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Preservation 2000

***Conservation and  
Recreation Lands  
1996 Annual Report***  
A 10 year Acquisition Plan

# CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS

(CARL)

ANNUAL REPORT

1996

PREPARED FOR

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND

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## ABSTRACT

The 1996 CARL Priority List, approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) on December 7, 1995, consists of 95 projects ranked by the LAAC in four groups: 44 Priority Projects; 33 Bargain/Shared Projects; 11 Substantially Complete Projects; and 7 Mega-multiparcels Projects. Two projects included on the 1995 priority list are not included on the 1996 CARL Priority List: Cockroach Bay Islands and Golden Aster Scrub (Hillsborough County) are 90% or more complete and the remaining 10% or less can be acquired pursuant to §259.032(8), F.S., without being on the CARL Priority List.

Seven other previously listed projects were incorporated within other projects. Topsail Hill and Point Washington were combined to create the South Walton County Ecosystem Project (Walton) in the Substantially Complete Group of projects, while Tropical Flyways and the two Hammocks of the Lower Keys projects (on both Priority and Bargain groups) were combined to create the Florida Keys Ecosystem Project (Monroe). Horse Creek Scrub (Polk) was added to the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems Project in the Bargain Group, while Cross Florida Greenway, Phase II (Citrus/Levy/Marion), was added to the Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway Project in the Priority Group. In addition to these modifications of existing projects, four of the 1995 CARL projects were transferred from one group of projects to another: Myakka Estuary (Sarasota/Charlotte) was moved from Bargain to Substantially Complete, Florida Springs Coastal Greenway (Citrus) was moved from Substantially Complete to Priority, and Garcon Ecosystem (Santa Rosa) and Hutchinson Island (St. Lucie) were moved from Priority to Bargain.

Eleven new projects were evaluated in 1995 and added to the 1996 CARL priority list. These include: California Swamp (Dixie); Dade County Archipelago Addition (Dade); Devil's Hammock (Levy); Dickerson Bay (Wakulla); Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area (Palm Beach); Highlands Ridge (Highlands); Kissimmee Prairie/River (Okeechobee/Osceola); Middle Chipola River (Jackson/Calhoun); Okaloacoochee Slough (Hendry/Collier); Pineland Site Complex (Lee); and Upper Econ Mosaic (Osceola/Orange). Two of these new projects were added to existing CARL projects: Highlands Ridge was added to the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem Project in the Mega-multiparcels Group, and Dade County Archipelago Addition was added to Dade County Archipelago.

The Council also modified the project design boundaries or acquisition phasing of twenty-one other projects on the 1995 CARL Priority List: Annutteliga Hammock (Hernando/Citrus); Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge (Indian River); Apalachicola River (Jackson); Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem (Martin); Belle Meade (Collier); Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte); Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods (Lee); Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (Collier); Coupon Bight/Key Deer (Monroe); Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway (Putnam); Florida First Magnitude Springs (Blue Spring: Jackson); Florida Keys Ecosystem (Hammocks of the Lower Keys: Monroe); Florida Springs Coastal Greenway (Crystal River: Citrus); Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems (Highlands); Longleaf Pine Ecosystems (Chassahowitzka Sandhill: Citrus); North Key Largo Hammock (Monroe); Rookery Bay (Collier); Scrub Jay Refugia (Brevard); Sebastian Creek (Brevard/Indian River); St. Joseph Bay Buffers (Gulf); and Wekiva-Ocala Greenway (Lake).

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## INTRODUCTION

The passage of the Florida Preservation 2000 Act in 1990 renewed the financial ability of Florida to limit environmental alteration and destruction of its natural resources. As one of the fastest growing states in the nation, Florida is experiencing many of the side effects that accompany rapid population growth. The state's unique and diverse natural resources, which attract tens of millions of visitors annually, are disappearing at a rapid rate as more and more areas are being developed to accommodate the growing population. The state of Florida, however, is strongly committed to conserving its natural heritage and has instituted several major land acquisition programs for that purpose. This commitment was reaffirmed and substantially elevated by the 1990 Legislature's enactment of the Florida Preservation 2000 Act which proposes to raise nearly \$3 billion over a 10 year period for the state's land acquisition programs (see page 30). Thus far, the Florida Legislature has approved the issuance of six \$300 million bond series to fund the Florida Preservation 2000 program for six years

A major recipient of Preservation 2000 funding is the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program. Established in 1979 by the Florida Legislature, the CARL program expanded the 1972 Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) program to include resource conservation measures for other types of lands. CARL projects must meet at least one of the six public purposes.

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### **CARL Public Purposes [§259.032(3), F.S.]:**

- To conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of Florida or a larger geographic area.
- To conserve and protect lands within designated areas of critical state concern, if the proposed acquisition relates to the natural resource protection purposes of the designation.
- To conserve and protect native species habitat or endangered or threatened species.
- To conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, if the protection and conservation of such lands are necessary to enhance or protect significant surface water, ground water, coastal, recreational, timber, or fish or wildlife resources which cannot otherwise be accomplished through local and state regulatory programs.
- To provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural resource-based recreation.
- To preserve significant archaeological or historic sites.

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A major component of the 1979 CARL legislation was the separation of powers, responsibilities and duties for administering the CARL program among three public entities: the Land Acquisition Advisory Council, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, and the Division of State Lands of the Department of Environmental Protection. Generally, the Advisory Council identifies the properties to be acquired, the Division of State Lands negotiates the acquisitions, and the Board of Trustees oversees the Division and Council activities and allocates money from the CARL Trust Fund.

The Advisory Council has sole responsibility for the evaluation, selection and ranking of state land acquisition projects on the CARL priority list. The Advisory Council, with the assistance of staff (See **Table I** and **Table II**), annually reviews all CARL acquisition proposals, decides which proposals should receive further evaluation through the preparation of detailed resource assessments, determines the final project boundaries through the project design process, and establishes the priority ranking of CARL projects (See pages 12 to 17).

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### **Land Acquisition Advisory Council Members: [§259.035(1), F.S.]**

- Secretary, Dept. Environmental Protection
  - Deputy Secretary, Dept. Environmental Protection
  - Director, Div. of Forestry, Dept. Agriculture & Consumer Services
  - Executive Director, Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission
  - Director, Div. Historical Resources, Dept. State
  - Secretary, Dept. Community Affairs
-

**Table I. Land Acquisition Advisory Council Members and Liaison Staff**

<b>COUNCIL MEMBERS</b>	<b>LIAISON STAFF MEMBERS</b>
<p><u>Chair 1995 Evaluation Cycle</u> Mr. George Percy, Director Division of Historical Resources Department of State R.A. Gray Building, Room 305 500 South Bronough Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 Phone: (904)488-1480 FAX: (904)-488-3353</p>	<p>Ms. Susan M. Harp Division of Historical Resources Department of State R.A. Gray Building, Room 423 500 South Bronough Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 Phone: (904)487-2333 FAX: (904)-922-0496</p>
<p><u>Chair 1996 Evaluation Cycle</u> Mr. James F. Murley, Secretary <sup>A</sup> Department of Community Affairs Rhyne Building, Room 106 2740 Centerview Drive Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 Phone: (904)488-8466 FAX: (904)-921-0781</p>	<p>Mr. James Farr Department of Community Affairs Marathon Building, Suite 101, Room 24 2740 Centerview Drive Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 Phone: (904)922-5438 FAX: (904)-487-2899</p>
<p>Ms. Virginia B. Wetherell, Secretary Department of Environmental Protection Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building, Room 1041A 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 10 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 Phone: (904)488-1554 FAX: (904)-488-7093</p>	<p>Mr. Ruark L. Cleary Department of Environmental Protection Marjory Stoneman Douglas Bldg., Room 456H 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 150 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 Phone: (904)488-6242 FAX: (904)-922-6009</p>
<p>Mr. Kirby B. Green, III, Deputy Secretary Department of Environmental Protection Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building, Room 1009A 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 15 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 Phone. (904)488-7131 FAX: (904)-488-7093</p>	<p>Dr. O. Greg Brock Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 140 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 (Capitol Center, Building B-14, Room 301) Phone: (904)487-1750 FAX: (904)-922-6233</p>
<p>Mr. Earl Peterson, Director, Division of Forestry Ms. Terry L. Rhodes, Deputy Commissioner, designee Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services The Capitol, PL 10 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0810 Phone: (904)488-3022 FAX: (904)-488-7585</p>	<p>Mr. Jim Grubbs, Division of Forestry Department of Agriculture &amp; Consumer Services Administration Building, Room 267 3125 Conner Boulevard Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650 Phone: (904)488-8180 FAX: (904)-921-6724</p>
<p>Dr. Allan L. Egbert, Executive Director Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Farris Bryant Building, Room 101 620 South Meridian Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600 Phone: (904)488-2975 FAX: (904)-488-6988</p>	<p>Mr. Doug Bailey Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Farris Bryant Building, Room 235 620 South Meridian Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600 Phone: (904)488-6661 FAX: (904)-922-5679</p>

<sup>A</sup> Replaced Ms Linda Loomis Shelley upon her reassignment.

The Governor and Cabinet, as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, are responsible for approving, in whole or in part, the list of acquisition projects in the order of priority in which such projects are presented. In other words, the Board can strike individual projects from the Advisory Council's list, but they can neither add projects to the list nor change a project's priority ranking. The Board also controls allocations from the CARL Trust Fund, including funding for appraisal maps and appraisals, as well as payments for option contracts or purchase agreements. The Board also has ultimate oversight on leases and management plans for lands purchased through the CARL program, as well as all administrative rules that govern the program.

The Division of State Lands provides primary staff support for the acquisition of CARL projects. The Division prepares or obtains appraisal maps, title work and appraisals for all CARL projects and is charged with negotiating land purchases on behalf of the Board. The Division also provides staff support for administering all leases and management plans for lands acquired through the CARL program.

**Table II: Additional CARL Staff Members**

<b>OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES</b>	<b>FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY</b>
<p>Ms. Donna Ruffner, Planning Manager            Mr. Mark Garland, Environmental Specialist            Ms. Callie DeHaven, Planner            Mr. Reginald A. Cox, Engineer Technician            Ms. Kathleen Greenwood, Environmental Specialist            Ms. Patti Doerr, Administrative Secretary            Ms. Amy Bell, Administrative Secretary            Office of Environmental Services            Division of State Lands            Department of Environmental Protection            3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 140            Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000            (Capitol Center, Building B-14, Rooms 300-308)            Phone: (904)-487-1750 FAX: (904)-922-6233</p>	<p>Mr. Jim Muller, Coordinator            Mr. Gary Knight, Botanist            Mr. Dan Hipes, Zoologist            Dr. Dale Jackson, Zoologist            Ms. Katy NeSmith, Zoologist            Dr. Ann Johnson, Botanist/Ecologist            Dr. Bobby Hattaway, Managed Areas Biologist            Dr. Barbara Lenczewski, Environmental Reviewer            Dr. Chengxia You, GIS Manager            Mr. Lance Peterson, Data Manager            Florida Natural Areas Inventory            1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C            Tallahassee, Florida 32303            Phone: (904)224-8207 FAX: (904)-681-9364</p>
<p>Mr. Larry Nall, Environmental Administrator            Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas            Division Of Marine Resources            Department of Environmental Protection            3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 235            Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000            Phone: (904)-488-3456 FAX: (904)-488-3896</p>	<p>Mr. David Buchanan, Planner            Office of Park Planning            Division of Recreation and Parks            Department of Environmental Protection            3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, M.S. 525            Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000            Phone: (904)-488-1416 FAX: (904)-487-3939</p>
<p>Mr. Gary Evink, Environmental Services Manager            Environmental Management Office            Florida Department of Transportation            605 Suwannee Street, M.S. 37            Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0450            Phone: (904)-487-2781 FAX: (904)-922-7292</p>	



## PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS: 1974-1995

On December 16, 1980, the Board of Trustees approved the first CARL priority list of 27 projects submitted by the Advisory Council. Subsequently, the Board has approved twenty-one CARL priority lists (**Table III**). An alphabetical listing of all projects and their previous rankings on CARL annual priority lists is presented in **Addendum I**.

Acquisitions from 1980 through 1995 under the CARL program are impressive (**Table IV, Figure 1, Table VII**). Included are such unique areas as Mahogany Hammock on North Key Largo in Monroe County, the Andrews Tract along the Suwannee River in Levy County, buffer lands for Rookery Bay and Charlotte Harbor in southwest Florida, the coastal dunes of Guana River in St. Johns County and Topsail Hill in Walton County, and the historically significant Fort San Luis and DeSoto Site in Tallahassee (**Figure 3**). Nearly 519,000 acres of Florida's diminishing natural areas, forests, wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat, endangered and threatened species habitat, springs, and historic and archaeological sites have been acquired with over \$950 million under the CARL program<sup>1</sup> (**Table IV, Table VII**). The Board has also approved several option contracts which have not yet closed. When these option contracts close, over 44,200 additional acres worth about \$80 million will have been acquired (**Table IV, Table V, Table IX**). Under CARL's predecessor, the \$200 million Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) bond program, approximately 363,382 acres of land were acquired including such areas as Tosohatchee State Reserve, Big Cypress National Preserve, Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area, Paynes Prairie State Preserve, Cayo Costa State Park, and Cape St. George State Reserve (**Table IV, Table VI**).

**Table III: Dates that Previous CARL Priority Lists were Approved by the Board**

Report Type	Date Approved
First Report	December 16, 1980
Annual Report	July 20, 1982
Annual Report	July 7, 1983
Interim Report	November 1, 1983
Interim Report	March 24, 1984
Annual Report	July 3, 1984
Interim Report	February 5, 1985
Annual Report	July 2, 1985
Interim Report	January 7, 1986
Annual Report	July 1, 1986
Annual Report	August 4, 1987
Interim Report	March 8, 1988
Annual Report	August 9, 1988
Annual Report	February 16, 1989
Annual Report	February 20, 1990
Interim Report	August 14, 1990
Annual Report	February 12, 1991
Interim Report	September 12, 1991
Annual Report	February 4, 1992
Annual Report	February 9, 1993
Annual Report	February 10, 1994
Annual Report	February 14, 1995

### CARL Acquisitions/Option Agreements: January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995

The list of accomplishments under the CARL program during 1995 included the acquisition of over 112,500 acres at a cost of over \$152 million (**Table VIII**). Important acquisitions during 1995 included major portions of Tate's Hell/Carrabelle Tract, Green Swamp, Wekiva-Ocala Greenway, Longleaf Pine Ecosystems, Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems, Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods, Lake George, Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge, Sebastian Creek, Topsail Hill, and Etoniah Creek. Substantial progress was also made in acquiring over 1,812 of the multitude of ownerships within Fakahatchee Strand, Save Our Everglades, and Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL projects. Additionally, the Board approved option contracts to secure 585 additional parcels in 1995, including parcels within East Everglades, Sebastian Creek, Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems, Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods, Lake George, and Sebastian Creek (**Table IX**). When the options for these parcels close, the State will have purchased another 26,850 acres for approximately \$49 million. Thus, during the sixteen years that the CARL program has operated, over 580,000 acres have been acquired at an anticipated final cost of over \$1 billion<sup>2</sup>.

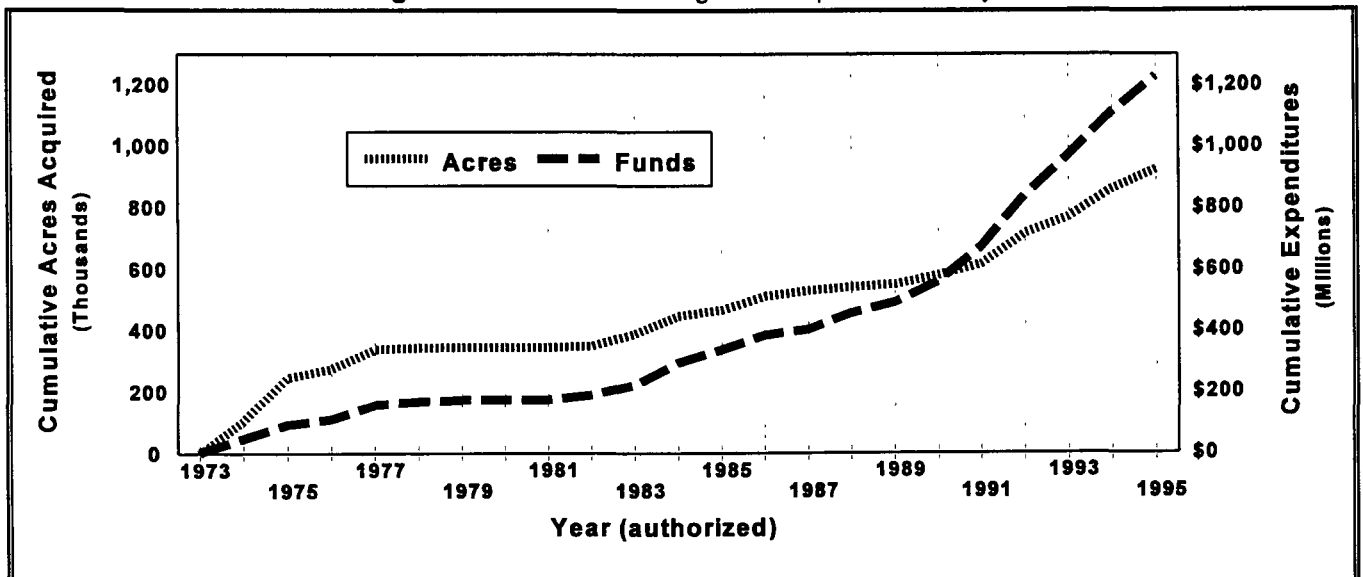
<sup>1</sup> Includes Preservation 2000 funds expended under the CARL program.

<sup>2</sup> Includes EEL and P-2000 funds spent or obligated under CARL program since 1980 -- see **Table IV**.

**Table IV: Funds Spent under CARL and EEL Programs by Calendar Years - As of December 31, 1995**

YEAR	ACRES	CARL	EEL	P-2000	TOTAL
1974	91,129.03	\$0	\$45,203,242	\$0	\$45,203,242
1975	156,984.60	\$0	\$49,235,927	\$0	\$49,235,927
1976	5,151.22	\$0	\$4,017,827	\$0	\$4,017,827
1977	54,014.25	\$0	\$33,078,952	\$0	\$33,078,952
1978	33,281.15	\$0	\$24,338,105	\$0	\$24,338,105
1979	2,999.36	\$0	\$10,605,253	\$0	\$10,605,253
1980	73.33	\$0	\$992,000	\$0	\$992,000
1981	936.52	\$354,966	\$7,578,257	\$0	\$7,933,223
1982	6,114.63	\$12,117,267	\$2,766,256	\$0	\$14,883,523
1983	29,735.52	\$8,035,209	\$21,502,836	\$0	\$29,538,045
1984	47,076.36	\$40,707,974	\$0	\$0	\$40,707,974
1985	31,419.87	\$36,888,109	\$0	\$0	\$36,888,109
1986	21,094.61	\$43,448,277	\$0	\$0	\$43,448,277
1987	17,552.63	\$35,085,457	\$0	\$0	\$35,085,457
1988	32,110.32	\$64,084,224	\$0	\$0	\$64,084,224
1989	7,818.28	\$23,645,901	\$0	\$0	\$23,645,901
1990	15,463.23	\$69,690,661	\$0	\$0	\$69,690,661
1991	36,324.16	\$28,096,913	\$0	\$52,134,256	\$80,231,169
1992	90,790.86	\$21,954,882	\$0	\$141,617,494	\$166,572,367
1993	31,837.91	\$46,611,812	\$0	\$53,453,124	\$100,064,936
1994	57,903.69	\$9,305,994	\$0	\$108,510,530	\$117,816,524
1995	112,503.37	\$6,146,241	\$0	\$145,902,130	\$152,048,371
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>882,314.90</b>	<b>\$446,173,887</b>	<b>\$199,318,655</b>	<b>\$504,617,534</b>	<b>\$1,150,110,076</b>
<b>OUTSTANDING OPTIONS AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD</b>					
Prior to 1995	15,550.62	\$15,635,846	\$0	\$14,240,672	\$30,276,518
1995	26,847.07	\$8,241,530	\$0	\$40,557,367	\$48,798,897
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>42,397.69</b>	<b>\$23,877,376</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$54,798,039</b>	<b>\$79,075,415</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>924,712.59</b>	<b>\$470,051,263</b>	<b>\$199,318,655</b>	<b>\$559,415,573</b>	<b>\$1,228,785,491</b>

**Figure 1: CARL & EEL Programs Acquisition History**



**Table V: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board prior to 1995**

Project	□ <sup>A</sup>	Date(s) Authorized	Acres	Amount
Apalachicola Bay	1	01/26/93	61.00	\$85,000
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	7	08/12/93 - 09/13/94	99.86	\$2,946,825
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	2	02/06/90	634.00	\$757,360
Catfish Creek	2	08/12/93 - 03/08/94	1.22	\$3,000
Cayo Costa Island	4	06/14/88 - 03/29/94	4.58	\$54,314
Cockroach Bay Islands	1	02/12/91	102.97	\$602,300
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	22	04/26/88 - 09/07/93	99.46	\$548,505
Curry Hammock	1	12/17/91	22.29	\$4,200,000
Fakahatchee Strand	272	12/15/87 - 12/06/94	792.03	\$431,048
Fla. Springs Coastal Greenway-St. Martins	3	07/23/91	991.72	\$746,500
Homosassa Springs	1	09/13/94	12.35	\$370,000
Lake Wales Ridge-Carter Ck. & Holmes Ave.	20	01/27/94 - 09/13/94	1,064.75	\$767,540
North Key Largo Hammock	4	01/22/92 - 06/08/93	39.44	\$255,000
Rookery Bay	3	11/09/93 - 12/13/94	2.66	\$254,022
Rotenberger	20	10/06/87 - 02/12/91	724.97	\$358,488
Save Our Everglades	600	04/12/88 - 12/22/94	8,459.86	\$6,121,237
Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	1	12/13/94	644.60	\$1,320,000
San Felasco Hammock Addition	1	06/22/93	40.00	\$130,000
South Savannas	6	12/16/86 - 09/27/94	56.80	\$374,440
Spring Hammock	3	12/02/86 - 08/09/88	20.74	\$250,964
Spruce Creek	1	01/26/93	1,015.32	\$1,122,850
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway (Seminole Springs/Woods)	1	04/27/93	47.74	\$165,000
Yamato Scrub	2	09/15/92	222.22	\$5,515,125
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>978</b>		<b>15,550.62</b>	<b>\$29,876,518</b>

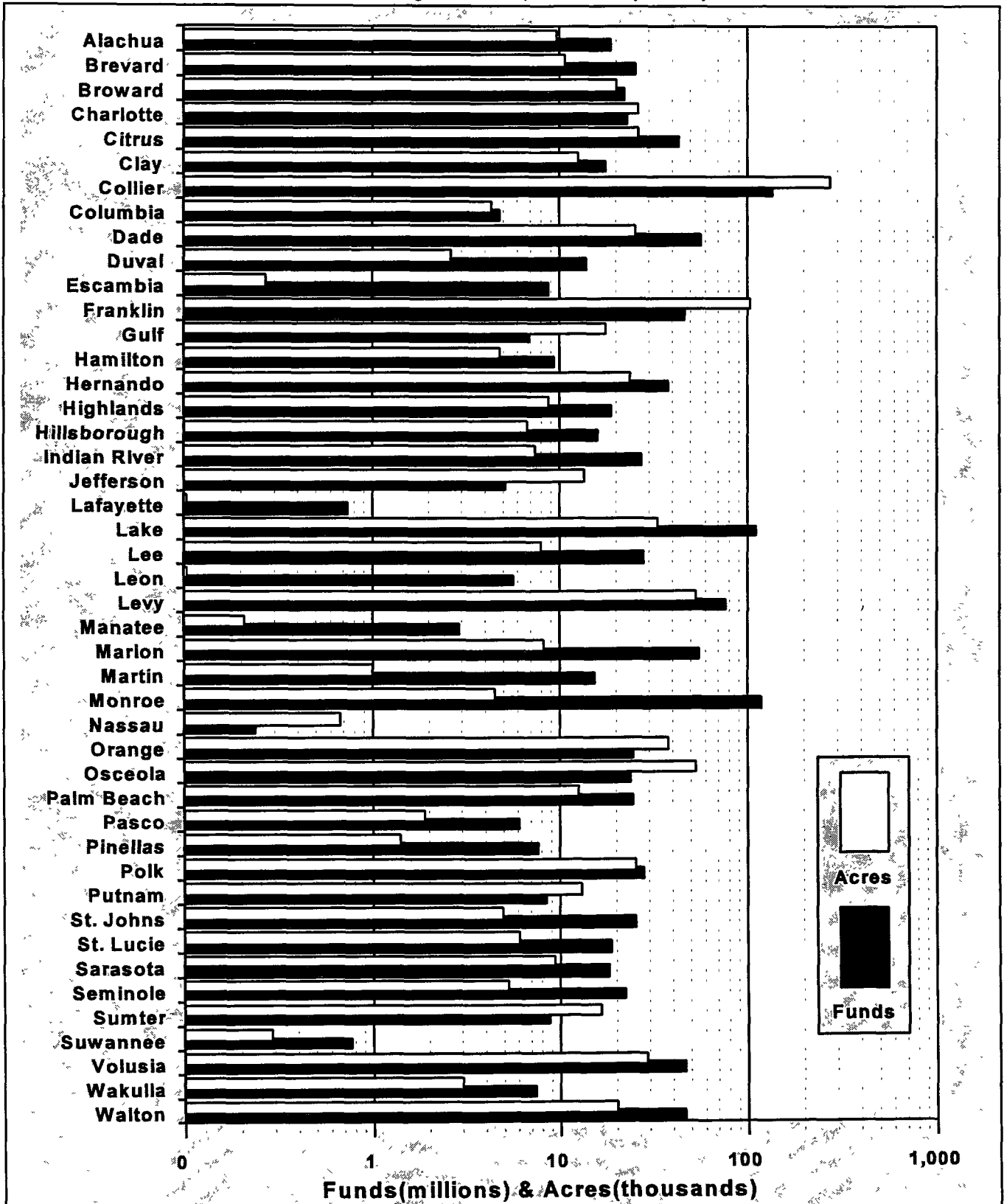
**Table VI: EEL Acquisition Summary**

Project	□ <sup>A</sup>	County(ies)	Acres	Amount
Barefoot Beach	4	Collier	156.45	\$3,910,000
Big Cypress National Preserve	1	Collier	135,000.00	\$40,000,000
Cape St George Island	3	Franklin	2,294.59	\$8,838,000
Cayo Costa Island	74	Lee	1,393.40	\$15,903,236
Cedar Key Scrub	1	Levy	4,988.00	\$1,543,604
Charlotte Harbor	8	Charlotte	16,301.51	\$5,115,956
Consolidated Ranch (= Rock Springs Run)	1	Orange	8,559.00	\$7,356,000
Crystal River	1	Citrus	199.59	\$4,000,000
East Everglades	1	Dade	8,754.50	\$5,357,351
Fakahatchee Strand	4	Collier	34,727.20	\$8,173,952
Gables by the Sea	1	Dade	180.00	\$5,628,398
Lower Apalachicola (= Apalachicola Bay)	6	Franklin	20,807.04	\$5,902,250
Lower Wekiva River	2	Seminole/Lake	4,531.70	\$3,749,927
M.K. Ranch (= Apalachicola Bay)	1	Gulf	7,315.16	\$1,713,000
Nassau River Valley Marsh	1	Nassau	639.50	\$232,524
Paynes Prairie	2	Alachua	434.60	\$1,418,000
Perdido Key	6	Escambia	247.03	\$8,057,800
River Rise	1	Columbia	4,182.00	\$4,598,957
Rotenberger	1	Palm Beach	6,296.80	\$3,702,677
San Felasco Hammock	7	Alachua	5,968.00	\$10,718,343
South Savannas	60	St Lucie	3,491.34	\$5,065,493
Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	1	Osceola	51,485.00	\$20,439,387
Tosohatchee	1	Orange	28,000.00	\$16,000,000
Volusia Recharge (Tiger Bay State Forest)	4	Volusia	6,665.00	\$3,743,800
Weedon Island	2	Hillsborough	616.03	\$6,000,000
Withlacoochee River	1	Sumter	10,148.18	\$2,150,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>195</b>		<b>363,381.62</b>	<b>\$199,318,655</b>

<sup>A</sup> Number of option contracts/purchase agreements.



Figure 2: CARL & EEL Program Accomplishments by County: 1974 - 1995



**Notes:**  
 (1) Includes outstanding options/agreements approved by Board.  
 (2) Includes P-2000 funds obligated under CARL program.  
 (3) Excludes other funding sources.



**Table VII: CARL Acquisition Summary (including P-2000 funds spent under CARL Program)**

Map <input type="checkbox"/> <sup>A</sup>	Project	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>B</sup>	County(ies)	Acres <sup>C,D,E</sup>	Amount <sup>E</sup>
1	Andrews Tract	7	Levy	2,843.50	\$4,839,000
2	Apalachicola Bay	18	Franklin/Gulf	9,677.84	\$5,324,406
3	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	41	Brevard/Indian River	308.86	\$19,266,865
4	Avalon Tract	1	St. Lucie	130.89	\$4,607,931
5	Balm-Boyette Scrub	1	Hillsborough	3,636.03	\$6,373,500
6	Belle Meade	1	Collier	408.43	\$1,021,000
7	Bower Tract	2	Hillsborough	1,596.00	\$5,491,500
8	Brevard Turtle Beach	1	Brevard	14.58	\$2,561,997
9	Brown Tract/Big Shoals	3	Hamilton	2,683.00	\$4,871,342
10	Caravelle Ranch	1	Putnam	5,460.70	\$2,984,000
11	Carlton Half-Moon Ranch	4	Sumter	5,928.40	\$6,439,192
12	Catfish Creek	19	Polk	4,339.87	\$9,079,700
13	Cayo Costa Island	288	Lee	266.57	\$3,747,377
14	Charlotte Harbor	7	Charlotte/Lee	4,618.87	\$6,019,451
15	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	12	Charlotte	4,028.54	\$10,275,940
16	Chassahowitzka Swamp	8	Hernando	18,664.84	\$13,014,898
17	Cockroach Bay Islands	1	Hillsborough	102.97	\$602,300
18	Consolidated Ranch (=Rock Springs Run)	6	Orange	260.10	\$426,115
19	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	170	Monroe	399.84	\$2,675,006
20	Curry Hammock	4	Monroe	460.58	\$16,332,363
21	Dade Co. Archipelago-Pinelands & Tropical Hammocks	7	Dade	115.17	\$3,256,422
22	DeSoto Site	1	Leon	4.83	\$1,400,000
23	Deering Hammock/Estate	4	Dade	379.88	\$20,830,675
24	East Everglades	128	Dade	14,245.45	\$13,306,576
25	Emerson Point	2	Manatee	204.20	\$2,836,549
26	Enchanted Forest	1	Brevard	390.11	\$2,497,000
27	Escambia Bay Bluff	2	Escambia	16.10	\$394,250
28	Estero Bay	3	Lee	5,494.00	\$7,657,750
29	Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	2	Putnam	7,239.00	\$5,303,787
30	Fakahatchee Strand	2817	Collier	21,517.94	\$10,993,967
31	Florida First Magnitude Springs, Fanning	18	Levy	251.29	\$2,785,160
32	Florida First Magnitude Springs, Troy	1	Lafayette	78.60	\$729,500
33	Florida First Magnitude Springs, Weeki Wachee	2	Hernando	435.90	\$4,870,000
34	Florida Keys Ecosystem - Flyways & Hammocks	5	Monroe	465.46	\$24,324,425
35	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway-Crystal River	9	Citrus	7,129.75	\$15,279,895
36	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway-Homosassa Res.	9	Citrus	5,530.41	\$8,187,800
37	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway-St. Martins River	65	Citrus	11,622.48	\$9,882,091
38	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway-Stoney Lane	1	Citrus	1,373.77	\$498,857
39	Fort George Island	1	Duval	580.26	\$10,134,849
40	Fort San Luis	3	Leon	59.30	\$1,775,000
41	Gateway	3	Pinellas	753.84	\$1,533,162
42	Gills Tract	1	Pasco	98.24	\$2,050,000
43	Golden Aster Scrub	1	Hillsborough	1,176.89	\$1,450,000
44	Goldy/Bellemead	1	Volusia	540.30	\$1,622,604
45	Grayton Dunes	1	Walton	800.19	\$2,375,250
46	Green Swamp	8	Lake	5,569.40	\$27,212,800
47	Guana River	2	St. Johns	4,800.91	\$25,000,000
48	Highlands Hammock Addition	3	Highlands	1,094.30	\$2,444,515
49	Homosassa Springs	2	Citrus	162.35	\$3,819,600
50	ITT Hammock	1	Dade	692.32	\$6,111,500
51	Josslyn Island	1	Lee	9.30	\$144,000
52	Jupiter Ridge	2	Palm Beach	223.05	\$11,047,750
53	Key West Customs House	1	Monroe	0.57	\$1,350,000
54	Lake Arbuckle	4	Polk	13,746.00	\$8,849,820
55	Lake George	3	Volusia	17,546.64	\$21,421,310
56	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	345	Highlands/Polk	10,034.93	\$17,523,153
57	Letchworth Mounds	1	Jefferson	79.20	\$400,000

**Table VII: CARL Acquisition Summary (including P-2000 funds spent under CARL) [continued]**

Map <input type="checkbox"/> <sup>A</sup>	Project	<input type="checkbox"/> <sup>B</sup>	County(ies)	Acres <sup>C,D,E</sup>	Amount <sup>E</sup>
58	Levy County Forest/Sandhills	4	Levy	43,036.25	\$65,109,626
59	Little Gator Creek	1	Pasco	565.00	\$1,175,000
60	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem, Blue Springs	1	Hamilton	1,973.85	\$4,266,230
61	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem, Chassahowitzka	4	Hernando	4,173.87	\$19,040,550
62	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem, Ross Prairie	1	Marion	3,511.18	\$7,018,000
63	Lower Econlockhatchee	3	Seminole	1,636.13	\$8,895,557
64	M.K. Ranch	2	Gulf	8,812.60	\$2,923,153
65	Myakka Estuary	1	Sarasota/Charlotte	9,263.74	\$6,666,697
66	New Mahogany Hammock	2	Monroe	50.07	\$85,000
67	North Fork St. Lucie River	1	St. Lucie	981.00	\$1,387,400
68	North Key Largo Hammock	106	Monroe	2,943.32	\$67,729,353
69	North Peninsula	20	Volusia	1,583.43	\$14,320,741
70	Oscar Scherer Addition	1	Sarasota	914.51	\$11,764,960
71	Paynes Prairie	5	Alachua	2,198.17	\$4,020,200
72	Peacock Slough	2	Suwannee	280.00	\$738,517
73	Pine Island Ridge	1	Broward	99.80	\$3,566,349
74	Placid Lakes Tract	1	Highlands	3,188.62	\$6,618,000
75	Pumpkin Hill Creek	3	Duval	1,978.51	\$3,257,560
76	Rainbow River	3	Marion	1,437.75	\$13,117,800
77	Rookery Bay	53	Collier	30,295.99	\$33,257,351
78	Rotenberger	95	Broward/Palm Beach	24,013.15	\$7,882,225
79	Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	2	Polk	722.46	\$1,460,000
80	San Felasco Hammock Addition	2	Alachua	922.66	\$2,234,530
81	Save Our Everglades	7135	Collier	45,216.72	\$32,347,235
82	Seabranck	1	Martin	922.53	\$14,000,000
83	Sebastian Creek	2	Brevard/Indian River	13,994.00	\$25,916,866
84	Silver River/Springs	7	Marion	3,047.65	\$33,811,296
85	Snake Warror Island (=Oaks of Miramar)	1	Broward	53.25	\$1,973,000
86	South Savannas	139	St. Lucie/Martin	1,352.46	\$7,859,751
87	South Walton County Ecosystem - Point Washington	1	Walton	18,000.00	\$4,386,507
88	South Walton County Ecosystem - Topsail Hill	9	Walton	684.13	\$38,120,279
89	Spring Hammock	22	Seminole	709.27	\$5,611,980
90	Spruce Creek	2	Volusia	1,069.31	\$1,282,850
91	St. George Island, Unit 4	1	Franklin	75.00	\$1,076,912
92	St. Johns River Marshes (= Canaveral Indust Park)	1	Brevard	2,666.00	\$839,842
93	St. Joseph Bay Buffers	1	Gulf	1,210.00	\$2,025,207
94	Stark Tract	1	Volusia	719.44	\$3,003,900
95	Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	3	Franklin	69,149.00	\$23,828,208
96	The Grove	1	Leon	10.35	\$2,285,000
97	Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes	2	Osceola	816.90	\$2,448,680
98	Upper Black Creek	4	Clay	12,377.86	\$17,033,828
99	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	1	Jefferson	13,179.00	\$4,637,536
100	Wakulla Springs	1	Wakulla	2,902.00	\$7,150,000
101	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway (B.M.K Ranch)	4	Lake	5,187.29	\$21,780,371
102	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway (Seminole Springs et al.)	11	Lake	19,216.45	\$55,508,888
103	Wekiva River Buffers	1	Seminole	811.76	\$5,018,365
104	Westlake	2	Broward	1,177.84	\$11,945,395
105	Wetstone/Berkovitz	2	Pasco	1,180.00	\$2,629,750
106	Windley Key Quarry	2	Monroe	28.00	\$2,225,000
107	Yamato Scrub	1	Palm Beach	222.15	\$5,515,125
108	Ybor City Addition (Centro Español)	2	Hillsborough	0.99	\$1,417,107
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>11,730</b>		<b>560,854.15</b>	<b>\$1,029,467,577</b>

<sup>A</sup> Numbers correspond with Figure 3.

<sup>B</sup> Number of option contracts/purchase agreements.

<sup>C</sup> Includes donations and exchanges.

<sup>D</sup> Acreage for parcels acquired jointly with other state/federal programs have been prorated according to funds expended.

<sup>E</sup> Includes outstanding options/purchase agreements

**Table VIII: CARL Acquisitions Closed during 1995**

Project	□*	Closing Date(s)	Acres	Amount
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	10	01/19/95 - 10/09/95	99.64	\$5,272,800
Belle Meade	1	05/05/95	408.43	\$1,021,000
Catfish Creek	2	03/09/95	1.85	\$4,500
Cayo Costa Island	3	06/30/95	4.00	\$33,250
Charlotte Harbor	1	10/13/95	703.94	\$506,594
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	1	05/15/95	3,500.36	\$8,249,900
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	14	01/24/95 - 11/17/95	62.00	\$223,200
East Everglades	2	09/26/95	111.05	\$1,034,185
Etoniah Creek/Cross Fla. Greenway	2	07/31/95 - 08/29/95	7,239.00	\$5,303,787
Fakahatchee Strand	600	01/03/95 - 12/24/95	2,339.88	\$1,665,994
Fla. 1st Mag. Springs-Fanning/Troy/Weeki Wachee	6	01/18/95 - 11/22/95	199.75	\$1,440,900
Fla. Keys Ecosystem-Tropical Flyways/Hammocks	3	03/21/95 - 11/16/95	378.18	\$3,114,425
Fla. Springs Coastal Greenway	26	01/23/95 - 10/13/95	2,066.42	\$2,077,100
Fort San Luis	1	07/12/95	7.54	\$500,000
Green Swamp	6	03/23/95 - 11/29/95	3,637.61	\$18,574,800
Jupiter Ridge	1	07/10/95	32.99	\$1,750,000
Lake George	1	07/19/95	4,093.00	\$7,000,000
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	124	01/20/95 - 12/31/95	7,343.23	\$14,085,413
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem-Chassahowitzka	2	03/13/95 - 05/22/95	2,454.00	\$10,945,000
Myakka Estuary	1	10/13/95	9,263.74	\$6,666,697
North Key Largo Hammock	6	01/31/95 - 11/06/95	47.00	\$2,142,971
Rookery Bay	15	03/06/95 - 11/22/95	144.93	\$3,552,026
Rotenberger	2	06/29/95 - 06/30/95	3.80	\$1,710
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	1	10/30/95	1,210.00	\$2,025,207
Save Our Everglades	1323	01/03/95 - 12/31/95	4,511.90	\$3,108,844
Sebastian Creek	1	01/10/95	6,894.00	\$5,438,176
South Savannas	2	09/07/95 - 12/31/95	40.50	\$113,100
South Walton County Ecosystem-Topsail Hill	3	02/08/95 - 09/06/95	235.22	\$8,691,684
Tate's Hell-Carrabelle Tract	2	01/31/95 - 06/16/95	44,610.00	\$20,328,208
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway-Seminole Springs/Connector	3	05/16/95 - 08/10/95	10,859.41	\$17,146,900
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,165</b>		<b>112,503.37</b>	<b>152,048,371</b>

**Table IX: Outstanding Options/Agreements Authorized by Board during 1995**

Project	□*	Date(s) Authorized	Acres	Amount
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	1	02/14/95	3.60	\$800,000
Catfish Creek	1	05/09/95	329.29	\$594,000
Cayo Costa Island	3	10/13/95	3.00	\$38,000
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	11	06/27/95 - 10/24/95	528.18	\$2,026,040
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	60	10/06/95 - 12/11/95	60.00	\$424,000
Curry Hammock	1	08/08/95	51.00	\$1,272,363
East Everglades	1	02/06/95	5,215.60	\$6,271,295
Fakahatchee Strand	41	03/22/95 - 12/06/95	106.25	\$47,818
Fla. 1st Magnitude Springs-Fanning	1	12/12/95	62.58	\$530,000
Fla. Springs Coastal Greenway	3	03/29/95 - 11/29/95	286.50	\$655,400
Golden Aster Scrub	1	04/25/95	1,176.89	\$1,450,000
Lake George	1	11/29/95	8,252.64	\$9,521,310
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	17	02/28/95	1,284.20	\$1,831,700
Pumpkin Hill	2	11/29/95	650.97	\$602,470
Rookery Bay	2	01/24/95	3.60	\$175,000
Save Our Everglades	393	01/24/95 - 12/20/95	1,667.12	\$1,670,111
Sebastian Creek	1	11/29/95	7,100.00	\$20,478,690
South Savannas	45	02/14/95 - 12/12/95	65.65	\$410,700
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>585</b>		<b>26,847.07</b>	<b>\$48,798,897</b>

\* Number of option contracts/purchase agreements.



## CURRENT CARL PROGRAM PROCEDURES <sup>3</sup>

Several major refinements to the CARL program have occurred since its inception. During the 1984-85 CARL evaluation cycle, a new project planning process was initiated to establish what is now the **Resource Planning Boundary and Project Design Process**. This intensive method of analyzing projects proposed for acquisition helps to insure that significant natural resources in the vicinity of a proposed project are included in the final project boundaries. It also attempts to identify and solve as many technical problems as possible before mapping, appraisal, and the actual acquisition of a project occur.

Each project is first evaluated by biologists, cultural resource experts and land management specialists to determine the optimum boundaries necessary to preserve important natural communities and other resource values. At the same time, projects are evaluated for public accessibility and recreational opportunities. If a project continues to receive the necessary support from the Land Acquisition Advisory Council then it is examined by an interdisciplinary team of land planners, land managers, land surveyors, real estate appraisers and land acquisition agents. They develop project recommendations that consider the resources to be protected, the projected cost of acquisition, existing protective regulations, the possibility of coordination with other public or private land acquisition agencies, and the feasibility of protecting at least part of the project area by acquiring less-than-fee-simple title. Finally, the project planning team recommends phases for acquiring parcels within the project area.

Also in 1984, as part of the increased emphasis on project and systems planning and design, the Governor and Cabinet asked the Advisory Council to develop a strategic, long-range plan for land conservation in Florida. The plan was to address not only the CARL goals and criteria, but also acquisition programs of the federal government and private sector groups such as The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Land, as well as other state acquisition programs. The final product, the **Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP)**, was approved by the Governor and Cabinet on July 1, 1986. As required under the Florida Preservation 2000 Act of 1990, the FSLAP was revised, and acquisition planning and coordination were enhanced via the development and implementation of the **Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment**. A summary of the FSLAP's nine general guidelines and 29 specific objectives under nine major resource categories is included in **Addendum IV**. The FSLAP is used each year by the Advisory Council to assist in its selection and ranking decisions.

Another major improvement over the past few years has been the integration of the **Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI)** into the CARL evaluation and project design process. The FNAI is a cooperative effort between the State of Florida and The Nature Conservancy, an international nonprofit organization that is dedicated to preserving the world's biotic diversity. Funded through the CARL program since 1981, the FNAI maintains a comprehensive database on the status, distribution, and management of exemplary biotic communities, rare and endangered plants and animals, aquatic and marine habitats, geological and other natural features found within the State of Florida.

The FNAI database system is an ongoing, cumulative process in which information is continually updated and refined as additional data become available and the status of elements change. It is particularly important in a rapidly developing state like Florida that the assessment of ecological resources is always current and increasingly precise. The information and expertise provided by the FNAI through its contractual agreement with the State of Florida is

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### FNAI Evaluation Functions for CARL:

- Initial review of all CARL acquisition proposals for their natural resource values (**Addendum V**).
  - Preparation of acquisition proposals for unique natural areas within the state.
  - Preparation of natural resource assessments for all acquisition proposals assigned for full review.
  - Development of initial resource planning boundaries for all proposals assigned for full review.
  - Assistance in designing projects and recommending acquisition priorities or phases.
  - Other natural resource evaluations for the CARL program, including holding **ecological workshops** in each of Florida's eleven regional planning councils.
- 

<sup>3</sup> Current procedures for selecting projects under the CARL program are being revised.

indispensable for identifying areas of potential state acquisition by analyzing their natural attributes, vulnerability and endangerment.

The type and quality of information provided by the FNAI is an invaluable tool for decision makers planning for the wise management of Florida lands. The FNAI is rapidly becoming one of the most important sources of biological and ecological information in the state, as reflected by the numerous data requests received from state and federal agencies, conservation organizations, land developers, and others. Information and review requests have included: natural resource inventories of all kinds, management plans for state lands, Development of Regional Impact reviews and other permitting or regulatory impact assessments, power plant and transmission line corridor siting, highway routing, water resource development projects, listing of species as endangered or threatened, review of state and federal surplus lands, local government land use planning, etc. It is often through these actions that the FNAI is instrumental in the protection of important natural resources without the need for state acquisition.

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#### **FNAI Biological Conservation Database:**

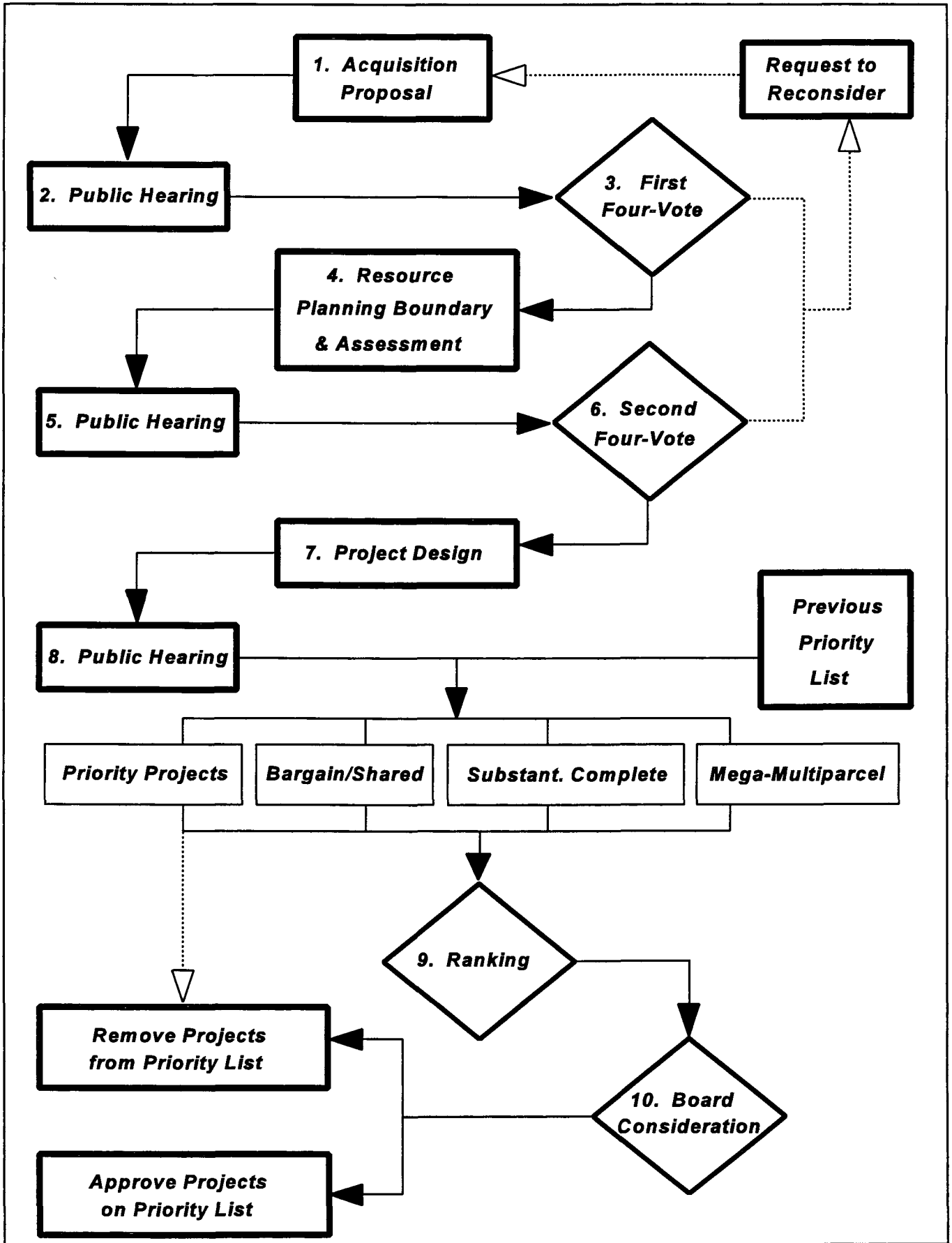
- Text files of element occurrences, research reports and related materials that describe the locations and management concerns for monitored species and natural communities.
  - Map files of specific or general locations of monitored species and natural communities.
  - Computer files, including Geographic Information System, of the most significant information for easy and accurate retrieval.
- 

#### **Summary of the CARL Evaluation, Selection and Acquisition Processes**

Evaluation, selection and ranking of CARL projects by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council is governed by Rule 18-8, F.A.C., while the acquisition of CARL projects is governed by Rule 18-1, F.A.C. The Advisory Council has been in the process of revising Rule 18-8 to conform with recent revisions in Florida Statutes. **Figure 4** and **Figure 5** (pages 13 & 17) illustrate the **current process** for evaluating, selecting and acquiring CARL proposals. A brief explanation of the steps, as identified in **Figure 4** and **Figure 5**, is provided below:

1. **Acquisition Proposal Form:** Proposals must be received on or before December 31 to be considered during the next year's CARL cycle. Proposal forms may be obtained from the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, Department of Environmental Protection. Proposals received after December 31 are considered during the next cycle, unless they are accepted out-of-cycle by an unanimous vote of the Advisory Council. Proposals are accepted from any source, which may include state agencies, local governments, conservation organizations, land owners, real estate agents, etc. Proposals may be rejected if incomplete, but the sponsor is first notified and provided the opportunity to supply the missing information.
2. **Public Hearing:** Project sponsors, local governments, and the general public are encouraged to provide testimony in support of, or in opposition to, acquisition proposals being considered by the Council. Project supporters and opponents are allowed to make short presentations. Council members may request additional information from speakers.
3. **First 4-Vote Meeting:** The Council votes to determine which proposals will be subjected to the full review process after considering: (a) the information provided by the sponsor, (b) analysis by the FNAI, and (c) public testimony. Proposals that receive four or more votes are further evaluated. Sponsors of these proposals may be asked to provide additional information about the proposal, and they are expected to assist in making arrangements for staff to visit the proposed acquisition site(s). Proposals receiving less than four votes may be re-evaluated during a subsequent cycle if reconsideration is requested in writing.
4. **Resource Planning Boundary (RPB) and Assessment:** Proposals voted for further review are first analyzed for their major resource attributes based on information available to the Council. A preliminary statement of each project's public purpose and resource-based goals is developed by the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, and reviewed by Council staff. FNAI staff examine proposals to determine the need for boundary additions or deletions based upon existing information in the FNAI database, general topography, aerial photography, and knowledgeable sources. The FNAI Resource Planning Boundary (RPB) and supporting

Figure 4: CARL Evaluation and Selection Process



documentation are then circulated to Council staff members and appropriate field staff for review. Council staff may suggest revisions to the FNAI-prepared RPB. The working RPB developed by Council staff and FNAI defines the project area to be thoroughly assessed. The RPB may be further modified during the assessment process. A written report assessing the area within (and adjacent to) the RPB is prepared by staff to address the resource values of the proposal.

Each agency represented on the Council and the FNAI is assigned lead responsibility for the completion of appropriate portions of each project assessment. Staff members or their designees conduct on-site evaluations of each proposed project. The assessment may suggest further revisions to the RPB or to the proposed public purpose and resource-based reasons for acquisition. Assessments are compiled by the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, and then distributed to all Council members, staff, and the FNAI for review. Each project assessment, including the final RPB, is evaluated by the Council to determine if it accurately and adequately assesses the characteristics of an acquisition proposal. The Council may direct staff to modify the assessment or RPB before approval.

5. **Public Hearing:** Project sponsors, local governments, and the general public are encouraged to provide testimony in support of, or in opposition to, acquisition proposals being considered by the Council. Project sponsors and opponents are allowed to make short presentations. Council members may request additional information from speakers.

6. **Second 4-Vote Meeting:** After reviewing pertinent information, the Council votes to determine which of the assessed proposals will receive a project design. Assessed proposals receiving four or more votes are considered further. Projects receiving fewer than four votes may be considered during a subsequent cycle if reconsideration is requested in writing.

7. **Project Design:** The RPB approved by the Council is the starting point for the Project Design. The RPB is based predominantly on resource concerns, while the Project Design analyzes ownership patterns, ease of acquisition, regulatory controls, less-than-fee-simple acquisition techniques, and related factors which may affect boundary considerations. The initial draft of the Project Design is prepared by a team composed of representatives of the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, and three Bureaus within the Division of State Lands (Land Acquisition, Survey and Mapping, and Appraisal), as well as a representative from the potential management agencies, local government, water management district, and others interested in the project's acquisition design and plan. It is during this stage of project development that a diligent attempt is made to notify property owners of the State's potential interest in acquiring their property.

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#### **Primary Project Assessment Considerations:**

- General location and size of the proposal.
- Natural resources, including natural community types, endangered and threatened species, other plants and animals, forest resources, geologic resources, water resources, etc.
- Archaeological and historical resources.
- Outdoor resource-based recreational potential.
- Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan, Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, and State Lands Management Plan.
- Vulnerability and endangerment.
- Suitability and proposed uses, including management policy statement, goals and objectives.
- Location relative to urban areas, Areas of Critical State Concern, other public lands, and political boundaries.

#### **Primary Project Design Considerations:**

- Number of private ownerships, tax assessed values, and ease of acquisition (i.e., owners' willingness to participate in state acquisition process).
  - Public and management access and related concerns.
  - Easements, utilities, and other encumbrances that could affect acquisition or management.
  - Sovereign and jurisdictional lands issues.
  - Public and non-profit ownerships within or near the proposed acquisition area.
  - Information on land use and development trends, including: land use maps, local comprehensive plans, and recent zoning changes, annexations, extension of utilities, etc.
  - Alternative acquisition techniques (conservation easements, life estates, Transferable Development Rights, etc.) and the availability of other funding sources.
  - Management assignments, including proposed management prospectus and estimated costs.
-

The draft Project Design is then submitted to the Council staff, the FNAI, and to the proposed management agencies for review. Essential management parcel(s) and recommended acquisition phases are identified in order to acquire the most critical parcels first, with primary consideration given to resource protection, management concerns, and the endangerment and vulnerability of each parcel. Additionally, acquisitions which exceed budgetary and staffing limitations can be divided, pursuant to these considerations, into phases that coincide with funding projections and staff's capabilities. Each Project Design (including the project design boundary map, proposed phasing, and recommended acquisition techniques, including less-than-fee-simple) is evaluated by the Council to determine if any modifications are required. The Council may accept, modify, or reject a project design. If rejected, the project design may be modified and reconsidered, or the Council may require that it be resubmitted for reconsideration during a subsequent evaluation cycle.

8. Public Hearings: Project sponsors, local governments, and other interested parties listed on the CARL mailing list are sent notices of public hearings to be held at several locations throughout the state. These hearings are scheduled to obtain additional public testimony on new project proposals, as well as testimony on projects that are currently on the CARL Priority List. Statewide public hearings are announced at least 30 days in advance in newspapers of general circulation throughout the state, and at least 7 days in advance in the Florida Administrative Weekly
9. Ranking Projects: After the public hearings, each project is placed into one of four ranking groups: (a) Priority Projects, (b) Bargain/Shared Projects, (c) Substantially Complete Projects, or (d) Mega-multiparcels Projects [see page 45]. The Council then ranks each group of projects by one of several means:
  - All the projects within a group, including newly approved projects, are independently ranked by each Council member. The independent rankings are then combined for each project, and the projects are ranked from lowest total score to highest. [NOTE: Primary method utilized.]
  - New projects are independently ranked by each Council member. An average rank score is calculated for each new project, and then each is inserted into an existing list of projects at its calculated positions. The entire list is then renumbered.
  - Projects with exceptional resource value, those that are especially endangered by development, or those providing bargain sale or other emergency acquisition opportunities may be re-ranked or inserted into an existing list at an appropriate rank by affirmative vote of four or more Council members.

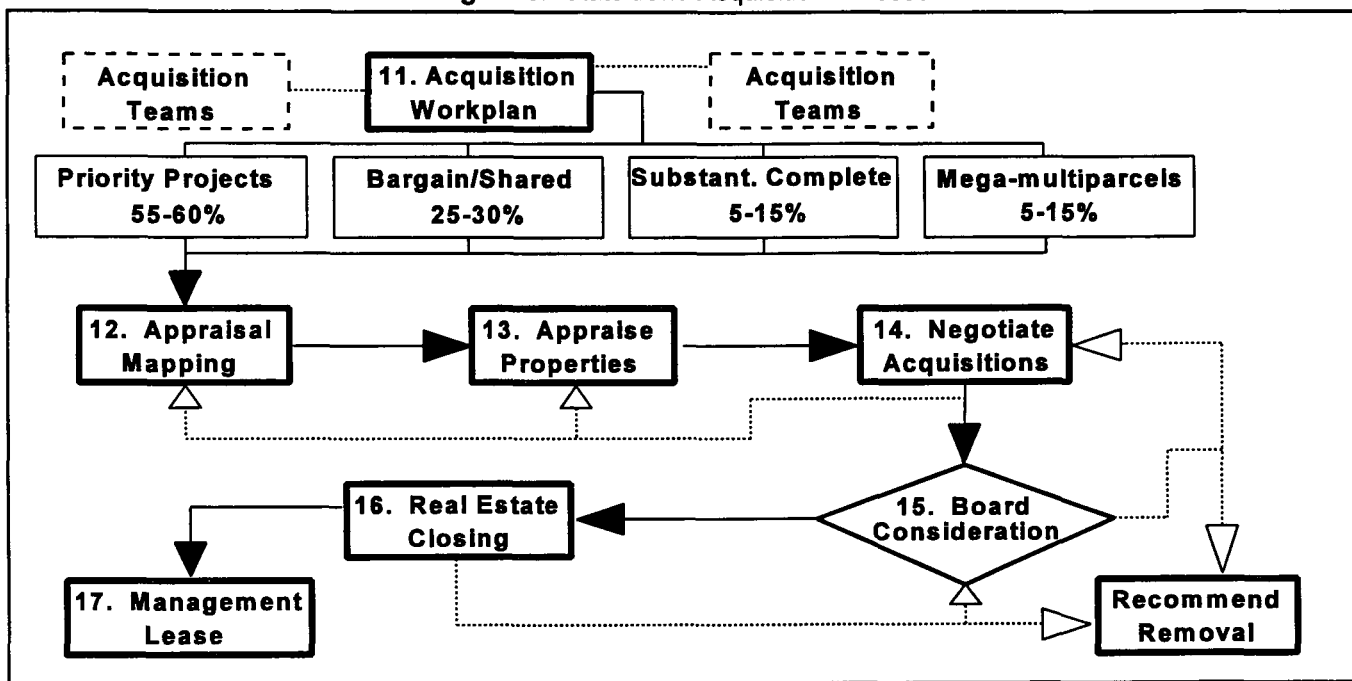
The Council may recommend that the Board remove one or more projects from the priority list for various reasons (e.g., to limit the size of the list, or to delete a project that has been acquired or developed). The Council shall approve by an affirmative vote of at least four members the priority list to be submitted to the Board.

10. Board Consideration: The Council's CARL Priority List is submitted to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (i.e., the Governor and Cabinet) as part of the CARL Annual Report during the first Board meeting in February. The Board may approve the list or strike individual projects from the list, but they cannot otherwise alter the priority ranking of projects. The Board must act upon the Council's list within 45 days of its submission to them. Interim priority lists also may be developed at any time if requested by four or more members of the Council. Interim lists are treated in the same manner as the Annual CARL Priority List.
11. Acquisition Workplan: After the Board approves the CARL priority list, an acquisition workplan is developed by acquisition teams within the Division of State Lands in cooperation with the Advisory Council and interested parties (**Addendum VI**). Beginning with the highest ranked projects within each group, projects on the priority list are analyzed to determine which parcels could be acquired during the forthcoming fiscal year as constrained by funding limitations, management and protection priorities, and other pertinent factors.
12. Appraisal Mapping: Maps are prepared for appraisal purposes for project phases which may qualify for funding under the workplan of the Division of State Lands. An "appraisal map" generally identifies project and ownership boundaries, encumbrances, and sovereign and jurisdictional lands. These maps, which typically require the services of a Florida Professional Land Surveyor, must be approved by the Bureau of Survey and Mapping. The Bureau contracts with private surveying firms to prepare most appraisal maps, including necessary title information for parcels within the project boundaries



13. **Appraise Properties:** Mapped parcels which potentially qualify for funding under the workplan of the Division of State Lands are appraised by independent fee-appraisers on the Bureau of Appraisal's approved list of appraisers. Parcels with an estimated value in excess of \$500,000 must have two independent appraisals conducted which must be approved by the Bureau of Appraisal. Property values are estimated for the "highest and best use" based on comparable sales, current and future land uses, and other pertinent factors. Appraisal reports, including property valuations, are confidential and cannot be released except under specific circumstances [see page 37].
14. **Negotiate Acquisitions:** Acquisition agents of the Bureau of Land Acquisition contact property owners to negotiate the acquisition of appraised properties. Arms-length negotiations are conducted based on the property's highest and best use value. Owners who do not accept the State's offer to acquire their property are generally under no obligation to sell. Only under **rare** circumstances has the Board employed its powers of eminent domain [see page 36]. During negotiations the property owner may propose boundary amendments, the sale of less-than-fee-simple interest in property, or other actions that require the property to be re-mapped or re-appraised.
15. **Board Consideration:** Option contracts or purchase agreements, and the release of funds for each acquisition must be approved by the Board. Thus, the Board can veto prospective acquisitions by rejecting the contract or by refusing to release acquisition funds.
16. **Real Estate Closing:** After Board approval, the Bureau of Land Acquisition and/or the property owner(s) procure surveys, environmental audits, title insurance policies, and other necessary documents for closing the acquisition. The owner is obligated to provide the State with clear title to the property. Once all closing documents are in order, the State provides the seller a proceeds warrant (check) for the net consideration which may include adjustments to the purchase price based on acreage discrepancies, encumbrances, or other factors affecting price. If closing documents disclose abnormalities that the seller cannot cure which substantially affect the State's interest in the property or its purchase price, the Bureau may abandon negotiations or renegotiate its acquisition. Renegotiated or revised contracts must be reviewed and approved by the Board.
17. **Management Lease:** Once acquired, the Bureau of Land Management Services of the Division of State Lands leases the property to the appropriate management agency, which prepares management plans for review by the Land Management Advisory Council and, under certain circumstances, for approval by the Board.

Figure 5: State Land Acquisition Process



## SUMMARY OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ACTIONS - 1995 EVALUATION CYCLE

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council held sixteen meetings during the 1995 evaluation cycle (**Table X** and **Addendum II**). Ten of these meetings included public hearings in which the general public, particularly sponsors and opponents of CARL proposals, were invited to speak. In addition to these meetings and hearings, the Division of State Lands held three public workshops in Naples, Milton and Orlando on November 15, 21 and 27, 1995, respectively, to take testimony and answer questions regarding the proposed policy for determining the circumstances under which the Board of Trustees would utilize the powers of eminent domain to acquire property on the CARL list.

All Advisory Council meetings were advertised in the Florida Administrative Weekly at least seven days prior to each meeting as required by statute and rule. The agendas for the June 7, October 30 and 31, and November 1, 1995, public hearings (for receiving testimony on projects being considered for ranking on the priority list) were also advertised at least 30 days prior to the meetings in prominent newspapers throughout the state, including: *Pensacola News Journal*, *Tallahassee Democrat*, *Florida Times Union* [Jacksonville], *Gainesville Sun*, *Orlando Sentinel*, *Tampa Tribune*, and *Sun Sentinel* [Ft. Lauderdale/Boca Raton/Miami]. In addition to these, the June 7 hearing was also advertised in the *Miami Herald* and the *Levy County Journal*, while the fall hearings were also advertised in the *Northwest Florida Daily News* [Ft. Walton Beach], *Washington County News*, *County Record* [Blountstown], *Dixie County Advocate*, *Palatka Daily News*, *News and Sun* [Sebring], *Okeechobee News*, *Caloosa Belle* [LaBelle], *Ft. Myers News* and *Naples Daily News*. Additionally, county governments, city governments, state legislators, regional planning councils, water management districts, conservation organizations, and other individuals who were interested in the CARL program were notified of forthcoming meetings and their agendas via a mailing list (approximately 530 entries) which is maintained by the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, Department of Environmental Protection.

**Table X: LAAC Meeting Dates: 1995 CARL Evaluation Cycle**

Date	Primary Agenda	Location
1/26/95	Public Meeting	Tallahassee
3/3/95	Public Hearing	Tallahassee
3/10/95	First 4-Vote / Boundary Amendments	Tallahassee
3/16/95	Public Workshop for Board of Trustees	Tallahassee
6/7/95	Public Hearing/Meeting on Interim List	Tallahassee
6/12/95	Public Workshop for Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Stuart
7/6/95	Public Hearing	Sebring
7/10/95	Public Hearing	Live Oak
7/14/95	Second 4-Vote / Boundary Amendments	Tallahassee
10/5/95	Public Workshop for Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Stuart
10/10/95	Public Hearing on Rule 18-8	Tallahassee
10/12/95	Public Workshop for Middle Chipola River	Blountstown
10/30/95	Boundary Amendments / Public Hearing	Tallahassee
10/30/95	Public Hearing	Miami
11/1/95	Public Hearing	Palatka
12/7/95	Ranking	Tallahassee

NOTE. Meeting summaries are included in **Addendum II** – voting and ranking sheets are included in **Addendum III**.

On March 10, 1995, the Council reviewed seventeen acquisition proposals: fifteen new proposals and two reconsidered proposals. The Council voted to assess ten of the seventeen acquisition proposals considered (**Table XII**, **Figure 6**, **Addenda III & V**). The Council also voted to assess two proposals out-of-cycle during 1995. On January 26, 1995, the Council voted to prepare an assessment and a project design for Devil's Hammock, and on July 14, 1995, Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area was considered out-of-cycle and voted to assessment. One of these twelve projects, Dade County Archipelago Addition, included multiple sites, requiring the evaluation of twenty-seven separate sites overall.

On July 14, 1995, the Advisory Council reviewed and adopted ten CARL assessments prepared by staff (**Table XII**; **Figure 6**). All ten proposals received sufficient votes from the Council for preparation of project designs (**Addendum III**). As mentioned above, two other projects were considered out-of-cycle and assessed during 1995.

The assessment and project design for Devil's Hammock were approved on March 10, while the assessment for Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area was approved on October 30, 1995, and the project design was approved on December 7, 1995, along with the project designs for all ten of the CARL projects considered in-cycle. However, one of the new projects (American Beach) was not supported for inclusion on the 1996 CARL Priority List (Table XII, Figure 6, Addendum III). Two other new projects (Dade County Archipelago Addition and Highlands Ridge) were combined with existing CARL projects (Table XIV; Figure 8). Another project design for a new project included sixteen separate sites, requiring project design analyses for 27 separate sites overall during 1995. Additionally, the project designs for seven of the existing projects were modified during 1995 by being consolidated with other projects (Table XIV, Figure 8).

Excluding the just mentioned project design/boundary modifications attributed to the combinations of two or more projects (Table XIV, Figure 8), the Advisory Council also considered 43 other proposals to modify the project designs and/or change the boundaries of 26 CARL projects on the 1995 priority list (Table XIII; Figure 7; Addendum II). The Council approved 30 of these proposals, while 13 were rejected, deferred, or withdrawn from consideration. Twelve proposals were deferred initially but approved later, while three were deferred and have not yet received action. Several other project designs assigned by the Council remain incomplete (see Table XXIV, page 40).

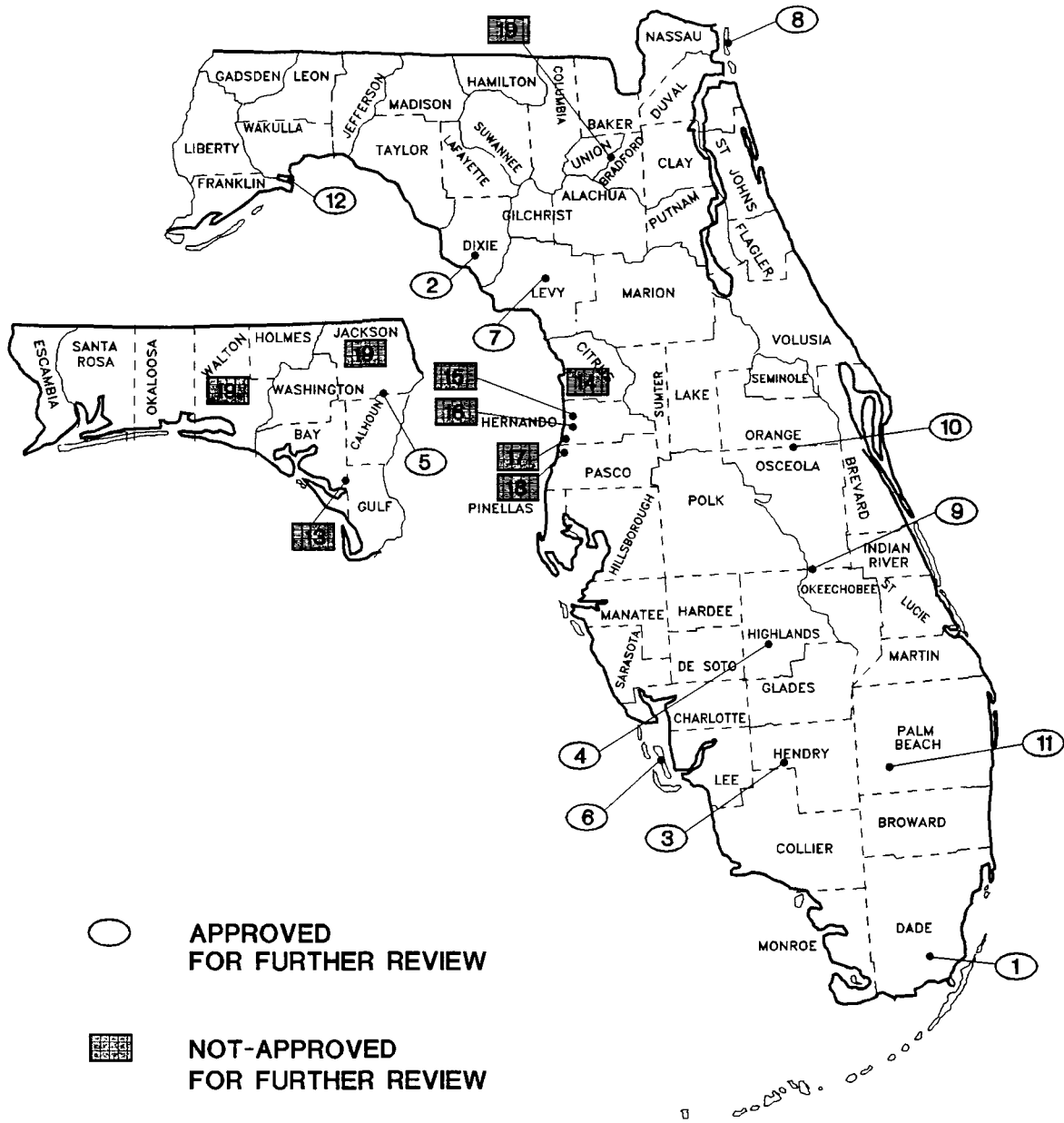
On December 7, 1995, the Advisory Council ranked 95 CARL projects (91 listed modified to create 86 projects + 9 new projects) under four separate groups: 44 Priority Projects, 33 Bargain/Shared Projects, 11 Substantially Complete Projects, and 7 Mega-Multiparcels Projects (Table XV; Table XVI; Table XVII; Table XVIII; Figure 9; Figure 10; Addendum III)[see page 45 for explanation of groups]. Two projects on the 1995 priority list, Cockroach Bay Islands and Golden Aster Scrub, were not included on the 1996 CARL Priority List because each was 90% or more complete and the remaining property could continue to be acquired under the provisions of §259.032(9), F.S. Four projects on the 1996 priority list were transferred from one group of projects to another (Table XIV; Figure 8).

**Table XI: 1996 Land Acquisition Advisory Council Meeting Calendar**

Date	Day	Time	Purpose	Location <sup>A</sup>
February 21	Wednesday	9:00 AM	Public Hearing	MSD
March 15	Friday	1:30 PM	1st Four-Vote	MSD
July 10	Wednesday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing	TBA
July 11	Thursday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing	TBA
July 16	Tuesday	1:30 PM	2nd Four-Vote	MSD
October 30	Wednesday	9:00 AM	Public Hearing	MSD
November 18	Monday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing	TBA
November 19	Tuesday	7:00 PM	Public Hearing	TBA
December 5	Thursday	1:30 PM	Ranking	MSD

<sup>A</sup> MSD = Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building; 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard; Conference Room A, 1st Floor; Tallahassee, Florida  
TBA = To Be Announced at least 30 days prior to meeting date.

**Figure 6: CARL Proposals Evaluated, Assessed, and Designed during 1995 Evaluation Cycle**



**Table XII: Acquisition Proposals Evaluated Under the CARL Program - 1995 Evaluation Cycle**

Map <input type="checkbox"/> <sup>A</sup>	Name of Acquisition Proposal	Project <input type="checkbox"/>	County
<b>A. Approved for Further Review (Assessment) and Project Design <sup>E</sup></b>			
1	Dade County Archipelago Addition <sup>C</sup>	941230-13-1	Dade
2	California Swamp <sup>B</sup>	920129-15-1	Dixie
3	Okaloacoochee Slough	941230-26-1	Hendry/Collier
4	Highlands Ridge <sup>C</sup>	941230-28-1	Highlands
5	Middle Chipola River	950103-32-1	Jackson/Calhoun
6	Pineland Site Complex <sup>B</sup>	931230-36-1	Lee
7	Devil's Hammock <sup>D</sup>	941223-38-1	Levy
8	American Beach <sup>E</sup>	941229-45-1	Nassau
9	Kissimmee Prairie/River	941230-47-1	Okeechobee/Osceola
10	Upper Econ Mosaic	941230-49-1	Osceola/Orange
11	Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area <sup>D</sup>	950706-50-1	Palm Beach
12	Dickerson Bay	941230-65-1	Wakulla
<b>B. NOT Approved for Further Review</b>			
13	Sandy Creek Bogs	950103-03-1	Bay
14	Lecanto Sandhill	941220-09-1	Citrus
15	Bayport-Fiddlers Point	940428-27-1	Hernando
16	Knapper Estate	940520-27-1	Hernando
17	Rancho Aripeka	941223-27-1	Hernando
18	Aripeka Coastal Greenway	941230-51-1	Pasco
19	North Florida Streamways	941230-00-1	Walton/Jackson/ Bradford/Union

<sup>A</sup> Numbers correspond to **Figure 6**.

<sup>B</sup> Reconsidered projects.

<sup>C</sup> Added to an existing CARL project.

<sup>D</sup> Considered out-of-cycle

<sup>E</sup> Project assessment & design approved for American Beach, but it was not added to the Priority List.



**Figure 7: Project Design/Boundary Modifications Considered - 1995 Evaluation Cycle**

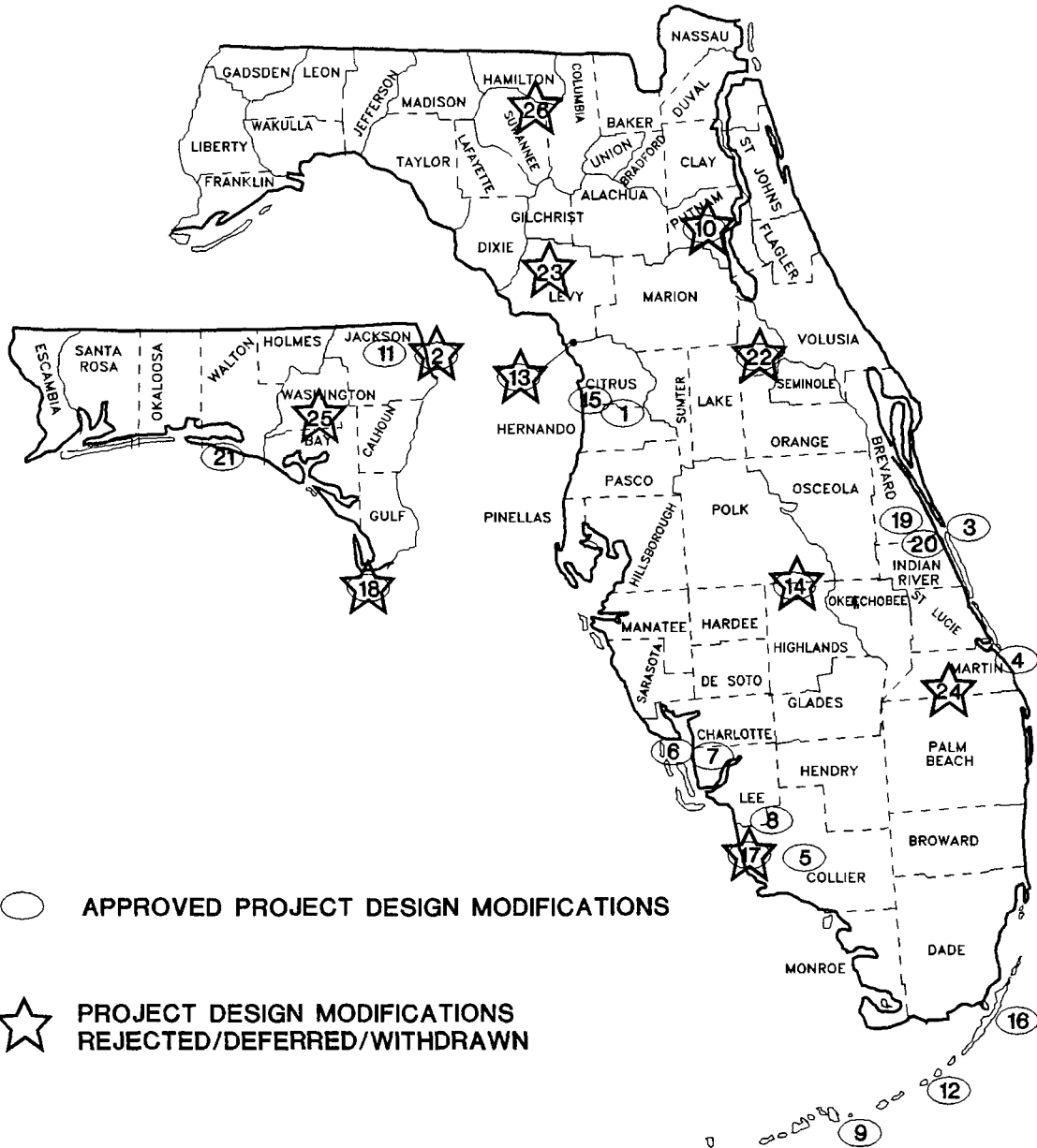




Table XIII: Project Design Modifications Considered

Map <input type="checkbox"/> <sup>A</sup>	Project Name	County	Date	Proposed Action
<b>A. Project Design Modifications Approved by the Advisory Council</b>				
1	Annutteliga Hammock <sup>B</sup>	Hernando/Citrus	3/10/95	add 990 acres
2	Apalachicola River	Jackson	7/14/95	add 374 acres
3	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	Indian River	3/10/95	add 112 acres
4	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Martin	10/30/95	delete 480 acres
5	Belle Meade <sup>B</sup>	Collier	7/14/95	add 2,220 acres
6	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	7/14/95	add 750 acres
			10/30/95	add 230 acres
7	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	Lee	7/14/95	add 135 acres
8	Corkscrew R. E. W.	Collier	10/30/95	add 612 acres modify funding formula
9	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	Monroe	10/30/95	add 11 acres
10	Etoniah/Cross Fla. Greenway <sup>B</sup>	Putnam	12/7/95	add 2,664 acres
11	Fla. First Magnitude Springs	Jackson	10/30/95	add 20 acres
12	Florida Keys Ecosystem	Monroe	7/14/95	add 8 acres
13	Fla. Springs Coastal Greenway <sup>B</sup>	Citrus	3/10/95	add 424 acres
			10/30/95	add 200 acres
14	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem <sup>B</sup>	Highlands	7/14/95	add 850 acres
15	Longleaf Pine Ecosystems	Citrus	7/14/95	add 200 acres
16	North Key Largo Hammock	Monroe	3/10/95	add 3 acres
17	Rookery Bay <sup>B</sup>	Collier	10/30/95	add 150 acres
18	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf	7/14/95	add 11 acres
19	Scrub Jay Refugia <sup>B</sup>	Brevard	7/14/95	add 971 acres
20	Sebastian Creek	Indian River	7/14/95	add 6,168 acres
		Brevard	10/30/95	clarify prior addition
21	South Walton Co. Ecosystem	Walton	7/14/95	delete future phase
22	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway <sup>B</sup>	Lake	7/14/95	add 2,660 acres <sup>B</sup>
			10/30/95	add 2,956 acres <sup>B</sup>
<b>B. Project Design Modifications Rejected/Deferred/Withdrawn</b>				
2	Apalachicola River <sup>C</sup>	Jackson	3/10/95	add 374 acres
10	Etoniah/Cross Fla. Greenway <sup>D</sup>	Putnam	7/14/95	add 2,664 acres
13	Fla. Springs Coastal Greenway <sup>B</sup>	Citrus	7/14/95	add 276 acres <sup>D</sup>
			10/30/95	add 200 acres <sup>C</sup>
14	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems <sup>C</sup>	Highlands	3/10/95	add 850 acres
23	Levy County Forest/Sandhills <sup>D</sup>	Levy	3/10/95	add 40 acres
24	Pal-Mar <sup>D</sup>	Palm Beach	3/10/95	add 40 acres
17	Rookery Bay <sup>B,D</sup>	Collier	7/14/95	add 540 acres
18	St. Joseph Bay Buffer <sup>D</sup>	Gulf	3/10/95	add 11 acres
25	Sand Mountain <sup>C</sup>	Washington	7/14/95	insufficient information
26	Suwannee Buffers <sup>D</sup>	Suwannee	7/14/95	add 100 acres
22	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	Lake	3/10/95	add 5,640 acres <sup>C</sup>
			10/30/95	add ____ acres <sup>D</sup>

<sup>A</sup> Numbers correspond to Figure 7.

<sup>B</sup> Multiple sites considered.

<sup>C</sup> Deferred.

<sup>D</sup> Rejected or Withdrawn.

**Figure 8: Projects Added to and Removed from 1995 CARL Priority List**

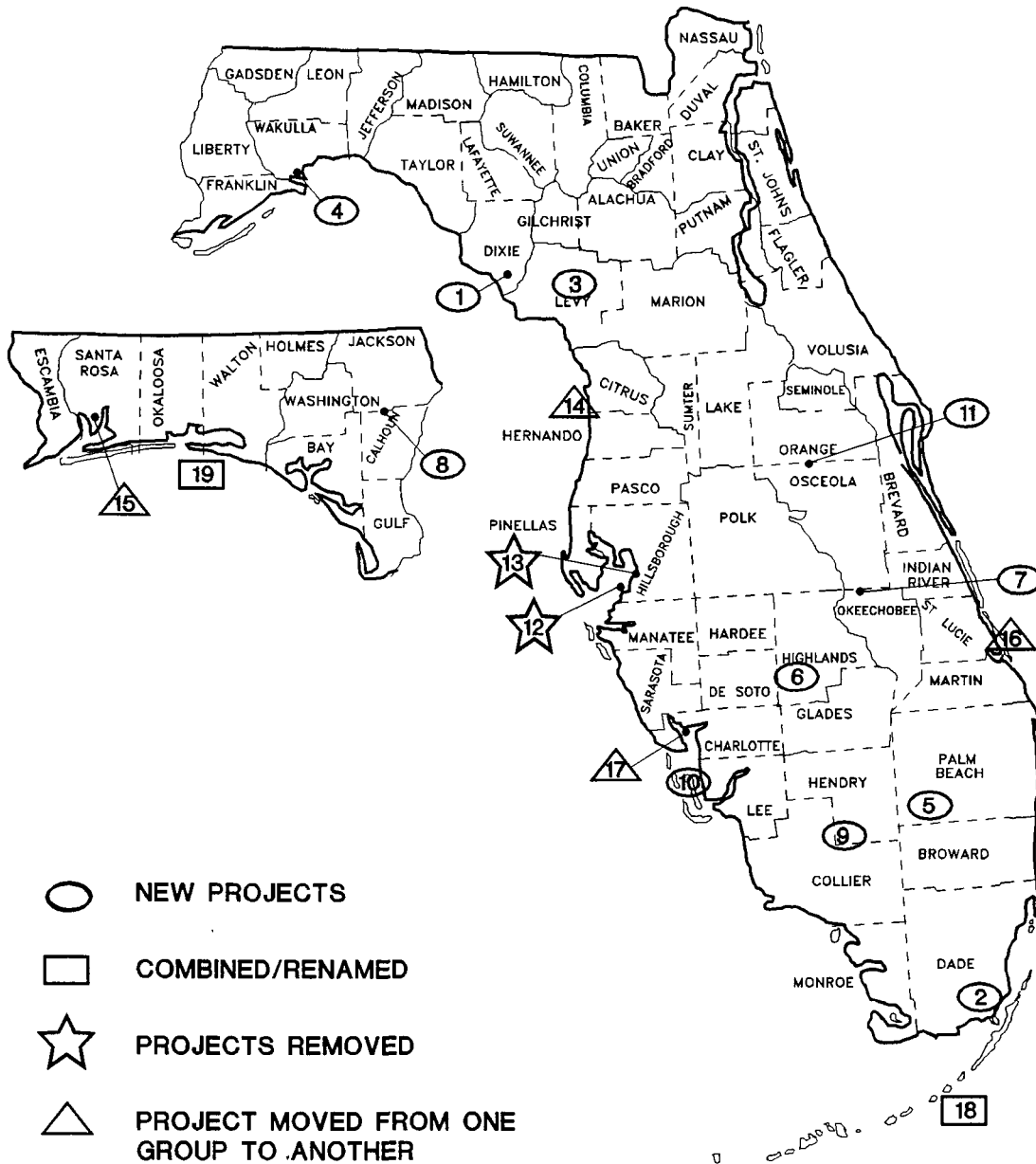


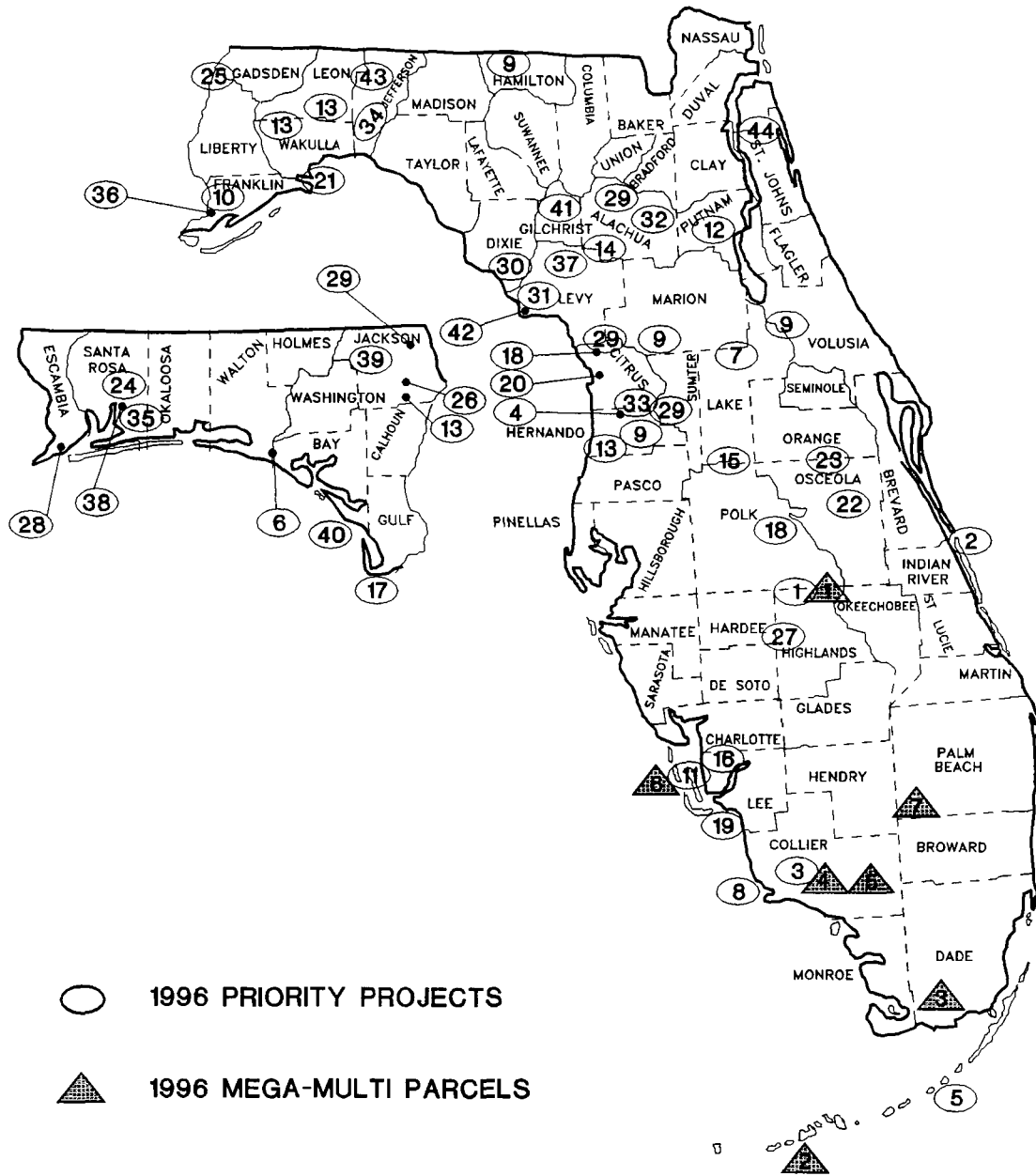
Table XIV: Projects Added to and Removed from CARL Priority List

Map <input type="checkbox"/> <sup>A</sup>	New Project Name	Rank		County for New/Removed Projects Previous Names for Renamed
		1996	1995	
<b>A. New Projects</b>				
1	California Swamp	30P	---	Dixie
2	Dade County Archipelago Addition <sup>B</sup>	5B	---	Dade
3	Devil's Hammock	37P	---	Levy
4	Dickerson Bay	21P	---	Wakulla
5	Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area	16B	---	Palm Beach
6	Highlands Ridge <sup>C</sup>	---	---	Highlands
7	Kissimmee Prairie/River	6B	---	Osceola/Okeechobee
8	Middle Chipola River	26P	---	Jackson/Calhoun
9	Okaloacoochee Slough	21B	---	Hendry/Collier
10	Pineland Site Complex	11P	---	Lee
11	Upper Econ Mosaic	23P	---	Osceola/Orange
<b>B. Projects Removed: <input type="checkbox"/>90% Complete</b>				
12	Cockroach Bay Islands	---	31B	Hillsborough
13	Golden Aster Scrub	---	33B	Hillsborough
<b>C. Projects Moved from One Group to Another Group</b>				
14	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	20P	2S	Citrus
15	Garcon Ecosystem	27P	12B	Santa Rosa
16	Hutchinson Island - Blind Creek	19B	41P	St. Lucie
17	Myakka Estuary	8S	11B	Sarasota/Charlotte
<b>D. Projects Combined and Renamed</b>				
18	Florida Keys Ecosystem	5P	5P	Tropical Flyways
			16P	Hammocks of the Lower Keys
19	South Walton County Ecosystem	6S	2B	
			1P	Topsail Hill
			6S	Point Washington

<sup>A</sup> Numbers correspond to **Figure 8**.

<sup>B</sup> New project added to existing project.

**Figure 9** 1996 CARL Priority List: Priority Projects & Mega-Multiparcel Projects



**Table XV: 1996 CARL Priority Projects**

1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	23	Upper Econ Mosaic
2	Archie Carr Turtle Refuge	24	Juniper Creek Watershed
3	Belle Meade	25	Apalachicola River
4	Annutteliga Hammock	26	Middle Chipola River
5	Florida Keys Ecosystem	27	Highlands Hammock Addition
6	Lake Powell	28	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie
7	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	29	Southeast Bat Maternity Caves
8	Rookery Bay	30	California Swamp
9	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	31	Cedar Key Scrub
10	Tate's Hell / Carrabelle Tract	32	Newnan's Lake
11	Pineland Site Complex	33	Pineola Fern Grotto
12	Etoniah/Cross Fla. Greenway	34	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks
13	Florida First Magnitude Springs	35	Yellow River Ravines
14	Watermelon Pond	36	Pierce Mound Complex
15	Green Swamp	37	Devil's Hammock
16	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	38	Escribano Point
17	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	39	Waddell's Mill Pond
18	Catfish Creek	40	St. Michael's Landing
19	Estero Bay	41	Waccasassa Flats
20	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	42	Atsena Otie Key
21	Dickerson Bay	43	Letchworth Mounds
22	Osceola Pine Savannas	44	Julington/Durbin Peninsula

**Table XVI: 1996 CARL Mega-Multiparcel Projects**

1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	5	Fakahatchee Strand
2	Coupon Bight/Key Deer	6	Cayo Costa Island
3	East Everglades	7	Rotenberger
4	Save Our Everglades		

**Table XVII: 1996 CARL Bargain/Shared Projects**

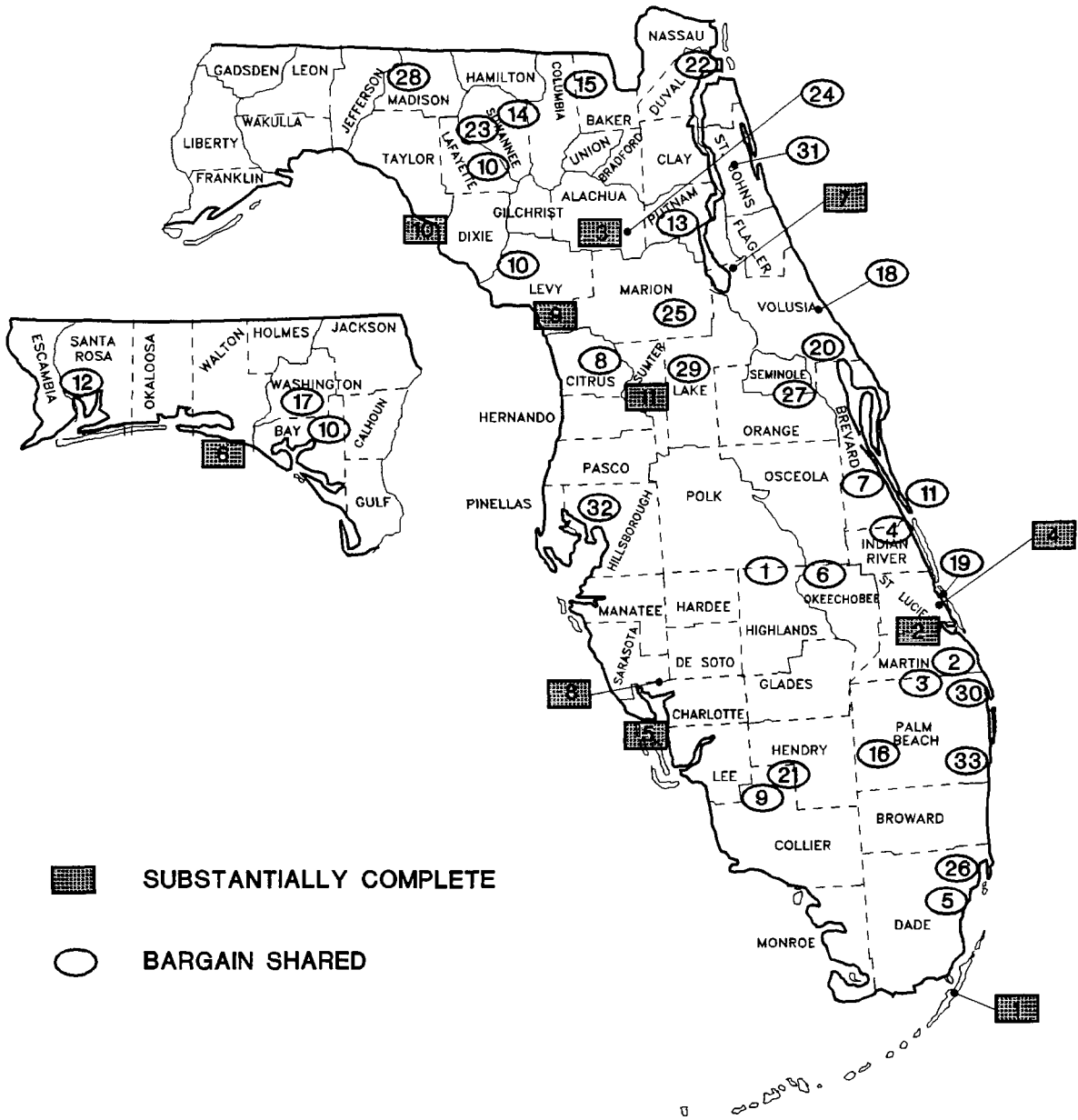
1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	18	Spruce Creek
2	Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	19	Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek
3	Pal-Mar	20	North Indian River Lagoon
4	Sebastian Creek	21	Okaloacoochee Slough
5	Dade County Archipelago	22	Pumpkin Hill Creek
6	Kissimmee Prairie/River	23	Peacock Slough
7	Scrub Jay Refugia	24	Lochloosa Wildlife
8	Jordan Ranch	25	Heather Island
9	Corkscrew R. E. W.	26	Barnacle Addition
10	Florida First Magnitude Springs	27	Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem
11	Maritime Hammock Initiative	28	Hixtown Swamp
12	Garcon Ecosystem	29	Emeralda Marsh
13	Dunn's Creek	30	Juno Hills
14	Suwannee Buffers	31	Twelve Mile Swamp
15	Pinhook Swamp	32	Alderman's Ford Addition
16	Everglades Ag. Restoration Area	33	Yamato Scrub
17	Sand Mountain		

**Table XVIII: 1996 CARL Substantially Complete Projects**

1	North Key Largo Hammocks	7	Lake George
2	North Fork St. Lucie	8	Myakka Estuary
3	Paynes Prairie	9	Levy County Forest/Sandhills
4	South Savannas	10	Big Bend Coast Tract
5	Charlotte Harbor	11	Withlacoochee State Forest Add.
6	South Walton County Ecosystem		



**Figure 10: 1996 CARL Priority List: Bargain/Shared Projects & Substantially Complete Projects**



## FUNDING FOR THE CARL PROGRAM

The CARL Program receives funding from several sources, including bond proceeds, severance taxes on phosphate mining, excise taxes on real estate and financial documents, and revenues from the sale of surplus state lands. By far the most important funding source is the Florida Preservation 2000 (P-2000) Trust Fund. P-2000 funds comprise over 90% of the land acquisition revenues available to the CARL Program (**Table XXI & Table XXII**). The P-2000 Act was one of the most important conservation acts passed by the Legislature in recent years, if not decades (see 1991 CARL Annual Report for synopsis).

The P-2000 Act significantly increases funding not only for the CARL Program, but for several other state land acquisition programs as well (**Table XIX**). As originally envisioned, the P-2000 Act could raise approximately \$3 billion in bond funds over a ten-year period for the state's land acquisition programs. The amount of each year's funding, however, is contingent on legislative appropriations of each year's bond debt service, because no dedicated funding source was included in the Act. Although the legislative intent has been to replace the non-dedicated, bonded funding source with a dedicated, non-bonded funding source, thus far, the Program has relied on bonded funds.

**Table XIX: Legislative Appropriations from P-2000 for each Fiscal Year, 1990-1996 (\$ Millions)**

Program	Percent	Amount <sup>A</sup>
Conservation and Recreation Lands Program	50.0%	\$150.0
Water Management Lands Program (SOR/SWIM)	30.0%	\$90.0
Florida Communities Trust Program	10.0%	\$30.0
Division of Recreation and Parks for inholdings and additions	2.9%	\$8.7
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for inholdings and additions	2.9%	\$8.7
Division of Forestry for inholdings and additions	2.9%	\$8.7
Department of Environmental Protection for recreational trails programs	1.3%	\$3.9

<sup>A</sup> Amount available for land acquisitions substantially less due to bond reserve account and legislative set-asides for other purposes. For example, §259.101(3), F.S., was amended to allocate 10% of P-2000 bonds issued in FY 1995-96 for the purchase water management lands in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties. Thus, CARL will receive only 45% of sixth year P-2000 bonds [see **Table XXII**]

CARL Trust Fund revenues, although much smaller than CARL's portion of P-2000 bond funds, are recurring revenues that are used for many purposes in addition to land acquisition (**Table XXI**). For the first eight years of the CARL Program, the CARL Trust Fund derived most of its income from excise taxes on the severance of minerals (primarily phosphate, but also oil, gas, and sulfur). Because of a decline in Florida's phosphate production in the mid-to-late 1980's, however, the 1987 Legislature revised the funding structure for the CARL Trust Fund such that most of its revenues are now derived from excise taxes on real estate and financial documents, although the CARL Trust Fund still receives the first \$10 million in revenue from excise tax on severance of phosphate rock as defined in §211.3103(2), F.S. (**Table XX**). The documentary tax on deeds and other instruments relating to real property or interests therein is currently 70¢ per \$100 face value [§201.02(1), F.S.], while the documentary tax on stock certificates, bonds and other financial notes is 35¢ per \$100 face value [§201.05(1), F.S.]

### Distribution Formula for Documentary Tax Proceeds [§201.15, F.S.]:

- 5.84% to Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund
- 62.63% to General Revenue Fund
- 5.84% to Water Management Lands Trust Fund (SOR)
- 7.56% to Land Acquisition Trust Fund (general LATF purposes – operating funds for Div. Rec. & Parks)
- 1.94% to LATF (40% for land management & development; 60% for Save Our Coasts bond debt service)
- 16.19% to State Housing Trust Fund

Recurring CARL revenues will become more important when the P-2000 Program ends. Much of the CARL Trust Fund is dedicated for management of conservation and recreation lands (see page 35), while some has been used for other purposes, including supplementation of General Revenue Funds during years of revenue shortfalls (1991-92), management funding for the Division of Recreation and Parks (1992-93), Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program grants to local governments (1995-96), control and eradication of nuisance aquatic plants (1995-96), etc. [Table XXI & Table XXII]. The estimates of CARL recurring revenues in future years are reported in Table XX.

In addition to excise taxes, the CARL Trust Fund receives revenues from the sale of surplus lands<sup>4</sup> and from CARL bond proceeds. Bonding allows the state to acquire lands today that may not be available in the future. Under the provisions of paragraph 259.032(2)(b), F.S., up to \$20 million of the CARL Trust Fund may be used annually to pay debt service and related costs for bonds to acquire lands on the CARL priority list. The first series of CARL Bonds, Series A, was issued in 1988 for approximately \$35 million. Similar, but substantially expanded, bonding authority has also been provided under the P-2000 Act (see above).

**Table XX: Forecast of Recurring Revenue Contributions to CARL Trust Fund<sup>A</sup> (\$ Millions)**

Fiscal Year	Documentary Stamps	Phosphate Severance	Projection Total
1995-96	\$41.5	\$10.0	\$51.5
1996-97	\$43.8	\$10.0	\$53.8
1997-98	\$46.7	\$10.0	\$56.7
1998-99	\$50.0	\$10.0	\$60.0
1999-00	\$49.2	\$10.0	\$59.2
2000-01	\$46.4	\$10.0	\$56.4
2001-02	\$55.6	\$10.0	\$65.6
2002-03	\$63.0	\$10.0	\$73.0
2003-04	\$61.9	\$10.0	\$71.9
2004-05	\$58.7	\$10.0	\$68.7

<sup>A</sup> Based on 12/95 Revenue Estimating Conference Cycle Analysis P-2000 & other revenue sources NOT included.

The 1995 General Appropriations Act (95-429/SB 2800), in conjunction with the 1995-96 Appropriations Implementation Act (95-430/SB 2802), as signed by the Governor, appropriated \$172 million for acquisition of CARL projects and nearly \$15.2 million of CARL funds for land management, administration, and related costs (Table XXI). In addition, the 1995 Legislature appropriated \$2,107,500 (an amount equivalent to up to 3.75% of the CARL Trust Funds revenues) for **payment in lieu of taxes** for Fiscal Year 1995-96 to qualifying counties for actual tax losses incurred as a result of Board-approved P-2000 acquisitions for state agencies. Payments to counties will be prorated if insufficient funds are available, although thus far county requests for payments in lieu of taxes have been substantially below the amount appropriated.

**Qualifications for Counties to Receive Payments in Lieu of Ad Valorem Taxes [§259.032(12)(c), F.S.]:**

- Population of 75,000 or less and levy an ad valorem tax of at least 9 mills; or
- Population of 75,000 or less and the amount of the tax loss from all P-2000 acquisitions in the county exceeds 0.01% of the county's total taxable value; or
- Population of less than 100,000 and contain all or a portion of an area of critical state concern designated pursuant to Chapter 380, F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Division of State Lands retains up to \$500,000 from the sale of surplus lands for administration costs (including appraisals, sales, property management, staffing, and other costs), while remaining funds derived from the sale of surplus lands, when available, are deposited in the CARL Trust Fund pursuant to §253.034(5)(d), F.S.

**Table XXI: CARL Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1995-96**

Description	Sub- Category	Category Amounts	Totals
Land Acquisition (general CARL funds)		\$11,000,000	
Land Acquisition (Archaeological Sites)		\$2,000,000	
Land Acquisition (Green Swamp Land Authority) <sup>D</sup>		\$4,000,000	
Land Acquisition (Duval County) <sup>C</sup>		\$5,000,000	
Land Acquisition (P-2000 bonds-Year 6 allocation)		\$150,000,000 <sup>A</sup>	
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION</b>			<b>\$172,000,000<sup>A</sup></b>
Debt Service for 1988 CARL Bonds (\$35 million)		\$3,138,578	
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND BOND DEBT SERVICE <sup>B</sup></b>			<b>\$175,138,578</b>
Division of State Lands:		\$2,531,661	
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,407,903		
Other Personnel Services (OPS)	\$389,000		
Expenses	\$635,756		
Operating Capital Outlay (OCO)	\$99,002		
Data Processing Services		\$125,000	
Florida Natural Areas Inventory Contract		\$891,788	
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR STAFFING ACQUISITION, IDENTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS</b>			<b>\$3,548,449</b>
Interim Land Management of CARL projects		\$862,314	
Division of Historical Resources (Dept. of State)		\$858,285	
Division of Forestry (Dept. Agric & Consumer Serv.)		\$2,213,119	
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission		\$4,144,332	
Division of Recreation and Parks:		\$2,417,124	
Salaries and Benefits	\$1,268,339		
Other Personnel Services (OPS)	\$270,046		
Expenses	\$667,993		
Operating Capital Outlay (OCO)	\$210,746		
Division of Marine Resources		\$1,171,437	
Salaries and Benefits	\$377,686		
Other Personnel Services (OPS)	\$558,331		
Expenses	\$235,420		
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR MANAGEMENT OF CARL PROPERTIES</b>			<b>\$11,666,611</b>
Payment in Lieu of Ad Valorem Taxes		\$2,107,500	
Control & Eradication of Nuisance Aquatic Plants <sup>E</sup>		\$2,000,000	
Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program Grants <sup>E</sup>		\$6,314,469	
Green Swamp Land Authority		\$100,000	
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b>			<b>\$10,521,969</b>
<b>TOTAL CARL APPROPRIATIONS</b>			<b>\$200,875,607</b>

<sup>A</sup> Amount available for land acquisitions substantially less - see Table XXII

<sup>B</sup> Debt service in the amount of \$5 million for sixth year of P-2000 was appropriated from LATF; in addition, \$130,892,400 from LATF was appropriated for debt service on P-2000 Bond Series 1-5

<sup>C</sup> Chapter 95-429, *Laws Of Florida* [SB 2800], appropriates \$5 million to the City of Jacksonville to acquire CARL-type properties not subject to the LAAC selection process.

<sup>D</sup> Chapter 94-212, *Laws of Florida* [CS/HB 1717], appropriates \$4 million per year from the CARL Trust Fund for 3 years to the Green Swamp Land Authority to acquire lands in the Green Swamp [§380 06777(8)(a), F.S.]

<sup>E</sup> Chapter 95-429, *Laws Of Florida* [SB 2800], appropriates \$2 million from interim management funds for the control and eradication of nuisance aquatic plants in public water bodies and \$6.3 million for 80 Florida Recreation Development Assistance projects, as implemented by Sections 19 and 20 of Chapter 95-430, *Laws of Florida* [SB 2802], which amend §259.032(11)(d)2. and §259.032(15), F.S., respectively

As of January 23, 1996, the CARL program had \$153,900,552 available for the acquisition of CARL projects [excluding set asides to other entities that are not available to the CARL Program](Table XXII). Most of these funds are derived from P-2000 bonds. In addition to meeting at least one of the CARL public purposes defined in §259.032(3), F.S. (see page 1), CARL projects also must meet one of five criteria before P-2000 bond funds can be used in their acquisition.

**Preservation 2000 Criteria for CARL Projects [§259.101(4)(a), F.S.]:**

- A significant portion of the land in the project is in imminent danger of development, in imminent danger of loss of its significant natural attributes, or in imminent danger of subdivision which will result in multiple ownership and make acquisition of the project more costly or less likely to be accomplished.
- Compelling evidence exists that the land is likely to be developed during the next 12 months, or appraisals made during the last 5 years indicate an escalation in land value that exceeds the average rate of interest likely to be paid on the bonds.
- A significant portion of the land in the project serves to protect or recharge groundwater and to protect other valuable natural resources or provide space for natural resource-based recreation.
- The project can be purchased at 80 percent of appraised value or less.
- A significant portion of the land in the project serves as habitat for endangered, threatened or rare species or serves to protect natural communities which are listed by the FNAI as critically imperiled, imperiled, or rare, or as excellent quality occurrences of natural communities.

**Table XXIII: Summary of CARL Program Spending Authority - As of 1/23/96**

Source	Deposits/ (Encumbrances)	Balance Available
<b>CARL Trust Fund Summary:</b>		
est 1994-95 Unobligated Balance (1/9/96)		\$28,989,420
FY 1995-96 Appropriation	\$22,000,000	\$50,989,420
<b>Funds Set Aside in Reserve Accounts.</b>		
Reserved for Emergency Archaeological Sites [§253.027(4), F.S.]	(\$2,000,000)	\$48,989,420
Reserved for Green Swamp [§380 06777(8)(a),F.S.]	(\$8,000,000)	\$40,989,420
Reserved for Duval County [§95-429(5)1279, Laws of Florida]	(\$5,000,000)	\$35,989,420
Remainder Reserved for Big Cypress N P. [§380.055(5)(b), F.S.]	(\$274,180)	\$35,715,240
Remainder Reserved for E. Everglades [§94-115(7), Laws of Florida]	(\$16,983,917)	\$18,731,323
Remainder Reserved for Mega-Parcel Projects	(\$12,476,792)	\$6,254,531
<b>Total Unobligated Reserve/Set Aside</b>		<b>\$44,734,889</b>
All Non-set aside obligations	(\$250,000)	
Balance available for Negotiations as of 1/23/96		\$6,004,531
<b>Total Appropriation and Set Aside Balance</b>		<b>\$50,739,420</b>
<b>CARL Portion of Preservation 2000 Bonds:</b>		
FY 1990-95 P-2000 Series '1991A' through '1995A' Bonds	\$673,122,599	\$673,122,599
Accrued Interest on all P-2000 Bonds as of 11/30/95	\$42,535,153	\$715,657,752
<b>Total Anticipated Bond Revenues</b>		<b>\$715,657,752</b>
<b>Total Obligated as of 1/23/96:</b>		
for Coastal Lands (41%)	(\$199,012,311)	\$516,645,441
for Non-coastal Lands (59%)	(\$285,252,552)	\$231,392,889
Acquisitions through Legal Proceedings by the Board.		
North Key Largo Hammock	(\$1,131,357)	\$230,261,532
Topsail Hill	(\$95,116,483)	\$135,145,049
<b>Total Unobligated Balance of P-2000 Bond Funds for CARL</b>		<b>\$135,145,049</b>
<b>Total funds available for CARL Negotiations (excludes set aside)</b>		<b>\$141,149,580</b>
<b>Total Spending Authority (includes set aside)</b>		<b>\$185,884,469</b>

At least 20% of the cumulative sum of CARL's portion of P-2000 bond funds must be spent on the **acquisition of coastal lands**. Thus far, approximately 41% of CARL's P-2000 funds have been obligated for the acquisition of coastal lands. Coastal lands are defined in the CARL Rule (Chapter 18-8, F.A.C.) as "lands which have a significant portion of shoreline contiguous to the open waters of the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, or marine or estuarine water bodies directly connected to the aforementioned," and are further defined by legislative criteria.

Twenty-eight (29.5%) of the 95 projects on the 1996 CARL priority list qualify as coastal lands (Table XXIII). Many other CARL projects contribute to coastal protection efforts but do not lie directly on the coast. For example, the Save Our Everglades, Fakahatchee Strand and Belle Meade projects form a substantial portion of the drainage basin for the Ten Thousand Islands/Rookery Bay estuaries and are extremely important to their protection, but none of them include lands that are directly adjacent to coastal water bodies. Similarly, East Everglades (including the Frog Pond and L31N Transition Lands) is proposed as a major hydrologic restoration area for the Everglades and Florida Bay; while Sebastian Creek, Spruce Creek, Pumpkin Hill Creek, Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks, and many other projects protect watersheds that drain directly into coastal water bodies. None of these, however, have shorelines that are contiguous with coastal water bodies and, therefore, do not qualify under the Rule's definition.

**Additional Considerations When Acquiring Coastal Lands [§259.101(4)(d), F.S.]:**

- ▶ The value of acquiring coastal high-hazard parcels, consistent with hazard mitigation and post-disaster redevelopment policies, in order to minimize the risk of life and property and to reduce the need for further disaster assistance.
- ▶ The value of acquiring beachfront parcels, irrespective of size, to provide public access and recreational opportunities in highly developed urban areas.
- ▶ The value of acquiring identified parcels the development of which would adversely affect coastal resources.

**Table XXIII: CARL Projects Qualifying as Coastal Lands**

Rank	Priority Project Name	Rank	Project Name
P2	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	<b>Bargain/Shared</b>	
P5	Florida Keys Ecosystem	B11	Maritime Hammocks Initiative
P6	Lake Powell	B12	Garcon Ecosystem
P8	Rookery Bay	B19	Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek
P10	Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	B20	North Indian River Lagoon
P11	Pineland Site Complex	B26	Barnacle Addition
P17	St. Joseph Bay Buffer	<b>Substantially Complete</b>	
P19	Estero Bay	S1	North Key Largo Hammocks
P20	Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	S5	Charlotte Harbor
P21	Dickerson Bay	S6	South Walton County Ecosystem
P28	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	S8	Myakka Estuary
P30	California Swamp	S10	Big Bend Coast Tract
P31	Cedar Key Scrub	<b>Mega-Multiparcels</b>	
P38	Escribano Point	M2	Coupon Bight/Key Deer
P40	St. Michael's Landing	M5	Cayo Costa Island
P42	Atsena Otie Key		

## MANAGEMENT CONCERNS AND FUNDING <sup>5</sup>

Acquisition, albeit very important, is but one step in the protection of natural and cultural resources. Long-term management of resources is imperative for their conservation. Thus, the CARL Program has always paid particular attention to management issues, including funding for management activities. In fact, the Advisory Council addressed several management issues in both the *Management Issues Paper* (see Addendum X of 1993 CARL Annual Report) and the *Land Management Needs and Costs Committee Final Report* which was an addendum to the *Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment*.

The management planning process actually begins during the CARL selection process of the Advisory Council. During assessment, staff develops a list of acquisition and management goals and objectives (*i.e.*, a **management policy statement**) specific to each proposed acquisition project. Managers are then asked to prepare **management prospecti** for projects they would like to manage. When two or more agencies are interested in managing the same site, they meet to determine if a consensus management prospectus can be developed. If not, the Advisory Council meets to resolve any conflicts. Similarly, the Council recommends managers for projects in which no agency has shown a management interest, and it reviews and may revise the management prospectus prepared by the management agencies. The Council's management prospecti for new projects are then approved as a component of the project design. Thus, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council recommends for each CARL project or portion thereof: (1) lead and cooperating management agencies pursuant to §259.035(2)(a), *F.S.*; (2) management policy statements identifying the acquisition and management goals and objectives; and (3) management prospecti pursuant to §259.032(9)(b), *F.S.* (see individual project summaries).

CARL projects are generally managed by state agencies and must qualify for state-designated uses even if they are being proposed for management by non-state entities such as local governments [§259.032(4), *F.S.*]. Conservation organizations approved by the Land Management Advisory Council (LMAC) may also manage CARL projects via lease agreements with state agencies [§259.032(10), *F.S.*]. All managers must manage CARL projects for the purposes for which they were acquired [§259.032(11)(a), *F.S.*] and are required to prepare management plans for review by the LMAC and for approval by the Board [§259.032(10) and §253.034(4), *F.S.*]. Management plans must include detailed management, development and restoration proposals, as well as related cost information. Although plans are supposed to be prepared within one year of the acquisition of the essential management parcel(s) or within one year of being leased to the management agency, the Department is authorized to issue "interim assignment letters" to managers of CARL projects prior to the execution of a formal lease, and LMAC has established guidelines of acceptable management practices for managers to follow until their management plans are approved.

The CARL Program continues to be a major source of management funds for lands acquired under the CARL Program. CARL funds equivalent to 1% of the cumulative total amount of funds ever deposited in the Florida P-2000 Trust Fund are annually set aside for management related expenses [§259.032(11)(b), *F.S.*]. Thus, when the sixth series of P-2000 bonds is sold, the CARL Trust Fund set aside for management should be about 1% of \$1.62 billion (1% × \$270 million × 6) or approximately \$16.2 million. Twenty percent (20%) of the CARL funds reserved for management must be reserved by the Board for interim management purposes, and made available to management agencies immediately upon purchase and until a management plan is completed [§259.032(11)(d), *F.S.*].

For FY 1995-96, the Legislature appropriated approximately \$11.7 million from the CARL Trust Fund for land management purposes (≈\$13.7 million if allocation for control and eradication of nuisance aquatic plants<sup>6</sup> are included; ≈\$17.2 million if funding for DSL, FNAI, and data processing are also included – see **Table XXI**). Other state, federal and local revenue sources (e.g., General Revenue, Land Acquisition Trust Fund, Incidental Trust Fund, and State

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<sup>5</sup> Chapter 94-240, *Laws of Florida* [CS/HB 161], revised management planning requirements for lands acquired under the CARL Program [see §259.032 & §259.035, *F.S.*].

<sup>6</sup> The 1995-96 Appropriations Act authorizes \$2,000,000 of funds set aside for interim management activities for CARL acquired properties to be used for control and eradication of nuisance aquatic plants in public water bodies. Chapter 95-349, *Laws of Florida* [CS/HB 647], directs that up to 25% of the CARL management funds shall be reserved for control and removal of nonnative, upland, invasive species on public lands.

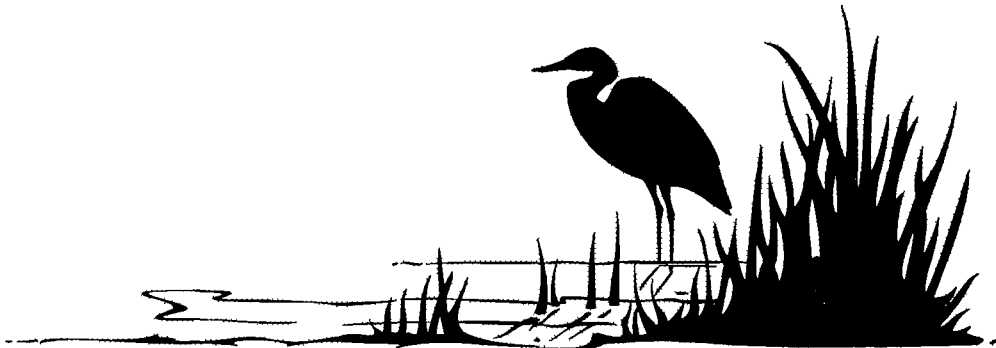


Game Trust Fund) supplemented the CARL funds or constituted the primary management funds for many CARL projects. Estimated management costs (from all funding sources) for CARL projects on the 1995 priority list are reported for each project in the individual project summaries.

## PURCHASE PRICE<sup>7</sup> and EMINENT DOMAIN

The CARL Program is a voluntary land acquisition program that involves arms-length negotiations between the State of Florida and property owners to acquire lands listed on the CARL Priority List [§259.041, F.S.; 18-1, F.A.C.]. The Division of State Lands contracts with private real estate appraisers and asks them to determine the market value of the property. Market Value is defined as the amount of money that a willing buyer would pay and that a willing seller, who is not under duress, would accept for the property. Two appraisals of the property are obtained by the Division of State Lands if the property is expected to cost \$500,000 or more. The Division of State Lands reviews these appraisals and uses them as a basis for making offers to property owners to acquire the property. The State rarely pays more for the property than the value indicated by these independent appraisals.

In 1989, the Legislature granted to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (i.e., Governor and Cabinet) the authority to condemn property on the CARL Priority List<sup>8</sup>. Board approval to condemn property has never been recommended by staff or exercised by the Board of Trustees on any private residence. Condemnation must be approved at a public meeting by a majority vote of the Board. In addition, the Division of State Lands must prove to the Board and to the Courts that acquiring the property is essential for the protection of significant resources. The criteria for Board-approved eminent domain include: (1) the state must have made at least two bona fide offers and reached an impasse; and (2) the land is of special importance because: (a) it involves endangered or natural resources and is in imminent danger of development; (b) it is of unique value, and failure to acquire it will result in irreparable loss to the state; or (c) failure to acquire it will seriously impair the state's ability to manage or protect other state-owned lands. Condemnation is **much more expensive** than voluntary acquisition of land and, therefore, is rarely used. The law requires that the State pay all of the costs incurred by the landowner, all of the State's expenses, and the amount of money that a jury determines the property is worth. For these reasons, the State rarely uses condemnation and, instead, focuses its efforts on acquiring properties from willing sellers. **Since 1989, when the Board was granted the powers of eminent domain, the Department has condemned only 46 parcels (1,281 acres) within 3 CARL projects. More than 10,700 parcels (327,585 acres) within 84 projects were acquired through voluntary negotiations during this same period under the CARL Program.**



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<sup>7</sup> Chapter 94-240, *Laws of Florida*, amended the statutory requirements for state acquisition of lands for preservation, conservation, and recreation purposes to allow greater flexibility. The Division of State Lands is currently revising Rule 18-1 accordingly.

<sup>8</sup> At the Board's request, the Division of State Lands held public hearings in Naples, Orlando, and Milton to take public testimony on a proposed policy for determining when the Board would utilize its powers of eminent domain to acquire properties on the CARL Priority List. A revised policy has not yet been presented to the Board for its consideration.

## PARTNERSHIPS and ACQUISITION COORDINATION

The CARL Program has a long history of cooperative partnerships with other land acquisition programs. Lands have been jointly purchased with many local governments, water management districts, federal agencies, and non-profit conservation organizations and land trusts. In fact, the *Bargain/Shared Projects* group was established specifically to accommodate cooperative acquisitions of lands with other governmental entities. Thirty-three projects are included in this group of 1996 CARL projects (see **Table XVII**, page 28). Many projects in the other three groups, although not qualifying as *Bargain/Shared Projects*, are also being acquired with the cooperation of our partners. At least 66 (69%) of the 95 projects on the 1996 CARL priority list were developed and/or are being acquired cooperatively with our acquisition partners.

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### Legislation to facilitate acquisition partnerships under the CARL Programs:

- §259.04(1)(b), *F.S.*, authorizes the Board to enter into contracts with federal, state, district, county, municipal, or political subdivisions thereof, or with any private corporation, partnership, association, or person providing for or relating to the conservation or protection of lands.
- §259.041(1), *F.S.*, authorizes the Board to waive state land acquisition statutory and rule requirements by substituting *reasonably prudent procedures* when the public's interest is *reasonably protected*.
- §259.041(7)(e), *F.S.*, authorizes the Division of State Lands to share confidential appraisal information with public agencies or non-profit conservation organizations when joint acquisition is contemplated or has been agreed to in writing. The state's acquisition partners must agree to maintain the confidentiality of appraisal information. The Division is also allowed to use, as its own, appraisals obtained by public agencies or non-profits, if the appraisers were selected from the Division's approved list and if the appraisals are approved by the Division.
- §201.02(6), *F.S.*, exempts 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is the preservation of natural resources from being required to pay documentary stamp taxes for properties they assign, transfer, or otherwise dispose to the Board of Trustees, to any state agency, to any water management district, or to any local government.
- §253.03(13), *F.S.*, allows the Board to retain title to lands obtained under the Florida Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act (Chapter 895, *F.S.*) if these lands protect or enhance floodplains, marshes, estuaries, lakes, rivers, wilderness areas, wildlife areas, wildlife habitat or other sensitive natural areas or ecosystems; or if they contain significant archaeological or historical sites. Property obtained under this provision would be controlled, managed and disposed of in accordance with Chapter 253, *F.S.*.
- §259.041(14), *F.S.*, allows the Board to use up to 15% of the P-2000 funds allocated to the CARL program to acquire lands listed or placed at auction by the federal government as part of Resolution Trust Corporation or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation sales of lands from failed banks or savings and loan institutions.
- §259.041(10), *F.S.*, allows the Board to accept land donations even when the title is nonmarketable when their acceptance is in the public interest.
- §253.027, *F.S.*, the Emergency Archaeological Property Acquisition Act of 1988, establishes a program to protect archaeological properties of major statewide significance from destruction as a result of imminent development, vandalism, or natural events. This program provides a rapid method of acquisition for a limited number of specifically designated properties, annually sets aside \$2 million of the CARL Trust Fund for the purposes of emergency archaeological acquisitions, and allows up to \$100,000 to be spent annually to inventory and evaluate archaeological and historical resources on properties purchased or proposed for purchase (see **Table XXI** & **Table XXII**).

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In addition to legislative actions to facilitate acquisition partnerships, the Department, in cooperation with the Advisory Council, continues to coordinate Statewide Land Acquisition Coordination Workshops. Workshops were held in Tallahassee on June 27, 1991, in West Palm Beach on November 12, 1991, at Wakulla Springs on July 22, 1993, and at Key Largo on November 14, 1994. Another is being planned for Ocala on February 15, 1996, in coordination with the St. Johns River Water Management District. Participants at these workshops included representatives of state, federal and local governments, as well as water management districts, conservation organizations and local land

trusts. These workshops are designed to facilitate statewide coordination of acquisition activities among the many parties involved, and as a forum where acquisition strategies, programs, and related information and techniques can be exchanged.

The Department hosted two additional workshops with its acquisition partners at Wakulla Springs on July 21, 1993, and at Wekiwa Springs on August 27, 1993, to specifically address CARL and Save Our Rivers (SOR) coordination efforts and acquisition procedures. These workshops were conducted in light of the merger of the Departments of Natural Resources and Environmental Regulation into the new Department of Environmental Protection. The Advisory Council also held a workshop in Tallahassee on April 29, 1993, with representatives from local governments to specifically address methods for improving coordination efforts with them. Several recommendations were proffered and now are being implemented (**Addendum VII**).

Cooperation with local governments is critical to the success of the CARL Program. In fact, many local government decisions have dramatic impacts on the acquisition feasibility of CARL projects. Subdivision or Planned Unit Development (PUD) approvals, extensions of public services, and other local actions **may** increase property values and hinder state acquisition efforts. However, if these actions are a normal course of events in an expanding urban area, they may not enhance the value of property. To avoid undue added expense in the acquisition of property, the Board adopted a policy on November 5, 1985, that would effectively suspend the state's acquisition efforts for projects in which a governmental action (e.g., a zoning change or permit approval) inflated the value of that property if such action occurred subsequent to the project's placement on a state acquisition list. Acquisition efforts may resume if the property owner agrees that appraisals will be based on the highest and best use of the property at the time the project was placed on the acquisition list. The Department was directed by the Board on May 20, 1986, to formally advise them of activities of this nature.

Furthermore, §259.041(10)(c), F.S., directs the Board to **neither increase nor decrease the maximum value** of an appraised parcel as a result of a change of zoning, permitted land uses, or changes in market forces or prices that occur within one year after the date of approval of a land acquisition contract. Thus, actions occurring within one year after a contract is approved, including down-zoning or other actions that reduce property values, will not jeopardize the terms of the approved contract.

In addition to coordination with our typical acquisition partners, the Department continues close coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to acquire parcels within the Save Our Everglades CARL project, and with FDOT and various transportation authorities to develop mitigation plans for transportation proposals affecting CARL projects in the Wekiva Basin, Annutteliga Hammock, Garcon Point, Miami Rockridge Pinelands, Levy County Forest/Sandhills, Ross Prairie, and other areas of the state. Coordination with FDOT and other transportation planning agencies ensures that solutions to transportation problems are developed, to the greatest degree possible, to be compatible with the state's conservation and recreation goals and objectives. To further facilitate these coordination efforts, a representative from FDOT now participates in CARL evaluation and planning activities (see **Table II**).

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#### **Board of Trustees Policy on Land Value Enhancements [May 20, 1986]**

*... if by government action, subsequent to the time a parcel is placed on a state acquisition list, it is given an enhanced highest and best use which would result in a governmentally derived higher value, that the staff will terminate further acquisition activities unless the owner agrees that the appraisal will be done at the highest and best use at the time the project was placed on the acquisition list. It is the intent of the Board, however, that a reasonable inflationary factor may be considered which would keep us in a negotiating position. When [Department] staff determines that government action may have enhanced the highest and best use of a parcel subsequent to when a parcel was placed on a state acquisition list, staff shall formally advise the Governor and Cabinet of governmental action prior to terminating activities for acquiring that parcel. [Department] staff shall advise the Governor and Cabinet of the owners' willingness to discount (in appraisals and negotiations) any value attributable to the enhanced highest and best use.*

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## ACQUISITION PLANNING INITIATIVES

Florida's CARL Program has been and continues to be one of the most successful land acquisition programs in the nation. Since its inception in 1980<sup>9</sup>, over 580,000 acres within 119 projects/sites have been acquired with over \$1 billion. This extraordinary land acquisition accomplishment results from the earnest efforts of many dedicated professionals who continually strive to fulfill Florida's legislative commitment to preserve its unique natural and cultural heritage. To this end, staff of the CARL Program, in conjunction with the Land Acquisition Advisory Council and the Governor and Cabinet, have developed a land acquisition plan that comprehensively addresses **all** of Florida's diverse resource concerns. It is not based on a single resource concern or a small geographic area and, therefore, is much more complicated and comprehensive than the acquisition plans of other programs.

Because the CARL acquisition plan is so broad in scope, its goals and objectives overlap substantially with those of many other land acquisition programs. It also means that more lands are eligible, which translates into greater overall acquisition costs than acquisition programs with more narrow foci. Thus, the CARL Program must develop and encourage acquisition and planning partnerships with the water management districts, local governments, other state agencies and non-profit conservation organizations if the program is to fulfill its goals and objectives (see previous section). The CARL Program's primary planning initiatives include the following:

■ **CARL Annual Report -- Annually Updated 10-year Acquisition Plan:**

The CARL Annual Report, like the water management districts' five-year Save Our Rivers (SOR) plans, identifies projects being proposed for acquisition. The primary difference between the two plans is that the SOR plans do not rank individual projects but lump them into groups. The CARL plan, on the other hand, ranks each project and often parcels within a project. These priorities may change from year to year based on new information and acquisition progress. Thus, the state's CARL plan **appears more dynamic** and subject to change. However, the priorities generally **remain relatively static**, with shifts in ranking often correlated to specific actions of property owners or the properties' vulnerability and endangerment relative to their resource importance.

■ **Acquisition Opportunities & Priorities -- the Workplan:**

Because the list of acquisition needs far exceeds the available funding at any one time, the Advisory Council establishes a priority list of CARL projects to direct the acquisition efforts of the Division of State Lands. Still, the task of identifying which parcels to acquire among the thousands of parcels on the priority list is enormous and subject to substantial criticism, especially if limited funds are wasted on timely documents (such as appraisal maps, title information, and appraisals) that never get used. Thus, the Division of State Lands, in cooperation with the Advisory Council and our acquisition partners, annually develops a workplan to focus staff mapping, appraisal and acquisition efforts on a limited number of projects (**Addendum VI**).

Projects that can be purchased at a state bargain or are substantially complete deserve special consideration. Similarly, projects that are comprised of subdivision lots with hundreds of similar-sized ownerships must be treated separately. Thus, the Advisory Council places projects in groups according to acquisition needs:

- Priority Projects
- Mega-multiparcel Projects
- Bargain/Shared Acquisitions
- Substantially Complete Projects

Based on available funding within each group, the Division identifies parcels that could be acquired in the forthcoming fiscal year. The Division is often unable to acquire all parcels within a project in a single year because of the large number of parcels within a project, or because the acquisition of some parcels may be contingent on the acquisition of other parcels within a project (see below). Thus, each project is analyzed, acquisition costs are estimated, and an acquisition plan is developed. The Division then meets with Council staff to ensure that the Division is complying with the Council's established project priorities to the greatest degree possible. The Division's acquisition workplan produces an equitable process for making difficult allocation decisions.

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<sup>9</sup> The CARL Program was established by the 1979 Florida Legislature, but the Governor and Cabinet did not formally approve the first CARL priority list until December 16, 1980.

■ **Project Designs and Resource Planning Boundaries:**

As described on pages 12 to 17, the CARL Program employs a two-tier process for evaluating and designing projects. First, a **holistic, ecosystem evaluation** of resource concerns is addressed during the *Project Assessment* stage. A resource planning boundary is prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) and modified by Council agencies to identify an area for comprehensive resource assessment. This boundary ignores, to a great degree, ownerships and other factors, concentrating instead on natural and cultural resource issues. Second, a project design is prepared to identify specific ownerships, acquisition techniques (including priority phases, less-than-fee-simple ownership needs, etc.), local and state regulations affecting resource protection and acquisition, and management concerns and proposals. Project designs are prepared by acquisition experts within the Division of State Lands in coordination with Council agencies, FNAI, and other governmental entities and interested parties. This two-tier evaluation process produces **comprehensive, ecosystem-derived boundaries** and acquisition plans for each project on the CARL priority list.

Because natural and cultural resources in Florida are continually being threatened or lost, project design boundaries are subject to change over time. In fact, a large number of boundary amendments to existing CARL projects, many of which involve large tracts of land, is proposed each year (see **Table XIII**, page 23), and many others assigned by the Council remain to be completed (**Table XXIV**). In response to the large number of requests to amend project boundaries, the Council adopted a *Policy for Amending the Boundaries of Existing CARL Projects*. The policy applies six criteria to decide when a proposed boundary modification can be considered by the Council (**Addendum VIII**). It also lists five factors that staff will consider when developing recommendations for or against a proposed boundary modification.

**Table XXIV: Project Designs Requiring Completion**

Project Name	County(ies)
Apalachicola River, Phase II	Calhoun/Gadsden/Jackson/Liberty
Green Swamp	Polk/Lake
Big Bend Coast Tract	Jefferson/Taylor/Dixie
East Everglades	Dade
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway	Putnam/Clay
South Walton County Ecosystem	Walton
Suwannee Buffers, Phases II	Multi-county

NOTE: See page 21 for assessment/design assignments that were evaluated this year

■ **Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP):**

Approved by the Governor and Cabinet in 1986 and amended in 1991 (see below), *FSLAP* was developed by staffs from six state agencies, water management districts, local and regional governments, and the FNAI. This **interagency, comprehensive plan for land acquisition** includes nine general guidelines and 29 specific objectives under nine major resource categories (**Addendum IV**). These categories include:

- Natural Communities
- Forest Resources
- Vascular Plants
- Fish and Wildlife
- Fresh Water Supplies
- Coastal Resources
- Geologic Features
- Historical Resources
- Outdoor Recreation

The FSLAP goals and objectives guide the CARL program and, thereby, encourage comprehensive, ecosystem/landscape analysis of project boundaries. The ecosystem/landscape approach to evaluating and designing CARL projects has resulted in a more holistic view of statewide conservation needs. This is illustrated in the project maps throughout this report and, more specifically, in the ecosystem/landscape maps of many important areas of the state.

■ **Florida Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment:**

Submitted to the Legislature and the Governor and Cabinet in 1991, the *P-2000 Needs Assessment* was developed by over 100 individuals who were most knowledgeable about the state's land acquisition programs and needs. Seven committees were established to address a wide array of land acquisition issues, including the state's land acquisition planning efforts. The *Needs Assessment* recommended revisions to the *FSLAP* and methods for improving the identification of important resources which need protection through the acquisition of lands. It also recommended greater cooperation and coordination of state, regional, and local land acquisition plans through the development of partnerships.

■ **Geographic Information Systems (GIS):**

The *Data Inventory and Assessment Committee (DIAC)*, which was established by the Advisory Council during preparation of the *P-2000 Needs Assessment*, specifically addressed the geographic information needs for developing a statewide map of lands needing protection via land acquisition. DIAC identified seven data layers of geographic information that needed to be integrated through GIS technology:

- FNAI's element occurrences
- Current conservation lands
- GFC's plant communities maps
- WMDs' water recharge areas
- WMDs' DRASTIC (groundwater) maps
- GFC's selected animals' habitat maps
- DHR's archaeological & historical sites

These data and additional layers (see *Ecological Charrette Maps* below) are now being integrated into a single GIS developed by the FNAI under contract with the Department. Once integrated, the GIS generated maps of the state will help the Advisory Council to identify areas not already included on the CARL priority list for possible inclusion. They may also be used by water management districts, local governments, and other entities involved in land acquisition to guide their acquisition and land use planning efforts.

■ **Ecological Charrette Maps:**

In response to a request by the Florida Audubon Society, the Advisory Council approved the concept of a statewide "charrette" to identify on a map the areas where the state should focus its Preservation 2000 acquisition efforts. The *Florida Audubon Society/The Nature Conservancy Ecological Charrette* was held in cooperation with the Department on January 24-25, 1991. Forty experts in ecology, biology, geology, and wildlife management met to draw boundaries of important ecological areas on 1:250,000 USGS maps of the state. Although crudely developed, these maps provide a general overview of the *priority acquisition areas* and *areas of conservation interest*.

To refine these boundaries, FNAI conducted **regional ecological workshops** within each of the eleven regional planning councils. The primary purpose of these workshops was to gather and exchange information about Florida's most significant natural resource areas and their resource protection needs. The RPCs were selected as the forums for accomplishing this goal primarily to **encourage more local participation** in the identification of priority acquisition areas and to improve coordination with local and regional government planning staffs who often are responsible for recommending regulations or other protective measures for areas with important natural resources. By exchanging information on significant natural areas and local regulations regarding their use, the state can better determine acquisition priorities and local governments can be apprised of resource protection needs. After analyzing the results of these workshops, the boundaries of *priority acquisition areas* and *areas of conservation interest* are delineated and digitized, and eventually will be integrated with the other geographic data sets described above.

In addition to the acquisition planning initiatives described in this section, several other planning initiatives are being conducted by staffs of the Council agencies and other entities that will have an effect on the CARL Program. For example, the Department of Environmental Protection is initiating **ecosystems planning and management** for many areas throughout the state to better coordinate protection and regulation of important natural resources. Similarly, the Partners for a Better Florida analyzed land use plans and property regulations statewide to determine if better methods of growth management exist, while the Florida Greenways Commission explored the concept of a statewide network of greenways and green space.

The CARL Program, although broadly challenged by the vast resource protection needs of the state, continues to place special emphasis on the protection of natural and cultural **resources of statewide and national significance**. The following lists, although not comprehensive by any means, represent examples of some of the CARL Program's initiatives for protecting these resources:

● **Ecosystems/Landscapes/Greenways:**

- |   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p><u>Everglades Ecosystem</u><br/>         East Everglades<br/>         Everglades Ag. Restor.<br/>         Rotenberger<br/>         Holey Lands<br/>         Seminole Indian Lands<br/>         Fakahatchee Strand<br/>         Big Cypress<br/>         Panther Refuge<br/>         South Golden Gate<br/>         Belle Meade<br/>         Corkscrew Watershed</p> <p><u>Florida Keys</u><br/>         New Mahogany Hmk.<br/>         North Key Largo<br/>         Windley Key<br/>         Tropical Flyways<br/>         Curry Hammock<br/>         Hmks. of Lower Keys<br/>         Coupon Bight/Key Deer</p> | <p><u>Wekiva-Middle St. Johns</u><br/>         Rock Springs Run<br/>         BMK Ranch<br/>         Seminole Woods<br/>         Wekiva-Ocala Conn.<br/>         St. Johns River<br/>         Wekiva Buffers<br/>         Lower Wekiva River<br/>         Stark Tract<br/>         Lake George<br/>         Spring Hammock<br/>         Econ-St. Johns Corr.<br/>         Lower Econlockhatchee<br/>         Tosohatchee</p> <p><u>Blackwater-Escambia</u><br/>         Juniper Creek Watersh.<br/>         Yellow River Ravines<br/>         Escribano Point<br/>         Garcon Ecosystem</p> | <p><u>Apalachicola River-Bay</u><br/>         Gadsden Glades<br/>         Aspalaga Landing<br/>         Sweetwater Creek<br/>         Atkins Tract<br/>         Tate's Hell<br/>         Lower Apalachicola<br/>         MK Ranch<br/>         St. George Island<br/>         Cape St. George Island</p> <p><u>Southwest Estuaries</u><br/>         Rookery Bay<br/>         Estero Bay<br/>         Cayo Costa Island<br/>         Charlotte Harbor<br/>         Charlotte Flatwoods<br/>         Myakka Estuary<br/>         Emerson Point<br/>         Cockroach Bay Islands</p> | <p><u>Central Highlands</u><br/>         Lake Wales Ridge<br/>         Placid Lakes<br/>         Catfish Creek<br/>         Lake Arbuckle<br/>         Saddleblanket Lakes<br/>         Horse Creek Scrub<br/>         Highlands Hammock<br/>         Three Lks./Prairie Lks.<br/>         Warea Archipelago<br/>         Longleaf Pine Ecosys.<br/>         Watermelon Pond<br/>         Levy County Forest</p> <p><u>Florida Springs Coast</u><br/>         Crystal River<br/>         St. Martins River<br/>         Homosassa Reserve<br/>         Stoney Lane<br/>         Chassahowitzka Swamp<br/>         Chassahow. Sandhills</p> |
|---|--|---|--|

● **Endangered Habitats & Species:**

- |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>Longleaf Pine Ecosys.<br/>         Sebastian Creek<br/>         St. Joseph Bay<br/>         Pal-Mar<br/>         Brevard Turtle Beach<br/>         Little Gator Creek</p> | <p>SE Bat Maternity Caves<br/>         Scrub Jay Refugia<br/>         Maritime Hammocks<br/>         Juno Hills<br/>         Emerald Marsh<br/>         Balm-Boyette Scrub</p> | <p>South Savannas<br/>         Golden Aster Scrub<br/>         Trop. Hmks. Redlands<br/>         Warea Archipelago<br/>         Jupiter Ridge<br/>         Bower Tract</p> | <p>Miami Rockridge P'lands<br/>         Yamato Scrub<br/>         N. Fork St. Lucie River<br/>         Deering Hammock<br/>         Westlake<br/>         Seabranch</p> |
|--|--|--|---|

● **Springs & Other Unique Geologic Features:**

- |   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>First Magnitude Springs<br/>         Apalachicola Bluffs<br/>         Silver River/Springs<br/>         Seminole Springs</p> | <p>Brown Tract/Big Shoals<br/>         Escambia Bay Bluffs<br/>         Etoniah Creek<br/>         Waddell's Mill Pond</p> | <p>Homosassa Springs<br/>         Peacock Slough<br/>         Wacissa/Aucilla Rivers<br/>         Suwannee Buffers</p> | <p>Rainbow River/Springs<br/>         San Felasco Hammock<br/>         Wakulla Springs<br/>         Pineola Fern Grotto</p> |
|---|--|--|---|

● **Historic and Archaeological Sites:**

- |   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Cockroach Key<br/>         DeSoto Site<br/>         Fort San Luis<br/>         Atsena Otie Key</p> | <p>Key West Customs<br/>         Letchworth Mounds<br/>         Snake Warrior Island<br/>         Snodgrass Island</p> | <p>Pine Island Ridge<br/>         Josslyn Island<br/>         The Grove<br/>         Barnacle Addition</p> | <p>Fort George Island<br/>         Deering Estate<br/>         Centro Español</p> |
|---|--|--|---|

● **Coastal Beaches & Storm Hazard Mitigation:**

- |   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Topsail Hill<br/>         Archie Carr Turtle Ref.<br/>         Guana River<br/>         Big Bend Coast<br/>         Barefoot Beach</p> | <p>Point Washington<br/>         Cayo Costa Island<br/>         North Peninsula<br/>         Cedar Key Scrub<br/>         Cape St. George Island</p> | <p>St. Michael's Landing<br/>         Hutchinson Island<br/>         Rookery Bay<br/>         Gill's Tract<br/>         Nassau River Marshes</p> | <p>Avalon Tract<br/>         Grayton Dunes<br/>         Wetstone/Berkovitz<br/>         Bower Tract<br/>         Perdido Key</p> |
|---|--|--|--|

## CONCLUSION

With the passage of the Preservation 2000 Act, the State of Florida has one of the most aggressive conservation and recreation land acquisition programs in the United States. In the past twenty years Florida has spent nearly \$2 billion to conserve approximately 1½ million acres of lands for environmental, recreational and related purposes. Florida has accomplished this feat through several programs, including the Environmentally Endangered Lands, Outdoor Recreation, Save Our Coasts, Save Our Rivers, Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL), and the Florida Preservation 2000 program. The CARL program alone is responsible for the acquisition of over 580,000 acres at a cost of over \$1 billion since 1980 (see **Table IV**, page 5). The success of the CARL program can be seen throughout Florida in such areas as North Key Largo Hammocks, Cayo Costa Island, Lake Arbuckle, Crystal River, Guana River, Fort San Luis, Topsail Hill, and Escambia Bay Bluffs, to name only a few.

The CARL program has evolved substantially since its inception in 1979. In general, it has grown much more complex in order to equitably consider and evaluate the numerous CARL applications and proposals received annually. The necessity for further land acquisition, and especially acquisition on such a highly selective basis, confronts Florida's CARL program with two major problems. First is the matter of cost -- virtually all land in Florida today is expensive, and the long-range cost trend will continue to be upward. Moreover, the areas in which land acquisition is most urgently needed are often the more heavily populated parts of the state -- where the real estate market is more active, and where land prices are already at a premium. The second problem is that of competition for these choice lands. It is closely related to the first problem, as other land uses and land speculation generally increase property values. However, the problem of competition for lands is even more critical than that of cost, because the results are usually irrevocable -- once a prime conservation area is developed for residential, industrial, commercial or agricultural uses, it is effectively lost as a possible conservation and recreation land.

The increased funding that was authorized by the 1990 through 1995 Florida Legislatures under the Florida Preservation 2000 program is a clear indication of Florida's commitment to the acquisition of conservation and recreation lands. This commitment, if continued, should be sufficient to accomplish many of the goals of the CARL program (**Table XXV**). The current CARL list includes properties whose cumulative tax value is \$1.4 billion. This amount could easily translate into \$1.7 billion in real estate on the 1996 CARL Priority List (**Table XXVI**). Numerous other projects also have been identified as important to the state's efforts to preserve its natural resources and scenic beauty but remain in jeopardy due to insufficient funding.

With Preservation 2000 the projected income for the CARL program alone during the remainder of this decade could be close to \$1 billion (**Table XXV**). CARL funds will most assuredly be supplemented by local government acquisition funds, as more than 17 local governments have passed referenda to raise over \$685 million for the acquisition of conservation and recreation lands. Additionally, the increased funding under the Preservation 2000 program for the Save Our Rivers, Florida Communities Trust, Florida Rails to Trails, and agency inholdings and additions programs will mean that the CARL program is no longer the only funding source for many worthy projects. Without Preservation 2000 funding, many important state, regional, and local projects will be lost forever to other uses.

The CARL program is continually being re-evaluated and modified to achieve the state's goals and objectives for conserving its dwindling natural and cultural resources. The development pressures under which these resources are continually subjected are intensifying as the population within the State of Florida continues to grow at the alarming rate of 700 to 900 new residents each day. The CARL program, alone, cannot compete with these ever increasing pressures. Thus, the concerted efforts of state, federal, and local governments, and of non-profit conservation organizations and local land trusts, as well as private land owners, are required in order to accomplish the goals and objectives of the state's land acquisition programs. We hope that these efforts, in combination with the *Ecosystem Management* initiatives of the Department of Environmental Protection and other agencies, will succeed in providing future generations of Floridians with the high quality of life that we desire and appreciate.



**Table XXV: Estimated CARL Program Revenues through FY 1999-2000**

Source	Revenues	Source	Revenues
P-2000 Balance	\$135,145,049	CARL T.F. Balance	\$37,739,420
P-2000 Series 6	\$121,500,000	CARL T.F. 1996-97	\$25,816,500
P-2000 Series 7	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 1997-98	\$29,704,750
P-2000 Series 8	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 1998-99	\$29,950,000
P-2000 Series 9	\$135,000,000	CARL T.F. 1999-00	\$26,536,000
P-2000 Series 10	\$135,000,000		
Subtotals:	\$796,645,049		\$149,746,670
<b>TOTAL Estimated CARL Program Revenues:</b>			<b>\$946,391,719</b>

**NOTES:**

P-2000 bond estimates = 90% of CARL allocation -- 10% for bond costs and reserve.  
 CARL Trust Fund estimates based on 12/95 Revenue Estimating Conference.  
 CARL Trust Fund estimates reduced for land management costs, tax payments to counties, legislative set asides,  
 and 7% appropriation for staffing acquisition, identification, and operations.  
 CARL Trust Fund estimates include set asides for archaeological sites, East Everglades, etc.

**Table XXVI: Estimated Remaining Cost of Projects on 1996 CARL Priority List**

Group	Acres	Tax Value	Cost Estimate
Priority Projects	701,696	\$590,839,442	\$886,259,163
Bargain/Shared	450,374	\$550,501,722	\$412,876,292
Substantially Complete	55,002	\$64,327,173	\$96,490,760
Mega-multiparcels	255,170	\$191,706,989	\$287,560,484
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>1,462,242</b>	<b>\$1,397,375,326</b>	<b>\$1,683,186,699</b>

**NOTES:**

Tax Values = estimated *Just Value* of county property appraisers  
 Cost Estimates = 150% of *Just Value*  
 Bargain/Shared cost estimate reduced by 50%

## EXPLANATION of PROJECT SUMMARIES INFORMATION

The following project analyses summarize the information that is detailed more fully in the assessments and project designs for those projects that were recommended by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council for the 1996 CARL Priority List. Projects are grouped into four categories based on project acquisition characteristics. **Priority Projects** are projects of statewide significance that do not qualify for listing in one of the other three categories. **Mega-multiparcels Projects** are projects in which a major portion of the property is composed of hundreds or thousands of subdivision lots. **Bargain/Shared Projects** are projects in which the owner is willing to discount the purchase price by 50%, or projects that have an acquisition partner which shares the acquisition costs (1:1) and often leads the negotiations for acquiring the property. **Substantially Complete Projects** are typically projects in which approximately 70% of the property is in public ownership and the remaining parcels have a moderate cost.

Each project summary contains: project name, listing group and rank within the group, acreage, cost and general project information. The following represents a brief explanation of each of the sections contained in each project analysis:

- **Purpose for State Acquisition** - Summarizes the primary reason(s) the state is attempting to acquire the property.
- **Manager** - The agency that is proposed to assume *primary management* responsibilities. If more than one agency is listed, then lead management responsibilities will be divided between agencies for portions of the project.
- **General Description** - Brief synopsis of the significant natural and cultural resources located on the tract, including: natural communities, endangered species, game and nongame species, hydrological systems, archaeological and historic sites, etc. (see also Addenda IV & VIII). Also describes the vulnerability and endangerment; that is, the susceptibility of the project to natural and anthropogenic disturbances and the imminence or threat of such degradation.
- **Public Use** - The state designated use pursuant to §259.032(4), *F.S.*, under which the project qualifies for state acquisition. CARL projects may be managed as: State Parks, State Preserves, State Reserves, State Aquatic Preserves, State Botanical or Geological Sites, State Recreation Areas, State Archaeological or Historical Sites, Wildlife Management Areas, Wildlife and Environmental Areas, Wildlife Refuges, and State Forests. Under certain circumstances, they may also be managed as County or City Nature Parks, Environmental Education Centers, etc., but they still must qualify for state designation and be managed accordingly. Also includes a list of the potential recreational activities and public uses (e.g., timber management) that the project could readily accommodate.
- **FNAI Elements** - A list of the most endangered or threatened "elements" -- natural communities and species of animals and plants -- in the project, from records in the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) data base. Natural communities are in CAPITAL LETTERS; animals are in standard typeface; and plants are in *italics*. The smaller the numbers in an FNAI rank, the more endangered the element is: for example, the most critically endangered elements have a rank of G1/S1. "G" equates to an element's *Global* ranking, while "S" equates to its *State* ranking. See Addendum V for a fuller explanation of FNAI ranks.
- **Acquisition Planning and Status** - Lists the number of acres and/or ownerships acquired by other public and nonprofit organizations, and the number of remaining owners. Describes acquisition activity during the past year, the general status of current negotiations, and other technical aspects of acquisition, if applicable. Since the 1984-85 CARL evaluation cycle, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council has utilized a more intensive, resource-oriented evaluation procedure for each project voted to be assessed; and a more technical, acquisition-oriented planning procedure for those voted to project design (see pages 12 to 17). Resource planning boundaries and project designs were also prepared for a few of the older projects on the list. If a project has gone through this planning process, the results are summarized under this heading. Includes a tabulation of governmental resolutions, if received by the Office of Environmental Services of the Division of State Lands, Department of Environmental Protection. A few projects that were originally on the Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) priority list are included on the CARL priority list. If the Legislature or the Board has authorized acquisition of the project by eminent domain, or the Advisory Council has recommended condemnation, relevant information will be provided under this section.

*Conservation and Recreation Lands  
1996 Annual Report*

**PRIORITY PROJECTS**

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Pineland Site Complex .....	110
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway .....	114
Florida First Magnitude Springs .....	121
Watermelon Pond .....	127
Green Swamp .....	130
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods .....	134
St. Joseph Bay Buffer .....	137
Catfish Creek .....	140
<sup>19</sup> Estero Bay .....	143
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway .....	147
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Osceola Pine Savannas .....	157
Upper Econ Mosaic .....	161
Juniper Creek Watershed .....	165
<sup>25</sup> Apalachicola River .....	168
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Cedar Key Scrub .....	195
Newnan's Lake .....	198
Pineola Fern Grotto .....	202
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks .....	205
Yellow River Ravines .....	208
Pierce Mound Complex .....	211
Devil's Hammock .....	214
Escribano Point .....	217
Waddell's Mill Pond .....	220
St. Michael's Landing .....	223
Waccasassa Flats .....	226
Atsena Otie Key .....	229
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Julington-Durbin Peninsula .....	235

44

# Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem

Lake, Osceola, Highlands and Polk Counties

Priority 1

## Purpose for State Acquisition

The high, sandy Lake Wales Ridge, stretching south from near Orlando almost to Lake Okeechobee, was originally covered with a mosaic of scrub, flatwoods, wetlands, and lakes. The scrub is unique in the world—it is inhabited by many plants and animals found nowhere else—but it has almost completely been converted to citrus groves and housing developments. The Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL project is designed to protect the best remaining tracts of this scrub and the ecosystems associated with it, thereby preserving several endangered species and allowing the public to see examples of the unique original landscape of the ridge.

## Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Lake June West); Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and Warea sites) and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (remaining sites).

## General Description

Because of its many unique species, Central Florida Ridge scrub may be among the oldest of Florida's upland ecosystems. This project consists of several separate sites along the Lake Wales Ridge which are intended to be part of a system of managed areas that conserve the character, biodiversity, and biological function of the ancient scrubs of the Ridge. Sites contain the best remaining examples of unprotected ancient scrub as well as lakefront, swamps, black water streams, pine flatwoods, seepage slopes, hammocks, and sandhills. Ancient scrub in this project supports a large number of Florida endemics, particularly plants, with many rapidly nearing extinction. No archaeological or historical sites are known from the project. All the sites are fragments that are vulnerable to mismanagement and disturbance. They are seriously threatened by conversion to citrus groves or housing developments.

## Public Use

Sites within this project are designated for use as state parks, state forests, botanical sites and preserves, providing opportunities for natural-resource education, hiking, and on some sites, camping, picnicking, hunting and fishing.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

Due to the vulnerability and endangerment of all sites, acquisition should proceed wherever the opportunity exists on the Lake Wales Ridge sites. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an intermediary in the acquisition of many of the ridge sites. The major owner, Alico, of the ~~Lake Walk-in-Water~~ site (9,995 acres) has been acquired. TNC also in contact with major owners in ~~Lake June West~~ (897 acres), ~~Mountain Lake Gutoff~~ (217 acres), ~~McJunkin Ranch~~ (1,860 acres), ~~Gould Road~~ (419 acres), ~~Silver Lake~~ (4,594 acres), as well as the three highest priority Warea sites. Acquisition activity has not yet begun on ~~Eagle Lake~~ (10 acres), ~~Lake McLeod~~ (55 acres), ~~Ridge Scrub~~ (80 acres), ~~Lake Blue~~ (65 acres), ~~Frout Lake~~ (59 acres) or ~~Hesperides~~ (3,900 acres).

12 sub

Priority phasing for the Warea Archipelago sites is: ~~Schofield Sandhill~~ (120 acres), ~~Lake Davenport~~ (500 acres), ~~Flar Lake~~ (120 acres), ~~Castle Hill~~ (125 acres), ~~Ferndale Ridge~~ (104 acres) and ~~Sugarloaf Mountain~~ (52 acres).

6 sub

## Coordination

The Lake Wales Ridge sites are also targeted for inclusion within the US Fish and Wildlife Services's Lake Wales Ridge National Wildlife Refuge which is the top priority endangered species project of the Service. The Service will also participate in management.

18 sub  
Hanes  
Hewson

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Lake Wales Ridge tiger beetle	G1/S1
<i>Wedge-leaved button-snakeroot</i>	G1/S1
<i>Scrub lupine</i>	G1/S1
<i>Scrub bluestem</i>	G1/S1
<i>Clasping warea</i>	G1/S1
<i>Carter's warea</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Highlands scrub hypericum</i>	G2/S2
Sand skink	G2/S2
44 FNAI elements known from sites	

Placed on list	1992*
Project Area (Acres)	19,703
Acres Acquired	6,747
at a Cost of	\$12,141,875
Acres Remaining	13,006
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$17,729,649

\*Lake Wales Ridge sites and Warea Archipelago combined in 1994.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The priority sites of the Lake Wales Ridge project qualify as single-use Wildlife and Environmental Areas because of their high concentration of threatened or endangered species, particularly plants. The forest resources of the Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and Warea sites make them desirable for use as state forests. The natural and recreational resources of the Lake June West parcel qualify it as a unit of the state park system.

*Manager* Division of Recreation and Parks is the recommended manager for the Lake June West site,

Division of Forestry is the recommended manager for Lake Walk-in-Water, Hesperides and the Warea sites and The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is the recommended manager for the remaining sites.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* This project is a high-needs area which will require additional funding to stabilize and protect the natural resources. Managing this ecosystem will require large prescribed burning crews that are well-trained and well-equipped to handle high intensity fires in close proximity to residential areas.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* During the first year after acquisition, management will focus on site security, conducting fuel reduction burns, conducting inventories of natural resources, and mapping of sensitive resources and conceptual planning. Public use facilities, if any, will be provided in succeeding years.

*Revenue generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use increases, modest revenue may be generated.

*Cooperators in management activities* It is recommended that the Archbold Biological Station and the Nature Conservancy serve as cooperators in the managing of some of the sites.

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Priority 1

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$44,334	\$97,575
OPS	\$14,560	\$12,000
Expense	\$23,000	\$24,000
OCO	\$67,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$57,720	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$206,614</b>	<b>\$134,575</b>

**Management Cost Summary/GFC**

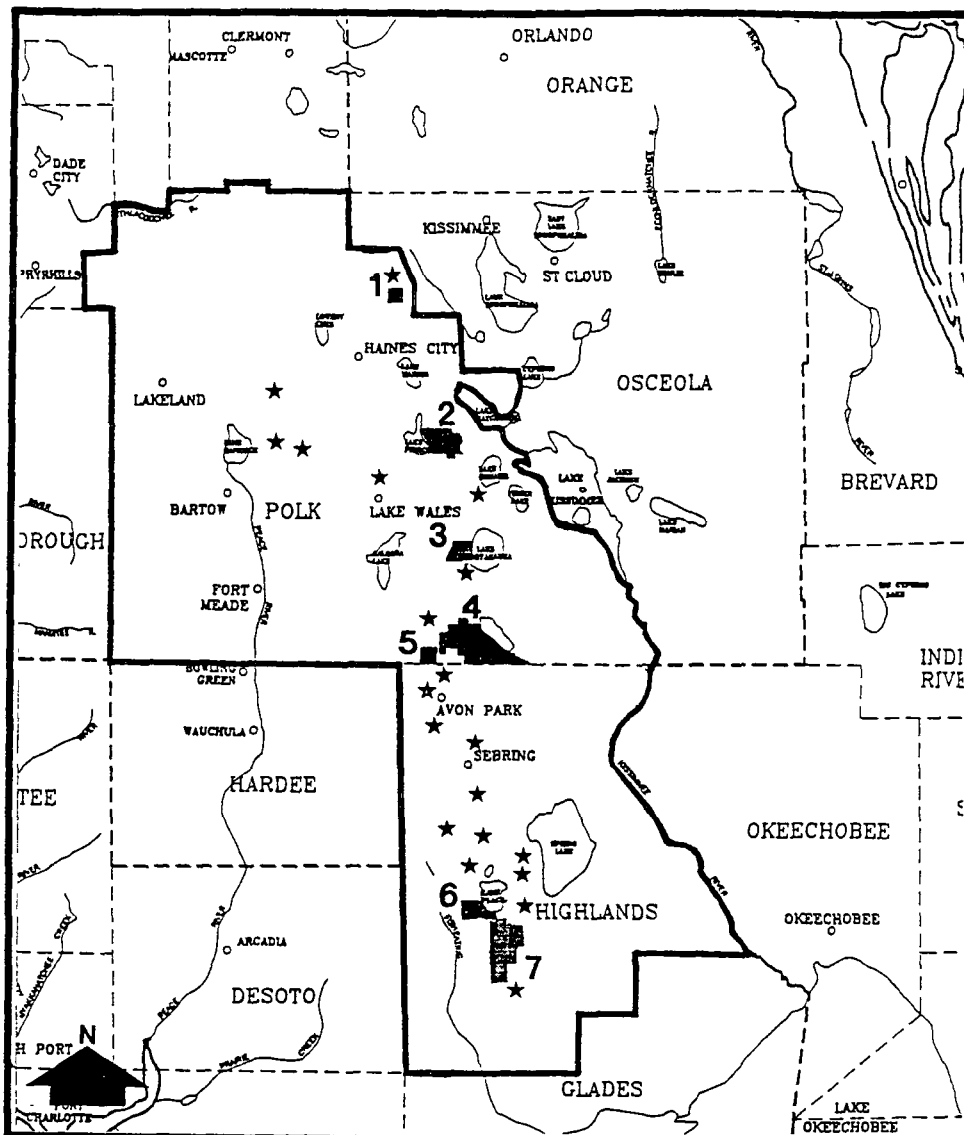
Category Source of Funds	1994/95 CARL	1995/96 CARL
Salary	\$0	\$5,310
OPS	\$30,000	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$20,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$25,310</b>

**Management Cost Summary/DOF(Hesperides)**

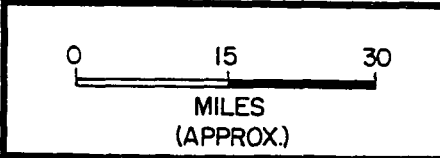
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL/GR	Recurring CARL/GR
Salary	\$28,140	\$28,140
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$5,000	\$2,000
OCO	\$50,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$83,140</b>	<b>\$31,140</b>

**Management Cost Summary/DOF (Warea)**

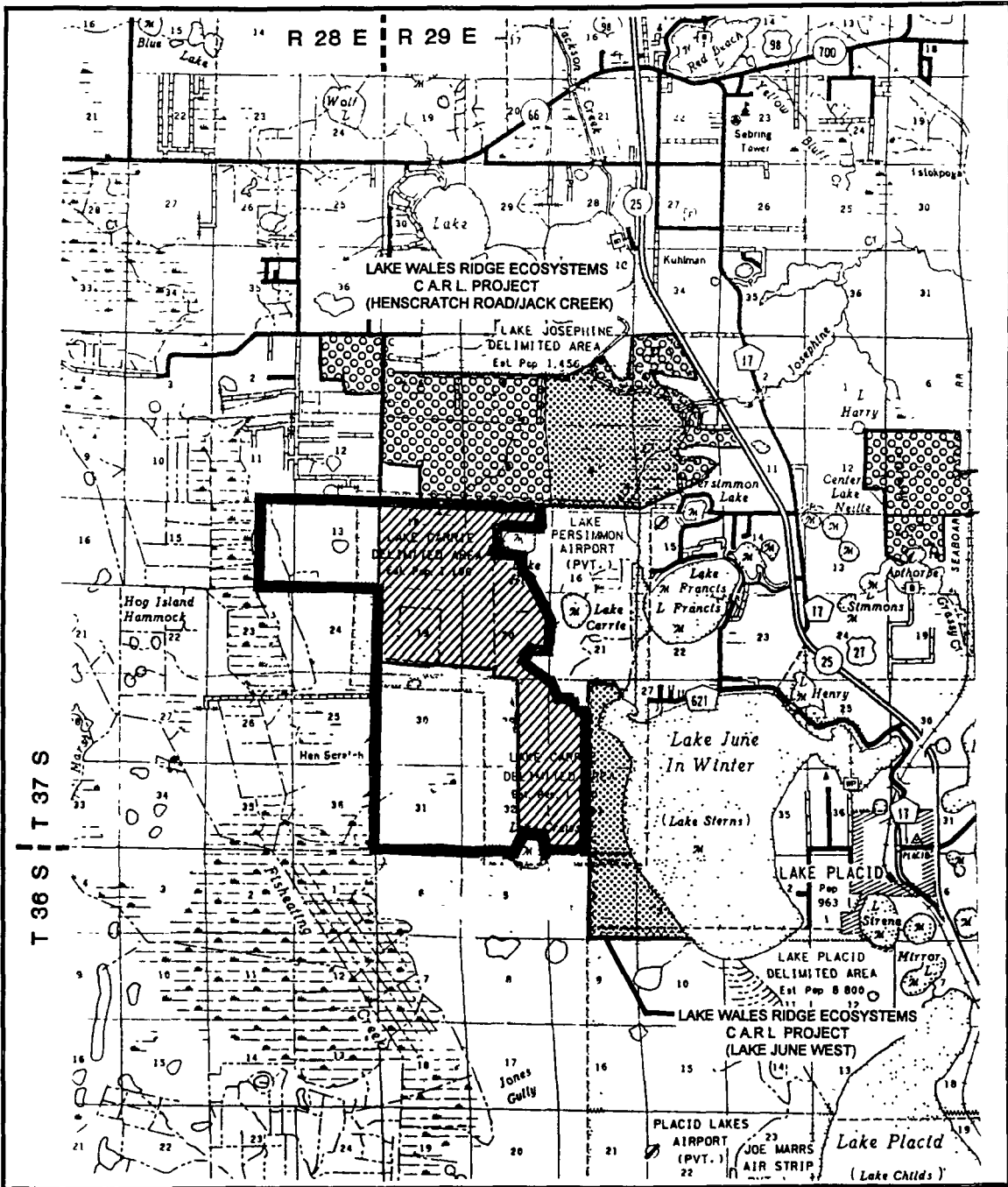
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL/GR	Recurring CARL/GR
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$5,000	\$4,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$4,000</b>






Some Notable SCRUB SITES  
of the  
LAKE WALES RIDGE



<u>POLK COUNTY</u>	<u>HIGHLANDS COUNTY</u>
1. HORSE CREEK SCRUB (CARL)	6. PLACID LAKES TRACT (CARL)
2. CATFISH CREEK (CARL)	7. ARCHBOLD BIOLOGICAL STATION
3. TIGER CREEK PRESERVE (TNC)	8. LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS (CARL)
4. LAKE ARBUCKLE STATE FOREST AND STATE PARK	(POLK/HIGHLANDS) 20 SITES (★)
5. SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB (CARL)	

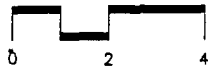


-  **PROJECT BOUNDARY**
-  **ESSENTIAL PARCELS**
-  **STATE OWNED**



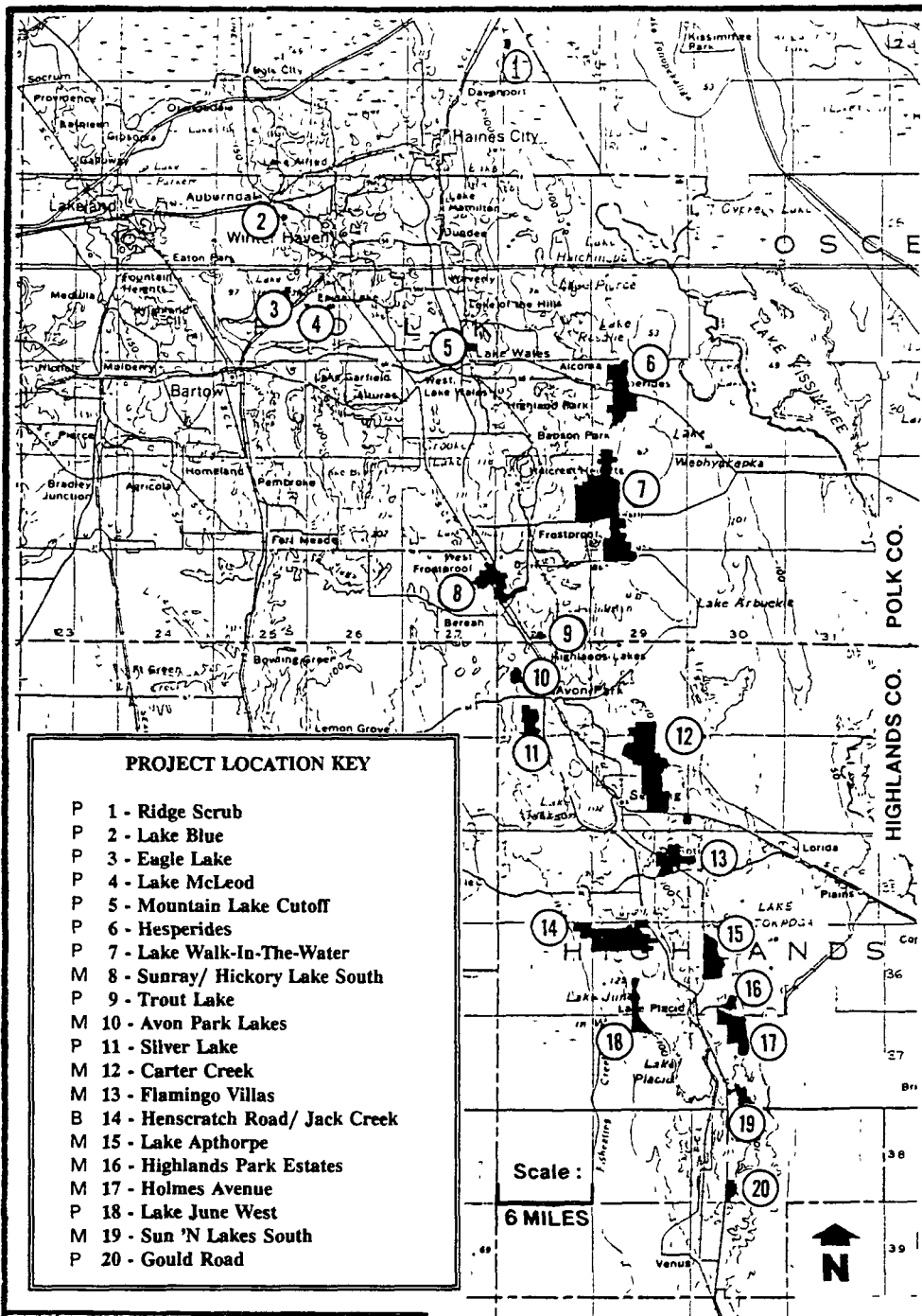
NORTH

SCALE IN MILES

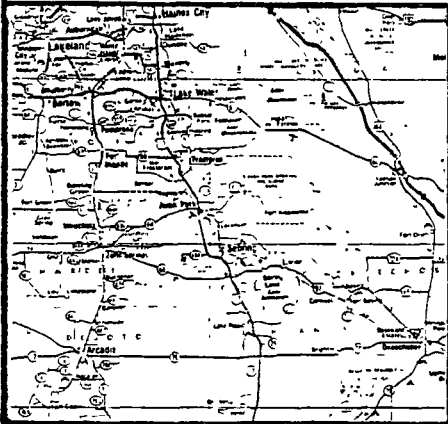


**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM  
(HIGHLANDS RIDGE SITE)  
HIGHLANDS COUNTY**





PROJECT LOCATION KEY	
P	1 - Ridge Scrub
P	2 - Lake Blue
P	3 - Eagle Lake
P	4 - Lake McLeod
P	5 - Mountain Lake Cutoff
P	6 - Hesperides
P	7 - Lake Walk-In-The-Water
M	8 - Sunray/ Hickory Lake South
P	9 - Trout Lake
M	10 - Avon Park Lakes
P	11 - Silver Lake
M	12 - Carter Creek
M	13 - Flamingo Villas
B	14 - Henscratch Road/ Jack Creek
M	15 - Lake Apthorpe
M	16 - Highlands Park Estates
M	17 - Holmes Avenue
P	18 - Lake June West
M	19 - Sun 'N Lakes South
P	20 - Gould Road

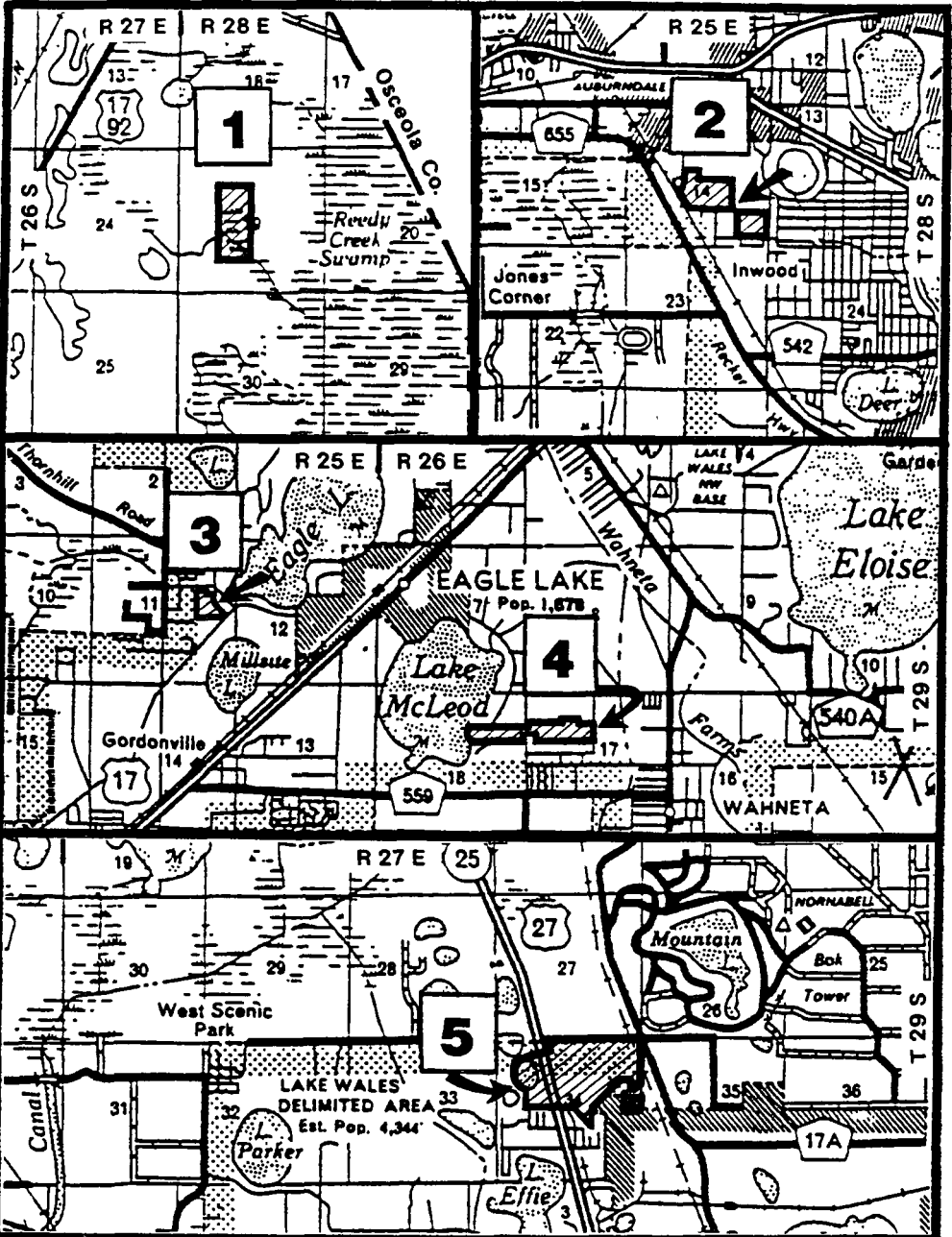


**LAKE WALES RIDGE  
ECOSYSTEMS**  
POLK / HIGHLANDS CO.'S

P - PRIORITY  
M - MEGA-MULTI  
B - BARGAIN SHARED

SITES 21-26 ARE PRIORITY  
McJunkin Ranch = PRIORITY

SHEET 1 OF 9

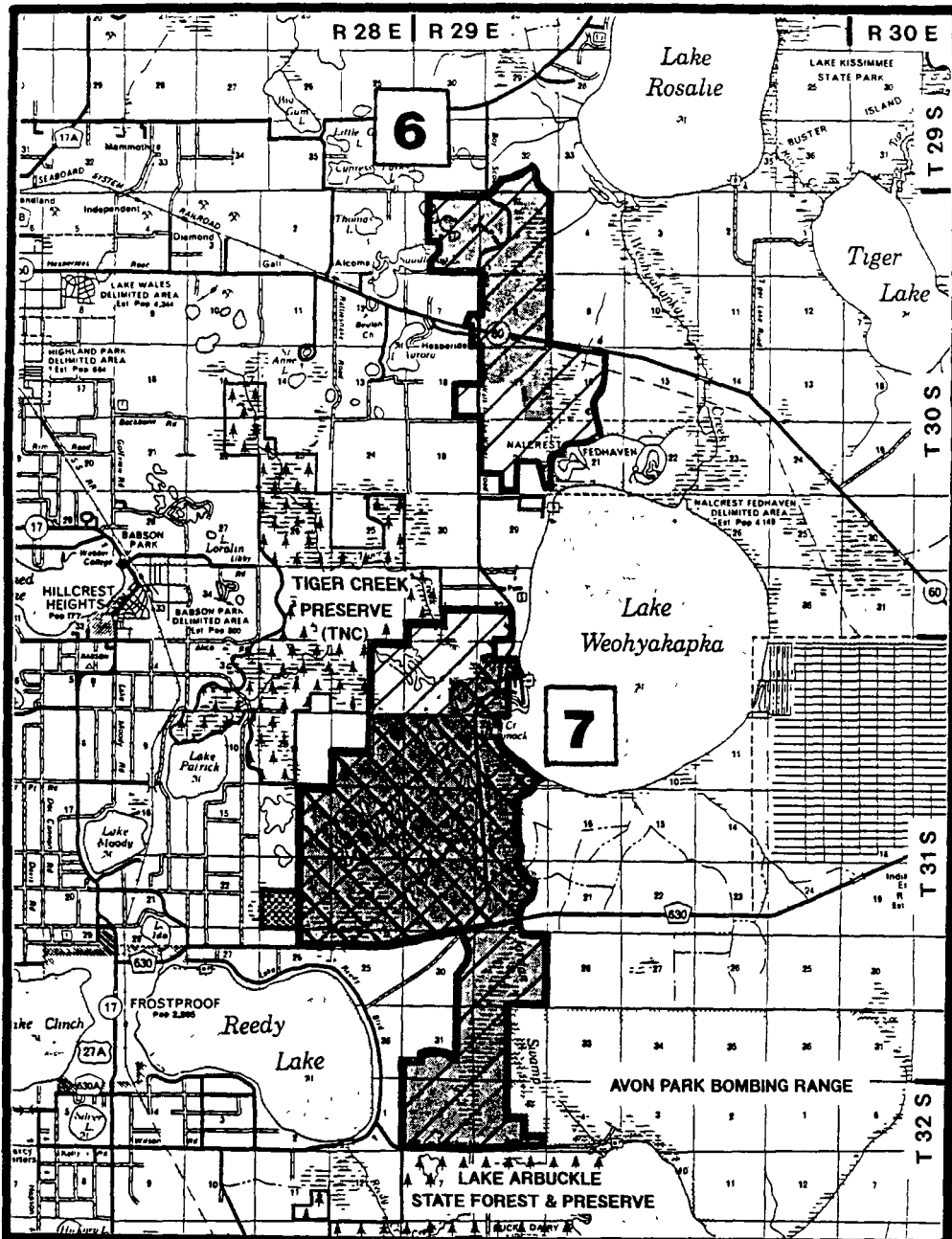


**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

POLK CO.

- SITES:**
- 1 - Ridge Scrub
  - 2 - Lake Blue
  - 3 - Eagle Lake
  - 4 - Lake McLeod
  - 5 - Mountain Lake Cutoff

 PROJECT AREA  
 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
 1993 ADDITION







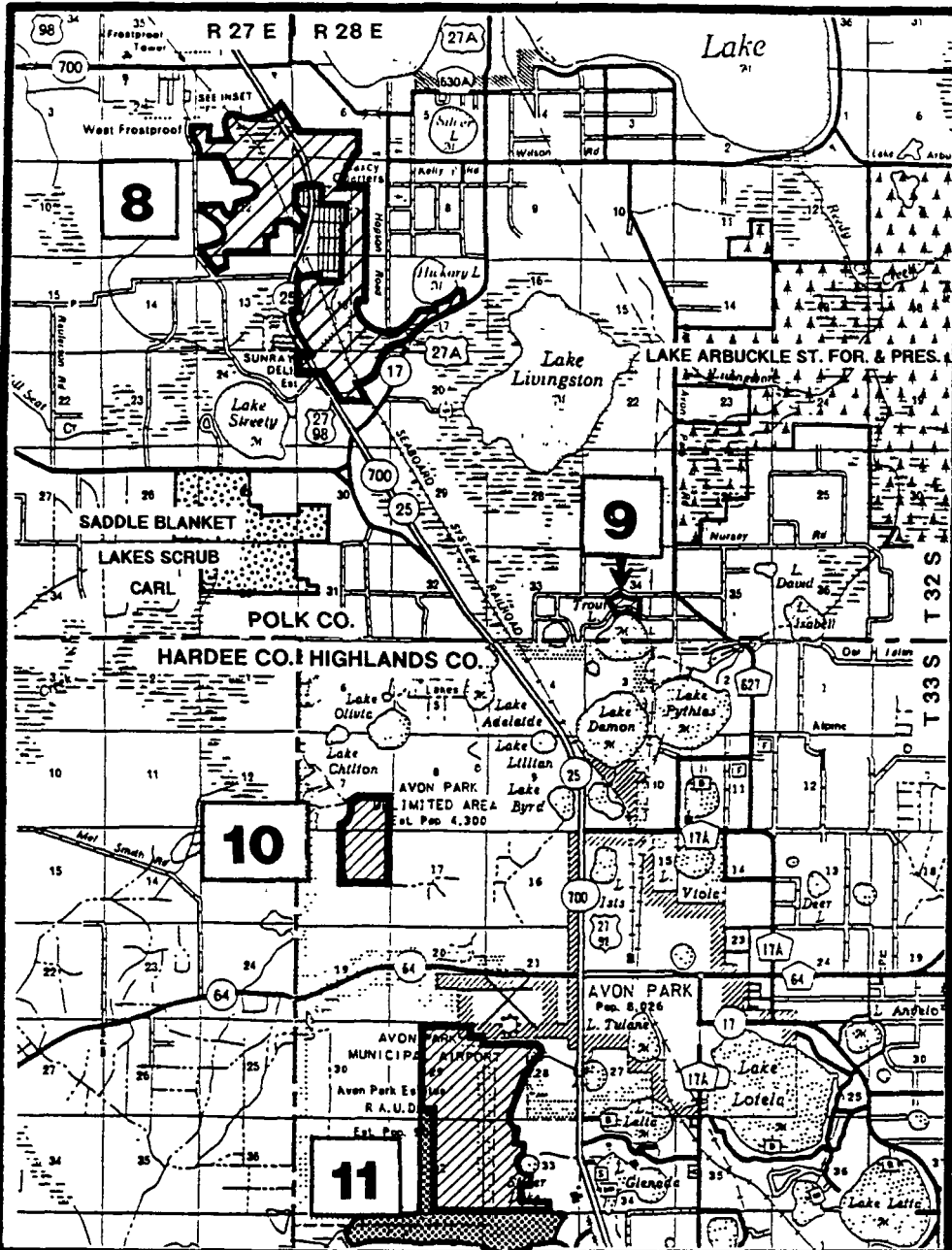
**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

POLK CO.

**SITES:**

- 6 - Hesperides**
- 7 - Lake Walk-In-The-Water**

-  PROJECT AREA
-  1994 ADDITION (UNDER CONTRACT)
-  ACQUIRED OR UNDER CONTRACT
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

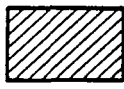


**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

POLK / HIGHLANDS CO.'S

**SITES:**

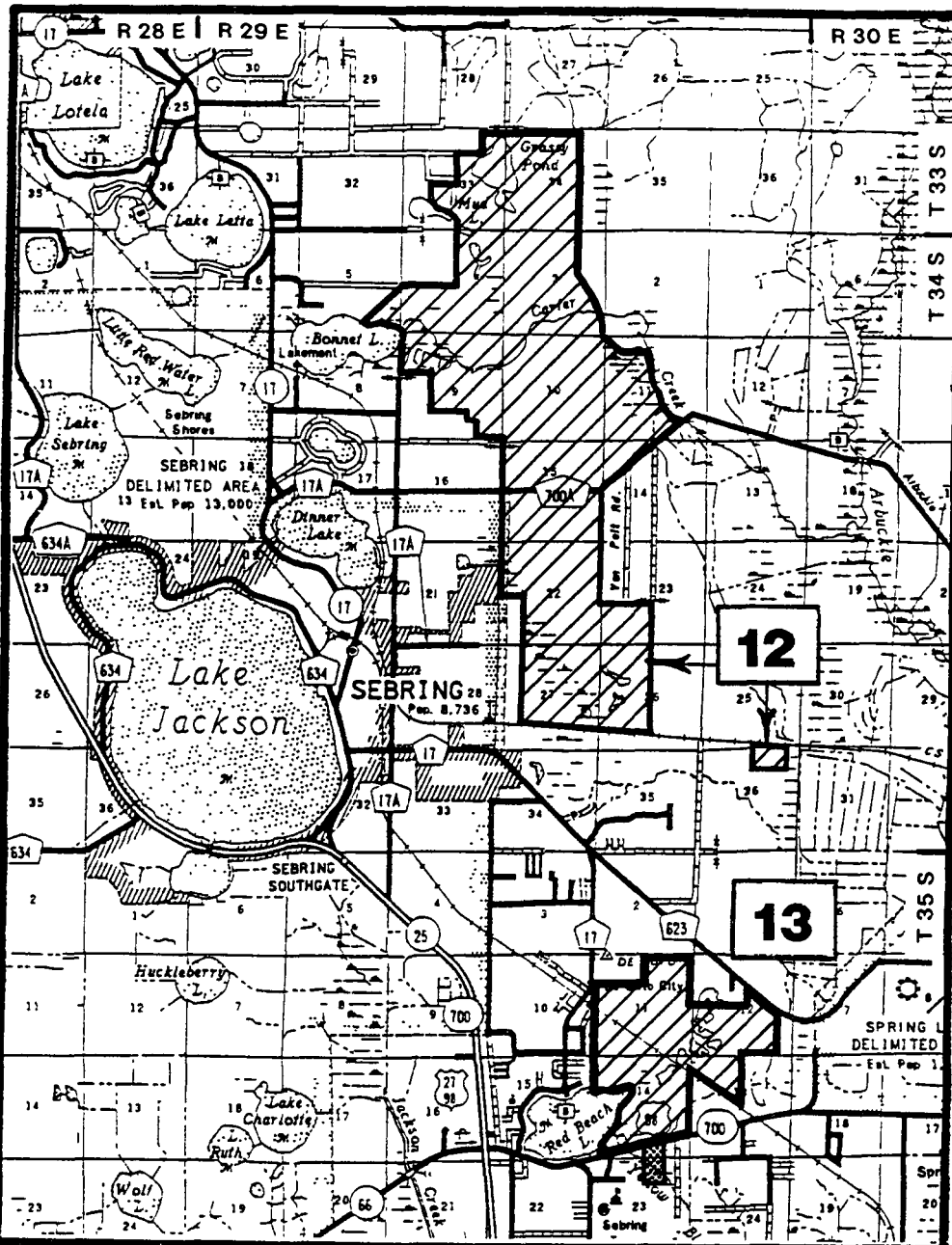
- 8 - Sunray/ Hickory Lake South
- 9 - Trout Lake
- 10 - Avon Park Lakes
- 11 - Silver Lake



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**1994 ADDITION**

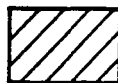


**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

HIGHLANDS CO.

**SITES:**

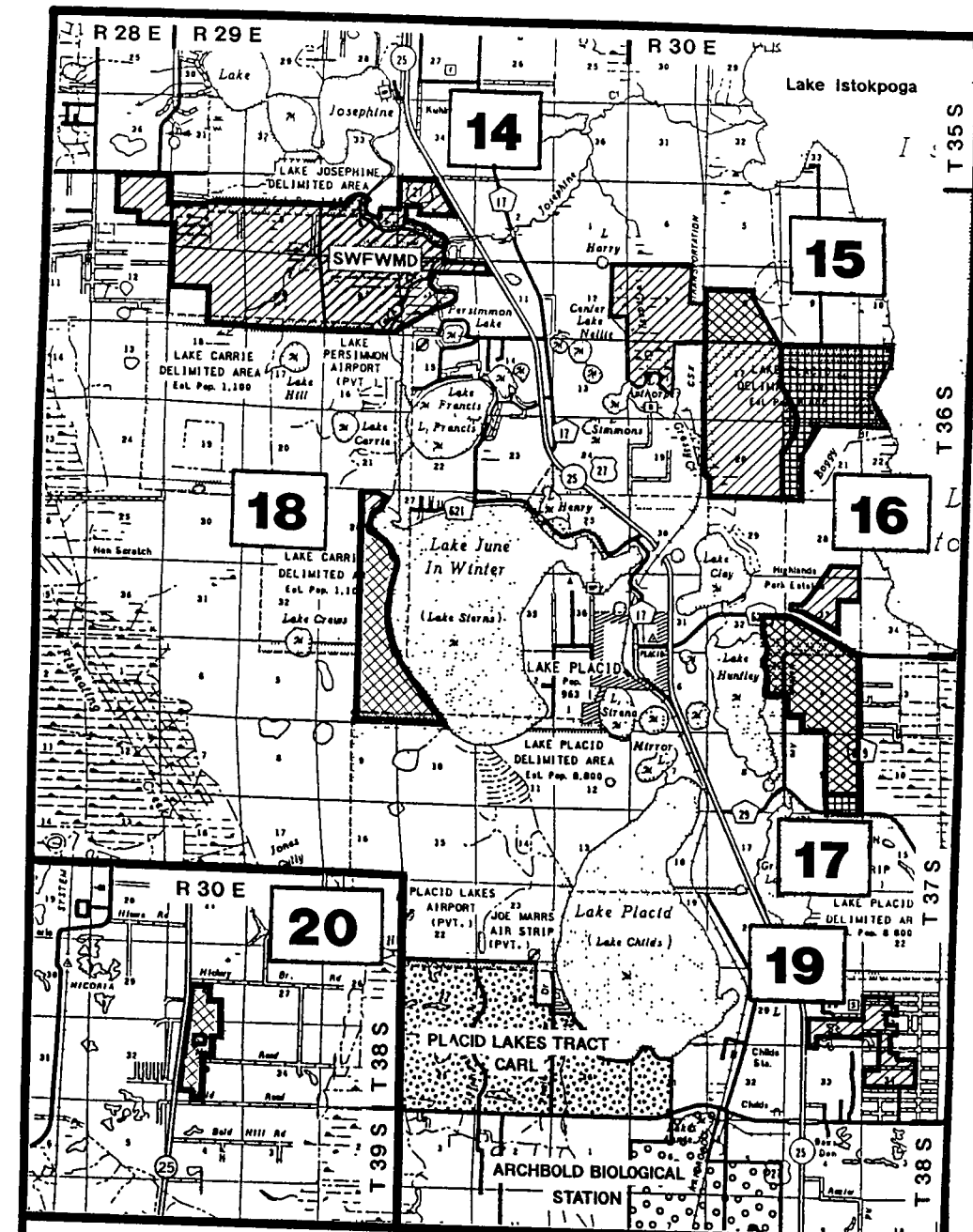
- 12 - Carter Creek**
- 13 - Flamingo Villas**



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**1994 ADDITION**

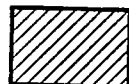


**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

HIGHLANDS CO.

**SITES:**

- 14 - Henscratch Road/ Jack Creek
- 15 - Lake Apthorpe
- 16 - Highlands Park Estates
- 17 - Holmes Avenue
- 18 - Lake June West
- 19 - Sun 'N Lakes South
- 20 - Gould Road



PROJECT AREA



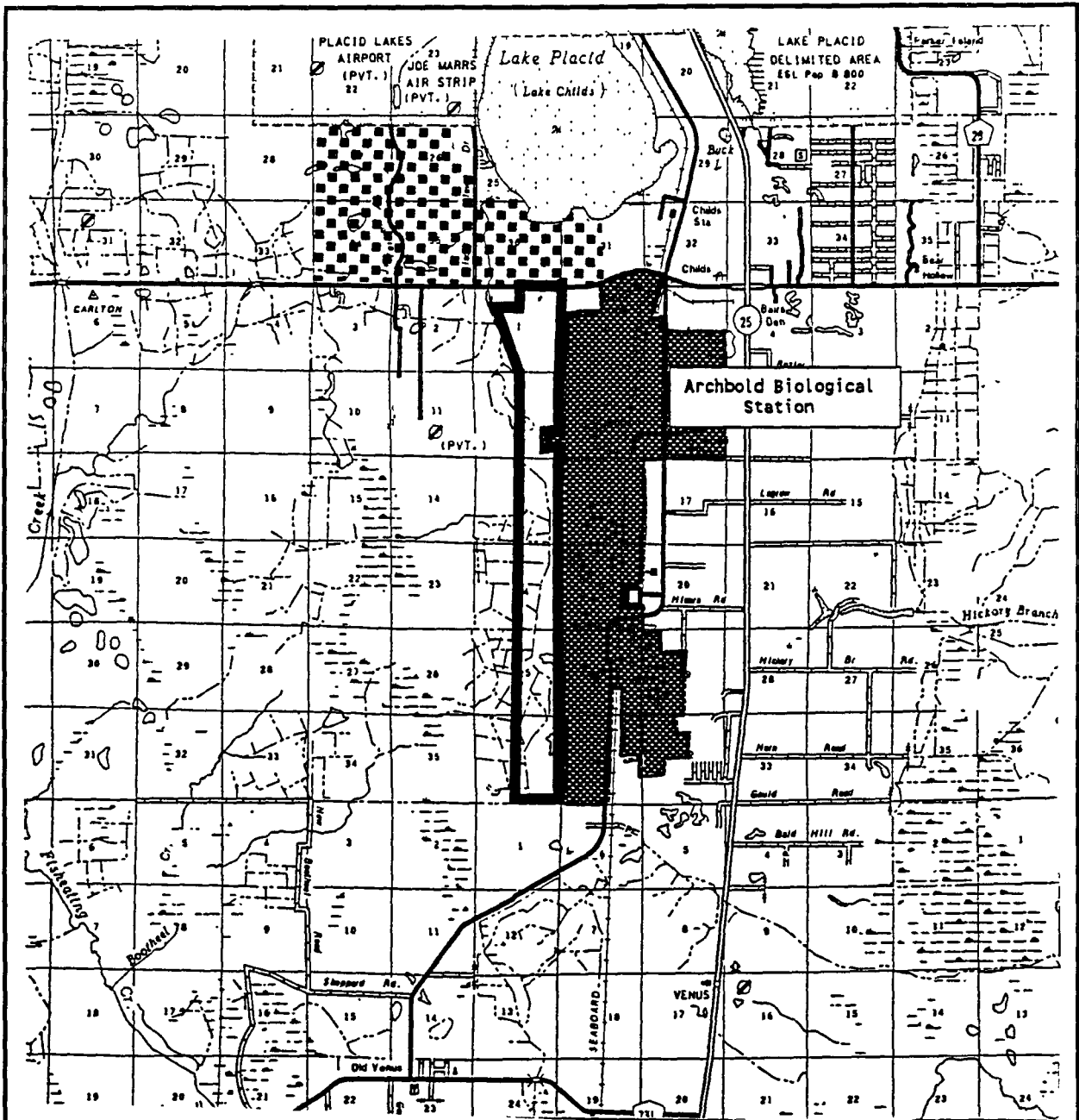
ACQUIRED



1995 ADDITIONS



ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
ALSO ALL OF SITES 15 THRU 20



Existing CARL Boundary

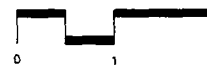


1994 ADDITION



NORTH

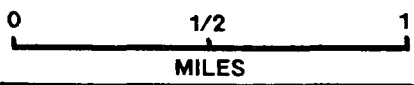
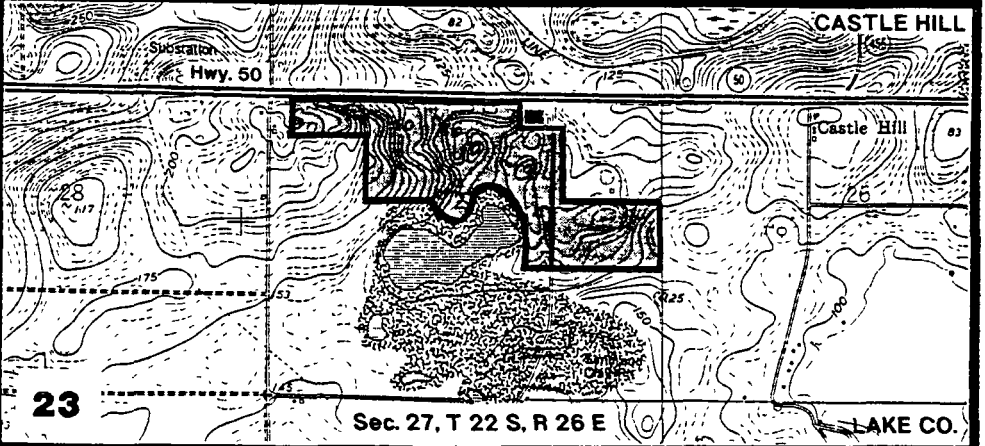
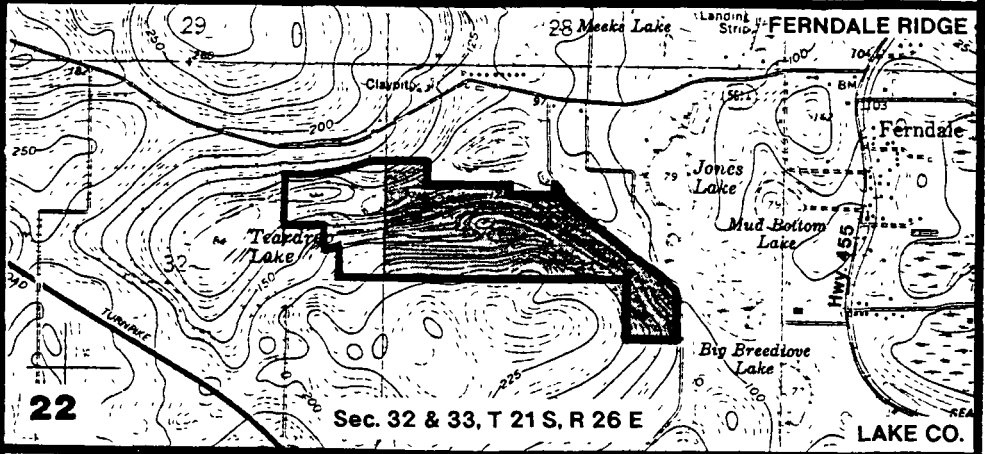
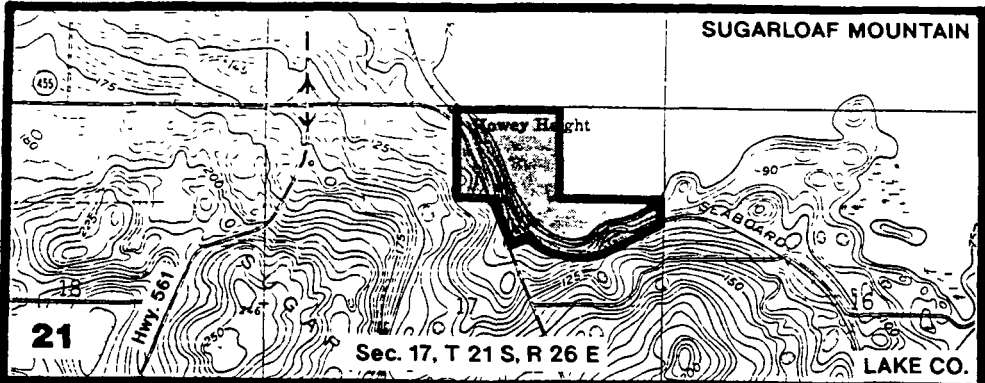
SCALE IN MILES



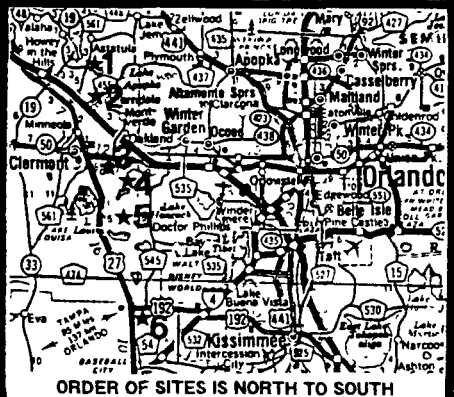
# LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS



SHEET 7 OF 9

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

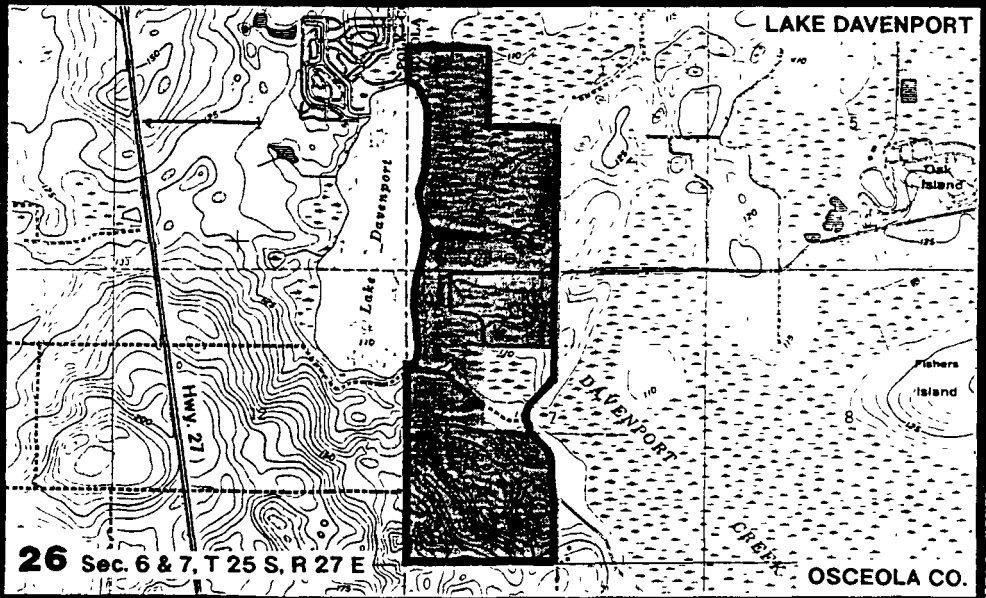
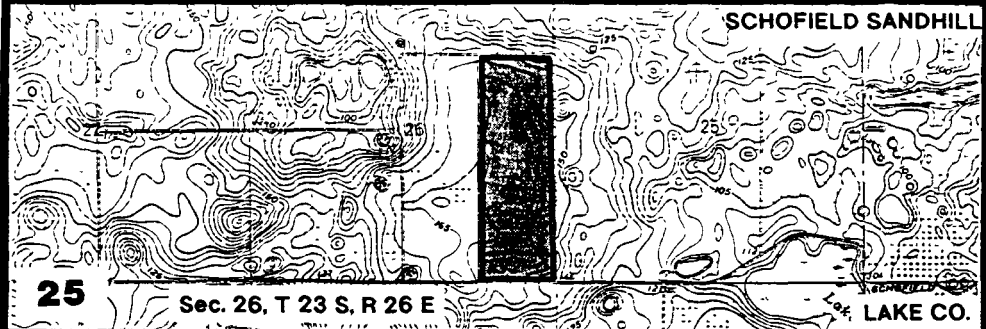
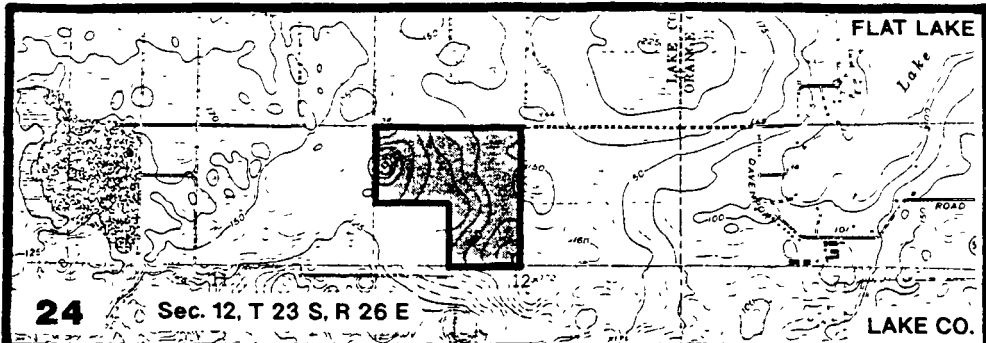


LAKE WALES RIDGE  
ECOSYSTEM  
LAKE / OSCEOLA CO'S 6 SITES





-  PROJECT AREA
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS





**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEM**  
LAKE / OSCEOLA CO'S 6 SITES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

# Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge

Brevard and Indian River Counties

Priority 2

## Purpose for State Acquisition

Although sea turtle nesting occurs from the southern tip of Texas to the southern coast of Virginia, a 20 mile stretch of beach in Brevard and Indian River County, Florida, is one of the most significant nesting areas for Loggerhead Sea Turtles in the world; the most significant nesting area for Green Sea Turtles in the western hemisphere and an occasional nesting area for the Leatherback Sea Turtle, one of the largest and rarest sea turtles. Stretches of quiet, undisturbed sandy beaches, with little or no artificial light, are essential to the reproductive success and survival of sea turtles. For thousands of years, sea turtles have returned each year to these beaches to lay their eggs and continue the species. The Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge project is designed to help protect the habitat and assure the continued survival of these endangered sea turtles.

## Managers

The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and Brevard County will be the cooperating managers.

## General Description

This project will consolidate several small public ownerships and add to them substantially, protecting over three and one-half miles of contiguous, undeveloped Atlantic Coast shoreline. Natural communities are in good condition and include beach, coastal strand, and maritime hammock, but the primary significance of this tract is its value as sea turtle nesting habitat. The project harbors several other rare plant and animal species. The project is of particular importance to unique offshore reefs (sabellariid "worm" and hard coral) that have been proposed for listing as the focus of a *Florida Coral Grounds National Marine Sanctuary*. At least 30 archaeological sites (primarily shell middens) are located near or within the refuge. It is threatened by the rapid commercial and residential development of this coast.

## Public Use

The project is designated as a recreation area and a wildlife and environmental area. The designation will allow such uses as photography, swimming, fishing and nature appreciation.

**Acquisition Planning and Status** Phase I: 500 feet or more of contiguous beach frontage adjacent to publicly owned lands; Phase II: 500 feet or more of contiguous beach frontage in a single ownership or under the contract of a single agent; Phase III: less than 500 feet of beach frontage adjacent to publicly owned lands. The project excludes (1) developed parcels and (2) undeveloped parcels situated between developed parcels. Acquisition efforts are ongoing.

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the addition of 112 acres to the project boundary during 1995.

## Coordination

This project was developed in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). No funding was appropriated by the Federal government for FY 1996, for the acquisition of parcels within Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge. Indian River County is an acquisition partner on several tracts within the Indian River County portion of the project.

The Richard King Mellon Foundation has made a substantial contribution to overall protection/acquisition of the project area.

In 1994, individuals representing eleven government agencies, conservation groups, non-profit organizations and the local community formed the "Archie Carr Working Group." The participants felt strongly that a formal process was required to enhance coordination, cooperation and communication among the diverse interest groups involved in the refuge and barrier island ecosystem protection effort.

## Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Priority 2

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Devil's shoestring</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Loggerhead turtle	G3/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
Leatherback turtle	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
15 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	1,018
Acres Acquired	309
at a Cost of	\$19,266,865
Acres Remaining	821
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value	\$10,000,000*

\*The LAAC directed that a \$10 million cap per year be set on acquisition expenditures within Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge.

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge CARL project are: to conserve scarce, undeveloped Atlantic Coast shoreline that is globally important nesting habitat for threatened and endangered sea turtles; to conserve this important ecosystem and its wildlife resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; and to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge is recognized as the most important sea turtle nesting site in the United States and qualifies as a wildlife and environmental area.

**Manager** The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service will manage most of the project as a National Wildlife Refuge. Primary management partners include the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Brevard County, and Indian River County. The portion of the project immediately north of the Sebastian Inlet State Recreation Area and west of the highway will be added to the state recreation area.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The project includes lands that are low-need, moderate-need and high-need tracts as defined by F.S. 259.032 (11)(c). About 30% of the lands are low-need, 50% moderate-need and 20% high-need properties. and is a high-need management area

### *Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on site security, controlling public access, removing trash and resource inventory. A management plan will be formulated. Brevard County plans to develop an innovative environmental education program for the area. Long-range plans for the properties, beginning one year after acquisition, will be directed toward protecting the nesting beach, restoring disturbed areas, inventorying resources, and perpetuating natural communities and listed species. To the greatest extent practical, parking lots and dune crossovers will be confined to already disturbed sites.

**Revenue-generating potential** Collecting parking or access fees is the only means of generating revenue from the tracts to be managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services or local governments. The Florida Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated initially from the tracts to be added to the state recreation area.

**Cooperators in management activities** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will collaborate in management with local governments. Non-profit organizations with active management and education interests include The Nature Conservancy, The Trust for Public Land, Caribbean Conservation Corporation, Center for Marine Conservation and local non-profits and land trusts. A Brevard County "volunteer warden program" has been proposed to involve the local community in conservation, management and educational programs.

Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge - Priority 2

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Category	1995/96
Source of Funds	CARL
Salary	\$22,167
OPS	\$3,640
Expense	\$2,712
OCO	\$50,978
FCO	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$79,497</b>

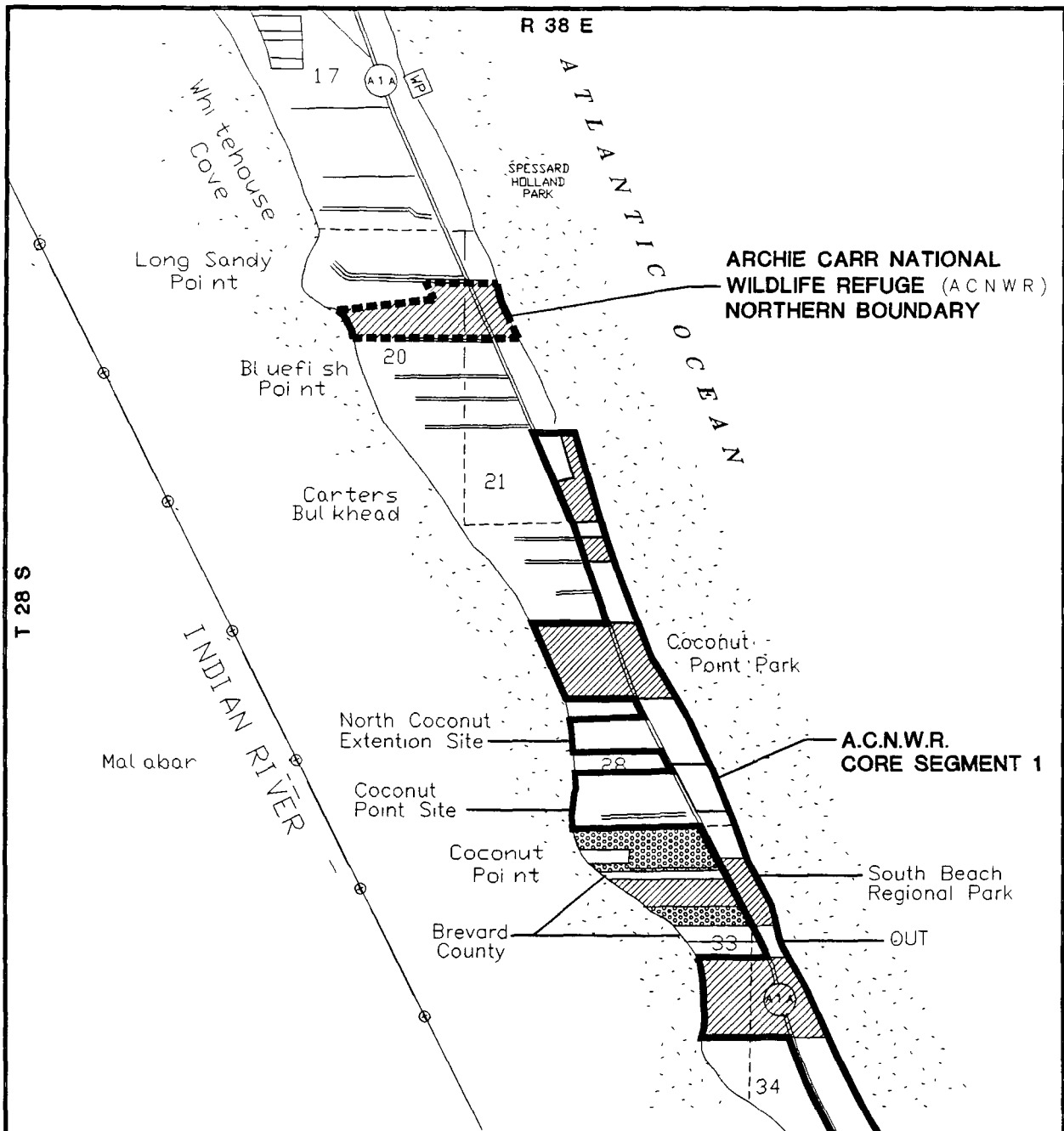
**Management Cost Summary/Brevard County**

Source of Funds	County
Expense	\$40,000
FCO	\$145,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$185,000</b>

**Management Cost Summary/USFWS**

Category	1995/96
Source of Funds	Federal
Salary	\$36,000
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$2,000
OCO	\$2,000
FCO	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>

1018  
 309  
 -----  
 1327



**FEDERAL AND  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**C.A.R.L. PROJECT BOUNDARY**



**PUBLICLY ACQUIRED**



**MARITIME HAMMOCKS  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT**



**NORTH**

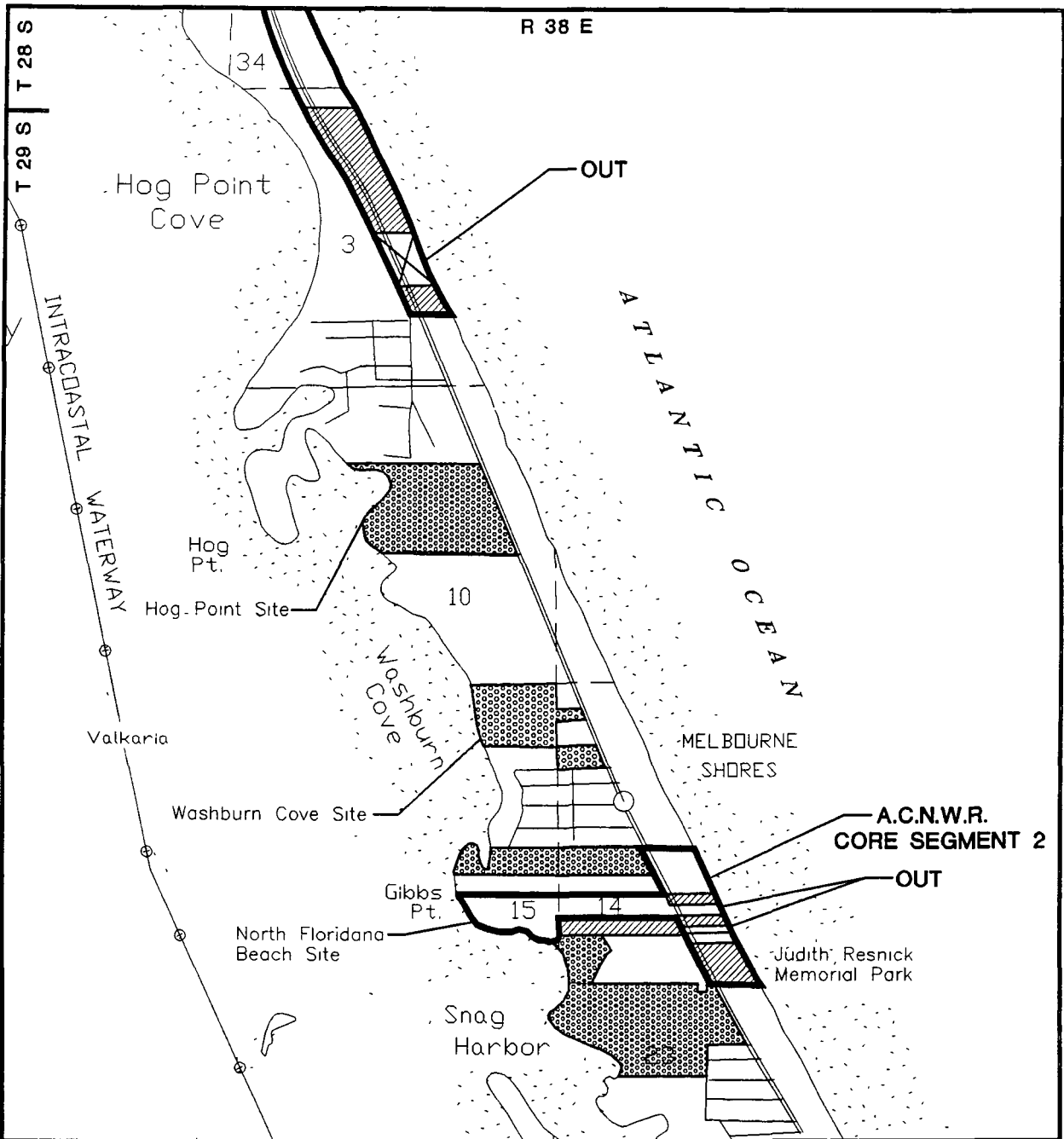
SCALE IN FEET



**ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE**

SHEET 1 OF 6

**BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES**



**FEDERAL AND  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**ACQUIRED**



**MARITIME HAMMOCKS  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT**



**NORTH**

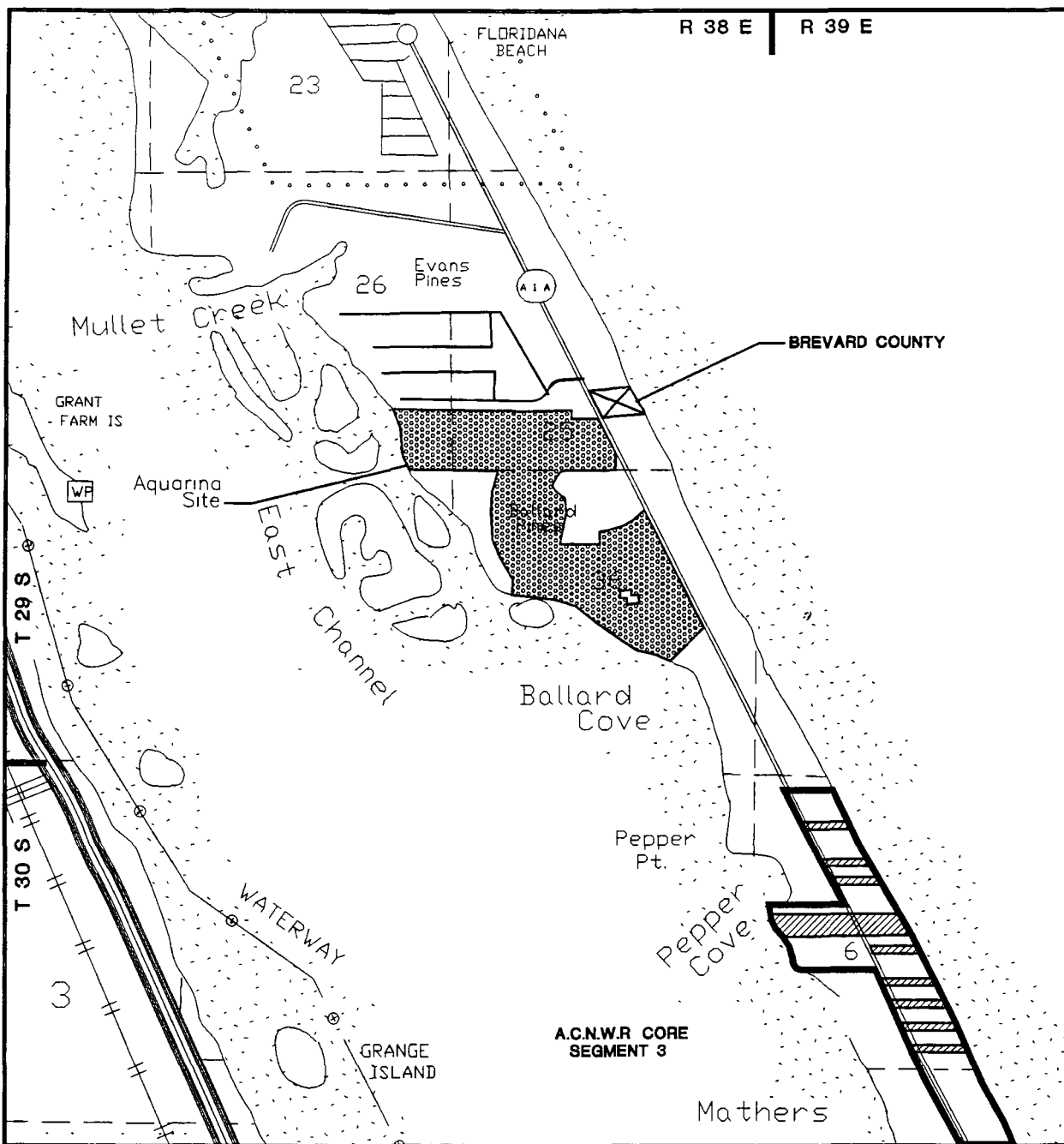
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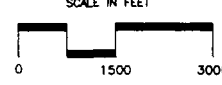
**ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE**

SHEET 2 OF 6

**BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES**



	<b>FEDERAL AND C.A.R.L. PROJECT AREA</b> EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
	<b>ACQUIRED</b>
	<b>MARITIME HAMMOCKS C.A.R.L. PROJECT</b>

  
 NORTH  
 SCALE IN FEET  
  
**ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE**  
 SHEET 3 OF 6  
**BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES**  
 R 1-30-95

R 39 E

Mathers Cove

A.C.N.W.R.  
CORE SEGMENT 3

OUT  
OUT  
OUT

SEBASTIAN INLET  
STATE RECREATION AREA

T 30 S

Pt.

Campbell  
Pocket

Sebastian Inlet

BREVARD COUNTY

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

INDIAN RIVER-MALABAR  
TO SEBASTIAN  
AQUATIC PRESERVE

Coconut Pt. Chobe e Dock



**FEDERAL AND  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**C.A.R.L. PROJECT BOUNDARY**



**ACQUIRED**



NORTH



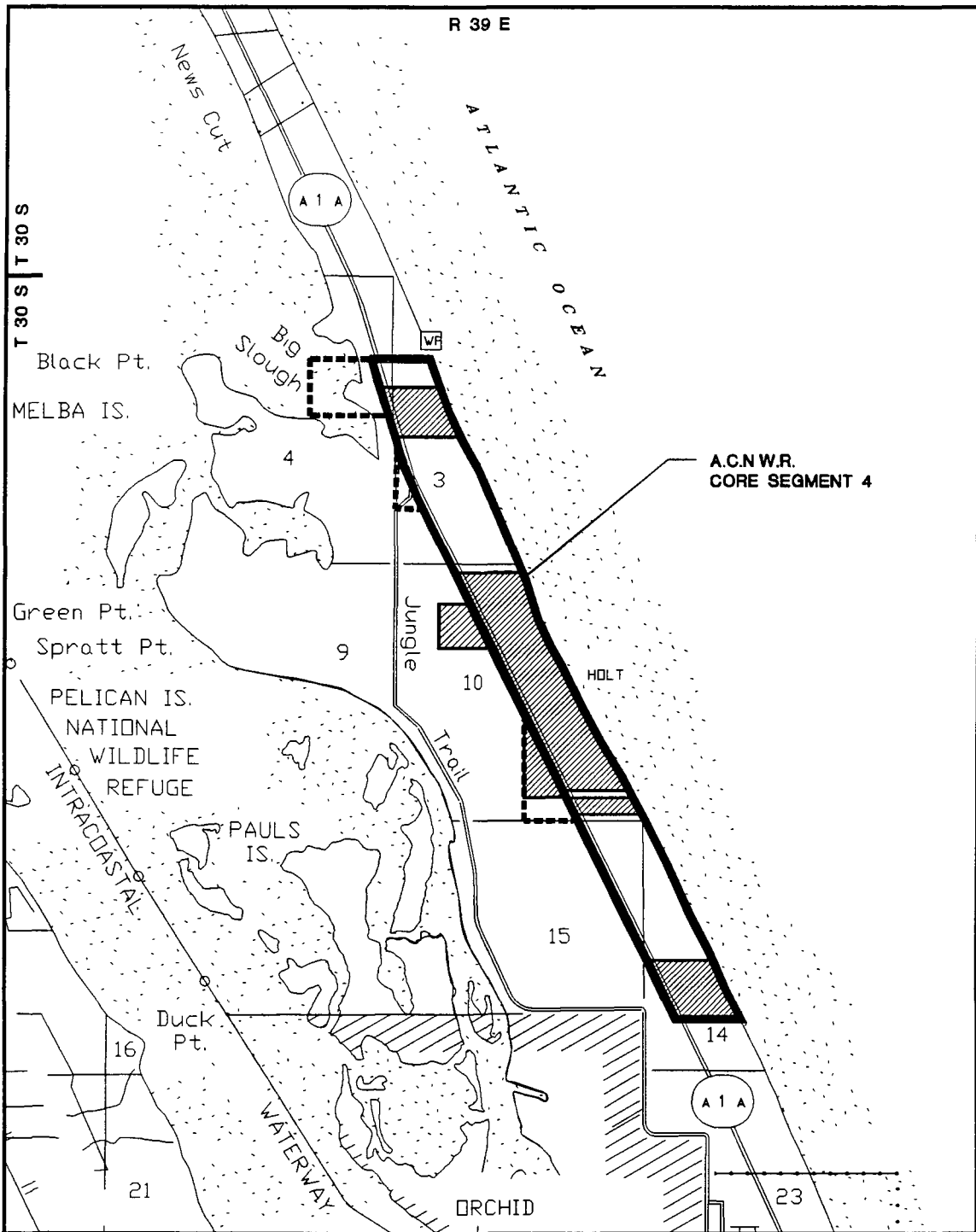
# ARCHIE CARR SEA TURTLE REFUGE


SHEET 4 OF 6


BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES


R 1-96






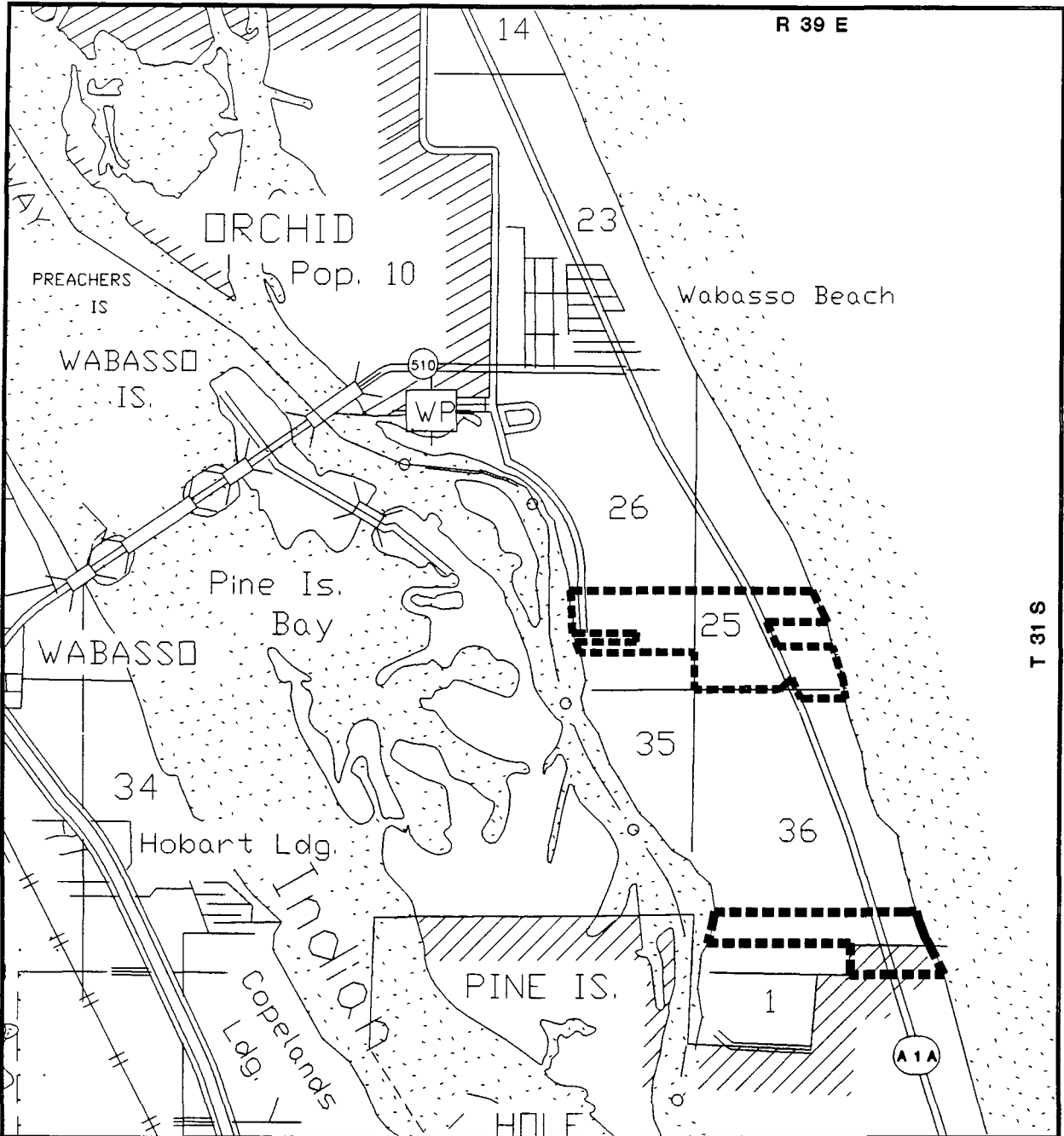
 **FEDERAL AND C.A.R.L. PROJECT AREA**  
 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

 **C.A.R.L. PROJECT AREA ONLY**

  
 NORTH

SCALE IN FEET  


**ARCHIE CARR  
 SEA TURTLE REFUGE**  
 SHEET 5 OF 6  
**INDIAN RIVER COUNTY**  
 R 5-95

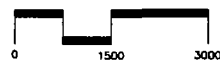


C.A.R.L. PROJECT BOUNDARY



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**ARCHIE CARR  
SEA TURTLE REFUGE**

SHEET 6 OF 6

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

R 5-95

# *Belle Meade*

Priority 3

## *Collier County*

### **Purpose for State Acquisition**

The cypress swamps and old-growth slash pine flatwoods in the Belle Meade project, extending to the fast-developing suburbs of Naples, are still important for such endangered wildlife as Florida panthers, red-cockaded woodpeckers, and Florida black bear. Belle Meade is also the watershed for Rookery Bay. The Belle Meade CARL project will conserve the westernmost large natural area in southwest Florida, protect some of the southernmost populations of several rare animals, and help protect the quality of the subtropical estuary of Rookery Bay, while providing a large area for recreation in a natural environment to residents of and visitors to rapidly urbanizing southwest Florida.

### **Manager**

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### **General Description**

This project includes some of the most extensive examples of old-growth wet flatwoods in southwest Florida not within other CARL projects. The hydrology of the hydric pine flatwoods and dwarf cypress communities within the project is relatively intact. The project will protect habitat for at least 5 FNAI Special Plants and a reported 23 Special Animals, including the Florida panther, red-cockaded woodpecker, and Florida black bear. Three archaeological sites have been recorded within the project boundaries, and additional sites may be present. This area is vulnerable to changes in the timing and amount of water flowing through it. Residential and commercial development spreading from Naples threaten it.

### **Public Use**

The project will provide a state forest with uses such as hiking, hunting and nature appreciation. Uses will be limited in the wet seasons.

### **Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project was re-defined by the Belle Meade Work Group appointed by the LAAC, consisting of representatives from local government, landowners, the water management district and state agencies. Others with local expertise were also included. There are approximately 500 owners in the 12/7/94 revised boundary; close to 41% are owners of tracts 10 acres or less in size; 53% are owners of tracts between 10-40 acres and 6% are owners of tracts greater than 100 acres. Acquisition activity on the project area is underway.

In 1995, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the addition of 2,220 acres to the project boundary. The acreage was included within the original project boundary and deleted during the re-definitions of the project boundaries by the work group in 1994. The three owners/owner representatives of the 2,220 acres approached the State indicating they were willing sellers and wished to be included in the project boundary.

### **Coordination**

The DEP will coordinate closely with the South Florida Water Management District.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Worm-vine orchid</i>	G3/S2
<i>Silver palm</i>	G3G4/S3
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G?/S2
<i>Florida thatch palm</i>	G4G5/S2
<i>Brittle thatch palm</i>	G4G5/S3
5 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	17,987
Acres Acquired	408
at a Cost of	\$1,021,000
Acres Remaining	17,579
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$26,043,993

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Belle Meade CARL project are: to conserve and protect unaltered wet flatwoods and cypress swamps that provide significant habitat for many rare and endangered species of wildlife, including the Florida panther; and to conserve and restore these important ecosystems, their significant wildlife resources, and their critical hydrological connection to the Gulf Coast through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them. The project will be managed under the multiple-use concept, with management activities being directed toward protection of old-growth forests (using growing-season burns where necessary) and restoration of natural surface-water flows. The project, when completed, will link Collier-Seminole State Park and the future Golden Gate Estates State Forest and will approach the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve; it will be large enough to achieve the primary management goals.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Belle Meade CARL project has the forest resources (extensive areas of old-growth South Florida slash pine) and the location (twelve miles of common border with the Golden Gate State Forest) to make it highly suitable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management**

Portions of the project may require hydrological restoration, but these activities will probably be conducted by the water management district. There are no other known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so the Division of Forestry expects its management efforts to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

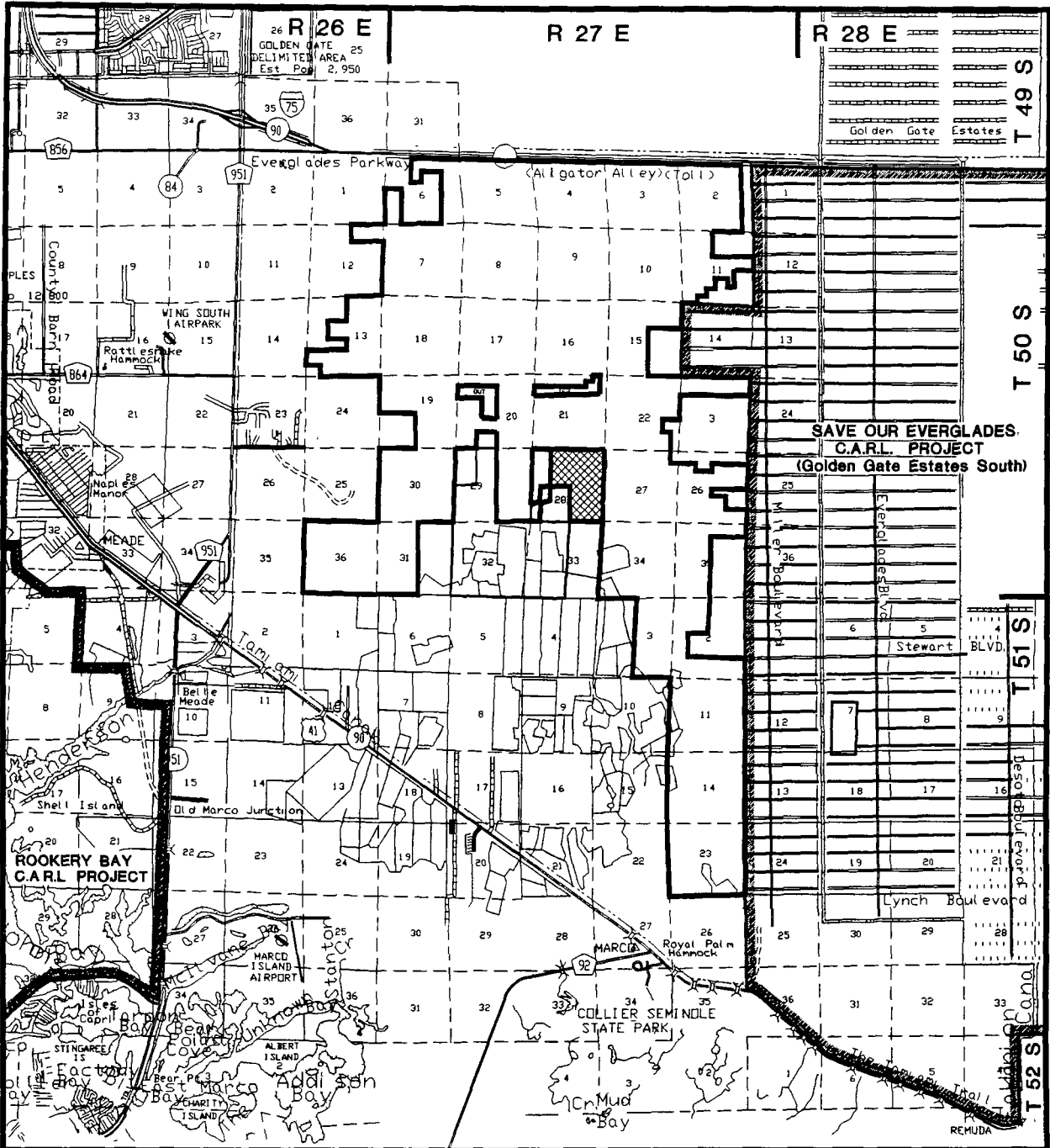
*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

*Management costs and sources of revenue* It is anticipated that management funding for this project will be appropriated for the CARL management fund. Budget needs for interim management are covered under the Save Our Everglades/Golden Gate Project.

**Management Cost Summary**

<b>Category Source of Funds</b>	<b>Startup CARL</b>	<b>Recurring CARL</b>
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS Expense	\$9,140	\$9,140
OCG	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$44,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$0
	\$53,140	\$9,140



**PROJECT AREA**

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT AREA



**ACQUIRED**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**BELLE MEADE**

(WESTERN BIG CYPRESS)

**COLLIER COUNTY**

# Annutteliga Hammock

Priority 4

## Hernando and Citrus Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The Brooksville Ridge in west-central Florida supports some of the last large tracts of longleaf-pine sandhills in Florida, unique forests full of northern hardwood trees, and many archaeological sites. The Annutteliga Hammock project will conserve the remaining fragments of the forests between the Withlacoochee State Forest and the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area, thereby protecting habitat for black bear and many sandhill-dwelling plants and animals and giving the public a large area for recreation in the original landscape of this fast-growing region.

### Managers

Division of Forestry (northeastern and southeastern parts) and Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (western part).

### General Description

Annutteliga Hammock covering 20% of the project area, originally covered an area of steep-sided hills and small valleys. This hardwood forest resembled forests far to the north; in fact, several northern trees reach their southern limits near this area. Westward the hardwoods gave way to drier longleaf-pine sandhills on slightly lower and more level terrain. Remnants of these Sandhill cover 59% of the project. Twenty archaeological sites attest the long history of Native American occupation here. Limerock mines, golf

courses, and residential developments are now seriously fragmenting these natural areas, but excellent examples of the original vegetation and wildlife, including the Florida black bear, remain. The Suncoast Parkway is planned to run through this project.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as a state forest and wildlife management area. Such uses as camping, picnicking, hiking, and boating will be compatible with the protection of the area.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of several large tracts as well as large subdivided areas. Essential parcels include Sugarmill Woods, Florida Crushed Stone, Blackwell, Seville Club, Steward (Draver), and Tooke's Lake Joint Venture. Sugarmill Woods is a high priority ownership in the next fiscal year. *Draver*

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the addition of 900 acres to the project boundary during 1995.

### Coordination

The DEP will coordinate closely with the Florida Department of Transportation during any right-of-way acquisition relating to the Suncoast Parkway.

FNAI Elements	
Cooley's water-willow	G1G2/S1S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Florida mountain-mint	G3/S2
17 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	29,150
Acres Acquired <i>Co. acquired</i>	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	28,160
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$56,475,924

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Annutteliga Hammock CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The project has the size and resource diversity to qualify as a Wildlife Management Area and a State Forest.

**Manager** The Division of Forestry proposes to manage approximately 14,336 acres in the northeastern and southeastern portions of the project. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended to be lead manager on the southwestern 14,048 acres next to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area.

#### Conditions affecting intensity of management

##### A. Division of Forestry

There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

##### B. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

Annutteliga Hammock lies within 40 miles of the St. Petersburg/Tampa metropolitan area and is expected to receive heavy demand for wildlife oriented recreational use. The demand for hunting, camping, hiking, horseback riding and nature study is expected to be high. Additionally, the sandhill community will need the frequent application of fire to rejuvenate itself.

#### Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure

##### A. Division of Forestry

The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of

populations and species considered rare. This total resource concept will guide the Division of Forestry's management activities on this project. Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management, public access will be provided for low intensity, non-facilities related outdoor recreation activities. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through Withlacoochee Forestry Center (WFC) Headquarters and management activities will be conducted utilizing personnel from WFC.

Initial or intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Vehicular use by the public will be confined to designated roads and unnecessary access points will be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan.

Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project can only be conceptual in nature. Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and maintenance of natural communities. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species.

An all season burning program will be established utilizing practices that incorporate recent research findings. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

Timber management activities will primarily consist of improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Plantations will be thinned to achieve a more natural appearance and, where appropriate, will be reforested with species that would typically be found in a naturally functioning ecosystem. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from



## Annutteliga Hammock - Priority 4

young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This will provide habitat for the full spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will primarily be located in already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access for the uses mentioned above, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and manage the property.

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. As a general practice, if it is determined that a new recreation area is needed, low impact, rustic facilities will be the only kind developed. High-impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

### *B. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission*

During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on securing and posting boundaries, assuring public access to the tract, surveying wildlife and plant communities, and restoring fire as a viable component of the ecosystem. A management plan for the tract will be prepared.

Longer-range plans for the property include securing and stabilizing necessary roads for public access, developing camping and nature interpretive facilities and developing hiking and horseback riding trails. All-weather access roads will be developed and maintained for use by the public and for management operations. An all-season prescribed burning program will be established using both aerial and ground ignition techniques. Whenever possible, existing roads, trails and firebreaks will be used to control both prescribed and natural fires. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned or restored as appropriate. Environmentally sensitive areas will be identified and appropriate protective measures will be implemented to assure the areas are protected from abuse.

### *Revenue-generating potential*

#### *A. Division of Forestry*

The Division will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. Revenue from these sales will vary, but the revenue-generating potential of this project is expected to be low to moderate.

#### *B. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission*

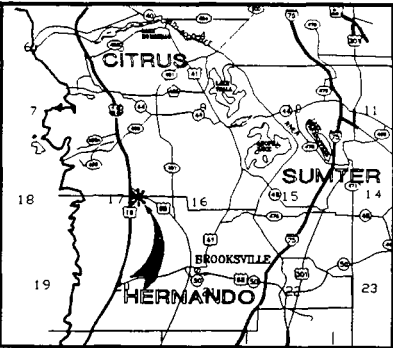
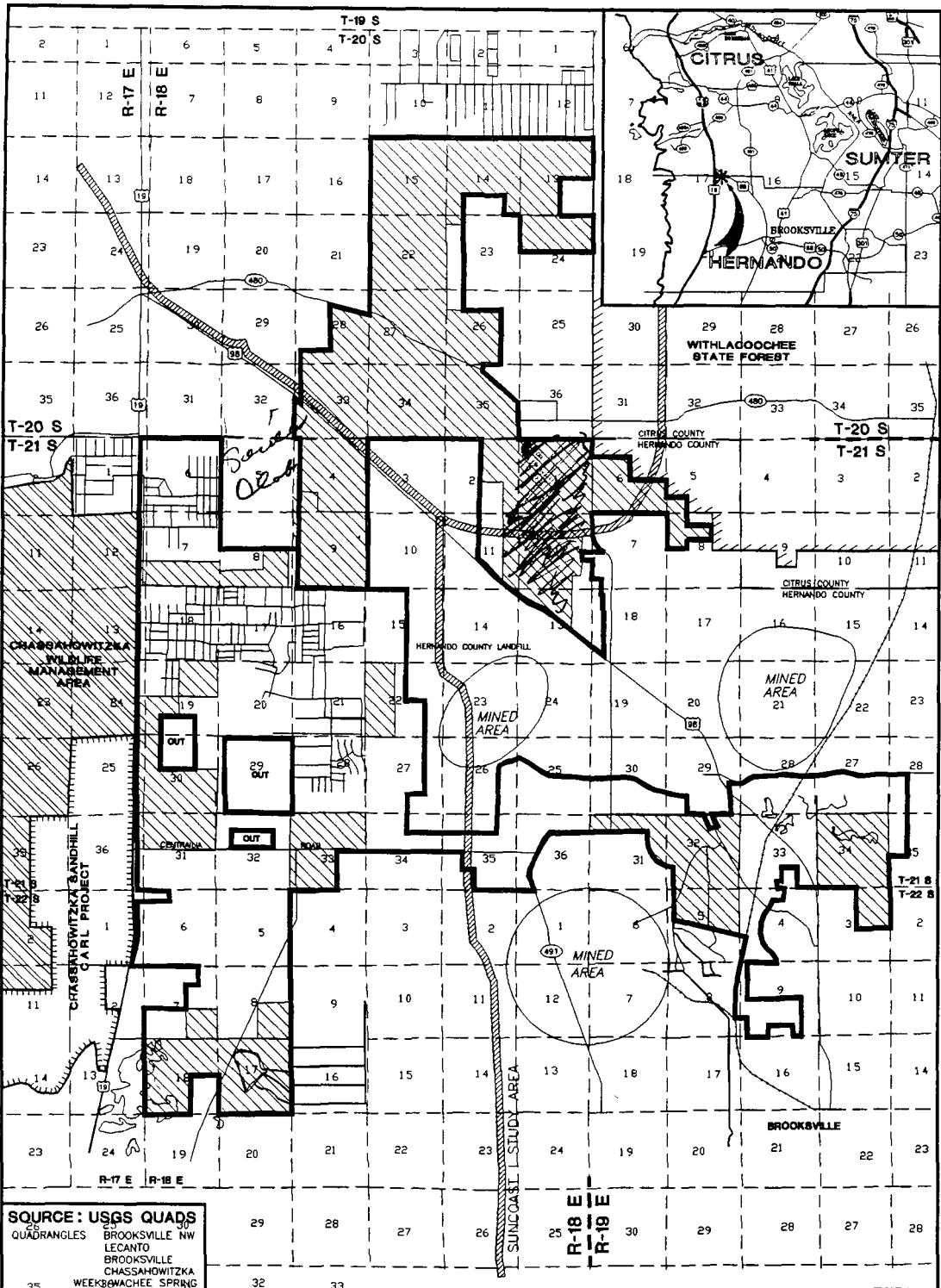
Harvest of pinelands could help offset operational costs. Any estimate of revenue from harvest of the pinelands will depend on a detailed timber cruise. Revenue may also be generated from the sale of Wildlife Management Area stamps to recreational users of the property.

### **Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$85,020	\$85,020
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$25,000	\$25,000
OCO	\$116,800	\$10,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,820	\$120,020

### **Management Cost Summary/GFC**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$65,000	\$65,000
OPS	\$10,000	\$5,000
Expense	\$50,000	\$40,000
OCO	\$70,000	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$195,000	\$110,000



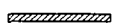
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 QUADRANGLES: BROOKSVILLE NW  
 LECANTO  
 BROOKSVILLE  
 CHASSAHOVITZKA  
 WEEKSWACHEE SPRING



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS

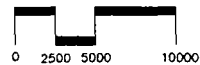


SUNCOAST II STUDY AREA



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



# ANNUTTELIGA HAMMOCK

HERNANDO COUNTY  
 CITRUS COUNTY

# Florida Keys Ecosystem

Monroe County

Priority 5

## Purpose for State Acquisition

The unique pine rocklands and hardwood hammocks of the Florida Keys, forests of West Indian plants that shelter several extremely rare animals, are being lost to the rapid development of these islands. The Florida Keys Ecosystem project will protect all the significant unprotected hardwood hammocks left in the Keys and many rare plants and animals, including the Lower Keys marsh rabbit and Key deer. It will also help protect the Outstanding Florida Water of the Keys, and the recreational and commercial fisheries, and reefs around the islands, and give residents and visitors more areas for enjoying the natural beauty of the Keys.

**Manager** The Nature Conservancy (14 sites); Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (10 sites); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Big and Middle Torch Keys).

## General Description

This project includes the privately owned tropical hardwood hammocks of significant size and quality in the Florida Keys from South Key Largo to Sugarloaf Key. The project includes stepping-stones of habitat for white-crowned pigeons and migratory birds, and provides habitat for virtually all remaining Lower Keys marsh rabbits and dozens of other endangered or threatened plant and animal species, including the Key deer. Many archaeological/historical sites are recorded from the area. All the project sites are threatened by the intense development in the Keys.

## Public Use

The tracts will become botanical sites, parks, and wildlife and environmental areas. Some will offer camping, swimming, hiking, and boating, while others will be suitable only for nature appreciation.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

### Hammocks of the Lower Keys:

No phasing recommended. Some sites however, are extremely vulnerable to immediate development; Cudjoe Key-Kephart tract; Big Torch Key - outward Bound/Stelmok tract; Summerland Key - the area

around the pond; and Little Torch Key-Torch Key Estates Subdivision. Sugarloaf Key consists of 271 acres; Little Knockdown consists of 300 acres; Middle Torch consists of 811 acres; Ramrod Key consists of 615 acres and Wahoo Key consists of 20 acres.

### Tropical Flyways:

No Phasing. All 17 sites are extremely important and vulnerable. Several sites are being acquired with the Monroe County Land Authority (MCLA) as intermediary. The sites are as follows: North Creek (73 acres, two large ownerships, remaining subdivided- 16 acres acquired through MCLA), Largo Sound (69 acres, one major ownership-68 acres acquired through MCLA), Pennekamp North (21 acres- one major ownership- acquired through MCLA), Newport (191 acres, one major ownership, remainder subdivided), Point Charles (20 acres, one major ownership), Key Largo Narrows (79 acres, one major ownership- acquired through MCLA), Dove Creek (498 acres, several large ownerships, remaining subdivided-187 acres acquired through MCLA) Tavernier Creek (83 acres, one major owner), Lake San Pedro (100 acres, several large ownerships), Snake Creek (77 acres, one major owner - acquired through MCLA), Green Turtle (137 acres, one major owner), Teatable (137 acres, one major owner), Lower Matecumbe (71 acres, one major owner), North Layton (108 acres, several large ownerships- mapping complete), Grassy Key (94 acres- several large ownerships-mapping complete on 17 parcels), Vaca Cut (27 acres, one major ownership), Stirrup Key (60 acres, one owner - appraisal mapping in process).

## Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) sponsored this project. TNC, the Monroe County Land Authority, United States Fish And Wildlife Service, and South Florida Water Management District are participants/ intermediaries in the acquisition of some of the sites within this project.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Garber's spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Sand flax</i>	G1G2/S1 S2
COASTAL ROCKLAND LAKE	G2/S1
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3T2/ S2
<i>Porter's broom spurge</i>	G2T2/S2
Key deer	G5T1/S1
Key ringneck snake	G5T1/S1
55 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992*
Project Area (Acres)	4,438
Acres Acquired	465
at a Cost of	\$24,324,425
Acres Remaining	4,438
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$9,619,059

\*In 1995, the LAAC combined the Hammocks of the Lower Keys & Tropical Flyways projects.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The unique wildlife, plant, and recreational resources of the Florida Keys Ecosystem sites qualify them as wildlife and environmental areas, botanical sites or preserves, and state parks.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection will manage ten sites; The Nature Conservancy is recommended as manager for 14 sites; and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will manage Big and Middle Torch Keys

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Florida Keys Ecosystem project generally includes low-need tracts. They require basic natural areas land management including exotice species removal and maintenance, avoidance of actions that further fragment the hammocks, general trash and debris

removal, posting and some fencing, and the establishment of some basic visitor amenities at selected sites. Special species may require specific management actions. The Tropical Flyways project areas to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks are a high-need management area which because of their location, size and nature will require a high level of attention to maintain and perpetuate their individual resources.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, The Nature Conservancy will give management priority to natural resource inventory and planning. Sites will be surveyed for rare and endangered species and management plans will be prepared. In future years, management will concentrate on implementing the plans with emphasis on exotic species eradication and maintenance, trash and debris removal, and posting and fencing for security. Long range management will focus on using the sites to build public awareness and support for natural areas protection in general, and for tropical hardwood hammock preservation in particular. Visitor amenities will be planned and constructed at appropriate tracts within the project and public environmental education programs will be instituted. Most tracts will provide passive recreational activities for the general public.

Within the first year after acquisition, Big and Middle Torch Keys would be posted in the same manner as existing National Key Deer Refuge (NKDR) lands and provided protection under Title 50 of the Code

## Florida Keys Ecosystem - Priority 5

of Federal Regulations. The area would be patrolled by NKDR law enforcement officers. Permitted activities would be limited to compatible uses such as hiking, bird watching and photography. There would be prohibitions on night visitors, pets, camping, use of motorized vehicles, and collection of plants and animals. Longer range goals would include development of a detailed management plan focussed on perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. An indepth resource inventory would be carried out to identify and map all sensitive areas that warrant special consideration and management. There will be no infrastructure development in natural areas; unnecessary roads will be abandoned or removed.

For the Division of Recreation and Parks, management activities in the first year will include

site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* Sites under interim management by The Nature Conservancy are not expected to generate revenue. No revenue will be generated from Big and Middle Torch. Public use will be relatively low because no infrastructure will be provided.

For the sites managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, no significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant level of public use facilities is developed. The degress of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

### **Management Cost Summary for the seven sites to be managed by DRP**

<b>Category Source of Funds</b>	<b>Startup CARL</b>	<b>Recurring CARL</b>
Salary	\$22,167	\$285,000
OPS	\$24,560	\$10,000
Expense	\$10,000	\$95,000
OCD	\$61,978	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$118,705</b>	<b>\$391,000</b>

# FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM

MONROE CO

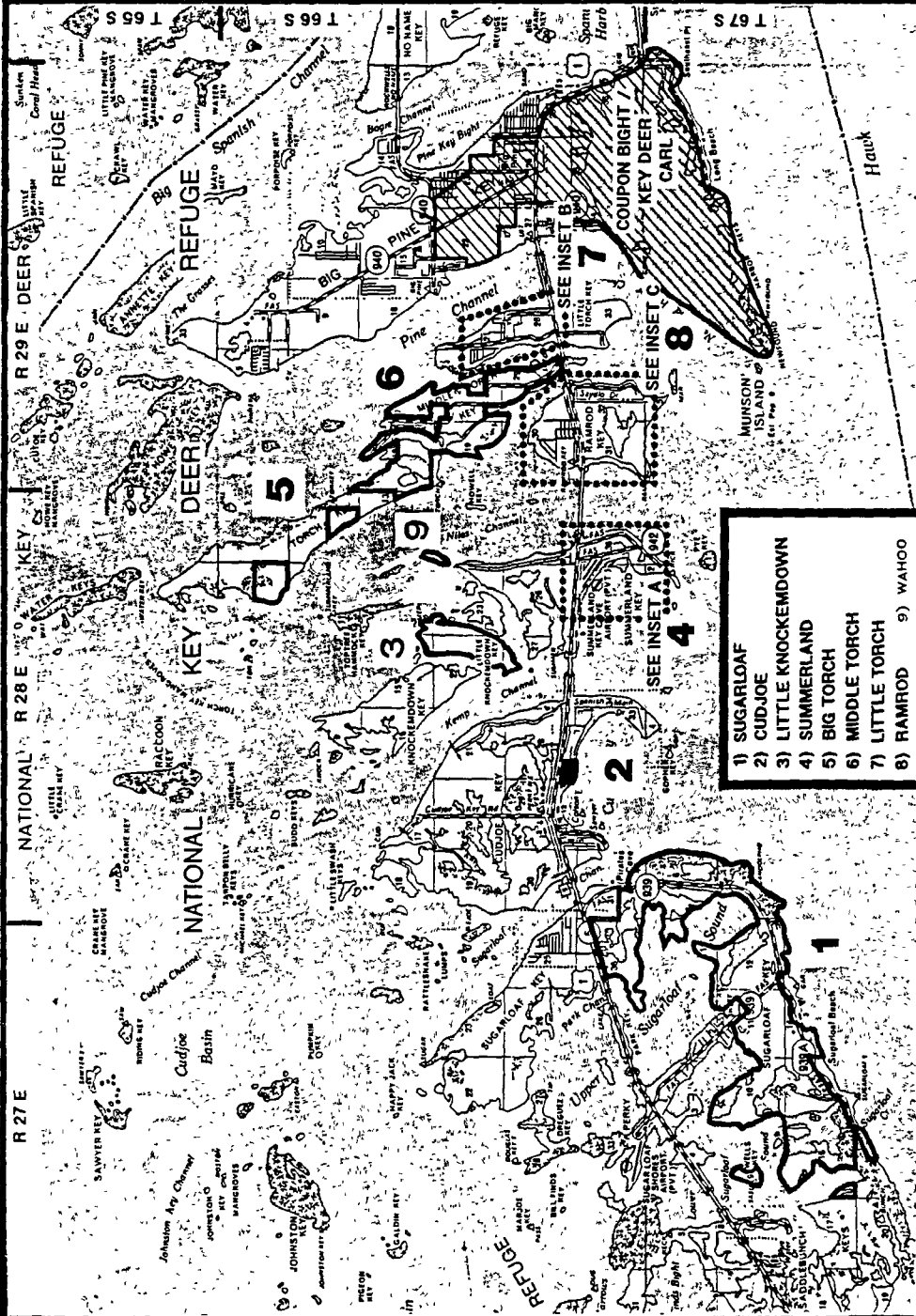
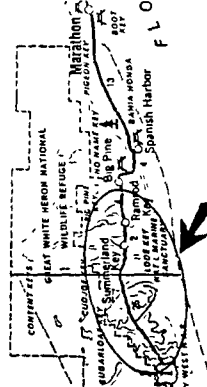
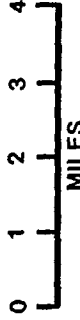
- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- ..... DETAILED INSETS A,B,C ON FOLLOWING PAGE
- PORTION ACQUIRED

ALL SITES EQUAL ESSENTIAL PARCELS

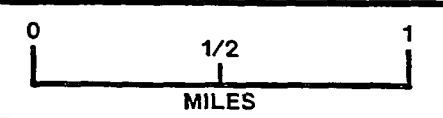
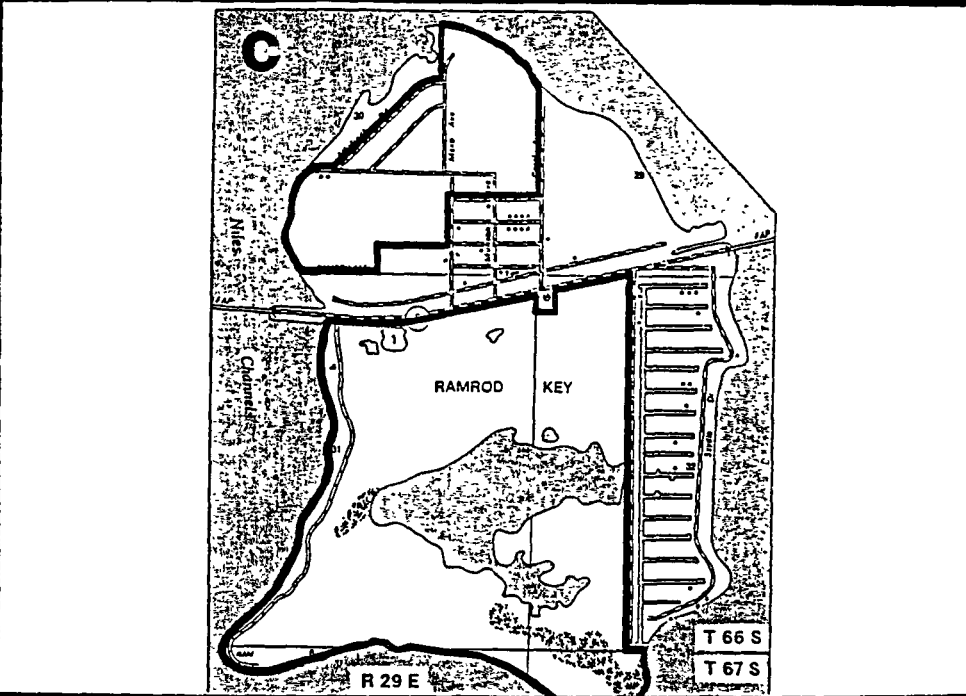
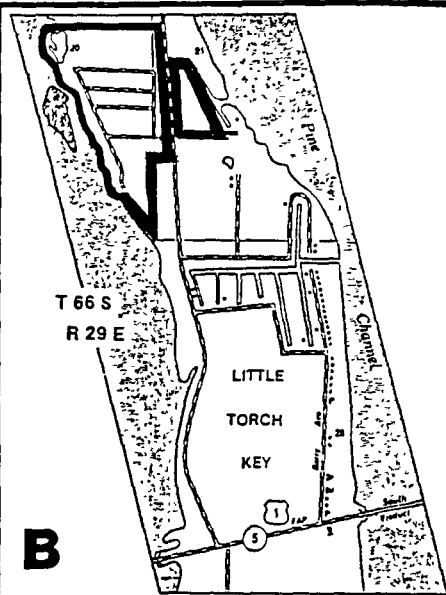
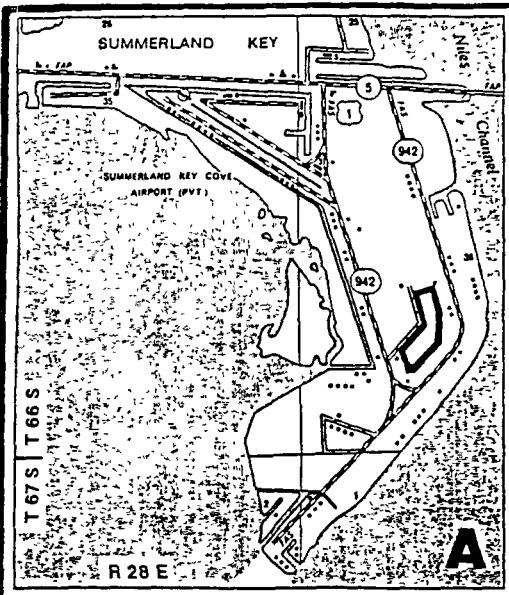
### PRIORITY SITES

- 1) SUGARLOAF
- 3) LITTLE KNOCKEMDOWN
- 6) MIDDLE TORCH
- 8) RAMROD
- 9) WAHOO

SHEET 1 of 3



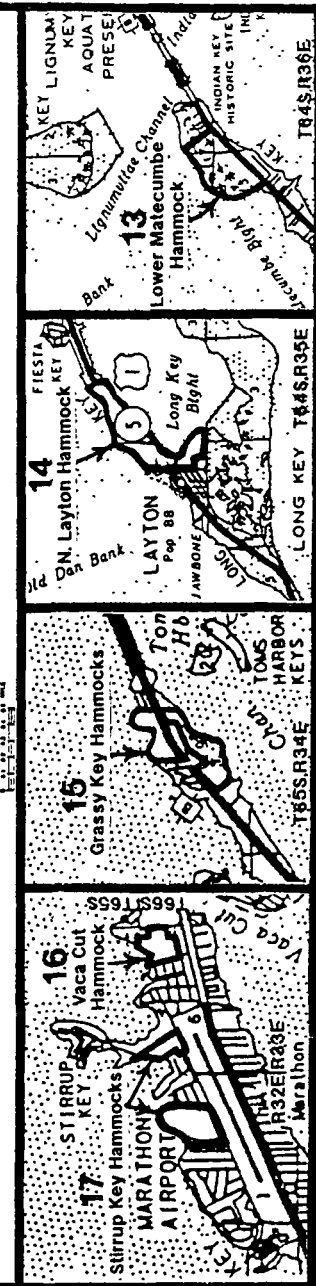
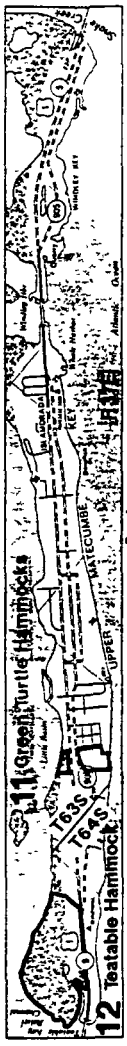
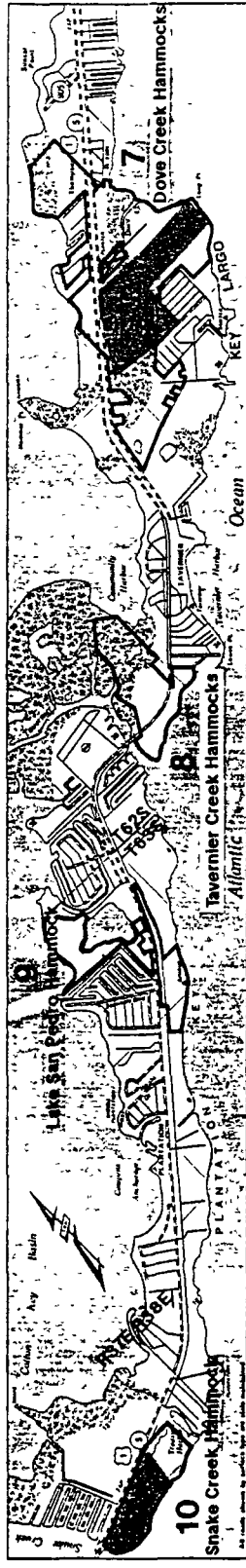
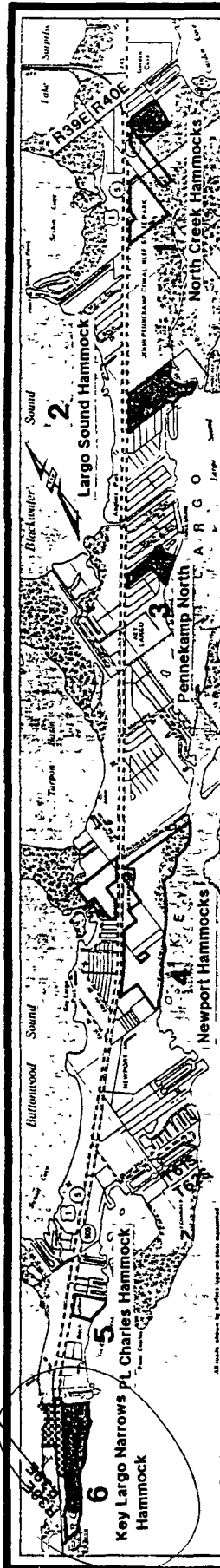
- 1) SUGARLOAF
- 2) CUDJOE
- 3) LITTLE KNOCKEMDOWN
- 4) SUMMERLAND
- 5) BIG TORCH
- 6) MIDDLE TORCH
- 7) LITTLE TORCH
- 8) RAMROD
- 9) WAHOO



**FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM**  
**MONROE CO.**

**PROJECT BOUNDARY**

- A) SUMMERLAND KEY**
- B) LITTLE TORCH KEY**
- C) RAMROD KEY**



**FLORIDA KEYS ECOSYSTEM**  
**MONROE CO. 17 SITES**

**PROJECT AREA**

**STATE OWNED/CONTRACT**

**1994 ADDITION**

ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
 (SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)

ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH



# Lake Powell

## Bay and Walton Counties

Priority 6

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Between the the coastal developments of Walton County and the motels of Panama City Beach, Lake Powell still spreads its tea-colored water much as it always has. The Lake Powell project will conserve the flatwoods, hammocks, and dunes around the lake, helping to maintain its high water quality and its recreational fishery; preserving the habitat of several rare plants and shorebirds; and providing the public with a scenic area in which to learn about and enjoy the shrinking natural world of this growing coast.

### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Gulf Coast Community College has expressed an interest in managing the Camp Helen tract.

### General Description

Lake Powell is a shallow embayment, intermittently connected to the Gulf, with exceptionally high water quality. Sand pine scrub, long unburned, dominates the land around the lake. Five FNAI-listed plants, most found only in the Florida panhandle, are known from the project. The beach dunes along the Gulf shore are important for rare shorebirds, such as snowy plover, piping plover, and least tern, and the maritime hammock just inland provides a resting and feeding area for migratory songbirds. Several game

species occur in the adjacent Point Washington Wildlife Management Area. Lake Powell, an outstanding Florida Water, supports a recreational fishery. Five archaeological sites are known from the area. Camp Helen is scheduled to be developed soon; the rest of the project is less immediately threatened.

### Public Use

This project is designated to become a wildlife management area, with such uses as hiking, camping, and fishing. Gulf Coast Community College wishes to use the Camp Helen site as an environmental education center.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of 24 parcels and 15 owners. The Smith family owns approximately one-half of the project area. The former "Camp Helen" site is another significant ownership. The entire project should be considered "essential" to acquire. The essential parcel has been mapped. Appraisals should be complete in the first half of 1996.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Godfrey's golden aster</i>	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
Piping plover	G3/S2
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3?/S2
Least tern	G4/S3
18 FNAI elements known from site	

<b>Placed on list</b>	<b>1995</b>
<b>Project Area (Acres)</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>Acres Acquired</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>at a Cost of</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Acres Remaining</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of</b>	<b>\$617,673</b>

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Lake Powell CARL project are to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect, and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The Lake Powell-Northside CARL project is sufficiently large and diverse to qualify for establishment, management, and public use as a Type I Wildlife Management Area (WMA).

*Manager* The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended as the lead manager. The Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, is desired as a cooperating manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project generally includes lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection commensurate with Type I WMA management philosophies and strategies.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate management activities will focus on site security, delineating boundaries, public and fire management access, baseline resource inventory, and removal of existing refuse. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will provide appropriate access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The site's natural resources and threatened and endangered species will be inventoried and a monitoring program devised. A conceptual management plan will be formulated.

Long-range plans for the tract, beginning one year after acquisition, will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed physiognomies and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Management activities will be consistent with the dynamics of functional ecosystems while emphasizing the habitat needs of sensitive species and will stress the protection of threatened and endangered species. Long-term

survey and monitoring programs for identified cornerstone species will be designed, implemented, and refined. A holistic, all-season prescribed burning program will be established using conventional practices and innovative strategies as needed to accomplish management objectives. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks will be used to contain prescribed and natural fires to avoid creation of artificial ecotones. Timber management activities will be confined to improving and maintaining the integrity of natural communities and restoring disturbed sites. Management approaches will emphasize optimum juxtaposition of vertical and horizontal heterogeneity within and among communities and will use low-intensity site preparation to ensure survival of the native groundcover and the preservation of natural ecotones. Qualitative and quantitative resource inventories will be used to identify sensitive sites meriting special protection or management and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical. Infrastructure development will be confined to previously disturbed areas and will be limited to the minimum required to allow public access and to provide facilities for the public and for managers.

*Revenue-generating potential* Portions of this project are occupied by invasive, perhaps artificial, stands of sand pine that could be commercially harvested to offset operational costs and facilitate restoration efforts. Any estimate of the revenue that could be generated from harvest of select sand pines depends upon a detailed assessment of the economic value of the stand and must be weighed against the potentially deleterious effects of its harvest on native understory vegetation, rare and sensitive species, and other natural resources. Considering that most of the tract is presently part of the Point Washington WMA, little or no revenue enhancement is expected through the sale of WMA stamps.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry is desired as a cooperating manager to assist with afforestation/reforestation and with the application and control of fire. The Marine Patrol, Department of Environmental Protection, will cooperate in protection of marine resources.

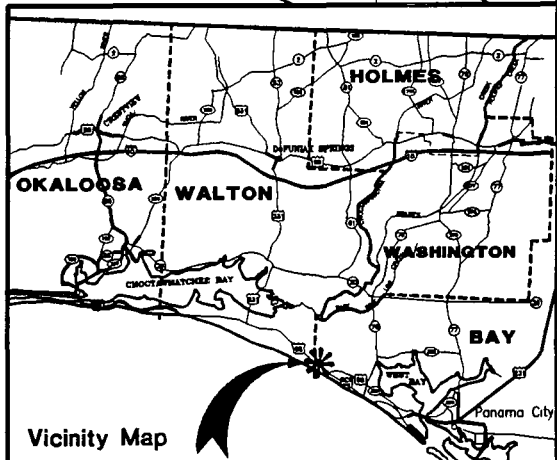
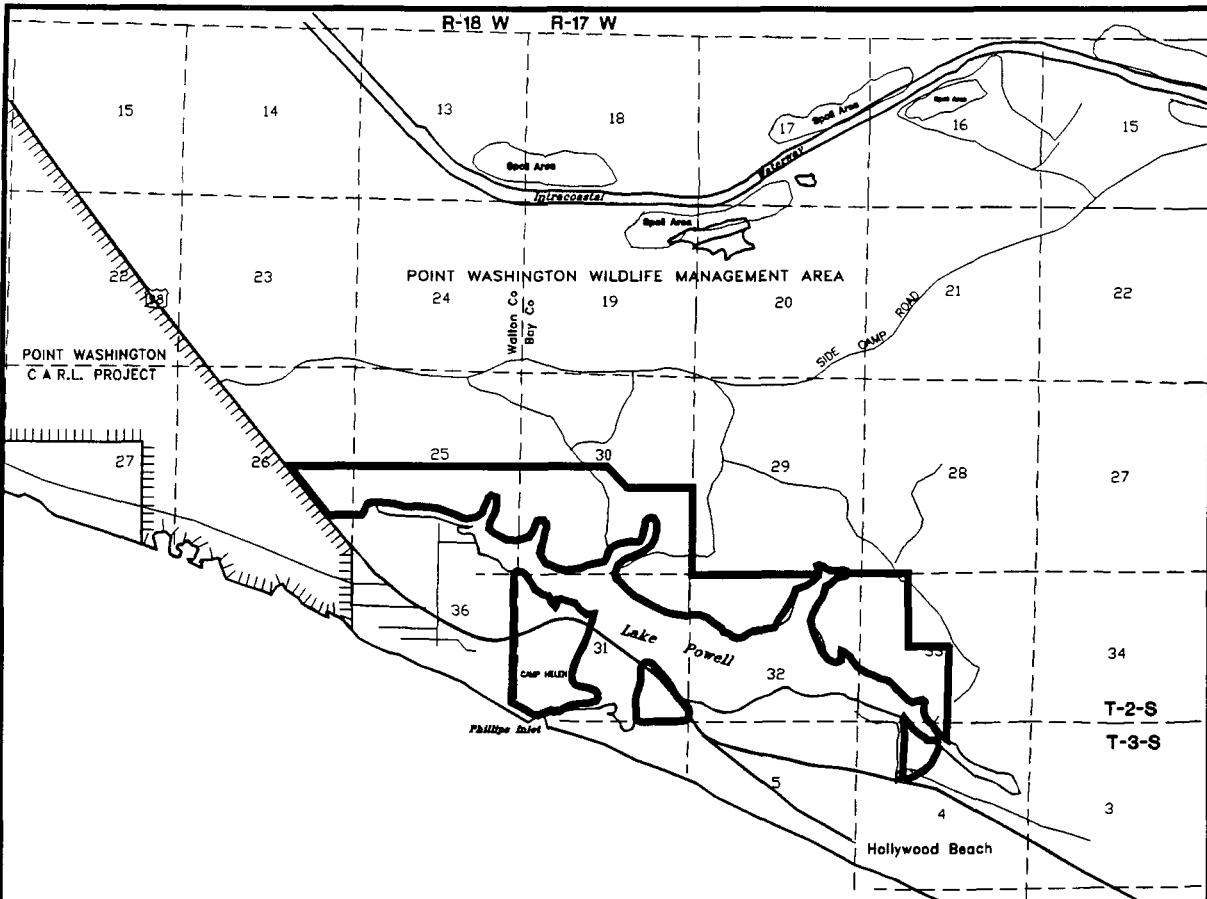
## Lake Powell - Priority 6

*Management costs and sources of revenue* Past management expenses and future budget needs are presented below. It is anticipated that management

funding will continue to come from the CARL trust fund.

### Management Cost Summary

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$31,825	\$31,825
OPS	\$8,400	\$8,400
Expense	\$45,000	\$45,000
OCO	\$65,000	\$0
FCO	\$35,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$185,225	\$85,225



SOURCE: USGS QUAD  
 QUADRANGLES POINT WASHINGTON  
 SEMINOLE HILLS



**PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
 (EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**LAKE POWELL  
 NORTHSIDE**

BAY COUNTY  
 WALTON COUNTY

# *Wekiva-Ocala Greenway* Priority 7

## *Lake, Orange and Volusia Counties*

### **Purpose for State Acquisition**

The springs, rivers, lakes, swamps, and uplands stretching north from Orlando to the Ocala National Forest are an important refuge for the Florida black bear, as well as other wildlife such as the bald eagle, swallow-tailed kite, Florida scrub jay, and wading birds. The Wekiva-Ocala Greenway will protect these animals and the Wekiva and St. Johns river basins by protecting natural corridors connecting Wekiwa Springs State Park, Rock Springs Run State Reserve, the Lower Wekiva River State Preserve, and Hontoon Island State Park with the Ocala National Forest. It will also provide the people of the booming Orlando area with a large, nearby natural area in which to enjoy camping, fishing, swimming, hiking, canoeing, and other recreational pursuits.

### **Manager**

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (BMK Ranch, Seminole Springs, St. Johns River and Wekiva-Ocala Connector); Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Seminole Springs and Wekiva-Ocala Connector).

### **General Description**

This project incorporates most of the forested wetlands along the St. Johns and Wekiva Rivers between Orlando and the Ocala National Forest. The St. Johns River site consists of three large bottomlands and adjacent uplands between three existing state ownerships. The Seminole Springs/Woods site is reported to have 50 to 75 springs within its boundary. The Wekiva-Ocala Connector site provides a wildlife movement corridor between the Ocala National Forest and the other portions of the project along the Wekiva River. The BMK Ranch site consists of wetlands and uplands that provide natural habitat for such rare and threatened species as the Florida black bear, Florida scrub jay, Sherman's fox squirrel, Florida scrub lizard and gopher tortoise.

### **Public Use**

This project sites are designated as state reserves or preserves and state forests, offering opportunities for canoeing, hiking, fishing and camping.

### **Acquisition Planning and Status**

The project includes the former Seminole Springs/Woods, Wekiva-Ocala Connector, St. Johns River and BMK Ranch projects.

Seminole Springs/Woods: Seminole Springs (Strawn Tract), M.S. Carter (acquired), and Brumlick parcels (acquired through eminent domain). The Strawn tract is the largest and most significant ownership remaining to be acquired. Wekiva-Ocala Connector: Core Tracts West: Maxwell and Holman, Shockley, Harper (under negotiation by SJRWMD), Alger Enterprises (contingent upon the acquisition of Harper), Fisch (currently being negotiated), Southland Gardens (contingent upon the acquisition of Harper and Fisch), Rashaw, Blaskovic and McCormick. Stetson University, Stein, Lenholt Farms, Francolini, Jung, Hollywood Pines, Inc. Core Tracts East: Stetson University (acquired), Stein, Lenholt Farms, Francolin, Jung, and Hollywood Pines, Inc. St. Johns River: BMK Ranch: New Garden Coal is the largest ownership remaining to be acquired.

In 1995, the LAAC added approximately 5,616 acres to the project boundary. Additionally, all phasing was removed.

### **Coordination**

Acquisition partners include the Lake Co. Water Authority and St. Johns River Water Management District.

The Wekiva River Task Force recommendations resulted in 1988 legislation directing the Department of Natural Resources to negotiate all CARL projects in the Wekiva River area.

Resolutions in support of this project include: Lake County Commission and St. Johns River Water Management District; Support for shared acquisition.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Seminole Spring snail	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2 S3
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Sand skink	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
Blue-tailed mole skink	G4T2/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
35 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	68,578
Acres Acquired	24,391
at a Cost of	\$77,259,259
Acres Remaining	44,187
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$40,679,877

\* 1995 all projects were combined and placed on the list as Wekiva-Ocala Greenway.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Wekiva-Ocala Greenway CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The large size, variety of forest resources, and diversity of the former Seminole Springs project and the western Wekiva-Ocala Connector make them highly desirable for management as a state forest. The quality of resources on the remainder of the project make them suitable for state preserves.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the Seminole Springs and western connector portions of the project. The remainder will be managed by the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks. The Division of Recreation and Parks may elect to assume management of the western

portion of the Strawn property at a later date if it is purchased.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* On the portion to be managed by the Division of Forestry, there are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. On the portion to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, the BMK Ranch is a high-need management area, while the Eastern Connector of the former Wekiva-Ocala Connector project and the former St. Johns River project are low-need management areas. The BMK Ranch project anticipates a higher level of recreational use and development compatible with resource management than does the other properties.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* About 8,000 acres have been purchased by the State of Florida and the St. Johns Water Management District and have been assigned to the Division of Forestry for management as the Seminole State Forest (SSF). The Division is currently providing for public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An

all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote recreation and environmental education.

For the Division of Recreation and Parks, within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These

sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low. The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed on the BMK Ranch properties, and public facilities will probably not be a major emphasis on the eastern connector properties. The amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

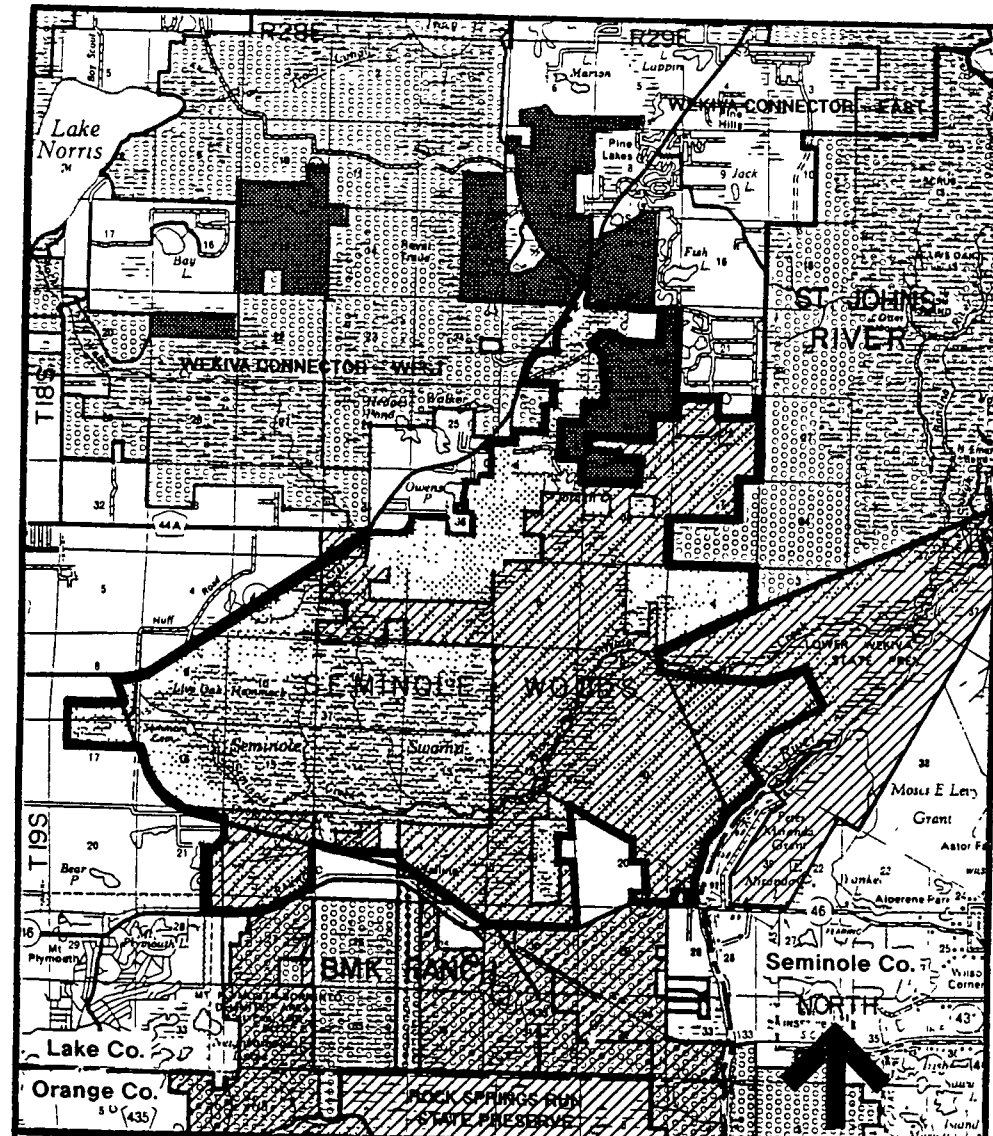
**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate. The Division of Recreation and Parks recommends no local governments or others for management of its project area.

**Management Cost Summary/ DOF**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$28,140	\$28,140
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$20,000	\$15,000
OCO	\$90,400	\$4,500
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$138,540</b>	<b>\$47,640</b>

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$22,167	\$97,099
OPS	\$14,560	\$5,000
Expense	\$11,400	\$32,000
OCO	\$55,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$85,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$188,127</b>	<b>\$135,099</b>

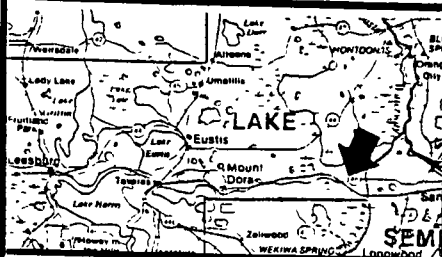





**WEKIVA-OCALA GREENWAY**

SHEET 1 OF 5

LAKE

CO.

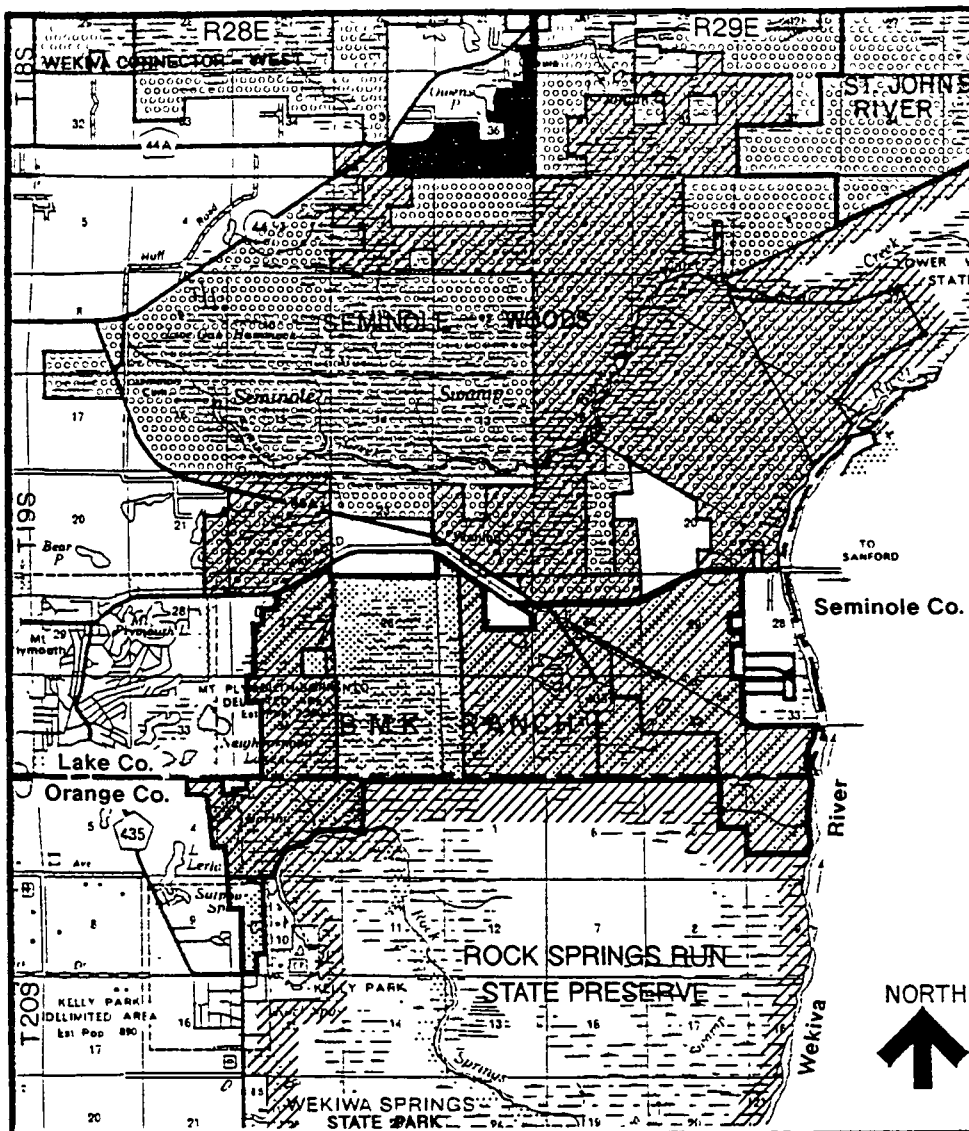


-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED OR UNDER CONTRACT
-  1995 ADDITION

ESSENTIAL PARCELS

- WEKIVA-OCALA -- PHASE 1
- B.M.K. RANCH -- PUBLICLY OWNED LAND PLUS NEW GARDEN COVE
- SEMINOLE SPRINGS -- PHASE 1

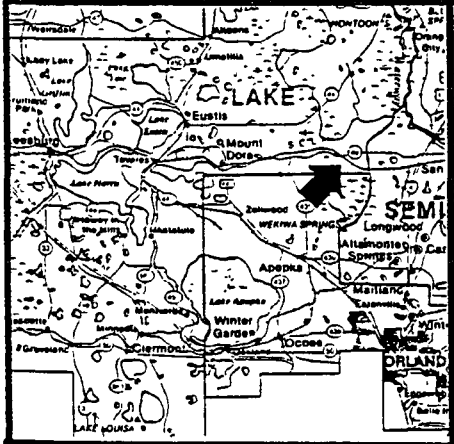







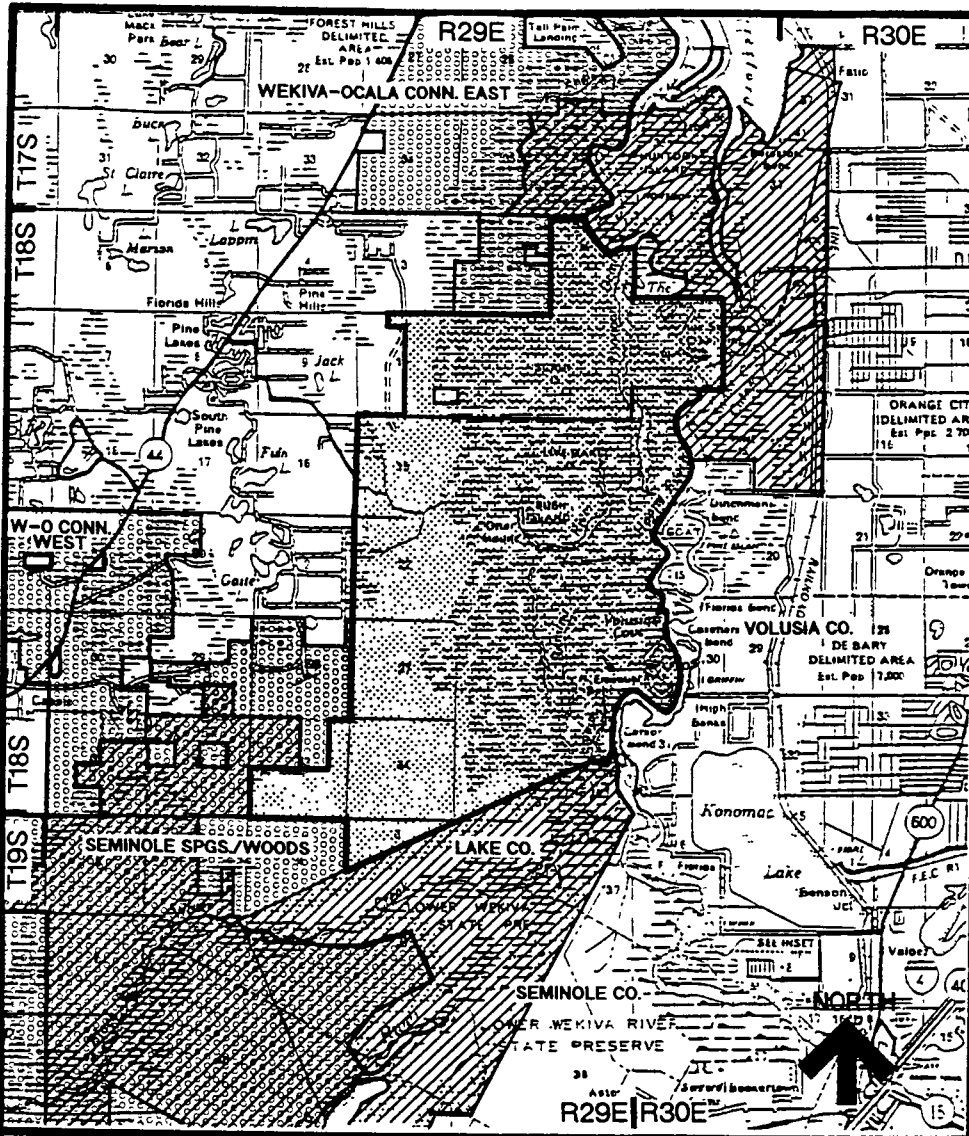
**WEKIVA-OCALA GREENWAY**

SHEET 2 OF 5

LAKE/ORANGE COUNTIES

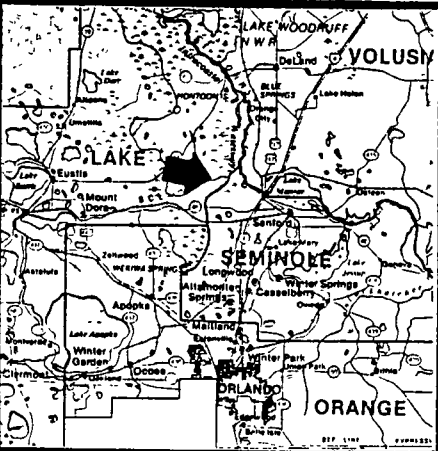



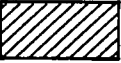

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED OR UNDER CONTRACT
-  1994 ADDITION

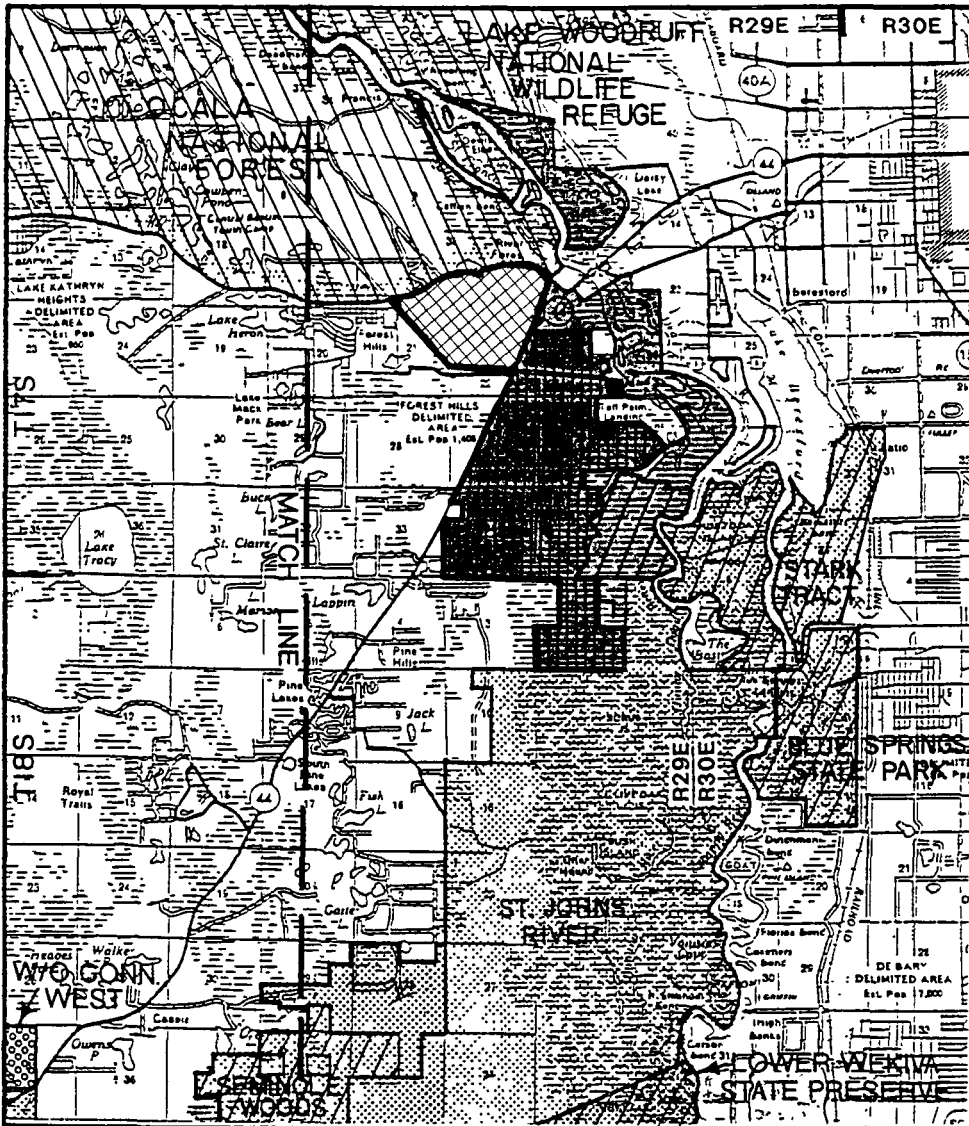


**WEKIVA-OCALA GREENWAY**  
SHEET 3 OF 5

LAKE/VOLUSIA COUNTIES



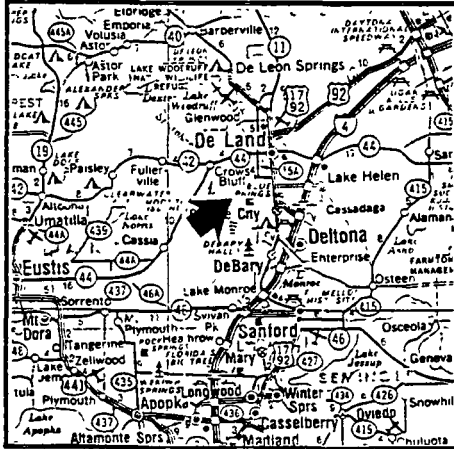
-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  OTHER CARL PROJECTS (SEM SPGS, W-O CONN)







SHEET 4 OF 5

**WEKIVA-OCALA GREENWAY  
(EAST)**

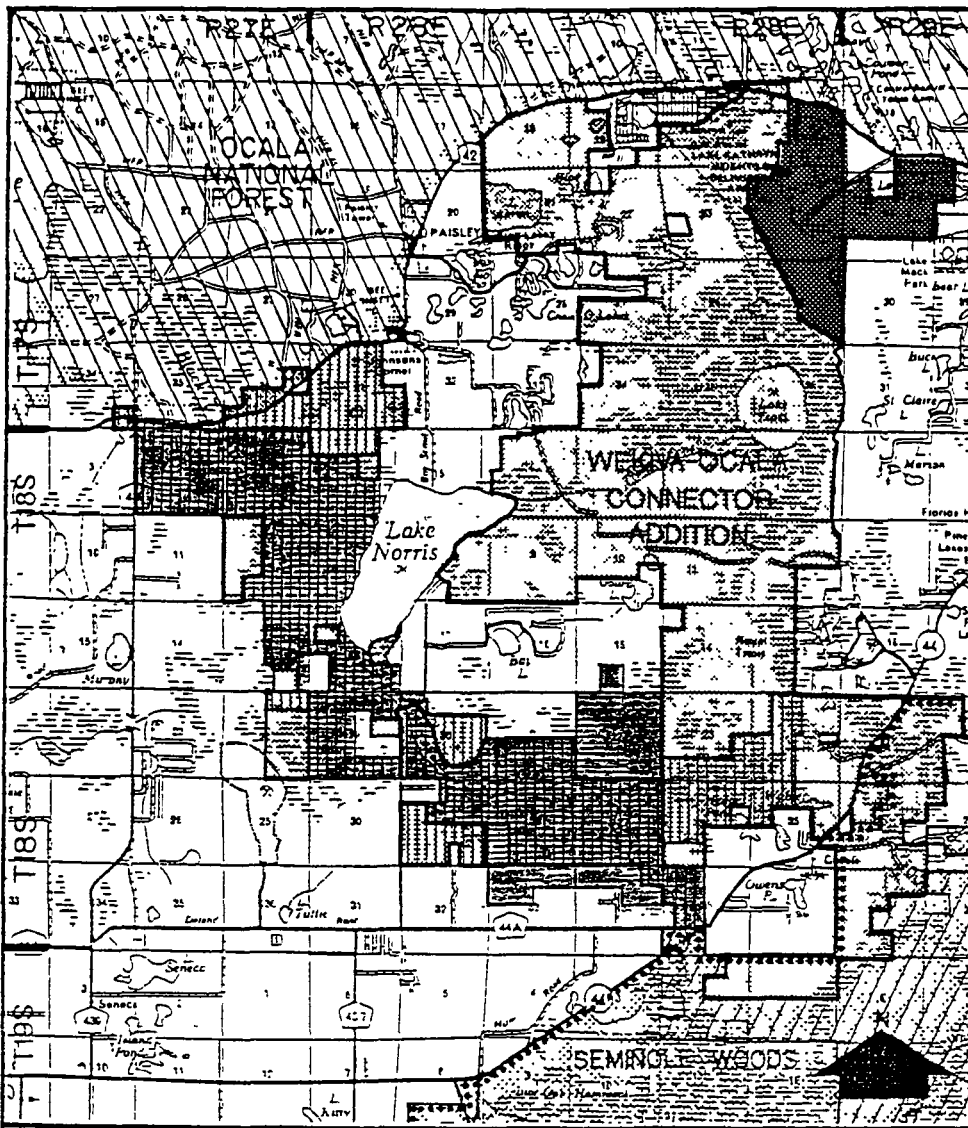
**LAKE/VOLUSIA COUNTY**



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  OTHER STATE ACQUISITION PROJECTS

 **ACQUIRED**


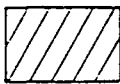


 **PHASE I**  
PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS




**WEKIVA-OCALA GREENWAY  
(WEST)**

LAKE SHEET 5 OF 5 COUNTY



-  ORIGINAL PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  SEMINOLE SPRINGS / WOODS CARL PROJECT

 **1995 ADDITION**

 WEKIVA-OCALA CONNECTOR ADDITION

 PHASE I  
PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

 BOUNDARY BETWEEN CARL PROJECTS

# Rookery Bay

## Collier County

Priority 8

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Rookery Bay is an outstanding subtropical estuary in the fastest growing part of Florida. Its mangroves shelter important nesting colonies of water birds, and feed and protect many aquatic animals. These animals, in turn, are the foundation of a commercial and sport fishery. The Rookery Bay CARL project will protect the bay's water quality and its native plants and animals and will provide recreational opportunities to the people of southwest Florida. As an addition to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, the project will also further coastal ecosystem research and environmental education.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The natural communities associated with the estuary are relatively undisturbed and range from mangrove and marsh to flatwoods and maritime hammock. As part of the national estuarine research reserve system, Rookery Bay is representative of the West Indian biogeographic type. Although the area has not been extensively surveyed, it is believed to have good potential for archaeological investigations. The most immediate threat to the project is dredging and filling associated with the rapid development of the area.

### Public Use

This project is designated to become part of the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, providing opportunities for environmental education, research, fishing, hiking and boating.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

In general, the 1985 Project Design recommended acquisition priority be given to those tracts that were being negotiated prior to the 1985 Design, as well as Cannon, Johnson and Keewadin Islands (the majority of these islands have been acquired), land along Shell Road in Section 15 and, finally, other lands added in the 1985 Design.

Additional significant tracts were identified by the Administrator of the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. These tracts, along with others are being currently pursued by the Division of State Lands.

Building upon the 1,611 acre nucleus of the estuarine sanctuary, under lease to the Department of Natural Resources from the Collier Conservancy, Inc., the Audubon Society and others, the state acquired 13,230 acres (primarily wetlands) in an exchange with Deltona as well as an additional 13,000 acres (not within project boundaries) on nearby Marco Island.

In 1995, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the addition of 150 acres and the amendment of the project design to allow the fee-simple acquisition of the Isle of Capri site.

### Coordination

There are no CARL acquisition partners.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Hand fern</i>	G2/S2
<i>Sand dune spurge</i>	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
<i>Fuzzy-wuzzy air-plant</i>	G3/S1
COASTAL GRASSLAND	G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
27 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	12,006
Acres Acquired	3,932
at a Cost of	\$28,591,450
Acres Remaining	8,074
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$10,235,300

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Rookery Bay CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Rookery Bay CARL project is designed to add coastal natural areas to the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. The project's location and sensitive resources qualify it as a research reserve.

*Manager* The Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas is the lead manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Rookery Bay CARL project includes lands that are "moderate-need" tracts, requiring more than basic resource management and protection. In order to achieve goals established in the management plan for the Rookery Bay NERR, restoration of altered resources is essential, and development of research and education facilities is necessary.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, activi-

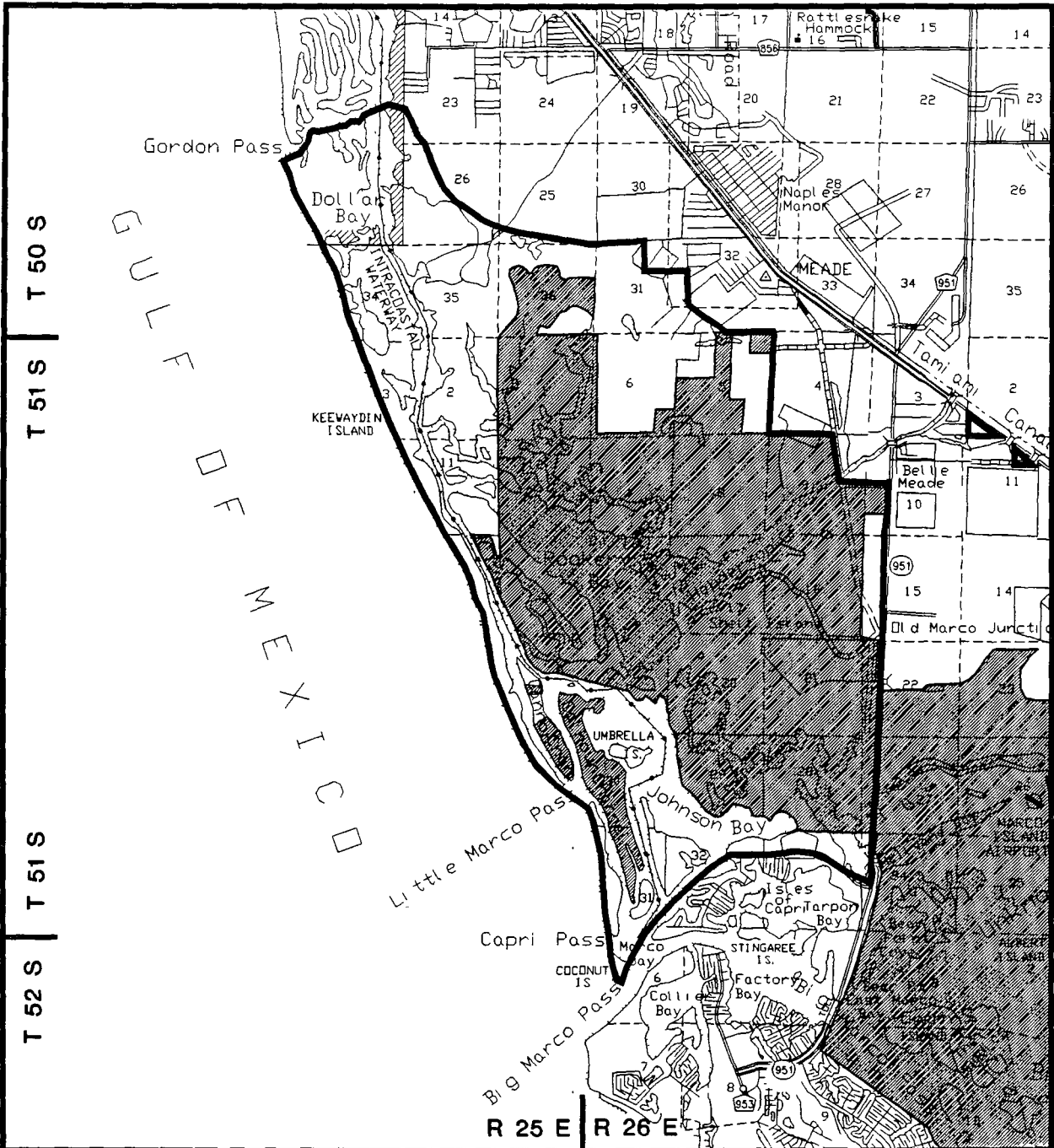
ties will focus on: a natural- and cultural-resource inventory; public access and education opportunities; and site-specific management recommendations focusing on restoration, exotic plant removal, fire management, and research opportunities. Long-range plans, after the first year from initial acquisition, will generally be directed towards implementation of the recommendations for public education, public access, resource management and restoration, and research. Results of site-specific research and ecosystem restoration projects will be used in developing future recommendations, and interpreted to the public through education programs. Planned facilities in the project include: a research laboratory; classrooms, trails and boardwalks for field study programs; a dormitory for visiting scientists and educators; and a staff headquarters. Infrastructure will be confined to previously disturbed areas and will support greater public awareness and understanding of the Rookery Bay ecosystem.

*Revenue-generating potential* No revenue is anticipated to be generated from the Rookery Bay NERR at this time.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Conservancy, Inc. (TCI) cooperates in providing educational services through operation of the Briggs Nature Center in the Reserve. The National Audubon Society, TCI, NOAA and Division of Historical Resources/Department of State provide recommendations for management of the project. The Division of Marine Resources will continue to cooperate with Federal and State agencies, the South Florida Water Management District, local government and the local community to ensure preservation and restoration of more natural quality, timing and volume of surface water inflows to Rookery Bay.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL,LATF,MRCTF,GR	CARL,LATF,MRCTF,GR	CARL,LATF,MRCTF,GR
Salary	\$315,261	\$324,719	\$334,460
OPS	\$32,000	\$54,442	\$54,442
Expense	\$35,173	\$32,500	\$32,500
OCO	\$16,240	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$400,000	\$0
Special	\$11,056	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$409,730	\$811,661	\$421,402



**PROJECT AREA**



**PUBLIC LAND**

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PUBLIC LAND PLUS  
CANNON, JOHNSON AND KEEWADIN PROPERTIES  
(ALSO SEE "PHASING NOTE")



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**ROOKERY BAY**

**COLLIER COUNTY**

# Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Priority 9

## Hamilton, Hernando, Marion and Volusia Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Though they once covered much of north and central Florida, old-growth longleaf pine sandhills are now only distant memories, replaced by pine plantations, pastures, and housing developments. Nevertheless, fragments of good sandhills still remain. The Longleaf Pine Ecosystem project will conserve four of the largest and best of these fragments, in so doing helping to ensure the survival of several rare animals like the red-cockaded woodpecker as well as some plants, and giving the public an opportunity to see and enjoy the original, and increasingly rare, natural landscape of Florida's uplands.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Deland Ridge, Ross Prairie, Blue Spring Longleaf) and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (Chassahowitzka).

### General Description

Longleaf pine sandhill has been severely reduced in the state and much of what remains is not in large enough tracts to be readily managed as functioning ecosystems. The four Longleaf Pine Ecosystem sites (Chassahowitzka Sandhill, Deland Ridge Sandhill, Ross Prairie Sandhill, and Blue Spring Longleaf) are some of the highest quality longleaf pine sandhills in Florida. At least 17 FNAI Special Animals occur on one or more of the four sites. Three FNAI Special Plants are known to occur on the Ross Prairie site. Archaeological sites are known from the Chassahowitzka and Ross Prairie sites. There is generally little development pressure on these sites, but they are vulnerable to logging and fire suppression.

### Public Use

The project will provide state forests and a wildlife management area, with opportunities for hunting, hiking, horseback riding, camping and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Largest property owners south of canal lands within the Ross Prairie (8,213 acres) site are Janet Land Corp. (acquired) and Deltona-Marion Oaks Sub. Acquisition has not yet begun on Marion Oaks Sub. North of the canal lands are seven relatively large ownerships: Intersection 200/484 LTD, Rudniansyn, Kingsland Estates, Marrick, Ocala Waterway Estates, Guy, and less than 35 other smaller tracts. Acquisition has not yet begun. The Blue Spring (1,978) site consists of one owner, (acquired, through TNC). The Deland Ridge Sandhill (3,626) site consists of one large ownership within Phase I - Strawn. Negotiations are under way. Phase II includes all other remaining tracts which consist of five relatively large ownerships and less than 50 smaller tracts.

### Coordination

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has acquired portions of Chassahowitzka Sandhill (7,740) within T22, R17, Sections 1, 2, 10, and 11 and will try to acquire Phase IV and V under its Additions and Inholdings Program. Portions of the site are also within the project boundaries of SWFWMD Weeki Wachee Riverine System.

*Table  
2/11 557*

*590 acw  
debb*



## Longleaf Pine Ecosystem - Priority 9

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Longspurred mint	G1/S1
Leitheuser's cave crayfish	G2/S2
McLane's cave crayfish	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
31 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	21,557
Acres Acquired	9,659
at a Cost of	\$30,324,780
Acres Remaining	11,898
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$19,536,516

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The quality of the pine forests on the Blue Spring Longleaf, Ross Prairie, and Deland Ridge Sandhill tracts, and their size and diversity, make them suitable for state forests. The importance of the Chassahowitzka Sandhill tract to the quality of coastal wetlands and associated wildlife species, as well as its location, make it a logical addition to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area.

**Manager** The Division of Forestry will manage the Blue Spring, Ross Prairie, and Deland Ridge tracts. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Chassahowitzka Sandhill tract.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** On the Blue Spring and Deland Ridge tracts, there are no known major disturbances that will require

extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. On Ross Prairie, however, the construction of an extension of the Florida Turnpike may hinder fire management activities and public access to the forest. On the Chassahowitzka tract, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will protect the cultural sites from recreational or management activities.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Of the three tracts to be managed by the Division of Forestry, the Blue Spring Longleaf tract and part of the Ross Prairie tract have been acquired. The Division is now providing public access to these tracts for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation.

Management on the Blue Spring Longleaf tract will concentrate on maintaining the existing open conditions and seeds will be collected with as little disturbance as possible to the resources. On all three tracts, the Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for these tracts will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever

possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education. Current management activities on the Chassahowitzka Sandhill tract include posting and fencing boundaries, clearing roadways and maintaining natural resources. There is being developed a long-term management plan which incorporates public use into the maintenance of the Sandhill natural resources. To encourage the relict black bear population on the area, the road

system will be designed to minimize habitat fragmentation. GFC's Chinsegut Environmental Education Center makes natural resource education a distinct possibility.

**Revenue-generating potential** The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for these tracts is expected to be low. No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially from the Chassahowitzka tract.

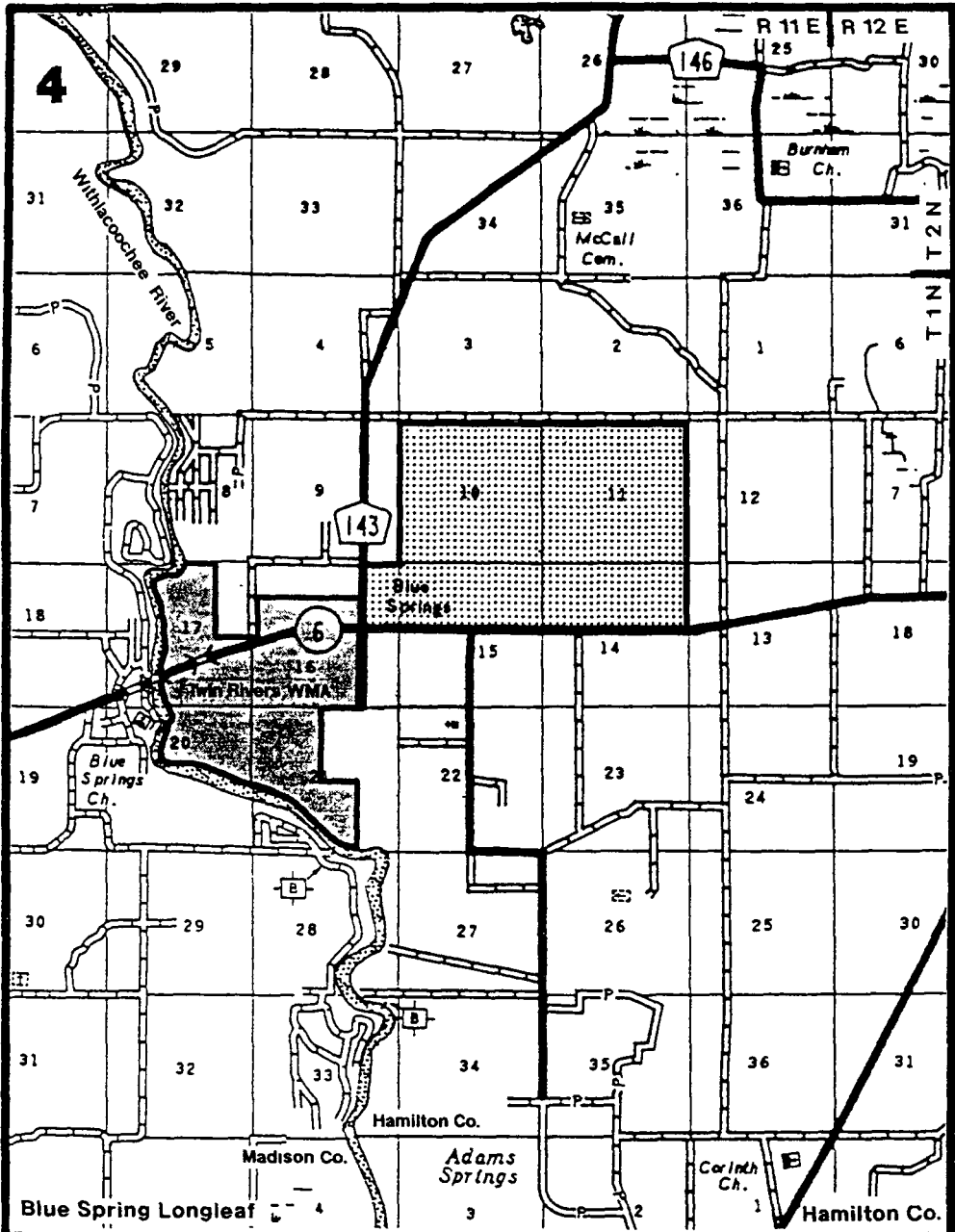
**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

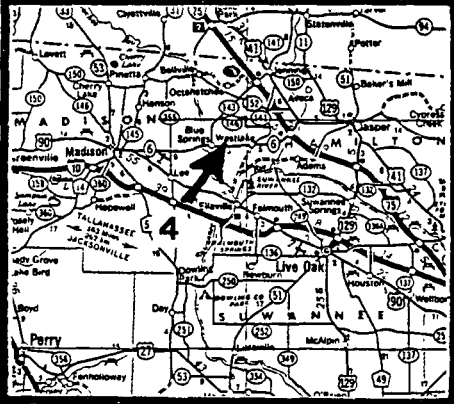
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$7,000	\$5,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$7,000	\$5,000

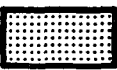
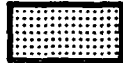
**Management Cost Summary/GFC**

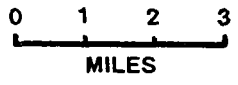
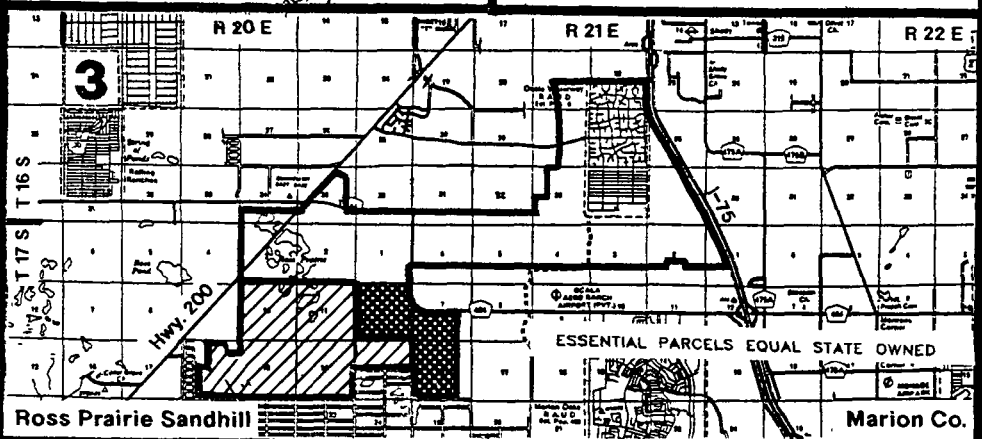
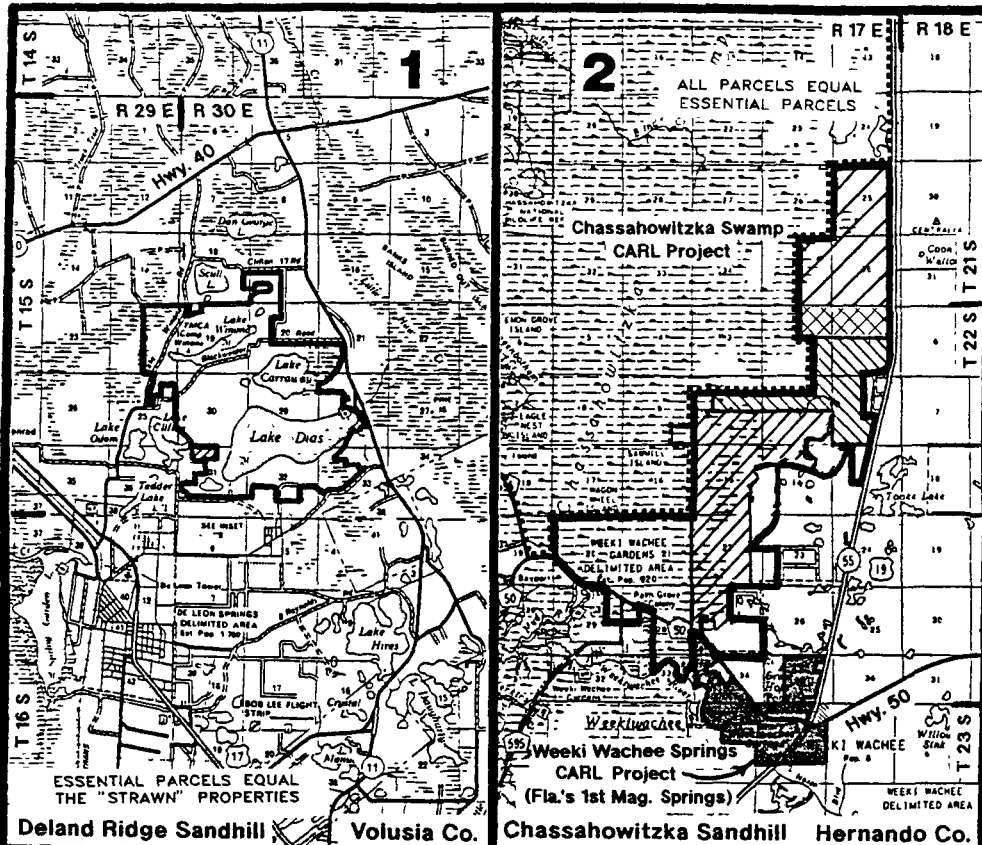
Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$36,137	\$73,101	\$110,000
OPS	\$4,399	\$4,500	\$5,000
Expense	\$125,763	\$22,500	\$40,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$130,162	\$95,601	\$175,000



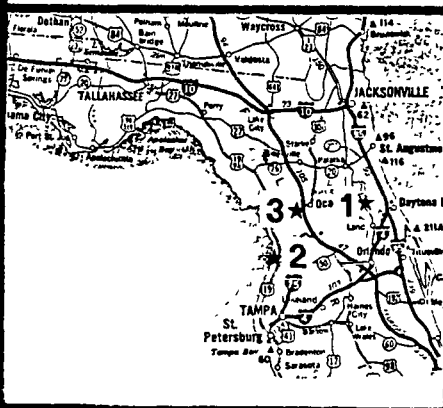
**LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEM**  
**MULTI-COUNTY 4 SITES**




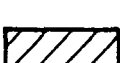
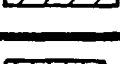


-  PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  STATE OWNED



**LONGLEAF PINE ECOSYSTEM**  
MULTI - COUNTY 4 SITES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED BY GAME & FISH COMM.
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  STATE OWNED OR UNDER CONTRACT
-  ACQUIRED

# *Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract*

*Franklin and Liberty Counties*

Priority 10

## **Purpose for State Acquisition**

The remote flatwoods and swamps spreading for miles from the lower Apalachicola to the Ochlockonee rivers, though logged, are critical to the survival in north Florida of black bear and other wildlife that need large unpopulated areas. The Tate's Hell/Carrabelle Tract will conserve most of this land, maintaining a link of undeveloped land with the Apalachicola National Forest and the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve, preserving the water quality of creeks that flow into productive Apalachicola Bay, and letting the public hunt, fish, canoe, or simply view the plants and animals in this uniquely large landscape.

## **Manager**

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the U.S. Forest Service will manage portions of the project.

## **General Description**

The project is vital to the commercial and sport fisheries of the Apalachicola Bay estuary (International Biosphere Reserve and National Estuarine Research Reserve), one of the most productive in the northern hemisphere. Nutrients from leaf litter and other detritus draining from Tate's Hell feed the East Bay marshes, by far the most productive nursery ground in the Bay. The project also includes invaluable wildlife habitat important for the survival of the threatened Florida black bear. At least 18 rare plant species listed with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory occur in the project. There are also unique dwarf pond cypress swamps here. Five archaeological sites are known from the project boundaries, including the site of a Creek Indian battle

and old cemetery at Bloody Bluff on the Apalachicola River. The project has been threatened by subdivision and sale of lots, especially along the New River, but growth pressure is low in these counties.

## **Public Use**

This project is designed to become a State Forest and an addition to the Apalachicola National Forest, providing opportunities for hunting, fishing, canoeing, camping, hiking, and nature appreciation.

## **Acquisition Planning and Status**

Essential tracts to acquire include most large ownerships including a significant coastal tract - Wachovia, Glawson (acquired), McDonalds (acquired), Tucker (acquired), and the University of Florida. Negotiations continuing on Wachovia and Rex Lumber. Phase II includes the St. Joe ownership and over one hundred other parcels.

## **Coordination**

The Northwest Florida Water Management District, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the US Forest Service are participants in the acquisition of this project. The NFWFMD provided 50 % of the funding for acquisition of 24, 500 acres of the Glawson tract, while GFC funded the acquisition of 3, 500 acres of this ownership including Bloody Bluff, a creek Indian Battle site. The USFS was negotiating the acquisition of the remainder of this ownership (~1,280 acres) Congress appropriated \$1.5 million to the US Forest Service in FY 1995 for acquisition in the Apalachicola National Forest. TNC, TPL and Jim MacFarland are intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>White birds-in-a-nest</i>	G1/S1
<i>Carolina grass-of-parnassus</i>	G2/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>Meadowbeauty</i>	G2/S2
<i>West's flax</i>	G2/S2
<i>Thick-leaved water-willow</i>	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
38 FNAI elements known from site	

<b>Placed on list</b>	<b>1992</b>
<b>Project Area (Acres)</b>	<b>214,901</b>
<b>Acres Acquired</b>	<b>72,619</b>
<b>at a Cost of</b>	<b>\$30,058,653</b>
<b>Acres Remaining</b>	<b>141,901</b>
<b>Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of</b>	<b>\$37,896,000</b>

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The Tate's Hell/Carrabelle project as a whole covers over 200,000 acres of mostly timbered and ditched wet flatwoods and floodplain swamps between the Apalachicola National Forest and East Bay. Its size and its forest and wildlife resources qualify it as a state forest and wildlife management area.

**Manager** The USDA Forest Service proposes to manage 6800 acres along the New River. Being adjacent to the Apalachicola National Forest, this corridor along the New River is a logical addition to this National Forest. The Florida Division of Forestry proposes to manage the remainder of the project.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The New River corridor is a moderate-need tract. The remainder of the project will require extensive hydrological restoration once existing timber encumbrances are removed. These restoration efforts may require management and funding beyond what is typically expected on a state forest.

### *Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

The New River corridor would immediately fall under the National Forests in Florida's Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Within the first few years after acquisition, management activities will focus on site security, resource inventory, removal of existing trash, management for appropriate recreational use, and managing for necessary prescribed fire. Approximately 25,000 acres of the project have been purchased and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management. The Division of Forestry is currently providing public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation activities. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. The majority of the project is composed of pine plantations with an established network of woods roads and drainage ditches. In most areas, the original ground cover species are still present and, with proper management, can be restored to a more natural condition. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve

## Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract - Priority 10

improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

**Revenue-generating potential** In cooperation with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the New River area may one day provide revenues from quota hunts. The Forest Service will soon be working with this agency to

obtain a projected revenue. The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

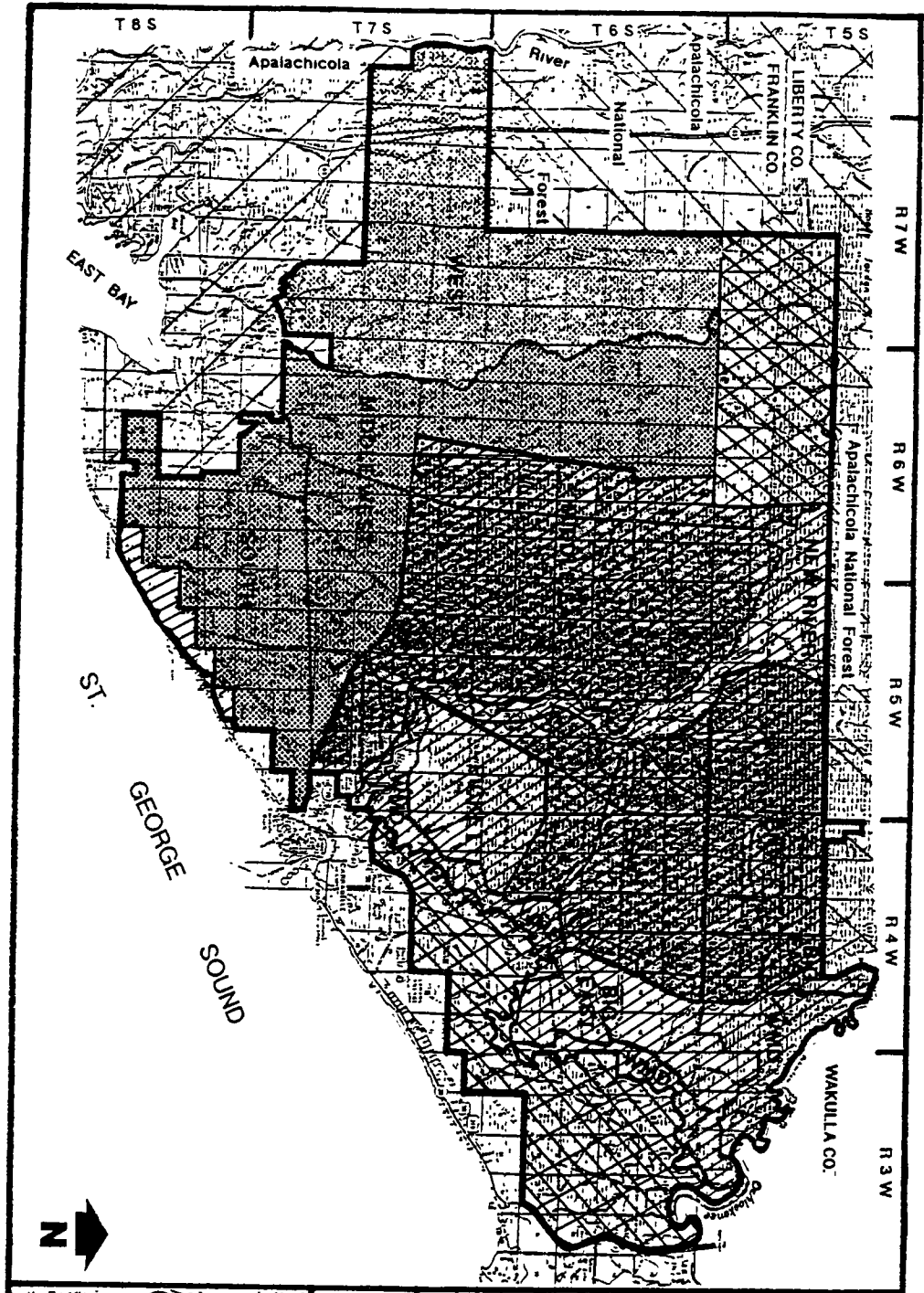
**Cooperators in management activities** Franklin County could be involved in the management of the New River area. The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

### Management Cost Summary/DOF





Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$26,788	\$66,469	\$269,357
OPS	\$0	\$20,000	\$0
Expense	\$64,950	\$89,946	\$157,368
OCO	\$165,300	\$9,825	\$308,713
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$257,038	\$186,240	\$735,438

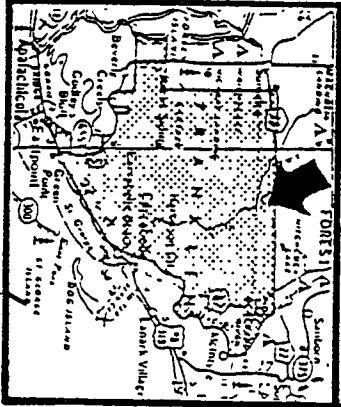
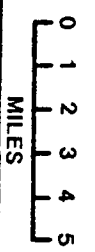
### Management Cost Summary/USFS

Category	1994/95	1995/96
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal
Salary	\$78,000	\$45,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$3,000	\$2,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$81,000	\$47,000



**TATES HELL  
CARRABELLE TRACT  
FRANKLIN / LIBERTY CO'S**

- 
 PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
 STATE OWNED
- 
 PHASE I
- 
 PHASE II
- 
 APALACHICOLA BAY  
 C.A.R.L. PROJECT





# Pineland Site Complex

Priority 11

## Lee County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Among the rich remains of the Calusa and earlier peoples around Charlotte Harbor, the Pineland Site Complex, with its large mounds and canals and well-preserved remains dating back almost 2000 years, may be the most important—but it is also one of the more desirable areas for development on Pine Island. The Pineland Site Complex project will protect the archaeological site and mangrove swamps near it, preserving a link of natural land to the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve, giving archaeologists the opportunity to continue their research at the site, and giving the public an opportunity to learn how the ancient inhabitants of this fast-growing area lived.

### Manager

The Florida Museum of Natural History.

### General Description

This internationally significant archaeological site was inhabited by the Calusa for over a thousand years, and includes substantial midden mounds, a burial mound, remnants of an Indian-engineered canal, and buried deposits containing organic remains. Natural habitats within the project area include tidal saltern, a tidal creek, intertidal shoreline, and a large tract of mangrove wetland. Ponds on the property are important to white ibis, egrets, herons, and wood

stork. The intertidal shoreline has an eastern oyster bar community, numerous species of gastropods and bivalves, and both black and red mangroves. Shoreline shell mounds exhibit a distinctive plant community. A third of the project area is pasture land. There are several species of exotic plants in the project. The site is threatened by the building of houses on the mounds. The project is adjacent to the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve.

### Public Use

The Florida Museum of Natural History plans to provide a research and educational center on the site.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential parcels were identified as all owners except The Cloisters, American Bible Church, Sapp, Samadani, Jessy Chris and Celec. Several houses are included within the project boundary. They have been built on top of significant archaeological mounds. A life estate should be pursued if the owners are not willing to sell in-fee at this time.

### Coordination

The University of Florida Foundation owns the Randell tract (56 acres) and has pledged all proceeds of the sale to the State (less expenses) to the Randell Research Center Endowment Fund for the management of the tract.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
Wood stork	G4/S2
Bald eagle	G4/S2S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
Roseate spoonbill	G5/S2S3
11 FNAI elements known from site	

<b>Placed on list</b>	<b>1996</b>
<b>Project Area (Acres)</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Acres Acquired</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>at a Cost of</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Acres Remaining</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of</b>	<b>\$1,847,360</b>

### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Pineland Site Complex CARL project is to preserve the Pineland Site Complex, an archaeological site of national significance. Achieving this objective will allow further scientific research on this site and provide the public with opportunities to learn about the prehistoric inhabitants of Pine Island.

The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of the archaeological resources of the site. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted. Managers should control public access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to a small part of the area; thoroughly inventory the resources; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually protecting the archaeological resources and maintaining or improving the quality of any natural communities, such as mangrove swamps, on site. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as hiking trails, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project area includes the known components of the Pineland Site Complex and therefore has the configuration to achieve its primary objective.

### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Pineland Site Complex is an internationally significant archaeological site listed on the National Register of Historic Places; it qualifies as a state historic site.

*Manager* The Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, is recommended as the lead manager. The Southwest Florida Aquatic and State Buffer Preserves, Florida Department of Environmental Protection is recommended as the cooperating manager.

### *Conditions affecting intensity of management*

Management needs will include maintenance (fences, weed and exotic plant control, etc.) and security (periodic patrol of the more remote wetlands areas, active surveillance of the central site area).

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, and property maintenance (cleaning up of dumped materials, exotic plant eradication, etc.). A master plan (now being drafted) will be in place to guide a phased development process leading to a permanent research/education center open regularly to the public within five years. Initial development will concentrate on public safety, security, and resources assessment, including inventory of endangered and threatened species. A plan for conservation and enhancement of significant habitats identified in this process will be developed.

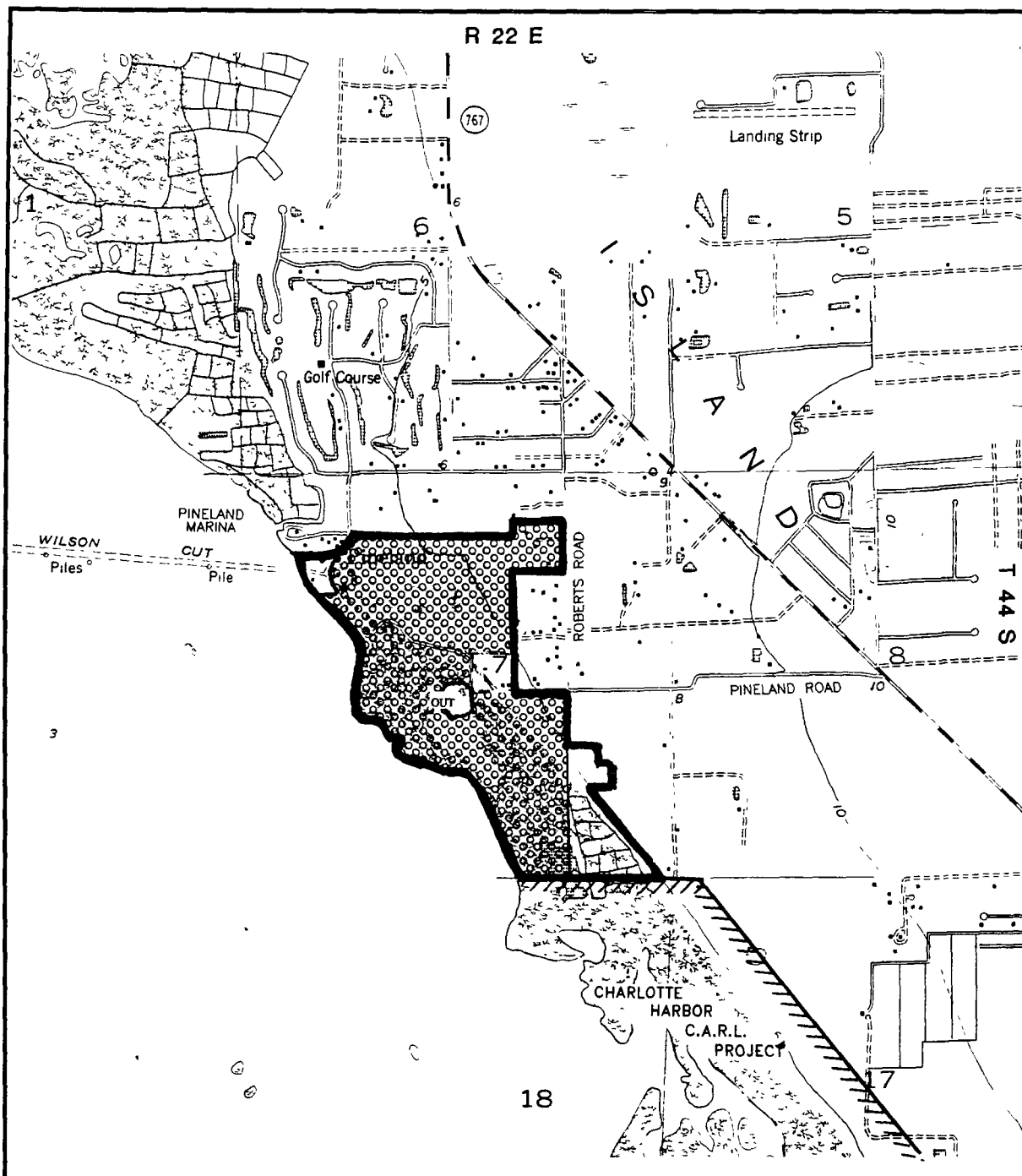
*Revenue-generating potential* In addition to the income produced by the invested endowed funds, the Center's director will be responsible for bringing in grant funds from public and private sources and for establishing and maintaining reciprocal relationships with local and regional schools, colleges, universities, museums, nature centers, and conservation societies. With the establishment of a visitor's center, a book store and gift shop will be operated to offset expenses of center operation and provide funds to enhance center programs. A local support organization has already been formed and is operating under the auspices of the University of Florida Foundation. It will continue to raise funds to support specific center programs and initiatives.

*Cooperators in management activities* Activities to enhance natural resources will be undertaken in consultation with qualified conservation personnel, including staff from the Lee County Division of Environmental Sciences and the cooperating manager, the DEP Aquatic and State Buffer Preserve.

# Pineland Site Complex - Priority 11

## Management Cost Summary

Category Source of Funds	Startup Grants	Development Grants	Implementation Grants
Salary	\$44,450	\$45,809	\$71,752
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$1,500
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$45,450</b>	<b>\$47,009</b>	<b>\$74,252</b>



**PROJECT BOUNDARY**

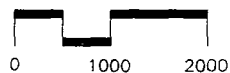


**ESSENTIAL PARCELS**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**PINELAND SITE  
COMPLEX  
LEE COUNTY**

R 9-95

# *Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway*

## *Putnam, Clay, Marion, Citrus and Levy Counties Priority 12*

### **Purpose for State Acquisition**

Though some is logged and planted in pine, the large expanse of flatwoods, sandhills, and scrub in central Putnam County, extending to the Cross-Florida Greenway along the Oklawaha River, is important for the survival of many kinds of wildlife and plants. The Greenway itself is a unique strip of land for recreation and conservation that makes a cross-section of the peninsula from the Withlacoochee River to the St. Johns. The Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway project will conserve the Putnam County land as well as fill in gaps in the Greenway; ensure that wildlife such as Florida black bear and scrub jays and plants such as the Etoniah rosemary will have areas in which to live; and provide recreation for the public ranging from long-distance hiking trails to fishing, camping, and hunting.

### **Manager**

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs (Etoniah Creek tract) and Office of Greenways and Trails, Florida Department Environmental Protection (remaining tracts).

### **General Description**

The project consists of a large tract extending north from the Cross Florida Greenway to Clay County, and four smaller tracts designed to fill in gaps in state ownership along the Cross Florida Greenway. The large tract (the original Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway project), important for the survival of black bear in northeast Florida, includes many acres of pine plantation and cut-over flatwoods, but also high-quality sandhill, a unique white-cedar swamp along Deep Creek, and patches of sand pine scrub near Etoniah Creek that harbor the extremely rare Etoniah rosemary. The smaller tracts include high-quality floodplain swamps along the Oklawaha River; mixed forest land near U.S.441 south of Ocala; and Inglis Island, disturbed pinelands between the old Cross Florida Barge Canal and the Withlacoochee River. Eight archaeological sites are known from the project. The greatest threat to the project area is intensive logging, but the uplands on the large tract are suitable for residential development. The smaller

sites would lose their value as connectors if developed for residences.

### **Public Use**

The Cross-Florida Greenway connectors will form part of that conservation and recreation area; the majority of the large tract will become a state forest. The various parts of the project will offer opportunities for hiking, hunting, fishing and nature appreciation.

### **Acquisition Planning and Status**

#### Etoniah Creek

Phase I tracts include Stokes and Agricola, formally Deltona (acquired), Union Camp, Manning, and Interlachen Lake Estates Subdivision. Phase II includes other large ownerships - Roberts, GP as well as other smaller tracts and subdivisions.

#### Cross Fl Greenway

Phase I includes westernmost segment (Deep Creek Corridor) consisting of the Miller tract and approximately 14 other owners.

#### Cross Fl Greenway Phase II

No phasing was recommended, however, the priority tract within this portion of the project is the Inglis Island site.

In 1995, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the addition of 2,664 acres to the project boundary. The addition includes lake shore and lake bottom associated with Rodmen Reservoir. A second modification was made to allow the St. Johns River Water Management District to acquire on the State's behalf a large ownership (Odom) that was not identified in the original Phase One area. The Manning tract in the original Etoniah Creek should be negotiated by the District before the Odom tract.

### **Coordination**

The St. Johns River Water Management District is facilitating acquisition of this project.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Etonia rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Bog spicebush</i>	G2/S1
<i>Florida willow</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
Black creek crayfish	G2/S2
<i>Florida spiny-pod</i>	G2/S2
<i>Variable-leaved indian-plantain</i>	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
44 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	*
Project Area (Acres)	61,564
Acres Acquired	7,239
at a Cost of	\$5,303,787
Acres Remaining	54,325
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$41,388,360

\*Etoniah Creek, Cross Florida Greenways and Cross Florida Greenways Phase II were combined in 1995 to create Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The large size, restorable pine plantations, and diversity of the Etoniah Creek portion of this project make it highly desirable for management as a state forest. The Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area includes scenic and historic rivers, lakes, wetlands, and uplands. It is also near, or contiguous with, many other state-owned lands. The Cross Florida Greenway portion of this project, together with the lands already in the Greenway, has the configuration, location, and resources to qualify as a state recreation area.  
**Manager** The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the 57,000-acre Etoniah Creek portion of

the project and the Office of Greenways and Trails, Department of Environmental Protection, will manage the remaining lands in the vicinity of the old Cross Florida Barge Canal.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management**

There are no known major disturbances in the Etoniah Creek portion that will require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. Lands in the Cross Florida Greenway portion are generally moderate-need tracts.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure**

Once the core area of the Etoniah Creek portion is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide access to the public for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the tract, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The tract's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for the Etoniah Creek portion will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests.

## Etoniah/Cross FL Greenway - Priority 12

Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

For the Greenway portion, activities within the first year after acquisition will primarily consist of site security, resource inventory, removal of trash, and resource-management planning. Long-range activities proposed include a multipurpose trail and facilities for public access.

**Revenue-generating potential** In the Etoniah Creek portion, the Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to

be moderate. In the Greenway portion, no revenues are expected to be generated within the first three years after acquisition. However, as the Greenway is developed during its 20-year facility development plan, revenues will be derived from user fees, the sale of products from the lands (limerock berm and timber), and the sale of surplus lands.




**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate. Currently, properties along the Greenway are managed in partnership with Marion County, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and private individuals for recreational purposes.

No Management Cost Summary is available from the Office of Greenways and Trails at this time.

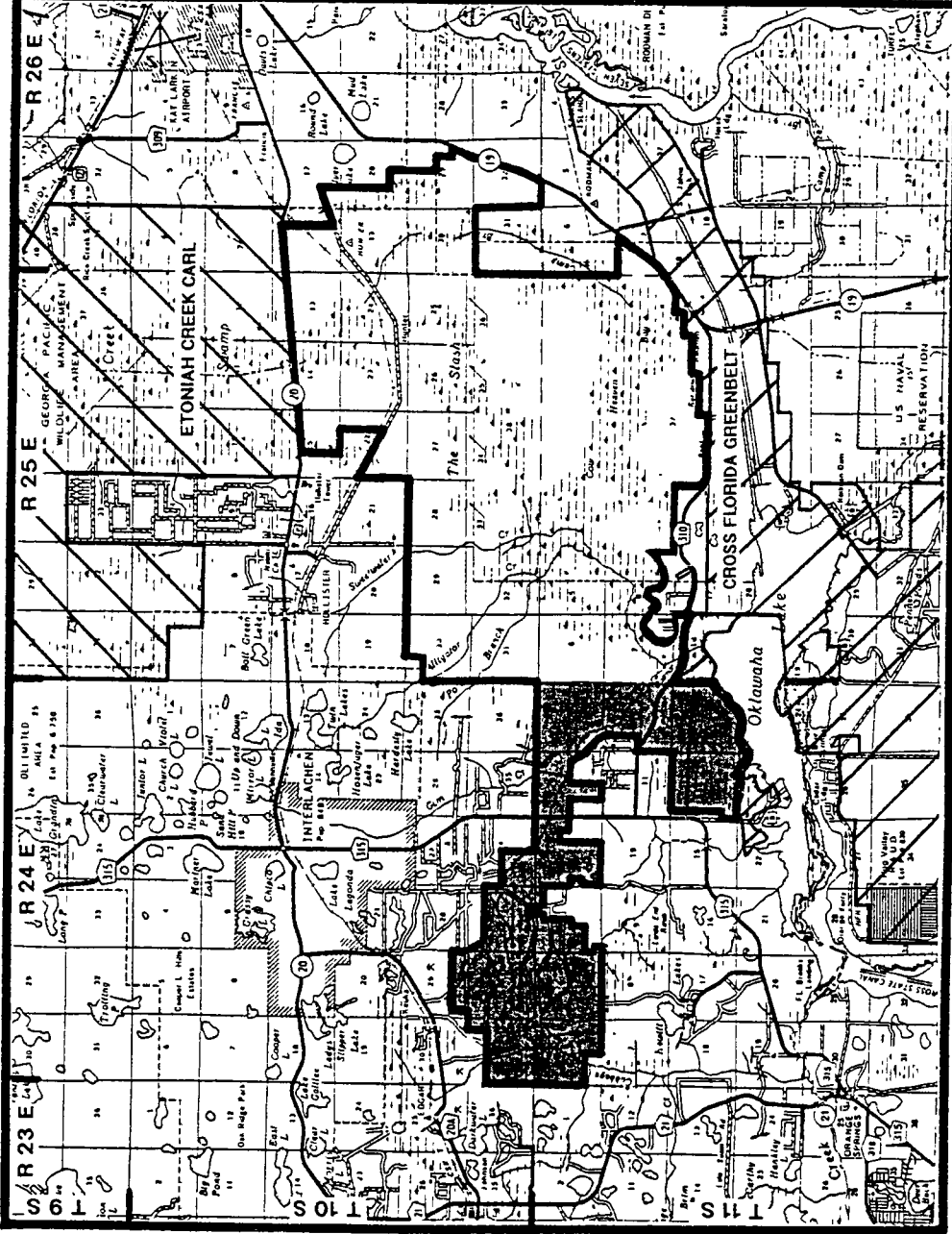
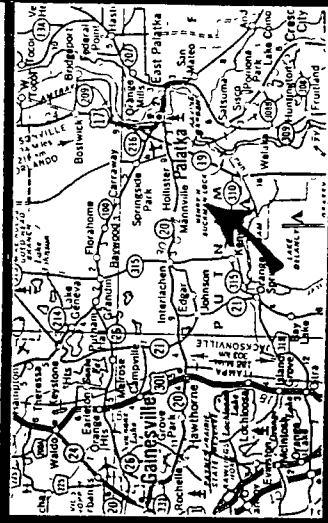
### Management Cost Summary - DOF

Category	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$25,833
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$2,733	\$12,000
OCO	\$1,750	\$29,267
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$4,483	\$67,100

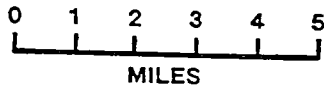
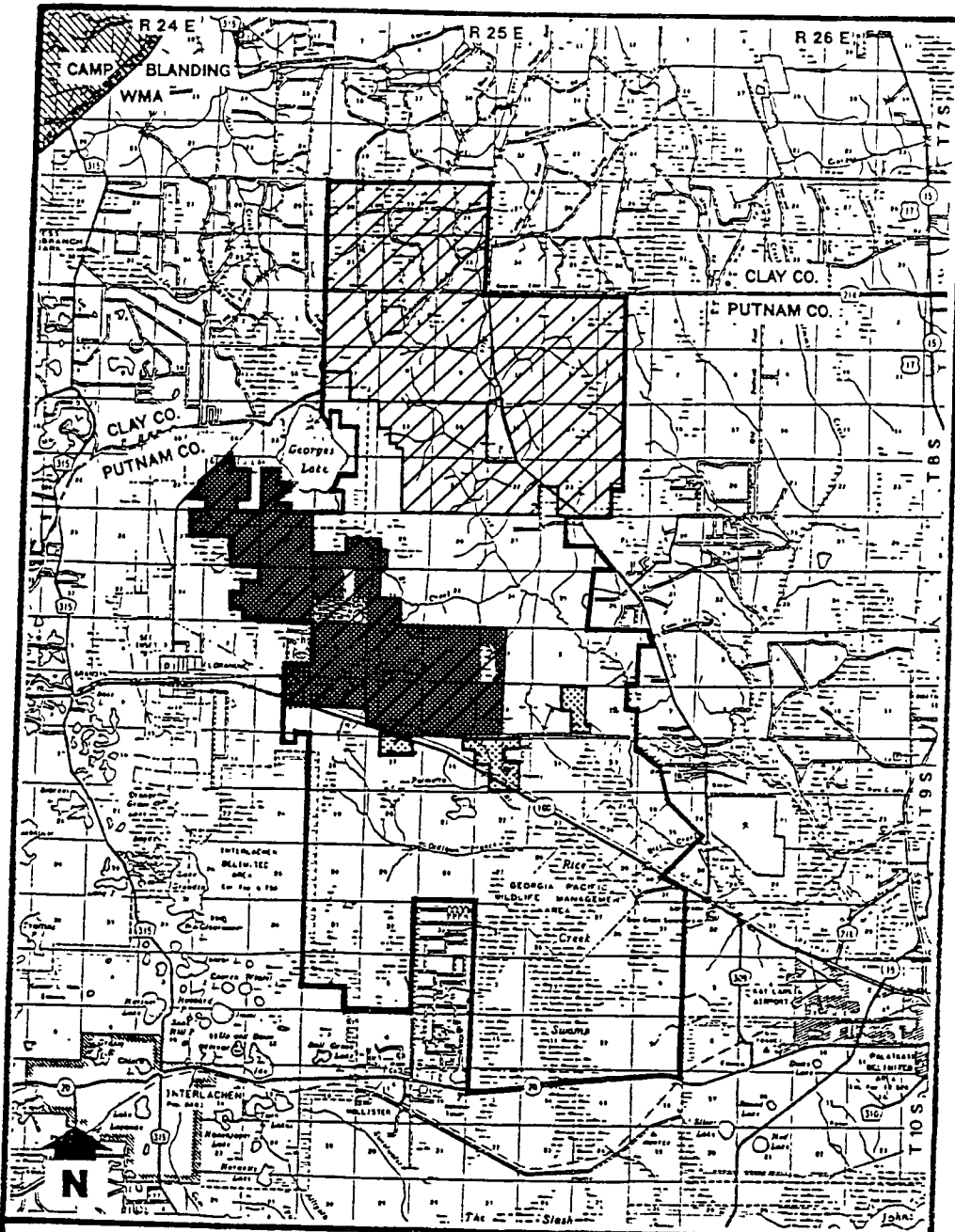
**ETONIAH/CROSS  
FLORIDA GREENWAY  
PUTNAM  
CO.**

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA  
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)  
PLUS THE MILLER PROPERTY
-  EASEMENT ADDITIONS  
NOT SHOWN ON MAP

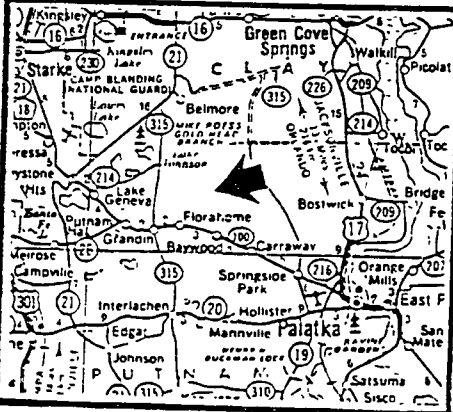
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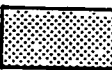


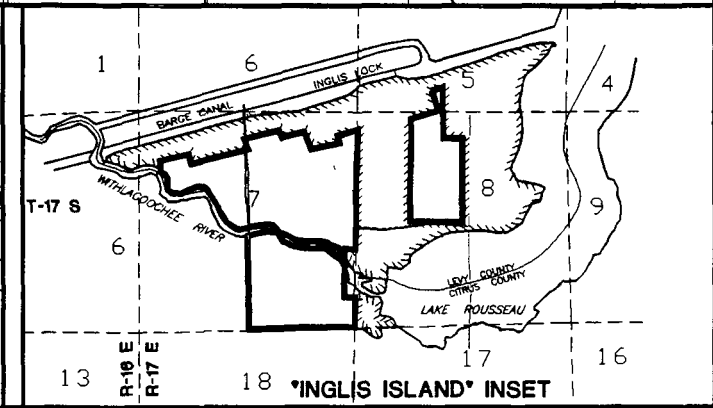
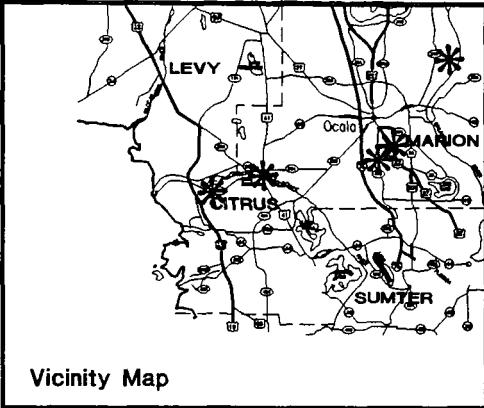
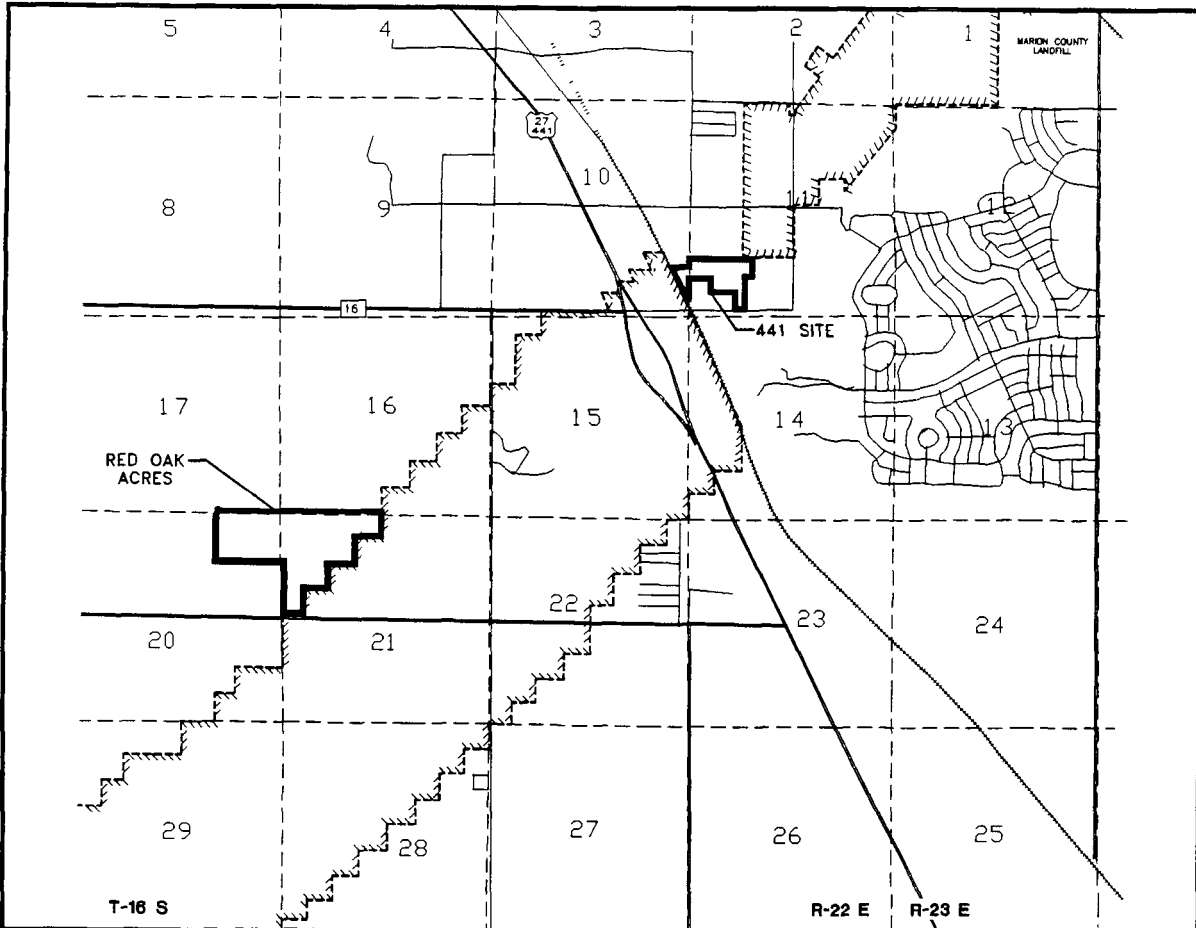






**ETONIAH/CROSS  
FLORIDA GREENWAY**  
CLAY / PUTNAM CO.'S



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ACQUIRED
-  PHASE I  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  OUT PARCELS




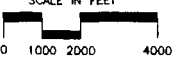
 **PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
 ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

 **STATE OWNED**

**SOURCE: USGS QUADS**  
 QUADRANGLES BELLEVUE  
 DUNNELLON  
 YANKEETOWN

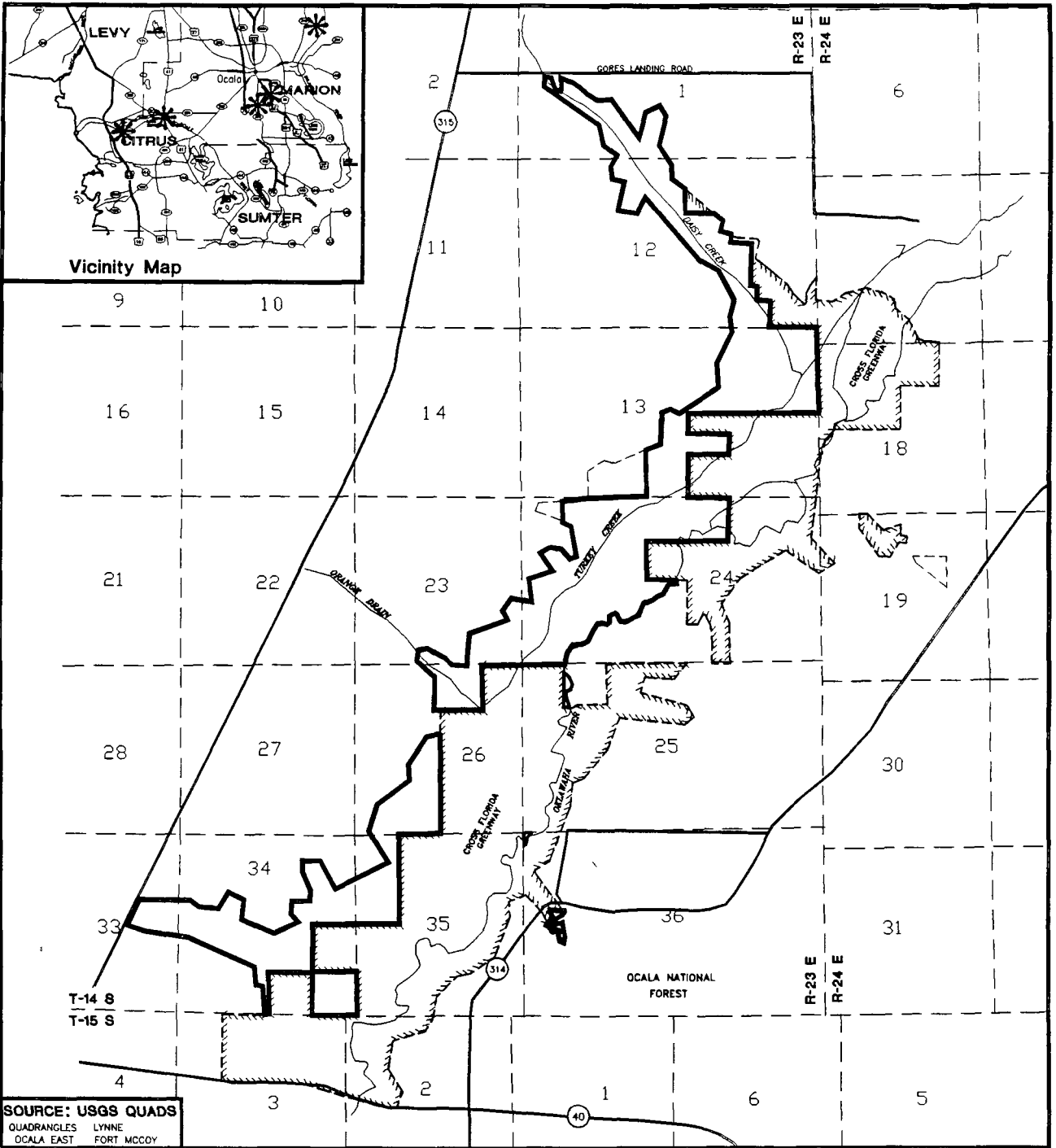
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 NORTH

SCALE IN FEET  
  
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**ETONIAH/CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY**

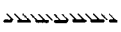
SHEET 1 OF 2  
**MARION, CITRUS AND LEVY CO.**



**SOURCE: USGS QUADS**  
 QUADRANGLES LYNNE  
 Ocala EAST FORT MCCOY



**PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
 ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT BOUNDARY



**STATE OWNED**



**NORTH**



**ETONIAH/CROSS FLORIDA GREENWAY**

"OKLAWAHA RIVER FLOODPLAIN"

SHEET 2 OF 2

MARION, CITRUS AND LEVY CO.

# *Florida's First Magnitude Springs*

## *Leon, Wakulla, Jackson, and Hernando Counties* Priority 13

### **Purpose for State Acquisition**

Large springs of clear, continuously flowing water are among Florida's most famous and important natural and recreational resources. The cavernous, water-filled rocks of the Floridan Aquifer supply the largest springs. By preserving land around eight of the largest (first-magnitude) springs, this project will protect them—and the Floridan Aquifer—from the effects of commercial, residential, and agricultural runoff; clearcutting and mining; and unsupervised recreation. This project will ensure that Floridians and visitors from all over the world will be able to enjoy these springs for years to come.

**Manager** U.S. Forest Service (River Sink Spring); Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (St. Marks Spring); Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (Weeki Wachee Springs); Jackson County (Blue Springs).

### **General Description**

Because of the thick, water-filled limestone underlying it, Florida has more large springs (including river rises and karst windows) than any other state or even country. Those discharging an average of 100 cubic feet of water per second or more are called first-magnitude springs. The 30 or so in Florida are scattered in the northern peninsula and eastern panhandle where the limestones of the Floridan Aquifer arch close to the surface. Each day, these 30 springs send out much more water than is used by all the people in the state. Their generally clear, continuously flowing waters are among Florida's most important natural resources. Some of the

springs are famous tourist attractions. This portion of the project includes four of these springs: St. Marks Springs in Leon County, River Sink Springs in Wakulla County, Weeki Wachee Springs in Hernando County and Blue Spring in Jackson County. Twelve archaeological or historic sites are known from these springs, from remains over 2000 years old to an historic Sinclair gas station. All these springs are vulnerable to development and unsupervised use.

### **Public Use**

This project is designated for use as state parks, geological sites and wildlife and environmental areas, with high recreational potential for swimming, canoeing, camping and nature appreciation.

### **Acquisition Planning and Status**

St. Joe is major owner in St. Marks (945 acres); six others are within boundary as well. St. Joe is also major owner in River Sink (105 acres); three others are within boundary. Blue Springs (348 acres) consists of two owners - Fl Public Utilities and Reddock (acquisition activity in progress). Phasing of the Weeki Wachee (1,302 acres) was removed by the LAAC on 12/10/92. Major ownerships, however, include Lykes (acquired) and City of St. Petersburg, which include long term lease to Leisure Attractions.

Due to the ranking of projects within acquisition categories, four sites (Gainer, Troy, Fannin and Falmouth) are described under "Bargain/Shared Category".

### **Coordination**

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

## Florida First Magnitude Springs - Priority 13

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Crangonyx species 1	G1?/S?
Woodville cave crayfish	G1/S1
Dougherty Plain cave crayfish	G2/S2
Leitheuser's cave crayfish	G2/S2
Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3/S2
Gulf moccasinshell	G2/S?
SCRUB	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
32 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	2,720
Acres Acquired	436
at a Cost of	\$4,870,000
Acres Remaining	2,284
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,379,550

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** River Sink spring is a first-magnitude karst window. This qualifies it as a state geological site. Blue Spring and Gainer Springs have the diversity of resources and recreational opportunities to qualify as state parks. The location of the Weeki Wachee project adjacent to the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area, as well as its sensitive natural resources, qualifies it as a wildlife and environmental area.

**Manager** The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, will manage River Sink as part of the Apalachicola National Forest. Jackson County is recommended as manager of Blue Spring. The Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager of Gainer Springs. The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Weeki Wachee Springs area, excluding the springhead, as part of the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area.

### Conditions affecting intensity of management

River Sink and Blue Spring are moderate-need tracts, requiring more than basic resource management and protection. Gainer Springs is a high-need management area including public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** River Sink would immediately fall

under the National Forests in Florida's Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Within the first few years after acquisition, management activities would focus on site security, resource inventory, removal of existing trash, and any necessary prescribed fire management.

Blue Spring is now being used by the public and Jackson County has no plans to curtail activities. The County would continue to open the swim area in season and maintain year-round access for boating, fishing, and nature appreciation. The smaller second spring may need restrictions to ensure public safety and preservation of the limestone bluffs. A lifeguard will be on duty while the swim area is open. Access will be controlled primarily by fences.

In the first year after Gainer Springs is acquired, the Division of Recreation and Parks will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** As facilities are developed, River Sink may become a national recreational fee area. Fees collected from use of this area would be activities of the Federal Government. It is estimated that the area will receive more than 5,000 visits annually once it is developed.

The Blue Springs swim area generated \$21,946 in revenue in fiscal year 1992-93 and \$13,045 in fiscal year 1993-94.

The Division of Recreation and Parks expects Gainer Springs to generate no significant revenue initially. The amount of any revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Florida First Magnitude Springs - Priority 13

*Cooperators in management activities* As funds become available and subject to public approval, the USDA Forest Service may enter into a cooperative agreement with Wakulla County or a private entity to operate River Sink with moderate recreation facilities. Jackson County expects the Florida

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission to cooperate in managing wildlife on the Blue Springs project area. Other appropriate agencies may wish to become involved in the project.

**Management Cost Summary Jackson County for Blue Spring**

Category Source of Funds	Startup County	1995/96 County
Salary	\$18,203	\$18,203
OPS	\$7,893	\$7,893
Expense	\$21,130	\$21,130
OCO	\$17,800	\$1,900
FCO	\$28,700	\$3,000
TOTAL	\$93,726	\$52,126

**Management Cost Summary GFC for Weeki Wachee Spring**

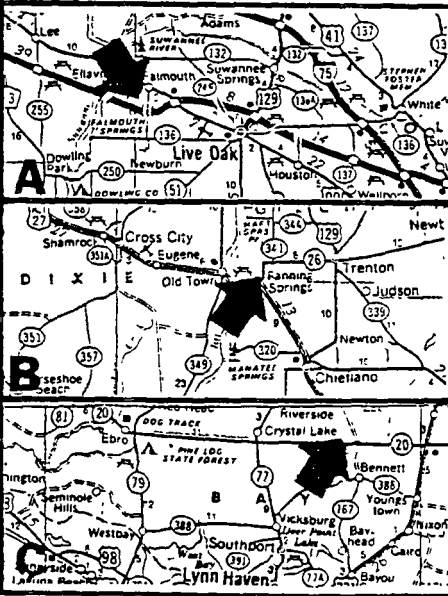
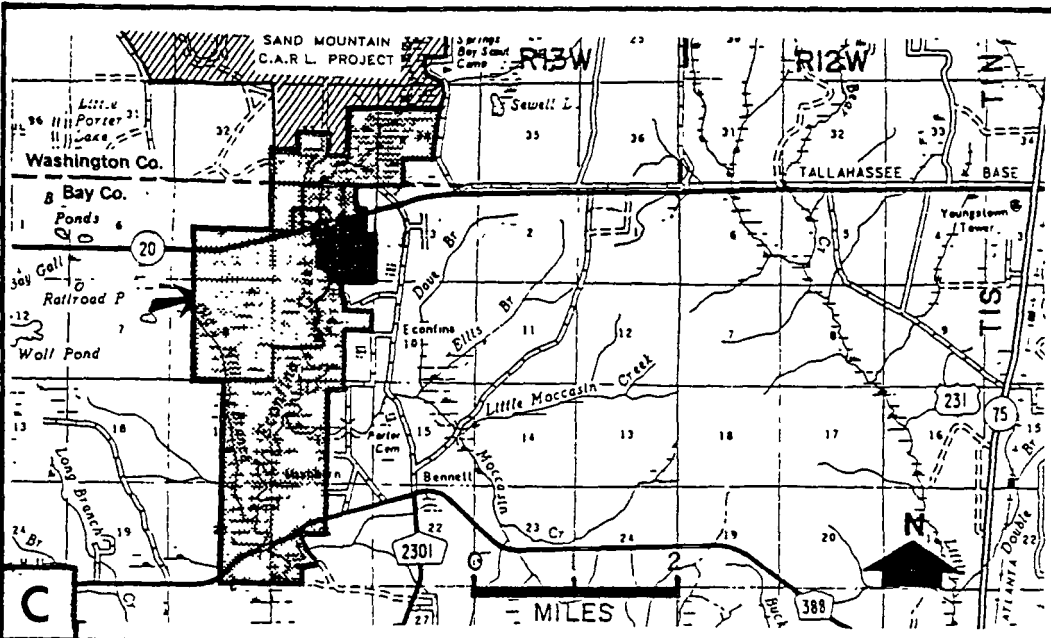
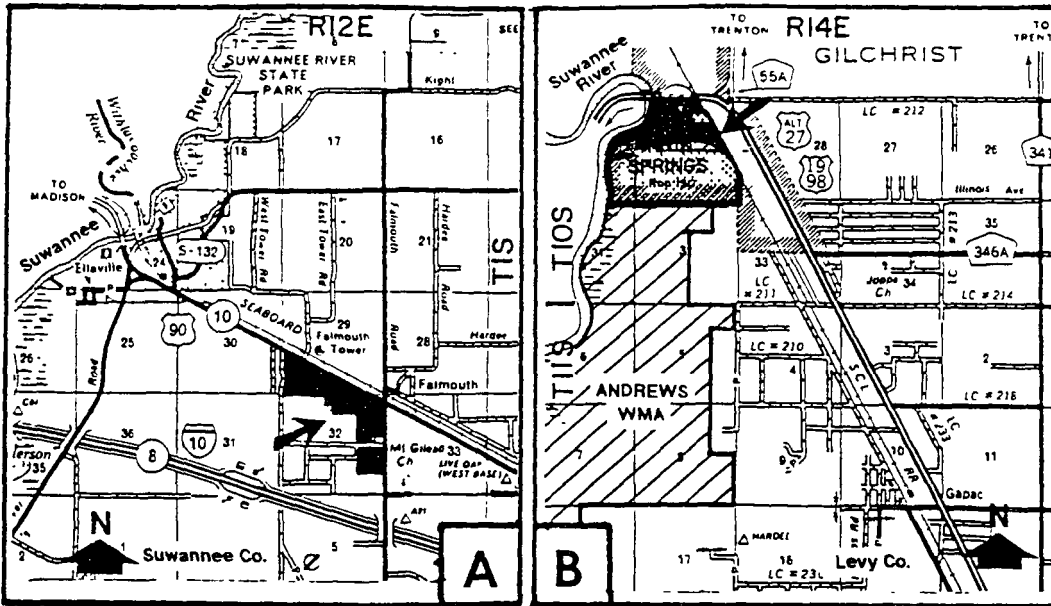
Category Source of Funds	Start up CARL	1995/96 CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$3,000	\$3,000
Expense	\$10,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$13,000	\$13,000

**Management Cost Summary USFS for River Sink Spring**

Category Source of Funds	Startup Federal	1995/96 Federal
Salary	\$18,000	\$18,000
OPS	\$1,500	\$20,000
Expense	\$500	\$2,000
OCO	\$3,000	\$6,000
FCO	\$2,000	\$2,000
TOTAL	\$25,000	\$48,000

**Management Cost Summary DRP for St. Marks Spring**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	1995/96 CARL
Salary	\$22,167	\$22,167
OPS	\$7,280	\$7,280
Expense	\$5,424	\$5,424
OCO	\$6,978	\$6,978
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$41,849	\$41,849



## FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS

PROJECT AREA

STATE OR W.M.D. OWNED

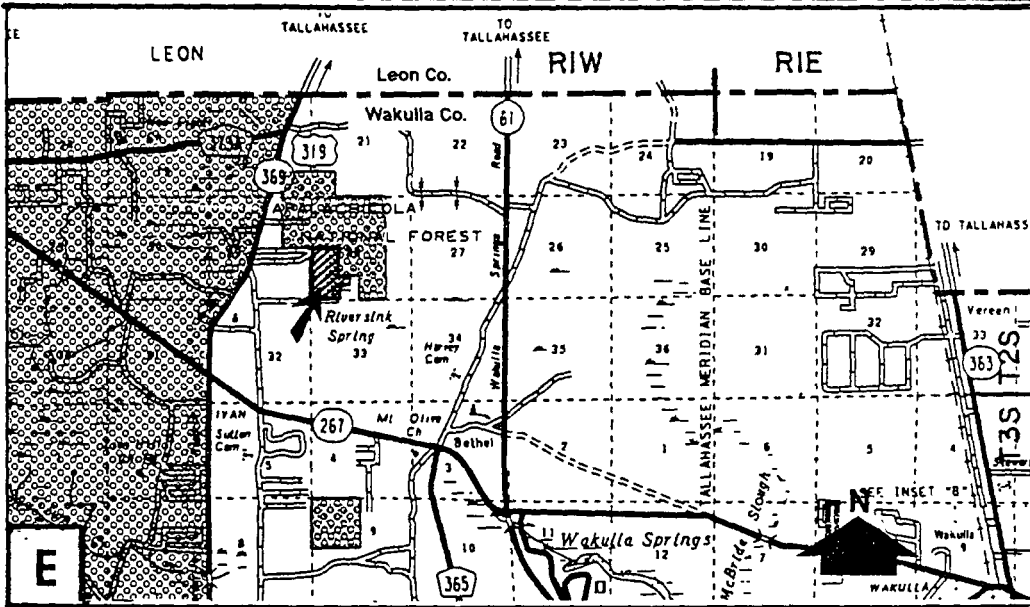
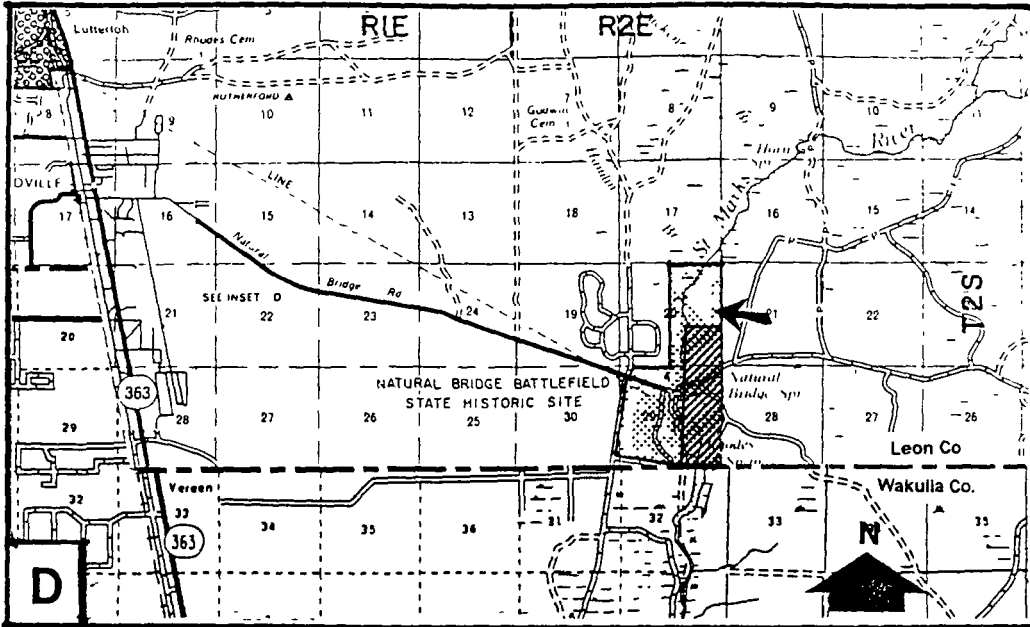
A. FALMOUTH SPRING (SUWANNEE)

B. FANNIN SPRINGS (LEVY)

C. GAINER SPRINGS (BAY & WASHINGTON)

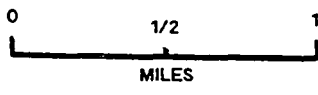
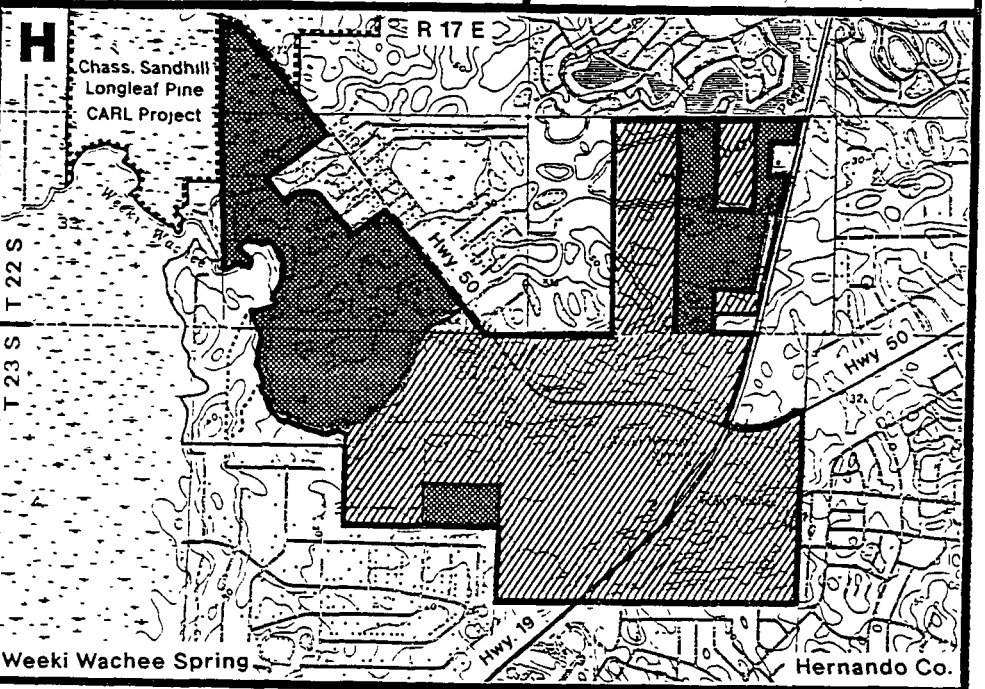
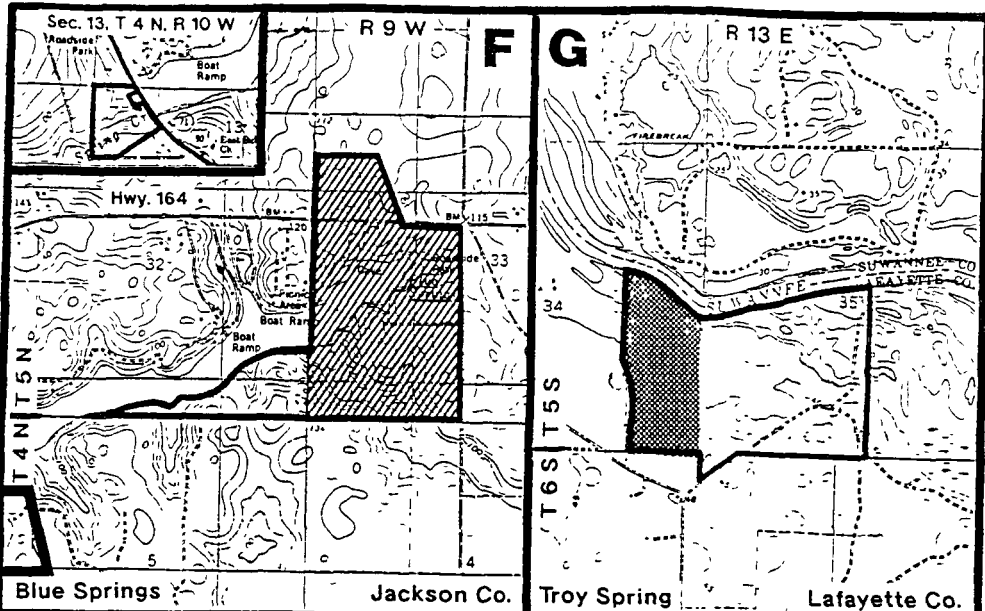
(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

SHEET 1 of 3

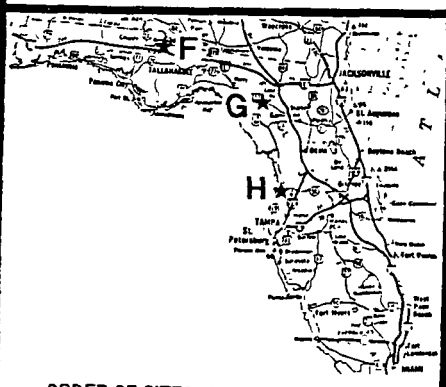




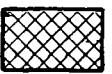

<p>0 1 MILES</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS</h2>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> PROJECT AREA</li> <li> APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST</li> <li><b>D</b> ST. MARKS SPRINGS (LEON)</li> <li><b>E</b> RIVER SINK SPRING (WAKULLA)</li> <li> ESSENTIAL PARCELS</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">SHEET 2 of 3</p>





**FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS**



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  ACQUIRED
-  ACQUIRED ESSENTIAL

ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH

# Watermelon Pond

Priority 14

## Alachua and Levy Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

In southwestern Alachua County, the original landscape of dry longleaf-pine sandhills pocked with marshes and lakes, important for wildlife, has been much reduced by agriculture and encroaching ranchettes. The Watermelon Pond project will conserve part of this original landscape for wildlife such as fox squirrels and sandhill crane and for plants like the scrub bay, for the protection of the ground-water supply of the county, and for the public to enjoy for years to come.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

The project, on the northern end of the Brooksville Ridge, is important for its xeric uplands and associated ephemeral wetlands. Sandhill and scrub are rapidly being lost to development in Florida, and the complex of these uplands with the marshes and lakes in the project is especially important to wildlife. No comparable complex is protected in north-central

Florida. The project is also the major aquifer recharge area in Alachua County. No archaeological sites are known from the project. The uplands are threatened by subdivision for agriculture and ranchette developments.

### Public Use

This project will be designated as a state forest with such public uses as hiking, fishing, horseback riding and camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Largest sandhill and other xeric tracts with highest resource values Loncala is a major owner. Gladman, Burch, Matson, Hart, Barry, O'Steen and Outler are other important Phase I ownerships. Mapping/Appraisals complete. Loncala ownership under negotiation. Phase II: Remaining tracts.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher frog	G3/S3
Scrub bay	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
18 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres) <i>Phase I</i>	8,250
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	8,250
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,095,900

## Watermelon Pond - Priority 14

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Watermelon Pond CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The natural pine forests and the restorable pine plantations of the Watermelon Pond CARL project make it desirable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The areas of pine plantation and agricultural land in the project will require reforestation and restoration efforts beyond the level typically expected on a state forest. Consequently, management intensity and related management costs might be slightly higher than what would normally occur on a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and

removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

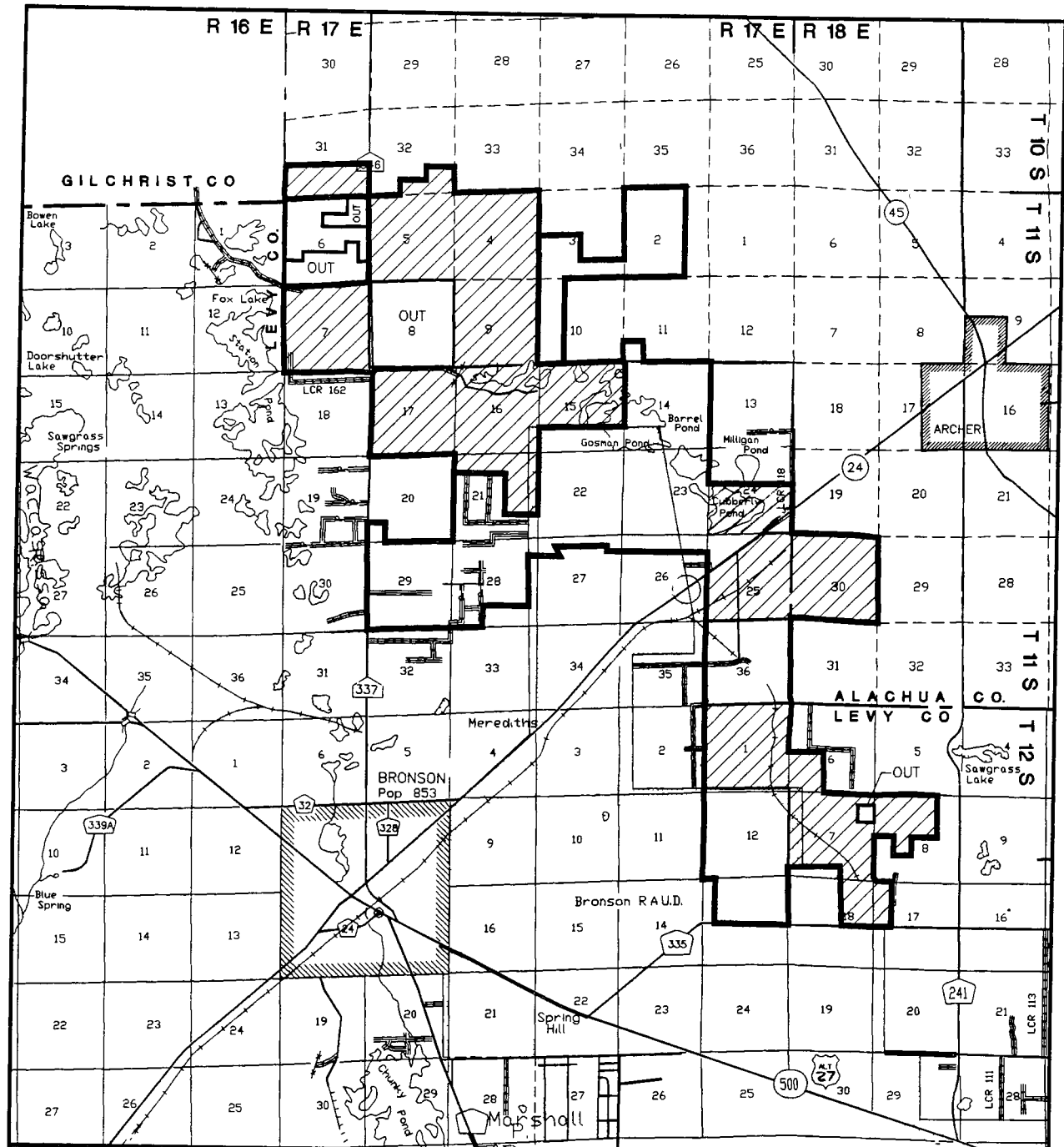
Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low to moderate.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties as appropriate.

### Management Cost Summary

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$80,530	\$80,530
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$20,000
OCO	\$112,500	\$6,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$223,030	\$106,530



**PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
 PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

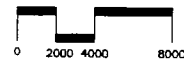


**PHASE I**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**WATERMELON POND**

**LEVY/ALACHUA COUNTIES**

# Green Swamp

## Lake and Polk Counties

Priority 15

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The mosaic of cypress swamps, pine forests, and pastures known as the Green Swamp is a vital part of the water supply of central Florida. It gives rise to four major river systems and, because it has the highest groundwater elevation in the peninsula, is important for maintaining the Floridan Aquifer. By preserving the mosaic of land use in this region, the Green Swamp CARL project will protect the Floridan Aquifer and the several rivers; preserve a large area for wildlife; and provide areas for public recreation in the rapidly growing region between Tampa and Orlando.

### Manager

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (area near Lake Louisa State Park).

### General Description

The project is a critical hydrological resource; it encompasses the headwaters of four major rivers the Withlacoochee, Oklawaha, Hillsborough, and Peace and has the highest ground water altitude in the Peninsula. It is therefore considered by many to be critical to the recharge of the Floridan Aquifer. For this reason, it has been designated an Area of Critical State Concern.

The area is a complex mosaic of disturbed uplands and wetlands intermixed with higher quality swamps. It is estimated that 90% of the native upland vegetation in the project has been disturbed by agriculture and development, but the project does contain some uplands with natural communities such as flatwoods and sandhills. The project has a moderate potential for archaeological or historical sites. The wetlands are threatened by sand mining; the uplands are threatened

by residential, commercial and high-intensity recreational development.

### Public Use

The project will become a wildlife management area and a state park, providing for such activities as hunting, hiking and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Two non-contiguous Phase I areas have been identified based on relative intactness of their natural communities. In general, priority areas are the relatively large contiguous parcels and strategic smaller parcels. In Lake County, the northern half of the western Phase I area extends south to the county line, less the subdivisions (mapping is in process on most of the northern portion). Specifically in the Lake Louisa area, the Bradshaw ownership (acquired) is the most important tract. Black Bear Land Co., Ray and Oswalt have also been acquired and other large ownerships are in appraisal and mapping. The priority area within Phase I in Polk County extends south down to I-4; Jahna (unwilling seller) is a one of the significant ownerships in this portion of the project. Work is in progress on another large ownership which provides the southernmost anchor in the eastern Phase I area - Scan America.

### Coordination

The SWFWMD and SJRWMD (to lesser degree) are acquisition partners, but will not likely contribute sufficient funds for a "shared" purchase. The SWFWMD has acquired considerable acreage adjacent to and partly within the overall project boundary. Nothing, however, has been acquired yet by acquisition partners within the Phase I CARL project area.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Clasping warea</i>	G1/S1
<i>Scrub leatherwood</i>	G1Q/S1
Sand skink	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
<i>Paper-like nail-wort</i>	G2G3/S2
<i>Scrub plum</i>	G2G3/S2
18 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	69,600
Acres Acquired	5,313
at a Cost of	\$26,762,800
Acres Remaining	64,286
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$74,668,831

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Green Swamp CARL project are: to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The Green Swamp CARL project has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

**Manager** The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the manager for most of the project area. The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will manage the area adjacent to Lake Louisa State Park.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The primary management tools in the area to be managed by GFC involve prescribed introduction of fire and control of human access. Some pine forests will require restoration. The portion of the project adjacent to Lake Louisa is a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development and major

resource restoration. The majority of the properties in this area are or were citrus groves. **Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management that is consistent with the goals and objectives stated for this project. Long-term management will include restoration of natural pine forests. Growing-season fire will be important in this restoration. GFC will emphasize the provision of old-growth forest, but for game species will also provide areas of successional vegetation in pine areas adjacent to wetlands. GFC also plans to provide high-quality habitat and protection for listed wildlife species. GFC will keep public facilities to a minimum—hiking and horseback trails in upland areas, and perhaps interpretive centers and wildlife observation towers in selected areas.

**Revenue-generating potential** GFC expects no significant revenue from this project initially, but will continue to offer hunting opportunities. For the area next to Lake Louisa State Park, the Division of Recreation and Parks also expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed in the Lake Louisa area, and the amount of any revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

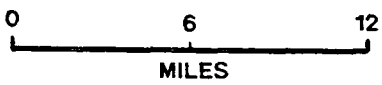
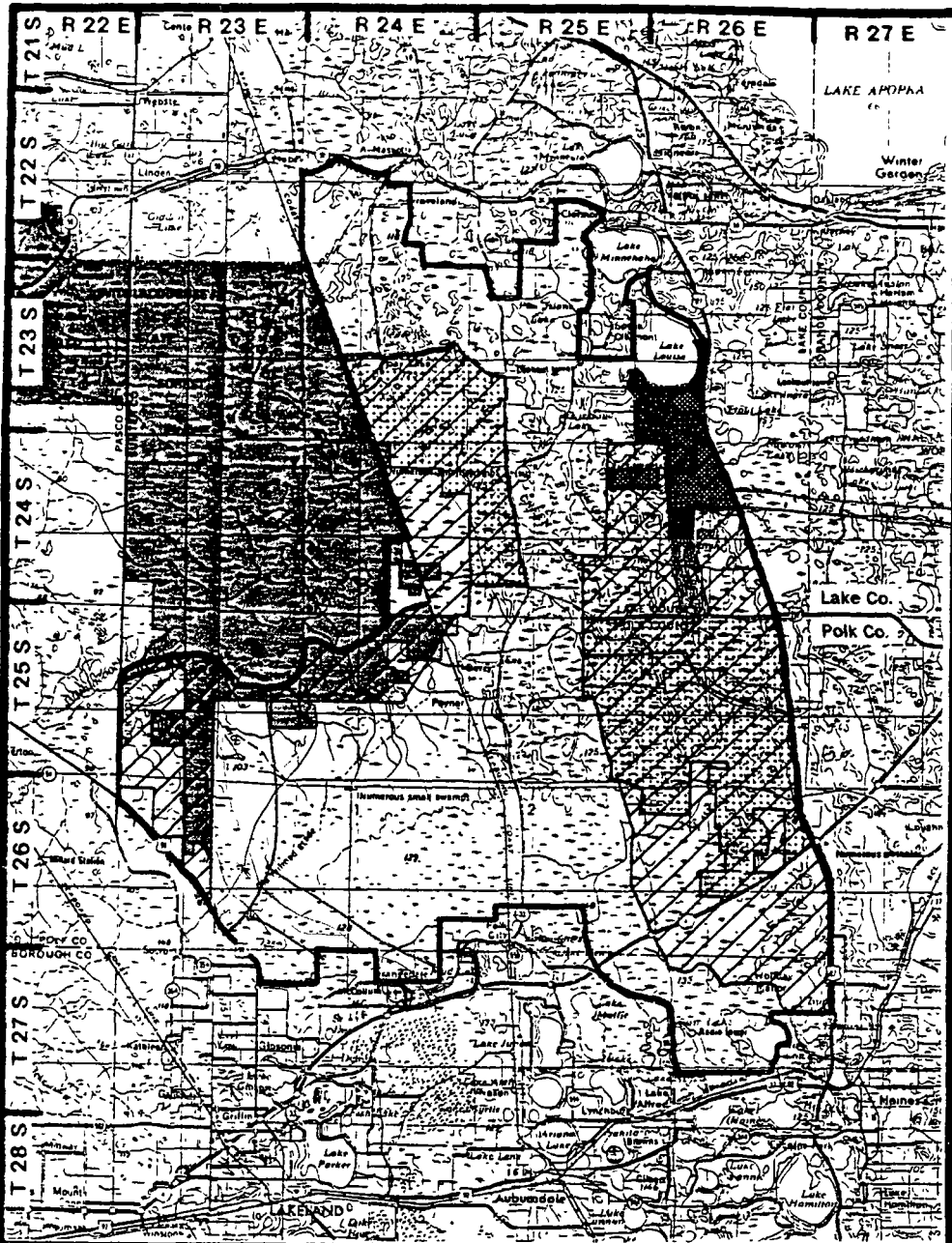
## Green Swamp - Priority

### Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$22,167	\$441,014
OPS	\$7,280	\$16,000
Expense	\$15,424	\$163,200
OCO	\$8,700	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$53,571	\$621,214

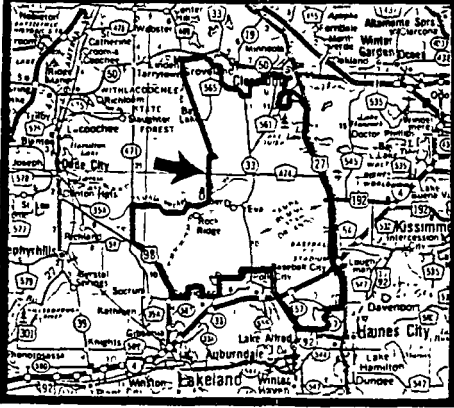
### Management Cost Summary/GFC



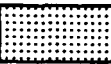


Category Source of Funds	1994/95 CARL	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL
Salary	\$0	\$5,310	\$65,000
OPS	\$30,000	\$0	\$10,000
Expense	\$0	\$20,000	\$40,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$30,000	\$25,310	\$155,000



**GREEN SWAMP**

LAKE / POLK CO.'S



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I  
PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  PRIORITY AREAS WITHIN PHASE I
-  PUBLIC LANDS
-  ACQUIRED



# Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods

Charlotte and Lee Counties

Priority 16

## Purpose for State Acquisition

Northwest of Fort Myers lies the largest and highest-quality slash-pine flatwoods left in southwest Florida. The pines are home to red-cockaded woodpeckers, black bears, and bald eagles, and an occasional Florida panther ranges the area. The largest population of the rare beautiful pawpaw grows here. Several drainages flow through these flatwoods into the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve. The Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project will protect these flatwoods and connect the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve with the Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area, helping to protect both of these managed areas and the waters of the Aquatic Preserve.

## Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC).

## General Description

This project encompasses the largest remaining tract of intact pine flatwoods in southwestern Florida. Old-growth South Florida slash pines on site are home to red-cockaded woodpeckers, bald eagles and Florida panthers, are known to use the site. The tract also provides habitat for several rare plants, most

notably the federally endangered beautiful pawpaw, *Deeringothamnus pulchellus*. The project provides additional protection for the Outstanding Florida Waters of the Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve and will also connect the Charlotte Harbor State Reserve and the Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area. This upland site is particularly suited for development, especially considering the rapid growth of Charlotte and Lee counties. No archaeological sites are known from the project.

## Public Use

The project will be designated as a wildlife management area, with such uses as hiking, environmental education and hunting.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I tracts include Ansin (acquired), Zemel (acquisition activity in progress), Bower and Section 20 SE of Burnt Store Marina Road and Section 24. Negotiations on approximately 12 ownerships (other than Ansin and Zemel) are underway.

## Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Beautiful pawpaw</i>	G1/S1
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/ S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
<i>Florida bear grass</i>	G3/S3
23 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	18,708
Acres Acquired	3,975
at a Cost of	\$10,037,800
Acres Remaining	14,868
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$25,000,068

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project has the size (18,000 acres), location (adjacent to the Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area), outstanding wildlife habitat (the largest stand of undisturbed flatwoods in southwest Florida) and wildlife resources (red-cockaded woodpeckers, Florida panthers, and Florida black bears, among others) to qualify as a wildlife management area.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* Development surrounding and within the project, and the intense urbanization of southwest Florida, suggest a broad array of management problems. Trash dumping, other illegal trespass and the

presence of numerous inholdings will certainly increase the need for intensive and careful management. Law enforcement and fire-control issues are expected to be at the forefront.

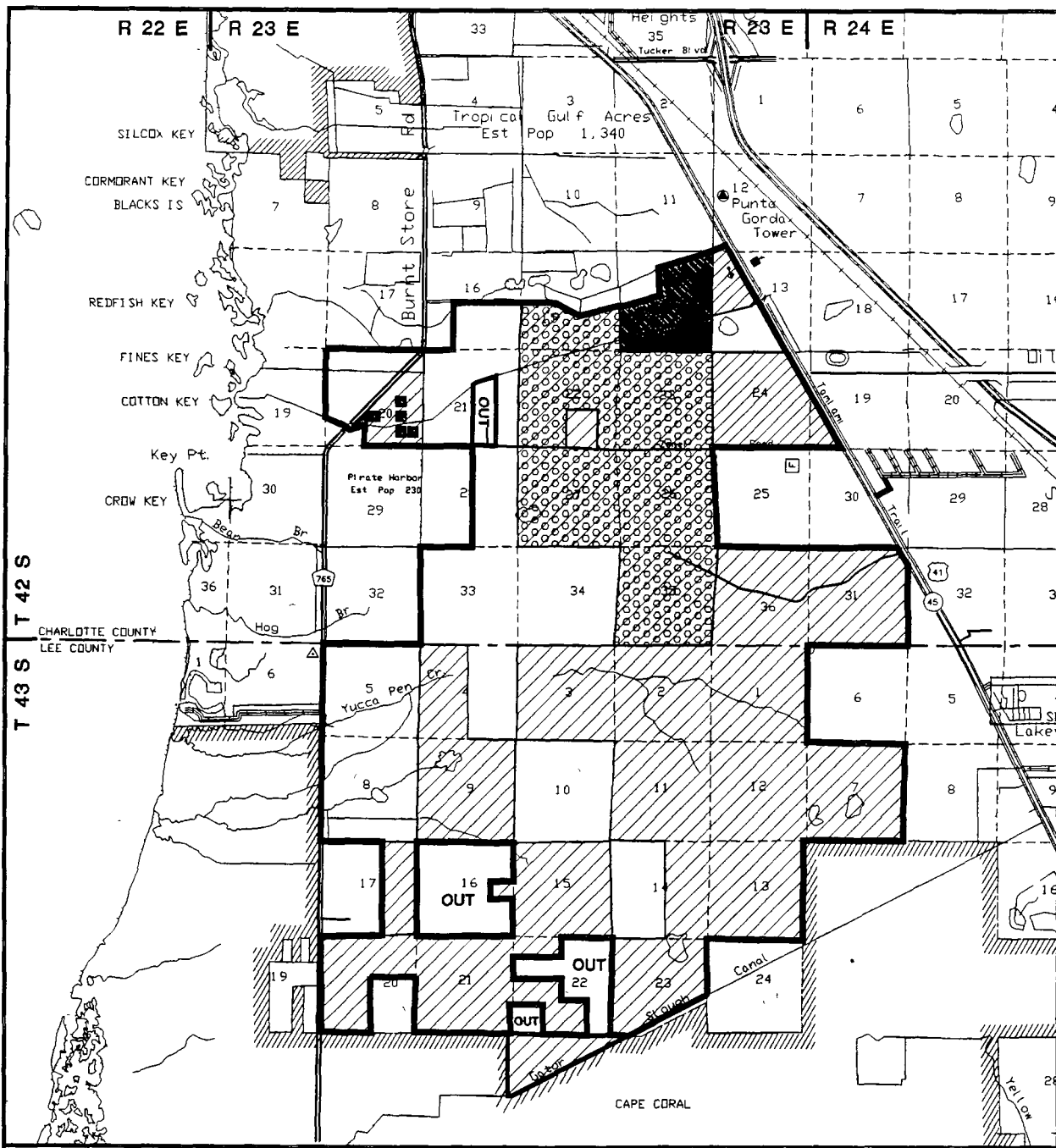
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* The first year of management activity will entail controlling public access with gates and/or fencing, and controlling the littering and dumping problems. Additional emphasis will be placed on planning and on establishing an adequate and appropriate fire regime. Subsequent years should result in this project becoming an integral part of the management scheme for Cecil M. Webb WMA.





*Revenue-generating potential* Though this property contains significant timber resources, the timber revenue potential is low. There is little or no market for South Florida Slash Pine timber in Southwest Florida (in fact, very little timber market at all). Nevertheless, the potential for generating recreational revenue is significant, if new recreational user fees were to be implemented on this WMA.



*Management costs and revenue source* Revenues would likely come from the CARL Trust Fund and Pittman-Robertson return of excise tax.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$10,000	\$65,000
OPS	\$0	\$5,000
Expense	\$10,000	\$40,000
OCO	\$19,000	\$20,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$39,000	\$130,000



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE 1  
ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PHASE 1 PLUS STATE OWNED
-  STATE OWNED
-  ACQUIRED

  
 NORTH  
 SCALE IN FEET  
  
 0 4500 9000

**CHARLOTTE HARBOR,  
 FLATWOODS**  
 CHARLOTTE/LEE COUNTIES

R 1/96

# St. Joseph Bay Buffer

## Gulf County

Priority 17

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods, swamps, and scrub on the shore of St. Joseph Bay, with their concentration of rare plants, have largely escaped the residential development that is filling the nearby coast with vacation homes. The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project will protect the water quality and productive seagrass beds of the bay by protecting the undeveloped land around and in it, in so doing also ensuring the survival of dozens of rare plants, protecting one of the best preserved archaeological sites in northwest Florida, and giving the public opportunities to enjoy the natural beauty of the bay.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that front the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities, in very good to excellent condition, include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. Wet flatwoods in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbor numerous rare plant species. St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water, supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance

and is an important nursery ground for many recreational and commercially valuable species.

Richardson Hammock in the project area, a shell midden with human burials, is one of the largest and best preserved of its kind in Northwest Florida. The project is vulnerable to residential development and clearcutting - part was clearcut in 1991.

### Public Use

The project will become a buffer reserve, allowing such uses as hiking, fishing, canoeing and swimming.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II: All other ownerships.

Deal, owner of one of the most significant tracts, is an unwilling seller. Acquisition of another large ownership, Treasure Coast, Inc. is ongoing.

In 1995, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council added Blacks Island (11 acres).

### Coordination

The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Treasure Coast ownership and will hold the conservation easement on the portion of Treasure Coast not acquired in fee-simple by the state.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1G1T1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
31 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	8,262
Acres Acquired	1,210
at a Cost of	\$2,098,000
Acres Remaining	7,052
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,160,449

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project contains extensive salt and fresh water marshes and seagrasses. These areas are major spawning and nursery grounds and are critical in protecting the water quality of the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. They qualify the project as a state buffer preserve.

*Manager* The recommended manager is the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

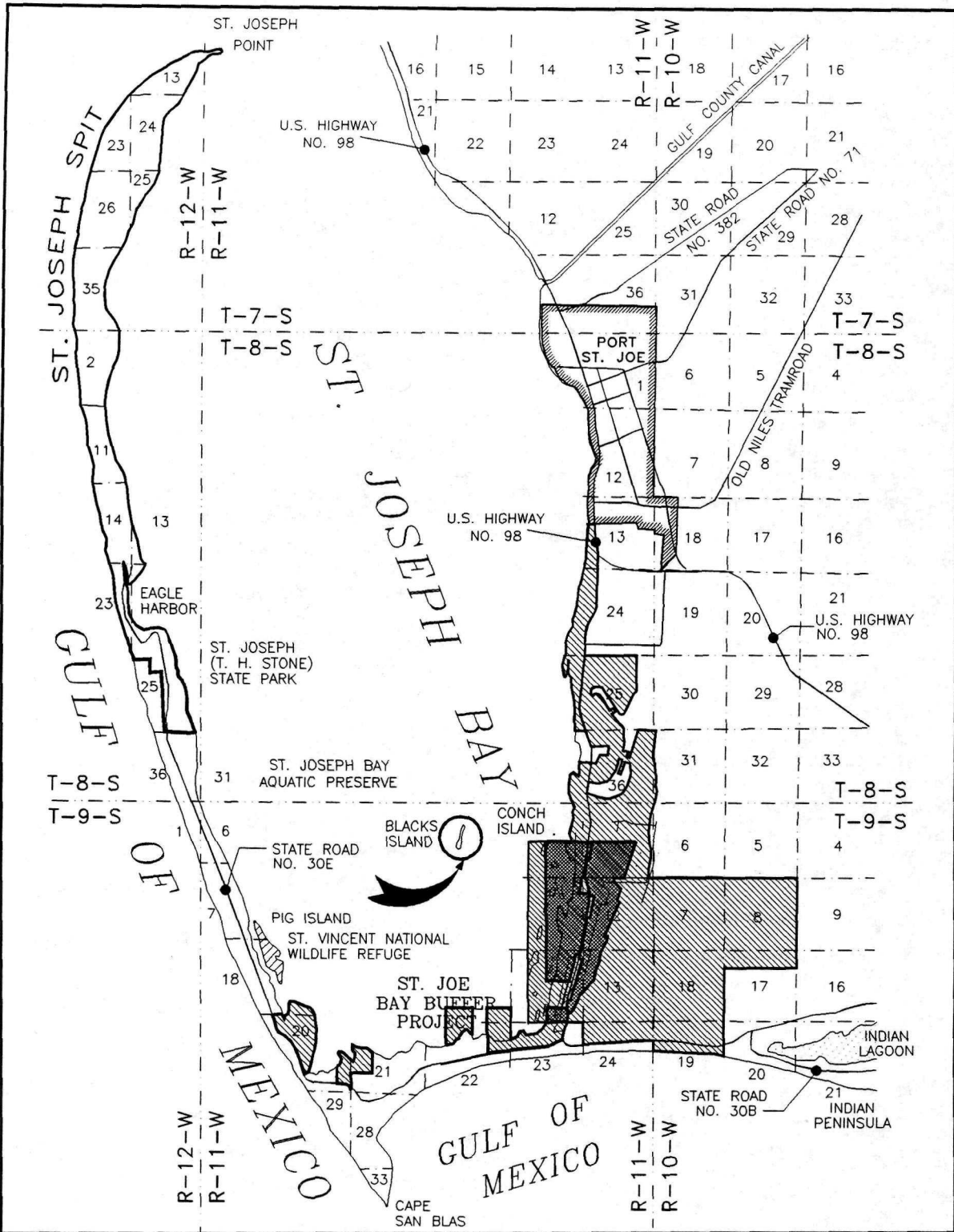
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year, activity will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, determination of hydrological restoration needs, determination of fencing and road requirements, and consideration of possibilities for public use, such as hunting, fishing, and hiking. Long-term needs such as fire breaks, controlled burns, road maintenance and closures, fence building and repair, and exotic animal removal will be addressed. This information will be incorporated into a management plan.

Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

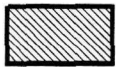
*Revenue-generating potential* There are no plans for revenue generation at this site.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission may be involved in public hunting and fishing on this project.

No management cost summary available for this project from the Division of Marine Resources at this time.



ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PROJECT AREA MINUS SECTION 23



**PROJECT AREA**



**STATE OWNED**

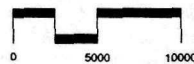


**1995 ADDITION**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**ST. JOSEPH BAY  
BUFFER  
GULF COUNTY**

# Catfish Creek

## Polk County

Priority 18

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The high, sandy Lake Wales Ridge, stretching south from near Orlando almost to Lake Okeechobee, was originally covered with a mosaic of scrub, flatwoods, wetlands, and lakes. The scrub is unique in the world--it is inhabited by many plants and animals found nowhere else--but it has almost completely been converted to citrus groves and housing developments. The Catfish Creek project, with its scrub ridges overlooking the nearly pristine shore of Lake Pierce, will protect an especially scenic example of Lake Wales Ridge scrub and its associated ecosystems and allow the public to enjoy camping, fishing, and swimming in this unique and beautiful natural area. It will also protect an important archaeological site on Lake Pierce.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The Catfish Creek project is diverse, extending over high scrub ridges, interspersed with lakes, next to the pristine shore of Lake Pierce. Natural communities include sandhill, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, mesic flatwoods, xeric hammock, bottomland hardwood forest, basin swamp, sandhill upland lake, wet flatwoods, blackwater stream, seepage slopes, and floodplain swamp. The tract harbors at least 12 plant

species state listed as endangered or threatened, and is considered an important site for these mostly scrub endemic species. The project is also known to support numerous rare or endangered animal species such as bald eagle, wood stork, gopher tortoise, and scrub jay. The 1993 addition on Snodgrass Island contains a potentially important archaeological site. The project is threatened by agriculture and eventual residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as a state preserve, with such uses as hiking, camping, fishing and nature study.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I tracts within this project consist of Rolling Meadows (acquired), TNC (acquired) and Palo Alto (acquired). Phase II tracts include Imagination Farms, Progress Homes and K-Rocker (acquisition activity ongoing in this southeast quadrant with willing sellers). Phase III consists of Section two which is subdivided (state has acquired all of section consolidated by Bowen - less than 50%).

### Coordination

TNC sponsored this project, assisted in providing information in the preparation of the project and in discussions with some of the major landowners.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Britton's bear-grass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Lewton's polygala</i>	G2/S2
<i>Cutthroat grass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Scrub plum</i>	G2G3/S2
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Florida scrub lizard	G3/S3
<i>Pygmy fringe-tree</i>	G3/S3
28 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	6,424
Acres Acquired	4,336
at a Cost of	\$8,380,820
Acres Remaining	2,088
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,070,753

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Catfish Creek CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The sensitive resources in the Catfish Creek CARL project—sandhills, a large lake, and high-quality scrub with its rare plants and animals—qualify it as a state preserve.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, is the manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project is a low-need management area emphasizing resource protection while allowing compatible public recreational use and development.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

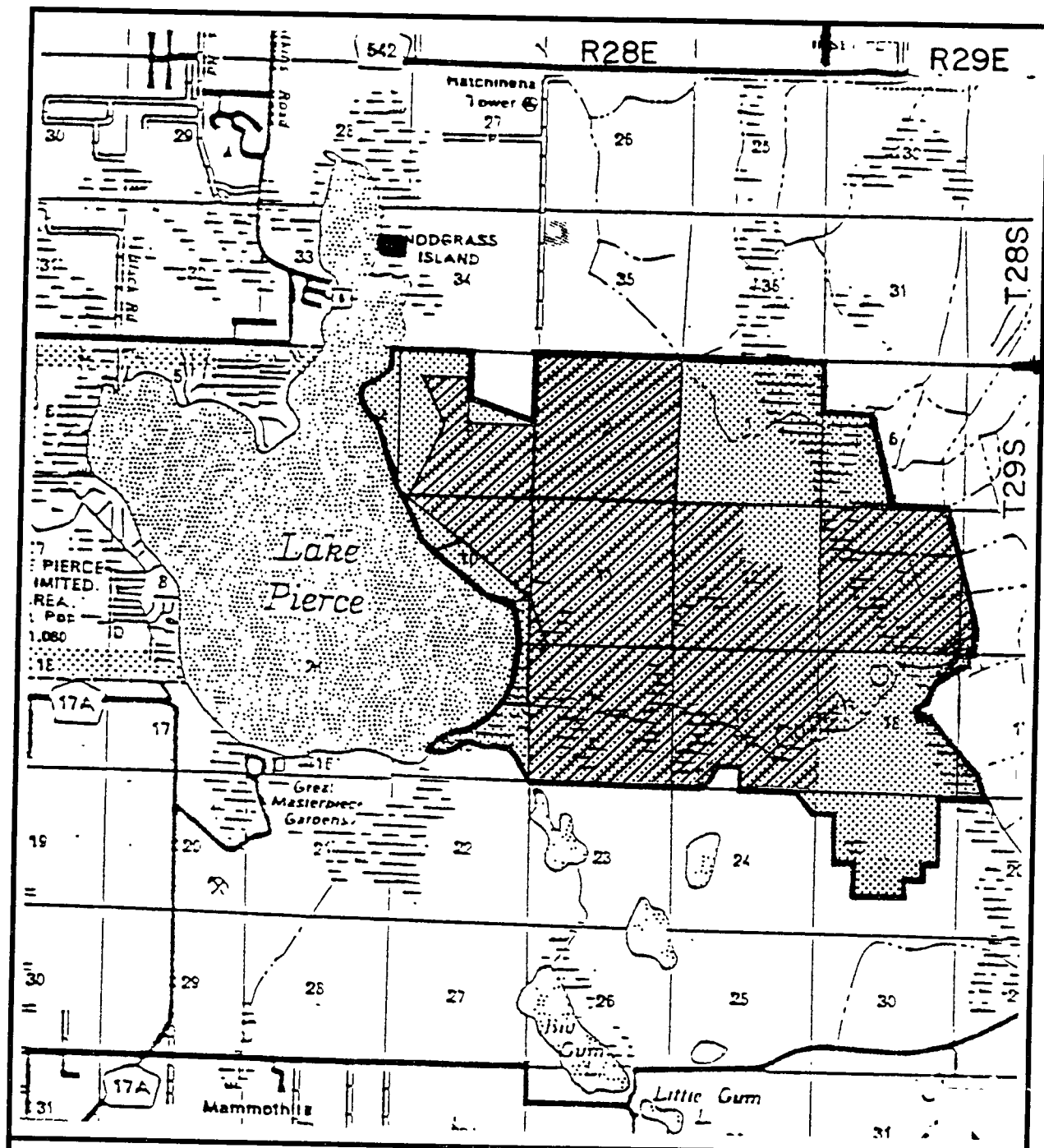
*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of any revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities. With emphasis on resource protection, and with minimal public use, future generated revenues are not expected to be high.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL
Salary	\$22,167
OPS	0
Expense	\$5,712
OCO	6,978
FCO	\$8,640
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$43,497</b>





**PROJECT AREA**



**STATE OWNED**

EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

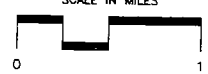


**ACQUIRED**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**CATFISH CREEK**

**POLK COUNTY**

# Estero Bay

Lee County

Priority 19

## Purpose for State Acquisition

Estero Bay is one of the most productive estuaries in the state. Its mangroves shelter important nesting colonies of water birds, and feed and protect many aquatic animals. These animals, in turn, are the foundation of a commercial and sport fishery. The uplands around the bay include the largest rosemary scrub left in southwest Florida. Important archaeological remains of the Calusa Indians dot the area. The Estero Bay CARL project will protect the bay's water quality, its native plants and animals, and its archaeological sites, and will provide recreational opportunities to the people of the rapidly growing Fort Myers area.

## Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

## General Description

Much of the Estero Bay project area is composed of wetlands fronting Estero Bay (mangrove swamp, salt marsh, and salt flats). These communities provide nutrients to the bay, contributing substantially to its biological productivity. The bay area supports a diversity of wildlife, including the federally endangered bald eagle. The wetlands in a natural condition help maintain high water quality in the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve. The project also

includes the largest remaining block of rosemary scrub in southwest Florida. Several archaeological sites attributed to the Calusa Indians and their prehistoric ancestors are known from the project area. The project is threatened by the rapid residential development in the area.

## Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve to the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve and can provide opportunities for fishing, hiking, nature appreciation, and primitive camping.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I consists of the Windsor/Stevens tract (acquired) and the Estero Bay ownership (acquired). Phase II consists of developable uplands from Section 19 north. Phase III consists of developable uplands from Section 30 south. Phase IV consists of wetlands and islands. Other essential tracts more specifically identified by LAAC in 1994 include the Chapel Ridge area - high quality scrub areas in sections 19, 30, 31 and 5.

Due to relatively low ranking, no acquisition activity has occurred during the past several years.

## Coordination

Approximately 316 acres were acquired through donation from The Nature Conservancy in 1986.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Sanibel lovegrass</i>	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
MARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
26 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	15,784
Acres Acquired	5,494
at a Cost of	\$7,657,750
Acres Remaining	10,290
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,126,300

### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Estero Bay CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Estero Bay CARL project borders the state-owned submerged lands of the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve and includes swamps, marshes, and other natural communities that contribute to the productivity of the bay. These resources qualify it as a state buffer preserve.

*Manager* Lands acquired through this CARL project will be included in the Estero Bay Buffer Preserve and managed by the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Marine Resources through the Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas. The Division of Historical Resources will participate in the management and protection of archeological and historical resources.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project is surrounded by one of the most rapidly developing areas in the state. Development is also occurring within the project boundary. This urbanization requires immediate implementation of

a patrol schedule and law enforcement presence. The control of exotic plants and animals and reduction of illegal activities, such as off-road vehicle use and poaching, will require "medium-need" initial management followed by "low-need" routine maintenance.

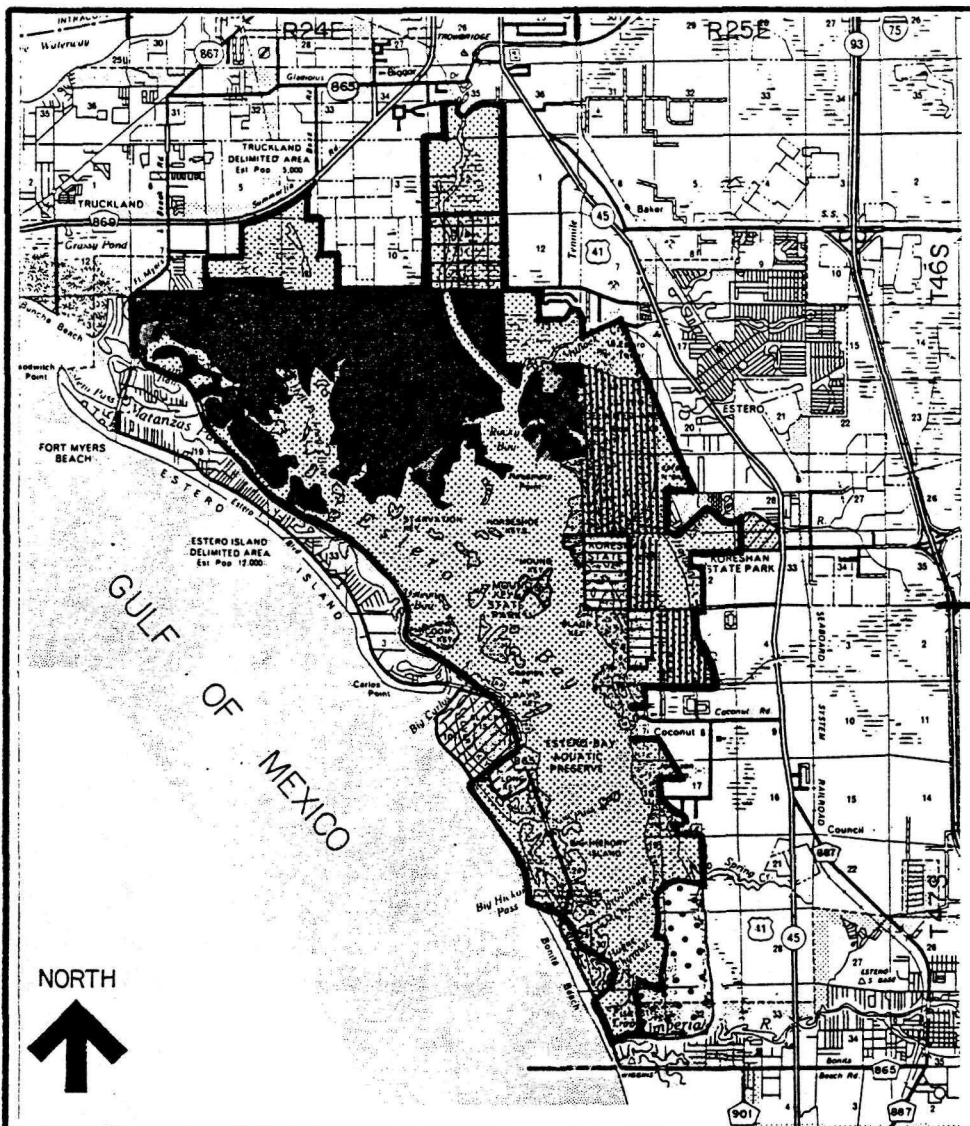
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, and with adequate funding, management activities will concentrate on property security, including fencing, posting and patrols, access for managers, and the elimination of existing road easements. The Division of Marine Resources will provide appropriate public access while protecting critical resources. A resource inventory of the site will be prepared and a management plan written.

Long-range goals will be established by the management plan for this property and will provide for ecological restoration and habitat maintenance. Prescribed and natural fires will be used to maintain natural communities with particular emphasis on the requirements of listed species. The resource inventory will help identify site-specific management needs and appropriate uses for the property. Infrastructure development will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be the minimum required to allow appropriate uses identified in the management plan.

*Revenue-generating potential* Initially, the revenue-generating potential of the project will be limited, with indirect financial benefits accruing to the state from increased public awareness and enhanced water quality, fisheries, and public recreation. In the future, user fees may directly generate revenue.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$14,474	\$38,199	\$39,345
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$14,474</b>	<b>\$38,199</b>	<b>\$39,345</b>



### ESTERO BAY AQUATIC PRESERVE BUFFER

LEE COUNTY

 **ESSENTIAL PARCELS**  
(AREA ACQUIRED BY STATE  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS AS WELL)

 PROJECT AREA

 ACQUIRED  
BY STATE

 STATE OWNED

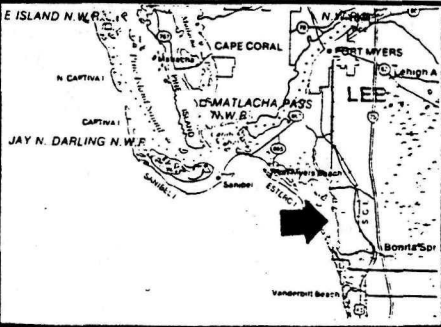
 COUNTY  
OWNED

 NATURE  
CONSERVANCY  
PRESERVE

 TNC  
DONATION

 DELETED

 PROJECT BOUNDARY



# Florida Springs Coastal Greenway

Citrus County

Priority 20

## Purpose for State Acquisition

The ragged coastline of Citrus County, with its salt marshes, clear spring runs, hammocks, and flatwoods, is being affected by the explosive growth of this part of the state. The Florida Springs Coastal Greenway project will conserve the natural landscape of this coast, protecting the water quality of the spring runs and estuaries where endangered manatees congregate, preserving natural lands that link with conservation lands to the south, and providing scenic areas in which the public can enjoy fishing, hiking, or learning about the natural world of this coast.

## Manager

Division of Marine Resources (Crystal River and St. Martins River); Division of Forestry (Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property).

## General Description

The project includes three tracts along the karst coastline of Citrus County. The Crystal River tract, a significant part of the headwaters of the Crystal River, protects a major winter refuge for the endangered West Indian manatee; it is also a prime nesting location for bald eagles and ospreys. Natural communities within the tract include: floodplain marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, tidal marsh, and upland hammock. It also contains some pine plantations. The St. Martins River tract is predominantly hydric hammock, bottomland forest, salt marsh, mangrove islands, and spring-run streams, all in good to excellent condition. It borders the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve. Though much of its timber has been harvested, and one-quarter is pasture, the Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property is important as a corridor between Chassahowitzka Water Management District and Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge and the conservation lands to the north. The archaeological significance of this area is high. Citrus County is one of the fastest growing in the state, and residential development is a serious threat to this project.

## Public Use

The project will provide be managed as buffer preserves and a state forest, providing such recreational opportunities as fishing, canoeing, hiking and camping.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

Crystal River (~14,758 acres) Phase I: Crystal River II. Phase II: Crystal Cove - major owner is Burnip and Sims (acquisition activity in progress). Phase III: Crystal River State Reserve - major owner is Hollins (acquired). St. Martins (~14,040 acres) Phase I: Large ownerships within Area I (identified in Project Design), Phase II: Other ownerships within Area I and large ownerships within Area II, Phase III: Other ownerships within Area II, and Phase IV; ownerships in Area III. Major owners have been acquired. Only smaller tracts and out islands remain. Acquisition activity on remaining strategic tracts with willing sellers is continuing.

Homosassa Reserve (~8,577 acres) Phase I consists of the Rooks tract (acquired), the Walker tract (acquired by the Southwest Florida Water Management District) and other ownerships except in Sections 28, 33, 34 and 7. Phase II consists of minor owners in Sections 28 and 33, the 160 acres Villa Sites Add. to Homosassa Sub in Section 34; also the 134 acres Johnson parcel in S 7. All of large and strategic ownerships with willing sellers have been acquired with the exception of the Black ownership, an unwilling seller.

In 1995, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council made two boundary additions totaling 624 acres.

## Coordination

The CARL program has no acquisition partners at this time.

Florida Springs Coastal Greenway - Priority 20

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SCRUB	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
Manatee	G2 <sup>2</sup> /S2 <sup>2</sup>
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/ S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
MARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
38 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	40,886
Acres Acquired	27,448 <i>rf</i>
at a Cost of	\$40,955,386 + 1800
Acres Remaining	13,438
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,809,200

\* Project combined.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Florida Springs Coastal Green way CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The proximity of the Crystal River and St. Martins River tracts of the Florida Springs Coastal Green way project to the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve and its major freshwater sources qualifies them as a state buffer preserve. The size and restorable forest resources of the Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property tract make it suitable for a state forest.

**Manager** The Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as the lead manager for the Crystal River and St. Martins River tracts. The Division of Forestry will manage the Homosassa Reserve tract.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** Portions of the Florida Springs Coastal Green way include lands that would be considered "low-need"

tracts requiring basic resource management and protection. However, increasing public pressure for recreational access and a developing ecotourism industry may push portions of this project into the "moderate to high-need" category.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and exotic removal. The Division of Marine Resources and Division of Forestry will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources will be inventoried and a management plan developed within one year.

Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed at the perpetuation of natural communities and protection of listed species. An all-season burning program will use existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks to contain fires. Areas of silviculture in the Crystal River project will be returned to their original character and species composition. About 25% of the Homosassa Reserve tract contains pasture suitable for reforestation and restoration. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas and to locate any recreational or administrative facilities. Unnecessary roads, fire lines, and hydrological disturbances will be restored to the greatest extent practical. Infrastructure will be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum

needed for public access and management.

**Revenue-generating potential** Initially, no revenue is expected to be generated. During restoration of pine plantations, some revenue to offset the cost of management may be generated from the sale of timber. Any estimate of revenue from this harvest depends upon a detailed assessment of the value of the timber. As the recreational component develops and additional staff is assigned, there may be a potential for revenue from this source. No potential revenue estimates are available at this time. On the Homosassa Reserve, the Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this tract is expected to be low.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is

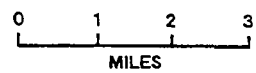
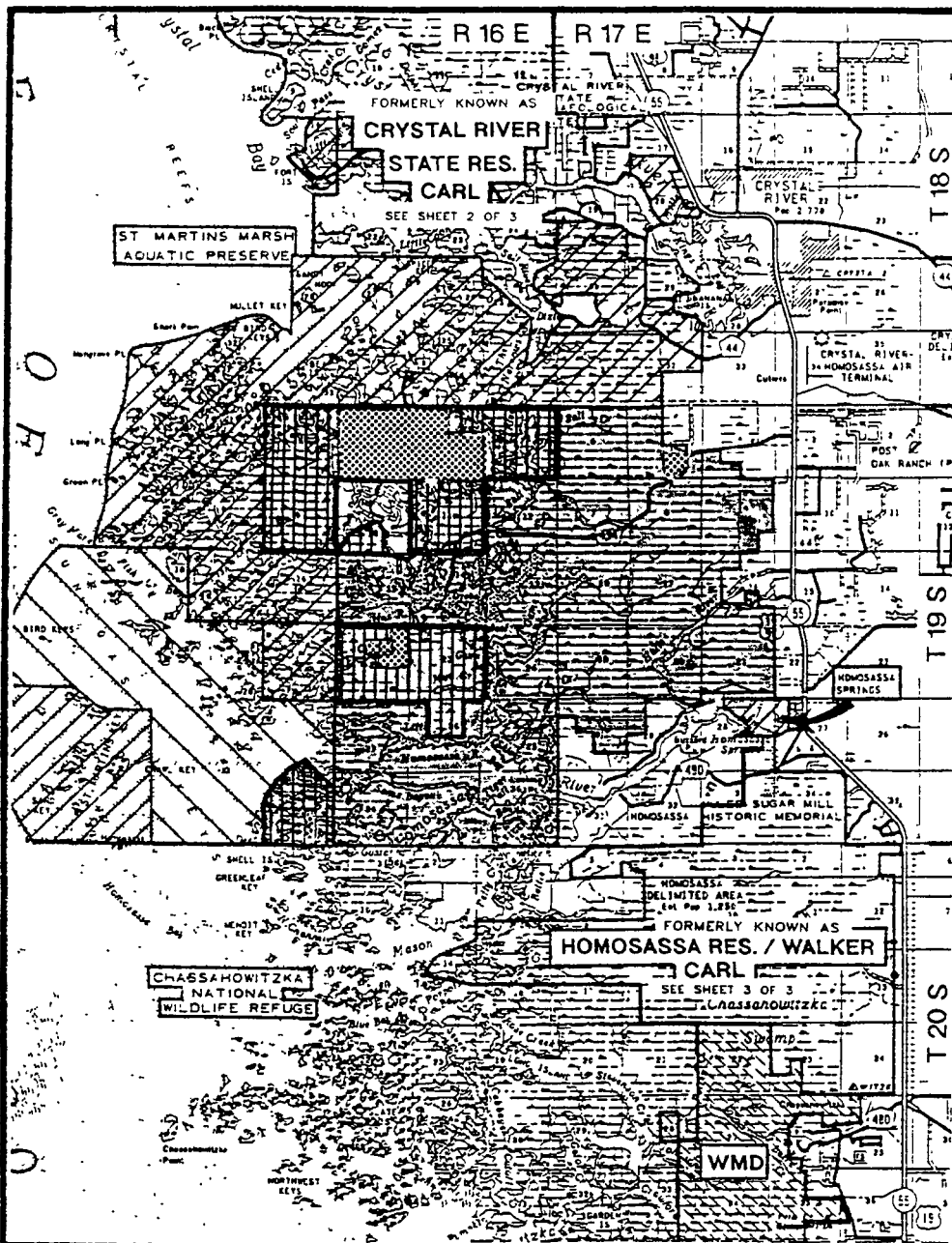
recommended as a cooperating manager for hunts to eliminate feral hogs and to manage certain species. Because of the proximity of certain parcels to the Cross Florida Green way and the Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge, the Office of Greenways and Trails and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service can be cooperative managers on parts of the project. Citrus County and the City of Crystal River may also cooperate in management. The Division of Forestry will also cooperate with other state agencies, local governments and interested parties as appropriate.

The Division of Forestry is managing the Homosassa Reserve tract as an addition to the Withlacoochee State Forest. Please see Management Cost Summary for the Withlacoochee State Forest CARL project for these projections.

**Management Cost Summary/DMR**

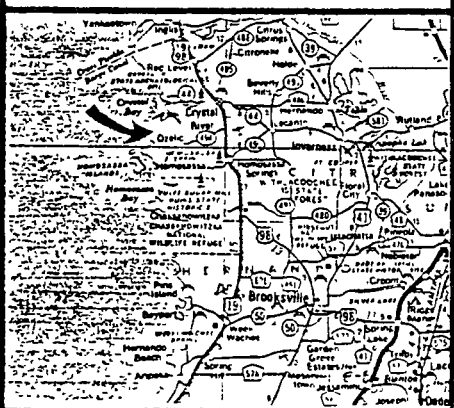
Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	IITF/CARL	IITF/CARL	IITF/CARL
Salary	\$7,237	\$7,454	\$7,678
OPS	\$0	\$20,462	\$20,462
Expense	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$7,237	\$37,916	\$38,140








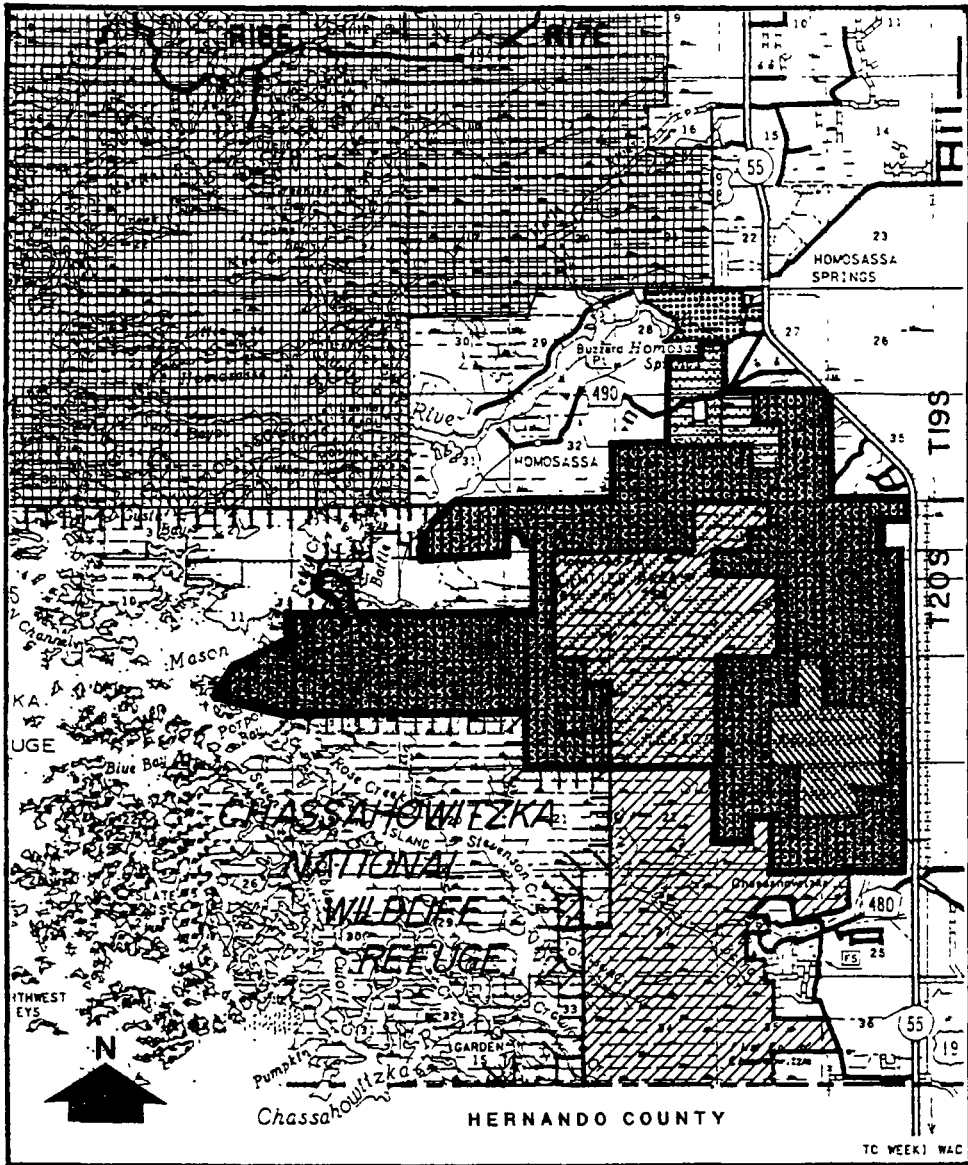


**FLORIDA SPRINGS  
COASTAL GREENWAY**

CITRUS SHEET 1 OF 3 CO.



-  STATE / FEDERAL / TNC OWNED
-  ACQUISITION PHASE I  
MAJORITY STATE OWNED OR  
UNDER CONTRACT
-  1994 ADDITIONS
-  ACQUISITION PHASES II & III  
BEING APPRAISED & NEGOTIATED
-  ACQUISITION PHASE IV  
LAST ACQUISITION PHASE



TC WEEK] WAC



### FLORIDA SPRINGS COASTAL GREENWAY

CITRUS SHEET 3 OF 3 COUNTY



**ESSENTIAL PARCELS**

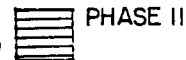
PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS ALSO



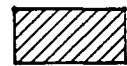
**PROJECT AREA**



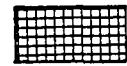
**PHASE I  
(ACQUIRED)**



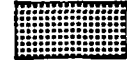
**PHASE II**



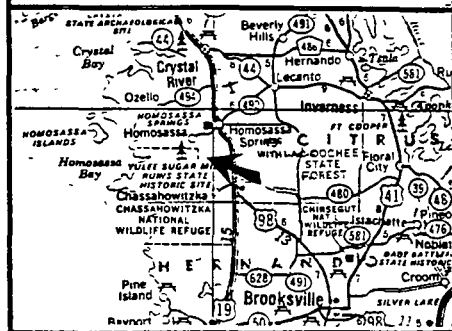
**SWFWMD OWNERSHIP**

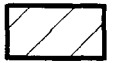
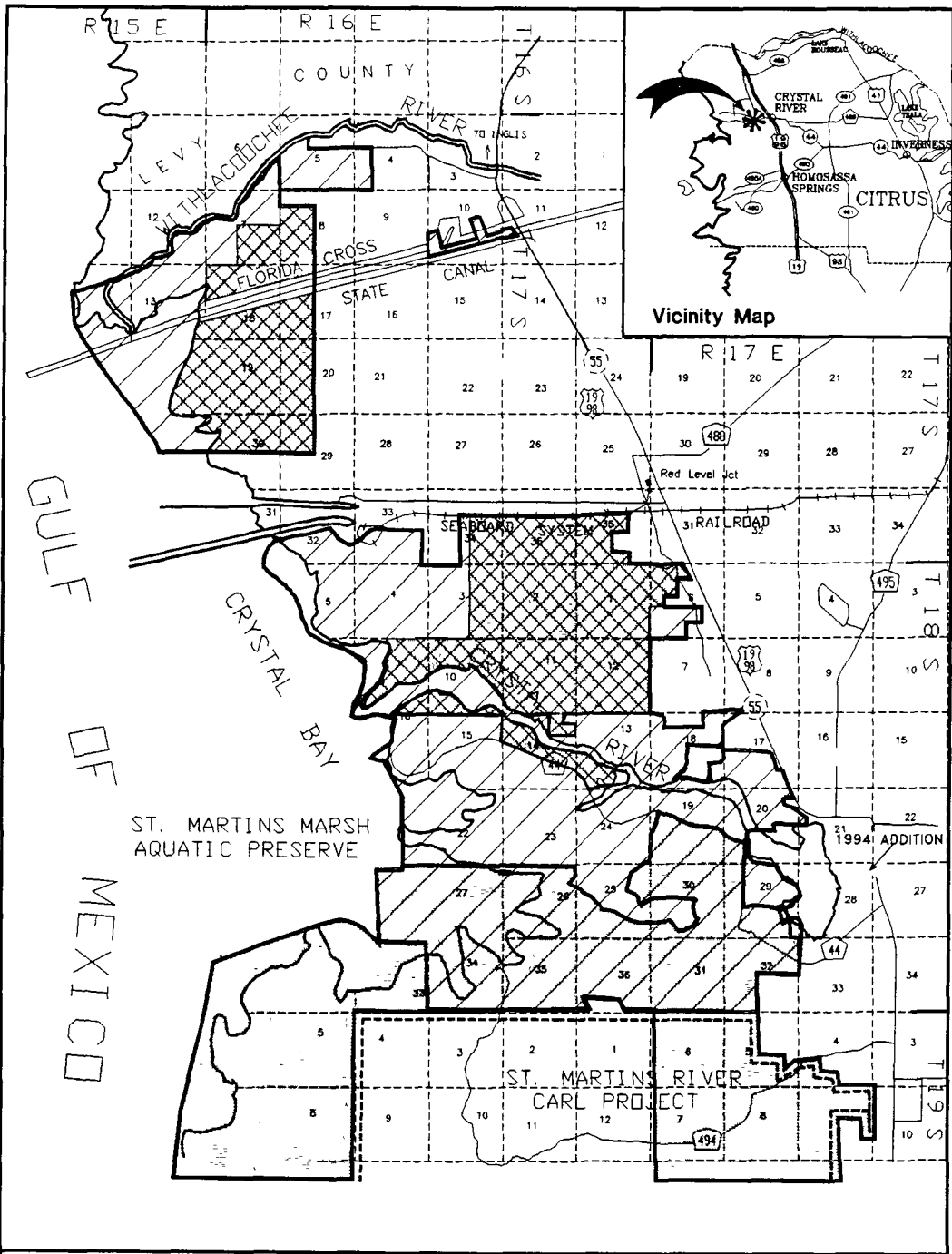


**ST. MARTIN'S RIVER  
CARL PROJECT**



**HOMOSASSA SPRINGS  
STATE PARK**





**PROJECT AREA**



**STATE/FED/TNC OWNED**  
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



**ACQUIRED ESSENTIAL**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**FLORIDA SPRINGS  
COASTAL GREENWAY**

SHEET 2 OF 3

**CITRUS COUNTY**

# Dickerson Bay

## Wakulla County

Priority 21

### Purpose for State Acquisition

On the coast of Wakulla County, the shallow, waveless Gulf of Mexico laps against convoluted salt marshes backed by pine flatwoods, all still in a natural state. The St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge already protects much of this coast; the Dickerson Bay project will protect more, including areas critical to the survival of the endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle. In so doing, it will also protect the fishery in the area by protecting its foundation-rich mud flats and seagrass beds—and will add land to Mashers Sands County Park where people may enjoy the beauty of this little-disturbed coast.

### Manager

The Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (southern part); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (northern parcels).

### General Description

The primary natural resource focus of the proposal is on the marine communities of Dickerson and Levy Bays which support an important stage in the life history of the endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle. However, the uplands surrounding the two bays consist of an intricate mosaic of depression marshes, mesic flatwoods, and scrubby flatwoods that are connected with the marine communities via numerous tidal creeks, salt flats, and salt marshes. Thus the condition of these uplands might be expected to play a larger role in maintaining the quality of the marine communities than would be the case with a straight, shoreline. The project area is

comprised of four separate tracts. The natural upland communities adjoin similar communities in St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge to the north and west.

### Public Use

The southern part of this project is designated for use as a state park that will augment the recreational opportunities of the adjacent Mashers Sands County Park with areas for picnicking, hiking, camping and canoeing. The northern parcels will be incorporated into the St. Marks Wildlife Refuge. These parcels are suitable for boating.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

No phasing was recommended, however, the larger ownerships should be negotiated before the smaller ones. The essential parcels were identified as; McMillan, Brunstad, Nichols, JDN Enterprises, Meara, Cobleigh, Panacea Coastal Properties and Metcalf.

Piney Island has been identified as an essential parcel. However, USFWS has indicated that the owner (Sepler) of the island will donate the island to the Service by the end of 1995, so no state acquisition preparatory work needs to begin.

### Coordination

The US Forest Service is an active land manager in this area although not an acquisition partner, coordination between the state and federal government should be maintained.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Atlantic ridley	G1/S1
<i>Godfrey's blazing star</i>	G2/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Loggerhead	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
22 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	4,943
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	4,943
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,304,612

### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary objectives of management of the Dickerson Bay CARL project are to maintain and restore the natural communities around Dickerson and Levy Bays and to give the public an area for hiking, fishing, camping, and other recreation compatible with protection of the natural resources. Protecting the natural communities of the area is critical to the survival of the endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle and will also help protect habitat for wading birds and shore birds. It will also help protect a recreational and commercial fishery that depends on the marine life of the bays.

The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of the salt marshes, flatwoods, and other communities around the bays. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted. Managers should control public access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; burn the fire-dependent flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually maintaining or improving the quality of the natural communities. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as hiking trails, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes nearly all of the undeveloped, privately-owned land along Dickerson and Levy Bays and adjoins the Mashles Sands county park on its southeast border. It therefore has the configuration and location to achieve its primary objectives.

### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The large south parcel of the Dickerson Bay project is has the capacity to provide an effective buffer for the protection of the marine communities of Levy and Dickerson Bays. The highly endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle is known to frequent the waters of these bays. The parcel is also capable of providing

resource based recreational opportunities, particularly in support of the adjacent county park at Mashles Island. For these reasons, the property would be suitable as a state park within the state park system.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage the property.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The property will be a high need management area. Public recreational use and development compatible with resource management will be an integral aspect of management.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Upon acquisition and assignment to the Division, public access will be provided for low intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation activities. Additionally, initial management efforts will concentrate on site security, fire management and development of a resource inventory and public use plan. Vehicular access by the public will be confined to designated points and routes.

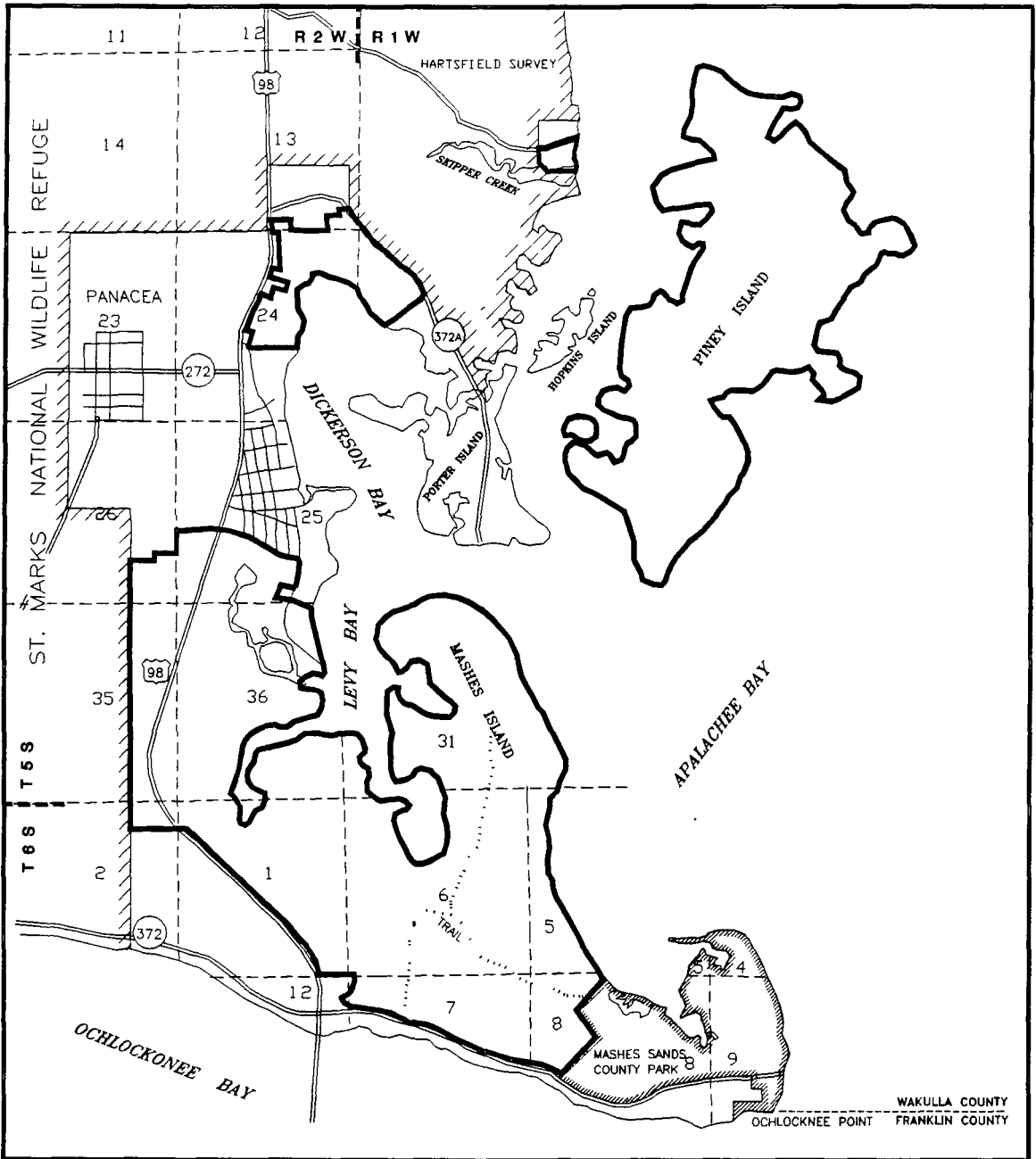
Protection of the adjacent marine environment will be a primary focus for the property. Over the long term, however, a wide range of resource-based recreation and environmental education facilities may be promoted. The nature, extent and location of infrastructure will be defined by the management plan developed for the property. Restoration and maintenance of natural communities will be incorporated into long range management efforts and disturbed areas will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in natural systems, to the extent practical.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated from this property initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities might be developed. The amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use identified in the management plan developed for the property. The property has potential for generating local economic benefits.

*Cooperators in management activities* Due to the potential for enhancement of the adjacent county park by this project area, coordination of management efforts may be desirable.

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

<b>Category Source of Funds</b>	<b>Startup CARL</b>	<b>Recurring CARL</b>
Salary	\$51,000	\$51,000
OPS	\$7,092	\$7,092
Expense	\$13,269	\$13,269
OCO	\$80,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$13,269	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$262,132</b>	<b>\$72,361</b>



 PROJECT BOUNDARY



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



## DICKERSON BAY

WAKULLA COUNTY

# Osceola Pine Savannas

Priority 22

## Osceola County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Many kinds of wide-ranging wildlife use the open rangelands—pastures, pine flatwoods, and palmetto prairies—of Osceola County. The Osceola Pine Savannas project will conserve a large part of these lands, maintaining a link of natural lands between the Bull Creek and Three Lakes Wildlife Management Areas, helping to ensure the survival of wildlife like swallow-tailed kites and caracara, and, together with the two wildlife management areas, providing a large area for the public to enjoy hunting, wildlife observation, and other activities.

### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

The project covers an area of old beach ridges and intervening swales, with high-quality, longleaf-pine flatwoods interrupted by cypress strands, cypress domes, and wet prairies. There are also extensive dry prairies and patches of oak or sand pine scrub. No FNAI-listed plants are known from the site, but several are likely to occur. Six FNAI-listed animals occur, including sandhill crane, wood storks, and crested caracara, and several more, including the federally endangered Florida grasshopper sparrow, are possible. Much of the land is used as unimproved

range; seriously disturbed areas are mainly improved pastures in the south end. Two archaeological sites are known. Any construction of roads or ditches will destroy the unique character of the project, but development pressure is low.

### Public Use

The project will be designated as a wildlife management area, with such uses as hiking, wildlife observation and hunting.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts to acquire first are those owned by Robertson, McNamara, Equitable Life, Donovan, Montsococa, Redding, Keen, Kennedy, Henderson, Campos and the Mormon Church. Dr. Broussard is consolidating lots for resale to the state within the Canaveral Acres Subdivision.

### Coordination

\*St. Johns River Water Management District and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission have recently completed the acquisition of 8,893 acres (Triple N Ranch) in the northern one-third of the project area. The Game Commission is also negotiating with the U. S. Department of Justice on 1,920 acres at the southern boundary.

### FNAI Element Occurrences

DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/ S2S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Bachman's sparrow	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
22 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	42,291
Acres Acquired	8,893
at a Cost of	\$8,181,956
Acres Remaining	33,398
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$25,610,621



### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Osceola Pine Savannas CARL project is to preserve and restore the integrity of the extensive functional ecosystems, ranging from pine flatwoods, dry prairie, and scrub to marshes and cypress swamps, that now extend from the Bull Creek to the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Areas. Achieving this objective will protect habitat for several endangered species of wildlife that need large natural areas to survive, such as Florida grasshopper sparrows, Florida sandhill cranes, Audubon's crested caracaras, and American swallow-tailed kites. It will also provide to the public over 100,000 acres in which to enjoy natural-resource-based recreation, such as hiking and hunting.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and logging. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest pine plantations and improved pastures with original species; prohibit timbering in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible. This project includes most of the undeveloped land between Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area and Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area and consequently has the size and location to meet its primary objective.

### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Osceola Pine Savannas project has the resource diversity to qualify as a Wildlife Management Area.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended as lead manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project generally includes lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

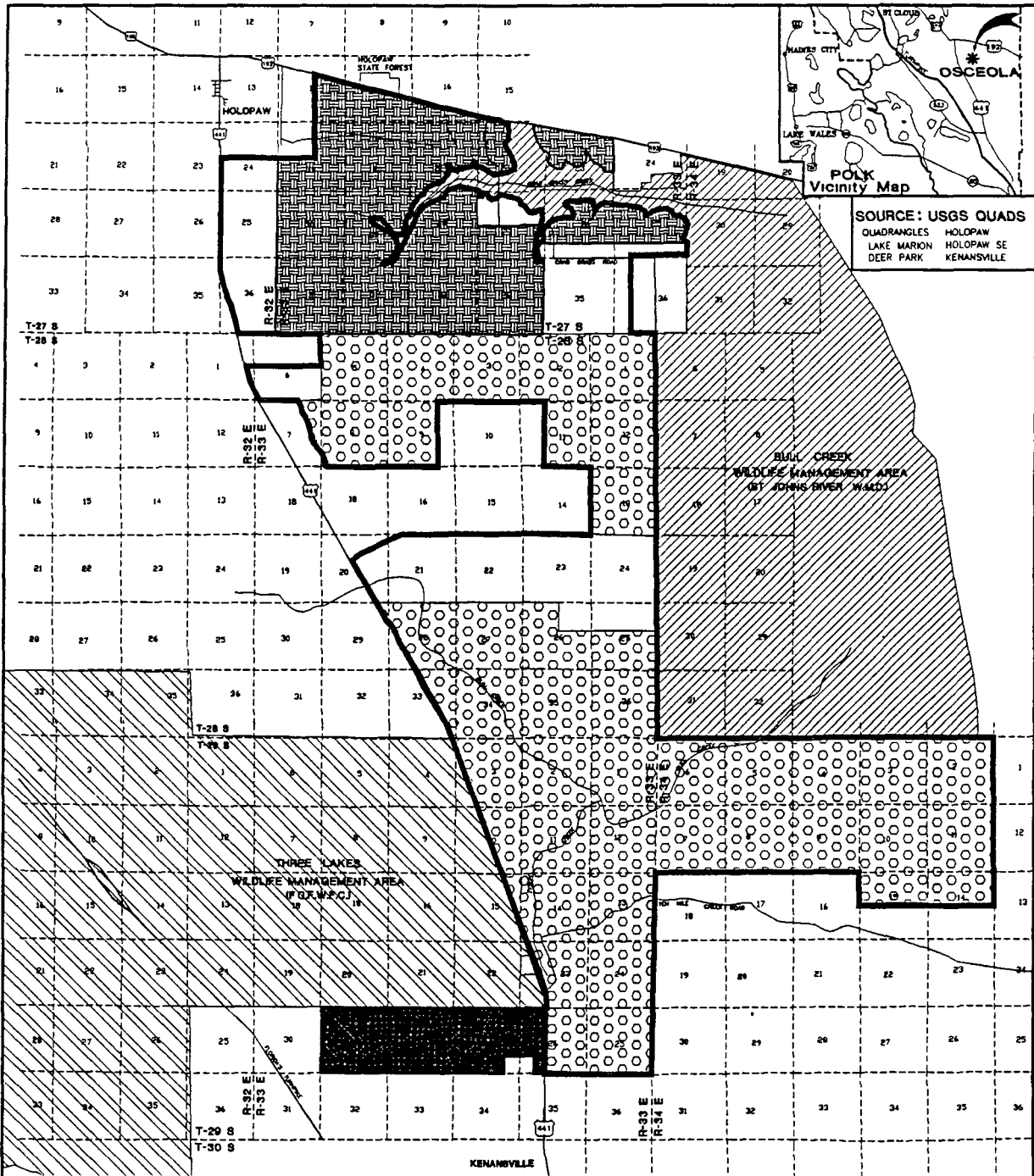
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on site security, public access, fire management, resource inventory, and the removal of any existing trash. A conceptual management plan will be developed that describes the goals of future resource management on the site. Long-range plans for this property, beginning one year after acquisition, will stress the protection and management of threatened and endangered species. Programs providing multiple recreational uses will also be implemented. A burn management plan will be developed and implemented using conventional and biologically acceptable guidelines. Management activities will also strive to manage natural plant communities for the benefit of native wildlife. Where appropriate and practical, forest resources will be managed using acceptable silvicultural practices as recommended by the Division of Forestry. A resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection, or management. Unnecessary roads, firelines and ditches will be abandoned or restored. Infrastructure will be kept to the minimum necessary for public access and management.

*Revenue-generating potential* While the pinelands have significant economic value, their value to the area's wildlife may be even greater. Quota permits should range between 500 and 550 permits per hunt. A \$25 management area stamp would be required to hunt on the area. A management area stamp could also be required for all users. Additional revenue would be generated by sales of hunting licenses and special hunting stamps (i.e., archery stamp, turkey stamp, etc.).

*Cooperators in management activities* The St. Johns River Water Management District and the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, are recommended as cooperating managers.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$35,000	\$65,000
OPS	\$0	\$2,000
Expense	\$40,000	\$60,000
OCO	\$90,000	\$25,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$165,000	\$152,000



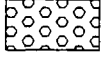
PROJECT BOUNDARY



TO BE ACQUIRED BY  
F.G.F.W.F.C.



TO BE ACQUIRED BY  
F.G.F.W.F.C. AND ST. JOHNS W.M.D.



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



# OSCEOLA PINE SAVANNAS

OSCEOLA COUNTY

# Upper Econ Mosaic

Priority 23

## Osceola and Orange Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

A broad expanse of flatwoods, scrub, swamps, marshes, and lakes east of St. Cloud is important for the survival of such wildlife as scrub jays, caracara, sandhill crane, and wading birds. The Upper Econ Mosaic project, by protecting much of this land, will preserve natural lands around existing conservation areas, maintain habitat that the diverse wildlife here needs to survive, and ensure that the public will still be able to enjoy this natural landscape as Orlando and St. Cloud continue their rapid growth.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

This project, together with Split Oak Mitigation Park and Moss Park, will protect about 35,000 acres in a region facing overwhelming threats from residential and commercial growth. The project encompasses the Econlockhatchee River Swamp, an Outstanding Florida Water and headwaters of the Econlockhatchee River, which flows north and east into the St. Johns through Orange and Seminole counties. West of the river swamp the project includes all of four large lakes and has frontage on six others. The mix of xeric uplands, flatwoods, and wetlands provides habitat for

many listed species of wildlife and several rare plants, as well as for wildlife species that are believed to be declining or in some degree of imperilment. One non-significant archaeological site is known from the project. Development is a long-term threat to the area.

### Public Use

The project will be managed as a state forest, offering opportunities for fishing, boating, hunting, hiking and camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

No phasing is recommended; however, the essential parcels were identified as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and Holland Properties. South Florida Water Management District owns 1.58 acres within the project boundary.

### Coordination

The Donovan (972 acres) property within the project at the southwestern boundary is being evaluated as a potential Florida Communities Trust (FCT) project.

The Nature Conservancy has acted as an intermediary between the state and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SCRUB	G2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
<i>Scrub bay</i>	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
<i>Nodding pinweed</i>	G3/S3
31 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	30,471
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	30,471
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$33,616,465

### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary objectives of management of the Upper Econ Mosaic CARL project are to maintain and restore the mosaic of natural communities, ranging from scrub to flatwoods and marshes, along the upper reaches of the Econlockhatchee River basin and to provide natural-resource-based recreation to the public in the rapidly-growing Orlando area. Preserving the natural communities of the area will preserve one of the largest populations of red-cockaded woodpeckers in Florida, as well as other threatened wildlife such as Sherman's fox squirrels, and will enhance the conservation and recreation value of the adjacent Split Oak Mitigation Park and Moss Park.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and logging. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn fire-dependent communities such as pine flatwoods and scrub in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; where appropriate, reforest pastures and pine plantations in the project area with original species; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands and the hardwood swamps; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project, which is 20 miles or less from Orlando and Kissimmee, includes most of the higher-quality undeveloped land from the Econlockhatchee River Swamp south and west to U.S. Highway 441, and is adjacent to an existing county park. It therefore has the size, configuration, and location to fulfill its primary objectives.

### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for State Designation* Major communities represented on this project include mesic and wet flatwoods, strand swamp, dome swamp, depression marsh, basin marsh, scrub,

scrubby flatwoods, flatwoods lake, xeric hammock, and blackwater stream. The project's size and diversity makes it desirable for use and management as a state forest. Management by the Division of Forestry as a state forest is contingent upon the state obtaining legal public access to the site and acquiring fee simple title to the core parcels.

#### *Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management*

There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so the level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to be typical for a state forest.

#### *Timetable for Implementing Management*

Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management, public access will be provided for non-facilities related, low intensity outdoor recreation activities. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through the Division of Forestry's Orlando District Headquarters and management activities will be conducted utilizing district personnel. The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate. Initial or intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Vehicular use by the public will be confined to designated roads and unnecessary access points will be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan. Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project can only be conceptual in nature. Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and maintenance of natural communities. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species.

An all season burning program will be established utilizing practices that incorporate recent research

findings. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

Timber management activities will primarily consist of improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This will provide habitat for the full spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will primarily be located in already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access for the uses mentioned above, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and

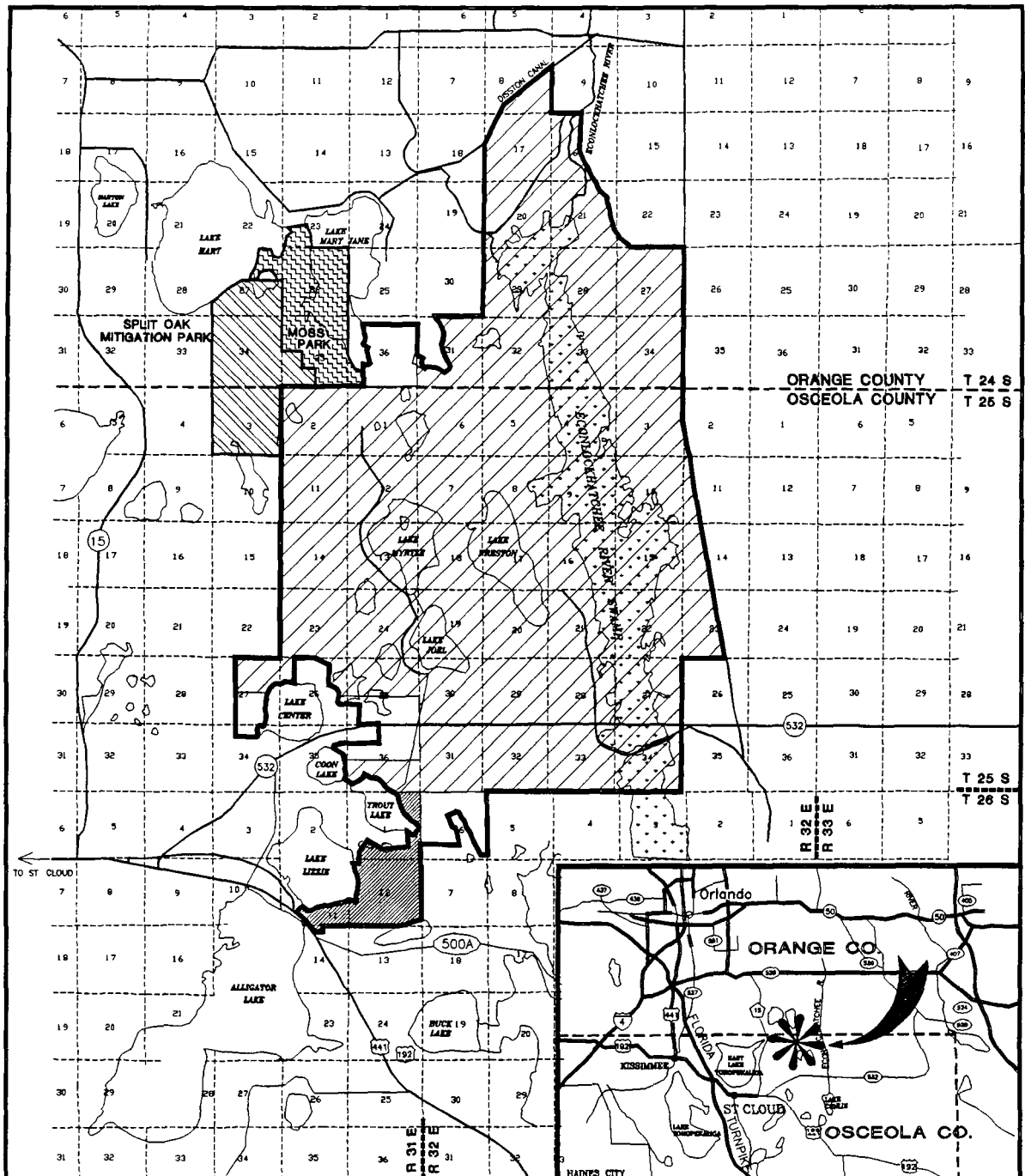
manage the property.




The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. Due to the wet nature of the project, it is not anticipated that recreational facilities will be developed. However, if it is determined that facilities are needed, the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. High impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

**Revenue Generating Potential** As mentioned above, timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be moderate.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$91,580	\$91,580
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$26,000	\$21,000
OCO	\$134,700	\$5,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$252,280</b>	<b>\$117,580</b>

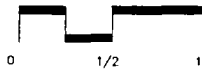


-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  PROPOSED FCT PROJECT LAKE LIZZIE



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



**UPPER ECON  
 MOSAIC**  
 ORANGE + OSCEOLA COUNTIES

# Juniper Creek Watershed

Santa Rosa County

Priority 24

## Purpose for State Acquisition

The pristine streams in the Blackwater River system, with their tea-colored water and large sandbars, are popular for canoeing, but the open pinelands between the streams are liable to become housing developments at any time. The Juniper Creek Watershed project, by conserving most of the Blackwater River drainage not already publicly owned, will maintain the high water quality of the streams within it; help to create a large conservation area stretching from the Conecuh National Forest in Alabama almost to Eglin Air Force Base; safeguard rare animals like the blackmouth shiner and plants like the panhandle lily; and provide another area where the public may enjoy this unique and beautiful land.

## Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

## General Description

The project includes most of the unprotected portion of the lower Blackwater River, one of the most pristine rivers in Florida. The Conecuh National Forest in Alabama and the adjacent Blackwater River State Forest protect the river's upper reaches. Natural communities include sandhill/upland pine forest, bottomland forest, mesic flatwoods, upland mixed forest, blackwater stream, dome swamp, and seepage slope. The shifting sand streams of the project are critical for the continued

existence of the endangered blackmouth shiner, as well as rare invertebrates. Five archaeological sites and one historical site have been recorded in the project. It is threatened by intense logging and residential development.

## Public Use

The project is designated to become a state forest, with such public uses as hunting, fishing, hiking, canoeing, and camping.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

In 1992, the Blackwater River State Forest Addition project was combined with the Blackwater River project (submitted in 1992). On 1/26/95, the LAAC deleted approximately 5,868 acres from the project boundary and changed the project name from Blackwater River State Forest Addition to Juniper Creek Watershed. There are no improvements included within the project boundary. Only the two willing sellers remain within the project boundary, the Estes family and Hutton So. Timber Co.

## Coordination

The CARL project boundaries overlap with project boundaries of the Division of Forestry (DOF) and the Northwest Florida Water Management District. The Division of Forestry (DOF) has taken the lead in negotiation of both the Hutton and Estes ownerships.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Blackmouth shiner	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' sandgrass</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Panhandle lily</i>	G1G2/S1S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3?/S2
SEEPAGE SLOPE	G3?/S2
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
<i>Florida pondweed</i>	GU/S1S2
20 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	8,424
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	8,424
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,264,800



**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Blackwater River CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Juniper Creek Watershed CARL project shares roughly four miles of border with the Blackwater River State Forest. This location, together with its pine forests, make it highly desirable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry will manage the project.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* There are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor

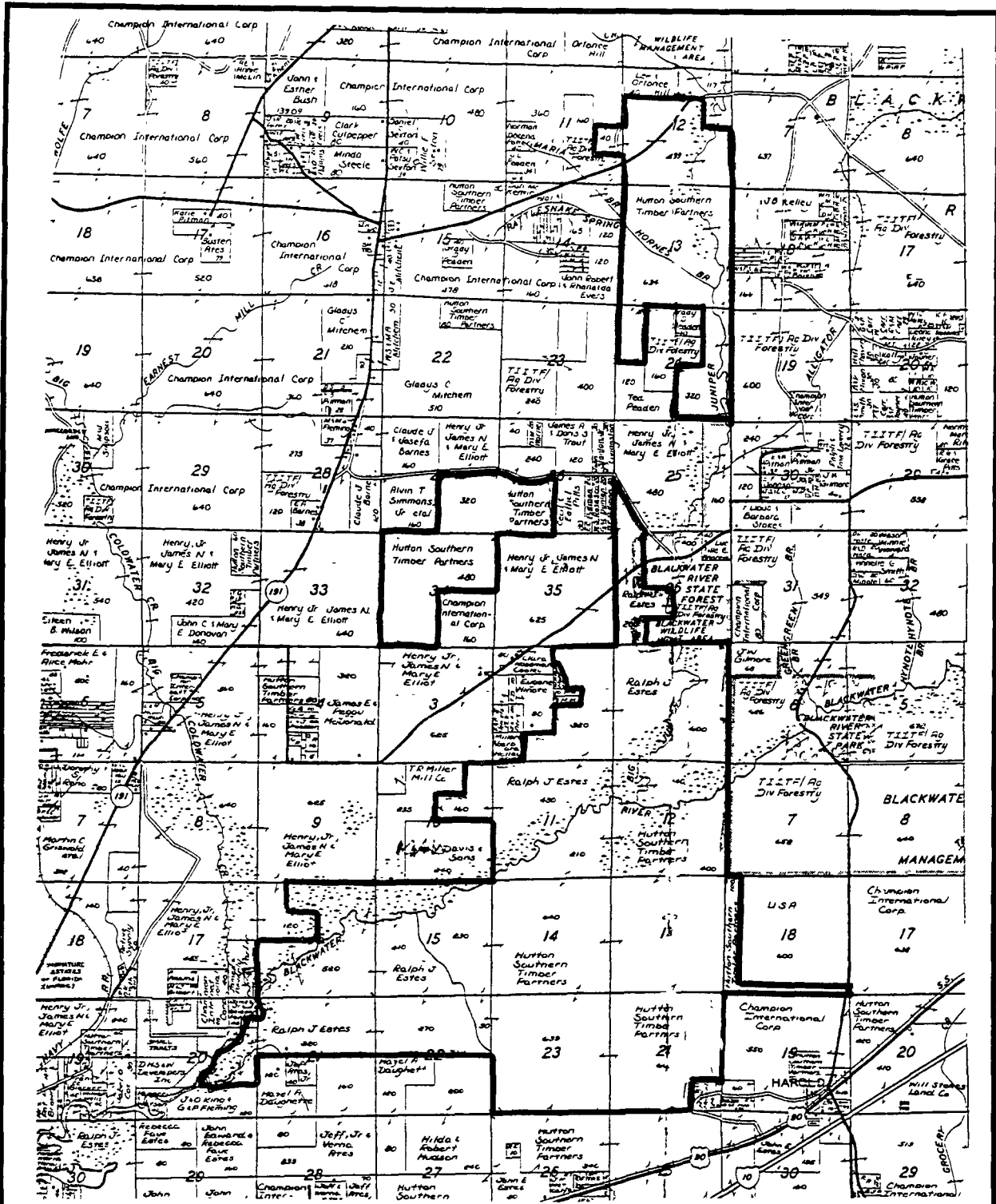
recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

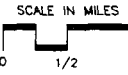
*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable amount of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be moderate.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$28,140	\$28,140
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$10,000	\$5,000
OCO	\$90,400	\$3,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$128,540</b>	<b>\$36,140</b>



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**JUNIPER CREEK  
WATERSHED**  
SANTA ROSA COUNTY

T.2N.-R.27W.

# Apalachicola River

Priority 25

## *Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun and Jackson Counties*

### **Purpose for State Acquisition**

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida torreyea tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

### **Manager**

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for ten years after acquisition, after which DRP will manage it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract.

### **General Description**

The project consists of four tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River. 1) a large tract on the east bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida torreyea. 2) the Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats. 3) the Atkins Tract, west of Torreya State Park, contained excellent floodplain forest and sandhills, but has reportedly been timbered recently. 4) the Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes

some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

### **Public Use**

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

### **Acquisition Planning and Status**

The original Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres) tract consists of approximately 13 owners. The 1992 addition includes an additional 30 owners. Neal Land & Timber Co., St. Joe and Soterra are the three major owners, Neal by far the largest. The largest parcels in the Aspalaga Landing (800 acres) tract consist of the same three ownerships, with Soterra owning the most acreage. The Atkins tract (3,210 acres) includes 7 owners, one major owner. The largest owner in Sweetwater Creek (9,689 acres) is St. Joe.

In 1995, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council added a 374-acre tract (Land property) to the project boundary. The tract is across the Apalachicola River from the Gadsden Glades tract and almost adjacent to the Sneads Cave site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

### **Coordination**

The project is being pursued with the cooperation of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy, although this project is not a shared, partnership project with the district.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torreyia</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	20,181
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	20,181
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,952,100 <sup>± 85</sup>

$$\frac{94001294}{20181} = 4661$$
~~4661~~  
 4661

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River CARL project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks should manage the areas east of the Apalachicola

River. The Division of Forestry, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the Division of Forestry will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

**Timetable for implementing management** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the Division of Recreation and Parks. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

**Cooperators in management** No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Apalachicola River - Priority 25

**Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$226,318</b>	<b>\$167,769</b>

**Management Cost Summary DRP/ North**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$248,296</b>	<b>\$167,769</b>

**Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$303,910</b>	<b>\$148,910</b>

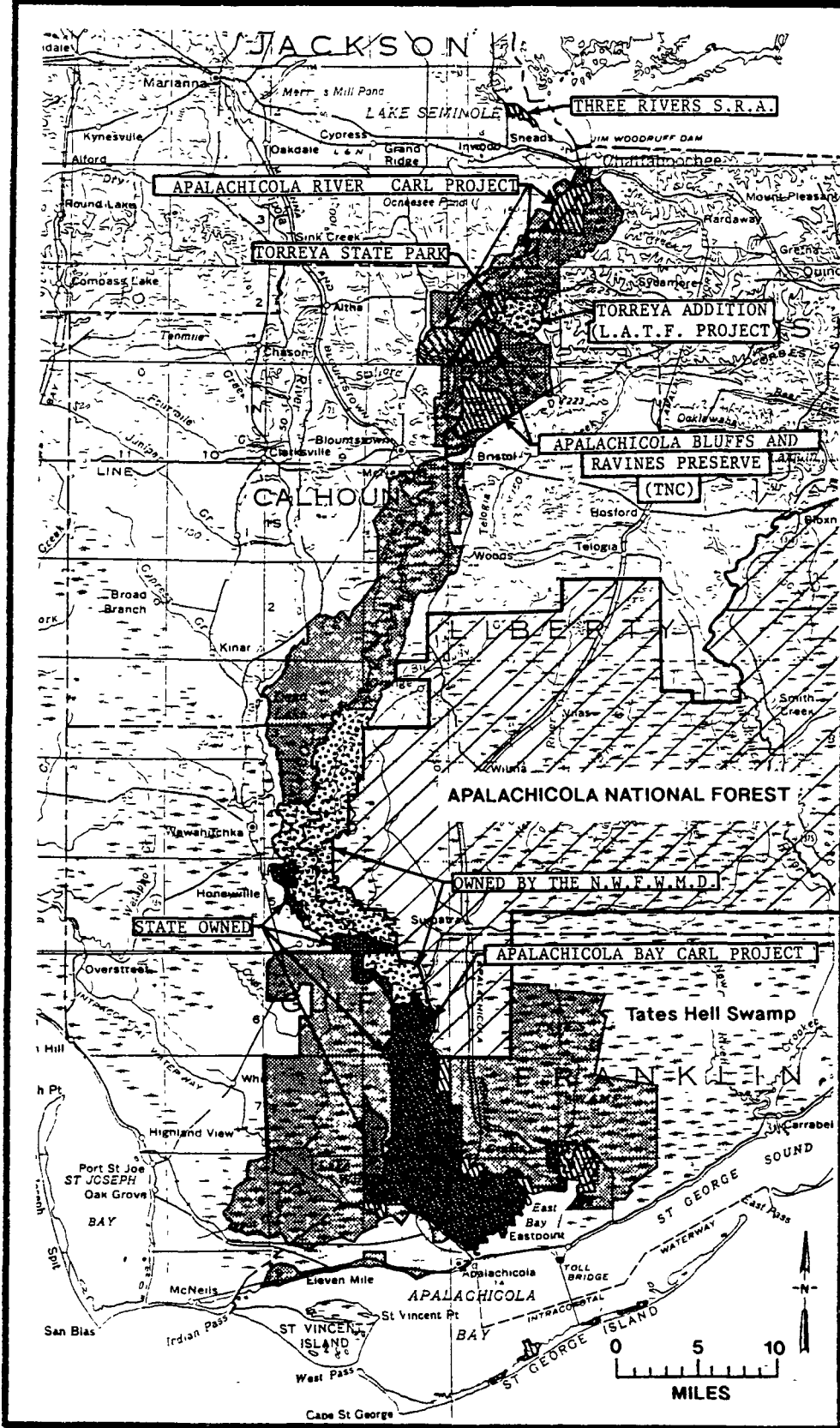
**Management Cost Summary GFC**

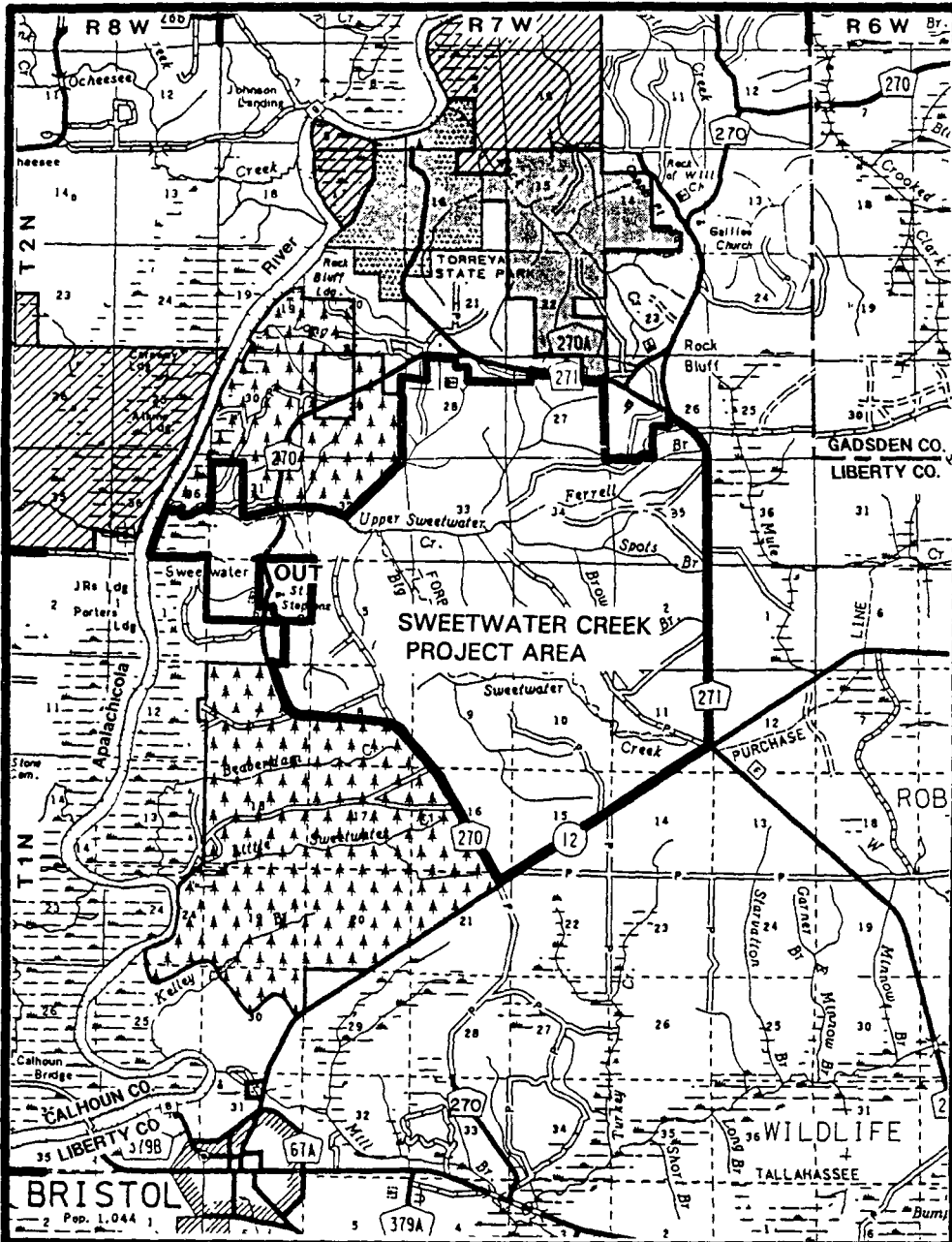
Category Source of Funds	1994/95 CARL	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL
Salary	\$68,280	\$85,491	\$85,491
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$99,961	\$45,000	\$65,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$168,241</b>	<b>\$130,491</b>	<b>\$150,491</b>

APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY ECOSYSTEM

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY  
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES

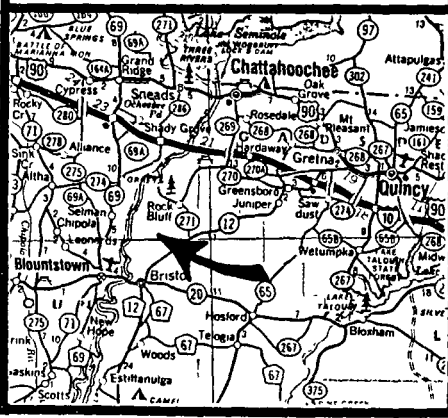
RESOURCE PLANNING  
BOUNDARY







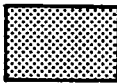


**APALACHICOLA RIVER**

LIBERTY CO.

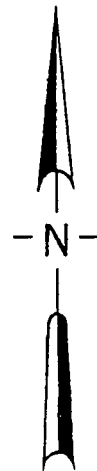
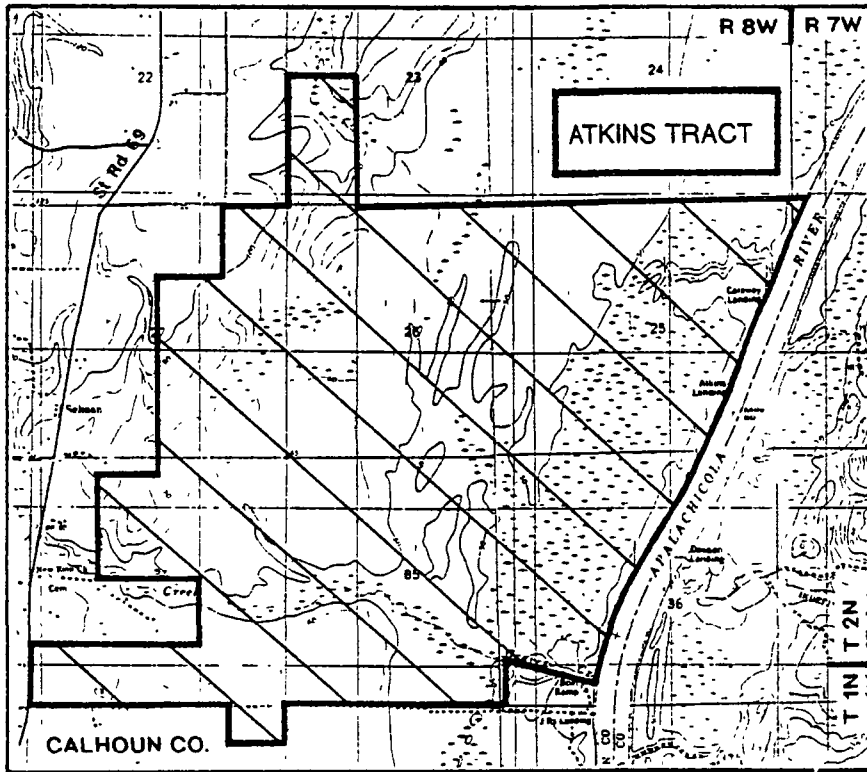
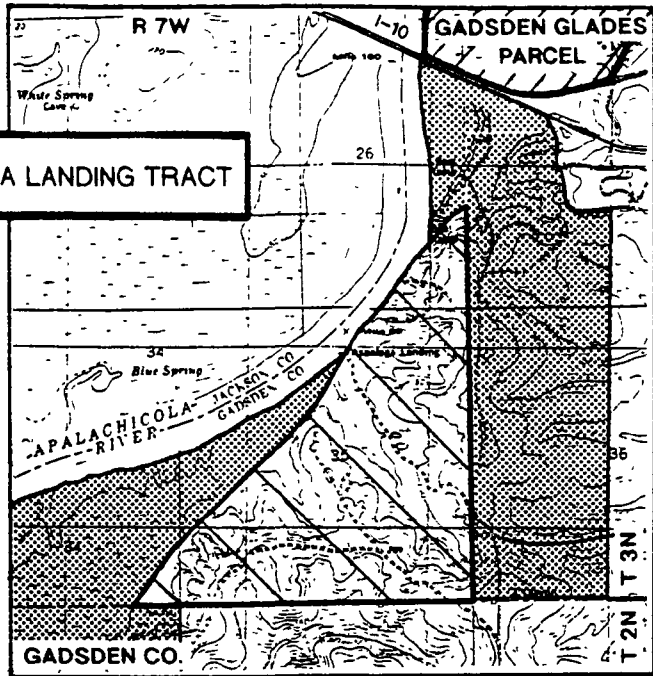
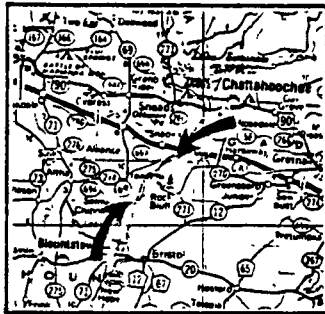
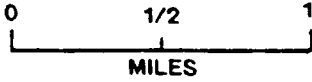


-  SWEETWATER CREEK PROJECT BOUNDARY
  -  APALACHICOLA RIVER CARL PROJECT
  -  APALACHICOLA BLUFFS & RAVINES PRESERVE (TNC)
  -  INHOLDINGS AND ADDITIONS PROJECT (DEP)
- ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE SWEETWATER CREEK PROJECT BOUNDARY

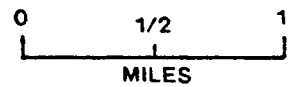
 1992 ADDITIONS

**ASPALAGA LANDING TRACT**

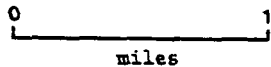
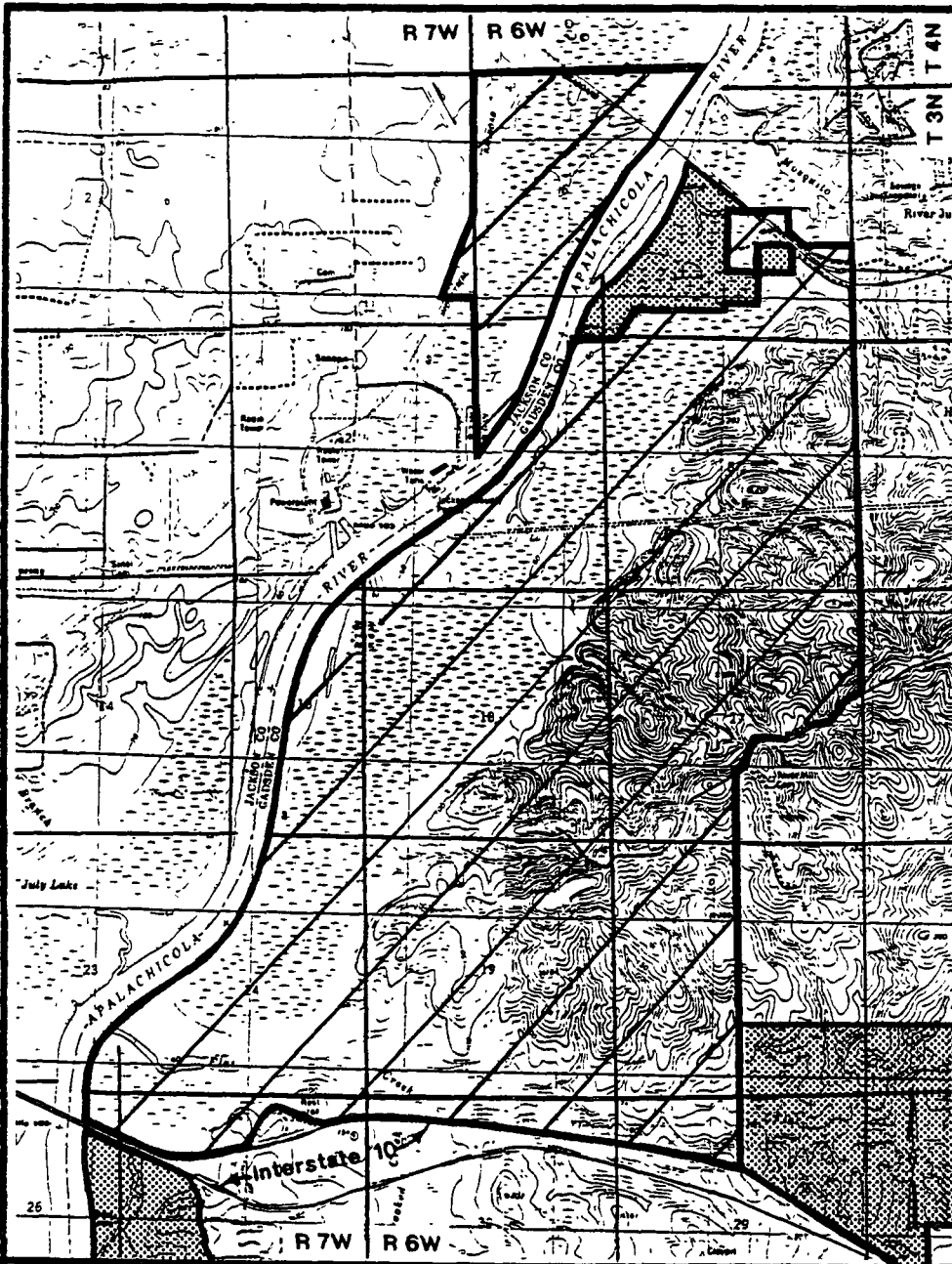
ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT AREA PLUS 1992 ADDITIONS



**APALACHICOLA RIVER**  
GADSDEN / CALHOUN COUNTIES







## APALACHICOLA RIVER

GADSDEN / CALHOUN COUNTIES

GADSDEN GLADES PARCEL GADSDEN CO.

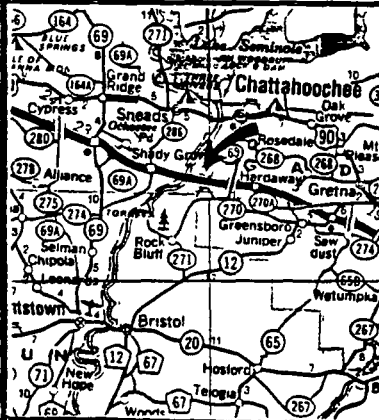
ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT AREA PLUS 1992 ADDITIONS



PROJECT AREA



1992 ADDITIONS



# Middle Chipola River

Priority 26

## Calhoun and Jackson Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Flowing through a landscape of farm fields, the Chipola River exposes the limestone bedrock of Jackson and Calhoun counties on its way to join the Apalachicola River in a swampy wilderness. The Middle Chipola River project will protect remnants of the unique hardwood forests of this region for 30 miles along the high banks of the river, maintaining the water quality of the river; providing habitat for several rare plants and many rare animals, from mussels to turtles and cave-dwelling crayfish; helping to preserve the abundant archaeological remains in and along the river; and ensuring that the public will always have access to the river for fishing, swimming, and simple enjoyment of the beauty of this unique stream.

### Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks and the Office of Greenways and Trails (interim), Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The project encompasses a strip of land on either side of the Chipola River from Florida Caverns State Park to highway 20, totaling almost 8,000 acres of mostly second-growth hardwood forest. The river itself has an interesting combination of alluvial and spring-run characteristics. Its high banks underlain by limestone support several rare plants. Rare animals include mussels proposed for federal listing, fish and

salamanders, and Barbour's map turtle. The river is an important part of the Apalachicola River drainage basin. The project will help protect the water quality of the river (an Outstanding Florida Water and state canoe trail) and preserve public access to the river.

Forty-three archaeological sites, mostly underwater scatters, are known from the project, and the potential for more is high. The scenic riverbanks are attractive for development and the river is vulnerable to intensive agriculture and mining.

### Public Use

The project will be managed as an addition to Florida Caverns State Park and as a canoe trail, with opportunities for canoeing, boating, fishing, hiking and camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The project consists of approximately 21 parcels and four owners. No phasing is recommended, the essential tracts; all will sellers are Mcrae/Rex, Land, Trammell, and Florida Public Utilities Co. The largest owner, (Mcrae/Rex) within the project boundary wishes to negotiate a less than fee sale of his ownership.

### Coordination

The CARL program has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Marianna columbine</i>	G5T1/S1
<i>Dye-flower</i>	G1G3/S1
Gulf moccasinshell	G2/S?
Shiny-rayed pocketbook	G2/S?
Shoal bass	G2/S1
Georgia blind salamander	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
Dougherty plain crayfish	G2/S2
37 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	2,623
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	2,623
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,638,772

### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary objectives of management of the Middle Chipola River CARL project are to conserve a corridor of natural communities along the Chipola River and to provide the public with controlled recreational access to the river. Achieving these objectives will protect the unique collection of rare plants and animals, ranging from rare mussels and fish to cave crayfish and gray bats, in this part of the Apalachicola River basin. It will also help to protect the significant archaeological resources of the riverbed and shores.

The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of resources. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted immediately adjacent to the river. Managers should control public boat access to the river; thoroughly inventory the natural and archaeological resources of the river; burn fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest pine plantations along the river with original species; strictly limit timbering in natural hardwood forests adjacent to the river; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually protecting the water quality and scenic values of the river. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as boat ramps and camp sites, ensure that they do not harm the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

This project includes all the undeveloped land along the Chipola River from Florida Caverns State Park to State Road 20 and therefore has the configuration, location, and size to achieve its primary objectives.

### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The portion of the Middle Chipola River project lying between the Florida Caverns State Park and the SR 167 bridge down river from the park would complement the park in its resource and management goals.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks proposes to manage the project as a part of the

Florida Caverns State Park.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The property will be a high need management area. Protection and perpetuation of the property's resources, particularly as related to caverns, bats and restoration of logged areas, will be the primary emphasis. Compatible resource-based recreation is expected to be emphasized in the long-term.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Upon acquisition and assignment to the Division of Recreation and Parks, short term management efforts will concentrate on site security, control of vehicular access and the development of a resource inventory and public use plan. Public use will be allowed for low intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation activities in the short term.

Restoration and maintenance of natural communities will be incorporated into long range management efforts and disturbed areas will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in natural systems, to the extent practical.

The Division will encourage resource-based recreation and environmental education in conjunction with overall public use in the park. The management plan developed to define resource management and public use of the property will define the extent and placement of compatible infrastructure.

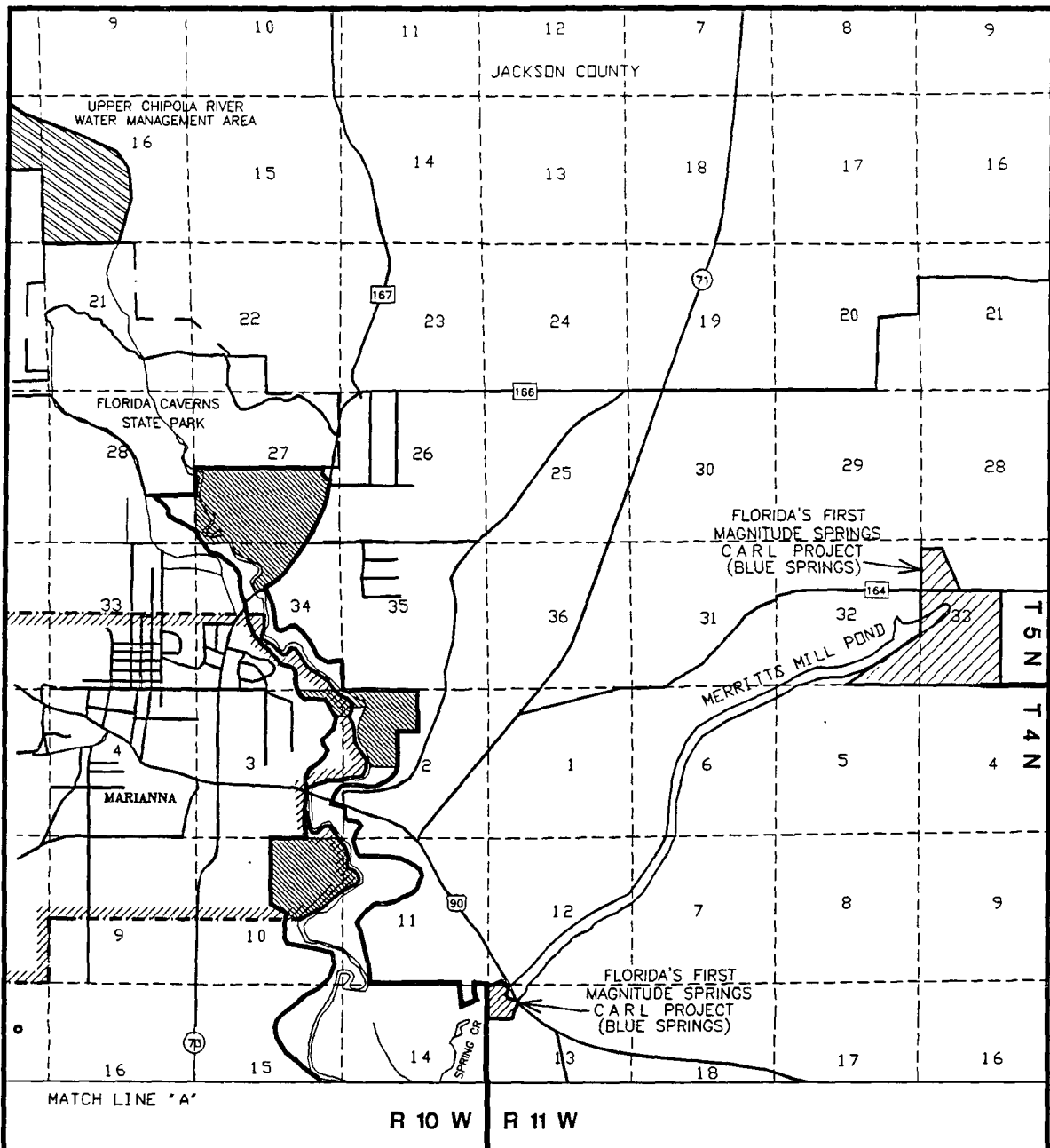
*Revenue generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated from this addition initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities might be developed. The amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use identified in the management plan developed the property.



*Cooperators in management activities* No cooperators are recommended for this tract. However, consultation with the Northwest Florida Water Management District on water related matters and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission on wildlife issues will be enlisted as needed.


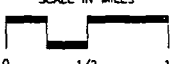
**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

\*Management Cost Summary for the portion to be managed by the Office of Greenways and Trails is not available at this time.

<b>Category Source of Funds</b>	<b>Startup CARL</b>	<b>Recurring CARL</b>
Salary	\$9,750	\$9,750
QPS	\$2,400	\$2,400
Expense	\$6,700	\$6,700
OCO	\$5,600	\$1,000
FCO	\$15,600	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$40,050</b>	<b>\$19,850</b>

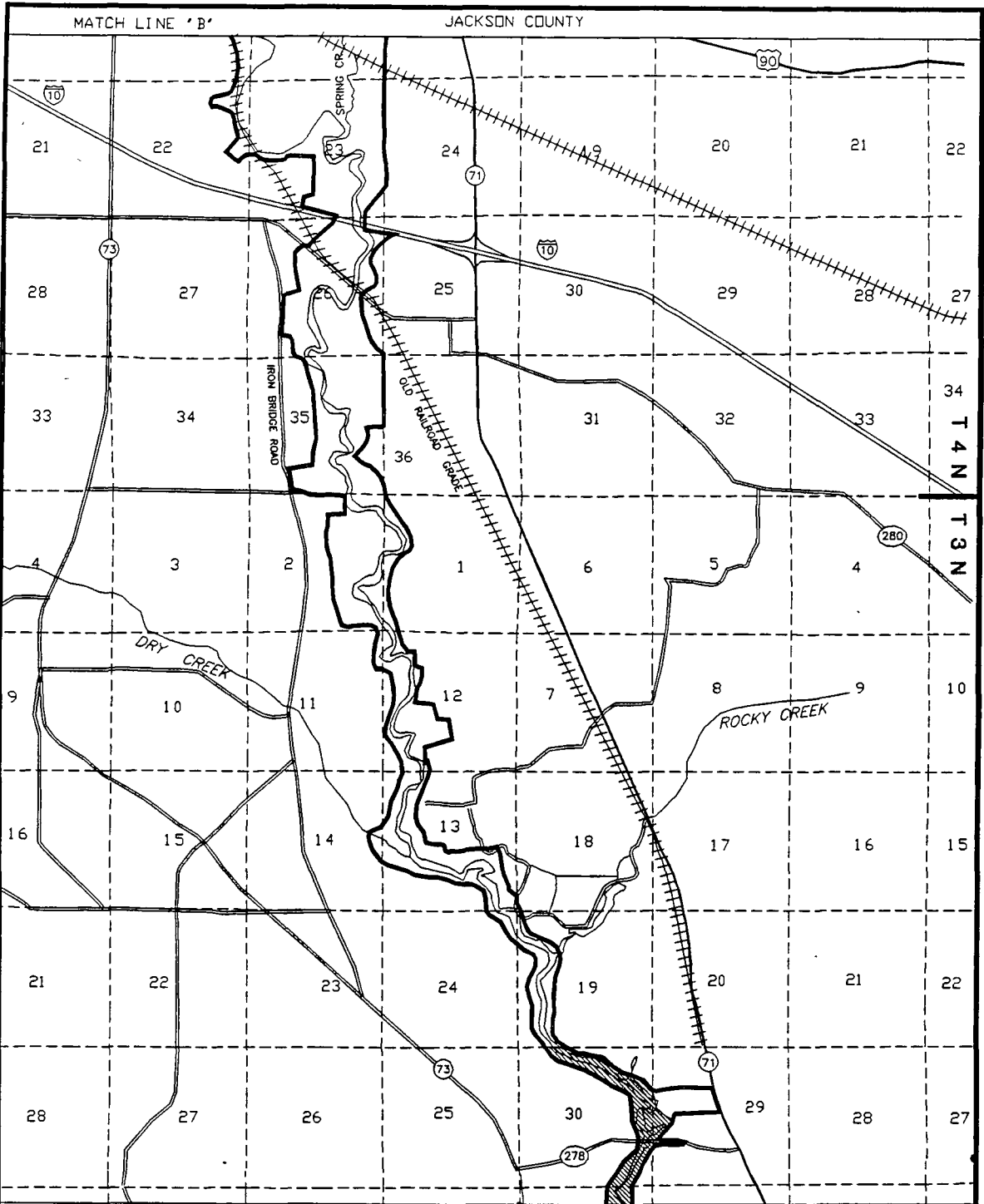


-  RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

  
 NORTH  
 SCALE IN MILES  
  
 0      1/2      1

**MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER**

SHEET 1 OF 4  
**JACKSON + CALHOUN COUNTIES**  
 R 10-95



RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES

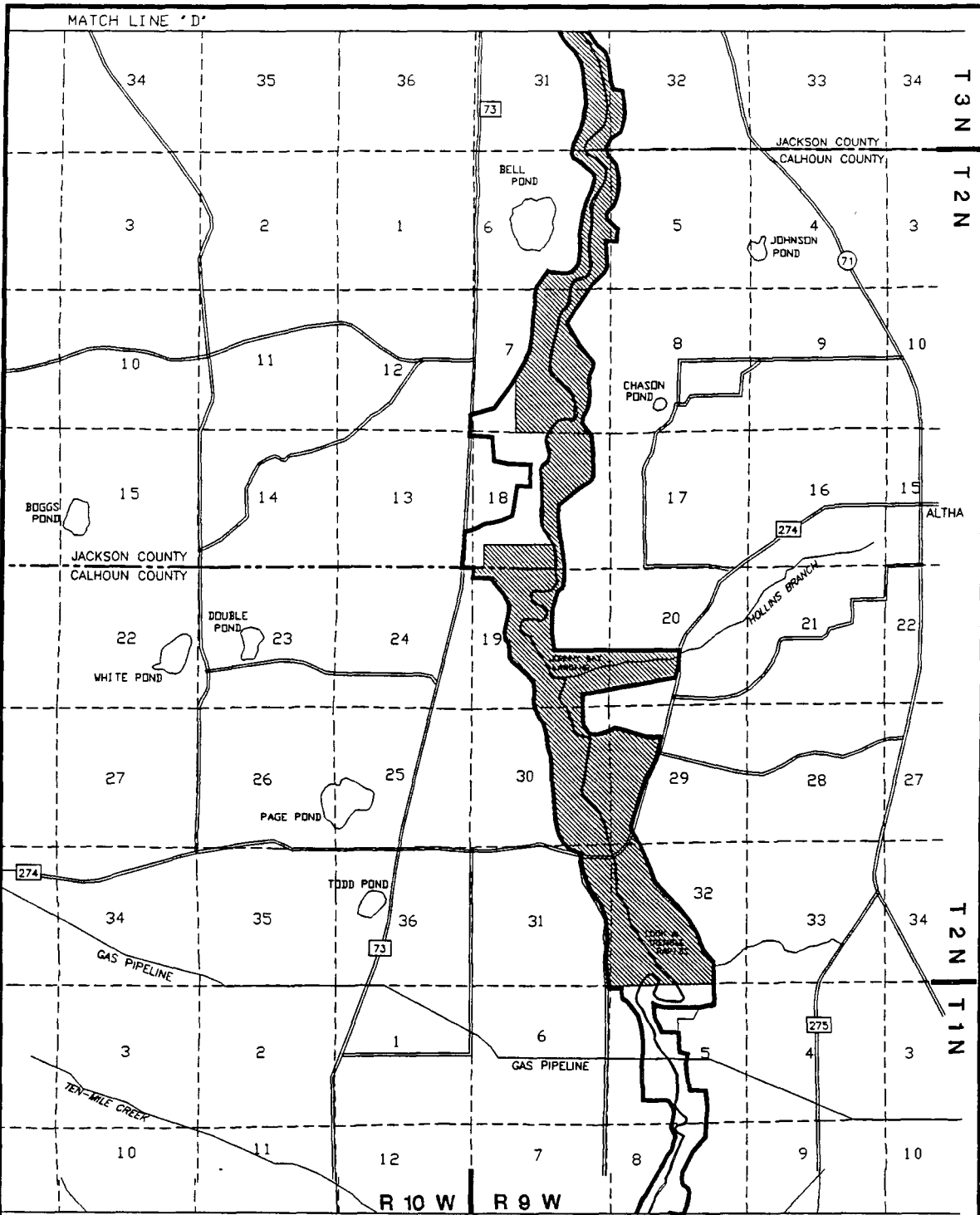


MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

SHEET 2 OF 4

JACKSON + CALHOUN COUNTIES

R 10-95



RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

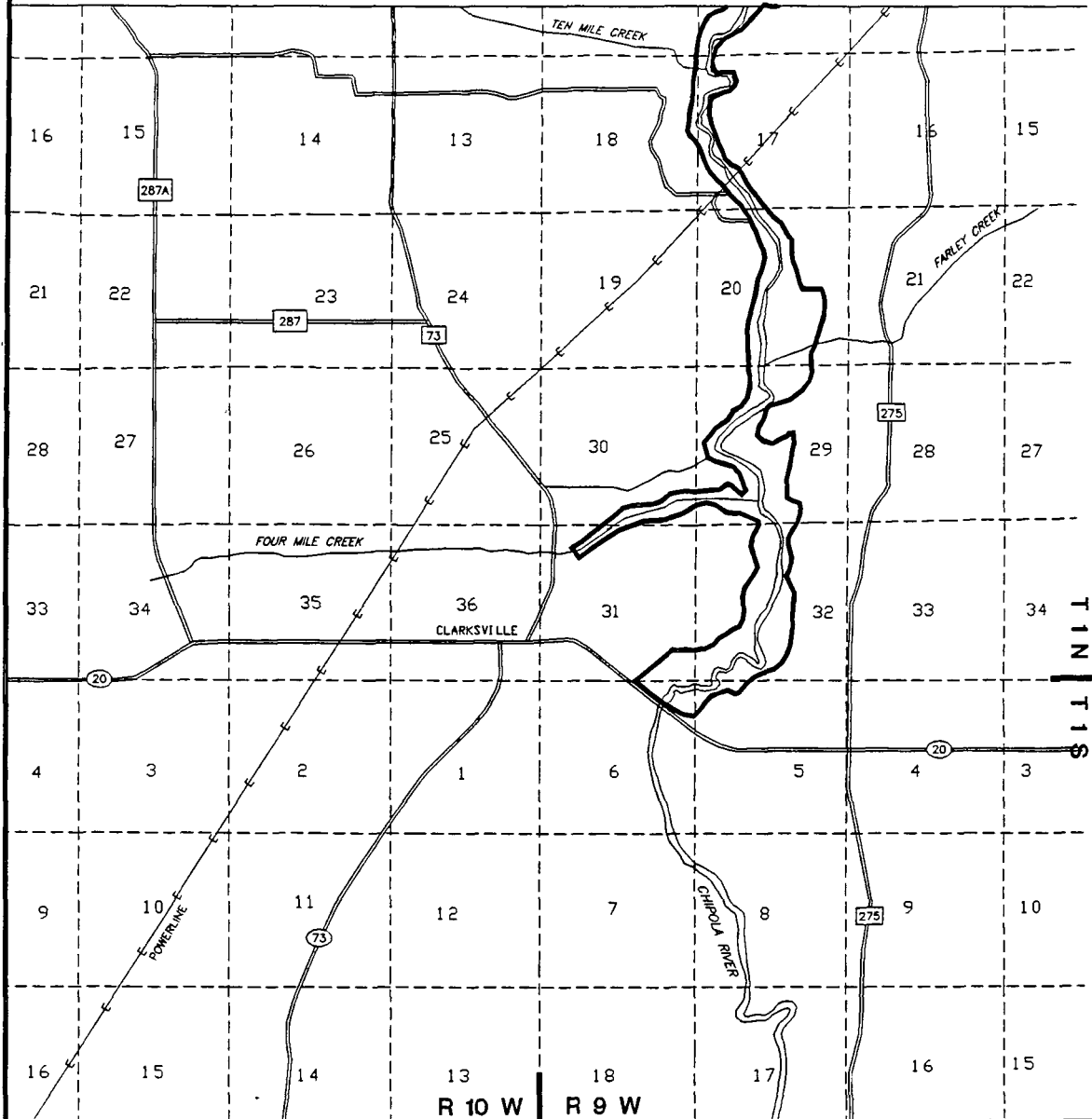
SHEET 3 OF 4

JACKSON + CALHOUN COUNTIES

R 10-1-95

CALHOUN COUNTY

MATCH LINE "F"



RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



# MIDDLE CHIPOLA RIVER

SHEET 4 OF 4

JACKSON + CALHOUN COUNTIES

R 10-95



# Highlands Hammock Addition

Highlands County

Priority 27

## Purpose for State Acquisition

Highlands Hammock State Park preserves an island of the original landscape on the western slope of the Lake Wales Ridge, ranging from scrub to a live oak-cabbage palm hammock, in a sea of residential developments and pastures. The Highlands Hammock Addition will add more of this island to the park, giving the public more area for enjoying this natural landscape, protecting streams that flow into the park, and helping to ensure the survival of several rare plants, such as the Florida golden aster, and several rare animals.

## Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

## General Description

This project includes good quality scrub, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammocks, mesic flatwoods, baygalls, and basin swamps. The basin swamp is of particular importance because of hydrological connections with Highlands Hammock State Park. The diverse natural communities support healthy populations of wildlife, including several threatened species. The project has moderate potential for archaeological sites. It is threatened by agriculture and residential development.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Scrub bluestem</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida golden aster</i>	G1/S1
Sand skink	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Cutthroat grass</i>	G2/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
33 FNAI elements known from site	

## Public Use

This project is designated as an addition to Highlands Hammock State Park for such activities as camping, hiking, horseback riding, and nature study.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

No phasing is recommended. This project is south and adjacent to the 3,030 acre Highlands Hammock State Park, acquired from 1935-1947. No state funds were expended. There are approximately 10 owners in the entire project area; two major owners, Young and Livingston. Negotiations continue with Judge Young on 2,000 acres.

## Coordination

The Nature Conservancy was an intermediary in the acquisition of the 804 acre Livingston tract.

Resolutions in support of this project include: Lake Placid Town Council, Sebring City Council and Highlands County Commission.

Placed on list	1989
Project Area (Acres)	6,151
Acres Acquired	1,094
at a Cost of	\$2,444,515
Acres Remaining	5,057
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value	\$1,015,497

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Highlands Hammock Addition CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Highlands Hammock State Park Addition has the diverse natural resources (Lake Wales Ridge scrub, flatwoods, and swamps) and the location (adjacent to Highlands Hammock State Park) to qualify as a unit of the state park system.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage the project as part of the state park.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Highlands Hammock Addition will be a high-need management area. Public recreational use and

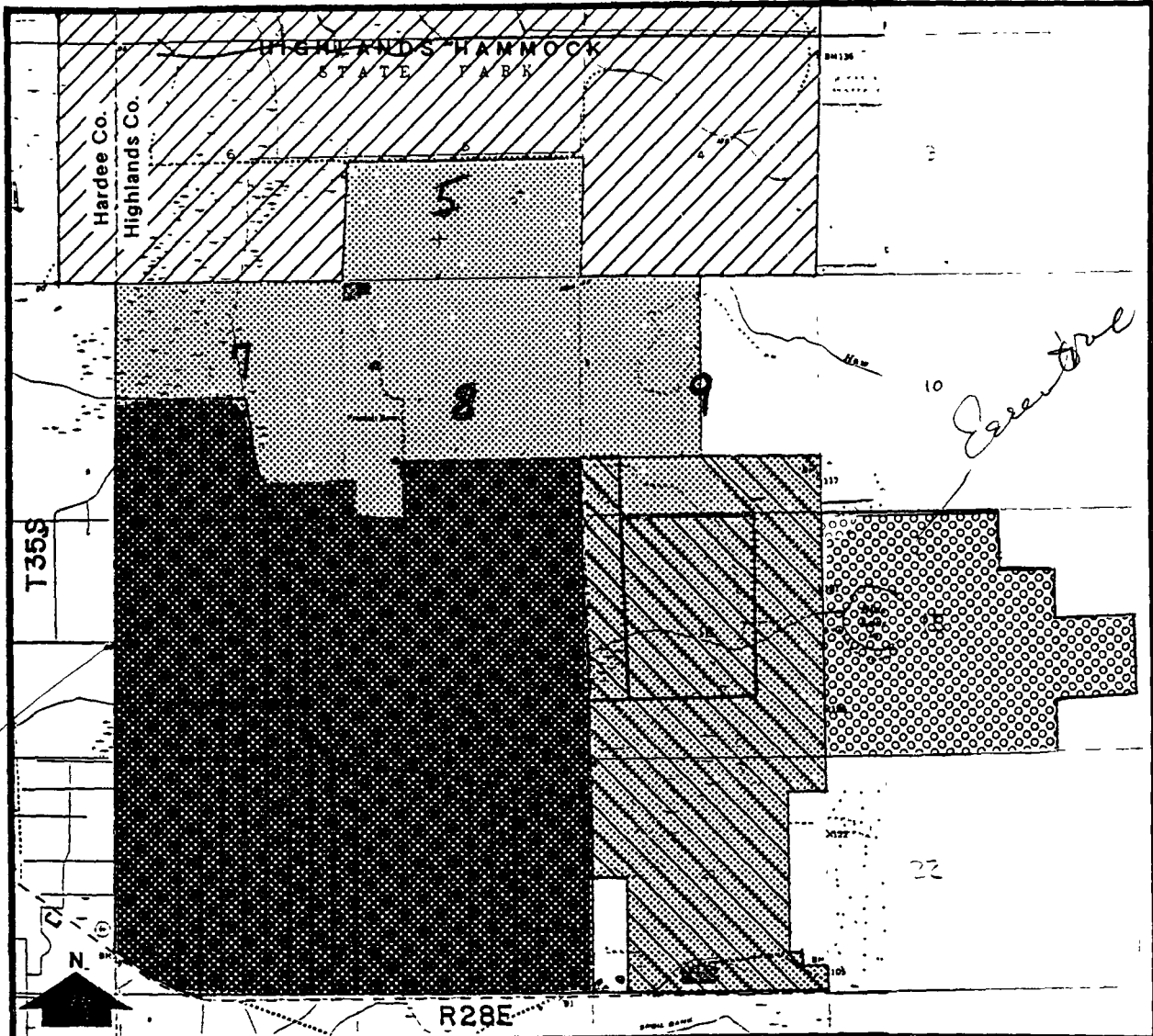
development compatible with resource management will be an integral aspect of management. *Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated from this addition initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities. Highlands Hammock State Park generated about \$239,000 in revenues in FY 1993/94.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

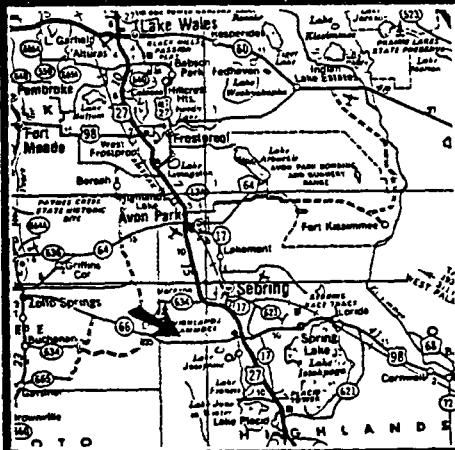
**Management Cost Summary**

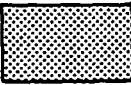




Category	1994	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$300,107	\$306,109	\$312,231
OPS	\$11,200	\$7,500	\$7,500
Expense	\$85,092	\$74,000	\$74,000
OCO	\$2,000	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$11,000	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$310,599	\$387,609	\$393,731



# HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK ADDITION

HIGHLANDS COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE PARK
-  STATE OWNED
-  1994 ADDITION  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCEL
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

|||

# Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie

Escambia County

Priority 28

## Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods and swamps west of Pensacola are interrupted by wet grassy prairies dotted with carnivorous pitcher plants—some of the last remnants of a landscape unique to the northern Gulf coast. The Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie project will conserve these prairies and the undeveloped land around them, helping to protect the water quality of Perdido Bay and Big Lagoon, and giving the public a wealth of opportunities to learn about and enjoy this natural land.

## Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

## General Description

The project covers a large undeveloped area of undulating topography, where low ridges, remnants of ancient dune lines, alternate with slightly lower intervening swales that drain east or west, parallel to the Gulf coast. The Wet Prairies in this area are some of the last examples of perhaps the most diverse plant community in the southeast. They support one of the largest stands of white-topped pitcher plants in Florida, as well as almost 100 other plant species. The large expanses of flatwoods and Basin Swamps in the proposal provide habitat for many species of animals.

No archaeological sites are known from the project. The uplands on the site are moderately vulnerable to development.

## Public Use

This project is designated for use as a state park, providing opportunities for swimming, fishing, boating, camping, hiking and nature appreciation.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

Several large ownerships exist within the project boundaries including Duckett, Carr, Henning and Perdido Bay Partnerships. Consensus of FNAI and LAAC staff was to acquire the larger ownerships first. Additionally, the important pitcher plant prairies in sections 11, 12, 20, 21 and area C, the area surrounding Tarkiln Bayou (area B), including Dupont Point, and Garco Swamp (area D) are important first priorities from a resource perspective.

## Coordination

There are no acquisition partners.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G2/S2
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S2
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3?/S2
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3
STRAND SWAMP	G4?/S4?
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
12 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	5,515
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	5,515
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,210,940

**Management Policy Statement**

This project contains natural communities unique to the northern Gulf coast. To the greatest extent possible, the existing natural communities shall be managed to perpetuate (or restore if necessary) natural species composition and relative abundances, natural age structure, and natural processes. Fire dependent communities, particularly the Wet Prairies, have suffered from fire exclusion and will benefit from the re-introduction of fire, particularly growing-season fire. Native groundcover should not be disturbed by the construction of plow lines. Instead, natural fire breaks, existing roads, and black lines should be used to contain prescribed fires. When natural fires (via lightning strikes) should be allowed to burn if they are within the parameters of a written prescription; burn plans should incorporate contingency plans for managing such fires.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The project has the size and resource diversity to provide for uses and natural-resource-based recreational activities that are compatible with the protection of rare and sensitive resources under the state park system.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The

Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie CARL Project is a high-need management area requiring intensive resource management and protection. Depending on the nature and extent of public use determined by the management plan process, there may be additional needs for management of public-use activities and facilities.

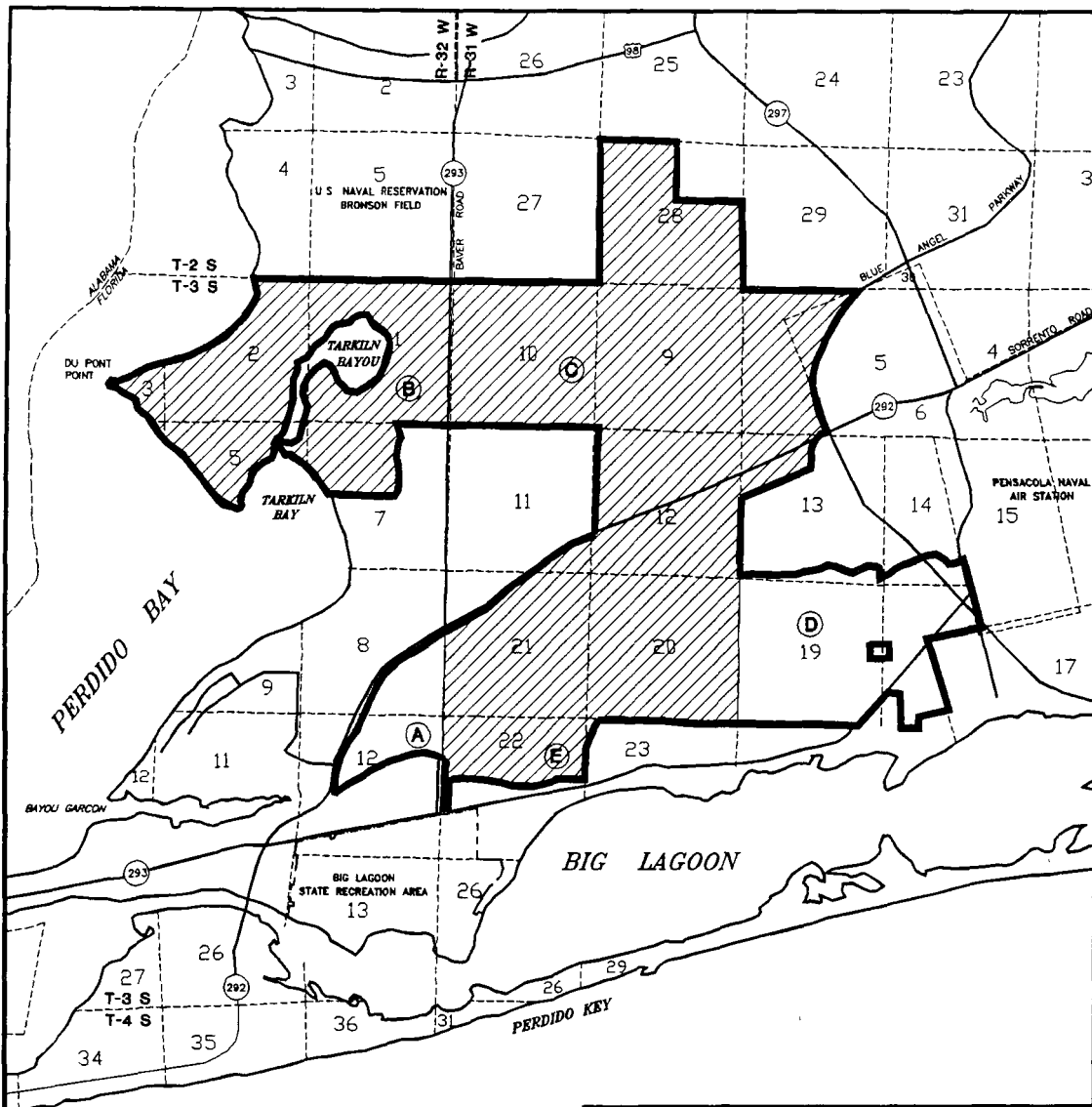
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management consistent with the stated goals and objectives of the approved Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie CARL Project Assessment.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After the initial acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public-use facilities are developed. The amount of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities. Revenue generated by Big Lagoon State Recreation Area for Fiscal Year 1993-1994 was \$127,895.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project.

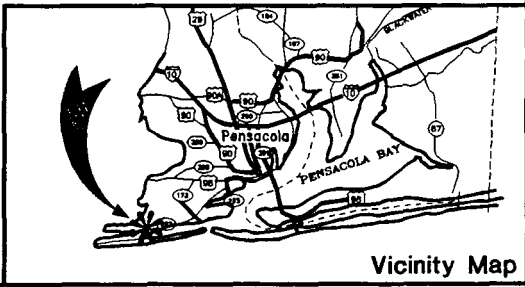
**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$50,515	\$50,515
OPS	\$10,000	\$10,000
Expense	\$61,307	\$61,307
OCO	\$106,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$178,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$405,822</b>	<b>\$122,822</b>





GULF OF MEXICO

SOURCE: USGS QUADS  
 QUADRANGLES FORT BARRANCAS  
 PERDIDO BAY



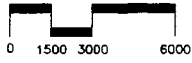
Vicinity Map

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



**PERDIDO PITCHER  
 PLANT PRAIRIE**  
 ESCAMBIA COUNTY

# SE Bat Maternity Caves Priority 29

## Alachua, Citrus, Jackson, Marion and Sumter Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Caves where southeastern bats rear their young also protect several other rare animals, such as the gray bat and cave-dwelling crayfish, and are easily damaged by vandals. The Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves project will limit access to seven of these caves by protecting land around them, helping to ensure the survival of the bats and the other unique denizens of these lightless worlds.

### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

Every spring, adult female southeastern bats leave their colonies and move to certain caves where they bear and raise their young. For the species to survive, these maternity roosts must be protected from human disturbance. The seven caves in this project are or were used as maternity roosts by the bats. The caves also harbor several other rare and endangered animals and plants, including the federally endangered gray bat and rare cave-dwelling crayfish and amphipods. The sites are generally too small to have important vegetative communities, but the Gerome's Cave site has an outstanding example of Upland Hardwood Forest, the Jennings' Cave site has intact Sandhill, and the Sneads Cave site supports good Floodplain Forest and Floodplain Swamp. Three archaeological sites are known from Gerome's Cave. Vandalism is the greatest threat to the caves.

### Public Use

The caves will be managed as wildlife and environmental areas. They are generally not suitable for recreation, but some could have nature trails.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Overall, acquisition efforts should concentrate on purchasing occupied caves first. Grant's Cave - Occupied; Snead's Cave - Occupied; Catacombs - Occupied; Sumter County Cave - Vacant; Sweet Gum Cave - Vacant; Gerome's Cave - Vacant; Jennings' Cave - Vacant.

Grant's Cave (Alachua County) - the site consists of approximately 20 acres, 2 parcels, and 2 owners.

Sweet Gum Cave (Citrus County) - the site consists of approximately 10 acres, 1 parcel and 1 owner.

Gerome's Cave (Jackson County) - the site consists of approximately 160 acres, 5 parcels, and 4 owners.

Snead's Cave (Jackson County) - the site consists of approximately 80 acres, 1 parcel, and 1 owner.

Catacombs Cave (Marion County) - the site consists of approximately 10 acres, 2 parcels, and 2 owners.

Jennings' Cave (Marion County) - the site consists of approximately 89 acres, 79 parcels, and 70 owners.

Sumter County Cave (Sumter County) - the site consists of approximately 362 acres, 4 parcels, and 3 owners.

### Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District will be an acquisition partner on the Gerome's Cave site.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Gray bat	G2/S1
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
Dougherty Plain cave crayfish	G2/S2
McLane's cave crayfish	G2/S2
Georgia blind salamander	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Marianna columbina</i>	G5T1/S1
19 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	731
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	731
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,931,200

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goal of management of the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves CARL project is to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The sensitive wildlife resources of the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves--southeastern bats and other rare cave-dwelling animals--qualify them as wildlife and environmental areas.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) will manage the project.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The caves will require protection from vandalism. Natural communities around some of the cave entrances will require restoration.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Initial management activities will concentrate on securing each cave site with chain link fencing, posting signs, and removing trash and debris from the caves and surrounding areas. Each

cave also will be monitored to determine its current usage by bats and each site's natural resources, including listed species of flora and fauna, will be inventoried. Current management is based on ongoing and previous monitoring information. A management plan will be developed outlining long-term management strategies for the project on a cave-by-cave basis. Management considerations will include, but will not be limited to, site protection, biological monitoring, educational and recreational opportunities, and habitat restoration or enhancement.

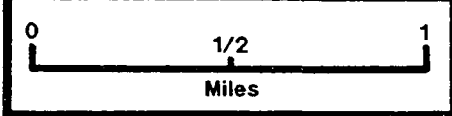
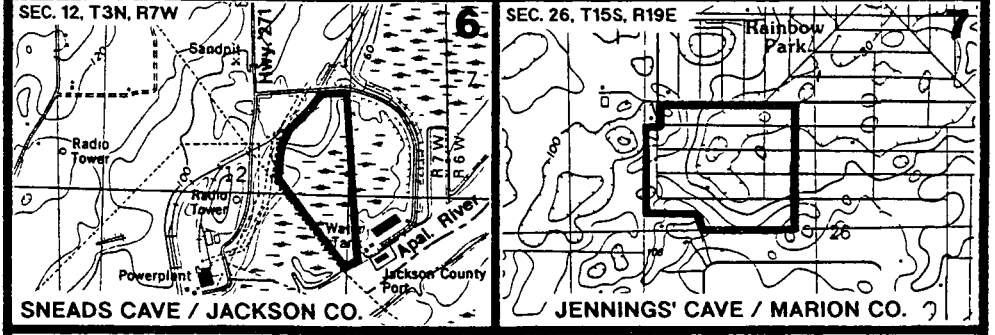
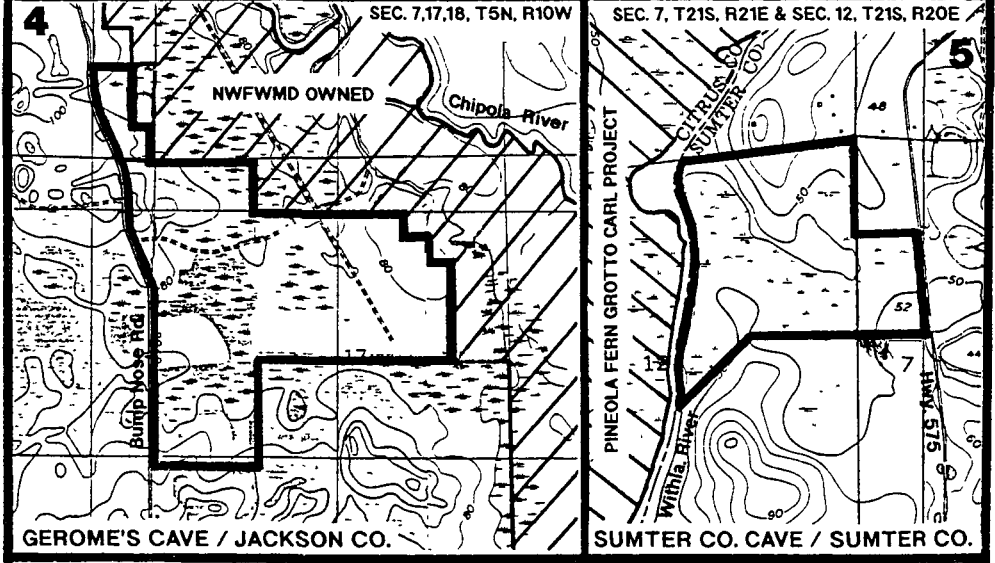
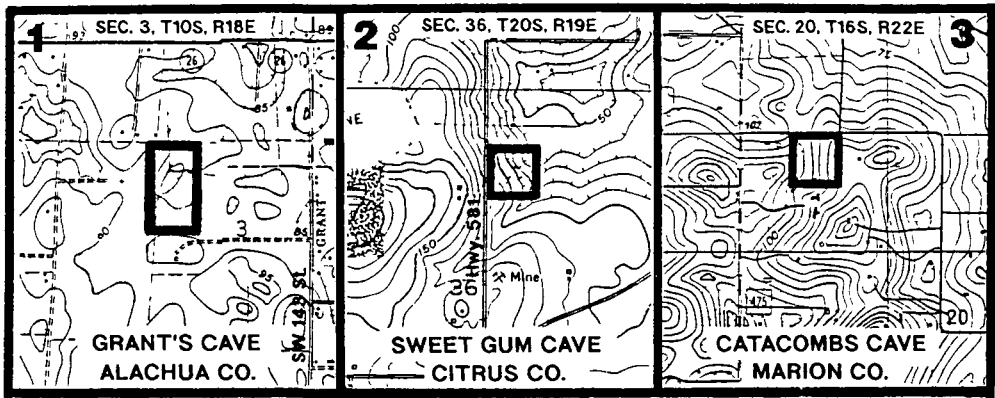
*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is currently being generated. However, future management activities will include educational and recreational opportunities that could possibly generate revenue.

*Cooperators in management activities* No other local, state or federal agencies are currently participating in the management of this project. The Northwest Florida Water Management District proposes to cooperate in the management of Gerome's Cave in Jackson County.

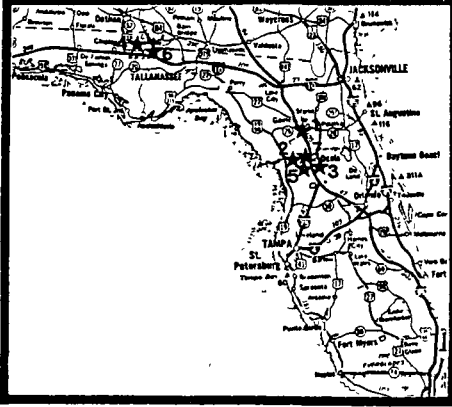
**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL
Salary	\$0
OPS	\$14,080
Expense	\$4,500
OCO	28,800
FCO	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$47,380</b>





**SOUTHEASTERN BAT  
MATERNITY CAVES**  
MULTI-COUNTY 7 SITES



PROJECT BOUNDARY

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL GRANT'S,  
SNEAD'S, AND CATACOMBS

# California Swamp

Priority 30

## Dixie County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The Big Bend of north Florida, behind the coastal salt marshes, is a region of vast pine plantations and swamps; though modified by timbering, it is still important for wildlife needing large unpopulated areas to survive. The California Swamp project will protect the large hardwood swamp drained by California Creek, preserving natural lands extending to the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge, helping to ensure the survival of wildlife like the black bear, swallow-tailed kites, and wading birds, and allowing the public to continue to enjoy hunting, fishing, and other recreation in this natural landscape.

### Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

This project adds a large Basin Swamp and chain of Sinkhole Lakes associated with the drainage of California Creek to the northern border of the existing Lower Suwannee River NWR, thereby supplementing one of a string of 31 managed areas and CARL projects stretching along the Big Bend coast from St Joseph State Park in Gulf County to Caladesi State Park in Pinellas County.

The Swamp occupies approximately 63,360 acres. However, the core swamp and hardwood forest area

are considerably smaller. California Swamp is generally flat, having a relief of approximately two to five feet and a general slope to the south. In the area from Station Lake southward some flow is channeled through Fishbone Creek and California Creeks into California Lake. From there, water moves through Sanders Creek to the Gulf. The swamp includes important breeding areas for swallow-tailed kites, short-tailed hawks and wading birds, and shelters black bears. Eight archaeological/historic sites have been identified on the project, and there is a high probability that additional sites are located on this area. Logging is the principal threat to this area.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as and will be managed as a part of the Steinhatchee Wildlife Management Area, with such low-impact uses as hiking, nature appreciation and hunting.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The project consists of two owners. The essential parcel was identified as Four Timber/PCA. Which has indicated that they would be willing to negotiate a sale to the state.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partner at this time.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
<i>Spoon-flower</i>	G3G4/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
BASIN MARSH	G?/S4
Gulf salt marsh mink	G5T3/S3
<i>Texas anemone</i>	G4?/S2
12 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	37,127
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	37,127
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$21,749,828

### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the California Swamp CARL project is to protect and restore the basin swamp drained by California Creek, one of the largest remaining basin swamps in the state. Achieving this objective will preserve breeding and foraging areas for declining bird species, particularly swallow-tailed kites, as well as habitat for black bear and game species, and provide the public with a large area in which to hike, hunt and fish. The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and logging. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn any fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest the extensive pine plantations in the project area with original species; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands and the hardwood swamps; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The project includes most of the basin swamp in the basin of California Creek, and is adjacent to the swamps and coastal marshes of the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge. It therefore has the location and size to achieve its primary objective.

### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for State designation* The presence of the extensive basin swamp and the importance of this swamp as habitat for game and nongame wildlife species make this property desirable for acquisition and management as a wildlife management area.

*Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management* The primary management needed for perpetuation of the natural communities on the area would involve the introduction of prescribed fire and control of human access. Approximately 50% of the tract has been substantially impacted by forestry operations

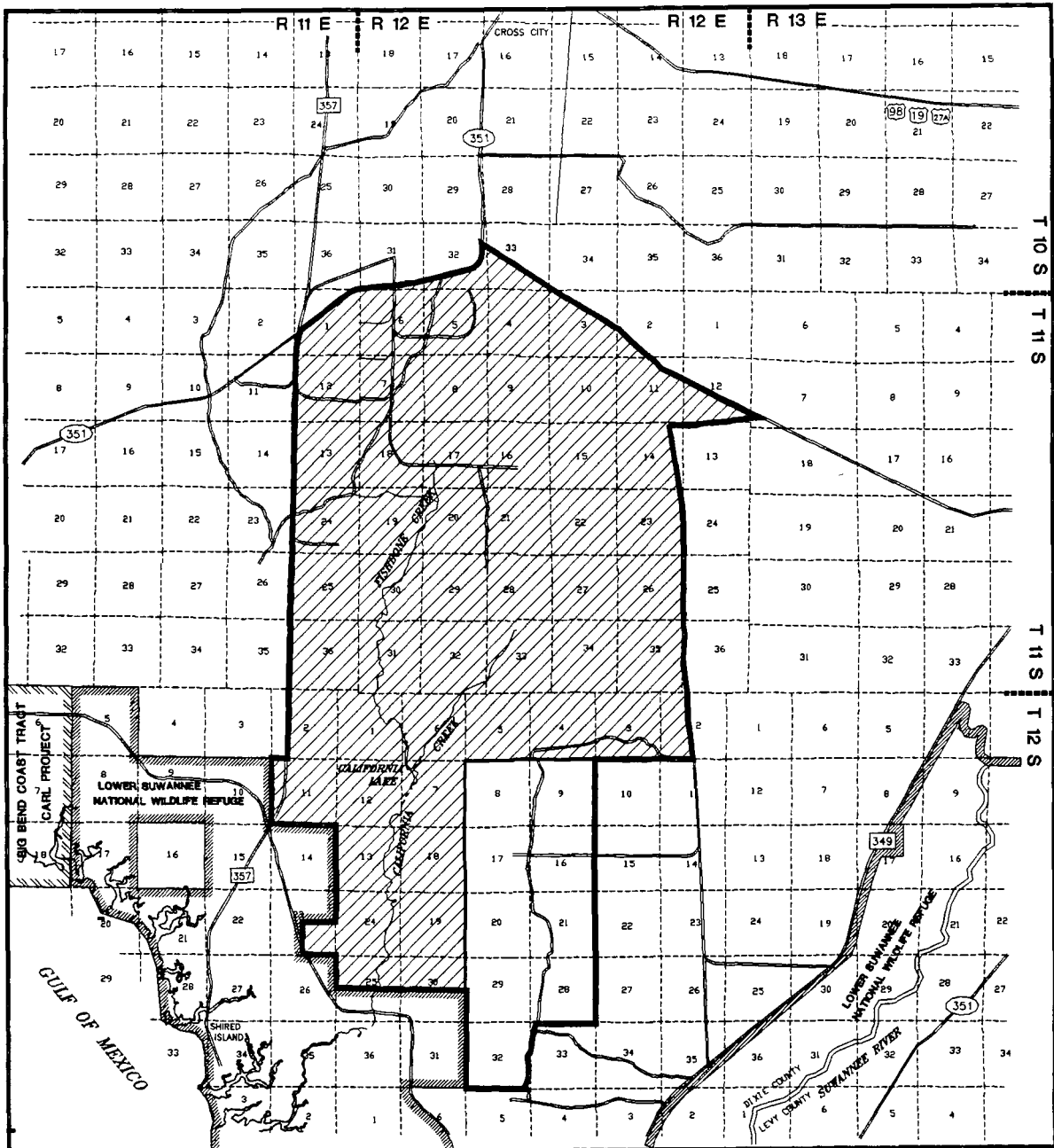
and would thus require intensive restoration efforts: prescribed fire, harvesting off site pine species, and re-establishing native understory and overstory plant communities. Emphasis will be placed on providing old growth forest habitats, but the option to provide areas of early successional vegetation in pine areas adjacent to wetlands will be important for wild turkey, mourning dove, white-tailed deer, and other species. Development of facilities, as on all wildlife management areas, would be kept to the minimum level necessary to assure a high quality recreational experience for those members of the public interested in less infrastructure and other disturbance factors. Hiking and horseback trails might be considered appropriate for upland areas. Interpretive centers may be appropriate in selected upland and wetland systems. Hunting opportunities will be offered under GFC management, especially for the most popular species such as wild turkey, white-tailed deer, wild hogs, and small game. Surveys of these species will be conducted to regulate and maintain natural population levels. Vehicles would be restricted to designated roads. Fishing and frogging would be permitted throughout the year.

*Timetable for Implementing Management* During the first year following acquisition, GFC would concentrate management efforts to post and secure the property, inventory natural and cultural resources, and initiate the planning process. Subsequent management efforts would focus upon fire management, establishing recreational opportunities for the public, restoration of pine flatwoods, and continued natural resource inventories. Under this management concept, GFC would serve as lead managing agency, with the Division of Forestry acting as cooperator on pinelands management and fire.

*Revenue Generating Potential* Some opportunity for revenue generation through the sale of timber may exist as a result of management efforts to restore pine forest communities, although it may be a number of years before the pine plantations can support a timber harvest. Recreation potential on the property is high, and some potential for revenue exists through the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, Wildlife Management Area stamps, and possibly through the establishment of a recreational user fee for users other than hunters and fishermen.

**Management Cost Summary**

<b>Category Source of Funds</b>	<b>Startup CARL</b>	<b>Recurring CARL</b>
Salary	\$35,000	\$65,000
OPS	\$5,000	\$5,000
Expense	\$20,000	\$40,000
OCO	\$20,000	\$30,000
FCO	\$0	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>	<b>\$140,000</b>



PROJECT BOUNDARY



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



# CALIFORNIA SWAMP

DIXIE COUNTY

9/22/95

# Cedar Key Scrub

Priority 31

## Levy County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Inland from Cedar Key the northernmost scrub on the Gulf coast of the Florida peninsula interrupts the rich swamps of Gulf Hammock, known for unusual species of animals. The Cedar Key Scrub project will conserve a connection of natural communities between the Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve and the Waccasassa Bay State Preserve, help to preserve some of the northernmost Florida scrub jays and other rare animals, and give the public an opportunity to enjoy the original landscape of this unique area.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The Cedar Key Scrub/Gulf Hammock complex is a unique area in Florida; higher ground was a refuge for a number of species when the sea level rose during the last interglacial period. This project consists of three separate tracts adding to and improving connection between the Cedar Key Scrub Reserve and Waccasassa Bay State Preserve. It is largely covered by hardwood

swamp, hydric hammock, mesic hammock, and salt marsh but one of the northernmost peninsula scrubs also occurs. The project supports several rare plant and animal species. No archaeological sites are known, but there could be Seminole war period campsites here. Timber could be cut on the project at any time.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as a state reserve with opportunities for hiking, nature appreciation and primitive camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Approximately six owners remain. The major owner is Georgia Pacific. Approximately 4,988 acres of the Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve, were acquired under the EEL program in 1978. No acquisition activity has been initiated due to continued relatively low ranking.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SCRUB	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2 <sup>2</sup> /S2 <sup>2</sup>
<i>Pine-wood dainties</i>	G3G5T2/ S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G <sup>?</sup> /S3 <sup>?</sup>
Scrub tiger beetle	G3/S <sup>?</sup>
12 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1982
Project Area (Acres)	8,284
Acres Acquired	4,988
at a Cost of	\$1,543,604
Acres Remaining	3,296
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$684,000

## Cedar Key Scrub - Priority 31

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Cedar Key Scrub CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The sensitive wetlands and scrub in the Cedar Key Scrub CARL project, as well as its location next to Cedar Key State Reserve and Waccasassa Bay State Preserve, qualify it as a state reserve.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will manage lands acquired in this project. The lands west of SR 24 will be managed as a part of the Cedar Key State Reserve. The lands east of SR 24

will be managed as a part of the Waccasassa Bay State Preserve by The Game and Fish Commission. **Conditions affecting intensity of management** The area west of SR 24 is a low-need management area emphasizing resource protection while allowing compatible public recreational use and development. The land east of SR 24 is a high-need management area with greater emphasis on public use and facilities, while maintaining an emphasis on resource protection.

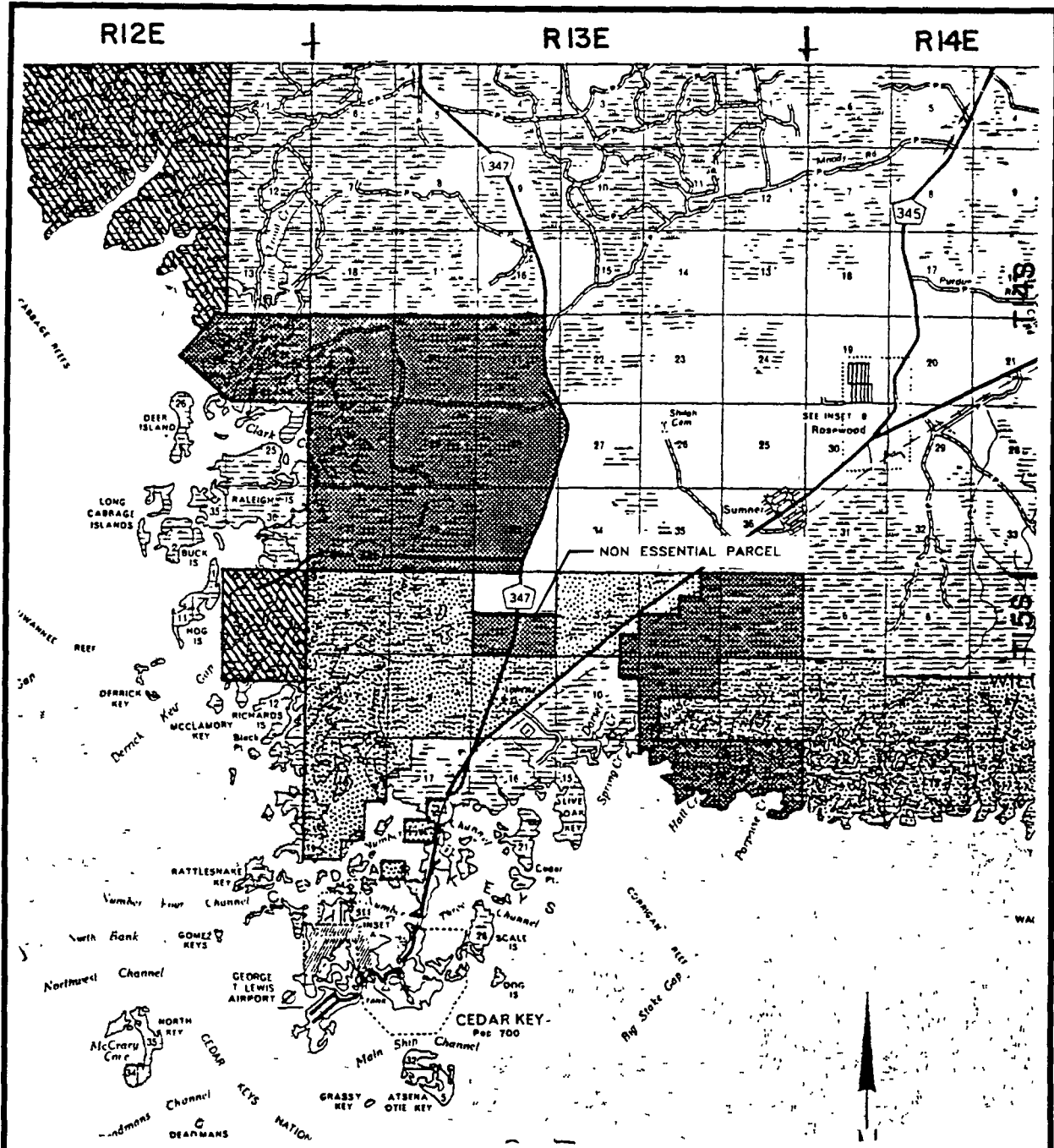
**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.




**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of any revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

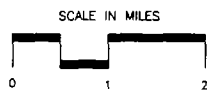
**Cooperators in management activities** No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

### Management Cost Summary

Category Source of Funds	1994/95 SPTF/CARL	1995/96 SPTF/CARL	1996/97 SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000



-  **PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  **STATE OWNED**
-  **FEDERAL OWNED**



**CEDAR KEY SCRUB**

LEVY COUNTY



# Newnan's Lake

Priority 32

## Alachua County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The complex of large lakes, streams, flatwoods, and prairies south and east of Gainesville, still hardly affected by the growth of that city, is important for wading birds, bald eagles, and other wildlife. The Newnan's Lake project will protect a northern part of this complex, preserving the water quality of the lake, maintaining lands that link the Paynes Prairie State Preserve and the Lochloosa Wildlife Management Area, and giving the public a place to enjoy the beauty of this natural landscape.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (north of State Road 20); Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection (south of State Road 20).

### General Description

Newnan's Lake, with connections to Paynes Prairie and the Orange/Lochloosa Lakes system, is the center of a system critical to wetland wildlife in the northern peninsula of Florida. Large numbers of bald eagle and osprey nest around the lake and a bird rookery is located near the north shore. The Newnan's Lake watershed is the main source of water for Paynes

Prairie State Preserve. Though much of the land is used for pine plantations, basin swamps and hydric hammocks also cover large areas in the project. Ten archaeological sites have been identified in the project. The area is threatened by residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state forest, giving the public an area for hiking, biking, horseback riding, camping, picnicking and fishing.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Acquisition priority should be given to the ownerships of Georgia Pacific, Zetrouer, Gladstone, Barnes and the smaller ownerships along the eastern shore (sections 3 and 10) of the lake. All other ownerships are a second priority. The project as a whole consists of approximately 82 parcels and 43 owners.

### Coordination

The Alachua Conservation Trust and the St. Johns River Water Management District have extensive knowledge of resource and ownership issues. Coordination with both should be maintained.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Flatwoods salamander	G2G3/S2S3
Striped newt	G2G3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Short-tailed snake	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
22 FNAI elements known from site	

<b>Placed on list</b>	<b>1994</b>
<b>Project Area (Acres)</b>	<b>12,957</b>
<b>Acres Acquired</b>	<b>372</b>
<b>at a Cost of</b>	<b>\$170,000</b>
<b>Acres Remaining</b>	<b>12,585</b>
<b>with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of</b>	<b>\$9,820,906</b>

### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Newnan's Lake CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### **Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The forests and recreational resources of the Newnan's Lake project, and its location adjacent to Paynes Prairie State Preserve, make it suitable for use as a state forest and a state preserve.

**Managers** The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager for the area north of State Road 20. The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as manager for the area south of State Road 20 adjacent to the Paynes Prairie CARL project.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management:** The area north of SR 26 have no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. The portion of the Newnan's Lake project south of SR 26 will be a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource management, particularly as it relates to trails.

**Timetable for implementing management:** Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The DOF will provide access to

the public while protecting sensitive resources. The sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The DOF will promote environmental education. Within the first year after acquisition, Division of Recreation and Parks management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Estimate of Revenue generating potential:** The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant level of public use facilities is developed. The degree of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

**Recommendations whether local governments or others can be involved in management:** The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

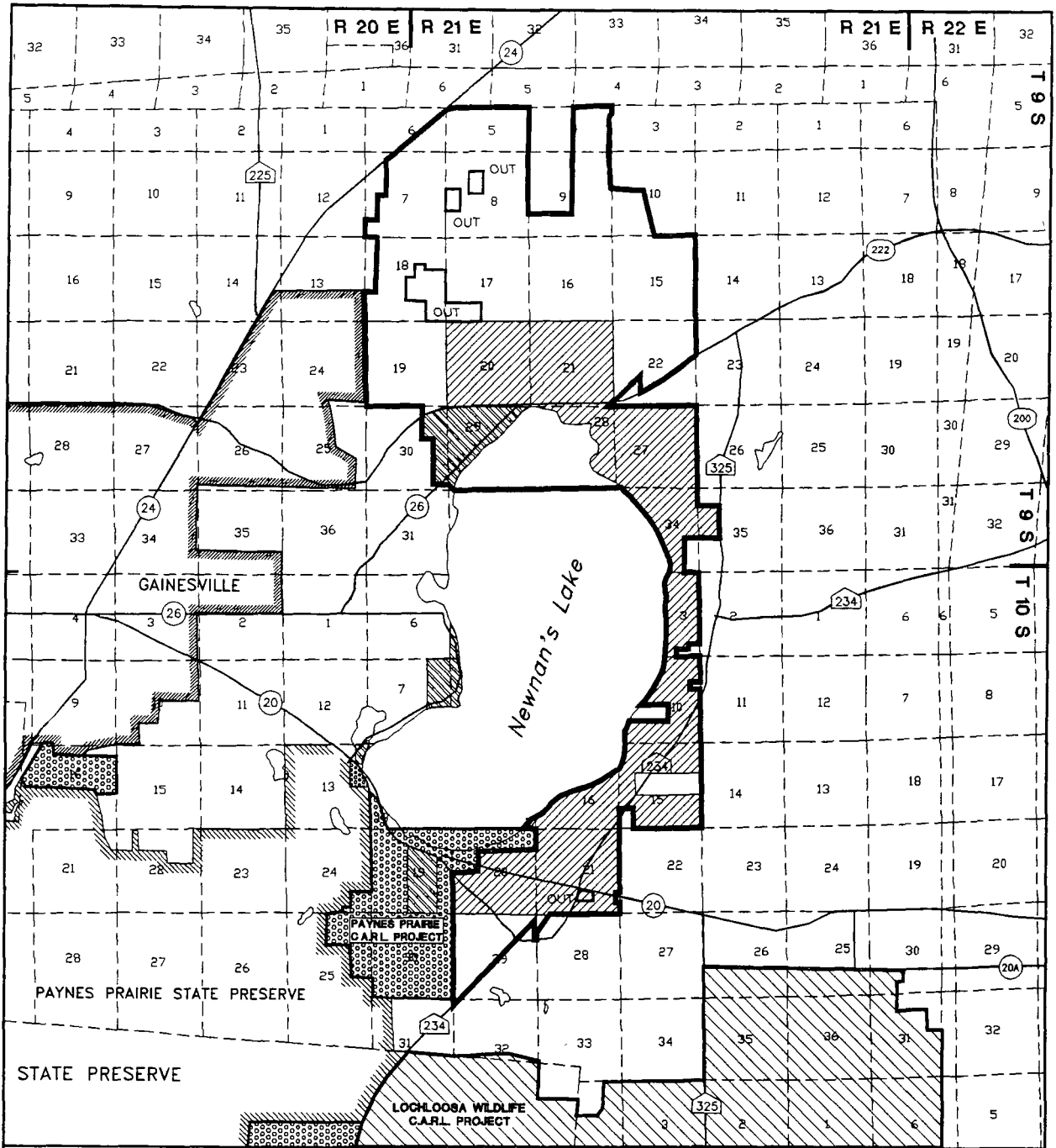
Newnan's Lake - Priority 32




**Management Cost Summary/DRP**


Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$87,481	\$87,481
OPS	\$12,480	\$12,480
Expense	\$27,000	\$27,000
OCO	\$193,800	\$1,000
FCO	\$78,320	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$399,081</b>	<b>\$127,961</b>

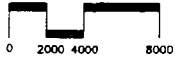
**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$61,390	\$61,390
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$12,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$111,700	\$4,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$185,090</b>	<b>\$75,390</b>



	<b>PROJECT AREA</b>
	<b>ACQUIRED BY S.J.R.W.M.D.</b>
	<b>ESSENTIAL PARCELS</b>

  
 NORTH

  
 SCALE IN FEET

**NEWNAN'S LAKE**  
 ALACHUA COUNTY  
 12-28-94

# Pineola Fern Grotto

Priority 33

## Citrus County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

For over a century, naturalists have known of the unparalleled variety of ferns in the lime sinks around Pineola; though some of this area was mined, and the exotic skunk vine drapes more of the vegetation every year, these ferns—many found nowhere else in the country—still survive. The Pineola Fern Grotto project will conserve and restore these lime sinks, ensuring the survival of several fern species and of one of the southernmost upland hardwood forests, and giving the public an opportunity to see and learn about this unique place and to enjoy the scenic Withlacoochee River nearby.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The Pineola Fern Grotto is a nationally significant botanical and geologic site, with its fern species found nowhere else within the continental United States. It also includes one of the southernmost upland hardwood forests. The rich fern flora and the presence of rare and endangered species further

enhance the value of this site for conservation. The project is known to harbor 8 FNAI-listed species of vascular flora. Occurrences of other listed species are probable. Two minor archaeological sites are known from the project. It is seriously threatened by an invasion of the exotic skunk vine, *Paederia foetida*.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as a geological and botanical site with opportunities for hiking, limited camping and fishing, canoeing and picnicking.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential parcels to acquire include the Fairly (grotto) and Morrison ownerships and the lands connecting the Fairly ownership to the state trail. Phase II is the Miller ownership south along the river. Phase III includes the ownerships north and along the river. Phase IV includes ownerships along the railroad right-of-way. No acquisition has been initiated due to relatively low ranking.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Craghead's nodding-caps</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida bristle fern</i>	G2/S2
<i>Incised groove-bar</i>	G3/S2
<i>Creeping-leaf stalk grass</i>	G?/SH
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
SINKHOLE	G?/S2
<i>Brittle maidenhair fern</i>	G?/S3
14 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	453
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	453
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,294,100

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Pineola Fern Grotto CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; and to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The karst Pineola Fern Grotto, with its unique diversity of ferns and other rare plants, qualifies this project as a state geological or botanical site.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Pineola Fern Grotto project will be a high-need management area with emphasis on resource

restoration, control of exotics and public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

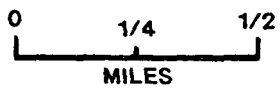
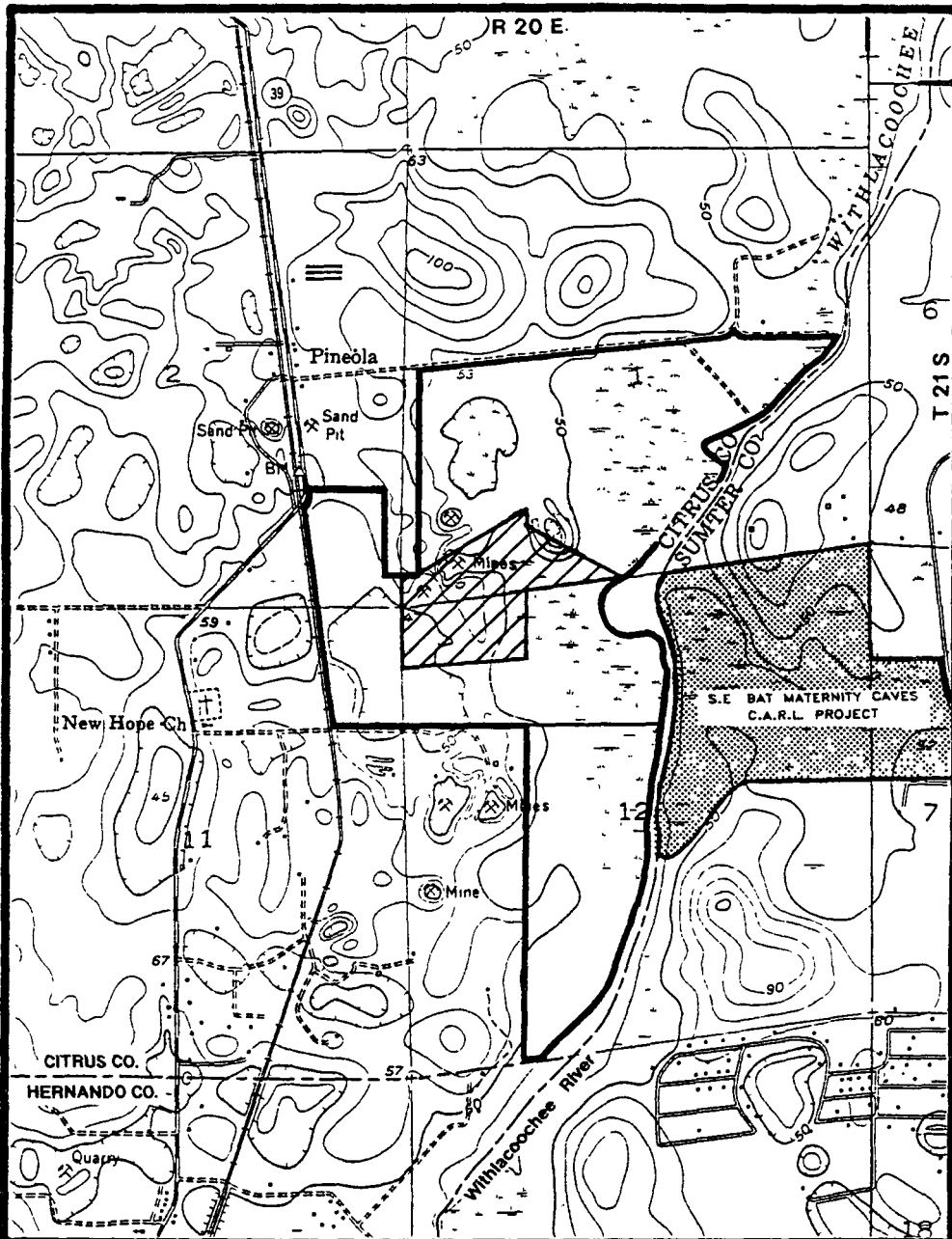
Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of any future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.



**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$50,167	\$50,167
OPS	\$34,560	\$34,560
Expense	\$9,550	\$9,550
OCO	\$69,906	\$1,000
FCO	\$90,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$254,183</b>	<b>\$95,277</b>

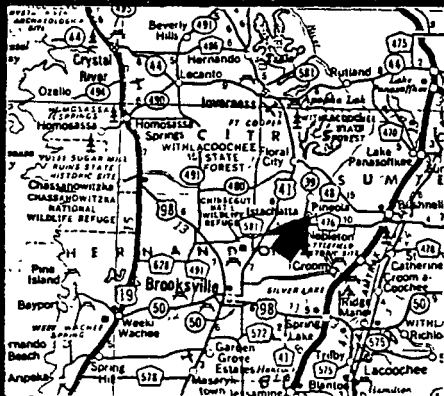


### PINEOLA FERN GROTTTO

CITRUS CO.

-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I

PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



# Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks

Taylor and Jefferson Counties

Priority 34

## Purpose for State Acquisition

The tea-colored Aucilla River and the crystal-clear Wacissa River flow through rich swamps and marshes on their way to meet each other before emptying into the Gulf. The Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks project will protect the Wacissa River and the lower course of the Aucilla River, thereby maintaining the water quality of these streams, protecting aquatic caves and sinkholes, preserving important archaeological sites, and giving the public the opportunity to enjoy these rivers in their natural state for years to come.

## Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

## General Description

This project encompasses much of the Aucilla River, a blackwater stream, and the Wacissa River, a spring-fed stream. Both are in good condition and are popular canoe trails. Although the surrounding areas are part of a commercial timber operation, the natural resources at the site remain in good condition. Ten natural communities in the project, some rare in Florida, create a diverse natural area with an abundance of water birds and other wild animals. The project boasts several unique geological features including the Aucilla River Sinks, where the Aucilla River alternately flows through subterranean passageways and reappears at the surface. Numerous aboriginal sites are known from both rivers. Twelve-

thousand-year-old mastodon tusks from the Aucilla are the oldest evidence butchering in North America. The project is threatened by river-front development.

## Public Use

This project is designated for use as a wildlife management area, providing opportunities for canoeing, swimming, fishing, hunting and nature appreciation.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Buckeye ownership - original proposal (acquired); Phase II: (a) Northern additions to original proposal. (b) Conservation easement on Aucilla; Phase III: Southern additions to original proposal; Phase IV: Yeager ownership.

One of the core parcels is owned by St. Joe Paper Company and is on hold pending the outcome of negotiation on the Topsail project (St. Joe is a major owner within the Topsail project as well). Negotiations unsuccessful on other large parcels, with the exception of the 1992 addition for which funding has been unavailable.

## Coordination

The Aucilla and Wacissa River Corridors are also projects of the Suwannee River Water Management District.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Horst's cave crayfish	G1/S1
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
<i>Florida willow</i>	G2/S2
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3/S2
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3
SINKHOLE	G2/S2
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G2/S3
29 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	23,293
Acres Acquired	13,179
at a Cost of	\$4,637,536
Acres Remaining	10,114
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,051,100



**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks CARL project are: to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* Much of the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks project is within the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area (WMA). This, together with the rivers' value as wildlife habitat, qualifies the project as a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is the recommended project manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The nature of these two river corridors and their attendant floodplains indicates a relatively low need for intense management. The unique beauty of the area, and the presence of numerous cultural sites

indicate a need for intense protective measures and a need to focus on control of public access.

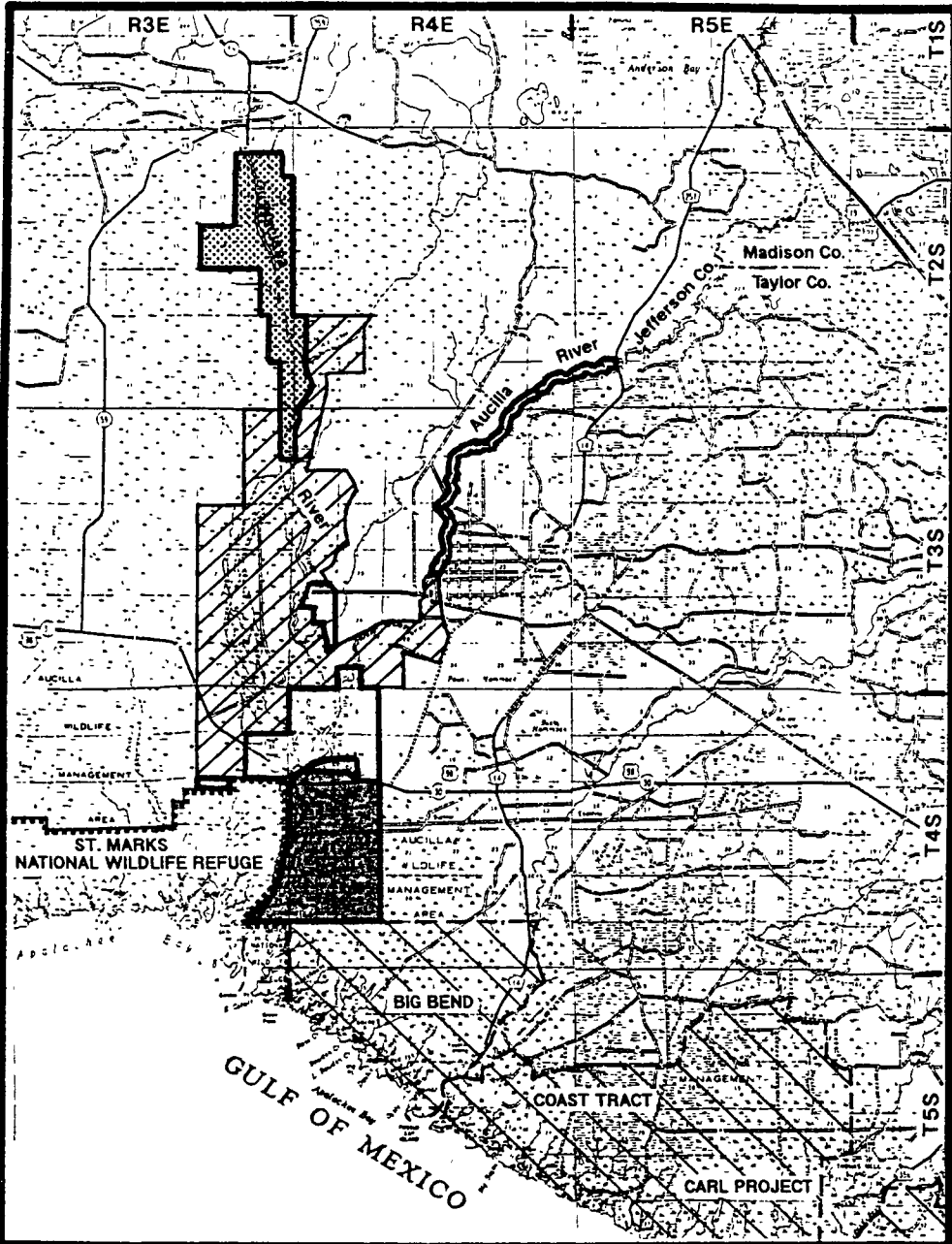
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Most public-access points are already in place, including a county park at the head spring of the Wacissa. Therefore, immediate management control could be assumed by GFC. First-year activities would include posting the boundaries, establishing control at public-access points, and beginning the planning process. Long-term management (second year and following) would entail management of these lands as an integral part of the Big Bend/Aucilla WMA recreational complex.

*Revenue-generating potential* Without new WMA fees charged for non-consumptive uses of this area, the revenue potential appears low, while recreation values are quite high. If a method for charging canoeists, nature enthusiasts, fishermen and hikers could be devised, the revenue potential would be moderate.

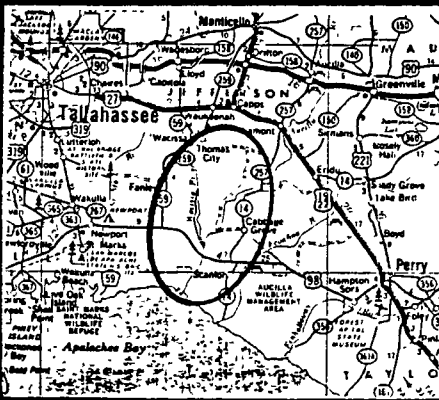
*Cooperators in management* The Division of Historical Resources and the Division of Forestry are expected to cooperate in the management of this property. Jefferson County may also be involved since it manages a county park at the head spring.





**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$15,000
OPS	\$1,750	\$2,000	\$3,000
Expense	\$3,500	\$4,000	\$5,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$15,250	\$15,250	\$23,000



**WACISSA / AUCILLA  
RIVER SINKS**  
JEFFERSON/TAYLOR COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA REMAINING TO BE ACQUIRED
  -  STATE OWNED
  -  1992 ADDITION
  -  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
- (STATE OWNED EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS ALSO)

# Yellow River Ravines

Priority 35

## Santa Rosa and Okaloosa Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The Conecuh National Forest in Alabama, the Blackwater River State Forest, and Eglin Air Force Base form an almost continuous corridor of public land on the northern Gulf coastal plain, protecting pine woods, swamps, and pristine rivers. The Yellow River Ravines project will complete this corridor by protecting land between the state forest and the air force base. In so doing, it will maintain the water quality of several sand-bottomed tributary streams of the Yellow River, preserve habitat for such rare animals as the Florida bog frog and black bear and plants like the rare panhandle lily, and give the public more areas in which to enjoy the natural landscape of west Florida.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

Lying between Eglin Air Force Base and Blackwater River State Forest, the project consists of cutover uplands dissected by three north-south seepage streams, unique in the state, that harbor several rare plant and animal species. The swift, clear, and sand-bottomed streams are critical to the survival of a number of rare invertebrates, particularly several

species of caddisfly. The project is known to harbor five FNAI Special Plants, including the state endangered panhandle lily, sweet pitcher-plant, and white-top pitcher-plant. Nine FNAI Special Animals occur on or near the project. Most of the uplands once supported sandhill, but that has been largely cleared and planted in sand pine. Three cultural sites are known from the project. Logging and impoundments for fish ponds are the major threats to the area.

### Public Use

This project is designated for a state forest, allowing such uses as fishing, hunting, camping and hiking.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of approximately seven ownerships. Champion is the major owner. The boundary excludes all improved parcels and smaller ownerships.

Due to low ranking, this project has not received CARL funding.

### Coordination

The Division of Forestry has tried (efforts unsuccessful) to acquire the easternmost Phase I section.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Panhandle lily</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Hairy wild indigo</i>	G2T1T2/S1
Florida bog frog	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Flatwoods salamander	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S2
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
<i>Spoon-flower</i>	G3G4/S3
20 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	10,457
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	10,457
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,867,900

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Yellow River Ravines CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The restorable pine plantations, the size, and the four miles of common border with the Blackwater River State Forest make the Yellow River Ravines CARL project desirable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The areas of cutover land in the project will require reforestation and restoration efforts beyond the level typically expected on a state forest.

Consequently, the level of management intensity and related management costs may be slightly higher than what would normally occur on a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low-intensity, non-

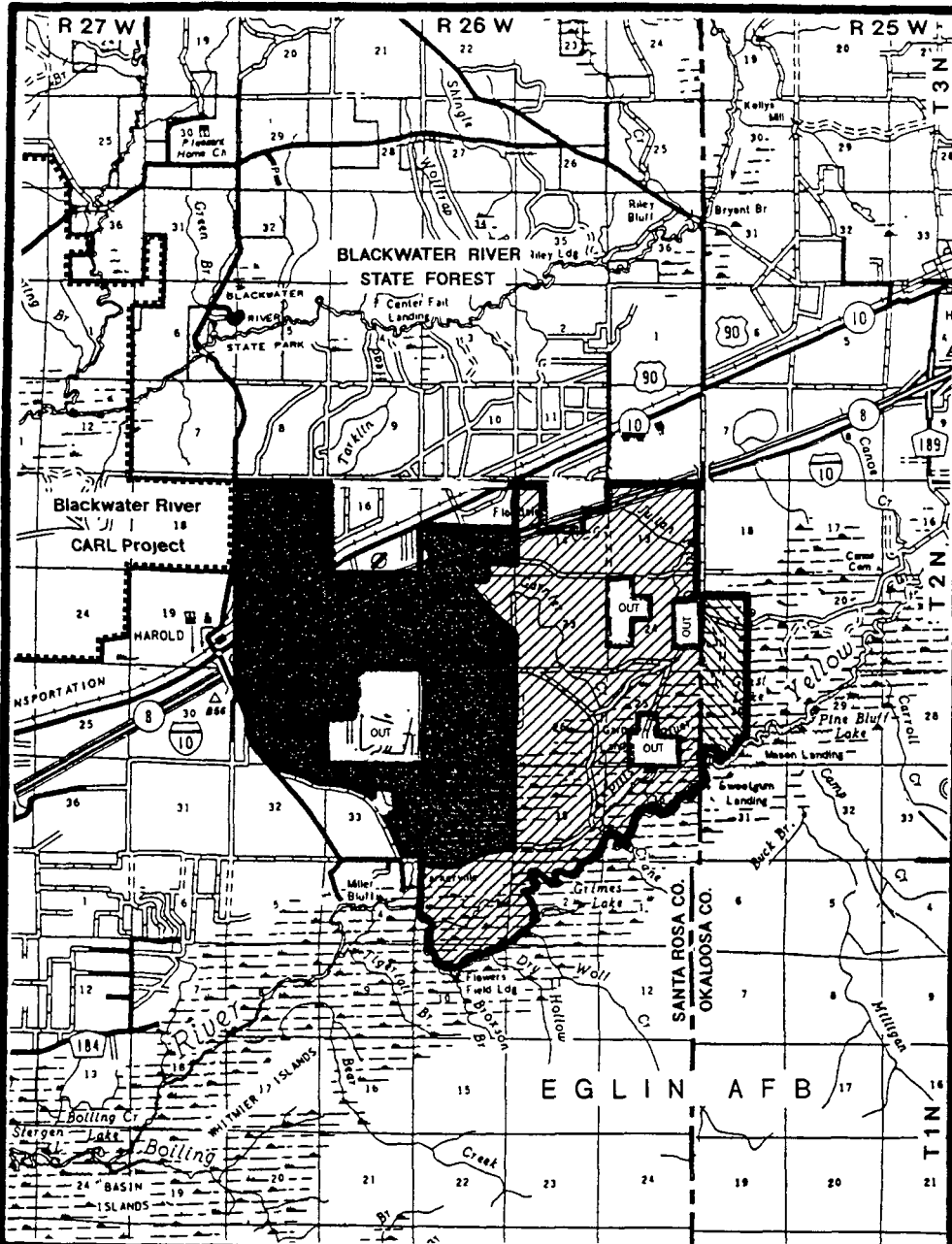
facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Reforestation and fire management will be important tools for the restoration and management of this project. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.





*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

**Management Cost Summary**

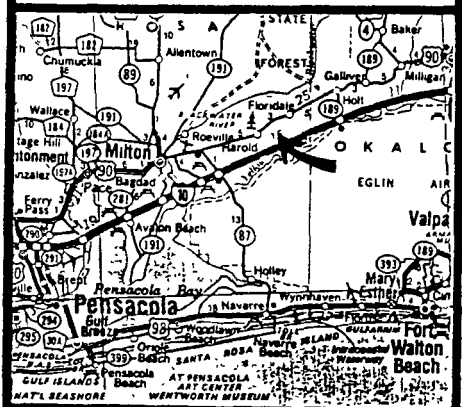
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$80,530	\$80,530
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$25,000	\$14,000
OCO	\$116,800	\$4,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$222,330</b>	<b>\$98,530</b>



**YELLOW RIVER RAVINES**  
 (BLACKWATER/EGLIN CONNECTOR)  
 SANTA ROSA / OKALOOSA CO.'S

-  PROJECT AREA
-  TO BE ACQUIRED BY DIVISION OF FORESTRY
-  TO BE ACQUIRED BY CARL
-  BLACKWATER RIVER STATE FOREST

 ESSENTIAL PARCELS



# Pierce Mound Complex

Priority 36

## Franklin County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The group of mounds near the salt marsh north of Apalachicola, left by people who lived here for over a thousand years, is one of the most important archaeological sites in Florida. The Pierce Mound Complex project will preserve this site and the pinelands, hammocks, and marshes around it, giving archaeologists opportunities to examine it and the public opportunities to learn about the prehistory of this region and to enjoy the scenic natural landscape.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The Pierce Mound Complex site served as both a secular and ritual center during its centuries of use. It has the potential to yield considerable data to researchers using present-day methodology. An aspect of the site not previously considered is the potential for normally perishable organic artifacts of wood and fibers in the saturated anaerobic wetland soils adjacent to the uplands portion of the site. The extensive shell midden contains subsistence data and artifacts, and reflects changing environmental conditions over a thousand-year period. Salt marsh

covers nearly three fourths of the project. Hydric Hammock and dense Mesic Flatwoods and Scrub, overgrown with shrubs in some places from suppression of fire, cover most of the southern quarter. The upland is threatened by residential development.

### Public Use

The project will be designated as an archaeological site. It will give the public an opportunity to learn about the archaeological remains, hike and picnic.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The essential parcel to acquire is the George Mahr tract. The 280 acre tract has been pursued under the emergency archaeological fund. The owner is unwilling to negotiate a sale to the state at this time.

The portion of the project within the City of Apalachicola is in the Apalachicola Bay Area of Critical State Concern.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SCRUB	G2/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
6 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	559
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	559
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$877,311

**Management Policy Statement**

Management should provide for uses and recreational activities that are compatible with the protection of any rare and sensitive resources, particularly the mounds. The major activity will be interpretation of the cultural resources on the site in such a way that they are not degraded. The old railroad grade is suitable for a hiking trail.

**Management Prospectus**

The Pierce Mound Complex is one of the most important archaeological sites on the Gulf Coast of Florida. Major natural communities in the project include estuarine tidal marsh, hydric hammock, mesic flatwoods, and scrub.

**Qualifications for state designation** The Pierce Mound Complex has the archaeological resources to qualify as a state archaeological site.

**Manager** The Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as lead manager. Staff of the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve will serve as on-site managers. The Division of Historical Resources is recommended as the cooperating manager.

***Timetable for implementing management and***

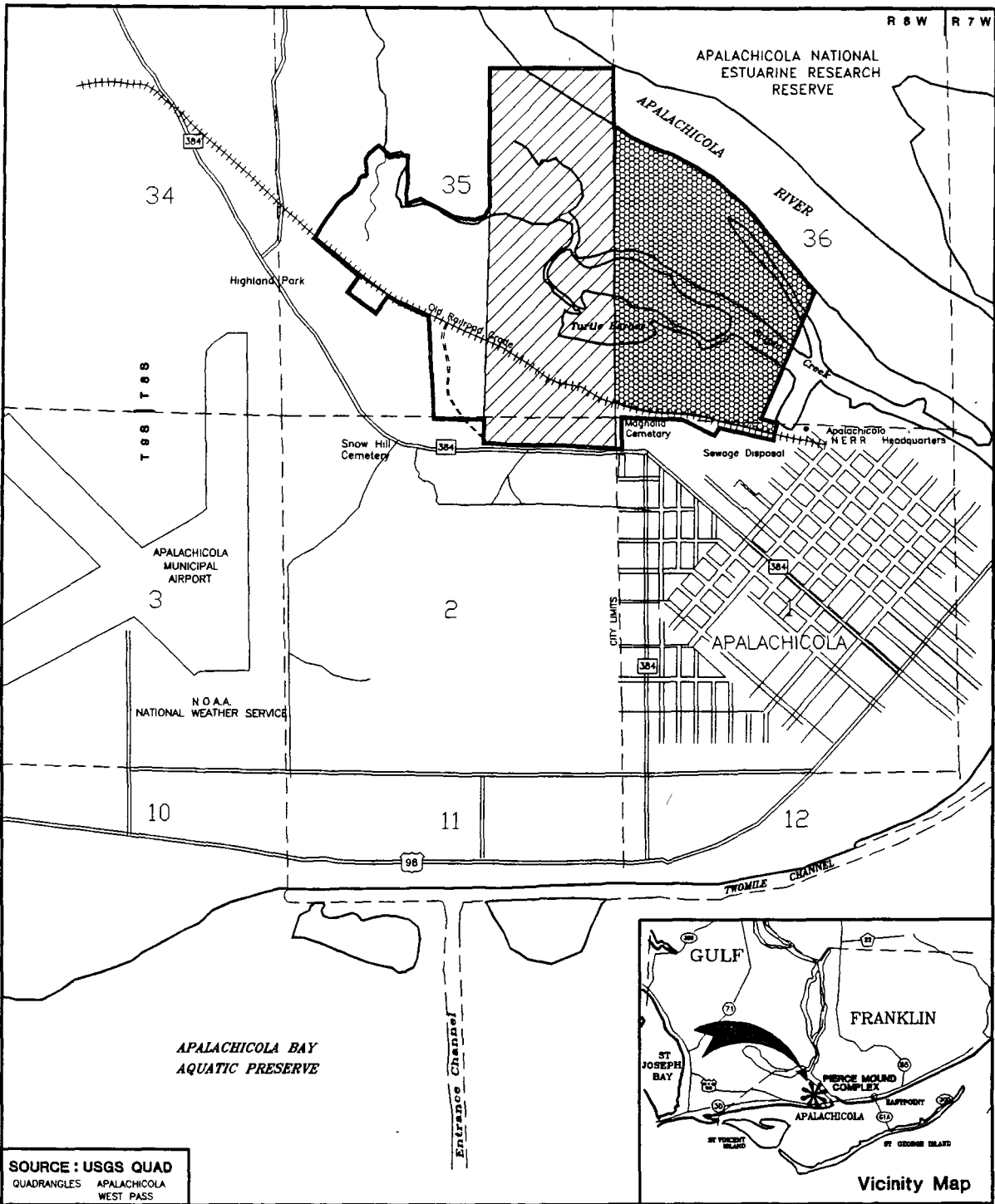
***provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*** Within the first year after acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. The Division of Marine Resources will provide appropriate access to the public while protecting environmental and archaeological resources on-site. Management of the site will be incorporated into the existing management plan of the Research Reserve.

Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education activities. A future trail will link the property with the environmental education complex of the reserve. The habitat diversity (estuarine tidal marsh, mesic flatwoods, hydric hammock, scrub, maritime hammock and scrubby flatwoods) combine with one of the most important archaeological sites on the Gulf coast of Florida to produce an exceptional opportunity for public education.

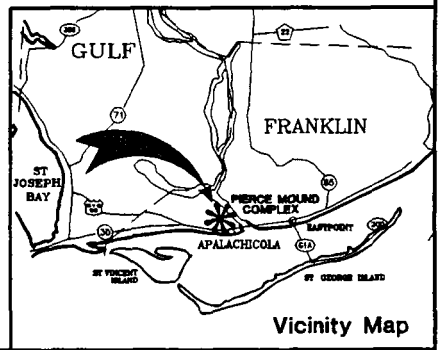
***Revenue-generating potential*** There are no plans for revenue generation from this site.



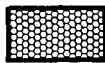
***Cooperators in management activities*** The Division of Historical Resources will cooperate in managing the archaeological resources of the site.


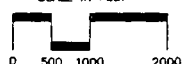
\*Management Cost Summary from the Division of Marine Resources, for this project are unavailable at this time.



SOURCE : USGS QUAD  
 QUADRANGLES APALACHICOLA  
 WEST PASS



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCEL
-  STATE OWNED

  
 NORTH  
 SCALE IN FEET  
  
 0 500 1000 2000  
**PIERCE MOUND  
 COMPLEX**  
 FRANKLIN COUNTY 1-29-95



# Devils Hammock

Priority 37

## Levy County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The Gulf Hammock region of Florida was once a land of flatwoods and rich hardwood swamps, but now is mostly pine plantation. The Devil's Hammock project will conserve a remnant hardwood forest on the upper Waccasassa River, maintaining the water quality of the river, protecting habitat for wading birds and the black bear, among other kinds of wildlife, and adding a large area to a county park at Blue Springs for the public to enjoy hunting, hiking, and other recreational pursuits in the now-rare natural landscape.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

Devil's Hammock is a large area of approximately 40-year-old floodplain forest and hydric hammock surrounded by a fringe of slash pine flatwoods. Its resources stand in sharp contrast to the intensive silviculture that completely surrounds it. The forests

in the project provide habitat for swallow-tailed kites and wading birds, and support several species of game animals. It includes a large area of wetlands and the upper course of the Waccasassa River. No archaeological or historic sites are known from the project. Logging is the greatest threat to this area.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as a state forest with public access to the drier upland areas for hiking, camping and hunting.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The project consists of two owners. No phasing is recommended, however, the larger ownership should be negotiated before the smaller 80 acre tract.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SPRING RUN STREAM	G2/S2
<i>Variable-leaved indian plantain</i>	G2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
DOME SWAMP	G4?/S3?
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
11 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	7,680
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	7,680
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,058,681

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Devil's Hammock CARL project is to preserve the natural floodplain forests and hydric hammocks along the upper reaches of the Waccasassa River. Achieving this objective will protect habitat for several species of wading birds and game animals and provide the public with a large area for natural-resource-based recreation. The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward conservation of resources and second toward integrating public recreation and carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and timber harvest. Managers should control public access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads in the drier areas; remove the structures in the few hunt camps if they are not required for management; thoroughly inventory the resources; burn the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; design timber harvests to maintain or improve the existing quality of the forests, strictly limiting harvests in the hardwood forests and in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should provide appropriate recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible. The project includes nearly all the land in the upper Waccasassa River basin that is not being intensively managed for pine production and can therefore achieve its primary objective.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for State Designation* The project's size and diversity of forest communities make it desirable for use and management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager.

*Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management* There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so the level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for Implementing Management* Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low

intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL
Salary	\$28,140
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$5,000
OCO	\$31,600
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$64,740

# Devils Hammock

Priority 37

## Levy County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The Gulf Hammock region of Florida was once a land of flatwoods and rich hardwood swamps, but now is mostly pine plantation. The Devil's Hammock project will conserve a remnant hardwood forest on the upper Waccasassa River, maintaining the water quality of the river, protecting habitat for wading birds and the black bear, among other kinds of wildlife, and adding a large area to a county park at Blue Springs for the public to enjoy hunting, hiking, and other recreational pursuits in the now-rare natural landscape.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

Devil's Hammock is a large area of approximately 40-year-old floodplain forest and hydric hammock surrounded by a fringe of slash pine flatwoods. Its resources stand in sharp contrast to the intensive silviculture that completely surrounds it. The forests

in the project provide habitat for swallow-tailed kites and wading birds, and support several species of game animals. It includes a large area of wetlands and the upper course of the Waccasassa River. No archaeological or historic sites are known from the project. Logging is the greatest threat to this area.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as a state forest with public access to the drier upland areas for hiking, camping and hunting.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The project consists of two owners. No phasing is recommended, however, the larger ownership should be negotiated before the smaller 80 acre tract.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SPRING RUN STREAM	G2/S2
<i>Variable-leaved indian plantain</i>	G2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
DOME SWAMP	G4?/S3?
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
11 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	7,680
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	7,680
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,058,681

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Devil's Hammock CARL project is to preserve the natural floodplain forests and hydric hammocks along the upper reaches of the Waccasassa River. Achieving this objective will protect habitat for several species of wading birds and game animals and provide the public with a large area for natural-resource-based recreation. The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward conservation of resources and second toward integrating public recreation and carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and timber harvest. Managers should control public access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads in the drier areas; remove the structures in the few hunt camps if they are not required for management; thoroughly inventory the resources; burn the fire-dependent pine flatwoods in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; design timber harvests to maintain or improve the existing quality of the forests, strictly limiting harvests in the hardwood forests and in old-growth stands; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving resources. Managers should provide appropriate recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible. The project includes nearly all the land in the upper Waccasassa River basin that is not being intensively managed for pine production and can therefore achieve its primary objective.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for State Designation* The project's size and diversity of forest communities make it desirable for use and management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager.

*Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management* There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so the level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for Implementing Management* Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low

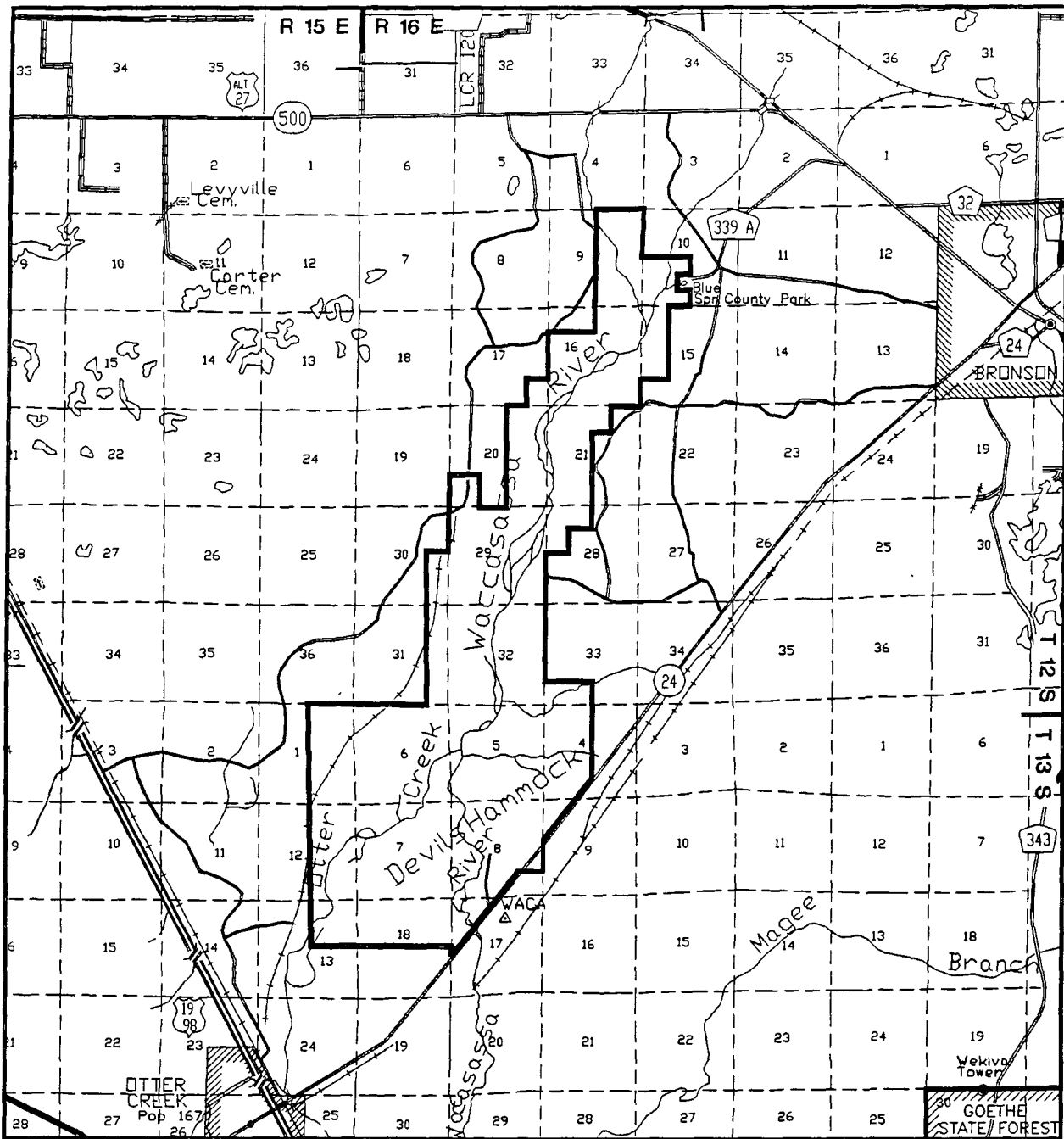
intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL
Salary	\$28,140
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$5,000
OCO	\$31,600
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$64,740



**PROJECT BOUNDARY**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**DEVIL'S HAMMOCK**

**LEVY COUNTY**

R 2-27-95

# Escribano Point

Priority 38

## Santa Rosa County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The marshes, hammocks, flatwoods, and sandhills on the east shore of Pensacola Bay, isolated by Eglin Air Force Base, are still in excellent condition. The Escribano Point project will conserve a link of natural land between Eglin Air Force Base and the bay, protecting habitat for rare plants like the panhandle lily, maintaining the water quality of the bay with its grass beds and oyster bars, and allowing the public to enjoy recreational activities from fishing to hiking in this scenic landscape.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The Escribano Point project includes a diverse sample of the undisturbed natural communities of northwest Florida. High-quality wetlands and submerged plant communities cover most of the project, while xeric oak hammock, mesic or scrubby pine flatwoods, and wet prairies cover the fairly small upland areas. These communities are almost pristine largely because they are isolated by Eglin Air Force Base. The project will provide a buffer to the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve, an Outstanding

Florida Water with some of the last grass beds and oyster bars in Pensacola Bay. Eleven archaeological sites and two historical structures are recorded on the site and there is a moderate to high potential for more. The most immediate threat to the property is intensive logging.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as a buffer preserve to the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve; it is suitable for such activities as swimming, fishing, hiking, camping and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Although no formal phasing is recommended, negotiations should concentrate first on the larger parcels: Champion International, FDIC, White, Rice, and Graybiel.

### Coordination

No acquisition partners are participating in this project. Escribano Point, however, is listed as a priority project within Northwest Florida Water Management District's Five Year Plan. It is across Escambia Bay from the district's Garcon Point acquisition and is adjacent to the district's Yellow/Shoal River project.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Panhandle lily</i>	G1G2/S1S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Atlantic sturgeon	G3/S2
<i>Sweet pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
SEEPAGE SLOPE	G3?/S2
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3?/S2
20 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	6,914
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	6,914
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,878,800

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Escribano Point CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Escribano Point CARL project has the natural resources—undisturbed wetlands, hammocks, and pine forests—and location—adjacent to the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve and adjacent Class II shellfishing waters—to qualify as a state buffer preserve.

*Manager* The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, is recommended as lead manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project includes "low-need" lands that require prescribed fire management and protection from unauthorized activities.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on site security, fire management planning, resource inventory, trash removal, and the completion of a

management plan.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum for management of the property and public access.

Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation of natural communities. Management will also protect threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will be established. Interpretive programs will be used to educate the public on the natural and cultural resources in the area. Vehicles will be limited to designated areas.

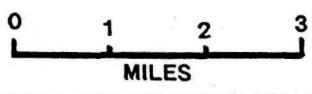
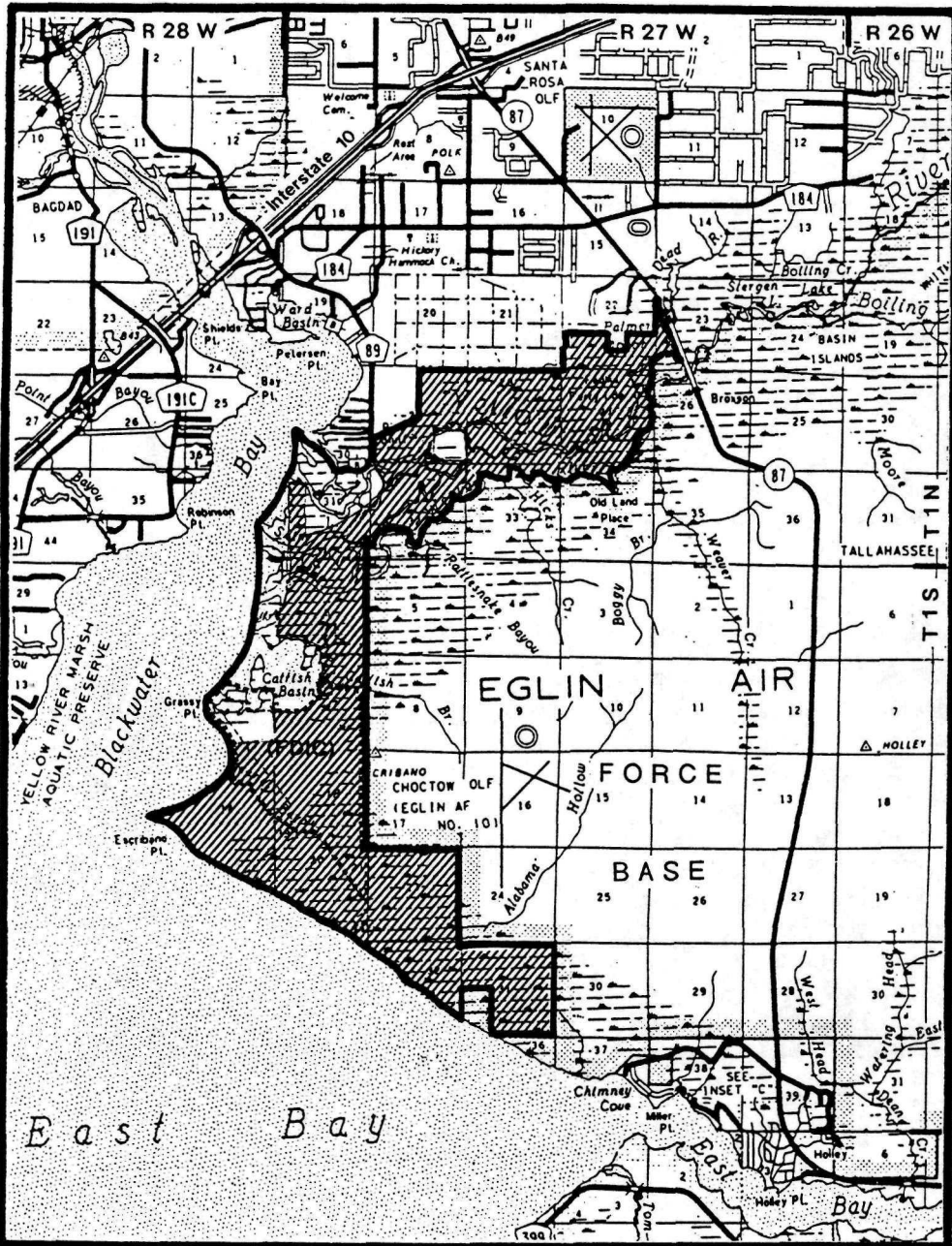
*Revenue-generating potential* Portions of this project have pine forests that could help offset operational costs. Any estimate of the revenue that could be generated from harvest of these pinelands will depend upon a detailed assessment of the value of the timber on-site and upon the amount of harvesting that is determined to be consistent with protection of the natural resources on this project.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry and/or Division of Recreation and Parks may help with fire management. Any archeological management will be coordinated with the Division of Historical Resources.

**Management Cost Summary**

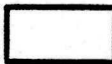

Category Source of Funds	Startup IITF/CARL
Salary	\$27,128
OPS	\$24,404
Expense	\$16,000
OCO	10,000
FCO	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$77,532</b>

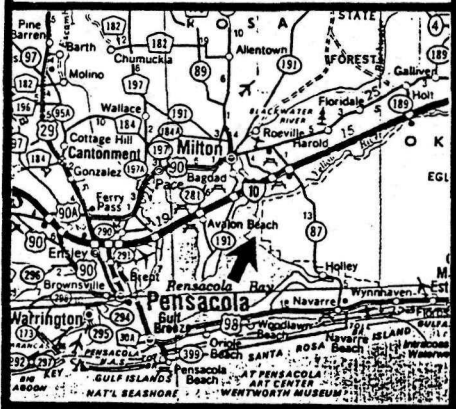




**ESCRIBANO POINT**

SANTA ROSA CO.

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS





# Waddell's Mill Pond

Priority 39

## Jackson County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The forests, springs, and caves of the Marianna lowlands, with their unique animals and plants, have attracted people for perhaps ten thousand years, but are now reduced to strips running through productive farm fields. The Waddell's Mill Pond project will protect an important archaeological site and the forests around it, help to maintain the water quality of the Chipola River, conserve habitat for rare animals such as Barbour's map turtle and rare plants like the Marianna columbine, and give the public a place to enjoy a pond and spring run and to learn about the prehistory of this part of Florida.

### Manager

Jackson County.

### General Description

The karst region of the upper Chipola River is one of the most biologically unique areas in the state and has an unusually high level of animal endemism. The project includes caves and sinkholes (some with water in them), a second magnitude spring, a spring run, a man-made impoundment, upland hardwood forest, floodplain swamp, and some agricultural fields. Several rare plant species are known from the project, and several rare cave animals such as the Georgia blind salamander and Dougherty Plain cave crayfish probably occur. The endangered gray bat probably uses the dry caves. Waddell's Mill Pond Creek flows

into the Chipola River, an Outstanding Florida Water. The site is on the National Register of Historic Places. It has archaeological remains dating back approximately 10,000 years. Vandalism is the greatest threat to the project.

### Public Use

This project is designated for a county park, giving the public opportunities to hike, fish, canoe, camp, and learn about the history of the site.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Waddell Plantation ownership. Phase II: Minor owners and Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. There has been no acquisition activity by the state due to relatively low ranking.

### Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District has acquired portions of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; approximately 705 acres within the CARL project boundary, as well as approximately 1,217 acres east/southeast of the CARL project. The Mutual Life Insurance Company parcels are in Phase II of the CARL Waddell's Mill Pond acquisition. This is not a shared or joint project with the water management district, however, they will retain title to the Mutual Life Insurance Company parcels.

*→ does not wear company*

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Barbour's map turtle	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
<i>Marianna columbine</i>	G5T1/S1
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4/S3
SINKHOLE	G?/S2
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
13 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	2,776
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	2,776
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,808,100

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Waddell's Mill Pond CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The significant archaeological sites in the Waddell's Mill Pond project qualify it as a state archaeological site. The project also has the size and diversity of natural resources (including sensitive spring runs and caves) and recreational opportunities to qualify as a unit of the state park system.

*Manager* Jackson County is recommended as the lead manager for this project.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project generally includes low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection. The land would be generally open to the public but have no more than minimum facilities development.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on site

security, resource inventory, trash removal and a cost analysis for site management. Access to the project areas will be controlled primarily by fence lines. Management would attempt to open the area to limited public access within the first year.

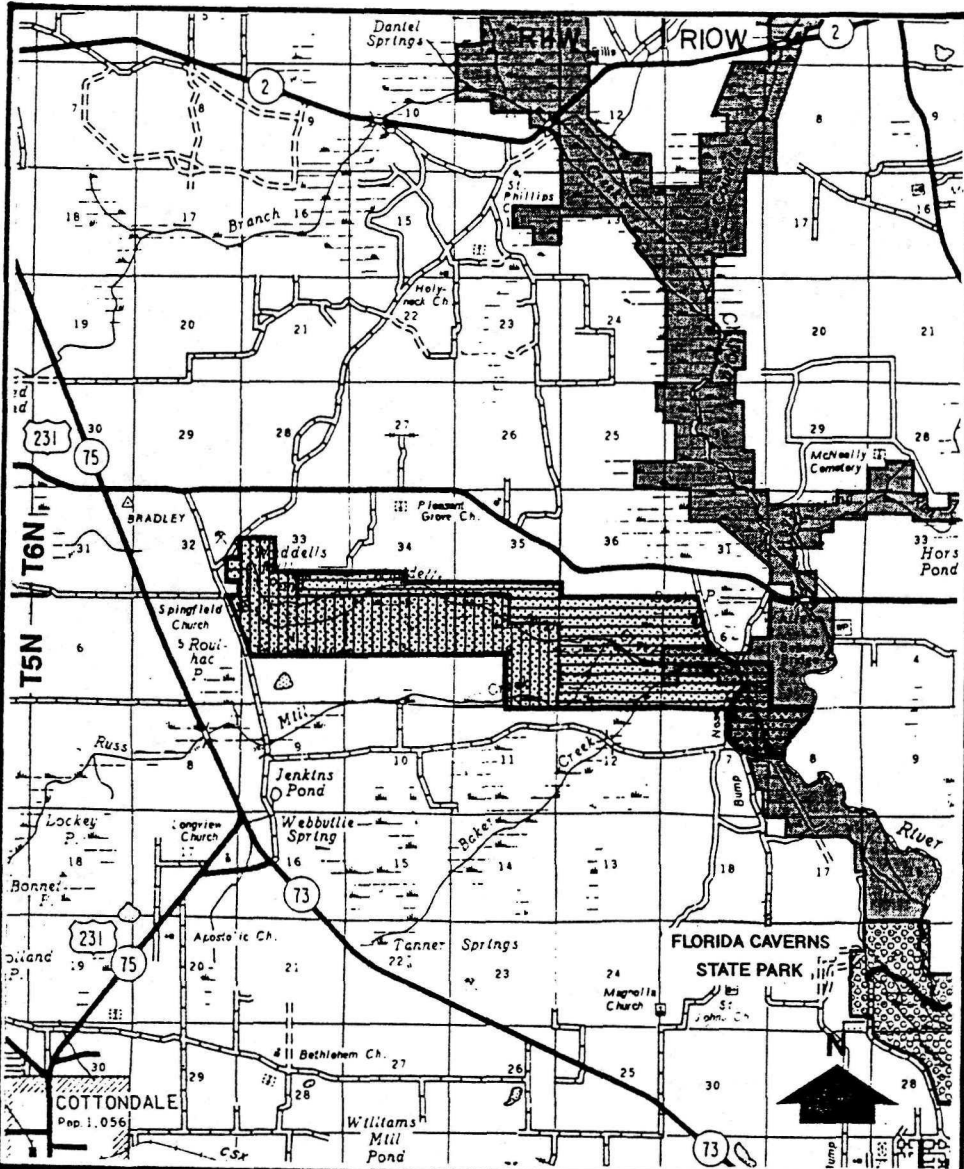
Long-range plans for this property, starting one year after acquisition, will be directed to protection and maintenance of natural habitats. A timber management and burning plan will be developed, as well as a plan for protection of special natural and archaeological resources.

Unnecessary roads and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent possible. Infrastructure development will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access, provide facilities for the public and to manage the property.

*Revenue-generating potential* No revenue from this property is projected. However, after a timber management plan is developed, some revenue may become available.

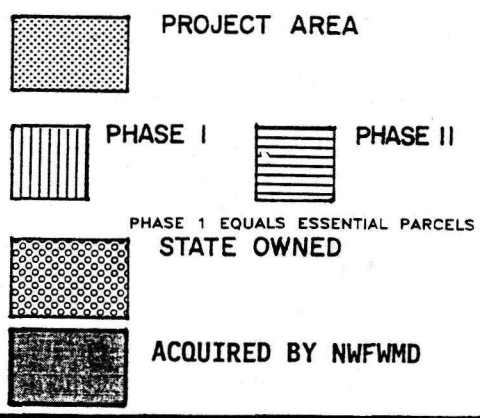
*Cooperators in management activities* It is hoped that the Florida Division of Forestry will be interested in assisting with the management of timber resources within this project. Other appropriate agencies, such as the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, may wish to become involved in the project.

*Management costs and sources of revenue* Startup and maintenance costs could be in the area of \$100,000. An in-depth cost projection and needs evaluation is planned during the first year after acquisition.



**WADDELLS MILL POND**

JACKSON COUNTY



# St. Michaels Landing

Priority 40

## Bay County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Between Tyndall Air Force Base and the town of Mexico Beach lies an expanse of natural coastline. The St. Michael's Landing project will preserve this coast, with its dunes, creeks, and scrub, giving the public opportunities to swim, fish, sunbathe, and enjoy the beauty of this wild land.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

This site, with 5,560 feet of frontage on the Gulf of Mexico, is characterized by a beach strand and dune/swale system. Sand pine scrub occurs on secondary dunes and a tidal creek flows through the east portion of the tract. The native vegetation is in generally good condition. The project does not appear to have been timbered in the past. The Atlantic loggerhead turtle is known to use the beaches west of the site and possibly the site itself for limited nesting. No archaeological sites are known from the project, but there is high potential for them. The project is vulnerable to residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as a state park, providing the public an area for sunbathing, swimming, fishing, picnicking and camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The project consists of four parcels with two owners, St. Joe Land and Development Co. and First Federal of Panama City (RTC). RTC property was acquired by a private investor at price exceeding state's appraised value.

No acquisition activity has been initiated due to relatively low ranking.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SCRUB	G2/S2
COASTAL GRASSLAND	G3/S2
COASTAL STRAND	G3?/S2
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
BEACH DUNE	G4?/S2
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
7 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1989
Project Area (Acres)	364
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	364
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,766,800

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the St. Michael's Landing CARL project are: to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Gulf beach and dunes in the St. Michael's Landing CARL project qualify it as a unit of the state park system.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* As a Gulf beach property, the St. Michael's Landing

project will be a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

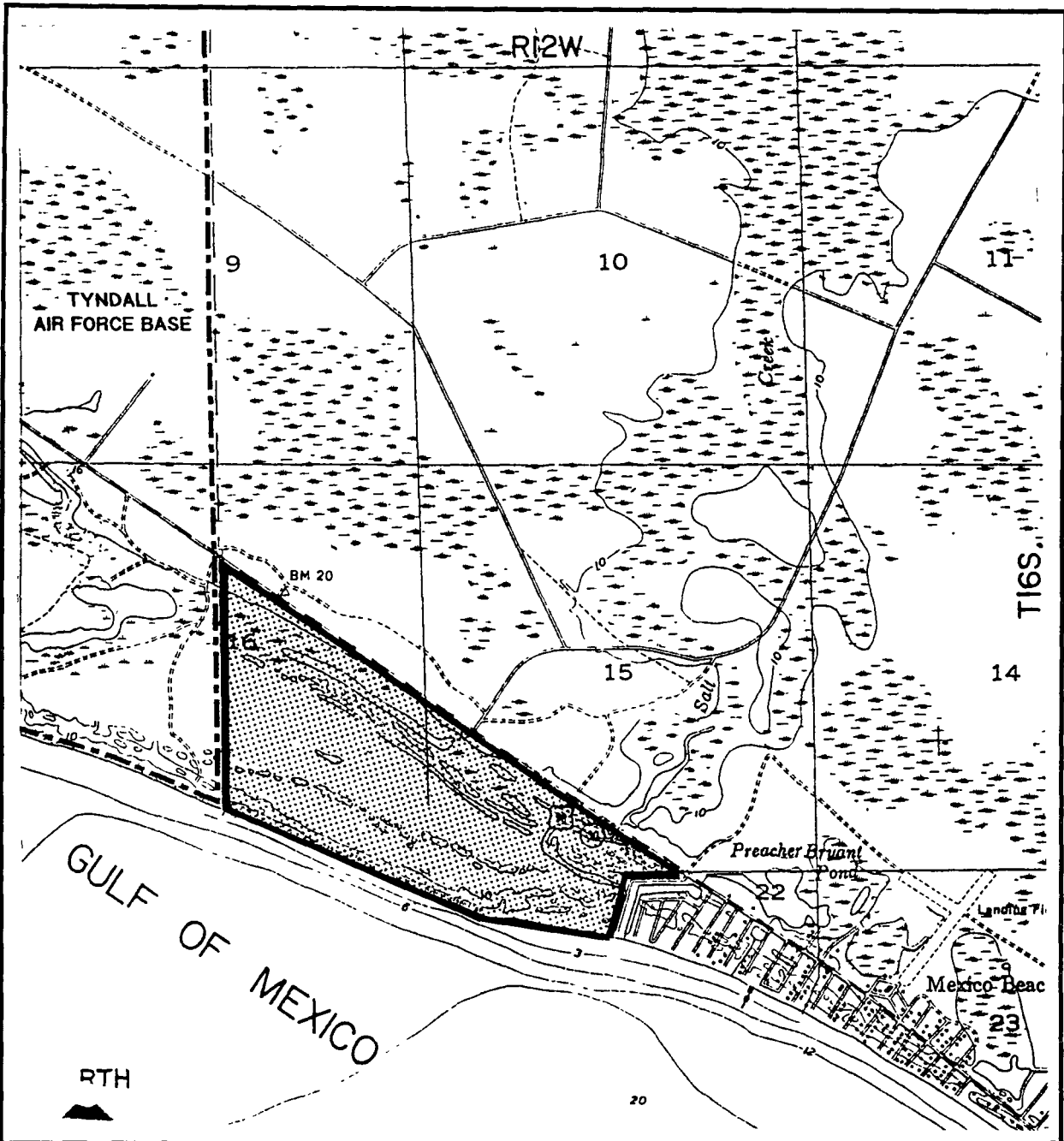
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant level of public use facilities is developed. The degree of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$22,167	\$374,230
OPS	\$19,560	\$5,000
Expense	\$8,000	\$70,967
OCO	\$55,800	\$1,000
FCO	\$25,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$130,527</b>	<b>\$451,197</b>



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**ST. MICHAEL'S LANDING**

**BAY COUNTY**

R 1-6-95

# Waccasassa Flats

Priority 41

## Gilchrist County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Though logged and planted in pine, the large expanse of flatwoods, cypress ponds, and marshes in Gilchrist County is important as a source of water to three river basins. The Waccasassa Flats project will conserve and restore this area, maintaining the water quality of its wetlands, providing habitat for wildlife, and giving the public an expansive natural area for hunting, fishing, and other pursuits.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

Waccasassa Flats is predominantly covered by commercial pine plantation. Originally, flatwoods covered the area, interspersed with numerous cypress ponds, depression marshes, hydric hammocks and other wetlands. Several lakes and small areas of upland hardwood forest and sandhill contribute to the natural diversity of the project. The project is in the watersheds of the Suwannee, Santa Fe, and Waccasassa

Rivers. Several archaeological sites, including a significant Paleo-Indian site, are known from the project. The potential for more is high. Residential development is a threat to the area.

### Public Use

The project will be managed as a state forest with such public uses as hunting, fishing, boating, camping and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Two largest tracts former Gilchrest Timber/Brice and ITT Rayonier. Unwilling sellers when negotiated. Phase II: Other smaller tracts (approximately 41).

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Bachman's sparrow	G3/S?
<i>spoon-flower</i>	G3G4/S3
5 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1988
Project Area (Acres)	44,846
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	44,846
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,183,000



**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Waccasassa Flats CARL project are: to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The restorable pine plantations of the Waccasassa Flats CARL project, its natural pine and hardwood forests, and its size make the project desirable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management*

There are no known disturbances that would require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. The project contains areas of pine plantation that will require restoration.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to

the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

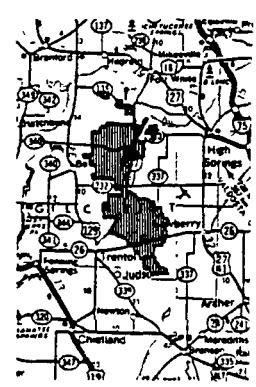
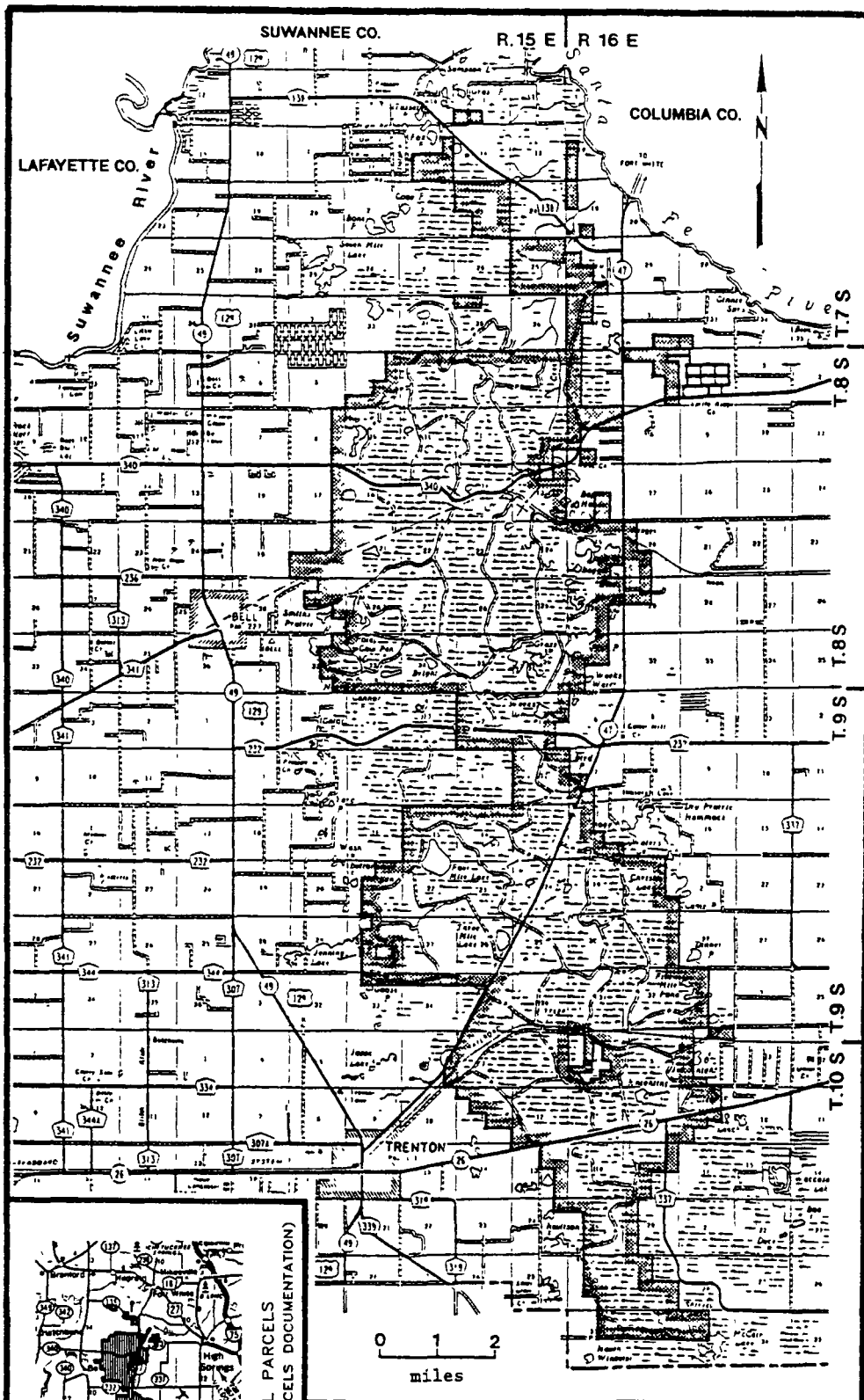
*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be moderate.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties as appropriate.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$111,670	\$111,670
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$60,000	\$40,000
OCO	\$138,100	\$15,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$309,770</b>	<b>\$166,670</b>





ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)

WACCASASSA FLATS  
GILCHRIST COUNTY



PROJECT AREA  
PHASE I

# Atsena Otie Key

Priority 42

## Levy County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Atsena Otie Key, just offshore from the town of Cedar Key, is now covered with hardwood hammock but was once a thriving town and before that a Native American occupation site. This project, by preserving the island's cultural and natural resources, will help protect the adjacent seagrass beds that support a large fishery and will provide the public with an area in which to learn about the long history of this region.

### Manager

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

### General Description

Atsena Otie Key has a long and important history as well as significant natural resources. The island was a depot during the Second Seminole War and the site of a thriving 19th-century sawmill town. Since 1896, when the town was destroyed by a hurricane, the island's natural communities have recovered considerably. They include Maritime Hammock, Xeric Hammock, Tidal Marsh, and Beach Dune. A beach sunflower endemic to the Big Bend Coast grows on the northern and western beaches. The shallow surrounding waters contain extensive seagrass beds used by manatees and support significant

commercial and sports fishing industries. They also provide feeding grounds for adjacent bird rookeries. Atsena Otie will be developed if not acquired. A Planned Unit Development for 36 homes has been approved for the island.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as a historic area with interpretive trails and limited swimming and fishing. It will be managed as part of the Cedar Key National Wildlife Refuge.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of one major owner - Depot Key Joint Venture which is Phase I and two very small parcels.

### Coordination

Local non-profit organizations have expressed an interest in assisting in planning interpretive displays and trails and docent activities. Cooperative efforts such as this should be encouraged in order to further public support of preservation of Florida's unique natural and cultural resources.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Smooth beach sunflower</i>	G5T?/S?
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
XERIC HAMMOCK	G3/S2
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S3
Gulf salt marsh snake	G?/S4
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4T3/S3?
MARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S3
BEACH DUNE	G4?/S2
9 FNAI elements known from site	

<b>Placed on list</b>	<b>1994</b>
<b>Project Area (Acres)</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Acres Acquired</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>at a Cost of</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Acres Remaining</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of</b>	<b>\$453,300</b>

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Atsena Otie Key CARL project are: to conserve the important ecosystems on and around Atsena Otie Key and their coastal, recreational, fish and wildlife resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; and to preserve the significant archaeological and historical sites on the island. The project will be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities directed toward protecting the cultural sites, forests and marshes on the island, while allowing limited public use. The project, when completed, will include the entire island—enough land to achieve the management goals.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The wildlife resources of Atsena Otie Key, and its location in the area of the Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge, qualify it as a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will manage Atsena Otie Key as part of Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* Historical sites and wetlands are present. There is no major development planned and these sites will not be disturbed. The project is a high-need management area that will include public

recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

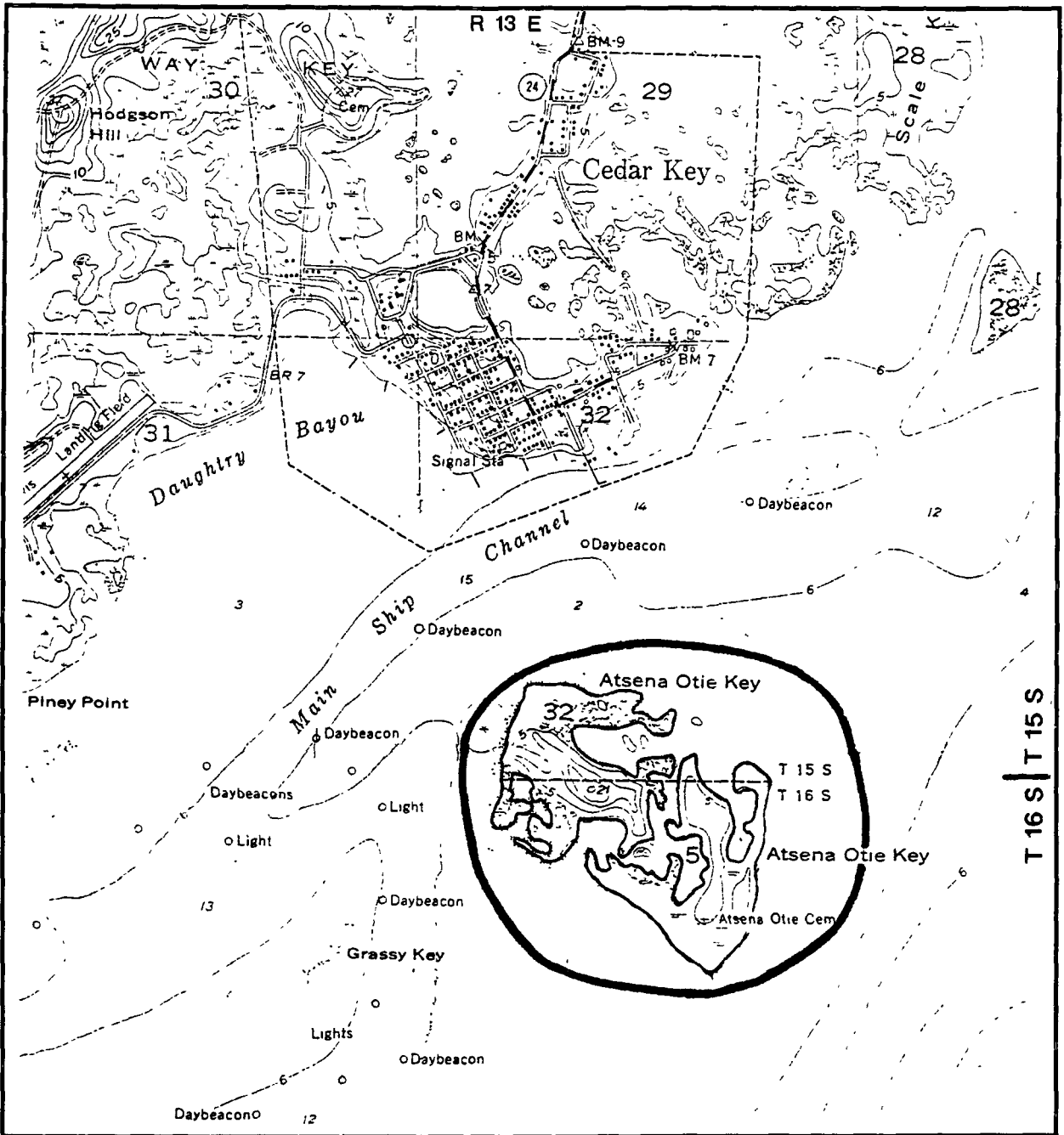
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition a Lease or Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State, allowing FWS to manage Atsena Otie, will be completed. The boundary will be posted identifying the lands as part of a National Wildlife Refuge. Long-range plans for this property, beginning one year after acquisition, will generally be directed toward protection of the natural communities and historical sites. Public facilities identified in the Management Plan include interpretive trails and displays depicting the natural, historic, and archaeological resources.

*Revenue-generating potential* Commercial operations that charge people to transport them to the island are sure to develop as soon as the island is public property. The only possible source of revenue is to charge these concessions a percentage of their income that they derive from public property.

*Cooperators in management activities* Volunteers are presently used to supplement refuge programs and they would be involved in the planning and development of public-use facilities at Atsena Otie Key.

**Management Cost Summary**

No funding or staff will be added exclusively for management and protection of Atsena Otie Key.



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**ATSENA OTIE KEY**

**LEVY COUNTY**

# Letchworth Mounds

Priority 43

## Jefferson County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Letchworth Mounds is an important archaeological site east of Tallahassee, in an agricultural landscape that is gradually being covered with housing developments. The Letchworth Mounds project will protect the mounds and village site here and some land around them, giving researchers an opportunity to examine the site and the public a chance to learn the history of this area.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

Letchworth Mounds consists of a temple mound complex, numerous small burial or house mounds, and an associated village site. The site is relatively undisturbed and is considered to have high archaeological value. Much of the project area has been converted to improved pasture. Natural vegetation is a narrow corridor of floodplain forest

along a small blackwater stream, and second-growth upland mixed forest. This area is susceptible to residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as an archaeological site, with opportunities for learning about the archaeological remains, hiking and picnicking.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Project consists of two ownerships. The Letchworth ownership has been acquired, the remaining owner, Old Field Limited, is an unwilling seller.

### Coordination

There are no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G2/S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G2/S4
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G2/S4?
4 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1989
Project Area (Acres)	462
Acres Acquired	79
at a Cost of	\$400,000
Acres Remaining	383
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$180,500

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goal of management of the Letchworth Mounds CARL project is to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The significant archaeological site on this project—Letchworth Mounds—qualifies it as a state historical site.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Letchworth Mounds project will be a high-need management area with emphasis on cultural resource preservation, interpretation and education, together with compatible public recreational use and development.

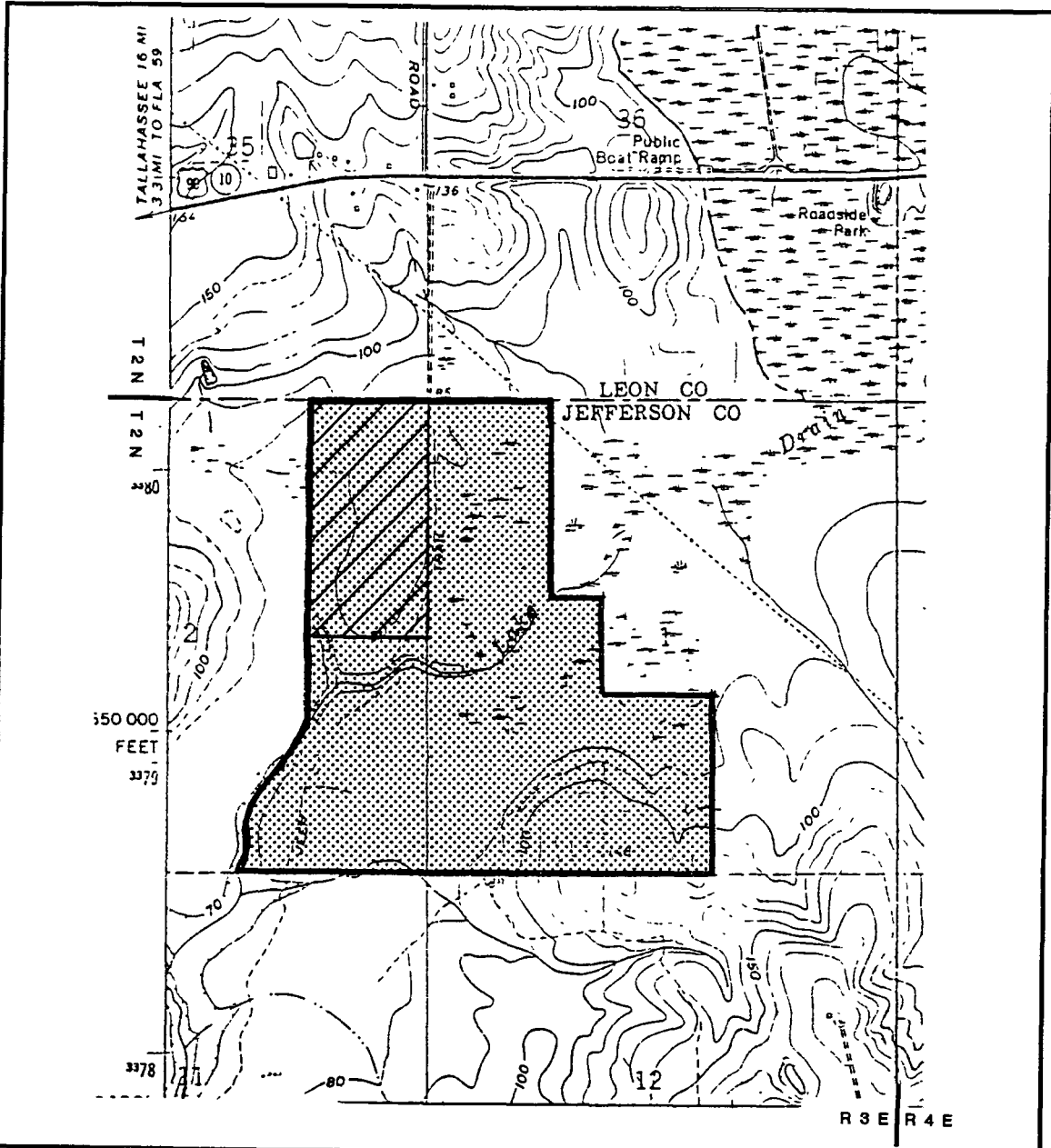
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after the project is placed under the management of the Division of Recreation and Parks, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. The amount of any future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Startup	1995/96
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$20,363	\$20,363
OPS	\$14,560	\$14,560
Expense	\$5,974	\$5,974
OCO	\$66,522	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$134,767</b>	<b>\$42,094</b>



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**STATE OWNED**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



# LETCHWORTH MOUNDS

**JEFFERSON COUNTY**

# Julington-Durbin Peninsula

Duval and St. Johns Counties

Priority 44

## Purpose for State Acquisition

On the southeast side of Jacksonville the land between Julington and Durbin Creeks has so far escaped development. The Julington-Durbin Peninsula project will conserve the sandhills, flatwoods, and swamps of this land, helping to ensure the survival of plants such as the rare Bartram's ixia and animals like the swallow-tailed kite; maintaining the water quality of the creeks; and giving the public of this growing urban area a place for recreation in a scenic natural setting.

## Manager

City of Jacksonville and St. Johns County will manage the portions in their jurisdiction.

## General Description

Julington-Durbin Peninsula is a typical northeast Florida landscape of sandhill, mesic flatwoods, floodplains and swamps. Although all of the uplands have been logged, most of the wetlands are relatively intact. Past disturbances to the natural communities on site and the long-term exclusion of fire have severely altered the natural quality, diversity, and viability of the fire-adapted communities (mesic flatwoods and sandhill). Four FNAI Special Animals have been reported as occurring on or near the original project boundary. There are at least three

populations of state endangered Bartram's ixia within the project. If the project is acquired, an active restoration program, including prescribed burning, will be necessary to conserve both the natural communities and associated rare plant populations. Three archaeological sites are known from the project. The growth of Jacksonville threatens this site.

## Public Use

This project is designated to become a county and city park where the public may hike, canoe, fish and camp.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I consists of the Warren Weiss (Trustee, Applebaum Trust) ownership (unwilling seller). Phase II consists of approximately 11 other ownerships.

## Coordination

The City of Jacksonville pledged \$3.3 million towards the purchase of Julington/Durbin Peninsula. St. Johns River Water Management District is also a partner in this acquisition. Julington/Durbin Peninsula is identified as a priority acquisition area within the district's Five-Year Land Acquisition Plan. The district has committed \$3.7 million towards its acquisition.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Bartram's ixia</i>	G2/S2
<i>Variable-leaf crownbeard</i>	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3?/S2
<i>Southern red lily</i>	G3/S3
UPLAND MIXED FOREST	G?/S4
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
8 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1982
Project Area (Acres)	4,580
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	4,580
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,277,700



## Julington Durbin Peninsula - Priority 44

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Julington/Durbin Peninsula CARL project are: to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

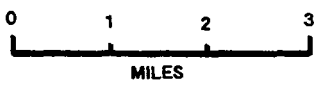
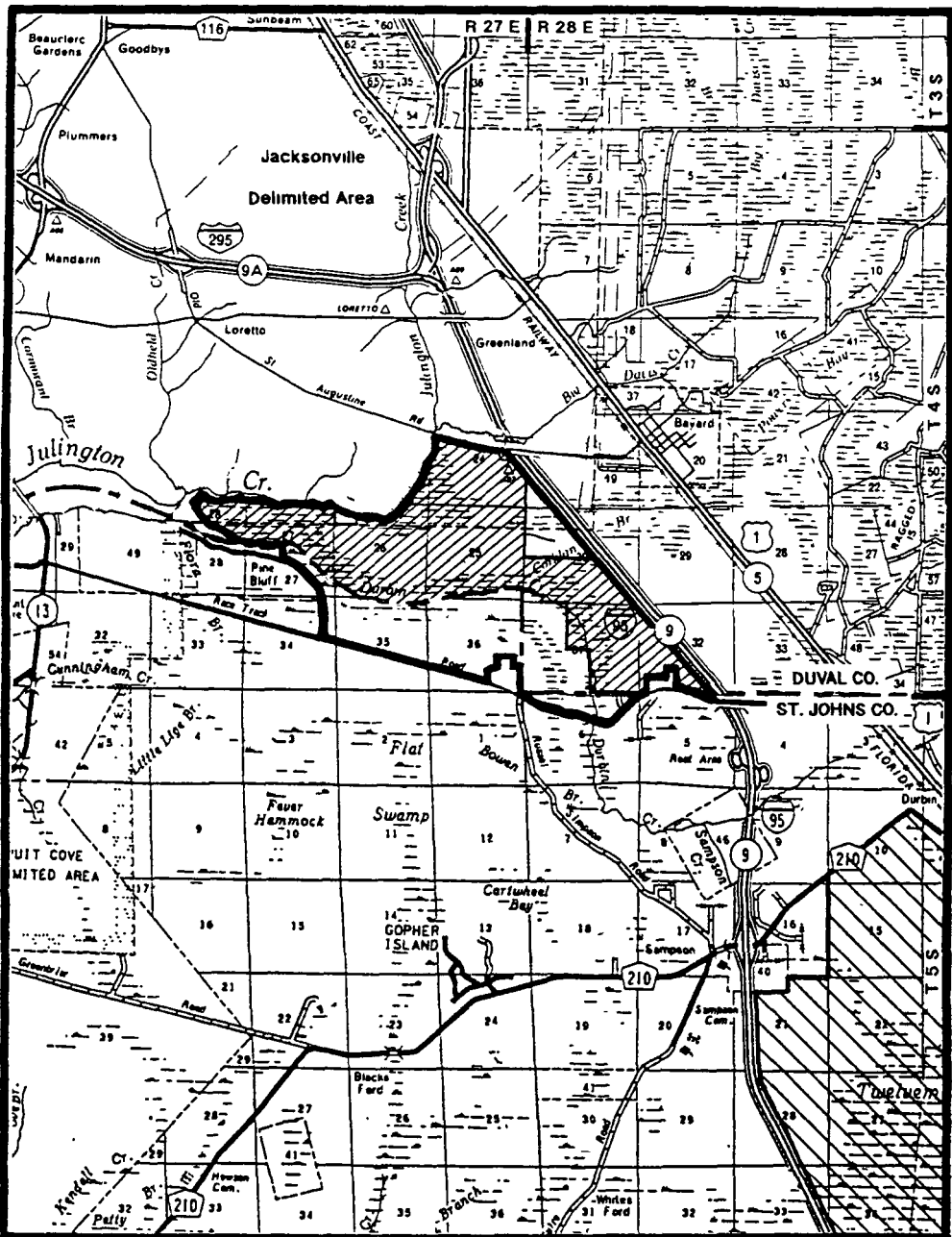
Not available at this time.

### Management Cost Summary/ Jacksonville

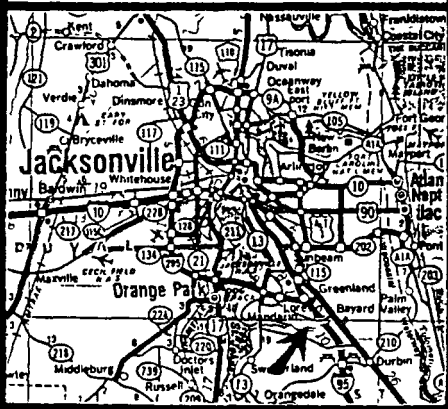
Category Source of Funds	Startup City
Salary	\$66,876
OPS	\$4,200
Expense	\$87,750
OCO	\$88,000
FCO	\$1,792,000
TOTAL	\$2,038,826


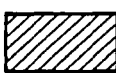

### Management Cost Summary/St. Johns County

Not Available



**JULINGTON / DURBIN PENINSULA**  
 DUVAL / ST. JOHNS CO.'S



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I  
PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  TWELVE MILE SWAMP  
CARL PROJECT

*Conservation and Recreation Lands  
1996 Annual Report*

**MEGA-MULTIPARCEL PROJECTS**

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# Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem

Highlands County

Mega/Multi 1

## Purpose for State Acquisition

The high, sandy Lake Wales Ridge, stretching south from near Orlando almost to Lake Okeechobee, was originally covered with a mosaic of scrub, flatwoods, wetlands, and lakes. The scrub is unique in the world—it is inhabited by many plants and animals found nowhere else—but it has almost completely been converted to citrus groves and housing developments. The Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL project is designed to protect the best remaining tracts of this scrub and the ecosystems associated with it, thereby preserving many endangered species and allowing the public to see examples of the unique original landscape of the ridge.

## Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

## General Description

This project consists of several separate sites along the Lake Wales Ridge which are intended to be part of a system of managed areas that conserve the character, biodiversity, and biological function of the ancient scrubs of the Ridge. Sites contain the best remaining examples of unprotected ancient scrub as well as lakefront, swamps, black water streams, pine flatwoods, seepage slopes, hammocks, and sandhills. Ancient scrub in this project supports a large number of Florida endemics, particularly plants, with many rapidly nearing extinction. No archaeological sites are known from the project site. All these tracts are fragments that are vulnerable to mismanagement and disturbance. They are threatened with conversion to citrus groves or residential developments.

## Public Use

The project sites are designated for use as wildlife and environmental areas. They will allow such uses as camping, hiking, resource education, limited fishing and hunting.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

Carter Creek (4,630 acres) consists of several large ownerships and is partially subdivided. Over 400 lots under contract and major core ownership under re-appraisal. A large portion of Flamingo Villas (1,420 acres) is subdivided with multiple owners. USFWS acquired over 63 of the 620 lots. The site also contains a few large single owner tracts. All remaining lots and large acreage tracts are under negotiation by the state. Almost half of Holmes Avenue (1199 acres) tract has been acquired by the state, with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) as intermediary. Multiple owners remain. Acquisition activity has not yet begun on Sunray (1,890 acres), Avon Park Lakes (225 acres), Highlands Park Estates (232 acres), or Sun 'N Lakes South (503 acres). TNC ownership has been acquired by the state in Lake Apthorpe (1,722 acres) site. TNC negotiating with owner of 521 acres. Appraisal mapping of remainder underway.

The Highlands Ridge site (6,318 acres) after evaluation by LAAC staff was added to the project boundary in 1995.

The LAAC added 850 acres to the project boundary during 1995 (Holmes Avenue 70 acres and Lake Apthorpe 780 acres).

Due to ranking within categories, Ridge Scrub, Lake Blue, Eagle Lake, Lake McLeod, Mountain Lake Cutoff, Lake Walk in Water, Trout Lake, Silver Lake, Lake June, Gould Road, Hesperides and McJunkin Ranch as well as the former Warea sites are described under the "Priority" category, Henscratch and the former Horse Creek Scrub under "Bargain/Share".

## Coordination

The Lake Wales Ridge project is a high priority acquisition area for the USFWS. Funds will be spent by the Service as they become available.

Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem - Mega/Multi 1

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Scrub bluestem</i>	G1/S1
<i>Garrett's scrub balm</i>	G1/S1
<i>Scrub mint</i>	G1/S1
<i>Wedge-leaved button-snakeroot</i>	G1/S1
Lake Wales Ridge tiger beetle	G1/S1
<i>Carter's warea</i>	G1/S1
Highlands scrub hypericum	??
<i>Avon Park rabbit-bells</i>	G1/S1
41 FNAI elements known from site	

<b>Placed on list</b>	<b>1992</b>
<b>Project Area (Acres)</b>	<b>18,736</b>
<b>Acres Acquired</b>	<b>1,766</b>
<b>at a Cost of</b>	<b>\$2,340,540</b>
<b>Acres Remaining</b>	<b>16,970</b>
<b>Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of</b>	<b>\$22,666,340</b>

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The priority sites of the Lake Wales Ridge project qualify as single-use Wildlife and Environmental Area because of its high concentration of threatened or endangered species, particularly plants. Thirty percent of the plants and animals of the Lake Wales Ridge occur nowhere else in the world.

**Manager** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the project manager.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** This project is a high-needs area which will require additional funding to stabilize and protect the natural resources. Managing this ecosystem will require large prescribed burning crews that are well-trained and well-equipped to handle high intensity fires in close proximity to residential areas.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** During the first year after acquisition, management will focus on site security, conducting fuel reduction burns, conducting inventories of natural resources, and mapping of sensitive resources and conceptual planning. Public use facilities, if any, will be provided in succeeding years.

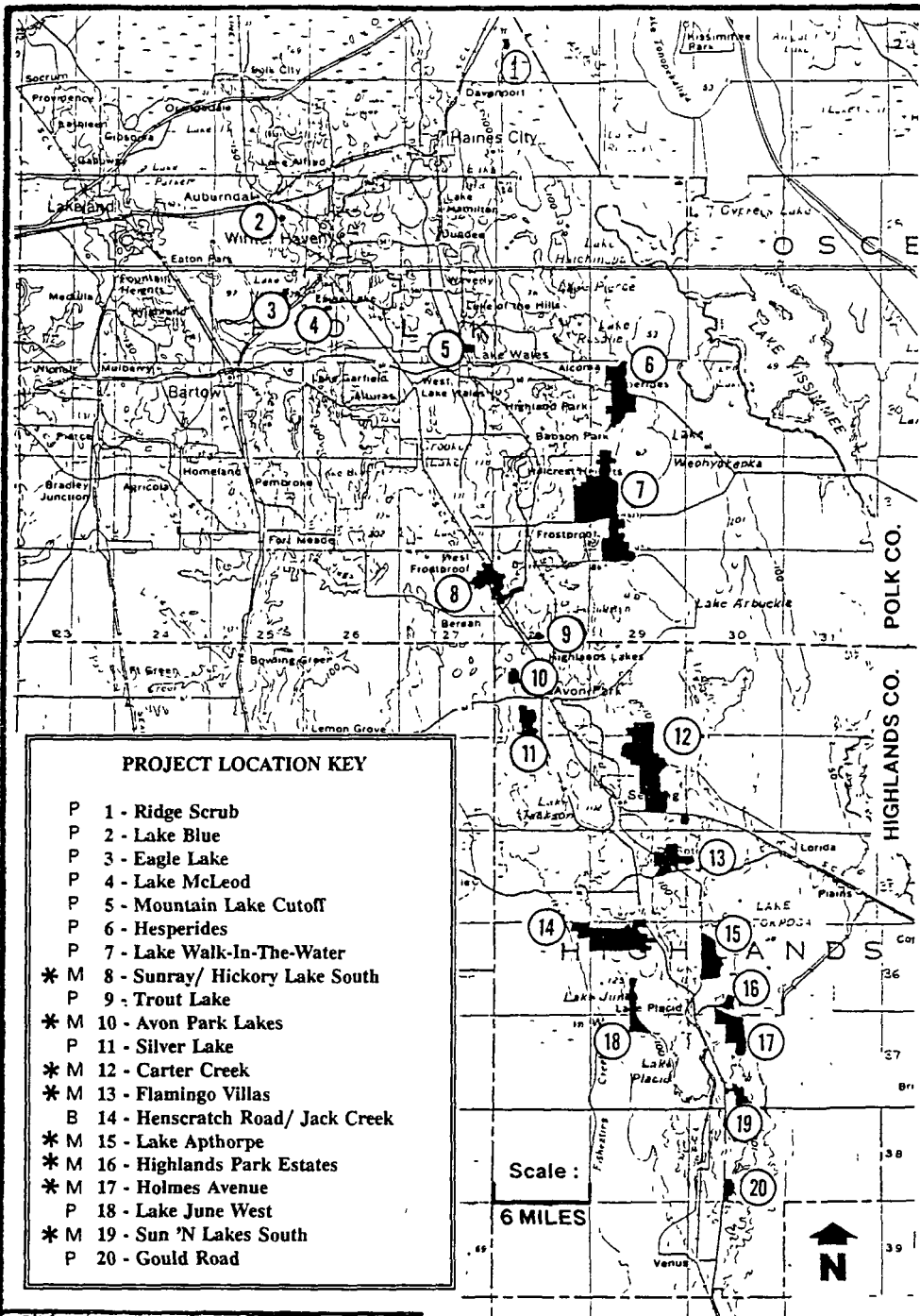
**Revenue generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use increases, modest revenue may be generated.

**Cooperators in management activities** It is recommended that the Division of Forestry, Archibold Biological Station and the Nature Conservancy serve as cooperators in managing the site.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Budget figures below cover all sites of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem—bargain/shared, priority, and megaparcel— to be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

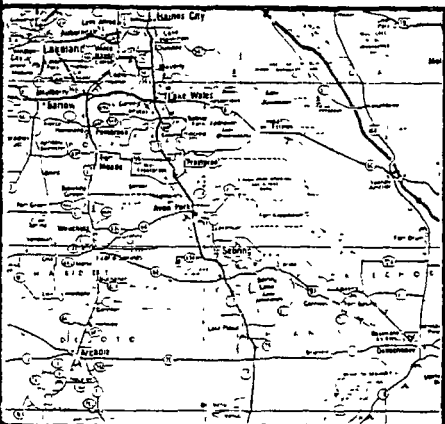
**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$5,310	\$65,000
OPS	\$30,000	\$0	\$10,000
Expense	\$0	\$20,000	\$40,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$30,000	\$25,310	\$155,000



**PROJECT LOCATION KEY**

P	1 - Ridge Scrub
P	2 - Lake Blue
P	3 - Eagle Lake
P	4 - Lake McLeod
P	5 - Mountain Lake Cutoff
P	6 - Hesperides
P	7 - Lake Walk-In-The-Water
* M	8 - Sunray/ Hickory Lake South
P	9 - Trout Lake
* M	10 - Avon Park Lakes
P	11 - Silver Lake
* M	12 - Carter Creek
* M	13 - Flamingo Villas
B	14 - Henscratch Road/ Jack Creek
* M	15 - Lake Apthorpe
* M	16 - Highlands Park Estates
* M	17 - Holmes Avenue
P	18 - Lake June West
* M	19 - Sun 'N Lakes South
P	20 - Gould Road

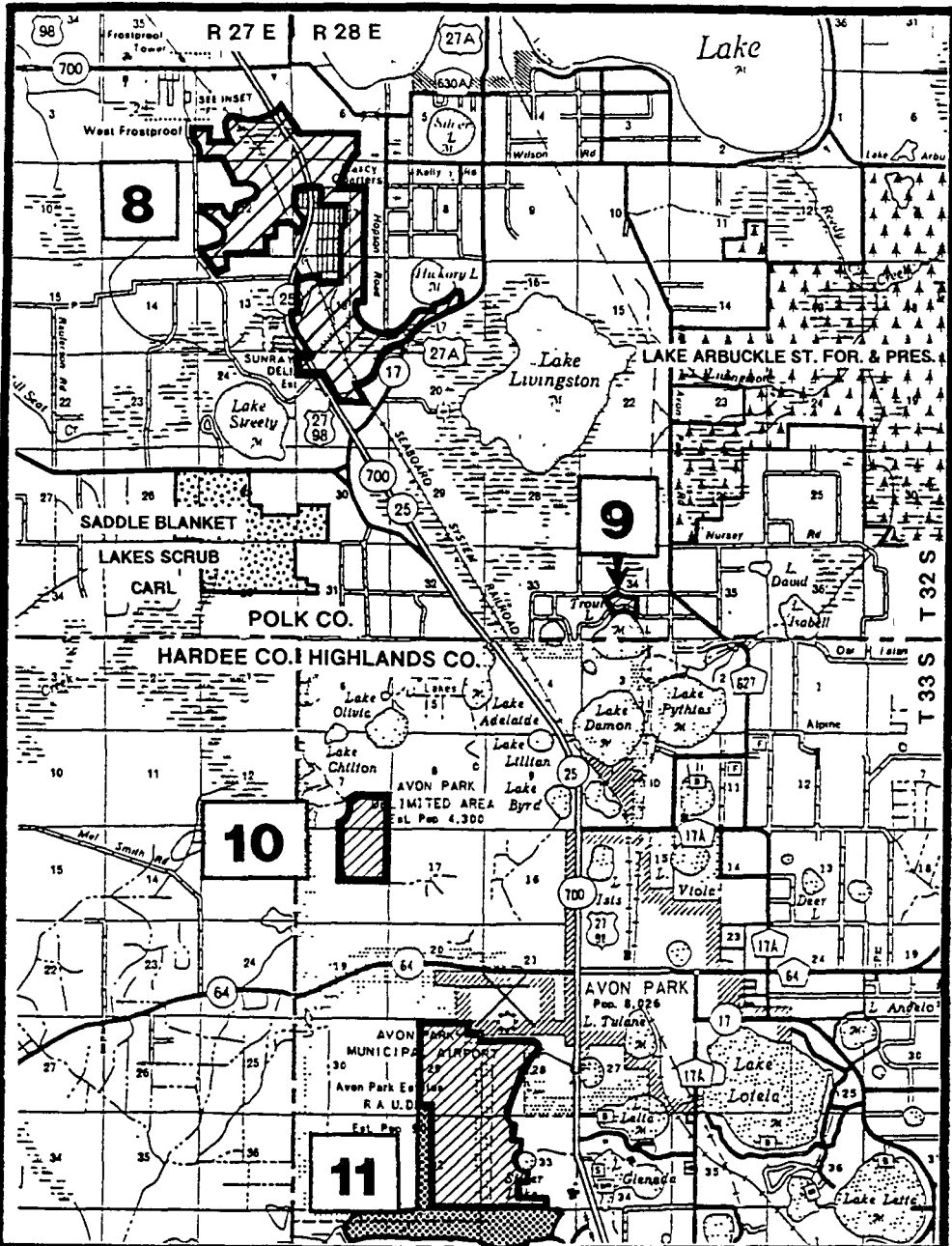


**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**  
 POLK / HIGHLANDS CO.'S

P - PRIORITY  
 \* M - MEGA-MULTI  
 B - BARGAIN SHARED

SITES 21-26 ARE PRIORITY  
 McJunkin Ranch = PRIORITY

**SHEET 1 OF 4**



**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

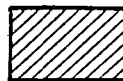
POLK / HIGHLANDS

CO.'S

SITES 8 & 10 ARE MEGA-MULTI SITES

**SITES:**

- 8 - Sunray/ Hickory Lake South
- 9 - Trout Lake
- 10 - Avon Park Lakes
- 11 - Silver Lake

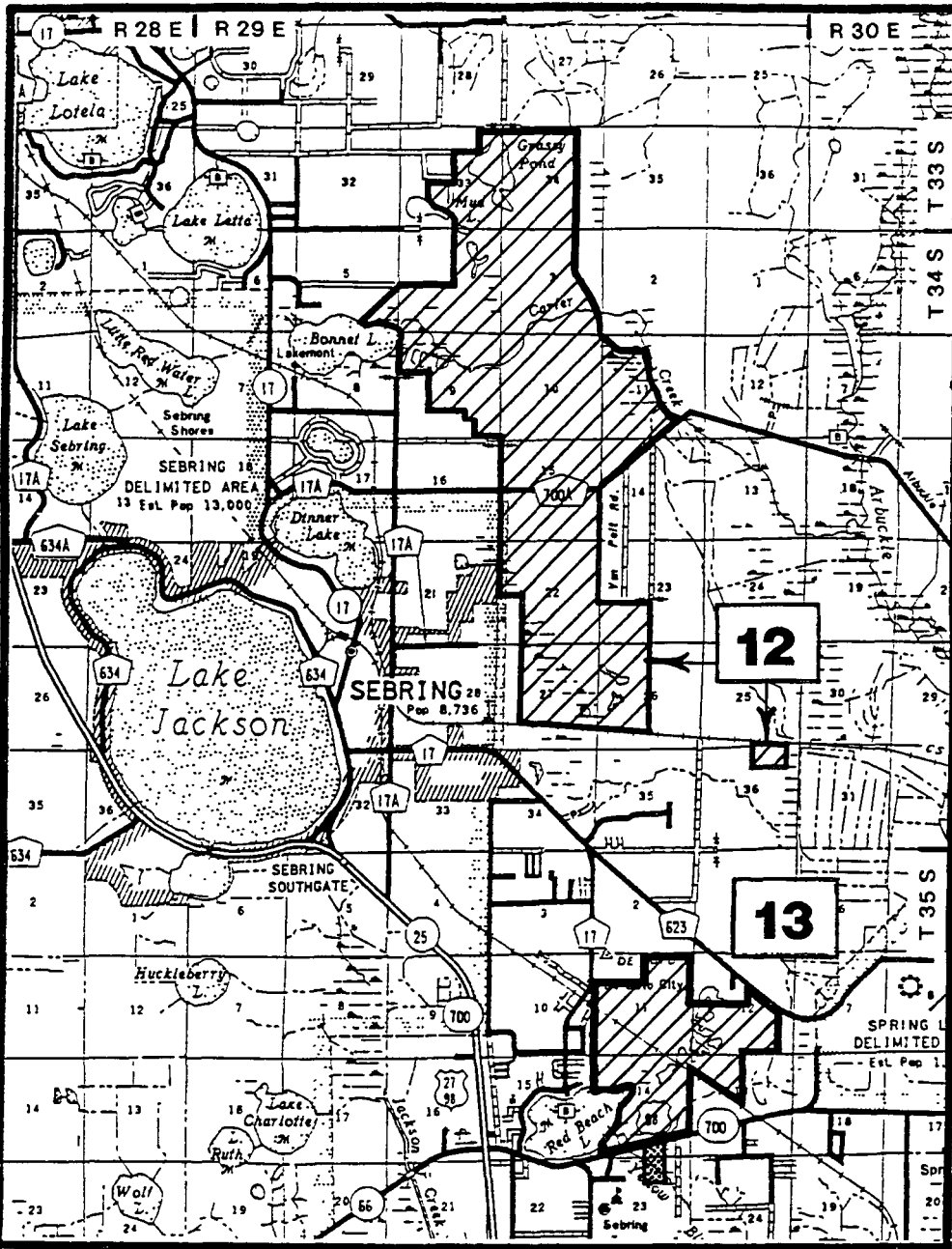


**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**1994 ADDITION**





**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

HIGHLANDS

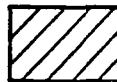
CO.

SITES 12 & 13 ARE MEGA-MULTI SITES

**SITES:**

**12 - Carter Creek**

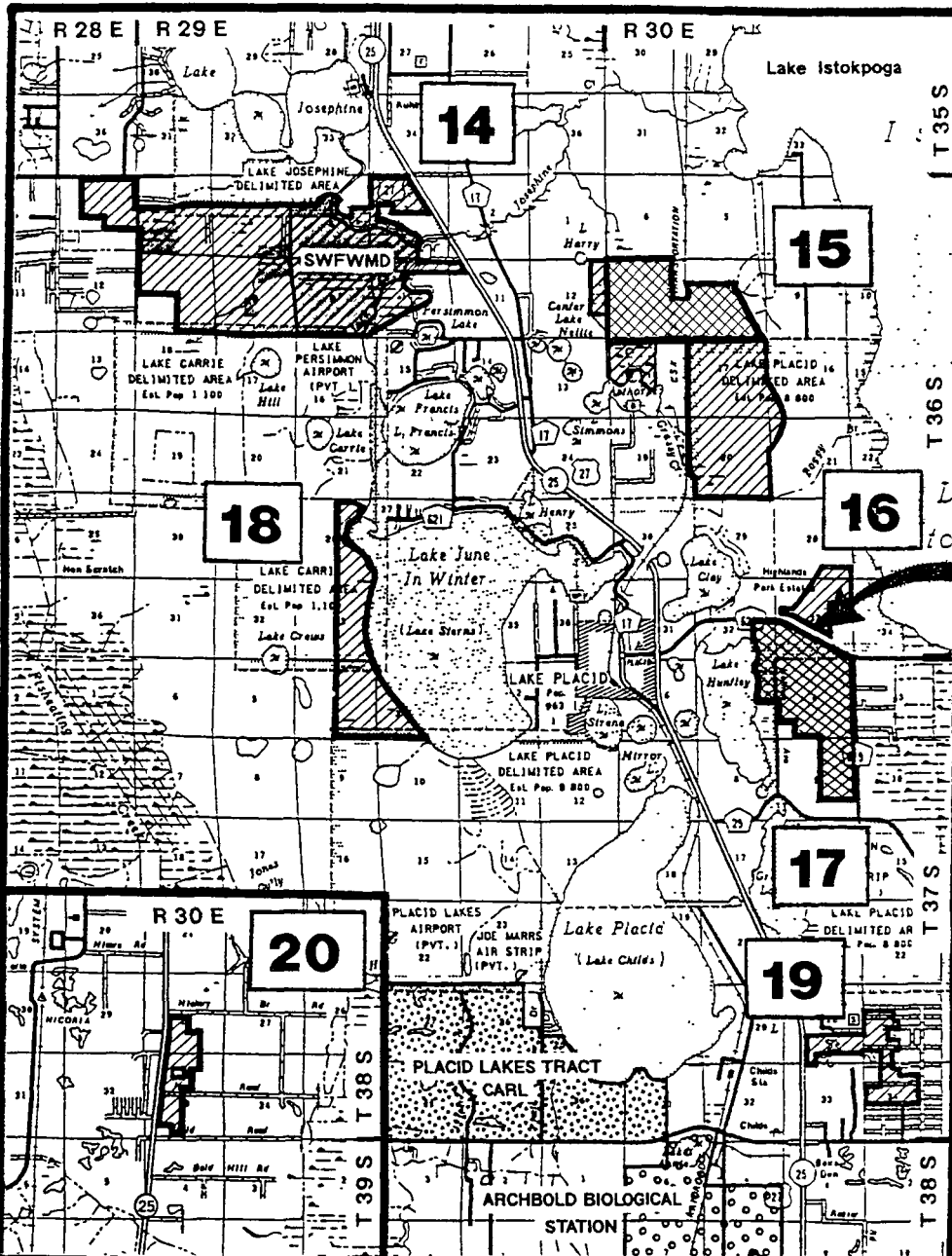
**13 - Flamingo Villas**



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**1994 ADDITION**



**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

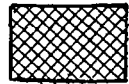
HIGHLANDS CO.

**SITES:**

- 14 - Henscratch Road/ Jack Creek
- 15 - Lake Apthorpe
- 16 - Highlands Park Estates
- 17 - Holmes Avenue
- 18 - Lake June West
- 19 - Sun 'N Lakes South
- 20 - Gould Road



PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED



ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
ALSO ALL OF SITES 15 THRU 20

SITES 15, 16, 17, & 19 ARE MEGA MULTI SITES

# Coupon Bight/Key Deer

Monroe County

Mega/Multi 2

## Purpose for State Acquisition

The subtropical pine forests of rapidly developing Big Pine Key and the islands around it are the home of the endangered Key deer as well as of many Caribbean plants found nowhere else in the country. Rich coral reefs and other hardbottom communities flourish in the shallow water around the islands. The Coupon Bight/Key Deer CARL project will protect the remaining undeveloped land on Big Pine and No Name Keys, without which the Key deer will not survive, protect the water quality of the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve and the other waters surrounding the islands, and provide the public an area to appreciate the unique natural world of this part of Florida.

## Manager

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (north of U.S. 1) and Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection (south of U.S. 1).

## General Description

The project, within the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern, encompasses virtually all of the undeveloped land between the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve and the National Key Deer Refuge on Big Pine Key. It includes the only significant sources of fresh water in the lower keys, which are critical to the survival of the endangered Key Deer. The pine rocklands and associated communities in this project are the largest and the best remaining anywhere. No fewer than 24 FNAI special plant species (mostly West Indian, 14 of which are state-listed as endangered or threatened) are known from the project. Several will probably go extinct if this area is developed for residential uses. At least 41 FNAI-listed animal species (21 state-listed as endangered, threatened, or special concern) are known or strongly suspected from the project area. No cultural sites are known from the project. Residential development of Big Pine Key threatens this area.

## Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve, and a wildlife and environmental area. It will allow such uses as photography, nature appreciation and hiking.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

### Coupon Bight

Phase I consists of the Strachley Tract (acquired by the US Fish and Wildlife Service through the Trust for Public Lands) and the Brothers tract. Phase II consists of developable uplands (a few larger acreage tracts have been acquired by the state - the Pepper and Papps tracts as well as some subdivision lots in Piney Point, Tropical park and Kinercha north of the bight). Phase III consists of jurisdictional wetlands. The Division of State Lands further refined acquisition phasing as follows: I. Large acreage tracts and recorded subdivisions; II. Unrecorded subdivisions; III. Improved or commercial properties.

The LAAC added 11.38 acres to the project boundary in 1995.

### Key Deer

No phasing. Offers were mailed to all appraised lots east of Key Deer Boulevard north of US 1. Parcels are being processed to close. Negotiations on remaining parcels continue. Negotiations in progress also for vacant lots on west side of Key Deer Boulevard. Acquisition activity is also focusing on tracts providing viable corridor between the Coupon Bight and Key Deer portions of the project.

USFWS has acquired 2,626 acres on Big Pine Key.

## Coordination

South Florida Water Management District and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) are CARL acquisition partners in this site. The Nature Conservancy acted as intermediary in the negotiation of over 520 acres, expending approximately \$5,124,000 on behalf of the South Florida Water Management District and USFWS. The USFWS has included this project as an addition to the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Garber's spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Big Pine tree-cactus</i>	G1T1/S1
<i>Sand flax</i>	G1G2/S1 S2
<i>Wedge spurge</i>	G2T1/S1
<i>Bahama sachsia</i>	G2/S1
<i>Inkwood</i>	G2/S1
<i>Blodgett's wild-mercury</i>	G2/S2
74 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	1,827
Acres Acquired	280
at a Cost of	\$1,468,986
Acres Remaining	1,547
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value	\$20,849,518

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Coupon Bight/Key Deer CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The property will be managed as a state buffer preserve to the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve and sovereign submerged lands.

*Manager* The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources' Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Key Deer Refuge. USFWS is recommended as the lead manager north of US Highway 1. Areas south of US 1 would be managed by the Division of Marine Resources' Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas

*Conditions affecting intensity of management*

Impediments to management are illegal dumping, vehicular trespass, poaching and clandestine drug related activities. Regular patrols, cleanup efforts and posting of the property would curtail these encroachments and require "moderate-need" management. The USFWS land would be open to the public but because of minimum facilities development would be classes under 259.032 Florida Statutes as a low-need tract requiring basic resource management and protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Within the first year after acquisition, the area north of US 1 would be posted in the same manner as existing National Key Deer Refuge (NKDR) lands and provided protection under Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The area would be routinely patrolled by NKDR law enforcement officers. Permitted activities would be limited to compatible uses such as hiking, bird watching and photography. There would be prohibitions on night visits, pets, camping, use of motorized vehicles and collection of plants and animals. Longer range goals would include development of a detailed management plan focussed on perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. A structured prescribed burning plan would be formulated in pine rockland habitat; long-term monitoring and an active research program would be part of this program. An in-depth resource inventory would be carried

Coupon Bight/Key Deer - Mega/Multi 2

out to identify and map all sensitive areas that warrant special consideration and management. There will be no infrastructure development in natural areas; unnecessary roads will be abandoned or removed.

Within the first year of acquisition for the area of south of US 1 development of a resource inventory and management plan will be accomplished to guide management decisions. Long term management needs include ecological burning, exotic plant control and wetlands restoration. Development and implementation of a directed and professional environmental educational program is also needed. Public access will be provided on a limited basis. Acquisition activities have been primarily directed toward unimproved properties. However, should

the preserve acquire improved property, efforts would be made to optimize utilization of same for needed office, education facilities, workshop and storage space.

*Revenue-generating potential* Given the sensitivity of the natural resources of the preserve, large scale use by the public or private sector is not recommended. Low impact recreational and/or private commercial activities, such as canoe/kayak concessions, wildlife photography/filming may potentially generate some revenue.

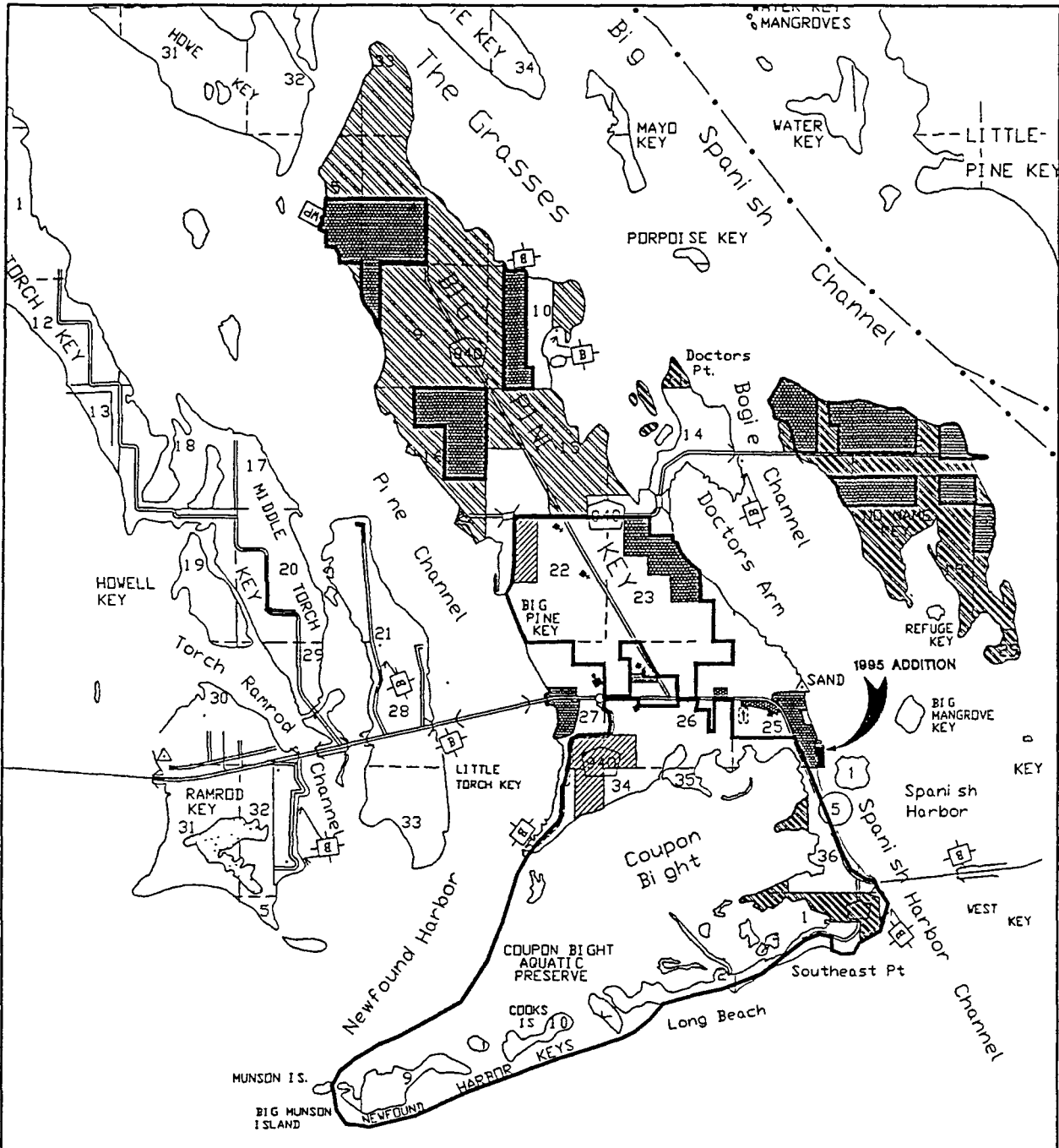
*Cooperators in management activities* Security of the project area will depend upon the assistance and cooperation of Department, other state and local law enforcement. Regular patrols by preserve staff will assist detection of potential encroachments and/or violations.

**Management Cost Summary/DMR**

Category Source of Funds	1994/95 CARL/IITF	1995/96 CARL/IITF	1996/97 CARL/IITF
Salary	\$7,237	\$7,454	\$7,678
OPS	\$0	\$20,462	\$20,462
Expense	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$7,237	\$37,916	\$38,140

**Management Cost Summary/USFWS**

Category Source of Funds	Startup USFWS	1994/95 USFWS
Salary	\$30,000	\$30,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$4,000	\$2,000
OCO	\$30,000	\$1,500
FCO	\$4,000	\$1,000
TOTAL	\$68,000	\$33,500



**PROJECT AREA**

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT AREA



**PUBLICLY OWNED**



**U.S.F.W.S. ACQUIRED**



**1994 ADDITIONS**

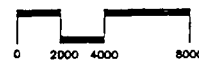


**1995 ADDITION**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



# COUPON BIGHT

MONROE COUNTY

# East Everglades

## Dade County

Mega/Multi 3

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Cities and farms have damaged the eastern edge of the huge sawgrass marsh of the Everglades, threatening the health of Everglades National Park and Florida Bay. The East Everglades project will conserve and restore part of this eastern edge, adding land to the National Park, improving the quality and timing of the flow of water through Taylor Slough to Florida Bay, protecting the habitat of many rare tropical plants, helping to prevent flooding of the developed areas to the east, and giving the public large areas in which to observe wildlife, hunt, and fish.

### Manager

National Park Service (Everglades National Park Addition); South Florida Water Management District (remainder).

### General Description

The project is divided into two major areas: a northern area of about 70,000 acres to be added to Everglades National Park, and a southern area (the C-111 Canal lands) of about 30,563 acres. These areas are connected by the strip comprising the Frog Pond and Rocky Glades (or L-31N Transition Lands). These areas border the Everglades National Park and are considered critical to the park's ecosystems. The project's water storage capacity helps to prevent excessive flooding and serves as a recharge area for well fields in south Dade County. The project

encompasses the habitats of numerous rare and endangered species. The project is considered to have potential for archaeological investigations. It has already been disturbed by drainage and flood-control projects and is vulnerable to development for farms and houses.

### Public Use

This project is designated for a wildlife environmental area. Public uses could include, camping, hiking and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

CARL expenditure cap is \$25 million in Frog Pond/Rocky Glades to be used by SFWMD on matching basis. SFWMD has acquired a majority of the southernmost portion of the project - C111 canal area and is taking the lead on Frog Pond/Rocky Glades addition area. NPS has taken the lead on the northernmost 70,000 acres.

### Coordination

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and the National Park Service are CARL acquisition partners.

Resolutions in support of this project include: Joint federal/state acquisition was received from the Governor and Cabinet.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Carter's large-flowered flax</i>	G2T2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
<i>Florida royal palm</i>	G2Q/S2
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
<i>Blodgett's ironweed</i>	G2/S2
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G?/S2
<i>Ghost orchid</i>	G?/S2
<i>Banded wild-pine</i>	G4/S3
21 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1982
Project Area (Acres)	142,142 + 66,400
Acres Acquired	62,904
at a Cost of	\$19,191,312
Acres Remaining	79,268
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$53,902,240 +
	\$ 67,500,000

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the East Everglades CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

management cost summary for the park service is listed below.

The southern portion of this project is to be managed by the South Florida Water Management District. This prospectus is not available at this time; the management cost summary follows.

**Management Prospectus**

The Everglades National Park Management Plan has been approved by the LAAC as the Prospectus for the northern portion of this project to be managed by The National Park Service. The

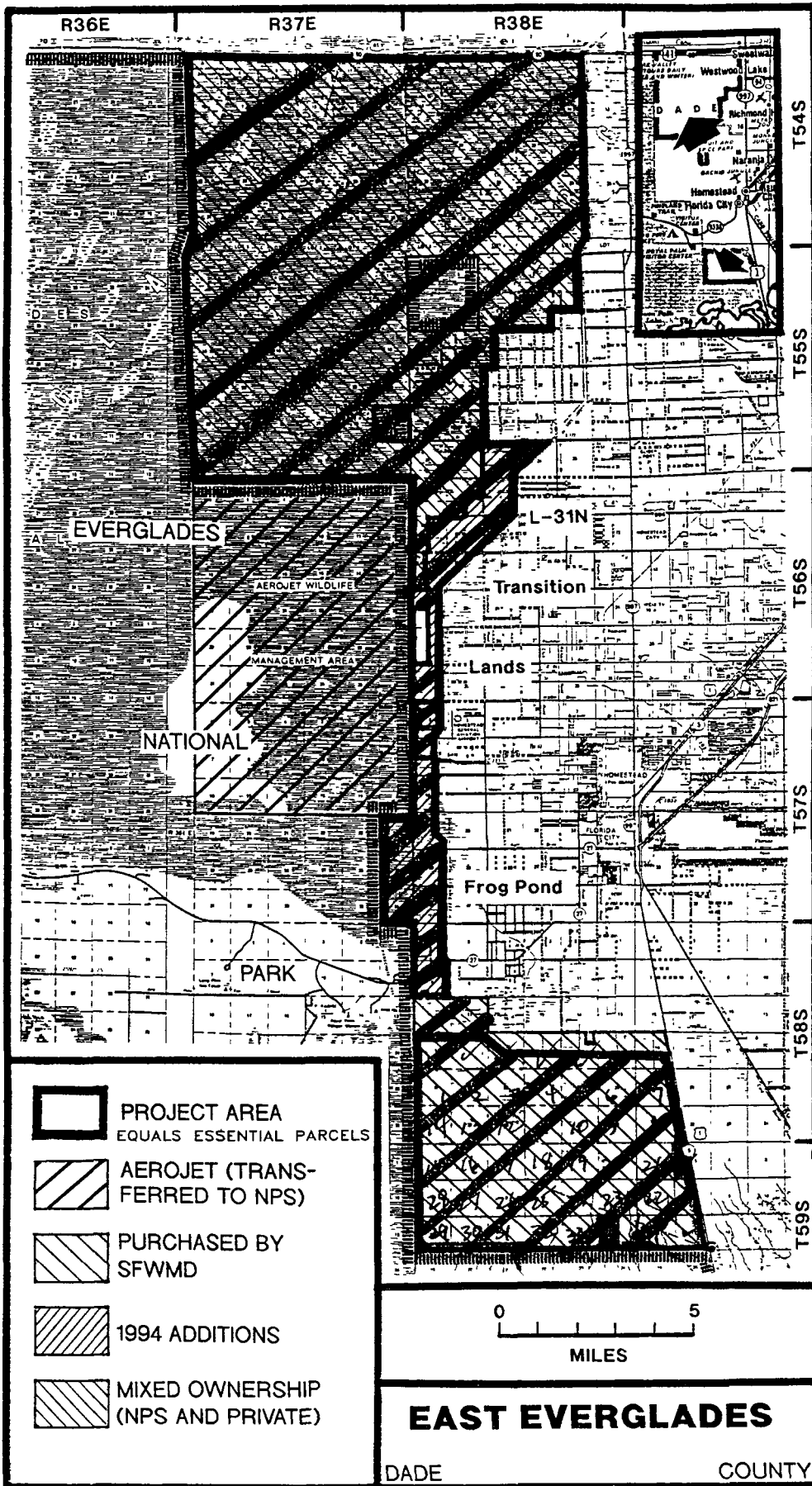
**Management Cost Summary/NPS**

Category Source of Funds	1995/96 Federal
Salary	\$355,500
OPS	\$141,300
Expense	\$0
OCO	\$14,200
FCO	\$39,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$550,000</b>

**Management Cost Summary/SFWMD**

Category Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL
Salary	\$130,000	\$130,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$40,000	\$75,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$5,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$175,000</b>	<b>\$210,000</b>





# Save Our Everglades

Mega/Multi 4

## Collier County

### **Purpose for State Acquisition**

West of the huge sawgrass marsh of the central Everglades spreads a landscape of cypress swamps, marshes, slash-pine flatwoods, and tropical hammocks, through which water slowly flows to the mangrove swamps of the Ten Thousand Islands. The Save Our Everglades project will conserve three large pieces of this landscape, connecting and extending existing conservation lands, helping to save the last of the Florida panthers and a host of other rare animals and tropical plants, preserving the flow of water to the rich estuaries of the Gulf coast, and allowing the public to enjoy this unique landscape for years to come.

### **Managers**

National Park Service (Big Cypress Addition), US Fish and Wildlife Service (Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge), and Division of Forestry (Golden Gate Estates South).

### **General Description**

This project includes important hydrological connections among Big Cypress National Preserve, Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve, and Everglades National Park. It serves as the headwaters of the largest strand swamp in the nation - the Fakahatchee Strand. It is also an excellent natural area in its own right. Natural communities on the property include cypress forest, pine forest, hammock, mixed swamp forest, wet and dry prairies and freshwater marsh. The area is known to support many endangered, threatened or rare species including a large variety of rare orchids and other epiphytes, as well as the endangered Florida panther. There is believed to be good potential for archaeological sites here. The project is threatened by drainage and other changes in water flow through the area, by oil and gas exploration, and perhaps by limerock mining.

### **Public Use**

The project will provide a preserve/reserve, wildlife and environmental area, and a forest, allowing such uses as fishing, hunting, hiking, camping and nature appreciation.

### **Acquisition Planning and Status**

No Project Design for overall project. Several thousand ownerships remain to be acquired, as many as 12,000 in Golden Gate Estates South, and 30,000 in the Big Cypress Addition. Negotiations ongoing by state in Golden Gate Estates South. Second offers being made and first offers in unplatted portion of the project.

The NPS continues to pursue consolidation of the Big Cypress Preserve Addition; USFWS have acquired considerable acreage north of I-75 and are managing it as the Florida Panther Wildlife Refuge; the state continues its efforts in the Golden Gate Estates South area.

Finalization of the Collier Exchange would result in protection of an additional 75,078 acres in the Big Cypress Addition, 5,110 acres in the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge and 4,500 acres in the East of SR 29 buffer strip (note: the Collier Exchange numbers were added back into total acreage remaining to be acquired in this year's 1995 CARL Annual Report, due to the uncertainty of the transaction).

### **Coordination**

The NPS, USFWS and FDOT are all CARL acquisition partners in this project area.

Resolutions in support of this project include:  
88-25: Governor's Executive Directive for Interagency Joint Participation Agreement.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Tampa vervain</i>	G1/S1
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
<i>Narrow-leaved Carolina scalystem</i>	G4T2/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
24 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1984
Project Area (Acres)	205,585
Acres Acquired	71,985
at a Cost of	\$43,432,854
Acres Remaining	133,600
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$77,034,428

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Save Our Everglades CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The sensitive resources of the Big Cypress National Preserve qualify it as a state preserve. The extremely rare Florida panther and the undisturbed habitat needed to protect it qualify the Panther National Wildlife Refuge as a wildlife and environmental area. The size and diversity of Golden Gate Estates South, and its twelve miles of common border with the Belle Meade project (to be managed by the Division of Forestry), make it highly suitable for use and management as a state forest.

*Manager* The National Park Service manages Big Cypress National Preserve. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) manages the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge. The Florida

Division of Forestry is recommended as manager of Golden Gate Estates South.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Panther National Wildlife Refuge is a low-need management area, requiring basic resource management and protection. Portions of Golden Gate Estates may require hydrological restoration, but these activities will probably be conducted by the local water management district. There is a major road network that might eventually require partial removal. If this restoration effort is attempted, it will probably require funding beyond what is typically expected for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* The National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1989. In 1991, the USFWS began management programs of protection, prescribed burning and food plot management. The area is not open for public use. For the first four years, the refuge has been burning to reduce accumulated fuel loads. Burns were confined to the winter and spring. The refuge will experiment with early summer burns in the future. Approximately 6,000 acres of Golden Gate Estates South have already been acquired within the project boundaries; however, this acreage is composed of thousands of lots scattered throughout the area so management for public access and use is not feasible at this time. Once sufficient area has been acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The

project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. **Revenue-generating potential** No revenue is expected from the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge. In Golden Gate Estates, the Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem

conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

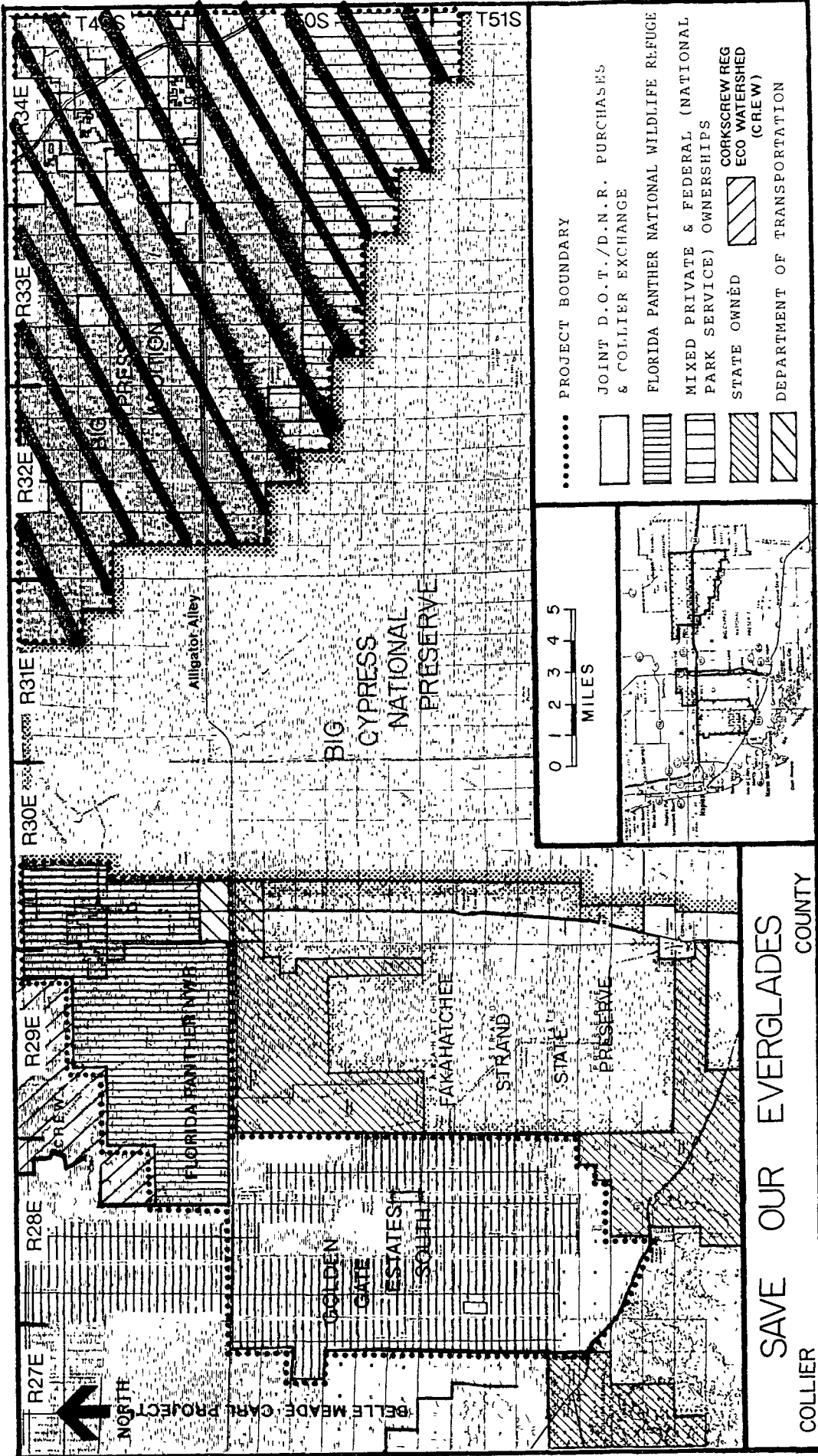
**Cooperators in management activities** The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, South Florida Water Management District, Florida Division of Forestry, CREW, Collier County, and the National Park Service are cooperators in the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

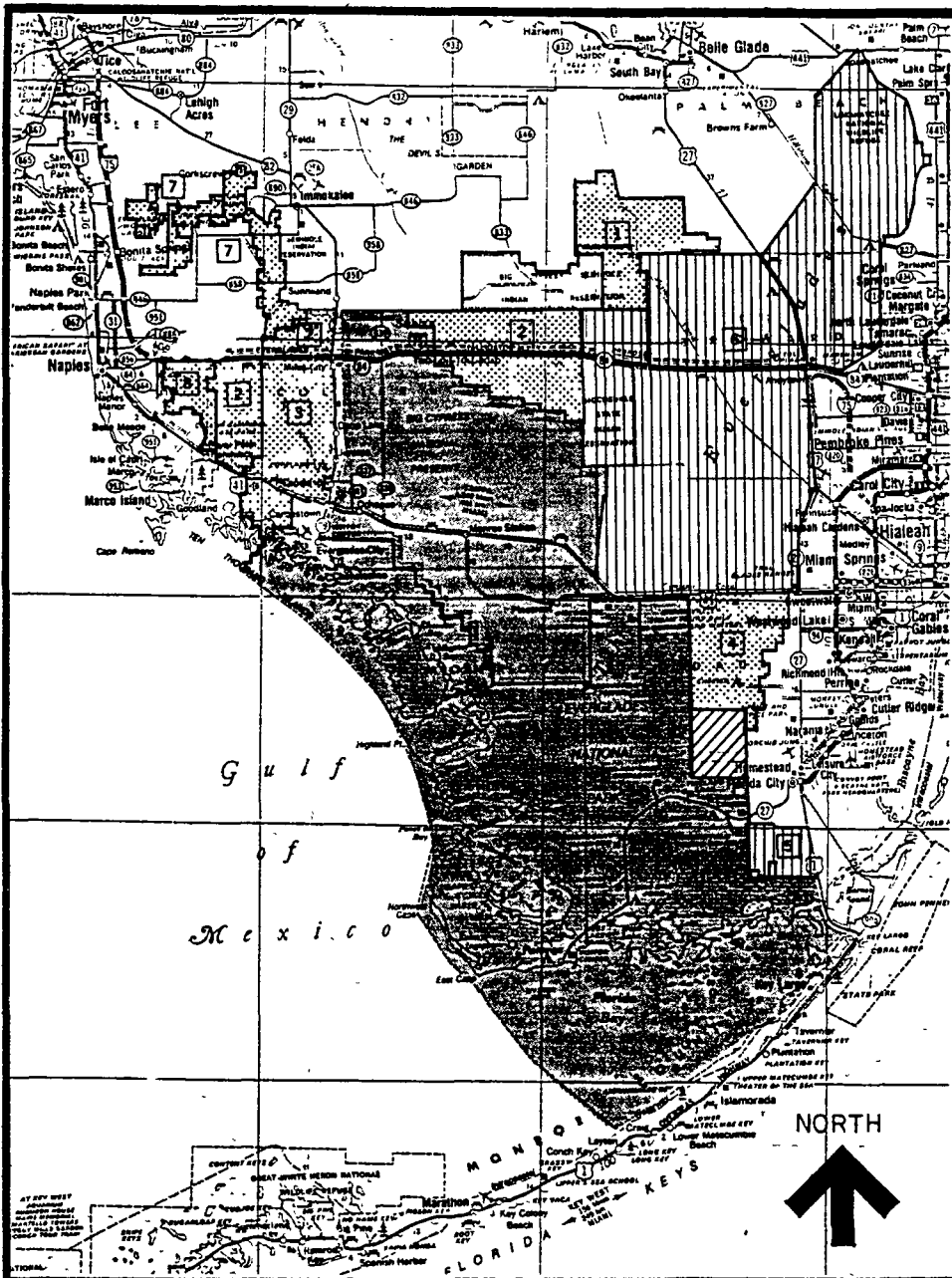
Category Source of Funds	1994/95 CARL	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL
Salary	\$15,100	\$35,376	\$59,658
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$17,000	\$24,974	\$45,625
OCO	\$42,171	\$4,190	\$26,100
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$74,271	\$64,541	\$131,383

**Management Cost Summary/NPS**

Category Source of Funds	Startup NPS	Recurring NPS
Salary	\$110,000	\$110,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$115,000	\$70,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$225,000	\$180,000



ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE PROJECT BOUNDARY



0 5 10  
MILES

### THE EVERGLADES SYSTEM



**CARL PROJECTS:**

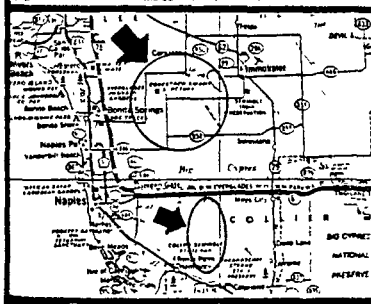
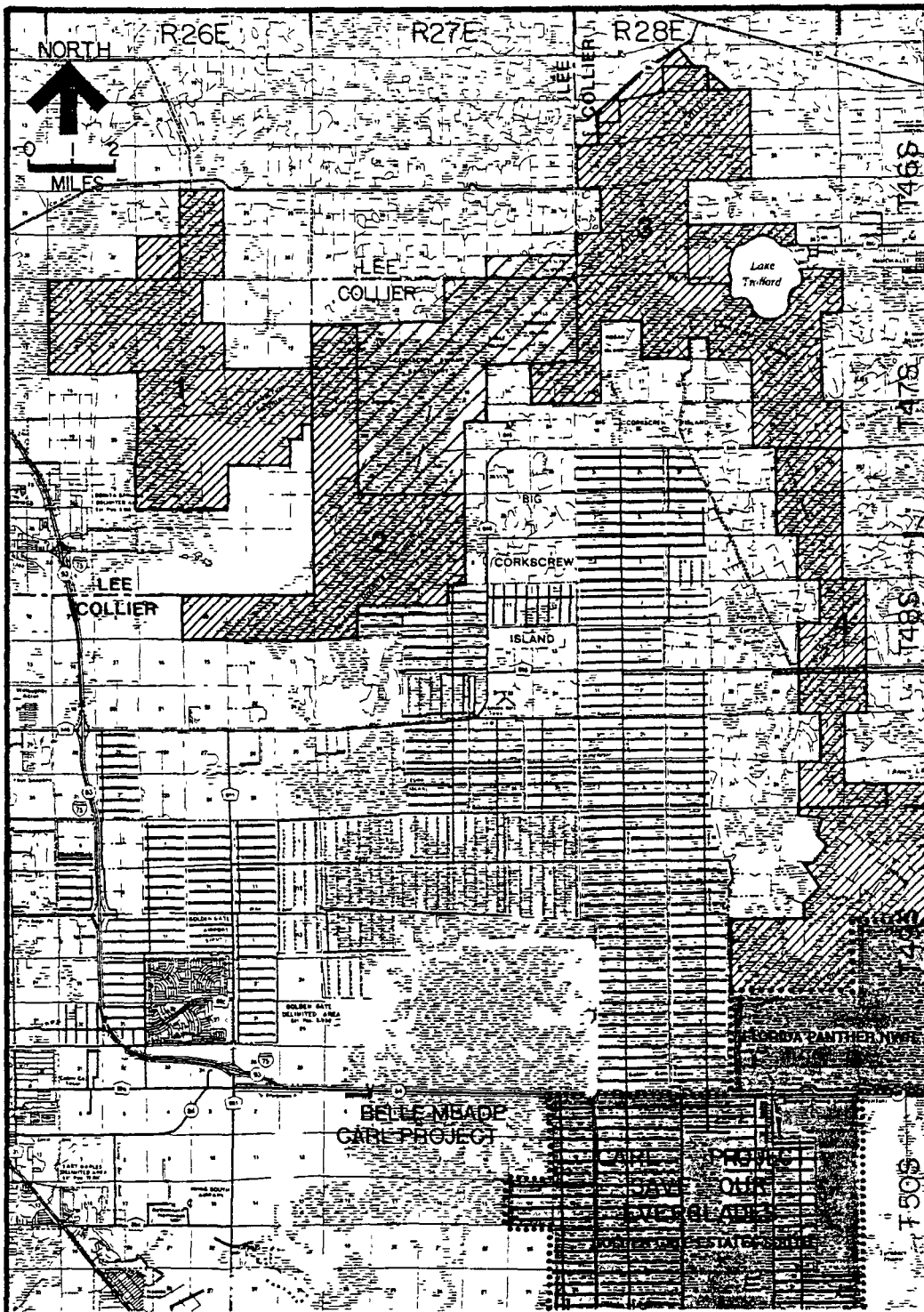
- 1 ROTENBERGER/  
HOLEY LAND
- 2 SAVE OUR EVERGLADES
- 3 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND
- 4 EAST EVERGLADES
- 5 BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL  
PRESERVE/EVERGLADES  
NATIONAL PARK
- 6 BELLE MEADE





**AEROJET WMA- STATE &  
WMA OWNED  
(TRANSFERRED TO NAT. PARK SVC.)**



- OTHER PUBLIC LANDS:
- 5 SOUTH FLORIDA WATER  
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT -  
CIII
- 6 WATER CONSERVATION  
AREAS
- 7 CORKSCREW REGIONAL  
ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED  
CARL PROJECT



**NORTHWEST EVERGLADES  
CONSERVATION PROJECTS**

-  CORKSCREW SWAMP SANCTUARY
-  C.R.E.W. PROJECT AREA

- 1 FLINT PEN STRAND
- 2 BIRD ROOKERY SWAMP
- 3 CORKSCREW MARSH/LAKE TRAFFORD WETLANDS
- 4 NORTH FAKAHATCHEE CORRIDOR

NUMBERED AREAS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

# Fakahatchee Strand

Mega/Multi 5

## Collier County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Of the subtropical swamps in south Florida, the Fakahatchee Strand is perhaps the most significant—the richest in orchids and other rare tropical plants, the most critical to the survival of the Florida panther, and the most important for the mangrove swamps of the Ten Thousand Islands. The Fakahatchee Strand project, by preserving this ecosystem, will help to save the last of the panthers, protect the Ten Thousand Islands, and give the public an opportunity to learn about this unique part of Florida.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

Fakahatchee Strand is probably the best example of strand swamp found in the United States. Strand swamp is a shallow, forested depression that accumulates standing water, usually linear to oblong in shape, and usually dominated by cypress trees. The unique physical character of the Fakahatchee Strand creates a habitat that supports profuse populations of rare tropical plant species, many of which are found nowhere else in this country. The Strand harbors the largest concentration and the greatest diversity of native orchids in North America. The area also supports several rare and endangered animal species,

and is one of the core areas of the current range of the Florida panther. The Fakahatchee Strand is linked hydrologically to the Everglades system and is particularly important to the estuarine ecosystem of the Ten Thousand Islands area. It has several archaeological sites and has excellent potential for future archaeological investigations. It is threatened by unnatural patterns of water flow and unrestricted use in the private ownerships in the project.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state preserve, allowing passive recreational uses.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Approximately 34,727 acres, now managed as the Fakahatchee State Preserve, were acquired with EEL funds (\$8,173,951). Approximately 9,523 acres were acquired in 1972 through litigation. Some tracts, adjacent to SR 29 have been acquired in conjunction with the Department of Transportation. An estimated 8,000 owners remain.

Project is part of the Save Our Everglades initiative. Negotiations are ongoing.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

### FNAI Element Occurrences

<i>Tiny orchid</i>	G1G3/S1
<i>Hanging clubmoss</i>	G2/S1
<i>Nodding catopsis</i>	G2G3/S1
<i>Hand fern</i>	G2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
<i>Florida royal palm</i>	G2Q/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
30 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	74,374
Acres Acquired	60,334
at a Cost of	\$19,006,994
Acres Remaining	14,040
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value	\$6,318,000



**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Fakahatchee Strand CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The unique and sensitive Fakahatchee Strand with its rare plants and animals (including the Florida panther) qualifies this project as a state preserve.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will incorporate the lands being acquired into the

Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project is a low-need management area emphasizing resource protection while allowing compatible public recreational use and development.

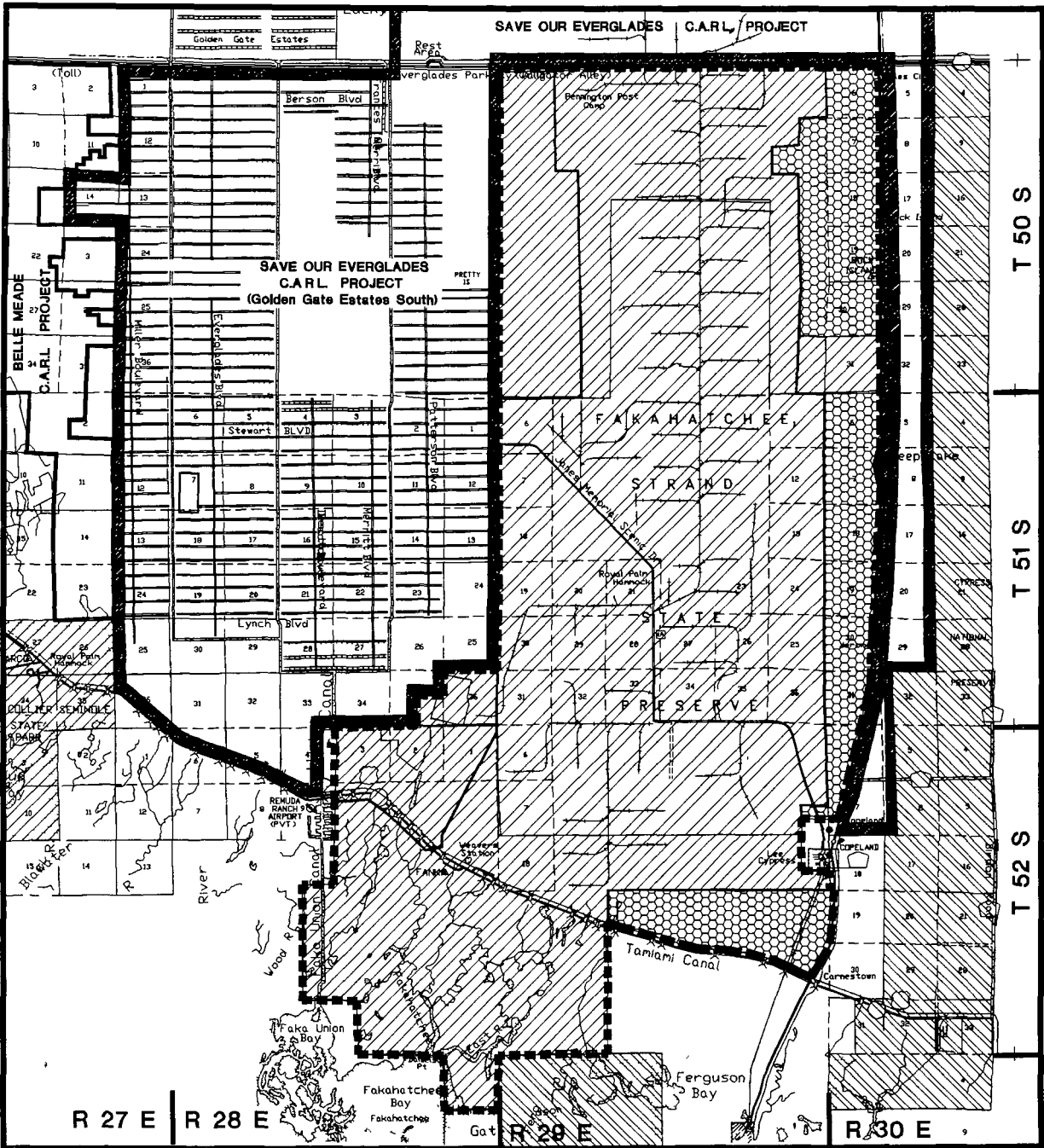
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Immediately after being brought under the management of the Division of Recreation and Parks, each parcel management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for long-term public use and resource management of the overall preserve.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The amount of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities for the preserve. Management emphasis is on resource protection, with minimal public use, so future generated revenues are expected to be low. The preserve does not now generate any significant amount of revenue.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF
Salary	\$132,754	\$140,000	\$142,800
OPS	\$7,114	\$6,000	\$6,000
Expense	\$36,551	\$12,000	\$44,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$7,359	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$183,778	\$158,000	\$192,800



**PROJECT AREA**  
(ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PROJECT AREA)



**PRIVATE OWNERSHIP**



**MIXED OWNERSHIP  
STATE AND PRIVATE**



**STATE OWNED**

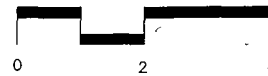


**FEDERAL OWNED**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**FAKAHATCHEE STRAND**

**COLLIER COUNTY**

# Cayo Costa Island

Mega/Multi 6

## Lee County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

A chain of sandy barrier islands, including Cayo Costa and North Captiva, protects the entrance to Charlotte Harbor, one of the largest and most productive estuaries in Florida. The Cayo Costa Island project will protect the beaches, dunes, and hammocks of these islands—the largest barrier islands in natural condition in southwest Florida—while giving residents and tourists a beautiful natural shore to enjoy for years to come.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Buck Key).

### General Description

Cayo Costa and North Captiva Islands are part of a small chain of barrier islands that provide protection for Charlotte Harbor, one of Florida's most productive estuaries. The natural communities within the project are in excellent condition and have high species diversity; some may be unique to these islands. This project contains several archaeological and

historical sites. Cayo Costa Island is subdivided into small lots and is threatened by rapid residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state park. It will allow such activities as swimming, fishing, boating, hiking and camping.

Buck Key will become an addition to the J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

No phasing recommended. Approximately 1,118 acres were acquired with EEL funds (\$11,591,145). Lee County donated 655 acres on northernmost Cayo Costa to the state. More than 400 owners remain.

This project is within a Chapter 380 Resource Planning and Management Area with management plans adopted.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Florida lantana</i>	G2/S2
Piping plover	G2/S2
<i>Sanibel lovegrass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Aboriginal prickly-apple</i>	G2G3T2/
Loggerhead	G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
COASTAL GRASSLAND	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
23 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	1,932
Acres Acquired	1,536
at a Cost of	\$18,183,576
Acres Remaining	396
With Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value	\$6,261,963

\$15,813/a

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Cayo Costa Island CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The high quality of the natural resources of Cayo Costa and North Captiva Islands and the many recreational opportunities on these islands make them suitable as a unit of the state park system. Buck Key is largely managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is appropriate for a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, is managing lands already acquired on Cayo Costa and North Captiva. Two-thirds of Buck Key is currently owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is managed as part of J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The lands in most of the Cayo Costa project are being managed as parts of Cayo Costa State Park, a high-need management area with emphasis on natural and cultural resource protection and compatible public recreational use and development. A major element affecting management is exotic species removal. The Buck Key tract is a low-need tract, requiring basic resource management and protection.

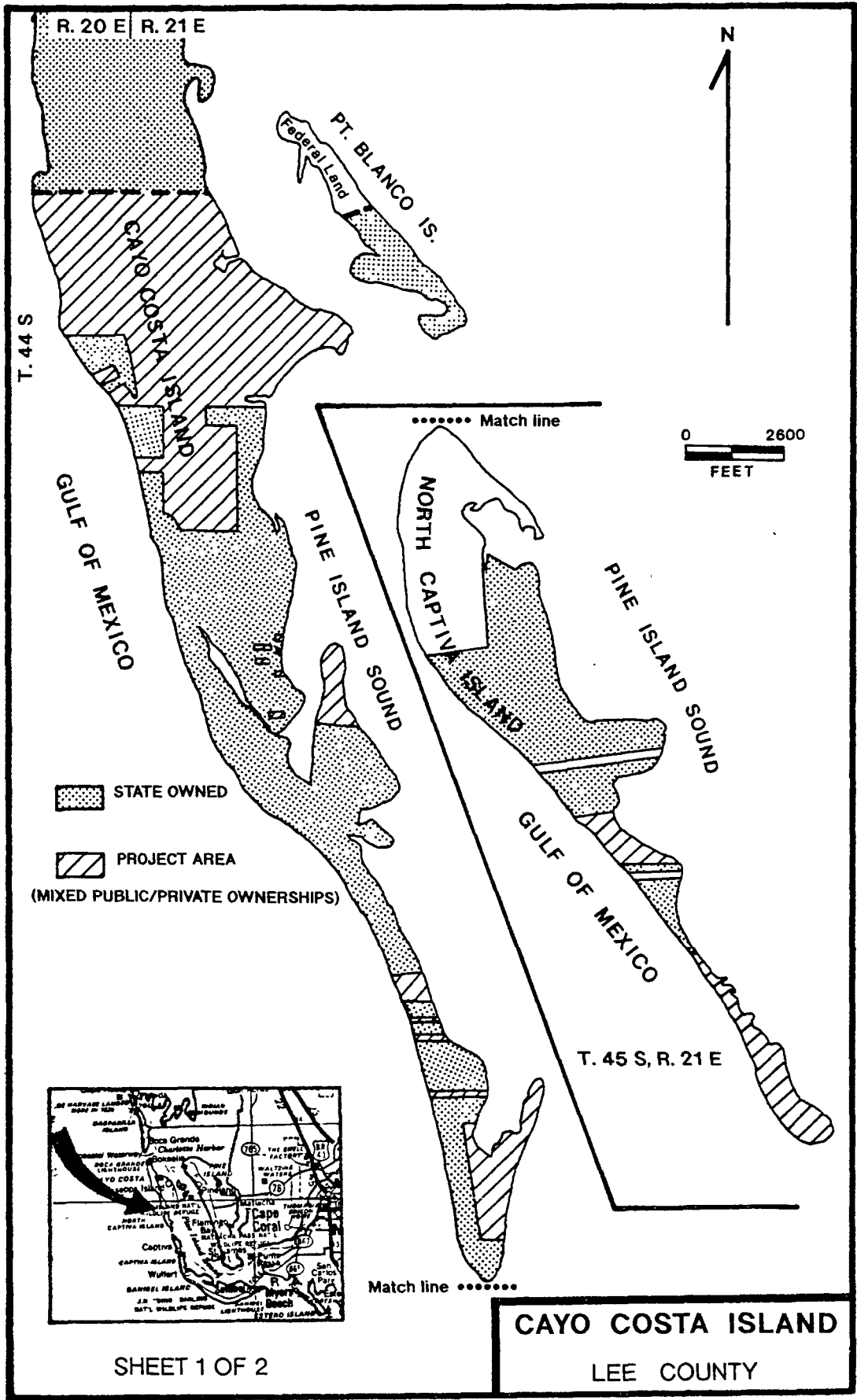
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Immediately after being brought under the jurisdiction of the Division of Recreation and Parks, management activities for new parcels will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for the long-term public use and resource management of the overall park.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities ultimately developed for the overall park. As the park is a barrier island without vehicular access from the mainland, revenues will be less than if there were vehicular access. Revenues for fiscal year 1993-1994 for the park were slightly greater than \$103,000. No revenue is expected to be generated from the Buck Key tract.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$22,000	\$12,500	\$12,500
Expense	\$70,499	\$61,950	\$61,950
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$101,315	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$193,814	\$76,250	\$76,250



R. 20 E | R. 21 E



PT. BLANCO IS.  
Federal Land

T. 44 S

CAYO COSTA ISLAND





..... Match line

GULF OF MEXICO

PINE ISLAND SOUND

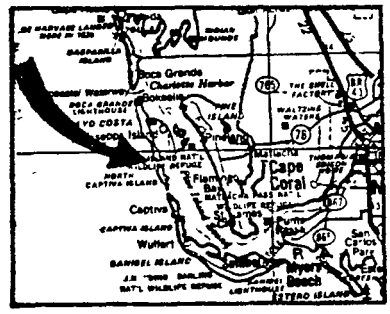
NORTH CAPTIVA ISLAND

PINE ISLAND SOUND

-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA  
(MIXED PUBLIC/PRIVATE OWNERSHIPS)

GULF OF MEXICO

T. 45 S, R. 21 E

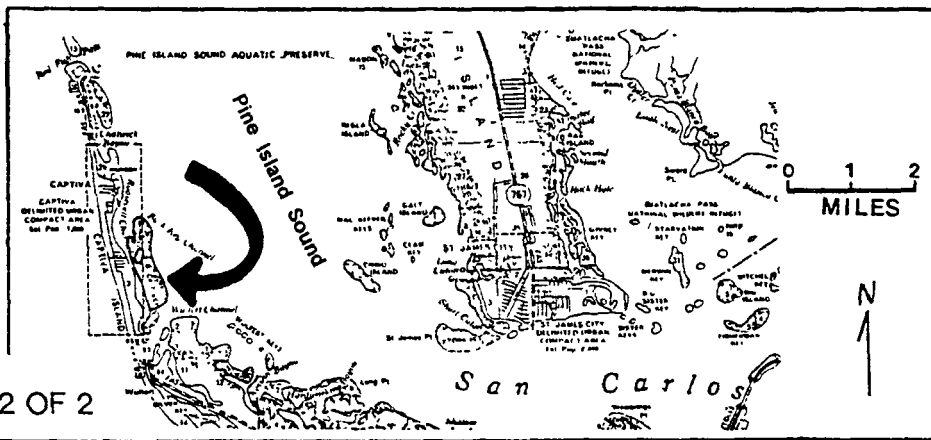
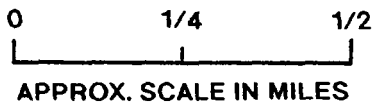
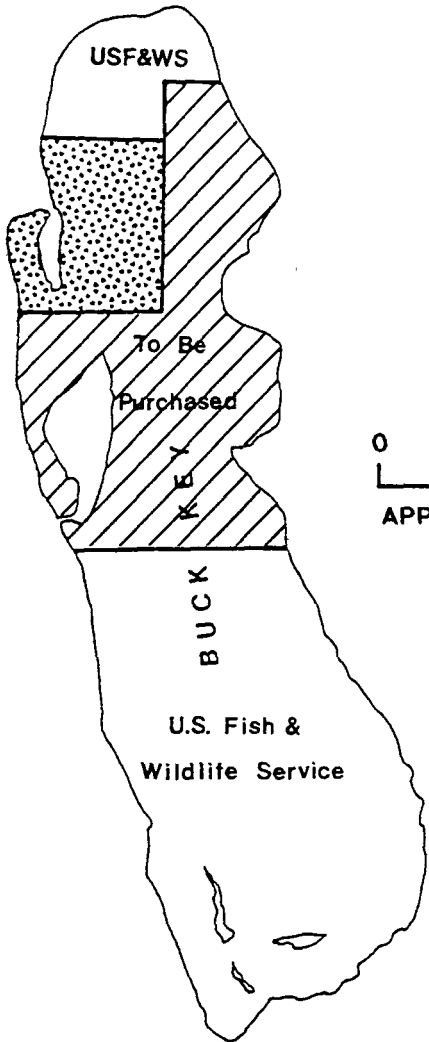


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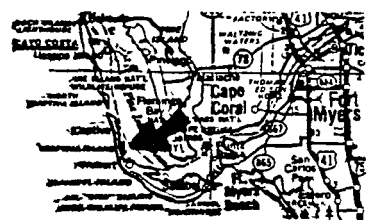
**CAYO COSTA ISLAND**  
LEE COUNTY

R. 21 E

T. 46 S | T. 45 S



SHEET 2 OF 2



STATE OWNED



PROJECT AREA

- EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

# CAYO COSTA - BUCK KEY

LEE COUNTY

# Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands

## Broward and Palm Beach Counties

### Mega/Multi 7

#### Purpose for State Acquisition

Once a huge sawgrass marsh—the Everglades—sent its water south from Lake Okeechobee to the mangrove swamps north of Cape Sable. Now the northern part of that marsh is drained by large canals and planted in sugar cane and other crops, threatening the health of the more natural Everglades to the south. The disturbed, but restorable, marsh of the Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands, lying between the agricultural area and the more natural Everglades, will play a major part in the plan to restore more natural water flows to the Everglades ecosystem, and will give the public a large area for hunting, fishing, and wildlife observation.

#### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

#### General Description

The Rotenberger/Holey Lands were historically an integral part of the Everglades hydrological system. Water-control engineering and agriculture have disrupted this function and have consequently damaged the Everglades system. The natural communities of the project consisted of shallow sawgrass marshes with tree islands interspersed; however, most of the project is now in a disturbed

condition. No archaeological sites are known from the area. The project is vulnerable to drainage, unnatural patterns of water flow and agricultural runoff.

#### Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area. It will allow such uses as hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking and nature appreciation.

#### Acquisition Planning and Status

Approximately 6,297 acres (\$3,702,676) were acquired under the EEL program; over 30,000 acres have been acquired since the CARL program's inception, including 14,720 ± acres acquired in the Seminole Indian Land settlement. Over 600 ownerships remain. Acquisition being pursued under the mega-parcel category.

#### Coordination

The South Florida Water Management District was a partner in the acquisition of the Seminole Indian Lands, an addition to the Rotenberger project.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
2 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1984
Project Area (Acres)	39,739
Acres Acquired	30,180
at a Cost of	\$11,526,162
Acres Remaining	9,349
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,674,500

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Rotenberger/Seminole Indian Lands project is a drained freshwater marsh being invaded by terrestrial vegetation. The area's large size, strategic location in the upper Everglades, and restorable wildlife habitat--sawgrass marshes and tree islands--qualify it as a wildlife management area. The area, although it has been badly altered, will play an integral part in the overall plan to restore the Everglades Ecosystem.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish

Commission (GFC) is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Rotenberger tract has been badly degraded by drainage and invasion of terrestrial vegetation. The area will require very intensive management to restore it to its former natural state.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource management and conceptual planning. Public-use facilities will follow in succeeding years.

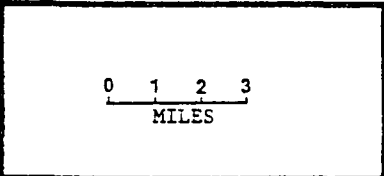
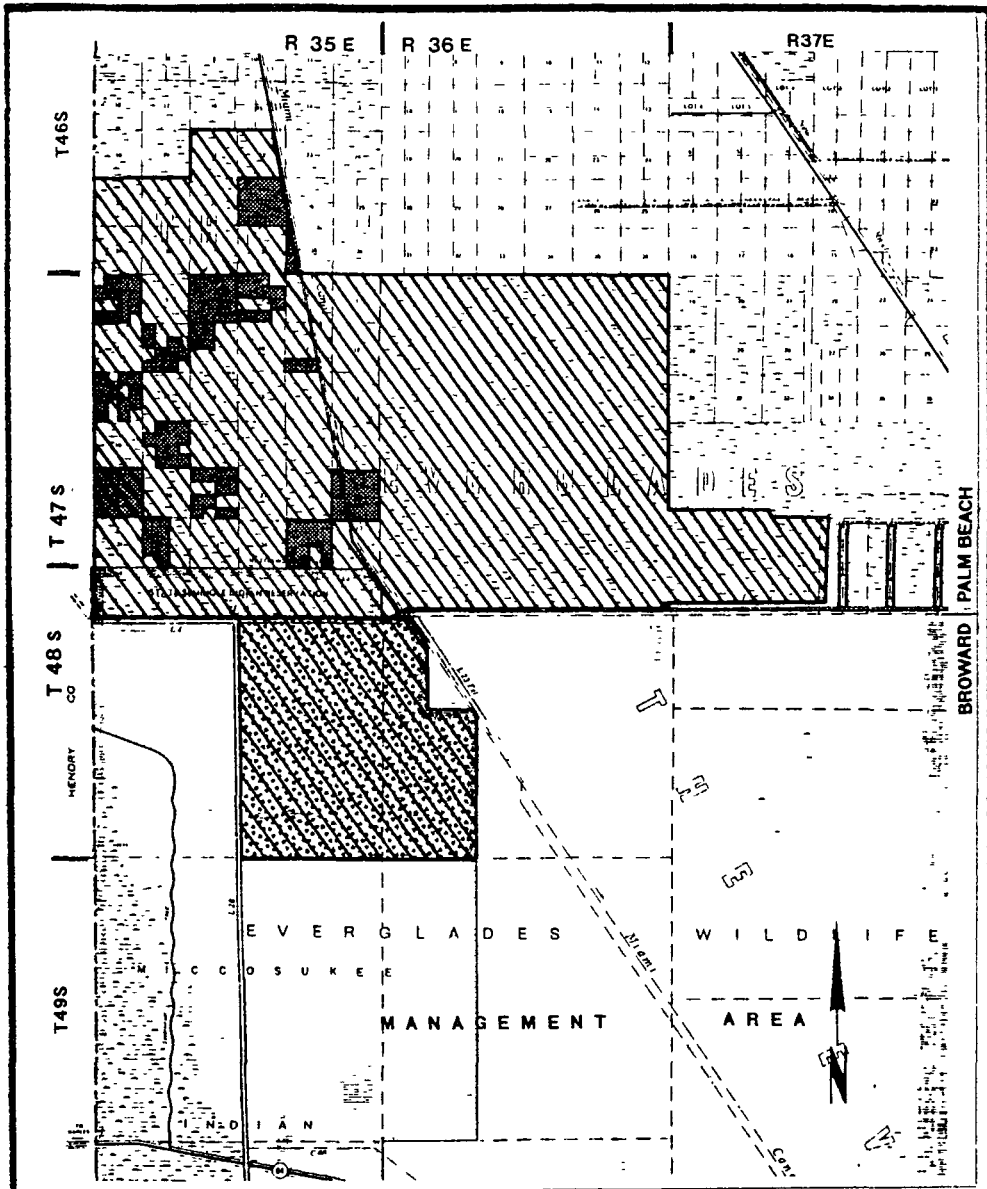
*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use increases, modest revenue may be generated.

*Cooperators in management activities* The South Florida Water Management District is recommended as cooperator on this project.

**Management Cost Summary**

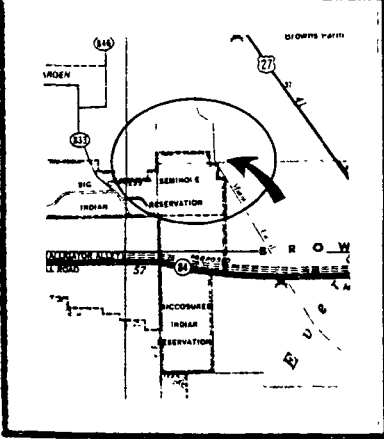
Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$42,845	\$54,339	\$65,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Expense	\$8,732	\$35,000	\$35,600
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$51,577	\$89,339	\$125,000








**ROTENBERGER / SEMINOLE  
INDIAN LANDS**

PALM BEACH/BROWARD COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS
-  STATE OWNED

*Conservation and Recreation Lands  
1995 Annual Report*

**BARGAIN/SHARED PROJECTS**

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# Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem

Highlands and Polk Counties

Bargain 1

## Purpose for State Acquisition

The high, sandy Lake Wales Ridge, stretching south from near Orlando almost to Lake Okeechobee, was originally covered with a mosaic of scrub, flatwoods, wetlands, and lakes. The scrub is unique in the world—it is inhabited by many plants and animals found nowhere else—but it has almost completely been converted to citrus groves and housing developments. The Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL project is designed to protect the best remaining tracts of this scrub and the ecosystems associated with it, thereby preserving several endangered species and allowing the public to see examples of the unique original landscape of the ridge. Two tracts - Henscratch Road/Jack Creek and Horse Creek Scrub - are in the Bargain/Shared category.

## Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

## General Description

Both the Henscratch Road/Jack Creek site and Horse Creek contain excellent examples of ridge scrub as well as samples of most other Lake Wales Ridge communities, from basin swamp and wet flatwoods with cutthroat grass to excellent mesic flatwoods and scrubby flatwoods. Horse Creek Scrub preserves some of the northmost population of rare Scrub plants. No archaeological or historic sites are known from these two sites. Citrus growing and residential

development are serious threats to both sites.

## Public Use

The project sites are designated as wildlife and environmental areas.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

No acquisition phasing is recommended. The Southwest Florida Water Management District has acquired a substantial portion (1,276 acres) of the Henscratch Road/Jack Creek site. Large ownerships include Lucadia, Consolidated Tomoka and Highlands County Land and Title Company.

In 1995 the LAAC combined the Horse Creek Scrub project with the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem. The Horse Creek Scrub site consists of 1,325 acres with a Tax Assessed Value of \$3,262,180.

Other Lake Wales Ridge sites (including the former Warea Archipelago sites) are described under the "Priority" and "Mega parcel" categories.

## Coordination

Both the Southwest Florida and South Florida Water Management Districts are CARL acquisition partners. Acquisition is in progress on both sites. In some instances The Nature Conservancy is acting as an intermediary.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Lake wales ridge tiger beetle	G1/S1
Scrub bluestem	G1/S1
Scrub mint	G1/S1
Star anise	G1G2/S1
Carter's warea	G1G2/S1S2
Pine pinweed	G2/S2
Britton's bear-grass	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
27 FNAI elements known from sites.	

Placed on list	1992*
Project Area (Acres)	3,985
Acres Acquired	2,170
at a Cost of	\$3,172,706
Acres Remaining	1,615
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,616,000

\*Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem and Horse Creek Scrub combined in 1995

*all districts*

3985

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Henscratch Road/Jack Creek and Horse Creek Scrub tracts qualify as single-use Wildlife and Environmental Area because of their high concentration of threatened or endangered species, particularly plants. Thirty percent of the plants and animals of the Lake Wales Ridge occur nowhere else in the world.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the project manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* This

project is a high-need area which will require additional funding to stabilize and protect the natural resources. Managing this ecosystem will require large prescribed burning crews that are well-trained and well-equipped to handle high intensity fires in close proximity to residential areas.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* During the first year after acquisition, management will focus on site security, conducting fuel reduction burns, conducting inventories of natural resources, and mapping of sensitive resources and conceptual planning. Public use facilities, if any, will be provided in succeeding years.

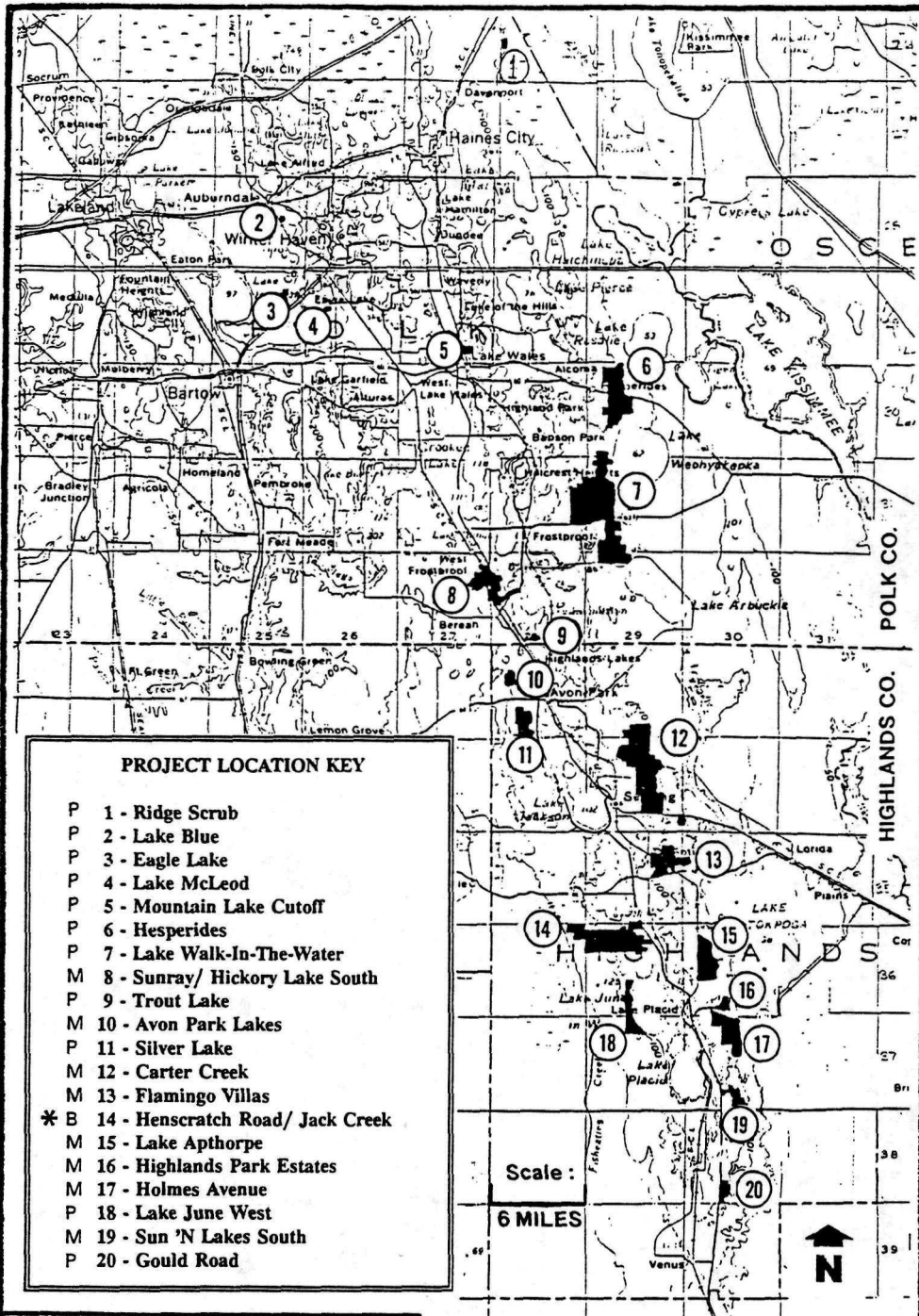
*Revenue generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use increases, modest revenue may be generated.

*Cooperators in management activities* It is recommended that the Division of Forestry, Archbold Biological Station and the Nature Conservancy serve as cooperators in managing the site.

*Management costs and sources of revenue* Budget figures below cover all sites of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem—bargain/shared, priority, and megaparcels— to be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

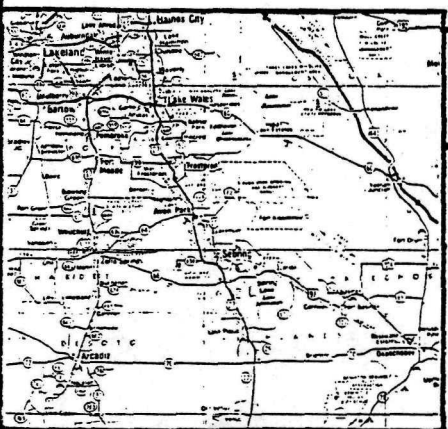
**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$5,310	\$65,000
OPS	\$30,000	\$0	\$10,000
Expense	\$0	\$20,000	\$40,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$30,000	\$25,310	\$96,500



**PROJECT LOCATION KEY**

P	1 - Ridge Scrub
P	2 - Lake Blue
P	3 - Eagle Lake
P	4 - Lake McLeod
P	5 - Mountain Lake Cutoff
P	6 - Hesperides
P	7 - Lake Walk-In-The-Water
M	8 - Sunray/ Hickory Lake South
P	9 - Trout Lake
M	10 - Avon Park Lakes
P	11 - Silver Lake
M	12 - Carter Creek
M	13 - Flamingo Villas
* B	14 - Henscratch Road/ Jack Creek
M	15 - Lake Apthorpe
M	16 - Highlands Park Estates
M	17 - Holmes Avenue
P	18 - Lake June West
M	19 - Sun 'N Lakes South
P	20 - Gould Road

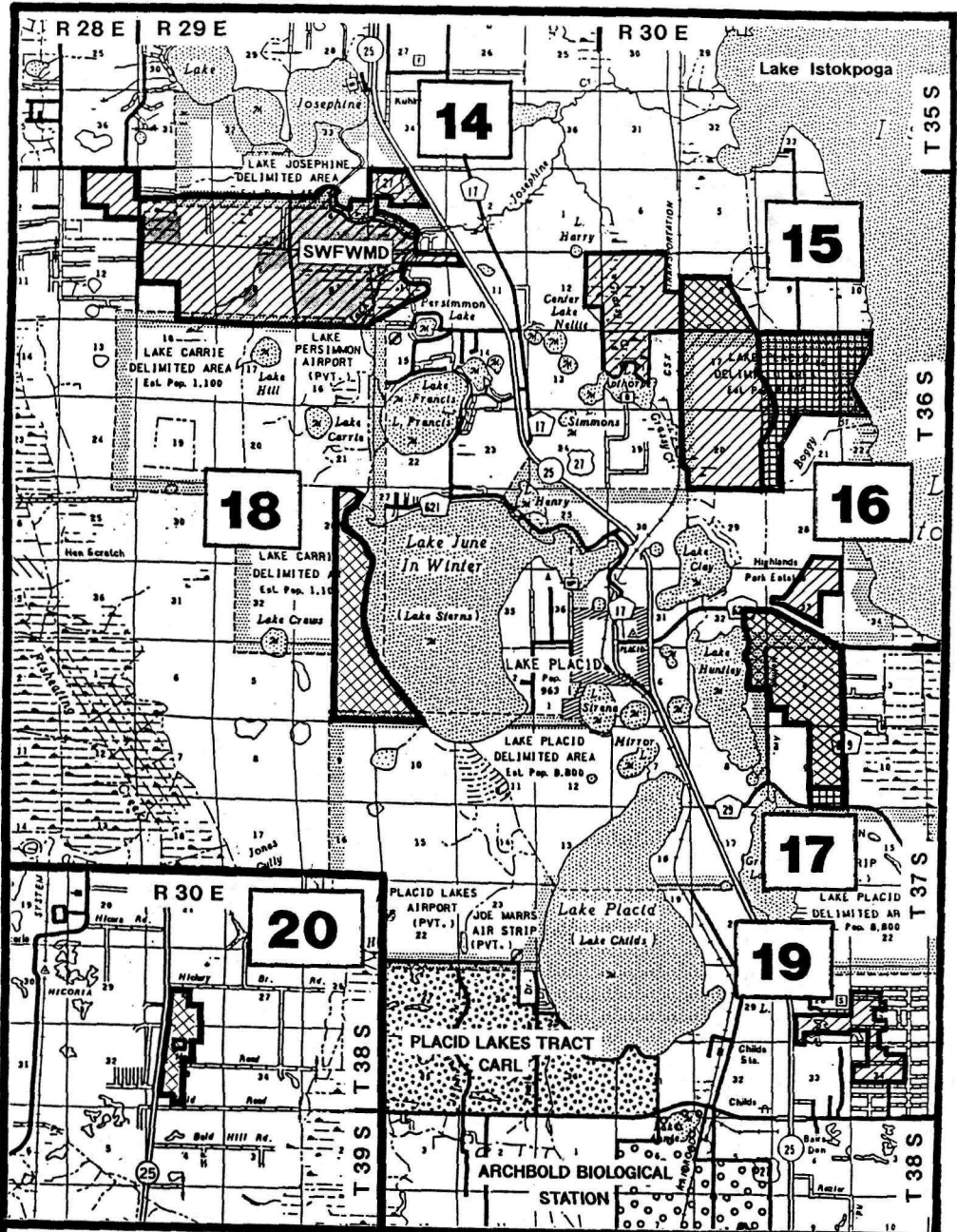


**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**  
 POLK / HIGHLANDS CO.'S

P - PRIORITY  
 M - MEGA-MULTI  
 \* B - BARGAIN SHARED

SITES 21-26 ARE PRIORITY  
 McJunkin Ranch = PRIORITY

**SHEET 1 OF 2**



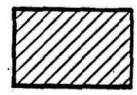
**LAKE WALES RIDGE ECOSYSTEMS**

HIGHLANDS CO.

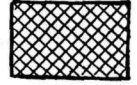
ONLY SITE 14 IS BARGAIN SHARED

**SITES:**

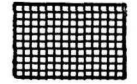
- 14 - Henscratch Road/ Jack Creek
- 15 - Lake Apthorpe
- 16 - Highlands Park Estates
- 17 - Holmes Avenue
- 18 - Lake June West
- 19 - Sun 'N Lakes South
- 20 - Gould Road



PROJECT AREA



ACQUIRED

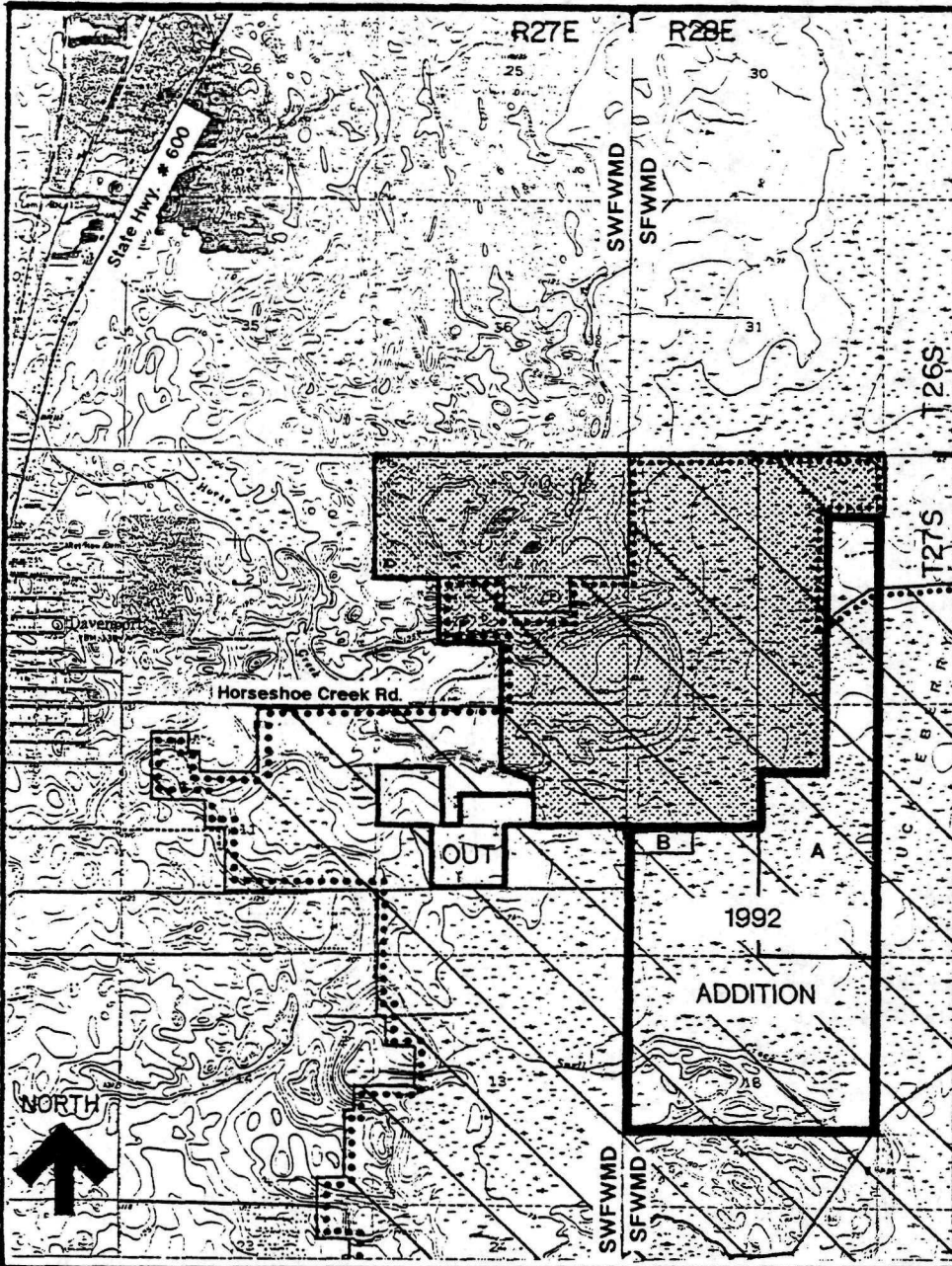


1995 ADDITIONS



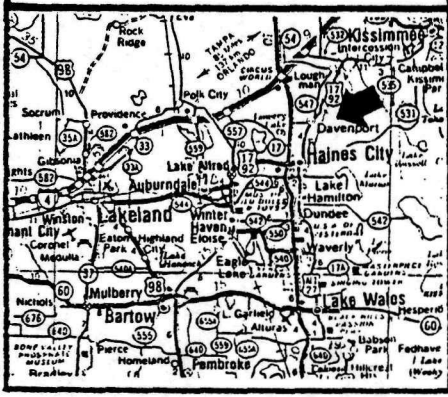
ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
ALSO ALL OF SITES 15 THRU 20







HORSE CREEK SCRUB

POLK COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  SF & SWF WMD  
PROJECT AREA

# *Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem*

*Martin County*

Bargain 2

## **Purpose for State Acquisition**

Cities spreading north from Miami and Fort Lauderdale have all but eliminated natural areas, such as coastal scrub, near the southeast Florida coast. The Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem project will protect one of the largest patch of natural land left on this coast—conserving an important scrub, pine flatwoods, marshes, and the floodplain of the South Fork of the St. Lucie River, protecting the quality of water in the St. Lucie and Loxahatchee River basins, and allowing the public to enjoy the original landscape of this fast-growing area.

## **Manager**

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

## **General Description**

Mesic to Wet Flatwoods, which cover almost half (43%) of the project, extend from the floodplain forest along the South Fork St. Lucie River east to two ridges. One of the largest remaining islands of Atlantic Coastal Ridge scrub occupies these ridges. Most of the rare plants and animals known from the project inhabit the scrub, including an extremely rare lichen and the Florida scrub jay. The area includes the headwaters of the South Fork St. Lucie River and part of the drainage basin of the Loxahatchee River, an Outstanding Florida Water, and is important for water supply to coastal Martin County. No archaeological sites are known from the project. The scrub, in particular, is being lost to development. Mobil (Seawind) has submitted an application for a residential Development of Regional Impact.

## **Public Use**

This project is designated as a state park with uses such as picnicking, hiking, fishing and canoeing.

## **Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of approximately 28 ownerships; five relatively large ownerships. Essential, first phase parcels are those on the eastern project boundary including Davis, Shaw, and Comerica Bank. Mobil (Seawind) is also an essential, first-phase tract.

On February 14, 1995, the Governor and Cabinet directed the LAAC to hold a public workshop with Martin County, South Florida Water Management District, Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, interested environmental and economic development organizations, private landowners, and interested citizens to establish a workplan for this project. Further, the Governor and Cabinet directed that the "CARL committee report back to the Cabinet with their determination prior to any purchases on that particular tract of land".

Public meetings were held on June 12, 1995 and October 5, 1995. As a result of the public meetings, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council deleted approximately 480 acres from the project boundary. The tracts were recently developed. Staff will continue discussions with Mobil Corp. on which portions of the project they are willing to sell to the state.

## **Coordination**

South Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner. The District will be negotiating the purchase of tracts within the project boundary under a 161 agreement with DEP.



FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Perforate reindeer lichen</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida threeawn</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Pine pinweed</i>	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/
Florida scrub lizard	G3/S3
Scrub jay	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
26 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	12,514
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	12,514
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$88,223,449

### Management Policy Statement

The goals of management of the Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** This project has the size and quality of resource desired for management under the state park system.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem is a high-need management area requiring intensive resource

management and protection. Depending on the nature and extent of public use determined by the management plan process, there may be additional needs for management of public use activities and facilities.

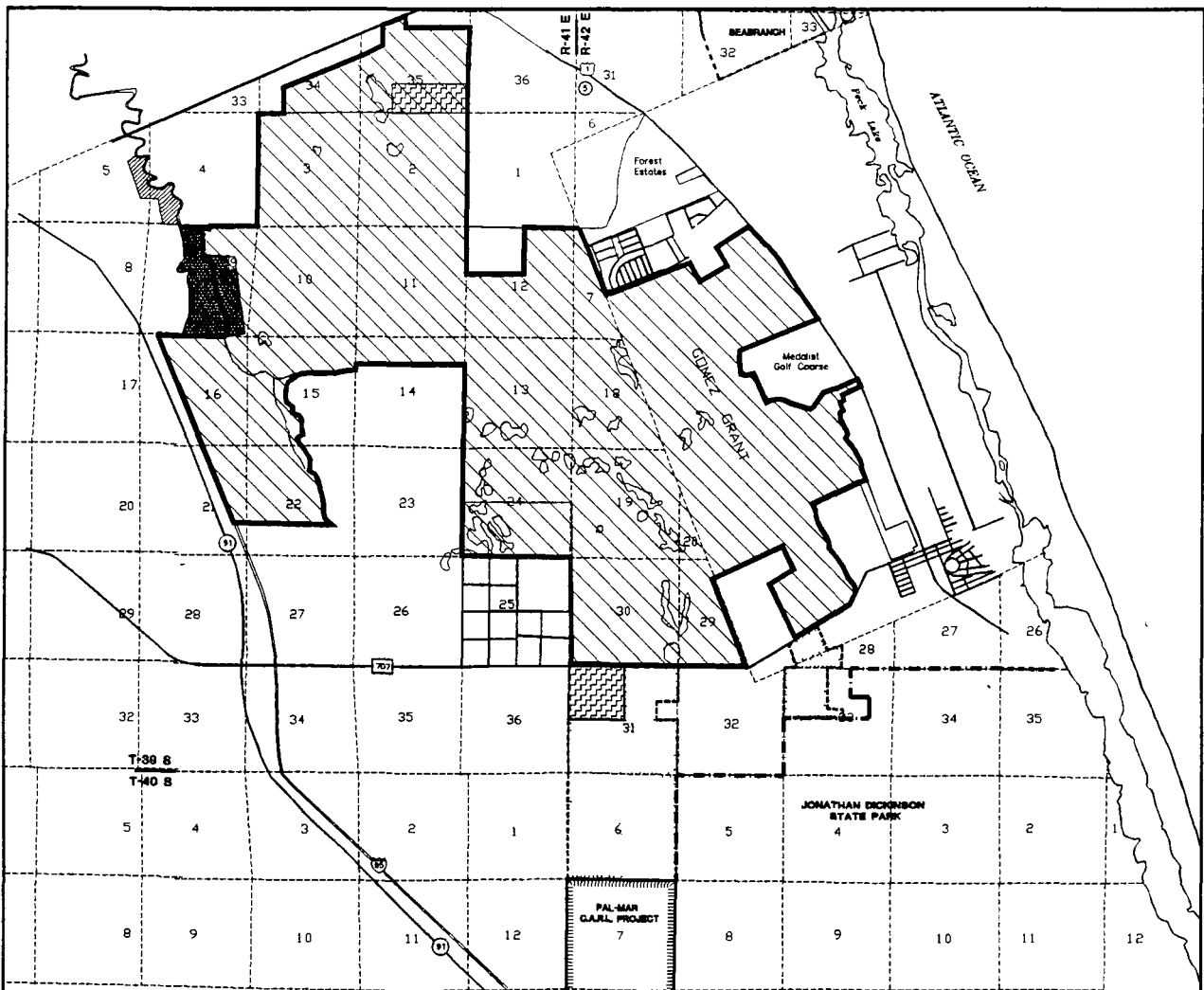
**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management consistent with the stated goals and objectives of the approved Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem CARL Project Assessment.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After the initial acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public-use facilities are developed. The degree of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities. Revenue generated by the nearby Jonathan Dickinson State Park for Fiscal Year 1993-1994 was \$364,711.

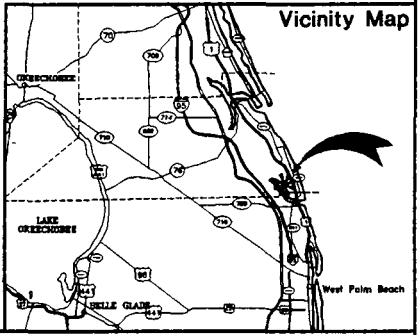
**Cooperators in management activities** No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project.







### Management Cost Summary

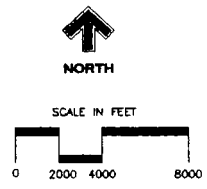
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$52,994	\$52,994
OPS	\$8,000	\$8,000
Expense	\$26,307	\$26,307
OCO	\$129,212	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$216,132	\$88,301



SOURCE: USGS QUAD  
 QUADRANGLE GOMEZ



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  F.C.T. PROJECT  
OTTER CREEK ADDITION
-  S.F.W.M.D.  
SOUTH FORK ST. LUCIE RIVER PROJECT
-  PHASE 2
-  COUNTY OWNED



**ATLANTIC RIDGE  
 ECOSYSTEM**  
 MARTIN COUNTY

# Pal-Mar

Bargain 3

## Palm Beach and Martin Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Agriculture and residential development have reduced natural areas in the interior of southeast Florida to fragments. One of the largest and best fragments, part of what was once a transition zone between pine flatwoods and the sawgrass marshes of the Everglades, will be protected by the Pal-Mar project. This project, by protecting these flatwoods and marshes, will protect habitat for the endangered Florida panther and snail kite, among other kinds of wildlife, will preserve natural lands linking the J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area with Jonathan Dickinson State Park, and will provide land to the public of this fast-growing region for hiking, bicycling, camping, hunting, and learning about the original nature of this part of Florida.

### Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (west of I-95) and Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (east of I-95).

### General Description

The project includes some of the highest quality pine flatwoods in southern Florida in an ecotone between pine flatwoods and the treeless Everglades and also includes high-quality examples of prairie and savanna. The project provides habitat for the federally endangered snail kite and wood stork. It is contiguous with the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area and the private Pratt-Whitney Wildlife Refuge - and includes

a mile-wide connector to Jonathan Dickinson State Park. The project has low archaeological or historic value. Urbanization is rapidly isolating the State Park and growth pressures on the uplands in this project are intense.

### Public Use

Most of this project has been designated for use as a wildlife management area. The easternmost portion of the project area will be added to Jonathan Dickinson State Park. Public uses will include hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I of this project consists of approximately five larger ownerships, including tracts adjacent to J.W. Corbett WMAs, FDIC (acquired by South Florida Water Management District and Martin County), MacArthur (acquisition in progress), Pal-Mar Water Control District, Lara and Florida National Bank.

Phase II consists of subdivided areas and a corridor to Jonathan Dickinson State Park.

### Coordination

South Florida Water Management District is a CARL acquisition partner in this project. A portion of this project is also on both the Palm Beach and Martin Counties acquisition list.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Snail kite	G4?T1/S1
<i>Florida threearn</i>	G2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2/S2S3
<i>Piedmont jointgrass</i>	G3/S3
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?
15 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	34,129
Acres Acquired	1,852
at a Cost of	\$925,000
Acres Remaining	32,277
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$47,159,382

14,381  
acres

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Pal-Mar CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation:* Preventing isolation of natural lands is important in enabling genetic interchange among plant and animal populations. This project is a large natural area connecting the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area on the west with Jonathon Dickinson State Park on the east. The size, quality of wildlife resources, and location next to the Corbett WMA of the western part qualify it as a wildlife management area. The part of the project east of Interstate 95 is adjacent to Jonathan Dickinson and is a logical addition to that park.

*Manager* The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is recommended as manager for the area west of I-95. The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as manager for the area east of I-95.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management:* For the project area west of I-95, there are no known

conditions that would result in the need for intensive management. The land could be managed as a normal component of the WMA system. The portion of the project east of I-95 will be added to Jonathan Dickinson State Park, which is a high-need management area.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure:* Initial management of the area west of I-95 would involve posting and otherwise securing the tract against trespassing and vandalism, preparing roads and other infrastructure for public recreation, performing resource inventories and initiating the planning process. These activities could be carried out totally, or in part, during the first year. Subsequent resource and recreation management could proceed immediately in the second year, particularly since Pal-Mar would represent an addition to an existing WMA (J.W. Corbett). In the first year after acquisition of the eastern part, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential:* Revenue potential for the western part would be moderate to low since it does not contain significant upland (timber) resources. However, some revenue could be generated from recreational use (over and above licenses and permits sold by GFC), if the Legislature could approve user fees for non-consumptive activities. The eastern part is to be added to a larger developed park. No significant revenue is expected to be generated by the parcel on its own.

*Cooperators in management:* No local governments or others are recommended for cooperating in management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary DRP**

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$3,640	\$3,640
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$58,212	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$61,852</b>	<b>\$4,640</b>

**Management Cost Summary GFC**

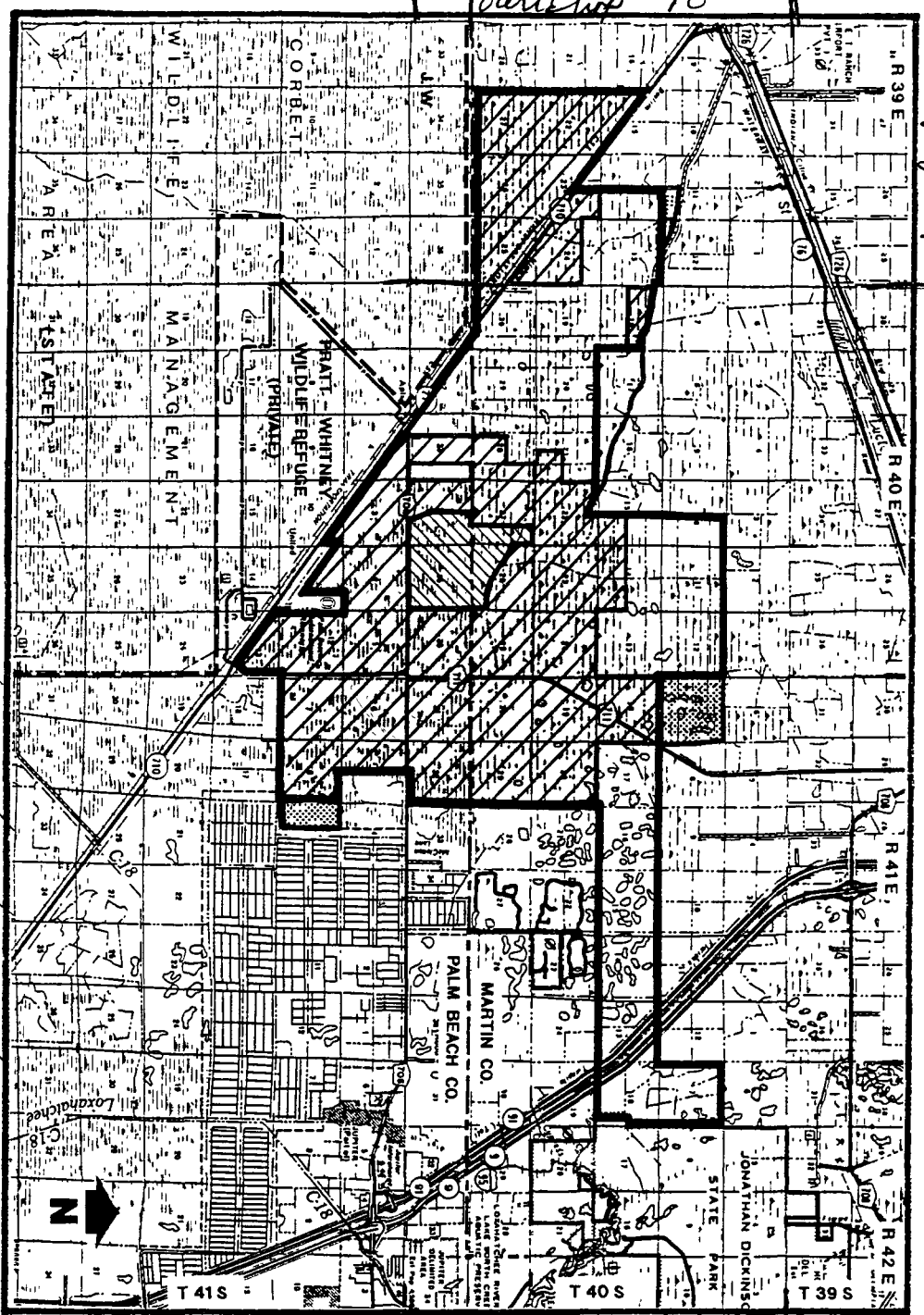
Category	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL
Salary	\$35,000
OPS	\$5,000
Expense	\$30,000
OCO	\$30,000
FCO	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>

Township 40

Range 39

Parcel Area 15, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 24  
320 640 560 640 640 480 = 3920

PD = 2529



**PAL - MAR**

**MARTIN / PALM BEACH CO.'S**

**PROJECT BOUNDARY**

**PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS**

**PHASE I**

**FDIC (SFVMD / MARTIN CO. ACQUISITION)**

**1994 ADDITION**

**MILES**

0 1 2 3 4 5

The inset map shows the project area in relation to the larger region of St. Lucie County, Florida. It includes labels for 'ST. LUCIE WILDLIFE REFUGE', 'SOUTH BEACH', 'JUNO BEACH', and 'JONATHAN DICKINSON STATE PARK'. Major roads like US 1, US 101, and US 102 are also shown.

# Sebastian Creek

Bargain 4

## Indian River and Brevard Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Sebastian Creek, one of the most important aggregation sites for the endangered manatee on Florida's east coast, is surrounded by a large island of natural flatwoods, marshes, swamps, and scrub in a sea of agriculture and housing. The Sebastian Creek CARL project will protect the manatee and the water quality of the creek by protecting the natural lands in the creek basin and will give the residents of the fast-growing cities of Brevard and Indian River counties a large area for fishing, hiking, and other pursuits.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

Florida's entire east coast population of manatees numbers only seven hundred to twelve hundred; as many as one hundred manatees have been observed using the Sebastian Creek system at one time while migrating and perhaps mating and calving. A number of fishes that are rare in the state also occur here. The project has outstanding upland natural resources as well. Natural communities within the project include: scrubby flatwoods, alluvial/blackwater stream, scrub, sandhill, dry prairie, xeric hammock, flatwoods/prairie lakes, and freshwater tidal swamps. This diversity of habitats supports numerous wildlife

species. One archaeological site is known from the project. The most immediate threat is residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state buffer preserve, with such public uses as camping, fishing, hiking and nature study.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I consists of larger ownerships - Coraci (under contract, TNC is an intermediary) and Corrigan (acquired with St. Johns River Water Management District). Phase II consists of all other ownerships.

1996 acquisition activity will focus on Eagan and Parrish sites (connector to Micco Scrub, owned by Brevard County) and on the Fisher ownership in Indian River County.

In 1995, the LAAC approved the addition of 6,168 acres (Carson Platt) to the project boundary.

### Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is a partner in the acquisition of Brevard County sites. Indian River County is a partner in the acquisition of the Fisher tract. The Nature Conservancy has worked as intermediary with the acquisition of the Coraci site.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Slashcheek goby	G7/S1
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2/S2?
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
19 FNAI elements known from site	

<b>Placed on list</b>	<b>1990</b>
<b>Project Area (Acres)</b>	<b>22,407</b>
<b>Acres Acquired</b>	<b>13,994</b>
<b>at a Cost of</b>	<b>\$25,916,866</b>
<b>Acres Remaining</b>	<b>8,413</b>
<b>Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of</b>	<b>\$8,210,920</b>

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Sebastian Creek CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Sebastian Creek project, by preserving land adjacent to the Indian River-Malabar to Vero Beach Aquatic Preserve and to the important manatee aggregation site of Sebastian Creek, qualifies as a state buffer preserve.

*Manager* The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project primarily includes lands that are "low-need" tracts. Some areas are pristine and free from encroachment, while others, although affected by ranching, have been well managed. Drainage of the watershed has been significantly altered by the C-54 canal. Lands next to the C-54 may therefore be "high-need" tracts with respect to restoration.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Immediate management actions will include site security, public access, fire management, resource inventories, identification of "passive" recreation areas, the development of environmental educational programs, and removal

of trash. The value of the creek as a manatee refuge will necessarily limit boating activities.

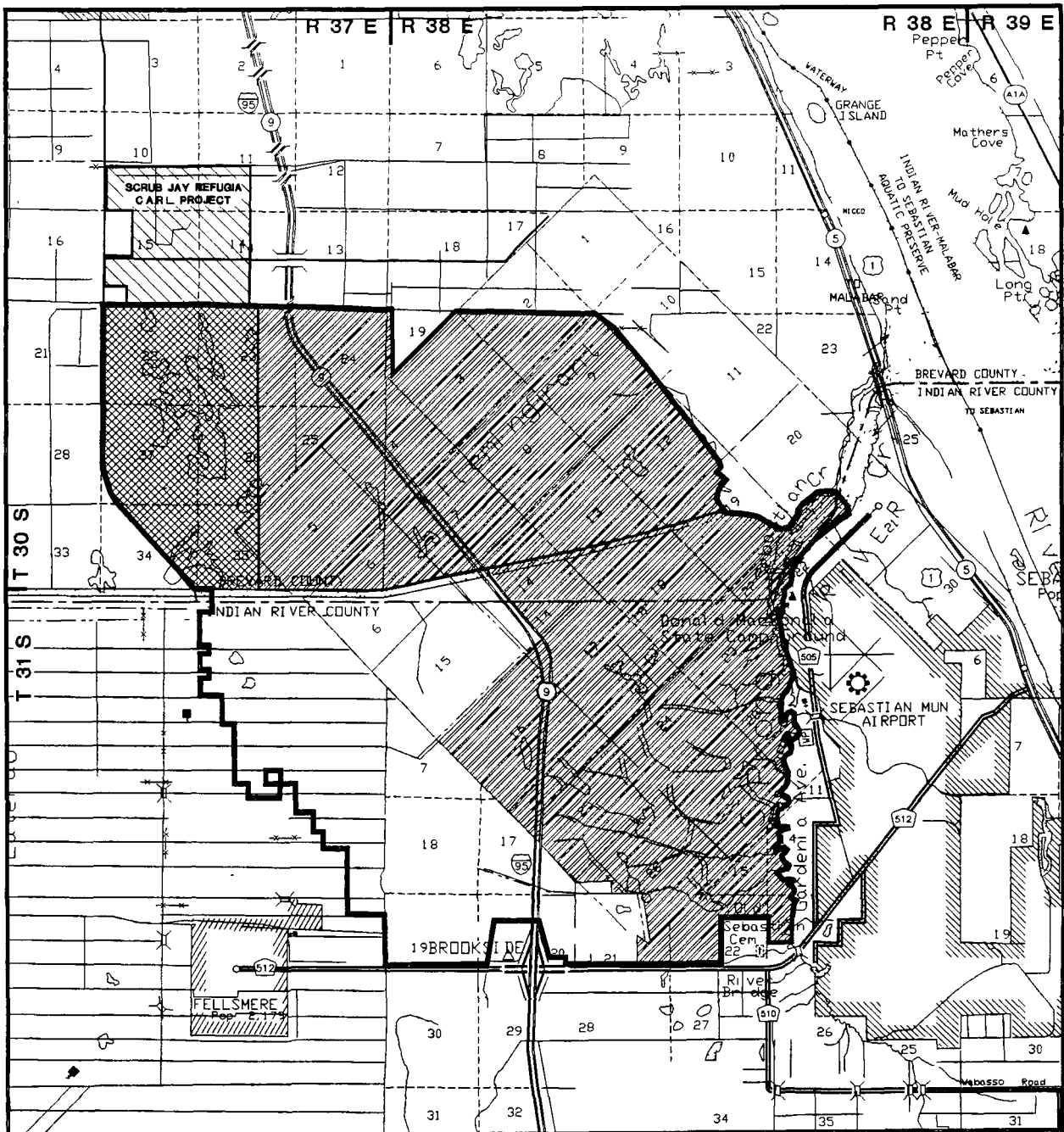
Once acquisition is complete and with the assistance of the management coalition, a Comprehensive Management Plan will be developed to focus on long-term management. Long-range plans for the project, beginning approximately 18 months after the completion of acquisition, will be directed towards protection of biodiversity, exotic species removal and wetland restoration and enhancement. Management will maintain natural linkages between uplands, wetlands, and the estuary to protect biological diversity and listed species. The plan will detail how each FNAI special natural community and species will be protected and, when necessary, restored. Unnecessary roads and other disturbances will be identified as areas for special attention and restoration. Infrastructure will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be low impact.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue-generating sources are anticipated at this time. Revenues from recreation and ecotourism should be considered for the future. Timber revenues might be generated in areas where habitat restoration and enhancement require thinning.

*Cooperators in management activities* A coalition for management of the project could include the Division of Marine Resources, the St. John's River Water Management District, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and the Brevard and Indian River County Environmentally Endangered Lands Programs. In such a partnership shared responsibilities would enhance long-term stewardship; provide opportunities for revenue-sharing; and furnish the expertise and funding to carry out a model ecosystem-management initiative for the project.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	IITF/CARL	IITF/CARL	IITF/CARL
Salary	\$14,474	\$14,908	\$82,917
OPS	\$0	\$43,700	\$33,000
Expense	\$0	\$10,000	\$31,840
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$14,474	\$68,608	\$177,757



**PROJECT AREA**

**ESSENTIAL PARCELS**

**ACQUIRED ESSENTIAL PARCELS**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



# SEBASTIAN CREEK

**BREVARD/INDIAN RIVER COUNTIES**



# Dade County Archipelago

Dade County

Bargain 5

## **Purpose for State Acquisition**

On a limestone ridge east of the Everglades, where Miami and Homestead and surrounding farms now stand, were subtropical pinelands and hardwood hammocks unique in the United States. Now only tiny pieces of these forests remain, the best of which the Dade County Archipelago project will protect. In so doing, the project will conserve habitat for rare animals and dozens of rare plants, many found nowhere else in the world, and will provide areas where residents and visitors can learn about and appreciate what was here before the cities.

## **Manager**

Dade County.

## **General Description**

This project contains some of the most outstanding examples of rockland hammock that remain in Florida, as well as the best remaining examples of the highly endangered pine rockland outside Everglades National Park. Numerous rare and endangered plant species, many of which are found nowhere else, and several rare animal species occur within the project. Several of the hammocks contain significant archaeological sites. The urbanization of Dade County has nearly destroyed these ecosystems. The remaining sites are still threatened by agriculture and urban development.

## **Public Use**

The project tracts are designated for use as botanical sites with passive recreational use.

## **Acquisition Planning and Status**

### Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands

Phasing of the hammocks in order of priority: Silver Palm (two of three tracts purchased through TNC), Castello Extension, Loveland, Big and Little George,

Meissner Ross, Southwest Island, Holiday, Lucille, Ross, Southwest Island, Holiday, Lucille, Madden's.

### Miami Rockridge Pinelands

Phasing of the pineland sites in order of priority: Site 12, Site 2, Site 6, Site 15 (majority acquired in 1992), Site 14, Site 13, Site 8 (acquired in 1991), Site 1 (acquired in 1991), Site 16 (half acquired in 1992), Site 7 (majority acquired in 1992), FNAI addition to Site 10, Site 9. The Ludlam Pineland (10 Acres) was added in 1994. The tract has been acquired by Dade County.

During 1995, Dade County proposed the addition of 16 sites to the project area. All of the sites were assessed during the 1995 cycle. The LAAC approved the addition in December, 1995. The sites added are: Boystown, Tamiami Addition, Wilkins-Pierson Addition, Whispering Pines, Castellow Complex #28, Castellow Complex #31, Castello Complex #33, Goulds, Hardin, Owaissaa Bauer Addition, Fuchs, Navy Wells #2, Navy Wells #23, Navy Wells #39, Round Hammock, Bauer Drive Pineland. Several sites have been acquired by Dade County.

## **Coordination**

Dade County is the CARL acquisition partner. In May, 1990, voters approved a referendum which increased ad valorem tax by .75 mills for two years, generating approximately \$90 million specifically for the acquisition and management of environmentally endangered lands. The county participated in all phases of project development and paid for initial mapping and title work on all the hammock sites. TNC has been an intermediary in the acquisition of some sites.

Resolutions in support of this project include:

A pledge from Dade County Commission to participate in providing 50% of acquisition funds and to manage the acquired sites.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Florida thoroughwort brickell-bush</i>	G1/S1
<i>Tiny polygala</i>	G1/S1
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Small's milkepea</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Deltoid spurge</i>	G2T1/S1
<i>Carter's small-flowered flax</i>	G2T1/S1
<i>Rockland painted-leaf</i>	G2/S2
<i>Blodgett's wild-mercury</i>	G2/S2
40 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1994*
Project Area (Acres)	509
Acres Acquired	115
at a Cost of	\$3,256,422
Acres Remaining	394
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$9,402,990

\*Miami Rockridge Pinelands and Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands were combined to form Dade County Archipelago in 1994

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Dade County Archipelago CARL project is to preserve and restore the best of the small areas of pine rockland and rockland hammock left in Dade County. Achieving this objective will protect over fifty rare plant species, several of which are found nowhere else in the world, and allow the public to learn about and appreciate the original landscapes of the Miami Rock Ridge. The project should be managed under the single-use concept: management activities should be directed toward the preservation of resources. Consumptive uses such as hunting or logging should not be permitted. Managers should control public access to the sites; thoroughly inventory the natural and historical resources of the sites; work to eliminate invasive exotic plants; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving the natural communities and their constituent species. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, such as interpretive trails, ensure that they do not harm the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

This project includes most of the high-quality pine rockland and rockland hammock sites in Dade County and therefore, with intensive management, has the configuration to achieve its primary objective.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The Dade County Archipelago includes some of the best

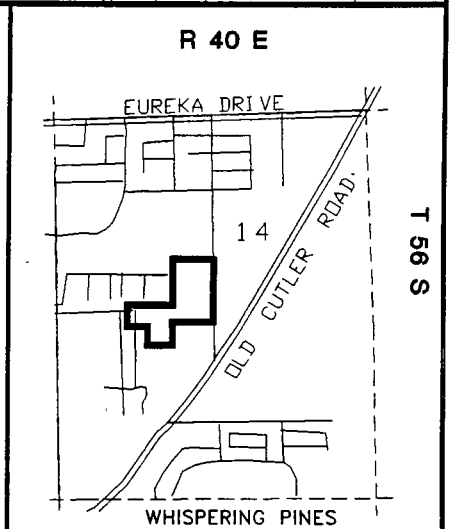
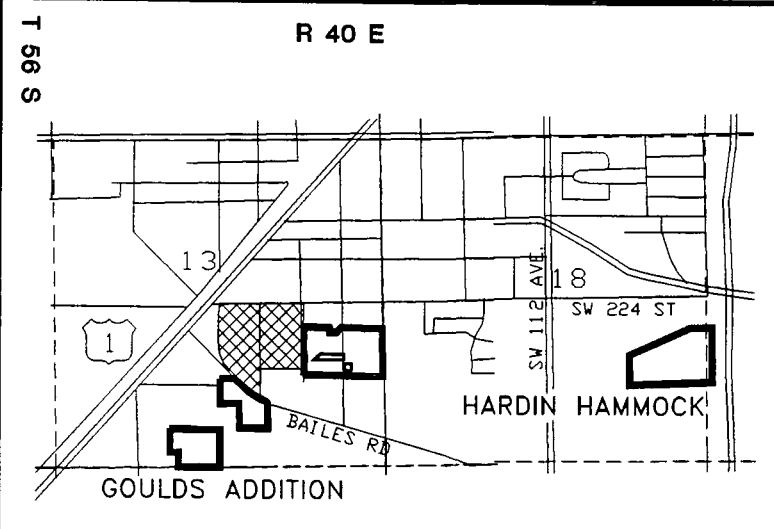
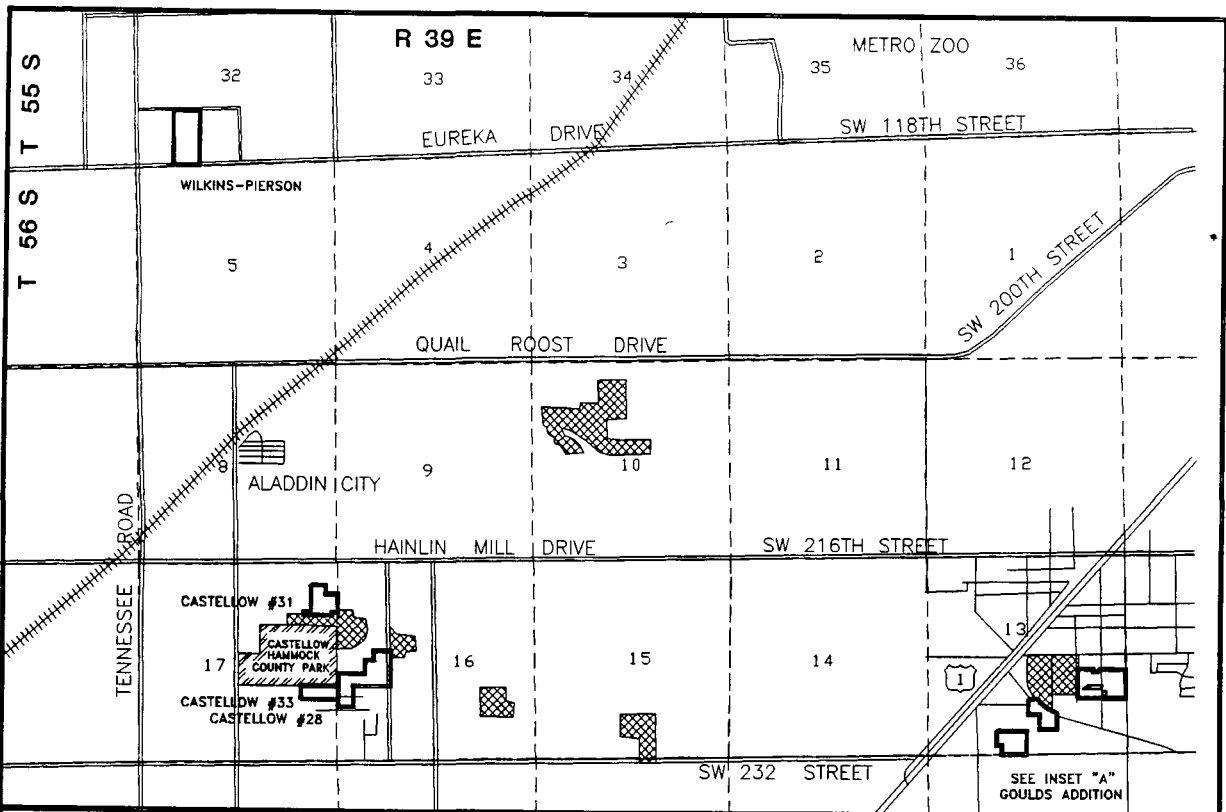
rockland hammocks and pine rocklands in Florida. Their rare West Indian and endemic plant species and their small size qualify these areas as state botanical sites.

**Manager** Dade County Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Dade County Archipelago generally includes lands that are high-need tracts, requiring site-specific resource management and protection.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year after acquisition, initial activities will concentrate on site security; removal of existing trash; public and fire management access; and resource inventory, including areas of special concern: archaeological sites, rare species, fern, vine, and exotic dominated areas. Long-range plans will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Management activities will also stress the protection of threatened and endangered species. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management. Unnecessary roads, fireline and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

**Management costs and sources of revenue** Cost breakdown is not available. The county anticipates a total of \$1,952,460 will be needed for startup. The County will provide these funds.



**PROJECT BOUNDARY**



**DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO  
EXISTING C.A.R.L. SITES**

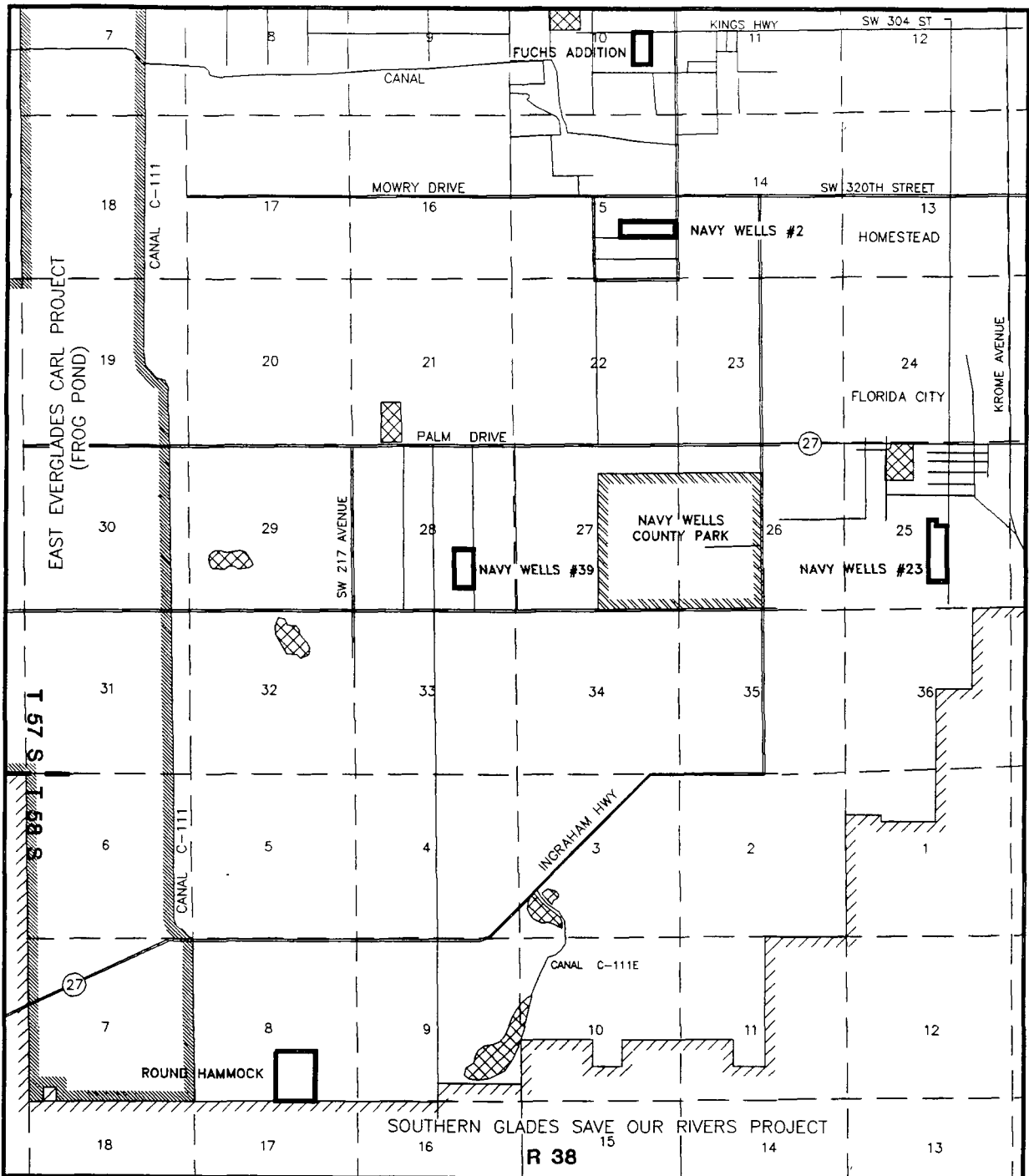


**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO ADDITION  
DADE COUNTY**



**PROJECT BOUNDARY**



**DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO  
EXISTING C.A.R.L. SITES**

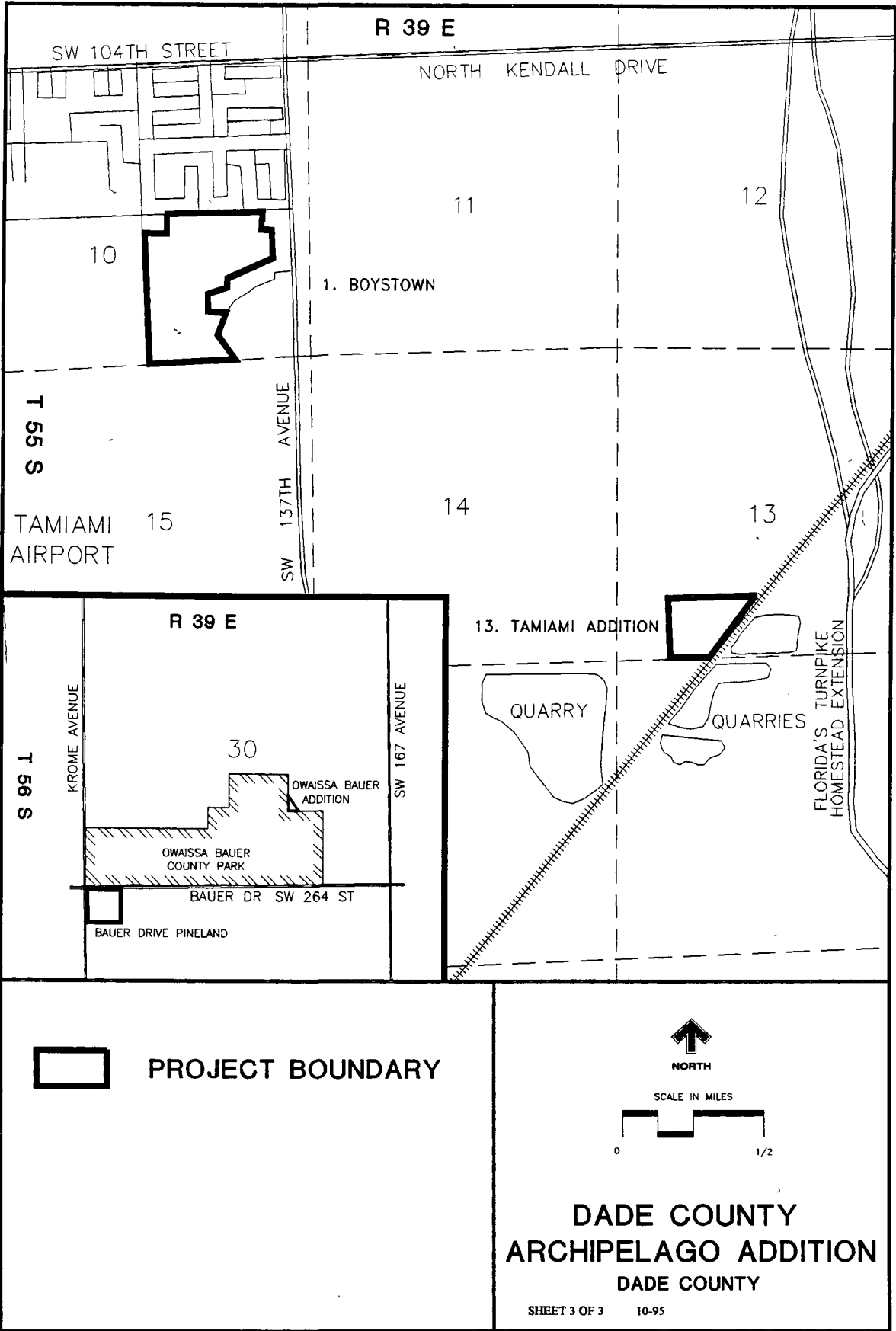


**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO ADDITION  
DADE COUNTY**



**PROJECT BOUNDARY**

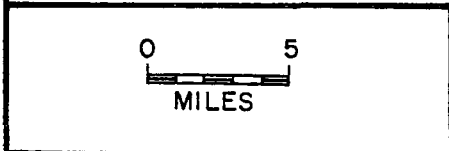
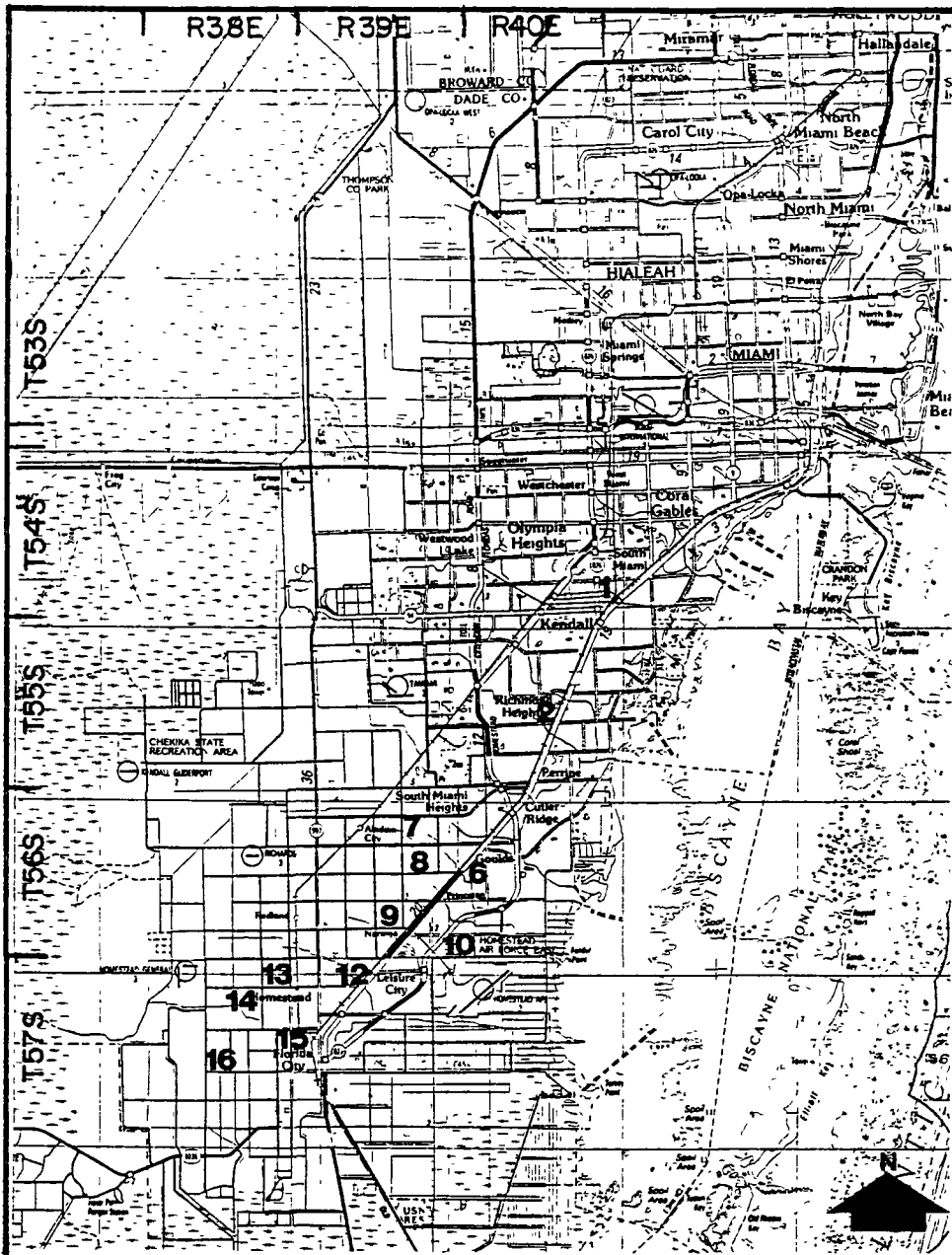


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SCALE IN MILES

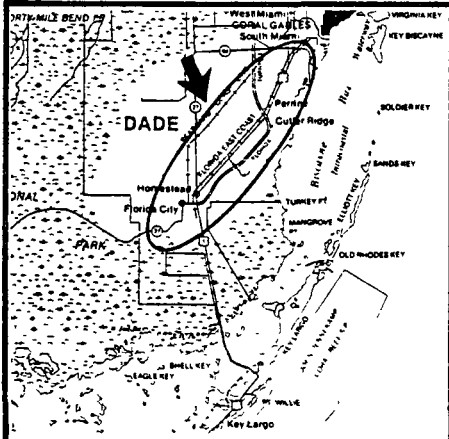


**DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO ADDITION  
DADE COUNTY**

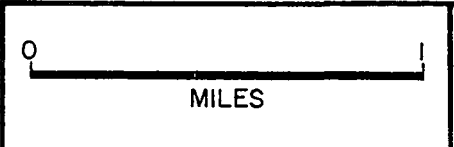
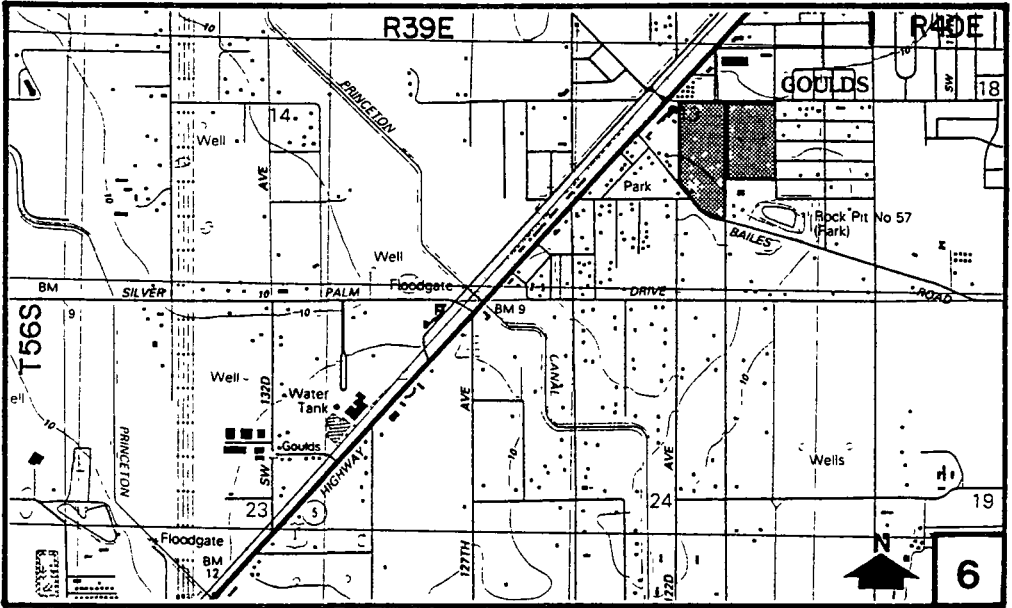
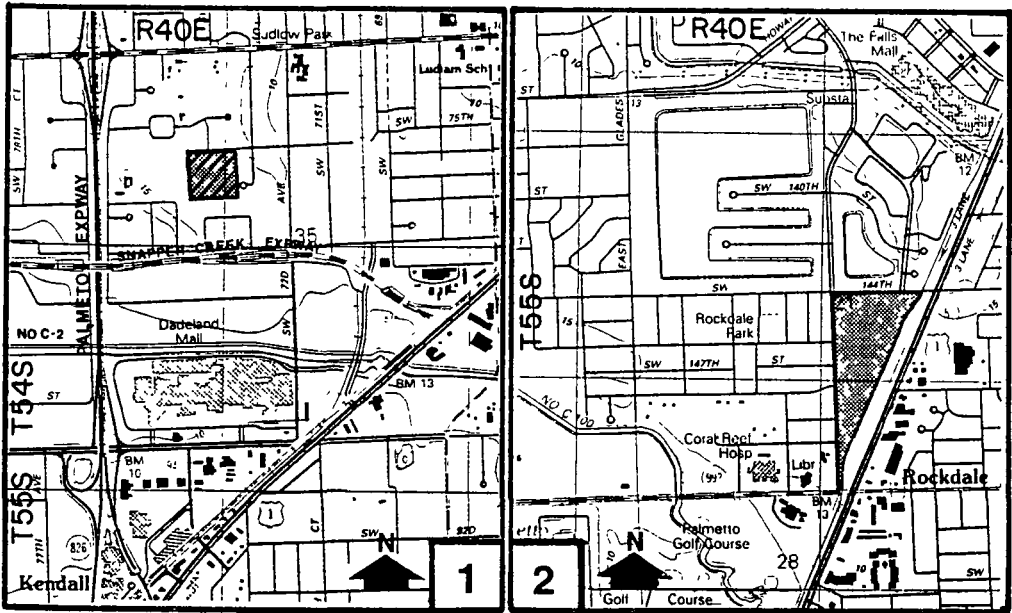


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**ARCHIPELAGO**

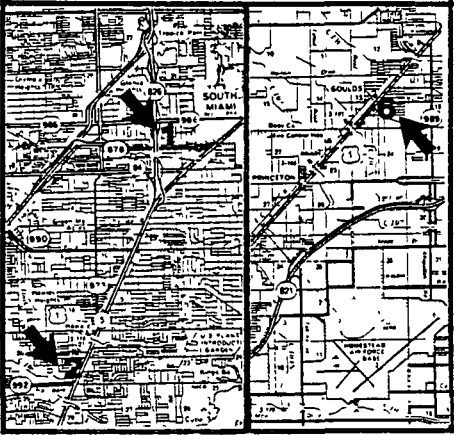
**DADE** COUNTY



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12  
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16
- (ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)
- SHEET 1 OF 9



DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO  
DADE COUNTY

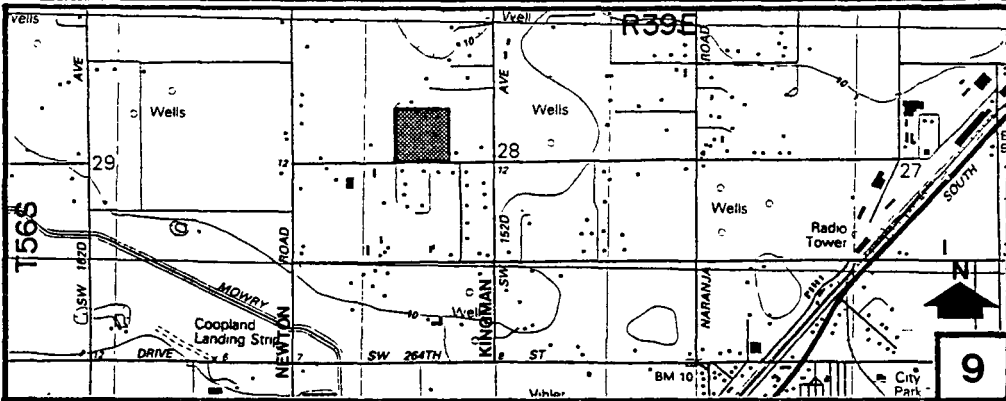
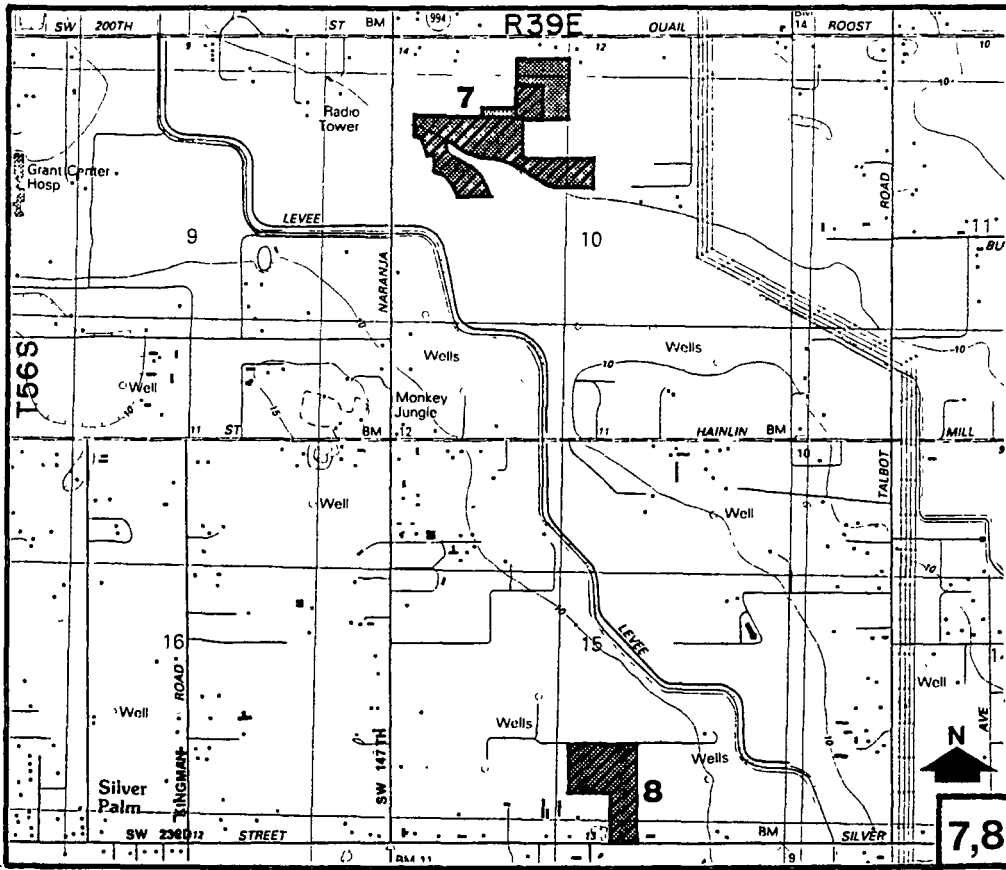


PROJECT AREAS

STATE OWNED

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

SHEET 2 OF 9

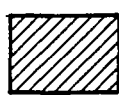


DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO

DADE COUNTY

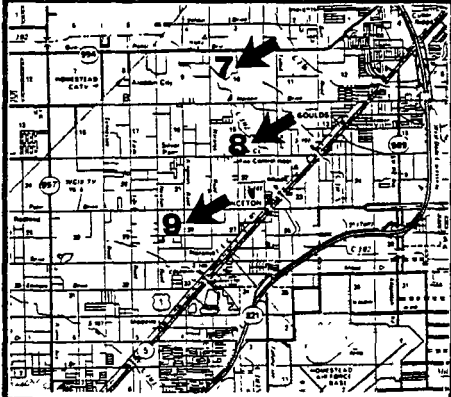


PROJECT AREAS

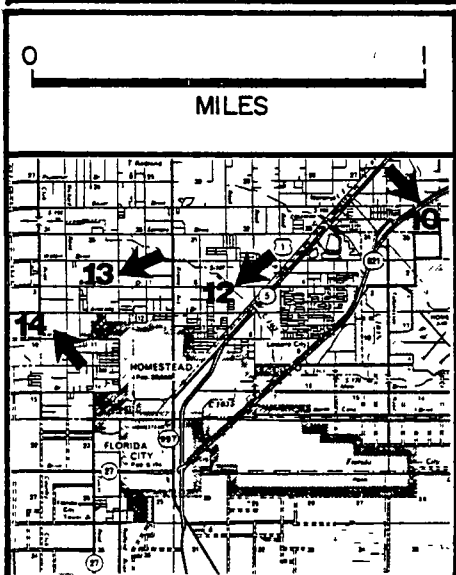
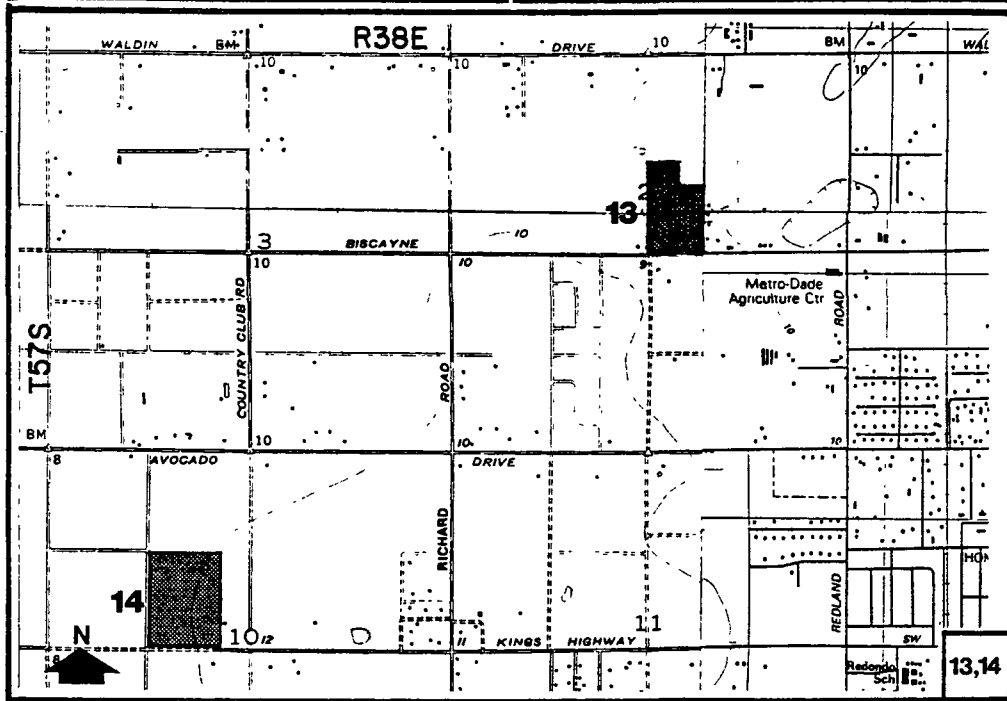
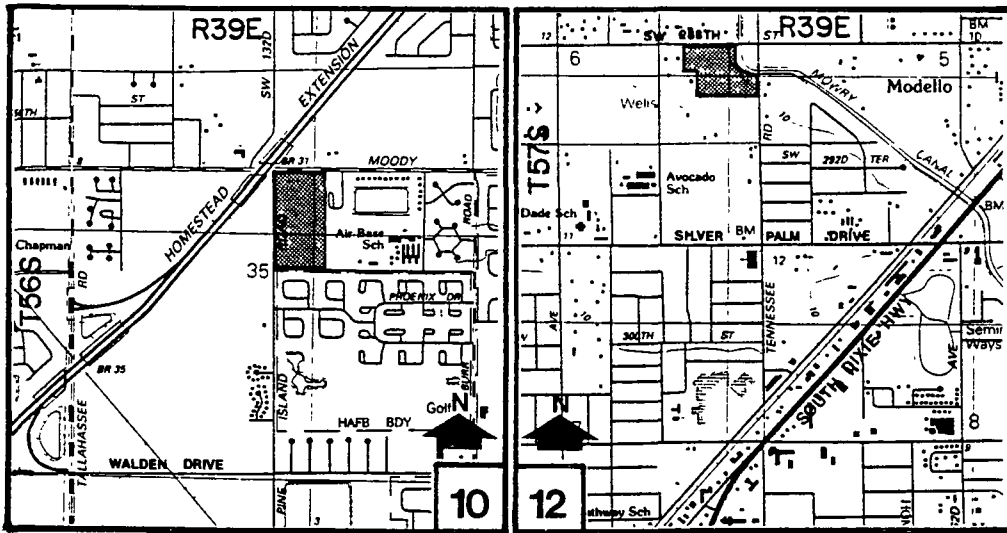


STATE OWNED

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)







**DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO**

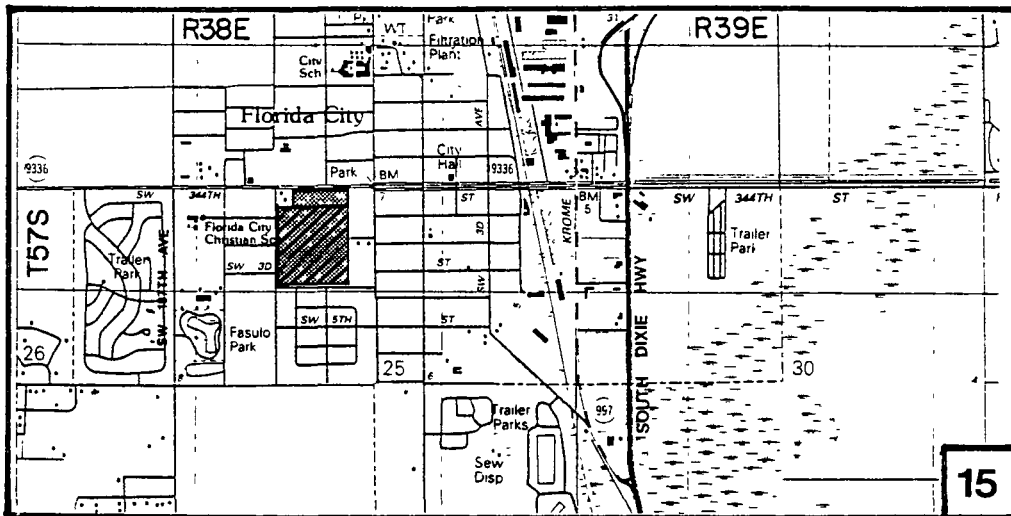
DADE COUNTY

**PROJECT AREAS**

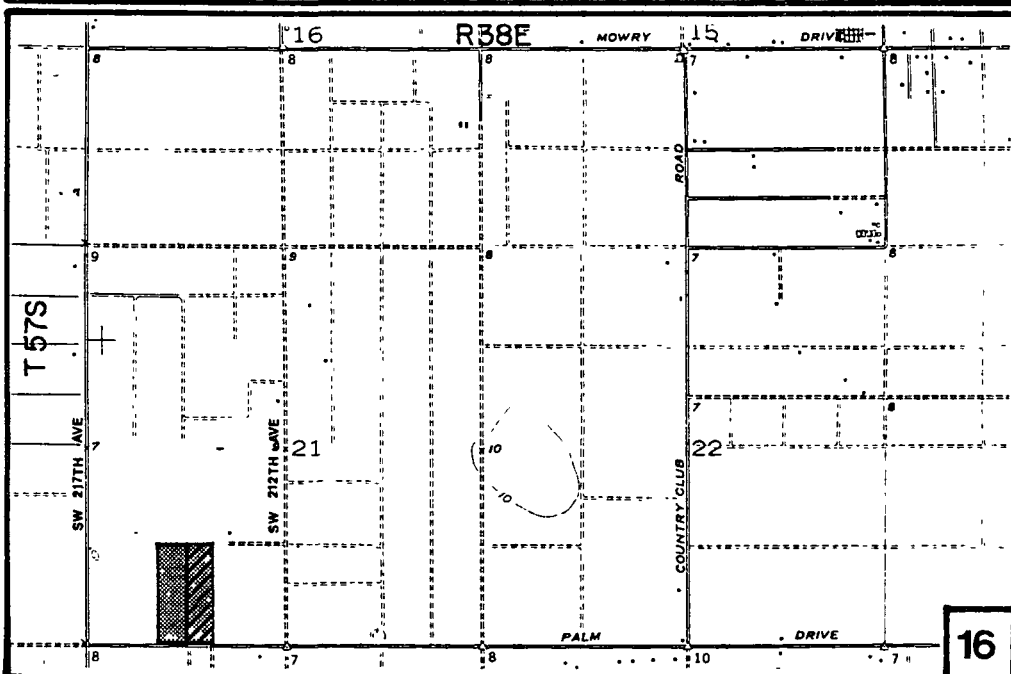
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SHEET 4 OF 9





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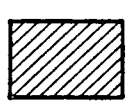


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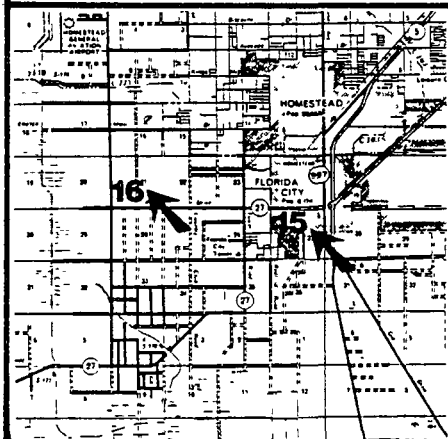


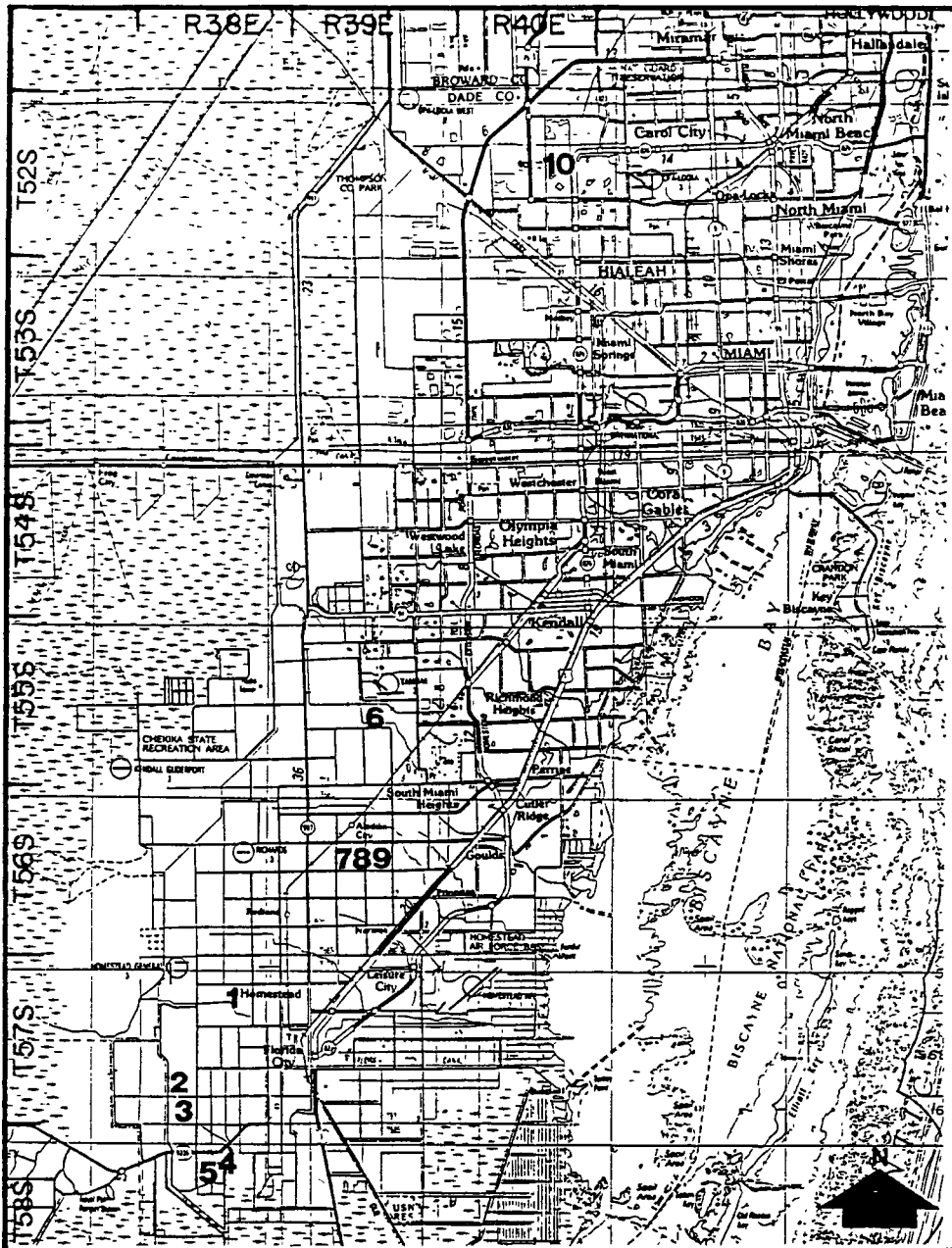
DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO

DADE COUNTY

-  PROJECT AREAS
-  STATE OWNED

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)





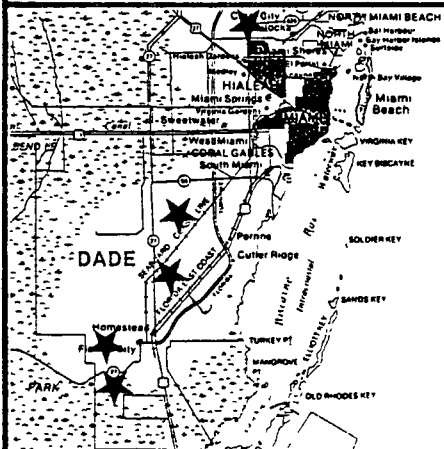
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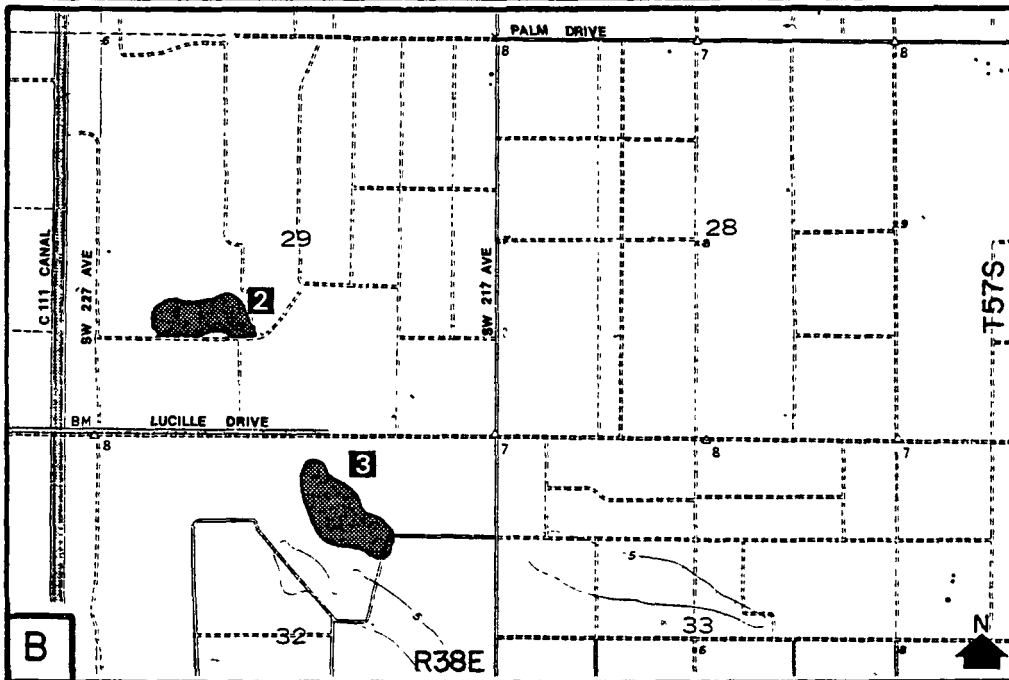
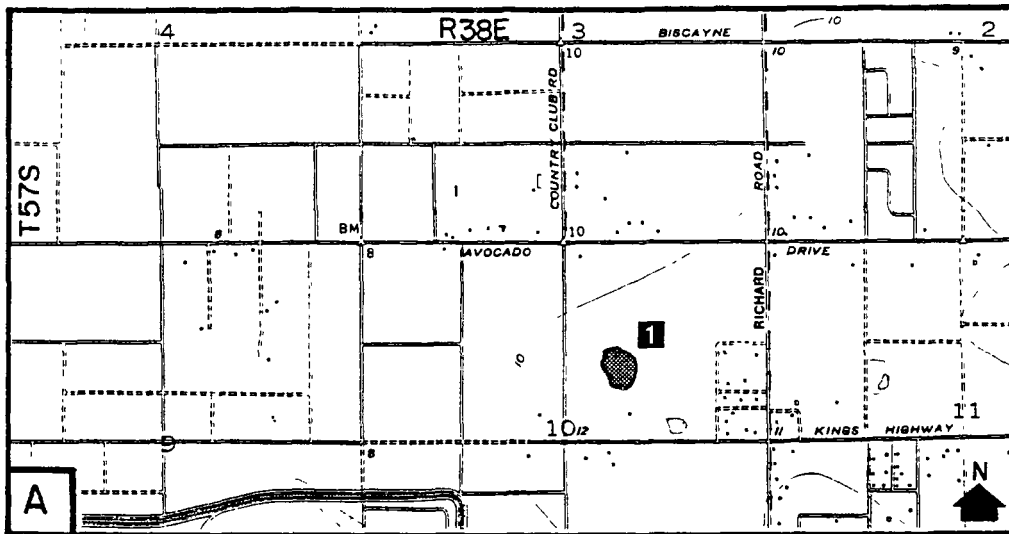
**DADE**

**COUNTY**

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

1. MEISSNER
2. LUCILLE
3. LOVELAND
4. SOUTHWEST
5. HOLIDAY
6. BIG and LITTLE GEORGE
7. CASTELLO (EXTENSION)
8. ROSS
9. SILVER PALM
10. MADDEN'S





DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO

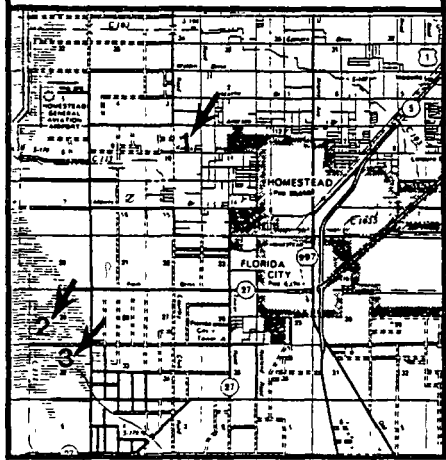
DADE COUNTY

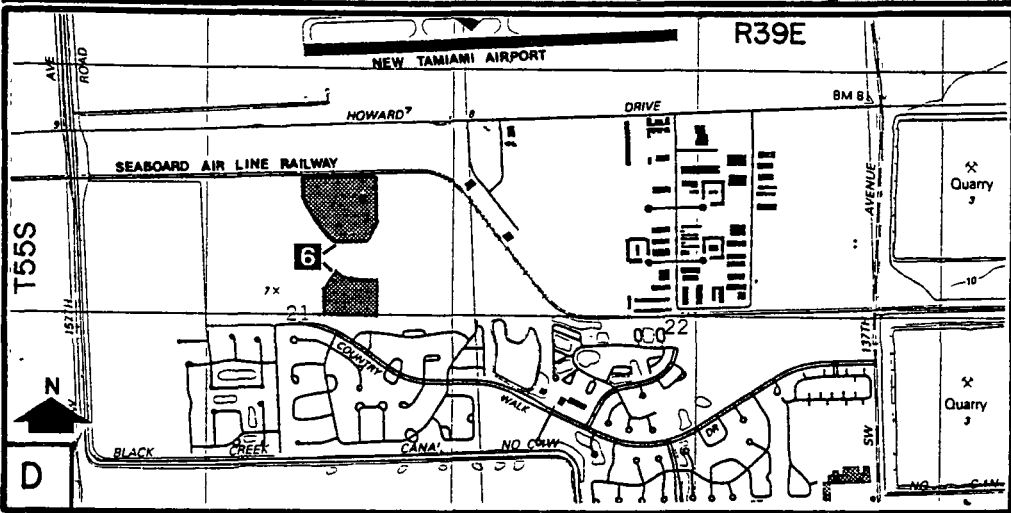
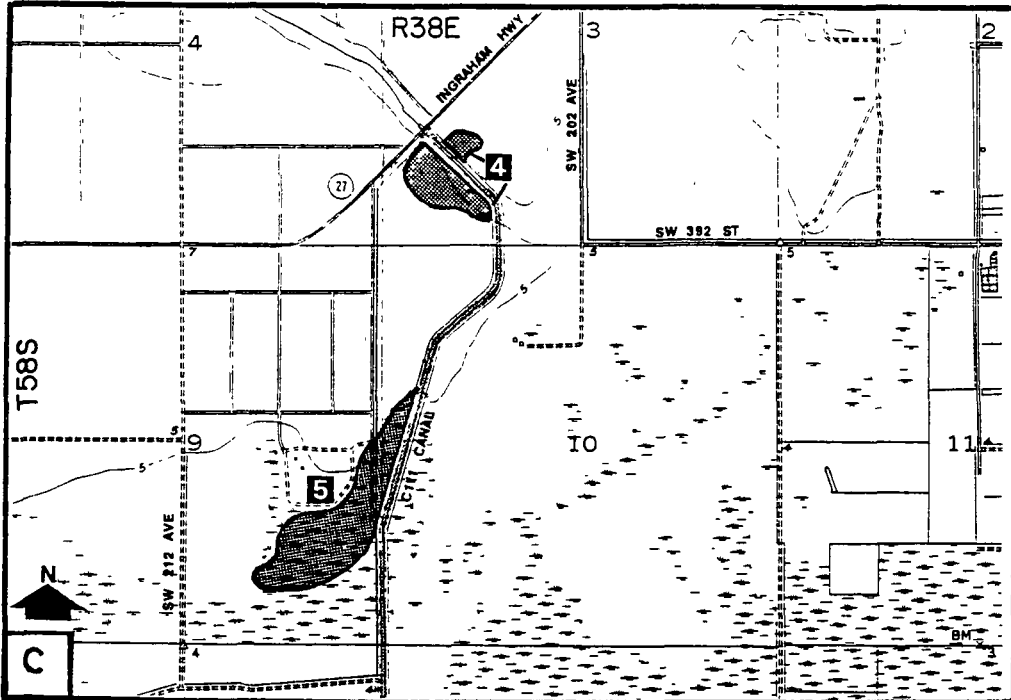
- 1. MEISSNER
- 2. LUCILLE
- 3. LOVELAND



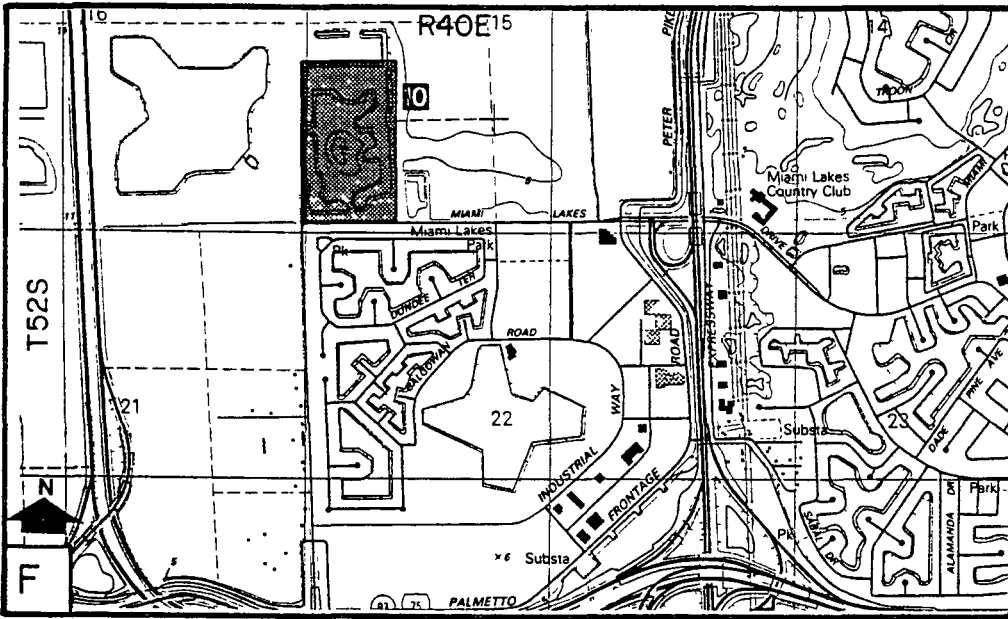
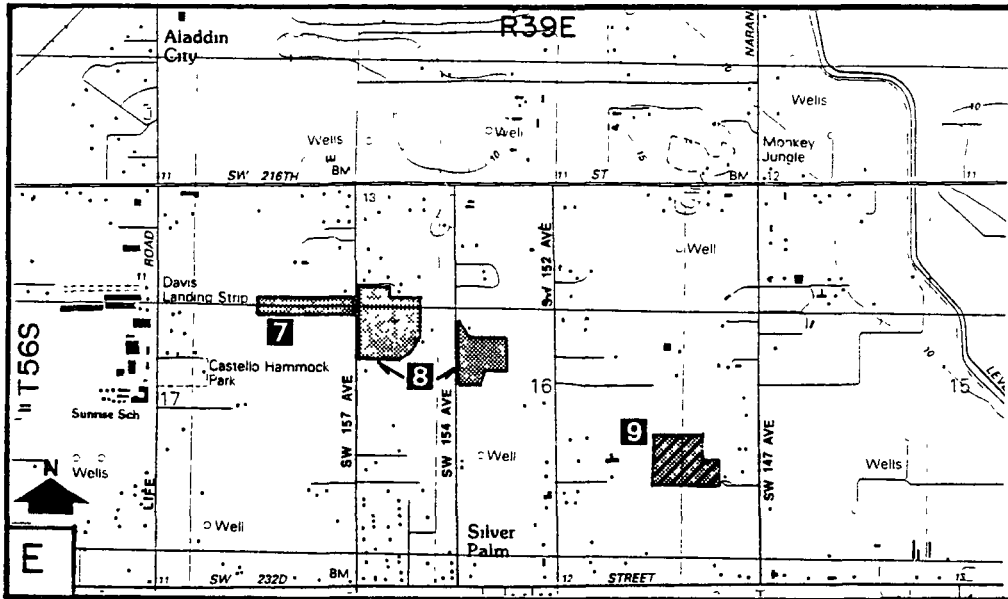
PROJECT AREAS

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)





<p>MILES</p>	<p>DADE COUNTY ARCHIPELAGO</p> <p>DADE COUNTY</p>
	<p>4. SOUTHWEST 5. HOLIDAY 6. BIG and LITTLE GEORGE</p> <p> PROJECT AREAS</p> <p>(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)</p> <p>SHEET 8 OF 9</p>



**DADE COUNTY  
ARCHIPELAGO**

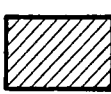
DADE COUNTY

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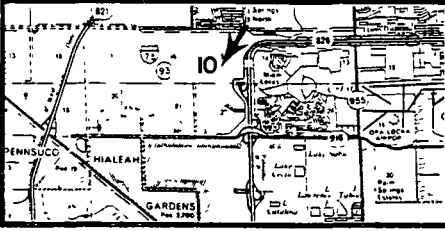
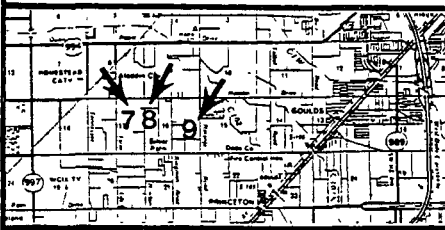
- 7. CASTELOW
- 8. ROSS
- 9. SILVER PALM
- 10. MADDEN'S



PROJECT AREAS



STATE OWNED



# Kissimmee Prairie/River Ecosystem

Okeechobee and Osceola Counties

Bargain 6

## Purpose for State Acquisition

The Kissimmee River, though it has been forced into a canal, still flows through broad expanses of nearly treeless palmetto prairies on its way to Lake Okeechobee. The Kissimmee Prairie/River Ecosystem project will conserve a large part of these dry prairies, as well as hammocks, marshes, and the floodplain of the soon-to-be-restored river, preserving natural lands linking the Avon Park Bombing Range with an Audubon preserve, protecting habitat for many kinds of rare birds like grasshopper sparrows, caracara, and sandhill crane, and other wildlife, indirectly improving the Everglades ecosystem by protecting and restoring the Kissimmee River, and providing a huge natural area in which the public can enjoy horseback riding, hiking, primitive camping, fishing, and other activities.

## Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

## General Description

The project encompasses a large expanse of nearly pristine natural areas, mostly Dry Prairie, which is globally imperiled and poorly represented in public ownership. The core of the undisturbed natural area is about 60 square miles in area and is little fragmented by roads and improvements. It provides

habitat for wildlife that needs large unpopulated areas like grasshopper sparrows and caracara. The Kissimmee River is bordered by expansive Floodplain Marshes. Prescribed fire has been used for many years on the site, which has maintained the dry prairie in excellent condition. The proposal connects Avon Park Bombing and Gunnery Range, Audubon's Kissimmee Prairie Sanctuary, and holdings of the South Florida Water Management District on the Kissimmee River floodplain.

## Public Use

This project will be designated for use as a state preserve, with excellent potential for hiking and horseback riding, camping, nature appreciation and environmental education.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of one owner - The Latt Maxcy Corporation.

## Coordination

The South Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner and is currently negotiating with the owner of the project on approximately 7000 acres within the project boundary. The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of this project.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
Florida grasshopper sparrow	G4T1/S1
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/ S2S3
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3/S2
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G2/S3
25 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	48,347
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	48,347
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,495,624

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Kissimmee Prairie/River Ecosystem CARL project is to protect the large tract of high-quality dry prairie east of the Kissimmee River. Achieving this objective is critical for the survival of such birds as the crested caracara and Florida grasshopper sparrow and is important for several other wildlife species. It will also provide the public with a large area for recreation ranging from hiking and horseback riding to camping and fishing.

The project includes most of the dry prairie in Okeechobee County and therefore has the size and configuration to achieve its primary objective.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Kissimmee Prairie project represents an unusually high quality ecosystem which would make it ideal as a state preserve within the state park system, with allowance for major facilities.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage the Latt Maxcy portion of the project not being acquired by the South Florida Water Management District. The portion of the project associated with the Kissimmee River Restoration will be managed by or through the South Florida Water Management District which will implement and oversee restoration activities along the Kissimmee River.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* Kissimmee Prairie will be a high need management area. Public recreational use and development

compatible with resource management will be an integral aspect of management.

*Timetable for implementing management and provision for security and protection of infrastructure* Upon acquisition, public access will be provided for low intensity, non-facility related outdoor recreation activities. Additionally, initial management efforts will concentrate on site security, fire management and development of a resource inventory in conjunction with the development of a comprehensive resource and public use management plan. Vehicular access by the public will be confined to designated points and routes.

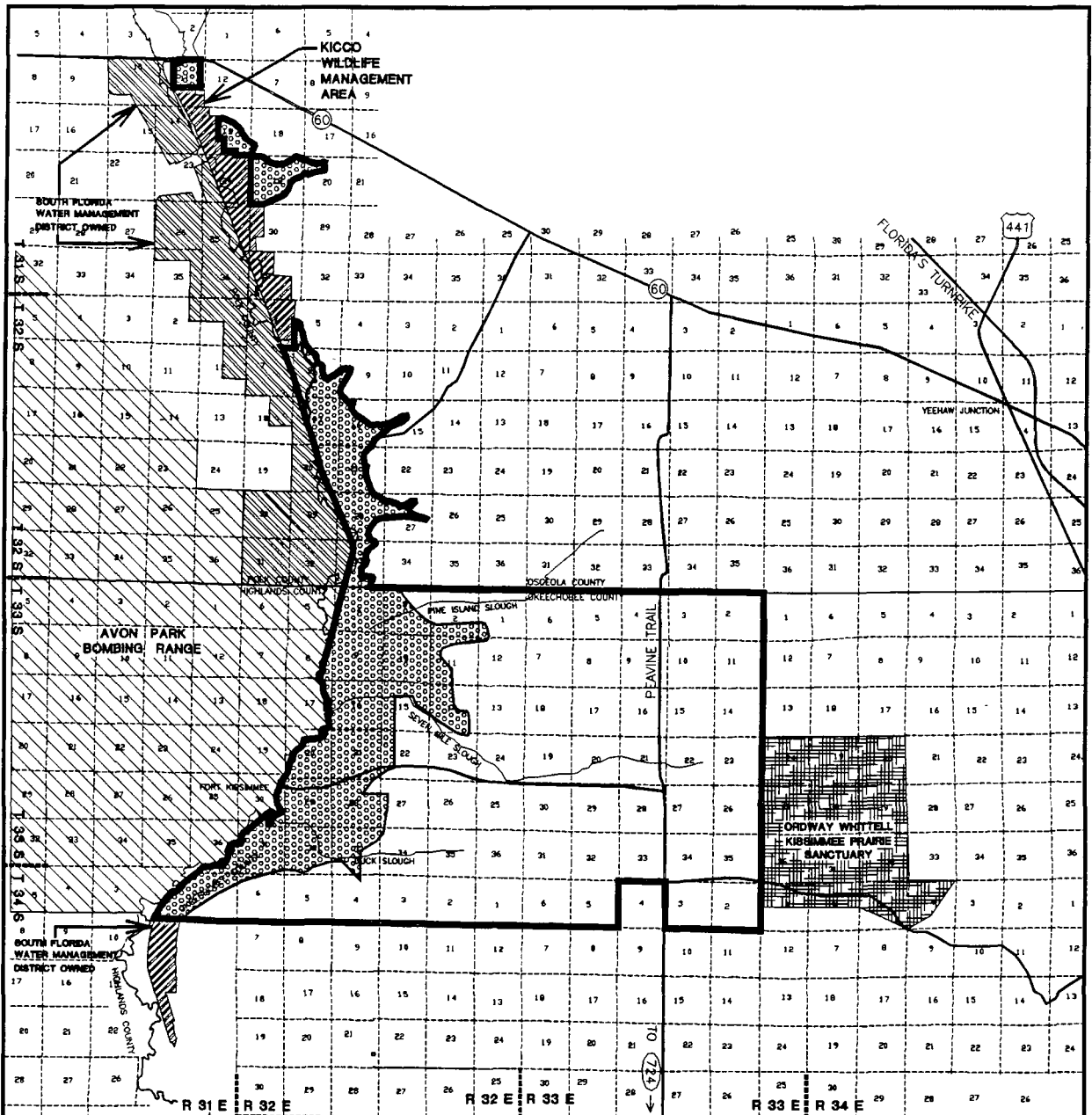
Resource preservation will be a first priority for the project. Over the long term, however, a wide range of resource-based recreation and environmental education facilities will be promoted. Potential facilities may include a visitor center and headquarters, cabins and lodge, boating/canoe access, campgrounds, horseback facilities, boardwalks, trails, parking and access roads.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated from this property immediately after acquisition. The amount of any future revenue will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities developed. The project has potential for generating significant local economic benefits. Paynes Prairie, in Alachua County, is a preserve which also has an active use area. Paynes Prairie generated about \$124,722 in revenues in FY 1994-1995.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL
Salary	\$385,000
OPS	\$4,800
Expense	\$140,000
OCO	\$6,500
FCO	\$2,100,000
TOTAL	\$2,636,300





**PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



**S.F.W.M.D. PROJECT**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**KISSIMMEE PRAIRIE/RIVER  
ECOSYSTEM**

**OSCEOLA + OKEECHOBEE COUNTIES**

# Scrub Jay Refugia

## Brevard County

Bargain 7

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The strip of coastal scrub that once paralleled the Indian River in Brevard County is now a set of small fragments surrounded by housing developments. The Scrub Jay Refugia project will preserve a few of the best fragments, thus helping to ensure the survival of the endangered scrub jay and scrub itself in the county, and providing areas where the public can learn about and appreciate this unique landscape.

### Manager

Brevard County.

### General Description

The project includes ten areas considered essential to the preservation of scrub along the Atlantic Coastal Ridge. Acquisition and management of these core areas are imperative for the survival of the Florida Scrub Jay on the East Coast of Florida. All of the tracts in the project are surrounded by development and several peripheral areas are already being destroyed. The rapid encroachment of housing developments is likely to completely eliminate any unprotected scrub and adjacent flatwoods communities of Brevard County in the very near future. No archaeological sites are known from the project.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife and environmental area with limited public use, including picnicking and environmental education.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The original project consists of six sites. The Valkaria Site is approximately 2,764 acres with multiple owners (County has acquired 155 acres). Micco site is 1,322 acres (County has acquired). Tico site is 2,421 acres - Gran Central is major owner (County has acquired 52 acres). Rockledge site is 2,591 acres with three larger ownerships - Barge and Tabacchi, Duda and Gran Central, the remainder is subdivided (County has acquired 141 acres). Condev site is 529 acres and consists of 52 acres and two owners - Nelson and SR 405 Ltd. The South Babcock site is 529 acres and consists multiple owners.

In 1995 the LAAC approved the addition of four sites to the project boundary; Dicerandra Scrub, Malabar Scrub Sanctuary, Canova Beach Scrub and Jordan Boulevard. Two of the sites have been acquired by the county, and they propose using these two sites plus what they have acquired in the Tico site (within current boundary) as a financial match towards the acquisition of the Canova Beach Scrub site. The county will also provide a funding match for the remaining Jordan Boulevard site.

\*Acquired by Brevard County, fifty percent to be reimbursed by the state.

### Coordination

Brevard County is the CARL acquisition partner and has committed \$10 million towards the acquisition of the project and \$2.6 million for site management. Mapping and title work by Brevard County currently underway on selected priority parcels within the project.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
DRY PRAIRIE	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
Florida scrub jay	G3T3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3
Gopher frog	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
23 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	9,679
Acres Acquired	1,670
at a Cost of	\$4,911,000
Acres Remaining	8,009
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$57,799,900

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Scrub Jay Refugia CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; and to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** Scrub on the Atlantic Coastal Ridge is one of the most endangered natural upland communities in North America. This unique scrub, with its many rare plants and animals, qualifies the Scrub Jay Refugia CARL project as a wildlife and environmental area.

**Manager** Brevard County proposes to manage the Scrub Jay Refugia CARL Project.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The Scrub Jay Refugia CARL Project includes low-need, moderate-need and high-need tracts. All sites are fire-maintained communities with an immediate need for fire management.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** The Brevard County EEL Program is preparing a Conceptual Natural Areas Management Manual for all sanctuary sites. Once these sites are acquired, the EEL Program will work with local, state and federal agencies to develop a Comprehensive Management Plan for long-term management. Initial management activities in this project will focus on site security, burn management, determination of status of listed

species, location of "core areas" for resource protection, identification of passive recreation areas, and the development of innovative environmental education programs. A management plan will be developed and implemented approximately one year after the completion of this multi-parcel acquisition project, or site-specific management plans will be developed as management units are acquired. The plan will detail how each of the FNAI special elements on each site will be protected and, when necessary, restored. Fire management will be a vital component of each plan. Long-range plans for this project, beginning approximately one year after acquisition is completed, will be directed towards biodiversity protection, exotic species removal, wetland restoration and enhancement, and the maintenance of links between upland-wetland and estuarine areas. Management will protect biological diversity and listed species. Specific areas will be fenced as needed. Property signs will have appropriate language to enable protection of the property. Unnecessary roads and other disturbances will be identified as areas for restoration. Fire breaks will be cleared where necessary. Infrastructure development will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be low-impact.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue sources are anticipated at this time.

Mitigation agreements with USFWS have generated some funds for management within the Valkaria Core area. Implementation and funding of the Scrub Conservation and Development Plan provide a potential source of management funds for these sites. Timber might be sold on some sites where habitat restoration requires thinning.

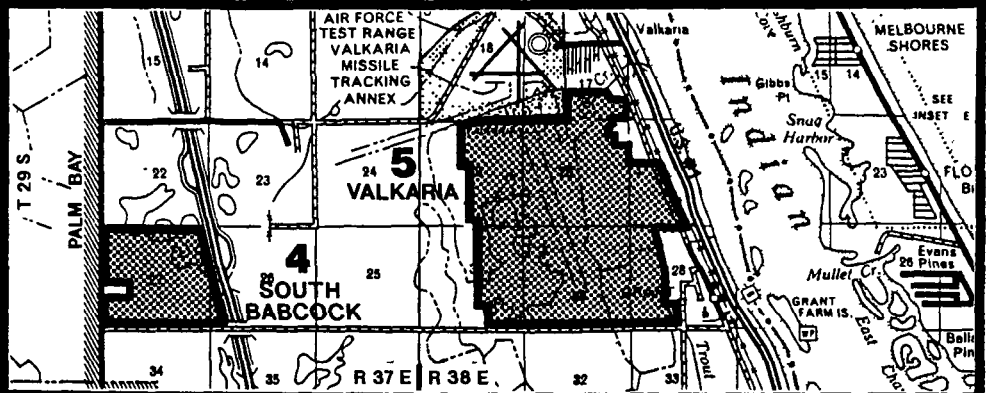
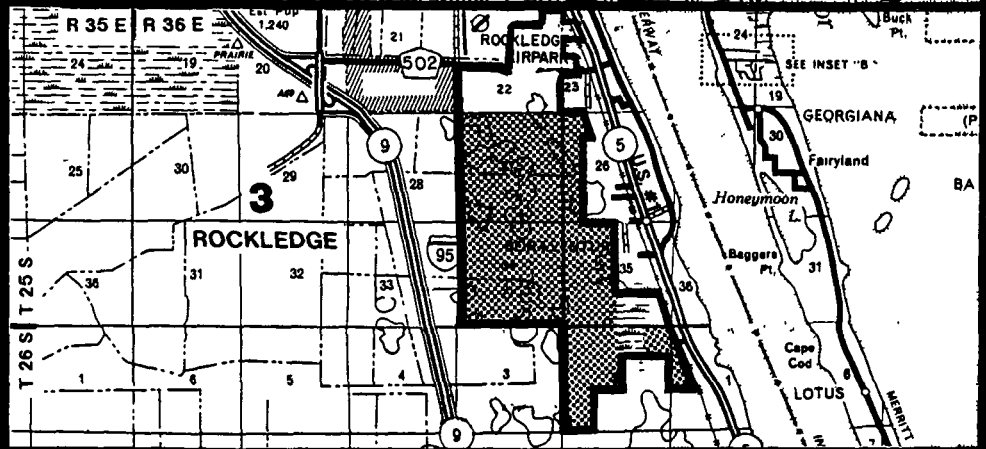
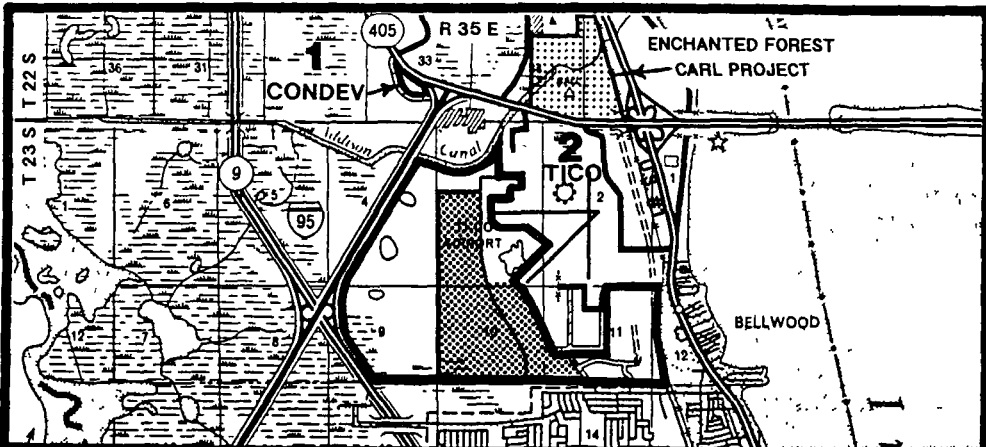
*Cooperators in management activities* Brevard County will require support from the USFWS and other agencies (The Nature Conservancy, Division of Forestry, FGC, and others) to implement a quality management program for scrub communities.

*Management costs and sources of revenue* An inter-agency partnership among the participating agencies provides opportunities for revenue sharing. The Brevard County EEL Program proposed to set aside



\$2.6 million dollars from their excess ad valorem revenues to begin a management endowment for the EEL Program sanctuary network. The EEL Program will work to increase funds for management to be consistent with or exceed State management appropriations. The EEL Selection Committee will aggressively seek matching funds for site management, development of environmental education programs, and for necessary research and monitoring.

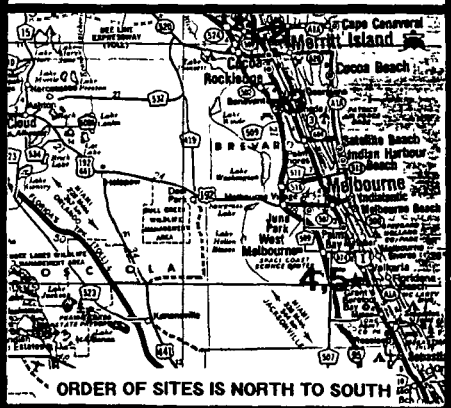
**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	1994/95 County	1995/96 County	1996/97 County/Grant
Salary	\$0	\$3,500	\$8,750
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$35,000
Expense	\$500	\$1,000	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$60,000
FCO	\$0	\$125,700	\$120,000
TOTAL	\$500	\$130,200	\$213,750

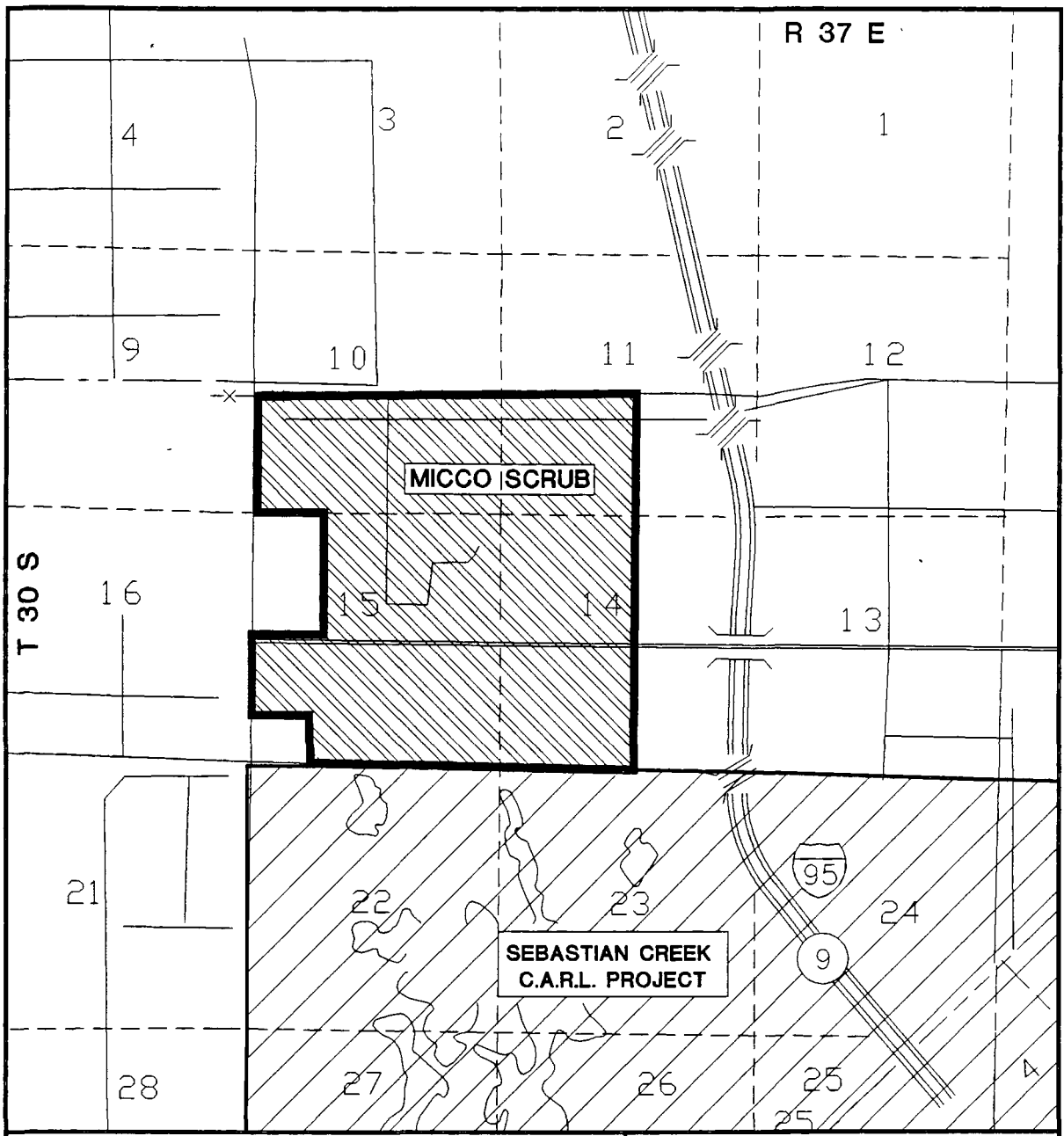


**SCRUB JAY REFUGIA**  
 BREVARD CO. 5 SITES

-  PROJECT AREA
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS



ORDER OF SITES IS NORTH TO SOUTH



**PROJECT AREA**  
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCEL)

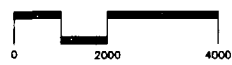


**ACQUIRED BY BREVARD COUNTY**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



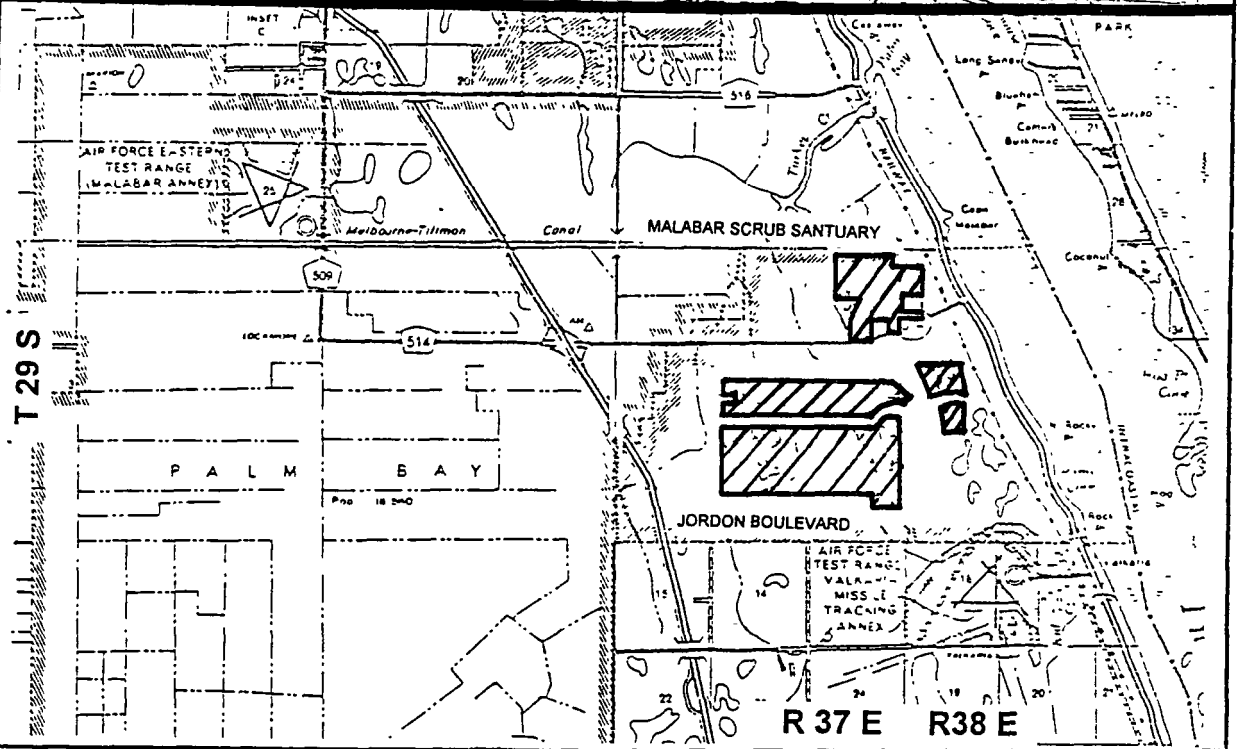
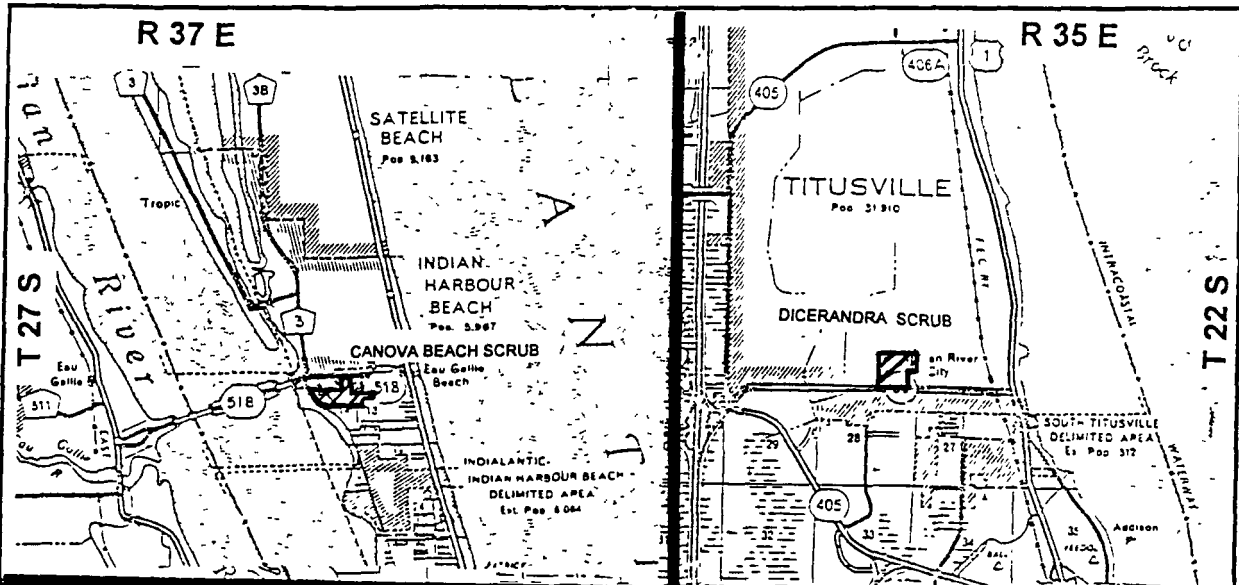
**SCRUB JAY REFUGIA**

SHEET 2 OF 3

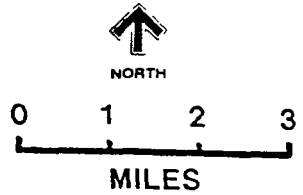
**BREVARD COUNTY**

6 SITES

R 5-95



 **PROJECT AREA**



**SCRUB JAY REFUGIA**

SHEET 3 OF 3  
BREVARD COUNTY

# Jordan Ranch

## Citrus County

Bargain 8

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Once Lake Tsala Apopka overflowed into the Withlacoochee River through a series of marshes dotting a landscape of longleaf-pine sandhills and oak hammocks; now a canal diverts the overflow and the marshes are pastures. The Jordan Ranch project will conserve and restore these marshes and the forests around them, improving habitat for such wildlife as fox squirrels and gopher tortoises, helping to protect the Withlacoochee River, and allowing the public to enjoy fishing, hiking, and camping in an area rapidly being surrounded by residential development.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

About one third of the project is improved pasture, off-site slash pine plantation, or cropland. Grazed Sandhill and Xeric Hammock cover most of the remainder. Much of the pasture was originally Basin Marsh that dried when a canal diverted the flow from Lake Tsala Apopka away from the ranch. Though there seems to be little potential for rare plants here, gopher tortoises, Sherman's fox squirrels and scrub jays occur on the property. The project will preserve

part of the south bank of the Withlacoochee River, an Outstanding Florida Water, and will protect an area of some recharge to the Floridan Aquifer. Old phosphate pits may have geologically interesting exposures. No archaeological sites are known, but there could be Seminole sites on the property. The most immediate threat is conversion of more acreage to pasture. This site is also vulnerable to residential development.

### Public Use

This project will be designated as a state forest, with public uses such as hiking, camping and fishing.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of one ownership - the Jordan family.

### Coordination

This is a shared acquisition with the Southwest Florida Water Management District. The District will be negotiating the purchase of the tract under a 161 agreement with DEP.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SCRUB	G2/S2
Florida Scrub Jay	G5T3/S3
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
BASIN MARSH	G?/S4?
12 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1995
Project Area (Acres)	2,276
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	2,276
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$423,560



### Management Policy Statement

The Jordan Ranch proposal will provide a buffer to the Withlacoochee River, an Outstanding Florida Water, and preserve habitat for several species of wildlife. Much of the natural communities on site will require restoration. Uses, public or private, that are incompatible or would interfere with the protection, restoration, or management of the natural or cultural resources in the proposal shall be prohibited.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The project has the size and quality of resources to qualify as a State Forest.

*Manager* Fire management will be one of the most important tools for management of this project. According to Florida Statutes, the Division of Forestry is the state's wildland fire agency and consequently is the logical choice for lead management of this project.

#### *Conditions affecting intensity of management*

There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention. The level of management intensity is therefore expected to be typical for a state forest.

#### *Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This total resource concept will guide the Division of Forestry's management activities on this project.

Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management, public access will be provided for low intensity, non-facilities related outdoor recreation activities. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through Withlacoochee Forestry Center (WFC) Headquarters and management activities will be conducted utilizing personnel from WFC.

Initial or intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access

while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Vehicular use by the public will be confined to designated roads and unnecessary access points will be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan.

Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project can only be conceptual in nature. Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and maintenance of natural communities. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species.

An all-season burning program will be established utilizing practices that incorporate recent research findings. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

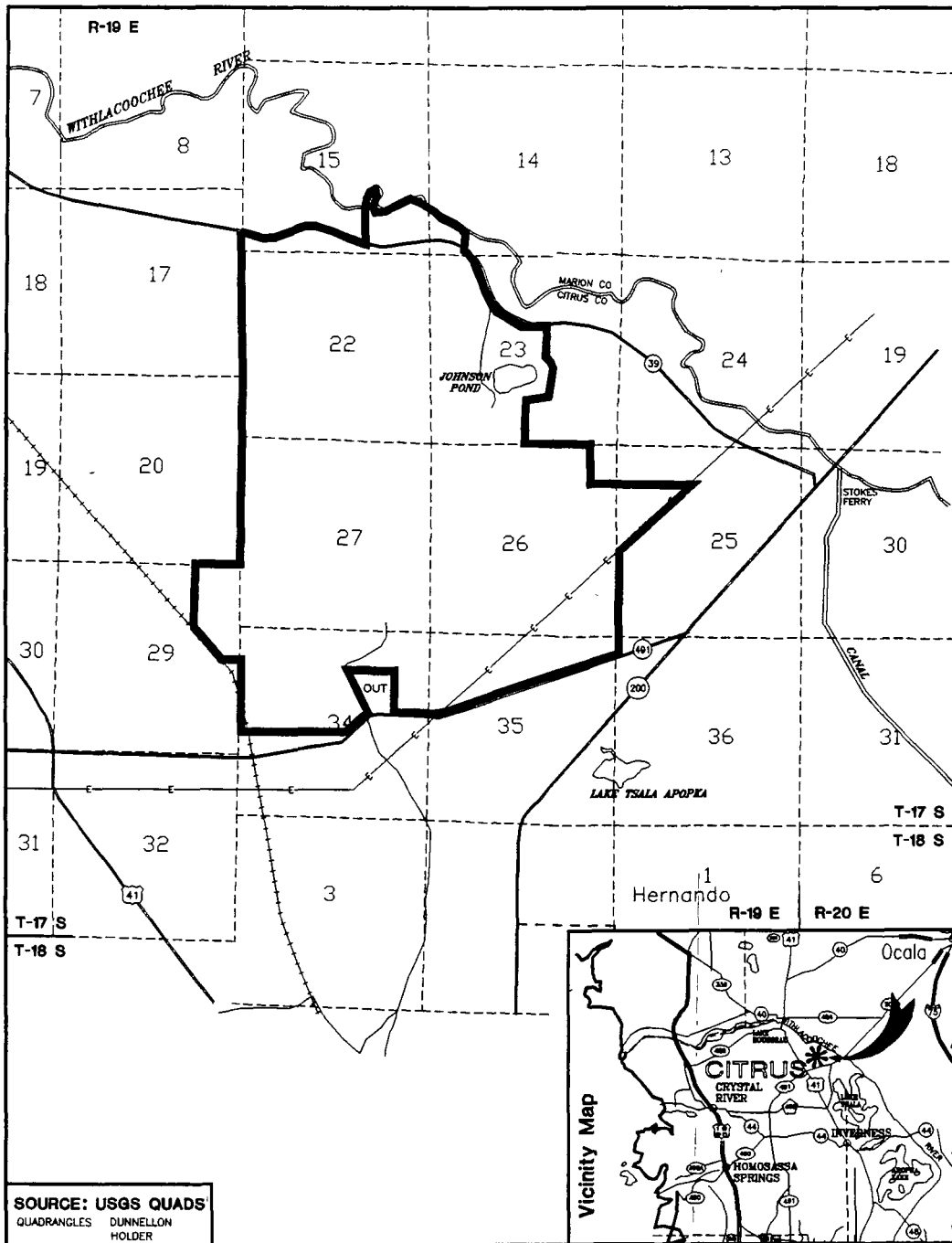
Timber management activities will primarily consist of improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Plantations will be thinned to achieve a more natural appearance and, where appropriate, will be reforested with species that would typically be found in a naturally functioning ecosystem. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This will provide habitat for the full spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will primarily be located in already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access for the uses mentioned above, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and manage the property.

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. As a general practice, if it is determined that a new recreation area is needed, low impact, rustic facilities will be the only kind developed. A canoe launch and primitive campground may eventually be developed along the river; however, high-impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

*Revenue-generating potential* As mentioned above, timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. According to soil survey data, the soils of this project range in productivity from low to medium for sand pine and longleaf pine; consequently, revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be low to moderate.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$29,090	\$29,090
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$6,400	\$4,000
OCO	\$68,690	\$3,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$104,180</b>	<b>\$36,090</b>



SOURCE: USGS QUADS  
 QUADRANGLES DUNNELLON  
 HOLDER



**PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
 ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL PROJECT BOUNDARY



SCALE IN FEET



# JORDAN RANCH

CITRUS COUNTY

11-05-94

# Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed

## Lee and Collier Counties

Bargain 9

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The large, interconnected swamps of southwest Florida must be preserved if such wildlife as the Florida panther and black bear are to survive. The Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed project will conserve connections between three conservation areas, providing this critical protection for rare wildlife; protecting the flows of water feeding the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge, Fakahatchee Strand, and other areas; and providing the public opportunities to learn about and enjoy these natural resources as southwest Florida develops rapidly around them.

### Managers

South Florida Water Management District

### General Description

The project, which mostly consists of cypress swamps and marshes, will connect the Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge and Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve with the National Audubon Society's Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, thereby securing important habitat for the Florida panther and Florida black bear. These large expanses of wetlands are believed to be critical to the survival of these critically imperilled species. The project supports at least two species of rare and endangered orchids, and includes an unusual stand of dwarf bald cypress. No archaeological sites are recorded from the project. Upland areas are vulnerable to agricultural and residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife and environmental area, with such uses as hiking, camping and environmental education.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Florida panther	G4T1/S1
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Round-tailed muskrat	G3/S3
Wood stork	G4/S2
SWALE	G4?/S3
DOME SWAMP	G4?/S3?
SLOUGH	G4/S4?
20 FNAI elements known from site	

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The initial focus of the CARL Program was on the Camp Keis Strand Corridor consisting of approximately 18,205 acres. The largest owner in the strand is the Collier family.

On 11/20/92, the LAAC modified the project design by allowing matching CARL funds anywhere in project for "new" acquisitions (those occurring after 11/20/92) by its partners.

The LAAC recommended a CARL "cap" on funding equal to \$10 million. Conservation easements, if possible, were to be considered an option in protecting the corridor.

In 1995 the LAAC approved the expansion of the project by 612 acres to match the WMD's boundary between Corkscrew Sanctuary and Lake Trafford. The \$10 million or 25 percent expenditure cap was eliminated. The project is now a shared acquisition with the South Florida Water Management District.

### Coordination

CARL acquisition partners are South Florida Water Management District, Collier and Lee Counties. \*Together the district and Lee County have acquired over 18,000 acres at a cost of almost \$21 million. Both The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Lands have been intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts.

Resolutions in support of this project include:  
A pledge from Lee County for \$1.5 million.

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	55,968
Acres Acquired	18,415*
at a Cost of	\$21,000,000
Acres Remaining	37,533
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$41,286,300*

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** The project's size, natural communities, and extremely sensitive wildlife resources qualify it as a wildlife and environmental area.

**Manager** The South Florida Water Management District is lead manager.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management**

There are various intensities of management required for lands in CREW. There are low-need parcels such as virgin stands of cypress that require little or no management. Also within CREW are moderate-need tracts that need basic resource management such as prescribed burning, and high-need tracts that have been completely altered. Severely altered tracts, such as agricultural fields, must be ecologically restored.

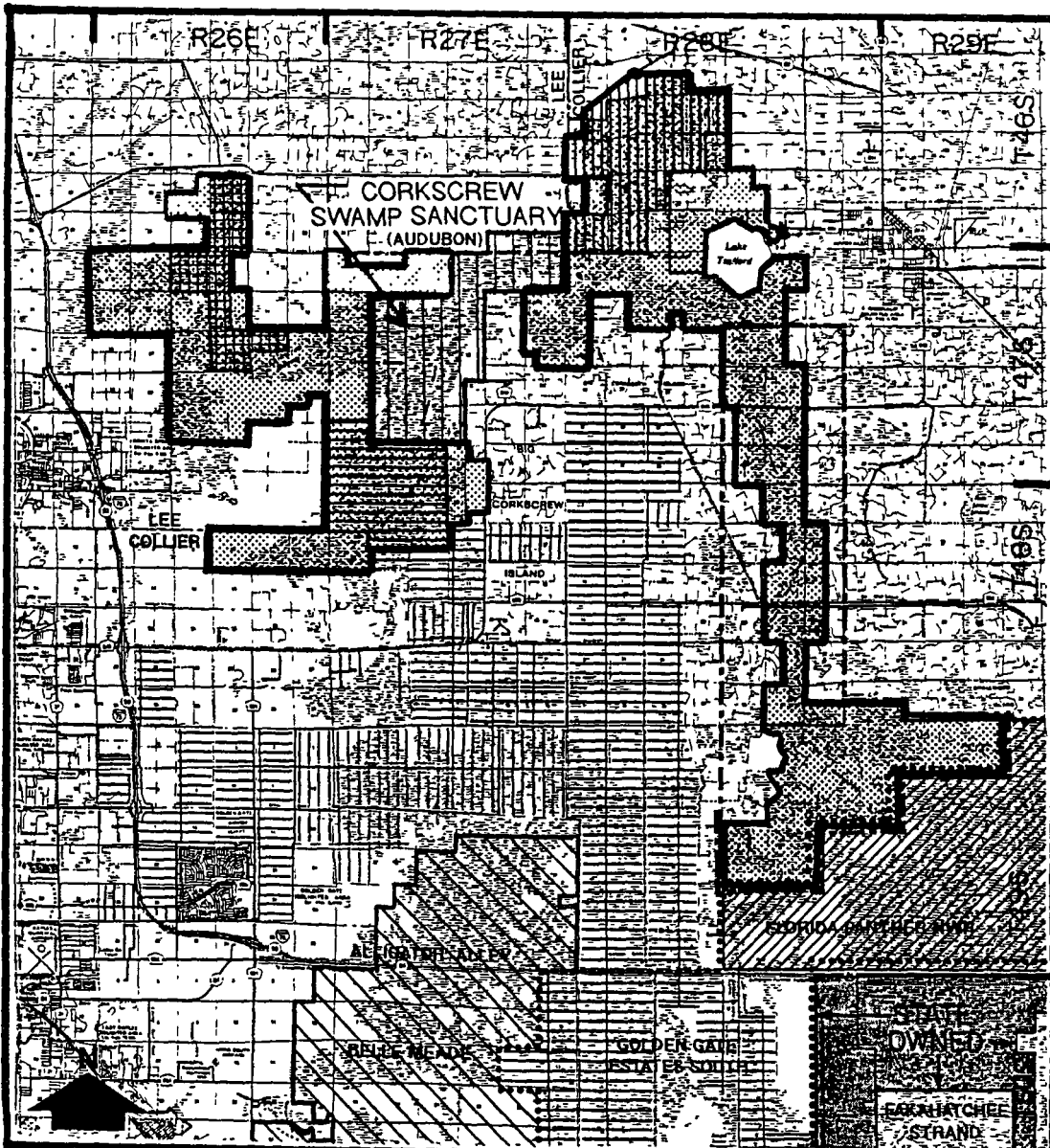
**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Any additional land added under the CARL program will be included in lands already actively being managed in CREW. The initial land management plan was implemented in February 1991. Planning and operational activities are ongoing. Public use guidelines, including public access, have been established and are constantly being revised.

**Revenue-generating potential** No revenue is expected to be generated for at least the next two and one half years. At that time recommendations by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Commission (cooperating agency) may lead to activities such as hunting that will generate revenue through permit and license fees. No other revenue-producing practices are envisioned at this stage of the management program.

**Cooperators in management activities** A cooperative management agreement with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission was executed September 6, 1994. The project now receives regular inspections by SFWMD staff and law enforcement patrol by the FGFWFC Reserve program. Under the agreement, the FGFWFC will enforce all laws, rules and regulations applicable to the management of CREW. Additional lands acquired will be given the same protection.

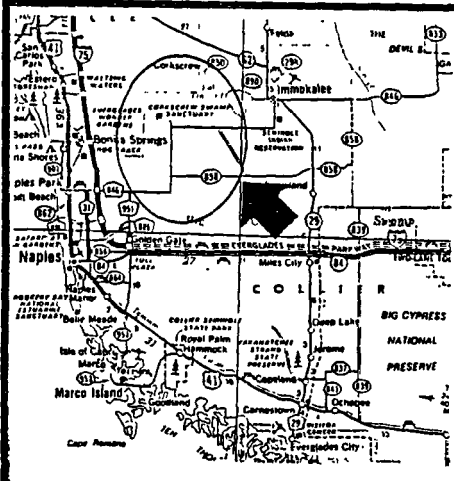
**Management Cost Summary/SFWMD**









Category	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	WMLTF	WMLTF
Salary	\$63,500	\$98,800
OPS	\$0	\$26,000
Expense	\$166,100	\$100,100
OCO	\$13,000	\$30,000
FCO	\$10,000	\$25,000
TOTAL	\$252,600	\$378,900



0 1 2  
MILES

**CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED**  
(C.R.E.W.)  
COLLIER/LEE COUNTIES



-  PROJECT AREA
-  CARL TARGETED AREA
-  SFWMD PURCHASED
-  TPL/LEE CO. PURCHASED OR UNDER OPTION
-  TNC/COLLIER CO. PURCHASED OR UNDER OPTION
-  CORKSCREW SWAMP SANCTUARY (AUDUBON)
-  PANTHER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
-  SAVE OUR EVERGLADES CARL

# Florida's First Magnitude Springs

Suwannee, Levy, Bay, Washington & Lafayette Counties

Bargain 10

## Purpose for State Acquisition

Large springs of clear, continuously flowing water are among Florida's most famous and important natural and recreational resources. The cavernous, water-filled rocks of the Floridan Aquifer supply the largest springs.

By preserving land around eight of the largest (first-magnitude) springs, this project will protect them—and the Floridan Aquifer—from the effects of commercial, residential, and agricultural runoff; clearcutting and mining; and unsupervised recreation. This project will ensure that Floridians and visitors from all over the world will be able to enjoy these springs for years to come.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection (Gainer Springs); the Office of Greenways and Trails, Department of Environmental Protection (Fanning and Troy Springs); and the Suwannee River Water Management District (Falmouth Spring).

## General Description

Because of the thick, often cavernous and water-filled limestone underlying it, Florida has more large springs (including river rises and karst windows) than any other state or even country. Those discharging an average of 100 cubic feet of water per second or more are called first-magnitude springs. The 30 or so in Florida are scattered in the northern peninsula and eastern panhandle where the limestones of the Floridan Aquifer arch close to the surface. Each day, these 30 springs send out much more water than is used by all the people in the state. Their generally clear, continuously flowing waters are among Florida's most important natural resources. Some of the springs are famous tourist attractions. This project is designed to protect some of these springs. There are three archaeological and one historical site (a submerged civil war era steamboat) recorded from this project.

## Public Use

This project is designated as a county park and recreation area.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

Project Design Recommended Phasing: Gainer Springs: (2,895 acres) I. Largest tract with most significant spring system - Petronis ownership (negotiations unsuccessful); II. Harder (214 acres at a cost of \$916,795 acquired by Northwest Florida Water Management District) and remaining ownerships. Troy Springs: (265 acres) Although PD recommended no formal phasing, ownership surrounding springhead (Fl Sheriff's Boys' Ranch) is essential tract. Suwannee River Water Management District unsuccessful in negotiations with other large tract - former Barr ownership. Fanning Springs: (525 acres) Although PD recommended no formal phasing, NACEP (83 acres acquired by state), Usher (acquired by state) and Hudson (continuing negotiations being conducted by Suwannee River Water Management District) are significant tracts. Falmouth Spring: (276 acres) One owner - Nemours Foundation (acquired by Suwannee River Water Management District at a cost of \$405,495).

Due to ranking of projects within acquisition categories, St. Marks Spring, Blue Spring and Weeki Wachee Springs are described under the "Priority" list category.

## Coordination

Northwest Florida Water Management District and Suwannee River Water Management District are CARL acquisition partners in these sites.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Crangonyx species 1	G1?/S?
Woodville cave crayfish	G1/S1
Hobbs' cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Pallid cave crayfish	G2G3/S2S3
SPRING-RUN SPRING	G2/S2
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
<i>Ashe's magnolia</i>	G3/S2
10 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	3,976
Acres Acquired	652*
at a Cost of	\$3,074,940*
Acres Remaining	3,538
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$586,899

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* These four large springs have the characteristics of state recreation areas.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager for Gainer Springs; the Office of Greenways and Trails, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager for Fanning and Troy Springs; and the Suwannee River Water Management District is manager of Falmouth Spring.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* These springs are high-need management areas, requiring recreational development compatible with protection of natural resources. The portion of the Falmouth Spring site away from the spring is a low-need management tract.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Within the first year of acquisition of Fanning, Gainer, and Troy Springs, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and resource-management planning. Long-range plans at Fanning and Troy Springs include hiking trails and an environmental education center. At Falmouth Spring, the Water Management District has managed public access, undertaken prescribed burns, and planned to address erosion problems.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected from Falmouth or Gainer Springs for the next several years. The revenue-generating potential of Troy Spring is unknown. User fees at Fanning Springs (for people using the swimming area) are \$1.00 per person or \$3.00 per car of eight people or fewer. These monies are deposited into General Revenue and do not directly benefit the spring site.

*Cooperators in management activities* Local school systems will be partners with the Office of Greenways and Trails in the development of the Fanning Springs education center. The Office will also cooperate with the Suwannee River Water Management District to connect with trails on the District's adjoining lands.



**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Gainer Springs

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$97,863	\$110,000
OPS	\$24,560	\$4,295
Expense	\$27,110	\$17,793
OCO	\$75,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$224,537</b>	<b>\$133,088</b>

**Management Cost Summary/Greenways & Trails** Fanning Springs

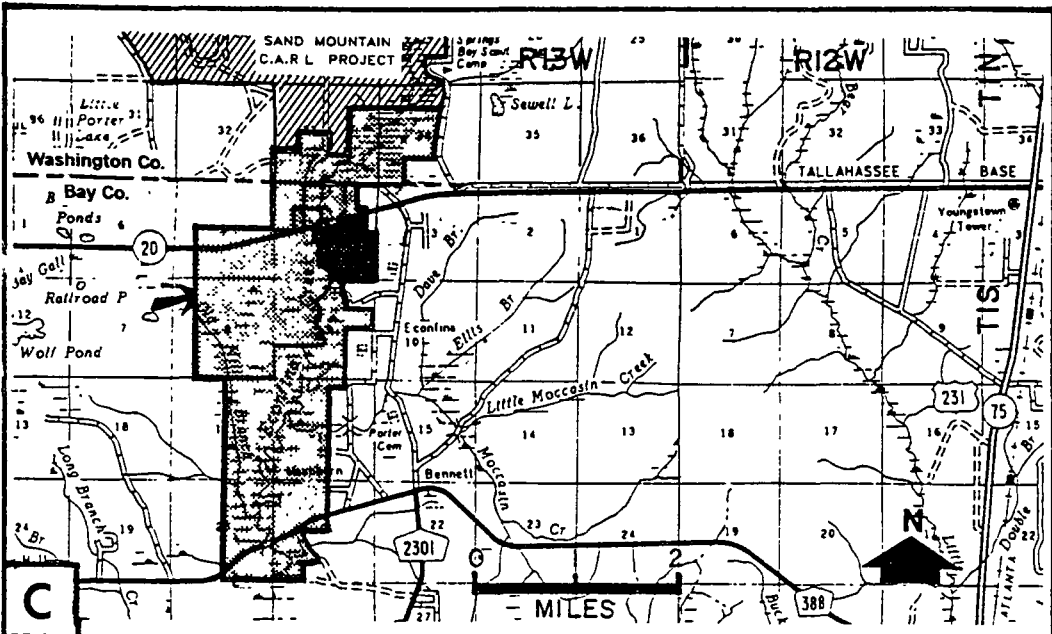
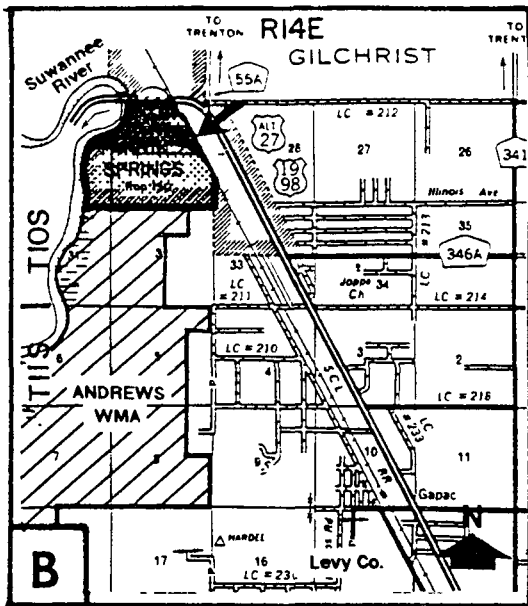
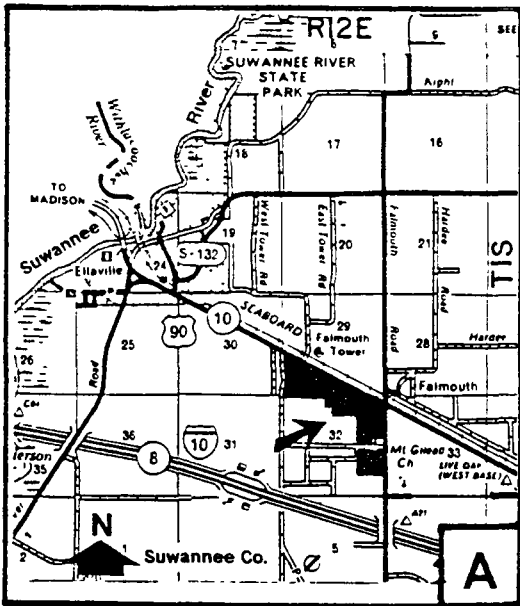
Category Source of Funds	1994/95 GR	1995/96 GR	1996/97 GR
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$68,593
OPS	\$46,533	\$65,000	\$70,000
Expense	\$18,580	\$0	\$31,995
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$13,914
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$300,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$65,113</b>	<b>\$65,000</b>	<b>\$484,502</b>

~~137,38~~  
~~23,20~~  
 525  
 160  


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 415

*expenses bud sum*



## FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS



PROJECT AREA

STATE OR W.M.D. OWNED

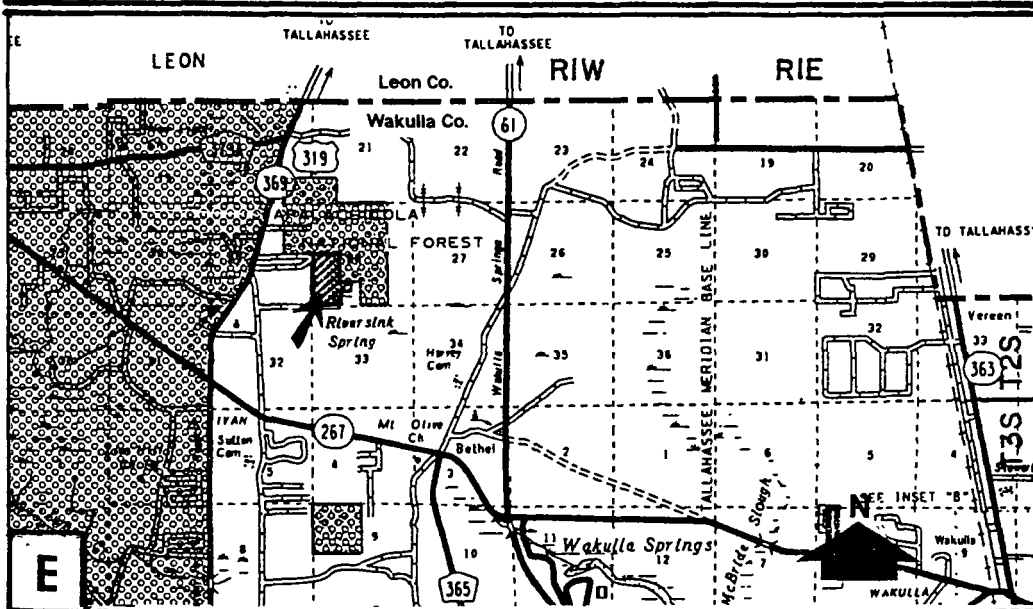
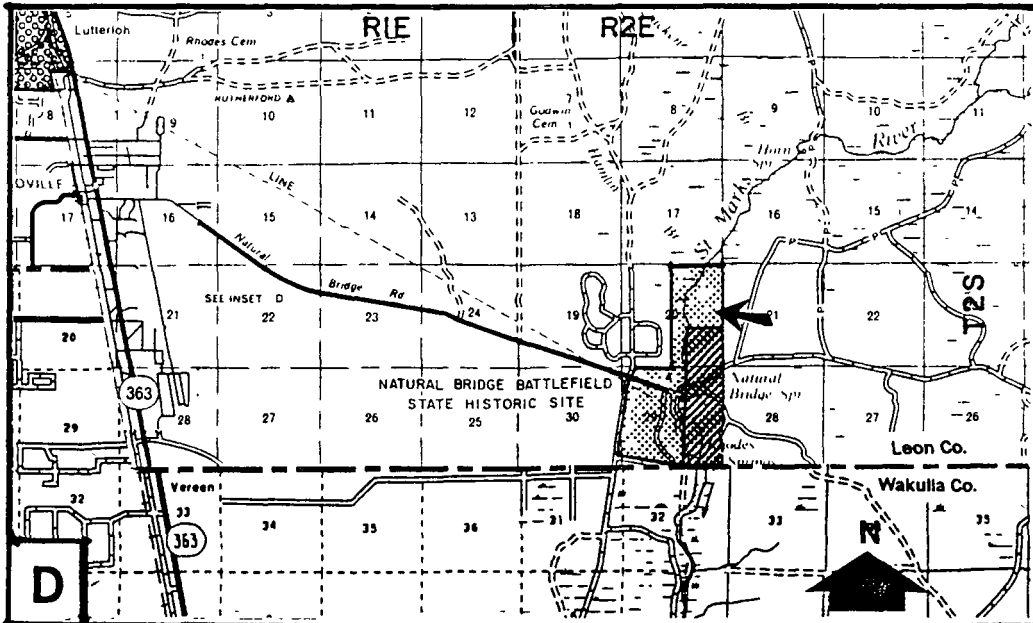
A THRU C = BARGAIN SHARED

A. FALMOUTH SPRING (SUWANNEE)

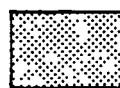
B. FANNIN SPRINGS (LEVY)

C. GAINER SPRINGS (BAY & WASHINGTON)

(ALL SITES ARE ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



## FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS



PROJECT AREA



APALACHICOLA  
NATIONAL FOREST

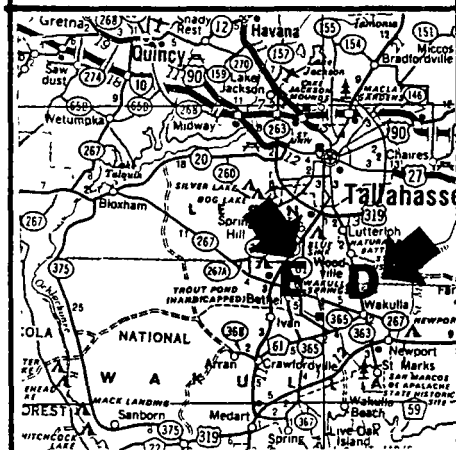
D. ST. MARKS SPRINGS (LEON)

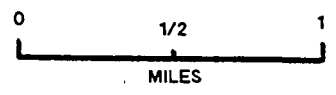
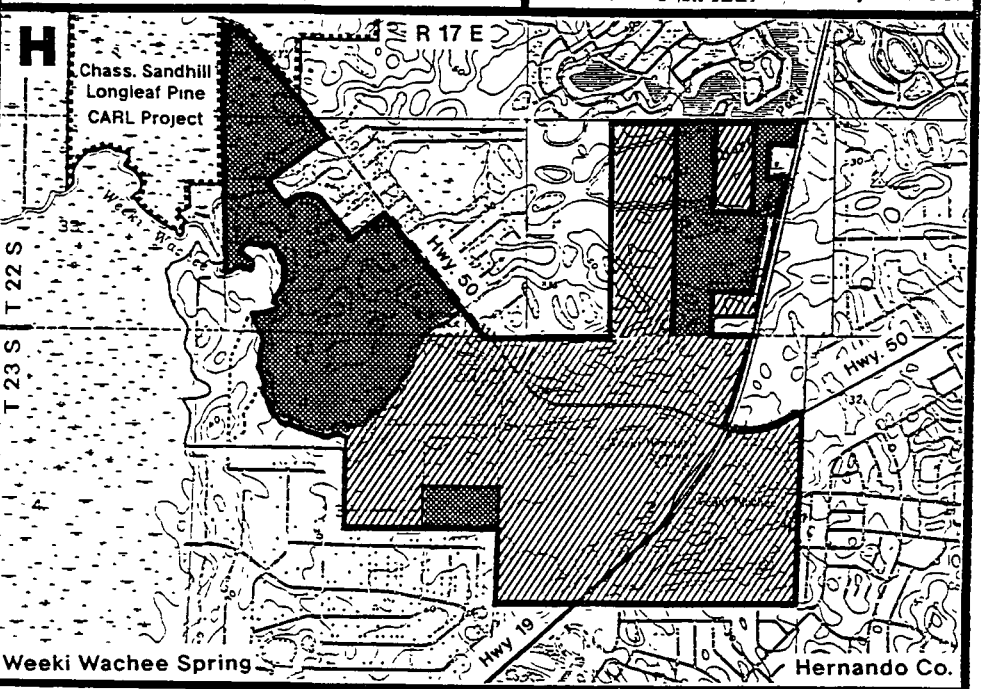
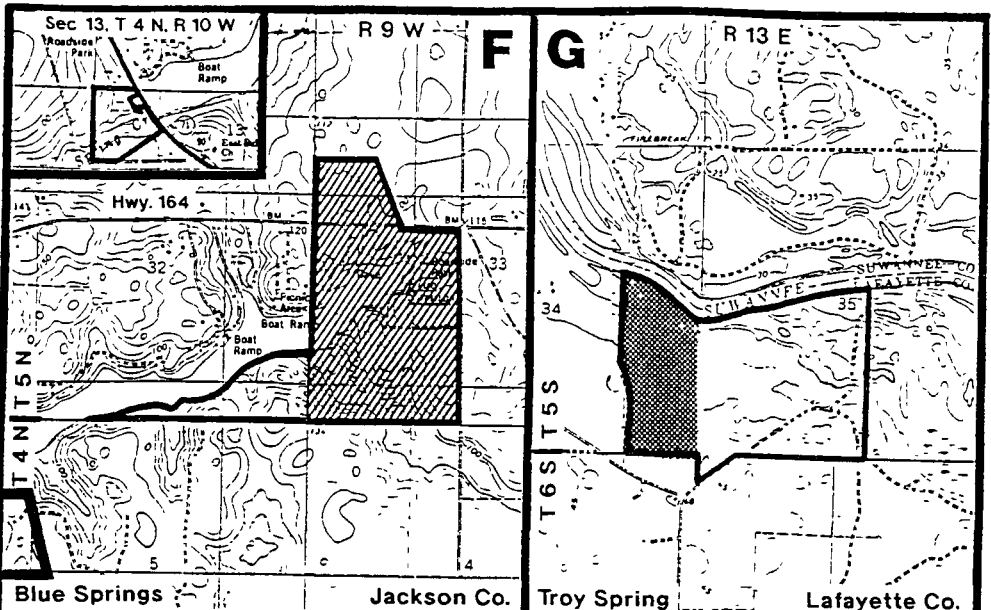
E. RIVER SINK SPRING (WAKULLA)



ESSENTIAL PARCELS





SHEET 2 of 3





**FLORIDA'S FIRST MAGNITUDE SPRINGS**



-  PROJECT AREA
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  ACQUIRED
-  ACQUIRED ESSENTIAL

SHEET 3 OF 3

TROY SPRING = BARGAIN SHARED

# Maritime Hammock Initiative

Brevard County

Bargain 11

## Purpose for State Acquisition

The growth of Brevard County has reduced coastal hardwood hammocks, with their rich mixtures of tropical and temperate plants, to a few isolated remnants. The Maritime Hammock Initiative project will protect several of the best hammocks left, adding to existing conservation areas whenever possible. The project will also protect habitat critical to several rare plants and animals, preserve stepping stones of forest for migrating birds, and allow the public in this urbanizing area to learn about and enjoy these pieces of the original landscape.

## Manager

Brevard County.

## General Description

The geographic distribution of the seven near-pristine hammock and coastal strand sites in the project ensures a continuum from dense forests with tropical hardwood species to nearly impenetrable stands of saw-palmetto-dominated Coastal Strand. The parcels also connect to significant managed areas, including the proposed Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge and the Sebastian Inlet State Recreation Area. It is known to harbor 6 FNAI Special Plants and is reported to harbor 2 FNAI Special Animals, including the state-threatened Florida scrub jay. The project is considered important in providing forested "stepping-stone islands" for spring and fall coastal migrations of Neotropical birds.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>A devil's shoestring</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Coastal hoary-pea</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
<i>Sand-dune spurge</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3/S2
<i>Florida lantana</i>	G2T2/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
22 FNAI elements known from site	

## Public Use

The project sites will be designated as botanical sites and county parks. Public uses will include limited picnicking and environmental education.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

No phasing other than the recommendation that the Aquarina (239.75 acres) and Jetty Park South (121.73) sites be acquired after the other five sites of Coconut Point (46.91 acres), North Coconut Point Extension (10.83 acres), Hogpoint (55.66 acres), Washburn Cove (42.20 acres), and North Florida Beach (39.70 acres). The sites consist of approximately 35 owners.

## Coordination

Brevard County is a CARL acquisition partner and will contribute \$10 million towards acquisition of the sites as originally submitted. \*The county has acquired 161 acres within the project area fifty percent to be reimbursed by the state. The Nature Conservancy is under contract to the county to provide assistance with acquisition of the county's CARL projects.

Resolutions in support of this project include:

92-18 Brevard County pledging matching acquisition funds.

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	616
Acres Acquired	161*
at a Cost of	\$9,011,800
Acres Remaining	455
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$22,913,800

PD = 545,95

### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Maritime Hammock Initiative CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The natural communities within the Maritime Hammock Initiative project have been recognized as some of the most threatened and diverse barrier island natural communities in the United States. For this reason, the sites in this project qualify as state parks or botanical sites.

*Manager* Although the Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge and Maritime Hammock Initiative are distinct projects in the 1995 CARL priority lists, they will be managed under a single multi-agency ecosystem management initiative. Management within the projects will be determined by a management agreement or agreements among the participating agencies. Primary management partners include Brevard County, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), Indian River County, and the State of Florida.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Archie Carr and Maritime Hammock CARL Projects include lands that are low-need, moderate-need and high-need tracts as defined by F.S. 259.032 (11)(c). Approximately 30% of the lands are low-need, 50% moderate-need and 20% high need properties.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue sources are anticipated at this time. Parking or access fees are the only potential revenue-generating options.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* The Brevard County EEL Selection Committee and EEL Program staff offer to be the lead local agency with USFWS to coordinate and prepare a comprehensive management plan for the

site. A final management plan will be adopted by consensus agreement among the participating management agencies. The plan will be established in 1995. Immediate management decisions will include site security, public access, fire management in coastal scrub, exotic species removal, resource inventories and removal of existing trash. Protection of the quality and availability of sea turtle nesting areas is a topic of critical concern.

Long-range plans will be directed towards biodiversity protection and sustainable natural resource protection. Species-specific management and recovery plans will be important for a number of listed species threatened by local extirpation. Habitat restoration and enhancement on public lands will be important to long-term survivability of some species. Public involvement and education programs are essential to the success of this community conservation effort. Specific areas will be fenced as needed and all properties will be posted with signs having language to enable enforcement of laws that protect the site. Unnecessary roads and other disturbances will be identified as areas for special attention and restoration. Development will be confined to already disturbed areas, and will be low impact. The EEL Program is developing a Conceptual Natural Areas Management manual that will help determine the appropriate level of development within the project area.

*Cooperators in management* Management partners include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State of Florida, Brevard County and Indian River County. Potential partners include the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the St. Johns River Water Management District. Non-profits with active management and education interests include The Nature Conservancy, The Trust for Public Lands, Caribbean Conservation Corporation, Center for Marine Conservation and numerous local non-profits and land trusts. A county-wide "volunteer warden program" has been proposed to enable the local community to become directly involved with on-site conservation, management and educational programs.

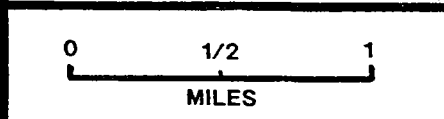
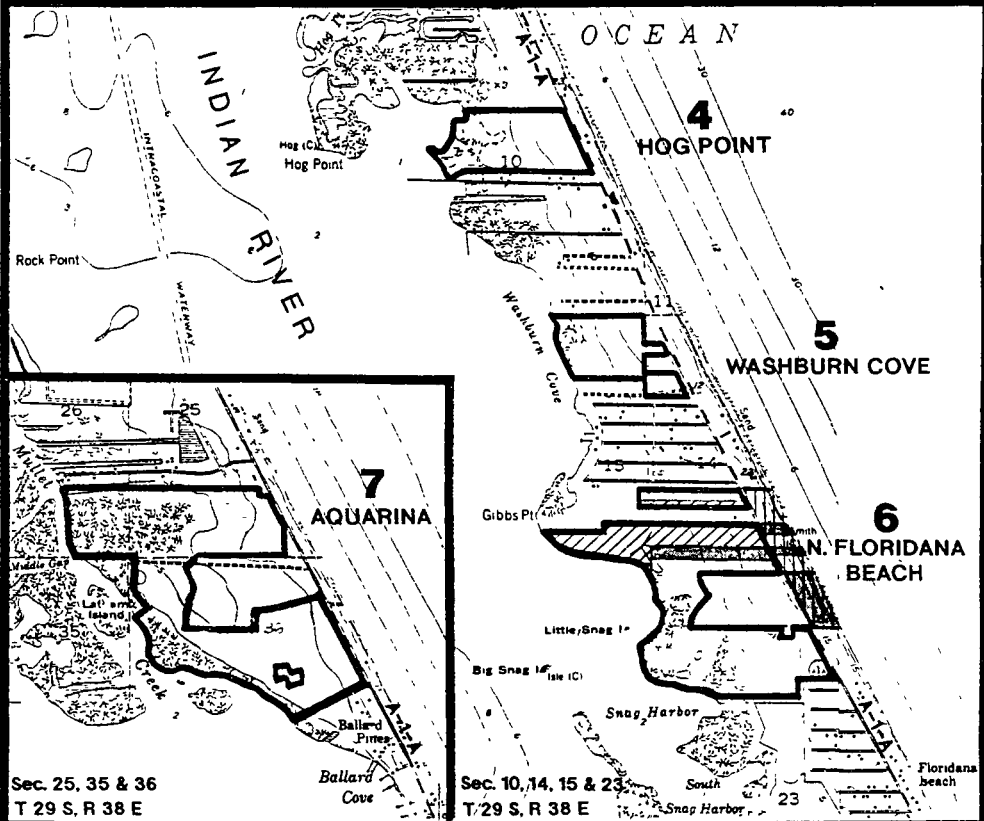
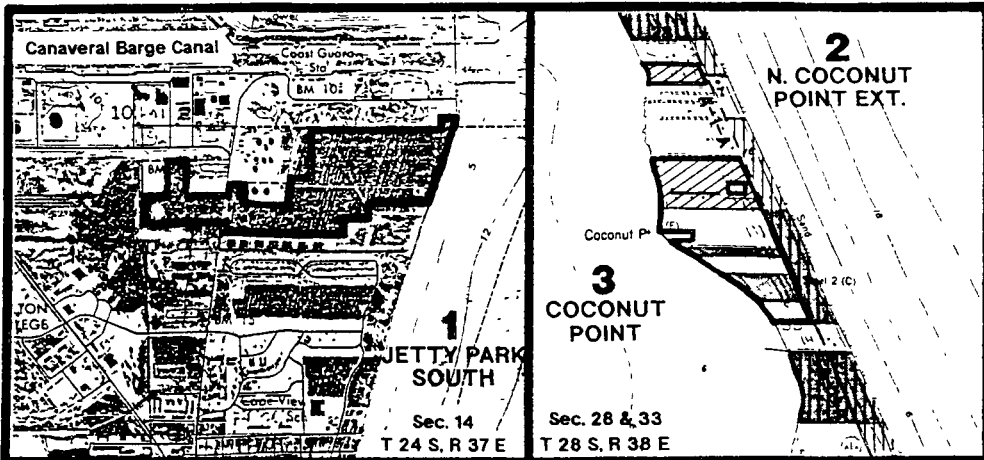
*Management costs and sources of revenue* The inter-agency partnership among the participating agencies provides opportunities for revenue sharing. The Brevard County EEL Program proposed to set aside \$2.6 million dollars from their excess ad valorem revenues to begin a management endowment for the EEL Program sanctuary network. The EEL Program will work to increase

funds for management to meet or exceed State management appropriations. The EEL Selection Committee will aggressively seek matching funds for site management, development of environmental education programs, and for necessary research and monitoring. The Brevard County EEL Program has been awarded a grant to serve as a local coordinator for

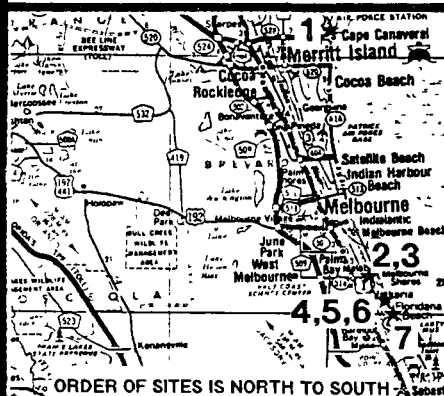
the Archie Carr Working Group. Funded by the Florida Coastal Management Program (NOAA), the \$72,000 federal grant (\$36,000 EEL Program match) will provide support for GIS mapping, a student intern, management plan development and public education. The project has the potential to emerge as a national model for local coastal community planning and coordination.


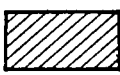

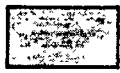
**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	1994/95 County	1995/96 County	1996/97 County/Grant
Salary	\$3,500	\$8,750	\$8,750
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$500	\$500	\$1,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$91,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,000</b>	<b>\$9,250</b>	<b>\$103,250</b>



**MARITIME HAMMOCK INITIATIVE**  
BREVARD CO. 7 SITES



-  PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  TRANSFERRED TO ARCHIE CARR STR CARL PROJECT
-  ARCHIE CARR NWR/STR PROJECT AREA
-  PUBLIC OWNERSHIP



# Garcon Ecosystem

Bargain 12

## Santa Rosa County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The peninsula jutting into the north end of Pensacola Bay is covered with wet grassy prairies dotted with carnivorous pitcher plants and other rare plants—some of the best pitcher-plant prairies left in Florida. The Garcon Ecosystem project will protect these prairies, thereby helping their rare plant and animal inhabitants to survive, maintaining the water quality of Pensacola Bay, and allowing the public to learn about and enjoy this unique natural environment.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

Natural communities within this project are in good to excellent condition and include wet prairie, estuarine tidal marsh, and wet flatwoods. The prairie community is species-rich and includes orchids and insectivorous plants such as pitcher plants, sundews, butterworts, and bladderworts. Especially significant is the large population of white-topped pitcher plants (*Sarracenia leucophylla*), state endangered. The tracts harbor several other rare species as well. Four cultural sites are known from the project. The sensitive prairies are threatened by ditching, plant collecting and residential development. Development pressure will increase if the bridge across Pensacola Bay is completed.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve, with such uses as nature study, hiking and fishing.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Garcon Point Consists of approximately 21 owners. Phase I: FDIC (acquired by Northwest Fl Water Management District). Phase II: All other ownerships except Sections 24 and 25. Phase III: Ownerships in Sections 24 and 25.

Prairies of Garcon Essential tracts include the larger ownerships of Jenkins, Henzelman, Culpepper, Thompson and other ownerships greater than 160 acres. Phase II tracts include smaller ownerships and lots within Avalon Beach Subdivision.

### Coordination

The Santa Rosa Bay Bridge Authority is coordinating with the Department and the NFWFMD to develop a land acquisition mitigation plan for the proposed bridge if it is approved for construction.

In November, 1995 the Northwest Florida Water Management District accepted \$1,025,350 from the Santa Rosa Bridge Authority to acquire land within the project boundary.

\* Acquired by NFWMD

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Panhandle lily</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Curtiss' sandgrass</i>	G2/S2
Flatwoods salamander	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Pine-woods bluestem</i>	G3/S3
<i>White-top pitcher-plant</i>	G3/S3
Saltmarsh topminnow	G3/S2
<i>Chapman's butterwort</i>	G3?/S2
<i>Kral's yellow-eyed grass</i>	G3?/S1
18 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1995*
Project Area (Acres)	7,601
Acres Acquired	1,864*
at a Cost of	\$800,000
Acres Remaining	5,737
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,773,507

\*LAAC combined Prairies of Garcon and Garcon Point and renamed Garcon Ecosystem 1994.

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Garcon Ecosystem CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The project has the size, location, and quality of resources to qualify as a "State Buffer Preserve" to the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve and adjacent Class II shell fishing waters.

*Manager* The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, is recommended as lead manager for the northern portion. The Northwest Florida Water Management District is the manager for the southern portion. The following prospectus applies to the northern portion.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Garcon Ecosystem CARL Project includes lands that require prescribed fire management.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after

acquisition, initial or intermediate activities will concentrate on site security, fire management planning, resource inventory, and a completed management plan.

Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities. Management activities will also stress the protection of threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will be established using conventional practices. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be used to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. An educational program for all age groups will be used in conjunction with a carefully designed hiking trail, to keep the public away from sensitive areas. Efforts to prohibit vehicle activity except in designated areas will be a major concern.

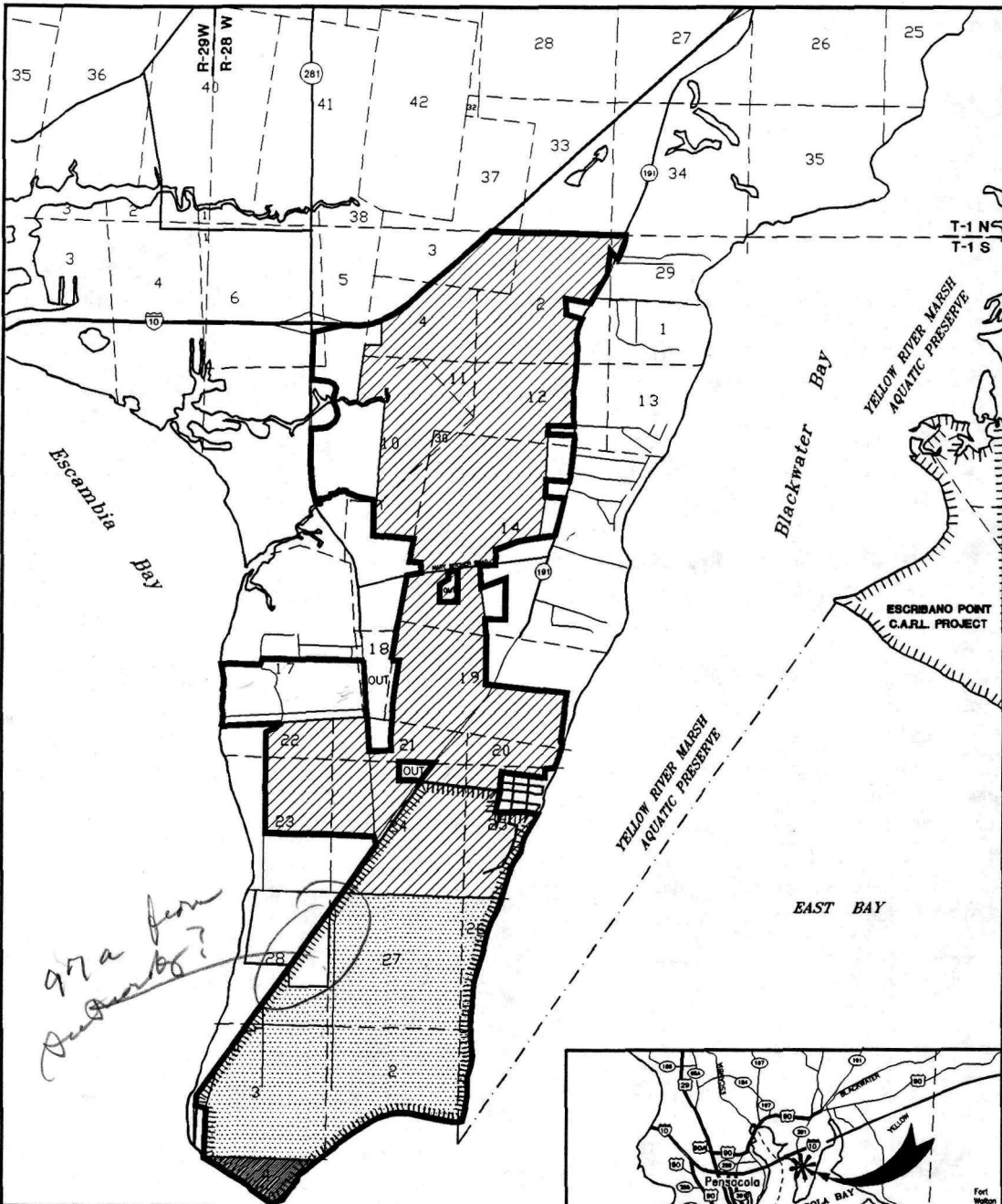
The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will be confined to already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access, provide facilities for the public, and to manage the property.

*Revenue-generating potential* No revenue is expected to be generated for some years.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry, or the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, may help with fire management.

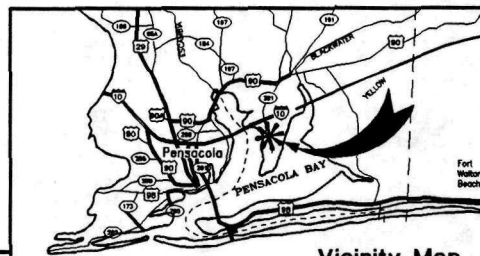
**Management Cost Summary/NFWFMD**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	SOR	SOR	SOR
Salary	\$18,060	\$20,000	\$22,000
OPS	\$7,361	\$5,000	\$5,000
Expense	\$1,961	\$2,000	\$2,100
OCO	\$0	\$3,000	\$0
FCO	\$3,423	\$0	\$4,000
TOTAL	\$30,805	\$30,000	\$33,100

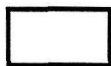
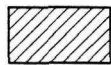


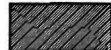


SOURCE: USGS QUAD  
 QUADRANGLES: GARCON POINT  
 MILTON SOUTH

Garcon Point



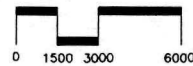
Vicinity Map

-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  FORMER GARCON POINT C.A.R.L. PROJECT
-  N.W.F.W.M.D. OWNERSHIP (ALSO EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)
-  50% N.W.F.W.M.D. OWNERSHIP



NORTH

SCALE IN FEET



# GARCON ECOSYSTEM

SANTA ROSA COUNTY

2-26-96

# Dunn's Creek

Bargain 13

## Putnam County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Where Crescent Lake feeds the St. Johns River are diverse natural lands ranging from sandhills and scrub, to seepage streams in unusually deep ravines, and swamps along Dunn's Creek. The Dunn's Creek project, by conserving these lands, will protect habitat for such wildlife as manatee—which occasionally use the creek—gopher tortoise and wading birds, and will give the public a scenic area in which to enjoy a host of activities, such as canoeing, camping, and hiking.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The project includes longleaf pine/turkey oak/wiregrass sandhills, xeric hammock, sand pine scrub, swamp, and frontage along Dunn's Creek and Crescent Lake. The mix of natural communities provides excellent wildlife habitat. The topographic diversity of the steephead ravines in the interior of the property is perhaps equaled at only two other places in peninsular Florida (Gold Head Branch and Ravine Gardens). West Indian manatees are occasionally

sighted in the creek. One degraded archaeological site is known from the project. The uplands are threatened by timbering and will eventually be threatened by residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state park.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The largest ownership within the project is the Sam Kaye, et al tract, recommended as Phase I. The southwest side of creek consists of approximately eight other ownerships classified as Phase II.

### Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is consolidating the remaining interest (TNC already holds the majority interest) in the Sam Kaye tract to resell to the state.

The St. Johns Water Management District is an acquisition partner and has acquired the largest ownership (Tilton) on the northeast side of the creek.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SCRUB	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
SANDHILL	G?/S2
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
SEEPAGE STREAM	G4/S3
14 FNAI elements known from site	

<b>Placed on list</b>	<b>1991</b>
<b>Project Area (Acres)</b>	<b>8,966</b>
<b>Acres Acquired</b>	<b>3,180</b>
<b>at a Cost of</b>	<b>\$1,743,280</b>
<b>Acres Remaining</b>	<b>5,786</b>
<b>Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of</b>	<b>\$4,753,600</b>

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Dunn's Creek CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Dunn's Creek CARL project has the mix of natural resources and the potential for natural-resource-based recreation to qualify it as a unit of the state park system.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will manage the area.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Dunn's Creek project will be a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

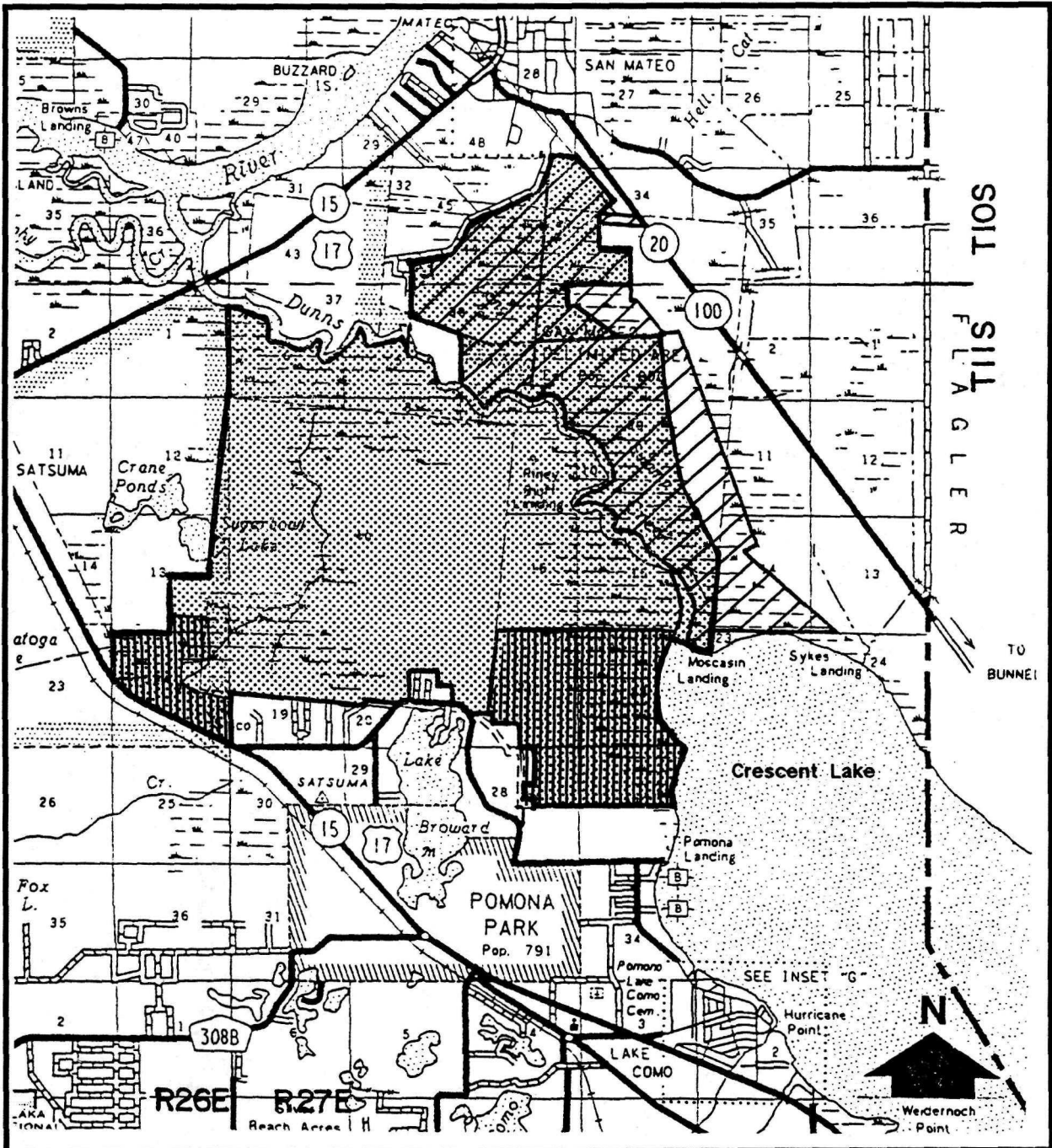
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of any future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$69,878	\$124,716
OPS	\$14,560	\$3,000
Expense	\$8,686	\$27,000
OCO	\$73,500	\$1,000
FCO	\$73,500	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$224,344</b>	<b>\$155,716</b>

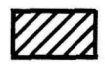


SOIL TILLS  
FLA GLER

TO BUNNEL



**PROJECT AREA**



**S.J.R.W.M.D. OWNERSHIP**



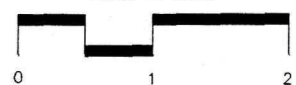
**NON-ESSENTIAL PARCELS**

PROJECT AREA EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(MINUS NON-ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



**DUNN'S CREEK**

**PUTNAM COUNTY**



# *Suwannee Buffers*

Bargain 14

## *Suwannee and Columbia Counties*

### **Purpose for State Acquisition**

The Suwannee River, for all its beauty, flows through pine plantations and farms for much of its course, and only its high limestone banks are in close to a natural state—and they are prime sites for residential development. The Suwannee Buffers project will protect three natural areas along the river or its tributaries, maintaining a link of undeveloped land between the Osceola National Forest and the river, and protecting the highest waterfall in the peninsula and the highest bluffs on the river. In doing so, the project will help protect the water quality of the river and its tributaries; protect northern plants that grow along the river and rare fish that live in the river; and give the public scenic areas to enjoy for years to come.

### **Manager**

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Falling Creek Falls and southern Deep Creek); the Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (northern Deep Creek, Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry).

### **General Description**

This project encompasses a diversity of natural communities that provide important habitat for the Florida black bear, wild turkey, and numerous small nongame birds. The **Deep Creek Drainage Tract** will protect buffer areas of four tributaries of the Suwannee River and much of the watershed of Deep Creek as well as secure a corridor between the Osceola National Forest, Big Shoals State Park, and Suwannee River Water Management District lands along the River. Deep Creek accounts for about 25% of the drainage from the National Forest. The **Falling Creek Falls Tract** includes the largest

waterfall in peninsular Florida and an unusual sinking stream. The **Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry Bluffs Tract** (two miles upriver from Suwannee River State Park) will protect the highest bluffs on the entire Suwannee River and a host of plant species more typical of northern climes. Seven archaeological sites are known from the project and the potential for more is high. Agriculture, timbering and development along the river threaten this area.

### **Public Use**

The project sites will be designated for use as state parks and a state forest, with such public uses as fishing, boating, hunting, camping, hiking and environmental education.

### **Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of three tracts. No phasing. Essential parcels, however, include all of Falling Creek Falls (264 acres). Large ownerships are Rayonier Timberlands, Nekoosa Packing, Dicks and Moore. The Holiday ownership is a smaller, but important tract as well. The larger ownerships in Trillium Slopes (1,302 acres) include Jenkins, Deese, Pittman and Beaver. Deep Creek (12,407 acres) consists of the larger ownerships of Nekoosa Packing, Rayonier and Champion International.

\*Acquired by SRWMD

### **Coordination**

The Suwannee River Water Management District is an acquisition partner on the Falling Creek and Trillium Slopes sites only. The district is working independently in these areas.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SLOPE FOREST	G3/S2
Bannerfin shiner	G3/S2
SINKHOLE LAKE	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Spotted bullhead	G3/S3
BLUFF	G?/S2
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
Suwannee cooter	G5T3/S3
23 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	16,354
Acres Acquired	60*
at a Cost of	\$36,126
Acres Remaining	16,294
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,073,300

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Suwannee Buffers CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Falling Creek Falls tract and the southern part of the Deep Creek Drainage tract have unique resources—including the highest waterfall in Florida—that qualify them as units of the state park system. The project's size and diversity makes it highly desirable for use and management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as manager of the Falling Creek Falls tract and the southern quarter of the Deep Creek Drainage tract. The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager of the Trillium Slopes/Nobles Ferry tract and the northern three-quarters of the Deep Creek Drainage tract.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Falling Creek Falls tract and southern portion of the Deep Creek Drainage tract are high-need management areas including public recreational use and development compatible with resource

management. On the areas to be managed by the Division of Forestry, there are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management* Within the first year after acquisition of the areas to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

The Division of Forestry will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans of the Division of Forestry will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure



will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

**Estimate of revenue-generating potential** The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The amount of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

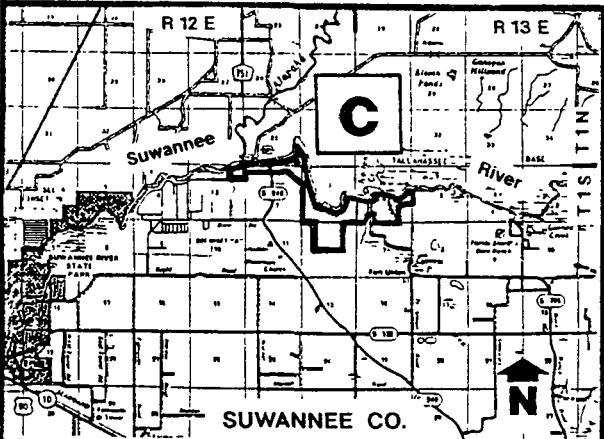
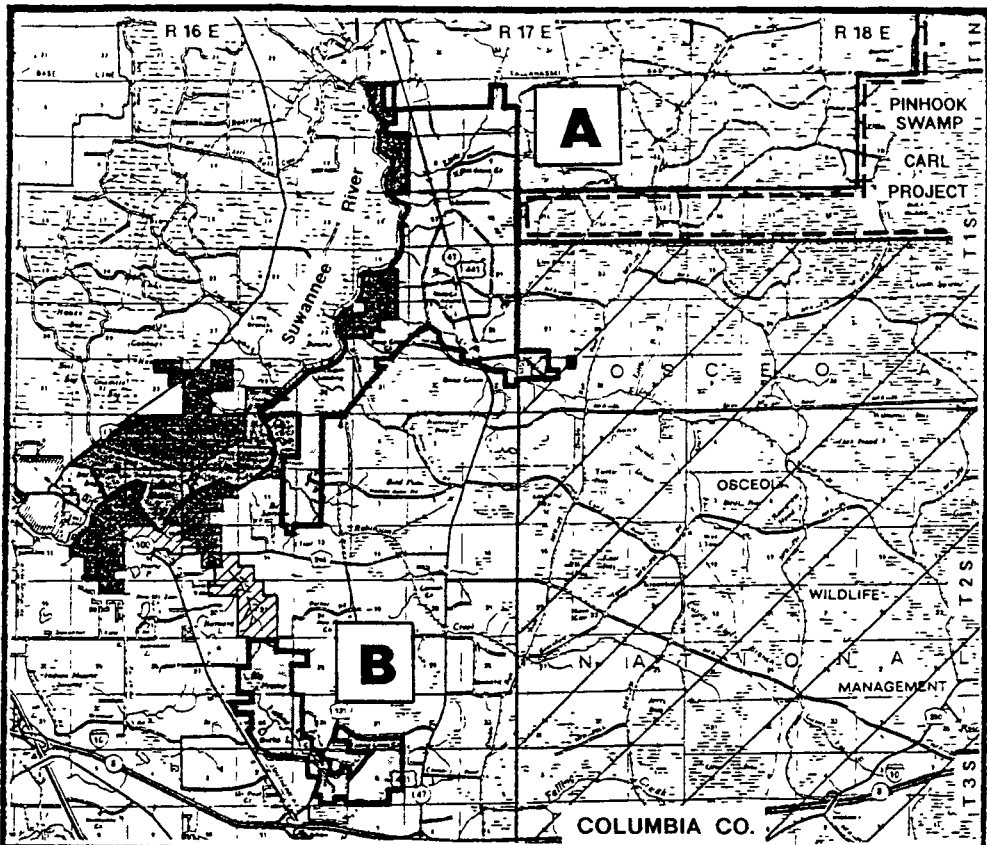
**Cooperators in management activities** No local governments or others are recommended for management of these project areas.

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

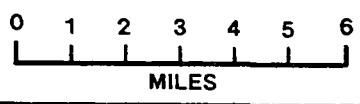
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$22,167	\$22,167
OPS	\$14,560	\$14,560
Expense	\$11,400	\$11,400
OCO	\$55,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$85,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$188,127</b>	<b>\$49,127</b>

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$28,140	\$28,140
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$13,000	\$5,000
OCO	\$81,100	\$2,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$122,140</b>	<b>\$35,140</b>

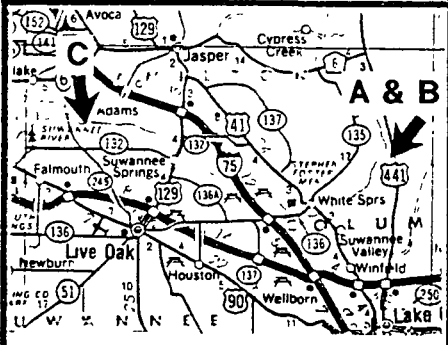


- A. DEEP CREEK DRAINAGE TRACT
- B. FALLING CREEK FALLS TRACT
- C. TRILLIUM SLOPES / NOBLES FERRY BLUFFS TRACT

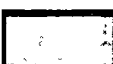





**SUWANNEE BUFFERS PHASE I**

COLUMBIA / SUWANNEE CO.'S



ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE & WMD OWNED
-  FEDERAL LANDS
-  PROPOSED FUTURE ADDITION

# Pinhook Swamp

Bargain 15

## Columbia and Baker Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods and swamps between the Osceola National Forest and the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge have been logged, but are otherwise undisturbed. The Pinhook Swamp project will protect and restore a natural area linking those two conservation lands and the Suwannee River, providing a huge unpopulated tract of land for such wildlife as the Florida black bear and sandhill crane; maintaining the water flows from this area to the Okefenokee Swamp, Suwannee River, and St. Marys River; and giving the public a large, near-wilderness tract in which to enjoy various recreational activities, from simple nature appreciation to active hunting and fishing.

### Manager

United States Forest Service.

### General Description

The project consists of a large tract of mostly wet flatwoods, floodplain swamp, and floodplain forest between Osceola National Forest and Okefenokee Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. It provides a linkage between these managed areas as well as protection for the resources of the Pinhook Swamp itself. This project provides one of the best opportunities in the Southeast for long-term conservation of large mammals such as the state threatened Florida black bear. Pinhook Swamp also

provides excellent habitat for other wetland-dependent species such as the state threatened Florida sandhill crane. The Swamp is connected to the Suwannee River, St. Mary's River and the Okefenokee Swamp. The archaeological and historic value of the project is low to moderate. The greatest threats to the area are intensive silviaculture and possibly phosphate mining.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a forest with such uses as fishing, hunting, canoeing, camping and hiking.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I consists of large tracts adjacent to Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and Osceola National Forest - J.W. Langdale Woodlands, Inc. and Jefferson Smurfit Corp./Carnegie US Steel Pension Funds. Phase II is the "Impassable Bay tract - ITT Rayonier/Sam Summers (under contract by USFS through TNC) and all remaining owners.

\*Acquired by USFS

### Coordination

This is a shared acquisition with the US Forest Service. TNC is an intermediary in the purchase of lands for the federal government.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2/S2S3
FLOODPLAIN MARSH?	G3?/S2
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
WET PRAIRIE?	G?/S4?
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
Many-lined salamander	G5/S1
11 FNAI elements known from site	

<b>Placed on list</b>	<b>1992</b>
<b>Project Area (Acres)</b>	<b>70,008</b>
<b>Acres Acquired</b>	<b>36,181*</b>
<b>at a Cost of</b>	<b>\$9,584,242</b>
<b>Acres Remaining</b>	<b>38,827</b>
<b>with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of</b>	<b>\$17,675,264</b>

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Pinhook Swamp CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Pinhook Swamp is a large area of timbered flatwoods and swamps between the Osceola National Forest and the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge. Its large size, strategic location, and forest and wildlife resources qualify it as a state forest and state wildlife management area.

*Manager* Pinhook Swamp is a logical addition to the Osceola National Forest. The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service is the recommended manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* Pinhook is a low-need tract.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* The site would immediately fall under the National Forests in Florida's Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Management activities will focus on site security, resource inventory and management, plus any necessary prescribed fire management.

*Revenue-generating potential* In cooperation with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission this area may one day provide revenues from quota hunts. The Forest Service will soon be working with this agency to obtain a projected revenue.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Commission and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, which manages the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge adjacent to Pinhook's northern boundary, will be partners in managing the area.

**Management Cost Summary**

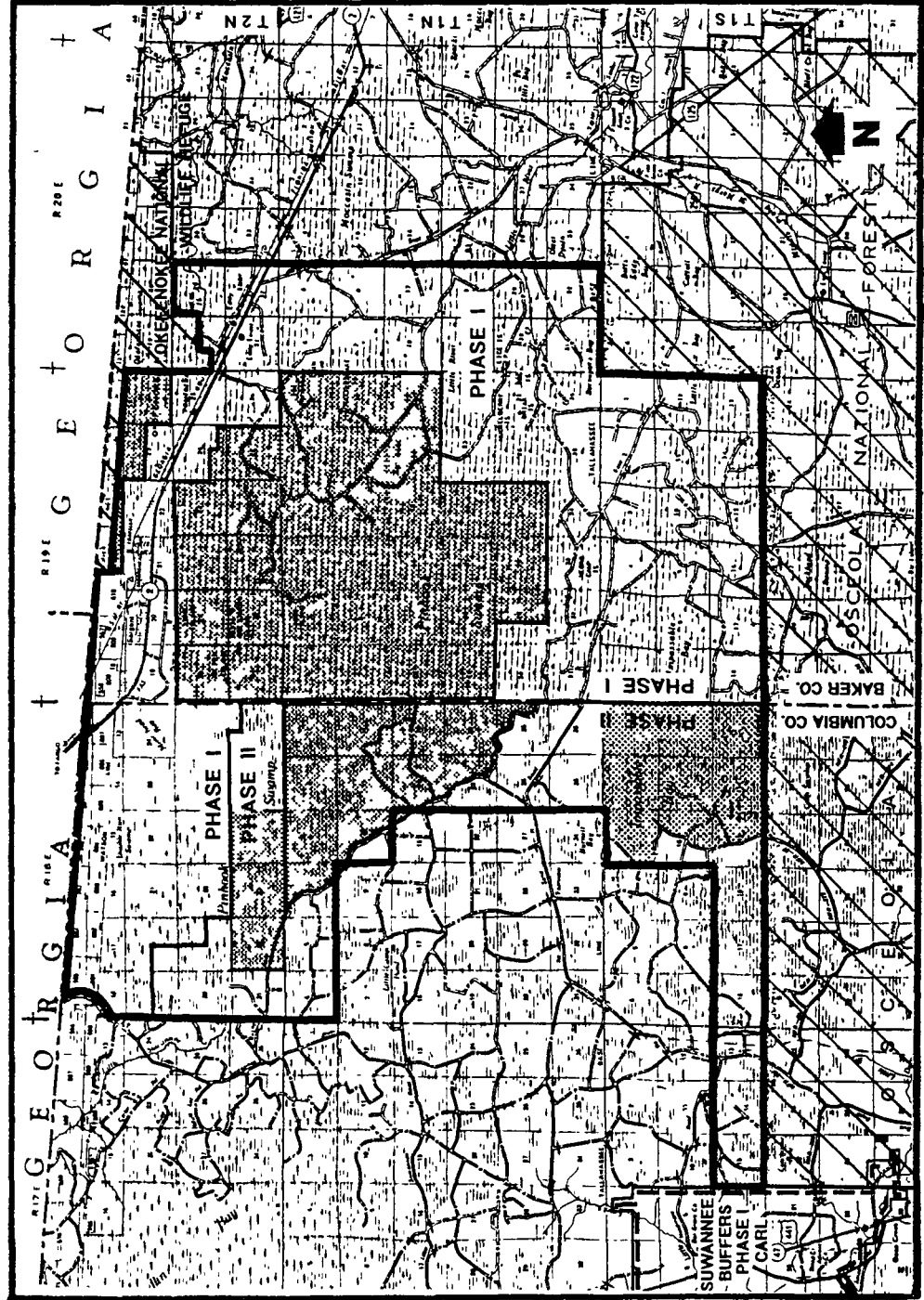
Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal	Federal
Salary	\$78,000	\$84,000	\$45,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$5,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$81,000	\$87,000	\$50,000

**PINHOOK SWAMP**  
**BAKER / COLUMBIA CO.'S**

— PROJECT BOUNDARY  
 □ ACQUIRED BY U.S. FOREST SERVICE  
 ▨ OKEFENOKEE NWR & OSCEOLA NAT. FOREST

ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
 (SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)

0 1 2 3 4 5  
 MILES



# Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area

## Palm Beach County

Bargain 16

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Where once the vast sawgrass marsh of the northern Everglades spread south from Lake Okeechobee, there now spread canals and productive sugar-cane fields, preventing a natural flow of clean water into the Everglades to the south. The Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area project will use one of these large sugar-cane farms to help restore a more natural flow of cleaner water into the southern Glades, ultimately improving the health of the marshes, mangrove swamps, and offshore seagrass beds downstream.

### Manager

South Florida Water Management District.

### General Description

The property is ditched, cleared, and planted in sugar cane. There is a large sugar mill on the property. It has no natural communities or listed species. Its hydrology has been considerably altered, but could possibly be restored to a more natural condition. There are no significant geological, archaeological, or cultural features known from the proposal area. Vulnerability to any further degradation is low.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a water conservation area and its recreation potential will be limited, except possibly for hiking, camping and fishing from the raised canal banks.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of one major owner - Talisman Sugar Corporation.

### Coordination

This will be a shared acquisition with South Florida Water Management District and the Department of the Interior.

FNAI Element Occurrences
None
No FNAI elements known from site

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	34,768
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	34,768
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$82,400,593

### **Management Policy Statement**

The primary objective of management of the Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area (Talisman Sugar Company) CARL project is to restore more natural timing, distribution, and quality of water flows from the Everglades Agricultural Area into the marshes to the south. Achieving this objective will help to preserve the remaining Everglades, especially those areas historically fed by flows through the project area, such as the Holey Land Wildlife Management Area, Water Conservation Area 3, and Shark Valley Slough and the gulf coastal mangroves in Everglades National Park.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward restoration of hydrological and, if possible, biological resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as fishing. Managers should control access to the project; thoroughly inventory the present biological and hydrological resources; restore hydrological disturbances; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually restoring resources. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

The property includes 34,000 acres adjacent to the Holey Land Wildlife Management Area and consequently has the size and location to achieve its primary objective. Any management of this property, however, should be regarded as only part of a more comprehensive plan for restoring the hydrology of the Everglades.

### **Management Cost Summary**

Property will undergo transition from private to public over a number of years; therefore, a management cost summary is not available at this time.

### **Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* Consideration for purchase of these properties is not based on their current resource value, but rather on their future potential to aid in environmental enhancement and water supply augmentation for the South Florida ecosystem. The major problem facing the Everglades today is the loss of historic long term water storage. While large quantities of water are pumped from the EAA into the Everglades, the time, distribution and hydrograph does not match the historic natural pattern. Additional storage areas would allow some modification of the current need for immediate discharge from the EAA into the Water Conservation Areas. Conditions such as the current flooding of those areas could also be reduced.

*Manager* South Florida Water Management District  
*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The property will require major capital expenditures to achieve objectives of acquisition. Long range operations and maintenance costs are expected to be substantial.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* It is anticipated that there would be a 3-5 year phase out of agricultural activities, during which site securing, exotic control and other matters can be addressed. Long range plans and designs would be developed during this period.

*Revenue-generating potential* It is likely that substantial revenue could be generated during the phasedown of agricultural usage. In addition, swaps involving the northern 12,000-14,000 acres would avoid large acquisition expenditures elsewhere. It is not yet known whether significant revenue opportunities would exist long term.

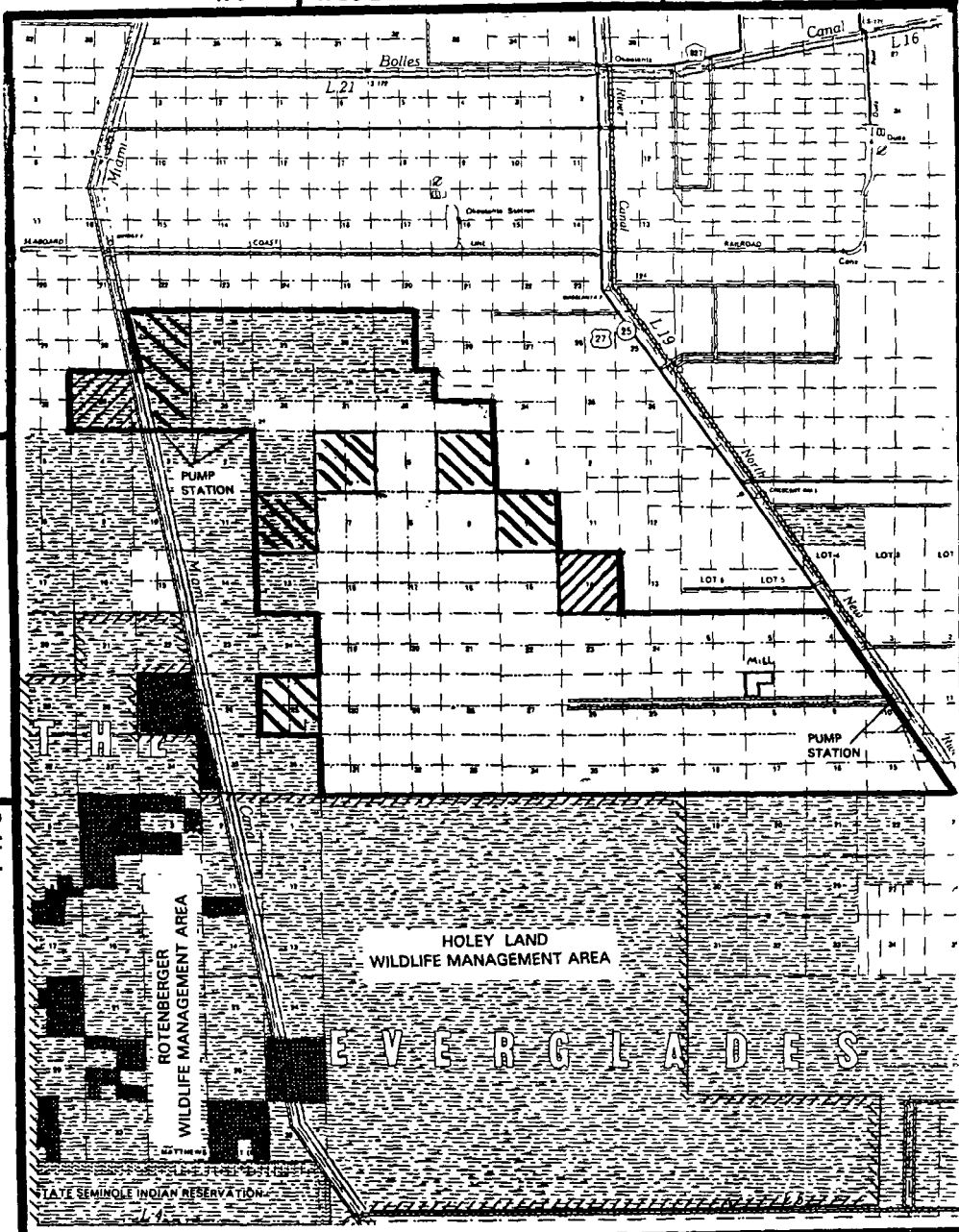
*Cooperators in management activities* To be determined.

R 35 E | R 36 E

R 37 E


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**Everglades Agricultural  
Restoration Area  
(Talisman Sugar Company)**


**Palm Beach County**


**STATE OWNED LAND** 

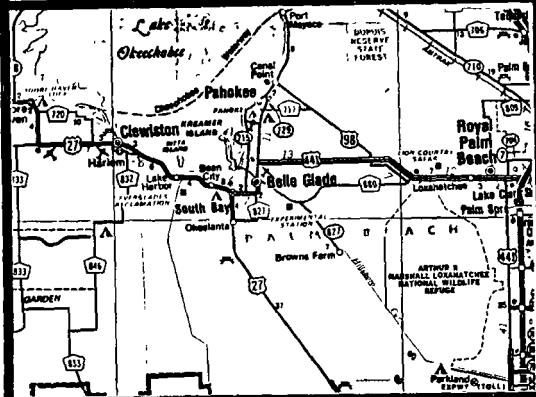
ROTENBERGER /SEMINOLE  
C.A.R.L. PROJECT 

RESOURCE PLANNING  
BOUNDARY  
Owned 

Leased to Others 

Leased from Others 

Subleased to  
Others 





# Sand Mountain

## Bay and Washington Counties

Bargain 17

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Until the early part of this century, the country north of St. Andrews Bay was a high longleaf-pine sandhill interrupted by deep depressions holding shallow sand-bottomed lakes. The lakes still pock the area, but most of the sandhill has been replaced by pine plantations and residential developments. The Sand Mountain project will conserve and restore part of this land, still one of the largest tracts of sandhill in the Florida panhandle; protect the watersheds of the lakes and of Econfina Creek (the source of Panama City's water); maintain habitat critical to the survival of several rare plants that grow only around these lakes; and provide a large scenic area where the public can enjoy many recreational activities, from hiking to hunting.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

The high rolling pinelands of the project drop down to classic examples of steephead ravines, unique Sandhill Upland Lakes, and a portion of a nearly pristine stream. Much of the sandhills are of excellent quality, having a nearly intact ground cover of wiregrass and dropseed, but those owned by the Rosewood Timber Company have been cleared and planted in sand pine. At least 18 species of rare or endangered plants inhabit the project area. The Slope

Forests in the steepheads shelter several species, while around the Sandhill Upland Lakes are some plants found nowhere else in the world. The project also contains a large part of the watershed of Econfina Creek, nearly pristine in terms of water quality. Three archaeological sites are known from the project and there is moderate potential for more. Development threatens the northern part and the lakes in the southern part.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state forest with such uses as hiking, hunting, fishing, swimming, camping and environmental education.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The larger longleaf pine sandhill tracts, Deltona, St. Joe and John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co., should be acquired as Phase I. The Rosewood ownership in Phase II could also be acquired part of Phase I if as a bargain shared acquisition with the water management district.

### Coordination

Northwest Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner and has taken the lead in coordinating the mapping, appraisals and negotiations for the acquisition of the Deltona as well as the Rosewood ownerships.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Rock Springs cave isopod	G1/S1
Shaggy ghostsnail	G1/S1
Karst pond <i>xyrus</i>	G2/S2
Smooth-barked St. John's wort	G2/S2
Panhandle meadowbeauty	G2/S2
Gulf coast lupine	G2/S2
Baltzell's sedge	G2/S2
Coville's rush	G2G3/S1
40 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	31,056
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	31,056
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$15,797,200

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Sand Mountain CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The large areas of natural longleaf pine sandhills and restorable pine plantations in the Sand Mountain project make it desirable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry is recommended as the lead manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The pine plantations in the project will require restoration. Other than this, there are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while

protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

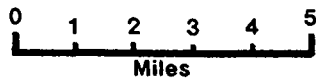
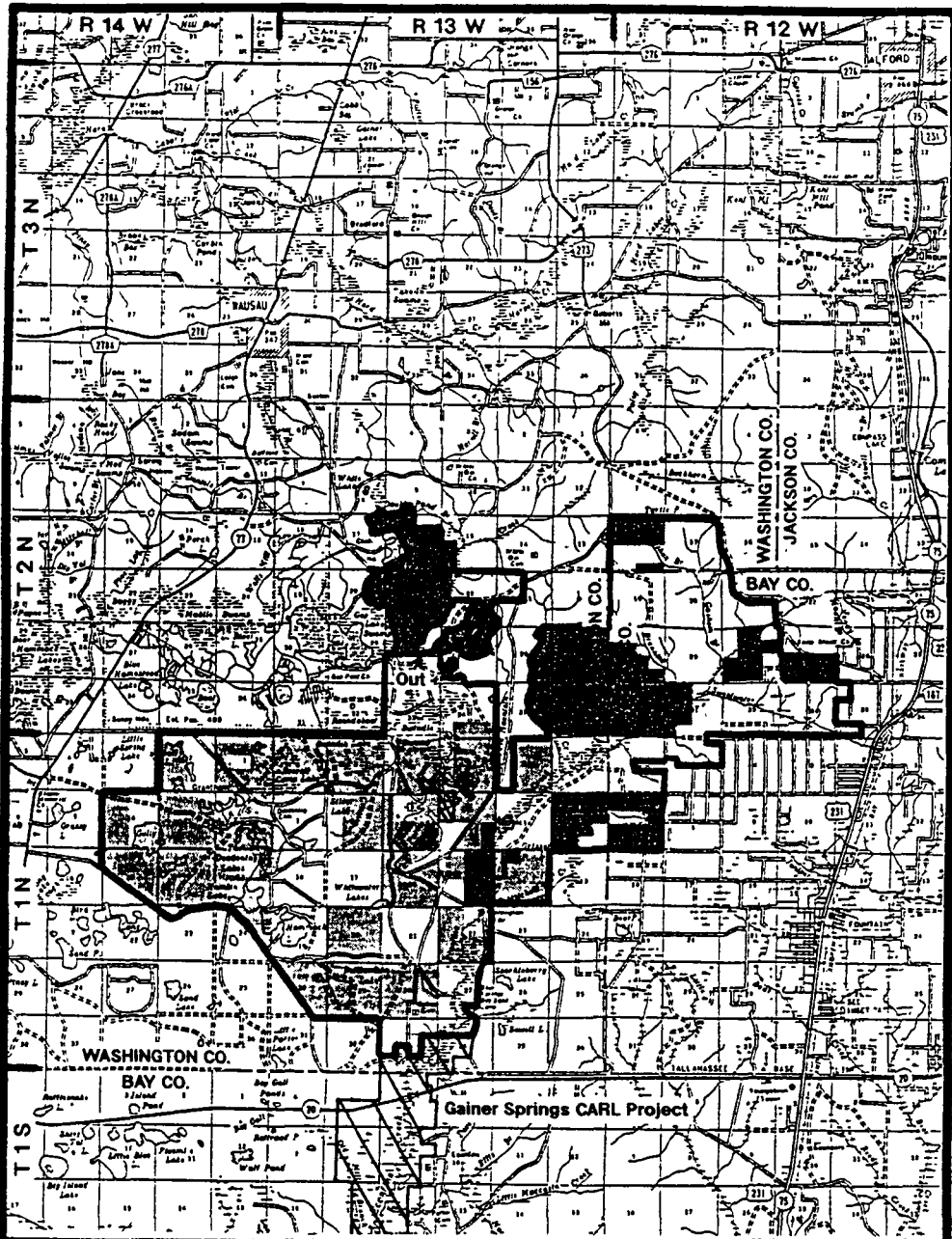
Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Much of the pinelands have been cleared and planted in sand pine and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Northwest Florida Water Management District has purchased land along Econfina Creek within the CARL project boundary. The District will cooperate with the Division of Forestry in the management of this corridor. The Division of Forestry will also cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties as appropriate.

**Management Cost Summary**

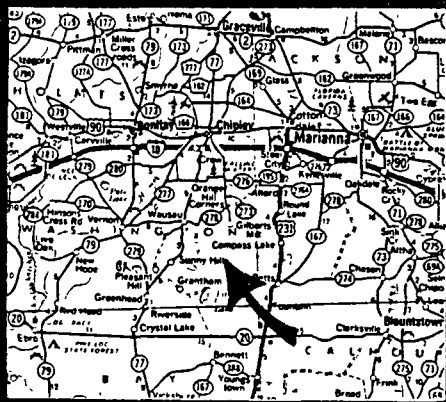
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$148,370	\$148,370
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$70,000	\$50,000
OCO	\$234,900	\$12,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$453,270	\$210,370


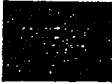
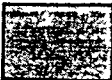



**SAND MOUNTAIN**

WASHINGTON/BAY

CO.'S



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  PHASE I  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  ROSEWOOD TIMBER  
COMPANY
-  PORTER POND  
STATE FOREST

# Spruce Creek

## Volusia County

Bargain 18

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Natural areas along the coast of Volusia County are becoming scarce as residential developments expand from Daytona Beach and New Smyrna Beach. The Spruce Creek project will protect one of the largest tracts of undeveloped land left in this region, along the estuary of Spruce Creek; help to maintain the water quality of the creeks and bays here, thus protecting a fishery; conserve what may be the site of Andrew Turnbull's 18-century plantation; and provide a recreational area where people can do anything from hiking and fishing to simply learning about the plants and animals of this scenic landscape.

### Manager

Volusia County.

### General Description

The original Spruce Creek project area, north and west of Strickland Bay, contains good estuarine tidal swamps, hammocks, scrub, and flatwoods. It protects habitat for such endangered or threatened species as bald eagles, wood storks and manatees. The addition, between U.S. 1 and Turnbull Bay, contains good Maritime or Xeric Hammock, with live oaks, cabbage palms, and several tropical shrubs near their northern limits. Flatwoods also cover a large part of the addition and Tidal Marsh with remnants of black mangrove fringes it. Disturbed areas include an

historic house at the north end and the remains of a fish camp and marina east of U.S. 1. No FNAI-listed plants are known from the addition; of FNAI-listed animals, gopher tortoises have been found. The area is adjacent to several Outstanding Florida Waters, and the aquatic resources are important to both recreational and commercial fisheries.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a recreation area with uses such as cultural and environmental education, hiking, fishing, camping and picnicking.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

No phasing. Larger important tracts, however, include the Diocese of Orlando and Bolt tracts.

Approximately 1,152 acres of the original Spruce Creek project was acquired by the state and county. The remainder of the project was removed from the CARL priority list in 1993 after negotiations were suspended on the portions of the tract left unacquired because of unwilling sellers. That portion which was removed is included again within the current project boundaries.

### Coordination

Volusia County is an acquisition partner in the acquisition of this tract and has committed to manage it.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SCRUB	G2/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
Florida scrub jay	G5T3/S3
8 FNAI elements known from site	

<b>Placed on list</b>	<b>1990*</b>
<b>Project Area (Acres)</b>	<b>1,593</b>
<b>Acres Acquired</b>	<b>1,069</b>
<b>at a Cost of</b>	<b>\$1,282,850</b>
<b>Acres Remaining</b>	<b>524</b>
<b>with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of</b>	<b>\$2,124,141</b>

\* Combined with Spruce Creek Addition in 1994

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Spruce Creek CARL project are: to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Spruce Creek Recreation Area has the size, natural, cultural, and recreational resources, and surrounding population density to qualify as a State Recreation Area.

*Manager* Volusia County in cooperation with the State of Florida.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project includes moderate-need tracts requiring more than basic resource management and protection. These lands will contain more highly developed resource-related recreation facilities. Large portions of the property, however, would be considered low-need tracts requiring only basic resource management and protection. Recreation use will be incorporated but in a more dispersed and less intensive manner.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security and resource inventory. Volusia County will provide appropriate access to the site to maintain existing and historic uses while protecting sensitive resources on the site. The site's natural resources and listed plants and animals will be inventoried, recreational opportunities and uses identified, and a management plan formulated.

Long-range plans for Spruce Creek will be specified in the management plan and will generally be directed as follows: Development of recreational facilities, a comprehensive trail management program, a comprehensive educational and interpretive program, and a comprehensive historic resource management program; restoration of disturbed areas; maintenance of natural communities through a program of selected harvest and fire management; and habitat enhancement for listed species.

*Revenue-generating potential* will be determined by the concepts in the Management Plan. Some revenues will probably be generated by user and concession fees at recreation sites. Some revenues may be generated through sale of forest products, but any such revenues will be minimal. Use of small portions of the area as mitigation for development elsewhere would not only restore damaged areas on-site, but would yield revenue as well. It will be several years before potential revenue sources could be fully developed.

*Cooperators in management activities* Port Orange and New Smyrna Beach both will be involved in the planning of the project.

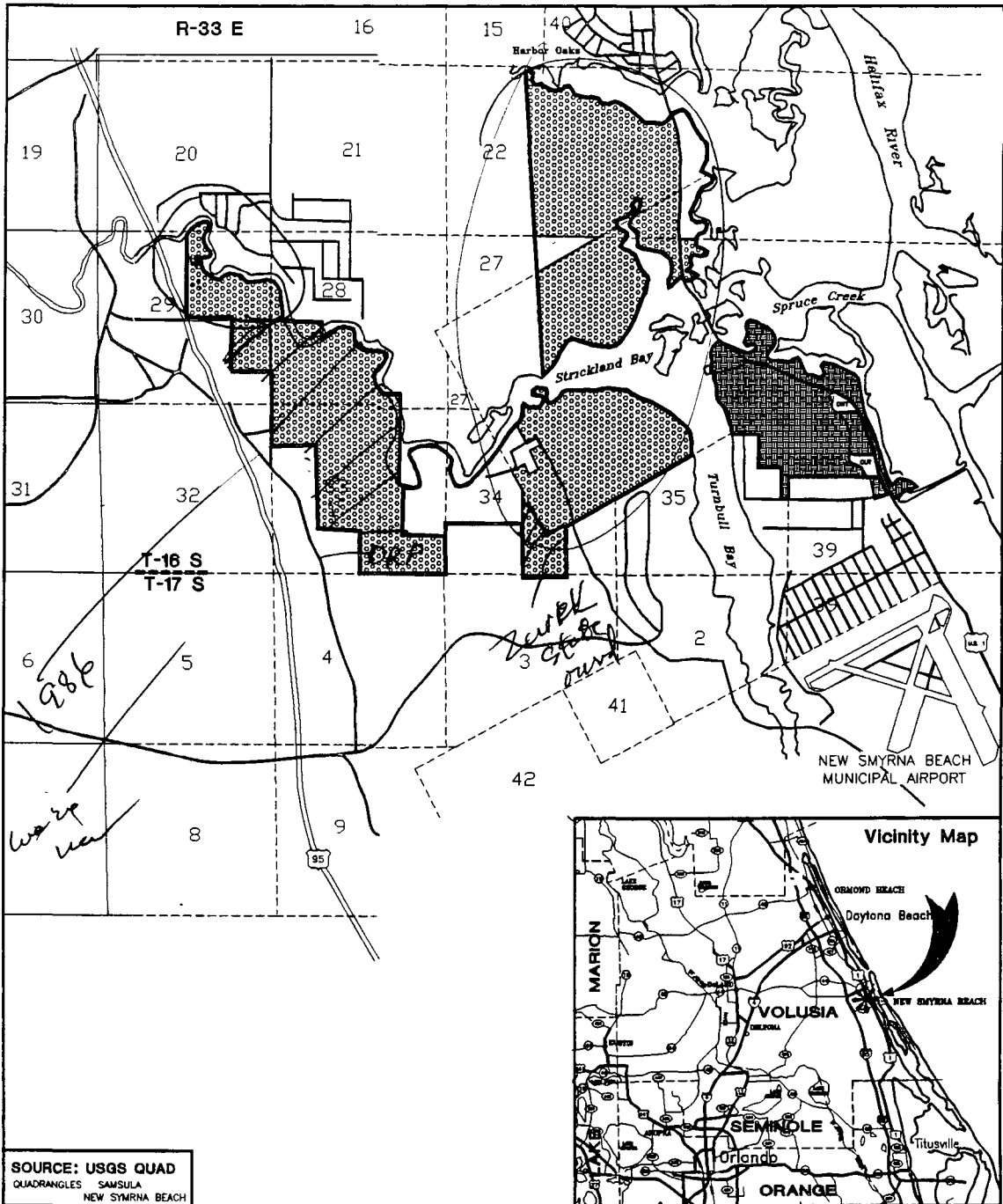
The Museum of Arts and Sciences and the Atlantic Center for the Arts may prove to be valuable partners in optimizing the educational and interpretive opportunities on this site.

The Nature Conservancy still owns the 150 acres that is managed by the Museum of Arts and Sciences. The Environmental Council and Sierra Club have played important roles in the early protection of the creek including sponsoring OFW status in 1986. The Southeast Volusia Historical Society and Volusia Anthropological Society have had long-standing interest in protection and interpretation of the cultural, historical and archaeological resources located on the project site. Volunteers will be invaluable in developing, managing, and interpreting this site.

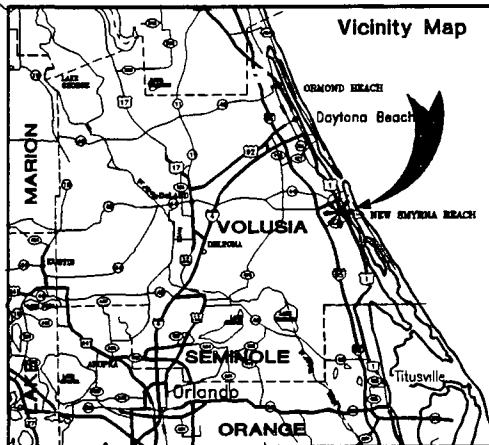
**Management Cost Summary**





Category	Startup
Source of Funds	Volusia County
Salary	\$25,544
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$3,262
OCO	\$64,544
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$93,350


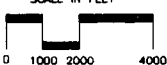
*DRP  
87a in  
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SOURCE: USGS QUAD  
QUADRANGLES SAMSULA  
NEW SMYRNA BEACH



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  1994 ADDITION
-  STATE OR COUNTY OWNED
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

  
 NORTH  
 SCALE IN FEET  
  
 0 1000 2000 4000

## SPRUCE CREEK

VOLUSIA COUNTY

R 5-95

# Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek

St. Lucie County

Bargain 19

## Purpose for State Acquisition

Hutchinson Island is a rapidly developing barrier island on Florida's southeast coast. The Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek project will conserve and restore some of the last open land on the island around Fort Pierce, preserving nesting beaches for several kinds of endangered sea turtles, protecting a tropical hammock and mangrove swamp, and providing a coastal recreation area for the public.

## Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

## General Description

With 6,800 feet of ocean frontage, the property has a primary dune with a maximum height of ten feet. Intrusion by exotic plants is substantial on the uplands - 45 percent are covered by Australian pine and Brazilian pepper. A maritime hammock dominated by cabbage palm, mulberry, hackberry and redbay is located at the south end of the tract, and mangrove swamp covers the west and north end. The threatened giant leather fern, serpent fern, and

shoestring fern are on the property. The threatened loggerhead turtle and the endangered Atlantic green and leatherback turtles reportedly nest on the beaches in the area.

## Public Use

This project is designated as a state park/recreation area with such uses as swimming, fishing, surfing and scuba diving.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

The property has five ownerships extending from ocean to bay. No acquisition activity has occurred to date.

## Coordination

Acquisition partners are South Florida Water Management District and St. Lucie County. The district will contribute 30% and the county 20% toward the acquisition of this project.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
<i>Beach star</i>	G3/S2
Green turtle	G3/S2
Leatherback turtle	G3/S2
Loggerhead turtle	G3/S3
COASTAL STRAND	G3?/S2
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
BEACH DUNE	G4?/S2
11 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992*
Project Area (Acres)	352
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	352
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,724,200

\*Moved to bargain/shared list December 1995

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Hutchinson Island (Blind Creek) CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Hutchinson Island/Blind Creek project contains over a mile of beach frontage and, although small in size, can provide public uses and natural-resource-based recreational activities consistent with similar resources already within the state park system.  
*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management*

With its ocean frontage, the Blind Creek project will be a high-need management area with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential*

No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed.

The amount of any revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

*Cooperators in management activities*

No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$41,000	\$41,000
OPS	\$10,000	\$10,000
Expense	\$20,000	\$20,000
OCO	\$80,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$151,000</b>	<b>\$72,000</b>



T36S | T35S

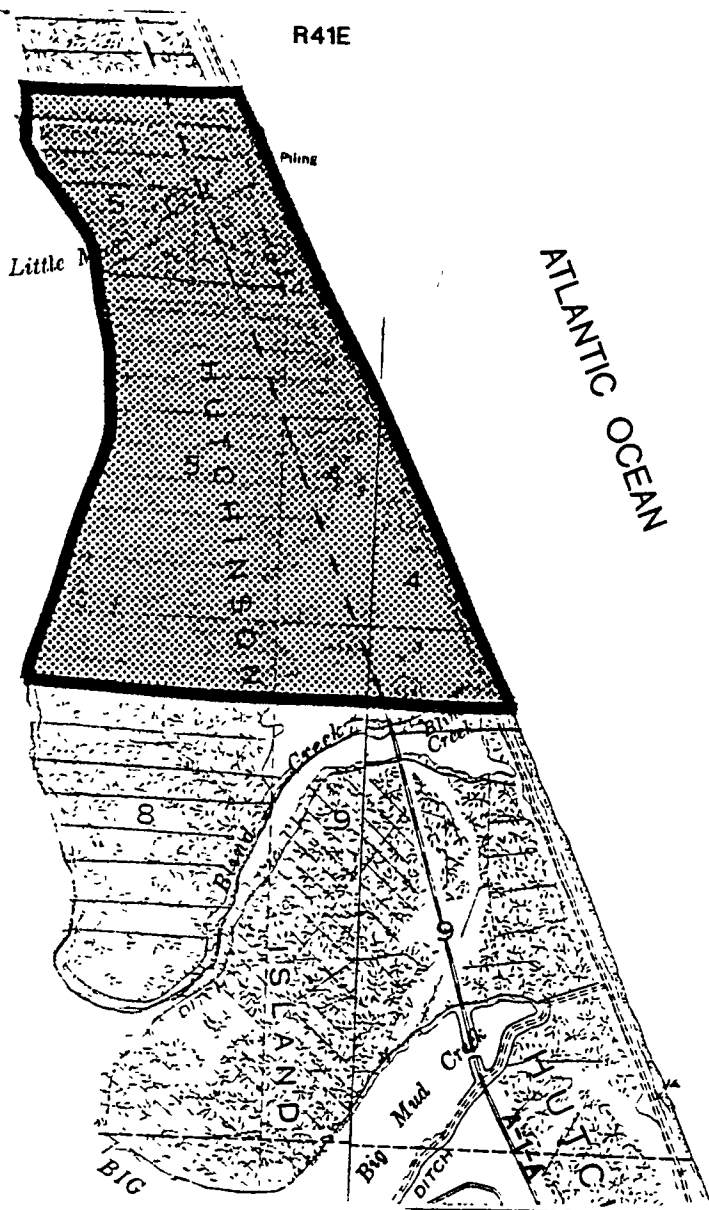
R41E

Little N

Piling

ATLANTIC OCEAN

INDIAN RIVER



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**HUTCHINSON ISLAND -  
BLIND CREEK**

**ST. LUCIE COUNTY**

R 1-6-95

# *North Indian River Lagoon*

*Volusia and Brevard Counties*

Bargain 20

## **Purpose for State Acquisition**

In southeast Volusia County lies a large forested wetland that drains into the northernmost point of the Indian River, with its extensive pristine grass beds and shellfishery. The North Indian River Lagoon project will conserve this area, as well as coastal hammocks farther south, thereby helping to maintain the high water quality and productivity of the Indian River, preserving habitat for the endangered manatee, and giving the public a natural area in which to observe wildlife, hike, hunt, and pursue other recreational activities.

## **Manager**

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (north of U.S. 1) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (south of U.S. 1).

## **General Description**

The project will protect a vast area of high quality basin swamp/hydric hammock that buffers the Indian River Lagoon and its watershed. It is a nearly continuous north-south corridor of high quality natural communities connecting temperate and subtropical plant associations. Natural communities include basin swamp, hydric hammock, upland hardwood forest, and mesic/wet flatwoods. The Lagoon is known to be of particular importance to the federally-endangered West Indian manatee. The estuarine grass beds of the northern Lagoon are extensive and nearly pristine, and the Lagoon contains one of the few remaining areas approved for shellfish harvesting on Florida's

Atlantic Coast. Ten archaeological sites are known

from the project, with moderate potential for more. The shoreline areas in the project are threatened by intense growth and residential development.

## **Public Use**

This project is designated as a wildlife management area, with such uses as hiking, hunting, wildlife observation and environmental education. The southern part will be added to the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge.

## **Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project consists of tracts in both Volusia and Brevard Counties. In Volusia County the larger ownerships include Bennett, Tropical Valley, Rankis, Suplee, Ginsburg, Stewart, Hart and Register. Over 300 other smaller ownerships exist.

Brevard County has initiated mapping, title work and appraisals on priority parcels in the counties portion of the project. Negotiations are in progress. One 100 acre tract was acquired through mitigation.

## **Coordination**

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner on the Volusia County tracts. The Brevard County EEL Program committed \$5 million in acquisition funds and \$2.6 million for site management.

The North American Wetlands Conservation Council committed \$1.5 million for land acquisition of marshes and hammocks within this project.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Tampa vervain</i>	G1/S1
ESTUARINE GRASS BED	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Wood stork	G4/S2
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
20 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1993
Project Area (Acres)	20,167
Acres Acquired	1,167
at a Cost of	\$146,000
Acres Remaining	19,000
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,924,300

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the North Indian River Lagoon CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The project has the size, natural habitats (large, high-quality basin swamps and hydric hammocks) and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.  
*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as manager of the area north of U.S. 1. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is recommended as manager of the area south of U.S. 1.  
*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The northern portion of the project is in eminent danger of development and in high need of intense resource management and protection. Depending on the nature and extent of public use determined by the conceptual management planning process, there may be additional needs for management of public recreation and facilities.

The southern part of the project generally includes low-need tracts as defined by F.S. 259.032 (11)(c).

Mosquito impoundments and some wetlands within the project may be classified as moderate-need tracts requiring restoration and enhancement. Some archaeological sites and sites adjacent to developed areas may be considered high-need tracts.  
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural resource management and conceptual planning. Public use facilities will be developed in succeeding years.

The southern part of the project will be posted with signs designating it as a sanctuary site. A management plan will be developed approximately one year after the completion of the multi-parcel acquisition project or at the completion of the Brevard County acquisition effort. A draft environmental Assessment and Land Acquisition Plan was proposed by the U.S. Department of the Interior in 1994. Immediate management decisions will include site security, public access, fire management, resource inventories and removal of any trash. Long-range plans will be directed towards biodiversity protection, exotic species removal and wetland restoration and enhancement. Management will stress the importance of maintaining natural linkages between upland-wetland and estuarine areas. Development will be low impact.

*Revenue-generating potential:* The Game and Fish Commission expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. As public use is increased, modest revenue may be generated. For the southern part, no significant revenue sources are anticipated at this time. The area currently supports rich fishery resources and significant

North Indian River Lagoon - Bargain 20

water bird resources. Potential tourism revenues from recreational fishing, waterfowl hunting and ecotourism are potential revenue sources available to the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge.

*Cooperators in management activities* On the northern part of the project, the Division of Forestry is recommended as a cooperator to assist with forest management. Cooperating agencies on the southern part of the project include the Florida

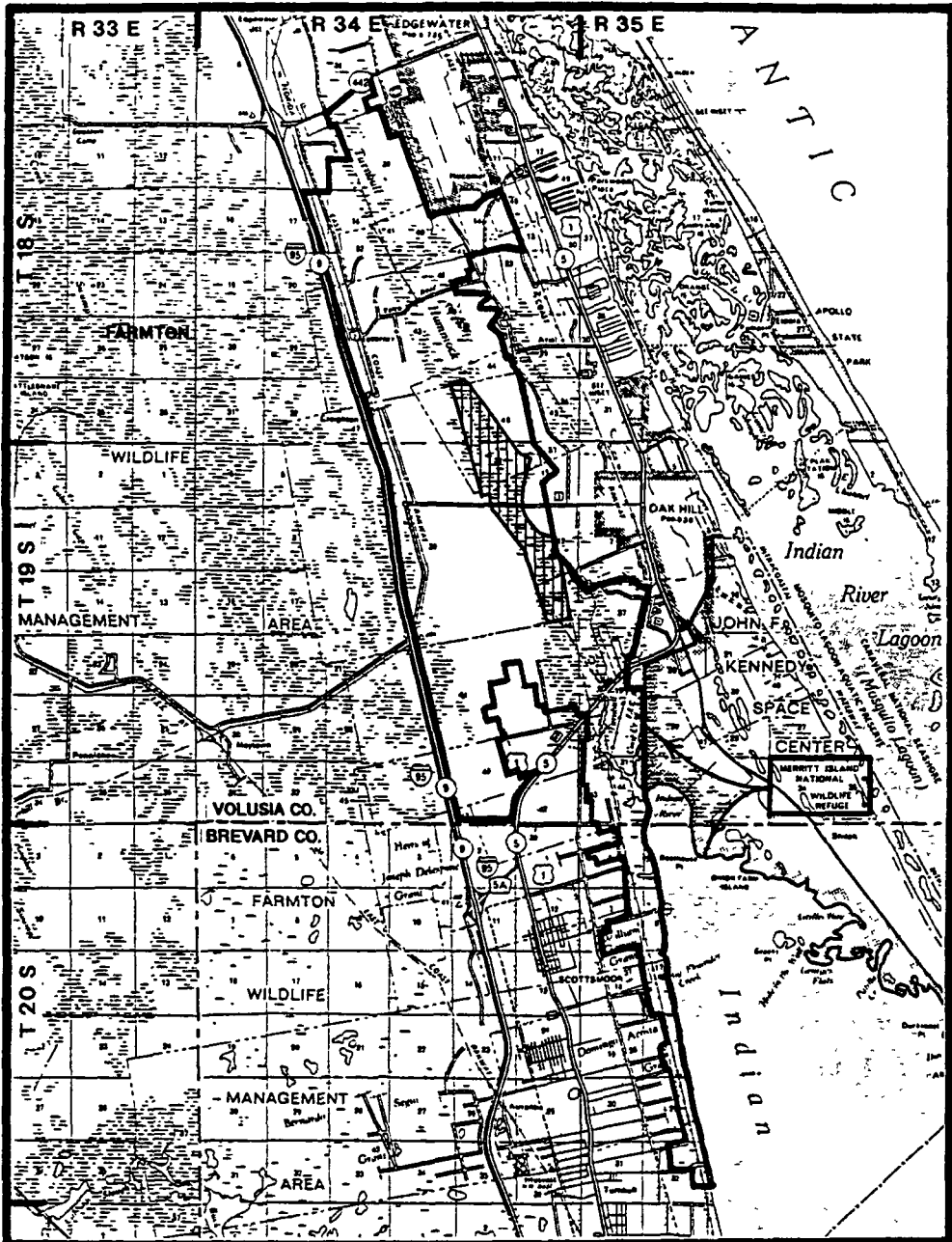
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the St. Johns River Water Management District, and Brevard County. A USFWS proposal for the expansion of the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge will provide coordination and focus for the multi-agency management partnership.

**Management Cost Summary for GFC**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL
Salary	\$60,000
OPS	\$4,000
Expense	\$40,000
OCO	\$75,000
FCO	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$179,000</b>

**Management Cost Summary Brevard County**



Category Source of Funds	1995/96 County	1996/97 CARL
Salary	\$8,700	\$8,700
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$1,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,700</b>	<b>\$9,700</b>



**NORTH INDIAN RIVER  
(TURNBULL - SCOTTSMOOR)**

VOLUSIA / BREVARD CO.'S



-  PROJECT AREA
-  SJRWMD OWNERSHIP

PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)

# Okaloacoochee Slough

Bargain 21

## Hendry and Collier Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The most significant natural area in agricultural Hendry County may be the large, nearly pristine sawgrass marsh known as Okaloacoochee Slough, which forms the head of the flow of water that eventually supplies the Fakahatchee Strand and the mangrove swamps of the Ten Thousand Islands. The Okaloacoochee Slough project will conserve a large part of the slough and the surrounding pinelands and hammocks, protecting habitat critical to the survival of the Florida panther and other wildlife, ensuring a continued supply of water to natural areas downstream, and providing the public an area in which to hike, hunt, and camp.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

The core of the tract includes a large diverse sawgrass marsh in exceptionally good condition, together with other wetlands such as sloughs and depression marshes. The uplands, located mostly along the edges of the project, have been degraded by timbering and conversion to Bahia-grass pasture. The type of disturbance in the project allows for considerable

recovery over a relatively short time, if the disturbance is discontinued. The only major structural improvements on-site are a few canals that connect some of the deeper wetlands on the northern end of the project and a paved road (County Road 832). The location, size, and condition of the project make it vitally important to the preservation of the Florida panther. No archaeological sites are known from the project. Conversion to agriculture is the greatest threat to the area.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area with such uses as hiking, fishing, picnicking and primitive camping. Wetlands will limit public access.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

No phasing is recommended. The project consists of approximately 66 parcels and two owners, Alico and Roberts Ranch.

### Coordination

This will be a shared acquisition with South Florida Water Management District.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Florida panther	G5T1/S1
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2/S2S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
WET PRAIRIE	G?/S4?
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
BASIN MARSH	G?/S4?
18 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1996
Project Area (Acres)	29,495
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	29,495
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$20,745,454

### Management Policy Statement

The primary objective of management of the Okaloacoochee Slough CARL project is to maintain and restore the Okaloacoochee Slough sawgrass marsh and the swamps, hammocks, and pine flatwoods associated with it. Achieving this objective is extremely important for the survival of several declining animals in south Florida, especially the Florida panther, but also the Florida black bear, wood stork, Audubon's crested caracara, snail kite, American swallow-tailed kite, and sandhill crane. Protecting this area will also help to preserve the unique Fakahatchee Strand, into which the slough ultimately flows.

The project should be managed under the multiple-use concept: management activities should be directed first toward preservation of resources and second toward integrating carefully controlled consumptive uses such as hunting and logging. Managers should control access to the project; limit public motor vehicles to one or a few main roads; thoroughly inventory the resources; restore hydrological disturbances; burn any fire-dependent communities, such as pine flatwoods, in a pattern mimicking natural lightning-season fires, using natural firebreaks or existing roads for control; reforest the cutover flatwoods in the project area with original species; strictly limit timbering in old-growth stands and the hardwood swamps; and monitor management activities to ensure that they are actually preserving the natural communities, hydrology, and water quality of the slough. Managers should limit the number and size of recreational facilities, ensure that they avoid the most sensitive resources, and site them in already disturbed areas when possible.

This project includes almost the entire less-disturbed part of the slough and adjacent communities in Hendry County and has a size and configuration adequate to achieve its primary objective. The slough extends for miles to the south of this proposal, however, and the southern part should be included in any plan to protect the natural communities and wildlife of southwest Florida.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for State Designation* Major communities represented on this project include swale, slough, basin marsh, depression marsh, wet

prairie, strand swamp, dome swamp, hydric hammock, mesic flatwoods and wet flatwoods. The project's size and diversity makes it desirable for use and management as a state forest. Management by the Division of Forestry as a state forest is contingent upon the state obtaining legal public access to the site and acquiring fee simple title to the core parcels.

### *Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management*

There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so the level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to be typical for a state forest.

### *Timetable for Implementing Management*

Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management, public access will be provided for non-facilities related, low intensity outdoor recreation activities. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through the Division of Forestry's Caloosahatchee District Headquarters and management activities will be conducted utilizing district personnel. The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Initial or intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Vehicular use by the public will be confined to designated roads and unnecessary access points will be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan.

Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project can only be conceptual in nature. Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and maintenance of natural communities. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species.

An all season burning program will be established utilizing practices that incorporate recent research findings. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks will be utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires. Timber management activities will primarily consist of improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This will provide habitat for the full spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will primarily be located in already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access for the uses mentioned above, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and manage the property.

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. Due to the wet nature of the project, it is not anticipated that recreational facilities will be developed. However, if it is determined that

facilities are needed, the use of low impact, rustic facilities will be stressed. High impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

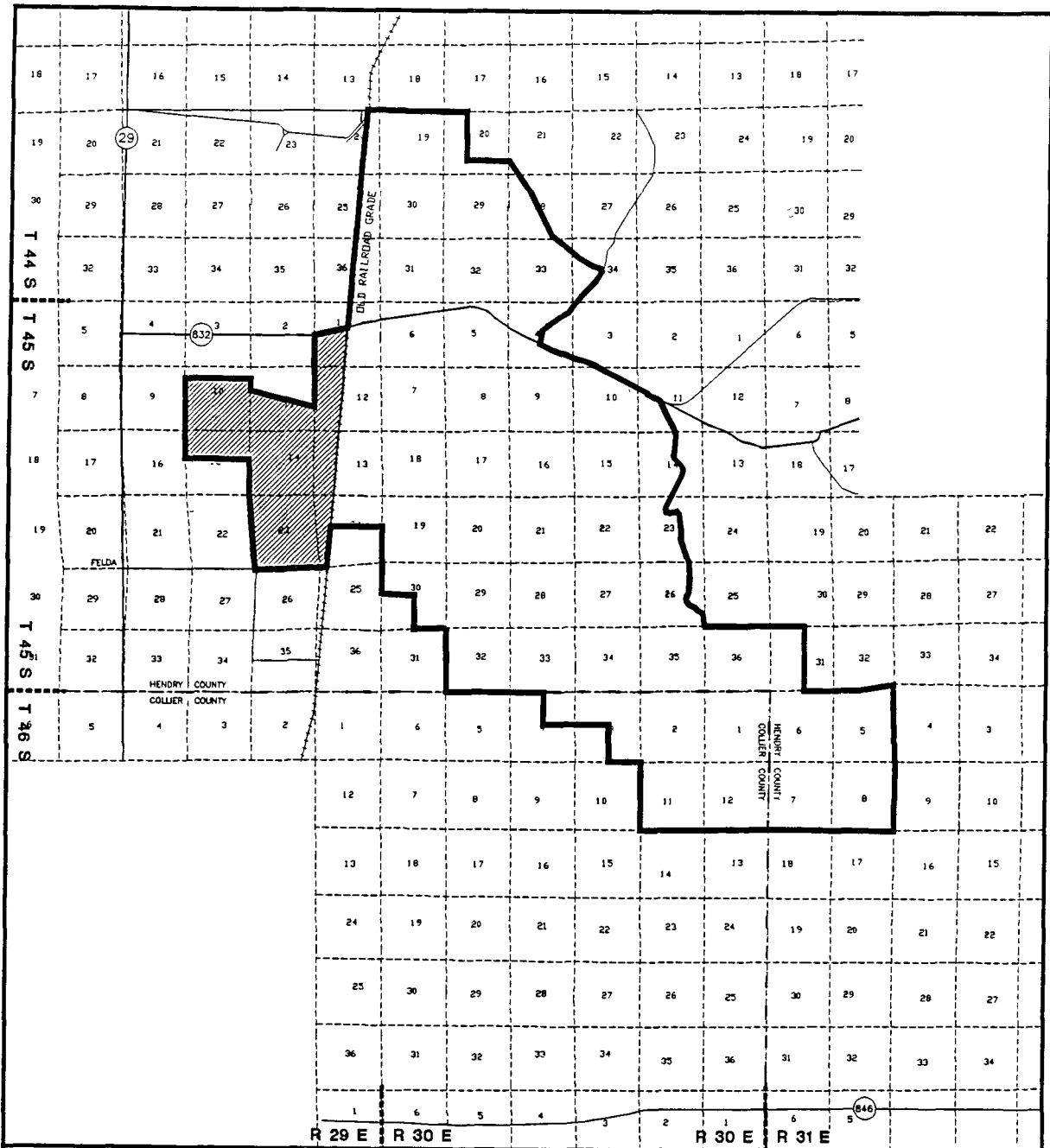
**Revenue Generating Potential** As mentioned above, timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be very low.

**Management Costs and Sources of Revenue** It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.

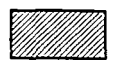
**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$109,000	\$109,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$8,000	\$7,000
OCO	\$109,000	\$2,500
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,000	\$118,500





**PROJECT BOUNDARY**  
(EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)



**TWELVE MILE SLOUGH**  
(S. D. R. PROJECT)



**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES



# OKALOACOOCHEE SLOUGH

**HENDRY + COLLIER COUNTIES**

# Pumpkin Hill Creek

Bargain 22

## Duval County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The growth of the city of Jacksonville and its outlying developed areas has inevitably reduced the natural lands in Duval County to a fraction of their original extent. The Pumpkin Hill Creek project will protect one of the larger natural uplands left in the county, helping to maintain the water quality of the Nassau and St. Johns Rivers and their fringing marshes--the foundation of an important fishery--protecting wading bird rookeries, and giving the public in this urban area opportunities to fish, hunt, hike, and canoe.

### Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

As a remnant of relatively intact natural communities in the urban landscape of Duval County, the Pumpkin Hill Creek project will protect upland buffer to the Nassau River - St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve, an Outstanding Florida Water that supports a significant commercial and recreational fishery. Besides large areas of scrubby flatwoods of diverse quality, the project contains nearly pristine maritime hammock. Two colonial wading bird rookeries, one of which is used by the federally endangered wood stork, occur in the project.

Manatees frequent both the St. Johns and Nassau Rivers and move into tidal creeks, such as Hill Creek and Clapboard Creek, adjacent to the project. Fourteen archaeological sites are known from the project, including the ruins of the early 19th century Fitzpatrick Plantation house. The cultural resource value of the project is high. The area is threatened by urban development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of several large tracts including North Shore (targeted for acquisition using mitigation funds, TNC is intermediary), Verdi Forest (acquired), Tison and Birchfield.

### Coordination

St. Johns River Water Management District is the CARL acquisition partner and has taken lead role in mapping, appraising and negotiating this project under a "161" agreement.

Resolutions in support of this project include: 93-23 from St. Johns River Water Management District in support of a shared acquisition.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
Wood stork	G4/S2
MARITIME HAMMOCK	G4/S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
DOME SWAMP	G4?/S3?
Black-crowned night-heron	G5/S3?
10 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	6,292
Acres Acquired	3,306
at a Cost of	\$5,889,373
Acres Remaining	2,986
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,395,082

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Pumpkin Hill Creek CARL project are: to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Pumpkin Hill Creek project includes uplands centrally located in the Nassau River-St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve. The project qualifies as a state buffer preserve because it will protect uplands important to the hydrology of the sensitive tidal marshes of the aquatic preserve.

*Manager* The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, is recommended as the lead manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Pumpkin Hill Creek Project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after

acquisition, activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

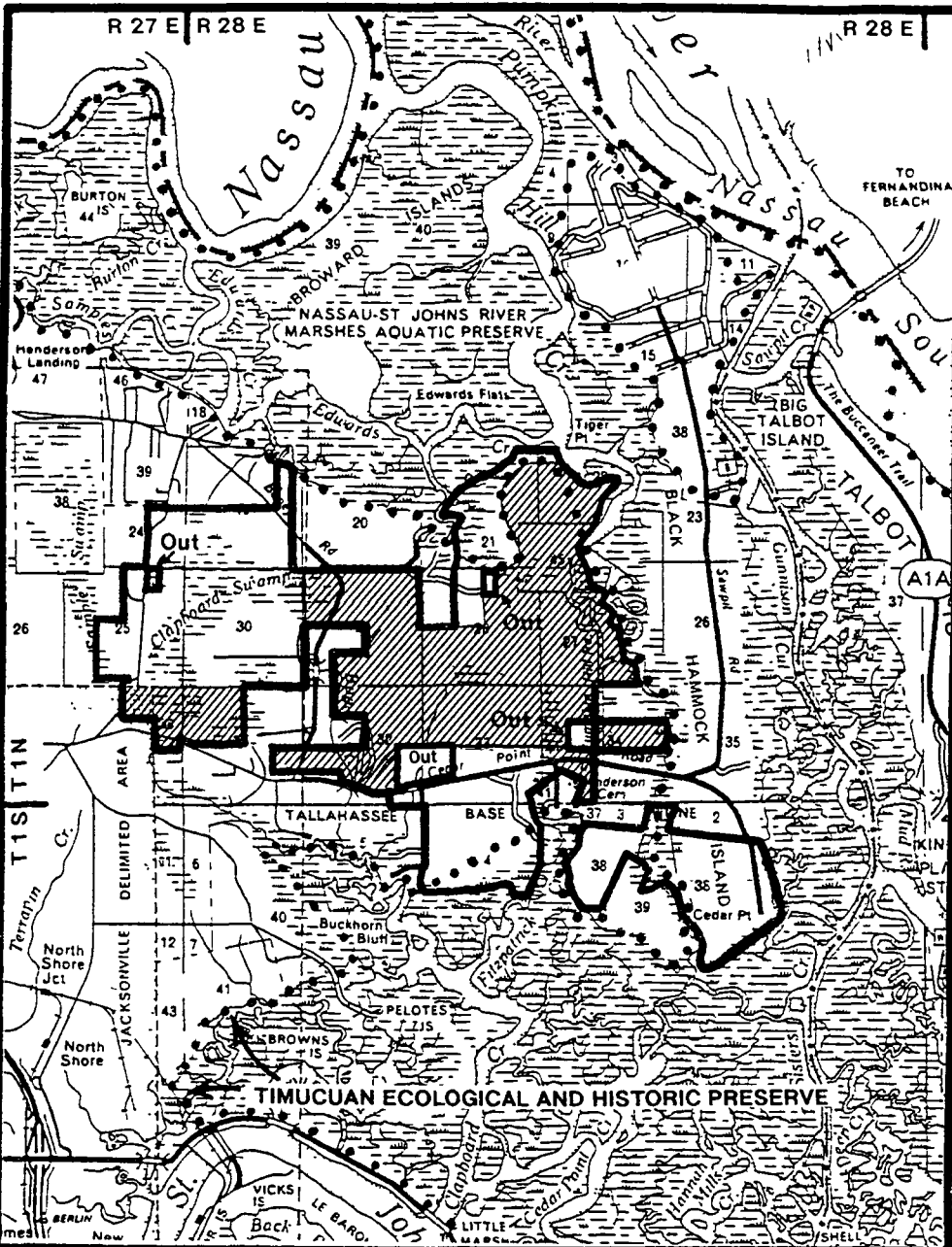
Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Infrastructure will be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum needed for management and public access.

*Revenue-generating potential* Portions of this project are composed of manageable pinelands that could be used to help offset operational costs. Any estimate of the revenue from the harvest of these pinelands depends upon a detailed assessment of the value of the timber and upon the amount of harvesting that is consistent with protection of natural resources on this project. No revenue is expected to be generated for some years.

*Cooperators in management activities* The St. Johns River Water Management District will cooperate in managing wildlife resources on the project.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$7,237	\$7,454	\$36,626
OPS	\$15,00	\$24,000	\$14,000
Expense	\$20,000	\$10,079	\$12,000
OCO	\$5,000	\$0	\$15,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
Special	\$127,444	\$5,000	\$5,000
TOTAL	\$134,681	\$46,533	\$82,626





**PUMPKIN HILL CREEK**

DUVAL

CO



-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  ACQUIRED BY S.J.R.W.M.D.

# Peacock Slough

## Suwannee County

Bargain 23

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The Suwannee River, for all its beauty, flows through a heavily agricultural area for much of its course, and only its high limestone banks are in close to a natural state. The Peacock Slough project will protect a natural area along the river, with springs, sinks, and siphons dotting a landscape of wetlands, sandhills, and other natural vegetation. By conserving this land, the project will protect an underwater cave system critical for the survival of several rare animals, preserve several rich archaeological sites, and give the public a scenic area for such activities as fishing and scuba diving

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The project includes a nationally significant example of karst topography with its flora and fauna in a continuous, relatively undisturbed landscape. A mosaic of wetland and terrestrial plant communities contributes to the overall biotic diversity - providing habitat for several species of rare plants and animals. The karst region includes two major springs and five major sinks and siphons. Peacock Springs itself is a 2nd magnitude spring. The five-mile underwater cave system is the longest known in the United States and provides critical habitat for several endangered animals endemic to the karst areas of north Florida.

The expanded project contains mature, second growth and old growth forest stands - including a substantial area of sandhill/upland pine forest. The area around Peacock Springs is archaeologically rich. Artifacts recovered from the sites in the Peacock Springs area indicate human occupation dating from the Archaic period (ca. 6500 B.C. - 1000 B.C.) to Historic times. The greatest threats to the project are unrestricted public use of the springs and residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state park/geological site with uses such as scuba diving and fishing.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

A major expansion of the project boundary was approved in 1992 (a Project Design had not previously been done for Peacock Slough). The expanded, unacquired portion of the project is comprised of approximately 12 ownerships, two major owners, and 75 lots within a subdivision.

### Coordination

The Suwannee River Water Management District is an acquisition partner in this project and has acquired 365 acres within the boundary and Suwannee County has acquired 1.7 acres.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Florida cave amphipod	G2/S2
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
<i>Chapman's sedge</i>	G2G3/S2
Hobb's cave amphipod	G2G3/S2S3
Pallid cave crayfish	G2G3/S2S3
AQUATIC CAVE	G3/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
17 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1984
Project Area (Acres)	3,033
Acres Acquired	647
at a Cost of	\$989,754
Acres Remaining	2,386
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,755,200

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Peacock Slough CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The forests, wetlands, springs, sinks, and underwater caves of the Peacock Slough CARL project qualify it as a unit of the state park system.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will

manage the project as part of the Peacock Springs State Recreation Area.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Peacock Slough project is a high-need management area which will include public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

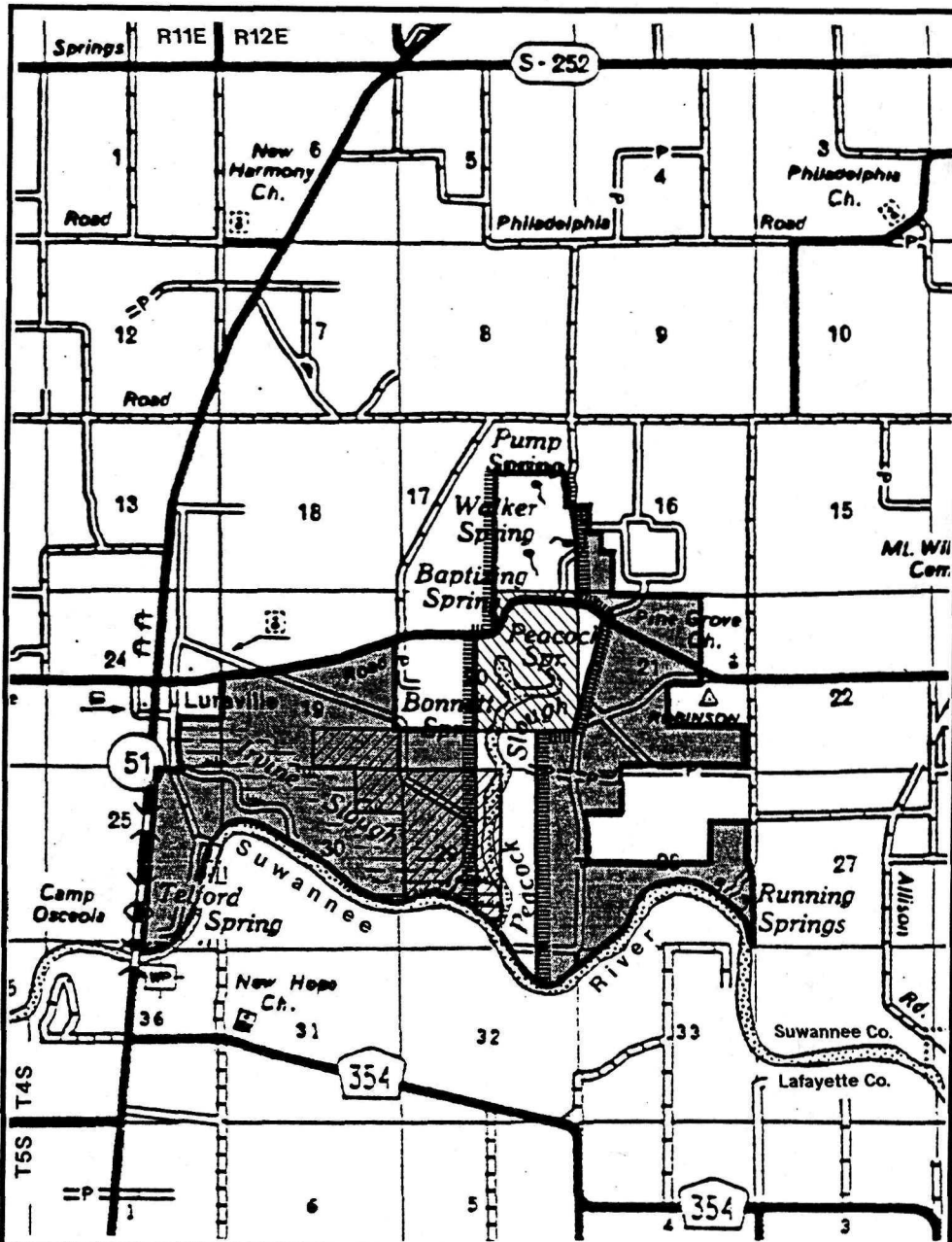
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant level of public use facilities is developed. The degree of any future revenue generated would depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.



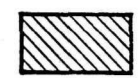

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

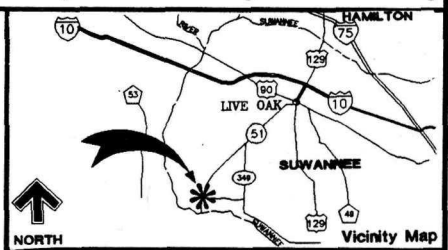
**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF
Salary	\$27,909	\$28,467	\$29,036
OPS	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Expense	\$7,613	\$8,125	\$8,125
OCO	\$8,503	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$48,025	\$40,592	\$41,151



ALL OF THE BELOW EQUAL ESSENTIAL PARCELS

-  PREVIOUS PROJECT AREA
-  1992 ADDITIONS
-  STATE OWNED
-  SUWANNEE RIVER WMD OWNED



SCALE IN MILES



**PEACOCK SLOUGH**  
SUWANNEE COUNTY



# Lochloosa Wildlife

Bargain 24

## Alachua County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The large lakes, flatwoods, and prairies in southeast Alachua County are still in good condition, though much of the flatwoods is now pine plantation and Gainesville and Ocala are growing. The Lochloosa Wildlife project will conserve a large part of this area, protecting forested lands linking Newnan's Lake, Lochloosa Lake, Orange Lake, and Paynes Prairie; protecting habitat for many kinds of wildlife, especially black bear, osprey, and wood storks; maintaining the high water quality of the lakes, streams, and marshes here; and providing a scenic natural area for people to boat, fish, hike, or hunt in.

### Manager

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

The project encompasses the significant resources associated with Lochloosa Lake (particularly large populations of birds of prey), a bird rookery used by wood storks, and possibly the largest intact Mesic Flatwoods remaining in Alachua County. Tracts in intensive timber production account for more than half the project acreage. Magnesia Springs in the project supports the only known population in the world of the loose-coiled snail, *Aphastracon chalarogyrus*. Nineteen other rare or endangered species of animals are known to occur on site,

including wood stork, bald eagle, Florida sandhill crane, and Florida black bear. The good-quality surface waters in the project are a significant hydrological resource and the project will also buffer several Outstanding Florida Waters in the vicinity.

### Public Use

The project is designated as a wildlife management area.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts within this project include Georgia Pacific. The St. Johns River Water Management District, CARL's acquisition partner, has acquired a substantial portion of this ownership (10,300 acres surrounding Lake Lochloosa). Future district plans include negotiation of conservation easements on remainder. Other important ownerships include Franklin Crates, Concora (Container Corp./Wachovia), Goethe and Brown.

\*Acquired by SJRWMD (Conservation Easement).

### Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner.

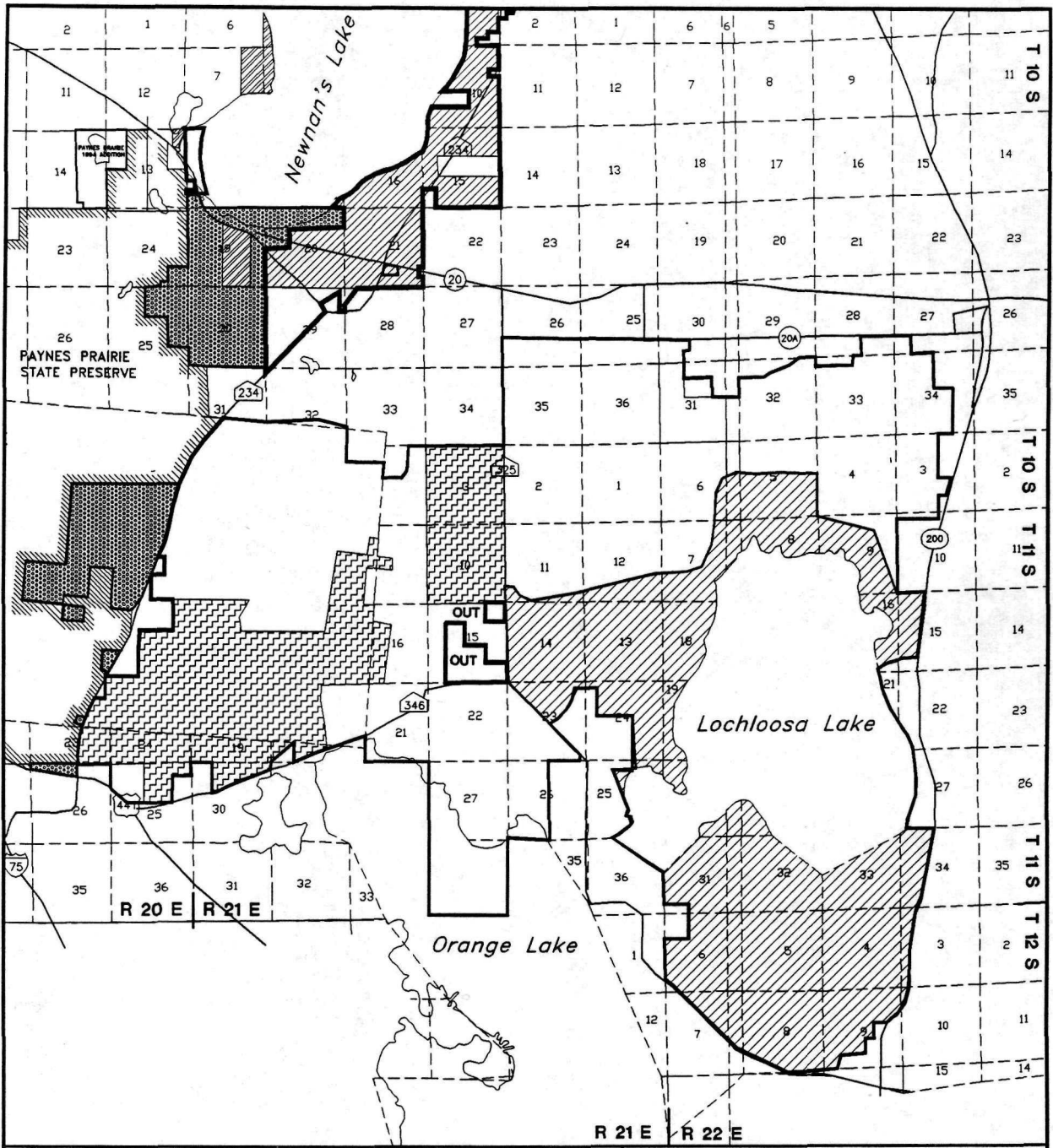
Resolutions in support of this project include:






93023 St. Johns River Water Management District pledging up to 50% of the acquisition cost.


FNAI Element Occurrences	
Loose-coiled snail	G1/S1
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Striped newt	G2G3/S2S3
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
27 FNAI elements known from	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	33,793
Acres Acquired	10,334*
at a Cost of	\$7,400,000
Acres Remaining	23,459
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,642,632

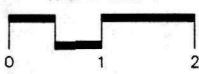




	<b>PROJECT AREA</b>
	<b>PAYNES PRAIRIE C.A.R.L. PROJECT</b>
	<b>NEWMAN'S LAKE C.A.R.L. PROJECT</b>
	<b>ACQUIRED BY S.J.R.W.M.D. (ALSO EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS)</b>
	<b>ESSENTIAL PARCELS</b>

  
**NORTH**

SCALE IN MILES

  
 0 1 2

**LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE**  
**ALACHUA COUNTY**  
 R 5-95

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Lochloosa Wildlife CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The significant wildlife resources of the Lochloosa Wildlife project, including such threatened species as bald eagles, wood storks, Florida sandhill crane, and Florida black bears, as well as good stocks of game animals, qualify it as a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the project manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Lochloosa Wildlife tract is an area in imminent danger of development and in high need of intense resource management and protection. The large pine plantations will require restoration.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, management will concentrate on site security, natural resource management and conceptual planning. Public-use facilities will be developed in succeeding years.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. As public use is increased, modest revenue may be generated.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry is recommended as a cooperator to assist with forest management.

*Management costs and sources of revenue* Budget needs for interim management are estimated below. The CARL trust fund is the expected source of revenue.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	1995/96	1996/97
	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$4,000	\$35,000
OPS	\$0	\$5,000
Expense	\$220	\$20,000
OCO	\$0	\$20,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,220</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>

# Heather Island

Bargain 25

## Marion County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Near Ocala, the Oklawaha River on its northward journey to the St. Johns leaves muck farms and passes through rich swamps backed by pine and mixed pine-hardwood forests. The Heather Island project will protect and restore part of this floodplain and the old-growth forests beside it (as well as an historic house) and will restore the river to its original channel where muck farmers have diverted it into a canal. By doing so, the project will conserve a natural area linking the Ocala National Forest, the Cross-Florida Greenway, and Silver River State Park, preserving habitat for rare plants such as the pinkroot and wildlife such as black bear, and providing the people of this fast-growing area with opportunities to enjoy this scenic natural landscape.

### Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (north of Sharpes Ferry Road); the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (south of Sharpes Ferry Road); and Marion County (historic house and grounds).

### General Description

The project includes an outstanding example of old growth upland mixed forest dominated by very large loblolly pines as well as floodplain swamp, bottomland forest and flatwoods. The tract also harbors excellent populations of the endangered pinkroot (*Spigelia loganioides*) and the rare cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*). The diversity of habitats supports an abundance of wildlife which likely includes many rare species such as bald eagle, black bear, wood stork, gopher tortoise, and indigo snake. About half of the project, including much of the Oklawaha River, will require restoration. Two cultural sites are known, including a 1910 Colonial Revival residence. Any uplands on the tract, including the historic residence, are threatened by residential

development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area and park, with such uses as fishing, hunting, canoeing and camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts in this project consisted of three primary ownerships. The St. Johns River Water Management District, acquired Oklawaha Farms (4,400 acres \$8,200,000) on the eastern side of the project. The district also committed to acquire the St. Joe ownership when it becomes available.

The Board of Trustees also owns acreage within the project area which was transferred from the Canal Authority.

A resolution was received from St. Johns River Water Management District pledging 50% funding and a general resolution of support was received from the Marion County Commission.

\*Acquired by St. Johns River Water Management District.

### Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner. The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Container Corp./Wachovia tract.

Resolutions in support of this project include: St. Johns River Water Management District pledging 50% funding.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Pinkroot</i>	G1G2/S1S2
<i>Coastal vervain</i>	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3?/S2
<i>Wild coco</i>	G3G4/S2
<i>Night-scented orchid</i>	G?/S2
<i>Ghost orchid</i>	G?/S2
29 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	14,358
Acres Acquired	4,400*
at a Cost of	\$8,200,000
Acres Remaining	9,958
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$13,997,000

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management are: to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The location of the northern part of the project makes it suitable for an addition to Silver River State Park. The presence of a number of listed wildlife species, as well as the abundance of upland and wetland habitats, make the southern portion desirable for acquisition and management as a wildlife management area.

**Manager** The area north of Sharpes Ferry Road is recommended for management by the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection. The area south of Sharpes Ferry Road is recommended for management by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC).

**Conditions affecting management intensity** The northern part will be a high-nedd management area, including recreational development compatible with resource protection. Approximately 50% of the southern tract, including the Oklawaha River channel, has been substantially impacted by human development and would thus require coordinated restoration efforts among several managing agencies.

### *Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

During the first year following acquisition, The Division of Recreation and Parks and GFC would concentrate management efforts on posting and securing the property, inventorying natural and cultural resources, and initiate the planning process. Subsequent management efforts of GFC would focus upon Oklawaha Marsh restoration and management, and on the Loblolly Pine forest restoration. In the uplands, fire management would be of particular interest. Within the first 10-year planning period, GFC would likely attempt to assure the long-term welfare of migratory Sandhill Cranes that extensively utilize the former agricultural fields and would begin work in conjunction with St. Johns River WMD on the restoration of historic hydrological conditions.

**Revenue-generating potential** The Division of Recreation and Parks expects no revenue to be generated initially from the northern tract. On the southern tract, timber could be sold when restoring pine forests. However, since St. Joe Paper Company, Container Corporation and Oklawaha Farms are major owners, much of the timber may have been harvested by the time the State completes acquisition. It might then be a number of years before the property could support timber harvest. Recreation potential on the property is high, and some potential for revenue may exist if the Legislature should decide to approve recreation user fees for users other than hunters and fishermen who already generate revenues by payment of certain taxes and purchase of various licenses and permits.

*Cooperators on management activities* On the southern tract, GFC would cooperate with the Division of Forestry on pinelands management and fire. The Division of Recreation and Parks may

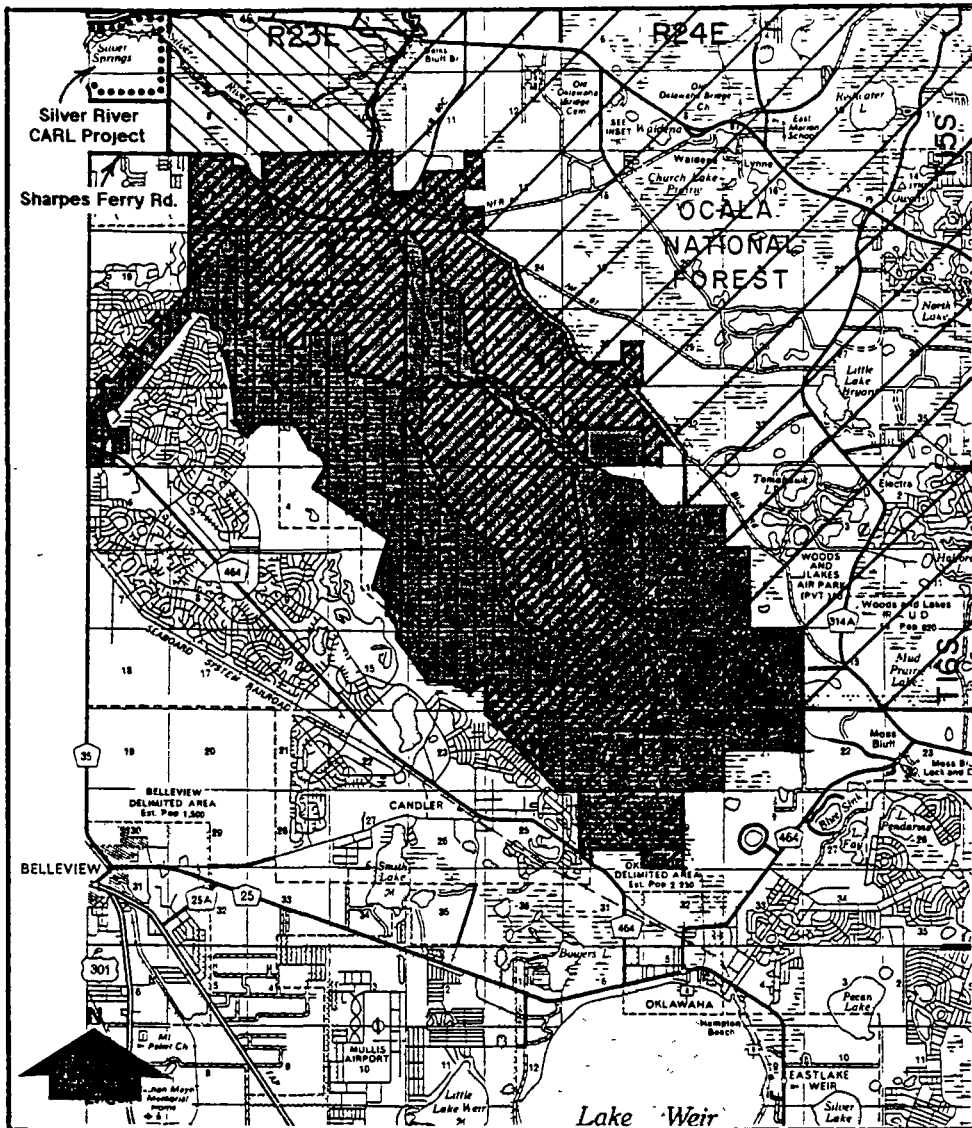
cooperate with GFC in the establishment of a recreational trail to Silver River State Park.

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$3,640	\$3,640
Expense	\$10,000	\$10,000
OCO	\$0	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$13,640</b>	<b>\$14,640</b>

**Management Cost Summary/County**

Category Source of Funds	Startup County	Recurring County
Salary	\$37,000	\$37,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$20,000	\$20,000
OCO	\$15,000	\$5,000
FCO	\$150,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$222,000</b>	<b>\$72,000</b>

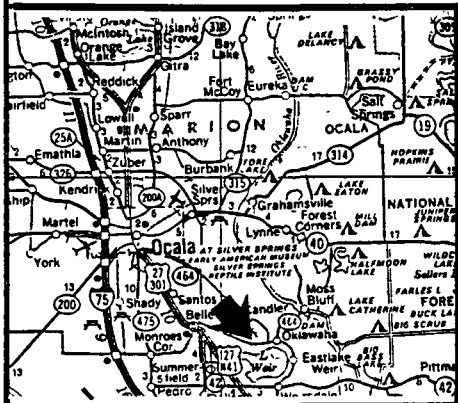







## HEATHER ISLAND

MARION

COUNTY

1, 2, AND 3 EQUAL ESSENTIAL PARCELS



-  PROJECT AREA
-  1. CONTAINER CORP.  
(TO BE ACQUIRED BY CARL)
-  2. OKLAWAHA FARMS INC.  
3. ST. JOE PAPER CO.  
(TO BE ACQUIRED BY SJRWMD)  
(OKLAWAHA HAS BEEN ACQUIRED)
-  4. BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
(TRANSFERRED FROM CANAL AUTHORITY)
-  STATE OWNED

# Barnacle Addition

Bargain 26

## Dade County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

A partially natural area in the center of Miami is unusual and significant. The Barnacle Addition project will conserve a remnant of tropical hammock along Biscayne Bay, adding an area for the public to learn about the history of the Barnacle and of Coconut Grove.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

This project occupies a narrow lot between the Barnacle Historic Site and the city-owned Peacock Park and supports a 2.5 acre tropical hardwood hammock. Although the understory of the hammock is disturbed, the site does contain several rare plant species, including thatch palm and silver palm. The property also has 240 feet on Biscayne Bay, a State Aquatic Preserve. It contains a historic site and a prehistoric archaeological site. The property's desirable location makes it a prime candidate for residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as an addition to the state historic site, providing an area for interpretive trails.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of one ownership; therefore no phasing is required.

Eminent domain was authorized by the 1987 Legislature. Five adjacent acres, The Barnacle State Historic Site, were purchased (\$525,000) with LATF funds in 1973.

### Coordination

Dade County and the City of Miami are acquisition partners.

Resolutions in support of this project include:

85-923: Miami City Commission - Pledges funds for acquisition

87-130: City of Miami - Reimbursement for appraisals

R1262-90: Dade County Commission - Pledges funds for acquisition.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Worm-vine orchid</i>	G3/S2
<i>Silver palm</i>	G3G4/S3
ROCKLAND HAMMOCK	G7/S2
<i>Florida thatch palm</i>	G4G5/S2
<i>Brittle thatch palm</i>	G4G5/S3
5 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1986
Project Area (Acres)	7
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	7
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,463,000

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goal of management of the Barnacle Addition CARL project is to help preserve the Barnacle State Historical Site. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward development of a recreational trail and interpretive displays. The project, when completed, will link the state historic site with a city park, and has enough area to achieve the management goal.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Barnacle Addition CARL project is a narrow lot adjacent to the Barnacle State Historic Site. Its location qualifies it as a state historic site.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage the project as part of the state historic site.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project is a high-need management area that will include public recreational use and development compatible with resource management.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

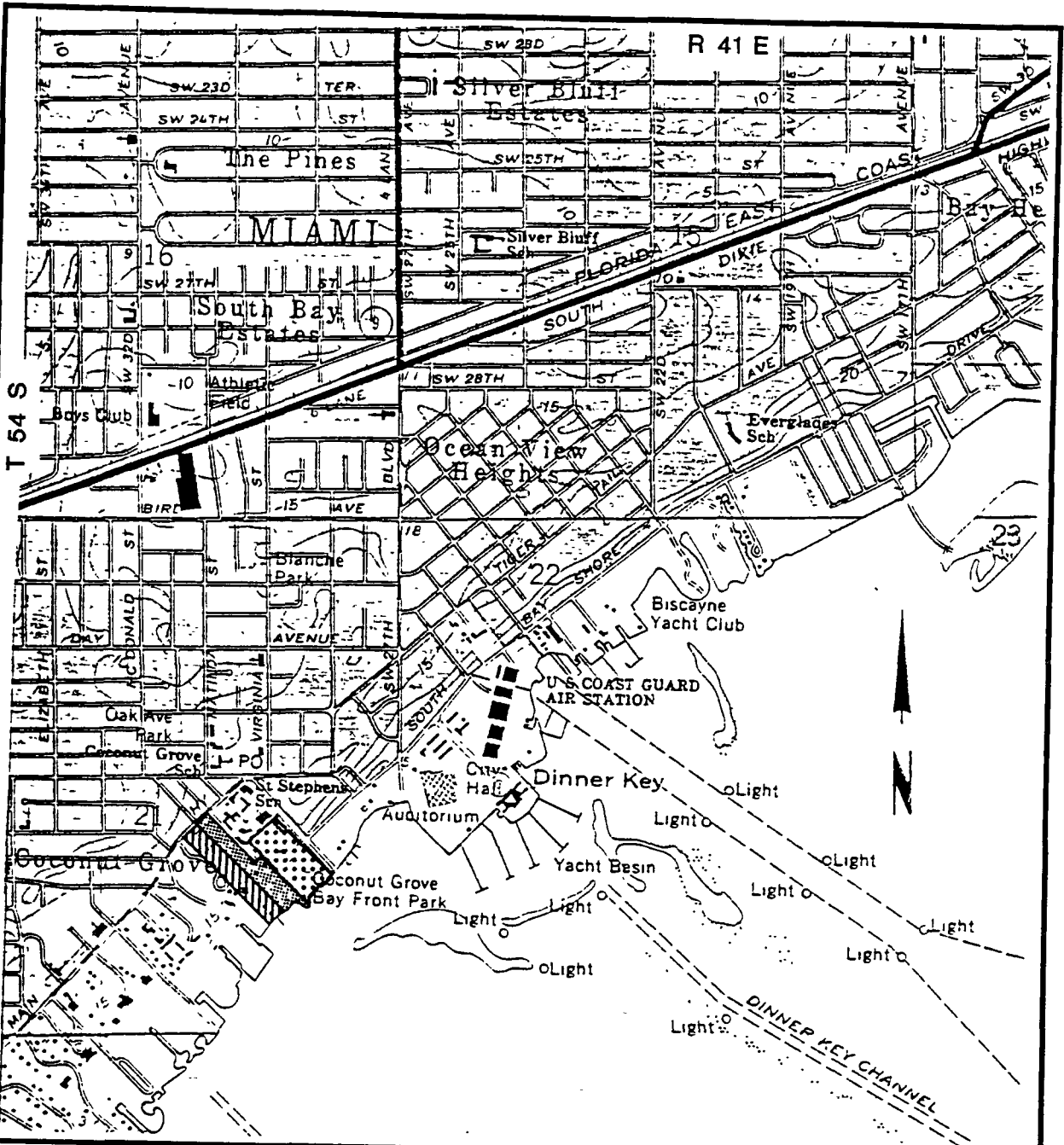
*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially. After acquisition, it will probably be several years before any significant public use facilities are developed. The amount of revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities, together with extent of public use of the parent park.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$9,140	\$9,140
Expense	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$44,000	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$53,140</b>	<b>\$9,140</b>





**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**COUNTY PARK**



**STATE OWNED**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**THE BARNACLE  
ADDITION**

**DADE COUNTY**

# Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem

Orange and Seminole Counties

Bargain 27

## Purpose for State Acquisition

Between the growing cities of Orlando and Titusville is a near wilderness through which the middle St. Johns River flows. The Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem project will protect part of this undeveloped area along Puzzle Lake where the Econlockhatchee River flows into the St. Johns, adding to conservation lands already on the river, protecting habitat for bald eagle and other wildlife and rare plants, preserving several archaeological sites, and providing the public of this urbanizing region opportunities for canoeing, fishing, hunting, and other recreation.

## Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

## General Description

The Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem project will protect wetlands associated with the Econlockhatchee (a blackwater stream) and St. Johns Rivers, extensive hydric hammocks, and over nine miles of frontage on the St. Johns River. Other communities within the project include baygall, mesic/wet flatwoods, floodplain marsh, and scrub/scrubby flatwoods. Much of the uplands have been converted to improved pasture; natural areas have also been impacted by grazing and clearcutting. This project, adjacent to the Seminole Ranch Save Our Rivers project, could ultimately be part of public land protecting a riparian corridor nearly 54 miles long along the Econlockhatchee and St. Johns Rivers. Fourteen archaeological sites are known from the project, with good potential for more. The area is

threatened by unrestricted logging and residential development.

## Public Use

The project will provide a state forest, with such uses as fishing, canoeing, hiking, camping, cultural education and nature appreciation.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

Econ-St. Johns: Phase I: Hunters Development Fund (Orange County acquiring. County, water management district and CARL will each contribute 1/3 of acquisition cost); Lee Ranch SJRWMD negotiations unsuccessful; Ray Fore (acquired by Seminole County). Phase II: Northernmost large ownership and remaining inholdings including Clonts, Henning, McLeod, Baker and Ritcher.

Lower Econlockhatchee: Phase 1; Demetree, the largest ownership buffering both sides of river (acquired - shared acquisition with the district). Phase II; Other large tracts including Kilbee (acquired by district), Yarbrough, Clonts, Jones and others.

On January 17, 1990, LAAC eliminated all phasing.

\*\* 3,574 acres acquired by St. Johns River Water Management District

## Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner in this project as are both Seminole and Orange Counties.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Chapman's sedge</i>	G2G3/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
<i>Decurrent beak-rush</i>	G3G4/S2
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
16 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1994*
Project Area (Acres)	27,652
Acres Acquired	5,833**
at a Cost of	\$15,702,597
Acres Remaining	21,819
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$18,144,702

\* Econ-St Johns and Lower Econlockhatchee projects were combined to create Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem in

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Econ-St Johns Ecosystem CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coasts, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for naturaresource based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The size and restorable forest resources of the Econ-St. Johns River Ecosystem make it highly desirable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management*

Other than the habitat restoration needs mentioned below, the management needs for this project are expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Approximately 15% of the project has already been acquired. Although a full complement of positions has not yet been funded, the public is being provided access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Current management involves securing the site, providing public and fire management access, and

removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. After enough of the project is acquired, the sites' natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

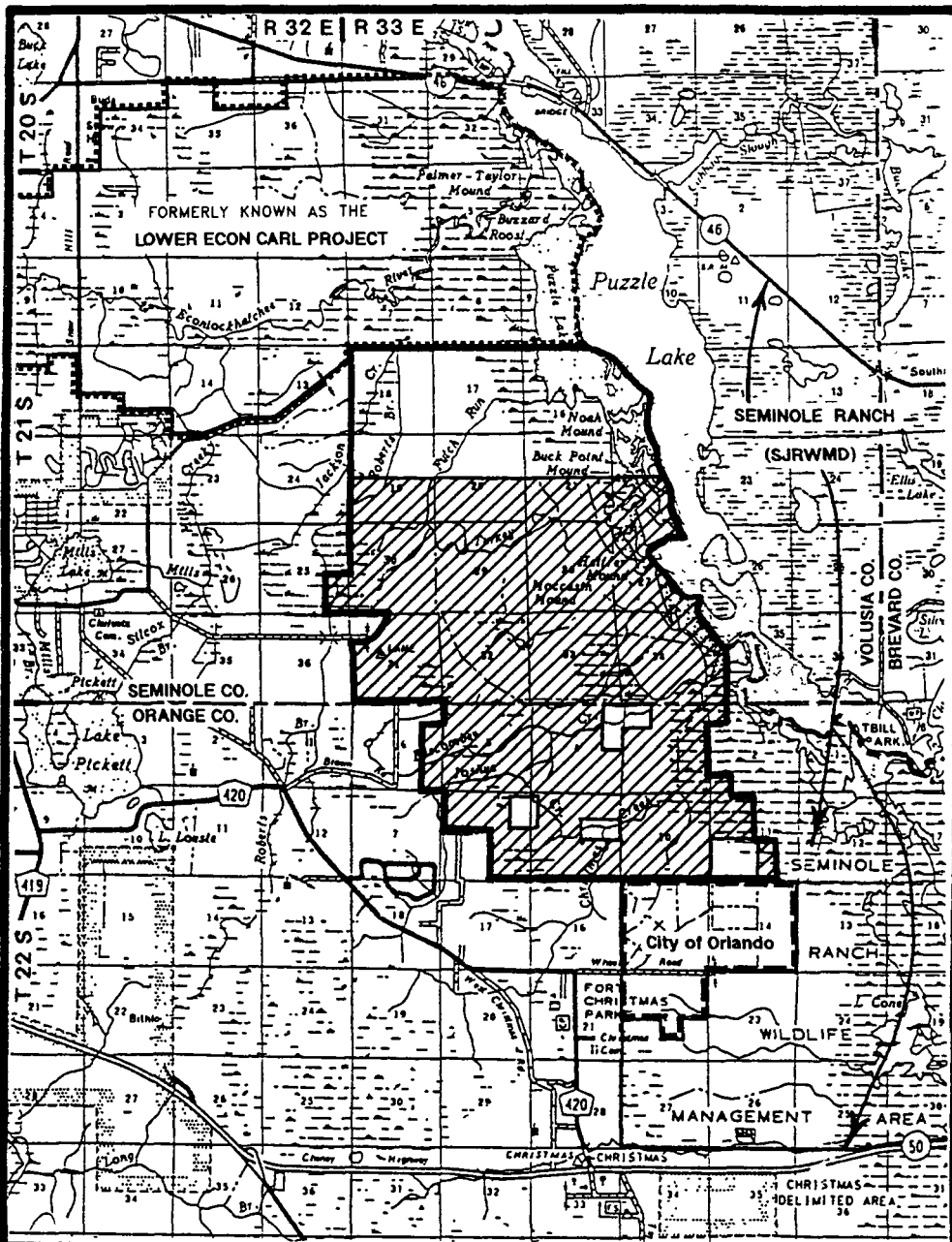
Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. The project contains a considerable acreage of pasture and range that is suitable for reforestation. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.



*Cooperators in management activities* The Division is cooperating with other state agencies, local government entities and other interested parties.

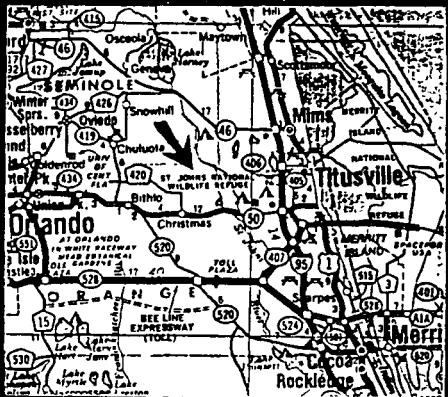
**Management Cost Summary**

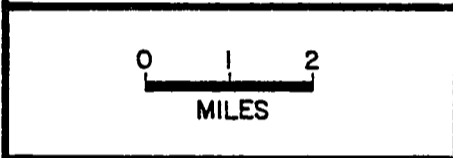
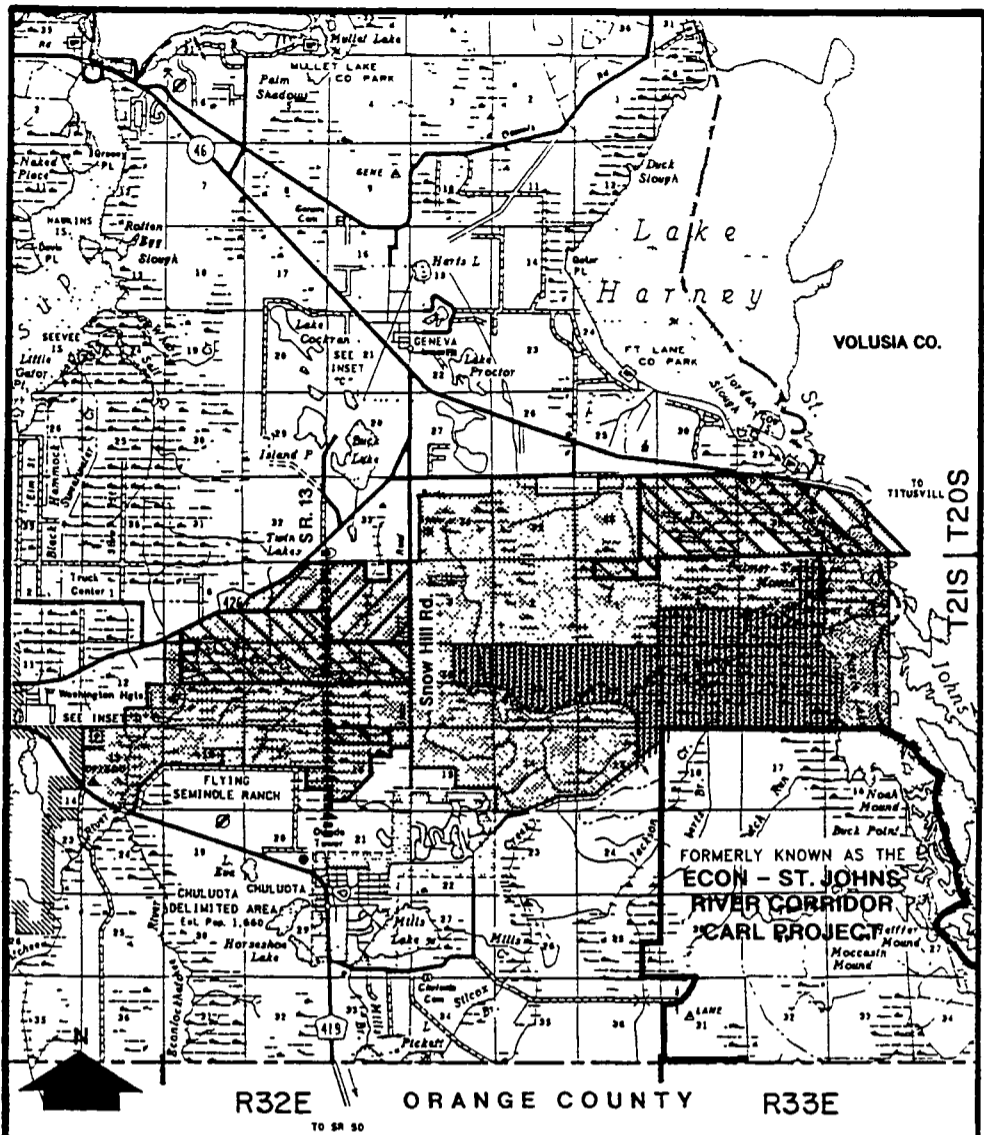
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$75,420	\$75,420
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$40,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$116,000	\$6,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$231,420</b>	<b>\$111,280</b>



**ECON - ST. JOHNS  
ECOSYSTEM  
SEMINOLE / ORANGE CO.'S**


-  PROJECT AREA
  -  PHASE I
- PHASE I EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS







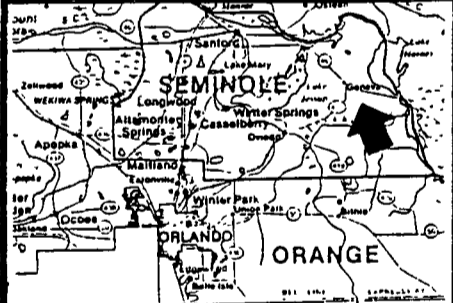


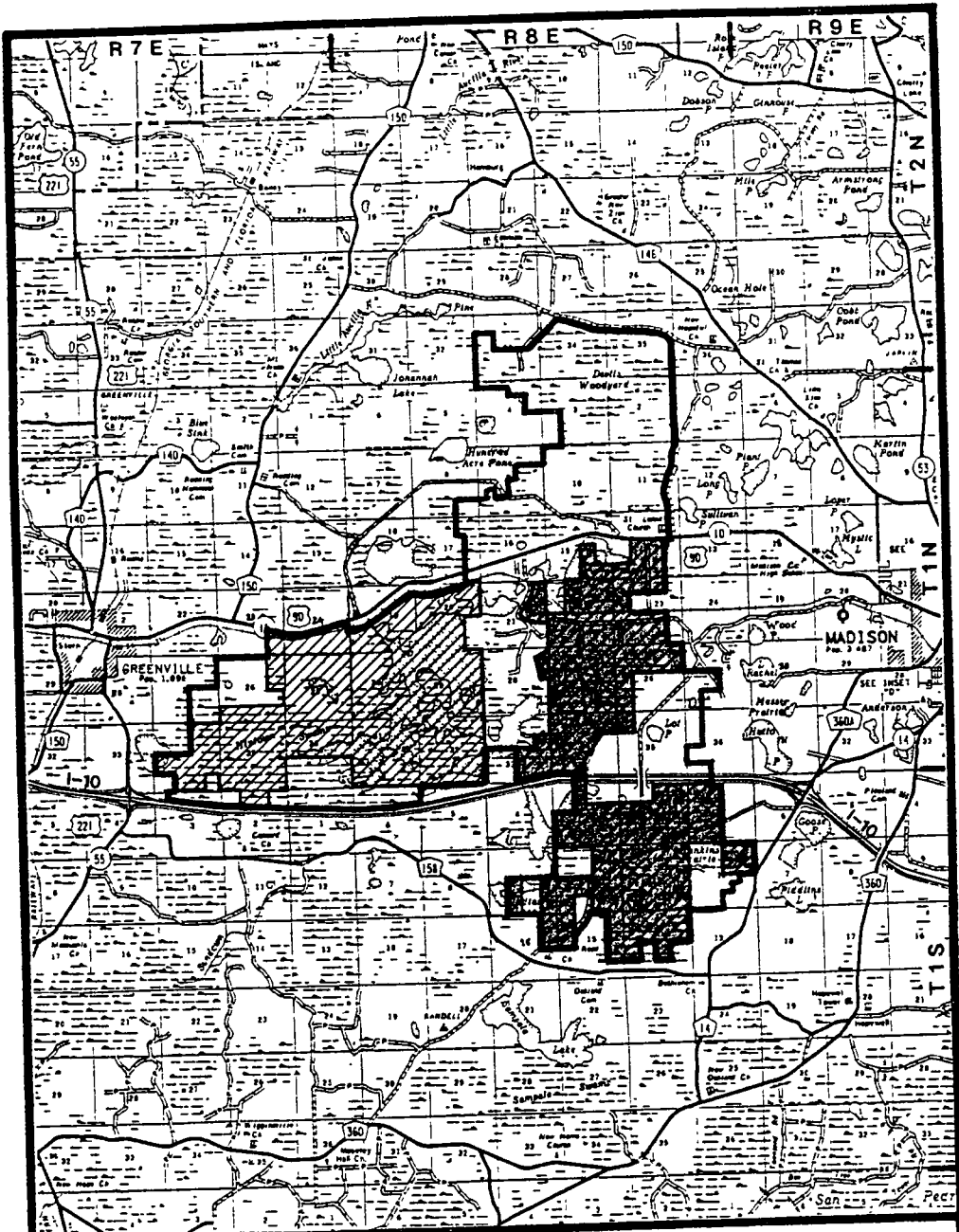
**ECON - ST. JOHNS  
ECOSYSTEM**

SEMINOLE COUNTY

 **ESSENTIAL PARCELS**  
(STATE OWNED AND ST. JOHNS RIVER W.M.D. OWNED ARE ALSO ESSENTIAL PARCELS)

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  ABANDONED R/R R.O.W. (COUNTY OWNED)
-  ST. JOHNS RIVER WMD OWNED/UNDER CONTRACT

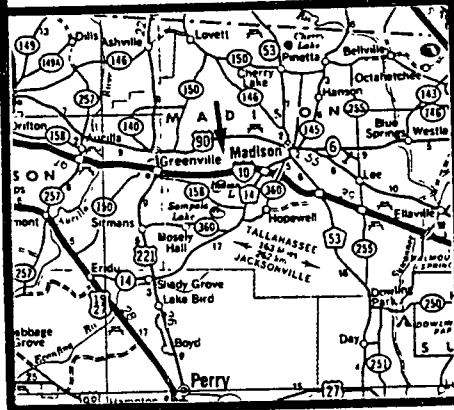



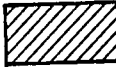



**HIXTOWN SWAMP**

MADISON

CO.



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PHASE I  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  PHASE I CONTINGENT  
UPON 50% DONATION  
(GILMAN OWNERSHIP)

# *Emeralda Marsh*

Bargain 29

## *Lake and Marion Counties*

### **Purpose for State Acquisition**

The Oklawaha River, flowing out of Lake Griffin on its journey to the St. Johns River far to the north, once passed by expanses of sawgrass marsh important for wildlife such as bald eagles and wading birds, but only parts of this marsh are left. The Emeralda Marsh project will protect this remnant and restore several muck farms to marsh, improving the water quality of Lake Griffin and the Oklawaha River, increasing wildlife habitat, and giving the public in this region of spreading housing developments a natural area for hunting, fishing, and other recreational pursuits.

### **Manager**

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### **General Description**

This project consists predominantly of marshes and agricultural land along the east side of Lake Griffin and the Oklawaha River. Although much wetland acreage within the project area has been converted to muck farmland, the remainder of Emeralda Marsh is a largely undisturbed freshwater marsh system. It harbors numerous rare and endangered animal species including bald eagle, wood stork, limpkin, and Florida black bear. The region is especially important as a major nesting/overwintering area for sandhill crane. At least one-third of the eastern greater sandhill crane population heavily uses this marsh and adjacent agricultural lands during the winter. No archaeological sites are known from the project. Current farming practices, dependent on chemicals, are a continuing threat to the marsh.

### **Public Use**

This project is designated as a wildlife and environmental area, with such uses as wildlife observation, fishing, camping and hiking.

### **Acquisition Planning and Status**

This project has three phases. Phase I includes jurisdictional wetlands, not in agricultural production, adjacent to Emeralda Marsh/Bull and Buck Hammocks. Phase II includes large holdings in agricultural production (less than fee simple - conservation easements/owner contract agreements). Phase III include parcels below ordinary high water (less than fee simple - donations). The majority of the original project was composed of four major owners. The 1992 addition included an additional six owners.

### **Coordination**

St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner with the state and has acquired approximately 6,030 acres, substantial acreage within the project area. There has been no acquisition activity by the state due to low ranking.

Resolutions in support of this project include:

St. Johns River Water Management District declaring support for shared acquisition.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Lake Eustis pupfish	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
FLOODPLAIN MARSH	G3?/S2
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
Wood stork	G5/S2
Limpkin	G5/S3
Snowy egret	G5/S4
15 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1985
Project Area (Acres)	12,002
Acres Acquired	6,781
at a Cost of	\$16,188,000
Acres Remaining	5,221
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,508,800

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Emeralda Marsh CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Emeralda Marsh project has the wildlife resources, particularly sandhill cranes, wood storks, bald eagles, and waterfowl, to qualify as a wildlife management area.

*Manager* The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) is recommended as the lead manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The highly-developed agricultural operations and presence of a "town" within the project will

undoubtedly increase the intensity of management necessary to accomplish objectives.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* The first year of management would consist of posting the area, working out agreements with agricultural cooperators, initiating the planning process and developing regulations for the area. Subsequent years would entail documentation of results and development of management schedules designed to benefit game species and listed species.

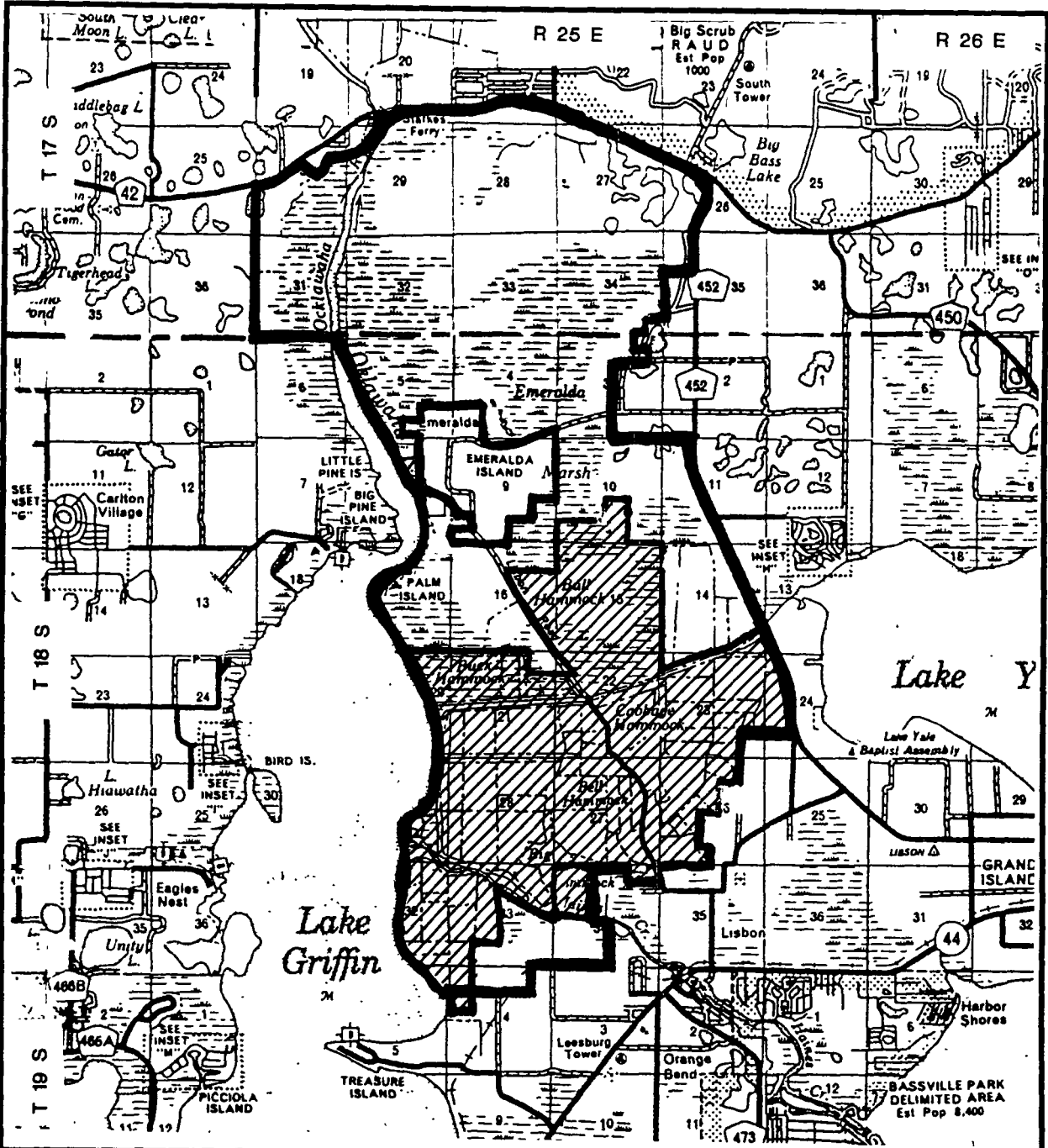
*Revenue generating potential* Substantial revenue would likely be generated by means of agricultural subleases, as well as (potentially) from collection of recreational user fees associated with both hunting and non-consumptive activities.

*Cooperators in management* St. Johns River Water Management District will cooperate on water manipulation schedules and hydrological restoration efforts.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$1,000	\$1,500
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$100	\$300
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$1,800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,100</b>	<b>\$3,600</b>





PROJECT AREA



S.J.R.W.M.D. OWNERSHIP

PHASE 1 EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(SEE ESSENTIAL PARCELS DOCUMENTATION)



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



EMERALDA MARSH

LAKE/MARION COUNTIES

# Juno Hills

## Palm Beach County

Bargain 30

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Growing cities have almost completely eliminated natural areas on the coast of southeast Florida. The Juno Hills project will preserve one of the largest remnants of coastal scrub in Palm Beach County, protecting habitat critical to the survival of several rare plants like the four-petal pawpaw and animals such as the scrub jay, and providing the public with a place to learn about and enjoy the original landscape of this urbanized area.

### Manager

Palm Beach County.

### General Description

The project contains one of the largest and best remaining examples of the now rare coastal scrub. (In Palm Beach County, over 97% of the scrub that once covered the ancient sand dunes of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge has been lost to development.) The extremely rare four-petal pawpaw, known from only a few sites in the southeast Florida coastal scrub, and at least three other rare species of scrub plants occur in the Juno Hills project. Such rare animals as the scrub jay, scrub lizard, gopher tortoise, and red widow spider also inhabit the scrub here. Scrubby slash pine

flatwoods, disturbed basin swamps, and estuarine tidal swamps cover parts of the project area. No archaeological or historic sites are known from the project. If not purchased, this property will almost certainly be developed.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a park and botanical site, with such uses as environmental education, hiking on nature trails, picnicking and fishing.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of approximately five ownerships, MacArthur the largest and most essential.

\*Acquired by Palm Beach County (approximate purchase price \$15 million).

### Coordination

Palm Beach County is CARL's Acquisition partner.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Beach jacquemontia</i>	G1/S1
<i>Four-petal pawpaw</i>	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Pine pinweed</i>	G2/S2
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
<i>Scrub bay</i>	G3/S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
15 FNAI elements known from site	

<b>Placed on list</b>	<b>1994</b>
<b>Project Area (Acres)</b>	<b>440</b>
<b>Acres Acquired</b>	<b>334</b>
<b>at a Cost of</b>	<b>\$15,000,000</b>
<b>Acres Remaining</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of</b>	<b>\$4,479,343</b>

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Juno Hills CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Juno Hills project qualifies as a state preserve because it would protect the largest tract of Atlantic Coastal Ridge scrub left in Florida south of Martin County.

*Manager* The Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management is the recommended manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project contains some moderate-need tracts, primarily wetlands that have been altered by mosquito ditching and require restoration. The unaltered uplands are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Initial management activities will be completed within one year after acquisition. The site will be secured with fencing and other barriers to prevent unauthorized uses such as poaching, off-road-vehicle driving, and trash dumping. Law

enforcement authorities will begin enforcing the Palm Beach County ordinance that prohibits damage to a natural area. Any trash not removed in a pre-acquisition cleanup will be removed on a volunteer cleanup day.

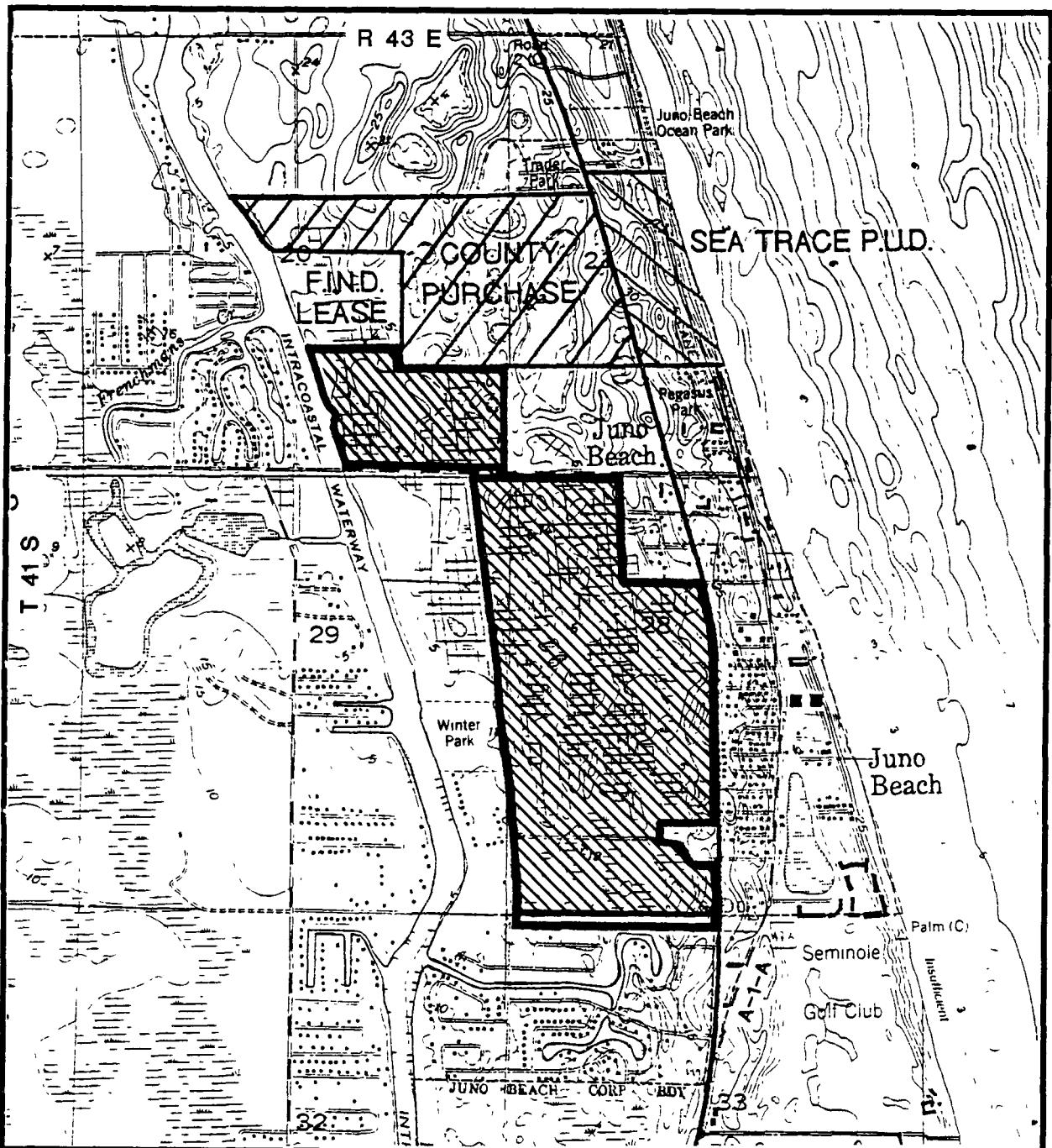
Within one year of the execution of a management lease, the County will complete a management plan describing how the natural resources of the site will be protected, how altered areas will be restored, and how public use will be accommodated. As a part of management planning, the County will inventory natural resources to identify sensitive and disturbed areas and to map populations of listed species. The County will contact permitting agencies to determine the extent of restoration allowable in the altered areas. The County will also investigate the possibility of abandoning Rolling Green Road, an unpaved road that bisects the project. After adopting the management plan, the County will implement a prescribed burning program in fire-maintained natural communities that incorporates existing natural and man-made firebreaks. Exotic plants will be removed.

Within three years of acquisition of the last parcel, public-use facilities will be constructed and the project opened for regular public access. Facilities will be the minimum required for passive use and will be located in disturbed areas as much as possible.

*Revenue-generating potential* Palm Beach County does not charge admission fees to the natural areas it manages, or permit hunting or logging on these sites. Therefore, no revenue is expected to be generated from the Juno Hills project.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	County	County	County
Salary	\$5,785	\$17,935	\$25,028
OPS	\$894	\$1,860	\$1,934
Expense	\$100	\$16,000	\$3,640
OCO	\$8,798	\$81,185	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$36,769
TOTAL	\$15,577	\$116,980	\$67,371



PROJECT AREA



ESSENTIAL PARCELS



NORTH

SCALE IN MILES



**JUNO HILLS**  
PALM BEACH COUNTY

# Twelve Mile Swamp

Bargain 31

## St. Johns County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Between Jacksonville and St. Augustine a large swamp, though logged, has escaped the development spreading from those cities. The Twelve Mile Swamp project will protect this swamp, conserving a large area for such wildlife as black bear and wading birds, and ensuring that the people of this growing region will have a natural area to enjoy for years to come.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

The project consists of a large wetland basin surrounded largely by pine plantation. Natural communities present include: bottomland forest, floodplain swamp, mesic flatwoods, depression marsh, dome swamp and scrubby flatwoods. Much of the tract has been altered by extensive silvicultural activities. The large expanse of relatively undisturbed wetlands near the center is known to support many species of wildlife including the Florida black bear (state threatened). A bird rookery has been documented from the project. Twelve archaeological

or historic sites or structures are known from the project. Logging and particularly residential development are threats to this area. It is surrounded by large developments of regional impact.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state forest, with such uses as camping, hiking, hunting and horseback riding.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The Cummer Trust ownership is the most essential tract to acquire. The project consists of approximately 22 other smaller tracts.

Due to its continued relatively low ranking, this project has not received funding.

### Coordination

The St. Johns River Water Management District is an acquisition partner.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Bartram's oxia</i>	G2/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
WET FLATWOODS	G?/S4?
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
DEPRESSION MARSH	G4?/S3
BOTTOMLAND FOREST	G4/S4
Great egret	G5/S4
11 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	26,315
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	26,315
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$12,754,400

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Twelve Mile Swamp CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The size and restorable pine plantations of the Twelve Mile Swamp CARL project make it desirable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry is recommended as manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Once the core area is acquired, the Division of Forestry will provide public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The sites' natural

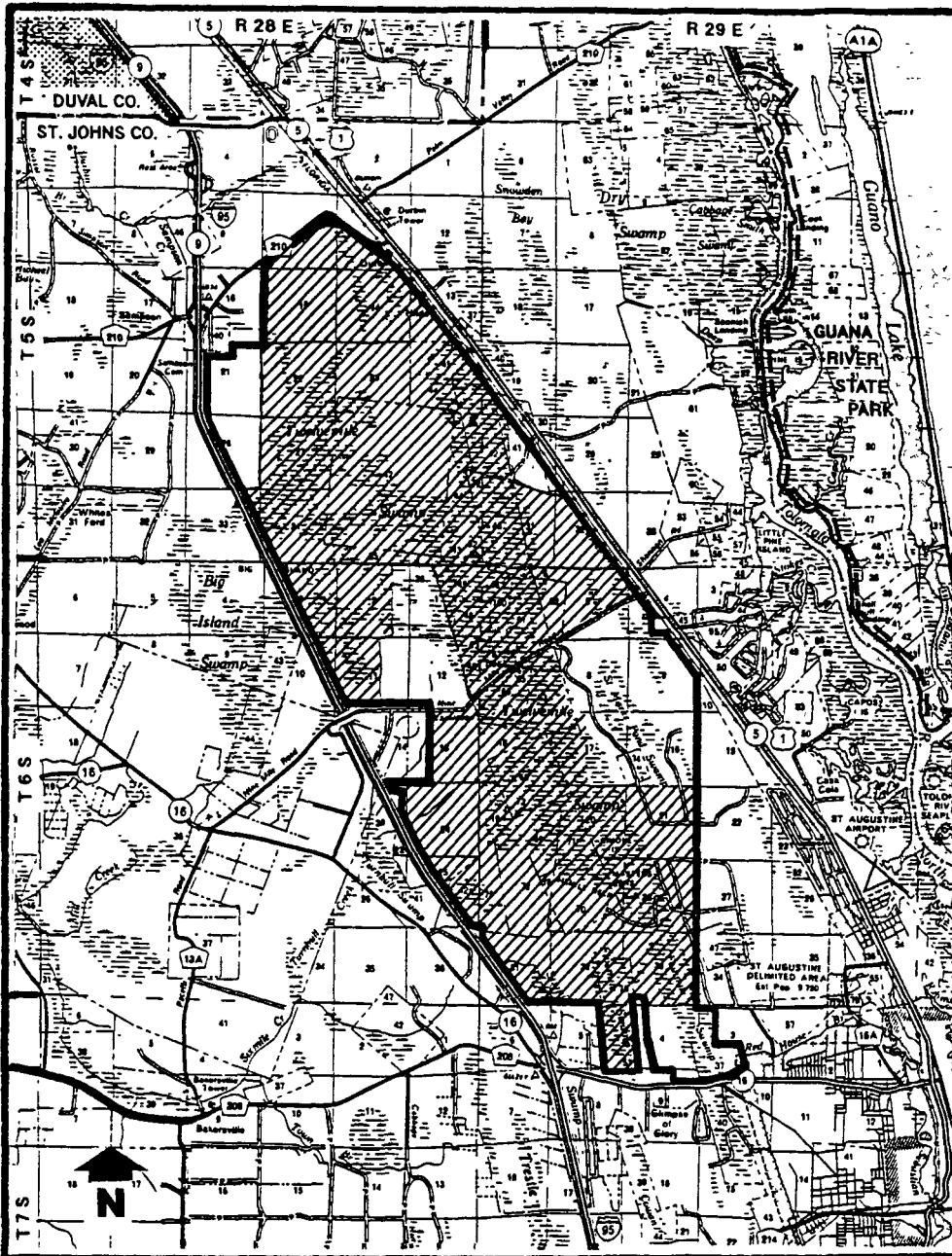
resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

**Management Cost Summary**

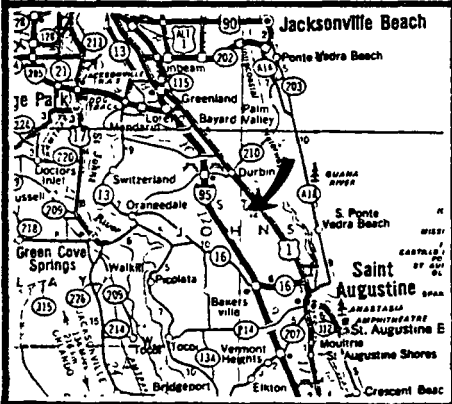
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$28,240	\$28,240
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$21,000	\$13,000
OCO	\$85,900	\$2,500
FCO	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$135,140</b>	<b>\$43,740</b>


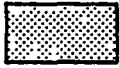



**TWELVEMILE SWAMP**

ST. JOHNS

CO.



-  PROJECT AREA
-  JULINGTON / DURBIN PENINSULA CARL PROJECT
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS

# Alderman's Ford Addition

Hillsborough County

Bargain 32

## Purpose for State Acquisition

Eastern Hillsborough County, in the growing Tampa Bay area, is a region of agriculture and phosphate mines, with few natural areas left. The Alderman's Ford Addition project will add one of these natural areas—hardwood forests and flatwoods along the Alafia River—to a county park, protecting habitat for wildlife and the extremely rare Florida golden aster, helping to maintain the water quality of the river, and providing more areas for the public to enjoy anything from nature study to hiking and horseback riding.

## Manager

Hillsborough County.

## General Description

The project will add several hundred acres of hardwood forest and several miles of Alafia River frontage to the existing Alderman's Ford County Park. The river and associated hardwood forests provide habitat for a great number of wildlife species. Suwannee cooters and common snook have been recorded from the river, and gopher tortoises inhabit the xeric uplands. The hardwood forests are especially important for migrating song birds. A stand of mesic flatwoods dominated by mature longleaf pines and dense wiregrass has become overgrown with wild azaleas, fetterbush, and tarflower, but could be restored with prescribed fire. Disturbed areas including a former farm and homesite

could be used for visitor facilities. There is one archaeological site recorded from the project. Timbering, phosphate mining and residential development all threaten this area.

## Public Use

This project is designated as a county park and recreation area, with such uses as hiking, bicycling, camping and nature study.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

This project consists of approximately nine parcels and five owners. The PD recommended no phasing, although the two large ownerships, Sheldon and Joo, are the essential parcels and have been purchased by Hillsborough County. In total the county has acquired approximately 716 acres. Because of its relatively low ranking, however, this project has not received CARL funding.

## Coordination

Hillsborough County is an acquisition partner and has committed to acquiring at least 50% of the project.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Florida golden aster</i>	G1/S1
SPRING-RUN STREAM	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G?/S3
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G?/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
XERIC HAMMOCK	G?/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
10 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	1,079
Acres Acquired	716
at a Cost of	\$6,424,600
Acres Remaining	363
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,419,600



**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goal of management of the Alderman's Ford Addition CARL project is to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation. The project will be managed under the single-use concept of protecting or restoring the Alafia River, hardwood and pine forests, and sensitive species, while allowing recreation that will not degrade these natural resources. Growing-season burns will be necessary to preserve and restore fire-dependent communities. The project has the location (next to Alderman's Ford County Park), size, and shape to fulfill the primary management goal.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* This project has the size and resource diversity to qualify as a State Preserve.

*Manager* Hillsborough County Parks and Recreation Department is recommended as the lead manager.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project generally includes lands that are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Portions of the Alderman's Ford Addition CARL project have been under County ownership since 1990. The Parks and Recreation Department's Resource Management Office has been initiating management activities including securing the site, providing public access for recreational use, fire management, access and prescribed burning, exotic nuisance plant eradication, resource inventory, removal of man-made structures and trash, and habitat restoration. The site's natural resources and listed flora and fauna are being prepared. Within the first year after acquisition, the above activities will be continued, and a revised management plan will be prepared to meet CARL Program criteria.

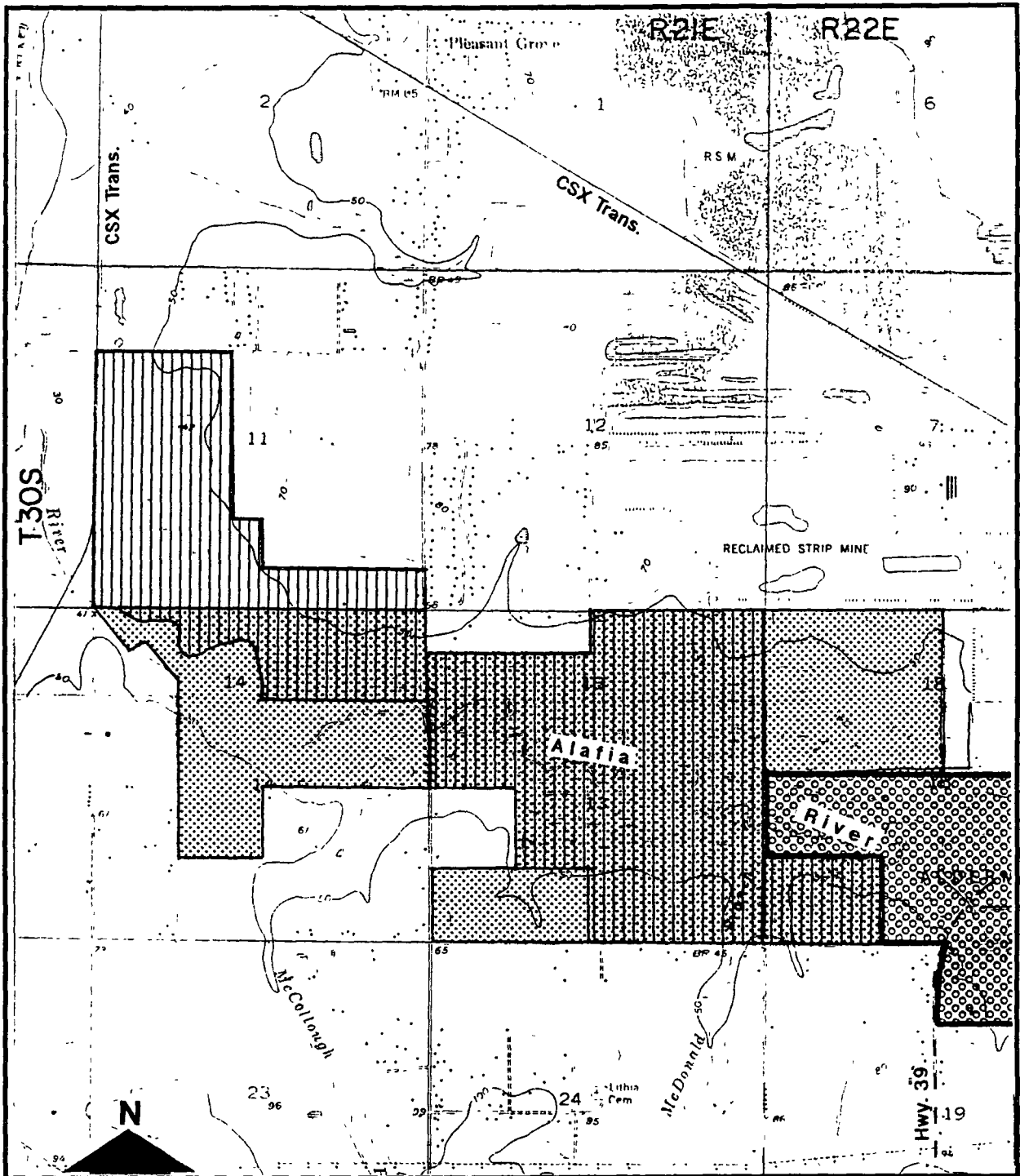
Long range plans for this property are being directed toward restoration of disturbed areas and the perpetuation and maintenance of natural plant communities. Current management activities include prescribed burning and planting of longleaf pine trees in pasture areas.

*Revenue-generating potential* This property is not expected to generate revenue in the near future.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry has cooperated in management of the site by assisting the county with prescribed burning.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	County	County	County
Salary	\$3,556	\$10,600	\$10,600
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$3,200	\$4,500	\$4,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$2,500	\$1,500	\$2,000
TOTAL	\$9,256	\$16,600	\$16,600



**PROJECT AREA**



**ACQUIRED BY COUNTY**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**ALDERMAN'S FORD**  
**COUNTY PARK**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**ALDERMAN'S FORD**  
**ADDITION**

**HILLSBOURGH COUNTY**

# Yamato Scrub

Bargain 33

## Palm Beach County

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The relentless growth of large cities has almost completely eliminated natural areas on the coast of southeast Florida. The Yamato Scrub project will preserve one of the richest and southernmost remnants of coastal scrub in south Florida, protecting habitat critical to the survival of several rare plants like sand-dune spurge and pine pinweed and animals such as the gopher tortoise, and providing the public with a place to learn about and enjoy the original landscape of this urbanized area.

### Manager

Palm Beach County.

### General Description

Sand pine scrub and scrubby flatwoods, restricted primarily or entirely to Florida, are the predominant natural communities of the project. The species richness of the project's scrub is considered higher than any other remaining scrub on the southeast coast of the state. Five plants in the project are state listed as endangered or threatened and five are candidates for federal listing. Special animals on site include the Florida scrub lizard, gopher tortoise, and the Florida

mouse. The Florida scrub jay, once found on site, has been extirpated. No archaeological sites are known from the project. Commercial development is an imminent threat to this site.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a state preserve with limited public use, including research, environmental education and hiking.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Boca Commerce Center is the essential tract to be acquired before negotiation of the three other smaller parcels. The Governor and Cabinet approved an option totaling approximately 220 acres on 9/15/92. Specific performance litigation ongoing to close.

### Coordination

This is a shared acquisition with Palm Beach County and the City of Boca Raton.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Sand-dune spurge</i>	G2/S2
<i>Cutthroat grass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Pine pinweed</i>	G2/S2
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
<i>Curtiss' milkweed</i>	G3/S3
<i>Large-flowered rosemary</i>	G3/S3
<i>Nodding pinweed</i>	G3/S3
14 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	247
Acres Acquired	222
at a Cost of	\$4,813,875
Acres Remaining	25
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,716,700

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Yamato Scrub CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; and to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Yamato Scrub project qualifies as a state preserve because it is one of the few remaining representatives of Atlantic Coastal Ridge scrub in southeastern Florida.

*Manager* The project will be managed by the Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The Yamato Scrub project includes lands that are primarily low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Initial management activities will be completed within a year after acquisition. The site will be secured with fencing and other barriers to prevent unauthorized uses such as poaching, off-road-vehicle driving, and trash dumping. Law enforcement authorities will begin enforcing the Palm Beach County and Boca Raton ordinances that prohibit damage to a natural area. Any trash not removed in a pre-acquisition cleanup will be removed on a volunteer cleanup day.

Within one year of the execution of a management lease, the County will complete a management plan describing how the natural resources of the site will be protected, how altered areas will be restored, and how public use will be accommodated. As a part of management planning, the County will inventory natural resources to identify sensitive and disturbed areas and to map populations of listed species. The possibility of filling in or raising the control elevation of the former Lake Worth Drainage District L-40 lateral canal, which bisects the project and contributes to the drawdown of the water table, will be investigated. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be consulted about the possible reintroduction of scrub jays to the project. After adopting the management plan, the County will implement a prescribed burning program in fire-maintained natural communities that incorporates existing natural and man-made firebreaks. Exotic plants will be removed.

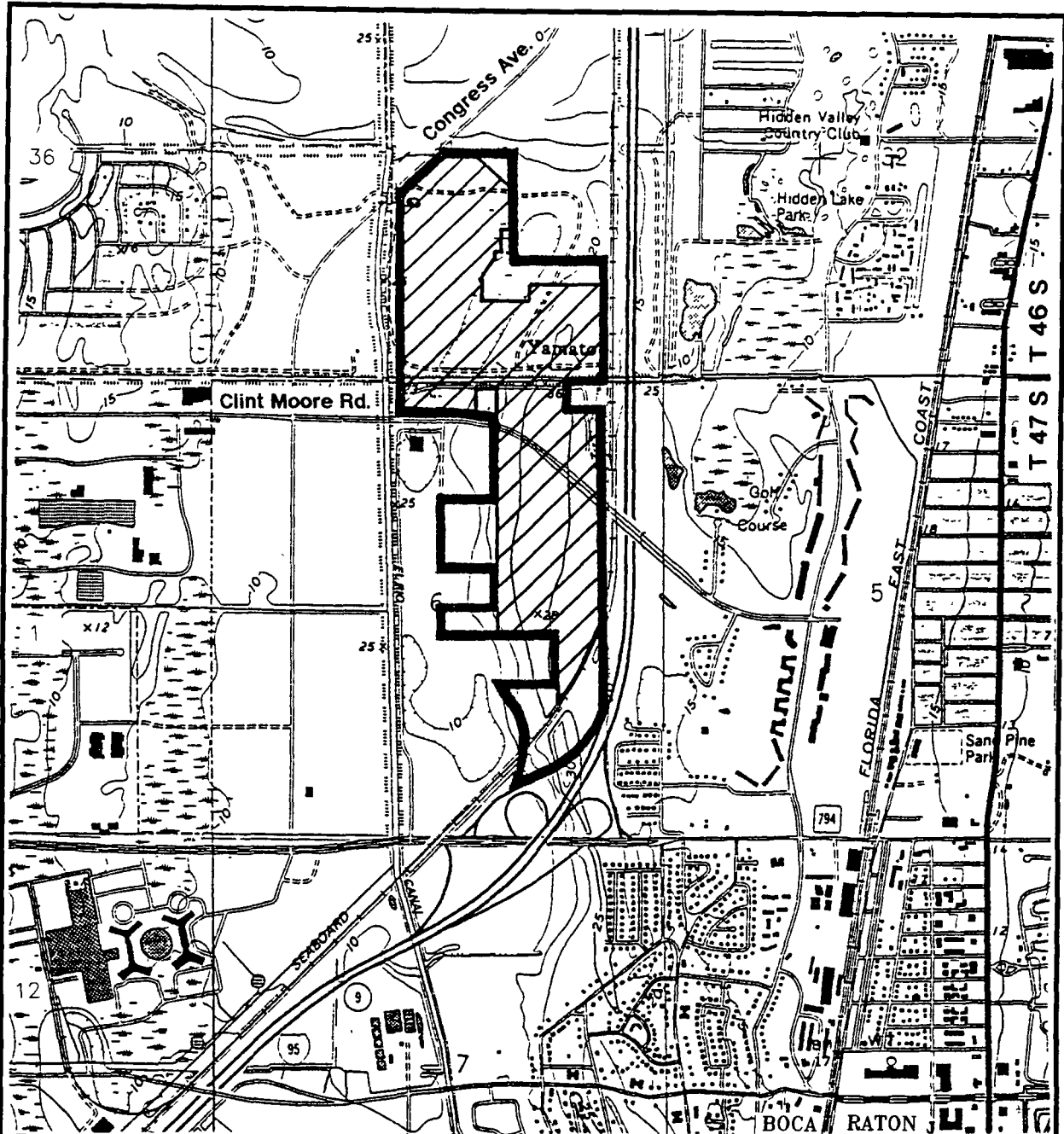
Within three years of acquisition of the last parcel, public-use facilities will be constructed and the project opened for regular public access. Facilities will be the minimum required for passive use and will be located in disturbed areas as much as possible.

*Revenue-generating potential* Palm Beach County does not charge admission fees to the natural areas it manages, or permit hunting or logging on these sites. Therefore, no revenue is expected to be generated from the Yamato Scrub project.

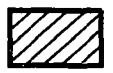
*Cooperators in management activities* The City of Boca Raton will perform some maintenance activities.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	Startup County	Recurring County
Salary	\$12,033	\$18,652
OPS	\$1,860	\$1,934
Expense	\$10,848	\$6,804
OCO	\$143,752	\$9,967
FCO	\$47,169	\$3,270
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$215,662</b>	<b>\$39,907</b>



**PROJECT AREA**



**UNDER CONTRACT**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**YAMATO SCRUB**

**PALM BEACH COUNTY**

*Conservation and Recreation Lands  
1996 Annual Report*

**SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE PROJECTS**

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11

# North Key Largo Hammocks

Monroe County

Substantial 1

## Purpose for State Acquisition

The West Indian hardwood forest of the Florida Keys, unique in the United States, is shrinking as development intensifies. The North Key Largo Hammocks project will protect the largest stand of this forest left, with its many tropical plants and rare animals; help protect the irreplaceable coral reef in John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary from the effects of uncontrolled development; and conserve an area where the public can enjoy the original landscape of these subtropical islands.

## Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

## General Description

The hammocks of North Key Largo form the largest stand of West Indian tropical forest in the United States, with numerous plant and animal species that are rare and endangered. The project also has over ten miles of shoreline that directly influence the adjacent waters of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. Natural communities include marine tidal swamp, coastal rock barren, and rockland hammock. The majority of the project is hammock or upland. No archaeological sites are known from the project. As in other parts of the Keys, development seriously threatens this area.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
PINE ROCKLAND	G1/S1
<i>Mahogany mistletoe</i>	G2/S1
<i>Inkwood</i>	G2/S1
<i>Prickly-apple</i>	G2G3/S2
Key Largo woodrat	G5T1/S1
Key Largo cotton mouse	G5T1/S1
Florida Keys mole skink	G4T2/S2
Rimrock crowned snake	G1G2Q/S
42 FNAI elements known from site	

## Public Use

This project is designated for use as a botanical site, with such uses as hiking and nature appreciation.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

In general, Phase I consists of all tracts in the project area before 1986 project design additions. Phase II consists of contiguous tracts in the addition from north to south. Phase III consists of the northernmost islands - Palo Alto being the largest and most ecologically valuable. Phase IV consists of privately owned submerged tracts. Phase V consists of Port Bougainville/Garden Cove.

All tracts owned by willing sellers have been acquired. The Governor and Cabinet have authorized condemnation of most of the remaining tracts. Proceedings are in progress.

In 1995, the LAAC approved the addition of 3.25 acres to the project boundary.

## Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

Placed on list	1983
Project Area (Acres)	3,212
Acres Acquired	2,907
at a Cost of	\$66,366,128
Acres Remaining	305
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,756,434

## North Key Largo Hammocks - Substantial 1

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the North Key Largo Hammocks CARL project are: To conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; To conserve and protect lands within areas of critical state concern, if the proposed acquisition relates to the natural resource protection purposes of the designation; To conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and To conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, if the protection and conservation of such lands is necessary to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which cannot otherwise be accomplished through local or state regulatory programs.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The North Key Largo Hammocks project includes the largest West Indian tropical forest in the United States. This qualifies it as a state botanical site.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks will manage the project.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project is a low-need management area emphasizing resource protection and perpetuation while allowing compatible public recreational use and development. Much of the project has already been acquired.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Future acquisitions will be incorporated into the Key Largo Hammock State Botanical Site. When the Division of Recreation and Parks brings each parcel under its management, it will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion of the parcel in a plan for long-term public use and resource management of the overall Botanical Site.

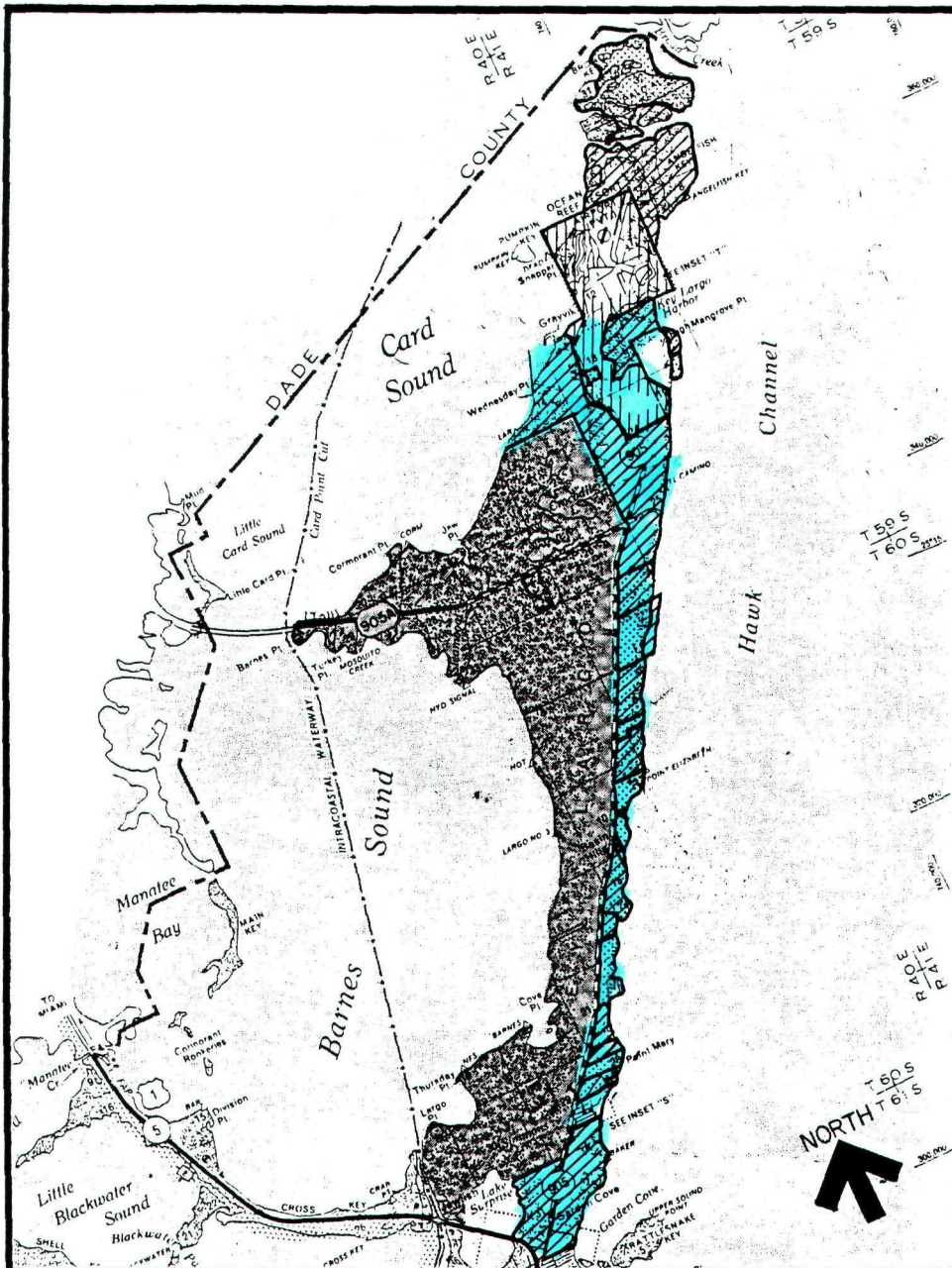
*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The amount of revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities for the Botanical Site. Since management emphasizes resource protection, with limited public use, future revenues are not expected to be high. The Site does not presently generate any significant amount of revenue.

*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

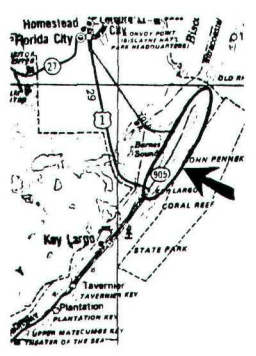
### Management Cost Summary



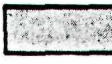
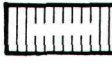
Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF	CARL/SPTF
Salary	\$73,832	\$77,541	\$77,541
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$23,382	\$29,638	\$29,688
OCO	\$9,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$169,500	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$275,714	\$217,268	\$216,458





**NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS**  
**MONROE COUNTY**



-  **PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  **STATE OWNED OR UNDER OPTION**
-  **CROCODILE LAKE NAT. WILDLIFE REFUGE**
-  **OCEAN REEF RESORT**

# North Fork St. Lucie River

St. Lucie County

Substantial 2

## Purpose for State Acquisition

Through the middle of growing Port St. Lucie the North Fork of the St. Lucie River flows in a corridor of hardwood swamps and scrub. The North Fork St. Lucie River project will conserve this corridor, helping to protect the water quality of the river—an Aquatic Preserve—and providing residents of and visitors to this area with a place to enjoy boating, fishing, hiking, and other activities.

## Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

## General Description

This project forms a narrow eight-mile-long corridor along the North Fork St. Lucie River. The waterway has been channelized in the past and traces of this history are evident in some places. Natural communities are composed largely of wetlands but some developable uplands such as scrub are also present. Rare and threatened plants and animals occur within the project. The project area has a direct influence on the water quality of the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve. No archaeological sites

are known from the project. The river flows through the center of Port St. Lucie and is vulnerable to development of adjacent uplands.

## Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve, with such public uses as boating and fishing, camping, picnicking and hiking.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I consists of 1,350 acres of the City of Port St. Lucie ownership, formally GDC (acquired) and two other minor owners, Evans and Winn. Phase II consists of the ownerships within the Sharette DRI.

## Coordination

The former GDC tract was acquired by the City of Port St. Lucie, through the Trust for Public Lands acting as an intermediary, for subsequent sale to the state. The Trust conveyed the 12.7 acre marina property to the county.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SCRUB	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
BLACKWATER STREAM	G4/S2
FLOODPLAIN FOREST	G/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G/S4
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G/S4
12 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1988
Project Area (Acres)	1,335
Acres Acquired	966
at a Cost of	\$1,422,000
Acres Remaining	369
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$438,200

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the North Fork St. Lucie River CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The North Fork St. Lucie River CARL project, by preserving the floodplain along the river, qualifies as a buffer preserve for the North Fork St. Lucie River Aquatic Preserve.

*Manager* The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas is the recommended lead manager of the buffer preserve.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The North Fork St. Lucie River CARL project mostly includes dense floodplain wetlands that restrict access, so management will focus on enhancement and resource protection. Protection of the water quality of the river and floodplain will be important because development is adjacent to and adversely affecting much of the river corridor. The transitional and upland parcels are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

*Timetable for implementing management and*

*provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Within the first year after acquisition, activities will concentrate on developing a detailed site assessment and resource inventory, removing trash on upland parcels, and securing the property. The Division of Marine Resources will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources will be inventoried and a management plan will be developed.

Long-range plans for this property, beginning one year after acquisition, will generally be directed toward the removal of exotic species, restoration of disturbed areas, and the maintenance of natural communities. Management will also protect threatened and endangered species. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas and to locate areas for any recreational or administrative facilities. Disturbances will be restored to the greatest extent practical.

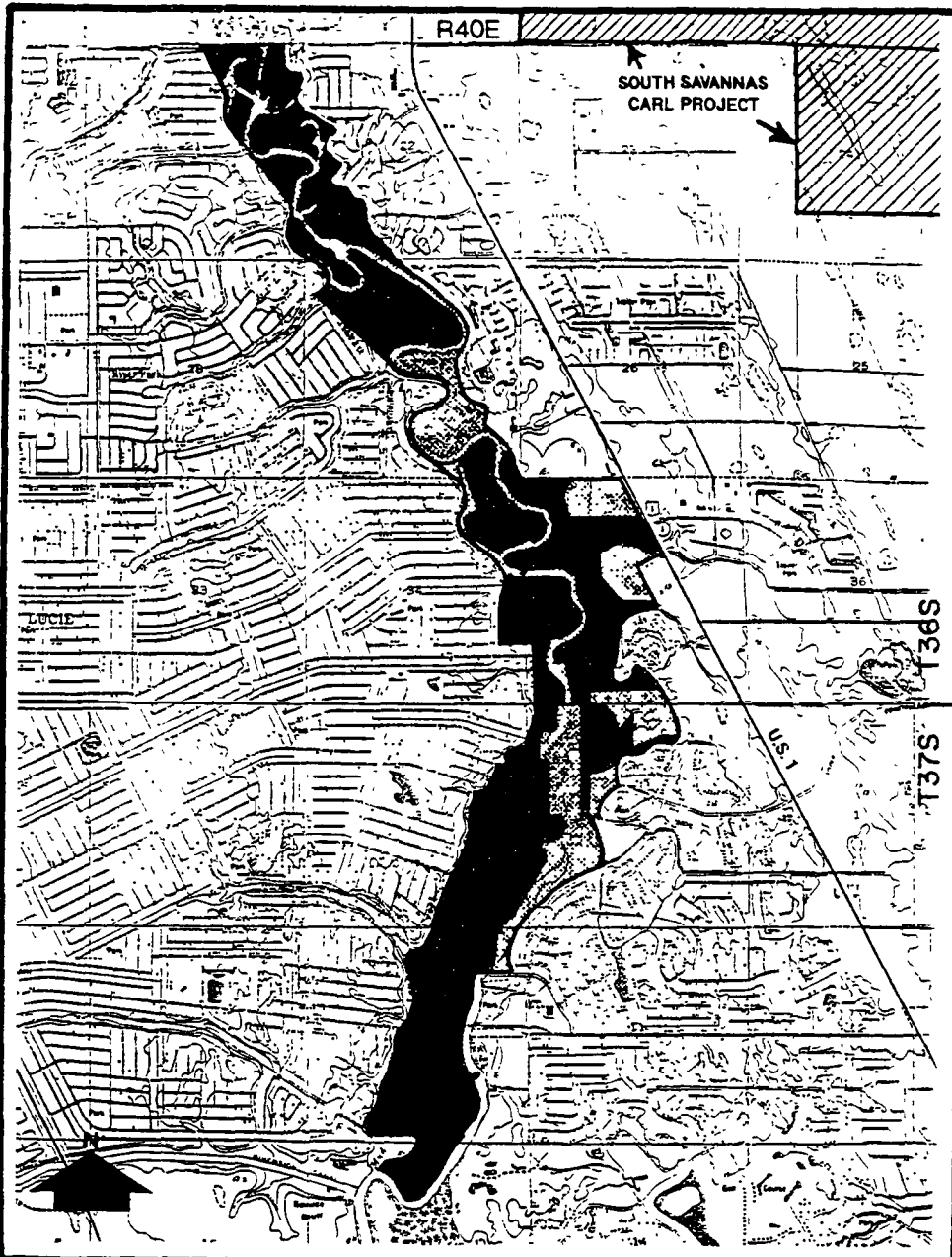
Infrastructure will be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum needed for public access and management.

*Revenue-generating potential* At this time, revenue-generating activities are not expected. However, it may be possible in the future to generate income by developing a camping facility.

*Cooperators in management activities* St. Lucie County is managing a marina within the project.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$28,948	\$28,948	\$29,816
OPS	\$0	\$16,800	\$0
Expense	\$0	\$10,791	\$16,800
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
Special	35,123	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$64,071	\$56,539	\$57,407



R40E

SOUTH SAVANNAS  
CARL PROJECT

LUCIE

T36S

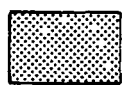
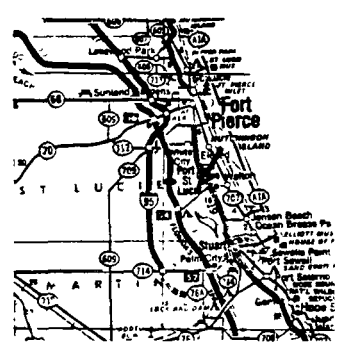
T37S



**NORTH FORK  
ST. LUCIE RIVER**

ST. LUCIE

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



STATE OPTION  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS

# Paynes Prairie

## Alachua County

Substantial 3

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The marshlands of Paynes Prairie, surrounded by higher live-oak hammocks and pine woods, have been known as a beautiful natural area since William Bartram described "the great Alachua savanna" over 200 years ago. The Paynes Prairie project, by adding wetlands, creeks, and uplands to the Paynes Prairie State Preserve (a National Natural Landmark), will protect the amount and quality of water that feeds the prairie, conserve habitat for several rare animals, including sandhill cranes and bald eagles, and allow the public to see and enjoy this land much as Bartram did long ago.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

The project includes wetlands that are an integral part of the Paynes Prairie basin; Prairie Creek and associated wetlands, which drain into the prairie; and an upland buffer. The diversity of natural communities supports an array of wildlife, including several rare and endangered animal species (e.g., bald eagle, woodstork and sandhill crane).

There are numerous aboriginal sites located on this project and the area is considered to have excellent

potential for archaeological investigations. This area is critical to the water quality and quantity of the adjacent State Preserve and is easily disturbed by human activity. Development pressure in rapidly growing Alachua County is increasing, upland portions of these tracts are prime areas for development.

### Public Use

This project is designated for use as an addition to Paynes Prairie State Preserve, with uses such as nature study, hiking and horseback riding.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The Division of Recreation and Parks ranked 23 tracts in order of priority in the 7/12/91 Project Design (on file in OES office of DEP). Over 70 ownerships remain to be acquired. Negotiations with landowners are ongoing.

\* EEL, LWCF and LATF funds have all been used (as well as CARL/P2000) in the acquisition of this project.

### Coordination

The Alachua Conservation Trust (ACT) is an intermediary in the acquisition of this project.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/
SANDHILL UPLAND LAKE	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
SCRUBBY FLATWOODS	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Red-tailed muskrat	G3/S3
Florida mouse	G3/S3
44 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	23,936
Acres Acquired	20,441*
at a Cost of	\$12,222,238*
Acres Remaining	3,495
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,910,391

## Paynes Prairie - Substantial 3

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Paynes Prairie CARL project are: to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The Paynes Prairie CARL project has wetlands that are part of the Paynes Prairie basin, as well as surrounding uplands. These resources, and its location around the existing Paynes Prairie State Preserve, qualify it as a state preserve.

**Manager** The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will manage these sites as part of the Paynes Prairie State Preserve.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** The

project is a low-need management area, emphasizing resource protection and perpetuation while allowing compatible public recreational use and development.

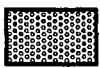
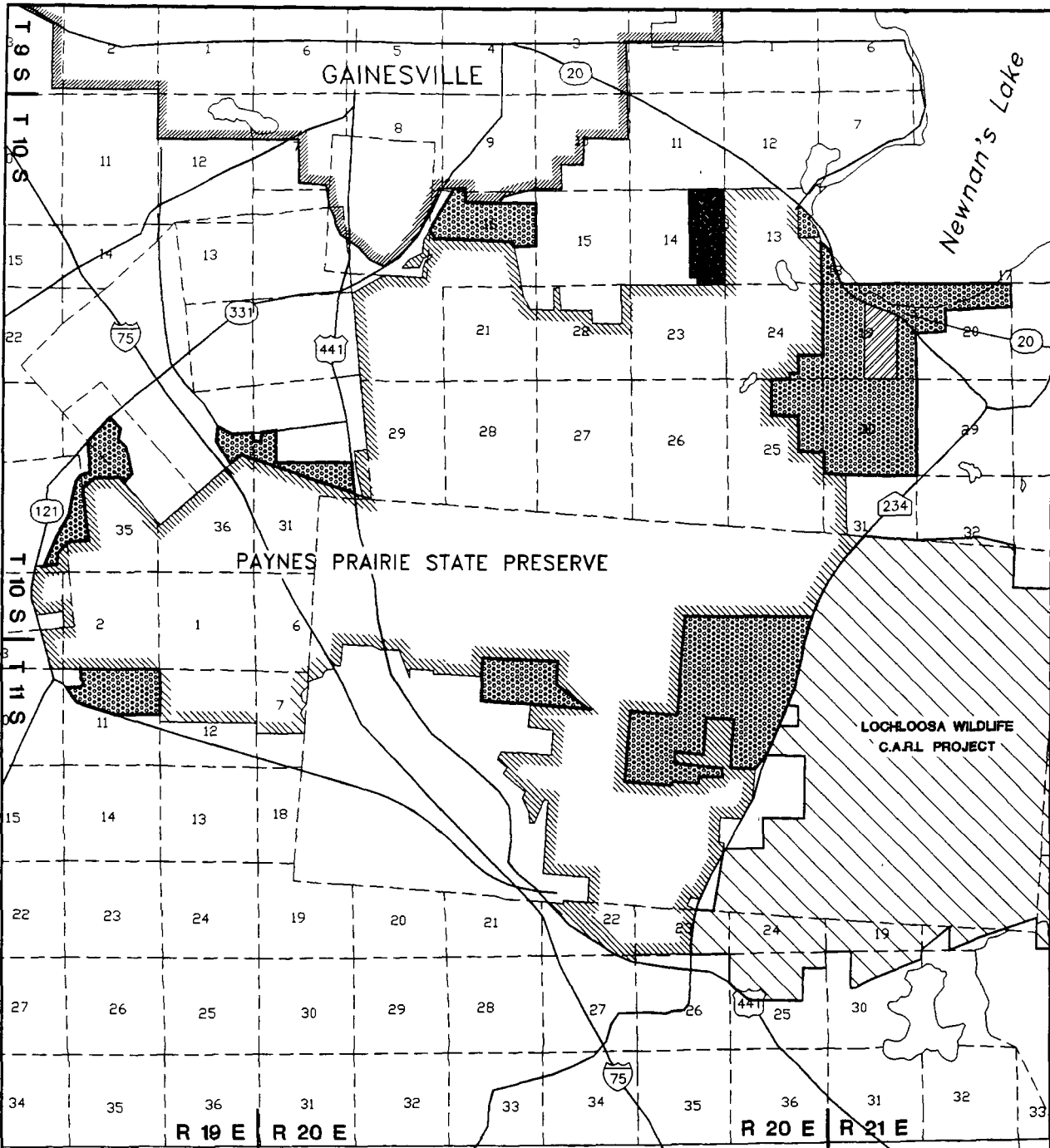
**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** As the Division incorporates each parcel into the preserve, its management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for long-term public use and resource management of the overall preserve.

**Revenue-generating potential** No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The amount of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities for the preserve. Because the management of the preserve emphasizes resource protection, with limited public use, future generated revenues are expected to be low. In fiscal year 1993-1994, the preserve generated slightly more than \$108,000 in revenues.

**Cooperators in management activities** No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

### Management Cost Summary

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	SPTF	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$385,035	\$385,572	\$393,283
OPS	\$6,239	\$9,750	\$9,750
Expense	\$141,481	\$124,100	\$124,100
OCO	\$6,337	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$22,040	\$32,455	\$0
TOTAL	\$561,132	\$551,877	\$527,133



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**ACQUIRED BY S.J.R.W.M.D.**

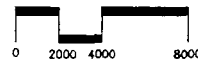


**1994 ADDITION**



**NORTH**

SCALE IN FEET



**PAYNES PRAIRIE**

**ALACHUA COUNTY**

# South Savannas

Substantial 4

## Martin and St. Lucie Counties

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Around Fort Pierce a chain of marshes and lakes separating inland pine flatwoods from the coastal scrub on the high Atlantic Ridge has survived the rapid development of St. Lucie and Martin counties like a visitor from another time. The South Savannas project will conserve these coastal freshwater marshes and the nearby flatwoods and scrub so that the wildlife and plants of this area, some extremely rare, will continue to survive and the public can learn about and enjoy this scenic remnant of the original southeast Florida.

### Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

### General Description

South Savannas comprises the last relatively undisturbed example of coastal freshwater marsh in southeastern Florida. It also includes extensive flatwoods, a small area of sand pine scrub and several other natural communities. These communities are in excellent condition and support a great diversity of

wildlife and plants, some of which are rare and endangered in Florida. No archaeological sites are known from the project. The drier perimeter of the Savannas is threatened by residential development.

### Public Use

This project is designated as an addition to Savannas State Reserve, with public uses such as hiking, canoeing and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

No phasing is recommended, although the sand mine area should not be appraised nor negotiated until mining activities are completed. Close to 80 ownerships remain to be acquired and negotiations are continuing.

### Coordination

The South Florida Water Management District acquired the 77-acre Spices DRI tract in 1993.

EEL funds have been used in the acquisition of this project.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Four-petal pawpaw</i>	G1/S1
<i>Fragrant prickly-apple</i>	G2G3T1/ S1
<i>Sand-dune spurge</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
MESIC FLATWOODS	G2/S2
DEPRESSION MARSH	G2/S3
<i>Florida threeawn</i>	G3/S3
<i>Large-flowered rosemary</i>	G3/S3
19 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1980
Project Area (Acres)	6,046
Acres Acquired	4,794
at a Cost of	\$12,638,744
Acres Remaining	1,252
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,120,855



**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the South Savannas CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; and to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The natural scrub, flatwoods, and marshes of the South Savannas CARL project, as well as the project's location in a rapidly developing area, qualify it as a state reserve.

*Manager* The Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection, will incorporate the lands being acquired into the

Savannas State Reserve.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* The project is a low-need management area emphasizing resource protection and perpetuation while allowing compatible public recreational use and development.

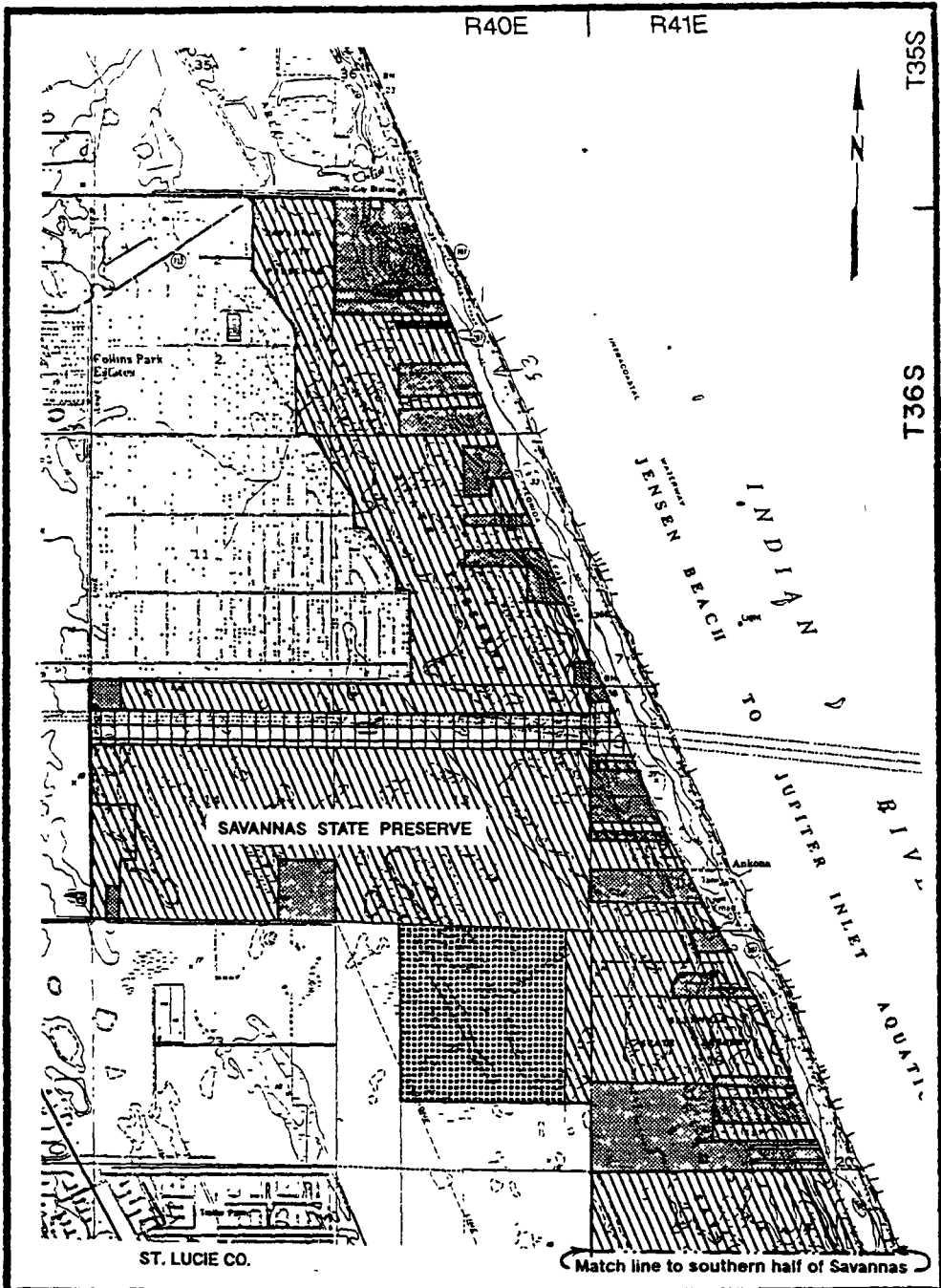
*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* As the Division incorporates each parcel into the reserve, its management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and inclusion in a plan for long-term public use and resource management of the overall reserve.

*Revenue-generating potential* No significant revenue is expected to be generated for individual parcels. The amount of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities for the reserve. Management emphasis is on resource protection, with limited public use, and future generated revenues are expected to be low.





*Cooperators in management activities* No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL	SPTF/CARL
Salary	\$27,933	\$28,200	\$28,764
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$26,018	\$23,000	\$23,000
OCO	\$0	\$3,500	\$3,500
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$53,951</b>	<b>54,700</b>	<b>\$55,264</b>

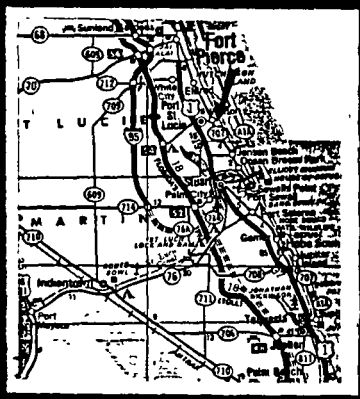
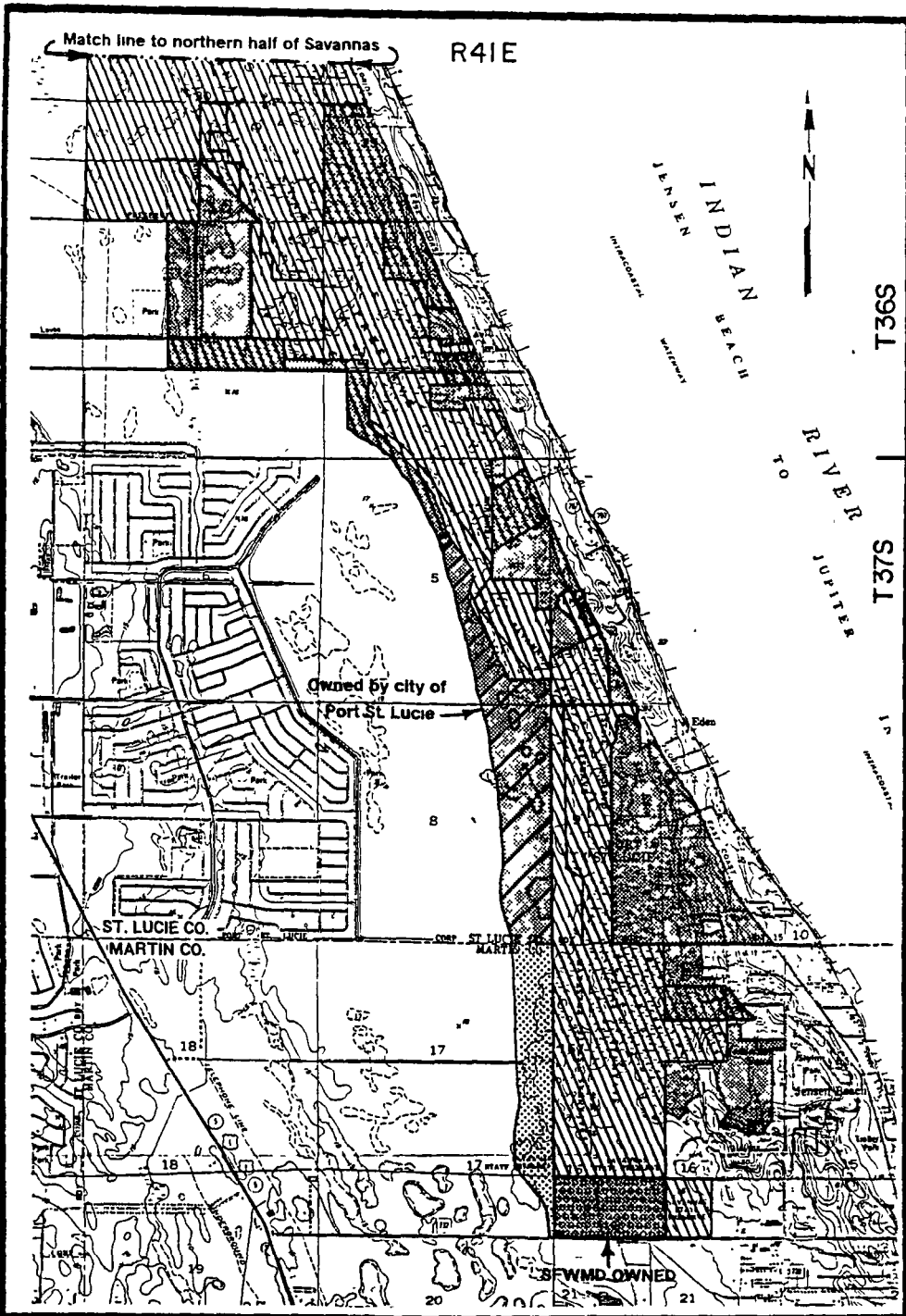


**SOUTH SAVANNAS**  
 (NORTHERN HALF)  
 MARTIN/ST. LUCIE COUNTIES




-  MIXED - 70% STATE, 30% PRIVATE (UNDER CONTRACT)
-  PROJECT AREA (LESS THAN FEE)
-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED/ ESSENTIAL PARCELS

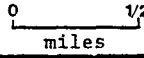
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Map 1 of 2



**SOUTH SAVANNAS**  
(SOUTHERN HALF)  
MARTIN/ST. LUCIE COUNTIES

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  DRI MITIGATION



# Charlotte Harbor

Charlotte and Lee Counties

Substantial 5

## Purpose for State Acquisition

Charlotte Harbor, one of the largest and most productive estuaries in Florida, supports an important recreational and commercial fishery, but is rapidly being surrounded by cities and residential developments, which could harm this important resource. By conserving mangrove swamps and salt marshes, the Charlotte Harbor project will help preserve the water quality of the estuary, protect habitat for the Florida manatee and other rare wildlife, and provide residents of and visitors to the area with opportunities for boating, fishing, and other recreational pursuits.

## Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

## General Description

This project provides an essential addition to lands previously acquired through the EEL program. Most of the lands are wetlands, including mangrove, salt marsh, and salt flats, and directly influence the water quality of Charlotte Harbor. The project area contains two recorded archaeological sites, both of which are shell midden mounds. Notwithstanding regulations, the area is threatened by dredging and filling from residential development.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Florida sandhill crane	G4T2T3/
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
Florida long-tailed weasel	G5T3/S3?
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
ESTUARINE TIDAL MARSH	G4/S4
Southern mink	G5T5/S2
13 FNAI elements known from site	

## Public Use

This project is designated as a buffer preserve, providing such uses as boating, fishing and nature appreciation.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

No phasing. Approximately 27 ownerships remain, nine of which were added in the June 1988 Project Design. In 1995, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved two separate additions with a total of 980 acres to the project boundary. \*Approximately 16,000 acres were acquired with EEL funds (\$5,115,956) and 936 acres through donations.

## Coordination

The Southwest Florida Water Management District is an acquisition partner on a portion of this project. The Trust for Public Lands has been an intermediary in the state's acquisition of two large tracts and is a continuing participant in planning and acquisition.

In 1995, the Southwest Florida Water Management District negotiated the purchase of the Atlantic Gulf Communities Corp. land within the Charlotte Harbor (704 acres) and Myakka Estuary (9,264 acres) projects.

Placed on list	1986
Project Area (Acres)	25,492
Acres Acquired	20,920*
at a Cost of	\$11,135,403
Acres Remaining	4,572
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,323,375

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Charlotte Harbor CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

**Qualifications for state designation** Charlotte Harbor is one of the most productive bay/estuary systems in Florida. The coastal lands in the Charlotte Harbor CARL project will help protect or "buffer" adjacent state waters, primarily the Charlotte Harbor, Gasparilla Sound/Cape Haze, Pine Island Sound, and Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserves. This qualifies the project as a buffer preserve.

**Manager** The Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas will manage these lands as an addition to the state buffer preserves program.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management:** Surrounding lands are becoming urbanized, requiring an increased patrol and law enforcement presence. Initially the project lands will be of "moderate need" because of the need to control exotic plants and animals and reduce illegal activities, such as poaching and trash dumping. Thereafter, routine management activities will be at the "low need" level.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Within the first year of appropriate funding, management activities will concentrate on: property security, public access, staff access, trash removal, and exotic plant and animal eradication. The Division of Marine Resources will provide appropriate public access while protecting critical resources. The site will be biologically inventoried and a management plan will be written within one year.

Long-range goals will be established by the management plan and will provide for ecological restoration and habitat maintenance. Prescribed and natural fires will be used to maintain the appropriate communities and associated wildlife populations. The resource inventory will be used to identify appropriate uses for the property. Areas disturbed by man and exotic plants will be restored to an "as natural as possible" condition.

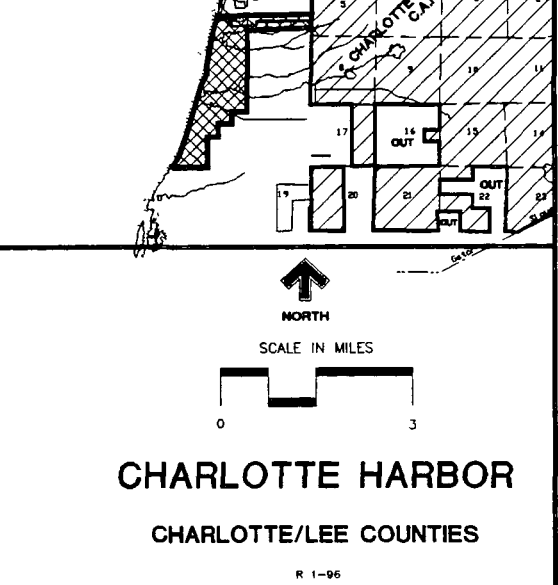
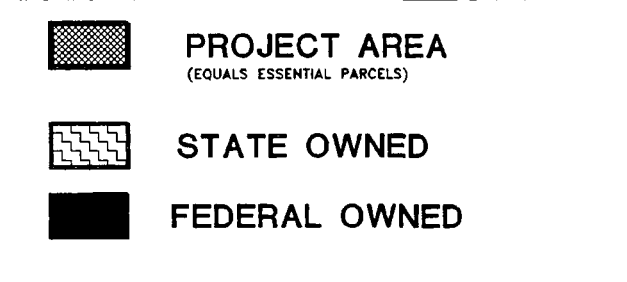
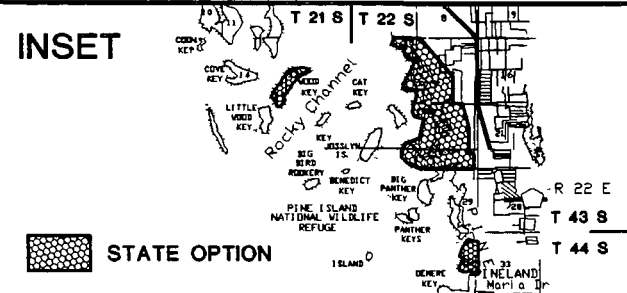
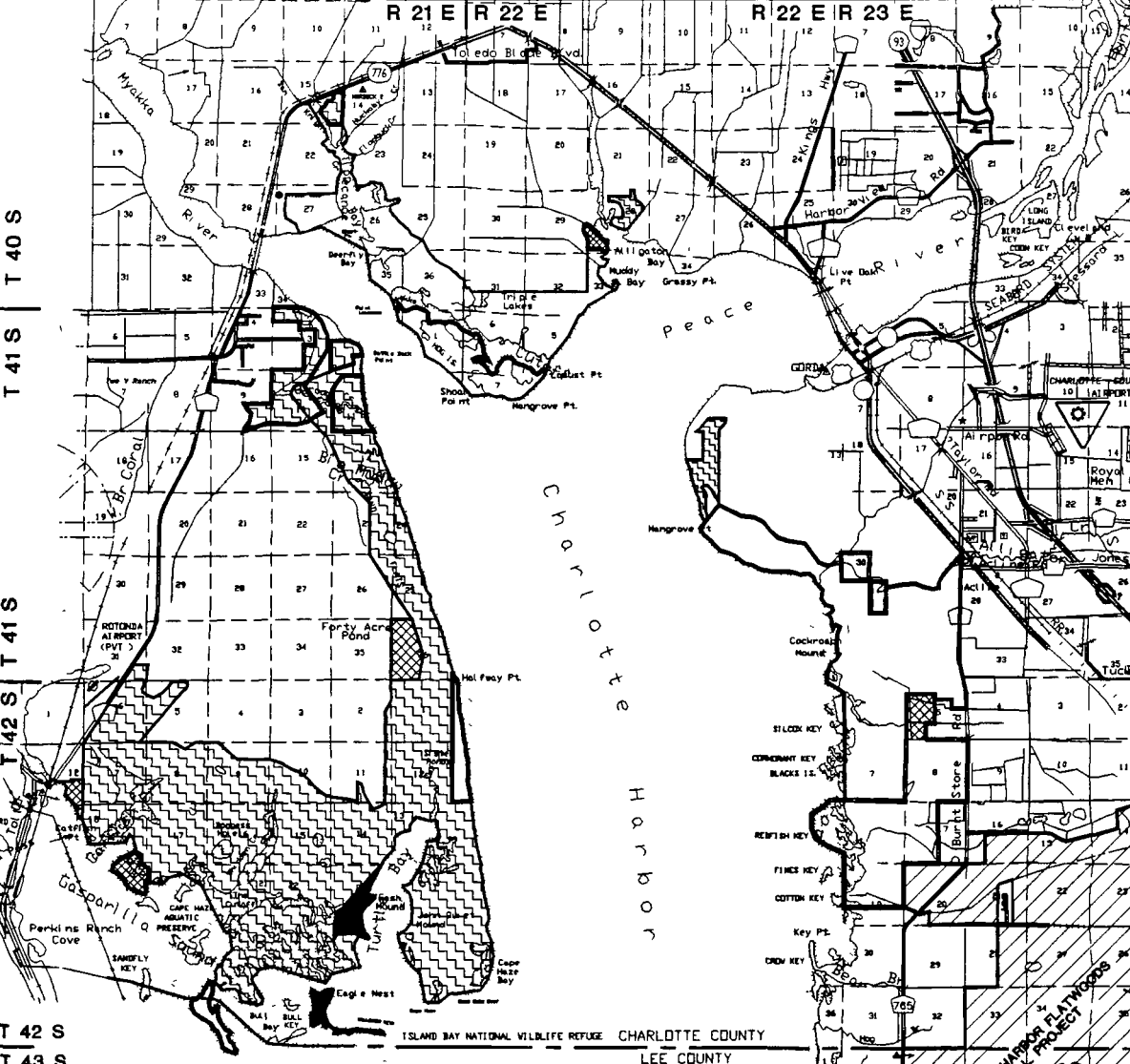
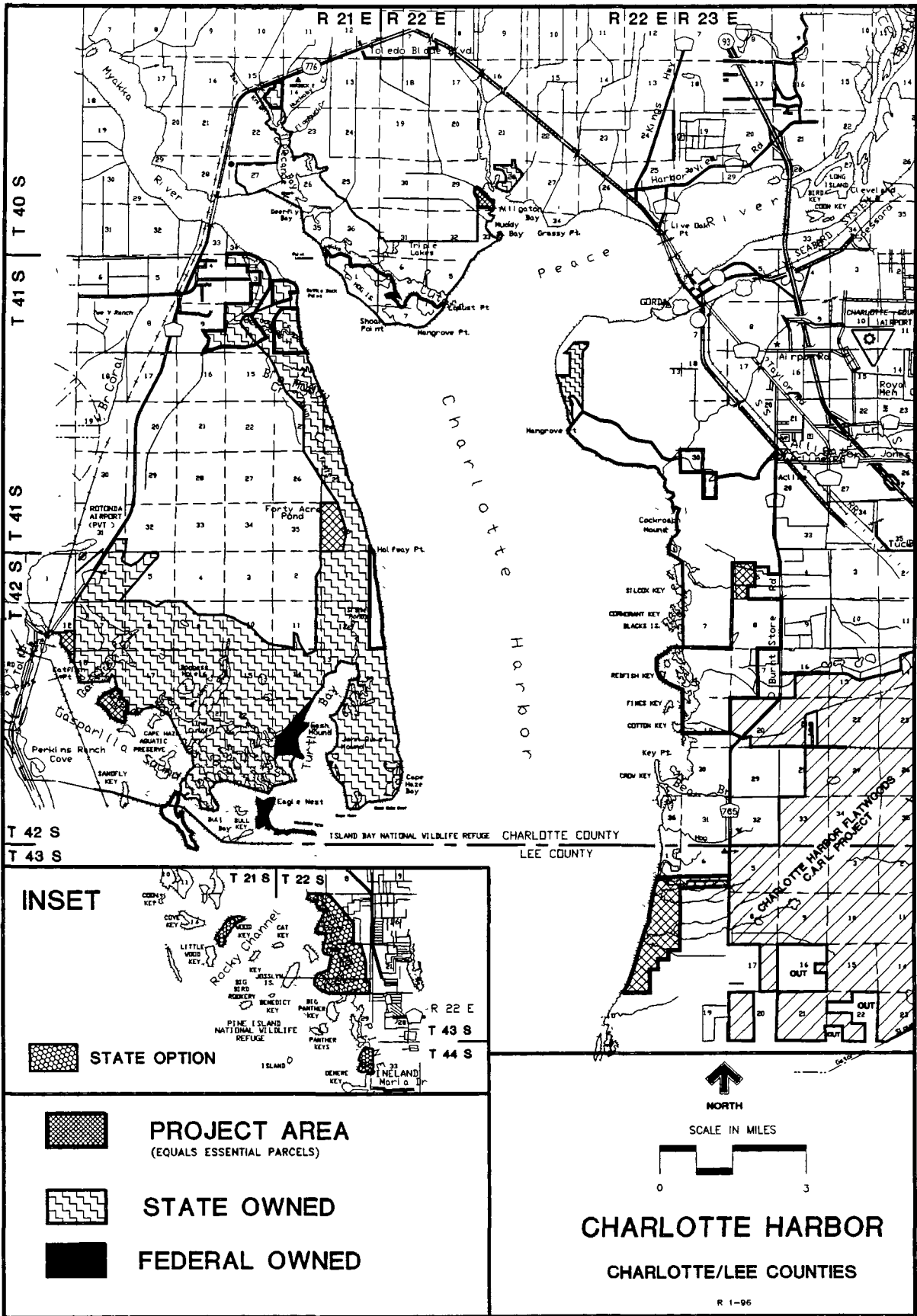
Infrastructure will be kept to a minimum and include only enough to provide for management, public access, and resource interpretation.

**Revenue-generating potential** The project will benefit the state indirectly by enhancing water quality, fisheries and public recreation activities, and preserving natural and historical resources. Future user fees may also contribute limited revenue.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center Inc. (CHEC) in Punta Gorda is a not-for-profit environmental organization composed of local governments, the county school board, and the local chapter of the Audubon Society. CHEC leases a parcel from the state within the project boundaries and conducts environmental awareness programs and education for the public and local students.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF	CARL/IITF
Salary	\$14,474	\$85,649	\$88,218
OPS	\$0	\$69,329	\$69,329
Expense	\$102,171	\$69,329	\$69,329
OCO	\$38,135	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
Special	\$0	\$7,000	\$30,000
TOTAL	\$154,780	\$231,307	\$256,876



# South Walton County Ecosystem

Walton County

Substantial 6

## Purpose for State Acquisition

Where the Gulf of Mexico meets the coast of Walton County is a line of some of the most beautiful beaches and dunes in the United States, backed by sparkling freshwater lakes and pine flatwoods and marshes spreading to Choctawhatchee Bay—one of the largest natural areas on the northern Gulf coast. The South Walton County Ecosystem project will conserve a part of this unique coast and the forests behind it, linking three state parks; protecting several rare plants and rare animals such as the Choctawhatchee beach mouse and red-cockaded woodpecker; and providing residents and tourists a scenic area in which to enjoy many recreational activities, ranging from hunting and fishing to hiking, picnicking, and sunbathing.

## Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Topsail Hill, Grayton Beach and Deer Lake), and Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Point Washington).

## General Description

This project includes much of the undeveloped land in Walton County south of Choctawhatchee Bay. This land is covered with a diverse mix of flatwoods, sandhills, and wetlands in the interior and superb sand-pine scrub, unique coastal dune lakes, and beach dunes on the Gulf Coast. Most of the interior has been logged and planted in slash pine, but is restorable. The Topsail Hill and Deer Lake tracts are some of the most scenic and ecologically intact coastal areas in the panhandle, and shelter the endangered Choctawhatchee beach mouse and red-cockaded woodpecker, as well as several other rare plants and animals. Seven archaeological sites are known from the project. The explosive coastal development of

Walton County is a serious threat to this project, particularly the sensitive coastal areas.

## Public Use

The interior will be managed as a state forest, and the Topsail Hill and Deer Lake tracts will become state parks. The project will provide many recreational opportunities, including hiking, hunting, freshwater and saltwater fishing, camping, picnicking, nature appreciation and beach activities.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

Point Washington Phase I consists of RTC ownership (acquired), Deer Lake and FNAI additions in Section 20, Y2S,R20W and Sections 11 and 14, T3S and R19W, approximately two major owners and less than 50 other smaller tracts.

Further acquisition activity is dependent upon results and analysis of the South Walton Conservation and Development Trust study. The LAAC directed the analysis be initiated during 1996.

Topsail All tracts are extremely vulnerable. In general, though, acquisition efforts should concentrate on the westernmost tracts, then move to the easternmost tracts. Acquisition of the 198 acre addition approved by the LAAC in 1991 should be dependent upon state acquisition of the adjacent St. Joe ownership. St. Joe Paper Company has been acquired through eminent domain proceedings.

## Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has acted as intermediary in the acquisition of the RTC and FDIC tracts and other significant tracts, as has the Florida Attorney General's office.

South Walton County Ecosystem - Substantial 6

FNAI Element Occurrences	
Southern milkweed	G2/S2
<i>Curtiss' sandgrass</i>	G2/S2
<i>Godfrey's golden aster</i>	G2/S2
COASTAL DUNE LAKE	G2/S1
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Harper's yellow-eyed grass</i>	G2G3/S1
31 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992/1989*
Project Area (Acres)	23,916
Acres Acquired	18,684
at a Cost of	\$37,855,102
Acres Remaining	5,232
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$23,122,300

\* Point Washington and Topsail Hill projects combined in 1995

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the South Walton County Ecosystem CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The Point Washington project has the large size and forest resources—flatwoods and sandhills, some cutover but restorable—to qualify as a state forest. The exceptional flatwoods, dunes, and coastal dune lakes of the areas around Deer Lake, Grayton Beach and Topsail Hill have the diversity of resources and recreational opportunities to qualify as units of the state park system.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry is managing the majority of the project. The Division of Recreation and Parks is recommended as the manager for the Deer Lake tract, areas next to Grayton Beach State Recreation Area and Topsail Hill.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management* Large cutover areas in the project will require

reforestation and restoration efforts beyond the level typical for a state forest. Consequently, management intensity and related management costs might be slightly higher than normal for a state forest. The portions to be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks are high-need management areas with an emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource conservation.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* The Division of Forestry is providing public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation, while protecting sensitive resources. Initial activities include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Large areas of pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the



minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

In the first year after acquisition of its parcels, the Division of Recreation and Parks will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

**Revenue-generating potential** The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low. The Division of Recreation

and Parks expects no significant revenue to be generated initially. Any significant public use facilities will take several years to develop, and the amount of any revenue generated will depend on the extent of these facilities. Revenues for fiscal year 1993-1994 for the nearby Grayton Beach State Recreation Area were slightly more than \$162,000.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local governments and interested parties as appropriate. The Division of Recreation and Parks does not recommend that any local governments or others assist in management of the Deer Lake, Grayton Beach or Topsail Hill tracts.

**Management Cost Summary/DRP**

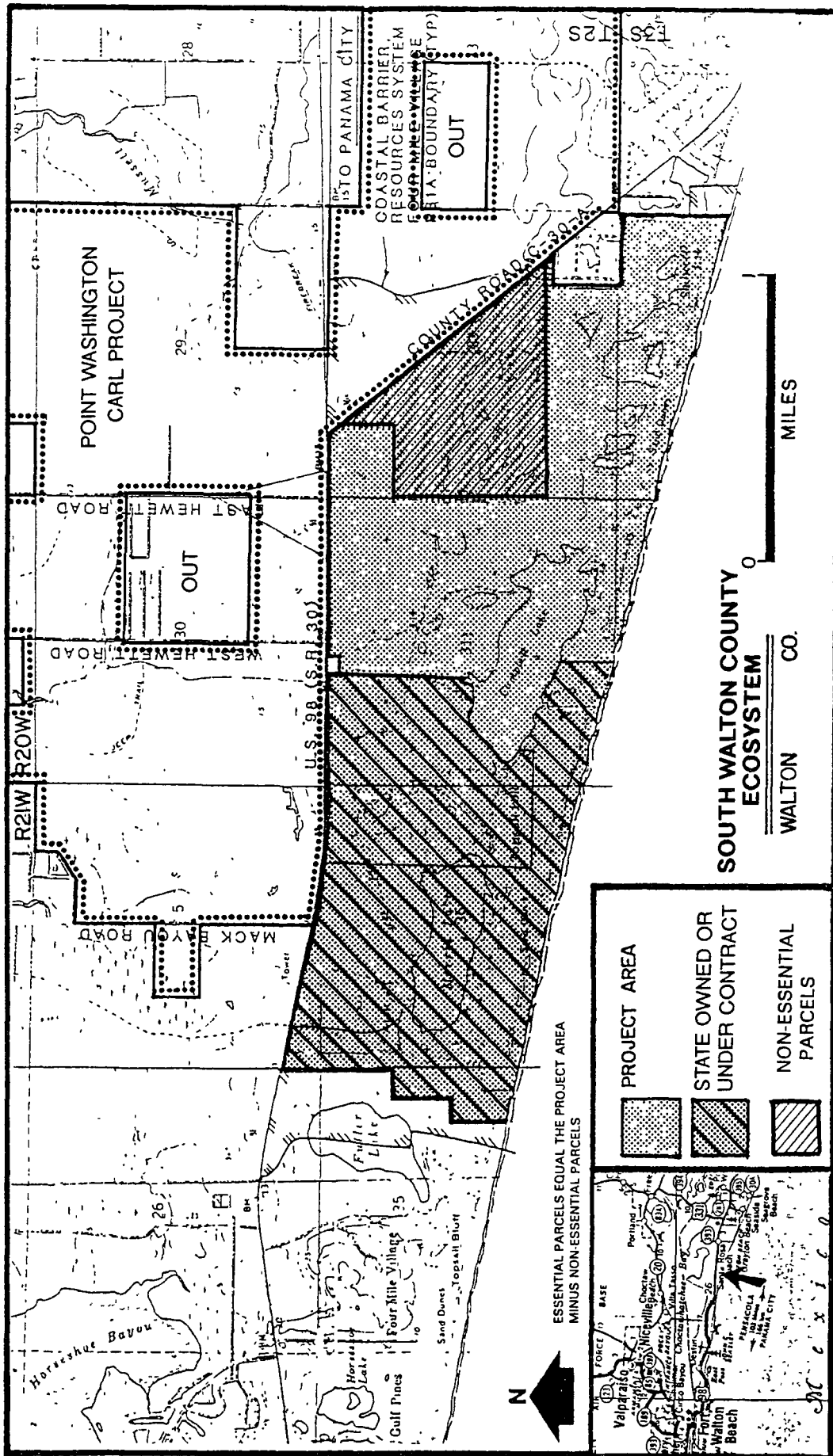
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$47,711	\$47,711
OPS	\$24,500	\$24,500
Expense	\$6,000	\$6,000
OCO	\$15,000	\$1,000
FCO	\$44,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$137,271	\$195,277

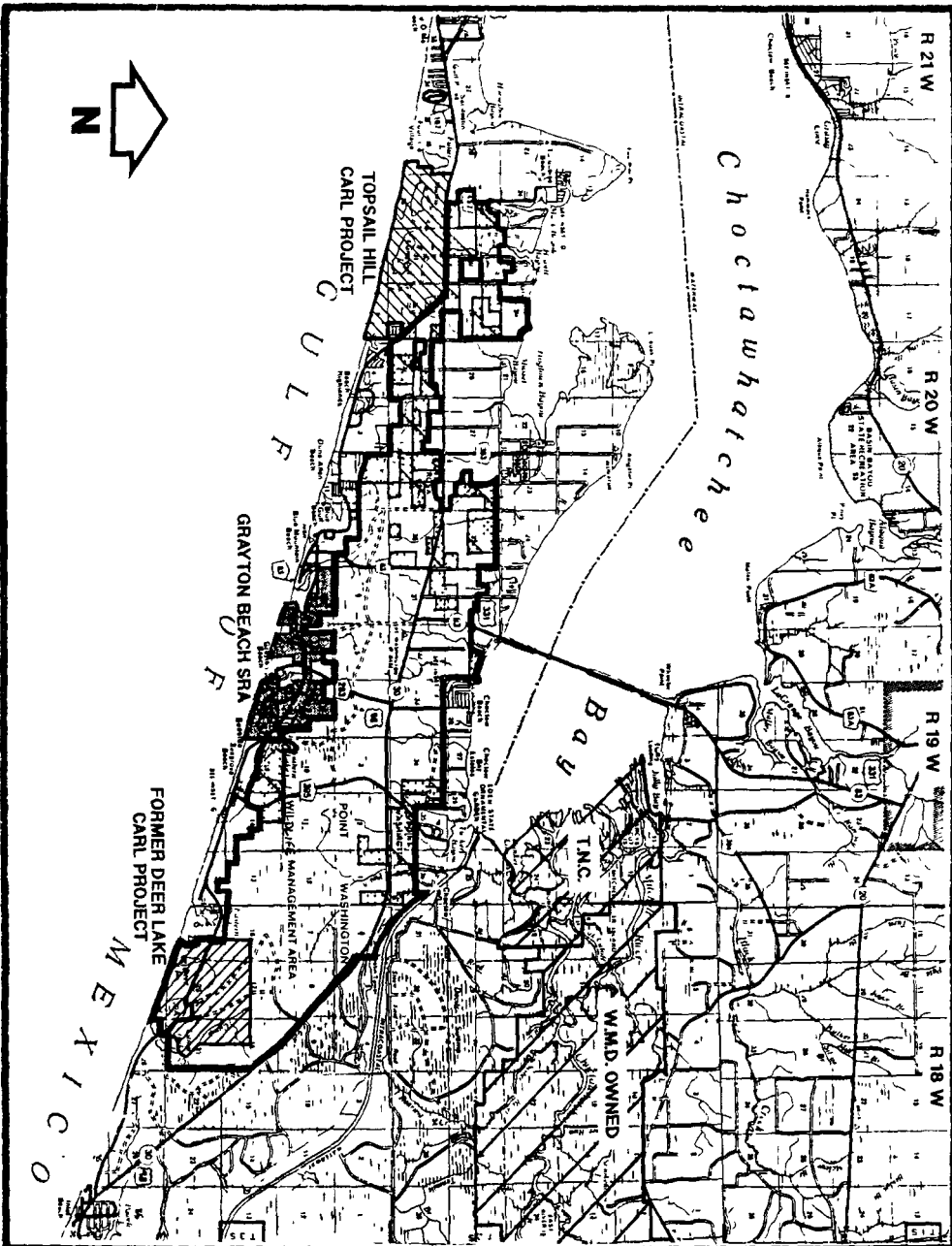
**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category Source of Funds	1994/95 CARL/GR
Salary	\$61,016
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$48,550
OCO	\$89,702
FCO	\$0
TOTAL	\$199,348

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL
Salary	\$99,676	\$102,667
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$68,152	\$45,777
OCO	\$11,500	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$179,328	\$148,444



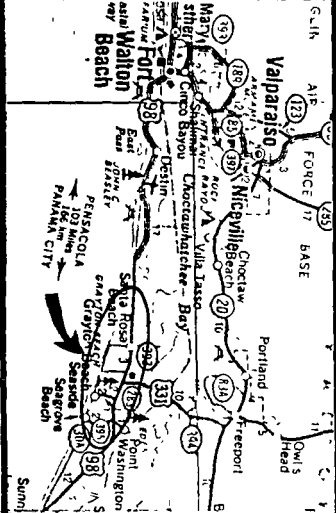
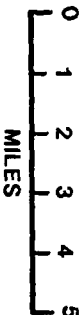


**SOUTH WALTON COUNTY  
ECOSYSTEM**

WALTON

CO.

PROJECT AREA / PHASE I  
(STATE OWNED)



# Lake George

## Putnam and Volusia Counties

Substantial 7

### Purpose for State Acquisition

The hammocks, swamps, and pine plantations east and south of Lake George are important habitat for bald eagles, black bear, and other wildlife. They are also important in maintaining the water quality of the lake, one of the most popular in the state for recreation. The Lake George CARL project will protect and restore the natural communities of this area; preserve a large area for wildlife, together with the Ocala National Forest and Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge; and ensure that the public will be able to enjoy the recreational and scenic values of Lake George in the future.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

### General Description

Most of the original pine flatwoods in the project have been converted to commercial pine plantation. The project does, however, include some intact flatwoods and scattered wetlands - depression marshes, cypress domes and strands, and hydric hammock, in addition to the lake shore marshes and cypress stands. The primary intact natural community is the hydric hammock along Lake George. At least 11 active bald eagle nests are reported from the tract. This project would protect a wildlife movement corridor more than 20 miles long

along the shore of Lake George and the St. Johns River. The project is contiguous along its southern boundary with Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge. Five archaeological/historical sites are known within the boundaries of this project and the potential for additional sites is considered high. The growth of this area is low, but the uplands are developable.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a forest, with such public uses as fishing, swimming, hiking, bicycling and horseback riding.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

On 11/22/91, the LAAC eliminated all phasing for this project. The three major ownerships within this project, however, are Union Camp (mostly acquired by the St. John River Water Management District (SJRWMD), Volusia County and the state); FL Power Corp (not yet acquired) and DSC of Newark - Coraci (which is under contract with TNC as an intermediary for the state).

### Coordination

SJRWMD and Volusia County are both acquisition partners in this project and have collectively acquired over 21,000 acres.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Star anise</i>	G1G2/S1
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Eastern indigo snake	G4T3/S3
FLOODPLAIN SWAMP	G?/S4?
HYDRIC HAMMOCK	G?/S4?
21 FNAI elements known from site.	

<b>Placed on list</b>	<b>1991</b>
<b>Project Area (Acres)</b>	<b>47,164</b>
<b>Acres Acquired</b>	<b>38,547</b>
<b>at a Cost of</b>	<b>\$32,772,912</b>
<b>Acres Remaining</b>	<b>8,617</b>
<b>with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of</b>	<b>\$4,722,521</b>

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Lake George CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The extensive, restorable pine plantations in the Lake George CARL project, as well as its natural forests, make it highly desirable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry will manage the project.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management*

There are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Over 21,000 acres of the project have been purchased by the St. Johns River Water Management District and Volusia County and are now managed by those entities. The Division of Forestry is managing roughly 5,100 acres purchased by the Department of Environmental Protection.

The Division of Forestry is currently providing public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities include

securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division is providing access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

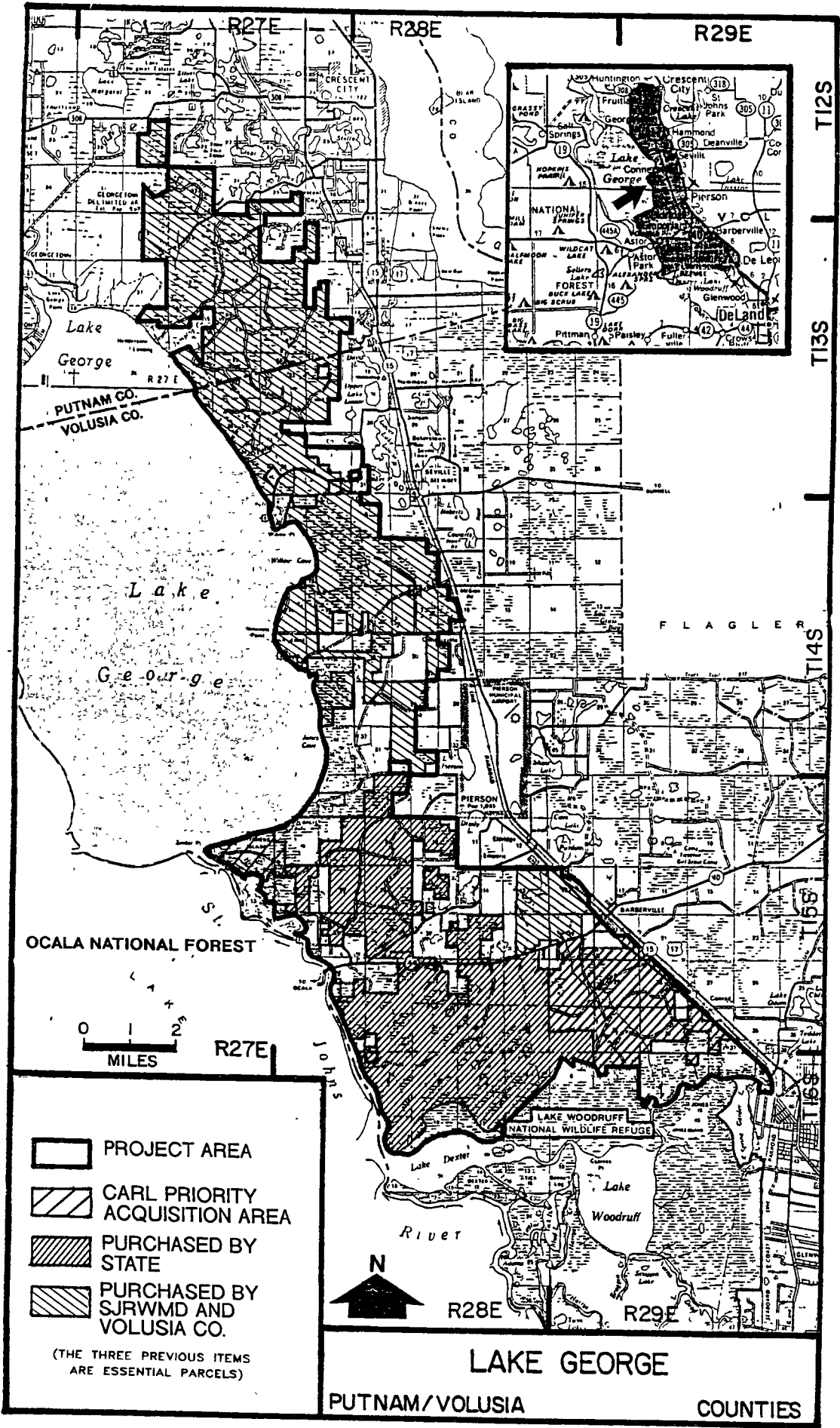
Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. Some of the pinelands have been degraded by timbering and require restoration. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be moderate.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/GR	CARL/GR	CARL/GR
Salary	\$27,962	\$51,425	\$103,980
OPS	\$6,000	\$10,344	\$12,000
Expense	\$27,680	\$24,975	\$48,982
OCO	\$31,450	\$4,190	\$52,200
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$93,092	\$90,934	\$217,107



**LAKE GEORGE**  
**PUTNAM/VOLUSIA**                      **COUNTIES**

# Myakka Estuary

## Sarasota and Charlotte Counties

Substantial 8

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Charlotte Harbor is one of the largest and most productive estuaries in Florida. The Myakka Estuary project will protect the largest natural area left around northern Charlotte Harbor, conserving flatwoods, scrub, and salt marshes that support bald eagles, sandhill cranes, scrub jays, and manatees. The project will also help protect an important fishery and provide residents of and visitors to the rapidly growing Charlotte Harbor area with opportunities for hiking, camping, and other recreational pursuits.

### Manager

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (west side) and Division of Marine Resources, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (east side).

### General Description

The nearly intact uplands in the project are primarily Mesic Flatwoods like those in the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods project, 15 miles to the south, but differ in that they include Scrub and the Florida scrub jay. The project provides habitat for nesting bald eagles and sandhill cranes and buffers the Tidal Marsh and

waters of the Myakka River and Sam Knight Creek. Manatees use the adjacent waters heavily all year. The Myakka River estuary and the coastal wetlands associated with this project support valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. The Florida Site File records five archaeological sites in the project. The project is surrounded by development and its uplands will inevitably be developed if not purchased.

### Public Use

The project is designated as a forest and buffer preserve, with such public uses as hiking, picnicking, camping and nature appreciation.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts within this project include Atlantic Gulf Communities and Mariner Properties. The Atlantic Gulf Communities tract was acquired during 1995.

### Coordination

Southwest Florida Water Management District is CARL's acquisition partner.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
SCRUB	G2/S2
West Indian manatee	G2?/S2?
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3/ S2S3
SHELL MOUND	G3/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
ESTUARINE TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
MESIC FLATWOODS	G?/S4
12 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1994
Project Area (Acres)	13,800
Acres Acquired	9,264
at a Cost of	\$6,666,650
Acres Remaining	4,536
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,769,297

## Myakka Estuary - Substantial 8

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Myakka Estuary CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

**Qualifications for state designation** The size and diversity of forest resources of the western part of the project make it desirable for management as a state forest. The part east of the Myakka River borders four miles of submerged lands of the Gasparilla Sound/Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve and thus qualifies as a state buffer preserve.

**Manager** The Division of Forestry proposes to manage approximately 12,800 acres lying north and west of highway 776 and the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, will manage the remaining lands adjacent to the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve. The property will be managed in accordance with, and in a manner designed to accomplish, the acquisition goals and objectives as approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council. These goals and objectives are hereby incorporated by reference.

**Conditions affecting intensity of management** West of the river, there are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. East of the river, the project is surrounded by a rapidly urbanizing area which will require a higher degree of patrol and law enforcement presence. The initial removal of exotic plants east of the river will require a short term (1-5 years) "moderate-need" management action and a thereafter a perpetual "low-need" maintenance plan.

**Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure** Once the core area is acquired, the Divisions of Forestry and Marine Resources will provide public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Initial activities

will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, removing trash and eradicating exotic plants. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

The Division of Forestry's long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

For the Division of Marine Resources, long-range goals established in the management plan will provide for ecological restoration and habitat maintenance. Prescribed and natural fires will be used to maintain fire-dependent communities and associated wildlife populations. The Division will emphasize the requirements of listed species. Infrastructure will include the minimum amount of facilities for management and public access.

**Revenue-generating potential** The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low to moderate. The part of the project east of the river will provide only indirect financial benefit to the state, including enhanced water quality, fisheries and public recreation opportunities. Limited revenue may be available through small timber sales to initially thin some stands and through some entrance and user permit fees in the future.

**Cooperators in management activities** The Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center Inc., a not-for-profit environmental group made up of local governments, the school board and the local Audubon Society, will be managing lands adjacent to the acquisition and may assist in site interpretation and public access.



Myakka Estuary - Substantial 8

**Management Cost Summary/DMR**

Category Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0
OPS	\$0	\$20,000
Expense	\$0	\$10,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
Special	\$7,000	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$7,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>

**Management Cost Summary/DOF**

Category Source of Funds	1996/97 CARL
Salary	\$29,126
OPS	\$0
Expense	\$10,000
OCO	\$29,267
FCO	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$68,393</b>



# Levy County Forest/Sandhills

Levy County

Substantial 9

## Purpose for State Acquisition

In the northern peninsula of Florida, the timber industry has converted most of the natural pine flatwoods into pine plantations, while residential developments have eliminated much of the sandhill communities. The Levy County Forest/Sandhills project will conserve one of the largest stands of old-growth longleaf-pine flatwoods left in the state as well as fine sandhills, protecting red-cockaded woodpeckers and other rare plants and animals, and giving to the public a large area for hunting, fishing, camping, and other recreation.

## Manager

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

## General Description

This project includes planted slash pine forest and a large tract of mesic-to-wet flatwoods with mature longleaf pine. The flatwoods are interspersed with swamps and sloughs, and are the headwaters of several blackwater streams. The tract also includes high quality sandhill, a rapidly disappearing natural community. The project supports excellent populations of wildlife, including numerous rare species such as gopher tortoise, gopher frog, indigo snake, and federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker. No archaeological sites are known from the project area. A major portion of the sandhills in

the project is being lost to agricultural conversion or subdivision and ranchette development; the flatwoods are less threatened.

## Public Use

This project is designated for use as the Goethe State Forest with such public uses as fishing, hunting, camping, canoeing and hiking.

## Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: Goethe (acquired), Crown (acquired), Koepfel (acquired), Myer (unwilling seller), Rees (unwilling seller). Phase II: Remaining ownerships.

The primary ownership within the "forest" portion of the project is now state owned. Negotiations with the second largest ownership, Mutual Life Insurance Company, have almost been completed. All willing sellers of manageable tracts within the "sandhills" portion have been acquired.

The Nature Conservancy, in response to the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, made the initial contact with the major owner, Goethe, and will assist the state as necessary to complete the project.

## Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners able to assist in funding at this time.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Georgia beak-rush</i>	G1/S1
<i>Pinkroot</i>	G1G2/S1S2
SCRUB	G2/S2
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
<i>Pine-wood dainties</i>	G3G5/S2
Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2/S2
<i>Florida water-parsnip</i>	G1Q/S1
10 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1986
Project Area (Acres)	54,544
Acres Acquired	43,022
at a Cost of	\$64,809,361
Acres Remaining	11,522
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$4,239,300

## Levy County Forest/Sandhills - Substantial 9

### Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Levy County Forest/Sandhills CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

### Management Prospectus

*Qualifications for state designation* The vast area of relatively untouched, old-growth pine forest in the Levy County Forest/Sandhills CARL project makes it highly desirable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* Division of Forestry.

#### *Conditions affecting intensity of management*

There are currently no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, but the proposed construction of an extension of the Florida Turnpike through the project will adversely impact fire management activities and may restrict public access to the forest. Except for possible increased fire management costs, the level of management intensity and related costs is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure* Approximately 43,600 acres of the project have been purchased and assigned to the

Division of Forestry for management as the Goethe State Forest. The Division of Forestry provides public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation. Current management involves securing the site, providing public and fire management access, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

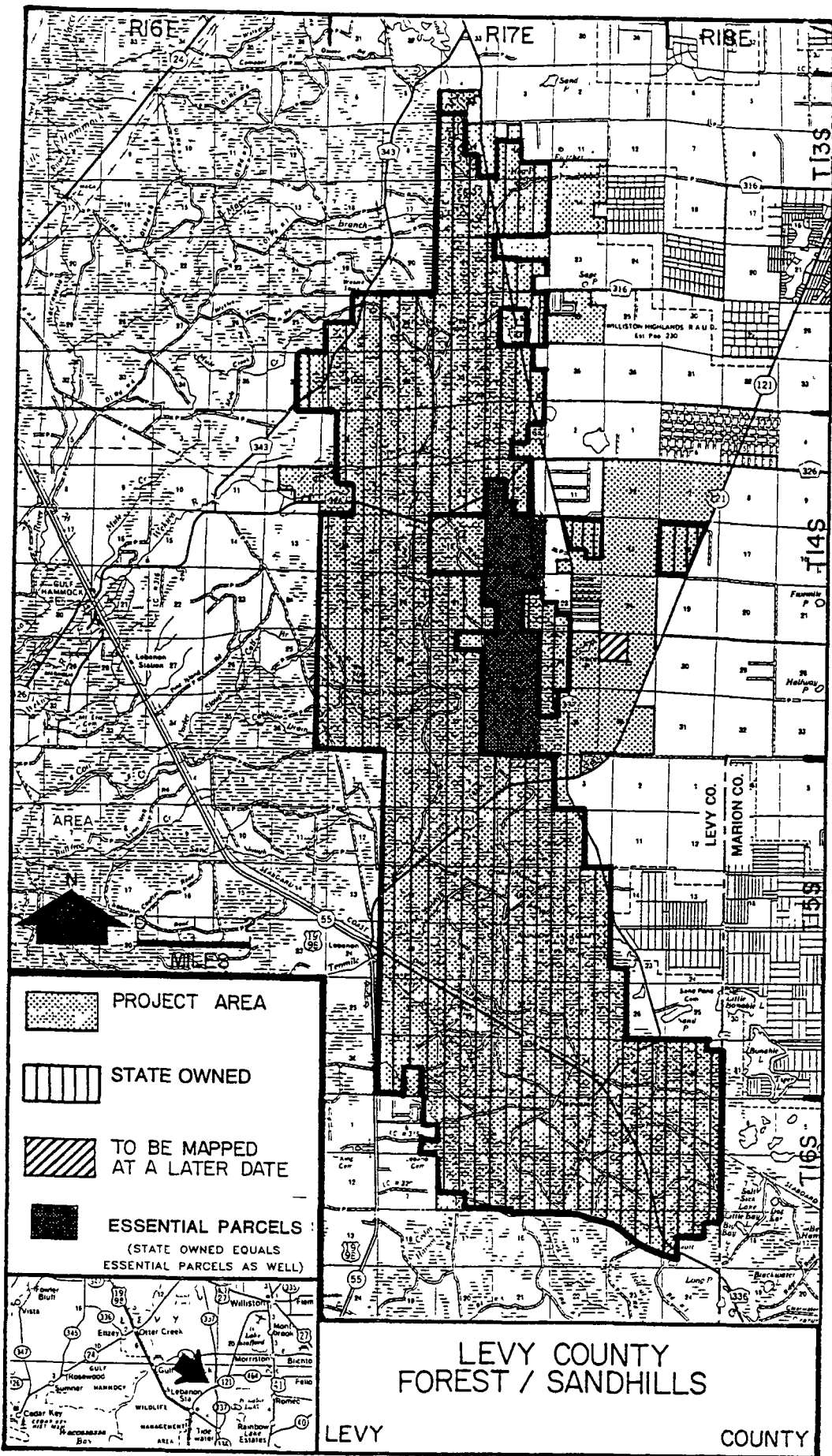
Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.





*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be high.

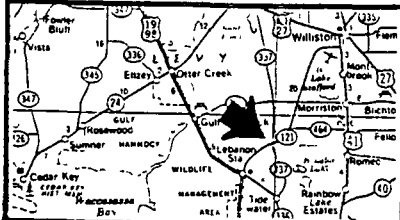
*Cooperators in management activities* The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

### Management Cost Summary

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL/GR	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$133,632	\$304,656	\$337,017
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$102,310	\$131,829	\$101,829
OCO	\$330,110	\$5,300	\$26,100
FCO	\$24,000	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$590,052	\$441,785	\$464,946



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  TO BE MAPPED AT A LATER DATE
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS :  
(STATE OWNED EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS AS WELL)



LEVY COUNTY  
FOREST / SANDHILLS

LEVY

COUNTY

# Big Bend Coast Tract

## Taylor and Dixie Counties

Substantial 10

### Purpose for State Acquisition

Much of Florida's Gulf coast from Levy County around Apalachee Bay to Franklin County is a wilderness of seagrass beds, salt marshes, oak and palm hammocks, and pine flatwoods instead of the sandy beaches so popular in tourist brochures. The Big Bend Coast Tract project will conserve sixty miles of this coast, protecting the sport fishery that depends on healthy seagrass beds, providing habitat for wildlife from black bear to bald eagles, and giving to the public an area for canoeing, camping, hiking, and hunting, as well as fishing.

### Manager

Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### General Description

This project, part of a larger state acquisition begun under the Save Our Coast program, includes salt marshes, hydric hammocks, mesic flatwoods, sandhill, upland hardwood forest, maritime hammock and coastal swamp. Much of the drier acreage has been converted to pine plantation. The region supports excellent populations of wildlife. The project area directly influences the water quality of the adjacent Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve. Several

archaeological sites are known within the project, and the potential for additional sites is high. Timbering is the most immediate threat to the area. A long-term sea-level rise may inundate the area eventually.

### Public Use

This project is designated as a wildlife management area, with such uses as fishing, hunting, canoeing and camping.

### Acquisition Planning and Status

The state has acquired 68,009 acres from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) through the Save Our Coast program. The remaining 11,202 acres consist of three major ownerships and approximately 30 smaller ownerships varying from one to 480 acres each. Project is over 70% complete.

### Coordination

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
West Indian manatee	G2 <sup>?</sup> /S2 <sup>?</sup>
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
Piping plover	G3/S2
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2
Bald eagle	G3/S2S3
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
FRESHWATER TIDAL SWAMP	G3/S3
<i>Corkwood</i>	G3G4/S3
23 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1989
Project Area (Acres)	79,685
Acres Acquired	68,483
at a Cost of	\$21,757,855
Acres Remaining	11,202
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,320,500

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Big Bend Coast Tract CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot

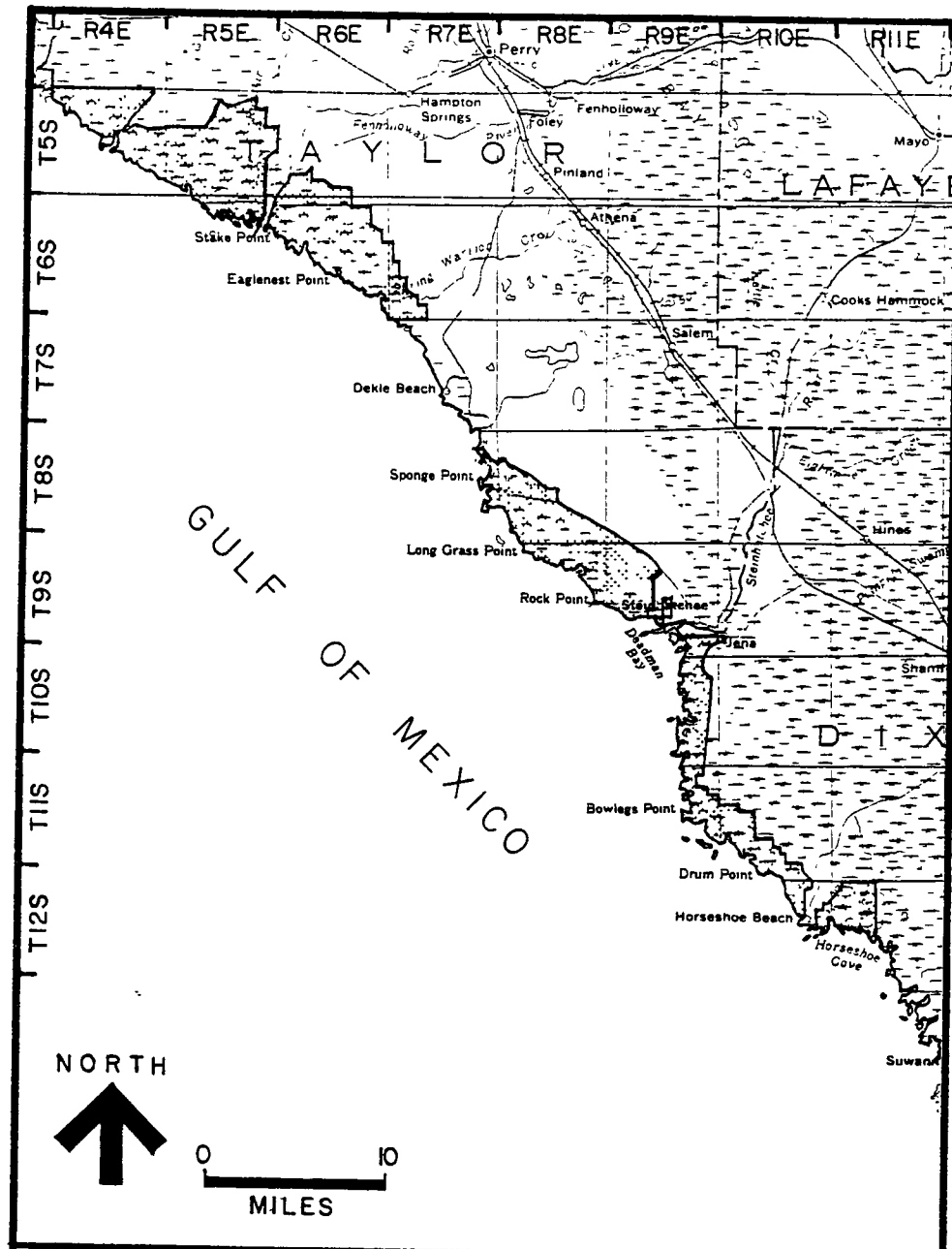
adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**


Prospectus not available. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission manages the area under the multiple use concept as part of the Big Bend Wildlife Management Area.

**Management Cost Summary**

Category Source of Funds	1994/95 CARL	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL
Salary	\$141,048	\$258,951	\$275,000
OPS	\$0	\$18,000	\$18,000
Expense	\$229,176	\$300,616	\$350,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$381,038	\$559,567	\$643,000

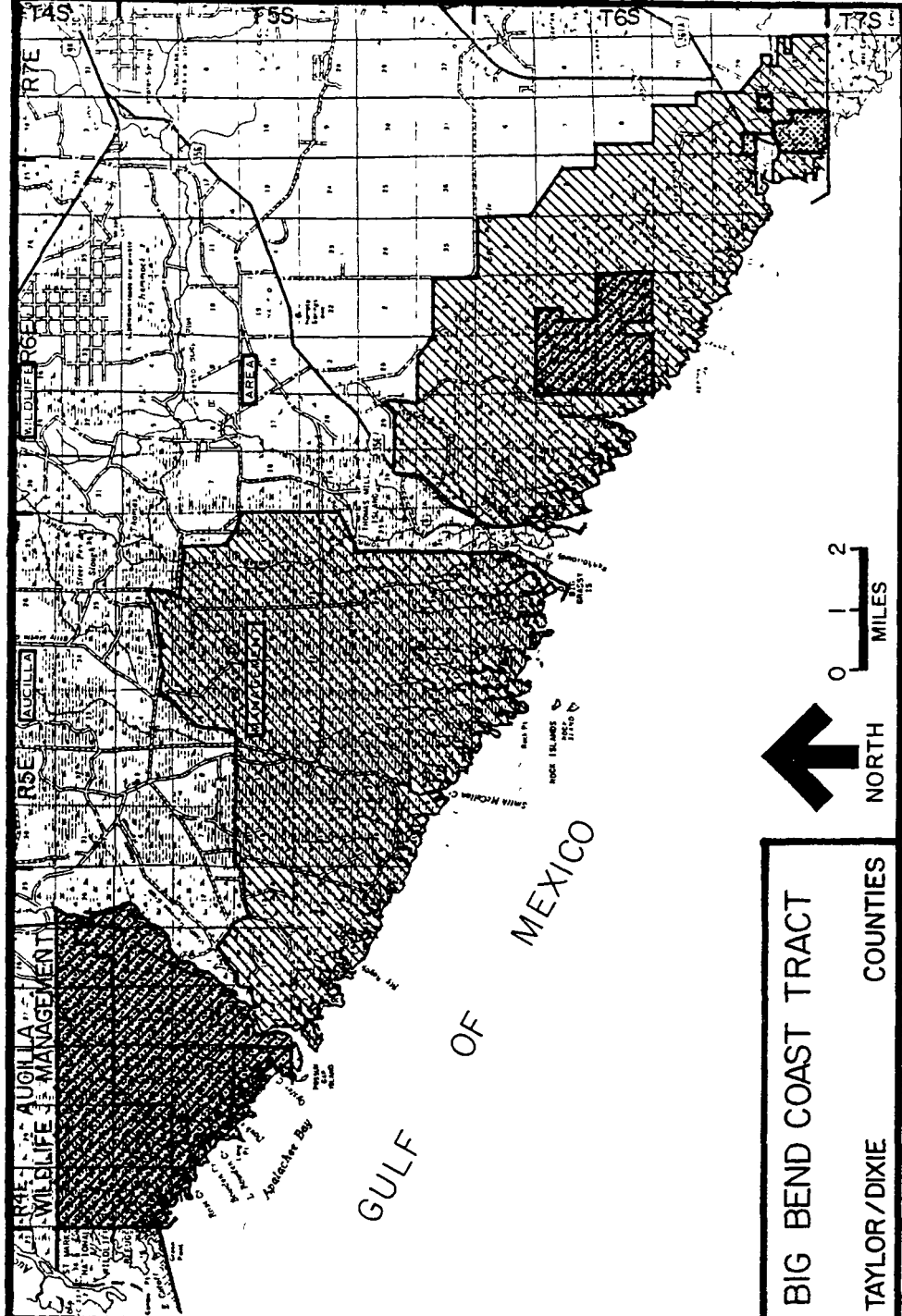


**BIG BEND COAST TRACT**  
**TAYLOR/DIXIE** COUNTIES

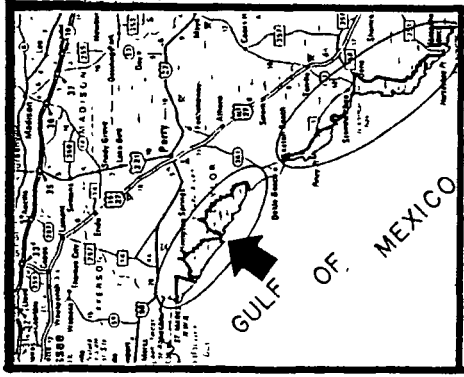
 PROJECT AREA

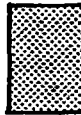
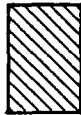

SEE FOLLOWING SHEETS FOR DETAILS

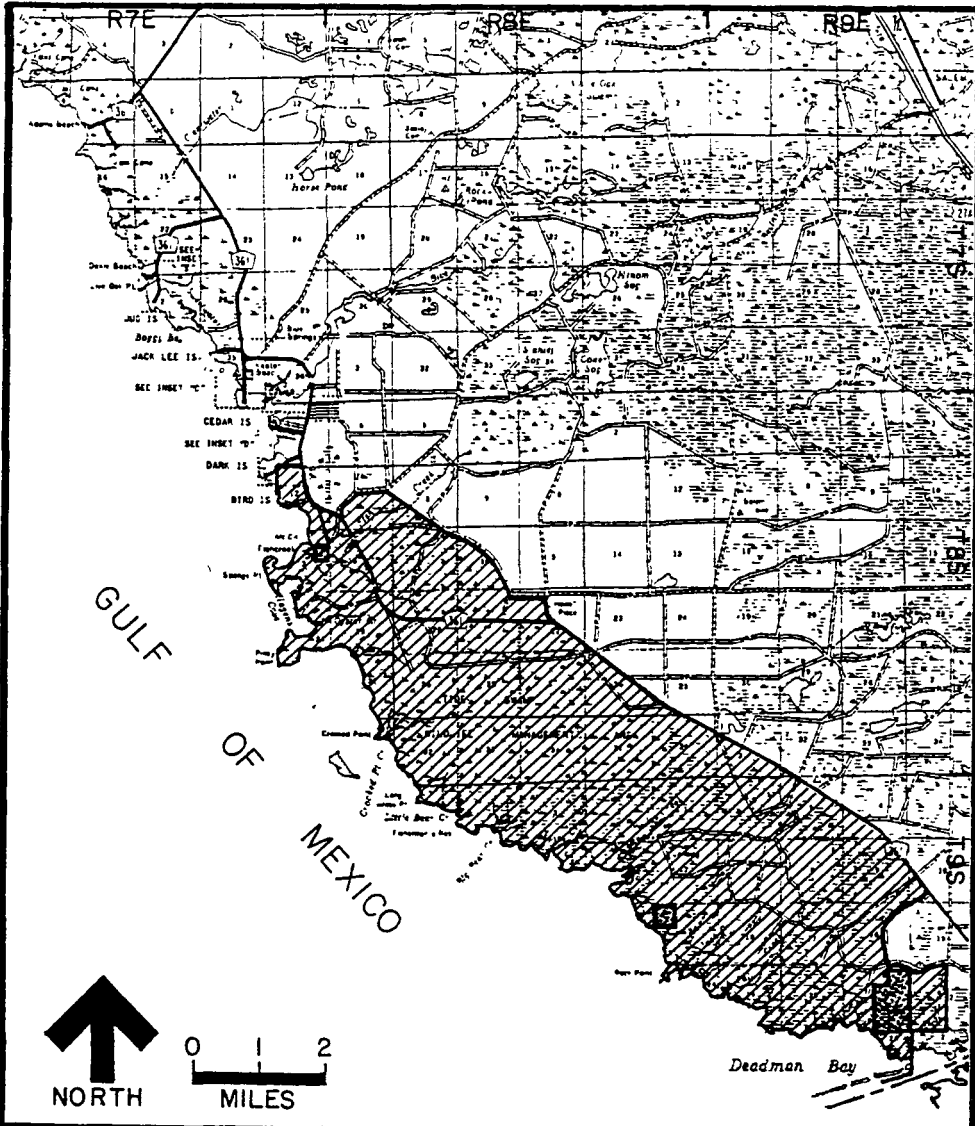




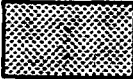
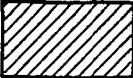
**BIG BEND COAST TRACT**  
**TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES**

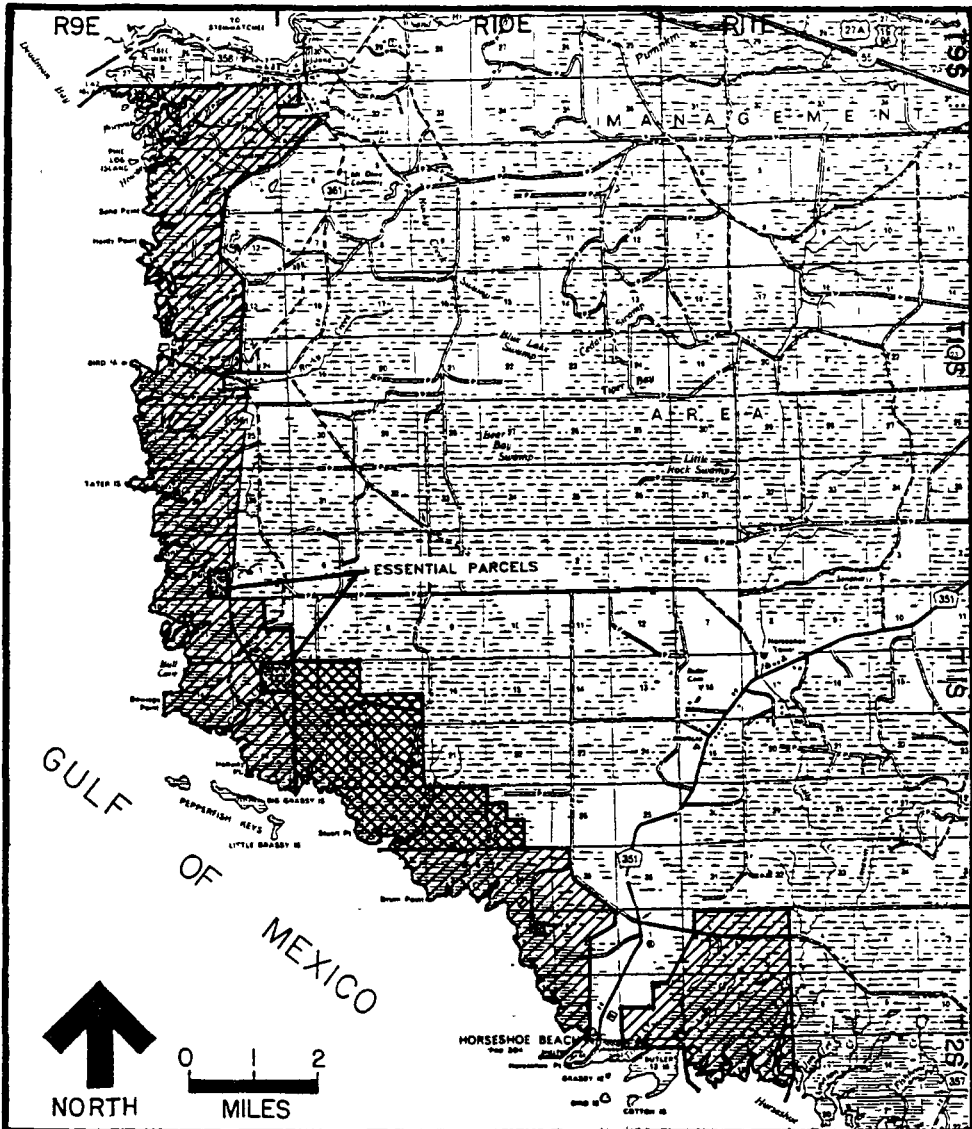


-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS


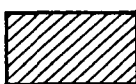



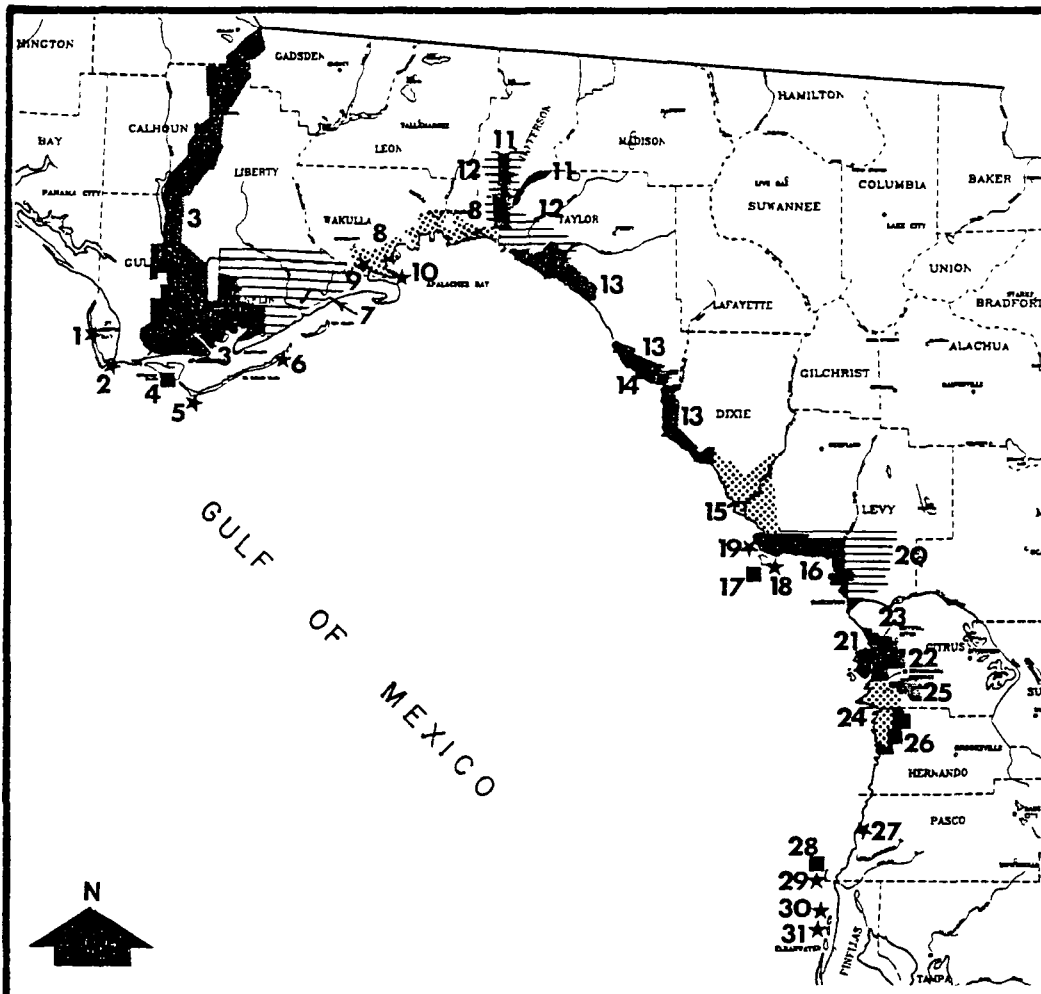
**BIG BEND COAST TRACT**  
**TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES**

-  PROJECT AREA  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS
-  STATE OWNED

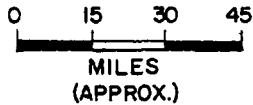


**BIG BEND COAST TRACT**  
**TAYLOR/DIXIE COUNTIES**

-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  ESSENTIAL PARCELS  
(STATE OWNED)



## COASTAL PROJECTS OF THE BIG BEND



### GULF COUNTY

1. ST. JOSEPH STATE PARK
2. ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER (CARL)

### FRANKLIN COUNTY

3. APALACHICOLA RIVER & BAY RPB (CARL)
4. ST. VINCENT ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
5. CAPE ST. GEORGE STATE RESERVE
6. ST. GEORGE ISLAND STATE PARK
7. TATES HELL (CARL)

### WAKULLA COUNTY

8. ST. MARKS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
9. OCHLOCKNEE RIVER STATE PARK
10. MASHES SAND COUNTY PARK

### JEFFERSON COUNTY

11. WACISSA AND AUCILLA RIVER SINKS (CARL)
12. AUCILLA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)

### TAYLOR COUNTY

13. BIG BEND COAST TRACT (CARL)
12. AUCILLA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)
14. BIG BEND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)

### DIXIE COUNTY

13. BIG BEND COAST TRACT (CARL)
15. LOWER SUWANNEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### LEVY COUNTY

15. LOWER SUWANNEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
16. WACCASASSA BAY STATE PRESERVE
17. CEDAR KEYS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
18. CEDAR KEYS STATE PRESERVE
19. CEDAR KEY SCRUB (CARL)
20. GULF HAMMOCK WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)

### CITRUS COUNTY

21. CRYSTAL RIVER STATE RESERVE
22. ST. MARTINS RIVER (CARL)
23. CRYSTAL RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
24. CHASSAHOWITZKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE\*
25. HOMOSASSA RESERVE/WALKER PROPERTY

### HERNANDO COUNTY

26. CHASSAHOWITZKA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (GFC)

### PASCO COUNTY

27. WETSTONE/BERKOVITZ (CARL)
28. ANCLOTE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### PINELLAS COUNTY

29. ANCLOTE KEY STATE PRESERVE
30. HONEYMOON ISLAND STATE RECREATION AREA
31. CALADESISTATE PARK

\* Extends to Hernando County

★ State Owned/Project

■ Federal Owned

# Withlacoochee State Forest Addition

*Sumter County* Substantial 11

**Purpose for State Acquisition**

Large swamps and marshes line the Withlacoochee River for much of its course. The Withlacoochee State Forest Addition project will add some of these wetlands and a few upland islands to the Withlacoochee State Forest, conserving a large storage area for surface water and a natural area for wildlife, and providing land for wildlife observation, hiking, and other recreation to the public.

**Manager**

Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

**General Description**

Much of this tract is freshwater wetlands - hydric hammocks, basin and depression marshes, and floodplain swamp - which provide a storage area for surface water and buffer the land from storm waters. Higher elevations appear as islands among generally low, wet terrain. The natural communities of the project provide habitat for numerous wildlife species. No archaeological sites are known from the project. Wetlands in the project would be threatened by development, which is likely in the future.

**Public Use**

This project is designated as a forest, with such public uses as hiking, camping, nature study and limited hunting.

**Acquisition Planning and Status**

Phase I: Original proposals - Mondello and Cacciatore/Jumper Creek, and C.B. Jones tract in Section 4, Township 22 South, Range 21 East. Phase II: Recommended additions by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. Phase III: Inholdings in Withlacoochee EEL project area.

\*Approximately 10,148 adjacent acres were purchased under the EEL program. There are approximately 45 ownerships within the project area.

Due to relative low ranking, no acquisition activities have been initiated.

**Coordination**

CARL has no acquisition partners at this time..

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Asplenium x plenum</i>	G1/S1
UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST	G2/S3
2 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1982
Project Area (Acres)	3,900
Acres Acquired	10,148*
at a Cost of	\$2,150,000
Acres Remaining	3,900
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,604,000

**Management Policy Statement**

The primary goals of management of the Withlacoochee State Forest Addition CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

**Management Prospectus**

*Qualifications for state designation* The size and diverse forest resources of the Withlacoochee State Forest Addition CARL project make it desirable for management as a state forest.

*Manager* The Division of Forestry will manage the project as part of the Jumper Creek unit of the Withlacoochee State Forest.

*Conditions affecting intensity of management*

There are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

*Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure*

Division is currently managing about 10,100 acres in the project area, providing public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation while protecting sensitive resources. Management efforts are concentrating on site security and public access. Although roughly 70% of the project has already been purchased,

other lands remain to be acquired that are important for resource protection and for public access. As more parcels are acquired, they will be incorporated into the existing management unit. An inventory of the natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for any necessary amendments to the management plan.

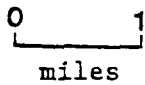
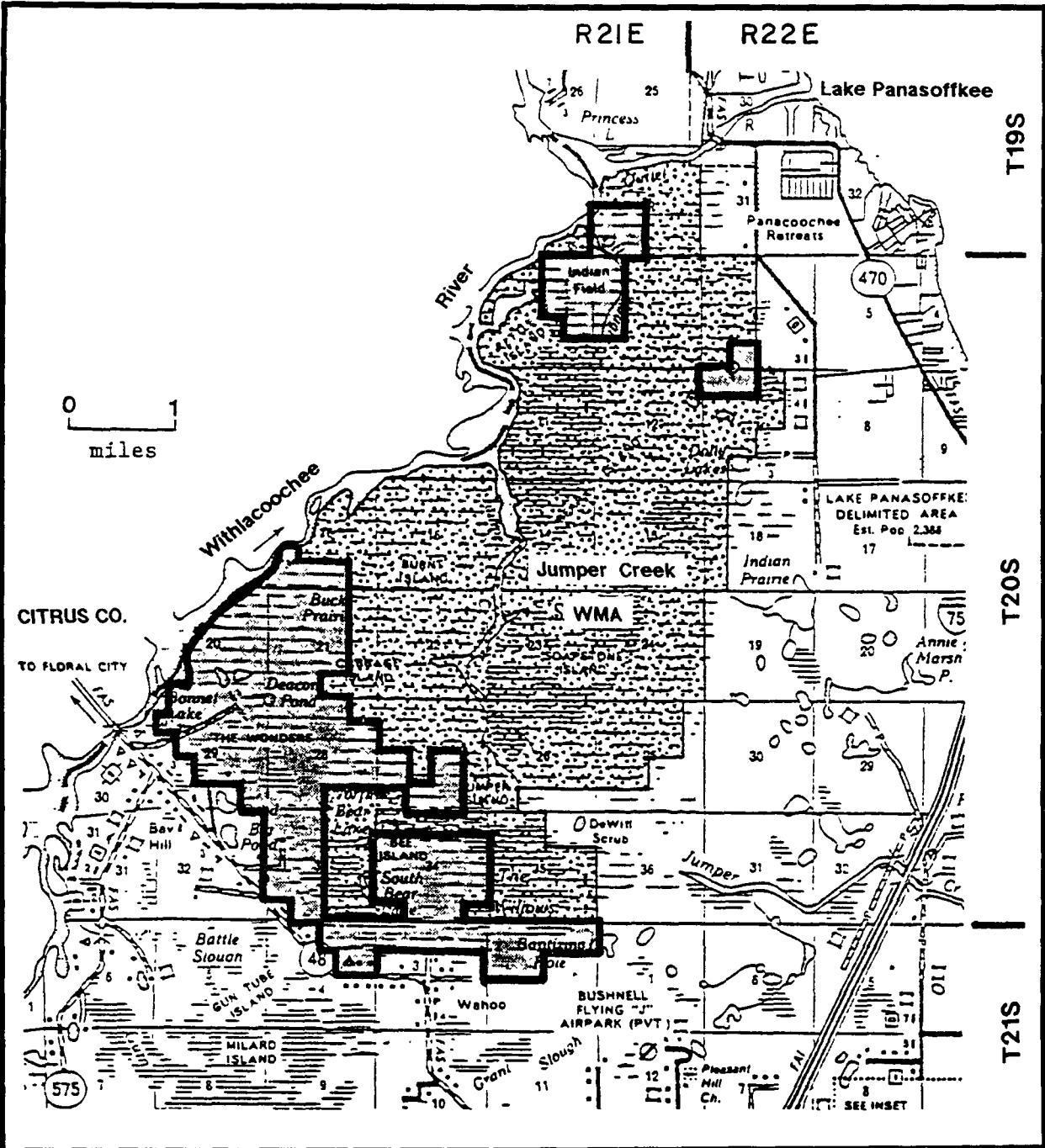
Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

*Revenue-generating potential* The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

*Cooperators in management activities* The Division will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

**Management Cost Summary**

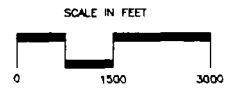
Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$0	\$0	\$29,126
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$33,470	\$44,925	\$49,925
OCO	\$75,100	\$56,700	\$81,467
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$108,570	\$101,625	\$160,518



**PROJECT AREA**  
EQUALS ESSENTIAL PARCELS



**STATE OWNED**



**WITHLACOOCHEE**  
**SUMTER COUNTY**

**Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1984-1996)**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year													
	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>C</sup>	96 <sup>C</sup>	
Alderman's Ford Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	73	73	84	29B	32B	
Andrews Tract <sup>B, D</sup>	27	25	23	31	50	26	38	66	-	-	-	-	-	
Annuteliga Hammock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20P	4P	
Apalachicola Bay (part of Apalachicola River & Bay) <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	
Apalachicola River (part of Apalachicola River & Bay)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	10	15	12	15P	25P	
Apalachicola River and Bay	-	-	-	3	3	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	5	4	3P	2P	
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14B	2B	
Atsena Otie Key	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	32P	42P	
Avalon Tract <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	
Bald Point Road <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	57	73	82	-	-	-	-	-	
Balm-Boyette Scrub <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	
Barnacle Addition, The <sup>B</sup>	-	-	34	37	61	80	56	63	77	8	88	21B	26B	
Beaverdam/Sweetwater Creeks <sup>A</sup>	ranked #26 in 1982; added to Apalachicola River in 1994													
Belle Meade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	46	4P	3P	
Big Bend Coast Tract	-	-	-	-	-	19	22	33	60	66	70	10S	10S	
Big Mound Property (part of Estero Bay)	44	41	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Big Shoals Corridor/Brown Tract <sup>A, D</sup>	-	45	42	22	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blackwater River (renamed Juniper Creek Watershed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	58	56	13	14	-	-	
Bluehead Ranch	-	55	50	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B.M.K. Ranch (part of Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	-	60	55	38	6	3	3	3	66	78	87	-	-	
Bower Tract (a.k.a. Double Branch Bay) <sup>A, D</sup>	26	24	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brevard Turtle Beaches (part of Archie Carr S.T.R.) <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	18	23	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	
California Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30P	
Canaveral Industrial Park (a.k.a. St. Johns Riv. Marshes) <sup>B</sup>	-	57	52	47	68	77	88	91	-	-	-	-	-	
Caravelle Ranch <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	49	-	-	-	-	-	
Carlton Half-Moon Ranch <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	26	12	5	69	68	-	-	-	-	-	
Catfish Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	6	6	8	10P	18P	
Cayo Costa Island/North Captiva Island <sup>A</sup>	14	13	12	5	40	37	53	56	61	65	69	5M	6M	
Cedar Key Scrub/Cedar Key Additions <sup>A, B</sup>	41	39	37	45	60	61	71	73	71	70	50	31P	31P	
Charlotte Harbor <sup>A</sup>	4	4	4	8	39	39	50	48	32	51	53	5S	5S	



**Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1984-1996) - continued**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year												
	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	96 <sup>c</sup>
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	21	17P	16P
Chassahowitzka Swamp <sup>A</sup>	17	15	14	23	37	16	41	36	69	84	-	-	-
Cockroach Bay Islands <sup>A,B</sup>	-	-	-	-	17	31	33	80	80	81	89	31B	-
Consolidated Ranch/Wekiva River (a.k.a. Rock Spgs.) <sup>A</sup>	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooper's Point	34	32	30	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	52	43	31	12B	9B
Cotee Point	38	36	33	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	-	48	44	14	10	12	10	9	13	22	26	2M	2M
Cross Fla. Greenway (part of Etoniah/Cross Fl. G'way)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-
Cross Fla. Greenway, II (part of Etoniah/Cross Fl. G'way)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29P	-
Crystal Cove (added to Crystal River)	46	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crystal River (part of Florida Springs Coastal Greenway) <sup>A</sup>	15	14	13	7	11	13	47	32	38	8	6	-	-
Crystal River State Reserve (added to Crystal River)	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry Hammock <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	5	9	11	12	-	-	-	-	-
Dade County Archipelago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22B	5B
Deer Lake Parcel (added to Point Washington) <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	68	74	75	-	-	-	-	-
Deering Hammock/Deering Estate Addition <sup>D</sup>	28	26	24	-	43	48	46	59	-	-	-	-	-
DeSoto Site <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devils Hammock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37P
Dog Island <sup>A</sup>	reanked #32 in 1982												
Dunn's Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	53	38	38	23B	13B
East Everglades <sup>A</sup>	-	-	59	53	35	46	43	44	54	64	74	6M	3M
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem (a.k.a. Econ-St. Johns Corr.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	34	15B	27B
El Destino <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	32	64	86	84	-	-	-	-	-
Emerald Springs (a.k.a. Gainer Spgs.; see Fl. 1st Mag. Spgs.) <sup>A</sup>	18	16	15	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emeralda Marsh <sup>B</sup>	-	59	53	46	63	78	84	88	63	60	58	28B	-
Emerson Point <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	15	26	60	-	-	-	-	-
Enchanted Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	45	74	83	-	-
Escambia Bay Bluffs <sup>A</sup>	13	12	11	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Escribano Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	37P	38P
Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer <sup>B</sup>	-	52	47	32	45	58	62	62	74	69	65	22P	19P

**Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1984-1996) - continued**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year												
	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	96 <sup>c</sup>
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway (a.k.a. Etoniah Creek)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	24	25	11P	12P
Everglades Ag. Restoration Area (a.k.a. Tallman)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16B
Fakahatchee Strand <sup>A</sup>	3	3	3	2	4	6	4	17	26	45	56	3M	5M
Fechtel Ranch (see St. Johns River & Wekiva-Ocala G'way)	36	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida Keys Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5P
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2S	20P
Florida's First Magnitude Springs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	15	10	11	14P 10B	13P 10B
Fort George Island <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	7	7	49	86	-	-	-	-	-
Fort San Luis <sup>A, D</sup>	ranked #16 in 1982												
Gadsden County Glades (part of Apalachicola River)	-	-	-	19	28	43	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galt Island	-	53	48	52	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garcon Ecosystem (a.k.a. Garcon Point)	-	-	-	-	31	38	40	42	51	54	60	27P	12B
Gasparilla Island Port Property	48	44	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gateway <sup>A, D</sup>	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gills Tract <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	55	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Aster Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	33B	-
Goldhead Branch Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goldy/Bellemead <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	49	59	60	71	62	-	-	-	-
Goodwood	39	37	35	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grayton Dunes <sup>A, D</sup>	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Swamp <sup>A</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	20	18P	15P
Grove, The (a.k.a. Governor Collins Mansion) <sup>A</sup>	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guana River	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hammocks of Lower Keys (see Florida Keys Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	31	27	16P 2B	-
Heather Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	31	34	40	42	16B	25B
Highlands Hammock Addition	-	-	-	-	27	14	13	16	18	32	33	24P	27P
Hixtown Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	54	27B	28B
Holmes Avenue Scrub (see Lake Wales Ridge Ecosys.) <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	70	81	81	-	-	-	-	-
Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property (part of Fla. Springs Coastal Greenway)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	17	58	77	-	-
Homosassa Springs <sup>D</sup>	-	56	51	40	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1984-1996) - continued**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year													
	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	96 <sup>c</sup>	
Horr's Island/Barfield Bay	29	27	25	30	41	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Horse Creek Scrub (part of Lake Wales Ridge Ecosys.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	42	25	23	3B	-	
Horton Property <sup>A</sup>	ranked #26 in 1980													
Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek <sup>A</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	77	86	41P	19B	
ITT Hammock (a.k.a. Snapper Creek) <sup>A, D</sup>	ranked #5 in 1980													
Jordan Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24B	8B	
Josslyn Island <sup>A, D</sup>	21	19	17	39	53	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Julington/Durbin (Creeks) Peninsula <sup>A, B</sup>	19	17	16	36	51	63	61	70	-	61	82	38P	44P	
Juniper Creek Watershed (a.k.a. Blackwater River)	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	58	56	13	14	13P	24P	
Juno Hills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	26B	30B	
Jupiter Ridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	41	-	-	-	
Key West Customs House <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	
Key West Salt Ponds <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	34	55	75	89	87	-	-	-	-	-	
Kissimmee Prairie/River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6B	
Lake Arbuckle <sup>A</sup>	22	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lake Forest	-	61	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lake George	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	29	29	32	7S	7S	
Lake Powell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25P	6P	
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	1M 1B 2P	1P 1M 1B	
Largo Narrows <sup>A</sup>	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Latt Maxcy Tract <sup>A</sup>	ranked #8 in 1980													
Letchworth Mounds	-	-	-	-	-	60	19	13	68	82	91	42P	43P	
Levy County Forest/Sandhills	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	6	4	57	71	8S	9S	
Little Gator Creek/Wood Stork Rookery <sup>A</sup>	ranked #13 in 1980 and #10 in 1982													
Loohloosa Wildlife <sup>B</sup>	30	28	26	12	22	32	67	79	-	-	61	20B	24B	
Longleaf Pine Ecosystems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	6P	9P	
Lower Apalachicola (added to Apalachicola Bay) <sup>A</sup>	5	5	5	4	21	24	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lower Econlockhatchee Riv. (see Econ-St. Johns Eco.)	-	-	-	-	-	44	39	35	39	53	55	-	-	
Manatee Estech	-	54	49	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maritime Hammock Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	35	13B	B11	

**Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1984-1996) - continued**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year												
	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	96 <sup>c</sup>
Mashes Sands <sup>A</sup>	ranked #27 in 1982 and #29 in 1983												
M.K. Ranch (part of Apalachicola Bay) <sup>A</sup>	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Cr. (see Withlacoochee ...)	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miami Rockridge Pinelands (part of Dade Co. Arch.)	-	-	-	21	29	28	27	22	28	79	79	-	-
Mullet Creek Islands <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	43	62	74	65	76	-	-	-	-	-
Myakka Estuary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	11B	8S
Myakka Prairies/MacArthur Tract <sup>A</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	39	68	-	-
New Mahogany Hammock (part of N. Key Largo) <sup>A</sup>	ranked #22 in 1980, #15 in 1982 & #8 in 1983												
Newnan's Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	36P	32P
North Beach <sup>A</sup>	ranked #29 in 1982												
North Fork St. Lucie River/North Port Marina	-	-	-	-	20	29	29	52	81	83	92	11S	2S
North Indian River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	41	17B	20B
North Key Largo Hammocks <sup>A</sup>	9	8	7	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1S	1S
N. Key Largo Hams. Add.(added to N.Key Largo Ham.)	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Layton Hammock (added to Ham. of Lower Keys)	-	-	-	-	33	40	48	53	76	-	-	-	-
North Peninsula <sup>A, D</sup>	11	10	9	24	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oaks, The <sup>A</sup>	ranked #25 in 1980												
Ohio Key South <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	42	65	76	85	-	-	-	-	-
Okaloacoochee Slough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21B
Old Leon Moss Ranch <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	51	65	83	87	93	-	-	-	-	-
Oscar Scherer Addition <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	37	-	-	-	-	-
Osceola Pine Savannas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23P	22P
Owens Illinois Property	47	43	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pal-Mar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	47	24	9B	3B
Paynes Prairie Additions <sup>A</sup>	24	22	20	48	52	35	54	43	50	26	39	3S	3S
Peacock Slough <sup>B</sup>	35	33	31	29	38	49	63	57	58	30	37	18B	23B
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28P	28P
Pierce Mound Complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19P	36P
Pine Island Ridge <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	25	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pineola Fern Grotto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	64	34P	33P
Pinhook Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	35	48	25B	15B

**Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1984-1996) - continued**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year													
	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	96 <sup>c</sup>	
Placid Lakes Tract <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	-	-	-	-	
Point Washington (see South Walton County Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	34	29	6S	-	
Ponce de Leon <sup>A</sup>	ranked #24 in 1980													
Princess Place <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	44	79	85	90	-	-	-	-	-	
Pumpkin Hill Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	19B	22B	
Rainbow River <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	13	10	8	77	-	-	-	-	-	
Rookery Bay (Additions II added to Rookery Bay in 1983) <sup>A</sup>	2	2	2	6	19	30	32	19	9	9	9	8P	8P	
Rotenberger/Holey Land/Seminole Indian Lands	40	38	36	42	59	56	58	65	64	67	75	7M	7M	
Saddle Blanket Lake Scrub	-	62	57	17	8	8	5	7	8	14	80	-	-	
Saint Augustine Beach <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	66	78	83	-	-	-	-	-	
Saint George Island, Unit 4 <sup>A</sup>	ranked #9 in 1980 and #7 in 1982													
St. Johns River (a.k.a. S.J.R.Forrest Est. & Fachtel Ranch) <sup>A, B</sup> (part of Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	23	21	19	27	48	50	64	67	72	75	81	-	-	
Saint Johns River Marshes (a.k.a. Canaveral Ind. Park) <sup>B</sup>	-	57	52	47	68	77	88	91	-	-	-	-	-	
Saint Joseph Bay Buffer	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	27	16	16	18	21P	17P	
St. Martins River (part of Florida Springs Coastal Greenway)	-	-	-	-	24	33	7	11	11	50	52	-	-	
Saint Michael's Landing <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	72	80	72	67	68	73	39P	40P	
Samson Point	-	64	58	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
San Felasco/San Felasco Hammock Addition <sup>A, D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	
Sand Mountain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	7B	17B	
Sandpiper Cove	-	63	54	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Save Our Everglades	33	31	29	18	26	22	21	29	35	52	62	4M	4M	
Scrub Jay Refugia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	5B	7B	
Seabranche <sup>D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	41	44	23	-	-	-	-	-	
Sebastian Creek (a.k.a. St. Sebastian River)	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	14	12	16	4B	4B	
Seminole Springs/Woods (part of Wekiva-Ocala Greenway)	-	-	-	20	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	-	-	
Shell Island <sup>A</sup>	ranked #10 in 1980, #35 in 1982 & #30 in 1983													
Silver Glen Springs <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	71	83	92	-	-	-	-	-	
Silver River <sup>D</sup>	31	29	27	25	58	47	52	47	47	59	-	-	-	
Six Mile Cypress Swamp <sup>A</sup>	ranked #20 in 1980													
South Savannas <sup>A</sup>	8	7	6	10	16	20	30	28	33	42	43	4S	4S	
Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	26P	29P	

**Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1984-1996) - continued**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year												
	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>C</sup>	96 <sup>C</sup>
South Walton County Ecosystem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6S
Spring Hammock <sup>A, B</sup>	10	9	8	15	57	36	70	64	-	-	-	-	-
Spruce Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	46	46	-	-	6B	18B
Stark Tract	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stoney-Lane <sup>D</sup>	42	40	38	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugarloaf Hammock (see Hammocks of Lower Keys) <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	62	68	69	-	-	-	-	-
Suwannee Buffers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	15	8B	14B
Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	19	17	9P	10P
Three Lakes/Prairie Lakes Addition <sup>A, D</sup>	-	-	-	-	23	25	31	38	57	-	-	-	-
Topsail Hill (See South Walton County Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	4	3	2	2	1P	-
Tree-Of-Life Tract (part of Tropical Flyways)	-	-	-	-	-	67	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tropical Flyways(See Florida Keys Ecosystem)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	5P	-
Tropical Hammocks of Redlands (part of Dade Co. Arch.)	-	51	46	16	34	45	57	51	65	46	47	-	-
Tsala Apopka Lake	37	35	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twelve Mile Swamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	72	76	30B	31B
Upper Black Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	21	27	-	-	-	-
Upper Econ Mosaic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23p
Wabasso Beach (part of Archie Carr S.T.R.)	-	-	-	-	15	21	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waccasassa Flats	-	-	-	-	9	11	6	20	31	33	85	40P	41P
Wacissa Riv./Aucilla Riv. Sinks (a.k.a. Lower Wacissa ...)	-	46	43	9	30	27	18	34	22	23	66	35P	34P
Waddell's Mill Pond <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	41	62	63	30P	39P
Wakulla Springs <sup>B</sup>	-	11	10	13	47	42	75	89	-	-	-	-	-
Warea Archipelago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	59	-	-
Warm Mineral Springs	-	-	-	33	56	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watermelon Pond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	12P	14P
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway (a.k.a. Wekiva-Ocala Connector)	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	23	18	19	7P	7P
Wekiva River Buffers <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	78	79	27	-	-	-
West Lake <sup>A, D</sup>	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wetstone/Berkovitz <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	-	36	51	51	55	75	-	-	-	-
White Belt Ranch	-	50	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windley Key Quarry <sup>A, D</sup>	32	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Addendum I: Ranking History for All CARL Projects (1984-1996) - continued**

Project Name	Priority Rank by Year													
	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95 <sup>c</sup>	96 <sup>c</sup>	
Withlacoochee E.E.L. Inholdings/et al. <sup>A, B</sup>	25	23	21	35	46	53	66	74	59	71	78	9S	11S	
Woody Property (a.k.a. Volusia EEL) <sup>B</sup>	-	-	-	49	67	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yamato Scrub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	76	90	32B	33B	
Ybor City Addition <sup>B, D</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	18	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yellow River Ravines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	33P	35P	

**Footnotes:**

<sup>A</sup> Ranked on 1980, 1982 and/or 1983 CARL priority lists. If ranking not indicated, see 1994 CARL Annual Report - Addendum I. No priority list prepared in 1981.

<sup>B</sup> Projects ranked greater than 60 in 1989, 1990, and 1991 were not included on the priority list approved by the Board of Trustees.

<sup>C</sup> Projects ranked in one or more of four groups in 1995:

- P = Priority Project;
- B = Bargain/Shared Project;
- M = Mega-multiparcel Project; and
- S = Substantially Complete Project.

<sup>D</sup> Project 90% or more complete and qualifies for funding pursuant to §259.032(8), F.S.

**Addendum II: Summaries of LAAC Meetings - 1995 Evaluation Cycle**

Date	Major Actions Taken
3/3/95	Received public testimony on new and reconsidered CARL proposals. Contact Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands to obtain a list of speakers or tapes of public hearing.
3/10/95	<p>Voted to approve the project assessment and project design for the Devil's Hammock CARL project. Staff was directed to schedule public hearings in three weeks to determine if it should be added to the bargain/shared list and an interim report submitted to the Board of Trustees.</p> <p>Voted to select 10 of 18 acquisition proposals to receive full review and assessment (see Addendum III).</p> <p>Amended project design boundaries of Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge (Proposal by Indian River County), Annatteliga Hammock, North Key Largo, Florida Springs Coastal Greenway.</p> <p>Did not approve other proposed boundary amendments to Archie Carr Sea Turtle Refuge (Proposal by USFWS), Pal-Mar, Levy County Forest/Sandhills. Approved recommendations to further evaluate RPB's for possible additions for Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems, Wekiva-Ocala Greenway, Apalachicola River and St. Joseph Bay Buffer.</p> <p>Voted to approve the Management Policy Statements for 15 CARL projects.</p>
6/7/95	Received public testimony regarding proposed submission of an Interim CARL Priority List. Voted not to submit an interim CARL report. Contact Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands to obtain a list of speakers or tapes of public hearing.
6/12/95	Attempted to hold public workshop, as directed by Board of Trustees on 2/14/95, to discuss the development of a workplan for public acquisition of the Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem project. Workshop was canceled because of the large overflow crowd and rescheduled for a later date (see 10/5/95).
7/6/95 7/10/95	Received public testimony on new and reconsidered CARL proposals that were assessed during the 1995 evaluation cycle. Contact Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands to obtain a list of speakers or tapes of public hearing.
7/14/95	<p>Approved assessments for all 10 CARL proposals and voted to select all 10 assessed CARL projects to receive project design analysis for potential inclusion on the 1996 CARL priority list. (see Addendum III).</p> <p>Modified the project designs and/or boundaries of the following CARL Projects: Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystems, Belle Meade, Longleaf Pine Ecosystem/Chassahowitzka Sandhill, Apalachicola River, Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods, St. Joe Bay Buffer, Hammocks of the Lower Keys (Little Torch Key), Sebastian Creek, Scrub Jay Refugia, Charlotte Harbor and St. Joseph Bay Buffers. Point Washington map change was approved.</p> <p>Deferred consideration of a proposed modification to the project design of Wekiva/Ocala Connector site #2, Rookery Bay, Sand Mountain and Cross Florida Greenway Phase I projects, pending further evaluation.</p> <p>Did not approve the proposed amendments to Florida Springs Coastal Greenway, Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway and Suwannee Buffers projects.</p> <p>Approved the motion to have the Talisman Sugar Corporation land assessed for possible inclusion in the 1996 Priority List.</p>



**Addendum II: Summaries of LAAC Meetings - 1995 Evaluation Cycle - continued**

Date	Major Actions Taken
10/5/95	Held public workshop in Martin County (rescheduled from 6/12/95) with the Martin County Commission, representatives of the South Florida Water Management District, the Economic Council of Martin County, the Hobe Sound Neighborhood Association, the Martin County Conservation Alliance, and major landowners to discuss the establishment of a work plan for public acquisition of the Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem project. The consensus of the workshop participants was that at least part of the project should be acquired by the state. Public comments at the workshop in favor of public acquisition outnumbered comments against acquisition by a wide margin.
10/12/95	Held public hearing in Blountstown to explain the CARL evaluation process and to discuss the potential state acquisition of the Middle Chipola River project. Public comments at this hearing were generally against state acquisition of the project.
10/30/95	<p>Modified Project Designs and or boundaries of the following CARL projects: Wekiva-Ocala Greenway, Rookery Bay, Florida's First Magnitude Springs (Blue Springs), Coupon Bight/Key Deer, Sebastian Creek, Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem, Florida Springs Coastal Greenway (site 1) and Charlotte Harbor.</p> <p>Deferred consideration of proposed modifications to the Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway and Florida Springs Coastal Greenway projects.</p> <p>Received public testimony on new and existing CARL projects. Contact Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands to obtain a list of speakers or tapes of public hearing.</p>
10/31/95 11/01/95	Received public testimony on new and existing CARL projects. Contact Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands to obtain a list of speakers or tapes of public hearing.
12/7/95	<p>Approved the project designs for the following new CARL projects: California Swamp, Dickerson Bay, Dade County Archipelago, Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area (A.K.A. Talisman Sugar), Highlands Ridge, Kissimmee Prairie/River Ecosystem, Middle Chipola River, Okaloacoochee Slough, Pineland Site Complex and Upper Econ Mosaic.</p> <p>Approved the motion to remove American Beach from the Priority list after ranking was complete.</p> <p>Approved the motion to have South Florida Water Management District as lead manager for the Everglades Agricultural Restoration Area.</p> <p>Modified the Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway project design.</p> <p>Approved clarification for management prospecti for Lake Wales Ridge, East Everglades and Save Our Everglades to accept Federal management plans in lieu of management prospecti.</p> <p>Approved revising the policy for determining when a project is considered substantially complete.</p> <p>Approved removing Golden Aster Scrub and Cockroach Bay from the priority list as both are 90% complete.</p> <p>Approved the combination and renaming of the following projects: Hammocks of the Lower Keys and Tropical Flyways combined into Florida Keys Ecosystem; Horse Creek Scrub combined with Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem in Bargain Group; Cross Florida Greenway Phase II combined with Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway.</p> <p>Ranked all projects qualifying for inclusion on the 1996 CARL priority list within four groups and established the four groups as the 1996 priority lists for submittal to the Governor and Cabinet (see Addendum III for ranking results).</p>

**Addendum III: LAAC -- CARL VOTING SHEET**  
 1st Four-Votes for Initiation of Project Assessment for 1995 Proposals: March 10, 1995

	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DHR	DCA	DEP <sup>2</sup>	TOTAL	SELECT
<b>BAY COUNTY</b>								
1 Sandy Creek Bogs	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	3	N
<b>CITRUS COUNTY</b>								
2. Lecanto Sandhill	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	2	N
<b>DADE COUNTY</b>								
3 Dade County Archipelago Addition	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>DIXIE COUNTY</b>								
4. California Swamp	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>HENDRY COUNTY</b>								
5. Okaloacoochee Slough (Collier)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>HERNANDO COUNTY</b>								
6. Bayport-Fiddlers Point	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N
7 Knapper Estate	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N
8. Rancho Arripeka	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N
<b>HIGHLANDS COUNTY</b>								
9. Highlands Ridge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>JACKSON COUNTY</b>								
10. Middle Chipola River (Calhoun)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5	Y
<b>LEE COUNTY</b>								
11. Pineland Site Complex	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	Y
<b>LEVY COUNTY</b>								
12. Devils Hammock	Unanimous vote to assess on 01/26/95							
<b>NASSAU COUNTY</b>								
13. American Beach	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	4	Y
<b>OKEECHOBEE COUNTY</b>								
14 Kissimmee Prairie (Osceola)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>OSCEOLA COUNTY</b>								
15. Upper Econ Mosaic (Orange)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5	Y
<b>PASCO COUNTY</b>								
16. Arripeka Coastal Greenway	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N
<b>WAKULLA COUNTY</b>								
17 Dickerson Bay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>multiple counties</b>								
18. North Florida Streamways (Walton, Jackson, Bradford, Union)	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N

DEP<sup>1</sup> = Department of Environmental Protection - Regulation  
 DEP<sup>2</sup> = Department of Environmental Protection - Program

**Addendum III: LAAC -- CARL VOTING SHEET**  
 2nd Four-Votes for Initiation of Project Designs for 1995 Proposals: July 14, 1995

	DEP <sup>1</sup>	DOF	GFC	DHR	DCA	DEP <sup>2</sup>	TOTAL	SELECT
<b>DADE COUNTY</b>								
1. Dade County Archipelago	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>DIXIE COUNTY</b>								
2. California Swamp	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>HENDRY COUNTY</b>								
3. Okaloacoochee Slough (Collier)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>HIGHLANDS COUNTY</b>								
4. Highlands Ridge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>JACKSON COUNTY</b>								
5. Middle Chipola River (Calhoun)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>LEE COUNTY</b>								
6. Pineland Site Complex	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>NASSAU COUNTY</b>								
7. American Beach	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>OKEECHOBEE COUNTY</b>								
8. Kissimmee Prairie (Osceola)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>OSCEOLA COUNTY</b>								
9. Upper Econ Mosaic (Orange)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y
<b>WAKULLA COUNTY</b>								
10. Dickerson Bay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	Y

DEP<sup>1</sup> = Department of Environmental Protection - Regulation  
 DEP<sup>2</sup> = Department of Environmental Protection - Program

**Addendum III: LAAC -- CARL Ranking Sheet: December 7, 1995**

PRIORITY PROJECTS									
PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	DEP1	DOF	GFC	DHR	DCA	DEP2	TOTAL	RANK
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	multi-counties	1	5	10	2	4	2	24	1
Archie Carr Turtle Ref. (Ind. Riv.)	Brevard	12	10	2	5	8	3	40	2
Belle Meade	Collier	11	3	5	6	9	9	43	3
Annutteliga Hammock (Citrus)	Hernando	7	1	13	7	10	11	49	4
Florida Keys Ecosystem	Monroe	14	16	8	8	2	4	52.1	5
Lake Powell (Walton)	Bay	10	8	12	3	11	8	52.2	6
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway (Orng./Vol.)	Lake	13	13	9	17	5	5	62	7
Rookery Bay	Collier	2	22	20	10	7	7	68	8
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	multi-counties	17	7	6	11	21	15	77	9
Tates Hell / Carrabelle Tract	Franklin	4	11	4	27	16	17	79	10
Pineland Site Complex	Lee	20	14	17	4	12	16	83	11
Etoniah/Cross Fla. Greenway (Clay)	Putnam	22	2	18	16	22	6	86.1	12
Florida First Magnitude Sprngs	multi-counties	5	19	16	13	20	13	86.2	13
Watermelon Pond (Alachua)	Levy	18	4	14	21	15	18	90	14
Green Swamp (Lake)	Polk	15	21	15	18	3	23	95	15
Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods (Char.)	Lee	16	25	3	22	18	12	96	16
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf	6	9	23	14	19	26	97	17
Catfish Creek	Polk	8	23	21	9	6	33	100	18
Estero Bay	Lee	9	15	22	19	26	19	110	19
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway	Citrus	21	26	31	12	13	10	113	20
Dickerson Bay	Wakulla	26	24	19	15	14	22	120	21
Osceola Pine Savannas	Osceola	23	30	7	25	24	20	129	22
Upper Econ Mosaic (Orange)	Osceola	27	18	11	24	29	29	138	23
Juniper Creek Watershed	Santa Rosa	19	12	24	28	33	30	146	24
Apalachicola River (Libert/Calhoun)	Gadsden	28	29	30	23	25	14	149	25
Middle Chipola River (Calhoun)	Jackson	34	20	38	20	17	21	150	26
Highlands Hammock Addition	Highlands	25	17	34	32	23	24	155	27
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	Escambia	24	27	25	29	28	25	158	28
Southeast Bat Maternity Caves	multi-counties	35	28	32	26	27	27	175	29
California Swamp	Dixie	29	32	26	42	35	36	200.1	30
Cedar Key Scrub	Levy	41	31	36	33	31	28	200.2	31
Newnan's Lake	Alachua	32	37	28	36	32	42	207	32
Pineola Fern Grotto	Citrus	30	33	39	35	37	35	209	33
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks (Taylor)	Jefferson	43	35	29	34	42	31	214	34
Yellow River Ravines (Okaloosa)	Santa Rosa	31	40	35	37	34	38	215	35
Pierce Mound Complex	Franklin	36	41	33	30	44	32	216	36
Devil's Hammock	Levy	38	34	27	43	39	37	218	37
Escribano Point	Santa Rosa	33	38	37	38	36	39	221	38
Waddell's Mill Pond	Jackson	40	36	40	44	30	34	224	39
St. Michaels Landing	Bay	42	39	42	39	43	41	246	40
Waccasassa Flats	Gilchrist	44	42	43	40	40	43	252	41
Atsena Otie Key	Levy	39	46	44	41	45	46	261	42
Letchworth Mounds	Jefferson	46	43	45	45	41	45	265	43
Julington/Durbin Peninsula (St. Johns)	Duval	45	44	41	46	46	44	266	44

Addendum III: LAAC -- CARL Ranking Sheet: December 7, 1995

BARGAIN/SHARED									
PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	DEP1	DOF	GFC	DHR	DCA	DEP2	TOTAL	RANK
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Highlands	4	3	2	1	2	1	13	1
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	Martin	5	12	8	5	10	9	49	2
Pal-Mar (Palm Beach)	Martin	19	7	1	2	8	14	51	3
Sebastian Creek (Indian River)	Brevard	8	11	12	6	4	12	53	4
Dade County Archipelago	Dade	13	8	13	7	9	5	55.1	5
Kissimmee Prairie/River (Okeechobee)	Osceola	20	16	5	9	1	4	55.2	6
Scrub Jay Refugia	Brevard	16	4	7	10	13	6	56	7
Jordan Ranch	Citrus	10	2	11	15	12	10	60	8
Corkscrew R. E. W. (Lee)	Collier	7	5	21	11	14	8	66.1	9
Florida First Magnitude Springs	multi-counties	3	9	10	4	20	20	66.2	10
Maritime Hammock Initiative	Brevard	18	10	9	12	6	18	73	11
Garcon Ecosystem	Santa Rosa	17	6	16	24	11	3	77.1	12
Dunn's Creek	Putnam	12	17	14	16	7	11	77.2	13
Suwannee Buffers (Suwannee)	Columbia	2	18	28	14	5	16	83	14
Pinhook Swamp (Columbia)	Baker	1	24	3	18	19	29	94	15
Everglades Ag. Restoration Area	Palm Beach	21	31	18	20	3	2	95	16
Sand Mountain (Bay)	Washington	26	1	6	13	32	21	99	17
Spruce Creek	Volusia	27	15	15	3	23	19	102	18
Hutchinson Island-Blind Creek	Saint Lucie	14	13	19	23	17	17	103	19
North Indian Riv. Lagoon (Brevard)	Volusia	15	20	25	8	21	15	104	20
Okaloacoochee Slough (Collier)	Hendry	22	14	4	21	22	23	106	21
Pumpkin Hill Creek	Duval	11	19	29	19	16	13	107	22
Peacock Slough	Suwannee	9	21	32	26	15	7	110	23
Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua	6	29	20	25	25	22	127	24
Heather Island	Marion	25	22	24	28	18	25	142	25
Barnacle Addition	Dade	24	30	22	22	24	24	146	26
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem (Orange)	Seminole	30	26	26	17	29	27	155	27
Hixtown Swamp	Madison	28	27	23	27	26	28	159	28
Emeralda Marsh	Lake	29	28	17	30	28	31	163	29
Juno Hills	Palm Beach	23	23	30	29	30	33	168	30
Twelve Mile Swamp	Saint Johns	31	25	31	31	27	26	171	31
Alderman's Ford Addition	Hillsborough	32	33	27	33	33	30	188	32
Yamato Scrub	Palm Beach	33	32	33	32	31	32	193	33

Addendum III. LAAC -- CARL Ranking Sheet: December 7, 1995

MEGA-MULTIPARCELS PROJECTS									
PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	DEP1	DOF	GFC	DHR	DCA	DEP2	TOTAL	RANK
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	Highlands	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	1
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	Monroe	4	2	2	2	1	3	14	2
East Everglades	Dade	2	6	3	6	4	1	22	3
Save Our Everglades	Collier	3	4	5	4	6	5	27.1	4
Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	6	3	4	3	5	6	27.2	5
Cayo Costa Island	Lee	5	5	7	5	3	4	29	6
Rotenberger (Broward)	Palm Beach	7	7	6	7	7	7	41	7

SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE									
PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	DEP1	DOF	GFC	DHR	DCA	DEP2	TOTAL	RANK
North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1
North Fork St. Lucie	Saint Lucie	2	2	2	4	2	9	21	2
Paynes Prairie	Alachua	6	4	5	3	4	2	24	3
South Savannas (Martin)	Saint Lucie	4	3	6	2	8	3	26	4
Charlotte Harbor (Lee)	Charlotte	3	6	4	5	6	4	28	5
South Walton County Ecosystem	Walton	9	7	3	6	3	7	35	6
Lake George (Putnam)	Volusia	5	5	9	10	5	6	40	7
Myakka Estuary (Charlotte)	Sarasota	7	8	8	11	7	8	49	8
Levy County Forest/Sandhills	Levy	8	10	7	7	10	10	52	9
Big Bend Coast Tract (Dixie)	Taylor	11	11	10	8	11	5	56	10
Withlacoochee State Forest Add.	Sumter	10	9	11	9	9	11	59	11

**Addendum IV: Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan**  
*Excerpted Objectives, Guidelines, and Measures\**

**ACQUISITION OBJECTIVES:**

**A. Natural Communities**

Acquire examples of those Natural Communities and their subtypes that: (1) are inadequately represented on protected lands in Florida, or (2) represent the best remaining examples giving priority to those communities or subtypes that are most endangered or rarest.

**B. Forest Resources**

Acquire lands to: (1) maintain representative examples of the various forest or timber types, and (2) conserve and maintain Florida's forests so as to perpetuate their environmental, economic, aesthetic and recreational values; giving special consideration to (a) manageable forests that have income producing potential, which helps defray management costs, and (b) upland forests that help meet the resource-based recreational needs of Florida's growing population.

**C. Plants**

Acquire lands that contain habitat for rare, endangered, or threatened plant species, giving priority to those sites that: (1) are critical to their survival, (2) contain important assemblages of rare or endangered species, or (3) are necessary to maintain the state's native plant species diversity.

**D. Fish and Wildlife**

Acquire lands that: (1) are critical to the survival of rare, endangered, or threatened animals, (2) provide protection for nesting concentrations of wildlife species or other locations where species concentrate or aggregate for some time during their life cycles, or (3) are necessary to maintain the state's native animal species diversity.

**E. Fresh Water Supplies**

1. Acquire protective buffers along state waters designated as Outstanding National Resource Waters or Outstanding Florida Waters (OFWs), giving special consideration to the Special Water category of OFWs.
2. Acquire areas around first magnitude springs and their spring runs. Smaller springs should be incorporated, whenever practical, into project boundaries of projects being proposed primarily for other purposes.
3. Acquire protective buffers around significant lacustrine communities. Protective buffers around lakes found within proposals should be incorporated, whenever practical, into project boundaries of projects being proposed primarily for other purposes.
4. Acquire high or prime aquifer recharge lands when such lands also preserve or protect other significant natural resources. Areas which serve to protect or recharge ground water should be incorporated, whenever practical, into project boundaries of projects being proposed primarily for other purposes.
5. Acquire lands necessary for water conservation or water management when such lands also preserve or protect other significant natural resources.

**F. Coastal Resources**

1. Acquire undeveloped coastal islands, spits, peninsulas, coral or limerock keys, and mainland seashores to conserve their significant natural, recreational, and aesthetic attributes, giving priority to projects that:
  - a. Contain representative examples of various physiographic coastal forms;
  - b. Include entire islands, long stretches of mainland beaches, entire widths of coastal barriers, or natural inlets;  
or
  - c. Are associated with sensitive estuarine systems, particularly those that are designated State Aquatic Preserves.
2. Acquire upland and wetland buffers to protect the State's significant commercial and recreational saltwater fisheries, particularly those fisheries that are designated State Aquatic Preserves, National Estuarine Research Reserves or Marine Sanctuaries, Areas of Critical State Concern, Special Water category of Outstanding Florida Water, or Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Class II Waters.
3. Acquire upland and wetland buffers to protect the State's most significant reef communities, particularly those areas that are within or adjacent to designated Areas of Critical State Concern, State Aquatic Preserves, State Parks, or National Estuarine Research Reserves, Marine Sanctuaries, Wildlife Refuges, Parks, or Seashores.

**G. Geologic Features**

Acquire examples of geological exposures, formations, and outcrops that: (1) are inadequately represented on public lands in Florida, or (2) represent the best examples of those features in the state.

**H. Historical Resources**

Acquire those archaeological and historic sites that best typify the various cultural periods and regions of the state, the classes of cultural activity, the various styles of architecture, and the works of notable individuals.

**I. Outdoor Recreational Resources**

1. Acquire lands that help meet resource-based recreational goals, objectives and needs identified in Florida's statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
2. Acquire lands that: (1) enhance the representational balance of natural and historical resources within the State Park and Reserve systems, or (2) contain prime examples of the state's natural and historical resources.
3. Acquire lands for fish and wildlife oriented outdoor recreation, giving special consideration to additional wildlife management and hunting lands in the southern half of the state.
4. Acquire beaches and other coastal areas of greatest suitability for outdoor recreation that meet identified outdoor recreation needs, giving special consideration to tracts that are within planning regions or near urban areas with greatest need as indicated in the comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
5. Acquire abandoned railroad and other corridors of greatest suitability for public recreational trail use that meet identified outdoor recreation needs, giving special consideration to corridors that are near urban areas, provide linkages to existing recreational areas or other trails, and allow for multiple uses.



**Addendum IV. Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan - continued**

**LAND ACQUISITION GUIDELINES:**

- (1) Prefer projects with resources of statewide or regional importance.
- (2) Prefer the more endangered and vulnerable projects which are in immediate danger of loss to some other use.
- (3) Prefer projects with ecologically intact systems that have minimal disturbances and can be feasibly managed to conserve the resources for which they are to be acquired.
- (4) Give special consideration to inholdings, additions and other lands that would enhance management, protection, or restoration of existing public lands with important natural or cultural resources.
- (5) Prefer projects with significant resource values that satisfy specific regional concerns, giving special consideration to projects that are accessible to urban areas.
- (6) Prefer projects that have sufficient size and resource diversity to support multiple-use management and resource-based outdoor recreation.
- (7) Give special consideration to habitat corridors or landscape linkages that serve a demonstrated conservation or recreation purpose.
- (8) Give special consideration to large projects that exhibit wilderness characteristics.
- (9) Give special consideration to projects with acquisition or management assistance from other governmental or nonprofit entities if these projects also help to achieve other FSLAP objectives.

**\*Note:** The foregoing represents excerpts from the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP), as approved by the Governor and Cabinet on July 1, 1986, and amended on June 28, 1991. Taken out of context, the precise meaning of these objectives, guidelines, and measures may be misconstrued. Therefore, the FSLAP and the FSLAP Technical Report and Appendices should be consulted for further details. The amended objectives and guidelines are reported in the Preservation 2000 Needs Assessment - Addendum 1.

**PROCEDURE FOR EVALUATING CARL PROJECTS FOR CONFORMANCE WITH THE  
FLORIDA STATEWIDE LAND ACQUISITION PLAN**

The matrix included in each project summary provides guidance for subjectively assessing each project's degree of conformance with the objectives and guidelines defined in FSLAP. The matrix is designed to provide concise but encompassing information about CARL projects. The matrix, however, is not intended to replace the current system of ranking CARL projects, but should provide a foundation on which the various agencies may begin to formulate their individual ranking decisions. For example, an agency may place greater emphasis on certain objectives, while employing the subjective ratings in other objectives or guidelines to influence their ultimate ranking decisions when two or more projects have similar attributes from their perspective.

The matrix employs a subjective scale to examine each project for its degree of conformance with the objectives. The subjective scale for the degree of conformance for each objective is as follows:

- N = project does not satisfy objective
- L = project remotely satisfies objective
- M = project adequately satisfies objective
- H = project exemplary satisfies objective

The subjective scale for each FSLAP objective, to the greatest degree possible, is based upon measurable characteristics, or otherwise categorized, such that appropriate criteria are established for determining the degree of conformance within each FSLAP objective. Furthermore, supportive materials are maintained by each agency to substantiate all subjective rating decisions. Similar subjective scales also are employed for the nine FSLAP guidelines.

The primary responsibilities for determining the initial degrees of conformance with FSLAP will be divided among the agencies as follows:

<u>Category Objectives/Guidelines</u>	<u>Primary/Secondary Agencies</u>
Natural Communities	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Forest Resources	Division of Forestry
Vascular Plants	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Fish and Wildlife	Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission/Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Fresh Water Resources	Department of Environmental Protection
Coastal Resources	Department of Environmental Protection/Department of Community Affairs
Geological Resources	Florida Geological Survey (Department of Environmental Protection)
Historic Resources	Division of Historical Resources
Outdoor Recreation	Division of Recreation & Parks, DEP/Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission
Statewide or Regional Significance	Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, DEP
Endangerment and Vulnerability	Office of Environ. Services, Div.State Lands, DEP/Dept. Community Affairs
Ecological Integrity	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Inholdings or Additions	Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, DEP
Proximity to Urban Areas	Office of Environ. Services, Div.State Lands, DEP/Dept. Community Affairs
Size, Resource Diversity, etc.	Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, DEP
Corridors & Landscape Linkage	Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, DEP
Wilderness Characteristics	Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, DEP
Partnerships	Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, DEP
Local Support	Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands, DEP

Subsequently, the liaison staff meets to compare and discuss the subjective ratings for each project. Ratings which are not agreed upon by staff are presented to the Land Acquisition Advisory Council for final determination. The Council may also revise individual ratings and must approve the overall ratings by majority vote.

**Addendum IV: Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Projects in Ranking Order.**  
 (Note: Number/letter for category columns correspond to excerpts of FSLAP text on the previous pages.)

Project Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				
	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
Lake Wales Ridge Eco.	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	N	N	N	L	H	L
Archie Carr Sea Turtle Ref.	M	M	L	N	L	L	L	M	M	N	M	L	N	N	L	L
Belle Meade	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	H	H	M	N	N	M	H
Annuteliga Hammock	H	H	H	H	H	M	L	M	H	L	H	N	N	L	M	M
Florida Keys Ecosystem	H	H	H	N	L	M	N	H	H	H	H	M	N	N	N	L
Lake Powell	M	M	L	M	H	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	N	H	N	H
Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	M	H	H	M	H	M	M	L	H	M	M	H	M	L	M	H
Rookery Bay	M	H	L	N	L	N	L	M	M	L	M	M	N	N	N	H
Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H	M	L	H	N	N	L	M	M
Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	L	L	M	N	N	L	H
Pineland Site Complex	L	L	H	M	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	N	N	N	H
Etoniah/Cross Fl. Greenway	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	H	N	N	L	H	H
Fl. First Magnitude Springs	M	H	H	L	H	M	M	M	H	N	M	L	H	N	M	H
Watermelon Pond	M	M	H	M	H	L	L	M	M	N	M	N	N	H	H	H
Green Swamp	M	M	M	L	L	H	L	H	M	N	M	L	N	N	L	M
Charlotte Harbor Flatwood	M	M	M	L	L	H	L	H	M	N	M	L	N	N	L	M
St. Joseph Bay Buffer	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	N	N	L	L
Catfish Creek	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	M	M	L	M	N	N	M	H	M
Estero Bay	L	M	N	N	N	N	N	L	M	L	M	M	N	N	N	M
Fl. Springs Coastal Greenway	M	H	H	M	M	N	N	L	H	L	M	M	M	N	L	H
Dickerson Bay	M	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	H	M	M	M	N	N	N	H
Osceola Pine Savannas	H	H	L	M	M	L	L	M	H	M	H	N	N	N	N	H
Upper Econ Mosaic	H	M	H	M	H	L	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	H	N	H
Juniper Creek Watershed	M	L	H	H	H	M	N	M	L	L	L	H	N	N	M	H
Apalachicola River	H	H	H	L	L	M	H	H	L	N	M	M	N	N	L	M
Middle Chipola River	M	M	M	L	H	H	M	M	H	L	H	H	L	N	L	H
Highlands Hammock Add.	H	M	M	L	H	L	M	M	M	N	M	N	N	N	M	L
Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	H	H	L	L	L	M	M	H	M	M	M	N	N	N	L	H
SE Bat Maternity Caves	L	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	M	L	N	N	L	M
California Swamp	M	H	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	H	H	M	N	M	N	H

Addendum IV: Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Projects in Ranking Order (continued).

Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	N	M	L	L	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	H	H	M	L	N	H	H
H	M	L	L	L	L	N	H	H	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	H	L	L	N	N	H
N	N	H	N	L	L	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	N
N	N	N	M	M	M	M	L	L	M	N	N	N	H	M	M	M	L	H	H	L	N
H	H	H	H	H	H	L	M	L	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	L	N	N	H	
H	H	L	N	N	M	M	H	M	M	M	N	N	M	M	M	L	H	M	L	N	N
N	N	N	L	L	H	N	H	M	H	M	N	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	H	M	H
H	H	M	N	L	H	N	M	H	H	L	M	L	H	N	M	H	H	L	N	L	N
N	N	N	M	M	M	N	M	M	M	M	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	N	H	N	
H	H	H	L	L	L	N	H	H	H	M	H	L	H	H	M	L	M	H	N	H	H
L	L	H	N	N	H	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	L	M	H	L	N	N	M
N	N	N	L	L	L	N	H	L	L	M	N	H	H	L	H	H	M	H	H	H	H
N	N	N	H	H	M	N	M	M	H	L	L	L	H	N	M	H	L	H	M	N	H
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	L	L	L	N	N	H	M	H	L	M	H	L	M	M
L	M	L	N	N	L	N	M	N	L	M	N	L	H	N	H	M	H	H	L	H	N
L	M	L	N	N	L	N	M	N	L	M	N	L	H	N	H	M	H	H	L	H	N
H	H	H	L	L	H	M	M	H	H	L	H	L	H	N	M	H	M	H	N	N	H
N	N	N	H	H	L	N	M	H	H	L	N	L	H	N	H	H	N	M	N	N	H
N	H	L	N	L	H	N	L	M	M	L	N	L	H	L	H	M	H	L	N	N	N
H	H	H	H	H	H	N	M	M	H	M	N	H	H	N	M	H	H	M	H	H	H
M	H	M	L	L	M	N	L	L	M	L	L	L	H	M	H	H	H	M	M	L	N
N	N	N	L	L	M	M	M	L	H	H	N	N	M	L	H	H	N	H	H	H	M
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	H	H	H	H	L	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	M	H	N
N	N	N	M	H	L	N	L	H	M	M	N	M	L	N	M	M	H	H	M	H	N
N	N	N	M	H	M	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	H	N	M	M	N	H	M	H	H
N	N	N	M	H	M	N	L	M	M	N	L	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	H	L	N
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	H	N	L	N	L	M	N	L	M	H	L	N	N	N
H	H	M	N	N	N	N	L	M	H	L	N	N	H	M	H	H	L	L	L	L	N
N	N	N	H	M	M	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	H	M	H	L	L	L	N	L	L
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	L	L	H	L	M	H	L	M	M	L	H	L	H	N

Addendum IV: Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Projects in Ranking Order (continued).

Project Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				
	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Priority (Cont'd)</b>																
Cedar Key Scrub	M	M	L	L	M	N	L	L	L	N	M	N	N	N	L	N
Newnan's Lake	L	M	H	H	M	N	L	M	M	M	M	N	N	N	L	H
Pineola Fern Grotto	H	H	M	L	L	M	H	H	L	N	L	L	N	N	L	L
Wacissa/Aucilla River Sink	M	H	H	L	M	N	L	L	H	N	M	H	H	N	M	H
Yellow River Ravines	L	L	H	H	M	L	M	L	H	L	M	N	N	L	M	H
Pierce Mound Complex	L	M	L	N	N	L	L	M	L	L	M	L	N	N	N	M
Devil's Hammock	M	M	H	L	L	L	L	M	M	H	M	M	L	N	N	H
Escribano Point	M	M	H	L	L	L	M	M	M	N	M	H	N	N	L	H
Wadells Mill Pond	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	M	H	N	M	L	L	N	M	H
St. Michaels Landing	M	H	M	L	M	L	M	L	L	N	M	N	N	N	N	N
Waccasassa Flats	L	L	H	H	H	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	H	M	M
Atsena Otie Key	L	M	M	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	L	L	N	N	N	N
Letchworth Mounds	N	N	L	N	L	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	H
Julington/Durbin Peninsula	L	L	H	M	H	H	M	M	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	H
<b>Mega-Multiparcels</b>																
Lake Wales Ridge Eco.	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	N	N	N	L	H	L
Coupon Bight/Key Deer	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	H	H	N	H	M	N	N	L	H
East Everglades	L	M	L	L	L	N	N	M	H	N	H	N	N	N	N	H
Save Our Everglades	M	M	M	L	L	M	M	H	H	L	H	L	N	N	L	H
Fakahatchee Strand	H	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	N	M	L	N	N	L	H
Cayo Costa Island	M	M	L	N	M	N	H	H	M	L	L	N	N	N	N	N
Rotenberger	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	M	H
<b>Bargain/Shared</b>																
Lake Wales Ridge Eco.	H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H	N	N	N	N	L	H	L
Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	M	H	M	L	L	M	L	M	M	L	M	L	N	N	H	H
Pal-Mar	M	H	M	L	L	L	L	H	M	H	L	N	N	N	L	H
Sebastian Creek	M	M	M	L	M	N	N	M	H	M	M	L	N	N	L	M
Dade County Archipelago	H	M	H	N	L	H	H	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N
Kissimmee Prairie/River	H	H	L	L	M	L	L	H	H	M	H	N	N	N	L	N
Scrub Jay Refugia	H	H	H	L	M	M	H	H	H	N	H	N	N	N	L	H

Addendum IV: Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Projects in Ranking Order (continued).

Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	H	H	N	H	M	N	L	L	M	M	N	L	M	N	L	H	M	L	N	N	N
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	H	L	L	N	N	M	L	M	N	M	M	L	L	M
N	N	N	H	H	L	N	L	M	M	L	L	H	H	L	H	M	L	M	N	N	N
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	N	M	H	H	N	L	H
M	H	H	N	H	M	N	L	L	M	M	N	L	M	L	L	H	L	M	H	N	N
H	H	N	N	N	H	H	N	L	H	N	N	N	H	H	H	M	M	L	N	N	N
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	L	M	H	L	L	M	M	M	L	L	H	L	M	N
H	M	M	N	N	M	N	M	L	L	L	L	N	M	L	H	H	L	M	M	M	N
N	N	N	M	M	H	N	L	N	H	L	N	L	M	N	M	L	L	M	N	N	H
H	M	M	L	L	L	N	H	M	M	L	M	L	M	N	M	M	N	L	N	N	H
N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	N	L	M	N	L	H	N	L	M	N	M	N	N	N
H	H	M	L	L	H	N	L	M	H	N	L	N	H	H	M	H	L	M	L	L	H
N	N	N	L	L	H	N	M	M	M	L	N	L	L	N	M	L	M	L	M	N	H
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	M	L	M	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	H	H	N	N	H
N	N	N	M	L	L	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	H	H	M	L	N	H	H
M	M	H	H	H	N	N	N	H	H	L	N	L	H	H	M	M	H	L	N	N	H
N	N	N	N	L	M	N	L	L	H	H	N	L	H	L	H	M	M	L	M	H	H
N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	M	H	H	N	L	H	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	H
N	N	N	L	L	H	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	H	M	H	H	M	H	H	N
H	H	M	L	M	H	N	H	M	H	L	H	M	H	L	H	M	H	H	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	H	N	L	M	N	L	M	H	M	N	N	H
N	N	N	M	L	L	N	L	H	H	M	N	L	H	N	H	H	M	L	N	H	H
M	N	N	M	M	L	L	L	L	M	N	N	N	H	H	M	H	L	H	H	L	H
N	L	N	L	N	N	N	H	N	M	M	N	L	H	N	M	M	M	H	M	M	H
M	H	L	L	L	L	N	M	H	H	L	L	L	H	N	M	M	N	M	N	N	N
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	N	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	H	H	N	L	N	N	H
N	N	N	L	L	L	N	M	H	H	L	L	H	M	M	H	L	L	H	M	H	H
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	L	L	M	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	H	L	N	N	H

Addendum IV: Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Projects in Ranking Order (*continued*).

Project Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				
	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Bargain/Shared (Cont'd)</b>																
Jordan Ranch	M	L	L	M	H	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	N	L	M	M
Corkscrew R.E.W.	M	M	M	L	L	M	H	L	H	H	H	N	N	M	L	H
Fl. First Magnitude Springs	M	H	H	L	H	M	M	M	H	N	M	L	H	N	M	H
Martime Hammock Init.	H	H	H	L	L	H	H	H	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	L
Garcon Ecosystem	H	H	L	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	N	N	L	H
Dunn's Creek	L	L	H	M	H	N	N	L	L	N	M	N	N	M	M	M
Suwannee Buffers	M	H	H	M	H	N	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	L	M	H
Pinhook Swamp	L	L	M	L	L	N	N	L	M	L	M	L	N	N	M	H
Everglades Ag. Rest. Area	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L	N	N	N	M
Sand Mountain	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	H	M	N	M	N	L	H	H	M
Spruce Creek	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	H	N	N	N	H
Hutchinson Island/Blind Ck.	L	L	L	N	M	N	N	L	M	N	L	L	N	N	N	L
North Indian River Lagoon	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	H	M	H	M	N	N	N	H
Okaloacoochee Slough	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	M	H	H	H	L	N	N	N	H
Lochloosa Wildlife	L	M	H	H	M	N	L	M	H	M	M	H	L	H	L	H
Heather Island	M	M	H	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	M	L	N	N	L	M
Barnacle Addition	L	L	L	N	L	N	L	L	N	N	L	N	N	N	N	N
Econ-St. Johns Ecosystem	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	H
Hixtown Swamp	M	M	M	H	M	L	L	L	M	M	H	N	N	L	M	H
Emeralda Marsh	L	L	L	L	L	N	N	L	M	M	L	N	N	N	N	H
Juno Hills	H	H	L	N	L	H	H	M	M	N	M	N	N	N	L	L
Twelve Mile Swamp	L	L	L	M	M	N	N	L	M	L	L	N	N	N	L	M
Alderman's Ford Addition	L	L	M	H	L	N	N	M	N	N	L	N	N	N	L	H
Yamato Scrub	M	M	H	N	L	L	M	H	L	N	M	N	N	N	L	N
<b>Substantially Complete</b>																
North Key Largo Hammocks	H	H	M	N	L	H	H	H	H	N	H	M	N	N	N	N
North Fork St. Lucie	L	L	L	L	L	L	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	H
Paynes Prairie	L	M	L	N	L	N	N	M	M	L	L	M	N	N	M	H
South Savannas	M	H	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	N	L	L	N	N	M	M
Charlotte Harbor	L	L	L	N	L	N	L	L	M	L	M	L	N	N	N	L

Addendum IV: Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Projects in Ranking Order (continued).

Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	N	N	M	M	M	M	L	M	L	L	N	N	L	M	M	N	M	H	L	N	N
N	N	N	L	L	L	N	L	N	H	H	N	L	H	N	L	H	H	L	H	N	H
M	N	N	H	H	M	N	M	M	H	L	L	L	H	N	M	M	L	H	M	N	H
H	L	H	M	M	M	N	L	L	M	L	L	L	H	M	H	H	H	L	N	N	H
H	H	H	L	L	H	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	H	L	H	H	N	L	N	N	H
N	N	N	M	M	L	N	M	H	M	M	N	L	H	N	M	L	L	M	N	N	H
N	N	N	H	H	M	N	L	L	H	M	N	H	H	N	M	M	M	H	M	N	H
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	H	H	H	M	H	L	H	N	L	M	L	H	N	H	H
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	M	L	L	M	L	L	H	L	N	M	L	L	L	L	H
N	N	N	M	M	L	N	L	M	L	L	N	N	H	L	M	N	L	H	L	M	M
M	M	L	L	L	H	H	M	H	H	L	N	N	H	H	M	H	H	M	L	N	M
H	H	H	L	L	L	N	M	L	M	L		L	L	L	L	L	M	L	N	N	H
H	N	H	N	N	L	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	M	M	H	M	N	H	H
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	M	L	H	M	L	M	H	L	M	L	L	M	L	H	H
N	N	N	N	N	M	N	L	L	L	H	N	N	M	L	M	N	M	H	L	M	H
N	N	N	L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	N	L	M	N	L	L	H	M	H	N	H
N	L	L	M	H	M	N	L	H	H	N	N	L	M	N	H	L	H	L	N	N	H
N	N	N	L	L	H	N	M	L	M	M	L	M	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	N	H
N	N	N	N	N	M	N	L	M	M	M	L	L	H	L	M	L	L	H	N	M	N
N	N	N	M	M	L	N	L	N	M	M	N	L	M	N	M	L	N	L	H	N	H
M	L	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	N	N	N	N	H	M	H	L	H	N	N	L	H
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	H	H	H	M	H	L	M	L	L	M	M	M	L	N	H
N	N	N	N	N	L	N	M	N	H	M	N	L	L	N	L	L	L	L	M	N	H
N	N	N	L	L	N	N	L	M	M	L	N	L	H	N	H	M	N	L	N	N	H
M	H	H	M	M	H	N	L	H	H	L	L	L	H	H	M	H	H	M	N	N	N
N	N	N	L	L	L	N	M	M	M	L	N	L	L	N	M	L	M	L	M	N	H
N	N	N	L	H	H	N	L	H	H	L	N	M	H	N	M	H	H	M	N	N	H
N	N	N	L	L	N	N	L	H	H	L	N	L	M	N	H	M	H	M	N	N	H
N	H	H	M	M	L	N	L	M	H	L	N	L	H	L	M	M	L	M	H	H	



Addendum IV: Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Projects in Ranking Order (*continued*).

Project Name	Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources				
Substantially Complete (cont'd)	1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
South Walton Co Ecosystem	H	H	H	M	H	M	H	H	H	N	H	N	N	H	M	H
Lake George	L	L	H	H	H	N	N	L	M	L	M	N	N	M	L	H
Myakka Estuary	M	L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	H	M	N	N	N	M
Levy Co. Forest/Sandhills	H	H	H	H	H	N	L	H	M	L	M	N	L	H	M	H
Big Bend Coast Tract	M	M	H	M	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	N	N	N	L
Withlacoochee State Forest Add	M	N	M	L	M	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	M	H

Addendum IV: Evaluation Matrix for 1996 CARL Projects in Ranking Order (*continued*).

Coastal Resources			Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	3	1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	M	L	H	H	M	N	H	H	H	M	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	H	H	H	N
N	N	N	L	L	L	N	M	N	L	M	N	H	M	N	L	L	M	H	M	L	H
L	H	H	L	L	M	N	L	L	L	M	N	N	M	M	H	H	L	M	L	M	N
N	N	N	H	H	L	N	M	H	H	M	N	L	M	N	M	H	N	H	N	H	N
H	H	M	L	L	H	N	L	M	M	M	M	L	H	N	L	M	M	M	N	M	N
N	N	N	L	L	M	N	L	N	M	M	N	L	M	N	L	M	H	M	N	N	N

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management		
Sandy Creek Bog 950103-03-1 Bay/Gulf Counties 7740 acres	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FNAI database, FNAI field inspections and FDOT 1989 aerials):</b> Blackwater Streams (G4/S2) with associated Estuarine Tidal (G4/S4) and Floodplain Marsh (G37/S2), Seepage Slope (G47/S47) and Floodplain Forest 33% (G7/S3); Pine plantation with embedded Baygall and Dome Swamp (G47/S37) 67%. Core communities are in good to excellent condition. A total of 21 species are found within the proposal boundaries. These include 15 species within the bogs themselves and 6 in bordering communities; 72 special plant occurrences known within the proposal boundaries including a newly-described species of hatpin (<i>Eriocaulon nigrobaccatum</i>) which is restricted to this type of bog and is known only from Bay, Gulf and Calhoun counties. The latter and two other species (<i>Nyssa ursina</i> and <i>Aster spinulosus</i>) are not protected on any managed area</p>	High	State Park or Botanical Preserve; DBP		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
Special Animal Occurrence on site: <i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5T2	S2	C2	LT*
Special Plant Occurrences on site					
<i>Aster spinulosus</i>	Pine-woods aster	G1	S1	C2	LT
<i>Andropogon arctatus</i>	Pine-woods bluestem	G3	S3	3C	N
<i>Eriocaulon nigrobaccatum</i>	Dark-headed hatpins	G1	S1	N	N
<i>Gentiana pennelliana</i>	Wiregrass gentian	G3	S3	C2	LE
<i>Lachnocaulon digynum</i>	Bog-button	G3	S27	C2	N
<i>Nyssa ursina</i>	Bog tupelo	G2Q	S1S2	C2	N
<i>Oxypholis greenmani</i>	Giant water-dropwort	G3Q	S3	3C	LE
<i>Panicum nudicaule</i>	Naked-stemmed panic grass	G37	S27	C2	N
<i>Peltandra sagittifolia</i>	Spoon-flower	G3G4	S3	N	N
<i>Pinguicula planifolia</i>	Violet-flowered butterwort	G2	S2	LT	LE
<i>Piantanthera integra</i>	Chapman's butterwort	G37	S2	C2	LE
<i>Rhynchospora stenophylla</i>	Yellow fringed orchid	G3G4	S3S4	3C	(LT)
<i>Verbesina chapmanii</i>	Narrow-leaved beakrush	G2	S1	N	N
<i>Xyris drummondii</i>	Chapman's crownbeard	G2G3	S2S3	C2	LT
<i>Xyris isoetifolia</i>	Drummond's yellow-eyed grass	G3	S2	C2	N
<i>Xyris scabrifolia</i>	Quillwort yellow-eyed grass	G27	S2	C2	N
<i>Macbridea alba</i>	Harper's yellow-eyed grass	G2G3	S1	C2	LT
<i>Sarracenia leucophylla</i>	White birds-in-a-nest	G1	S1	LT	LE
<i>Physostegia godfreyi</i>	White-top pitcher-plant	G3	S3	C2	LE
<i>Rudbeckia nitida</i>	Apalachicola dragon-head	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Drosera intermedia</i>	St. John's-susan	G3	S1S2	N	LE
<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	Spoon-leaved sundew	G5	S3	N	LT
<i>Sarracenia rubra</i>	Southern red lily	G4	S3	N	LT
	Sweet pitcher-plant	G3	S2	N	LB

Proposal is partly within a priority area identified by FNAI based on natural community and species occurrence information. Proposal is partly within area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Less than 1% of proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area. Managed Areas within 15 miles: St. Andrews State Recreation Area/DEP; St. Andrews Aquatic Preserve/DEP; T. H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park; St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Dead Lakes State Recreation Area/DEP; Apalachicola River Water Management Area/NWFWMD; Tyndall Air Force Base/U.S. DoD. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: St. Michael's Landing CARL project.

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management																																																																								
<p>Lecanto Sandhill 941220-09-1 Citrus County 2029 acres</p>	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, 1991 aerial photos and FNAI database):</b> Sandhill 87% (G2G3/S2); Xeric Hammock 10% (G7/S3); Terrestrial Cave (G3/S1); Disturbed 12%. Small areas of hammock around a pond; disturbed portions in a powerline ROW and pasture. From 1991 aerials, the sandhill area is in natural condition, but appears to contain more woody (vs. grassy) understory. Cave may have been destroyed. Proposed primarily for protection of the longleaf pine sandhills which make up a majority of the proposal. Within dispersal distance for red-cockaded woodpeckers from Withlacoochee SF.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scientific Name</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Global Rank</th> <th>State Rank</th> <th>Federal Status</th> <th>State Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Special Animal Occurrences on site:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Gopherus polyphemus</i></td> <td>Gopher tortoise</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Sciurus niger shermani</i></td> <td>Sherman's fox squirrel</td> <td>G5T2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Rana capito</i></td> <td>Gopher frog</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i></td> <td>Eastern indigo snake</td> <td>G4T3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>LT</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Falco sparverius paulus</i></td> <td>Southeastern american kestrel</td> <td>G5T3T4</td> <td>S3?</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special Animal Occurrences on/near site:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Podomys floridanus</i></td> <td>Florida mouse</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Stilosoma extenuatum</i></td> <td>Short-tailed snake</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special Plant Occurrences on/near site:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Pteroglossaspis ecrisiata</i></td> <td>A wild coco</td> <td>G3G4</td> <td>S2</td> <td>C2</td> <td>(LT)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Proposal is partly within a priority area identified by FNAI based on natural community and species occurrence information. Proposal is partly within area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Proposal is 1 1/2 to 1/4 mile from Withlacoochee State Forest. Chussegut Wildlife and Environmental Area/GFC; Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area/GFC; Ft. Cooper State Park/DEP; Lake Rousseau State Recreation Area/DEP; Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park/DEP; Crystal River State Reserve/DEP; Withlacoochee State Forest/DACS; Carlton Tract/SWFWMD; Potts Preserve/SWFWMD; Flying Eagle Ranch/SWFWMD; Chassahowitzka River and Coastal Swamp/SWFWMD; Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: SE Bat Maternity Caves CARL project - Sweetgum Cave; Florida Springs Coastal Greenway CARL project - Crystal River, Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property, St. Martins River.</p>	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Special Animal Occurrences on site:						<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C2	LS	<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5T2	S2	C2	LS	<i>Rana capito</i>	Gopher frog	G3	S3	C2	LS	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern indigo snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	Southeastern american kestrel	G5T3T4	S3?	C2	LT	Special Animal Occurrences on/near site:						<i>Podomys floridanus</i>	Florida mouse	G3	S3	C2	LS	<i>Stilosoma extenuatum</i>	Short-tailed snake	G3	S3	C2	LT	Special Plant Occurrences on/near site:						<i>Pteroglossaspis ecrisiata</i>	A wild coco	G3G4	S2	C2	(LT)	<p>Medium-High</p>	<p>Preservation with Recreation; DOF</p>
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## Addendum V: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1994 CARL Proposals (continued)

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments							Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management
Dade Co Archipelago Addition 941230-13-1 Dade County 336.1 acres	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1991 aerial photos): Pine Rockland 65% (G1/S1); Rockland Hammock 19% (G7/S2); Swale 6% (G4/S3); Barren/Disturbed 11%. Some of the rarest species in the United States occur on these parcels. This proposal contains 15 separate sites.</p> <p>Scientific Name Special Plant Occurrences on site: Myrcianthes fragrans var sumpsonii Tripsacum floridanum Rhynchosia cinerea Coccothrinax argemata Argythamnia blodgettii Galactia pinetorum Phyllanthus pentaphyllus ssp floridanus Melanthera parvifolia Chamaesyce deltoidea ssp deltoidea Crossoptalum ilicifolium Stillingia sylvatica ssp tenuis Pteris bahamensis Tectaria lobata Jacquemontia curtisii Tetrazygia bicolor Forestiera segregata var pinetorum Roystonia elata Laniana depressa var floridana Poinsettia pinetorum Bourreria cassiniifolia Dichromena floridensis Polygala smallii Tillandsia flexuosa Linum carteri var carteri Chamaesyce porteriiana var porteriiana Byrsonima lucida Tragia saxicola Ipomoea microdactyla Ilex krugiana Adiantum melanoleucum</p> <p>Special Plants reported: Polygala boykinii var sparsifolia Alvaradoa amorphoides Brickellia mosieri Eupatorium villosum Galactia smallii Ipomoea tenuissima Laniana microcephala</p> <p>Proposal is partly within priority areas identified by FNAI based on natural community and species occurrence information. Proposal is partly within areas identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. 10% of proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park/DEP; Biscayne Bay - Card Sound Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Subtropical Horticultural Research Station/USDA, Southern Glades Wildlife and Environmental Area/GFC; Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS, Everglades National Park/NPS; Homestead Air Force Base/US DoD; Biscayne National Park/NPS; Matheson Hammock Park/Metro-Dade Parks, Camp Owaissa-Bauer/Metro-Dade Parks Fuchs Hammock Park/Metro-Dade Parks, Navy Wells Park/Metro-Dade Parks; Fairchild Gardens; Charles Deering Estates/Metro-Dade Parks; Turkey Point Wilderness Area/private CARL/SOR</p>							High	Conservation
	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status				
	Twinberry	G4T3	S3	C2	LT				
	Florida gama grass	G2	S2	C2	LE				
	Brown-haired snoutbean	G3	S3	3C	N				
	Silver palm	G3	S2?	N	CE				
	Blodgett's wild-mercury	G2	S2	C2	LE				
	Pineland milk-pea	G2Q	S2	C2	N				
	Florida five-petaled leaf-flower	G4G5T2	S2	C2	N				
	Small-leaved melanthra	G2Q	S2	C2	N				
	Deltoide spurge	G2T1	S1	LE	LE				
	Christmas berry	G3	S2	N	N				
	A queen's delight	G4G5T2	S2	C2	N				
	Bahama brake	G4	S3	N	(LT)				
	Lobed halberd	G2G4	S2	N	(LT)				
	Pineland jacquemontia	G2	S2	C2	LE				
	Tetrazygia	G3G5	S3	N	LT				
	Florida pinewood privet	G2T2	S2	C2	N				
	Florida royal palm	G2Q	S2	3C	LE				
	Rockland painted-leaf	G2T2	S2	C2	N				
	Little strongbark	G2	S2	N	LE				
	Florida white-top sedge	G3?	S1	N	LE				
	Tiny polygala	G?	S2	N	N				
	Banded wild-pine	G1	S1	LE	LE				
	Carter's small-flowered flax	G4	S3	N	(LT)				
	Porter's broad-leaved spurge	G2T1	S1	C2	LE				
	Locustberry	G2T2	S2	C2	LE				
	Pineland noseburn	G3	S2	C2	N				
	Wild potato morning-glory	G2	S2	C2	LE				
	Krug's holly	G7T2?	S1S2	N	LE				
	Fragrant maidenhair fern	G?	S2	N	LE				
	Boykin's few-leaved milkwort	G3G4	S1	N	LE				
	Everglades leaf face	G4T2Q	S2	C2	N				
	Florida thoroughwort brickell-bush	GU	S1	N	N				
	Villose fennel	G1	S1	C2	LE				
	Small's milkpea	G?	S2	N	N				
	Rocklands morning-glory	G1Q	S1	LE	LE				
	Small-headed lantern	G2?	S1S2	N	LE				
	Small-headed lantern	G3G4	S2	N	N				

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management																																																																																				
California Swamp 920129-15-1 Dixie County 28,208 acres	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, aerial photos, field survey):</b> Basin Swamp (G4/S3)/Dome Swamp/Floodplain Swamp (G7/S4) 55%; Hydric Hammock 3%; Estuarine/Marine Tidal Marsh (G4/S4) and Basin Marsh 1% (G7/S4); Sinkhole Lake (G3/S3) (California Lake); Disturbed (pine plantation) 41%. Portion of hardwood area recently cut over according to 1992 site visits by FNAI staff.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Scientific Name</td> <td>Common Name</td> <td>Global Rank</td> <td>State Rank</td> <td>Federal Status</td> <td>State Status</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special Animals reported:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Mustela vison</i> mink pop 1</td> <td>Southern mink</td> <td>G5T2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>3B</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></td> <td>Bald eagle</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Pandion haliaetus</i></td> <td>Osprey</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S3S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS*</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Proposal is partly within areas identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. 64% of proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area. Managed Areas within 15 miles:</b> Andrews WMA/GFC; Manatee Springs State Park/DEP; Jena WMA/GFC; Big Bend (Dixie Co.)/DEP; Big Bend Seagrasses Aq. Pres./DEP; St. Petersburg Tract/SRWMD; Lower Suwannee NWR/USFWS (contiguous); Cummer Sanctuary/TNC, USFWS. <b>CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles:</b> Big Bend Coast Tract CARL project; Cedar Key Scrub CARL project.</p>	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Special Animals reported:						<i>Mustela vison</i> mink pop 1	Southern mink	G5T2	S2	3B	LT	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	G3	S2S3	LE	LT	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	G5	S3S4	N	LS*	Medium-Low	WMA, FGFWC in cooperation with Lower Suwannee NWR																																																						
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Okaloosoochee Slough 941230-26-1 Henry/Collier Counties 22,000 acres	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FDOT 1990 aerial photos):</b> herbaceous wetlands, Swale, Basin Marsh, Depression Marsh (G4/S3), Wet Prairie (G7/S4) 56%; Mesic Flatwoods, about half is cut over, (G7/S4) 26%; forested wetlands (Hydric Hammock, Strand Swamp (G4/S4), Slough (G4/S4), Wet Flatwoods (G7/S4), Dome Swamp) 11%; Prairie Hammock (G4/S4) 7%. Proposal includes parts of two relatively undisturbed, large slough systems.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Scientific Name</td> <td>Common Name</td> <td>Global Rank</td> <td>State Rank</td> <td>Federal Status</td> <td>State Status</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special Animal Occurrence on site:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Mycetaria americana</i></td> <td>Wood stork</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S2</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special Animal Occurrences on/near site:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i></td> <td>Florida sandhill crane</td> <td>G5T2T3</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Felis concolor coryi</i></td> <td>Florida panther</td> <td>G4T1</td> <td>S1</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special Animals reported:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i></td> <td>Florida sandhill crane</td> <td>G5T2T3</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Egretta thula</i></td> <td>Snowy egret</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Plegadis falcinellus</i></td> <td>Glossy ibis</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S2</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Casmerodius albus</i></td> <td>Great egret</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Caracara plancus</i></td> <td>Crested caracara</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S2</td> <td>LT</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i></td> <td>Eastern indigo snake</td> <td>G4T3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>LT</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Felis concolor coryi</i></td> <td>Florida panther</td> <td>G4T1</td> <td>S1</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LE</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Site contains part of four FNAI-identified Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses sites. 84% of proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area. Managed Areas within 15 miles:</b> Floragades Sanctuary/TNC; Moya Sanctuary/TNC; Corkscrew Swamp Regional Ecosystem Watershed/SFWMD; Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary/NAS; Experiment Station/UF. <b>CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles:</b> Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed CARL project. Almost identical to SFWMD Okaloosoochee Slough SOR Project.</p>	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Special Animal Occurrence on site:						<i>Mycetaria americana</i>	Wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE	Special Animal Occurrences on/near site:						<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT	<i>Felis concolor coryi</i>	Florida panther	G4T1	S1	LE	LE	Special Animals reported:						<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy egret	G5	S4	N	LS	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy ibis	G5	S2	N	N	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great egret	G5	S4	N	N	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Crested caracara	G5	S2	LT	LT	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern indigo snake	G4T3	S3	LT	LT	<i>Felis concolor coryi</i>	Florida panther	G4T1	S1	LE	LE	Medium to High	Wildlife Management Area; FGFWFC in cooperation with USFWS
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## Addendum V: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1994 CARL Proposals (continued)

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management
Estate of Howard P. Knapper 940520-27-1 Hernando County 552 acres	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, DCA Landsat and FDOT 1991 aerial photos): Marine Tidal Marsh 98%; Hardwood Hammock/Hydric Hammock 2%. Communities appear to be undisturbed.</p> <p>Scientific Name            Ursus americanus floridanus            Common Name            Florida black bear            Global Rank            G5T2            State Rank            S2            Federal Status            C2            State Status            LT*</p> <p>Managed Areas within 15 miles: Withlacoochee State Forest/DACS; Chassahowitzka WMA/GFC; Chassahowitzka River and Coastal Swamp/SWFWMD; Chassahowitzka NWR/FWS; Janet Butterfield Brooks Preserve/TNC. This area is essentially an out-parcel within Chassahowitzka NWR. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Longleaf Pine Ecosystems CARL project - Chassahowitzka Sandhill; Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project - Weekiwachee Springs; Florida Springs Coastal Greenway CARL project - St. Martins River, Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property.</p>	Low	None Listed
Bayport-Fiddlers Point Property 940428-27-1 Hernando County 3444 Acres	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FDOT 1991 aerial photos): Estuarine/Marine Tidal Marsh 71%; Hydric Hammock/Basin Swamp/Dome Swamp 21%; Mesic Flatwoods 8%; Aquatic Cave (G3/S2). Proposal contains four separate parcels.</p> <p>Scientific Name            Haliaeetus leucocephalus            Procamburus leitheuseri            Common Name            Bald eagle            Gulf coastal lowland cave crayfish            Global Rank            G3            State Rank            S2S3            Federal Status            LE            State Status            LT            N</p> <p>Proposal is partly within a priority area identified by FNAI based on natural community and species occurrence information. Proposal is partly within areas identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. 6% of proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Withlacoochee State Forest/DACS; Chassahowitzka WMA/GFC; Hidden Lake project/SWFWMD; Chassahowitzka River &amp; Coastal Swamp/SWFWMD; Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Parcels in this proposal overlap parts of two other CARL entities: parcel #10 (Chassahowitzka Swamp) and portions of parcels #15B and 15C north of CR 595 overlap the former (1993) Chassahowitzka Swamp CARL project; parcel #14 (Dinner Point) partially overlaps the 1995 Rancho Aripeka CARL proposal. Nearby: Longleaf Pine Ecosystem - Chassahowitzka Sandhill; Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project - Weekiwachee Springs; Florida Springs Coastal Greenway CARL project - Homosassa Reserve/Walker property.</p>	Medium to low	None listed

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management																																																																																																
Rancho Arpeka 941223-27-1 Hernando County 2000 acres	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, applications, FDOT 1991 aerial photos): "Hardwood hammock" (probably Hydric Hammock) 28%; "Esuarine Tidal Marsh 26%"; "Pineland" (probably Mesic Flatwoods apparently excellent condition) 19%; "Mixed hardwood pine" (probably Xeric Hammock) 13%; Spring-run Stream (G2/S2); Disturbed 7%. The "barrens" may be salt pannes or salterns along the upland edge of the marshes along the coast. 32 plant species state listed as threatened or commercially exploited are reported to occur on site. Encompasses two areas which will be connected upon completion of the acquisition of Oak Sound by SWFWMD.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scientific Name</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Global Rank</th> <th>State Rank</th> <th>Federal Status</th> <th>State Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6"><b>Special Animals reported:</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i></td> <td>Florida black bear</td> <td>G5T2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LT*</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Egretta caerulea</i></td> <td>Little blue heron</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Egretta thula</i></td> <td>Snowy egret</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Egretta tricolor</i></td> <td>Tricolored heron</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Egretta rufescens</i></td> <td>Reddish egret</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S2</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Haematopus palliatus</i></td> <td>American oystercatcher</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Sterna antillarum</i></td> <td>Least tern</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Falco sparverius paulus</i></td> <td>Southeastern american kestrel</td> <td>G5T3T4</td> <td>S3?</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i></td> <td>Florida sandhill crane</td> <td>G5T2T3</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></td> <td>Bald eagle</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Mycteria americana</i></td> <td>Wood stork</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S2</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LE</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i></td> <td>Brown pelican</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Alligator mississippiensis</i></td> <td>American alligator</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>LT/SA</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Gopherus polyphemus</i></td> <td>Gopher tortoise</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Proposal is partly within a priority area identified by FNAI based on natural community and species occurrence information. Proposal is partly within areas identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. 24% of proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Chassahowitzka WMA/GFC; Hidden Lake Project/SWFWMD; Starkey Project/SWFWMD; Chassahowitzka NWR/USFWS; Perry Wilson Sanctuary/NAS. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Longleaf Pine Ecosystems CARL project - Chassahowitzka Sandhill; Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project - Weekiwahee Springs.</p>	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	<b>Special Animals reported:</b>						<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5T2	S2	C2	LT*	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little blue heron	G5	S4	N	LS	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy egret	G5	S4	N	LS	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored heron	G5	S4	N	LS	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Reddish egret	G4	S2	C2	LS	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	American oystercatcher	G5	S3	N	LS	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Least tern	G4	S3	N	LT	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	Southeastern american kestrel	G5T3T4	S3?	C2	LT	<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	G3	S2S3	LE	LT	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown pelican	G4	S3	N	LS	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	G5	S4	LT/SA	LS	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C2	LS	Medium	Resource-based recreation
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Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments						Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management
Highlands Ridge 941230-28-1 Highlands County 6400 acres	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, application, FDOT 1993 aerial photos, FNAI database): Scrubby Flatwoods 35% (G3/S3); Scrub* 15%, Mesic Flatwoods 13%; Depression Marsh 7%; Baygall 4%; Disturbed 26%. This proposal has 14 FNAI-listed plants, more than 15 of the 21 CARL project Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem tracts. Tract serves as a broad linkage of other existing MAs and CARL projects</p> <p>Scientific Name</p> <p>Common Name</p> <p>Global Rank</p> <p>State Rank</p> <p>Federal Status</p> <p>State Status</p> <p><b>Special Animal Occurrences on site:</b></p> <p>Aphelocoma coerulescens coeruleascens</p> <p>Gopher tortoise</p> <p>Florida scrub lizard</p> <p>Sand skink</p> <p><b>Special Plant Occurrences on site:</b></p> <p>Asclepias curtissi</p> <p>Calamintha ashei</p> <p>Ilex opaca var arenicola</p> <p>Hypericum cumulicola</p> <p>Lechea cernua</p> <p>Liatis ohlingeriae</p> <p>Paronychia chartacea ssp chartacea</p> <p>Persea humilis</p> <p>Polygonella basiramia</p> <p>Polygonella myriophylla</p> <p>Schizactyrium niveum</p> <p><b>Special Plants reported:</b></p> <p>Eryngium cuneifolium</p> <p>Nolina brittoniana</p> <p>Panicum abscissum</p> <p>Wedge-leaved button-snakeroot</p> <p>Britton's bear-grass</p> <p>Cuthroat grass</p>						High	Education, recreation, and preservation of rare brota; DEP with assistance from FGFWFC and DOF
<p>Proposal is partly within a priority area identified by FNAI based on natural community and species occurrence information. Proposal is partly within area identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. 37% of proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Highlands Hammock State Park/DEP; Placid Lakes Tract/GFC; Archbold Biological Station; Kissimmee River/SFWMD; Lake Apthorpe Preserve/TNC; Archbold Biological Station CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Coniguous with Jack Creek/SFWMD and Lake June West CARL project. Nearby: Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem CARL project - Carter Creek, Silver Lake, Flamingo Villas, Henscratch Road/Jack Creek, Lake Apthorpe.</p>								

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Middle Chipola River 950103-32-1 Jackson/Calhoun Counties 7785 acres	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, field surveys, FDOT 1992 aerial photos): Upland Hardwood Forest (G7/S3), Upland Mixed Forest (G7/S4/Slope Forest (G3/S2), 54%; forested wetlands (Floodplain Forest, Floodplain Swamp, Basin Swamp, Hydric Hammock, Baygall) 25%; Streams (Alluvial Stream (G4/S2), Spring-run Stream*, excellent condition) 1%; Disturbed and plantation 20%. Narrow corridor of intact natural communities along the middle Chipola River for a stream distance of 30 miles. Most of the land surrounding the proposal area has been converted to agriculture. Corridor averages less than one-quarter mile in width but widens to include adjacent relatively intact natural areas where they remain. The Upland Hardwood Forest is mostly second-growth but maintains most of its original species diversity and supports an intact ground cover. Includes 3 special animals not documented in FNAI database as occurring on Managed Areas in Florida. Some of the rare mollusk fauna previously documented from Spring Creek have not been relocated in recent efforts <i>Coreopsis integrifolia</i> (G1G2) is not known to be present on any managed area in Florida. In addition, the calcareous hammocks in this area support many FNAI Special Plants that are likely to be present in the proposal area.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scientific Name</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Global Rank</th> <th>State Rank</th> <th>Federal Status</th> <th>State Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Special Animal Occurrences on site:</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Elliptio chipolaensis</i></td> <td>Chipola slabshell</td> <td>G2Q</td> <td>S1</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Medionidus penicillatus</i></td> <td>Gulf moccasinshell</td> <td>G2</td> <td>S?</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Megalania boykiniana</i></td> <td>Round washboard</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S?</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Villosa subangulata</i></td> <td>Shiny-rayed pocketbook</td> <td>G2</td> <td>S?</td> <td>C2</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ameiurus brunneus</i></td> <td>Snail bullhead</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ameiurus serracanthus</i></td> <td>Spotted bullhead</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Micropterus</i> sp 1</td> <td>Shoal bass</td> <td>G2</td> <td>S1</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Moxostoma</i> sp 1</td> <td>Grayfin redbone</td> <td>G2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Notropis cummingsae</i></td> <td>Dusky shiner</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Amphiuma pholeter</i></td> <td>One-toed amphiuma</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Desmognathus apalachicola</i></td> <td>Apalachicola dusky salamander</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Graptemys barbouri</i></td> <td>Barbour's map turtle</td> <td>G2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Macrolemmys temminckii</i></td> <td>Alligator snapping turtle</td> <td>G3G4</td> <td>S3</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i></td> <td>Suwannee cooter</td> <td>G5T3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Haideotriton wallacei</i></td> <td>Georgia blind salamander</td> <td>G2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Cambarus cryptodytes</i></td> <td>Dougherty plain cave crayfish</td> <td>G2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Special Plants Occurrences on site:</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i></td> <td>Southern maidenhair fern</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S3S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>(LT)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Arnoglossum diversifolium</i></td> <td>Variably-leaved indian-plantain</td> <td>G2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Isopynum biternatum</i></td> <td>False rue-anemone</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S1</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Coreopsis integrifolia</i></td> <td>Dye-flower</td> <td>G1G2</td> <td>S1</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Proposal is contained within a priority area identified by FNAI based on natural community and species occurrence information. Proposal is partly within areas identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. 38% of proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Florida Caverns State Park/DEP; Judges Cave Wildlife &amp; Environmental Area/GFC; Torreya State Park/DEP; Apalachee Wildlife Management Area/GFC; Upper Chipola Basin/NWFWMD; Apalachicola National Forest/USFS; Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve/TNC. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Spring Creek is also contained in North Florida Streamways CARL proposal; this proposal adjoins the Dry Creek portion of that same proposal. Nearby: Waddell's Mill Pond CARL project; SE Bat Maternity Caves CARL project - Gerome's Cave; Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project - Blue Springs; Apalachicola River CARL project; Sand Mountain CARL project.</p>	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	<b>Special Animal Occurrences on site:</b>						<i>Elliptio chipolaensis</i>	Chipola slabshell	G2Q	S1	N	N	<i>Medionidus penicillatus</i>	Gulf moccasinshell	G2	S?	N	N	<i>Megalania boykiniana</i>	Round washboard	G3	S?	N	N	<i>Villosa subangulata</i>	Shiny-rayed pocketbook	G2	S?	C2	N	<i>Ameiurus brunneus</i>	Snail bullhead	G4	S3	N	N	<i>Ameiurus serracanthus</i>	Spotted bullhead	G3	S3	N	N	<i>Micropterus</i> sp 1	Shoal bass	G2	S1	N	LS	<i>Moxostoma</i> sp 1	Grayfin redbone	G2	S2	N	N	<i>Notropis cummingsae</i>	Dusky shiner	G5	S4	N	N	<i>Amphiuma pholeter</i>	One-toed amphiuma	G3	S3	N	N	<i>Desmognathus apalachicola</i>	Apalachicola dusky salamander	G3	S3	N	N	<i>Graptemys barbouri</i>	Barbour's map turtle	G2	S2	C2	LS	<i>Macrolemmys temminckii</i>	Alligator snapping turtle	G3G4	S3	C2	LS	<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee cooter	G5T3	S3	N	LS	<i>Haideotriton wallacei</i>	Georgia blind salamander	G2	S2	C2	LS	<i>Cambarus cryptodytes</i>	Dougherty plain cave crayfish	G2	S2	N	N	<b>Special Plants Occurrences on site:</b>						<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Southern maidenhair fern	G5	S3S4	N	(LT)	<i>Arnoglossum diversifolium</i>	Variably-leaved indian-plantain	G2	S2	C2	LT	<i>Isopynum biternatum</i>	False rue-anemone	G5	S1	N	N	<i>Coreopsis integrifolia</i>	Dye-flower	G1G2	S1	N	N	Medium - High	Conservation No managing agency listed
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Pineland Complex 931230-36-1 Lee County 160 acres	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, aerials and site visit):</b> Estuarine Tidal Swamp 19% (G3/S3), good stand of little disturbed white and black mangrove; Maritime Hammock/Xeric Hammock 13%, primarily oak, red bay, and cabbage palms of poor quality and with disturbed understory from excavations; Mesic Flatwoods 5%, of low quality and long fire-suppressed; Shell Mound (G3/S2) 2%, with about 2% tropical hardwood vegetation, most of which is of good quality; Disturbed 60% (improved pasture and citrus/mango groves). Area described in proposal as "Saltern" (1%) is small area of degraded Estuarine Tidal Marsh with old parking lot. There are numerous houses and a U.S. Post Office within the boundary. Habitat for foraging wading birds and alligators on this site is only a very small amount of locally available habitat. Proposed as archeological site.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scientific Name</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Global Rank</th> <th>State Rank</th> <th>Federal Status</th> <th>State Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Special Animals reported:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gopherus polyphemus</td> <td>Gopher tortoise</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alligator mississippiensis</td> <td>American alligator</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>L7/SA</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ajaja ajaja</td> <td>Roseate spoonbill</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eudocimus albus</td> <td>White ibis</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</td> <td>Bald eagle</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pandion haliaetus</td> <td>Osprey</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S3S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mycteria americana</td> <td>Wood stork</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S2</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LE</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Proposal is partly within areas identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. 4% of proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area. Managed Areas within 15 miles:</b> Don Pedro Island State Recreation Area/DEP; Gasparilla Island State Recreation Area/DEP; Cayo Costa State Park/DEP; Charlotte Harbor State Reserve/DEP; Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve/DEP; Norberg Research Natural Area/USFWS; Island Bay National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; J.N. Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Matlacha Pass National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Pine Island National Wildlife Refuge/USFWS; Sanibel Island State Botanical Site/USFWS. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Cayo Costa Island CARL project; Charlotte Harbor CARL project; Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods CARL project; Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer CARL project.</p>	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Special Animals reported:						Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C2	LS	Alligator mississippiensis	American alligator	G5	S4	L7/SA	LS	Ajaja ajaja	Roseate spoonbill	G5	S2S3	N	LS	Eudocimus albus	White ibis	G5	S4	N	N	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald eagle	G3	S2S3	LE	LT	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	G5	S3S4	N	LS*	Mycteria americana	Wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE	Low	Research & Educational Center  Management by Florida Museum of Natural History
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Devils Hammock 941223-38-1 Levy County 7600 acres	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FDOT 1990 aerial photos):</b> Floodplain Swamp 62%; Hydric Hammock 21%; Mesic Flatwoods 12%; Dome Swamp 2%; "Mixed Hardwood-pine Forests" (Upland Hardwoods?) 2%; Shrub/Brushland 1%, along an approximately 5-mile stretch of the headwaters of the Waccassassa River. In general, the area looks uniformly undisturbed.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scientific Name</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Global Rank</th> <th>State Rank</th> <th>Federal Status</th> <th>State Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Special Animals reported:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ursus americanus floridanus</td> <td>Florida black bear</td> <td>G5T2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LT*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</td> <td>Bald eagle</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grus canadensis pratensis</td> <td>Florida sandhill crane</td> <td>G5T2T3</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Proposal is partly within areas identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. 89% of proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area. Managed Areas within 15 miles:</b> Manatee Springs State Park/DEP; Goethe State Forest/DOF; Waccassassa State Reserve/DEP; Andrews Wildlife Management Area/GFC. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Levy Co. Forest/Sandhills CARL project; Watermelon Pond CARL project; Waccassassa Flats CARL project.</p>	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	Special Animals reported:						Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida black bear	G5T2	S2	C2	LT*	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald eagle	G3	S2S3	LE	LT	Grus canadensis pratensis	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT	Medium	State Forest/Nat Estuarine Research Reserve/hunting/recreation, DOF/FGFWFC																								
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Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management
<p>Big Sand Dune 941229-45-1 Nassau County 80 ± acres</p>	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, field surveys, FDOT 1993 aerial photos): Maritime Hammock 44% (G4/S3); Hydric Hammock 34% (G7/S4?); Scrub 14% (G2/S2); Barren 2%.</p> <p>Proposal is partly within a priority area identified by FNAI based on natural community and species occurrence information. 72% of proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Ft. Clinch State Park/DEP; Big Talbot Island State Park/DEP; Little Talbot Island State Park/DEP; Ft. George Island State Cultural Site/DEP; Amelia Island State Recreation Area/DEP; Timucuan Ecological &amp; Historic Preserve/NPS. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Pumpkin Hill Creek CARL project.</p>	<p>Medium-Low</p>	<p>None Listed</p>
<p>Kissimmee Prairie/River Ecosystem 941230-47-1 Okeechobee/Osceola Counties 45,000+ acres</p>	<p>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FDOT 1990 aerial photos): Dry Prairie (G2/S2), excellent condition, 50%; freshwater wetlands (Basin Marsh/Slough/Floodplain Marsh*/Wet Prairie/Depression Marsh/Hydric Hammock/Swale/Floodplain Swamp/Floodplain Forest?) 25%; Prairie Hammock 4%; Scrub* 3%; Blackwater Stream* 1%; Disturbed 17%. The proposal is a large contiguous area of mostly undisturbed natural communities. Some of the areas appear to be near-pristine. The site is especially noteworthy because of the remarkably intact ecotones as one community grades into another.</p> <p>Scientific Name Special Animal Occurrences on site: Ammodramus savannarum floridanus Caracara plancus Grus canadensis pratensis Special Animals reported: Gopherus polyphemus Aphelocoma c. coerulescens Mycteria americana Eudocimus albus Haliaeetus leucocephalus Egretta thula Nycticorax nycticorax</p> <p>Common Name Florida grasshopper sparrow Crested caracara Florida sandhill crane Gopher tortoise Florida scrub jay Wood stork White ibis Bald eagle Snowy egret Little blue heron Black-crowned night-heron</p> <p>Global Rank S1 S2 S2S3 G3 G5T3 G4 G5 G3 G5 G5 G5</p> <p>State Rank LE LT N C2 LT LE N LE N N N S3?</p> <p>Federal Status LE LT N LS LT LE N LT LS LS N N</p> <p>Proposal is entirely within a priority area identified by FNAI based on natural community and species occurrence information. Proposal is partly within areas identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. 12% of proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Contiguous with Ordway-Whittell Kissimmee Prairie/National Audubon Society and across Kissimmee River from Avon Park Air Force Range/US DoD. Nearby: Three Lakes WMA/GFC; Lake Kissimmee State Park/DEP; Kissimmee Lakes/SFWMD; Kissimmee River/SRWMD; Ft. Drum Conservation Area/SRWMD; Blue Cypress Conservation Area/SRWMD; other state-owned property (formerly part of Three Lakes WMA). CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem CARL project - Flamingo Villas, Carter Creek.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Preserve. SFWMD/DEP</p>



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<p>Aripeka Coastal Greenway 941230-51-1 Pasco County 406 04 acres</p>	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FDOT 1991 aerial photos):</b> Sandhill*/Xeric Scrub* 27%; Hydric Hammock/Upland Hardwood Forest 50%; Depression Marsh 3%; Mesic Flatwoods 3%; Disturbed 17%. Has a prominent drainage ditch running E-W through the northern portion. Proposed primarily as "an essential wildlife corridor" and "representative of the few remaining sizeable tracts of coastal and freshwater wetlands and adjacent upland buffers to the urban sprawl of Pasco and Hernando counties." Application states site contains about 25 plants state-listed as threatened and 5 plant species listed as commercially exploited.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scientific Name</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Global Rank</th> <th>State Rank</th> <th>Federal Status</th> <th>State Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6"><b>Special Animals reported from proposed area and an area in Hernando County:</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i></td> <td>Florida black bear</td> <td>G5T2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LT*</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Accipiter cooperii</i></td> <td>Cooper's hawk</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S3?</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Casmerodius albus</i></td> <td>Great egret</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Egretta caerulea</i></td> <td>Little blue heron</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Egretta tricolor</i></td> <td>Tricolored heron</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Eudocimus albus</i></td> <td>White ibis</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i></td> <td>Florida sandhill crane</td> <td>G5T2T3</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></td> <td>Bald eagle</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Mycteria americana</i></td> <td>Wood stork</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S2</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LE</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Pandion haliaetus</i></td> <td>Osprey</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S3S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS*</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i></td> <td>Brown pelican</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Sterna caspia</i></td> <td>Caspian tern</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S2?</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Sterna maxima</i></td> <td>Royal tern</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Crotalus adamanteus</i></td> <td>Eastern diamondback rattlesnake</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S?</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Alligator mississippiensis</i></td> <td>American alligator</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>LT/SA</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Gopherus polyphemus</i></td> <td>Gopher tortoise</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Special Plant reported:</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Hymenocallis latifolia</i></td> <td>Broad-leaved spiderlily</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>3C</td> <td>N</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	<b>Special Animals reported from proposed area and an area in Hernando County:</b>						<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	G5T2	S2	C2	LT*	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	G4	S3?	N	N	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great egret	G5	S4	N	N	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little blue heron	G5	S4	N	LS	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored heron	G5	S4	N	LS	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White ibis	G5	S4	N	N	<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	G3	S2S3	LE	LT	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	G5	S3S4	N	LS*	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown pelican	G4	S3	N	LS	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian tern	G5	S2?	N	N	<i>Sterna maxima</i>	Royal tern	G5	S3	N	N	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern diamondback rattlesnake	G5	S?	N	N	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	G5	S4	LT/SA	LS	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C2	LS	<b>Special Plant reported:</b>						<i>Hymenocallis latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved spiderlily	G4	S2S3	3C	N	<p>Medium-Low</p>	<p>Conservation and Wildlife Observation Management by Pasco County, Parks and Recreation</p>
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Addendum V: Natural Resources Evaluation Matrix for 1994 CARL Proposals (continued)

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management																																																																																																						
Dickerson Bay 941230-65-1 Wakulla County 4550 acres	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat, FDOT 1990 aerial photos):</b> Estuarine Tidal Marsh 56%; Scrubby Flatwoods/Xeric Hammock 16%; Mesic Flatwoods 15%; Depression Marsh 2%; Basin Swamp 1%; Maritime Hammock 1%; Disturbed 9%. Communities look to be in good condition for the most part with the exception of the artificial lakes portion in the SE portion of the southern parcel. Proposed primarily for protection of Kemp's ridley turtle, considered to be most endangered species of sea turtle.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scientific Name</th> <th>Common Name</th> <th>Global Rank</th> <th>State Rank</th> <th>Federal Status</th> <th>State Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Special Animal Occurrences on/near site:</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Casmerodius albus</i></td> <td>Great egret</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Egretta tricolor</i></td> <td>Tricolored heron</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Eudocimus albus</i></td> <td>White ibis</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i></td> <td>Brown pelican</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S3</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Nerodia clarkii clarkii</i></td> <td>Gulf salt marsh snake</td> <td>G4T3</td> <td>S3?</td> <td>C2</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Gopherus polyphemus</i></td> <td>Gopher tortoise</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S3</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Lepidochelys kempii</i></td> <td>Atlantic ridley</td> <td>G1</td> <td>S1</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LE</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Caretta caretta</i></td> <td>Loggerhead</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S2</td> <td>LT</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Chelonia mydas</i></td> <td>Green turtle</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S2</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LE</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></td> <td>Bald eagle</td> <td>G3</td> <td>S2S3</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LT</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Mycteria americana</i></td> <td>Wood stork</td> <td>G4</td> <td>S2</td> <td>LE</td> <td>LE</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Pandion haliaetus</i></td> <td>Osprey</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S3S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS*</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Egretta thula</i></td> <td>Snowy egret</td> <td>G5</td> <td>S4</td> <td>N</td> <td>LS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Special Plant Occurrence on site:</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Liatis provincialis</i></td> <td>Godfrey's blazing star</td> <td>G2</td> <td>S2</td> <td>C2</td> <td>LE</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status	<b>Special Animal Occurrences on/near site:</b>						<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great egret	G5	S4	N	N	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored heron	G5	S4	N	LS	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White ibis	G5	S4	N	N	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown pelican	G4	S3	N	LS	<i>Nerodia clarkii clarkii</i>	Gulf salt marsh snake	G4T3	S3?	C2	N	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher tortoise	G3	S3	C2	LS	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Atlantic ridley	G1	S1	LE	LE	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead	G3	S2	LT	LT	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	G3	S2	LE	LE	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	G3	S2S3	LE	LT	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood stork	G4	S2	LE	LE	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	G5	S3S4	N	LS*	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy egret	G5	S4	N	LS	<b>Special Plant Occurrence on site:</b>						<i>Liatis provincialis</i>	Godfrey's blazing star	G2	S2	C2	LE	Medium to High	Protection of marine resources/park; Division of Marine Resources/Division of Parks and Recreation
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<p><b>Proposal is partly within areas identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Contiguous with St. Marks NWR/USFWS. Nearby - Ochlocknee River State Park/DEP; Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park/DEP; Levy Ditch RNA/USFWS; Apalachicola National Forest/USFS; John Phipps Preserve/TNC. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract CARL project.</b></p>																																																																																																									

Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management
North Florida Streamways 941230-00-1 Walton/Jackson/Bradford/Union 30,000 acres	<p><b>Natural Communities (FNAI from GFC Landsat and FNAI database):</b> forested wetlands (Floodplain Swamp/Floodplain Forest) 35%; Upland Hardwood Forest/Upland Mixed Forest (relatively good condition) 21%; Upland Pine Forest (good occurrence of about 500-600 acres is present) 3% (G7/S3); Terrestrial Cave* and Aquatic Cave*; Spring-run Stream* and Blackwater Stream*; good condition of these streams is evidenced by the high mollusk diversity; Pine Plantation 20%; Disturbed 21%. Proposal focuses on five streams supporting high diversities of rare mussels and other aquatic fauna. One site slightly overlaps into the State of Alabama.</p>	High	Biological Conservation; S.JRWMD and NWFWMMD
(continued on next page)	<p>Scientific Name <b>Linestone Creek (NE Walton County)</b> Special Animal Occurrences on site: Elliptio arctata Pleurobema strodeanum Lampsilis australis Quincuncina burkei <b>Baker Creek (Jackson County)</b> Special Animal Occurrences on site: Cambarus cryptodytes Micropterus sp 1 Amphiuma pholeter Haideotriton wallacei Graptemys barbouri Myotis grisescens Special Plant Occurrences on site: Aquilaegia canadensis var australis Podophyllum peltatum <b>Dry Creek (Jackson County)</b> Special Animal Occurrences on site: Elliptio chipolaensis Medionidus penicillatus Pleurobema pyriforme Micropterus sp 1 Strophitus subvexus Villosa subangulata Notropis cummingsae Amystoma cingulatum Graptemys barbouri Macrolemys temminckii Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis <b>Spring Creek (Jackson County)</b> Special Animal Occurrences on site: Cambarus cryptodytes Micropterus sp 1 Notropis cummingsae Amphiuma pholeter Haideotriton wallacei</p>	<p>Global Rank State Rank Federal Status State Status</p> <p>G3 S3? N N G2 S? N N G2 S? C2 N G2 S? N N</p> <p>G2 S2 N N G2 S1 N LS G3 S3 N N G2 S2 C2 LS G2 S2 C2 LS G2 S1 LE LE GST1 S1 C2 LE G5 S1 N N</p> <p>G2Q S1 N N G2 S? N N G2 S? C2 N G2 S1 N LS G? S1S2 N N S? S? C2 N S4 S4 N N G2G3 S2S3 C2 N G2 S2 C2 LS G3G4 S3 C2 LS G5T3 S3 N LS</p> <p>G2 S2 N N G2 S1 N LS G5 S4 N N G3 S3 N N G2 S2 C2 LS</p>	
	<p>Common Name Delicate spike Fuzzy pigtoe Southern sandshell Tapered pigtoe Dougherty plain cave crayfish Shoal bass One-toed amphiuma Georgia blind salamander Barbour's map turtle Gray bat Marianna columbine May apple Chipola slabshell Gulf moccasinshell Oval pigtoe Shoal bass Southern creekmussel Shiny-rayed pocketbook Dusky shiner Flatwoods salamander Barbour's map turtle Alligator snapping turtle Suwannee cooter Dougherty plain cave crayfish Shoal bass Dusky shiner One-toed amphiuma Georgia blind salamander</p>		



Project Name, CARL #, County, # Acres	Natural Resource Values/Comments	Biological Conservation Priority	Applicant's Recommended Management
<p>North Florida Streamways 941230-00-1 Walton/Jackson/Bradford/Union 30,000 acres <i>(continued)</i></p>	<p><u>Spring Creek (Jackson County)</u> Special Animal Occurrences on site: Cambarus cryptodytes Micropterus sp 1 Notropis cummingsae Amphiuma pholeter Haidetriton wallacei Graptemys barbouri Macroclemys temminckii Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</p>	<p>G2 S2 N N G2 S1 N LS G5 S4 N N G3 S3 N N G2 S2 C2 LS G2 S2 C2 LS G3G4 S3 C2 LS G5T3 S3 N LS</p>	<p>Dougherty plain cave crayfish Shoal bass Dusky shiner One-toed amphiuma Georgia blind salamander Barbour's map turtle Alligator snapping turtle Suwannee cooter</p>
<p><u>New River (Bradford, Union and Baker Counties)</u> Special Animal Occurrences on site: Pleurobema pyriforme Medionidus walkeri Alligator mississippiensis Crotales horridus Macroclemys temminckii Ursus americanus floridanus</p>	<p>Oval pigtoe Suwannee moccasinshell American alligator Canebrake rattlesnake Alligator snapping turtle Florida black bear</p>	<p>G2 S7 C2 N G2 S7 N N G5 S4 LT/SA LS G5 S3 N N G3G4 S3 C2 LS G5T2 S2 C2 LT*</p>	<p></p>
<p>Proposal is partly within priority areas identified by FNAI based on natural community and species occurrence information. Proposal is partly within areas identified by FNAI Regional Ecological Workshops and Analyses. 18% of proposal is within a GFC Strategic Habitat Conservation Area. Managed Areas within 15 miles: Florida Caverns State Park/DEP; Raiford WMA/GFC; Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area/GFC; Camp Blanding Military Reservation/DMA; Falling Waters SRA/DEP; Torreya State Park/DEP; Oleno State Park/DEP; River Rise State Preserve/DEP; San Felasco Hammock State Preserve/DEP; Devils Mill Hopper State Geological Site/DEP; Branau Field Mitigation Park/Wildlife &amp; Environmental Area/GFC; Jennings State Forest/DoF; Santa Fe Swamp Wildlife and Environmental Area/GFC; Lake Alto Swamp/SRWMD; Econfinna Creek/NWFWMD; Upper Chipola Basin/NWFWMD; Oluisee Experimental Forest/USFS; Osceola National Forest/USFS; Gainesville Wildlife Research Center/USFS; Cecil Field Naval Air Station/US DoD; Austin Cary Memorial Forest/UF; Agricultural Research Center/UF; Rockhill Preserve/TNC. CARL/SOR projects/proposals within 15 miles: Part overlaps with Middle Chipola CARL proposal. Nearby - Waddell's Mill Pond CARL Project; Florida's First Magnitude Springs CARL project - Blue Springs; SE Bat Maternity Caves CARL project - Gerome's Cave; Sand Mountain CARL project; Apalachicola River CARL project.</p>			

## FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY (FNAI) Element Rank Explanations

An element is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, plant community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave, or other ecological feature. An element occurrence (EO) is a single extant habitat which sustains or otherwise contributes to the survival of a population or a distinct, self-sustaining example of a particular element. The major function of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory is to define the state's elements of natural diversity, then collect information about each element occurrence.

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory assigns 2 ranks for each element. The global element rank is based on an element's worldwide status; the state element 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 (EOs), estimated abundance (number of individuals for species; area for natural communities), range, estimated adequately protected EOs, relative threat of destruction, and ecological fragility.

### FNAI Global Element Rank (priority)

- 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 biological 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 because of other factors.
- G4** = apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range)
- G5** = demonstrably secure globally
- GH** = of historical occurrence throughout 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/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 taxonomic subgroup such as subspecies or variety; 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)

### FNAI State Element Rank (priority)

Definition parallels global element rank: substitute "S" for "G" in above global ranks, and "in state" for "globally" in above global rank definitions.

### Additional FNAI State Element Ranks:

- SA** = accidental in Florida, i.e., not part of the established biota
- SE** = an exotic species established in state; may be native elsewhere in North America

## **FEDERAL/STATE LEGAL STATUS**

### **FEDERAL**

- LE** = Listed as Endangered Species in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. An "Endangered Species" is defined as any species which 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. A "Threatened Species" is defined as any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- PT** = Proposed for listing as Threatened Species.
- C1** = Candidate Species for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, Category 1. Taxa for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service currently has substantial information on hand to support the biological appropriateness of proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened.
- C2** = Candidate Species, Category 2. Taxa for which information now in possession of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicates that proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened is possibly appropriate, but for which conclusive data on biological vulnerability and threat(s) are not currently available to support proposed rules at this time.
- 3A** = Category 3A. Taxa which are no longer being considered for listing as endangered or threatened because of persuasive evidence of extinction.
- 3B** = Category 3B. Taxa which are no longer being considered for listing as endangered or threatened because the names do not represent taxa meeting the Endangered Species Act's definition of "species".
- 3C** = Category 3C. Taxa that have proven to be more abundant or widespread than was previously believed and/or those that are not subject to any identifiable threat.
- AC** = Agency Concern. Species which are not currently listed or candidates, but which are a matter of concern to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- LTSA** = Threatened due to similarity of appearance.
- N** = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants.

### **STATE Animals**

- LE** = Listed as Endangered Species by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. An Endangered Species is defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is resident in Florida during a substantial portion of its life cycle and so few 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 unless it or its habitat are fully protected and managed in such a way as to enhance its survival potential; or migratory or occasional in Florida and included as endangered on the United States Endangered and Threatened Species List. This definition does not include species occurring peripherally in Florida while common or under no threat outside the State.
- LT** = Listed as Threatened Species by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. A Threatened Species is defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is resident in Florida during a substantial portion of its life cycle and which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is declining in area at a rapid rate due to any man-made or natural factors and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable and predictable future unless appropriate protective measures or management techniques are initiated or maintained; or migratory or occasional in Florida and included as threatened on the United States Endangered and Threatened Species List. This

**AddendumV: Florida Natural Areas Inventory Element Rank Explanations (continued)**

definition does not include species occurring peripherally in Florida while common or under no threat outside the State.

- LS** = Listed as Species of Special Concern by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. A Species of Special Concern is defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it occurs disjunctly or continuously in Florida and has a unique and significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable and predictable future, may result in its becoming a threatened species unless appropriate protective or management techniques are initiated or maintained; may already meet certain criteria for consideration as a threatened species but for which conclusive data are limited or lacking; may occupy such an unusually vital and essential ecological niche that should it decline significantly in numbers or distribution other species would be adversely affected to a significant degree; or has not sufficiently recovered from past population depletion.
- N** = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

**Plants**

- LE** = Listed as Endangered Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. "Endangered Plants" means 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.
- PE** = Proposed by the Florida Department of Agriculture as Endangered Plants.
- LT** = Listed as Threatened Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. "Threatened plants" means 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.
- PT** = Proposed by the Florida Department of Agriculture for listing as Threatened Plants.
- CE** = Listed as a Commercially Exploited Plant in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. "Commercially Exploited Plants" means species native to the state which are subject to being removed in significant numbers from native habitats in the state and sold or transported for sale.
- PC** = Proposed by the Florida Department of Agriculture for listing as Commercially Exploited Plants.
- (LT)** = Listed threatened as a member of a larger group but not specifically listed by species name.
- N** = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

## **Addendum VI: CARL Land Acquisition Program Workplan Guidelines**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Department of Environmental Protection Staff Acquisition Criteria relating to CARL projects, as approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) in 1988, for determining which projects on the CARL list are eligible for negotiation allows the Bureau of Land Acquisition staff to negotiate any project ranked in the top 30; any project within the Save Our Everglades program; any project that is at least 70% complete; and any project that constitutes a bargain purchase or a shared acquisition.

This created an untenable situation both for the State as well as for the public. Since any project could be negotiated, no real priority list existed to guide staff or to assure the Board that its dollars were being effectively spent. No certainty existed to allow private owners, local governments, support groups or managing agencies to make informed decisions regarding the prospects of public acquisition. The result was that a free-for-all competition existed for limited dollars and staff had to attempt to justify to angry project proponents why no money was being committed although their project was eligible to be negotiated.

A review of the CARL Priority List and negotiation criteria resulted in the realization that, while there is a singular list, there are various initiatives being independently pursued. While it is acknowledged the old system attempted to satisfy the needs of these various initiatives, the relative significance and priority of each initiative was not identified or defined. For this reason, Division of State Lands (DSL) recommended a new approach to the CARL Land Acquisition process.

### **PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT**

The long range goal is to develop a work program concept that aggressively pursues multiple initiatives simultaneously while maintaining program consistency over time. DSL feels that this has been accomplished through the development of initiative categories to which funds could be allocated commensurate with the relative significance of the initiative to be achieved. The refinement of a meaningful category system can only be assured through the combined efforts of the LAAC, DSL, and the Office of Environmental Services.

The first step in developing the plan is to recognize that the existing negotiation criteria essentially establish the following four categories of projects: Mega-multiparcel Projects, Substantially Completed Projects, Bargain Purchases/Shared Acquisitions, and Priority Projects. The LAAC prioritizes projects within the appropriate category in priority order. This is followed by a thorough review of the projects within each category. Since many CARL projects contain a large number of parcels, each project is evaluated based on the Project Design to develop an acquisition strategy to acquire the essential parcels in the initial year and less critical parcels in subsequent years. The emphasis is placed on working with the LAAC, the Office of Environmental Services, and Managing Agencies to identify parcels that are essential to the entire acquisition.

### **FUNDS ALLOCATION**

After acquisition strategies are designed for the top projects in each category, the estimated CARL appropriation and Preservation 2000 bond proceeds are allocated among the categories. The allocation plan considers expenditures associated with CARL management, appraisals, miscellaneous expenses and archeological set asides. The allocation to each category is recommended only after a thorough review of the acquisition strategy for the highest ranked projects within each category.

It is intended that this allocation of funds be a dynamic, iterative process. As projects are acquired at less than their expected costs or when negotiations prove unsuccessful, funds are rolled down to the next project in line. This continuous reallocation of funds occurs after the desirability of acquiring parcels targeted in future years within the same project is compared with the desirability of acquiring core parcels on lower ranked projects within the same category.

## **Addendum VI: CARL Land Acquisition Program Workplan Guidelines - continued**

The Division of State Lands feels that once a project is funded and negotiations are initiated, consideration should be given to a continued funding commitment until negotiations are concluded in compliance with Department of Environmental Protection criteria for removal of projects from the CARL list. Timely acquisition can be improved by designing the project's acquisition plan to complete the acquisition generally within a two to four year time frame. This approach to ranking and categorizing projects, developing comprehensive, aggressive negotiation strategies for projects, and committing funds to projects by rank and category is perceived by the Division of State Lands as the soundest approach to the acquisition process.

Since FY90-91, the Division of State Lands, in cooperation with managing agencies and LAAC staff, developed a land acquisition workplan utilizing the category system. The proposed plan is presented to the LAAC members for their consideration. The reaction from private owners, local governments, water management districts, non-profits, and managing agencies has been positive. Following the ranking of the 1992 CARL list, DSL staff coordinated with local governments, water management districts, LAAC liaison staff, and managing agencies to develop each year's recommended land acquisition workplan.

### **PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION WORKPLAN**

The Department of Environmental Protection Staff Acquisition Criteria relating to CARL projects have been revised and changed to conform with the workplan concept. The staff acquisition criteria have been renamed to The Department of Environmental Protection Land Acquisition Workplan Initiatives for CARL Projects. Some changes have been made relating to the definitions of the categories.

The plan utilizes the recommended categories in conjunction with the project's ranking and distributes the anticipated appropriations among the categories. An acquisition strategy for each project is developed, and an approximate acquisition cost is identified for each fiscal year. Finally, staff develops a recommendation to allocate the anticipated CARL appropriation and the estimated proceeds from the sale of Preservation 2000 bonds.

### **SUMMARY**

With funding substantially increased through legislative appropriation, the need for a more organized and rational approach to the CARL Land Acquisition Program is critical.

Having an annual work plan will accomplish the following objectives:

- \* Improve managerial control and decision making by requiring thorough acquisition strategies prior to the initiation of negotiations.
- \* Concentrate fiscal and personnel resources on the most significant CARL projects.
- \* Save costs associated with appraisals.
- \* Complete negotiations for CARL properties in a more timely manner.
- \* Increase credibility concerning commitments relative to the acquisition process.
- \* Increase staff productivity and improve performance by limiting the projects on which acquisition agents may work.

## **Addendum VII Proposals for Improving Local Government Involvement in the CARL Program**

- ▶ Letters that are sent to each county commission and county planning and environmental offices during every step of the CARL evaluation process, notifying them of proposed CARL projects and public hearing dates, are now sent **certified mail** to ensure that they are received by local governments. These letters were revised to further encourage local government participation in the project design and selection processes by requesting their written concerns and opinions about CARL proposals. Written comments will be summarized and read into the public record for local governments unable to attend the scheduled public hearings.
- ▶ A questionnaire will be sent to each local government requesting that they assign a contact person for communicating with the state's acquisition programs including, in addition to CARL, the Florida Communities Trust, the agencies inholdings and additions programs, the Recreational Trails Program, and others. The questionnaire will also request local governments to suggest other means of improving coordination.
- ▶ Following the first 4-vote, local governments will be sent a copy of the Resource Planning Boundaries for projects within their jurisdictions and a questionnaire requesting information on infrastructure needs, future and current land use plans and other comprehensive plan elements, and future and current financial analyses of potential impacts that the proposed CARL project might have on local economies. Draft copies of assessments, when available, will also be sent to local governments before the second 4-vote.
- ▶ Notices identifying new CARL proposals undergoing project assessment analysis, including a synoptic summary of the important resources and maps of the Resource Planning Boundaries, will be submitted to local newspapers in areas where new proposals are located. The editors of these newspapers also will be contacted to encourage their involvement in notifying the public about CARL proposals in their area.
- ▶ Two or three additional public hearings may be scheduled by the Department before the second 4-vote (i.e., June/July) in centralized areas in the vicinity of proposals which are being assessed. Similarly, in addition to the three LAAC public hearings currently scheduled in November (two of which are held outside Tallahassee), a fourth public hearing may be scheduled, if necessary, outside Tallahassee in November to take public testimony on CARL ranking.
- ▶ Copies of project designs will be sent to local governments to further inform them and to request their comments and concerns regarding the state's CARL proposals in their areas. These notices will include a summary of final LAAC actions (i.e., ranking), will apprise them of the Boards ability to strike projects from the CARL priority list, and will invite them to write the Board or attend the Board meeting at which the CARL priority list will be considered. In addition, synoptic summaries and maps of approved projects will be sent to local newspapers notifying them of LAAC actions and the date for Board consideration.
- ▶ During project design, staff will assert a greater effort at identifying areas where less-than-fee simple acquisition is desirable or acceptable for accomplishing the purposes of the proposed acquisition.
- ▶ Local governments will continue to be encouraged to participate in the regional ecological workshops (charrettes) currently being conducted with the regional planning councils throughout the state. A primary purpose of these workshops is to increase communications between the state and local ecologists regarding the identification of significant natural resources. Following compilation of ecological data, CARL and other acquisition program staff will conduct public workshops/hearings within each regional planning council to take testimony on priority acquisition areas and areas of conservation interest. The primary purpose of these workshops/hearings will be to develop a strategic planning map for the state's land acquisition programs.
- ▶ Local governments will continue to be encouraged to participate in the Council's statewide and the water management districts' regional acquisition workshops to coordinate acquisition efforts.
- ▶ The Department will conduct a public workshop for the Board prior to the February Board meeting at which the CARL priority list and Annual Report are being considered. The primary purposes of this workshop will be to inform the Board about the importance of individual CARL projects and to identify controversial CARL projects.

### **Addendum VIII: Criteria for LAAC Consideration of Proposed Boundary Modifications**

Proposals for expanding a CARL project boundary would be presented to the LAAC for consideration if any one of the following criteria is met:

1. Tax valuation of the proposed addition is less than \$1/2 million; **or**
2. The Council directs or has directed that a project design be prepared for an older project that has never undergone project design analysis; **or**
3. The Council previously approved a project design which identified areas for "possible future expansion" or otherwise indicated an intent to modify project boundaries at some future time; **or**
4. The proposed addition meets the criteria for emergency acquisitions pursuant to § 259.041(14), Florida Statutes; **or**
5. (a) Acreage of proposed addition [prorated if proposed for joint acquisition] is less than 10% of the size of the existing project boundary, including areas previously acquired; **and** (b) tax valuation or estimated acquisition cost, whichever is less, of the proposed addition is less than 10% of the existing tax valuation, including a pro-rated tax valuation for areas within the boundary which are in public ownership; **or**
6. Two or more Council members write the Chairman requesting consideration of a proposed boundary modification.

Proposals not meeting one of the six criteria could be considered by the Council as a new proposal during the next CARL evaluation cycle if properly submitted pursuant to Rule 18-8, F.A.C.

#### **Factors to Consider when Developing Staff Recommendations:**

In developing recommendations for proposals approved for consideration by the Council staff would analyze each proposal using the following factors:

- The quality and importance of the resources within the proposed addition.
- The designated management agency's recommendations regarding the addition and its necessity to accomplish a specific management objective.
- The size, ownership, and estimated cost of the proposed addition.
- The availability of other funds to acquire the property.
- The adequacy of resource description and ownership information (including tax I.D. numbers, parcel acreages, and tax valuations).

*Approved by LAAC on August 20, 1992*



**Addendum IX: Preservation 2000 Criteria Matrix**

Pursuant to §259.101(4)(a), *F.S.*, CARL projects must satisfy at least one of the following criteria in order to receive funding from the Preservation 2000 Trust Fund:

1. A significant portion of the land in the project is in imminent danger of:
  - a. development,
  - b. loss of its significant natural attributes, **or**
  - c. subdivision which will result in multiple ownership and make acquisition of the project more costly or less likely to be accomplished.
2. Compelling evidence exists that:
  - a. the land is likely to be developed during the next twelve months, **or**
  - b. appraisals made during the last five years indicate an escalation in land value that exceeds the average rate of interest likely to be paid on the bonds.
3. A significant portion of the land in the project serves:
  - a. to protect or recharge groundwater **and** *[one of the following]*
  - b. to protect other valuable natural resources **or**
  - c. provide space for natural resource-based recreation.
4. The project can be purchased at 80 percent of appraised value or less.
5. A significant portion of the land in the project serves as habitat for endangered , threatened or rare species or serves to protect natural communities which are listed by the FNAI as critically imperiled, imperiled, or rare, or as excellent quality occurrences of natural communities.

The following matrix identifies which Preservation 2000 criteria are met by each CARL project. Most projects satisfy more than one criterion. The criterion that is most clearly satisfied is indicated by the symbol ★ for ‘Best Met.’ Other criteria met by a project are indicated by the symbol ○ for ‘Also Met.’ Projects meeting criteria 3.b. or 3.c. are not indicated unless they also meet criterion 3.a.

★ Best Met ○ Also Met	Preservation 2000 Criteria										
	Rank/Project name	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	4	5
<b>PRIORITY PROJECTS</b>											
1	Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	○					○	○	○		★
2	Archie Carr Sea Turtle Ref.	★		○	○						○
3	Belle Meade	○	○				○	○	○		★
4	Annuteliga Hammock	○	○				○	○			★
5	Fla. Keys Ecosystem	○	○								★
6	Lake Powell	★	○	○			○	○	○		○
7	Wekiva-Ocala Greenway	○		○	○		○	○	○		★
8	Rookery Bay	○		○	○						★
9	Longleaf Pine Ecosystem	○	○	○	○		○	○	○		★

**Addendum IX: Preservation 2000 Criteria Matrix (continued)**

★ Best Met ○ Also Met	Preservation 2000 Criteria										
	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	4	5	
10	Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract			○							★
11	Pineland Site Complex	★			○						
12	Etoniah/Cross Fla Greenway	○	○	○				○	○	○	★
13	Fla. First Magnitude Springs		○					★	★	★	○
14	Watermelon Pond	○	○					★	★	★	○
15	Green Swamp	○	○					★	★	★	○
16	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods	○			○			○	○	○	★
17	St. Joseph Bay Buffers	○	○								★
18	Catfish Creek	○						○	○	○	★
19	Estero Bay	○									★
20	Fla Springs Coastal Greenway	○			○			○	○	○	★
21	Dickerson Bay										★
22	Osceola Pine Savannas										★
23	Upper Econ Mosaic										★
24	Juniper Creek Watershed	★		○				○	○	○	○
25	Apalachicola River							○	○	○	★
26	Middle Chipola River							○	○	○	★
27	Highlands Hammock Add.	○		○				★	★	★	○
28	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie										★
29	SE Bat Maternity Caves	○	○								★
30	California Swamp							○	○	○	★
31	Cedar Key Scrub							○	○	○	★
32	Newnans Lake	○		○							★
33	Pineola Fern Grotto		○								★
34	Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks	○						○	○	○	★
35	Yellow River Ravines		○					○	○	○	★
36	Pierce Mound Complex	★			○	○					
37	Devil's Hammock		○								★
38	Escribano Point										★
39	Waddell's Mill Pond							○	○	○	★

**Addendum IX: Preservation 2000 Criteria Matrix (continued)**

★ Best Met ○ Also Met		Preservation 2000 Criteria								
Rank/Project name	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	4	5
40 St. Michaels Landing	★									○
41 Waccasassa Flats						★	○	★		○
42 Atsena Otie Key	○	★	○	○						○
43 Letchworth Mounds			★			○		○		
44 Julington/Durbin Peninsula	○	○				○	○	○		★
<b>MEGA-MULTI PARCELS PROJECTS</b>										
1 Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	○		○	○		○	○	○		★
2 Coupon Bight/Key Deer	○		○			○	○	○		★
3 East Everglades						○	○	○		★
4 Save Our Everglades	○					○	○	○		★
5 Fakahatchee Strand						○	○	○		★
6 Cayo Costa Island	○			○	○					★
7 Rotenberger/Seminole Lands						★	★	★		○
<b>BARGAIN SHARED PROJECTS</b>										
1 Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem	○		○	○		○	○	○		★
2 Atlantic Ridge Ecosystem	★	○		○	○	○	○	○		○
3 Pal-Mar										★
4 Sebastian Creek	○		○			○	○	○		★
5 Dade County Archipelago	○		○							★
6 Kissimmee Prairie/River		○								★
7 Scrub Jay Refugia	○	○	○			○	○	○		★
8 Jordan Ranch						○	○	○		★
9 Corkscrew R. E. W.	○					★	★	○		○
10 Fla. First Magnitude Springs	○					★	★	★		○
11 Maritime Hammock Initiative	○	○	○	○						★
12 Garcon Ecosystem		○							○	★
13 Dunn's Creek						★	○	★		○
14 Suwannee Buffers	○					★	★	★		○
15 Pinhook Swamp						★	★	★		○
16 Everglades Ag. Restor. Area						★	★			

**Addendum IX: Preservation 2000 Criteria Matrix (continued)**

★ Best Met ○ Also Met	Preservation 2000 Criteria									
Rank/Project name	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	3c	4	5
17 Sand Mountain	○		○			★	★	○		○
18 Spruce Creek	○	○								★
19 Hutchinson Is./Blind Creek		○								★
20 No. Indian River Lagoon										★
21 Okaloacoochee Slough										★
22 Pumpkin Hill Creek	○									★
23 Peacock Slough						★	★	★		○
24 Lochloosa Wildlife	○					○	○	○		★
25 Heather Island	○					★	★	★		○
26 Barnacle Addition	★									
27 Econ - St. Johns Ecosystem	★		○							○
28 Hixtown Swamp	○					○	○	○		★
29 Emeralda Marsh										★
30 Juno Hills	○					○	○	○		★
31 Twelve Mile Swamp	○					★	★	○		○
32 Alderman's Ford Addition	★									
33 Yamato Scrub	○		○	○		○	○	○		★
<b>SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE PROJECTS</b>										
1 North Key Largo Hammocks	○									★
2 North Fork St. Lucie	○		○							★
3 Paynes Prairie	○		○			★	★	○		○
4 South Savannas	○			○						★
5 Charlotte Harbor										★
6 South Walton Co. Ecosystem	★		○	○	○	○	○	○		○
7 Lake George	○			○						★
8 Myakka Estuary	○									★
9 Levy County Sandhills	○	○	○			○	○	○		★
10 Big Bend Coast Tract										★
11 Withlacoochee Addition						★	★	★		○

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