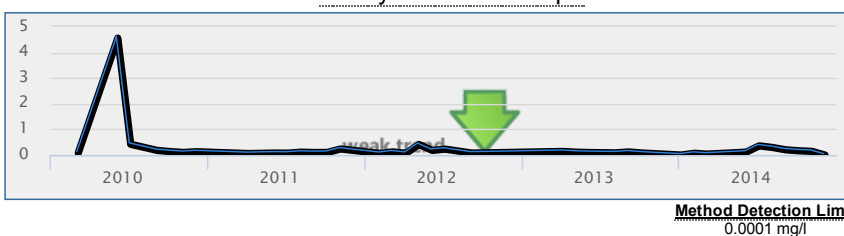


Phosphorus, Total

Score: **Pass**

Units: mg/l	Year 2014	Historical period of record
High	0.4	4.6
Mean	0.1531	n/a
Low	0.051	0.051
No. of Samples	10	133

Five-year Trend Graph



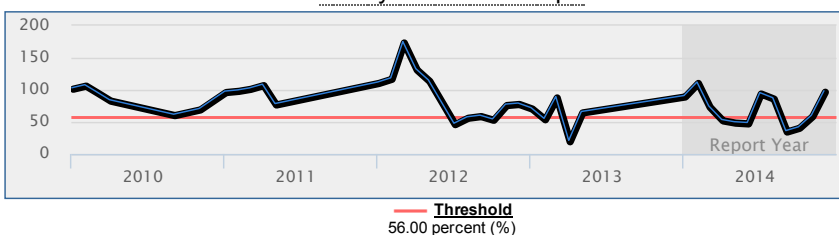
Dissolved Oxygen Saturation

Note: Low DO saturation also may be naturally influenced by inflows from nearby wetlands or groundwater sources

Score: **Pass**

Units: percent (%)	Year 2014	Historical period of record
High	112.2	920.0
Mean	66.76	n/a
Low	36.40	0.00
No. of Samples	12	236

Five-year Trend Graph



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.



24% of the land area within the **Catfish Creek Basin** is covered by impervious surfaces.

Land Use / Land Cover

Land use within a creek'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 (e.g. upland or wetland), 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.

2011 Land Use / Land Cover within Catfish Creek Basin

