Greetings Lake Amory Residents!

Please find the latest bioassessment report for your lake below. Our next lake inspection is scheduled for December 16\textsuperscript{th}; weather permitting. Key highlights of this update include:

- Algae bloom
- Hydrilla status
- Routine herbicide treatments completed on October 21\textsuperscript{st} and November 20\textsuperscript{th}
- Lake Vegetation Index (LVI) completed
- Herbicide treatment status for each section of the lake
- Continued encouragement to plant native aquatic plants along your shoreline
- Recommendations for you and your lake

**Observations:**

On August 19\textsuperscript{th}, 2014, Seminole County Lake Management Program staff (Thomas Calhoun, Gloria Eby, and Marianne Pluchino) surveyed the aquatic plants in Lake Amory and conducted a Lake Vegetation Index.

The LVI was created by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection as a rapid screening tool (bioassessment) for ecological condition; it determines how closely a lake’s flora (aquatic plants) resembles that of an undisturbed lake.

Lake Amory is 9 surface acres located in the Lake Monroe watershed. Scores for Lake Amory have historically ranged from 28 to 44. LVI score for 2014 was 28 in the impaired range. The low score for this year is attributed to hydrilla being present in all sections of the assessment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LVI Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78-100</td>
<td>Exceptional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38-77</td>
<td>Healthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-37</td>
<td>Impaired</td>
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All areas of the lake were accessible. In Lake Proper area, blue green algae were observed for the second consecutive month. Hydrilla sprigs were found around Bird Island and the Lake Proper areas. The current amount of hydrilla requires no treatment action at this time.
Cactus Canal and Outfall Canal were found to be in good condition. Submersed aquatic vegetation (SAV) observed in the cove included roadgrass and bladderwort. Invasive emergent vegetation included: alligatorweed, elephant ear, dog fennel, and torpedo grass.

Photo: Example of roadgrass.
In the **Bird Island** area, invasive small sprigs of hydrilla were found. At this time no action is required. Native vegetation such as duck potato, pickerelweed, native sedges, smartweed, roadgrass, spike rush, and bulrush had expanded in this area. The treatment for invasives has done very well in this area.
The Cove was found to be in great shape again! Native emergent vegetation was expanding very well in this area. Previously planted canna, pickerelweed, and duck potato have established and are growing well. Invasive torpedo grass and alligatorweed were targeted in this area for herbicide treatment.
Photo: Alligatorweed and salvinia.
The Lake Proper area was found to be in good condition as well. The access corridors were open and accessible. Alligatorweed and torpedo grass were targeted during the treatment.

The secchi reading (water clarity) at the time of inspection was 4.2 feet in a total depth of 11.5 feet. The grass carp barrier was found in good condition. No triploid (sterile) grass carp fish were observed during the inspection. Water elevation at the time of inspection was 39.9 feet above sea level.
**Lake Recommendations:**

1- Work together or establish a lake association 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 lake management recommendations. Seminole County Lake Management staff would be glad to present our findings from this and other surveys to the community. Contact Seminole County Lake Management Program at (407) 665-2439 with questions or to schedule a meeting.

2- Increase native aquatic plantings along shoreline (such as pickerelweed, duck potato, and canna). Native shoreline plants help absorb nutrients from rainfall/run-off, thereby improving habitat and water quality, and reducing shoreline erosion of sediments/organic matter into the lake. Without management, this erosion and sedimentation will fill the lake over time, creating a wetland-type of environment. Planting native species now can assist in slowing this process (formally known as eutrophication). In addition, native plantings can reduce your herbicide costs/needs, thereby providing a savings to you!

3- Utilize the valuable educational outreach programs that are available, such as Shoreline Restoration Workshops, Florida Yards and Neighborhoods (FYN) interactive presentations, and Lake Management Video mail-outs. Implement a media campaign within the community about reducing personal pollution by: decreasing overall fertilizer usage, using only phosphorous-free and slow-release nitrogen fertilizers, keeping a functional shoreline with beneficial native aquatic plants, and keeping grass clippings out of your lake and the stormdrains that lead to the lakes. 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 in order to share this information with others. Valuable information is contained within these reports.
Greetings Lake Amory Residents!

Please find the latest bioassessment report for your lake below. Our next lake inspection is scheduled for **August 19th**, weather permitting. Key highlights of this update include:

- Algae bloom
- Shoreline planting at Mayfair Country Club
- Hydrilla status
- Herbicide treatment status for each section of the lake
- Nutrient Study Complete for the East Crystal Chain of Lakes
- Continued encouragement to plant native aquatic plants along your shoreline
- Recommendations for you and your lake

**East Crystal Chain of Lakes Nutrient Study:**

Environmental Research & Design, Inc. (ERD) has just concluded a multi-year study to develop a water and nutrient budget for The East Crystal Chain of Lakes (which includes Lake Amory). This study, funded by Seminole County, included extensive field monitoring to assist in quantifying water and nutrient inputs to the lake. A community meeting is being scheduled for mid October at the Events Center in Lake Mary to present this valuable information. Please help us get the work out by informing your neighbors of this meeting!

**Observations:**

On **June 17th, 2014**, Seminole County Lake Management Program staff, Thomas Calhoun, surveyed the aquatic plants in Lake Amory.

All areas of the lake were accessible. In Lake Proper area, blue green algae was observed. The Mayfair golf course area of Lake Amory has been treated and is ready to be planted. This is in cooperation with the city of Sanford to restore vegetation along the berm that was previously removed. Native vegetation such as duck potato, pickerelweed, canna and cordgrass will be considered as plant types along the golf course. Hydrilla sprigs were found around Bird Island area. At this time, the present amount of hydrrilla requires no treatment action.

**Photo: Algae found in the Lake Proper area.**
Cactus Canal and Outfall Canal were found to be in good condition. Submersed aquatic vegetation (SAV) observed in the cove included roadgrass. Invasive alligatorweed was found expanding and targeted during this month’s herbicide treatment.
In the **Bird Island** area invasive small sprigs of hydriulla were found. At this time no action is required. Native vegetation such as duck potato, pickerelweed, native sedges, smartweed, roadgrass, spike rush, and bulrush had expanded in this area. The treatment for invasives has done very well in this area.
The Cove was found to be in great shape once again. Native emergent vegetation was expanding very well in this area. Previously planted canna, pickerelweed, and duck potato have established and are growing well. Invasive torpedo grass and alligatorweed were targeted in this area for herbicide treatment.
Photo: Native canna expanding in the Cove area.
The **Lake Proper** area was found to be in good condition as well. The access corridors were open and accessible. Alligatorweed and torpedo grass were targeted during the treatment.
No triploid (sterile) grass carp fish were observed during the inspection.

**Lake Recommendations:**

1. Work together or establish a lake association 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 lake management recommendations. Seminole County Lake Management staff would be glad to present our findings from this and other surveys to the community. Contact Seminole County Lake Management Program at (407) 665-2439 with questions or to schedule a meeting.

2. Increase native aquatic plantings along shoreline (such as pickerelweed, duck potato, and canna). Native shoreline plants help absorb nutrients from rainfall/run-off, thereby improving habitat and water quality, and reducing shoreline erosion of sediments/organic matter into the lake. Over time, this process will fill the lake, creating a wetland-type of environment. Planting native species now can assist in slowing this process (formally known as eutrophication). In addition, native plantings can reduce your herbicide costs/needs, thereby providing a savings to you!
3- Utilize the valuable educational outreach programs that are available, i.e. Shoreline Restoration Workshops, Florida Yards and Neighborhoods (FYN) interactive presentations, and Lake Management Video mail-outs. Implement a media campaign within the community to reduce personal pollution by: decreasing overall fertilizer usage, using only phosphorous-free and slow-release nitrogen fertilizers, keeping a functional shoreline with beneficial native aquatic plants, and keeping grass clippings out of your lake and the storm drains that lead to the lakes. 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.

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Greetings Lake Amory Residents!

Please find the latest bioassessment report for your lake below. Our next lake inspection is scheduled for **May 20th**, weather permitting. Key highlights of this update include:

- Water elevation and treatment status
- Shoreline planting at Mayfair Country Club
- Hydrilla status: none found during inspection
- Herbicide treatment status for each section of the lake
- Continued encouragement to plant native aquatic plants along your shoreline
- Recommendations for you and your lake

**Observations:**

On **March 18th and April 15th, 2014**, Seminole County Lake Management Program staff, Thomas Calhoun, surveyed the aquatic plants in Lake Amory.

The water elevation for Lake Amory had increased since the last inspection, and all areas of the lake were accessible. The Mayfair golf course area of Lake Amory is in the planning phase of being replanted. This is in cooperation with the city of Sanford to restore vegetation along the berm that was previously removed. Native vegetation such as duck potato, pickerelweed, canna and cord grass will be considered as plant types along the golf course.

**Cactus Canal** and **Outfall Canal** were found to be in good condition. Submersed aquatic vegetation (SAV) observed in the cove included roadgrass and baby’s tears. Invasive alligatorweed was targeted during this month’s herbicide treatment. A small algae bloom was found in this area during the inspection.
In the **Bird Island** area invasive plants were found to be minimal. Alligatorweed will be targeted in this area. Native vegetation such as duck potato, pickerelweed, native sedges, smartweed, roadgrass, spike rush, and bulrush had expanded in this area.
The Cove was found to be in great shape! Native emergent vegetation was expanding very well in this area. Previously planted canna, pickerelweed, and duck potato have established and are growing well. Invasive torpedo grass and alligatorweed were targeted in this area for herbicide treatment.
Photo: Native canna expanding in the Cove area.
The **Lake Proper** area was found to be in good condition as well. The access corridors were open and accessible. Alligatorweed was found in many areas of Lake Proper and was targeted during the treatment.
The water elevation was 39.6 ft above sea level. No triploid (sterile) grass carp fish were observed during the inspection.

**Lake Recommendations:**

1- Work together or establish a lake association 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 lake management recommendations. Seminole County Lake Management staff would be glad to present our findings from this and other surveys to the community. Contact Gloria Eby at (407) 665-2439 with questions or to schedule a meeting.

2- Increase native aquatic plantings along shoreline (such as pickerelweed, duck potato, and canna). Native shoreline plants help absorb nutrients from rainfall/run-off, thereby improving habitat and water quality, and reducing shoreline erosion of sediments/organic matter into the lake. Over time, this process will fill the lake, creating a wetland-type of environment. Planting native species now can assist in slowing this process (formally known as eutrophication). In addition, native plantings can reduce your herbicide costs/needs, thereby providing a savings to you!
3- Utilize the valuable educational outreach programs that are available, i.e. Shoreline Restoration Workshops, Florida Yards and Neighborhoods (FYN) interactive presentations, and Lake Management Video mail-outs. Implement a media campaign within the community to reduce personal pollution by: decreasing overall fertilizer usage, using only phosphorous-free and slow-release nitrogen fertilizers, keeping a functional shoreline with beneficial native aquatic plants, and keeping grass clippings out of your lake and the storm drains that lead to the lakes. 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.

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Greetings Lake Amory!

Below please find the latest bioassessment for your lake. Our next lake inspection is scheduled for March 18th (weather permitting). Key highlights of this update will include:

- Herbicide treatment status for each section of the lake
- Hydrilla status- none found
- Continued encouragement of planting native aquatic plants along your shoreline
- Recommendations for you and your lake

**Observations:**

On **December 10th, 2013**, SC-Lake Management Program staff, Gloria Eby and Thomas Calhoun, surveyed the aquatic plants in **Lake Amory**.

During this inspection the herbicide contractor was able to service the entire lake. Our main observation for the lake was that no hydrilla was found.

In **Cactus and Outfall Canal**, Other SAV found in the cove included: road grass, lemon bacopa and baby’s tears. Areas within this portion of the lake are encouraged to plant shoreline natives, especially duck potato, as it has demonstrated lake wide that it can tolerate large lake level fluctuations.

**Photos:** Herbicide treatment in the Cactus Canal.
The **Bird Island** area was found in excellent condition. Exotic invasive species were impacted from previous treatments. The native species present included: Duck potato, pickerelweed, smartweed, native rushes, and native sedges. Duck potato has been expanding nicely in this area.

**Photo:** Bird Island area.
The **Cove** was found in excellent condition as well. No hydriilla was observed. Other SAV found in the cove included: road grass, lemon bacopa and bladderwort but there was an overall reduction in SAV. The treatment of floating mats of road grass and alligator weed were successful. Duck potato was expanding in this area as well.

**Photo: Duck potato expanding along sea wall.**
In the **Lake Proper** invasive emergent plants such as torpedo grass, alligator weed, elephant ear, and cattails continue to be treated and maintained. Pickerelweed, canna, and duck potato are expanding in many areas of the Lake Proper. Hydrilla was not seen in this area. Cattails are beginning to establish and will be treated in the north east corner. The berm along the golf course has been cleared. The City of Sanford will be contacted to see if it will be possible to replant this area with beneficial natives.

**Photo: Sand hill Cranes forging in the Lake Proper area.**
The water elevation was 39.9 ft; higher than last month’s reading of 40.05 ft above sea level. The Secchi reading (water clarity) was 4.0 ft out of a total depth of 12.6 ft. Nine triploid (sterile) grass carp fish were seen during this 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 would be glad to present our findings from this and other surveys.

2. Lake Amory is in need of a LAKEWATCH volunteer which provides valuable water quality data for your lake. Contact the Seminole County Lake Management Program at (407) 665-2439 to become a LAKEWATCH volunteer.

3. Continue to establish a beneficial native shoreline for Lake Amory especially in locations that are devoid of emergent aquatic plants.
4 Utilize the valuable educational outreach programs that are available, i.e. Shoreline Restoration Workshops, Florida Yards and Neighborhoods (FYN) interactive presentations, and Lake Management Video mail-outs. Implement a media campaign within the community to reduce personal pollution by: decreasing fertilizer usage, using only phosphorous free and slow-release nitrogen fertilizers, keeping a functional shoreline with beneficial native aquatic plants, and keeping grass clippings out of your lake and the storm drains that lead to the lakes. 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.

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