FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS BUILDING
3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000

RICK SCOTT
GOVERNOR

CARLOS LOPEZ-CANTERA
LT. GOVERNOR

JONATHAN P. STEVERSON
SECRETARY

April 21, 2015

Ms. Jennifer Carver
Division of Recreation and Parks
Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 525
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

RE: San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park - Lease #3641

Dear Ms. Carver:

The Division of State Lands, Office of Environmental Services, acting as agent for the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, hereby approves the San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park management plan. The next management plan update is due April 21, 2025.

Approval of this land management plan does not waive the authority or jurisdiction of any governmental entity that may have an interest in this project. Implementation of any upland activities proposed by this management plan may require a permit or other authorization from federal and state agencies having regulatory jurisdiction over those particular activities. Pursuant to the conditions of your lease, please forward copies of all permits to this office upon issuance.

Sincerely,

Marianne S. Gengenbach
Office of Environmental Services
Division of State Lands

San Marcos de Apalache
Historic State Park

APPROVED
Unit Management Plan

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Division of Recreation and Parks
April 21, 2015

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INTRODUCTION

San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park is located in Wakulla County (see Vicinity Map). Access to the park is from Old Fort Road in the town of St. Marks (see Reference Map). The Vicinity Map also reflects significant land and water resources existing near the park.

San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park was initially acquired on March 9, 1964 with funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF). Currently, the park comprises 14.98 acres. The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Trustees) hold fee simple title to the park and on January 23, 1968, the Trustees leased (Lease Number 3641) the property to DRP under a 99-year lease. The current lease will expire on January 22, 2067.

San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park is designated single-use to provide public outdoor recreation and other park-related uses. There are no legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of this property (see Addendum 1).

Purpose and Significance of the Park

The purpose of San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park is to provide for resource-based public recreational and educational activities, especially historical and cultural interpretation. The museum, fort ruins, and surrounding salt marsh on the confluence of the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers provide opportunities for Florida residents and visitors to enjoy outdoor recreation and interpret a significant site of early Florida history.

Park Significance

- San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park preserves the geographically unique site of a historic fort occupied for nearly two centuries by Spanish, British, United States, and Confederate armies.

- The park features a historic cultural landscape that includes remnants of the two 17th and 18th Century Spanish forts, the Territorial-period marine hospital and riverside warehouses, and Confederate earthwork defenses. The 17th Century Spanish fort is the second oldest surviving Spanish fortification in Florida.

- The park interprets artifacts and aboriginal middens along the St. Marks and Wakulla rivers that were once part of a prehistoric occupation of the site, circa 800 A.D.

San Marcos de Apalache 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

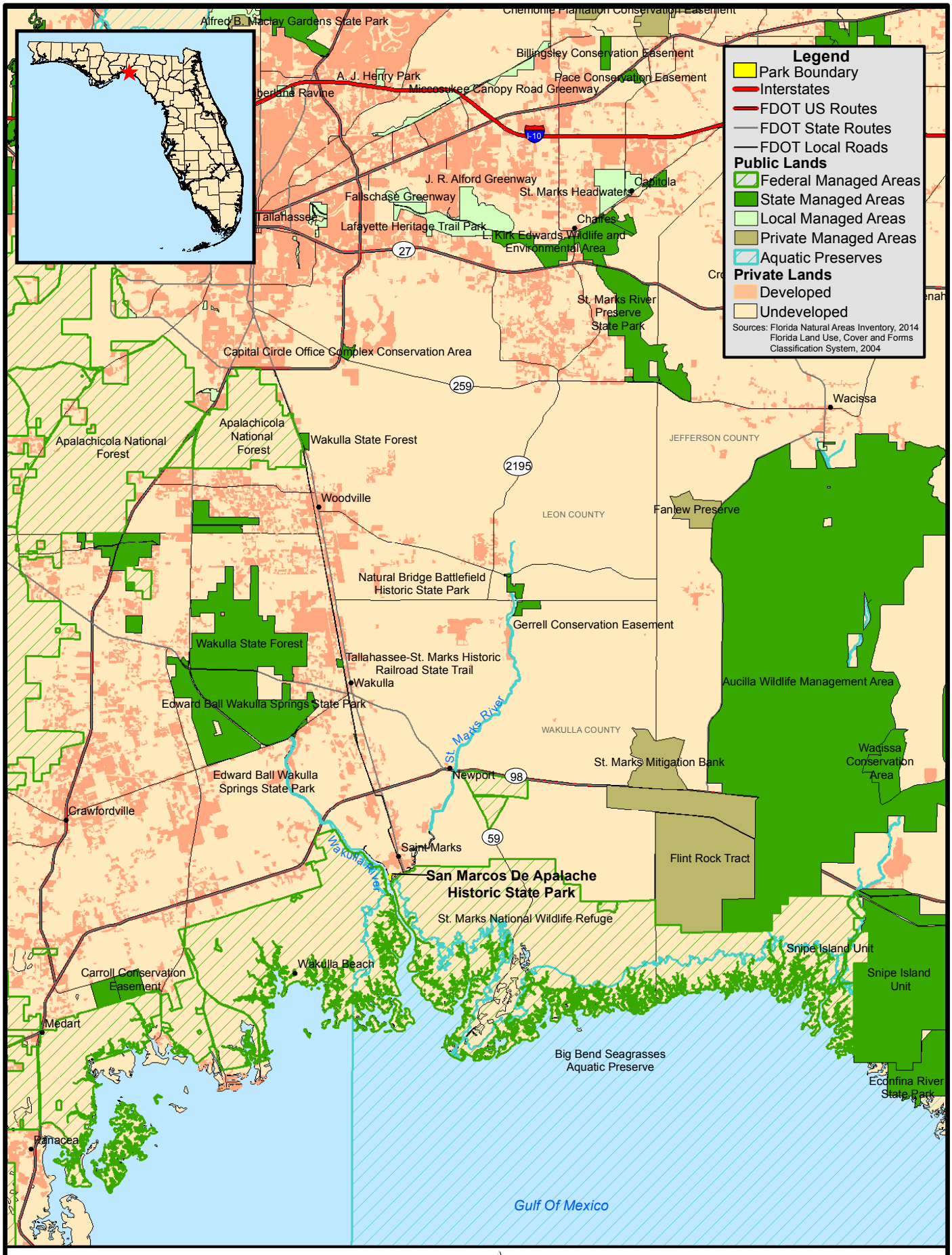
This plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for the management of San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park as a unit of Florida's state park system. It identifies the goals, objectives, actions, and criteria or standards that guide each aspect of park administration, and sets forth 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 2003 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 identify use areas and propose the types of facilities and programs as well as 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. This plan is also intended to meet the requirements for beach and shore preservation, as defined in Chapter 161, Florida Statutes, and Chapters 62B-33, 62B-36 and 62R-49, Florida Administrative Code.



SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE HISTORIC STATE PARK

N

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks

VICINITY MAP

SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE HISTORIC STATE PARK

N

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

REFERENCE MAP

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

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.

DRP may provide the services and facilities outlined in this plan either with its own funds and staff or through an outsourcing contract. Private contractors may provide assistance with natural resource management and restoration activities or a Visitor Service Provider (VSP) may provide services to park visitors in order to enhance the visitor experience. For example, a VSP could be authorized to sell merchandise and food and to rent recreational equipment for use in the park. A VSP may also be authorized to provide specialized services, such as interpretive tours, or overnight accommodations when the required capital investment exceeds that which DRP can elect to incur. Decisions regarding outsourcing, contracting with the private sector, the use of VSPs, etc. are made on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the policies set forth in DRP's Operations Manual (OM).

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.

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

Many operating procedures are standardized system-wide and are set by internal direction. These procedures are outlined in the 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 DRP's long-term intent in managing the state park:

- Provide administrative support for all park functions.
- Protect water quality and quantity in the park, restore hydrology to the extent feasible, and maintain the restored condition.
- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
- Maintain, improve, or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in the park.
- Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance-control.
- Protect, preserve, and maintain the cultural resources of the park.
- Provide public access and recreational opportunities in the park.
- 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) assists staff in the enforcement of state laws pertaining to wildlife, freshwater fish and other aquatic life existing within the park. In addition, the FWC aids 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. The DEP, Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems aids staff in planning and construction activities seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL). In addition, the Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems aid the staff in the development of erosion control projects.

Public Participation

DRP provided an opportunity for public input by conducting a public workshop and an Advisory Group meeting to present the draft management plan to the public. These meetings were held on Tuesday, November 18 and Wednesday, November 19, respectively. Meeting notices were published in the Florida Administrative Register, on Monday, November 10, 2014, Volume 40, Issue 219, included on the Department Internet Calendar, posted in clear view at the park, and promoted locally. The purpose of the Advisory Group meeting is to provide the Advisory Group members an opportunity to discuss the draft management plan (see Addendum 2).

Other Designations

The park is designated as a National Historic Landmark, National Engineering Landmark, Historic American Building, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The park is designated through the Office of Greenways and Trails as a component of the Florida Greenways and Trails System.

San Marcos de Apalache Historic 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.

All waters within the unit have been designated as Outstanding Florida Waters, pursuant to Chapter 62-302 Florida Administrative Code. Surface waters in this unit are also classified as Class III waters by DEP. This unit is not located within or adjacent to an aquatic preserve as designated under the Florida Aquatic Preserve Act of 1975 (section 258.35, Florida Statutes), but is located approximately two miles north of the Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve.

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 the DEP's overall mission in ecosystem management. Cited references are contained in Addendum 3.

The 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.

The 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. San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park Management Zones		
Management Zone	Acreage	Managed with Prescribed Fire
SM 1	11.27	N
SM 2	4.08	N

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

Natural Resources

Topography

The San Marcos property is located at the confluence of the Wakulla and St. Marks rivers. The area occurs within a north reaching extension of the vast and contiguous coastal marsh that typifies the region's coastline. While the location was considered strategic by the Spanish in defense of the fertile Apalachee Province, the elevation and topography were less than desirable for construction of a fort. Prior to Spanish occupation, the immediate surrounding area was low lying, marshland and perhaps forested swampland, subject to tidal flooding and highly vulnerable to storm surge associated with hurricanes. The immediate fort site had likely been built up above surrounding grade by midden deposit. The Spanish would have considered this a desirable foundation for construction. Likewise, the current site elevation is slightly higher than the surrounding marsh due largely to the successive historic building projects spanning the past three and a half centuries. The historic fort site remained largely isolated by the surrounding marsh wetlands until a fill road was constructed in the 1960s in order to access the property for Park development. Today the highest elevation on the property is the Confederate powder magazine constructed during the Civil War as part of Fort Ward; approximately 15 feet.

Ancient marine geomorphic features, including beach ridges, spits, bars, dunes, and terraces, make up the subtle yet discernable topography throughout the remainder of Wakulla County.

Geology

Wakulla County is in the Gulf Coastal Lowlands physiographic province. The county is essentially flat and has a Pleistocene-age to Holocene-age sand cover extending from the Gulf of Mexico north to the Cody Scarp in Leon County. The Cody Scarp forms the boundary between the Gulf Coastal Lowlands to the south and the Tallahassee Hills to the north. The average north to south slope of the land surface is 4 feet per mile.

The Gulf Coastal Lowlands are subdivided into the Woodville Karst Plain and the Apalachicola Coastal Lowlands. Minor geomorphic features that lie in the Woodville Karst Plain include the River Valley Lowlands of the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers. The sediments that underlie Wakulla County range from Paleozoic age to recent age. The oldest rock outcrops are Oligocene age, Suwannee limestone. The Suwannee limestone is recrystalized, white to cream or brown colored, dolomitic, and typically fossiliferous with foraminifera and other invertebrates. The youngest sediments are Pleistocene terrace and dune sands and Holocene age alluvium.

SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE HISTORIC 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

SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE HISTORIC STATE PARK

N

0 75 150 300 Feet

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

SOILS MAP

Soils

A detailed description of soils found at San Marcos is found in addendum 3. The soils at the San Marcos property include: Bayvi, Isles and Estero soils, and Tooles-Nutall fine sands (see Soils Map). The majority of the park, including most of the natural salt marsh areas , occur on Bayvi, Isles and Estero soils. The small area of Tooles-Nutall fine sands at Tucker's Point, was largely overburdened with spoil from the 1963 USCOE channel dredging of the St. Marks River. Hardwood trees and cabbage palms have long since established here.

The park maintains and encourages native, herbaceous vegetation in developed areas and protects delineated natural areas in order to provide for the conservation of soil resources and to control soil erosion.

Minerals

There are no minerals of commercial value at this unit.

Hydrology

The most notable hydrological surface features are the Wakulla and St. Marks Rivers. The Wakulla River is a large spring run, born from the first magnitude Wakulla Springs located approximately nine miles upstream. The Wakulla River picks up significant inflow from other spring run creeks and surface streams as it meanders south towards it's confluence with the St. Marks River at San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park. For the last mile, the river broadens to over 500 feet as it begins to enter the expansive and largely contiguous marsh that characterizes the coastline along Florida's Big Bend.

The St. Marks River originates in east Leon County, Florida near the town of Capitola. At its headwater the St. Marks River appears to be little more than a collection of connected wetlands. As the river continues south it picks up the drainage from swamps located in the surrounding area and flow increases to a recognizable dark-water creek by the time the St. Marks crosses U.S. Highway 27. The character of the river remains much the same until it collects the discharge from Horn Spring and Chicken Branch Spring approximately 6.25 miles downstream from Tram Road. The combined discharge from these two second-magnitude springs provides the majority of the base flow for the upper St. Marks River and allows the navigation of the river with a canoe or kayak. At Natural Bridge, the St. Marks River is taken by a swallet and resurges at the St. Marks Rise about 0.6 miles to the south where its flow is greatly augmented by groundwater discharge. Discharge measurements collected by NWFWMD staff indicate that, on average, only 24 percent of the discharge at the river rise is contributed by inflow at the Natural Bridge Swallet. The St. Marks River receives its largest inflow from the Wakulla River about four miles upstream from Apalache Bay.

At San Marcos, ground water is derived mostly from precipitation. Part of the precipitation leaves the area as surface runoff, stream flow, or by evaporation and transpiration. The remainder soaks into the porous zone of saturation forming the surficial aquifer. Once in this zone, the water moves toward discharge points such as wells, springs, or the Gulf of Mexico.

Other Hydrological features include the underlying Floridan Aquifer and extensive salt marsh wetlands along the Gulf of Mexico. In Wakulla County, the Floridan Aquifer provides the bulk of water for drinking and other consumptive uses. The current quality of the Floridan Aquifer water within Wakulla County is considered excellent. The park, along with the rest of the City of St. Marks, is provided with drinking water from the City of St. Marks Water Works, with the actual facility located north, nearer the town of Crawfordville.

Natural Communities

This section of the management plan describes and assesses each of the natural communities found in the state park. It also describes of 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, and imperiled species management 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 one distinct natural community as well as altered landcover types and developed areas (see Natural Communities Map). A list of known plants and animals occurring in the park is contained in Addendum 5.

SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE HISTORIC 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

Salt Marsh

Desired Future Condition: A largely herbaceous community that occurs in the portion of the coastal zone affected by tides and seawater and protected from large waves. Salt marsh typically has distinct zones of vegetation based on water depth and tidal fluctuations. Saltmarsh cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) dominates the seaward edge; the areas most frequently inundated by tides. Needle rush (*Juncus roemerianus*) dominates the higher, less frequently flooded areas. A landward border of salt-tolerant shrubs including groundsel tree (*Baccharis halimifolia*), saltwater falsewillow (*Baccharis angustifolia*), marshelder (*Iva frutescens*), coastal plain willow (*Salix caroliniana*), and wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) may exist. Soil salinity and flooding are the two major environmental factors that influence salt marsh vegetation. While there is little data on natural fire frequency in salt marshes, fire probably occurred sporadically and with a mosaic pattern, given the patchiness of the fuels intermixed with creeks, salt flats, etc.

Description and Assessment: Areas of the park delineated as salt marsh are identical to the future desired condition described above. The once contiguous salt marsh community surrounding the City of St. Marks proper, has been dissected by fill roads and associated storm water ditching since at least the 1960s. Portions of this natural community within the park are affected by the presence of a storm water ditch that allows road side ditches to drain into the Wakulla River. No feasible plans have been proposed for removing these drainage features that would avoid flooding of local roadways.

General management measures: Primary management measure for salt marsh areas within the park will be protection from disturbances such as development or encroachment. Tide-bourn or storm-deposited litter will be removed as necessary.

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 (FWC), or the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) as endangered, threatened, or of special concern.

One imperiled plant species, Godfrey's spider lily (*Hymenocallis godfreyi*), is known to occur within the park's salt marsh. The park has and continues to protect all areas of salt marsh natural community that occurs within park boundaries.

The Florida manatee (*Trichechus manatus latirostris*) inhabits the Wakulla and St. Marks Rivers, and can frequently be spotted from the park. In recent years, large numbers have ascended the Wakulla River during winter months, all the way to the stable temperature range waters of the spring head. Likewise, the alligator snapping turtle (*Macrochelys temminckii*) occurs within the adjacent aquatic habitat, primarily in the spring-fed, clear waters of the adjacent Wakulla River. Three species of imperiled wading birds, little blue heron (*Egretta caerulea*), snowy egret (*Egretta thula*), and tricolored heron (*Egretta tricolor*) occasionally use the park's shoreline habitat.

The least tern (*Sternula antillarum*), brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), and American kestrel (*Falco sparverius paulus*) are included in the park's bird list as fly-overs only.

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 in the following table. Explanations for federal and state status as well as FNAI global and state rank are provided in Addendum 6.

Table 2. Imperiled Species Inventory

Common and Scientific Name	Imperiled Species Status				Management Actions	Monitoring Level
	FWC	USFWS	FDACS	FNAI		
PLANTS						
Godfrey's spider lily *Hymenocallis godfreyi*	LE	N		G1,S1	1,2, 10	Tier 2
REPTILES						
Alligator snapping turtle *Macrochelys temminckii*	SSC	N		G3G4, S3	10	Tier 1
BIRDS						
Little blue heron *Egretta caerulea*	SSC	N		G5,S4	10	Tier 1
Snowy egret *Egretta thula*	SSC	N		G5,S3	10	Tier 1
Tricolored heron *Egretta tricolor*	SSC	N		G5,S4	10	Tier 1
Merlin *Falco columbarius*	N	N		G5,S2	10	Tier 1
American kestrel *Falco sparverius paulus*	ST	N		G5T4, S3	10	Tier 1
Brown pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis*	SSC	N		G4,S3	10	Tier 1
Least tern *Sternula antillarum*	ST	N		G4,S3	10	Tier 1
MAMMALS						
Manatee *Trichechus manatus*	FE	LE		G2,S2	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 and Nuisance 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.

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 2013). 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			
Japanese honeysuckle *Lonicera japonica*	I	2	SM-1
Chinaberry *Melia azadarach*	II	0	SM-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 infested area.

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, the 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 the DRP's Nuisance and Exotic Animal Removal Standard.

Detailed management goals, objectives, and actions for management of invasive exotic plants and exotic or nuisance animals are discussed in the Resource Management Program section of this component.

Special Natural Features

There are no special natural features at this unit.

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 7 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 conditions. 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. Significance of a cultural resource 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. Likewise, 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 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.

The Florida Master Site File (FMSF) lists one site within the unit. All of the cultural resources on site are recorded in the Site File as WA00026. WA00018 (St. Marks Mound) has been collapsed into WA00026 (Fort San Marcos de Apalache) because of geographic overlap of locations.

San Marcos de Apalache is the site of the second oldest surviving Spanish fortification in Florida. Initial attempts to establish a fort at the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers confluence date from 1678. It remained an important strong point until the 1820s, when Florida became an American territory, and served as a Federal Marine Hospital in the 1850s. The place was fortified again by Confederate Forces during the Civil War (1861 to 1865).

Aboriginal Floridians used the point as a campsite. In 1940, Archaeologist Gordon R. Willey recorded the overgrown fort at the confluence of the two rivers as an aboriginal mound. This is former Site File WA00018 that was collapsed into WA00026. Prehistoric pottery sherds and shell midden materials have been recovered from the immediate fort site. The area was used by Native Americans prior to Spanish arrival, and the successive fort sites may, at least in part, overly a prior midden site. Collected pottery sherds are identified with Ft. Walton, Deptford, and Swift Creek cultures. Unfortunately, most contextual information associated with prehistoric archaeological materials has been scrambled and therefore lost, because significant amounts of earth have been moved around within the fort site during the several hundred years of European and American occupation and use. Accordingly, cultural resource references are to elements dating after Spanish occupation of the area.

The historic cultural resources of San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park are among the most distinguished in Florida. The site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966. It is also a National Historic Landmark and a National Engineering Landmark. The resources are composed of layered historic materials, some of which have been moved out of context, gaining additional meaning in their new locations.

The remains of Fort San Marcos include the Spanish earth wall and the Spanish masonry wall and rooms (Bombproof), which, taken with the Bastion of San Fernando, are the most obvious evidence for the existence of a powerful fort at this

location. The fort was constructed of large limestone blocks that were quarried from a site about a mile down river. The exterior was covered in smooth stucco. The bombproof had four rooms with arched ceilings, and the roof served as a firing position for soldiers defending the fort's north wall. The structure had finished clay floors that are still evident beneath the carpet of St. Augustine grass. The bombproof was still in use as recently as the 1840s, as a local prison, prior to being largely dismantled for construction of the marine hospital the following decade. As expected, many of the remaining limestone blocks have experienced extensive weathering over the past two hundred plus years, as evidenced by some cracking, splitting and crumbling. The bombproof and masonry walls are considered to be in fair condition.

The Spanish masonry wall extends west towards the Bastion of San Fernando. Nearly all of the limestone blocks of the bastion were removed, perhaps as much as 150 years ago for local building projects, and the defensive structure was largely filled in by the Confederates in order to create an elevated platform on which to place a cannon battery. Towards the end of the 20th century, the remaining earth and loose limestone exterior were in danger of eroding into the Wakulla River. A wooden revetment wall was constructed around the feature's perimeter in 1995. Sand was backfilled between the revetment and the bastion walls. These measures have, for the time being, successfully stabilized this significant remnant feature of the old Spanish fort. Despite this stabilization, the bastion is considered to be in poor condition due to so much of its outer stone and plaster having been removed.

Immediately within the Confederate earth works associated with Fort Ward is the Spanish moat. Although neither the Spanish nor the British ever fully completed construction of the fort, the former did assure them of adequate landward defense by moating the masonry wall of the fort from one river to the other. A bastion was planned at each end, but only the Bastion of San Fernando, at the Wakulla River end of the moat, was completed. Whether the moat was always wet or flooded only at high tide is not known; however, this measure helped secure the rear of the fort. The Spanish moat was filled in by the Confederate garrison during the construction of Fort Ward, and is therefore considered to be in poor condition.

More recently identified features associated with the Spanish Period forts include a barrel well and exposed wharf timbers. These features were first exposed as a result of shoreline erosion caused by water running off of nearby spoil piles during the 1963 USCOE dredging of the St. Marks River channel. The barrel well and timbers are located along the shoreline of the St. Marks River, just east of Luther Tucker's Point, and are visible during low tide, especially during the winter months when strong north winds push receding tidal waters towards the Gulf.

The military cemetery is a synthetic composition that resulted from the efforts of state archaeologists to mitigate the effects of altered hydrology in the site vicinity during the 1960s. Burials attributed to the American national presence during Andrew Jackson's invasion of 1818 and the early part of the American territorial period (1821 to 1845) began surfacing during construction of city road and parking lot improvements just east of the park. The apparent military cemetery was

excavated and its occupants reentered in a bermed area of the park. WA00108 refers to the site of the original military cemetery which was located adjacent to the park. The present-day memorial cemetery, relocated to the park following the salvage excavations, is subsumed under WA00026. The cemetery is in good condition.

The museum foundation is the remains of the 1850s marine hospital, a public health facility for the care of sick sailors, primarily those having been afflicted by yellow fever. The Marine Hospital had been constructed on foundation blocks that had been part of the Spanish and British forts. As has often been the case in our human past, old, unused masonry structures, in this case the fort, were used as above ground quarries for building materials. Thus, both the marine hospital and the distant St. Marks Lighthouse (located in the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge) were constructed on foundations quarried from the fort walls. Weathering and deterioration of the foundation is evident along the visible perimeter, where many of the large limestone blocks have experienced varying degrees of cracking, splitting, and crumbling. However, based on a geotechnical investigation of the Marine Hospital foundation in 2004, this underlying structure was determined to be stable, and is therefore considered to be in fair condition.

The remains of the Confederate Fort Ward may be discerned as a raised earth wall facing landward. This defensive rear wall of the fort was constructed just north of the filled moat of the Spanish and British forts. The embankment was high enough to hide the soldiers while standing up. Behind the wall, the garrison filled and leveled the old Spanish moat to serve as the fort's main floor. An earth mound nearly five meters in height is located at the east end of the Fort Ward earth wall. This is the Confederate Powder Magazine. Soil was heaped in a protective mound around an interior storage space built from stones and wood. An interpretive trail allows visitor ascent to its summit, the highest point in the vicinity. The Confederate defenders of Fort Ward established cannon batteries at the east and west extremes of the line, approximately at the location of the old Spanish Bombproof and the Bastion of San Fernando. Both the earthworks and the powder magazine are covered with a dense growth of primarily herbaceous vegetation, including St. Augustine grass, that helps armor and stabilize the features. Both are considered to be in good condition.

General Management Measures: Management of cultural resources at San Marcos is complicated by its mission, which is public recreation through visitation and interpretation, in the course of which, visitors impact the resources by walking on them. This is not an unusual state of affairs in state parks. Wherever earthen structures like fortifications or Indian mounds are open for public visitation, popularity of resources can result in accelerated deterioration. Placement of designated trails to guide visitors over less sensitive portions of the historic grounds will mitigate trampling and erosion.

Spanish Masonry Wall and the *Spanish Masonry Walls and Rooms* (*Bombproof*): The stone ruins of the Bombproof and walls are open to the public and readily interpreted as part of the self guided walking tour as well as through interpretive

panels and video within the museum. Woody shrubs are not allowed to become established near the remaining walls and vegetation of any sort is not allowed to grow within cracks or fissures on the stone blocks. St. Augustine grass is allowed to grow over the ground within the footprint of the old fort which helps to armor and protect the original clay floors within the Bombproof. Park staff should also watch for signs of burrowing animals that could potentially undermine the remaining stone blocks.

The Bastion of San Fernando: The bastion suffers from having had its protective stone and plaster outer "skin" removed at some previous time, as much as 150 years ago. Until a more permanent, historically accurate replication measure is undertaken, the bastion will continue to be endangered from wind and wave action as the wooden revetment wall inevitably deteriorates over time. Two additional factors further complicate the survival of this feature. The first factor is that in order to visit the bastion, the public must walk on it. The second factor is that the earth fill that protects much of the bastion from the shoes of its visitors is of unknown composition. The bastion is a large, hollow space. It is managed, unavoidably, through the illusion that it is a hill or a roofed space. The fill was placed in the bastion coincidentally with construction of Fort Ward (1861). While the destructive potential of the fill has probably already been realized, its composition should be established, which would involve an extensive archaeological project.

American Military Cemetery: Management issues involving grave sites and cemeteries are matters of integrity and reasonable care. Integrity literally means keeping the site whole, not altering its form or appearance. Reasonable care means taking measures or adapting management practices to insure integrity. If the decision is made to prescribe burn the adjacent salt marsh, the cemetery will be excluded. Additionally, burn preparation measures such as hand reduction of any larger shrub fuels immediately adjacent to the cemetery will take place in order to avoid impacting the feature with sustained radiant heat. Other potential impacts to the site involve burrowing animals such as armadillos or foxes.

Marine Hospital Foundation: Grant funded GPR (Ground Penetrating Radar) and geotechnical surveys of the Marine Hospital Foundation were conducted in 2004. The GPR survey, hand excavations and soil borings were designed to investigate the cause of moisture on the interior brick floor and deterioration of the limestone foundation. It was concluded that the limestone block deterioration is related to a moisture differential caused by fill material on the inside face and open exposure on the outside face of the walls. Furthermore, the existing brick surface of the open plaza is highly porous and allows significant infiltration of rainwater which contributes to the high moisture of the fill material on the inside face of the limestone blocks. The report notes that the exterior surface of the former hospital structure is reported to have been plastered prior to construction of the museum. It is possible that the plaster protected the limestone blocks from weathering for about the first 100 years. It is recommended that the park consult with a historic building preservationist to review the Geotechnical survey findings and determine the best measures to slow or prevent additional deterioration.

Confederate Fort Ward Earthen Wall and Powder Magazine: Because they are composed primarily of earth, the combination of gravity and ordinary local weather constantly exerts a flattening adverse effect on them. No permanent solution of this difficulty exists. The earthen features are densely covered with primarily herbaceous vegetation, which helps to armor and protect against wind and rain. Larger woody vegetation such as shrubs and trees should be discouraged with an eye towards very gradual exclusion from the features. Again, park staff should monitor for any signs of burrowing animals along the historic earthworks, and take appropriate measures to remove problem species if such events are discovered.

The primary treatments for significant archaeological sites are preservation and stabilization. Preservation includes protection from damage from resource management, natural causes, construction, or human damage including looting. Stabilization techniques include the use of protective vegetation, use of filter cloth, or other methods to prevent erosion, removal of large trees or burial of the site. A recommended treatment will be indicated in the table for each site listed as NRL, NR, or NE.

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.

The only extant historical structure within WA00026 is the museum building. The Florida Park Service built the current museum building in 1965 and it was officially opened to the public in January of 1966. The museum was constructed on the foundation blocks of the 1850s Marine Hospital, based largely on the idea that this footprint of historical land had already been impacted by the former building. The museum has been utilized to display recovered artifacts, historical items and informational panels for the purpose of interpreting the site's multi-layered history. The 1850s foundation may have been altered during construction of the museum building in 1965, in that the remaining plaster coating is reported to have been removed, thus fully exposing the limestone blocks. Based on the 2004 geotechnical investigation, it is concluded that moisture on the interior brick floor and progressive cracking on the exterior walls is related to a moisture differential caused by fill material on the inside face of the limestone foundation blocks versus open exposure on the outside face of the blocks.

There are numerous cracks in the exterior walls, some running from foundation to roof. It is unclear whether the cracks extend into the interior wall blocks or are limited to the outer cement surfacing. Indicative areas are found at the exterior wall extensions at the west end of the building where separation of the concrete blocks has occurred.

There are also signs of perhaps multiple roof leaks as evidenced by extensive wood rot in the outside ceiling of the entrance breezeway. Many of the wooden ceiling planks show clear signs of water damage with perhaps some signs of secondary

insect damage. Based on the above discussion, the museum building is considered to be in poor condition.

General Management Measures: Based on the discussion of the Marine Hospital foundation, it seems likely that any measures intended to stabilize and protect this underlying structure may also relieve related impacts on the above resting museum building. It is recommended that the park consult with a historic building preservationist to review the Geotechnical survey findings and determine the best measures to slow or prevent additional deterioration of the underlying Marine Hospital foundation. Possible measures such as resurfacing the currently permeable brick plaza to prevent moisture from reaching the underlying foundation fill material should be discussed.

Park staff should continue to request and seek funding for the much needed roof repairs. Replacement of rotten ceiling planks should follow roof repair work, and materials should be consistent with the original design and construction.

Black mold, particularly on the north facing exterior walls, has been removed via pressure washing. High pressure water delivered into the numerous exterior cracks may be adding to the deterioration of the exterior wall surface. Park staff should consider a mild solution of bleach and water applied with a low pressure sprayer.

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.

The museum's interpretive materials and displays were largely redone since the last unit plan revision. The new layout of the museum is much more open with more detailed and professionally designed informational panels that chronologically interpret the significant historical events that have unfolded at the site since the first Spanish presence. Artifacts and interpretive items on display within the museum include ceramics, bottles, buttons, rifle and pistol barrels with accoutrements, iron tools, and various maps and drawings depicting the area. All artifacts are housed within sealed glass display cases. Most objects in the park collection are on long-term loan from the Division of Historic Resources. Larger items on open display include a large keystone presumably from the Spanish fort, and two large iron cannons.

The general presence and use of the site by Native Americans is also interpreted. Pottery sherds, chert projectile points and representative tools associated with the Swift Creek, Weeden Island, and Fort Walton cultures are among the artifacts interpreted within sealed glass display cases at the front of the museum. All of the collection items within the museum are considered to be in good condition. Less durable display items formerly housed within the museum such as military uniforms were removed in 2004 due to humidity regulation problems within the building.

Most archival documents/files are housed at the main park office at Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park in Tallahassee. Archival materials include copies of site files and all records of significant management activities that have occurred at the Park since 1965.

General Management Measures: An inventory of the park's collection of artifacts has been conducted in coordination with BNCR (Bureau of Natural and Cultural Resources). Copies of the current park inventory are maintained electronically and on hard copy at the Park and at the BNCR collections building at Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park. The majority of the Park's collection items are kept within glass display cases that seal out dust. Housekeeping consists of routinely wiping down the glass surfaces, vacuuming, sweeping, and maintaining larger display items free of dust and dirt. The museum interior is climate controlled in effort to maintain stable temperature and humidity ranges. Humidity regulation has been compromised, to some extent, by roof leaks, and moisture rising from the foundation. As previously discussed, consultation with a historic building preservationist may produce corrective measures that will improve this and other problems with the structure. Park staff are trained in inventorying and maintaining the Museum's collections.

A Scope of Collections Statement has been prepared for San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park. Coordination of a collections assessment with BNCR is needed.

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**	**Management Zone**
San Marcos de Apalache WA00026	Native American (Swift Creek, Weeden Island, Ft. Walton) / Woodland Period	Midden	NE	F	P	SM 1
	Spanish/Historic	Spanish Fort Walls/Room and Bombroof	NRL	F	P	SM 1

Table 4. Cultural Sites Listed in the Florida Master Site File						
Site Name and FMSF #	**Culture/Period**	**Description**	**Significance**	**Condition**	**Treatment**	**Management Zone**
	Spanish/Historic	Spanish Fort Bastion of San Fernando	NRL	P	ST	SM 1
	Spanish/Historic	Spanish Moat	NRL	P	P	SM 1
	Spanish/Historic	Wharf Timbers & Barrel Well	NE	F	P	SM 1
	American Territorial/Historic	American Military Cemetery	NRL	G	P	SM 1
	American/Historic	Marine Hospital Foundation	NRL	F	ST	SM 1
	American (Confederate)/ Historic	Earthen fortifications	NRL	G	P	SM 1
	American (State of Florida)/Historic	Museum Building	NRL	P	RS	SM 1

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 the DRP's management goals for San Marcos de Apalache Historic 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, the 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 the 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, the 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.

There is not a practical need to restore past alterations to surface hydrology, such as ditching, at this park. Past hydrological alterations do not impact the park's cultural resources, and any attempts to restore said alterations would compromise long established, storm water control on local roadways.

Natural Communities Management

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

As discussed above, the 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 park.

Prescribed Fire Management

Prescribed fire is used to mimic natural lightning-set fires, which are one of the primary natural forces that shaped Florida's ecosystem. Prescribed burning increases the abundance and health of many wildlife species. A large number of Florida's imperiled species of plants and animals are dependent on periodic fire for their continued existence. Fire-dependent natural communities gradually accumulate flammable vegetation; therefore, prescribed fire reduces wildfire hazards by reducing these wild land fuels.

All prescribed burns in the Florida state park system are conducted with authorization from the FDACS, Florida Forest Service (FFS). Wildfire suppression activities in the park are coordinated with the DOF. At this time, however, prescribed fire is not considered a feasible or practical management activity at San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park.

Natural Communities Restoration and 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. Natural communities improvements are similar to restoration but on a smaller, less intense scale.

Currently there is not a need for natural community restoration at this park, and all natural community improvements can be accomplished with routine resource management practices such as prescribed burning.

Approximately 11 acres of the park are classified as salt marsh natural community. There are no practical and feasible restoration or improvement needs for the park's salt marsh areas.

Imperiled Species Management

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

The 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 management values.

In the preparation of this management plan, DRP staff consulted with staff of the FWC'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, FWC, 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 the 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.

Plant and animal species within the park have been observed on multiple occasions in preparation of the species lists included in this plan. These lists will continue to be expanded via incidental observations by park staff at a Tier 1 (Non-targeted Observation/Documentation) level as they are encountered in the park.

Objective: Monitor and document 1 selected imperiled plant species in the park.

Godfrey's spider lily is known to occur within the park's salt marsh community. At least one plant was observed in 1998 during the first growing season following a small prescribed burn of the site. A specific monitoring protocol for this species has not been established due largely to lack of life history information, such as what time of year the plants typically bloom. A current survey for this imperiled plant species should be implemented. Since the bloom period for this species is unknown, a dormant season prescribed burn in preparation of a growing season survey may be helpful. Park and district staff should consult with local botanists regarding survey method and timing, as well as any natural community management measures proposed in advance of surveys.

Exotic and Nuisance 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 1/10 acre of exotic plant species in the park.

Park staff will treat up to 1/10 acre of exotic plants annually. Treatment will primarily consist of incidental removals of woody invasive seedlings that may become established, or careful spot herbicide treatment of Japanese honeysuckle.

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

There currently are no exotic animal threats at this park. A potential threat to the park's historic resources would be the arrival of burrowing animals, either exotic or native, such as armadillos and foxes that could damage or undermine features.

Special Management Considerations

Arthropod Control Plan

All DRP lands are designated as "environmentally sensitive and biologically highly productive" in accordance with Ch. 388 and Ch. 388.4111 Florida Statutes. If a local mosquito control district proposes a treatment plan, DRP works with the local mosquito control district to achieve consensus. By policy of DEP since 1987, aerial adulticiding is not 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.

Sea Level Rise

Potential sea level rise is now under study and will be addressed by Florida's residents and governments in the future. The DRP will stay current on existing research and predictive models, in coordination with other DEP programs and federal, state, and local agencies. The DRP will continue to observe and document the changes that occur to the park's shorelines, natural features, imperiled species populations, and cultural resources. This ongoing data collection and analysis will inform the DRP's adaptive management response to future conditions, including the effects of sea level rise, as they develop.

Additional Considerations

Park management of sovereign submerged areas extends 400 feet in the interest of protecting known and potential underwater archaeological resources. The remains of an early 19th Century merchant ship recorded in the FMSF as WA00501 is located in the Wakulla River adjacent to the Park.

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. The DRP is implementing the following goals, objectives, and actions, as funding becomes available, to preserve the cultural resources found in San Marcos de Apalache Historic 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, and 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 the 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 the 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.

All known archaeological sites within WA00026 will be assessed/evaluated over the ten year management timeframe of this plan. As a matter of reference, such assessments should include an examination of each site with a discussion of any threats to the site's condition such as natural erosion; vehicular damage; pedestrian damage; looting; construction including damage from natural resource management activities; animal damage; plant or root damage or other factors that might cause deterioration of the site. This evaluation should attempt to compare the current condition with previous evaluations using photo points or high resolution scanning or similar techniques. The assessment should identify and prioritize any necessary preservation and stabilization projects.

The museum building will reach 50 years of age during the ten-year period of this management plan. As previously described, the building is in poor condition, and requires maintenance. Park and District staff should coordinate with the BNCR to

conduct a Historic Structures Report for the building. Park and District staff should prioritize the repair and restoration identified by the HSR.

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

Park Service staff will update the park's data in the FMSF, as needed. A predictive model for high, medium, and low probability of locating archaeological sites within the park would be helpful. Level 1 or more in-depth archaeological surveys may be needed for priority areas identified by the predictive model.

Professional archaeological investigation in the immediate vicinity of the exposed barrel well and wharf timbers would more conclusively identify and date these structures. It is likely that such research would more accurately place the features within the context of the park's rich history.

As the developed features of San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park enter historic categorization, there will be a need to conduct oral history interviews and/or compile park administrative history. Local area families with direct connections to the early park development, should be contacted in regards to recording anecdotal histories of the park and immediate area.

A Scope of Collections Statement will be developed and adopted in coordination with this unit management plan update.

Objective: Bring 1 of 9 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

As previously discussed, the museum building is in need of a new roof and other structural repairs. An appropriate course of action will be to coordinate with a historic building preservationist to conduct a detailed Historic Structures Report,

and identify and prioritize appropriate repair/restoration measures.

A regular monitoring program for all of the recorded cultural resources should be designed and implemented along with a cyclical maintenance schedule.

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 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 operations, and management. Additional input is received through public workshops, and through environmental and recreational-user groups. With this approach, the 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 expressed 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 the park’s interaction with other facilities in the area.

San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park is located at the confluence of the St. Marks and Wakulla rivers within Wakulla County, less than one mile southwest of the City of St. Marks and 20 miles south of Tallahassee in the Florida Panhandle.

The population of Wakulla County is approximately 31,000 and the incorporated town of St. Marks has an estimated population of 294. Leon County, including the City of Tallahassee, is the largest population center in the metropolitan statistical area with a population of approximately 282,000. Adjacent Franklin County has a population of approximately 11,500. As a whole, the population of the metropolitan statistical area increased by 14.7 percent between 2000 and 2010, a growth trend which is projected to continue within the next ten

years(Census, 2013 estimate). As of 2010, 22 percent of residents in these counties were in the under 17 age group, 22 percent in the 18 to 34 age group, 32 percent in the 35 to 54 age group, and 24 percent were aged 55 and over, which indicates a younger community than the state average for these groupings. Nearly 370,000 Floridians reside within 50 miles of the park, which includes the cities of Tallahassee, Crawfordville, Quincy, Perry, and Monticello (BEBR, University of Florida 2013).

Existing Use of Adjacent Lands

The park is adjacent to various public conservation lands and recreational resources. Directly east of the site, along the St. Marks River, the city manages the St. Marks River Park with a boat ramp, covered boardwalk, and picnic shelter. The City of St. Marks also manages the Wakulla River Park located one-quarter mile north along the Wakulla River waterfront. The southern terminus of the Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail is located in the town center, only a half mile from the park.

Across both rivers from the park are the St. Marks and Wakulla units of the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). The St. Marks unit of the NWR contains the historic St. Marks Lighthouse, located 15 miles southeast of the park by road, but only five miles due south along the lower St. Marks River. The St. Marks NWR also contains the historic ruins of the former town of Port Leon, accessible by the Florida National Scenic Trail due south of City of St. Marks. A paddle-in campsite for users of the Florida Circumnavigational Saltwater Paddling Trail is located in the refuge, three miles south of the San Marcos site near the mouth of the St. Marks River. The Apalachee Bay Maritime Heritage Trails include the 3.6-mile Port Leon Creek Paddling Trail that begins at the city boat ramp adjacent to the park. The 3.8-mile section of the Wakulla River that is designated as a Florida Blueway paddling trail located just northwest of the City of St. Marks and the park. Also within a radius of 15 miles are Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park, Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park, Apalachicola National Forest, and Aucilla Wildlife Management Area.

The City of St. Marks operates a municipal sewage treatment plant on adjacent lands to the east. Petroleum storage and transfer facilities are located east of the site adjacent to the St. Marks River. The majority of land uses in the vicinity are residential and commercial. The City of St. Marks is actively pursuing funding for the construction of a multi-use path and boardwalk to connect the city to the Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail to San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park. Once the project is complete, visitors will be able to transition directly between the historic downtown of St. Marks and the park by way of this multimodal path.

Planned Use of Adjacent Lands

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

Land Area

The park occupies a 15-acre area of land consisting of saltmarsh and the developed site of the historic fort site and museum. A paved county road, leading to the city's boat ramp, separates the unit into two parcels. The western side contains the primary concentration of cultural resources and all of the park's the public facilities. The majority of the eastern parcel is low and subject to tidal inundation. Visitors park vehicles and bicycles outside of the boundary, along the road right-of-way, and enter the site via a brick-paved walkway. A short nature trail takes visitors beyond the museum to the fort site and on to the point between the two rivers, known as Tucker's Point. The park's museum includes exhibits that interpret the native and colonial histories of the site and broader region.

Shoreline and Water Area

The foundation of the historic fort structure is situated at the confluence of the Wakulla and St. Marks rivers. Tucker's Point is a popular spot for fishing, where the water of the rivers meets the brackish water of Apalache Bay, providing habitat for redfish, speckled trout, sheepshead, and largemouth bass. Much of the park's area consists of saltmarsh along the banks of the St. Marks and Wakulla rivers. Additionally, the park boundary extends marginally into the submerged lands of the rivers.

Natural Features and Scenery

A hammock of live oaks, southern magnolias, and palm trees surrounding the ruins of the historic riverside fort site characterizes the park. Adjacent salt marsh and the viewshed across the St. Marks and Wakulla rivers to the expansive St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge provide a background of coastal wilderness.

Significant Habitat
Manatees are seasonally found in the St. Marks and Wakulla rivers surrounding the park and the Godfrey's spider lily is found throughout the park's saltmarshes. A wide range of migratory birds, also frequent this point at the confluence of the two rivers near the coastal waters of Apalache Bay.

Archaeological and Historic Features
The junction of the St. Marks and Wakulla rivers has been the site of many significant events in early Florida history. Although the construction of the first fort did not begin until 1679, the history of San Marcos de Apalache began in 1528 when Panfilo de Narvaez arrived in the area with 300 men. The site witnessed centuries of human occupation with the last stand for the fort occurring during the Civil War. The museum is built on the foundation of an old federal marine hospital begun in 1857 to care for yellow fever victims. The remains of the historic structures including sections of fort walls, a moat, and earthworks offer excellent opportunities for historic interpretation.

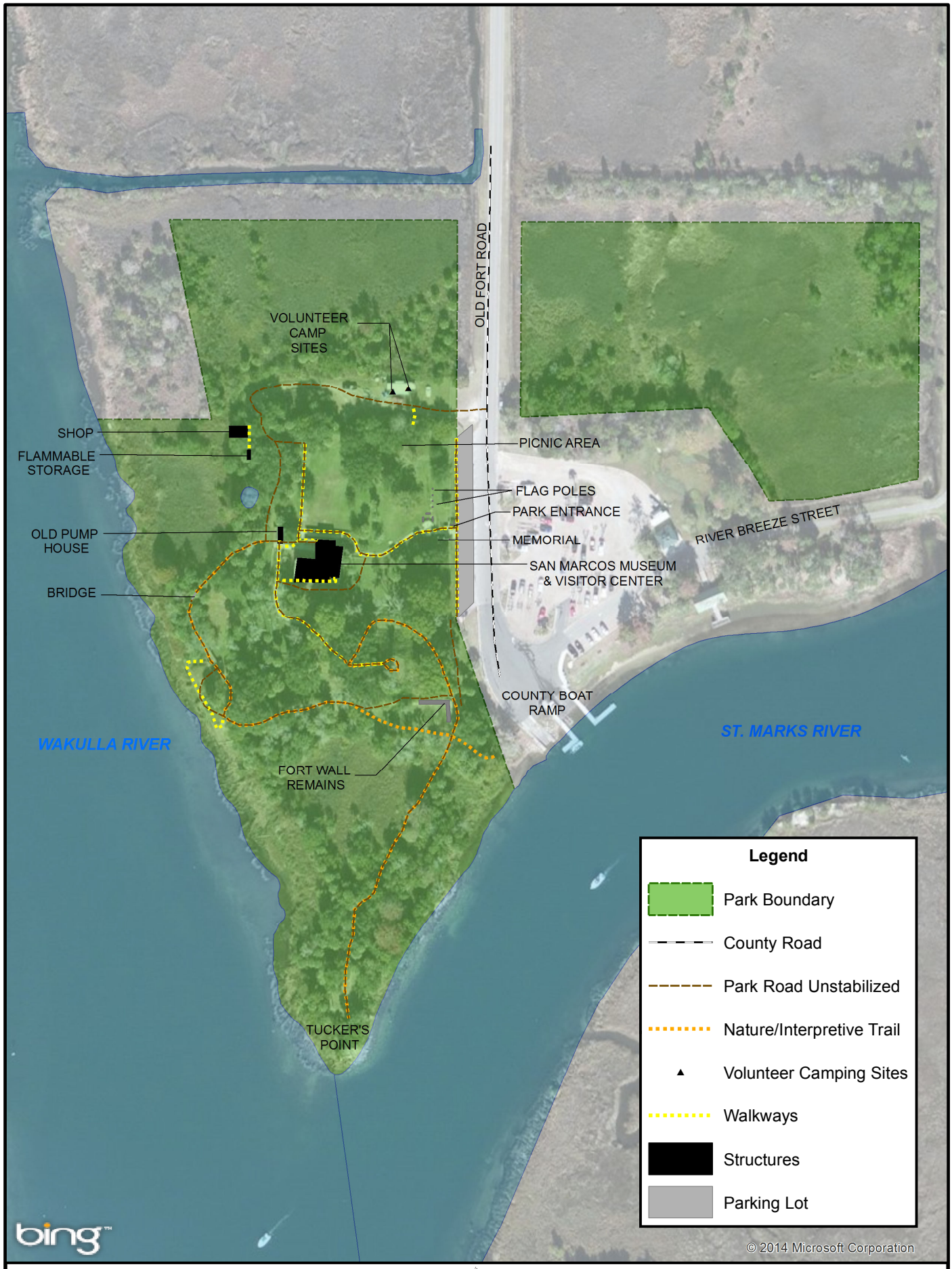
Assessment of Use

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 was previously the site of numerous defensive forts beginning in 1679. Native Americans and Spanish and English colonists occupied these forts at different points in history. In 1857, the site housed a Federal Marine Hospital. The site was later acquired by private property owners who in 1964 sold the property to the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials, predecessor to the Division of Recreation and Parks, to use as a park or historical memorial. The salt marsh areas adjacent to the fort site have remained undeveloped.

Future Land Use and Zoning
The 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.

The Future Land Use Element of the Wakulla County Comprehensive Plan designates the area surrounding State Park as "Incorporated City" (Wakulla County, 2014). The City of St. Marks designates the park and property along the St. Marks and Wakulla rivers as "Recreation & Conservation" while the other adjacent lands to the north of the park are listed as "Residential". The sewage treatment plant to the east of the park is designated for public infrastructure (St. Marks, 2014). Additional residential and commercial development is anticipated on surrounding privately-owned uplands. Improvements to promote pedestrian and bicycle activity are proposed for St. Marks and popular attractions within the vicinity, including the park. Anticipated design elements include sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and a bicycle-pedestrian riverwalk. Such



SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE HISTORIC STATE PARK

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

BASE MAP

improvements are likely to generate increased visitation to the St. Marks area, and in turn increase attendance at San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park.

Current Recreational Use and Visitor Programs

The park offers guided tours of the historic features, but no concessions are currently in operation. Park staff provide information about the park and offer interpretation of the park's resources upon visitor request. A brief documentary film about the history of the fort site is available for visitors inside the museum. Exhibits and trails are typically self-guided, with supplemental information provided by brochures and interpretive signage throughout the park.

San Marcos Historic State Park recorded 12,460 visitors in Fiscal Year 2013-2014. By DRP estimates, the FY 2013-2014 visitors contributed $1,013,830 in direct economic impact, the equivalent of adding 14 jobs to the local economy (FDEP 2013).

Other Uses

No uses other than recreation and education are made of the park property.

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 San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park, all wetlands and floodplain, including the park's salt marsh and known imperiled species habitat, have been designated as protected zones. The historic grounds of the fort site are likewise designated as zones for protection of historic and archaeological resources. The park's current protected zone is delineated on the Conceptual Land Use Plan.

Existing Facilities

Recreation Facilities

The museum building displays pottery and tools unearthed near the original fort and explains the history of San Marcos. The museum also contains public restrooms and the park office. Paved parking for 21 vehicles is located on the county road right-of-way, adjacent to the park entrance. Brick walkways lead from the park entrance to the museum and to the fort site. The historic military cemetery is linked to the museum with a brick walkway as well. A short self-guided nature trail leads visitors around the historic features out to the point of land between the two rivers. This trail features interpretive plaques at appropriate locations. An observation platform, stemming from the nature trail, overlooks the Wakulla River.

Support Facilities

Support facilities include a shop building and a small storage shed in the northwest corner of the property on the bank of the Wakulla River.

Recreation Facilities
Museum Building/Visitor Center
Paved Parking (21 Vehicles)
Picnic Area
Nature/Historic Grounds Interpretive Trail
Wakulla River Observation Platform

Historic Features
Spanish Bombproof
Confederate Magazine
Confederate Earthworks
Spanish Bastion Wall
Filled Moat
Military Cemetery

Support Facilities
Shop
Equipment/Flammable Storage
Volunteer Campsites

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 is modified or amended, as new information becomes available regarding the park's natural and cultural resources or trends in recreational uses, in order to adapt to changing conditions. Additionally, the acquisition of new parkland may provide opportunities for alternative or expanded land uses. The DRP develops a detailed development plan for the park and a site plan for specific facilities based on this conceptual land use plan, as funding becomes available.

During the development of the conceptual land use plan, the DRP assessed the potential impact of proposed uses or development on the park resources and applied that analysis to determine the future physical plan of the park as well as the scale and character of proposed development. Potential resource impacts are also 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 investigated in greater detail. Municipal sewer connections, advanced wastewater treatment or best available technology systems are applied for on-site sewage disposal. Creation of impervious surfaces is minimized to the greatest extent feasible in order to limit the need for stormwater management systems, 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, park staff monitors conditions to ensure that impacts remain within acceptable levels.

SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE HISTORIC STATE PARK

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CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN

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. New and/or improved activities and programs are also recommended and discussed below.

Objective: Maintain the park's current recreational carrying capacity of 368 users per day.

The park will continue to offer the current program of resource-based recreational and educational activities. All museum exhibits, trails, picnic areas, and points of access should be maintained to accommodate the park's current carrying capacity. At this time, no developments are proposed to expand the park's carrying capacity.

Objective: Continue to provide the current repertoire of 1 interpretive program on a regular basis.

The park offers a walking tour and interpretive presentation about the various periods from the Spanish occupation to the Civil War that involved use of the San Marcos fort site. The program is generally intended to serve school groups and introduces students to the complex history that the park interprets.

Objective: Develop or enhance 1 interpretive feature.

Enhancement of Interpretive Trail and Exhibits
Interpretative signage should be added along the walking trail to supplement the walking tour. Signs should not obstruct the views of historical and natural scenery.

Routine maintenance and upgrades of interpretive exhibits in the museum will be required during this planning period. Interpretive exhibits include museum displays, interpretive storyboards, lighting, and multi-media presentations.

Proposed Facilities

Capital Facilities and Infrastructure

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

At San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park, the primary emphasis is placed on protection and maintenance of the cultural resources, while allowing the

public an opportunity to experience these historic features. The current public use of the site is appropriate and should continue. Because of its small size along with the presence of significant cultural resources, the western portion of the unit is considered to be optimally developed.

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 are the objectives for facility improvements and development needed to implement the conceptual land use plan for San Marcos de Apalache Historic 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.

Stabilization of the Revetment Wall
The revetment wall along the Wakulla River has deteriorated and may require structural maintenance and stabilization within the next ten-year planning period. The revetment wall is a significant infrastructural component that is integral to the protection of the park's natural and cultural resources. The revetment wall was constructed1995 in front of the diffuse ruins of an early Spanish Bastion Wall that was originally built to raise the shoreline embankment above the Wakulla River. Prior to any ground-disturbing activities for the maintenance or stabilization of the wall, an archaeological survey is recommended to identify potential impacts to cultural resources. Additionally, as the revetment wall is bounded by salt marsh, impacts to the natural community must be evaluated.

Objective: Improve and repair 2 existing facilities.

Major repair projects for park facilities may 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.

Interpretive Trail Improvements
Construction of a boardwalk is recommended along uneven and flood-prone segments of the existing interpretive trail. Boardwalks will be constructed to mitigate erosion, reduce trip/fall hazards, and improve access for persons with disabilities along the trail. Segments of the trail that are level, without protruding roots, and typically dry should not be altered.

Museum Building Improvements
The doorframes of the park restrooms in the museum building are in need of widening to meet standards for universal accessibility.

Additionally, the museum building is in need of structural repairs to the roof and foundation. The exposed stone blocks at the foot of the building are eroding and require recovering. Although breaks in the stucco where the limestone blocks are exposed provide opportunity for interpretation of the historic structure, new protective covering is required for mitigating the erosion of the limestone blocks. The stucco found on the limestone blocks today remains from original Spanish construction of the fort and must be replaced with historic replica material.

The roof of the museum building is in disrepair. Roof leaks threaten the integrity of the historic structure and the museum exhibits. Repairs to the roof are required within this ten-year planning period for resource protection.

A historic structures study needs to be conducted by a qualified contracted expert to guide the best steps for management. No actions can be taken to significantly repair or reconstruct any portion of the historic structure without first considering potential impacts. Potential impacts to the structure and the necessary preservation actions will be determined by the historic structures study. Preserving the architectural character of the building is a priority.

Objective: Construct 1 new support facility.

Reconstruction/Relocation of Shop and Storage
The existing shop and equipment storage are in disrepair and vulnerable to flooding at their current location adjacent to riverfront wetland. In order to improve the shop and storage, a larger footprint is needed. The existing maintenance yard and volunteer camping area having been identified as a suitable site for a new shop and storage. The existing shop and storage should be removed and the site should be restored to characteristics of the adjacent upland landscape. The new structures should not obstruct vehicle access for park service, volunteers, or overflow parking. Additionally, the old well-house structure on the northwest side of the museum building is an unused and non-historic structure that should be removed to open the viewshed towards the park's historic grounds and Wakulla River.

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. Improvements to existing facilities and new facilities recommended in the plan include:

- Additional Interpretive Signage along Existing Trails
- Stabilization of Revetment Wall
- Boardwalk along Uneven and Flood-prone Segments of Interpretive Trail
- Improved Access and Structural Improvements to Museum/Visitor Center
- New and Relocated Shop and Equipment Storage Buildings

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 5).

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. Land use and interpretive programming improvements in the Conceptual Land Use Plan for San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park will improve visitor accommodation and protection of the park's resources, but not increase the carrying capacity of the park as no new recreational facilities are recommended. When implemented, the land use plan should maintain the unit's carrying capacity as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Recreational Carrying Capacity

	Existing Capacity*		Proposed Additional Capacity		Estimated Recreational Capacity	
Activity / Facility	**One Time**	**Daily**	**One Time**	**Daily**	**One Time**	**Daily**
Museum & Historic Grounds	84	336			84	336
Picnicking	16	32			16	32
TOTAL	**100**	**368**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**368**

*Existing capacity revised from approved plan according to DRP guidelines.

SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE HISTORIC STATE PARK

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OPTIMUM BOUNDARY MAP

Optimum Boundary

The optimum boundary map reflects lands considered desirable for direct management by the DRP as part of the state park. Parcels may include public or privately owned land that would 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. As additional needs are identified through park use, development, and research, and as land use changes on adjacent property, modification of the park's optimum boundary may be necessary.

Identification of parcels on the optimum boundary map is intended solely for planning purposes. It is not to be used in connection with any regulatory purposes. Any party or governmental entity should not use a property's identification on the optimum boundary map to reduce or restrict the lawful rights of private landowners. Identification on the map does not empower or suggest that any government entity should impose additional or more restrictive environmental land use or zoning regulations. Identification should not be used as the basis for permit denial or the imposition of permit conditions.

An adjacent 1.5-acre parcel of salt marsh at the northwest corner of the park is recommended for acquisition. The acquisition of this property will add desirable natural and cultural resources, and will enhance the park's boundary for management purposes. No lands are considered surplus to the needs of the park.

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 San Marcos de Apalache in 2003, 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.

Acquisition

- There have been no acquisitions or additions to San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park since prior to 2003.

Resource Management

Natural Resources

- Park and District staff have developed a comprehensive inventory of all native plant and animal species observed and documented in the park within the past ten years, including seasonal and migratory birds. This inventory has added to the park's value as a site for natural resource protection as well as cultural resource interpretation.

Cultural Resources

- Park and District staff have continued to preserve and interpret the park's historic earthworks, masonry structures, and museum exhibits.
- The museum added to its exhibits a diorama depicting early Spanish development and boat building in 1528 at the site of the fort.

Recreation and Visitor Services

- San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park has continued to host over 12,000 visitors annually since 2003.
- The park has started to host an annual public event in recognition of International Archaeology Day to feature the park's unique archaeological and historic landmarks.

- Portions of the museum and its exhibits have been remodeled to better tell the story behind the park's cultural resources; including the production of a new short-film documentary to dramatically interpret the history of San Marcos de Apalache site.
- The park improved walkways throughout the museum and historic grounds to meet universal accessibility standards.
- Two volunteer campsites have been added to the north end of the park to improve on-site staffing.

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 6) 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
Park Name 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 RESOURCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.				
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	**$37,388**
Objective B	**Expand administrative support as new lands are acquired, new facilities are developed, or as other needs arise.**	Administrative support expanded	C	**$24,000**
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)**
No hydrological management needs.				
Goal III: Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
No restoration needs.				
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 developed and updated	C	**$1,000**
Objective B	**Monitor and document 1 selected imperiled plant species in the park.**	# Species monitored	C	**$1,500**
Action 1	Develop monitoring protocols for 1 selected imperiled plant species including Godfrey's spider lily	# Protocols developed	ST	$250
Action 2	Implement monitoring protocols for Godfrey's spider lily	# Species monitored	C	$1,250

* 2015 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

NOTE: THE DIVISION'S ABILITY TO COMPLETE THE OBJECTIVES OUTLINED BY THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS CONTINGENT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.

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 0.1 acre of exotic plant species in the park.**	# Acres treated	C	**$4,000**
Action 1	Annually develop/update exotic plant management work plan.	Plan developed/updated	C	$500
Action 2	Implement annual work plan by treating 0.1 acre in park, annually, and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments, as needed.	Plan implemented		$3,500
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	**$55,000**
Action 1	Complete 10 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites. Prioritize preservation and stabilization projects.	Assessments complete	LT	$35,000
Action 2	Complete 10 Historic Structures Reports (HSRs) for historic buildings and cultural landscape. Prioritize stabilization, restoration, and rehabilitation projects.	Reports and priority lists completed	LT	$20,000
Objective B	**Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological sites.**	Documentation complete	LT	**$40,000**
Action 1	Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.	# Sites recorded or updated	ST	$5,000
Action 2	Complete a predictive model for high, medium, and low probability of locating archaeological sites within the park.	Probability map completed	LT	$30,000
Action 3	Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.	Document completed	ST	$5,000
Objective C	**Bring 1 of 9 recorded cultural resources into good condition.**	# Sites in good condition	LT	**$70,000**
Action 1	Design and implement regular monitoring programs for 9 cultural sites	# Sites monitored	C	$35,000
Action 2	Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for each cultural resource.	Programs implemented	C	$35,000

* 2015 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
Park Name 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 RESOURCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.

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 368 users per day.**	# Recreation/visitor	C	**$80,000**
Objective B	**Continue to provide the current repertoire of 1 interpretive program on a regular basis.**	# Interpretive/education programs	C	**$24,000**
Objective C	**Develop or enhance 1 interpretive feature.**	# Interpretive/education programs	ST	**$5,000**
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	**$200,000**
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	**$10,000**
Objective C	**Improve and repair 2 existing facilities as identified in the Land Use Component.**	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	LT	**$155,000**
Objective D	**Construct 1 new support facility as identified in the Land Use Component.**	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	LT	**$15,000**
Objective E	**Expand maintenance activities as existing facilities are improved and new facilities are developed.**	Facilities maintained	C	**$5,000**

* 2015 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
Park Name Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates
Sheet 4 of 4

NOTE: THE DIVISION'S ABILITY TO COMPLETE THE OBJECTIVES OUTLINED BY THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS CONTINGENT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.

Summary of Estimated Costs

Management Categories		Total Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
Resource Management		171,500
Administration and Support		**$61,388**
Capital Improvements		**$585,000**
Recreation Visitor Services		**$189,000**
Law Enforcement Activities[1]		**$0**
	1Law enforcement activities in Florida State Parks are conducted by the FWC Division of Law Enforcement and by local law enforcement agencies.	

* 2015 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 of Acquisition:

The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund (Trustees) of the State of Florida purchased the initial area of San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park for the use as a park or historical memorial.

Sequence of Acquisition:

On March 9, 1964, the FBPHM, predecessor in interest to the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), obtained title to a 1.12-acre property that later became San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park. FBPHM purchased the property from George H. Hodges & Nellie A. Hodges for $5,625. This purchase was funded under the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) program.

Since the 1964 initial acquisition of San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park, FBPHM and successor agencies have acquired several parcels, through a donation and purchases mainly under Preservation 2000/Additions and Inholdings (P2000/A&I) and added them to the park.

Title Interest:

The Trustees hold fee simple title interest to San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park.

Lease Agreement:

On September 28, 1967, FBPHM transferred its title interest in San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park to the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida (TIIF), presently known as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida (Trustees). On January 23, 1968, the TIIF leased the park back to FBPHM under a generic lease, Lease No. 2324. Lease No. 2324 is a ninety-nine (99)-year lease, and it will expire on January 22, 2067.

In 1988, the Trustees assigned a new lease, Lease Number 3641, to San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park, without making any changes to the terms and conditions of Lease Number 2324.

According to Lease No. 3641, DRP manages San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park for the purpose of developing, operating and maintaining said lands and property for outdoor recreational, park, conservation, historic preservation, and related purposes.

Special Conditions on Use:

San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park is designated single-use to provide resource-based public outdoor recreation and other park related uses. Uses such as

water resource development projects, water supply projects, storm-water management projects, linear facilities, and sustainable agriculture and forestry (other than those forest management activities, which may be specifically identified in this plan) are not consistent with this plan or the management purposes of the park.

Outstanding Reservations:

The DRP's lease from Trustees stipulates that all the property be used for public outdoor recreation and related purposes. The following is a list of outstanding rights, reservations, and encumbrances that apply to San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park.

Type of Instrument:	Special Warranty Deed
Grantor:	The City of St. Marks
Grantee:	FBPHM
Beginning Date:	June 27, 1964
Ending Date:	If or when the subject the property is not used or ceases to be used for the intended purpose.

Outstanding Restriction: If the subject property is not used as a park and historical fort memorial or ceases to be used as such for a period of five consecutive years, then the fee and all right, title and ownership to the said property shall revert to the grantor.

Type of Instrument:	Warranty Deed
Grantor:	George H. Hodges & Nellie A. Hodges
Grantee:	FBPHM
Beginning Date:	March 9, 1964
Ending Date:	If the subject property is not used a park or historical memorial for a period of five years.

Outstanding Restriction: If the subject property is not used as a park or historic memorial or ceases to be used for the same purpose for a period of five years, then the fee shall revert to the grantor.

Addendum 2—Advisory Group Members and Report

Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks

San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park
Unit Management Plan Amendment
Advisory Group
November 19, 2014

Local Government Representatives

The Honorable Richard Harden, Chairman
Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners
3093 Crawfordville Highway
Crawfordville, Florida 32327

Allen Hobbs, Mayor
City of St. Marks Board of City Commissioners
788 Port Leon Drive
St. Marks, Florida 32355

Ed Brimner, Board Member
Wakulla Soil & Water Conservation District
46 Nine Gables Lanes
Crawfordville, Florida 32327

Agency Representatives

Rob Lacy, Park Manager
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park
148 Old Fort Road
St. Marks, Florida 32355

Mike Wisenbaker, Archeology Supervisor
Bureau of Archeological Research
Division of Historical Resources
1001 De Soto Park Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

David Morgan, Center Director
National Park Service
Southeast Archaeological Center
2035 East Paul Dirac Drive
Tallahassee, Florida

Robin Will, Supervisory Refuge Ranger
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge
1255 Lighthouse Road
Post Office Box 68
St. Marks, Florida 32355

Tim Jones, Manager
Florida Coastal Office
Aquatic Preserve Manager
3266 North Sailboat Avenue
Crystal River, Florida 34428

Tourist and Economic Development Council Representatives

Gail Gilman, Chair
Wakulla County Tourist Development Council
1493 Coastal Highway
Panacea, Florida 32346

Environmental and Conservation Representative

David Rodenberry, Chapter President
Sarracenia Chapter
Florida Native Plant Society
Post Office Box 719
St. Marks, Florida 32355

Adrienne Ruhl, President
Audubon Florida
Apalachee Audubon Society
Post Office Box 1237
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

Recreational/Educational User Representatives

Dale Allen, Trail Section Leader
Apalachee Chapter
Florida Trail Association
3186 Baringer Hill Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32311

Calvin Jamison, Board Director
Wakulla County Historical Society
Post Office Box 151
Crawfordville, Florida 32326

Alyssa Higgins, Principal
Wakulla Charter School of the Arts, Sciences, and Technology
48 Shell Island Road
St. Marks, Florida 32355

Adjacent Landowner

Mickey Cantner
Post Office Box 355
St. Marks, Florida 32355

San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park
Advisory Group Staff Report

The Advisory Group meeting to review the proposed unit management plan (UMP) for San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park was held in the museum building at San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park on Wednesday, November 19, 2014 at 9:00 AM.

Gail Gilman represented the City of St. Marks City Commission. Luis Serna represented the Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners. Jeffrey Shanks represented the National Park Service (NPS) Southeast Archeological Center. Gail Fishman represented the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge and the Florida Native Plant Society. John Roberts represented the Wakulla County Historical Society. Representatives of the Division of Historical Resources, Apalachee Audubon Society, and Wakulla Charter School of the Arts were not in attendance. All other appointed Advisory Group members were present.

Attending Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) staff members were Daniel Jones, Rob Lacy, Terri Messler, Mark Kiser, and Daniel Alsentzer.

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

Summary of Advisory Group Comments

Luis Serna (Wakulla County Planning and Community Development / Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners) commented that the proposed developments and improvements to facilities and cultural resources are appropriate to the park's character. He noted that the park is located within a storm velocity zone and that this classification should be mentioned in the plan. He identified implications of the velocity zone, including design requirements for buildings and infrastructure such as the shop, storage buildings, and revetment wall.

Gail Gilman (City of St. Marks City Commission and Wakulla County Tourist Development Council) complimented the plan for its in-depth descriptions of resources and land use planning, but recommended that the DRP look for improvements to the park's programming and interpretive opportunities by reaching out to other organizations or governmental entities. She stated that collaboration is critical to marketing strategies and the implementation of creative ideas. She is interested in seeing the park more effectively featured as a site along the scenic by-ways of the Forgotten Coast and Big Bend. Ms. Gilman recognized that visitation at the park is increasing at least in part due to the success of the annual Stone Crab Festival and Archaeology Day. She added that by combining the park's Archaeology Day event with the popular Stone Crab Festival, more people are becoming aware of the park.

Ed Brimner (Wakulla County Soil and Water Conservation District) proposed developing a more technology-based interpretive program that might provide a more comprehensive range of information for visitors than can be provided by the current signage and brochures. He elaborated that smart-phone application guides may allow visitors to interact more

dynamically with interpretive materials and select the categories or depth of interpreted subject matter – whereas static signage and brochures include only basic interpretive information on select sites throughout the historic grounds of the park. Mr. Brimner noted that this type of digital-audio material can be easily updated at low cost and is more likely to attract repeat visitors. He also commented that since the park is a popular attraction among international tourists, phone application or digital versions of interpretive material could be multilingual. Mr. Brimner also suggested that the park further interpret the building techniques that were used to construct the stone fort.

Jeffrey Shanks (NPS Southeast Archaeological Center (SEAC)) stated that SEAC has been looking into developing cooperative agreements with DEP to conduct research and historic preservation projects on National Historic Landmarks (NHL). He explained that the National Park Service's NHL Program oversees the designation of NHL sites, which are historic places characterized by exceptional commemorative value for telling the history of the United States. He noted that there are over 2,500 NHL nationwide. San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park is designated as such by its location having immediate association with multiple significant periods and events in American history and its continued potential to yield new information of historic and archaeological significance. Mr. Shanks additionally noted that since most NHL are owned and managed by private persons or local and state governments, cooperative agreements are both common and important to SEAC's work. He described the benefits of the park's designation as an NHL site, including technical preservation services and in-depth site inspections that analyze the condition of the landmark, identify and prioritize recommended work treatments, and estimate the costs of preservation. Mr. Shanks commended the park's resource and land use plans for proposing appropriate preservation measures, noting that caution should always be taken to not lose NHL status as a result of preservation techniques or renovations that are potentially inconsistent with historic features of the site. Regarding historic preservation, Mr. Shanks inquired how the park has accounted for sea level rise in its long-term planning and noted that measures can be taken to mitigate adverse impacts. Mr. Shanks additionally offered suggestions for new interpretive topics at the park, including American prehistory.

John Roberts (Wakulla County Historical Society) commended the historic preservation and interpretive work of the Florida Park Service in its management of the fort site. As a native resident of the St. Marks area (his family being the last of the historic St. Marks Lighthouse lightkeepers), Mr. Roberts described the character of the site when it was private property. He stated that public access, expert management, and interpretation of the ruins has made the site a valuable asset to the community. Mr. Roberts additionally commented that much of the history interpreted at the park's fort site is currently not interpreted in the adjacent St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. He stated that remarkable coinciding historic sites are located in the saltmarshes of the refuge and that the viewshed from the park inspires visitor interest in the wilderness of the refuge.

Gail Fishman (United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge) concurred with the plans to improve interpretation throughout the park. She states that improved interpretation will generate a "sense of place" for visitors who are unfamiliar with the park and the St. Marks area. Ms. Fishman inquired whether the Division would consider planting additional native and locally appropriate vegetation along the existing

interpretive trail. She additionally stated that there are historic limestone quarries located in the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, which may be the sources of the limestone used to construct various phases of the fort structure. She encouraged the Division to consider partnering with refuge staff to research the origin of the fort's building materials. She noted that the history of the Apalachee and St. Marks area is more broad and complex than the park currently interprets. Ms. Fishman further encouraged partnership between the refuge and park to interpret this shared history and promote visitation. She suggests that the park should collect oral histories of the Apalachee area to compile for the park's collections and interpret for visitors.

Dale Allen (Florida Trail Association (FTA), Apalachee Chapter) stated that the proposed improvements in the land use plan are appropriate to the needs and character of the park, but that the entirety of the history within the immediate vicinity is not yet being interpreted at the park. He encouraged the park to expand interpretive programming to examine the larger context of the fort site's history, including the former towns of Rock Haven, Magnolia, and Port Leon, as well as the historic St. Marks Lighthouse. He noted the significance of the Florida National Scenic Trail which extends from the south terminus of the Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad Trail, within a quarter mile of the park. Mr. Allen additionally noted the potential funding that the park may be eligible to receive through the recently passed Amendment 1 (Florida Water and Land Conservation Initiative). He encouraged the DRP and City of St. Marks to pursue funding for land acquisition, historic preservation, interpretive or facility improvements, and publicity that may soon become available from this new source. Mr. Allen reiterated the international visitation that the park receives and noted that the park is iconic and significant to statewide history. Accordingly, he urged the DRP and City to collaborate to enhance not only the park, but also the public areas adjacent to the park. He suggested considering the relocation of the municipal wastewater treatment facility and redevelopment of the site as a pedestrian-friendly City of St. Marks waterfront. He additionally suggested eventual moving of the park museum and visitor center to downtown St. Marks, where it would be less vulnerable to flood or storm damage, gain significantly more visitation, and be ideally situated to connect the park with the Florida Trail and St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. He offered suggestions for continuing to use the current museum building as a base for tours of the fort site. He explained that since the City of St. Marks is designated by the FTA as a Gateway Community, it may be competitive for funding to support these types of interagency tourism development projects. Mr. Allen additionally inquired whether the Division would consider construction of an early fort replica near Tucker Point, similar to the reconstruction at Mission San Luis in Tallahassee. Mr. Allen encouraged construction of a boardwalk along the uneven and flood-prone terrain of the existing interpretive trail. He offered suggestions for additional interpretive topics and materials including plant identification and birding guides, as well as discussion of early Native American history.

Mickey Cantner (adjacent landowner) supported improved education and interpretation in the park. She expressed interest in additional acquisitions for city, county, or state public lands within the immediate vicinity of the park to develop more historically and ecologically based tourism in St. Marks that is readily accessible for visitors of all ages and with varying interests. She noted that the educational opportunities inherent in the history and ecology of the Apalachee region is unique on both the state and national levels. She encouraged

engaging the local community to obtain oral and written historical accounts of the area's history. Ms. Cantner also commented on the successes of scheduling the community's major festivals and public events on the same days.

Summary of Written Comments

Mike Wisenbaker (Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research) provided written comments that were shared at the Advisory Group meeting. Mr. Wisenbaker's comments noted that the park is among the most significant of both National Historic Landmarks and National Engineering Landmarks in Florida's eastern Panhandle and encapsulates much of Florida's early history. He encouraged the park to continue looking at ways to slow the degradation of the bastion at the fort and using resources available from the National Park Service to help solve this problem. He stated that the Division of Historical Resources would also be pleased to provide technical assistance with any aspect of the park's annual work plans. Additionally, Mr. Wisenbaker's written comments encouraged the DRP to take measures to monitor the submerged resources around the perimeter of the park for removal of artifacts or disturbances. Lastly, Mr. Wisenbaker advised that predictive modeling has conclusively demonstrated that the entire park should be considered a high probability area for archaeological and historical resources.

Staff Recommendations

The staff recommends approval of the proposed management plan for San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park as presented, with the following significant changes:

- The DRP will continue to work with NPS SEAC and DHR to develop approved historic preservation strategies that are consistent with the park's status as a National Historical Landmark and National Engineering Landmark.
- The DRP will continue to work with the City of St. Marks and the USFWS St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge to coordinate interpretive programming and share resources to increase visitation and enhance the visitor experience.
- A proposal for construction of a boardwalk along uneven and flood-prone segments of the existing interpretive trail will be added to the Conceptual Land Use Plan.
- Language will be added to the plan to propose additional improvements to the interpretive programming at the park.
- Language will be added to the plan to further describe opportunities for connectivity to recreational and educational resources within the vicinity, including linking the Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail to San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park.
- References to the park's listing as a site along the Big Bend Scenic Byway and the City of St. Mark's designation as a Gateway Community will be added to the plan.

Additional revisions were made throughout the document to address editorial corrections, consistency of spellings and notations, and other minor corrections.

Notes on Composition of the Advisory Group

Florida Statutes Chapter 259.032 Paragraph 10(b) establishes a requirement that all state land management plans for properties greater than 160 acres will be reviewed by an advisory group:

"Individual management plans required by s. 253.034(5), for parcels over 160 acres, shall be developed with input from an advisory group. Members of this advisory group shall include, at a minimum, representatives of the lead land managing agency, co-managing entities, local private property owners, the appropriate soil and water conservation district, a local conservation organization, and a local elected official."

Advisory groups that are composed in compliance with these requirements complete the review of state park management plans. Additional members may be appointed to the groups, such as a representative of the park's Citizen Support Organization (if one exists), representatives of the recreational activities that exist in or are planned for the park, or representatives of any agency with an ownership interest in the property. Special issues or conditions that require a broader representation for adequate review of the management plan may require the appointment of additional members. DRP's intent in making these appointments is to create a group that represents a balanced cross-section of the park's stakeholders. Decisions on appointments are made on a case-by-case basis by DRP staff.

Addendum 3—References Cited

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Olds, Dorris L. History and Archaeology of Fort Saint Marks in Apalachee. M.A. Thesis. Florida State University.

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Addendum 4—Soil Descriptions

(6) Bayvi, Isles, and Estero soils, frequently flooded

These soils are nearly level and are very poorly drained. They are in the tidal marsh areas on the Gulf Coast and are flooded daily by high tides. Slopes are smooth and are 0 to 1 percent.

In 95 percent of the areas mapped as Bayvi, Isles, and Estero soils, frequently flooded, the major soils and similar soils make up 95 percent of the map unit. Generally, the mapped areas are about 48 percent Bayvi and similar soils, 32 percent Isles soils, and 15 percent Estero and similar soils. Dissimilar soils make up about 5 percent. Individually, the soils in this map unit may not occur in every mapped area. The relative proportion of the major soils and similar soils varies. The areas of the individual soils are large enough to map separately. Because of the present and predicted land uses, however, they were mapped as one unit. The percentage of Isles and other soils that are underlain by limestone bedrock greatly decreases in areas southwest of Spring Creek.

Typically, the Bayvi soil has a very dark brown mucky sand surface layer about 26 inches thick. The underlying material is sand. The upper part, to a depth of about 50 inches, is dark gray, and the lower part, to a depth of 80 inches or more, is dark grayish brown. The Bayvi soil is flooded daily by normal high tides. The available water capacity is high in the surface layer and very low in the underlying material. Permeability is moderately rapid in the surface layer and rapid in the underlying material. The organic matter content is moderate in the surface layer and moderately low in the underlying material. Natural fertility is low.

Typically, the Isles soil has a black sand surface layer about 9 inches thick. The subsurface layer, to a depth of about 35 inches, is dark grayish brown sand. The subsoil, to a depth of about 51 inches, is greenish gray sandy clay loam. Limestone bedrock is at a depth of about 51 inches.

The Isles soil is flooded daily by normal high tides. The available water capacity is moderate in the surface layer, low in the subsurface layer, and high in the subsoil. Permeability is rapid in the surface layer and subsurface layer and is moderate in the subsoil. The organic matter content is moderate in the surface layer and subsurface layer and is moderately low in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low.

Typically, the upper part of the surface layer of the Estero soil is very dark gray muck about 4 inches thick. The lower part, to a depth of about 14 inches, is very dark grayish brown sand. The subsurface layer, to a depth of about 34 inches, is grayish brown sand. The subsoil, to a depth of about 54 inches, is very dark brown sand. The substratum, to a depth of 80 inches or more is dark grayish brown sand.

The Estero soil is flooded daily by normal high tides. The available water capacity is high in the surface layer and very low or low in the subsurface layer and in the subsoil. Permeability is moderately rapid. The organic matter content is moderate in the surface layer and moderately low in the subsurface layer and in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low.

Other soils occurring in areas of this map unit include some soils that are similar to the Bayvi and Estero Soils but are underlain by limestone between depths of 40 and 80 inches.

Included in this map unit are some small areas of dissimilar soils. These are Chaires, Leon and Tooles soils, which are in slightly elevated areas. Also included are some soils that have a high concentration of saline bands in the surface layer. These soils are around the elevated areas and along transition areas to the marsh.

The natural vegetation consists mainly of needlerush, salt marsh cordgrass, marshhay cordgrass, saw grass, salt bush, and wax myrtle. Large trees do not tend to grow on these soils.

The soils in this map unit generally are not used for cultivated crops, for hay crops or pasture, or for timber production. Wetness and salinity are severe limitations affecting cropland. Likewise, these soils preclude residential and commercial development. The land capability classification is VIIIw.

(26) Tooles-Nutall fine sands

These soils are nearly level and are poorly drained. They are in broad areas on flatwoods. The mapped areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 800 acres in size. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent.

In 80 percent of the areas mapped as Tooles-Nutall fine sand, these soils and similar soils make up 75 to 91 percent of the map unit. Generally, the mapped areas are about 60 percent Tooles and similar soils and 24 percent Nutall and similar soils. Dissimilar soils make up about 16 percent. The soils in this map unit occur as areas so intermingled that mapping them separately at the scale used is not practical. The pattern of Tooles, Nutall, and similar soils is relatively consistent in most delineations of the map unit. Areas of each soil within the delineations range from about 0.25 acre to 4.0 acres in size.

Typically, the Tooles soil has a black fine sand surface layer about 6 inches thick. The upper part of the subsurface layer, to a depth of about 14 inches, is pale brown fine sand. The lower part, to a depth of about 26 inches, is light gray fine sand. The subsoil, to a depth of about 50 inches, is light brownish gray fine sandy loam. Limestone bedrock is at a depth of about 50 inches.

The Tooles soil has seasonal high water table within 10 inches of a surface for 6 to 8 months of the year. The available water capacity is low in the surface layer and subsurface layer and is moderate in the subsoil. Permeability is rapid in the surface layer and slow in the subsoil. The organic matter content and natural fertility are low.

Typically, Nutall soil has a very dark gray fine sand surface layer about 5 inches thick. The subsurface layer, to a depth of about 10 inches, is gray fine sand. The upper part of the subsoil, to a depth of about 20 inches, is mixed brownish yellow and gray sandy clay loam. The lower part, to a depth of about 37 inches, is gray

sandy clay loam mottled with yellowish brown. Limestone bedrock is at a depth of about 37 inches.

The Nutall soil has a seasonal high water table within 10 inches of the surface for 6 to 8 months of the year. The available water capacity is low in the surface layer and subsurface layer and is moderate in the subsoil. Permeability is rapid in the surface layer and subsurface layer and is slow in the subsoil. The organic matter content and natural fertility are low.

Other soils occurring in areas of this map unit include some soils that are similar to the major soils but have a surface layer that is too thin and too light in color to be within the defined range of the Tooles or Nutall series.

Included in this map unit are small areas of dissimilar soils. These are Chaires, Leon, Plummer, and Surrency soils. Chaires and Leon soils have a sandy, dark, organic-stained subsoil. Plummer soils are not underlain by limestone. Surrency soils are lower on the landscape than the major soils and are very poorly drained. Also included are areas of soils that do not have a loamy subsoil and are underlain by limestone.

The natural vegetation typically includes slash pine, laurel oak, sweetgum, cabbage palm, red maple, sweetbay, and wax myrtle.

The soils in this map unit generally are not used for cultivated crops or for hay crops or pasture. Severe limitations, chiefly wetness, affect these uses. The potential of these soils for the production of pine trees is moderately high. The equipment limitation and seedling mortality are the main management concerns.

These soils have severe limitations affecting septic tank absorption fields, trench and area sanitary landfills, shallow excavations, dwellings with or without basements, small commercial buildings, and local roads. The land capability classification of the Tooles soil is IIIw.

Addendum 5—Plant And Animal List

BROMELIADS

Spanish moss ..... *Tillandsia usneoides*

PTERIDOPHYTES

Resurrection fern ..... *Pleopeltis polypodioides* var. *michauxii*

GYMNOSPERMS

Loblolly pine ..... *Pinus taeda*
Bald Cypress ..... *Taxodium distichum*

ANGIOSPERMS

MONOCOTS

Broomsedge ..... *Andropogon sp.*
Yellow canna ..... *Canna flaccida*
Sawgrass ..... *Cladium jamaicense*
Virginia wild rye ..... *Elymus virginicus*
Finger grass ..... *Eustachys glauca*
Godfrey's spiderlily ..... *Hymenocallis godfreyii*
Black rush ..... *Juncus roemerianus*
Common reed ..... *Phragmites australis*
Annual bluegrass ..... *Poa annua*
Cabbage palm ..... *Sabal palmetto*
Catbrier ..... *Smilax bona-nox*
Jackson brier ..... *Smilax smallii*
Saltmarsh cordgrass ..... *Spartina alterniflora*
Big cordgrass ..... *Spartina cynosuroides*
St. Augustine grass ..... *Stenotaphrum secundatum*
Tall redtop ..... *Tridens flavus*
Spanish bayonet ..... *Yucca aloifolia*

DICOTS

False indigo ..... *Amorpha fruticosa*
Thyme leaved sandwort ..... *Arenaria serpyllifolia*
Climbing aster ..... *Aster carolinianus*
False willow ..... *Baccharis angustifolia*
Groundsel tree ..... *Baccharis glomeruliflora*
Salt bush, Sea myrtle ..... *Baccharis halimifolia*
Bacopa ..... *Bocopa monnieri*
Beggar ticks ..... *Bidens alba*
American beautyberry ..... *Callicarpa Americana*
Sugarberry, hackberry ..... *Celtis laevigata*
Centella ..... *Centella asiatica*
Wild chervil ..... *Chaerophyllum tainturieri*
Water hemlock ..... *Cicuta mexicana*
Yellow thistle ..... *Cirsium horridulum*
Mist flower ..... *Conclinium coelestinum*

Horseweed ..... *Conyza sp.*
Prickle weed ..... *Desmanthus illinoensis*
Pony foot ..... *Dichondra carolinensis*
Bedstraw ..... *Galium pilosum*
Wild geranium ..... *Geranium carolinianum*
Water locust ..... *Gleditsia aquatica*
Innocence ..... *Hedyotis procumbens*
Marsh pennywort ..... *Hydrocotyle umbellate*
St. Andrews Cross ..... *Hypericum hypericoides*
Cat's ears ..... *Hypchoeris brasiliensis*
Dahoon holly ..... *Ilex cassine*
Yaupon ..... *Ilex vomitoria*
Marsh elder ..... *Iva frutescens*
Japanese privet ..... *Ligustrum japonicum*
Cardinal flower ..... *Lobelia cardinalis*
Japanese honeysuckle ..... *Lonicera japonica*
Southern magnolia ..... *Magnolia grandiflora*
Sweetbay ..... *Magnolia virginiana*
Black medic ..... *Medicago lupulina*
Bur clover ..... *Medicago polymorpha*
Melanthera ..... *Melanthera nivea*
Chinaberry ..... *Melia azadarach*
Micranthemum ..... *Micranthemum umbrosum*
Wax myrtle ..... *Myrica cerifera*
Lady's wood sorrel ..... *Oxalis corniculata*
Virginia creeper ..... *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Swamp bay ..... *Persea palustris*
Cape-weed ..... *Phyla nodiflora*
Plantain ..... *Plantago major*
Laurel cherry ..... *Prunus caroliniana*
Firethorn ..... *Pyracantha coccinea*
False dandelion ..... *Pyrrhopappus carolinianus*
Laurel oak ..... *Quercus hemisphaerica*
Diamond leaf oak ..... *Quercus laurifolia*
Live oak ..... *Quercus virginiana*
Rhynchosia ..... *Rhynchosia minima*
Dewberry ..... *Rubus trivialis*
Dock ..... *Rumex sp.*
Coastal plain willow ..... *Salix caroliniana*
Lyre-leaved sage ..... *Salvia lyrata*
Elderberry ..... *Sambucus canadensis*
Black snakeroot ..... *Sanicula sp.*
Goldenrod ..... *Solidago canadensis*
Goldenrod ..... *Solidago sp.*
Spiny leaved sow thistle ..... *Sonchus asper*
Common sow thistle ..... *Sonchus oleraceus*
Hedge nettle ..... *Stachys floridana*
Common chickweed ..... *Stellaria media*

Low hop clover ..... *Trifolium campestre*
Corn speedwell ..... *Veronica arvensis*
Vetch ..... *Vicia sp.*
Youngia ..... *Youngia japonica*
Hercules club..... *Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*

AMPHIBIANS

Frogs and Toads

Southern toad ..... *Bufo terrestris* .....MTC
Green treefrog..... *Hyla cinerea*.....MTC
Slimy salamander ..... *Plethodon glutinosus*..... DV

REPTILES

Crocodilians

American alligator..... *Alligator mississippiensis* .....SM

Turtles and tortoises

Alligator snapping turtle..... *Macrochelys temminckii*.....Wakulla River
Common musk turtle..... *Sternotherus odoratus* .. St. Marks & Wakulla Rivers
Florida box turtle ..... *Terrapene carolina bauri* .....MTC

Lizards

Green anole ..... *Anolis carolinensis* .....MTC
Eastern glass lizard ..... *Ophisaurus ventralis* ..... DV

Snakes

Florida cottonmouth ..... *Agkistrodon piscivorus floridanus*.... St. Marks River
Southern black racer ..... *Coluber constrictor priapus* .....MTC
Eastern diamondback rattlesnake..... *Crotalus adamanteus* ..... MTC
Yellow rat snake ..... *Elaphe obsoleta quadrivittata*..... MTC
Eastern coachwhip ..... *Masticophis flagellum flagellum* .....MTC

BIRDS

Geese

Canada goose..... *Branta canadensis* ..... OF

Ducks

Wood duck..... *Aix sponsa*..... rivers
American wigeon ..... *Anas americana*..... rivers
Northern shoveler ..... *Anas clypeata* ..... rivers
Green-winged teal..... *Anas crecca* ..... rivers

Blue-winged teal ..... *Anas discors* ..... rivers
Gadwall ..... *Anas strepera*..... rivers
Lesser scaup ..... *Aythya affinis*..... rivers
Bufflehead ..... *Bucephala albeola*..... rivers
Common goldeneye..... *Bucephala clangula* ..... rivers
Red-breasted merganser..... *Mergus serrator*..... rivers

Loons
Common loon ..... *Gavia immer* ..... rivers

Grebes
Horned grebe ..... *Podiceps auritus* ..... rivers
Pied-billed grebe ..... *Podilymbus podiceps*..... rivers

Pelicans
American white pelican ..... *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos* ..... OF
Brown pelican ..... *Pelecanus occidentalis*..... OF

Cormorants
Double-crested cormorant..... *Phalacrocorax auritus*..... river, OF

Darters
Anhinga ..... *Anhinga anhinga* ..... river, OF

Bitterns and Herons
Great egret ..... *Ardea alba* ..... rivers, SM
Great blue heron..... *Ardea herodias herodias* ..... rivers, SM
Cattle egret..... *Bubulcus ibis*..... rivers, DV
Green heron ..... *Butorides virescens*..... rivers, SM
Little blue heron..... *Egretta caerulea* ..... rivers, SM
Snowy egret..... *Egretta thula* ..... rivers, SM
Tricolored heron..... *Egretta tricolor* ..... rivers, SM

Vultures
Turkey vulture ..... *Cathartes aura* ..... OF
Black vulture ..... *Coragyps atratus*..... OF

Ospreys
Osprey ..... *Pandion haliaetus* ..... MS, MAH

Hawks, Eagles, and Kites
Cooper's hawk..... *Accipiter cooperii* ..... OF
Sharp-shinned hawk..... *Accipiter striatus* ..... OF
Red-tailed hawk..... *Buteo jamaicensis*..... OF
Red-shouldered hawk ..... *Buteo lineatus*..... OF
Broad-winged hawk..... *Buteo platypterus* ..... OF
Northern harrier..... *Circus cyaneus*..... OF
Bald eagle ..... *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*..... OF

Falcons

Merlin	*Falco columbarius*	OF
American kestrel	*Falco sparverius paulus*	DV, OF

Plovers

Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*	DV
Black-bellied Plover	*Pluvialis squatarola*	SM

Snipes and Sandpipers

Common snipe	*Gallinago gallinago*	SM
Lesser yellowlegs	*Tringa flavipes*	SM
Greater yellowlegs	*Tringa melanoleuca*	SM

Gulls and Terns

Bonaparte's gull	*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*	OF
Laughing gull	*Leucophaeus atricilla*	OF
Ring-billed gull	*Larus delawarensis*	OF
Least tern	*Sternula antillarum*	OF
Forster's tern	*Sterna forsteri*	OF
Royal tern	*Thalasseus maximus*	OF

Doves

Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*	DV

Cuckoos

Yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	SM

Owls

Great horned owl	*Bubo virginianus*	DV
Eastern screech-owl	*Megascops asio*	DV
Barred owl	*Strix varia*	river, DV

Goatsuckers

Common nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*	OF

Kingfishers

Belted kingfisher	*Megaceryle alcyon*	MTC

Woodpeckers

Northern flicker	*Colaptes auratus*	DV
Red-bellied woodpecker	*Melanerpes carolinus*	DV
Downy woodpecker	*Picoides pubescens*	DV
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus varius*	DV

Flycatchers and Kingbirds

Great-crested flycatcher	*Myiarchus crinitus*	DV, SM
Eastern phoebe	*Sayornis phoebe*	DV, SM
Eastern kingbird	*Tyrannus tyrannus*	DV, SM

Vireos

Yellow-throated vireo	*Vireo flavifrons*	MTC
White-eyed vireo	*Vireo griseus*	MTC
Red-eyed vireo	*Vireo olivaceus*	MTC
Solitary vireo	*Vireo solitarius*	MTC

Jays and Crows

American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	MTC
Fish crow	*Corvus ossifragus*	rivers
Blue jay	*Cyanocitta cristata*	MTC

Wrens

Marsh wren	*Cistothorus palustris*	SM
Carolina wren	*Thryothorus ludovicianus*	MTC
House wren	*Troglodytes aedon*	DV

Kinglets

Ruby-crowned kinglet	*Regulus calendula*	MTC

Thrushes

Hermit thrush	*Catharus guttatus*	MTC
Wood thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	MTC
American robin	*Turdus migratorius*	MTC

Thrashers

Gray catbird	*Dumetella carolinensis*	DV, MTC
Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	DV, MTC
Brown thrasher	*Toxostoma rufum*	MTC

Starlings

European starling	*Sturnus vulgaris**	DV

Warblers

Yellow-rumped warbler	*Dendroica coronata*	MTC
Yellow-throated warbler	*Dendroica dominica*	MTC
Palm warbler	*Dendroica palmarum*	MTC
Common yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*	MTC

Sparrows

Slate colored junco	*Junco hyemalis*	DV, OF, MTC
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	DV
Savannah sparrow	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	SM
Swamp sparrow	*Melospiza Georgiana*	river, SM
Song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	MTC, DV
White-throated sparrow	*Zonotrichia albicollis*	MTC

Cardinals, Tanagers, Grosbeaks, and Buntings

Northern cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	MTC
Eastern bluebird	*Sialia sialis*	MTC

Meadowlarks, Blackbirds, and Orioles

Red-winged blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*	SM
Orchard oriole	*Icterus spurius*	DV
Brown-headed cowbird	*Molothrus ater*	DV
Rufous-sided towhee	*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*	MTC
Boat-tailed grackle	*Quiscalus major*	river
Eastern meadowlark	*Sturnella magna*	MTC

Finches

Purple finch	*Carpodacus purpureus*	DV

MAMMALS

Coyote	*Canis latrans*	MTC
Bobcat	*Felis rufus*	MTC
Nine-banded armadillo	*Dasypus novemcinctus*	MTC
Virginia opossum	*Didelphis virginiana*	MTC
House mouse	*Mus musculus*	DV
Raccoon	*Procyon lotor*	MTC
Black rat	*Rattus rattus**	MTC
Eastern gray squirrel	*Sciurus carolinensis*	DV, MTC
Hispid cotton rat	*Sigmodon hispidus*	SM
Eastern cottontail	*Sylvilagus floridanus*	MTC
Marsh rabbit	*Sylvilagus palustris*	SM
Florida manatee	*Trichechus manatus*	MUS
Bottle-nosed dolphin	*Tursiops truncatus*	MUS
Gray fox	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*	MAH

Addendum 6—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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation 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 - FWC)

FE ..... Federally-designated Endangered

FT ..... Federally-designated Threatened

FXN..... Federally-designated Threatened Nonessential Experimental Population

FT(S/A) ..... Federally-designated Threatened species due to similarity of appearance

ST..... Listed as Threatened Species by the FWC. 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 FWC. 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 7—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 which are owned or controlled by the agency.

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

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

C. Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority and more in depth information can be found at:
http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/guidelines.cfm

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, cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects.

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

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

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

In order to have a proposed project reviewed by the Division, certain information must be submitted for comments and recommendations. The minimum review documentation requirements can be found at: http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/docs/minimum_review_documentation_requirements.pdf.

* * *

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

Deena S. Woodward
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) 245-6425

Toll Free: (800) 847-7278
Fax: (850) 245-6435

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.