



The lake assessments are created in partnership with Hillsborough County and the Florida Center for Community Design and Research
LAKE ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

Lake Taylor 7/2/98 Watershed: Brooker Creek

Lake assessments are being conducted to contribute physical and ecological data to the Atlas as a collaborative effort between project partners. The goal is to rapidly assess many of the lakes in the county and thus provide stakeholders a better understanding of the character of the lake, its shore, and the aquatic plants present there. These data are intended to assist in the future management of the lake and its watershed.

The first section of the report provides the results of the bottom mapping effort: a contour (bathymetric) map of the lake, area, volume and depth statistics, and the water level at the time of assessment (if available).

The second section provides the results of the ecological (vegetation) assessment conducted on the lake. These results can be used to better manage vegetation in your lake. A list is provided with the different plant species found at various sites around the lake. Potentially invasive, exotic (non-native) species are identified in a plant list and the percent of exotics is presented in a summary table. The results of this study are compared with other lakes in the watershed.

The intent of the assessment is to provide a starting point from which to track changes in your lake. These data can provide the information needed to determine changes and to monitor trends in physical condition and ecological health of the lake.

I. Physical Data – Area, Depth, Volume, & Bottom Contours



The bottom of the lake was mapped using a sophisticated Global Positioning System (GPS) to determine the boat’s position, and a depth-finder to provide depth associated with that measured position. The result is an estimate of your lake’s area, mean and maximum depths, and volume (Table 1) and the creation of a bottom contour map.

Table 1. Physical Characteristics of Your Lake.

Surface Area (acres):	<u>49</u>
Mean Depth (feet):	<u>9.0</u>
Maximum Depth (feet):	<u>21.0</u>
Volume (gallons):	<u>143,620,623</u>

Taylor Lake

Section-Township-Range
16-27-17

-  Contour Lines Expressed in 2- Foot Intervals
-  Lake Perimeter ground level

EXPLANATION:

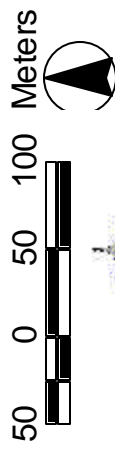
Survey date August 1, 1998.

Explanation:

Lake water level was 36.85 ft above Mean Sea Level when the lake was surveyed. Contours are expressed in absolute depth below this level.

DATA SOURCES:

Digital orthophotos by United States Geological Survey. All contours generated by Florida Center for Community Design and Research based on survey data provided by the Hillsborough County Lake Management Program.



Hillsborough County



University of
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II. Ecological Data

Aquatic Plant Survey

Approximately equispaced sites are haphazardly mapped around the lake and the aquatic plants at each site are surveyed. The total number of species from all sites is used to approximate the total diversity of aquatic plants and the percent of invasive-exotic plants on the lake and in the watershed (Table 2). Many of these plants are considered ecologically harmful, as they tend to out-compete native species. Such “nuisance” plants can also make boating and other recreational activities difficult or impossible. The common and scientific names of plant species found on your lake are listed in Table 3.

Table 2. Comparison of species diversity between your lake and other assessed lakes located within your watershed.

	<u>Lake Taylor</u>	<u>Brooker Creek</u> (Average)
Number of Taxa:	34	32
Percent Exotic Plants:	21%	14%

Table 3. Botanical and common names of the most commonly found plants on your lake. Percent frequency (of occurrence), habit (location where found), status (native or exotic), and EPPC status are provided.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Plant Species</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Habit</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>EPPC</u>
Stream Bog Moss	Mayaca fluviatilis	100%	Submersed	Native	NL
Pickereel Weed	Pontederia cordata	100%	Emergent	Native	NL
Alligator Weed	Alternanthera philoxeroides	80%	Emergent	Exotic	II
Maidencane	Panicum hemitomon	80%	Emergent	Native	NL
Water Primroses, Primrosewillow	Ludwigia spp.	70%	Emergent	Unknown	NL
Torpedo Grass	Panicum repens	70%	Emergent	Exotic	I
Swamp Fern	Blechnum serrulatum	60%	Emergent	Native	NL
Common Buttonbush	Cephalanthus occidentalis	60%	Emergent	Native	NL
Baldwin's Spikerush, Roadgrass	Eleocharis baldwinii	60%	Submersed	Native	NL
Manyflower Marshpennywort, Water Penny	Hydrocotyl umbellata	60%	Emergent	Native	NL
Cypress	Taxodium spp.	60%	Emergent	Native	NL
Climbing Hempvine	Mikania scandens	50%	Emergent	Native	NL
Wax Myrtle	Myrica cerifera	50%	Emergent	Native	NL
American White Water Lily, Fragrant Water	Nymphaea odorata	50%	Floating	Native	NL
Southern Red Maple	Acer rubrum var. trilobum	40%	Emergent	Native	NL
Punk Tree, Melaleuca	Melaleuca quinquenervia	40%	Emergent	Exotic	I

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Willow	Salix spp.	40%	Emergent	Native	NL
Hydrilla, waterthyme	Hydrilla verticillata	30%	Submersed	Exotic	I
Spatterdock, Yellow Pondlily	Nuphar lutea var. advena	30%	Floating	Native	NL
Bulltongue Arrowhead, Duck Potato	Sagittaria lancifolia	30%	Emergent	Native	NL
Tapegrass	Vallisneria americana	20%	Submersed	Native	NL
Chain fern	Woodwardia spp.	20%	Emergent	Native	NL
Filamentous Algae, Algal Mats	Algae, Filamentous	10%	Floating	Native	NL
Asian Pennywort, Coinwort, Spadeleaf	Centella asiatica	10%	Emergent	Native	NL
Dayflower	Commelina spp.	10%	Emergent	Exotic	NL
Rush Fuirena	Fuirena spp.	10%	Emergent	Native	NL
Loblolly Bay	Gordonia lasianthus	10%	Emergent	Native	NL
Dahoon Holly	Ilex cassine	10%	Emergent	Native	NL
Royal Fern	Osmunda regalis	10%	Emergent	Native	NL
Green Arrow Arum	Peltandra virginica	10%	Emergent	Native	NL
Popcorn Tree, Chinese Tallow Tree	Sapium sebiferum	10%	Emergent	Exotic	I
Burhead Sedge, Cuban Scirpus	Scirpus cubensis	10%	Emergent	Native	NL
Poison Ivy	Toxicodendron radicans	10%	Emergent	Native	NL
Para Grass	Urochloa (Brachiaria) mutica	10%	Emergent	Exotic	I

Standing Crop

In addition to an overall survey of the types of plants on a lake, an estimate of the standing crop (biomass) of the lake has been obtained for many lakes. This was done by calculating the average weight of the vegetation within a quarter-meter square quadrat tossed haphazardly into three zones (see Figure) at each sampling site around the lake: (1) the emergent zone, (2) the floating zone and (3) the submersed zone. The average weight of the plants (Table 4) from all sampling sites and the dominant type of vegetation (Table 5) are provided. If data tables are not shown, no standing crop estimates were obtained for this lake.

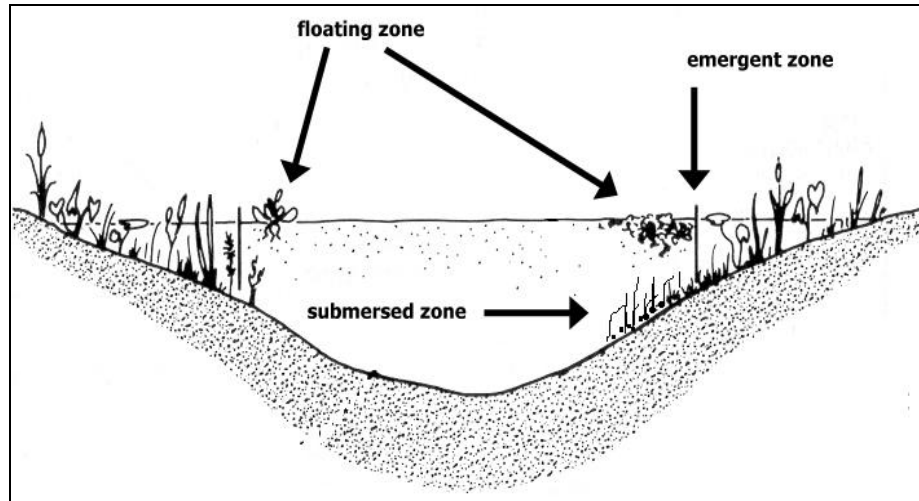


Table 4. Comparison between the average biomass from three zones within your lake and among all lakes assessed within your watershed.

	<u>Lake Taylor</u>	<u>Brooker Creek</u> (Average)
Emergent Zone:	3.80	3.71
Floating Zone:	0.36	0.82
Submersed Zone:	0.64	1.63

Number of lakes sampled in your watershed: 25

Note: All biomass measurements are shown in kilograms per square meter.

Table 5. Dominant taxa from three zones within your lake.

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Dominant Plant</u>	<u>Status</u>
Emergent Zone:	Pickerel Weed	Native
Floating Zone:	American White Water Lily, Fragrant	Native
Submersed Zone:	Stream Bog Moss	Native