

Everglades National Park

South Florida Natural Resources Center

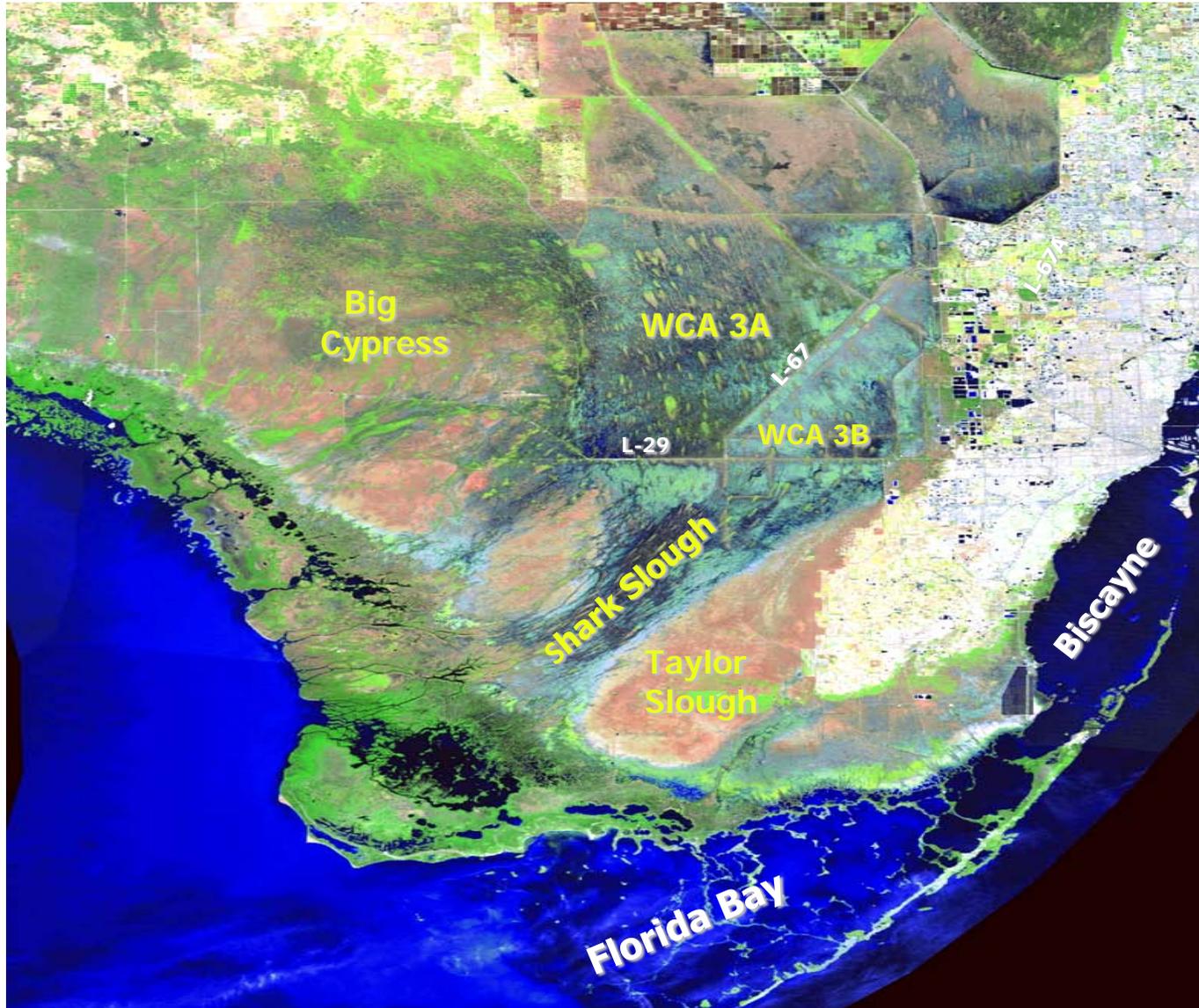
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Improving Flows across Eastern Tamiami Trail Short and Long-Term Solutions

***Water Resources Advisory Commission
July 8, 2010***

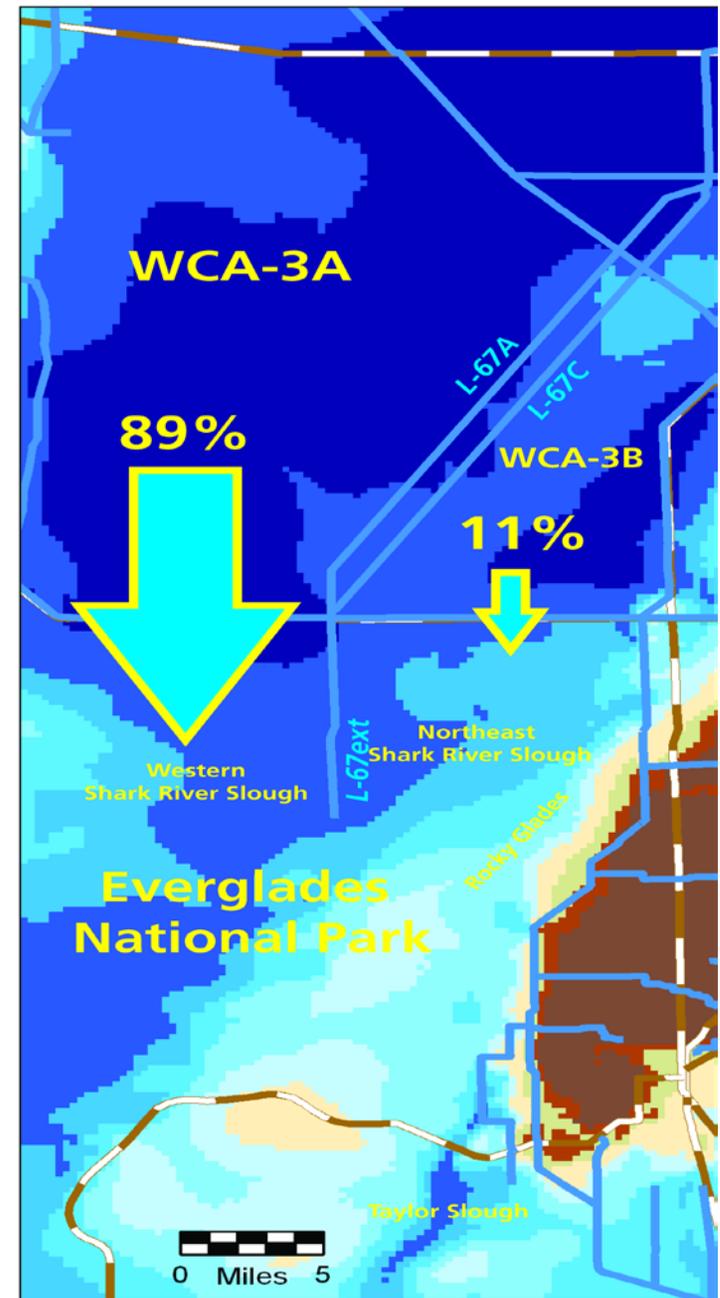
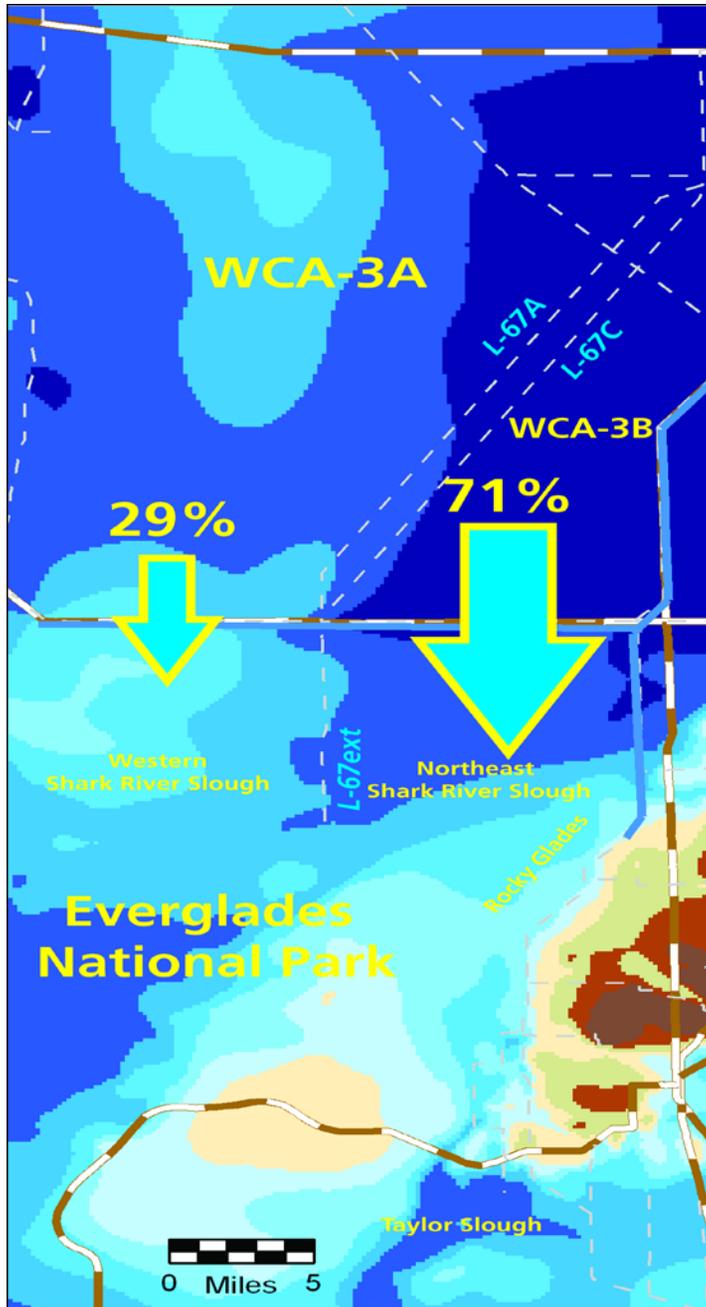
Tamiami Trail Flow Sections



Post 1960's Modifications (WCAs, Tamiami Trail Realignment)



Restoring Natural Water Flow Distributions



Western Tamiami Trail Flow Structures (S-12's)



Peak Flows S-12D 2,670 cfs (1994)



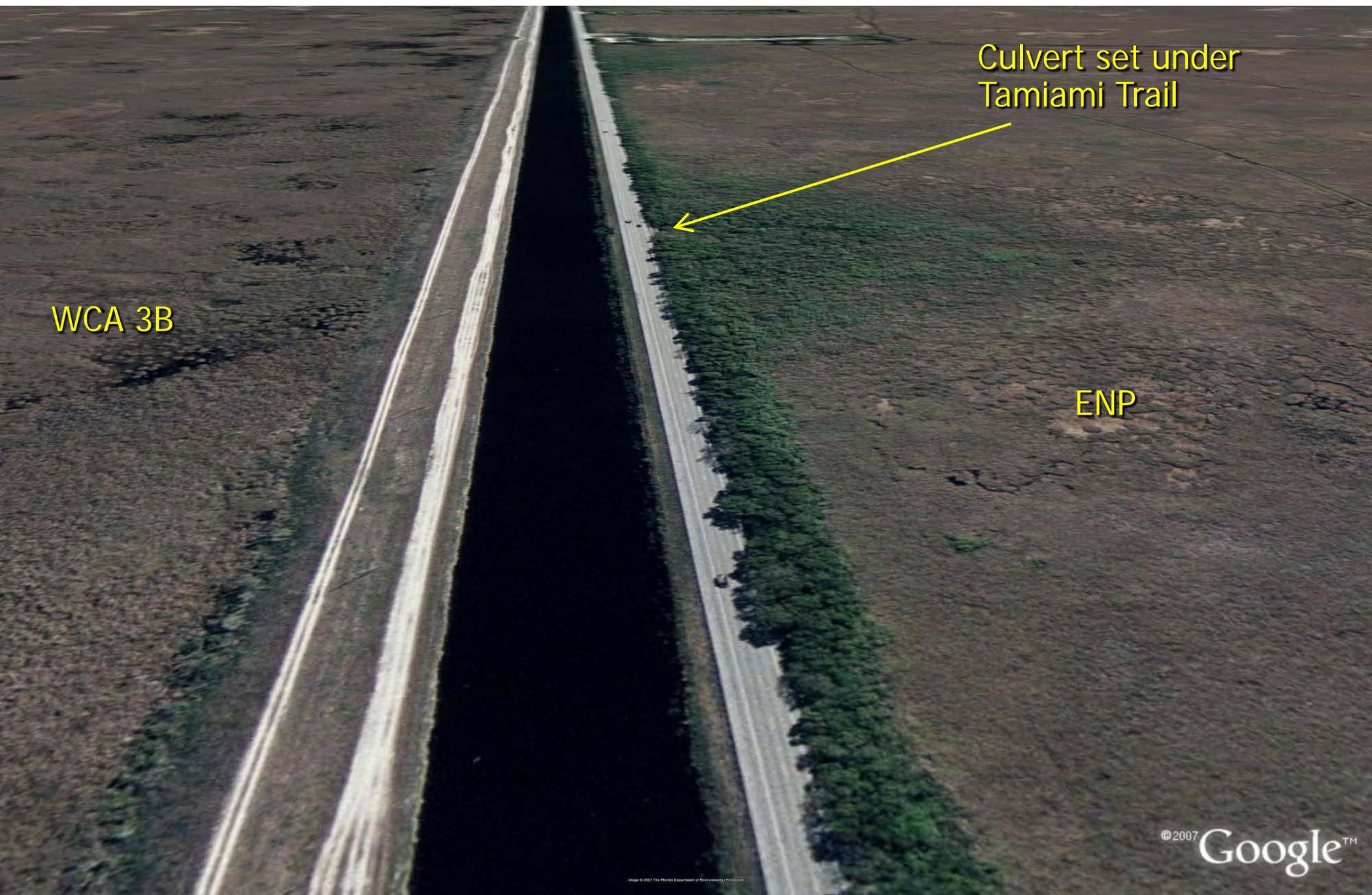
Eastern Tamiami Trail Flow Structures (Culverts)



19 Sets of Culverts (Total Width 228 feet)



Typical Eastern Tamiami Trail Culvert Location



WCA 3B

Culvert set under
Tamiami Trail

ENP

Typical Eastern Tamiami Trail Culvert (46)



Peak Flow 116 cfs (1947)
Peak Flow 2 cfs (1994)



WCA-3A

L-67A

L-67C

Short-Term Solution Swale Pilot Project



Control



Experimental

Project Location indicated by red box

WCA-3B

Osceola Camp

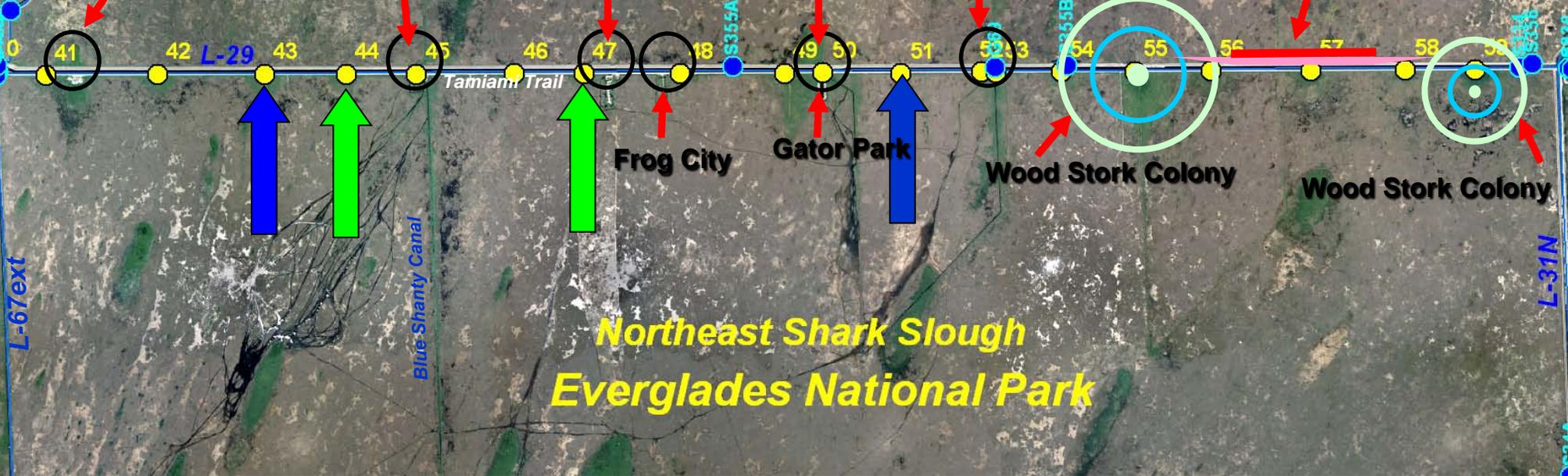
Everglades Safari

Airboat Association

Tigertail Camp

Coopertown

Tamiami Trail 1-mile Bridge



L-67ext

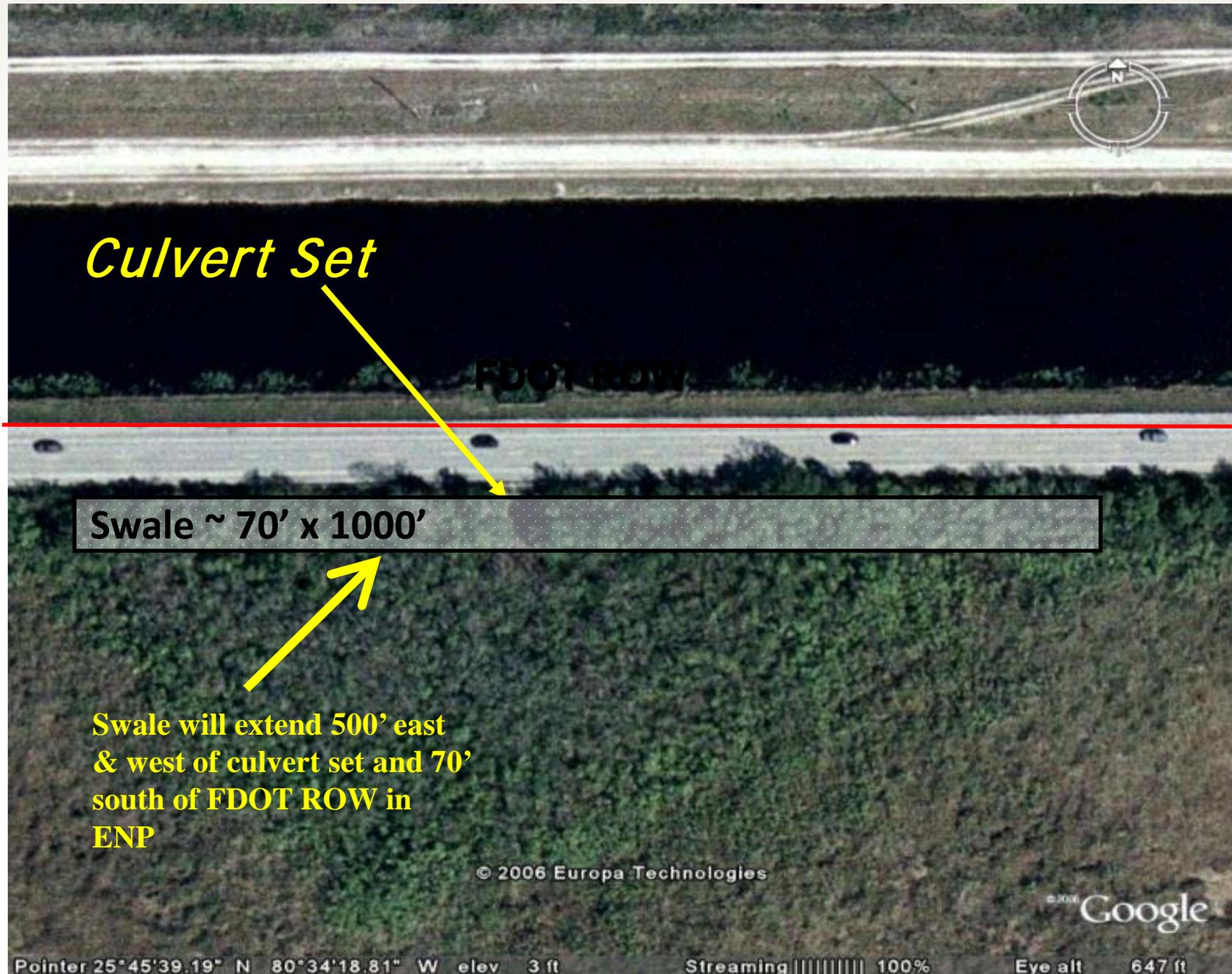
Blue-Shanty Canal

Northeast Shark Slough
Everglades National Park

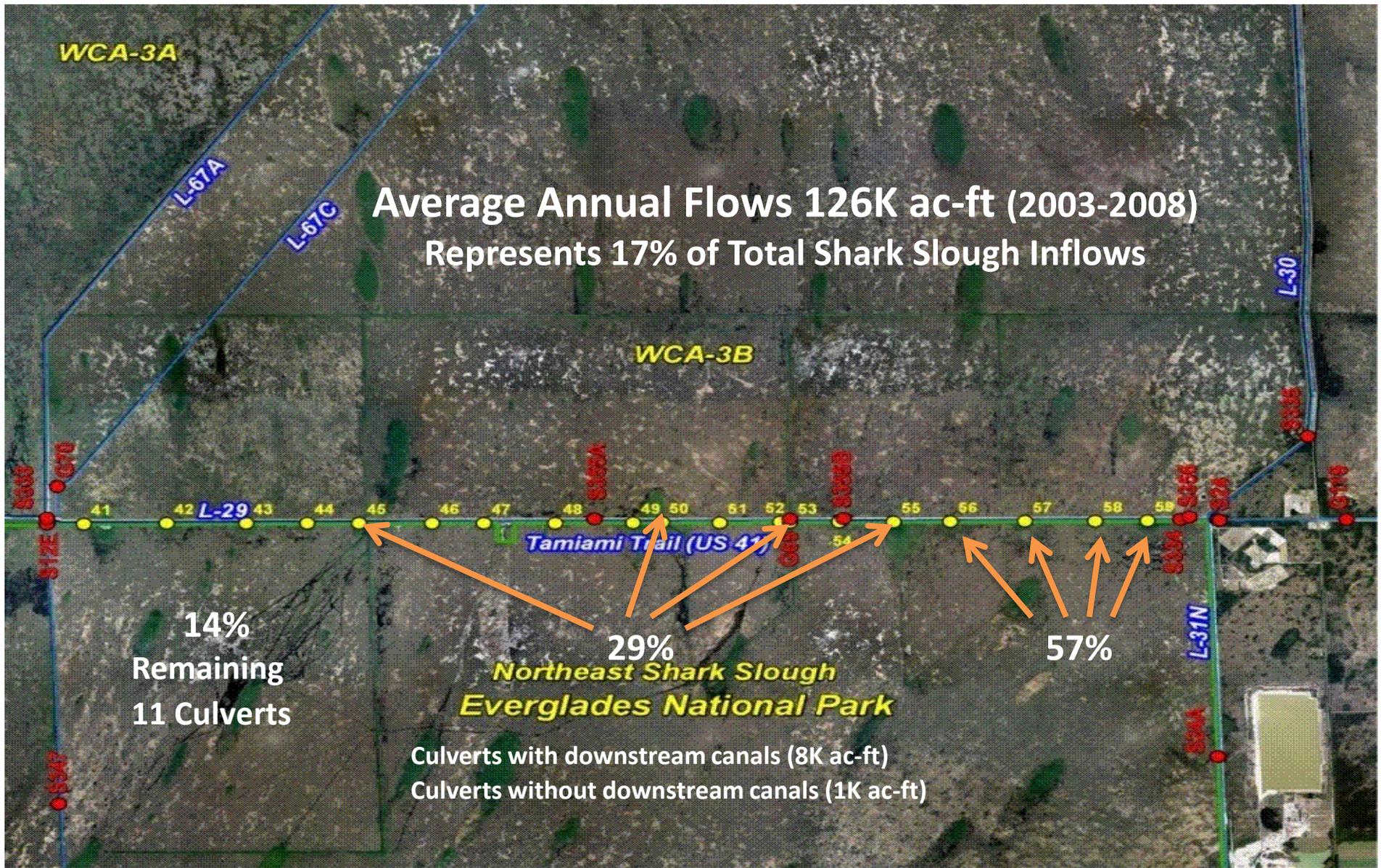
L-31N

S24A

Swale Pilot Project



How Much Flow Benefit Can We Expect?



Pre Exotic Vegetation Removal

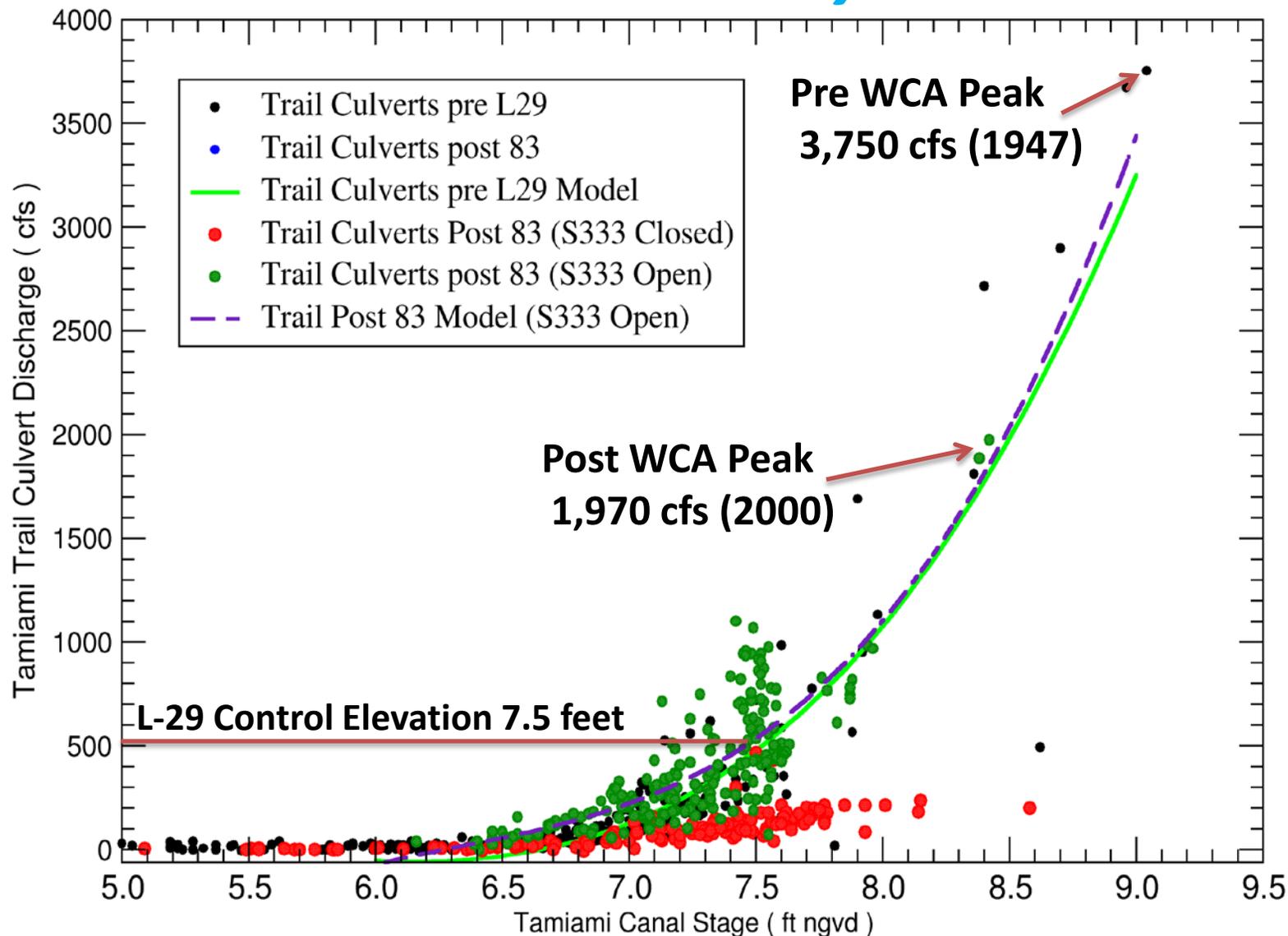


Post Exotic Vegetation Removal



Long-Term Solution

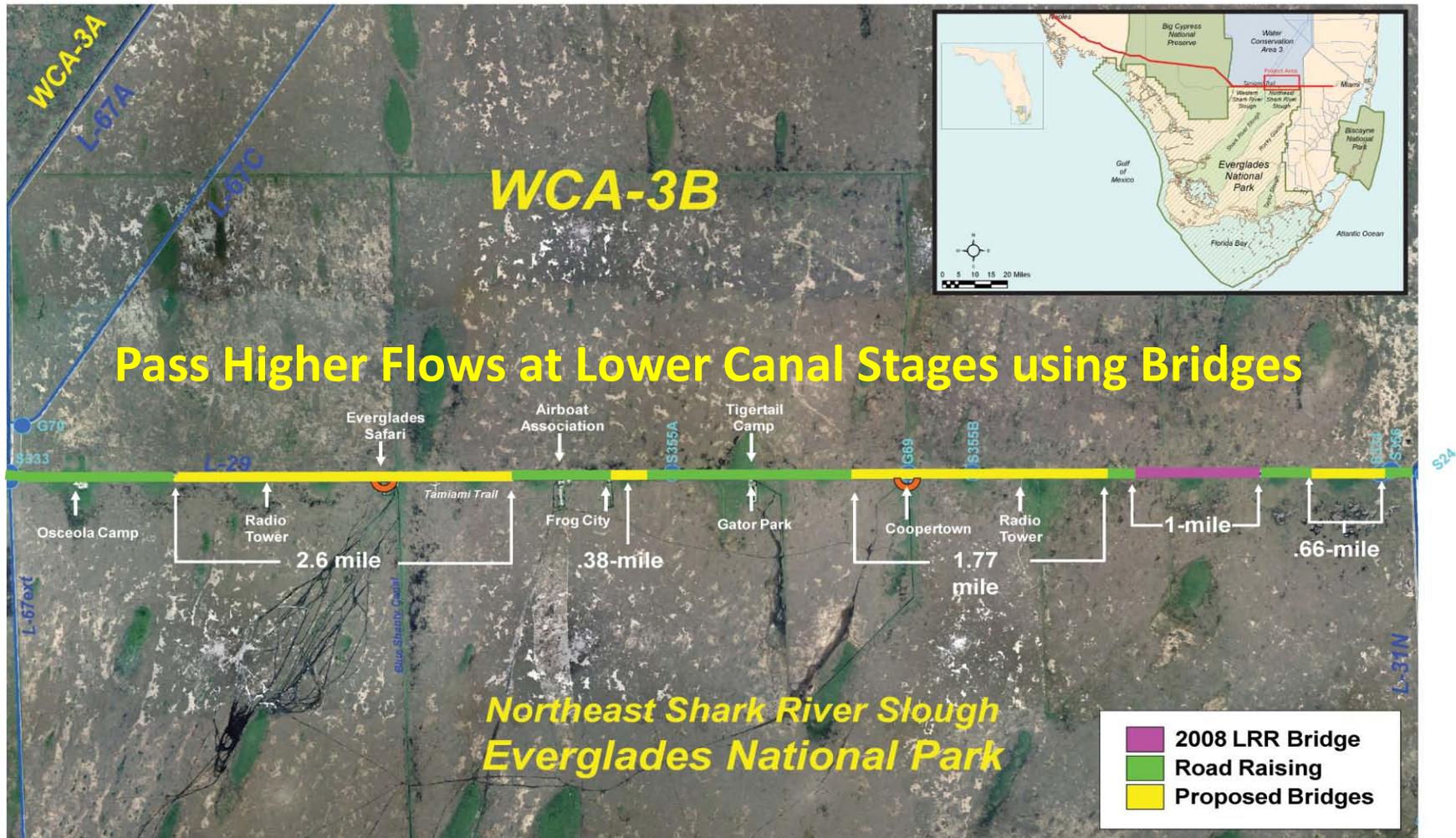
Culvert Flow is Controlled by L-29 Canal Stage



Tamiami Trail Modifications: Next Steps

National Park Service Preferred Alternative

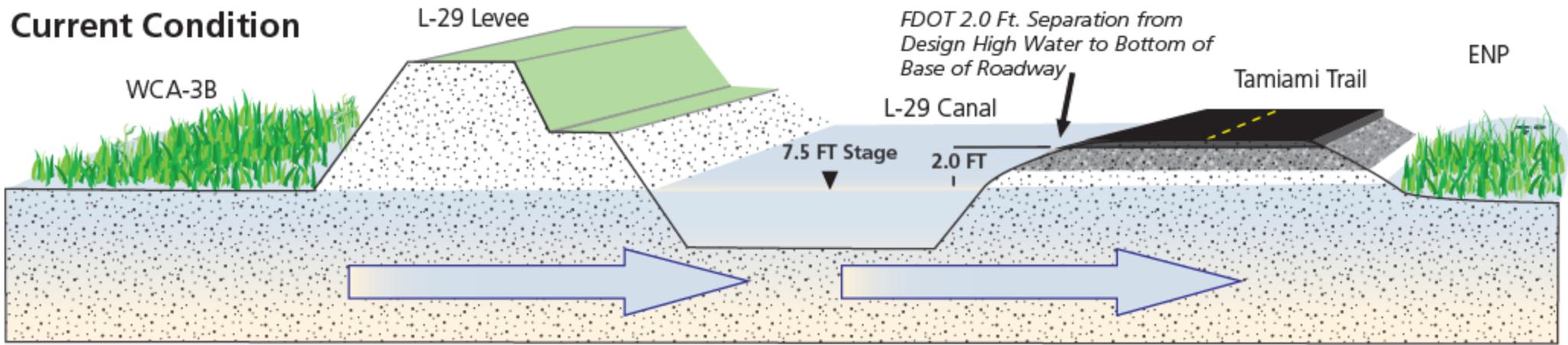
Alternative 6E: 5.5 miles of bridges and remaining roadway elevated



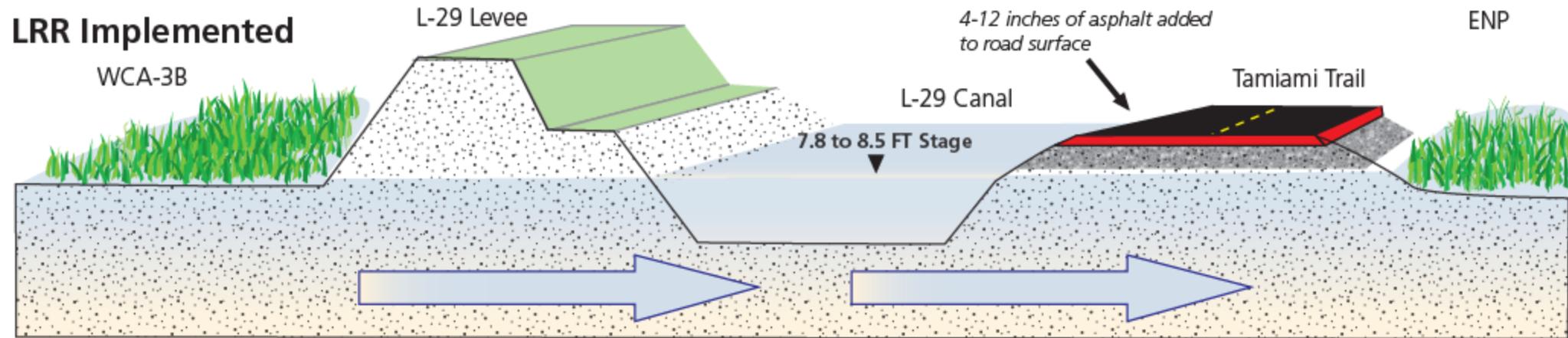
- Improved water depths and durations in WCA's and NESRS.
- Maximizes ecological connectivity.
- Reconnects more remnant sloughs.
- Creates the most natural flow patterns.



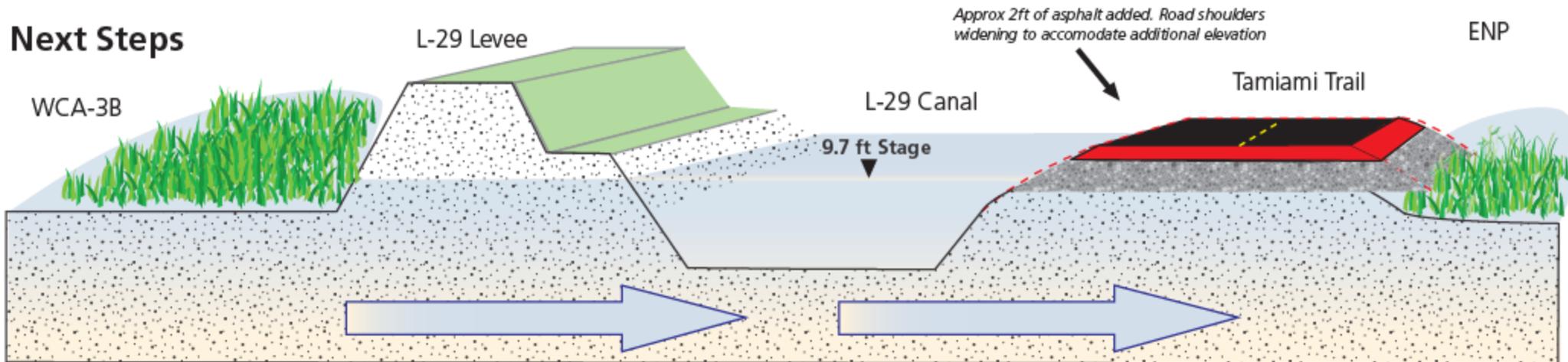
Current Condition



LRR Implemented



Next Steps



Design High Water for Unconstrained Flows

