

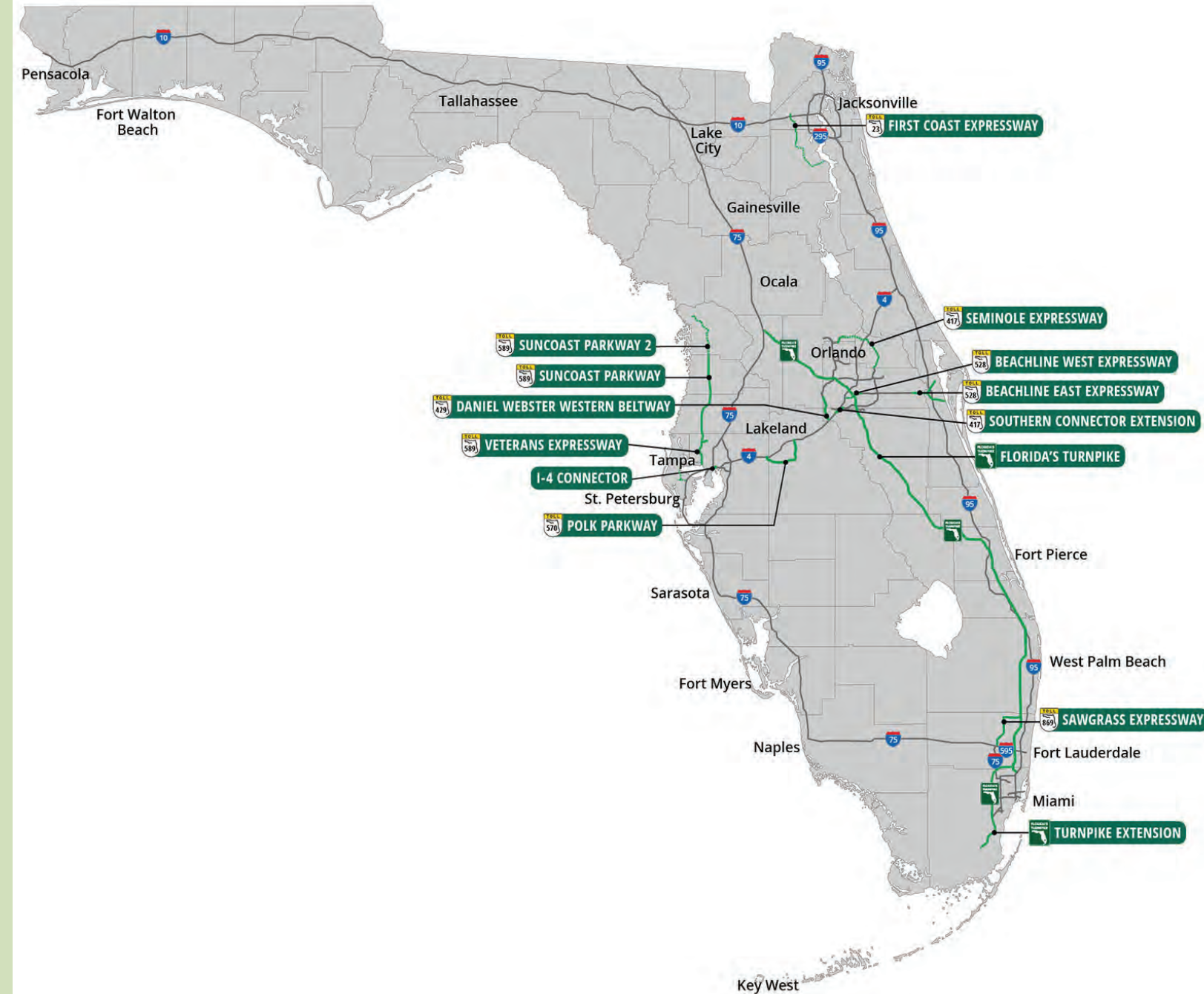
# CONTEXT

## DISTRICT DESCRIPTION

The Turnpike system consists of over 480 miles of limited access toll highways and eight (8) service plazas across many regions of the State of Florida. An average of five million motorists utilize these highways daily. For the purposes of this Master Plan the Turnpike System has been identified by four regions: South Florida, Turnpike mainline from Miami to North Central Florida (SR 91), as well as the Homestead Extension (HEFT-SR 821), Sawgrass Expressway (SR 869); Central Florida, Seminole Expressway (SR 417), Beachline Expressway (SR 528), Southern Connector Extension of the Central Florida GreeneWay (SR 417), Western Beltway (SR 429); and West Florida, the Veterans Expressway (SR 589), Suncoast Parkway (SR 589) and Polk Parkway (SR 570) and the North, First Coast Expressway.

To view more maps of the Turnpike's facilities, please visit:

» <https://floridasturnpike.com/system-maps/>



# DISTRICT FEATURES

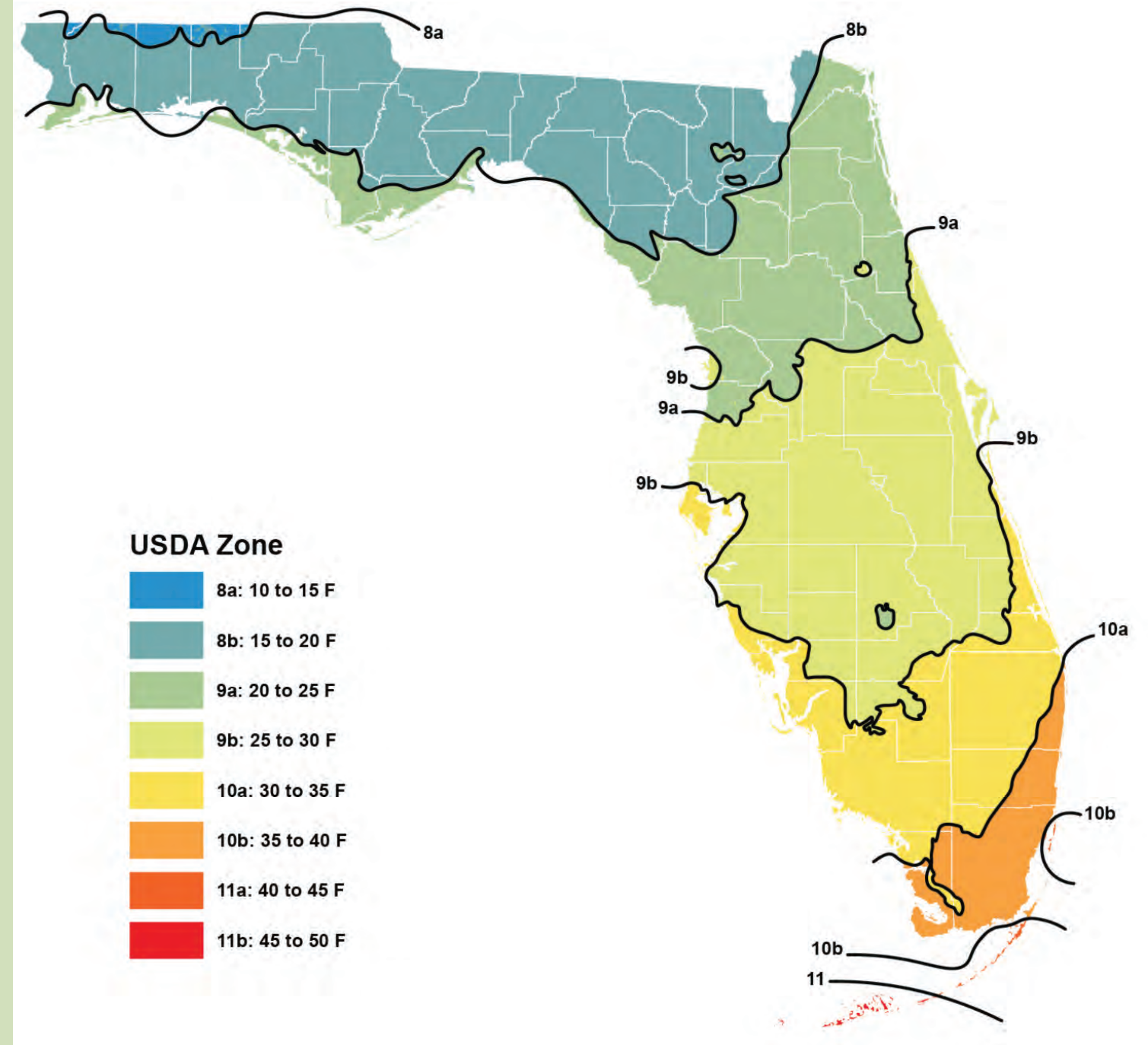
This geographic diversity necessitates maximum flexibility of our designers to respond to regional context and variable climatic conditions. FTE must also balance the landscape program to allow for equitable distribution of the overall landscape budget amongst the South, North and Western Regions.

The Turnpike system extends from Miami-Dade County to Jacksonville and across the state from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. It crosses four plant hardiness zones as established by the US Department of Agriculture. Based on the variation of hardiness zones, the FTE system has been divided into two distinct plant palettes: North and West Region (Zones 9A & 9B) and South Region (Zones 10A & 10B).

Although the plants within this document are categorized into two palettes, the cultural identity of the Turnpike System varies greatly based on the communities through which it passes, and designers must consider context when making selections.

The Florida Association of Native Nurseries has published a useful tool linking native plant communities to their USDA hardiness zones. Link to FANN website here:

» <https://www.floridanativenurseries.org/plant-communities/>





# COMMUNITY AESTHETIC FEATURES

Community Aesthetic Features (CAF) are an opportunity for a local governmental entity to convey the culture, identity and values of the community through a stand-alone structure or an element affixed to an existing structure in the LA R/W. These features are categorized as Public Art or Local ID Marker. The Local government must enter into a CAF agreement by adopting a resolution to design, construct and maintain the feature. In addition, the CAF agreement requires a bond for the removal of the feature, if this becomes necessary.

The process also involves a review by the Roadway Aesthetics Community of Practice, with representatives from FDOT Central Office, FTE and other Districts who will offer verbal comments. Once the design is approved; and the CAF agreement is executed the CAF can be constructed. Stand alone features could be a statue, monument or sign-wall. Affixed features can be medallions, plaques or other art elements.

For more information:

- » Community Aesthetic Features:  
FDM 127: <https://www.fdot.gov/roadway/fdm/default.shtm>
- » Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices:  
[https://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/htm/2009r1r2/html\\_index.htm](https://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/htm/2009r1r2/html_index.htm)

