

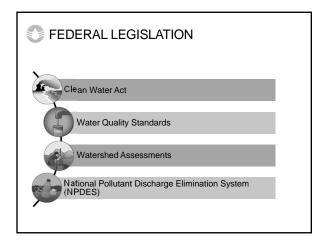
6/2016

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

At the end of this module you will be able to:

- 1. Describe how GI-BMPs address environmental issues according to federal, state and local laws.
- 2. Define nonpoint source pollution and its negative impacts on the environment.
- 3. Explain how urban stormwater systems function.
- 4. Describe landscaping principles that protect Florida's water resources.

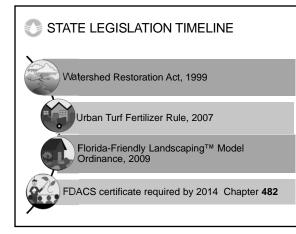




IMPAIRED WATERS/TMDLS

- Impaired waters are those not meeting water quality standards and designated uses of a water body.
- Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are the maximum amount of pollutant loading that a water body can receive and be healthy.
- Watershed pollutant loads must be reduced to meet the TMDL.





FLORIDA WATERSHED RESTORATION ACT

Established:

- Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program for state ground and surface waters required by the Clean Water Act.
- A process to identify and list state impaired waters, including point and nonpoint sources.



STACS: URBAN TURF FERTILIZER RULE

- Regulates nitrogen and phosphorus content.
- Many local governments may require applicators to abide by label instructions.
- Defined "specialty turf fertilizer".



FFL LANDSCAPE MODEL ORDINANCE

- Implementation of local control of water use and nonpoint source pollution issues.
- Local government may adopt more stringent standards.

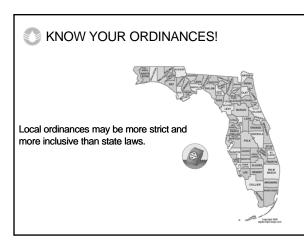


FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING™ DESIGN STANDARDS

Florida Statutes provide that:

A deed restriction or covenant or local government ordinance, may not prohibit, or be enforced to prohibit, any property owner from implementing Florida-friendly landscaping on his or her land.

Florida Statutes 125.568(3), 166.048(3), 373.185(3) and 720.3075(4)



🕐 FLORIDA LEGISLATION REQUIRES

- All commercial fertilizer applicators must have the Limited Landscape Commercial Fertilizer Application (LCFAC)
- Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS)
- Application fee is \$25
- For More Information: Telephone

850-617-7997 Website

http://freshfromflorida.com

Bureau of Licensing and Enforcement _____

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

A practice or combination of practices determined by the coordinating agencies, based on research, field-testing, and expert review, to be the most effective and practicable onlocation means, including economic and technological considerations, for improving water quality in agricultural and urban discharge.



Chapter 373.4595 Florida Statutes



WHAT IS NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION?

Nonpoint Source Pollution (NPS)

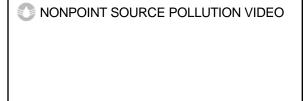
Water pollution that cannot be traced to its specific origin or starting point.

Commonly associated:

- Impervious surfaces
- Stormwater runoff and leaching



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MHERE DOES NPS POLLUTION COME FROM?

- Diffuse sources throughout a watershed.
- Related to everyday human activities, and driven by rainfall and stormwater.
- Pointless Personal Pollution

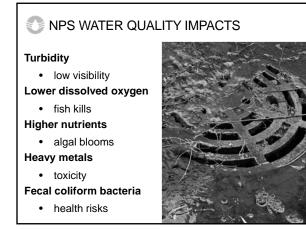


WHAT DOES NPS POLLUTION AFFECT?

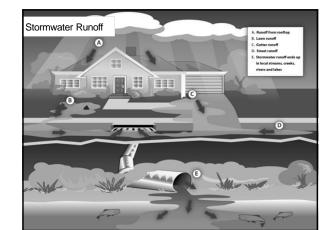
Water quality is important:

- Drinking
- Recreation
- Fisheries
- Wildlife

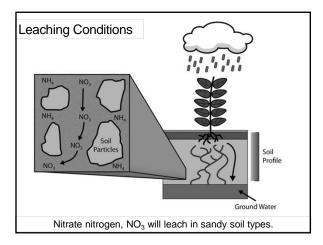








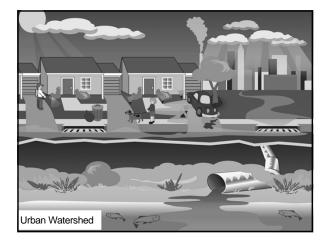








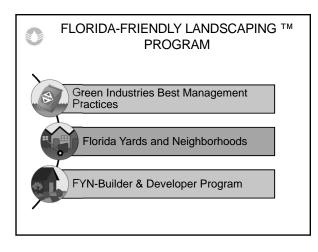










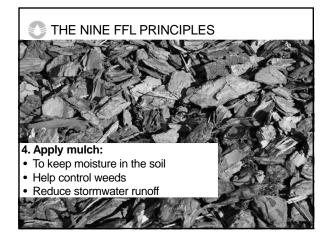


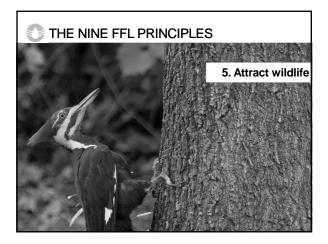








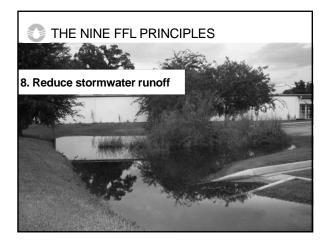




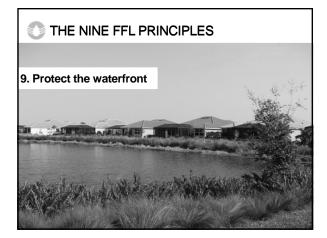












REVIEW TRAINING OBJECTIVES

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