

Site Location (GPS Location)	Monitoring Date	Plant Community Description	Wildlife Observed
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Parcel: Northwest B (NWB)

NWB-M-1 (N 27° 53.156', W 82° 23.903')	4/9/2009	Saw palmetto (<i>Serenoa repens</i>) remained the dominant plant here after prescribed burning, but several species were also recovering including grapevine (<i>Vitis</i> sp.), dogfennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>), winged sumac (<i>Rhus copallina</i>), American beautyberry (<i>Callicarpa americana</i>), and swamp fern (<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i>). Other species noted near the saw palmetto edge were bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>), fireweed (<i>Erechtites hieraciifolia</i>), and caesarweed (<i>Urena lobata</i>). The surrounding canopy was comprised of live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) and cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>).	None
NWB-M-2 (N 27° 53.100', W 82° 23.855')	4/9/2009	Much of the understory beneath the oak hammock to the northwest had returned since the recent controlled burn. Several cabbage palms (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) and live oaks (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) provide canopy to the north, west and south. The former 2-track road that had developed again was covered with herbaceous species, similar to most of the monitoring area. The prevalent species included frog fruit (<i>Lippia nodiflora</i>), big carpet grass (<i>Axonopus furcatus</i>), false daisy (<i>Eclipta alba</i>), bahiagrass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>), bushy bluestem (<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>), pennywort (<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>), winged sumac (<i>Rhus copallinum</i>), blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> sp.) and rush (<i>Juncus</i> sp.). However, mowing had occurred prior to monitoring, making identification of some species difficult.	None
NWB-M-3 (N 27° 53.036', W 82° 23.849')	4/10/2009	Little difference was noted at monitoring station NWB M-3 from the 2008 monitoring event. The station is located within a salt marsh adjacent to a shallow brackish water ditch. Again, the prevalent vegetation consisted 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 needle rush (<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>). Cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) and live oaks (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) remained present in a cluster north of the marsh, some areas of which have been burned in the recent prescribed burn.	Fiddler crabs (<i>Uca</i> sp.).
NWB-M-4 (N 27° 52.797', W 82° 23.675')	4/10/2009	The herbaceous species makeup in this wetland was similar to that found in 2007. The dominant species included black rush (<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>), sea blites (<i>Suaeda</i> sp.), sand cordgrass (<i>Spartina bakeri</i>), barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>), saltbush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>), and camphorweed (<i>Pluchea camphorata</i>). The saltbush had increased its coverage since 2007. Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>) and marsh elder (<i>Iva frutescens</i>) were present at the margins of the marsh and had also increased their coverage. Stands of cabbage palm (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) remain near the wetland edges, though portions of this wetland surrounding hammock to the north and south were burned in the recent prescribed burn.	Fiddler crab (<i>Uca</i> sp.) burrows