

Greetings Lakes Burkett and Martha

Please find the latest assessment report for your lake below. Our next scheduled assessment will be October 23rd; weather permitting. Key highlights of this update will include:

- Hydrilla update
- Native Submersed Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) observations
- Cattail and shoreline treatments for Seminole County Residents
- Restoration Event scheduled for **March 16th, 2013 (need volunteers!!!)**
- Grass Carp Fish Stocking
- “Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers” educational sign campaign
- Recommendations for you and your lake

On **September 18th, 2012**, Seminole County Lake Management Staff Thomas Calhoun and Devin Whitney (joined by OC staff- Ryan Patrick and John Pierce) inspected the aquatic plants within Lakes Martha and Burkett. Minimal hydrilla was noted within both the lakes.

For **Lake Burkett**, hydrilla biomass was found sparse and non-viable as compared to prior inspections and almost no surface algae. Portions of the shoreline are experiencing some floating eelgrass blades as result of wind/wave action. Much of the lake was observed to be free and clear of hydrilla!

Native submersed vegetation found within the lake included; lemon bacopa, baby’s tears, road grass, southern naiad and eelgrass. Many small eelgrass runners were present during the inspection. With the absence of hydrilla, it is anticipated for eelgrass to continue to migrate into further areas of the lake.

Photos: Sprig of hydrilla found during inspection.



Photo: Filamentous algae found along the bottom of the lake.



We will continue to monitor the inshore areas of the lake to enable rapid response to new hydrilla growth as result of tubers (via chemical spot treatments). Tubers are potato-like bulbs that are deposited by the plant into the sediment which can remain viable for up to four years. Tubers are produced in each growing season and are used to perennialize the plant as a means of propagation (re-growth). Since the lakes were previously infested with hydrilla, an abundant amount of tubers (which can sprout new growth at any time) were deposited in the lake bed; one square meter of hydrilla can produce 5,000 tubers.

Photos: Example of hydrilla tubers.



Beginning in October 2012 Seminole County's herbicide contractor will begin treating shorelines on the Seminole County side of the lake only. The target species of these treatments will be torpedo grass and cattails. If you would like your cattails treated please respond to this email.

Photo: Torpedo grass.



Shoreline Restoration Event Scheduled for Saturday March 16th, 2013:

We are looking forward to the **1st Shoreline Restoration Event** scheduled for **Saturday, March 16th, 2013 from 9am-1pm**. On this date, the Seminole County Lake Management and SERV Programs will bring in community volunteers **and beautiful FREE aquatic plants** to plant along designated shorelines to help improve the water quality of your lake. We are currently looking for sites, so if you are interested in becoming a designated site, please contact me for further details. What is required of you? Your attendance from 9-1pm and your stewardship to care for the plants once installed. Headmaster from Trinity Prep, Craig Maughan, has graciously offered student participation and we look forward to Trinity Prep being included as one of the planting sites! Thanks Craig!

For **Lake Martha**, much of the lake was observed to be free and clear of hydrilla with only small fragments of non-viable hydrilla remaining. Eelgrass was observed reestablishing in many areas within Lake Martha. With the absence of hydrilla, it is anticipated for eelgrass to continue to migrate into further areas of the lake.

Photo: Expanding eelgrass in Lake Martha.



Lakes Martha and Burkett were stocked with 360 sterilized grass carp fish on July 26th, 2012. The use of grass carp fish are continued efforts for the hydrilla management plan that utilizes integration of chemical and biological control methods. Thanks to OC for being on hand to capture photos of the fish for the lake community!

Photo: Grass carp fish released into lakes Martha and Burkett.



In efforts to reduce transportation of exotics in/out of your lake, SC-LMP will be installing educational campaign signs at the Trinity Bay and at Trinity Prep ramps. These signs are designed to educate boaters on the potential of transporting nuisance species that can be costly to manage. Image of sign is below.

Photo: Image of educational campaign sign provided by SCLMP.



The secchi reading (measurement for water clarity) was 3.7 feet in a depth of 7.1 feet compared to 3.1 feet during the last (August) inspection. This information can be found online at either County's Water Atlas website at:

<http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/lake/waterquality.asp?wbodyid=7521&wbodyatlas=lake>
<http://www.orange.wateratlas.usf.edu/lake/?wbodyatlas=lake&wbodyid=7521>

Lake Recommendations:

- 1 Work together or establish a lake association with other lakefront owners to control and if

possible, eliminate invasive plants observed during this survey and increase native aquatic plantings along shoreline (such as pickerelweed and duck potato). Have at least one annual lake association meeting, invite guest speakers (such as county or state biologists) and discuss lake specific issues.

2 Increase educational outreach programs i.e. Shoreline Restoration Workshops (native aquatic planting days), Florida Yards and Neighborhoods (FYN) Program, Lake Management Video, mail-outs, and information on how to reduce pointless personal pollution. Please contact Seminole County Lake Management Program, at (407) 665-2439 or Orange County Lake Management Program at (407) 836-1409 for assistance.

Have a great weekend!

Photo of Lake Martha in September 2011



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- Restoration Event scheduled for **March 16th, 2013 (need volunteers!!!)**
- Grass Carp Fish Stocking
- “Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers” educational sign campaign
- Recommendations for you and your lake

Upon our inspection on **August 23, 2012**, (joined by OC staff- Ryan Patrick, John Pierce; SePRO representative- Dan Bergeson; and FWC Biologist-CJ Greene), minimal hydrilla was noted within the lakes.

For **Lake Burkett**, hydrilla biomass was found sparse and non-viable as compared to prior inspections and surface algae was significantly reduced. Portions of the shoreline are experiencing some floating eelgrass blades as result of wind/wave action. Much of the lake was observed to be free and clear of hydrilla!

Prior to the whole lake hydrilla infestation, eelgrass (a beneficial native SAV) was present in greater biomass and water depths. Hydrilla likely shaded out the necessary sunlight for eelgrass to survive causing a reduction in plant biomass (current estimates are at 40-50% reduction in eelgrass). Despite the impacts from hydrilla, new growth was observed inshore to a depth of 5 feet. With the absence of hydrilla, it is anticipated for eelgrass to continue to migrate into further areas of the lake.

Photos: Minimal to no hydrilla found in Lake Burkett.



Photo: Eelgrass blades found along shoreline.



Photo: New eelgrass growth observed to a depth of 5 feet.



We will continue to monitor the inshore areas of the lake to enable rapid response to new hydrilla growth as result of tubers (via chemical spot treatments). Tubers are potato-like bulbs that are deposited by the plant into the sediment which can remain viable for up to four years. Tubers are produced in each growing season and are used to perennialize the plant as a means of propagation (re-growth). Since the lakes were previously infested with hydrilla, an abundant amount of tubers (which can sprout new growth at any time) were deposited in the lake bed; one square meter of hydrilla can produce 5,000 tubers.

Photos: Example of hydrilla tubers.



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For **Lake Martha**, much of the lake was observed to be free and clear of hydrilla with only small fragments of non-viable hydrilla remaining. Water lilies, specifically spatterdock, were impacted by the treatment causing some of the root system (rhizomes) to surface. This was found in both lakes. We anticipate the root system of the lilies to recover over time. As with Burkett, a reduction in eelgrass (especially in the south portion of the lake) was noted (40-50%) however new growth was observed to a depth of 5 feet.

Photo: Decomposing hydrilla in Lake Burkett.



Lakes Martha and Burkett were stocked with 360 sterilized grass carp fish on July 26th, 2012. The use of grass carp fish are continued efforts for the hydrilla management plan that utilizes integration of chemical and biological control methods. Thanks to OC for being on hand to capture photos of the fish for the lake community!

Photo: Grass carp fish released into lakes Martha and Burkett.



In efforts to reduce transportation of exotics in/out of your lake, SC-LMP will be installing educational campaign signs at the Trinity Bay and at Trinity Prep ramps. These signs are designed to educate boaters on the potential of transporting nuisance species that can be costly to manage. Image of sign is below.

Photo: Image of educational campaign sign provided by SCLMP.



STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!™
Prevent the transport of nuisance species.
Clean all recreational equipment.

When you leave a body of water:

- Remove any visible mud, plants, fish or animals before transporting equipment.
- Eliminate water from equipment before transporting.
- Clean and dry anything that comes in contact with the water (boats, trailers, equipment, clothing, dogs, etc.).
- Never release plants, fish or animals into a body of water unless they came out of that body of water.



Prevent the transport of nuisance species.
Clean all recreational equipment.
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SEMINOLE COUNTY
FLORIDA'S NATURAL CHOICE

The secchi reading (measurement for water clarity) was 3.2 feet in a depth of 5 feet compared to 10.8 feet during the 19 May 2010 survey, 6.7 feet on 22 December 2009 survey, and 3.7 feet in 27 May 2009. As nutrients are no longer being absorbed by the overabundance of the aquatic plants (hydrilla), this is decreasing the clarity on Lake Burkett. Again, this information can be found online at either County's Water Atlas website at:

<http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/lake/waterquality.asp?wbodyid=7521&wbodyatlas=lake>
<http://www.orange.wateratlas.usf.edu/lake/?wbodyatlas=lake&wbodyid=7521>

Lake Recommendations:

- 1 Work together or establish a lake association with other lakefront owners to control and if possible, eliminate invasive plants observed during this survey and increase native aquatic plantings along shoreline (such as pickerelweed and duck potato). Have at least one annual lake association meeting, invite guest speakers (such as county or state biologists) and discuss lake specific issues.
- 2 Increase educational outreach programs i.e. Shoreline Restoration Workshops (native aquatic planting days), Florida Yards and Neighborhoods (FYN) Program, Lake Management Video, mail-outs, and information on how to reduce pointless personal pollution. Please contact Seminole County Lake Management Program, at (407) 665-2439 or Orange County Lake Management Program at (407) 836-1409 for assistance.

Have a great weekend!

Photo of Lake Martha in September 2011



Greetings,

Lakes Martha and Burkett were stocked with 360 sterilized grass carp fish on July 26th, 2012. The use of grass carp fish are continued efforts for the hydrilla management plan that utilizes integration of chemical and biological control methods. Thanks to OC for being on hand to capture photos of the fish for the lake community!

Photo: Grass carp fish released into lakes Martha and Burkett.



Upon our inspection on **July 24th, 2012** (joined by OC- Ryan Patrick, and FWC-CJ Greene), continued decomposition of hydrilla was noted.

For **Lake Burkett**, decaying biomass remains within the lake however is anticipated to continue to decompose and disintegrate. Biomass was present in less quantity and surface algae was significantly reduced as compared to prior inspections. Portions of the shoreline are experiencing floating hydrilla as result of wind/wave action. As in prior reports, we continue to advise to **please refrain from raking out hydrilla from the lakes at this time**. Raking now only **increases** the chances for the raked hydrilla strands/fragments to survive when and if introduced back into the lake (i.e. reintroduced by rain or wind). Many portions of the lake were observed to be free and clear of hydrilla.

Photo: Decomposing hydrilla in Lake Burkett.



Photo: Floating hydrilla (decomposing) found along shoreline.



We will continue to monitor the decomposition stage and inshore areas of the lake to enable rapid response to new hydrilla growth as result of tubers. Tubers are potato-like bulbs that are deposited by the plant into the sediment which can remain viable for up to four years. Tubers are produced in each growing season and are used to perennialize the plant as a means of propagation (re-growth). Since the lakes were previously infested with hydrilla, an abundant amount of tubers (which can sprout new growth at any time) were deposited in the lake bed; one square meter of hydrilla can produce 5,000 tubers.

Photo: Example of hydrilla tubers:



For **Lake Martha**, a significant amount of decomposing hydrilla has already disintegrated leaving much of the lake free and clear of hydrilla. Although decomposing biomass is still present, as in Burkett, we anticipate for the remaining biomass to fall out. Water lilies, specifically spatterdock, were impacted by the treatment leaving some of the root system (rhizomes) to surface. This was found in both lakes. Because of the density of this material, it is suggested to rake out these roots when encountered.

Photo: Decomposing hydrilla in Lake Burkett.



Photo: Decomposing spatterdock root system (rhizomes).



Our next inspection date is scheduled for August 23rd, weather permitting.
Have a great weekend!

Greetings!

We continue to closely monitor the decomposition of hydrilla inspecting the lakes on May 17th and 23rd, June 13th and 21st. Based on these inspections, most of the plant material is impacted beyond recovery and is expected to continue to decompose and fall out. We continue to advise to **please refrain from raking out hydrilla and/or algae from the lakes at this time.**

Raking now only **increases** the chances for the raked hydrilla strands/fragments to survive when and if introduced back into the lake (i.e. reintroduced by rain or wind). This is because the removed plant material will no longer be in contact with the herbicide in the water column and could survive if reintroduced to the lake. As product concentrations still remain in the lake, continuing to expose the hydrilla is the best option for long term control and allow the natural process of decomposition to occur. Once the hydrilla fully decomposes, the associated algae will disappear.

Photos: Left-growth (in yellow) noted in May that had potential to survive if left untreated. Right- remains of plant that is now in full decomposition stage (post treatment).



Photo: Continued growth (in yellow) that is not viable as product uptake is visible within plant.



Upon each site visit, we are seeing surface algae increase in **Lake Burkett**. This is a normal, expected occurrence that results from the hydrilla decomposing. We anticipated much worse conditions, like last summer, however this has not taken place thus far. There is still a considerable amount of decaying hydrilla that has the potential to surface in Lake Burkett creating large algae mats. Wind/wave action will facilitate

(speed up) the decomposition of the hydrilla, which is the final stage of the plant. Overall we have seen great improvements in Burkett.

Photos: Large mats of decaying hydrilla observed in Burkett (south facing photo).



Photos: Large mats of decaying hydrilla observed in Burkett (north facing photo).



Lake Martha has seen dramatic improvements over the series of inspections. At the time of inspection, much of the lake was free and clear of hydrilla, however decomposing plant (none that appear viable) are still prevalent on the south lobe. Wind/rain storms has aided in reducing the plant material/algae off the surface of the lake. We anticipate to see much less decomposing hydrilla upon our next inspection.

Photos: Lake Martha's fully decomposed hydrilla (left) and lake surface free of algae/floating hydrilla strands (right).



Photo: Large biomass of decomposing hydrilla present in Burkett at time inspection.

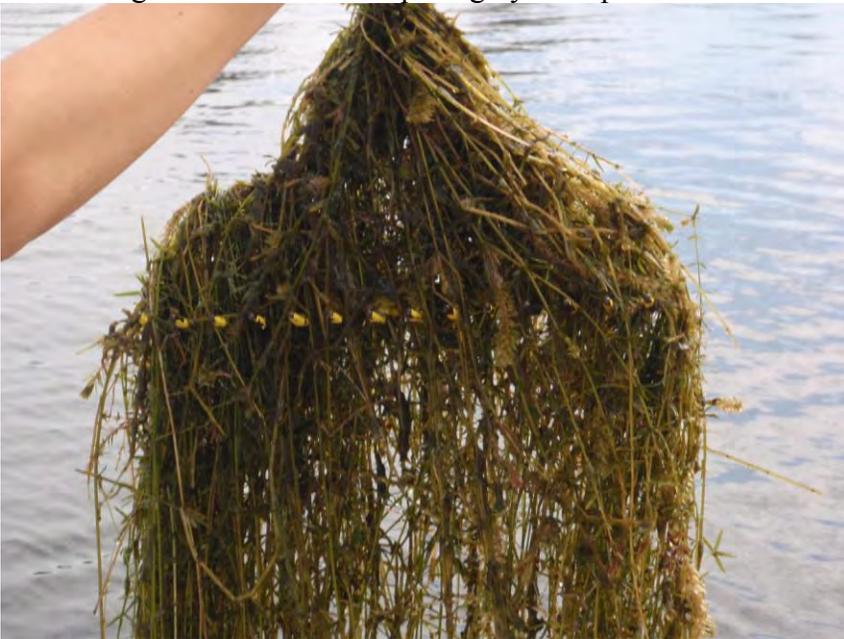


Photo: Example of plant using stored food supply in attempts to survive (five strands growing off one plant node!). None of these tips are viable and will not survive.



The counties have recently met to discuss sterile grass carp fish stockings and is proceeding with acquiring 3 fish per acre for the lakes. Orange County will be procuring the fish (based upon availability) within the next 6 weeks. Additional information stemming from our meeting was including the lakes in an educational campaign and sponsoring a shoreline restoration event in 2013. Both counties take interest in educating the lake communities on water quality issues and will seek volunteers from the community to aid us in promoting educational events in 2013!

We will be returning on July 24th for the next monitoring event of the lakes.

Have a great weekend!

Greetings!

We conducted several inspections over the past two weeks (on May 17th and 23rd) monitoring the decomposing hydrilla and associated algae surfacing as a result. Based on these inspections, the three agencies have agreed that a minor amount of product should be administered to the lakes to ensure that the intermittent growth observed will not survive to become new plant material. Even though the lakes were treated on Wednesday, May 23rd, this does NOT require an irrigation advisory as the concentrations are under the precautionary threshold.

Attached is a photo of the minor growth observed. The rest of the plant material, although long and dense, is impacted beyond recovery and is expected to continue to decompose. Once the decomposition phase has completed, the surface algae feeding on the decaying plant material will disappear as well. The decomposition stage is prolonged by the sheer amount of hydrilla biomass that was present in the lake prior to treatment. Additionally, this amount of plant material contains a large food storage supply. This carbohydrate storage is what can supply new growth from the existing plant stem as seen in photo below. Keeping the concentration of product within the water column at the prescribed level will impact the growth observed. Continual close monitoring to observe these events is critical to having a successful hydrilla treatment outcome.

Upon each site visit, we are seeing an increase in the surface algae (more so in Burkett). This is a normal, expected occurrence that results from the hydrilla decomposing. We anticipated much worse conditions, like last summer, however this has not taken place thus far. There is still a considerable amount of decaying hydrilla that has the potential to surface, creating large algae mats. Wind/wave action will facilitate (speed up) the decomposition of the hydrilla, which is the final stage of the plant.

Photo: Growth (in yellow) that has potential to survive if left untreated. The remaining plant is in decomposition stage.



Photo: Example of plant using stored food supply in attempts to survive (three strands growing off one plant node!). None of these tips are viable and will not survive.



Photo: Large mats of decaying hydrilla observed.



Photo: Lake Burkett on 5-17-12 with some surface algae present (left). Lake Burkett on 5-23-12 with greater surface bloom present (right).



We will be returning on June 13th for the next monitoring event of the lakes.

Have a great weekend!

Greeting Lakes Martha & Burkett,

We inspected the lakes last Thursday, April 19th and Orange County applied the scheduled 3rd treatment to the lakes on Friday, April 20th. We will be returning on May 16th for the next inspection (weather permitting).

Our observations of the treatment are that it has progressed as expected, based on the scheduled treatment plan and our multi-agency experience. With greater biomass of hydrilla, the fall-out or decay of hydrilla takes a long time to occur, hence our projections and advisement of 90-100 days (May 13th marks the 100th day). We are now entering the final stage, which is decomposition of the plant due to the treatment. As this is occurring, the clarity of the lake is decreasing as result and portions of the lake are experiencing larger surface algae blooms. We anticipate seeing much more fall out/decay of hydrilla at our next inspection.

We had expected to see a much larger surface algae bloom for a longer period of time on the lakes, however we are happy to report that we have not seen this thus far. Although, we still expect to see more of the hydrilla surface as it decomposes. Hydrilla, with strands up to 20 feet in length, will either break off and surface in large mats or sink to the bottom of the lake; we are observing both of these changes.

During this inspection we were able to use our center console boat (instead of the airboat, as previously required). More pocketed areas of the lakes are clearing where no hydrilla was observed or was minimal with only minor decaying plants present.

Based upon the treatment effects and scheduled timeline, the irrigation ban (for those using lake water only) will be lifted on the 100 day mark, May 13th. We will send an email advising the community, and for Seminole County residents, will send a reverse 911 call to advise of this. Orange County has previously advised, via postcards sent USPS, prior to initial treatment in February.

Photos: North Burkett and South Martha; decomposing hydrilla creating a surface bloom.



Photos: South facing view of Martha; open and navigable.



Photos: Hydrilla in early decomposition stage with algae present as result.



Some **Frequently Asked Questions** received to share:

- **#1...When can we irrigate with lake water again?** May 13th
- Is the lake ok to swim, fish in? Yes, the product does not have advisory for swimming or fishing.
- Is the lake going to be stocked with more grass carp fish? Yes, the agencies will meet to discuss the recommended quantity of fish after the treatment cycle is complete. The permit has already been obtained by the Counties to do additional fish stocking, as initially advised.
- Eelgrass- I am seeing more eelgrass than before, what can I do about this? Eelgrass coverage was plentiful within the lakes prior to the hydrilla infestation. With the absence of hydrilla taking up growing space, we often see eelgrass expanding into these new areas. If you are having access issues due to eelgrass, you can apply for a free aquatic plant removal permit through the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) at <http://www.myfwc.com/license/aquatic-plants> or contact your FWC biologist, Carl Greene, at 407-858-6170 or Carl.Greene@MyFWC.com.
- Are there plans to address pollution within the lake? Both counties have expressed interest in the role nutrients play within the lakes. We plan to discuss an educational campaign targeting steps homeowners can take to help protect the lakes at our next agency meeting. Many residents have expressed interest in participating in another community-wide meeting to discuss this topic and we will rely on these folks to muster the masses.

We will return for inspection on May 16th. Thank you!

Greetings!

Below you will find our latest lake assessment report detailing the condition and health of your lake and a mechanism to distribute updated information. The petition/ballot process for both Seminole and Orange Counties are complete. Seminole County (SC) has proceeded and acquired County Board approval of the MSBU Resolution on August 9th. Orange County's public hearing for the MSBU Resolution is to be scheduled once their County Attorney's Office has completed their review of the public hearing process. The two counties are currently finalizing an Interlocal Agreement for execution of services in January or when hydrilla is actively growing again. Additionally, SC has obtained the necessary permits from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) for additional grass carp fish and once the MSBU Resolution is finalized we will proceed with OC on stocking the lakes. The Counties together will be surveying the lakes again on January 17th (weather permitting) to determine best treatment date.

As presented during the community meeting, treatment for hydrilla will not commence until January or when the plant is actively growing again from winter dormancy. We are unable to treat in advance (November-December months) as the plant becomes dormant and ineffectively absorbs the herbicides. This poses the greatest risk of hydrilla surviving this costly treatment. We want to ensure the best conditions for maximum results and treatment is best in January or when the plant is actively growing again.

OC & SC, together with SePRO's aquatic specialist, Dan Bergeson, collected plants samples on November 17th. This genetic testing determines if resistant strands of hydrilla exist within the lake and provides important information that determines the susceptibility of plants to aquatic herbicides. The pre-treatment plant samples were gathered from the lakes and processed at a specialized lab. These specialized results assist in developing specific treatment prescriptions for the lakes enhancing the success of the treatment. The results of the tests have shown that the plants are "classically susceptible" to fluridone herbicide which is great news!

Lake Observations:

Hydrilla has significantly increased throughout **Lake Burkett** blocking access for a majority of the boat docks and is impeding navigation through the canal of which is now 100% choked with hydrilla. Hydrilla plant tips, previously topping out in 60% of the lake and growing laterally along the surface, have been reduced off the surface (by less than one foot) in a majority of places due to cold weather affecting the plants. Plants were found in depths of 10-12 feet, making the plants over 12 feet in length. During previous surveys, eelgrass and southern naiad were much more dominant than hydrilla, however hydrilla continues to be the dominant aquatic plant within the lakes.

Photo: Hydrilla topping out in less area of Lake Burkett; surface algae bloom no longer present.



Hydrilla in **Lake Martha** was much more extensive than Lake Burkett in which 75% of the lake is topped out (a percent reduction as well due to cold weather). Once the plant surfaces, the plant tips decompose during high temperatures. Algae feeds upon the plant decay creating a surface algal bloom. With this amount of plant material (biomass), the lake is susceptible to large algal blooms and dissolved oxygen fish kills however with cooler temperatures the chances of this occurring are significantly reduced as the plants are reduced off the surface, less algae is present, and dissolved oxygen levels are increased during cooler temperatures.

Photo: Martha with hydrilla topped out at 75% due to recent cold weather reducing the plant off the surface.



Photo: Martha with hydrilla strands up to 12 feet.



Students of Trinity Prep Update

Jonathon Gray, AP science teacher at Trinity Prep, has coordinating with SC's LMP on projects for his students related to the lakes and will be assisting with water quality samples and data analysis as a school project. On November 2nd, 2011, David Watson from the University of Florida's LAKEWATCH program provided training to the students. Additionally, Gloria Eby of SC Lake Management Program provided an educational presentation on the importance of these LAKEWATCH samples as well as the school's proactive approach of being involved within the community as it relates to water quality. Trinity's Headmaster (Craig Maughan) and science teacher (Jonathon Gray) has been instrumental in implementing Trinity's involvement in the LAKEWATCH Program. This is important, fundamental data that various state and local agencies (both regulatory and non-regulatory) will use and incorporate into water resource management decisions for protecting the watershed. Why is the program important to protecting our waters? Nutrients can cause lakes to become impaired or polluted in excess amounts. By collecting monthly data on the nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorous, and chlorophyll a), we can evaluate how the watershed is impacting a local lake thus making informed management decisions to better protect these valuable resources.

Photos: David Watson, LAKEWATCH scientist and coordinator, training the students at Trinity Prep (left) with teacher Jonathon Gray (right).



Photo: SC LMP biologist, Gloria Eby, with teacher Jonathon Gray taking the first LAKEWATCH samples.



Lake Recommendations:

- 1 Work together or establish a lake association with other lakefront owners to control and if possible, eliminate invasive plants observed during this survey and increase native aquatic plantings along shoreline (such as pickerelweed and duck potato). Have at least one annual lake association meeting, invite guest speakers (such as county or state biologists) and discuss lake specific issues.
- 2 ****In progress**** Treat the invasive hydrilla. This could be managed by Seminole/Orange County by establishing a Municipal Service Benefit Unit (MSBU); a funding format for aquatic weed control via non-ad valorem assessments assessment.
- 3 Increase educational outreach programs i.e. Shoreline Restoration Workshops (native aquatic planting days), Florida Yards and Neighborhoods (FYN) Program, Lake Management Video, mail-outs, and information on how to reduce pointless personal pollution. Please contact Seminole County Lake Management Program, Gloria Eby, at (407) 665-2439 or Orange County Lake Management Program, Gary Jacobs, at Gary.Jacobs@ocfl.net or (407) 836-1472 for assistance.

Have a great weekend,

**Gloria Eby
Senior Environmental Scientist
Seminole County Water Quality Section
Lake Management Program
177 Bush Loop
Sanford, FL 32773**

**407-665-2439
407-665-2458 (fax)**

Be sure to visit <http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/LakeManagement>