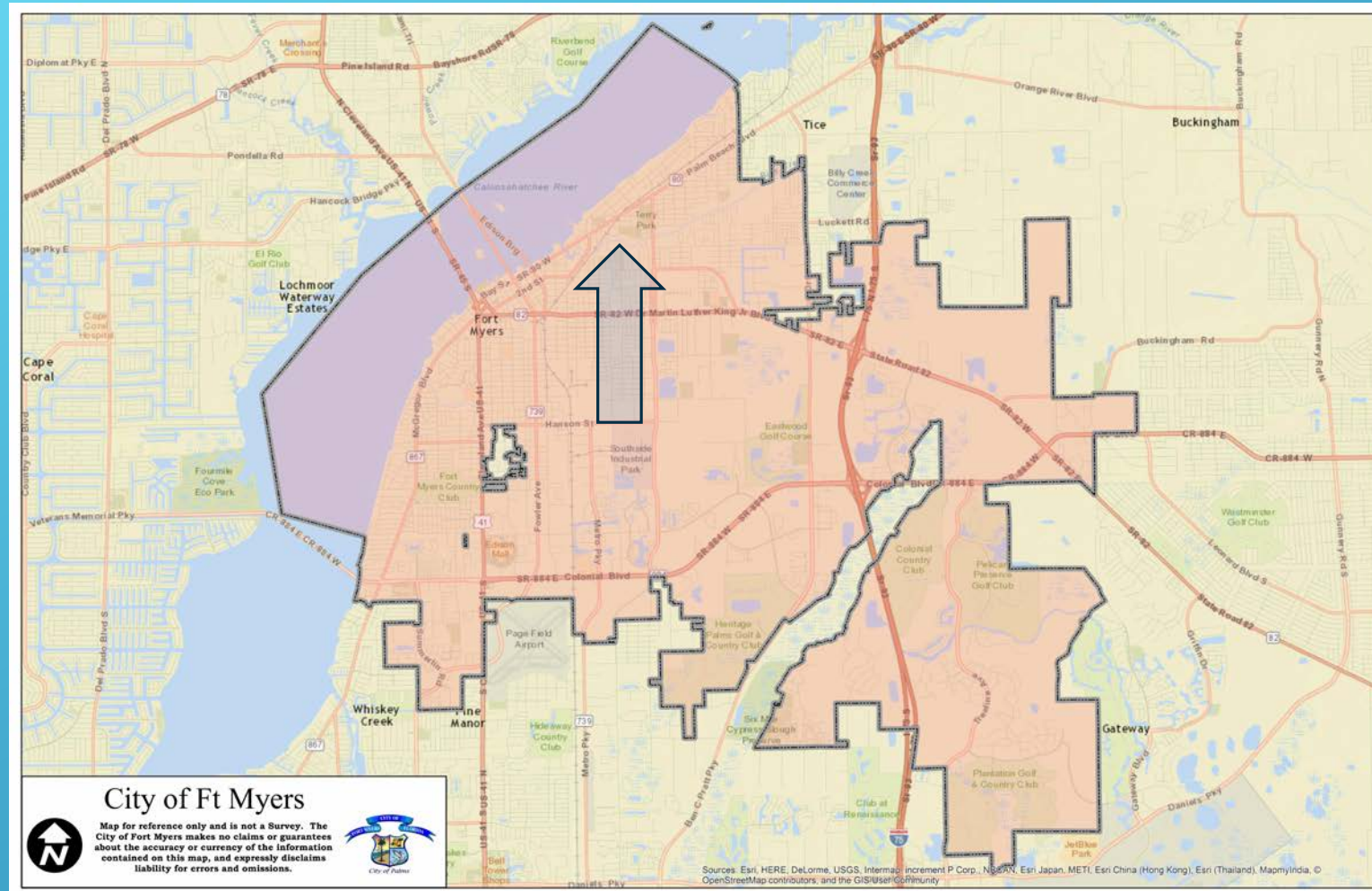




FORD STREET PRESERVE

March 30, 2016



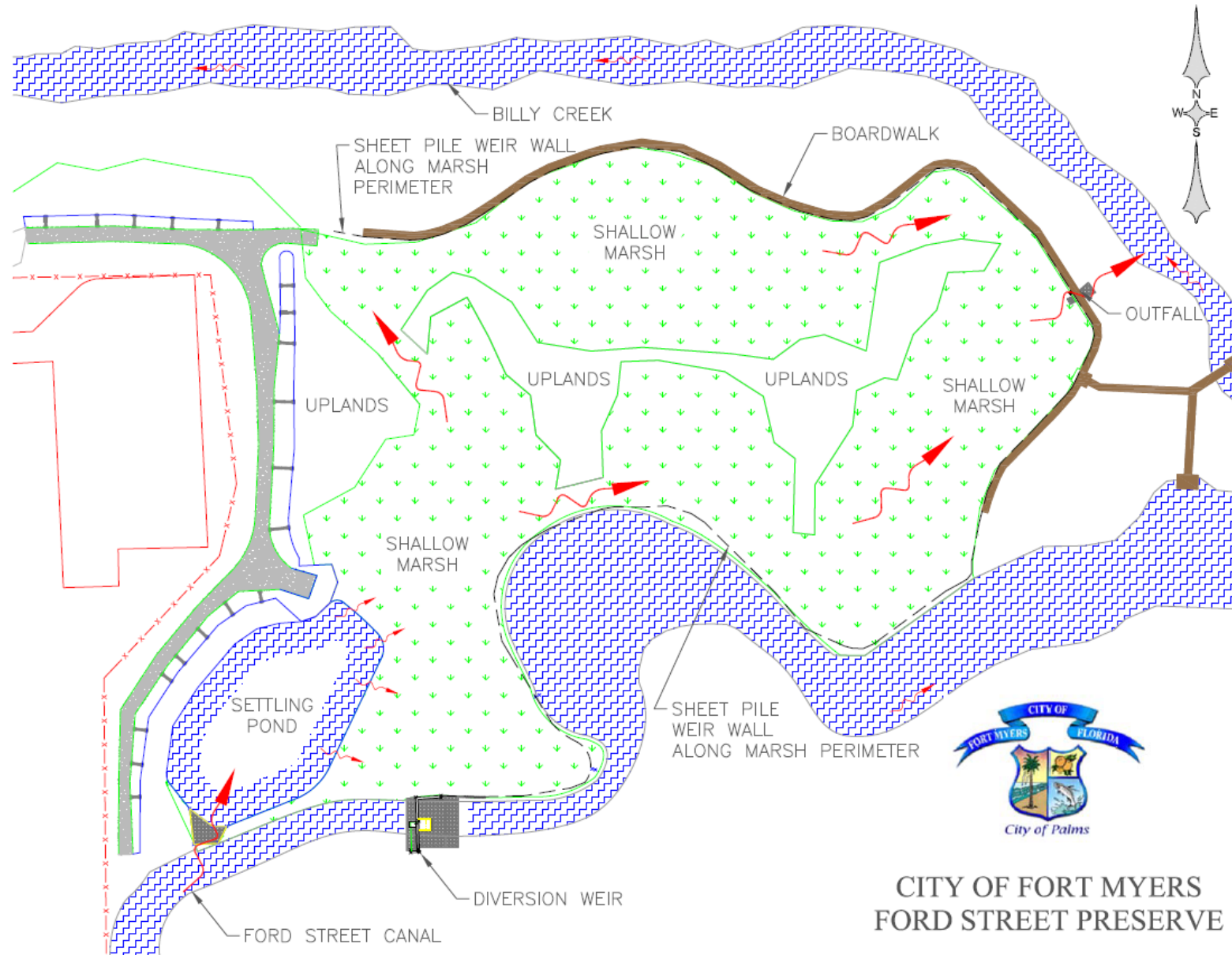
CONSTRUCTION
COMPLETED
OCTOBER 2015

SERVES 811 ACRE
URBANIZED
WATERSHED



SYSTEM COMPONENTS

- Diversion Weir
- Settling Pond
- Shallow Marsh
- Control Structure – 2' Wide Notch, invert elevation 0.5' NGVD
- 1700' Overflow Weir Wall elevation 3.7' NGVD





PLANTING PLAN

Trees:

Red Maple

Dahoon Holly

Thatch Palm

Bald Cypress

Pond Apple

Shrubs

Leather Fern

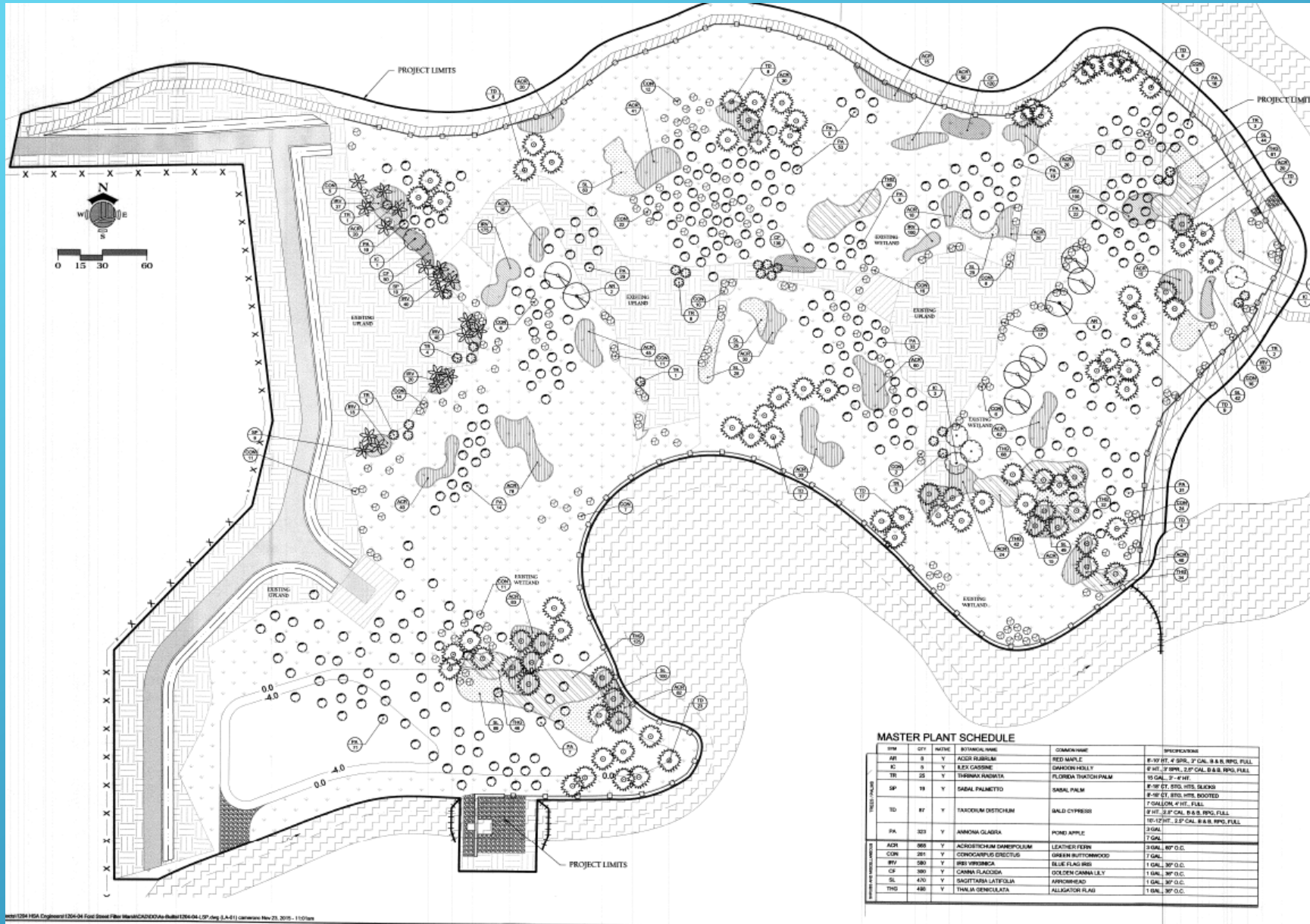
Green Buttonwood

Blue Flag Iris

Golden Canna Lily

Arrowhead

Alligator Flag



STRUCTURES



Diversion Weir



Outfall Structure



BOARD WALK AND WEIR WALL





FORD STREET PRESERVE LOOKING WEST



12/11/2015 11:05



FORD STREET PRESERVE & BILLY CREEK

12/11/2015 11:06

Ford Street Preserve Constructed Wetlands Treatment System - How it Works



This man-made wetland system cleans and filters stormwater runoff that falls onto 1,300 acres of land including 502 acres of residences. This land is also known as Billy's Creek watershed, because all the water flows to the creek. A wetland is an area where water covers the soil.

Constructed wetlands are designed to collect water and mimic water treatment processes that occur in natural wetlands. The system provides a habitat for plants and wildlife.

1

Weir Control Structure

The weir, which stretches across the width of Billy's Creek, redirects water into the deep settling pond during dry periods or small rainfall events. This allows for water to buildup behind the structure resulting in particles settling.

2

Deep Settling Pond

The settling pond, allows for large solids to settle to the bottom where they get buried or broken down. Water in the pond is adsorbed into the ground and recharges underground aquifers or continues to move through the shallow marsh. An aquifer is an underground bed of permeable rock or soil that yields water and is typically a drinking water source.

3

Shallow Marsh

This shallow 8 acre marsh area has several aquatic species of plant life to remove pollutants, such as: metals, nutrients and sediments. The plants uptake nutrients from the water while allowing for particle settling.

4

Littoral Shelf

Designed to be dry or covered with shallow water, this part of the pond provides habitat for rooted plants that clean stormwater. Sloping pond edges also serve this purpose. Littoral means at the water's edge.

5

Outfall Structure

This structure was designed to have a steady rate of flow from the shallow marsh, while retaining some water onsite for the plants. Having a controlled discharge reduces unsteady flows during rainfall events that causes flooding downstream.



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LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
THROUGH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
AND THE
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

FORD STREET PRESERVE EDUCATIONAL SIGNS



Alligator Flag (*Thalia geniculata* Linnaeus)
This was a fairly important food plant for the Seminoles - they ate the fresh roots, flowers, rhizomes, and stem bases. They used the large leaves (up to two feet long and over half a foot wide) to wrap food for cooking - similar to a tamale.

FORD STREET PRESERVE



QUESTIONS