

| Site Location<br>(GPS Location)              | Monitoring<br>Date | Plant Community Description   | Wildlife Observed   |
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| <b>Parcel: Northwest A (NWA)</b>             |                    |   |   |
| NWA-M-1 (N 27°<br>53.598', W 82°<br>24.150') | 4/9/2009           | Saw palmetto ( <i>Serenoa repens</i> ) remains dominant at this monitoring station after a recent burn event, but grapevine ( <i>Vitis</i> sp.), saltbush ( <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> ), passionflower ( <i>Passiflora incarnata</i> ), and winged sumac ( <i>Rhus copallina</i> ) have retained significant coverage since 2008. Dogfennel ( <i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i> ), bahiagrass ( <i>Paspalum notatum</i> ), purple cudweed ( <i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i> ), caesarweed ( <i>Urena lobata</i> ), and the exotic invasive cogongrass ( <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ) were 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.   | None  |
| NWA-M-2 (N 27°<br>53.542', W 82°<br>24.205') | 4/9/2009           | This area is currently recovering from a recent prescribed burn. Mulched Brazilian pepper ( <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> ) remains from the eradication efforts instituted several years ago. Understory species including 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> ), exotic climbing fern ( <i>Lygodium</i> sp.), exotic cogongrass ( <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ), peppervine ( <i>Ampelopsis arborea</i> ), and bushy bluestem ( <i>Andropogon glomeratus</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.   | None  |
| NWA-M-3 (N 27°<br>53.523', W 82°<br>24.344') | 4/9/2009           | 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 was recovering well from the recent burn and remained the dominant species in the area. Winged sumac ( <i>Rhus copallina</i> ) and American beautyberry ( <i>Callicarpa americana</i> ) were also recovering in the area, while saltbush ( <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> ), caesarweed ( <i>Urena lobata</i> ), witchgrass ( <i>Dicanthelium</i> sp.) and dogfennel ( <i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i> ) were 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.   | An inactive gopher tortoise ( <i>Gopherus polyphemus</i> ) burrow was observed south of the station marker.   |
| NWA-M-4 (N 27°<br>53.484', W 82°<br>24.109') | 4/9/2009           | The herbaceous species recruited and installed on the shores of the North Parcel West A northern wetland continued to display high survival rates. The wetland area north of the station marker was dry and several herbaceous vegetation species have naturally recruited. Saltgrass ( <i>Distichlis spicata</i> ), water paspalum ( <i>Paspalum repens</i> ), sand cordgrass ( <i>Spartina bakeri</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, and only small strands of bulrush ( <i>Scirpus validus</i> ) and golden canna ( <i>Canna flaccida</i> ) remain along the wetland edge. Duckweed ( <i>Lemna minor</i> ) was the most prevalent aquatic species noted. The small spoil island once dominated by Brazilian pepper ( <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> ) remains the site of this monitoring station. At the time of monitoring, the island was covered by saltgrass, marsh elder ( <i>Iva frutescens</i> ), and fragrant flatsedge ( <i>Cyperus odoratus</i> ). | one green-winged teal ( <i>Anas carolinensis</i> ), one great blue heron ( <i>Ardea herodias</i> ), and two cattle egrets ( <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> ). |

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| <p>NWA-M-5 (N 27° 53.468', W 82° 24.151')</p> | <p>4/9/2009</p> | <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>), curly dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>), saltbush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>), and saltgrass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), with an oak hammock to the west. Some alligatorweed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>) was spotted on the western edge.</p>   | <p>Several green-winged teals (<i>Anas carolinensis</i>), two mottled ducks (<i>Anas fulvigula</i>), three glossy ibis (<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>), two sandhill cranes (<i>Grus canadensis</i>), three roseate spoonbills (<i>Platalea ajaja</i>), one white ibis (<i>Eudocimus albus</i>), and one northern harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>).</p> |
| <p>NWA-M-6 (N 27° 53.434', W 82° 24.071')</p> | <p>4/9/2009</p> | <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 big carpetgrass (<i>Axonopus furcatus</i>), dogfennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>), smutgrass (<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>), blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> sp.), beggartick (<i>Bidens alba</i>), broomsedge (<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>), plantain (<i>Plantago</i> sp.), and goldenrod (<i>Solidago</i> sp.). Again, identification of several grass species was difficult due to recent mowing. The area immediately north of the station was a wetland edge dominated by golden canna (<i>Canna flaccida</i>), arrowhead (<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>), mock bishop's weed (<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>), pennywort (<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>), bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>), manyspike flatsedge (<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>), and soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>). 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>None</p>  |
| <p>NWA-M-7 (N 27° 53.419', W 82° 24.118')</p> | <p>4/9/2009</p> | <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>), lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), caesarweed (<i>Urena lobata</i>), greenbriar (<i>Smilax</i> sp.), grapevine (<i>Vitis</i> sp.), exotic skunkvine (<i>Paederia foetida</i>), saw palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i>), and American beautyberry (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>). Floating duckweed (<i>Lemna minor</i>) remained dominant in the ditch.</p>   | <p>None</p>  |
| <p>NWA-M-8 (N 27° 53.339', W 82° 24.129')</p> | <p>4/9/2009</p> | <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 bracken fern (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>), rosy camphorweed (<i>Pluchea rosea</i>), climbing hempvine (<i>Mikania scandens</i>), saltbush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>), curly dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>), cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>), and live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>). Soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), swamp dock (<i>Rumex verticillatus</i>), sand cordgrass (<i>Spartina bakerii</i>), spikerush (<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.), large marsh pennywort (<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>), swamp fern (<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i>), alligatorweed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>), golden rod (<i>Solidago</i> sp.), saltbush, saltgrass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), bulrush (<i>Scirpus validus</i>), and curly dock were observed along the wetland shoreline. The few shallow open water areas between the shore and the spoil islands contained more alligatorweed and duckweed (<i>Lemna minor</i>).</p>  | <p>two mallards (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>), three roseate spoonbills (<i>Platalea ajaja</i>), one little blue heron (<i>Egretta caerulea</i>), and an opossum (<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>) carcass.</p>  |