WHAT'S GOING ON?

MY STA IS NOT PERFORMING THE WAY I PLANNED

JUNE 13, 2024







WILLOUGHBY CREEK LOCATION MAP





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WILLOUGHBY CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN 1940









WILLOUGHBY CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN 1958









WILLOUGHBY CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN PRESENT DAY





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IMPAIRMENTS

- TMDL Report Nutrient and Dissolved Oxygen TMDL for the St. Lucie Basin (October 2008)
- BMAP for the Implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads for Nutrients and Dissolved Oxygen by the FDEP in the St. Lucie River and Estuary Basin (May 2013)
- Willoughby Creek Nutrient Loading Study (2014) February 13, 2015 Draft Watershed Assessment Group 2, Cycle 3 – Martin County requested that WBID 3208B – Willoughby Creek be placed in Category 4e (On-going Restoration Activities) – Impairment is Chlorophyll-a (Nutrients)





TMDL – ST. LUCIE BASIN

- Established October 2008
- Adopted March 26, 2009
- Based on dissolved oxygen and chlorophyll-a exceeding the nutrient narrative criteria
- TMDL (based on IRL-S Plan)
 - 0.72 mg/L Total Nitrogen
 - 0.081 mg/L Total Phosphorus
 - 2.0 mg/L BOD









BMAP ST. LUCIE RIVER AND ESTUARY BASIN

- Established May 2013
- Originally did not include the Willoughby Basin
- Updated February 2020
 - Willoughby Basin located in the South Mid-Estuary
 - TN reduction 0%
 - TP reduction 31%



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PROJECT HISTORY

- Old Bulkhead Weir (1970s)
- 1995-Reconstructed Weir
 -25 ft weir at 2.44' NAVD
- Willoughby Creek Basin
 Reconnaissance Study (June 2000)
- Nov 2000-Adjusted Weir
 -49 ft weir at 6.54' NAVD
 -6" Bleeder at 4.54' NAVD





Willoughby Weir



- 385 acres watershed
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Residential
- Airport
- Golf Course



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WILLOUGHBY CREEK BASIN

- 385 acres watershed
- 222 acres substandard water quality per SFMWD volumetric standards
- Need 18.5 acre-feet treatment





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WILLOUGHBY CREEK STORMWATER QUALITY **IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**

- 8.24-acre combination system
 - deep wet detention lakes
 - shallow water Stormwater Treatment Areas (STA) with native herbaceous submergent and emergent plants
- Storm pipes, ditch bottom inlets, control structures
- Sheet pile weir
- Estimated 37% TN Reduction and 65% **TP Reduction**









WILLOUGHBY CREEK STORMWATER QUALITY **IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**



STA 1









WILLOUGHBY CREEK COSTS

Funding Source

FDEP Section 319 (Federal) FDEP Water Quality Restoration (TMDL) Gran State Legislative Appropriation Martin County

Total Cost = \$2,005,788





	Amount
	\$475,200
nt	\$210,847
	\$794,800
	\$524,941



PROJECT TIMELINE

Task

Drainage Report

Permits

Construction

Monitoring





Date

November 2017

December 2017

March 2019 – April 2020

August 2020 – July 2021

QUALITY ASSURANCE PLAN AND MONITORING

- 4 Sample Sites
 - 3 Sites via autosampler and grab
 - 1 Site Grab
- 13 Separate Events occurring between August 2020 and June 2021

- Triggered at Rain Events with the sum of 0.2 to 1.5 in. of rain within 24 hrs

- Evaluated TN, TP, and TSS
- Measured flow, pH, temperature, specific conductivity, salinity, and dissolved oxygen















STA 1 SAMPLING







STA 2 SAMPLING



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri,
DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographic
CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRII
IGN, and the GIS User Community





MONITORING RESULTS

Site	Location	TP (mg/L)	TN (mg/L)	TSS (mg/L)
1	Creek Inflow	0.088	0.740	12.3
2	Control Structure	0.046	0.693	5.5
3	Outflow Weir	0.045	0.614	5.6
4	Fairground Ditch	0.049	0.281	8.6
Reduction from Inflow to Control Structure		0.042	0.047	6.8
Reduction from Control Structure to Outflow		0.018	0.078	-0.1
Reported Reduction from Inflow to Outflow		0.043	0.126	6. 7

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Pretty Good Results !?

REDUCTIONS

- A large portion of the inflow was not sampled. (There are 10 inflows into the system. 2 were sampled)
- Outflow = Inflow
- Assumed all inflow has the same concentration.







Based on these sample points, TP was reduced by 49% instead of planned 65% and TN was reduced by 17% instead of 37% TSS was reduced by 54%





GOALS ACHIEVED?

Report conclusions

- The STA is trending toward effectiveness.
- Continued growth of wetland vegetation and the development of more natural chemical and biological processes throughout the project area, nutrient levels can be expected to decrease even more over time.

Not Yet?









LESSONS LEARNED

- and water quality)
- water cells to increase detention times, the removal would have been greater.
- because the Fairground ditch had less TN than the outflow weir.
- Location of the shallow vegetation to increase detention time
- Sampling before the project development





Evaluate ratio of detention versus basin size (385 acres basin/8 acres of wet/dry detention) space = 2%) Typically new development needs 10 to 18% stormwater management (flood

Although the system used a combination of BMPs, if you have the space create more deeper

If possible, monitor all the inflows. The Willoughby Ditch had 0.088 mg/L TP, 0.740 mg/L TN versus the Fairground Ditch had 0.049 mg/L TP, 0.281 mg/L TN. (The performance could be better or worse) The nutrients at the Willoughby Ditch was used to calculate performance







