

# Lake Island Ford

## LAKE HABITAT ASSESSMENT, LAKE VEGETATION IDEX, SUBMERGED VEGETATION SURVEY AND WATER QUALITY

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# Methods

## STUDY AREA ANALYISIS

The watershed containing the Lake was analyzed using ESRI ArcGIS Pro. Using this software with 2023 ESRI Basemaps aerial, 2020 Land Use/ Land Cover (LULC), Landscape Development Intensity (LDI) Index values were calculated for the 100 meter buffer surrounding the lake following the procedures of FDEP (https://floridadep.gov/dear/bioassessment/content/bioassessment-ldi-hdg-bcg ). "The Landscape Development Intensity index (LDI) is an estimate of how much humans have altered an area of interest around a waterbody. Various land use types (low density residential, row crops, industrial, natural) are assigned coefficients of land use intensity based on estimates of the amount of human energy that is put into those land use types. The LDI is calculated by multiplying each land use coefficient by the percentage of the area of interest occupied by that land use and then summing the results. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) uses the LDI as a tool to estimate potential land use impacts on streams, lakes, and wetlands. For streams and rivers, DEP typically uses a LDI calculated for the 100 m buffer of the waterbody for 10 km upstream of the point of interest. For lakes and isolated wetlands, DEP typically uses a LDI calculated for the 100 m buffer around the waterbody. LDI values less than two (≤2) can be considered minimally disturbed."

## LAKE BATHYMETRY AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS ASSESSMENT

The Bathymetric Map[1] provides the lake's morphologic parameters in various units. The bottom of the lake was mapped using a Lowrance Elite 7 Ti Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)[2] enabled Global Positioning System (GPS) with Totalscan transducer (bottom sounder) to determine the boat's position, and bottom depth in a single measurement. The result is an estimate of the lake's area, mean and maximum depths, and volume and the creation of a bottom contour map. Besides pointing out the deeper fishing holes in the lake, the morphologic data derived from this part of the assessment can be valuable to overall management of the lake vegetation as well as providing flood storage data for flood models.

[1] A bathymetric map is a map that accurately depicts all of the various depths of a water body. An accurate bathymetric map is important for effective herbicide application and can be an important tool when deciding which form of management is most appropriate for a water body. Lake volumes, hydraulic retention time and carrying capacity are important parts of lake management that require the use of a bathymetric map.

[2] WAAS is a form of differential GPS (DGPS) where data from 25 ground reference stations located in the United States receive GPS signals form GPS satellites in view and retransmit these data to a master control site and then to geostationary satellites. For more information, see end note 2.

## LAKE VEGETATION INDEX ASSESSMENT

Hillsborough County requested the implementation of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection methods for Lake Vegetation Index (LVI 1000) (http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/sas/sop/sops.htm) using forms FD 9000-03 (Physical/Chemical Characterization), FD 9000-06 (Lake Habitat Assessment) FD 9000-27 (LVI Field Sheet) and FD 9000-31 (Lake Observation Field Sheet).

The Lake Vegetation Index (LVI) is a rapid assessment protocol in which selected sections of a lake are assessed for the presence or absence of vegetation through visual observation and through the use of a submerged vegetation sampling tool called a Frodus. The assessment results provide a list of species presents and the dominant and where appropriate co-dominant species that are found in each segment. These results are then entered into a scoring table and a final LVI score is determined. LVI scores provide an estimate of the vegetative health of a lake. Our assessment team was trained and qualified by FDEP to conduct these assessment as an independent team and must prequalify each year prior to conducting additional assessments. The LVI method consists of dividing the lake into twelve pie-shaped segments (see diagram below) and selecting a set of four segments from the twelve to include in the LVI. The assessment team then travels across the segment and identifies all unique species of aquatic plant present in the segment. Additionally, a Frodus is thrown at several points on a single five-meter belt transect that is established in the center of the segment from a point along the shore to a point beyond the submerged vegetation zone. For scoring, the threshold score for impairment is 43.

Four metrics are utilized in the Lake Vegetation Index Survey; Dominant Coefficient of Conservatism (CoC), Percent Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council Type 1 (% FLEPPC), Percent Native Taxa, Percent Sensitive Taxa.

The Dominant Coefficient of Conservatism (CoC) metric for the dominant or co-dominate species in each section. The CoC applies a score of 0-10 to each species based on its ecological tolerances and fidelity to pre-settlement conditions. Species with higher scores show a high fidelity to native, undisturbed habitats and are typically sensitive to alterations. Available CoC scores can be obtained from LT 7000 from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/sas/sop/sops.htm.

The percent FLEPPC (Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council) Category 1 invasive exotic taxa in a single sampling unit (pie slice) by dividing the number of FLEPPC Category I taxa by the total number of taxa in that sampling unit. Multiply result times 100. Refer to Appendix LVI 1000-1 to determine which plants are on the FLEPPC Category 1 list. Note that not all exotic taxa should be included in this metric, only those listed in Appendix LVI 1000-1 as Category 1 FLEPPC. If the FLEPPC updates their list of Category 1 exotics, those updates shall not be reflected in this calculation until they are included in Appendix LVI 1000-1.

The percent native taxa in a single sampling unit (pie slice) is calculated by dividing the number of native taxa by the total number of taxa in that sampling unit. Multiply result times 100. Nativity status is determined by the Plant Atlas from the Institute for Systematic Botany, and is listed in Appendix LVI 1000-1. For informational purposes, visit the website

http://www.florida.plantatlas.usf.edu/. Taxa that are native according to the Plant Atlas from the Institute for Systematic Botany but are not on the list in Appendix LVI 1000-1 may be included in this metric calculation, but inclusion of these additional taxa is not required.

The percent sensitive taxa in a single sampling unit by summing the number of taxa with a C of C (Coefficient of Conservatism) score >= 7 and then dividing by the total number of taxa in that sampling unit. Multiply result times 100. Refer to Appendix LVI 1000-1 for a list of C of C scores.

The collected bathymetric data is analyzed for submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) calculations including the percentage of the surface area of the lake inhabited by SAV as well as an estimate of the percent volume of the lake inhabited by SAV. SAV is an important component to a lakes nutrient cycling as well as chlorophyll concentrations due to the SAV and phytoplankton competing for available nutrients in the water column. In addition SAV serves a vital role as habitat for many species of macroinvertebrates and fish as well as substrate for epiphytic algae.

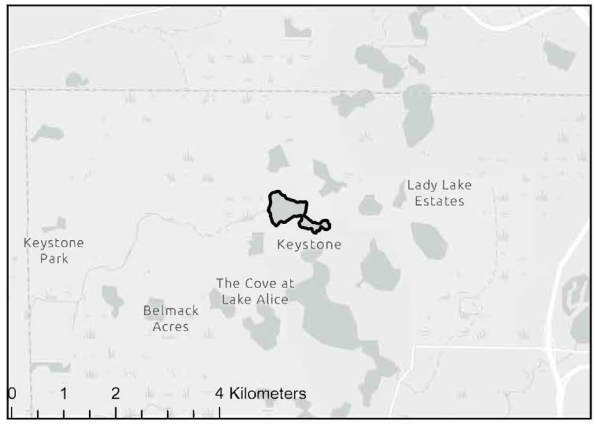
## WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Physical water quality samples were taken using a Eureka Manta Sub-2 multiprobe pre and post calibrated on the day of the assessment. Measurements taken with this device include: depth, conductivity, pH, Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l and % Saturation) and salinity. Chemical water parameters were collected and preserved on ice by USF Water Institute staff and analyzed at the Hillsborough County Public Utilities Laboratory Analysis include; Chlorophyll (a, b, c, t and corrected), Alkalinity, Color, E Coli, Enterococci, Ammonia, Nitrates/Nitrites, Total Phosphorous, Kjeldahl Nitrogen and Total Nitrogen. The results of the water quality sampling effort will be discussed in the framework of the FDEP Numeric Nutrient Criteria. Due to the lack of public access to the majority of lakes in Hillsborough County, the majority of available water quality samples are from the resident volunteer LAKEWATCH program. This data is being included in the analysis of Hillsborough County lakes.

## Study Area

Lake Island Ford is located in the Coastal Old Tampa Bay Watershed in north western Hillsborough County, Florida. The Landscape Development Intensity Index of the 100 meter buffer around Lake Island Ford is dominated by residential (74.5%) and natural (17.5%) land uses. The resulting LDI value for the 100 meter buffer around Lake Island Ford is 5.52.

*FIGURE 1: 2025 LAKE ISLAND FORD ASSESSMENT STUDY AREA MAP*




**Lake Island Ford**
**WBID 1474V**

Sample Date - July 2, 2025
Surface Area - 95.5 acres (4,158,291 sqft)
100m Landscape Development Intensity - 5.52
Dominant Land Use 100m Buffer -
Residential (74.5%)
Natural (17.5%)
Lake Vegetation Index - 61
Water Clarity - 1.0 m (3.28 ft)
Submerged Aquatic Vegetation
Percent Area Covered - 16.73%
Percent Volume Inhabited - 0.51%
SAV Volume - 192,833 cubic feet



## Lake Bathymetry and Morphological Characterization

At the time of the assessment, Lake Island Ford was experiencing normal water levels (38.94 feet NAVD88 on staff gauge) resulting in a 95.5 acre water body. Lake Island Ford at the time of the assessment had a mean water depth of 9.1 feet and a maximum observed depth of 22.3 feet. The volume at this time was approximately 283,296,822 gallons. Figure 2 shows the resulting bathymetric contour map for Lake Island Ford from data collected on July 2, 2025.

*Table 1: Morphological Calculations for Lake Island Ford*

| Parameter | Feet | Meters | Acres | Acre-Ft | Gallons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surface Area (sq) | 4,158,291 | 386,315 | 95.5 | | |
| Mean Depth | 9.1 | 2.78 | | | |
| Maximum Depth | 22.30 | 6.80 | | | |
| Volume (cubic) | 37,871,014 | 1,072,378 | | 869.4 | 283,296,822 |
| Gauge (NAVD 88) | 38.94 | 11.87 | | | |

*Figure 2: 2025 2-Foot Bathymetric Contour Map for Lake Island Ford*

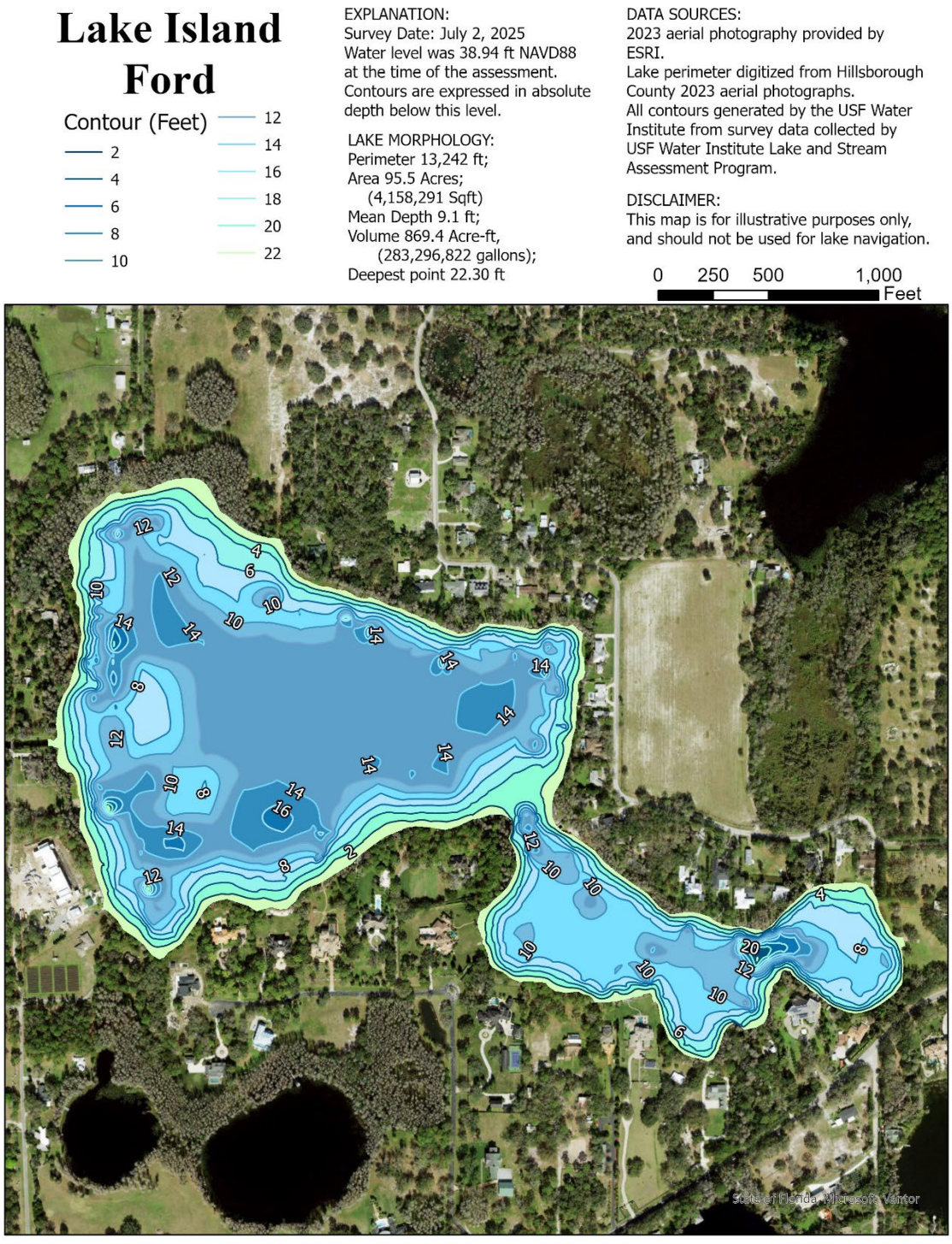




*Figure 3 Overview photograph of Lake Island Ford showing the dominant floating leaved vegetation Nuphar along an undeveloped shoreline.*

## Lake Habitat and Lake Vegetation Index Assessment

The lake assessment for Lake Island Ford was conducted on July 2, 2025. The water in Lake Island Ford was characterized as tannic and green with low turbidity. The secchi disk depth was 1.0 meters (3.28 ft). The vegetation quality of the plants in and buffering Lake Island Ford are predominantly native species with extensive growths of *Nuphar* and *Mayaca fluviatilis.* The percentage of non-native FLEPPC 1 species ranged from 10.0% (region 9) to 22.73% (region 6). Stormwater reaches the lake predominately via ditches, pipes, and surface flow over cultivated vegetation, and there are few BMPs in place. The bottom substrate quality was dominated by sand, coarse particulate organic matter and submersed aquatic vegetation. The development along the shoreline has altered the surrounding buffer extensively with 50-70% of the shoreline being residential houses with less than 18 meters of buffer.



*Figure 4 The native submersed aquation Mayaca fluviatilis was codominant in regions 6, 9 and 12 of the Lake Vegetation Index on Lake Island Ford*

The Lake Vegetation Index identified 50 species of wetland vegetation growing in the four selected sections along Lake Island Ford. The majority of these species (41) are native species. The remaining 9 species (*shown in Table 2*) are non- native or invasive to this region. The vegetation community along the shorelines of Lake Island Ford has been altered by residential housing reducing the buffer vegetation but often retaining the canopy of *Taxodium*. The edges of the lake are dominated by species able to rapidly colonize following the frequent disturbance of mowing, such as *Panicum repens* and emergent aquatics such as T*ypha.* At the time of the assessment the water transparency was 1.0 m (3.28 ft). High annual average secchi disk depths allow for an extensive littoral zone with establishment of floating leaved and submerged aquatic vegetation. Three species of submersed aquatic vegetation were observed during the lake vegetation index, these species include *Nitella, Eleocharis* and *Mayaca fluviatilis*. *Mayaca fluviatilis* was classified as codominant in regions 6, 9 and 12 of the Lake Vegetation Index. The floating leaved vegetation community had 3 species present, including *Salvinia minima, Nuphar and Hydrocotyle. Nuphar* was classified as dominant in region 3 and codominant in regions 6, 9 and 12 of the Lake Vegetation Index.

The calculated LVI score for Lake Island Ford was 61, above the impairment threshold of 43 indicating the vegetation community is showing evidence of being "Healthy". Figure 5 shows the map of Lake Island Ford detailing the LVI regions used for the assessment (Regions 3, 6, 9, 12). Table 2 details the species list results of the Lake Vegetation Index. Table 3 details the scoring result for the Lake Vegetation Index.

By analyzing the collected sonar chart, submerged aquatic vegetation potentially covered approximately 16.73% of the surface area of Lake Island Ford. This submerged vegetation inhabits an estimated 0.51% of the water volume in Lake Island Ford. The average height of submersed aquatic vegetation was 0.08 ft. Figure 6 shows the results of the SAV analysis indicating the location and height of SAV estimated from collected sonar readings.

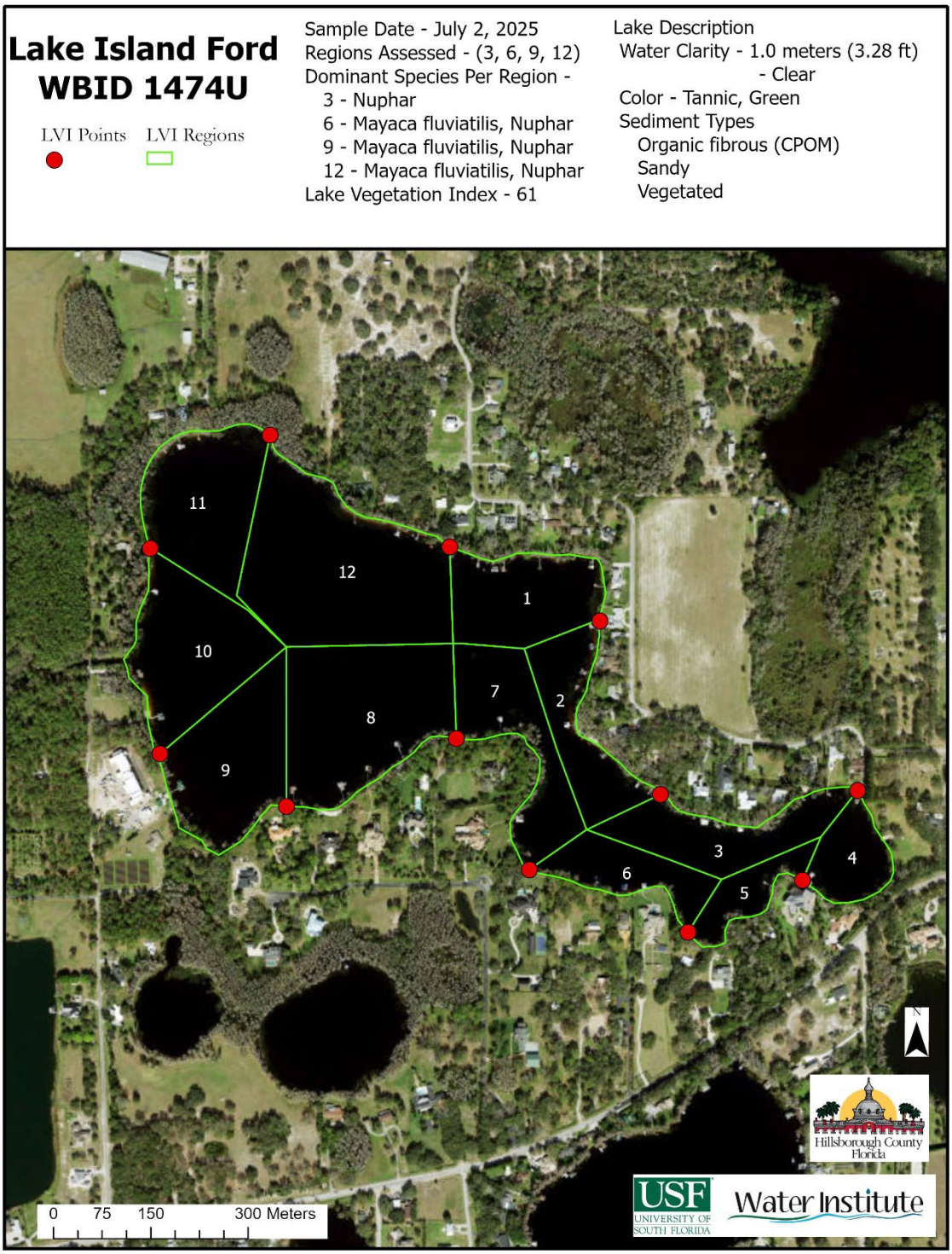



*Figure 5 Lake Island Ford Lake Vegetation Index Sampling Map*

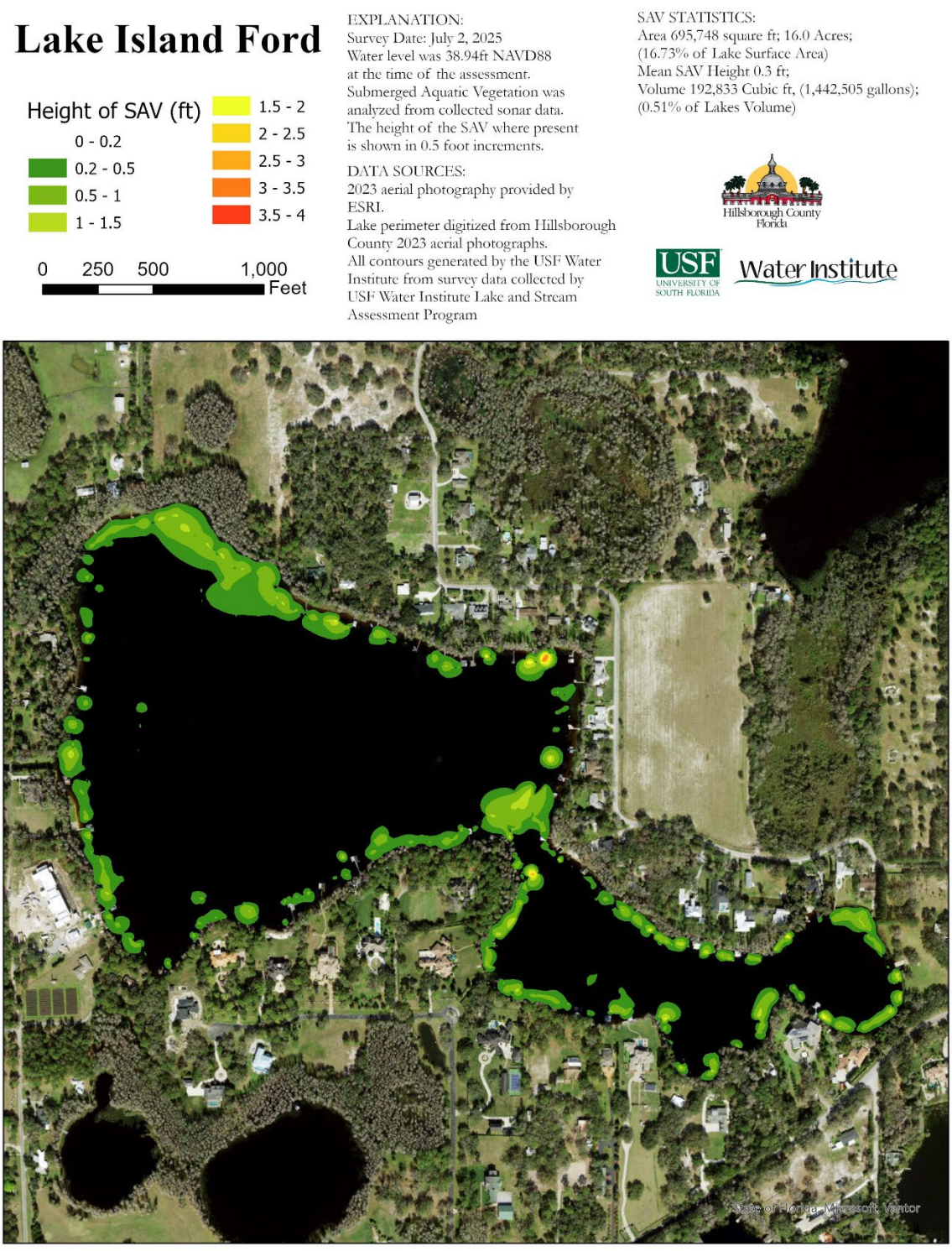



*Figure 6: Lake Island Ford Sonar Derived Submersed Aquatic Vegetation Map*

*Table 2: Lake Vegetation Index results for Lake Island Ford July 2, 2025. In this table, "p" represents the taxa was present in the region while "c" and "d" denotes the taxa as being co-dominant or dominant in the vegetation region.*

| Taxon | Region | | | | Occurrences | C of C Score | FLEPPC Status | Wetland Status | Nativity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | | | | | |
| *Acer rubrum* | *p* | | *p* | *p* | *3* | 4.65 | Not Listed | FACW | Native |
| *Andropogon* | *p* | | | | *1* | -9.00 | Not Listed | Var Genus | Native |
| *Bacopa* | | | *p* | | *1* | -9.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Bacopa monnieri* | *p* | *p* | | *p* | *3* | 3.50 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Blechnum serrulatum* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *4* | 5.50 | Not Listed | FACW | Native |
| *Boehmeria cylindrica* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *4* | 5.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Cephalanthus occidentalis* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *4* | 5.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Cladium jamaicense* | *p* | | *p* | *p* | *3* | 8.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Colocasia esculenta* | | *p* | | | *1* | 0.00 | Category 1 | OBL | Exotic |
| *Cyperus polystachyos* | | | | *p* | *1* | 1.56 | Not Listed | FACW | Native |
| *Diodia virginiana* | *p* | | | | *1* | 3.00 | Not Listed | FACW | Native |
| *Eleocharis baldwinii* | *p* | | | | *1* | 2.82 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Eleocharis submersed viviparous (species unknown)* | *p* | | *p* | *p* | *3* | 3.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Eupatorium capillifolium* | *p* | *p* | *p* | | *3* | 0.83 | Not Listed | FAC | Native |
| *Fuirena scirpoidea* | | | | *p* | *1* | 5.50 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Gordonia lasianthus* | | | *p* | | *1* | 7.00 | Not Listed | FACW | Native |
| *Hydrocotyle* | *p* | | *p* | *p* | *3* | 2.00 | Not Listed | FACW | Native |
| *Ilex cassine* | *p* | *p* | | *p* | *3* | 6.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Juncus marginatus* | *p* | | | | *1* | 1.50 | Not Listed | FACW | Native |
| *Ludwigia arcuata* | | | | *p* | *1* | 3.50 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Ludwigia octovalvis* | *p* | *p* | | | *2* | 2.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Ludwigia peruviana* | | *p* | | | *1* | 0.00 | Category 1 | OBL | Exotic |
| *Luziola fluitans* | | *p* | | | *1* | 4.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Lycopus rubellus* | *p* | | | | *1* | 4.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Magnolia virginiana* | | | *p* | *p* | *2* | 7.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Mayaca fluviatilis* | *p* | *c* | *c* | *c* | *4* | 8.45 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |

| Taxon | Region | | | | Occurrences | C of C Score | FLEPPC Status | Wetland Status | Nativity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | | | | | |
| *Melaleuca quinquenervia* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *4* | 0.00 | Category 1 | FAC | Exotic |
| *Mikania scandens* | | | | *p* | *1* | 1.95 | Not Listed | | Native |
| *Myrica cerifera* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *4* | 2.00 | Not Listed | FAC | Native |
| *Nitella* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *4* | 6.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Nuphar* | *d* | *c* | *c* | *c* | *4* | 3.50 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Nyssa sylvatica biflora* | | | *p* | | *1* | 7.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Oxycaryum cubense* | *p* | *p* | | | *2* | 0.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Exotic |
| *Panicum hemitomon* | *p* | | *p* | | *2* | 5.82 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Panicum repens* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *4* | 0.00 | Category 1 | FACW | Exotic |
| *Persea* | *p* | *p* | | | *2* | -9.00 | -9 | Var Genus | Native |
| *Pontederia cordata* | *p* | | *p* | *p* | *3* | 5.38 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Quercus laurifolia* | | | *p* | *p* | *2* | 4.00 | Not Listed | FACW | Native |
| *Sagittaria lancifolia* | *p* | | *p* | *p* | *3* | 3.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Salvinia minima* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *4* | 0.00 | Category 1 | OBL | Exotic |
| *Schinus terebinthifolius* | *p* | | | | *1* | 0.00 | Category 1 | FAC | Exotic |
| *Sphagneticola trilobata* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *4* | 0.00 | Category 2 | FACW | Exotic |
| *Symphyotrichum carolinianum* | *p* | | *p* | *p* | *3* | 3.93 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Taxodium ascendens* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *4* | 7.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Triadenum virginicum* | | | *p* | | *1* | 5.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Typha* | *p* | | *p* | | *2* | 1.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |
| *Urochloa mutica* | | | | *p* | *1* | 0.00 | Category 1 | FACW | Exotic |
| *Vitis rotundifolia* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *p* | *4* | 1.18 | Not Listed | | Native |
| *Woodwardia virginica* | | | *p* | | *1* | 3.50 | Not Listed | FACW | Native |
| *Xyris* | | | | *p* | *1* | -9.00 | Not Listed | OBL | Native |

*Table 3: Scoring Summary for the Lake Vegetation Index*

| LVI Sample Result: | | | | 61 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Region | South | | | |
| Metric / Section | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| Total # Taxa | 34 | 22 | 30 | 30 |
| % Native Taxa | 82.35 | 68.18 | 86.67 | 83.33 |
| % FLEPPC 1 Taxa | 11.76 | 22.73 | 10.00 | 13.33 |
| % Sensitive Taxa | 8.82 | 9.09 | 20.00 | 13.33 |
| Dom Taxa Count | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| CofC Dom Taxa | 3.50 | 5.98 | 5.98 | 5.98 |
| Section LVI | 53.87 | 40.22 | 82.32 | 67.99 |

# Water Quality Assessment

Long-term water quality data is available for Lake Island Ford. The available data was collected by Lakewatch, Southwest Florida Water Management District and Hillsborough County Environmental Services. Table 4 provides a summary of the Physical/Chemical conditions recorded at the middle of Lake Island Ford during the University of South Florida/ Hillsborough County Environmental Services assessment in 2025.

*Table 4: Lake Island Ford Water Quality 7/2/2025 (Field)*

| **Meter Readings:** | Depth m | Temp (°C) | pH (SU) | D.O (mg/L) | D.O Sat. (%) | Cond. (µMho/cm) | Salinity (ppt) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Top: | 0.5 | 28.3 | 7.67 | 6.55 | 84.9 | 127.3 | 0.06 |
| Mid-Depth: | 2.2 | 27.6 | 7.61 | 5.37 | 68.2 | 127.4 | 0.06 |
| Bottom: | 4.7 | 25.6 | 7.37 | 2.51 | 31.1 | 141.8 | 0.07 |

The chemical water quality analysis for Lake Island Ford is shown in Table 5. These values are the geometric mean value of available data for each annual period as well as the period of record. Available data from FDEP approved sources is not available. In order to investigate water quality data in the numeric nutrient criteria, Lakewatch data has been utilized. The FDEP Numeric Nutrient Criteria splits lakes into separate types based on color at 40 PCU. The "clear" water lakes below this value are further split into alkaline and acidic based on an alkalinity value of 20 mg/L $CaCO_3$. The long term color data have a geometric mean value of 44.8 PCU, classifying it as a colored water lake (greater than 40 PCU). The NNC thresholds for a colored lake with sufficient data to calculate NNC (Previous three years with at least 4 samples per year in separate seasons) are 20 µg/L for Chlorophyll-a Corrected for Phaeophytin, 0.16 mg/L for Total Phosphorous and 2.23 mg/L for Total Nitrogen.

Geometric mean Chlorophyll-a corrected values for the past three years are below the threshold with annual geometric means of 3.10 µg/L (2022), 3.57 µg/L (2023) and 2.76 µg/L (2024). The 2025 samples were 5.40 µg/L. The period of record geometric mean for chlorophyll-a corrected is 2.86 µg/L.

Total Phosphorous geometric mean values for the most recent data were below the nutrient threshold for clear-alkaline lakes in the peninsula region with insufficient data with a value of 0.016 mg/l (2022), 0.012 mg/L (2023) and 0.014 mg/L (2024). The 2025 samples were qualified as <0.068 mg/L. The period of record geometric mean for total phosphorous is 0.014 mg/L.

Total Nitrogen values were below the nutrient threshold for clear-alkaline lakes with insufficient data with a value of 0.571 mg/l (2022), 0.498 mg/L (2023) and 0.536 mg/L (2024). The 2025 samples were 0.586 mg/L. The period of record geometric mean for total nitrogen is 0.582 mg/L.

Table 6 includes this data in the numeric nutrient criteria framework using the data from this assessment and the previous 3 years of data collected by Hillsborough County and Lakewatch.

Bacteria testing showed low levels of E. Coli (3.65 colonies/100ml) and low levels of Enterococci (10.3 colonies/100ml) not exceeding the rules set forth in FDEP 62-302.530 (https://www.flrules.org/gateway/RuleNo.asp?title=SURFACE%20WATER%20QUALITY%20STANDARDS&ID=62-302.500) "Most Probable Number (MPN) or Membrane Filter (MF) counts shall not exceed a monthly average of 200, nor exceed 400 in 10% of the samples, nor exceed 800 on any one day. Monthly averages shall be expressed as geometric means based on a minimum of 10 samples taken over a 30 day period."

*Table 5: Lake Island Ford SWFWMD, Lakewatch and Hillsborough County Environmental Services Water Quality Results Laboratory Results*

| Parameter | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | POR Mean Value | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alkalinity** | No Data | No Data | No Data | 6.4 | **mg/LCaCO3** |
| **Color** | 61.3 | 44.5 | 20 | 44.8 | **PCU** |
| **E Coli** | No Data | No Data | No Data | 13.2 | **#/100ml** |
| **Enterococci** | No Data | No Data | No Data | 69.9 | **#/100 ml** |
| **Chlorophyll a** | 5.66 | 4.58 | 3.61 | 5.16 | **ug/L** |
| **Chlorophyll b** | No Data | No Data | No Data | 1.18 | **ug/L** |
| **Chlorophyll c** | No Data | No Data | No Data | 1.57 | **ug/L** |
| **Chlorophyll a Corrected** | 3.10 | 3.57 | 2.76 | 2.86 | **ug/L** |
| **Ammonia** | No Data | No Data | No Data | 0.024 | **mg/L** |
| **Nitrates/Nitrites** | No Data | No Data | No Data | 0.036 | **mg/L** |
| **Kjeldahl Nitrogen** | No Data | No Data | No Data | 0.583 | **mg/L** |
| **Total Nitrogen** | 0.571 | 0.498 | 0.536 | 0.581 | **mg/L** |
| **Total Phosphorus** | 0.016 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.014 | **mg/L** |

*Table 6: Numeric Nutrient Criteria Framework*

| Parameter | Value |
|---|---|
| **Geometric Mean Color (pcu)** | 44.8 |
| **Number of Samples** | 27 |
| **Geometric Mean Alkalinity (mg/L $CACO_3$)** | 6.4 |
| **Number of Samples** | 4 |
| **Lake Type** | Colored |

| Year (# of Samples) | Geomean Chla Corrected (µg/L) | Chlorophyll a Criteria (µg/L) | Geomean Total Phosphorous (mg/L) | Total Phosphorous Criteria (mg/L) | Geomean Total Nitrogen (mg/L) | Total Nitrogen Criteria (mg/L) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2022 (12) | 3.10 | < 20 | 0.016 | < 0.16 | 0.571 | < 2.23 |
| 2023 (12) | 3.57 | < 20 | 0.012 | < 0.16 | 0.498 | < 2.23 |
| 2024(12) | 2.76 | < 20 | 0.014 | < 0.16 | 0.536 | < 2.23 |

## Conclusion

Lake Island Ford is a predominately residential lake in the Coastal Old Tampa Bay Watershed of Hillsborough County, Florida. The results of the assessment of Lake Island Ford shows healthy lake based on Chlorophyll-a, Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorous concentrations according to the FDEP numeric nutrient criteria using a combination of Lakewatch, SWFWMD and Hillsborough County Environmental Services datasets for the past three years, however data is insufficient to formally calculate numeric nutrient criteria.

The system does not show impairment in the vegetation communities according to the Lake Vegetation Index with moderate invasive species (9) and an overall LVI score of 61. The dominant species of vegetation were *Nuphar* and *Mayaca fluviatilis*. The assessment revealed a submerged aquatic vegetation community comprising 3 species currently occupying 16.73% of the surface area and 0.51% of the volume of Lake Island Ford.