

## 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	4/06/2007	<p>The effects from the 2006 controlled burn remain evident at this site. Saw palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i>) remains the dominant plant species, and other groundcover species are returning. Grapevine (<i>Vitis</i> sp.) is re-establishing, as are dog fennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>), witchgrass (<i>Dicanthelium</i> sp.), bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>), saltbush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>), swamp fern (<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i>), and winged sumac (<i>Rhus copallinum</i>) were noted as well. The canopy is comprised of 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	4/06/2007	<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	4/06/2007	<p>Very little has changed at monitoring station NWB M-3 since the 2006 monitoring event. This station is located within a salt marsh adjacent to a shallow brackish water ditch. The prevalent vegetation consists of salt grass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), saltmeadow cordgrass (<i>Spartina patens</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 understory of the palm/oak area has recovered from the 2006 prescribed burn.</p> <p><b>Wildlife observed</b> - Fiddler crabs (<i>Uca</i> sp.).</p>
N 27° 52.797' W 82° 23.675'	NWB-M-4	4/06/2007	<p>Very little has changed at monitoring station NWB M-4 since the 2006 monitoring event. This station is located within a salt marsh adjacent to a shallow brackish water ditch. The prevalent vegetation consists of salt grass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), saltmeadow cordgrass (<i>Spartina patens</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 understory of the palm/oak area has recovered from the 2006 prescribed burn.</p> <p><b>Wildlife observed</b> - Fiddler crabs (<i>Uca</i> sp.).</p>