

Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Ajay in Osceola County Using Data Downloaded 1/17/2020

Introduction for Lakes

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; <https://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/resources/bibliography/>). 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 dissolved materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into one of 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 than 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)	20 - 32	26 (10)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	917 - 1763	1270 (10)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	3 - 13	7 (10)
Secchi (ft)	1.4 - 2.5	1.9 (9)
Secchi (m)	0.4 - 0.8	0.6 (9)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	56 - 233	151 (6)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	118 - 151	133 (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.
- **GNIS Number:** Number created by USGS's Geographic Names Information 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) 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	Osceola
Name	Ajay
GNIS Number	277708
Latitude	28.3373
Longitude	-81.2233
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	59.1 ha or 146.0 acre
Period of Record (year)	2003 to 2019
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Mesotrophic
TP Zone	TP3
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	26 (20 to 32)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	1270 (917 to 1763)

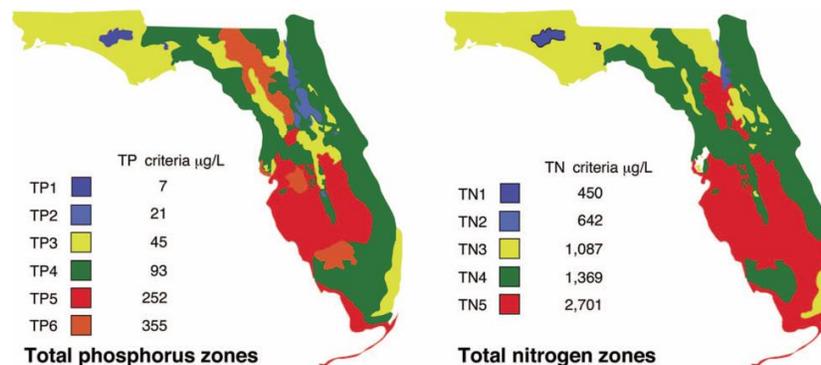


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

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”

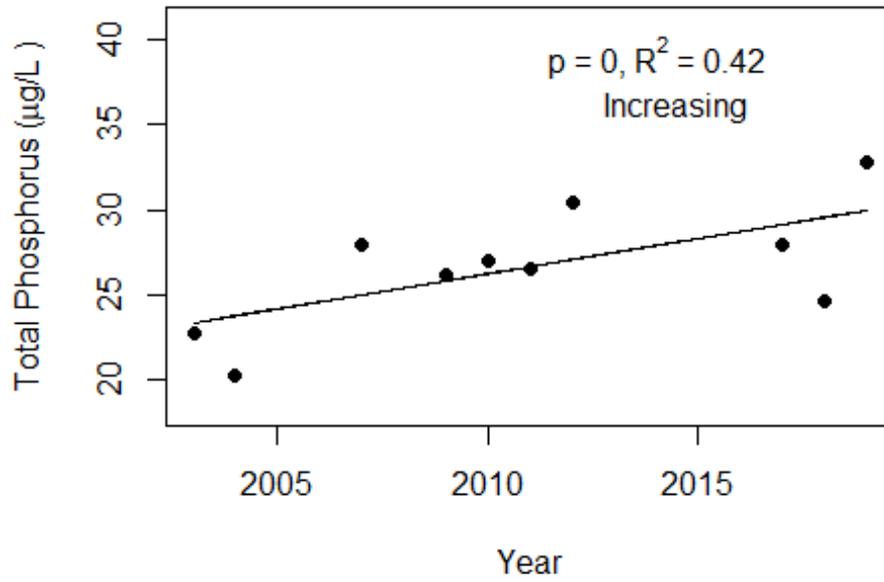
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a 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 1 and Figure 2. 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.

Ajay (Osceola)



Ajay (Osceola)

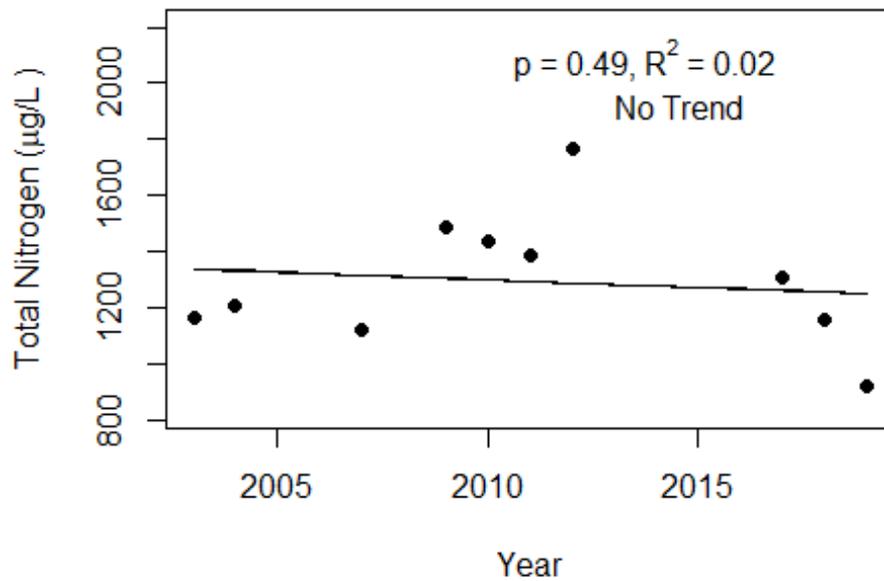
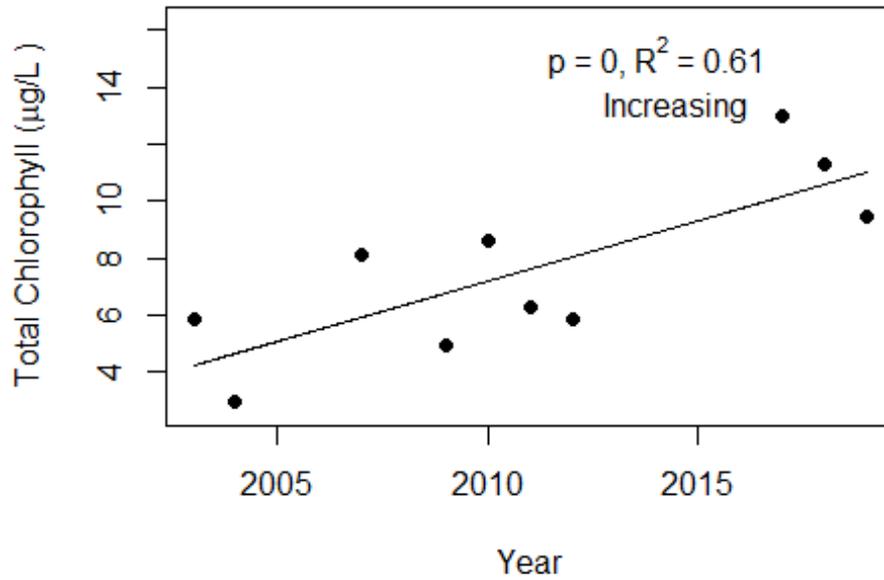
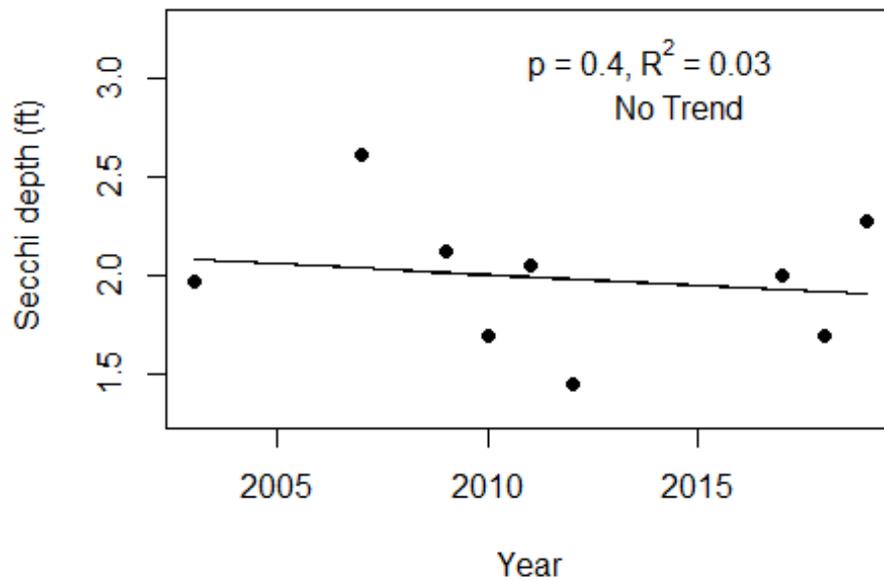


Figure 3 and Figure 4. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant (p < 0.05 is significant). Trend status are reported on plots.

Ajay (Osceola)



Ajay (Osceola)



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Alligator in Osceola County Using Data Downloaded 1/17/2020

Introduction for Lakes

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

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- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into one of 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 than 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 $\mu\text{S/cm @ 25 C}$).

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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 - 24	16 (30)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	454 - 1032	692 (30)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	2 - 6	4 (30)
Secchi (ft)	3.0 - 7.3	4.8 (30)
Secchi (m)	0.9 - 2.2	1.5 (30)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	9 - 127	58 (18)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	123 - 183	140 (12)
Lake Classification	Colored	

Base File Data for Lakes: Definitions and Nutrient Zone Maps

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- **TP Zone and TN Zone:** Nutrient zones defined by Bachmann et al (2012).
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- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Tropic 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	Osceola
Name	Alligator
GNIS Number	277794
Latitude	28.235
Longitude	-81.1995
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	1417 ha or 3501.4 acre
Period of Record (year)	1990 to 2019
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Mesotrophic
TP Zone	TP3
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	16 (9 to 24)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	692 (454 to 1032)

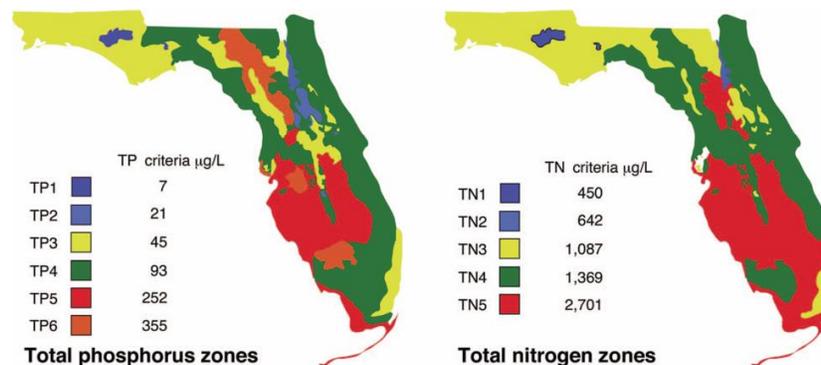


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

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Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

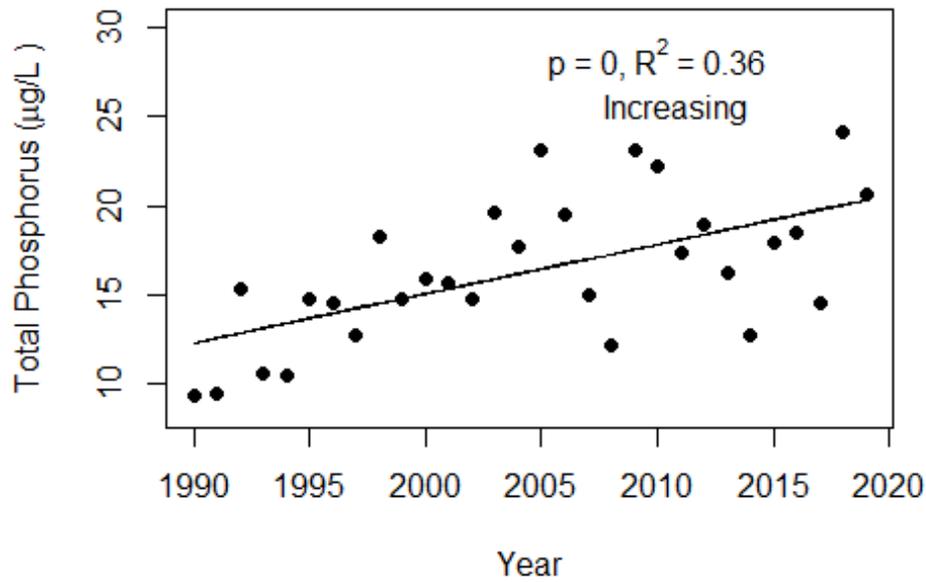
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Figure 1 and Figure 2. Trend plots of annual average total phosphorus and annual average total nitrogen versus year. The R^2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R^2 the stronger the relation) and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant). Trend Status are reported on plots.

Alligator (Osceola)



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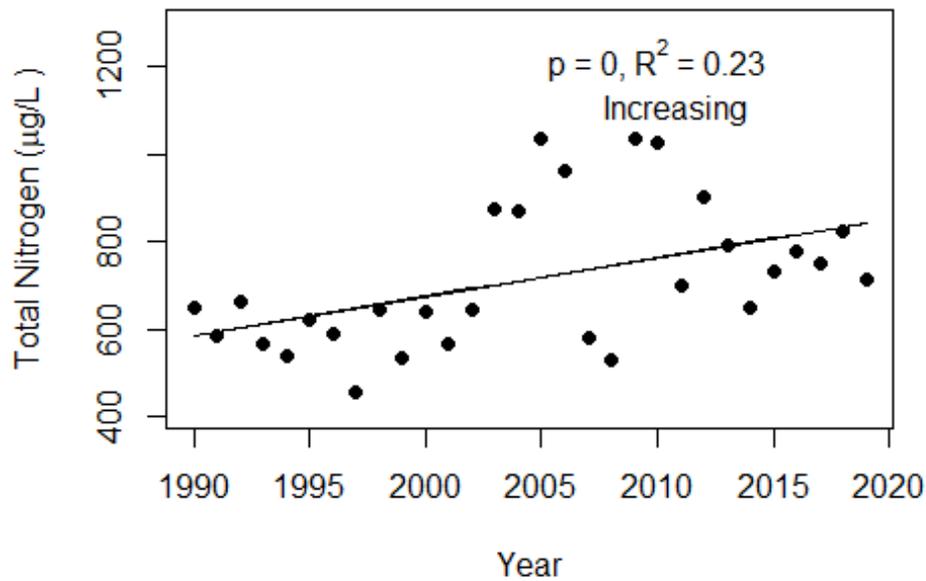
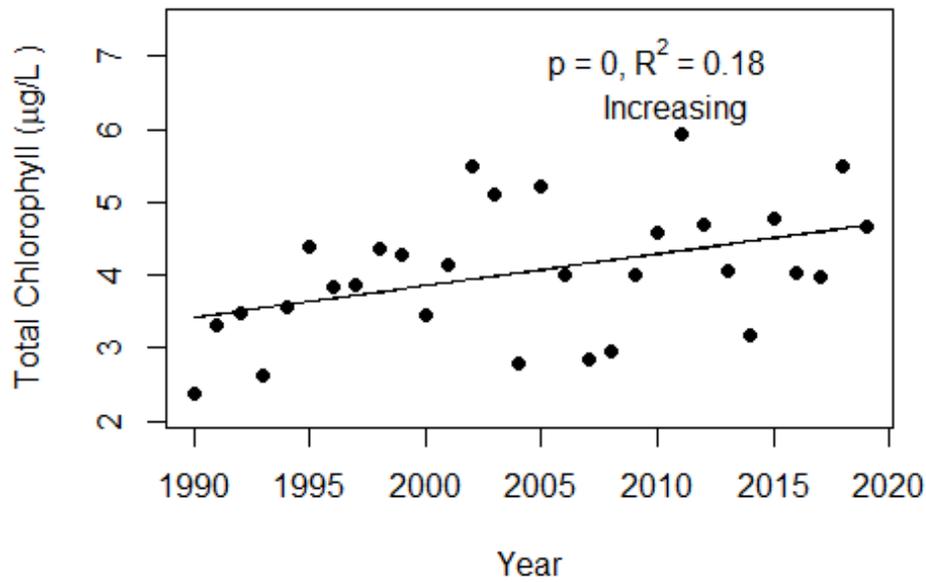
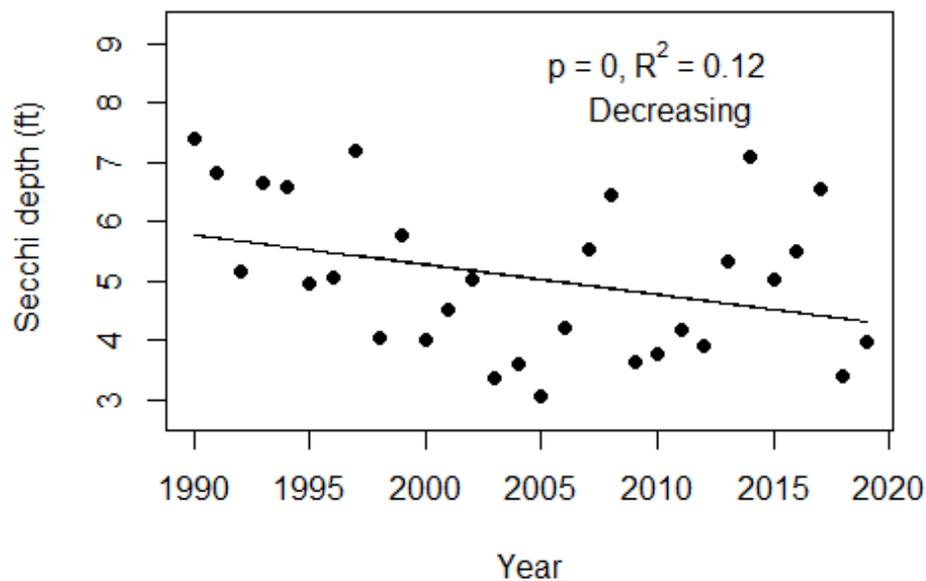


Figure 3 and Figure 4. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant)). Trend status are reported on plots.

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		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	18 (3)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	487 - 598	547 (3)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	4 - 7	6 (3)
Secchi (ft)	2.8 - 4.4	3.6 (3)
Secchi (m)	0.8 - 1.4	1.1 (3)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	23 - 38	30 (2)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	157 - 166	162 (2)
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.
- **GNIS Number:** Number created by USGS's Geographic Names Information 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Tropic 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	Osceola
Name	Bay
GNIS Number	278208
Latitude	28.2289
Longitude	-81.1683
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	44.5 ha or 110.0 acre
Period of Record (year)	2017 to 2019
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Mesotrophic
TP Zone	TP3
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	18 (16 to 20)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	547 (487 to 598)

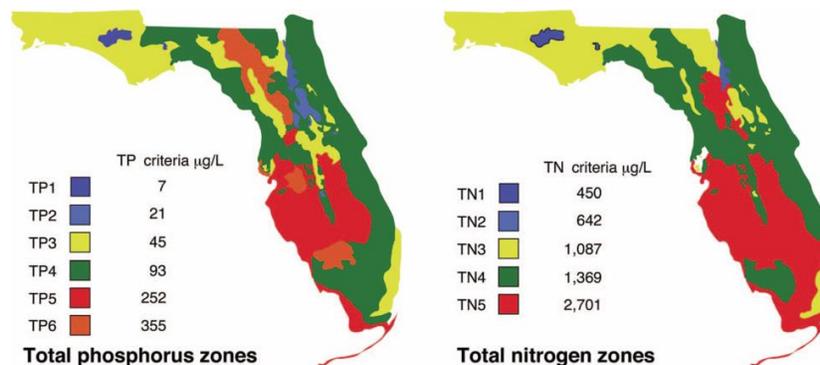


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

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”

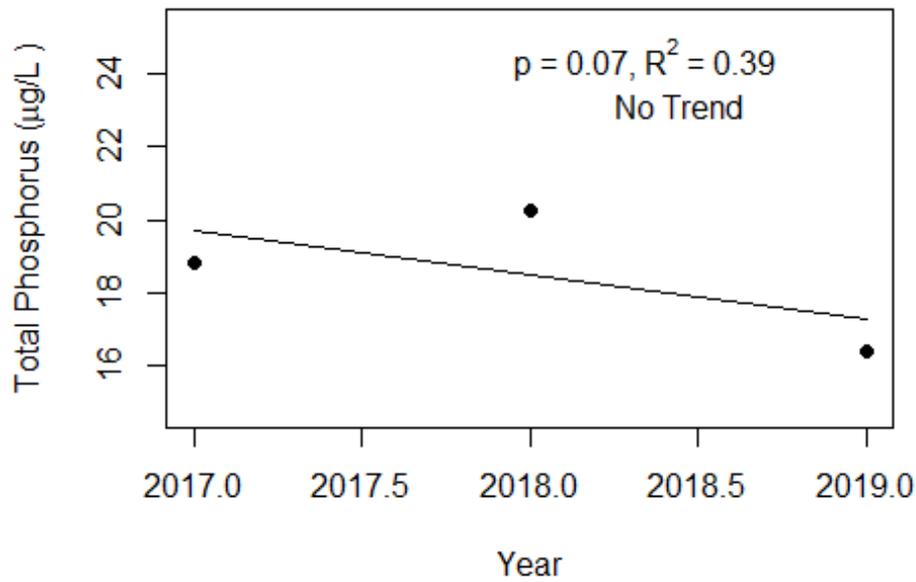
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a 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 1 and Figure 2. 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.

Bay (Osceola)



Bay (Osceola)

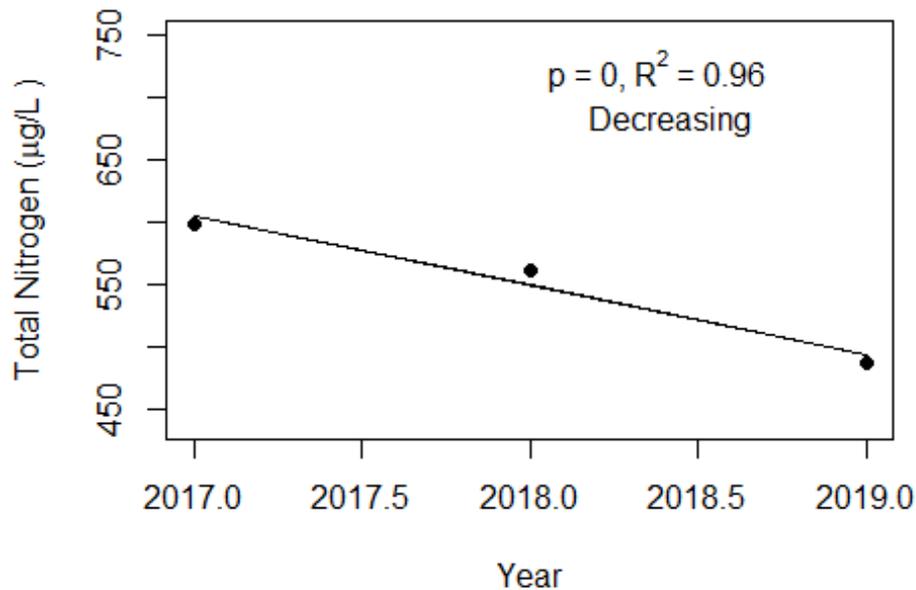
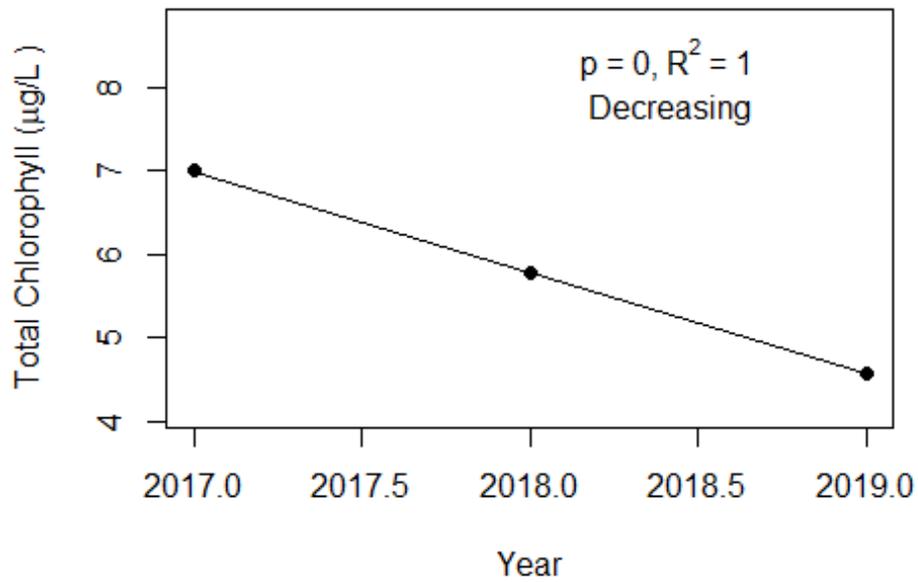
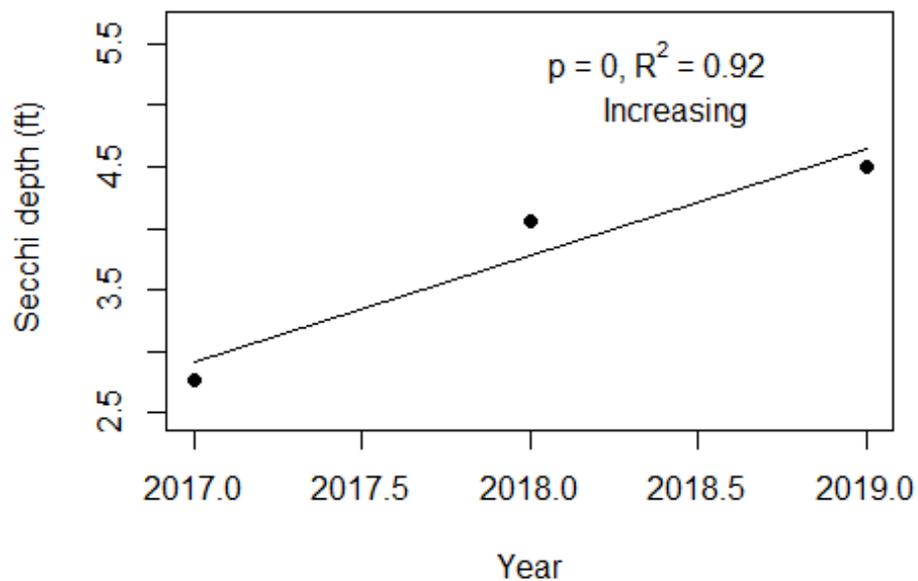


Figure 3 and Figure 4. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant)). Trend status are reported on plots.

Bay (Osceola)



Bay (Osceola)



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Brick in Osceola County Using Data Downloaded 1/17/2020

Introduction for Lakes

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; <https://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/resources/bibliography/>). 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 dissolved materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into one of 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 than 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)	13 - 43	20 (26)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	719 - 1740	1086 (26)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	3 - 9	5 (26)
Secchi (ft)	1.2 - 2.6	1.8 (26)
Secchi (m)	0.4 - 0.8	0.5 (26)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	192 - 413	274 (13)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	123 - 156	142 (7)
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.
- **GNIS Number:** Number created by USGS's Geographic Names Information 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) 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	Osceola
Name	Brick
GNIS Number	279374
Latitude	28.1747
Longitude	-81.198
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	249 ha or 615.3 acre
Period of Record (year)	1991 to 2019
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Mesotrophic
TP Zone	TP3
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	20 (13 to 43)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	1086 (719 to 1740)

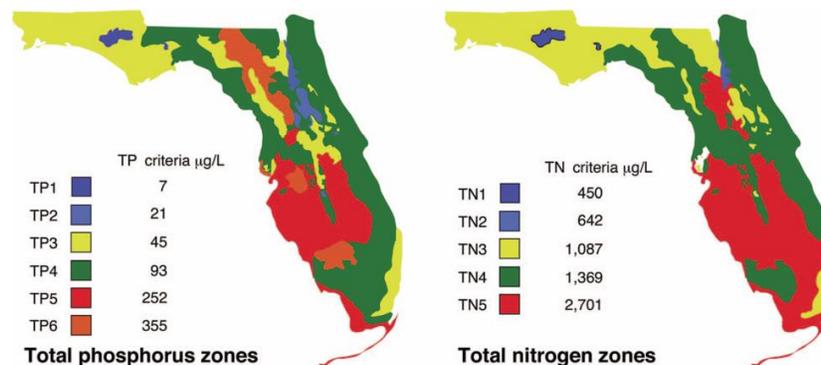


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

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.
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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.
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Nutrient Zones and “Natural Background”

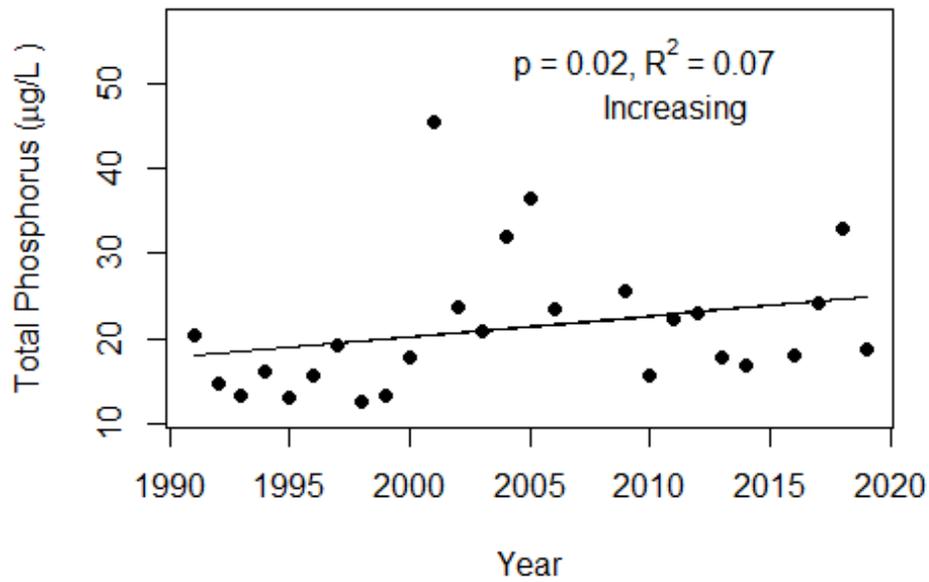
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a 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.
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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.
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4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Figure 1 and Figure 2. 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.

Brick (Osceola)



Brick (Osceola)

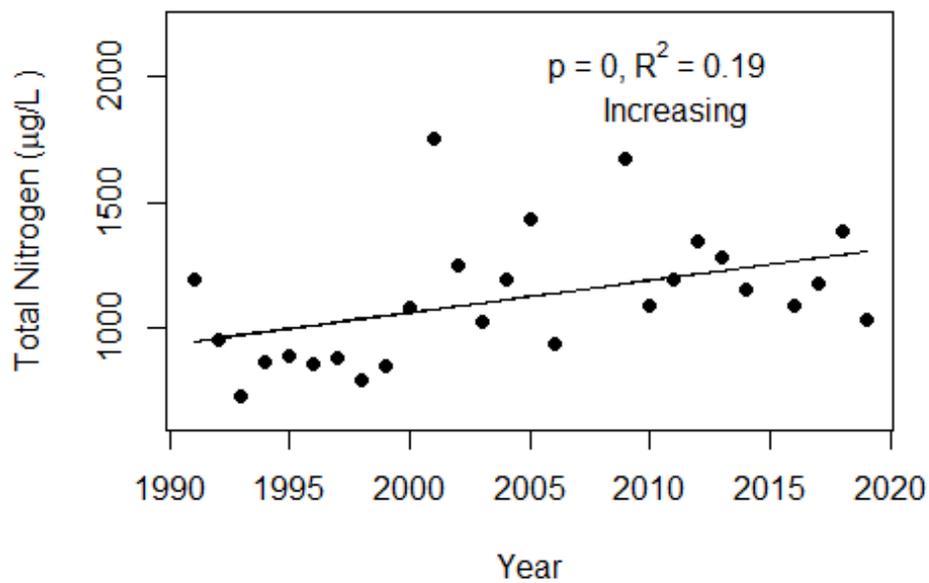
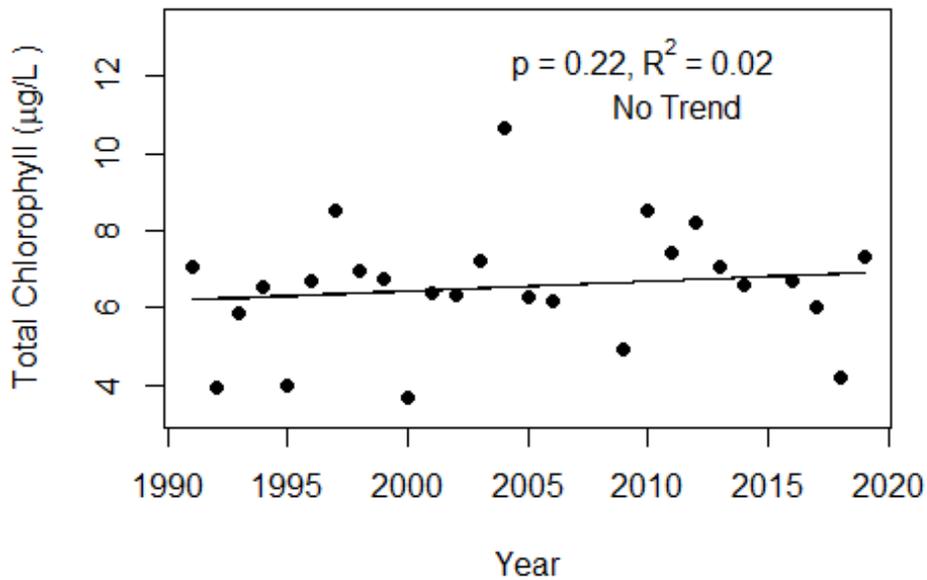
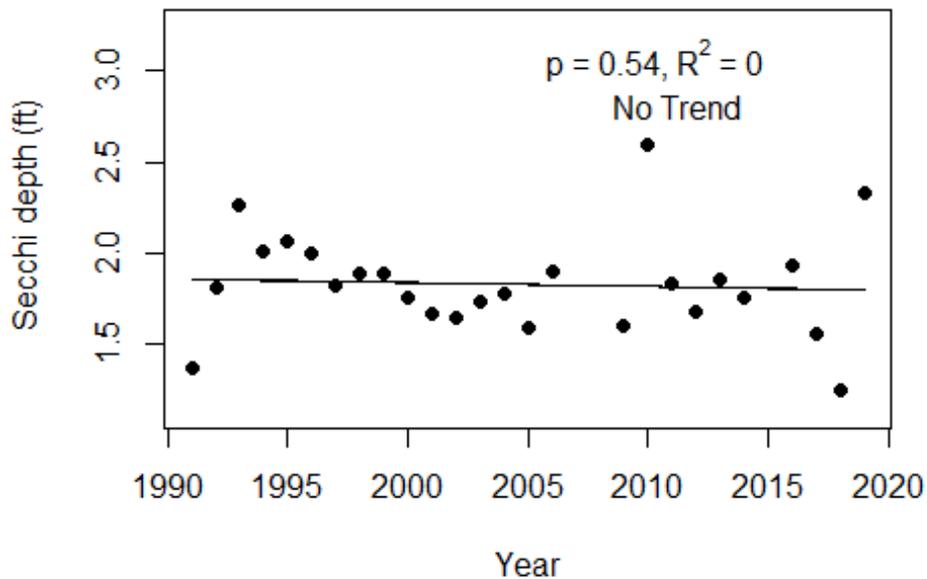


Figure 3 and Figure 4. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant). Trend status are reported on plots.

Brick (Osceola)



Brick (Osceola)



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Center in Osceola County Using Data Downloaded 1/17/2020

Introduction for Lakes

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; <https://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/resources/bibliography/>). 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 dissolved materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into one of 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 than or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm}@25\text{ C}$), 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 $\mu\text{S/cm}@25\text{ C}$).

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)	27 - 90	51 (30)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	871 - 2225	1544 (30)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	1 - 11	7 (30)
Secchi (ft)	0.6 - 1.6	1.2 (30)
Secchi (m)	0.2 - 0.5	0.4 (30)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	105 - 500	267 (18)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	82 - 156	122 (12)
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.
- **GNIS Number:** Number created by USGS's Geographic Names Information 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) 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	Osceola
Name	Center
GNIS Number	280245
Latitude	28.2831
Longitude	-81.1902
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	120 ha or 296.5 acre
Period of Record (year)	1990 to 2019
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP3
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration (µg/L, min. and max.)	51 (27 to 90)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration (µg/L, min. and max.)	1544 (871 to 2225)

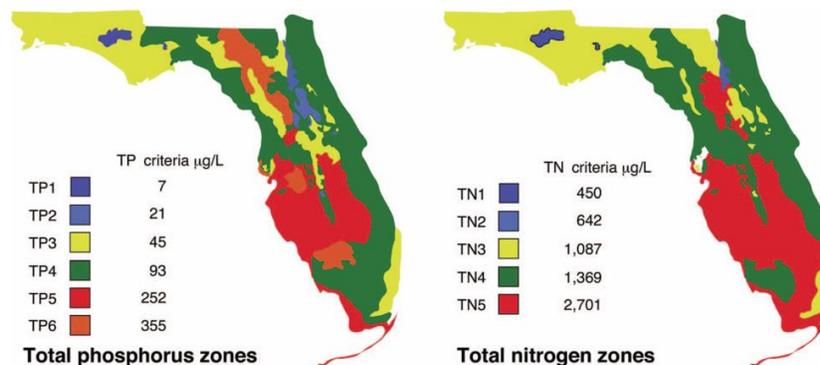


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

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 1 and Figure 2. 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.

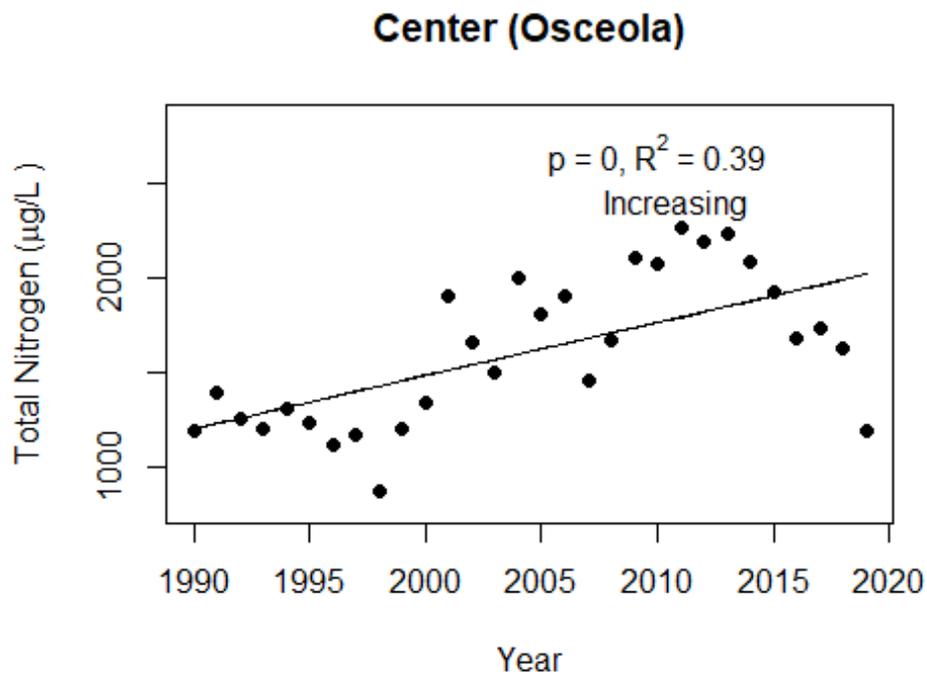
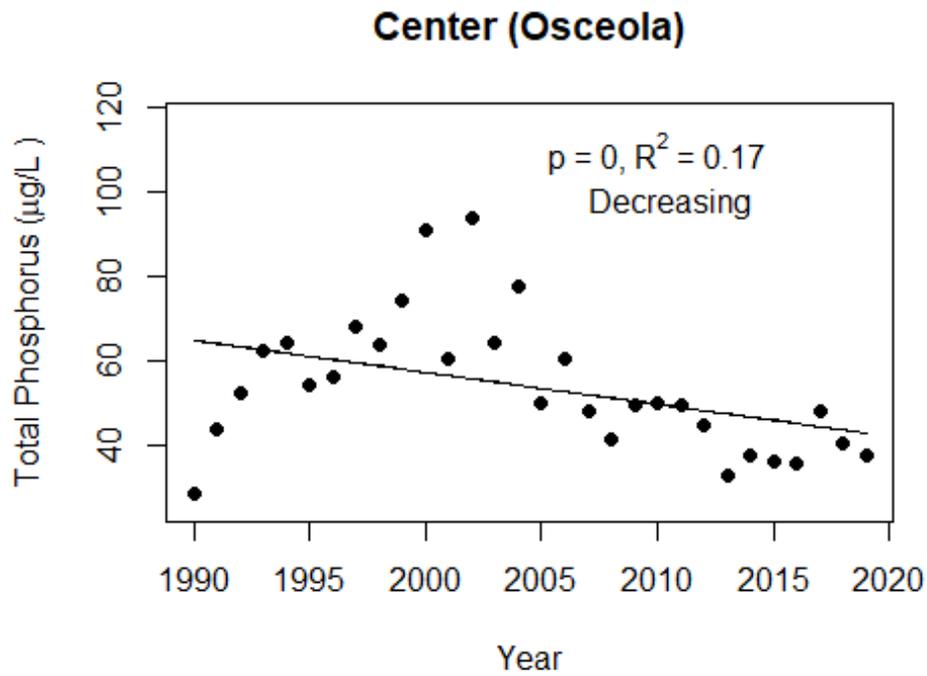
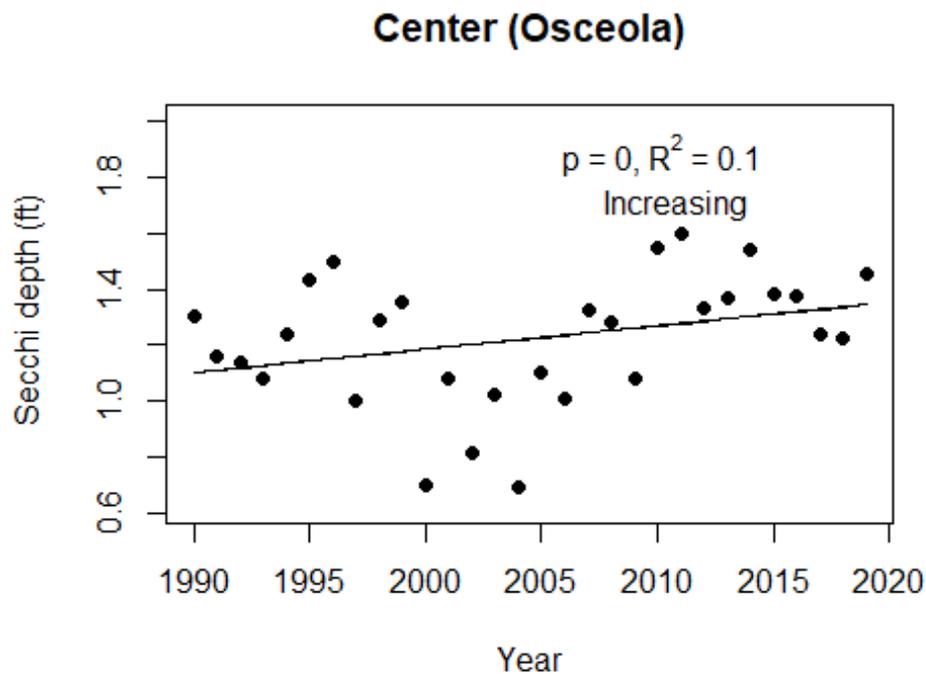
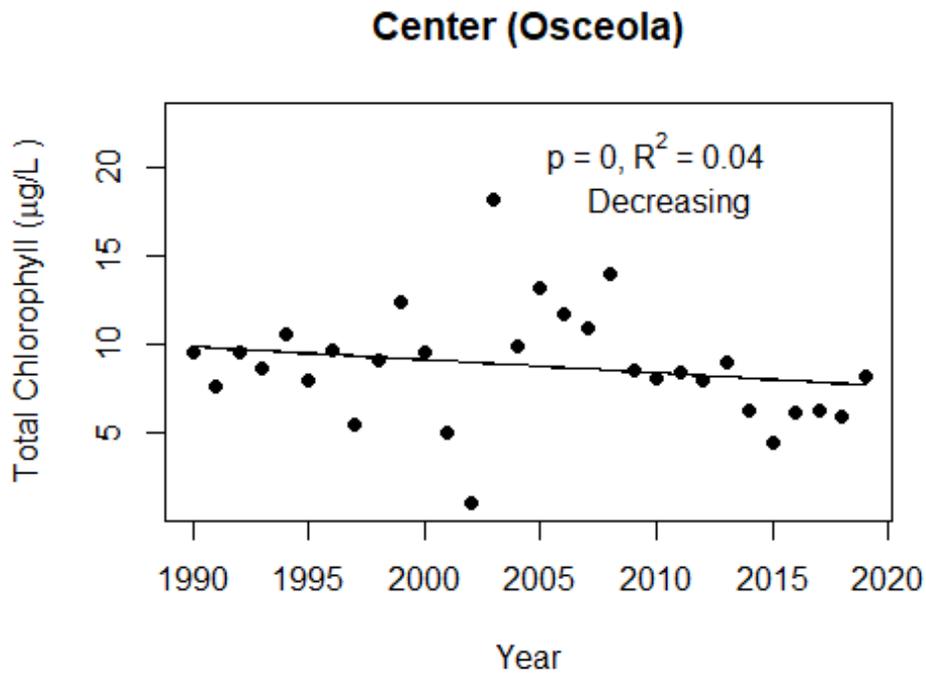


Figure 3 and Figure 4. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant (p < 0.05 is significant). Trend status are reported on plots.



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Coon in Osceola County Using Data Downloaded 1/17/2020

Introduction for Lakes

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; <https://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/resources/bibliography/>). 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 dissolved materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into one of 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 than 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)	21 - 43	31 (30)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	798 - 1890	1191 (30)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	4 - 18	8 (30)
Secchi (ft)	1.5 - 2.7	1.8 (30)
Secchi (m)	0.5 - 0.8	0.6 (30)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	42 - 292	156 (18)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	95 - 147	122 (12)
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.
- **GNIS Number:** Number created by USGS's Geographic Names Information 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) 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	Osceola
Name	Coon
GNIS Number	280767
Latitude	28.269
Longitude	-81.1828
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	51 ha or 126.0 acre
Period of Record (year)	1990 to 2019
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP3
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	31 (21 to 43)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	1191 (798 to 1890)

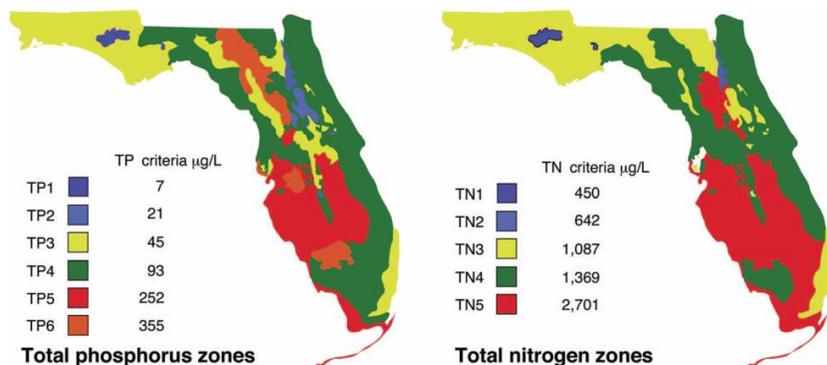


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

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”

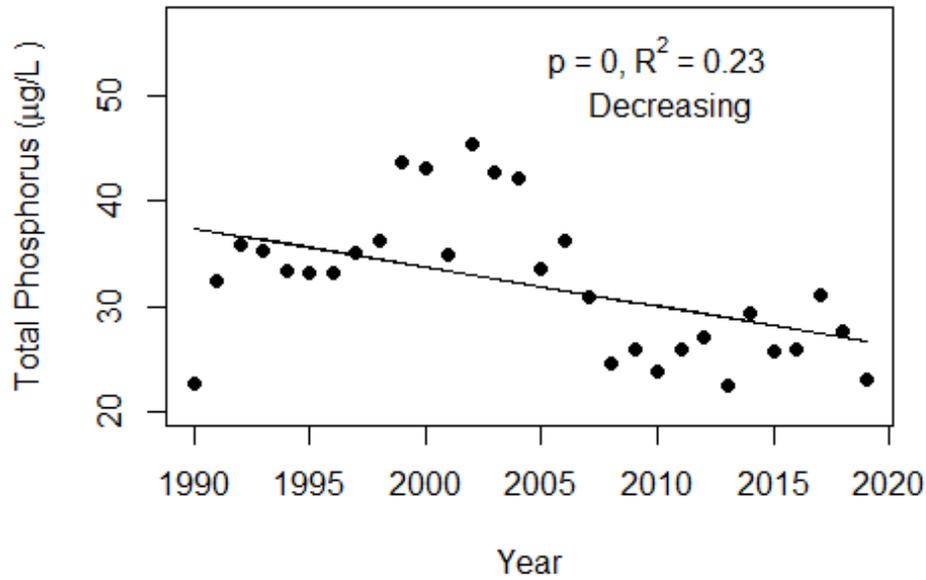
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a 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.

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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.
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4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Figure 1 and Figure 2. 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.

Coon (Osceola)



Coon (Osceola)

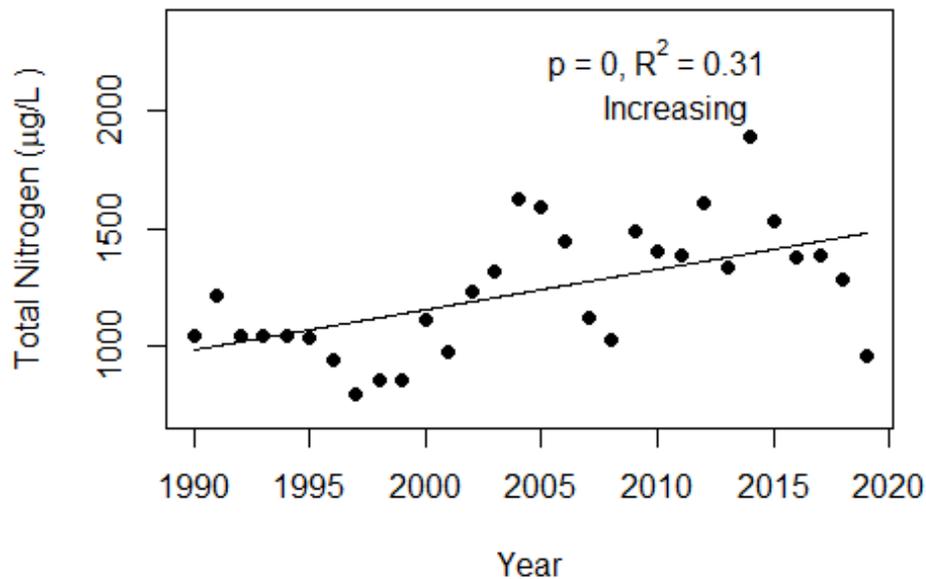
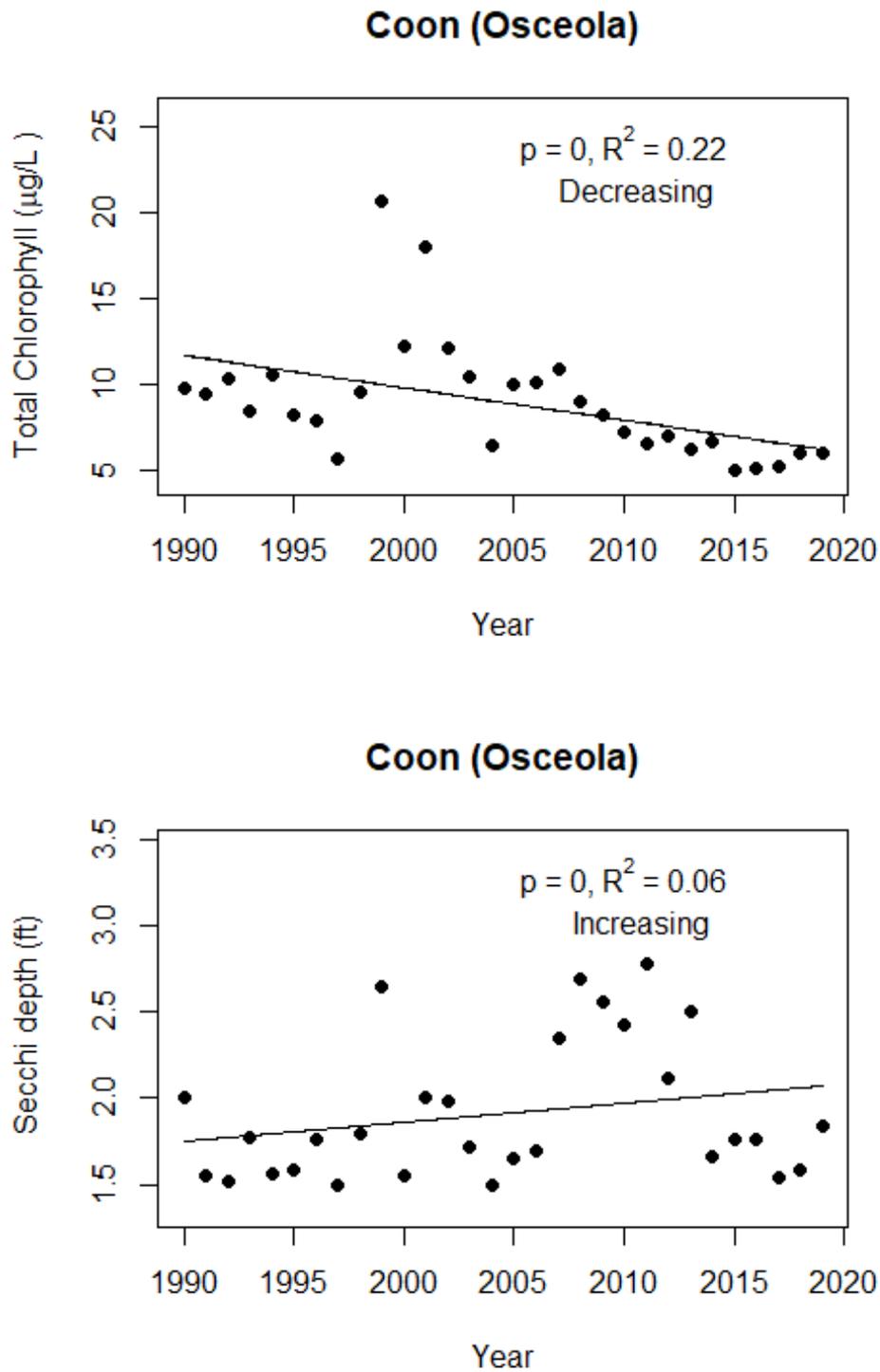


Figure 3 and Figure 4. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant (p < 0.05 is significant). Trend status are reported on plots.



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Fish in Osceola County Using Data Downloaded 1/17/2020

Introduction for Lakes

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; <https://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/resources/bibliography/>). 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 dissolved materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into one of 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 than or equal to 100 $\mu\text{S/cm}@25\text{ C}$), 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 $\mu\text{S/cm}@25\text{ C}$).

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)	28 - 59	45 (16)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	886 - 1578	1322 (16)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	17 - 55	35 (15)
Secchi (ft)	2.1 - 4.3	2.7 (16)
Secchi (m)	0.6 - 1.3	0.8 (16)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	30 - 73	45 (15)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	171 - 255	197 (13)
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.
- **GNIS Number:** Number created by USGS's Geographic Names Information 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Tropic 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	Osceola
Name	Fish
GNIS Number	282485
Latitude	28.2645
Longitude	-81.3393
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	725 ha or 1791.5 acre
Period of Record (year)	2003 to 2019
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP3
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	45 (28 to 59)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	1322 (886 to 1578)

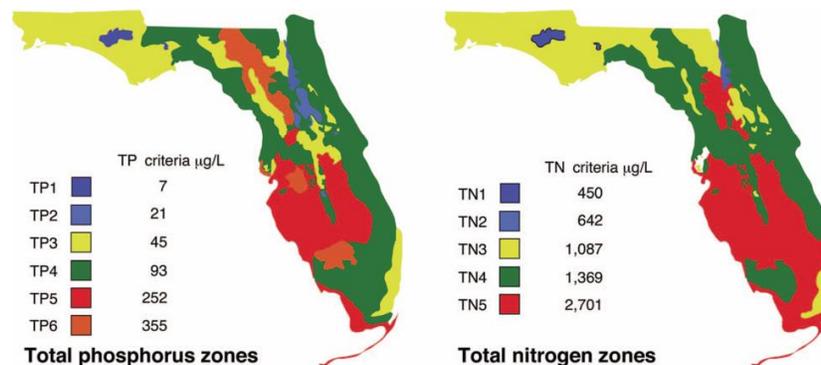


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

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”

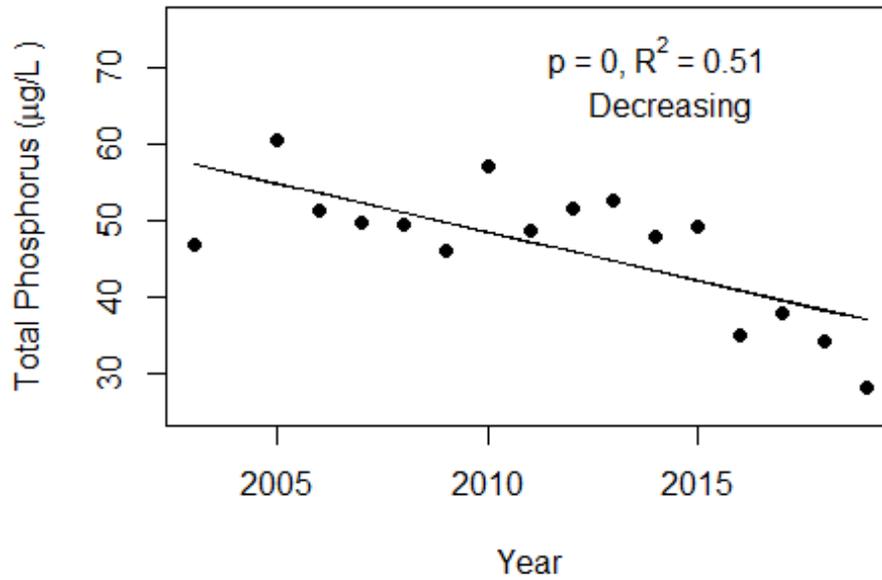
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a 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 1 and Figure 2. 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.

Fish (Osceola)



Fish (Osceola)

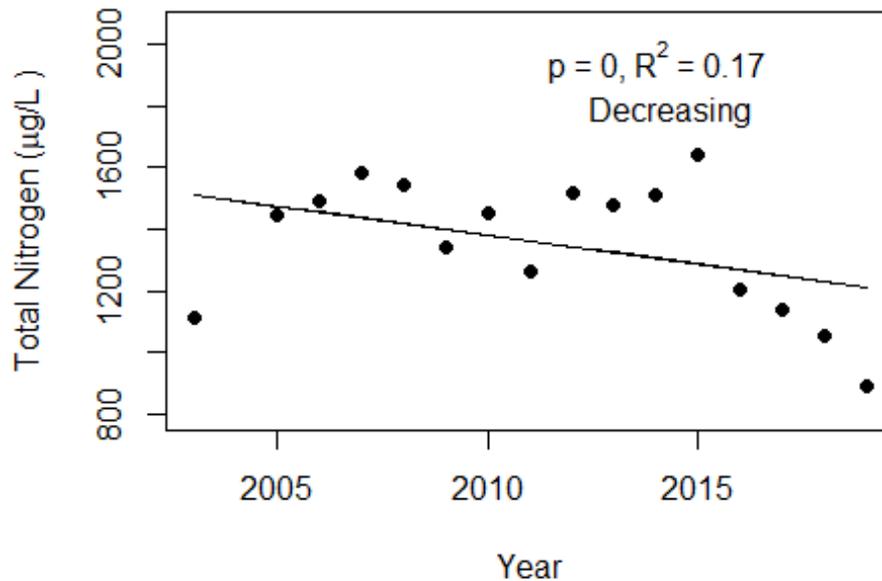
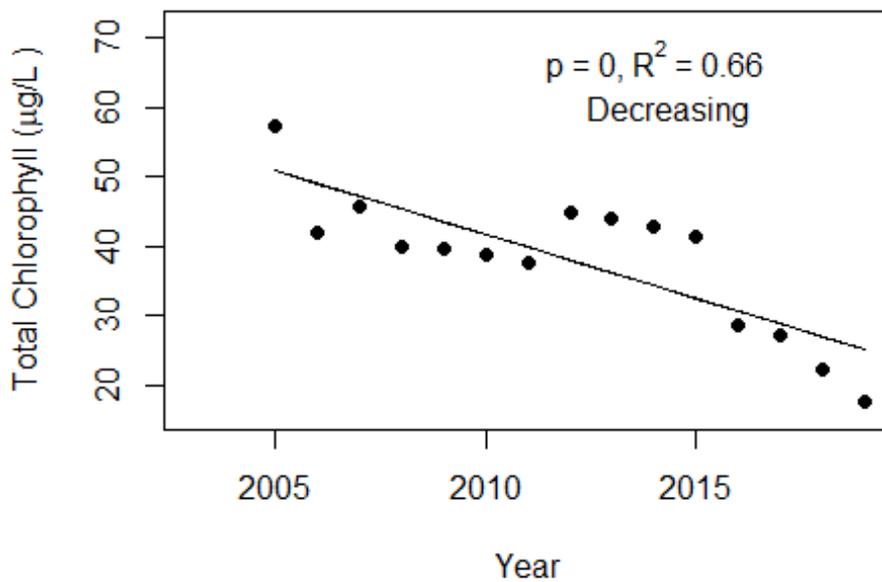
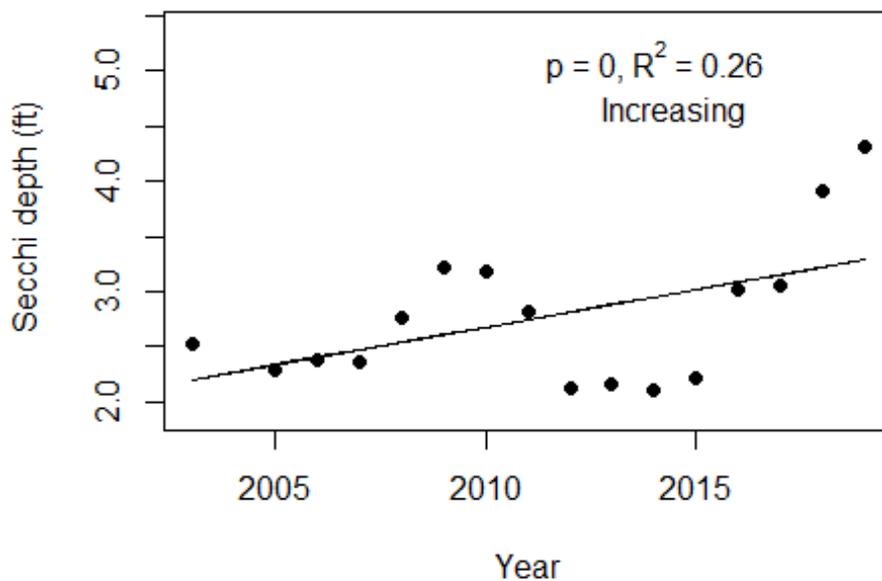


Figure 3 and Figure 4. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant (p < 0.05 is significant). Trend status are reported on plots.

Fish (Osceola)



Fish (Osceola)



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Lizzie in Osceola County Using Data Downloaded 1/17/2020

Introduction for Lakes

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; <https://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/resources/bibliography/>). 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 dissolved materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into one of 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 than 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)	10 - 24	18 (28)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	545 - 1375	847 (28)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	2 - 7	4 (29)
Secchi (ft)	2.1 - 5.6	3.4 (29)
Secchi (m)	0.6 - 1.7	1.0 (29)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	10 - 280	77 (16)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	89 - 141	122 (11)
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.
- **GNIS Number:** Number created by USGS's Geographic Names Information 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) 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	Osceola
Name	Lizzie
GNIS Number	285895
Latitude	28.2515
Longitude	-81.1871
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	348 ha or 859.9 acre
Period of Record (year)	1990 to 2019
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Mesotrophic
TP Zone	TP3
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	18 (10 to 24)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	847 (545 to 1375)

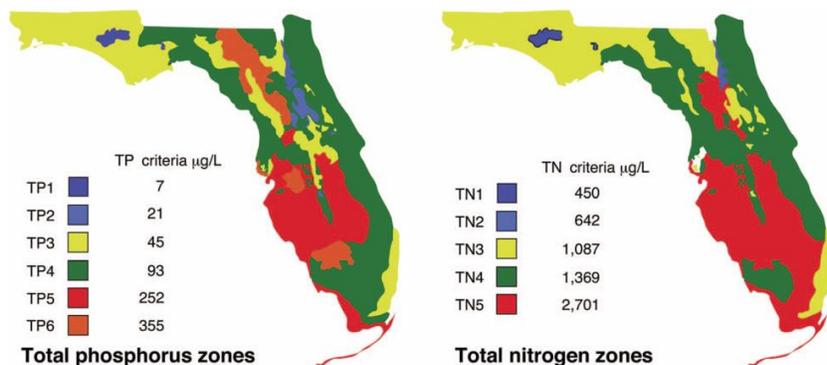


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

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”

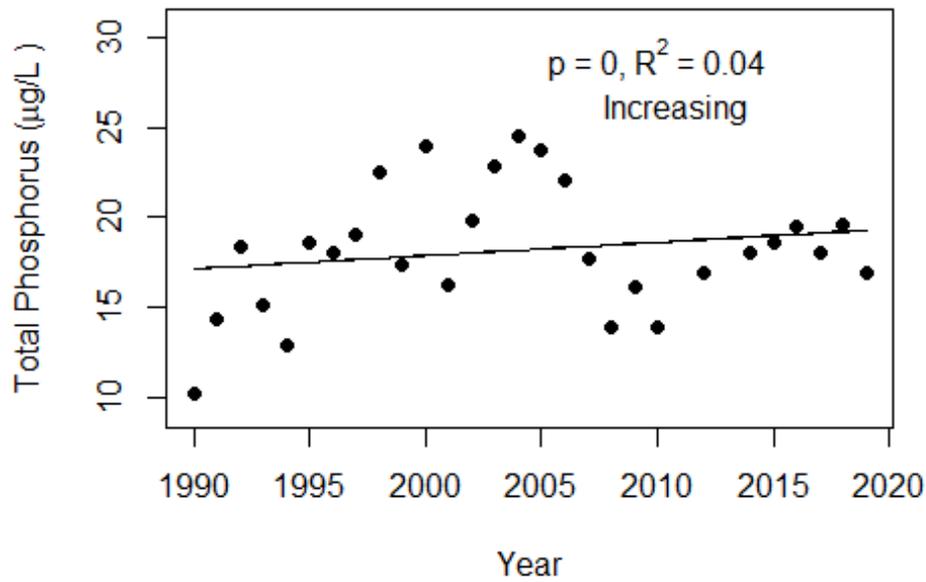
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a 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”.
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4. Repeat these same steps with the TN Zone and Long-term Grand Geometric Mean TN Concentration

Figure 1 and Figure 2. 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.

Lizzie (Osceola)



Lizzie (Osceola)

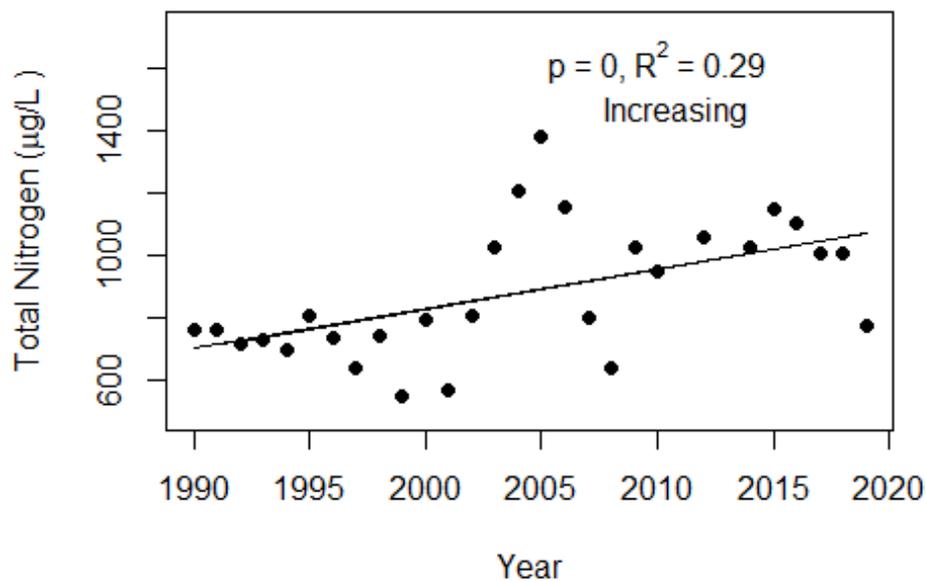
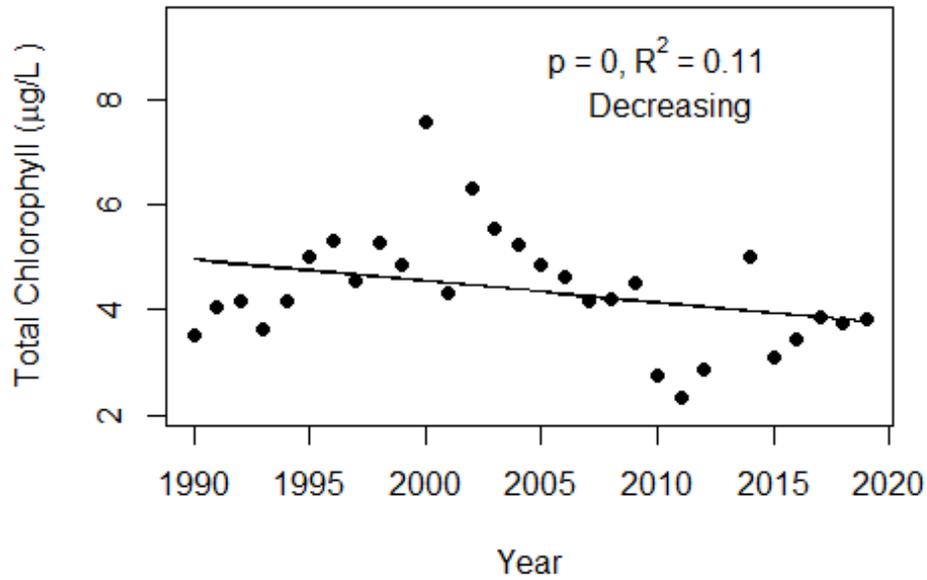
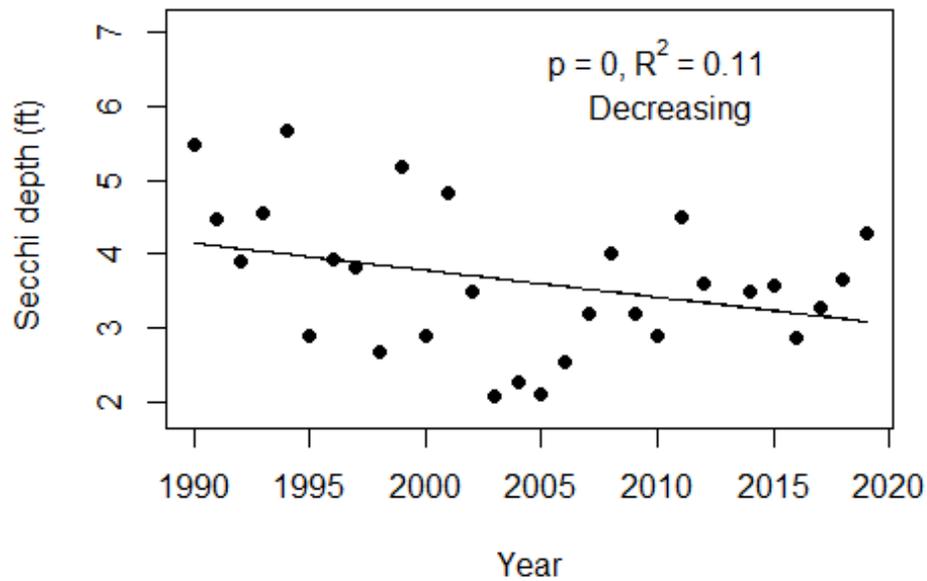


Figure 3 and Figure 4. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant (p < 0.05 is significant). Trend status are reported on plots.

Lizzie (Osceola)



Lizzie (Osceola)



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Tohopekaliga East in Osceola County Using Data Downloaded 1/17/2020

Introduction for Lakes

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; <https://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/resources/bibliography/>). 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 dissolved materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into one of 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 than 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 - 25	19 (22)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	567 - 877	683 (22)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	1 - 8	4 (22)
Secchi (ft)	4.2 - 9.4	5.7 (21)
Secchi (m)	1.3 - 2.9	1.7 (21)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	19 - 88	44 (16)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	105 - 161	136 (10)
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.
- **GNIS Number:** Number created by USGS's Geographic Names Information 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Tropic 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	Osceola
Name	Tohopekaliga East
GNIS Number	2082902
Latitude	28.2673
Longitude	-81.2913
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	5541 ha or 13691.8 acre
Period of Record (year)	1997 to 2019
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Mesotrophic
TP Zone	TP3
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	19 (15 to 25)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	683 (567 to 877)

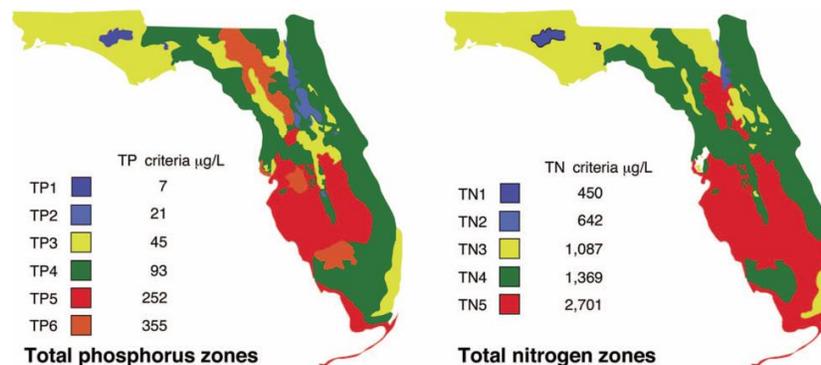


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

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”

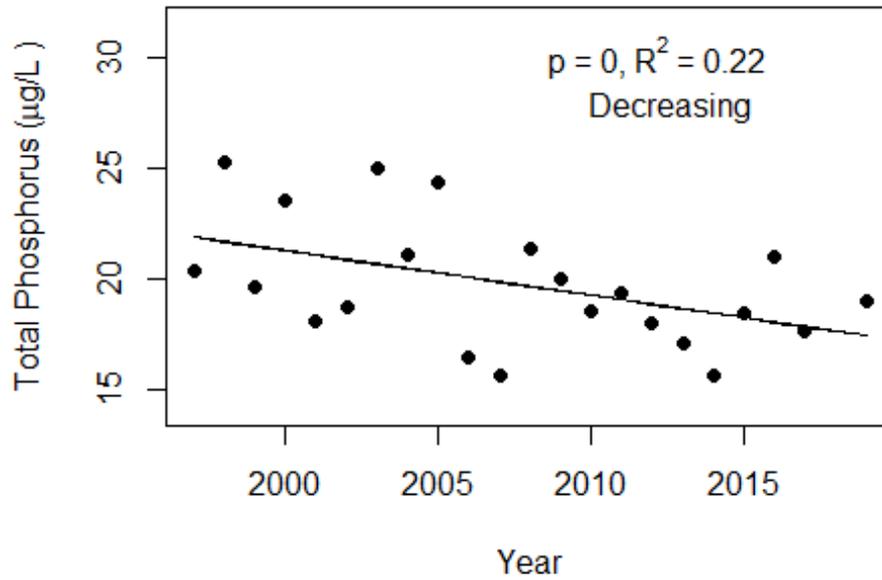
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a 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 1 and Figure 2. 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.

Tohopekaliga East (Osceola)



Tohopekaliga East (Osceola)

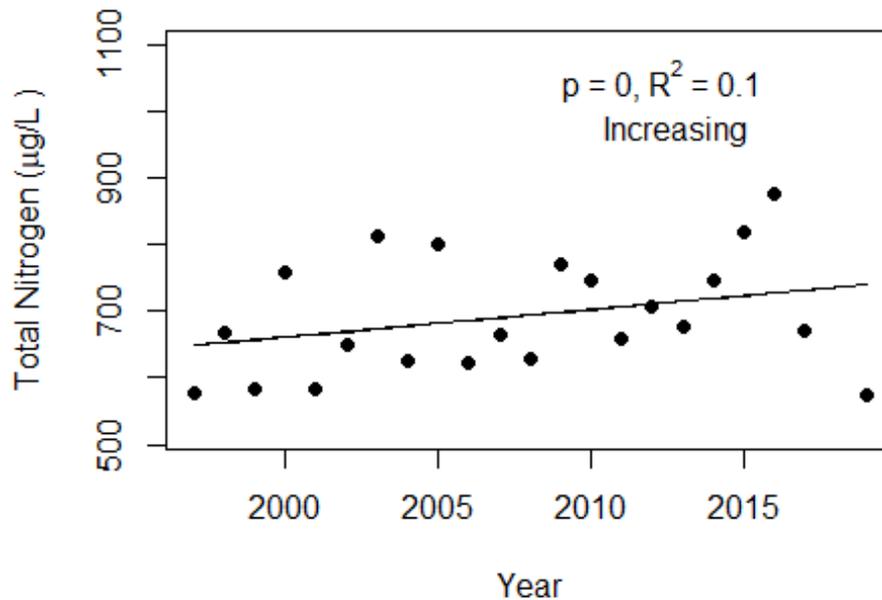
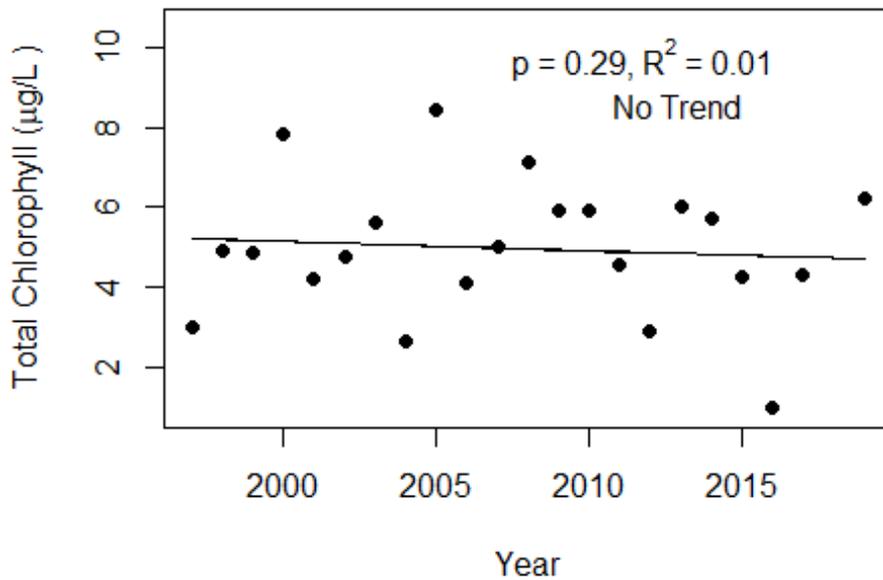
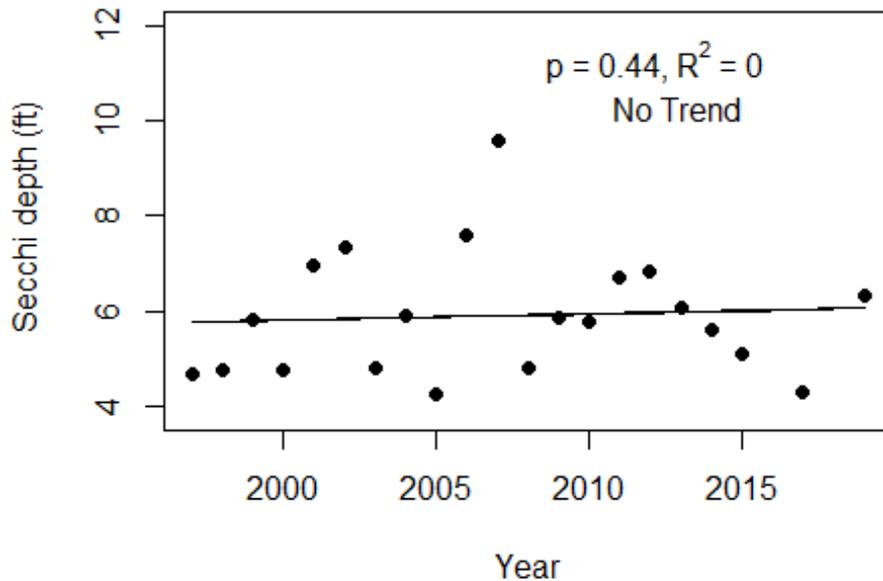


Figure 3 and Figure 4. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant)). Trend status are reported on plots.

Tohopekaliga East (Osceola)



Tohopekaliga East (Osceola)



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Tohopekaliga-Middle in Osceola County Using Data Downloaded 1/17/2020

Introduction for Lakes

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; <https://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/resources/bibliography/>). 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 dissolved materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into one of 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 than 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)	26 - 74	37 (19)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	867 - 1377	1097 (19)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	14 - 40	23 (19)
Secchi (ft)	2.3 - 4.0	2.8 (19)
Secchi (m)	0.7 - 1.2	0.9 (19)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	32 - 121	58 (17)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	149 - 199	170 (13)
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.
- **GNIS Number:** Number created by USGS's Geographic Names Information 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Tropic 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	Osceola
Name	Tohopekalgiga-Middle
GNIS Number	292327
Latitude	28.1761
Longitude	-81.3791
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	ha or acre
Period of Record (year)	2000 to 2019
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP5
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	37 (26 to 74)
TN Zone	TN5
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	1097 (867 to 1377)

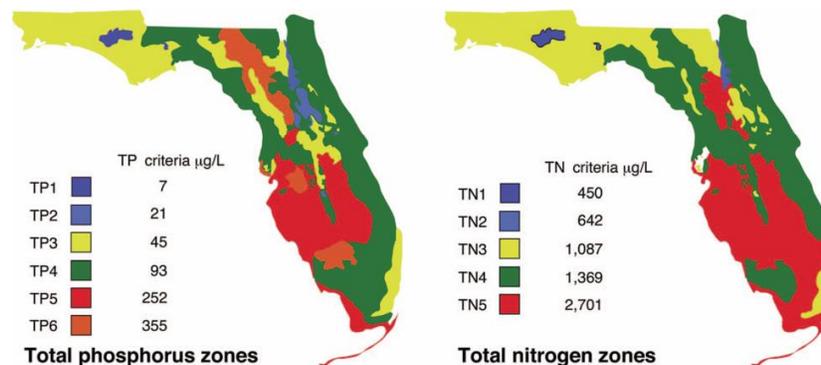


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

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”

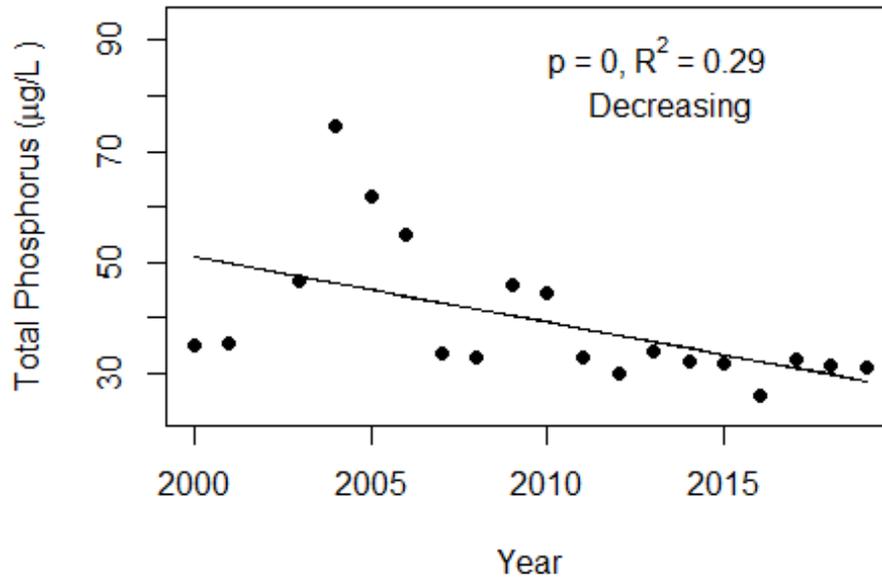
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a 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 1 and Figure 2. 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.

Tohopekaliga-Middle (Osceola)



Tohopekaliga-Middle (Osceola)

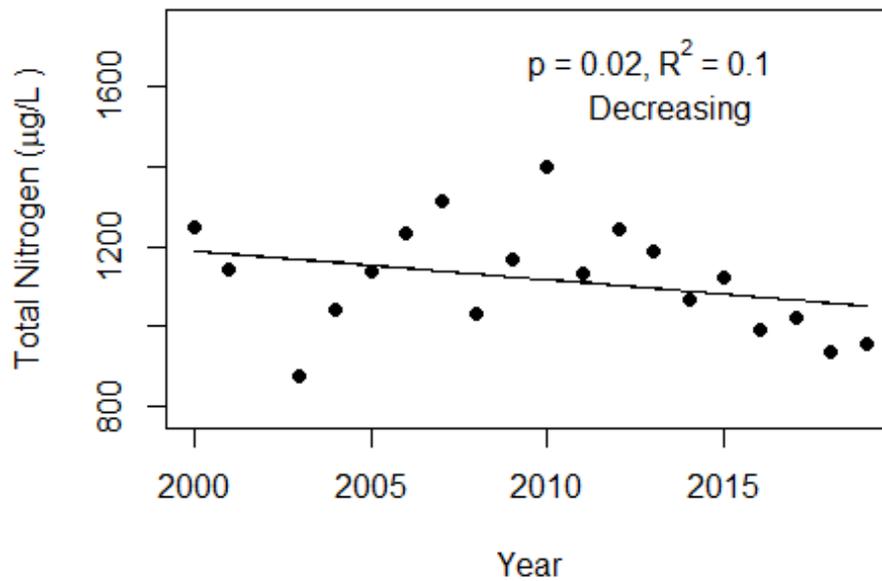
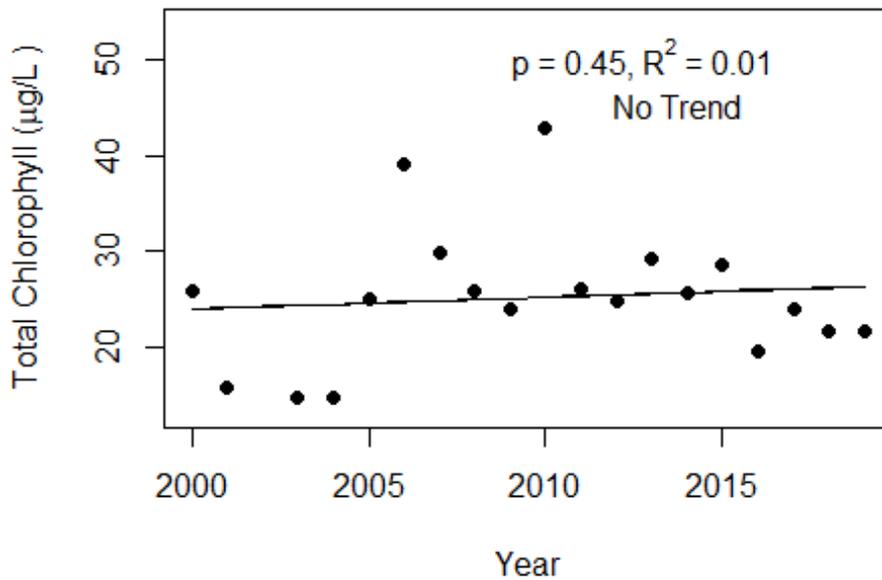
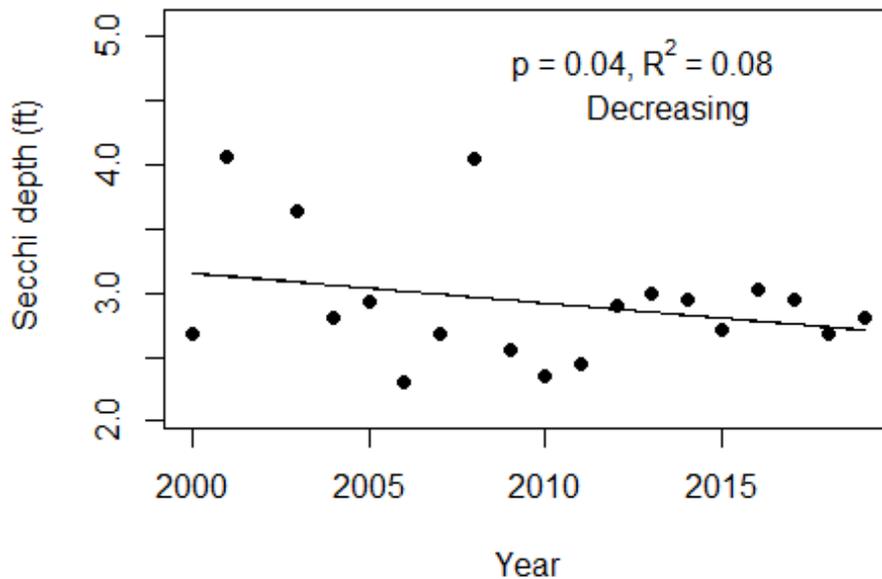


Figure 3 and Figure 4. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant)). Trend status are reported on plots.

Tohopekaliga-Middle (Osceola)



Tohopekaliga-Middle (Osceola)



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Tohopekaliga-North in Osceola County Using Data Downloaded 1/17/2020

Introduction for Lakes

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; <https://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/resources/bibliography/>). 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 dissolved materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into one of 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 than 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)	38 - 73	53 (19)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	733 - 1256	998 (19)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	10 - 37	21 (19)
Secchi (ft)	2.2 - 4.7	3.0 (19)
Secchi (m)	0.7 - 1.4	0.9 (19)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	41 - 114	64 (16)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	132 - 196	167 (12)
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.
- **GNIS Number:** Number created by USGS's Geographic Names Information 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) with minimum and maximum annual geometric means.
- **Lake Trophic Status (CHL):** Tropic 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	Osceola
Name	Tohopekaliga-North
GNIS Number	292327
Latitude	28.2906
Longitude	-81.3967
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	ha or acre
Period of Record (year)	2000 to 2019
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Eutrophic
TP Zone	TP5
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration (µg/L, min. and max.)	53 (38 to 73)
TN Zone	TN5
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration (µg/L, min. and max.)	998 (733 to 1256)

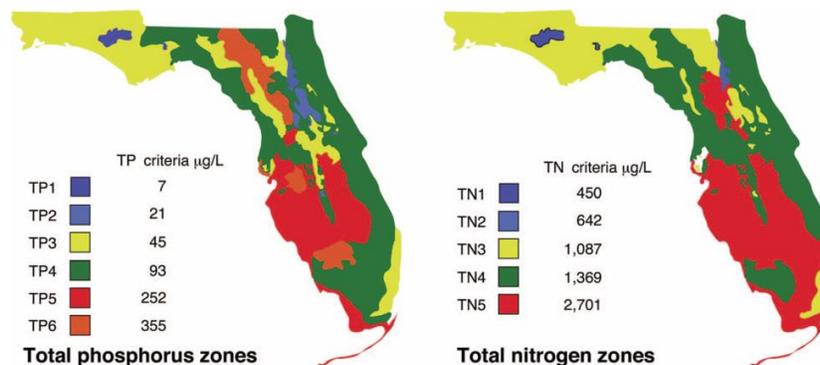


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

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”

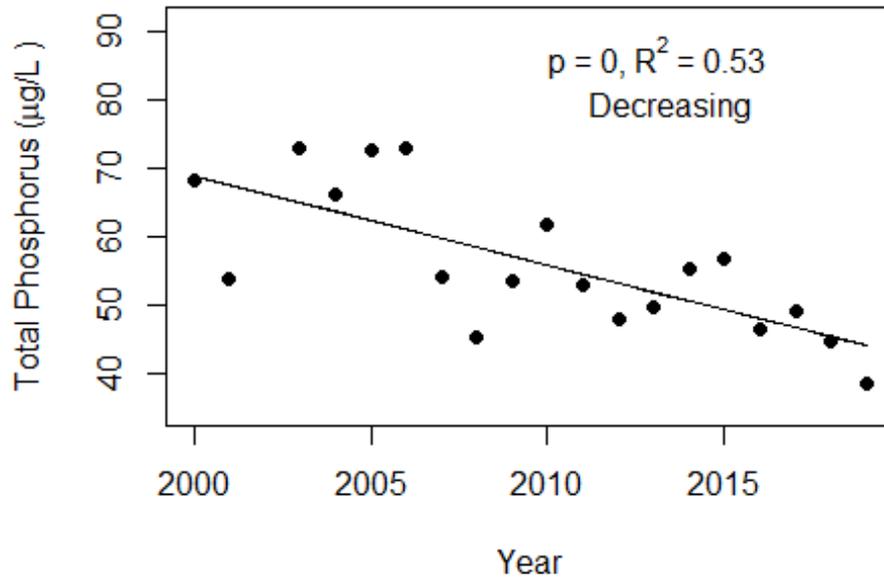
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a 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 1 and Figure 2. 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.

Tohopekaliga-North (Osceola)



Tohopekaliga-North (Osceola)

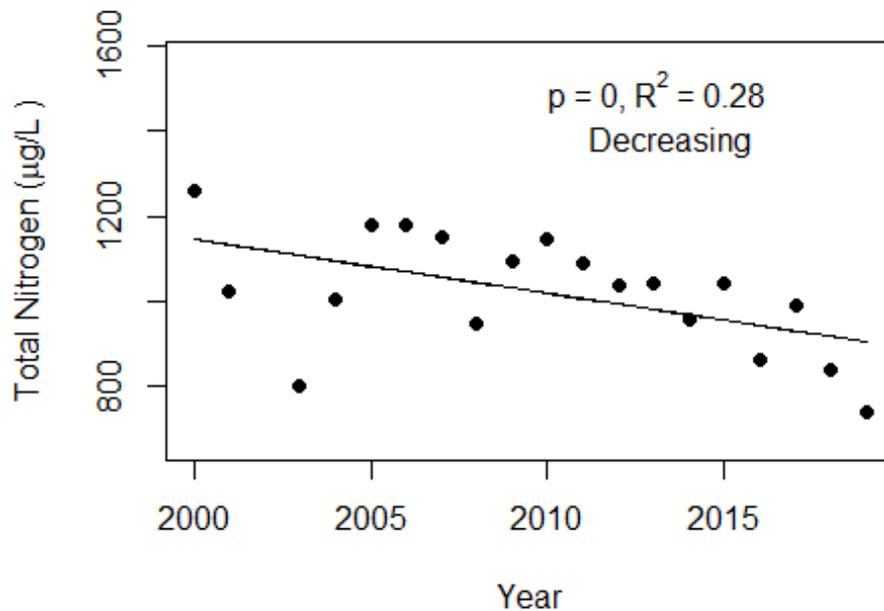
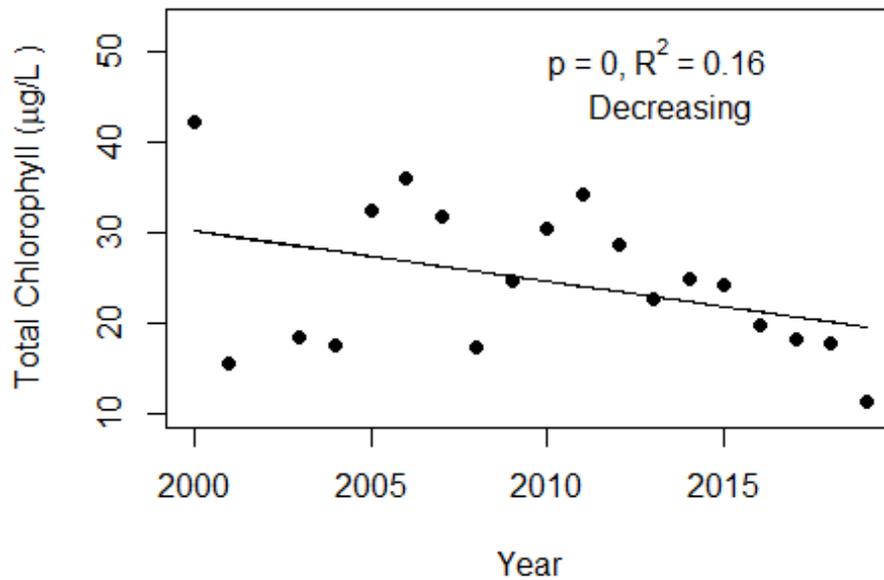
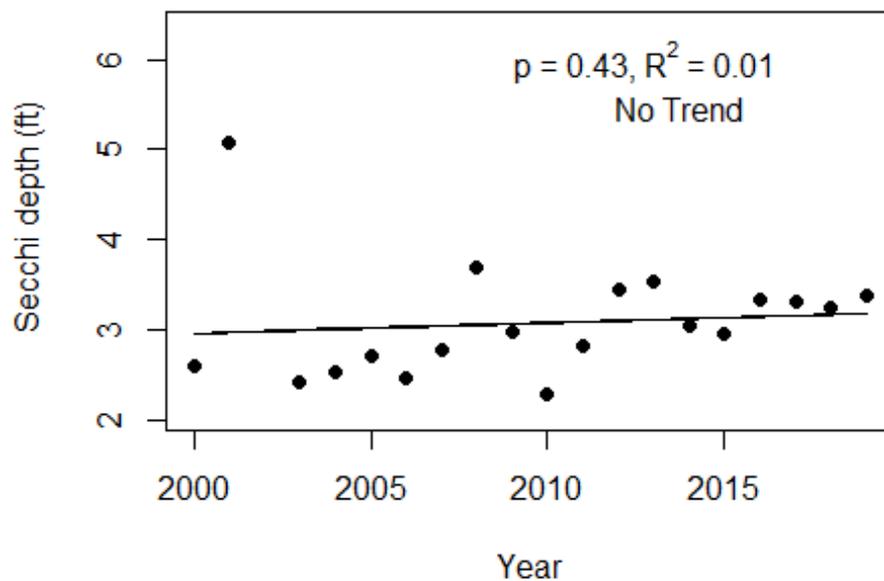


Figure 3 and Figure 4. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant ($p < 0.05$ is significant)). Trend status are reported on plots.

Tohopekaliga-North (Osceola)



Tohopekaliga-North (Osceola)



Florida LAKEWATCH Report for Trout in Osceola County Using Data Downloaded 1/17/2020

Introduction for Lakes

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; <https://lakewatch.ifas.ufl.edu/resources/bibliography/>). 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 dissolved materials in water.
- **Lake Classification:** The new numeric nutrient criteria for Florida require that lakes must first be classified into one of 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 than 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)	10 - 24	16 (28)
Total Nitrogen (µg/L)	638 - 1549	988 (28)
Chlorophyll- uncorrected (µg/L)	3 - 8	5 (28)
Secchi (ft)	1.7 - 4.0	2.6 (28)
Secchi (m)	0.5 - 1.2	0.8 (28)
Color (Pt-Co Units)	40 - 321	104 (16)
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25 C)	72 - 166	122 (11)
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.
- **GNIS Number:** Number created by USGS's Geographic Names Information 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) 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	Osceola
Name	Trout
GNIS Number	292474
Latitude	28.2614
Longitude	-81.1725
Water Body Type	Lake
Surface Area (ha and acre)	117 ha or 289.1 acre
Period of Record (year)	1990 to 2019
Lake Trophic Status (CHL)	Mesotrophic
TP Zone	TP3
Grand TP Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	16 (10 to 24)
TN Zone	TN4
Grand TN Geometric Mean Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$, min. and max.)	988 (638 to 1549)

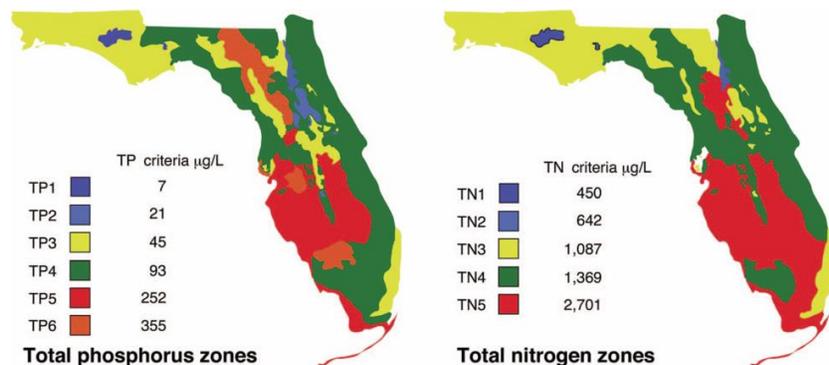


Figure 1. Maps showing Florida phosphorus and nitrogen zones and the nutrient concentrations of the upper 90% of lakes within each zone (Bachmann et al. 2012). Explanation on how to interpret the Nutrient Zones on page 4, below.

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”

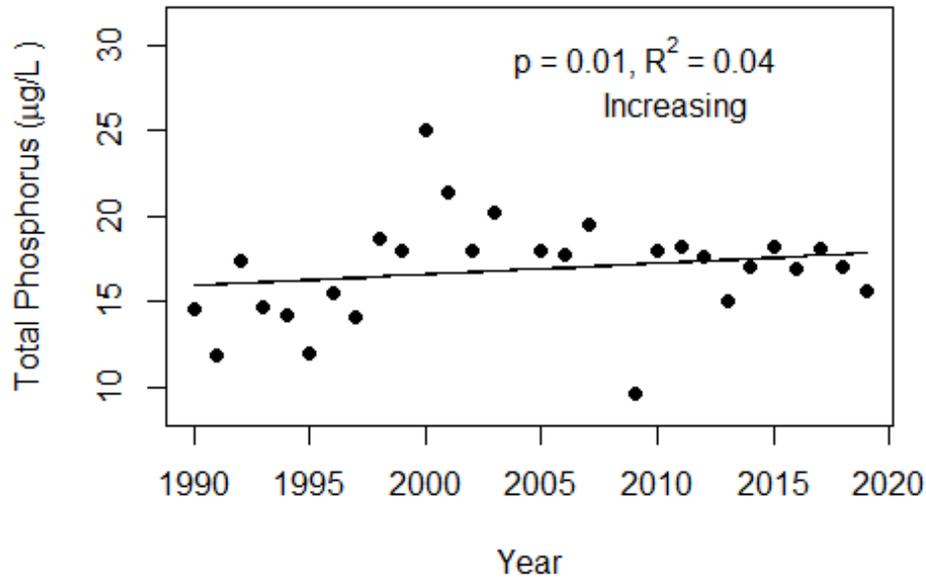
Administrative code definitions 62-302.200 (19): “Natural background” shall mean the condition of waters in the absence of man-induced alterations based on the best scientific information available to the Department. The establishment of natural background for an altered waterbody may be based upon a 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 1 and Figure 2. 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.

Trout (Osceola)



Trout (Osceola)

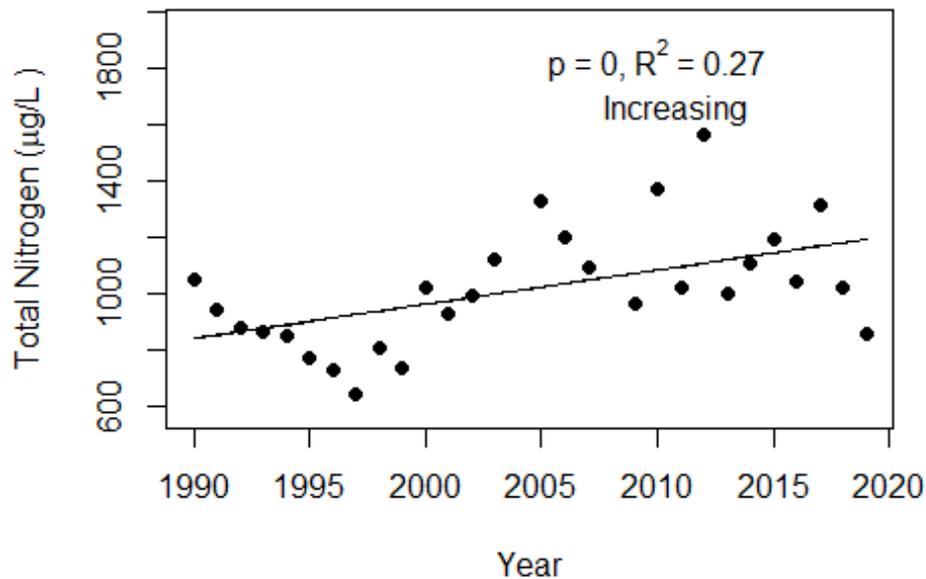
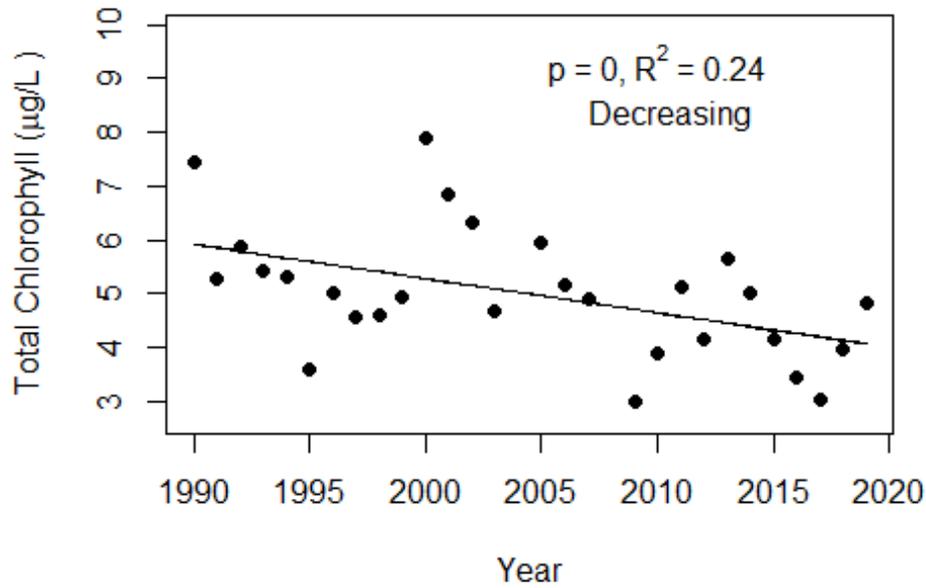


Figure 3 and Figure 4. Trend plots of annual average chlorophyll and annual average Secchi versus year. The R2 value indicates the strength of the relations (ranges from 0.0 to 1.0; higher the R2 the stronger the relations and the p value indicates if the relation is significant (p < 0.05 is significant). Trend status are reported on plots.

Trout (Osceola)



Trout (Osceola)

