

## North Parcel West B

GPS Location	Site Location	Monitoring Date	Site Descriptions & Lists of Observed Wildlife
N 27° 53.156' W 82° 23.903'	NWB-M-1	4/14/2006	<p>The most notable changes at this site directly result from the recent controlled burn. Much of the understory was eliminated, but saw palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i>) remains the dominant plant species. Remnants of dog fennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>), grapevine (<i>Vitis</i> sp.) and winged sumac (<i>Rhus copallinum</i>) were noted as well. The canopy, though affected by the burn, continues to be dominated by live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) and cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>).</p> <p><b>Wildlife observed</b> – None</p>
N 27° 53.100' W 82° 23.855'	NWB-M-2	4/14/2006	<p>The most recent prescribed burn did not have as strong an impact on this area as the February 2004 burn did. However, much of the understory beneath the oak hammock to the northwest has been reduced. Several cabbage palms (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) and live oaks (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) provide canopy to the north, west and south. The 2-track road that had developed as maintenance crews drove through the area has been overgrown by recruited herbaceous species. These groundcover species include dog fennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>), bahiagrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>), Virginia chain fern (<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>), bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>), witchgrass (<i>Dicanthelium</i> sp.) and smutgrass (<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>). However, recent mowing has occurred for on-going site maintenance, making identification of some grass species difficult.</p> <p><b>Wildlife observed</b> – None</p>
N 27° 53.036' W 82° 23.849'	NWB-M-3	4/14/2006	<p>Little has changed at monitoring station NWB M-3 since the 2005 monitoring event. This station is located within a salt marsh, adjacent to a shallow brackish water ditch, and the dominant vegetation is salt grass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), red mangrove (<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>), white mangrove (<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>), and black rush (<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>). Cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) and live oaks (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) are present in a cluster north of the marsh. The recent prescribed burn removed much of the understory of the palm/oak area.</p> <p><b>Wildlife observed</b> – Fiddler crabs (<i>Uca</i> sp.)</p>

N 27° 52.797' W 82° 23.675'	NWB-M-4	4/14/2006	<p>Though a recent controlled burn and mechanical removal of invasives have occurred, many of the same herbaceous species that were dominant in 2005 remain so in 2006. These species include black rush (<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>), smooth water-hyssops (<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>), sand cordgrass (<i>Spartina bakeri</i>), bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>), saltbush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>), dog fennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>) and curly dock (<i>Rumex crispus</i>). Stands of cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) remain near the edges of the wetland, but are thinner than in 2005.</p> <p><b>Wildlife observed</b> – None</p>
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