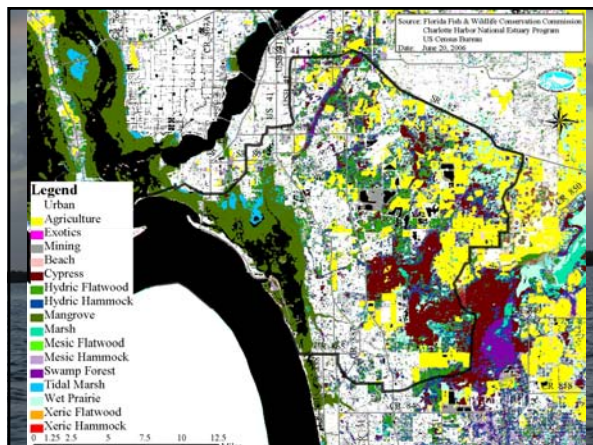
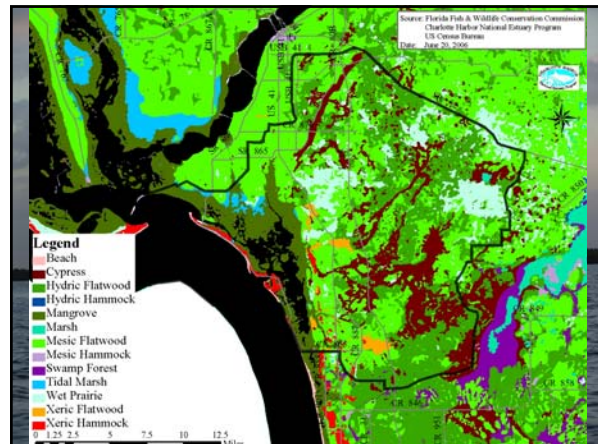


Habitat Change

	Pre-Dev	2003	Difference	% Loss
Beach	252	231	21	8
Cypress	31,989	16,353	15,636	49
Flatwood	116,022	37,754	78,268	67
Hydric Hammock	129	584	-454	-351
Mangrove	13,311	11,969	1,343	10
Mesic/Xeric Hammock	2,577	2,444	133	5
Swamp Forest/Marsh	21,528	18,909	2,619	12
Open Water	34,861	42,450	-7,590	-22
Exotics	0	41	-41	N/A
Agriculture	0	30,396	-30,396	N/A
Urban	0	51,301	-51,301	N/A
Mining	0	820	-820	N/A
Total	220,670	213,252	7,418	3

- 28% Wetland Loss
- 66% Upland Loss
- 52% Habitat Loss

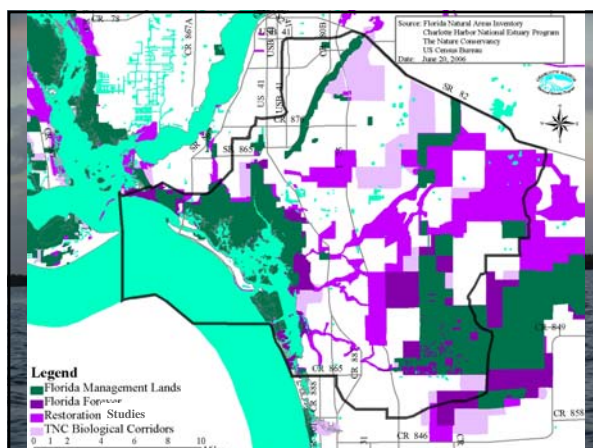


The Florida scrub jay became locally extinct in the Estero Bay Basin in the mid-1990's. At least one and perhaps two families of Florida scrub jays were found on the Chapel Ridge scrub system. Presence was confirmed during surveys by Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve biologists in 1989. The nest territories were within the proposed acquisition area for the Estero Bay Buffer Preserve CARL project. During site reviews for the development project now known as West Bay Club these jay families were no longer present. The last confirmed sighting was in 1994.



Photo by: Joe Vidulich

Year	Number of Nests	Success Rate
1989	2	2 (100%)
1993	1	unknown
1995	0	0
1999	0	0
2001	0	0



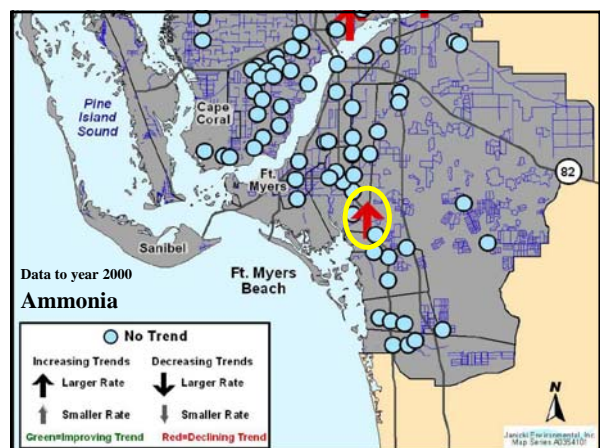
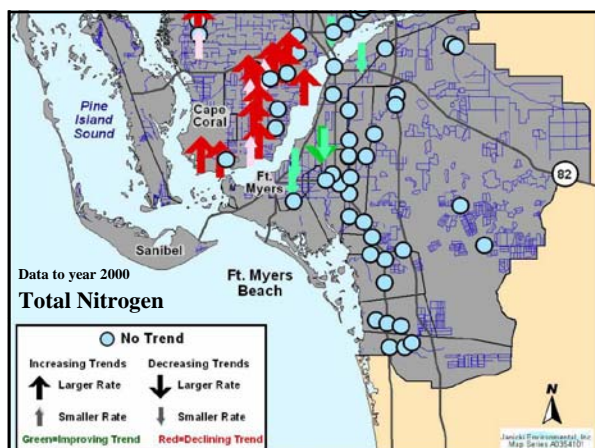
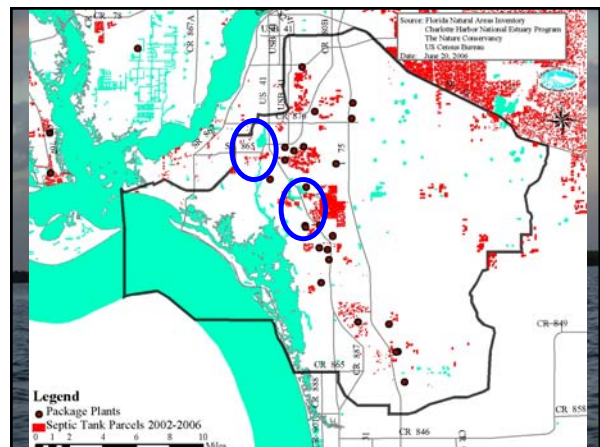
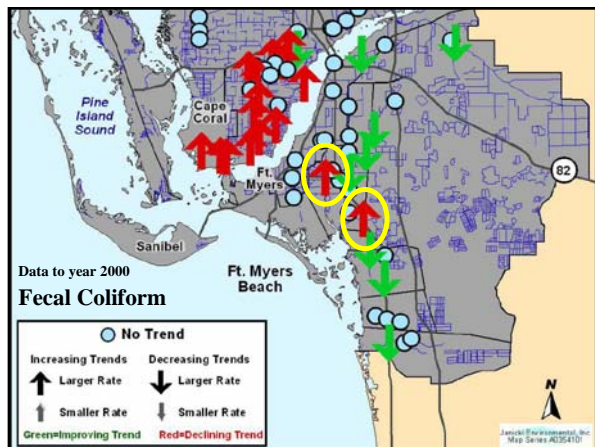
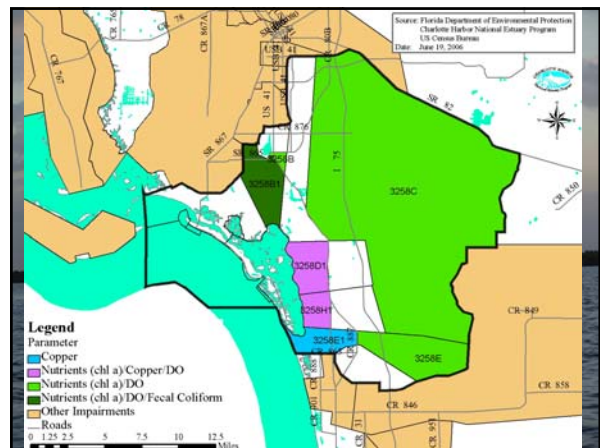
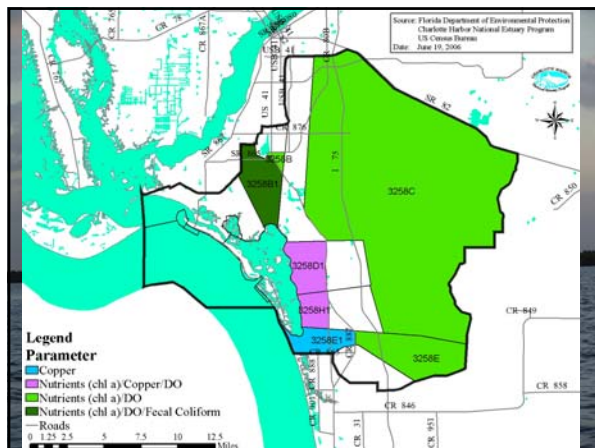
ESTERO BAY WATERSHED

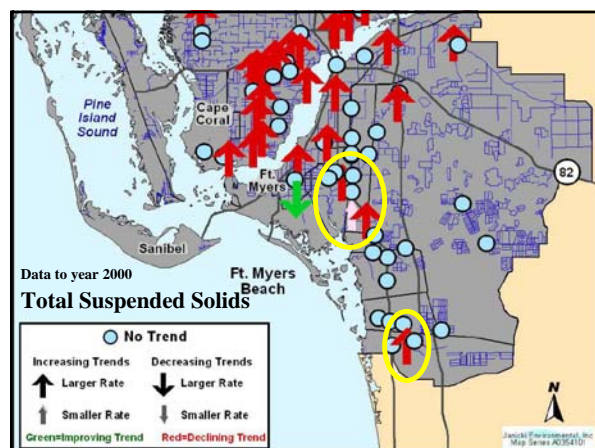
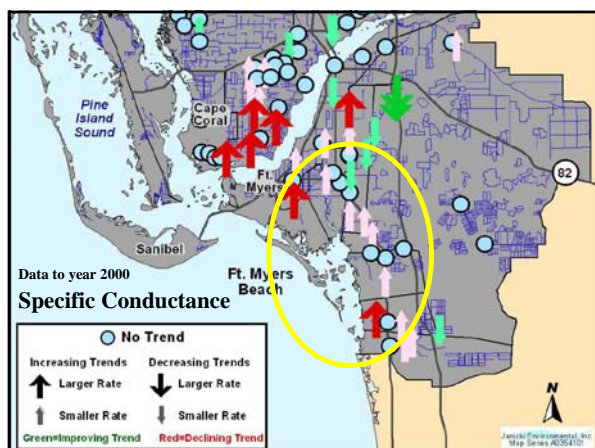
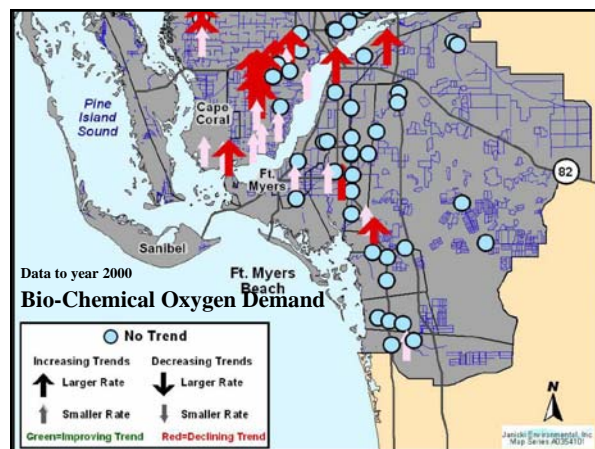
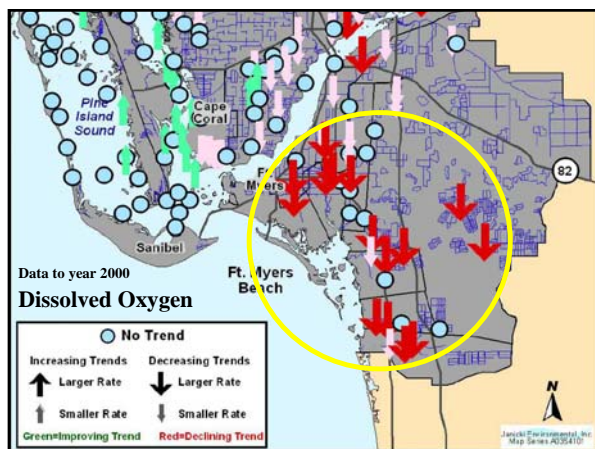
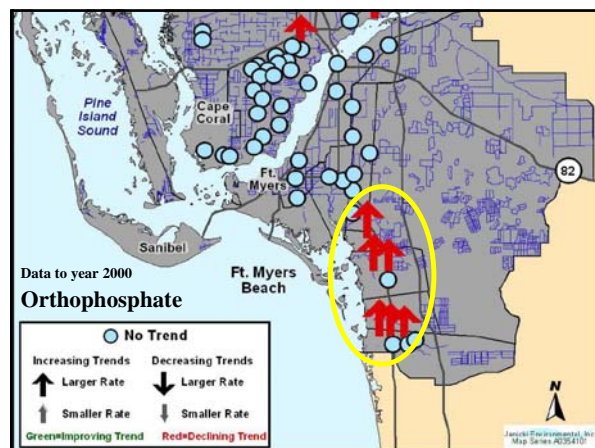
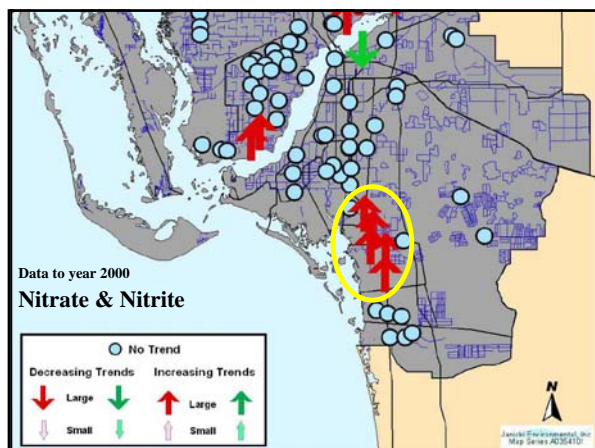
Wildlife C- Water Quality D-

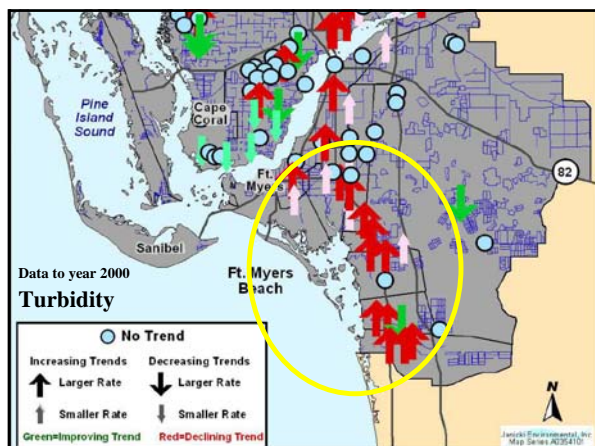
The Estero Bay Basin is comprised of low, flat wetlands. It is a productive aquatic habitat and the state's first aquatic preserve. Estero Bay provides habitat for bird nesting colonies, migrating birds and nursery areas for a variety of commercial and sport fisheries.

Conservancy of Southwest Florida Estuaries Report Card

- Estero Bay lowest grade of estuaries in CHNEP
- Recommended nutrient management, filter marshes, Lee Mitigation Plan.

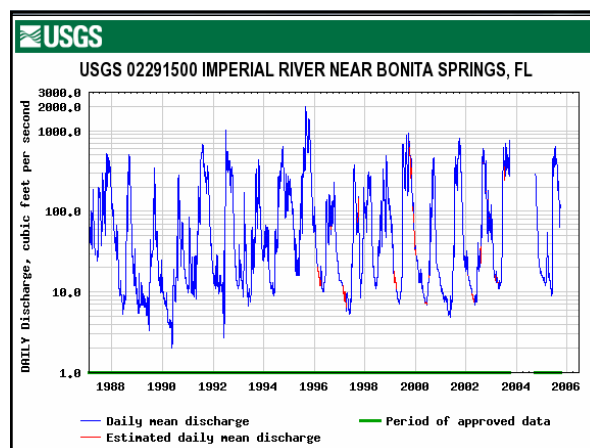
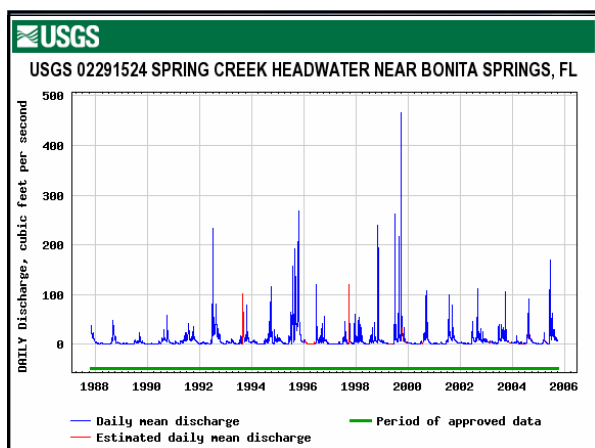
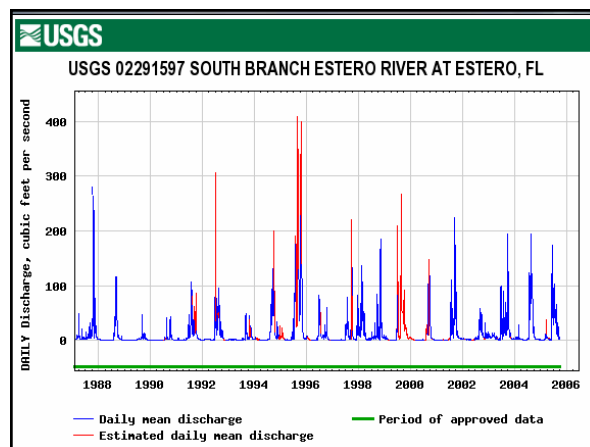
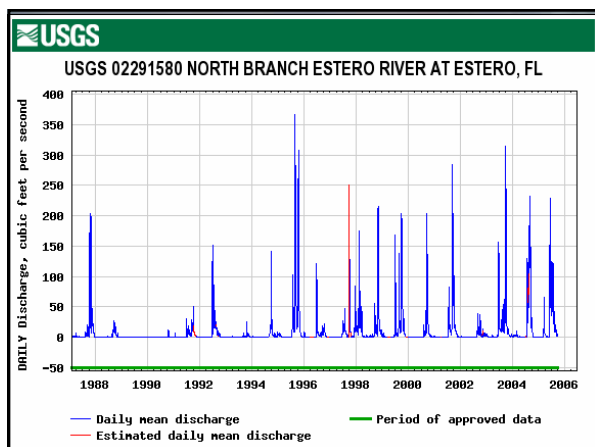


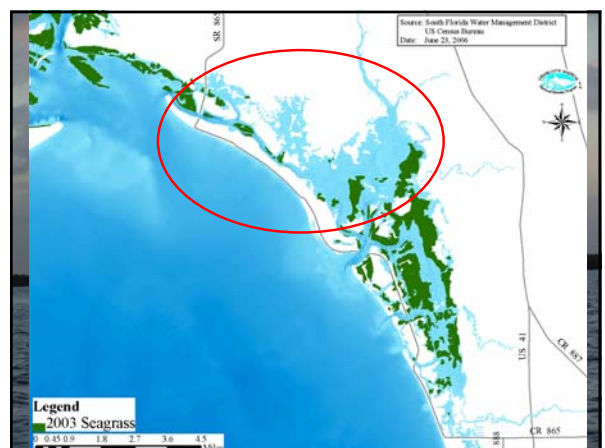
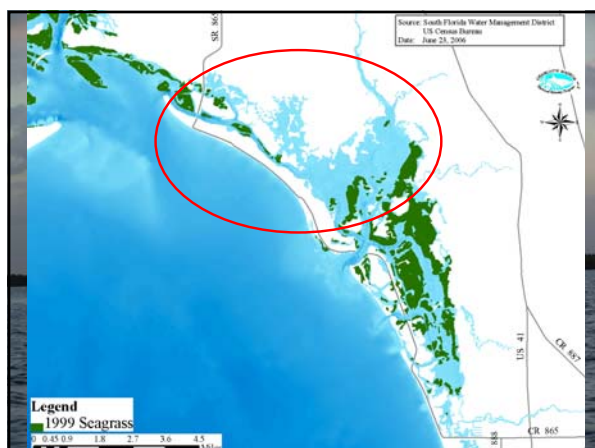
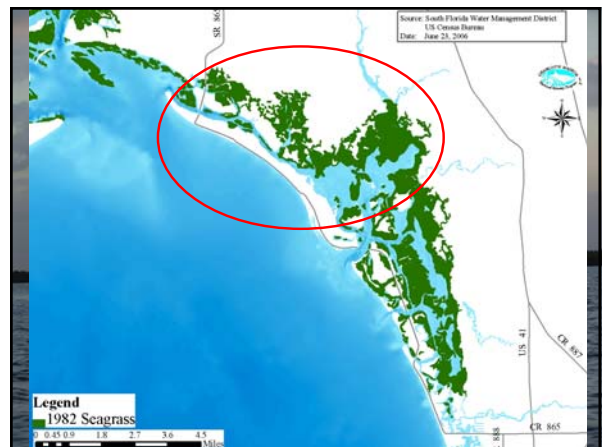
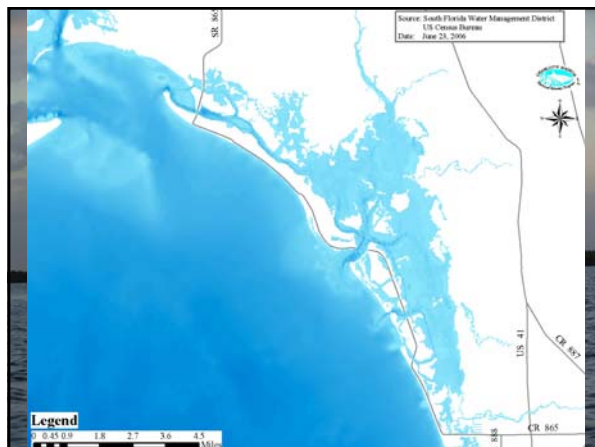
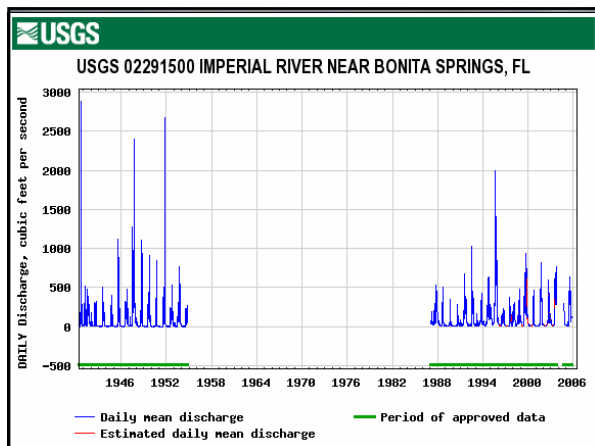


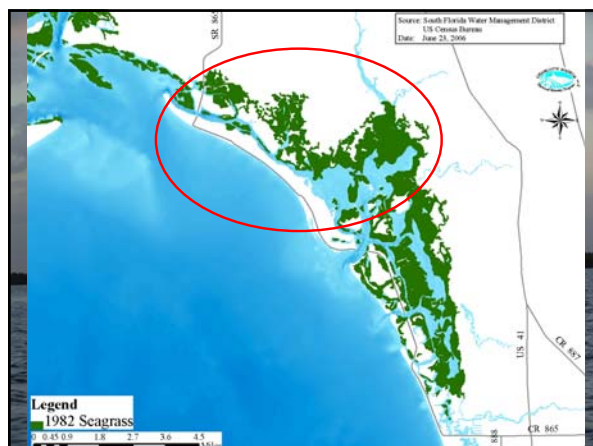
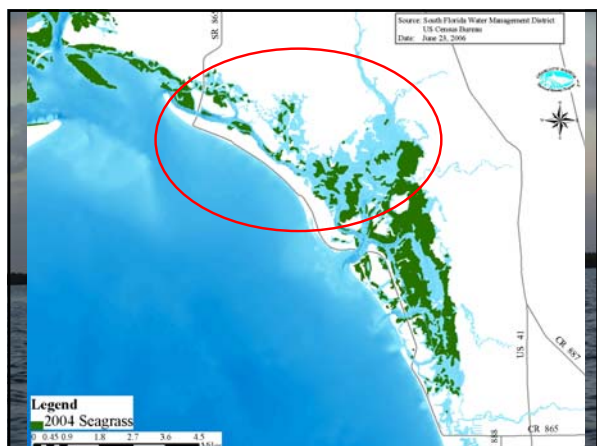


WQ Trends to Watch Out For

- Fecal Coliform in Hendry & Mullock Creeks
- Ammonia in Mullock (San Carlos Park)
- Nitrates/Nitrites Mullock to Imperial River
- Orthophosphate Mullock to Estero River
- Dissolved Oxygen Everywhere
- Specific Conductance (thru-out but not yet severe)
- Turbidity & Suspended Solids
- Copper (no trends data to year 2000)







Parameters of Concern

- Turbidity (suspended matter)
- Chlorophyll a (nutrients)
- Color (natural component)
- Prop wash re-suspending matter

Suggested Fixes for Estero Basin

- Central Sewer or Septic Mgmt Program
 - San Carlos Park & Hendry Creek
- Significantly reduced Fertilizer Use
 - Esp. San Carlos Park, Estero, and Bonita Springs
- Return to an older style of non-cleared and filled earth development
- Increased percentage of pervious surfaces
- Shallower and vegetated stormwater systems
- Discontinued use of Copper Sulfate
- Acquisition and protection of an additional 67,000 acres
- Restoration of another 15,000 acres of existing public conservation land
- Consider closing some areas to motor boats

Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program

Director: Lisa B. Beever, PhD, AICP
 Senior Scientist: Catherine Corbett
 Communications Manager: Maran Hilgendorf
 Grants and Contracts Manager: Liz Donley, esq.

1926 Victoria Avenue
 Fort Myers FL 33901

239/338-2556 Fax 239/338-2560
 chnep@swfrcp.org www.charlotteharbornep.org