

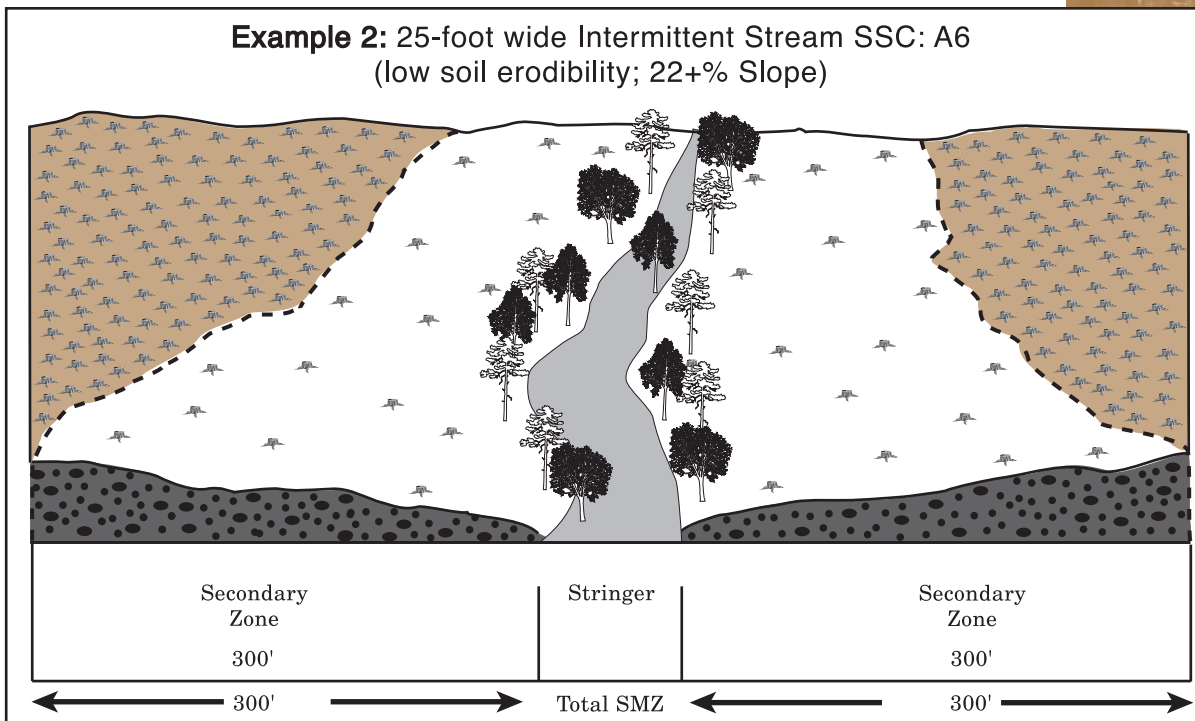
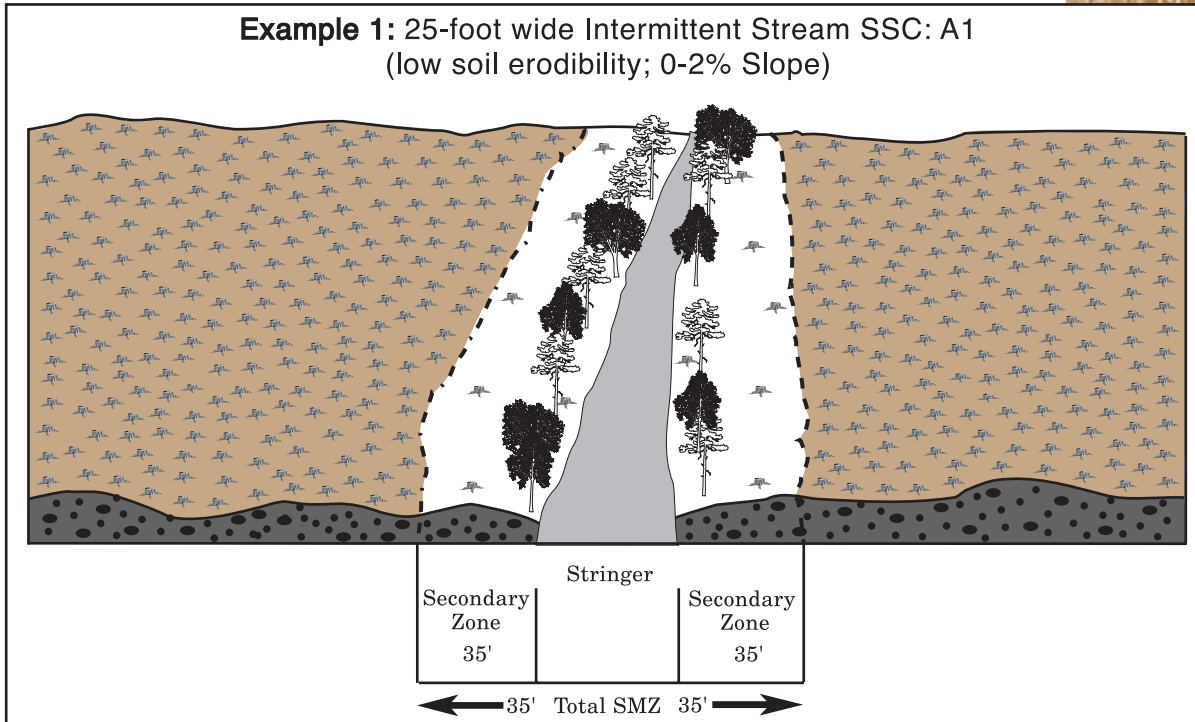


Application of SMZs: Intermittent Streams

Intermittent streams are those that have a well defined channel but maintain only seasonal flow under typical climatic conditions. This includes natural streams that have been altered by dredging and/or straightening (see Canal Section). For all intermittent streams, the Stringer is required. The total SMZ for intermittent streams consists of the Stringer, which occupies the immediate stream bank, and the Secondary Zone. The Secondary Zone, like the Primary Zone, is measured from the stream, beginning at the break in slope at the top of the stream bank, out to the designated width. In addition, where the stream is connected to the inflow and/or discharge point of a flowing wetland, the Zone extends an additional 50 feet beyond the defined channel into the wetland (Figure 4).

All intermittent waterbodies are afforded a Stringer and a Secondary Zone of at least 35 feet, regardless of the SSC. However, depending on the SSC, an intermittent stream could have a Secondary Zone as wide as 300 feet (Appendix 1). Figure 2 shows examples of Secondary Zones on several different intermittent streams, each with a different SSC. Note that the total SMZ is composed of the Stringer and the Secondary Zone - no Primary Zone applies to intermittent streams.

Figure 2



Application of SMZs: Lakes, Sinkholes and Special Waters

Perennial Lakes and Sinkholes

A Primary Zone of 35' applies to all perennial lakes that are 2 acres or larger in size, and to sinkholes that maintain perennial surface waters. This Zone is measured from the lake or sinkhole, beginning at the break in slope at the top of the shoreline, out to the designated width. In addition, a Secondary Zone may apply to these waterbodies depending on the SSC associated with the harvest unit (Table 2). The Secondary Zone, if required, would begin at the outer boundary of the Primary Zone and continue outward from the lake or sinkhole the specified distance (See Appendix 1).

Intermittent Lakes and Sinkholes

A Stringer and a Secondary Zone of at least 35 feet apply to all intermittent lakes that are 2 acres or larger in size and to sinkholes that maintain intermittent surface waters (Figure 3). Depending on the SSC associated with the project site, the Secondary Zone could extend out as much as 300 feet (Appendix 1).

Table 2: SMZ Widths for Lakes, Sinkholes & Special Waters

	Perennial		Intermittent	
	Primary Zone	Secondary Zone	Primary Zone	Secondary Zone
Lakes	35'	varies with SSC	(Stringer)	min. 35'
Sinkholes	35'	varies with SSC	(Stringer)	min. 35'
OFW	200'	varies with SSC	200'	varies with SSC
ONRW	200'	varies with SSC	200'	varies with SSC
Class I	200'	varies with SSC	200'	varies with SSC

OFW, ONRW and Class I Waters

Outstanding Florida Waters (OFWs) and Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRWs) are waterbodies that have been identified as having unique and/or exceptional values and therefore are afforded extra protection from potential sources of pollution. Class I Waters are those that have been designated as a drinking water supply and are also afforded extra water quality protection. For these reasons, a 200 foot Primary Zone applies to all OFWs, ONRWs and Class I Waters, regardless of the type or size of the waterbody. A list and location of these waterbodies is provided in Appendix 4.