

Greetings Spring Wood Lake and Springwood Waterway residents,

Please find the latest bioassessment report for your lake below. Key highlights of this update include:

- Hydrilla update
- Carp stocking (40 fish)
- Status of Submersed Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)
- Status of shoreline emergent vegetation
- Recommendations for you and your lake

**Bioassessments:**

**Spring Wood Lake**

On **March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016**, Seminole County Lake Management Program (SCLMP) staff, Thomas Calhoun and Joey Cordell, surveyed the aquatic plants of **Spring Wood Lake**.

Hydrilla was found mixed in with southern naiad throughout the lake, to a maximum depth of 9 feet. Its distribution was spotty and not dense enough to target with an herbicide application. 40 sterile triploid grass carp were planned to be stocked to control hydrilla in the upcoming weeks.

**Photo: Hydrilla found to a depth of 9 feet.**



A substrate algae bloom was present at the southern side of the lake. To prevent algae blooms such as this one, it is important to lower the amount of nutrients entering the lake. Lake residents can participate in reducing nutrient levels by preventing yard clippings from entering the lake and only using phosphorus-free and slow-release nitrogen fertilizers.

**Photo: Algae bloom.**



Observed native SAV included lemon bacopa to 3 feet and southern naiad to 9 feet. Southern naiad was the dominant SAV. In areas where southern naiad was found “topping out” (reaching the surface), a substrate algae was growing.

The observed invasive emergent vegetation included: wild taro, primrose willow, and creeping oxeye.

Native emergent vegetation included: umbrella sedge, yellow cow lily, fragrant water lily, pickerelweed, duck potato, fire flag, and cattail.

**Photo: Pickerelweed, yellow cow lily, and fragrant water lily.**



The Secchi disc reading (a measurement for water clarity) was 10.9 feet in a depth of 11.3 feet. The lake elevation was 87.21 feet above sea level. No grass carp fish were observed during the inspection.

## Spring Wood Lake

On **April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2016**, Seminole County Lake Management Program (SCLMP), Thomas Calhoun and Joey Cordell, surveyed the aquatic plants of **Spring Wood Lake**.

Hydrilla had expanded since the previous inspection. Three areas have been marked to be treated by an MSBU funded herbicide applicator. These areas include: a 50ft perimeter band from the southwest shore to the north seawall, a small but dense patch of hydrilla along the northeast shore, and 100ft x 50ft oval east of the canal. We expect some impact to the native southern naiad that is mixed in with the hydrilla in these treatment zones. On April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2016, 40 sterile triploid grass carp fish were stocked into Spring Wood Lake to control deep water hydrilla and the hydrilla that is too sparse to be spot treated.

**Photo: Hydrilla treatment zones.**



**Photo: Hydrilla.**



Invasive apple snails eggs were observed during the inspection.

Native SAV included: lemon bacopa, stonewort, bladderwort, and southern naiad to 8 feet.

**Photo: Southern naiad.**



The observed invasive emergent vegetation included: alligator weed, umbrella sedge, and primrose willow.

Native vegetation included: pennywort, maidencane, yellow cow lily, fragrant water lily, pickerelweed, fire flag, and cattail.

The Secchi disc reading (a measurement for water clarity) was 12.3 feet in a depth of 16.0 feet. The lake elevation was 86.89 feet above sea level. No grass carp fish were observed during the inspection.

### **Lake Recommendations:**

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. SCLMP staff will be glad to present our findings from this and other surveys. Continue to increase native aquatic plantings along shorelines (such as pickerelweed, duck potato, and canna).
2. Consider increasing street sweeping services during times of peak leaf fall to ensure that this debris does not enter waterways. Leaf debris contains high levels of phosphorous that can negatively impact your lakes.
3. Utilize the valuable educational outreach programs that are available to you: Shoreline Restoration Workshops, Florida Yards and Neighborhoods (FYN) interactive presentations, and Lake Management Video mail-outs. Implement a media campaign within the community to promote the reduction of personal pollution; encourage residents to decrease their overall fertilizer usage, **use only phosphorous-free and slow-release nitrogen fertilizers**, keep a functional shoreline with beneficial native aquatic plants, and keep grass clippings out of your lake and the storm drains that lead to the lake. All of these activities aid in protecting your lake! Contact Seminole County Lake Management Program (407) 665-2439 for more information regarding the free educational programs available.
4. Help spread the word! Obtain email addresses from neighbors not currently on the distribution list so that these reports can be shared with everyone. Valuable information is contained within these bioassessments.