MEMORANDUM

TO: Suwannee River Water Management District Governing Board

FROM: Tom Mirti, Interim Division Director, Water Resources

THRU: Carlos D. Herd, P.G., Interim Executive Director

DATE: October 7, 2015

RE: September 2015 Hydrologic Conditions Report for the SRWMD

RAINFALL

- District-wide rainfall in September was 5.16", about a third of an inch less than the long-term monthly average September rainfall of 5.46". Greater than average rainfall persisted in the southern part of the District, with Dixie County receiving 7.1" during September. For the third month in a row, Jefferson County received the least amount of rainfall in the District—about 3.8" (Table 1). Areas around California Swamp and Fanning Springs received over 9". Less than average amounts of rainfall generally occurred in the northern half of the District (Figure 2). Rainfall amounts in the Georgia portion of the Suwannee River basin again were generally below average, along with the Ochlocknee River Basin just west of the District boundary (Figure 3).
- The highest gaged monthly rainfall total (9.00") was recorded at the Fanning Springs station northwest Levy County, and the highest daily total (3.22" on September 12) was also recorded there. The lowest gaged monthly total was 2.97" at the rainfall station near Whitfield in southern Suwannee County.
- The rainfall average across the District for the 12-month period ending September 30 was 52.5", compared to the long-term average of 54.6". The cumulative 12-month departure dropped back to a slight deficit of 2.1". The western Santa Fe Basin in southern Columbia County showed the largest deficit area, with over 10" below the annual average while the lower Steinhatchee Basin and the area around Manatee Springs in Levy County received rainfall around 15-20" above normal (Figure 4).
- Average District rainfall for the 3 months ending September 30 was roughly 3" above the long-term average of 20.5". The highest rainfall amounts during that time frame were concentrated in the southern portion of the District, particularly in portions of the Steinhatchee, Lower Suwannee, and Waccasassa basins, which displayed surpluses over 20" in wide areas. The entire Waccasassa Basin's surplus increased to 13" for the three-month period (Figure 5).

SURFACEWATER

- **Rivers:** Overall, river level stations in the Suwannee River Basin and across North Florida and Georgia moved toward their respective means during the month. The Alapaha and St Mary's river basins started the month with above normal to high flows but receded to within normal range by month end. The Upper Santa Fe River remained at above average levels. The Withlacoochee River at Quitman and the Fenholloway River both began the month at relatively low levels but improved to normal during the same period. The Econfina River and the Little River in Georgia remained at below normal and much below normal flows, respectively. Flow statistics for major river stations are presented graphically in Figure 6, and river level conditions relative to historic conditions are provided in Figure 7.
- **Lakes**: Most District monitored lakes were at above average water levels during September with the exception of Sneads Smokehouse Lake in Jefferson County, which is below the recording gage at this time. Waters Lake in Gilchrist County rose by more than 3.2' due to the heavy rains in the south of the District. Lake Sampson in Bradford

County receded 0.6' after its sharp rise during August. Figure 8 shows lake levels relative to their respective long-term minimum, average and maximum levels.

- **Springs**: Thirty-one springs or spring groups were measured by the USGS, District staff, or District contractors in September. Overall, spring flows held relatively steady during the month. Over the past several months, the District has begun flow and continuous water quality monitoring at several springs, with financial assistance from DEP and technical assistance from the USGS. Historical flow data for four of these springs are provided in Figure 9.

GROUNDWATER

Groundwater levels in upper Floridan aquifer monitor wells generally increased in the District and ended the month at the 69th percentile overall, an increase of about 4 percentile points from August. Coastal areas of the District from Taylor County southward remained in the high category and portions of Alachua and Bradford counties along the Santa Fe River corridor rose into the high category as well. Most of the remainder of the District is in the normal range although a small area along the middle Aucilla River dropped into low conditions (Figure 10). Three monitor wells are in the low aquifer level category (below the 25th percentile) in the northwest of the District, and 14 wells remain below the 50th percentile. Floridan aquifer levels for a representative sample of long-term wells are provided in Figure 11 along with summary statistics, and regional long-term well information is provided in Figure 12 along with a description of aquifer characteristics.

HYDROLOGICAL/METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION

- The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI), a climatological tool produced by the National Climatic Data Center, assesses the severity and frequency of abnormally dry or wet weather using rainfall, temperature, and soil moisture data. PDSI values for the week ending October 3 showed ongoing near-normal conditions in north Florida and south Georgia.
- The National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center (CPC) is forecasting normal rainfall conditions for October for north Florida, followed by above normal rainfall through the winter months. The ongoing El Niño continues to warm waters in the Pacific Ocean, reaching an El Niño index level of 1.5, which is the highest value since February of 1998. The 1997-98 El Niño event reached a peak index level of 2.3 in December 1997. Strengthening of the El Niño phenomenon is expected to continue through January.
- The U.S. Drought Monitor report of October 6 indicated moderate drought conditions in Jefferson County as well as western Madison County. Dry conditions are present in the parts of Taylor County as well. The remainder of the District is within normal conditions.

CONSERVATION

Water conservation is necessary to sustain healthy flows in springs and rivers. All users are urged to eliminate unnecessary uses. Landscape irrigation is limited to twice per week during Daylight Savings Time (between March 9 and October 31, 2015) based on a water conservation rule that applies to residential landscaping, public or commercial recreation areas, and businesses that aren't regulated by a District-issued permit. Information about the SRWMD's year-round irrigation conservation measures is available at www.mysuwanneeriver.com.

This report is compiled in compliance with Chapter 40B-21.211, Florida Administrative Code, using rainfall (radar-derived estimate), groundwater (105 wells), surfacewater (35 stations), and general information such as drought indices and forecasts. Data are provisional and are updated as revised data become available. Data are available at www.mysuwanneeriver.com or by request.

Table 1: Estimated Rainfall Totals (inches)

County	September 2015	September Average	Month % of Normal	Last 12 Months	Annual % of Normal
Alachua	6.11	5.36	114%	48.56	95%
Baker	4.56	5.44	84%	45.38	91%
Bradford	5.63	6.13	92%	40.92	81%
Columbia	4.52	4.85	93%	50.18	98%
Dixie	7.12	6.58	108%	45.77	77%
Gilchrist	5.82	5.75	101%	47.87	83%
Hamilton	4.64	4.63	100%	53.84	103%
Jefferson	3.79	5.31	71%	48.23	80%
Lafayette	4.89	5.46	90%	49.65	88%
Levy	5.89	6.70	88%	48.49	81%
Madison	5.18	4.62	112%	48.80	87%
Suwannee	4.39	5.08	87%	51.96	98%
Taylor	4.35	5.61	78%	47.84	80%
Union	5.28	4.94	107%	46.00	85%

September 2015 Average:	5.16
September Average (1932-2013):	5.46
Historical 12-month Average (1932-2013):	54.63
Past 12-Month Total:	52.53
12-Month Rainfall Surplus/Deficit:	-2.10

Figure 1: Comparison of District-wide Monthly Rainfall

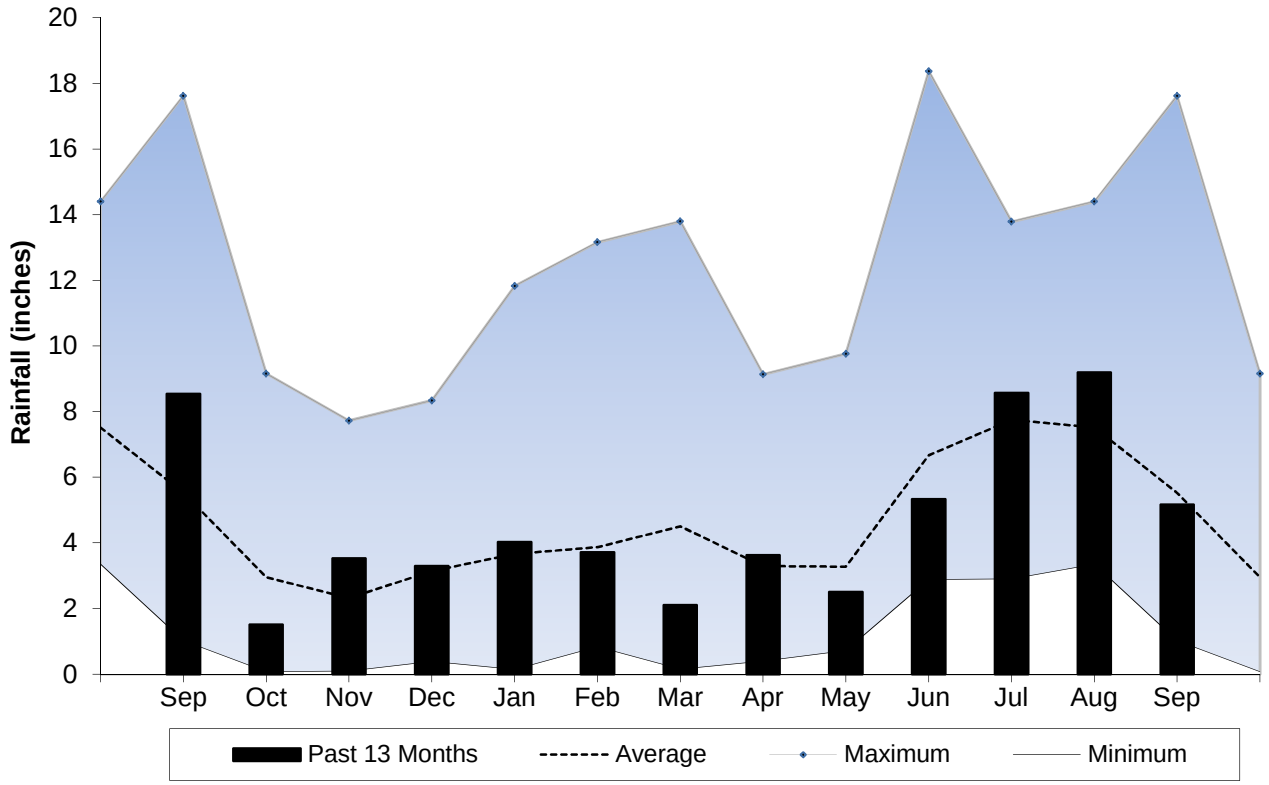


Figure 2: September 2015 Rainfall Estimate

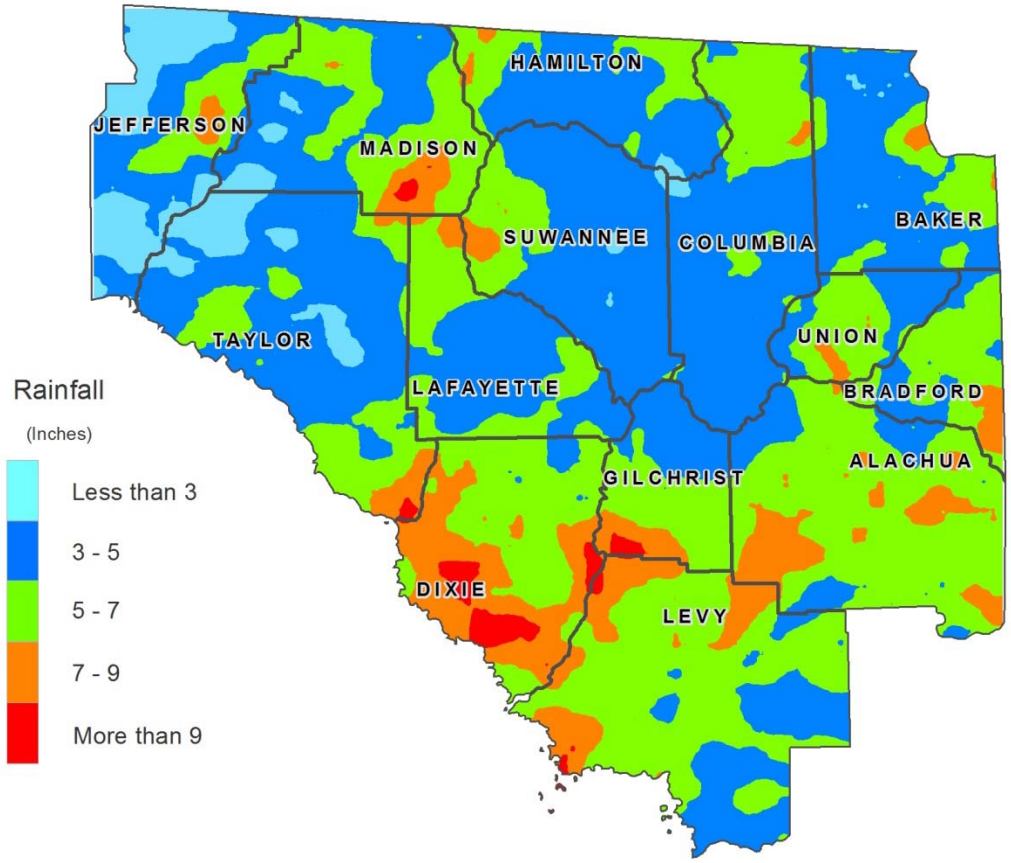


Figure 3: September 2015 Percent of Normal Rainfall

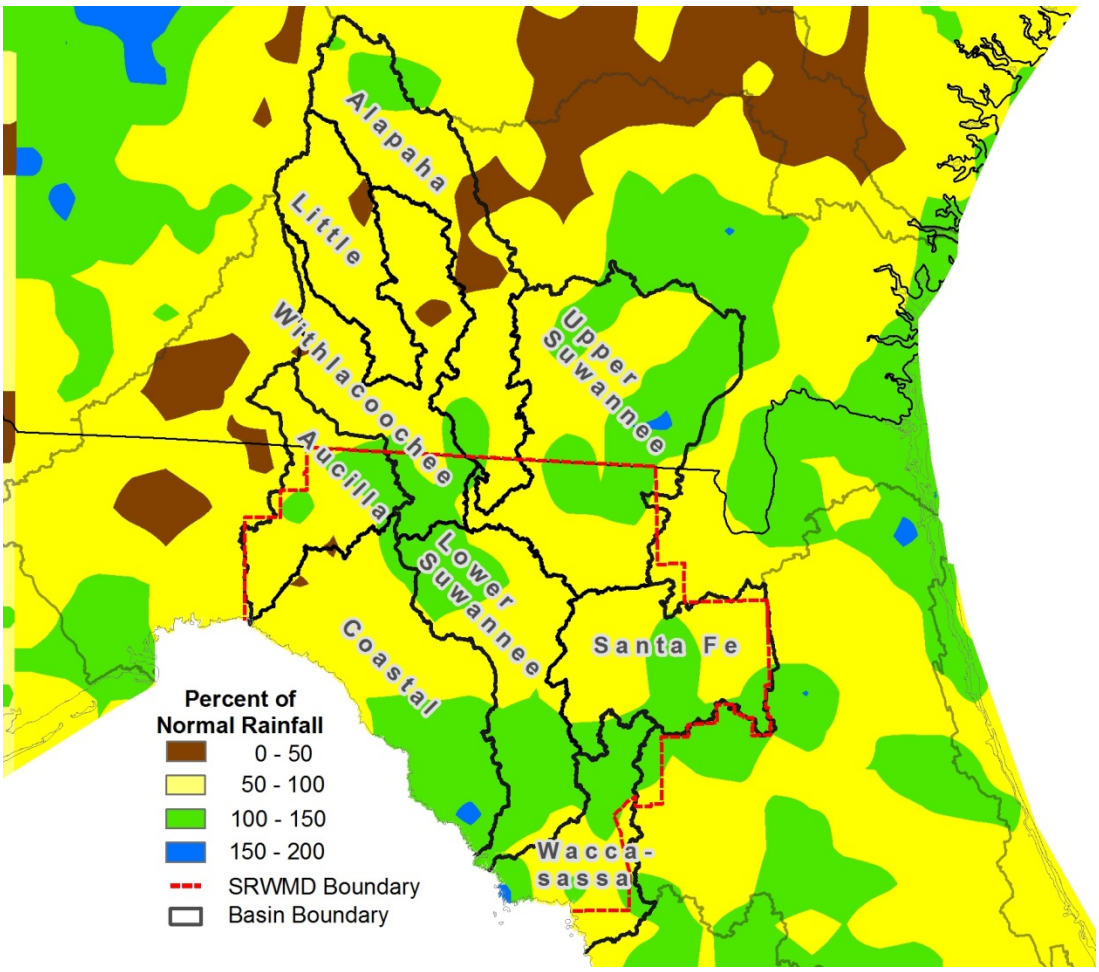


Figure 4: 12-Month Rainfall Surplus/Deficit by River Basin
Through September 30, 2015

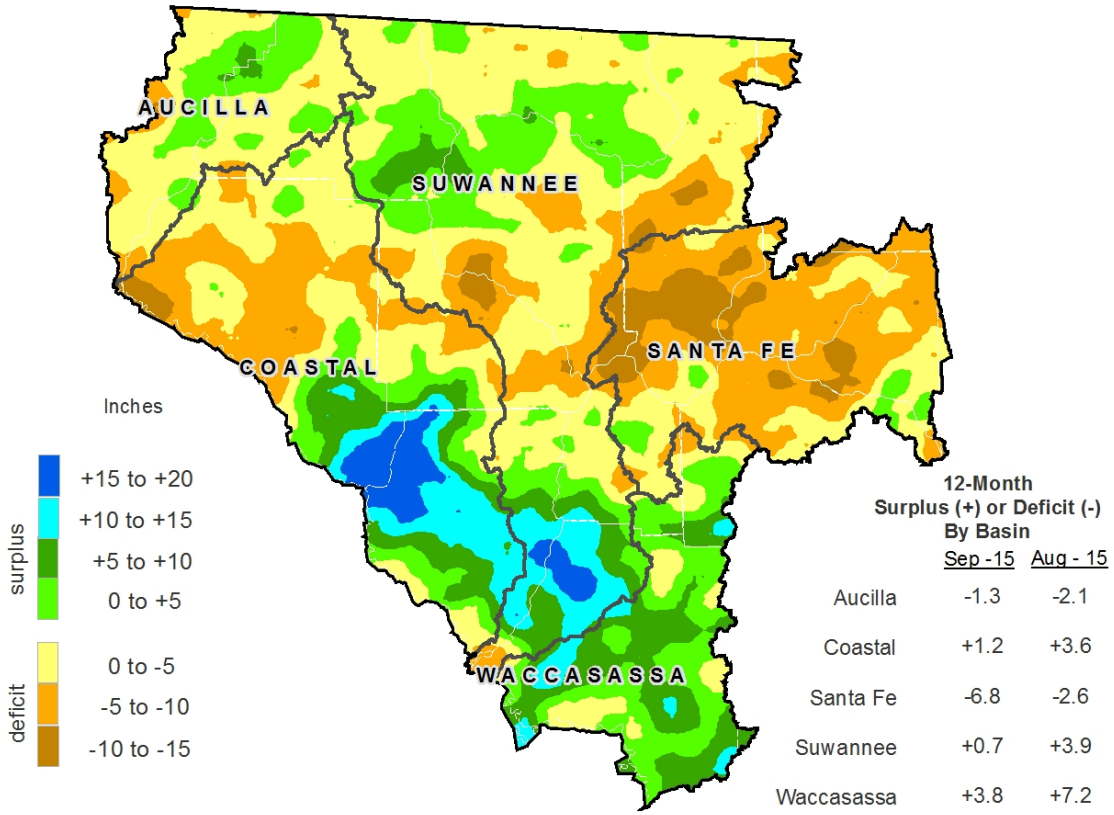


Figure 5: 3-Month Rainfall Surplus/Deficit by River Basin
Through September 30, 2015

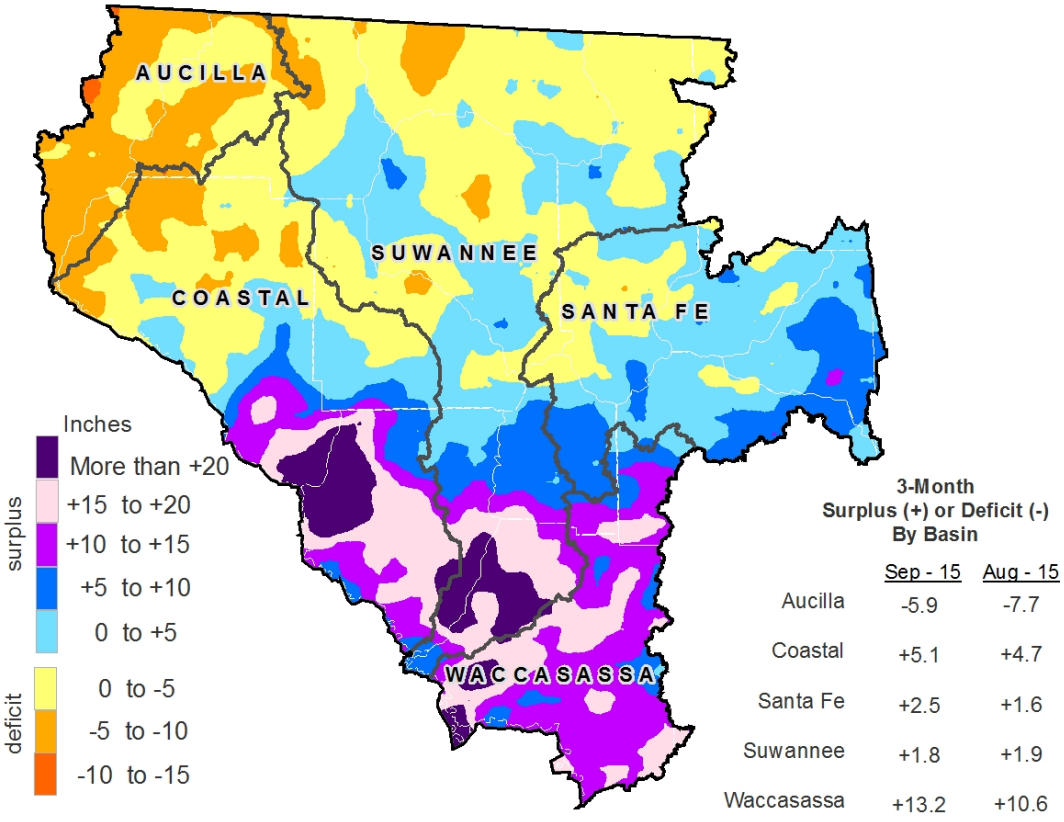
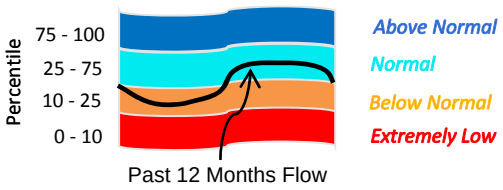
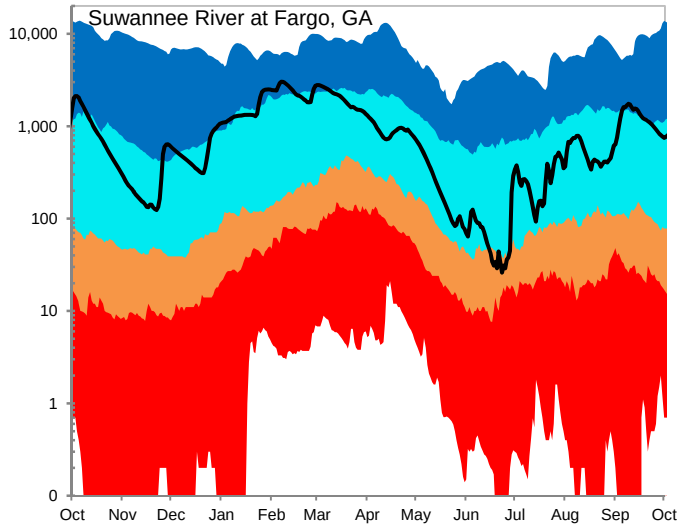
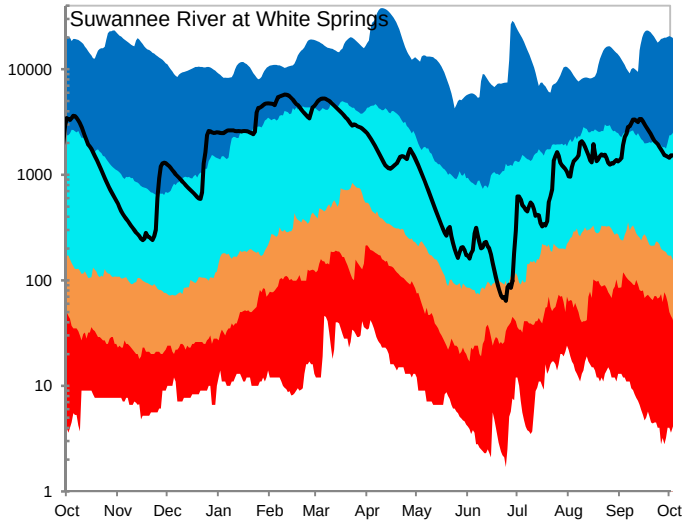


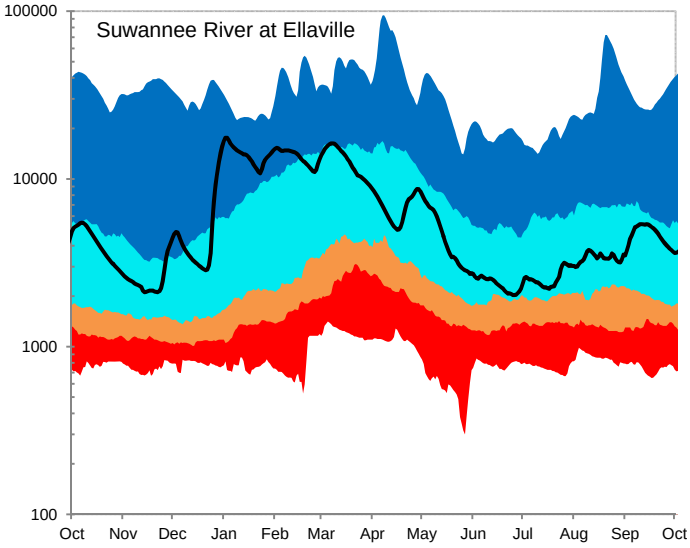
Figure 6: Daily River Flow Statistics
October 1, 2014 through September 31, 2015

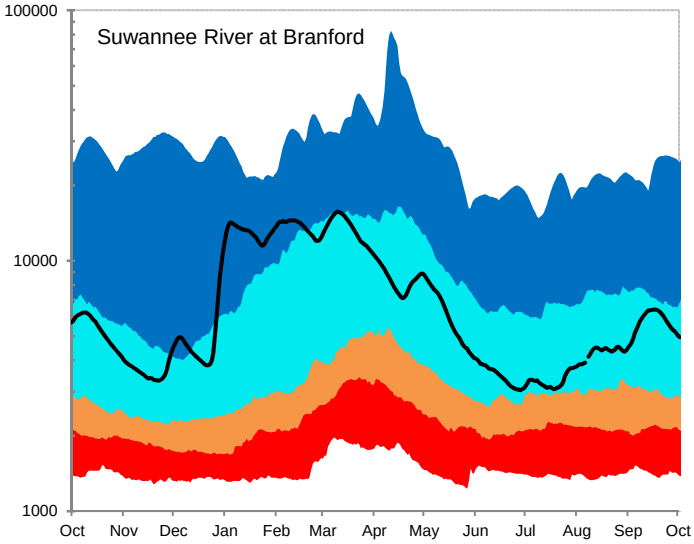


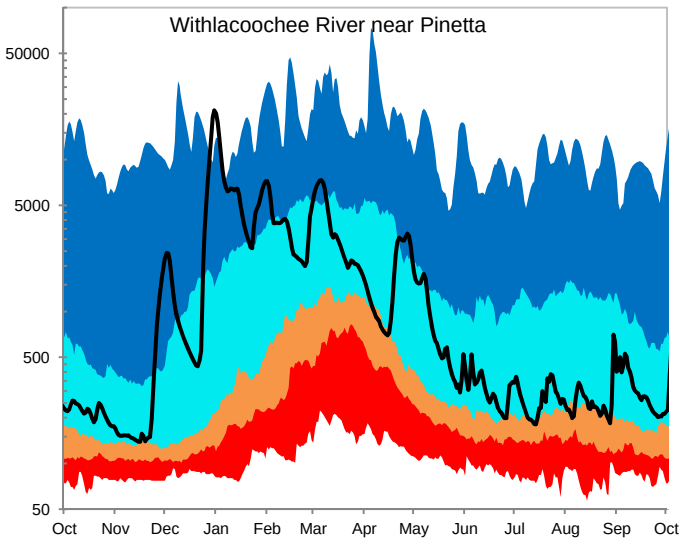
RIVER FLOW, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND











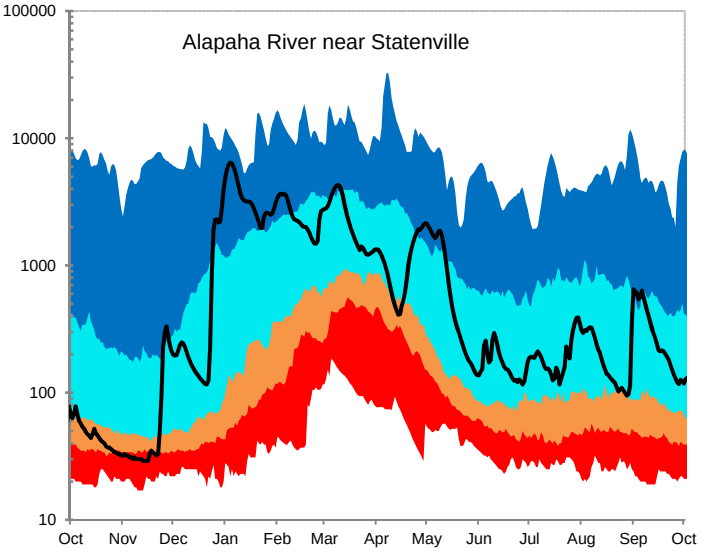
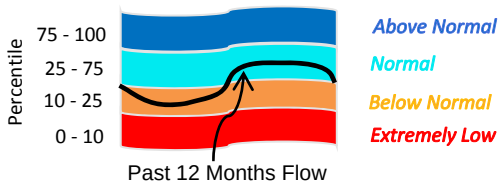
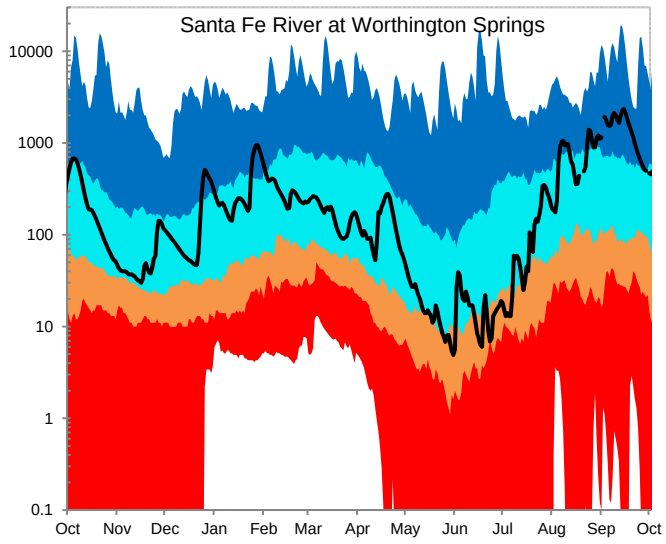
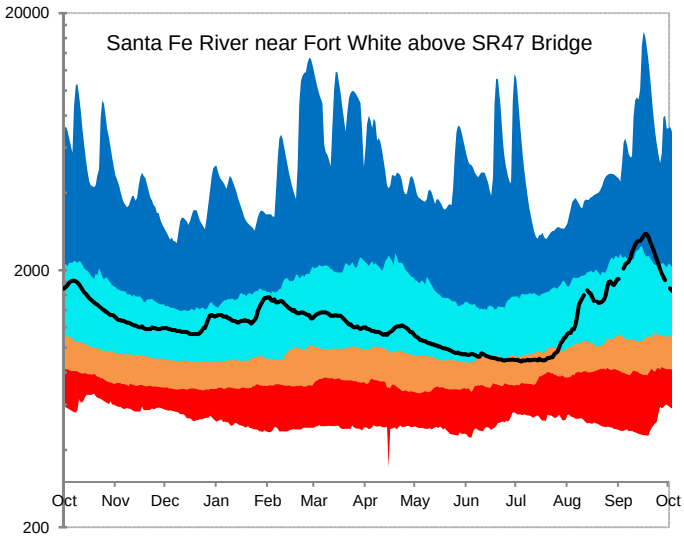


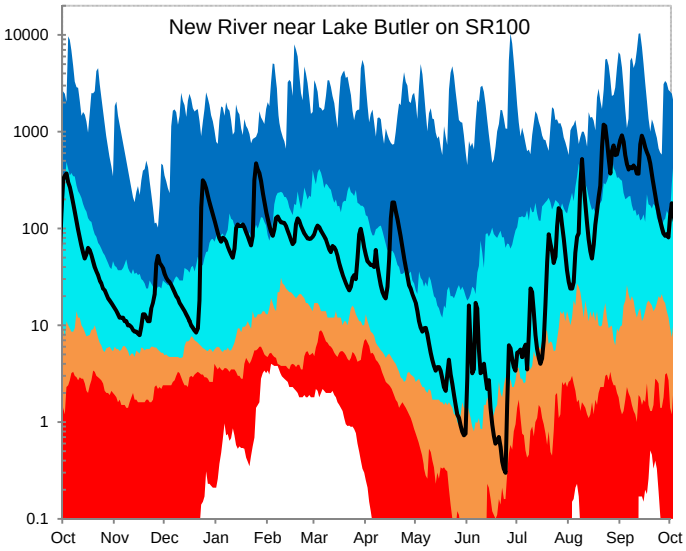
Figure 6, cont: Daily River Flow Statistics
October 1, 2014 through September 31, 2015

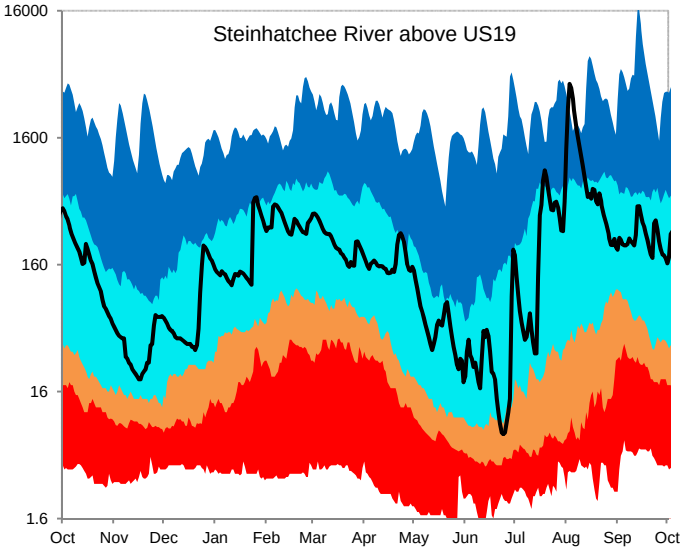


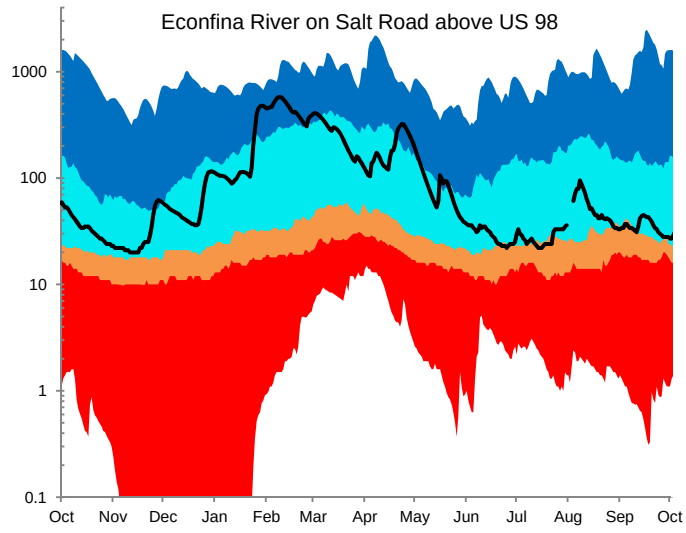
RIVER FLOW, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND

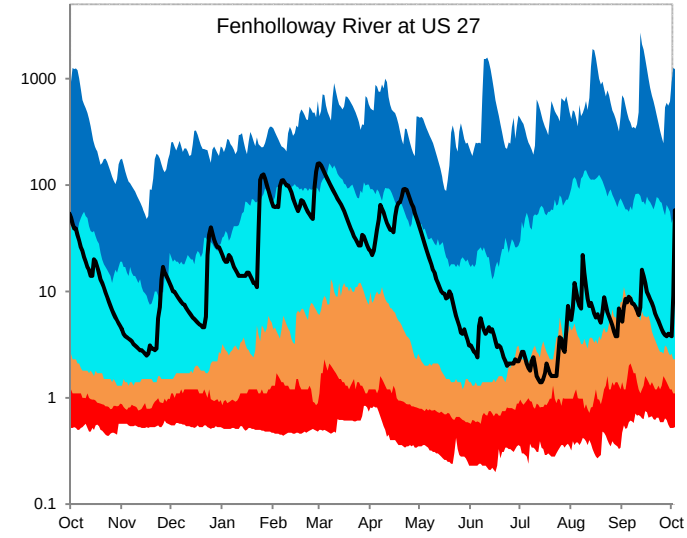












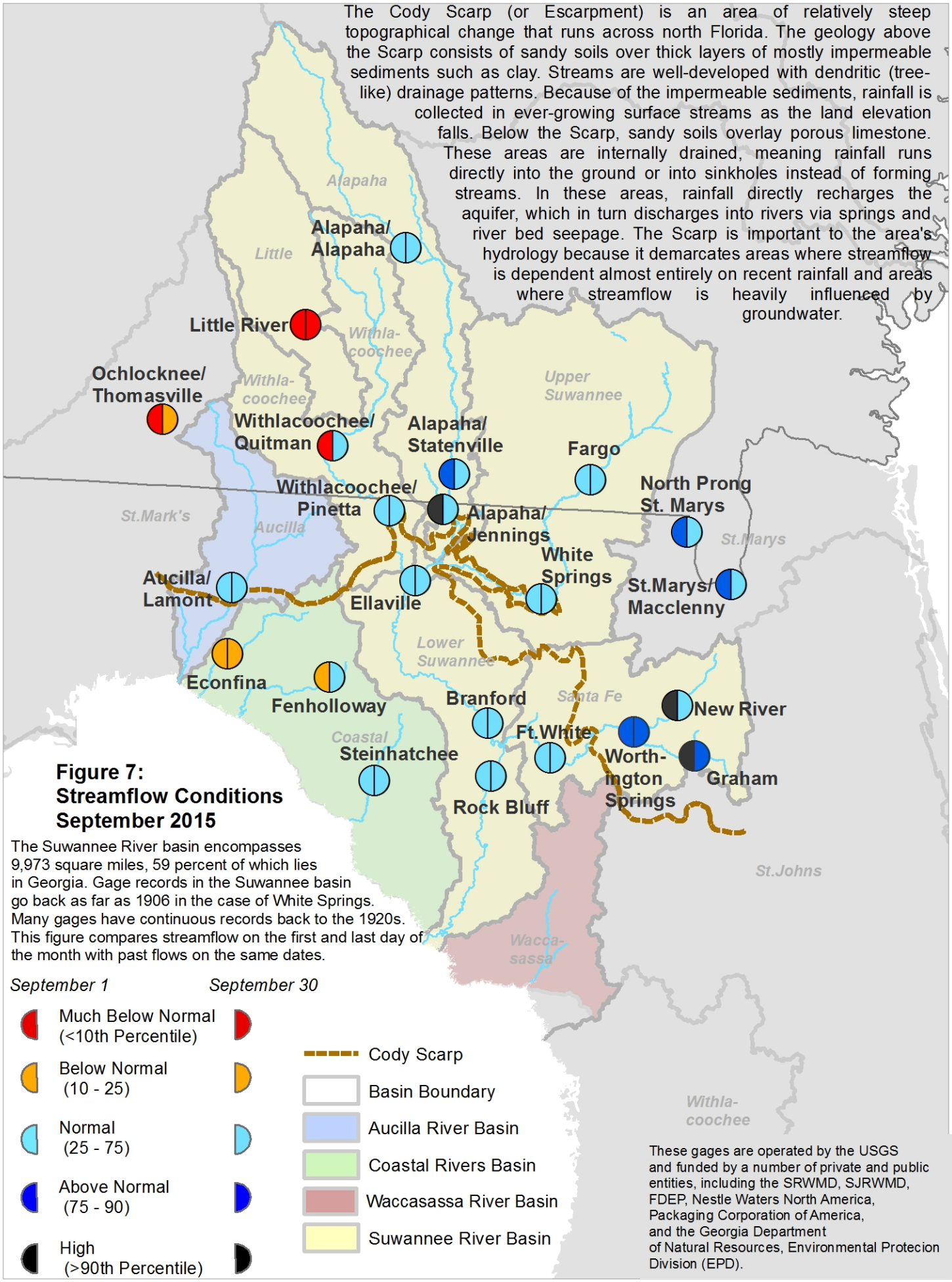
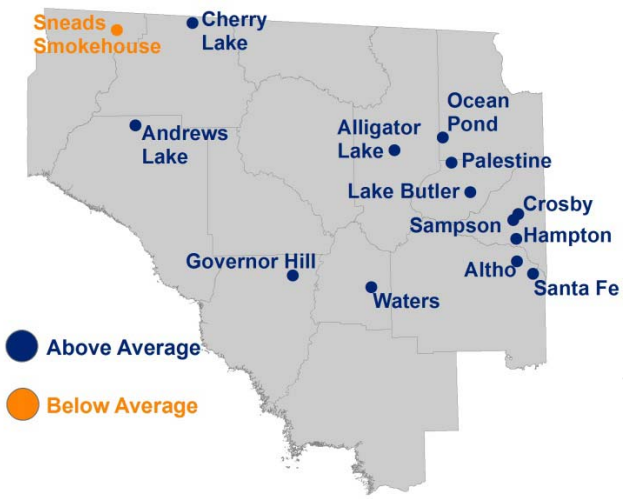

The Cody Scarp (or Escarpment) is an area of relatively steep topographical change that runs across north Florida. The geology above the Scarp consists of sandy soils over thick layers of mostly impermeable sediments such as clay. Streams are well-developed with dendritic (tree-like) drainage patterns. Because of the impermeable sediments, rainfall is collected in ever-growing surface streams as the land elevation falls. Below the Scarp, sandy soils overlay porous limestone. These areas are internally drained, meaning rainfall runs directly into the ground or into sinkholes instead of forming streams. In these areas, rainfall directly recharges the aquifer, which in turn discharges into rivers via springs and river bed seepage. The Scarp is important to the area's hydrology because it demarcates areas where streamflow is dependent almost entirely on recent rainfall and areas where streamflow is heavily influenced by groundwater.
Alapaha
Alapaha/ Alapaha
Little
Little River
Withla-coochee
Ochlocknee/ Thomasville
Withla-coochee
Upper Suwannee
Withlacoochee/ Quitman
Alapaha/ Statenville
Fargo
Withlacoochee/ Pinetta
Alapaha/ Jennings
North Prong St. Marys
St.Mark's
Aucilla
St.Marys
White Springs
Aucilla/ Lamont
Ellaville
St.Marys/ Macclenny
Lower Suwannee
Econfina
Fenholloway
Branford
Santa Fe
New River
Ft.White
Coastal
Steinhatchee
Worth-ington Springs
Graham
Rock Bluff
St.Johns
Wacca-sassa
Withla-coochee
Figure 7:
Streamflow Conditions
September 2015
The Suwannee River basin encompasses 9,973 square miles, 59 percent of which lies in Georgia. Gage records in the Suwannee basin go back as far as 1906 in the case of White Springs. Many gages have continuous records back to the 1920s. This figure compares streamflow on the first and last day of the month with past flows on the same dates.
September 1
September 30
Much Below Normal (<10th Percentile)
Below Normal (10 - 25)
Normal (25 - 75)
Above Normal (75 - 90)
High (>90th Percentile)
Cody Scarp
Basin Boundary
Aucilla River Basin
Coastal Rivers Basin
Waccasassa River Basin
Suwannee River Basin
These gages are operated by the USGS and funded by a number of private and public entities, including the SRWMD, SJRWMD, FDEP, Nestle Waters North America, Packaging Corporation of America, and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protecion Division (EPD).

Figure 8: September 2015 Lake Levels



SRWMD lakes react differently to climatic changes depending on their location in the landscape. Some lakes, in particular ones in the eastern part of the District, are embedded in a surficial or intermediate aquifer over relatively impermeable clay deposits. These lakes rise and fall according to local rainfall and surface runoff. They retain water during severe droughts since most losses occur from evaporation. Other lakes, such as Governor Hill and Waters Lake, have porous or "leaky" bottoms that interact with the Floridan aquifer. These lakes depend on groundwater levels to stay high. If aquifer levels are low, these lakes go dry even if rainfall is normal.

The District monitors 14 lakes with much of the data provided by volunteer observers. Most monitoring records begin in the 1970s, although the Sampson Lake record starts in 1957.

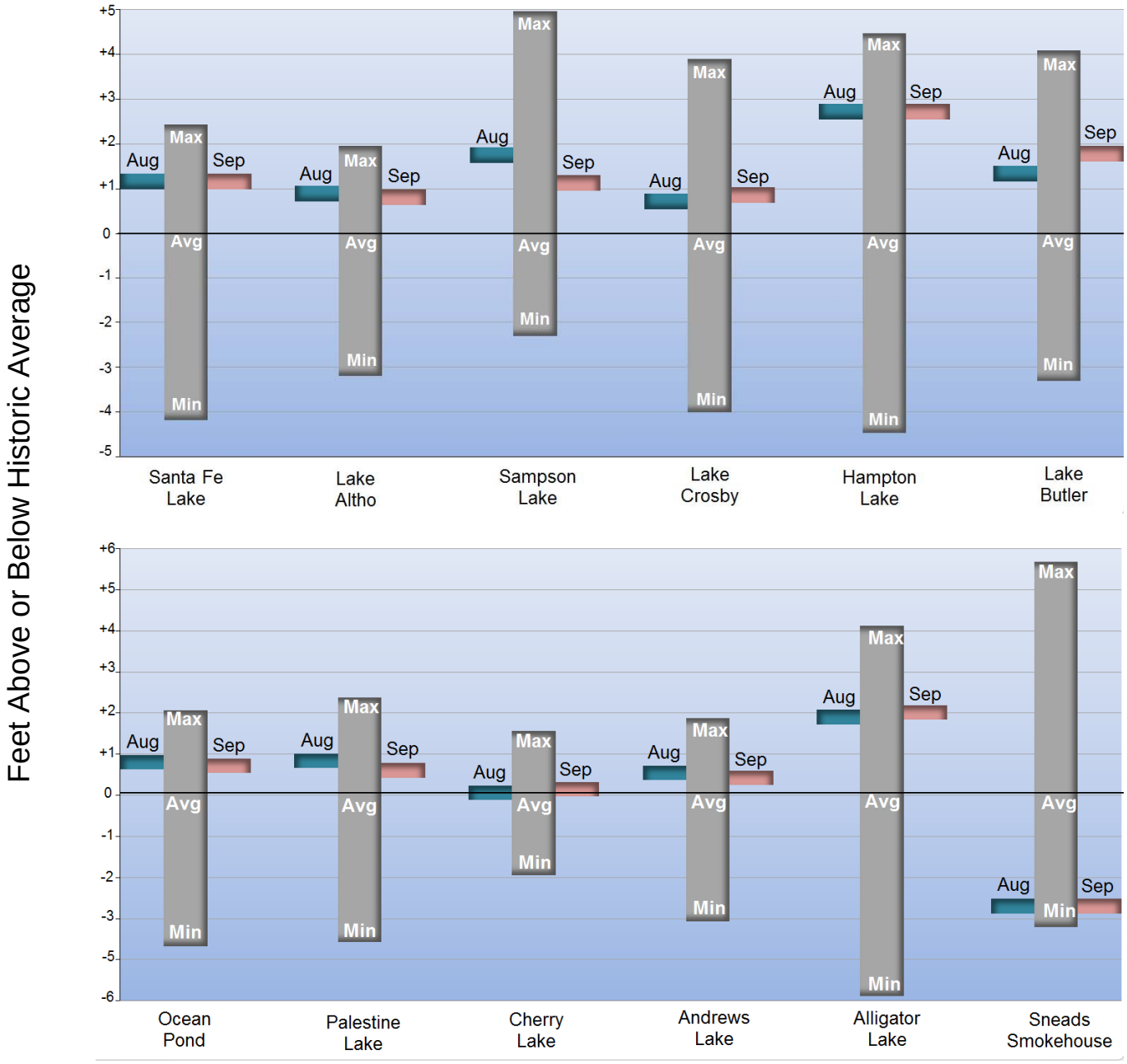
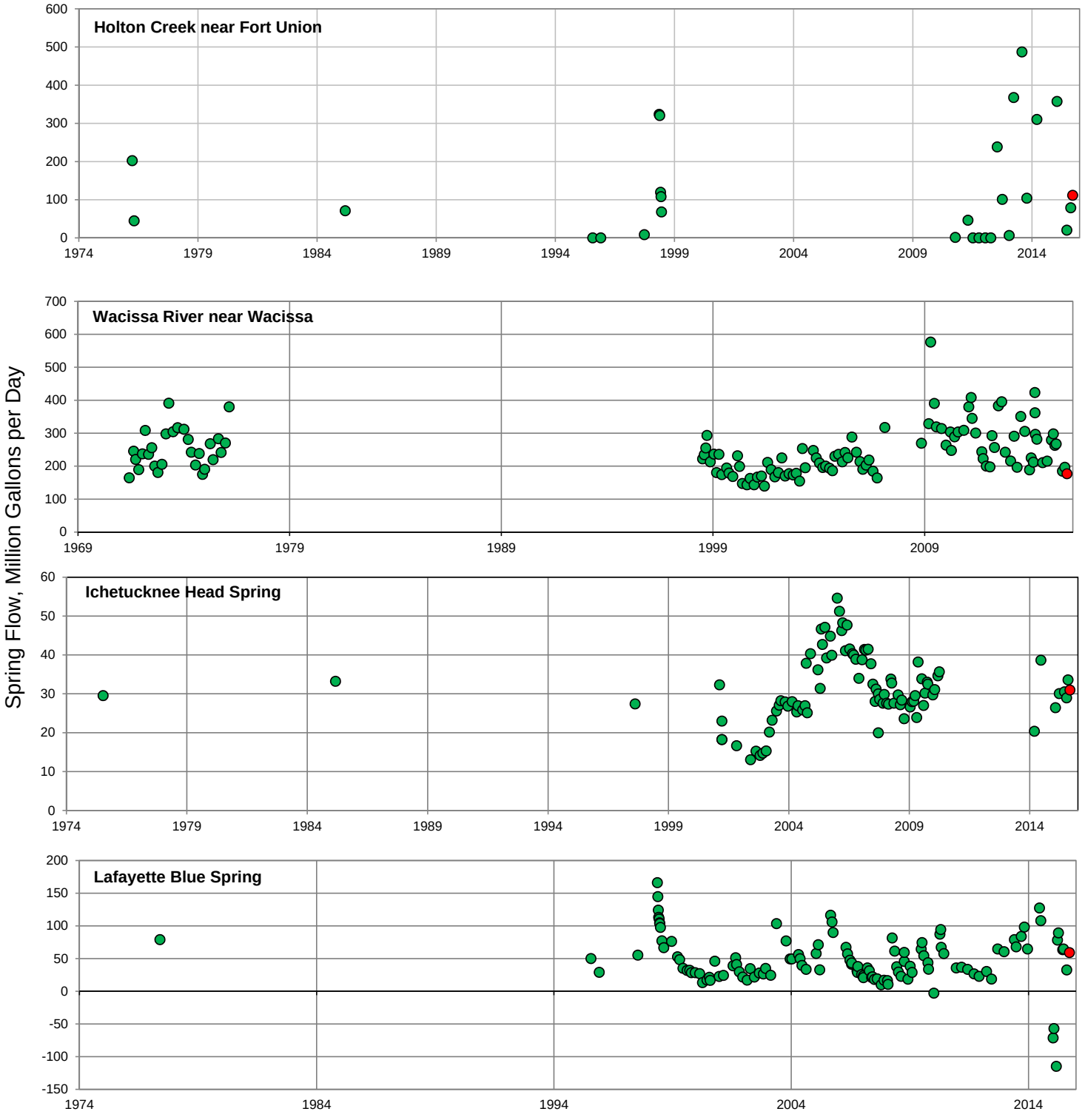


Figure 9: Monthly Springflow Measurements

The SRWMD monitors water quality at 38 springs. Flow is usually measured at the time of the sampling. The springs below were measured in September 2015 by SRWMD staff or by the USGS with the last measurement marked in red. Flow is given in MGD (million gallons per day--a million gallons would fill a football field about 3' deep). With the exception of the Ichetucknee River, Santa Fe Rise and the Alapaha Rise, springs in the SRWMD were measured infrequently prior to the late 1990s. Springs with long records were rarely measured more than once per decade; 'reverse' flow measurements have only been conducted during the past 10 years.

A spring's flow can be greatly affected by the level of the river it runs into. Rising river levels can act like a dam and slow spring flow causing what is known as a backwater effect. A river can flood a spring completely, known colloquially as a "brown-out". If the river levels are high enough, river water can flow back into the spring vent and thus into the aquifer, resulting in a negative flow rate. Because of the interaction between a spring and its receiving water body, some low flow measurements recorded are the result of river flooding and not necessarily drought conditions.



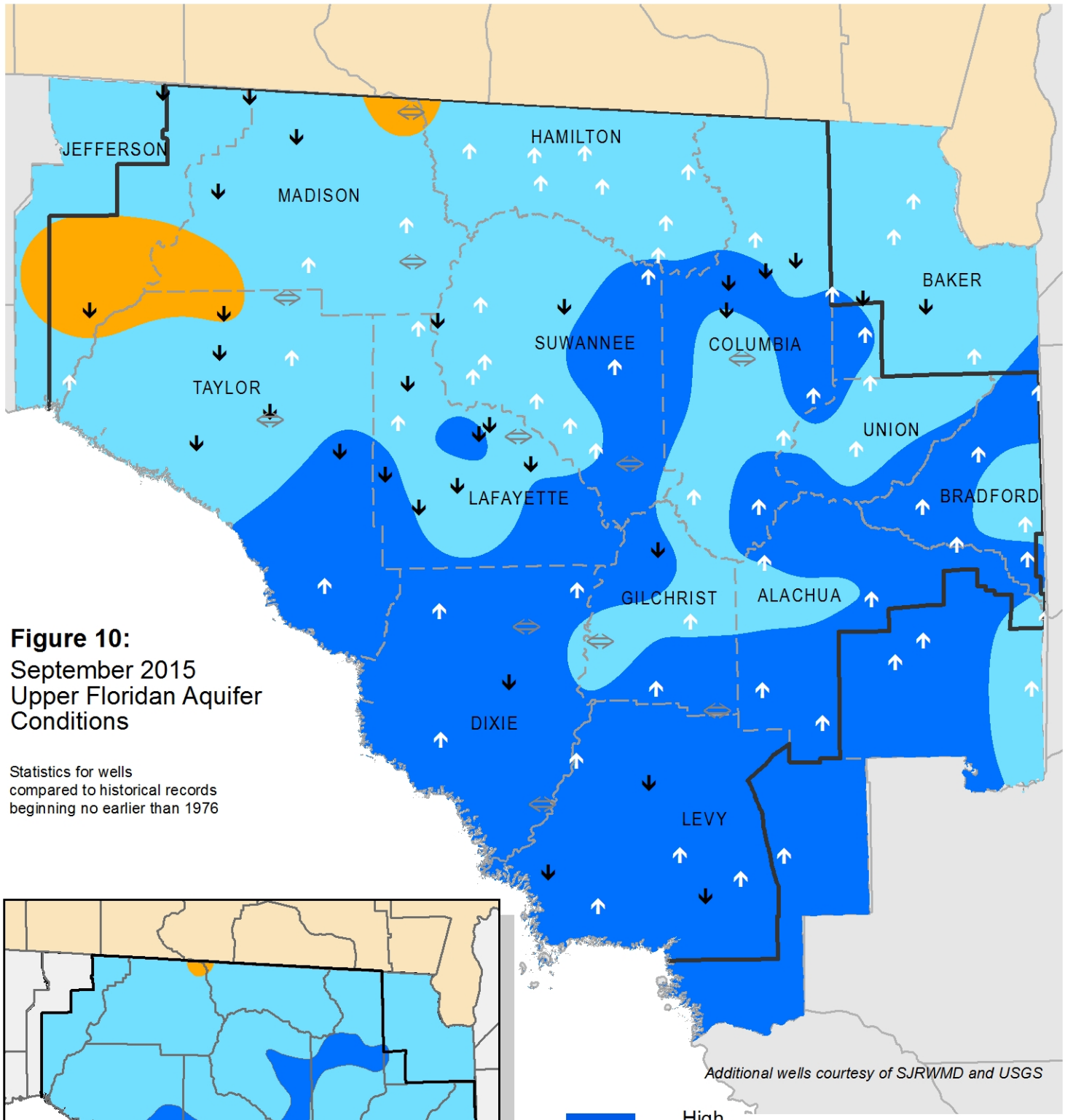
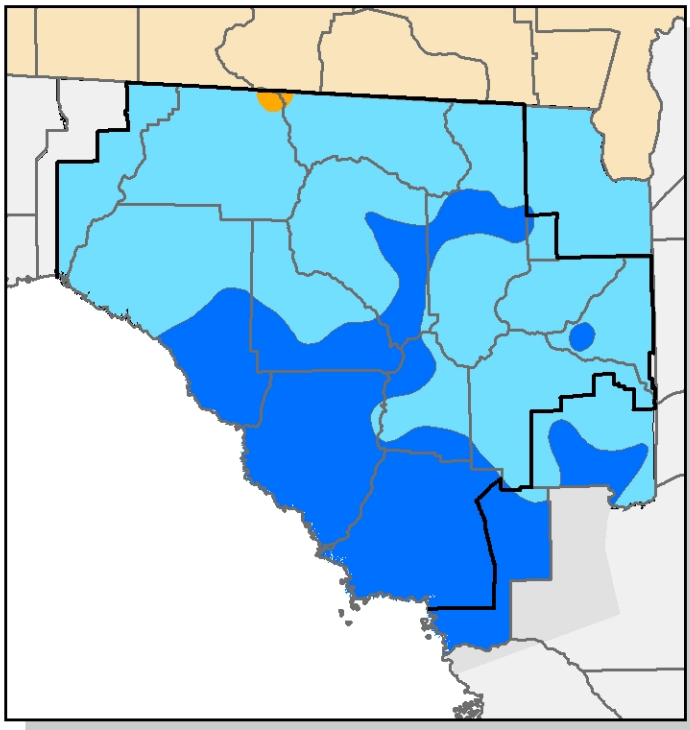


Figure 10:
September 2015
Upper Floridan Aquifer
Conditions

Statistics for wells
compared to historical records
beginning no earlier than 1976

Additional wells courtesy of SJRWMD and USGS



Inset: August 2015 Groundwater Levels

High
(Greater than 75th Percentile)

Normal
(25th to 75th Percentile)

Low
(10th to 25th Percentile)

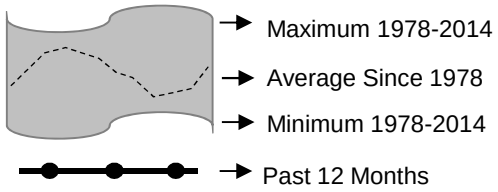
Extremely Low
(Less than 10th Percentile)

Increase/decrease in level since last month

Increase/decrease since last month
less than one percent of historic range

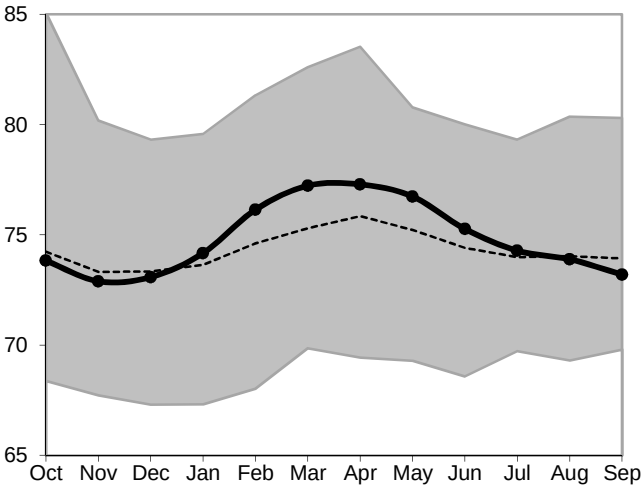
District Boundary

Figure 11: Monthly Groundwater Level Statistics
Levels October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015
Period of Record Beginning 1978

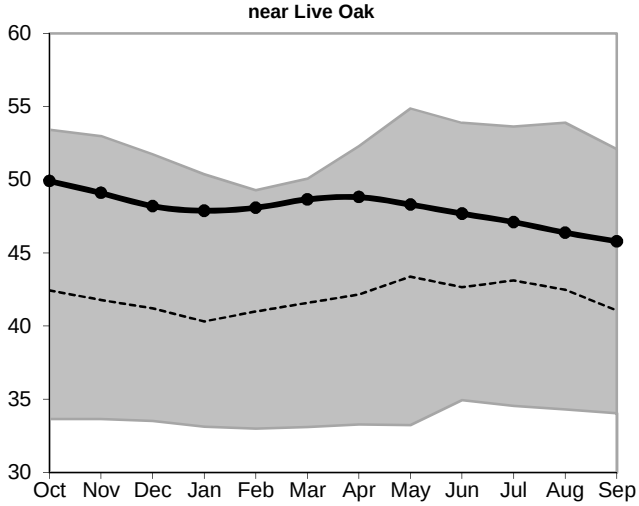


Upper Floridan Aquifer Elevation above NGVD 1929, Feet

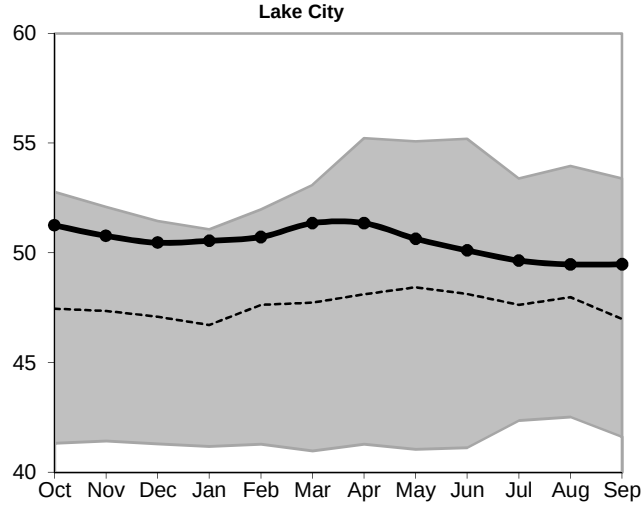
Madison County N010719001
near Greenville



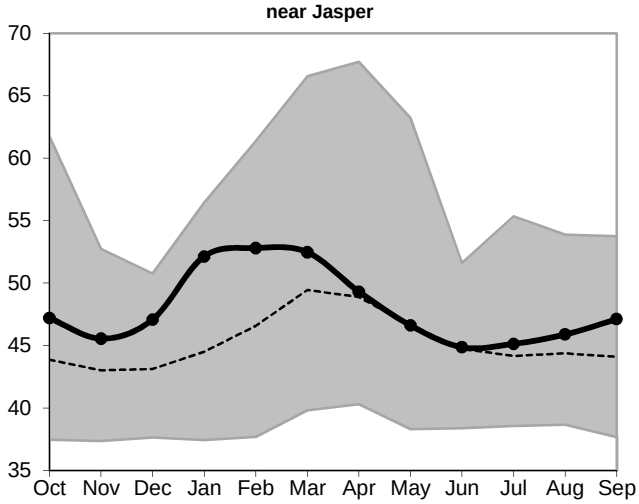
Suwannee County S021335001
near Live Oak



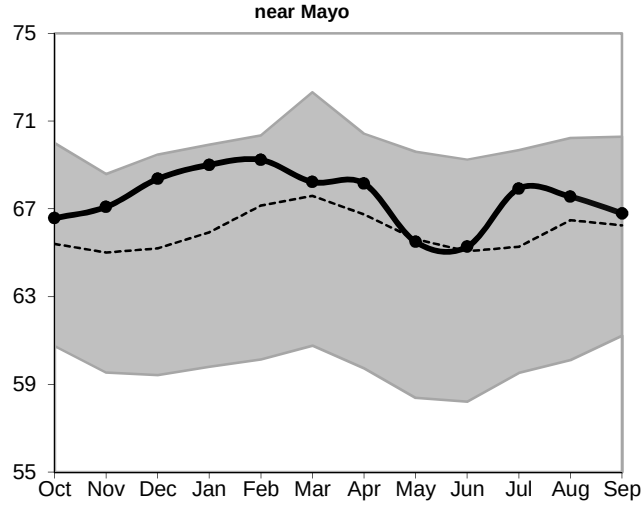
Columbia County S041705001
Lake City



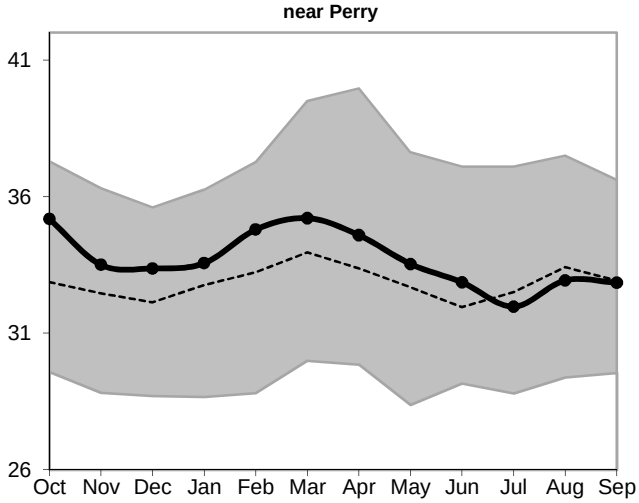
Hamilton County N011422007
near Jasper



Lafayette County S061114001
near Mayo



Taylor County S050701001
near Perry



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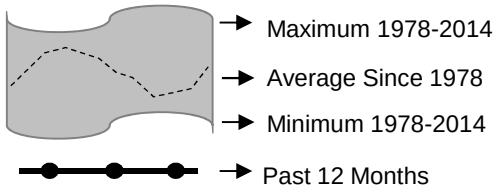
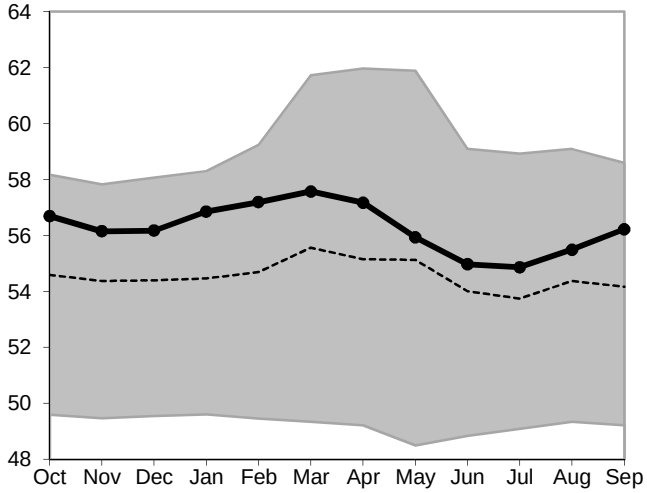
Period of Record Beginning 1978

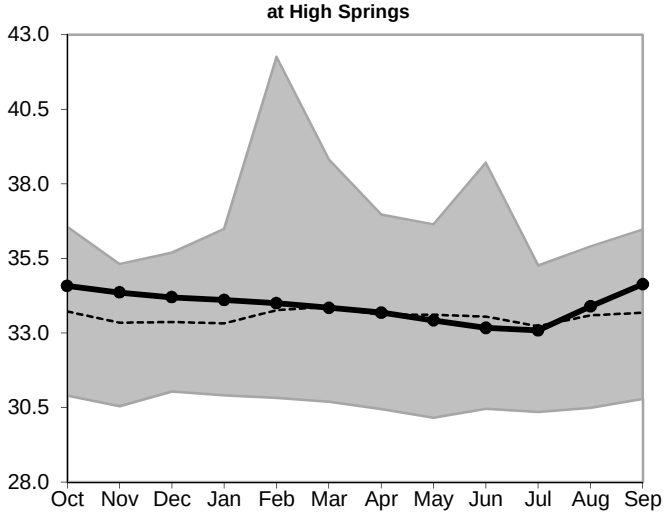


Upper Floridan Aquifer Elevation above NGVD 1929, Feet

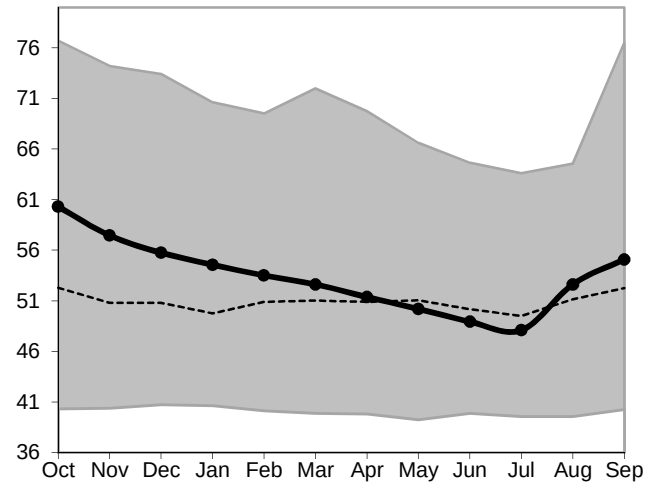
Union County S051933001
near Lake Butler



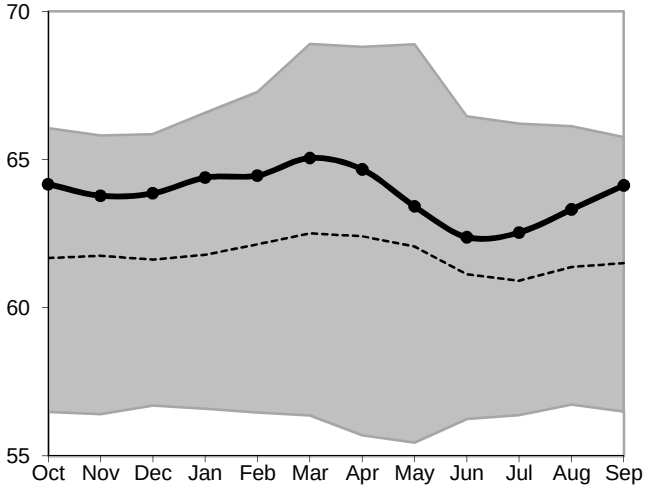
Alachua County S081703001
at High Springs



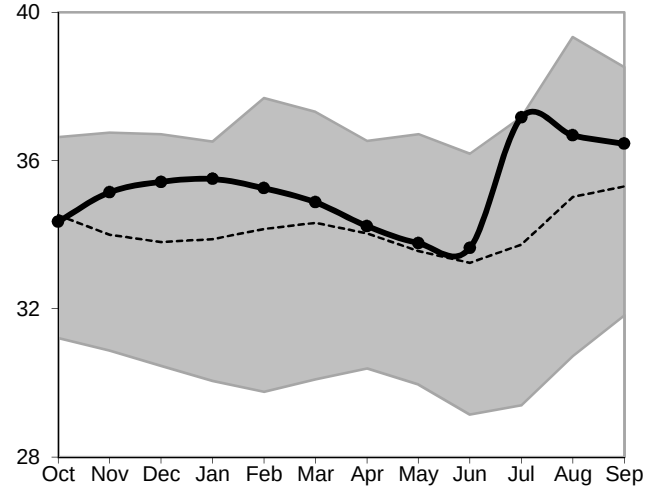
Gilchrist County S091607001
near Trenton



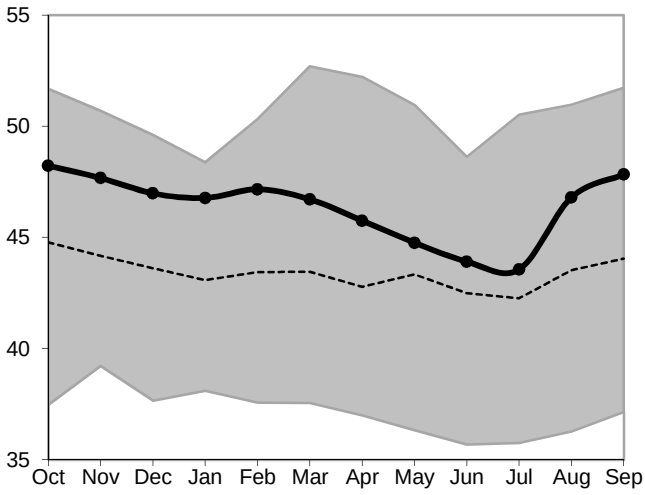
Bradford County S072132001
near Graham



Dixie County S101210001
at Cross City



Levy County S131736001
near Bronson



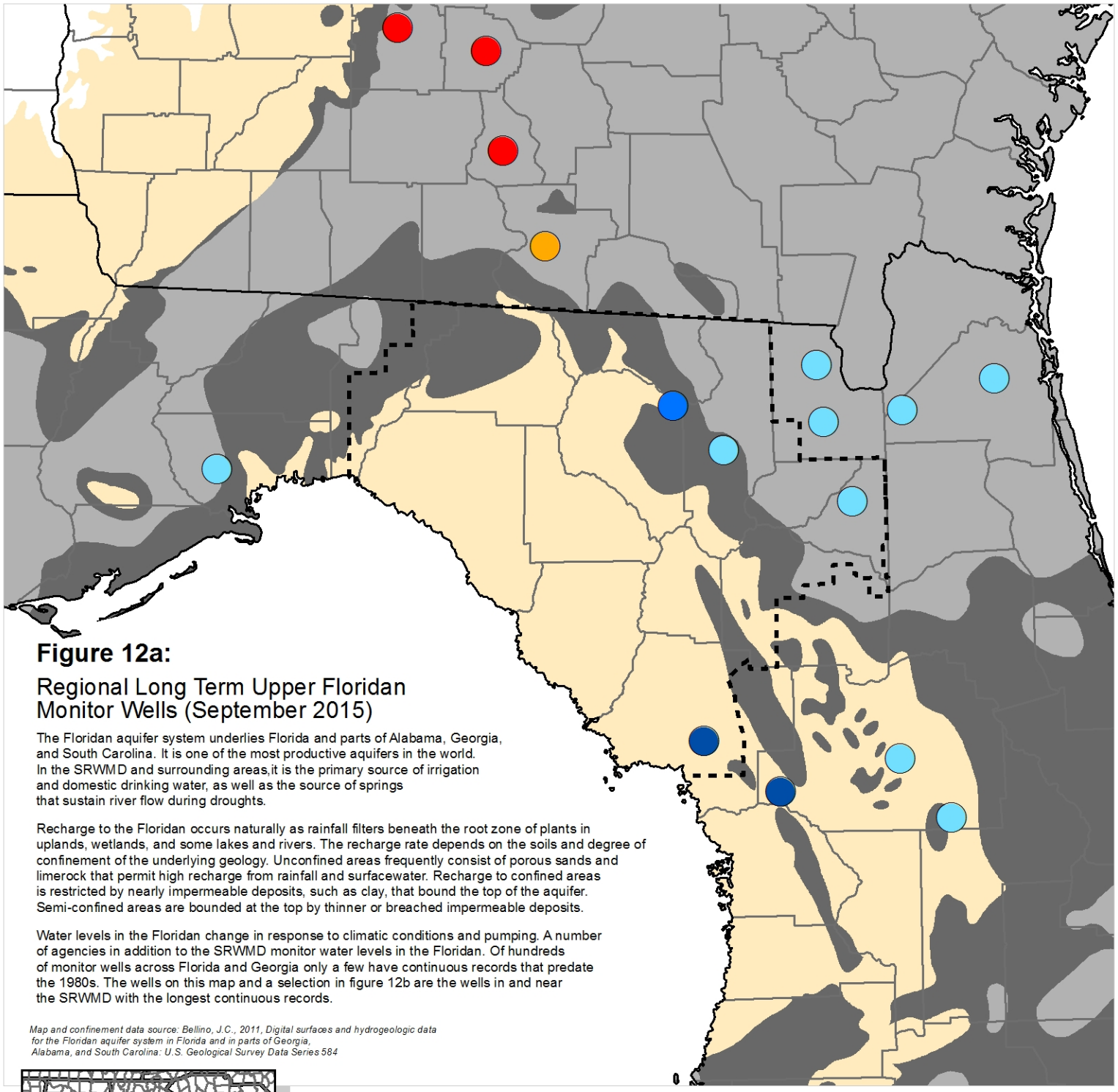


Figure 12a:

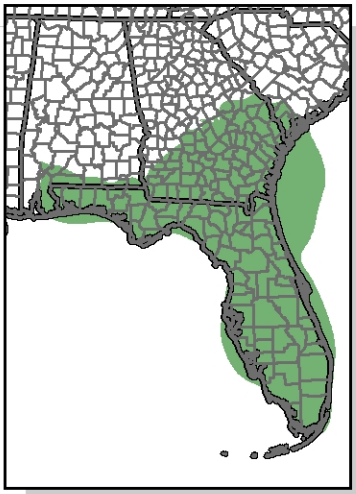
Regional Long Term Upper Floridan Monitor Wells (September 2015)

The Floridan aquifer system underlies Florida and parts of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. It is one of the most productive aquifers in the world. In the SRWMD and surrounding areas,it is the primary source of irrigation and domestic drinking water, as well as the source of springs that sustain river flow during droughts.

Recharge to the Floridan occurs naturally as rainfall filters beneath the root zone of plants in uplands, wetlands, and some lakes and rivers. The recharge rate depends on the soils and degree of confinement of the underlying geology. Unconfined areas frequently consist of porous sands and limerock that permit high recharge from rainfall and surfacewater. Recharge to confined areas is restricted by nearly impermeable deposits, such as clay, that bound the top of the aquifer. Semi-confined areas are bounded at the top by thinner or breached impermeable deposits.

Water levels in the Floridan change in response to climatic conditions and pumping. A number of agencies in addition to the SRWMD monitor water levels in the Floridan. Of hundreds of monitor wells across Florida and Georgia only a few have continuous records that predate the 1980s. The wells on this map and a selection in figure 12b are the wells in and near the SRWMD with the longest continuous records.

Map and confinement data source: Bellino, J.C., 2011, Digital surfaces and hydrogeologic data for the Floridan aquifer system in Florida and in parts of Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 584



Inset: Extent of Floridan Aquifer

Occurence of Confined and Unconfined Conditions in the Upper Floridan Aquifer

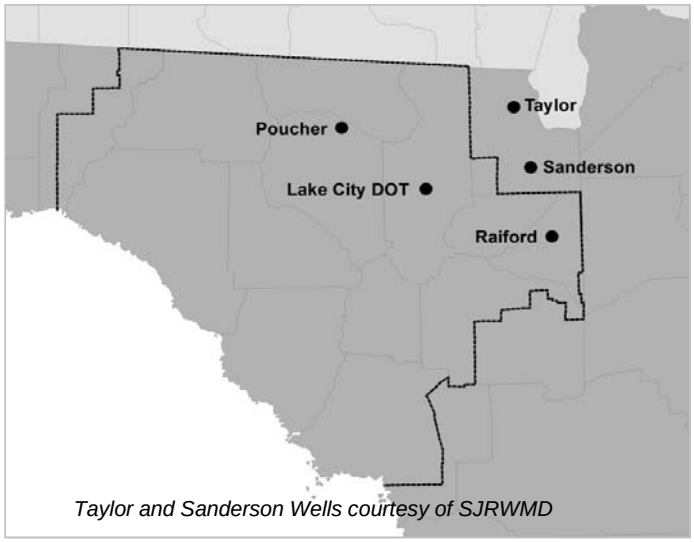
- Confined: Upper confining unit is generally greater than 100 feet thick and unbreached. Recharge is low.
- Semi-confined: Upper confining unit is generally less than 100 feet thick, breached, or both. Recharge is moderate.
- Unconfined: Upper confining unit is absent or very thin. Recharge is high.

Percentile of Most Recent Water Level Relative to Entire Record

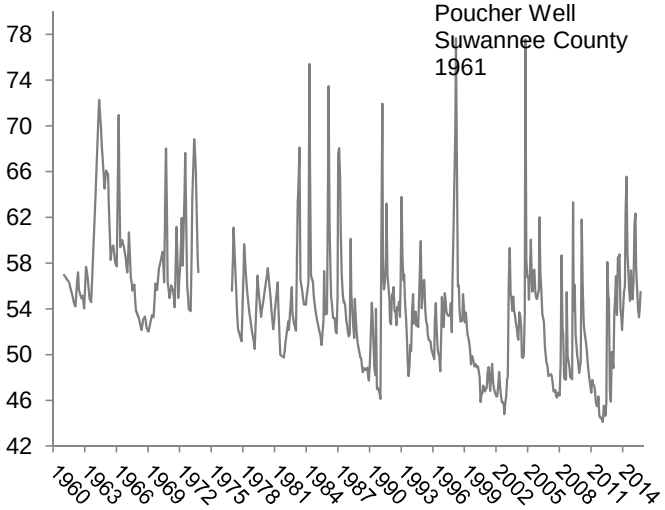
- High (Greater than 75th Percentile)
- Normal (25th to 75th Percentile)
- Low (10th to 25th Percentile)
- Extremely Low (Less than 10th Percentile)
- Not Available
- SRWMD Boundary

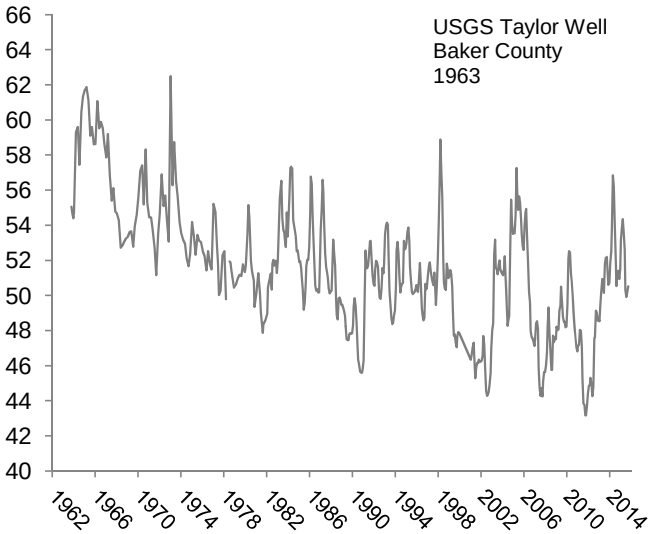
Figure 12b: Regional Long Term Upper Floridan Levels

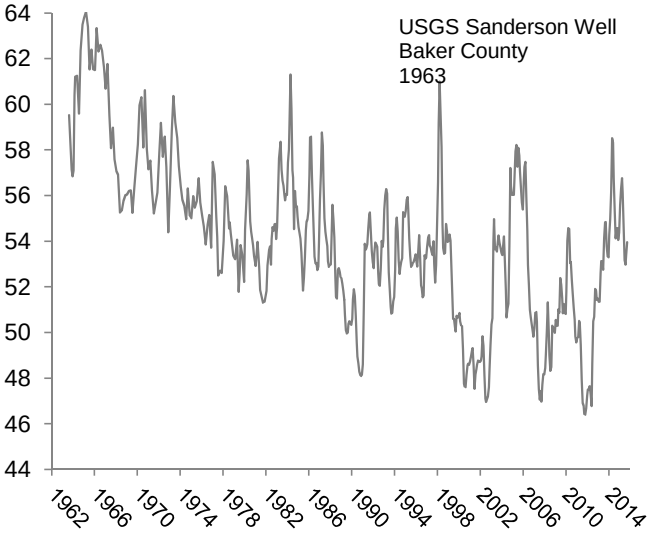
Spetember 2015

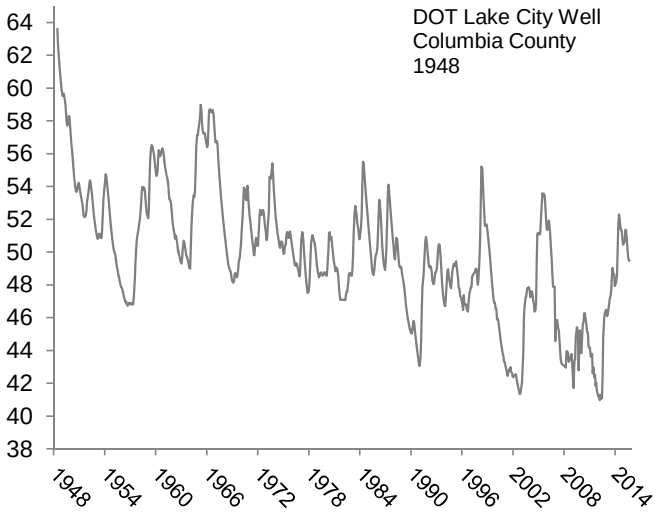


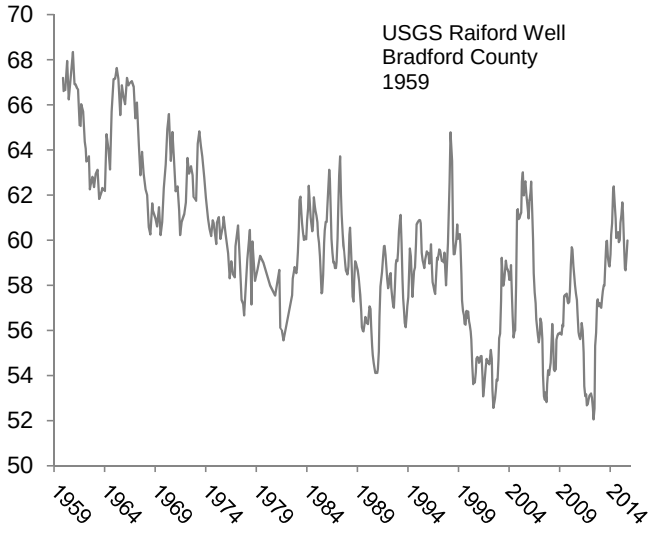
Taylor and Sanderson Wells courtesy of SJRWMD











Upper Floridan Aquifer Elevation above NGVD 1929, Feet