CATCHMENT DEFINED AND GENERAL LAND USE CATEGORIES FOR RUNOFF and EMC CHARACTERIZATION

A catchment is a land area from which a volume of water can be discharged and at the point of discharge a BMP is possible. The land use is characterized by all features within the catchment, thus a low-intensity commercial area includes parking, building, and vegetated cover crop. This low-density catchment can be furthered divided into a roof area catchment if there is a possibility of a BMP for the roof, as well as a parking/green space. A watershed is a surface area that is composed of one or more catchments.

GENERAL CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Low-Density Residential	Rural areas with lot sizes greater than 1 acre or less than one dwelling unit per acre; internal roadways associated with the homes are also included.
Single-Family Residential	Typical detached home community with lot sizes generally less than 1 acre and dwelling densities greater than one dwelling unit per acre; duplexes constructed on one-third to one-half acre lots are also included in this category; internal roadways associated with the homes are also included.
Multi-Family Residential	Residential land use consisting primarily of apartments, condominiums, and cluster-homes; internal roadways associated with the homes are also included.
Low-Intensity Commercial	Areas which receive only a moderate amount of traffic volume where cars are parked during the day for extended periods of time; these areas include universities, schools, professional office sites, and small shopping centers; internal roadways associated with the development are also included.
High-Intensity Commercial	Land use consisting of commercial areas with high levels of traffic volume and constant traffic moving in and out of the area; includes downtown areas, commercial sites, regional malls, and associated parking lots; internal roadways associated with the development are also included.
Industrial	Land uses include manufacturing, shipping and transportation services, sewage treatment facilities, water supply plants, and solid waste disposal; internal roadways associated with the development are also included.
Highway	Includes major road systems, such as interstate highways and major arteries and thoroughfares; roadway areas associated with residential, commercial, and industrial land use categories are already included in loading rates for these categories.
Agriculture	Includes cattle, grazing, row crops, citrus, and related activities.
Open/ Undeveloped	Includes open space, barren land, undeveloped land which may be occupied by native vegetation, rangeland, and power lines; this land does not include golf course areas which are heavily fertilized and managed; golf course areas have runoff characteristics most similar to single-family residential areas
Mining/ Extractive	Includes a wide variety of mining activities for resources such as phosphate, sand, gravel, clay, shell, etc.
Wetlands*	Include a wide range of diverse wetland types, such as hardwood wetlands, cypress stands, grassed wetlands, freshwater marsh, and mixed wetland associations.
Open Water/ Lakes	Land use consists of open water and lakes, rivers, reservoirs, and other open waterbodies. For the BMPFast software, the runoff is zero (ET and infiltration = precipitation)

From: Refining the Indian River Lagoon TMDL – Technical Memorandum Report: Assessment and Evaluation of Model Input Parameters" – Final Report; ERD, Inc.; July 2013.

* For some wetland areas, there is annual runoff and it is determined from storage level before overflow. An example is a storage of 10 inches produces a CN value of 50, (from S'= (1000/CN) -10.