

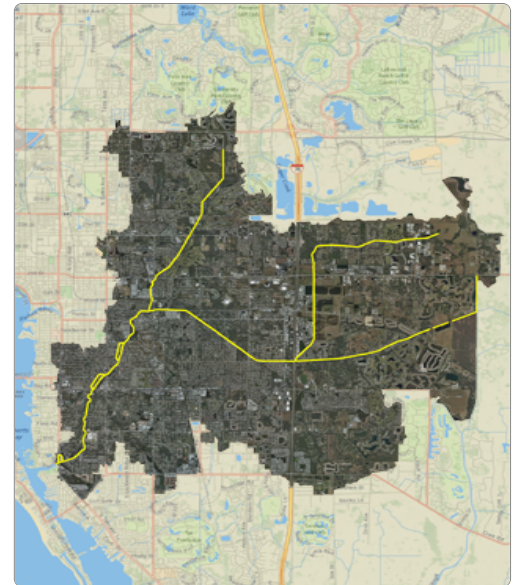
Phillippi Creek Condition Report for 2015

PASS

Chl-a
N
P
DO

4 out of 4 indicators were rated as PASS.

All four indicators must pass for the creek to be rated as PASS.



Size: 35,771 acres
Location: North Sarasota County, south Manatee County
Discharges into: Sarasota Bay

Phillippi Creek Basin consists primarily of residential properties west of Interstate 75, with commercial properties situated along the major arterial transportation routes. The area east of Interstate 75 is primarily rural with scattered low density residential area. Much of the area east of Interstate 75 is in agriculture use. Phillippi Creek drains from the north and northeast to south and southwest. The major conveyance system in the watershed consists of approximately 47 miles of open channels, most of which have been dredged in the past. The soils in the Phillippi Creek Watershed are primarily Myakka with the upland soils containing poorly to very poorly drained sands and the stream-side soils consisting of sands that are better drained. *For basin details see: [Phillippi Creek Flood Study Update \(2001\)](#)*

Water Chemistry Ratings - Freshwater Portion of the Creek

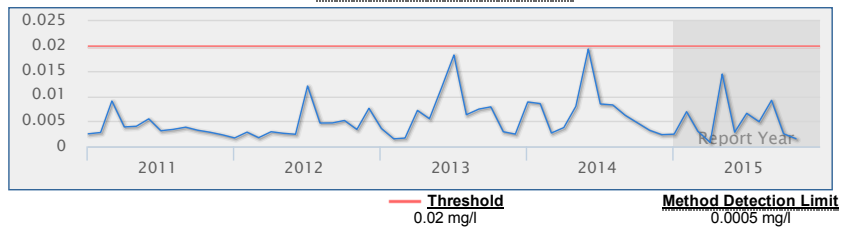
Total nitrogen, total phosphorus, chlorophyll a, and dissolved oxygen levels are monitored carefully by water resource managers and used by regulatory authorities to determine whether a creek meets the water quality standards mandated by the Clean Water Act. Shown below are water quality data for each freshwater stream segment. Florida law defines a threshold for the maximum allowable concentration of nitrogen, phosphorus, and chlorophyll a, and the minimum required concentration of dissolved oxygen in these streams.

Chlorophyll a

Score: **Pass**

Units: mg/l	Year 2015	Historical period of record
High	0.047	0.115
Mean	0.0042	n/a
Low	0.0003	0.00
No. of Samples	67	1,549

Five-year Trend Graph

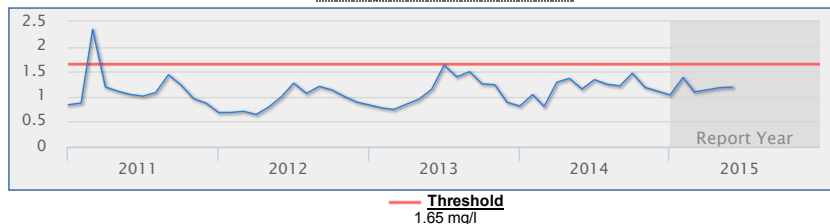


Nitrogen, Total

Score: **Pass**

Units: mg/l	Year 2015	Historical period of record
High	1.97	19.23
Mean	1.1654	n/a
Low	0.00	0.00
No. of Samples	21	1,582

Five-year Trend Graph

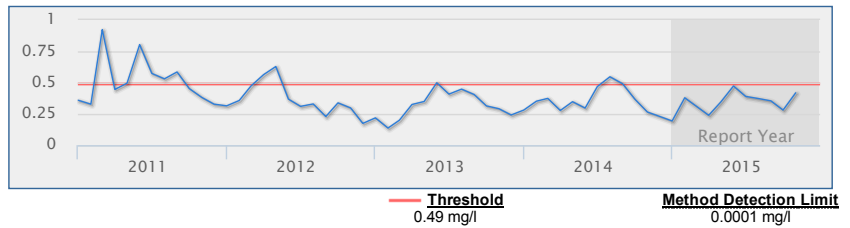


Phosphorus, Total

Score: **Pass**

Units: mg/l	Year 2015	Historical period of record
High	1.08	7.36
Mean	0.3541	n/a
Low	0.098	0.034
No. of Samples	66	1,987

Five-year Trend Graph



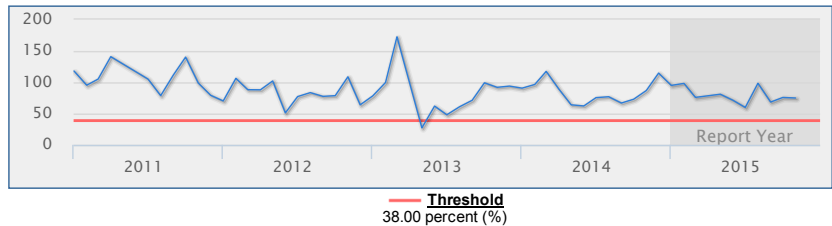
Dissolved Oxygen Saturation

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

Score: **Pass**

Units: percent (%)	Year 2015	Historical period of record
High	151.00	613.00
Mean	85.28	n/a
Low	34.70	0.00
No. of Samples	40	2,033

Five-year Trend Graph



Water Chemistry Ratings - Tidal Portion of the Creek

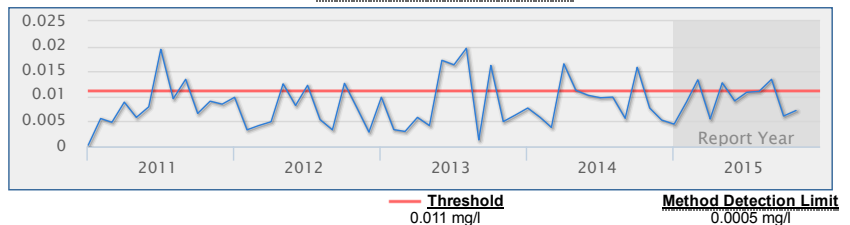
As is the case for predominantly freshwater streams, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, and chlorophyll *a* levels are monitored carefully by water resource managers and used by regulatory authorities to determine whether a tidally-influenced stream meets the water quality standards mandated by the Clean Water Act. Shown below are water quality data for each saltwater water body within this basin. Florida law defines a threshold for the maximum allowable concentration of chlorophyll *a* and the minimum required concentration of dissolved oxygen in these streams. No thresholds have been established for the allowable concentration of nitrogen or phosphorus; trend information is provided for these nutrients, to determine whether a statistically significant trend exists and if so, whether levels are rising (bad) or falling (good).

Chlorophyll *a*

Score: **Pass**

Units: mg/l	Year 2015	Historical period of record
High	0.0	0.1
Mean	0.0092	n/a
Low	0.0045	0.0003
No. of Samples	14	273

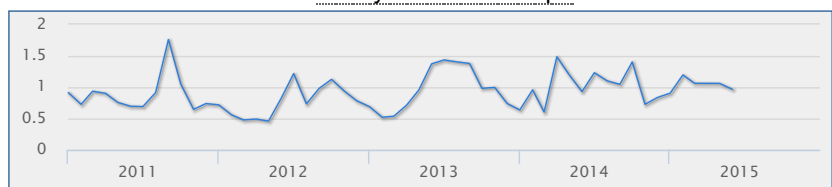
Five-year Trend Graph



Nitrogen, Total

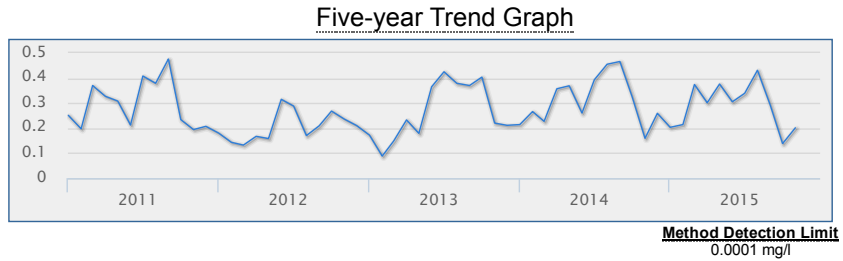
Units: mg/l	Year 2015	Historical period of record
High	1.2	8.9
Mean	1.0335	n/a
Low	0.904	0.131
No. of Samples	5	233

Five-year Trend Graph



Phosphorus, Total

Units: mg/l	Year 2015	Historical period of record
High	0.4	2.2
Mean	0.2985	n/a
Low	0.203	0.084
No. of Samples	14	321

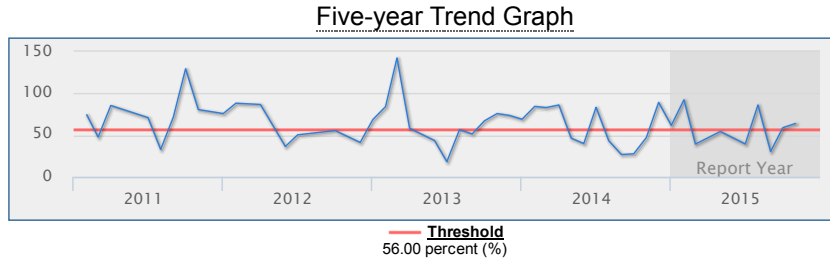


Dissolved Oxygen Saturation

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

Score: **Pass**

Units: percent (%)	Year 2015	Historical period of record
High	92.3	210.0
Mean	58.98	n/a
Low	39.20	8.70
No. of Samples	8	308



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.



20% of the land area within the **Phillippi 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 Phillippi Creek Basin

