

Site Location (GPS Location)	Monitoring Date	Plant Community Description	Wildlife Observed
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Parcel: Northeast A (NEA)

NEA M-1 (N 27° 53.501', W 82° 24.034')	4/9/2009	Maintenance activities continue to successfully control exotic/invasive vegetative species. No evidence of Brazilian pepper (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>) remain, but a small amount of skunkvine (<i>Paederia foetida</i>) was observed. Laurel oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>), live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>), and cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) again provided approximately 60% canopy cover. Other vegetation noted includes bahiagrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>), beggarticks (<i>Bidens alba</i>), Virginia creeper (<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>), sugarberry (<i>Celtis laevigata</i>), dayflower (<i>Commelina diffusa</i>), common yellow woodsorrel (<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>), plantain (<i>Plantago</i> sp.), and lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>).	None
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NEA M-2 (N 27° 53.475', W 82° 24.988')	4/9/2009	Prior to the restoration process, grapevine (<i>Vitis</i> sp.) dominated this site. Both upland and wetland species have established on the site, which has been regularly mowed for maintenance purposes. Naturally recruited species observed include mock bishop's weed (<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>), broomsedge (<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>), Carolina geranium (<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>), big carpet grass (<i>Axonopus furcatus</i>), frog fruit (<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>), flatsedge (<i>Cyperus</i> sp.), dogfennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>), coinwort (<i>Centella asiatica</i>), bahiagrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>), and smutgrass (<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>). No grapevine was noted returning to this area. Live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>), planted in this area, are healthy and flourishing.	None
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NEA-M-3 (N 27° 53.445', W 82° 23.968')	4/9/2009	Inundation of the North Parcel East A wetland occurred in late 2002/early 2003, causing several oaks within the re-hydrated area to perish. Planted and naturally recruited herbaceous vegetation continued to display strong survival. The soil was moist with no standing water during this monitoring event, but frog's bit (<i>Limnobium spongia</i>) continued to dominate the wetland. Dominant species on or near shore included curly dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>), soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), giant smartweed (<i>Polygonum densiflorum</i>), dotted smartweed (<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>), mock bishop's weed (<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>), bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>), and dogfennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>). Additional desirable species include arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>), saltbush (<i>Baccharis</i> sp.), fragrant flatsedge (<i>Cyperus odoratus</i>), American cupscale grass (<i>Sacciolepis striata</i>), spatterdock (<i>Nuphar luteum</i>), and frogfruit (<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>), fourleaf vetch (<i>Vicia acutifolia</i>), pennywort (<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>), and brook crowgrass (<i>Paspalum acuminatum</i>). Some barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>), alligatorweed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>) and water spangles (<i>Salvinia minima</i>) were noted in the wetland, and some climbing hempvine (<i>Mikania scandens</i>) was observed along the wetland edge. A small live oak hammock remains along the eastern shore of the wetland.	One white ibis (<i>Eudocimus albus</i>) and one laughing gull (<i>Larus atricilla</i>).
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NEA-M-4 (N 27° 53.410', W 82° 23.948')	4/9/2009	This section of North Parcel East A was excavated in the ditch system that existed prior to restoration of the wetland. A shallow channel of water remained, but most of the site was saturated, exposed soil. During monitoring, the dominant species observed were mock bishop's weed (<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>), giant smartweed (<i>Polygonum densiflorum</i>), arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>), pennywort (<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>), frog's bit (<i>Limnobium spongia</i>), bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>), spatterdock (<i>Nuphar luteum</i>), and soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>). Invasive species, including alligatorweed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>) and a small amount of torpedograss (<i>Panicum repens</i>), were present as well. The live oaks (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>), laurel oaks (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>), and red maples (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) planted east and south of this monitoring station continue to thrive.	None
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