TAYLOR COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ANNIE MAE MURPHY, Clerk

Post Office Box 620
Perry, Florida 32348
(850) 838-3506 Phone
(850) 838-3549 Fax

JACK R. BROWN, County Administrator

201 East Green Street
Perry, Florida 32347
(850) 838-3500, extension 7 Phone
(850) 838-3501 Fax

CONRAD C. BISHOP, JR., County Attorney
Post Office Box 167
Perry, Florida 32348
(850) 584-6113 Phone
(850) 584-2433 Fax

November 21, 2013

Mr. Lewis P. Scruggs
Chief - Office of Park Planning
Division of Recreation and Parks
Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 525
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

RE: Request

Dear Mr. Scruggs,

On November 19, 2013, staff from the Division of Recreation and Parks made a presentation to the Taylor County Board of County Commissioners regarding the updated management plan for the Forest Capital Museum State Park. After reviewing the plan, the Board unanimously approved the plan.

Please accept our thanks for the time and energy that you and your staff put into the development of the management plan.

I can be reached by cell phone at (850) 838-6799 or by email at Jack.Brown@taylorcountygov.com.

Regards,

Jack R. Brown
County Administrator
Taylor County

Forest Capital Museum State Park

APPROVED
Unit Management Plan

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Division of Recreation and Parks
November 21, 2013

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INTRODUCTION

The Forest Capital Museum State Park is located in Taylor County about 0.3 miles south of the city limits of Perry (see Vicinity Map). Access to the park is from US Hwy 19/98 Alternate 27(see Reference Map.

On January 11, 1967, the Taylor County Development Authority conveyed management authority of Forest Capital Museum State Park to the state agency presently known as Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP). Forest Capital Museum State Park comprises 13.93 acres.

According to the lease agreement, the state holds, occupies, and uses Forest Capital Museum State Park for public park purposes. The lease is for fifty years, and it expires on January 10, 2017. At Forest Capital Museum State Park, public outdoor recreation and conservation is the designated single use of the property (see Addendum 1). There are no legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of this property.

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PARK

The purpose of Forest Capital Museum State Park is to provide a public park and museum for educational and park-related purposes. The park provides opportunities for resource-based public outdoor recreation, including picnicking and historical interpretation.

Park Significance

- The park's museum is dedicated to educating visitors about Florida's forests and many forest-dependent industries, including the production of timber, turpentine, and other forest-derived products.
- The park presents a complex of authentic and replica pioneer structures characteristic of a Florida cracker homestead in the mid-19th and early-20th centuries, as well as a stand of old long leaf pine that provide additional opportunities to interpret Florida's forestry industry.
- The park contains one of Florida's "Moon Trees," a [native] loblolly pine, which was grown from a seed that traveled to the moon during one of the lunar expeditions and ties the past history of the area to the future.

Forest Capital Museum State Park is classified as a STATE PARK in the DRP's unit classification system. In the management of a STATE PARK a balance is sought between the goals of maintaining and enhancing natural conditions and providing various recreational opportunities. Natural resource management activities are aimed at management of natural systems. Development in the park is directed toward providing public access to and within the park, and to providing recreational facilities, in a

reasonable balance, that are both convenient and safe. Program emphasis is on interpretation on the park's natural, aesthetic and educational attributes.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

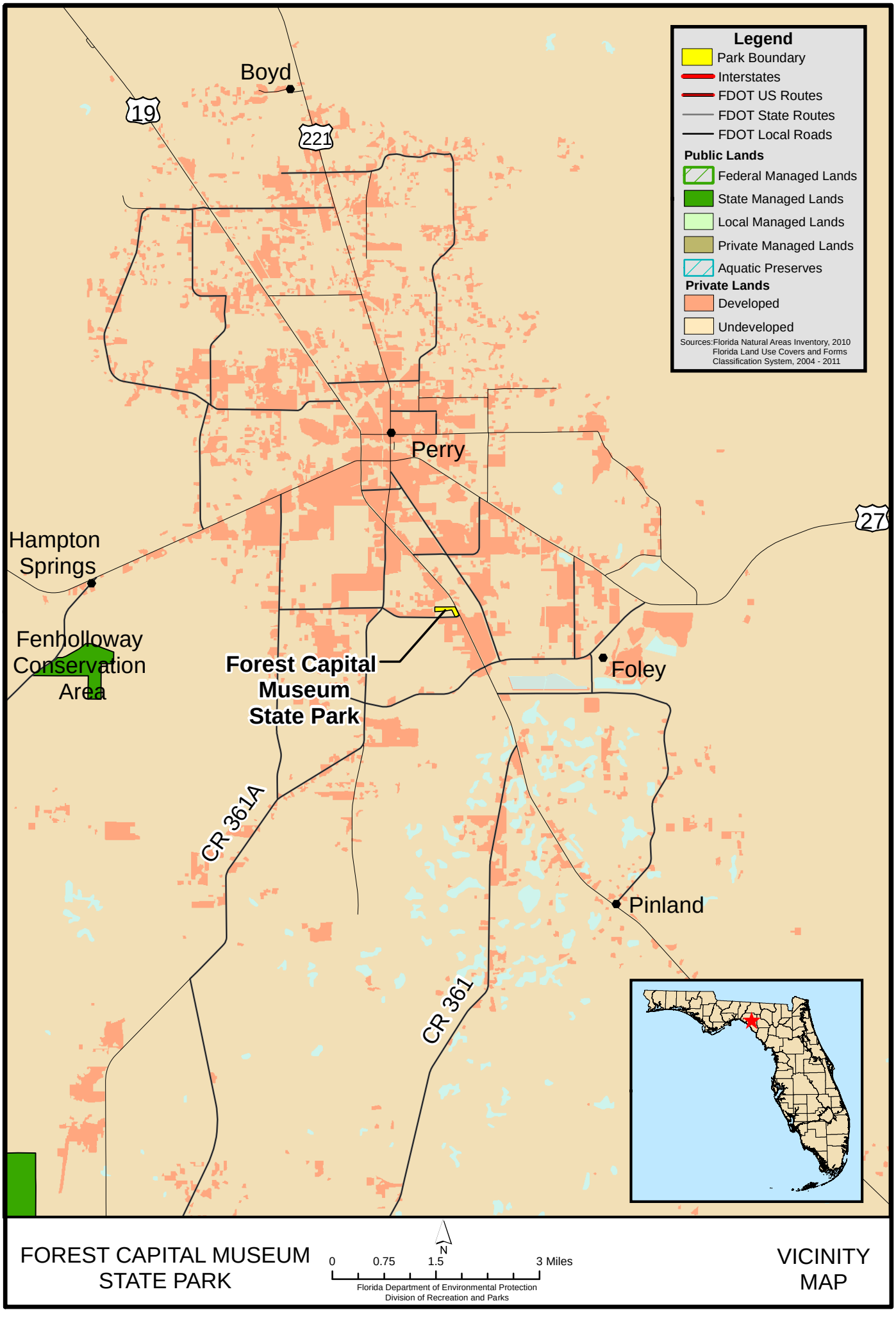
This plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for the management of Forest Capital Museum State Park as a unit of Florida's state park system. It identifies the goals, objectives, actions and criteria or standards that guide each aspect of park administration, and sets forth the specific measures that will be implemented to meet management objectives and provide balanced public utilization. The plan is intended to meet the requirements of Sections 253.034 and 259.032, Florida Statutes, Chapter 18-2, Florida Administrative Code, and is intended to be consistent with the State Lands Management Plan. With approval, this management plan will replace the 2002 approved plan.

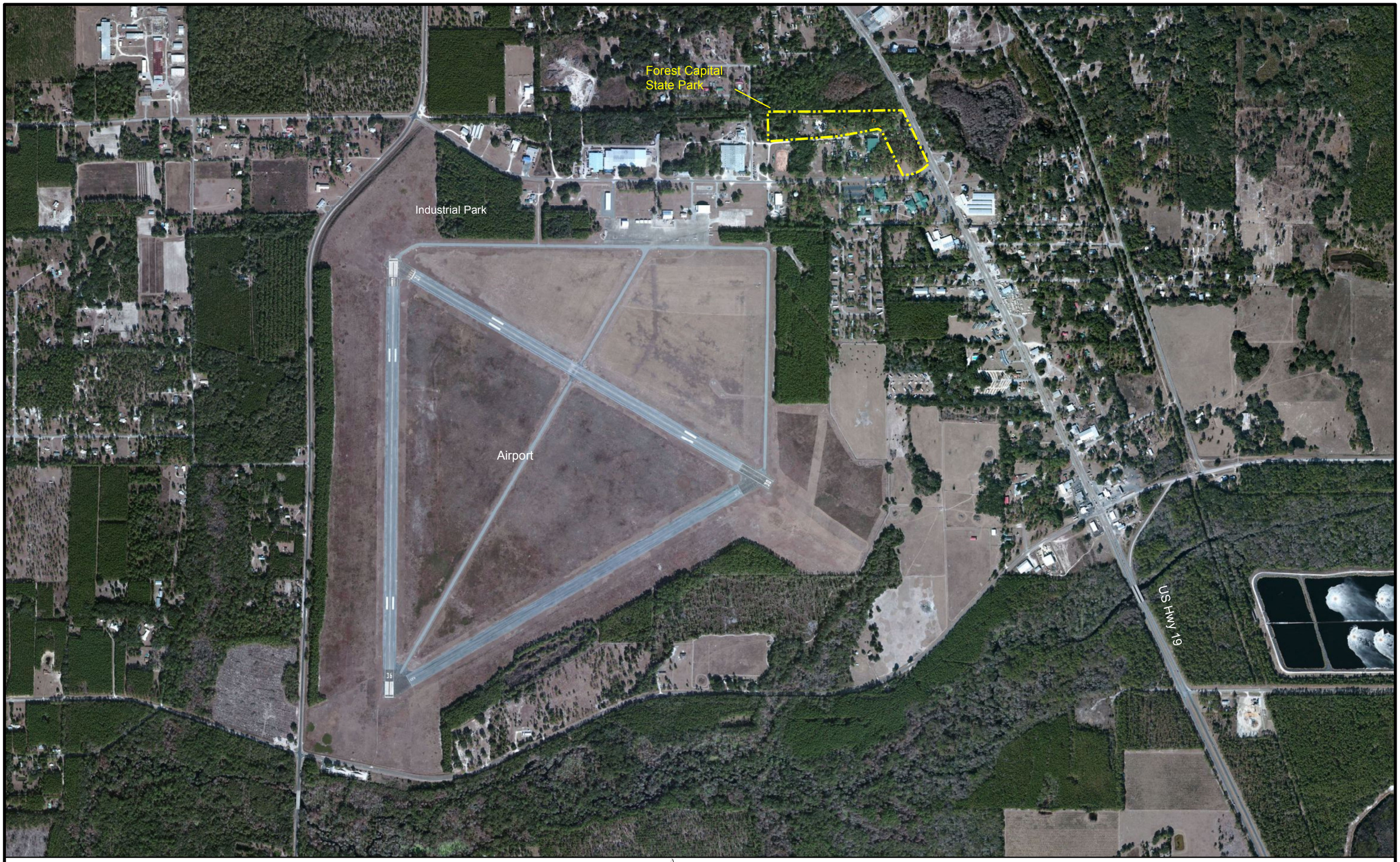
The plan consists of three interrelated components: the Resource Management Component, the Land Use Component and the Implementation Component. The Resource Management Component provides a detailed inventory and assessment of the natural and cultural resources of the park. Resource management needs and issues are identified, and measurable management objectives are established for each of the park's management goals and resource types. This component provides guidance on the application of such measures as prescribed burning, exotic species removal, imperiled species management, cultural resource management and restoration of natural conditions.

The Land Use Component is the recreational resource allocation plan for the park. Based on considerations such as access, population, adjacent land uses, the natural and cultural resources of the park, current public uses and existing development, measurable objectives are set to achieve the desired allocation of the physical space of the park. These objectives locate use areas and propose the types of facilities and programs and the volume of public use to be provided.

The Implementation Component consolidates the measurable objectives and actions for each of the park's management goals. An implementation schedule and cost estimates are included for each objective and action. Included in this table are (1) measures that will be used to evaluate the DRP's implementation progress, (2) timeframes for completing actions and objectives and (3) estimated costs to complete each action and objective.

All development and resource alteration proposed in this plan is subject to the granting of appropriate permits, easements, licenses, and other required legal instruments. Approval of the management plan does not constitute an exemption from complying with the appropriate local, state or federal agencies.


Legend
Park Boundary
Interstates
FDOT US Routes
FDOT State Routes
FDOT Local Roads
Public Lands
Federal Managed Lands
State Managed Lands
Local Managed Lands
Private Managed Lands
Aquatic Preserves
Private Lands
Developed
Undeveloped
Sources:Florida Natural Areas Inventory, 2010
Florida Land Use Covers and Forms
Classification System, 2004 - 2011
Boyd
19
221
Perry
27
Hampton
Springs
Fenholloway
Conservation
Area
Forest Capital
Museum
State Park
Foley
CR 361A
Pinland
CR 361
FOREST CAPITAL MUSEUM
STATE PARK
N
0
0.75
1.5
3 Miles
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks
VICINITY
MAP



FOREST CAPITAL MUSEUM
STATE PARK

N

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Miles

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks
Date of Aerial: 2011

REFERENCE MAP

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Management Authority and Responsibility

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

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

perpetual preservation of historic sites and memorials of statewide significance and interpretation of their history to the people; to contribute to the tourist appeal of Florida.

Many operating procedures are standardized system-wide and are set by internal direction. These procedures are outlined in the DRP's Operations Manual (OM) that covers such areas as personnel management, uniforms and personal appearance, training, signs, communications, fiscal procedures, interpretation, concessions, public use regulations, resource management, law enforcement, protection, safety and maintenance.

Park Management Goals

The following park goals express the DRP's long-term intent in managing the state park.

1. Provide administrative support for all park functions.
2. Protect water quality and quantity in the park, restore hydrology to the extent feasible and maintain the restored condition.
3. Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
4. Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in the park.
5. Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance-control.
6. Protect, preserve and maintain the cultural resources of the park.
7. Provide public access and recreational opportunities in the park.
8. Develop and maintain the capital facilities and infrastructure necessary to meet the goals and objectives of this management plan.

Management Coordination

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

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), Division of Forestry (DOF), assists DRP staff in the development of wildfire emergency plans and provides the authorization required for prescribed burning. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC), assists staff in the enforcement of state laws pertaining to wildlife, freshwater fish and other aquatic life existing within the park. In addition, the FFWCC aids the DRP with wildlife management programs, including imperiled species management. The Florida Department of State (FDOS), Division of Historical Resources (DHR) assists staff to ensure protection of archaeological and historical sites.

Public Participation

The DRP provided an opportunity for public input by conducting a public workshop to present the draft management plan to the public. This meeting was held on October 28, 2013. Meeting notices were published in the Florida Administrative Weekly, Volume 39 Issue 205, included on the Department Internet Calendar, posted in clear view at the park, and promoted locally.

Other Designations

Forest Capital Museum State Park is not within an Area of Critical State Concern as defined in Section 380.05, Florida Statutes, and it is not presently under study for such designation.

This park is not within or adjacent to an aquatic preserve as designated under the Florida Aquatic Preserve Act of 1975 (Section 258.35, Florida Statutes).

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

INTRODUCTION

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) in accordance with Chapter 258, Florida Statutes, has implemented resource management programs for preserving for all time the representative examples of natural and cultural resources of statewide significance under its administration. This component of the unit plan describes the natural and cultural resources of the park and identifies the methods that will be used to manage them. Management measures expressed in this plan are consistent with DEP's overall mission in ecosystem management. Cited references are contained in Addendum 2.

DRP's philosophy of resource management is natural systems management. Primary emphasis is placed on restoring and maintaining, to the degree possible, the natural processes that shaped the structure, function and species composition of Florida's diverse natural communities as they occurred in the original domain. Single species management for imperiled species is appropriate in state parks when the maintenance, recovery or restoration of a species or population is complicated due to constraints associated with long-term restoration efforts, unnaturally high mortality or insufficient habitat. Single species management should be compatible with the maintenance and restoration of natural processes, and should not imperil other native species or seriously compromise park values.

DRP's management goal for cultural resources is to preserve sites and objects that represent Florida's cultural periods, significant historic events or persons. This goal often entails active measures to stabilize, reconstruct or restore resources, or to rehabilitate them for appropriate public use.

Because park units are often components of larger ecosystems, their proper management can be affected by conditions and events that occur beyond park boundaries. Ecosystem management is implemented through a resource management evaluation program that assesses resource conditions, evaluates management activities and refines management actions, and reviews local comprehensive plans and development permit applications for park/ecosystem impacts.

The entire park is divided into management zones that delineate areas on the ground that are used to reference management activities (see Management Zones Map). The shape and size of each zone may be based on natural community type, burn zone, and the location of existing roads and natural fire breaks. It is important to note that all burn zones are management zones; however, not all management zones include fire-dependent natural communities. Table 1 reflects the management zones with the acres of each zone.

Table 1. Forest Capital Museum State Park Management Zones			
Management Zone	**Acreage**	**Managed with Prescribed Fire**	**Contains Cultural Resources**
FCM-1	2.53	No	Y
FCM-2	7.57	No	Y
FCM-3	3.83	No	N

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

Natural Resources

Topography

Forest Capital Museum State Park is located in the Gulf Coastal Lowlands physiographic zone of the Atlantic Coastal Plain (White 1970). The Gulf Coastal Lowlands are characterized as a low, flat, frequently swampy, seaward sloping plain with surface slope ranging between one and five feet per mile seaward. The terrain at the park is generally level, with elevations ranging from 40 to 45 feet above sea level. A drainage canal that parallels the western half of the north boundary is the only major modification of natural topography in the park.

Geology

The museum site is situated on a marine terrace that was formed as Pleistocene seas alternately flooded and retreated from the region. The upper surficial material, known as Plio-Pleistocene terrace deposits, consists of undifferentiated Pleistocene and Holocene surficial sands, clayey sands, and alluvium. The following deposits, listed in descending order of age - Suwannee Limestone, Ocala Limestone, and Avon Park Limestone - underlie these surficial materials.

The Suwannee Limestone is an Oligocene age marine limestone and dolostone. It is typically a white to yellowish-gray, skeletal to micritic limestone, altered in some areas to variably recrystallized dolostone. The top of the unit ranges from a depth of 50 feet to actual surface outcroppings in the region. Thickness of this formation varies from 800 to 1400 feet.

The Eocene age Ocala Limestone unconformably overlies the Avon Park Formation in this entire region at a thickness that ranges between 80 and 220 feet. The Ocala Limestone, of marine origin, is divided into units that grade upward from alternating hard and soft, white to tan to gray fossiliferous limestone and dolomitic limestone of the lower unit into white to very light gray to light yellowish-orange, abundantly fossiliferous, chalky limestones of the upper unit. Depth to the irregular and highly karstic top of the Ocala Limestone is generally 10 to 100 feet.

FOREST CAPITAL MUSEUM STATE PARK

N

0 75 150 300 Feet

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks
Date of aerial; 2011

MANAGEMENT ZONES MAP

The Avon Park Formation, of Middle Eocene age, is a yellowish-gray to dark yellowish-brown dolostone, commonly interbedded with grayish-white to yellowish-gray limestones and dolomitic limestones (Rupert 1996). Surface exposures of the Avon Park Formation are absent in Taylor County, where the top of the formation varies in depth from 300 to 90 feet below the surface.

Soils

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) has identified three soil types at Forest Capital Museum State Park (see Soils Map). All three types are associated with nearly level or gently sloping terrain, and they consist predominantly of highly permeable fine sands. Detailed soils descriptions are found in Addendum 3. Management activities will follow generally accepted best management practices to prevent soil erosion and conserve soil and water resources on site.

Minerals

It is unknown if minerals of commercial value exist within the park.

Hydrology

No natural surface waters are present at Forest Capital Museum State Park. A drainage ditch that runs along part of the northern boundary drains to a basin swamp just outside the park. The swamp also receives runoff from U.S. Highway 19/98. The highest elevations in the park are generally along the southern boundary. As a result, most of the stormwater generated inside the park tends to sheet flow northward toward the ditch on the northern boundary. This flow is augmented by additional stormwater originating from the roof of a large county-owned building, Forest Capital Hall, located across Forest Park Drive from the park, as well as by water from the parking area associated with the hall. The combined runoff has caused some minor soil erosion, has exposed some tree roots in the park, and occasionally has flooded the area around the park bathroom. There are currently no groundwater concerns at Forest Capital. The museum receives potable water from the City of Perry.

Natural Communities

This section of the management plan describes and assesses each of the natural communities found in the state park. It also describes the desired future condition (DFC) of each natural community and identifies the actions that will be required to bring the community to its desired future condition. Specific management objectives and actions for natural community management, exotic species management, imperiled species management and restoration are discussed in the Resource Management Program section of this component.

The system of classifying natural communities employed in this plan was developed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). The premise of this system is that physical factors such as climate, geology, soil, hydrology and fire frequency generally determine the species composition of an area, and that areas that are similar with respect to those

factors will tend to have natural communities with similar species compositions. Obvious differences in species composition can occur, however, despite similar physical conditions. In other instances, physical factors are substantially different, yet the species compositions are quite similar. For example, coastal strand and scrub--two communities with similar species compositions--generally have quite different climatic environments, and these necessitate different management programs. Some physical influences, such as fire frequency, may vary from FNAI's descriptions for certain natural communities in this plan.

When a natural community within a park reaches the desired future condition, it is considered to be in a "maintenance condition." Required actions for sustaining a community's maintenance condition may include, maintaining optimal fire return intervals for fire dependant communities, ongoing control of non-native plant and animal species, maintaining natural hydrological functions (including historic water flows and water quality), preserving a community's biodiversity and vegetative structure, protecting viable populations of plant and animal species (including those that are imperiled or endemic), and preserving intact ecotones linking natural communities across the landscape.

The park contains no distinct natural communities, but does have three altered landcover types: developed, canal/ditch, and successional hardwood forest (see Natural Communities Map). A list of plants and animals known to occur in the park is contained in Addendum 4.

ALTERED LANDCOVERS
Description and assessment: Three altered landcover types occur within the park: developed, canal/ditch, and successional hardwood forest.

Much of the park is a developed area that contains the museum building, cracker homestead, and park residence. In addition to these structures, there is a playground, bathroom, and picnic pavilions. The developed area is kept mowed, but it has an overstory of old longleaf pines that are an important feature of the park and are used by staff in interpreting cracker life and the forest industry. This area was once sandhill, and a few native groundcover species remain mixed in with the mowed centipede (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*) and St. Augustine (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*) grasses.
An east-west oriented stormwater ditch that is located on the northern edge of the park makes up the canal/ditch landcover type. This area is transitional between uplands that were formerly sandhill and a basin swamp that lies to the northeast. No hydrologic restoration is planned for this area.

The successional hardwood forest in the park is located between the cracker homestead complex and the park residence. Historically, this area was sandhill, but the forested strip that grows there now contains a mix of laurel oaks (*Quercus laurifolia*), live oaks

FOREST CAPITAL MUSEUM STATE PARK

N

0 75 150 300 Feet

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks
Date of aerial; 2011

SOILS MAP

FOREST CAPITAL MUSEUM STATE PARK

N

0 75 150 300 Feet

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks
Date of aerial; 2011

NATURAL COMMUNITIES MAP

(*Quercus virginiana*) and other hardwoods, invasive Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), and remnant longleaf pines (*Pinus palustris*) that form part of the canopy. No restoration is planned for this area.

General Management Measures: The developed areas within the park will be managed to minimize the effect of the developed areas on adjacent natural areas. Priority invasive plant species (EPPC Category I and II species) will be removed from all developed areas. Other management measures include proper stormwater management and development guidelines that are compatible with prescribed fire management in adjacent natural areas.

Imperiled Species

Imperiled species are those that are (1) tracked by FNAI as critically imperiled (G1, S1) or imperiled (G2, S2); or (2) listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC) or the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) as endangered, threatened or of special concern.

The two imperiled plants known to occur at the park, Flame azalea (*Rhododendron austrinum)* and Mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), are planted there as ornamentals and are listed below. No special management actions are required other than to protect them from visitor impacts. No listed animals are known to occur in the park.

Table 2 contains a list of all known imperiled species within the park and identifies their status as defined by various entities. It also identifies the types of management actions that are currently being taken by DRP staff or others, and identifies the current level of monitoring effort. The codes used under the column headings for management actions and monitoring level are defined following the table. Explanations for federal and state status as well as FNAI global and state rank are provided in Addendum 5.

Table 2: Imperiled Species Inventory

Common and *Scientific* Name	**Imperiled Species Status**				**Management Actions**	**Monitoring Level**
	FFWCC	**USFWS**	**FDACS**	**FNAI**		
PLANTS						
Florida flame azalea *Rhododendron austrinum*			LE	S3	10	Tier 1
Mountain laurel *Kalmia latifolia*			LT	S3	10	Tier 1

Management Actions:

1 Prescribed Fire
2 Exotic Plant Removal
3 Population Translocation/Augmentation/Restocking
4 Hydrological Maintenance/Restoration
5 Nest Boxes/Artificial Cavities
6 Hardwood Removal
7 Mechanical Treatment
8 Predator Control
9 Erosion Control
10 Protection from visitor impacts (establish buffers)/law enforcement
11 Decoys (shorebirds)
12 Vegetation planting
13 Outreach and Education
14 Other

Monitoring Level:

Tier 1. Non-Targeted Observation/Documentation: Includes documentation of species presence through casual/passive observation during routine park activities (i.e. not conducting species-specific searches). Documentation may be in the form of *Wildlife Observation Forms*, or other district specific methods used to communicate observations.

Tier 2. Targeted Presence/Absence: Includes monitoring methods/activities that are specifically intended to document presence/absence of a particular species or suite of species.

Tier 3. Population Estimate/Index: An approximation of the true population size or population index based on a widely accepted method of sampling.

Tier 4. Population Census: A complete count of an entire population with demographic analysis, including mortality, reproduction, emigration, and immigration.

Tier 5. Other: May include habitat assessments for a particular species or suite of species or any other specific methods used as indicators to gather information about a particular species.

Detailed management goals, objectives and actions for imperiled species in this park are discussed in the Resource Management Program section of this component and the Implementation Component of this plan.

Exotic Species

Exotic species are plants or animals not native to Florida. Invasive exotic species are able to out-compete, displace or destroy native species and their habitats, often because they have been released from the natural controls of their native range, such as diseases,

predatory insects, etc. If left unchecked, invasive exotic plants and animals alter the character, productivity and conservation values of the natural areas they invade.

Most of the park consists of open grassy or landscaped areas around the museum, cracker homestead or the picnic area. These areas are essentially free of invasive exotic plants and comprise most of the acreage of the park.

Chinese privet, silverthorn (*Elaeagnus pungens*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), and Lantana (*Lantana camara*) are found scattered in the successional hardwood forest that separates the cracker homestead from the staff residence. Japanese honeysuckle and the privet also occur along the northern property boundary. Mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*) occurs in one location. This information has been documented in DRP's invasive exotic plant database. Twenty-four acres of exotic plants have been treated at this park since the last management plan.

Each year park staff should treat all invasive exotic plants in the entire park. In particular staff should continue to remove exotic plants from the successional hardwood forest and the wooded edges of the park. The initial focus should be on the removal of silverthorn and Chinese privet. The park is small enough that is should be possible to achieve an invasive exotic plant free state and maintain that.

Table 3 contains a list of the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) Category I and II invasive, exotic plant species found within the park (FLEPPC, 2011). The table also identifies relative distribution for each species and the management zones in which they are known to occur. An explanation of the codes is provided following the table. For an inventory of all exotic species found within the park, see Addendum 5.

Table 3: Inventory of FLEPPC Category I and II Exotic Plant Species

Common and *Scientific* Name	**FLEPPC Category**	**Distribution**	**Management Zone (s)**
PLANTS			
Chinese privet *Ligustrum sinense*	I	2	FMC-1, FMC- 2
Japanese honeysuckle *Lonicera japonica*	I	3	FMC-1, FMC-2
Lantana *Lantana camara*	I	2	FMC-1
Mimosa *Albizzia julibrissin*	I	1	FMC-1
Silverthorn *Elaeagnus pungens*	I	1	FMC-1

Distribution Categories:

0 No current infestation: All known sites have been treated and no plants are currently evident.

1 Single plant or clump: One individual plant or one small clump of a single species.

2 Scattered plants or clumps: Multiple individual plants or small clumps of a single species scattered within the gross area infested.

3 Scattered dense patches: Dense patches of a single species scattered within the gross area infested.

4 Dominant cover: Multiple plants or clumps of a single species that occupy a majority of the gross area infested.

5 Dense monoculture: Generally, a dense stand of a single dominant species that not only occupies more than a majority of the gross area infested, but also covers/excludes other plants.

6 Linearly scattered: Plants or clumps of a single species generally scattered along a linear feature, such as a road, trail, property line, ditch, ridge, slough, etc. within the gross area infested.

Exotic animal species include non-native wildlife species, free ranging domesticated pets or livestock, and feral animals. Because of the negative impacts to natural systems attributed to exotic animals, DRP actively removes exotic animals from state parks, with priority being given to those species causing the greatest ecological damage.

In some cases, native wildlife may also pose management problems or nuisances within state parks. A nuisance animal is an individual native animal whose presence or activities create special management problems. Examples of animal species from which nuisance cases may arise include raccoons, venomous snakes and alligators that are in public areas. Nuisance animals are dealt with on a case-by-case basis in accordance with DRP's Nuisance and Exotic Animal Removal Standard.

Detailed management goals, objectives and actions for management of invasive exotic plants and exotic and nuisance animals are discussed in the Resource Management Program section of this component. Currently the only exotic animals of concern are feral cats. These should be controlled using methods currently approved by DRP.

Staff should familiarize themselves with the exotic brown anole (*Anolis sagrei*) and be aware that it could appear in their park.

Special Natural Features

The park contains a number of large, very old longleaf pines. They are the most dominant component of the canopy at the museum site and form part of the cultural landscape around the homestead. Some of these trees are cat-faced and are representative of an important part of the timbering history of Florida. These trees are

an important resource at the museum and are used in interpreting Florida's forest industry. The number of these trees is declining, however. Some have died from lightning strikes and some from other causes.

The park also has one of several Florida trees planted from seed that traveled to the moon during one of the lunar expeditions. This "Moon Tree" is a loblolly pine planted near the ranger residence; it is marked with a plaque. Another plaque commemorating the "Moon Tree" dedication ceremony is located near the museum.

Cultural Resources

This section addresses the cultural resources present in the park that may include archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, cultural landscapes and collections. The Florida Department of State (FDOS) maintains the master inventory of such resources through the Florida Master Site File (FMSF). State law requires that all state agencies locate, inventory and evaluate cultural resources that appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Addendum 6 contains the FDOS, Division of Historical Resources (DHR) management procedures for archaeological and historical sites and properties on state-owned or controlled properties; the criteria used for evaluating eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and the Secretary of Interior's definitions for the various preservation treatments (restoration, rehabilitation, stabilization and preservation). For the purposes of this plan, significant archaeological site, significant structure and significant landscape means those cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The terms archaeological site, historic structure or historic landscape refer to all resources that will become 50 years old during the term of this plan.

Condition Assessment

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

Level of Significance

Applying the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places involves the use of contexts as well as an evaluation of integrity of the site. A cultural resource's significance derives from its historical, architectural, ethnographic or archaeological

context. Evaluation of cultural resources will result in a designation of NRL (National Register or National Landmark Listed or located in an NR district), NR (National Register eligible), NE (not evaluated) or NS (not significant) as indicated in the table at the end of this section.

There are no criteria for use in determining the significance of collections or archival material. Usually, significance of a collection is based on what or whom it may represent. For instance, a collection of furniture from a single family and a particular era in connection with a significant historic site would be considered highly significant. In the same way, a high quality collection of artifacts from a significant archaeological site would be of important significance. A large herbarium collected from a specific park over many decades could be valuable to resource management efforts. Archival records are most significant as a research source. Any records depicting critical events in the park's history, including construction and resource management efforts, would all be significant.

The following is a summary of the FMSF inventory. In addition, this inventory contains the evaluation of significance.

Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites

Desired future condition: All significant archaeological sites within the park that represent Florida's cultural periods or significant historic events or persons are preserved in good condition in perpetuity, protected from physical threats and interpreted to the public.

Description: The Park is located on the site of a World War II fighter pilot training base. None of the structures from this period remain today, however a concrete slab from one of the buildings at the base (World War II Concrete Slab TA00496) still exists. This site is recorded with the FMSF.

Condition Assessment: The present condition of the concrete slab is good. The slab should be protected from possible damage by equipment such as mowers and tractors.

Level of Significance: The World War II Concrete Slab (TA00496) has not been evaluated for significance. Although the site is currently limited to an isolated concrete slab, it is likely part of a larger historical/archaeological site centered on the World War II fighter pilot training base. Further research is needed before a determination of significance can be made.

General management measures: The World War II concrete slab is in good condition, so no particular treatments are needed other than protecting if from damage by heavy equipment.

Historic Structures

Desired future condition: All significant historic structures and landscapes that represent Florida's cultural periods or significant historic events or persons are preserved in good condition in perpetuity, protected from physical threats and interpreted to the public.

Description: The FMSF records nine historic structures for the park. The FMSF also records a structure (TA00061) that apparently was moved to the park in the early 1970s, but this structure is no longer present in the park. The location of this second cabin needs to be determined.

The primary historic structure in the park is the Whiddon Cracker Cabin (TA00497), which was donated to the State of Florida and then was moved to the park from Hampton Springs, Florida, in the early 1970s. The cabin forms the foundation of the cracker homestead complex at the museum. This structure is a new record with the FMSF. Some of its supporting documentation is contained within the TA00061 site file. This information needs to be placed in the Whiddon Cracker Cabin (TA00497) site file.

The Whiddon Cracker Cabin was built in 1864. The construction materials are typical of what Florida settlers used during the mid-1800s. The house has a dogtrot, two chinked chimneys, a front porch and a shingle shake roof. The structure has been documented in a HABS report (Library of Congress, 1972). The original structure has been modified somewhat. Some material that was salvaged from another cabin was used to repair the Whiddon Cabin after it arrived at the park. The separate log kitchen is actually a new construction, erected by park staff to represent the original kitchen.

The Langston Log Cabin (TA00061) is recorded in the park, but apparently is no longer present. The site file states that it was relocated to the park from Wakulla County in the 1970s. The site file discusses the provenance of the structure and its move to the park. It also contains a sketch of the cabin layout. The layout depicted is different from that of the Whiddon Cracker Cabin (TA00497). A Phase I survey was conducted in 2002 for a proposed cell tower a quarter mile away from the park (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. 2002). The survey evaluated the potential impact of the tower on historic structures in the area and referenced a photograph of the purported the Langston Log Cabin (TA00061). In fact, the photograph referenced is the Whiddon Cracker Cabin. Further research is needed to determine the actual location of the Langston Log Cabin (TA00061) and to update the FMSF.

The Whiddon Cracker Cabin is part of a complex of pioneer structures that would have been found on a cracker homestead in the mid 1800s or early 1900s in Florida. The homestead complex includes the Whiddon cabin with a separate kitchen, two outbuildings, smokehouse, cane syrup boiler, cane grinder, corn crib, and a barn. The only structures in addition to the cracker cabin in the complex that are original to this

time period are the Corn Crib (TA00488), the Split Rail Fence (TA00489) and the Perry Outhouse (TA00490). The Corn Crib was moved to the park from Hampton Springs, the split rail fence was moved from Tifton, Georgia, and the outhouse was moved from downtown Perry, Florida. The other structures in the cracker homestead complex are reproductions of buildings typical of the era and were built by park staff.

The other historic structures at the park are from the era of development of the park. These include the Restroom Building 26001 (TA00491), Picnic Shelter Building 26002 (TA00492), Picnic Shelter Building 26003 (TA00493), Picnic Shelter Building 26004 (TA00494) and the Shop Building 26005 (TA00495).

The park itself is located on a portion of a World War II fighter pilot training base, but no structures remain from this era.

Condition Assessment: The Whiddon Cracker Cabin (TA00497) is in fair condition. Certain alterations have been made to the house. The structure needs to be evaluated to determine what actions are necessary to bring it into good condition and maintain it there. There are some dry rot termites in the house, both outside behind the clapboards and inside. Currently, there is a support under the house, which serves as a temporary solution. The porch floor slopes, but it is not known if this was part of the original design or a change in condition due to settling. Both chimneys may need to be rebuilt to a conservator's guidelines. They need to be re-chinked with the appropriate mortar or clay. There are cracks in the hearths due to settling. A portion of the roof leaks.

The Corn Crib (TA00488) needs to be evaluated for termites and some of the log siding needs to be replaced. The Shop Building (TA00495) needs to have the electrical wiring updated and some siding replaced.

The split rail fence is in good condition. At least some of the top rails have been replaced with newer hand-hewn top rails. The remainder is the original lightered wood.

The Restroom Building (TA000491), while structurally sound, does not meet existing park needs and has been renovated to a family or unisex bathroom to make it ADA accessible. It needs to be evaluated to see if it should be demolished and replaced.

The other historic structures are in good condition. While the condition of the cracker complex is good to fair, there is no formalized maintenance plan for the cracker homestead complex. All of the structures need to be regularly evaluated for termites and maintenance needs.

Level of Significance: The four historic structures within the park's cracker homestead have not been evaluated for National Register significance. The Whiddon Cracker Cabin (TA00497), the Corn Crib (TA00488), the Split Rail Fence (TA00489) and the Perry

Outhouse (TA00490) were moved from their original locations to the park, and thus were removed from their historic surroundings and association with historic events and people. However, the structures may have achieved significance as surviving early homestead structures. The Whiddon Cracker Cabin (TA00497) was documented for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) (Library of Congress, HABS FL-276) in 1972 as the "Whiddon Log Cabin" and its significance was noted as follows: "The Whidden [sic] Cabin, built in 1864, replaced an earlier structure destroyed by Confederate troops during the War Between the States. The structure is a good example of double-pen log cabin construction with only minor changes. The Whiddon Cabin was moved in 1972 from its original site to the Forest Capital State Park." The National Register places additional criteria on moved properties in order to determine eligibility; therefore, future consultation with DHR staff will be necessary to determine whether the Whiddon Cracker Cabin (TA00497), the Corn Crib (TA00488), the Split Rail Fence (TA00489) and the Perry Outhouse (TA00490) meet the criteria for potential inclusion in the National Register.

The remaining historic structures in the park are not considered potentially eligible for the National Register. The Restroom Building 26001 (TA00491), Picnic Shelter Building 26002 (TA00492), Picnic Shelter Building 26003 (TA00493), Picnic Shelter Building 26004 (TA00494) and the Shop Building 26005 (TA00495) are typical utilitarian park structures and are not unique in their design or construction.

General management measures: The structural integrity of the Whiddon Cracker Cabin (TA00497) needs to be evaluated. This information will guide repairs and management. A plan is needed to prevent the building from settling further. Chimney re-chinking should follow conservator guidelines. Any re-roofing should occur in a historically correct manner. Termites need to be treated.

The Whiddon Cracker Homestead is not ADA accessible.

The Corn Crib (TA00488) needs to be treated for termites. Some of its siding also needs replacing. The electrical wiring system at the Shop Building (TA00495) should be updated.

Evaluate Restroom Building (TA00491) to determine how it can be brought to ADA standards. A decision needs to be made if it is to be rehabilitated or demolished and replaced to make it ADA accessible.

Collections

Desired future condition: All historic, natural history and archaeological objects within the park that represent Florida's cultural periods, significant historic events or

persons, or natural history specimens are preserved in good condition in perpetuity, protected from physical threats and interpreted to the public.

Description: The Forest Capital Museum State Park collection consists of objects that are exhibited in the museum building, in the rooms of the "cracker homestead" and subsidiary structures, and in outdoor contexts.

The theme of the museum collection is the southeastern forest industry prior to 1970, products derived from the forest and the natural history of forests in the southeast, particularly pine forests.

The museum contains about 5,000 items commonly found in households from the 1950's to the 1970's, all of which are derived from pine trees. A model of the park's cracker homestead and outbuildings created by Valmar Lavoie is on display. The collection contains a beautifully detailed diorama of a turpentine camp set in the longleaf pine woods, a variety of turpentining tools, a swamp life and hammock natural history display, information on forest ecology and pests, a talking sculpture called "Terry Tree" and wood displays. The museum building itself is built with 300 different types of wood and was designed by Tallahassee architect Mays Leroy Gray. The collection needs to be updated and displayed in a more engaging fashion. For example, there is a display called "The coming third forest." Since the forest industry is currently well past the third forest, this is an example of one of the updates that is needed.

The collection that forms part of the cracker homestead contains diverse items of everyday Florida settler life from the mid 1800's through the early part of the 20th century. Furniture, kitchen items, clothing, quilts and many other items have been donated by local families in the area (Martin, 2001). Most of the items are of the era of the homestead; however, a few items are of a later date.

A few natural history items are displayed outside in the space between the museum and the homestead. These are primarily examples of cat-face pine stumps, lighter pine wood, cypress heartwood and examples of other wood that are used for interpretive purposes.

Condition Assessment: In general the park's collection is in fair to good condition. Some items need attention. The museum collection needs a major update. The information needs to be current and the collection needs to be displayed in a more engaging fashion. Items displayed in the cracker homestead complex should be of the era being interpreted. While many of the collection items used in the homestead are of the era, there are a few that are from more recent times. All of the collection in the museum is climate controlled. The collection at the cracker homestead is not in a climate controlled environment.

The museum structure itself has a domed roof that allows UV light to enter the collection area. The museum may need protection from UV light, such as with a UV light blocking filter or window film, to protect the collection. The roof and skylight of the museum should also be checked for loose shingles and leaks.

The roof covering the display of the turpentine camp diorama is beginning to collapse. This needs to be repaired before the diorama is damaged. This may be one of the more pressing preventative maintenance needs.

There appears to be some deterioration of the taxidermied pileated woodpecker in the museum. This should be assessed and treated as quickly as possible if necessary to prevent insect damage to the collection. This is also a high priority preventative maintenance need.

The collection items in the cracker homestead area of the park require more frequent cleaning due to the dust from the unpaved road that enters the buildings. The dust may damage some of the more delicate items like quilts and period clothing. Since this is a county road it can not be closed.

The collection at the homestead needs archival cleaning on a regular basis because of exposure to road dust and the open, non-climate controlled nature of the cracker house and outbuildings. Period clothing, quilts and paper ephemera are particularly vulnerable.

The park needs a maintenance program that schedules cleaning, maintenance and a rotation of the collection items that are on display.

Level of Significance: The significance of the collection items varies. Many of the park's collection items were made for the museum, donated for use in the cracker homestead by local families with deep roots in the area, or are examples of natural history. Some of the latter items such as heart cypress wood and an example of a box-cut longleaf pine trunk are increasingly scarce. Almost all of the collection items support the park's interpretive themes of cracker life or products from the forest and its natural history. They are, therefore, significant to the interpretive themes of the park and the history of the surrounding community.

The challenge to the park will occur as they update the museum displays. Staff, with the assistance of BNCR, will need to decide which items are significant and which are not. A few items in the homestead are not of the period interpreted and therefore are not significant.

General management measures: The Park needs to develop a Scope of Collections Statement based on the interpretive themes for the museum and cracker homestead.

This document also should state the interpretive themes. The collections statement will help the park decide which items to retain in their collection as the museum display is rejuvenated. It will also provide a guide to help the park determine if donated items should be accepted. Only items that support the park's interpretive themes should be accepted or retained in the collections.

When the park updates the museum collection and the display they may also need an interpretive master plan to guide the process.

The park has an inventory of collection items in the cracker homestead but it may not be complete. Any museum collection items not on the inventory should be included. Some of these items are listed on the property inventory but may not specifically be designated as collection items.

The park needs to formalize and implement a cleaning schedule for the collections in the homestead. Archival cleaning is needed annually. Maintenance cleaning needs to occur more regularly. The park also needs to develop and formally adopt a maintenance program for all of the collection items including those items in the museum.

The dust from the county road passing beside the cracker homestead increases the amount of cleaning the homestead collection items need. The park should continue to communicate with Taylor County about possible ways to mitigate the dust from the road.

Detailed management goals, objectives and actions for the management of cultural resources in this park are discussed in the Cultural Resource Management Program section of this component. Table 4 contains the name, reference number, culture or period, and brief description of all the cultural sites within the park that are listed in the Florida Master Site File. The table also summarizes each site's level of significance, existing condition and recommended management treatment. An explanation of the codes is provided following the table.

Table 4: Cultural Sites Listed in the Florida Master Site File

Site Name and FMSF #	Culture/Period	Description	Significance	Condition	Treatment
TA00061 Langston Log Cabin	Historic 1863	Historic Structure	NE	NA	P
TA00488 Corn Crib Building 26012	Historic unknown	Historic Structure	NE	G	P
TA00489 Split Rail Fence	Historic unknown	Historic Structure	NE	G	P
TA00490 Perry Outhouse	Historic unknown	Historic Structure	NE	G	P
TA00491 Restroom Building 26001	1968	Historic Structure	NE	F	RH/R
TA00492 Picnic Shelter Building 26002	1968	Historic Structure	NE	G	RH
TA00493 Picnic Shelter Building 26003	1968	Historic Structure	NE	G	RH
TA00494 Picnic Shelter Building 26004	1968	Historic Structure	NE	G	RH
TA00495 Shop Building 26005	1970	Historic Structure	NE	G	RH
TA00496 World War II Concrete Slab	Early 1940's	Archaeological Site	NE	G	P
TA00497 Whiddon Cracker Cabin	Mid 19th Century 1864	Historic Structure	NE	F	RS

Significance:

NRL ...National Register listed
NR.....National Register eligible
NE.....Not evaluated
NS .....Not significant

Condition:

G .....Good
F .....Fair
P .....Poor
NA .....Not accessible
NE.....Not evaluated

Recommended Treatment:

RS.....Restoration
RH.....Rehabilitation
ST .....Stabilization
P .....Preservation
R.....Removal
N/A...Not applicable

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Management Goals, Objectives and Actions

Measurable objectives and actions have been identified for each of DRP's management goals for Forest Capital Museum State Park. Please refer to the Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates in the Implementation Component of this plan for a consolidated spreadsheet of the recommended actions, measures of progress, target year for completion and estimated costs to fulfill the management goals and objectives of this park.

While, DRP utilizes the ten-year management plan to serve as the basic statement of policy and future direction for each park, a number of annual work plans provide more specific guidance for DRP staff to accomplish many of the resource management goals and objectives of the park. Where such detailed planning is appropriate to the character and scale of the park's natural resources, annual work plans are developed for prescribed fire management, exotic plant management and imperiled species management. Annual or longer- term work plans are developed for natural community restoration and hydrological restoration. The work plans provide DRP with crucial flexibility in its efforts to generate and implement adaptive resource management practices in the state park system.

The work plans are reviewed and updated annually. Through this process, DRP's resource management strategies are systematically evaluated to determine their effectiveness. The process and the information collected is used to refine techniques, methodologies and strategies, and ensures that each park's prescribed management actions are monitored and reported as required by Sections 253.034 and 259.037, Florida Statutes.

The goals, objectives and actions identified in this management plan will serve as the basis for developing annual work plans for the park. The ten-year management plan is based on conditions that exist at the time the plan is developed, and the annual work provide the flexibility needed to adapt to future conditions as they change during the ten-year management planning cycle. As the park's annual work plans are implemented through the ten-year cycle, it may become necessary to adjust the management plan's priority schedules and cost estimates to reflect these changing conditions.

Natural Resource Management

Hydrological Management

Goal: Protect water quality and quantity in the park, restore hydrology to the extent feasible and maintain the restored condition.

The natural hydrology of most state parks has been impaired prior to acquisition to one degree or another. Florida's native habitats are precisely adapted to natural drainage patterns and seasonal water level fluctuations, and variations in these factors frequently determine the types of natural communities that occur on a particular site. Even minor changes to natural hydrology can result in the loss of plant and animal species from a landscape. Restoring state park lands to original natural conditions often depends on returning natural hydrological processes and conditions to the park. This is done primarily by filling or plugging ditches, removing obstructions to surface water "sheet flow," installing culverts or low-water crossings on roads, and installing water control structures to manage water levels.

Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.

DRP will continue its tradition of closely cooperating with state and federal agencies and independent researchers engaged in hydrological research.

Staff will continue to monitor land use or zoning changes within the landscape bordering the park's resources. Additionally, staff will continue to review comprehensive plan amendments and land development regulations that may govern proposed land use changes on properties adjacent to the park. Whenever possible, staff will provide comments to other agencies regarding proposed changes in land use or zoning.

Objective: Monitor and evaluate impacts associated with soil erosion at Forest Capital Museum State Park.

Stormwater runoff from the roof and parking area of an adjacent building owned by Taylor County flows into the park. Sheet flow is causing erosion between the park entrance road and the restroom. The stormwater flow occasionally causes flooding near the park restroom.

Park staff will pursue corrective measures to prevent soil erosion using Best Management Practices (BMP). This may include the use of swales, water bars, planting native grasses and other species to slow the flow of water, enlarging areas where pine straw is left in place, rerouting footpaths and working with Taylor County to investigate the use of rain barrels and other measures to reduce water flow from their property.

Natural Communities Management

Goal: Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.

As discussed above, DRP practices natural systems management. In most cases, this entails returning fire to its natural role in fire-dependent natural communities. Other methods to implement this goal include large-scale restoration projects as well as smaller scale natural communities' improvements. Following are the natural community management objectives and actions recommended for the state park.

Natural Community/Habitat Improvement: In some cases, the reintroduction and maintenance of natural processes is not enough to reach the natural community desired future conditions in the park, and active restoration programs are required. Restoration of altered natural communities to healthy, fully functioning natural landscapes often requires substantial efforts that may include mechanical treatment of vegetation or soils and reintroduction or augmentation of native plants and animals. For the purposes of this management plan, restoration is defined as the process of assisting the recovery and natural functioning of degraded natural communities to desired future condition, including the re-establishment of biodiversity, ecological processes, vegetation structure and physical characters. Improvements are similar to restoration but on a smaller, less intense scale. This typically includes small-scale vegetative management activities or minor habitat manipulation. Following are the natural community/habitat improvement actions recommended at the park.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 3 acres of developed altered landcover type.

The longleaf pine canopy in the developed portion of the park is an important part of the park's interpretive landscape. The number of these trees is slowly declining as they are killed by lightning or other causes. The park should either plant longleaf pine

seedlings or protect some of the seedlings that naturally regenerate from the adult pines. These new trees will then be present to replace any longleaf that die. The park will need to monitor the planted trees or protected seedlings to ensure that a future generation of adult longleaf is surviving.

Most of the park area is currently mowed. The staff will select areas to reduce or eliminate mowing. These areas will be planted with native species typical of the longleaf pine sandhill native groundcover and used for interpretation.

Imperiled Species Management

Goal: Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in the park.

DRP strives to maintain and restore viable populations of imperiled plant and animal species primarily by implementing effective management of natural systems. Single species management is appropriate in state parks when the maintenance, recovery or restoration of a species or population is complicated due to constraints associated with long-term restoration efforts, unnaturally high mortality or insufficient habitat. Single species management should be compatible with the maintenance and restoration of natural processes, and should not imperil other native species or seriously compromise park values.

In the preparation of this management plan, DRP staff consulted with staff of the FFWCC's Imperiled Species Management or that agency's Regional Biologist and other appropriate federal, state and local agencies for assistance in developing imperiled animal species management objectives and actions. Likewise, for imperiled plant species, DRP staff consulted with FDACS. Data collected by the USFWS, FFWCC, FDACS and FNAI as part of their ongoing research and monitoring programs will be reviewed by park staff periodically to inform management of decisions that may have an impact on imperiled species at the park.

Ongoing inventory and monitoring of imperiled species in the state park system is necessary to meet DRP's mission. Long-term monitoring is also essential to ensure the effectiveness of resource management programs. Monitoring efforts must be prioritized so that the data collected provides information that can be used to improve or confirm the effectiveness of management actions on conservation priorities. Monitoring intensity must at least be at a level that provides the minimum data needed to make informed decisions to meet conservation goals. Not all imperiled species require intensive monitoring efforts on a regular interval. Priority must be given to those species that can provide valuable data to guide adaptive management practices. Those species selected for specific management action and those that will provide management guidance through regular monitoring are addressed in the objectives below.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory lists for plants and animals.

Forest Capital Museum State Park currently has two imperiled plant species present. Both of these were planted as ornamentals. Most of the area around the museum is mowed and the cracker homestead is surrounded by bare sand. This means opportunities for imperiled species are limited. The park does have a list of plant and animal species known to be present in the park and this will be updated regularly.

No imperiled animal species are currently known to be present. The park will notify the District biologists if gopher tortoises or any other imperiled species are observed in the park.

Objective: Monitor and document two selected imperiled plant species in the park.

Two imperiled plant species occur in the park, Florida flame azalea and Mountain laurel. These were both introduced as ornamental plantings. They will be protected from visitor impacts.

Exotic Species Management

Goal: Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance control.

The DRP actively removes invasive exotic species from state parks, with priority being given to those causing the ecological damage. Removal techniques may include mechanical treatment, herbicides or biocontrol agents.

Objective: Annually treat 13 acres of exotic plant species in the park.

The entire acreage of the park should be scouted and all invasive exotic plants should be removed annually. In particular the park should focus its exotic removal efforts on the forested area between the cracker homestead and the park residence. The primary exotics in this area are silverthorn and Chinese privet. Other exotics are scattered along the northern property boundary and should be kept from increasing in density.

Park staff should familiarize themselves with some of the most damaging invasive exotic plants in their area so that they can recognize them and immediately eliminate them should they appear in the park. Cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica*), Chinese tallow (*Sapium sebiferum*) and Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*) are species to be aware of.

Cogon grass is a very aggressive species that is spread by several methods, including mowing. Because so much of the park is mowed regularly, the park should be particularly alert for this species. Any mowing equipment that arrives in the park from off-site should be cleaned before being operated in the park.

Objective: Implement control measures on one nuisance and exotic animal species in the park.

Feral cats will be removed from the park as they are encountered. The park is fortunate that it does not have many problems with nuisance or exotic animals.

Special Management Considerations

Timber Management Analysis

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

A timber management analysis was not conducted for this park since its total acreage is below the 1,000-acre threshold established by statute. Timber management will be re-evaluated during the next revision of this management plan.

Arthropod Control Plan

All DRP lands are designated as "environmentally sensitive and biologically highly productive" in accordance with Ch. 388 and Ch. 388.4111. If a local mosquito control district proposes a treatment plan, DRP responds within the allotted time and reaches consensus with the mosquito control district. By policy of DEP since 1987, no aerial adulticiding is allowed, but larviciding and ground adulticiding (truck spraying in public use areas) is typically allowed. DRP does not authorize new physical alterations of marshes through ditching or water control structures. Mosquito control plans temporarily may be set aside under declared threats to public or animal health, or during a Governor's Emergency Proclamation.

Cultural Resource Management

Cultural Resource Management

Cultural resources are individually unique, and collectively, very challenging for the public land manager whose goal is to preserve and protect them in perpetuity. DRP is implementing the following goals, objectives and actions, as funding becomes available, to preserve the cultural resources found in Forest Capital Museum State Park.

Goal: Protect, preserve and maintain the cultural resources of the park.

The management of cultural resources is often complicated because these resources are irreplaceable and extremely vulnerable to disturbances. The advice of historical and archaeological experts is required in this effort. All activities related to land clearing, ground disturbing activities, major repairs or additions to historic structures listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places must be submitted to the FDOS, Division of Historical Resources (DHR) for review and comment prior to undertaking the proposed project. Recommendations may include, but are not limited to concurrence with the project as submitted, pre-testing of the project site by a certified archaeological monitor, cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effect. In addition, any demolition or substantial alteration to any historic structure or resource must be submitted to DHR for consultation and DRP must demonstrate that there is no feasible alternative to removal and must provide a strategy for documentation or salvage of the resource. Florida law further requires that DRP consider the reuse of historic buildings in the park in lieu of new construction and must undertake a cost comparison of new development versus rehabilitation of a building before electing to construct a new or replacement building. This comparison must be accomplished with the assistance of DHR.

Objective: Assess and evaluate 10 of 10 recorded cultural resources in the park.

The park will continue to regularly assess its historic structures. As stabilization and preservation needs become apparent during the course of assessments the park will identify and prioritize needs.

The historic structures in the park need to be regularly evaluated for termites. If termites are found, the damages should be documented so the effectiveness of control measures can be determined.

The Whiddon Cracker Cabin (TA00497) needs to have the FMSF information completed and separated from FMSF TA00061. It could also benefit from a Historic Structures Report.

The Langston Log Cabin site file (TA00061) needs to be updated. DRP staff should determine the location of the Langston cabin.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.

The park has information on the origin of the Whiddon Cracker Cabin but has little information on the corn crib, the split rail fence and the outhouse which also were moved into the park. The other buildings that comprise the homestead were built by park staff. The park should compile information on the construction or previous

location of these buildings by consulting with previous park staff. Information on the location of the Langston Log Cabin is needed.

If possible, conduct an oral history interview with former park staff about the historic resources in the park.

The park also needs to develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.

Once a Scope of Collections Statement has been adopted a prioritized action and maintenance plan is needed for all of the park's collection items. This should encompass a plan for annual archival cleaning of the Whiddon Cabin collection, preservation of the taxidermy items in the museum, a plan to update the museum displays and a cost estimate to implement the plan.

Information about the World War II concrete slab and the WWII history of the site should be compiled. If other cultural resources are identified within the park they will be recorded with the FMSF.

A predictive model has been completed for the park. A phase 1 archaeological survey for priority areas planned for development which occurs in high or medium areas will need to be conducted prior to any development approval.

Objective: Bring 2 of 9 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

The park currently has a cyclical maintenance program for its historic structures and collection items. Staff should formalize that program by writing and adopting a clear protocol. This should include actions such as regular evaluations for the presence of termites, cleaning the collection, and rotating the displayed collection items.

The most important historic structure in the park is the Whiddon Cracker Cabin. Some maintenance actions are needed to bring this structure into good condition. The ability of the park to improve this structure to a good condition will depend on the availability of funding. The cracker cabin does have some dry-rot termites present, which need to be treated. The roof is leaking in at least one area. The chimneys need re-chinking and the fire place hearths are cracking due to settling. The house has a temporary support underneath. The house needs to be evaluated to determine what is needed to bring it to good condition. A Historic Structures Report will help make that determination.

The Corn Crib (TA00488) needs to be evaluated for termites and some of the log siding needs to be replaced. The Shop Building (TA00495) needs to have the electrical wiring updated and some siding replaced. The restroom building needs to be upgraded for better ADA access.

Resource Management Schedule

A priority schedule for conducting all management activities that is based on the purposes for which these lands were acquired, and to enhance the resource values, is located in the Implementation Component of this management plan.

Land Management Review

Section 259.036, Florida Statutes, established land management review teams to determine whether conservation, preservation and recreation lands titled in the name of the Board of Trustees are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and in accordance with their approved land management plans. DRP considered recommendations of the land management review team and updated this plan accordingly.

At less than 1,000 total acres, Forest Capital Museum State Park does not meet the size threshold for the land management review (LMR) requirement and, thus, has not been subject to an LMR.

DEVELOP LAND USE COMPONENT

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

EXTERNAL CONDITIONS

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

Forest Capital Museum State Park is located in Taylor County, within the City of Perry about 50 miles east of Tallahassee in the northern part of the state. The Park is located at the edge of the City limits and is accessed by US Highway 19.

The nearest resource based recreation areas are the Econfina Conservation Area north of the park on US 19, the Fenholloway Conservation area west of the park and the Big Bend Wildlife Management Area southwest of the park at the Gulf of Mexico.

Existing Use of Adjacent Lands

The Taylor County Comprehensive Plan designates the area surrounding the Forest Capital Museum State Park as Mixed Use-Urban Development. This land use category allows for a mix of residential and business uses adjacent to existing urban areas. Existing uses on adjacent lands reflect this range of uses. Land north of the park is currently undeveloped and contains a small cypress swamp, providing a pleasant vegetative and scenic buffer. Property to the east across US Highway 19 consists of a mix of commercial and undeveloped parcels. South of the park are facilities associated with the Taylor County 4-H Extension Center, which includes the Forest Capital Hall (currently leased to University of Florida Agricultural Extension Service) and a horse arena. The county airport is located a short distance southwest of the park. Just beyond the western boundary is a light industrial facility. This facility can create noise and air quality impacts that may affect the quality of visitor experience and the integrity of cultural resources. The road through the park previously served as an access to the industrial use but is now gated and no longer allows access to the plant. Dust from this adjacent lime rock access road still affects the exterior and interior of the Cracker Homestead building since this road is only partially paved and still in use for access to other areas of the county property.

The current land use designation for the park and surrounding area is Mixed Use Urban. There are small areas to the west, southwest that contain current industrial uses, and the airport industrial park that as designated as Industrial land use.

No significant land use changes on adjacent land are anticipated within the planning period. The undeveloped area to the north of the park is a swamp area and no changes to the County owned 4-H and Forest Capital Hall or airport industrial area is anticipated.

PROPERTY ANALYSIS

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

Recreation Resource Elements

This section assesses the unit’s recreation resource elements those physical qualities that, either singly or in certain combinations, supports the various resource-based recreation activities. Breaking down the property into such elements provides a means for measuring the property's capability to support individual recreation

activities. This process also analyzes the existing spatial factors that either favor or limit the provision of each activity.

Land Area

The entire land base of the park is comprised of uplands that support park facilities and structures or are mowed and kept open beneath a canopy of pines. The limited land area of the park is most suitable for nature study, picnicking, special events and interpretive programming. With the exception of an area south of the entrance road that fronts along US 19, there is very little room for development of additional facilities.

Water Area

There are no water features present in the park.

Natural Scenery

There is limited natural scenery in the park, although the longleaf pines in the picnic area provide a pleasant shaded canopy that is an attractive gathering place for park visitors. A small portion of Successional Hardwood forest provides a buffer that separates the cracker homestead from the ranger residence and shop area.

Significant Habitat

This park is located in an urban area that previously served as a World War II training facility, there is no significant habitat located at this park

Natural Features

Large, very old longleaf pines, some of them cat-faced, are the most dominant component of the canopy at the museum site. These trees are an important resource at this museum that interprets Florida's forest industry.

Archaeological and Historical Features

The historical features of the park include the buildings and furnishings associated with the cracker homestead and forest related collection items contained within the museum exhibits. These items are featured for the enjoyment of park visitors. Older pine trees within the park present living interpretive opportunities, particularly those that retain evidence of Florida’s turpentine industry. There is one concrete slab remaining from the WWII training base.

Assessment of Use

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

Past Uses

The park is built in are area that previously served as a World War II training base.

Future Land Use and Zoning

DRP works with local governments to establish designations that provide both consistency between comprehensive plans and zoning codes and permit typical state park uses and facilities necessary for the provision of resource-based recreation opportunities.

The current Taylor County Land Use plan and map designate the park property and most of the surrounding area as a Mixed Use Urban land use category. This land use category allows residential, commercial, recreational, and industrial uses based on available water and sewer infrastructure. The park is currently served with central water but not central sewer. No conflicts are anticipated with future development regarding the park and any future development adjacent to the park.

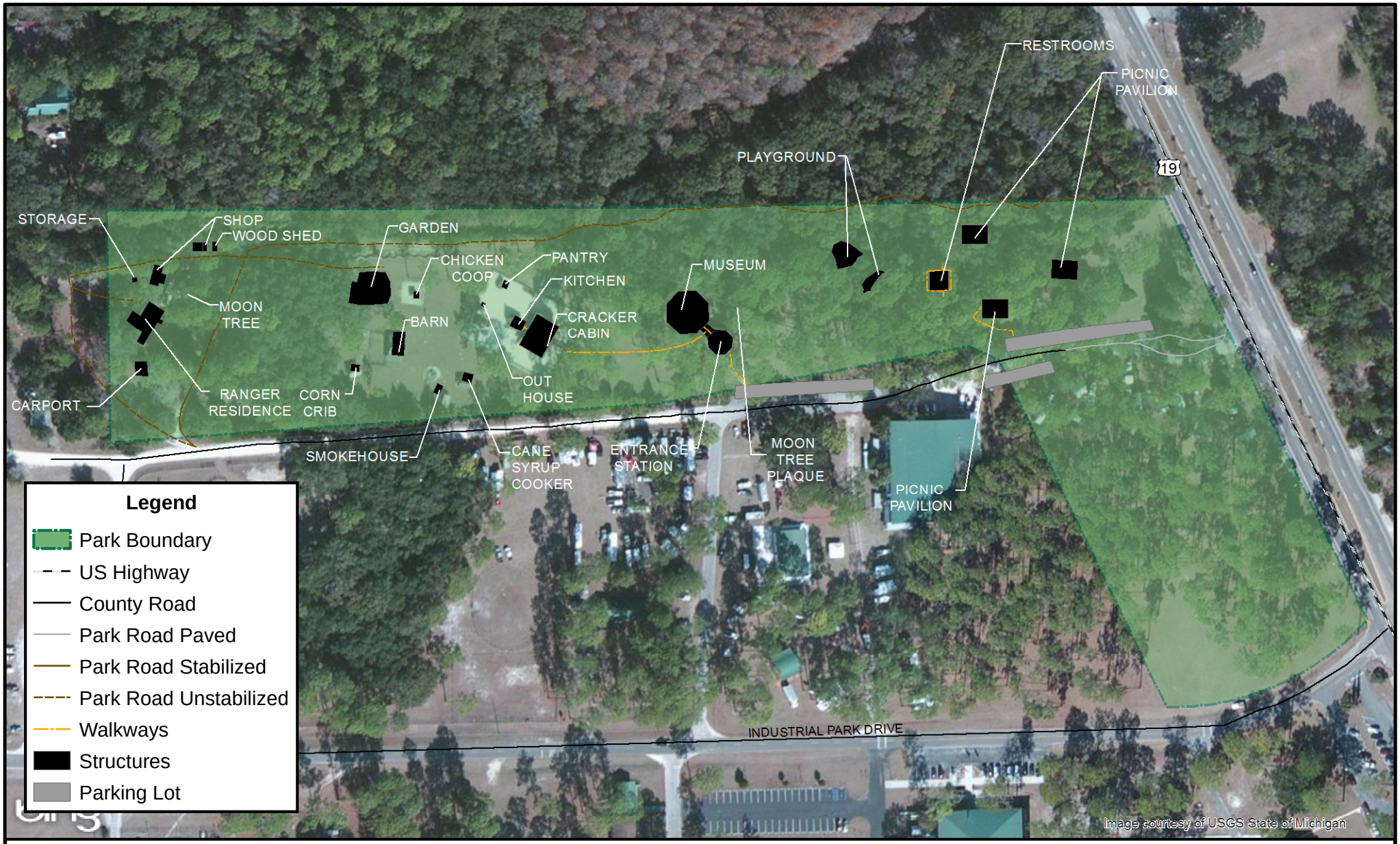
Current Recreational Use and Visitor Programs

Interpretation is primarily self-guided although ranger led tours are available during special events and upon request. The cracker homestead which was donated to the State and moved to the park; provides a glimpse into the lifestyle of the 1800s that was common in the Florida pinewoods. The museum exhibits focus on the forest products industry and forest habitats and the museum displays a collection of artifacts relevant to Florida's 19th century turpentine industry.

The museum hosts Agriculture Day at the cracker homestead for all area elementary school students where there are demonstrations about farming practices that were common in the 1800's.

The park hosts various local, regional, and statewide events, including the Florida State Bluegrass Festival (April), Southern Pines Blues and BBQ (December), Pickin' in the Pines (September), and the Moon Pie Princess Pageant. The largest event, the Florida Forest Festival (October), is put on by the Taylor County Chamber of Commerce. Originally, the Pine Tree Festival, the FFF began in 1955 to educate residents of Taylor County about wildfire prevention and the importance of forest industries.

Forest Capital Museum State Park recorded 34,069 visitors in FY 2011/2012 By DRP estimates; the FY 2011/2012 visitors contributed $1,599,485 million in direct economic impact and the equivalent of 32 jobs to the local economy (Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2012).



FOREST CAPITAL MUSEUM STATE PARK

N

0 75 150 300 Feet

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks
Date of aerial; 2011

BASE MAP

Other Uses
There are no other uses in the park other than recreation.

Protected Zones

A protected zone is an area of high sensitivity or outstanding character from which most types of development are excluded as a protective measure. Generally, facilities requiring extensive land alteration or resulting in intensive resource use, such as parking lots, camping areas, shops or maintenance areas, are not permitted in protected zones. Facilities with minimal resource impacts, such as trails, interpretive signs and boardwalks are generally allowed. All decisions involving the use of protected zones are made on a case-by-case basis after careful site planning and analysis. At Forest Capital Museum State Park, no natural communities have been designated as protected zones.

Existing Facilities

Recreation Facilities

The recreational facilities in the park consist of three large picnic pavilions, a playground, a museum dedicated to Florida's forestry industry, and a historic cracker homestead with out buildings.

Picnic pavilions (3)
Playground with equipment
Museum
Historic Cracker Homestead
Restroom
Parking (32 spaces)

Support Facilities

Museum Office (ticket and souvenir sales, and storage)
Ranger residence (modular structure)
Shop building
Storage shed

CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN

The following narrative represents the current conceptual land use proposal for this park. The conceptual land use plan is the long-term, optimal development plan for the park, based on current conditions and knowledge of the park's resources, landscape and social setting (see Conceptual Land Use Plan). The conceptual land use plan will be reassessed during the next update of the park management plan. As new information is provided regarding the environment of the park, cultural

resources, recreational use, and as new land is acquired, the conceptual land use plan may be amended to address the new conditions as needed. A detailed development plan for the park and a site plan for specific facilities will be developed based on this conceptual land use plan, as funding becomes available.

During the development of the conceptual land use plan, DRP assessed the potential impacts of proposed uses or development on the park resources and applied that analysis to decisions for the future physical plan of the park as well as the scale and character of proposed development. Potential impacts are more thoroughly identified and assessed as part of the site planning process once funding is available for facility development. At that stage, design elements (such as existing topography and vegetation, sewage disposal and stormwater management) and design constraints (such as imperiled species or cultural site locations) are more thoroughly investigated. Municipal sewer connections, advanced wastewater treatment or best available technology systems are applied for on-site sewage disposal. Stormwater management systems are designed to minimize impervious surfaces to the greatest extent feasible, and all facilities are designed and constructed using best management practices to limit and avoid resource impacts. Federal, state and local permit and regulatory requirements are addressed during facility development. This includes the design of all new park facilities consistent with the universal access requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). After new facilities are constructed, the park staff monitors conditions to ensure that impacts remain within acceptable levels.

Potential Uses

Public Access and Recreational Opportunities

Goal: Provide public access and recreational opportunities in the park.

The existing recreational activities and programs of this state park are appropriate to the natural and cultural resources contained in the park and should be continued. One new activity is also recommended and discussed below.

Objective: Expand the park's recreational carrying capacity by 40 users per day.

The park has limited space to expand recreational opportunities but can update facilities and programs. There is an outer perimeter road used by staff that runs along the northern boarder of the park that could be converted to an interpretive trail within the current park. This trail would run along the northern edge of the park through the Successional Hardwood forest, past the Moon Tree and back through the Cracker Homestead to the museum. This would add an additional area of interest to the current museum grounds.

FOREST CAPITAL MUSEUM
STATE PARK

N

0 50 100 200 300 400
Feet

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks
Date of Aerial: 2011

CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN

Objective: Continue to provide the current repertoire of two interpretive, educational and one recreational program on a regular basis.

The current guided and self-guided tours of the cracker homestead and museum should continue. The park currently offers programs related to old timey cane syrup making and other daily task related to pioneer life. The park also host agriculture days for elementary students where they see demonstrations and get a better understanding of farm life in the 1800's in north Florida. The park will continue to work to enhance the existing playground within the park.

Objective: Develop two new interpretive, educational and recreational programs.

There is an outer perimeter road used by staff that runs along the northern boarder of the park that could be converted to an interpretive trail. This trail would continue through the Successional Hardwood forest, past the Moon tree, back through the Successional Hardwood forest to the cracker homestead and back to the museum, adding a circulation loop through the current park. The shop and storage shed will need to be screened from the trail, but this would allow visitors to see the Moon tree and add opportunities for interpretation along the trail.

Additional educational programs related to life at the homestead such as cane syrup making and other firsthand interpretive demonstrations should become part of the parks programs. The staff is working to develop a program that uses costumed high school students as docents to assist with demonstrations and reenactments at the cracker homestead. This would expand local involvement in the park and promote a better understanding of area history.

The Park needs a circulation plan to better guide visitors through the museum and the cracker homestead. More interpretive and additional information about the cracker homestead should be located at the home site. A circulation plan should be developed from the museum to direct visitors through the homestead, but care should be taken to preserve the character of the homestead. There needs to be a clear connection between the museum and the homestead. An interpretive master plan should be developed to address theses issues.

The museum and content should be updated and modernized to provide connections to larger scale issues related to natural areas, while maintaining the local forestry theme and unique components of the display such as the turpentine camp diorama.

The museum has not been updated since it was built in the early 1970's; the scope of the exhibits should be updated and modernized. Opportunity exists to modernize

and broaden the scope of interpretation at the Museum to reflect changes in the forestry industry and attract a broader base of visitors.

Proposed Facilities

Capital Facilities and Infrastructure

Goal: Develop and maintain the capital facilities and infrastructure necessary to implement the recommendations of the management plan.

The existing facilities of this state park are appropriate to the natural and cultural resources contained in the park and should be maintained. New construction, as discussed further below, is recommended to improve the quality and safety of the recreational opportunities, to improve the protection of park resources, and to streamline the efficiency of park operations. The following is a summary of improvements and renovations needed to existing facilities in order to implement the conceptual land use plan for Forest Capital Museum State Park:

Objective: Maintain all public and support facilities in the park.

All capital facilities, trails and roads within the park will be kept in proper condition through the daily or regular work of park staff and/or contracted help.

Objective: Improve/repair three existing facilities and 1/4 mile of road.

Major repair projects for park facilities can be accomplished within the ten-year term of this management plan, if funding is made available. These include the modification of existing park facilities to bring them into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (a top priority for all facilities maintained by DRP). The following discussion of other recommended improvements and repairs are organized by use area within the park.

Perhaps the most important repair is the museum and visitor center roof, they need to be repaired or possibly replaced. The museum roof has been repaired previously but never replaced. It is currently leaking in a number of areas.

The park staff has reconfigured the playground but would ultimately like to make the play ground fully accessible. Additional seating around the playground needs to be added as well as accessible paths from the restrooms and picnic pavilions. Accessible paths from the picnic pavilions to the restrooms are currently being installed.

There are issues with dust that comes from the road that accesses the park. This road is only partially paved and does not have stormwater facilities or swales. The stormwater from the County property is causing erosion in the main picnic use area of the park and needs to be addressed. Park staff needs to work with the County to

have the unpaved portion of the road paved and determine how to best alleviate the stormwater that drains from the County building and road adjoining the park on the south.

The park is currently implementing a plan that adds accessible paths from all three picnic pavilions to the restrooms, which was recently renovated to meet ADA standards by converting the old restrooms to family restrooms. An accessible path is also being added from the restrooms to the playground.

Objective: Construct three new facilities and approximately1/4 miles of trail

Develop a new interpretive trail from the outer perimeter road used by staff that runs along the northern boarder of the park. This could be converted to an interpretive trail adding an additional circulation loop through the park and more interpretive opportunities in the park.

A dedicated RV/camping site should be established for use by volunteer staff that will assist with park security and operations. A site could be established near the ranger residence, or the park staff can work with the County to establish the location on County property adjoining the park where they currently have RV spaces for special events.

The park is in need of a small single bay shop building in order to facilitate needed repairs and maintenance in the park. This would be located behind the ranger residence.

New restroom facilities are needed to serve park visitors and meet all ADA standards. Although the restrooms have been renovated to meet ADA standards by converting the old restrooms to family restrooms, new facilities that replace the aging ones and provide more capacity (stalls) would be the optimal plan.

Facilities Development

Preliminary cost estimates for these recommended facilities and improvements are provided in the Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates (Table 6) located in the Implementation Component of this plan. These cost estimates are based on the most cost-effective construction standards available at this time. The preliminary estimates are provided to assist DRP in budgeting future park improvements, and may be revised as more information is collected through the planning and design processes. New facilities and improvements to existing facilities recommended by the plan include:

Trails
Interpretive trail
Kiosk and signs

Support Facilities
Single bay shop building
Volunteer RV Site

Day Use Area
Accessibility Improvements
Roadway Improvements
New Restrooms

Existing Use and Recreational Carrying Capacity

Carrying capacity is an estimate of the number of users a recreation resource or facility can accommodate and still provide a high quality recreational experience and preserve the natural values of the site. The carrying capacity of a unit is determined by identifying the land and water requirements for each recreation activity at the unit, and then applying these requirements to the unit's land and water base. Next, guidelines are applied which estimate the physical capacity of the unit's natural communities to withstand recreational uses without significant degradation. This analysis identifies a range within which the carrying capacity most appropriate to the specific activity, the activity site and the unit's classification is selected (see Table 6).

The recreational carrying capacity for this park is a preliminary estimate of the number of users the unit could accommodate after the current conceptual development program has been implemented. When developed, the proposed new facilities would approximately increase the unit's carrying capacity as shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5. Existing Use and Optimum Carrying Capacity

	Existing Capacity		Proposed Additional Capacity		Estimated Optimum Capacity	
Activity/Facility	**One Time**	**Daily**	**One Time**	**Daily**	**One Time**	**Daily**
Picnicking	85	170			85	170
Museum	35	280			35	280
Cracker Homestead	25	200			25	200
Interpretive Trail	0	0	10	40	10	40
TOTALS	**145**	**650**			**155**	**690**

Optimum Boundary

The optimum boundary map reflects lands that have been identified as desirable for direct management by DRP as part of the state park. These parcels may include public as well as privately owned lands that improve the continuity of existing parklands, provide the most efficient boundary configuration, improve access to the park, provide additional natural and cultural resource protection or allow for future expansion of recreational activities. The map also identifies lands that are potentially surplus to the management needs of DRP. As additional needs are identified through park use, development, or research, and changes to land use on adjacent private property occurs, modification of the park's optimum boundary may be necessary.

At this time, no additional property is needed to support the resources or operations of the park. There are no lands considered surplus.

IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENT

The resource management and land use components of this management plan provide a thorough inventory of the park's natural, cultural and recreational resources. They outline the park's management needs and problems, and recommend both short and long-term objectives and actions to meet those needs. The implementation component addresses the administrative goal for the park and reports on the Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) progress toward achieving resource management, operational and capital improvement goals and objectives since approval of the previous management plan for this park. This component also compiles the management goals, objectives and actions expressed in the separate parts of this management plan for easy review. Estimated costs for the ten-year period of this plan are provided for each action and objective, and the costs are summarized under standard categories of land management activities.

MANAGEMENT PROGRESS

Since the approval of the last management plan for Forest Capital Historic State Park in 2002, significant work has been accomplished and progress made towards meeting the DRP's management objectives for the park. These accomplishments fall within three of the five general categories that encompass the mission of the park and the DRP.

Park Administration and Operations

The park continues to actively work with organizations and members of the public that wish to volunteer their time. The park recently added an OPS staff person to assist the Park staff with duties within the park.

Resource Management

Natural Resources

During the last 10 years the park staff has worked to maintain and replant the Long leaf pines that are central to the park.

Cultural Resources

During the last 10 years the park staff has worked to maintain the Cracker homestead and the associated out buildings.

- Repairs have been made on the Homestead and out buildings as the need arose.
- Collections items in the house have been maintained
- Additional interpretive support items such as a garden and the live chickens in the chicken coop have been added to the homestead

Recreation and Visitor Services

- Park staff has reconfigured the playground area to make it safer and have it located closer to facilities.

- Paved walkways have been added to connect the picnic pavilions to the restrooms and parking area.
- The entrance area to the museum has been reconfigured to allow for a better access by the public, more storage for gift items, and the restroom in the museum has been redesigned to make it ADA compliant.

Park Facilities

The staff has worked to add and upgrade park facilities:

- The restroom in the picnic area has been reconfigured to make it ADA compliant.
- The ranger residence has been upgraded and privacy fencing has been added around the residence to screen it from the park/and Cracker homestead.
- Gates have been installed to limit access along the north edge of the park to the picnic area
- Paved parking has been added and the access road to the museum and park has been paved

MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

This management plan is written for a timeframe of ten years, as required by Section 253.034 Florida Statutes. The Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates (Table 7) summarizes the management goals, objectives and actions that are recommended for implementation over this period, and beyond. Measures are identified for assessing progress toward completing each objective and action. A time frame for completing each objective and action is provided. Preliminary cost estimates for each action are provided and the estimated total costs to complete each objective are computed. Finally, all costs are consolidated under the following five standard land management categories: Resource Management, Administration and Support, Capital Improvements, Recreation Visitor Services and Law Enforcement.

Many of the actions identified in the plan can be implemented using existing staff and funding. However, a number of continuing activities and new activities with measurable quantity targets and projected completion dates are identified that cannot be completed during the life of this plan unless additional resources for these purposes are provided. The plan's recommended actions, time frames and cost estimates will guide the DRP's planning and budgeting activities over the period of this plan. It must be noted that these recommendations are based on the information that exists at the time the plan was prepared. A high degree of adaptability and flexibility must be built into this process to ensure that the DRP can adjust to changes in the availability of funds, improved understanding of the park's natural and cultural resources, and changes in statewide land management issues, priorities and policies.

Statewide priorities for all aspects of land management are evaluated each year as part of the process for developing the DRP's annual legislative budget requests. When preparing these annual requests, the DRP considers the needs and priorities of the entire state park system and the projected availability of funding from all sources during the upcoming fiscal year. In addition to annual legislative appropriations, the DRP pursues supplemental sources of funds and staff resources wherever possible, including grants, volunteers and partnerships with other entities. The DRP's ability to accomplish the specific actions identified in the plan will be determined largely by the availability of funds and staff for these purposes, which may vary from year to year. Consequently, the target schedules and estimated costs identified in Table 6 may need to be adjusted during the ten-year management planning cycle.

Table 6
Forest Capital Museum State Park Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates

NOTE: THE DIVISION'S ABILITY TO COMPLETE THE OBJECTIVES OUTLINED BY THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS CONTINGENT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING AND OTHER				
Goal I: Provide administrative support for all park functions.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective A	**Continue day-to-day administrative support at current levels.**	Administrative support ongoing	C	**$39,094**
Objective B	**Expand administrative support as new lands are acquired, new facilities are developed, or as other needs arise.**	Administrative support expanded	C	**$2,344**
Goal II: Protect water quality and quantity in the park, restore hydrology to the extent feasible, and maintain the restored condition.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective A	**Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological needs.**	Assessment conducted	C	**$14,000**
Action 1	Continue to monitor, review and comment on proposed land use/zoning changes on lands boardering the park.	# of Impacts assested	C	$14,000
Objective B	**Monitor and evaluate impacts associated with soil errosion at Forest Capital Museum State Park**	Impacts determined	LT	**$8,497**
Action 1	Park staff will pursue corrective measures to mitigate erosion caused by stormwater runnoff entering park by implementing BMP's which may include rerouting foot paths, planting native species, increasing mulched areas and creating a swale to slow water flow.	# of corrective measures implemented	LT	$4,897
Action 2	Park staff will continue to work with Taylor County and other adjacent land owners to alleviate or mitigate stormwater issues and other associated problems.	erosion eliminated or mitigated.	C	$3,600
Goal III: Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective A	**Conduct habitat/natural community improvement activities on 3 acres of altered landcover type.**	# Acres improved or with improvements underway	ST	**$7,302**
Action 1	Supplement longleaf canopy in developed area by planting and/or protecting seedlings.	# Seedlings planted/protected	ST	$3,170
Action 2	Identify and create landscape beds within the mowed area to be planted with native species typical of the longleaf pine sandhill native groundcover.	# of Beds Planted	ST	$4,132

* 2013 Dollars
ST = actions within 2 years
LT = actions within 10 years
C = long term or short term actions that are continuous or cyclical
UFN = currently unfunded need

Table 6
Forest Capital Museum State Park Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates

NOTE: THE DIVISION'S ABILITY TO COMPLETE THE OBJECTIVES OUTLINED BY THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS CONTINGENT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING AND OTHER				
Goal IV: Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in the park.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective A	**Update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory lists for plants and animals, as needed.**	List updated	C	**$1,247**
Action 1	Monitor the park regularly for any new listed species that may occur.	Regular monitoring for listed soecies	C	$1,247
Objective B	**Monitor and document 2 imperiled plant species in the park.**	# Species monitored	C	**$110**
Action 1	Developand implement monitoring protocols for 2 selected imperiled plant species including Florida flame azalea and mountain laurel.	# Protocols developed	ST	$110
Goal V: Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance-control.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective A	**Annually treat 13 acres of exotic plant species in the park.**	# Acres treated	C	**$5,367**
Action 1	Annually update exotic plant management work plan.	Plan updated	C	$197
Action 2	Implement work plan by annually treating 13 acres in park, and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments, as needed.	Plan implemented	C	$5,170
Objective B	**Implement control measures on any exotic and nuisance animal species in the park.**	# Species for which control measures implemented	C	**$1,247**
Action 1	Currently there are no exotic animals in the park and only domestic feral animals are a nuisance. Nuisance animals will be removed as needed and staff will monitor for exotic animals.	# of nuisance animals removed	C	$1,247

* 2013 Dollars
ST = actions within 2 years
LT = actions within 10 years
C = long term or short term actions that are continuous or cyclical
UFN = currently unfunded need

Table 6
Forest Capital Museum State Park Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates
Sheet 3 of 5

NOTE: THE DIVISION'S ABILITY TO COMPLETE THE OBJECTIVES OUTLINED BY THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS CONTINGENT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING AND OTHER				
Goal VI: Protect, preserve and maintain the cultural resources of the park.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective A	**Assess and evaluate 10 of 10 recorded cultural resources in the park.**	Documentation complete	LT	**$15,080**
Action 1	Complete 1 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites. Prioritize preservation and stabilization projects.	Assessments complete	LT	$80
Action 2	Complete 1 Historic Structures Reports (HSR's) for historic buildings and cultural landscape. Prioritize preservation and stabilization projects.	Reports and priority lists completed	LT	$15,000
Objective B	**Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological sites.**	Documentation complete	LT	**$287,508**
Action 1	Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.	# Sites recorded or updated	ST	$159
Action 2	Conduct Phase 1 archaeological survey for priority areas planned for development which occur in the high and medium sensitivity areas as shown on the predictive model.	Archaeological survey completed	LT	$3,000
Action 3	Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.	Document completed	ST	$2,229
Action 4	Develop a prioritized action and maintnenance plan with cost estimates to preserve the collection. It should include preservation of the taxidermy items and annual archival cleaning of the collection in the Whiddon Cabin.	Document completed	ST	$25,000
Action 5	Developand implement a plan to modernize and update the museum exhibits,displays, and content while maintaining a theme related to the forest and forestry.	Museum and exhibits modernized and updated	LT	$250,000
Action 5	Conduct oral history interviews of previous park staff regarding historic resources in the Park.	Interviews complete	LT	$357
Action 6	Compile reliable documentation regarding the history and construction of the corn crib, split rail fence, outhouse, and structure built by park staff.	Documentation Complete	LT	$1,500
Action 7	Compile reliable documentation on the location of the Langston Log Cabin.	Documentation Complete	LT	$3,762
Action 8	Compile reliable documentation about the World War II concrete slab site and the WWII history of the park property.	Documentation Complete	LT	$1,500
Objective C	**Bring 2 of 10 recorded cultural resources into good condition.**	# Sites in good condition	LT	**$135,580**
Action 1	Design and implement regular monitoring programs for 6 cultural sites that includes evaluation of the historic structures for termites.			
Action 2	Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for each cultural resource.	# Sites monitored	C	$580
Actin 3	Re-roof Cracker Kitchen replica.	Kitchen re-roofed	ST	$15,000
Action 4	Re-roof Whiddon Cracker Cabin	Cabin re-roof complete	ST	$50,000
Action 5	Implement recommendations in the HSR for the Whiddon Cabin. Evaluate the structural integrity,develop a plan for repairs, follow conservator guildlines for chimney re-chinking,do reroffing in historically correct manner andtreat the structure for termites.	Whiddon cabinrepaired and maintained	ST	$70,000

* 2013 Dollars
ST = actions within 2 years
LT = actions within 10 years
C = long term or short term actions that are continuous or cyclical
UFN = currently unfunded need

Table 6
Forest Capital Museum State Park Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates

NOTE: THE DIVISION'S ABILITY TO COMPLETE THE OBJECTIVES OUTLINED BY THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS CONTINGENT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING AND OTHER				
Goal VII: Provide public access and recreational opportunities in the park.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective A	**Maintain the park's current recreational carrying capacity of 650 users per day.**	# Recreation/visitor opportunities per day	C	**$43,766**
Objective B	**Expand the park's recreational carrying capacity by 40 users per day.**	# Recreation/visitor opportunities per day	LT	**$20,629**
Objective C	**Continue to provide the current repertoire of 2 interpretive, educational and recreational programs on a regular basis.(Museum and Cracker homestead tour)**	# Interpretive/education programs	C	**$32,422**
Objective D	**Develop 2 new interpretive, educational and recreational programs.**	# Interpretive/education programs	UFN	**$181,787**
Goal VIII: Develop and maintain the capital facilities and infrastructure necessary to meet the goals and objectives of this management plan.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective A	**Maintain all public and support facilities in the park.**	Facilities maintained	C	**$335,226**
Objective B	**Continue to implement the park's transition plan to ensure facilities are accessible in accordance with the American with Disabilities Act of 1990.**	Plan implemented	C	**$25,000**
Objective C	**Improve and/or repair 4 existing facilites as identified in the Land Use Component.**	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	LT	**$172,500**
Objective D	Construct **.25 miles of interpretive trail, as identified in the Land Use Component.**	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	LT	**$13,200**
Objective E	**Expand maintenance activities as existing facilities are improved and new facilities are developed.**	Facilities maintained	C	**$20,629**

* 2013 Dollars
ST = actions within 2 years
LT = actions within 10 years
C = long term or short term actions that are continuous or cyclical
UFN = currently unfunded need

Table 6
Forest Capital Museum State Park Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates
Sheet 5 of 5

NOTE: THE DIVISION'S ABILITY TO COMPLETE THE OBJECTIVES OUTLINED BY THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS CONTINGENT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING AND OTHER		
Summary of Estimated Costs		
Management Categories		**Total Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Resource Management		**$475,939**
Administration and Support		**$41,438**
Capital Improvements		**$210,700**
Recreation Visitor Services		**$634,459**
Law Enforcement Activities[1]		
	1Law enforcement activities in Florida State Parks are conducted by the FWC Division of Law Enforcement and by local law enforcement agencies.	

* 2013 Dollars
ST = actions within 2 years
LT = actions within 10 years
C = long term or short term actions that are continuous or cyclical
UFN = currently unfunded need

Addendum 1 — Acquisition History

Purpose and Sequence of Acquisition

On January 11, 1967, the Taylor County Development Authority conveyed management authority of Forest Capital State Museum to the state agency presently known as Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP). Forest Capital State Museum comprises 13.93 acres.

According to the lease agreement, the state holds, occupies and uses Forest Capital State Museum for public park purposes. The lease is for fifty (50) years, and it expires on January 10, 2017.

Title Interest

Although Taylor County Development Authority originally leased Forest Capital Museum State Park to FBPHM, Taylor County, Florida currently holds fee simple title to this property.

Special Conditions on Use

Forest Capital State Museum is designated single-use to provide resource-based public recreation and other related uses.

Outstanding Reservations

Following is a listing of outstanding rights, reservations, and encumbrances that apply to Forest Capital State Museum.

Instrument:	Lease
Instrument Holder:	Taylor County Development Authority
Beginning Date:	January 11, 1967
Ending Date:	1/10/2017
Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc:	If the property is not used for public park purposes for a period of one year, the lease shall terminate and shall be null and void.

A copy of the Lease Agreement is available upon request.

Addendum 2—References Cited

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White, W. 1970. The Geomorphology of the Florida Peninsula. Geological Bulletin No. 51. State of Florida Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Geology, Division of Resource Management, Florida Department of Natural Resources, Tallahassee

Addendum 3 -- Soil Descriptions

(8) Meadowbrook fine sand - This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad, low flats and in sloughs. Slopes are smooth or convex and are 0 to 2 percent. Typically, the surface layer is black fine sand about 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer, to a depth of about 44 inches, is fine sand. In sequence downward, it is dark gray, gray, and light gray. The subsoil, to a depth of 80 inches or more, is greenish gray sandy clay loam. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers and moderately slow in the subsoil. The available water capacity is very low or low in the surface and subsurface layers, and moderate in the subsoil. The seasonal high water table is within 12 inches of the surface for 3 to 6 months of the year.

(12) Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes - This nearly level and gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is on narrow to broad ridges and on isolated knolls. Typically, the surface layer is gray fine sand about 6 inches thick. The underlying material is fine sand to a depth of about 80 inches or more. It is brown and light yellowish brown in the upper part, pale brown in the next part, and light gray in the lower part. Permeability of this soil is rapid and the available water capacity is very low or low. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 42 to 60 inches for 6 to 8 months of the year. The soil is very low in natural fertility.

(15) Ridgewood fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes - This nearly level and gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is on narrow to broad ridges and on isolated knolls. Slopes are smooth to convex. Typically, the surface layer is gray fine sand about 7 inches thick. The subsoil, to a depth of about 24 inches, is light yellowish brown fine sand. The substratum, to a depth of 80 inches or more, is fine sand. It is light yellowish brown in the upper part, pale brown in the next part, and light gray in the lower part. Permeability of this Ridgewood soil is rapid. The available water capacity is very low or low. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 18 to 42 inches for 2 to 4 months of the year. The soil is very low in natural fertility.

Addendum 4—Plant and Animal List

Forest Capital Museum State Park

Plants

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Primary Habitat Codes (for imperiled species)

LICHENS

Old man's beard.....*Usnea* sp.

PTERIDOPHYTES

Resurrection fern.....*Pleopeltis polypodioides* var. *michauxiana*
Tailed bracken .....*Pteridium aquilinum* var. *pseudocaudatum*

GYMNOSPERMS

Red cedar.....*Juniperus virginiana*
Slash pine .....*Pinus elliottii*
Longleaf pine .....*Pinus palustris*
Bald-cypress.....*Taxodium distichum*
Coontie .....*Zamia pumila* .....DV

ANGIOSPERMS

MONOCOTS

Meadow garlic.....*Allium canadense*
Bluestem .....*Andropogon* sp.
Spring coralroot.....*Corallorhiza wisteriana*
Centipedegrass .....*Eremochloa ophiuroides* *
Daylily .....*Hemerocallis* X
Ryegrass.....*Lolium perenne**
Woodgrass.....*Oplismenus hirtellus*
Bahiagrass .....*Paspalum notatum* *
Cabbage palm.....*Sabal palmetto*
Saw palmetto .....*Serenoa repens*
Earleaf greenbriar.....*Smilax auriculata*
Cat greenbrier.....*Smilax glauca*
Laurel greenbrier.....*Smilax laurifolia*
St. Augustinegrass .....*Stenotaphrum secundatum*
Spanish moss .....*Tillandsia usneoides*
Adam's needle .....*Yucca filamentosa*

*** Non-native species**

Forest Capital Museum State Park

Plants

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Primary Habitat Codes (for imperiled species)

DICOTS

Feijoa; Pineapple guava .....*Acca sellowiana* *
Silktree; Mimosa.....*Albizia julibrissin* *
Groundsel tree; Sea-myrtle.....*Baccharis halimifolia*
Beggarticks.....*Bidens alba*
Boxwood.....*Buxus* sp.*
American beautyberry.....*Callicarpa americana*
Eastern redbud .....*Cercis canadensis*
Flowering dogwood .....*Cornus florida*
Silverthorn.....*Elaeagnus pungens* *
Common fig .....*Ficus carica* *
Innocence; Roundleaf bluet .....*Houstonia procumbens*
Oakleaf hydrangea.....*Hydrangea quercifolia*
St. Andrew's-cross.....*Hypericum hypericoides*
American holly .....*Ilex opaca*
Yaupon.....*Ilex vomitoria*
Japanese star anise .....*Illicium anisatum* *
Mountain laurel.....*Kalmia latifolia*
Crepe mytle.....*Lagerstromemia indica* *
Lantana .....*Lantana camara* *
Chinese privet.....*Ligustrum sinense**
Japanese honeysuckle.....*Lonicera japonica* *
Loquat.....*Loquat japonica* *
Southern magnolia .....*Magnolia grandiflora*
Powderpuff .....*Mimosa strigillosa*
Partridgeberry .....*Mitchella repens*
Southern bayberry; Wax myrtle....*Myrica cerifera*
Swamp tupelo.....*Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora*
Swamp bay.....*Persea palustris*
Narrowleaf silkgrass.....*Pityopsis graminifolia*
Sycamore .....*Platanus* sp.
Carolina laurelcherry.....*Prunus caroliniana*
Black cherry.....*Prunus serotina*
Flatwoods plum; Hog plum .....*Prunus umbellata*
Pomegranate .....*Punica granatum* *
Carolina desertchicory .....*Pyrrhopappus carolinianus*
Laurel oak.....*Quercus laurifolia*
Water oak .....*Quercus nigra*

*** Non-native species**

Forest Capital Museum State Park

Plants

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Primary Habitat Codes (for imperiled species)
Live oak	*Quercus virginiana*	
Yellow azalea	*Rhododendron austrinum*	
Ornamental azalea	*Rhododendron obtusum* *	
Wild rose	*Rosa laevigata* *	
Sand blackberry	*Rubus cuneifolius*	
Southern dewberry	*Rubus trivialis*	
Cuban jute	*Sida rhombifolia*	
Sparkleberry	*Vaccinium arboreum*	
Highbush blueberry	*Vaccinium corymbosum*	
Walter's viburnum	*Viburnum obovatum*	
Violet	*Viola* sp.	
Muscadine	*Vitis rotundifolia*	

*** Non-native species**

Forest Capital Museum State Park

Animals

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
AMPHIBIANS		
Frogs and Toads		
Southern Toad	*Anaxyrus terrestris*	MTC
Squirrel Treefrog	*Hyla squirella*	MTC
REPTILES		
Lizards		
Green Anole	*Anolis carolinensis*	MTC
Broad-headed Skink	*Plestiodon laticeps*	MTC
Southern Fence Lizard	*Sceloporus undulatus undulatus*	MTC
Ground Skink	*Scincella lateralis*	MTC
Snakes		
Southern Black Racer	*Coluber constrictor priapus*	MTC
Corn Snake	*Pantherophis guttata guttata*	MTC
BIRDS		
New World Vultures		
Black Vulture	*Coragyps atratus*	MTC, OF
Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*	MTC, OF
Hawks		
Red-shouldered Hawk	*Buteo lineatus*	MTC, OF
Doves		
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*	MTC
Owls		
Great Horned Owl	*Bubo virginianus*	MTC
Woodpeckers		
Red-bellied Woodpecker	*Melanerpes carolinus*	MTC
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus varius*	SHF
Downy Woodpecker	*Picoides pubescens*	MTC

*** Non-native species**

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
Northern Flicker	*Colaptes auratus*	DV
Pileated Woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*	MTC
Tyrant Flycatchers		
Eastern Phoebe	*Sayornis phoebe*	MTC
Great Crested Flycatcher	*Myiarchus crinitus*	CD, DV
Eastern Kingbird	*Tyrannus tyrannus*	DV
Vireos		
White-eyed Vireo	*Vireo griseus*	MTC
Red-eyed Vireo	*Vireo olivaceus*	SHF
Crows and Jays		
Blue Jay	*Cyanocitta cristata*	MTC
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	MTC
Tits and Allies		
Carolina Chickadee	*Poecile carolinensis*	MTC
Tufted Titmouse	*Baeolophus bicolor*	MTC
Wrens		
Carolina Wren	*Thryothorus ludovicianus*	MTC
Kinglets		
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus calendula*	MTC
Old World Warblers		
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	*Polioptila caerulea*	MTC
Thrushes		
American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*	MTC
Mockingbirds and Thrashers		
Gray Catbird	*Dumetella carolinensis*	DV
Northern Mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	DV
Brown Thrasher	*Toxostoma rufum*	DV
New World Warblers		
Northern Parula	*Setophaga americana*	SHF, DV
Pine Warbler	*Setophaga pinus*	SHF, DV
Yellow-rumped Warbler	*Setophaga coronata*	DV

*** Non-native species**

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
Cardinals, Grosbeaks and Buntings		
Northern Cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	MTC
MAMMALS		
Didelphids		
Virginia Opossum	*Didelphis virginiana*	MTC
Insectivores		
Eastern Mole	*Scalopus aquaticus*	DV
Edentates		
Nine-banded Armadillo	*Dasypus novemcinctus* *	MTC
Lagomorphs		
Eastern Cottontail	*Sylvilagus floridanus*	MTC
Rodents		
Southeastern Pocket Gopher	*Geomys pinetis*	DV
Eastern Gray Squirrel	*Sciurus carolinensis*	MTC
Carnivores		
Domestic Cat	*Felis domesticus* *	MTC
Gray Fox	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*	MTC

*** Non-native species**

Addendum 5—Imperiled Species Ranking Definitions

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

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

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

FNAI GLOBAL RANK DEFINITIONS

G1..... Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or fabricated factor.

G2..... Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

G3..... Either very rare or local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction of other factors.

G4..... apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range)

G5..... demonstrably secure globally

GH ..... of historical occurrence throughout its range may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker)

GX..... believed to be extinct throughout range

GXC..... extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity or cultivation

G#?..... Tentative rank (e.g.,G2?)

G#G# ..... range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3)

G#T# ..... rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies or variety; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the specific subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1)

G#Q ..... rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q)

G#T#Q ..... same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
GU ..... due to lack of information, no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).
G? ..... Not yet ranked (temporary)
S1 ..... Critically imperiled in Florida because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
S2 ..... Imperiled in Florida because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
S3 ..... Either very rare or local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction of other factors.
S4 ..... apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of range)
S5 ..... demonstrably secure in Florida
SH ..... of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker)
SX ..... believed to be extinct throughout range
SA ..... accidental in Florida, i.e., not part of the established biota
SE ..... an exotic species established in Florida may be native elsewhere in North America
SN ..... regularly occurring but widely and unreliably distributed; sites for conservation hard to determine
SU ..... due to lack of information, no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., SUT2).
S? ..... Not yet ranked (temporary)
N ..... Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing, by state or federal agencies.

LEGAL STATUS

FEDERAL

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

LE ..... Listed as Endangered Species in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. Defined as any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
PE ..... Proposed for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants as Endangered Species.
LT ..... Listed as Threatened Species. Defined as any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the near future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
PT ..... Proposed for listing as Threatened Species.
C ..... Candidate Species for addition to the list of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. Defined as those species for which the USFWS currently has on file sufficient information on biological

vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened.

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

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

EXPE, XE .... Experimental essential population. A species listed as experimental and essential.

EXPN, XN ... Experimental non-essential population. A species listed as experimental and non-essential. Experimental, nonessential populations of endangered species are treated as threatened species on public land, for consultation purposes.

STATE

ANIMALS .. (Listed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission - FFWCC)

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

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

PLANTS .... (Listed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services - FDACS)

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

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

Addendum 6—Cultural Information

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

A. General Discussion

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

B. Agency Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

C. Statutory Authority

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

Chapter 253, F.S. – State Lands

Chapter 267, F.S. – Historical Resources

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

Other helpful citations and references:

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

Other helpful citations and references:

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

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

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

D. Management Implementation

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

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

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

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

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tim Parsons
Division of Historical Resources
Bureau of Historic Preservation
Compliance and Review Section
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Phone: (850) 245-6333
Fax: (850) 245-6438

Eligibility Criteria for National Register of Historic Places

The criteria to be used for evaluating eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are as follows:

1) Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects may be considered to have significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and/or culture if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- **a)** are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and/or
- **b)** are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; and/or
- **c)** embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or
- **d)** have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

2) Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; properties primarily commemorative in nature; and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the *National Register*. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- **a)** a religious property deriving its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- **b)** a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- **c)** a birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- **d)** a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, distinctive design features, or association with historic events; or

e) a reconstructed building, when it is accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or a property primarily commemorative in intent, if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

f) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years, if it is of exceptional importance.

g) Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

h) Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural or architectural values.

i) Stabilization is defined as the act or process of applying measures designed to reestablish a weather resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

j) Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.