



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES

COMMISSIONER WILTON SIMPSON

Notice of Intent #320100211

Status:	Active	County:	Broward
Status2:		Site Name:	Cielo Farms Nursery
NOI Acres:	2.00	Site Description:	
Received Date:	12/13/2023	Address:	
Assigned To:	Muina, Alicia (muinaa)	Address 2:	
Assisted By:	Muina, Alicia (muinaa)	City, State, Zip:	
Signed By:	Georgina Rodriguez	Country:	
Original Signature Date:	12/12/2023	BMAP Area(s):	NONE
Other Area(s):	NONE	WMD(s):	South Florida WMD
Priority Focus Area(s):	NONE		

Producer Information

Producer:	Cielo Farms, LLC	Phone:	(786) 942-1717
Address:	4680 Volunteer Road	Fax:	
City, State Zip:	South West Ranches, FL 33330	Email:	info@cielofarmsnursery.com

Are there equivalent programs that are active and in compliance that cover the entire NOI? No

Other Contact Information

Type	Contact Name	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone
Contact	Georgina Rodriguez	4680 Volunteer Road	South West Ranches	FL	33330	(786) 942-1717

NOI Form/Manual

Form Name	Status	Form Signature Date	Assisted By	Date Received
Statewide Nurseries	Active	12/12/2023	Alicia Muina	12/13/2023

Parcel Information

County	Parcel Number	Township	Range	Section	Parcel Name	Owner Name	Owner Address	Owner City	Status	Other NOIs
Broward	504027010242	50S	40E	27		ATLAS INVESTMENTS LLC	4680 SW 148 AVENUE	SOUTHWEST RANCHES	Active	

Cost Share Applications

Application #	FY	App Date	Status	Program Type	Category	Sub Category	Total Cost	Anticipated Reimb	Amount Paid	Field Staff	Project Begin	Project End	Project Completed
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Permits and Licenses Information

External Users Attached to this NOI

Email / User Name	Name	Address	City, State
info@cielofarmsnursery.com	Cielo Farms, LLC	4680 Volunteer Road	South West Ranches, FL

Documents Information

Form	Type	Conducted Date	Created Date	Status	Created by
Statewide Nurseries	Enrollment	12/12/2023	12/20/2023	Complete	jennink

Practices Information

Enrollment - Form: Statewide Nurseries, Status: Active, Signature Date: 12/12/2023, Created: 12/20/2023

1.0 Nutrient and Irrigation Management

Container Nursery Practices - Subsection A

1A Does this operation grow container or greenhouse grown plants? Yes

1A.1 Nutrient Management for Container and Greenhouse Grown Plants (skip this part if you do not grow container or greenhouse plants)

1 Store fertilizer or bulk quantities of potting substrate that contain nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer in an area with a water impermeable barrier above and below. Load fertilizer away from wells or surface water bodies. Clean up spilled material immediately. In Use

2 Fertilize plants with controlled-release fertilizer (CRF) amendments in the potting substrate. Ensure that CRF rate of application and release characteristics match the plant's need. In Use

3 Fertilize sub-irrigated plants at less than the manufacturer's recommended fertilizer application rate (approximately one-half). Not Applicable

4 Apply supplemental fertilizer only when potting substrate leachate electrical conductivity (EC) is below the levels listed in Table 1. Not Applicable

5 Use windbreaks or other means (e.g. pot in pot) to minimize plant blowover when applicable. Not Applicable

6 Use the table in Appendix 6 to keep records of annual nutrient applications that contain N or P, and records of the leachate EC concentrations. Planned

Date (mm/yyyy)* 01/2024

1A.2 Irrigation Management for Container and Greenhouse Grown Plants

1 Based on the stage of plant growth, space containers and flats as close as possible. In Use

2 Group plants of similar irrigation needs together. In Use

3 Irrigate based on determination of plant need (e.g. sensors, evapotranspiration (ET) based programs, container plant weight, In Use

potting substrate sample).	
4 Calculate the leachate fraction; if needed, adjust the irrigation system run time or amount of water applied so the leachate fraction does not exceed 15 percent.	Not Applicable
5 Use pulse or cyclic irrigation to decrease the amount of water applied.	In Use
6 Manage irrigation runoff to minimize the discharge and leaching of nutrients into surface and ground waters. When using overhead fertigation, retain leachate and runoff using a retention basin or other effective means. Runoff water may be reused by constructing a tailwater recovery system.	Not Applicable
7 Test irrigation source water quality annually to detect issues with water chemistry that may result in irrigation system plugging or affect plant health. See Appendix 3.	In Use
8 Determine irrigation uniformity at least every three years for each type of irrigation system, and maintain these records. A Mobile Irrigation Lab can help with this determination. See www.floridaagwaterpolicy.com/MobileIrrigationLabs.html for a map of MIL service areas.	Planned
	Date (mm/yyyy)*
	01/2024
Irrigation Management for Container and Greenhouse Grown Plants - Outdoor Production Only	
9 Ensure that the water-holding capacity of the potting substrate is at least 45 percent of its volume.	Not Applicable
10 Use micro-irrigation, or an equally efficient irrigation system, for containers 7 gallons and larger. This does not preclude the use of micro-irrigation on smaller containers.	Not Applicable
11 Water when temperatures and winds are at a level to minimize water loss, unless irrigating to relieve heat stress.	In Use
12 Install and maintain automatic rain shutoff devices.	In Use
13 If your container operation has a watering station used to irrigate plants immediately after potting, collect runoff in a small basin, direct the runoff to an existing basin, or route runoff through an onsite vegetative treatment area.	Not Applicable
Field-Grown Production Practices - Subsection B	
1B Does this operation produce field grown plants?	No
1B.1 Nutrient Management for Field-Grown Plants (skip this part if you do not produce field-grown plants)	
1 Conduct soil tests prior to planting, and annually thereafter. Base P fertilization rate on soil test results from a private or public lab that uses a standard testing method recommended by UF-IFAS Extension Soils Testing Laboratory. Keep a copy of all laboratory test results to track changes over time.	Not Applicable
2 When available, consult applicable UF-IFAS recommended fertilization rates or other research-based rates to help determine the appropriate amount of N to apply.	Not Applicable
3 Calibrate fertilizer application equipment regularly, and anytime when changing products.	Not Applicable
4 Place fertilizer material within the root zone/dripline (do not field broadcast).	Not Applicable
5 Do not apply fertilizer under situations with a high risk of fertilizer loss to the environment, such as before a forecasted rainfall or frost/freeze event.	Not Applicable
6 Protect stored fertilizer from wind and rainfall, to prevent accidental loss to the environment.	Not Applicable

7 Use the table in Appendix 6 to keep records of annual nutrient applications that contain nitrogen or phosphorus.	Not Applicable
1B.2 Irrigation Management for Field-Grown Plants	
1 Use plant size and other characteristics (e.g., deciduous versus non-deciduous) to determine the amount of water to apply.	Not Applicable
2 Use available tools and data to assist in making irrigation decisions. Tools may include tensiometers, water table observation wells, on-site soil moisture sensors, crop water use information, and weather data. Real-time weather data is available by visiting the FAWN website or by installing your own on-site weather station.	Not Applicable
3 Irrigate when evaporation is likely to be minimal.	Not Applicable
4 Ensure that irrigation application rate does not exceed the soil infiltration rate (See Table 2 or by observation).	Not Applicable
5 Contact a MIL (if available) to perform an irrigation system distribution uniformity procedure and document the results. This should be performed every 3 years. Between MIL evaluations, inspect the system frequently and maintain it to ensure proper system operation and efficiency.	Not Applicable
6 Test irrigation source water quality annually to detect issues with water chemistry that may result in irrigation system plugging or affect plant health. See Appendix 3.	Not Applicable
7 Manage irrigation runoff to minimize the discharge and leaching of nutrients into surface and ground waters.	Not Applicable
Cut Foliage Production Practices - Subsection C	
1C Does this operation produce cut foliage?	No
1C.1 Nutrient Management for Cut Foliage Production (skip this part if you do not produce cut foliage)	
1 Apply fertilizer in small amounts on a frequent basis (e.g., weekly if fertigating), or use CRF products. If using CRFs, select products that will release nutrients at the appropriate rate for the plant.	Not Applicable
2 For mature ferneries with a solid root mass, apply N fertilizer at a rate of no more than 300 lbs N/acre/year. If applying more than 225 lbs N/acre/year, tissue test for leaf N content at least annually.	Not Applicable
3 On rejuvenated fields, use a rate of no more than 80 lbs N/acre/year for the first 6 months.	Not Applicable
4 For mature woody plants, apply N fertilizer at a rate of no more than 325 lbs N/acre/year, with at least 25 percent of that in the form of a CRF.	Not Applicable
5 To minimize nitrate leaching, maintain an average 25 foot buffer consisting of trees or deeply-rooted grasses around the outside edges of all non-contiguous production areas.	Not Applicable
6 Base P fertilization rate on soil and/or leaf tissue test results from a private or public lab that uses a standard testing method recommended by UF-IFAS Extension Soils Testing Laboratory. Keep a copy of all laboratory test results to track changes over time.	Not Applicable
7 Maintain soil pH between 5.5 and 6.5, so that any residual soil P will have a low solubility.	Not Applicable
8 Do not apply fertilizer under high-risk situations, such as before a forecasted rainfall or frost/freeze event.	Not Applicable
9 Protect stored fertilizer from wind and rainfall.	Not Applicable
10 Use the table in Appendix 6 to keep records of annual nutrient	Not Applicable

applications that contain N or P.

1C.2 Irrigation Management for Cut Foliage Production

1 Use available tools and data to assist in making irrigation decisions. Tools may include tensiometers, water table observation wells, on-site soil moisture sensors, crop water use information, and weather data. Real-time weather data is available by visiting the FAWN website; or by installing your own on-site weather station. Not Applicable

2 Document the irrigation system's water application rate in inches per hour and adjust the amount as needed, to ensure you are not over-irrigating. Not Applicable

3 Apply irrigation during the night, or early in the morning when dew is present, to reduce disease and evaporative losses. This does not apply during times when pesticides are used in the irrigation system. Not Applicable

4 Develop an irrigation schedule that allows adequate drying time for past liquid fertilizer and pesticide applications. Not Applicable

5 When using irrigation for frost/freeze protection, monitor wet-bulb temperatures, and shut off the irrigation system as soon as the risk of evaporative cooling has ended. You can find wet-bulb temperatures at http://fawn.ifas.ufl.edu/tools/irrigation_cutoff/. You can use a psychrometer to get site-specific wet and dry bulb temperatures. Not Applicable

6 Manage irrigation runoff to minimize the discharge and leaching of nutrients into surface and ground waters. Not Applicable

7 Inspect the system frequently and maintain it to ensure proper system operation and efficiency. Keep records on inspection and maintenance of irrigation system components. Compare records over time for changes that might indicate problems with the system. Not Applicable

2.0 Water Resources Protection (for all nurseries)

2.1 Wetlands Protection

1 Install and/or maintain a minimum 25-foot, non-fertilized vegetated buffer upland of the landward boundary of all wetlands and lakes, unless you have an existing WMD permit (e.g., ERP, or management and storage of surface waters permit) that specifies a different buffer. For lakes that have an adopted TMDL for nutrients, expand the buffer to 50-feet. Not Applicable

2 For existing operations without an ERP that are unable to meet the vegetated buffers specified above, submit to FDACS a written description of the alternative measures you will take to protect the wetlands from water quality impacts (Use the comments section at the end of the BMP checklist). Not Applicable

2.2 Streams Protection

1 Install and/or maintain a riparian buffer along perennial streams on production areas that exceed 1-percent slope and discharge directly to the streams. Contact FDACS, NRCS, or an NRCS-approved Technical Service Provider for assistance in properly designing the riparian buffer. Not Applicable

2 Locate and size any stream crossings to minimize impacts to riparian buffer vegetation and function and to maintain natural flows. Not Applicable

2.3 Protection for First- and Second-Magnitude Spring Recharge Basins

1 Install and/or maintain a 100-foot non-fertilized vegetated buffer upland of the landward boundary of springs and spring runs. Not Applicable

2 Install and/or maintain a 50-foot non-fertilized vegetated buffer Not Applicable

around sinkholes.	
3 If you have a sinkhole on your property, never use it to dispose of used pesticide containers or other materials.	Not Applicable
2.4 Well Operation and Protection	
1 Use backflow-prevention devices at the wellhead to prevent contamination of the water source, if injecting fertilizer or chemicals.	Not Applicable
2 Inspect wellheads and pads at least annually for leaks or cracks, and make any necessary repairs.	In Use
3 Maintain records of new well construction and modifications to existing wells.	Planned
	Date (mm/yyyy)* 01/2024
3.0 Stormwater Management (for all nurseries)	
3.1 Stormwater Conveyance Systems	
1 Install gutters and downspouts on all buildings adjacent to nursery production areas, and divert stormwater away from the production area toward vegetated areas. When not in conflict with the health of the plant, the practice of rainfall harvesting from all roof areas (including greenhouses) to meet irrigation demand is encouraged.	Not Applicable
2 Operate and maintain all stormwater management conveyances (swales, ditches, and canals) to ensure that they operate as designed.	Not Applicable
3 If you have an existing operation that does not have an ERP or other WMD surface water permit and has a history of downstream flooding issues, develop and implement a written stormwater management plan that provides specific responses to various types and levels of rainfall, as feasible. The goal of the plan should be a reduction in volume of off-site discharge while maintaining a healthy rooting environment. Evaluate the plan's effectiveness, and make adjustments as needed.	Not Applicable
4 If the total impervious area of your nursery operation (e.g., asphalt or concrete roads/parking lots, roofs, greenhouses) exceeds 10 percent, have a site-specific evaluation performed to determine whether off-site stormwater runoff is an issue. USDA-NRCS may be able to perform this at no cost.	Not Applicable
4.0 Sediment and Erosion Control Measures (for all nurseries)	
4.1 Production Area Buffers and Groundcovers	
1 Use vegetated buffers or filter strips for erosion control when observable points of discharge exist. These are strips or areas of vegetation that control runoff by slowing its velocity, thus increasing retention and percolation opportunities. Select non-invasive plants or a seeding mixture to provide vegetative cover. Apply mulch on steep areas to provide temporary erosion control until plants establish.	Not Applicable
2 Utilize a synthetic (geotextile) groundcover material to stabilize disturbed areas and prevent erosion in areas where vegetative cover is not an option.	In Use
3 In areas with a large amount of traffic, use appropriate aggregate such as rock and gravel for stabilization.	In Use
4.2 Erosion Control for Roads, Ditches and Canals	
1 Repair and maintain access roads on a regular basis; use practices such as crowning and turnouts to control runoff.	Not Applicable
2 Slope ditch bank berms to divert surface water away from drainage ditches and canals. This is especially important when there is an access road adjacent to the water feature.	Not Applicable

3 Establish and maintain perennial vegetation on all ditch and canal banks.	Not Applicable
4 In areas subject to high water velocities, protect ditch and canal banks from erosion using rip-rap, concrete, headwalls, or other materials that buffer against turbulence.	Not Applicable
5 Maintain ditch and canal drainage function by removing unconsolidated sediments in order to retain the original design cross-sectional area. Use slotted or cross-drilled buckets, avoid disrupting ditch side slopes, and deposit vegetation and other material in an appropriate upland location.	Not Applicable
6 Use drain pipe or flexible pipe to connect all water furrows to lateral ditches. Extend the pipe on the downstream side far enough away from the ditch bank to prevent bank scouring.	Not Applicable
7 Create and maintain sumps upstream of pump intakes (e.g. lift pumps) within collector ditches.	Not Applicable
4.3 Erosion Control Specific to Field-Grown Nurseries	
1 Plant cover crops in all fields not in production.	Not Applicable
2 Ensure that plant row orientation is compatible with topographic features of the site.	Not Applicable
3 Manage vegetation between rows to prevent soil erosion.	Not Applicable
5.0 Debris Management (for all nurseries)	
5.1 Debris Management	
1 Dispose of pathogen-laced potting mix or diseased plants in an appropriate solid waste facility, or burn them after obtaining all applicable burn permits.	In Use
2 Compost vegetative debris, or properly dispose of the material.	Not Applicable
3 If composting, establish a nursery composting area that is at least 100 feet away from wetlands, delineated floodplains, and other water bodies.	Not Applicable
4 Properly reuse, recycle, or dispose of used polyfilm, containers, and other plastic-based products.	In Use
6.0 Integrated Pest Management (for all nurseries)	
6.1 Pesticide Storing and Mixing	
1 Store pesticides in an enclosed, roofed structure with an impervious floor and lockable door, at least 100 feet from wetlands or other waterbodies.	In Use
2 When practicable, construct a permanent mix/load facility with an impermeable surface, and locate it at least 100 feet from wells, wetlands and/or waterbodies.	Not Applicable
3 Where permanent facilities are not practicable, use portable mix/load stations or conduct any field mix/load activities at random locations in the field, with the aid of nurse tanks if applicable.	In Use
4 Use a check valve or air gap separation to prevent backflow into the tank or water source when filling a sprayer.	In Use
Compliance Questions	
Other Questions	
I have reviewed the FSAID layer for the enrolled parcels and submitted any correction needed.	Yes

Notes