

Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Clark in Brevard County Using Data Downloaded 2-12-2019

Introduction for Lake

This report summarizes data collected on systems that have been part of the LAKEWATCH program. Data are from the period of record for individual systems. Part one allows the comparison of data with Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Part two allows a comparison of the long-term mean nutrient concentrations with nutrient zone concentrations published by LAKEWATCH staff (Bachmann et al. 2012; <http://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.shtml>). Finally, this report examines data for long-term trends that may be occurring in individual systems but only for systems with five or more years of data. Step by step instructions on how to use the data tables are provided on page 4 of this report.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Nutrient Criteria for Lakes (Table 1)

For lakes, the numeric interpretations of the nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., based on chlorophyll a are shown in the Table 1. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability and concentration of chlorophyll a data for the lake. The numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

- a. If annual geometric mean chlorophyll a does not exceed the chlorophyll value for the lake classification in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of the maximum calculated numeric interpretation in Table 1.
- b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll exceeds the values in the Table 1 for the correct lake classification, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the Table 1.

Long-Term Data Summary for Lakes (Table 2): Definitions

- **Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** The nutrient most often limiting growth of plant/algae.
- **Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Another nutrient needed for aquatic plant/algae growth but only limiting when nitrogen to phosphorus ratios are generally less than 10.
- **Chlorophyll-uncorrected ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Chlorophyll concentrations are used to measure relative abundances of open water algal population.
- **Secchi (ft), Secchi (m):** Secchi measurements are estimates of water clarity.
- **Color (Pt-Co Units):** LAKEWATCH measures true color, which is the color of the water after particles have been filtered out.
- **Specific Conductance ($\mu\text{S/cm@25}^\circ\text{C}$):** Measurement of the ability of water to conduct electricity and can be used to estimate the amount of dissolve materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into three group based on color and alkalinity or specific conductance; colored lakes (color greater than 40 Pt-Co units), clear soft water lakes (color less than or equal to 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity less than or equal to 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance less the or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @25 C}$), and clear hard water lakes (color less than 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity greater than 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance greater 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

Table 1. Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria for lakes.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Long-Term Geometric Mean Color, Alkalinity and Specific Conductance	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units Colored Lakes	20 µg/L	50 µg/L	1270 µg/L	160 µg/L ¹	2230 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or >100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Hard Water Lakes	20 µg/L	30 µg/L	1050 µg/L	90 µg/L	1910 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or < 100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Soft Water Lakes	6 µg/L	10 µg/L	51 µg/L	30 µg/L	930 µg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 490 µg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 µS/cm@25 C used to estimate the mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

Table 2. Long-term trophic state data collected monthly by LAKEWATCH volunteers and classification variables color and specific conductance (collected quarterly). Values in bold can be used with Table 1 to evaluate compliance with nutrient criteria.

Parameter	Minimum and Maximum Annual Geometric Means	Grand Geometric Mean (Sampling years)
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	30 - 30	30 (1)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	656 - 656	656 (1)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	11 - 11	11 (1)
Secchi (ft)	2.7 - 2.7	2.7 (1)
Secchi (m)	0.8 - 0.8	0.8 (1)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	-	()
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	-	()
Lake Classification		

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

The long-term data summary will include the following parameters listed with a definition after each one:

- **County:** Name of county in which the lake resides.
- **Name:** Lake name that LAKEWATCH uses for the system.
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates identifying the exact location of station 1 for each system.
- **Water Body Type:** Four different types of systems; lakes, estuaries, river/streams and springs.
- **Surface Area (ha and acre):** LAKEWATCH lists the surface area of a lake if it is available.
- **Mean Depth (m and ft):** This mean depth is calculated from multiple depth finder transects across a lake that LAKEWATCH uses for estimating plant abundances.
- **Period of Record (year):** Years a lake has been in the LAKEWATCH program.
- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
- **Long-Term TP and TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$: min and max):** Grand Geometric Means of all annual geometric means ($\mu\text{g/L}$) listed with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Trophic state classification using the long-term chlorophyll average.

Table 3. Base File Data, long-term nutrient grand geometric means and Nutrient Zone classification listing the 90th percentile concentrations in Figure 1. Values in bold can be used for Nutrient Zone comparisons.

County	Brevard
Name	Clark
Latitude	27.9394
Longitude	-80.6021
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	ha or acre
Period of Record (year)	2000 to 2000
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP4
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	30 (30 to 30)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	656 (656 to 656)

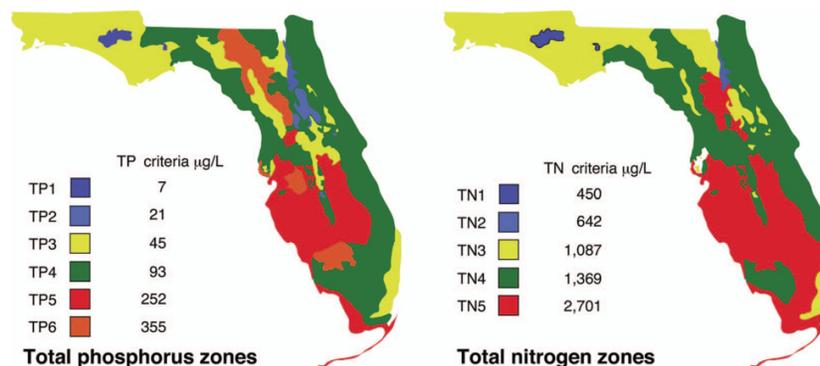


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

Interpreting FDEP’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC): These are instructions for using Table 1 and 2 to determine impairment status based on FDEP’s NNC.

1. Identify your lake’s *Lake Classification* in Table 2 (Colored, Clear Hard Water, or Clear Soft Water) (if no classification is listed then there is not enough data available to classify your lake).
 - a. The *Lake Classification* tells you which row to use in Table 1.
2. Identify your waterbody’s *Grand Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-uncorrected* in Table 2.
 - a. Compare this number to the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* (2nd column) in Table 1.
 - b. If your lake’s Chlorophyll-uncorrected concentration is greater than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Minimum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
 - c. If your lake’s *Chlorophyll-uncorrected* concentration is less than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Maximum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
3. Identify your lake’s Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen *Grand Geometric Mean* concentration in Table 2 and compare them to the appropriate *Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus* and *Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen* values in Table 1.
4. If your lake’s concentrations from Table 2 are greater than FDEP’s NNC values from Table 1, your lake may be considered impaired. If they are below, it may be considered unimpaired.

Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake’s location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled Lake Regions of Florida (EPA/R-97/127, dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06267>), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped Nutrient Zones according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations listed in Table 1 found in Bachmann, R. W., Bigham D. L., Hoyer M. V., Canfield D. E., Jr. 2012. A strategy for establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes. *Lake Reservoir Management*. 28:84-92.

Interpreting Florida LAKEWATCH’s Nutrient Zones: These are instructions for using Table 3 and Figure 1 to determine nutrient status based on Nutrient Zones.

1. Identify your lake’s TP Zone in Table 3.
 - a. Locate this TP Zone (left map) and its corresponding nutrient concentration in Figure 1.
2. Locate your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration value in Table 3.
3. Compare your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration from Table 3 to the appropriate TP Zone nutrient concentration from Figure 1.
 - a. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is higher than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is above “Natural Background”.
 - b. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is lower than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is within “Natural Background”.
4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Clear in Brevard County Using Data Downloaded 2-12-2019

Introduction for Lake

This report summarizes data collected on systems that have been part of the LAKEWATCH program. Data are from the period of record for individual systems. Part one allows the comparison of data with Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Part two allows a comparison of the long-term mean nutrient concentrations with nutrient zone concentrations published by LAKEWATCH staff (Bachmann et al. 2012; <http://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.shtml>). Finally, this report examines data for long-term trends that may be occurring in individual systems but only for systems with five or more years of data. Step by step instructions on how to use the data tables are provided on page 4 of this report.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Nutrient Criteria for Lakes (Table 1)

For lakes, the numeric interpretations of the nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., based on chlorophyll a are shown in the Table 1. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability and concentration of chlorophyll a data for the lake. The numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

- a. If annual geometric mean chlorophyll a does not exceed the chlorophyll value for the lake classification in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of the maximum calculated numeric interpretation in Table 1.
- b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll exceeds the values in the Table 1 for the correct lake classification, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the Table 1.

Long-Term Data Summary for Lakes (Table 2): Definitions

- **Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** The nutrient most often limiting growth of plant/algae.
- **Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Another nutrient needed for aquatic plant/algae growth but only limiting when nitrogen to phosphorus ratios are generally less than 10.
- **Chlorophyll-uncorrected ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Chlorophyll concentrations are used to measure relative abundances of open water algal population.
- **Secchi (ft), Secchi (m):** Secchi measurements are estimates of water clarity.
- **Color (Pt-Co Units):** LAKEWATCH measures true color, which is the color of the water after particles have been filtered out.
- **Specific Conductance ($\mu\text{S/cm@25}^\circ\text{C}$):** Measurement of the ability of water to conduct electricity and can be used to estimate the amount of dissolve materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into three group based on color and alkalinity or specific conductance; colored lakes (color greater than 40 Pt-Co units), clear soft water lakes (color less than or equal to 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity less than or equal to 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance less the or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @25 C}$), and clear hard water lakes (color less than 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity greater than 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance greater 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

Table 1. Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria for lakes.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Long-Term Geometric Mean Color, Alkalinity and Specific Conductance	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units Colored Lakes	20 µg/L	50 µg/L	1270 µg/L	160 µg/L ¹	2230 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or >100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Hard Water Lakes	20 µg/L	30 µg/L	1050 µg/L	90 µg/L	1910 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or < 100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Soft Water Lakes	6 µg/L	10 µg/L	51 µg/L	30 µg/L	930 µg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 490 µg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 µS/cm@25 C used to estimate the mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

Table 2. Long-term trophic state data collected monthly by LAKEWATCH volunteers and classification variables color and specific conductance (collected quarterly). Values in bold can be used with Table 1 to evaluate compliance with nutrient criteria.

Parameter	Minimum and Maximum Annual Geometric Means	Grand Geometric Mean (Sampling years)
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	16 - 20	19 (4)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	577 - 686	643 (4)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	7 - 11	8 (4)
Secchi (ft)	1.0 - 7.9	4.4 (4)
Secchi (m)	0.3 - 2.4	1.3 (4)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	17 - 25	21 (4)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	444 - 506	469 (4)
Lake Classification	Clear Hardwater	

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

The long-term data summary will include the following parameters listed with a definition after each one:

- **County:** Name of county in which the lake resides.
- **Name:** Lake name that LAKEWATCH uses for the system.
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates identifying the exact location of station 1 for each system.
- **Water Body Type:** Four different types of systems; lakes, estuaries, river/streams and springs.
- **Surface Area (ha and acre):** LAKEWATCH lists the surface area of a lake if it is available.
- **Mean Depth (m and ft):** This mean depth is calculated from multiple depth finder transects across a lake that LAKEWATCH uses for estimating plant abundances.
- **Period of Record (year):** Years a lake has been in the LAKEWATCH program.
- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
- **Long-Term TP and TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$: min and max):** Grand Geometric Means of all annual geometric means ($\mu\text{g/L}$) listed with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Trophic state classification using the long-term chlorophyll average.

Table 3. Base File Data, long-term nutrient grand geometric means and Nutrient Zone classification listing the 90th percentile concentrations in Figure 1. Values in bold can be used for Nutrient Zone comparisons.

County	Brevard
Name	Clear
Latitude	28.3849
Longitude	-80.7588
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	ha or acre
Period of Record (year)	2013 to 2018
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP4
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	19 (16 to 20)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	643 (577 to 686)

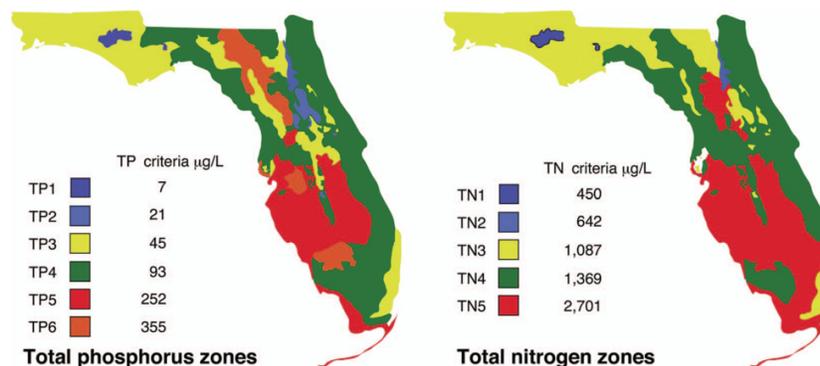


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

Interpreting FDEP’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC): These are instructions for using Table 1 and 2 to determine impairment status based on FDEP’s NNC.

1. Identify your lake’s *Lake Classification* in Table 2 (Colored, Clear Hard Water, or Clear Soft Water) (if no classification is listed then there is not enough data available to classify your lake).
 - a. The *Lake Classification* tells you which row to use in Table 1.
2. Identify your waterbody’s *Grand Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-uncorrected* in Table 2.
 - a. Compare this number to the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* (2nd column) in Table 1.
 - b. If your lake’s Chlorophyll-uncorrected concentration is greater than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Minimum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
 - c. If your lake’s *Chlorophyll-uncorrected* concentration is less than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Maximum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
3. Identify your lake’s Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen *Grand Geometric Mean* concentration in Table 2 and compare them to the appropriate *Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus* and *Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen* values in Table 1.
4. If your lake’s concentrations from Table 2 are greater than FDEP’s NNC values from Table 1, your lake may be considered impaired. If they are below, it may be considered unimpaired.

Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake’s location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled Lake Regions of Florida (EPA/R-97/127, dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06267>), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped Nutrient Zones according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations listed in Table 1 found in Bachmann, R. W., Bigham D. L., Hoyer M. V., Canfield D. E., Jr. 2012. A strategy for establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes. *Lake Reservoir Management*. 28:84-92.

Interpreting Florida LAKEWATCH’s Nutrient Zones: These are instructions for using Table 3 and Figure 1 to determine nutrient status based on Nutrient Zones.

1. Identify your lake’s TP Zone in Table 3.
 - a. Locate this TP Zone (left map) and its corresponding nutrient concentration in Figure 1.
2. Locate your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration value in Table 3.
3. Compare your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration from Table 3 to the appropriate TP Zone nutrient concentration from Figure 1.
 - a. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is higher than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is above “Natural Background”.
 - b. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is lower than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is within “Natural Background”.
4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Forest in Brevard County Using Data Downloaded 2-12-2019

Introduction for Lake

This report summarizes data collected on systems that have been part of the LAKEWATCH program. Data are from the period of record for individual systems. Part one allows the comparison of data with Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Part two allows a comparison of the long-term mean nutrient concentrations with nutrient zone concentrations published by LAKEWATCH staff (Bachmann et al. 2012; <http://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.shtml>). Finally, this report examines data for long-term trends that may be occurring in individual systems but only for systems with five or more years of data. Step by step instructions on how to use the data tables are provided on page 4 of this report.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Nutrient Criteria for Lakes (Table 1)

For lakes, the numeric interpretations of the nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., based on chlorophyll a are shown in the Table 1. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability and concentration of chlorophyll a data for the lake. The numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

- a. If annual geometric mean chlorophyll a does not exceed the chlorophyll value for the lake classification in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of the maximum calculated numeric interpretation in Table 1.
- b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll exceeds the values in the Table 1 for the correct lake classification, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the Table 1.

Long-Term Data Summary for Lakes (Table 2): Definitions

- **Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** The nutrient most often limiting growth of plant/algae.
- **Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Another nutrient needed for aquatic plant/algae growth but only limiting when nitrogen to phosphorus ratios are generally less than 10.
- **Chlorophyll-uncorrected ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Chlorophyll concentrations are used to measure relative abundances of open water algal population.
- **Secchi (ft), Secchi (m):** Secchi measurements are estimates of water clarity.
- **Color (Pt-Co Units):** LAKEWATCH measures true color, which is the color of the water after particles have been filtered out.
- **Specific Conductance ($\mu\text{S/cm@25}^\circ\text{C}$):** Measurement of the ability of water to conduct electricity and can be used to estimate the amount of dissolve materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into three group based on color and alkalinity or specific conductance; colored lakes (color greater than 40 Pt-Co units), clear soft water lakes (color less than or equal to 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity less than or equal to 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance less the or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @25 C}$), and clear hard water lakes (color less than 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity greater than 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance greater 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

Table 1. Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria for lakes.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Long-Term Geometric Mean Color, Alkalinity and Specific Conductance	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units Colored Lakes	20 µg/L	50 µg/L	1270 µg/L	160 µg/L ¹	2230 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or >100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Hard Water Lakes	20 µg/L	30 µg/L	1050 µg/L	90 µg/L	1910 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or < 100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Soft Water Lakes	6 µg/L	10 µg/L	51 µg/L	30 µg/L	930 µg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 490 µg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 µS/cm@25 C used to estimate the mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

Table 2. Long-term trophic state data collected monthly by LAKEWATCH volunteers and classification variables color and specific conductance (collected quarterly). Values in bold can be used with Table 1 to evaluate compliance with nutrient criteria.

Parameter	Minimum and Maximum Annual Geometric Means	Grand Geometric Mean (Sampling years)
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	9 - 25	19 (27)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	650 - 1758	764 (27)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	3 - 44	7 (27)
Secchi (ft)	1.8 - 10.6	5.8 (27)
Secchi (m)	0.6 - 3.2	1.8 (27)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	5 - 17	10 (14)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	408 - 790	580 (8)
Lake Classification	Clear Hardwater	

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

The long-term data summary will include the following parameters listed with a definition after each one:

- **County:** Name of county in which the lake resides.
- **Name:** Lake name that LAKEWATCH uses for the system.
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates identifying the exact location of station 1 for each system.
- **Water Body Type:** Four different types of systems; lakes, estuaries, river/streams and springs.
- **Surface Area (ha and acre):** LAKEWATCH lists the surface area of a lake if it is available.
- **Mean Depth (m and ft):** This mean depth is calculated from multiple depth finder transects across a lake that LAKEWATCH uses for estimating plant abundances.
- **Period of Record (year):** Years a lake has been in the LAKEWATCH program.
- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
- **Long-Term TP and TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$: min and max):** Grand Geometric Means of all annual geometric means ($\mu\text{g/L}$) listed with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Trophic state classification using the long-term chlorophyll average.

Table 3. Base File Data, long-term nutrient grand geometric means and Nutrient Zone classification listing the 90th percentile concentrations in Figure 1. Values in bold can be used for Nutrient Zone comparisons.

County	Brevard
Name	Forest
Latitude	28.3573
Longitude	-80.7987
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	15 ha or 38 acre
Period of Record (year)	1990 to 2016
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP4
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	19 (9 to 25)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	764 (650 to 1758)

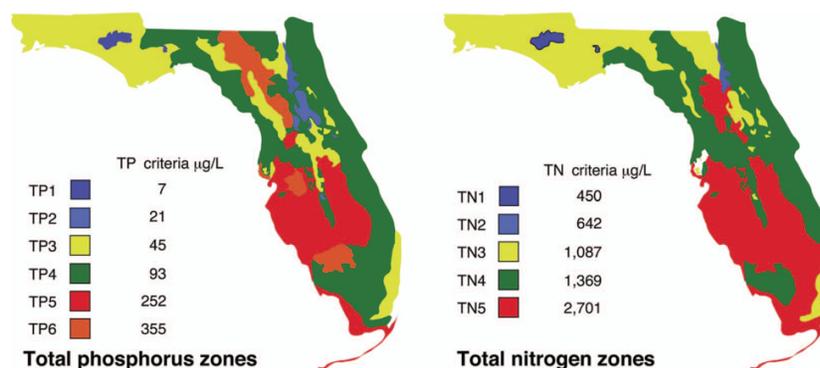


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

Interpreting FDEP’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC): These are instructions for using Table 1 and 2 to determine impairment status based on FDEP’s NNC.

1. Identify your lake’s *Lake Classification* in Table 2 (Colored, Clear Hard Water, or Clear Soft Water) (if no classification is listed then there is not enough data available to classify your lake).
 - a. The *Lake Classification* tells you which row to use in Table 1.
2. Identify your waterbody’s *Grand Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-uncorrected* in Table 2.
 - a. Compare this number to the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* (2nd column) in Table 1.
 - b. If your lake’s Chlorophyll-uncorrected concentration is greater than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Minimum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
 - c. If your lake’s *Chlorophyll-uncorrected* concentration is less than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Maximum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
3. Identify your lake’s Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen *Grand Geometric Mean* concentration in Table 2 and compare them to the appropriate *Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus* and *Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen* values in Table 1.
4. If your lake’s concentrations from Table 2 are greater than FDEP’s NNC values from Table 1, your lake may be considered impaired. If they are below, it may be considered unimpaired.

Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

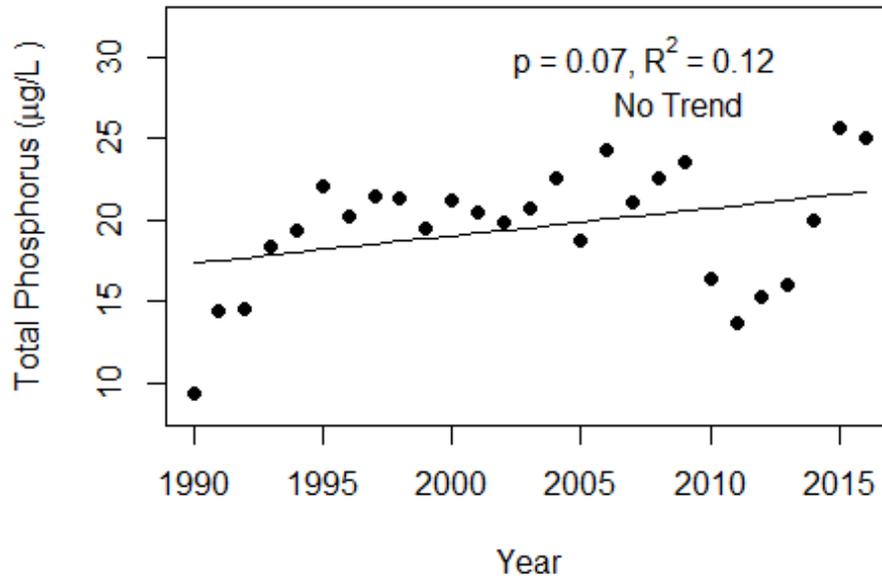
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake’s location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled Lake Regions of Florida (EPA/R-97/127, dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06267>), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped Nutrient Zones according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations listed in Table 1 found in Bachmann, R. W., Bigham D. L., Hoyer M. V., Canfield D. E., Jr. 2012. A strategy for establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes. *Lake Reservoir Management*. 28:84-92.

Interpreting Florida LAKEWATCH’s Nutrient Zones: These are instructions for using Table 3 and Figure 1 to determine nutrient status based on Nutrient Zones.

1. Identify your lake’s TP Zone in Table 3.
 - a. Locate this TP Zone (left map) and its corresponding nutrient concentration in Figure 1.
2. Locate your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration value in Table 3.
3. Compare your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration from Table 3 to the appropriate TP Zone nutrient concentration from Figure 1.
 - a. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is higher than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is above “Natural Background”.
 - b. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is lower than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is within “Natural Background”.
4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Figure 2 and Figure 3. Trend plots of annual average total phosphorus and annual average total nitrogen versus year. The R^2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R^2 the stronger the relation) and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant). Trend Status are reported on plots.

Forest (Brevard)



Forest (Brevard)

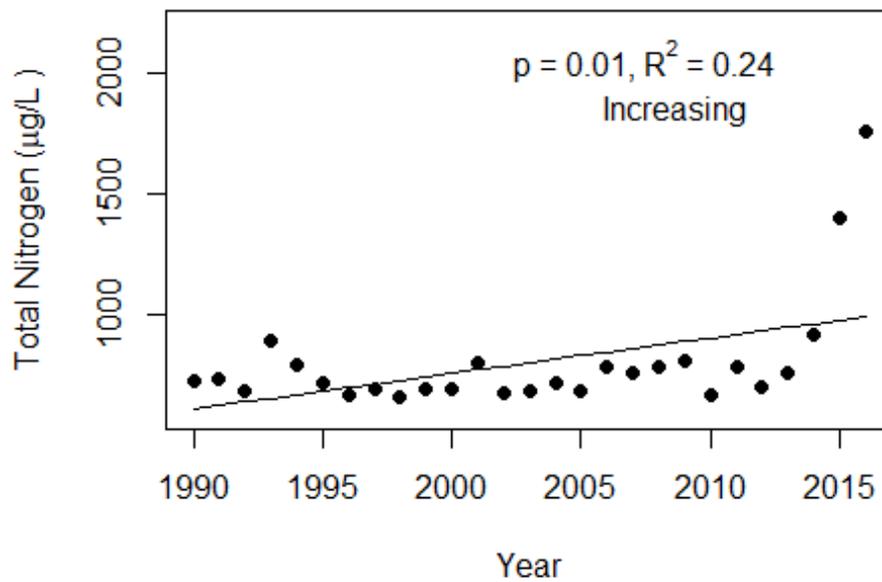
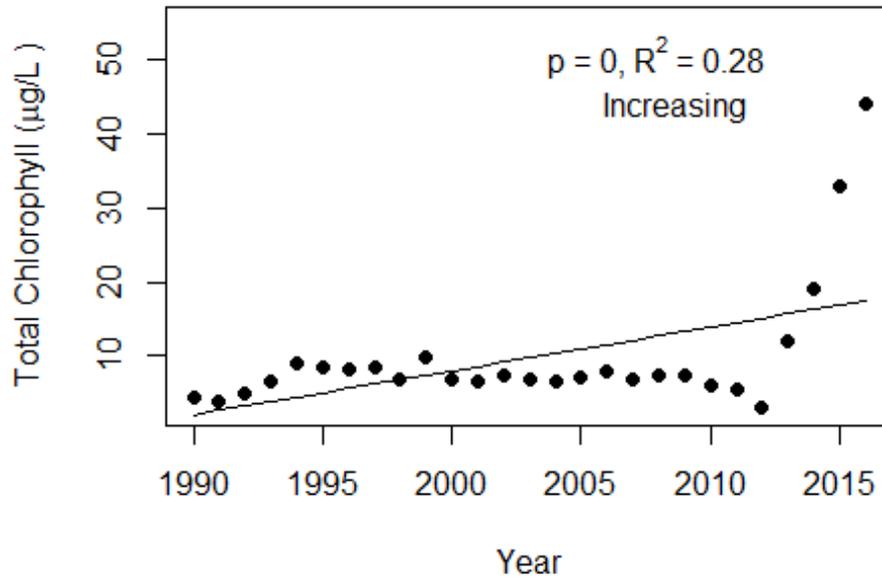
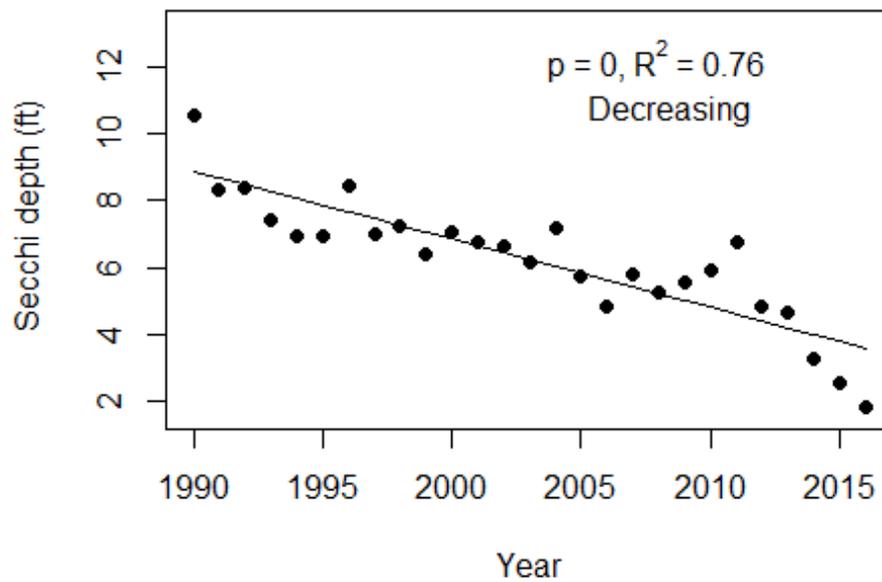


Figure 4 and Figure 5. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant)). Trend status are reported on plots.

Forest (Brevard)



Forest (Brevard)



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Fox in Brevard County Using Data Downloaded 2-12-2019

Introduction for Lake

This report summarizes data collected on systems that have been part of the LAKEWATCH program. Data are from the period of record for individual systems. Part one allows the comparison of data with Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Part two allows a comparison of the long-term mean nutrient concentrations with nutrient zone concentrations published by LAKEWATCH staff (Bachmann et al. 2012; <http://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.shtml>). Finally, this report examines data for long-term trends that may be occurring in individual systems but only for systems with five or more years of data. Step by step instructions on how to use the data tables are provided on page 4 of this report.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Nutrient Criteria for Lakes (Table 1)

For lakes, the numeric interpretations of the nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., based on chlorophyll a are shown in the Table 1. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability and concentration of chlorophyll a data for the lake. The numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

- a. If annual geometric mean chlorophyll a does not exceed the chlorophyll value for the lake classification in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of the maximum calculated numeric interpretation in Table 1.
- b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll exceeds the values in the Table 1 for the correct lake classification, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the Table 1.

Long-Term Data Summary for Lakes (Table 2): Definitions

- **Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** The nutrient most often limiting growth of plant/algae.
- **Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Another nutrient needed for aquatic plant/algae growth but only limiting when nitrogen to phosphorus ratios are generally less than 10.
- **Chlorophyll-uncorrected ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Chlorophyll concentrations are used to measure relative abundances of open water algal population.
- **Secchi (ft), Secchi (m):** Secchi measurements are estimates of water clarity.
- **Color (Pt-Co Units):** LAKEWATCH measures true color, which is the color of the water after particles have been filtered out.
- **Specific Conductance ($\mu\text{S/cm@25}^\circ\text{C}$):** Measurement of the ability of water to conduct electricity and can be used to estimate the amount of dissolve materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into three group based on color and alkalinity or specific conductance; colored lakes (color greater than 40 Pt-Co units), clear soft water lakes (color less than or equal to 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity less than or equal to 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance less the or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @25 C}$), and clear hard water lakes (color less than 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity greater than 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance greater 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

Table 1. Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria for lakes.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Long-Term Geometric Mean Color, Alkalinity and Specific Conductance	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units Colored Lakes	20 µg/L	50 µg/L	1270 µg/L	160 µg/L ¹	2230 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or >100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Hard Water Lakes	20 µg/L	30 µg/L	1050 µg/L	90 µg/L	1910 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or < 100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Soft Water Lakes	6 µg/L	10 µg/L	51 µg/L	30 µg/L	930 µg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 490 µg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 µS/cm@25 C used to estimate the mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

Table 2. Long-term trophic state data collected monthly by LAKEWATCH volunteers and classification variables color and specific conductance (collected quarterly). Values in bold can be used with Table 1 to evaluate compliance with nutrient criteria.

Parameter	Minimum and Maximum Annual Geometric Means	Grand Geometric Mean (Sampling years)
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	23 - 52	32 (4)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	1413 - 1619	1492 (4)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	7 - 36	15 (4)
Secchi (ft)	2.3 - 2.7	2.5 (3)
Secchi (m)	0.7 - 0.8	0.8 (3)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	67 - 170	107 (3)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	1348 - 1874	1533 (3)
Lake Classification	Colored	

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

The long-term data summary will include the following parameters listed with a definition after each one:

- **County:** Name of county in which the lake resides.
- **Name:** Lake name that LAKEWATCH uses for the system.
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates identifying the exact location of station 1 for each system.
- **Water Body Type:** Four different types of systems; lakes, estuaries, river/streams and springs.
- **Surface Area (ha and acre):** LAKEWATCH lists the surface area of a lake if it is available.
- **Mean Depth (m and ft):** This mean depth is calculated from multiple depth finder transects across a lake that LAKEWATCH uses for estimating plant abundances.
- **Period of Record (year):** Years a lake has been in the LAKEWATCH program.
- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
- **Long-Term TP and TN Geometric Mean Concentration (µg/L: min and max):** Grand Geometric Means of all annual geometric means (µg/L) listed with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Trophic state classification using the long-term chlorophyll average.

Table 3. Base File Data, long-term nutrient grand geometric means and Nutrient Zone classification listing the 90th percentile concentrations in Figure 1. Values in bold can be used for Nutrient Zone comparisons.

County	Brevard
Name	Fox
Latitude	28.5879
Longitude	-80.8705
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	67 ha or 165 acre
Period of Record (year)	1993 to 2012
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP4
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration (µg/L, min. and max.)	32 (23 to 52)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration (µg/L, min. and max.)	1492 (1413 to 1619)

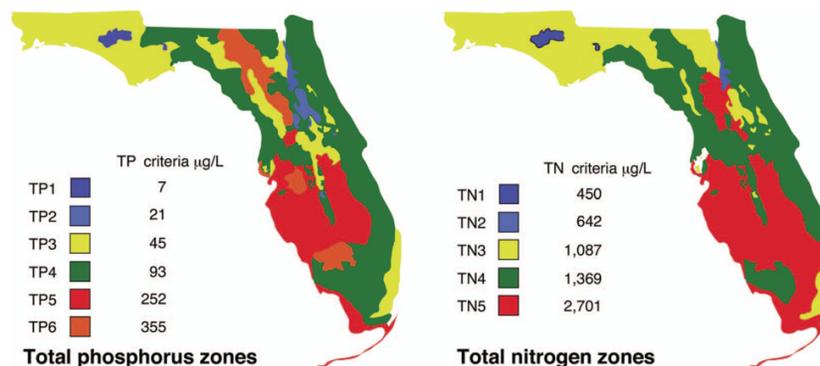


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

Interpreting FDEP’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC): These are instructions for using Table 1 and 2 to determine impairment status based on FDEP’s NNC.

1. Identify your lake’s *Lake Classification* in Table 2 (Colored, Clear Hard Water, or Clear Soft Water) (if no classification is listed then there is not enough data available to classify your lake).
 - a. The *Lake Classification* tells you which row to use in Table 1.
2. Identify your waterbody’s *Grand Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-uncorrected* in Table 2.
 - a. Compare this number to the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* (2nd column) in Table 1.
 - b. If your lake’s Chlorophyll-uncorrected concentration is greater than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Minimum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
 - c. If your lake’s *Chlorophyll-uncorrected* concentration is less than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Maximum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
3. Identify your lake’s Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen *Grand Geometric Mean* concentration in Table 2 and compare them to the appropriate *Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus* and *Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen* values in Table 1.
4. If your lake’s concentrations from Table 2 are greater than FDEP’s NNC values from Table 1, your lake may be considered impaired. If they are below, it may be considered unimpaired.

Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake’s location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled Lake Regions of Florida (EPA/R-97/127, dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06267>), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped Nutrient Zones according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations listed in Table 1 found in Bachmann, R. W., Bigham D. L., Hoyer M. V., Canfield D. E., Jr. 2012. A strategy for establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes. *Lake Reservoir Management*. 28:84-92.

Interpreting Florida LAKEWATCH’s Nutrient Zones: These are instructions for using Table 3 and Figure 1 to determine nutrient status based on Nutrient Zones.

1. Identify your lake’s TP Zone in Table 3.
 - a. Locate this TP Zone (left map) and its corresponding nutrient concentration in Figure 1.
2. Locate your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration value in Table 3.
3. Compare your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration from Table 3 to the appropriate TP Zone nutrient concentration from Figure 1.
 - a. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is higher than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is above “Natural Background”.
 - b. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is lower than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is within “Natural Background”.
4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Holladay Pond in Brevard County Using Data Downloaded 2-12-2019

Introduction for Lake

This report summarizes data collected on systems that have been part of the LAKEWATCH program. Data are from the period of record for individual systems. Part one allows the comparison of data with Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Part two allows a comparison of the long-term mean nutrient concentrations with nutrient zone concentrations published by LAKEWATCH staff (Bachmann et al. 2012; <http://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.shtml>). Finally, this report examines data for long-term trends that may be occurring in individual systems but only for systems with five or more years of data. Step by step instructions on how to use the data tables are provided on page 4 of this report.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Nutrient Criteria for Lakes (Table 1)

For lakes, the numeric interpretations of the nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., based on chlorophyll a are shown in the Table 1. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability and concentration of chlorophyll a data for the lake. The numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

- a. If annual geometric mean chlorophyll a does not exceed the chlorophyll value for the lake classification in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of the maximum calculated numeric interpretation in Table 1.
- b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll exceeds the values in the Table 1 for the correct lake classification, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the Table 1.

Long-Term Data Summary for Lakes (Table 2): Definitions

- **Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** The nutrient most often limiting growth of plant/algae.
- **Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Another nutrient needed for aquatic plant/algae growth but only limiting when nitrogen to phosphorus ratios are generally less than 10.
- **Chlorophyll-uncorrected ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Chlorophyll concentrations are used to measure relative abundances of open water algal population.
- **Secchi (ft), Secchi (m):** Secchi measurements are estimates of water clarity.
- **Color (Pt-Co Units):** LAKEWATCH measures true color, which is the color of the water after particles have been filtered out.
- **Specific Conductance ($\mu\text{S/cm@25}^\circ\text{C}$):** Measurement of the ability of water to conduct electricity and can be used to estimate the amount of dissolve materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into three group based on color and alkalinity or specific conductance; colored lakes (color greater than 40 Pt-Co units), clear soft water lakes (color less than or equal to 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity less than or equal to 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance less the or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @25 C}$), and clear hard water lakes (color less than 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity greater than 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance greater 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

Table 1. Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria for lakes.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Long-Term Geometric Mean Color, Alkalinity and Specific Conductance	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units Colored Lakes	20 µg/L	50 µg/L	1270 µg/L	160 µg/L ¹	2230 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or >100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Hard Water Lakes	20 µg/L	30 µg/L	1050 µg/L	90 µg/L	1910 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or < 100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Soft Water Lakes	6 µg/L	10 µg/L	51 µg/L	30 µg/L	930 µg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 490 µg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 µS/cm@25 C used to estimate the mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

Table 2. Long-term trophic state data collected monthly by LAKEWATCH volunteers and classification variables color and specific conductance (collected quarterly). Values in bold can be used with Table 1 to evaluate compliance with nutrient criteria.

Parameter	Minimum and Maximum Annual Geometric Means	Grand Geometric Mean (Sampling years)
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	37 - 37	37 (1)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	793 - 793	793 (1)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	24 - 24	24 (1)
Secchi (ft)	-	(0)
Secchi (m)	-	(0)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	-	(0)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	-	(0)
Lake Classification		

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

The long-term data summary will include the following parameters listed with a definition after each one:

- **County:** Name of county in which the lake resides.
- **Name:** Lake name that LAKEWATCH uses for the system.
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates identifying the exact location of station 1 for each system.
- **Water Body Type:** Four different types of systems; lakes, estuaries, river/streams and springs.
- **Surface Area (ha and acre):** LAKEWATCH lists the surface area of a lake if it is available.
- **Mean Depth (m and ft):** This mean depth is calculated from multiple depth finder transects across a lake that LAKEWATCH uses for estimating plant abundances.
- **Period of Record (year):** Years a lake has been in the LAKEWATCH program.
- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
- **Long-Term TP and TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$: min and max):** Grand Geometric Means of all annual geometric means ($\mu\text{g/L}$) listed with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Trophic state classification using the long-term chlorophyll average.

Table 3. Base File Data, long-term nutrient grand geometric means and Nutrient Zone classification listing the 90th percentile concentrations in Figure 1. Values in bold can be used for Nutrient Zone comparisons.

County	Brevard
Name	Holladay Pond
Latitude	28.2263
Longitude	-80.6494
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	ha or acre
Period of Record (year)	2005 to 2005
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP4
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	37 (37 to 37)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	793 (793 to 793)

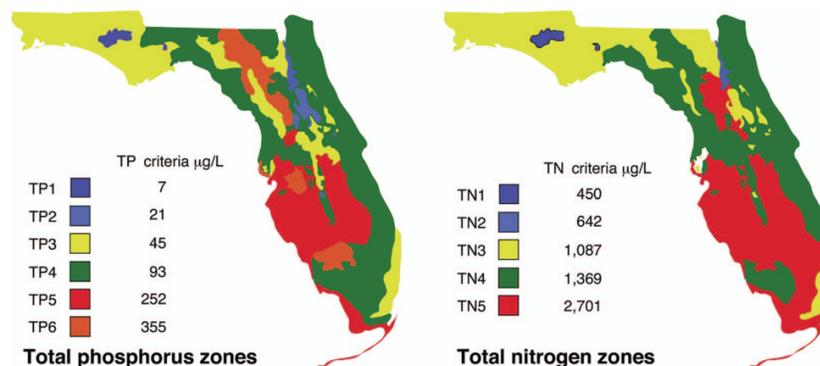


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

Interpreting FDEP’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC): These are instructions for using Table 1 and 2 to determine impairment status based on FDEP’s NNC.

1. Identify your lake’s *Lake Classification* in Table 2 (Colored, Clear Hard Water, or Clear Soft Water) (if no classification is listed then there is not enough data available to classify your lake).
 - a. The *Lake Classification* tells you which row to use in Table 1.
2. Identify your waterbody’s *Grand Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-uncorrected* in Table 2.
 - a. Compare this number to the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* (2nd column) in Table 1.
 - b. If your lake’s Chlorophyll-uncorrected concentration is greater than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Minimum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
 - c. If your lake’s *Chlorophyll-uncorrected* concentration is less than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Maximum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
3. Identify your lake’s Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen *Grand Geometric Mean* concentration in Table 2 and compare them to the appropriate *Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus* and *Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen* values in Table 1.
4. If your lake’s concentrations from Table 2 are greater than FDEP’s NNC values from Table 1, your lake may be considered impaired. If they are below, it may be considered unimpaired.

Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake’s location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled Lake Regions of Florida (EPA/R-97/127, dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06267>), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped Nutrient Zones according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations listed in Table 1 found in Bachmann, R. W., Bigham D. L., Hoyer M. V., Canfield D. E., Jr. 2012. A strategy for establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes. *Lake Reservoir Management*. 28:84-92.

Interpreting Florida LAKEWATCH’s Nutrient Zones: These are instructions for using Table 3 and Figure 1 to determine nutrient status based on Nutrient Zones.

1. Identify your lake’s TP Zone in Table 3.
 - a. Locate this TP Zone (left map) and its corresponding nutrient concentration in Figure 1.
2. Locate your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration value in Table 3.
3. Compare your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration from Table 3 to the appropriate TP Zone nutrient concentration from Figure 1.
 - a. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is higher than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is above “Natural Background”.
 - b. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is lower than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is within “Natural Background”.
4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Palm in Brevard County Using Data Downloaded 2-12-2019

Introduction for Lake

This report summarizes data collected on systems that have been part of the LAKEWATCH program. Data are from the period of record for individual systems. Part one allows the comparison of data with Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Part two allows a comparison of the long-term mean nutrient concentrations with nutrient zone concentrations published by LAKEWATCH staff (Bachmann et al. 2012; <http://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.shtml>). Finally, this report examines data for long-term trends that may be occurring in individual systems but only for systems with five or more years of data. Step by step instructions on how to use the data tables are provided on page 4 of this report.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Nutrient Criteria for Lakes (Table 1)

For lakes, the numeric interpretations of the nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., based on chlorophyll a are shown in the Table 1. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability and concentration of chlorophyll a data for the lake. The numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

- a. If annual geometric mean chlorophyll a does not exceed the chlorophyll value for the lake classification in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of the maximum calculated numeric interpretation in Table 1.
- b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll exceeds the values in the Table 1 for the correct lake classification, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the Table 1.

Long-Term Data Summary for Lakes (Table 2): Definitions

- **Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** The nutrient most often limiting growth of plant/algae.
- **Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Another nutrient needed for aquatic plant/algae growth but only limiting when nitrogen to phosphorus ratios are generally less than 10.
- **Chlorophyll-uncorrected ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Chlorophyll concentrations are used to measure relative abundances of open water algal population.
- **Secchi (ft), Secchi (m):** Secchi measurements are estimates of water clarity.
- **Color (Pt-Co Units):** LAKEWATCH measures true color, which is the color of the water after particles have been filtered out.
- **Specific Conductance ($\mu\text{S/cm@25}^\circ\text{C}$):** Measurement of the ability of water to conduct electricity and can be used to estimate the amount of dissolve materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into three group based on color and alkalinity or specific conductance; colored lakes (color greater than 40 Pt-Co units), clear soft water lakes (color less than or equal to 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity less than or equal to 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance less the or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @25 C}$), and clear hard water lakes (color less than 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity greater than 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance greater 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

Table 1. Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria for lakes.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Long-Term Geometric Mean Color, Alkalinity and Specific Conductance	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units Colored Lakes	20 µg/L	50 µg/L	1270 µg/L	160 µg/L ¹	2230 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or >100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Hard Water Lakes	20 µg/L	30 µg/L	1050 µg/L	90 µg/L	1910 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or < 100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Soft Water Lakes	6 µg/L	10 µg/L	51 µg/L	30 µg/L	930 µg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 490 µg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 µS/cm@25 C used to estimate the mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

Table 2. Long-term trophic state data collected monthly by LAKEWATCH volunteers and classification variables color and specific conductance (collected quarterly). Values in bold can be used with Table 1 to evaluate compliance with nutrient criteria.

Parameter	Minimum and Maximum Annual Geometric Means	Grand Geometric Mean (Sampling years)
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	36 - 69	53 (8)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	863 - 1507	1173 (8)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	4 - 49	23 (8)
Secchi (ft)	2.1 - 3.2	2.6 (7)
Secchi (m)	0.6 - 1.0	0.8 (7)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	19 - 22	21 (3)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	-	(0)
Lake Classification		

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

The long-term data summary will include the following parameters listed with a definition after each one:

- **County:** Name of county in which the lake resides.
- **Name:** Lake name that LAKEWATCH uses for the system.
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates identifying the exact location of station 1 for each system.
- **Water Body Type:** Four different types of systems; lakes, estuaries, river/streams and springs.
- **Surface Area (ha and acre):** LAKEWATCH lists the surface area of a lake if it is available.
- **Mean Depth (m and ft):** This mean depth is calculated from multiple depth finder transects across a lake that LAKEWATCH uses for estimating plant abundances.
- **Period of Record (year):** Years a lake has been in the LAKEWATCH program.
- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
- **Long-Term TP and TN Geometric Mean Concentration (µg/L: min and max):** Grand Geometric Means of all annual geometric means (µg/L) listed with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Trophic state classification using the long-term chlorophyll average.

Table 3. Base File Data, long-term nutrient grand geometric means and Nutrient Zone classification listing the 90th percentile concentrations in Figure 1. Values in bold can be used for Nutrient Zone comparisons.

County	Brevard
Name	Palm
Latitude	28.3999
Longitude	-80.6689
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	1 ha or 2 acre
Period of Record (year)	1996 to 2003
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP4
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration (µg/L, min. and max.)	53 (36 to 69)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration (µg/L, min. and max.)	1173 (863 to 1507)

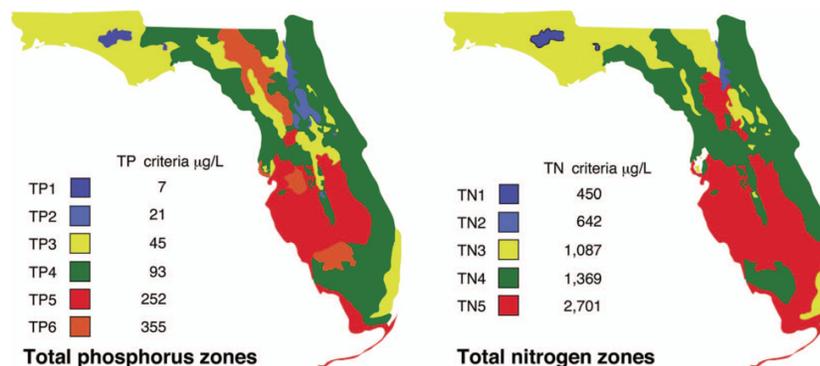


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

Interpreting FDEP’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC): These are instructions for using Table 1 and 2 to determine impairment status based on FDEP’s NNC.

1. Identify your lake’s *Lake Classification* in Table 2 (Colored, Clear Hard Water, or Clear Soft Water) (if no classification is listed then there is not enough data available to classify your lake).
 - a. The *Lake Classification* tells you which row to use in Table 1.
2. Identify your waterbody’s *Grand Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-uncorrected* in Table 2.
 - a. Compare this number to the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* (2nd column) in Table 1.
 - b. If your lake’s Chlorophyll-uncorrected concentration is greater than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Minimum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
 - c. If your lake’s *Chlorophyll-uncorrected* concentration is less than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Maximum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
3. Identify your lake’s Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen *Grand Geometric Mean* concentration in Table 2 and compare them to the appropriate *Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus* and *Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen* values in Table 1.
4. If your lake’s concentrations from Table 2 are greater than FDEP’s NNC values from Table 1, your lake may be considered impaired. If they are below, it may be considered unimpaired.

Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

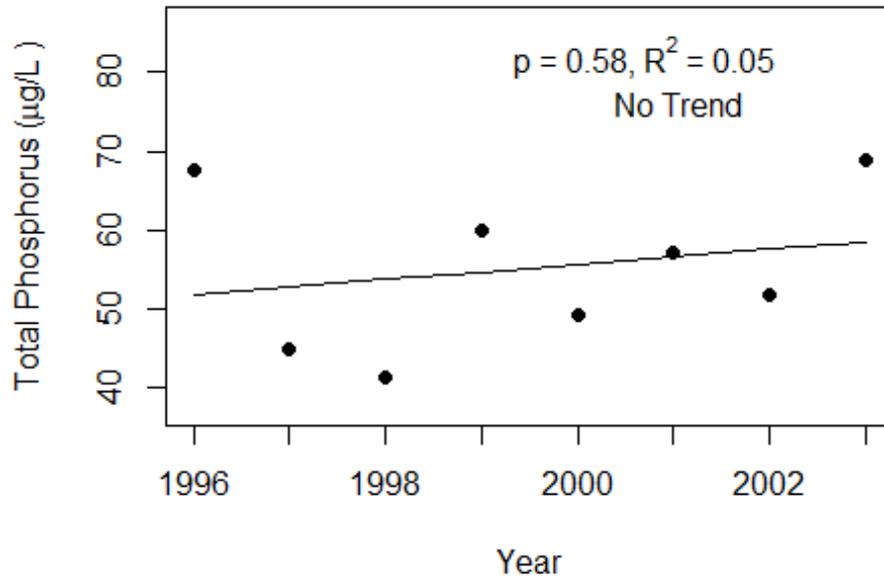
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake’s location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled Lake Regions of Florida (EPA/R-97/127, dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06267>), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped Nutrient Zones according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations listed in Table 1 found in Bachmann, R. W., Bigham D. L., Hoyer M. V., Canfield D. E., Jr. 2012. A strategy for establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes. *Lake Reservoir Management*. 28:84-92.

Interpreting Florida LAKEWATCH’s Nutrient Zones: These are instructions for using Table 3 and Figure 1 to determine nutrient status based on Nutrient Zones.

1. Identify your lake’s TP Zone in Table 3.
 - a. Locate this TP Zone (left map) and its corresponding nutrient concentration in Figure 1.
2. Locate your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration value in Table 3.
3. Compare your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration from Table 3 to the appropriate TP Zone nutrient concentration from Figure 1.
 - a. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is higher than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is above “Natural Background”.
 - b. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is lower than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is within “Natural Background”.
4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Figure 2 and Figure 3. Trend plots of annual average total phosphorus and annual average total nitrogen versus year. The R^2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R^2 the stronger the relation) and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant). Trend Status are reported on plots.

Palm (Brevard)



Palm (Brevard)

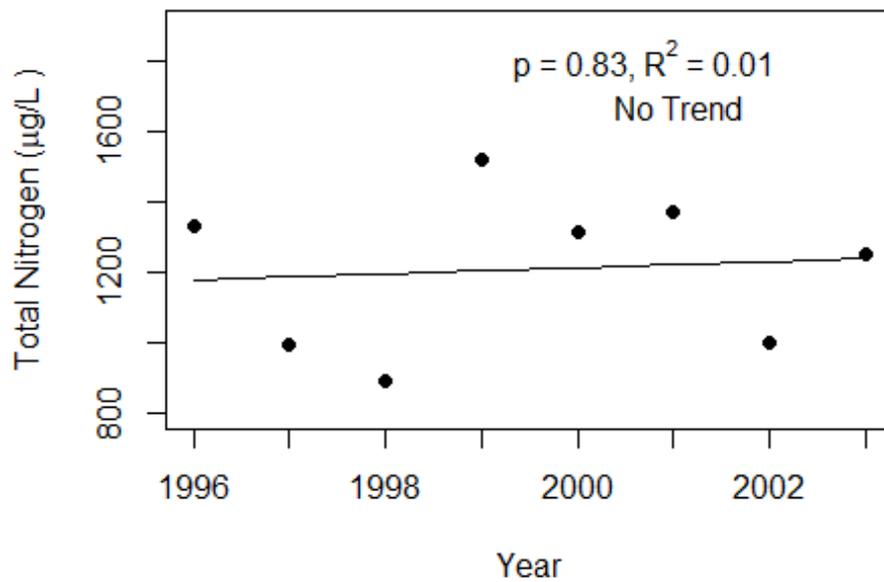
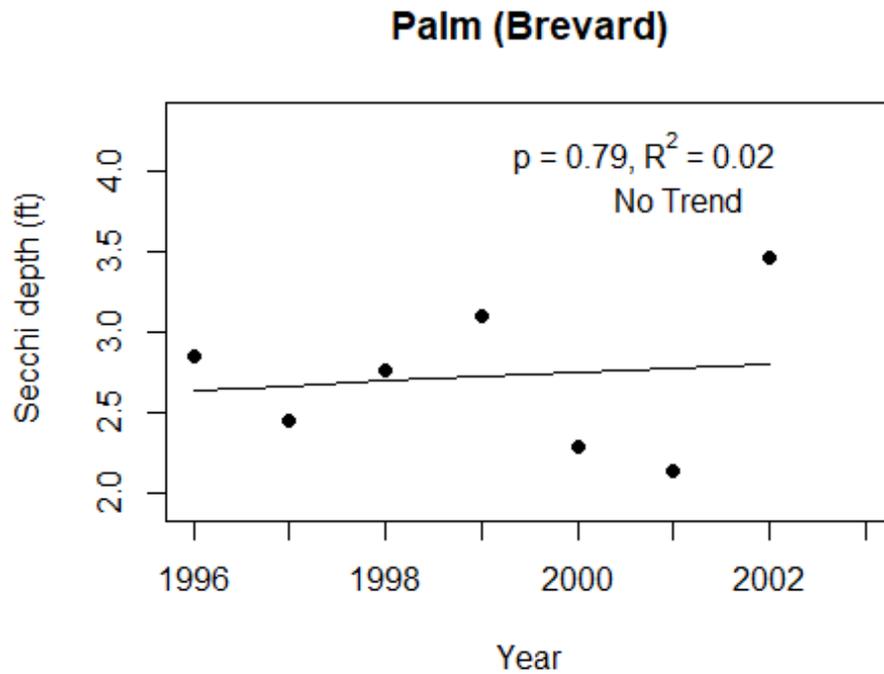
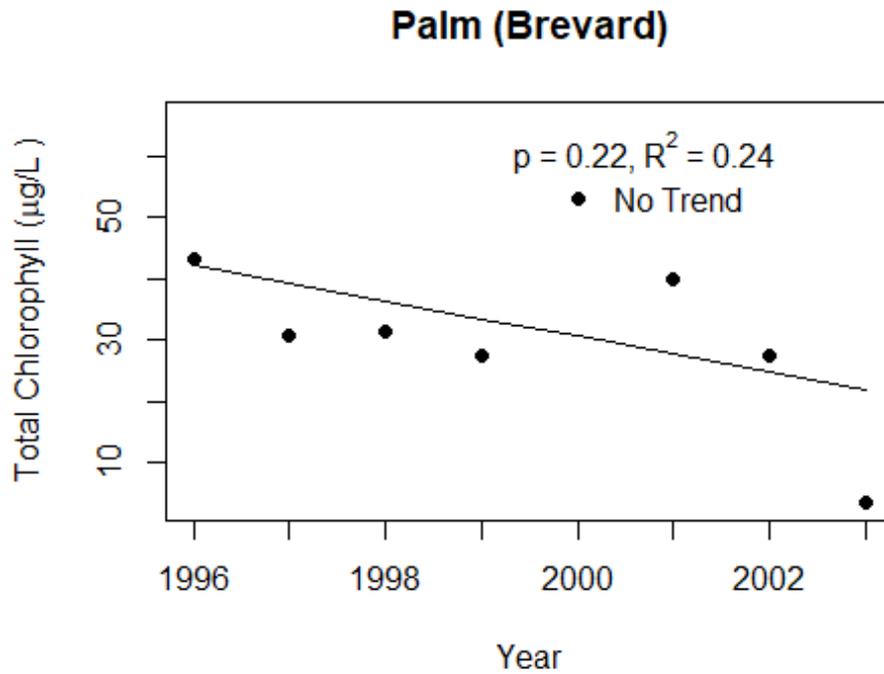


Figure 4 and Figure 5. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant). Trend status are reported on plots.



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Parkway Meadows in Brevard County Using Data Downloaded 2-12-2019

Introduction for Lake

This report summarizes data collected on systems that have been part of the LAKEWATCH program. Data are from the period of record for individual systems. Part one allows the comparison of data with Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Part two allows a comparison of the long-term mean nutrient concentrations with nutrient zone concentrations published by LAKEWATCH staff (Bachmann et al. 2012; <http://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.shtml>). Finally, this report examines data for long-term trends that may be occurring in individual systems but only for systems with five or more years of data. Step by step instructions on how to use the data tables are provided on page 4 of this report.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Nutrient Criteria for Lakes (Table 1)

For lakes, the numeric interpretations of the nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., based on chlorophyll a are shown in the Table 1. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability and concentration of chlorophyll a data for the lake. The numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

- a. If annual geometric mean chlorophyll a does not exceed the chlorophyll value for the lake classification in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of the maximum calculated numeric interpretation in Table 1.
- b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll exceeds the values in the Table 1 for the correct lake classification, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the Table 1.

Long-Term Data Summary for Lakes (Table 2): Definitions

- **Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** The nutrient most often limiting growth of plant/algae.
- **Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Another nutrient needed for aquatic plant/algae growth but only limiting when nitrogen to phosphorus ratios are generally less than 10.
- **Chlorophyll-uncorrected ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Chlorophyll concentrations are used to measure relative abundances of open water algal population.
- **Secchi (ft), Secchi (m):** Secchi measurements are estimates of water clarity.
- **Color (Pt-Co Units):** LAKEWATCH measures true color, which is the color of the water after particles have been filtered out.
- **Specific Conductance ($\mu\text{S/cm@25}^\circ\text{C}$):** Measurement of the ability of water to conduct electricity and can be used to estimate the amount of dissolve materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into three group based on color and alkalinity or specific conductance; colored lakes (color greater than 40 Pt-Co units), clear soft water lakes (color less than or equal to 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity less than or equal to 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance less the or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @25 C}$), and clear hard water lakes (color less than 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity greater than 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance greater 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

Table 1. Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria for lakes.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Long-Term Geometric Mean Color, Alkalinity and Specific Conductance	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units Colored Lakes	20 µg/L	50 µg/L	1270 µg/L	160 µg/L ¹	2230 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or >100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Hard Water Lakes	20 µg/L	30 µg/L	1050 µg/L	90 µg/L	1910 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or < 100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Soft Water Lakes	6 µg/L	10 µg/L	51 µg/L	30 µg/L	930 µg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 490 µg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 µS/cm@25 C used to estimate the mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

Table 2. Long-term trophic state data collected monthly by LAKEWATCH volunteers and classification variables color and specific conductance (collected quarterly). Values in bold can be used with Table 1 to evaluate compliance with nutrient criteria.

Parameter	Minimum and Maximum Annual Geometric Means	Grand Geometric Mean (Sampling years)
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	45 - 57	51 (2)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	663 - 799	728 (2)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	24 - 37	29 (2)
Secchi (ft)	3.3 - 4.1	3.7 (2)
Secchi (m)	1.0 - 1.2	1.1 (2)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	-	()
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	-	()
Lake Classification		

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

The long-term data summary will include the following parameters listed with a definition after each one:

- **County:** Name of county in which the lake resides.
- **Name:** Lake name that LAKEWATCH uses for the system.
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates identifying the exact location of station 1 for each system.
- **Water Body Type:** Four different types of systems; lakes, estuaries, river/streams and springs.
- **Surface Area (ha and acre):** LAKEWATCH lists the surface area of a lake if it is available.
- **Mean Depth (m and ft):** This mean depth is calculated from multiple depth finder transects across a lake that LAKEWATCH uses for estimating plant abundances.
- **Period of Record (year):** Years a lake has been in the LAKEWATCH program.
- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
- **Long-Term TP and TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$: min and max):** Grand Geometric Means of all annual geometric means ($\mu\text{g/L}$) listed with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Trophic state classification using the long-term chlorophyll average.

Table 3. Base File Data, long-term nutrient grand geometric means and Nutrient Zone classification listing the 90th percentile concentrations in Figure 1. Values in bold can be used for Nutrient Zone comparisons.

County	Brevard
Name	Parkway Meadows
Latitude	28.1516
Longitude	-80.6707
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	ha or acre
Period of Record (year)	1997 to 1998
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP4
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	51 (45 to 57)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	728 (663 to 799)

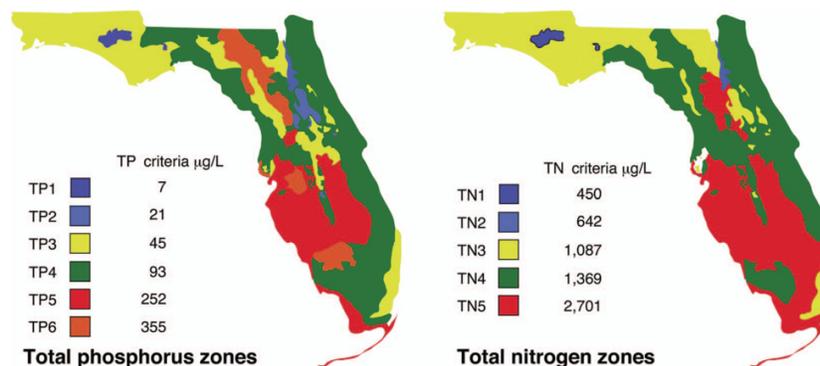


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

Interpreting FDEP’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC): These are instructions for using Table 1 and 2 to determine impairment status based on FDEP’s NNC.

1. Identify your lake’s *Lake Classification* in Table 2 (Colored, Clear Hard Water, or Clear Soft Water) (if no classification is listed then there is not enough data available to classify your lake).
 - a. The *Lake Classification* tells you which row to use in Table 1.
2. Identify your waterbody’s *Grand Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-uncorrected* in Table 2.
 - a. Compare this number to the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* (2nd column) in Table 1.
 - b. If your lake’s Chlorophyll-uncorrected concentration is greater than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Minimum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
 - c. If your lake’s *Chlorophyll-uncorrected* concentration is less than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Maximum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
3. Identify your lake’s Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen *Grand Geometric Mean* concentration in Table 2 and compare them to the appropriate *Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus* and *Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen* values in Table 1.
4. If your lake’s concentrations from Table 2 are greater than FDEP’s NNC values from Table 1, your lake may be considered impaired. If they are below, it may be considered unimpaired.

Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake’s location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled Lake Regions of Florida (EPA/R-97/127, dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06267>), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped Nutrient Zones according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations listed in Table 1 found in Bachmann, R. W., Bigham D. L., Hoyer M. V., Canfield D. E., Jr. 2012. A strategy for establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes. *Lake Reservoir Management*. 28:84-92.

Interpreting Florida LAKEWATCH’s Nutrient Zones: These are instructions for using Table 3 and Figure 1 to determine nutrient status based on Nutrient Zones.

1. Identify your lake’s TP Zone in Table 3.
 - a. Locate this TP Zone (left map) and its corresponding nutrient concentration in Figure 1.
2. Locate your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration value in Table 3.
3. Compare your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration from Table 3 to the appropriate TP Zone nutrient concentration from Figure 1.
 - a. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is higher than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is above “Natural Background”.
 - b. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is lower than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is within “Natural Background”.
4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Poinsett in Brevard County Using Data Downloaded 2-12-2019

Introduction for Lake

This report summarizes data collected on systems that have been part of the LAKEWATCH program. Data are from the period of record for individual systems. Part one allows the comparison of data with Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Part two allows a comparison of the long-term mean nutrient concentrations with nutrient zone concentrations published by LAKEWATCH staff (Bachmann et al. 2012; <http://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.shtml>). Finally, this report examines data for long-term trends that may be occurring in individual systems but only for systems with five or more years of data. Step by step instructions on how to use the data tables are provided on page 4 of this report.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Nutrient Criteria for Lakes (Table 1)

For lakes, the numeric interpretations of the nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., based on chlorophyll a are shown in the Table 1. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability and concentration of chlorophyll a data for the lake. The numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

- a. If annual geometric mean chlorophyll a does not exceed the chlorophyll value for the lake classification in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of the maximum calculated numeric interpretation in Table 1.
- b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll exceeds the values in the Table 1 for the correct lake classification, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the Table 1.

Long-Term Data Summary for Lakes (Table 2): Definitions

- **Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** The nutrient most often limiting growth of plant/algae.
- **Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Another nutrient needed for aquatic plant/algae growth but only limiting when nitrogen to phosphorus ratios are generally less than 10.
- **Chlorophyll-uncorrected ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Chlorophyll concentrations are used to measure relative abundances of open water algal population.
- **Secchi (ft), Secchi (m):** Secchi measurements are estimates of water clarity.
- **Color (Pt-Co Units):** LAKEWATCH measures true color, which is the color of the water after particles have been filtered out.
- **Specific Conductance ($\mu\text{S/cm@25}^\circ\text{C}$):** Measurement of the ability of water to conduct electricity and can be used to estimate the amount of dissolve materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into three group based on color and alkalinity or specific conductance; colored lakes (color greater than 40 Pt-Co units), clear soft water lakes (color less than or equal to 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity less than or equal to 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance less the or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @25 C}$), and clear hard water lakes (color less than 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity greater than 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance greater 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

Table 1. Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria for lakes.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Long-Term Geometric Mean Color, Alkalinity and Specific Conductance	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units Colored Lakes	20 µg/L	50 µg/L	1270 µg/L	160 µg/L ¹	2230 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or >100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Hard Water Lakes	20 µg/L	30 µg/L	1050 µg/L	90 µg/L	1910 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or < 100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Soft Water Lakes	6 µg/L	10 µg/L	51 µg/L	30 µg/L	930 µg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 490 µg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 µS/cm@25 C used to estimate the mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

Table 2. Long-term trophic state data collected monthly by LAKEWATCH volunteers and classification variables color and specific conductance (collected quarterly). Values in bold can be used with Table 1 to evaluate compliance with nutrient criteria.

Parameter	Minimum and Maximum Annual Geometric Means	Grand Geometric Mean (Sampling years)
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	48 - 117	90 (9)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	1353 - 2438	1876 (9)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	9 - 27	13 (9)
Secchi (ft)	1.1 - 3.5	1.7 (9)
Secchi (m)	0.3 - 1.1	0.5 (9)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	92 - 198	138 (8)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	292 - 870	607 (8)
Lake Classification	Colored	

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

The long-term data summary will include the following parameters listed with a definition after each one:

- **County:** Name of county in which the lake resides.
- **Name:** Lake name that LAKEWATCH uses for the system.
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates identifying the exact location of station 1 for each system.
- **Water Body Type:** Four different types of systems; lakes, estuaries, river/streams and springs.
- **Surface Area (ha and acre):** LAKEWATCH lists the surface area of a lake if it is available.
- **Mean Depth (m and ft):** This mean depth is calculated from multiple depth finder transects across a lake that LAKEWATCH uses for estimating plant abundances.
- **Period of Record (year):** Years a lake has been in the LAKEWATCH program.
- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
- **Long-Term TP and TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$: min and max):** Grand Geometric Means of all annual geometric means ($\mu\text{g/L}$) listed with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Trophic state classification using the long-term chlorophyll average.

Table 3. Base File Data, long-term nutrient grand geometric means and Nutrient Zone classification listing the 90th percentile concentrations in Figure 1. Values in bold can be used for Nutrient Zone comparisons.

County	Brevard
Name	Poinsett
Latitude	28.3501
Longitude	-80.8616
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	1754 ha or 4334 acre
Period of Record (year)	1993 to 2014
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP4
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	90 (48 to 117)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	1876 (1353 to 2438)

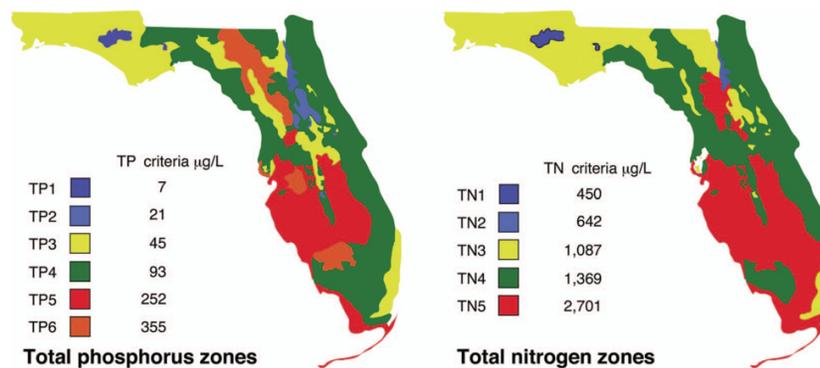


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

Interpreting FDEP’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC): These are instructions for using Table 1 and 2 to determine impairment status based on FDEP’s NNC.

1. Identify your lake’s *Lake Classification* in Table 2 (Colored, Clear Hard Water, or Clear Soft Water) (if no classification is listed then there is not enough data available to classify your lake).
 - a. The *Lake Classification* tells you which row to use in Table 1.
2. Identify your waterbody’s *Grand Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-uncorrected* in Table 2.
 - a. Compare this number to the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* (2nd column) in Table 1.
 - b. If your lake’s Chlorophyll-uncorrected concentration is greater than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Minimum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
 - c. If your lake’s *Chlorophyll-uncorrected* concentration is less than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Maximum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
3. Identify your lake’s Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen *Grand Geometric Mean* concentration in Table 2 and compare them to the appropriate *Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus* and *Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen* values in Table 1.
4. If your lake’s concentrations from Table 2 are greater than FDEP’s NNC values from Table 1, your lake may be considered impaired. If they are below, it may be considered unimpaired.

Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

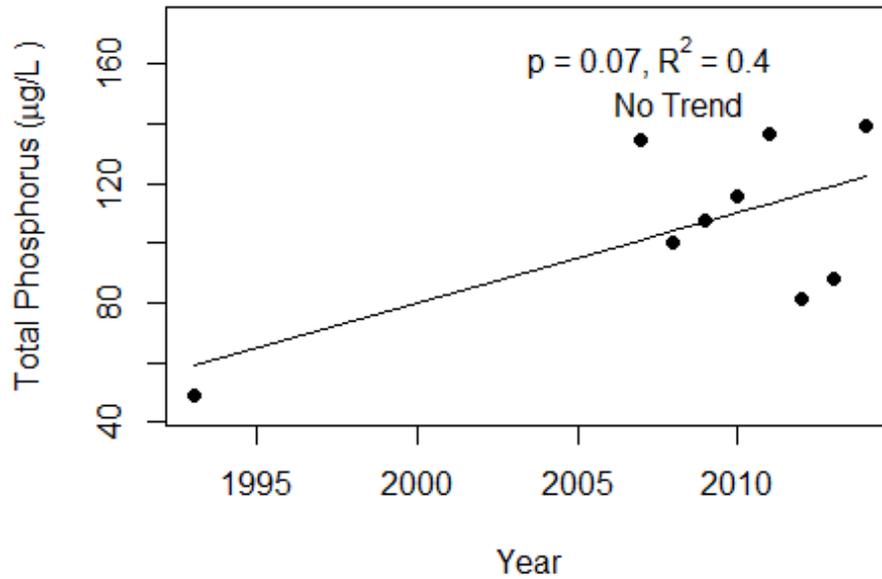
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake’s location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled Lake Regions of Florida (EPA/R-97/127, dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06267>), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped Nutrient Zones according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations listed in Table 1 found in Bachmann, R. W., Bigham D. L., Hoyer M. V., Canfield D. E., Jr. 2012. A strategy for establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes. *Lake Reservoir Management*. 28:84-92.

Interpreting Florida LAKEWATCH’s Nutrient Zones: These are instructions for using Table 3 and Figure 1 to determine nutrient status based on Nutrient Zones.

1. Identify your lake’s TP Zone in Table 3.
 - a. Locate this TP Zone (left map) and its corresponding nutrient concentration in Figure 1.
2. Locate your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration value in Table 3.
3. Compare your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration from Table 3 to the appropriate TP Zone nutrient concentration from Figure 1.
 - a. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is higher than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is above “Natural Background”.
 - b. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is lower than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is within “Natural Background”.
4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Figure 2 and Figure 3. Trend plots of annual average total phosphorus and annual average total nitrogen versus year. The R^2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R^2 the stronger the relation) and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant). Trend Status are reported on plots.

Poinsett (Brevard)



Poinsett (Brevard)

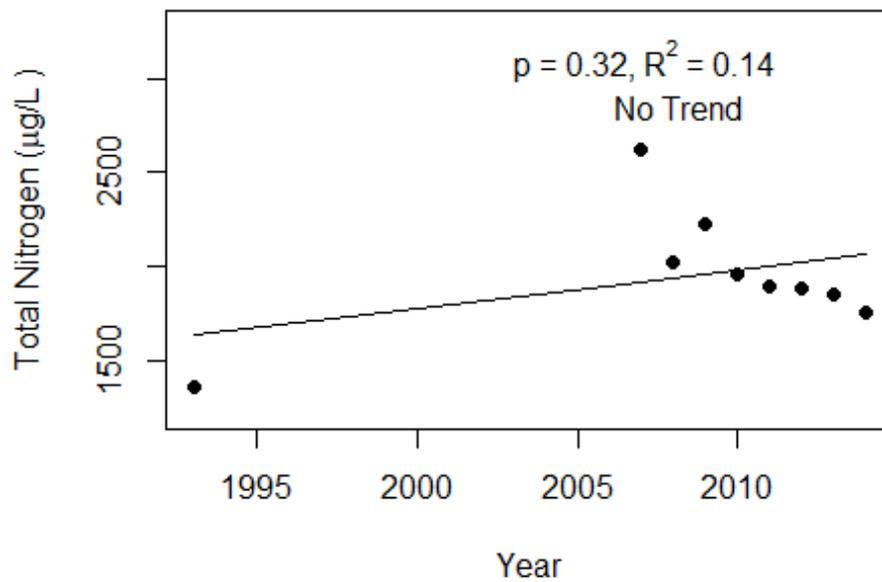
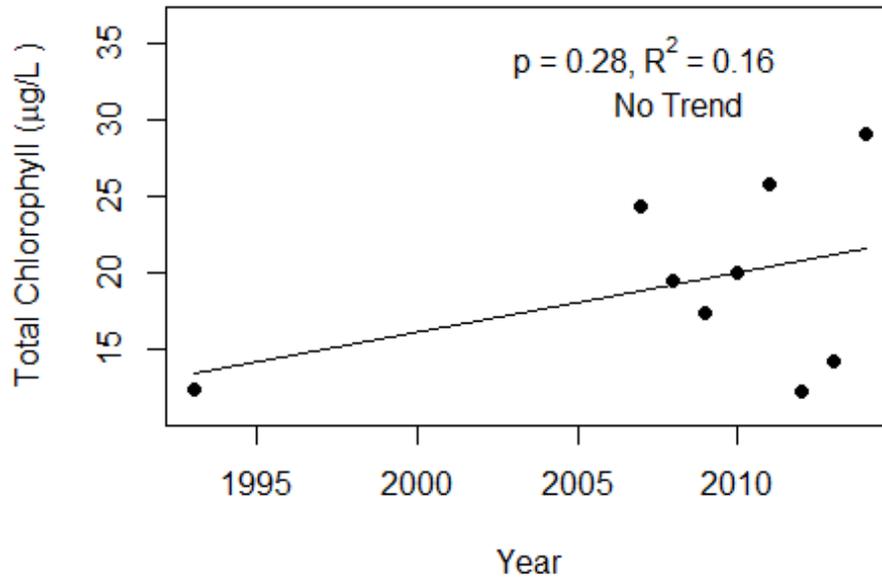
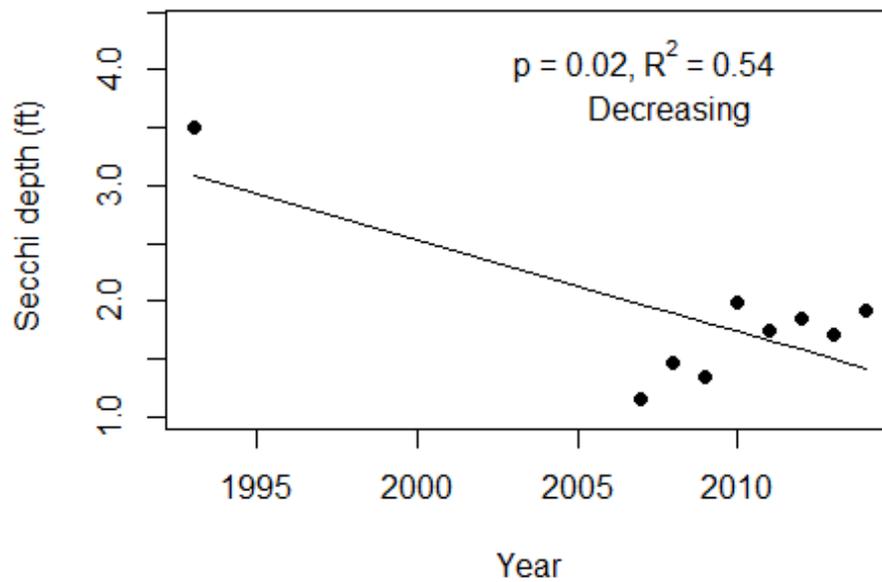


Figure 4 and Figure 5. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant). Trend status are reported on plots.

Poinsett (Brevard)



Poinsett (Brevard)



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for South Lake in Brevard County Using Data Downloaded 2-12-2019

Introduction for Lake

This report summarizes data collected on systems that have been part of the LAKEWATCH program. Data are from the period of record for individual systems. Part one allows the comparison of data with Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Part two allows a comparison of the long-term mean nutrient concentrations with nutrient zone concentrations published by LAKEWATCH staff (Bachmann et al. 2012; <http://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.shtml>). Finally, this report examines data for long-term trends that may be occurring in individual systems but only for systems with five or more years of data. Step by step instructions on how to use the data tables are provided on page 4 of this report.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Nutrient Criteria for Lakes (Table 1)

For lakes, the numeric interpretations of the nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., based on chlorophyll a are shown in the Table 1. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability and concentration of chlorophyll a data for the lake. The numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

- a. If annual geometric mean chlorophyll a does not exceed the chlorophyll value for the lake classification in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of the maximum calculated numeric interpretation in Table 1.
- b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll exceeds the values in the Table 1 for the correct lake classification, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the Table 1.

Long-Term Data Summary for Lakes (Table 2): Definitions

- **Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** The nutrient most often limiting growth of plant/algae.
- **Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Another nutrient needed for aquatic plant/algae growth but only limiting when nitrogen to phosphorus ratios are generally less than 10.
- **Chlorophyll-uncorrected ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Chlorophyll concentrations are used to measure relative abundances of open water algal population.
- **Secchi (ft), Secchi (m):** Secchi measurements are estimates of water clarity.
- **Color (Pt-Co Units):** LAKEWATCH measures true color, which is the color of the water after particles have been filtered out.
- **Specific Conductance ($\mu\text{S/cm@25}^\circ\text{C}$):** Measurement of the ability of water to conduct electricity and can be used to estimate the amount of dissolve materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into three group based on color and alkalinity or specific conductance; colored lakes (color greater than 40 Pt-Co units), clear soft water lakes (color less than or equal to 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity less than or equal to 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance less the or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @25 C}$), and clear hard water lakes (color less than 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity greater than 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance greater 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

Table 1. Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria for lakes.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Long-Term Geometric Mean Color, Alkalinity and Specific Conductance	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units Colored Lakes	20 µg/L	50 µg/L	1270 µg/L	160 µg/L ¹	2230 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or >100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Hard Water Lakes	20 µg/L	30 µg/L	1050 µg/L	90 µg/L	1910 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or < 100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Soft Water Lakes	6 µg/L	10 µg/L	51 µg/L	30 µg/L	930 µg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 490 µg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 µS/cm@25 C used to estimate the mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

Table 2. Long-term trophic state data collected monthly by LAKEWATCH volunteers and classification variables color and specific conductance (collected quarterly). Values in bold can be used with Table 1 to evaluate compliance with nutrient criteria.

Parameter	Minimum and Maximum Annual Geometric Means	Grand Geometric Mean (Sampling years)
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	15 - 23	18 (5)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	1015 - 1100	1055 (5)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	4 - 12	8 (5)
Secchi (ft)	2.2 - 3.0	2.7 (3)
Secchi (m)	0.7 - 0.9	0.8 (3)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	21 - 90	37 (4)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	431 - 864	561 (3)
Lake Classification	Clear Hardwater	

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

The long-term data summary will include the following parameters listed with a definition after each one:

- **County:** Name of county in which the lake resides.
- **Name:** Lake name that LAKEWATCH uses for the system.
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates identifying the exact location of station 1 for each system.
- **Water Body Type:** Four different types of systems; lakes, estuaries, river/streams and springs.
- **Surface Area (ha and acre):** LAKEWATCH lists the surface area of a lake if it is available.
- **Mean Depth (m and ft):** This mean depth is calculated from multiple depth finder transects across a lake that LAKEWATCH uses for estimating plant abundances.
- **Period of Record (year):** Years a lake has been in the LAKEWATCH program.
- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
- **Long-Term TP and TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$: min and max):** Grand Geometric Means of all annual geometric means ($\mu\text{g/L}$) listed with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Trophic state classification using the long-term chlorophyll average.

Table 3. Base File Data, long-term nutrient grand geometric means and Nutrient Zone classification listing the 90th percentile concentrations in Figure 1. Values in bold can be used for Nutrient Zone comparisons.

County	Brevard
Name	South Lake
Latitude	28.6134
Longitude	-80.8687
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	446 ha or 1101 acre
Period of Record (year)	1993 to 2018
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP4
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	18 (15 to 23)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	1055 (1015 to 1100)

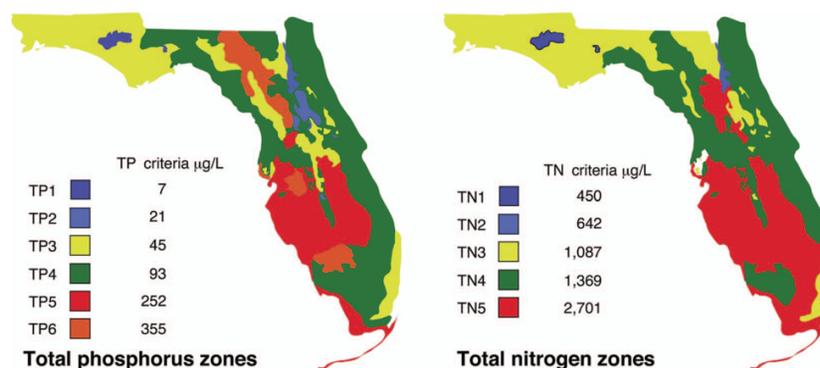


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

Interpreting FDEP’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC): These are instructions for using Table 1 and 2 to determine impairment status based on FDEP’s NNC.

1. Identify your lake’s *Lake Classification* in Table 2 (Colored, Clear Hard Water, or Clear Soft Water) (if no classification is listed then there is not enough data available to classify your lake).
 - a. The *Lake Classification* tells you which row to use in Table 1.
2. Identify your waterbody’s *Grand Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-uncorrected* in Table 2.
 - a. Compare this number to the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* (2nd column) in Table 1.
 - b. If your lake’s Chlorophyll-uncorrected concentration is greater than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Minimum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
 - c. If your lake’s *Chlorophyll-uncorrected* concentration is less than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Maximum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
3. Identify your lake’s Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen *Grand Geometric Mean* concentration in Table 2 and compare them to the appropriate *Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus* and *Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen* values in Table 1.
4. If your lake’s concentrations from Table 2 are greater than FDEP’s NNC values from Table 1, your lake may be considered impaired. If they are below, it may be considered unimpaired.

Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

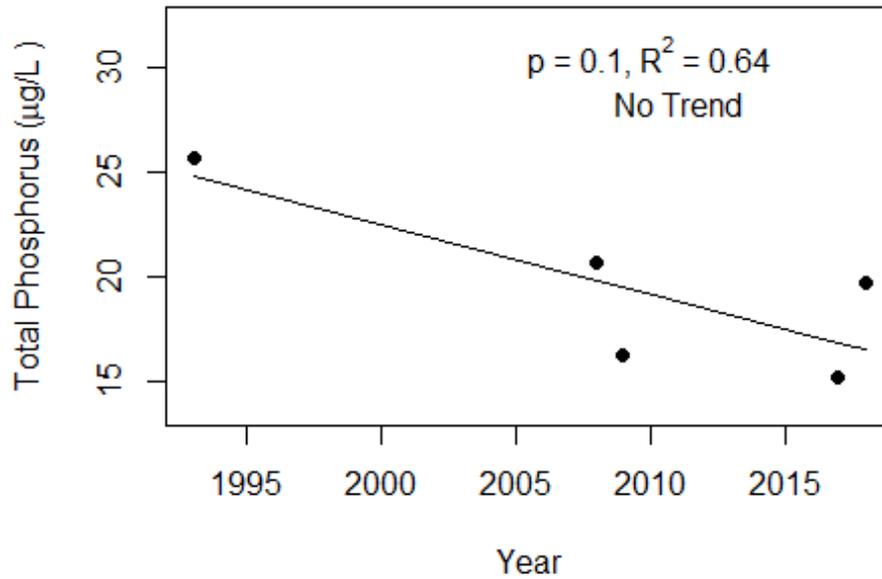
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake’s location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled Lake Regions of Florida (EPA/R-97/127, dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06267>), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped Nutrient Zones according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations listed in Table 1 found in Bachmann, R. W., Bigham D. L., Hoyer M. V., Canfield D. E., Jr. 2012. A strategy for establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes. *Lake Reservoir Management*. 28:84-92.

Interpreting Florida LAKEWATCH’s Nutrient Zones: These are instructions for using Table 3 and Figure 1 to determine nutrient status based on Nutrient Zones.

1. Identify your lake’s TP Zone in Table 3.
 - a. Locate this TP Zone (left map) and its corresponding nutrient concentration in Figure 1.
2. Locate your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration value in Table 3.
3. Compare your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration from Table 3 to the appropriate TP Zone nutrient concentration from Figure 1.
 - a. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is higher than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is above “Natural Background”.
 - b. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is lower than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is within “Natural Background”.
4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Figure 2 and Figure 3. Trend plots of annual average total phosphorus and annual average total nitrogen versus year. The R^2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R^2 the stronger the relation) and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant). Trend Status are reported on plots.

South Lake (Brevard)



South Lake (Brevard)

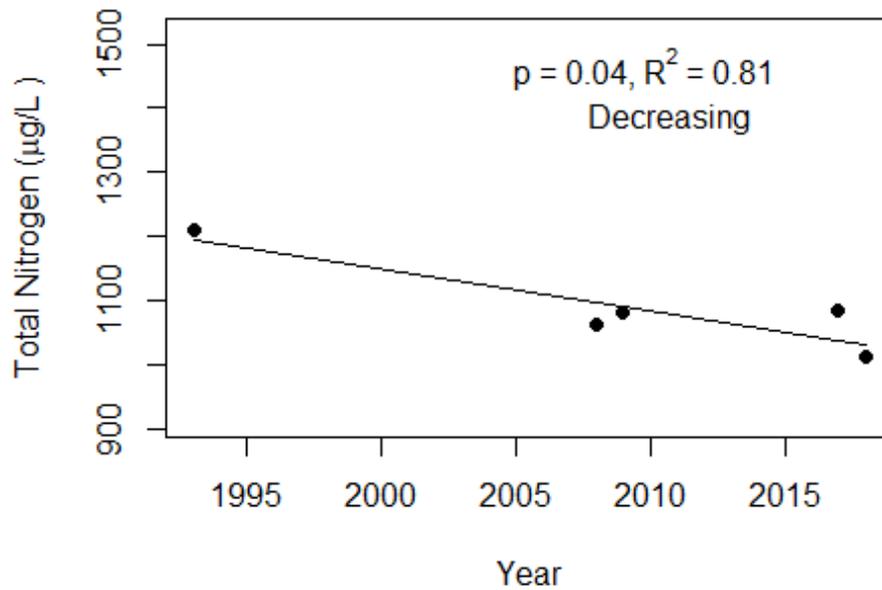
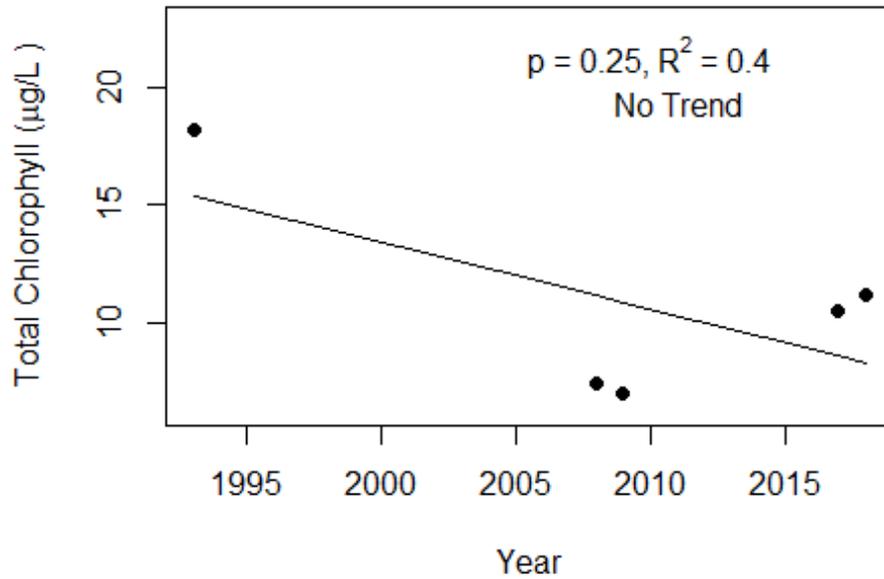
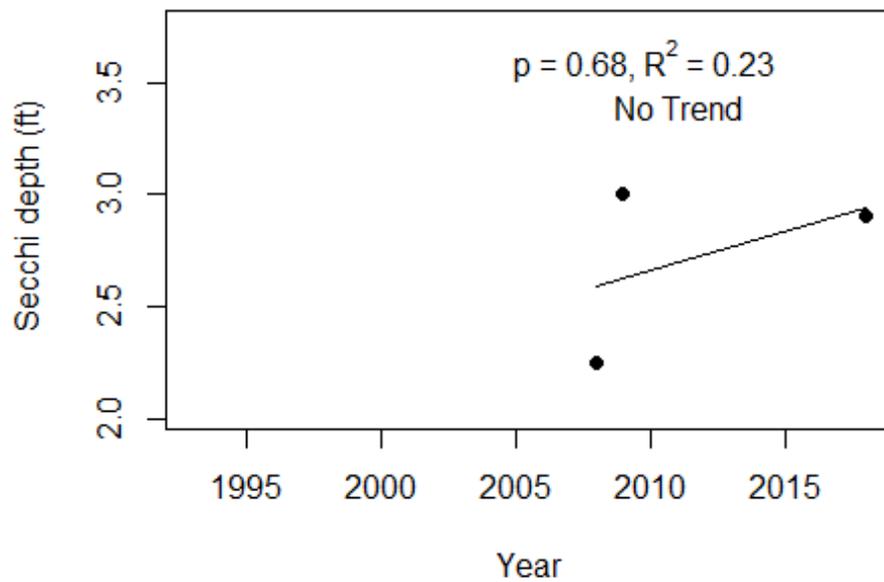


Figure 4 and Figure 5. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant). Trend status are reported on plots.

South Lake (Brevard)



South Lake (Brevard)



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for South Lake-canal in Brevard County Using Data Downloaded 2-12-2019

Introduction for Lake

This report summarizes data collected on systems that have been part of the LAKEWATCH program. Data are from the period of record for individual systems. Part one allows the comparison of data with Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Part two allows a comparison of the long-term mean nutrient concentrations with nutrient zone concentrations published by LAKEWATCH staff (Bachmann et al. 2012; <http://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.shtml>). Finally, this report examines data for long-term trends that may be occurring in individual systems but only for systems with five or more years of data. Step by step instructions on how to use the data tables are provided on page 4 of this report.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Nutrient Criteria for Lakes (Table 1)

For lakes, the numeric interpretations of the nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., based on chlorophyll a are shown in the Table 1. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability and concentration of chlorophyll a data for the lake. The numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

- a. If annual geometric mean chlorophyll a does not exceed the chlorophyll value for the lake classification in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of the maximum calculated numeric interpretation in Table 1.
- b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll exceeds the values in the Table 1 for the correct lake classification, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the Table 1.

Long-Term Data Summary for Lakes (Table 2): Definitions

- **Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** The nutrient most often limiting growth of plant/algae.
- **Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Another nutrient needed for aquatic plant/algae growth but only limiting when nitrogen to phosphorus ratios are generally less than 10.
- **Chlorophyll-uncorrected ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Chlorophyll concentrations are used to measure relative abundances of open water algal population.
- **Secchi (ft), Secchi (m):** Secchi measurements are estimates of water clarity.
- **Color (Pt-Co Units):** LAKEWATCH measures true color, which is the color of the water after particles have been filtered out.
- **Specific Conductance ($\mu\text{S/cm@25}^\circ\text{C}$):** Measurement of the ability of water to conduct electricity and can be used to estimate the amount of dissolve materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into three group based on color and alkalinity or specific conductance; colored lakes (color greater than 40 Pt-Co units), clear soft water lakes (color less than or equal to 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity less than or equal to 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance less the or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @25 C}$), and clear hard water lakes (color less than 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity greater than 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance greater 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

Table 1. Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria for lakes.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Long-Term Geometric Mean Color, Alkalinity and Specific Conductance	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units Colored Lakes	20 µg/L	50 µg/L	1270 µg/L	160 µg/L ¹	2230 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or >100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Hard Water Lakes	20 µg/L	30 µg/L	1050 µg/L	90 µg/L	1910 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or < 100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Soft Water Lakes	6 µg/L	10 µg/L	51 µg/L	30 µg/L	930 µg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 490 µg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 µS/cm@25 C used to estimate the mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

Table 2. Long-term trophic state data collected monthly by LAKEWATCH volunteers and classification variables color and specific conductance (collected quarterly). Values in bold can be used with Table 1 to evaluate compliance with nutrient criteria.

Parameter	Minimum and Maximum Annual Geometric Means	Grand Geometric Mean (Sampling years)
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	35 - 42	39 (2)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	1008 - 1162	1082 (2)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	14 - 18	16 (2)
Secchi (ft)	2.0 - 4.0	2.8 (2)
Secchi (m)	0.6 - 1.2	0.9 (2)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	34 - 34	34 (1)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	855 - 855	855 (1)
Lake Classification	Clear Hardwater	

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

The long-term data summary will include the following parameters listed with a definition after each one:

- **County:** Name of county in which the lake resides.
- **Name:** Lake name that LAKEWATCH uses for the system.
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates identifying the exact location of station 1 for each system.
- **Water Body Type:** Four different types of systems; lakes, estuaries, river/streams and springs.
- **Surface Area (ha and acre):** LAKEWATCH lists the surface area of a lake if it is available.
- **Mean Depth (m and ft):** This mean depth is calculated from multiple depth finder transects across a lake that LAKEWATCH uses for estimating plant abundances.
- **Period of Record (year):** Years a lake has been in the LAKEWATCH program.
- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
- **Long-Term TP and TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$: min and max):** Grand Geometric Means of all annual geometric means ($\mu\text{g/L}$) listed with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Trophic state classification using the long-term chlorophyll average.

Table 3. Base File Data, long-term nutrient grand geometric means and Nutrient Zone classification listing the 90th percentile concentrations in Figure 1. Values in bold can be used for Nutrient Zone comparisons.

County	Brevard
Name	South Lake-canal
Latitude	
Longitude	
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	ha or acre
Period of Record (year)	2008 to 2009
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP4
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	39 (35 to 42)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	1082 (1008 to 1162)

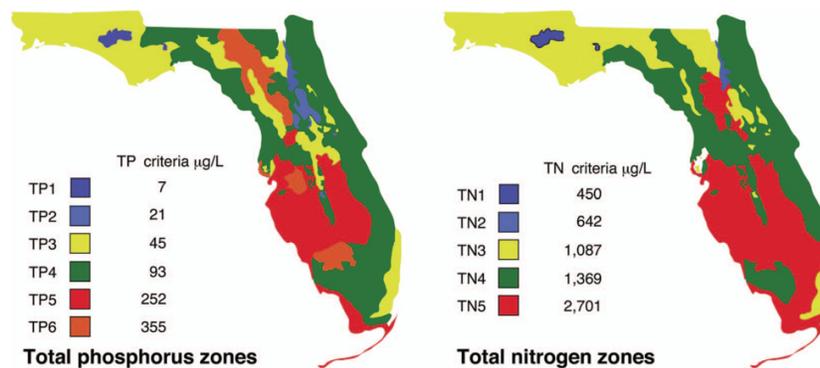


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

Interpreting FDEP’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC): These are instructions for using Table 1 and 2 to determine impairment status based on FDEP’s NNC.

1. Identify your lake’s *Lake Classification* in Table 2 (Colored, Clear Hard Water, or Clear Soft Water) (if no classification is listed then there is not enough data available to classify your lake).
 - a. The *Lake Classification* tells you which row to use in Table 1.
2. Identify your waterbody’s *Grand Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-uncorrected* in Table 2.
 - a. Compare this number to the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* (2nd column) in Table 1.
 - b. If your lake’s Chlorophyll-uncorrected concentration is greater than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Minimum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
 - c. If your lake’s *Chlorophyll-uncorrected* concentration is less than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Maximum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
3. Identify your lake’s Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen *Grand Geometric Mean* concentration in Table 2 and compare them to the appropriate *Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus* and *Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen* values in Table 1.
4. If your lake’s concentrations from Table 2 are greater than FDEP’s NNC values from Table 1, your lake may be considered impaired. If they are below, it may be considered unimpaired.

Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake’s location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled Lake Regions of Florida (EPA/R-97/127, dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06267>), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped Nutrient Zones according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations listed in Table 1 found in Bachmann, R. W., Bigham D. L., Hoyer M. V., Canfield D. E., Jr. 2012. A strategy for establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes. *Lake Reservoir Management*. 28:84-92.

Interpreting Florida LAKEWATCH’s Nutrient Zones: These are instructions for using Table 3 and Figure 1 to determine nutrient status based on Nutrient Zones.

1. Identify your lake’s TP Zone in Table 3.
 - a. Locate this TP Zone (left map) and its corresponding nutrient concentration in Figure 1.
2. Locate your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration value in Table 3.
3. Compare your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration from Table 3 to the appropriate TP Zone nutrient concentration from Figure 1.
 - a. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is higher than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is above “Natural Background”.
 - b. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is lower than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is within “Natural Background”.
4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Timber in Brevard County Using Data Downloaded 2-12-2019

Introduction for Lake

This report summarizes data collected on systems that have been part of the LAKEWATCH program. Data are from the period of record for individual systems. Part one allows the comparison of data with Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Part two allows a comparison of the long-term mean nutrient concentrations with nutrient zone concentrations published by LAKEWATCH staff (Bachmann et al. 2012; <http://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.shtml>). Finally, this report examines data for long-term trends that may be occurring in individual systems but only for systems with five or more years of data. Step by step instructions on how to use the data tables are provided on page 4 of this report.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Nutrient Criteria for Lakes (Table 1)

For lakes, the numeric interpretations of the nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., based on chlorophyll a are shown in the Table 1. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability and concentration of chlorophyll a data for the lake. The numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

- a. If annual geometric mean chlorophyll a does not exceed the chlorophyll value for the lake classification in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of the maximum calculated numeric interpretation in Table 1.
- b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll exceeds the values in the Table 1 for the correct lake classification, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the Table 1.

Long-Term Data Summary for Lakes (Table 2): Definitions

- **Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** The nutrient most often limiting growth of plant/algae.
- **Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Another nutrient needed for aquatic plant/algae growth but only limiting when nitrogen to phosphorus ratios are generally less than 10.
- **Chlorophyll-uncorrected ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Chlorophyll concentrations are used to measure relative abundances of open water algal population.
- **Secchi (ft), Secchi (m):** Secchi measurements are estimates of water clarity.
- **Color (Pt-Co Units):** LAKEWATCH measures true color, which is the color of the water after particles have been filtered out.
- **Specific Conductance ($\mu\text{S/cm@25}^\circ\text{C}$):** Measurement of the ability of water to conduct electricity and can be used to estimate the amount of dissolve materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into three group based on color and alkalinity or specific conductance; colored lakes (color greater than 40 Pt-Co units), clear soft water lakes (color less than or equal to 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity less than or equal to 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance less the or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @25 C}$), and clear hard water lakes (color less than 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity greater than 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance greater 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

Table 1. Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria for lakes.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Long-Term Geometric Mean Color, Alkalinity and Specific Conductance	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units Colored Lakes	20 µg/L	50 µg/L	1270 µg/L	160 µg/L ¹	2230 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or >100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Hard Water Lakes	20 µg/L	30 µg/L	1050 µg/L	90 µg/L	1910 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or < 100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Soft Water Lakes	6 µg/L	10 µg/L	51 µg/L	30 µg/L	930 µg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 490 µg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 µS/cm@25 C used to estimate the mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

Table 2. Long-term trophic state data collected monthly by LAKEWATCH volunteers and classification variables color and specific conductance (collected quarterly). Values in bold can be used with Table 1 to evaluate compliance with nutrient criteria.

Parameter	Minimum and Maximum Annual Geometric Means	Grand Geometric Mean (Sampling years)
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	32 - 32	32 (1)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	736 - 736	736 (1)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	10 - 10	10 (1)
Secchi (ft)	4.6 - 4.6	4.6 (1)
Secchi (m)	1.4 - 1.4	1.4 (1)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	19 - 19	19 (1)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	978 - 978	978 (1)
Lake Classification	Clear Hardwater	

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

The long-term data summary will include the following parameters listed with a definition after each one:

- **County:** Name of county in which the lake resides.
- **Name:** Lake name that LAKEWATCH uses for the system.
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates identifying the exact location of station 1 for each system.
- **Water Body Type:** Four different types of systems; lakes, estuaries, river/streams and springs.
- **Surface Area (ha and acre):** LAKEWATCH lists the surface area of a lake if it is available.
- **Mean Depth (m and ft):** This mean depth is calculated from multiple depth finder transects across a lake that LAKEWATCH uses for estimating plant abundances.
- **Period of Record (year):** Years a lake has been in the LAKEWATCH program.
- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
- **Long-Term TP and TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$: min and max):** Grand Geometric Means of all annual geometric means ($\mu\text{g/L}$) listed with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Trophic state classification using the long-term chlorophyll average.

Table 3. Base File Data, long-term nutrient grand geometric means and Nutrient Zone classification listing the 90th percentile concentrations in Figure 1. Values in bold can be used for Nutrient Zone comparisons.

County	Brevard
Name	Timber
Latitude	28.0907
Longitude	-80.6864
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	ha or acre
Period of Record (year)	2016 to 2016
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP4
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	32 (32 to 32)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	736 (736 to 736)

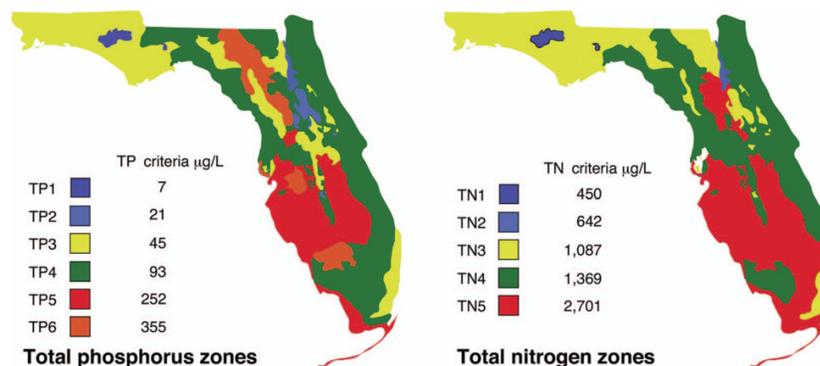


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

Interpreting FDEP’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC): These are instructions for using Table 1 and 2 to determine impairment status based on FDEP’s NNC.

1. Identify your lake’s *Lake Classification* in Table 2 (Colored, Clear Hard Water, or Clear Soft Water) (if no classification is listed then there is not enough data available to classify your lake).
 - a. The *Lake Classification* tells you which row to use in Table 1.
2. Identify your waterbody’s *Grand Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-uncorrected* in Table 2.
 - a. Compare this number to the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* (2nd column) in Table 1.
 - b. If your lake’s Chlorophyll-uncorrected concentration is greater than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Minimum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
 - c. If your lake’s *Chlorophyll-uncorrected* concentration is less than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Maximum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
3. Identify your lake’s Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen *Grand Geometric Mean* concentration in Table 2 and compare them to the appropriate *Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus* and *Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen* values in Table 1.
4. If your lake’s concentrations from Table 2 are greater than FDEP’s NNC values from Table 1, your lake may be considered impaired. If they are below, it may be considered unimpaired.

Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake’s location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled Lake Regions of Florida (EPA/R-97/127, dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06267>), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped Nutrient Zones according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations listed in Table 1 found in Bachmann, R. W., Bigham D. L., Hoyer M. V., Canfield D. E., Jr. 2012. A strategy for establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes. *Lake Reservoir Management*. 28:84-92.

Interpreting Florida LAKEWATCH’s Nutrient Zones: These are instructions for using Table 3 and Figure 1 to determine nutrient status based on Nutrient Zones.

1. Identify your lake’s TP Zone in Table 3.
 - a. Locate this TP Zone (left map) and its corresponding nutrient concentration in Figure 1.
2. Locate your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration value in Table 3.
3. Compare your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration from Table 3 to the appropriate TP Zone nutrient concentration from Figure 1.
 - a. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is higher than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is above “Natural Background”.
 - b. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is lower than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is within “Natural Background”.
4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Valkaria in Brevard County Using Data Downloaded 2-12-2019

Introduction for Lake

This report summarizes data collected on systems that have been part of the LAKEWATCH program. Data are from the period of record for individual systems. Part one allows the comparison of data with Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Part two allows a comparison of the long-term mean nutrient concentrations with nutrient zone concentrations published by LAKEWATCH staff (Bachmann et al. 2012; <http://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.shtml>). Finally, this report examines data for long-term trends that may be occurring in individual systems but only for systems with five or more years of data. Step by step instructions on how to use the data tables are provided on page 4 of this report.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Nutrient Criteria for Lakes (Table 1)

For lakes, the numeric interpretations of the nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., based on chlorophyll a are shown in the Table 1. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability and concentration of chlorophyll a data for the lake. The numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

- a. If annual geometric mean chlorophyll a does not exceed the chlorophyll value for the lake classification in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of the maximum calculated numeric interpretation in Table 1.
- b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll exceeds the values in the Table 1 for the correct lake classification, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the Table 1.

Long-Term Data Summary for Lakes (Table 2): Definitions

- **Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** The nutrient most often limiting growth of plant/algae.
- **Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Another nutrient needed for aquatic plant/algae growth but only limiting when nitrogen to phosphorus ratios are generally less than 10.
- **Chlorophyll-uncorrected ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Chlorophyll concentrations are used to measure relative abundances of open water algal population.
- **Secchi (ft), Secchi (m):** Secchi measurements are estimates of water clarity.
- **Color (Pt-Co Units):** LAKEWATCH measures true color, which is the color of the water after particles have been filtered out.
- **Specific Conductance ($\mu\text{S/cm@25}^\circ\text{C}$):** Measurement of the ability of water to conduct electricity and can be used to estimate the amount of dissolve materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into three group based on color and alkalinity or specific conductance; colored lakes (color greater than 40 Pt-Co units), clear soft water lakes (color less than or equal to 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity less than or equal to 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance less the or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @25 C}$), and clear hard water lakes (color less than 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity greater than 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance greater 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

Table 1. Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria for lakes.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Long-Term Geometric Mean Color, Alkalinity and Specific Conductance	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units Colored Lakes	20 µg/L	50 µg/L	1270 µg/L	160 µg/L ¹	2230 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or >100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Hard Water Lakes	20 µg/L	30 µg/L	1050 µg/L	90 µg/L	1910 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or < 100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Soft Water Lakes	6 µg/L	10 µg/L	51 µg/L	30 µg/L	930 µg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 490 µg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 µS/cm@25 C used to estimate the mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

Table 2. Long-term trophic state data collected monthly by LAKEWATCH volunteers and classification variables color and specific conductance (collected quarterly). Values in bold can be used with Table 1 to evaluate compliance with nutrient criteria.

Parameter	Minimum and Maximum Annual Geometric Means	Grand Geometric Mean (Sampling years)
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	5 - 53	14 (13)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	413 - 1130	607 (13)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	2 - 13	5 (13)
Secchi (ft)	1.8 - 5.5	3.8 (11)
Secchi (m)	0.6 - 1.7	1.2 (11)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	24 - 266	68 (5)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	458 - 458	458 (1)
Lake Classification	Colored	

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

The long-term data summary will include the following parameters listed with a definition after each one:

- **County:** Name of county in which the lake resides.
- **Name:** Lake name that LAKEWATCH uses for the system.
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates identifying the exact location of station 1 for each system.
- **Water Body Type:** Four different types of systems; lakes, estuaries, river/streams and springs.
- **Surface Area (ha and acre):** LAKEWATCH lists the surface area of a lake if it is available.
- **Mean Depth (m and ft):** This mean depth is calculated from multiple depth finder transects across a lake that LAKEWATCH uses for estimating plant abundances.
- **Period of Record (year):** Years a lake has been in the LAKEWATCH program.
- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
- **Long-Term TP and TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$: min and max):** Grand Geometric Means of all annual geometric means ($\mu\text{g/L}$) listed with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Trophic state classification using the long-term chlorophyll average.

Table 3. Base File Data, long-term nutrient grand geometric means and Nutrient Zone classification listing the 90th percentile concentrations in Figure 1. Values in bold can be used for Nutrient Zone comparisons.

County	Brevard
Name	Valkaria
Latitude	27.9564
Longitude	-80.6157
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	9 ha or 22 acre
Period of Record (year)	1996 to 2008
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Mesotrophic
TP Zone	TP4
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	14 (5 to 53)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	607 (413 to 1130)

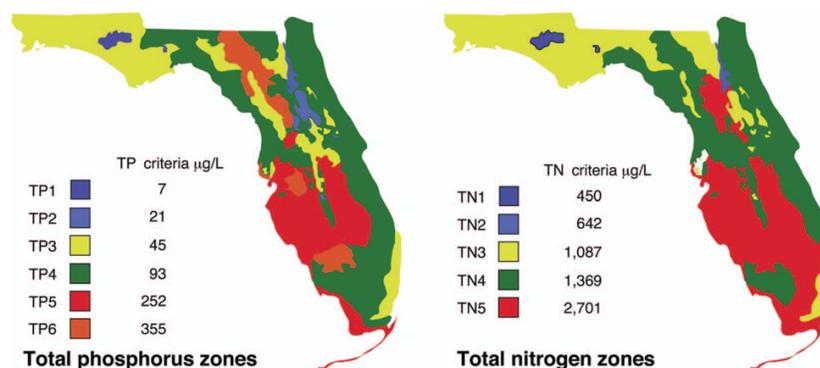


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

Interpreting FDEP’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC): These are instructions for using Table 1 and 2 to determine impairment status based on FDEP’s NNC.

1. Identify your lake’s *Lake Classification* in Table 2 (Colored, Clear Hard Water, or Clear Soft Water) (if no classification is listed then there is not enough data available to classify your lake).
 - a. The *Lake Classification* tells you which row to use in Table 1.
2. Identify your waterbody’s *Grand Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-uncorrected* in Table 2.
 - a. Compare this number to the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* (2nd column) in Table 1.
 - b. If your lake’s Chlorophyll-uncorrected concentration is greater than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Minimum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
 - c. If your lake’s *Chlorophyll-uncorrected* concentration is less than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Maximum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
3. Identify your lake’s Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen *Grand Geometric Mean* concentration in Table 2 and compare them to the appropriate *Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus* and *Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen* values in Table 1.
4. If your lake’s concentrations from Table 2 are greater than FDEP’s NNC values from Table 1, your lake may be considered impaired. If they are below, it may be considered unimpaired.

Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

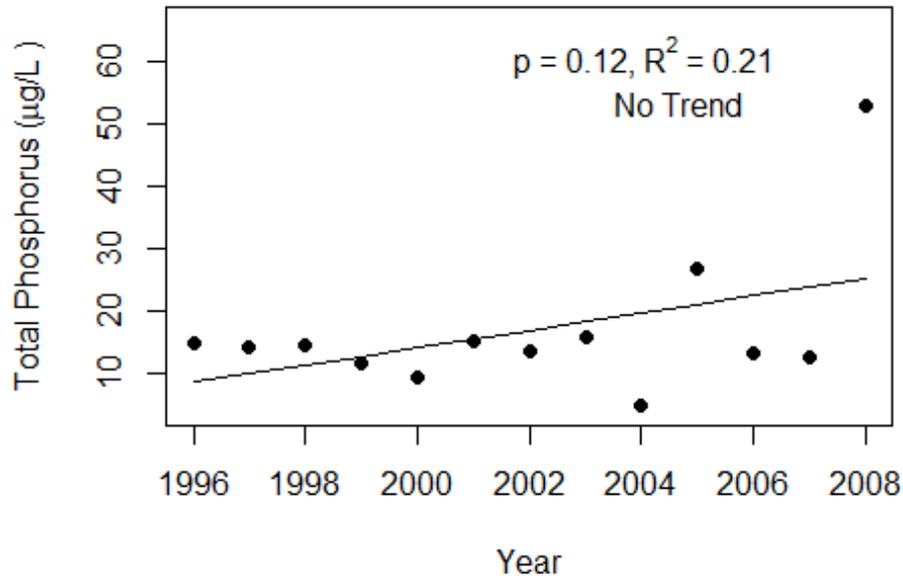
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake’s location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled Lake Regions of Florida (EPA/R-97/127, dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06267>), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped Nutrient Zones according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations listed in Table 1 found in Bachmann, R. W., Bigham D. L., Hoyer M. V., Canfield D. E., Jr. 2012. A strategy for establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes. *Lake Reservoir Management*. 28:84-92.

Interpreting Florida LAKEWATCH’s Nutrient Zones: These are instructions for using Table 3 and Figure 1 to determine nutrient status based on Nutrient Zones.

1. Identify your lake’s TP Zone in Table 3.
 - a. Locate this TP Zone (left map) and its corresponding nutrient concentration in Figure 1.
2. Locate your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration value in Table 3.
3. Compare your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration from Table 3 to the appropriate TP Zone nutrient concentration from Figure 1.
 - a. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is higher than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is above “Natural Background”.
 - b. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is lower than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is within “Natural Background”.
4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Figure 2 and Figure 3. Trend plots of annual average total phosphorus and annual average total nitrogen versus year. The R^2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R^2 the stronger the relation) and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant). Trend Status are reported on plots.

Valkaria (Brevard)



Valkaria (Brevard)

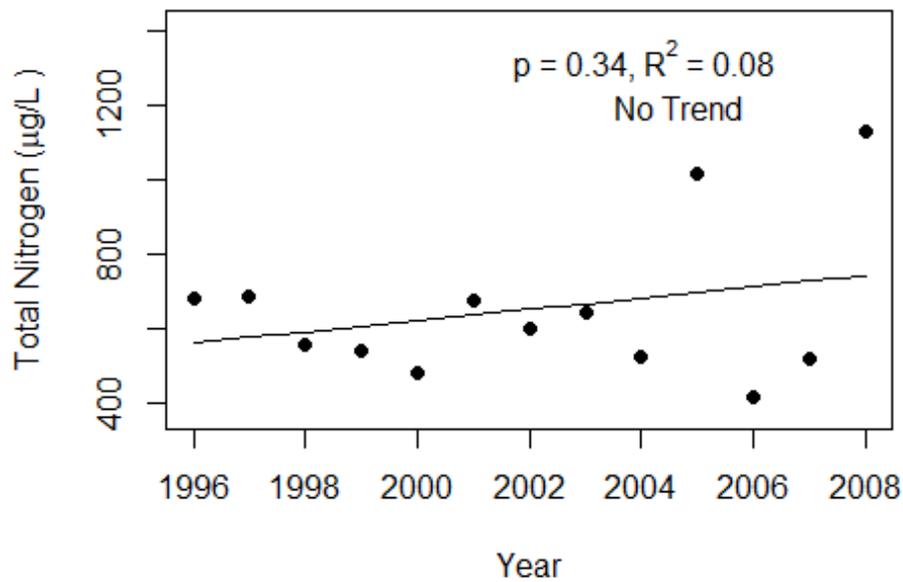
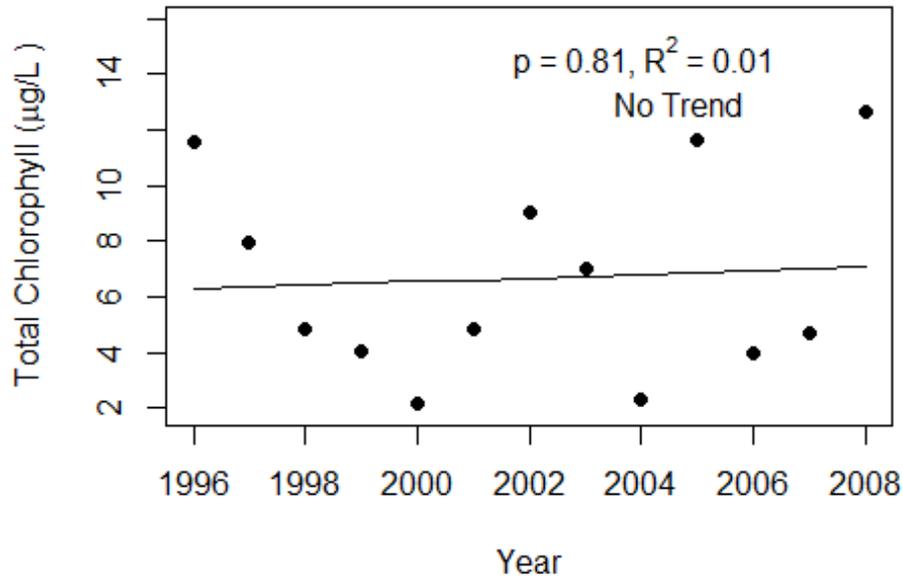
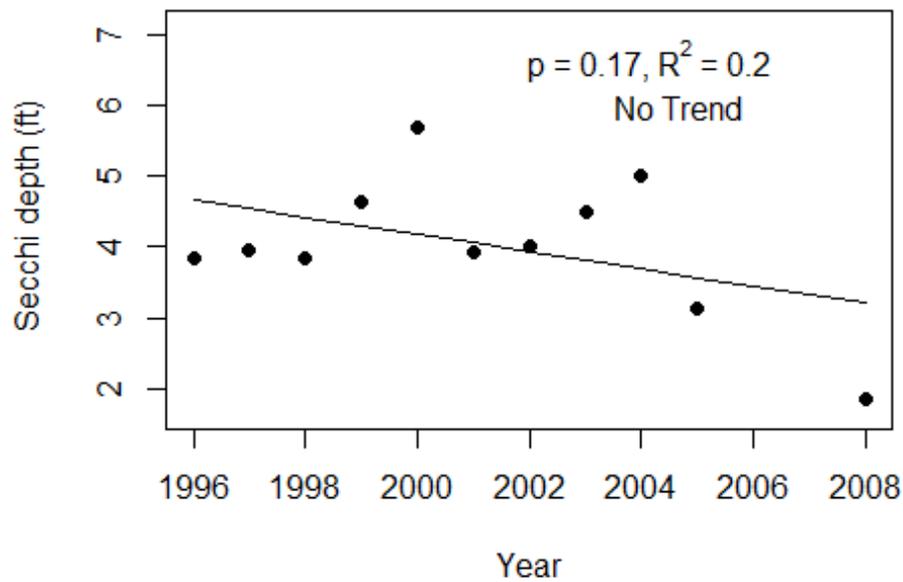


Figure 4 and Figure 5. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant)). Trend status are reported on plots.

Valkaria (Brevard)



Valkaria (Brevard)



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Washington in Brevard County Using Data Downloaded 2-12-2019

Introduction for Lake

This report summarizes data collected on systems that have been part of the LAKEWATCH program. Data are from the period of record for individual systems. Part one allows the comparison of data with Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Part two allows a comparison of the long-term mean nutrient concentrations with nutrient zone concentrations published by LAKEWATCH staff (Bachmann et al. 2012; <http://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.shtml>). Finally, this report examines data for long-term trends that may be occurring in individual systems but only for systems with five or more years of data. Step by step instructions on how to use the data tables are provided on page 4 of this report.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Nutrient Criteria for Lakes (Table 1)

For lakes, the numeric interpretations of the nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., based on chlorophyll a are shown in the Table 1. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability and concentration of chlorophyll a data for the lake. The numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

- a. If annual geometric mean chlorophyll a does not exceed the chlorophyll value for the lake classification in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of the maximum calculated numeric interpretation in Table 1.
- b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll exceeds the values in the Table 1 for the correct lake classification, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the Table 1.

Long-Term Data Summary for Lakes (Table 2): Definitions

- **Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** The nutrient most often limiting growth of plant/algae.
- **Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Another nutrient needed for aquatic plant/algae growth but only limiting when nitrogen to phosphorus ratios are generally less than 10.
- **Chlorophyll-uncorrected ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Chlorophyll concentrations are used to measure relative abundances of open water algal population.
- **Secchi (ft), Secchi (m):** Secchi measurements are estimates of water clarity.
- **Color (Pt-Co Units):** LAKEWATCH measures true color, which is the color of the water after particles have been filtered out.
- **Specific Conductance ($\mu\text{S/cm@25}^\circ\text{C}$):** Measurement of the ability of water to conduct electricity and can be used to estimate the amount of dissolve materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into three group based on color and alkalinity or specific conductance; colored lakes (color greater than 40 Pt-Co units), clear soft water lakes (color less than or equal to 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity less than or equal to 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance less the or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @25 C}$), and clear hard water lakes (color less than 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity greater than 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance greater 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

Table 1. Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria for lakes.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Long-Term Geometric Mean Color, Alkalinity and Specific Conductance	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units Colored Lakes	20 µg/L	50 µg/L	1270 µg/L	160 µg/L ¹	2230 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or >100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Hard Water Lakes	20 µg/L	30 µg/L	1050 µg/L	90 µg/L	1910 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or < 100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Soft Water Lakes	6 µg/L	10 µg/L	51 µg/L	30 µg/L	930 µg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 490 µg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 µS/cm@25 C used to estimate the mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

Table 2. Long-term trophic state data collected monthly by LAKEWATCH volunteers and classification variables color and specific conductance (collected quarterly). Values in bold can be used with Table 1 to evaluate compliance with nutrient criteria.

Parameter	Minimum and Maximum Annual Geometric Means	Grand Geometric Mean (Sampling years)
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	100 - 184	121 (4)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	1285 - 1602	1410 (4)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	5 - 9	7 (4)
Secchi (ft)	1.3 - 2.4	1.8 (4)
Secchi (m)	0.4 - 0.7	0.6 (4)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	139 - 263	182 (4)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	261 - 439	319 (4)
Lake Classification	Colored	

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

The long-term data summary will include the following parameters listed with a definition after each one:

- **County:** Name of county in which the lake resides.
- **Name:** Lake name that LAKEWATCH uses for the system.
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates identifying the exact location of station 1 for each system.
- **Water Body Type:** Four different types of systems; lakes, estuaries, river/streams and springs.
- **Surface Area (ha and acre):** LAKEWATCH lists the surface area of a lake if it is available.
- **Mean Depth (m and ft):** This mean depth is calculated from multiple depth finder transects across a lake that LAKEWATCH uses for estimating plant abundances.
- **Period of Record (year):** Years a lake has been in the LAKEWATCH program.
- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
- **Long-Term TP and TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$: min and max):** Grand Geometric Means of all annual geometric means ($\mu\text{g/L}$) listed with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Trophic state classification using the long-term chlorophyll average.

Table 3. Base File Data, long-term nutrient grand geometric means and Nutrient Zone classification listing the 90th percentile concentrations in Figure 1. Values in bold can be used for Nutrient Zone comparisons.

County	Brevard
Name	Washington
Latitude	28.1252
Longitude	-80.7506
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	1765 ha or 4362 acre
Period of Record (year)	2013 to 2018
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP4
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	121 (100 to 184)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	1410 (1285 to 1602)

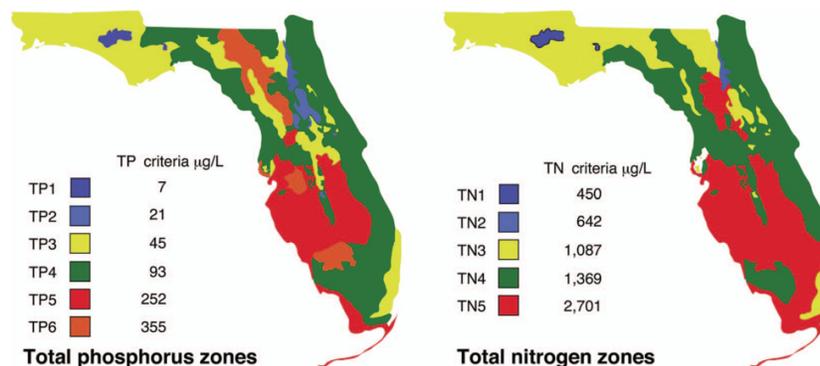


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

Interpreting FDEP’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC): These are instructions for using Table 1 and 2 to determine impairment status based on FDEP’s NNC.

1. Identify your lake’s *Lake Classification* in Table 2 (Colored, Clear Hard Water, or Clear Soft Water) (if no classification is listed then there is not enough data available to classify your lake).
 - a. The *Lake Classification* tells you which row to use in Table 1.
2. Identify your waterbody’s *Grand Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-uncorrected* in Table 2.
 - a. Compare this number to the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* (2nd column) in Table 1.
 - b. If your lake’s Chlorophyll-uncorrected concentration is greater than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Minimum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
 - c. If your lake’s *Chlorophyll-uncorrected* concentration is less than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Maximum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
3. Identify your lake’s Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen *Grand Geometric Mean* concentration in Table 2 and compare them to the appropriate *Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus* and *Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen* values in Table 1.
4. If your lake’s concentrations from Table 2 are greater than FDEP’s NNC values from Table 1, your lake may be considered impaired. If they are below, it may be considered unimpaired.

Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake’s location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled Lake Regions of Florida (EPA/R-97/127, dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06267>), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped Nutrient Zones according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations listed in Table 1 found in Bachmann, R. W., Bigham D. L., Hoyer M. V., Canfield D. E., Jr. 2012. A strategy for establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes. *Lake Reservoir Management*. 28:84-92.

Interpreting Florida LAKEWATCH’s Nutrient Zones: These are instructions for using Table 3 and Figure 1 to determine nutrient status based on Nutrient Zones.

1. Identify your lake’s TP Zone in Table 3.
 - a. Locate this TP Zone (left map) and its corresponding nutrient concentration in Figure 1.
2. Locate your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration value in Table 3.
3. Compare your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration from Table 3 to the appropriate TP Zone nutrient concentration from Figure 1.
 - a. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is higher than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is above “Natural Background”.
 - b. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is lower than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is within “Natural Background”.
4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Yancey in Brevard County Using Data Downloaded 2-12-2019

Introduction for Lake

This report summarizes data collected on systems that have been part of the LAKEWATCH program. Data are from the period of record for individual systems. Part one allows the comparison of data with Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Part two allows a comparison of the long-term mean nutrient concentrations with nutrient zone concentrations published by LAKEWATCH staff (Bachmann et al. 2012; <http://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.shtml>). Finally, this report examines data for long-term trends that may be occurring in individual systems but only for systems with five or more years of data. Step by step instructions on how to use the data tables are provided on page 4 of this report.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Nutrient Criteria for Lakes (Table 1)

For lakes, the numeric interpretations of the nutrient criterion in paragraph 62-302.530(47)(b), F.A.C., based on chlorophyll a are shown in the Table 1. The applicable interpretations for TN and TP will vary on an annual basis, depending on the availability and concentration of chlorophyll a data for the lake. The numeric interpretations for TN, TP, and chlorophyll shall not be exceeded more than once in any consecutive three year period.

- a. If annual geometric mean chlorophyll a does not exceed the chlorophyll value for the lake classification in the table below, then the TN and TP numeric interpretations for that calendar year shall be the annual geometric means of the maximum calculated numeric interpretation in Table 1.
- b. If there are insufficient data to calculate the annual geometric mean chlorophyll for a given year or the annual geometric mean chlorophyll exceeds the values in the Table 1 for the correct lake classification, then the applicable numeric interpretations for TN and TP shall be the minimum values in the Table 1.

Long-Term Data Summary for Lakes (Table 2): Definitions

- **Total Phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** The nutrient most often limiting growth of plant/algae.
- **Total Nitrogen ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Another nutrient needed for aquatic plant/algae growth but only limiting when nitrogen to phosphorus ratios are generally less than 10.
- **Chlorophyll-uncorrected ($\mu\text{g/L}$):** Chlorophyll concentrations are used to measure relative abundances of open water algal population.
- **Secchi (ft), Secchi (m):** Secchi measurements are estimates of water clarity.
- **Color (Pt-Co Units):** LAKEWATCH measures true color, which is the color of the water after particles have been filtered out.
- **Specific Conductance ($\mu\text{S/cm@25}^\circ\text{C}$):** Measurement of the ability of water to conduct electricity and can be used to estimate the amount of dissolve materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into three group based on color and alkalinity or specific conductance; colored lakes (color greater than 40 Pt-Co units), clear soft water lakes (color less than or equal to 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity less than or equal to 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance less the or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @25 C}$), and clear hard water lakes (color less than 40 Pt-Co units and alkalinity greater than 20 mg/L as CaCO_3 or specific conductance greater 100 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

Table 1. Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria for lakes.

Long Term Geometric Mean Lake Color and Long-Term Geometric Mean Color, Alkalinity and Specific Conductance	Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected	Minimum calculated numeric interpretation		Maximum calculated numeric interpretation	
		Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen	Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus	Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen
> 40 Platinum Cobalt Units Colored Lakes	20 µg/L	50 µg/L	1270 µg/L	160 µg/L ¹	2230 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and > 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or >100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Hard Water Lakes	20 µg/L	30 µg/L	1050 µg/L	90 µg/L	1910 µg/L
≤ 40 Platinum Cobalt Units and ≤ 20 mg/L CaCO ₃ or < 100 µS/cm@25 C Clear Soft Water Lakes	6 µg/L	10 µg/L	51 µg/L	30 µg/L	930 µg/L

¹ For lakes with color > 40 PCU in the West Central Nutrient Watershed Region, the maximum TP limit shall be the 490 µg/L TP streams threshold for the region.

For the purpose of subparagraph 62-302.531(2)(b)1., F.A.C., color shall be assessed as true color and shall be free from turbidity. Lake color and alkalinity shall be the long-term geometric mean, based on a minimum of ten data points over at least three years with at least one data point in each year. If insufficient alkalinity data are available, long-term geometric mean specific conductance values shall be used, with a value of <100 µS/cm@25 C used to estimate the mg/L CaCO₃ alkalinity concentration until such time that alkalinity data are available.

Table 2. Long-term trophic state data collected monthly by LAKEWATCH volunteers and classification variables color and specific conductance (collected quarterly). Values in bold can be used with Table 1 to evaluate compliance with nutrient criteria.

Parameter	Minimum and Maximum Annual Geometric Means	Grand Geometric Mean (Sampling years)
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	25 - 25	25 (1)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	780 - 780	780 (1)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	12 - 12	12 (1)
Secchi (ft)	12.7 - 12.7	12.7 (1)
Secchi (m)	3.9 - 3.9	3.9 (1)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	-	()
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	-	()
Lake Classification		

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

The long-term data summary will include the following parameters listed with a definition after each one:

- **County:** Name of county in which the lake resides.
- **Name:** Lake name that LAKEWATCH uses for the system.
- **Latitude and Longitude:** Coordinates identifying the exact location of station 1 for each system.
- **Water Body Type:** Four different types of systems; lakes, estuaries, river/streams and springs.
- **Surface Area (ha and acre):** LAKEWATCH lists the surface area of a lake if it is available.
- **Mean Depth (m and ft):** This mean depth is calculated from multiple depth finder transects across a lake that LAKEWATCH uses for estimating plant abundances.
- **Period of Record (year):** Years a lake has been in the LAKEWATCH program.
- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
- **Long-Term TP and TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$: min and max):** Grand Geometric Means of all annual geometric means ($\mu\text{g/L}$) listed with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Trophic state classification using the long-term chlorophyll average.

Table 3. Base File Data, long-term nutrient grand geometric means and Nutrient Zone classification listing the 90th percentile concentrations in Figure 1. Values in bold can be used for Nutrient Zone comparisons.

County	Brevard
Name	Yancey
Latitude	28.3641
Longitude	-80.7911
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	ha or acre
Period of Record (year)	1993 to 1993
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP4
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	25 (25 to 25)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	780 (780 to 780)

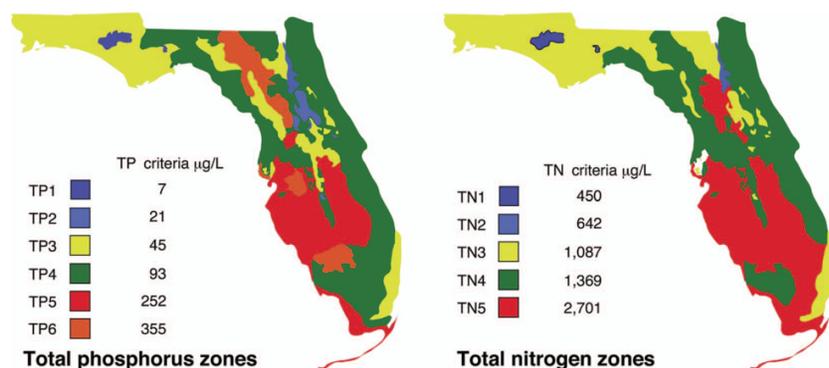


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

Interpreting FDEP’s Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC): These are instructions for using Table 1 and 2 to determine impairment status based on FDEP’s NNC.

1. Identify your lake’s *Lake Classification* in Table 2 (Colored, Clear Hard Water, or Clear Soft Water) (if no classification is listed then there is not enough data available to classify your lake).
 - a. The *Lake Classification* tells you which row to use in Table 1.
2. Identify your waterbody’s *Grand Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-uncorrected* in Table 2.
 - a. Compare this number to the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* (2nd column) in Table 1.
 - b. If your lake’s Chlorophyll-uncorrected concentration is greater than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Minimum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
 - c. If your lake’s *Chlorophyll-uncorrected* concentration is less than the *Annual Geometric Mean Chlorophyll-corrected* concentration use the *Maximum calculated numeric interpretation* columns.
3. Identify your lake’s Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen *Grand Geometric Mean* concentration in Table 2 and compare them to the appropriate *Annual Geometric Mean Total Phosphorus* and *Annual Geometric Mean Total Nitrogen* values in Table 1.
4. If your lake’s concentrations from Table 2 are greater than FDEP’s NNC values from Table 1, your lake may be considered impaired. If they are below, it may be considered unimpaired.

Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a similar unaltered waterbody, historical pre-alteration data, paleolimnological examination of sediment cores, or examination of geology and soils. When determining natural background conditions for a lake, the lake’s location and regional characteristics as described and depicted in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency document titled Lake Regions of Florida (EPA/R-97/127, dated 1997, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR) (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-06267>), which is incorporated by reference herein, shall also be considered. The lake regions in this document are grouped Nutrient Zones according to ambient total phosphorus and total nitrogen concentrations listed in Table 1 found in Bachmann, R. W., Bigham D. L., Hoyer M. V., Canfield D. E., Jr. 2012. A strategy for establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes. *Lake Reservoir Management*. 28:84-92.

Interpreting Florida LAKEWATCH’s Nutrient Zones: These are instructions for using Table 3 and Figure 1 to determine nutrient status based on Nutrient Zones.

1. Identify your lake’s TP Zone in Table 3.
 - a. Locate this TP Zone (left map) and its corresponding nutrient concentration in Figure 1.
2. Locate your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration value in Table 3.
3. Compare your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration from Table 3 to the appropriate TP Zone nutrient concentration from Figure 1.
 - a. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is higher than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is above “Natural Background”.
 - b. If your lake’s Long-Term Grand Geometric Mean TP Concentration number is lower than the TP zone nutrient concentration, your lake’s nutrient concentration is within “Natural Background”.
4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration