January 21, 2015

SPRING WOOD LAKE
ANNUAL MEETING & LAKE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Annual Meeting – 2015

- Agenda

Lake Management Plan

- General Provisions & Scope of Services
- Community-Based Activities & Events
- Current Fiscal Year: Planned Treatments, Funding & Recommendations
- Next Fiscal Year: Projected Treatments & Funding
- Exhibits – Agenda & Notes from Prior Year, Budget & Financial Summary, Historic Reports/Data

SPRING WOOD LAKE
ANNUAL MEETING

Date, Time & Location	:	January 21, 2015, 9:00 a.m., 200 W. County Home Rd – LMP office
Community Liaisons	:	Larry Hanks
Community Liaisons Present	:	Larry Hanks
Seminole County	:	Thomas Calhoun, Gloria Eby, and Carol Watral
Guests	:	Sarafaith Pekor and Brian Pelski

Topics carried forward from prior fiscal year activity

- County encourages additional shoreline restoration activities (planting native aquatic plants).
- Scheduled aquatic plant control monthly treatments continue along shoreline; such activities are based upon available funding.
- Invasive vegetation being treated includes alligatorweed, cattails, wild taro, barn-yard grass, and torpedo grass.
- Triploid grass carp fish were stocked on December 16, 2011 (68 fish) and February 15, 2013, (40 fish) and continue to be a crucial component of the hydrilla management plan.
- Hydrilla will be closely monitored, watching for tuber re-growth. The potential of increasing hydrilla growth due to re-growth of tubers exists. Large-scale herbicide treatments for hydrilla may be required every two to three years. Product rotation required to reduce potential for resistant hydrilla.
- Property owners should be encouraged to communicate comments/concerns through the liaison group, who will provide consolidated request/comments to the MSBU Project Manager (Carol Watral).

General Topics & Updates

- Nutrient study
- Algae bloom
- Exotic apple snail eggs (bright pink)
- Hand removal of torpedo grass that is mixed in with native vegetation
- Potential planting events
- Plans for current fiscal year
- Projections for next fiscal year
- General recommendations for community consideration

Meeting Notes:

- Brian Pelski announced a website for the Springwood area: myspringlakehill.com; Sarafaith Pekor will work with Brian on website and send link to the County so that the County may also add information
- Spring Wood Lake has a good planted buffer; curbside areas are more of an issue than lakeside
- For properties with cattails, the cattails can be further treated if property owner agrees
- Hydrilla is less prevalent this year than last year
- Larry will speak with neighboring property re: expanding the bulrush area
- Restoration efforts have been successful; however, several properties could benefit from plants
- We have a new FWC regional biologist: Kris Campbell, at 6830 Shadowridge Dr., Suite 201, Orlando, FL 32812 407-858-6170
- Progress of the County fertilizer ordinance was discussed

SPRING WOOD LAKE
LAKE MANAGEMENT PLAN

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Scope of Public Aquatic Weed/Plant Control [AWC] Services

The scope of public aquatic weed control [AWC] services funded by non-ad-valorem assessment includes those services associated with managing aquatic plant communities as deemed beneficial and/or critical to restoring, developing and/or maintaining conditions that enhance the water quality and over-all health of the waterbody; with emphasis on providing public services for public purposes which by definition of public are limited to the waterbody and respective shoreline when/where noxious and/or invasive exotic vegetation could/would threaten or impede the waterbody.

Governing documents

- Seminole County Ordinance 10-17
- FWC permit

Methods for Aquatic Weed Control as authorized via County Ordinance/Resolution

- Chemical (herbicides)
- Biological (sterile triploid grass carp fish [TGC])

Targeted Invasive/Exotic Aquatic Vegetation

- Hydrilla, southern naiad, alligatorweed, torpedo grass, primrose willow, water lily, wild taro, cattail, barnyard grass, and salvinia.

Frequency of AWC Treatment

AWC services are performed at the direction of the Seminole County LMP as per the Spring Wood Lake Management Plan reviewed at the annual planning session with the expectation that the Seminole County LMP may alter anticipated treatments as merited per changing/evolving conditions noted during site inspections.

Herbicide Treatments - Service Provider

- As determined by Seminole County

Funding

Assessment rate may vary annually based on financial demands of changing conditions, such as cost of herbicide treatments, frequency of treatments, and other factors impacting assessment calculations. The governing ordinance does not include assessment restrictions specific to annual adjustment amounts and/or assessment cap.

Lake Liaisons

Designated property owners (or their designated representatives) provide community representation at annual planning sessions with the County and serve voluntarily as the key point of contact for community inquiries and concerns. The liaison for Spring Wood Lake is Larry Hanks (lhanksjr@gmail.com).

SPRING WOOD LAKE

COMMUNITY-BASED ACTIVITIES & EVENTS

LMP recommends/encourages homeowners to coordinate a resident-based volunteer event involving native plantings along the shoreline of Spring Wood Lake. The intention of such an event is to plant beneficial native aquatic plants to key areas in need along the bank. It is especially important that as the aquatic invasive plants (such as torpedo grass) are being treated, native aquatic plants should be established within these areas. The presence of the recommended native plant species along the shoreline provides habitat for fish and wildlife, helps impede invasive exotics from re-establishing, and reduces erosion of the shoreline. All of these best management practices are essential to providing the conditions that promote an environmentally stable habitat to be enjoyed by generations to come. The key to success is dependent on strong participation of the Spring Wood Lake community. Continued recommendations for community initiatives are as follows:

1) Work together with other lakefront owners. Have *at least* one annual lake association meeting, invite guest speakers (such as county or state biologists) and discuss lake specific issues, especially nutrients/lake management recommendations. Continue to increase native aquatic plantings along shoreline (such as pickerelweed, duck potato, and canna).

2) Increase educational outreach programs, i.e. Shoreline Restoration Workshops (planting days), Florida Yards and Neighborhoods (FYN), Lake Management Video mail-outs, and reduction of personal pollution by decreasing fertilizer usage; using only phosphorous free and slow-releasing nitrogen based fertilizers; keeping a functional shoreline with beneficial native aquatic plants; keeping grass clippings out of your lake and storm drains leading to the lake. All these activities aid in protecting your waterbody! Contact Seminole County Lake Management Program (407) 665-2439 for free educational programs available.

3) Consider increasing street sweeping services during times of peak leaf fall to ensure that this debris does not enter your waterways. Leaf debris contains phosphorous that can negatively impact your waterbody.

4) Spring Wood Lake is in need of a LAKEWATCH Volunteer to take monthly samples that is invaluable data for your lake.

5) Share what YOU know with your neighbors! Encourage fellow residents to keep a functional shoreline with beneficial native aquatic plants, and to keep grass clippings out of the storm drains that lead to the lake. All of these activities aid in protecting your waterbody! Please share newsletter with any new residents or those not currently on our email list.

Important to Note: When herbicides are applied along the shoreline to invasive plants (such as torpedo grass), overspray onto adjacent desirable vegetation may occur. In order to avoid damage to desired vegetation, manual (by hand) removal (by property owner) of the undesirable species from among the desirable species is advised. If the invasive plants are removed by this method, spraying the area can be reduced, thereby offering greater protection to the desirable species. The physical removal of dead/decaying aquatic plant material will reduce the volume of decomposing vegetation on the lake bottom (muck layer) and will increase the success of the efforts to limit the re-growth of the invasive plants.

SPRING WOOD LAKE

COUNTY SERVICES – Lake Management & Supplemental Programs

While the MSBU assessment includes a nominal charge for administering the MSBU, the amount charged does not cover all the expenses incurred by the County on behalf of the waterfront property owners. Spring Wood Lake is monitored by LMP to assess the aquatic plant growth. LMP provides continued evaluation of the aquatic plant species, such as hydrilla, and provides community updates on the status of all treatments and waterbody assessments. In addition, LMP offers free aquatic plant material (as available) for sponsored restoration events and local community volunteers coordinated through the county's Seminole Education and Restoration Volunteer (SERV) Program. Many of the services provided by the LMP are made available to support community riparian stewardship without additional charges being assigned to the MSBU budget.

Current Fiscal Year – Planned Treatment & Funding

Primary Aquatic Plant Management Expectations

Hydrilla growth in Spring Wood Lake has the likelihood to continue; however, the timing and extent of hydrilla re-growth is affected by multiple natural and environmental factors that cannot be controlled or predicted with certainty. While extensive growth of hydrilla is possible at any point in time; it is anticipated that routine spot treatments of hydrilla with herbicides and continuous biological control pressures from the triploid grass carp fish will be sufficient to manage hydrilla re-growth during the current fiscal year. The anticipation of spot treatments for the current fiscal year takes into consideration the historic trend of hydrilla management required at Spring Wood Lake, as well as current conditions observed at the lake. As with any lake with a history of hydrilla infestation, long-term planning to include financial preparation for whole lake treatment is advised.

Funding Expectations

Refer to current fiscal year budget data provided in Exhibit B.

Next Fiscal Year – Projected Treatment & Funding

Primary Aquatic Plant Management Expectations

The projected treatment plans for the next fiscal year remain consistent with the plans and expectations noted for the current fiscal year. Primary expectations are as follows:

1) Continued aquatic herbicide maintenance for non-native vegetation along with hydrilla treatment (as needed),
2) Continue to keep access corridor maintained and open for access,
3) Continued monitoring of hydrilla, other submersed aquatic plants, and grass carp fish effects, and
4) Future grass carp stockings if deemed necessary, pending permit amendment.

Funding Expectations

Refer to next fiscal year budget data provided in Exhibit B.

Exhibits

A – Agenda & Notes from Prior Year Planning Session

B – Budget/Financial Summaries

C – Historic Reports/Data

Exhibit A – Agenda & Notes from Prior Year Planning Session

ANNUAL MEETING

Date, Time & Location	:	January 16, 2014, 1:00 p.m., 200 W. County Home Rd – LMP office
Community Liaisons	:	Larry Hanks
Community Liaisons Present	:	Larry Hanks
Seminole County	:	Thomas Calhoun, Gloria Eby, Kathy Moore, and Carol Watral
Guests	:	Sarafaith Pekor, Brian Pelski

Topics carried forward from prior fiscal year activity

- County encourages additional shoreline restoration activities (planting native aquatic plants).
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- The potential of increasing hydrilla growth due to re-growth of tubers exists. Large-scale herbicide treatments for hydrilla may be required every two to three years. Product rotation required to reduce potential for resistant hydrilla.
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General Topics & Updates

- Nutrient study
- Potential planting events
- Plans for current fiscal year
- Projections for next fiscal year
- General recommendations for community consideration

Meeting Notes:

- Depth of water and how it affects hydrilla was discussed; deeper water results in decreasing sunlight which helps to control hydrilla.
- Browning of vegetation above shoreline was questioned as to if it could be due to citrus Asian greening or overspray. LMP confirmed this was NOT due to overspray. There are many types of pests and viruses that could affect the upland vegetation.
- Liaison will consider requesting contribution from Destiny Springs Condominium Association.
- The LMP funded nutrient study is expect to conclude this year with a presentation on the results provided to the community. Liaisons were informed that a suitable location for hosting and advertising the meeting will be greatly appreciated.

Exhibit B - Budget/Financial Overview

MSBU: **SPRING WOOD LAKE (Aquatic Weed Control)**

Date: **January 21, 2015**

Tax Year	2012	2013	2014	2015
Assessment	$400.00	$400.00	$385.00	$350.00
Fiscal Year	FY1213	FY1314	FY1415	FY1516
REVENUE	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Working Budget**	**Projected Budget**
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 6,329	$ 9,707	$ 14,353	$ 17,431
Assessment	$ 6,944	$ 6,956	$ 6,653	$ 6,048
Other	$ 32	$ 30	$ -	
MSBU Program Fund Advance	$ -	$ -	$ -	
TOTAL	**$ 13,305**	**$ 16,693**	**$ 21,006**	**$ 23,479**
Cost Sharing				
TOTAL	$ 13,305	$ 16,693	$ 21,006	$ 23,479
Lake Management Program		$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000
TOTAL	$ 13,305	$ 17,693	$ 22,006	$ 24,479
EXPENDITURE	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Working Budget**	**Projected Budget**
County Administrative Fee	$ 875	$ 875	$ 1,075	$ 1,075
Fund Advance Repayment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Contracted Services	$ 2,723	$ 1,465	$ 2,500	$ 4,200
Routine Services	*$ 2,340*	*$ 1,006*	*$ 1,500*	*$ 2,000*
Algae	*$ -*	*$ -*	*$ -*	*$ -*
Hydrilla	*$ 63*	*$ 459*	*$ 1,000*	*$ 2,000*
Labor	*$ -*	*$ -*	*$ -*	*$ -*
Carp	*$ 320*	*$ -*	*$ -*	*$ 200*
Other	*$ -*	*$ -*	*$ -*	*$ -*
Contingency Reserve	$ 9,707	$ 14,353	$ 17,431	*$ 18,204*
TOTAL	**$ 13,305**	**$ 16,693**	**$ 21,006**	**$ 23,479**
Cost Sharing	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
TOTAL	$ 13,305	$ 16,693	$ 21,006	$ 23,479
Lake Management Program	$ -	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000
TOTAL	$ 13,305	$ 17,693	$ 22,006	$ 24,479

Fund Advance BB	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Payment				$ -
Fund Advance EB	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Exhibit C - Historic Reports/Data

Additional information for Spring Wood Lake can be found on the Seminole County Water Atlas website at:

http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/lake/waterquality.asp?wbodyid=7660&wbodyatlas=lake
http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/resourceprogram.aspx?aid=15&wbodyid=7660

Lake Vegetation Index Bioassessment (LVI): How Does My Lake Rank? **40 Healthy**

The Lake Vegetation Index is a rapid bioassessment tool created by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) to assess the biological condition of aquatic plant communities in Florida lakes. The most recent LVI bioassessment for Spring Wood Lake (sampled on August 6, 2014) scored a **40** which is in the **Impaired** category due to presence of hydrilla.

Aquatic life use category	LVI Range	Description
Category 1 "exceptional"	78–100	Nearly every macrophyte present is a species native to Florida, invasive taxa typically not found. About 30% of taxa present are identified as sensitive to disturbance and most taxa have C of C values >5.
Category 2 "healthy"	43–77	About 85% of macrophyte taxa are native to Florida; invasive taxa present. Sensitive taxa have declined to about 15% and C of C values average about 5.
Category 3 "impaired"	0–42	About 70% of macrophyte taxa are native to Florida. Invasive taxa may represent up to 1/3 of total taxa. Less that 10% of the taxa are sensitive and C of C values of most taxa are <4.