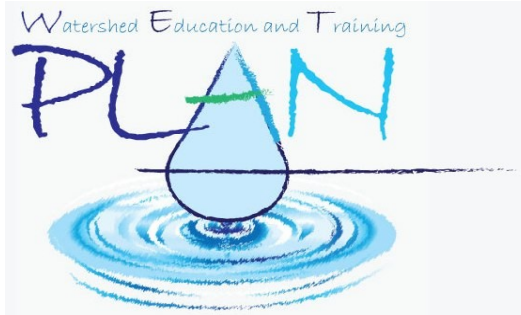


Neighborhood Ponds: The Good and The Bad

GOOD: This pond has a lot of varied shoreline vegetation that provides plenty of nutrient removal and provides habitat for native wildlife, maintaining a healthy, balanced ecosystem.



BAD: This pond has very little shoreline vegetation to take up nutrients from stormwater runoff. Due to the lack of buffer around the pond, there is not much wildlife habitat to balance the ecosystem and very little stopping nutrients from entering the pond. This results in excessive algae growth.



Watershed Education & Training
Ponds, Lakes & Neighborhoods

Contact us!
info@wetplan.org

WETPLAN Partners

Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program

Florida Gulf Coast University

Florida Native Plant Society

The City of Bonita Springs

Lee County Hyacinth Control District

Lee County Division of Natural Resources

Lee County Extension Services

Conestoga Rovers & Associates, Inc.

Kimley-Horn

Myth	Reality
Shoreline vegetation makes ponds unattractive and contribute to their deterioration.	Vegetation stabilizes shorelines, reduces nutrient loads and provides important habitat for wildlife.
Healthy ponds host large populations of ducks.	Exotic ducks are the wildlife that usually choose to stay in one location and breed, creating nutrient problems. Native birds are usually transient and do not stay long enough to create issues. Native wildlife is a good sign of pond health.
Dumping trash, pet waste and oil down storm drains is okay because it will go to the water treatment plant.	Most storm drains empty to your neighborhood canal, stream or pond. There is no sewer treatment of stormwater in Florida. It all goes to local waterways!
Stormwater ponds require no maintenance. The county or city would take care of it if it was needed.	Stormwater ponds are designed to clean stormwater and decrease local flooding. They do require maintenance at least a few times a year. Homeowner's associations are required to maintain stormwater ponds. This is not a taxed service provided by municipalities.
Stormwater ponds are breeding grounds for mosquitoes and snakes.	Mosquitoes breed in pools of stagnant water such as bird baths, gutters, flowerpots, etc. Well designed stormwater ponds are not stagnant and do not contribute to the mosquito population.

Neighborhood Lakes & Ponds: What's in your backyard?

What are Stormwater Management Ponds?

The pond or lake in your neighborhood is most likely a stormwater management pond. Stormwater ponds are man-made bodies of water that collect and store stormwater runoff. These ponds improve water quality before discharging to natural streams and control water quantity. Stormwater ponds reduce pollution by natural plant processes, provide wildlife habitat and prevent downstream flooding. Stormwater ponds can be attractive if well maintained or can become eyesores if they are neglected or stripped of shoreline and bottom vegetation. Stormwater management ponds are the "kidneys" of your neighborhood. They collect and clean-up the water that runs off of yards and streets.

Here is what YOU can do to help your neighborhood stormwater pond...

Problem	Causes/Description	Corrective Actions	Preventative Steps
Nuisance Waterfowl	Mowing vegetation the edge of the water creates desirable habitat for Musckovy ducks. Feeding of waterfowl.	Contact Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission for assistance with removal and population control. http://myfwc.com/contact/nuisance-wildlife/ or 850-488-5878	Don't mow grass to the edge of the pond. Allow native vegetation (shrubs and grasses only) to grow 6 ft. from the edge of the pond. This allows for a natural buffer Avoid feeding waterfowl.
Algae Blooms	Fertilizers, grass clippings, and pet waste contain nitrogen and phosphorous that increase algae growth. Sun light stimulates algae growth.	Reduce the amount of nutrients entering the pond (i.e. fertilizers, pesticides, grass clippings, pet waste, etc). Install aerators, balance fish populations, use a FDACS approved dye or any combination of these.	Reduce or eliminate the use of fertilizer products on lawn. Prevent grass cuttings and pet waste from entering water. Reduce waterfowl population.
Erosion & Silt Accumulation	Water flowing over bare soil transports soil directly into ponds and causes erosion and water pollution.	Plant vegetation and mulch to cover bare soil and help reduce soil erosion. When vegetative measures are not adequate, place rip-rap or other appropriate shoreline stabilization near the waterline with municipal approval.	Avoid destroying natural vegetation (shrubs & grasses) near the water's edge. Seed and mulch any exposed soils. Reduce areas with steep slopes around stormwater ponds.
Snakes & other reptiles	Snakes and alligators are part of the natural fauna. Your neighborhood was built in their habitat and they do not know where else to go!	Contact Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission for assistance with removal and population control or nuisance wildlife. http://myfwc.com/contact/nuisance-wildlife/ or 866-FWC-GATOR.	Assume snakes and alligators live in all water bodies in Florida and be cautious. Do not kill or harass them as this is a jailable offense.
Exotic Invasive Aquatic Species	Plants and animals that are not native to our ecosystem, such as hydrilla and tilapia, can cause environmental and economic harm by destroying plant and animal habitats, damaging native fisheries and clogging water intake and discharge pipes.	Physically remove non-native species before they become well established. Plant native species. Consult local Community Development Department for assistance.	Never dump water, plants, fish or animals in to a body of water unless they came out of that body of water. Contact Extension Services for assistance with planting projects.
Human Pollution	Most storm drains discharge directly into ponds or nearby streams and carry chemicals, soap, litter etc. from the land directly to the water without being treated.	Marking or stenciling storm drains reminds people not to put anything into storm drains. Contact the Household Hazardous Waste Facility to dispose of toxic chemicals: 239-477-1000.	Don't dump anything into storm drains. Wash vehicles on lawn not driveway or take to car wash to prevent soap from entering waterways. Properly dispose of chemicals and litter.