

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	4/09/2008	<p>Saw palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i>) remains dominant at this monitoring station, but grapevine (<i>Vitis</i> sp.), saltbush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>), passionflower (<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>), and winged sumac (<i>Rhus copallinum</i>) have added significant coverage since 2007. Dog fennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>), broomsedge (<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>), bahiagrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>), beggartick (<i>Bidens alba</i>), purple cudweed (<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>), and bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>) are also present. Stands of oaks (<i>Quercus</i> sp.) and cabbage palms (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) remain to the north and west of the monitoring station.</p> <p>Wildlife observed - None</p>
N 27° 53.542' W 82° 24.205'	NWA-M-2	4/09/2008	<p>This area has fully recovered from the 2006 prescribed burn. Mulched Brazilian pepper (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>) remains from the eradication efforts instituted several years ago. Understory species including dog fennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>), caesarweed (<i>Urena lobata</i>) beggartick (<i>Bidens alba</i>), and saltbush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>) were noted as dominant. Other understory species included skunkvine (<i>Paederia foetida</i>), frog fruit (<i>Lippia nodiflora</i>), rosy camphorweed (<i>Pluchea rosea</i>), lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), peppervine (<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>), and black nightshade (<i>Solanum americanum</i>). Live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>), laurel oak (<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>) and cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) comprised the canopy species, with several seedling cabbage palms observed in the understory.</p> <p>Wildlife observed - None.</p>
N 27° 53.523' W 82° 24.344'	NWA-M-3	4/09/2008	<p>The clearing of the saw palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i>) understory that occurred to the east and south has been maintained as an access road for maintenance equipment, but has not expanded. Saw palmetto remained the dominant species in the area. Winged sumac (<i>Rhus copallinum</i>) coverage has expanded in the area north of the marker, while saltbush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>) has spread to the south. Caesarweed (<i>Urena lobata</i>), Virginia chain fern (<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>) and American beautyberry (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>) were present, with witchgrass (<i>Dicanthelium</i> sp.) and purple cudweed (<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>) prevalent in the maintenance road. Individual trees and small stands of both live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) and cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) were noted throughout this palmetto prairie.</p> <p>Wildlife observed – None.</p>
N 27° 53.484' W 82° 24.109'	NWA-M-4	4/09/2008	<p>The herbaceous species recruited and installed on the shores of the North Parcel West A northern wetland continued to display high survival rates. Saltgrass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), water paspalum (<i>Paspalum repens</i>), sand cordgrass (<i>Spartina bakeri</i>), bulrush (<i>Scirpus validus</i>), golden canna (<i>Canna flaccida</i>), and curly dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>) dominated the wetland banks. Only one stand of mangroves persisted from the population that existed prior to the restoration of this wetland to freshwater. Duckweed (<i>Lemna minor</i>) was the prevalent aquatic species noted. The small spoil island once dominated by Brazilian pepper (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>) remains the site of this station. At the time of monitoring, the island was covered by saltgrass, marsh elder (<i>Iva frutescens</i>), beach chaff-flower (<i>Alternanthera maritima</i>), rosy camphorweed (<i>Pluchea rosea</i>), and flat sedge (<i>Cyperus odoratus</i>).</p> <p>Wildlife observed - 10 green-winged teals (<i>Anas carolinensis</i>), 3 white ibises (<i>Eudocimus albus</i>), and 2 mottled ducks (<i>Anas fulvigula</i>).</p>

N 27° 53.468' W 82° 24.151'	NWA-M-5	4/09/2008	<p>West of NWA M-4, this station is also within the northern wetland that has been converted to freshwater habitat. Most of the remnant clusters of mangroves have died off due to the freshwater influx, with the exception of a healthy stand to the northwest. The monitoring area was primarily open water covered with duckweed (<i>Lemna minor</i>). The southern and western shores were dominated by spikerush (<i>Eleocharis interstincta</i>), sand cordgrass (<i>Spartina bakeri</i>), golden canna (<i>Canna flaccida</i>), arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>), curly dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>), saltbush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>), lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), and saltgrass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), with an oak hammock to the west.</p> <p>Wildlife observed - 30 green-winged teals (<i>Anas carolinensis</i>), 1 snowy egret (<i>Egretta thula</i>), and 1 cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>).</p>
N 27° 53.434' W 82° 24.071'	NWA-M-6	4/09/2008	<p>Maintenance efforts appeared to continue to successfully control the grapevine (<i>Vitis</i> sp.) that once dominated this area. Recruited herbaceous species remained prevalent including purple cudweed (<i>Gnaphalium purpurea</i>), big carpetgrass (<i>Axonopus furcatus</i>), smutgrass (<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>), flatsedge (<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>), blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> sp.), beggartick (<i>Bidens alba</i>), broomsedge (<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>), plantain (<i>Plantago</i> sp.), goldenrod (<i>Solidago</i> sp.), and witchgrass (<i>Dichantheium</i> sp.). Again, identification of several grass species was difficult due to recent mowing. The live oaks (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) and herbaceous wetland species that were installed where Brazilian pepper (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>) formerly dominated again displayed excellent survival rates. However, the red maples (<i>Acer rubrum</i>) that were planted have fared poorly.</p> <p>Wildlife observed - None.</p>
N 27° 53.419' W 82° 24.118'	NWA-M-7	4/09/2008	<p>Monitoring station NWA M-7 is located within an upland cut ditch leading from the restored northern wetland. It lies beneath a canopy dominated by live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) and cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>). Understory vegetation included swamp fern (<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i>), saltbush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>), lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), pennywort (<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>), 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>Dicantheium</i> sp.). Though little changed in the way of species make-up, the vine species displayed a significant increase in coverage over the 2007 monitoring event. Floating duckweed (<i>Lemna minor</i>) remained dominant in the ditch.</p> <p>Wildlife observed - None.</p>
N 27° 53.339' W 82° 24.129'	NWA-M-8	4/09/2008	<p>Station Marker NWA M-8 is located on a large spoil island previously covered by Brazilian pepper (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>). Dominant species on the spoil island were flatsedge (<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>), bracken fern (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>), rosy camphorweed (<i>Pluchea rosea</i>), dog fennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>), saltbush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>) and curly dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>). Soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), swamp dock (<i>Rumex verticillatus</i>), sand cordgrass (<i>Spartina bakerii</i>), black rush (<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>), spikerush (<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.), large marsh pennywort (<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>), arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>), swamp fern (<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i>), alligatorweed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>), and curly dock were observed along the wetland shoreline. The open water areas between the shore and the spoil islands contained more alligatorweed and sparse duckweed (<i>Lemna minor</i>).</p> <p>Wildlife observed - 5 green-winged teals (<i>Anas carolinensis</i>), 2 mallards (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>), and 4 white ibises (<i>Eudocimus albus</i>).</p>