

Stormwater Compliance Activities at UCF

- Trash is picked up along ponds and roads through our Adopt-a-pond and Adopt-a-road programs (email nature@ucf.edu if you are interested in adopting)
- A street sweeper sweeps the streets on a weekly basis
- Public awareness about stormwater is spread through volunteer opportunities, public forums, handouts and hosting information on our website (green.ucf.edu)
- Construction site inspections are done on a weekly basis to ensure compliance with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
- Maintenance and repair of stormwater infrastructure
- Signs are placed on all stormwater curb inlets to inform citizens that the water ultimately ends up in a pond, lake or river and to be mindful of what goes down the drain
- Water samples are taken from UCF's ponds to ensure the ecosystem is provided with quality water



See something?



If you see

- an issue with a storm drain inlet, outlet, or pipe
- someone wrongfully dumping into a pond or drain inlet
- a construction site disposing of waste improperly, etc.

Or any other mistreatment of our stormwater, anywhere on campus, please let us know! Email us at nature@ucf.edu.

Thanks for your help!



Landscape and Natural Resources

UCF Landscape and Natural Resources
3528 North Perseus Loop
Orlando, FL 32816-3268
Or you can visit the Arboretum Trailer

(407) 823-3583
Fax: (407) 823-3569
E-mail: nature@ucf.edu



Landscape and Natural Resources



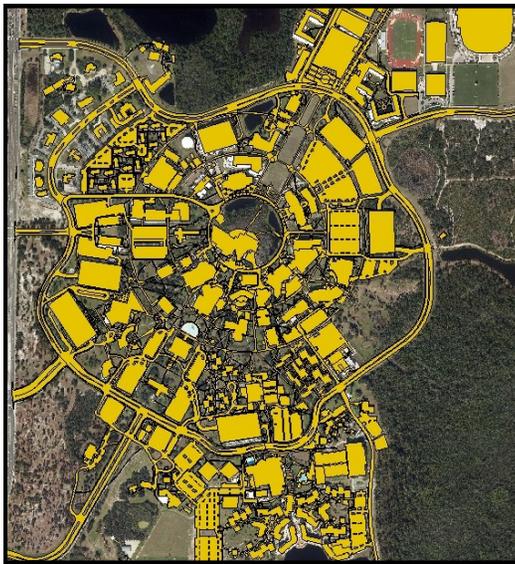
Stormwater Management

www.green.ucf.edu

What is Stormwater?

Stormwater is defined by the Saint Johns River Water Management District as rainwater that runs off of a hard surface into the nearest body of water, which can be natural streams, lakes, and ponds or man made stormwater ponds and canals.

Impervious surfaces are typically urban materials that cannot absorb water such as concrete and asphalt that force stormwater to become runoff in need of direction. Retention ponds catch this runoff, which prevents flooding and allows ground filtration. These catchment systems are a vital part in filtering stormwater runoff which can contain pollutants that are harmful to the environment such as oil and gas from cars.



Above: Impervious surfaces on the UCF campus are marked in gold.

Natural Ponds and Man-made Stormwater Ponds

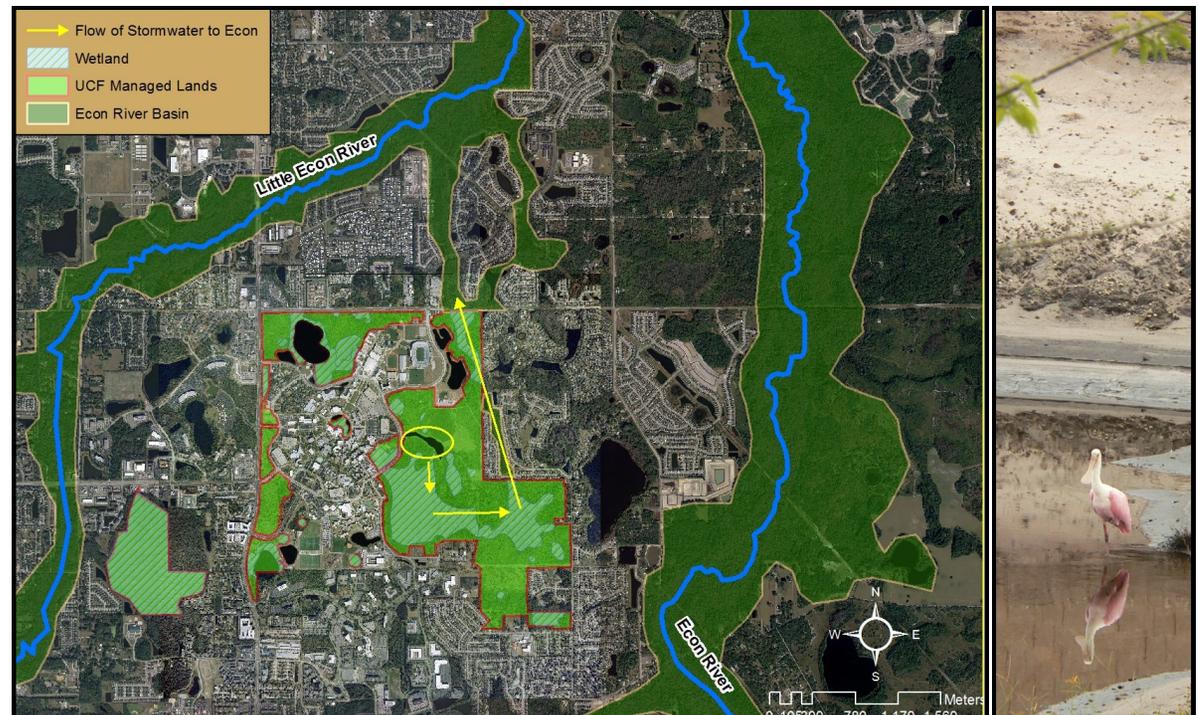
UCF has more than 10 artificial and natural pond systems located on campus. Both types of ponds filter stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces through percolation. As the water seeps into the ground, the ground acts as a strainer or catchment system for pollution such as oil and gasoline from roads, nutrients from sod and landscape fertilization, herbicides and pesticides from treatment of landscapes, and sediments like silt and clay. Stormwater ponds help to filter these pollutants out before the stormwater reaches natural systems.

In addition to pollution and sedimentation prevention, stormwater ponds help to:

- Prevent flooding in streets, parking lots, and sidewalks
- Prevent erosion caused by water flowing over developed or undeveloped surfaces

What lies downstream of UCF?

If you look at the map below, you will notice that UCF's watershed lies in very close proximity to the Little Econlockhatchee River. UCF's stormwater runs off north towards the Little Econ. River, continuing into the Econ. River, eventually reaching the St. Johns River. From there it flows north into the Atlantic ocean in Jacksonville, FL. Our stormwater travels through roughly 200 miles of natural and developed lands before reaching the Atlantic. That is 200 miles of land that we directly affect.



Right: Roseate Spoonbill fishing in a stormwater pond on campus
Left: The flow of stormwater from UCF to the Little Econ River