

**OLUSTEE BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC  
STATE PARK**

**UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**APPROVED**

**STATE OF FLORIDA  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
Division of Recreation and Parks**

**MAY 19, 2008**

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## INTRODUCTION

Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park is located in Baker County just east of Lake City (see Vicinity and Reference Maps). Access to the park is from U.S. Highway 90 on the southern perimeter of the Osceola National Forest, which stretches north to the Georgia State line. The vicinity map also reflects significant land and water resources existing near the park.

On August 6, 1909, the State of Florida obtained title to two acres from Austin B. Fletcher by donation that was followed by an adjacent one-acre donation on September 27, 1909 from John and Eliza Brown constituting what is now Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park. The purpose of these donations was to erect a monument in commemoration of the Battle of Olustee. The monument completed in 1912 and was officially dedicated on October 23, 1912. The United Daughters of the Confederacy (U.D.C.) administered the memorial until 1949, at which time the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials assumed management of the park.

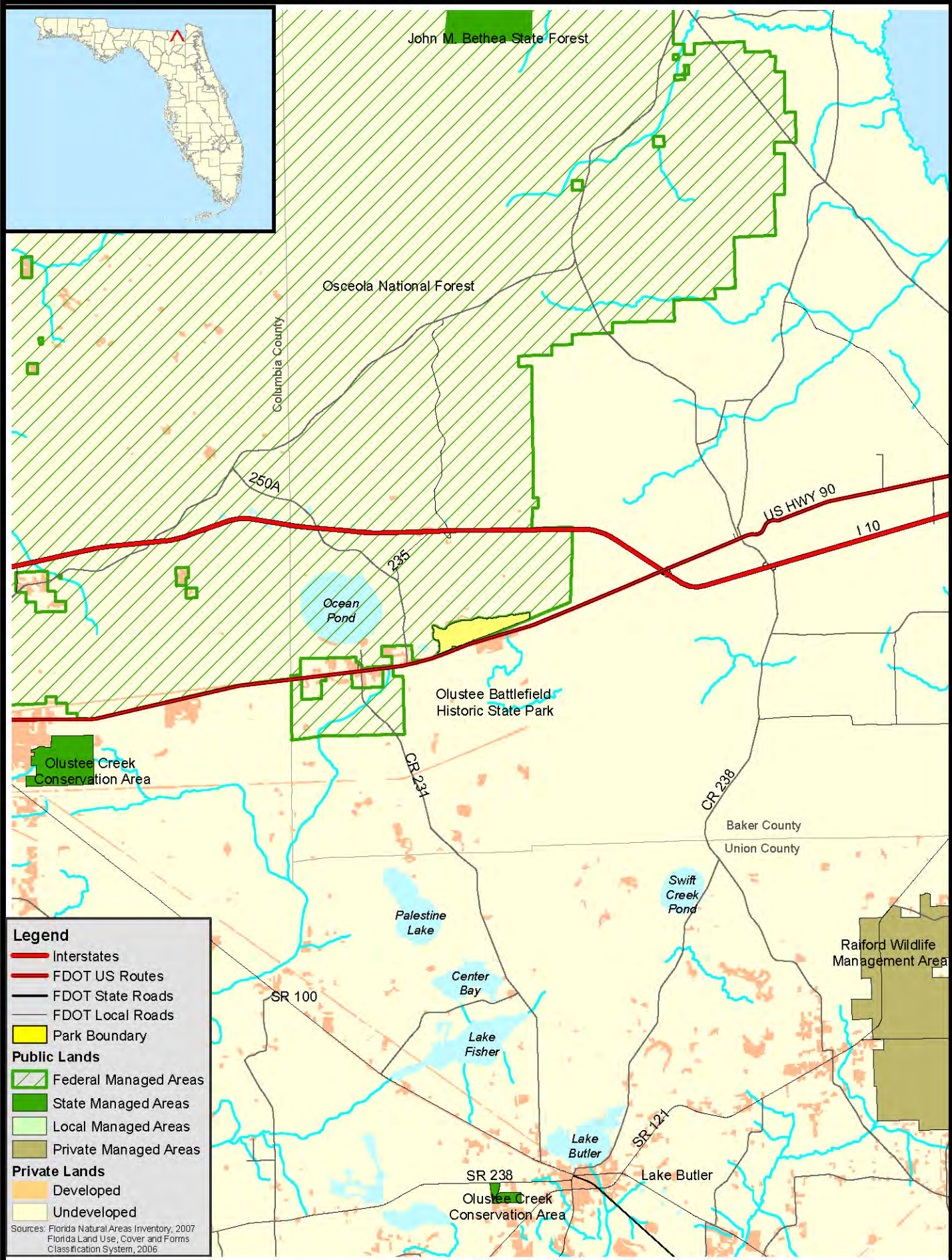
On December 31, 1994, the Division of Recreation and Parks (Division) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS), which authorized the Division to manage a 688-acre property owned by the federal government as part of Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park.

At Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park, public outdoor recreation and conservation is the designated single use of the property. There are no legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of this property (see Addendum 1).

### PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

This plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for the management of Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park as a unit of Florida's state park system. It identifies the objectives, criteria and standards that guide each aspect of park administration, and sets forth the specific measures that will be implemented to meet management objectives. The plan is intended to meet the requirements of Sections 253.034 and 259.032, Florida Statutes, Chapter 18-2, Florida Administrative Code, and intended to be consistent with the State Lands Management Plan. With approval, this management plan will replace the February 23, 1998 approved plan. All development and resource alteration encompassed in this plan is subject to the granting of appropriate permits; easements, licenses, and other required legal instruments. Approval of the management plan does not constitute an exemption from complying with the appropriate local, state or federal agencies. This plan is also intended to meet the requirements for beach and shore preservation, as defined in Chapter 161, Florida Statutes, and Chapters 62B-33, 62B-36 and 62R-49, Florida Administrative Code.

The plan consists of two interrelated components. Each component corresponds to a



**Legend**

- Interstates
- FDOT US Routes
- FDOT State Roads
- FDOT Local Roads
- Park Boundary

**Public Lands**

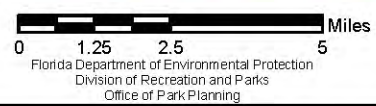
- Federal Managed Areas
- State Managed Areas
- Local Managed Areas
- Private Managed Areas

**Private Lands**

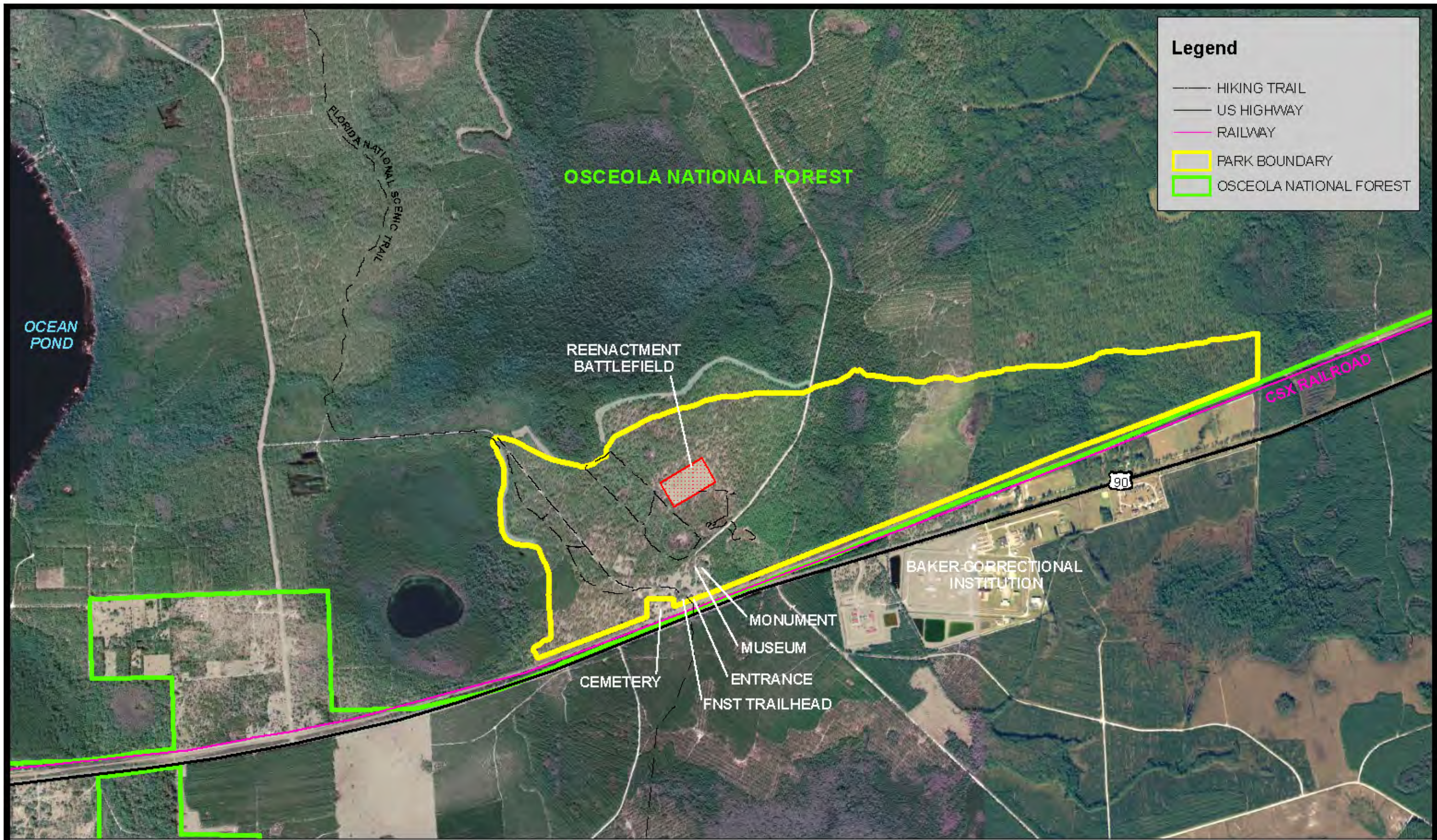
- Developed
- Undeveloped

Sources: Florida Natural Areas Inventory, 2007  
Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System, 2006

**OLUSTEE BATTLEFIELD  
HISTORIC STATE PARK**



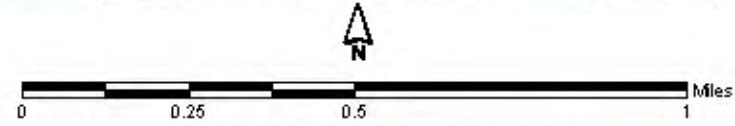
**VICINITY  
MAP**



**Legend**

- HIKING TRAIL
- US HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY
- ▭ PARK BOUNDARY
- ▭ OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST

**OLUSTEE BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC STATE PARK**



FLO R I D A D E P A R T M E N T O F E N V I R O N M E N T A L P R O T E C T I O N  
 D I V I S I O N O F R E C R E A T I O N A N D P A R K S  
 O F F I C E O F P A R K P L A N N I N G

**REFERENCE MAP**

particular aspect of the administration of the park. The resource management component provides a detailed inventory and assessment of the natural and cultural resources of the park. Resource management problems and needs are identified, and specific management objectives are established for each resource type. This component provides guidance on the application of such measures as prescribed burning, exotic species removal and restoration of natural conditions.

The land use component is the recreational resource allocation plan for the unit. Based on considerations such as access, population and adjacent land uses, an optimum allocation of the physical space of the park is made, locating use areas and proposing types of facilities and volume of use to be provided.

In the development of this plan, the potential of the park to accommodate secondary management purposes (“multiple uses”) was analyzed. These secondary purposes were considered within the context of the Division’s statutory responsibilities and an analysis of the resource needs and values of the park. This analysis considered the park natural and cultural resources, management needs, aesthetic values, visitation and visitor experiences. For this park, it was determined that no secondary purposes could be accommodated in a manner that would not interfere with the primary purpose of resource-based outdoor recreation and conservation. Uses such as, water resource development projects, water supply projects, stormwater management projects, linear facilities and sustainable agriculture and forestry (other than those forest management activities specifically identified in this plan) are not consistent with this plan or the management purposes of the park and should be discouraged.

The potential for generating revenue to enhance management was also analyzed. Visitor fees and charges are the principal source of revenue generated by the park. It was determined that multiple-use management activities would not be appropriate as a means of generating revenues for land management. Instead, techniques such as entrance fees, concessions and similar measures will be employed on a case-by-case basis as a means of supplementing park management funding.

The use of private land managers to facilitate restoration and management of this unit was also analyzed. Decisions regarding this type of management (such as outsourcing, contracting with the private sector, use of volunteers, etc.) will be made on a case-by-case basis as necessity dictates.

## **MANAGEMENT PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

### **Management Authority and Responsibility**

In accordance with Chapter 258, Florida Statutes and Chapter 62D-2, Florida Administrative Code, the Division of Recreation and Parks (Division) is charged with the responsibility of developing and operating Florida's recreation and parks system.



These are administered in accordance with the following policy:

**It shall be the policy of the Division of Recreation and Parks to promote the state park system for the use, enjoyment, and benefit of the people of Florida and visitors; to acquire typical portions of the original domain of the state which will be accessible to all of the people, and of such character as to emblemize the state's natural values; conserve these natural values for all time; administer the development, use and maintenance of these lands and render such public service in so doing, in such a manner as to enable the people of Florida and visitors to enjoy these values without depleting them; to contribute materially to the development of a strong mental, moral, and physical fiber in the people; to provide for perpetual preservation of historic sites and memorials of statewide significance and interpretation of their history to the people; to contribute to the tourist appeal of Florida.**

Many operating procedures are standard system wide and are set by Division policy. These procedures are outlined in the Operations Manual (OM) and cover such areas as personnel management, uniforms and personal appearance, training, signs, communications, fiscal procedures, interpretation, concessions, camping regulations, resource management, law enforcement, protection, safety and maintenance.

In the management of Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park, primary emphasis is placed on protection and maintenance of the historic site for long-term public enjoyment. However, in the case of conflicts, resource considerations must prevail over user considerations. It is important too, to provide suitable buffer areas and areas with which an appropriate outdoor setting is maintained.

### **Park Goals and Objectives**

The following park goals and objectives express the Division long-term intent in managing the state park. At the beginning of the process to update this management plan, the Division reviewed the goals and objectives of the previous plan to determine if they remain meaningful and practical and should be included in the updated plan. This process ensures that the goals and objectives for the park remain relevant over time.

Estimates are developed for the funding and staff resources needed to implement the management plan based on these goals, objectives and priority management activities. Funding priorities for all state park management and development activities are reviewed each year as part of the Division legislative budget process. The Division prepares an annual legislative budget request based on the priorities established for the entire state park system. The Division also aggressively pursues a wide range of other funds and staffing resources, such as grants, volunteers and partnerships with agencies, local governments and the private sector, for supplementing normal legislative appropriations to address unmet needs. The ability of the Division to implement the specific goals, objectives and priority actions identified in this plan will be determined

by the availability of funding resources for these purposes.

### **Natural and Cultural Resources**

- 1.** Continue to protect and maintain the U.D.C. Monument.
  - A.** Pursue funding for a conservation study of the U.D.C. Monument to guide preservation efforts and seek funding to implement recommendations made by the study.
  - B.** As staff time and resources permit, conduct activities to stabilize the monument.
- 2.** Take steps to safeguard collections that could be affected by conditions within the museum.
  - A.** Continue to work cooperatively with the Olustee Battlefield Citizen's Support Organization (CSO) and the USFS to formulate plans and identify funding that will facilitate the construction of a new museum facility more appropriate for collections care and interpretive purposes.
  - B.** Consider using replica items for display until conditions for collections can be improved.
  - C.** Consider modernizing fire and security systems within the Museum.
- 3.** Carefully plan special events and monitor damage to cultural resources.
  - A.** Continue to control and guide the activities of participants and spectators at the annual reenactment and other public events to prevent impacts to cultural resources.
  - B.** Document any impacts that do occur.
- 4.** Continue to protect archaeological resources from vandalism, unauthorized digging or collecting, erosion, or other forms of encroachment in accordance with Florida Statutes.
  - A.** Monitor the condition of archaeological sites and features on a regular basis to measure the impact of visitors and outside influences.
  - B.** Consult with the Division's Bureau of Natural and Cultural Resources (BNCR) and coordinate with the USFS archaeologist for assistance with restoration and reconstruction work, and information on appropriate cultural resource management practices.
  - C.** In considering future development, including expansions of existing facilities, management will make concentration of ground disturbing activities into "duct lines" a high priority before actual design or construction proposals are solicited.
- 5.** Implement a collections management program in accordance with Chapter 16 OM.
  - A.** With the assistance of BNCR, develop a Scope of Collections Statement and a collection management plan.
  - B.** Retain permanent collection management records at the park office.
  - C.** Maintain duplicate copies at the District Office for recovery in case of destruction of park records.
- 6.** Improve the interpretive program for Olustee Battlefield.

- A. Update the park brochure and create a brochure to facilitate self-guided tours.
  - B. Improve signage identifying the battlefield interpretive trail.
  - C. As plans for constructing a new museum proceed, include plans for a modern program of interpretive exhibits.
7. Minimize or prevent impacts to designated species on site.
- A. Continue to minimize activities near Red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) colonies. No overnight camping is allowed near RCW colonies and disturbances to the colonies are minimized during the pre-nesting and nesting season (March through July).
  - B. New developments on the Olustee Battlefield site follow federal guidelines for RCW management needs.
  - C. Continue to protect gopher tortoise populations, especially during special events.
8. Implement an exotic plant control program.
- A. Treat the most invasive species first.
  - B. Monitor the site for introductions of new species.
9. Cooperate with and encourage the USFS to use fire where possible in addition to other means to maintain natural communities and to enhance the cultural landscape.

### **Recreational Goals**

- 1. Continue to provide quality, resource-based, outdoor recreational, cultural and interpretive programs and facilities at the park.
  - A. Continue recreational activities at the park such as picnicking, hiking, special events, interpretive programs and nature study at increased levels.
  - B. Maintain the interpretive trail system of the park; establish erosion control measures along trails where needed; provide routine maintenance of trail markers and interpretive materials.
  - C. Cooperate with the Florida Trail Association in managing the portion of the Florida Trail that passes through the park.
  - D. Continue to produce the annual Olustee Reenactment in cooperation with the Olustee Battlefield CSO, USDA Forest Service and Blue-Grey Army, Inc.
- 2. Seek funding to expand recreational and interpretive opportunities through the development of new use areas and facilities or the improvement of old facilities, as outlined in the land use component of this management plan.
  - A. Seek funding for the construction of a new museum.
  - B. Pursue funding for recreational facility upgrades to assure compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
  - C. Pursue funding for repairs, upgrades or renovations of park facilities as needed.
  - D. Seek funding to develop retreat trail interpretive exhibits.
  - E. Seek sponsorships for Annual Reenactment.
- 3. Expand and improve park interpretive programs.

- A. Complete Park Statement of Interpretation
  - B. Develop expanded reference library for park staff.
  - C. Develop programs to provide special interpretive opportunities at the park and offsite, utilizing staff and volunteers.
  - D. Develop group tour programs.
  - E. Train staff and volunteers appropriately to enhance interpretive skills in order to provide visitors with more frequent, impromptu interpretive experiences.
  - F. Coordinate with neighboring school districts to develop environmental and cultural educational programs that satisfy the FCAT needs of various grade levels.
  - G. Complete teacher's Handbook to accompany interpretive video.
4. Strive to increase local and regional support for the park, and foster awareness of the cultural and natural resources and the resource-based recreational opportunities present.
- A. Develop and conduct interpretive programs to be presented to local civic organizations.
  - B. Promote the Park as part of regional destination to visitors that would include Olustee Depot, Osceola National Forest day use and camping areas, Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park, Nature & Heritage Tourism Center, Big Shoals State Park, Suwannee River State Park, O'Leno State Park and Ichetucknee Springs State Park.
  - C. Continue to participate in annual local activities, interpreting the importance of the natural and cultural resources, and providing information about the opportunities offered at the park.

### **Park Administration/Operations**

1. Seek sufficient funding to ensure the successful continuation of standard park operations such as visitor services, protection of the park resources, management of natural and cultural resources, and corrective maintenance of existing facilities.
  - A. Provide appropriate and accessible public sanitary facilities within the main use area of the park.
  - B. Identify a new location and seek funding to construct new park residence and maintenance shop as required for the new museum project.
  - C. Conduct routine safety inspections of facilities and public areas and correct deficiencies as needed.
  - D. Monitor activities outside the park that may impact park lands; promote public awareness of outside threats to park resources.
  - E. Maintain effective park boundaries; patrol the park boundary to monitor and discourage trespassing, looting and encroachment of private landowners' activities on park property.
  - F. Develop conservation plan and seek appropriate funding for conservation of Confederate Monument.
2. Continue to promote the establishment of volunteer support and ensure the

effectiveness of the Olustee Battlefield CSO.

- A. Conduct programs for local civic and community organizations to increase awareness of the regional and statewide importance and value of state parks, emphasizing the need for volunteers to assist staff at the park.
- B. Work with the Olustee Battlefield CSO to increase membership and active involvement of its members.
- C. Ensure the operation of the Olustee Battlefield CSO meets and works within established guidelines of the Division, State and not-for-profit organizations.
- D. Continue interagency involvement in the parks' recreation, visitor services and resource management programs.

### **Management Coordination**

The park is managed in accordance with all applicable Florida Statutes and administrative rules. Agencies having a major or direct role in the management of the park are discussed in this plan.

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry (DOF), assists Division staff in the development of wildfire emergency plans and provides the authorization required for prescribed burning. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC), assists staff in the enforcement of state laws pertaining to wildlife, freshwater fish and other aquatic life existing within park boundaries. In addition, the FFWCC aids the Division with wildlife management programs, including the development and management of Watchable Wildlife programs. The Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (DHR) assists staff to assure protection of archaeological and historical sites. Emphasis is placed on protection of existing resources as well as the promotion of compatible outdoor recreational uses. Operational and resource management coordination between the Division and the USFS is also an ongoing activity for this park.

### **Public Participation**

The Division provided an opportunity for public input by conducting a public workshop and an advisory group meeting. A public workshop was conducted on March 4, 2008. The purpose of this meeting was to present the draft management plan to the public. An Advisory Group meeting was held on March 5, 2008. The purpose of this meeting was to provide the Advisory Group members the opportunity to discuss the draft management plan.

### **Other Designations**

Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park is not within an Area of Critical State Concern as defined in section 380.05, Florida Statutes and it is not under study for such designation. The park is a component of the Florida Greenways and Trails System.

All waters within the unit have been designated as Outstanding Florida Waters, pursuant to Chapter 62-302 Florida Administrative Code. This unit is not within or

adjacent to an aquatic preserve as designated under the Florida Aquatic Preserve Act of 1975 (section 258.35, Florida Statutes).

## RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

### INTRODUCTION

The Division of Recreation and Parks has implemented resource management programs for preserving for all time the representative examples of natural and cultural resources of statewide significance under its administration. This component of the unit plan describes the natural and cultural resources of the park and identifies the methods that will be used to manage them. The stated management measures in this plan are consistent with the Department's overall mission in ecosystem management. Cited references are contained in Addendum 2.

The Division's philosophy of resource management is natural systems management. Primary emphasis is on restoring and maintaining, to the degree practicable, the natural processes that shape the structure, function and species composition of Florida's diverse natural communities as they occurred in the original domain. Single species management may be implemented when the recovery or persistence of a species is problematic provided it is compatible with natural systems management.

The management goal of cultural resources is to preserve sites and objects that represent all of Florida's cultural periods as well as significant historic events or persons. This goal may entail active measures to stabilize, reconstruct or restore resources, or to rehabilitate them for appropriate public use.

Because park units are often components of larger ecosystems, their proper management is often affected by conditions and occurrences beyond park boundaries. Ecosystem management is implemented through a resource management evaluation program (to assess resource conditions, evaluate management activities, and refine management actions), review of local comprehensive plans, and review of permit applications for park/ecosystem impacts.

### RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

#### Natural Resources

##### Topography

The Olustee Battlefield site lies within the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province and more specifically the Central Highlands region. Surface elevations range from 170 to 178 feet NGVD. Elevation is largely determined by marine terraces that formed in response to sea level fluctuations during the Pleistocene. The site is situated on the Sunderland terrace, as named and described by Cooke (1945). This terrace and the Coharie terrace form a ridge that acts as a divide between the upper Suwannee River drainage basin to the north and the Santa Fe River basin to the south. Depending on conditions, drainage from the site is to the west toward Ocean Pond, to the

southwest toward Olustee Creek, or to the east toward the St. Mary's River basin. The land is relatively flat and is underlain by karst, although few karstic solution features are evident on the surface. The fact that the overlying deposits are younger and have a shorter history of erosion may contribute to this.

Past topographic alterations of the site were largely intended to improve silvicultural activities in the flatwoods. These alterations include roads and swales; borrow areas, and fire control lines.

### **Geology**

The Peninsular Arch is the dominant subsurface structure in this region. The arch is a positive anticlinal fold that underlies the Florida Peninsula. It trends south southeasterly for approximately 275 miles. On top of this structure are primarily marine sediments that were deposited during the Tertiary.

The region of the Olustee Battlefield is underlain in descending order, which is youngest to oldest, by the following deposits: Holocene and Plio-Pleistocene Terrace Deposits, Hawthorn Group, possibly Suwannee Limestone, Ocala Limestone Group, Avon Park Limestone, Lake City Limestone, Oldsmar Limestone, and Cedar Keys Limestone. The Hawthorn Group and limestone units were all deposited during the Tertiary. Below these units are deposits from the Mesozoic and Paleozoic, many of which are identified but unnamed.

The upper surficial terrace deposits consist of unconsolidated fine- to medium- grained sands and blue-gray to tan clays. This section commonly contains peaty organic material. The deposit is 0-55 feet thick. The underlying Hawthorn Group confines the surficial aquifer in this zone.

The Hawthorn Group, of Miocene age, consists of unconsolidated medium-grained sands and clays and poorly to well consolidated limestone and sandy limestone. The Hawthorn is usually rich in phosphatic rock, otherwise known as land pebble phosphate. The thickness of this deposit ranges from 0-185 feet. This deposit functions as a confining zone between the surficial and Floridan aquifers due to its relatively low permeability.

Suwannee Limestone is white to cream to tan in color and may be dolomitic or cherty in certain places. Thickness varies from 0-110 feet. This Oligocene-aged unit may not be present within the Osceola National Forest.

The Ocala Limestone Group was deposited during the Eocene. It is divided into three distinct formations named in descending order - Inglis, Williston, and Crystal River. The unit consists of white to cream coquina in the upper part and gray, fossiliferous, fine crystalline to granular limestone below. Traces of brown dolomite and green clay



are present. This Group varies in thickness from 120-390 feet and is at the top of the Floridan Aquifer.

Avon Park and Lake City Limestone were also deposited during the Eocene. This limestone is tan to cream in color and crystalline to chalky in texture. The unit is interbedded with dark-brown, coarse crystalline dolomite and is 500-860 feet thick. These limestones are fossiliferous and contain some chert, gypsum, and glauconite. The unit is found in the middle section of the Floridan Aquifer.

Oldsmar Limestone, an Eocene deposit, is cream, light gray, or dark-gray, microcrystalline to pelletal in structure. Dolomite and chert are commonly present, with some glauconite as well. The unit varies from 270-490 feet in thickness.

Cedar Keys Limestone was deposited during the Paleocene era. It is tan to gray, medium to coarse crystalline and porous. The unit is highly gypsiferous and anhydritic in composition. Brown porous dolomite is prevalent. The deposit is 320-500 feet thick and coincides with the bottom of the Floridan aquifer.

### **Soils**

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) issued the soil survey of Baker County in April of 1996. Nine different soil types are included within the Olustee Battlefield (see Soils Map; Watts 1996). Complete descriptions of these soil types, derived from the NRCS Baker County soil survey, are included in Addendum 2.

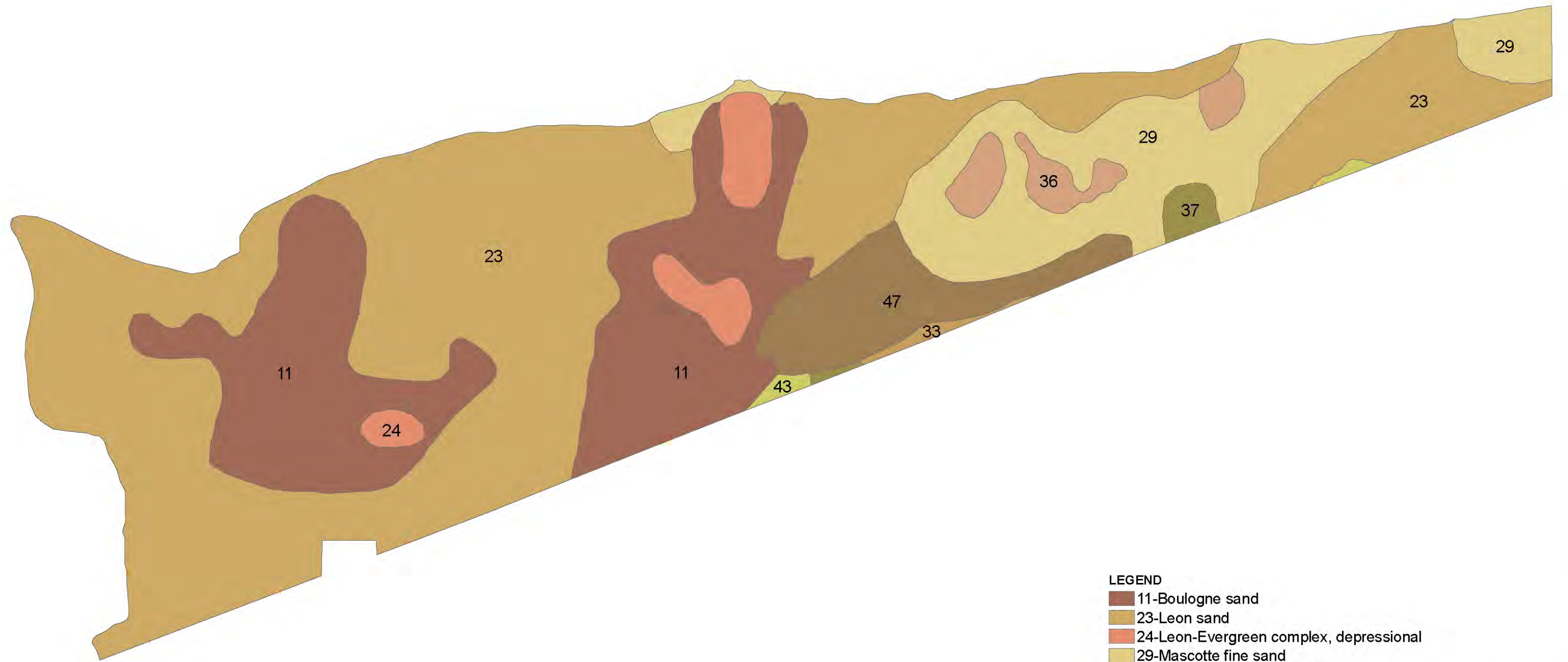
Most soil disturbances at the site are those associated with silvicultural activities. Such disturbances include construction of roads and swales, improvements to drainageways, and establishment of fire lanes. Typically, soils at the site contain a spodic horizon (hardpan) less than two feet beneath the surface. This hardpan, a layer of consolidated organic material, iron and silica, may reach a foot in thickness, usually has a very rigid structure, and generally slows the vertical movement of water. Soils are generally poorly drained.

### **Minerals**

The site is completely underlain by limestone deposits and by the Hawthorn unit, which contains phosphate ore. Certain areas within the Osceola National Forest contain phosphate reserves that are not known to be mined; however, phosphate mining is prohibited in the Osceola National Forest under the Florida Wilderness Act. The mineability of limestone is low since the deposit lies over 200 feet beneath the surface.

### **Hydrology**

Olustee Battlefield is situated atop a broad flat plateau that was once the floor of an ancient sea. It is nearly level, with slopes less than 2 percent. Scattered basin swamps within the flatwoods function as collection basins. The flatwoods and depressional wetland soils found usually contain a spodic horizon that slows the downward



**LEGEND**

- 11-Boulogne sand
- 23-Leon sand
- 24-Leon-Evergreen complex, depressional
- 29-Mascotte fine sand
- 33-Olustee-Pelham fine sand
- 36-Pantego-Pamlico, loamy substratum, complex, depressional
- 37-Pelham fine sand
- 43-Pottsburg sand
- 47-Sapelo fine sand

OLUSTEE BATTLEFIELD  
HISTORIC STATE PARK



SOILS  
MAP

movement of water and roots. These soils are poorly drained and are therefore prone to flooding. These factors, along with the local pattern of rainfall, govern the hydrology of the site. Surface drainage is generally directed toward depressional areas where some of it gradually seeps downward, recharging the surficial aquifer.

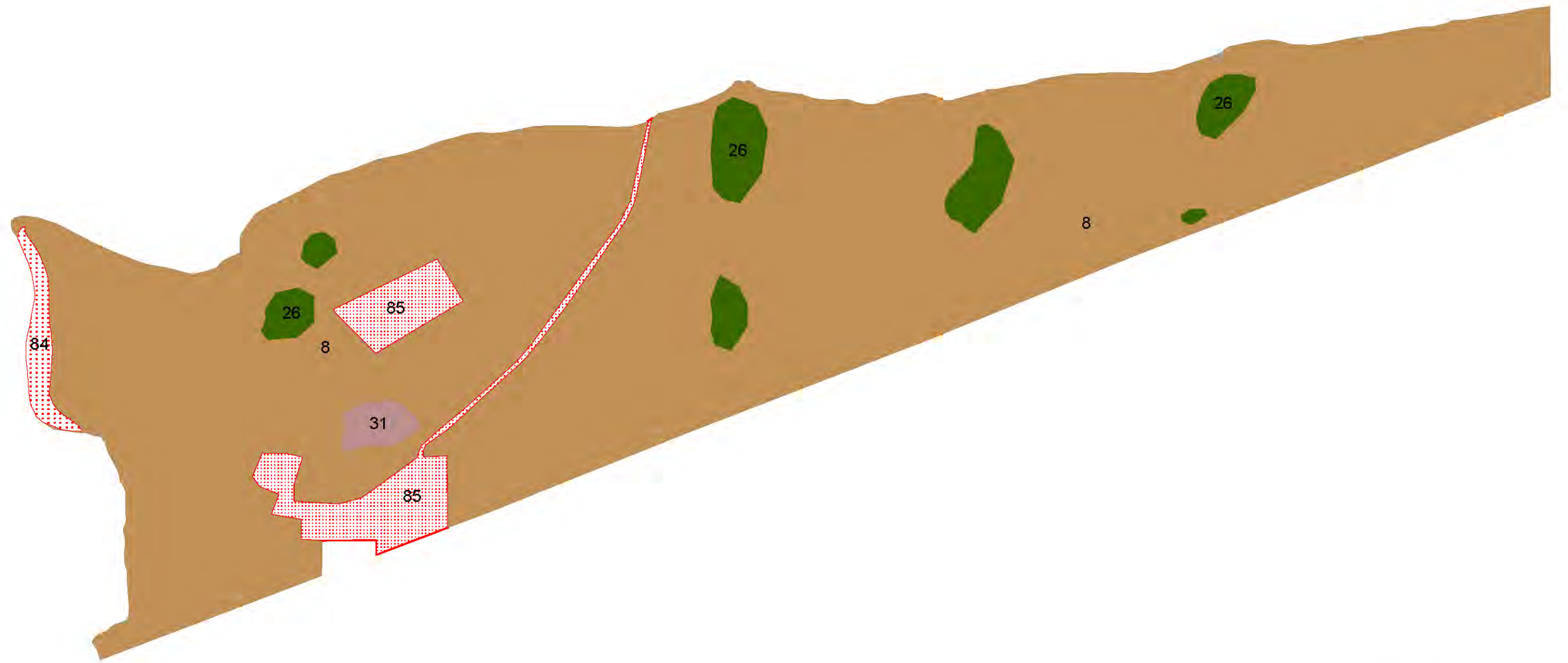
Since the site is located north of the Cody Escarpment, which is an ancient erosional feature, there are few, if any, natural stream channels, springs, or sinks typical of the karst terrain found in north central Florida. Most drainageways have intermittent or sluggish flow, and may have been altered by past land use practices. These alterations may have affected the regional hydroperiod. Although there are no point-source pollution generators identified, septic tanks, the standard method for treating sewage in rural settings, may have some impact on groundwater resources since the soils are poorly drained, and the water table lies at or near the surface for part of the year.

### **Natural Communities**

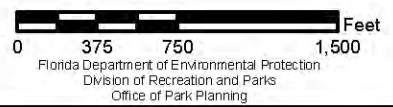
The system of classifying natural communities employed in this plan was developed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). The premise of this system is that physical factors, such as climate, geology, soil, hydrology and fire frequency generally determine the species composition of an area, and that areas which are similar with respect to these factors will tend to have natural communities with similar species compositions. Obvious differences in species composition can occur, despite similar physical conditions. In other instances, physical factors are substantially different, yet the species compositions are quite similar. For example, coastal strand and scrub--two communities with similar species compositions--generally have quite different climatic environments, and these necessitate different management programs.

The park contains three distinct natural communities (see Natural Communities Map) in addition to ruderal and developed areas. The Natural Communities Map is a graphic representation of the existing vegetative conditions in the park at the time this management plan was developed. Park specific assessments of the existing natural communities are provided in the narrative below. A list of plants and animals occurring in the unit is contained in Addendum 4.

**Mesic flatwoods.** The majority of the area that is cooperatively managed by the Division and the USFS at Olustee Battlefield is mesic flatwoods dominated by longleaf and slash pines. Timber harvests and wildfires have occurred within the flatwoods in the past, yielding timber stands of variable age and condition. Several areas have been planted in slash pines, but the majority of the stands are primarily longleaf pine. The timber stands range from sapling stage to mature sawtimber. The mature longleaf stands are in good to very good condition and support several red-cockaded woodpecker colonies. Future management of timber and other resources in the flatwoods will no doubt be restricted or determined by the management needs for the red-cockaded woodpeckers. Soil disturbances from harvests or from fire plow lines



- LEGEND**
- 8 - Mesic Flatwoods-549.89 ac.
  - 26 - Basin Swamp-26.64 ac.
  - 31 - Depression Marsh-4.62 ac.
  - 84 - Ruderal-6.08 ac.
  - 85 - Developed-29.79 ac.



OLUSTEE BATTLEFIELD  
HISTORIC STATE PARK

NATURAL COMMUNITIES  
MAP

historically occurred in the flatwoods and may have caused localized alterations in the water table. Most of the flatwoods community encompassed within the boundaries of the previous special use permit area was fenced at one time to exclude cattle and hunters from the battlefield and the main use areas. The former cattle allotments have been de-authorized by the USFS. Hunters, however, still have access to the USFS lands that lie outside the original 267-acre special use permit area; these lands remain part of the Osceola Wildlife Management Area.

**Basin swamp.** The wetlands located within the flatwoods are generally basin swamps dominated by a gum and cypress tree canopy and underlain by a thick shrub layer. These swamps are hydrologically linked to the surrounding flatwoods and have been affected somewhat by the soil disturbances there. At least two of the basin swamps have hooded pitcher plants (*Sarracenia minor*) on their fringes.

**Depression marsh.** The one depression marsh at the site is located just to the northwest of the Olustee Battlefield Monument. This marsh is hydrologically linked to the surrounding flatwoods and has been impacted somewhat by past soil disturbances such as fire plow lines and ditches associated with nearby Forest Service roads.

**Ruderal.** The only areas within the Olustee Battlefield site judged ruderal are the range strips originally maintained for cattle grazing within the National Forest. These strips are dominated by grasses and forbs and will continue to be maintained as canopy-free areas.

**Developed.** The developed area of the site includes the three acres of state-owned land that contains the Olustee Battlefield Monument, the Museum, and a ranger residence. Additional developed areas include the open battlefield itself, open areas associated with the lookout tower, the former Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Forest Service installation, and the cattle pens. The areas used for camping during the reenactment and other special events are not considered developed since they retain native vegetation.

### **Designated Species**

Designated species are those that are listed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC), and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDA) as endangered, threatened or of special concern. Addendum 5 contains a list of the designated species and their designated status for this park. Management measures will be addressed later in this plan.

Although no designated species are known to be resident on the state-owned property at Olustee Battlefield, several are known to occur on the adjacent USFS lands, including Sherman's fox squirrels, gopher tortoises and red-cockaded woodpeckers (RCW). Two

active RCW colonies are located within the site, each containing a number of cavity trees. One inactive RCW colony also falls within the site boundaries. Gopher tortoises are found scattered throughout the mesic flatwoods at higher elevations, and a significant population is located on the old-field portion of the battlefield itself. Hooded pitcher plants occur adjacent to at least two of the basin swamps and the white fringed orchid (*Platanthera blephariglottis*) has been recorded from the site.

### **Special Natural Features**

The National Co-Champion Florida elm occurs at the park (Ward and Ing 1997).

### **Cultural Resources**

Evaluating the condition of cultural resources is accomplished using a three part evaluative scale, expressed as good, fair, and poor. These terms describe the present state of affairs, rather than comparing what exists against the ideal, a newly constructed component. Good describes a condition of structural stability and physical wholeness, where no obvious deterioration other than normal occurs. Fair describes a condition in which there is a discernible decline in condition between inspections, and the wholeness or physical integrity is and continues to be threatened by factors other than normal wear. A fair judgment is cause for concern. Poor describe an unstable condition where there is palpable, accelerating decline, and physical integrity is being compromised quickly. A resource in poor condition suffers obvious declines in physical integrity from year to year. A poor condition suggests immediate action to reestablish physical stability.

The Florida Master Site File (FMSF) lists 21 sites within the collectively managed area. Numerous surveys have been completed within the unit, the majority being for the purposes of mitigating recreation-related disturbances within the unit (Repp 1992, Leigh 1994, Kimbrough 1994a, Kimbrough 1994b, Kimbrough 1994c, Kimbrough 1997, Cerrato 1999).

The Olustee Battlefield Site commemorates the largest Civil War engagement that occurred in Florida. The area of the battlefield owned by the State of Florida, namely 3 acres including a monument erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (U.D.C.), occupies a minute footprint in the entire field of battle. Olustee Battlefield, the expanded interpretive area of 688 acres, was instituted by a Memorandum of Understanding between the Florida Division and the USFS. This enlargement of the interpretive area allows more comprehensive treatment of the Confederate preparations and activities and the Union route of retreat. The battle itself began as an engagement along a comparatively well defined front and rapidly spilled outside the conceptual boundaries the opposing commanders had fixed for it. Thus the extent of the battlefield as defined by the boundaries of Florida Site File # 8BA15 reflects an amorphous wavering engagement; combatants probably engaged each other outside this area, but these were small, isolated brushes with death. The area presently interpreted as the

center of the line was the site of the greatest action.

The battle occurred in what was largely a pine forest, not a trackless waste. Roads traversed the forest and there were dwellings and cleared fields within it. The battle took place over an extended area within one of the drier ridges south of the Okefenokee Swamp. The physical context of the battle, a thinly inhabited pine woods, has been restored to some extent by the resource management efforts of the USFS.

The cultural resources of Olustee Battlefield include the well-known elements of 8BA15: the field of battle and the U.D.C. memorial area, which are unidentified components of the Battlefield's listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A few other sites indicate 19th and 20th century activities like turpentine logging. Some indicate prehistoric contexts. A limited number of resources are associated with activities of the CCC in the 1930s. At least one cemetery is associated with the Battlefield. It must be noted and emphasized that the recorded resources are rich in meaning for African American history as well as Native Americans and people of European descent. The recorded resources are:

1. 8BA15 - Olustee Battlefield, as described in the National Register of Historic Places.
2. 8BA37 - A prehistoric site possibly of the Alachua tradition.
3. 8BA60 - The Olustee Turpentine Camp site, c. 1930.
4. 8BA61 - The Lanier House site, c. 1895.
5. 8BA335 - A historic (19th - 20th century) era fence line.
6. 8BA336 - A turpentine site.
7. 8BA371 - The Bleacher Site, a possible prehistoric campsite.
8. 8BA377 - Which exhibits at least three contexts: prehistoric, American Civil War, and American 20th century.
9. 8BA378 - A probable whiskey still site of the 20th century.
10. 8BA379 - The Cabin Site, a dense scatter probably associated with a homestead of the 19th and 20th centuries. There is also an aboriginal component.
11. 8BA380 - A probable 20th century turpentine or whiskey still site.
12. 8BA382 - A well site of the 19th or 20th century.
13. 8BA383 - Exhibits both prehistoric and American Civil War contexts.
14. 8BA387 - A 20th century work center and refuse dump with a possible Civil War component.
15. 8BA388 - A forestry Work Camp (CCC origin), with reports of Civil War objects recovered in the past.
16. 8BA397 - A probable 19th and 20th century sawmill location with a possible Civil War component.
17. 8BA 406 - Called the Trail Bench site, a prehistoric site of unspecified context.
18. 8BA407 - A mixed component site, the Mossy Oak site is a 20<sup>th</sup> Century habitation site and a Weeden Island campsite.

19. 8BA408 - A historic fence line dating from the CCC period that has since been removed. It was documented then removed because of its deteriorated condition.
20. 8BA418 - The Block 3 site is a prehistoric campsite from the Weeden Island period.
21. 8BA420 - The Corral Site is a prehistoric site of unknown period.

The Battle of Olustee was an event within the cultural context of the American Civil War, but that is not the only context that can be discerned from the above description of evidence found on and under the ground surface. The battle, of course, left physical evidence of its occurrence. Whether or not the battle, along with the timbering and small-scale agriculture which provided a living for area residents in the latter 19th century, obliterated traces of human activities in earlier contexts, it is likely the area was used by humans for nearly 5,000 years. A recent cultural resources survey (1994) has revealed much of this potential human past, although not in a form to allow more than general synthesis. Throughout the area, an organic hard pan occurs at approximately 18 - 24 inches below ground surface. This causes water to pool during rainy periods, however, sand ridges occur throughout the area. These sand ridges are hospitable to isolated domiciles or groups of inhabitants. Remains associated with aboriginal use have been found in sand ridge areas, though no village sites have been recorded.

Uses of the battlefield during the recorded past have, with a few exceptions, been limited to agriculture. In the late 19th and 20th century, this included subsistence agriculture, timber cutting, and cattle grazing. Ground disturbances which are invariably associated with agriculture and silviculture have occurred throughout the area, and development of the State Historic Site and National Forest infrastructures further contributed to the patterns of disturbance. The Battle itself left few permanent scars. Activity associated with the event left an extensive surface scatter composed mainly of metal objects and fragments over an area of several square miles. The survey report describes most objects lying within the upper 14 inches of soil. To this date, no known deep features, such as entrenchments, have been found on the known field of battle. A few sites outside the joint management area (8BA393, -394, and -395) were parts of a prepared Confederate defensive position that did not see battle use. They are among the few known entrenchments of the area. The cemetery feature said to have been associated with the battle, a mass grave of Union dead, has not been definitively located. Although pinpointing the feature would not change the interpretive focus of the park, it would answer one of the nagging questions about the battle and its aftermath.

It is important to note that the majority of the cultural resources of Olustee Battlefield either are not connected or are only marginally connected with the battle. Sites like 8BA60 and 8BA61 contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the lives of ordinary people who happened to dwell in the same physical area as the battle. Management should guard against the human tendency to inflate the importance of battle-specific sites and events. Battle sites are only diagnostic for a short burst of



activity; other sites are diagnostic for the lives and activities of people who dwelled in the area and used the site as a source for getting a living. Therefore, management should be considered as the active exercise of stewardship, meaning the exercise of proactive care in preserving the integrity of all the recorded cultural resources as well as those not yet recorded.

The cultural resources of Olustee Battlefield are believed to be in generally good condition. Actual levels of physical integrity are difficult to estimate, since the battle left an enormous surface scatter as its cultural signature. Local traditional uses of the Battlefield included relic hunting, and many objects have reportedly been recovered by private persons since the Civil War. Some looting occurred shortly after and probably because of the 1994 survey. In recent years, looting activity has been much less of a problem. It should be noted again that the nature of local cultural resources makes it impossible to estimate the amount of damage or the degree of loss of integrity to the battlefield site. The annual reenactment causes a certain amount of damage, whether through inadvertence (as in possible damage resulting from foot or horse traffic) or negligence (as in cases of reenactors digging unauthorized campfire pits). Park management actively works with reenactors to discourage inadvertent or negligent use of property resulting in damage.

The park maintains a small collection of primarily civil war-related items in the museum. Two cannons are displayed out doors near the monument. Most items are in fair to good condition. The museum building itself was remodeled in 1977 from a pavilion-type structure to become the museum facilities we have today. Because of the aged and retrofitted structure, periodically, the museum facilities have problems with water seeping into the building, with insects and with rodents. Park staff addresses these problems as they arise. Fire and security systems in the museum are dated.

## **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

### **Special Management Considerations**

#### **Timber Management Analysis**

Chapters 253 and 259, Florida Statutes, require an assessment of the feasibility of managing timber in land management plans for parcels greater than 1,000 acres if the lead agency determines that timber management is not in conflict with the primary management objectives of the land. The feasibility of harvesting timber at this park during the period covered by this plan was considered in context of the Division's statutory responsibilities, and an analysis of the park's resource needs and values. The long-term management goal for forest communities in the state park system is to maintain or re-establish old-growth characteristics to the degree practicable, with the exception of early successional communities such as sand pine scrub and coastal strand.

A timber management analysis was not conducted for this park. The total acreage for

the unit is below the 1,000-acre threshold established by Florida Statutes. The U.S. Forest Service handles timber management on lands cooperatively managed by the State and Federal Governments.

### **Additional Considerations**

There are no additional considerations for this unit.

### **Management Needs and Problems**

1. The U.D.C. Monument requires maintenance and protection. The monument is deteriorating but remains stable.
2. The museum facilities are not optimal for care and display of collections items. Moist conditions, inappropriate lighting, insect and rodents threaten collections objects. Neither the building nor displays are ADA accessible.
3. Cultural resources may be suffering damage during special events and the annual reenactment. Most damage to cultural resources during special events in the past is said to have been inadvertent, however, no documentation of the damage exists. In the past, the construction of fire hearths had the potential to damage resources. The park and USFS have successfully worked with reenactors to eliminate damaging fire hearths.
4. Unauthorized archaeological activities, specifically illegal looting of artifacts from state and federal land at Olustee Battlefield, have occurred. The popularity of relic hunting has waxed and waned during the time since the battle, however, public interest in and desire for military relics remain issues of concern. If the mass grave is ever identified, this will produce an immediate requirement for strict enforcement of state and federal laws against the disturbance of archaeological sites, especially laws dealing with graves and cemeteries. Illegal relic hunting which occurred after the battlefield survey of 1994 gives rise to great concerns for the integrity of any battlefield interments, should discussions about Civil War era graves and cemeteries appear in area news media.
5. The collections management program has not been formalized. No scope of collections statement exists, nor has a collections management plan been formulated.
6. Many interpretive materials, though recently improved with the addition of the kiosks along the battlefield interpretive trail, are dated.
7. Designated species may be impacted by activities on site. Active colonies of red-cockaded woodpeckers, a federally endangered species, occur on the Olustee Battlefield site. Special events that attract significant numbers of visitors may disturb the birds near the colony trees. Overnight camping associated with the special events has been eliminated near or within RCW colony sites in the recent past. Gopher tortoises are also found in significant numbers on the Olustee Battlefield site. The park and USFS continue to work cooperatively to ensure that special events will not negatively affect gopher tortoises or their burrows.
8. A few invasive exotic plants occur on site. Most exotics on site are horticultural

specimens that have escaped. The potential exists for import of exotics on mowing equipment and in hay used in reenactment camps.

9. Vegetation in the mesic flatwoods surrounding the battlefield site is generally in good condition, but certain characteristics such as vegetation height are not consistent with early descriptions of the area.

### **Management Objectives**

The resources administered by the Division are divided into two principal categories: natural resources and cultural resources. The Division's primary objective in natural resource management is to maintain and restore, to the extent possible, to the conditions that existed before the ecological disruptions caused by man. The objective for managing cultural resources is to protect these resources from human-related and natural threats. This will arrest deterioration and help preserve the cultural resources for future generations to enjoy.

1. Continue to protect and maintain the U.D.C. Monument.
  - A. Pursue funding for a conservation study of the U.D.C. Monument to guide preservation efforts and seek funding to implement recommendations made by the study.
  - B. As staff time and resources permit, conduct activities to stabilize the monument.
2. Take steps to safeguard collections that could be affected by conditions within the museum.
  - A. Continue to work cooperatively with the Citizen's Support Organization and the USFS to formulate plans and identify funding that will facilitate the construction of a new museum facility more appropriate for collections care and interpretive purposes.
  - B. Consider using replica items for display until conditions for collections can be improved.
  - C. Consider modernizing fire and security systems within the Museum.
3. Carefully plan special events and monitor damage to cultural resources.
  - A. Continue to control and guide the activities of participants and spectators at the annual reenactment and other public events to prevent impacts to cultural resources.
  - B. Document any impacts that do occur.
4. Continue to protect archaeological resources from vandalism, unauthorized digging or collecting, erosion, or other forms of encroachment in accordance with Florida Statutes.
  - A. Monitor the condition of archaeological sites and features on a regular basis to measure the impact of visitors and outside influences.
  - B. Consult with BNCR and coordinate with the USFS archaeologist for assistance with restoration and reconstruction work, and information on appropriate cultural resource management practices.

- C. In considering future development, including expansions of existing facilities, management will make concentration of ground disturbing activities into "duct lines" a high priority before actual design or construction proposals are solicited.
- 5. Implement a collections management program in accordance with Chapter 16 OPM.
  - A. With the assistance of BNCR, develop a Scope of Collections Statement and a collection management plan.
  - B. Retain permanent collection management records at the park office.
  - C. Maintain duplicate copies at the District Office for recovery in case of destruction of park records.
- 6. Improve the interpretive program for Olustee Battlefield.
  - A. Update the park brochure and create a brochure to facilitate self-guided tours.
  - B. Improve signage identifying the battlefield interpretive trail.
  - C. As plans for constructing a new museum proceed, include plans for a modern program of interpretive exhibits.
- 7. Minimize or prevent impacts to designated species on site.
  - A. Continue to minimize activities near RCW colonies. No overnight camping is allowed near RCW colonies and disturbances to the colonies are minimized during the pre-nesting and nesting season (March through July).
  - B. New developments on the Olustee Battlefield site follow federal guidelines for RCW management needs.
  - C. Continue to protect gopher tortoise populations, especially during special events.
- 8. Implement an exotic plant control program.
  - A. Treat the most invasive species first.
  - B. Monitor the site for introductions of new species.
- 9. Cooperate with and encourage the USFS to use fire where possible in addition to other means to maintain natural communities and to enhance the cultural landscape.

### **Management Measures for Natural Resources**

#### **Hydrology**

Managing the hydrology of a flatwoods system requires skill and sensitivity since minor alteration of the relief may have major impacts not only on the flatwoods, but also on adjacent natural communities. Especially affected are basin swamps, which require the presence of standing water at certain times of the year and for specific durations.

In order to keep roadways in a stable condition, it will be necessary to continue the maintenance of swales and other drainage features that prevent the roads from flooding. Likewise, firebreaks will need to be maintained in order to ensure the safe

conduct of prescribed burns. Ideally, roads and firelanes that are no longer needed should be restored to natural grade. Future development of the site should avoid unnecessary disturbance of fragile soils.

### **Prescribed Burning**

The objectives of prescribed burning are to create those conditions that are most natural for a particular community, and to maintain ecological diversity within the unit's natural communities. To meet these objectives, the park is partitioned into burn zones, and burn prescriptions are implemented for each zone. The park burn plan is updated annually to meet current conditions. All prescribed burns are conducted with authorization from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry (DOF). Wildfire suppression activities will be coordinated between the Division and the DOF.

The USFS will be responsible for conducting all prescribed burns on the Olustee Battlefield site as part of its established prescribed burn program. The Division will encourage the use of lightning season burns on the Olustee Battlefield site to the maximum extent possible to achieve more effective control of hardwoods and to stimulate growth of native wildflowers and grasses. The three-acre section of state-owned land is considered a developed area and is not included among the areas to be burned.

### **Designated Species Protection**

The welfare of designated species is an important concern of the Division. In many cases, these species will benefit most from proper management of their natural communities. At times, however, additional management measures are needed because of the poor condition of some communities, or because of unusual circumstances that aggravate the particular problems of a species.

The USFS is responsible for monitoring the RCW colonies and the gopher tortoise populations within the Olustee Battlefield site. The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's Bureau of Nongame Wildlife completed a terrestrial vertebrate survey on the site in 1990. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission may begin a fox squirrel population study in cooperation with the USFS. Management of the designated species found on the Olustee Battlefield site will be the responsibility of the USFS. The red-cockaded woodpeckers and gopher tortoises on the site will be protected and managed in accordance with all applicable federal and state guidelines and regulations.

At least two listed plant species occurs on site. The white fringed orchid (*Platanthera blephariglottis*) and the hooded pitcher plant (*Sarracenia minor*). Both of these plants occur in or on the fringes of wetlands. Although other listed and tracked plant and invertebrate species have not been documented on the site, they have been documented in other similar locales in the forest. The habitat type is appropriate to support several

other designated species. An active fire management program would benefit the designated plant species on site.

### **Exotic Species Control**

Exotic species are those plants or animals that are not native to Florida, but were introduced because of human-related activities. Exotics have fewer natural enemies and may have a higher survival rate than do native species, as well. They may also harbor diseases or parasites that significantly affect non-resistant native species. Therefore, the policy of the Division is to remove exotic species from native natural communities.

In general, exotic species are not a significant problem at the Olustee Battlefield site. Several invasive exotic plant species have been recorded on the site, including mimosa and camphor trees, and Chinese wisteria. Exotic plants will be removed using mechanical or chemical methods. There is a potential for import of exotics on mowing equipment, particularly when mowing is contracted out. Mowing equipment should be clean before entering the site. Hay used in reenactment camps could also introduce unwanted exotics. The park service in cooperation with the USFS should continue to monitor for the introduction of new exotic plant species.

Although feral hogs occur in the vicinity and are considered a game species in the Osceola Wildlife Management Area, populations are not high enough to have caused noticeable damage to the Olustee Battlefield site.

### **Problem Species**

Problem species are defined as native species whose habits create specific management problems or concerns. Occasionally, problem species are also a designated species, such as alligators. The Division will consult and coordinate with appropriate federal, state and local agencies for management of designated species that are considered a threat or problem.

No problem species are known to exist at Olustee Battlefield.

### **Management Measures for Cultural Resources**

The management of cultural resources is often complicated because these resources are irreplaceable and extremely vulnerable to disturbances. The advice of historical and archaeological experts is required in this effort. Managers of state lands must coordinate any land clearing or ground disturbing activities with the Division to allow for review and comment on the proposed project. Recommendations may include, but are not limited to: approval of the project as submitted, pre-testing of the project site by a certified archaeological monitor, cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects.

Projects such as additions, exterior alteration, or related new construction regarding

historic structures must also be submitted to the Division of Historical Resources for review and comment by the Division's architects. Projects involving structures fifty years of age or older, must be submitted to this agency for a significance determination. In rare cases, structures under fifty years of age may be deemed historically significant. These must be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Adverse impacts to significant sites, either archaeological sites or historic buildings, must be avoided. Furthermore, managers of state property should make preparations for locating and evaluating historic resources, both archaeological sites and historic structures.

1. Develop and implement a regular schedule of visitation for each resource sufficient to record condition and changes in each resource.
2. Management will continue to delineate boundaries of recorded sites that could be impacted by natural resource management or maintenance activities in order to retain the integrity of cultural resources when planning and implementing other activities such as development, resource management, interpretation, or protection. All personnel involved in such activities will be briefed about areas where ground disturbance or scraping cannot be tolerated. Cultural resource integrity will only benefit from educating all staff involved with Battlefield management.
3. In considering future development, including expansions of existing facilities, management will make concentration of ground disturbing activities into "duct lines" a high priority before actual design or construction proposals are solicited.
4. Adopt filing systems like or similar to the system recommended by BNCR to organize, maintain, and safeguard cultural resource files. Copies of Florida Master Site File's forms, past archaeological survey reports, DHR compliance review letters, Incident Reports, and other cultural resource documents should be kept in permanent files at the park office. Duplicate copies should be stored at the District Office for recovery in case of destruction of park records.
5. Obtain a DHR compliance review and required Division permits before conducting repairs, alterations or renovations to historic structures.
6. Consult with BNCR for assistance with restoration and reconstruction work, and information on appropriate cultural resource management practices.
7. Monitor the condition of historic sites and features on a regular basis to measure the impact of visitors and outside influences.
8. Continue to obtain a DHR compliance review and required Division permits before conducting ground-disturbing activity.
9. Follow the ARM matrix when monitoring ground-disturbing activity; report encountered artifacts immediately to DHR; submit a summary of findings to DHR.
10. Continue to control and guide the activities of participants and spectators at the annual reenactment and other public events to prevent impacts to cultural resources.

11. Document any impacts that do occur.
12. Upon receipt of the conservation report, depending upon the extent of the recommendations, pursue funding to implement recommendations made in the report. In addition, conduct activities to stabilize the monument as staff time and resources permit.

## **Research Needs**

### **Natural Resources**

Any research or other activity that involves the collection of plant or animal species on park property requires a collecting permit from the Department of Environmental Protection. Additional permits from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may also be required.

Information on the status and distribution of the gopher tortoise population would be useful to help prevent impacts to the tortoises from development or other activities on the site.

### **Cultural Resources**

Pursue funding to hire a professional historian to conduct research on 19th and 20th century agricultural practices in the Olostee Battlefield area and make this information available to the public through inclusion in interpretive activities.

## **Resource Management Schedule**

A priority schedule for conducting all management activities that is based on the purposes for which these lands were acquired, and to enhance the resource values, is contained in Addendum 6. Cost estimates for conducting priority management activities are based on the most cost effective methods and recommendations currently available (see Addendum 6).

## **Land Management Review**

Section 259.036, Florida Statutes, established land management review teams to determine whether conservation, preservation, and recreation lands are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and in accordance with a land management plan. The managing agency shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review team in finalizing the required update of its management plan.

Olostee Battlefield Historic State Park has not been subject to a land management review.



## LAND USE COMPONENT

### INTRODUCTION

Land use planning and park development decisions for the state park system are based on the dual responsibilities of the Division of Recreation and Parks. These responsibilities are to preserve representative examples of original natural Florida and its cultural resources, and to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for Florida's citizens and visitors.

The general planning and design process begins with an analysis of the natural and cultural resources of the unit, and then proceeds through the creation of a conceptual land use plan that culminates in the actual design and construction of park facilities. Input to the plan is provided by experts in environmental sciences, cultural resources, park operation and management, through public workshops, and environmental groups. With this approach, the Division objective is to provide quality development for resource-based recreation throughout the state with a high level of sensitivity to the natural and cultural resources at each park.

This component of the unit plan includes a brief inventory of the external conditions and the recreational potential of the unit. Existing uses, facilities, special conditions on use, and specific areas within the park that will be given special protection, are identified. The land use component then summarizes the current conceptual land use plan for the park, identifying the existing or proposed activities suited to the resource base of the park. Any new facilities needed to support the proposed activities are described and located in general terms.

### EXTERNAL CONDITIONS

An assessment of the conditions that exist beyond the boundaries of the unit can identify any special development problems or opportunities that exist because of the unit's unique setting or environment. This also provides an opportunity to deal systematically with various planning issues such as location, regional demographics, adjacent land uses and park interaction with other facilities.

#### **Existing Use of Adjacent Lands**

The Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park and the adjacent lands are located in Baker County. The Osceola National Forest surrounds the state park, with the exception of an active CSX Railroad right-of-way and U.S. Highway 90, both along the southern boundary. The properties located south of U.S. Highway 90 are privately held timberlands. The Osceola National Forest is a vast timber reserve managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Existing land uses in the forest are timbering and outdoor recreational activities which include fishing, camping, hunting, water skiing, environmental study and hiking. The Florida National Scenic Trail runs through the National Forest and has a trailhead located near the southwest boundary of the park. The private timberlands across U.S. Highway 90 are used for forestry and farming

purposes.

In the area surrounding Olustee Battlefield, lands are primarily zoned as conservation or agriculture. Osceola National Forest is zoned as conservation lands. Conservation lands are publicly owned lands reserved primarily or entirely for preservation, conservation and recreational purposes. The privately held timberlands, on the southern boundary, are designated Agricultural which allows agricultural uses and residential of up to one unit per 20 acres.

### **Planned Use of Adjacent Lands**

Access to Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park is from U.S. Highway 90 on the southern boundary of the property. This two-lane highway runs parallel to Interstate Highway 10 across the northern part of Florida. There are no major improvements to U.S. Highway 90 included in the Florida Department of Transportation's Five-Year Plan.

State correctional facilities are located south of U.S. Highway 90, opposite the lands to the east of the main use area. The correctional facilities have been expanding in the past decade, and may have an impact on the cooperatively managed area. In addition, Roberts Land and Timber Investment Corporation is planning a "mega site" about four miles east of the state park that would feature an industrial park. Division staff should monitor this land use proposal and any other future proposals in the area to minimize the potential impacts to the state park resources and visitor experience.

### **PROPERTY ANALYSIS**

Effective planning requires a thorough understanding of the unit's natural and cultural resources. This section describes the resource characteristics and existing uses of the property. The unit's recreation resource elements are examined to identify the opportunities and constraints they present for recreational development. Past and present uses are assessed for their effects on the property, compatibility with the site, and relation to the unit's classification.

#### **Recreation Resource Elements**

This section assesses the unit's recreation resource elements those physical qualities that, either singly or in certain combinations, supports the various resource-based recreation activities. Breaking down the property into such elements provides a means for measuring the property's capability to support individual recreation activities. This process also analyzes the existing spatial factors that either favor or limit the provision of each activity.

#### **Land Area**

The historical significance of Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park and the surrounding area is that the largest Civil War Battle in the State of Florida occurred

here on February 20, 1864. In 1909, the Florida legislature acquired three acres to build a memorial to commemorate the event. In 1912, the memorial was built and the first Florida State Park was created. The park currently cooperatively manages an additional 688 acres with the U.S. Forest Service.

### **Natural Scenery**

The park is surrounded by the Osceola National Forest, which contains some 200,000 acres of forested woodlands and swamps, providing some great wildlife viewing opportunities as well as recreation opportunities.

### **Significant Wildlife Habitat**

The predominant natural community is the mesic flatwoods with mostly longleaf and slash pines. The mature longleaf stands are in good to very good condition and provide habitat for several red-cockaded woodpecker colonies. As discussed in the Resource Component of this plan, timber and other resources in the park will be managed to protect these colonies.

There are also approximately 38 acres of basin swamp located in the eastern portion of the park. In addition, one depression marsh exists on the site, 3.6 acres approximately in size. These areas should be preserved to maintain the natural hydrological flow of water on the site and the surrounding area.

### **Archaeological and Historical Features**

The cultural resources of Olustee Battlefield include 21 sites recorded in the Florida Site File, including the battlefield as described by the National Historic Register, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy Monument. Other Florida Site File Sites on the property indicate 19th and 20th century activities. See the Resource Management Component of the plan for more specific detail.

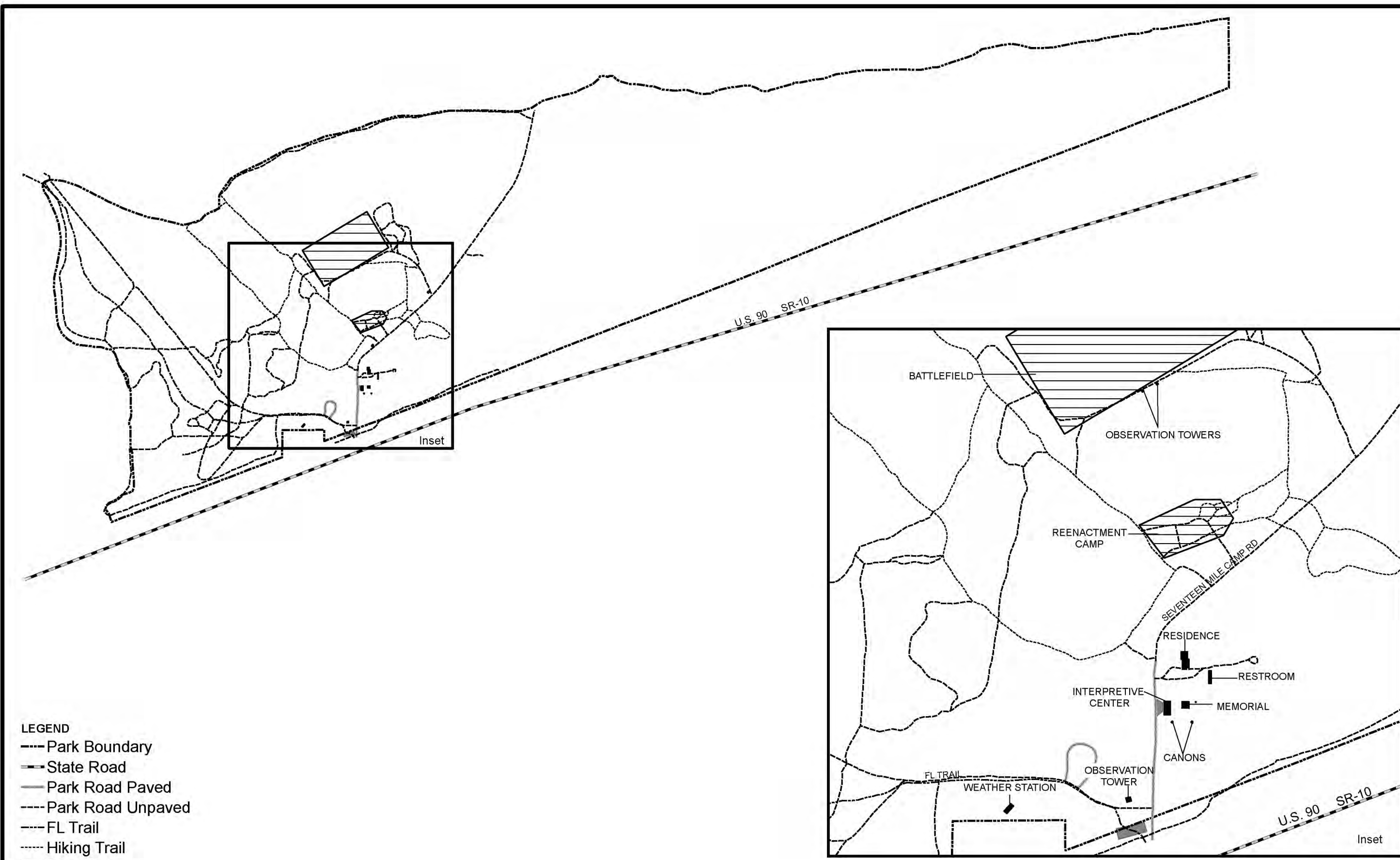
A study and survey of the Olustee Battlefield site and vicinity was completed in 1994, and addresses in detail the historical significance of the battle and the site. Artifacts have been removed from the area in the past and signs have since been posted to deter additional pilfering on public lands. All areas of the park, prior to development, will have a detailed archeological survey performed.

### **Assessment of Use**

All legal boundaries, significant natural features, structures, facilities, roads and trails existing in the unit are delineated on the base map (see Base Map). Specific uses made of the unit are briefly described in the following sections.

### **Past Uses**

Traditionally, the property was used for agricultural purposes including grazing, timbering and farming.



**LEGEND**

- Park Boundary
- == State Road
- Park Road Paved
- - - Park Road Unpaved
- · - · FL Trail
- · · · Hiking Trail
- Structures
- Parking Lots

**OLUSTEE BATTLEFIELD  
HISTORIC STATE PARK**



**BASE  
MAP**

### **Recreational Uses**

The property has been designated a historic site, and recreational uses have been limited to preserve its historical integrity. A short interpretive trail and a portion of the Florida National Scenic Trail are available for visitor use. A reenactment of the battle is held every February and draws thousands of visitors.

### **Other Uses**

There is an operating CSX Railroad right-of-way on the southern boundary of the property. A fire tower is located just west of the state property, on the cooperatively managed land.

### **Protected Zones**

A protected zone is an area of high sensitivity or outstanding character from which most types of development are excluded as a protective measure. Generally, facilities requiring extensive land alteration or resulting in intensive resource use, such as parking lots, camping areas, shops or maintenance areas, are not permitted in protected zones. Facilities with minimal resource impacts, such as trails, interpretive signs and boardwalks are generally allowed. All decisions involving the use of protected zones are made on a case-by-case basis after careful site planning and analysis.

At Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park, the historic monument area and the basin swamps and depression marsh have been designated as protected zones. The park also contains known red cockaded woodpecker nests which need protection. The Division will coordinate any land use decisions near these nests with U.S. Forestry Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, since the entire park property is considered part of the historic battlefield, the Division will coordinate all “moderate” and “major” ground disturbing activities with the Division of Historical Resources in accordance with established archaeological resource compliance review procedures.

### **Existing Facilities**

**Recreation facilities.** The existing facilities located on the property include an entrance road, parking lot and a small museum. The museum includes historical information and artifacts related to the Civil War Battle of Olustee. A one-mile interpretive trail and a segment of the Florida National Scenic Trail and related trailhead are the only other recreational facilities available at the state park.

**Support facilities.** Support facilities at the park include a ranger residence and a storage area just north of the historic monument.

### **CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN**

The following narrative represents the current conceptual land use proposal for this

park. As new information is provided regarding the environment of the park, cultural resources, recreational use, and as new land is acquired, the conceptual land use plan may be amended to address the new conditions (see Conceptual Land Use Plan). A detailed development plan for the park and a site plan for specific facilities will be developed based on this conceptual land use plan, as funding becomes available.

During the development of the unit management plan, the Division assesses potential impacts of proposed uses on the resources of the property. Uses that could result in unacceptable impacts are not included in the conceptual land use plan. Potential impacts are more thoroughly identified and assessed through the site planning process once funding is available for the development project. At that stage, design elements, such as sewage disposal and stormwater management, and design constraints, such as designated species or cultural site locations, are more thoroughly investigated. Advanced wastewater treatment or best available technology systems are applied for on-site sewage disposal. Stormwater management systems are designed to minimize impervious surfaces to the greatest extent feasible, and all facilities are designed and constructed using best management practices to avoid impacts and to mitigate those that cannot be avoided. Federal, state and local permit and regulatory requirements are met by the final design of the projects. This includes the design of all new park facilities consistent with the universal access requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). After new facilities are constructed, the park staff monitors conditions to ensure that impacts remain within acceptable levels.

### **Potential Uses and Proposed Facilities**

Since the primary emphasis at historic sites is placed on protection and interpretation of the cultural resources, recreational uses are generally limited. There is, however, the potential to expand the unit's interpretive facilities, as described below.

#### **Recreation Facilities**

**Museum Reconstruction.** The current museum is small, dated, and does not allow for the expansion of interpretive displays and programs. Demolishing this building and constructing a new museum on the site of the current ranger residence will improve the setting of the historic monument and allow for expanded and enhanced interpretation of the historic site. The new, proposed museum should include a larger exhibit area for displaying pertinent archives and artifacts, an auditorium with audio visual capabilities, storage space, an office, and public restrooms. It is proposed that the park CSO will help fund the development of this facility through a Parknership or similar grant program.

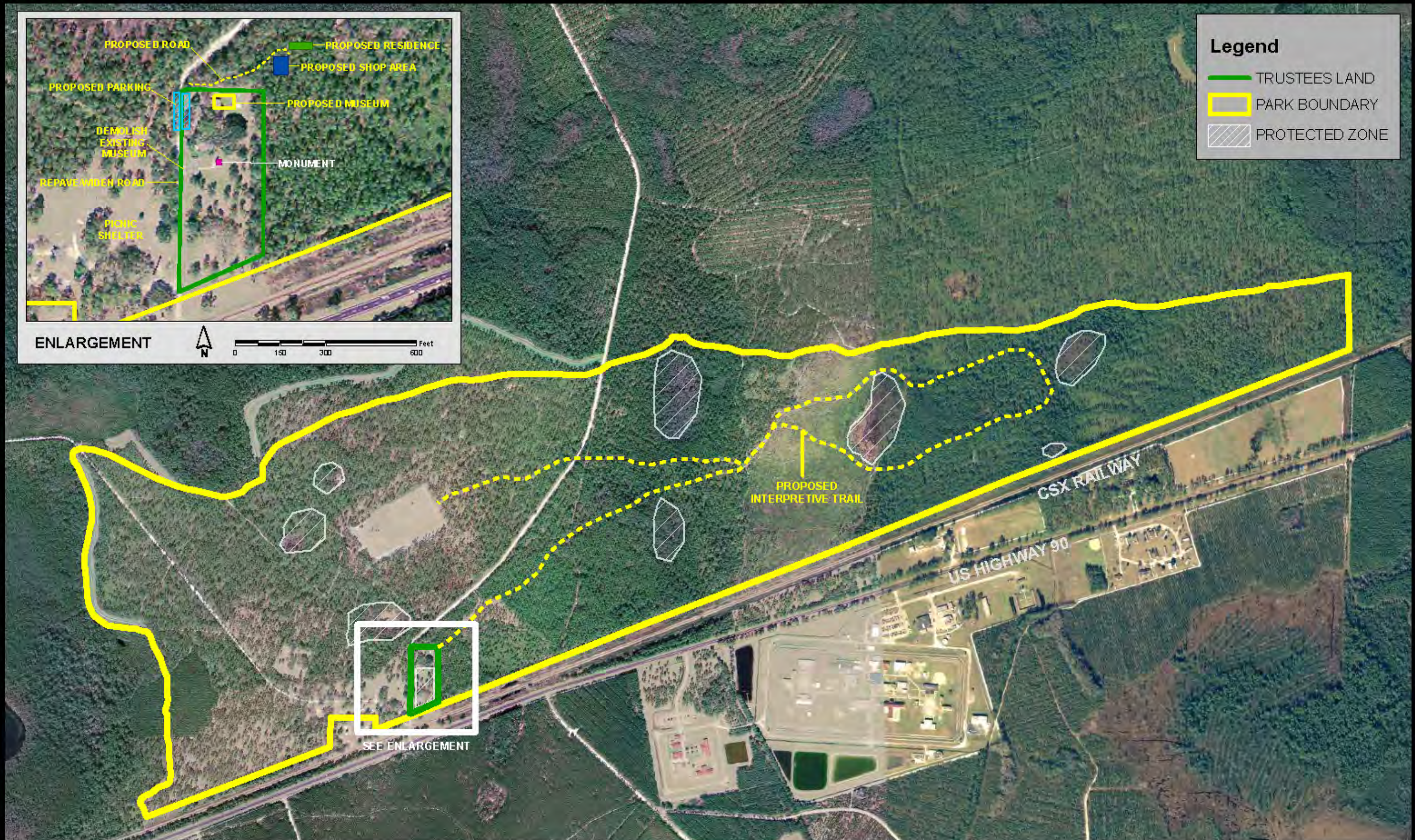
**Interpretive Exhibit Upgrades.** Interpretation is a major focus of the Florida Park Service. All interpretive exhibits in the museum should be upgraded. Interpretive



**Legend**

- TRUSTEES LAND
- PARK BOUNDARY
- PROTECTED ZONE

**ENLARGEMENT**



SEE ENLARGEMENT

FLO RIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
 DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS  
 OFFICE OF PARK PLANNING  
 APPROVED

panels should be developed for the interpretation of the battle, soldiers, cannons, the Civil War and the various natural communities located throughout the park.

**Trail Improvements and Expansion.** Interpretive displays should continue to be upgraded along the existing battlefield trail. And, a second interpretive trail is recommended in the cooperatively managed area to the east of the main use area. The proposed trail should be located on existing roads or jeep trails to the extent possible. The trail will serve to broaden the scope of interpretation of the battle, following the approximate route of the Union retreat, providing access to the eastern portion of the property for hiking/nature study.

**Picnic Shelter.** A large picnic shelter is also proposed for open field to the west of the existing museum. This shelter would support special events as well as visitors throughout the year. The exact location has not been determined; however, it should be placed in an appropriate location to minimize impacts on natural and cultural resources.

**Promote/Market Heritage Tour.** There is an opportunity to capitalize on the close proximity of numerous historic sites that collectively tell the story of the Battle of Olustee, Civil War heritage, and other heritage based information including the CCC. Promoting these sites as stops along a driving tour should increase visitation while providing a more thorough and accurate depiction of the history of the area. Publication of a brochure to be made available at each site is recommended to market the heritage tour as well as the development of a website. In preparation of this effort, each potential stop along the tour should be encouraged to revisit their interpretive program to ensure they are adequately telling their portion of the story.

### **Support Facilities**

**Residence/Shop Area Relocation.** The current ranger residence and maintenance shop will need to be demolished in order to allow for the reconstruction of the museum. A new shop area should be developed and include a residence, shop building, equipment shelter, flammable storage building and a black powder storage facility on the cooperatively managed lands to the east of the current residence site, unless acquisition of additional land across U.S. Highway 90 from the historic site provides an alternative location.

A 500-foot long, stabilized road will need to be developed to connect the main park road with the ranger residence and maintenance shop area in the cooperatively managed area.

**Road and Parking Improvements.** The park road should be repaved and widened to allow two-way traffic. A parking area and turn-around loop large enough for 20 cars and 3 to 5 recreational vehicles should be developed at the end of the park road



near the new museum.

### **Facilities Development**

Preliminary cost estimates for the following list of proposed facilities are provided in Addendum 6. These cost estimates are based on the most cost-effective construction standards available at this time. The preliminary estimates are provided to assist the Division in budgeting future park improvements, and may be revised as more information is collected through the planning and design processes.

#### **Recreational Facilities**

Museum reconstruction	Interpretive trail
Interpretive exhibit upgrades	Large picnic shelter
Interpretive signage	

#### **Support Facilities**

Ranger residence	Black powder storage facility
Shop building	Road repave/widen
Equipment shelter	Parking area (25 cars)
Flammable storage building	

### **Existing Use and Recreational Carrying Capacity**

Carrying capacity is an estimate of the number of users a recreation resource or facility can accommodate and still provide a high quality recreational experience and preserve the natural values of the site. The carrying capacity of a unit is determined by identifying the land and water requirements for each recreation activity at the unit, and then applying these requirements to the unit's land and water base. Next, guidelines are applied which estimate the physical capacity of the unit's natural communities to withstand recreational uses without significant degradation. This analysis identifies a range within which the carrying capacity most appropriate to the specific activity, the activity site and the unit's classification is selected (see Table 1). The recreational carrying capacity for this park is a preliminary estimate of the number of users the unit could accommodate after the current conceptual development program has been implemented. When developed, the proposed new facilities would approximately increase the unit's carrying capacity.

### **Optimum Boundary**

As additional needs are identified through park use, development, research, and as adjacent land uses change on private properties, modification of the unit's optimum boundary may occur for the enhancement of natural and cultural resources, recreational values and management efficiency.

Identification of lands on the optimum boundary map is solely for planning purposes and not for regulatory purposes. A property's identification on the

**Table 1--Existing Use and Recreational Carrying Capacity**

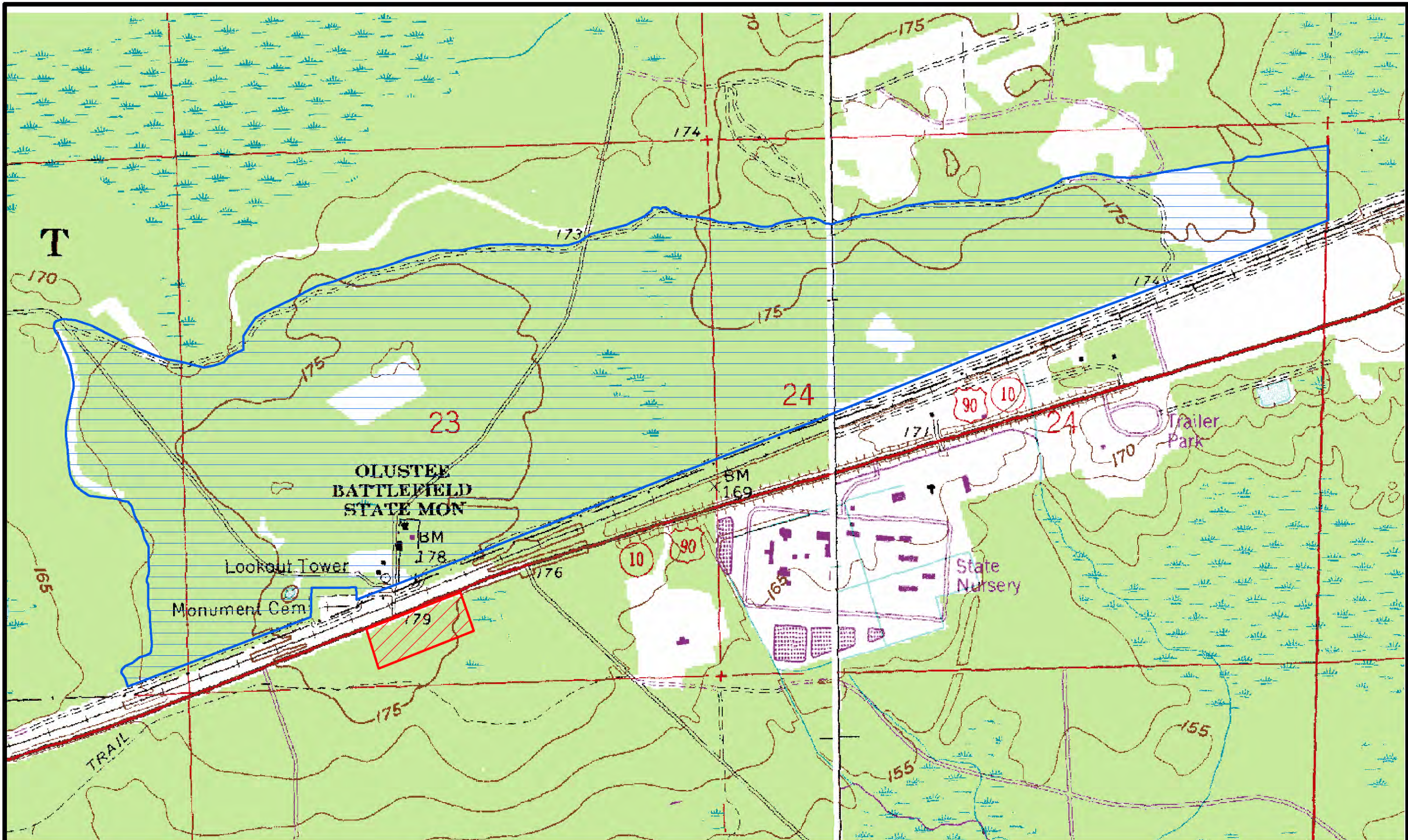
<b>Activity/Facility</b>	<b>Existing Capacity</b>		<b>Proposed Additional Capacity</b>		<b>Estimated Recreational Capacity</b>	
	<b>One Time</b>	<b>Daily</b>	<b>One Time</b>	<b>Daily</b>	<b>One Time</b>	<b>Daily</b>
<b>Trails</b>						
Interpretive	10	40	10	40	20	80
<b>Visitor Center</b>	20	80	55	220	75	300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>380</b>

**Note:** During the annual reenactment of the Battle of Olustee, daily visitation can surpass 10,000 people.

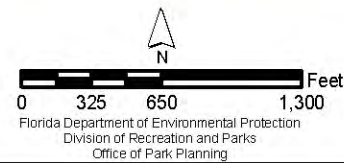
optimum boundary map is not for use by any party or other government body to reduce or restrict the lawful right of private landowners. Identification on the map does not empower or require any government entity to impose additional or more restrictive environmental land use or zoning regulations. Identification is not to be used as the basis for permit denial or the imposition of permit conditions. The optimum boundary map reflects lands identified for direct management by the Division as part of the park. These parcels may include public as well as privately owned lands that improve the continuity of existing park lands, provide additional natural and cultural resource protection, and/or allow for future expansion of recreational activities. At this time, no lands are considered surplus to the needs of the park.

Approximately eight to twelve acres on the south side of U.S. Highway 90 is recommended for acquisition for management purposes and enhancement of recreational use. If acquired, this addition will provide a better location for the proposed ranger residence and support facilities than the location on USFS land, discussed above.

This proposed acquisition should be situated to allow alignment of the park road across U.S. Highway 90 onto this property. If acquired, the Division will need to coordinate with Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to provide a safe crossing of the highway. This property would also provide additional space for overflow parking during special events and could provide an additional trailhead for the Florida Trail.



**OLUSTEE BATTLEFIELD  
HISTORIC STATE PARK**



**LEGEND**

- ▭ Park Boundary
- ▨ Optimum Boundary

**OPTIMUM BOUNDARY MAP**



**Addendum 1 – Acquisition History, Advisory Group List and Report**



## **Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Acquisition History**

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### **Purpose of Acquisition**

The State of Florida (State) acquired Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park to manage, protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property for the people of Florida.

### **Sequence of Acquisition**

On August 6, 1909 and September 27, 1909, the State obtained title to an approximately three-acre property constituting the initial area of Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park. Of this initial area, approximately two acres were donated by Austin B. Fletcher and the remaining one acre was donated by John and Eliza Brown in August and September respectively. The park opened to the public in 1949.

On July 31, 1978, the State of Florida Department of Natural Resources (predecessor in interest to the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection), Division of Recreation and Park (Division) obtained Special Use Permit from the United States Department of Agriculture and Forest Service (USDAFS) to manage a 267-acre property as part of Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park. Over years, this special use permit evolved into a memorandum of understanding (MOU). Presently, the Division manages a 688-acre property owned by USDAFS under a 20-year MOU. This MOU will expire on September 18, 2025.

### **Lease Agreements**

On January 31, 1968, the State leased the three-acre Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park to the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials (FBPHM), predecessor in interest to the Division, under Lease No. 2324. Lease No. 2324 was for a period of ninety-nine (99) years, which would expire on January 30, 2067. In 1988, the State assigned a new lease number, Lease No. 3639, to Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park without making any changes to the terms and conditions of Lease No. 2324. The three-acre property that the Division leases from the State and the 688-acre property owned by USDAFS constitute the present area of Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park.

According to the lease from the State and MOU with USDAFS, the Division manages Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park to develop, improve, operate and maintain the property for public outdoor recreational, park, historic, conservation and related purposes.

### **Title Interest**

The State and USDAFS hold fee simple title to Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park.

## **Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Acquisition History**

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### **Special Conditions on Use**

Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park is designated single-use to provide resource-based public outdoor recreation and other park related uses. Uses such as, water resource development projects, water supply projects, stormwater management projects, linear facilities and sustainable agriculture and forestry (other than those forest management activities specifically identified in this plan) are not consistent with this plan or the management purposes of the park.

### **Outstanding Reservations**

There are no outstanding reservations and encumbrances that apply to Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park.



## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Advisory Group List

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The Honorable Gordon Crews  
Chair  
Baker County Board of County  
Commissioners  
55 North 3<sup>rd</sup> Street  
Macclenny, Florida 32063

Benjamin Faure, Park Manager  
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park  
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Susan Kett, Forester  
USDA Forest Service/Osceola District  
Post Office Box 70  
Olustee, Florida 32072

Rolando Garcia, Regional Director  
North Central Region  
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation  
Commission  
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Lake City, Florida 32055

**Represented by:**  
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P.O. Box 177  
Olustee, Florida 32072

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Baker Soil and Water Conservation  
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Mr. Dicky Ferry  
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Olustee Battlefield Citizen Support  
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Faye Bowling-Warren, Executive  
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Paula Snellgrove, Chair  
North Florida Trailblazers Chapter  
Florida Trail Association  
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Green Cove Springs, Florida 32043

Jacqui Sulek, President  
Four Rivers Audubon  
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Rob Brinkman, Chair  
Suwannee-St. John's Group  
Sierra Club  
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**Represented by:**  
Stephen Williams  
377 Northwest Stephen Foster Drive  
White Springs, Florida 32096

## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Advisory Group List

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## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Advisory Group Report

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The Advisory Group meeting to review the proposed land management plan for Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park was held at the Osceola National Forest Ranger District Office in Olustee, Florida on March 5, 2008 at 9am. Rolando Garcia (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission) was represented by Scott Johns. Rob Brinkman (Suwannee-St. John's Group Sierra Club) was represented by Steve Williams. Chairman Gordon Crews (Baker County Board of County Commissioners), Frank Taylor (Baker Soil and Water Conservation District), Paula Snellgrove (Florida Trail Association) and Jacqui Sulek (Four Rivers Audubon) did not attend. All other appointed Advisory Group members were present. Attending staff from the Division of Recreation and Parks included Ben Faure, Dan Pearson, Zack Wetzel and Brian Burket.

Mr. Burket began the meeting by explaining the purpose of the Advisory Group and reviewing the meeting agenda. He provided a brief overview of the Division's planning process and summarized public comments received during the previous evening's public workshop. He then asked each member of the advisory group to express his or her comments on the plan.

### Summary of Advisory Group Comments

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**Steve Williams (Sierra Club)** thought the management plan was straightforward and well written. He suggested marketing the park to foreign travelers, particularly Europeans. He recommended that a website be developed to help advertise the state park as well as other Civil War sites in the area and seeking support from the Chambers of Commerce in Baker, Union and Duval Counties. He suggested creating an interpretive trail that connects to the Florida National Scenic Trail that would form a loop for hikers.

**Eric Hague (Olustee Battlefield Citizen Support Organization)** commented that his main concern is the acquisition of the land identified on the Optimum Boundary Map across Highway 90, and he offered his assistance in contacting the landowner. He stated that the CSO and the proposed museum have the support of many influential individuals.

**Dicky Ferry (local historian)** suggested that the land identified as optimum boundary take into consideration the extent and value of the historical sites across Highway 90. He discussed the need for a coordinated effort to promote the state park along with other historical sites in the vicinity. He suggested hiring a lobbyist to help get funding for the new museum.

**Susan Kett (USDA Forest Service)** pointed out that the land identified as optimum boundary along the western boundary of the park is already owned by U.S. Forest

## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Advisory Group Report

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Service. Mr. Burket said he would correct the map by removing this parcel from the Optimum Boundary Map.

**Darryl Register (Baker County Chamber of Commerce)** requested brochures of the state park to be placed in the Chamber of Commerce office to help market the park to area visitors.

**Faye Bowling-Warren (Blue-Gray Army, Inc.)** expressed her approval of the management plan. She asked if consideration could be given to acquiring land from the National Forest. Mr. Faure responded that the Memorandum of Understanding between the two agencies was working well and that it is not necessary to acquire land from the US Forest Service. Ms. Bowling-Warren recommended that efforts be made to better link the battlefield to the Ocean Pond recreation area within the National Forest. She inquired about the location of the graves of the soldiers who died during Battle of Olustee. A discussion followed regarding the known and possible locations of historic graves in and around the state park. She then offered her support and assistance to the Division and US Forest Service.

**Mike Wisenbaker (Florida Division of Historical Resources)** appreciated everyone's support of the battlefield. He said the management plan was well written. He asked if looting is still a problem. Ms. Kett replied that looting has diminished but still occurs occasionally. Mr. Wisenbaker asked about the impact of reenactors on the cultural resources. Mr. Faure responded that their compliance of the park rules is good. Mr. Wisenbaker commented that grants are available that could help fund the construction of a new museum. He also suggested that replicas of artifacts could be created for public display and the authentic artifacts stored at the state archives.

**Scott Johns (Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission)** stated that the wildlife are being managed appropriately and have been addressed in the plan. He expressed his support for the partnership between the Division and the US Forest Service.

**Ben Faure (Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park)** thanked the advisory group for their comments and their support of the first state park in Florida.

### Staff Recommendations

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The staff recommends approval of the proposed management plan for Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park as presented with the following additional text:

**Promote/Market Heritage Tour.** There is an opportunity to capitalize on the close proximity of numerous historic sites that collectively tell the story of the Battle of Olustee, Civil War heritage, and other heritage based information including the CCC.

## **Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Advisory Group Report**

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Promoting these sites as stops along a driving tour should increase visitation while providing a more thorough and accurate depiction of the history of the area. Publication of a brochure to be made available at each site is recommended to market the heritage tour as well as the development of a website. In preparation of this effort, each potential stop along the tour should be encouraged to revisit their interpretive program to ensure they are adequately telling their portion of the story.

# Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Advisory Group Report

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## **Addendum 2 – References Cited**





## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park References Cited

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## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park References Cited

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## **Addendum 3 – Soils Descriptions**



## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Soils Descriptions

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**(11) - Boulogne sand** - This poorly drained, nearly level soil is in the flatwoods. Slopes are nearly smooth to concave and range from 0 to 2 percent.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray sand about 6 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil, to a depth of about 11 inches, is dark brown sand. Below this, to a depth of 38 inches, is grayish brown fine sand, light brownish gray sand, and light gray fine sand. The lower part of the subsoil to a depth of 80 inches or more is dark brown and dark reddish brown fine sand that has an intervening layer of pinkish gray fine sand underlain by black fine sand.

Permeability is slow in the Boulogne soil. Available water capacity is moderate. In most years the seasonal high water table is at a depth of 6 to 18 inches during wet periods.

**(23) Leon sand** - This poorly drained, nearly level soil is in the flatwoods. Slopes are nearly smooth to concave and range from 0 to 2 percent.

Typically, the surface layer is dark gray and black sand about 7 inches thick. The subsurface layer, to a depth of about 17 inches, is light gray sand. The upper part of the subsoil, to a depth of 31 inches, is dark reddish brown, very dark grayish brown, and yellowish brown loamy sand. Below this, to a depth of 47 inches, is an intervening layer of light gray sand. The lower part of the subsoil to a depth of 80 inches or more is black sand.

Permeability is moderately rapid or moderate in the Leon soil. Available water capacity is low. The seasonal high water table is within a depth of 12 inches, except during dry periods.

**(24) Leon-Evergreen complex, depressional** - These very poorly drained, nearly level soils are in depressions in the flatwoods. Slopes are nearly smooth to concave and range from 0 to 2 percent.

Typically, the upper part of the surface layer of the Leon soil is dark reddish brown muck about 5 inches thick. The lower part, to a depth of about 14 inches, is black fine sand. The subsurface layer, to a depth of 26 inches, is light gray sand. The subsoil is dark reddish brown loamy sand to a depth of 31 inches, dark brown sand to a depth of 57 inches, dark dusky red loamy sand to a depth of 69 inches, and black loamy fine sand to a depth of 80 inches or more.

Typically, the surface layer of the Evergreen soil is black muck about 14 inches thick. It is underlain by 8 inches of black fine sand. The subsurface layer, to a depth of about 40 inches, is dark gray, gray, and brown fine sand. The subsoil to a depth of 65 inches or more is dark brown and dark reddish brown fine sand.

## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Soils Descriptions

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Permeability is moderately rapid or moderate in the Leon and Evergreen soils. Available water capacity is low or moderate. The seasonal high water table is at the surface or 1 to 2 feet above the surface. The water table is slightly below the surface during dry periods.

**(29) Mascotte fine sand** - This poorly drained, nearly level soil is in the flatwoods. Slopes are nearly smooth to concave and range from 0 to 2 percent.

Typically, the surface layer is black fine sand about 6 inches thick. The subsurface layer, to a depth of about 18 inches, is light gray fine sand. The upper part of the subsoil is black and dark reddish brown fine sand to a depth of 24 inches and light yellowish brown fine sand to a depth of 29 inches. Below this, to a depth of 38 inches, is an intervening layer of light gray fine sand. The lower part of the subsoil is gray fine sandy loam and grayish brown loamy fine sand. The underlying material to a depth of 80 inches or more is grayish brown loamy fine sand.

Permeability is moderately slow in the Mascotte soil. Available water capacity is low. In most years the seasonal high water table is at a depth of 6 to 18 inches during wet periods.

**(33) Olustee-Pelham complex** - These poorly drained, nearly level soils are in the flatwoods. Slopes are nearly smooth to concave and range from 0 to 2 percent.

Typically, the surface layer of the Olustee soil is very dark gray fine sand about 8 inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil, to a depth of about 14 inches, is dark brown fine sand. Below this, to a depth of 37 inches, is a layer of light gray fine sand. The lower part of the subsoil to a depth of 80 inches or more is light brownish gray fine sandy loam and sandy clay loam.

Typically, the surface layer of the Pelham soil is black fine sand about 7 inches thick. The subsurface layer, to a depth of about 35 inches, is dark grayish brown fine sand. The subsoil to a depth of 80 inches or more is light gray sandy clay loam.

Permeability is moderate or moderately slow in the Olustee and Pelham soils. Available water capacity is low. In most years the seasonal high water table is at a depth of 6 to 18 inches during wet periods.

**(36) Pantego-Pamlico, loamy substratum, complex, depressional** - These very poorly drained, nearly level soils are in depressions in the flatwoods. Slopes are nearly smooth to concave and range from 0 to 2 percent.

Typically, the surface layer of the Pantego soil is black muck, black mucky fine sandy loam, and very dark gray fine sandy loam about 36 inches thick. The subsoil to a depth

## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Soils Descriptions

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of 80 inches or more is light brownish gray sandy clay loam.

Typically, the surface layer of the Pamlico soil is black muck about 18 inches thick. The underlying material is black mucky fine sand to a depth of 42 inches, dark gray sandy clay loam to a depth of 55 inches, and dark grayish brown loamy fine sand to a depth of 70 inches or more.

Permeability is moderately slow in the Pantego and Pamlico soils. Available water capacity is moderate or high. The seasonal high water table is at the surface or 1 to 2 feet above the surface. The water table is slightly below the surface during dry periods.

**(37) Pelham fine sand** - This poorly drained, nearly level soil is on broad, low flats in the flatwoods. Slopes are nearly smooth to concave and range from 0 to 2 percent.

Typically, the surface layer is black and very dark gray fine sand about 6 inches thick. The subsurface layer, to a depth of about 26 inches, is light brownish gray fine sand. The subsoil to a depth of 80 inches or more is gray fine sandy loam and sandy clay loam.

Permeability is moderate or moderately slow in the Pelham soil. Available water capacity is low. In most years the seasonal high water table commonly is at a depth of 6 to 12 inches. In the lower areas, the water table is within a depth of 6 inches.

**(43) Pottsburg sand** - This poorly drained, nearly level soil in the flatwoods. Slopes are nearly smooth or convex and range from 0 to 2 percent.

Typically, the surface layer is black and very dark gray sand about 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer, to a depth of about 53 inches, is dark gray, light brownish gray, and brown sand. The subsoil to a depth of 80 inches or more is black sand.

Permeability is moderate in the Pottsburg soil. Available water capacity is low. In most years the seasonal high water table commonly is at a depth of 6 to 12 inches. In the lower areas, the water table is within a depth of 6 inches during wet periods.

**(47) Sapelo fine sand** - This poorly drained, nearly level soil is in the flatwoods. Slopes are nearly smooth to concave and range from 0 to 2 percent.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray fine sand about 6 inches thick. The subsurface layer, to a depth of about 18 inches, is light gray fine sand. The upper part of the subsoil, to a depth of 31 inches, is black, dark reddish brown, and yellowish brown fine sand. Below this, to a depth of 48 inches, is an intervening layer of light gray fine sand. The lower part of the subsoil, to a depth of 70 inches, is light gray fine sandy loam and sandy clay loam. The underlying material to a depth of 80 inches or more is light

## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Soils Descriptions

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gray fine sandy loam.

Permeability is moderate or moderately low in the Sapelo soil. Available water capacity is low. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 6 to 18 inches during wet periods.



**Addendum 4 – Plant And Animal List**



## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
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### FERNS

ebony spleenwort.....	..... <i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
clubmoss.....	..... <i>Lycopodiella sp.</i>	
bracken fern.....	..... <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	
netted chain fern.....	..... <i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	

### GYMNOSPERMS

southern red cedar.....	..... <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	
slash pine.....	..... <i>Pinus elliottii</i>	
longleaf pine.....	..... <i>Pinus palustris</i>	
loblolly pine.....	..... <i>Pinus taeda</i>	
pond cypress.....	..... <i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	

### ANGIOSPERMS

#### Monocots

splitbeard bluestem.....	..... <i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	
broomsedge.....	..... <i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	
wiregrass.....	..... <i>Aristida beyrichiana</i>	
sedge.....	..... <i>Cyperus sp.</i>	
panicum.....	..... <i>Panicum sp.</i>	
maidencane.....	..... <i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	
white fringed orchid.....	..... <i>Platanthera blephariglottis</i>	29
Bahia grass*.....	..... <i>Paspalum notatum</i>	
cabbage palm.....	..... <i>Sabal palmetto</i>	
saw palmetto.....	..... <i>Serenoa repens</i>	
greenbrier.....	..... <i>Smilax auriculata</i>	
catbrier.....	..... <i>Smilax laurifolia</i>	
pineywoods dropseed.....	..... <i>Sporobolus junceus</i>	
spanish moss.....	..... <i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	

#### Dicots

red maple.....	..... <i>Acer rubrum</i>	
mimosa*.....	..... <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	
bottlebrush threeawn.....	..... <i>Aristida spiciformis</i>	
groundsel bush.....	..... <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	
tarflower.....	..... <i>Bejaria racemosa</i>	
beautyberry.....	..... <i>Callicarpa americana</i>	
partridge-pea.....	..... <i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	

\* Non-native Species

Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
button bush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	
camphor tree *	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	
stinging nettle	<i>Cnidoscolus stimulosus</i>	
persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	
dog fennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	
dog fennel	<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>	
yellow jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	
loblolly bay	<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	
Hypericum	<i>Hypericum sp.</i>	
dahoon holly	<i>Ilex cassine</i>	
large gallberry	<i>Ilex coriacea</i>	
gallberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	
American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	
yaupon holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	
poorman's pepper	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	
sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	
fetterbush	<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	
southern magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	
sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	
wax myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	
black gum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica var. biflora</i>	
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	
swamp bay	<i>Persea palustris</i>	
turkey tangle fogfruit	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	
wild bachelor's button	<i>Polygala lutea</i>	
Carolina laurel cherry	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	
black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	
blackroot	<i>Pterocaulon pycnostachyum</i>	
Kudzu vine*	<i>Pueraria montana</i>	
sand live oak	<i>Quercus geminata</i>	
laurel oak	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	
dwarf live oak	<i>Quercus minima</i>	
water oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	
running oak	<i>Quercus pumila</i>	
live oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	
winged sumac	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	
hooded pitcherplant	<i>Sarracenia minor</i>	8,29
goldenrod	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	
Queen's delight	<i>Stylingia sylvatica</i>	
bluecurls	<i>Trichostema dichotomum</i>	
poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	

\* Non-native Species

## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Plants

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
florida elm .....	<i>Ulmus americana</i> var. <i>floridana</i>	
sparkleberry .....	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	
highbush blueberry.....	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	
lowbush blueberry .....	<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	
deerberry .....	<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	
muscadine grape .....	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	
Chinese wisteria* .....	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	

\* Non-native Species

## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Plants

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
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**Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Animals**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
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**AMPHIBIANS**

**Anurans**

Oak toad .....	<i>Bufo quercicus</i> .....	8
Southern toad .....	<i>Bufo terrestris</i> .....	8
Eastern narrow-mouth toad .....	<i>Gastrophryne carolinensis</i> .....	8
Pinewoods treefrog.....	<i>Hyla femoralis</i> .....	8
Southern chorus frog.....	<i>Pseudacris nigrita nigrita</i> .....	8
Southern leopard frog .....	<i>Rana utricularia</i> .....	29
Eastern spadefoot toad.....	<i>Scaphiopus holbrooki holbrooki</i> .....	8

**REPTILES**

**Turtles**

Gopher tortoise.....	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i> .....	81
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**Lizards**

Green anole .....	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i> .....	8
Six-lined racerunner .....	<i>Cnemidophorus sexlineatus sexlineatus</i> .....	8
Southeastern five-lined skink.....	<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i> .....	8
Eastern slender glass lizard .....	<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus</i> .....	8
Island glass lizard .....	<i>Ophisaurus compressus</i> .....	8
Eastern glass lizard .....	<i>Ophisaurus ventralis</i> .....	8
Southern fence lizard.....	<i>Sceloporus undulatus undulatus</i> .....	8
Ground skink.....	<i>Scincella lateralis</i> .....	8

**Snakes**

Scarlet snake.....	<i>Cemophora coccinea</i> .....	8
Southern black racer .....	<i>Coluber constrictor priapus</i> .....	8
Timber rattlesnake .....	<i>Crotalus horridus</i> .....	8
Corn snake .....	<i>Elaphe guttata guttata</i> .....	8
Eastern coral snake .....	<i>Micurus fulvius fulvius</i> .....	8
Dusky pygmy rattlesnake.....	<i>Sistrurus miliarius barbouri</i> .....	8
Florida redbelly snake.....	<i>Storeria occipitomaculata obscura</i> .....	8
Eastern garter snake .....	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis</i> .....	8

**BIRDS**

**Ducks & Geese**

Wood Duck .....	<i>Aix sponsa</i> .....	25
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**Vultures**

Turkey Vulture .....	<i>Cathartes aura</i> .....	Throughout
Black Vulture .....	<i>Coragyps atratus</i> .....	Throughout

\* Non-native Species

**Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Animals**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)</b>
<b>Hawks, Eagles &amp; Kites</b>		
Red-shouldered Hawk .....	<i>Buteo lineatus</i> .....	8
<b>Falcons</b>		
American Kestrel.....	<i>Falco sparverius</i> .....	81
<b>Quails</b>		
Northern Bobwhite .....	<i>Colinus virginianus</i> .....	8
<b>Turkeys</b>		
Wild Turkey .....	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> .....	8
<b>Cranes</b>		
Sandhill Crane .....	<i>Grus canadensis</i> .....	29
<b>Doves</b>		
Mourning Dove .....	<i>Zenaida macroura</i> .....	Throughout
<b>Owls</b>		
Great Horned Owl .....	<i>Bubo virginianus</i> .....	Throughout
Barred Owl.....	<i>Strix varia</i> .....	25
<b>Woodpeckers</b>		
Pileated Woodpecker.....	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i> .....	8
Red-bellied Woodpecker.....	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i> .....	8
Red-headed Woodpecker .....	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> .....	8
Red-cockaded Woodpecker.....	<i>Picoides borealis</i> .....	8
Downy Woodpecker.....	<i>Picoides pubescens</i> .....	8
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.....	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> .....	25
<b>Flycatchers</b>		
Great-crested Flycatcher .....	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> .....	8
Eastern Phoebe .....	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i> .....	8
<b>Jays &amp; Crows</b>		
American Crow .....	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> .....	Throughout
Blue Jay .....	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> .....	8
<b>Chickadees &amp; Titmice</b>		
Tufted Titmouse .....	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i> .....	8
Carolina Chickadee.....	<i>Poecile carolinensis</i> .....	8
<b>Nuthatches</b>		
Brown-headed Nuthatch .....	<i>Sitta pusilla</i> .....	8
<b>Wrens</b>		
Carolina Wren .....	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i> .....	8
House Wren .....	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i> .....	8
<b>Thrashers</b>		
Gray Catbird .....	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> .....	8
Northern Mockingbird.....	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i> .....	Throughout
<b>Thrushes</b>		
Eastern Bluebird .....	<i>Sialis sialis</i> .....	8

\* Non-native Species



## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
American Robin.....	<i>Turdus migratorius</i> .....	8
<b>Kinglets &amp; Gnatcatchers</b>		
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher .....	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i> .....	8
Ruby-crowned Kinglet .....	<i>Regulus calendula</i> .....	8
<b>Vireos</b>		
White-eyed Vireo .....	<i>Vireo griseus</i> .....	8
<b>Warblers</b>		
Yellow-rumped Warbler .....	<i>Dendroica coronata</i> .....	8
Pine Warbler .....	<i>Dendroica pinus</i> .....	8
Common Yellowthroat.....	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i> .....	29
Northern Parula Warbler .....	<i>Parula americana</i> .....	25
<b>Meadowlarks, Blackbirds &amp; Orioles</b>		
Red-winged Blackbird.....	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> .....	Throughout
<b>Grosbeaks, Sparrows &amp; Buntings</b>		
Northern Cardinal .....	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> .....	8
Eastern Towhee .....	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i> .....	8

### MAMMALS

#### Marsupials

Virginia opossum.....*Didelphis virginiana* ..... Throughout

#### Insectivores

Least shrew .....

*Cryptotis parva* ..... 8

#### Edentates

Southeastern shrew.....*Sorex longirostris*..... 25

#### Rodents

Nine-banded armadillo \* .....

*Dasypus novemcinctus*..... 8

#### Rodents

Grey squirrel.....*Sciurus carolinensis* ..... Throughout

Sherman's fox squirrel.....*Sciurus niger shermani*..... 8

Cotton mouse.....*Peromyscus gossypinus* ..... 8

Eastern harvest mouse .....

*Reithrodontomys humulis* ..... 8

Hispid cotton rat .....

*Sigmodon hispidus*..... 8

#### Weasels

Striped skunk.....*Mephitis mephitis* ..... Throughout

#### Carnivores

Raccoon.....*Procyon lotor* ..... Throughout

Gray fox .....

*Urocyon cinereoargenteus* ..... 8

Domestic cat \* .....

*Felis catus* ..... Throughout

#### Artiodactyls

White-tailed deer.....*Odocoileus virginianus*..... Throughout

\* Non-native Species

## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Animals

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
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## Habitat Codes

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### **Terrestrial**

1. Beach Dune
2. Bluff
3. Coastal Berm
4. Coastal Rock Barren
5. Coastal Strand
6. Dry Prairie
7. Maritime Hammock
8. Mesic Flatwoods
9. Mesic Hammock
10. Coastal Grasslands
11. Pine Rockland
12. Prairie Hammock
13. Rockland Hammock
14. Sandhill
15. Scrub
16. Scrubby Flatwoods
17. Shell Mound
18. Sinkhole
19. Slope Forest
20. Upland Glade
21. Upland Hardwood Forest
22. Upland Mixed Forest
23. Upland Pine Forest
24. Xeric Hammock

### **Palustrine**

25. Basin Marsh
26. Basin Swamp
27. Baygall
28. Bog
29. Bottomland Forest
30. Coastal Interdunal Swale
31. Depression Marsh
32. Dome
33. Floodplain Forest
34. Floodplain Marsh
35. Floodplain Swamp
36. Freshwater Tidal Swamp
37. Hydric Hammock
38. Marl Prairie
39. Seepage Slope
40. Slough
41. Strand Swamp
42. Swale
43. Wet Flatwoods
44. Wet Prairie

### **Lacustrine**

45. Clastic Upland Lake
46. Coastal Dune Lake
47. Coastal Rockland Lake

### **Lacustrine—Continued**

48. Flatwood/Prairie Lake
49. Marsh Lake
50. River Floodplain Lake
51. Sandhill Upland Lake
52. Sinkhole Lake
53. Swamp Lake

### **Riverine**

54. Alluvial Stream
55. Blackwater Stream
56. Seepage Stream
57. Spring-Run Stream

### **Estuarine**

58. Estuarine Algal Bed
59. Estuarine Composite Substrate
60. Estuarine Consolidated Substrate
61. Estuarine Coral Reef
62. Estuarine Grass Bed
63. Estuarine Mollusk Reef
64. Estuarine Octocoral Bed
65. Estuarine Sponge Bed
66. Estuarine Tidal Marsh
67. Estuarine Tidal Swamp
68. Estuarine Unconsolidated Substrate
69. Estuarine Worm Reef

### **Marine**

70. Marine Algal Bed
71. Marine Composite Substrate
72. Marine Consolidated Substrate
73. Marine Coral Reef
74. Marine Grass Bed
75. Marine Mollusk Reef
76. Marine Octocoral Bed
77. Marine Sponge Bed
78. Marine Tidal Marsh
79. Marine Tidal Swamp
80. Marine Unconsolidated Substrate
81. Marine Worm Reef

### **Subterranean**

82. Aquatic Cave
83. Terrestrial Cave

### **Miscellaneous**

84. Ruderal
85. Developed

- MTC** Many Types of Communities  
**OF** Over Flying

## Habitat Codes

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**Addendum 5 – Designated Species List**



## Rank Explanations For FNAI Global Rank, FNAI State Rank, Federal Status And State Status

The Nature Conservancy and the Natural Heritage Program Network (of which FNAI is a part) define an element as any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, natural community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave, or other ecological feature. An element occurrence (EO) is a single extant habitat that sustains or otherwise contributes to the survival of a population or a distinct, self-sustaining example of a particular element.

Using a ranking system developed by The Nature Conservancy and the Natural Heritage Program Network, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory assigns two ranks to each element. The global rank is based on an element's worldwide status; the state rank is based on the status of the element in Florida. Element ranks are based on many factors, the most important ones being estimated number of Element occurrences, estimated abundance (number of individuals for species; area for natural communities), range, estimated adequately protected EOs, relative threat of destruction, and ecological fragility.

Federal and State status information is from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission (animals), and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (plants), respectively.

### **FNAI GLOBAL RANK DEFINITIONS**

- G1 = Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- G2 = Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- G3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction of other factors.
- G4 = apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range)
- G5 = demonstrably secure globally
- GH = of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker)
- GX = believed to be extinct throughout range
- GXC = extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity or cultivation
- G#? = tentative rank (e.g., G2?)
- G#G# = range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3)
- G#T# = rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies or variety; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the specific subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1)
- G#Q = rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q)
- G#T#Q = same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
- GU = due to lack of information, no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).
- G? = not yet ranked (temporary)
- S1 = Critically imperiled in Florida because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- S2 = Imperiled in Florida because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- S3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction of other factors.
- S4 = apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of range)
- S5 = demonstrably secure in Florida
- SH = of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker)
- SX = believed to be extinct throughout range
- SA = accidental in Florida, i.e., not part of the established biota
- SE = an exotic species established in Florida may be native elsewhere in North America
- SN = regularly occurring, but widely and unreliably distributed; sites for conservation hard to determine
- SU = due to lack of information, no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., SUT2).
- S? = not yet ranked (temporary)

**LEGAL STATUS**

N = Not currently listed,nor currently being considered for listing,by state or federal agencies.

**FEDERAL (Listed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service - USFWS)**

LE = Listed as Endangered Species in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. Defined as any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

PE = Proposed for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants as Endangered Species.

LT = Listed as Threatened Species. Defined as any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the near future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

PT = Proposed for listing as Threatened Species.

C = Candidate Species for addition to the list of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. Defined as those species for which the USFWS currently has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened.

E(S/A) = Endangered due to similarity of appearance.

T(S/A) = Threatened due to similarity of appearance.

**STATE**

**Animals (Listed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission - FFWCC)**

LE = Listed as Endangered Species by the FFWCC. Defined as a species,subspecies,or isolated population which is so rare or depleted in number or so restricted in range of habitat due to any man-made or natural factors that it is in immediate danger of extinction or extirpation from the state,or which may attain such a status within the immediate future.

LT = Listed as Threatened Species by the FFWCC. Defined as a species,subspecies,or isolated population which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration,declining in number at a rapid rate,or whose range or habitat is decreasing in area at a rapid rate and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future.

LS = Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FFWCC. Defined as a population which warrants special protection,recognition,or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification,environmental alteration,human disturbance,or substantial human exploitation which,in the foreseeable future,may result in its becoming a threatened species.

**Plants (Listed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services - FDACS)**

LE = Listed as Endangered Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species of plants native to the state that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state,the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue,and includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973,as amended.

LT = Listed as Threatened Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state,but which have not so decreased in such number as to cause them to be endangered.



# Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Designated Species

## Plants

<b>Common Name/ <i>Scientific Name</i></b>	<b><u>Designated Species Status</u></b>		
	<b>FDA</b>	<b>USFWS</b>	<b>FNAI</b>
White fringed orchid <i>Platanthera blephariglottis</i>	LT		
Hooded pitcherplant <i>Sarracenia minor</i>	LT		

## Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Designated Species

### Animals

Common Name/ <i>Scientific Name</i>	<u>Designated Species Status</u>		
	FFWCC	USFWS	FNAI
<b>REPTILES</b>			
Timber rattlesnake <i>Crotalus horridus</i>			G5,S3
Gopher tortoise <i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	LS		G3, S3
<b>BIRDS</b>			
Red-cockaded woodpecker <i>Picoides borealis</i>	LE	LT	G3, S2
<b>MAMMALS</b>			
Sherman's fox squirrel <i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	LS		G5T2,S2

**Addendum 6 – Priority Schedule and Cost Estimates**





## **Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates**

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**Additional Information**

**FNAI Descriptions**

**DHR Cultural Management Statement**





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## Descriptions Of Natural Communities Developed By FNAI

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This summary presents the hierarchical classification and brief descriptions of 82 Natural Communities developed by Florida Natural Areas Inventory and identified as collectively constituting the original, natural biological associations of Florida.

A Natural Community is defined as a distinct and recurring assemblage of populations of plants, animals, fungi and microorganisms naturally associated with each other and their physical environment. For more complete descriptions, see Guide to the Natural Communities of Florida, available from Florida Department of Natural Resources.

The levels of the hierarchy are:

**Natural Community Category** - defined by hydrology and vegetation.

**Natural Community Groups** - defined by landform, substrate, and vegetation.

**Natural Community Type** - defined by landform and substrate; soil moisture condition; climate; fire; and characteristic vegetation.

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### TERRESTRIAL COMMUNITIES

XERIC UPLANDS  
COASTAL UPLANDS  
MESIC UPLANDS  
ROCKLANDS  
MESIC FLATLANDS

### PALUSTRINE COMMUNITIES

WET FLATLANDS  
SEEPAGE WETLANDS  
FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS  
BASIN WETLANDS

### LACUSTRINE COMMUNITIES

### RIVERINE COMMUNITIES

### SUBTERRANEAN COMMUNITIES

### MARINE/ESTUARINE COMMUNITIES

### Definitions of Terms Used in Natural Community Descriptions

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**TERRESTRIAL** - Upland habitats dominated by plants which are not adapted to anaerobic soil conditions imposed by saturation or inundation for more than 10% of the growing season.

**XERIC UPLANDS** - very dry, deep, well-drained hills of sand with xeric-adapted vegetation.

**Sandhill** - upland with deep sand substrate; xeric; temperate; frequent fire (2-5 years); longleaf pine and/or turkey oak with wiregrass understory.

**Scrub** - old dune with deep fine sand substrate; xeric; temperate or subtropical; occasional or rare fire (20 - 80 years); sand pine and/or scrub oaks and/or rosemary and lichens.

**Xeric Hammock** - upland with deep sand substrate; xeric-mesic; temperate or subtropical; rare or no fire; live oak and/or sand live oak and/or laurel oak and/or other oaks, sparkleberry, saw palmetto.

**COASTAL UPLANDS** - substrate and vegetation influenced primarily by such coastal (maritime) processes as erosion, deposition, salt spray, and storms.

**Beach Dune** - active coastal dune with sand substrate; xeric; temperate or subtropical; occasional or rare fire; sea oats and/or mixed salt-spray tolerant grasses and herbs.

**Coastal Berm** - old bar or storm debris with sand/shell substrate; xeric-mesic; subtropical or temperate; rare or no fire; buttonwood, mangroves, and/or mixed halophytic herbs and/or shrubs and trees.

## Descriptions Of Natural Communities Developed By FNAI

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**Coastal Grassland** - coastal flatland with sand substrate; xeric-mesic; subtropical or temperate; occasional fire; grasses, herbs, and shrubs with or without slash pine and/or cabbage palm.

**Coastal Rock Barren** - flatland with exposed limestone substrate; xeric; subtropical; no fire; algae, mixed halophytic herbs and grasses, and/or cacti and stunted shrubs and trees.

**Coastal Strand** - stabilized coastal dune with sand substrate; xeric; subtropical or temperate; occasional or rare fire; dense saw palmetto and/or seagrape and/or mixed stunted shrubs, yucca, and cacti.

**Maritime Hammock** - stabilized coastal dune with sand substrate; xeric-mesic; subtropical or temperate; rare or no fire; mixed hardwoods and/or live oak.

**Shell Mound** - Indian midden with shell substrate; xeric-mesic; subtropical or temperate; rare or no fire; mixed hardwoods.

**MESIC UPLANDS** - dry to moist hills of sand with varying amounts of clay, silt or organic material; diverse mixture of broadleaved and needleleaved temperate woody species.

**Bluff** - steep slope with rock, sand, and/or clay substrate; hydric-xeric; temperate; sparse grasses, herbs and shrubs.

**Slope Forest** - steep slope on bluff or in sheltered ravine; sand/clay substrate; mesic-hydric; temperate; rare or no fire; magnolia, beech, spruce pine, Shumard oak, Florida maple, mixed hardwoods.

**Upland Glade** - upland with calcareous rock and/or clay substrate; hydric-xeric; temperate; sparse mixed grasses and herbs with occasional stunted trees and shrubs, e.g., eastern red cedar.

**Upland Hardwood Forest** - upland with sand/clay and/or calcareous substrate; mesic; temperate; rare or no fire; spruce pine, magnolia, beech, pignut hickory, white oak, and mixed hardwoods.

**Upland Mixed Forest** - upland with sand/clay substrate; mesic; temperate; rare or no fire; loblolly pine and/or shortleaf pine and/or laurel oak and/or magnolia and spruce pine and/or mixed hardwoods.

**Upland Pine Forest** - upland with sand/clay substrate; mesic-xeric; temperate; frequent or occasional fire; longleaf pine and/or loblolly pine and/or shortleaf pine, southern red oak, wiregrass.

**ROCKLANDS** - low, generally flat limestone outcrops with tropical vegetation; or limestone exposed through karst activities with tropical or temperate vegetation.

**Pine Rockland** - flatland with exposed limestone substrate; mesic-xeric; subtropical; frequent fire; south Florida slash pine, palms and/or hardwoods, and mixed grasses and herbs.

**Rockland Hammock** - flatland with limestone substrate; mesic; subtropical; rare or no fire; mixed tropical hardwoods, often with live oak.

**Sinkhole** - karst feature with steep limestone walls; mesic-hydric; subtropical or temperate; no fire; ferns, herbs, shrubs, and hardwoods.

**MESIC FLATLANDS** - flat, moderately well-drained sandy substrates with admixture of organic material, often with a hard pan.

**Dry Prairie** - flatland with sand substrate; mesic-xeric; subtropical or temperate; annual or frequent fire; wiregrass, saw palmetto, and mixed grasses and herbs.

**Mesic Flatwoods** - flatland with sand substrate; mesic; subtropical or temperate; frequent fire; slash pine and/or longleaf pine with saw palmetto, gallberry and/or wiregrass or cutthroat grass understory.

## Descriptions Of Natural Communities Developed By FNAI

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**Prairie Hammock** - flatland with sand/organic soil over marl or limestone substrate; mesic; subtropical; occasional or rare fire; live oak and/or cabbage palm.

**Scrubby Flatwoods** - flatland with sand substrate; xeric-mesic; subtropical or temperate; occasional fire; longleaf pine or slash pine with scrub oaks and wiregrass understory.

**PALUSTRINE** - Wetlands dominated by plants adapted to anaerobic substrate conditions imposed by substrate saturation or inundation during 10% or more of the growing season. Includes non-tidal wetlands; tidal wetlands with ocean derived salinities less than 0.5 ppt and dominance by salt-intolerant species; small (less than 8 ha), shallow (less than 2 m deep at low water) water bodies without wave-formed or bedrock shoreline; and inland brackish or saline wetlands.

**WET FLATLANDS** - flat, poorly drained sand, marl or limestone substrates.

**Hydric Hammock** - lowland with sand/clay/organic soil, often over limestone; mesic-hydric; subtropical or temperate; rare or no fire; water oak, cabbage palm, red cedar, red maple, bays, hackberry, hornbeam, blackgum, needle palm, and mixed hardwoods.

**Marl Prairie** - flatland with marl over limestone substrate; seasonally inundated; tropical; frequent to no fire; sawgrass, spikerush, and/or mixed grasses, sometimes with dwarf cypress.

**Wet Flatwoods** - flatland with sand substrate; seasonally inundated; subtropical or temperate; frequent fire; vegetation characterized by slash pine or pond pine and/or cabbage palm with mixed grasses and herbs.

**Wet Prairie** - flatland with sand substrate; seasonally inundated; subtropical or temperate; annual or frequent fire; maidencane, beakrush, spikerush, wiregrass, pitcher plants, St. John's wort, mixed herbs.

**SEEPAGE WETLANDS** - sloped or flat sands or peat with high moisture levels maintained by downslope seepage; wetland and mesic woody and/or herbaceous vegetation.

**Baygall** - wetland with peat substrate at base of slope; maintained by downslope seepage, usually saturated and occasionally inundated; subtropical or temperate; rare or no fire; bays and/or dahoon holly and/or red maple and/or mixed hardwoods.

**Seepage Slope** - wetland on or at base of slope with organic/sand substrate; maintained by downslope seepage, usually saturated but rarely inundated; subtropical or temperate; frequent or occasional fire; sphagnum moss, mixed grasses and herbs or mixed hydrophytic shrubs.

**FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS** - flat, alluvial sand or peat substrates associated with flowing water courses and subjected to flooding but not permanent inundation; wetland or mesic woody and herbaceous vegetation.

**Bottomland Forest** - flatland with sand/clay/organic substrate; occasionally inundated; temperate; rare or no fire; water oak, red maple, beech, magnolia, tuliptree, sweetgum, bays, cabbage palm, and mixed hardwoods.

**Floodplain Forest** - floodplain with alluvial substrate of sand, silt, clay or organic soil; seasonally inundated; temperate; rare or no fire; diamondleaf oak, overcup oak, water oak, swamp chestnut oak, blue palmetto, cane, and mixed hardwoods.

**Floodplain Marsh** - floodplain with organic/sand/alluvial substrate; seasonally inundated; subtropical; frequent or occasional fire; maidencane, pickerelweed, sagittaria spp., buttonbush, and mixed emergents.

**Floodplain Swamp** - floodplain with organic/alluvial substrate; usually inundated; subtropical or temperate; rare or no fire; vegetation characterized by cypress, tupelo, black gum, and/or pop ash.

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**Freshwater Tidal Swamp** - river mouth wetland, organic soil with extensive root mat; inundated with freshwater in response to tidal cycles; rare or no fire; cypress, bays, cabbage palm, gums and/or cedars.

**Slough** - broad, shallow channel with peat over mineral substrate; seasonally inundated, flowing water; subtropical; occasional or rare fire; pop ash and/or pond apple or water lily.

**Strand Swamp** - broad, shallow channel with peat over mineral substrate; seasonally inundated, flowing water; subtropical; occasional or rare fire; cypress and/or willow.

**Swale** - broad, shallow channel with sand/peat substrate; seasonally inundated, flowing water; subtropical or temperate; frequent or occasional fire; sawgrass, maidencane, pickerelweed, and/or mixed emergents.

**BASIN WETLANDS** - shallow, closed basin with outlet usually only in time of high water; peat or sand substrate, usually inundated; wetland woody and/or herbaceous vegetation.

**Basin Marsh** - large basin with peat substrate; seasonally inundated; temperate or subtropical; frequent fire; sawgrass and/or cattail and/or buttonbush and/or mixed emergents.

**Basin Swamp** - large basin with peat substrate; seasonally inundated, still water; subtropical or temperate; occasional or rare fire; vegetation characterized by cypress, blackgum, bays and/or mixed hardwoods.

**Bog** - wetland on deep peat substrate; moisture held by sphagnum mosses, soil usually saturated, occasionally inundated; subtropical or temperate; rare fire; sphagnum moss and titi and/or bays and/or dahoon holly, and/or mixed hydrophytic shrubs.

**Coastal Interdunal Swale** - long narrow depression wetlands in sand/peat-sand substrate; seasonally inundated, fresh to brackish, still water; temperate; rare fire; graminoids and mixed wetland forbs.

**Depression Marsh** - small rounded depression in sand substrate with peat accumulating toward center; seasonally inundated, still water; subtropical or temperate; frequent or occasional fire; maidencane, fire flag, pickerelweed, and mixed emergents, may be in concentric bands.

**Dome Swamp** - rounded depression in sand/limestone substrate with peat accumulating toward center; seasonally inundated, still water; subtropical or temperate; occasional or rare fire; cypress, blackgum, or bays, often tallest in center.

**LACUSTRINE** - Non-flowing wetlands of natural depressions lacking persistent emergent vegetation except around the perimeter.

**Clastic Upland Lake** - generally irregular basin in clay uplands; predominantly with inflows, frequently without surface outflow; clay or organic substrate; colored, acidic, soft water with low mineral content (sodium, chloride, sulfate); oligo-mesotrophic to eutrophic.

**Coastal Dune Lake** - basin or lagoon influenced by recent coastal processes; predominantly sand substrate with some organic matter; salinity variable among and within lakes, and subject to saltwater intrusion and storm surges; slightly acidic, hard water with high mineral content (sodium, chloride).

**Coastal Rockland Lake** - shallow basin influence by recent coastal processes; predominantly barren oolitic or Miami limestone substrate; salinity variable among and within lakes, and subject to saltwater intrusion, storm surges and evaporation (because of shallowness); slightly alkaline, hard water with high mineral content (sodium, chloride).

**Flatwoods/Prairie Lake** - generally shallow basin in flatlands with high water table; frequently with a

## Descriptions Of Natural Communities Developed By FNAI

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broad littoral zone; still water or flow-through; sand or peat substrate; variable water chemistry, but characteristically colored to clear, acidic to slightly alkaline, soft to moderately hard water with moderate mineral content (sodium, chloride, sulfate); oligo-mesotrophic to eutrophic.

**Marsh lake** - generally shallow, open water area within wide expanses of freshwater marsh; still water or flow-through; peat, sand or clay substrate; occurs in most physiographic regions; variable water chemistry, but characteristically highly colored, acidic, soft water with moderate mineral content (sodium, chloride, sulfate); oligo-mesotrophic to eutrophic.

**River Floodplain Lake** - meander scar, backwater, or larger flow-through body within major river floodplains; sand, alluvial or organic substrate; colored, alkaline or slightly acidic, hard or moderately hard water with high mineral content (sulfate, sodium, chloride, calcium, magnesium); mesotrophic to eutrophic.

**Sandhill Upland Lake** - generally rounded solution depression in deep sandy uplands or sandy uplands shallowly underlain by limestone; predominantly without surface inflows/outflows; typically sand substrate with organic accumulations toward middle; clear, acidic moderately soft water with varying mineral content; ultra-oligotrophic to mesotrophic.

**Sinkhole Lake** - typically deep, funnel-shaped depression in limestone base; occurs in most physiographic regions; predominantly without surface inflows/outflows, but frequently with connection to the aquifer; clear, alkaline, hard water with high mineral content (calcium, bicarbonate, magnesium).

**Swamp Lake** - generally shallow, open water area within basin swamps; still water or flow-through; peat, sand or clay substrate; occurs in most physiographic regions; variable water chemistry, but characteristically highly colored, acidic, soft water with moderate mineral content (sodium, chloride, sulfate); oligo-mesotrophic to eutrophic.

**RIVERINE** - Natural, flowing waters from their source to the downstream limits of tidal influence and bounded by channel banks.

**Alluvial Stream** - lower perennial or intermittent/seasonal watercourse characterized by turbid water with suspended silt, clay, sand and small gravel; generally with a distinct, sediment-derived (alluvial) floodplain and a sandy, elevated natural levee just inland from the bank.

**Blackwater Stream** - perennial or intermittent/seasonal watercourse characterized by tea-colored water with a high content of particulate and dissolved organic matter derived from drainage through swamps and marshes; generally lacking an alluvial floodplain.

**Seepage Stream** - upper perennial or intermittent/seasonal watercourse characterized by clear to lightly colored water derived from shallow groundwater seepage.

**Spring-run Stream** - perennial watercourse with deep aquifer headwaters and characterized by clear water, circumneutral pH and, frequently, a solid limestone bottom.

**SUBTERRANEAN** - Twilight, middle and deep zones of natural chambers overlain by the earth's crust and characterized by climatic stability and assemblages of troglonec, troglophilic, and troglotic organisms.

**Aquatic Cave** - cavernicolous area permanently or periodically submerged; often characterized by troglotic crustaceans and salamanders; includes high energy systems which receive large quantities of organic detritus and low energy systems.

**Terrestrial Cave** - cavernicolous area lacking standing water; often characterized by bats, such as *Myotis* spp., and other terrestrial vertebrates and invertebrates; includes interstitial areas above standing

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water such as fissures in the ceiling of caves.

**MARINE/ESTUARINE** (The distinction between the Marine and Estuarine Natural Communities is often subtle, and the natural communities types found under these two community categories have the same descriptions. For these reasons they have been grouped together.) - Subtidal, intertidal and supratidal zones of the sea, landward to the point at which seawater becomes significantly diluted with freshwater inflow from the land.

**Consolidated Substrate** - expansive subtidal, intertidal and supratidal area composed primarily of nonliving compacted or coherent and relatively hard, naturally formed mass of mineral matter (e.g., coquina limerock and relic reefs); octocorals, sponges, stony corals, nondrift macrophytic algae, blue-green mat-forming algae and seagrasses sparse, if present.

**Unconsolidated Substrate** - expansive subtidal, intertidal and supratidal area composed primarily of loose mineral matter (e.g., coralgall, gravel, marl, mud, sand and shell); octocorals, sponges, stony corals, nondrift macrophytic algae, blue-green mat-forming algae and seagrasses sparse, if present.

**Octocoral Bed** - expansive subtidal area occupied primarily by living sessile organisms of the Class Anthozoa, Subclass Octocorallia (e.g., soft corals, horny corals, sea fans, sea whips, and sea pens); sponges, stony corals, nondrift macrophytic algae and seagrasses sparse, if present.

**Sponge Bed** - expansive subtidal area occupied primarily by living sessile organisms of the Phylum Porifera (e.g., sheepswool sponge, Florida loggerhead sponge and branching candle sponge); octocorals, stony corals, nondrift macrophytic algae and seagrasses sparse, if present.

**Coral Reef** - expansive subtidal area with elevational gradient or relief and occupied primarily by living sessile organisms of the Class Hydrozoa (e.g., fire corals and hydrocorals) and Class Anthozoa, Subclass Zoantharia (e.g., stony corals and black corals); includes deepwater bank reefs, fringing barrier reefs, outer bank reefs and patch reefs, some of which may contain distinct zones of assorted macrophytes, octocorals, & sponges.

**Mollusk Reef** - substantial subtidal or intertidal area with relief from concentrations of sessile organisms of the Phylum Mollusca, Class Bivalvia (e.g., molluscs, oysters, & worm shells); octocorals, sponges, stony corals, macrophytic algae and seagrasses sparse, if present.

**Worm Reef** - substantial subtidal or intertidal area with relief from concentrations of sessile, tubicolous organisms of the Phylum Annelida, Class Polychaeta (e.g., chaetopterids and sabellarids); octocorals, sponges, stony corals, macrophytic algae and seagrasses sparse, if present.

**Algal Bed** - expansive subtidal, intertidal or supratidal area, occupied primarily by attached thallophytic or mat-forming prokaryotic algae (e.g., halimeda, blue-green algae); octocorals, sponges, stony corals and seagrasses sparse, if present.

**Grass Bed** - expansive subtidal or intertidal area, occupied primarily by rooted vascular macrophytes, (e.g., shoal grass, halophila, widgeon grass, manatee grass and turtle grass); may include various epiphytes and epifauna; octocorals, sponges, stony corals, and attached macrophytic algae sparse, if present.

**Composite Substrate** - expansive subtidal, intertidal, or supratidal area, occupied primarily by Natural Community elements from more than one Natural Community category (e.g., Grass Bed and Algal Bed species; Octocoral and Algal Bed species); includes both patchy and evenly distributed occurrences.

**Tidal Marsh** - expansive intertidal or supratidal area occupied primarily by rooted, emergent vascular macrophytes (e.g., cord grass, needlerush, saw grass, saltwort, saltgrass and glasswort); may include various epiphytes and epifauna.

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**Tidal Swamp** - expansive intertidal and supratidal area occupied primarily by woody vascular macrophytes (e.g., black mangrove, buttonwood, red mangrove, and white mangrove); may include various epiphytes and epifauna.

### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS Terrestrial and Palustrine Natural Communities

#### Physiography

**Upland** - high area in region with significant topographic relief; generally undulating

**Lowland** - low area in region with or without significant topographic relief; generally flat to gently sloping

**Flatland** - generally level area in region without significant topographic relief; flat to gently sloping

**Basin** - large, relatively level lowland with slopes confined to the perimeter or isolated interior locations

**Depression** - small depression with sloping sides, deepest in center and progressively shallower towards the perimeter

**Floodplain** - lowland adjacent to a stream; topography influenced by recent fluvial processes

**Bottomland** - lowland not on active floodplain; sand/clay/organic substrate

#### Hydrology

**occasionally inundated** - surface water present only after heavy rains and/or during flood stages

**seasonally inundated** - surface water present during wet season and flood periods

**usually inundated** - surface water present except during droughts

#### Climatic Affinity of the Flora

**tropical** - community generally occurs in practically frost-free areas

**subtropical** - community generally occurs in areas that experience occasional frost, but where freezing temperatures are not frequent enough to cause true winter dormancy

**temperate** - community generally occurs in areas that freeze often enough that vegetation goes into winter dormancy

#### Fire

**annual fire** - burns about every 1-2 years

**frequent fire** - burns about every 3-7 years

**occasional fire** - burns about every 8-25 years

**rare fire** - burns about every 26-100 years

**no fire** - community develops only when site goes more than 100 years without burning

**LATIN NAMES OF PLANTS MENTIONED IN NATURAL COMMUNITY DESCRIPTIONS**

anise - *Illicium floridanum*  
bays:  
    swamp bay - *Persea palustris*  
    gordonia - *Gordonia lasianthus*  
    sweetbay - *Magnolia virginiana*  
beakrush - *Rhynchospora* spp.  
beech - *Fagus grandifolia*  
blackgum - *Nyssa biflora*  
blue palmetto - *Sabal minor*  
bluestem - *Andropogon* spp.  
buttonbush - *Cephalanthus occidentalis*  
cabbage palm - *Sabal palmetto*  
cacti - *Opuntia* and *Harrisia* spp.,  
    predominantly *stricta* and *pentagonus*  
cane - *Arundinaria gigantea* or *A. tecta*  
cattail - *Typha* spp.  
cedars:  
    red cedar - *Juniperus silicicola*  
    white cedar - *Chamaecyparis thyoides* or  
    *C. henryi*  
cladonia - *Cladonia* spp.  
cypress - *Taxodium distichum*  
dahoon holly - *Ilex cassine*  
diamondleaf oak - *Quercus laurifolia*  
fire flag - *Thalia geniculata*  
Florida maple - *Acer barbatum*  
gallberry - *Ilex glabra*  
gums:  
    tupelo - *Nyssa aquatica*  
    blackgum - *Nyssa biflora*  
    Ogeechee gum - *Nyssa ogeche*  
hackberry - *Celtis laevigata*  
hornbeam - *Carpinus caroliniana*  
laurel oak - *Quercus hemisphaerica*  
live oak - *Quercus virginiana*  
loblolly pine - *Pinus taeda*  
longleaf pine - *Pinus palustris*  
magnolia - *Magnolia grandiflora*  
maidencane - *Panicum hemitomon*  
needle palm - *Rhapidophyllum hystrix*  
overcup oak - *Quercus lyrata*  
pickerel weed - *Pontederia cordata* or *P. lanceolata*  
pignut hickory - *Carya glabra*  
pop ash - *Fraxinus caroliniana*  
pond apple - *Annona glabra*  
pond pine - *Pinus serotina*  
pyramid magnolia - *Magnolia pyramidata*  
railroad vine - *Ipomoea pes-caprae*  
red cedar - *Juniperus silicicola*  
red maple - *Acer rubrum*  
red oak - *Quercus falcata*  
rosemary - *Ceratiola ericoides*  
sagittaria - *Sagittaria lancifolia*  
sand pine - *Pinus clausa*  
saw palmetto - *Serenoa repens*  
sawgrass - *Cladium jamaicensis*  
scrub oaks - *Quercus geminata*, *Q. chapmanii*, *Q. myrtifolia*, *Q. inopina*  
sea oats - *Uniola paniculata*  
seagrape - *Coccoloba uvifera*  
shortleaf pine - *Pinus echinata*  
Shumard oak - *Quercus shumardii*  
slash pine - *Pinus elliotii*  
sphagnum moss - *Sphagnum* spp.  
spikerush - *Eleocharis* spp.  
spruce pine - *Pinus glabra*  
St. John's wort - *Hypericum* spp.  
swamp chestnut oak - *Quercus prinus*  
sweetgum - *Liquidambar styraciflua*  
titi - *Cyrilla racemiflora*, and *Cliftonia monophylla*  
tuliptree - *Liriodendron tulipifera*  
tupelo - *Nyssa aquatica*  
turkey oak - *Quercus laevis*  
water oak - *Quercus nigra*  
waterlily - *Nymphaea odorata*  
white cedar - *Chamaecyparis thyoides*  
white oak - *Quercus alba*  
willow - *Salix caroliniana*  
yucca - *Yucca aloifolia*



## **Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties (revised February 2007)**

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These procedures apply to state agencies, local governments, and non-profits that manage state-owned properties.

### **A. General Discussion**

Historic resources are both archaeological sites and historic structures. Per Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, *'Historic property' or 'historic resource' means any prehistoric district, site, building, object, or other real or personal property of historical, architectural, or archaeological value, and folklife resources. These properties or resources may include, but are not limited to, monuments, memorials, Indian habitations, ceremonial sites, abandoned settlements, sunken or abandoned ships, engineering works, treasure trove, artifacts, or other objects with intrinsic historical or archaeological value, or any part thereof, relating to the history, government, and culture of the state.'*

### **B. Agency Responsibilities**

Per State Policy relative to historic properties, state agencies of the executive branch must allow the Division of Historical Resources (Division) the opportunity to comment on any undertakings, whether these undertakings directly involve the state agency, i.e., land management responsibilities, or the state agency has indirect jurisdiction, i.e. permitting authority, grants, etc. No state funds should be expended on the undertaking until the Division has the opportunity to review and comment on the project, permit, grant, etc.

State agencies shall preserve the historic resources which are owned or controlled by the agency.

Regarding proposed demolition or substantial alterations of historic properties, consultation with the Division must occur, and alternatives to demolition must be considered.

State agencies must consult with Division to establish a program to location, inventory and evaluate all historic properties under ownership or controlled by the agency.

### **C. Statutory Authority**

Statutory Authority and more in depth information can be found in the following:

**Chapter 253, F.S.** – State Lands

**Chapter 267, F.S.** – Historical Resources

**Chapter 872, F.S.** – Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves

#### **Other helpful citations and references:**

Chapter 1A-32, F.A.C. – Archaeological Research

Chapter 1A-44, F.A.C. – Procedures for Reporting and Determining Jurisdiction Over Unmarked Human Burials

Chapter 1A-46, F.A.C. – Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

### **D. Management Implementation**

**Even though the Division sits on the Acquisition and Restoration Council and approves land management plans, these plans are conceptual. Specific information regarding individual projects must be submitted to the Division for review and recommendations.**

## **Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties (revised February 2007)**

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Managers of state lands must coordinate any land clearing or ground disturbing activities with the Division to allow for review and comment on the proposed project. Recommendations may include, but are not limited to: approval of the project as submitted, pre-testing of the project site by a certified archaeological monitor, cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects.

Projects such as additions, exterior alteration, or related new construction regarding historic structures must also be submitted to the Division of Historical Resources for review and comment by the Division's architects. Projects involving structures fifty years of age or older, must be submitted to this agency for a significance determination. In rare cases, structures under fifty years of age may be deemed historically significant. These must be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Adverse impacts to significant sites, either archaeological sites or historic buildings, must be avoided. Furthermore, managers of state property should make preparations for locating and evaluating historic resources, both archaeological sites and historic structures.

### **E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements**

In order to have a proposed project reviewed by the Division, the following information, at a minimum, must be submitted for comments and recommendations.

**Project Description** – A detailed description of the proposed project including all related activities. For land clearing or ground disturbing activities, the depth and extent of the disturbance, use of heavy equipment, location of lay down yard, etc. For historic structures, specific details regarding rehabilitation, demolition, etc.

**Project Location** – The exact location of the project indicated on a USGS Quadrangle map, is preferable. A management base map may be acceptable. Aerial photos indicating the exact project area as supplemental information are helpful.

**Photographs** – Photographs of the project area are always useful. Photographs of structures are required.

**Description of Project Area** – Note the acreage of the project, describe the present condition of project area, and any past land uses or disturbances.

**Description of Structures** – Describe the condition and setting of each building within project area if approximately fifty years of age or older.

**Recorded Archaeological Sites or Historic Structures** – Provide Florida Master Site File numbers for all recorded historic resources within or adjacent to the project area. This information should be in the current management plan; however, it can be obtained by contacting the Florida Master Site File at (850) 245-6440 or Suncom 205-6440.

Questions relating to the treatment of archaeological and historic resources on state lands should be directed to:

**Susan M. Harp  
Historic Preservation Planner  
Division of Historical Resources  
Bureau of Historic Preservation  
Compliance and Review Section  
R. A. Gray Building  
500 South Bronough Street  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250**

**Phone:(850) 245-6333  
Suncom: 205-6333  
Fax: (850) 245-6438**