

Wild and Scenic Rivers



The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was created by Congress in 1968 to preserve certain rivers with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

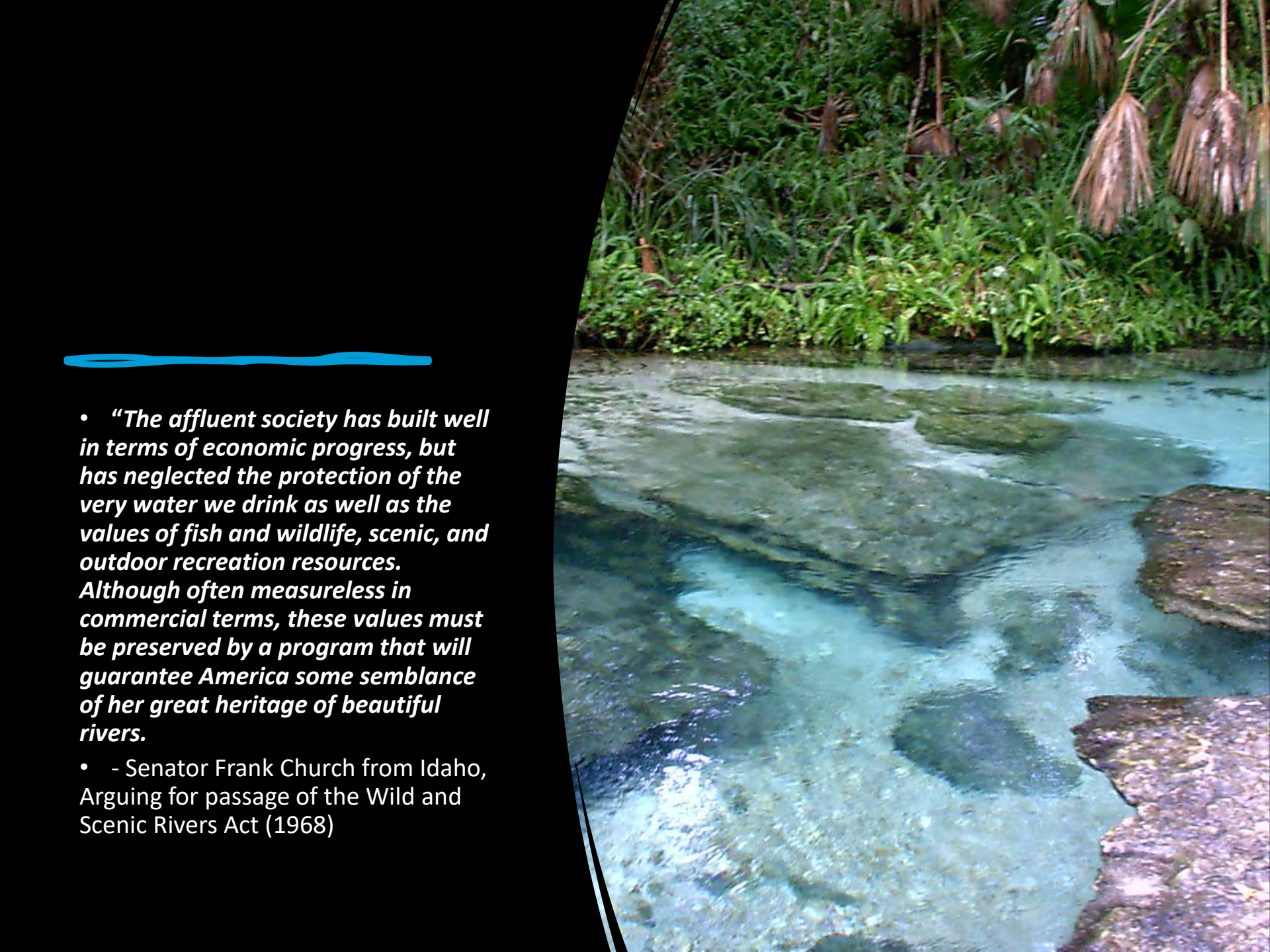


228 rivers comprising 13,467 miles are protected in the National System (2022). This is less than one half of one percent of the nation's rivers

For comparison, more than 75,000 large dams have modified at least 600,000 miles of rivers across the country, or approximately 17% of rivers in the United States

WSR designation affords certain statutory protections (no new dams may be constructed, nor federally assisted water resource development projects that have an adverse effect of designated river values)





- ***“The affluent society has built well in terms of economic progress, but has neglected the protection of the very water we drink as well as the values of fish and wildlife, scenic, and outdoor recreation resources. Although often measureless in commercial terms, these values must be preserved by a program that will guarantee America some semblance of her great heritage of beautiful rivers.***

- - Senator Frank Church from Idaho, Arguing for passage of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968)

WSR Act Overview

- **Seeking to Balance Development with Preservation**
- *“The Congress declares that the established national policy of dams and other construction at appropriate sections of the rivers of the United States needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers...”*



WSR Act Overview

- “It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations...”*



OCT. 2, 1968

Wild and Scenic Rivers Program

Federally-administered Model

- Managed by NPS, USFS, BLM, USFWS
- Mostly on federal land

Partnership Model

- Managed through locally-led partnerships
- Mostly non-federal land

What is a Partnership River?

- Federal ownership and management not authorized
- Local council with broad representation guides mgmt
- Land use locally controlled
- NPS role limited, specified in plan
- River management plan locally (ideally) developed prior to designation
- Costs shared among all partners
- No NPS rangers, or traditional Superintendent



ORVs

- The Wild And Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542), identifies five outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs): scenic, recreational, wildlife and habitat, historic and cultural, and water quality and quantity.
- In accordance with this Act, these values, the river system's free-flowing characteristics, and its immediate environment "shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations" (section 1(b) Wild and Scenic Rivers Act).
- Usually identified in the enabling legislation or in a Comprehensive River Management Plan (CRMP)



Segments of the River

- “Wild” river areas – Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.
- “Scenic” river areas – Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

- “Recreational” river areas – Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some shoreline development, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.



Comprehensive River Management Plan

- Describes existing river values and their condition;
- Defines goals and desired future conditions;
- Specifies management actions for protection of river values;
- Addresses user capacities, water quality issues, land/facility development, and instream flow requirements;
- Reflects a collaborative approach with stakeholders;
- Identifies regulatory authorities of other governmental agencies; and
- Includes a monitoring strategy to maintain desired conditions.





New Studies

- Currently, there are two rivers or river systems under “authorized” study under Section 5(a) of the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act.
- Little Manatee River, FL (Public Law 117-328, Dec. 29, 2022)
- Kissimmee River, FL (Public Law 117-328, Dec. 29, 2022)

NPS Partnership Rivers

1992	Great Egg Harbor, NJ
1993	Maurice, NJ
1993/2004	Westfield, MA*
1994	West Branch Farmington, CT
1999	Lamprey, NH
1996/2000	Sudbury/Assabet/Concord, MA
2000/2014	White Clay Creek, DE/PA
2000	Lower Delaware, PA/NJ
2000	Wekiva, FL
2006	Musconetcong, NJ
2008	Eightmile, CT
2009	Taunton, MA
2014	Missisquoi and Trout, VT
2019	Wood-Pawcatuck, RI
2019	Nashua, MA
2022	York, ME



What are some key features of the PWSR model?

- **No federal ownership** or exclusive management of lands
- **Designation and implementation of the management plan** is accomplished through a broadly participatory “**council**” or “**committee**”
- Land use continues to be **governed by local communities and states**
- **Plan is locally developed** with NPS assistance and is locally approved prior to federal designation (as a part of the feasibility study).
- The **costs and responsibilities associated with managing and protecting river resources are shared among all of the partners**—local, state, federal, tribal and nongovernmental.

Benefits of PWSR designation

Economic/Promotion

- National recognition and prestige
- Economic boost (if promoted)

Funding/Support

- Agency technical and financial assistance
- Other WSR agency funding
- Leverage additional grants, e.g., fish passage, land protection, youth education, etc.

Stewardship/River Protection

- WSR agency review of federally-assisted water resources projects to protect locally-identified river values
- Locally-appointed river council guides future management across jurisdictions
- River Council brings local governments and key partners together with a common vision for the river

What assistance comes from a PWSR Designation

PWSR Funding

Section 11(b)(1)

P.L. 99-590 (October 30, 1986)

- Authorizes technical and limited financial assistance
- Provides assistance to states municipalities, nonprofits and individuals
- Applies to Wild and Scenic Rivers, and to other rivers

Technical Assistance



Designation

Traditional Process

- Wild and Scenic River Study (eligibility, ORVs, classification, suitability)
- Designation
- Interim Management
- Confirm/Update River Values
- Boundaries
- Comprehensive River Management Plan

Instant Designation

- Designation/Classification
- Interim Management
- Define River Values
- Boundaries
- Comprehensive River Management Plan (3 years)

What does Study Legislation Look Like?

Ex: Little Manatee River
Kissimmee River

How long does a study take?

- Typically authorized for 3 years in legislation
 - Can take longer...soft deadline
- Funding provided through generic park planning account in NPS budget – NPS WASO
- Funding stream may only last 3 years...can dictate timing
- CA for study support can be up to 5 years



TOOLKIT REFERENCE: “Project Agreement”
w/ WASO regarding study funding

How does the Study committee operate?

- Monthly meetings
- Transparency and open process
- Website
- Direct mailings
- Open meetings
- Generally choose to follow state open meeting laws

Who staffs the study committee?

OPTION 1: LOCAL SUPPORT HIRED THROUGH COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

OPTION 2: NPS CAN STAFF



<p style="text-align: center;">Position Description</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Missisquoi and Trout Rivers Wild and Scenic River Study</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Local Study Coordinator</p> <p>The Missisquoi and Trout Rivers Wild and Scenic River Study Advisory Committee (Committee) is seeking a part-time (16-20 hrs/week) Local Study Coordinator to assist and coordinate with the conduct of the three year Wild and Scenic River Study of the upper Missisquoi River and its tributary, the Trout River. The study area includes the communities of Richford, Westfield, Montgomery, Enosburg, Enosburg Falls, East Berkshire, Lowell, Troy, North Troy and Jay.</p> <p>The position will be co-located with the offices of the Missisquoi River Basin Association in East Berkshire, VT (with potential flexibility for other acceptable arrangements). The position will report to the Committee through its officers (Chair, Vice Chair), with support from the full Committee, the National Park Service, and the Missisquoi River Basin Association.</p> <p>MAJOR DUTIES of the position include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordination of regular (monthly expected) meetings of the Committee.• Coordination of anticipated sub-committee meetings and activities.• Development and maintenance of regular communication vehicles for the Committee, and its subcommittees, and between these groups and the 10 affected towns (and other key stakeholders). Email, hard copy mail, newsletters, press releases, public notices and similar are expected.• Assisting the Committee with research into the natural, cultural, and recreational resources of the upper Missisquoi and Trout Rivers.• Assist the Committee with the development and execution of small contracts as necessary to bring additional expertise to the Committee's work (for example, web site development, GIS mapping, specialized research or similar projects that the Committee may choose to undertake).• Assist the Committee with the hosting of events and public meetings.• Assist the Committee with the development and writing of Draft and Final Study products, including a management/ vision document for the river study area. <p>QUALIFICATIONS</p> <p>The successful candidate will have substantial experience and comfort working in a community setting and coordinating activities, project focus, and priorities with a diverse group of local community boards and board members, conservation advocates, volunteers, agency staff, and other interested parties. The ability to work productively and comfortably in such a setting is a pre-requisite for successful candidacy.</p> <p>The successful applicant should have demonstrated familiarity and experience in community planning, resource conservation, growth management, river or watershed conservation, or similar fields.</p>	<p>Effective written and oral communication skills are a must. Experience with basic word processing, database (Excel) usage and similar will be important. The position requires local and regional travel, the ability to attend evening and occasional weekend meetings, and interface effectively with local communities. The candidate must be able to work efficiently and independently.</p> <p>SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE OR EXPERIENCE in the following areas is a plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professional knowledge and recognized expertise regarding the conservation of river and watershed resources.• Familiarity with the study area.• Demonstrated familiarity and experience with consensus building techniques.• Professional knowledge of land use planning concepts, techniques, principles, and practices to apply to natural, cultural, and recreational resource issues and to growth management strategies.• Professional knowledge of ecological principles to apply to planning for the conservation and protection of rivers and watersheds.• Professional knowledge of land protection techniques such as zoning, conservation easements, and other tools used to conserve river resources.• Professional knowledge of river protection techniques and processes applied at the local community level through working with citizen groups and local government.• An ability to write and pursue grant applications. <p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A valid driver's license is required. Travel within the Study area will require use of personal vehicle, with mileage reimbursement. <p>SALARY: Commensurate with experience (\$20-\$25 per hour). The position does not provide health or other benefits.</p> <p>APPLY: Please send all inquiries by 12/31/01 to:</p> <p>Chair, Wild and Scenic River Advisory Committee c/o Missisquoi River Basin Association 2639 VT Route 105 East Berkshire, VT 05447 (or email to: mrba@psnet.com)</p>
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How does the study committee get formed?

Option 1: Formal legislated committee

Study committee membership and function specified in legislation

FACA Committee
Ex: Wekiva legislation

Option 2: "Informal" formed by NPS

Informal committee

Membership set by discussion and consensus at local level

Main role is NOT to advise Federal Government = non FACA

Option 3: "Informal" local study sponsor can form

Informal committee

Membership set by discussion and consensus at a local level

Main role is NOT to advise Federal Government = non FACA



TOOLKIT REFERENCE: Wekiva legislation



Study Process

- Eligibility (ORV's)
- Suitability (management)
- Boundaries
- Management Plan
- Support

Frequently asked questions

- **Will designation result in increased tourism or recreational use of the rivers?**
 - Not significantly. Tourism and recreational use on other rivers in the Wild and Scenic System have not seen dramatic increases in either tourism or recreational use attributed to Wild and Scenic designation. The degree to which such traffic increases largely depends on the extent to which the riverfront communities choose to promote Wild and Scenic designation.
- **Will any increased traffic negatively affect the rivers, adjacent property, or landowners?**
 - Unlikely and manageable. It is possible that increased recreational use of the rivers, regardless of designation, could contribute to erosion at river access points.
- **How does the Study affect my land?**
 - It does not. If you perceive any impacts at all, please contact the Committee right away.

Frequently asked questions

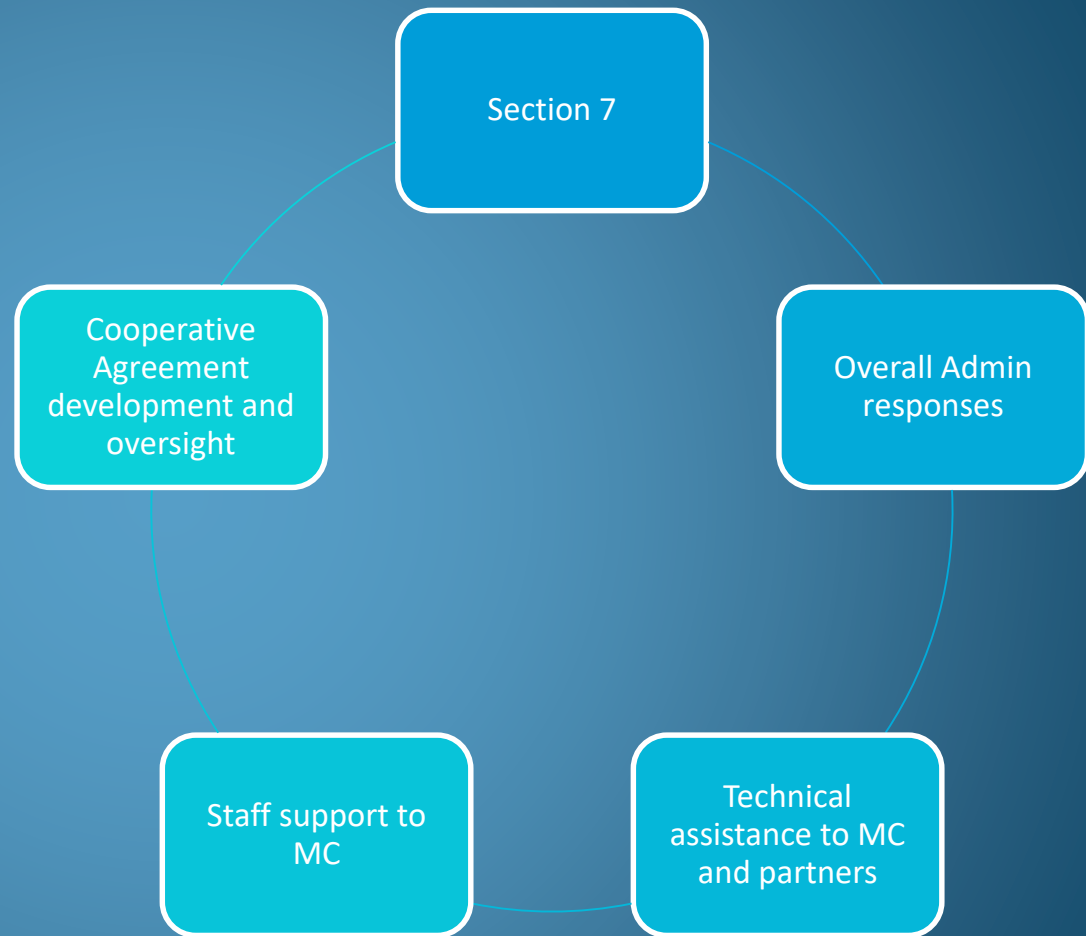
- **What will happen to my property rights if the river is designated?**
 - Nothing. Respect for private property rights and current land uses are fundamental components of long-term support for river protection.
- **How will my town benefit if this designation occurs?**
 - Such a designation would likely bring federal technical and financial resources to help enhance and protect the river. Some studies have shown that there is an economic benefit to communities that value their rivers and promote them as a recreational tourist destination (one such study is available on FRWA's website, www.frwa.org).
- **Could the Study or designation result in federal restrictions on my property?**
 - No. The study is only that, a study. There is no authority for federal land use control associated with a Wild and Scenic designation. Town governments would continue their primary role in establishing and enforcing land use.
 - Link to Activities on Private Lands Within the WSR Corridor:
<https://www.rivers.gov/documents/q-a.pdf>

Frequently asked questions

- **Will hunting and fishing be impacted if designation occurs?**
 - No. Current regulations will continue to govern hunting and fishing, and will not be affected by designation.

- **Would a National Wild and Scenic River designation “federalize” the River resulting in federal control of a corridor along the rivers?**
 - No. The federal government will not take control of these rivers. There is no federal mandate requiring specific land use controls related to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers that will affect how a landowner can use their property

What is NPS role?



Section 7 Determination

- Thus, Section 7(a) prohibits any part of the federal government from assisting a “water resources project” that would have a “direct and adverse effect” on the values for which a river was established. The values referred to above are typically interpreted as the WSR’s “outstandingly remarkable values” (ORVs) and free flow.





* During the study period, prohibitions against federal permits and projects that might harm the river are temporarily effective, giving the town a three year “test run”

What is the role of NPS in a study?

- Support the Study Committee
- Educator on WSR and PWSR approach
 - Assist in evaluation of eligibility/suitability/classification
- Implement needed Cooperative Agreements and Contracts
- Educator in development of Management Plan
- Promote transparency of process
- Principal author of Study report to Congress





**Wekiva Partnership
2000 - 2023**



Black Water??

Swamps and forested
marshes leach out
the water, making it
dark and muddy at the
bottoms of black
water creeks because the dark
water is rich in organic
matter and the growth of

You can find largemouth
bass and several species of
herons and birds can be seen
along the banks. Water
lilies or perched in the
water provide habitat for black
water crows. A wide variety of
fish are found in the water or

called "snags," play
a vital role in the
ecosystem. Above the
water, snags use snags to live,
and in the water, snags provide
habitat for invertebrates, the



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Enjoy Your Trip and Be Safe!

- Plan your route ahead of time and leave your itinerary with someone at home.
- Everyone in the boat must have a life vest or personal flotation device (PFD). BE SAFE... WEAR IT!
- All boats are required to carry an efficient sound-producing device, such as a referee's whistle.
- Bring water, sunscreen and a hat. Keep all food and supplies secured to the boat.
- Be prepared for changing weather. Bringing a rain poncho is a good idea.
- Stay in your boat unless you are at an approved boat launch or designated rest area.
- LEAVE NO TRACE - take a bag for your trash and to help pick up after others.
- **Use Caution** - Areas of matted vegetation along a stream bank are often basking locations for gators. These ancient cold-blooded reptiles mate, nest and protect their young from May to October. IT IS AGAINST THE LAW AND HIGHLY DANGEROUS TO FEED ALLIGATORS!

Help Protect Our Springs, River & Wildlife

- Reduce stormwater runoff by using slow release fertilizers and natural pesticides options.
- Keep septic systems in good working order.
- Pick up animal waste and dispose of it properly.
- Plant Florida native plants in your yard to enhance wildlife habitat and reduce stormwater runoff.



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www.FloridaForestService.com

*American
Alligator*
Barbara Howell



Florida Forest Service



Black Water Creek

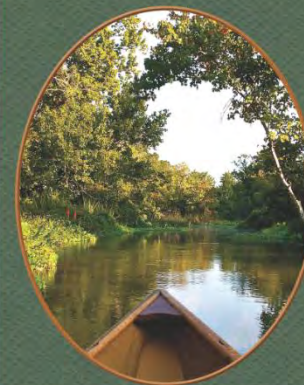


Interpretive Paddle Guide



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Paddle Wekiva



A National Wild & Scenic River

Paddle Wekiva

Black Water Creek Paddling Guide

Turtle Movement



Tabitha Hootman

Dr. Brian Hauge
Peninsula College

Dr. Elizabeth Walton
University of South Florida

Dr. John Enz
Graduate Advisor
Jacksonville University

Florida Peninsula Cooter



Pseudemys peninsularis

Red-bellied Cooter



Pseudemys nelsoni

Wekiwa Springs and Rock Springs - July 24-26, 2018

- 48 Turtles received radio transmitters
- 4 Large Turtles also received GPS transmitters
- 2 Large Turtles also received satellite transmitters

Population: The North American Freshwater Turtle Research Group, conducts population samples in the U.S. of which eight sites are in Florida. The group samples three times per year in Florida — in the spring, summer and fall — and gathers information about population density and measurements of individual turtles. From their data the group can tell a lot about ecosystem health and water quality.





River Ambassador





Wekiva Partnership Programs



WEKIVA
RIVER



BLACK WATER
CREEK

Wekiva Wild & Scenic River System



LEGEND

TRAILHEADS (color-coded names)
 1. Upper Camp Joy, Upper Kelly Park, Upper Wekiva Springs
 2. Middle Camp Joy, Middle Kelly Park, Middle Wekiva Springs
 3. Lower Camp Joy, Lower Kelly Park, Lower Wekiva Springs
 4. Upper Kelly Park, Middle Kelly Park, Lower Kelly Park
 5. Upper Wekiva Springs, Middle Wekiva Springs, Lower Wekiva Springs
 6. Upper Kelly Park, Middle Kelly Park, Lower Kelly Park
 7. Upper Wekiva Springs, Middle Wekiva Springs, Lower Wekiva Springs
 8. Upper Kelly Park, Middle Kelly Park, Lower Kelly Park
 9. Upper Wekiva Springs, Middle Wekiva Springs, Lower Wekiva Springs
 10. Upper Kelly Park, Middle Kelly Park, Lower Kelly Park

GPS Coordinates

Letter	W	N
A	81 2842	28 1818
B	81 2842	28 1818
C	81 2842	28 1818
D	81 2842	28 1818
E	81 2842	28 1818
F	81 2842	28 1818
G	81 2842	28 1818
H	81 2842	28 1818
I	81 2842	28 1818
J	81 2842	28 1818
K	81 2842	28 1818

River System Classifications

Wilderness: Wild spaces containing biological or geologic resources. They are unimpaired, undeveloped, unconfined waters and are free-flowing.

Scenic: Areas with outstanding scenic values and scenic resources. They are unimpaired, undeveloped, unconfined waters and are free-flowing.

Recreational: Areas with outstanding recreational values and scenic resources. They are unimpaired, undeveloped, unconfined waters and are free-flowing.

Wildlife: Areas with outstanding wildlife resources. They are unimpaired, undeveloped, unconfined waters and are free-flowing.

Historic: Areas with outstanding historic resources. They are unimpaired, undeveloped, unconfined waters and are free-flowing.

Other: Areas with outstanding other resources. They are unimpaired, undeveloped, unconfined waters and are free-flowing.

YOU ARE HERE

- Camp Joy
- Kelly Park
- Wekiva Springs
- Upper Kelly Park
- Middle Kelly Park
- Lower Kelly Park
- Upper Wekiva Springs
- Middle Wekiva Springs
- Lower Wekiva Springs

Camp Joy

Welcome to Camp Joy at Kelly Park

Located adjacent to Rock Springs Run, the vistas within this park offer a glimpse of what Central Florida looked like when Native Americans fished and hunted these lands.

A Look Back in Time



Native Americans used Camp Joy and the neighboring parcels as campsites thousands of years ago. Inhabitants of the site were involved in late stage tool manufacturing and maintenance (sharpening stone knives and spear points) and may have returned on a seasonal basis. The location provided access to wetland and upland species of plants and animals, and a nearby permanent source of potable water. More than 50 recorded archaeological sites are within the boundaries of the Wekiva River Basin State Parks, the area around Rock Springs, Wekiva Springs, and the Wekiva River.

Experience Camp Joy

Camp Joy offers the summer camp experience year round. Enjoy dormitory style or tent camping accommodations with your favorite group. Camp Joy offers a meeting hall, dining hall with kitchen, picnic pavilions, swimming pool, basketball court, and horseshoe pits. The park offers visitors the opportunity to relax in a natural setting and enjoy a picnic while spending time with their group. Canoeists and kayakers can paddle along Rock Springs Run and the Wekiva River while enjoying the wildlife and scenic views.

Impacts to the River

Rock Springs Run is a nationally designated Wild and Scenic River, an Outstanding Florida Water, a State Canoe Trail, and the lower reach is an Aquatic Preserve. Federal and state designations are applied to rivers considered worthy of protection due to their ecological and aesthetic attributes and recreational value. Designations alone do not protect our aquatic resources and special places. Overuse of groundwater has resulted in decreased spring flow. Increased nutrient loading from stormwater runoff, farm, lawn, and golf course fertilizer, spray fields, septic tank drain fields and reclaimed water has resulted in the proliferation of algae and exotic plants. A Basin Management Action Plan for Rock Springs Run that includes strategies to improve the nutrient enrichment condition and other impacts is underway.



You Can Help! Leave No Trace

Pack it in, Pack it Out
 Dispose of waste properly
 Protect natural habitats
 Respect wildlife
 Travel lightly if you must leave your trail
 Observe wildlife from a distance
 Do Not Feed Wildlife - Especially Alligators
 Swim with caution -
 Always wear your seat belt
 Be considerate of other visitors
 Use natural sounds for music

"We need the tonic of wildness and nature"
 Henry David Thoreau



The Wekiva River System

Every river system designated under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 is a living landscape that must be uniquely managed to protect the public's enjoyment of its heritage resources for present and future generations. The Act purposefully strives to balance river uses with permanent protection for the country's most outstanding free-flowing rivers.

The nationally designated Wekiva Wild and Scenic River System, 41.6 miles in length, is a valuable regional resource providing numerous opportunities for nature appreciation, recreation, wildlife viewing and connecting with the great outdoors. Many segments of the river system are in near-pristine condition, offering the chance to experience an unspoiled part of natural Florida.

With a growing population and the expanding urbanization of central Florida, the amount and quality of open lands and natural scenery in the region are decreasing.



As time goes on, protecting the outstanding remarkable values of the Wekiva Wild and Scenic River System become even more important.

Help Protect Our Springs, Rivers and Wildlife

- Reduce nutrient loading by using slow release fertilizers and keeping septic systems in good working order.
- Pick up and properly dispose of pet waste.
- Plant Florida native and drought tolerant plants in your yard to reduce water use and enhance wildlife habitat.
- Retrieve your entangled fishing line; it is harmful to wildlife.
- Do not feed wildlife, especially alligators and the Florida black bear. Habituating wildlife to humans is dangerous and typically results in an animal being removed from its natural habitat.



The acquisition of Camp Joy in June 2012 provides increased protection for the significant natural resources of the Wekiva River ecosystem and enhanced outdoor recreation opportunities. Camp Joy was acquired via a fee simple title to Orange County and was awarded a grant from the Florida Communities Trust (FCT) Florida Forever Program.



What Causes "Black Water"?

As vegetation decays in swamps and forested wetlands, highly soluble tannins leach out and make their way into the water, making it tea-colored and acidic. The bottoms of black water streams are often sandy because the dark water inhibits photosynthesis and the growth of submerged aquatic plants.

Under the creek's surface you can find largemouth bass, catfish, crayfish and several species of sunfish. Numerous species of birds can be seen overhead, wading in the water or perched in the trees. The wetlands also provide habitat for black bears, river otters and alligators. A wide variety of wetland plants and trees are found in the water or on the shoreline.

Dead trees and palms, also called "snags," play an important role in the ecosystem. Above the waterline, a variety of animals use snags to live, rest and look for prey. Underwater, snags provide important habitat for macroinvertebrates, the backbone of the food chain.



Scan QR code for link to this brochure and a georeferenced PDF paddle guide map. A compatible georeferenced PDF mobile map application is required to track your location.

Enjoy Your Trip and Be Safe!

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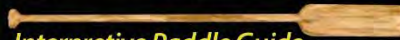
American Alligator
Barbara Howell



Florida Forest Service



Black Water Creek



Interpretive Paddle Guide



Black Water Creek is a major tributary of the Wekiva River and part of the Wekiva Wild and Scenic River System. Every river system designated under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 is a living landscape that must be uniquely managed to protect the public's enjoyment of its heritage resources for present and future generations. The Act purposefully strives to balance river uses with permanent protection for the country's most outstanding free-flowing rivers.

Black Water Creek provides for an enchanting and scenic backcountry paddling experience. The creek falls an average of 1.9 feet per mile over the twenty miles between Lake Norris and the Wekiva River. Of the 36 named springs in the Wekiva Basin, over 20 flow into Black Water Creek. Some springs that feed Black Water Creek include Black Water Springs, Moccasin Spring, Palm Spring, Helene Spring, and Markee Spring. Florida's springs form in the karst limestone bedrock. Caverns that have formed deep underground in slowly-dissolving rock eventually collapse. Sometimes sinkholes result; other times underground water flow is blocked, causing the waters to break the surface as springs. The "rotten egg" smell of some springs comes from hydrogen sulfide, a natural product of sulfate-reducing bacteria which also aid in vegetation decay. Generally, the weaker the odor, the deeper the water's origin in the aquifer.



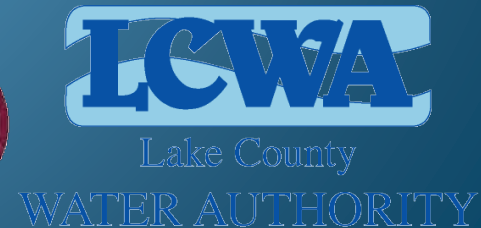
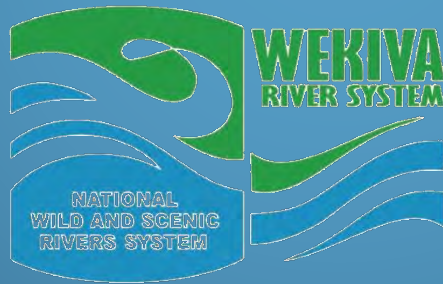
PADDLE GUIDES



SEMINOLE COUNTY
FLORIDA'S NATURAL CHOICE



 Audubon FLORIDA



Resource

- WSR Descriptions/info
 - WSR Act & Amendments
 - Final CRMPs
 - Section 7 determinations
 - Searchable Q & A
 - Technical papers
 - Study Reports
 - Training Modules
- and more...

Rivers.gov

rms.memberclicks.net/PW

[SRToolkit](#)

