

Blackburn Bay Condition Report for 2011

✓

PASS

Chl-a

N

P

3 out of 3
indicators were
rated as **PASS**.

All three
indicators must pass for the bay to be rated as **PASS**.

Summary:

The overall health of Blackburn Bay has remained in good condition with all water quality parameters below their associated target levels. However, the biotic indicator, seagrass, has continued to decrease.

Water quality: All three water quality indicators (chlorophyll *a*, nitrogen, and phosphorus) were rated as pass (below the threshold). The mean for chlorophyll *a* was calculated as an arithmetic mean and the means for nitrogen and phosphorus were calculated as geometric means (Numeric Nutrient Criteria Recommendations). The mean chlorophyll *a* level (0.0051 mg/l) in Blackburn Bay has decreased and was scored as “Excellent” (scored as good in 2010), below the target (0.006 mg/l) and threshold (0.0082 mg/l) levels. The mean nitrogen level (0.3513 mg/l) has slightly decreased and was scored as excellent, below the target (0.360 mg/l) and threshold (0.430 mg/l) levels. The mean phosphorus level (0.0556 mg/l) has remained constant and was also scored as excellent, below the target (0.170 mg/l) and threshold (0.210 mg/l) levels.



**Blackburn
Bay**

**Bays included in this report:
Blackburn Bay**

Biotic Indicator: The total acreage of seagrass has remained relatively constant since 1988 but in 2010 the mean level of seagrass (323 acres) was still below the target of 447 acres.

Water Chemistry Ratings

Total nitrogen, total phosphorus, and chlorophyll *a* levels are monitored carefully by water resource managers and used by regulatory authorities to determine whether a bay meets the water quality standards mandated by the Clean Water Act. The trend graphs for these indicators are shown below, along with their target and threshold values. A target value is a desirable goal to be attained, while a threshold is an undesirable level which is to be avoided. An individual indicator receives an "Excellent" rating if its mean value is below the target, a "Good" rating if its mean value is above the target but does not exceed the threshold, and a "Caution" rating if the mean value exceeds the threshold.

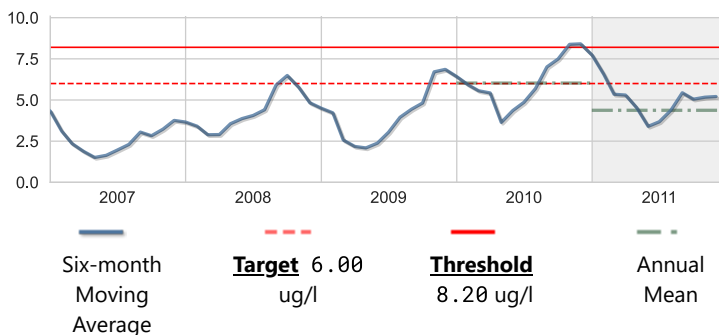
The charts below illustrate the general trend of water quality parameters. They show a six-month running average, which moderates high and low values in the data.



Chlorophyll a

Score: Excellent

Units: ug/l	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	11.99	43.00
Mean	4.38	4.99
Low	1.46	0.20
No. of Samples	58	723

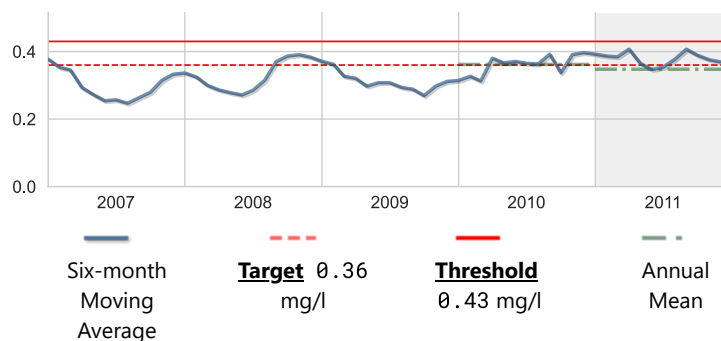


N

Nitrogen, Total

Score: Excellent

Units: mg/l	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	0.675	1.189
Mean	0.348	
Low	0.215	0.055
No. of Samples	59	711

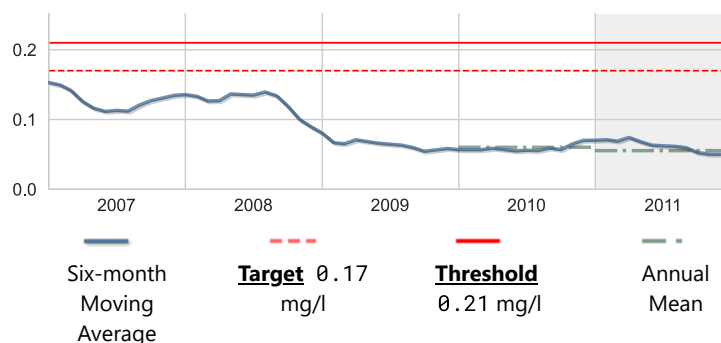


P

Phosphorus, Total

Score: Excellent

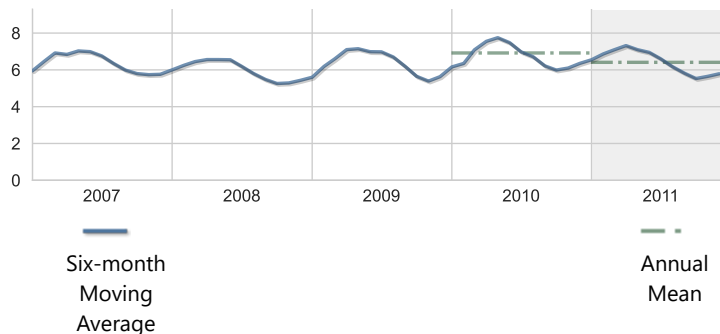
Units: mg/l	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	0.140	0.530
Mean	0.055	0.113
Low	0.050	0.050
No. of Samples	60	735

**Other Measures of Bay Health**

In addition to nutrient levels and chlorophyll concentration, dissolved oxygen levels, and water clarity are also objective indicators of bay health. These have complex interactive cycles which are affected by rainfall, temperature, and tidal action, as well as other factors. High nutrient levels (nitrogen and phosphorus) can stimulate excessive growth of marine algae (indicated by chlorophyll *a* level), resulting in reduced water clarity (and increased light attenuation) and depleted oxygen levels. Both plants and animals in a bay need oxygen to survive, and the seagrasses which provide food and cover for bay creatures need light for photosynthesis.

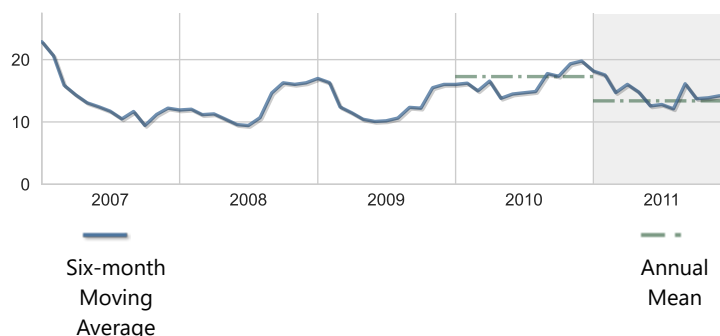
Dissolved Oxygen

Units: mg/l	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	8.90	11.90
Mean	6.41	6.55
Low	4.50	1.60
No. of Samples	48	810



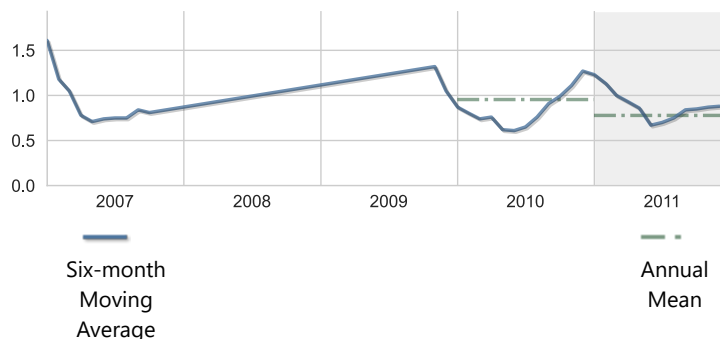
Apparent Color

Units: PCU	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	48.00	250.00
Mean	13.38	19.44
Low	5.00	2.00
No. of Samples	60	735



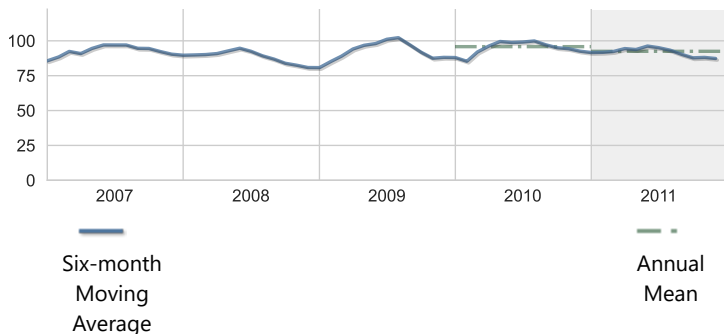
BOD, Biochemical oxygen demand

Units: mg/l	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	1.60	7.10
Mean	0.78	1.13
Low	0.50	0.50
No. of Samples	60	624



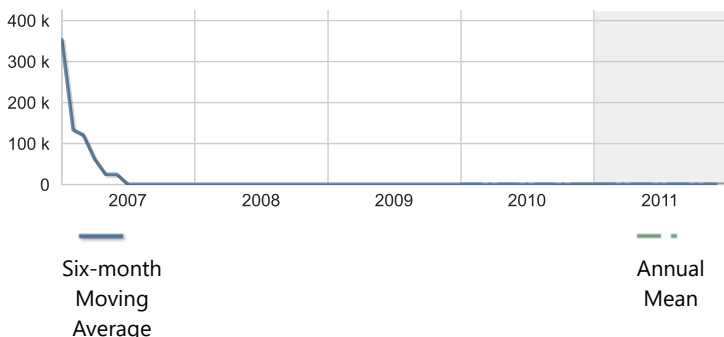
Dissolved oxygen saturation

Units: percent (%)	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	115.00	198.00
Mean	92.48	95.83
Low	74.00	26.00
No. of Samples	48	812



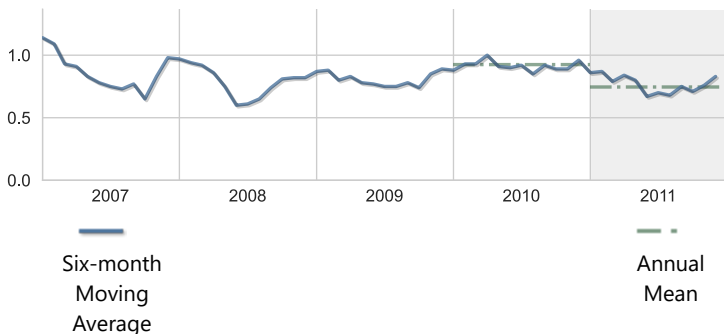
Karenia brevis ("red tide")

Units: #/l	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	1000.00	2280000.00
Mean	1000.00	37585.23
Low	1000.00	1000.00
No. of Samples	60	352



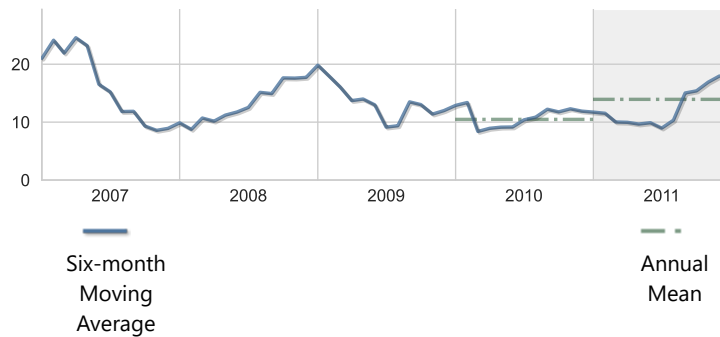
Light Attenuation

Units: K(1/m)	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	1.61	5.03
Mean	0.75	0.86
Low	0.16	0.16
No. of Samples	48	652



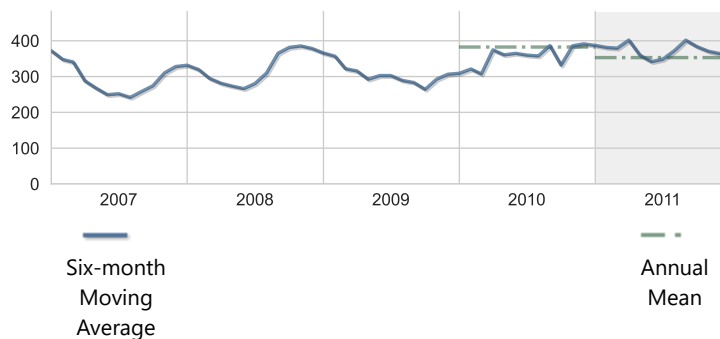
Nitrogen, Ammonia + Ammonium as N

Units: ug/l	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	44.00	120.00
Mean	13.93	14.78
Low	5.00	5.00
No. of Samples	60	737



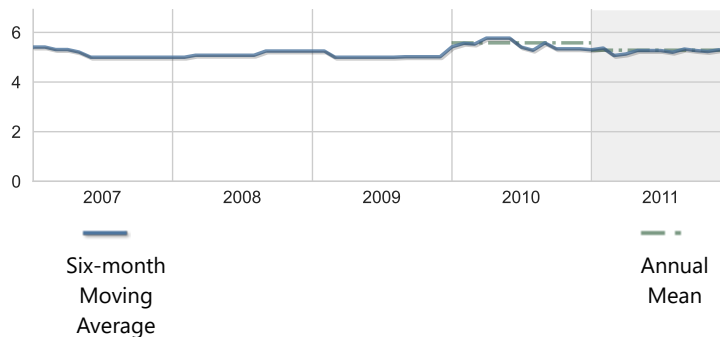
Nitrogen, Kjeldahl

Units: ug/l	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	670.00	1150.00
Mean	353.00	326.79
Low	210.00	0.05
No. of Samples	60	735



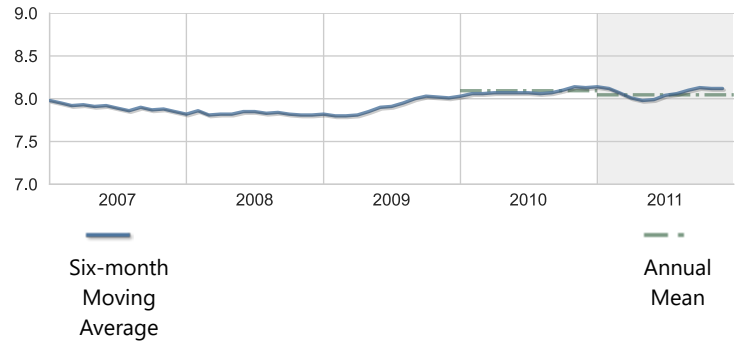
Nitrogen, Nitrite + Nitrate as N

Units: ug/l	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	7.00	65.00
Mean	5.28	6.02
Low	5.00	5.00
No. of Samples	60	1057



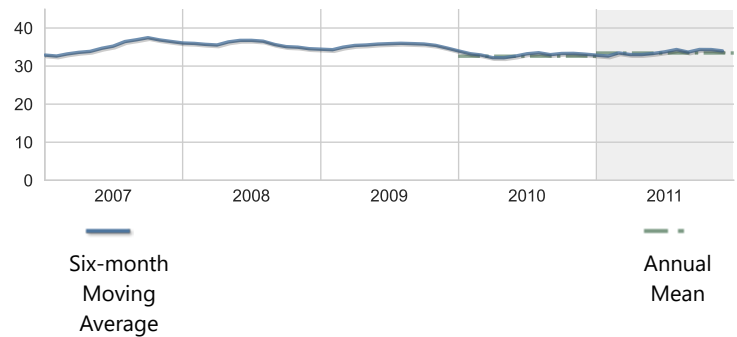
pH

Units: None	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	8.40	8.40
Mean	8.05	7.93
Low	7.80	6.10
No. of Samples	48	812



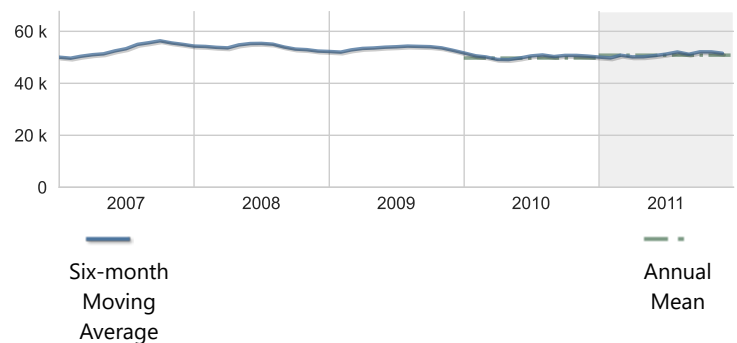
Salinity

Units: PSS	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	36.40	39.30
Mean	33.44	33.36
Low	26.00	5.70
No. of Samples	48	804



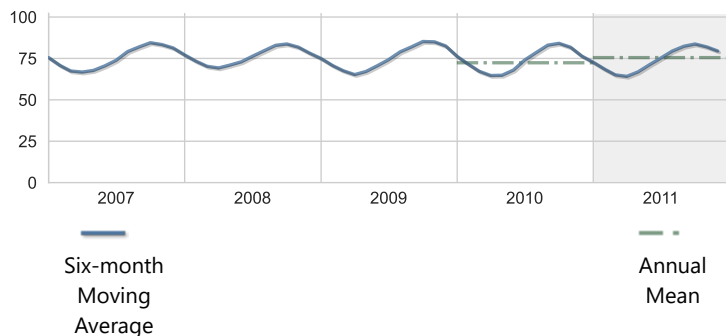
Specific conductance

Units: umho	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	54850.00	58760.00
Mean	50830.63	50736.34
Low	40490.00	10130.00
No. of Samples	48	812



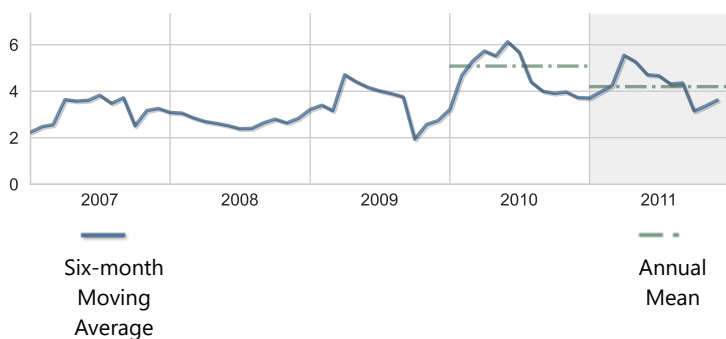
Temperature, water

Units: deg F	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	87.80	92.84
Mean	75.50	76.39
Low	61.70	47.84
No. of Samples	48	812



Turbidity

Units: NTU	Year 2011	Historical period of record
High	21.00	39.00
Mean	4.20	3.97
Low	1.40	0.20
No. of Samples	59	717



Annual Averages

Indicator	Units	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Trend
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l				6.92	6.41	
Dissolved oxygen saturation	percent (%)				95.81	92.48	
Light Attenuation	K(1/m)				0.92	0.75	
Salinity	PSS				32.60	33.44	
Turbidity	NTU				5.08	4.20	

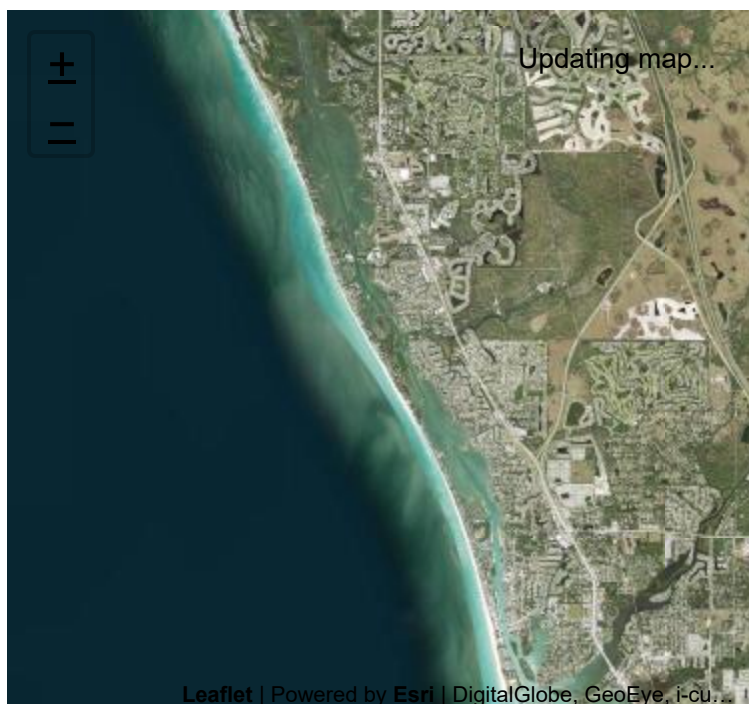
Bay Contour Maps (2011)

Contour mapping is one of the best ways to visualize spatial differences in coastal water quality. The interactive map shown below presents monthly data for one selected water quality indicator atop an aerial view of the bay. Choose a different water quality parameter from the list at the top to change the map.

Showing 2011 Monthly Contour Maps for: Chlorophyll a



January



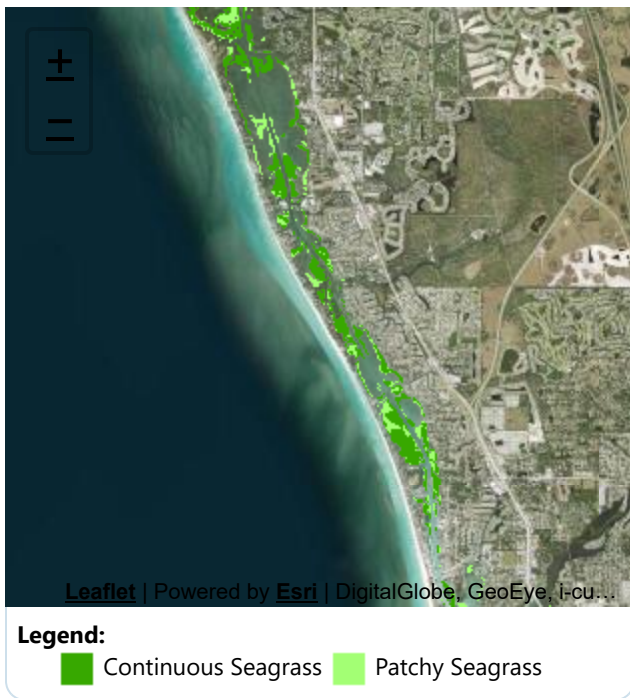
Contour Legend:

- Less than 1 mg/l
- 1.0 - 5.9 mg/l
- 6.0 - 10.9 mg/l
- 11.0 - 17.9 mg/l
- Greater than 18 mg/l

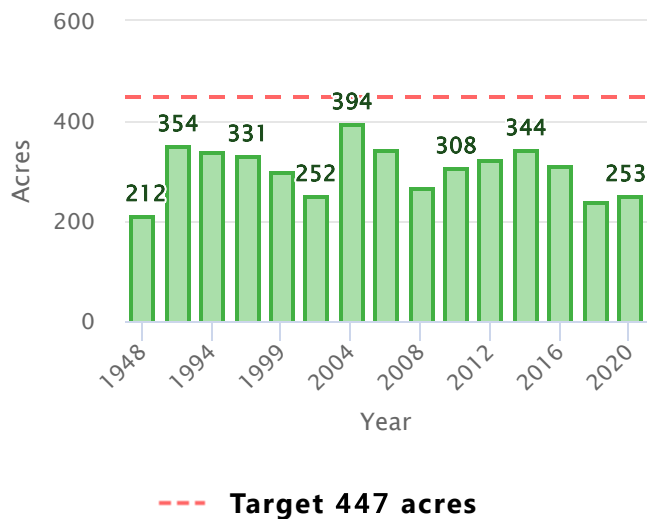
Seagrasses

Among the most important habitats in Florida's estuarine environments, seagrass beds are indispensable for the role they play in cycling nutrients, supplying food for wildlife, stabilizing sediments, and providing habitat for juvenile and adult finfish and shellfish. Use the interactive map below to observe the size, density and location of seagrass beds from year to year. The graph shows how the total amount of seagrass in the bay has changed over time. Seagrass calculations are aggregates of patchy and continuous seagrass measurements only. Recordings of attached algae are not included in these summaries.

Showing Seagrass Coverage for 2020:



Seagrass Acreage Variation within Blackburn Bay



Impervious Features

Rain that falls on land that is in a natural state is absorbed and filtered by soils and vegetation as it makes its way into underground aquifers. However, in developed areas, "impervious surfaces" impede this process and contribute to polluted urban runoff entering surface waters. These surfaces include human infrastructure like roads, sidewalks, driveways and parking lots that are covered by impenetrable materials such as asphalt, concrete, brick and stone, as well as buildings and other permanent structures. Soils that have been disturbed and compacted by urban development are often impervious as well.

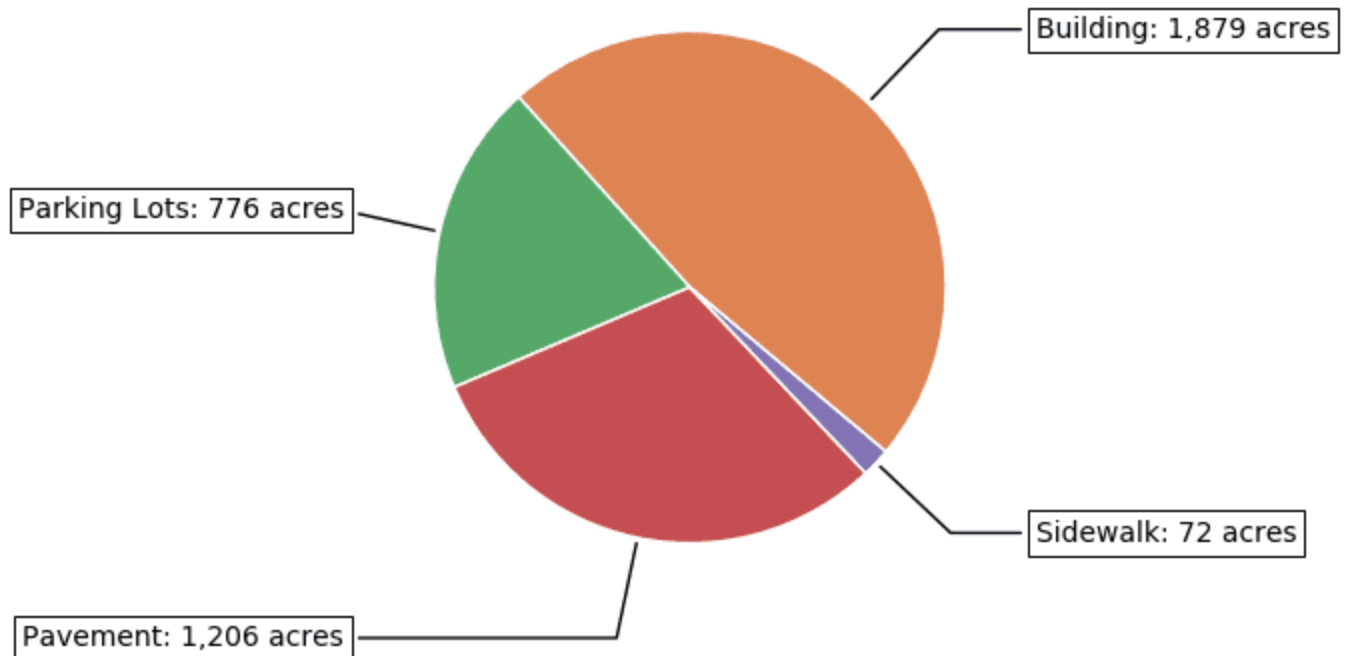


14% of the land area within the **Little Sarasota Bay Watershed** is covered by

impervious surfaces

2014 Impervious Surface Coverage by Type

in acres, within the Little Sarasota Bay Watershed








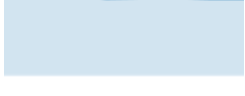

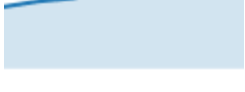
Land Use / Land Cover

Land use within a bay's watershed has a major effect on its water quality. In general, less development means better water quality. Land Cover/Land Use classifications categorize land in terms of its observed physical surface characteristics (upland or wetland, e.g.), and also reflect the types of activity that are taking place on it (agriculture, urban/built-up, utilities, etc.). Florida uses as its standard a set of statewide classifications which were developed by the Florida Department of Transportation.

Blackburn Bay is located within the Little Sarasota Bay Watershed. The chart below shows the land use / land cover characteristics for Little Sarasota Bay Watershed within the boundary of this Water Atlas. **[View details about the Little Sarasota Bay Watershed »](#)**

Acreege and Percentage within each Land Use / Land Cover Category for Little Sarasota Bay Watershed

2011 Bay Conditions Report for Blackburn Bay

Land Use Classification	1990	2005	2011	2014	2017	2020	Trend
Urban & Built-up	8,943 31.9%	11,834 42.2%	12,102 43.1%	12,162 43.3%	12,777 45.5%	13,343 47.5%	
Agriculture	3,550 12.6%	3,228 11.5%	3,258 11.6%	4,223 15%	3,124 11.1%	2,837 10.1%	
Rangeland	825 2.9%	1,822 6.5%	1,474 5.3%	579 2.1%	1,233 4.4%	877 3.1%	
Upland Forests	7,098 25.3%	3,066 10.9%	2,981 10.6%	2,725 9.7%	2,687 9.6%	2,603 9.3%	
Water	3,429 12.2%	4,123 14.7%	4,147 14.8%	4,175 14.9%	4,227 15.1%	4,337 15.5%	
Wetlands	3,490 12.4%	3,133 11.2%	3,191 11.4%	3,227 11.5%	3,121 11.1%	3,120 11.1%	
Barren Land	62 0.2%	18 0.1%	19 0.1%	20 0.1%	6 0%	6 0%	
Transportation and Utilities	675 2.4%	841 3%	892 3.2%	952 3.4%	898 3.2%	948 3.4%	

2020 Land Use / Land Cover for Little Sarasota Bay Watershed

as a percentage of land area for this watershed

