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
- Submersed Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)
- Invasive shoreline emergent vegetation
- Native shoreline emergent vegetation
- Recommendations for you and your lake

**Spring Wood Lake**

On **December 5th, 2016**, Seminole County Lake Management Program (SCLMP), Thomas Calhoun, Joey Cordell, and Beth Beals, surveyed the aquatic plants of **Spring Wood Lake**.

Small amounts of hydrilla were found on the west side of the lake. The native SAV southern naiad is competing with hydrilla for space and keeping the hydrilla population down.

Two species of native SAV were found during the inspection. These species were lemon bacopa and southern naiad. Southern naiad is present across a majority of the lake and to a maximum depth of 10 ft. The benefits of native SAV include competition with invasive SAV, increased habitat, and improved water quality. The great water clarity is due in large part to the nutrient reducing effects of a large SAV population. Southern naiad, as most native species do, will die back in the winter months.
Photo: Southern naiad.
Observed invasive emergent vegetation included: alligator weed, umbrella sedge, primrose willow, and torpedograss.

**Photo: Alligator weed.**

Native emergent vegetation included: golden canna, swamp lily, spikerush, fragrant water lily, maidencane, pickerelweed, bulrush, fire flag, and cattail. The edges of the lily pad stands were treated to open up more water.
The water elevation during the time of the inspection was 86.84 feet above sea level. The Secchi disc reading (a measurement for water clarity) was 9.6 feet in a depth of 17 feet. One grass carp fish was observed during the inspection.

**Springwood Waterway**

On **December 5th, 2016**, Seminole County Lake Management Program (SCLMP) staff, Thomas Calhoun, Joey Cordell, and Beth Beals, surveyed the aquatic plants of **Springwood Waterway**.

A patch of hydrilla was found by a dock towards the mouth of the waterway. This is a recurring location for hydrilla. Hydrilla was also found in the middle stretch of the canal. The hydrilla is scheduled to be treated this month.

Native SAV found included: lemon bacopa, southern naiad, stonewort, and bladderwort. Stonewort has increased since the previous inspection.

**Photo: Stonewort.**
Native emergent vegetation found during the inspection included: golden canna, rush fuirena, pennywort, softrush, hempvine, fragrant water lily, pickerelweed, duck potato, bulrush, cordgrass, fire flag, and iris.
Invasive emergent vegetation included: wild taro, primrose willow, torpedograss, brazilian pepper tree, and creeping oxeye.

The grass carp barriers were inspected and found in good condition.

**Recommendations for you and your waterbody:**

1. Work together with other lakefront owners. Have *at least* one annual lake association meeting, invite guest speakers (such as Seminole County or state biologists) and discuss lake-specific issues, especially nutrient/lake management recommendations. SCLMP staff would be glad to present our findings from this and other surveys. Also continue to increase native aquatic plantings along the shoreline (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 your waterways. Leaf debris contains phosphorous that can negatively impact your waterbody.

3. Take advantage of free educational outreach programs i.e. Shoreline Restoration Workshops (planting days), Florida Yards and Neighborhoods (FYN), Lake Management Video mail-outs, and presentations on decreasing “pointless personal pollution” by reducing fertilizer use and only using phosphorous-free fertilizers. Contact
Seminole County Lake Management Program (407) 665-2439 to inquire about the availability of these programs. You can also visit the Water Atlas (http://www.seminole.wateratlas.usf.edu/) to read interesting information about your specific waterway, and our website (http://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/pw/roadstorm/wq_lakemgt.aspx) to watch educational videos and download lake management pamphlets.

4  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 stormdrains that lead to the lake. All of these activities aid in protecting your waterbody! Please share this newsletter with any new residents or those not currently on our email list. These assessments contain valuable information!