

Site Location (GPS Location)	Monitoring Date	Plant Community Description	Wildlife Observed
Parcel: Stack Buffer (SB)			
SB-M-1 (N 27° 53.499', W 82° 22.969')	5/16/2011	Dominant groundcover and shrub species at Monitoring Station SB-M-1 included broomsedge bluestem (<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>), bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>), groundsel tree (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>), peppervine (<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>), Elliott's milkpea (<i>Galactia elliotii</i>), cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>), goldenrod (<i>Solidago</i> sp.), smutgrass (<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>), rock fingergrass (<i>Eustachys petraea</i>), winged sumac (<i>Rhus copallinum</i>) and wax myrtle (<i>Myrica cerifera</i>). Mature cabbage palm trees were scattered throughout. Slash pine (<i>Pinus elliotii</i>), live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>), laurel oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>) and cabbage palm were observed along the ditch on the north and west property line. Cogongrass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>), skunkvine (<i>Paederia foetida</i>) and Brazilian pepper (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>) dominated this area prior to maintenance activities. At the time of the current monitoring event, cogongrass appeared to be under control. Neither skunkvine nor Brazilian pepper was observed.	None
SB-M-2 (N 27° 52.645', W 82° 22.274')	5/16/2011	Groundsel tree (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>), cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>), Carolina willow (<i>Salix caroliniana</i>) and broomsedge bluestem (<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>) were the dominant vegetation species at Monitoring Station SB-M-2. Other observed groundcover species included blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> sp.), purple passionflower (<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>), skunkvine (<i>Paederia foetida</i>), peppervine (<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>), bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>), wax myrtle (<i>Myrica cerifera</i>), flattop goldenrod (<i>Euthamia caroliniana</i>), dogfennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>), stiff marsh bedstraw (<i>Galium tinctorium</i>), swordfern (<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>), beggarticks (<i>Bidens alba</i>) and water oak (<i>Quercus nigra</i>) saplings. Skunkvine appeared to be under control. A stand of live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) and cabbage palm were observed to the south.	None
SB-M-3 (N 27° 52.080', W 82° 22.285')	5/16/2011	Mowing has been the primary maintenance tool at this Monitoring Station SB-M-3. Vegetative groundcover continued to be dominated by bahiagrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>). Subdominant species in this area included smutgrass (<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>), peppervine (<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>), tropical Mexican clover (<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>), flatsedge (<i>Cyperus</i> sp.), Caribbean purple everlasting (<i>Gamochaeta antillana</i>), greenbriar (<i>Smilax</i> sp.) and heartwing dock (<i>Rumex hastatulus</i>). Maintenance mowing made identification of some understory species difficult. Live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>), laurel oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>) and cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) were scattered through the area. Installed oaks and sweet gum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>) have continued to mature and appeared healthy. Maintenance of blackberry in this area will be reduced to provide additional refuge and forage for wildlife species.	None
SB-M-4 (N 27° 52.055', W 82° 23.122')	5/16/2011	Muscadine grape (<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>) and saw greenbriar (<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>) have become the dominant species adjacent to Monitoring Station SB-M-4. Live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) and cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) were the dominant canopy species. Winged sumac (<i>Rhus copallinum</i>) had become the dominant shrub species in many areas of the site. Additional shrub species observed at this station included saw palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i>), gallberry (<i>Ilex glabra</i>), American beautyberry (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>), lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>) and red cedar (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>). Dominant groundcover species included bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>), broomsedge bluestem (<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>), blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> sp.), smutgrass (<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>), dogfennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>) and purple passionflower (<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>).	Formerly abandoned gopher tortoise (<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>) burrow appeared to be active