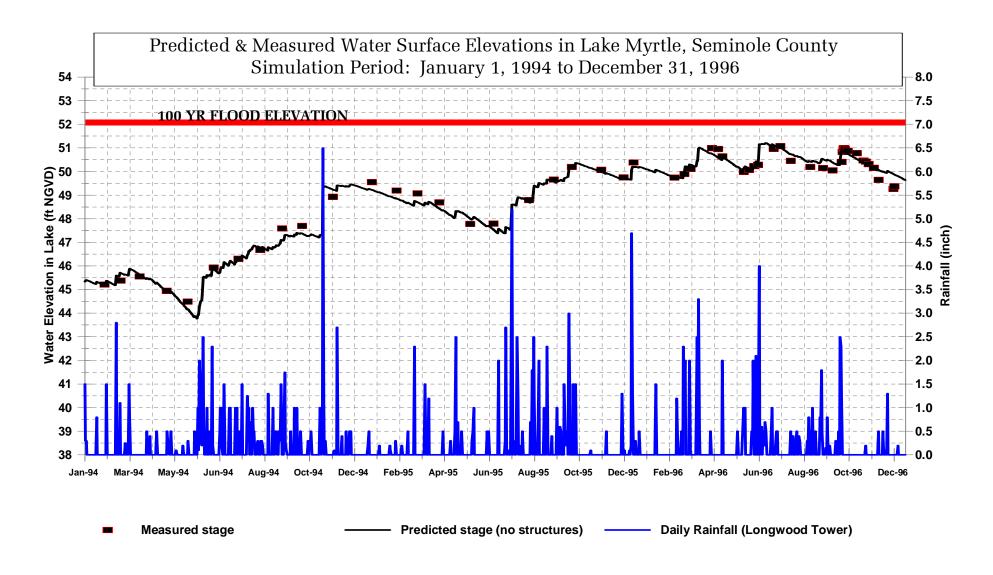
RECENT EXAMPLE OF A CONTINUOUS SIMULATION MODEL OF A CLOSED BASIN

Lake Myrtle, Seminole County

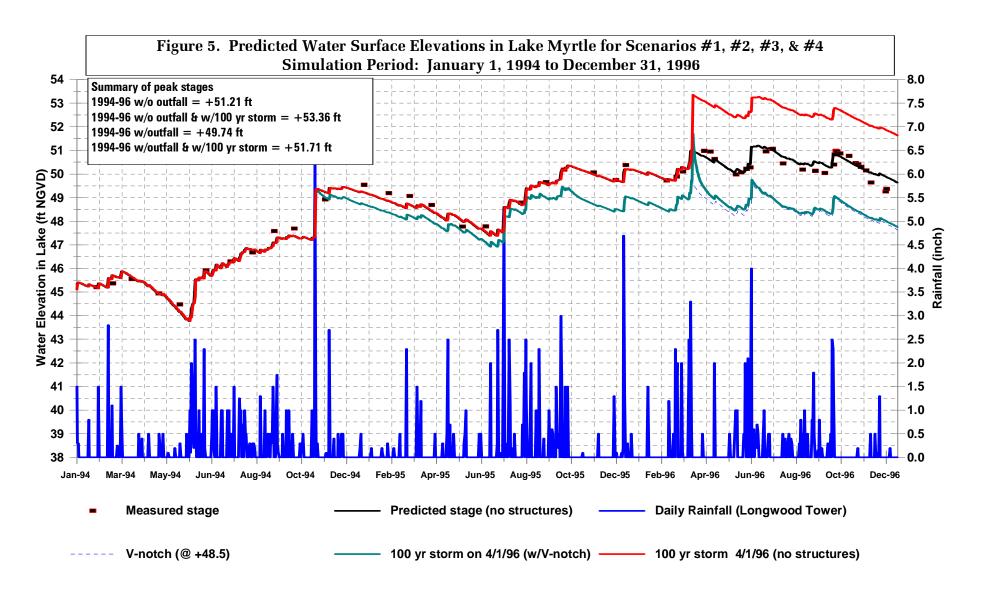
This study was funded by Seminole County Stormwater Dept

LETS TAKE A LOOK AT THE REMARKABLE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE MEASURED & PREDICTED STAGES FOR 1994 TO 1996



LAKE MYRTLE, SEMINOLE COUNTY AN EXCELLENT FIT BETWEEN MEASURED & PREDICTED RESPONSE WATER LEVELS ROSE TO WITHIN 1 FT OF 100 YR FLOOD ELEVATION IN 1996

LOOKING AT SOME HYPOTHETICAL SITUATIONS FOR LAKE MYRTLE

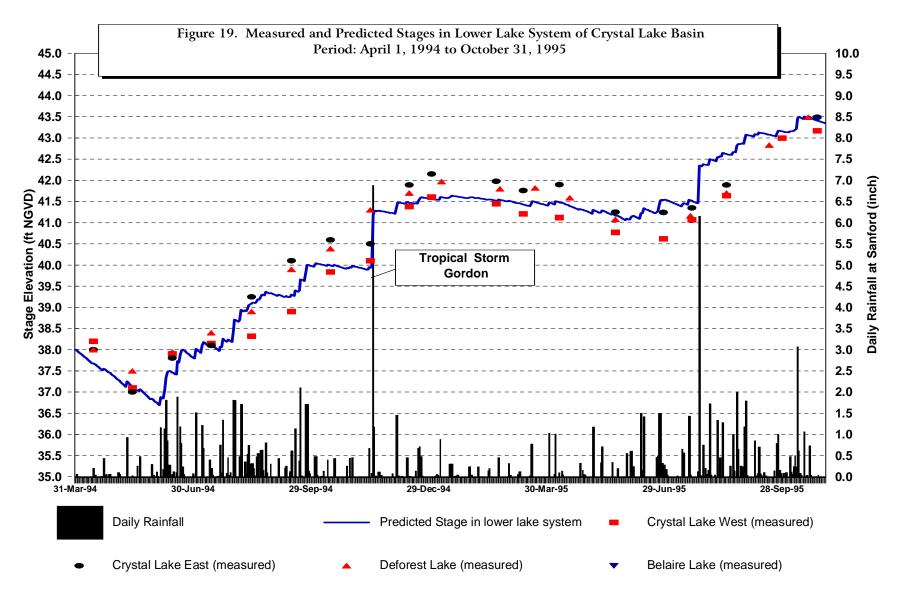


ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF A CONTINUOUS SIMULATION MODEL OF A CLOSED BASIN Crystal Lake, Seminole County

This study was funded by Lake Mary & Seminole County

LETS TAKE A LOOK AT THE REASONABLE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE MEASURED & PREDICTED STAGES

RESULTS OF CRYSTAL LAKE BASIN MODEL - ANOTHER GOOD MATCH



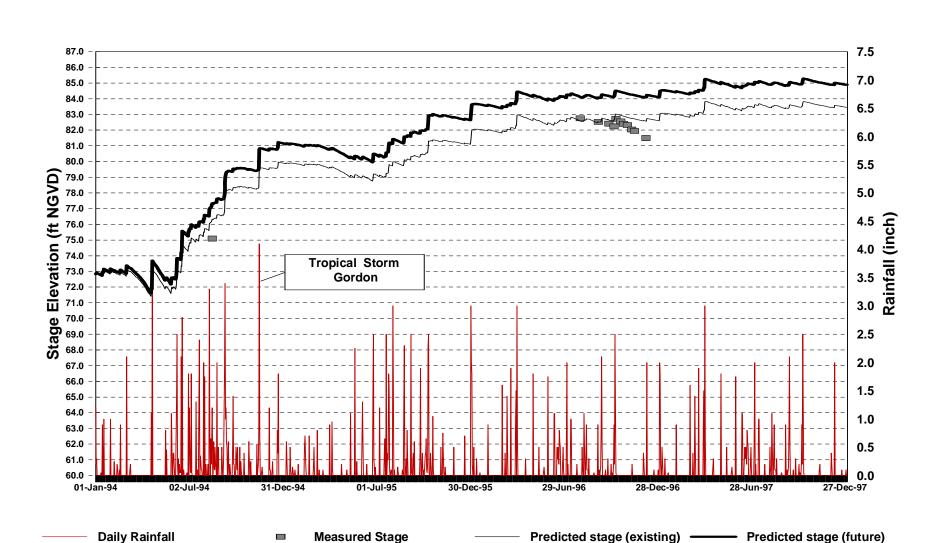
SOME MORE EXAMPLES OF CONTINUOUS SIMULATION MODELS OF CLOSED BASINS City of Ocoee, Orange County

These studies were funded by City of Ocoee

Let us take a look at the importance of drainwells & increase in impervious area on water levels in some closed basins in Ocoee (Orange County, Florida)

PRAIRIE LAKE

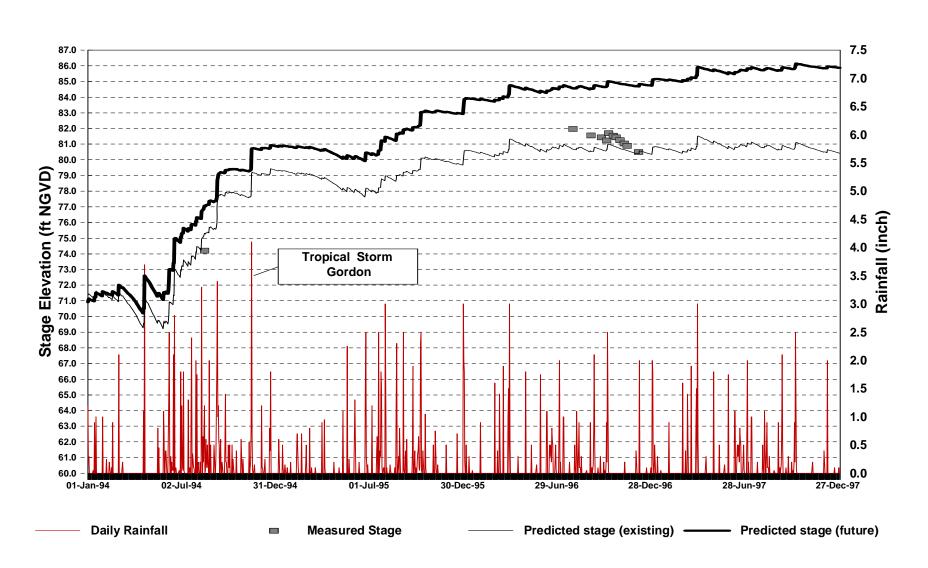
PRAIRIE LAKE IN OCOEE - EXISTING & FUTURE CONDITIONS THIS INTERNALLY DRAINED LAKE HAS NO DRAINWELLS



LAKE MEADOW

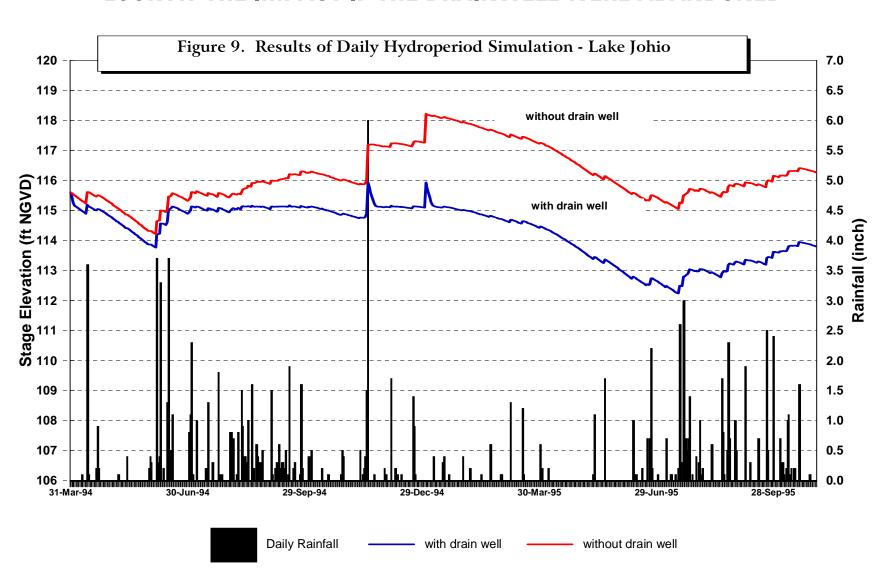
LAKE MEADOW IN OCOEE

Note: predicted impact of future increase in impervious area on lake levels; this lake has no drainwells.



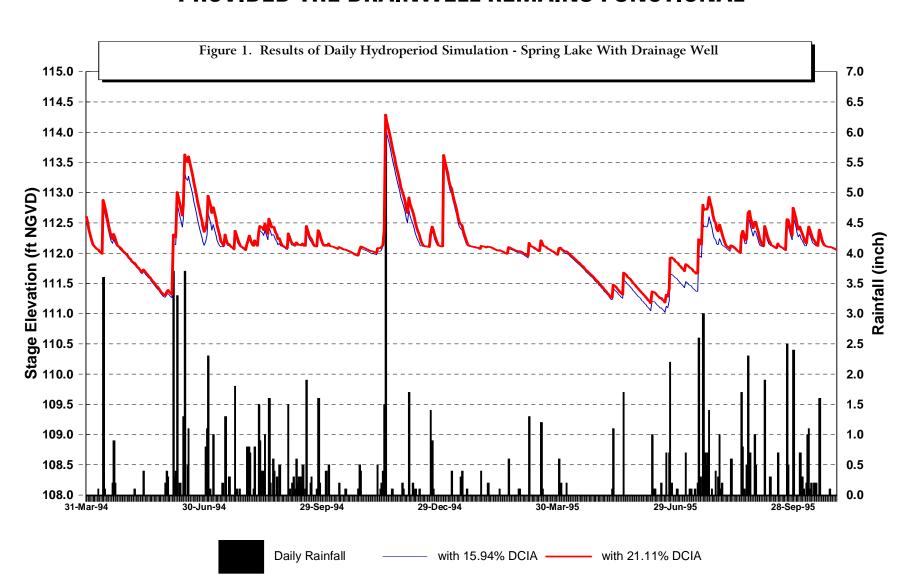
LAKE JOHIO

LAKE JOHIO IN OCOEE LOOK AT THE IMPACT IF THE DRAINWELL WERE ABANDONED



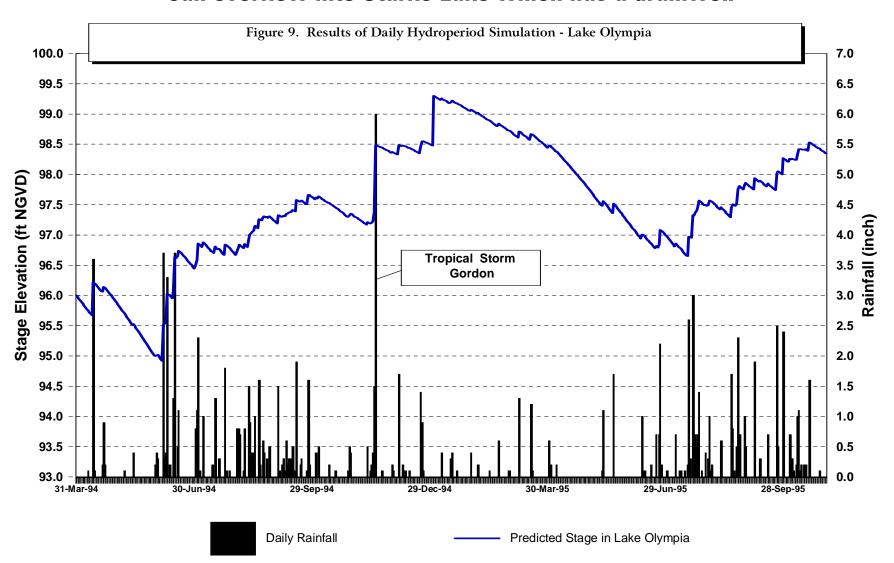
SPRING LAKE

SPRING LAKE IN OCOEE FUTURE INCREASE IN IMPERVIOUS AREA SHOWS NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT PROVIDED THE DRAINWELL REMAINS FUNCTIONAL



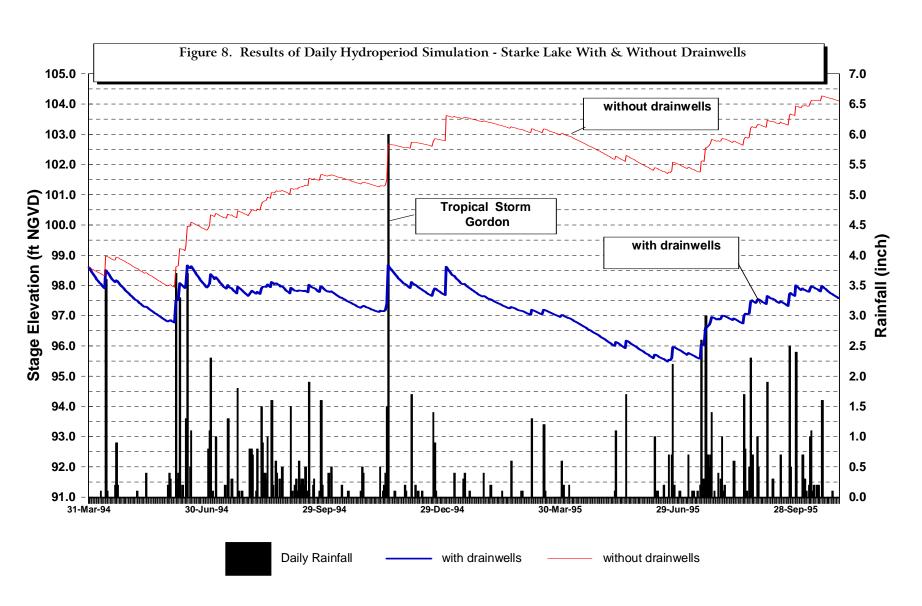
LAKE OLYMPIA

LAKE OLYMPIA IN OCOEE THIS LAKE HAS NO DRAINWELLS - BOAT DOCKS FLOODED IN 1995 & 1996 can overflow into Starke Lake which has a drainwell



STARKE LAKE

STARKE LAKE IN OCOEE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES IF THESE DRAINWELLS DID NOT FUNCTION



AN EXAMPLE OF CONTINUOUS SIMULATION MODELING OF INTERCONNECTED BASINS Cranes Roost, Altamonte Springs

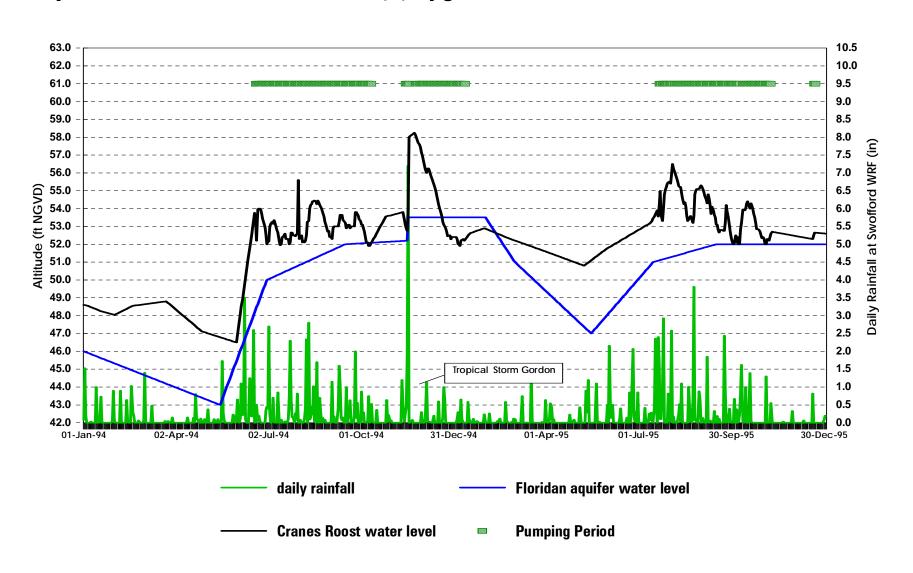
This study was funded by City of Altamonte Springs

The Cranes Roost water body is the terminal receiving lake for an approximately $1960\pm$ acre watershed that contains a variety of urban land uses, and three other major upgradient water bodies (subbasins), namely:

- Lake Mobile,
- **■** Lake Florida, and
- Lake Adelaide.

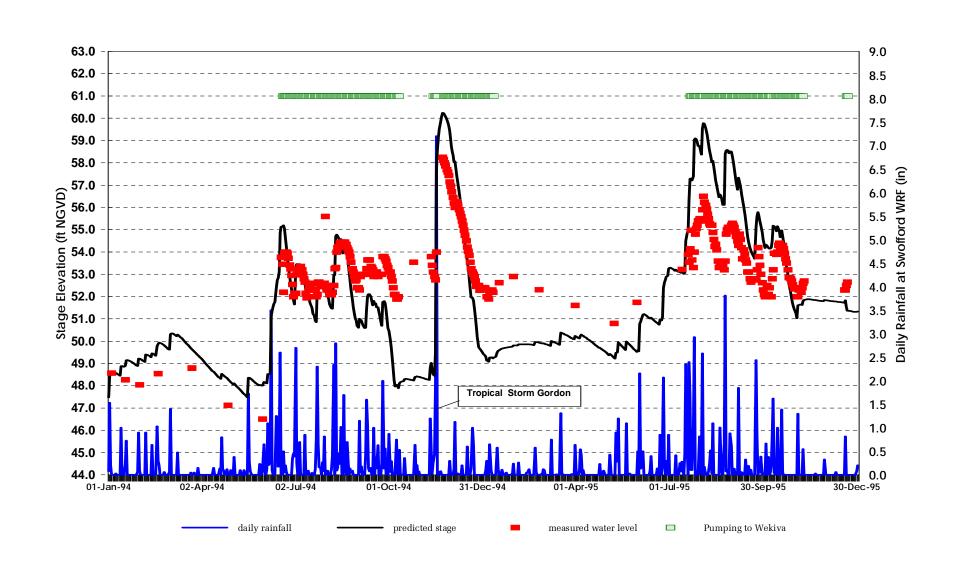
CRANES ROOST

Notice: this lake is well connected to Floridan aquifer and sometimes the Floridan aquifer discharges upward into the lake. Cranes Roost is also pumped with discharge to the Little Wekiva River when it exceeds a certain stage. Pumping periods are also shown. Four (4) upgradient lakes also flow into Cranes Roost.



CRANES ROOST IN ALTAMONTE SPRINGS

Note: A reasonable prediction by **PONDS™** in spite of the complexity of the model.

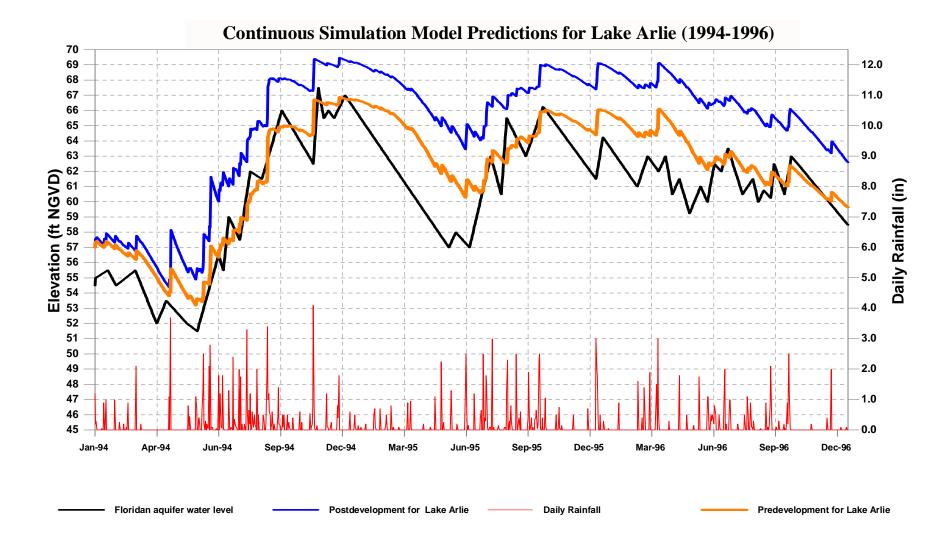


AN EXAMPLE OF CONTINUOUS SIMULATION MODELING OF LAKE ARLIE IN ORANGE COUNTY, FL

This study was funded by Laurel Homes Inc.

THIS LAKE HAS A RELATIVELY HIGH VERTICAL LEAKAGE TO THE FLORIDAN AQUIFER UNLIKE THE OCOEE LAKES.

PURPOSE OF SIMULATION WAS TO EVALUATE HOW DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE WATERSHED (ESPECIALLY THE ADDITION OF DCIA) WOULD IMPACT HYDROLOGY OF LAKE OVER AN EXTENDED WET PERIOD (1994-1996)



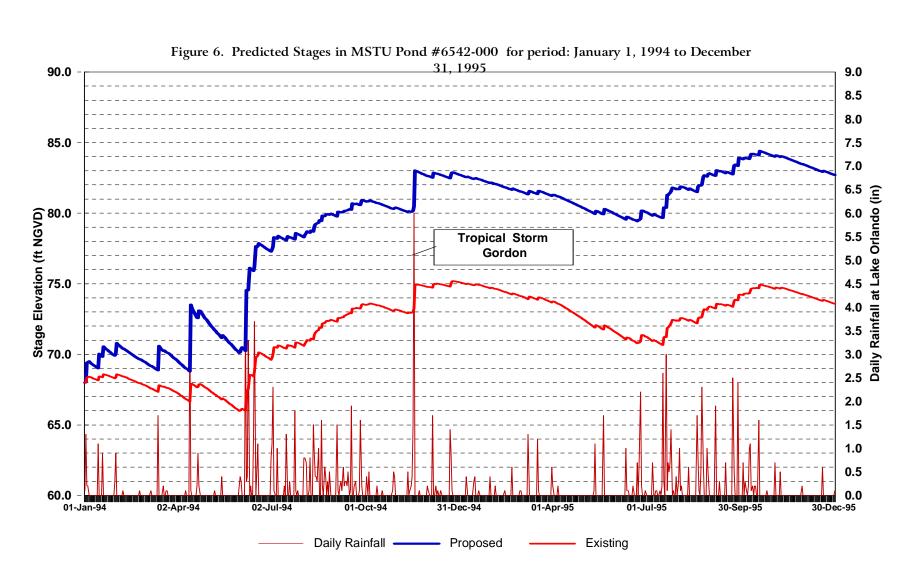
AN EXAMPLE OF CONTINUOUS SIMULATION MODELING OF A SINKHOLE USED FOR STORMWATER RETENTION Orange County MSTU #6542-000

This study was funded by Orange County

Quantitative Hydrologic Modeling of Orange Co. MSTU Pond #6542-000, Beggs Road, Orange County, Florida

In summary, the continuous simulation modeling indicates that, in a wet period, Orange Co. MSTU Pond #6542-000 will stage to elevations which are probably as high as or higher than the 100 yr/24 hr or 25 yr/96 hr design storm events.

BEGGS ROAD SINKHOLE IN ORANGE COUNTY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT OF FUTURE INCREASE IN IMPERVIOUS AREA



AN EXAMPLE OF CONTINUOUS SIMULATION MODELING OF A SINKHOLE USED FOR STORMWATER RETENTION County Road 491, Citrus County

This study was funded by Citrus County

The proposed improvements to County Road 491 will lead to a relatively small increase in the impervious area which drains toward the closed depressions. The objective of this study is to analyze the potential for the long-term accumulation of water in the depressional basins over an extended wet period (such as two consecutive "wet" years).

Although not presently required by regulatory agencies, the latter long-term scenario can sometimes be more critical, in terms of peak stage, than the design storm events used for permitting (such as the 100 year/24 hr event).

Figure 12. Predicted Stages in Basin B Depression for period: Jan 1, 1994 to Dec 31, 1995

