

North Parcel West A

GPS Location	Site Location	Monitoring Date	Site Descriptions & Lists of Observed Wildlife
N 27° 53.598' W 82° 24.150'	NWA-M-1	4/13/2006	<p>A recent prescribed burn reduced the coverage of many understory species in NWA. Saw palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i>) remains dominant at this monitoring station. Recruited species include saltbush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>), smutgrass (<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>), dog fennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>), cogon grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>), broomsedge (<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>), bahiagrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>) and bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>). Mature oaks (<i>Quercus</i> sp.) and cabbage palms (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) remain to the north and west of the monitoring station. Cogon grass treatments were last conducted in March 2006, and are scheduled to occur again in April and May 2006. Please see the Exotic Species Control Schedule on the Schedule page of this website for a timetable of all upcoming exotic species management activities.</p> <p>Wildlife observed -None</p>
N 27° 53.542' W 82° 24.205'	NWA-M-2	4/13/2006	<p>This area is also recovering from the February prescribed burn. Some remnants of the mulched Brazilian pepper (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>) remain. Several understory species including cogon grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>), dog fennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>), broomsedge (<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>), caesarweed (<i>Urena lobata</i>) and saltbush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>) dominate the groundcover in this portion of the restoration lands. Live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>), laurel oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>) and cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) remain and provide the canopy coverage. Again, cogon grass treatments were conducted in March 2005, and are planned to take place in April and May 2006. Please see the Exotic Species Control Schedule on the Schedule page of this website.</p> <p>Wildlife observed - None</p>
N 27° 53.523' W 82° 24.344'	NWA-M-3	4/13/2006	<p>This dense palmetto prairie recently underwent a controlled burn to thin the understory. Saw palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i>) is the dominant species observed. Few specimens of other groundcover species were noted in this area, but Virginia chain fern (<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>) and American beautyberry (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>) were observed. Individual trees and small stands of both live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) and cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) are found throughout this palmetto prairie. None of the Brazilian pepper (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>) or Chinese tallow (<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>) trees reported last year was seen during this monitoring event.</p> <p>Wildlife observed – None</p>

<p>N 27° 53.484' W 82° 24.109'</p>	<p>NWA-M-4</p>	<p>4/13/2006</p>	<p>The herbaceous species recruited and installed on the shores of the North Parcel West A northern wetland display high survival rates in 2006. These species include saltgrass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), sand cordgrass (<i>Spartina bakeri</i>), bulrush (<i>Scirpus validus</i>), golden canna (<i>Canna flaccida</i>), water paspalum (<i>Paspalum repens</i>) and curly dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>). Most of the mangroves that were present before the restoration of this wetland to a freshwater habitat have perished. A spoil island once dominated by Brazilian pepper (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>) continues to serve as the site of this monitoring station, and the vegetative species present are little changed from 2005. Beach chaff-flower (<i>Alternanthera maritima</i>), rosy camphorweed (<i>Pluchea rosea</i>), bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>) and flat sedge (<i>Cyperus odoratus</i>) continue to dominate the spoil mound.</p> <p>Wildlife observed - A tricolor heron (<i>Egretta tricolor</i>), a little blue heron (<i>Egretta caerulea</i>) and 3 white ibises (<i>Eudocimus albus</i>).</p>
<p>N 27° 53.468' W 82° 24.151'</p>	<p>NWA-M-5</p>	<p>4/13/2006</p>	<p>Similar to NWA M-4, this station is within the northern wetland that has been converted to freshwater habitat. The remaining clusters of mangroves have almost completely died off due to the freshwater influx. Open water dominates the area, but the southern and western shores are covered by spikerush (<i>Eleocharis interstincta</i>), sand cordgrass (<i>Spartina bakeri</i>), curly dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>) and knotgrass (<i>Paspalum distichum</i>), with an oak hammock to the west.</p> <p>Wildlife observed - 2 blue-winged teals (<i>Anas discors</i>), a snowy egret (<i>Egretta thula</i>), a tricolored heron (<i>Egretta tricolor</i>), 19 white ibises (<i>Eudocimus albus</i>) and 2 little blue herons (<i>Egretta caerulea</i>).</p>
<p>N 27° 53.434' W 82° 24.071'</p>	<p>NWA-M-6</p>	<p>4/14/2006</p>	<p>The on-going maintenance program at this site continues to be successful in controlling the grapevine (<i>Vitis</i> sp.) that once dominated this area. Recruited native herbaceous species still dominate, including big carpetgrass (<i>Axonopus furcatus</i>), broomsedge (<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>), dog fennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>), goldenrod (<i>Solidago</i> sp.), and witchgrass (<i>Dichantheium</i> sp.). Identification of several grass species was difficult due to recent mowing, however. The installed live oaks (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>), red maples (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) and herbaceous wetland species that were installed where Brazilian pepper (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>) formerly dominated display excellent survival rates.</p> <p>Wildlife observed - None</p>

<p>N 27° 53.419' W 82° 24.118'</p>	<p>NWA-M-7</p>	<p>4/14/2006</p>	<p>Monitoring station NWA M-7 is located within an upland cut ditch, beneath a canopy dominated by live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) and cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>). Observed understory vegetation includes bracken fern (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>), skunkvine (<i>Paederia foetida</i>), saw palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i>), American beautyberry (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>), and witchgrass (<i>Dicanthelium</i> sp.). Floating duckweed (<i>Lemna minor</i>) remains dominant in the ditch, covering almost 100% of the surface. The recent prescribed burn had major impacts on the thick understory that was previously noted at this site. Wildlife observed - A black racer (<i>Coluber constrictor</i>).</p>
<p>N 27° 53.339' W 82° 24.129'</p>	<p>NWA-M-8</p>	<p>4/14/2006</p>	<p>Station Marker NWA M-8 is located on a spoil island previously covered by Brazilian pepper (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>), an invasive species eradicated from the area in early 2003. Dominant species on the spoil island are bracken fern (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>), bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>), dog fennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>), saltbush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>) and curly dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>). Sand cordgrass (<i>Spartina bakeri</i>), black rush (<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>), spikerush (<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.), pennywort (<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>), swamp fern (<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i>) and curly dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>) were observed along the wetland shoreline. The open water areas between the shore and the spoil islands contain sparse duckweed (<i>Lemna minor</i>). Wildlife observed - 1 great blue heron (<i>Ardea herodias</i>), 1 snowy egret (<i>Egretta thula</i>), 1 osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), 2 mallards (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>), 5 blue-winged teals (<i>Anas discors</i>), 2 sandpipers (<i>Calidris</i> sp.) and 1 tricolor heron (<i>Egretta tricolor</i>)</p>

