

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')	4/14/2010	Maintenance activities continue to successfully control exotic/invasive vegetative species. No evidence of Brazilian pepper (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>) remain, but skunkvine (<i>Paederia foetida</i>) was observed throughout the hammock area. 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.), Florida pellitory (<i>Parietaria floridana</i>), and lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>).	One northern cardinal (<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>) and one dead nine-banded armadillo (<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>)
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NEA M-2 (N 27° 53.475', W 82° 24.988')	4/14/2010	Prior to the restoration process, grapevine (<i>Vitis</i> sp.) dominated this site. Both upland and wetland species have now 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>), Carolina geranium (<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>), big carpet grass (<i>Axonopus furcatus</i>), frog fruit (<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>), flatsedge (<i>Cyperus</i> sp.), bahiagrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>), toadflax (<i>Linaria</i> sp.), sweetbroom (<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>), Long's sedge (<i>Carex longii</i>), vaseygrass (<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>), plantain (<i>Plantago</i> sp.), 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.	Two mourning doves (<i>Zenaida macroura</i>)
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NEA-M-3 (N 27° 53.445', W 82° 23.968')	4/14/2010	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. Water levels in the wetland were higher than normal because of above average rainfall during the dry season, and frog's bit (<i>Limnobium spongia</i>) continued to dominate the wetland. The nearby staff gauge read 2.85 feet at the time of monitoring. Dominant species on or near shore included curly dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>), soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), vaseygrass (<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>), giant smartweed (<i>Polygonum densiflorum</i>), dotted smartweed (<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>), mock bishop's weed (<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>), and bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>). Additional desirable species include arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>), spatterdock (<i>Nuphar luteum</i>), frogfruit (<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>), fourleaf vetch (<i>Vicia acutifolia</i>), marsh pennywort (<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>), herb of grace (<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>), Long's sedge (<i>Carex longii</i>), milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i> sp.), and water spangles (<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>). Some barnyard grass (<i>Echinichloa 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.	Six glossy ibis (<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>)
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NEA-M-4 (N 27° 53.410', W 82° 23.948')	4/14/2010	This section of North Parcel East A was excavated in the ditch system that existed prior to restoration of the wetland, and most of the site was inundated. During monitoring, the species observed were mock bishop's weed (<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>), giant smartweed (<i>Polygonum densiflorum</i>), arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>), marsh pennywort (<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>), frog's bit (<i>Limnobium spongia</i>), bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>), spatterdock (<i>Nuphar luteum</i>), soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), vaseygrass (<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>), fourleaf vetch (<i>Vicia acutifolia</i>), buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>), Long's sedge (<i>Carex longii</i>), marsh bedstraw (<i>Galium tinctorium</i>), Virginia buttonweed (<i>Dioda virginiana</i>), and water spangles (<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>). Invasive species, including alligatorweed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>), bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</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.	Five glossy ibis (<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>)
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