TSI-LAKE 0-59 60-69 70-100 1

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BIOLOGICAL										WATER		WATERSHED DATA RECORD				WATER		QUALITY			
DISSOLVED		OXYGEN		PH		TROPIC		SPECIES		CLARITY		COND FLOW		INDICES							
OXYGEN		DEMAND		ALKALINITY		STATUS		COLIFORM		DIVERSITY		COND FLOW		INDICES							
		ID NAME						MAX		BEG END		DATA									
								#OBS		PERIOD		TURB		SD COLOR							
DOSAT		BOD COD		TOC PH		ALK NITRO		PROS CHIA		TOTAL		FECL NAT		ART BECK		COND FLOW		WQI		TSS DO	
WATER BODY TYPE: LAKE																					
5.1	1	0.28	0.01						38	86	86	Historical	1.4			30					
										22				18							
4.5	1	0.27	0.01						5	86	86	Historical	2.5			23					
										29				27							
97	6.5	38	18	8.2	48	3.09	0.46	140	445	921	73	87	Historical	18.5	0.5	69	7	9.1			
										44				163						86	
80									9	92	92	Current	1.6	1.0	100	1	7.2				
										4				23						41	
4.8	1	0.21	0.01						10	85	86	Historical	2.3	.	8						
										27				is							
50	2.0	28	8	6.2	16	0.61	0.26	10	400	23	89	92	Current	34.0	0.5	97	13	5.2			
										4				56						51	

5.0	36	12	43	ALFORD ARM	13	89	89	Current	25.0	.	94	8
				14 0.67 0.17				42			48	
25			45	Lake Miccosukee	6	92	92	Current	4.6	0.6	140	4 2.0
				16 5.5 2 0.94 0.05	2	3000	60		40			53
WATER BODY TYPE: SPR:';G'												
0.5	14		I	KINI SPRING	9	73	74	Historical	1.5		60	
				6 7.7 74 0.32 0.02				192		9		
WATER BODY TYPE: S I RIKH												
63			4	BIG BOGGY BRANC'H	8	93	93	Current	1.3	0.5	30	2 5.5
				5 7.6 177 1.11 0.19				350	880		41	
79			5	WAKULLA RIVER	20	92	93	Current	1.0	1.8	10	1 7.2
				2 7.5 126 0.66 0.01	200		277		296		19	
5.0	0	0.56	6	UNNAMED DRAIN	3	85	85	Historical	5.2		340	
				0.01				29				
7.2	.	0.12	8	BLACK CREEK	4	78	78	Historical				
				0.08				22				
B3			9	LOST CREEK	7	93	93	Current	1.1	0.5	140	1 7.3
				18 7.3 38 0.43 0.01				80	99		29	
61			10	ST. MARKS RIVER	20	92	93	Current	3.4	1.5	38	3 5.6
				5 7.3 65 0.36 0.04				1271	145		34	
34			11	MCBRIDE SLOUGH	7	93	93	Current	0.5	1.6	10	1 3.3
				1 7.1 131 0.56 0.01				80	275		30	
58			12	Munson sink	15	92	93	Current	3.8	0.5	60	2 5.1
				9 6.9 34 0.47 0.13	2000		40		90		36	
73			16	Munson Slough fbe-ow L	7	93	93	Current	3.3	0.4	50	3 5.9
				12 7.4 30 0.58 0.09				102	92		39	
10			17	Munson Slough (above L	7	93	93	Current	8.0	0.7	120	5 0.9
				9 6.5 62 0.61 0.12				144	158		54	
12.0	34	20	25	EAST DRAINAGE D:TCH	20	87	87	Historical	47.5		81	32
				31 1.07 0.51				90		72		
2.5	28	10	26	UNNAMED SLOUGH	14	89	89	Current	145.0		112	39
				15 0.49 0.65				52		60		
5.5	38	15	31	ST AUGUSTINE BRAN7::	14	88	88	Historical	131.0		120	95
				34 1.04 0.87	0	700		88		65		
11.0	93	26	33	CENTRAL DRAINAGE D:7CH	13	89	B9	Current	71.5		68	127
				29 1.61 0.80				72		81		
4.0	23		37	MALL DRAINAGE D:'CH	21	89	89	Current	61.0		165	34
				18 0.65 0.32				62		59		
91			39	LLOYD CREEK	6	92	92	Current	3.1	0.5	55	1 9.0
				15 6.5 13 0.69 0.12	302		203		50		24	
7.5	62	24	40	GODBY DITCH	1B	87	88	Historical	84.7		96	44
				31 0.72 0.63	400			83		71		
8.0	60	15	42	UNNAMED RUN	35	87	80	Historical	36.0		61	05
				13 0.89 0.43	0	500		48		66		





1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1	IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	x	I	I	x	I		I	IPOOR	Historical	1	0	1	x	I	I		1	0
I	x	I	I	1	0	1	1	IUNKN	Current	1	0	1	x	I	I		I	x
1	x	I	I	x	I		x	IPOOR	Historical	1	0	1	x	I	I		1	0
1	x	I	I	x	I			IPOOR	Current	1	0	1	x	I	1			0
I	x	I	I	x	I			IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1			x
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0		x
1	x	I	I	x	1			IPOOR	Historical	1	0	1	x	I	1			0
I	x	I	I	x	I			IPOOR	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1			x
1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1	IFAIR	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x

TP-PHOSPHORUS	LEGEND:	COND-CONDUCTIVITY	FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
ALK-ALKALINITY		WQI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING	HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA		DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, COD, TOC
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX		WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS	PH-PH
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS		CURRENT-1989 TO 1993	TN-NITROGEN
BIOL DIV-BIOL40GICAL DIVERSITY		BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE	
TURB-TURBIDITY		DIART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL		DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS			

SLURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

- USGS HYDROLOGIC

UNIT: 03120001 ST MARKS RIVER

-RENDS\_SOURCv\_s\_c\_\_\_\_\_AYUP

'x'=DEGRA: ) ING -. %ZYDD  
'0'=STABLE TREKD

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

-----

'-'=.IMPROVING 7REND

TI D DI T F1 T F I<--- PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY

Of 0 01 C CI E L I ,.'=MISSING DATA [QUALITY RANK (OVER-IQ or S(

CI SI 0 of M 0 1 i----- I ALL II II L I Ki R SI D

I A[ L LI P W I 1 WQI ITRENDI I A I I B I

I If I If I I MEETS OR I I I I I

I I I ID NAME I USE ? TSI I I I I I

I I I I DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS

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◆ WATER BODY TYPE: LA-KE

2	LOST LAKE RE', AR:.k	IYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . I		
i3	CLEAR LAKE	IYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . I		
15	Lake Yunson	INO	POOR I	I	I	. . . . I		
.1	.1	.1	2. Lake Bradford	IYES	GOOD I	I	I . I . .1	.1
			1					
			27 BRADFORD BROOK	IYES	GOODI	I	. . . . I	
			34 LAKE LAFAYETTE	IYES	GOODI	I	. . . . I	
			43 ALFORD ARM	IYES	GOODI	I	. . . . I	
			45 Lake Miccosukee	IYES	GOOD I	I	. . . . I	

◆ WATER BODY TYPE: S?--, :IZG

I	KIN! SPRING	IYES	GOOD I	I	I		I I I	
---	-------------	------	--------	---	---	--	-------	--

◆ WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM

4	B-G BOGGY Bpk';C:-'	IYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . I		
5	WAK`,JLLA RIVER	IYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . I		

			6	T.NNAMED DRAIN	IYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . . I			
			3	BLACK CREEK	IYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . . I I I			
I	I	1	1									
			9	LOST CREEK	]YES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . . I . .1 .1			
.1	.1	.1	1									
			10	SZ. MAAKS RIVER	IYES	GOOD 1 0	1 0	1 0 0	. .1 0 01 0 .1			
.1	0 01	01	0	1								
			11	M,-BRIDE SLOUGH	IYES	GOOD I	I	I	. . . . . I			
			12	Munson Sink	IYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . . I			
			16	Munson Slough ('_e*_ow L	IYES	GOODI	I	I	. . . . . I			
			17	Munson Slough (above L	IPARTIAL	FAIRI	I	I	. . . . . I			
			25	EAST DRAINAGE	[No	POOR (	I	I	. . . . .			
			26	UNNAMED SLOUGH	INO	UNKNI	I	I	. . . . .			
			31	ST AUTUSTINE	INO	POORI	I					
			33	CENTRA.L DRAINAGE Z:TCH	INO	POORI	I	I	. . . . .			
			37	MALL DRAINAGE	IPARTIAL	FAIRI	I	I	. . . . .			
			38	LLOYD CREEK	(YES	GOODI	I					
			40	GODBY DITCH	INO	POORI	I	I	. . . . .			
			42	UNNAMED XUN	IND	POORI	I	I	. . . . .			
			46	WARD CREEK	)PARTIAL	FAIRJ	I	I	. . . . .			

LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM
TURB-TURBIDITY		
TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES	FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERATURE
ALK-ALKALINITY	FLOW-FLOW	TN-NITROGEN
WQI-WATER OULAIITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON
BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN D-@-ANTD	PH-PH	TP-PHOSPHORUS
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED
DO-DTSSOLVED OXYGEN		
SOLIDS		



x		23-	910	CUBA BRANCH		THREAT	x		x	x	
x	x	x	x								
		24*	918	BURNT MILL CREEK		THREAT	K				x
x											
		28*	922	UNNAMED BRANCH		GOOD					
		29*	899	LANG BRANCH		THREAT	x		x		
x		x		x							
		30*	912	UNNAMED BRANCH		GOOD					
		32*	873	HALL BRANCH		THREAT	x			x	x
x							x	x			x
		35*	868	UNNAMED BRANCH		GOOD					
		36-	862	POLAR MILL BRANCH		THREn	x				
x				x							
		38	791A	LLOYD CREEK	GOOD	THREAT	x		x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x							
		39*	808	COPELAND SINK DRAIN		THREAT	x		x	x	x
x	x										
		41*	761	MORRIS BRANCH		THREAT	x		x		
x											
		44*	716	CANEY BRANCH		THREAT	x		x		
x		x									
		45	791L	Lake Miccosukee	GOOD	THREAT	x		x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x							
		46	459	WARD CREEK	FAIR	THREAT	x		x	x	x
x							x	x	x	x	

4,

YELLOW RIVER, , .

BIG

POND CREEK

CREEK

YELLOW

K

EAST BAY

YELLOW RIVER BASIN  
03140103

WATER QUALITY  
GOOD

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY  
1984-1993 STORET DATA  
WATERSHED ID NUMBERS LINK MAP TO TABLES  
INDICATES QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

THREATENED  
FAIR  
POOR  
UNKNOWN

p a g e- 155 01

YELLOW RIVER BASIN

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Basic Fact

Drainage Area: 1,320 square miles (about 860 in Florida)  
Major Land Uses: forest, agriculture  
Population Density: low (Crestview)  
Major Pollution Sources: WWTP, agriculture, runoff  
Best Water Quality Areas: most of Yellow and Shoal Rivers  
Worst Water Quality Areas: Trammel Creek  
Water Quality Trends: stable quality at one site  
OFW Waterbodies:  
    Shoal River  
    Yellow River Marsh State Aquatic Preserve  
SWIM Waterbodies: part of Pensacola Bay System SWIM watershed  
Reference Reports:  
    Florida Rivers Assessment DEP/FREAC/NPS, 1989  
    Florida Nonpoint Source Assessment, DEP (Tallahassee), 1988  
    Pensacola Bay SWIM Plan, NFWFMD, 1990  
Basin Water Quality Experts:  
    Gray Bass, FGFWFC, 904/957-4172  
    Don Ray, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-8340  
    Glenn Butts, DEP (Pensacola), 904/444-8380

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In the News

- \* Health advisories recommending limited consumption of largemouth bass due to mercury content have been issued for the Yellow River.
- \* A sewage spill into Trammel Creek from the Crestview WWTP resulted in large fish kill during November 1990. Approximately 13,000 sport fish died.  
Since 1988, Crestview WWTP has been cited for 2693 violations of federal rules regarding discharge of untreated or inadequately treated sewage. EPA has proposed a \$115,000 fine.

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Ecological Characterization

The Yellow River Basin originates in Covington County, Alabama and flows southward for approximately 92 miles before emptying into Blackwater Bay in Florida. The Yellow River Basin drains roughly 860 square miles of northwestern Florida. The largest tributary, the Shoal River, joins the Yellow River near Crestview, Florida, discharging an average of 1, 100 cfs. The rate of flow for the Yellow River (40 miles above the mouth)

averages 1,500 cfs. The Yellow River is so named because its tannic waters appear yellowish against the white sandy river bed. The Yellow River's drainage basin is ,the highest in Florida and contains large sandy deposits' thought to be part of a barrier islands system when sea levels were higher. The river runs swiftly and creates high banks and large sand bars. The Shoal River is similar in character and drainage. After its confluence with the Shoal, the Yellow River becomes deeper and slower as it flows through the low swamp and marsh lands to the bay. Land use in the Yellow River Basin is primarily forest and agriculture. Crestview and Milligan are the largest towns in this basin. Much of the southern basin is a large Air Force base. It contains several landing fields and numerous roads.

#### Anthropogenic Impacts

The Yellow River has excellent water quality. The Shoal River has been declared an Outstanding Florida Water. All stream reaches in the basin which have been sampled exhibit good overall quality except for Trammel Creek. Upper reaches of the Yellow River have some impact from Alabama agricultural runoff, Florida hog lots and other agricultural activities.

Trammel Creek received treated wastewater from the City of Crestview WWTP (1.5 MGD design capacity) until April 1994. The creek exhibits nutrient and turbidity problems. The Crestview plant has had a history of treatment problems. A sewage spill in Trammel Creek in November, 1990 resulted in the death of approximately 13,000 sport fish. The City of Crestview constructed a new WVV7P and now disposes all of it's effluent to an upland site. The old discharge into Trammel Creek was discontinued inApril, 1994. Trammel Creek joins the Yellow River approximately 3 112miles west of the town of Crestview. The Yellow River was posted for non-contact by the Okaloosa County Health Department several times in the past two years after system failures at the Crestview WWTP. Runoff from the City of Crestview goes both to the Trammel Creek-Yellow River drainage and to the lower Shoal River drainage.

In addition, some areas in the basin near agricultural areas are threatened by nutrient, silt and BOD loadings from runoff. Particularly noted.are Pond Creek and the Shoal River near Crestview.

Horsehead Creek, east of Laurel Hill, was severely altered due to non-vegetated eroded banks, sediment filled channel, and livestock waste disposal.

Juniper Creek below Laurel Hill was in need of habitat restoration activities because of historical clearing and moving of the stream channel resulting in the lack of fish and wildlife propagation.

Hurricane Creek in the State Forest had a low diversity and an unbalanced aquatic community below the impoundment of Hurricane Lake.

Juniper Creek draining Crestview into Shoal River continues to be under enforcement due to severe erosion from unpaved Raspberry Road and clay/sand borrow pits.

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03140103 YELLOW RIVER

INDEX            GOOD FAIR POOR  
 SURFACE WA.:IR QUALITY DATA FOR 1970-1993

-----  
 ME:) 'X'; V) L-:; '---S FOR EACH WATERSHED  
 WQI-RIVER        0-44    45-59-60-90  
 C'J.R.R@- -\_RIOD OF RECORD (1989-1993) USED WHERE AVAILABLE  
 TSI-ESTUARY 0-49    50-59 60-100        -----  
 PER:^= @R:OR TO 1989 IS EVALUATED AS HISTORICAL INFORMATION  
 TSI-LAKE        0-59    60-69 70-100        1

BIOLOGICAL			WATER				
	WATERS- 7				WATERSHED DATA RECORD		
WATER QUALITY	DISSOLVED		OXYGEN	PH	TROPHIC		SPECIES
	ID	NKM_			-----		
CLARITY		OXYGEN	DEMAND	ALKALINITY	STATUS	COLIFORM	
DIVERSITY		CONE) FLOW	INDICES				
	-----			MAX	BEG	END	DATA -----
	-----						-----

COLOR	COND	FLOW	TSS	DO WQI	DOSAT TSI	BOD	COD	TOC	PH	ALK	#OBS NITRO	YR PHOS	YR.	PERIOD CHLA	TOTAL	FECL	NAT	TURB ART	SD BECK	
					'WA-7-- , B, :` - .Y?E: STREAM															
40	121	3	7.3	74	3.3			7	6.4	23	2.14	0.65	15 89	93	Current				4.0	0.3
				48									2	605	80					
65	33	5	6.8	70	0.2			5	6.0	11	0.47	0.03	29 90	93	Current				12.6	0.9
				40											418	114				
10	14	1	8.7	101				1	5.5	1	0.20	0.02	6 92	92	Current		6		1.1	1.0
				6																
55	49	12	7.3	77	0.7		16	6	6.3	12	0.47	0.04	69 73	85	Historical				13.5	0.9
		34		35									1	510	129		2.3	3.9		
15	13	1	8.6	94				1	5.6	1	0.16	0.02	6 92	92	Current				0.9	0.8
				9											22					
55	21	4	8.0	82				5	6.1	2	0.40	0.01	8 92	93	Current				6.5	1.2
				31											520					
.	34	8.0	86				31:VER						13 90	93	Current				15.5	.
						5.7		6	0.46	0.03										20
5	12	18	8.9	102	0.7			5.1		1	0.29	0.04	2 85	85	Historical				5.2	0.4
				34									2	3800	490				3.3	
40	23	11	8.1	97	0.3			5.8		1	0.59	0.06	2 85	85	Historical				9.0	0.7
				35										2	2200	280				
65	31	10	7.8	78	0.4			5	6.2		0.58	0.03	8 90	92	Current				9.0	
				34											750	220				
45	23	2	8.7	89			WOODS CREEK	4	6.2	3	0.42	0.01	9 92	93	Current				3.5	0.5
				23											219					
35	36	13	8.6	99	0.4			6.5		4	0.58	0.07	2 85	85	Historical				7.5	.
				35										2	3000	170				
50	23	3	8.7	87			_1:VER	5	5.7	2	0.66	0.01	8 92	93	Current				4.8	0.5
				24											98					
120	23	5	6.9	79			GUM ::z7K	12	4.7	1	0.59	0.02	5 92	92	Current				6.0	0.7
				38											1300	200				



LEGEND: BOD-BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L DO-DISSOLVED  
 OXYGEN MG/L MAX #OBS-MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES SD-SECCHI DISC METERS  
 TURB-TURBIDITY MG/L ALK-ALKA.L:N:--'-' MG/L CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL UG/L DOSAT-DO I  
 SATURATION NAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY TOC-TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON MG/L  
 V.1QI-WATER QUALITY INDEX ART-ARTIF:@:::k@ SUBSTRATE DI COD-CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND MG/L END YR-ENDING  
 YEAR NITRO-TOTAL NITROGEN MG/L TOTAL-TOTAL COLIFORM MPN/100ML  
 COLIFORM MPN/100ML BEG YR-B-\_G:NN:N\_1 SAMPLING YEAR COLOR-COLOR PCU FECL-FECAL  
 PH-PH STANDARD UNITS ISI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX  
 BECK-BECK'S B:^-7:C INDEX COND-CONDUCTIVITYUMHOS FLOW-FLOW CFS  
 MOS-TOTAL PHOSPHORUS MG/L TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS MG/L

SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA SCREENING REPORT  
 RIVER  
 MEDIAN VALUES FOR EACH WATERSHED SCREENED

USGS HYDROLOGIC UNIT: 03140103 YELLOW

'X'=EXCEEDS SCREENING CRITERIA  
 SCREENING VARIABLES AND CRITERIA  
 '0'=WITHIN SCREENING CRITERIA  
 '.'=MISSING DATA

	COND	OXYGEN	DO	COLIFORM	BIOL	CHIA	SECCHI	TP	TP	DISC	PH	ALK
TSS	I	I DEMAND	I	I BACTI	I DIV	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I WQI	I CURRENT	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
ITURB>16.51	COND>12751	BOD>3.3	DO<4	ITOT>3700	IDIART<1.951	CHLA>40	I SD<.7	I	I	I	PH>8.8	ALK<20
TSS>18	I	I COD>102	I	IFECAL>4701	DINAT<1.5	I	I	I	I	I	PH<5.2	I

-----																			
I TOC>27.51		I		I BECK<5.5		I										I			
WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM																			
0	1	0	1	x	1	0	1	IFAIR	Current	I	x	I	x	I	1	0	1	0	1
								0	1	0	1	x	1						
0	1	2	YELLOW RIVER			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								0	1	1	0	1	1						
0	1	3	BOILING CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								0	1	1	0	1	1						
0	1	4	YELLOW RIVER			0	1	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								0	1	0	1	0	1	1					
0	1	5	MALONE CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								0	1	1	0	1	0	1					
0	1	6	PEARL CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								x	1				0	1					
0	1	7	SHOAL RIVER			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								1					.	I					
0	1	8	TITI CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	x	I	x	1
								x	1	0	1	x	1						
0	1	9	LAIRD MILL CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								0	1	1	0	1	0	1					
0	1	10	SHOAL RIVER			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1		1
								0	1	1	0	1	.	I					
0	1	11	PINEY WOODS CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								0	1	1	0	1	x	1					
0	1	12	POND CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Historical	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								0	1	1	0	1	.	1					
0	1	13	SHOAL RIVER			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								0	1	1	0	1	x	1					
0	1	14	GUM CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	x	I	x	1
								0	1	1	0	1	0	1					
0	1	15	POVERTY CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								0	1	1	0	1	x	1					
0	1	16	LITTLE CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								x	I				x						
0	1	17	TURKEY CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								x	I				x						
0	1	18	PINE LOG CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								0	1	1	0	1	x						
0	1	19	MURDER CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								0	1	1	0	1	0	1					
0	1	20	BIG HORSE CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								0	1	1	0	1	x	1					
0	1	21	POND CREEK			0	1	IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
								0	1	1	0	1	0	1					

0	22	BIG CREEK					IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	x	1
0	1	1	0	1	0		0	1	1				x	1				
0	23	YELLOW RIVER					IGOOD	Current	1	0	1	0	1				0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0		0	1					

LEGEND:	COND-CONDUCTIVITY	FECAL-FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
TP-PHOSPHORUS	WI OR TSI-WATER QUALITY INDEX RATING	HISTORICAL-1970 TO 1988
ALK-ALKALINITY	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	OXYGEN DEMAND-BOD, OOD, TOC
TOT-TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	WHICH INDEX USED, WQI OR TSI, IS	PH-PH
BECK-BECK'S BIOTIC INDEX	CURRENT-1989 TO 1993	TN-NITROGEN
TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	BASED ON WATERBODY TYPE	
BIOL DIV-BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	DIART-ARTIFICIAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	
TURB-TURBIDITY		
CHLA-CHLOROPHYLL	DINAT-NATURAL SUBSTRATE DIVERSITY	
SD-SECCHI DISC METERS		

1x'=DEGRADING TREND  
 '0'=STABLE TREND

1984 - 1993 TRENDS

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 '+=IMPROVING TREND  
 W T I T T C S I P A L T T I B T I D D I T  
 F L T F l<--- PLEASE READ THESE COLUMNS VERTICALLY  
 '0'=MISSING DATA IQUALITY RANK IOVER-IQ or S I N P H D I H L I U S I 0 0 I 0 0 I C  
 C L E L I I----- I ALL ;I I I L I K I R S I D C I St 0  
 O I M O 1 1 W Q I I T R E N D I I A I I B I I A L L  
 L L P W I I M E E T S O R I I I I I I I I T j 1  
 1 1 1  
 I DEGRADATION SOURCES, PRESENT CONDITIONS AND CLEANUP EFFORTS  
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WATER BODY TYPE: STREAM

1	TRAMMEL CREEK	I	PARTIAL	FAIR	I	I	.	.	.	.	.	.		
2	YELLOW RIVER	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	.	.	.	.		
3	BOILING CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	.	.	.	.		
4	YELLOW RIVER	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.1	1	5	MALONE CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	.	.	1	.1	.1	.1	
.1	1	6	PEARL CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	1	.1	.1	.1
.1	1	7	SHOAL RIVER	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	1	.1	.1	.1
		8	TITI CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	1	.1	.1	.
		9	LAIRD MILL CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	1	.1	.1	.
		10	SHOAL RIVER	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	.	.	.	.
		11	PINEY WOODS CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	.	.	.	.
		12	POND CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	.	.	.	.
		13	SHOAL RIVER	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	.	.	.	.
		14	GUM CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	.	.	.	.
		15	POVERTY CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	.	.	.	.
		16	LITTLE CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	.	.	.	.
.1	1	17	TURKEY CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	1	.1	.1	.1
		18	PINE LOG CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	1	.1	.1	.
		19	MURDER CREEK	I	[YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	1	.1	.1	.
.1	1	20	BIG HORSE CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	1	.1	.1	.1
		21	POND CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	1	.1	.1	.
		22	BIG CREEK	I	YES	GOOD	I	I	.	.	1	.1	.1	.

01 0 0 1      23    YELLOW RIVER      IYES      GOODI      0   1   0   1 0 0 . .1 x 01 0 01    .1 0 01

TURB-TURBIDITY	LEGEND:	DOSAT-DO SATURATION	TCOLI-TOTAL COLIFORM
TSI-TROPHIC STATE INDEX FOR LAKES AND ESTUARIES	ALK-ALKALINITY	FCOLI-FECAL COLIFORM	TEMP-TEMPERATUR9
WQI-WATER QULAIITY INDEX FOR STREAMS AND SPRINGS	BOD-BIOCHEM. OXYGEN DEMAND	FLOW-FLCW	TN-NITROGEN
	CHLA-CHLORCPHYLL	MEETS USE-MEETS DESIGNATED USE	TOC-T.ORGANIC CARBON
	DO-DISSOLVED OXYGEN	PH-PH	TP-PHOSPHORUS
		SD-SECCHI DISC METERS	TSS-TOTAL SUSPENDEED SOLIDS

ALFORD ARM	142	PANTHER SWAMP	130
APALACHICOLA BAY	16	PARKER BAY	130
		PATE BRANCH	65

APALACHICOLA RIVER	23	PENSACOLA BAY	104
BAYOU CHICO	104	PERDIDO BAY	114
BAYOU GEORGE CREEK	130	PERDIDO RIVER	123
BAYOU GRANDE	104	PINE BARREN CREEK	73
BEATTY BAYOU	130	PITTS BAY	130
BIG COLDWATER CREEK	31	POND CREEK	31
BIG GOLLY CREEK	23	PRETTY BAYOU	130
BLACK CREEK	23	RUSS MILL CREEK	47
BLACKWATER BAY	104	SANDY CREEK	65
BLACKWATER RIVER	31	SANTA ROSA SOUND	104
BRIDGE CREEK	114	SHOAL RIVER	150
BRUCE CREEK	65	SMITH CREEK	87
BRUSHY CREEK	123	SOPCHOPPY RIVER	87
BUCKHORN CREEK	87	ST AUGUSTINE BRANCH	142
CAMEL LAKE REC AREA	23	ST. ANDREWS BAY	130
CANOE CREEK	73	ST. GEORGE SOUND	16
CARPENTER CREEK	104	ST. MARKS RIVER	142
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	40	TANYARD BRANCH	87
CHIPOLA RIVER	47	TELOGIA CREEK	17
CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	65	TENMILE CREEK	65
CHOCTOWATCHEE BAY	55	TEXAR BAYOU	104
CINCO BAYOU	55	THOMPSON BAYOU	73
CLEAR CREEK	31	TOMS CREEK	55
COMPASS LAKE OUTLET	130	TRAMMEL CREEK	150
COWARTS CREEK	47	TURNER CREEK	114
CROOKED CREEK	47	VAUSE BRANCH	87
CROOKED RIVER	81	WAKULLA RIVER	142
CYPRESS CREEK	23	WATSON BAYOU	130
DEERPOINT LAKE	130	WEST BAY	130
EAST BAY	130	WEST FORK	31
EAST FORK	31	WOODIAWN CANAL	130
EAST PITTMAN CREEK	65	WRIGHTS CREEK	65
EAST RIVER BAY	104	YELLOW RIVER	150
ECONFINA CREEK	130		
EIGHTEENMILE CREEK	100		
EIGHTMILE CREEK	114		
ELEVENMILE CREEK	114		
ESCAMBIA BAY	104		
ESCAMBIA RIVER	73		
GARNIER CREEK	55		
GODBY DITCH	142		
HOLMAN BRANCH	87		
HOLMES CREEK	65		
HUBBERT BRANCH	87		
JACKSON CREEK	104		
JONES CREEK	104		
LAGRANGE BAYOU	55		

LAKE IAMONIA OUTLET	87
LAKE JACKSON	87
LAKE LAFAYETTE DRAIN	142
LAKE MARTIN 13AYOU	130
LAKE MUNSON	142
LAKE OVERSTREET DRAIN	87
LIGHTWOOD KNOT CREEK	55
LITTLE RIVER	87
LITTLE SWEETWATER CR	23
LOST LAKE REC AREA	142
MARCUS CREEK	114
MASSALINA BAYOU	130
MEGGINNIS ARM RUN	87
MERIAL LAKE	130
MERRITTS MILL POND	47
MILL CREEK	87
MOSQUITO CREEK	23
MUNSON SINK	142
NEW RIVER	81
NORTH BAY (N)	130
OCHEESEEE POND OUTLET	23
OCHLOCKONEE RIVER	87
OCKLAWAHA CREEK	87
OTTER CREEK	87
PACE MILL CREEK	104

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Citation:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). 1994. Water quality assessment for the State of Florida. Technical appendix. 305(b) Technical Report. Standards and Monitoring Section. Bureau of Surface Water Management. Division Of Water Facilities. November, 1994.