

Additional Information/ General References

Unless otherwise noted, all references are from:

Treat, S.F. (ed.). 2005. Proceedings, Tampa Bay Area Scientific Information Symposium, BASIS 4: 27-30 October 2003, St. Petersburg, FL. 295 pp.

WATER & SEDIMENT QUALITY

SHIFTS IN PHYTOPLANKTON, MACROALGAE, AND SEAGRASS WITH CHANGING NITROGEN LOADING RATES TO TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA. R. Johansson. Pg. 31-39.

WATER QUALITY IN TIDAL REACHES OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY RIVERS AND STREAMS. G. Morrison & R. Boler. Pg. 41-58.

ASSESSING PINELLAS COUNTY WATER QUALITY MONITORING USING A THREE-TIERED MONITORING APPROACH. K. Levy & A. Squires. Pg. 59-65.

TAMPA BAY WATER'S HYDROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAMS. R. McConnell, D. Robison & T. Janicki. Pg. 67-74.

A HYDROBIOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF THE ALAFIA RIVER, THE HILLSBOROUGH RIVER, AND THE TAMPA BYPASS CANAL. D. Robison & R. McConnell. Pg. 75-97.

A REVISED INTEGRATED HYDROLOGIC MODEL FOR WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT IN THE TAMPA BAY REGION. E. Hosseinipour. Pg. 99-107.

NEAR-TERM FORECASTING OF SURFACE WATER SUPPLIES FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RIVER AND TAMPA BYPASS CANAL SYSTEM. J. Lantrip, M. Griffin & A. Aly. Pg. 109-118.

AN INTEGRATED OBSERVING AND MODELING SYSTEM FOR TAMPA BAY. M. Luther, S. Meyers, S. Gilbert, V. Subramanian, L. Wetzell, J. Scudder, M. Vincent & D. Burwell. Pg. 119-126.

EXPORT OF ATMOSPHERICALLY DERIVED NITROGEN IN THE TAMPA BAY WATERSHED. C. Pollman. Pg. 127-135.

SOURCE ATTRIBUTION FOR THE ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION OF POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAHS) TO TAMPA BAY. N. Poor, S. Campbell & H. Kay. Pg. 137-144.

FACILITATING ADAPTIVE MONITORING FOR SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS THROUGH QUALITY ASSURANCE AND DATA MANAGEMENT. D. Bishop & C. Anastasiou. Pg. 145-149.

REACHING TAMPA BAY RESTORATION GOALS THROUGH WATERSHED MANAGEMENT. R. Eckenrod. Pg. 253-256.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT: THE PINELLAS COUNTY EXAMPLE. A. Squires. Pg. 257-264.

FROM PUSHING PAPER TO MOVING DIRT: LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLANS. H. Zarbock, A. Squires, E. Araj, J. Merriam & R. Brown. Pg. 265-274.

PROGRESS TOWARDS GOALS FOR TAMPA BAY RESTORATION AND PROTECTION. H. Greening, R. Eckenrod & N. Holland. Pg. 275-289.

BAY HABITATS

THE MATURATION AND FUTURE OF HABITAT RESTORATION PROGRAMS FOR THE TAMPA BAY ESTUARINE ECOSYSTEM (EXECUTIVE SUMMARY). B. Henningsen. Pg. 165-169.

MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS OF SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL PATTERNS OF SEAGRASS CHANGE IN TAMPA BAY, 1950 TO 2002. D. Tomasko. Pg. 171-177.

HARD BOTTOM HABITATS: AN OVERVIEW OF MAPPING AND MONITORING NEEDS ON EPIBENTHIC COMMUNITIES IN TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA. T. Ash & R. Runnels. Pg. 179-181.

FRESHWATER WETLANDS: STATUS AND TRENDS. R. Stetler, B. Wharton, E. Kelly, G. Morrison & E. Lesnett. Pg. 183-189.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA COASTAL CONSERVATION CORRIDOR PLAN FOR THE TAMPA BAY REGION. J. Beaver & M. Bryant. Pg. 191-202.

SYNTHESIZING SEAGRASS MODELS: APPLICATION TO ECOLOGICAL FORECASTING. B. Robbins, M. Fonseca, E. Koch & A. Malhotra. Pg. 203-207.

HABITAT SUITABILITY MODELING AND MAPPING: LINKING FISHERIES-INDEPENDENT DATA TO HABITATS IN TAMPA BAY AND CHARLOTTE HARBOR. P. Rubec, S. Whaley, J. Lewis, G. Henderson & C. Westergren. Pg. 209-219.

FISH & WILDLIFE

COMMUNITY-BASED MANATEE PROTECTION IN TAMPA BAY. P. Leasure & N. Holland. Pg. 1-2.

POPULATIONS OF JUVENILE AND SMALL-ADULT FISHES IN TAMPA BAY: A DECADAL PERSPECTIVE.

R. Matheson, R. McMichael, D. Leffler & T. MacDonald. Pg. 3-18.

DREDGING & DREDGED MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

IMPLEMENTING THE TAMPA BAY DREDGED MATERIAL MANAGEMENT STUDY. T. Leeser, H. Greening, R. McMichael, E. Sherwood & S. Grabe. Pg. 229-237.

LAKE-DREDGED MATERIALS FOR BEEF CATTLE PASTURE ESTABLISHMENT IN SUBTROPICS. G. Sigua, M. Holtkamp, J. Linton & S. Coleman. Pg. 239-244.

SPILL PREVENTION & RESPONSE

PRE-PLANNING A COOPERATIVE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FOLLOWING A SPILL IN TAMPA BAY. J. Jeansonne. Pg. 247-250.

INVASIVE SPECIES

THE EFFECTS OF THE ASIAN GREEN MUSSEL *PERNA VIRIDIS* ON A SHALLOW ESTUARINE ENVIRONMENT: A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT. W. Avery & R. Johansson. Pg. 23-27.

PUBLIC ACCESS

DETECTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF MALE-SPECIFIC RNA COLIPHAGES IN A NEW YORK CITY RESERVOIR TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN HUMAN AND NON-HUMAN SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION.

K. Alderserio, D. Wait and M. Sobsey. From Proceedings of a Symposium on New York City Water Supply Studies, ed. McDonnell et al. TPS-96-2. American Water Resources Association.

BACTERIAL SOURCE TRACKING; STUDIES IN AN URBAN SEATTLE WATERSHED. W. Trial. From Puget Sound Notes. 30:1-3

Glossary

- ALGAE** - simple plants that grow in aquatic environments. Excess nutrients may accelerate the growth of algae, resulting in an algal bloom.
- ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION** - refers to materials discharged to the atmosphere from natural sources and anthropogenic (man-made) sources, such as automobiles, power plants and industries that fall on the surface of water or land in rainfall or as dry particles.
- BENTHOS** - the community of animals living in and on the bottom sediments of a body of water.
- CRUSTACEANS** - a group of mostly aquatic invertebrates with a hard, jointed shell (exoskeleton); examples include crabs, lobsters and shrimp.
- DETRITUS** - small particles of organic matter, largely derived from the decomposition of vegetation; an important food source for many small marine animals.
- DREDGE-AND-FILL** - commonly refers to the removal of bottom sediments (dredging) to construct and maintain canals and ship lanes, and the use of dredged material (spoil) as fill for development.
- ECOSYSTEM** - the system of ecological relationships between organisms (plants and animals) and their physical and chemical environment; a functional unit that includes both the organisms and their nonliving surroundings.
- ESTUARY** - a partially enclosed body of water where fresh water from rivers and streams mixes with salt water from the sea.
- EUTROPHIC** - refers to water that is rich in nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorous, but often deficient in dissolved oxygen. Excess nutrients promote the growth of algae; as the algae dies and decomposes, it depletes the water of oxygen. Eutrophication occurs naturally in many bodies of water, but can be accelerated by pollution.
- EXOTIC** - refers to non-native plants and animals that have been introduced (accidentally or intentionally) to a region. Some exotic species establish and grow quickly, crowding out native species.
- HABITAT** - the sum of environmental conditions in a place where a plant or animal lives.
- INVERTEBRATES** - animals without backbones; examples include insects, worms, crustaceans, mollusks and sponges.
- MANGROVES** - a salt-tolerant tropical or subtropical tree that grows near the shoreline. Mangroves provide food and habitat for many types of wildlife, stabilize shorelines and filter pollutants that run off the land.
- MARSH** - a wetland where the dominant plants are grasses and sedges, as opposed to a swamp, where woody plants like shrubs and trees are the dominant vegetation.

- MOLLUSKS** - a group of invertebrates including clams, snails, oysters, conchs and other soft-bodied animals. Most mollusks have a thick, hard outer shell; squid and octopus are exceptions.
- NON-POINT SOURCE POLLUTION** - refers to pollution that comes from many sources and cannot be traced to one specific point, such as pollution from stormwater runoff and the atmosphere.
- OLIGOHALINE** - refers to water with a very low salinity (salt content), ranging from 0.5 to 10 parts per thousand (ppt). Fresh water is characterized by salinity of less than 0.5 ppt; sea water contains about 35 ppt.
- PHYTOPLANKTON** - free-floating aquatic plants and plant-like organisms, usually algae; an important food source for many animals.
- POINT-SOURCE POLLUTION** - refers to pollution that comes from a specific source or point of origin, such as a discharge pipe or outfall.
- RUNOFF** - water from rain or irrigation that flows over land. Runoff often carries pollutants such as oils, fertilizers and pesticides and is frequently a major component of non-point-source pollution.
- SALT MARSH** - a marsh growing in the intertidal and upper coastal zone, where salt water from the sea has a strong influence on the types of plant life. Salt marshes are important wetland habitats for many kinds of fish and wildlife.
- SEAGRASSES** - true flowering plants (not grasses) that grow underwater in shallow bays and estuaries. Seagrass meadows provide food and refuge for many marine animals.
- SHELLFISH** - a generic term that includes both crustaceans and mollusks, especially those used for food. The term finfish, by contrast, refers to true fishes.
- SPOIL** - sediments removed during dredging. Spoil may be deposited underwater or on islands created specifically for spoil disposal.
- TOXIC** - poisonous or directly harmful.
- TURBIDITY** - cloudiness of water from suspended material or particles. As the cloudiness increases, so does the turbidity; low turbidity indicates clear water and may be associated with good water quality.
- WASTEWATER TREATMENT** - processes that help remove solids, nutrients and other pollutants from water before it is discharged or reused.
- WATER COLUMN** - an inclusive term, covering the area that extends from the bottom sediments to the surface for the water in a lake, estuary or ocean.
- WATERSHED** - the geographic region that drains into a particular stream, river or body of water. The Tampa Bay watershed covers more than 2,200 square miles in six counties.
- WETLAND** - land where the water table is usually at or near the surface. Some wetlands contain water year-round; others may remain relatively dry for months, becoming moist only during periods of heavy rain. Wetlands are vital habitats for many species of plants and animals; they are protected by local, state and federal regulations.
- ZOOPLANKTON** - free-floating aquatic animals ranging in size from microscopic, single-celled organisms to large jellyfish. Zooplankton are an important source of food for many types of fish and animals.

Acronyms

ACP	AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN
AWT	ADVANCED WASTEWATER TREATMENT
BEMR	BAYWIDE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT
BMP	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
CAC	COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TBEP)
CCMP	COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION & MANAGEMENT PLAN
CES	COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
CFMP	CRITICAL FISHERIES MONITORING PROGRAM
CIP	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
DDT	DICHLORODIPHENYL-TRICHLOROETHYLENE
ELM	ENVIRONMENTAL LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
EPC	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY)
ERP	ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMIT
FAC	FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
FDACS	FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES
FDEP	FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
FDOT	FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FERC	FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
FPL	FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT
FWPCA	FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT
FWC	FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION
FWRI	FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FY	FISCAL YEAR
FY&N	FLORIDA YARDS AND NEIGHBORHOODS
GPS	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM
IPM	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT
LID	LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT
MAC	MANATEE AWARENESS COALITION (TBEP)
MGD	MILLION GALLONS PER DAY
MSSW	MANAGEMENT AND STORAGE OF SURFACE WATERS
NMC	NITROGEN MANAGEMENT CONSORTIUM (TBEP)
NOAA	NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NO _x	NITROGEN OXIDES
NPDES	NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
O & M	OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE (BUDGET)
OSDS	ON-SITE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS
PAH	POLYNUCLEAR AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS
PCB	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS

PEL	PROBABLE EFFECTS LEVEL
PORTS	PHYSICAL OCEANOGRAPHIC REAL-TIME SYSTEM
PRTF	POLLUTION RECOVERY TRUST FUND
RCRA	RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT
SWFWMD	SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
SWIM	SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWFWMD)
TAC	TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TBEP)
TBBI	TAMPA BAY BENTHIC INDEX
TBEP	TAMPA BAY ESTUARY PROGRAM
TBRPC	TAMPA BAY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
TBW	TAMPA BAY WATER
TECO	TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
TKN	TOTAL KELDAHL NITROGEN
TN	TOTAL NITROGEN
TPA	TAMPA PORT AUTHORITY
TSS	TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS
USACOE	UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
USDOT	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
USEPA	UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
USF	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA
UST	UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS
VTIS	VESSEL TRACKING INFORMATION SYSTEM
WAFR	WASTEWATER FACILITY REGULATION DATABASE
WWTP	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT