

MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS

HISTORIC STATE PARK

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPROVED

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Division of Recreation and Parks

OCTOBER 27, 2008

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INTRODUCTION

The Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park is located in Alachua County within the small community of Cross Creek (see Vicinity Map). In addition, other significant land and water resources existing near the park are reflected on the Vicinity Map. Access to the park is from County Road 325, which runs north-south between State Road 20 and State Road 301 (see Reference Map). The park contains 99.02 acres.

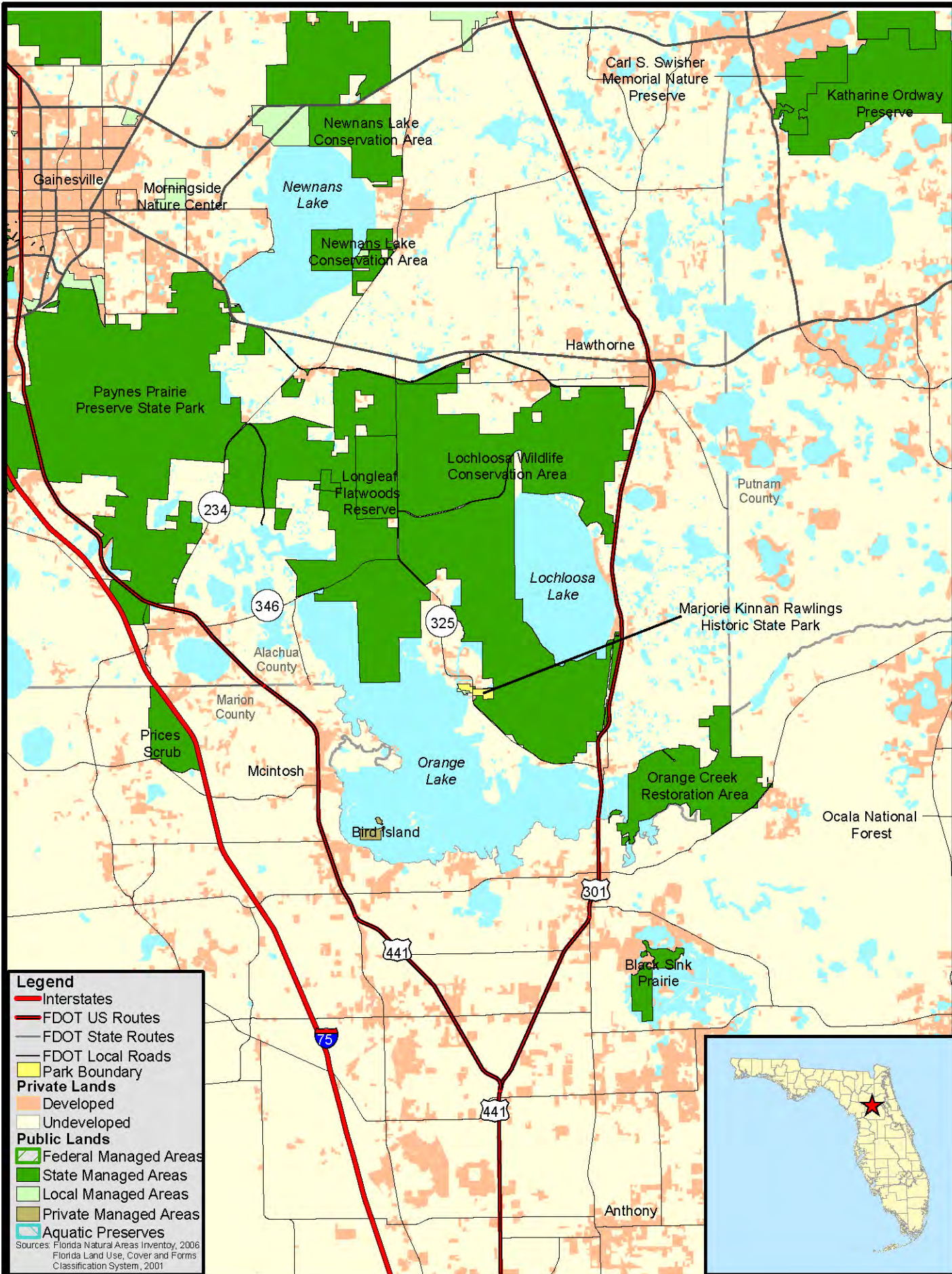
The Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings House and Farmyard is nationally significant in the area of literature as the home of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, a leading twentieth-century American writer whose works continue to interest scholars, students, and the general reading public. Rawlings lived in the house from 1928 until her death in 1953. It was there that she wrote all of her major works, including the short stories that first brought her critical acclaim and the Pulitzer-Prize-winning novel, *The Yearling*. The park includes the original frame house, outbuildings and citrus grove she described in her lyrical memoir, *Cross Creek*. In 2006, the property was designated a National Historic Landmark.

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park is designated single-use to provide public outdoor recreation and other park related uses. There are no legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of this property. Park acquisition details are provided in Addendum 1.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

This plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for the management of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings 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 August 23, 2001 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 particular aspect of the administration of the park. The resource management



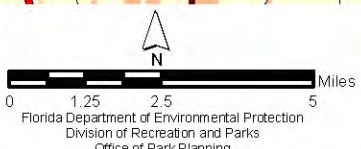
Legend

- Interstates
- FDOT US Routes
- FDOT State Routes
- FDOT Local Roads
- Park Boundary
- Private Lands**
- Developed
- Undeveloped
- Public Lands**
- Federal Managed Areas
- State Managed Areas
- Local Managed Areas
- Private Managed Areas
- Aquatic Preserves

Sources: Florida Natural Areas Inventory, 2006
 Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System, 2001

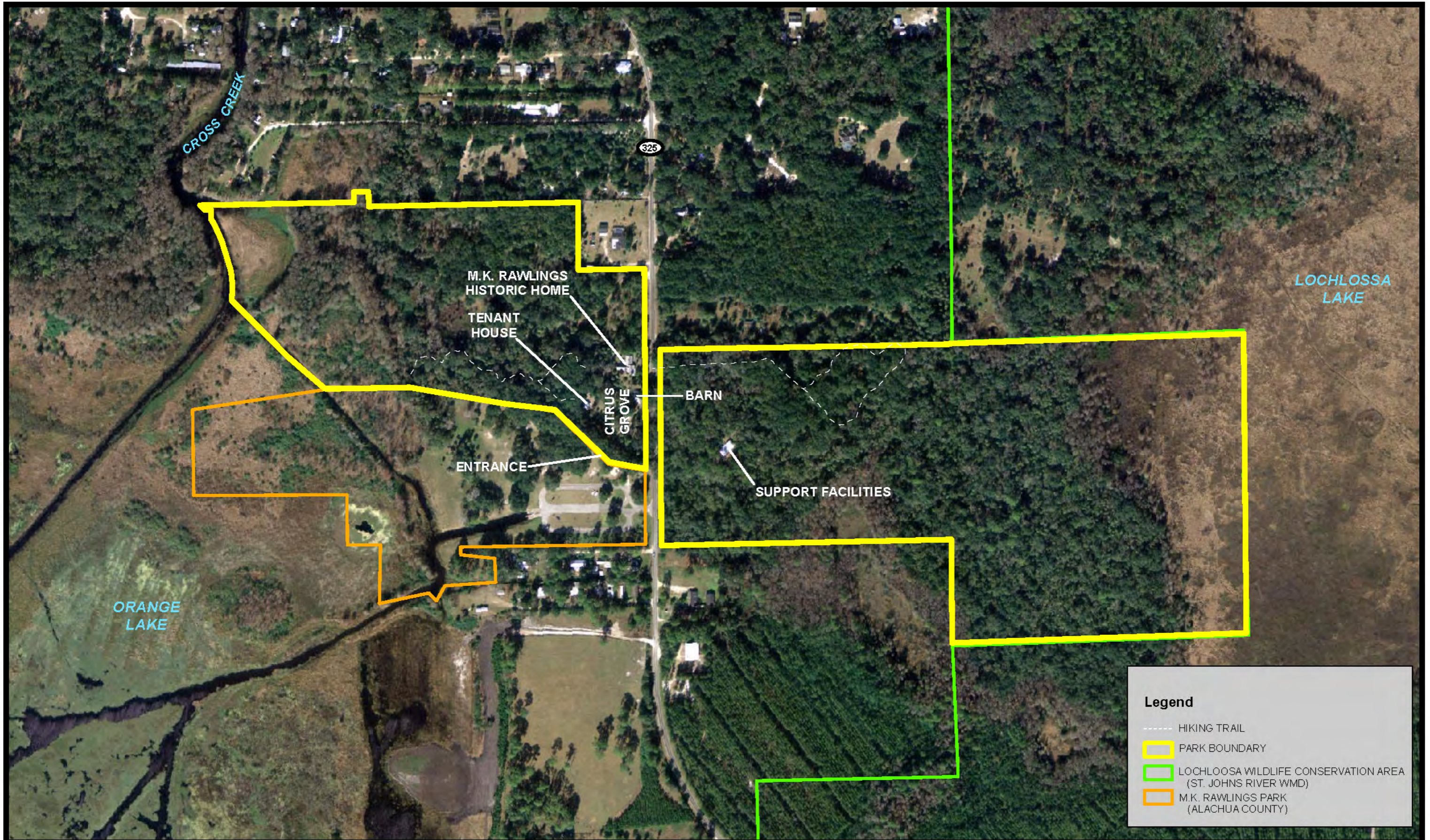


**MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS
 HISTORIC STATE PARK**



**VICINITY
 MAP**

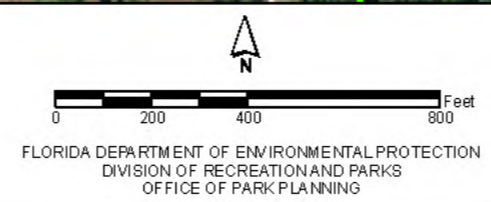
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
 Division of Recreation and Parks
 Office of Park Planning



Legend

- HIKING TRAIL
- ▭ PARK BOUNDARY
- ▭ LOCHLOSSA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA (ST. JOHNS RIVER WMD)
- ▭ M.K. RAWLINGS PARK (ALACHUA COUNTY)

**MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS
HISTORIC STATE PARK**



REFERENCE MAP

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 the 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.

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.

The Trustees have also granted management authority of certain sovereign submerged lands to the Division under Management Agreement MA 68-086 (as amended January 19, 1988). The management area includes a 400-foot zone from the edge of mean high water where a park boundary borders sovereign submerged lands fronting beaches, bays, estuarine areas, rivers or streams. Where emergent wetland vegetation exists, the zone extends waterward 400 feet beyond the vegetation. The agreement is intended to provide additional protection to resources of the park and nearshore areas and to provide authority to manage activities that could adversely impact public recreational uses.

Many operating procedures are standard system wide and are set by policy. These procedures are outlined in the Division's Operations Manual (OM) that covers 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 Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park, a balance is sought between the goals of protecting and maintaining cultural resources, maintaining and enhancing natural conditions, and providing compatible recreational opportunities to the public. Ordinary management actions are guided by the need to preserve cultural resources for posterity and by an awareness of responsibilities consequent to listing on the National Register of Historic Places and designation as a National Historic Landmark. Cultural resource management activities focus on the preservation, protection, maintenance and interpretation of archaeological and historical resources. Natural resource management activities emphasize preservation and management of natural systems. Development in the park is directed toward providing public access to and within the park, and to providing resource-based recreational facilities, in a reasonable balance, that are both convenient and safe. Program emphasis is on interpretation of the park's cultural resources and its aesthetic and educational attributes.

Park Goals and Objectives

The following park goals and objectives express the Division's 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's 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.

Cultural Resources

1. Establish an effective program for long-term maintenance of the cultural resources of the park.
 - A. Continue to implement a cyclical maintenance plan for the park's cultural resources. Consult experts in government and private sectors to define an appropriate cyclical maintenance schedule, and to improve the maintenance plan as needed.
 - B. Evaluate the condition of foundations of the Rawlings House and the Brice Tenant House, and make needed repairs.
 - C. Establish and implement a quantifiable method for monitoring the settling of the Rawlings House, particularly along the north section of the wall separating the kitchen and the dining room.
 - D. Inspect the wood framing and siding of the Brice Tenant House to identify threats and develop maintenance recommendations, particularly in regards to water penetration, pests and dry rot.
 - E. Continue the pest control program at the park.
 - F. Increase the level of service at the park to encompass the additional maintenance, curatorial, and interpretation responsibilities generated by the recent acquisition of the Brice Tenant House and the addition of properties such as the Hightower and the University of Florida Foundation (UFF) parcels.
2. Improve the management of collections objects at the park.
 - A. Establish, with professional assistance, a prioritized list of restoration needs

- for the park's collections, including the furniture collection.
 - B. Construct a facility for storage and maintenance of collections objects.
 - C. Seek funding for a full-time curatorial program at the park with the goal of caring for collections objects in perpetuity.
 - D. Assess the potential to restore or de-accession the antique automobile.
 - E. Ensure that management of the park's collections objects continues in accordance with Chapters 11 and 12, OM.
3. Continue to maintain the cultural landscape of the park as appropriate for the era interpreted, and adjust or improve the landscape management program as needed.
 - A. Create a horticultural plan to direct the phased replacement of all aged, freeze susceptible, or drought intolerant citrus trees, and to detail any increase in long-term care and maintenance commitments due to a possible limited expansion of the citrus grove.
 - B. Map historic fence lines and document them photographically.
 - C. Bury electric lines on the recently acquired Hightower property to the north of the Rawlings House.
 4. Improve documentation of the park's cultural resources.
 - A. Conduct a comprehensive Phase I survey of the park to identify unknown and known sites and document their extent.
 - B. Evaluate the completeness of blueprints for the Rawlings House, which if they exist may be stored at the University of Florida. If there are no blueprints at the university or existing blueprints are inadequate, create a new set of blueprints for the Rawlings House, or produce a more detailed HABS report for the house.
 - C. Conduct an archaeological survey to determine the original location of the Rawlings Tenant House.

Natural Resources

1. Maintain programs for removing exotic plants and animals from the park.
 - A. Map invasive exotic plant locations, especially in the recently acquired Hightower property, and continue to remove exotics throughout the park as needed.
 - B. Monitor feral hog activity in the park and initiate control measures if necessary.
2. Protect and identify park boundaries to avoid encroachments from neighboring properties.
 - A. Fence selected areas of the Hightower addition in a manner consistent with proper maintenance of the Rawlings House cultural landscape. Erect fencing and post park boundaries that still lack adequate protection.
3. To the extent practical, establish and maintain a prescribed fire program at the park.
 - A. Create firebreaks for the flatwoods in the UFF addition, as described in the

- Prescribed Burning section of the Resource Management Component.
4. Protect, restore and maintain natural communities in the park.
 - A. Preserve and manage the park's natural resources, especially the strip of hammock used by wildlife as an east/west corridor between Orange and Lochloosa Lakes.
 5. Protect, restore and maintain natural hydrological regimes in the park.
 - A. Support efforts to improve water quality in Orange Lake, Lake Lochloosa and Cross Creek.
 - B. Assess existing restroom facilities regularly for operational adequacy. Employ the most advanced wastewater treatment possible in all future development of park facilities.
 6. Protect, restore and maintain native plant diversity and natural relative abundance in the park.
 - A. Conduct additional field surveys to identify native plants that occur in the park, and update species lists as needed.
 7. Protect, restore and maintain native animal diversity and natural relative abundance in the park.
 - A. Conduct additional field surveys to identify native animals that occur in the park and update species lists as needed.

Recreational Goals

1. Continue to provide quality, resource-based outdoor recreational and interpretive programs and facilities at the state park.
 - A. Finalize development of the comprehensive interpretive plan for the park, and continue implementation of the plan as it undergoes revisions.
 - B. Continue to provide quality personal interpretation of Rawlings' life and works.
 - C. Continue to increase the use of interpretive materials and improved methods in interpreting the farmyard, citrus grove, tenant house and cultural landscape.
 - D. Create an interpretive brochure that uses the tenant house as a focal point for emphasizing the African-American contribution to the property and for highlighting the lives of Rawlings' African- American employees.
 - E. As staffing and time permit, increase the interpretation of the Cross Creek community as presented in Rawlings' writings.
 - F. Evaluate and enhance park facilities to provide access to people of all disabilities.
2. Seek funding to expand recreational and interpretive opportunities through the improvement of programs and the development of new use areas and facilities, as outlined in this management plan.
 - A. Develop an open-air interpretive center that is compatible with and protective of the park's cultural and natural resources.
 - B. Create a plan that will determine the maximum access suitable for the

Rawlings House while ensuring continued protection of its cultural resources and its status as a National Historic Landmark.

- C. Evaluate the load bearing limitations of the Rawlings House to determine an appropriate carrying capacity for visitation, both daily and annually.
- D. Extend the trail system, where appropriate.

Park Administration/Operations

1. Continue to improve community support for the site and coordinate with the park's Citizen Support Organization (CSO) to enhance volunteer involvement in park projects and interpretation.
 - A. Continue to encourage additional research and documentation of the site and of Rawlings' life, particularly through use of volunteers and through partnerships with state universities, community colleges and other organizations.
 - B. Continue to seek collaboration with other community organizations to obtain grants and other special programs for park projects.
 - C. Continue to promote the folk heritage of native Floridians by collaborating with organizations that promote ecotourism and heritage tourism.
 - D. Finalize development of a new training guide for staff and volunteers.
2. Seek a staff position, or alternative funding to hire someone, whose duties would be those of a park service specialist, including cultural resource management and interpretation.

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. The Bureau of Beaches and Wetland Resources aid the staff in the development of erosion control projects. Emphasis is placed on protection of existing resources as well as the promotion of compatible outdoor recreational uses.

One of the major challenges facing the Division will be the protection of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park from impacts of adjacent land uses. The rural

character of the Cross Creek landscape is changing. Crucial to preserving the character of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park will be the maintenance of established, and the development of new, visual and sound screens along the property boundaries. In coordination with the Alachua County Public Works Department and the Old Florida Heritage Highway Corridor Management Council, the Division proposes to reduce highway noise through implementation of traffic calming measures and the extension of the 35-mile/hour zone beyond the county park. Additional support facilities for fire protection are needed to protect the extremely vulnerable historic structures. A top priority will be close coordination with the Alachua County Public Works Department and the local Fire Department in an effort to get additional fire hydrants or other fire protection measures established in the immediate vicinity of the park in order to provide maximum protection to the historic structures. Division staff should also consider coordinating with the Alachua County Public Works Department, the Department of Growth Management and the Environmental Protection Department as well as with neighbors to the north of the park to reduce the visual impacts of adjacent development.

Public Participation

The Division provided an opportunity for public input by conducting a public meeting on September 4, 2008. The purpose of the meeting was to present the draft management plan to the public.

Other Designations

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings 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. Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has been designated a National Historic Landmark.

All waters within the unit have been designated as Outstanding Florida Waters, pursuant to Chapter 62-302 Florida Administrative Code. Surface waters in this unit are also classified as Class III waters by DEP. 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

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park is situated within the northern limits of a region of the state known as the Central, or Mid-peninsular, Physiographic Zone. This geomorphic entity is characterized by discontinuous highlands in the form of nearly parallel ridges separated by broad valleys. The park lies in the Central Valley of the Central Highlands. Once a continuous upland, the Central Highlands have been reshaped by forces of erosion (White 1970).

The major drainage system in the Central Valley is the Ocklawaha River and its

tributaries. A number of large lakes are also present, including Lake Lochloosa and Orange Lake. The latter two lakes are connected by a canalized stream, Cross Creek, on which is situated a village of the same name. The western boundary of the park fronts on Orange Lake, while the eastern boundary abuts Lake Lochloosa.

Topographic relief on the property is slight, with elevations ranging between 55 and 70 ft. No substantial alteration of the terrain has occurred. The only known disturbances are a shallow hole in an area that was formerly an orange grove and numerous fire plow scars.

Geology

Regionally, the area is underlain by several hundred feet of unconsolidated to semiconsolidated marine and nonmarine deposits of sand, clay, marl, gravel, limestone, dolomite and dolomite limestone. Local deposits, representing the Holocene, Pleistocene, Eocene and Paleocene Epochs, are described in the following paragraphs in descending order from youngest to oldest. While they are found nearby, Miocene and Oligocene deposits are, absent from the immediate area of the park.

The Holocene and Pleistocene deposits of marine and estuarine terrace origins are composed of sands and clayey sands with disseminated organic matter. Also present are beds of clay, marl, and sandy clay. Shell marl and concentrations of shell occur in some areas. The maximum thickness of these deposits is 80 feet.

The Ocala Group, an Eocene formation, comprises three units, although here they are treated as one. Included in the Ocala Group are, from youngest to oldest, the Crystal River formation, Williston formation, and Inglis formation. The Ocala Group consists of limestone that is white, cream and tan, soft granular, porous, fossiliferous, and in part coquinoid. Some hard and dolomitic layers are also present, mostly in the lower part. This deposit can attain a thickness of 250 feet.

The Avon Park limestone, another Eocene deposit, is structured of dark brown and tan, granular, hard, dense to porous dolomite, which is interbedded with tan and cream limestone and dolomite limestone. It can reach a thickness of 210 feet.

The Lake City limestone, again of Eocene age, is composed of tan, gray and brown, hard, finely crystalline dolomite and dolomite limestone. Also included are softer layers of tan and gray, porous fossiliferous limestone, and seams of peat or lignite. This deposit is known to reach 450 feet in thickness.

Oldsmar limestone, the oldest formation of Eocene age present, consists of fragmental marine limestones, partially to completely dolomitized, containing irregular and rare lenses of chert, impregnation of gypsum and thin beds of shale. It reaches a thickness of 570 feet.

The Cedar Key limestone, of Paleocene age, is a light gray dolomite with considerable amounts of anhydrite and gypsum. The maximum thickness of the deposit is 700 feet.

No alteration of geological formations has occurred at the park.

Soils

According to the Soil Survey of Alachua County (Thomas et al. 1985), eight soil series occur within Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park: Tavares sand, Newnan sand, Candler fine sand, Samsula muck, Terra Ceia muck, Pomona sand, Montechoa loamy sand, and Pottsburg sand (see Soils Map). Most of these soils have poor to very poor drainage characteristics. On the other hand, Tavares sand is a moderately well drained soil, while Candler fine sand is excessively drained. Most of the historic structures in the park are located on Tavares sand.

Virtually all the uplands within and adjacent to the park have been cultivated at one time or other. A notable exception is the southeastern corner of the park where it abuts Lake Lochloosa. A review of historic aerial photographs reveals that this site has not experienced cultivation since at least the 1930s.

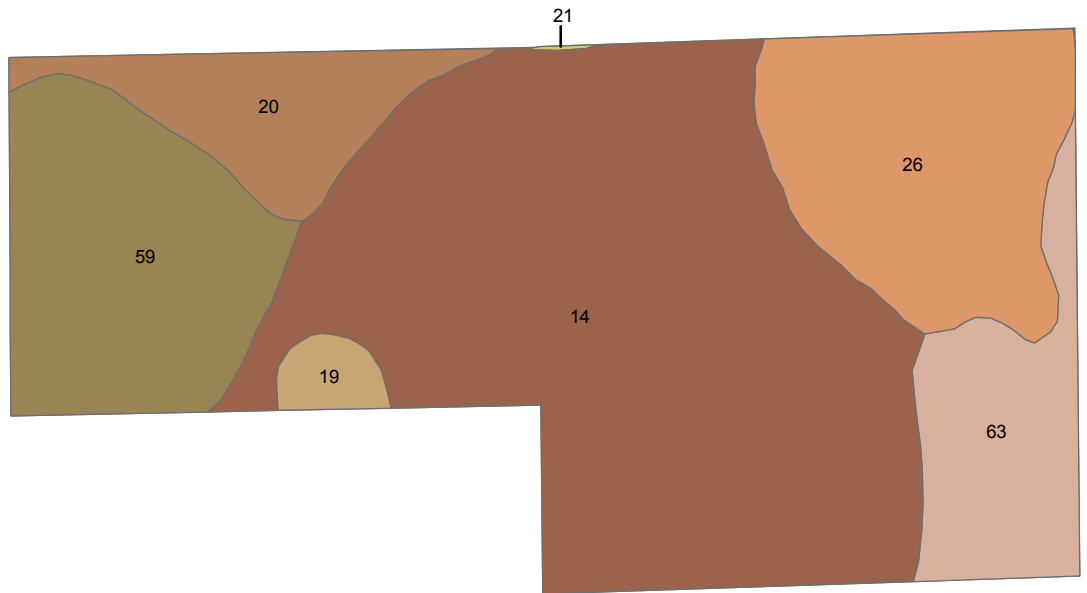
Current agricultural and horticultural practices at the park may cause occasional soil disturbance, but no long-term detrimental effects are apparent and no significant soil erosion has occurred. Management activities will follow generally accepted best management practices to prevent soil erosion and conserve soil and water resources in the park.

Minerals

No mineral deposits of commercial value are evident on the property.

Hydrology

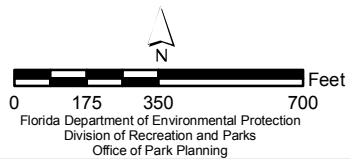
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park is situated in the Ocklawaha River basin, whose drainage area encompasses 2769 square miles. The park lies on the narrow strip of land that separates Orange Lake and Lake Lochloosa. The boundaries of the park extend to the shoreline of each lake. Cross Creek, the channel that connects Lake Lochloosa with Orange Lake, lies less than a mile north of the park. Orange Lake, Lake Lochloosa and Cross Creek have been designated as Outstanding Florida Waters. According to the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), surface water quality is declining in Orange and Lochloosa Lakes, both of which are part of the greater Orange Creek Basin, (Di, J, et al., 2006). In 1996, surface water quality in Orange Lake and Lake Lochloosa was reported to be fair, but the water quality in Cross Creek was considered poor (Hand et al. 1996). By 2003, water quality in both Orange Lake and Lake Lochloosa had dropped to the poor level. Both lakes are classified as hypereutrophic based on Secchi disk recordings and on measurements of total nitrogen and chlorophyll-a, and they are considered eutrophic based on phosphorus readings. The trends of the Trophic State Index from the period of 1999 to 2003 indicate



LEGEND

- 2-Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- 14-Pomona sand
- 18-Wauchula sand
- 19-Monteocha loamy sand
- 20-Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- 21-Newnan sand
- 26-Samsula muck
- 59-Pottsburg sand
- 63-Terra Ceia muck
- Water

MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS
HISTORIC STATE PARK



SOILS
MAP

deteriorating water quality in both lakes (Di, J, et al., 2006). Since the initiation of water quality monitoring for Orange Lake (1985) and Lake Lochloosa (1975), most of the water quality parameters have declined.

The groundwater source at the park is the Floridan aquifer, located some 40 feet below the surface of the ground. The Floridan occupies the previously described limestone and dolomite beds of Eocene age, which store freshwater to depths of several hundred feet. In this region, the aquifer can exist under either artesian or water table conditions. The aquifer at the park's location is unconfined.

The water quality of the region's aquifer is generally good (McGrail et al. 1998; Boniol, D. 2002). Since the local Floridan aquifer is unconfined and lies relatively close to the ground surface, there is potential for malfunctioning septic tanks or other contaminating sources to pollute the groundwater. Much of the surrounding area remains essentially undeveloped, and it will likely remain undeveloped. Already much of the land around Lake Lochloosa is under public ownership or management. Furthermore, Alachua County's Comprehensive Plan recognizes the unique sensitivity of the area and requires a more intensive review of development proposals than is standard for elsewhere in the county.

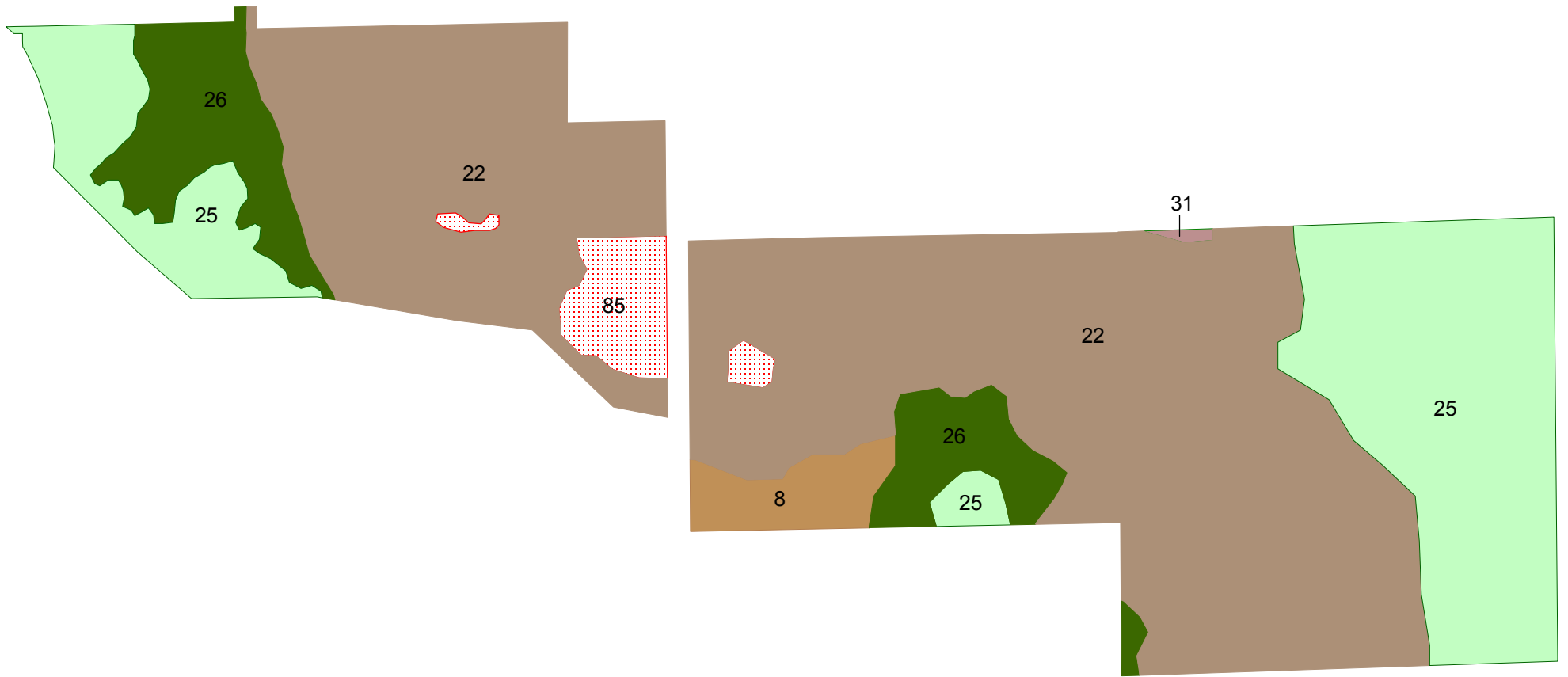
Natural Communities

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 five distinct natural communities (see Natural Communities Map) in addition to ruderal and developed areas. 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.

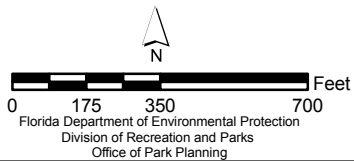
Mesic flatwoods. The small remnant patch of mesic flatwoods at the site is in poor condition. This area of flatwoods formerly connected to a more extensive flatwoods system to the south, but it has become isolated and has experienced long periods of fire suppression due to agricultural activities and development in the surrounding area.

Upland mixed forest. A sizeable amount of the currently wooded area of the park



LEGEND

- 8 - Mesic Flatwoods-2.65 ac.
- 22 - Upland Mixed Forest-59.44 ac.
- 25 - Basin Marsh-24.39 ac.
- 26 - Basin Swamp-9.35 ac.
- 31 - Depression Marsh-0.12 ac.
- 85 - Developed-3.07 ac.



MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS
HISTORIC STATE PARK

NATURAL COMMUNITIES
MAP

existed in a cultivated state during the period when Marjorie Rawlings resided in Cross Creek. After the abandonment of agricultural pursuits on the property, pioneer species such as laurel oak and black cherry colonized the land. These species thrived, and along with scattered live oaks, now dominate the former agricultural land, forming a somewhat adulterated version of upland mixed forest. Vines predominate in the sparse understory.

About a third of what is currently classified as upland mixed forest in the park is in reasonably good condition, appearing to have escaped the extremes of agricultural disturbance that occurred in the first half of the twentieth century. While this part of the upland mixed forest is in relatively better shape than that which occupies more recently cultivated areas, past land uses have undoubtedly altered this woodland as well. Live oak, southern magnolia, black gum, cabbage palm and the occasional pignut hickory dominate the overstory, forming a closed canopy. Saw palmetto, rusty lyonia and devilwood are common understory plants. Herbaceous groundcover is largely nonexistent. The better quality upland mixed forest is located on the east side of the park near Lake Lochloosa. Here, old fire plow scars serve as evidence that fires have occasionally crept into the forest, perhaps from adjacent marshland along the edge of Lake Lochloosa.

Basin marsh. Basin marshes in the park are mainly associated with Orange Lake and Lake Lochloosa. Fire exclusion and low water levels have allowed shrubby species such as buttonbush to invade. Past fire suppression activities have altered basin marsh edges, particularly along Lake Lochloosa.

Basin swamp. The park has basin swamp that borders the basin marsh on Orange Lake on the west. On the east, basin swamp borders an isolated basin marsh that is hydrologically connected with a large marshy area known as Right Arm Lochloosa Lake. Common plants include cypress, swamp tupelo, dahoon holly and red maple. Scattered remnants of slash pine are also present.

Depression marsh. The park contains about half of a small depression marsh that straddles the north boundary of the park, east of County Road 325. Buttonbush and other flood tolerant hardwoods are currently invading this marsh.

Developed. The developed portion of the park includes structures such as the Rawlings House, associated grounds, the garden and orange grove, an on-site residence, an administrative trailer, and the remains of a modern residence on the Hightower (Parker) Addition north of the Rawlings House.

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.

Gopher tortoises occur in the park, particularly in open areas of the recently acquired Hightower parcel. Bald eagles are very visible in the Orange Lake - Lake Lochloosa area, and in recent years, there has been an active nest within the park in a tall pine in the upland mixed forest east of County Road 325. There are apparently no other designated species in the park that would require the initiation of specific management procedures. Alligators moving between Orange Lake and Lake Lochloosa occasionally cross through the park. Some probably nest within the park along the edges of the lakes or in the depression marsh. Eastern diamondback rattlesnakes have been observed on the property. Wading birds frequent the marshes along the edges of both lakes. Listed fern species in the park occur in the basin marshes and basin swamp.

Special Natural Features

Cross Creek, where it flows through the marsh along the east fringe of Orange Lake, forms part of the western boundary of the park, while the eastern boundary abuts Lake Lochloosa. The two picturesque lakes, and the creek that connects them, contribute to the mystique of this region, which has become internationally famous through the writings of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings.

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 three sites within the park. The most prominent of these is the Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings House, which is recorded in the FMSF as 8AL 479a. The Rawlings House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970, and the house and farmyard were designated as a National Historic Landmark in 2006. The house has been documented in a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) report, and it was mentioned in the Historic Structures Survey of

Unincorporated Alachua County (Anderson, 2000). 8AL 479b is an aboriginal deposit that was discovered in the course of completing foundation work for restoration of the Rawlings House in 1995 (Johnson 1995). Artifacts recovered were diagnostic of aboriginal people of the Middle Archaic and Alachua periods. Historic items from the Rawlings period (1928-1953) were also present. Archaeological deposits associated with the site of the Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Barn are described under 8AL 2558. Artifacts from the site are prehistoric, dating from the Mid-Archaic and Deptford periods up to the historic period. A replica barn was constructed near the original barn site in 1991.

The house complex consists of the Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings House, a pump house, a relocated outhouse, a reconstructed barn, a relocated tenant house and reconstructed pens for chickens and waterfowl. The house complex occupies a square of approximately 175 feet per side, adjacent to the west side of County Road 325 and about 360 feet south of the north property boundary.

There are no blueprints for the Rawlings House, and the documentation of the house in the HABS report is brief. The house is a vernacular assemblage of smaller wood frame buildings. Its form resembles a "T" whose head is the longer element. The head parallels the road and functions as the facade of the house. The one-story house is elevated on a foundation of masonry, cement block, and treated pine piers. Exterior fabric is vertical wood board-and-batten siding; the roof is wood shingle. Interior floors are wood, usually painted or varnished. Fenestration in the house is irregular. Porches are located on major elevations. The house was reroofed and the foundation and roof framing were strengthened in 1995. The park finished restoring the house in March 1996, with almost every room, floor and ceiling repainted. Since 2000, outside steps and rotten siding have been replaced. The exterior was repainted in 2005.

The other original structure in the house complex is an outbuilding used as a shed and as housing for a 1930s vintage pump, which no longer services the house. It also is covered in vertical board-and-batten siding, painted white to match the house. During the restoration project in 1995, workers repaired and repainted the outbuilding, and roofed it with metal, all in accordance with the original design of the structure as shown in historic photographs. The original water tower footers still exist near the shed.

An additional element of the park's cultural resources and cultural landscape is the Brice Tenant House. The original Rawlings Tenant House, occupied in Rawlings' time by employees who worked her farm and ran the household, was removed from the site around 1970. The addition to the park of the Brice Tenant House, which is similar to the Rawlings Tenant House in age and massing, is intended to enhance interpretation of the workings of the Rawlings farm and the lives of African-Americans during Rawlings' time. The Brice Tenant House, a three-room wood frame structure in fair condition, was moved to the park from its original location, less than one-half mile away. The exact location of the original Tenant House on the Rawlings property has not yet been

determined archaeologically, but it differs from the current location of the Brice House. Restoration of the Brice Tenant House, which included establishing a foundation, stabilizing structural elements of the floor and replacing portions of the siding, is complete. The raked sand yard typical of the area has been reproduced at the Brice Tenant House's new setting.

Additional cultural resources at the park include archaeological elements representing structures, fence lines, or crop areas that have fallen into disuse or been removed. Information gleaned from historic aerial photographs has been used to identify some of these elements. The majority of the park has not received an archaeological survey. Historic fences are in poor condition and have not been mapped or photo-documented. Physical restoration and placement of these elements has been, and will continue to be, undertaken in close consultation with the Division of Historical Resources.

Land near Cross Creek has been tilled for over one hundred years. Marjorie Rawlings herself attempted to make a profit from the land. She was attracted to citriculture and bought her property already extensively planted with mature citrus trees. The Orange Lake area was well known for its citrus industry at the time. Rawlings also removed a pecan grove from an area on the east side of County Road 325 and planted that land in citrus. While there are no original Rawlings citrus trees still in existence, some of Rawlings' original citrus varieties remain. These are being mapped in the house grove, with identification of individual trees to variety, or at least to root stock if that is all that remains. Trees that need replacement are replanted with traditional varieties. Citrus has been replanted around the house and in the farmyard running south past the barn. The replanted grove requires high maintenance. Ordinary winter conditions, including nearly annual hard freezes, have occasionally set back growth. Since the grove has no irrigation system, drought has also been a factor. Insects, especially ants, have caused continuous problems in the grove area; soil treatments have been necessary, with varying results.

Other cultural resources at the park include extensive collections of objects such as furnishings, clothing, artworks, carpentry and farm tools, and a vintage automobile.

The resources of the house complex are in good condition. Interpretive activities make use of the Rawlings House, and these may adversely affect the structure and the collections objects it houses to a greater or lesser extent, depending on the level of interpreters' care and periodic management review. In 1996, both of the historic structures, the house and shed, were restored from foundation to roof. Recently, several sagging spots in the flooring of the house have been noted, indicating that the house piers may need a thorough examination. Some minor repairs have been made to the porches in areas of highest use; however, interior sagging has continued to increase. As of September 2000, some settling of the house has occurred, particularly along the northern section of the wall separating the kitchen and dining room. This area has been

monitored visually, but it has not been photographed or measured to document its status more definitively.

The condition of the park's collection objects ranges from poor to good. Most of the ceramics are considered to be in good condition, while the majority of the furnishings are in a slow decline, or in fair condition. All of the artwork, which was conserved and reframed with archival quality material in 2004, is in good condition. Other paper and textile objects are in poor condition. The collection objects in the Rawlings House are subject to insect intrusion and damage. As might be expected in a non-climate controlled house museum, humidity and temperature shifts exact a toll on most of the objects composed of either organic materials or ferrous metals. The collection is archivally cleaned every year. The vintage automobile is in poor condition. It is parked in the historically correct carport, and is thus exposed to the elements. The Brice Tenant House is only in fair condition, despite the relatively recent restoration. Currently there is evidence of water stains on the floorboards. Interpretive activities do not use the interior of the Brice House. The park's cultural resources and collections are currently managed according to procedures outlined in Operations Manual, Chapters 11 and 12.

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.

Additional Considerations

Management of resources at Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park requires careful planning, and a proper balancing of cultural and natural resource management activities, in order to ensure long-term preservation of the site's cultural landscape. Rawlings' writings may prove to be helpful references for staff when making management decisions.

For example, Marjorie Rawlings (1942, p.36) writes in her novel, *Cross Creek*: "The east

grove, across the road from the farmhouse, is bounded on the east and south by hammock. This lies around it in a protective crescent." Maintaining at least a narrow strip of woodland along the south boundary of the park west of County Road 325 will create a similar landscape while also screening the site from any development in the adjacent county park. In addition, road kill records for this portion of County Road 325 over the last few years verify that this narrow wooded strip is a viable wildlife corridor that connects Orange Lake and Lake Lochloosa as well as the hammocks that border the two lakes. Snakes traveling through this corridor are particularly vulnerable. Again, Rawlings (1942, p.36) mentions this area in her novel, *Cross Creek*: "...the snakes cross. Twice each year the moccasins and rattlers move... taking the same path, and back and forth between the east and west groves is a known crossing. It must be so, for I see more snakes on the road there than in any other place I frequent."

Continued cultural landscape restoration at the site should take into account this wildlife concern. The citrus grove in vicinity of the house complex may be expanded somewhat, particularly a few extra rows to the west of the house. Likewise, if the division considers it appropriate and funding and staff become available in the future, a few rows of citrus trees could be established east of CR325 as a limited grove expansion. The remainder of the park to the east and west of the house complex should remain hammock. "Down through the west grove, which is the house grove, is the hammock on the shore of Orange Lake that has been from the beginning a true retreat," Rawlings (1942, p.36) writes in *Cross Creek*.

The Rawlings House is now more adequately buffered from adjacent land use changes since the Hightower parcel to the north of the house has been acquired. Any future development on current park property or future acquisitions should be conducted in such a manner as to preserve the cultural landscape of the Rawlings property. The growth of screening types of vegetation along the new north boundary of the park should be encouraged since it is still relatively close to the Rawlings House. Staff should select native plants that reflect the atmosphere of the landscape during Rawlings' residence and avoid using invasive exotic plants.

The park should continue to maintain the east grove trail for visitor use. When staffing permits, the west hammock trail to the shore of Orange Lake should be maintained and interpreted as well.

The park would benefit from the purchase of property on the east side of County Road 325, north of the former University of Florida Foundation (UFF) property that once contained Rawlings' east grove. This property is within the visual zone of the Rawlings House. Acquisition would help protect the park's cultural landscape from the effects of possible land use changes on adjacent parcels in the future.

Management Needs and Problems

Cultural Resources

1. Maintenance of cultural resources at the park is a never-ending, very demanding process.
 - A. The cultural resources of the park require constant maintenance on a cyclical schedule. Although there is an archival system in place, no monitoring process exists to track other areas of ongoing maintenance concern.
 - B. The foundations of the Rawlings House and the Brice Tenant House have not been evaluated for condition recently.
 - C. Some settling of the Rawlings House is occurring along the north section of the wall that separates the kitchen and the dining room.
 - D. Wood elements of the Brice Tenant House appear to be deteriorating gradually.
 - E. Pest animals and insects are a constant maintenance issue.
 - F. Given its present staffing level, the park will not be able to achieve management goals for the UFF property east of County Road 325 and the Hightower addition to the north of the Rawlings House, or meet the restoration and interpretive goals associated with the Brice Tenant House, while maintaining current cultural resource maintenance standards and meeting current interpretive demands. The recent addition of the Hightower parcel will incur extra management duties. The addition of the Brice Tenant House will increase the maintenance needs of the site's structures, collections objects and cultural landscape. The addition of the Brice Tenant House and the expanded cultural landscape at the park will likely stimulate a demand for increased interpretive activities.
2. Management of collections objects at the park needs additional attention.
 - A. There is no systematic evaluation and prioritization of park collections objects for restoration. Some of the furniture collection needs restoration.
 - B. No facility exists in which to provide proper storage or maintenance of collections objects.
 - C. Staffing is inadequate to realize the goal of caring for all collection objects in perpetuity.
 - D. The antique automobile is continuing to deteriorate, perhaps past the point of recovery.
3. The Division has worked diligently to maintain the park's extensive cultural landscape as it would have appeared during the Rawlings period, but landscape management activities at the site need further refinement.
 - A. Citrus trees inappropriate to the interpreted era, or rootstocks that have grown into trees subsequent to hard freezes, constitute some of the current grove stock. Other citrus trees are declining because of age or drought intolerance. The original extent of the grove was substantially larger than it is

currently, extending to the east across County Road 325 as well as into the hammock area west of the Rawlings House.

- B. Historic fence lines are deteriorating and remain undocumented.
 - C. The Hightower addition to the north of the Rawlings House has visible power lines.
4. Documentation of the park's cultural resources remains incomplete.
 - A. The park has not had a comprehensive cultural resources survey.
 - B. There are no known blueprints for the Rawlings House, and the existing HABS Report does not document the structure of the house in detail.
 - C. The exact location of the original Rawlings Tenant House has not been documented.

Natural Resources

1. Exotic plant and animal species occur within the park.
 - A. The recently acquired Hightower addition north of the Rawlings House has invasive exotic plants that require continued treatment and additional surveys.
 - B. Feral hogs occasionally forage in the park, especially on the Lake Lochloosa side.
2. The park boundary requires additional fencing.
 - A. Portions of the Rawlings House property, as well as most of the UFF and Hightower additions, are neither fenced nor posted.
3. No constructed firebreaks exist on the UFF addition, although numerous fire suppression scars are evident, indicating a history of at least occasional fire intrusion.
4. The park contains one of the few remaining wooded, undeveloped wildlife corridors between Orange Lake and Lochloosa Lake.
5. Water quality is poor in Orange and Lochloosa Lakes and in Cross Creek.
6. Inventory of plant species in the park is incomplete.
7. Inventory of animal species in the park is incomplete.

Management Objectives

The resources administered by the Division are divided into two principal categories: natural resources and cultural resources. The Division 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.

Cultural Resources

1. Establish an effective program for long-term maintenance of the cultural resources of the park.
 - A. Continue to implement a cyclical maintenance plan for the park's cultural

resources. Consult experts in government and private sectors to define an appropriate cyclical maintenance schedule, and to improve the maintenance plan as needed.

- B.** Evaluate the condition of foundations of the Rawlings House and the Brice Tenant House, and make needed repairs.
 - C.** Establish and implement a quantifiable method for monitoring the settling of the Rawlings House, particularly along the north section of the wall separating the kitchen and the dining room.
 - D.** Inspect the wood framing and siding of the Brice Tenant House to identify threats and develop maintenance recommendations, particularly in regards to water penetration, pests and dry rot.
 - E.** Continue the pest control program at the park.
 - F.** Increase the level of service at the park to encompass the additional maintenance, curatorial, and interpretation responsibilities generated by the recent acquisition of the Brice Tenant House and the addition of properties such as the Hightower and the UFF parcels.
- 2.** Improve the management of collections objects at the park.
- A.** Establish, with professional assistance, a prioritized list of restoration needs for the park's collections, including the furniture collection.
 - B.** Construct a facility for storage and maintenance of collections objects.
 - C.** Seek funding for a full-time curatorial program at the park with the goal of caring for collections objects in perpetuity.
 - D.** Assess the potential to restore or de-accession the antique automobile.
 - E.** Ensure that management of the park's collections objects continues in accordance with Chapters 11 and 12, OM.
- 3.** Continue to maintain the cultural landscape of the park as appropriate for the era interpreted, and adjust or improve the landscape management program as needed.
- A.** Create a horticultural plan to direct the phased replacement of all aged, freeze susceptible, or drought intolerant citrus trees, and to detail any increase in long-term care and maintenance commitments due to a possible limited expansion of the citrus grove.
 - B.** Map historic fence lines and document them photographically.
 - C.** Bury electric lines on the recently acquired Hightower property to the north of the Rawlings House.
- 4.** Improve documentation of the park's cultural resources.
- A.** Conduct a comprehensive Phase I survey of the park to identify unknown and known sites and document their extent.
 - B.** Evaluate the completeness of blueprints for the Rawlings House, which if they exist may be stored at the University of Florida. If there are no blueprints at the university or existing blueprints are inadequate, create a new set of blueprints for the Rawlings House, or produce a more detailed HABS report for the house.

- C. Conduct an archaeological survey to determine the original location of the Rawlings Tenant House.

Natural Resources

1. Maintain programs for removing exotic plants and animals from the park.
 - A. Map invasive exotic plant locations, especially in the recently acquired Hightower property, and continue to remove exotics throughout the park as needed.
 - B. Monitor feral hog activity in the park and initiate control measures if necessary.
2. Protect and identify park boundaries to avoid encroachments from neighboring properties.
 - A. Fence selected areas of the Hightower addition in a manner consistent with proper maintenance of the Rawlings House cultural landscape. Erect fencing and post park boundaries that still lack adequate protection.
3. To the extent practical, establish and maintain a prescribed fire program at the park.
 - A. Create firebreaks for the flatwoods in the UFF addition, as described below in the Prescribed Burning section of Management Measures.
4. Protect, restore and maintain natural communities in the park.
 - A. Preserve and manage the park's natural resources, especially the strip of hammock used by wildlife as an east/west corridor between Orange and Lochloosa Lakes.
5. Protect, restore and maintain natural hydrological regimes in the park.
 - A. Support efforts to improve water quality in Orange Lake, Lake Lochloosa and Cross Creek.
 - B. Assess existing restroom facilities regularly for operational adequacy. Employ the most advanced wastewater treatment possible in all future development of park facilities.
6. Protect, restore and maintain native plant diversity and natural relative abundance in the park.
 - A. Conduct additional field surveys to identify native plants that occur in the park, and update species lists as needed.
7. Protect, restore and maintain native animal diversity and natural relative abundance in the park.
 - A. Conduct additional field surveys to identify native animals that occur in the park and update species lists as needed.

Management Measures for Natural Resources

Hydrology

The main hydrological concern may be the numerous fire plow scars that cut through the park, most of them near Lake Lochloosa. The scars vary widely in age. Staff will attempt to determine if the scars may adversely affect the hydrologic regime through

channelization or redirection of natural sheet flow. Scar rehabilitation will take place as needed. Management will comply with best management practices to maintain or improve the existing water quality on site and will take measures as needed to prevent soil erosion or other impacts to water resources.

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 only fire-dependent natural community in the park in which it may be feasible to introduce prescribed fire is a 2.5-acre section of mesic flatwoods. To enable burning of the flatwoods, a firebreak will need to be constructed along part of the park boundary east of County Road 325. Staff will consult with the DHR and with adjacent land managers (personnel from the St. Johns River Water Management District, Land Management Division) to optimize placement of any firebreaks and to facilitate cooperative prescribed burning, if feasible. Protection of park structures and adjacent private structures, if any, will be major considerations during the planning and establishment of any firebreaks.

The park contains another fire-type community, basin marsh that typically would be treated with fire periodically. The park's marshland along Lake Lochloosa and Orange Lake, however, represents only a small fraction of the large, contiguous marsh systems that fringe the lakes. These marsh systems are either privately owned, or managed by other agencies, and establishment of firebreaks there merely to segregate DRP holdings would not be ecologically sound management.

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. To avoid duplication of efforts and conserve staff resources, the Division will consult and coordinate with appropriate federal, state and local agencies for management of designated species. Specifically, data collected by the FWC and USFWS as part of their ongoing research and monitoring programs will be reviewed periodically to inform management of decisions that may have an impact on designated species at the park.

Gopher tortoises have been recorded at the park, particularly on the recently acquired Hightower addition. Staff will conduct surveys for gopher tortoises before any development occurs. Bald eagles are very visible in the Orange Lake - Lake Lochloosa area, and there is an active nest within the park near Lake Lochloosa. The USFWS National Bald Eagle Guidelines and FFWCC guidelines will be followed to protect the nest site (USFWS, 2007; FFWCC, 2007). Planned recreational or development activities will be located a suitable distance away from the nest.

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. Consequently, it is the strategy of the Division to remove exotic species from native natural communities.

The Hightower parcel to the north of the Rawlings House was acquired in 2003. This property contains many invasive exotic plants that were used in landscaping an old home site but eventually escaped cultivation. Exotic species, including mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*), air potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*), coral ardisia (*Ardisia crenata*), camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*), and chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*), and others have been found in this parcel and in neighboring hammock woodland. Extensive exotic plant removal efforts, which began in 2004, continue to this day. The park, with assistance from District 2 staff, will maintain the exotics removal program as long as necessary. Furthermore, staff will initiate an outreach program designed to encourage neighbors to landscape with native or non-invasive plants, and to remove exotic species such as coral ardisia that are currently invading the site.

Park visitors and staff occasionally observe feral hogs on trails, particularly in times of high water, but the hogs do not appear to be a significant nuisance at this time. If feral hog activity increases to the point that resources are threatened, then control measures will be undertaken.

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.

Two native species, the eastern diamondback rattlesnake and the yellow rat snake, are at times considered problem species in the park, the former because of concerns about visitor safety, and the latter because of predation on domestic fowl that fit the historic

context of the site. DRP policies discourage the removal of native animals from park property. If relocation of any rattlesnakes is necessary, however, the park should move them well away from visitor use areas to undeveloped areas of the park on the far western or eastern ends of the property.

Predation upon young domestic fowl by yellow rat snakes is a relatively common occurrence at the park. In fact, the farm during Mrs. Rawlings' tenure also experienced chronic predation by rat snakes and other animals. The continued presence of these animals at the park should be accepted as normal by the staff. Staff should seek additional ways to protect young fowl from harm and respond appropriately.

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 prepare for locating and evaluating historic resources, both archaeological sites and historic structures.

As staffing and funding permit, the Division will implement the following measures for managing cultural resources at the park.

1. Document the current cyclical maintenance plan for cultural resources at the park. Incorporate an inspection component into the cyclical maintenance plan that includes photo-monitoring to document changes in resource condition, particularly to detect deterioration of structures or collections items.

2. Conduct cyclical maintenance on park structures and collections objects.
 - A. Implement a quantifiable method for monitoring the settling of the Rawlings' House, in particular measuring any effects on the north section of the wall separating the kitchen and the dining room. Seek professional evaluation of the situation and make repairs as needed.
 - B. Evaluate the condition of the foundations of the Rawlings' House and the Brice Tenant House, and make repairs as needed.
 - C. Seek professional assistance in evaluating and prioritizing restoration needs of the collections.
3. Conduct a comprehensive cultural resource survey of the park, and protect known resources.
 - A. Seek funding to conduct a comprehensive Phase I survey of the park to identify unknown and known sites and determine their extent.
 - B. Seek funding to conduct an archaeological survey of the original location of the Rawlings' Tenant House.
4. Construct a facility for storage and maintenance of collections objects. Seasonal items, or those in need of repair, should be housed in a professional storage, cleaning and maintenance facility.
5. Maintain and develop the cultural landscape as appropriate to the era being interpreted.
 - A. Determine if blueprints of the Rawlings' House exist. If they do not, seek funding or expertise to create blueprints or a more detailed HABS report.
 - B. Map and photo-document historic fence lines.
6. Seek funding to increase maintenance, curatorial, and interpretation activities encompassing the Brice House and the sand yard.
7. Manage collections objects according to current Division standards.
8. Continue to implement an integrated pest management (IPM) program for structures and their surroundings, including cultivated areas.
9. Create a horticultural plan to direct the phased replacement of damaged or aging citrus trees and to detail the long-term requirements of care and maintenance of a possible expansion of the citrus grove.

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.

1. Plant and animal species lists need to be updated for the recently acquired Hightower parcel north of the Rawlings House.

Cultural Resources

1. A Phase I survey of cultural resources for the entire park is needed. This will document any new sites and determine the extent of known and new sites.
2. An archaeological survey of the original location of the Rawlings' Tenant House is needed.

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.

Land Management Review

Section 259.036, Florida Statutes, established land management review teams to determine whether conservation, preservation, and recreation lands titled in the name of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (board) are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and in accordance with a land management plan adopted pursuant to s. 259.032, the board of trustees, acting through the Department of Environmental Protection (department). The managing agency shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review team in finalizing the required update of its management plan.

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park has not been the subject of 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.

Regional Population

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park is located within Alachua County, between Gainesville and Ocala in north-central Florida. The populations of Alachua County and neighboring Marion County have grown 45% since 1990, and are projected to grow an additional 33% by 2020 (BEBR, University of Florida, 2006). The median age of Alachua County is 29.2 due to the presence of the University of Florida and Santa Fe Community College. In contrast, Marion County's median age of 45.1 is influenced by its popularity as a retirement community. The statewide median age is 39.7 (BEBR, University of Florida, 2006). Nearly 950,000 people reside within 50 miles of the park, which includes the cities of Gainesville, Alachua, High Springs, Palatka, Leesburg and

Ocala (Census, 2000).

Existing Use of Adjacent Lands

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park is located in southeast Alachua County, within the small community of Cross Creek. The park is situated between Orange Lake and Lochloosa Lake to its west and east, respectively, and is bisected by County Road 325.

The remainder of the original Rawlings homestead is located just south of the park boundary, and is managed as a public park by Alachua County. This county park offers a boat ramp, fishing and picnicking facilities. The other surrounding land uses are mostly agricultural and low-density residential.

Within the vicinity of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park is another state park that offers a wider variety of recreational activities. Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park is a 21,000-acre preserve that provides camping, hiking, biking, horseback riding, boat ramp, canoe/kayaking, fishing, picnicking, wildlife observation and a visitor center.

Planned Use of Adjacent Lands

One of the major challenges facing the Division will be the protection of the park from the impacts of adjacent land uses. Given the continued growth rate of this area of Florida, lands surrounding Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park that are not included in future state or local government acquisitions will eventually be developed for residential and commercial uses. However, the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan designates the area around the park as a "Historic Preservation Area" which places limits on some forms of development. According to Alachua County's Unified Land Development Code, "No new construction, exterior reconstruction, exterior remodeling, or exterior repair shall be permitted within the Historic Preservation Area until a plan for such work has been reviewed and approved by the Board of County Commissioners" (Alachua County, 2007). Division staff should stay abreast of any development plans along County Road 325 near the park and coordinate with the county to reduce its visual impact and ensure protection of the rural character of the area.

Some of the other expected impacts from adjacent land uses include declines in local, surface water quantity and quality; an increase in point and non-point pollution sources within the park's watershed; an increase in the threat of invasive exotic plants; and an increase in local traffic along County Road 325. Coordination with the Alachua County Public Works Department and the Old Florida Heritage Highway Corridor Management Council (for State Road 441 and its loop/spur roads which include County Road 325) to reduce highway noise through implementation of traffic calming measures and the extension of the 35-mile/hour zone beyond the park are proposed.

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

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park contains lands that were part of the historic Rawlings homestead. This historic park provides a glimpse of the famous Cross Creek community, immortalized by Mrs. Rawlings in her writings, as it evolved in response to the economic, cultural, social and environmental conditions that shaped and defined modern Florida. In addition to the historic house and associated structures, the farmyard area has a variety of citrus trees as well as a kitchen garden to reflect Rawlings' writings, time and place. Beyond the farmyard, the park property also includes some upland mixed forest, mesic flatwoods, basin marsh, basin swamp and depression marsh communities. Two trails into the surrounding woodlands provide access to Rawlings' natural world.

Water and Shoreline Area

The most significant natural features in the park are the hydrological elements. The western boundary of the site lies in the marshy edge of Orange Lake, while the eastern boundary of the property abuts Lake Lochloosa. These picturesque lakes and the creek that connects them are also important to the mystique of the region, as illustrated in the writings of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. The adjacent county park provides boat and fishing access to Orange Lake and, via Cross Creek, Lake Lochloosa.

Natural Scenery

For Mrs. Rawlings, her home was her "place of enchantment." She did her writing and took most of her meals on the front porch of the old farmhouse; it was a place that refreshed her every day. She also loved to walk the road from Cross Creek to the neighboring community of Island Grove. Visitors have the opportunity to experience the peace, serenity, and perhaps the inspiration that she found here.

Significant Wildlife Habitat

Bald eagles and sandhill cranes are very visible in the Orange Lake - Lake Lochloosa area and some nest in and near the park. Other visible forms of wildlife in this park are the wading birds that frequently use the surrounding marshes. The park also contains one of the few remaining wooded, undeveloped wildlife corridors between Orange Lake and Lochloosa Lake.

Archaeological and Historical Features

In 2006, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park was designated a National Historic Landmark, the highest such recognition accorded by the United States to historic properties determined to be of exceptional value in representing or illustrating an important theme, event or person in the history of the nation. The focal point of the historic site is the old "cracker" house that Mrs. Rawlings lived in while writing her famous books. The eight-room house, built of cypress and pine, appears to be an assemblage of three smaller structures. The other structures around the house include a reconstructed barn, relocated tenant house, original pump house, an outhouse and chicken and duck pens. The historic house and its rustic surroundings, much of which has been recreated, provide a glimpse of the famous Cross Creek region that Mrs. Rawlings immortalized in her writing. The cultural resources of the park are described in detail in the Resource Management Component.

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.

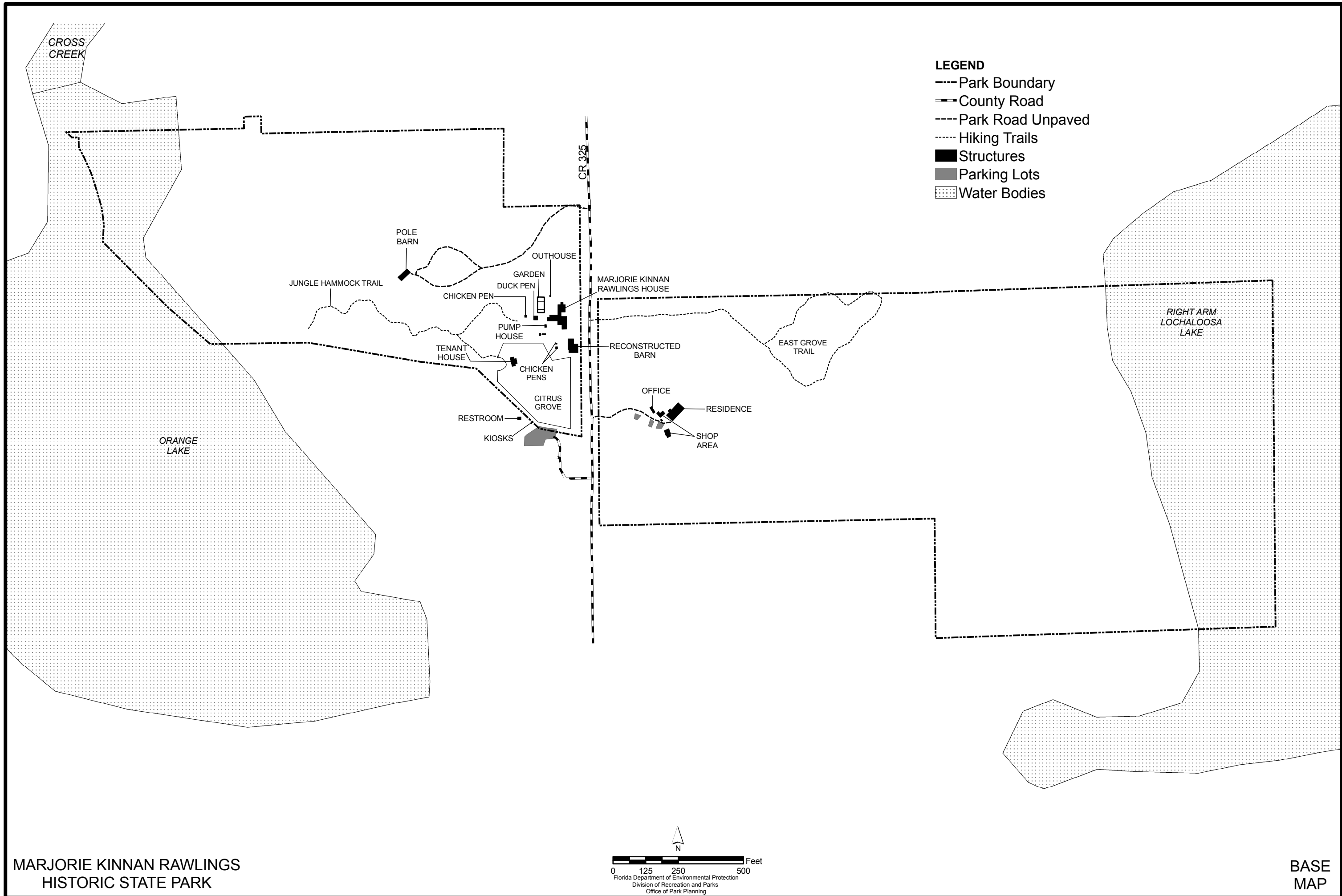
Past Uses

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings owned her Cross Creek land from 1928 to 1953, grew citrus commercially, and did some truck farming. In 1954, Norton Baskin, her second husband, deeded the property to the University of Florida Foundation. The university turned the Rawlings House over to the state in 1970 to be managed as a state park. Over the years, additional properties have been added to the park boundary, most of which was originally owned by Mrs. Rawlings.

Current Recreational Use and Visitor Programs

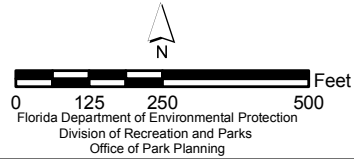
The primary public use of the site is visiting the historic Rawlings house and surrounding grounds. The historic, cultural landscape is maintained as a living history zone, and guided tours are offered by park staff dressed in 1930s period attire who interprets the famous author's homestead and lifestyle. The park also offers two, short hiking trails.

The state park recorded 20,094 visitors in fiscal year 2006/2007. Visitation peaks during the spring and fall seasons and drops significantly in August and September when



- LEGEND**
- Park Boundary
 - County Road
 - Park Road Unpaved
 - Hiking Trails
 - Structures
 - Parking Lots
 - ▨ Water Bodies

MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS
HISTORIC STATE PARK



BASE
MAP

house tours are suspended for annual archival cleaning. By Division estimates, the FY 2006/2007 visitors contributed over \$1 million in direct economic impact and the equivalent of 20 jobs to the local economy (Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2007).

Interpretation

Interpretation at the park is comprised of three levels. The primary interpretive resource element is the historic integrity of the architectural and biological artifact that is Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park. The seven aspects of historic integrity, as defined by the Secretary of the Interior, include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Preservation of these aspects is critical to successful interpretation of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings life to visitors, many of who will have had little experience with or knowledge of pioneer Florida history or rural lifestyles. Equally important to the authenticity of visitors' experiences is the preservation of historic vistas from the homestead, and views into the homestead, which provide the scale and setting for the historic farm.

Secondary interpretive resources include the altered natural communities and the hydrological features surrounding the homestead. The cessation of active farming allowed succession of natural vegetation to previously managed citrus groves. Interpretation of these natural and manmade processes will provide visitors with a larger understanding of the natural and human forces that shape our world.

A third category of interpretive resource elements at Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park is the Division's resource management activities. Historic preservation treatments to stabilize and repair the farm structures, and inventory and management efforts on the groves and gardens will introduce visitors to the interrelated issues involved in stewardship of cultural resources. Outside the park boundaries, the efforts to mitigate the impacts of land use changes and abate the auditory impacts associated with increased use of the adjacent transportation corridor will heighten visitor recognition of a simpler, less intrusive way of life.

Other Uses

Each year the park hosts numerous special events celebrating the life and times of Mrs. Rawlings such as her birthday celebration, holiday party, readings, a gardening program, musical events, fundraiser programs and others.

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 Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park, the house and farmyard area has been designated as a protected zone due to its historic significance. The basin marsh, basin swamp and depression marsh communities of the park have been designated as protected zone due to their sensitivity (see Conceptual Land Use Plan).

Existing Facilities

Visitor parking is located at the county park directly to the south of the state park. Signage directs visitors to an unpaved parking area in the northeast corner of the county park that can accommodate about 16 vehicles. The county park also offers a large paved lot, which can handle oversized vehicles and overflow parking, and contains public restrooms near the entrance to the state park. A short trail through a restored citrus grove provides access from the parking area to the historic farmyard and house.

The way in which visitors access the state park is part of their transitional experience as they leave the modern world for the time-period represented by the Rawlings homestead. Visitor circulation through the park allows the public to experience the cultural landscape by walking through the orange grove, to the barn, and eventually the Rawlings House, the center of the family and cultural activities.

The barn provides an outdoor orientation area where visitors gather for guided tours. The replica barn, raised in 1990, was constructed of the same sort of rough-cut pine as the barn that was torn down in the 1960s, and is located approximately, where the original barn stood about 100 feet from the house. From here, park staff dressed in period costume guide visitors through the house and farmyard recounting many stories of Mrs. Rawlings' life in Cross Creek. The house is maintained in essentially the same condition the author kept it while living here. Once through the Rawlings House, visitors can walk to the Brice Tenant House and peer through its windows. While not original to Mrs. Rawlings property, this relocated tenant house provides visitors a glimpse of the living quarters typical of the hired help in this area during Mrs. Rawlings time. This loop through the historic homestead completes the interpretive presentation of a working farm in the earlier decades of 20th century Florida. Other structures around the farmyard include an original pump house, an outhouse, chicken and duck pens and the footings of an absent water tower.

Support facilities are located on park property east of County Road 325 and include a ranger residence, an administrative office trailer, a storage shed, and small pole barn. An additional pole barn and mobile home was acquired with land purchased in 2004 immediately north of the historic homestead. The mobile home was damaged by hurricanes and has since been demolished.

The following is a list of existing facilities.

Recreation Facilities

Rawlings house	Chicken pens (3)
Barn	Duck pen
Tenant house	Jungle Hammock Trail (1200 ft)
Outhouse	East Grove Trail (2000 ft)
Pump house	

Support Facilities

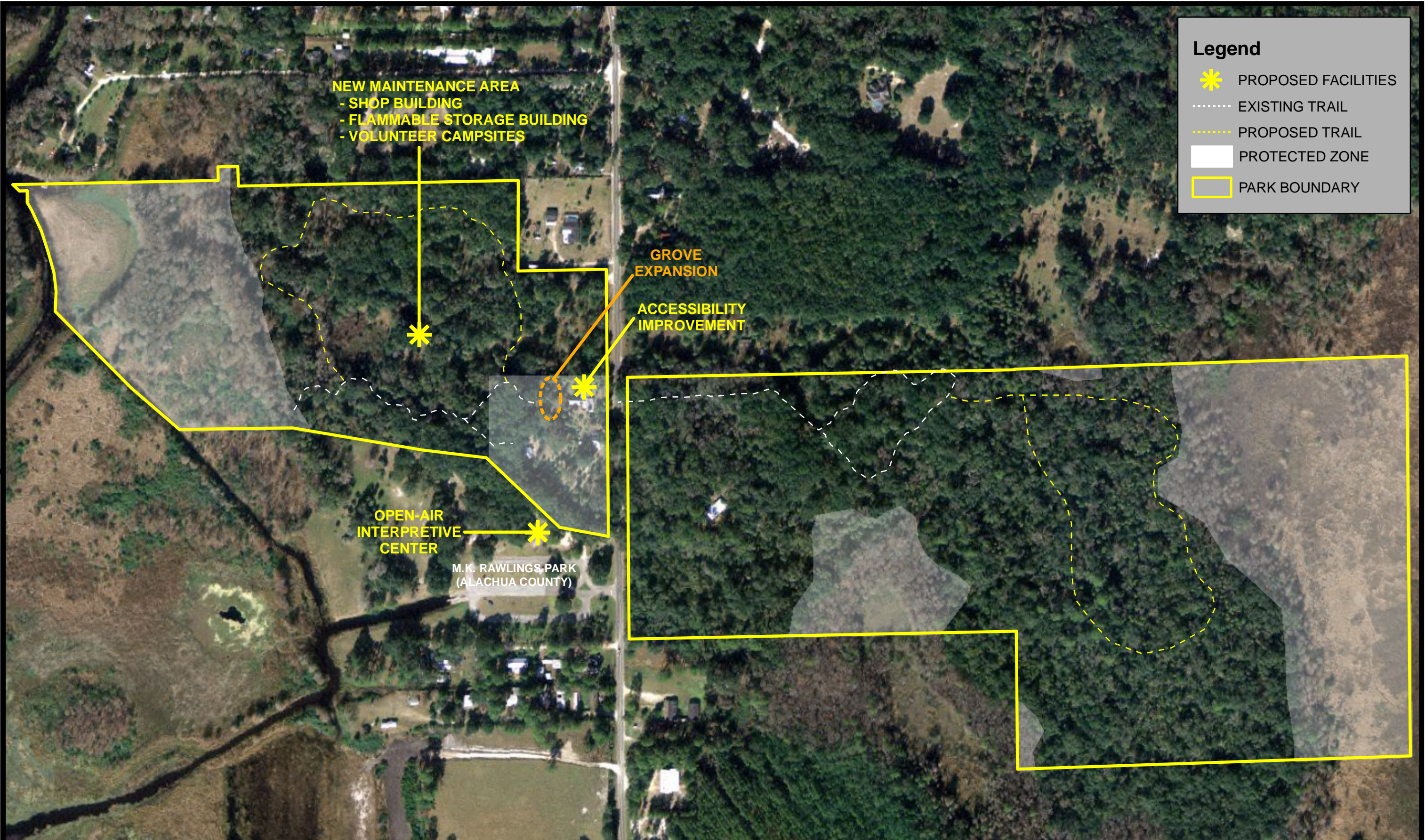
Stabilized parking (16 vehicles, located on County Park)	Ranger residence
Administrative office trailer	Storage shed
	Pole barns (2)

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.

Site Planning and Design Process

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.



Legend

-  PROPOSED FACILITIES
-  EXISTING TRAIL
-  PROPOSED TRAIL
-  PROTECTED ZONE
-  PARK BOUNDARY

NEW MAINTENANCE AREA
 - SHOP BUILDING
 - FLAMMABLE STORAGE BUILDING
 - VOLUNTEER CAMPSITES


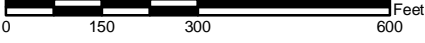
GROVE EXPANSION

ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENT

OPEN-AIR INTERPRETIVE CENTER

M.K. RAWLINGS PARK
 (ALACHUA COUNTY)

**MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS
 HISTORIC STATE PARK**



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

**CONCEPTUAL
 LAND USE PLAN**

Potential Uses and Proposed Facilities

At Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park, the primary emphasis is placed on protection and maintenance of the cultural resources, while allowing the public an opportunity to experience and understand these historic features. The park provides a setting for guided and self-guided exploration of the historic Rawlings homestead as well as living history demonstrations and activities with the Rawlings House at the core of the interpretive area.

No active recreational facilities are proposed for this historic site; however, opportunities for visitors to gain a broader perspective of the cultural landscape are important. The following section provides recommendations for enhancing the visitor experience.

Recreation Facilities

Interpretive Facilities. A new interpretive kiosk is recommended at the main entrance adjacent to the parking lot to replace the existing, outdated kiosk. Intrusive signage within the park will continue to be avoided.

An open-air interpretive center is also proposed near the park entrance to orient visitors and enhance their experience and understanding of this significant cultural site. This facility would contain a secure area for displaying artifacts and interpretive text while also providing bench seating for interpretive programs. It is recommended that the interpretive center be attached to the existing restroom within the county park. Since this area is currently managed by Alachua County, the Division will need to discuss potential management arrangements with the county and work with other community groups in order to accomplish this goal. The energy conscious design of this structure would be in keeping with Mrs. Rawlings' belief in conservation and her advocacy for the preservation of the environment.

Grove Expansion. The citrus grove was an integral part of the Rawlings working farm and originally comprised about 30 acres with some 3,000 trees. Although a portion of the grove has already been restored, it is recommended that the grove be slightly expanded around the house complex to interpret the historic conditions of the site. The Resource Management Component discusses the long-term requirements of care and maintenance of this proposed grove expansion.

Trail Enhancements. There is potential to extend the East Grove Trail to the south and east. Previous efforts were hindered by the presence of an eagle nest on the property. Future attempts to extend the trail should provide the appropriate buffer distance from this and any other eagle nest found on the property.

An opportunity also exists to route a new trail through the recently acquired property north of the Rawlings House. This trail should be designed as a spur of the

Jungle Hammock Trail and would explore this new property and loop back to the homestead area. This proposed trail should be routed to avoid the proposed, new maintenance area.

Accessibility Improvements. Universal design for accessibility to the park is an important goal of the Division's management at Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park. To provide access to the house, either a ramp or electric lift should be installed at the north end of the porch adjacent to Mrs. Rawlings' bedroom where its visual impact would be minimal. Additional accessibility issues will be evaluated as decisions are made regarding the treatment of historic structures. Most outdoor areas of the homestead are accessible without improvement. Where path surface improvements are necessary for appropriate levels of accessibility, non-intrusive materials will be used to stabilize the pathways. Accessible routes will not be paved within the historic farmyard.

Miscellaneous. Overhead utility lines detract from the character of the park. The electrical lines on the Hightower property should be buried.

Additional fire protection facilities are needed to protect the extreme vulnerability of the historic structures from this threat since there is no fire hydrant within close proximity. Coordination with the both the Alachua County Public Works and the local fire departments to examine alternative methods of fire protection of the historic structures is a priority.

Support Facilities

Residence/Administrative Area. The stabilized road leading to the staff area should be stabilized and re-graded to avoid recurring flooding.

New Maintenance Area. The park is in need of additional space for office work, maintenance activities and collections storage; however, there is no room to expand the existing residence/administrative area since it is surrounded by land prone to flooding. A new maintenance area is proposed for a previously disturbed area on the recently acquired property north of the Rawlings house. A three or four-bay shop building is recommended that would be designed to accommodate the following uses: a new administrative office, conference/break room, workshop area, curator's room, storage space and restroom with a shower. Also proposed for this new maintenance area are two volunteer RV campsites and a flammable storage building.

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.

The following is a summary of facilities needed to implement the conceptual land use plan for Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park:

Rawlings Homestead

Interpretive kiosk	Additional grove plantings
Open-air interpretive center	Universally accessible ramp/lift

Trail Enhancements

Extend existing East Grove Trail	New hiking trail
----------------------------------	------------------

Support Facilities

3 or 4-bay shop building	Volunteer RV campsites (2)
Flammable storage building	Stabilize and re-grade access road

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.

**Table 1
Existing Use And Recreational Carrying Capacity**

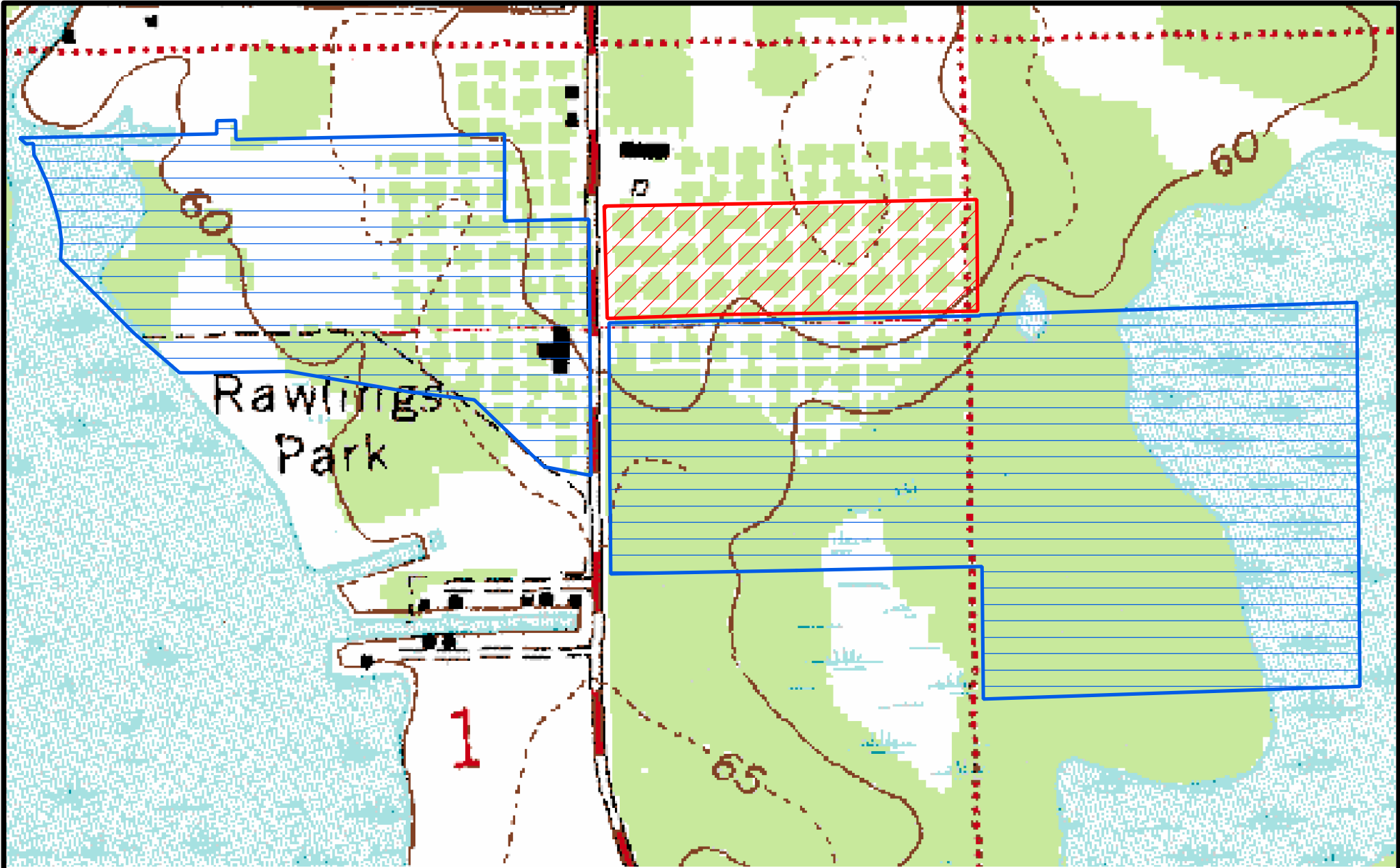
Activity/Facility	Existing Capacity		Proposed Additional Capacity		Estimated Recreational Capacity	
	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily
Rawlings House	10	60			10	60
Historic Farm yard	20	120			20	120
Interpretive Center			15	90	15	90
Trails	12	48	12	48	24	96
TOTAL	32	168	27	138	59	306

Note: The previous Unit Management Plan listed the Rawlings House tour capacity at 10 people per tour and 60 daily. Since that plan was written, park staff have had difficulty managing current visitation while enforcing this carrying capacity. This plan recommends evaluating the load bearing limitations of the house to determine an appropriate carrying capacity for visitation, both daily and annually. Therefore, this table is currently incomplete.

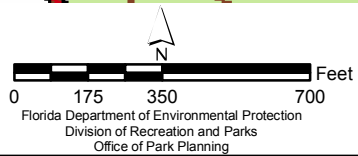
Identification of lands on the optimum boundary map is solely for planning purposes and not for regulatory purposes. A property’s identification on the optimum boundary map is not for use by any party or other government body to reduce or restrict the lawful right of private landowners. Identification 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. At this time, no lands are considered surplus to the needs of the park.

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.



Property to the north of the park on the east side of County Road 325 has been identified as desirable for acquisition. The addition of this land will ensure the continuation of a rural setting around the historic Rawlings homestead. The proposed optimum boundary will also provide a buffer from future surrounding private development and expand the potential for public interpretation of the site.



MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS
HISTORIC STATE PARK



LEGEND

-  Park Boundary
-  Optimum Boundary

OPTIMUM BOUNDARY MAP

Addendum 1 – Acquisition History

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park Acquisition History

Purpose and Sequence of Acquisition

The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks (Division) acquired a 0.76-acre property, which constituted the initial area of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park, located in Section 1, Township 12 South, Range 21 East in Alachua County, Florida, to operate the property as a historic site within the state recreation and parks system.

On July 1, 1970, Division acquired the 0.76-acre property from the University of Florida Foundation, Inc. (UFF) under a ten-year term lease. This lease would expire on June 30, 1980. The leased premises consisted of the Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings House and the Farm Yard only.

Before the ten-year term lease for the 0.76-acre property expired on June 30, 1980, the Division and the UFF extended the lease for an additional five-year term. On December 9, 1981, the UFF donated a 7.81-acre property, which included the 0.76-acre area Division had been managing under lease, to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida (Trustees). Since this donation, the Trustees have acquired more parcels through P2000 Acquisitions and Inholdings and Florida Forever Acquisitions and Inholdings land acquisition programs and added them to Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park. The current area of the park contains 99.02 acres.

Lease Agreement

On December 13, 1982, the Trustees leased the 7.81-acre property to Division under Lease No. 3241. This lease is for a period of fifty (50) years, which will expire on December 12, 2032.

According to the Trustees Lease No. 3241, the Division is to manage Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park as a state historic site, outdoor recreation area and for related purposes.

Title Interest

The Trustees hold fee simple title to Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park.

Special Conditions on Use

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park is designated single-use to provide 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

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park Acquisition History

activities specifically identified in this plan) are not consistent with this plan or the management of the park.

Outstanding Reservations

Following is a listing of outstanding rights, reservations and encumbrances that apply to Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park.

Instrument:Special Warranty Deed

Instrument Holder:UFF

Beginning Date:December 9, 1981

Ending Date:Forever

Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc.:The special warranty deed states that in the event the Trustees fails or ceases to operate and maintain the 7.81-acre subject property as a historic site within the state recreation and parks system, title and interest in the property shall revert to the UFF.

Addendum 2 – References Cited

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Addendum 3 – Soils Descriptions

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park Soils Descriptions

(2) Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes - This nearly level to gently sloping, excessively drained soil is in the deep, sandy uplands. Slopes are nearly smooth to convex. The areas are mostly irregular in shape and range from about 15 to 300 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark grayish brown fine sand about 6 inches thick. The underlying layers are fine sand to a depth of 82 inches or more. The upper 10 inches is pale brown, the next 12 inches is light yellowish brown, the next 29 inches is yellow, the next 13 inches is very pale brown and has thin bands of brownish yellow loamy sand lamellae.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Apopka, Arredondo, Chipley, and Tavares soils. Also included are small areas of excessively drained soils that have a sandy texture to 80 inches or more. These excessively drained soils do not have thin bands of lamellae. A few areas of Candler soils that have slopes of 5 to 8 percent are included. Total included areas are 15 percent or less.

This Candler soil has low available water capacity. Permeability is rapid. Natural fertility of the soil is low. Organic matter content of the surface layer is low to very low. Surface runoff is very slow. The water table is at a depth of more than 72 inches.

(14) Pomona sand - This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in small and large areas in the flatwoods. Slopes are nearly smooth and range from 0 to 2 percent. The areas are irregular in shape and range from about 10 to 350 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray sand about 5 inches thick. The subsurface layer is sand to a depth of 16 inches. The upper 4 inches is gray, and the lower 7 inches is light gray. The upper 4 inches of the subsoil is very dark gray sand in which many sand grains are coated with organic material, and the next 4 inches is dark reddish brown sand. The next 8 inches is pale brown sand that has mottles, and the lower 11 inches is very pale brown sand. Below this, a loamy subsoil extends to a depth of 69 inches. The upper 4 inches is light gray fine sandy loam, and the lower 22 inches is gray, mottled sandy clay loam. Between depths of 69 and 84 inches, the underlying material is light gray, mottled fine sandy loam.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of soils which are similar to Pomona soils but which have a brown, organically stained layer. Many of the sand grains are uncoated. Also included are small areas of soils which are similar to this Pomona soil but which have weakly cemented layers at a depth of 30 to 50 inches. Small areas of Myakka, Newnan, Pelham, Sparr, and Wauchula soils are in some areas. About 60 acres mapped as Pomona soil along the Santa Fe River is occasionally flooded. Total included areas are about 20 percent.

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park Soils Descriptions

In this Pomona soil, the water table is within 10 inches of the surface for 1 to 3 months during most years. During dry seasons, the water table recedes to a depth of more than 40 inches. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is low to medium in the surface and subsurface layers, and it ranges from low to high in the subsoil.

Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the surface and subsurface layers, moderate to rapid in the upper part of the subsoil, and moderately slow to moderate in the lower part.

(19) Monteocha loamy sand - This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in wet ponds and shallow depressional areas in the flatwoods. Slopes are less than 2 percent. It is in relatively small areas that range from about 8 to 35 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is black loamy sand about 12 inches thick. The subsurface layer is light brownish gray sand to a depth of 18 inches. The upper part of the subsoil is brown sand to a depth of 48 inches. Below this, a subsoil of fine sandy loam extends to a depth of 85 inches. The upper 11 inches is grayish brown, and the lower 26 inches is light brownish gray. Between 85 and 94 inches, the underlying material is light gray sand.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Placid, Samsula, and Surrency soils. Included are soils that have characteristics which are similar to Monteocha soils but which have the dark brown subsoil layer below a depth of 30 inches. In the center of some mapped areas, there is a thin 1- to 5-inch covering of well-decomposed organic material on the surface. Total included areas are 20 percent or less.

This Monteocha soil has a water table that is within 10 inches of the surface for more than 6 months during most years. Most areas are covered with water for more than 4 months. Available water capacity is high to very high in the surface layer and medium in the subsurface layer and subsoil. Permeability is rapid in the surface layer, moderately rapid to rapid in the subsurface layer and upper part of the subsoil, and moderately slow to moderate in the lower part. Natural fertility is medium in the surface layer and low in the subsurface layer and subsoil. Organic matter content is high to very high in the surface layer.

(20) Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes - This is a nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained soil. This soil is deep and sandy. It is on slightly convex slopes in broad areas of the flatwoods and along gentle slopes of the rolling uplands. The areas are mainly irregular in shape and range from about 10 to 125 acres

Typically, the surface layer is dark gray sand about 8 inches thick. The underlying layers are sand to a depth of 80 inches or more. The upper 11 inches is pale brown, the next 17 inches is very pale brown, and the lower 44 inches is very pale brown or white and has mottles.

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park Soils Descriptions

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Tavares soils that have 5 to 8 percent slopes. Also included are small areas of Chipley, Candler, Apopka, Pompano, and Zolfo soils. About 120 acres of this soil mapped along the Santa Fe River is occasionally flooded. Total included areas are about 15 percent.

In this Tavares soil, the water table is at a depth of 40 to 72 inches for a cumulative period of 6 months or more during most years. It recedes to more than 72 inches below the surface during droughty periods. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is very low to low. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Natural fertility is low, and organic matter content is low to moderate in the surface layer.

(21) Newnan sand - This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in small to relatively large areas in the flatwoods. Slopes are nearly level to slightly convex and range from 0 to 2 percent. The areas generally range from about 10 to 250 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is dark gray sand about 5 inches thick. The subsurface layer is light brownish gray sand to a depth of 12 inches. The upper part of the subsoil is 4 inches of dark brown sand, in which the sand grains are well coated with organic material, and 4 inches of dark brown sand that is mottled. Below this is a leached layer of light gray to white sand to a depth of 56 inches. The lower part of the subsoil is loamy, light gray, and mottled. The upper 3 inches is loamy sand, the next 16 inches is fine sandy loam, and the lower 7 inches is sandy clay loam.

Included with this soil in some areas are Mulat, Pomona, Sparr, and Wauchula soils. In some areas are soils that have characteristics similar to Newnan soils except that they have a brown, organically stained layer directly below the surface layer or have only 1 to 3 inches of leached, light gray or white material between the surface layer and the stained layer. About 65 acres mapped as Newnan soil is within the flood plain of the Santa Fe River and is occasionally flooded. Total included areas are about 20 percent or less.

This Newnan soil has a water table that is at a depth of 18 to 30 inches for 1 to 2 months during most years and at a depth of 30 to 60 inches for 2 to 5 months. During drier periods, it is at a depth of more than 60 inches. The available water capacity is very low to low to a depth of about 12 inches and low to medium from 12 to 82 inches. Permeability is rapid to a depth of about 12 inches, moderately rapid to rapid from 12 to 16 inches, rapid from 16 to 56 inches, moderately rapid from 56 to 59 inches, and slow to moderately slow from 59 to 82 inches. Natural fertility is low in the sandy upper 56 inches and medium in the loamy subsoil below. Organic matter content is moderately low.

(26) Samsula muck - This nearly level, very poorly drained organic soil is in large and small swamps, marshes, and ponded areas in the broad flatwoods. Slopes are usually

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park Soils Descriptions

slightly concave and range from 0 to 1 percent. Areas are circular, irregular in shape, or elongated. They are both large and small in size and range for about 20 to 300 acres. Typically, the surface layer is muck about 35 inches thick. The upper 8 inches is very dark brown, and the lower 27 inches is very dark gray. Between depths of 35 and 75 inches, the underlying layer is sand. The upper 7 inches is dark gray, the next 11 inches is light brownish gray, and the lower 17 inches is light gray.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Montechoa, Okeechobee, Plaid, Surrency, and Terra Ceia soils. A few areas have small inclusions of soils that have organic material 40 to 60 inches thick over sandy or loamy material. Total included areas are about 20 percent or less.

The Samsula soil has water at or on the surface for more than 6 months during most years. The water table is within 10 inches of the surface for most of the remainder of the year, except during long, extended dry periods. The available water capacity is very high in the organic layer. It is very low in the underlying sandy layer. Permeability is rapid. Natural fertility is medium. Organic matter content in the surface layer is very high.

(59) Pottsburg sand - This is a nearly level, poorly drained soil in the broad areas of the flatwoods. Slopes are nearly smooth and range from 0 to 2 percent. The areas are usually irregular in shape and range from about 15 to 250 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is black sand about 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer is gray to light gray sand to a depth of 52 inches. The subsoil is dark grayish brown to very dark brown sand to a depth of 86 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Chipley, Myakka, Plummer, Pompano, and Zolfo soils. Also included are small areas of soils that are similar to this Pottsburg soil except that they have a black or very dark gray surface layer 8 to 15 inches thick or have a water table at a depth of 12 to 30 inches for about 1 to 4 months during most years. Total included areas are about 20 percent or less.

The Pottsburg soil has a water table that is at a depth of less than 12 inches for 1 to 4 months and is at a depth of 12 to 40 inches for 4 months or longer during most years. During drier periods, the water table recedes to more than 40 inches below the surface. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is low to a depth of about 52 inches and is medium to very high below this depth. Permeability is rapid to a depth of about 52 inches. It is moderate below this depth. Natural fertility is low. Organic matter content of the surface layer is moderately low to moderate.

(63) Terra Ceia muck - This nearly level, very poorly drained organic soil is in freshwater marshes and in large areas on wet prairies. This soil is in the southern and

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park Soils Descriptions

eastern parts of the county. Slopes are nearly smooth to slightly concave and are less than 1 percent. The individual areas are irregular or elongated in shape and range from 60 to 300 acres.

Typically, the surface layer is muck about 68 inches thick. The upper 12 inches is black, and the lower 56 inches is dark reddish brown. The underlying material is very dark gray clay to a depth of 75 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Ledwith, Martel, Monteocha, Okeechobee, Pompano, Samsula, and Shenks soils. Total included areas are less than 15 percent. This Terra Ceia soil has a water table that is at or on the surface during most of the year. Available water capacity of the organic material is very high. Permeability is rapid in the organic material and very slow to slow in the underlying material. Natural fertility is high. Organic matter content in the muck is very high.

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park Soils Descriptions

Addendum 4 – Plant and Animal List

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park (Plants)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
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PTERIDOPHYTES

Asparagus fern * <i>Asparagus</i> sp.	
Tuberous sword fern * <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	
Cinnamon fern	..... <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	26
Royal fern	..... <i>Osmunda regalis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i>	26
Resurrection fern	..... <i>Pleopeltis polypodioides</i>	
Tailed bracken	..... <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>pseudocaudatum</i>	
Netted chain fern	..... <i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	
Virginia chain fern	..... <i>Woodwardia virginica</i>	

GYMNOSPERMS

Red cedar	..... <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	
Slash pine	..... <i>Pinus elliottii</i>	
Longleaf pine	..... <i>Pinus palustris</i>	
Bald-cypress	..... <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	

ANGIOSPERMS

Monocots

Amaryllis * <i>Amaryllis</i> sp.	
Switchcane	..... <i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	
Ebony spleenwort	..... <i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	
Bamboo * <i>Bambusa</i> sp.	
Longleaf woodoats	..... <i>Chasmanthium laxum</i> var. <i>sessiliflorum</i>	
Wildl taro * <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	
Whitemouth dayflower	..... <i>Commelina erecta</i>	
Spider lily * <i>Crinum</i> sp.	
White gingerlily * <i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	
Day lilies * <i>Hemerocallis</i> sp.	
Banana * <i>Musa</i> sp.	
Woodsgrass	..... <i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	
Maidencane	..... <i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	
Panicum	..... <i>Panicum</i> sp.	
Bahiagrass * <i>Paspalum notatum</i>	
Pickeralweed	..... <i>Pontederia cordata</i>	
Cabbage palm	..... <i>Sabal palmetto</i>	
Saw palmetto	..... <i>Serenoa repens</i>	
Giant bristlegrass	..... <i>Setaria magna</i>	

* Non-native Species

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park (Plants)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
Saw greenbrier	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	
Wild sarsaparilla.....	<i>Smilax glauca</i>	
Sarsaparilla vine.....	<i>Smilax pumila</i>	
Bristly greenbrier	<i>Smilax tamnoides</i>	
Sand cordgrass.....	<i>Spartina bakeri</i>	
St. Augustinegrass *	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	
Ballmoss	<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i>	
Spanish moss	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	
Small-leaf spiderwort *	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	
Ohio spiderwort.....	<i>Tradescantia ohioensis</i>	
Atamasco lily.....	<i>Zephyranthes atamasca</i>	22

Dicots

Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Mimosa *	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>
Golden trumpet *	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>
Pigweed *	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Southern amaranth.....	<i>Amaranthus australis</i>
Common ragweed.....	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Peppervine.....	<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>
Devil's walkingstick.....	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>
Coral ardisia *	<i>Ardisia crenata</i>
Smallflower pawpaw.....	<i>Asimina parviflora</i>
Beggarticks.....	<i>Bidens alba</i>
Spanish needles.....	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>
Smooth beggarticks	<i>Bidens laevis</i>
Crossvine	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>
Bog hemp	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>
Angel's trumpet *	<i>Brugmansia sp.</i>
American beautyberry.....	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>
Trumpet creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Pignut hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>
Pecan *	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Madagascar periwinkle *	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>
Common buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Camphortree *	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>
Various citrus varieties *	<i>Citrus x aurantium</i>
Sour orange.....	
Hamlin.....	

* Non-native Species

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park (Plants)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
Blood orange.....		
Pineapple orange		
Parson brown		
Ponderosa lemon		
Navel orange		
Duncan grapefruit		
Seville orange		
Glorybower *	<i>Clerodendrum</i> sp.	
Tread-softly.....	<i>Cnidocolus stimulosus</i>	
Dodder.....	<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.	
Leafless swallowwort.....	<i>Cynanchum scoparium</i>	
Air-potato *	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	
Common persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	
Elephant's-foot	<i>Elephantopus</i> sp.	
Loquat *	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	
Dogfennel.....	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	
Lateflowering thoroughwort.....	<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>	
Poinsettia *	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	
Eastern milkpea	<i>Galactia regularis</i>	
Bedstraw.....	<i>Galium</i> sp.	
Gardenia *	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	
Dwarf huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	
Yellow jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	
English ivy *	<i>Hedera helix</i>	
Hibiscus *	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	
St.Andrew's-cross	<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	
Polka-dot plant *	<i>Hypoestes phyllostachya</i>	
Dahoon	<i>Ilex cassine</i>	
Gallberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	
American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	
Morning-glory.....	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.	
Flamegold *	<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i> subsp. <i>formosana</i>	
Crape myrtle *	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	
Lantana *	<i>Lantana camara</i>	
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	
Japanese honeysuckle *.....	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	
Coral honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	
Rusty staggerbush.....	<i>Lyonia ferruginea</i>	
Fetterbush	<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	
Southern magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	

* Non-native Species

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park (Plants)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
Texas waxmallow *	<i>Malvastrum arboreum</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	
Snow squarestem	<i>Melanthera nivea</i>	
Chinaberrytree *	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	
Creeping cucumber	<i>Melothria pendula</i>	
Climbing hempvine	<i>Mikania scandens</i>	
Four o'clocks *	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	
Wax myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	
Oleander *	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	
Swamp tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> var. <i>biflora</i>	
Wild olive	<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	
Tea olive *	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	
Pink woodsorrel *	<i>Oxalis debilis</i>	
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	
Avocado *	<i>Persea americana</i>	
Red bay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	
Guinea hen weed	<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>	
Petunia *	<i>Petunia</i> sp.	
Mascarene Island leafflower *	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>	
American pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	
Cape leadwort *	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	
Painted leaf	<i>Poinsettia cyathophora</i>	
Dotted smartweed	<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	
Hardy orange *	<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	
Carolina laurelcherry	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	
Guava *	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	
Pomegranate *	<i>Punica granatum</i>	
Laurel oak	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	
Water oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	
Live oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	
Rough Mexican clover *	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	
Sawtooth blackberry	<i>Rubus argutus</i>	
Carolina wild petunia	<i>Ruellia caroliniensis</i>	
Coastalplain willow	<i>Salix caroliniana</i>	
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> subsp. <i>canadensis</i>	
Canadian black snakeroot	<i>Sanicula canadensis</i>	
Chinese tallow *	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	
Lizard's tail	<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	
Indian hemp	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	
Bridal wreath *	<i>Spiraea cantoniensis</i>	

* Non-native Species

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park (Plants)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
Eastern poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	
Confederate jasmine *	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	
Caesarweed *	<i>Urena lobata</i>	
Giant ironweed	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	
Muscadine.....	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park (Plants)

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
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Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park (Animals)

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

Frogs and Toads

Florida cricket frog.....	<i>Acris gryllus dorsalis</i>	25
Southern toad	<i>Bufo terrestris</i>	22
Green treefrog.....	<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	22
Squirrel treefrog	<i>Hyla squirella</i>	22
Pig frog	<i>Rana grylio</i>	25
Southern leopard frog	<i>Rana utricularia</i>	25
Eastern spadefoot toad.....	<i>Scaphiopus holbrooki</i>	22

REPTILES

Crocodylians

American alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	25, open water
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Turtles

Gopher tortoise.....	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	85
Peninsula cooter	<i>Pseudemys floridana peninsularis</i>	25
Florida box turtle.....	<i>Terrapene carolina bauri</i>	26

Lizards

Green anole	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	85
Southeastern five-lined skink	<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i>	23
Ground skink.....	<i>Scincella lateralis</i>	22

Snakes

Florida cottonmouth.....	<i>Agkistrodon piscivorous conanti</i>	25
Southern racer.....	<i>Coluber constrictor priapus</i>	MTC
Eastern diamondback rattlesnake.....	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	22
Corn snake	<i>Elaphe guttata guttata</i>	85
Yellow rat snake	<i>Elaphe obsoleta quadrivittata</i>	22
Eastern mud snake.....	<i>Farancia abacura</i>	25
Scarlet kingsnake.....	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides</i>	22
Florida water snake	<i>Nerodia fasciata pictiventris</i>	25
Rough green snake.....	<i>Opheodrys aestivus</i>	22
Dusky pigmy rattlesnake.....	<i>Sistrurus miliarius barbouri</i>	22
Peninsula ribbon snake	<i>Thamnophis sauritus sackenii</i>	25
Eastern garter snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis</i>	22

* Non-native Species

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park (Animals)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
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BIRDS

Hérons and Bitterns

Little Blue Heron.....	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	25
Snowy Egret.....	<i>Egretta thula</i>	25
Tricolored Heron.....	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	25
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	25

Ibises and Spoonbills

White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	25
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Vultures

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

Hawks, Eagles and Kites

Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	MTC
Mississippi Kite	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	22, OF
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	MTC
Swallow-tailed Kite.....	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	MTC
Bald Eagle.....	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	MTC
Osprey.....	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	MTC

Cranes

Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	25
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Doves

Mourning Dove.....	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	MTC
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Cuckoos

Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	MTC
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Owls

Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	22
Eastern Screech-Owl.....	<i>Megascops asio</i>	22

Hummingbirds

Ruby-throated Hummingbird.....	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	MTC
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* Non-native Species

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park (Animals)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
Woodpeckers		
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	MTC
Pileated Woodpecker.....	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	22
Red-bellied Woodpecker.....	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	MTC
Vireos		
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	22
Red-eyed Vireo.....	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	22
Jays and Crows		
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	MTC
Fish Crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	MTC
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	MTC
Titmice		
Tufted Titmouse.....	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	22
Wrens		
Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	22
Kinglets		
Ruby-crowned Kinglet.....	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	22
Gnatcatchers		
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.....	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	22
Thrushes		
American Robin.....	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	22
Mimids		
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	22
Northern Mockingbird.....	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	MTC
Brown Thrasher.....	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	22
Waxwings		
Cedar Waxwing.....	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	MTC
Warblers		
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	MTC
Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	22

* Non-native Species

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park (Animals)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	22
Tanagers		
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	MTC
Cardinals, Grosbeaks, and Buntings		
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	22
Meadowlarks, Blackbirds, and Orioles		
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	MTC
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	MTC
MAMMALS		
Didelphids		
Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	MTC
Moles		
Eastern mole	<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	22
Edentates		
Nine-banded armadillo *	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	MTC
Rodents		
Southern flying squirrel	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	22
Gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	MTC
Carnivores		
Dog *	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	MTC
Domestic cat *	<i>Felis domesticus</i>	MTC
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	MTC
Gray fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	MTC
Artiodactyls		
White-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	MTC
Wild pig *	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	22

* Non-native Species

Habitat Codes

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

Lacustrine

47. Coastal Rockland Lake
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

Habitat Codes

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)

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

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.

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park Designated Species (Plants)

Common Name/ Scientific Name	FDACS	<u>Designated Species Status</u>	
		USFWS	FNAI
Cinnamon fern <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	CE		
Royal fern <i>Osmunda regalis</i>	CE		
Atamasco lily <i>Zephyranthes atamasco</i>	LT	LT	

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park Designated Species (Animals)

Common Name/ <i>Scientific Name</i>	<u>Designated Species Status</u>		
	FFWCC	USFWS	FNAI
REPTILES			
American alligator <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	LS	T(S/ A)	G5, S4
Gopher tortoise <i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	LT		G3,S3
Eastern diamondback rattlesnake <i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>			G4, S3
BIRDS			
Little Blue Heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i>	LS		G5, S4
Snowy Egret <i>Egretta thula</i>	LS		G5, S3
Tricolored Heron <i>Egretta tricolor</i>	LS		G5, S4
Swallow-tailed Kite <i>Elanoides forficatus</i>			G4, S2S3
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	LT	LT	G5, S3
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			G5, S3S4

Addendum 6 – Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates

Estimates are developed for the funding and staff resources needed to implement the management plan based on 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's 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.

1. Continue to develop and implement a program of cyclical inspection including photo-monitoring. 0-10 yrs. Estimated Cost: \$ 8,000
2. Using resources of government agencies and the private sector, develop and implement a cyclical maintenance schedule for care of cultural resources at the park, including collections objects. 0-10 yrs. Estimated Cost: \$ 305,000
3. Evaluate, monitor, and repair, as needed, the foundations of the Rawlings House and the Brice Tenant House. 0-10 yrs. Estimated Cost \$15,000.
4. Seek funding to accomplish the duties of a park service specialist, including cultural resource management and interpretation. 0-10 yrs. Cost: \$350,000.
5. Create a blueprint of the Rawlings House, or develop a detailed HABS report. 0-5 yrs. Cost \$30,000.
6. Develop a visitor center to provide site interpretation and storage and maintenance of the park's collections objects. 0-10 yrs. Cost \$600,000
7. Maintain the cultural landscape as appropriate for the era interpreted, and improve the park's landscape management plan as needed. 0-10 yrs. Estimated Cost: \$ 65,000.
8. With the assistance of an ADA historian specialist, create and implement a plan to maximize access to the Rawlings House. 0-10 yrs. Estimated Cost \$30,000
9. Continue the exotics control program at the park. Conduct follow-up treatments of exotics after their initial treatment. Continue to monitor for new infestations of exotic plants. Map and treat infestations as needed. Remove feral hogs as needed. Estimate includes equipment, herbicide, and staff time. 0-10 yrs. Estimated Cost: \$15,000.
10. Remove the storm-damaged prefabricated structure from the Hightower addition. 0-3 yrs. Cost \$7,000.
11. Bury electric lines on the Hightower addition to maintain the cultural landscape of the Rawlings period. 0-10 yrs. Cost: \$15,000
12. Conduct a comprehensive Phase I survey of the park. 0-10 yrs. Estimated Cost: \$15,000.

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates

- 13. Enhance resource protection by securing boundaries of the park. Project would include historic and non-historic fencing of the park boundaries as needed. 0-10 yrs. Estimated Cost: \$20,000
- 14. Conduct a professional conservation assessment of the antique automobile. 0-3 yrs. Estimated Cost: \$20,000
- 15. Create firebreaks as needed on the UFF addition. 0-5 yrs. Estimated Cost \$2,000.
- 16. Conduct a comprehensive Phase 1 survey of the park to identify known and unknown sites and document their extent. 0-10 yrs. Cost \$50,000.

Total Estimated Cost:.....\$1,547,000.00

Development Area or Facilities Cost

Rawlings Homestead.....326,000.00
Support Facilities.....232,000.00
Total w/contingency\$669,600.00