



3167 St. Johns Bluff Rd. S., Ste. 204, Jacksonville, FL 32246

Fax: 904-807-9158

Phone: 904-997-0044

Toll Free: 866-990-0044

Service Report

Date: August 6, 2007

Biologist: Doug Charles

Client: Lake Asbury Municipal Service

Contact: Mr. Larry Pitts

Waterways: North and South Lake Asbury

Comments:

North Lake Asbury

Upon today's inspection of the north lake, I found considerable amounts of floating, dying hydrilla in the northeast corner of the lake. This floating hydrilla is considered the sub-lethal dose hydrilla (hydrilla that's dying very slowly). There are also thousands of small clippings of healthy hydrilla floating in the northeast section of the lake. These clippings are from outboards shaving the healthy hydrilla in the central areas of the lake. The prevailing winds have been driving the floating hydrilla into the northeast corner.

Today I treated areas where I did not get the desired results from two months ago. I applied 10 gallons of Aquathol K (liquid). I used the liquid, since I had a large area to treat. Those areas are East Cove 3, East Cove 4 and the area of lakefront on the main body between East Cove 4 and East Cove 5 (see map).

There are 1275 triploid grass carp left on the permit and I recommend stocking 1000 into the north lake and 100 into the south lake. Unfortunately, they will not be available until late September and more likely mid October.

I also noticed that for the first time hydrilla is present in the deeper areas where we have relied on the grass carp to control.

South Lake Asbury

The most important occurrence today was the presence of a family of otters. Otters are notorious fish eaters and have been known to wipe out an entire pond of grass carp in a single day. Otters seem to prefer grass carp. We should keep a close eye on them and, if possible, relocate them.

I treated the southern shallow end of the lake and targeted floating bladderwort. The bladderwort seems to grow best in the shallow fingers of the south end.

Some hydrilla was observed, but not bad. There is also some southern naiad (native beneficial submersed plant) that has been prolific in the northwest cove of the lake.

Notes: I inspected all fish barriers and they are intact. I recommend a more aggressive approach to controlling the hydrilla, especially in the north lake, since it has become more retention pond like than natural lake. The most cost effective way to control hydrilla is grass carp. I also recommend Fecal coliform testing if it is affordable and possibly re-starting the Lake Watch program.

Please feel free to call or email with questions or comments to our new email address at customerservice@charlesaquatics.com

Doug Charles