

Springwood Waterway

On **March 1st, 2016**, Seminole County Lake Management Program (SCLMP) staff, Thomas Calhoun and Joey Cordell, surveyed the aquatic plants of **Springwood Waterway**.

Some sprigs of hydrilla were found mixed in with southern naiad, in the middle of the waterway.

Observed native SAV included: lemon bacopa, southern naiad, and bladderwort. The entire waterway was navigable, with SAV levels under control. The first half of the waterway had minimal SAV, and the second half had a moderate amount.

Photo: Southern naiad with roots.



Native emergent vegetation observed during the inspection included: golden canna, water hemlock, softrush, fragrant water lily, pickerelweed, duck potato, bulrush, fire flag, and iris.

Photo: Stand of the native emergent plant pickerelweed.



Photo: Blue flag iris (left), golden canna (middle), fire flag (right).



Invasive emergent vegetation included: primrose willow, melaleuca, torpedograss, and creeping oxeye.

These species were only observed in small quantities.

Springwood Waterway

On **April 6th, 2016**, Seminole County Lake Management Program (SCLMP) staff, Thomas Calhoun and Joey Cordell, surveyed the aquatic plants of **Springwood Waterway**.

Hydrilla was found in the middle of the canal. We will continue to monitor the hydrilla in the waterway very closely to assess the need for herbicide application.

Native SAV included: lemon bacopa, roadgrass, southern naiad, stonewort, and bladderwort. Native SAV was under control and the waterway was navigable.

Photo: Stonewort (bright green) and southern naiad (dark green).



Native emergent vegetation found during the inspection included: golden canna, flat sedge, spikerush, softrush, hempvine, fragrant water lily, pickerelweed, duck potato, bulrush, fire flag, blueflag iris, and climbing aster.

Photo: Fragrant water lily and pickerelweed.



Invasive emergent vegetation included: alligator weed, wild taro, torpedograss, brazilian pepper tree, and creeping oxeye.

All of this information can be found online at Seminole County's Watershed Atlas website:
<http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/lake/waterquality.asp?wbodyid=7521&wbodyatlas=lake>

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.