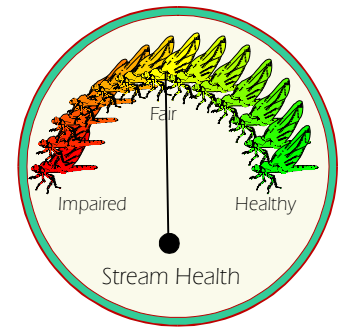


EcoSummary

BioRecon Report



Foshalee Creek @ US 319 30 January 1998

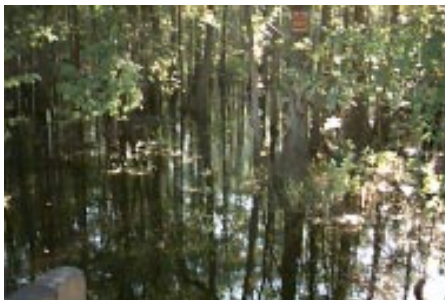
BioReconnaissance (BioRecon): A rapid, cost effective screening mechanism for identification of biological impairment.

Purpose

As part of the ongoing Lake Iamonia watershed study, biorecons were conducted on several small intermittent streams entering the lake. Foshalee Creek was sampled to check its water quality and ecosystem health.

Basin Characteristics

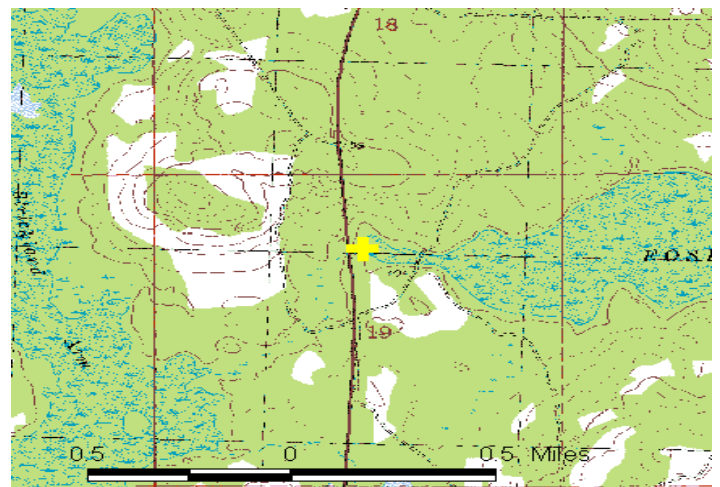
The upland drainage basin for Foshalee Creek includes mostly natural and planted pine forest with some pasture. The black gum and cypress Foshalee Slough drains into the creek.



Foshalee Slough.

Significance

Land in the immediate drainage area is not densely developed. However, the potential exists for increasing impacts to the stream from future residential and commercial development.



Results

This site appears to be impaired since it did not meet any of the 3 metrics for a healthy flowing stream. There were 23 different taxa (minimum threshold = 24) with a Florida Index score of 2 (minimum threshold = 19). The EPT score was 3 (minimum threshold = 9) with species of caddisfly and 2 species of mayflies.

However, as a black gum swamp slough, it is in very good shape as evidenced by the presence of the damselfly, *Enallagma daeckii*, a clean water swamp indicator species.

Conductivity (19.3 umhos/cm), pH (5.16), and dissolved oxygen (6.30 mg/l) values were low reflecting the tannic swamp characteristics of

Suggestions

Encourage good land management practices in the basin. Maintain a monitoring program to detect pollution impacts from changes in local land use, such as DOT highway improvement projects.



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