Site Location (GPS Location)	Monitoring Date	Plant Community Description	Wildlife Observed
Parcel: Northwest A (NWA)			
NWA-M-1 (N 27° 53.598', W 82° 24.150')	4/14/2010	This area shows signs of recent herbiciding, and saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) remains dominant at this monitoring station. Saltbush (*Baccharis halimifolia*), passionflower (*Passiflora incarnata*), and winged sumac (*Rhus copallina*) have also retained significant coverage since 2009. Dogfennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*), purple cudweed (*Gnapthalium purpureum*), hilograss (*Paspalum conjugatum*), red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), nightshade (*Solanum* sp.), and flattop goldenrod (*Euthamia* sp.) were also present. Stands of oaks (*Quercus* sp.) and cabbage palms (*Sabal palmetto*) remain to the north and west of the monitoring station.	None
NWA-M-2 (N 27° 53.542', W 82° 24.205')	4/14/2010	This area is still showing signs from a prescribed burn in 2008. Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) was eliminated through eradication efforts instituted several years ago. Understory species including beggarticks (*Bidens alba*), and saltbush (*Baccharis halimifolia*) were noted as dominant. Other understory species included skunkvine (P*aederia foetida*), ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), fingergrass (*Eustachys* sp.), and dogfennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*). Live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*) and cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) comprised the canopy species, with several seedling cabbage palms observed in the understory.	None
NWA-M-3 (N 27° 53.523', W 82° 24.344')	4/14/2010	The clearing of the saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) 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 2008 burn and remained the dominant species in the area. Winged sumac (*Rhus copallina*) was also recovering in the area, while saltbush (*Baccharis halimifolia*), bushy bluestem (A*ndropogon glomeratus*), fireweed (*Erechtites hieraciifolius), purple cudweed (*Gamochaeta purpurea*),* hilograss (P*aspalum conjugatum*), witchgrass (*Dicanthelium* sp.) and dogfennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*) were prevalent in the maintenance road. Individual trees and small stands of both live oak (*Quercus virginiana*)and cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) were noted throughout this palmetto prairie.	An inactive gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) burrow was observed south of the station marker.
NWA-M-4 (N 27o 53.484', W 82o 24.109')	4/14/2010	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 (*Distichlis spicata*), water paspalum (*Paspalum repens*), sand cordgrass (*Spartina bakeri*), and curly dock (*Rumex crispus*) dominated the wetland banks, and marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*), climbing hempvine (*Mikania scandens*), and water spangles (*Azolla filiculoides*) were also present. Only one stand of mangroves persisted from the population that existed prior to the restoration of this wetland to freshwater, and one large area of bulrush (*Scirpus validus*) remain along the wetland edge. Duckweed (*Lemna minor*) was the most prevalent aquatic species noted. The small spoil island once dominated by Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) remains at the site of this monitoring station. At the time of monitoring, the island was covered by saltgrass and marsh elder (*Iva frutescens)*.	Two red-winged blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*).
NWA-M-5 (N 27° 53.468', W 82° 24.151')	4/14/2010	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 (*Lemna minor*). The southern and western shores were dominated by spikerush (*Eleocharis interstincta*), sand cordgrass (*Spartina bakeri*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), saltbush (*Baccharis halimifolia*), and saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), with an oak hammock to the west. Some water spangles (*Azolla filiculoides*), bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), climbing hempvine (*Mikania scandens*), and glasswort (*Salicornia* sp.) were also spotted in the area.	One sandhill crane (Grus canadensis) and one great blue heron (Ardea herodias)
NWA-M-6 (N 27° 53.434', W 82° 24.071')	4/14/2010	Maintenance efforts appeared to continue to successfully control the grapevine (*Vitis* sp.) that once dominated this area. Recruited herbaceous species remain prevalent including big carpetgrass (*Axonopus furcatus*), dogfennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), smutgrass (*Sporobolus indicus*), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), plantain (*Plantago* sp.), and goldenrod (*Solidago* 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 (*Canna flaccida*), arrowhead (*Sagittaria lancifolia*), mock bishop's weed (*Ptilimnium capillaceium*), marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*), spikerush (*Eleocharis sp.*), bushy bluestem (*Andropogon glomeratus*), manyspike flatsedge (*Cyperus polystachyos*), and soft rush (*Juncus effuses*). The live oaks (*Quercus virginiana*) and herbaceous wetland species that were installed where Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) formerly dominated again displayed excellent survival rates. However, the red maples (*Acer rubrum*) that were planted have fared poorly.	None

NWA-M-7 (N 27o 53.419', W 82o 24.118')	4/14/2010	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 (*Quercus virginiana*) and cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*). Sparse Understory vegetation included Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* subsp. *canadensis*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), greenbriar (*Smilax* sp.), grapevine (*Vitis* sp.), exotic skunkvine (*Paederia foetida*), and saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*). Floating duckweed (*Lemna minor)* remained dominant in the ditch.	None

NWA-M-8 (N 27^{o} 53.339', W 82^{o} 24.129')	4/14/2010	Station Marker NWA M-8 is located on a large spoil island previously covered by Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthefolius*). Dominant species on the spoil island were bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), dogfennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), American beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), climbing hempvine (*Mikania scandens*), saltbush (*Baccharis halimifolia*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), and live oak (*Quercus virginiana*). Soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), swamp dock (*Rumex verticillatus*), sand cordgrass (*Spartina bakerii*), viviparous spikerush (*Eleocharis vivipara*), large marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle bonariensis*), brook crowngrass (*Paspalum acuminatum*), alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), dotted smartweed (*Polygonom punctatum*), saltbush, saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), water spangles (*Azolla filiculides*), 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 (*Lemna minor*).	None