Fred McManus  
US-EPA, Region IV  
Wetlands Branch  
61 Forsyth St.  
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960

Re: Little Venice Water Quality Monitoring Quarterly Reports #6

Dear Mr. McManus:

This letter serves to transmit the Little Venice Water Quality Monitoring Quarterly Report as per our EPA Agreement #X994621-94-0. This report consists of this letter along with corresponding table and figures.

Project Background

This report includes cumulative water quality and bacteriological data from 9 stations within the Little Venice subdivision collected during the period of record April – June 2002 (Fig. 1). Water was collected weekly for bacteriological analysis by SYNAGRO for enumeration of fecal coliform and enterococci (counts per 100 ml). Field parameters collected weekly at both the surface and bottom of the water column at each station include salinity (psu), temperature (°C), and dissolved oxygen (DO; mg l⁻¹). Water quality parameters monitored weekly at each station include total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), and chlorophyll a (CHLA; µg l⁻¹). Monthly monitoring at each station included the dissolved nutrients nitrate+nitrite (NO₃), nitrite (NO₂), nitrate (NO₃), ammonium (NH₄), inorganic nitrogen (DIN), soluble reactive phosphate (SRP), and silicate (Si(OH)₄). Concentrations for all of these variables are reported in ppm unless
noted otherwise. In addition, monthly deployment of ISCO autosamplers at rotating sites were programmed to collect 12 samples per day over a 2 day period. These samples were analyzed for TN and TP. Hydrolab datasondes accompanied the autosamplers to measure and log temperature, salinity, DO, and pH on an hourly basis.

**Results**

Figures 2-10 show bacterial counts for the canal stations for the complete period of record. The FL state standard for fecal coliforms in bathing waters using a 30 day running geometric mean is 200 counts/100ml and 35 counts/100ml for enterococci. Fecal coliform counts exceeded the standard 0 times while enterococci counts exceeded standards 23 times over the period of record.

Figures 11-19 show time series of TN, TP, CHLA, salinity, and DO at all stations. The heads of the canals generally have the highest TN, TP and CHLA (Fig. 20) but lowest DO (Fig. 21). All are higher than the nearshore site. As to nutrient criteria, there is no standard for Florida marine waters. However, State of Florida Rule 62-302.300(13), F.A.C. states that “particular consideration shall be given to the protection from nutrient enrichment of those presently containing very low nutrient concentrations: less than 0.3 milligrams per liter total nitrogen or less than 0.04 milligrams per liter total phosphorus.” Therefore, these benchmarks are included in the TN and TP graphs for illustrative purposes only.

If you have any questions about the content of this report, please do not hesitate to contact me at 305-348-4076, boyerj@fiu.edu or Ron Jones at 305-348-6472.

Sincerely,

Ronald Jones, Ph.D.  
Director and Professor  

Joseph N. Boyer, Ph.D.  
Assistant Scientist
Sta 2 - Nearshore of 100th Street Canal

![Graph of Sta 2](image)

Figure 2

Sta 1 - Mouth of 112th Street Canal

![Graph of Sta 1](image)

Figure 3

Sta 3 - Head of 112th Street Canal

![Graph of Sta 3](image)

Figure 4
Figure 8

Figure 9

Figure 10
Figure 12
Sta.4 - Mouth of the 100th Street Canal

Figure 14
Figure 15
Sta.6 - Mouth of the 97th Street Canal

Figure 16
Figure 18
Sta. 9 - Head of the 91st Street Canal

Figure 19
Figure 20
Figure 21

Surface DO

Bottom DO

Figure 21