

## Sanibel Golf Course Nutrient and Lake Management Recommendations Annual Report Card



July 2014



This report was specifically prepared for:

**The Sanctuary Golf Club**

### Introduction

Stormwater runoff from urban landscapes and golf courses is a major source of nutrients contributing to algae blooms and water quality impairments in Florida. Poor water quality not only impacts wildlife habitat and the quality of life for island residents, but it can directly impact our local economy by reducing property values and the overall experience of visitors to our island. As a result, protecting Sanibel's water quality is of paramount concern to the City of Sanibel.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) is the state agency responsible for protecting Florida's waters. Waters that do not meet the state's water quality standards are deemed "impaired" under the Florida Impaired Waters Rule (Ch. 62-303, F.A.C.). To address these impairments, the FDEP is developing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for each waterbody that does not meet minimum water quality standards. The TMDL is the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can assimilate on a daily basis without causing an imbalance in the natural flora and fauna. As part of the TMDL process, all local governments with impaired waterbodies within their jurisdictions will be required to participate in a Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) process and will be required to address pollutant sources that are contributing to the impairment. It is anticipated that over the next few years a TMDL will be developed for the Sanibel River and the coastal waters surrounding Sanibel Island.

The City of Sanibel has taken several measures to improve water quality throughout the island. These measures include acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands, mangrove protection, native plant protection and sod limitations, beach and dune protection, conversion from septic to central sewer, responsible development through reductions in impervious surfaces and onsite stormwater management, implementation of the National Pollutant and Discharge Eliminations System Program, island-wide water quality monitoring, adoption of an urban fertilizer ordinance, and nutrient and lake management recommendations for golf courses. While the City has taken a very proactive role in improving water quality, the Sanibel River and many residential and golf course lakes on Sanibel remain "impaired" for nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus.

Managing stormwater runoff from golf courses on Sanibel is critical to ensuring that fertilizer and other chemicals used to maintain turfgrass do not inadvertently impact sensitive areas such as lakes, wetlands, and coastal waters. While we realize that each golf course is unique and was designed and permitted to function in a very specific way, all of the golf courses on Sanibel have the potential to discharge into natural waterbodies. As a result, the City has taken additional measures to ensure that water leaving golf course lakes meets the water quality standards of the receiving waters.

In October 2008, in an effort to improve the quality of water discharged from Sanibel's golf courses, City Council adopted a list of Nutrient Management Recommendations that were based on the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's *Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the Enhancement of Environmental Quality on Florida Golf Courses* (2008). These recommendations provide specific guidance for golf course managers on how to reduce fertilizer use and improve water quality within their respective golf course lakes. Since their adoption, City staff has worked closely with each golf course to provide technical assistance to help implement these recommendations.

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On August 11, 2014, City Natural Resources Department staff met with Kyle Sweet, Superintendent of The Sanctuary Golf Club, to review the status of implementing the City's Golf Course Nutrient and Lake Management Recommendations. As a result of that meeting, the City has updated the annual "report card" for The Sanctuary.

A report card is provided annually to each golf course to help track progress and guide implementation of the City's recommendations. The report card uses a point system to evaluate performance. Each recommendation or best management practice (BMP) is scored from 0 to 5, based on the completeness of implementation. Out of 13 BMPs, a maximum of 65 points can be earned. The score is calculated as follows: 0–80%, Not in Compliance; 81–90%, Partially in Compliance; and 91–100%, Full Compliance.

The Sanctuary Golf Club earned **64 out of 65 points**, for a score of **98%** and a **7% improvement since 2011**. The Sanctuary is in "**Full Compliance**" with the City's BMP recommendations.

BMP Matrix / Staff Recommendation	Score
<b>Education</b>	
Require that each superintendent ensure that all course employees are trained in the <i>Best Management Practices for the Enhancement of Environmental Quality on Florida Golf Courses</i> (FDEP 2007), including water quality related issues and environmentally sensitive areas around the golf course.	5
<b>Lake Management</b>	
Within 5 years of adoption, a minimum of 30% of the littoral zone of each golf course lake must be planted and maintained with submerged or emergent aquatic vegetation on a minimum of 3' centers.	5
Require that golf courses monitor the water quality in their lakes 2x/year (wet season/dry season) and provide the data to the City's Natural Resources Department. Minimum parameters should include dissolved oxygen (DO), total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), chlorophyll a (chl-a), and copper (Cu). If nutrient or heavy metal concentrations are excessive, City staff will meet with golf course management staff to review and determine a mitigation plan.	5
Require that all fish kills and algae blooms are reported to the City's Natural Resources Department.	5
<b>Fertilizer Management</b>	
Limit soluble nitrogen applications to ½ lb/1000 ft <sup>2</sup>	5
Identify and map environmentally sensitive areas within the golf course and identify no fertilizer buffer zones around all of the waterbodies and map drainage patterns.	5
Require 25-foot native plant or unfertilized grass buffers around environmentally sensitive areas such as lakes and wetlands, where practical. When a 25-foot buffer is impractical, a minimum 10-foot buffer is required.	4
Require that grass buffers around environmentally sensitive areas such as lakes and wetlands be mowed 2" higher than the other grass to slow and filter overland flow to waterbodies.	5
Require that all washdown facilities have runoff properly treated prior to discharge off of the site.	5
Require periodic inspections of fertilizer storage areas and washdown facilities by DNR staff.	5
Require that all golf courses on the island maintain annual fertilizer and copper sulfate logs and make them available to the City's Natural Resources Department.	5
<b>Irrigation and Fertigation</b>	
Require that all reuse water be setback 25-feet from all waterbodies and that all irrigation heads using reuse water or fertigation (application of fertilizer through an irrigation system) be setback 25-feet from a waterbody. When a 25-foot buffer is impractical, a minimum 10-foot buffer is required.	5
Require that golf courses quantify their water use and differentiate between reuse and potable water supplies. This information can be used to account for the nutrients in reuse water when making fertilizer calculations.	5
Total Points (out of a maximum of 65 points):	<b>64</b>

### **Areas currently meeting the City's recommendations:**

1. *Best Management Practices training for golf course staff.* In May 2011, the Sanctuary developed a formal BMP training program for golf course personnel. On February 13, 2014, 18 employees participated in the annual training and have acknowledged that they have been trained and understand the basic principles of the *Best Management Practices for the Enhancement of Environmental Quality on Florida Golf Courses*.
2. *Planting of shoreline vegetation along golf course lakes to facilitate nutrient removal.* Within 5 years of adoption of the City's recommendations, all golf courses are supposed to have a minimum of 30% of the shoreline of each lake vegetated with submerged or emergent aquatic plants. All of the Sanctuary golf course lakes have achieved the minimum 30% standard, with many of the lakes closer to 75%, and a few near 100% vegetated.
3. *Water quality monitoring and reporting.* Since October 2008, the Sanctuary golf course has been collecting water quality data on a semi-annual basis and has provided the results to City staff. This data is used by staff to help track water quality in the golf course lakes.
4. *Reporting of fish kills and algae blooms in golf course lakes.* No fish kills were reported over the last year. However, several small-scale algae blooms were observed at the time of inspection. These blooms were not previously reported to City staff. Efforts should be made to report all blooms to Natural Resources staff so that we may provide technical assistance on how to mitigate future blooms.
5. *Limit soluble nitrogen applications to ½ lb/1,000 ft<sup>2</sup>.* Golf course staff has indicated that they currently limit application of soluble nitrogen to ½ lb/1000 ft<sup>2</sup>. This minimizes the potential for runoff of soluble nitrogen into golf course lakes available to algae.
6. *Identify and map environmentally sensitive areas around golf course lakes.* Formal mapping was completed in November 2011. A map showing drainage patterns and all environmentally sensitive areas was provided to City staff on June 14, 2012.
7. *Require 25-foot native plant or unfertilized grass buffers or 10-foot buffers where 25-foot is impractical around environmentally sensitive areas.* At a minimum, 10-foot buffers have been established around most of the environmentally sensitive areas, including lakes and wetland areas.
8. *Require that grass buffers around environmentally sensitive areas such as lakes and wetlands be mowed 2" higher than other grass to slow and filter runoff.* Grass in the primary rough is allowed to grow 1.5" higher than grass on greens, fairways and tees (playable areas). Grass outside of these areas is not fertilized and is mowed 2.5" higher than the playable turfgrass.

9. *Proper maintenance of washdown facilities and runoff.* The Sanctuary uses a self-contained, re-circulating system that reuses washdown water. At the time of the staff inspection, all facilities were in good working order and there were no signs of washdown water being discharged from the site.
10. *Allow City staff to conduct periodic inspections of golf course facilities.* The Sanctuary staff has been very cooperative and has provided full access to the golf course and all of its facilities for annual inspections. During the most recent inspection, all fertilizer and chemicals were properly stored and the maintenance facility and washdown area appeared to be in good working order.
11. *Maintain and make available fertilizer records and copper sulfate logs.* The Sanctuary staff maintains annual fertilizer and lake management records, including copper sulfate logs. This data was made available to City staff. Fertilizer use was generally higher in 2014 than 2013, due in large part to the renovation of the course and the grow-in of new turf areas. The Sanctuary applied 209 pounds of copper sulfate from July 2013 to July 2014, a 6% reduction from 2013 and an 81% reduction since 2007.
12. *Require that all irrigation heads using reuse water be set back 25 feet from all waterbodies or 10 feet where 25 feet is impractical.* All irrigation heads at The Sanctuary are set back a minimum of 10-feet from all waterbodies and staff conducts periodic audits of the irrigation system to ensure proper operation.
13. *Quantify golf course water use and the source of water used.* The Sanctuary quantifies all water use. Water used to irrigate the course includes reuse water provided by the City and onsite wells permitted by the SFWMD.

**Areas for improvement:**

1. *Continue to increase native plant or unfertilized grass buffers around environmentally sensitive areas such as lakes and wetlands to achieve a minimum 25-foot buffer, or 10-foot buffer where 25 feet is impractical.* The City encourages continued efforts by The Sanctuary to increase the size of native plant buffers around the course's environmentally sensitive areas. It should be noted that since 2005, The Sanctuary has removed more than one acre of paved cart paths, replacing them with shell path and native planting areas
2. *Continue to reduce reliance on copper sulfate to treat algae blooms.* As the Sanctuary has continued to reduce its reliance on copper sulfate (see #11 above), it is not surprising that algae blooms occasionally occur. These blooms should be monitored by golf course staff and efforts made to determine and reduce possible nutrient sources. Manual removal of algae

and other nuisance aquatic vegetation should be considered as a non-chemical method to control algae and remove nutrients from the system.

3. *Work with the City to conduct more detailed analyses of water quality data.* With more than 5 years of data, the Sanctuary is in a good position to begin to analyze trends in their water quality data and use this information as a tool to better understand the relationship between activities on the golf course and the adjacent waterbodies.

**Additional Noteworthy Efforts:**

- Superintendent Kyle Sweet and Equipment Manager Ray Farrara attended the Florida DEP's "Greening your Bottom Line Workshop Series: Golf Course Maintenance Compliance Assurance Workshop" on July 8, 2014. Sweet is also an instructor for the "Best Management Practices for the Enhancement of Environmental Quality on Florida Golf Courses" class and led the mangrove pruning demonstration for the Project Greenscape program's "Mangrove Trimming and Regulations Workshop" at Rookery Bay in August 2014.
- In August 2014, the Sanctuary staff observed an adult Florida mud turtle on the 12<sup>th</sup> green. The turtle's ID was verified by SCCF Herpetologist Chris Lechowicz, making her the first adult Florida mud turtle found on Sanibel since 1978. In recent years, only two other Florida mud turtles have been documented on Sanibel—hatchlings, also at the Sanctuary, in 2012.