

Re-Engineering Water Storage in the Everglades: Risks and Opportunities #National Research Council, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Water Science and Technology Board, Committee on Restoration of the Greater Everglades Ecosystem #National Academies Press, 2005 #2005 #140 pages #9780309095297

Construction of the treatment, storage and conveyance improvement projects in the Restoration Strategies Regional Water Quality Plan will be complete by 2025. Several projects are already operational, and many others are underway. STA-1 West Expansion. In Water Year 2017, these constructed wetlands treated more than 1.1 million acre-feet of water bound for the Everglades, reducing phosphorus loads by 84 percent. Implementation of improved farming methods, known as Best Management Practices (BMPs), on 470,000 acres of agricultural lands south of Lake Okeechobee. Increasing water storage is a critical component of the Everglades restoration, because extensive canal drainage and development over the past century greatly reduced natural water storage in the system. In addition to surface reservoirs, the restoFigure 1. Recharge and discharge of water from a typical South Florida aquifer storage and recovery well. Although current uncertainties are too great to justify the large-scale implementation of ASR in the Everglades, opportunities exist to target future phased implementation of ASR to provide some early restoration benefits. Until the uncertainties related to ecological effects are resolved, any new ASR wells should be sited next to large water bodies with adequate mixing zones to minimize adverse ecological impacts. The Water Science and Technology Board and the Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology have released the seventh and final report of the Committee on Restoration of the Greater Everglades Ecosystem, which provides consensus advice to the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force on various scientific and technical topics. Human settlements and flood-control structures have significantly reduced the Everglades, which once encompassed over three million acres of slow-moving water enriched by a diverse biota. To remedy the degradation of the Everglades, a comprehensive Everglades Resto The history of draining and development of the Everglades dates back to the 19th century. A national push for expansion and progress toward the latter part of the 19th century stimulated interest in draining the Everglades for agricultural use. According to historians, "From the middle of the nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth century, the United States went through a period in which wetland removal was not questioned. Indeed, it was considered the proper thing to do.". All Fields Title Author Subject Call Number ISBN/ISSN Tag. Find. Advanced. Re-engineering water storage i Holdings. Cite this. Aquifer storage and recovery in the comprehensive Everglades restoration plan a critique of the pilot projects and related plans for ASR in the Lake Okeechobee and Western Hillsboro areas / Published: (2001). Aquifer storage and recovery in the comprehensive Everglades restoration plan : a critique of the pilot projects and related plans for ASR in the Lake Okeechobee and Western Hillsboro areas / Published: (2001). Regional issues in aquifer storage and recovery for Everglades restoration / Published: (2002).