

Local Fertilizer Ordinances: A Low-Cost Tool to Protect Our Waters



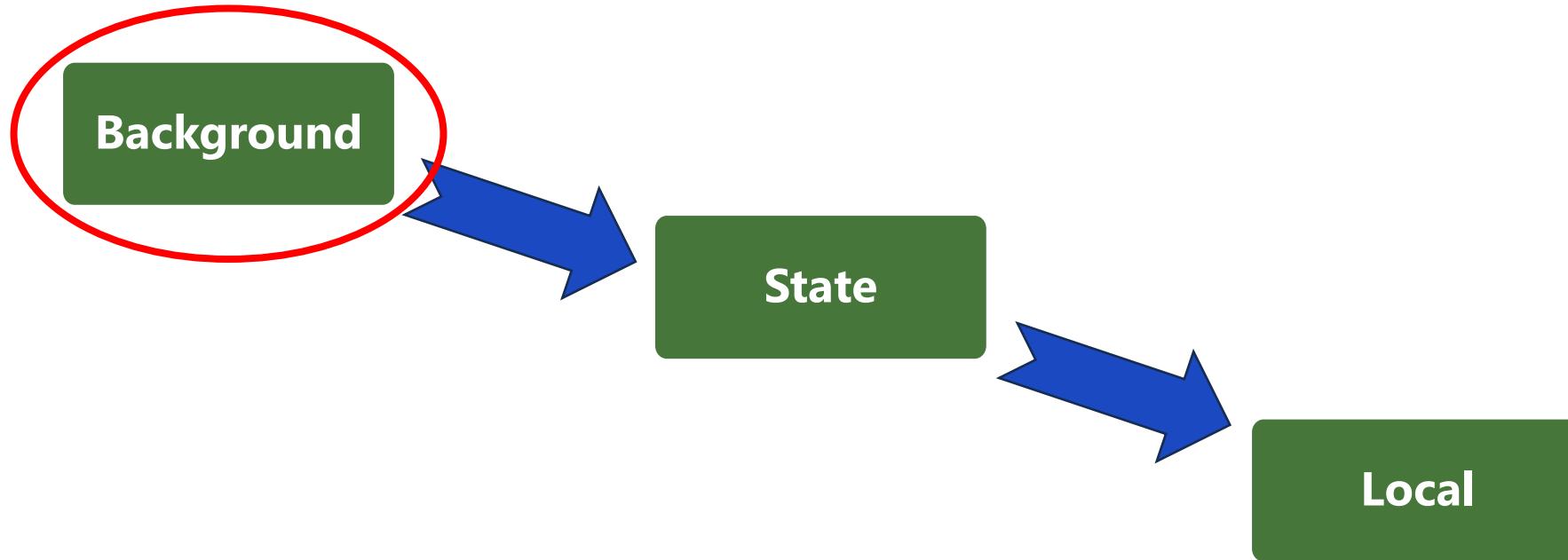
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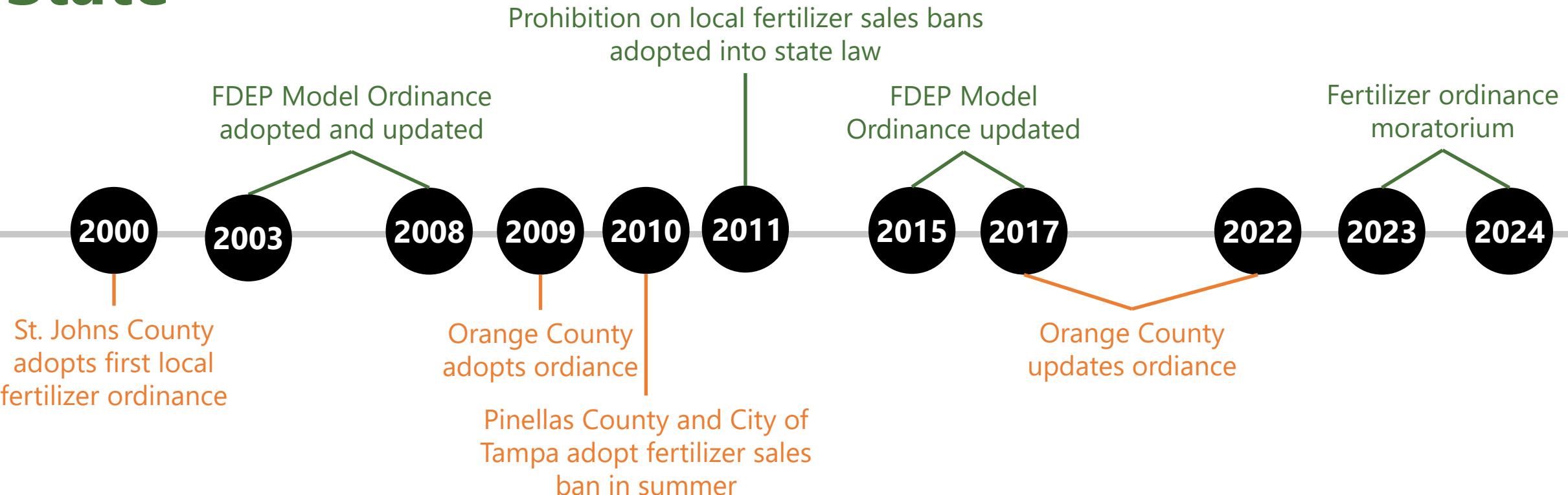


Fertilizer is a source of nutrients, including nitrogen and phosphorus, to Florida waterbodies.

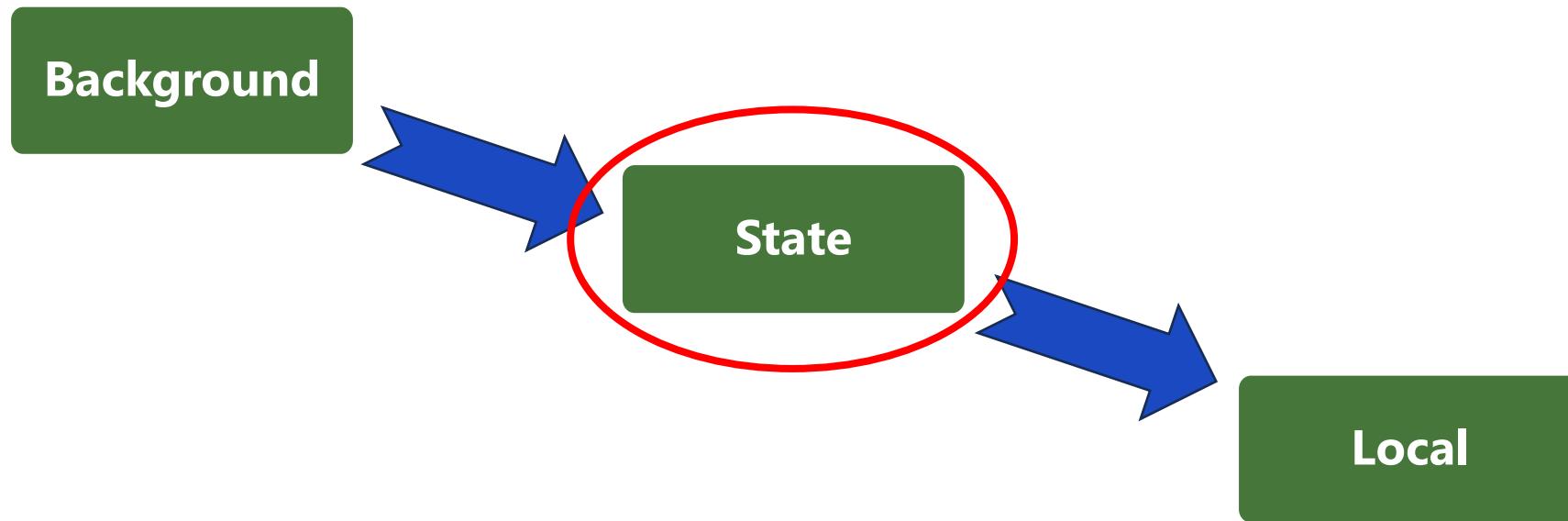


Fertilizer ordinances have been used as a tool to mitigate nutrient impacts on water quality for 25 years in Florida.

State



Local



The FDEP Model Ordinance was developed as a tool to reduce nutrient source impacts on Florida waters.



Overview

- (1) Incorporated into state law
- (2) Regulates fertilizer application, management, and training
- (3) Requires local government compliance
 - Ordinance adopted on or after 2009
 - Fall within a watershed of a nutrient-impaired waterbody
 - Minimum requirement

<https://ffl.ifas.ufl.edu/media/fflifasufledu/docs/dep-fert-modelord.pdf>

FDEP Model Ordinance allows local governments to adopt stricter standards.

- (a) The local government has demonstrated...that additional or more stringent standards than the model ordinance ***are necessary*** in order to adequately address urban fertilizer contributions to nonpoint source nutrient loading to a water body.
- (b) The local government documents that it has ***considered all relevant scientific information***...

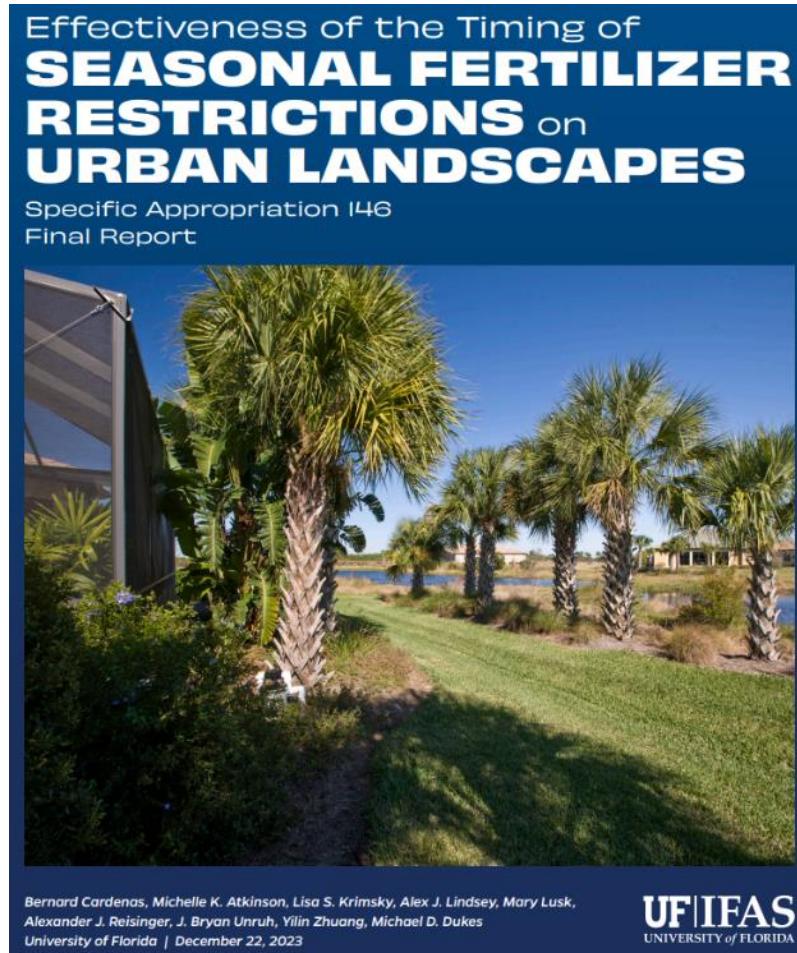
Many municipalities have adopted their own stricter fertilizer ordinances.

Over 120 local ordinances



Source: <https://ffl.ifas.ufl.edu/fertilizer/>

In response, a fertilizer ordinance moratorium was put in place during 2023 Florida legislative session.



“...evaluate the **effectiveness of the timing of seasonal fertilizer restrictions** on urban landscapes toward achieving nutrient target objectives for waterbodies statewide.”

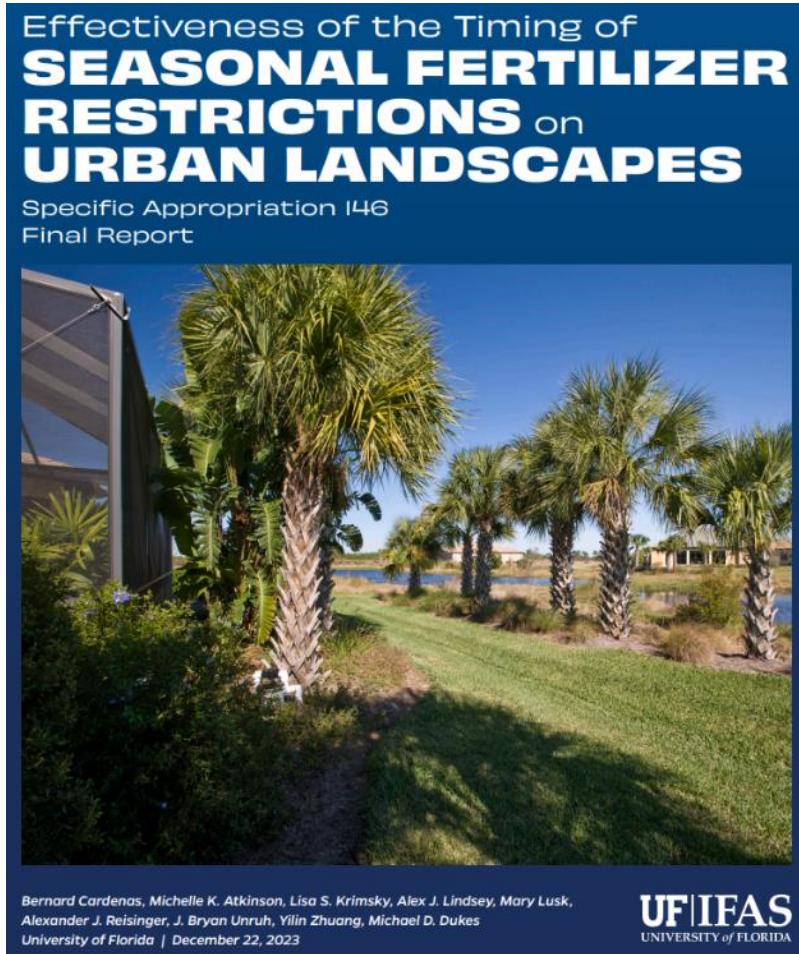
Expired: July 1, 2024

Source: clue.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/effectiveness-of-timing-of-seasonal-fertilizer-restrictions-on-urban-landscapes.pdf

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What does the UF/IFAS study say?



"multiple sources of nutrients in urban watersheds with potential to contribute to nutrient pollution of Florida's waterbodies...important to place the various sources in context with each other to learn which sources might be the most important in a **given location and time**."

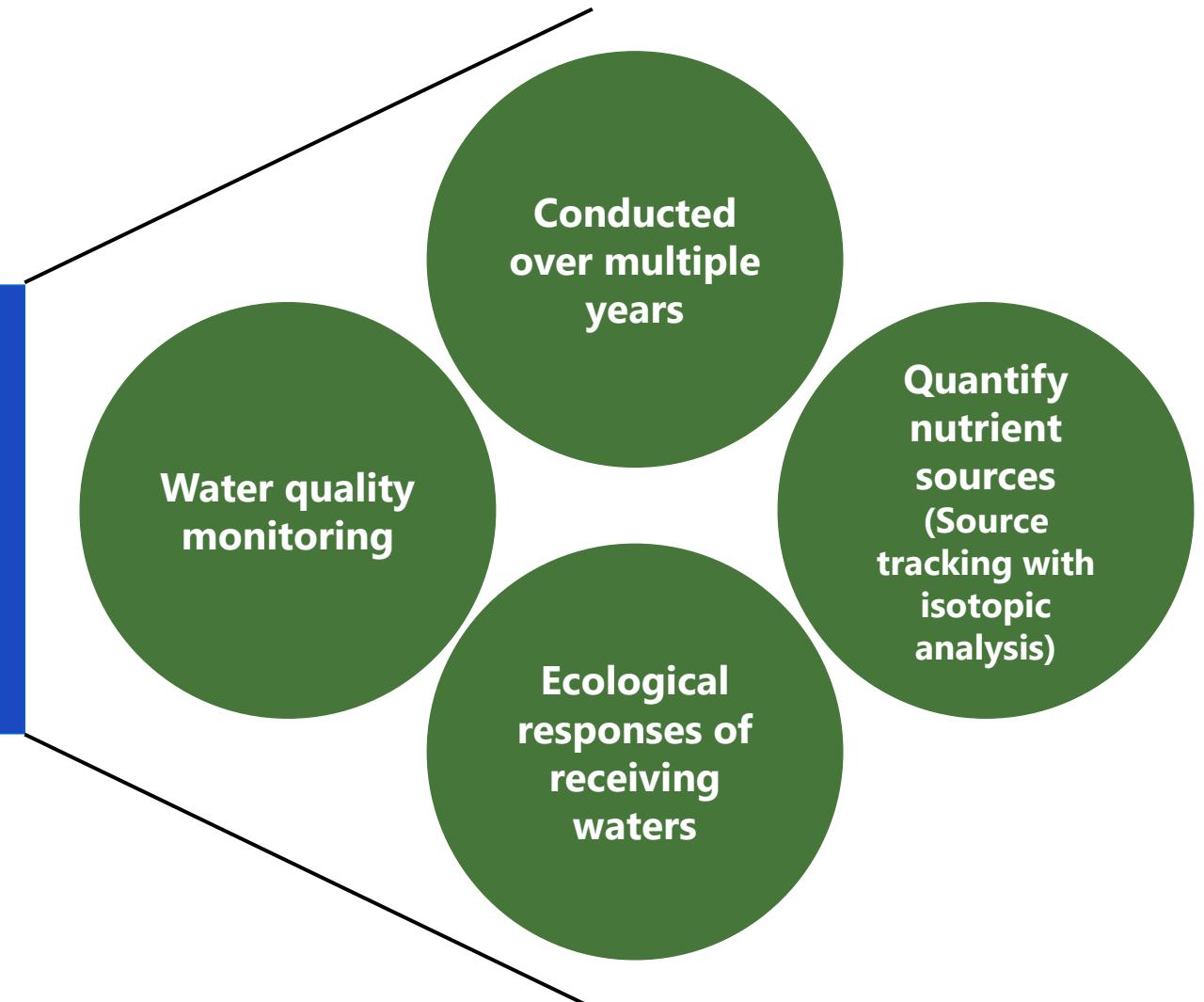
Not enough existing evidence to conclude fertilizer ordinances are **effective or not effective** in achieving nutrient target objectives.

Source: clue.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/effectiveness-of-timing-of-seasonal-fertilizer-restrictions-on-urban-landscapes.pdf

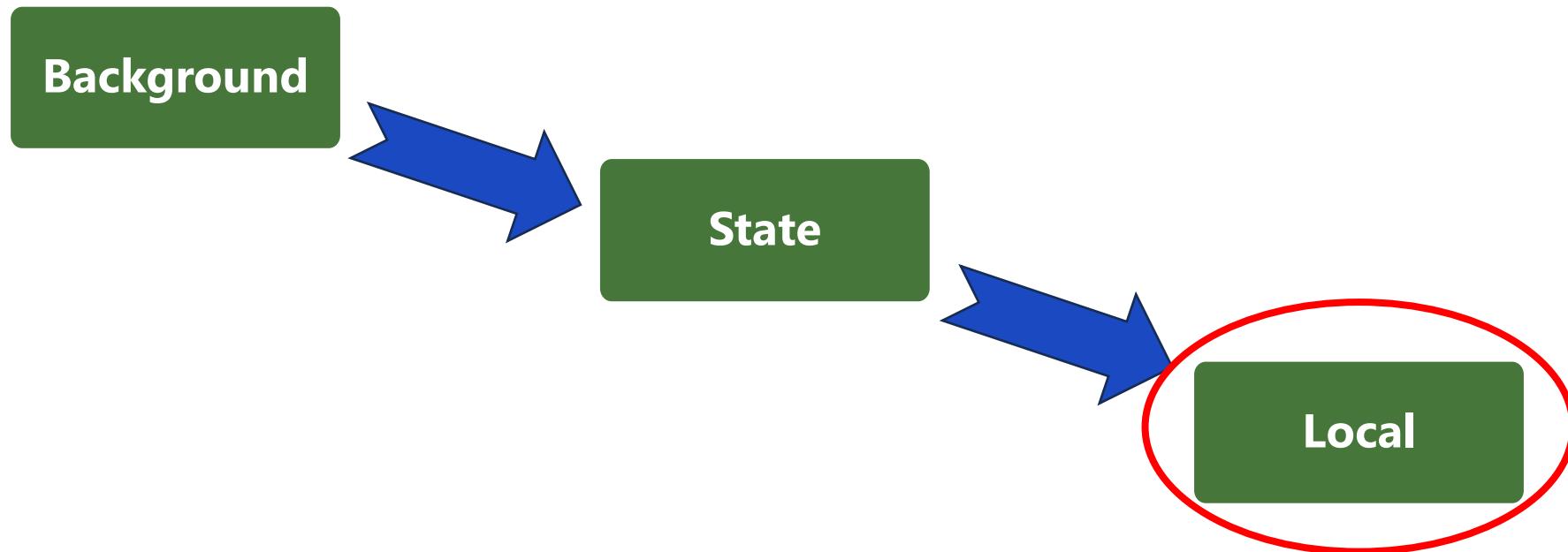
What does the UF/IFAS study call for?

Additional Study

- Evaluate Different Nutrient Sources
- Evaluate Fertilizer Type, Timing and Amount
- Address Knowledge and Compliance Gaps Related to Ordinances
- Develop Site-Specific Strategies

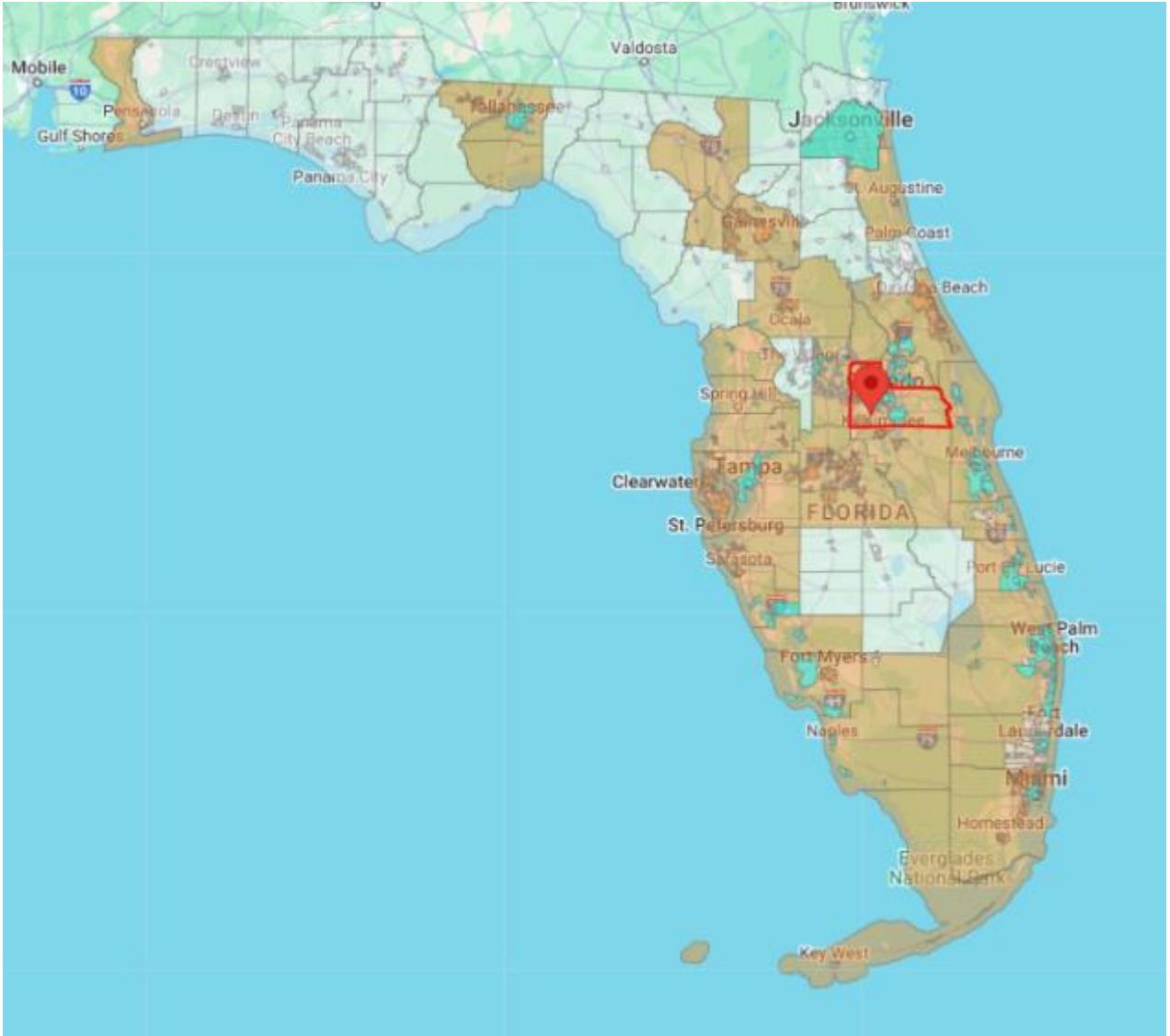


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Source: <https://ffl.ifas.ufl.edu/fertilizer/>

What do other municipalities think about their fertilizer ordinance? We surveyed 14 counties and 8 cities.

All

Professional Certification
Annual N Limit
No P Without Test

Most

Restricted Application Period
SRN Requirement
Fertilizer-Free Buffer

Few (<50%)

Retail Signage
Reclaimed Water Language
Fertilizer Sales Ban

Location	Ordinance Component									
	Professional Training	Professional Certification/Proof	Annual N Limitation	No P Without Test	Restricted Application Period	Slow-Release N Requirement	Fertilizer-Free Waterway Buffer	Retail Sign Requirement	Reclaimed Water Language	Fertilizer Sales Ban
County										
Alachua	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Brevard	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Charlotte	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Citrus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Hernando	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Hillsborough	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Indian River	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Lee	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Martin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Monroe	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Orange	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pinellas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seminole	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Volusia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
City										
Bonita Springs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cape Canaveral	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Cape Coral	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Indian Harbour Beach	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Orlando	X	X	X	X				X		
Sanibel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tampa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Vero Beach	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

Conducted by Applied Ecology, Inc.

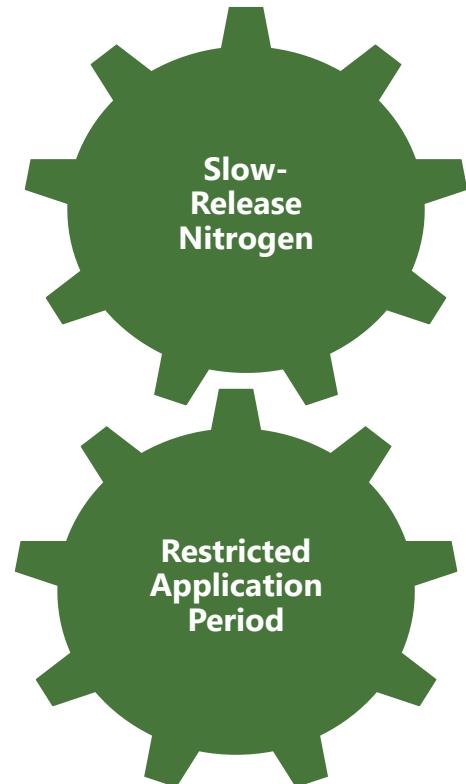


What do other municipalities think about their fertilizer ordinance?

Primary Motivation



Key Components



Awareness & Compliance



Community Feedback



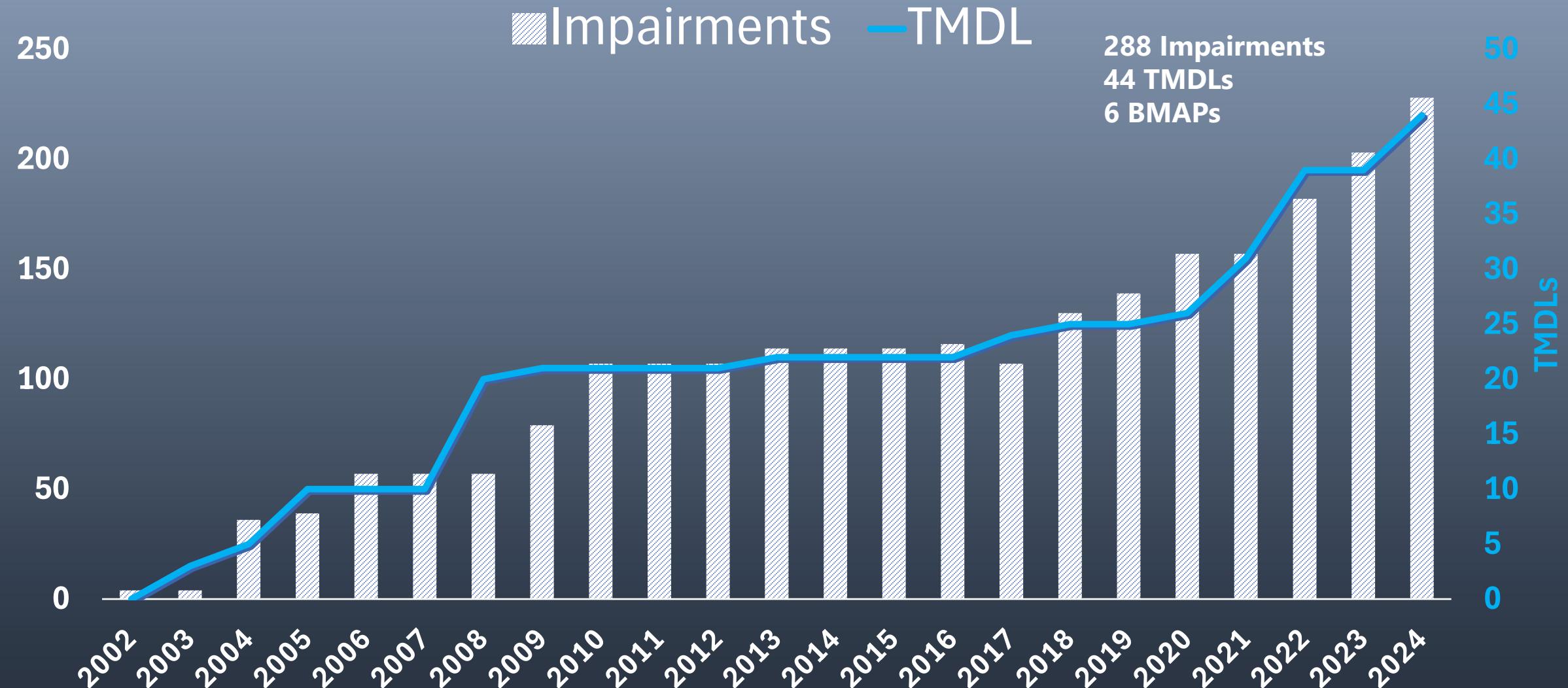
That brings us to Orange County...



- **600+ named lakes**
- **9 river/creek systems**
- **Wekiwa & Rock Springs (Outstanding Florida Springs)**
- **Wekiva River (1 of 2 Wild & Scenic Rivers in Florida, State Aquatic Preserve, OFW)**
- **Econlockhatchee River, Butler Chain of Lakes (OFW)**
- **Headwaters of the Everglades**



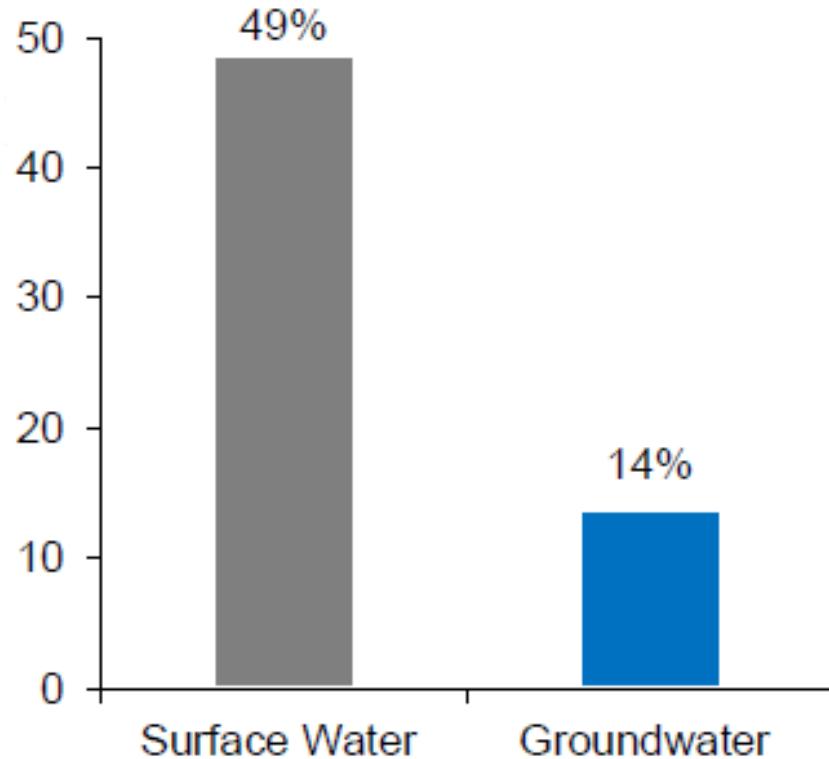
Water quality impairments are increasing...



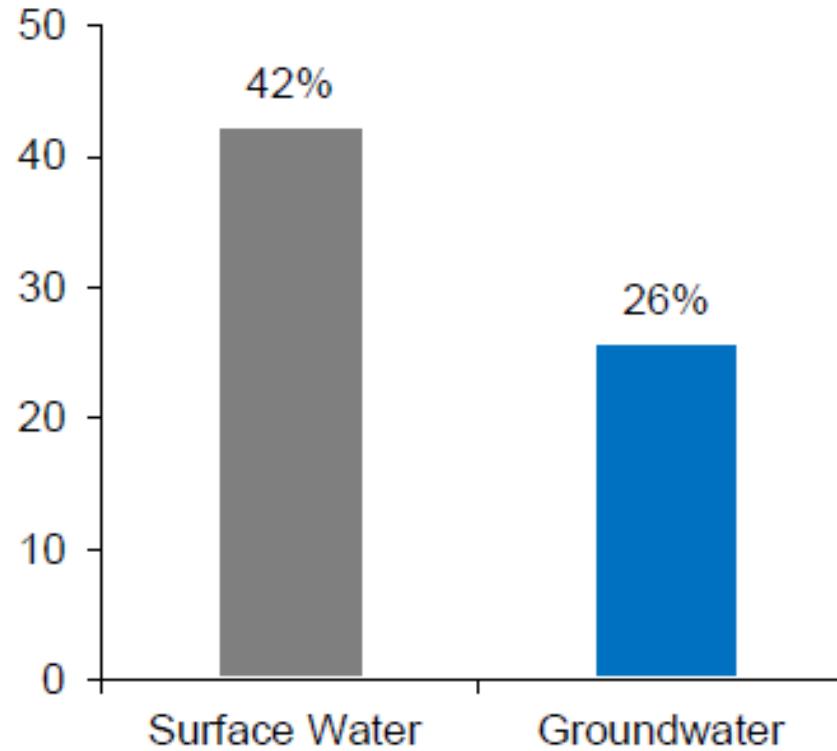
Impairments based on all verified impaired, ongoing restorations, adopted TMDLs, and Study List of unincorporated and incorporated areas in Orange County
TMDLs include adopted, draft, and priority lists of unincorporated and incorporated areas

Based on 18 lake assessments, nitrogen enters Orange County lakes through surface water and groundwater.

Water Inflow



Nitrogen Loads



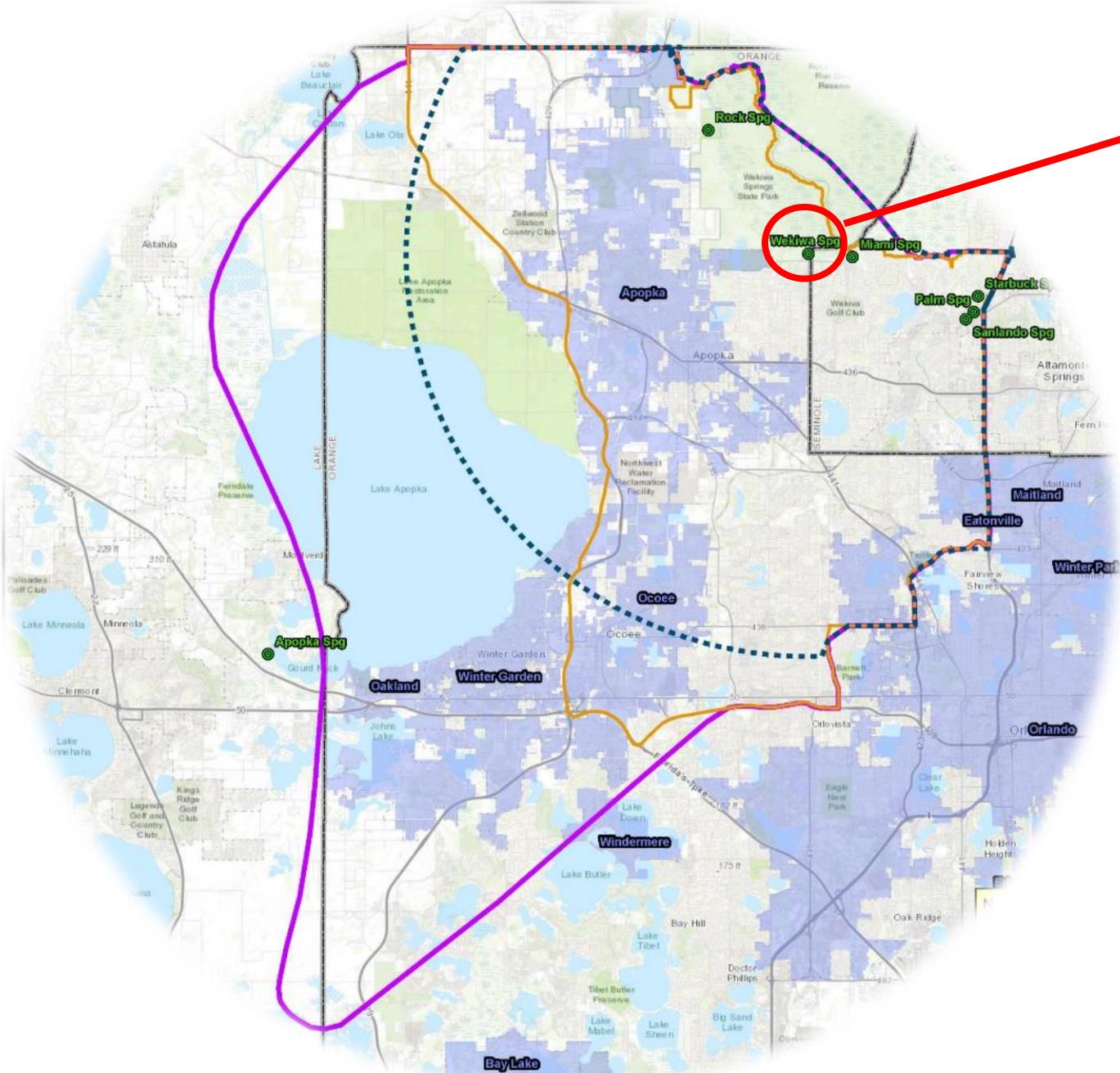
Wekiwa Spring and the Wekiva River are also important water resources in Orange County.



Nitrate

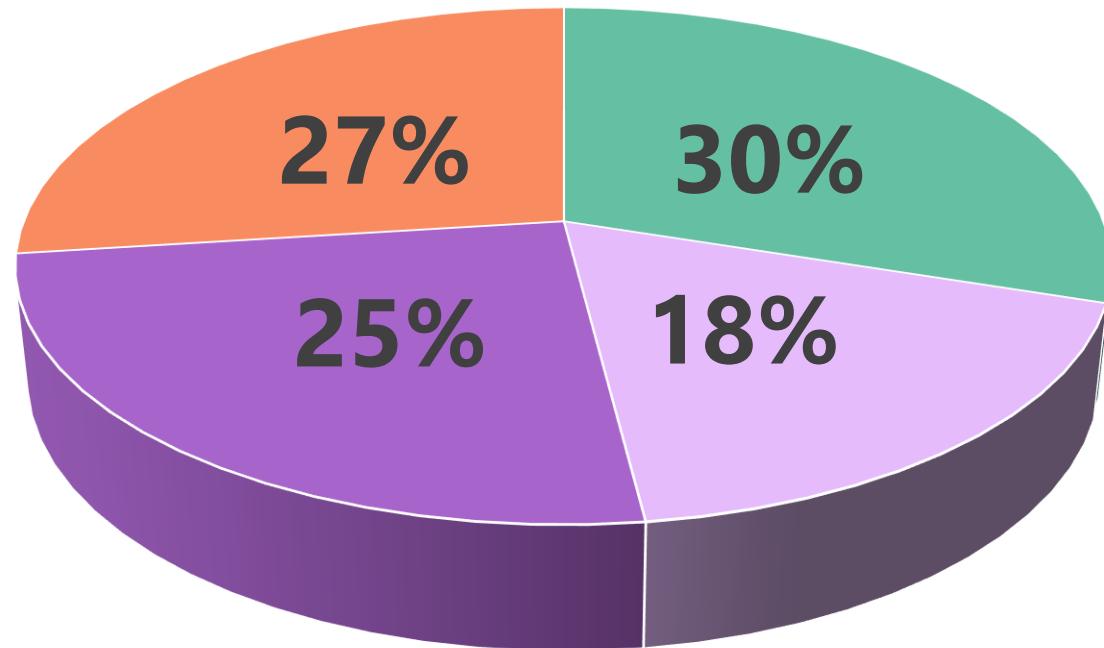
- Impaired
- TMDLs
- BMAP

Phosphorus



- Springs
- UFA 1-Year Travel
- Priority Focus Area
- BMAP
- Orange County
- Cities

Isotopic source tracking indicates fertilizer nitrogen is the primary nitrate source in Wekiwa Spring.



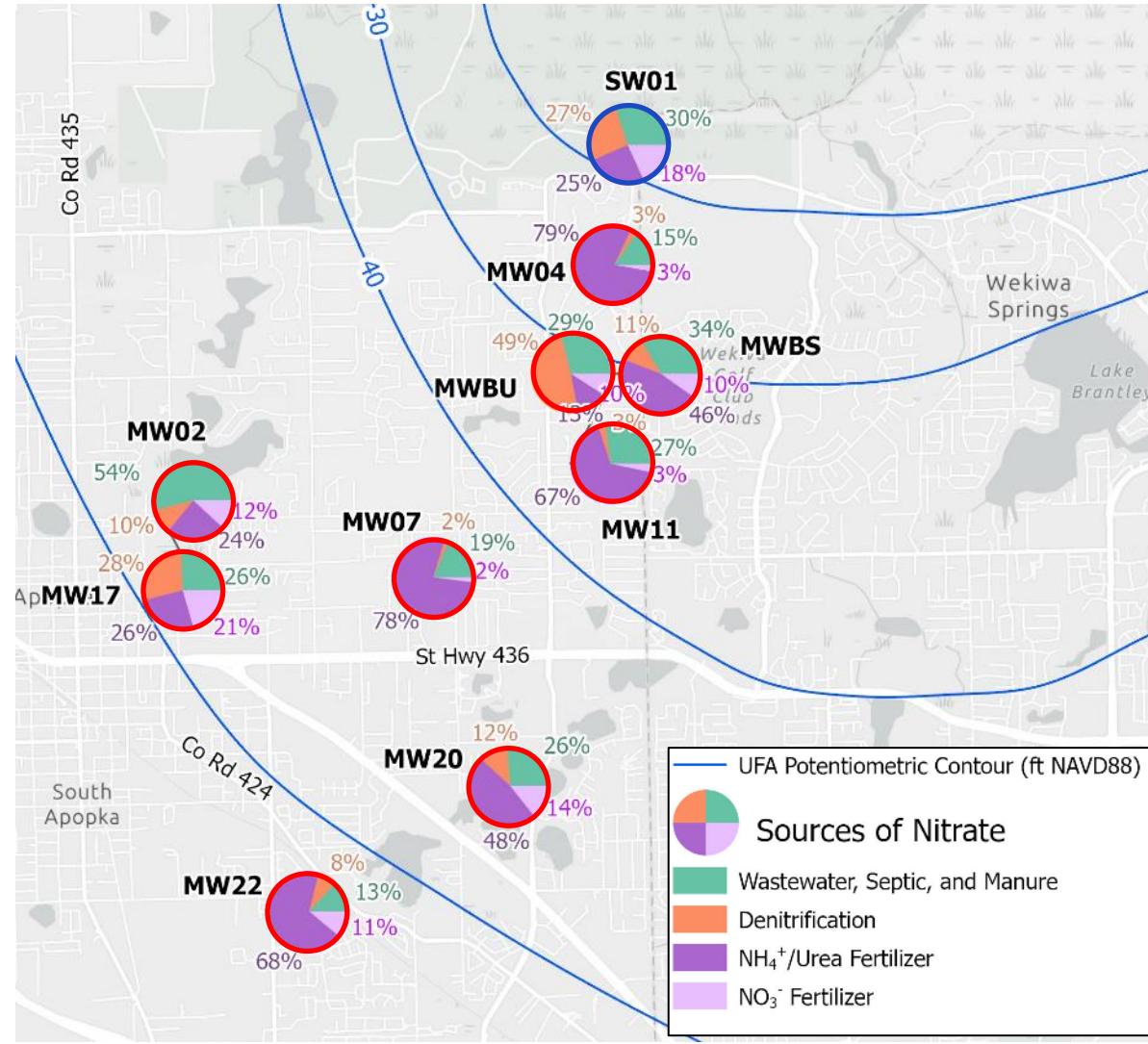
Sources of Nitrate

- Wastewater, Septic, and Manure
- Denitrification
- NH₄⁺/Urea Fertilizer
- NO₃⁻ Fertilizer



>40% of nitrate at spring vent attributed to fertilizer.

Isotopic source tracking indicates fertilizer nitrogen is the primary nitrate source in Wekiwa Spring.

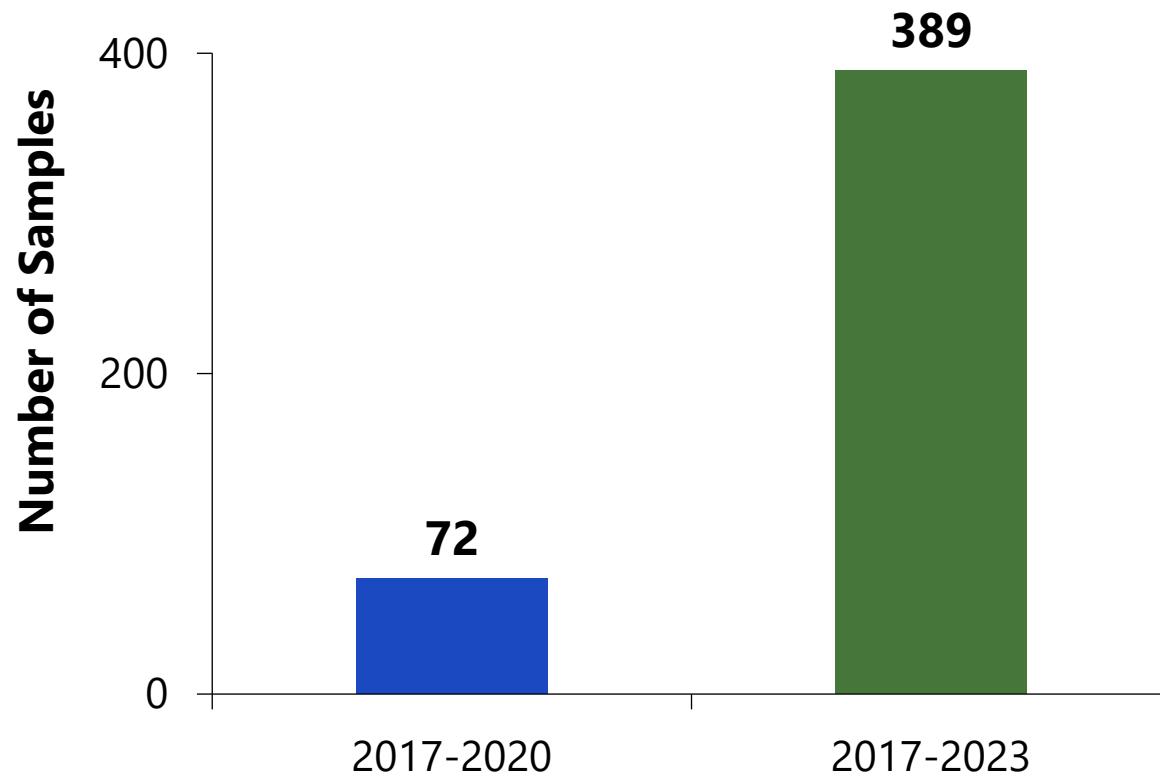


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Fertilizer is a *significant* nitrate source in groundwater near the spring.

Isotopic source tracking indicates fertilizer nitrogen is the primary nitrate source in Wekiwa Spring.



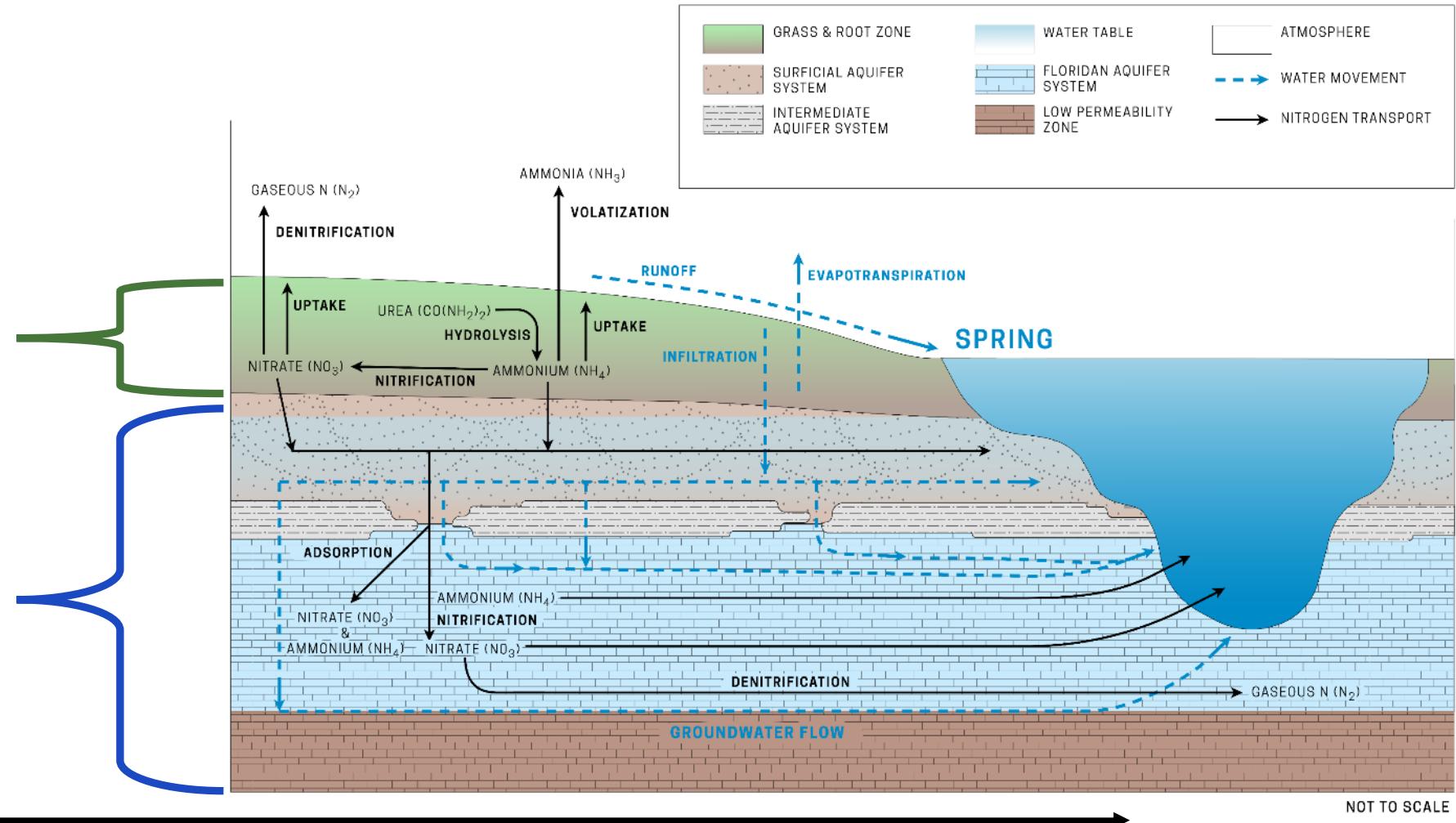
Additional water quality data helped validate initial isotopic mixing model.

Water quality modeling has been conducted to explore the sources, fate, and transport of fertilizer nitrogen.

Fertilizer Nitrogen

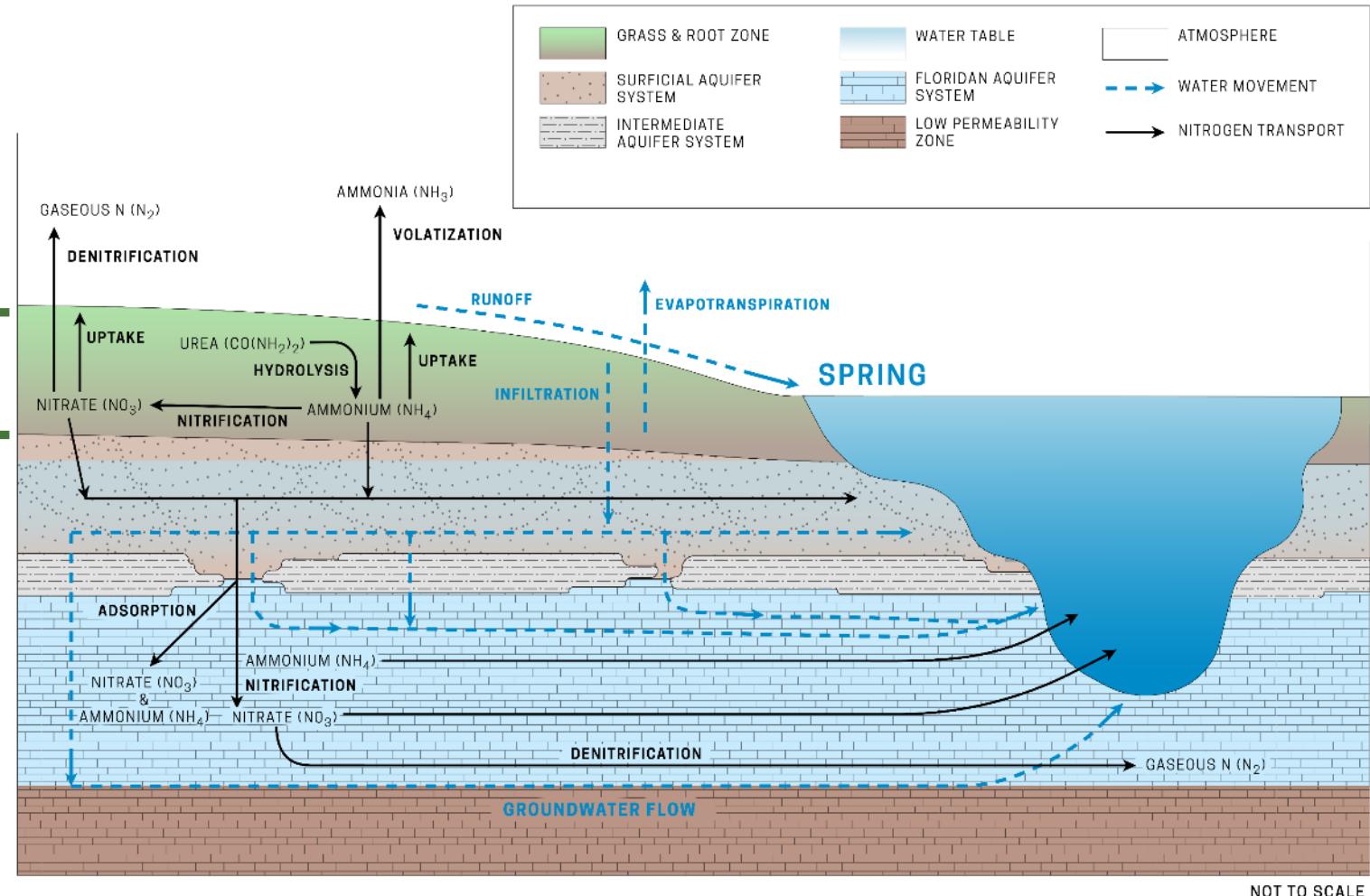
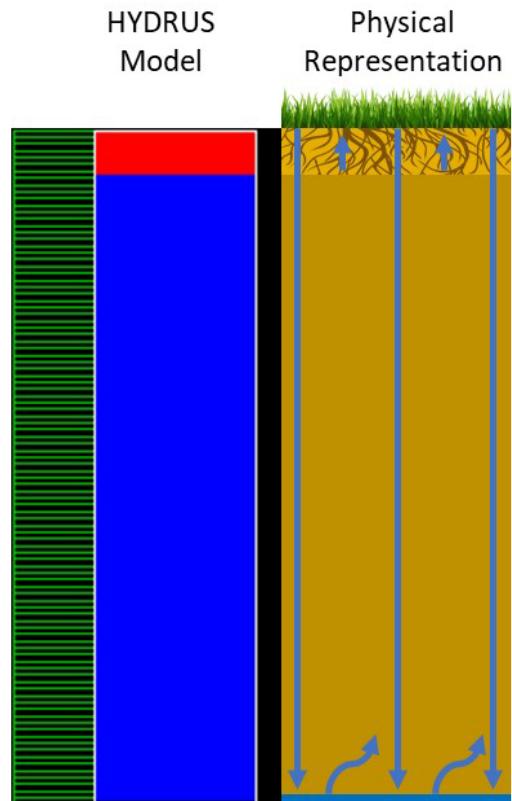
↓
(1) Vadose Zone Model (HYDRUS)

↓
(2) Groundwater Model (MODFLOW + RT3D)



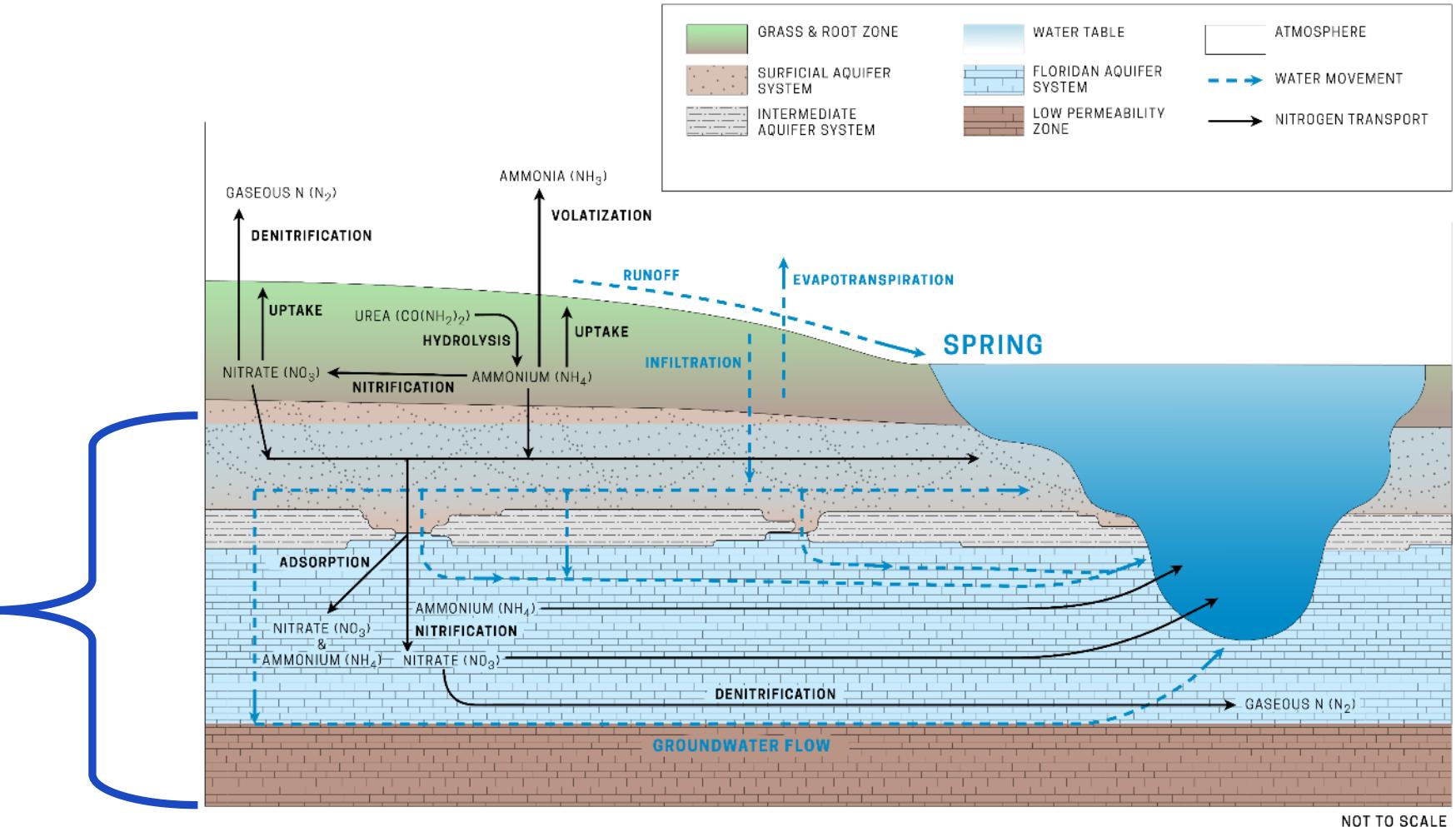
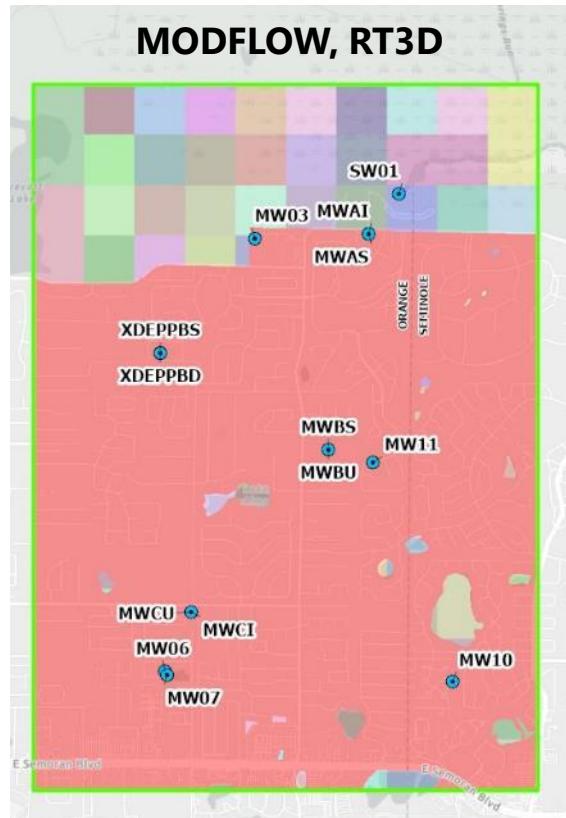
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Load to Groundwater



Water quality modeling has been conducted to explore the sources, fate, and transport of fertilizer nitrogen.

Load to Spring



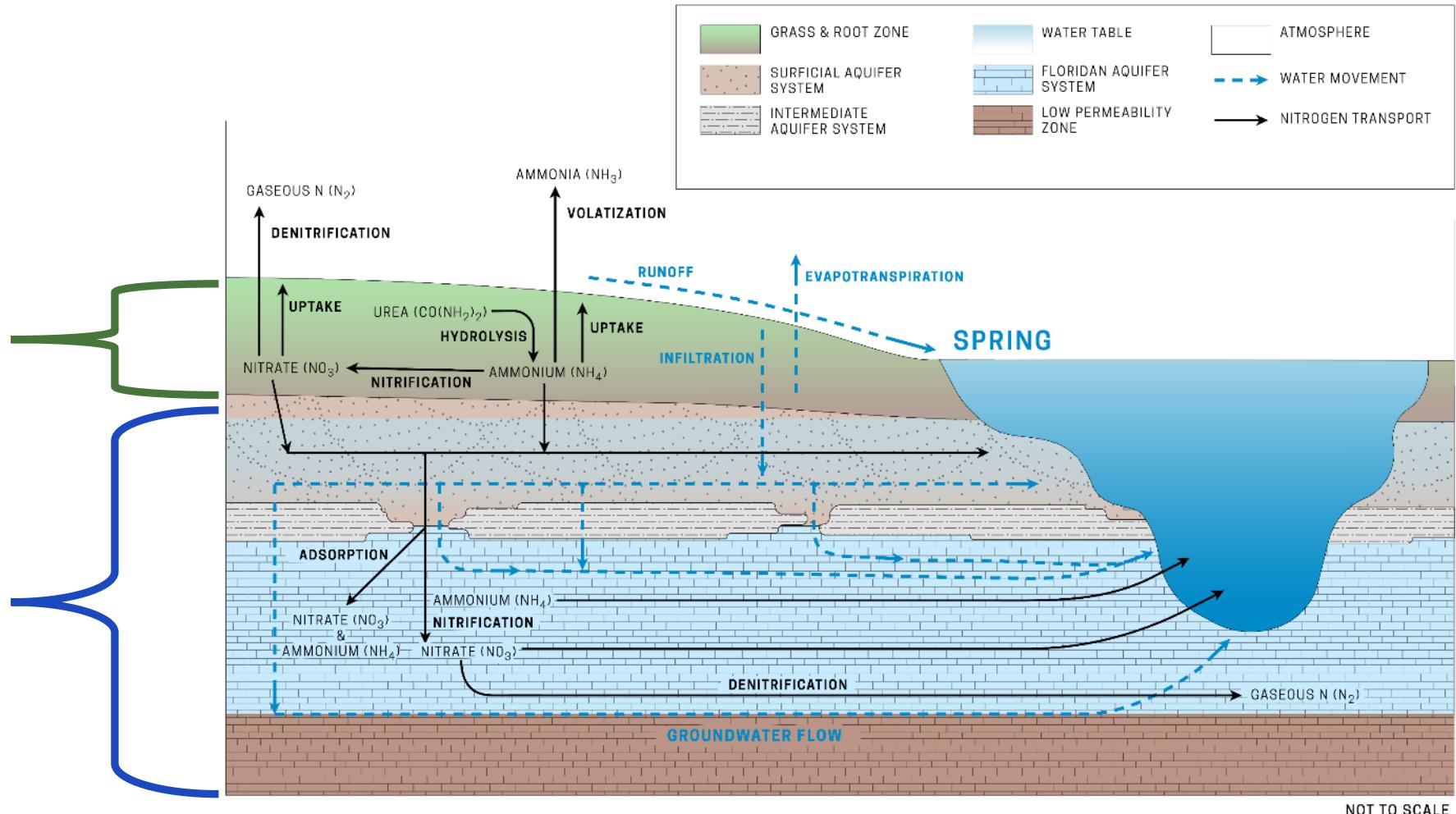
Water quality modeling has been conducted to explore the sources, fate, and transport of fertilizer nitrogen.

Load to Groundwater (HYDRUS)

- ❖ Application Rates
- ❖ Slow-Release Nitrogen
- ❖ Restricted Application Period
- ❖ Recharge
- ❖ Water Table Depths
- ❖ Soil Type
- ❖ FDEP Model Ordinance vs. Orange County Ordinance

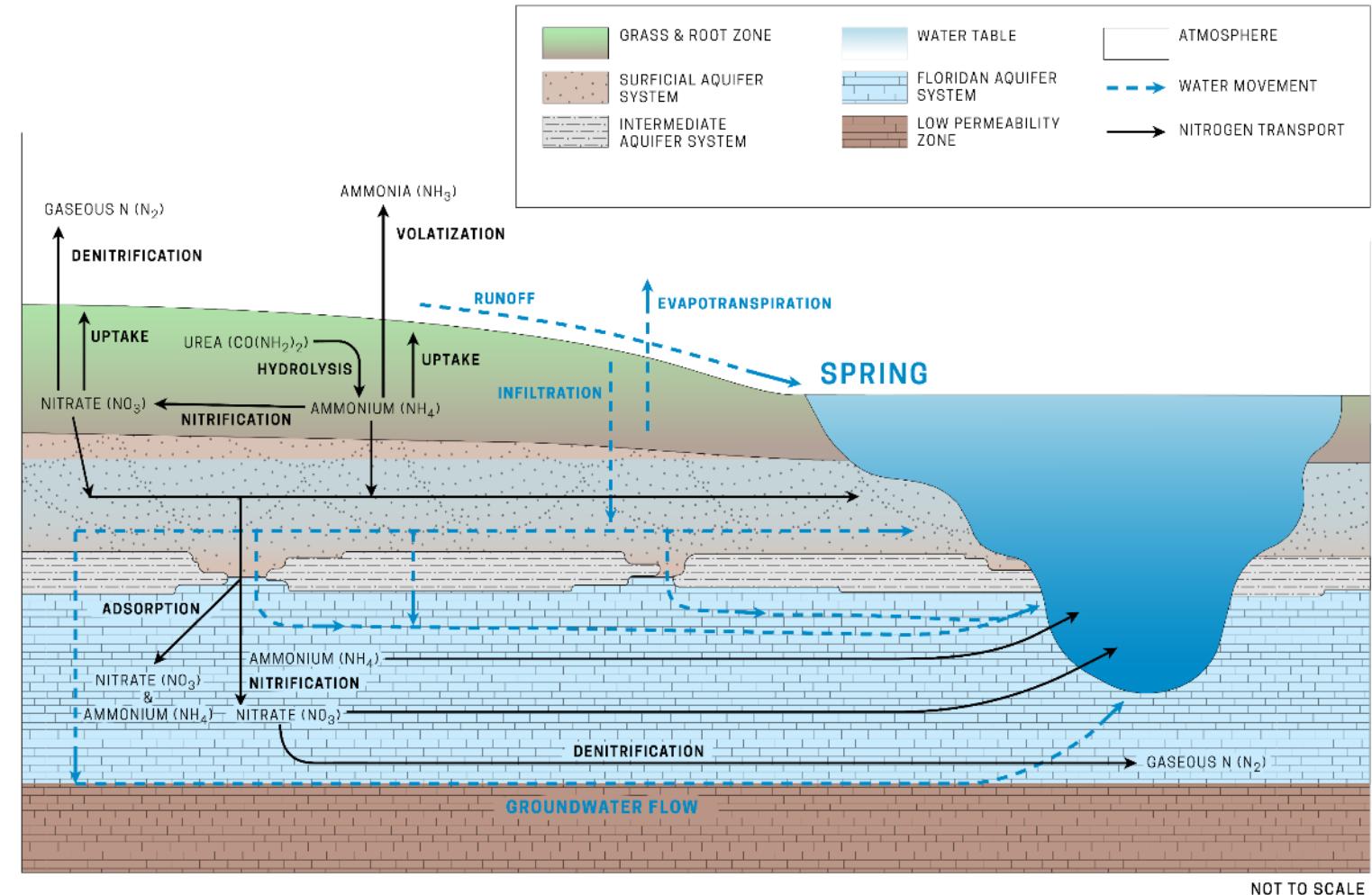
Load to Spring (MODFLOW)

- ❖ Spring Response
- ❖ Lag-Time



Water quality modeling generally indicated...

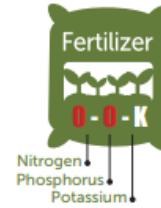
- ✓ Nitrogen mass applied had the greatest impact on leaching amount
- ✓ Slow-release nitrogen can help reduce leaching
- ✓ Nitrogen moves with water (precipitation, irrigation)
- ✓ Years-to-decades lag-time
- ✓ OC's more restrictive ordinance can reduce leaching compared to FDEP's Model Ordinance



Scientific evaluation went into the development and update of Orange County's fertilizer ordinance.



2009 - Adopted



From June 1 to September 30,
choose zero nitrogen (N) and
zero phosphorus (P)



From October 1 to May 31,
if using nitrogen fertilizer,
it must be at least 65%
slow release

2017 - Updated



Year round, choose
fertilizer with zero
phosphorus (P)



Limit each application to
1 pound total nitrogen
per 1,000 square feet
(maximum 3 pounds per
year)

2022 - Updated



Do not fertilize 24 hours
before an expected storm
or heavy rain



Clean up and properly
dispose of fertilizer spills,
grass clippings and yard
debris to prevent them
from entering storm drain
inlets



Never apply fertilizer within
25 feet of a natural water
body



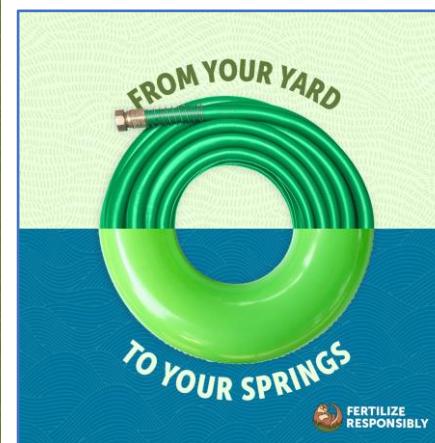
When using a broadcast
spreader it must have a
deflector shield



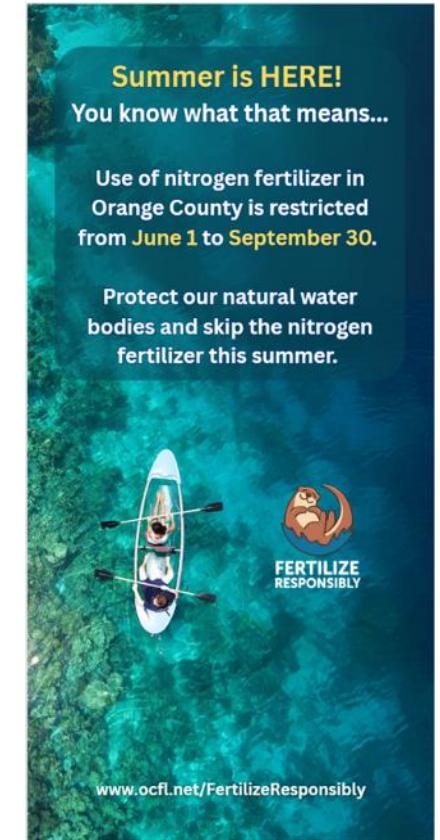
If hiring a commercial
applicator, ensure that
they have this decal on
their application vehicle

***Ongoing Monitoring
and Evaluation***

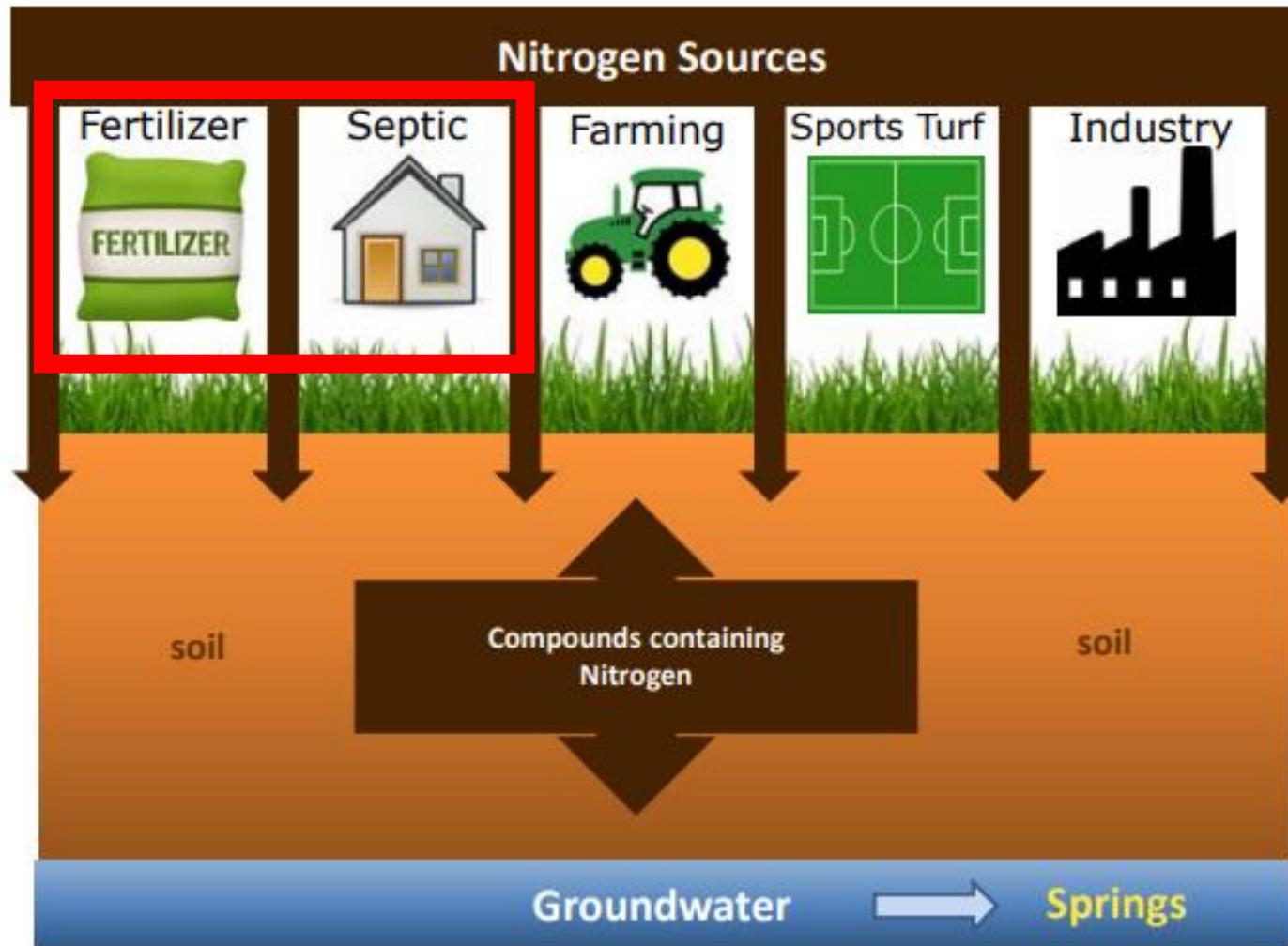
Orange County has conducted outreach to help facilitate public awareness and compliance.



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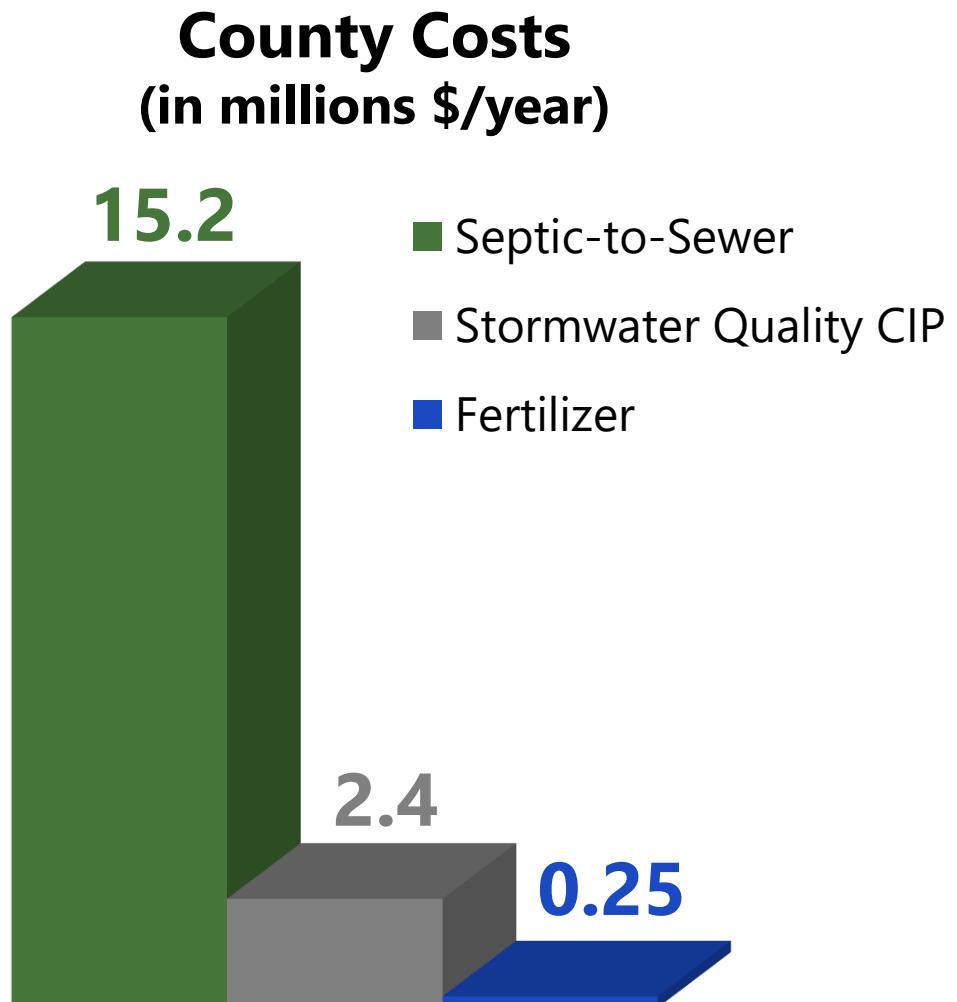


There are many sources of nitrogen to Florida waterbodies.



Fertilizer and septic
are the leading
nitrogen sources at
Wekiwa Spring.

Fertilizer ordinances can be a cost-effective tool at reducing nutrient loading.



Wekiwa Example



- 20 neighborhoods close to Wekiwa Spring
- 2,000 septic systems to sewer
- **\$150 million**
- ~85,000 septic systems in Orange County
- 16,000 septic systems in Priority Vulnerability Areas around Waterbodies-of-Interest

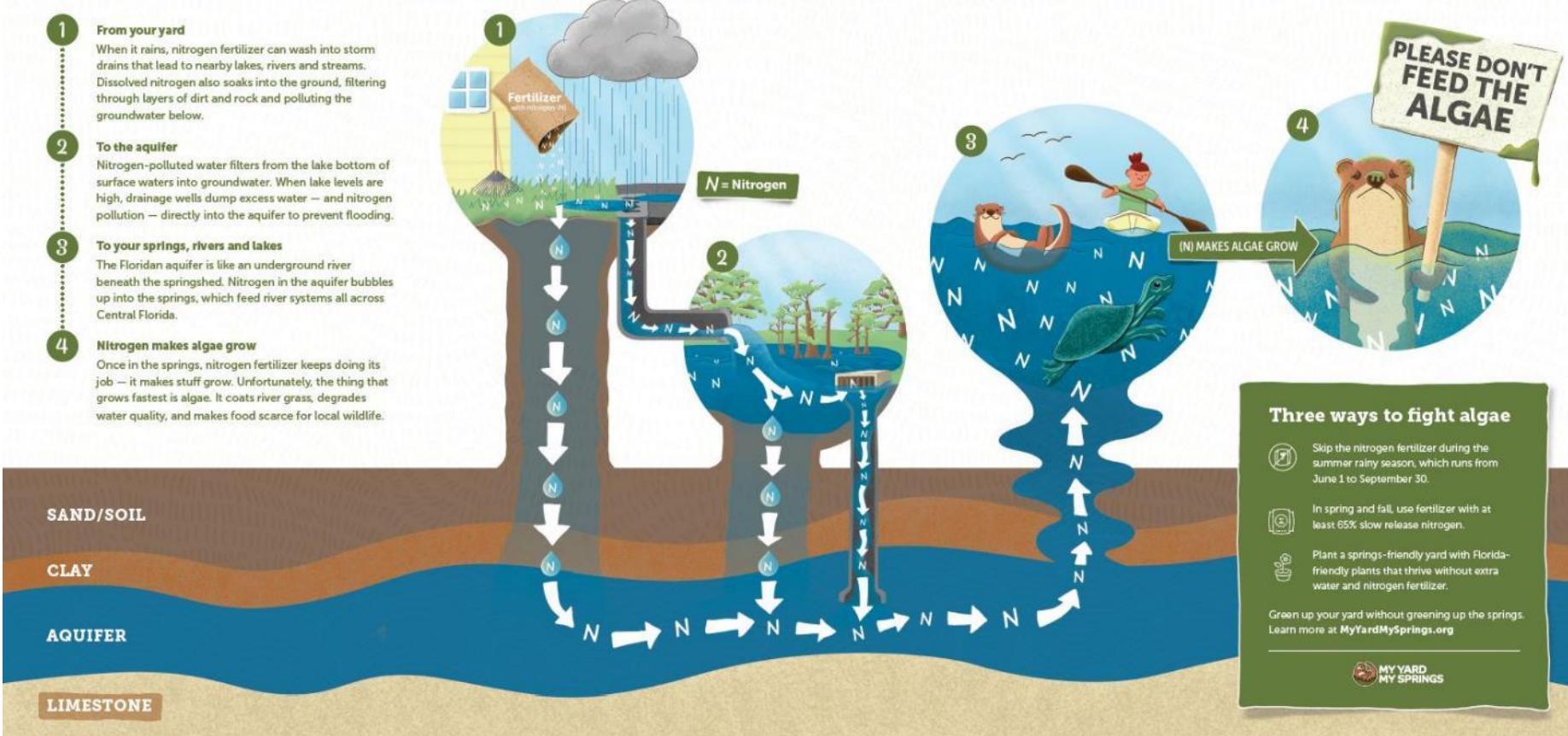
Here are your takeaways!

- (1) There are multiple sources of nitrogen to waterbodies.**
- (2) Fertilizer has been identified as a major nitrogen source to Orange County waterbodies.**
- (3) Local fertilizer ordinances can be a cost-effective tool in the toolkit aimed at protecting our waterbodies.**

Thank You!

From Your Yard to Your Springs

How fertilizing with nitrogen (N) can pollute waters throughout the Wekiva Springshed



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