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Please see agendas for specific meeting times, which may differ monthly.

Lobbyist registration requirements

Other District meetings and notices

Central Florida Water Initiative



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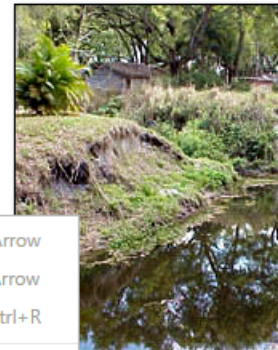
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Little Wekiva River

The Little Wekiva River flows northward from Lake Lawne just north of State Road 50 in Orange County, through Altamonte Springs in Seminole County. The 15-mile-long Little Wekiva River — a part of the Middle St. Johns River Basin — flows

into one of the largest urbanized areas of the shoreline and north of the river. The river has experienced erosion and sedimentation along its banks. With each rain event, sediment and into the river, and changing the river's flow. Development of the river has contributed to frequent flooding in the surrounding areas and has deteriorated water quality in the Little Wekiva and



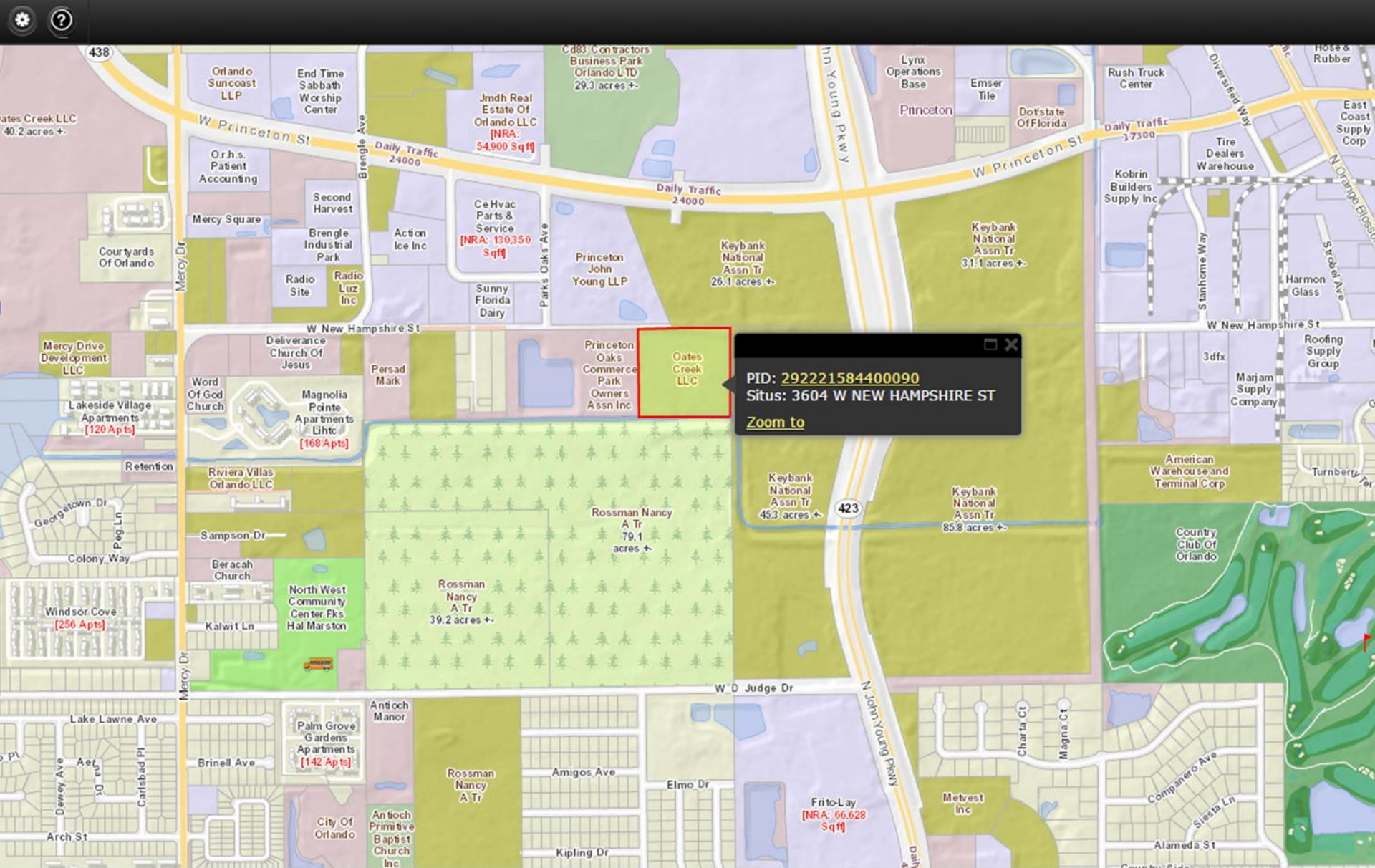
areas of the shoreline and the river have experienced

flows through ditch and the river erodes the river banks and pollutants along the stormwater flows,

The Little Wekiva River has a history of problems, including:

- An increase in rate of water flow and velocities from the area's urbanization.
- Minimal upstream stormwater storage and treatment due to much development occurring before current stormwater regulations.
- Erosion and flooding, which cause public safety concerns.
- Adverse environmental and water quality impacts from the movement and deposit of sediments.







Water Home Assessment Beaches Drinking Water Everglades Restoration Grants & Loans Ground Water Mining & Minerals Monitoring Restoration Springs Standards & Assessment Stormwater TMDLs Underground Injection Wastewater Water Policy Watersheds Wetlands

Wetland Communities - Bayheads

Bayheads are forested wetlands (swamps) that include a variety of dominant tree species. Generally these are depression wetlands with a canopy and mucky, organic soils. Often this plant community is associated with a seepage bog and may represent a fire suppressed version of a typically open seepage bog in some areas. Bayheads are related to dome swamps. Typically bayheads are dominated by evergreen tree and shrub species. In north Florida deciduous taxa such as pond cypress and swamp gum are often co-dominants and share the canopy with sweetbay (magnolia), loblolly bay, white cedar and slash pine. The understory is typically dominated by holly species and fetter-bush. Bayheads in central and south Florida tend to have more sweetbay and loblolly bay with subtropical species such as myrsine and tropical fern species in the groundcover. With the widespread fire suppression in Florida, bayheads are often difficult to delineate using the unified wetland delineation methodology (in rule 62-340, F.A.C.) as the ecotone between the bayhead and pine dominated flatwoods is often obscured.



Bayhead -----ecotone-----Pine flatwoods-----

This scene above is of the ecotone between the bayhead on the left and pine flatwood forest on the right. Note the fire-scarred trunks of the slash pine and palmetto in the understory of the pine flatwoods.

Canopy

Botanical Name	Common Name	DEP Status
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	FACW
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic white cedar	OBL
<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	loblolly bay	FACW
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> var. <i>australis</i>	sweetbay magnolia	OBL
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> var. <i>biflora</i>	swamp tupelo	OBL
<i>Persea palustris</i>	swamp bay	OBL
<i>Pinus ellottii</i>	slash pine	UPLAND
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	laurel oak	FACW
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	water oak	FACW
<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	pond cypress	OBL

Subcanopy and Groundcover

Botanical name	Common name	DEP status
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	dahoon holly	OBL





http://www.usace.army.mil/Portals/2/docs/civilworks/regulatory/rw_bro.pdf

Recognizing Wetlands

An Informational Pamphlet

What is a Wetland?

The US Army Corps of Engineers(Corps) and the [US Environmental Protection Agency](#) define wetlands as follows:

Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Wetlands are areas that are covered by water or have waterlogged soils for long periods during the growing season. Plants growing in wetlands are capable of living in saturated soil conditions for at least part of the growing season. Wetlands such as swamps and marshes are often obvious, but some wetlands are not easily recognized, often because they are dry during part of the year or "they just don't look very wet" from the roadside.

Some of these wetland types include, but are not limited to, many bottomland forests, pocosins, pine savannahs, bogs, wet meadows, potholes, and wet tundra. The information presented here usually will enable you to determine whether you might have a wetland. If you intend to place dredged or fill material in a wetland or in an area that might be a wetland, contact the local Corps District Office for assistance in determining if a permit is required.

Why is it necessary to consider whether an area is a wetland?

[Section 404 of the Clean Water Act](#) requires that anyone interested in depositing dredged or fill material into "waters of the United States, ***including wetlands,***" must receive authorization for such activities. The Corps has been assigned responsibility for administering the Section 404 permitting process. Activities in wetlands for which permits may be required include, but are not limited to:











