FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
Environmental Protection

Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Ron DeSantis
Governor

Jeanette Nuñez
Lt. Governor

Shawn Hamilton
Secretary

Memorandum

TO: James Parker
Office of Environmental Services
Division of State Lands

FROM: Harrison Nichols, Planner
Office of Park Planning
Division of Recreation and Parks

SUBJECT: OCHLOCKONEE RIVER STATE PARK (Lease No. 2469) and
BALD POINT STATE PARK (Lease No. 4244)
Ten Year Management Plan Update
Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) Public Hearing

DATE: November 1, 2022

Attached is a hardcopy of the ARC executive summary, the Division of State Lands checklist, and a copy of the subject management plan update. This plan is being submitted for the Division of State Lands' compliance review and for review by ARC members at their February 2023 meeting.

For your convenience and use, six USBs with the subject management plan update are also being provided with this memorandum.

Please contact me by email at Harrison.Nichols@floridadep.gov or by phone at 850.245.3065 if there are any questions related to this update.

Thank you for your assistance.

HN:dpd
Attachments

cc: Shauna Allen

Ochlockonee River State Park

Lead Agency: Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks

Common Name of Property: Ochlockonee River State Park

Location: Wakulla County

Acreage: 547.39 Acres

Acreage Breakdown

Natural Communities	Acres
Mesic Flatwoods	155.36
Pine Plantation	128.46
Wet Flatwood	75.70
Depression Marsh	39.10
Developed	27.90
Scrubby Flatwood	24.74
Sandhill	24.39
Blackwater Stream	24.15
Floodplain Swamp	19.39
Floodplain Marsh	12.01
Alluvial Forest	7.95
Successional Hardwood Forest	3.31
Flatwood/ Prairie Lake	2.22
Borrow Area	0.94
Bottomland Forest	0.88
Baygall	0.80

Lease/Management Agreement Number: 2469

Use: Single Use

Management Responsibilities

Agency: Dept. of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks

Responsibility: Public Outdoor Recreation and Conservation

Designated Land Use: Public outdoor recreation and conservation is the designated single use of the property.

Sublease: None

Encumbrances: See Addendum 1 for details

Type of Acquisition(s): Initial acquisition from the Trust for Public Land in August 1999 under Consecration and Lands (CARL). See Addendum 1.

Unique Features

Overview: The purpose of Ochlockonee River State Park is to conserve and interpret the tract of pristine longleaf pine forests, an ecosystem which historically spanned much of the state. These forests provide critical habitat for rare and threatened wildlife, such as the red-cockaded woodpecker. The park also provides exceptional outdoor resource-based recreation to visitors at the confluence of the Ochlockonee and Dead rivers.

Natural: The park is comprised of a mosaic of upland and wetland communities, dominated by mesic flatwoods. Decades of prescribed burning have rendered an excellent example of longleaf pine flatwoods management within the Florida Park Service. Additionally, the park provides habitat for several listed, threatened, or endangered species such as gopher tortoises, flatwoods salamanders, and red-cockaded woodpeckers.

Archaeological/Historic: The park preserves and interprets a wide-ranging variety of important cultural sites, including two shell midden sites.

Management Goals, Objectives, and Actions

Measurable objectives and actions have been identified for each of the management goals for Ochlockonee River 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 Division of Recreation and Parks 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.

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, 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 Chapters 253.034 and 259.032, Florida Statutes.

Goals, objectives, and actions identified in this management plan will serve as the basis for developing annual work plans for the park. Since the plan is

based on conditions that exist at the time the plan is developed, the annual work plans will provide the flexibility needed to adapt to future conditions as they change during the ten-year management planning cycle. As the 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.

- *Objective A: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.*
- *Objective B: Restore hydrological conditions to approximately 14 acres*
- *Objective C: Investigate and address erosion issues on approximately 2,000 feet of Ochlockonee River shoreline*
- *Objective D: Address water quality issues in designated swimming area on the Dead River*

Natural Communities Management

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

- *Objective A: Maintain 393 acres within the optimum fire return interval*
- *Objective B: Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities on 93 acres*
- *Objective C: Conduct natural communities improvement activities on 3 acres*

Imperiled Species Management

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

- *Objective A: Develop/Update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory for plants and animals as needed.*
- *Objective B: Monitor and document 2 selected imperiled animal species in the park.*
- *Objective C: Implement monitoring protocols for 1 selected imperiled animal species*
- *Objective D: Continue existing monitoring protocol for 1 selected imperiled plant species*
- *Objective E: Develop new monitoring protocols for 6 selected imperiled plant species*

Invasive and Nuisance Species Management
Goal: Remove invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance control.

- *Objective A: Annually treat 0.3 infested acres of invasive plant species*
- *Objective B: Implement control measures on 5 nuisance species*
- *Objective C: Implement control measures on 3 invasive animal species*
- *Objective D: Implement Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) for new invasive species*

Cultural Resource Management

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

- *Objective A: Assess and evaluate 2 of 2 recorded cultural resources in the park.*
- *Objective B: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.*
- *Objective C: Monitor and conduct additional assessments for recorded cultural resources determined to be in poor condition.*

Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates: See page 155.

Acquisition Needs/Acreage: The optimum boundary for Ochlockonee River State Park includes seven parcels located immediately south of the park between the park and the Ochlockonee River. The two largest parcels total 324.78 acres and are zoned for agriculture. These two undeveloped parcels would feature numerous creeks and wetlands, including creeks which cross into the park's boundary. Acquiring these parcels would greatly increase the park's river frontage. The remaining five parcels are residential and total 8.9 acres and are located along Highway 319. Acquiring these parcels would buffer the park from further development along Highway 319.

Surplus Lands/Acreage: No lands are considered surplus to the needs of the park.

Public Involvement: DRP provided an opportunity for public input by conducting a public open house meeting and advisory group process to present the draft management plan to stakeholders. These meetings were held on October 4, 2022 and October 5, 2022, respectively. Meeting notices were published in the Florida Administrative Register, September 28, 2022, Volume 48, Issue 189, 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).

Summary of Significant Changes in the Management Plan Update

New recreation opportunities and facilities have been proposed that are appropriate for this park and consistent with the DRP mission. These include:

- *Improve park entrance and expand ranger station to include additional office space*
- *Improve configuration of boat ramp parking area*
- *Install climate control system within bathhouse and convert four existing RV sites located within southwest corner of the campground loop, currently 40 feet, into 30 feet RV sites*
- *Install cleats on Dead River floating dock, and construct new floating docks on the Ochlockonee River, towards the point of confluence of the Ochlockonee and Dead Rivers*
- *Develop spur trails to bypass wetland feature on the Flatwoods Trail and connect Flatwoods Trail to Scenic Drive*
- *Replace portable toilet with permanent restroom in an appropriate location within primitive group camp*
- *Construct new storage facility and new shop building within support area*

Land Management Plan Compliance Checklist

Required for State-owned conservation lands over 160 acres (Updated July 2022)

Instructions for managers:
Complete each item and fill in the applicable correlating page numbers and/or appendix where the item can be found within the land management plan (LMP). If an item does not apply to the subject property, please describe that fact on a correlating page number of the LMP. Do not mark an "N/A" for any items below.

For more information, please visit the stewardship portion of the Division of State Lands' website at: http://floridadep.gov/lands/environmental-services/content/land-stewardship

Section A: Acquisition Information Items

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
1	The common name of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	1
2	The land acquisition program, if any, under which the property was acquired.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	1
3	Degree of title interest held by the Board, including reservations and encumbrances such as leases.	18-2.021	1
4	The legal description and acreage of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	37, Add 1
5	A map showing the approximate location and boundaries of the property, and the location of any structures or improvements to the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	61
6	An **assessment** as to whether the property, or any portion, should be declared surplus. *Provide Information regarding* ***assessment and analysis*** *in the plan, and provide* ***corresponding map*** *.*	18-2.021	69, 71
7	Identification of other parcels of land within or immediately adjacent to the property that should be purchased because they are essential to management of the property. *Please clearly indicate parcels on a map.*	18-2.021	69
8	Identification of adjacent land uses that conflict with the planned use of the property, if any.	18-2.021	Add 10
9	A statement of the purpose for which the lands were acquired, the projected use or uses as defined in 253.034 and the statutory authority for such use or uses.	259.032	35
10	Proximity of property to other significant State, local or federal land or water resources.	18-2.021	3

Section B: Use Items

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
11	The designated single use or multiple use management for the property, including use by other managing entities.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	2
12	A description of past and existing uses, including any unauthorized uses of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	1
13	A description of alternative or multiple uses of the property considered by the lessee and a statement detailing why such uses were not adopted.	18-2.018	1
14	A description of the management responsibilities of each entity involved in the property's management and how such responsibilities will be coordinated.	18-2.018	5

15	Include a provision that requires that the managing agency consult with the Division of Historical Resources, Department of State before taking actions that may adversely affect archeological or historical resources.	18-2.021	5
16	Analysis/description of other managing agencies and private land managers, if any, which could facilitate the restoration or management of the land.	18-2.021	1
17	A determination of the public uses and public access that would be consistent with the purposes for which the lands were acquired.	259.032	59-69
18	A finding regarding whether each planned use complies with the 1981 State Lands Management Plan, particularly whether such uses represent "balanced public utilization," specific agency statutory authority and any other legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of such property.	18-2.021	1
19	Letter of compliance from the local government stating that the LMP is in compliance with the Local Government Comprehensive Plan.	BOT requirement	Add 10
20	An assessment of the impact of planned uses on the renewable and non-renewable resources of the property, including soil and water resources, and a detailed description of the specific actions that will be taken to protect, enhance and conserve these resources and to compensate/mitigate damage caused by such uses, including a description of how the manager plans to control and prevent soil erosion and soil or water contamination.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Add 4
21	*For managed areas larger than 1,000 acres, an analysis of the multiple-use potential of the property which shall include the potential of the property to generate revenues to enhance the management of the property provided that no lease, easement, or license for such revenue-generating use shall be entered into if the granting of such lease, easement or license would adversely affect the tax exemption of the interest on any revenue bonds issued to fund the acquisition of the affected lands from gross income for federal income tax purposes, pursuant to Internal Revenue Service regulations.	18-2.021 & 253.036	1
22	If the lead managing agency determines that timber resource management is not in conflict with the primary management objectives of the managed area, a component or section, prepared by a qualified professional forester, that assesses the feasibility of managing timber resources pursuant to section 253.036, F.S.	18-021	Add 8
23	A statement regarding incompatible use in reference to Ch. 253.034(10).	253.034(10)	1

*The following taken from 253.034(10) is not a land management plan requirement; however, it should be considered when developing a land management plan: The following additional uses of conservation lands acquired pursuant to the Florida Forever program and other state-funded conservation land purchase programs shall be authorized, upon a finding by the Board of Trustees, if they meet the criteria specified in paragraphs (a)-(e): water resource development projects, water supply development projects, storm-water management projects, linear facilities and sustainable agriculture and forestry. Such additional uses are authorized where: (a) Not inconsistent with the management plan for such lands; (b) Compatible with the natural ecosystem and resource values of such lands; (c) The proposed use is appropriately located on such lands and where due consideration is given to the use of other available lands; (d) The using entity reasonably compensates the titleholder for such use based upon an appropriate measure of value; and (e) The use is consistent with the public interest.

Section C: Public Involvement Items

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
24	A statement concerning the extent of public involvement and local government participation in the development of the plan, if any.	18-2.021	6, Add 2

25	The management prospectus required pursuant to paragraph (9)(d) shall be available to the public for a period of 30 days prior to the public hearing.	259.032	6, Add 2
26	LMPs and LMP updates for parcels over 160 acres shall be developed with input from an advisory group who must conduct at least one public hearing within the county in which the parcel or project is located. *Include the advisory group members and their affiliations, as well as the date and location of the advisory group meeting.*	259.032	6, Add 2
27	Summary of comments and concerns expressed by the advisory group for parcels over 160 acres	18-2.021	6, Add 2
28	During plan development, at least one public hearing shall be held in each affected county. Notice of such public hearing shall be posted on the parcel or project designated for management, advertised in a paper of general circulation, and announced at a scheduled meeting of the local governing body before the actual public hearing. *Include a copy of each County's advertisements and announcements (meeting minutes will suffice to indicate an announcement) in the management plan.*	253.034 & 259.032	6, Add 2
29	The manager shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review team in finalizing the required 10-year update of its management plan. *Include manager's replies to the team's findings and recommendations.*	259.036	6, Add 2
30	Summary of comments and concerns expressed by the management review team, if required by Section 259.036, F.S.	18-2.021	6, Add 2
31	If manager is not in agreement with the management review team's findings and recommendations in finalizing the required 10-year update of its management plan, the managing agency should explain why they disagree with the findings or recommendations.	259.036	6, Add 2

Section D: Natural Resources

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
32	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding soil types. *Use brief descriptions and include USDA maps when available.*	18-2.021	Add 4
33	Insert FNAI based natural community maps when available.	ARC consensus	44,.49
34	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding outstanding native landscapes containing relatively unaltered flora, fauna and geological conditions.	18-2.021	39-44
35	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding unique natural features and/or resources including but not limited to virgin timber stands, scenic vistas, natural rivers and streams, coral reefs, natural springs, caverns and large sinkholes.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	39-44
36	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding beaches and dunes.	18-2.021	39-44
37	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding mineral resources, such as oil, gas and phosphate, etc.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Add 4

38	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding fish and wildlife, both game and non-game, and their habitat.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	39-44
39	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding State and Federally listed endangered or threatened species and their habitat.	18-2.021	52-55
40	The identification or resources on the property that are listed in the Natural Areas Inventory. *Include letter from FNAI or consultant where appropriate.*	18-2.021	39-44
41	Specific description of how the managing agency plans to identify, locate, protect and preserve or otherwise use fragile, nonrenewable natural and cultural resources.	259.032	39-57
42	Habitat Restoration and Improvement	259.032 & 253.034	
42-A.	Describe management needs, problems and a desired outcome and the key management activities necessary to achieve the enhancement, protection and preservation of restored habitats and enhance the natural, historical and archeological resources and their values for which the lands were acquired.	↓	39-57
42-B.	Provide a detailed description of both short (2-year planning period) and long-term (10-year planning period) management goals, and a priority schedule based on the purposes for which the lands were acquired and include a timeline for completion.		39-57
42-C.	The associated measurable objectives to achieve the goals.		39-57
42-D.	The related activities that are to be performed to meet the land management objectives and their associated measures. *Include fire management plans - they can be in plan body or an appendix.*		39-57
42-E.	A detailed expense and manpower budget in order to provide a management tool that facilitates development of performance measures, including recommendations for cost-effective methods of accomplishing those activities.		39-57
43	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of forest and other natural resources and associated acreage. *See footnote.*	253.034	39-57
44	Sustainable Forest Management, including implementation of prescribed fire management		
44-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).		51-52
44-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		51-52
44-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		51-52
44-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		51-52
44-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).	18-2.021, 253.034 & 259.032 ↓	183-195
45	Imperiled species, habitat maintenance, enhancement, restoration or population restoration	259.032 & 253.034	
45-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	135-138
45-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		135-138
45-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		135-138
45-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		135-138

45-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		183-195
45-F	Assess the feasibility of managing the lands > 40 contiguous acres as a recipient site for gopher tortoises consistent with rules of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, as prepared by the agency or cooperatively with a Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission wildlife biologist.	259.105	17
45-G	Economic feasibility of establishing a gopher tortoise recipient site, including the initial cost, recurring management costs and the revenue projections.	259.105	17
46	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of exotic and invasive plants and associated acreage. *See footnote.*	253.034	
47	Place the Arthropod Control Plan in an appendix. If one does not exist, provide a statement as to what arrangement exists between the local mosquito control district and the management unit.	BOT requirement via lease language	28
48	Exotic and invasive species maintenance and control	259.032 & 253.034	
48-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	55-56
48-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		55-56
48-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		55-56
48-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		55-56
48-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		183-195

Section E: Water Resources

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
49	A statement as to whether the property is within and/or adjacent to an aquatic preserve or a designated area of critical state concern or an area under study for such designation. *If yes, provide a list of the appropriate managing agencies that have been notified of the proposed plan.*	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	3, 5, 6
50	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding water resources, including water classification for each water body and the identification of any such water body that is designated as an Outstanding Florida Water under Rule 62-302.700, F.A.C.	18-2.021	39-44
51	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding swamps, marshes and other wetlands.	18-2.021	6, 48
52	***Quantitative description of the land regarding an inventory of hydrological features and associated acreage. *See footnote.*	253.034	45
53	Hydrological Preservation and Restoration	259.032 & 253.034	
53-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	39-43
53-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		39-43
53-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		39-43
53-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		39-43
53-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		183-195

Section F: Historical, Archeological and Cultural Resources

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
54	**Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding archeological and historical resources. *Include maps of all cultural resources except Native American sites, unless such sites are major points of interest that are open to public visitation.*	18-2.018, 18-2.021 & per DHR's request	57-59
55	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of significant land, cultural or historical features and associated acreage.	253.034	57-59
56	A description of actions the agency plans to take to locate and identify unknown resources such as surveys of unknown archeological and historical resources.	18-2.021	57-59
57	Cultural and Historical Resources	259.032 & 253.034	
57-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	57-58
57-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		57-58
57-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		57-58
57-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		57-58
57-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		183-195

**While maps of Native American sites should not be included in the body of the management plan, the DSL urges each managing agency to provide such information to the Division of Historical Resources for inclusion in their proprietary database. This information should be available for access to new managers to assist them in developing, implementing and coordinating their management activities.

Section G: Facilities (Infrastructure, Access, Recreation)

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
58	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of infrastructure and associated acreage. *See footnote.*	253.034	183-195
59	Capital Facilities and Infrastructure	259.032 & 253.034	
59-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	59-68
59-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		59-68
59-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		59-68
59-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		59-68
59-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		183-195
60	*** Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of recreational facilities and associated acreage.	253.034	
61	Public Access and Recreational Opportunities	259.032 & 253.034	59-68
61-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	59-68
61-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		59-68
61-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		59-68
61-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		59-68
61-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		183-195

Section H: Other/ Managing Agency Tools

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
62	Place this LMP Compliance Checklist at the front of the plan.	ARC and managing agency consensus	Front of plan
63	Place the Executive Summary at the front of the LMP. Include a physical description of the land.	ARC and 253.034	Front of plan
64	If this LMP is a 10-year update, note the accomplishments since the drafting of the last LMP set forth in an organized (categories or bullets) format.	ARC consensus	39-57
65	Key management activities necessary to achieve the desired outcomes regarding other appropriate resource management.	259.032	39-57
66	Summary budget for the scheduled land management activities of the LMP including any potential fees anticipated from public or private entities for projects to offset adverse impacts to imperiled species or such habitat, which fees shall be used to restore, manage, enhance, repopulate, or acquire imperiled species habitat for lands that have or are anticipated to have imperiled species or such habitat onsite. The summary budget shall be prepared in such a manner that it facilitates computing an aggregate of land management costs for all state-managed lands using the categories described in s. 259.037(3) which are resource management, administration, support, capital improvements, recreation visitor services, law enforcement activities.	253.034	183-195
67	Cost estimate for conducting other management activities which would enhance the natural resource value or public recreation value for which the lands were acquired, include recommendations for cost-effective methods in accomplishing those activities.	259.032	183-195
68	A statement of gross income generated, net income and expenses.	18-2.018	183-195

*** = The referenced inventories shall be of such detail that objective measures and benchmarks can be established for each tract of land and monitored during the lifetime of the plan. All quantitative data collected shall be aggregated, standardized, collected, and presented in an electronic format to allow for uniform management reporting and analysis. The information collected by the DEP pursuant to s. 253.0325(2) shall be available to the land manager and his or her assignee.

Bald Point State Park

Lead Agency: Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks

Common Name of Property: Bald Point State Park

Location: Franklin County

Acreage: 6,120.33 Acres

Acreage Breakdown

Natural Communities	Acres
Pine Plantation	2,396.65
Basin Marsh	800.81
Estuarine Tidal Marsh	699.69
Mesic Flatwoods	448.92
Scrub	423.70
Wet Flatwoods	397.00
Scrubby Flatwoods	300.15
Flatwoods/Prairie Lake	280.39
Depression Marsh	104.92
Salt Marsh	64.80
Beach Dune	63.70
Baygall	37.05
Maritime Hammock	28.84
Xeric Hammock	28.46
Developed	21.46
Marsh Lake	14.38
Clearing/Regeneration	9.40

Lease/Management Agreement Number: 4244

Use: Single Use

Management Responsibilities

Agency: Dept. of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks

Responsibility: Public Outdoor Recreation and Conservation

Designated Land Use: Public outdoor recreation and conservation is the designated single use of the property.

Sublease: None

Encumbrances: See Addendum 1 for details.

Type of Acquisition(s): Initial acquisition from the Trust for Public Lands in August 1999 under Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) see Addendum 1 for details.

Unique Features

Overview: The park is currently 12,152.22 acres. The purpose of Bald Point State Park is to protect the sensitive natural communities of the surrounding coastal areas, which are home to many rare and endangered species. The park supplements the protection provided by the nearby St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge while providing resource-based recreation to Florida residents and visitors. The numerous tidal creeks and salt marshes are favored by paddlers and fisherman, while the upland areas and beaches provide exceptional opportunities for bird watching and wildlife appreciation.

Natural: The park protects one of the largest segments of undeveloped sandy and estuarine shorelines along the Florida Panhandle. These protected communities provide important habitat for several imperiled species, including gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), American oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*), rufa red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*), Wilson's plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*), and nesting opportunities for several species of sea turtle. The park's expansive acreage also provides suitable habitat for Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*).

Archaeological/Historic: The park preserves and interprets a wide-ranging variety of important cultural sites, including Weeden Island, Deptford, and Fort Walton period shell mounds, an early-mid 20th century seineyard, a turpentine shanty, and a portion of Camp Gordon Johnston that served as a U.S. Army training camp for amphibious landing operations in preparation for the Normandy Invasion of World War II.

Management Goals, Objectives, and Actions

Measurable objectives and actions have been identified for each of the management goals for Bald Point 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 Division of Recreation and Parks 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.

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, DRP

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 Chapters 253.034 and 259.032, Florida Statutes.

Goals, objectives, and actions identified in this management plan will serve as the basis for developing annual work plans for the park. Since the plan is based on conditions that exist at the time the plan is developed, the annual work plans will 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.

- *Objective A: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.*
- *Objective: Restore natural hydrological conditions and function to approximately 83.6 acres of mesic flatwoods natural community.*

Natural Communities Management

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

- *Objective: Maintain 4,872.15 acres within the optimum fire return interval.*
- *Objective: Conduct natural community restoration activities on 2,396 acres.*
- *Objective: Conduct natural community improvement activities on 3,975 acres.*

Imperiled Species Management

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

- *Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.*
- *Objective: Continue existing monitoring protocols for 11 imperiled animal species.*
- *Objective: Implement monitoring protocols for 6 selected imperiled animal species.*
- *Objective: Improve Sea Turtle nesting habitat.*
- *Objective: Improve shorebird/seabird habitat.*
- *Objective: Continue existing monitoring protocols for 1 selected imperiled plant species.*

Invasive and Nuisance Species Management
Goal: Remove invasive species and conduct maintenance control.

- *Objective: Annually treat 2 infested acres of invasive plant species.*
- *Objective: Implement control measures on 5 nuisance species.*
- *Objective: Implement control measures on invasive animal species.*
- *Objective: Implement Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) for new invasive species.*

Cultural Resource Management

Cultural Resource Management
Goal: Protect, preserve, and maintain cultural resources in the park.

- *Objective: Assess/evaluate 31 of 31 recorded cultural resources in the park.*
- *Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.*
- *Objective: Monitor and conduct additional assessments of recorded cultural resources determined to be in poor condition.*
- *Objective: Bring 3 of 8 recorded cultural resources into good condition.*

Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates: See Cost Estimates Table, page 155.

Acquisition Needs/Acreage: The following parcels, totaling approximately 83.9 acres, should be considered for addition to Bald Point State Park:

- Along the north side of Alligator Drive, just east of Pine Street, are 10 parcels totaling about 16.7 acres, all zoned single-family residential.
- A parcel north of the intersection of Alligator Drive and Bald Point Road totaling 2.07 acres, zoned single family residential.
- 36 single-family residential parcels located along Bald Point Road.
- Approximately 72 single-family residential parcels located in the Lakeview Drive residential development.

Surplus Lands/Acreage: No lands are considered surplus to the needs of the park.

Public Involvement: DRP provided an opportunity for public input by conducting a public open house meeting and advisory group process to present the draft management plan to stakeholders. These meetings were held on October 4, 2022 and October 5, 2022, respectively. Meeting notices were published in the Florida Administrative Register, September 28, 2022, Volume 48, Issue 189, 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).

Summary of Significant Changes in the Management Plan Update

Park Entrance
1. Install park entrance sign
2. Construct ranger station and parking area

Chaires Creek Day Use Area
1. Complete construction of the previously planned and permitted restrooms and picnic pavilions
2. Construct sidewalk connecting day use area to bridge
3. Address areas of erosion around bridge

Sunrise Beach Access
1. Partner with Franklin County to improve pedestrian crosswalk at Bald Point Road
2. Construct permanent ADA parking spaces in main parking area west of Bald Point Road with sidewalk connecting to improved crosswalk
3. Construct permanent restroom facility in parking area west of Bald Point road

Maritime Beach Access
1. Develop vehicle turn-around area, possibly in partnership with Franklin County if outside entrance gate
2. Redevelop entrance gate to accommodate two-way traffic
3. Enhance landscape in parking area median, utilizing native species

North Point Beach Access
1. Construct permanent restroom facility in appropriate location
   Design elements should prioritize small footprint and avoiding additional clearing and ground disturbance. If feasible, the restroom should be a single unit and constructed at grade.

Trails
1. Sand Pine Trail
   - Install interpretive kiosk
   - Install potable water source
   - Stabilize and expand parking to accommodate up to 10 vehicles
   - Identify and establish new trail routes through newly added St. Teresa acquisition property

2. Bombing Range Trail
   - Reconstruct collapsed bridge

3. Tucker Loop
    - Connect Tucker Loop trail to new Chaires Creek day use are via one of the following options:
        - Construct sidewalk along park entrance road from day use area to where trail intersects the entrance road
        - Re-route the trail along management road leading to former paddling launch on Tucker Lake
    - Develop new trail through flatwoods south of entrance road
        - This option may require boardwalk to traverse wet areas

<u>Support & Residence Area</u>

1. Construct enclosed barn/garage facility to protect equipment and vehicles from salt spray and subsequent deterioration

<u>Alligator Harbor Shoreline</u>

1. Install signage and fencing to mitigate improper visitor access to shoreline

<u>New Campground to Beach Access Trail</u>

1. Three potential alternatives for trail alignments:
    - Alternative 1: South of Maritime Beach Access entrance gate
        - Designate multi-use trail along existing trail/management road from proposed campground area to Maritime Beach Access
        - Design and construct trail or sidewalk along shoulder of Bald Point Road from where existing trail/management road ends at Bald Point Road to the Maritime Beach entrance gate
        - Install pedestrian access gate at entrance gate
    - Alternative 2: North of Maritime Beach Access entrance gate
        - Designate multi-use trail along existing trail/management road from proposed campground area to Maritime Beach Access
        - Develop new trail branching northeast off existing trail/management road
        - Construct boardwalk to traverse salt marsh located west of Maritime Beach Access.

    Connect trail with Maritime Beach access day use area.
    - Alternative 3: Sunrise Beach Trail
        - Designate multi-use trail along existing trail/management road to Sunrise Beach day use area
2. Ensure that the adequate buffer between trail/trailhead and proposed campground is established to separate use areas.

Campground Loop with Bathhouse

1. Conduct needed repairs to Chaires Creek Bridge
2. Develop site plan for new 8 to 12-acre campground within disturbed area east of Chaires Creek at the end of the existing park entrance road
3. Preserve tree canopy and provide maximum seclusion from adjacent sites
4. To preserve the wilderness viewshed of the Chaires Creek corridor, no sites or built facilities should be visible from the creek or Tucker Lake. This can be achieved by concentrating all facilities to the eastern side of the existing management road extending from the existing entrance road. This area is also where the majority of the upland area suitable for campground development is located.
5. Designate 5 sites for park model cabins
6. Develop campground loop road
7. Install utilities
8. Construct bathhouse
9. Protect upland area northwest of campground for well-separated trail

Alligator Harbor Boat Ramp

1. Assess suitability of an improved boat ramp along US Highway 98 at one of two locations within park boundary: Leonard's Landing or Two Rut.
    - Site suitability studies and stakeholder engagement must be conducted prior to any development. These studies will consider factors such as visitor preference, traffic patterns on US Highway 98, and hydrological and ecological impacts.
    - Consider partnering with Franklin County to redevelop the currently existing boat launch at Leonard's Landing.
    - Parking area may potentially be developed on north side of US 98 in parcel currently owned by Franklin County (contingent on coordination).

Land Management Plan Compliance Checklist

Required for State-owned conservation lands over 160 acres (Updated July 2022)

Instructions for managers:

Complete each item and fill in the applicable correlating page numbers and/or appendix where the item can be found within the land management plan (LMP). If an item does not apply to the subject property, please describe that fact on a correlating page number of the LMP. Do not mark an "N/A" for any items below.

For more information, please visit the stewardship portion of the Division of State Lands' website at: http://floridadep.gov/lands/environmental-services/content/land-stewardship

Section A: Acquisition Information Items

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
1	The common name of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	1, Ad. 1
2	The land acquisition program, if any, under which the property was acquired.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	1, Ad. 1
3	Degree of title interest held by the Board, including reservations and encumbrances such as leases.	18-2.021	1, Ad. 1
4	The legal description and acreage of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	1, Ad. 1
5	A map showing the approximate location and boundaries of the property, and the location of any structures or improvements to the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	107
6	An **assessment** as to whether the property, or any portion, should be declared surplus. *Provide Information regarding* ***assessment and analysis*** *in the plan, and provide* ***corresponding map*** *.*	18-2.021	117
7	Identification of other parcels of land within or immediately adjacent to the property that should be purchased because they are essential to management of the property. *Please clearly indicate parcels on a map.*	18-2.021	119
8	Identification of adjacent land uses that conflict with the planned use of the property, if any.	18-2.021	73
9	A statement of the purpose for which the lands were acquired, the projected use or uses as defined in 253.034 and the statutory authority for such use or uses.	259.032	1, Ad. 1
10	Proximity of property to other significant State, local or federal land or water resources.	18-2.021	3

Section B: Use Items

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
11	The designated single use or multiple use management for the property, including use by other managing entities.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	2
12	A description of past and existing uses, including any unauthorized uses of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	1, Ad. 1
13	A description of alternative or multiple uses of the property considered by the lessee and a statement detailing why such uses were not adopted.	18-2.018	1
14	A description of the management responsibilities of each entity involved in the property's management and how such responsibilities will be coordinated.	18-2.018	2

15	Include a provision that requires that the managing agency consult with the Division of Historical Resources, Department of State before taking actions that may adversely affect archeological or historical resources.	18-2.021	5
16	Analysis/description of other managing agencies and private land managers, if any, which could facilitate the restoration or management of the land.	18-2.021	1
17	A determination of the public uses and public access that would be consistent with the purposes for which the lands were acquired.	259.032	105-117
18	A finding regarding whether each planned use complies with the 1981 State Lands Management Plan, particularly whether such uses represent "balanced public utilization," specific agency statutory authority and any other legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of such property.	18-2.021	1
19	Letter of compliance from the local government stating that the LMP is in compliance with the Local Government Comprehensive Plan.	BOT requirement	Ad. 10
20	An assessment of the impact of planned uses on the renewable and non-renewable resources of the property, including soil and water resources, and a detailed description of the specific actions that will be taken to protect, enhance and conserve these resources and to compensate/mitigate damage caused by such uses, including a description of how the manager plans to control and prevent soil erosion and soil or water contamination.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Ad. 4
21	*For managed areas larger than 1,000 acres, an analysis of the multiple-use potential of the property which shall include the potential of the property to generate revenues to enhance the management of the property provided that no lease, easement, or license for such revenue-generating use shall be entered into if the granting of such lease, easement or license would adversely affect the tax exemption of the interest on any revenue bonds issued to fund the acquisition of the affected lands from gross income for federal income tax purposes, pursuant to Internal Revenue Service regulations.	18-2.021 & 253.036	1
22	If the lead managing agency determines that timber resource management is not in conflict with the primary management objectives of the managed area, a component or section, prepared by a qualified professional forester, that assesses the feasibility of managing timber resources pursuant to section 253.036, F.S.	18-021	Ad. 8
23	A statement regarding incompatible use in reference to Ch. 253.034(10).	253.034(10)	1

*The following taken from 253.034(10) is not a land management plan requirement; however, it should be considered when developing a land management plan: The following additional uses of conservation lands acquired pursuant to the Florida Forever program and other state-funded conservation land purchase programs shall be authorized, upon a finding by the Board of Trustees, if they meet the criteria specified in paragraphs (a)-(e): water resource development projects, water supply development projects, storm-water management projects, linear facilities and sustainable agriculture and forestry. Such additional uses are authorized where: (a) Not inconsistent with the management plan for such lands; (b) Compatible with the natural ecosystem and resource values of such lands; (c) The proposed use is appropriately located on such lands and where due consideration is given to the use of other available lands; (d) The using entity reasonably compensates the titleholder for such use based upon an appropriate measure of value; and (e) The use is consistent with the public interest.

Section C: Public Involvement Items

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
24	A statement concerning the extent of public involvement and local government participation in the development of the plan, if any.	18-2.021	6

25	The management prospectus required pursuant to paragraph (9)(d) shall be available to the public for a period of 30 days prior to the public hearing.	259.032	6
26	LMPs and LMP updates for parcels over 160 acres shall be developed with input from an advisory group who must conduct at least one public hearing within the county in which the parcel or project is located. *Include the advisory group members and their affiliations, as well as the date and location of the advisory group meeting.*	259.032	6, Ad. 2
27	Summary of comments and concerns expressed by the advisory group for parcels over 160 acres	18-2.021	Ad. 2
28	During plan development, at least one public hearing shall be held in each affected county. Notice of such public hearing shall be posted on the parcel or project designated for management, advertised in a paper of general circulation, and announced at a scheduled meeting of the local governing body before the actual public hearing. *Include a copy of each County's advertisements and announcements (meeting minutes will suffice to indicate an announcement) in the management plan.*	253.034 & 259.032	6
29	The manager shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review team in finalizing the required 10-year update of its management plan. *Include manager's replies to the team's findings and recommendations.*	259.036	Ad. 9
30	Summary of comments and concerns expressed by the management review team, if required by Section 259.036, F.S.	18-2.021	Ad. 9
31	If manager is not in agreement with the management review team's findings and recommendations in finalizing the required 10-year update of its management plan, the managing agency should explain why they disagree with the findings or recommendations.	259.036	Ad. 9

Section D: Natural Resources

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
32	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding soil types. *Use brief descriptions and include USDA maps when available.*	18-2.021	Ad. 4
33	Insert FNAI based natural community maps when available.	ARC consensus	81
34	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding outstanding native landscapes containing relatively unaltered flora, fauna and geological conditions.	18-2.021	79-91
35	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding unique natural features and/or resources including but not limited to virgin timber stands, scenic vistas, natural rivers and streams, coral reefs, natural springs, caverns and large sinkholes.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	79-91
36	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding beaches and dunes.	18-2.021	79-91
37	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding mineral resources, such as oil, gas and phosphate, etc.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Ad. 4

38	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding fish and wildlife, both game and non-game, and their habitat.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	79-91
39	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding State and Federally listed endangered or threatened species and their habitat.	18-2.021	91-94
40	The identification or resources on the property that are listed in the Natural Areas Inventory. *Include letter from FNAI or consultant where appropriate.*	18-2.021	79-91
41	Specific description of how the managing agency plans to identify, locate, protect and preserve or otherwise use fragile, nonrenewable natural and cultural resources.	259.032	79-91
42	Habitat Restoration and Improvement	259.032 & 253.034	
42-A.	Describe management needs, problems and a desired outcome and the key management activities necessary to achieve the enhancement, protection and preservation of restored habitats and enhance the natural, historical and archeological resources and their values for which the lands were acquired.	↓	79
42-B.	Provide a detailed description of both short (2-year planning period) and long-term (10-year planning period) management goals, and a priority schedule based on the purposes for which the lands were acquired and include a timeline for completion.		159
42-C.	The associated measurable objectives to achieve the goals.		79-91
42-D.	The related activities that are to be performed to meet the land management objectives and their associated measures. *Include fire management plans - they can be in plan body or an appendix.*		79, 159
42-E.	A detailed expense and manpower budget in order to provide a management tool that facilitates development of performance measures, including recommendations for cost-effective methods of accomplishing those activities.		159
43	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of forest and other natural resources and associated acreage. *See footnote.*	253.034	81
44	Sustainable Forest Management, including implementation of prescribed fire management		
44-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).		79-91
44-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		79-91
44-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		79-91
44-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		79-91
44-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).	18-2.021, 253.034 & 259.032 ↓	159
45	Imperiled species, habitat maintenance, enhancement, restoration or population restoration	259.032 & 253.034	
45-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	91-94
45-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		91-94
45-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		91-94
45-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		91-94

45-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		159
45-F	Assess the feasibility of managing the lands > 40 contiguous acres as a recipient site for gopher tortoises consistent with rules of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, as prepared by the agency or cooperatively with a Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission wildlife biologist.	259.105	17
45-G	Economic feasibility of establishing a gopher tortoise recipient site, including the initial cost, recurring management costs and the revenue projections.	259.105	17
46	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of exotic and invasive plants and associated acreage. *See footnote.*	253.034	94-96
47	Place the Arthropod Control Plan in an appendix. If one does not exist, provide a statement as to what arrangement exists between the local mosquito control district and the management unit.	BOT requirement via lease language	28
48	Exotic and invasive species maintenance and control	259.032 & 253.034	
48-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	94-96
48-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		94-96
48-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		94-96
48-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		94-96
48-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		159

Section E: Water Resources

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
49	A statement as to whether the property is within and/or adjacent to an aquatic preserve or a designated area of critical state concern or an area under study for such designation. *If yes, provide a list of the appropriate managing agencies that have been notified of the proposed plan.*	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	5
50	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding water resources, including water classification for each water body and the identification of any such water body that is designated as an Outstanding Florida Water under Rule 62-302.700, F.A.C.	18-2.021	75-79
51	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding swamps, marshes and other wetlands.	18-2.021	79-91
52	***Quantitative description of the land regarding an inventory of hydrological features and associated acreage. *See footnote.*	253.034	81
53	Hydrological Preservation and Restoration	259.032 & 253.034	
53-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	75-79
53-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		75-79
53-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		75-79
53-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		75-79
53-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		159

Section F: Historical, Archeological and Cultural Resources

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
54	**Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding archeological and historical resources. *Include maps of all cultural resources except Native American sites, unless such sites are major points of interest that are open to public visitation.*	18-2.018, 18-2.021 & per DHR's request	96-104
55	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of significant land, cultural or historical features and associated acreage.	253.034	96-104
56	A description of actions the agency plans to take to locate and identify unknown resources such as surveys of unknown archeological and historical resources.	18-2.021	96-104
57	Cultural and Historical Resources	259.032 & 253.034	
57-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	96-104
57-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		159
57-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		159
57-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		159
57-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		159

**While maps of Native American sites should not be included in the body of the management plan, the DSL urges each managing agency to provide such information to the Division of Historical Resources for inclusion in their proprietary database. This information should be available for access to new managers to assist them in developing, implementing and coordinating their management activities.

Section G: Facilities (Infrastructure, Access, Recreation)

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
58	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of infrastructure and associated acreage. *See footnote.*	253.034	159
59	Capital Facilities and Infrastructure	259.032 & 253.034	
59-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	105-112
59-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		105-112
59-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		105-112
59-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		105-112
59-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		159
60	*** Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of recreational facilities and associated acreage.	253.034	107
61	Public Access and Recreational Opportunities	259.032 & 253.034	
61-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	2
61-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		159
61-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		112-117
61-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		112-117
61-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		159

Section H: Other/ Managing Agency Tools

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
62	Place this LMP Compliance Checklist at the front of the plan.	ARC and managing agency consensus	Front
63	Place the Executive Summary at the front of the LMP. Include a physical description of the land.	ARC and 253.034	Front
64	If this LMP is a 10-year update, note the accomplishments since the drafting of the last LMP set forth in an organized (categories or bullets) format.	ARC consensus	73-104
65	Key management activities necessary to achieve the desired outcomes regarding other appropriate resource management.	259.032	73-104
66	Summary budget for the scheduled land management activities of the LMP including any potential fees anticipated from public or private entities for projects to offset adverse impacts to imperiled species or such habitat, which fees shall be used to restore, manage, enhance, repopulate, or acquire imperiled species habitat for lands that have or are anticipated to have imperiled species or such habitat onsite. The summary budget shall be prepared in such a manner that it facilitates computing an aggregate of land management costs for all state-managed lands using the categories described in s. 259.037(3) which are resource management, administration, support, capital improvements, recreation visitor services, law enforcement activities.	253.034	159
67	Cost estimate for conducting other management activities which would enhance the natural resource value or public recreation value for which the lands were acquired, include recommendations for cost-effective methods in accomplishing those activities.	259.032	105-117
68	A statement of gross income generated, net income and expenses.	18-2.018	159

*** = The referenced inventories shall be of such detail that objective measures and benchmarks can be established for each tract of land and monitored during the lifetime of the plan. All quantitative data collected shall be aggregated, standardized, collected, and presented in an electronic format to allow for uniform management reporting and analysis. The information collected by the DEP pursuant to s. 253.0325(2) shall be available to the land manager and his or her assignee.

St. Teresa Tract of Bald Point State Park

Lead Agency: Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks

Common Name of Property: Bald Point State Park, St. Teresa Tract

Location: Franklin County

Acreage: 6,031.89 Acres

Acreage Breakdown

Natural Communities	Acres
Pine Plantation	3,635.51
Floodplain Swamp	637.73
Floodplain Marsh	485.91
Salt Marsh	342.47
Scrubby Flatwoods	161.89
Flatwoods/Prairie Lake	129.02
Wet Flatwoods	120.11
Basin Marsh	115.4
Estuarine Substrate	114.77
Depression Marsh	93.75
Successional Hardwood Forest	5.04
Scrub	39.89
Baygall	38.13
Shrub Bog	26.85
Mesic Hammock	8.72
Mesic Flatwoods	7.88
Sandhill Upland Lake	7.78
Xeric Hammock	6.20
Upland Hardwood Forest	4.42
Marsh Lake	3.23
Sandhill	2.17

Lease/Management Agreement Number: 4244

Use: Single Use

Management Responsibilities

Agency: Dept. of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks

Responsibility: Public Outdoor Recreation and Conservation

Designated Land Use: Public outdoor recreation and conservation is the designated single use of the property.

Sublease: None

Encumbrances: See Addendum 1 for details.

Type of Acquisition(s): The St. Teresa Tract was acquired and added to the lease for Bald Point State Park in September 2020. Purchase – in partnership with Florida Forever, The Nature Conservancy, and Readiness & Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI) – was from Ochlockonee Bay Timberlands. See Addendum 1 for details.

Unique Features

Overview: The St. Teresa Tract, which is the achievement of a major land acquisition project, is managed as the portion of Bald Point State Park west and north of US Highway 98 in Franklin County on the peninsular formation known as St. James Island. The purpose of the St. Teresa Tract of Bald Point State Park is to restore and maintain the natural communities surrounding Ochlockonee Bay and Alligator Harbor while providing high-quality outdoor resource-based recreation compatible with protection of natural resources. The St. Teresa Tract creates a contiguous protected landscape between Bald Point State Park and other regional conservation lands such as Ochlockonee River State Park, Tate's Hell State Forest, the Apalachicola National Forest, and the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge.

Traverse of the tract's significant acreage provides excellent opportunity for visitors to immerse themselves in Florida's natural landscape. The tract is especially well suited for long-trek hiking, cross-country cycling, and equestrian riding.

Natural: The tract helps protect the westernmost Big Bend region salt marshes and the easternmost white sand beaches of the Florida Panhandle. Restoration of thousands of acres of former pine plantation on the tract will create and protect essential upland habitat for many rare and imperiled species, such as gopher tortoises, red-cockaded woodpeckers, and black bears; forming an essential link in a regional wildlife corridor. Acquisition of this land was strategic for protection of water quality in the surrounding bays and marshes, which support local aquaculture activity and provide foraging and nesting habitat for sea turtles, aquatic birds, alligators, and even manatees.

Archaeological/Historic: The St. Teresa Tract protects a wide array of culturally significant sites. Inventory and assessment are part of an ongoing effort. Features range from prehistoric middens and artifacts scatter to modern era military training facility sites. Additional information and management needs will be identified over the duration of the planning period.

Management Goals, Objectives, and Actions

Measurable objectives and actions have been identified for each of the management goals for the St. Teresa Tract of Bald Point 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 Division of Recreation and Parks 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, 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 Chapters 253.034 and 259.032, 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. Since the plan is based on conditions that exist at the time the plan is developed, the annual work plans will 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.

- *Objective: Assess the hydrological needs of the park.*
- *Objective: Mitigate erosion at the Bear Creek Bluff site.*

Natural Communities Management

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

- *Objective: Conduct natural community restoration activities on 4,338 acres.*
- *Objective: During restoration activities, conduct prescribed fire on 25 acres.*

Imperiled Species Management

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

- *Objective: Establish baseline imperiled species occurrence list.*
- *Objective: Implement monitoring protocols for 7 selected imperiled animal species.*
- *Objective: Develop new monitoring protocols for 3 selected imperiled plant species.*

Invasive and Nuisance Species Management

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

- *Objective: Annually treat 0.5 acres of infestation.*
- *Objective: Implement control measures on 1 invasive animal species.*
- *Objective: Implement control measures on 5 nuisance animal species.*
- *Objective: Implement Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) for new invasive species.*

Cultural Resource Management

Cultural Resource Management

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

- *Objective: Assess and evaluate 15 of 15 recorded cultural resources in the park.*
- *Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.*
- *Objective: Monitor and conduct additional assessments of recorded cultural resources determined to be in poor condition.*

Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates: See Cost Estimates Table, page 155.

Acquisition Needs/Acreage: Remaining parcels along the periphery should be evaluated for acquisition. See Bald Point chapter for discussion of optimum boundary.

Surplus Lands/Acreage: No lands are considered surplus to the needs of the park.

Public Involvement: DRP provided an opportunity for public input by conducting a public open house meeting and advisory group process to present the draft management plan to stakeholders. These meetings were held on October 4, 2022 and October 5, 2022, respectively. Meeting notices were published in the Florida Administrative Register, September 28, 2022, Volume 48, Issue 189, 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).

Summary of Significant Changes in the Management Plan Update

Shared Entrance

1. Install park entrance sign on US Highway 98
2. Coordinate with Florida Forest Service to widen and stabilize entrance road as needed

Park Entrance

1. Install park entrance sign
2. Install iron ranger
3. Widen and stabilize park entrance road to same standard as the shared entrance road
4. Install box culvert at water crossing

Lakeside Day Use Area

1. Construct permanent restroom
2. Install potable water source
3. Improve parking and expand as needed
4. Construct picnic pavilions
5. Develop paddling launch at the lake

Bluffs Site

1. Install interpretive panels
2. Construct covered pavilions with consideration given to preventing viewshed interruption, crowding visitors, or causing erosion issues.
3. Approximately 1,200 feet northwest of the bluffs site, construct dock or paddlecraft landing area along Bear Creek with connecting footpath
4. Just south of the main bluffs, develop additional landing area/access point

Support Area

1. Construct maintenance shop, pole barn, and storage facilities
2. Construct ranger residence

Granit Point

1. Install interpretive panels
2. Construct pavilions

Relict Dunes

1. Develop hiking trails to this area
2. Construct small observation platform with interpretive panels

Paddle-In Primitive Campsite

1. Cow Creek Primitive Camping Area (western portion of the tract)
    - Select ideal campsite locations away from wet soils
    - Install picnic tables, fire rings, hammock posts, and signage
    - Construction of screened camping platforms may be considered if funding and staff management capacity are adequate.
2. Select site for one additional paddle-in primitive campsite with the following considerations:
    - Site should be along Ochlockonee Bay shoreline between Cow Creek primitive camping area and Chaires Creek primitive camping area at Bald Point Tract.
    - Site should be in upland area to avoid flooding, sufficiently set back from shoreline, and separated from day use areas to mitigate improper use.

Multi-Use Trails

1. Extend hiking trails east toward Metcalf Lake and develop additional loops using existing road and trail systems.
2. Some trails in the park may also be used for cross-country cycling and horseback riding if no negative resource impacts are anticipated

Primitive Equestrian Campground

1. Develop primitive equestrian campground in consideration of other infrastructural developments and access points.
2. Clear sites as necessary to accommodate up to 30 horse trailers
3. Upgrade, if appropriate, to a standard facility campground as the park is developed and if regional demand is suitable

New Park Entrance and Road

1. Contingent upon potential facilities, construct up to 4.5 miles of road that extends east-west on existing management roads that begins along US Highway 98 south of the Ochlockonee Bay Boat Ramp
    a. Alignment, length, width, material, and other design elements of the road should be determined by the types (e.g., overnight vs. day use) and volume of visitor use.
2. Develop ranger station if necessary for visitor interface.

Land Management Plan Compliance Checklist

Required for State-owned conservation lands over 160 acres (Updated July 2022)

Instructions for managers:

Complete each item and fill in the applicable correlating page numbers and/or appendix where the item can be found within the land management plan (LMP). If an item does not apply to the subject property, please describe that fact on a correlating page number of the LMP. Do not mark an "N/A" for any items below.

For more information, please visit the stewardship portion of the Division of State Lands' website at: http://floridadep.gov/lands/environmental-services/content/land-stewardship

Section A: Acquisition Information Items

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
1	The common name of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	1
2	The land acquisition program, if any, under which the property was acquired.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	1
3	Degree of title interest held by the Board, including reservations and encumbrances such as leases.	18-2.021	1
4	The legal description and acreage of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	1
5	A map showing the approximate location and boundaries of the property, and the location of any structures or improvements to the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	3
6	An **assessment** as to whether the property, or any portion, should be declared surplus. *Provide Information regarding* ***assessment and analysis*** *in the plan, and provide* ***corresponding map*** *.*	18-2.021	119
7	Identification of other parcels of land within or immediately adjacent to the property that should be purchased because they are essential to management of the property. *Please clearly indicate parcels on a map.*	18-2.021	119
8	Identification of adjacent land uses that conflict with the planned use of the property, if any.	18-2.021	
9	A statement of the purpose for which the lands were acquired, the projected use or uses as defined in 253.034 and the statutory authority for such use or uses.	259.032	2
10	Proximity of property to other significant State, local or federal land or water resources.	18-2.021	33

Section B: Use Items

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
11	The designated single use or multiple use management for the property, including use by other managing entities.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	35
12	A description of past and existing uses, including any unauthorized uses of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	1
13	A description of alternative or multiple uses of the property considered by the lessee and a statement detailing why such uses were not adopted.	18-2.018	5
14	A description of the management responsibilities of each entity involved in the property's management and how such responsibilities will be coordinated.	18-2.018	5

15	Include a provision that requires that the managing agency consult with the Division of Historical Resources, Department of State before taking actions that may adversely affect archeological or historical resources.	18-2.021	30
16	Analysis/description of other managing agencies and private land managers, if any, which could facilitate the restoration or management of the land.	18-2.021	8
17	A determination of the public uses and public access that would be consistent with the purposes for which the lands were acquired.	259.032	145-151
18	A finding regarding whether each planned use complies with the 1981 State Lands Management Plan, particularly whether such uses represent "balanced public utilization," specific agency statutory authority and any other legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of such property.	18-2.021	1
19	Letter of compliance from the local government stating that the LMP is in compliance with the Local Government Comprehensive Plan.	BOT requirement	5
20	An assessment of the impact of planned uses on the renewable and non-renewable resources of the property, including soil and water resources, and a detailed description of the specific actions that will be taken to protect, enhance and conserve these resources and to compensate/mitigate damage caused by such uses, including a description of how the manager plans to control and prevent soil erosion and soil or water contamination.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	123-151
21	*For managed areas larger than 1,000 acres, an analysis of the multiple-use potential of the property which shall include the potential of the property to generate revenues to enhance the management of the property provided that no lease, easement, or license for such revenue-generating use shall be entered into if the granting of such lease, easement or license would adversely affect the tax exemption of the interest on any revenue bonds issued to fund the acquisition of the affected lands from gross income for federal income tax purposes, pursuant to Internal Revenue Service regulations.	18-2.021 & 253.036	1
22	If the lead managing agency determines that timber resource management is not in conflict with the primary management objectives of the managed area, a component or section, prepared by a qualified professional forester, that assesses the feasibility of managing timber resources pursuant to section 253.036, F.S.	18-021	Addendum 8
23	A statement regarding incompatible use in reference to Ch. 253.034(10).	253.034(10)	1

*The following taken from 253.034(10) is not a land management plan requirement; however, it should be considered when developing a land management plan: The following additional uses of conservation lands acquired pursuant to the Florida Forever program and other state-funded conservation land purchase programs shall be authorized, upon a finding by the Board of Trustees, if they meet the criteria specified in paragraphs (a)-(e): water resource development projects, water supply development projects, storm-water management projects, linear facilities and sustainable agriculture and forestry. Such additional uses are authorized where: (a) Not inconsistent with the management plan for such lands; (b) Compatible with the natural ecosystem and resource values of such lands; (c) The proposed use is appropriately located on such lands and where due consideration is given to the use of other available lands; (d) The using entity reasonably compensates the titleholder for such use based upon an appropriate measure of value; and (e) The use is consistent with the public interest.

Section C: Public Involvement Items

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
24	A statement concerning the extent of public involvement and local government participation in the development of the plan, if any.	18-2.021	6

25	The management prospectus required pursuant to paragraph (9)(d) shall be available to the public for a period of 30 days prior to the public hearing.	259.032	6
26	LMPs and LMP updates for parcels over 160 acres shall be developed with input from an advisory group who must conduct at least one public hearing within the county in which the parcel or project is located. *Include the advisory group members and their affiliations, as well as the date and location of the advisory group meeting.*	259.032	Page 6 & Addendum 2
27	Summary of comments and concerns expressed by the advisory group for parcels over 160 acres	18-2.021	Addendum 2
28	During plan development, at least one public hearing shall be held in each affected county. Notice of such public hearing shall be posted on the parcel or project designated for management, advertised in a paper of general circulation, and announced at a scheduled meeting of the local governing body before the actual public hearing. *Include a copy of each County's advertisements and announcements (meeting minutes will suffice to indicate an announcement) in the management plan.*	253.034 & 259.032	6
29	The manager shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review team in finalizing the required 10-year update of its management plan. *Include manager's replies to the team's findings and recommendations.*	259.036	123-139; Addendum 9
30	Summary of comments and concerns expressed by the management review team, if required by Section 259.036, F.S.	18-2.021	Addendum 9
31	If manager is not in agreement with the management review team's findings and recommendations in finalizing the required 10-year update of its management plan, the managing agency should explain why they disagree with the findings or recommendations.	259.036	Addendum 9

Section D: Natural Resources

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
32	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding soil types. *Use brief descriptions and include USDA maps when available.*	18-2.021	Pg. 129 & Addendum 4
33	Insert FNAI based natural community maps when available.	ARC consensus	127, 133
34	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding outstanding native landscapes containing relatively unaltered flora, fauna and geological conditions.	18-2.021	129
35	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding unique natural features and/or resources including but not limited to virgin timber stands, scenic vistas, natural rivers and streams, coral reefs, natural springs, caverns and large sinkholes.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	129
36	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding beaches and dunes.	18-2.021	129
37	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding mineral resources, such as oil, gas and phosphate, etc.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	Addendum 4

38	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding fish and wildlife, both game and non-game, and their habitat.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	1, 129
39	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding State and Federally listed endangered or threatened species and their habitat.	18-2.021	Addendum 6
40	The identification or resources on the property that are listed in the Natural Areas Inventory. *Include letter from FNAI or consultant where appropriate.*	18-2.021	129
41	Specific description of how the managing agency plans to identify, locate, protect, and preserve or otherwise use fragile, nonrenewable natural and cultural resources.	259.032	145-151
42	Habitat Restoration and Improvement	259.032 & 253.034	
42-A.	Describe management needs, problems and a desired outcome and the key management activities necessary to achieve the enhancement, protection and preservation of restored habitats and enhance the natural, historical and archeological resources and their values for which the lands were acquired.	↓	129
42-B.	Provide a detailed description of both short (2-year planning period) and long-term (10-year planning period) management goals, and a priority schedule based on the purposes for which the lands were acquired and include a timeline for completion.		163
42-C.	The associated measurable objectives to achieve the goals.		129
42-D.	The related activities that are to be performed to meet the land management objectives and their associated measures. *Include fire management plans - they can be in plan body or an appendix.*		129, 163
42-E.	A detailed expense and manpower budget in order to provide a management tool that facilitates development of performance measures, including recommendations for cost-effective methods of accomplishing those activities.		163
43	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of forest and other natural resources and associated acreage. *See footnote.*	253.034	127
44	Sustainable Forest Management, including implementation of prescribed fire management		
44-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).		129
44-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		129, 163
44-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		129, 163
44-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		129, 163
44-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).	18-2.021, 253.034 & 259.032 ↓	163
45	Imperiled species, habitat maintenance, enhancement, restoration or population restoration	259.032 & 253.034	
45-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	Addendum 6
45-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		Addendum 6, 163
45-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		Addendum 6, 163
45-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		Addendum 6, 163

45-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		163
45-F	Assess the feasibility of managing the lands > 40 contiguous acres as a recipient site for gopher tortoises consistent with rules of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, as prepared by the agency or cooperatively with a Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission wildlife biologist.	259.105	17
45-G	Economic feasibility of establishing a gopher tortoise recipient site, including the initial cost, recurring management costs and the revenue projections.	259.105	17
46	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of exotic and invasive plants and associated acreage. *See footnote.*	253.034	26
47	Place the Arthropod Control Plan in an appendix. If one does not exist, provide a statement as to what arrangement exists between the local mosquito control district and the management unit.	BOT requirement via lease language	28
48	Exotic and invasive species maintenance and control	259.032 & 253.034	26
48-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	26
48-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		26
48-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		26
48-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		26
48-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		163

Section E: Water Resources

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
49	A statement as to whether the property is within and/or adjacent to an aquatic preserve or a designated area of critical state concern or an area under study for such designation. *If yes, provide a list of the appropriate managing agencies that have been notified of the proposed plan.*	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	5
50	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding water resources, including water classification for each water body and the identification of any such water body that is designated as an Outstanding Florida Water under Rule 62-302.700, F.A.C.	18-2.021	123
51	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding swamps, marshes and other wetlands.	18-2.021	129
52	***Quantitative description of the land regarding an inventory of hydrological features and associated acreage. *See footnote.*	253.034	127
53	Hydrological Preservation and Restoration	259.032 & 253.034	
53-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	123
53-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		123
53-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		123
53-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		123
53-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		163

Section F: Historical, Archeological and Cultural Resources

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
54	**Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding archeological and historical resources. *Include maps of all cultural resources except Native American sites, unless such sites are major points of interest that are open to public visitation.*	18-2.018, 18-2.021 & per DHR's request	139
55	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of significant land, cultural or historical features and associated acreage.	253.034	139
56	A description of actions the agency plans to take to locate and identify unknown resources such as surveys of unknown archeological and historical resources.	18-2.021	139
57	Cultural and Historical Resources	259.032 & 253.034	
57-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	139
57-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		163
57-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		163
57-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		163
57-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		163

**While maps of Native American sites should not be included in the body of the management plan, the DSL urges each managing agency to provide such information to the Division of Historical Resources for inclusion in their proprietary database. This information should be available for access to new managers to assist them in developing, implementing and coordinating their management activities.

Section G: Facilities (Infrastructure, Access, Recreation)

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
58	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of infrastructure and associated acreage. *See footnote.*	253.034	163
59	Capital Facilities and Infrastructure	259.032 & 253.034	
59-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	151
59-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		163
59-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		163
59-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		163
59-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		163
60	*** Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of recreational facilities and associated acreage.	253.034	151
61	Public Access and Recreational Opportunities	259.032 & 253.034	
61-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	5
61-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		163
61-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		151
61-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		151
61-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		163

Section H: Other/ Managing Agency Tools

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
62	Place this LMP Compliance Checklist at the front of the plan.	ARC and managing agency consensus	Front
63	Place the Executive Summary at the front of the LMP. Include a physical description of the land.	ARC and 253.034	Front
64	If this LMP is a 10-year update, note the accomplishments since the drafting of the last LMP set forth in an organized (categories or bullets) format.	ARC consensus	123-144
65	Key management activities necessary to achieve the desired outcomes regarding other appropriate resource management.	259.032	123-139
66	Summary budget for the scheduled land management activities of the LMP including any potential fees anticipated from public or private entities for projects to offset adverse impacts to imperiled species or such habitat, which fees shall be used to restore, manage, enhance, repopulate, or acquire imperiled species habitat for lands that have or are anticipated to have imperiled species or such habitat onsite. The summary budget shall be prepared in such a manner that it facilitates computing an aggregate of land management costs for all state-managed lands using the categories described in s. 259.037(3) which are resource management, administration, support, capital improvements, recreation visitor services, law enforcement activities.	253.034	163
67	Cost estimate for conducting other management activities which would enhance the natural resource value or public recreation value for which the lands were acquired, include recommendations for cost-effective methods in accomplishing those activities.	259.032	163
68	A statement of gross income generated, net income and expenses.	18-2.018	163

*** = The referenced inventories shall be of such detail that objective measures and benchmarks can be established for each tract of land and monitored during the lifetime of the plan. All quantitative data collected shall be aggregated, standardized, collected, and presented in an electronic format to allow for uniform management reporting and analysis. The information collected by the DEP pursuant to s. 253.0325(2) shall be available to the land manager and his or her assignee.

Ochlockonee River State Park

&

Bald Point State Park

Acquisition and Restoration Council Draft Unit Management Plan

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Division of Recreation and Parks
November 2022

TABLES

MAPS

LIST OF ADDENDA

Introduction

Bald Point State Park and Ochlockonee River State Park are located in Franklin and Wakulla County, respectively, with the Ochlockonee River and Ochlockonee Bay acting as the boundary between the two counties. Access to Bald Point State Park is from US 98 and Alligator Drive, while access to Ochlockonee River is from US 319.

Acquisition History

Bald Point State Park was initially acquired on August 30, 1999 from the Trust for Public Land with Preservation 2000 funding. The park is currently 12,152.22 acres. The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Trustees) hold fee simple title, and on August 30, 1999, the Trustees leased (Lease Number 4244) the property to DRP under a 50-year lease. The current lease will expire on August 29, 2049.

Ochlockonee River State Park was initially acquired on May 14, 1970 from the federal government. The park is currently 546.46 acres. The Trustees hold fee simple title to the park, and on October 12, 1970, the park was leased (Lease Number 2469) to DRP under a 99-year lease. The current lease will expire on October 12, 2069.

Structure of the Plan

Although Bald Point State Park and Ochlockonee River State Park have two separate leases and are classified as separate units in the Florida State Park system, this plan will discuss the objectives for these units in three chapters:

- Ochlockonee River chapter
- Bald Point chapter
- St. Teresa Tract (of Bald Point) chapter

As shown in the Land Acquisition map, the acreage of the Bald Point lease more than doubled in 2020 after the closing of the St. Teresa acquisition. This additional acreage has distinct characteristics and will require substantial restoration efforts that justify the need to have separate objectives from what has historically been known as Bald Point. For the purposes of this plan, the Bald Point chapter will comprise all state park land east of US 98 and the St. Teresa chapter will include all state park acreage west of US 98.

Purpose of the Plan

This plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for Florida State Park management. It identifies the goals, objectives, and actions that guide management and sets forth specific measures that will be implemented to meet management objectives. The plan is intended to meet the requirements of Sections 253.034 and 259.032 of the Florida Statutes and Chapter 18-2 of the Florida Administrative Code.

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.

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 goals express DRP’s long-term intent in managing state parks:

- 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 invasive species 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.

Lake Talquin State Forest
WAKULLA
LIBERTY
Wakulla State Forest
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park
WAKULLA
JEFFERSON
St. Marks Mitigation Bank
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area
Wacissa Conservation Area
Flint Rock Tract
JEFFERSON
TAYLOR
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area
Econfina River State Park
Sumatra Property
LIBERTY
FRANKLIN
Apalachicola River Water Management Area
Ochlockonee River State Park
Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve
Mashes Sands Park
Bald Point State Park
Tate's Hell State Forest
John S. Phipps Preserve
Alligator Harbor Aquatic Preserve
John David Patton Wildlife Park
Mckissack Beach
Apalachicola Bay Aquatic Preserve
Jeff Lewis Wilderness Preserve
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park
65
369
319
267
363
59
98
375
61
30
377

Legend

- Local Roads
- State Routes
- US Routes
- Park Boundary
- County

Conservation Lands

- State Managed Lands
- Local Managed Lands
- Private Managed Lands
- Federal Managed Lands
- Other State Parks
- Aquatic Preserves

OCHLOCKONEE RIVER/BALD POINT STATE PARK
Vicinity Map

0 5 10 Miles

User: Jones_AE
Folder: G:\PARKS\Ochlockonee River State Park\Projects\UMP\Vicinity\
Sources: ESRI; Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Management Coordination

The parks are managed in accordance with all applicable laws and administrative rules. Partner agencies having a major role in the management of the parks. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), Florida Forest Service (FFS), assists DRP staff in the development of wildfire emergency plans and provides the authorization required for prescribed burning. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (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 Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Florida Coastal Office (FCO) aids staff in aquatic preserves management programs. 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.

Secondary and Incompatible Uses

In accordance with 253.034(5) F.S., the potential of the parks to accommodate secondary management purposes was analyzed. These secondary purposes were considered within the context of DRP's statutory responsibilities and resource values. This analysis considered the park's natural and cultural resources, management needs, aesthetic values, visitation, and visitor experiences. It was determined that timber harvesting as part of the parks' natural community management and restoration activities could be accommodated in a manner that would be compatible and not interfere with the primary purpose of resource-based outdoor recreation and conservation.

DRP has determined that 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) would not be consistent the management purposes of the parks.

In accordance with 253.034(5) F.S. the potential for generating revenue to enhance management was also analyzed. Visitor fees and charges are the principal source of revenue generated by the parks. It was determined that timber harvesting as part of the parks' natural community management and restoration activities could be appropriate at the park as an additional source of revenue for land management since it is compatible with the park's primary purpose of resource-based outdoor recreation and conservation. Generating revenue from consumptive uses that are not a byproduct of resource management activities is not contemplated.

Contract Services

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 concessionaire may provide services to park visitors in order to enhance the visitor experience. For example, a concessionaire could be authorized to sell merchandise and food and to rent

recreational equipment for use in the parks. A concessionaire 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 concessionaires, etc. are made on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the policies set forth in DRP's Operations Manual (OM).

Other Designations

The units are not within an Area of Critical State Concern as defined in Section 380.05, Florida Statutes and are not presently under study for such designation. The parks are a component of the Florida Greenways and Trails System, administered by the Department's Office of Greenways and Trails.

All waters within the parks have been designated as Outstanding Florida Waters, pursuant to Chapter 62-302, Florida Administrative Code. Surface waters in this parks are also classified as Class II waters by the Department. The parks are adjacent to the Alligator Harbor Aquatic Preserve as designated under the Florida Aquatic Preserve Act of 1975 (Section 258.35, Florida Statutes).

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 October 4, 2022 and October 5, 2022, respectively. Meeting notices were published in the Florida Administrative Register, September 28, 2022, Volume 48, Issue 189, 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).

Hydrology

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. This is done primarily by filling or plugging ditches, removing obstructions to surface water sheet flow, installing culverts or low-water crossings, and installing water control structures to manage water levels.

The Ochlockonee River basin drains approximately 5900 square kilometers of southeastern Georgia and the Florida Panhandle east of the Apalachicola River. 48 percent of the drainage basin is in Florida and 52 percent is in Georgia. In Florida, the Ochlockonee's main tributaries are the Little River and Telogia Creek entering from the west, while the Sopchoppy River enters from the east. The Crooked River, which joins the Ochlockonee approximately 2.4 kilometers west of the U.S. Highway 319 bridge, is also an important tributary. The largest lake in the drainage is Lake Talquin. The lake was formed by the construction of the Jackson Bluff Hydro-electric dam causing inundation of the surrounding floodplain forest in 1927. The word "Ochlockonee" is reportedly a Native American term translated to mean "yellow water." This is thought to be a reference to the yellow to brown color of the water caused by tannins in the water as well as suspended sediments. Sediment loads have been increasing in the river drainage steadily since the 1950s as timberlands were converted to agricultural lands and mining operations. An estimated 1.5 million metric tons of soil is eroding into the Ochlockonee basin from croplands in Georgia and 160 thousand metric tons is eroding from croplands in Florida. The entire length of the Ochlockonee River south of the Georgia/Florida line is classified as an Outstanding Florida Water. No discharge can degrade an OFW body below existing levels. Wetland areas occur within the parks as well. Some of these wet areas are seasonal and some stay wet year-round. The flatwood areas contain most of these ephemeral wetlands.

Goal: Protect, restore, and maintain hydrology to the extent feasible

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.

Natural Communities

This section of the management plan describes the desired future condition (DFC) for each of the natural communities found throughout the district. It also identifies the general management measures required to bring the natural community to its DFC.

When a natural community reaches the DFC, they considered it to be in a maintenance condition. Required actions for sustaining maintenance condition may include:

- Maintaining optimal fire return intervals for fire-dependent communities
- Ongoing control of invasive plant and animal species
- Maintaining natural hydrological functions
- Preserving a community's biodiversity and vegetative structure
- Protecting viable populations of plant and animal species
- Preserving intact ecotones that link natural communities across the landscape

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. Some physical influences, such as fire frequency, may vary from FNAI's descriptions for certain natural communities in this plan.

Goal: Restore and maintain the natural communities

The DRP practices natural systems management. In most cases, this entails returning fire to its natural role in fire-dependent natural communities. Other methods include large-scale restoration projects and smaller scale natural community improvements.

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. Many of Florida's imperiled species including both plants and animals are dependent on periodic fire for their continued existence. Fire-dependent natural communities gradually accumulate flammable vegetation, and prescribed fire reduces wildfire hazards by reducing these fuels.

All prescribed burns in the state park system are conducted with authorization from the Florida Forest Service (FFS). Wildfire suppression activities are coordinated with the FFS.

In order to track fire management activities, the DRP maintains a statewide burn database. The database allows staff to track various aspects of each park's fire management program including individual burn zone histories and fire return intervals, staff training and experience, backlogged zones, and other information. The database is also used for annual burn planning which allows the DRP to document fire management goals and objectives on an annual basis. Each quarter the database is updated, and reports are produced that track progress towards meeting annual burn objectives.

Natural Community Restoration

In some cases, the reintroduction and maintenance of natural processes is not enough to reach the DFC for natural communities, and active restoration programs are required. Restoration of altered natural communities to fully functioning natural landscapes often requires substantial efforts that may include mechanical treatment and reintroduction or augmentation of native plants and animals.

For the purposes of this management plan, restoration is defined as the process of assisting the recovery and natural functioning of degraded natural communities to desired future condition, including the re-establishment of biodiversity, ecological processes, vegetation structure and physical characters. Examples that would qualify as natural community restoration include:

- Large mitigation projects
- Large-scale hardwood removal
- Timber thinning activities
- Mechanical vegetative modifications

The key concept is that restoration projects will go beyond management activities routinely implemented such as routine mowing, the reintroduction of fire as a natural process, spot treatments of invasive plants, and small-scale vegetation management.

Natural Community Improvement

Improvements are similar to restoration but on a less intensive scale. This typically includes small-scale vegetative management activities or minor habitat manipulation.

Existing Conditions

Bald Point State Park (BP), Ochlockonee River State Park (OR), and the St. Teresa Tract (ST) total approximately 12,644 acres and include 26 natural communities and 4 altered landcovers. In addition to ongoing maintenance through prescribed fire and invasive species treatment, large-scale pine plantation restoration efforts will be pursued at each unit. Objectives related to these projects are contained within the unit chapters.

Natural Community Existing Conditions		
Natural Communities	**Acreage**	**Park/Tract**
Pine Plantation	4,458.73	BP, OR, ST
Mesic Flatwoods	1,665.77	BP, OR, ST
Scrubby Flatwoods	989.04	BP, OR, ST
Basin Marsh	874.71	BP, ST
Wet Flatwoods	745.60	BP, OR, ST
Estuarine Tidal Marsh	699.69	BP
Floodplain Swamp	657.12	OR, ST
Floodplain Marsh	497.92	OR, ST
Scrub	463.59	BP, ST
Flatwoods/Prairie Lake	411.63	BP, OR, ST
Salt Marsh	407.27	BP, ST
Depression Marsh	237.77	BP, OR, ST
Estuarine Unconsolidated Substrate	114.77	ST
Baygall	75.98	BP, OR, ST

Natural Community Existing Conditions		
Natural Communities	**Acreage**	**Park/Tract**
Beach Dune	63.70	BP
Successional Hardwood Forest	53.35	OR, ST
Developed	49.36	BP, OR
Xeric Hammock	34.66	BP, ST
Maritime Hammock	28.84	BP
Shrub Bog	26.85	ST
Sandhill	26.56	OR, ST
Blackwater Stream	24.15	OR
Marsh Lake	17.40	BP, ST
Clearing	9.40	BP
Mesic Hammock	8.72	ST
Alluvial Forest	7.95	OR
Sandhill Upland Lake	7.85	ST
Upland Hardwood Forest	4.42	ST
Borrow Area	0.94	OR
Bottomland Forest	0.88	OR
Total Acreage	**12,664.62**	

Desired Future Conditions

Upland Hardwood Forest

Mature, closed canopy hardwood forest typically occurring on slopes and rolling hills with generally mesic conditions. Overstory tree species may consist of southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), Florida maple (*Acer saccharum subsp. floridanum*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), swamp chestnut oak (*Quercus michauxii*) and American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*). Understory species will include trees and shrubs such as American holly (*Ilex opaca*), flowering dogwood (C*ornus florida*), eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), red bay (P*ersea borbonia*), horse sugar (S*ymplocos tinctoria*), and beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*). Ground cover will be comprised of shade tolerant herbaceous species, sedges, and vines.

Mesic Hammock

Mesic hammock is a well-developed evergreen hardwood and/or palm forest which can occur, with variation, through much of peninsular Florida. The dense canopy will typically be dominated by live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) with cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) mixed into the understory. Southern magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora) and pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*) can be common components in the subcanopy. The shrubby understory may be dense or open, tall or short, and will typically be composed of saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*) and sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*). The groundcover may be sparse and patchy but generally contains panicgrasses (*Panicum spp.*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), sedges, as well as various ferns and forbs. Abundant vines and epiphytes will occur on live oaks and cabbage palms and other subcanopy trees. Mesic hammocks will generally contain sandy soils with organic materials and may have a thick layer of leaf litter at the surface. Mesic hammocks will rarely be inundated, are not considered to be fire-adapted communities and will typically be shielded from fire.

Xeric Hammock

Typically considered a late successional stage of scrub or sandhill that generally occurs in small isolated patches on excessively well drained soils. Vegetation will consist of a low closed canopy dominated by sand live oak (*Quercus geminata*) which provides shady conditions. Typical plant species may also include Chapman's oak (*Quercus chapmanii*), and laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*). Sand pine, slash pine, or longleaf pine (*Pinus clausa, P. elliottii, P. palustris*, respectively) may also be a minor component. Understory species will include saw palmetto (S*erenoa repens*), fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), myrtle oak (*Quercus myrtifolia*), yaupon holly (*Ilex vomitoria*), Hercules' club (*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*), and Florida rosemary (*Ceratiola ericoides*). A sparse groundcover layer of wiregrass (*Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana*) may exist but will typically be absent. A continuous leaf litter layer may be present. Overgrown scrub in need of fire and/or mechanical treatment should not be confused with true xeric hammock.

Sandhill

The dominant pine of sandhill, depending on region of state, will usually be longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) and/or South Florida slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*). Herbaceous cover will be very dense, typically of wiregrass (*Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana*), and low in stature. Most of the plant diversity is contained in the herbaceous layer including other three-awns (*Aristida spp.*), pineywoods dropseed (*Sporobolus junceus*), lopsided Indian grass (*Sorghastrum secundum*), bluestems (*Andropogon spp.*) and little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*). In addition to groundcover and pines, there will be scattered individual trees, clumps, or ridges of onsite oak species. In old growth conditions, sand post oaks will commonly be 150-200 years old, and some turkey oaks will be over 100 years old. The Optimal Fire Return Interval for this community is 1-3 years.

Scrub

The dominant plant species will include scrub oak (*Quercus inopina*), sand live oak (*Quercus geminata*), myrtle oak (Quercus myrtifolia), Chapman's oak (*Quercus chapmanii*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), and rusty staggerbush (*Lyonia ferruginea*). There will be a variety of oak age classes/heights between different scrub patches. There will be scattered openings in the canopy with bare patches of sand that support many imperiled and/or endemic plant species; these species will be regularly flowering and replenishing their seed banks. Sand pine (*Pinus clausa*) will usually not be dominant in abundance, percent cover, or height. Some areas of mature sand pine may occur. The Optimal Fire Return Interval for this community will be regionally variable; typically, 4-15 years when aiming to achieve a mosaic of burned and unburned areas.

Wet Flatwoods

Depending on the region of the state, dominant pines will usually be longleaf pine (Pinus palustris), slash pine (Pinus elliottii), pond pine (Pinus serotina), and/or loblolly pine (pinus taeda). Pond cypress (Taxodium ascendens) may reach canopy in some locations. The canopy will be open, with pines being widely scattered and of variable age classes. Native herbaceous cover is dense and includes pitcherplants (Sarracenia spp.) and other plants such as terrestrial orchids may be present and abundant in some areas. Common shrubs will include sweetpepperbush (Clethra alnifolia), fetterbush (Lyonia lucida), large gallberry (Ilex coriacea), titi (Cyrilla racemiflora), and wax myrtle (Myrica cerifera). The Optimal Fire Return Interval for this community is 2-4 years.

Mesic Flatwoods

Mesic flatwoods is characterized by an open canopy of tall pines [typically longleaf pine (Pinus palustris) and/or south Florida slash pine (Pinus elliottii), depending on the region of the state] and a dense, low ground layer of low shrubs, grasses and forbs. Saw palmetto (Serenoa repens) will generally be present but not overly dominant. Other shrub species may include gallberry (Ilex glabra), fetterbush (Lyonia lucida), runner oak (Quercus elliottii), dwarf live oak (Quercus minima), shiny blueberry (Vaccinium myrsinites), and dwarf huckleberry (Gaylussacia dumosa). The herbaceous layer is primarily grasses, including wiregrass (Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana), dropseeds (Sporobolus curtissii, S. floridanus), panicgrasses (Dichanthelium spp.), and broomsedge (Andropogon spp.). This community has minimal topographic relief and the soils contain a hardpan layer within a few feet of the surface which impedes percolation. Due to these factors, water can saturate the sandy surface soils for extended periods during the wet season, but lengthy droughts also commonly occur during the dry season. The Optimal Fire Return Interval for this community is 1-3 years.

Scrubby Flatwoods

The dominant tree species of the interior of scrubby flatwoods will usually be longleaf pine (Pinus palustris) and slash pine (Pinus elliottii) in northern and central Florida. Slash pines will be the dominant tree in North Florida barrier island scrubby flatwoods. Mature sand pines (Pinus clausa) will typically not be present. There will be a diverse shrubby understory often with patches of bare white sand. A scrub-type oak canopy will contain a variety of oak age classes/heights across the landscape. Dominant shrubs will include sand live oak (Quercus geminata), myrtle oak (Quercus myrtifolia), Chapman's oak (Quercus chapmanii), saw palmetto (Serenoa repens), rusty staggerbush (Lyonia ferruginea), and tarflower (Bejaria racemosa). Cover by herbaceous species will often be low to moderately dense. The Optimal Fire Return Interval for this community will be typically 5-15 years when aiming to achieve a mosaic of burned and unburned areas.

Beach Dune

Beach dune is a coastal mound or ridge of unconsolidated sediments found along shorelines with high energy waves. Vegetation will consist of herbaceous dune forming grass species such as sea oats (Uniola paniculata) and sand cordgrass (Spartina alterniflora). Other typical species may include sea rocket (Cakile spp.), railroad vine (Ipomea pes-caprae), seashore paspalum (Paspalum vaginatum), and beach morning glory (Ipomea imperati). Occasionally shrubs such as seagrape (Coccoloba uvifera) may be scattered within the herbaceous vegetation.

Maritime Hammock

Maritime hammock is a coastal evergreen hardwood forest occurring in narrow bands along stabilized coastal dunes. Canopy species will typically consist of live oak (Quercus virginiana), red bay (Persea borbonia), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto). The canopy will typically be dense and often salt-spray pruned. Understory species may consist of yaupon holly (Ilex vomitoria), saw palmetto (Serenoa repens), and/or wax myrtle (Myrica cerifera). Herbaceous groundcover will be very sparse or absent. Variation in species composition exists along the coast.

Shrub Bog

A shrub bog is a peat filled wetland that will often remain saturated or inundated and will occur on acidic soils. Vegetation structure may consist of dense shrubs or open and marsh like conditions with no woody species present. Typical plant species may include sphagnum moss (Sphagnum spp.), titi (Cyrilla racemiflora), fetterbush (Lyonia lucida), buttonbush (Cephalanthus occidentalis), wax myrtle (Myrica cerifera), bay species (Persea and Gordonia), and occasionally scattered pines (Pinus spp.). The Optimal Fire Return Interval is dependent on the surrounding communities. Fires from adjacent uplands should be allowed to enter bog ecotone. This community is highly susceptible to hydrologic alteration. All impactful hydrologic disturbances should be restored.

Depression Marsh

Depression marsh is characterized as containing low emergent herbaceous and shrub species which will be dominant over most of the area and include open vistas. Trees will be few and if present, will occur primarily in the deeper portions of the community. There will be little accumulation of dead grassy fuels due to frequent burning; one can often see the soil surface through the vegetation when the community is not inundated. Dominant vegetation in basin marsh and depression marsh may include maidencane (Panicum hemitomon), panic grasses (Panicum spp.), cutgrass (Leersia sp.), common reed (Phragmites australis), pickerelweed (Pontederia cordata), arrowheads (Sagittaria sp.), buttonbush (Cephalanthus occidentalis), St. John's wort (Hypericum fasciculatum), and coastalplain willow (Salix caroliniana). The Optimal Fire Return Interval for this community is 2-10 years depending on fire frequency of adjacent communities.

Basin Marsh

Basin marshes include emergent herbaceous and low shrub species dominating most of the area with an open vista. Trees will be few and if present occur primarily in the deeper portions of the community. There will be little accumulation of dead grassy fuels due to frequent burning; one will be able to see the soil surface through the vegetation when the community is not inundated. Dominant vegetation in basin marsh will include maidencane (Panicum hemitomon), cutgrass (Leersia sp.), common reed (Phragmites australis), pickerelweed (Pontederia cordata), arrowheads (Sagittaria sp.), buttonbush (Cephalanthus occidentalis), St. John's wort (Hypericum fasciculatum), and coastalplain willow (Salix caroliniana). The Optimal Fire Return Interval for this community is 2-10 years depending on fire frequency of adjacent communities.

Floodplain Marsh

Floodplain marsh can be characterized as including emergent low herbaceous and shrub species which are dominant over most of the area with an open vista. Trees will be few and will occur primarily in the deeper portions of the community. There will be little accumulation of dead grassy fuels due to frequent burning and soil surface through the vegetation is often visible when the community is not inundated. Dominant vegetation will include sand cordgrass (Spartina alterniflora), sawgrass (Cladium jamaicense), maidencane (Panicum hemitomon), panicgrasses (Panicum spp.), cutgrass (Leersia sp.), common reed (Phragmites australis), pickerelweed (Pontederia cordata), arrowheads (Sagittaria spp.), buttonbush (Cephalanthus occidentalis), St. John's wort (Hypericum fasciculatum), and coastal plain willow (Salix caroliniana). The Optimal Fire Return Interval is 2-10 years depending on fire frequency of adjacent communities.

Basin Swamp

Basin swamps are forested basin wetlands that are highly variable in size, shape and species composition and will hold water most days of the year. While mixed species canopies are common, the dominant trees will be pond cypress and swamp tupelo. Other canopy species can include slash pine (Pinus elliottii), red maple (Acer rubrum), dahoon holly (Ilex cassine), sweetbay (Magnolia viginiana), loblolly bay (Gordonia lasianthus), and sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua). Depending upon fire history and hydroperiod, the understory shrub component can be throughout or concentrated around the perimeter. Shrub species can include a variety of species including Virginia willow (Itea virginica), swamp dogwood (Cornus foemina), wax myrtle (Myrica cerifera), and titi (Cyrilla racemiflora). The herbaceous component will also be variable and may include a wide variety of species such as maidencane (Panicum hemitomon), ferns, arrowheads (Sagittaria spp.), lizard's tail (Saururus cernuus), false nettle (Boehmeria cylindrica), and sphagnum moss (Sphagnum spp.). Soils will be typically acidic, nutrient poor peat often overlying a clay lens or other impervious layer.

Floodplain Swamp

Floodplain swamp will be a frequently or permanently flooded community in low lying areas along streams and rivers. Soils will consist of a mixture of sand, organics, and alluvial materials. The closed canopy will be dominated by bald cypress (Taxodium distichum) but commonly includes tupelo species (Nyssa spp.) as well as water hickory (Carya aquatica), red maple (Acer rubrum) and overcup oak (Quercus lyrata). Trees bases are typically buttressed. Understory and groundcover will typically be sparse.

Baygall

Baygall consists of a wet densely forested, peat filled depression typically near the base of a slope. Seepage from adjacent uplands will maintain saturated conditions. Medium to tall trees will mainly consist of sweetbay (Magnolia virginiana), loblolly bay (Gordonia lasianthus), and/or swamp bay (Persea palustris). Occasionally sparse pines (Pinus spp.) may also exist. A thick understory consisting of gallberry (Ilex glabra), fetterbush (Lyonia lucida), dahoon (Ilex cassine), titi (Cyrilla racemiflora), and red maple (Acer rubrum) will be typical with climbing vines such as greenbriar (Smilax spp.) and muscadine grape (Vitis spp.) will usually be abundant. The dominant baygall species are fire intolerant indicating an infrequent Optimal Fire Return Interval of 25-100 years. Frequent fires from adjacent communities should be allowed to enter baygall ecotone however, being aware of the problems associated with peat fires.

Bottomland Forest

Bottomland forest is a low lying mesic to hydric community prone to periodic flooding. Vegetation will consist of a mature closed canopy of deciduous and evergreen trees. Overstory may consist of sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), sweetbay (Magnolia viginiana), loblolly bay (Gordonia lasianthus), water oak (Quercus nigra), live oak (Quercus virginiana), swamp chestnut oak (Quercus michauxii), loblolly pine (Pinus taeda), and spruce pine (Pinus glabra). Red maple (Acer rubrum) and bald cypress (Taxodium distichum) may also be present. Understory species will typically include wax myrtle (Myrica cerifera), dwarf palmetto (Sabal minor), and swamp dogwood (Cornus foemina). Presence of groundcover will be variable and may consist of witchgrass (Dicanthelium sp.) and various sedges (Carex spp.).

Alluvial Forest

Alluvial forests are hardwood forests found in river floodplains on ridges or slight elevations above floodplain swamp and are flooded for 1-4 months during the growing season. Overstory trees may include overcup oak (Quercus lyrata), swamp laurel oak (Q. laurifolia), water hickory (Carya aquatica), American elm (Ulmus Americana), and red maple (Acer rubrum). Understory species may include swamp dogwood (Cornus foemina), willow species (Salix spp.), and American hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana). Presence of groundcover will be variable. Species such as netted chain fern (Woodwardia areolata) and shade tolerant herbaceous species may be present.

Salt Marsh

Salt marsh is 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 will have distinct zones of vegetation based on water depth and tidal fluctuations. Saltmarsh cordgrass (Spartina alterniflora) will dominate the seaward edge; the areas most frequently inundated by tides. Needle rush (Juncus roemerianus) will dominate the higher, less frequently flooded areas. Other characteristic species include Carolina sea lavender (Limonium carolinianum), perennial saltmarsh aster (Symphyotrichum tenuifolium), wand loosestrife (Lythrum lineare), marsh fimbry (Fimbristylis spadicea), and shoreline seapurslane (Sesuvium portulacastrum). A landward border of salt-tolerant shrubs including groundsel tree (Baccharis halimifolia), saltwater falsewillow (Baccharis angustifolia), marshelder (Iva frutescens), and Christmasberry (Lycium carolinianum) may exist. Soil salinity and flooding will be the two major environmental factors that influence salt marsh vegetation. While there is little data on natural fire frequency in salt marshes, fire will occur sporadically and with a mosaic pattern, given the patchiness of the fuels intermixed with creeks, salt flats, etc.

Flatwoods/Prairie Lake and Marsh Lake

Flatwoods/prairie lake and marsh lake are often associated with depression marshes and are characterized as shallow, generally round or elliptical depressions, vegetated with concentric bands of aquatic vegetation. Depending upon the depth and slope of the depression, an open water zone, with or without floating plants, may occur at the center. The open water zone will be considered a marsh lake if it is small in comparison to the surrounding marsh. Otherwise, the system will be considered flatwoods lake or a prairie lake, depending upon the surrounding community. The hydrosoil will typically be acidic sand with some peat and occasionally a clay lens. Although water levels may fluctuate significantly, water will typically be present year-round.

Sandhill Upland Lake

Sandhill upland lake is a shallow sandy-bottomed lake formed in shallow depressions within sandhill communities. Water levels may fluctuate dramatically, including completely drying up only during extreme droughts. Vegetation will include emergent, submerged aquatic plants and transitional species along the shoreline. Species include water lilies, sawgrass (Cladium jamaicense), pickerelweed (Pontederia cordata), meadow beauty (Rhexia spp.), St. John’s wort (Hypericum fasciculatum), yellowed-eyed grass (Xyris spp.), hatpins (Syngonanthus flavidulus), and spikerushes (Eleocharis spp.). Impacts such as altered water table or disturbances in adjacent uplands that would cause artificial erosion and an increase in turbidity should be restored.

Blackwater Stream

Blackwater stream can be characterized as perennial or intermittent watercourses originating in lowlands where extensive wetlands with organic soils collect rainfall and runoff, discharging it slowly to the stream. The stained waters will be laden with tannins, particulates, and dissolved organic matter derived from drainage through adjacent swamps resulting in sandy bottoms overlain by organic matter. Emergent and floating vegetation [including golden club (Orontium aquaticum), smartweeds (Polygonum spp.), grasses and sedges] may occur but is often limited by steep banks and dramatic seasonal fluctuations in water levels. Desired conditions include minimizing disturbance and alterations and preserving adjacent natural communities.

Estuarine Unconsolidated Substrate

Estuarine unconsolidated substrate will consist of expansive unvegetated, open areas of mineral based substrate composed of shell, coralgal, marl, mud, and/or sand (sand beaches). Desired conditions include preventing soil compaction, dredging activities, and disturbances such as the accumulation of pollutants.

Imperiled Species

Imperiled species are those that are tracked by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) as critically imperiled or listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), and/or the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) as endangered, threatened, or special concern.

Goal: Maintain, improve, or restore imperiled species 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 of natural processes and should not imperil other native species or seriously compromise park values.

In the preparation of this management plan, DRP staff consulted with staff of the 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 to inform management 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.

In accordance with the recent amendment to Section 259.105 of the Florida Statutes as established by Senate Bill 494, Ochlockonee River State Park and Bald Point State Park were assessed for eligibility as gopher tortoise recipient sites. Ochlockonee River State Park does not meet Senate Bill 494 and FWC's recipient site permit requirements of having more than 40 contiguous acres of suitable gopher tortoise habitat. Ochlockonee's sandhill portion is approximately 5.06 acres. While the scrubby flatwoods portion covers approximately 45.82 acres, it is broken up into 3 disjunct sections due to developed areas and wetlands. Therefore, it is not contiguous. None of the other present natural communities are considered suitable habitat.

Bald Point State Park meets eligibility requirements to be considered for recipient site status under Senate Bill 494. Whether or not it would receive a recipient site permit from FWC would depend on the results of transect surveys in the suspected suitable habitat natural communities. Its scrub habitat is approximately 163.05 acres with most of it

being contiguous. There is also at least one patch of scrubby flatwoods large enough to be considered at approximately 104.1 acres.

The St. Teresa Tract does not yet meet Senate Bill 494 and FWC's recipient site permit requirements because it does not currently have more than 40 contiguous acres of suitable gopher tortoise habitat. The scrubby flatwoods and sandhills present are found in small, mostly disjointed sections under 15 acres in size. While the existing pine plantation will provide large sections of suitable habitat once restored, restoration activities have not yet begun. Furthermore, the extensive restoration activities required will involve timber removal with heavy machinery, which are incompatible with gopher tortoise translocation.

Table 2 contains a list of all known and potential imperiled species within the parks and identifies their status as defined by various entities. It also identifies the types of management actions that are currently being taken by DRP staff or others and identifies the current level of monitoring effort. The codes used under the column headings for management actions and monitoring level are defined following the table. Explanations for federal and state status as well as FNAI global and state rank are provided in Addendum 6.

Table 2: Imperiled Species Inventory

Common and Scientific Name	**Imperiled Species Status**				**Management**	**Monitoring**	**Parks/Tract**
	FWC	**USFWS**	**FDACS**	**FNAI**			
PLANTS							
Chapman's fringed orchid *Platanthera chapmanii*			SE	G2, S2	1,4,6	3	OR ST
Fragrant pogonia *Cleistesiopsis oricamporum*			SE		1,4,6	2	OR ST
Many-flowered grass pink *Calopogon multiflorus*			ST	G2G3, S2S3	1,4,6	1	OR ST
Wiregrass gentian *Gentiana pennelliana*			SE	G3, S3	1,4	2	OR ST
Yellow-flowered butterwort *Pinguicula lutea*			ST		1,4,6	2	OR,ST

Table 2: Imperiled Species Inventory							
Common and Scientific Name	**Imperiled Species Status**				**Management**	**Monitoring**	**Parks/Tract**
	FWC	**USFWS**	**FDACS**	**FNAI**			
Blue-flowered butterwort *Pinguicula caerulea*			ST		1,4,6	2	OR,ST
Godfrey's butterwort *Pinguicula ionantha*		LT	SE	G2, S2	1,4,6	2	OR,ST
Spoon-leaved sundew *Drosera intermedia*			ST	G5, S3	1,4,6	2	ST
Pine lily/Catesby's lily *Lilium catesbaei*			ST		1,4,6	2	OR
Southern twayblade *Neottia bifolia*			ST		4	1	OR
Palegreen orchid *Platanthera flava*			ST		4	1	OR
Godfrey's blazing star *Liatris provencialis*			SE	G2, S2	1,2,10	1	BP, OR,ST
Cow creek spiderlily *Hymenocallis franklinensis*					2,4, 10	2	BP,OR,ST
Rainlily *Zephyranthes atamasca*			ST		2,4, 10	1	BP,OR,ST
Gulf coast lupine *Lupinus westianus*			ST	G3T3, S3	9,10	2	BP

Table 2: Imperiled Species Inventory							
Common and Scientific Name	**Imperiled Species Status**				**Management**	**Monitoring**	**Parks/Tract**
	FWC	**USFWS**	**FDACS**	**FNAI**			
Florida golden aster *Pityopsis flexuosa*			SE	G3, S3	1,2,10	2	BP,OR,ST
Large-leaved jointweed *Polygonella macrophylla*			ST	G3, S3	1,2,9,10	1	BP,ST
Moundlily yucca *Yucca gloriosa*			SE		1,2,9,10	3	BP
Cinnamon fern *Osmunda cinnamomea*			SCE		10	1	BP,ST
Royal fern *Osmunda regalis*			SCE		10	1	BP,OR,ST
Pink azalea *Rhododendron canescens*			SCE		10	1	OR
Saw palmetto *Serenoa repens*			SCE		10	1	BP,OR,ST
REPTILES							
Gopher tortoise *Gopherus polyphemus*	ST			G3, S3	1,2,7,10,13	3	BP,OR,ST
American alligator *Alligator mississippiensis*	FT(S/A)	T(S/A)		G5, S4	10	1	BP,OR,ST
Eastern diamondback rattlesnake *Crotalus adamanteus*				G3, S3	2,10,13	1	BP,OR,ST
Florida pine snake *Pituophis melanoleucus*	ST			G4, S3	1,7	1	BP,OR,ST
Eastern indigo snake *Drymarchon corais couperi*	FT	LT		G3, S2?	1,2,7,10	2	BP,OR,ST

Table 2: Imperiled Species Inventory							
Common and Scientific Name	**Imperiled Species Status**				**Management**	**Monitoring**	**Parks/Tract**
	FWC	**USFWS**	**FDACS**	**FNAI**			
Southern hognose snake *Heterodon simus*				G2, S2S3	1,6,7,10	1	BP,OR,ST
Eastern kingsnake *Lampropeltis getula*				G5, S1S2		1	BP,OR,ST
Gulf salt marsh snake *Nerodia clarkia clakii*				G4T3, S2		1	BP,ST
Suwannee cooter *Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis*				G5T3, S3	10	1	BP,OR,ST
Diamondback terrapin *Malaclemys terrapin macrospilota*				G4,S4	10, 13	2	BP, ST
Loggerhead sea turtle *Caretta caretta*	FT	LT		G3, S3	10, 13	4	BP
Green sea turtle *Chelonia mydas*	FT	LT		G3, S2S3	10, 13	4	BP
Kemp's Ridley sea turtle *Lepidochelys kempii*	FE	LE		G1, S1	10, 13	4	BP
AMPHIBIANS							

Table 2: Imperiled Species Inventory							
Common and Scientific Name	**Imperiled Species Status**				**Management**	**Monitoring**	**Parks/Tract**
	FWC	**USFWS**	**FDACS**	**FNAI**			
Frosted salamander *Ambystoma cingulatum*	FT	LT		G2, S1	1,3,4,6	2	OR,ST
Striped newt *Notophthalmus perstriatus*					1,3,4,6	2	OR,ST
FISH							
Gulf sturgeon *Acipenser oxyrichus desotoi*		LT		G3T2, S2	4,10	1	OR
BIRDS							
Little blue heron *Egretta caerulea*	ST			G5, S4	1,4,6,10	2	BP,OR,ST
Snowy egret *Egretta thula*				G5, S3	1,4,6,10	2	BP,OR,ST
Tricolored heron *Egretta tricolor*	ST			G5, S4	1,4,6,10	2	BP,OR,ST
Wood stork *Mycteria americana*	FT	LT			1,4	2	BP
Roseate spoonbill *Ajaja ajaja*	ST				10	2	BP,ST
Reddish egret *Egretta rufescens*	ST			G4, S2	10	2	BP,ST
Black-crowned night heron *Nycticorax nysticorax*				G5, S3	4	1	BP,ST

Table 2: Imperiled Species Inventory							
Common and Scientific Name	**Imperiled Species Status**				**Management**	**Monitoring**	**Parks/Tract**
	FWC	**USFWS**	**FDACS**	**FNAI**			
American avocet *Recurvirostra americana*				G5, S2	10	1	BP
Snowy plover *Charadrius nivosus*	ST			G3, S1	8,9,10, 13	2	BP
Piping plover *Charadrius melodus*	FT	LT		G3, S2	9,10,13	2	BP
Wilson's plover				G5, S2	8,9,10,13	4	BP
Rufa red knot *Calidris canutus rufa*	FT	LT			9,10,13	2	BP
Red-cockaded woodpecker *Picoides borealis*	FE	LE		G3, S2	1,3,5,7,10	4	OR
Wakulla seaside sparrow *Ammodramus maritimus juncicola*	ST				4	2	BP,ST
Marian's marsh wren *Cistothorus palustris marianae*	ST			G5T3, S3	4	2	BP
Hairy woodpecker *Dryobates villosus*				G5, S3		1	OR
Swallow-tailed kite *Elanoides forficatus*				G5, S2	1	1	BP,OR,ST
Merlin *Falco columbarius*				G5, S2		1	BP,OR,ST

Table 2: Imperiled Species Inventory							
Common and Scientific Name	**Imperiled Species Status**				**Management**	**Monitoring**	**Parks/Tract**
	FWC	**USFWS**	**FDACS**	**FNAI**			
Peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus*				G4, S2		1	BP,ST
Bald eagle *Haliaetus leucocephalus*		BGEP Act		G5, S3	10	1	BP,OR,ST
Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*				G5, S3S4		1	BP,OR,ST
Bachman's sparrow *Peucaea aestivalis*				G3, S3	1,7	2	OR & ST
Least tern *Sternula antillarum*	ST			G4, S3	8,9,10, 13	2	BP
Caspian tern *Hydroprogne caspia*				G5, S2	9,10,13	1	BP
Sandwich tern *Thalasseus sandvicensis*				G5, S2	9,10,13	1	BP
Royal tern *Thalasseus maximus*				G5, S3	9,10,13	1	BP
Black skimmer *Rynchops niger*	ST			G5, S3	8,9,10, 13	2	BP
American oystercatcher *Haematopus palliatus*	ST			G5, S2	8,9,10, 13	4	BP
MAMMALS							
Florida black bear *Ursus americanus floridanus*				G5T4, S4	1,4,10, 13	1	BP,OR,ST

Table 2: Imperiled Species Inventory							
Common and Scientific Name	**Imperiled Species Status**				**Management**	**Monitoring**	**Parks/Tract**
	FWC	**USFWS**	**FDACS**	**FNAI**			
West Indian manatee *Trichechus manatus*	FT	LT		G2G3T2, S2S3	10, 13	1	OR,ST
Southern fox squirrel *Sciurus niger niger*				G5T5, S3	1,7	1	OR

Management Actions

1. Prescribed Fire
2. Invasive 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

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.

Invasive and Nuisance Species

Invasive species are a species that (1) is nonnative to a specified geographic area, (2) was introduced by humans (intentionally or unintentionally), and (3) does or can cause environmental or economic harm or harm to humans (Iannone, 2021). Invasive 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 plants and animals alter the character, productivity and conservation values of the natural areas they invade.

Invasive 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 invasive animals, the DRP actively removes invasive animals from state parks, with priority being given to those species causing the greatest ecological damage.

Native wildlife may also pose management problems or nuisance within state parks. Nuisance species are defined as an individual or group of individuals of a species that causes management issues or property damage, presents a threat to public safety, or is an annoyance. This can apply to both native and nonnative species whose habits create specific management problems or concerns (Iannone, 2021). Examples of nuisance animal species include raccoons, coyotes, black bears, opossum, venomous snakes and alligators that are in public areas. These species are dealt with on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the DRP's Nuisance and Exotic Animal Removal Standard.

Goal: Remove invasive species and conduct maintenance control.

The DRP actively removes invasive plant species from state parks, with priority being given to those causing the ecological damage. Species of concern are categorized by Florida Invasive Species Council (FISC) as Category I and II (Florida Invasive Species Council, 2021). Removal techniques may include mechanical treatment, herbicides or biocontrol agents. All treatments are to be documented in DRP's Natural Resource Tracking System (NRTS).

Ochlockonee River State Park

Ochlockonee River State Park is split into two public parcels separated by privately owned land, with the eastern most parcel having direct access to the Ochlockonee River and the western parcel bordering Big Bend Scenic Byway Coastal Trail. Park property is surveyed and treated annually and documented in NRTS (Natural Resource Tracking System). Common invasive plants found are Cogon grass *(Imperata cylindrica),* Torpedo grass *(Panicum repens),* Purple sesbania *(Sesbania punicea),* Japanese climbing fern *(Lygodium japonicum),* Water hyacinth*, (Eichhornia crassipes)* and Chinese wisteria *(Wisteria sinensis).* Management zone(s) with recorded invasives are (OR-H, OR-I, OR-A, OR-L and OR-B).

Bald Point State Park

Bald Point State Park is located on Alligator Point where Ochlockonee Bay meets Apalachee Bay. Along with Ochlockonee River and St. Teresa Bluffs, it is annually surveyed and treated for invasive plants. All infestations and treatments are documented in NRTS (Natural Resource Tracking System). Common invasive plants found are Torpedo grass *(Panicum repens),* Showy rattlebox *(Crotalaria spectabilis),* Natal grass *(Melinis repens),* Japanese climbing fern *(Lygodium japonicum),* Water hyacinth*, (Eichhornia crassipes)* and Mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin).* Management zone(s) with recorded invasives are (BP-A, BP-BB, BP-C, BP-CC, BP-DD, BP-D, BP-E4, BP-E, BP-EE, BP-FF, BP-G, BP-HH, BP-J, BP-K, BP-M, BP-MM, BP-N, BP-OO, and BP-PP).

St. Teresa Tract of Bald Point

The new acquisition of 7,700 acres to the Florida Parks Service lies between Bald Point State Park and Tates Hell State Forest. Invasive plant surveys are currently underway for the new acquisition and are being documented under Bald Point State Park in NRTS (Natural Resource Tracking System). Currently, the only documented invasive in NRTS is Water hyacinth *(Eichhornia crassipes).* Surveys will continue along with future treatments as determined by the DRP.

Table 3 contains a list of the Florida Invasive Species Council (FISC) Category I and II invasive plant species (Florida Invasive Species Council, 2021). The table also identifies relative distribution for each species and the management zones in which they are known to occur. An explanation of the distribution codes is provided following the table.

Table 3: Inventory of FISC Category I and II Invasive Plant Species

Common and Scientific Name	FLEPPC Category	Distribution	Management Zone(s)
Ochlockonee River State Park			
Cogon grass ***Imperata cylindrica***	I	2	OR-H, OR-I, OR-A, OR-B
Torpedo grass ***Panicum repens***	I	3	OR-H
Purple sesbania ***Sesbania punicea***	II	2	OR-I, OR-B, OR-D, OR-A
Japanese climbing fern ***Lygodium japonicum***	I	2	OR-C
Chinese wisteria ***Wisteria sinensis***	II	2	OR-H
Water hyacinth ***Eichhornia crassipes***	I	2	OR-L
Bald Point State Park (Bald Point Tract)			
Torpedo grass ***Panicum repens***	I	6	BP-OO, BP-K, BP-NN, BP-HH, BP-EE
Showy rattlebox ***Crotalaria spectabilis***	Potential	6	BP-EE, BP-DD, BP-J, BP-G, BP-M, BP -NN

Natal grass ***Melinis repens***	I	2	BP-J, BP-M, BP-E5, BP-C, BP-BB, BP-A, BP-G, BP-NN, BP-E, BP-E4, BP-EE, BP-D, BP-CC
Japanese climbing fern ***Lygodium japonicum***	I	1	BP-B
Ladder brake ***Pteris vittata***	II	1	BP-K
Mimosa ***Albizia julibrissin***	I	1	BP-NN, BP-C
Water hyacinth ***Eichhornia crassipes***	I	2	BP-FF, BP-PP, BP-RR, BP-OO, BP-M
Bald Point State Park (St. Teresa Tract)			
Water hyacinth ***Eichhornia crassipes***	I	2	BP-36

Distribution Categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, the DRP works with the local mosquito control district to achieve consensus. By policy of DEP since 1987, aerial is not allowed, but larviciding and ground adulticiding (truck spraying in public use areas) is typically allowed. The 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.

A general protocol for arthropod control has been developed for the park. The Park Manager can coordinate site specific ground adulticiding in visitor use areas if necessary.

Cultural Resources

This section addresses cultural resources including archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, cultural landscapes and collections. The Florida Department of State maintains the master inventory through the Florida Master Site File (FMSF). All state agencies are required to locate, inventory and evaluate cultural resources that appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

For the purposes of this plan, significant cultural resource means those listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The terms archaeological site, historic structure, or historic landscape refer to all resources that will become 50 years old during the term of this plan.

Condition Assessment

Evaluating the condition of cultural resources is accomplished using a three-part evaluation scale, expressed as good, fair and poor. These terms describe the present condition, rather than comparing what exists to the ideal condition.

Good describes a condition of structural stability and physical wholeness, where no obvious deterioration other than normal occurs.

Fair describes a condition in which there is a discernible decline in condition between inspections, and the wholeness or physical integrity is and continues to be threatened by factors other than normal wear. A fair assessment is usually a cause for concern.

Poor describes an unstable condition where there is palpable, accelerating decline, and physical integrity is being compromised quickly. A resource in poor condition suffers obvious declines in physical integrity from year to year. A poor condition suggests immediate action is needed to reestablish physical stability.

Level of Significance

Applying the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places involves the use of contexts as well as an evaluation of integrity of the site. A cultural resource's significance derives from its historical, architectural, ethnographic or archaeological context. Evaluation of cultural sites will result in a one of the followings designations:

- NRL (National Register Listed)
- NR (National Register Eligible)
- NE (Not Evaluated)
- NS (Not Significant)

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

research source. Any records depicting critical events in the park's history, including construction and resource management efforts, would all be significant.

Goal: Protect, preserve and maintain the cultural resources.

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 concurrence with the project as submitted, pre-testing of the project site by a certified archaeological monitor, cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effect. In addition, any demolition or substantial alteration to any historic structure or resource must be submitted to the 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 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 the DHR.

Regional Historical Background

Paleoindians have inhabited Florida for approximately 12,000 years, following the end of the Pleistocene geological epoch. Many former Paleoindian sites have been lost to sea level rise, which tapered off as the current climate settled into place about 5,000 years ago. Many Paleoindian sites have been buried under significant layers of younger soils and most Paleoindian artifacts in Florida, primarily comprised of Suwannee and Clovis-period hunting points, are found on the surface. Other Paleoindian tools, especially those composed of bone and ivory, have also been found. Variations in artifact styles and traditions became more pronounced over time with large-scale trends in mobility.

The Archaic Period spanned a timeframe from 10,000 to 3,000 years ago. The Early Archaic Period was marked by the emergence of pottery in conjunction with more sedentary communities, the gathering of plants, the consumption of game and aquatic resources, and resultant population growth. Bone, antler, and wooden tools are telltale Early Archaic artifacts. The Middle Archaic Period, from 7,500 to 5,000 years ago, was marked by significant sea level rise and the subsequent formation of noteworthy estuarial zones in Florida. These new estuaries along the coastline provided access to an abundance of aquatic resources and a significant uptick in fishing and shellfish collection. Increased mobility also led to the dispersal of artifacts, especially shells, and was accompanied by an increase in thermal alteration of tools. Late Archaic cultures, beginning around 5,000 years ago, formed large shell middens as burial sites, usually near water bodies. The advent of ceramic techniques, which spread quickly throughout the region, was a significant development that coincided with rapid population growth and the establishment of larger permanent human settlements.
The Woodland Period spanned a timeframe from 3,000 years ago to 1,000 years ago and is subdivided into the Deptford (500 BC to 200 AD), Swift Creek (200 AD to 650), and Weeden Island (650-1000) cultural periods.

The Deptford Culture extended from West-Central Florida to South Carolina, and its artifacts are identified by check-stamping and sand tempering, replacing fiber tempering methods. Deptford-period archaeological sites are frequently found in littoral areas abutted by forest and salt marsh. Deptford-period middens are aligned in circular patterns hypothesized to have surrounded villages. Seasonal migration patterns from the coasts in the summer to more inland locations in the winter have been identified.

The Swift Creek Culture exhibited complicated systems of pottery stamping and established complex regional social networks. The construction of sand mounds and ceremonial centers occurred in conjunction with more complex burial processes. Broader migration patterns exhibited a shift inland, centering especially on oak hammocks. Villages during the period were surrounded by ring-shaped middens and accompanying burial mounds. Coastal shell-fishing centers were also features of Swift Creek culture.

More elaborate incised pottery and the emergence of effigies characterized the Weeden Island culture of North Florida. In the early twentieth century, archaeologist C.B. Moore excavated effigy vessels, artifacts displaying bird imagery, and ceramic pots that were found to be both whole and ceremoniously destroyed or "killed". Villages displayed ring shapes and burial mounds consisting of platform mounds. The Weeden Island culture lent significant importance to aquatic resources.

The Mississippian Period, which spanned the period between 1000 AD and 1500 AD, saw the emergence of the Fort Walton culture in North Florida. Pottery design trends included ceramic sand and grog tempering as well as the emergence of interlocking or geometric patterns. Mound size increased with the Fort Walton culture, and inland community size surpassed that of coastal communities. Temple and flat-topped mounds became more widespread. Agriculture was important to this sedentary society, including the cultivation of maize, squashes, beans, and wild plants and animals.

Spanish exploration and colonization efforts began with the arrival of Juan Ponce de León in 1513, who named the region "La Florida". Hernando de Soto, who established a winter camp near present-day Tallahassee, further explored the present-day southeastern United States beginning in 1539. In 1565, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés established St. Augustine, the first European permanent settlement in what would become the continental United States. Interactions between the Spanish and North Florida Apalachee Indians led to significant societal changes, including the cessation of burial mound construction and shifts away from coastal settlements in favor of ridge and hilltop communities. Changes in ceramic design also occurred, including a regressive shift to previous ring-base plate vessel design and a simplification of surface decoration. The society that emerged in this area in the late 16th century has been referred to as the Leon-Jefferson culture.

In 1705, a Spanish fort was established near the Apalachicola Bay that was sacked by local indigenous peoples and rebuilt in 1719. Great Britain relinquished control of Havana, Cuba, and added Florida to its overseas empire in 1763 at the cessation of the Seven Years' War, ending the First Spanish Period of administration of its Florida territory. Surveying efforts ordered by British governors led to the establishment of land grants that would later become agricultural plantations. These plantations were highly successful into the Second Spanish Period, which began in 1784 following British retreat from Florida in the aftermath of its defeat in the American Revolution.

In 1799, William Augustus Bowles, a soldier and adventurer from Maryland, arrived in Florida and established a fort near Apalachee Bay. In May 1800, after pillaging several settlements along the Apalachicola River, Bowles captured Fort San Marcos. He would later be expelled from the area when a Spanish fleet from Pensacola attacked and destroyed his fortification. Bowles is believed to have died in 1802 after he was captured by John Forbes, a local trader, and U.S. Army Colonel and Indian agent Benjamin Hawkins. After the Spanish regained control of the area, they sold the stretch of land that now encompasses four counties between the Apalachicola River and St. Marks to trading companies.

In 1818, the First Seminole War was led by U.S. Army General Andrew Jackson. In 1821, West Florida and East Florida became American territories with capitals in Pensacola and St. Augustine respectively. Tallahassee became the new capital in 1824 when East and West Florida were merged. Franklin County, in which St. Teresa Bluffs is situated, was named for Benjamin Franklin, and established in 1832. The Second Seminole War was fought between 1835 and 1842, resulting in the removal of most Seminoles to Indian Territory, present-day Oklahoma. Despite U.S. removal efforts, several hundred Seminole Indians remained in South Florida.

In 1835, Cuban merchant John Mitchell affirmed his ownership over the former Forbes holdings, which he originally purchased in 1817. From his New York offices, Mitchell began selling coastal properties and removing squatters from the region. European and American settlement in the area was difficult, though, due to hostile indigenous activity and wide swaths of uninhabitable swampy terrain. Multiple hurricane strikes in the Big Bend region in 1842 and the following years further hampered development and forced the Apalachicola Land Company into a state of receivership by 1855.

In 1855, the Internal Improvement Act spurred economic growth in Florida centered on agricultural operations of a larger scale. During the U.S. Civil War, Florida joined the Confederacy, saw relatively little fighting, and joined other southern states in defeat. Tallahassee was never occupied by Union forces, a fate that befell other Confederate capitals. Prior to the Civil War, Florida had a relatively small population of 85,000 as of 1850. Half of this total was comprised of enslaved African-Americans. The postwar Reconstruction period saw continued economic growth centered on tourism, citrus, phosphate extraction, forestry, and agriculture. These industries were bolstered by railroad construction financed by Henry Flagler and Henry B. Plant.

In the 1850s, four families scouted the area for vacation sites and built housing constructed with locally harvested pine logs. St. Teresa is theorized to have been named after one of the youngest members of these families, Teresa Hopkins, granddaughter of John Branch, the sixth governor of Florida. At least one family spearheaded improvements near St. Teresa as a new alternative to previous vacation sites in Virginia and North Carolina, both of which had been significantly stressed and depressed economically due to the effects of the Civil War.

In the 1880s, William P. Slusser, a resident of Tallahassee, built a three-story hotel and opened a steamboat line from St. Teresa to St. Marks. The steamboat burned in 1898 and local structures were heavily damaged by a tropical system in 1899. The Carrabelle, Tallahassee, and Georgia Railroad incorporated in 1891 with construction completed to Carrabelle by 1893. Vacationers utilizing the rail then traveled to St. Teresa by wagon, where they enjoyed fresh seafood.

In 1902, the Georgia, Florida, and Alabama Railway Company purchased the Carrabelle, Tallahassee, and Georgia Line. In 1905, a nearby 17,000-acre parcel was purchased to establish a turpentine operation and the first St. Teresa-area roads were paved in 1912. Development remained tempered and sheltered from the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s by the remote Ochlockonee River ferry crossing and the absence of a paved road connection to Tallahassee, which extended the travel time from Tallahassee to St. Teresa to more than five hours.

In 1925, the DuPont family purchased the former turpentine tract. In 1927, Franklin County built an improved road along the shoreline; this would eventually become the Gulf Coast Highway and later U.S. Highway 98. The first Ochlockonee Bay Bridge was built in 1935 and a paved connection to St. Teresa was completed in 1940.

In 1936, the St. Joe Paper Company was formed and soon obtained a significant portion of the St. Teresa Bluffs area from the DuPont family, along with additional tracts in Liberty, Gulf, and Calhoun counties. Edward Ball, brother-in-law of Alfred I. Dupont, was named vice president of the St. Joe Paper Company following its area acquisitions.

Following initial groundbreaking in 1941, Camp Carrabelle was opened by the U.S. Government in September 1942, interfering with St. Joe Paper Company's operations. The base was later renamed Camp Gordon Johnston, in honor of a Spanish-American War "Rough Rider". The government purchased these lands from the St. Joe Paper Company to allow up to 250,000 soldiers to receive training. Four disparate training and housing areas were established on the St. James Island coastline. Many of the soldiers trained at Camp Gordon Johnston would participate in the invasion of Normandy on D-Day. In 1946, the camp was deactivated following the end of World War II. Today, Carrabelle's Camp Gordon Johnston WWII Museum preserves the history of the site.

In August 1949, the Dallas, Texas-based Commercial Construction Company acquired the old Carrabelle, Tallahassee, and Georgia Railroad and demolished and removed it. The line's planned removal was initially met with vigorous protest from the Tallahassee and Carrabelle chambers of commerce; however, these efforts proved futile.

Following its deactivation, Camp Gordon Johnston was sold piecemeal to investors, leading many of the base's buildings to be deconstructed and later reconstructed in new locations as vacation homes. Nearby Wilson's Beach Cottages and their accompanying docks were built with materials salvaged from Camp Gordon Johnston; the cottages attracted vacationers into the 1970s. Camp Weed, an Episcopal retreat that desegregated in 1962, was another popular nearby site on St. James Island. In 1972, Hurricane Agnes damaged the Wilson's Beach Cottages dock, leading to the sale of all but one property. The storm also led to the relocation of Camp Weed six years later.

Since the late 1970s, new home construction has accompanied the more historic structures in the St. Teresa area along U.S. Highway 98. In order to preserve the natural communities in the area, Ochlockonee River State Park was established in 1970, Tate's Hell State Forest was established in 1994, and Bald Point State Park was established in 1999. St. Teresa Bluffs was finally acquired from Ochlockonee Timberlands, LLC in 2020 by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, with the assistance of the State of Florida Nature Conservancy and the United States Department of Defense.

Public Access

Land use planning and park development decisions for the state park system are based on the dual responsibilities of the 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. These dual responsibilities inform all recreational and infrastructure development considerations. Balancing equitable access to recreational facilities and preservation of Florida's resources is the main priority when developing recreation and land use proposals.

Goal: Provide public access and recreational opportunities

The existing recreational facilities of this state park are appropriate to the natural and cultural resources contained in the park and should be continued. When resource impacts are observed by park staff, visitor use management strategies will be applied.

Visitor Use Management

Achieving balance between resource protection and public access is fundamental to the provision of resource-based recreation. The DRP manages visitor use to sustain the quality of park resources and the visitor experience. The dynamic nature of visitor use requires an adaptive approach to managing resource impacts from recreational activity.

To manage visitor use, the DRP will rely on a variety of management tools and strategies that potentially include defining specific modes of access and limits on the number of people within certain areas of the park. Additional strategies may include establishing site-specific indicators and thresholds that are selected to monitor resource conditions. By monitoring and documenting conditions over time, the DRP can implement actions to prevent or mitigate unacceptable resource degradation.

Infrastructure

The conceptual land use plan (CLUP) is the long-term, optimal development plan for each park. CLUPs are based on current conditions and knowledge of the park's resources, landscape, and unit classification. The CLUP can be modified or amended as new information becomes available regarding the park's natural and cultural resources or in order to adapt to changing circumstances. Additionally, the acquisition of new parkland may provide opportunities for alternative or expanded land uses.

Projects identified in CLUPs are typically unfunded and will often require funding to be allocated for future implementation. Improvement or development projects are regularly funded with two separate allocations that include design funding and construction funding. At the design stage, design elements and design constraints 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 in order to limit the need for stormwater management systems, and all facilities are designed and constructed using best management practices to avoid or mitigate resource impacts. All federal, state, and local permit requirements are addressed during facility development.

Goal: Develop and maintain recreational use areas and support infrastructure

The existing facilities considered are appropriate to each park's natural and cultural resources and should be maintained. New construction, when necessary, is intended to improve the visitor experience of recreational opportunities, to improve the protection of park resources, and to streamline the efficiency of park operations.

All facilities, trails, and roads will be kept in proper condition through the regular work of park staff or supplemental contractors. Major repair projects for park facilities may be accomplished, when necessary and if funding is made available. These include the modification of existing park facilities to achieve compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, which is a top priority for all facilities maintained by DRP.

Conceptual Land Use Plan Vision

With the acquisition of the St. Teresa Tract, the Bald Point State Park and Ochlockonee River State Park administration gained over 6,000 acres of new parkland situated between the two existing units. This new addition represents an opportunity to establish connectivity for land and water-based recreational activities among the parks. The vision for these parks includes both short and long-term objectives that should be implemented with consideration of how projects at one unit will impact development at the others.

In the short term, these parks units will be most readily linked through water-based activities that facilitate long-distance or multi-day paddling excursions. Ochlockonee River State Park is currently the only unit with a boat launching facility; however, construction of an additional launching facility is currently underway at Bald Point State Park along Chaires Creek. Once completed, these two facilities will represent launching and destination points for paddling visitors to explore the Ochlockonee River and Bay, various creeks, as well as the existing and proposed primitive campsites that will be provided at the parks. In addition to water-based recreation, new picnic and day use

facilities will be developed along the Ochlockonee Bay shoreline. Trail opportunities for hiking, biking, and equestrian activities will also be developed.

Over the long term, more intensive recreation development is proposed on the St. Teresa Tract and other portions of Bald Point State Park. In order to facilitate expedient visitor access, a road through the Florida Forest land to the south of the St. Teresa Tract was utilized to establish a day use area and trailhead. This current entrance road will be necessary in the immediate term as natural communities are restored and recreational use patterns are established. However, the ideal park entrance road would extend east to west across the St. Teresa Tract along existing management roads that originate from a park gate south of the Ochlockonee Bay bridge boat ramp. This meandering park road would provide a scenic visitor experience following natural community restoration efforts, interface with the portions of Bald Point State Park located on the east side of US 98, and facilitate a closer connection to the main entrance of Bald Point State Park on Alligator Drive.

In addition to park road development through the St. Teresa Tract, other long-term concepts include the development of overnight accommodations at the St. Teresa Tract and Bald Point State Park proper. Previous management plan concepts for Bald Point State Park proper have included standard facility campground and cabin development proposals. A bridge across Chaires Creek was constructed to facilitate such recreational opportunities east of the creek. These proposals at Bald Point State Park proper will continue to be pursued, while initial campground development at the St. Teresa Tract will be focused on primitive equestrian camping opportunities. Depending on observed recreational demand following the potential construction of a standard facility campground at Bald Point State Park, the proposed primitive equestrian campground at the St. Teresa Tract could be upgraded to standard facility sites, contingent upon recognized visitor demand and if determined that additional capacity is needed.

Introduction

The purpose of Ochlockonee River State Park is to conserve and interpret the park's pristine longleaf pine forests, an ecosystem which used to cover much of the state. These forests provide critical habitat for rare and threatened wildlife, such as the red-cockaded woodpecker. The park also provides exceptional outdoor resource-based recreation to visitors at the confluence of the Ochlockonee and Dead Rivers.

Park Significance

- The park is comprised of a mosaic of upland and wetland communities, dominated by mesic flatwoods. Decades of prescribed burning have rendered an excellent example of longleaf pine flatwoods management within the Florida Park Service.

- The park provides habitat for a number of listed, threatened, or endangered species such as gopher tortoises, flatwoods salamanders, and red-cockaded woodpeckers.

- The park is an important component of a regional network of conservation lands, sharing boundaries with the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge and located in close proximity to the Apalachicola National Forest and Tate's Hell State Forest.

- The scenic location and river frontage of the park serves as a major draw for recreational users. The park is a popular launching point for boaters and paddlers, while the campground is prized for its shady canopy and seclusion.

Ochlockonee River State Park is classified as a State Park in the DRP's unit classification system. In the management of a State Park, a balance is sought between the goals of maintaining and enhancing natural conditions and providing various recreational opportunities. Natural resource management activities are aimed at management of natural systems. Development in the park is directed toward providing public access to and within the park, and to providing recreational facilities, in a reasonable balance, that are both convenient and safe. Program emphasis is on interpretation on the park's natural, aesthetic, and educational attributes.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

Hydrological Management

Ochlockonee River State Park features the Ochlockonee River just before it flows into the Ochlockonee Bay and beyond to the Gulf of Mexico. Within the park, the Dead River flows into the Ochlockonee, creating a 'point' of land at the day-use area of the park. Historical recreational use of this area has led the park to install a floating dock on the Dead River and an accessible ramp to the shoreline of the Ochlockonee River, along with a designated swimming area in the Dead River. The entire length of the Ochlockonee River south of the Georgia/Florida line is classified as an Outstanding Florida Water. No discharge can degrade an OFW body below existing levels.

In addition to the two large riverine features, the park contains several smaller wetland features including flatwoods lakes, large sawgrass dominant depression marshes, basin marsh, floodplain marsh, floodplain swamp, and a blackwater stream. Some of these wet areas are seasonal andsome stay wet year-round. The flatwood areas contain most of the ephemeral wetlands.

The designated swimming area on the Dead River was previously permitted by the Dept of Health. Although the permitting process was abolished in 2013, the park has continued to collect monthly water samples during the 'swimming season' (April-Oct) and submit them for bacterial testing at the Florida DEP Biology Program laboratory in Tallahassee. Over 5 years of data show the persistent presence of fecal coliform and entercocci-24 bacteria in the Dead River swimming area.

The main paved park drive passes through Peggy Neck Swamp, a blackwater stream that runs north to south through OR-M and OR-N, where a culvert was installed during original park development and road construction.

Access to the boat ramp and parking crosses between a large flatwoods lake and a depression marsh that are contiguous during wet periods. There is a culvert installed to maintain this connection.

The Scenic Loop Drive was part of the original park development and is a dirt, two-track that allows visitors to drive through the flatwoods of OR-C. Near the start of the Scenic Loop, there is a system of ditching with culverts to keep the road from flooding. The road continues through two other large wetland features that require culverts for passage.

Erosion of the riverbank areas is of particular concern. The shoreline of the Ochlockonee River is critically eroding from the confluence of the Dead River to the entrance of Tide Creek. This area of the waterway receives a large amount of boat traffic and associated visitor use on the shoreline near the day-use area in OR-I. Offering high quality water recreation facilities with control of erosion of the riverbank is particularly difficult to achieve at this park. Innovative measures to prevent erosion while still providing excellent and safe recreation opportunities need to be explored and implemented.

Objective A: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.

Action 1 Using GIS, create a park specific hydrological features shapefile with all culverts, ditches, and channels mapped.

Action 2 Using LIDAR, topographical data, historical aerial images, and field observations identify direction and scale of surface water flow.

Action 3 Using sub-meter GPS technology, map shorelines along Dead River and Ochlockonee River to determine erosion rates and areas of critical concern.

Action 4 Collect baseline water quality data on freshwater wetland features, water temperature, pH, salinity, dissolved oxygen, depth and clarity. Coordinate with DEP to collect and analyze data.

Objective B: Restore hydrological conditions to approximately 14 acres.

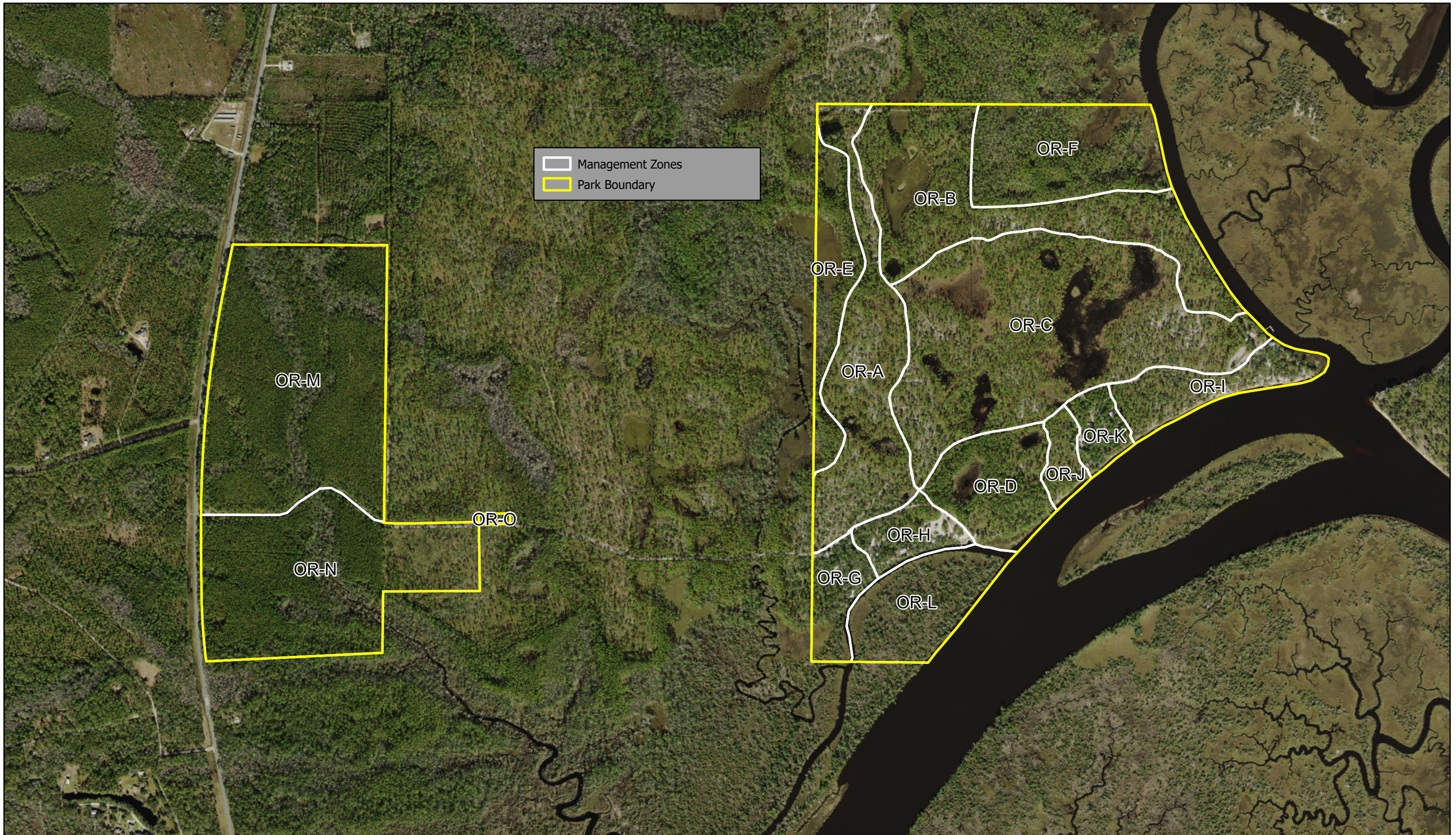
Action 1 Establish baseline water quality data on 3 acres of flatwoods lake natural community (2 lakes in OR-B and OR-D).

Action 2 Replace 2 existing culverts. The culvert at the entrance to the boat ramp between OR-D and OR-H has restricted surface water flow. Replacing this culvert will improve surface water flow between the basin marsh in OR-D and the wet flatwoods and adjacent basin marsh in OR-H. The culvert under the Scenic Loop near the entrance to the Youth Camp is damaged and disrupting the surface water flow for this area. These will need to be replaced within the next few years.

Action 3 Assess condition of existing culverts and current surface water flow throughout the park.

Action 4 Identify additional culverts that need replacing, repair, or removal.

The hydrology of the park was disturbed somewhat during the original development of the park. This disturbance is mainly in the form of unpaved roads. The raised roadbeds served to block the natural flow of surface water. Culverts were placed to allow for surface water flow, but the culverts are now broken and not functioning properly. Options for the restoration of surface water flow have been discussed. Certain culverts will need to be replaced to maintain public use. Low water crossings have been effective on other properties in the area with similar soil and surface water characteristics. It is recommended that when culverts are to be replaced in nonpublic use areas, low water crossings are permitted and installed. This will help restore the surface water flow to more natural conditions.



OCHLOCKONEE RIVER STATE PARK
Management Zones

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Sources: ESRI; Florida Department of Environmental Protection
This graphical representation is provided for informational purposes and should not be considered authoritative for navigational, engineering, legal, and other uses.

Objective C: Investigate and address erosion issues on approximately 2,000 feet of Ochlockonee River shoreline.

Action 1 Using historical aerial imagery, GPS data, and field observations, determine rates and primary causes of shoreline erosion in OR-I and OR-K.

Action 2 Identify necessary actions to prevent and control shoreline erosion.

Action 3 Monitor patterns of visitor use along river shoreline and institute additional management measures, such as fencing, boardwalks or closing access points, where appropriate.

Action 4 Pursue installation of additional riprap, living shoreline, or other measures to protect and harden shoreline in areas experiencing erosion.

Action 5 Plant native vegetation in areas of the park to reduce/prevent the potential for erosion.

Objective D: Address water quality issues in designated swimming area on the Dead River.

Action 1 Continue to collect water samples and monitor swimming areas for *fecal coliform* and *entercocci-24* bacteria during April-October. Results of water samples are submitted to Wakulla County Dept of Health. Water sample results are compiled and maintained at the park for analysis.

Action 2 Seek assistance to analyze water sample data and try to identify sources of bacteria.

Action 3 If bacteria sources can be identified, develop a plan to improve bacteria levels. Consider interpretation and outreach programs if bacteria contamination is from off-site sources. If bacterial contamination source is determined to be coming from on-site, institute procedural changes and consider relocation of facilities if needed.

Natural Communities Management

Alluvial stream. The Ochlockonee and Dead Rivers form two of the boundaries of the park. These alluvial streams have high tannic acid content. Originally, the Ochlockonee River was categorized as a blackwater stream. The character of the stream was probably more characteristic of a true alluvial stream prior to the placement of the dam. While the river is tannic and brown, the amount of sedimentation often associated with alluvial streams has been restricted by the presence of the dam. The river seems to take on more classic blackwater stream characteristics in its southern portions. The rivers bordering the park provide the bulk of the recreation at this park. Swimming, fishing and boating are the main activities. Manatees are occasionally spotted in the river. Erosion along the riverbank continues to be a challenge at this park. Since the 2000 edition of this unit management plan, the areas around the riverbanks of the park have been posted as slow (no wake) areas. This should significantly reduce erosion of the banks and provide a safer area for water recreation.

Depression marsh. Dominated by sawgrass, the depression marshes in this park are somewhat isolated wetlands within the park. The hydrology of some of these areas has been altered in the past. Fill was used to raise a roadbed along the boundary that resulted in the placement of culverts. The depression marshes probably drain more quickly because of this action. Plans to use "low water" crossings to replace aging and collapsing culverts are currently being explored. It is expected that this will restore a more natural flow of surface water to the area. Even with the interrupted hydrology, the community seems to be in excellent condition. This community is extremely important as a foraging and breeding habitat for the flatwoods and tiger salamanders.

Dome swamp. The designation of this community within the park was arrived at through quite a bit of consultation with FNAI's Natural Communities of Florida. Although no cypress is present, many other vegetative components of dome swamp are. In any case, this atypical community does not readily fit any of the FNAI community descriptions. Where the formal description mentions dahoon, this area has myrtle leafed holly instead. The hydrology has likely been altered as well. Although relatively dry at the time of plan writing, buttressing of the old slash pine and myrtleleafed holly suggests a high-water level in the past. The designation of this community type was chosen because it seems to fit the FNAI description better than any other does.

Estuarine tidal marsh. Extremely thin bands of needlerush along the banks of the blackwater streams form the bulk of this natural community in this park. The plants in this marshy band serve to protect the banks from erosion caused by boat wake and natural wave action. Occasional salt-water intrusion is one of the main constituents that maintain this community. The areas of vegetation are receding with increasing erosion along the riverbanks, but the community itself is in relatively good condition.

Flatwoods lake. Several isolated ponds occur within the park. Water generally remains in the lake throughout the year. There are fish in some of these small flatwoods lakes, which could have a negative impact on salamander larvae. The federally endangered flatwoods salamander is likely to breed in these ponds. Herpetological surveys will be conducted in the near future to ascertain the status of these rare salamanders within the park. It may be appropriate to remove fish within one of these ponds. "Pretty pond" was artificially stocked several years ago, and flood events may have added fish to the pond in recent times. These ponds often serve as reservoirs when drought conditions occur. The flatwoods lakes in this park are in excellent condition.

Natural Communities EC (in acres)

- AF - Alluvial Forest - 7.95
- BA - Borrow Area - 0.94
- BF - Bottomland Forest - 0.88
- BG - Baygall - 0.80
- BST - Blackwater Stream - 24.15
- DM - Depression Marsh - 39.10
- DV - Developed - 27.90
- FM - Floodplain Marsh - 12.01
- FPLK - Flatwoods/Prairie Lake - 2.22
- FS - Floodplain Swamp - 19.39
- MF - Mesic Flatwoods - 155.36
- PP - Pine Plantation 128.46
- SCF - Scrubby Flatwoods - 24.74
- SH - Sandhill - 24.39
- SHF - Successional Hardwood Forest - 3.31
- WF - Wet Flatwoods - 75.79

OCHLOCKONEE RIVER STATE PARK
Natural Communities - Existing Conditions

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

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Sources: ESRI; Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Mesic flatwoods. The mesic flatwood community at the park is in excellent condition. Since 1998, a more intense and active prescribed burning program has been implemented which has resulted in a distinct improvement in the condition and species composition of this community. Subtle changes in elevation can demonstrate distinctly different vegetation types at this park. A recently described species of orchid, Eaton's ladies tresses (*Spiranthes eatonii*) has been identified in the mesic flatwoods of this park. The eastern section of the park, near the highway is also identified as mesic flatwoods, but is in a different condition than the examples on the older portion of the park. This area is not in the same condition as the mesic flatwoods on the older part of the park primarily due to a more frequent and consistent fire management program over a longer period in the older section. Prescribed fire will be used in the newer additions to catch up' to the better condition of the older sections of the park. The fire return interval will be relatively frequent. Details of the fire management program are included in the District's Annual Burn Program. The details of the fire program are subject to annual revision thereby making a separate burn plan more efficient and applicable than the ten-year span of an approved management plan.

Throughout the park, small changes in elevation give the area a mosaic of mesic flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods (with some sandhill), and wet flatwoods. Generally, the presence of saw palmetto gives a good indication of the presence of the mesic flatwoods.

Sandhill. The area of this community within the park is quite small. It is associated with the scrubby flatwoods and can be distinguished from it mainly by the presence of turkey oak. Many of the abandoned gopher tortoise burrows are in this community. Again, slight elevation increase above that of the scrubby flatwoods is enough to give a distinctly different vegetative component. Future potential gopher tortoise introductions will likely begin with this community.

Scrubby flatwoods. Associated with both mesic flatwoods and sandhill, this community is found intermediately between these communities in the park. The presence of scrubby flatwoods can be correlated with the elevation differences in the park. Those areas slightly less elevated than the sandhill, yet slightly more elevated than the mesic flatwoods will very likely fall into the category of scrubby flatwoods. These flatwoods can closely resemble the sandhill areas with a few notable exceptions. Turkey oaks are usually not present in the scrubby flatwoods nearly as much as it is in the sandhill areas. This community is in excellent condition.

Wet flatwoods. These areas closely resemble mesic flatwoods with the notable exception of the absence of saw palmetto. This community is interspersed throughout the park. Bog buttons, butterworts, bladderworts, sundews and orchids are found in this area along with yellow-eyed grass and toothache grass among others. Pitcher plants (*S. flava and S. psitticina*) were expected but not found. Overall, this community is in good condition. It is thought that the striped newt (*Notopthalmus perstriatus*) may occur in the park. It is likely that if this salamander is found it will be in this community.

Table 1: Natural Community Acreage		
Natural Community	**Acreage**	**Percent of Total Acreage**
Mesic Flatwoods	155.36	28.38%
Pine Plantation	128.46	23.47%
Wet Flatwoods	75.79	13.85%
Depression Marsh	39.10	7.14%
Developed	27.90	5.10%
Scrubby Flatwoods	24.74	4.52%
Sandhill	24.39	4.46%
Blackwater Stream	24.15	4.41%
Floodplain Swamp	19.39	3.54%
Floodplain Marsh	12.01	2.19%
Alluvial Forest	7.95	1.45%
Successional Hardwood Forest	3.31	0.60%
Flatwoods/Prairie Lake	2.22	0.41%
Borrow Area	0.94	0.17%
Bottomland Forest	0.88	0.16%
Baygall	0.80	0.15%
Total Acreage	**547.39**	**100%**

The park has a detailed prescribed burn plan that is updated annually. This plan can be obtained from the park or District office.

Habitat restoration and improved quality is the result of decades of prescribed burning. The burn program at the park is primarily growing season burns, with some early spring burns recommended as a management tool for rare plants when appropriate. Evaluation of the existing fire type communities is a continual process. As prescribed burning continues at the park, community proportions may be adjusted.

Objective A: Maintain 393 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

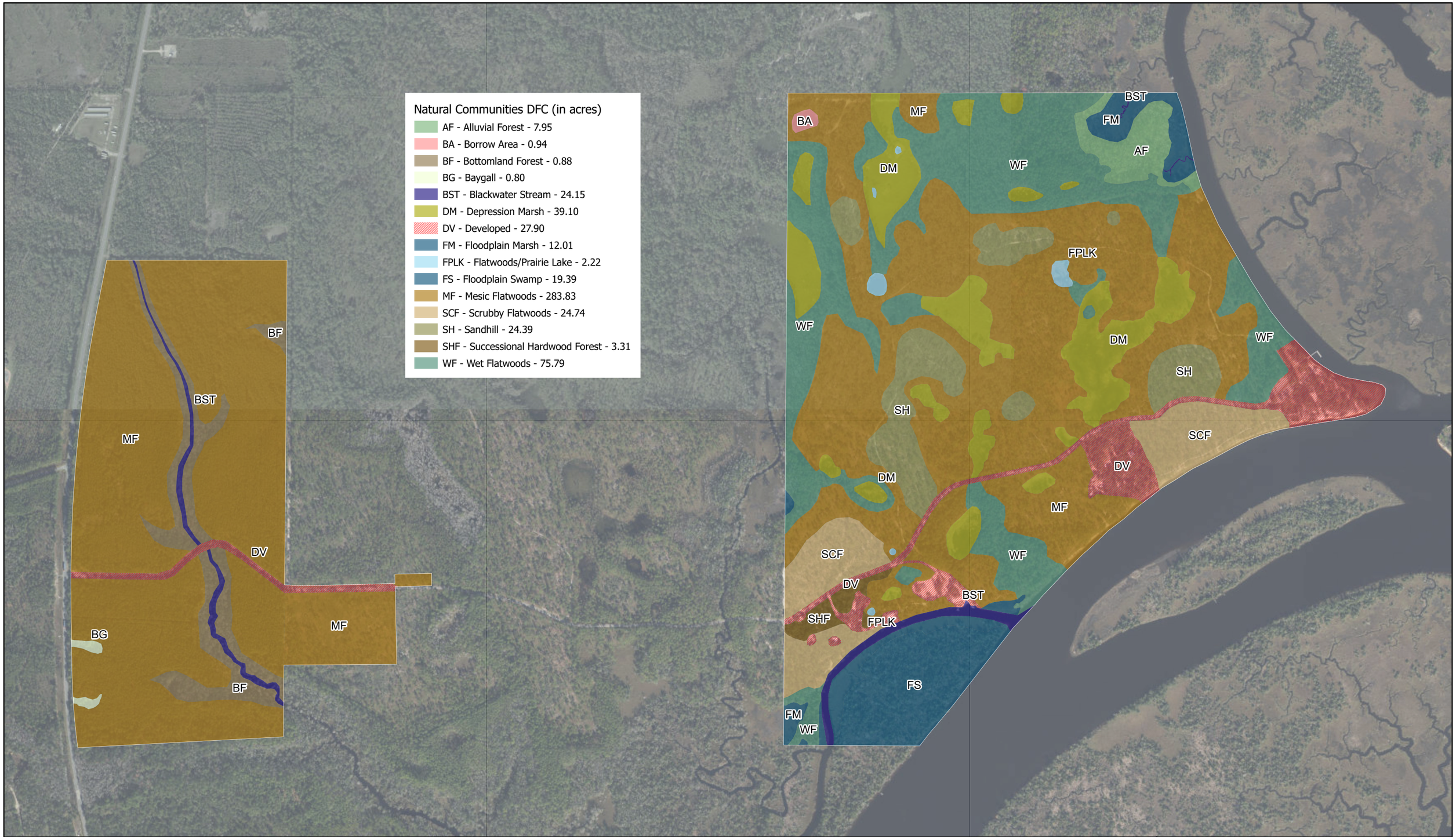
Action 1 Develop/update annual burn plan using the Natural Resources Tracking System (NRTS), or equivalent. Achieve 100% of annual burn plan as established in NRTS.

Action 2 Conduct prescribed fire on 156 - 274 acres annually.

Action 3 Safely apply fire to management zones with no burn history (OR-M and OR-N) After initial fire, these management zones will be added to the annual burn plan in NRTS.

Action 4 Maintain fire lines and firebreaks necessary to safely apply prescribed fire for habitat restoration and improved quality.

Table 2 contains a list of all fire-dependent natural communities found within the park, their associated acreage and optimal fire return interval, and the annual average target for acres to be burned.



OCHLOCKONEE RIVER STATE PARK
Natural Communities - Desired Future Conditions

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Sources: ESRI; Florida Department of Environmental Protection
This graphical representation is provided for informational purposes and should not be considered authoritative for navigational, engineering, legal, and other uses.

Table 2: Prescribed Fire Management		
Natural Community	**Acres**	**Optimal Fire Return Interval (Years)**
Mesic Flatwoods	155.36	1-4
Pine Plantation	128.46	2-5
Wet Flatwoods	75.79	2-5
Depression Marsh	39.10	2-5
Scrubby Flatwoods	24.74	3-14
Sandhill	24.39	1-3
Floodplain Marsh	12.01	2-5
Annual Target Acreage	156 – 274	

Scrubby Flatwoods - depending on local conditions, objectives. Objectives should aim for a mosaic of burn effects, especially if burning on the shorter end of the interval.

Depression Marsh - Allow to burn with adjacent community that needs most frequent fire.

Baygall - Allow fire to enter Baygall ecotone when burning adjacent community. Note: many currently mapped Baygalls are overgrown Wet Flatwoods, Wet Prairie/Seepage Slope.

Objective B: Conduct natural community restoration activities on 93 acres.

Action 1 Develop/update habitat restoration plans for OR-M and OR-N to restore zones.

Action 2 Implement developed habitat restoration plans.

Timber harvests were conducted on 93 acres of pine plantation in management zones OR-M and OR-N in 2019 These harvested areas will need the application of prescribed fire and will need evaluation for potential ground cover restoration.

Objective C: Conduct natural community improvement activities on 3 acres.

Action 1 Replace culvert running between OR-H and OR-D at the entrance to the boat ramp.

Action 2 Replace other culverts with low water crossings where feasible. This will help restore the surface water flow to a more natural condition.

The culvert currently allowing surface water flow between the basin marsh in OR-D and the wet flatwoods and adjacent basin marsh in OR-H is damaged and has restricted flow. Culvert replacement would restore a more natural surface water flow to the extent possible with a culvert system.

The hydrology of the park was disturbed somewhat during the original development of the park. This disturbance is mainly in the form of unpaved roads. The raised roadbeds served to block the natural flow of surface water. Culverts

were placed to allow for surface water flow, but the culverts are now broken and not functioning properly. Options for the restoration of surface water flow have been discussed. Certain culverts will need to be replaced with new culverts to maintain public use. Low water crossings have been effective on other properties in the area with similar soil and surface water characteristics. It is recommended that when culverts are to be replaced where maintaining public use is not necessary, low water crossings should be permitted and installed. This will help restore the surface water flow to more natural conditions.

Imperiled Species Management

The gopher tortoise population within the park has shown an increase based on burrow surveys conducted in 2014, 2017 and 2020. GIS data of mapped burrows show an expansion of range to the north and west of historical areas. Gopher tortoise monitoring is completed by park staff by mapping burrows in management zones after prescribed burns or when favorable conditions exist. An in-park Survey 123 app was developed in 2020 to be used with Trimble TDC or smartphones to make surveying easier and more uniform.

Red-cockaded woodpeckers (RCW) are one of the rarer and more significant species on the park. Listed as endangered by the USFWS, the RCWs on the park are part of a larger colony that overlaps the borders of the park and St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. Red-cockaded woodpecker surveys are conducted by the US Fish and Wildlife Service by biologists at St Marks National Wildlife Refuge. The federal recovery plan for Red-Cockaded Woodpeckers includes the survey protocol. USFWS submits a copy of the annual report to the park for the clusters within the park's boundary. Nest trees are marked and any prescribed burns in the area are performed with utmost

Bald eagles are seen in and around the park, although no nests occur within park boundaries at this time. Bald eagles are currently federally listed under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Manatees and gulf sturgeon have all been incidentally observed by park staff, but no documentation of observations exist. Manatee sightings from within the park are mostly in the summer months. Extra care should be taken to monitor for the presence of manatee during these months as they also are the months when boating and fishing are at their peak. The status of the Gulf sturgeon in the river is largely unknown.

Reptiles and amphibians occurring within the park that are listed, considered for listing, or recently delisted include the gopher tortoise, alligator snapping turtle, and Suwannee cooter. Flatwoods salamanders possibly occur in the park and are now federally listed. The status of the flatwoods salamander within the park is currently unknown and is being investigated. Indigo snakes are historically known to occur in the park, but recent sightings have not been reported. Eastern diamondback rattlesnakes are present in the park, but little is known of their relative abundance. Habitat for all the above reptiles and amphibians has improved significantly in recent years with the return of an active prescribed burn program. It is expected that the future will bring even better habitat conditions that should help conserve and protect these species. One species not known to inhabit the park but likely to be present is the striped newt. This species is being considered for state listing with the FWC. Its habitat needs are similar to that of the flatwoods and tiger salamanders.

There are several rare plant species that occur within the park boundaries. Although they are not listed as imperiled species, they are worth mentioning and protecting. There is a small population of Eaton's ladiestresses (*Spiranthes lacera)* in OR-C. Regular, growing season fire will aid in the survival of this population. Several carnivorous plants including the small butterwort (*Pinguicula pumila)* and the dwarf sundew (*Drosera bervifolia)* can be found in the park.

Many imperiled plant species are present within the park boundaries. However, there are no documented monitoring protocols in place. Park staff observe and photo document Chapman's fringed orchid (*Platanthera chapmanii*), Godfrey's blazing star (*Liatris provincialis*), and yellow butterwort (*Pinguicula lutea*) populations and individuals; however, no formal data has been recorded. Catesby's lily (*Lilium catesbaei*) can be found in the park at OR-A and OR-B. Incidental observations indicate range expansion and population increase of all listed species. Formalizing a data collection protocol will allow for analysis and the ability to document changes. The state-listed blue butterwort (*Pinguicula caerulea*) and federally listed Chapman's butterwort (*Pinguicula ionantha*) are likely to be present within the park; however, no formal documentation exists.

Cleistes xochlockoneensis was once thought to be a hybrid orchid discovered in the park. However, it has since been determined to be *Cleistesiopsis oricamporum,* fragrant pogonia. This species is listed as endangered by the state.

Wiregrass gentian (*Gentiana pennelliana)* was observed in the park in 1982. Park staff and volunteers conducted surveys in 2018, 2020, and 2021 but have been unable to relocate the species so far. Targeted surveys for this species should continue until its location is formally recorded or it is determined to be extirpated from the park.

Establishing a park database of observations, stored in a shared location will allow staff to record observations with specific details and save the data for future reference.

Objective A: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list

Action 1 Continue surveying for imperiled plant and animal species throughout all management zones.

Action 2 Establish an in-park tracking system for field observations for all imperiled species occurrence. Establish a 'Wildlife Observations' data sheet for park staff to be completed with field observations included. A park database should be updated in real-time by staff and volunteers concerning all imperiled plant and animal findings.

Action 3 Partner with Florida Native Plant Society for in-depth surveys, expert assistance and plant identification.

Action 4 Collect and compile data from USFWS on Red cockaded woodpecker populations for park reference.

Action 5 Repeat dip-net survey from 2015 to determine presence-absence of flatwoods salamanders and striped newts.

Objective B: Continue existing monitoring protocols for 2 selected imperiled animal species.

Action 1 Continue existing monitoring protocols for gopher tortoises. Park staff should map and survey for burrows in management zones after prescribed burns or when favorable conditions exist.

Action 2 Continue partnership with USFWS biologist to monitor the Red-cockaded woodpecker population within the park boundary, in conjunction with population monitoring in the adjacent St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge.

Action 3 Periodically review existing protocols and update as necessary to maintain the most effective methods for surveying.

Objective C: Implement monitoring protocol for 1 selected imperiled animal species.

Action 1 Implement established monitoring protocols for Bachman's sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis*) based on FWC's standard callback monitoring.

Action 2 Establish surveys that park staff or volunteers can complete on a yearly basis.

Action 3 Improve the monitoring of listed species within the park, while improving the record keeping and database of occurrences.

Objective D. Continue existing monitoring protocol for 1 selected imperiled plant species.

Action 1 Continue surveys for Wiregrass gentian (*Gentiana pennelliana*), which is found within the park's species list but has not been documented in over 20 years.

Action 2 Improve or update monitoring protocol as appropriate.

Objective E: Develop new monitoring protocols for 6 selected imperiled plant species.

Action 1 Develop and implement monitoring protocols for the Chapman's fringed orchid (*Platanthera chapmanii*). Population estimates and locations should be recorded during peak bloom.

Action 2 Develop and implement monitoring protocols for fragrant pogonia (*Cleistesiopsis oricamporum*), yellow-flowered butterwort (*Pinguicula lutea*), blue-flowered butterwort (*Pinguicula caerulea*), Godfrey's butterwort *(Pinguicula ionantha*), and Catesby's lily (*Lilium catesbaei*).

Invasive and Nuisance Species Management

Ochlockonee River is one of the few state parks in the panhandle that is in maintenance condition regarding invasive species.

Japanese climbing fern and Purple sesbania are two of the known invasive plant species that pose the biggest threat in the park. Purple sesbania (*Sesbania purpurea*) puts on prolific seed pods and grows along the shoreline, allowing easy seed dispersal. Treatment methods include careful hand-pulling and hack and squirt with aquatic safe herbicide. Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*) spreads by spores through wind dispersal or hitchhike on equipment. Climbing fern grows in sun or shade in floodplain forests, wetlands, and pine flatwoods (Iannone, 2021). Chemical treatment methods include the use of glyphosate. Care should be taken as non-target foliage could be damaged. Other invasive species documented into NRTS (Natural Resource Tracking System) are Cogon grass, Torpedo grass, Water hyacinth and Chinese wisteria. Cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica*) spreads by seed dispersal and rhizome system. Seeds travel by wind, animals, and equipment. Treatment methods include glyphosate (Roundup, etc) and imazapyr (Arsenal, Stalker, etc.) herbicides (Agronomy Department, 2018). Care should be taken to avoid non-target species. Torpedo grass (*Panicum repens*) a perennial grass spreads by rhizome, seed and stem fragments. Chemical treatment includes glyphosate and imazapyr. Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) is a perennial free floating, aquatic plant. Water hyacinth reproduces by stolon plants. Treatment methods include hand pulling, mechanical harvesters/chopping machines, temporary chemical treatments and biocontrol (Gettys, 2021). Chinese wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*) reproduces by rooting at each node, via stolon, by seed and will produce new shoots if trimmed/cut back (Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, 2022). Treatment with glyphosate foliar application may be necessary for sprouts, cut stump treatment may also be effective.

Invasive animal species found in Ochlockonee are fire ants, feral hogs, and Cuban treefrogs. As their presence is noted, appropriate removal measures will be taken according to DRP policy.

Several nuisance species have been documented in the park such as black bears, venomous snakes and alligators. Occasionally, problem species are also a listed species such as alligators. The DRP will coordinate with appropriate federal, state, and local agencies for management of listed species that are considered a threat or problem. Alligators and venomous snakes are present and usually do not pose a threat to visitors. Visitors are advised of potential dangers through signage and personal contact with park staff. When native animal species become a nuisance, DRP policy will be followed.

Objective A: Annually treat 0.3 infested acres of invasive plant species.

Action 1 Annually develop invasive plant management goals and work plans in Natural Resources Tracking System (NRTS) database, or equivalent. MZ surveys will be updated in the Natural Resources Tracking System (NRTS) database, or equivalent, quarterly and treatment goals will be adjusted throughout the year. The Park will strive to achieve 100% of annual treatment goals as determined in NRTS.

Action 2 Implement annual work plan by treating 0.3 infested acres in park annually.

Action 3 Continue maintenance and follow-up treatments, as needed.

Objective B: Implement control measures on 5 nuisance species.

Action 1 Interpretative signage and roving park staff will inform visitors of Black bear interactions and prevention. Preventative actions will be taken, if necessary, in accordance with DRP Nuisance and Exotic Animal Standard.

Action 2 Educate visitors on potential interactions and dangers of 3 venomous snakes: *Agkistrodon piscivorus* water moccasin, *Sistrurus miliarius* pygmy rattlesnake, and *Crotalus adamanteus* eastern diamondback rattlesnake. These snake species are common within the park and can cause fear and panic in uneducated visitors. Signage, brochures, interpretive programming and personal interactions with park staff can educate visitors about these species.

Action 3 American alligators may be found along any water body in Florida. Monitor for presence in high visitor use areas. Educate Park visitors through signage, brochures and personal interactions. Document and investigate any reports within high visitor use areas. If an individual is determined to be a 'nuisance alligator', follow Division policy for removal.

Objective C: Implement control measures on 3 invasive animal species.

Action 1 Continue program of eradicating feral hogs, (*Sus scrofa*) per Division policy.

Action 2 Continue treating fire ant mounds with priority on visitor use areas.

Action 3 Continue removal of Cuban treefrogs (*Osteopilus septentrionalis*) per DRP policy.

Objective D: Implement Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) for new invasive species.

Action 1 Continue to monitor property for new invasive species.

Action 2 Review pest alerts and make staff aware of new species reported in the area.

Action 3 If new invasive species are located: Initiate removal efforts as quickly as possible. Report discoveries to EDRR network and Natural Resource Tracking System (NRTS).

Cultural Resources Management

There are currently 2 archaeological sites recorded in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) that occur within or at least partially within the Bald Point tract of Bald Point State Park.

Numerous pines used to obtain turpentine occur on the park and the cat-faced pines are being mapped using GPS. Turpentine pots, tools, etc. are occasionally found. Photopoints have been established to monitor the condition of the cultural resources of the park.

Eight (8) structures on the park have construction dates that indicate they are over 50 years old. One of these, the shop building (BL59004) is recorded on the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) as 8WA1268. The remaining seven (7) structures should also be recorded on the FMSF. Due to the unknown historic significance of the unrecorded structures, prior to any substantial alterations or demolition the Park Service should consult with the Division of Historical Resources.

Site Number	Description	Condition Assessment
8WA00663	**NATEGABE** Site 8WA0063 was previously identified by park staff as a shell midden. The site is vulnerable to erosion, inundation, looting, and vandalism.	Poor
8WA00868	**Walkdown** Site 8WA00868 was previously identified as a shell midden during a statewide resource sensitivity modeling project. It is also vulnerable to erosion, inundation, looting, and vandalism	Poor

Objective A: Assess/evaluate 2 of 2 recorded cultural resources in the park.

Action 1 Complete 2 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites. Prioritize sites in need of preservation and stabilization projects.

Assessments/evaluations of the tract's 2 recorded archaeological sites will be conducted over the ten-year span of this unit management plan. 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; horse, bicycle or pedestrian damage; looting; construction including damage from firebreak construction; 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 photos or high-resolution aerial imagery. In addition to the assessment and evaluation, a regular monitoring program for the recorded archaeological sites will be designed and implemented.

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

Action 1 Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF).

Action 2 Coordinate all anticipated major ground disturbance events through the Division of Historical Resources (DHR).

Action 3 Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement

Action 4 Conduct oral history interviews.

Action 4 Record seven structures over 50 years in age into the FMSF.

Additional research in the form of a targeted Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) is recommended in areas where future ground disturbance is planned. Park staff will update the park's data in the FMSF as new archaeological sites are discovered, or new information on currently recorded sites is revealed via routine assessments/evaluations or approved archaeological investigation. In cooperation with the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, Park Service staff will develop and adopt a procedure for accepting artifacts and other probable cultural materials recovered and turned over by visitors and for forwarding them to the Bureau. Park Service staff should review all potential ground disturbance activities according to the DHR ground disturbance matrix. Park staff should make an effort to conduct oral history interviews and archive anecdotal local histories related to the park, particularly information regarding past land alterations.

Objective C: Monitor and conduct additional assessments of recorded cultural resources determined to be in poor condition.

Action 1 Design and implement regular monitoring programs for sites 8WA00663 and 8WA00868.

Action 2 Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for 8WA00663 and 8WA00868.

Action 3 Seek cost estimates and/or request funding for additional archaeological testing and data collection on sites assessed to be in poor condition.

As funding is available, additional testing and data collection should be conducted at all poor-condition sites to locate any remaining artifacts and determine possible restoration measures. This additional testing should be done simultaneously with other poor-condition sites at the Bald Point Tract and the St. Teresa Tract of Bald Point State Park. Park staff will design and implement a regular monitoring program for sites 8WA00663 and 8WA00868. If additional sites are discovered and added to the FMSF, they will be included in the regular monitoring program.

LAND USE COMPONENT

Public Access Management

For over 50 years, Ochlockonee River State Park has provided visitors with exceptional recreational opportunities. With over 1.5 miles of scenic shoreline along the Ochlockonee and Dead Rivers, the park has long been popular with boaters, paddlers, and fishermen. The land base of the park features a mosaic of carefully restored longleaf pine forests and pristine wetlands that provide an excellent setting for hiking and observation of many rare and unique flora and fauna. Additionally, the park has a 30-site campground to accommodate overnight visitors, a recently improved boat ramp and kayak launch, and a large day-use area with a dock and swimming area.

Park Visitation

Between 2012 and 2021, Ochlockonee River State Park received an average of 49,173 visitors per year. This included a high of 74,848 visitors in 2013 and a low of 31,013 visitors in 2017. Generally, the park sees its highest attendance when the weather is milder during the late winter and early spring from February to April. Attendance gradually tapers off throughout the summer until hitting its lowest point during August and September. Low attendance during these months are due to higher temperatures and humidity, presence of biting flies, and the beginning of hurricane season.

Between 2012 and 2021, the campground at Ochlockonee River State Park hosted an average of 16,299 overnight visitors per year, including a high of 18,918 in 2021 and a low of 10,179 in 2017, when the campground was closed from July to December for a reinvestment project. Visitation patterns at the campground closely mirror the patterns of the entire park, with the highest attendance usually occurring from February to April and the lowest occurring from August to September.

Existing Facilities

Park Entrance

The main facility in the entrance area of the park is the 725-square-foot ranger station. The area also features two small sheds, one for firewood storage and one for paddles and other rental equipment. Rental bicycles are stored under a covered space adjacent to the rental equipment shed.

The small size of the existing ranger station and lack of private office space makes it difficult for park staff to conduct certain tasks without interruption, such as attending virtual meetings or handling sensitive human resource issues. With the additional responsibility of managing the newly acquired St. Teresa property, it is imperative that park staff have adequate administrative facilities. The ranger station should be expanded by adding additional office space to the northwest side of the building facing the exit lane of the main park drive. If the cost of the expansion rises above a certain threshold, a complete redevelopment of the ranger station should be considered. New storage sheds for rental equipment and firewood should be constructed to replace the existing aging sheds (in fact, one shed is a repurposed outdoor restroom building). In addition, the parking and vehicle turn-around area at the ranger station should be redesigned to accommodate the turning radius of RVs and vehicles with boat trailers. With the existing road alignment, RVs and boaters must drive into the park to either the boat ramp (0.3

miles from the ranger station) or the day use area parking lot (one mile from the ranger station) to complete a turn-around to exit when the park is at capacity.

Boat Ramp

The boat ramp area offers boat trailer parking in an approximately one-acre unpaved lot, two paved ADA parking spaces, a portable toilet, floating dock, a canoe/kayak launch, and a trailhead for the River Nature Trail.

The configuration of the boat ramp area has resulted in several ongoing issues, chief among them a lack of connectivity between the existing ADA parking spaces and the ADA-compliant portable restroom. Other issues include erosion, sinking concrete around the paved boat ramp, and traffic/parking conflicts. Improvements to the design of this area should consider barriers to ADA compliance, pervious or impervious road materials, boat trailer traffic flow, paddling and motorized boat competing issues, erosion, and construction of a permanent restroom facility.

Campground

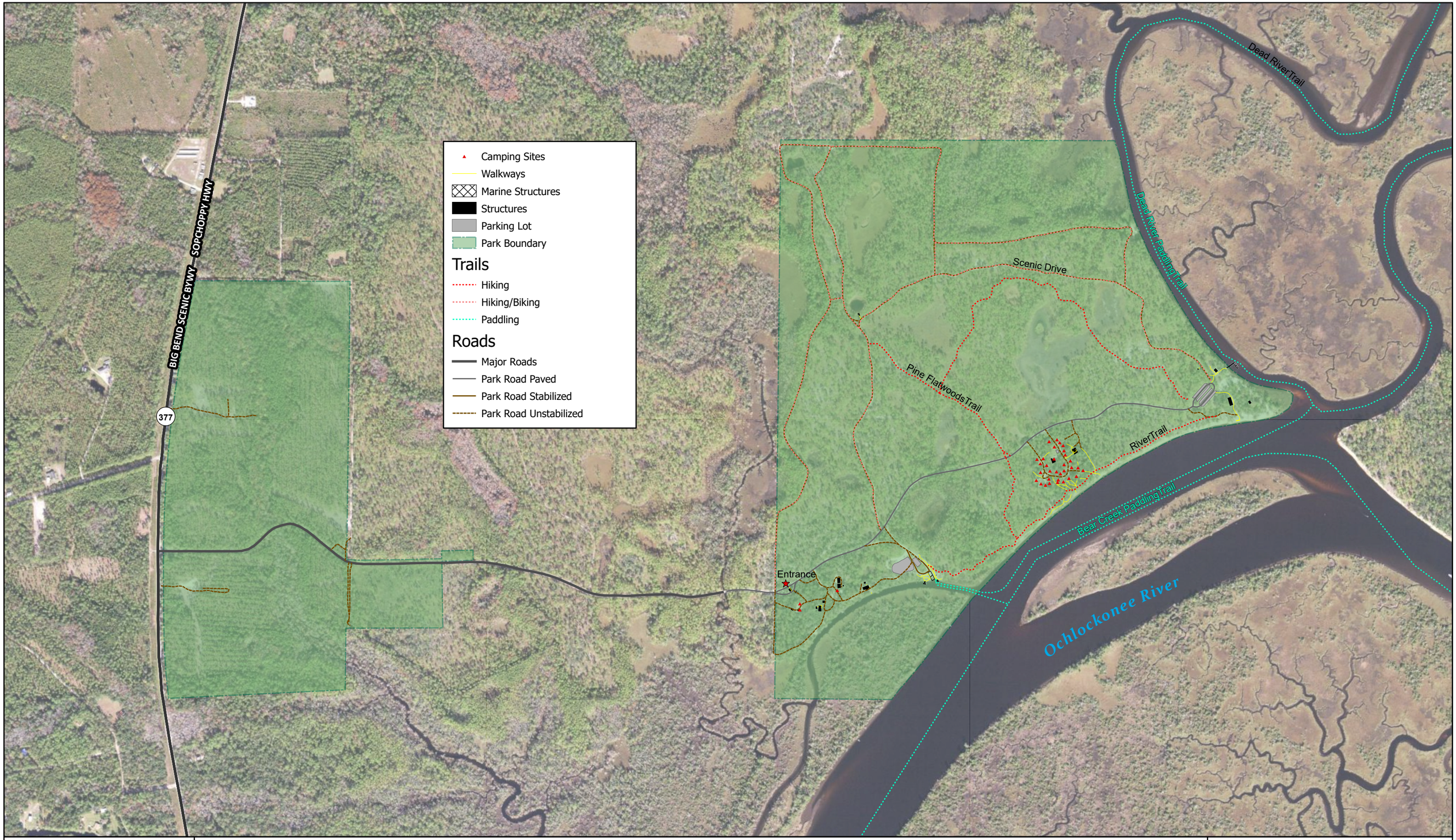
The campground provides 30 sites (two of which are tent only and three of which are paved, ADA-accessible sites) with newly installed 50/30 electrical hookups. The campground is served by a 2,192 square foot bathhouse with dishwashing area. A campfire circle is also located between the campground and the Ochlockonee River shoreline.

Due to lack of ventilation, the campground bathhouse experiences consistent issues with excess moisture, leading to mildew and degradation of the concrete walls. The persistent dampness and wet floors are a common complaint among visitors. The most desirable and least expensive solution would be to install a climate control system, as the bathhouse currently does not have one. If replacement of the entire bathhouse is considered, it should be noted that this may require redevelopment of the entire campground. The subsequent disturbance could endanger the scenic and well-regarded character and natural canopy of the existing campground.

Erosion of the campground loop road has become an issue around sites 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11. These sites, situated in a small cove branching off the main loop, represent four of the campground's six 40-foot sites (the other two are located near the bathhouse). The layout of these sites has resulted in a large area of exposed dirt/sand and degradation of the loop road caused by large RVs maneuvering into the sites. To mitigate erosion, sites 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11 should be converted for use by 30-foot or smaller RVs and trailers only. To improve the aesthetic quality of the campground and provide increased privacy and shade, additional native vegetation should be planted or allowed to regrow around these sites. If it is deemed necessary to offset the loss of 40-foot sites in this area of the campground, at least two additional 40-foot sites could be developed adjacent to site 30, where adequate space currently exists. This area is already considered within the developed footprint of the campground.

Main Day Use Area

The main day use area provides 40 paved parking spaces (including two ADA spaces), two picnic pavilions, a children's playground, a floating dock, a metal shoreline-access ramp, and a swimming area. There is also a large 2,418 square foot picnic pavilion with restroom which was recently renovated in 2021.



OCHLOCKONEE RIVER STATE PARK
Existing Facilities

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Sources: ESRI; Florida Department of Environmental Protection
This graphical representation is provided for informational purposes and should not be considered authoritative for navigational, engineering, legal, and other uses.

In this area, erosion along the Ochlockonee River shoreline due to boat landing and improper visitor access has been a longstanding issue. This erosion has exposed a stretch of sandy shoreline, which only further attracts boaters to land their craft in this area and improperly access the day use area facilities. In addition to shoreline restoration, more formal boat parking options should be developed. A new floating dock on the Ochlockonee River should be constructed, extending from the area of the existing metal ramp toward the point at the confluence of the Ochlockonee and Dead Rivers. Prior to development, feasibility studies and environmental impact analyses must be conducted. This dock would allow boats to easily tie-off and load/unload passengers. Interpretive signage should be installed near eroded areas to communicate restoration efforts and the damage done by improper access. Cleats should also be added to the floating dock on the Dead River to accommodate boat docking. If a new floating dock is not suitable for providing boat docking, then visitors are likely to continue beaching their craft along the shoreline, which has been one of the primary causes of erosive impact.

Trail Network

The park provides approximately 5.3 miles of hiking/biking trails, as well as the 1.18-mile-long Scenic Drive, which allows visitors to drive their vehicles on a meandering tour of the park's scenic pine flatwoods.

The Flatwoods Trail currently traverses a large wetland feature, frequently making a portion of the trail impassable. Short spur trails should be created north and south of the wetland where the Flatwoods Trail nears the parallel Scenic Drive, allowing visitors to bypass the flooded wetland.

Primitive Group Camp

A primitive group camp is located on the Dead River in the northeast corner of the park, accessed from the Scenic Drive, and includes outdoor showers and a portable restroom.

Options for a permanent restroom facility should be explored to replace the existing portable restroom. If considered appropriate, this permanent restroom facility should be located near the existing showers, away from the river's edge, to avoid impacting the shoreline viewshed and to mitigate visitors accessing the restroom from the river. A small pavilion should also be constructed to provide shelter and shade.

Support Area

The park is supported by a 1,291-square-foot two-bay shop, four-bay pole barn, and several small sheds. The area also includes two ranger residences and three employee/volunteer RV sites. Management activities are supported by 1.14 miles of paved road and 5.95 miles of unpaved road.

The existing shop and pole barn are aging, while storage options are increasingly limited in the shop area. Much of the existing space in the shop building and pole barn is being used for storage, leaving little usable workspace. In the short term, new storage facilities should be constructed. In the medium to long term, constructing a new six-bay shop and pole barn should be prioritized.

Objective: Address visitor use management issues in 1 use area.

Main Day Use Area

As discussed in the previous section, erosion along the Ochlockonee River shoreline due to boat landing and improper visitor access has been a longstanding issue in the Main Day Use Area. This erosion has exposed a stretch of sandy shoreline, which only further attracts boaters to land their craft and improperly access the day use area facilities. To mitigate erosion and prevent continued improper access, shoreline restoration efforts should be implemented, and the existing metal ramps should be replaced with a floating dock expanding eastward towards the confluence of the Ochlockonee and Dead Rivers. This dock would serve the dual purpose of providing potential visitors with a formal area for boat docking while also acting as a protective buffer for the shoreline restoration process. Interpretive signage should be installed near eroded areas to communicate restoration efforts and the damage done by improper access. Cleats should also be added to the floating dock on the Dead River to accommodate boat docking in that area of the park as well. Visitor use management strategies that should be implemented in this area include:

1. Increase staff monitoring of area to discourage shoreline boat landing/anchoring.
2. Develop metrics for assessing shoreline changes and visitor impacts.
3. Install interpretive signage along eroded Ochlockonee River shoreline explaining damaging effects of erosion and ongoing restoration processes.
4. Prior to implementation, environmental impact analysis and hydraulic study and/or modeling of the impacts of a potential new dock should be conducted to ensure the dock will perform as intended.
5. Construct new floating dock with enough capacity to accommodate at least four docked boats.
6. Develop and implement low-impact shoreline restoration measures. This could include a combination of techniques such as native vegetation plantings, oyster reefs, or riprap.

1. Park Entrance - Expand existing ranger station, expand vehicular turnaround area, and install permanent QR code signage.

2. Support Area - Construct new storage facilities, new shop building, and new six-bay pole barn.

3. Boat Ramp - Improve configuration of parking area and road alignment.

4. Campground - Install climate control system in bathhouse. Convert sites 6-9 and 11 into sites for smaller RVs and revegetate area. Consider adding RV sites in area north of bathhouse to offset loss of sites 6-9 and 11.

5. Day Use Area - Conduct studies for construction of new floating boat dock along Ochlockonee River to protect shoreline from erosion. Install cleats on Dead River dock.

6. Flatwoods Trail - Connect Flatwoods Trail to Scenic Drive with spur trails to bypass flood prone areas.

7. Primitive Group Camp - Construct permanent restroom facility and pavilion/shelter.

- 1 CLUP Proposals
- Ochlockonee River SP Boundary
- Structures
- Marine Structures
- Trails
- Park Road Paved
- Park Road Unpaved
- Non-Park Roads
- Paddling Trail

State of Florida, Maxar

Ochlockonee River State Park

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Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks

Conceptual Land Use Map

Infrastructure Management

Over the years, Ochlockonee River State Park has become one of the better restored parks in the Florida State Parks system, with hundreds of acres of pristine flatwoods and wetlands situated along the scenic Ochlockonee and Dead Rivers. However, the built infrastructure and facilities at the park are aging and in need of improvement. To enhance the visitor experience, the objectives below will focus on bringing these public-facing facilities in line with the high quality of the park's natural resources. Additionally, the objectives will seek to enhance the park staff's capacity to manage the new 7,258-acre St. Teresa acquisition by expanding support areas.

Objective: Improve 7 use areas.

Park Entrance

1. Expand existing ranger station to provide more office space
2. If costs reach 50% threshold, consider rebuilding entire structure
3. Construct new rental equipment and firewood storage sheds
4. Expand vehicular turnaround and parking area

Boat Ramp

1. Improve the configuration of the boat ramp parking area. Improvement designs should consider the following:
    - Barriers to ADA compliance
    - Consider alternative road materials to protect water quality
    - Permanent restroom facilities
    - Boat trailer traffic flow
    - Paddling and motorized boat competing uses
    - Sinking/settling concrete in existing paved areas

Campground

1. Install climate control system in bathhouse
2. Convert four existing 40-foot RV sites located in the southwest corner of the campground loop (sites 6, 7, 8, 9) into sites for RVs no larger than 30-feet.
3. Allow native vegetation to regrow around sites 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11 to improve buffering between sites and the aesthetic quality of the campground. Plant additional native vegetation if necessary.
4. To offset loss of 40-foot RV sites, consider adding at least two 40-foot RV sites in area adjacent to site 30, located north of the bathhouse, south of the park entrance road, east of the existing campground loop, and west of management road leading to bathhouse.

Main Day Use Area

1. Install cleats on Dead River floating dock
2. Conduct hydrological study and/or modeling of potential new dock
3. Construct new floating boat dock on the Ochlockonee River, extending towards point of confluence of the Ochlockonee and Dead Rivers

Trail Network

1. Develop spur trails to bypass wetland feature on the Flatwoods Trail and connect Flatwoods Trail to Scenic Drive

Primitive Group Camp

1. Replace portable toilet with permanent restroom facility appropriate for area
2. Construct picnic pavilion
    - Both facilities should be set back from river to protect viewshed and mitigate improper use

Support Area

1. Construct new storage facility
2. Construct new shop with six-bay pole barn

Optimum Park Boundary

The optimum boundary map reflects lands considered desirable for direct management by the DRP as part of the state park. These 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. Parklands that are potentially surplus to the management needs of DRP are also identified. 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.

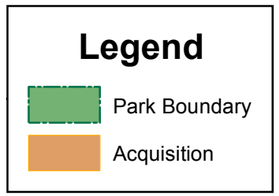
The high level of natural community restoration that has occurred at Ochlockonee River State Park is in part thanks to its location in a rural area surrounded by conservation lands. To the north, east, and west, the park is bordered by the St. Mark's National Wildlife Refuge and to the southeast by marshlands which now constitute part of the St. Teresa tract of Bald Point State Park. This relatively remote location has permitted regular prescribed burning without severe impacts on nearby local residents. These parcels are all zoned as conservation lands. To the immediate south of the park, however, there are seven privately owned parcels. The three largest parcels are zoned for agriculture, while the four smaller parcels are zoned for residential.

After evaluation of the park's purpose, restoration priorities, operations, compatible, and public uses, it was determined that no lands are considered surplus to the management or public access needs of the park.

Objective: Identify potential parcels for the park's optimum boundary.

The optimum boundary for Ochlockonee River State Park includes seven parcels located immediately south of the park between the park and the Ochlockonee River. The two largest parcels total 324.78 acres and are zoned for agriculture. These two undeveloped parcels would feature numerous creeks and wetlands, including creeks which cross into the park's boundary. Acquiring these parcels would greatly increase the park's river frontage.

The remaining five parcels are residential and total 8.9 acres and are located along Highway 319. At least three of these parcels have built structures. Acquiring these parcels would buffer the park from further development along Highway 319.



OCHLOCKONEE RIVER STATE PARK

OPTIMUM BOUNDARY MAP

Introduction

The purpose of Bald Point State Park is to protect the sensitive natural communities of the surrounding coastal areas, which are home to many rare and endangered species. The park supplements the protection provided by the nearby St. Mark's National Wildlife Refuge while providing resource-based recreation to Florida residents and visitors. The numerous tidal creeks and salt marshes are favored by paddlers and fisherman, while the park's upland areas and beaches provide exceptional opportunities for bird watching and wildlife appreciation.

Park Significance

- Bald Point State Park is the largest coastal park in the Northwest Region of the Florida State Park system and offers remarkable resource-based outdoor recreation opportunities, including fishing, paddling, hiking, birding, and camping.

- Situated in a highly productive estuarine environment between the waters of three bays – Ochlockonee Bay, Apalachee Bay, and Alligator Harbor – both the park's shoreline and interior contain significant tracts of salt marsh, salt flats, maritime hammock and beach dune. Chaires Creek winds over seven miles through the park to Tucker Lake.

- The park protects one of the largest segments of undeveloped sandy and estuarine shorelines along the Florida Panhandle. These protected communities provide important habitat for several imperiled species, including gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), American oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*), rufa red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*), Wilson's plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*), and nesting opportunities for several species of sea turtle. The park's large acreage also provides suitable habitat for Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*).

- The park preserves and interprets a wide-ranging variety of important cultural sites, including Weeden Island, Deptford and Fort Walton period shell mounds, an early-mid 20th century seineyard, a turpentine shanty, and a portion of Camp Gordon Johnston that served as a U.S. Army training camp to practice amphibious landing operations in preparation for the Normandy Invasion of World War II.

Bald Point State Park is classified as a State Park in the DRP 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.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

Hydrological Management

Natural water bodies and wetlands occur throughout the park. These total approximately 1,893 acres of the park and include basin marsh, depression marsh, flatwoods lakes, and estuarine tidal marsh natural communities (about 30% of the total park acreage).

Tucker Lake is the largest water body on the property at nearly 175 acres, as well as one of the park's most prominent natural features. A well-defined, navigable channel has been dredged to connect the tidal waters of Chaires Creek with Tucker Lake. The dredged channel that connects Tucker Lake and Chaires Creek follows a low, poorly defined natural drainage. This and a second poorly defined natural drainage located just northwest of Tucker Lake once provided infrequent connection to the brackish waters of Chaires Creek, most likely only occurring during major storm surge events. Anecdotal evidence gathered from long time local residents indicates that before the channel was dug in the 1950's, Tucker Lake was primarily a freshwater, saw grass rimmed, lake that supported an excellent natural bass and bluegill fishery. The enhanced channel now brings regular tidal flush to the lake. Organic sedimentation is obvious, particularly in the northern shallows near the Chaires Creek connection. Other portions of the lake, particularly along the southwestern shoreline, have a firm sandy bottom similar to the park's other well-defined flatwoods lakes. Today, the lake is characteristic of an estuarine area. The majority of the shoreline is rimmed with dense black needlerush, and marine species such as redfish, speckled sea trout and blue crabs are common.

Shortly after the 2003 addition of the parcel that includes Little Tucker Lake, park staff measured its depth at nearly 60 feet. Little Tucker Lake, just west of its larger namesake, is distinctly different from the park's other flatwoods lakes. In contrast to the other shallow sandy bottom ponds, the shoreline of Little Tucker drops off sharply and is surrounded by immediate uplands of saw palmetto/slash pine flatwoods.

A second channel was dredged to link a chain of small ponds with a westerly arm of Chaires Creek. A small wooden bridge crossed this channel, which was dug out, from a once poorly defined drain through mesic flatwoods. Although altered by regular tidal influence, these ponds as well as Tucker Lake, have a natural estuarine appearance. No active management measures are proposed for these areas, other than to repair the wooden bridge for resource management access.

Prior to acquisition, almost all of the flatwoods lakes had been influenced by man-made channels or ditches. According to anecdotal evidence, most of these alterations took place under St Joe Paper Company ownership in an attempt to make the land more suitable for silviculture and possibly mosquito control. In the eastern portion of the park all the named lakes have been connected via ditches and culverts and ultimately drain into Apalachee Bay. Most of the freshwater features in the western portion are connected via ditching to Chaires Creek and drain to Ochlockonee Bay.

The park's diverse estuarine wetlands include several well-delineated salt creeks along the shoreline of the Ochlockonee Bay. The largest of these, by far, is Chaires Creek with approximately 7 miles of twisted branches. The Chaires Creek system is flanked by an expansive estuarine tidal marsh dominated by black needlerush. This and other tidal marsh communities provide essential habitat for marine organisms. They especially play a key role as nurseries for many species of pelagic and deep-water fish that spend their early life stages in the protective sanctuary of the marsh environment.

The park has approximately 3.5 miles of shoreline on the Alligator Harbor. Alligator Harbor is an aquatic preserve and one of the largest feeding grounds in the world for Kemp's Ridley Sea turtles. The park preserves and protects a string of low marsh, shell-rake islands along the shoreline of Alligator Harbor. These areas provide excellent foraging habitat for wading birds and provide nesting and foraging habitat for American Oystercatchers. In addition to Oystercatchers, Wilson's plovers, Least terns, and many other bird species rely on this habitat. Alligator Harbor also houses several aquaculture leases where clams and oysters are farmed. In 2002, a portion of Alligator Harbor was designated for aquaculture and there are multiple active clam and oyster leases. Investigation is needed to determine if there are any alterations that impact hydrology as most of the surrounding upland acreage is in silviculture. Coordination and collaboration with DEP's Office of Resiliency and Coastal Protection and FDACS Division of Aquaculture will ensure protection of this valuable resource.

Apalachee Bay and Ochlocknee Bay beach shorelines total approximately 3 miles. Erosion and accretion are normal processes along these shorelines as the sand moves up and down along the coast. These shorelines should be monitored for critical erosion issues including the point of Bald Point.

Objective A: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.

Action 1 Using GIS, create a park specific hydrological features shapefile with all culverts, ditches, and channels mapped.

Action 2 Using LIDAR, topographical data, historical aerial images, and field observations identify direction and scale of surface water flow.

Action 3 Using sub-meter GPS technology, map shorelines along Apalachee Bay, Ochlockonee Bay and Alligator Harbor to determine erosion rates, sea level rise impacts, and areas of critical concern.

Action 4 Collect baseline water quality data on freshwater wetland features. Water temperature, pH, salinity, dissolved oxygen, depth and clarity. Coordinate with DEP to collect and analyze data.

Objective B: Restore hydrological conditions to approximately 83.6 acres.

Action 1 Improve hydraulic connectivity on Sunday Reel between MZ's BP-R, BP-S and BP-M to restore 6 acres of estuarine tidal marsh and surrounding wetlands.

Action 2 Improve hydraulic connectivity on fireline between BP-L and BP-C to restore surface flow to 77.6 acres of basin marsh.

Action 3 Asses other areas of the park for low water crossing needs.

BP-23
BP-31
BP-27
BP-24
BP-15
BP-11
BP-5
BP-1
BP-3
BP-25
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BP-12
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BP-6
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BP-22
BP-RR
BP-QQ
BP-SS
BP-37
BP-PP
BP-TT
BP-FF
BP-OO
BP-S
BP-NN
BP-UU
BP-HH
BP-T
BP-M
BP-VV
BP-V
BP-U
BP-G
BP-H
BP-II
BP-EE
BP-O1
BP-O3
BP-W
BP-O2
BP-YY
BP-WW
BP-DD
BP-X
BP-N2
BP-Z
BP-ZZ
BP-CC
BP-Y
BP-N1
BP-MM
BP-N4
BP-N3
BP-XX
BP-JJ
BP-KK
BP-F
BP-E
BP-E1
BP-BB
BP-LL1
BP-AA
BP-E2
BP-LL2
BP-L
BP-D
BP-LL3
BP-GG
BP-A
BP-B
BP-C
BP-K
BP-E5

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BALD POINT STATE PARK - Bald Point Tract
Management Zones Map

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Natural Communities Management

Basin marsh. Large, irregularly shaped basin marshes occur throughout the park. These freshwater communities are comprised primarily of sawgrass and sand cord grass along the periphery, while various species of hydrophytic plants occupy the interior portions. Typical plants include lance-leaved arrowhead, fragrant pond lily, pickerelweed, bladderwort and sedges.

Several areas within the marshes appear to hold water year-round. These open water areas classified as marsh lakes provide habitat for many animals including wading birds, ducks, alligators, turtles, water snakes, frogs and fish. Most of these large wetlands have been impacted by the draining effects of ditching.

Long-term management objectives include the restoration of historical water levels within these altered wetlands, to the extent feasible.

Baygall. In some areas, heavily wooded, linear wetlands extend out from lakes or marshes. These areas are dominated by hydrophytic hardwoods such as sweet bay, red bay, titi and red maple. In most cases, these areas hold deep standing water during the rainy season. Woody shrubs such large sweet gallberry, fetterbush, and wax myrtle make access into these areas difficult.

Baygall wetlands at the park are generally fringed by large slash pines.

Beach dune. The beach dune community at Bald Point consists of a thin strip of gently sloping dunes and swales along the eastern shoreline of the park. Portions of the beach dune are closely associated with and often grade into scrubby flatwoods and xeric hammock. Larger, well-established dunes support scrubby flatwoods vegetation including slash pine, sand live oak and myrtle oak. Typical plants found within the park's dune systems include southern sea rocket, frolichea, saltbush, pennywort, narrow-leaved golden aster, gallardia, camphorweed, seaside goldenrod, saltwort, sea oats, beach grass, gopher apple, and beach morning glory.

This area experiences relatively low energy wave action. Consequently, the primary dune profile is generally lower and less dramatic than beach dune communities on high-energy coastlines.

Depression marsh. Numerous depressions occur throughout the park, from less than 1 acre to several acres in size. The periphery of these smaller freshwater marshes usually has some combination of sand cord grass, sawgrass, myrtle-leaved holly, redroot, yellow-eyed grass, and St. John's wort. The interior of most of the depression marshes hold water throughout much of the year. Fragrant pond lily and lance-leaved arrowhead commonly occur here. Depression marshes that have a seasonal dry period are important breeding grounds for a variety of frogs and salamanders. Initial surveys for federally listed flatwoods salamanders were conducted during an extended drought period. Surveys conducted during normal rainfall years may yield results that are more positive.

Estuarine tidal marsh. The vast estuarine tidal marsh community at Bald Point affords park visitors unique and beautiful vistas.

Those portions of the marsh subject to greater marine influence are dominated by salt tolerant plants such as black needlerush. Interior portions of the marsh contain a higher proportion of sand cordgrass. Sawgrass is found in far interior regions, rarely affected by tidal flow, where salinity is very low, and the marsh begins to grade into the adjacent flatwoods communities.

The park's diverse estuarine wetlands include six well-delineated salt creeks along the shoreline of the Ochlockonee Bay. The largest of these, by far, is Chaires Creek with approximately seven miles of twisted branches. The Chaires Creek system is flanked by an expansive estuarine tidal marsh dominated by black needlerush. This and other tidal marsh communities provide essential habitat for marine organisms. They especially play a key role as nurseries for many species of pelagic and deep-water fish.

Tidal fluctuation is an important ecological factor in the marsh, cycling nutrients and allowing marine and estuarine fauna access to the marsh. This exchange helps make the park's tidal marshes biologically productive natural areas.

Flatwoods lake. Flatwoods lakes at the park include Tucker Lake, Little Tucker Lake, Sand Pond, Mullet Pond, Jenny Pond and Double Pond. At roughly 175 acres, Tucker Lake is the largest water body, as well as one of the park's most prominent natural features. A well-defined, navigable channel has been dredged to connect the tidal waters of Chaires Creek with Tucker Lake. The dredged channel follows a low, otherwise poorly defined, natural drainage. This and a second poorly defined natural drainage located just northwest of Tucker Lake once provided infrequent connection to the brackish waters of Chaires Creek, most likely only occurring during major storm surge events. Anecdotal evidence gathered from long time local residents indicates that this was primarily a freshwater, saw grass rimmed lake that supported an excellent natural bass and bluegill fishery. The enhanced channel now brings regular tidal flush to the lake. Organic sedimentation is obvious, particularly in the northern shallows near the Chaires Creek connection. Other portions of the lake, particularly along the southwestern shoreline have a firm sandy bottom similar to the park's other well-defined flatwoods lakes. Today the lake is characteristic of an estuarine tidal area. The majority of the shoreline is rimmed with dense black needlerush, and marine species such as redfish, speckled sea trout and blue crabs are common.

Sand Pond is located in the eastern portion of the park and is surrounded by mesic and wet flatwoods. This is a shallow sand bottom pond fringed by sawgrass, sand cordgrass and rushes. Based on initial field observations, this lake appears to support a diverse assemblage of amphibians and fish, such as leopard frog, bronze frog, cricket frog, bullfrog, pig frog, green tree frog, pinewoods tree frog, squirrel tree frog, largemouth bass, bluegill, red breasted sunfish and mosquito fish.

Mullet Pond is located in the east central portion of the park. Several residents are located along the southern shoreline. A man-made outlet at the north side of the lake connects through the adjacent basin marsh, and into the Gulf of Mexico. Despite this continuity to the Gulf of Mexico, the lake appears to maintain freshwater characteristics. For instance, sawgrass, lance-leaved arrowhead and other low salt tolerant species are numerous along the shoreline.

Double Pond receives overflow from Sand Pond via a 500 ft. long ditch. This lake is partially divided in two by a thin strip of emergent aquatic vegetation. The lake is

XH
DM
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SAM
MLK
ETM
SCF
MAH
PP
DV
BG
SC
WF
BM
SAM
SC
FPLK
SCF
XH
WF
BM
DM
MF
PP
ETM
SCF
MAH
BD
CL
MLK

State of Florida, Maxar

Legend

- BD - Beach Dune - 63.70 ac
- BG - Baygall - 37.05 ac
- BM - Basin Marsh - 800.81 ac
- CL - Clearing/Regeneration - 9.40 ac
- DM - Depression Marsh - 104.92 ac
- DV - Developed - 21.46 ac
- ETM - Estuarine Tidal Marsh - 699.69 ac
- FPLK - Flatwoods/Prairie Lake - 280.39 ac
- MAH - Maritime Hammock - 28.84 ac
- MF - Mesic Flatwoods - 448.82 ac
- MLK - Marsh Lake - 14.38 ac
- PP - Pine Plantation - 2396.65 ac
- SAM - Salt Marsh - 64.80 ac
- SC - Scrub - 423.70 ac
- SCF - Scrubby Flatwoods - 300.15 ac
- WF - Wet Flatwoods - 397.00 ac
- XH - Xeric Hammock - 28.46 ac

BALD POINT STATE PARK - Bald Point Tract
Natural Communities - Existing Conditions

N

0 0.5 1 Miles

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surrounded by mesic flatwoods and marsh communities. Vegetation in and around double pond is similar to the other mentioned lakes.

As mentioned in the section entitled "Hydrology," all the flatwoods lakes have been influenced by man-made channels or ditches. All the named lakes in the eastern portion of the park have been connected via ditches and culverts that ultimately drain these wetlands into the Apalachee Bay.

Marine unconsolidated substrate. The narrow beach and immediate shoreline comprise the marine unconsolidated substrate at the park. This community has experienced some degree of erosion over the years. This is evident by barnacle encrusted slash pine stumps lying partially submerged just off the beach.

The beach and intertidal zone at Bald Point provide nesting, resting and foraging habitat for a variety of resident and migratory shorebirds. A small number of loggerhead sea turtles nests along the beach in most years from spring to late summer. Green sea turtles have also been observed nesting at Bald Point, although the occurrence of this species is much more infrequent.

Maritime hammock. A thin strip of maritime hammock remains intact, near the northeastern shoreline of the park. The hammock occurs along well-drained sands that were derived from old, secondary dune systems. The low-profile canopy is comprised mostly of old growth live oaks and sand live oaks. Understory vegetation is sparse and consists primarily of scattered saw palmetto. Prior to State acquisition, the hammock was impacted by vehicle use. Most of the old jeep trails are still obvious; however, all the disturbed areas continue to show improvement since 1999.

A very small area of well-developed canopy lies nestled between marsh and flatwoods in the southern tip of the park, consisting of tightly spaced live oaks that form a thick canopy along with a few sand hickories. Conditions within the hammock are mesic, largely attributed to shading and humus buildup in the soil that retains ground moisture. Other vegetation consists mostly of saw palmetto, beautyberry, gallberry and bluecurls.

A few thin strips of oak/hickory hammock occur along County Road 370 (Alligator Point Road), particularly near the turn off for Bald Point Road. A large shell midden occurs here and has likely had an influence on the overstory vegetation. A similar area of maritime hammock occurs along the western edge of recorded archaeological site FR 04, near the Sun and Sands residential area. A closed canopy of live oak, pignut hickory, wild olive and bay trees occurs immediately adjacent to the houses. This area of maritime hammock is currently included in with the adjacent scrub map unit. It should eventually be GPS surveyed and delineated on the natural community map as a separate map unit.

The maritime hammock communities are a favored gathering point for Neotropical migratory birds. This imperiled community is considered essential habitat and should be protected.

Marsh lake. Several areas of open water within basin marsh communities are delineated as marsh lakes. The marsh lakes are smaller in comparison to the surrounding marsh community. Dominant vegetation within the marsh lakes includes fragrant pond lily and bladderwort. Additionally, these shallow, open water areas provide exceptional habitat for a variety of wading birds.

Mesic flatwoods. Several variations of mesic flatwoods are recognized by The Florida Natural Areas Inventory. The slash pine-saw palmetto-gallberry plant association is typical of the mesic flatwoods found at Bald Point. This natural community encompasses a large portion of the park. All of the mesic flatwoods on the Tucker Lake Parcel (western 2/3 of the park) have been converted to slash pine plantation. Understory fuel loading is high in these areas, consisting mostly of woody shrubs such as gallberry, lyonia, wax myrtle and titi. An aggressive prescribed fire program is a necessary and practical approach to fuels management and natural community restoration in these plantation sites.

The mesic flatwoods on the Mullet Pond Parcel (original 1,400-acre tract/eastern 1/3 of the park) have not been converted to plantation. Some selective timber removal appears to have taken place in some areas over the last 15-20 years. However, the current overstory of slash and pond pine has a natural density and multi-age/size variation. In addition, most of the mesic flatwoods in this portion of the park were roller chopped and burned by the prior owner in effort to enhance the vista in preparation for development. This has made routine prescribed burning a manageable task for these areas.

Typical flatwoods understory components such as wiregrass, lyonia, gallberry, dwarf huckleberry, blueberry, St. John's-wort, blazing star and yellow-eyed grass are common. A continued focus on prescribed burning will help promote these species, as well as manage understory fuel loads. All of the mesic flatwoods burn zones at this park should be burned every 2-3 years, with the majority of burns occurring in the spring and summer months. Any greater fire return interval allows heavy, understory, live fuel loads to build up, resulting in very hot/intense burns.

Long-term management objectives for all wet flatwoods areas include restoration towards a more natural, open pineland. Overstory pine density will be reduced through selective thinning, while routine prescribed burning will help re-establish more natural understory species proportions towards an increase in herbaceous plants.

Ruderal and developed. Small ruderal areas include former dove fields and feed plots established by the prior hunting lease. Other small areas have had varied impacts from prior land use; however, these areas will be managed in conjunction with the surrounding natural communities and are therefore not delineated on the natural communities' map. Likewise, the vast pine plantations will be managed as natural areas as well. The borrow pit located in the eastern central portion of the park has been restored by park staff. Currently, developed areas at the park are limited to the small Bald Point, and Sunset Beach Day use areas, the park shop compound, one staff residence, and the system of resource management roads.

Scrub. Large areas southwest of Alligator Point Road are delineated as scrub. These well drained, xeric uplands consist of rolling hills comprised of deep sandy soils. Overstory in most areas is entirely sand pine. Understory vegetation in these purely sand pine areas is very sparse. In many cases, the forest floor is nearly covered with deer moss lichen. Sand pine appears to be the natural dominant pine in this portion of the park.

Pockets of longleaf pine also occur throughout the area identified as scrub. These pockets are usually smaller than an acre. A few longleaf pines can be found scattered across some of the ridge tops. A few widely scattered clumps of wiregrass generally accompany the longleaf pines. In one such example, a few isolated longleaf were aged along with the larger sand pines surrounding them. The longleaf pines were approximately 30 years older than any of the adjacent sand pine. The extent to which

lack of fire has influenced either species of pine in this area of the park is unclear. However, it appears that longleaf may have been more prevalent in the past. Prescribed burning of large blocks of sand pine scrub is extremely difficult, however, under low drought conditions and appropriate prescribed weather conditions, fire could be safely applied to small longleaf pockets. This would improve habitat conditions for the older longleaf. However, given the limited staff and financial resources of the park, this is a much lower priority than the routine maintenance burning of flatwoods burn zones on the Mullet Pond parcel.

Other prevalent trees found throughout the scrub include turkey oak, rusty lyonia and sand live oak. Low understory plants include saw palmetto, dune rosemary, conradina, gopher apple and red basil.

Scrubby flatwoods. At Bald Point, scrubby flatwoods occur on slightly elevated areas with moderate to well-drained soils. These areas are closely associated with and often grade, quite abruptly, into mesic flatwoods. All the scrubby flatwoods on the Tucker Lake parcel have been converted to slash or mixed slash and sand pine plantation. Additionally, a few longleaf pines have been found in a small number of scrubby flatwoods plantation sites. Restoration measures for the scrubby flatwoods plantation areas will focus on prescribed fire with the main objectives of reducing sand pines and understory live fuel loads. Thinning of slash pines should be a secondary objective. Historically these areas did not support such a high density of pines. Long-term management objectives for these areas should be to re-establish a more natural, widely spaced, mixed overstory of slash and longleaf pine. Intact scrubby flatwoods areas on the Mullet Pond parcel should be used as a model to help guide restoration efforts on the Tucker Lake parcel. Understory vegetation in plantation sites includes sand live oak, turkey oak, Chapman oak, bluejack oak, myrtle oak, rusty lyonia, jointweed, gopher apple, wiregrass, black senna, blazing star, and lichens.

The scrubby flatwoods areas on the Mullet Pond parcel have not been converted to plantation. Some selective harvesting of overstory pines has occurred in a few areas but was minimal and appears to have occurred a decade ago. No longleaf pines have been found in any of the flatwoods communities on the Mullet Pond parcel. All of the scrubby flatwoods communities in this portion of the park are therefore characterized by a widely scattered overstory of slash pines. Much younger sand pines have gained a foothold in a few areas. One of the objectives of prescribed fire for scrubby flatwoods burn zones should be control of sand pine.

Understory vegetation in these eastern scrubby flatwoods sites generally consists of scattered xeric shrubs such as sand live oak and rusty lyonia. Low herbaceous plants include scattered wiregrass, broomsedge, cottonweed, black senna, various jointweeds and blazing star. Two jointweeds (sandhill wireweed and October flower) bloom in the relative sandy openings by the hundreds and often thousands. Along with the bright pink flower stalks of blazing star, these dense colonies of flowering plants create a spectacle of colors in the late summer and early fall.

Because of the lower understory fuel continuity in most areas, a slightly higher fire return interval of 3-6 years appears to be natural for this community. This fire return interval reflects a wide range. The appropriate fire frequency will vary from site to site based on conditions within specific scrubby flatwoods burn zones. In particular, Scrubby flatwoods that have been converted to pine plantations may require frequent fire (2–3-year fire return interval) during initial restoration. Long-term management objectives for all scrubby flatwoods areas include restoration towards a more natural, open pineland.

Overstory pine density will be reduced through selective thinning, while routine prescribed burning will help re-establish more natural understory species proportions. Once restoration measures have been well initiated, the natural condition of portions of scrubby flatwoods, with very low site indices, may be revealed to be sparse low oak scrub.

Wet flatwoods. Wet flatwoods communities occur in relatively low areas at the park that tend to be inundated during periods of frequent rainfall. Some areas are vast, contiguous expanses, while others occur as smaller, wet pinelands in conjunction with mesic flatwoods. A large portion of this natural community has been converted to slash pine plantation. In these wet flatwoods plantation sites, understory live fuel loads consisting chiefly of gallberry, fetterbush, and in some area's titi and wax myrtle, are heavy. Some herbaceous plants such as wiregrass, yellow-eyed grass, deer tongue and marsh pinks are found here, although in many cases lie buried under the thick shrub layer. The frequent application of prescribed fire is important to initiating restoration measures for these areas.

Areas of flatwoods at the eastern end of the park have not been subjected to rowed planting, although most have been selectively thinned. This is most evident in the large stretch of wet flatwoods located north of Sand Pond, where large stumps explain the general absence of overstory slash pines. Understory plants in this portion of the park include beardgrass, wiregrass, yellow-eyed grass, deer tongue, sea lavender, Godfrey's blazing star, blue-eyed grass, sundews, redroot, bluestem and various sedges. Gallberry, fetterbush (Lyonia lucida) and wax myrtle are also common. This and other large wet flatwoods expanses are occasionally dotted with very small, linear ridges. These subtle ridges are generally distinguished by the presence of low sand live oak and rusty lyonia. Long-term management objectives for all wet flatwoods areas include restoration towards a more natural, open pineland. Overstory pine density will be reduced through selective thinning, while routine prescribed burning will help re-establish more natural understory species proportions towards an increase in herbaceous plants.

Table 1: Natural Community Acreage

Natural Community	Acreage	Percent of Total Acreage
Pine Plantation	2,396.65	39.16%
Basin Marsh	800.81	13.08%
Estuarine Tidal Marsh	699.69	11.43%
Mesic Flatwoods	448.92	7.33%
Scrub	423.70	6.92%
Wet Flatwoods	397.00	6.49%
Scrubby Flatwoods	300.15	4.90%
Flatwoods/Prairie Lake	280.39	4.58%
Depression Marsh	104.92	1.71%
Salt Marsh	64.80	1.06%
Beach Dune	63.70	1.04%
Baygall	37.05	0.61%
Maritime Hammock	28.84	0.47%
Xeric Hammock	28.46	0.47%
Developed	21.46	0.35%
Marsh Lake	14.38	0.23%
Clearing/Regeneration	9.40	0.15%
Total Acreage	**6,120.33**	**100%**

In 2004, the park conducted a timber thinning that included 537 acres of pine plantation in MZ's, BP-T, BP-U, BP-X, BP-Y, BP-FF, BP-HH. The original restoration plan for these zones included a second harvest, which should be completed during this plan cycle.

Habitat restoration and improved quality is the result of decades of prescribed burning. Currently, a majority of the MZs are burned during dormant season. A Fuel Management Plan was developed in 2018 to aid in converting the MZs to growing season burns. Evaluation of the existing fire type communities is a continual process. As prescribed burning continues at the park, community proportions may be adjusted.

Objective A: Maintain 4872.15 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

Action 1 Develop/update annual burn plan using the Natural Resources Tracking System (NRTS), or equivalent. Achieve 100% of annual burn plan as established in NRTS.

Action 2 Conduct prescribed fire on 664 – 1656 acres annually.

Action 3 Safely apply fire to backlogged or no-burn-history zones. After initial fire, these zones will be added to annual burn plan in NRTS.

Action 4 Maintain fire lines and firebreaks necessary to safely apply prescribed fire for habitat restoration and improved quality.

After fuel management and initial fire, these zones should be included in annual burn plan. Acreage totaling 227.17 (BP-BB, BP-E3, BP-E4, BP-E5, BP-GG, BP-J).

Table 2 contains a list of all fire-dependent natural communities found within the park, their associated acreage and optimal fire return interval, and the annual average target for acres to be burned.

Table 2: Prescribed Fire Management

Natural Community	**Acres**	**Optimal Fire Return Interval (Years)**
Pine Plantation	2,396.65	2-5
Basin Marsh	800.81	2-10
Mesic Flatwoods	448.92	1-4
Scrub	423.70	4-20
Scrubby Flatwoods	300.15	3-14
Wet Flatwoods	397.00	2-5
Depression Marsh	104.92	2-5
Annual Target Acreage	**664 – 1,656**	

Depression Marsh - Allow burns with adjacent community that needs most frequent fire.

Basin Marsh – Occasional, allow to burn with adjacent community.

Scrub - depending on local conditions, objectives. Often objectives should aim for a mosaic of shrub heights with most under 5.5 feet tall. If applying fire on shorter end of the interval, critical to maintain a mosaic. Upper end of interval is both an ecological value and a fuels management constraint recognizing the difficult nature of burning certain scrubs (especially sand pine).

Scrubby Flatwoods - depending on local conditions, objectives. Objectives should aim for a mosaic of burn effects, especially if burning on the shorter end of the interval.

Objective B: Conduct natural community restoration activities on 2,396 acres.

Action 1 Develop/update site specific restoration plan.

Action 2 Implement restoration plan.

Action 3 Conduct timber harvest to thin slash pines and clear-cut sand pines in MZs BP-A, BP-BB, BP-C, BP-DD, BP-EE, BP-GG, BP-HH and BP-U.

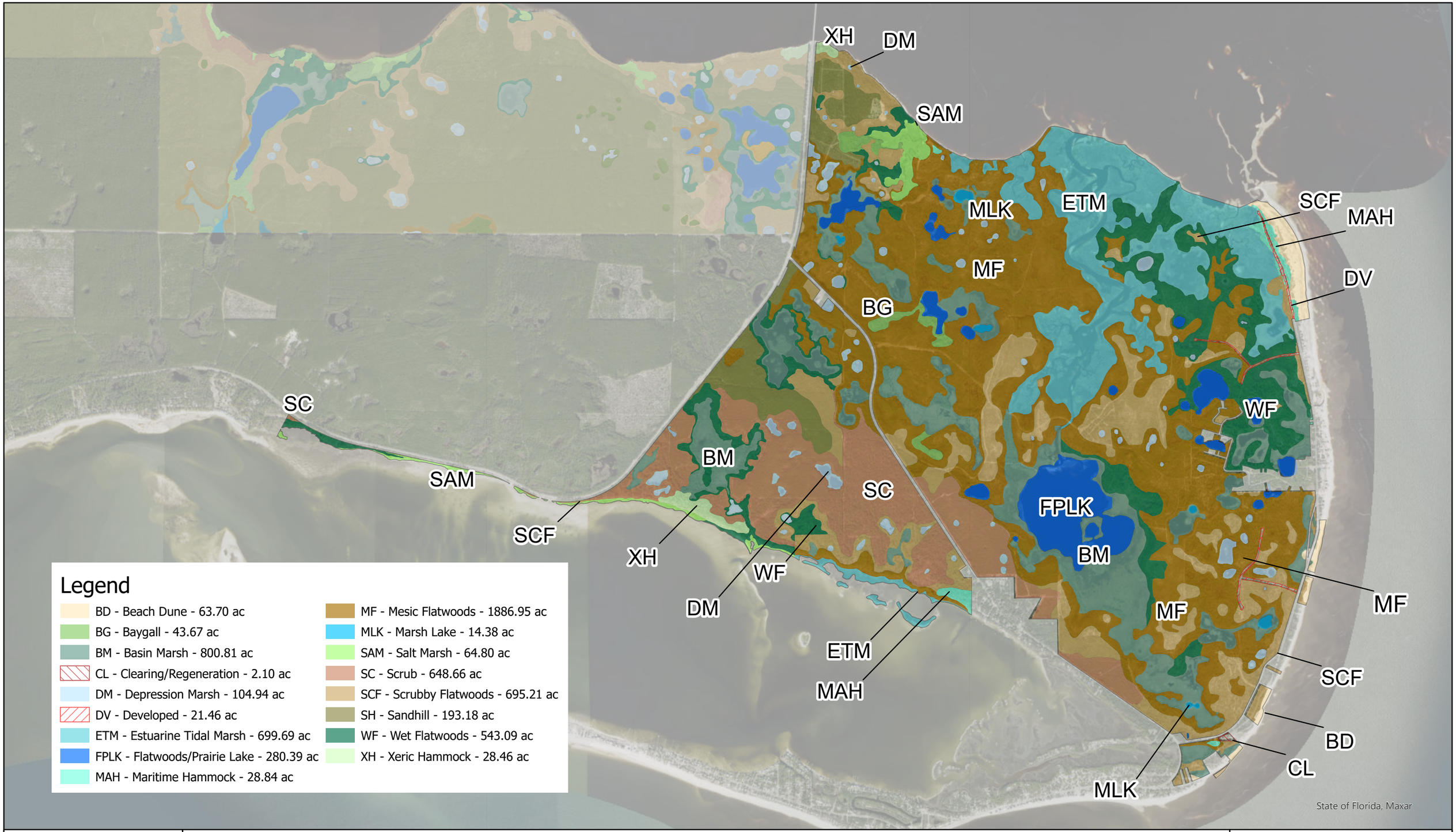
Objective C: Conduct natural community improvement activities on 3.975 acres.

Action 1 Continue removal efforts on natal grass and torpedo grass.

Action 2 Set and accomplish 100% of annual target acreage in NRTS.

Action 3 Monitor entire park for additional infestations

Any new infestations should be added to NRTS and included in annual treatment plans.



Legend

- BD - Beach Dune - 63.70 ac
- BG - Baygall - 43.67 ac
- BM - Basin Marsh - 800.81 ac
- CL - Clearing/Regeneration - 2.10 ac
- DM - Depression Marsh - 104.94 ac
- DV - Developed - 21.46 ac
- ETM - Estuarine Tidal Marsh - 699.69 ac
- FPLK - Flatwoods/Prairie Lake - 280.39 ac
- MAH - Maritime Hammock - 28.84 ac
- MF - Mesic Flatwoods - 1886.95 ac
- MLK - Marsh Lake - 14.38 ac
- SAM - Salt Marsh - 64.80 ac
- SC - Scrub - 648.66 ac
- SCF - Scrubby Flatwoods - 695.21 ac
- SH - Sandhill - 193.18 ac
- WF - Wet Flatwoods - 543.09 ac
- XH - Xeric Hammock - 28.46 ac

BALD POINT STATE PARK - Bald Point Tract
Natural Communities - Desired Future Conditions

N

0 0.5 1 Miles

Imperiled Species Management

The Gopher tortoise population within a majority of the park was surveyed in 2020-2021. Gopher tortoise monitoring is completed by park staff by mapping burrows in MZs after prescribed burns or when favorable conditions exist. An in-park Survey 123 app was developed in 2020 to make surveying easier and more uniform.

The Park participates in the Statewide Nesting Beach Survey established by FWC. The park's sea turtle patrol spans the entire Bald Point shoreline from the old Gulf Shore Blvd to the north point in the park, a total of over 3 miles of beach. Activities associated with the park's sea turtle program are conducted under a Marine Turtle Permit that is renewed annually.

Many listed shorebird species, including American Oystercatchers, Piping Plovers, Least Terns, Snowy Plovers, Black Skimmers, Rufa Red Knot, and Wilson's Plovers use the shorelines and marshes of the park for foraging, resting, and nesting. American Oystercatchers have nested in the park over the past 5 years. Wilson's Plovers have historically nested near the north end of Bald Point and will be surveyed for during breeding season. Breeding and non-breeding shorebird monitoring is conducting by FWC following Breeding Bird Protocol for Florida's Shorebirds and Seabirds and the FWC Monitoring Protocol for Non-Breeding Shorebirds and Seabirds.

There are several Bald Eagle nests within the park. When volunteers are available, these nests are monitored as part of Audubon's EagleWatch program. Audubon volunteers also conduct nightjar surveys in the north end of the park and an annual Christmas Bird Count.

In 2015, park staff received a permit from Florida Dept. Of Agriculture to rescue and transplant several *Yucca gloriosa* individuals from a transportation project in the local vicinity. These individuals were monitored by district Biological staff for the following three years.

Although flatwoods salamanders, striped newts, and diamondback terrapins have not been documented in the park, good quality habitat for these listed species is present. In 2015 the park was surveyed for flatwoods salamanders and striped newts and each wetland was ranked; the wetlands that were ranked as greatest potential should be revisited.

Diamondback terrapin nesting habitat along the Ochlockonee Bay should be surveyed to determine presence or absence of this species. Established survey protocol exists and should be used by park staff or coordinated with volunteers to conduct.

The saltmarsh and basin marshes distributed throughout the property are prime habitat for wading birds. Snowy egrets, Tri-colored herons, Little blue herons, Wood storks, and Roseate spoonbills have all been observed in the park. Establishing a simple presence/absence survey for wading birds will document important habitat and inform future management decisions.

Wood storks and American alligators have been incidentally observed by park staff, but no documentation of observations exists. Establishing a park database of observations, stored in a shared location, will allow staff to record observations with specific details and save the data for future reference.

Objective A: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.

Action 1 Continue surveying for imperiled plant and animal species throughout all management zones

Action 2 Establish in-park tracking system for field observations
Create 'Wildlife Observations' data sheet for park staff to complete with field observations and a park database for imperiled species. Imperiled species observations should be documented in a park database. Continue real-time updating of park plant and animal species lists. Park staff and volunteers will add to park species list as plants and animals are identified.

Action 3 Repeat dip-net survey from 2015 to determine presence/absence of flatwoods salamanders and striped newts.

Objective B: Continue existing monitoring protocols for 11 imperiled animal species.

Action 1 Continue participating in FWC Statewide Nesting Beach Survey and complete nest evaluations as permitted by FWC for loggerhead, green, and Kemps-Ridley. Keep Marine Turtle Permit updated and fulfill reporting obligations.

Action 2 Continue partnership with FWC to monitor breeding and nonbreeding shorebirds (American oystercatchers, least terns, Wilson's plovers, snowy plovers, piping plovers, rufa red knots, and black skimmers).

Action 3 Continue gopher tortoise monitoring and surveys.
Presence of gopher tortoise burrows is mapped in MZ's after prescribed burns or when favorable conditions exist. In accordance with Senate Bill 494, surveys will be adapted to allow for FWC's recipient site feasibility analysis.

Objective C: Implement monitoring protocols for 6 selected imperiled animal species.

Action 1 Implement established monitoring protocols for 5 selected imperiled wading bird species including Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana)*, Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaja ajaja)*, Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea)*, Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*, and Tri-colored Heron (*Egretta tricolor)*.

Action 2 Survey for presence/absence of Diamondback terrapins.
Conduct initial survey to determine if Diamondback terrapins are present along the Ochlockonee Bay shoreline.

Objective D: Improve Sea turtle nesting habitat.

Action 1 Remove debris littering shoreline from old Gulf Shore Blvd and roadside picnic area.

Action 2 Continue to partner with University of Florida Archie Carr Center for Sea Turtle Research on debris removal efforts. This is a multi-year project consisting of multiple phases. Phase 1 was completed in 2019, Phase 2 will be permitted under the USACOE 2022 Nationwide Permit. Consider pursuing grant funding to continue debris removal.

Action 3 Continue to monitor shorelines within and adjacent to the park for impacts to sea turtle nesting habitat.

Action 4 Coordinate volunteer events to focus on smaller debris.

Objective E: Improve shorebird/seabird habitat.

Action 1 Post and protect suitable shorebird and seabird breeding habitat following FWC Guidelines for Posting Shorebird and Seabird Sites in Florida.

Action 2 Coordinate or support volunteer outreach and education efforts to reduce disturbance to breeding shorebirds during busy periods such as holidays and summer weekends.

Action 3 Continue using signage and outreach to reduce the occurrence of dog disturbance.

Action 4 Resting areas for non-breeding/overwintering shorebirds will be monitored as appropriate to reduce disturbance. Because the Bald Point shoreline is considered critical habitat for red knots, particular focus should be applied to abating disturbances.

Action 5 Continue to partner with FWC to assess, reduce predation pressure, and improve habitat in Alligator Harbor.

Action 6 Explore the feasibility of reducing vegetation (native and invasive) to restore historic Wilson's plover breeding habitat. Coordinate with FWC and Audubon to implement vegetation management actions if found feasible.

Action 7 Continue to identify site-specific management needs (e.g., predation management) to benefit shorebirds and seabirds.

Objective F: Continue existing monitoring protocols for 1 selected imperiled plant species.

Action 1 Continue surveys for Gulf Coast Lupine, which appears on the species list but has not been documented in over 20 years.

Action 2 Improve or update monitoring protocols as appropriate.

Invasive and Nuisance Species Management

Past timber thinning and mechanical treatments on 680 acres have opened the area to invasive plants. Torpedo grass and showy rattlebox have both infested areas that have had silviculture treatments. Torpedo grass and showy rattlebox have also taken advantage of disturbed soils and have infested roadsides and around the entrance gates.

Goal: Remove invasive species and conduct maintenance control.

Primary invasives of the park are Natal grass *Melinis repens*, Torpedo grass *Panicum repens,* Showy rattlebox *Crotalaria spectabilis,* Japanese climbing fern *Lygodium japonicum,* and Ladder break *Pteris vittata.* Natal grass, *Melinis repens* is one of the more prevalent invasives in the park and has encroached along roadways from neighboring private residences. Natal grass grows easily in the dune swales, roadsides and around the entrance gates of the park. Seeds spread by wind, clothing, and equipment. The Nature Conservancy mounted a public education campaign aimed at stopping the spread of natal grass in the area, specifically targeted at Alligator Point and Bald Point residents. Infestations in the park are treated with hand pulling by staff and volunteers. Treatment methods include the use of foliar spray glyphosate or imazapic. Torpedo grass, *Panicum repens* a perennial grass spreads by rhizome, seed and stem fragments. Chemical treatment includes glyphosate and imazapyr. Showy rattlebox, *Crotalaria spectabilis* produces a prolific seed pod and spreads by seed drop, and animals. For now, EDRR and hand pulling are sufficient treatment methods. Japanese climbing fern, *Lygodium japonicum* spreads by spores through wind dispersal or hitchhike on equipment. Climbing fern grows in sun or shade in floodplain forests, wetlands, and pine flatwoods (Iannone, 2021). Chemical treatment methods include the use of glyphosate. Ladder break *Pteris vittat,* spreads via microscopic spores on wind, wildlife and people. Treatment methods include, decontamination of equipment, clothing and gear, and mowing or hand pulling.

Invasive animal species have not yet been documented in Bald Point. However, there is the potential for feral hogs, Cuban tree frogs, and fire ants. If these species were to become present, removal measures will be taken according to DRP policy.

Nuisance species found in Bald Point are black bears, venomous snakes, and coyotes. Historically, coyotes have been present in the park. As top predators, coyotes can impact nesting shorebirds, gopher tortoise, and sea turtle nests. USDA has been contracted for trapping services on and off. If coyotes become a problem species, partnering with USDA or conducting in-house efforts to limit the impact would be implemented.

Objective A: Annually treat 2 infested acres of invasive plant species.

Action 1 Annually develop invasive plant management goals and work plans in Natural Resources Tracking System (NRTS) database, or equivalent. MZ surveys will be updated in the Natural Resources Tracking System (NRTS) database, or equivalent, quarterly and treatment goals will be adjusted throughout the year. The Park will strive to achieve 100% of annual treatment goals as determined in NRTS.

Action 2 Implement annual work plan by treating 2 infested acres in park annually.

Action 3 Continue maintenance and follow-up treatments, as needed.

Action 4 Continue to monitor for new infestations. Specific infestation surveys will be updated in NRTS for all areas with existing infestations. General surveys for all zones will be updated on a biannual basis. Expand on interpretive efforts to educate park visitors and adjacent property owners on the impacts of invasive species.

Objective B: Implement control measures on 5 nuisance species.

Action 1 Interpretative signage and roving park staff will inform visitors of Black bear interactions and prevention. Preventative actions will be taken, if necessary, in accordance with DRP Nuisance and Exotic Animal Standard.

Action 2 Educate visitors on potential interactions and dangers of 3 venomous snakes: *Agkistrodon piscivorus* water moccasin, *Sistrurus miliarius* pygmy rattlesnake, and *Crotalus adamanteus* eastern diamondback rattlesnake. These snake species are common within the park and can cause fear and panic in uneducated visitors. Signage, brochures, interpretive programming and personal interactions with park staff can educate visitors about these species.

Action 3 Coyotes have been present in the park and are continuing to be managed in accordance with DRP policy.

Objective C: Implement control measures on invasive animal species.

Action 1 Continue to monitor property for new invasive animal species.

Action 2 Review pest alerts and make staff aware of new species reported in the area.

Action 3 If new invasive species are located: Initiate removal efforts as quickly as possible.

Objective D: Implement Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) for new invasive species

Action 1 Continue to monitor property for new invasive species.

Action 2 Review pest alerts and make staff aware of new species reported in the area.

Action 3 If new invasive species are located: Initiate removal efforts as quickly as possible. Report discoveries to EDRR network.

Cultural Resources Management

There are currently 31 archaeological sites recorded in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) that occur within or at least partially within the Bald Point tract of Bald Point State Park.

Site Number	Description	Condition Assessment
8FR00004	**Tucker** Site 8FR00004 is a very large midden site that is associated with a permanent aboriginal village. The majority of the site is located on adjacent private property and has been impacted to varying extents by the construction of home sites and extensive pot hunting. A significant area extends onto park property and represents the only remaining undeveloped portion of the site. Based on native vegetation closely associated with midden soils, it is possible, however, that the Tucker site midden extends beyond its most recent delineation (circa 1995) toward nearby site 8FR00942. 8FR00004 was occupied from the Deptford period through the Ft. Walton period. Artifacts and materials identified at the Tucker site midden include aboriginal ceramics, bone (animal or unidentified), 70 human burials, lithics, mica, galena beads, copper and worked shell. The portion of the site located within the park is largely undisturbed and supports a closed maritime hammock natural community. This portion of the Tucker site midden has considerable research potential and should be protected from any future park development and routinely patrolled to deter pot hunting. The FMSF record for this site indicates that the site has not had SHPO (State Historic Preservation Officer) evaluation for level of significance.	Good
8FR00005	**Yent Mound** This site, although not located within the park, is a site that occurs within the larger encompassing 8FR00004 Tucker midden. The Yent Mound is one of the best known examples of the Hopewellian Ceremonial Complex as expressed in north Florida (Circa 500 B.C.–500 A.D.). Along with 8FR00004, this site was first investigated by Clarence. B. Moore in 1902, revealing an extensive array of mortuary and ritual paraphernalia including 74 human burials, aboriginal ceramics, lithics, worked shell, and copper artifacts. The Yent mound has since been considerably impacted by residential development, associated relocation of midden soils, and pot hunting.	Poor

8FR00036	**No Name** This site has very little documentation in the FMSF record. It is only identified as a possible aboriginal habitation. The site's current delineation places it's northern boundary immediately adjacent to the park. Road development has impacted the northern portion of this site, however, the majority of the site remains undeveloped. The site has not had SHPO evaluation, but based on current information, appears to be ineligible for NRHP (National Register of Historic Places).	Good
8FR00038	**No Name** Site 8FR00038 is a sand and shell midden. Most of the sherds found were plain and many of them were large enough to reconstruct part of a vessel. The site has been partially destroyed by road construction, as the southeastern edge has been removed. The site has been covered with wind deposited sand and is vegetated with sand live oak and saw palmetto. This site has not had SHPO evaluation for level of significance.	Good
8FR00039	**No Name** This site is identified as an aboriginal habitation. Pottery sherds and lithic scatter have been reported. The integrity of this site has been largely destroyed by road construction (1992 relocation of Bald Point Road). A relatively undisturbed portion of the delineated site occurs within the State Park and is vegetated with sand live oak and saw palmetto.	Good
8FR00040	**Hidden Rattler** This site is identified as an aboriginal habitation and midden site. Artifacts include Deptford, Swift Creek, and Weeden Island ceramics, lithics, and unworked shell. The site has been partially destroyed by road construction. The remainder of the site occurs along the west side of Bald Point Road within the State Park. A portion of the site was capped with sand and covered with a parking lot.	Good
8FR00041	**No Name** 8FR00041 occurs immediately adjacent to the park. It has been almost completely destroyed by borrowing for road construction. There appears to be sand dune with recent shell having been added to old shell. It is identified in the site record as an aboriginal habitation. This site is included in discussion here due to its proximity to the park, however based on current delineation, no portion appears to occur within the park boundary.	Poor

8FR00042	**No Name** This site is a shell midden with a historic garbage dump located at its western edge. It was lightly disturbed by a shallow disked fire line associated with the 2004 April wildfire. The site is rich in material with relatively little disturbance and should be looked into with greater study.	Good
8FR00045	**Ditch** Ditch construction disturbed this which has never previously been surveyed for archaeological material. In 2022, PaleoWest conducted testing at this site, revealing a single Deptford Plain body sherd, indicating Deptford period activity. Additional testing was recommended to fully delineate the site.	N/A
8FR00047	**Metcalf Point** Previous surface surveys of site 8FR00047 were conducted in 1966 and 1988. These surveys previously yielded Weeden Island Plain, Wakulla Check Stamped, Pensacola Plain, and Leon Check Stamped ceramics and shell. Diagnostic artifacts were comprised of Carrabelle Incised and Deptford Plain ceramics; this was indicative of Deptford and Weeden Island habitation. Twelve of 30 tests conducted by PaleoWest in the area yielded cultural artifacts and lithic debitage; precontact ceramics, including Carrabelle Incised and Deptford Plain types, were the most frequently occurring. Mixed sand and grit temper artifacts of unidentified origin were also found, which displayed décor that was both inscribed and punctuated. Overall, variety and density of artifacts was very low.	N/A
8FR00048	**Upgrade** 8FR00048 was previously recorded in 1966 but never subject to formal survey, the area has been disturbed by an informal roadbed utilized for fishing access. Fifteen PaleoWest test locations in the area yielded a total of 9 precontact artifacts of Carrabelle Incised, Wakulla Check Stamped, and unidentified sand and grit temper types. The Carrabelle Incised and Wakulla Check Stamped ceramic sherds are considered Weeden Island-period diagnostic artifacts. Overall, artifact density was low.	N/A
8FR00049	**No Name** Site 8FR00049 was recorded in 1966 but never formally surveyed. Nineteen out of 35 PaleoWest tests revealed a	N/A

	total of 121 cultural artifacts, including precontact ceramics, lithic debitage, animal remains, and modified shell. Faunal remains included deer metatarsal and a large mammal vertebra. The modified shell found at the site indicated use as a tool. Cultural material types were indicative of habitation and a possible midden at 8FR00049. Recovered artifacts indicated habitation during multiple archaeological periods; specimens included Deptford Check Stamped, Carrabelle Incised and Punctuated, Swift Creek Complicated, Wakulla Check Stamped, Weeden Island Red, and Pensacola Plain.	
8FR00051	**Hilfiker (South Dunes)** This site is a Ft. Walton period habitation originally identified by pottery sherds and lithic scatter. The site has completely eroded into the Gulf of Mexico. Large sherds can still be found near the water's edge. Slash pine stumps in the water with turpentine marks indicate that the site has been inundated for probably 50 or more years. The site is now situated in the water between two submerged sandbars that are perpendicular to the shore.	Poor
8FR00826	**Franklin County Alligator Point** This site is a shell midden that partially occurs within the park boundary. The remainder of the site has been significantly disturbed by local road construction. Artifacts identified with this site include a Middle Archaic period Levy Point and Weeden Island period sherds. The portion of the site within the State Park has experienced light disturbance associated with a shallow disked fire line.	Good
8FR00893	**Cattle Dipping Vat and Turpentine Shanty** 8FR00893 is an early twentieth Century agricultural historic feature. Hundreds of dip vats were constructed throughout open range Florida from about 1900 – 1940. Free ranging cattle were walked through an arsenic solution up to several times a year in order to control tick borne disease. The cattle dipping vat was burned by the April 2004 wildfire. The concrete was blackened and the wood frame was charred. Otherwise, the feature was left intact. The burning eliminated ground vegetation in the area, revealing a small earthen feature which may be related to the dipping vat. Remains of the turpentine shanty, such as fragments of metal and glass, were unaffected by the fire.	Good
8FR00894	**Late PM Shell Midden** 8FR00894 is an area where aboriginal pottery, lithics, and unworked shell were exposed within an old jeep trail.	Good

	Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site include Weeden Island period grit-tempered, sand & grit tempered plain, sand-tempered plain rim, sand-tempered plain, and Wakulla check stamped sherds.	
8FR00900	**Camp Gordon Johnston** This site is a World War II-era U.S. Army training camp. The park is entirely within the designated area, and Bald Point was used by the military in the early 1940s to practice amphibious landing operations in preparation for the Normandy Invasion.	
8FR00904	**Burnt Oak** This site consists of Weeden Island – Ft. Walton period aboriginal pottery, lithic scatter and unworked shell. Diagnostic artifacts include Wakulla check stamped sherds.	Good
8FR00905	**Eagle Eye** 8FR00905 consists of Ft. Walton period aboriginal pottery, lithic scatter, and unworked shell. Nonaboriginal ceramics have also been discovered here. Diagnostic artifacts include Ft. Walton plain stamped sherds. This site has experienced minimal disturbance.	Good
8FR00940	**Prickly Pear** This site consists of aboriginal pottery sherds and unworked shell possibly associated with a midden feature. The site has experienced only minor disturbance associated with fire line preparation.	Good
8FR00941	**Sunday Reel** 8FR00941 is the site of a historic, early-mid 20th century seineyard. A seine would be deployed from this point across the mouth of the Ochlockonee Bay to Mash's Sands Beach. Mullet were cut and packed in barrels at Sunday Reel, then transported by horse drawn wagons and later trucks to rail connections farther west. Some portion of the site is likely now submerged related to gradual sea level rise. The site consists of very subtle building remains and modern ceramics. Aboriginal pottery sherds have been found at the site as well.	Good
8FR00942	**Bonnie Allen** This site is an aboriginal habitation site consisting of midden material. Pottery sherds, of unidentified cultural period, are present as well as worked shell. It is possible	Good

	that this site is contiguous with the expansive 8FR00004 Tucker midden site. The site has been lightly impacted by perimeter fire line installation.	
8FR00942	**Lone Point** 8FR00942 consists of Deptford period lithic scatter. Diagnostic artifacts include Broward projectile points.	Good
8FR00963	**NE New Road** This site consists of Weeden Island period aboriginal pottery sherds. Diagnostic artifacts include Wakulla check stamped sherds. The site has been partially impacted by the installation of an interior roadway prior to State acquisition.	Good
8FR00984	**Bald Point State Park #1** Consists of unspecified period lithic scatter.	Good
8FR00985	**Bald Point State Park #2** Consists of historic glass remains perhaps associated with a twentieth century boat launch site.	Good
8FR00986	**Bald Point State Park #3** Site 8FR00986 was originally recorded during a Bald Point State Park firebreak monitoring survey in 2007. This previous survey was notably lacking in detail, though it described general shell scatter. PaleoWest's recent examination of the site yielded no cultural material across three test sites.	Good
8FR00987	**Bald Point State Park #4** Consists of historic or European occupation period ceramics and metal tools. Remains of what is believed to have been a logger's hook was discovered at this site.	Good
8FR00988	**Bald Point State Park #5** This site was also previously recorded in 2007 during firebreak monitoring efforts within pine flatwoods. Oyster shell scatter was previously described at the site. Nine shovel tests were conducted by PaleoWest at this site. No cultural material was found.	Good
8FR00989	**Bald Point State Park #7** Consists of historic period refuse. A blue glass bottle neck was found within a mowed fire line corridor	Good

8FR00990	**Bald Point State Park #8** Contains shell that was discovered within a fire plow line associated with the July 2007 wildfire within the western portion of the park.	Good

Objective A: Assess/evaluate 31 of 31 recorded cultural resources in the park.

Action 1 Complete 31 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites. Prioritize sites in need of preservation and stabilization projects.

Assessments/evaluations of the tract's 31 recorded archaeological sites will be conducted over the ten-year span of this unit management plan. 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; horse, bicycle or pedestrian damage; looting; construction including damage from firebreak construction; 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 photos or high-resolution aerial imagery. In addition to the assessment and evaluation, a regular monitoring program for the recorded archaeological sites will be designed and implemented.

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

Action 1 Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF).

Action 2 Coordinate all anticipated major ground disturbance events through the Division of Historical Resources (DHR).

Action 3 Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.

Action 3 Conduct oral history interviews.

Bald Point State Park was included in the 2011 Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Modeling conducted by The University of South Florida, Alliance for Integrated Spatial Technologies. No new archaeological sites were identified at the park during this study. Additional research in the form of a targeted Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) is recommended in areas where future ground disturbance is planned. Park staff will update the park's data in the FMSF as new archaeological sites are discovered or new information on currently recorded sites is revealed via routine assessments/evaluations or approved archaeological investigation. In cooperation with the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, Park Service staff will develop and adopt a procedure for accepting artifacts and other probable cultural materials recovered and turned over by visitors and for forwarding them to the Bureau. Park Service staff should

review all potential ground disturbance activities according to the DHR ground disturbance matrix. Park staff should make an effort to conduct oral history interviews and archive anecdotal local histories related to the park, particularly information regarding past land alterations.

Objective C: Monitor and conduct additional assessments of recorded cultural resources determined to be in poor condition.

Action 1	Design and implement regular monitoring programs for site 8FR00051.
Action 2	Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for 8FR00051.
Action 3	Seek cost estimates and/or request funding for additional archaeological testing and data collection on sites assessed to be in poor condition.

As funding is available, additional testing and data collection should be conducted at all poor-condition sites to locate any remaining artifacts and determine possible restoration measures. This additional testing should be done simultaneously with other poor-condition sites at the St. Teresa Tract and Ochlockonee River State Park. Park staff will design and implement a regular monitoring program for site 8FR00051. If additional sites are discovered and added to the FMSF, they will be included in the regular monitoring program.

LAND USE COMPONENT

Public Access Management

Located where Ochlockonee Bay and Apalachee Bay converge, Bald Point State Park has been providing visitors with numerous recreational opportunities since opening in 1999. The park features miles of creeks, streams, and tidal marshes ideal for paddlers and fishermen alike, while its 4,000-plus acres of upland flatwoods and scrub provide ample opportunity for hiking and biking. The park is also a popular destination for viewing birds and monarch butterflies during their yearly migrations. Two separate beach access day use areas allow visitors to relax along the beaches of the namesake Bald Point.

Park Visitation

Between 2012 and 2021, Bald Point State Park received an average of 38,162 visitors per year. This included a high of 52,035 visitors in 2015 and a low of 25,774 visitors in 2018. Generally, the park sees its highest attendance during the late spring and early summer, with the month of May (5,361 average visitors, 2012-2021) consistently experiencing the most visitors year to year. Attendance usually begins to decline in August and hovers around 2,000 visitors per month through the winter until picking back up again in March (4,290 average visitors, 2012-2021).

Existing Facilities

Alligator Drive Park Entrance

The main park entrance road, located off Alligator Drive, was constructed in 2010. Park staff refer to it as Range Road. The only existing facilities in this area are a self-service fee collection station and signage with park information.

To complete this park entrance, a park sign and ranger station should be constructed with an appropriate parking area. These facilities would formalize the park entrance and take advantage of the high-quality entrance road, which has been underutilized. Further, construction of the proposed campground will necessitate construction of a ranger station at this entrance. Site design should consider improving vehicular movement to allow larger vehicles and RVs to exit the park before the gate/entry area.

Chaires Creek Day Use Area

The Chaires Creek day use area provides 22 parking spaces, including two ADA-accessible spaces and 2 RV/trailer spaces, and an ADA-accessible kayak launch. There are plans in place, contingent upon funding, for the additional construction of an elevated restroom, two pavilions, and boardwalks to the pavilions.

To fully realize the potential of this day use area, funding should be allocated for the construction of the remaining facilities that have already been planned and designed. Visitor access to the area of the park east of Chaires Creek should also be improved by constructing a sidewalk or trail connecting the day use area with the potential campground and trails east of the creek.

Sunrise Beach Access

The Sunrise Beach Access features a large unpaved parking area that can accommodate up to 40 vehicles, a self-service fee collection station, portable restroom, interpretive kiosk, picnic pavilion, and outdoor shower.

A small restroom should be constructed in this area to replace the portable toilet currently on site. The restroom should be located on the west side of Bald Point Road, away from the beach dunes in order to protect this sensitive community type and reduce possible storm impacts. Paved ADA parking spaces and a sidewalk connecting them to the crosswalk should be developed in the parking area west of Bald Point Road. In partnership with Franklin County, a crosswalk should be enhanced for pedestrian safety.

Maritime Beach Access

The Maritime Beach Access is served by a paved parking area with 34 spaces, including two ADA-accessible spaces and four RV/trailer spaces. Other facilities in this area include a self-service fee collection station, permanent restroom building, interpretive pavilion, two picnic pavilions, paved access walkway, outdoor shower, and the southern trailhead for the Maritime Hammock Loop.

The existing vehicle entrance gate is too narrow to allow two cars to pass through simultaneously, creating congestion issues especially during peak visitation times. Therefore, the gate should be redeveloped and widened. Additionally, options should be explored for developing a vehicle turn-around at this gate, possibly in partnership with Franklin County. Landscaping improvements with native species should be made to the median of the parking area to improve the area's visual appeal.

North Point Beach Access

The North Point Beach Access area provides 22 paved parking spaces, including three ADA-accessible spaces and one RV/trailer space, two picnic pavilions, a portable restroom, one interpretive kiosk, fishing pier, and the northern trailhead for the Maritime Hammock Loop. This area also includes access to a 278-foot long boardwalk which terminates at a scenic overlook, providing visitors sweeping views of the park's salt marsh environment.

A permanent restroom facility should be constructed in this area to replace the existing portable toilet and provide a higher quality facility for visitors. The restroom facility should have a small footprint and avoid any additional clearing or ground disturbance in this area. If feasible, the restroom should be a single unit and constructed at grade.

Sand Pine Trail

The Sand Pine trailhead is located on the south side of Alligator Drive approximately one mile south of the Alligator Drive park entrance. Existing facilities here are minimal and include a small unpaved parking area and warning/interpretive signage related to bears. The existing trail is a 1.25-mile-long loop with two spur trails (0.2 and 0.3 miles long, respectively) that lead to Alligator Harbor shoreline. This trail follows management roads and as such follows long, straight corridors.

BALD POINT STATE PARK - Bald Point Tract
Base Map

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This graphical representation is provided for informational purposes and should not be considered authoritative for navigational, engineering, legal, and other uses.

With the addition of the St. Teresa acquisition, there is now opportunity to expand the Sand Pine trail further west towards US Highway 98 and Alligator Harbor. This area features appealing undulating terrain along relict dunes and several meandering management roads that would make ideal hiking and/or biking trails. In addition to expanding the trail, the parking area should be expanded and stabilized to accommodate up to 10 vehicles.

Bombing Range Trail

Bombing Range Trail is a half-mile long out-and-back trail along a management road located off the main entrance road. The existing trail dead ends at the site of a former bridge over one of the park's many creeks. Without this bridge, park staff have no way to internally access the northwestern portions of the park. Instead they must make a lengthy and time-consuming trip to enter externally through gates located on US Highway 98. Additionally, if the bridge were rebuilt, trails could be extended into this area of the park. To improve staff management capabilities and to increase trail mileage and connectivity, this bridge should be reconstructed.

Tucker Loop Trail

The Tucker Loop Trail is currently the longest trail at Bald Point State Park at about 6.3 miles in length. The trailhead is located at the Sunrise Beach Access, where parking and a portable restroom are available. As its name suggests, the trail traces a path around both Tucker Lake and Little Tucker Lake. In the northwest corner of the loop the trail intersects Range Road, where users must hike along the shoulder or in the paved road for just over half a mile before reaching the end of Range Road east of the Chaires Creek bridge. To improve visitor experience, one of the following options should be pursued:

- Keep the existing trail routing and construct a sidewalk or formal trail along Range Road from where the trail intersects the road to the Chaires Creek bridge.
- Reroute the existing trail along the management road leading to the former paddling launch on Tucker Lake, which intersects Range Road closer to the Chaires Creek day use area. Then, construct a sidewalk or trail to the day use area.
- Develop a new trail through the flatwoods south of Range Road that intersects the road at the Chaires Creek day use area. This option may require construct boardwalk to traverse wet areas.

Support & Residence Area

The support area includes a staff residence, a small workshop with adjoining two- and three-bay pole barns, two storage buildings, an office building, a breakroom/laundry facility, three volunteer sites, and one resident ranger site.

Due to the park's coastal location, damage and deterioration of vehicles and equipment due to salt spray is an ongoing issue. The existing workshop is a portable shed-type building and its small size will make managing the added acreage of the St. Teresa acquisition a challenge. The existing shop should be replaced with a large, enclosed workshop and vehicle storage facility to protect equipment from weathering and enhance the park staff's management capacity.

Proposed Facilities

Proposed Campground to Beach Access Trail

With the addition of the new Chaires Creek day use area and the proposed campground, more visitors can be expected in the interior area of Bald Point State Park. To expand recreational opportunities and facilitate connections between use areas, a multiuse trail should be developed between these interior use areas and one of the park's beach accesses. The trail's route should follow existing management roads, which will reduce additional impacts to the park's natural communities. The trail route should be sufficiently separated from the proposed campground in order to prevent conflicts of use and to act as a buffer between the campground and the surrounding natural communities. Three trail alternatives are proposed: two which lead to the Maritime Beach Access and one that leads to the Sunrise Beach Access.

The Sunrise trail alternative could be easily implemented along existing management roads between Chaires Creek and the beach access. However, existing facilities at the Sunrise Beach Access are minimal, the beach area is smaller than those to the north, and the trail would not connect visitors to the namesake Bald Point.

The two trail alternatives to the northern beach accesses would bring visitors to a larger, more developed beach day use area and could also follow existing management roads for most of their length. However, the existing management road/proposed trail ends about 0.2 miles south of the entrance gate to the Maritime and North Point beach day use areas on Bald Point Road. Therefore, in its current alignment, trail users must exit the park boundary and walk along Bald Point Road before re-entering the park at the Maritime/North Point gate. Three alternatives are available to address this issue.

Alligator Harbor Shoreline

The addition of the St. Teresa acquisition added over three miles of coastline along Alligator Harbor to Bald Point State Park. A large portion of this coastline is easily accessible from the adjacent US Highway 98, which runs parallel to the shore and offers sweeping views of the harbor from the road in several areas. Facilities in this area are minimal, save for a boat launch known as Leonard's Landing (also referred to as St. Teresa Wayside Park), managed by Franklin County.

Locals have long accessed the shoreline in this area by parking along the shoulder of the highway and walking the short distance to the shore. To mitigate improper use, signage and fencing should be installed along the roadside within the park boundary.

Additionally, the implementation of shellfish aquaculture leases in the Alligator Harbor Aquatic Preserve has increased the number of boats launching from the area, often outside of Leonard's Landing at an informal launch known locally as Two Rut. This has resulted in issues with littering, user conflicts, and resource degradation. After preliminary internal site evaluations, it was determined that either Leonard's Landing or Two Rut were the only two possible sites within park boundary where a potential improved boat ramp could be appropriate. The potential boat ramp would be developed at either Leonard's Landing or Two Rut in partnership with Franklin County, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the Alligator Harbor Aquatic Preserve. Prior to construction or improvement of any boat ramp, stakeholder engagement and site suitability studies must be conducted. Stakeholder engagement

should assess whether an improved boat ramp at Leonard's Landing or Two Rut would fulfill the needs of users or if another site outside of park boundary would be more desirable. Site suitability studies will consider factors such as traffic patterns on US Highway 98 and hydrological and ecological impacts. Site design criteria should include vehicle ingress/egress, provision of parking for vehicles with trailers, restroom facilities, and user safety.

Proposed Campground

To complement the Chaires Creek day use area and expand recreational opportunities at the park, a campground should be developed at the end of the existing entrance road on the eastern side of Chaires Creek. This site is advantageous for several reasons:

- It is located in an upland area that stays drier than other areas of the park.
- The area was previously disturbed by pine plantation operations and has several existing roadbeds that can be integrated into the campground's design.
- The area provides connectivity to existing park trails and a potential connection to the beach access areas of the park.

Its proximity to the entrance road and the Chaires Creek day use area means water and electric utilities could potentially be easily extended to the campground area. Prior to development of this campground, repairs will need to be made to the bridge crossing Chaires Creek to ensure safety for passenger vehicles and RVs to pass. Currently, the bridge is experiencing significant issues with erosion and pavement degradation.

Infrastructure Management

Infrastructure and facility development at Bald Point State Park has occurred in sporadic intervals over the years. Most recently, in 2010, the Alligator Drive park entrance road and bridge over Chaires Creek were developed. Additional facilities were planned but never constructed. The updating of this management plan presents an ideal opportunity to provide amenities where previous park improvement intentions were left incomplete. Additionally, the recent construction of the Chaires Creek Day Use Area and the addition of the St. Teresa acquisition has created momentum to bring this park to its full potential. The objectives below seek to harness that momentum by further expanding recreational facilities and creating better connections between use areas.

Objective: Improve 8 use areas.

Park Entrance

1. Install park entrance sign
2. Construct ranger station and parking area

Chaires Creek Day Use Area

1. Complete construction of the previously planned and permitted restrooms and picnic pavilions
2. Construct sidewalk connecting day use area to bridge
3. Address areas of erosion around bridge

Sunrise Beach Access

1. Partner with Franklin County to improve pedestrian crosswalk at Bald Point Road
2. Construct permanent ADA parking spaces in main parking area west of Bald Point Road with sidewalk connecting to improved crosswalk
3. Construct permanent restroom facility in parking area west of Bald Point road

Maritime Beach Access

1. Develop vehicle turn-around area, possibly in partnership with Franklin County if outside entrance gate
2. Redevelop entrance gate to accommodate two-way traffic
3. Enhance landscape in parking area median, utilizing native species

North Point Beach Access

1. Construct permanent restroom facility in appropriate location
    - Design elements should prioritize small footprint and avoiding additional clearing and ground disturbance. If feasible, the restroom should be a single unit and constructed at grade.

Trails

1. Sand Pine Trail
    - Install interpretive kiosk
    - Install potable water source
    - Stabilize and expand parking to accommodate up to 10 vehicles
    - Identify and establish new trail routes through newly added St. Teresa acquisition property

2. Bombing Range Trail
    - Reconstruct collapsed bridge

3. Tucker Loop
    - Connect Tucker Loop trail to new Chaires Creek day use are via one of the following options:
        - Construct sidewalk along park entrance road from day use area to where trail intersects the entrance road
        - Re-route the trail along management road leading to former paddling launch on Tucker Lake
    - Develop new trail through flatwoods south of entrance road
        - This option may require boardwalk to traverse wet areas

Support & Residence Area

1. Construct enclosed barn/garage facility to protect equipment and vehicles from salt spray and subsequent deterioration

Alligator Harbor Shoreline

1. Install signage and fencing to mitigate improper visitor access to shoreline

Objective: Develop 3 new use areas.

New Campground to Beach Access Trail

1. Three potential alternatives for trail alignments:
    - Alternative 1: South of Maritime Beach Access entrance gate
        - Designate multi-use trail along existing trail/management road from proposed campground area to Maritime Beach Access
        - Design and construct trail or sidewalk along shoulder of Bald Point Road from where existing trail/management road ends at Bald Point Road to the Maritime Beach entrance gate
        - Install pedestrian access gate at entrance gate
    - Alternative 2: North of Maritime Beach Access entrance gate
        - Designate multi-use trail along existing trail/management road from proposed campground area to Maritime Beach Access
        - Develop new trail branching northeast off existing trail/management road
        - Construct boardwalk to traverse salt marsh located west of Maritime Beach Access.
        - Connect trail with Maritime Beach access day use area.
    - Alternative 3: Sunrise Beach Trail
        - Designate multi-use trail along existing trail/management road to Sunrise Beach day use area
2. Ensure that the adequate buffer between trail/trailhead and proposed campground is established to separate use areas.

Campground Loop with Bathhouse

1. Conduct needed repairs to Chaires Creek Bridge
2. Develop site plan for new 8 to 12-acre campground within disturbed area east of Chaires Creek at the end of the existing park entrance road
3. Preserve tree canopy and provide maximum seclusion from adjacent sites
4. To preserve the wilderness viewshed of the Chaires Creek corridor, no sites or built facilities should be visible from the creek or Tucker Lake. This can be achieved by concentrating all facilities to the eastern side of the existing management road extending from the existing entrance road. This area is also where the majority of the upland area suitable for campground development is located.
5. Designate 5 sites for park model cabins
6. Develop campground loop road
7. Install utilities
8. Construct bathhouse
9. Protect upland area northwest of campground for well-separated trail

Alligator Harbor Boat Ramp

1. Assess suitability of an improved boat ramp along US Highway 98 at one of two locations within park boundary: Leonard's Landing or Two Rut.
    - Site suitability studies and stakeholder engagement must be conducted prior to any development. These studies will consider factors such as visitor preference, traffic patterns on US Highway 98, and hydrological and ecological impacts.
    - Consider partnering with Franklin County to redevelop the currently existing boat launch at Leonard's Landing
    - Parking area may potentially be developed on north side of US 98 in parcel currently owned by Franklin County (contingent on coordination)

1. Alligator Harbor Beaches - Install park boundary signage and fencing to mitigate visitor impacts to shoreline.

2. Alligator Harbor Boat Ramp - Conduct feasibility study, environmental impact analysis, and stakeholder engagement to determine potential appropriate location for a improved boat launch.

3. Park Entrance - Install park entrance signs and construct ranger station with parking area.

4. Bombing Range Trail - Reconstruct collapsed bridge over creek to improve resource management capabilities and expand trail network.

5. Tucker Loop Trail: Connect trail to Chaires Creek day use area via one of the following alternatives: Preserve existing alignment and construct sidewalk along park entrance road (5a), reroute trail along existing management road and complete connection with sidewalk along entrance road (5b), or develop new trail south of entrance road (5c).

6. Chaires Creek Day Use Area - Complete construction of restroom and picnic pavilions. Construct sidewalk connecting day use area to bridge. Address eroding areas around bridge.

7. New Campground - Conduct needed repairs to bridge and develop 8-12 acre full facility campground with bathhouse and 5 park model cabins.

8. New Multiuse Trail - Connect Chaires Creek day use area to beach access via one of the following alternatives: Follow existing management road and construct new trail and boardwalk over salt marsh area connecting to Maritime beach access (8a). Follow existing management road and construct sidewalk along Bald Point Road to Maritime beach access entrance gate (8b). Connect to Sunrise Beach access via existing management road (8c).

9. North Point Beach Access - Construct small permanent restroom facility in appropriate area.

10. Maritime Beach Access - Partner with Franklin County to develop vehicle turnaround area outside entrance gate. Widen vehicular entrance gate. Improve landscaping in parking lot median.

11. Sunrise Beach Access - Partner with Franklin County to improve pedestrian crosswalk. Construct permanent restroom and ADA parking west of Bald Point Road. Connect ADA parking to crosswalk.

12. Shop Area - Construct enclosed shop and barn to protect vehicles and equipment from salt spray.

13. Sand Pine Trail - Stabilize and expand parking at trailhead for up to 10 vehicles. Install potable water and interpretive kiosk. Expand existing trail westward into newly acquired property

- CLUP Proposals
- Bald Point Tract Boundary
- Trails
- Paddling Trail
- Park Roads Unpaved
- Park Roads Paved
- Proposed Trails

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Bald Point State Park
Bald Point Tract

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Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks

Conceptual Land Use Map

Optimum Park Boundary

The optimum boundary map reflects lands considered desirable for direct management by the DRP as part of the state park. These 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. Parklands that are potentially surplus to the management needs of DRP are also identified. 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.

The recent addition of the St. Teresa acquisition, also known as the Dickerson Bay/Bald Point Florida Forever project, to Bald Point State Park represents a significant achievement in fulfilling the park's optimum boundary. Nearly all land east of US Highway 98 is now under conservation. Almost all the remaining property parcels not within the park boundary are zoned single-family residential and are located along Alligator Drive and Bald Point Road. These parcels should be prioritized for acquisition as they become available to create a contiguous boundary for the park and to protect the existing park from encroaching residential developments.

After evaluation of the park's purpose, conservation priorities, operations, compatible, and public uses, it was determined that no lands are considered surplus to the management or public access needs of the park.

Objective: Identify potential parcels for the park's optimum boundary.

The following parcels, totaling approximately 83.9 acres, should be considered for addition to Bald Point State Park:

- Along the north side of Alligator Drive, just east of Pine Street, are 10 parcels totaling about 16.7 acres, all zoned single-family residential.
- A parcel north of the intersection of Alligator Drive and Bald Point Road totaling 2.07 acres, zoned single family residential.
- 36 single-family residential parcels located along Bald Point Road.
- Approximately 72 single-family residential parcels located in the Lakeview Drive residential development.

BALD POINT STATE PARK
Optimum Boundary Map

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User: Harrison_B
Folder: G:\PARKS\Bald Point State Park\Projects\UMP\Optimum_Boundary\
Sources: ESRI; Florida Department of Environmental Protection
This graphical representation is provided for informational purposes and should not be considered authoritative for navigational, engineering, legal, and other uses.

Introduction

The purpose of the St. Teresa Tract of Bald Point State Park is to restore and maintain the natural communities surrounding Ochlockonee Bay and Alligator Harbor while providing high-quality outdoor resource-based recreation compatible with protection of natural resources. The St. Teresa Tract creates a contiguous protected landscape between Bald Point State Park and other regional conservation lands such as Ochlockonee River State Park, Tate's Hell State Forest, the Apalachicola National Forest, and the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge.

Park Significance

- The tract helps protect the westernmost Big Bend region salt marshes and the easternmost white sand beaches of the Florida Panhandle.

- The restoration of thousands of acres of former pine plantation on the tract will create and protect essential upland habitat for many rare and imperiled species, such as gopher tortoises, red-cockaded woodpeckers, and black bears; forming an essential link in a regional wildlife corridor.

- The tract is essential in protecting the water quality of the surrounding bays and marshes, which support local aquaculture activity and provide foraging and nesting habitat for sea turtles, aquatic birds, alligators, and even manatees.

- Traverse of the tract's significant acreage provides excellent opportunity for visitors to immerse themselves in Florida's natural landscape. The tract is especially well suited for long-trek hiking, cross-country cycling, and equestrian riding.

The St. Teresa Tract is the portion of Bald Point State Park west (and north) of US Highway 98. Bald Point State Park is classified as a State Park in DRP 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.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

Hydrological Management

St Teresa Tract includes 5.5 miles of shoreline along the Ochlockonee Bay. The entirety of Bear Creek, and the Bear Creek spring, is within the property boundary. The tract has approximately 1,537 acres of wetlands that include flatwoods and sandhill lakes, depression marshes, shrub bogs, and floodplain swamp natural communities.

Ochlockonee Bay is where the 206-mile-long Ochlockonee River terminates. This shallow bay flows into Apalachee Bay and ultimately ends in the Gulf of Mexico. Ochlockonee Bay is a shallow estuary that acts as a nursery for numerous fish and shellfish.

Before any major restoration work is planned, a comprehensive assessment of existing conditions needs to be completed, including collection of baseline data. With approximately 90% of the surrounding uplands in silviculture, impacts to all interior and adjacent wetlands and waterways need to be assessed. Sheet flow and drainage assessments across the entire property, include the area managed by FFS, need to be analyzed before any restoration activities are planned.

The bluff site on Bear Creek is a draw for park visitors both from land and the water. Alternative access from the water, along with interpretation, needs to be provided to minimize erosion impacts from people climbing up the sandy bluff.

Objective A: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.

Action 1 Using GIS, create a park specific hydrological features shapefile with all culverts, ditches, and channels mapped.

Action 2 Using LIDAR and field observations, identify direction and scale of surface water sheet flow.

Action 3 Establish or collect baseline water quality data. Develop protocols for data collection at Corn Landing Lake and Cow Creek. Collect, compile, and analyze existing water quality data from Bear Creek Spring, establish working partnership with FWC to share data. Collect, compile and analyze existing water quality data from Alligator Harbor, establish working relationship with FDEP Office of Resiliency and Coastal Protection-Alligator Harbor Aquatic Preserve and FDACS Division of Aquaculture.

Action 5 As natural community restoration occurs in pine plantations assess hydrological changes to the restoration sites and surrounding management zones.

Since this is a foundation step in understanding and protecting the hydrology, it should be completed within the first 1-2 years of the plan.

Objective B: Address erosion issues on approximately 400 feet of Bear Creek Bluff site.

Action 1 Address erosion issues at Bear Creek Bluff site.

Limit negative impacts on eroding bluff shoreline by managing visitor access. Install fencing/deterrent, develop and post interpretive materials on erosion and damage caused by climbing bluff, provide alternative access to Bear Creek shoreline and access from water to bluff overlook, add signage at water level. Consider adding vegetation as deterrent/and anchor for eroding soil. Monitor site for continued impacts, adjust management efforts as needed. Since this is a significant feature of the property, this should be a priority for protection.

Objective C: Conduct hydrological improvement activities on approximately 35 acres

Action 1 Upgrade culvert between Corn Landing Lake and Little Corn Landing Lake.

Investigate culvert between the two lakes, replace if inadequate. Culvert impacts acreage of both lakes and wet flatwoods between the two (BP-25, BP-29, BP-24 and BP-20)

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BP-RR
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BP-27
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BP-SS
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BP-12
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BP-37
BP-PP
BP-28
BP-20
BP-18
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BP-2
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BP-29
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BP-19
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BP-F
BP-26
BP-22
BP-UU
BP-HH

BALD POINT STATE PARK - St. Teresa Tract
Management Zones Map

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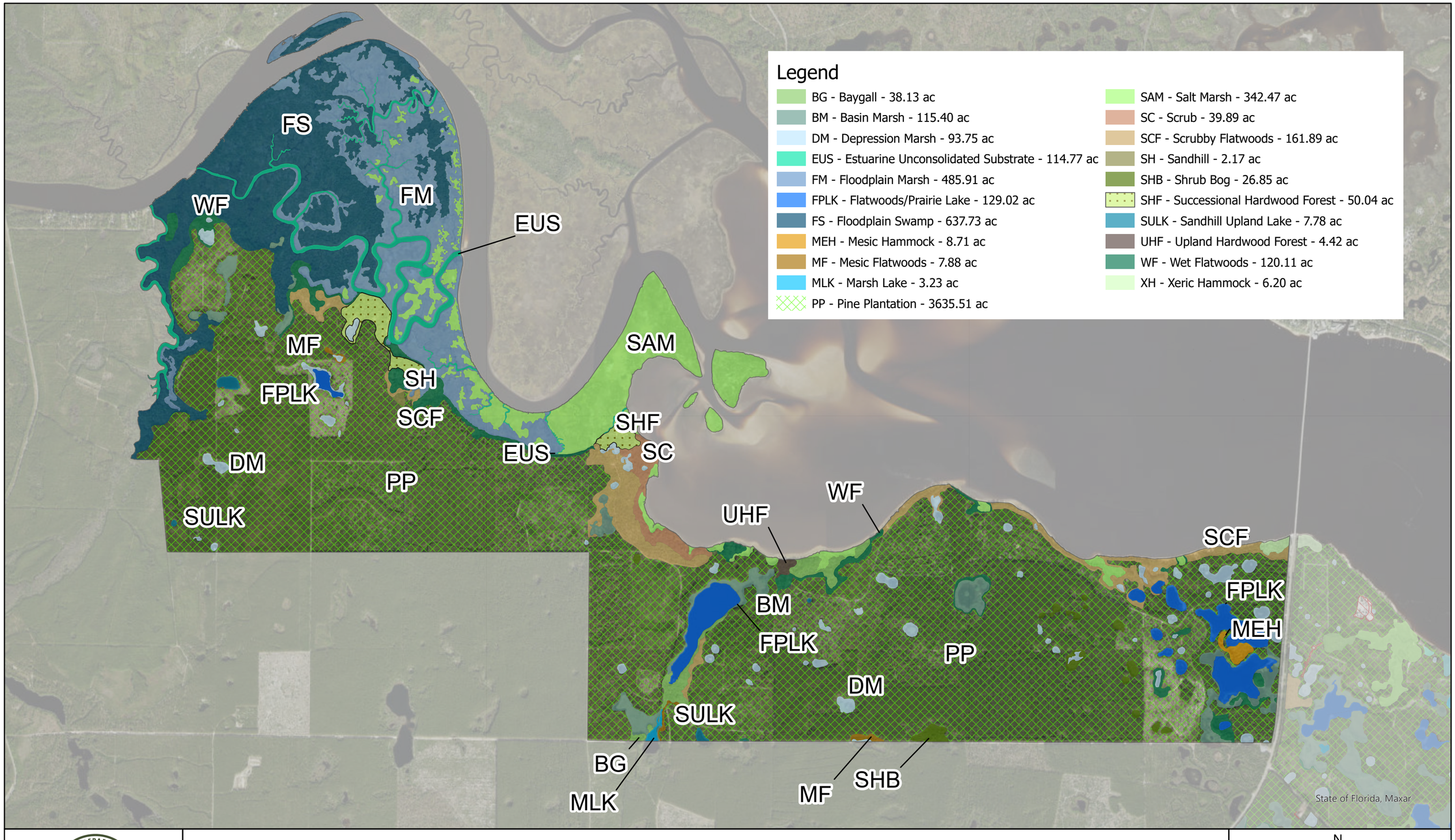

BALD POINT STATE PARK - St Teresa Tract
Natural Communities - Existing Conditions

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This graphical representation is provided for informational purposes and should not be considered authoritative for navigational, engineering, legal, and other uses.

Natural Communities Management

The St. Teresa Tract was acquired by the State in 2020, with the lead management being divided between Florida Forest Service and Florida Park Service. Most of the acreage managed by the Florida Park Service is in planted pine.

The property was owned by the US government and operated as part of Camp Gordon Johnston from 1942-1952. Camp Gordon Johnston encompassed 165,000 acres in Franklin County and was used for military training and maneuvers, in addition to storage of materials and munitions. Historical photos and anecdotal history show that military equipment and supplies were buried on the property when Camp Gordon Johnston was decommissioned in 1946.

St. Joe Company took ownership of the area in 1953. St. Joe owned over half a million acres in the vicinity and had an active forestry business that lasted until 2013. In the early 2000's, St. Joe refocused plans for the area and started selling residential lots for a large, up-scale housing development. The existing Summer Camp Beach adjacent to the property, is only a small portion of the original planned development.

In 2014, the property was acquired by a group of landowners known as Deseret Ranch/Ochlockonee Timberlands. The property was maintained in silviculture until it was deemed surplus and put up for sale in 2015.

The St. Teresa tract contains approximately 3,635 acres of row-planted sand pines from pre-park silvicultural practices. The sand pines were planted between 1975 and 2013 at about 600 trees per acre. Due to very low soil fertility and water-holding capability, growth rate of the trees is extremely slow. In most areas, the trees range in DBH, making the value of the wood chip/lumber/fuelwood vary.

In the sand pine plantation areas, the St. Joe Company, to prepare the sites for planting, scraped and cleared native vegetation and topsoil to create (generally) no understory throughout most of the pine plantation on the tract. In the last 2 decades, most of these areas have not been recolonized by ground cover, shrubs, or hardwood trees which create impediments to future prescribed burns on the site. Most of the sand pine plantation in St. Teresa has only a few widely scattered clumps of remnant wiregrass. In order to restore a native Sandhill community, it is necessary to mechanically plant wiregrass and other groundcover seed. Other native herbaceous species such as Broom sedge, *Andropogon*, *Panicum*, Golden aster, Blazing star, and others occur in the sandhill community and are gathered during wiregrass harvest and are also planted during wiregrass planting.

The topography is rolling. The soils found here are highly erodible and some sloped areas already show moderate to severe erosion.

FNAI was contracted in 2021 to establish existing natural community data and DFC's for the entire property. F4 was contracted in 2021 to conduct vegetative sampling across the property.

All zones need restoration except for the marshes and a thin strip of uplands along the shoreline of Bear Creek, Ochlockonee Bay, and Alligator Harbor.

Table 1: Natural Community Acreage		
Natural Community	**Acreage**	**Percent of Total Acreage**
Pine Plantation	3,635.51	60.27%
Floodplain Swamp	637.73	10.57%
Floodplain Marsh	485.91	8.06%
Salt Marsh	342.47	5.68%
Scrubby Flatwoods	161.89	2.68%
Flatwoods/Prairie Lake	129.02	2.14%
Wet Flatwoods	120.11	1.99%
Basin Marsh	115.40	1.91%
Estuarine Substrate	114.77	1.90%
Depression Marsh	93.75	1.55%
Successional Hardwood Forest	50.04	0.83%
Scrub	39.89	0.66%
Baygall	38.13	0.63%
Shrub Bog	26.85	0.44%
Mesic Hammock	8.72	0.14%
Mesic Flatwoods	7.88	0.13%
Sandhill Upland Lake	7.78	0.13%
Xeric Hammock	6.20	0.10%
Upland Hardwood Forest	4.42	0.07%
Marsh Lake	3.23	0.05%
Sandhill	2.17	0.04%
Total Acreage	**6,031.89**	**100%**

Objective A: Conduct natural community restoration activities on 4338 acres.

Action 1 Develop/update site specific restoration plan.

Action 2 Implement restoration plan.

Long-term resource management activities will work toward restoration from the current status of sand pine plantation to a longleaf pine sandhill with some scrub components. The DFC is scrubby sandhill with the following characteristics:

- sparse overstory of uneven aged longleaf pine
- scattered oaks (such as turkey, bluejack, and sand post oak)
- groundcover that can carry fire at least throughout 80% of the community
- no establishment of invasives
- understory of herbaceous plants (80-95% cover)
- understory of woody shrubs (5-20% cover)
- some bare ground
- diversity of at least 20 native understory plant species
- 30-70 longleaf pine trees per acre
- presence of fauna native to longleaf pine sandhill
- little to no detectable sign of erosion, especially along the sandhill ecotone

Several techniques will be utilized throughout the restoration process. These include experimental plots, erosion surveys, donor zone burns, sand pine removal, groundcover seed harvests and plantings, slope stabilization, burn piles, and hardwood control.

Restoration activities will be classified as near-term actions to be implemented over the next 1-2 years and long-term actions that will take place after the first 2 years. Near-term actions include: identification of restoration zones, identification and mapping of areas experiencing moderate to severe erosion, planting wiregrass and other herbaceous groundcover seed in restoration zones (especially in areas of severe erosion), prescribed burns on groundcover donor sites, clearing of sand pine, and realignment of roads and firebreaks. Long-term actions include: prescribed burns on restoration zones at least three years after last groundcover plantings, continuous monitoring of erosion, and preparation of additional zones for sand pine harvest.

Objective B: During restoration activities, conduct prescribed fire on 25 acres.

Action 1 Develop/update annual burn plan using the Natural Resources Tracking System (NRTS), or equivalent. Achieve 100% of annual burn plan as established in NRTS.

Action 2 Conduct prescribed fire on 25 acres annually.
Safely apply fire to backlogged or no-burn-history zones.
After initial fire, these management zones will be added to the annual burn plan in NRTS.

Action 3 Establish or improve 25 miles of fire breaks. Maintain fire lines and firebreaks necessary to safely apply prescribed fire for habitat restoration and improved quality.

Fire has been excluded from the entire 7,200 acres for likely over 47 years. Due to fire exclusion and dense plantation planting, fuel loads are extremely high. Existing fire breaks or access roads divide the property into large parcels. Additional firebreaks will need to be added to divide MZ's. As acreage becomes available to safely apply fire to include in annual burn plan created in NRTS. Target burn acreage varies year-to-year based on available acreage and FRI of available zones. Achieve 100% of prescribed fire goal as established in NRTS.

Table 2 contains a list of all fire-dependent natural communities found within the park, their associated acreage and optimal fire return interval, and the annual average target for acres to be burned.

Table 2: Prescribed Fire Management – Existing Conditions		
Natural Community	**Acres**	**Optimal Fire Return Interval (Years)**
Pine Plantation	3,635.55	1-3
Floodplain Marsh	485.91	2-5
Scrubby Flatwoods	161.86	3-14
Wet Flatwoods	120.09	2-5
Basin Marsh	115.42	2-10
Depression Marsh	93.75	2-5
Baygall	38.13	2-5
Mesic Flatwoods	7.88	1-4
Sandhill	2.17	1-3
Annual Target Acreage		

Basin Marsh - Depends on adjacent communities and site conditions.

Baygall - Allow fire to enter baygall ecotone when burning adjacent community. Note: many currently mapped baygalls are overgrown wet flatwoods, wet prairie/seepage slope.

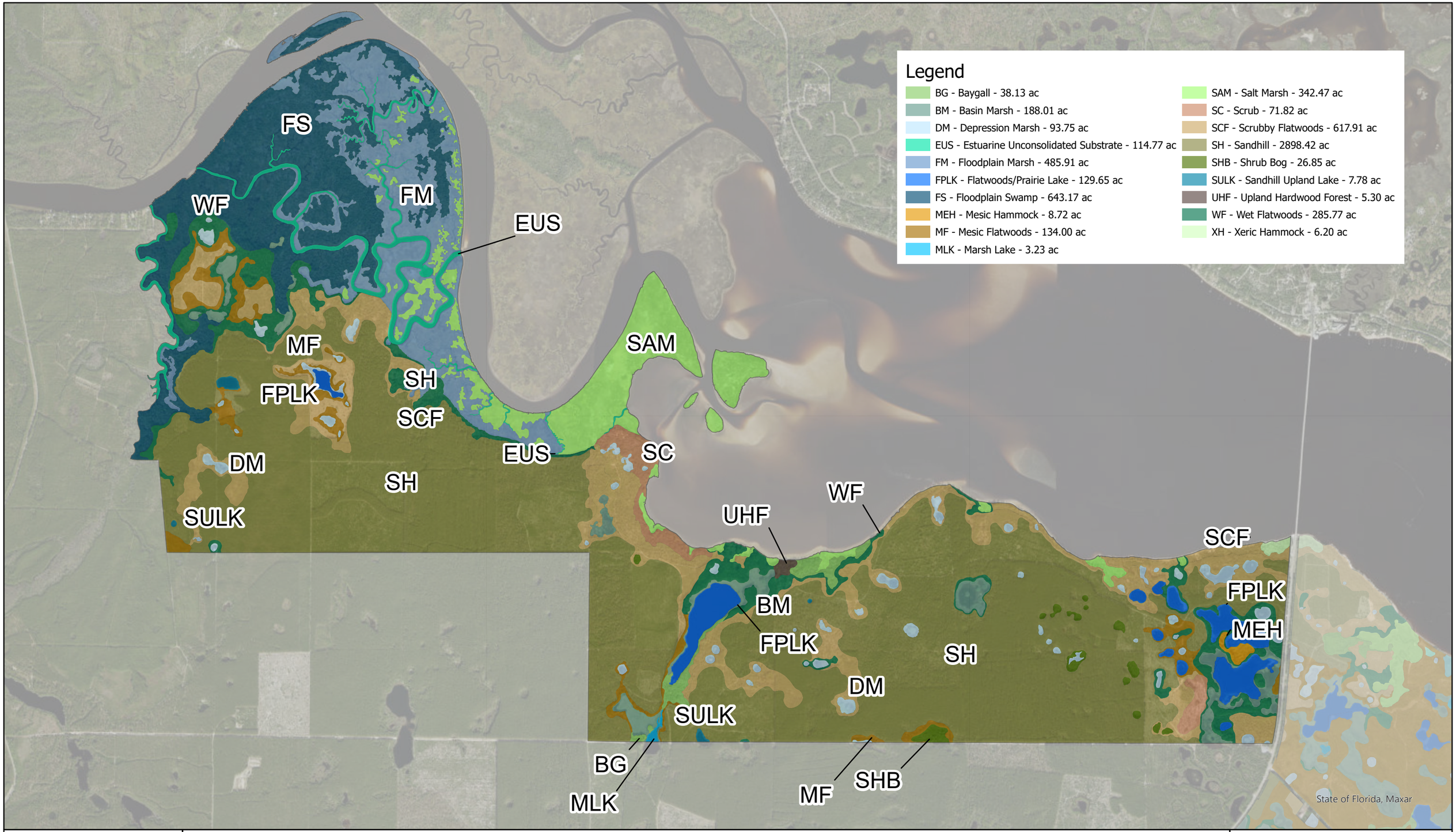
Depression Marsh - Allow to burn with adjacent community.

Scrubby Flatwoods - depending on local conditions, objectives. Objectives should aim for a mosaic of burn effects, especially if burning on the shorter end of the interval.

Pine Plantation – Depends on desired future conditions (DFC). DFC for pine plantation includes scrub, scrubby flatwoods, mesic flatwoods, and sandhill.

Objective C: Following restoration activities, maintain 4676 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

Table 3: Prescribed Fire Management – Desired Future Conditions		
Natural Community	**Acres**	**Optimal Fire Return Interval (Years)**
Sandhill	2,899.65	1-3
Scrubby Flatwoods	618.41	3-14
Floodplain Marsh	485.91	2-5
Wet Flatwoods	285.77	2-5
Mesic Flatwoods	134.00	1-4
Basin Marsh	121.73	2-10
Depression Marsh	93.75	2-5
Baygall	38.13	2-5
Annual Target Acreage		



BALD POINT STATE PARK - St Teresa Tract
Natural Communities - Desired Future Conditions

N

0 0.5 1 Miles

This graphical representation is provided for informational purposes and should not be considered authoritative for navigational, engineering, legal, and other uses.

Imperiled Species Management

Gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) have been observed on the property. Established gopher tortoise monitoring procedures include mapping burrows in MZ's after prescribed burns or when favorable conditions exist. An in-park Survey 123 app was developed in 2020 to make surveying easier and more uniform.

Red-cockaded woodpecker surveys are conducted on adjacent Florida Park Service property by the US Fish and Wildlife Service by biologists at St Marks National Wildlife Refuge. The federal recovery plan for Red Cockaded Woodpeckers includes the survey protocol. USFWS submits a copy of the annual report to the park for the clusters within the park's boundary. Partnering with USFWS or FWC for RCW monitoring should be considered.

Manatees and American alligators have all been incidentally observed by park staff, but no documentation of observations exist. Establishing a park database of observations, stored in a shared location, will allow staff to record observations with specific details and save the data for future reference.

The shoreline along Ochlockonee Bay in BP-1, BP-3, BP-5 and BP-11 appears to have habitat that could support nesting diamondback terrapins. A presence/absence survey should be conducted, and, if this species is present, monitoring protocols are already established and should be instituted.

The listed Zigzag silkgrass (*Pityopsis flexuosa)* and Godfrey's blazing star *(Liatris provencialis)* have both been observed on the property. Monitoring protocols to document distribution and population sizes should be implemented for *P. flexuosa*. *L. Provencialis* is more abundant on the property and is only listed due to limited range and doesn't warrant any special monitoring efforts. The state-listed spoonleaved sundew (*Drosera intermedia*) was documented on the property in 2022.

There are several rare plant species within the park boundaries that, although they are not listed as imperiled species, are worth mentioning and protecting. The endemic Cow Creek spiderlily (*Hymenocallis franklinensis)* was discovered on the property and has only been documented in 3 counties in Florida. Carnivorous plants including small butterwort (*Pinguicula pumila)* and dwarf sundew (*Drosera bervifolia)* have been observed on the property.

It is possible that *Pinguicula ionantha*, Godfrey's butterwort is present in the park. This endemic species is federally listed as threatened and state listed as endangered. It has only been recorded in 6 counties in Florida including Wakulla and Franklin and has very specific habitat requirements. If proper habitat is located within the park, targeted surveys should be conducted to determine presence-absence.

Objective A: Establish baseline imperiled species occurrence list

Action 1 Continue surveying for imperiled plant species
Since this is a new acquisition, baseline imperiled species data is unknown and will be established, not updated as observations are made. All imperiled species monitoring will be new and will be used to establish a baseline for the park. Park staff and volunteers will add to park species list as new plants are identified and located.

Action 2 Continue surveying for imperiled animal species
Park staff and volunteers will add to park species list as new animals are identified and located.

Action 3 Conduct targeted surveys for Red-cockaded woodpeckers.

Action 4 Conduct dip-net survey, using protocol from 2015 surveys on surrounding state park lands, to determine presence-absence of flatwoods salamanders and striped newts.

Action 5 Establish in-park tracking system for field observations
Park staff and volunteers will add to park species list as new plants and animals are identified and located. Create 'Wildlife Observations' data sheet for park staff to complete with field observations and a park database for imperiled species. Imperiled species observations should be documented in park database. Continue real-time updating of park plant and animal species lists.

Action 6 Use GPS/GIS technology, and photo points, as necessary, to effectively monitor listed species.

Objective B: Implement monitoring protocols for 7 selected imperiled animal species.

Action 1 Implement established monitoring protocols for 6 selected imperiled animal species including gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), red-cockaded woodpeckers (*Picoides borealis*), Roseate spoonbill (*Ajaja ajaja)*, Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea)*, Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula)*, Tri-colored Heron (*Egretta tricolor),* and diamondback terrapin *(Malaclemys terrapin macrospilota)*.

Action 2 Periodically review existing protocols.

Objective C: Develop new monitoring protocols for 3 selected imperiled plant species.

Action 1 Develop and implement Tier 2 monitoring protocols for 1 selected imperiled plant species- *Pityopsis flexuosa.* This species was observed in multiple locations (BP-1, BP-3, BP-6) while establishing initial species lists for the property. Develop monitoring protocols that include recording location.

Action 2 Develop and implement presence/absence monitoring for 1 selected rare plant species - *Hymenocallis franklinensis.*

Action 3 Develop and implement monitoring protocol for federally listed *Pinguicula ionantha* if appropriate habitat is found.

Invasive Species Management

Incidental observations have identified several invasive plant species on the property. Initial general surveys need to be completed within the first two years of the plan for all MZ's and entered in the Natural Resources Tracking System (NRTS) or equivalent, quarterly to determine infested acreage and annual treatment goals. Once general surveys are completed, specific infestation surveys can be conducted and updated in the system. Once goals are established, 100% of annual treatment will be achieved. Three plant species, Japanese climbing fern *Lygodium japonicum*, Camphor tree *Cinnamomum camphora*, and Chinese tallow *Triadica sebifera* have been located on the property and treated or removed. Efforts to eradicate these three invasive plants will continue and any new locations will be treated as they are discovered. The infestations will be entered into NRTS so that treatment efforts can be tracked.

Invasive animal species in St. Teresa have not yet been documented. There is potential of feral hogs, given the adjacent property is managed by the Florida Forest Service and is actively hunted. As their presence is noted, appropriate removal measures will be taken in accordance with DRP policy. Observation of other known invasive animal species will be documented and managed in accordance with DRP policy.

Nuisance species found in St. Teresa are black bears, venomous snakes, and coyotes. Historically, coyotes have been present in the park. As top predators, coyotes can impact nesting shorebirds, gopher tortoise, and sea turtle nests. USDA has been contracted for trapping services on and off. If coyotes become a problem species, partnering with USDA or conducting in-house efforts to limit the impact would be implemented.

Objective A: Annually treat 0.5 acres of infested plant species.

Action 1 Annually develop invasive plant management goals and work plans in Natural Resources Tracking System (NRTS) database, or equivalent. MZ surveys will be updated in the Natural Resources Tracking System (NRTS) database, or equivalent, and treatment goals will be adjusted throughout the year. The Park will strive to achieve 100% of annual treatment goals as determined in NRTS.

Action 2 Implement annual work plan by treating 0.5 infested acres in park annually

Action 3 Continue maintenance and follow-up treatments, as needed.

Action 4 Continue to monitor for new infestations. Specific infestation surveys will be updated in NRTS for all areas with existing infestations. General surveys for all zones will be updated on a biannual basis. Expand on interpretive efforts to educate park visitors and adjacent property owners on the impacts of invasive species.

Objective B: Implement control measures on 1 invasive animal species.

Action 1 Conduct surveys for the presence of feral hogs. Management with guidance from DRP policy.

Objective C: Implement control measures on 5 nuisance species.

Action 1 Interpretative signage and roving park staff will inform visitors of Black bear interactions and prevention. Preventative actions will be taken, if necessary, in accordance with DRP Nuisance and Exotic Animal Standard.

Action 2 Educate visitors on potential interactions and dangers of 3 venomous snakes: *Agkistrodon piscivorus* water moccasin, *Sistrurus miliarius* pygmy rattlesnake, and *Crotalus adamanteus* eastern diamondback rattlesnake. These snake species are common within the park and can cause fear and panic in uneducated visitors. Signage, brochures, interpretive programming and personal interactions with park staff can educate visitors about these species.

Action 3 Coyotes have been present in the park and are continuing to be managed in accordance with DRP policy.

Objective D: Implement Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) for new invasive species.

Action 1 Continue to monitor property for new invasive species.

Action 2 Review pest alerts and make staff aware of new species reported in the area.

Action 3 If new invasive species are located, initiate removal efforts as quickly as possible and report discoveries to EDRR network.

Cultural Resources Management

PaleoWest Archaeology previously conducted a desk top assessment and reconnaissance survey of the St. Teresa Tract of Bald Point State Park. A total of eighteen archaeological sites and two isolated archaeological occurrences were documented. Twelve of these sites were located on the St. Teresa Tract and are discussed below. The other six sites were located on the Bald Point Tract and are discussed in the Bald Point Tract chapter. Fourteen of the sites were previously researched and recorded, while three sites, 8FR01447, 8FR01448, and 8FR01449, were newly recorded. PaleoWest primarily conducted shovel test surveys, but also conducted archaeological monitoring along a fence installation project coordinated by the FDEP, which yielded no artifacts.

- Archaeological sites revisited and updated: 14
- Archaeological sites revisited but not locatable: 4
- Archaeological sites newly recorded: 3
- Archaeological occurrences newly recorded: 2

Site Number	Description
8FR00006	**Ochlockonee Bay Midden** Sites 8FR00006 and 8FR00050 are overlapping. 8FR00006 is a subsection of 8FR00050. Further details under 8FR00050 below.
8FR00037	**Bear Creek Bluff** Site 8FR00037 indicates activity during precontact and post-contact time periods. Previous surveys of the site occurred in 1955, 1988, and 2001. These surveys indicated Early Archaic activity marked by a dispersed array of artifacts, as well as post-contact, plain aboriginal and Wakulla Check Stamped sherds. Chert flakes and a projectile tip were also found. Twenty-five tests were conducted by PaleoWest. Seven of these tests revealed chert flakes with evidence of thermal alteration, precontact ceramic sherds, and one lithic debitage specimen. Sherds included Deptford Plain, Deptford Check Stamped, Carrabelle Incised, Weeden Island Plain, and Weeden Island Red fragments. Some sherds could not be classified by period. Diagnostic artifacts included Deptford Plain, Deptford Check Stamped, Carrabelle Incised, Weeden Island Plain and Weeden Island Red specimens. Though intact cultural items were located, density and variety of artifacts at the area was relatively low.
8FR00050	**No Name** Sites 8FR00006 and 8FR00050 share common, mostly overlapping surface area comprised of upland mixed forest. Site 8FR00050 was first researched by C.B. Moore in 1902, then again in 1949 by Gordon Willey, who referenced Moore's prior descriptions of the site as containing a "sand burial mound with 'bits of human bone and pottery' around a midden deposit." Cultural artifacts remain present despite commercial shell extraction and railroad bed construction, especially within the boundaries of

	8FR00050. Previously, a total of 60 Deptford Simple Stamped, Wakulla Check Stamped, and Weeden Island Plain ceramic sherds have been located. The artifacts were located at a higher elevation above Ochlocknee Bay. Thirty-five tests were conducted by PaleoWest; of these, 17 test locations yielded archaeological materials of interest for a total of 36 artifacts. The artifacts included precontact ceramics, lithic debitage, and plant remains. The most abundant artifact type was precontact ceramics, including Deptford Plain, Wakulla Check Stamped, and unidentified mixed sand and grit temper. Unidentified ceramics could not be typed due to weathered surfaces and lack of decoration. Evidence of exposure to fire was observed on some of the artifacts. Most artifacts were recovered from shallower soil strata. Wakulla Check Stamped sherds and Deptford Plain ceramics comprised the diagnostic artifacts found at the site, indicating Weeden Island and Deptford period activity. Lithic debitage was indicative of tool refinement. Density and variety of artifacts at the area was relatively low.
8FR00817	**Oklocknee Cutoff** First recorded in 1988 site 8FR00817 has never been subject to formal survey; however, plain aboriginal sherds, a Wakulla Check Stamped sherd, flakes, chert core, and sherds from Herty cups have been previously found at the site. PaleoWest conducted 23 tests at the site, which yielded lithic debitage and 11 total artifacts. Unidentified incised, unidentified stamped, and unidentified plain precontact ceramics were found. No diagnostic artifacts were found due to weathered surfaces or lack of decor upon artifact surfaces.
8FR00818	**Granit Point** This site was first designated and subject to some collection in 1988 but never formally surveyed. Previous findings have included Wakulla Check Stamped and Weeden Island Plain ceramic sherds as well as post-contact construction materials, glass, turpentine cups, and metal. Six out of 22 shovel tests conducted by PaleoWest at this site yielded a total of 31 cultural artifacts. Precontact and post-contact ceramics, glass, and metals were found. Ceramics displayed Norwood Plain and Carrabelle Punctuated characteristics. Unidentified ceramics and lithic debitage were also located. Metals included a fragment that is possibly a lead fishing sinker and additional fragments displaying corrosion. A brick fragment, Herty cup sherds, and whiteware sherds were also found. Curved, solarized, and amber molded seam glass fragments containing interior bubbles were found. Herty cup sherds and both types of ceramic sherds found at the site were considered diagnostic artifacts. Evidence of Archaic, Woodland, and post-contact habitation is present at Granit Point.

8FR00819	**No Name** Site 8FR00819 was previously designated as a possible midden area in 1988 but never subject to formal study. PaleoWest found that 2 out of 9 shovel tests contained deposits of cultural artifacts. Ceramic sherds were determined to be precontact but not classified further due to surface erosion.
8FR00897	**The Metcalf Beach Site** Site 8FR00897 was first recorded during a Florida Master Site File survey in 2000 which involved limited archaeological excavation. PaleoWest efforts involved 43 shovel tests yielding a total of 128 artifacts. Artifacts included precontact ceramic fragments, ground stone artifacts, lithic debitage, faunal remains, and worked shell. Some ceramics were unidentifiable, but those that were included precontact Deptford Check Stamped, Deptford Linear Check Stamped, Wakulla Check Stamped, Carrabelle Punctuate, and Weeden Island Plain types. Unidentified specimens included possible Fort Walton period specimens and two whole ceramic bases. The ground stone artifact, which was found fragmented, was identified as a gorget with a drill hole. Faunal remains consisted of two vertebrae of unknown origin. Worked oyster shells uncovered at the site exhibit drill holes.
8FR00909	**Turkey Tracks** Site 8FR00909 was first cataloged in 2001. Previous examinations uncovered a sand-tempered plain sherd and a chert flake. PaleoWest revisited the site and conducted five tests that yielded no cultural material.
8FR00910	**Eye Patch** Site 8FR00910 was previously recorded in 2001. The 2001 examination revealed a midden containing 46 ceramic sherds and 3 chert flakes. Wakulla Check Stamped, Carrabelle Incised, and Tucker Ridge Pinched sherds were identified as diagnostic artifacts. Six out of seven PaleoWest tests in the area yielded cultural material. Eighty-two artifacts were unearthed, including pre- and post-contact ceramics, lithic debitage, and faunal remains. Deptford Simple Stamped, Weeden Island Incised, Weeden Island Plain, Wakulla Check Stamped, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, unidentified incised, unidentified stamped, and unidentified plain precontact ceramics were found. Forty-two of these artifacts exhibited indeterminate surface treatments. Post-contact ceramics included Herty cup sherds and faunal remains included turtle carapace or plastron fragments.

	Diagnostic artifacts included Deptford Simple Stamped, Weeden Island Incised, Weeden Island Plain, Wakulla Check Stamped, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, and Herty cup sherds.
8FR00911	**Bear Bluff Landing** Site 8FR00911 was previously described as the location of a midden comprised primarily of clam shells. Re-examination of the site could not be completed due to the presence of standing water.
8FR00912	**Bear Bluff North** 8FR00912 was previously recorded in 2001. A smaller artifact scatter of 16 precontact ceramic sherds was found at the time. Re-examination of the site involved six tests. One unidentified ceramic artifact was found. Small size and lack of features hampered diagnostic efforts.
8FR00913	**Sandy Hill** Previously recorded in 2001, three chert flakes were found in the survey area. Re-examination of the site yielded two solarized glass shards and one whiteware ceramic sherd. All three artifacts date from the twentieth century.
8FR01447	**St. Teresa Bluffs 1** Site 8FR01447 was newly recorded by PaleoWest who identified 22 artifacts, all of which were twentieth-century Herty cup sherds.
8FR01448	**St. Teresa Bluffs 2** Another newly recorded site, PaleoWest unearthed 24 artifacts via 11 positive shovel tests. Along with two fragments of lithic debitage, Deptford Check Stamped, Wakulla Check Stamped, unidentified check stamped, and unidentified plain precontact ceramics were found. As diagnostic artifacts, Deptford Check Stamped and Wakulla Check Stamped specimens indicate habitation during the Woodland cultural period.
8FR01449	**St. Teresa Bluffs 3** Site 8FR01449 was also newly recorded by PaleoWest and yielded two positive tests containing four artifacts, including one unidentified plain sherd and three fragments of lithic debitage.

Objective A: Assess/evaluate 15 of 15 recorded cultural resources in the park.

Action 1 Complete 15 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites. Prioritize sites in need of preservation and stabilization projects.

Assessments/evaluations of the tract's 15 recorded archaeological sites will be conducted over the ten-year span of this unit management plan. As this property is newly acquired, no previous site assessments currently exist. Sites along the shoreline of Ochlockonee Bay and along the various creeks and tidal streams of the park should be prioritized for assessment due to threats from erosion and inundation. Sites in or near areas with frequent visitor access, such as day use areas, trailheads, and overlooks, should also be prioritized for assessment. 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; horse, bicycle or pedestrian damage; looting; construction including damage from firebreak construction; 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 photos or high-resolution aerial imagery. In addition to the assessment and evaluation, a regular monitoring program for the recorded archaeological sites will be designed and implemented.

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

Action 1 Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF).

Action 2 Coordinate all anticipated major ground disturbance events through the Division of Historical Resources (DHR).

Action 3 Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.

Action 4 Conduct oral history interviews.

In 2022, PaleoWest conducted a desktop survey and reconnaissance assessment of the St. Teresa Tract of Bald Point State Park. During the reconnaissance assessment, shovel test pits were pre-plotted across previously recorded sites and high probability target areas. These efforts resulted in three newly recorded sites (8FR01447, 8FR01448, 8FR01449). A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) was subsequently recommended in areas where future ground disturbance is planned. In cooperation with the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, Park Service staff will develop and adopt a procedure for accepting artifacts and other probable cultural materials recovered and turned over by visitors and for forwarding them to the Bureau. Park Service staff should review all potential ground disturbance activities according to the DHR ground disturbance matrix. Park staff should make an effort to conduct oral history interviews and archive anecdotal local histories related to the park, particularly information regarding past land alterations.

Objective C: Monitor and conduct additional assessments of recorded cultural resources determined to be in poor condition.

Action 1	Design and implement regular monitoring programs for all poor-condition sites.
Action 2	Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for all poor-condition sites.
Action 3	Seek cost estimates and/or request funding for additional archaeological testing and data collection on sites assessed to be in poor condition.

As funding is available, additional testing and data collection should be conducted at all poor-condition sites to locate any remaining artifacts and determine possible restoration measures. This additional testing should be done simultaneously with other poor-condition sites at the Bald Point Tract and Ochlockonee River State Park. Park staff will design and implement a regular monitoring program for all poor-condition sites. If additional sites are discovered and added to the FMSF, they will be included in the regular monitoring program.

LAND USE COMPONENT

Public Access Management

The addition of 6,031 acres to the west side of Bald Point State Park, identified as the St. Teresa Tract, offers a substantial range of recreation, interpretation, and restoration opportunities that will bridge a connectivity gap between Ochlockonee River State Park and the prior boundaries of Bald Point. Including seven miles of intricate creek and river frontage and another four miles of open bay shoreline, the acquisition is well suited for day or overnight paddling excursions with varied estuarine scenery. Through the interior of the acquisition, two recently established loop trails and other potential trail alignments will afford hikers the opportunity to traverse more than 10 miles of sandhill, scrub, and flatwoods natural communities. Noteworthy topographic features include the bluffs site overlooking Bear Creek in the northwestern portion and several relict dunes in the southeastern portion. Several lakes, ponds, and wetlands are scattered throughout. As the majority of the interior acreage was managed for silviculture, intensive landscape-scale habitat restoration will be necessary parkwide.

Existing Facilities

Shared Entrance

The St. Teresa Tract of Bald Point State Park is accessed by an unpaved road stemming from the north side of US Highway 98 that first passes through the portion of the acquisition managed by the Florida Forest Service. Park signage is needed at the south end of this road, facing US Highway 98, to clearly mark visitors' arrival. The sign will likely be adjacent to or merged with signage for the state forest.

The entrance road, which will be shared with the Florida Forest Service, aligns roughly with the center of both the park and forest. Prior to acquisition, this road served as an arterial for silviculture operations and access to private hunt leases. To now accommodate park visitors, the road requires modest widening and stabilization or paving in partnership with the Florida Forest Service.

Park Entrance

The park entrance will be located at the southern park boundary approximately 0.9-miles north of US Highway 98. Road widening and paving or stabilization should continue to the Lakeside Day Use Area. Entrance installations include park signage and an iron ranger.

A bisected creek south of Corn Landing Lake represents a barrier to developing reliable vehicular access within the short term. A narrow culvert is susceptible to clogging and flooding during rainstorms, occasionally damaging and inundating the road. A box culvert may be needed to ensure consistent vehicular access even during wet conditions. This is also expected to be hydrologically and ecologically beneficial.

Over the long term, consideration will be given to relocating the park entrance to the eastern boundary just south of the Ochlockonee Bay boat ramp at the US Highway 98 bridge. The new park entrance would utilize existing management roads that run east-west across the tract, potentially as far as the day use area at Corn Landing Lake. This road should not be constructed until the precise location and type of facilities for the interior of the tract, which would be accessed by this road, are determined. Alignment,

length, width, material, and other design elements of the road should be determined by the types (e.g., overnight versus day use) and volume of visitor use. Such design elements will also need to account for the complex topographical, hydrological, and ecological variables through this potential corridor.

Lakeside Day Use Area

The 48-acre lake located in the middle portion of the St. Teresa Tract has been identified as an attractive and conveniently located focal point for park visitation. Only 0.8-mile from the true park entrance, visitors will find a scenic view over the lake under a canopy of mature oaks, interpretive and wayfinding signage, pavilions, grills, a paddling launch, and hiking trail access. Parking was recently configured a short distance uphill from the lake. Formalization as a day use area and trailhead will entail construction of a permanent restroom, provision of potable water, and improving and expanding the parking area as needed. Interpretive themes should include the scope of natural communities restoration that will be in progress for the long-term.

Bluffs Site

A prominent natural feature of the St. Teresa Tract is a ridgeline of east-facing sand bluffs along the southwestern bank of Bear Creek. The broad viewshed affords interpretation of elaborate saltmarsh and Ochlockonee Bay. Unmanaged visitation prior to park acquisition resulted in erosion that will be addressed by use-area perimeter fencing, interpretive/precautionary signage, staff monitoring, and soil restoration efforts. Given the natural and cultural significance of this site as well as its fragility, interpretation should be carefully arranged to promote passive use and visitor stewardship. Interpretive themes should provide geological and historical contexts and geographic orientation. For shelter and intentional placement of resting/picnicking activity, pavilions should be constructed in specific locations to provide scenic viewsheds without disruption of the natural scenery from the main observation points at the top of the bluffs as well from the creek where paddlers and boaters may also appreciate an upward viewshed toward the bluffs. Other considerations for placement of pavilions should include preservation of the erodible soil and avoidance of visitor crowding.

Access to the bluffs site will be via hiking trail only. The recently established trail from the Lakeside Day Use Area is 3.1 miles one way (i.e., 6.2 miles round-trip). Given the fragility and intended interpretive character of the bluffs site, visitor vehicle access is not recommended. As Bear Creek is navigable by boat and will be incorporated within the park as a paddling trail, access from the water will be facilitated by a small dock or landing area approximately 1,200 feet northwest of the bluff site along the creek's edge. An additional landing area will be developed just south of the main bluffs. From these locations, visitors may walk a short distance to the top of the bluffs.

Multi-Use Trails

The recently established trails adhere to management roads that predate acquisition. The trails were selected for their relatively scenic character before restoration is underway. Future trails will accommodate equestrians and cyclists with attention to the needs of different recreational user groups. As restoration is achieved, trails should be adapted for optimal visitor experiences, including design elements such as single-track width, meandering, and visual access to points of interpretive interest. The bluffs, relict dunes, waterfront points, and primitive campsites will be destinations for at least several

trail routes. Trails will take advantage of the wide east-west coverage of the St. Teresa Tract, which provides an uncommon distance for traversing miles of forest without interruption by roads or structures. Beyond the St. Teresa Tract, the remainder of Bald Point State Park, located to the east of US Highway 98, should be linked by a pedestrian crossing. Trail users should be able to access several additional miles of established trail within Bald Point State Park proper and reach the namesake white sand beaches along Apalachee Bay.

Proposed Facilities

Support Area

An upland site to the west side of the park road and north of the culvert/water crossing is a strategic location for a support area. Operational support facilities will consist of a maintenance shop, pole barn, storage facilities, and ranger residence. The central location within the St. Teresa Tract will be essential to effective management of the trail network, gradual development of visitor amenities, and large-scale restoration efforts.

Granit Point

Granit Point forms a wide bend along the north boundary of the park, facing into Ochlockonee Bay. Westward views across the bay from the point are scenic, with the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge visible in the distance. A keen observer may also spot the distant bluffs. Trails lead to Granit Point such that it is well suited as a hiking destination with interpretation and pavilions for picnicking and shelter.

Relict Dunes

Remnants of prehistoric dune ridges are accessible along future hiking trails in the southeastern portion of the St. Teresa Tract. Views from the tops of these relict dunes would be attractive interpretive features along the trails. Similar to the bluffs, these dunes are prone to erosion, requiring careful management of visitation. Construction of a small platform may be needed to provide a stable surface for resting hikers interpreting the surrounding landscape, which includes numerous pond and lake features. Intensive restoration in this portion of the tract will be necessary, which will eventually enhance the viewshed and further expose the topographic prominence of the relict dunes.

Paddle-In Primitive Camping

The waterfront span of the acquisition includes areas previously identified by the Office of Greenways and Trails as a designated paddling trail. With this land acquisition, feasibility of access was greatly enhanced. Paddlers now have many opportunities to beach for passive resting along several miles of Ochlockonee Bay shoreline while touring between the east of Bald Point (or Tucker Lake/Chaires Creek in interior of Bald Point) and Ochlockonee River state parks. To facilitate overnight paddling excursions, paddle-in primitive campsites will be developed in two areas of the tract.

The first area of primitive camping should be designated at the far western edge of the park in the immediate vicinity of the north-south oriented creek that forms the west park boundary. The creek, traditionally named Cow Creek, extends from the Ochlockonee River and is readily navigable as part of the paddling trail system. Ochlockonee River

State Park provides the nearest launch point, approximately 2 miles north. Hiking trails, not yet formally established, will also provide access to the primitive camping area.

The second paddle-in primitive camping site should be located along the shoreline of Ochlockonee Bay between the areas of Shell Hammock in the west and Granit Point in the east. The exact location will be determined as the DRP learns more about the natural communities and cultural resources in the area. The site should be separated from day-use areas and sufficiently set back from the shoreline to mitigate unauthorized access.

Consistent with the intended experience of primitive camping, amenities will be limited to the essentials for site identification, safety, avoidance of wet soils, and minimization of visitor use impacts. Such amenities may include small site clearings, discrete signage, fire rings, picnic tables, hammock posts, and screened camping platforms. Potential future concession operations for facilitated tent camping may be appropriate at these primitive camping sites. As restoration will be needed throughout the tract, construction of some amenities may need to follow completion of initial restoration activities such as vegetation thinning and prescribed fire.

Primitive Equestrian Campground

Additional overnight accommodations to be pursued at the St. Teresa Tract will include a 30-site primitive equestrian campground. The exact location will be determined as restoration is completed. A potentially desirable location could be near one of the tract's many freshwater lakes. Given that equestrian trailers are typically self-contained with electricity and sleeping quarters, the sites at this campground will need utilities for water and waste disposal. Over the long term, this primitive equestrian campground may be upgraded to a full-facility standard campground. An upgrade will depend on visitor demand and progress on restoration.

1. Shared Entrance - Install park sign on US Highway 98. Partner with Florida Forest Service to widen and stabilize entrance road to DRP boundary.

2. Park Entrance - Install iron ranger and entrance sign at park boundary. Widen and stabilize entrance road to the Corn Landing Lake day use area. Install box culvert at water crossing between lakes.

3. Shop Area - Construct shop, pole barn, storage facilities, and ranger residence.

4. Lakeside Day Use Area - Construct permanent restroom facility with potable water. Improve parking area and expand as needed. Construct paddlecraft launch and covered pavilions.

5. Bluffs Site - Install interpretive panels. Construct covered pavilions. Construct dock/landing area/access points north and south of bluffs on Bear Creek.

6. Cow Creek Paddle-In Primitive Camping - Install picnic tables, fire rings, and hammock posts. Potentially construct screened-in camping platforms as staffing increases and restoration improves.

7. Additional Paddle-In Primitive Camping - Select location for one additional paddle-in primitive campsite between Shell Hammock and Granit Point.

8. Granit Point - Install picnic tables and interpretive panels. Construct covered pavilions.

9. Primitive Equestrian Campground - In consideration of other infrastructure development and access points, develop primitive equestrian campground with room for up to 30 trailers.

10. Relict Dunes/Metcalf Lake - Expand trail network to this area as restoration is completed. Construct observation platform with interpretive panels explaining restoration.

11. New Park Entrance Road - Construct up to 4.5 miles of east-west road on existing management road from Metcalf Lake area to Corn Landing Lake area, contingent on development of other facilities.

- 1 CLUP Proposals
- St. Teresa Tract Boundary
- Hiking Trails
- Park Roads Unpaved
- Non-Park Roads
- Paddling Trail

State of Florida, Maxar

Bald Point State Park
St. Teresa Tract

N

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Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks

Conceptual Land Use Map

Infrastructure Management

The 7,000-plus acres of the St. Teresa tract provides an excellent opportunity for high quality, backcountry-type recreation that truly immerses visitors in their natural surroundings. However, due to the need for extensive restoration work of former silvicultural land on the tract, development of recreational opportunities and facilities will require a phased approach, starting with low-impact primitive areas and gradually moving into more developed facilities as needed.

The first phase, currently ongoing, will focus on supporting primitive and passive day use recreation such as hiking/biking, picnicking, and paddling. The second phase will involve the construction of support areas along with primitive equestrian camping and paddle-in camping. Large scale natural community restoration work will occur throughout these first two phases. The third phase, which will depend on the progress of restoration and visitation patterns, will involve construction of additional permanent facilities, such as a new paved park entrance road, a full facility campground, and other developed areas.

Objective: Improve 4 use areas.

Shared Entrance

1. Install park entrance sign on US Highway 98
2. Coordinate with Florida Forest Service to widen and stabilize entrance road

Park Entrance

1. Install park entrance sign
2. Install iron ranger
3. Widen and stabilize park entrance road to same standard as the shared entrance road
4. Install box culvert at water crossing

Lakeside Day Use Area

1. Construct permanent restroom
2. Install potable water source
3. Improve parking and expand as needed
4. Construct picnic pavilions
5. Develop paddling launch at the lake

Bluffs Site

1. Install interpretive panels
2. Construct covered pavilions with consideration given to preventing viewshed interruption, crowding visitors, or causing erosion issues.
3. Approximately 1,200 feet northwest of the bluffs site, construct dock or paddlecraft landing area along Bear Creek with connecting footpath
4. Just south of the main bluffs, develop additional landing area/access point

Objective: Develop 7 new use areas.

Support Area

1. Construct maintenance shop, pole barn, and storage facilities
2. Construct ranger residence

Granit Point

1. Install interpretive panels
2. Construct pavilions

Relict Dunes

1. Develop hiking trails to this area
2. Construct small observation platform with interpretive panels

Paddle-In Primitive Campsite

1. Cow Creek Primitive Camping Area
    - Select ideal campsite locations away from wet soils
    - Install picnic tables, fire rings, hammock posts, and signage
    - Construction of screened camping platforms may be considered if funding and staff management capacity are adequate.
2. Select site for one additional paddle-in primitive campsite with the following considerations:
    - Site should be along Ochlockonee Bay shoreline between Cow Creek primitive camping area and Chaires Creek primitive camping area at Bald Point Tract.
    - Site should be in upland area to avoid flooding, sufficiently set back from shoreline, and separated from day use areas to mitigate improper use.

Multi-Use Trails

1. Extend hiking trails east toward Metcalf Lake and develop additional loops using existing road and trail systems.
2. Some trails in the park may also be used for biking and horseback riding if no negative resource impacts are anticipated

Primitive Equestrian Campground

1. Develop primitive equestrian campground in consideration of other infrastructural developments and access points.
2. Clear sites as necessary to accommodate up to 30 horse trailers
3. Upgrade, if appropriate, to a standard facility campground as the park is developed and if regional demand is suitable

New Park Entrance and Road

1. Contingent upon potential facilities, construct up to 4.5 miles of road that extends east-west on existing management roads that begins along US Highway 98 south of the Ochlockonee Bay Boat Ramp
    a. Alignment, length, width, material, and other design elements of the road should be determined by the types (e.g., overnight vs. day use) and volume of visitor use.
2. Develop ranger station if necessary

Ochlockonee River State Park

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	**$700,000**
Objective B	**Expand administrative support as new lands are acquired, new facilities are developed, or as other needs arise.**	Administrative support expanded	C	**$250,000**
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)**
Objective A	**Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.**	Assessment conducted	LT	**$100,000**
Objective B	**Restore natural hydrological conditions to approximately 14 acres of flatwoods lake, basin marsh, and wet flatwoods natural communities.**	# Acres restored or with restoration underway	LT	**$50,000**
Objective C	**Investigate and address erosion issues on approximately 2,000 feet of Ochlockonee River shoreline.**	Assessment conducted	ST, LT	**$35,000**
Objective D	**Address water quality issues in designated swimming area on the Dead River.**	Samples collected	C	$15,000
Goal III: Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective A	**Maintain 393 acres within the optimum fire return interval.**	# Acres within fire return interval target	LT	**$50,000**
Objective B	**Conduct natural community restoration activities on 93 acres.**	# Acres restored or with restoration underway	LT	**$200,000**
Objective C	**Conduct habitat/natural community improvement activities on 3 acres.**	# Acres improved or with improvements underway	ST	**$10,000**

* 2022 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 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 list.**	Updated list	C	**$45,000**
Objective B	**Continue existing monitoring for 2 imperiled animal species.**	# Species monitored	**C**	**$14,000**
Objective C	**Implement monitoring for 1 selected imperiled animal species.**	# Species monitored	**ST**	**$10,500**
Objective D	**Continue existing monitoring for 1 selected imperiled plant species.**	# Species monitored	**C**	**$7,000**
Objective E	**Develop new monitoring protocols for 6 selected imperiled plant species.**	# Protocols developed	**LT**	$60,000
Goal V: Remove 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 .3 infested acres of invasive plant species in the park.**	# infested Acres treated	C	**$30,000**
Objective B	**Implement control measures on 5 nuisance animal species in the park.**	# Species for which control measures implemented	LT	**$500,000**
Objective C	**Implement control measures on 3 invasive animal species in the park.**	# species for which control measures	LT	**$100,000**
Obejective D	**Implement Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) for new invasive species.**	# species for which control measures	ST	**$10,000**

* 2022 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 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 the recorded cultural resources in the park.**	Documentation complete	LT	**$50,000**
Objective B	**Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological sites.**	Documentation complete	LT	**$50,000**
Objective C	**Bring recorded cultural resources into good condition.**	# Sites in good condition	LT	**$10,000**
Goal VII: Provide public access and recreational opportunities.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective A	**Address visitor use management issues in 1 use area.**	# Recreation/visitor	C	**$750,000**
Goal VIII: Develop and maintain recreation use areas and support infrastructure.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective A	**Improve 7 use areas**	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	C	**$1,000,000**
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	**$100,000**
Objective C	**Improve and/or repair facilities and other infrastructure as identified in the Land Use Component.**	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	LT	**$70,000**
Objective D	**Construct new facilities and other infrastructure as identified in the Land Use Component.**	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	LT	**$1,000,000**
Objective E	**Expand maintenance activities as existing facilities are improved and new facilities are developed.**	Facilities maintained	C	**$150,000**

* 2022 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

Bald Point State Park

NOTE: THE DIVISION'S ABILITY TO COMPLETE THE OBJECTIVES OUTLINED BY THE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS CONTINGENT ON THE

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	**$700,000**
Objective B	**Expand administrative support as new lands are acquired, new facilities are developed, or as other needs arise.**	Administrative support expanded	C	**$250,000**

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)
Objective A	**Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.**	Assessment conducted	LT	**$100,000**
Objective B	**Restore natural hydrological conditions to approximately 83.6 acres of estuarine tidal marsh, wetlands, and basin marsh.**	# Acres restored or with restoration underway	LT	**$100,000**

Goal III: Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
Objective A	**Maintain 3,702.49 acres within the optimum fire return interval.**	# Acres within fire return interval target	LT	**$200,000**
Objective B	**Conduct natural community restoration activities on 2,396 acres.**	# Acres restored or with restoration underway	LT	**$600,000**
Objective C	**Conduct habitat/natural community improvement activities on 3.975 acres.**	# Acres improved or with improvements underway	ST	**$10,000**

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 list.**	Updated list	C	**$45,000**
Objective B	**Continue existing monitoring protocols for 11 imperiled animal species.**	# Species monitored	**C**	**$70,000**
Objective C	**Implement monitoring protocols for 6 selected imperiled animal species.**	# Species monitored	**LT**	**$60,000**
Objective D	**Improve sea turtle nesting habitat**	# feet of shoreline improved	**C**	**$60,000**
Objective E	**Improve shorebird/seabird habitat**	# feet of shoreline improved	**C**	$60,000
Objective F	**Continue existing monitoring protocols for 1 selected imperiled plant species.**	# Species monitored	**C**	$7,000

Goal V: Remove 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 2 infested acres of invasive plant species in the park.**	# infested Acres treated	C	**$200,000**
Objective B	**Implement control measures on 5 nuisance animal species in the park.**	# Species for which control measures implemented	LT	**$500,000**
Objective C	**Implement control measures on invasive animal species in the park.**	As needed	ST	**$100,000**
Objective D	**Implement Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) for new invasive species.**	# Species for which control measures implemented	ST	**$10,000**

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 the recorded cultural resources in the park.**	Documentation complete	LT	**$50,000**
Objective B	**Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological sites.**	Documentation complete	LT	**$50,000**
Objective C	**Bring recorded cultural resources into good condition.**	# Sites in good condition	LT	**$10,000**

Goal VII: Provide public access and recreational opportunities.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
Objective A	**Address visitor use management issues in 1 use area.**	# Recreation/visitor opportunities per day	C	**$750,000**

Goal VIII: Develop and maintain recreation use areas and support infrastructure.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
Objective A	**Improve 8 use areas.**	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	C	**$2,500,000**
Objective B	**Develop 3 new use areas.**	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	C	**$100,000**

Summary of Estimated Costs

Management Categories	Total Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
Resource Management	
Administration and Support	
Capital Improvements	
Recreation Visitor Services	
Law Enforcement Activities	Note: Law enforcement activities in Florida State Parks are

St. Teresa Tract (of Bald Point State Park)

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	**$600,000**
Objective B	**Expand administrative support as new lands are acquired, new facilities are developed, or as other needs arise.**	Administrative support expanded	C	**$200,000**
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)**
Objective A	**Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.**	Assessment conducted	ST	**$100,000**
Objective B	**Address erosion issues on approximately 400 feet of Bear Creek Bluff site.**	# Acres restored or with restoration underway	LT	**$250,000**
Objective C	**Restore natural hydrological conditions to approximately 14 acres of flatwoods lake, basin marsh, and wet flatwoods natural communities. Conduct hydrological improvments activites on approximately 35 acres. Investigate and address erosion issues on approximately 2,000 feet of Ochlockonee River shoreline.**		**ST, LT**	**$150,000**
Goal III: Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective A	**Conduct natural community restoration activites on 4338 acres.**	# Acres within fire return interval target	LT	**$2,000,000**
Objective B	**During Restoration activites, conduct prescribed fire on 25 acres.**	# Acres restored or with restoration underway	ST	**$400,000**
Objective C	**Following restoration activites, maintain 4676 acres within the optimum fire return interval.**	# Acres improved or with improvements underway	LT	**$100,000**
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	**Establish baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory list.**	Updated list	**LT**	**$45,000**
Objective B	**Implement monitoring protocols for 7 selected imperiled animal species**	# Species monitored	**C**	**$70,000**
Objective C	**Develop new monitoring protocols for 3 selected imperiled plant species.**	# Species monitored	**ST**	**$30,000**
Goal V: Remove 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 0.5 infested acres of invasive plant species in the park.**	# infested Acres treated	C	**$50,000**
Objective B	**Implement control measures on 5 nuisance animal species in the park.**	# Species for which control measures implemented	LT	**$500,000**

Objective C	**Implement control measures on 1 invasive animal species in the park.**	# Species for which control measures	ST	**$100,000**
Objective D	**Implement Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) for new invasive species.**	# Species for which control measures	ST	**$10,000**

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 the recorded cultural resources in the park.**	Documentation complete	LT	**$50,000**
Objective B	**Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological sites.**	Documentation complete	LT	**$50,000**
Objective C	**Bring recorded cultural resources into good condition.**	# Sites in good condition	LT	**$10,000**

Goal VIII: Develop and maintain recreation use areas and support infrastructure.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective A	**Improve 4 use areas.**	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	C	**$350,000**
Objective B	**Develop 7 new use areas.**	# Facilities/Miles of Trail/Miles of Road	C	**$100,000**

Summary of Estimated Costs

Management Categories	**Total Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Resource Management	
Administration and Support	
Capital Improvements	
Recreation Visitor Services	
Law Enforcement Activities	

Note: Law enforcement activities in Florida State Parks are conducted by the FWC Division of Law Enforcement and by local law enforcement agencies.

Addendum 1—Acquisition History

Acquisition History

DRP Land Acquisition History Report	
Facility Name	Bald Point State Park
Date Updated	9/19/2022
County	Franklin
Trustees Lease Number	4244
Current Park Size	12,154.21

Acquisition History

Parcel DMID	Date Acquired	Initial Seller	Initial Purchaser	Instrument Type	Section, Township, Range (STR)
337808	8/30/1999	The Trust for Public Land, a nonprofit California corporation (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	21, 28, 33/06S/01W, 4, 5/07S/01W
331207	12/14/2000	William H. and Catherine H. Webster (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	24/05S/02W
345011	8/1/2001	John W. and Julie W. Stanton (P2000 Funds)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	02/06S/01W
331248	12/13/2001	Laura J. and John W. Morgan, III (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	28/06S/01W
331250	1/25/2002	Lana Gleichman (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	26/06S/01W
313016	2/27/2002	LGR Investments Fund, Ltd. (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	28/06S/01W
332332	6/5/2002	Pamela C. McDaniel f/k/a Pamela C. Jackson (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	28/06S/01W
329284	6/19/2002	Gwendolyn S. Mathis (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	28/06S/01W
331251	6/20/2002	Lucy Rachel Pratt (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	28/06S/01W
331249	6/22/2002	Mary Moore Ellis, James Calvin Ellis, and Sara Ellis Johnston (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	28/06S/01W
342973	8/6/2002	Rhonda Q. Harvey and David F. Harvey, Individually and as Trustees of the Rhonda Q. Harvey Revocable Trust Agreement and Ronald A. Mowrey and Rebecca H. Mowrey (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	24/05S/02W
337804	10/27/2002	John E. Flournoy, Jr. and L. Phillip Flournoy (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	28/06S/01W
313266	12/2/2002	St. Joe Timberland Company of Delaware, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	17-20, 29-32/06S/01W, 13, 24, 25, 36/06S/02W
357230	7/18/2007	The Trust for Public Land, a nonprofit California corporation (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Quit Claim Deed	28/06S/01W
359960	4/9/2009	Mary C. Goostree	Trustees	Warranty Deed	28/06S/01W
359961	4/13/2009	Loretta Clark Hadley, f/k/a Loretta D. Clark	Trustees	Warranty Deed	28/06S/01W
367129	8/17/2011	Michael G. Kennedy	Trustees	Warranty Deed	28/06S/01W
378820	5/7/2018	Juliet G. Lee (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	28/06S/01W
382657	9/30/2020	Ochlockonee Timberlands, LLC, a Florida limited liability company (Florida Forever Funds-FFF, The Nature Conservancy- TNC, and Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative-REPI)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	31,32/05S/02W, 33,34/05S/03W, 18,19/06S/01W, 5-9, 13-30, 35,36/06S/02W, 1-4, 9-14, 23-26, 35,36/06S/03W
383867	8/23/2021	Ray C. and Mary Price (Dickerson Bay CARL Project)	Trustees	Warranty Deed	28/06S/01W

Lease Number	Initial Lease Date	Initial Lessor	Initial Lessee	Expiration Date
4244	9/2/1999	The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida	DEP/DRP	9/1/2049

Outstanding Issue(s)	Type of Instrument	Brief Description of the Outstanding Issue
NA		

Acquisition History

Acquisition History

DRP Land Acquisition History Report	
Facility Name	Ochlockonee River State Park
Date Updated	9/19/2022
County	Wakulla
Trustees lease Number	2469
Current Park Size	571.98

Acquisition History

Parcel DMID	Date Acquired	Initial Seller	Initial Purchaser	Instrument Type	Section, Township, Range (STR)
4502	5/14/1970	United States of America	Trustees and State of Florida Board of Education	Deed	25,30,31/SS/02W, 36/0SS/03W
343603	6/24/2004	St. Joe Timberland Company of Delaware, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company	Trustees	Special Warranty Deed	35/0SS/03W

lease Number	Initial lease Date	Initial lessor	Initial lessee	Expiration Date
2469	10/12/1970	The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida	DEP/DRP	10/12/2069

Outstanding Issue(s)	Type of Instrument	Brief Description of the Outstanding Issue
NA		

Acquisition History

Addendum 2—Advisory Group Members and Report

Local Government

Chuck Hess, District 5 Commissioner
Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners

Bert Boldt II, District 2 Commissioner
Franklin County Board of County Commissioners

Lara Edwards, Mayor
City of Sopchoppy

Thomas Herndon, Outreach Coordinator
Wakulla County Tourist Development Council

John Solomon, Director
Franklin County Tourist Development Council

Fonda Davis, Interim Director
Franklin County Parks and Recreation

Bryan Roddenberry, Director
Wakulla County Recreation Department

Cathy Davis
Franklin Soil and Water Conservation District

Wayne Cooper, Chair
Wakulla Soil and Water Conservation District

Agency Representatives

Kristen Ebersol, Park Manager
Bald Point State Park Ochlockonee River State Park

Jonathan Brucker, Aquatic Preserve Manager
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection

Larame Ferry, Land Conservation and Planning Administrator
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Chris Colburn, Manager Tallahassee Forestry Center Florida Forest Service

Clinton A. Davis, Operations Administrator
Tallahassee Forestry Center Florida Forest Service

Terry Peacock, Manager
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge

Benjamin Faure, Chief
Bureau of Land Management Operations
Northwest Florida Water Management District

Local Stakeholder Groups

Grant Gelhardt, Chair
Sierra Club, Big Bend Chapter

Kathleen Carr, President
Apalachee Audobon Society

Elwood McElhaney, Chair
Florida Trail Association, Apalachee Chapter

David Rodenberry, President
Florida Native Plant Society, Sarracenia Chapter

Derry Walsh, Region B Co-Director
Florida Paddling Trail Association

Ben Houston, Government Outreach Coordinator
Alligator Point-St. Teresa Association

Nancy Stephens, President
North Florida Backcountry Horsemen

Advisory Group Report

The Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) held two public advisory group meetings to review the proposed unit management plans (UMP) for Ochlockonee River State Park and Bald Point State Park. The first meeting was held at the Sopchoppy City Hall in Wakulla County on Tuesday, October 4, 2022 from 3:00pm to 7:00pm. The second meeting was held on Wednesday, October 5, 2022 from 3:00pm to 7:00pm at the Florida State University Coastal and Marine Laboratory in Franklin County, Florida. Due to the combined natured of the two parks' UMPs, the same information was presented at both meetings. Meeting notices were published in the Florida Administrative Register, September 28, 2022, Volume 48, Issue 189, included on the Department Internet Calendar, posted in clear view at the park, and promoted locally.

The meetings on October 4 and October 5 provided a forum for engaging and informing the public on the proposed unit management plans. Both meetings were conducted in an open house format. Posters of maps were placed on easels throughout the meeting room, depicting each park's natural resources, existing facilities, and conceptual land use plans. Park, district, and central office staff were present at each map station to provide information and converse with members of the public. This format facilitated one-on-one conversations, in which citizens and advisory group members were able to discuss issues with staff and propose solutions.

The purpose of the advisory group meeting is to provide the advisory group members an opportunity to discuss the draft management plan. Advisory groups for Florida State Parks consist of stakeholders – which include representatives of local, state, and federal government agencies, environmental organizations, recreational user groups, adjacent landowners, and the park's citizen support organization.

Public Participation:
Public Meeting Attendees **26**
Written Comments from General Public **1**

Advisory Group Report

The public advisory group meetings for the proposed unit management plans for Ochlockonee River State Park and Bald Point State Park were held on October 4, 2022 at the Sopchcoppy City Hall and on October 5, 2022 at the Florida State University Coastal and Marine Lab. Both meetings were conducted from 3:00pm to 7:00pm.

Clinton Davis and Jason Love represented the Florida Forest Service; Diana Pepe represented the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; Jonathan Brucker represented the Alligator Harbor Aquatic Preserve; Ricky Jones and Michael Moron represented Franklin County; Nancy Stephens represented the North Florida Backcountry Horsemen; Kathleen Carr and Rob Williams represented the Apalachee Audubon Society; Derry Walsh and David Morse represented the Florida Paddling Trails Association; and David Rodenberry represented the Florida Native Plant Society. Appointed members unable to attend included Chuck Hess, Bert Boldt, Lara Edwards, Thomas Herndon, John Solomon, Fonda Davis, Bryan Roddenberry, Cathy Davis, Wayne Cooper, Terry Peacock, Benjamin Faure, Grant Gelhardt, Elwood McElhaney, and Ben Houston.

Attending DRP staff included Steve Cutshaw, Sasha Craft, Harrison Nichols, Daniel Alsentzer, Joel Allbritton, Kristin Ebersol, and Jonah Snelling.

Summary of Written Advisory Group Comments

Diana Pepe and **Nick Vitale** (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission) provided various comments regarding corrections and updates to the plans' imperiled species lists and objectives. They pointed out several species mentioned in the plans which are no longer listed as imperiled. They recommended adding an objective to improve shorebird nesting habitat and provided several potential action items to go along with such an objective. They expressed concern with the plan's proposal to assess the feasibility of a boat ramp along Alligator Harbor, noting that increased human activity in the harbor could be detrimental to nesting and roosting shorebird habitat in the area. They also recommended adding several periodically submerged sandbars/islands located in Alligator Harbor and the mouth of Ochlockonee Bay to Bald Point State Park's optimum boundary, explaining that these areas provided shorebird nesting and foraging habitat. Finally, they recommended updating Bald Point's park boundary to ensure the current shoreline profile is included.

Jason Love (Florida Forest Service) noted the need for short- or long-term estimates for each objective as well as the need for discussion of surplus lands determinations. He commented on the importance of coordination between the DRP and the Florida Forest Service in conducting timber harvesting on the St. Teresa tract, as the tract shares management roads with the adjacent Tate's Hell State Forest. He further emphasized the importance of coordination to allow for connectivity of hiking and equestrian trails between the St. Teresa tract and Tate's Hells State Forest.

Jonathan Brucker (Alligator Harbor Aquatic Preserve) was concerned with the proposed potential development of a boat ramp along Alligator Harbor. He pointed out that by Aquatic Preserve rule, expansion of existing facilities should take precedence over development of new facilities. He stated that expansion of marine facilities could adversely impact water quality, critical wildlife species, and habitats, while noting that, as an Outstanding Florida Water, degradation of Alligator Harbor's ambient water quality is not allowed. He reiterated several times that feasibility studies and environmental impact analyses would be necessary to determine if improvements to Leonard's Landing or development of a new launch at Two Rut are possible.

Dorsey Demaster (Florida Paddling Trails Association [FPTA]) expressed enthusiasm for the potential for the parks in this plan to expand paddling, hiking, and biking opportunities. She offered the FPTA's assistance in development of camping platforms for paddle-in campsites across the parks, something that the FTPA has extensive experience in constructing. She requested the development of an additional small access point from Bear Creek south of the St. Teresa bluffs, in addition to the access point north of the bluffs included in the draft plan. She also requested the establishment of a paddle-in primitive campsite in the Shell Hammock area and encouraged the DRP to explore opportunities to provide biking and paddling access to select primitive campsites. Finally, she noted the FPTA's desire to see separate locations for paddle craft launch from existing paved ramps and ADA-accessible ramps, noting that paved ramps are often damaging to paddle craft and can create conflicts with motorized boaters while ADA-accessible launches often cannot accommodate larger kayaks and canoes.

Nancy Stephens (North Florida Backcountry Horsemen) indicated her group was excited by the proposed primitive equestrian campground, noting that the nearest comparable equestrian camps on public land were located some 200 miles away in the Blackwater River State Forest. They were also excited by the opportunity for longer trail rides afforded by the large acreage of the St. Teresa Tract and the potential for even more mileage by connecting with Tate's Hell State Forest. Ms. Stephens requested up to 30 miles of equestrian trails within the St. Teresa Tract and 10 miles of trails within the Bald Point Tract, as well as additional semi-primitive facilities including a portable restroom, overflow pens, a manure dump site, and provision of water and shade. She advocated for an equestrian day use parking area near US Highway 98 to mitigate wear and tear on park roads due to increased use by trucks with horse trailers. She also expressed desire for equestrian trails that led to/followed along the Ochlockonee River and/or Bay. Finally, she consistently reiterated her group's desire for equestrian facilities to be well-separated from other day- and overnight-use, stating that this separation would be safer and provide a better experience for all user groups.

Ricky D. Jones (Franklin County Board of County Commissioners) provided brief written comments requesting that the new management plan include language to "build a boat ramp that includes adequate parking, with access to Alligator Harbor, on state land." He indicated that the two existing county boat ramps in the area cannot currently handle the increased use caused by the aquaculture lease holders.

Rob Williams (Apalachee Audubon Society) provided thorough comments on various aspects of the draft management plan. Some of these comments included corrections to the imperiled species inventory, suggestions for more robust imperiled species monitoring actions, and emphasis on protecting existing bird habitat found within the parks. Mr. Williams was especially concerned with protecting the small area of maritime hammock found within the North Point beach access area, noting that this area was an important stopover point for many species of migrating birds. He also emphasized the importance of the North Point beaches for foraging and nesting by shorebirds. Thus, Mr. Williams strongly advocated for limiting any further development in this use area and suggested further protective actions be taken, such as designating the area as a "Bird Friendly Beach," conducting small-scale vegetation management to improve potential habitat, and expanding signage and interpretation related to damage caused by pets, litter, and improper visitor activity. Mr. Williams also suggested adding monitoring of the Bachman's Sparrow to the plan's resource management actions, reasoning that the presence of this species is reflective of the health of southern pine forests and can be used to help guide natural community management decisions. Finally, Mr. Williams echoed the comments received from FWC by advocating for the addition of the semi-submerged sandbars/islands located north of the North Point beach area to the park's optimum boundary and by recommending DRP staff ensure Bald Point's park boundary matches the current shoreline profile.

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. The 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 Division of Recreation and Parks staff.

Addendum 3 - References Cited

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Addendum 4—Geological Information

Ochlockonee River State Park

Topography

Ochlockonee River State Park occurs in the physiographic province known as the Ochlockonee River Valley Lowlands, a sub province of the Apalachicola Coastal Lowlands. The area is generally flat with occasional depressions. A significant portion of the park is between five and ten feet above mean sea level. Generally, the higher elevations are along the bank of the Ochlockonee River, and the lower elevations are located in the north and west areas of the park. One of the only significant man-made topographical features was the creation of a borrow pit. The pit is now a small pond and is being allowed to fill in and re-vegetate naturally. The sand taken from the pit was used in the construction of park service roads within the unit. The building of service roads in the park has caused at least some disruption of the natural hydrology. This is mainly seen in the slightly drier than normal natural communities. Overall, this disruption is deemed minimal, but care should be taken when any ground disturbance is undertaken.

Geology

All of the Florida Panhandle is underlain by carbonate bedrock over which sands and other sediments have been deposited. Based on data from local wells, the underlying limestone found within the park is the fossil rich St. Marks formation occurring in the late Miocene. The St. Marks formation is the upper most unit of the Floridan Aquifer. The overlying undifferentiated Holocene and Pleistocene terrace sands and alluvium were deposited either as a part of the Silver Bluff Terrace, which represents a postglacial marine advance of four to five thousand years ago, or the older Pamlico Terrace, which represents the last interglacial periods eight to nine thousand years ago. The deposits are usually indistinguishable since the park is near the interface of the terraces.

Minerals

There are no known mineral deposits of commercial value at this park.

Soils

There are eight soil types occurring at the park (see Soils Map). Mainly quartz sand, they are relatively clay free, clean, unconsolidated and acidic. The soils are permeable but due to low elevation, are poorly drained. Management activities will follow generally accepted best management practices to prevent soil erosion and conserve soil and water resources on site.

The riverbanks of the park are continuing to experience significant erosion, due in part to wave action of boats and personal watercraft and human activity on the riverbank. Some erosion is due to visitor foot traffic along the banks. Recent activity from several hurricanes has caused additional erosion on all sections of the riverbanks.

Bald Point State Park

Topography

Bald Point State Park is located on the eastern portion of the St. James Island Peninsula. To the north is the Ochlockonee Bay, and to the south is Alligator Harbor. This area lies within the Apalachicola Coastal Lowlands, a sub-unit of the much broader Gulf Coastal Lowlands. The topography of the lowlands is generally flat. The majority of the park uplands consist of various pine flatwoods natural communities. These areas generally range from 2 to 8 feet above sea level and are subject to storm surge flooding during major storm events.

A few areas of the park do have notable topographic relief. Stable secondary dunes, anchored by xeric oaks, occur along Bald Point Road from the Sun Rise day use area to the northern end of the maritime hammock. Relatively high ridges occur in the Choctawhatchee sand pine (*Pinus clausa var. immuginata*) scrub located within management zone BP JJ. Elevations along the ridges approach 40 feet above sea level. These sand ridge features continue off of the park to the west towards St. Teressa and are presumed to be ancient dunes from a past geologic era. Similar features occur within adjacent management zone BP BB, where elevations along and sand live oak (*Quercus geminata*) and rosemary (*Ceratiola ericoides*) scrub ridge just west of Little Tucker Lake reach 40 feet above sea level. These areas have the highest elevations within the State Park.

Geology

The underlying geology of Franklin County can be summarized as a series of formations and overlying sediments. The Miocene Period St. Marks Formation is composed of tan to white, molluskan moldic, very fine-grained, uncrystallized to completely recrystallized limestone. In eastern and central Franklin County, the top of the formation is located at approximately 300 to 450 feet below mean sea level. The formation dips to the south and southwest. The St. Marks limestone overlies the Suwannee Limestone and underlies the Bruce Creek Limestone.

Early to middle Miocene Period Bruce Creek Limestone is composed of tan to gray, sandy, fossiliferous limestone. In Franklin County, the top of the formation ranges from 25 feet below mean sea level in the extreme eastern portion of the county to almost 350 feet below mean sea level in the extreme western portion of the county. The Bruce Creek Limestone under lies the Intracoastal Formation.

The middle Miocene to late Pliocene Period Intracoastal Formation overlies the limestone of the Burce Creek Formation. The Intracoastal Formation is composed of very sandy, phosphatic, poorly cemented and crumbly, fossiliferous, coarse grained limestone. Fossils include foraminifera, mollusks, shark teeth, ostracods, sponge spicules and echinoids. The Intracoastal Formation is overlain by the Alum Bluff Group sediments.

Late Pliocene Period Alum Bluff sediments consist of two general lithologies. These include unconsolidated to poorly indurated, slightly phosphatic, sandy, shelly limestone in a calcite or clay matrix. Mollusks are the most common type of fossil. The Alum Bluff Group sediments are overlain by undifferentiated surficial sediments. Pleistocene and Holocene sediments consist of alluvium and marine terrace deposits. They are predominantly unconsolidated quartz sand, sandy clay, and clayey sand, all of which are unfossiliferous.

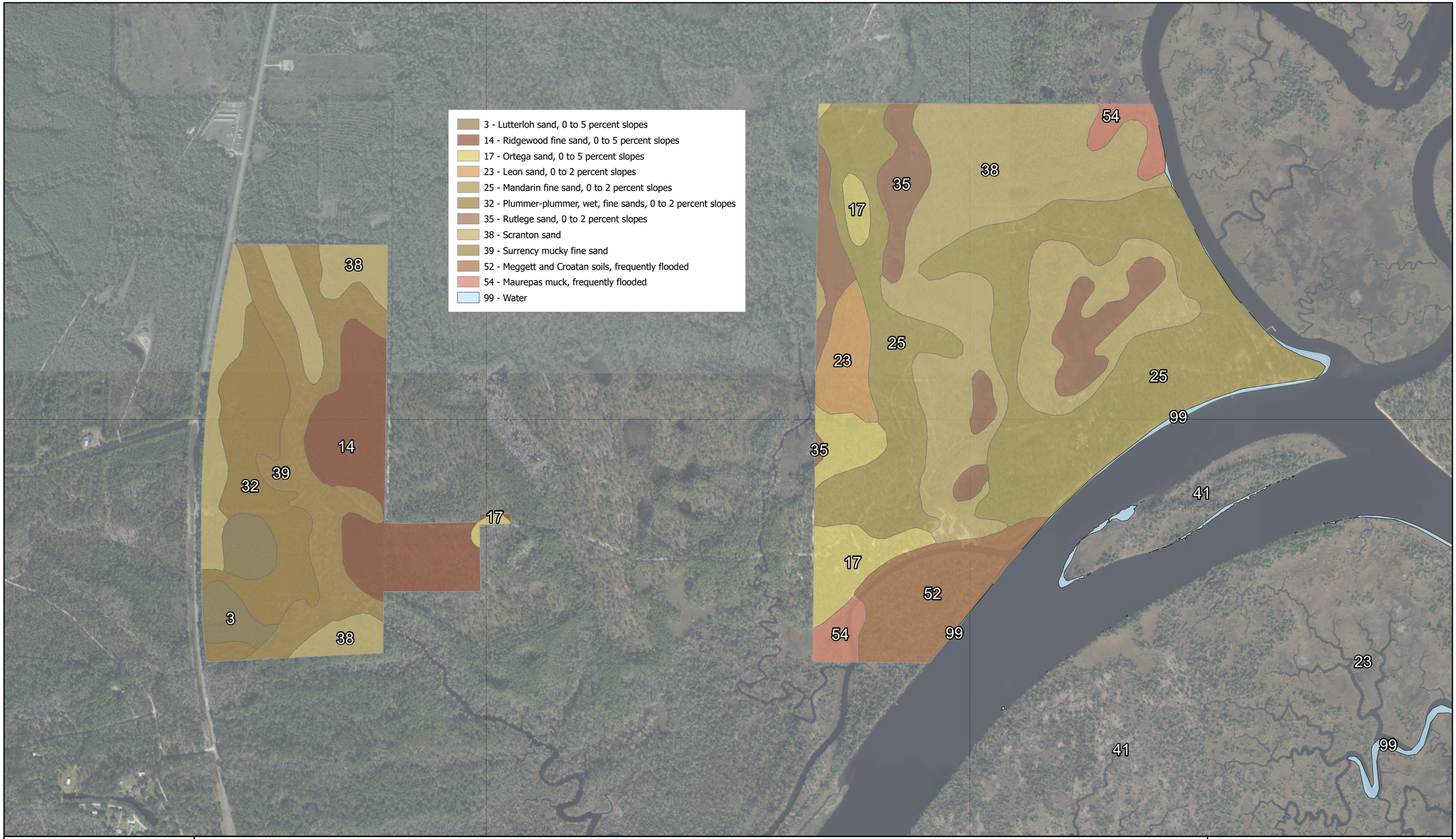
Minerals

There are no minerals of commercial value at Bald Point. Furthermore, there are no commercially mined mineral commodities in Franklin County. Unconsolidated sand is mined, in some locations throughout the county, from scattered shallow pits for local use.

Soils

Sixteen soil types occur in the park. Poorly drained Leon sand and Scranton fine sand encompass vast areas of the park and support a mosaic of mesic and wet flatwoods. Water is either at or very near the surface during wet periods. Ortega fine sand, Kershaw sand, Resota fine sand and Mandarin fine sand are abundant as well, supporting scrubby flatwoods and scrub communities. The various freshwater wetlands occur primarily on Rutlege sands and Pickney-Pamlico complex, depressional. The park's expansive and scenic tidal marshes mostly occur on Diregо and Byvi soils. The secondary dune ridges along portions of Bald Point Road occur on Corolla sand and Newhan-Corolla complex, rolling. Addendum 4 contains detailed descriptions of these and other soil units found within the park.

Natural systems management that strives to enhance and maintain native plant communities will provide for the conservation of soil resources at this park. Within the vast majority of the park, soil erosion has not occurred. Eroding dune areas along the eastern side of Bald Point Road have been stabilized via sea oat planting and sand fencing. These problem areas were caused by foot traffic prior to State acquisition, which has since been resolved. Gradual shoreline erosion associated with sea level rise has been occurring since about the mid-20th Century and is evidenced by historic aerials, inundated pine snags, and submerged pine stumps.



OCHLOCKONEE RIVER STATE PARK
Soils

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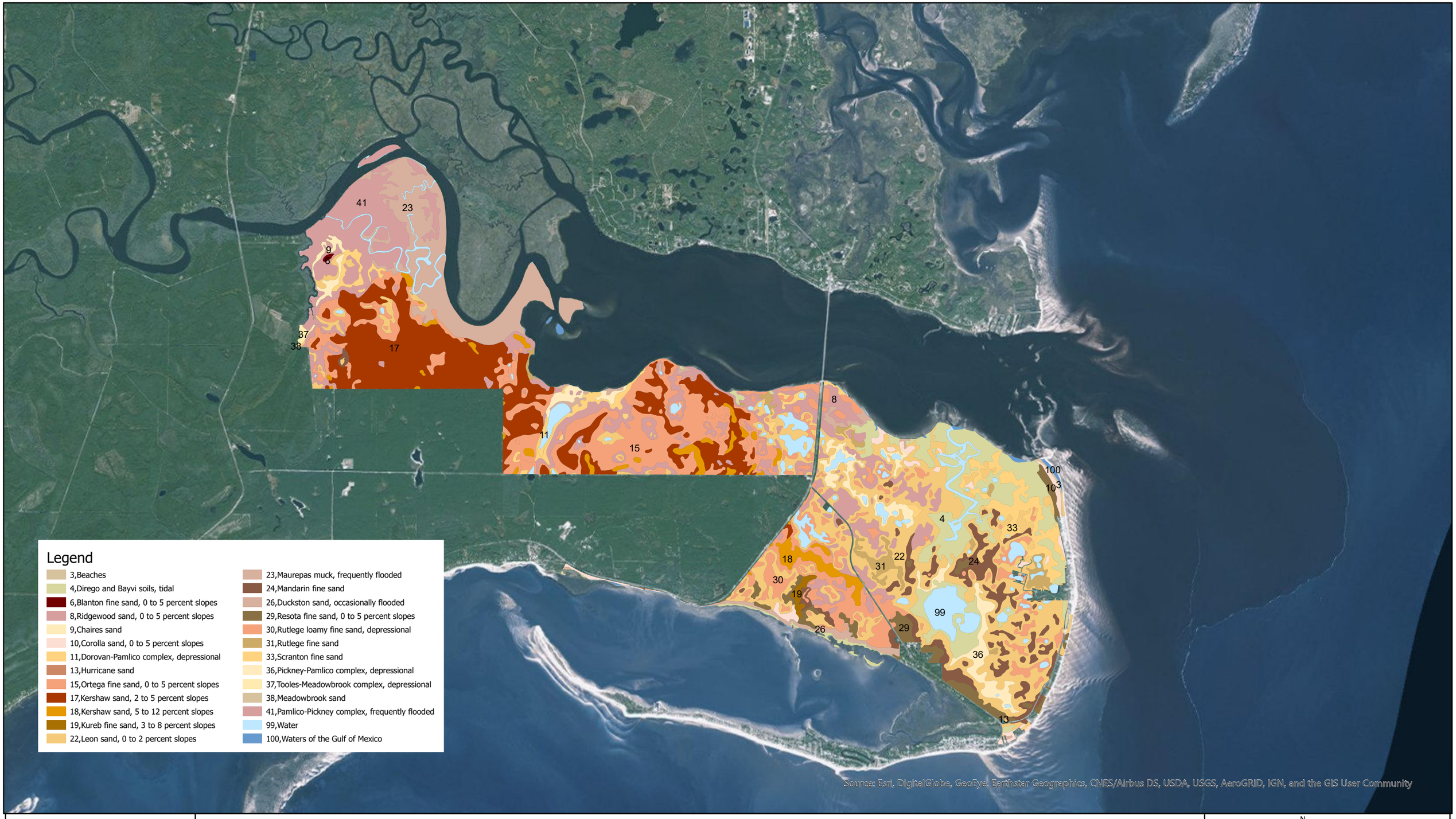
Sources: ESRI; Florida Department of Environmental Protection
This graphical representation is provided for informational purposes and should not be considered authoritative for navigational, engineering, legal, and other uses.



BALD POINT STATE PARK
Soils Map

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0 1 2 Miles

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Sources: ESRI; Florida Department of Environmental Protection
This graphical representation is provided for informational purposes and should not be considered authoritative for navigational, engineering, legal, and other uses.

Ochlockonee River State Park Soils Descriptions

(17) Ortega sand - This soil is moderately well drained, rapidly permeable, slope of 0 – 5 percent on ridges of the uplands. It forms in thick sandy marine or wind deposits. The water table is generally from 60 – 72 inches below the surface, but is occasionally from 40 – 60 inches during heaving rainfall. Soil reaction is very strongly acid to slightly acid. Texture includes sand and fine sand.

(23) Leon sand - This soil is excessively drained, very rapidly permeable, nearly level on broad flatwood areas and, in some places, along drainage ways. It forms in thick beds of sandy marine sediments. Slopes are less than 2 percent. The water table is at a depth of 10 – 40 inches for more than 9 months and at a depth of less than 10 inches for 1 – 4 months during periods of high rainfall. Soil reaction ranges from extremely acid to strongly acid at all depths. Texture is sand or loamy sand.

(25) Mandarin fine sand - This soil is somewhat poorly drained, moderately permeable with a slope of 0 – 2 percent. It forms in thick sandy deposits on marine terraces. The water table is at a depth of 20 – 40 inches for 4 – 6 months, greater than 40 inches for 6 – 8 months and 10 – 20 inches for up to 2 weeks out of the year. Soil reaction ranges from extremely acid to mediumly acid. Texture is fine sand, loamy fine sand, to sand.

(35) Rutledge sand - This soil is very poorly drained, rapidly permeable, nearly level in shallow depressional areas and narrow natural drainage ways. It forms in deposits of sandy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 – 2 percent. The water table is at or near the surface most of the year. Many areas are flooded frequently for brief periods. Soil reaction ranges from extremely acid to medium acid. Textures include sand, fine sand, loamy sand and loamy fine sand.

(38) Scranton sand - This soil is somewhat poorly drained, rapidly permeable, with slopes of less than 2 percent. It forms in deposits of sandy marine sediments. The water table is within 6 – 18 inches as much as 6 months most years. Soil reaction ranges form very strongly acid to slightly acid. Textures include loamy fine sand, loamy sand, fine sand or sand.

(52) Megget and Croatan Soils - These soils consist of nearly level, poorly drained soils that formed in marly and clayey marine sediment. These soils are on flood plains on the lower Coastal Plain and are frequently flooded. This flooding usually occurs in winter. The high water table is at or near the surface in winter and early spring. These soils are fine, mixed, therimic Albaqualfs.

(14) Ridgewood Fine Sand - This sand consists of nearly level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in thick deposits of sandy marine sediment. These soils are on low knolls, in the higher areas on flatwoods, and the uplands on the Coastal Plain. The seasonal high water table

is at a depth of 24 to 42 inches for 2 to 4 months of the year and at a depth of 30 to 72 inches for the remainder of the yea.

(54) Maurepas muck - This nearly level, very poorly drained, organic soil is in broad, mixed tidal and freshwater marsh areas on the gulf coast. Slopes are smooth or slightly convex. Surface layer is a dark grayish brown, decomposed muck about five inches thick. Underlying organic material to a depth of 72 inches.

(52) Meggett & croatan soils, frequently flooded - These soils are very poorly to poorly drained, slowly permeable and found on slopes of 0 – 3 percent. The soils are formed in clayey marine sediment and alluvial materials or on highly decomposed organic matter underlain by loamy textures marine and fluvial sediment. The water table is at or near the surface. The soil is frequently flooded for 2 – 15 days and saturated for 8 – 10 months. Soil reaction ranges from very strongly acid to moderately alkaline. Textures include clay loam, loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam and loamy sand.

(54) Maurepas Muck, frequently flooded - This soil is poorly to very poorly drained, rapidly permeable and found on slopes of 0 – 2 percent. The soil is formed in woody plant remains and is usually found in depressed swamps. The water table is within 6 inches of the surface. Soil reaction is medium acid to moderately alkaline. Texture is muck.

Bald Point State Park Soils Descriptions

(3) Beaches: Beaches consist of narrow strips of nearly level land areas along the Gulf of Mexico and adjacent bays. They formed in deposits of mixed sand and shell fragments. Individual areas range from less than 100 to more than 300 feet in width. As much as half of the beach can be flooded daily by high tides, and all of the beach can be flooded by storm tides. The most extensive areas of this unit are on St. Vincent Island, St. George Island, and Dog Island.

Beaches typically consist of loose, fine sand ranging from gray to white or sand that contains various quantities of broken shells throughout. In most areas the shell fragments are the size of sand grains, but in some areas they are larger in some parts of the profile. Layers differ primarily in color or in shell content. Some profiles appear uniform throughout.

Included in mapping are small areas of Corolla, Duckston, and Hurricane soils. These soils are on the landward fringes of the map unit.

Beaches are covered daily with saltwater at high tides. They are susceptible to movement by the wind and tide. Many areas do not support vegetation, and the remaining areas are sparsely vegetated by salt-tolerant plants.

Beaches are not suitable for cultivation or for use as woodland. Beaches are used intensively for recreation. Homes and commercial buildings have been built on the fringes of beaches in many places. Beaches are not suitable for homesite development, however, because of the frequent tidal flooding. No capability subclass or woodland ordination symbol is assigned.

4) Direго and Bayvi soils, tidal: These very poorly drained, nearly level soils are in gulf coast tidal marshes and in estuarine marshes along the lower reaches of the Apalachicola River. Individual areas are generally elongated along the gulf cast and are irregularly shaped or elongated in other places. They range from 3 to several thousand acres in size. They are about 50 percent Direго soil and 40 percent Bayvi soil. Slopes are less than 1 percent

Typically, the surface layer of the Direго soil is very dark grayish brown muck about 35 inches thick. The upper part of the subsurface layer is very dark brown mucky sand about 12 inches thick. The lower part to a depth of 72 inches or more is very dark grayish brown sand.

Typically, the surface layer of the Bayvi soil is about 26 inches thick. The upper 8 inches is dark gray sand. Subsurface, to 80 inches or more, is gray mottled sand with light gray streaks. In most areas the natural vegetation consists of black needlerush, marshhay, and cordgrass.

These soils are unsuitable for homesite development, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, and recreational uses because of the high salt content, the daily flooding, the wetness, the high sulfide content, and low strength.

(8) Ridgewood Sand, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes: This somewhat poorly drained, nearly level or gently sloping soil is on slightly convex knolls in the uplands and in the flatwoods. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from 5 to 150 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is gray sand about 5 inches thick. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is sand. The upper 29 inches is brownish yellow and has light gray mottles in the lower part. The next 30 inches is very pale brown and has strong brown and brownish yellow mottles. The lower 16 inches or more is light brownish gray and brown.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Albany, Hurricane, Ortega, and Scranton soils. The somewhat poorly drained Albany and Hurricane soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Ridgewood soil. The moderately well drained Ortega soils are on the slightly higher convex knolls or ridges. The poorly drained Scranton soils are in low flats or slight depressions.

On 95 percent of the acreage mapped as Ridgewood sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, Ridgewood and similar soils make up 80 to 99 percent of the mapped areas. The Ridgewood soil has a seasonal high water table at a depth of 24 to 42 inches for 2 to 4 months in most years. The water table is at a depth of 15 to 24 inches for less than 3 weeks in some years. The available water capacity is low in the surface layer and very low or low in the rest of the profile. Permeability is rapid. The content of organic matter and natural fertility are low.

Most areas are used for commercial production of pine trees. The natural vegetation consists of slash pine, longleaf pine, and scattered oak and an understory of wiregrass and scattered saw palmetto.

(10) Corolla sand: This somewhat poorly drained, nearly level or gently sloping soil is on flats and small dunes and in swales on large dunes along the gulf coast beaches. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent but are generally less than 3 percent. Individual areas are narrow and elongated and range from 5 to 100 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is light gray sand about 6 inches thick. The next layer is sand. The upper 18 inches is very pale brown, and the lower 8 inches

is light gray. The next 2 inches is a buried surface layer of grayish brown sand. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is light gray sand.

Many areas are used for homesite development. In most areas the natural vegetation consists of slash pine, longleaf pine, and live oak and an understory of wax myrtle and scattered saw palmetto. Many of the areas nearest to the gulf coast do not have trees and are sparsely vegetated with sea oats and other beach grasses and scattered shrubs.

This soil is generally unsuited to cultivated crops, pasture, and the production of timber because of the low level of fertility and the proximity to the coast.

(11) Dorovan-Pamlico complex, depressional: These very poorly drained, nearly level soils are in depressions and poorly defined drainageways. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Individual areas of these soils are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 500 acres in size. They are about 55 percent Dorovan soil and 30 percent Pamlico soil.

Typically, the surface layer of the Dorovan soil is black muck about 68 inches thick. The subsurface layer to a depth of 80 inches or more is very dark gray muck.

Typically, the surface layer of the Pamlico soil is very dark brown muck about 7 inches thick. The subsurface layer is dark brown muck about 31 inches thick. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is dark grayish brown and grayish brown fine sand.

In most areas the natural vegetation consists of blackgum, cypress, sweetbay, swamp tupelo, black titi, and scattered slash pine.

These soils are unsuitable for crops, pasture and hay, and the production of pine trees. They also are unsuited to use as sites for homes, small commercial buildings, and local roads and streets. The ponded seasonal high water table, a lack of suitable drainage outlets, and low strength are limitations.

(13) Hurricane sand: This somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soil is on low coastal ridges and slight knolls in the flatwoods. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent. Individual areas are elongated or irregularly shaped and range from 5 to 100 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is sand about 7 inches thick. The upper 3 inches is gray, and the lower 4 inches is brown. The subsurface layer, to a depth of about 55 inches, is sand. The upper 17 inches is brownish yellow, the next 10 inches is light yellowish brown, and the lower 21 inches is white. The subsoil,

to a depth of about 76 inches, is sand. The upper 13 inches is brown, and the lower 8 inches is dark brown. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is pinkish gray sand.

The Hurricane soil has a seasonal high water table at a depth of 24 to 42 inches for 2 to 4 months in most years. The water table can rise to a depth of 15 to 24 inches for brief periods after heavy rains. The available water capacity is low. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. The content of organic matter and natural fertility are low.

Most areas are used for the production of pine trees. The natural vegetation consists of slash pine, longleaf pine, and scattered oak and an understory of saw palmetto, gallberry, and wiregrass.

This soil is poorly suited to most cultivated crops because of droughtiness and the rapid leaching of plant nutrients.

(15) Ortega fine sand 0 to 5 percent slopes: This moderately well drained, nearly level or gently sloping soil is on side slopes or in concave areas in the sandy uplands. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 500 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is grayish brown fine sand about 5 inches thick. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is fine sand. The upper 38 inches is brownish yellow. The next 20 inches is very pale brown and has light gray and strong brown mottles. The lower 17 inches or more is light gray and has strong brown and reddish yellow mottles.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Hurricane, Kershaw, Resota, and Ridgewood soils. The moderately well drained Resota soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Ortega soil. The excessively drained Kershaw soils are on high ridges. The somewhat poorly drained Ridgewood and Hurricane soils are in slight depressions and low swales.

On 80 percent of the acreage mapped as Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, Ortega and similar soils make up 75 to 89 percent of the mapped areas.

The Ortega soil has a seasonal high water table at a depth of 60 to 72 inches for as long as 6 months in most years. The water table is at a depth of 42 to 60 inches for 1 to 3 months in most years during periods of heavy rainfall. The available water capacity is low in the surface layer and very low in the underlying material. Permeability is rapid. The content of organic matter and natural fertility are low.

Most areas are used for the production of pine trees. The natural vegetation consists of sand pine, scattered longleaf pine and turkey oak and an understory of wiregrass and scattered saw palmetto.

(18) Kershaw sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes: This excessively drained, sloping or strongly sloping soil is on side slopes and tops of high sandy ridges. Slopes generally range from 5 to 12 percent but range from 2 to 5 percent in some areas. Individual areas are elongated or irregularly shaped and range from 50 to 200 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is gray sand about 5 inches thick. The next layer is 53 inches of light yellowish brown sand. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is very pale brown fine sand that has small patches of white, clean sand grains.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Kureb, Ortega, Resota, and Ridgewood soils. The moderately well drained Ortega and Resota soils are on low side slopes. The somewhat poorly drained Ridgewood soils are in low swales and slight depressions.

On 80 percent of the acreage mapped as Kershaw sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes, Kershaw and similar soils make up 76 to 100 percent of the mapped areas.

The Kershaw soil does not have a seasonal high water table within a depth of 80 inches. The available water capacity is very low. Permeability is very rapid. The content of organic matter and natural fertility are low.

Most areas are used for the production of pine trees. The natural vegetation consists of sand pine and scrub oak with an understory of rosemary, or longleaf pine and turkey oak with an understory of wiregrass and scattered saw palmetto.

(22) Leon sand: This poorly drained, nearly level soil is in broad areas in the flatwoods and on knolls or low ridges in titi bogs. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from 5 to 200 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark gray sand about 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer is white sand about 14 inches thick. The subsoil is sand. The upper 18 inches is very dark brown, and the lower 32 inches is very dark brownish gray and dark brown. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is light brownish gray and dark grayish brown fine sand.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Lynn Haven, Mandarin, Sapelo, and Scranton soils. The poorly drained Sapelo soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Leon soil. The poorly drained Lynn Haven and Scranton soils are in the slightly lower areas in the flatwoods.

The Leon soil has a seasonal high water table at a depth of 6 to 12 inches for 1 to 4 months in most years. The water table recedes to a depth of more than 40 inches during dry periods. The available water capacity is very low in the surface and subsurface layers and low in the subsoil.

Most areas are wooded. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine, slash pine, saw palmetto, gallberry, wax myrtle, wiregrass, running oak, black titi, and fetterbush lyonia.

(24) Mandarin fine sand: This somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soil is on low coastal ridges and knolls in the flatwoods. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent. Individual areas are narrow and elongated and range from 5 to 100 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is gray fine sand about 4 inches thick. Below this, to a depth of about 25 inches, is light gray fine sand. The subsoil is about 9 inches of fine sand. It is dark reddish brown that grades to dark brown. The next 27 inches is brown fine sand. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is white fine sand that has brown and yellow mottles.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Corolla, Hurricane, Leon, Resota, and Ridgewood soils.

The Mandarin soil has a seasonal high water table at a depth of 18 to 36 inches for 3 to 6 months in most years. The available water capacity is very low in the surface and subsurface layers and moderate in the subsoil. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers and moderate in the subsoil.

Most areas are used for the production of pine trees or support natural vegetation. Some areas have been used for homesite development. The natural vegetation consists of sand pine, slash pine, longleaf pine, and turkey oak and an understory of wiregrass, pennyroyal, and scattered saw palmetto.

(26) Duckston Sand: This poorly drained, nearly level soil is on level flats adjacent to coastal dunes and marshes and in low swales between dunes. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Individual areas are elongated and range from 5 to 100 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark gray sand about 4 inches thick. The underlying material extends to a depth of 80 inches or more. In sequence downward, it is 5 inches of grayish brown sand, 19 inches of light brownish gray sand, 25 inches on white sand, and 27 inches or more of light gray sand.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Bayvi, Corolla, Rutlege, and Scranton soils. The poorly drained Scranton soils are in landscape positions that are similar to those of the Duckston soil but are farther inland. The very poorly drained Bayvi soils are in the tidal marshes. The Rutlege soils are in the lower swales between dunes. The somewhat poorly drained Corolla soils are on small dune ridges. Also included are deep, sandy soils that have a weakly stained layer. These soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Duckston soil.

On 80 percent of the acreage mapped as Duckston sand, occasionally flooded, Duckston and similar soils make up 78 to 100 percent of the mapped areas.

The Duckston soil has a high water table within a depth of 12 inches throughout most years. The water table may fluctuate slightly with the rising and falling tide. Flooding is likely during periods of heavy rainfall in combination with high tides or during strong coastal storms. The available water capacity is very low. Permeability is very rapid. The content of organic matter and natural fertility are low.

Most areas support natural vegetation and are managed for recreational uses or wildlife habitat. A few areas have been developed as homesites and building sites. The natural vegetation is that of a maritime forest or a low coastal savannah. The maritime forest vegetation generally consists of cabbage palms, eastern red cedar, live oak, laurel oak, slash pine, gallberry, wax myrtle, scattered saw palmetto, fetterbush lyonia, and marshy cordgrass. The coastal savannah vegetation consists dominantly of marshhay cordgrass, sea oats, gulf mushily, sand cordgrass, and various other low grasses and widely scattered slash pine and shrubs.

(29) Resota Fine Sand: This moderately well drained, nearly level or gently sloping soil is on coastal ridges and remnant dunes. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from 3 to 150 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is gray fine sand about 3 inches thick. The subsurface layer is white fine sand about 19 inches thick. The subsoil, to a depth of about 58 inches, is fine sand. It has organic stains at its upper boundary. The upper 22 inches is brownish yellow, and the lower 14 inches is yellow and has reddish yellow mottles. The substratum to a depth of 80 inches or more is very pale brown fine sand that has reddish yellow mottles.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Corolla, Kureb, Mandarin, Ortega, and Ridgewood soils. The moderately well drained Ortega soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Resota soil. The excessively drained Kureb soils are on high ridges and knolls. The somewhat poorly drained Ridgewood, Corolla, and Mandarin soils are in slight swales and on the lower ridge slopes.

On 90 percent of the acreage mapped as Resota fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, Resota and similar soils make up 76 to 100 percent of the mapped areas.

The Resota soil has a seasonal high water table at a depth of 40 to 60 inches for as long as 6 months in most years. The water table is below a depth of 60 inches during dry periods. The available water capacity is very low. Permeability is very rapid. The content of organic matter and natural fertility are low.

Most areas support natural vegetation. Some areas have been developed as homesites. The natural vegetation consists of sand pine, scrub oak, longleaf pine, and turkey oak and an understory of wiregrass, rosemary, and scattered saw palmetto.

(30) Rutlege Loamy Fine Sand: This very poorly drained, nearly level soil is in depressions. Slopes are generally less than 2 percent. Individual areas are somewhat circular or oval or are elongated and range from 3 to 50 acres in size.

Typically the surface layer is about 11 inches thick. The upper 5 inches is black loamy fine sand, and the lower 6 inches is very dark gray fine sand. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is light gray sand.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Lynn Haven, Pickney, and Scranton soils. The very poorly drained Pickney and Scranton soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Rutlege soil. The poorly drained Lynn Haven soils are on slight knolls in depressions or near the edges of depressions. Also included are soils that are similar to the Rutlege soil but have a thin surface layer of muck. These soils are in landscaper positions similar to those of the Rutlege soil.

On 95 percent of the acreage mapped as Rutlege loamy fine sand, depressional, Rutlege and similar soils make up 78 to 100 percent of the mapped area.

The Rutlege soil has a seasonal high water table ponded on the surface or within a depth of 24 inches for 3 to 6 months in most years. The available water capacity is low. Permeability is rapid. The content of organic matter is high in the surface layer and low in the rest of the profile. Natural fertility is medium.

Most areas support natural vegetation, which consists of black titi, swamp cyrilla, and scattered slash pine and sweetbay.

(31) Rutlege Fine Sand: This very poorly drained, nearly level soil is on broad, low-lying flats and on narrow flats adjacent to streams. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Individual areas are elongated or irregularly shaped and range from 25 to 500 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is fine sand about 13 inches thick. The upper 6 inches is very dark brown, and the lower 7 inches is very dark gray. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is sand. The upper 21 inches is grayish brown, the next 24 inches is dark gray, and the lower 22 inches or more is gray.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Lynn Haven, Pamlico, Pickney, and Scranton soils. The very poorly drained Scranton and Pickney soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Rutlege soil. The very poorly drained Pamlico soils are in depressions. The poorly drained Lynn Haven soils are on slight knolls. Also included are soils that have a subsoil below a depth of 40 inches and soils that have an organic layer that is as much as 12 inches thick. These soils are very drained and are in landscape positions similar to those of the Rutlege soil.

On 95 percent of the acreage mapped as Rutlege fine sand, Rutlege and similar soils make up 91 to 100 percent of the mapped area.

The Rutlege soil has a seasonal high water table at or slightly above the surface for 3 to 6 months in most years. The water table is within a depth of 20 inches during the rest of most years. The available water capacity is low. Permeability is rapid. The content of organic matter is high in the surface layer and low in the rest of the profile. Natural fertility is medium.

Most areas support natural vegetation or are used for the production of pine trees. The natural vegetation consists of slash pine, black titi, swamp cyrilla, cypress, sweetbay, and blackgum and an understory of shrub-sized titi, St. John’s wort, and pitcherplants.

(33) Scranton Fine Sand: This poorly drained, nearly level soil is in broad areas n the flatwoods. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from 5 to 200 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark gray fine sand about 7 inches thick. The underlying material to a depth of 80 inches or more is fine sand. The upper 15 inches is light gray and has patches of dark gray and very dark gray. The next 24 inches is dark gray and has patches of gray and light brownish gray. The lower 34 inches or more is grayish brown and has patches of light gray.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Duckston, Leon, Meadowbrook, Plummer Ridgewood, and Rutlege soils and areas of Scranton that are very poorly drained. The poorly drained Leon, Meadowbrook, and Plummer soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Scranton soil. The somewhat poorly drained Ridgewood soils are on slight knolls. The poorly drained Duckston soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Scranton soils, in areas adjacent to coastal waters. The very poorly drained Scranton soils are on the slightly lower savannahs and in the higher areas in swamps. The very poorly drained Rutlege soils are in broad, low-lying swamps and on narrow flood plains along small creeks. Also included are soils that are similar to the Scranton soil but have a stained subsoil below a depth of 50 inches. These soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Scranton soil.

On 95 percent of the acreage mapped as Scranton fine sand, Scranton and similar soils make up 77 to 100 percent of the mapped areas.

The Scranton soil has a seasonal high water table at a depth of 6 to 18 inches for 3 to 6 months in most years. The available water capacity is low. Permeability is rapid. The content of organic matter is moderately low or moderate. Natural fertility is low.

Most areas are used for the production of pine trees. The natural vegetation consists of slash pine, widely scattered cypress, and black gum and an understory of saw palmetto, gallberry, wax myrtle, black titi, swamp cyrilla, and fetterbush lyonia.

(36) Pickney-Pamlico Complex: These very poorly drained, nearly level soils are in depressions, freshwater swamps, and poorly defined drainage ways. Slopes are generally less than 1 percent. Individual areas are nearly round or are irregularly shaped and range from 10 to several thousand acres in size. They are about 45 percent Pickney soil and 40 percent Pamlico soil.

Typically, the surface layer of the Pickney soil is about 41 inches of black and very dark brown sand that has pockets of gray sand. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is grayish brown and light brownish gray sand.

Typically, the surface layer of the Pamlico soil is muck about 27 inches thick. The upper 5 inches is dark brown, and the lower 22 inches is very dark brown. The next layer is about 19 inches of black mucky sand. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is sand. The upper 8 inches is very dark grayish brown, and the lower 26 inches or more is grayish brown.

Included with these soils in mapping are small areas of Dorovan, Lynn Haven, Maurepas, Rutlege, and Scranton soils. Also included are soils that are similar to the Pamlico soil but have a loamy substratum. The very poorly drained Dorovan and Maurepas soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Pickney and Pamlico soils. The very poorly drained Rutlege and Scranton soils are on slightly elevated flats. The poorly drained Lynn Haven and Scranton soils are on low ridges and flats.

On 95 percent of the acreage mapped as Pickney-Pamlico complex, depressional, Pickney, Pamlico, and similar soils make up 89 to 100 percent of the mapped areas.

The pickney and Pamlico soils have a seasonal high water table within a depth of 18 inches for as much as 5 months each year. The water table is generally within a depth of less than 6 inches for the rest of most years. The available water capacity ranges from very low to very high in the Pamlico soil and from very low to moderate in the Pickney soil. Permeability ranges from moderate to rapid in both soils. The content of organic matter is very high in the Pamlico soil and moderate in the pickney soil. Natural fertility of both soils is high.

Most areas support natural vegetation, which consists of sweetbay, swamp tupelo, black titi, swamp cyrilla, and scattered slash pine.

Addendum 5—Plants and Animals List

OCHLOCKONEE RIVER STATE PARK
ST. TERESA AND BALD POINT TRACTS OF BALD POINT STATE PARK

SPECIES LIST

BP = Bald Point State Park (includes species habitating Bald Point and St. Teresa Tracts)
OR = Ochlockonee River State Park
For habitat code descriptions and corresponding locations, reference Natural Communities Maps.

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	*Bald Point/St. Teresa*	*Ochlockonee River*	*Primary Habitat Codes*
	Fish			
Gulf sturgeon	*Acipenser oxyrhynchus*		OR	
Bowfin	*Amia calva*		OR	
Bay anchovy	*Anchoa mitchilli*		OR	
American eel	*Anguilla rostrata*		OR	
Pirate perch	*Aphredoderus sayanus*		OR	
Sheepshead	*Archosargus probatocephalus*		OR	
Sea catfish	*Arius felis*	BP	OR	
Gafftopsail catfish	*Bagre marinus*	BP		
Largescale menhaden	*Brevoortia patronus*		OR	
Crevalle jack	*Caranx hippos*		OR	
Spotted seatrout	*Cynoscion nebulosus*	BP	OR	
Carp	*Cyprinus carpio*		OR	
Southern stingray	*Dasyatis americana*	BP	OR	
Sand perch	*Diplectrum formosum*	BP		
Threadfin shad	*Dorosoma petenense*		OR	
Bluespotted sunfish	*Enneacanthus gloriosus*		OR	
Redfin pickerel	*Esox americanus*		OR	
Chain pickerel	*Esox niger*		OR	
Mojarra	*Eucinostomus* spp.	BP		
Golden topminnow	*Fundulus chrysotus*		OR	
Gulf killifish	*Fundulus grandis*	BP	OR	
Starhead topminnow	*Fundulus notti*		OR	
Mosquitofish	*Gambusia affinis*		OR	
Mosquitofish	*Gambusia holbrooki*	BP		
Least killifish	*Heterandia formosa*		OR	
White catfish	*Ictalurus catus*		OR	
Channel catfish	*Ictalurus punctatus*		OR	
Brook silverside	*Labidesthes sicculus*		OR	
Pinfish	*Lagodon rhomboides*		OR	
Spot	*Leiostomus xanthurus*	BP	OR	
Redbreast sunfish	*Lepomis auritus*	BP	OR	
Warmouth	*Lepomis golosus*		OR	
Bluegill	*Lepomis macrochirus*	BP	OR	
Redear sunfish	*Lepomis microlophus*	BP	OR	
Spotted sunfish	*Lepomis punctatus*		OR	
Pygmy killifish	*Leptolucania ommata*		OR	
Tidewater silverside	*Menidia beryllina*		OR	
Suwannee bass	*Micropterus notius*		OR	
Largemouth bass	*Micropterus salmoides*	BP		
Black mullet	*Mugil cephalus*	BP	OR	
Silver mullet	*Mugil curema*	BP	OR	
Golden shiner	*Notemigonus crysoleucas*		OR	
Ironcolor shiner	*Notropis chalybaeus*		OR	
Dusky shiner	*Notropis cummingsae*		OR	
Taillight shiner	*Notropis maculatus*		OR	
Coastal shiner	*Notropis petersoni*		OR	
Weed shiner	*Notropis texanus*		OR	
Gulf flounder	*Paralichthys albitgutta*		OR	
Southern flounder	*Paralichthys lethostigma*	BP	OR	
Sailfin molly	*Poecilia latipinna*		OR	
Red drum	*Sciaenops ocellatus*	BP	OR	
Atlantic needlefish	*Strongylura marina*		OR	
Gulf pipefish	*Syngnathus scovelli*		OR	
	Amphibians			
Florida cricket frog	*Acris gryllus dorsalis*	BP		
Little grass frog	*Psuedacris ocularis*	BP		
Southern cricket frog	*Acris gryllus gryllus*		OR	
Flatwoods salamander	*Ambystoma cingulatum*		OR	
Mole salamander	*Ambystoma talpoideum*		OR	
Eastern tiger salamander	*Ambystoma tigrinum*		OR	
Two-toed amphiuma	*Amphiuma means*		OR	
Oak toad	*Bufo quercicus*	BP	OR	
Southern toad	*Bufo terrestris*	BP	OR	
Southern dusky salamander	*Desmognathus auriculatus*		OR	
Southern two lined salamander	*Eurycea bislineata*		OR	
Three lined salamander	*Eurycea longicauda*		OR	

Dwarf salamander	*Eurycea quadridigitata*		OR	
Eastern narrowmouthed toad	*Gastrophryne carolinensis*	BP	OR	
Green treefrog	*Hyla cinerea*	BP	OR	
Spring peeper	*Hyla crucifer*		OR	
Pinewoods treefrog	*Hyla femoralis*	BP	OR	
Barking treefrog	*Hyla gratiosa*		OR	
Squirrel treefrog	*Hyla squirella*	BP	OR	
Gray treefrog	*Hyla versicolor*		OR	
Little grass frog	*Limnaeodus ocularis*		OR	
Central Newt	*Notopthalmus viridescens*		OR	
Southern chorus frog	*Pseudacris nigrita*	BP	OR	
Ornate chorus frog	*Psuedacris ornata*		OR	
Slender dwarf siren	*Pseudobranchus striatur*		OR	
Florida gopher frog	*Rana capito aesopus*		OR	
Bullfrog	*Rana catesbeiana*	BP	OR	
Bronze frog	*Rana clamitans*		OR	
Pig frog	*Rana grylio*	BP	OR	
River frog	*Rana hecksheri*		OR	
Southern leopard frog	*Rana sphenocephala*	BP	OR	
Eastern spadefoot toad	*Scaphiopus holbrooki*	BP	OR	
Lesser siren	*Siren intermedia*		OR	
Greater siren	*Siren lacertina*		OR	
Reptiles				
Florida cottonmouth	*Agkistrodon piscivorus*	BP	OR	
American alligator	*Alligator mississippiensis*		OR	
Green anole	*Anolis carolinensis*	BP	OR	
Florida softshell turtle	*Apalone ferox*	BP	OR	
Gulf coast spiny softshell turtle	*Apalone spinifera aspera*		OR	
Loggerhead sea turtle	*Caretta caretta*	BP		
Scarlet snake	*Cemophora coccinea*		OR	
Green sea turtle	*Chelonia mydas*	BP		
Snapping turtle	*Chelydra serpentina*		OR	
Six-lined racerunner	*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*	BP	OR	
Southern black racer	*Coluber constrictor*	BP	OR	
E. diamondback rattlesnake	*Crotalus adamanteus*	BP	OR	
Chicken turtle	*Deirochelys reticularia*		OR	
Corn snake	*Elaphe guttata guttata*	BP	OR	
Gray rat snake	*Elaphe obsoleta*		OR	
Yellow rat snake	*Elaphe obsoleta quadrivittata*	BP	OR	
Southern coal skink	*Eumeces anthracinus*		OR	
Northern mole skink	*Eumeces egregius*	BP	OR	
Five lined skink	*Eumeces fasciatus*		OR	
S.E. five lined skink	*Eumeces inexpectatus*	BP	OR	
Broad headed skink	*Eumeces laticeps*	BP	OR	
Mud snake	*Farancia abacura*		OR	
Rainbow snake	*Farancia erythrogramma*		OR	
Gopher tortoise	*Gopherus polyphemus*	BP	OR	
Eastern hognose snake	*Heterodon platirhinos*	BP	OR	
Southern hognose snake	*Heterodon simus*		OR	
Striped mud turtle	*Kinosternon baurii*	BP		
Eastern mud turtle	*Kinosternon subrubrum*		OR	
Eastern king snake	*Lampropeltis getula getula*	BP		
Apalachicola king snake	*Lampropeltis getulus*		OR	
Scarlet king snake	*Lampropeltis triangulum elapsiodes*	BP	OR	
Kemp's Ridley sea turtle	*Lepidochelys kempii*	BP		
Striped swamp snake	*Liodytes alleni*		OR	
Alligator snapping turtle	*Macroclemys temmincki*		OR	
Eastern coachwhip	*Masticophis flagellum flagellum*	BP	OR	
Eastern coral snake	*Micrurus fulvius fulvius*	BP	OR	
Gulf salt marsh snake	*Nerodia clarkii clarkii*	BP		
Florida green water snake	*Nerodia cyclopion*		OR	
Banded water snake	*Nerodia fasciata*	BP	OR	
Florida water snake	*Nerodia fasciata pictiventris*	BP	OR	
Brown water snake	*Nerodia taxispilota*	BP	OR	
Rough green snake	*Opheodrys aestivus*	BP		
Slender glass lizard	*Ophisaurus attenuatus*		OR	
Eastern glass lizard	*Ophisaurus ventralis*	BP	OR	
Florida pine snake	*Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus*		OR	
Suwannee cooter	*Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis*	BP	OR	
Florida cooter	*Pseudemys floridana*	BP	OR	
Red bellied turtle	*Pseudemys rubriventris*	BP	OR	
Pine woods snake	*Rhadinaea flavilata*		OR	
Fence lizard	*Sceloporus undulatus*	BP	OR	
Ground skink	*Scincella laterale*		OR	

Black swamp snake	*Seminatrix pypaea*		OR	
Dusky Pigmy Rattlesnake	*Sistrurus miliarius barbouri*	BP	OR	
Loggerhead musk turtle	*Sternotherus minor*		OR	
Stinkpot	*Sternotherus odoratus*	BP	OR	
Brown snake	*Storeria dekayi*		OR	
Red-bellied snake	*Storeria occipitomaculata*		OR	
Florida box turtle	*Terrapene carolina bauri*	BP	OR	
Ribbon snake	*Thamnophis sauritus*		OR	
Eastern garter snake	*Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis*	BP	OR	
Yellow bellied turtle	*Trachemys scripta scripta*	BP	OR	
Rough earth snake	*Virginia straitula*		OR	
Smooth earth snake	*Virginia valeriae*		OR	
Mammals				
Shorttailed shrew	*Blarina brevicauda*	BP	OR	
Coyote *	*Canis latrans*	BP	OR	
Beaver	*Castor canadensis*	BP	OR	
North American least shrew	*Cryptotis parva*	BP	OR	
Nine-banded armadillo *	*Dasypus novemcinctus*	BP	OR	
Opossum	*Didelphis virginiana*	BP	OR	
Big Brown bat	*Eptesicus fuscus*	BP		
Bobcat	*Felis rufus*	BP	OR	
Southern flying squirrel	*Glaucomys pinetis*	BP	OR	
Eastern red bat	*Lasiurus borealis*		OR	
River otter	*Lutra canadensis*	BP	OR	
Striped skunk	*Mephitis mephitis*	BP	OR	
Long-tailed weasel	*Mustela frenata*	BP		
Florida mink	*Mustela vison*		OR	
Southeastern bat	*Myotis austroriparius*	BP		
Eastern woodrat	*Neotoma floridana*	BP		
White-tailed deer	*Odocoileus virginianus*	BP	OR	
Tricolored bat	*Perimyotis subflavus*	BP	OR	
Cotton mouse	*Peromyscus gossypinus gossypinus*	BP	OR	
Oldfield mouse	*Peromyscus polionotus*		OR	
Raccoon	*Procyon lotor*	BP	OR	
Eastern mole	*Scalopus aquaticus*	BP	OR	
Gray squirrel	*Sciurus carolinensis*	BP	OR	
Southeastern fox squirrel	*Sciurus niger*		OR	
Hispid cotton rat	*Sigmodon hispidus*	BP	OR	
Wild pig*	*Sus scrofa*		OR	
Eastern cottontail	*Sylvilagus floridanus*	BP	OR	
Marsh rabbit	*Sylvilagus palustris*	BP		
West Indian manatee	*Trichechus manatus latirostris*		OR	
Gray fox	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*	BP	OR	
Florida black bear	*Ursus americanus floridana*	BP	OR	
Grebes				
Pied-billed Grebe	Podilymbus podiceps		OR	
Horned Grebe	Podiceps auratus	BP		
Loons				
Common Loon	Gavia immer		OR	
Red-throated Loon	Gavia stellata	BP		
Pacific Loon	Gavia pacifica	BP		
Cormorants and Anhingas				
Double-crested Cormorant	Phalacrocorax auritus	BP	OR	
Anhinga	Anhinga anhinga	BP	OR	
Herons, Ibis, and Allies				
Least Bittern	Ixobrychus exilis	BP	OR	
American Bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus	BP	OR	
Great Blue Heron	Ardea herodias	BP	OR	DM,BM
Great Egret	Ardea alba	BP	OR	
Snowy Egret	Egretta thula	BP	OR	BM,DM,FPLK,MLK
Little Blue Heron	Egretta caerulea	BP	OR	BM,DM,FPLK,MLK
Tricolored Heron	Egretta tricolor	BP	OR	BM,DM,FPLK,MLK,BD,SAM
Cattle Egret*	Bubulcus ibis	BP	OR	
Green Heron	Butorides virescens	BP	OR	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Nycticorax nycticorax	BP	OR	
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	Nyctanassa violacea	BP	OR	
White Ibis	Eudocimus albus	BP	OR	
Glossy Ibis	Plegadis falcinellus	BP	OR	
Reddish Egret	*Dichromanassa rufescens*	BP		BM,FPLK,BD
Cranes and Storks				
Sandhill Crane	Antigone canadensis	BP	OR	
Wood Stork	Mycteria americana	BP	OR	
Pelicans				
American White Pelican	Pelecanus erythrorhynchos	BP	OR	

Brown Pelican	Pelecanus occidentalis	BP	OR	
Rails, Gallinules, and Allies				
Clapper Rail	Rallus longirostris	BP	OR	
King Rail	Rallus elegans	BP	OR	
Virginia Rail	Rallus limicola	BP	OR	
Sora	Porzana carolina	BP	OR	
Common Gallinule	Gallinula galeata	BP	OR	
Common Moorhen	Gallinula chloropus	BP		
American Coot	Fulica americana	BP	OR	
Purple Gallinule	Porphyrio martinica		OR	
Waterfowl				
Snow Goose	Anser caerulescens	BP	OR	
Ross's Goose	Anser rossii		OR	
Canada Goose	Branta canadensis		OR	
Wood Duck	Aix sponsa	BP	OR	
Blue-winged Teal	Spatula discors	BP	OR	
Northern Shoveler	Spatula clypeata	BP	OR	
Gadwall	Mareca strepera	BP	OR	
American Wigeon	Mareca americana	BP	OR	
Redhead	Aythya americana	BP	OR	
Ring-necked Duck	Aythya collaris	BP	OR	
Lesser Scaup	Aythya affinis	BP	OR	
Bufflehead	Bucephala albeola	BP	OR	
Hooded Merganser	Lophopytes cucultatus		OR	
Red-breasted Merganser	Mergus serrator	BP	OR	
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	BP		
Greater White-fronted Goose	Melanitta fusca	BP		
Canvasback	Aythya valisineria	BP		
Harlequin Duck	Histrionicus histrionicus	BP		
Greater Scaup	Aythya marila	BP		
Surf Scoter	Melanitta perspicillata	BP		
Black Scoter	Melanitta nigra	BP		
White-winged Scoter	Melanitta fusca	BP		
Common Goldeneye	Bucephala clangula	BP		
Ruddy Duck	Oxyura jamaicensis	BP		
Shorebirds				
American Avocet	Recurvirostra Americana	BP		BD
American Oystercatcher	Scolopax minor	BP		BD,SAM
American Woodcock	Scolopax minor	BP	OR	
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Tryngites subruficollis	BP		
Dunlin	Calidris alpina	BP		
Greater Yellowlegs	Tringa melanoleuca	BP	OR	
Killdeer	Charadrius vociferous		OR	
Least sandpiper	Calidris minutilla	BP		
Lesser Yellowlegs	Tringa flavipes	BP	OR	
Long-billed Curlew	Numenius americanus	BP		
Marbled Godwit	Limo safedoa	BP		
Pectoral Sandpiper	Calidris melanotos	BP		
Red Knot	Calidris canutus	BP		BD
Ruddy Turnstone	Arenaria interpres	BP		
Sanderling	Calidris alba	BP		
Semipalmated sandpiper	Calidris pusilla	BP		
Short-billed Dowitcher	Limnodromus griseus	BP		
Solitary Sandpiper	Tringa solitaria	BP	OR	
Spotted Sandpiper	Actitis macularia	BP		
Upland Sandpiper	Bartramia longicauda	BP		
Western sandpiper	Calidris mauri	BP		
Whimbrel	Numenius phaeopus	BP		
Willet	Catoptrophorus semipalmatus	BP	OR	
Wilson's Snipe	Gallinago gallinago	BP	OR	
Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers				
Black Skimmer	Rynchops niger	BP		
Black Tern	Chlidonias niger	BP		
Bonaparte's Gull	Larus phildelphia	BP		
Caspian Tern	Sterna caspia	BP	OR	
Common Tern	Sterna hirundo	BP		
Forster's Tern	Sterna forsteri	BP	OR	
Franklin's Gull	Larus pipixcan	BP		
Glaucous Gull	Larus hyperboreus	BP		
Gull-billed Tern	Sterna nilotica	BP		
Herring Gull	Larus argentatus	BP	OR	
Laughing Gull	Larus atricilla	BP	OR	
Least Tern	Sterna antillarum	BP	OR	BD,OF,MCNS
Least Tern	Sterna antillarum			

Lesser Black-backed Gull	Larus fuscus	BP		
Ring-billed Gull	Larus delawarensis	BP	OR	
Royal Tern	Sterna maxima	BP	OR	
Sandwich Tern	Sterna sandvicensis	BP		
Sooty Tern	Sterna fuscata	BP		
Vultures, Hawks, and Allies				
American Kestrel	Falco sparverius	BP	OR	OF
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	BP	OR	
Black Vulture	Coragyps atratus	BP	OR	
Broad-winged Hawk	Buteo platypterus	BP	OR	
Cooper's Hawk	Accipiter cooperii	BP	OR	
Golden Eagle	Aquila chrysaetos	BP		
Merlin	Falco columbarius	BP	OR	OF
Mississippi Kite	Ictinia mississippiensis	BP	OR	
Northern Harrier	Circus cyaneus	BP	OR	
Osprey	Pandion haliaetus	BP	OR	
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus	BP	OR	OF
Red-shouldered Hawk	Buteo lineatus	BP	OR	
Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo jamaicensis	BP	OR	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Accipiter striatus	BP	OR	
Swainson's Hawk	Buteo swainsoni	BP		
Swallow-tailed Kite	Elanoides forficatus	BP	OR	OF
Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura	BP	OR	
Grouse, Quail, and Allies				
Northern Bobwhite	Colinus virginianus	BP	OR	
Wild Turkey	Meleagris gallopavo	BP	OR	
Pigeons and Doves				
Mourning Dove	Zenaida macroura	BP	OR	
Common Ground Dove	Columbina passerina	BP	OR	
Rock Pigeon	Columba livia	BP	OR	
Eurasian Collared Dove*	Streptopelia decaocto	BP	OR	
Rock Dove	Columba livia	BP		
Cuckoos				
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Coccyzus americanus	BP	OR	
Black-billed Cuckoo	Coccyzus erythropthalmus	BP		
Grove-billed Cuckoo	Crotophaga ani	BP		
Owls				
Barred Owl	Strix varia	BP	OR	
Eastern Screech Owl	Otus asio	BP	OR	
Great Horned Owl	Bubo virginianus	BP	OR	
Barn Owl	Tyto alba	BP		
Snowy Owl	Nyctea scandiaca	BP		
Short-eared Owl	Asio flammeus	BP		
Nightjars				
Common Nighthawk	Chordeiles minor	BP	OR	
Chuck-will's-widow	Antrostomus carolinensis	BP	OR	
Eastern Whip-poor-will	Antrostomus vociferus	BP	OR	
Swifts				
Chimney Swift	Chaetura pelagica	BP	OR	
Hummingbirds				
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Archilochus colubris	BP	OR	
Rufous Hummingbird	Selasphorus rufus	BP		
Allen's Hummingbird	Selasphorus sasin	BP		
Clack-chinned Hummingbird	Archilochus alexandri	BP		
Calliope Hummingbird	Stellula calliope	BP		
Kingfishers				
Belted Kingfisher	Ceryle alcyon	BP	OR	
Woodpeckers				
Downy Woodpecker	Picoides pubescens	BP	OR	
Hairy Woodpecker	Picoides villosus	BP	OR	
Northern Flicker	Colaptes auratus	BP	OR	
Pileated Woodpecker	Dryocopus pileatus	BP	OR	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Melanerpes carolinus	BP	OR	
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	Picoides borealis		OR	MF
Red-headed Woodpecker	Melanerpes erythrocephalus	BP	OR	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius	BP	OR	
Flycatchers				
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Contopus virens		OR	
Acadian Flycatcher	Empidonax virescens	BP	OR	
Ash-throated Flycatcher	Myiarchus cinerascens	BP		
Brown-crested Flycatcher	Myiarchus tyrannulus	BP		
Eastern Kingbird	Tyrannus tyrannus	BP	OR	
Eastern Phoebe	Sayornis phoebe	BP	OR	
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Contopus virens	BP		

Gray Kingbird	Tyrannus dominicensis		OR	
Great Crested Flycatcher	Myiarchus crinitus	BP	OR	
Least Flycatcher	Empidonax minimus	BP		
Say's Phoebe	Sayornis saya	BP		
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	Tyrannus forficatus	BP		
Traill's Flycatcher	Empidonax traillii	BP		
Western Kingbird	Tyrannus verticalis	BP		
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	Empidonax flaviventris	BP		
Shrikes				
Loggerhead Shrike	Lanius ludovicianus	BP	OR	
Vireos				
White-eyed Vireo	Vireo griseus		OR	
Solitary Vireo	Vireo solitarius		OR	
Yellow-throated Vireo	Vireo flavifrons		OR	
Red-eyed Vireo	Vireo olivaceus		OR	
Blue-headed Vireo	Vireo solitarius		OR	
Philadelphia Vireo	Vireo philadelphicus	BP		
Black-whiskered Vireo	Vireo altiloquus	BP		
Bell's Vireo	Vireo bellii	BP		
Jays, Magpies, Crows, and Ravens				
Blue Jay	Cyanocitta cristata	BP	OR	
American Crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos	BP	OR	
Fish Crow	Corvus ossifragus	BP	OR	
Martins and Swallows				
Purple Martin	Progne subis		OR	
Tree Swallow	Tachycineta bicolor		OR	
Bank Swallow	Riparia riparia		OR	
Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica		OR	
Cliff Swallow	Hirundo pyrrhonota	BP		
North Rough-winged Swallow	Stelgidopteryx serripennis	BP		
Gnatcatchers and Kinglets				
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Regulus calendula	BP	OR	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Regulus satrapa	BP	OR	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Polioptila caerulea	BP	OR	
Nuthatches				
Brown-headed Nuthatch	Sitta pusilla	BP	OR	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta canadensis	BP	OR	
White-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis		OR	
Treecreepers				
Brown Creeper	Certhia americana		OR	
Tits, Chickadees, and Titmice				
Carolina Chickadee	Poecile carolinensis	BP	OR	
Tufted Titmouse	Baeolophus bicolor	BP	OR	
Wrens				
Carolina Wren	Thryothorus ludovicianus	BP	OR	
House Wren	Troglodytes aedon	BP	OR	
Sedge Wren	Cistothorus platensis	BP	OR	
Winter Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	BP	OR	
Marsh Wren	Cistothorus palustris	BP	OR	
Starlings and Mynas				
European Starling*	Sturnus vulgaris	BP	OR	
Catbirds, Mockingbirds, and Thrashers				
Gray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis	BP	OR	
Northern Mockingbird	Mimus polyglottos	BP	OR	
Brown Thrasher	Toxostoma rufum	BP	OR	
Thrushes				
Eastern Bluebird	Sialia sialis		OR	
Grey-cheeked Thrush	Catharus minimus		OR	
Swainson's Thrush	Catharus ustulatus		OR	
Hermit Thrush	Catharus guttatus		OR	
Wood Thrush	Catharus mustelinus		OR	
American Robin	Turdus migratorius		OR	
Veery	Catharus fuscescens	BP		
Northern Waterthrush	Seiurus noveboracensis	BP		
Louisiana Waterthrush	Seiurus motacilla	BP		
Waxwings				
Cedar Waxwing	Bombycilla cedrorum	BP	OR	
Finches, Euphonias, and Allies				
House Finch	Haemorhous mexicanus	BP	OR	
Pine Siskin	Spinus pinus		OR	
American Goldfinch	Spinus tristis	BP	OR	
Pine Finch	Carduelis pinus	BP		
Purple Finch	Carpodocus purpureus	BP		
Sparrows				

Bachman's Sparrow	Aimophila aestivalis	BP	OR	
Chipping Sparrow	Spizella passerina	BP	OR	
Clay-colored Sparrow	Spizella pallida	BP		
Dark-eyed Junco	Junco hyemalis		OR	
Eastern Towhee	Pipilo erythrophthalmus	BP	OR	
Field Sparrow	Spizella pusilla	BP	OR	
Fox Sparrow	Passerella iliaca	BP		
Gold-crowned Sparrow	Zonotrichia atricapilla	BP		
Grasshopper Sparrow	Ammodramus savannarum	BP		
Henslow's Sparrow	Ammodramus henslowii	BP	OR	
House Sparrow *	Passer domesticus	BP	OR	
Lark Bunting	Calamospiza melanocorys	BP		
Lark Sparrow	Chondestes grammacus	BP		
Lincoln's Sparrow	Melospiza lincolnii	BP		
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow	Ammodramus nelsoni	BP		
Savannah Sparrow	Passerculus sandwichensis	BP		
Savannah Sparrow	Passerculus sandwichensis		OR	
Seaside Sparrow	Ammodramus maritimus		OR	
Seaside Sparrow	Ammodramus maritimus	BP		SAM
Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia	BP	OR	
Swamp Sparrow	Melospiza Georgiana	BP	OR	
Vesper Sparrow	Pooecetes gramineus	BP	OR	
White-crowned Sparrow	Zonotrichia leucophrys	BP	OR	
White-throated Sparrow	Zonotrichia albicollis	BP	OR	
Chats				
Yellow-breasted Chat	Ictera virens		OR	
Meadowlarks, Blackbirds, and Orioles				
Baltimore Oriole	Icterus galbula	BP	OR	
Boat-tailed Grackle	Quiscalus major	BP	OR	
Bobolink	Dolichonyx oryzivorus	BP	OR	
Bronzed Cowbird	Molothrus aeneus	BP		
Brown-headed Cowbird *	Molothrus ater	BP	OR	
Common Grackle	Quiscalus quiscula	BP	OR	
Dickcissel	Spiza Americana	BP		
Eastern Meadowlark	Sturnella magna	BP	OR	
Orchard Oriole	Icterus spurius	BP	OR	
Red-winged Blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus	BP	OR	
Rusty Blackbird	Euphagus carolinus	BP	OR	
Shiny Cowbird	Molothrus bonariensis	BP		
Yellow-headed Blackbird	Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	BP		
Warblers				
American Redstart	*Setophaga ruticilla*	BP	OR	
Bay-breasted Warbler	*Dendroica castanea*	BP	OR	
Black-and-white Warbler	*Mniotilta varia*	BP	OR	
Blackburnian Warbler	*Dendroica fusca*	BP		
Blackpoll Warbler	*Dendroica striata*	BP	OR	
Black-throated Blue Warbler	*Dendroica caerulescens*	BP	OR	
Black-throated Gray Warbler	*Dendroica nigrescens*	BP		
Black-throated Green Warbler	*Dendroica virens*	BP	OR	
Blue-winged Warbler	*Vermivora pinus*	BP		
Canada Warbler	*Wilsonia canadensis*	BP		
Cape May Warbler	*Dendroica tigrina*	BP		
Cerulean Warbler	*Dendroica cerulea*	BP		
Chestnut-sided Warbler	*Dendroica pensylvanica*	BP		
Common Yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*	BP	OR	
Connecticut Warbler	*Oporornis agilis*	BP		
Golden-winged Warbler	*Vermivora chrysoptera*	BP		
Hooded Warbler	*Wilsonia citrina*	BP	OR	
Kentucky Warbler	*Oporornis formosus*	BP		
Magnolia Warbler	*Dendroica magnolia*	BP	OR	
Nashville Warbler	*Vermivora ruficapilla*	BP		
Northern Parula	*Parula americana*	BP	OR	
Orange-crowned Warbler	*Vermivora celata*	BP	OR	
Ovenbird	*Seiurus aurocapillus*	BP	OR	
Palm Warbler	*Dendroica palmarum*	BP	OR	
Pine Warbler	*Dendroica pinus*	BP	OR	
Prairie Warbler	*Dendroica discolor*	BP	OR	
Prothonotary Warbler	*Protonotaria citrea*	BP	OR	
Swainson's Warbler	*Limnothlypis swainsonii*	BP	OR	
Tennessee Warbler	*Vermivora peregrina*	BP	OR	
Wilson's Warbler	*Wilsonia pusilla*	BP		
Worm-eating Warbler	*Helmitheros vermivorus*	BP		
Yellow Warbler	*Dendroica petechia*	BP	OR	
Yellow-breasted Chat	*Icteria virens*	BP		

Yellow-rumped Warbler	*Dendroica coronata*	BP	OR	
Yellow-throated Warbler	*Dendroica dominica*	BP	OR	
Cardinals, Grosbeaks, and Allies				
Summer Tanager	*Piranga rubra*		OR	
Black-headed Grosbeak	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*	BP		
Blue Grosbeak	*Guiraca caerulea*	BP	OR	
Dark-eyed Junco	*Junco hyemalis*	BP		
Indigo Bunting	*Passerina cyanea*	BP	OR	
Northern Cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	BP	OR	
Painted Bunting	*Passerina ciris*	BP	OR	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	*Pheucticus ludovicianus*	BP	OR	
Scarlet Tanager	*Piranga olivacea*	BP	OR	
Summer Tanager	*Piranga rubra*	BP		
Western Tanager	*Piranga ludoviciana*	BP		
Plovers				
Snowy Plover	*Charadrius alexandrius*	BP		BD,OF,MCNS
Piping Plover	*Charadrius melodus*	BP		SAM,OF
Semipalmated Plover	*Charadrius semipalmatus*	BP		
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferous*	BP		
Wilson's Plover	*Charadrius wilsonia*	BP		BD,OF,MCNS
Black bellied Plover	*Pluvialis squatarola*	BP		
Shearwaters				
Sooty Shearwater	*Puffinus griseus*	BP		
Seabirds				
Northern Gannet	*Sula bassanus*	BP		
Brown Booby	*Sula leucogaster*	BP		
Masked Booby	*Sula dactylatra*	BP		
Magnificent Frigatebird	*Fregata magnificens*	BP		OF
Parasitic Jaeger	*Stercorarius parasiticus*	BP		
Plants				
Slender threeseed mercury	*Acalypha gracilens*	BP	OR	
Red maple	*Acer rubrum*	BP	OR	
Red buckeye	*Aesculus pavia*		OR	
Scaleleaf false foxglove	*Agalinis aphylla*		OR	
Pineland false foxglove	*Agalinis divaricata*	BP	OR	
Jackson false foxglove	*Agalinis filicaulis*		OR	
Flaxleaf false foxglove	*Agalinis linifolia*	BP		
Plukenet's false foxglove	*Agalinis plukenettii*	BP		
Threadleaf false foxglove	*Agalinis setacea*	BP		
Lesser snakeroot	*Ageratina aromatica*		OR	
Incised agrimony	*Agrimonia incisa*		OR	
Mimosa*	*Albizia julibrissin*	BP		
Yellow colicroot	*Aletris lutea*		OR	
Southern amaranth	*Amaranthus australis*		OR	
Common ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	BP		
Common serviceberry	*Amelanchier arborea*	BP		
Bastard false indigo	*Amorpha fruticosa*	BP	OR	
Pepper vine	*Ampelopsis cordata*	BP		
American hogpeanut	*Amphicarpaea bracteata*		OR	
Blue maidencane	*Amphicarpum muehlenbergianum*	BP	OR	
Fringed bluestar	*Amsonia ciliata*	BP	OR	
Big bluestem	*Andropogon gerardii*	BP		
Bushy bluestem	*Andropogon glomeratus*	BP		
Purple bluestem	*Andropogon glomeratus var glaucopsis*	BP	OR	
Hairy bluestem	*Andropogon longiberbis*	BP		
Splitbeard bluestem	*Andropogon ternarius*	BP		
Broomsedge	*Andropogon virginicus*	BP		
Broomsedge bluestem	*Andropogon virginicus var decipiens*		OR	
Chalky bluestem	*Andropogon virginicus var glaucus*	BP	OR	
Broomsedge	*Andropogon virginicus var virginicus*	BP		
Coastalplain angelica	*Angelica dentata*		OR	
Purple silkyscale	*Anthenantia rufa*		OR	
Groundnut	*Apios americana*	BP		
Devil's walking stick	*Aralia spinosa*	BP	OR	
Thymeleaf sandwort	*Arenaria serpyllifolia*	BP		
Green dragon	*Arisaema dracontium*		OR	
Big threeawn	*Aristida condensata*	BP	BP	
Woollysheath threeawn	*Aristida lanosa*	BP		
Longleaf threeawn	*Aristida palustris*	BP		
Tall threeawn	*Aristida patula*	BP	OR	
Arrowfeather threeawn	*Aristida purpurescens*	BP		
Bottlebrush threeawn	*Aristida spiciformis*	BP	OR	
Wiregrass	*Aristida stricta*	BP	OR	
Seaside threeawn	*Aristida tuberculosa*	BP		

Virginia snakeroot	*Aristolochia serpentaria*		OR	
Red chokeberry	*Aronia arbutifolia*	BP	OR	
Field Wormwood	*Artemisia campestris subsp. caudata*	BP		
Switchcane	*Arundinaria gigantea*		OR	
Carolina milkweed	*Asclepias cinerea*		OR	
Largeflower milkweed	*Asclepias connivens*		OR	
Pinewoods milkweed	*Asclepias humistrata*	BP		
Swamp milkweed	*Asclepias incarnata*		OR	
Fewflower milkweed	*Asclepias lanceolata*		OR	
Savannah milkweed	*Asclepias pedicellata*	BP	OR	
Velvetleaf milkweed	*Asclepias tormentosa*	BP		
Butterfly milkweed	*Asclepias tuberosa*		OR	
Redring milkweed	*Asclepias variegata*		OR	
Southern milkweed	*Asclepias viridula*		OR	
Showy milkwort	*Asemeia violacea*	BP	OR	
Smallflower pawpaw	*Asimina parviflora*	BP	OR	
Slimleaf pawpaw	*Asimina spatulata*	BP	OR	
Ebony spleenwort	*Asplenium platyneuron*		OR	
Florida milkvetch	*Astragalus obcordatus*	BP		
Lady fern	*Athyrium filix-femina*	BP		
Crested saltbush	*Atriplex pentandra*	BP		
Smooth yellow foxglove	*Aureolaria flava*		OR	
Saltwater falsewillow	*Baccharis angustiflora*	BP		
Silverling	*Baccharis glomeruliflora*	BP		
Groundsel tree	*Baccharis halimifolia*	BP	OR	
Lemon bacopa	*Bacopa caroliniana*	BP	OR	
Herb-of-grace	*Bacopa monnieri*	BP		
Oneflower honeycombhead	*Balduina uniflora*		OR	
White wild indigo	*Baptisia alba*		OR	
Gopherweed	*Baptisia lanceolata*	BP	OR	
Pineland wild indigo	*Baptisia lecontei*		OR	
Scareweed	*Baptisia simplicifolia*		OR	
Saltwort	*Batis maritima*	BP		
Rattan vine	*Berchemia scandens*		OR	
Soft greeneyes	*Berlandiera pumila*	BP		
Beggarticks	*Bidens alba*	BP	OR	
Burrmarigold	*Bidens laevis*	BP		
Smallfruit beggarticks	*Bidens mitis*	BP	OR	
Pineland rayless goldenrod	*Bigelowia nudata*	BP	OR	
Cross vine	*Bignonia capreolata*		OR	
False nettle	*Boehmeria cylindrica*	BP	OR	
Bushy seaside oxeye	*Borrichia frutescens*	BP		
Southern grape-fern	*Botrychium biternatum*		OR	
Rattlesnake fern	*Botrychium virginianum*		OR	
Mustard	*Brassica juncea*	BP		
American bluehearts	*Buchnera americana*	BP	OR	
Watergrass	*Bulbostylis barbata*	BP		
Capillary hairsedge	*Bulbostylis ciliatifolia*	BP	OR	
Sandyfield hairsedge	*Bulbostylis stenophylla*	BP		
Ware's hairsedge	*Bulbostylis warei*	BP		
Coastal searocket	*Cakile lanceolata*	BP		
Scarlet calamint	*Calamintha coccinea*	BP		
American beautyberry	*Calicarpa americana*	BP	OR	
Grassleaf roseling	*Callisia graminea*	BP	OR	
Bearded grasspink	*Calopogon barbatus*		OR	
Manyflowered grasspink	*Calopogon multiflorus*		OR	
Pale grasspink	*Calopogon pallidus*		OR	
Tuberous grasspink	*Calopogon tuberosus var tuberosus*		OR	
Hedge false bindweed	*Calystegia sepium*	BP		
Trumpet creeper	*Campsis radicans*	BP	OR	
Tropical bushmint*	*Cantinoa mutabilis*	BP		
Greenwhite sedge	*Carex albolutescens*		OR	
	Carex basiantha		OR	
Cherokee sedge	*Carex cherokeesis*		OR	
Longhair sedge	*Carex comosa*		OR	
Ravenfoot sedge	*Carex crus-corvi*		OR	
Slender woodland sedge	*Carex digitalis*		OR	
Fescue sedge	*Carex festucacea*	BP		
Giant sedge	*Carex gigantea*		OR	
Godfrey's sedge	*Carex godfreyi*		OR	
Cypress swamp sedge	*Carex joorii*		OR	
Bristlystalked sedge	*Carex leptalea*	BP	OR	
Louisiana sedge	*Carex lousianica*		OR	
Hop sedge	*Carex lupulina*		OR	

Blackedge sedge	*Carex nigromarginata*		OR	
Lined sedge	*Carex striatula*		OR	
Wire sedge	*Carex tenax*		OR	
Blunt broom sedge	*Carex tribuloides*		OR	
Warty sedge	*Carex verrucosa*		OR	
Vanillaleaf	*Carphephorus odoratissimus*	BP	OR	
Hairy chaffhead	*Carphephorus paniculatus*	BP	OR	
Bristleleaf chaffhead	*Carphephorus psuedoliatris*	BP	OR	
Bluebeech	*Carpinus caroliniana*		OR	
Wild olive	*Cartrema americanum*	BP	OR	
Pignut hickory	*Carya glabra*	BP	OR	
Mockernut hikory	*Carya tomentosa*		OR	
Redroot	*Ceanothus americanus*		OR	
Sugarberry	*Celtis laevigata*		OR	
Southern sandbur	*Cenchrus echinatus*	BP		
Slender sandbur	*Cenchrus gracillimus*		OR	
Coastal sandbur	*Cenchrus incertus*	BP		
Sandbur	*Cenchrus spinex*	BP		
Sand dune sandbur	*Cenchrus tribuloides*	BP		
Spadeleaf	*Centella asiatica*	BP	OR	
Spurred butterfly pea	*Centrosema virginianum*	BP	OR	
Common buttonbush	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*	BP	OR	
Florida rosemary	*Ceratiola ericoides*	BP		
Eastern redbud	*Cercis canadensis*	BP	OR	
Hariyfruit chervil	*Chaerophyllum tainturieri*		OR	
Partridge pea	*Chamaecrista fasciculata*	BP	OR	
Sensitive Pea	*Chamaecrista nictitans*	BP	OR	
Dixie sandmat	*Chamaesyce bombensis*	BP		
Hyssopleaf sandmat	*Chamaesyce hyssopifolia*	BP		
Slender woodoats	*Chasmanthium laxum var sessil.*		OR	
Shiny woodoats	*Chasmanthium nitida*		OR	
Lamb's quarters	*Chenopodium album*	BP		
White fringetree	*Chionanthus virginicus*		OR	
Cottony goldenaster	*Chrysopsis gossypina var gossypina*	BP	OR	
Narrowleaf goldenaster	*Chrysopsis linearifolia var linearifolia*	BP		
Maryland goldenaster	*Chrysopsis mariana*	BP	OR	
Spotted water hemlock	*Cicuta maculate*		OR	
Camphor tree*	*Cinnamomum camphora*	BP		
Purple thistle	*Cirsium horridulum*	BP	OR	
Nuttall's thistle	*Cirsium nuttallii*		OR	
Jamaica swamp sawgrass	*Cladium jamaicense*		OR	
Sawgrass	*Cladium mariscoides*	BP		
Fragrant pogonia	*Cleistesiopsis oricamporum*		OR	
Swamp leather-flower	*Clematis crispa*		OR	
Coastal sweetpepperbush	*Clethra alnifolia*		OR	
Black titi	*Cliftonia monophylla*	BP	OR	
Atlantic Pigeonwings	*Clitoria mariana*	BP	OR	
Tread-softly	*Cnidoscolus stimulosus*	BP	OR	
Carolina coralbead	*Cocculus carolinus*		OR	
Beaked panicum	*Coleataenia anceps*	BP		
Whitemouth dayflower	*Commelina erecta*	BP	OR	
Virginia dayflower	*Commelina virginica*	BP		
Blue mistflower	*Conoclinium coelestinum*		OR	
False rosemary	*Conradina canescens*	BP		
Dwarf Canadian horseweed	*Conyza canadensis*	BP		
Lanceleaf tickseed	*Coreopsis lanceolata*	BP	OR	
Texas tickseed	*Coreopsis linifolia*		OR	
Tall tickseed	*Coreopsis tripteris*	BP		
Roughleaf dogwood	*Cornus asperifolia*		OR	
Flowering dogwood	*Cornus florida*		OR	
Swamp dogwood	*Cornus foemina*		OR	
Yellowleaf hawthorn	*Crataegus flava*		OR	
Parsley hawthorn	*Crataegus marshallii*		OR	
Dwarf hawthorn	*Crataegus uniflora*		OR	
Green hawthorn	*Crataegus viridis*		OR	
String lily	*Crinum americanum*		OR	
Coastalsand frostweed	*Crocanthemum arenicola*	BP	OR	
Carolina frostweed	*Crocanthemum carolinianum*		OR	
Pinebarren frostweed	*Crocanthemum corymbosum*		OR	
Georgia frostweed	*Crocanthemum georgianum*	BP		
Lanceleaf rattlebox	*Crotalaria lanceolata*	BP		
Smooth rattlebox	*Crotalaria pallida*	BP		
Rabbitbells	*Crotalaria rotundifolia*	BP	OR	
Showy rattlebox*	*Crotalaria spectabilis*	BP		

Silver croton	*Croton argyranthemus*	BP	OR	
Woolly croton	*Croton capitatus*	BP		
Vente conmigo	*Croton glandulosus var septentrionalis*	BP		
Rushfoil	*Croton michauxii*	BP	OR	
Toothache grass	*Ctenium aromaticum*		OR	
Sticky jointvetch	*Ctenodon viscidulus*	BP		
Colombian waxweed*	*Cuphea carthagenensis*	BP		
Campact dodder	*Cuscuta compacta*	BP		
Dodder	*Cuscuta pentagona*	BP		
Marsh parsley*	*Cyclospermum leptophyllum*		OR	
Gulf coast swallowwort	*Cynanchum angustifolium*	BP		
Jointed flatsedge	*Cyperus articulatus*		OR	
Baldwin's flatsedge	*Cyperus croceus*	BP		
Swamp flatsedge	*Cyperus distinctus*	BP		
Yelloe nutgrass	*Cyperus esculentus*	BP		
Wiry flatsedge	*Cyperus filiculmis*	BP	OR	
Haspan flatsedge	*Cyperus haspan*	BP		
Epiphytic flatsedge	*Cyperus lanceolatus*	BP		
Leconte's flatsedge	*Cyperus lecontei*	BP		
Fragrant flatsedge	*Cyperus odoratus*	BP		
Pinebarren flatsedge	*Cyperus ovatus*	BP	OR	
Manyspike flatsedge	*Cyperus polystachyos*	BP	OR	
Low flatsedge	*Cyperus pumilus*	BP		
Strawcolored flatsedge	*Cyperus strigosus*		OR	
Tropical flatsedge	*Cyperus surinamensis*	BP		
Fourangle flatsedge	*Cyperus tetragonus*	BP		
Green flatsedge	*Cyperus virens*		OR	
White titi	*Cyrilla racemiflora*	BP	OR	
Feay's prairieclover	*Dalea feayi*	BP	OR	
Summer farewell	*Dalea pinnata var pinnata*	BP		
Downy danthonia	*Danthonia sericea*	BP		
Ticktrefoil	*Desmodium floridanum*	BP		
Comun zarzabacoa	*Desmodium incanam*	BP		
Sand ticktrefoil	*Desmodium lineatum*		OR	
Stiff ticktrefoil	*Desmodium obtusum*	BP		
Panicled ticktrefoil	*Desmodium panicum*		OR	
Prostrate ticktrefoil	*Desmodium rotundifolium*		OR	
Coastalplain balm	*Dicerandra linearifolia var robustior*	BP		
Needleleaf witchgrass	*Dichanthelium aciculare*	BP	OR	
Deertongue witchgrass	*Dichanthelium clandestinum*	BP		
Variable witchgrass	*Dichanthelium commutatum*		OR	
Cypress witchgrass	*Dichanthelium dichotomum*	BP	OR	
Erectleaf witchgrass	*Dichanthelium erectifolium*	BP		
Openflower witchgrass	*Dichanthelium laxiflorum*		OR	
Wooly witchgrass	*Dichanthelium scabriusculum*	BP	OR	
Velvet panicum	*Dichanthelium scoparium*	BP		
Roughhair witchgrass	*Dichanthelium strigosum var. glabrescens*	BP		
Carolina ponysfoot	*Dichondra carolinensis*		OR	
Southern crabgrass*	*Digitaria ciliaris*	BP		
Poor joe	*Diodia teres*	BP		
Virginia buttonweed	*Diodia virginiana*	BP	OR	
Wild yam	*Dioscorea villosa*		OR	
Persimmon	*Diospyros virginiana*	BP	OR	
Saltgrass	*Distichlis spicata*	BP		
Gulf sebastian-bush	*Ditrysinia fruticosa*		OR	
Dwarf sundew	*Drosera brevifolia*	BP	OR	
Pink sundew	*Drosera capillaris*	BP		
Spoonleaf sundew	*Drosera intermedia*	BP		
Oblongleaf twinflower	*Dyschoriste oblongifolia*		OR	
Coast cockspur	*Echinochloa walteri*	BP	OR	
False daisy	*Eclipta prostrata*	BP		
Clustered mille graines	*Edrastima uniflora*	BP	OR	
Common water-hyacinth	*Eichhornia crassipes*	BP		
Baldwin's spikerush	*Eleocharis baldwinii*	BP	OR	
Gulf Coast spikerush	*Eleocharis cellulose*	BP		
Slim spikerush	*Eleocharis elongata*	BP		
Yellow spikerush	*Eleocharis flavescens*	BP		
Canada spikerush	*Eleocharis geniculata*	BP		
Sand spikerush	*Eleocharis montevidensis*	BP		
Dwarf spikerush	*Eleocharis parvula*	BP		
Robbin's spikerush	*Eleocharis robbinsii*	BP		
Three-angle spikerush	*Eleocharis tricostata*	BP		
Spikerush	*Eleocharis vivipara*	BP		
Carolina elephantsfoot	*Elephantopus carolinianus*		OR	

Tall elephantsfoot	*Elephantopus elatus*	BP	OR	
Smooth elephantsfoot	*Elephantopus nudata*	BP		
Indian goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*	BP		
Virginia wildrye	*Elymus virginicus*	BP	OR	
Pan-american balsamscale	*Elyonurus tripsacoides*	BP		
Green-fly orchid	*Epidendrum conopseum*		OR	
Beachdrops	*Epifagus virginiana*		OR	
Scouring rush	*Equisetum hyemale*	BP		
Elliott's Lovegrass	*Eragrostis elliottii*	BP		
Bigtop Lovegrass	*Eragrostis hirsuta*		OR	
Red lovegrass	*Eragrostis secundiflora*	BP		
Red lovegrass	*Eragrostis secundiflora subsp oxylepis*	BP		
American burnweed	*Erechtites hieracifolia*	BP	OR	
Centipedegrass	*Eremochloa ophiuroides*	BP		
Daisy fleabane	*Erigeron annuus*	BP		
Canadian horseweed	*Erigeron canadensis*	BP		
Oak fleabane	*Erigeron quercifolius*	BP		
Prairie fleabane	*Erigeron strigosus*	BP	OR	
Early whitetop fleabane	*Erigeron vernus*	BP	OR	
Flattened pipewort	*Eriocaulon compressum*		OR	
Tenangle pipewort	*Eriocaulon decangulare*	BP	OR	
Ravenel’s pipewort	*Eriocaulon ravenelli*	BP		
Rattlesnakemaster	*Eryngium aquaticum*	BP		
Baldwin’s eryngo	*Eryngium baldwinii*	BP		
Button eryngo	*Eryngium yuccifolium*		OR	
Coralbean	*Erythrina herbacea*	BP	OR	
American strawberrybush	*Euonymus americanus*		OR	
White thoroughwort	*Eupatorium album*		OR	
Dog fennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*	BP	OR	
Yankeeweed	*Eupatorium compositifolium*	BP	OR	
Falsefennel	*Eupatorium leptophyllum*	BP		
Justiceweed	*Eupatorium leucolepis*	BP		
Mohr's thoroughwort	*Eupatorium mohrii*	BP	OR	
Common boneset	*Eupatorium perfoliatum*	BP	OR	
Lateflowering thoroughwort	*Eupatorium serotinum*	BP		
Summer spurge	*Euphorbia discoidalis*		OR	
Coastal spurge	*Euphorbia exserta*	BP	OR	
Prostrate sandmat	*Euphorbia prostrata*	BP		
Matted sandmat	*Euphorbia serpens*	BP		
Thistleleaf aster	*Eurybia eryngiifolia*		OR	
Saltmarsh fingergrass	*Eustachys glauca*	BP	OR	
fingergrass	*Eustachys patraea*	BP		
Slender flattop goldenrod	*Euthamia caroliniana*	BP	OR	
Flattop goldenaster	*Euthamia graminifolia*	BP	OR	
Joe pye weed	*Eutrochium fistulosum*		OR	
American beech	*Fagus grandifolia*		OR	
Nodding fescue	*Festuca subverticillata*		OR	
Forked fimbry	*Fimbristylis annua*		OR	
Carolina fimbry	*Fimbristylis caroliniana*	BP	OR	
Forked fimbry	*Fimbristylis dichotoma*	BP		
Marsh fimbry	*Fimbristylis spadicea*	BP		
Narrowleaf yellowtops	*Flaveria linearis*	BP	OR	
White ash	*Fraxinus americana*		OR	
Carolina ash	*Fraxinus caroliniana*		OR	
Green ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*		OR	
Cottonweed	*Froelichia floridana*	BP		
Saltmarsh umbrellasedge	*Fuirena breviseta*	BP		
Southern umbrellasedge	*Fuirena scirpoidea*	BP		
Lanceleaf blanketflower	*Gaillardia aestivalis*	BP		
Firewheel	*Gaillardia pulchella*	BP		
Soft milkpea	*Galactia mollis*	BP	OR	
Eastern milkpea	*Galactia volubilis*	BP		
Coastal bedstraw	*Galium bermudense*	BP		
Forest bedstraw	*Galium circaezans*		OR	
Coastal bedstraw	*Galium hispidulum*	BP		
Hairy bedstraw	*Galium pilosum*	BP	OR	
Stiff marsh bedstraw	*Galium tinctorium*	BP		
Oneflower bedstraw	*Galium uniflorum*		OR	
Narrowleaf purple everlasting	*Gamochaeta falcate*	BP		
Southern beeblossom	*Gaura angustifolia*	BP		
Dwarf huckleberry	*Gaylussacia dumosa*	BP	OR	
Blue huckleberry	*Gaylussacia frondosa*	BP	OR	
Carolina jessamin	*Gelsimium sempervirens*	BP	OR	
Wiregrass gentian	*Gentiana pennelliana*		OR	

Gopher apple	*Geobalanus oblongifolia*		OR	
Gopher apple	*Geobalanus oblongifolius*	BP		
Carolina cranesbill	*Geranium carolinianum*	BP	OR	
Water locust	*Gleditsia aquatica*		OR	
Sweet everlasting	*Gnaphalium obtusifolium*	BP		
Angle pod	*Gonolobus suberosus*		OR	
Loblolly bay	*Gordonia lasianthus*		OR	
Rough hedgehyssop	*Gratiola hispida*	BP		
Shaggy hedgehyssop	*Gratiola pilosa*	BP		
Branched hedgehyssop	*Gratiola ramose*	BP		
Threeflower ticktrefoil*	*Grona triflora*		OR	
Waterspider false reinorchid	*Habenaria repens*		OR	
American witchhazel	*Hamamelis virginiana*		OR	
Scratch daisy	*Haplopappus divaricatus*	BP		
Spanish daisy	*Helenium amarum*	BP		
Narrowleaf sunflower	*Helianthus angustifolius*	BP	OR	
Variableleaf sunflower	*Helianthus heterophyllus*		OR	
Stiff sunflower	*Helianthus radula*		OR	
Camphorweed	*Heterotheca subaxillaris*	BP	OR	
Poor joe	*Hexasepalum teres*	BP		
Comfortroot	*Hibiscus aculeatus*		OR	
Swamp rosemallow	*Hibiscus grandiflora*	BP		
Queen-devil	*Hieracium gronovii*		OR	
Coastal plain hawkweed	*Hieracium megacephalon*	BP		
Diamondflowers	*Houstonia nigricans var nigricans*	BP		
Innocence	*Houstonia procumbens*	BP	OR	
Climbing hydrangea	*Hydrangea barbara*		OR	
Largeleaf marshpennywort	*Hydrocotyle bonariensis*	BP		
Floating marshpennywort	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*	BP		
Manyflower marshpennywort	*Hydrocotyle umbellate*	BP		
Whorled marshpennywort	*Hydrocotyle verticillata*	BP	OR	
Gulf swampweed	*Hygrophila lacustris*	BP		
Cow Creek spiderlily	*Hymenocallis franklinensis*	BP		
Spring-run spiderlily	*Hymenocallis rotata*		OR	
Coastalplains St John's-wort	*Hypericum brachyphyllum*	BP	OR	
Roundpod St John's-wort	*Hypericum cistifolium*	BP		
St Peter's-wort	*Hypericum crux-andraea*	BP	OR	
Florida sands St John's-wort	*Hypericum exile*	BP		
Sandweed	*Hypericum fasciculatum*	BP	OR	
Bedstraw St John's-wort	*Hypericum galioides*	BP		
Pineweeds	*Hypericum gentianoides*	BP		
St Andrews cross	*Hypericum hypericoides*	BP	OR	
Flatwoods St John's-wort	*Hypericum microsepalum*	BP	OR	
Dwarf St John's-wort	*Hypericum mutilum*	BP		
Myrteleaf St John's-wort	*Hypericum myrtifolium*	BP	OR	
Pineland St John's-wort	*Hypericum suffruticosum*	BP		
Atlantic St John's-wort	*Hypericum tenuifolium*	BP		
Fourpetal St John's-wort	*Hypericum tetrapetalum*	BP	OR	
Common yellow stargrass	*Hypoxis curtissii*	BP	OR	
Fringed yellow stargrass	*Hypoxis juncea*	BP	OR	
Musky mint	*Hyptis alata*		OR	
Carolina holly	*Ilex ambigua*		OR	
Dahoon holly	*Ilex cassine var cassine*	BP	OR	
Myrtle dahoon	*Ilex cassine var myrtifolia*	BP	OR	
Large gallberry	*Ilex coriacea*	BP	OR	
Possumhaw	*Ilex decidua*		OR	
Gallberry	*Ilex glabra*	BP	OR	
American holly	*Ilex opaca var opaca*	BP	OR	
Yaupon holly	*Ilex vomitoria*	BP	OR	
Carolina indigo	*Indigofera caroliniana*	BP	OR	
Tievine	*Ipomoea cordatotriloba*	BP		
Scarlet Creeper	*Ipomoea hederifolia*	BP		
Beach morning glory	*Ipomoea imperati*	BP		
Largeroot morning-glory	*Ipomoea macrorhiza*	BP		
Man-of-the-earth	*Ipomoea pandurata*	BP	OR	
Railroad vine	*Ipomoea pes-caprae*	BP		
Cypressvine	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	BP		
Saltmarsh morning-glory	*Ipomoea sagittata*	BP	OR	
Beach moonflower	*Ipomoea violacea*		OR	
Virginia iris	*Iris virginica*		OR	
Virginia willow	*Itea virginica*		OR	
Bigleaf sumpweed	*Iva frutescens*	BP		
Seacoast marshelder	*Iva imbricata*	BP		
Tapertip rush	*Juncus acuminatus*	BP		

Toad rush	*Juncus bufonius*	BP		
Leathery rush	*Juncus coriaceus*	BP	OR	
Forked rush	*Juncus dichotomus*	BP	OR	
Soft rush	*Juncus effuses*	BP		
Shore rush	*Juncus marginatus*	BP	OR	
Annual rush	*Juncus pelocarpus*	BP		
Manyhead rush	*Juncus polycephalos*		OR	
Black needle rush	*Juncus roemerianus*	BP		
Needlepod rush	*Juncus sciropoides*	BP	OR	
Path rush	*Juncus tenuis*	BP		
Redpod rush	*Juncus trigonocarpus*	BP		
Roundhead rush	*Juncus validus*	BP		
Red cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*	BP	OR	
Waterwillow	*Justicia ovata*		OR	
Warty panicgrass	*Kellochloa verrucosa*	BP		
Saltmarsh mallow	*Kosteletzkya pentacarpos*	BP		
Saltmarsh mallow	*Kosteletzkya virginica*	BP		
Virgina dwarf dandelion	*Krigia virginica*	BP	OR	
Carolina redroot	*Lachnanthes caroliniana*	BP	OR	
Small's bogbutton	*Lachnocaulon minus*		OR	
Woodland lettuce	*Lactuca floridana*		OR	
Lantana*	*Lantana camara*	BP		
Hairy pinweed	*Lechea mucronata*		OR	
Pinweed	*Lechea pulchella*	BP		
Pineland pinweed	*Lechea sessiliflora*	BP		
Piedmont pinweed	*Lechea torreyi*	BP		
Duckweed	*Lemna sp.*		OR	
Virginia Pepperweed	*Lepidium virginicum*	BP	OR	
Narrowleaf lespedeza	*Lespedeza angustifolia*	BP	OR	
Shrubby bushclover	*Lespedeza bicolor*	BP		
Hairy bushclover	*Lespedeza hirta*	BP		
Creeping lespedeza	*Lespedeza repens*	BP	OR	
Tall bushclover	*Lespedeza stuevi*	BP		
Chapman's blazing star	*Liatris chapmanii*	BP		
Pinkscale blazing star	*Liatris elegans*	BP		
Slender blazing star	*Liatris gracilis*	BP	OR	
Fewflower blazing star	*Liatris pauciflora*	BP		
Godfrey's blazing star	*Liatris provencialis*	BP	OR	
Dense blazing star	*Liatris spicata*	BP	OR	
Shortleaf blazing star	*Liatris tenuifolia*	BP	OR	
Gopher apple	*Licania michauxii*	BP		
Pine lily	*Lilium catesbaei*		OR	
Carolina sea lavendar	*Limonium carolinianum*	BP		
Canadian toadflax	*Linaria canadensis*	BP	OR	
Apalachicola toadflax	*Linaria floridana*	BP		
Northern spicebush	*Lindera benzoin*		OR	
Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	BP	OR	
Tuliptree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*		OR	
Cardinalflower	*Lobelia cardinalis*		OR	
Glade lobelia	*Lobelia glandulosa*	BP	OR	
White lobelia	*Lobelia paludosa*	BP	OR	
Italian ryegrass*	*Lolium perenne*	BP		
Italian ryegrass*	*Lolium temulentum*	BP		
Coral honeysuckle	*Lonicera sempervirens*		OR	
Colden crest	*Lophiola aurea*		OR	
Winged primrosewillow	*Ludwigia alata*	BP		
Seedbox	*Ludwigia alternifolia*	BP		
Winged primrosewillow	*Ludwigia decurrens*	BP		
Angelstem primrosewillow	*Ludwigia leptocarpa*	BP		
Seaside primrosewillow	*Ludwigia maritima*	BP		
Mexican primrosewillow	*Ludwigia octovalvis*	BP		
Creeping primrosewillow	*Ludwigia repens*	BP	OR	
Globefruit primrosewillow	*Ludwigia sphaerocarpa*	BP	OR	
Primrosewillow	*Ludwigia virgata*	BP	OR	
Lady lupine	*Lupinus villosus*	BP	OR	
Christmasberry	*Lycium carolinianum*	BP		
Foxtail club-moss	*Lycopodeilla alopecuroides*	BP	OR	
Southern club-moss	*Lycopodiella appressa*	BP		
Nodding club-moss	*Lycopodiella cernua*	BP		
Rose rush	*Lygodesmia aphylla*	BP	OR	
Japanese climbing fern*	*Lygodium japonicum*	BP	OR	
Rusty staggerbush	*Lyonia ferruginea*	BP		
Staggerbush	*Lyonia fruticosa*	BP		
Fetterbush	*Lyonia lucida*	BP		

Loosestrife	*Lysimachia lanceolata*		OR	
Southern magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	BP	OR	
Sweetbay	*Magnolia virginiana*	BP	OR	
Green addersmouth orchid	*Malaxis unifolia*		OR	
Southern crabapple	*Malus angustifolia*		OR	
Stream bogmoss	*Mayaca fluviatilis*		OR	
Axilflower	*Mecardonia acuminata*		OR	
Black medick	*Medicago lupulina*	BP		
Snow squarestem	*Melanthera nivea*	BP	OR	
Natal grass*	*Melinis repens*	BP		
Creeping cucumber	*Melothria pendula*		OR	
Climbing hempvine	*Mikania scandens*	BP	OR	
Sensitive briar	*Mimosa quadravalvis var angustata*	BP	OR	
Pinebarren stitchwort	*Minuartia caroliniana*	BP		
Patridgeberry	*Mitchella repens*		OR	
Lax hornpod	*Mitreola petiolate*		OR	
Swamp hornpod	*Mitreola sessilifolia*		OR	
Spotted beebalm	*Monarda punctata*	BP	OR	
Indianpipe	*Monotropa uniflora*		OR	
Nothern bayberry	*Morella caroliniensis*		OR	
Wax myrtle	*Morella cerifera*	BP	OR	
Odorless bayberry	*Morella inodora*	BP		
Red mulberry	*Morus rubra*		OR	
Hairawn Muhly	*Muhlenbergia capillaris*	BP	OR	
Naked-stem dewflower*	*Murdannia nudiflora*		OR	
Southern bayberry	*Myrica cerifera*	BP		
Evergreen bayberry	*Myrica heterophylla*	BP		
Odorless bayberry	*Myrica inodora*	BP		
Parrot feather watermilfoil*	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*	BP	OR	
Loose watermilfoil	*Myriophyllum laxum*	BP		
Cankerweed	*Nabalus serpentaria*		OR	
Southern waternymph	*Najas guadalupensis*		OR	
Peppervine	*Nekemias arborea*	BP	OR	
Southern twayblade	*Neottia bifolia*		OR	
Tropical puff	*Neptunia pubescens*	BP		
False garlic	*Nothoscordum bivalve*	BP		
Spatterdock	*Nuphar advena*	BP		
American white waterlily	*Nymphaea odorata*	BP	OR	
Big floatingheart	*Nymphoides aquatica*		OR	
Swamp tupelo	*Nyssa biflora*	BP	OR	
Ogeechee tupelo	*Nyssa ogeche*	BP		
Blackgum	*Nyssa sylvatica*		OR	
Whitetop	*Oclemena reticulata*		OR	
Common eveningprimrose	*Oenothera biennis*	BP		
Narrowleaf eveningprimrose	*Oenothera fruticosa*	BP		
Seabeach eveningprimrose	*Oenothera humifusa*	BP		
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	*Oenothera laciniata*	BP	OR	
Southern bee blossom	*Oenothera simulans*	BP	OR	
Flattop mille graines*	*Oldenlandia corymbosa*	BP	OR	
Clustered mille graines	*Oldenlandia uniflora*	BP		
Sensitive fern	*Onoclea sensibilis*	BP	OR	
Bulbous adder's-tongue	*Ophioglossum crotalophoroides*	BP		
Woodsgrass*	*Oplismenus hirtellus*		OR	
Pricklypear	*Optunia humifusa*		OR	
Pricklypear	*Opuntia mesacantha var lata*	BP		
Wild olive	*Osmanthus americanus*	BP		
Royal fern	*Osmunda regalis var spectabilis*	BP	OR	
Cinnamon fern	*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*	BP	OR	
Yellow woodsorrel, creeping woodsorrel	*Oxalis corniculata*	BP	OR	
Butterweed	*Packera glabella*		OR	
Coastalplain palafox	*Palafoxia integrifolia*	BP		
Bitter panicgrass	*Panicum amarum*	BP		
Beaked panicgrass	*Panicum anceps*	BP		
Fall panicgrass	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	BP		
Maidencane	*Panicum hemitomon*	BP		
Redtop panicum	*Panicum rigidulum*	BP		
Switchgrass	*Panicum virgatum*	BP	OR	
Baldwin's nailwort	*Paronychia baldwinii*	BP	OR	
Squareflower	*Paronychia erecta*	BP		
Pineland nailwort	*Paronychia patula*	BP		
Virginia creeper, wood bine	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	BP	OR	
Knotgrass	*Paspalum distichum*	BP		
Florida paspalum	*Paspalum floridanum*	BP	OR	
Field paspalum	*Paspalum laeve*	BP	OR	

Bahiagrass*	*Paspalum notatum*		OR	
Brownseed paspalum	*Paspalum plicatum*		OR	
Early paspalum	*Paspalum praecox*	BP		
Thin paspalum	*Paspalum setaceum*	BP	OR	
Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*	BP		
Yellow passionflower	*Passiflora lutea*	BP	OR	
Green arrow arum	*Peltandra virginica*		OR	
Manyflower beardtongue	*Penstemon multiflorus*	BP		
Red bay	*Persea borbonia var borbonia*	BP	OR	
Swamp bay	*Persea palustris*	BP	OR	
Mild waterpepper, swamp smartweed	*Persicaria hydropiperoides*	BP	OR	
Dotted smartweed	*Persicaria punctata*	BP		
Thicket bean	*Phaseolus polystachios*		OR	
Florida phlox	*Phlox floridana*		OR	
Oak mistletoe	*Phoradendron leucarpum*		OR	
Common reed	*Phragmites australis subsp. Berlandieri*		OR	
Turkey tangle fogfruit	*Phyla nodiflora*	BP	OR	
Coastal groundcherry	*Physalis angustifolia*	BP		
Groundcherry	*Physalis sp.*		OR	
Walter's groundcherry	*Physalis walterii*	BP		
Slenderleaf false dragonhead	*Physostegia leptophylla*		OR	
American pokeweed	*Phytolacca americana*	BP	OR	
Blue butterwort	*Pinguicula caerulea*	BP		
Yellow butterwort	*Pinguicula lutea*		OR	
Small butterwort	*Pinguicula pumila*	BP	OR	
Sand pine	*Pinus clausa*	BP		
Shortleaf pine	*Pinus echinata*		OR	
Slash pine	*Pinus elliottii*	BP	OR	
Spruce pine	*Pinus glabra*		OR	
Longleaf pine	*Pinus palustris*	BP	OR	
Pond pine	*Pinus serotina*	BP	OR	
Loblolly pine	*Pinus taeda*	BP	OR	
Blackseed needlegrass	*Piptochaetium avenaceum*		OR	
Pitted stripeseed	*Piriqueta cistoides subsp. caroliniana*	BP	OR	
Pineland silkgrass	*Pityopsis aspera*	BP	OR	
Zigzag silkgrass	*Pityopsis flexuosa*	BP	OR	
Narrowleaf silkgrass	*Pityopsis graminifolia*	BP	OR	
Grassleaf goldenaster	*Pityopsis oligantha*	BP	OR	
Virginia plantain	*Plantago virginica*	BP	OR	
Chapman's fringed orchid	*Platanthera chapmanii*		OR	
Southern tubercled orchid	*Platanthera flava*		OR	
Resurrection fern	*Pleopeltis michauxiana*		OR	
Rosy camphorweed	*Pluchea baccharis*	BP	OR	
Camphorweed	*Pluchea camphorata*	BP	OR	
Stinking camphorweed	*Pluchea foetida*	BP	OR	
Sweetscent	*Pluchea odorata*	BP	OR	
Annual bluegrass*	*Poa annua*		OR	
Rose pogonia	*Pogonia ophioglossoides*		OR	
Drumheads	*Polygala cruciata*		OR	
Tall pinebarren milkwort	*Polygala cymosa*		OR	
Procession flower	*Polygala incarnata*	BP		
Yellow milkwort	*Polygala lutea*	BP	OR	
Candyroot	*Polygala nana*	BP	OR	
Largeflower jointweed	*Polygonum nesomii*	BP		
Tall jointweed	*Polygonum pinicola*	BP	OR	
October flower	*Polygonum polygamum var polygamum*	BP		
Largeleaf jointweed	*Polygonum smallianum*	BP		
Rustweed	*Polypremum procumbens*	BP	OR	
Common water-hyacinth*	*Pontederia cordata*	BP	OR	
Pickerelweed	*Pontederia cordata*		OR	
Hairy shadow witch	*Ponthieva racemosa*		OR	
Eastern cottonwood	*Populus deltoides*		OR	
Little hogweed	*Portulaca oleracea*	BP		
Pink purslane	*Portulaca pilosa*	BP		
Illinois pondweed	*Potamogeton*		OR	
Indian Strawberry*	*Potentilla indica*		OR	
Marsh mermaidweed	*Proserpinaca palustris*	BP		
Combleaf mermaidweed	*Proserpinaca pectinata*	BP	OR	
American plum	*Prunus americana*		OR	
Chickasaw plum	*Prunus angustifolia*	BP		
Carolina laurelcherry	*Prunus caroliniana*	BP	OR	
Black cherry	*Prunus serotina*		OR	
Flatwoods plum, hog plum	*Prunus umbellata*	BP	OR	
Rabbit tobacco	*Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium*	BP	OR	

Bracken fern, Tailed bracken	*Pteridium aquilinum var pseudocaudatum*	BP	OR	
Blackroot	*Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*	BP	OR	
False bishopsweed	*Ptilimnium capillaceum*	BP	OR	
Carolina desert chicory	*Pyrrhopappus carolinianus*	BP	OR	
White oak	*Quercus alba*		OR	
Bastard white oak	*Quercus austrina*		OR	
Chapman's oak	*Quercus chapmanii*	BP		
Southern red oak	*Quercus falcata*		OR	
Sand live oak	*Quercus geminata*	BP	OR	
Bluejack oak	*Quercus incana*	BP	OR	
Turkey oak	*Quercus laevis*	BP	OR	
Laurel oak	*Quercus laurifolia*	BP	OR	
Overcup oak	*Quercus lyrate*	BP		
Sand post oak	*Quercus margarettae*	BP	OR	
Basket oak	*Quercus michauxii*		OR	
Dwarf live oak	*Quercus minima*	BP	OR	
Myrtle oak	*Quercus myrtifolia*	BP	OR	
Water oak	*Quercus nigra*	BP	OR	
Running oak	*Quercus pumila*	BP		
Live oak	*Quercus virginiana*	BP	OR	
Savannah meadowbeauty	*Rhexia alifanus*		OR	
West indian meadowbeauty	*Rhexia cubensis*	BP		
Yellow Meadowbeauty	*Rhexia lutea*		OR	
Pale meadowbeauty	*Rhexia mariana*	BP	OR	
Maiden marian	*Rhexia nashii*	BP		
Fringed meadowbeauty	*Rhexia petiolata*		OR	
Handsome harry	*Rhexia virginica*	BP		
Sweet pinxter azalea	*Rhododendron canescens*		OR	
Swamp azalea	*Rhododendron viscosum*		OR	
Winged sumac	*Rhus copallinum*	BP	OR	
Rose natalgrass	*Rhynchelytrum repens*	BP		
Royal snoutbean	*Rhynchosia cytisoides*	BP		
Doubleform snoutbean	*Rhynchosia difformis*	BP	OR	
Dollarleaf	*Rhynchosia reniformis*		OR	
Baldwin’s beaksedge	*Rhynchospora baldwinii*	BP		
Anglestem beaksedge	*Rhynchospora caduca*		OR	
Bunched beaksedge	*Rhynchospora cephalantha*	BP	OR	
Loosehead beaksedge	*Rhynchospora chalarocephala*	BP		
White-top starrush	*Rhynchospora colorata*	BP	OR	
Shortbristle horned beaksedge	*Rhynchospora corniculata*		OR	
Savannah beaksedge	*Rhynchospora debilis*	BP		
Fascicled beaksedge	*Rhynchospora fascicularis*	BP		
Globe beaksedge	*Rhynchospora globularis*	BP		
Slender beaksedge	*Rhynchospora gracilenta*	BP		
Gray’s beaksedge	*Rhynchospora grayi*	BP		
Narrowfruit horned beaksedge	*Rhynchospora inundata*	BP		
Giant whitetop	*Rhynchospora latifolia*		OR	
Southern beaksedge	*Rhynchospora macrocarpa*	BP		
Sandyfield beaksedge	*Rhynchospora megalocarpa*	BP	OR	
Southern beaksedge	*Rhynchospora microcarpa*		OR	
Millet beaksedge	*Rhynchospora miliacea*	BP		
Mingled beaksedge	*Rhynchospora mixta*		OR	
Shortbeak beaksedge	*Rhynchospora nitens*	BP		
Coastal beaksedge	*Rhynchospora pleiantha*	BP		
Fairy beaksedge	*Rhynchospora pusilla*	BP		
Tracy's Beaksedge	*Rhynchospora tracyi*	BP		
Wright’s beaksedge	*Rhynchospora wrightiana*	BP		
Tropical mexican clover*	*Richardia brasiliensis*	BP		
Cherokee rose*	*Rosa laevigata*		OR	
Swamp rose	*Rosa palustris*	BP	OR	
Toothcups	*Rotala ramosior*	BP		
Highbush blackberry	*Rubus argutus*	BP		
Sand blackberry	*Rubus cuneifolius*	BP	OR	
Sawtooth blackberry	*Rubus pensilvanicus*		OR	
Southern dewberry	*Rubus trivialis*	BP	OR	
Carolina wild petunia	*Ruellia caroliniensis*		OR	
Heartwing dock	*Rumex hastatulus*	BP	OR	
Swamp dock	*Rumex verticillatus*	BP	OR	
Wigeongrass	*Ruppia maritima*	BP		
Dwarf palmetto	*Sabal minor*		OR	
Cabbage palm	*Sabal palmetto*	BP	OR	
Shortleaf rosegentian	*Sabatia brevifolia*		OR	
Coastal rosegentian	*Sabatia calycina*		OR	
Slender rosegentian	*Sabatia campanulata*	BP		

Bartram's rosegentian	*Sabatia decandra*		OR	
Largeflower rosegentian	*Sabatia grandiflora*	BP		
Largeleaf rosegentian	*Sabatia macrophylla*		OR	
Rose-of-plymouth	*Sabatia stellaris*	BP		
Narrow plumegrass	*Saccharum baldwinii*	BP		
Sugarcane plumegrass	*Saccharum giganteum*	BP	OR	
American Cupscale	*Sacciolepis striata*	BP		
Trailing pearlwort	*Sagina decumbens*	BP	OR	
Grassy arrowhead	*Sagittaria graminea*	BP		
Springtape	*Sagittaria kurziana*		OR	
Bulltongue arrowhead	*Sagittaria lancifolia*	BP	OR	
Annual glasswort	*Salicornia biglovii*	BP		
Perennial glasswort	*Salicornia perennis*	BP		
Carolina willow	*Salix caroliniana*	BP	OR	
Black willow	*Salix nigra*	BP		
Azure blue sage	*Salvia azurea*	BP		
Lyre leaf sage	*Salvia lyrata*	BP	OR	
Water spangles*	*Salvinia minima*		OR	
Elderberry	*Sambucus nigra subsp canadensis*	BP	OR	
Pineland pimpernel	*Samolus valerandi subsp parviflorus*		OR	
Canadian blacksnakeroot	*Sanicula canadensis*		OR	
Sassafras	*Sassafras albidum*		OR	
Lizard's tail	*Saururus cernuus*	BP	OR	
Gulf bluestem	*Schizachyrium maritimum*	BP		
Little bluestem	*Schizachyrium scoparium*	BP		
Creeping little bluestem	*Schizachyrium scoparium var stoloniferum*	BP	OR	
Slender Bluestem	*Schizachyrium tenerum*	BP		
American bulrush	*Scirpus americanus*	BP		
Woolgrass	*Scirpus cyperinus*	BP	OR	
Drooping bulrush	*Scirpus lineatus*		OR	
Threesquare bulrush	*Scirpus pungens*	BP		
Softstem bulrush	*Scirpus validus*	BP		
Fringed nutrush	*Scleria ciliata*	BP	OR	
Littlehead nutrush	*Scleria oligantha*		OR	
Netted nutrush	*Scleria reticularis*	BP		
Tall nutgrass	*Scleria triglomerata*		OR	
Helmet skullcap	*Scutellaria integrifolia*	BP	OR	
Maryland wild sensitive plant	*Senna marilandica*	BP		
Sicklepod	*Senna obtusifolia*	BP		
Saw palmetto	*Serenoa repens*	BP	OR	
Whitetop aster	*Sericocarpus tortifolius*	BP	OR	
Danglepod	*Sesbania herbacea*		OR	
Danglepod	*Sesbania macrocarpa*	BP		
Rattlebox*	*Sesbania punicea*	BP	OR	
Bladderpod	*Sesbania vesicaria*	BP		
Shoreline seapurslane	*Sesuvium portulacastrum*	BP		
Giant bristlegrass	*Setaria magna*	BP		
Yellow bristlegrass	*Setaria parviflora*	BP	OR	
Green bristlegrass	*Setaria viridis*	BP		
Yaupon blacksenna	*Seymeria cassioides*	BP	OR	
Piedmont blacksenna	*Seymeria pectinata*	BP	OR	
Indian hemp	*Sida rhombifolia*		OR	
Common fanpetals	*Sida ulmifolia*	BP		
Gum bully	*Sideroxylon lanuginosum*	BP	OR	
Starry rosinweed	*Silphium asteriscus*		OR	
Narrowleaf blue-eyed grass	*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*	BP		
Nash's blue-eyed grass	*Sisyrinchium nashii*	BP		
Annual blue-eyed grass*	*Sisyrinchium rosulatum*	BP	OR	
Jeweled blue-eyed grass	*Sisyrinchium xerophyllum*	BP		
Hemlock waterparsnip	*Sium suave*		OR	
Earleaf greenbrier	*Smilax auriculata*	BP	OR	
Saw greenbrier	*Smilax bona-nox*	BP	OR	
Upright carrionflower	*Smilax ecirrhata*		OR	
Cat greenbrier	*Smilax glauca*	BP	OR	
Laurel greenbrier	*Smilax laurifolia*	BP	OR	
Sarsaparilla vine	*Smilax pumila*	BP	OR	
Bullbrier	*Smilax rotundifolia*	BP		
Jackson vine	*Smilax smallii*		OR	
Bristly greenbrier	*Smilax tamnoides*		OR	
Coral greenbrier	*Smilax walteri*	BP	OR	
Florida horsenettle	*Solanum carolinense var. florid.*		OR	
Dixie goldenrod	*Solidago brachyphylla*	BP		
Common goldenrod	*Solidago canadensis*	BP		
Canada goldenrod	*Solidago canadensis var. scabra*		OR	

Seaside goldenrod	*Solidago mexicana*		OR	
Anisescented goldenrod	*Solidago odora var odora*	BP	OR	
Seaside goldenrod	*Solidago sempervirens*	BP		
Wand goldenrod	*Solidago stricta*	BP	OR	
Spiny sowthistle	*Sonchus asper*	BP		
Rough hedgehyssop	*Sophronanthe hispida*		OR	
Slender indiangrass	*Sorghastrum elliottii*	BP		
Yellow indiangrass	*Sorghastrum nutans*		OR	
Lopsided indiangrass	*Sorghastrum secundum*	BP	OR	
Smooth cordgrass	*Spartina alterniflora*	BP		
Sand cordgrass	*Spartina bakeri*	BP	OR	
Saltmeadow cordgrass	*Spartina patens*	BP	OR	
Gulf cordgrass	*Spartina spartinae*	BP		
Roughfruit scaleseed	*Spermolepis divaricata*	BP		
Sphaghnum moss	*Sphagnum spp*	BP		
Prairie wedgescale	*Sphenopholis obtusata*		OR	
Eaton's ladiestresses	*Spiranthes lacera*		OR	
Greenvein ladiestresses	*Spiranthes praecox*	BP	OR	
Little ladiestresses	*Spiranthes tuberosa*		OR	
Hidden dropseed	*Sporobolus compositus var clandestinus*	BP		
Smutgrass	*Sporobolus indicus*	BP		
Seashore dropseed	*Sporobolus virginicus*	BP		
Crowpoison	*Stenanthium densum*		OR	
St Augustine grass	*Stenotaphrum secundatum*	BP		
Queensdelight	*Stillingia sylvatica*	BP	OR	
Pineland scalypink	*Stipulicida setacea*	BP		
Trailing fuzzybean	*Strophostyles helvola*	BP		
Southern dawnflower	*Stylisma humistrata*		OR	
Coastalplain dawnflower	*Stylisma patens*		OR	
Sidebeak pencilflower	*Stylosanthes biflora*	BP	OR	
Sea blite	*Suada linearis*	BP		
Scaleleaf aster	*Symphyotrichum adnatum*		OR	
Climbing aster	*Symphyotrichum carolinanum*	BP	OR	
Savannah aster	*Symphyotrichum chapmanii*		OR	
Silver aster	*Symphyotrichum concolor*	BP		
Ricebutton aster	*Symphyotrichum dumosum*	BP	OR	
Late purple aster	*Symphyotrichum patens*	BP		
Plumose silver aster	*Symphyotrichum plumosum*	BP		
Annual saltmarsh aster	*Symphyotrichum subulatum*	BP		
Perennial saltmarsh aster	*Symphyotrichum tenuifolium*	BP	OR	
White arrowleaf aster	*Symphyotrichum urophyllum*		OR	
Horse sugar	*Symplocus tinctoria*		OR	
Yellow hatpins	*Syngonanthus flavidulus*	BP	OR	
Manatee grass	*Syringodium filiforme*	BP		
Pond-cypress	*Taxodium ascendens*		OR	
Bald-cypress	*Taxodium distichum*		OR	
Scurf hoarypea	*Tephrosia chrysophylla*	BP		
Spiked hoarypea	*Tephrosia spicata*	BP	OR	
Squarehead	*Tetragonotheca helianthoides*	BP		
Wood sage	*Teucrium canadense*	BP	OR	
Turtlegrass	*Thalassia testudinum*	BP		
Hairy maiden fern	*Thelypteris hispidula var vesicolor*	BP		
Southern shield fern	*Thelypteris kunthii*		OR	
Marsh fern	*Thelypteris palustris var pubescens*	BP		
Climbing dogbane	*Thyrsanthella difformis*		OR	
Water cowbane	*Tiedemannia filiformis subsp filiformis*		OR	
Basswood	*Tilia americana*		OR	
Spanish moss	*Tillandsia usneoides*	BP	OR	
Cranefly orchid	*Tipularia discolor*		OR	
Malaysian false pimpernel*	*Torenia crustacea*		OR	
Atlantic poison oak	*Toxicodendron pubescens*	BP		
Poison ivy	*Toxicodendron radicans*	BP	OR	
Spiderwort	*Tradescantia hirsutiflora*	BP		
Bluejacket	*Tradescantia ohiensis*	BP	OR	
Wavyleaf noseburn	*Tragia urens*		OR	
Chinese tallow*	*Triadica sebifera*	BP		
Forked bluecurls	*Trichostema dichotomum*	BP	OR	
Narrowleaf bluecurls	*Trichostema setaceum*	BP		
Purpletop tridens	*Tridens flavus*		OR	
Carolina clover	*Trifolium carolinianum*	BP	OR	
Low hop clover*	*Trifolium dubium*	BP	OR	
Crimson clover	*Trifolium incarnatum*	BP		
Small venus' looking-glass	*Triodanis biflora*		OR	
Clasping venus' looking-glass	*Triodanis perfoliata*	BP	OR	

Perennial sandgrass	*Triplasis americana*	BP		
Purple sandgrass	*Triplasis purpurea*	BP		
Eastern gammagrass	*Tripsacum dactyloides*	BP	OR	
Cattail	*Typha domingensis*	BP		
Broadleaf cattail	*Typha latifolia*	BP	OR	
Winged elm	*Ulmus alata*		OR	
American elm	*Ulmus americana*		OR	
Sea lettuce	*Ulva lactuca*	BP		
Sea oats	*Uniola paniculata*	BP		
Horned bladderwort	*Utricularia cornuta*	BP		
Humped bladderwort	*Utricularia gibba*	BP		
Floating bladderwort	*Utricularia inflata*	BP		
Southern bladderwort	*Utricularia juncea*	BP		
Purple bladderwort	*Utricularia purpurea*	BP		
Little floating bladderwort	*Utricularia radiata*	BP		
Zigzag bladderwort	*Utricularia subulata*	BP	OR	
Sparkleberry	*Vaccinium arboreum*	BP	OR	
Highbush blueberry	*Vaccinium corymbosum*	BP	OR	
Blueberry	*Vaccinium darrowii*	BP	OR	
Mayberry	*Vaccinium elliottii*	BP		
Shiny blueberry	*Vaccinium myrsinites*	BP	OR	
Deerberry	*Vaccinium stamineum*	BP	OR	
American eelgrass	*Vallisneria americana*		OR	
Carolina false vervain	*Verbena carnea*		OR	
Tall ironweed	*Vernonia angustifolia*	BP	OR	
Southern arrowwood	*Viburnum dentatum*		OR	
Possumhaw	*Viburnum nudum*		OR	
Walter's viburnum	*Viburnum obovatum*		OR	
Rusty blackhaw	*Viburnum rufidulum*		OR	
Fourleaf vetch	*Vicia acutifolia*	BP	OR	
Common vetch*	*Vicia sativa*	BP	OR	
Bog white violet	*Viola lanceolata*	BP	OR	
Early blue violet	*Viola palmata*		OR	
Common blue violet	*Viola sororia*		OR	
Prostrate blue-violet	*Viola walteri*		OR	
Summer grape	*Vitis aestivalis*	BP	OR	
Florida grape	*Vitis cinerea var floridana*		OR	
Catbird grape	*Vitis palmata*	BP		
Muscadine	*Vitis rotundifloria*	BP	OR	
Frost grape	*Vitis vulpine*	BP	OR	
Southern rockbell	*Wahlenbergia marginata*	BP		
American wisteria	*Wisteria frutescens*	BP	OR	
Chinese wisteria*	*Wisteria sinensis*		OR	
Netted chain fern	*Woodwardia areolate*		OR	
Virginia chain fern	*Woodwardia virginica*	BP	OR	
Coastalplain yelloweyed grass	*Xyris ambigua*	BP	OR	
Shortleaf yelloweyed grass	*Xyris brevifolia*	BP		
Carolina yelloweyed grass	*Xyris caroliniana*	BP	OR	
Curtis's yelloweyed grass	*Xyris curtissii*		OR	
Bog yelloweyed grass	*Xyris difformis*	BP		
Drummond's yelloweyed grass	*Xyris drumondii*	BP		
Elliott's yelloweyed grass	*Xyris elliottii*	BP	OR	
Fringed yelloweyed grass	*Xyris fimbriata*	BP		
Yelloweyed grass	*Xyris flabelliformis*	BP		
Richard's yelloweyed grass	*Xyris jupicai*	BP	OR	
Tall yelloweyed grass	*Xyris platylepsis*	BP		
Samll's yelloweyed grass	*Xyris smalliana*	BP		
Pineland yelloweyed grass	*Xyris stricta*	BP		
Spanish bayonet	*Yucca aloifolia*	BP	OR	
Adam's needle	*Yucca filamentosa*	BP	OR	
Mound lily	*Yucca gloriosa*	BP		
Annual wild rice	*Zizania aquatica*		OR	

Addendum 6—Imperiled Species Ranking Definitions

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..... mperiled 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)

Imperiled Species Ranking Definitions

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 ..... mperiled 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

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties
(revised June 2021)

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

A. Historic Property Definition

Historic properties include archaeological sites and historic structures as well as other types of resources. Chapter 267, Florida Statutes states: " '*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 Chapter 267, *F.S.* and state policy related to historic properties, state agencies of the executive branch must provide the Division of Historical Resources (Division) the opportunity to comment on any undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, 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 undertaking. (267.061(2)(a))

State agencies must consult with the Division when, as a result of state action or assistance, a historic property will be demolished or substantially altered in a way that will adversely affect the property. State agencies must take timely steps to consider feasible and prudent alternatives to the adverse effect. If no feasible or prudent alternatives exist, the state agency must take timely steps to avoid or mitigate the adverse effect. (267.061(2)(b))

State agencies must consult with Division to establish a program to locate, inventory and evaluate all historic properties under ownership or controlled by the agency. (267.061(2)(c))

State agencies are responsible for preserving historic properties under their control. State agencies are directed to use historic properties available to the agency when that use is consistent with the historic property and the agency's mission. State agencies are also directed to pursue preservation of historic properties to support their continued use. (267.061(2)(d))

C. Statutory Authority

The full text of Chapter 267, F.S. and additional information related to the treatment of historic properties is available at:

https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/preservation/compliance-and-review/regulations-guidelines/

D. Management Implementation

Although the Division sits on the Acquisition and Restoration Council and approves land management plans, these plans are conceptual and do not include detailed project information. Specific information for individual projects must be submitted to the Division for review and comment.

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. The Division's recommendations may include, but are not limited to: approval of the project as submitted, recommendation for a cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, and modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects.

Projects such as additions or alterations to historic structures as well as new construction must also be submitted to the Division for review. Projects involving structures fifty years of age or older must be submitted to the Division for a significance determination**.** In rare cases, structures under fifty years of age may be deemed historically significant.

Adverse effects to historic properties must be avoided when possible, and if avoidance is not possible, additional consultation with the Division is necessary to develop a mitigation plan. Furthermore, managers of state property should make preparations for locating and evaluating historic properties, both archaeological sites and historic structures.

E. Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) Training

The ARM Training Course introduces state land managers to the nature of archaeological resources, Florida archaeology, and the role of the Division in managing state-owned archaeological resources. Participants gain a better understanding of the requirements of state and federal laws with regard to protecting and managing archaeological sites on state managed lands. Participants also receive a certificate recognizing their ability to conduct limited monitoring activities in accordance with the Division's Review Procedure, thereby reducing the time and money spent to comply with state regulations. Additional information regarding the ARM Training Course is available at:

https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/education/arm-training-courses/

F. Matrix for Ground Disturbance on State Lands

The matrix is a tool designed to help streamline the Division's Review Procedure. The matrix allows state land managers to make decisions about balancing ground disturbance and stewardship of historic resources. The matrix establishes types of undertakings that are either minor or major disturbances and then guides the land manager to consult the Division, conduct ARM-trained project monitoring, or proceed with the project.
Additional information regarding the matrix is available at:

https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/education/dhr-matrix-for-ground-disturbance-on-state-lands/

G. Human Remains Treatment

Cultural Information

Chapter 872, *Florida Statutes* makes it illegal to willfully and knowingly disturb human remains. In the event human remains are discovered, cease all activity in the area that may disturb the remains. Leave the bones and nearby items in place. Immediately notify law enforcement or the local district medical examiner of the discovery and follow the provisions of Chapter 872, FS. Additional information regarding the treatment of human remains and cemeteries is available at:

https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/human-remains/
https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/human-remains/abandoned-cemeteries/what-are-the- applicable-laws-and-regulations/

H. Division of Historical Resources Review Procedure

Projects on state owned or controlled properties may submit projects to the Division for review using the streamlined State Lands Consultation Form. The form provides instructions to submit projects for review and outlines the necessary information for the Division to complete the review process. The State Lands Consultation Form and additional information about the Division's review process is available at:

https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/preservation/compliance-and-review/state-lands-review/

* * *

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

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

StateLandsCompliance@dos.myflorida.com

Phone: (850) 245-6333
Toll Free: (800) 847-7278
Fax: (850) 245-6435

Addendum 8—Timber Analysis

Special Management Considerations

Timber Management Analysis

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

Bald Point State Park (Bald Point) is designated as a single-use park. As such, timber management is only permitted as a method of natural community restoration and maintenance rather than as an ongoing extractive activity. The feasibility of managing/harvesting timber at Bald Point during the period covered by the UMP was considered pursuant to the DRP statutory responsibilities to analyze the park's resource needs and values. The long-term management goal for forest communities in the state park system is to maintain or re-establish natural characteristics to the degree practicable, except in those natural communities specifically managed for a structure that differs from that described in the timber assessment found at reference sites for those communities established by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). In the case of imperiled species, the management of certain natural communities may differ from standard treatments to provide optimum habitat conditions within the park.

Most natural communities evaluated at Bald Point had overstory pine and non-pine (hardwood) stocking levels generally within the ranges identified for corresponding FNAI Reference Sites. The Timber Management Analysis found in Addendum ___8___ provides additional details. Overstory thinning is a management tool that may be utilized in areas which have overstocked conditions. However, the specific management goals and objectives for each natural community are detailed in the Resource Management Component. Activities related to stand improvement, including palmetto and midstory reduction, are ongoing in many areas, as well.

Addendum 8
Timber Management Analysis

1. *Management Context and Best Management Practices*

Timber management at Bald Point State Park (Bald Point) is based on the desired future condition (DFC) of a management zone or natural community (NatCom) as determined by the DRP Unit Management Plans (UMP), along with guidelines developed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). In most cases, the DFC will be closely related to the historic NatCom. However, it is important to note, that in areas where the historic community has been severely altered by past land use practices, the DFC may not always be the same as the historic NatCom. All timber management activities undertaken will adhere to or exceed the current Florida Silvicultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Florida Forestry Wildlife BMPs for State Imperiled Species. DRP shall take all measures necessary to protect water quality and wildlife species of concern while conducting timber management activities. DRP has contracted with a private sector, professional forest management firm to complete this timber assessment: F4 Tech.

2. *Purpose of Timber Management Activities*

Timber management activities may be conducted to help improve or maintain current conditions to achieve the associated DFC. Timber management will primarily be conducted in upland NatCom types. Candidate upland NatCom types may include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, sandhill, upland pine, and upland mixed woodland along with scrubby flatwoods, scrub, and altered landcover types such as successional hardwood forest and pine plantations. There will likely be no scheduled timber management activities in historically hardwood-dominated or wetland NatCom types, e.g., upland hardwood forest, hydric hammock, and slope forest. In some circumstances, timber management may include the harvesting and removal of overstory invasive/exotic trees. Descriptions of community types are detailed in the in the Resource Management Component.

3. *Potential Silvicultural Treatments*

Several silvicultural treatments may be considered and utilized over the next ten years. The various types of timber harvests may include pine thinning, targeted hardwood overstory removal, and clearcutting. Silvicultural treatments will be selectively implemented to minimize potential impacts to water and soil resources, non-target vegetation, and wildlife (see BMPs). Depending upon the condition and marketability of the timber being manipulated, it is possible to generate revenue from the harvest. It is also possible the timber removal could be a cost to DRP. In all decisions, the mission of preserving and restoring natural communities will be the guiding factor.

Thinning is conducted to reduce the basal area (BA) or density of trees/stems in a stand to improve forest health and growth conditions for residual trees. Allowing trees more room to grow has the potential to increase tree and forest vigor, which helps mitigate the potential for damaging insect and disease outbreaks. Most tree harvesting/removals also increase sunlight reaching the forest floor and fine fuels that facilitate consistent fire return intervals and responses, which can benefit

groundcover vegetation abundance, species richness, and overall ecological diversity. The disruption of natural fire regimes and fire return intervals can often result in the need to remove undesirable or overstocked hardwood stems that currently occupy growing space in the canopy and sub-canopy. Clearcutting may be used to support restoration goals by removing off-site pine or hardwood species and is a precursor to establishing site-appropriate species. It can also be used to control insect infestations that are damaging or threatening forest resources and ecosystem conditions.

On occasion, salvage cuts may need to be conducted to remove small volumes of wood damaged by fires, windstorms, insects, or other natural causes. The decision whether or not to harvest the affected timber will depend on the threat to the surrounding stands, risk of collateral ecological damage, and the volume/value of the trees involved. For example, small, isolated lightning-strikes and beetle kills are a natural part of a healthy ecosystem and normally would not be cut. However, if a drought caused the insect infestation to spread, the affected trees and buffer zone might have to be removed to prevent significant damage.

4. *Inventory Data and Potential Actions per Area of Interest or Management Zone*

Bald Point comprises 12,154 acres in Franklin County. A total of 7,981 acres are associated with five (5) upland NatCom types that are potential candidates for timber management. In April and May 2016, an inventory based on field plots was conducted across and within these areas to quantify overstory, midstory and understory conditions. A second inventory was conducted in the recently-acquired St. Teresa Bluffs tract in July and August 2021. Various park-level and NatCom-level summary statistics can be found in the following tables.

This timber assessment was based on management zone and NatCom boundary GIS data provided by DRP in February 2022. It is not intended to be prescriptive. Stakeholders and DRP staff are encouraged to view this timber assessment and inventory data as supplemental information for future consideration. Given the dynamic nature of property ownership and land management activities at Bald Point, together with the timeframe required to create or update a UMP, it is possible that some tabular data may be dated. Therefore, NatCom acreages and recent treatments that occurred after the February 2022 period may not be reflected in the following tables.

Table 1. General summary statistics for Bald Point State Park

Number of Management Zones within the Park	118
Upland NatCom acres	8,029

Mesic Flatwoods (1,743.0 acres)

Longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) is the preferred overstory pine species in the region. The FNAI reference site in this region for mesic flatwoods contains longleaf pine at a basal area (BA) of 10 to 50 square feet per acre with non-pine at a density of 0 trees per acre (TPA). The following table shows the overstory condition for this natural community at Bald Point and target overstory condition for mesic flatwoods in this region.

MZ ID	Mesic Flatwoods (Acres)	Current Average Overstory Conditions							Target Overstory Conditions	
		Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Pine TPA	Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Non-Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Non-Pine TPA	Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Total Pine and Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Pine BA Range (ft^2/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Non-Pine TPA Range
BP-2	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-3	2.1	40.0	105.4	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-4	16.8	3.3	3.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-14	10.0	40.0	141.5	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-19	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-20	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-24	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-28	2.3	30.0	158.9	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-29	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-36	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-37	17.0	5.0	8.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-40	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-41	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-43	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-44	14.5	26.7	53.9	19.5	3.3	18.8	0.0	19.5	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-45	7.7	40.0	64.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-46	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-47	6.8	160.0	523.3	100.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.3	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-48	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-A	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-AA	94.7	13.5	67.7	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-B	7.2	50.0	44.3	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.5	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-BB	33.1	112.2	377.2	65.8	21.1	94.0	0.0	65.8	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-C	47.0	7.5	14.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-CC	30.7	17.0	58.0	10.9	5.0	19.4	1.6	12.5	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-D	25.1	5.0	16.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.6	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-DD	26.9	61.3	293.2	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-E	62.7	22.5	31.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-E5	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

MZ ID	Mesic Flatwoods (Acres)	Current Average Overstory Conditions							Target Overstory Conditions	
		Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Pine TPA	Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Non-Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Non-Pine TPA	Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Total Pine and Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Pine BA Range (ft^2/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Non-Pine TPA Range
BP-EE	130.7	34.4	161.2	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-F	61.0	23.8	34.5	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-FF	144.9	25.0	72.5	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-H	29.1	44.4	113.9	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-HH	159.8	34.8	125.7	21.3	2.4	15.7	0.0	21.3	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-II	48.3	71.7	405.0	39.7	3.3	11.7	2.4	42.1	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-JJ	20.3	120.0	178.0	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.6	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-K	4.4	20.0	32.9	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-KK	6.9	230.0	299.3	157.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	157.1	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-L	60.6	34.4	77.9	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-M	60.2	31.4	173.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-N1	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-N2	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-N3	17.1	27.5	68.4	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-N4	26.5	56.3	200.4	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.4	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-O1	34.1	56.7	320.2	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.9	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-O2	19.7	57.5	93.8	36.4	5.0	24.0	0.0	36.4	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-O3	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-OO	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-PP	1.1	100.0	226.3	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-R	18.4	80.0	526.8	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-S	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-T	97.6	29.3	115.5	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-TT	30.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-U	59.5	46.3	207.3	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-UU	23.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-V	40.0	30.0	172.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-VV	51.3	86.3	449.4	36.8	1.3	14.3	0.0	36.8	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-W	39.4	30.0	176.5	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-X	20.1	21.7	62.8	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-Y	45.5	32.5	161.4	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	10 - 50	0 - 0
Total	**1,743.0**									

Sandhill (3,096.1 acres)

Longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) is the preferred overstory pine species in the region. The FNAI reference site in this region for sandhill contains longleaf pine at a basal area (BA) of 20 to 60 square feet per acre with non-pine species between 0 and 79

trees per acre (TPA). The following table shows the overstory condition for this natural community at St. Teresa and target overstory condition for sandhill in this region.

MZ ID	Sandhill (Acres)	Current Average Overstory Conditions							Target Overstory Conditions	
		Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Pine TPA	Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Non-Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Non-Pine TPA	Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Total Pine and Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Pine BA Range (ft^2/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Non-Pine TPA Range
BP-1	36.9	108.0	320.6	57.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-2	12.8	73.3	128.5	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-3	18.5	53.3	118.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-4	59.6	3.3	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-5	92.3	30.3	99.3	15.9	0.9	4.4	0.0	15.9	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-6	125.1	100.0	261.8	70.8	1.8	14.3	0.0	70.8	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-7	74.3	95.6	212.6	58.8	2.2	25.5	0.0	58.8	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-8	48.8	108.0	270.8	68.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.1	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-9	111.9	117.7	276.1	84.3	2.4	12.6	0.7	85.0	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-10	181.1	124.8	287.9	78.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.8	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-11	78.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	70.0	0.8	0.8	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-12	130.3	24.8	48.3	5.1	1.3	10.1	0.0	5.1	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-13	70.5	29.2	61.1	5.9	1.7	4.7	0.0	5.9	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-14	88.5	138.7	358.8	100.6	2.7	23.9	0.0	100.6	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-15	18.1	28.0	140.6	11.1	12.0	82.3	0.0	11.1	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-16	48.7	16.3	21.1	4.6	2.5	13.0	0.7	5.3	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-17	12.1	35.0	47.8	7.3	5.0	2.5	0.0	7.3	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-18	35.4	160.0	413.9	50.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-19	65.5	130.8	310.8	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.7	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-20	63.5	20.7	65.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-21	63.4	7.9	49.8	2.7	5.0	41.6	0.0	2.7	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-22	17.1	16.8	140.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-23	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-24	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-26	8.4	19.9	160.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-27	72.6	3.6	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-28	68.2	35.8	76.8	5.5	0.8	11.8	0.0	5.5	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-29	32.5	35.0	84.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-30	11.0	33.3	172.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-31	80.6	42.1	97.4	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-32	21.9	60.0	95.6	31.0	3.3	11.2	2.3	33.4	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-33	147.0	23.0	62.5	7.5	1.3	5.5	0.0	7.5	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-34	82.2	86.0	200.6	41.8	2.7	7.0	0.0	41.8	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-35	155.8	122.3	260.0	74.9	1.5	1.6	0.6	75.5	20 - 60	0 - 79

MZ ID	Sandhill (Acres)	Current Average Overstory Conditions							Target Overstory Conditions	
		Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Pine TPA	Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Non-Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Non-Pine TPA	Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Total Pine and Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Pine BA Range (ft^2/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Non-Pine TPA Range
BP-36	45.0	83.3	216.8	50.2	2.2	3.9	0.0	50.2	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-37	102.8	96.3	251.9	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-38	158.9	39.5	221.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-39	37.9	100.0	263.3	27.2	1.7	20.1	0.0	27.2	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-40	60.3	90.0	539.1	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-41	79.8	108.6	614.7	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-42	144.1	100.9	549.0	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.9	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-45	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-46	52.7	93.3	279.2	31.6	4.4	31.3	1.4	33.0	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-47	82.3	130.0	488.8	60.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-PP	12.2	55.0	147.3	28.3	10.0	81.3	0.0	28.3	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-QQ	20.3	55.0	192.8	25.7	2.5	23.7	0.0	25.7	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-RR	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-SS	39.3	21.4	75.0	8.2	2.0	18.1	0.0	8.2	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-TT	10.3	10.0	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-UU	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-VV	51.9	132.2	479.8	36.1	4.4	56.6	0.0	36.1	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-WW	46.4	134.3	503.3	91.4	2.9	12.4	0.0	91.4	20 - 60	0 - 79
BP-YY	12.7	240.0	631.8	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.2	20 - 60	0 - 79
Total	**3,096.1**									

Scrub (720.7 acres)

Sand (*Pinus clausa*), slash (*P. elliottii*), and longleaf pine (*P. palustris*) are the preferred overstory pine species in the region. The FNAI reference sites in this region for scrub contain sand, slash, and/or longleaf pine at a basal area (BA) of 0 to 20 square feet per acre with non-pine at a density of 0 to 13 trees per acre (TPA). The following table shows the overstory condition for this natural community at Bald Point and target overstory condition for scrub in this region.

MZ ID	Scrub (Acres)	Current Average Overstory Conditions							Target Overstory Conditions	
		Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Pine TPA	Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Non-Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Non-Pine TPA	Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Total Pine and Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Pine BA Range (ft^2/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Non-Pine TPA Range
BP-2	2.0	60.0	245.3	35.8	20.0	135.6	0.0	35.8	0 - 20	0 - 13
BP-4	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-23	35.1	6.7	5.1	4.1	38.3	254.3	1.0	5.1	0 - 20	0 - 13

MZ ID	Scrub (Acres)	Current Average Overstory Conditions							Target Overstory Conditions	
		Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Pine TPA	Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Non-Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Non-Pine TPA	Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Total Pine and Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Pine BA Range (ft^2/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Non-Pine TPA Range
BP-32	16.6	13.3	13.0	10.4	60.0	181.6	3.9	14.3	0 - 20	0 - 13
BP-51	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-A	37.7	4.3	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 - 20	0 - 13
BP-AA	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-BB	111.2	56.8	336.4	15.2	1.1	3.8	0.0	15.2	0 - 20	0 - 13
BP-CC	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-GG	9.2	70.0	439.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 - 20	0 - 13
BP-II	9.8	100.0	259.5	49.0	5.0	36.7	0.0	49.0	0 - 20	0 - 13
BP-JJ	146.6	70.0	126.9	45.5	4.8	29.0	0.7	46.2	0 - 20	0 - 13
BP-KK	50.3	43.6	100.8	25.9	4.6	36.9	0.0	25.9	0 - 20	0 - 13
BP-WW	114.7	140.0	528.9	64.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.6	0 - 20	0 - 13
BP-XX	54.9	72.7	169.3	27.0	2.7	26.7	0.0	27.0	0 - 20	0 - 13
BP-YY	72.8	99.2	308.4	38.8	1.5	9.9	0.0	38.8	0 - 20	0 - 13
BP-Z	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-ZZ	40.3	33.8	40.2	20.5	7.5	57.5	1.0	21.4	0 - 20	0 - 13
Total	**720.7**									

Scrubby Flatwoods (1,548.7 acres)

Slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) and longleaf pine (*P. palustris*) are the preferred overstory pine species in the region. The FNAI reference site in this region for scrubby flatwoods contains slash and longleaf pine at a basal area (BA) of 10 to 60 square feet per acre with non-pine at a density of 0 to 26 trees per acre (TPA). The following table shows the overstory condition for this natural community at Bald Point and target overstory condition for scrubby flatwoods in this region.

MZ ID	Scrubby Flatwoods (Acres)	Current Average Overstory Conditions							Target Overstory Conditions	
		Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Pine TPA	Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Non-Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Non-Pine TPA	Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Total Pine and Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Pine BA Range (ft^2/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Non-Pine TPA Range
BP-1	44.2	98.8	265.7	59.4	15.0	67.3	8.4	67.8	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-2	20.2	32.5	148.7	10.3	5.0	17.3	0.0	10.3	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-3	19.4	35.0	72.4	20.8	4.3	40.0	0.0	20.8	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-4	20.0	4.0	11.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-5	58.2	30.7	66.9	17.9	4.6	13.3	0.0	17.9	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-11	12.4	30.0	73.6	16.4	10.0	13.2	0.0	16.4	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-12	11.2	10.0	14.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	10 - 60	0 - 26

Timber Analysis

MZ ID	Scrubby Flatwoods (Acres)	Current Average Overstory Conditions							Target Overstory Conditions	
		Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Pine TPA	Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Non-Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Non-Pine TPA	Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Total Pine and Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Pine BA Range (ft^2/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Non-Pine TPA Range
BP-13	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-14	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-15	20.9	15.0	49.6	6.7	5.0	13.0	1.2	7.9	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-16	6.0	10.0	15.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-17	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-18	19.8	42.5	120.9	12.2	5.0	54.5	0.0	12.2	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-19	12.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-20	31.3	23.7	98.1	7.7	15.0	80.8	0.0	7.7	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-21	14.6	27.5	56.1	17.8	5.0	31.1	0.0	17.8	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-23	46.3	17.1	49.9	7.0	12.9	83.9	1.9	8.9	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-24	15.3	6.8	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-27	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-30	30.7	32.0	135.4	7.3	4.0	37.6	0.0	7.3	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-31	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-32	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	177.8	0.0	0.0	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-33	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-34	13.3	15.0	13.5	11.0	35.0	133.3	6.6	17.5	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-36	39.9	10.0	6.9	7.5	52.5	195.4	1.5	9.0	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-37	34.7	14.0	23.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-39	5.9	90.0	180.7	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-40	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-41	10.7	110.0	521.2	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-42	15.2	66.7	415.1	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-43	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-44	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	201.6	1.6	1.6	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-45	28.1	50.0	148.7	32.4	12.0	42.2	1.1	33.5	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-46	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-47	25.7	90.0	473.1	53.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-48	14.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-A	27.5	37.5	226.0	3.9	2.5	23.7	0.0	3.9	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-AA	24.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-B	7.4	33.3	28.3	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-BB	15.7	100.0	585.0	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.4	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-C	40.6	20.0	25.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-CC	7.0	115.0	595.4	52.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.5	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-D	35.0	22.0	48.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	10 - 60	0 - 26

Timber Analysis

MZ ID	Scrubby Flatwoods (Acres)	Current Average Overstory Conditions							Target Overstory Conditions	
		Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Pine TPA	Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Non-Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Non-Pine TPA	Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Total Pine and Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Pine BA Range (ft^2/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Non-Pine TPA Range
BP-DD	27.6	48.8	321.1	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-E	14.4	40.0	75.7	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-E1	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-E2	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-E3	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-E4	8.2	15.0	18.1	8.7	10.0	95.3	0.0	8.7	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-E5	7.7	15.0	28.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-E7	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-EE	45.2	35.0	216.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-F	16.3	7.5	9.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-FF	70.3	28.5	120.6	15.2	1.5	1.9	0.8	16.0	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-G	4.7	20.0	37.6	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-GG	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-H	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-HH	110.0	61.0	325.1	29.3	1.4	14.3	0.0	29.3	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-II	1.7	140.0	800.6	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-J	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-JJ	44.6	56.0	106.8	40.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.2	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-K	17.7	12.5	14.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-KK	20.6	56.0	54.3	38.2	8.0	53.1	0.0	38.2	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-L	15.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-M	26.4	25.0	69.7	12.3	3.3	15.5	0.0	12.3	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-N1	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-N4	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-NN	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-O1	5.9	80.0	582.2	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.5	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-PP	33.6	50.0	232.2	22.0	2.9	27.7	0.0	22.0	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-QQ	7.6	40.0	50.9	22.4	20.0	146.9	0.0	22.4	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-R	7.1	50.0	303.6	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-RR	12.9	35.0	33.4	23.6	10.0	46.2	5.2	28.8	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-S	3.0	20.0	104.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-SS	12.7	120.0	504.0	67.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.3	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-T	25.5	20.0	96.9	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-TT	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	13.1	3.9	3.9	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-U	39.5	25.6	202.1	8.1	1.1	10.1	0.0	8.1	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-UU	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	56.5	0.0	0.0	10 - 60	0 - 26

MZ ID	Scrubby Flatwoods (Acres)	Current Average Overstory Conditions							Target Overstory Conditions	
		Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Pine TPA	Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Non-Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Non-Pine TPA	Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Total Pine and Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Pine BA Range (ft^2/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Non-Pine TPA Range
BP-V	20.2	42.5	258.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-VV	21.2	116.0	345.7	35.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-W	67.9	20.0	125.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-WW	23.0	120.0	473.7	75.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.3	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-X	3.0	10.0	52.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-XX	17.5	56.7	228.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	10 - 60	0 - 26
BP-Z	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-ZZ	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**1,548.7**									

Wet Flatwoods (872.1 acres)

Longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) and slash pine (*P. elliottii*) are the preferred overstory pine species in the region. The FNAI reference site in this region for wet flatwoods contains longleaf and slash pine at a basal area (BA) of 10 to 50 square feet per acre with non-pine at a density of 0 trees per acre (TPA). The following table shows the overstory condition for this natural community at Bald Point and target overstory condition for wet flatwoods in this region.

MZ ID	Wet Flatwoods (Acres)	Current Average Overstory Conditions							Target Overstory Conditions	
		Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Pine TPA	Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Non-Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Non-Pine TPA	Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Total Pine and Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Pine BA Range (ft^2/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Non-Pine TPA Range
BP-2	51.9	97.1	354.5	57.0	15.7	101.0	3.4	60.3	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-3	9.0	80.0	135.2	56.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.8	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-4	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-5	3.6	70.0	53.7	50.1	30.0	54.9	0.0	50.1	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-9	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-15	14.8	135.0	156.8	63.9	10.0	29.7	0.0	63.9	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-16	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-18	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-20	13.9	166.7	231.7	149.1	6.7	60.4	0.0	149.1	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-22	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-23	4.8	20.0	4.6	17.9	30.0	61.4	0.0	17.9	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-24	26.0	175.0	327.9	151.0	10.0	43.6	1.6	152.6	10 - 50	0 - 0
BP-32	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
BP-34	25.5	36.0	76.9	24.1	18.0	67.5	2.3	26.3	10 - 50	0 - 0

MZ ID	Wet Flatwoods (Acres)	Current Average Overstory Conditions							Target Overstc Conditions	
		Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Pine TPA	Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Non-Pine BA (ft^2/ac)	Non-Pine TPA	Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	Total Pine and Non-Pine Volume (tons/ac)	FNAI Reference Condition Pine BA Range (ft^2/ac)	FI Refe Con Non T Ra
BP-36	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BP-39	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BP-42	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BP-43	12.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BP-44	14.6	60.0	86.0	44.2	5.0	11.3	3.8	48.0	10 - 50	0
BP-45	44.5	58.6	93.9	41.2	11.4	43.1	3.2	44.5	10 - 50	0
BP-46	18.7	170.0	489.0	108.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	108.9	10 - 50	0
BP-47	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BP-48	13.1	12.5	18.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	10 - 50	0
BP-51	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BP-AA	22.9	13.3	75.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	10 - 50	0
BP-C	9.4	36.7	85.6	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	10 - 50	0
BP-G	44.2	15.0	32.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	10 - 50	0
BP-H	18.5	12.5	22.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	10 - 50	0
BP-HH	40.4	55.4	205.3	27.3	6.2	24.1	2.3	29.6	10 - 50	0
BP-J	54.7	26.0	62.7	12.9	3.0	24.7	0.0	12.9	10 - 50	0
BP-L	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BP-M	153.6	35.5	140.7	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	10 - 50	0
BP-MM	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BP-O1	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BP-OO	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BP-PP	19.9	150.0	189.7	88.3	10.0	33.5	5.9	94.2	10 - 50	0
BP-R	3.6	10.0	8.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	10 - 50	0
BP-S	31.5	37.5	148.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	10 - 50	0
BP-SS	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BP-TT	2.0	20.0	93.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	10 - 50	0
BP-UU	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BP-VV	33.1	66.7	189.8	31.6	13.3	126.2	0.0	31.6	10 - 50	0
BP-WW	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BP-X	11.2	50.0	133.2	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	10 - 50	0
BP-XX	30.5	62.0	157.7	39.3	4.0	15.6	1.2	40.4	10 - 50	0
BP-Y	28.4	20.0	40.5	14.0	5.0	22.0	0.0	14.0	10 - 50	0
BP-YY	41.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BP-Z	11.9	47.5	37.9	29.7	40.0	104.1	14.3	44.0	10 - 50	0
BP-ZZ	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total	**872.1**									

Addendum 9—Land Management Review

Bald Point State Park
Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 4,875.49 **County:** Franklin
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to manage the property in such a way as to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): P2000/CARL **Original Acquisition Date:** 8/30/99
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 4/21/06
Review Date: 4/21/21

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Kristin Ebersol, Park Manager
- Christopher Whittle, District Biologist
- Summer Waters, District Biologist

Review Team Members (voting)

- Daryl Hatfield, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Mike Sisson, FWC
- Mark Gillman, DEP District
- Ronda Sutphen, FFS
- Tyler MacMillan, NWFWMD
- David Roddenberry, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Deborah Burr, DEP/DSL
- James Parker, DEP/DSL
- Bryan Shoaf, DEP/DSL

Property Map

Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. *Field Review* scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while *Management Plan Review* scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see *Appendix A*.

Table 1: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.76	4.67
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.72	4.72
Hydrology	4.45	4.37
Imperiled Species	4.79	4.64
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.56	4.36
Cultural Resources	4.83	4.67
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.62	4.48
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.72	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team

members:

1. The team commends the state park staff on their ability to apply fire on the landscape despite the challenges with the inholdings and adjacent properties. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends the park staff for thinking comprehensively about conservation and environmental issues and public uses at the park and managing to accomplish their goals with the resources available. (6+, 0-)
3. The team commends the park staff for their sea turtle restoration project which consists of removal of the old seawall and road. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

There were no consensus recommendations.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically beach dune, maritime hammock, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, basin marsh, baygall, depression marsh, wet flatwoods, flatwoods lake/marsh lake, and salt marsh.**
2. **Listed species, listed animal and plant species in general, and specifically sea turtles, shorebirds, gopher tortoise, Godfrey's blazing star, and yucca gloriosa.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources; specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically survey and protection/preservation.**
5. **Prescribed fire, specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically flatwoods restoration.**
7. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory, and timber harvesting**
8. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
9. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads/culverts, and ditches.**
10. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
11. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically expanding development, and inholdings and additions**
12. **Public access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access.**
13. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
14. **Management Resources, specifically waste disposal and sanitary facilities.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please

note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the management plan.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

MEMORANDUM

TO: Aric Larson, Governmental Operations Consultant III
Division of State Lands

FROM: Parks Small, Chief, Bureau of Natural and Cultural Resources
Division of Recreation and Parks

Sine Murray, Chief, Office of Park Planning
Division of Recreation and Parks

SUBJECT: Response to Draft Land Management Review (LMR)
Bald Point State Park

The Land Management Review draft report provided to Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) determined that management of Bald Point State Park

by the DRP met the two tests prescribed by law. Namely, the review team concluded that the land is being managed for the purposes for which it was acquired and in accordance with the land management plan.

Attached is DRP's Managing Agency Response to the draft LMR report. The responses were prepared via a coordinated effort of the park, district office, and our offices.

Thank you for your attention.

/ca

2016 Land Management Review Team Report for Bald Point State Park

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

Section 259.036, F.S. requires a periodic on-site review of conservation and recreation lands titled in the name of the Board of Trustees to determine (1) whether the lands are being managed for purposes compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation; and (2) whether they are being managed in accordance with their land management plan adopted pursuant to s. 259.032, F.S. In cases where the managed areas exceed 1,000 acres in size, such a review must be scheduled at least every five years. In conducting this review, a statutorily constructed review team "shall evaluate the extent to which the existing management plan provides sufficient protection to threatened or endangered species, unique or important natural or physical features, geological or hydrological functions or archaeological features. The review shall also evaluate the extent to which the land is being managed for the purposes for which it was acquired and the degree to which actual management practices, including public access, are in compliance with the adopted management plan."

The land management review teams are coordinated by the Division of State Lands and consist of representatives from the Division of Recreation and Parks (DEP), the Florida Forest Service (DACS), the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the local government in which the property is located, the DEP District in which the parcel is located, the local soil and water conservation district or the jurisdictional water management district, a conservation organization member, and a local private land manager.

Each land management review report is divided into three sections. Section 1 provides the details of the property being reviewed as well as the overall results of the report. Section 2 provides details of the field review, in which the review team inspects the results of management actions on the site. Section 3 provides details of the land management plan review, in which the team determines the extent to which the management plan provides for and documents adequate natural and recreational resource protection.

Finally, each report may also contain an Appendix that lists individual team member comments. This Appendix is a compilation of feedback, concerns or other thoughts provided by individual team members. It is not necessarily indicative of the final consensus reached by the land management review team.

1.1. Property Reviewed in this Report

Name of Site: Bald Point State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection – Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP)

Acres: 4,875.49 **County:** Franklin

Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to manage the property in such a way as to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.

Acquisition Program(s): P2000/CARL **Original Acquisition Date:** 8/30/1999

Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 4/21/2006

Review Date: 7/12/2016

Agency Manager and Key Staff Present:

- Kristin Ebersol, Park Manager
-

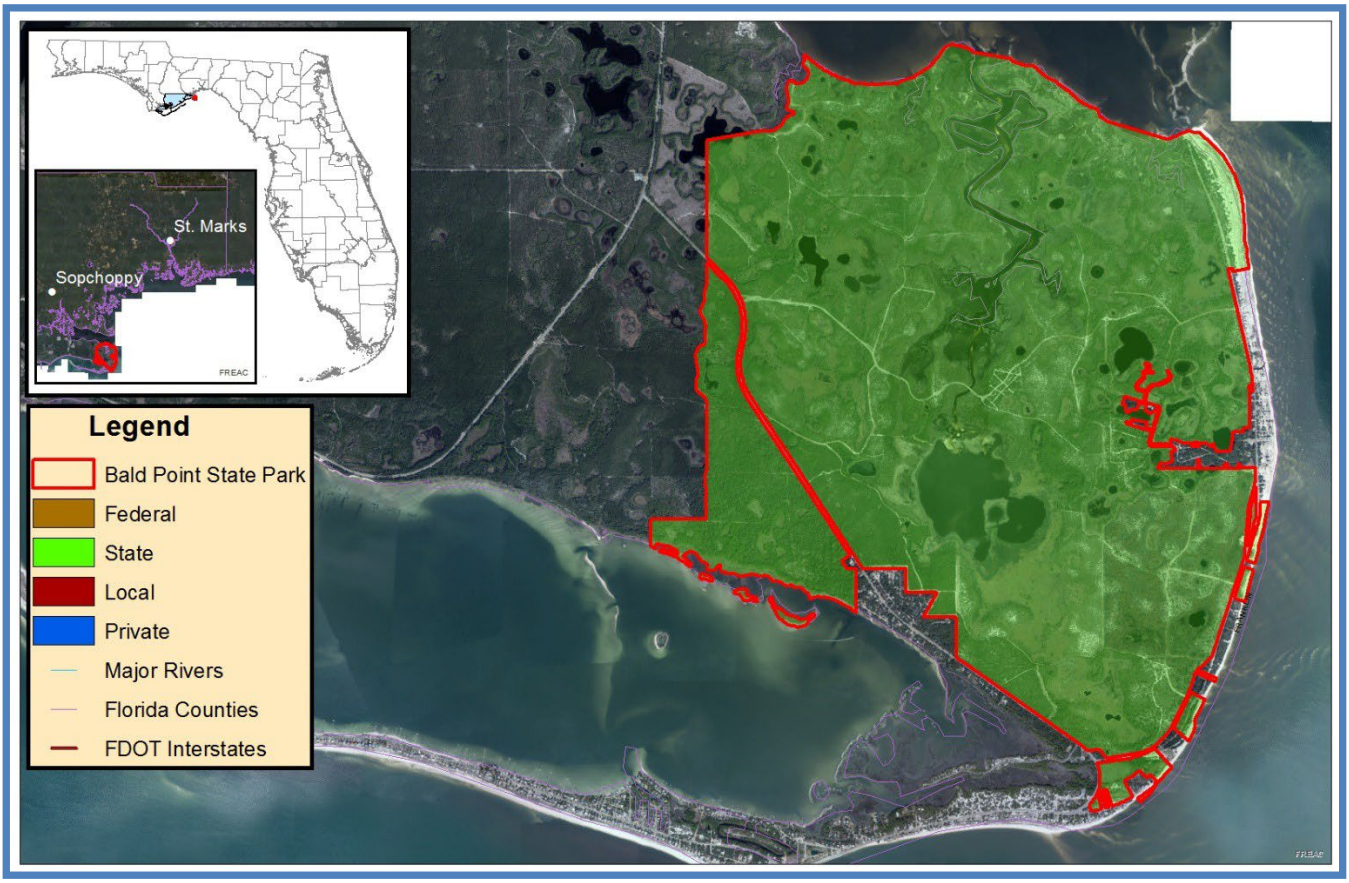
Review Team Members Present (voting)

- DRP: John McKenzie
- FWC: Ashley Warren
- FFS: Jason Love
- DEP: Jeanne Williams
- NWFWMD: Robert Lide
- Local gov't: Mark Curenton
- Conservation organization: Lesley Cox
- Private land manager: Brian Pelc

Other Non-Team Members Present (attending)

- Aric Larson, DEP/DSL
- Jonathan Brucker, FCO

1.2 Property Map



1.3. Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed in accordance with the purposes for which it was acquired?

Yes = 8, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 8, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. *Field Review* scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while *Management Plan Review* scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see *Appendix A*.

Table 1: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.59	3.91
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.29	3.59
Hydrology	3.64	3.59
Imperiled Species	4.34	3.73
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.25	3.17
Cultural Resources	4.71	4.31
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.30	4.01
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.36	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

1.3.1 Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The review team commends DRP for the introduction of prescribed fire to areas of the park where it could be safely done; as well as prep work on other areas so that fire can be safely implemented. (8+, 0-)

2. The review team commends DRP for maintaining the desired fire return intervals, as it appears to be encouraging high plant diversity. (8+, 0-)

1.3.2. Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of the review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The review team recommends that DRP continue to include plans for a 30-site campground in the next management plan update, with an appropriate level of additional staff to support operation of the campground. (8+, 0-)

Managing Agency Response: *Agree. Plans for the campground are included in the draft plan revision. The DRP recognizes that the addition of staff and funding to support this facility will be necessary. However, no new staff can be assigned to this or any other park unit unless they are appropriated by the Legislature or reassigned from other units. Funding is determined annually by the Florida Legislature.*

2. Field Review Details

2.1. Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural Communities, specifically beach dune, maritime hammock, mesic flatwoods, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, basin marsh, baygall, depression marsh, wet flatwoods, flatwoods lake/marsh lake, and salt marsh:**
2. **Listed Species Protection and Preservation, for listed animal and plant species in general, and specifically for sea turtles, shorebirds, gopher tortoise, Godfrey's blazing star, and yucca gloriosa:**
3. **Natural resource survey/monitoring, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring:**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically survey and protection/preservation:**
5. **Prescribed fire, specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality:**
6. **Restoration, specifically flatwoods restoration:**
7. **Forest management, specifically timber assessment, timber harvesting, reforestation, and site preparation:**
8. **Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, pests and pathogens:**
9. **Hydrologic / geologic function, specifically relating to management of roads/culverts, and ditches:**
10. **Resource Protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, and signage:**
11. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically inholdings and additions:**
12. **Public Access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access:**
13. **Environmental Education and Outreach, specifically pertaining to wildlife, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts:**
14. **Management Resources, specifically waste disposal and sanitary facilities:**

2.2. Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team

requiring remediation. **The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed**:

1. **Management Resources, specifically staff and funding, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: *Agree. However, no new staff can be assigned to this or any other park unit unless they are appropriated by the Legislature or reassigned from other units and funding is determined annually by the Florida Legislature. Division funding is determined annually by the Florida Legislature and funds are allocated to the 174 state parks and trails according to priority needs. Any deemed increase in Division Budget/staffing will follow the established legislative budget request process.*

2.3. Field Review Checklist and Scores

Field Review Item	Reference #	Anonymous Team Members								Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Natural Communities (I.A)										
Beach Dune	I.A.1	5	4	4	5	4	4	5		4.43
Maritime Hammock	I.A.2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.3	5	4	4	5	3	3	4		4.00
Scrub	I.A.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4		4.86
Scrubby Flatwoods	I.A.5	5	4	4	5	3	3	4		4.00
Basin Marsh	I.A.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Baygall	I.A.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	4		4.86
Depression Marsh	I.A.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	4		4.86
Wet Flatwoods	I.A.9	5	4	4	5	3	3	4		4.00
Flatwoods Lake / Marsh Lake	I.A.10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
Salt Marsh	I.A.11	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		5.00
									Natural Communities Average Score	4.64
Listed Species: Protection & Preservation (I.B)										
Animals	I.B.1	4	4	5	5	5	4	4		4.43
Sea Turtle spp.	I.B.1.a	5	5	5	5	5	4	4		4.71
Shore Bird spp.	I.B.1.b	5	5	5	5	5	4	4		4.71
Gopher Tortoise (Gopherus polyphemus)	I.B.1.c	4	4	4	5	5	3	4		4.14
Plants	I.B.2	4	3	5	5	5	4	4		4.29
Godfrey's Blazing Star (Liatris provincialis)	I.B.2.a	5	4	5	5	5	4	4		4.57
Spoon leaf Sundew (Drosera intermedia)	I.B.2.b	4	2	4	X	5	4	3		3.67
Bent Golden Aster (Pityopsis flexuosa)	I.B.2.c	4	2	5	X	5	4	3		3.83
Yucca gloriosa	I.B.2.d	5	4	5	X	5	5	4		4.67

									Listed Species Average Score	4.34
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)										
Listed species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.2	5	4	5	4	5	4	5		4.57
Other non-game species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.3		4	4	3	4	3	4		3.67
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4		4.57
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5		3	4	3	4	3	4		3.50
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	5	5	5	5	5	4	3		4.57
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	5	5	5	5	5	4	4		4.71
Protection and preservation	II.B	5	5	5	5	5	4	4		4.71
									Cultural Resources Average Score	4.71
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)										
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A1	4	5	5	5	5	5	5		4.86
Frequency	III.A.2	4	4	4	5	5	4	4		4.29
Quality	III.A.3	4	5	5	5	5	4	4		4.57
									Resource Management, Prescribed Fire Average Score	4.57
Restoration (III.B)										
Flatwoods restoration	III.B.1	5	4	4	5	4	3	4		4.14
Low oak scrub	III.B.2	5	4	4	3	4	4	3		3.86
									Restoration Average Score	4.00
Forest Management (III.C)										
Timber Inventory/assessment	III.C.1	5	5	4	5	5	4	5		4.71
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	5	4	4	X	5	4	4		4.33
Reforestation/Afforestation	III.C.3	5	5	4	5	5	4	4		4.57
Site Preparation	III.C.4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4		4.57
									Forest Management Average Score	4.55
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)										
Prevention										
prevention - plants	III.D.1. a	4	5	4	5	5	4	4		4.43
prevention - animals	III.D.1. b	4	4	4	5	5	4	4		4.29
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.D.1. c	4	4	4	X	5	X	4		4.20
Control										
control - plants	III.D.2. a	5	4	4	5	4	4	3		4.14
control - animals	III.D.2. b	5	4	5	5	4	3	4		4.29
control - pest/pathogens	III.D.2. c	5	4	4	X	4	4	4		4.17
									Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species Average Score	4.25
Hydrologic/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)										
Roads/culverts	III.E.1. a	4	4	4	4	5	3	4		4.00
Ditches	III.E.1. b	5	4	4	4	5	4	4		4.29
									Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration Average Score	4.14
Ground Water Monitoring (III.E.2)										
									Ground Water Monitoring Average Score	NA

Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)										
Surface water quality	III.E.3. a	3	2	3	4	5	2	3		3.14
									Surface Water Monitoring Average Score	3.14
Resource Protection (III.F)										
Boundary survey	III.F.1	5	5	5	5	5	4	4		4.71
Gates & fencing	III.F.2	5	5	5	5	5	5	4		4.86
Signage	III.F.3	5	4	4	5	5	4	4		4.43
Law enforcement presence	III.F.4	3	3	3	3	5	2	2		3.00
									Resource Protection Average Score	4.25
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)										
Land Use										
Expanding Development	III.G.1. a	4	4	3	3	5	4	3		3.71
Inholdings/additions	III.G.2	5	4	3	4	5	4	3		4.00
Public Access & Education (IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5)										
Public Access										
Roads	IV.1. a	5	5	4	5	5	4	4		4.57
Parking	IV.1. b	5	5	4	5	5	4	4		4.57
Boat Access	IV.1. c	5	5	5	5	5	4	4		4.71
Wildlife	IV.2. a	5	4	4	5	5	3	4		4.29
Invasive Species	IV.2. b	4	3	3	X	5	3	2		3.33
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2. c		4	4	5	5	3	4		4.17
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	5	5	5	5	5	3	4		4.57
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4		4.57
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	5	4	4	5	5	3	4		4.29
									Public Access & Education Average Score	4.34
Management Resources (V.1, V.2, V.3. V.4)										
Maintenance										
Waste disposal	V.1.a	5	4	4	5	5	3	4		4.29
Sanitary facilities	V.1.b	5	4	4	5	5	4	4		4.43
Infrastructure										
Buildings	V.2.a	5	3	4	3	3	2	2		3.14
Equipment	V.2.b	3	3	4	4	3	4	2		3.29
Staff	V.3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2		2.43
Funding	V.4	3	2	3	3	2	3	2		2.57
									Management Resources Average Score	3.36

Color Code:	Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor	See Appendix A for detail
		Missing Vote	Insufficient Information		

3. Land Management Plan Review Details

3.1 Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Restoration, specifically low-oak scrub, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address restoration needs for the property.**

   Managing Agency Response: *Agree. Discussion of low-oak scrub, including habitat protection and future desired conditions is included in the draft unit management plan revision.*

2. **Non-native, Invasive & Problem Species, specifically prevention of pests/pathogens, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address prevention and control of invasive/problem species.**

   Managing Agency Response: *Disagree. The threat of forest pathogens such pine bark beetles has been significantly reduced as a result of DRP efforts to thin dense stands of planted pines and improve overall stand health through the implementation of prescribed fire. These actions are adequately described in the plan's Resource Management Component and Timber addendum.*

3.2 Management Plan Review Checklist and Scores

Plan Review Item	Reference #	Anonymous Team Members								Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Natural Communities (I.A)										
Beach Dune	I.A.1	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	3.75
Maritime Hammock	I.A.2	5	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	3.63
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.3	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	4.00
Scrub	I.A.4	5	4	5	3	4	4	3	3	3.88
Scrubby Flatwoods	I.A.5	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	4.00
Basin Marsh	I.A.6	5	4	5	3	4	3	4	4	4.00
Baygall	I.A.7	5	3	5	2	4	3	3	2	3.38
Depression Marsh	I.A.8	5	3	5	2	4	3	3	3	3.50
Wet Flatwoods	I.A.9	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4.13
Flatwoods Lake / Marsh Lake	I.A.10	5	4	5	3	4	3	4	4	4.00
Salt Marsh	I.A.11	5	3	5	3	4	4	4	3	3.88
									Natural Communities Average Score	3.83
Listed species: Protection & Preservation (I.B)										
Animals	I.B.1	4	5	5	5	2	4	4	5	4.25
Sea Turtle spp.	I.B.1.a	5	5	5	4	2	3	4	3	3.88

Shore Bird spp.	I.B.1.b	5	5	5	4	2	4	4	3	4.00
Gopher Tortoise (Gopherus polyphemus)	I.B.1.c	4	3	4	4	2	3	4	4	3.50
Plants	I.B.2	4	3	5	5	2	4	4	4	3.88
Godfrey's Blazing Star (Liatris provincialis)	I.B.2.a	5	4	5	5	2		4	4	4.14
Spoon leaf Sundew (Drosera intermedia)	I.B.2.b	4	3	5	4	2		3	4	3.57
Bent Golden Aster (Pityopsis flexuosa)	I.B.2.c	4	2	4	4	2	4	3	4	3.38
Yucca gloriosa	I.B.2.d	5	2	5	1	2		4	2	3.00
								Listed Species Average Score		3.73
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)										
Listed species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.2	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	4.25
Other non-game species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.3		4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3.57
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	5	3	5	4	3	4	4	5	4.13
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5		3	4	3	3	4	4	2	3.29
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	5	3	5	3	3	2	3	2	3.25
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A, II.B)										
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	5	3	5	5	3	4	4	4	4.13
Protection and preservation	II.B	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	4.50
								Cultural Resources Average Score		4.31
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)										
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A.1	5	5	5	3	1	4	4	4	3.88
Frequency	III.A.2	5	5	4	3	4		4	4	4.14
Quality	III.A.3	5	5	5	3	1		4	4	3.86
								Resource Management, Prescribed Fire Average Score		3.96
Restoration (III.B)										
Flatwoods restoration	III.B.1	5	5	4	4	2	4	4	4	4.00
Low oak scrub	III.B.2	5		4	1	1	1	3	2	2.43
								Restoration Average Score		3.21
Forest Management (III.C)										
Timber Inventory/assessment	III.C.1	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	4.25
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	4.25
Reforestation/Afforestation	III.C.3	5	4	4	3	1	4	4	3	3.50
Site Preparation	III.C.4	5	5	4	4	2	4	4	4	4.00
								Forest Management Average Score		4.00
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)										
prevention - plants	III.D.1. a	4	4	4	3	2	1	4	4	3.25
prevention - animals	III.D.1. b	4	4	4	3	1	1	4	4	3.13
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.D.1. c	4	4	4	1	1	1	4	4	2.88
Control										
control - plants	III.D.2. a	5	4	4	3	2	1	4	4	3.38
control - animals	III.D.2. b	5	4	5	3	1	1	4	4	3.38
control - pest/pathogens	III.D.2. c	5	4	4	1	1	1	4	4	3.00
								Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species Average Score		3.17

Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)										
Roads/culverts	III.E.1. a	4	4	4	1	3	4	4	4	3.50
Ditches	III.E.1. b	5	4	4	1	3	4	4	4	3.63
									Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration Average Score	3.56
Ground Water Monitoring (III.E.2)										
									Ground Water Monitoring Average Score	NA
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)										
Surface water quality	III.E.3. a	5	4	3	3	2	4	4	4	3.63
									Surface Water Monitoring Average Score	3.63
Resource Protection (III.F)										
Boundary survey	III.F.1	5	5	5	5	1	4	4	4	4.13
Gates & fencing	III.F.2	5	5	5	5	2	4	4	4	4.25
Signage	III.F.3	5	5	4	3	2	4	4	4	3.88
Law enforcement presence	III.F.4	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	4	3.50
									Resource Protection Average Score	3.94
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)										
Land Use										
Expanding Development	III.G.1. a	4	3	3	4	3	2	4	3	3.25
Inholdings/additions	III.G.2	5	4	3	3	3	2	3	4	3.38
Discussion of Potential Surplus Land Determination	III.G.3		5	4	5	3	4	3	4	4.00
Surplus Lands Identified?	III.G.4		5	4	5	5	4	3	4	4.29
Public Access & Education (IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5)										
Public Access										
Roads	IV.1. a	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	4.25
Parking	IV.1. b	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	4.25
Boat Access	IV.1. c	4	5	5	5	3	4	4	3	4.13
Environmental Education & Outreach										
Wildlife	IV.2. a	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	4.13
Invasive Species	IV.2. b	4	3	3	5	3	1	3	4	3.25
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2. c		3	4	5	3	4	4	4	3.86
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	4.25
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	4.50
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	5	4	4	5	3	3	4	5	4.13
									Public Access & Education Average Score	4.08
Managed Area Uses (VI.A, VI.B)										
Existing Uses										
Fishing	VI.A.1	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4.50
Picnicking	VI.A.2	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4.63
Swimming / Sunbathing	VI.A.3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4.63
Boating / Canoeing / Kayaking	VI.A.4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4.63
Hiking	VI.A.5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4.63
Wildlife observation	VI.A.6	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4.75
Primitive camping	VI.A.7	4	4	4	5	5	3	3	4	4.00

Equestrian use	VI.A.8	4	4	4	5	1	2	1	4	3.13
Proposed Uses										
Family Campground / Cabins	VI.B.1	3	3	4	5	3	3	3	5	3.63

Color Code:	Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor	See Appendix A for detail
		Missing Vote	Insufficient Information		

Appendix A: Scoring System Detail

Explanation of Consensus Commendations:

Often, the exceptional condition of some of the property's attributes impress review team members. In those instances, team members are encouraged to offer positive feedback to the managing agency in the form of a commendation. The teams develop commendations generally by standard consensus processes or by majority vote if they cannot obtain a true consensus.

Explanation of Consensus Recommendations:

Subsection 259.036(2), F.S., specifically states that the managing entity shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review. We ask team members to provide general recommendations for improving the management or public access and use of the property. The teams discuss these recommendations and develop consensus recommendations as described above. We provide these recommendations to the managing agency to consider when finalizing the required ten-year management plan update. We encourage the manager to respond directly to these recommendations and include their responses in the final report when received in a timely manner.

Explanation of Field Review Checklist and Scores, and Management Plan Review Checklist and Scores:

We provide team members with a checklist to fill out during the evaluation workshop phase of the Land Management Review. The checklist is the uniform tool used to evaluate both the management actions and condition of the managed area, and the sufficiency of the management plan elements. During the evaluation workshop, team members individually provide scores on each issue on the checklist, from their individual perspective. Team members also base their evaluations on information provided by the managing agency staff as well as other team member discussions. Staff averages these scores to evaluate the overall conditions on the ground, and how the management plan addresses the issues. Team

members must score each management issue 1 to 5: 1 being the management practices are clearly insufficient, and 5 being that the management practices are excellent. Members may choose to abstain if they have inadequate expertise or information to make a cardinal numeric choice, as indicated by an "X" on the checklist scores, or they may not provide a vote for other unknown reasons, as indicated by a blank. If a majority of members failed to vote on any issue, that issue is determined to be irrelevant to management of that property or it was inadequately reviewed by the team to make an intelligent choice. In either case staff eliminated the issue from the report to the manager.

Average scores are interpreted as follows:

Scores 4.0 to 5.0 are *Excellent*

Scores 3.0 to 3.99 are *Above Average*

Scores 2.0 to 2.99 are *Below Average*

Scores 1.0 to 1.99 are considered *Poor*

Addendum 10—County Comprehensive Plan Compliance

FRANKLIN COUNTY

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
33 MARKET STREET, SUITE 203
APALACHICOLA, FL 32320
(850) 653-8861, EXT. 100
(850) 653-4795 FAX

PLANNING & BUILDING DEPARTMENT
34 FORBES STREET, SUITE 1
APALACHICOLA, FL 32320
(850) 653-9783
(850) 653-9799 FAX

October 10, 2022

Harrison Nichols
Office of Park Planning
Division of Recreation and Parks
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

RE: Bald Point Park Draft Unit Management Plan

Dear Mr. Nichols:

I have reviewed the draft unit management plan for Bald Point State Park for compliance with the Franklin County Comprehensive Plan, especially the land use and zoning designations of the park property by Franklin County. The property of Bald Point State Park is designated as Recreation and Agricultural on the Franklin County Land Use Maps. The pre-2020 park property is Recreation while the 2020 addition is shown as Agricultural. The zoning map shows a similar designation. The pre-2020 park is designated as P-2 Recreation while the 2020 addition is designated as A-2 Forestry Agriculture.

The Recreational land use and the P-2 Recreation zoning designation are the normal designation for public parks in Franklin County. The Agricultural land use and the A-2 Forestry Agriculture zoning designation are the usual designations for private forestry lands, which is what the new portions of the park were prior to their 2020 acquisition by the State of Florida.

A detail of the land use map and the zoning maps for the park are attached along with the district descriptions for the Recreation and Agricultural land uses and the P-2 Recreation and A-2 Forestry Agriculture zoning districts.

It would be my recommendation that the 2020 acquisition to the Bald Point State Park have its land use changed from Agricultural to Recreation and its zoning changed from A-2 Forestry Agricultural to P-2 Recreation to bring it into conformance with the Franklin County Comprehensive Plan and the Franklin County Zoning Code.

The Franklin County Board of County Commissioners do have an issue with the amount of boating access to Alligator Harbor. A representative of the County Commission attended the public workshop on the plan on October 5, and the Commission will be providing a letter with their comments.

My review of the remainder of the draft unit management plan shows it is in compliance with the Franklin County Comprehensive Plan.

If you have any questions about this matter, you can contact me at 850-653-9783 x-5 or markc@franklincountyflorida.com.

Sincerely,

Mark C. Curenton

Mark C. Curenton
County Planner

ISLAND

Lakes

Bald Point

RECREATIONAL

AGRICULTURAL

Chaires Creek

Sand Pond

Dowlin Road

Mullet Pond

Tucker Lake

RECREATIONAL

22 23 24 19 20 21

27 26 25 30 29 28

35 36 31 32 33

R-2W R-1W

AGRICULTURAL

RESIDENTIAL

ALLIGATOR HARBOR

COMMERCIAL

COMMERCIAL

T-7S

RESIDENTIAL

3 2 1 6 5 4

COMMERCIAL

COMMERC

ALLIGATOR POINT

RESIDENTIAL

Lighthouse Point

RESIDENTIAL

MEXICO

Southwest Cape

COMMERCIAL

COUNTY

15 14 13 18 17

Corn Landing Lake

Mitchell Lakes

I S L A N D

Bald Point

21 22 23 24 19 20 21

Chaires

P-2

Creek

P-2

Sand Pond

28 27 26 25 30 29 28

Doyle Pond

Mullet Pond

Tucker Lake

35 36

R-2W R-1W

P-2 31 32 P-2 33

R-2

R-1

A-2

R-1

C-2

T-6S

T-7S

Barfields

R-1

A L L I G A T O R H A R B O R

Peninsula Point

3 2 4 5

A L L I G A

LIMIT OF DETAIL MAP

P-2

COUNTY ROAD 370

R-1

P-2

R-1

R-1

P-2

C-2

APALACHEE DUNES

R-1

C-2

P-2

PENINSULAR POINT UNIT 1

P-2

P-2

R-1

C-2

P-2

Future Land Use Element, Policy 2.2: Land development regulations adopted to implement this plan shall be established for the following categories:

(b) Recreation: This category of land use shall protect the natural resources of the county while maintaining recreational activities for residents. Lands in this land-use category may permit the following uses - open space, picnic areas and facilities, restroom facilities, camping, boat ramps, and other recreational facilities as incorporated in an approved management plan. The location of these lands is mapped on the Future Land Use Map series.

The intensity standard for recreation land shall be 0 dwelling units per acre and floor-to-area ratio (FAR) of not more than 0.10. Residential uses are prohibited except for those necessary for the supervision of the resource.

(c) Agricultural: This category of land use shall protect agricultural and forestry lands from urban development. This category shall permit agricultural and forestry related activities to function economically while protecting the environmental integrity of Apalachicola Bay and other surface waters from the impacts of urban development.

Forestry operations and such accessory uses as are incidental to forestry operations are permitted uses. Maximum residential density is one unit per forty acres of land. The location of these lands is delineated on the Future Land Use Map series.

P-2 RECREATION DISTRICT

DISTRICT INTENT: To protect the natural systems of the county so that resource-based recreational activities can be maintained at their current level while providing ample user-based recreational opportunities for the citizens and visitors of the County.

PERMITTED USES AND STRUCTURES

PRINCIPAL:
1. Open space.
2. Picnic areas and facilities.
3. Restroom facilities.
4. Fishing.
5. Camping.
6. Boat Ramps.
7. Resource based recreational activities.

ACCESSORY:
1. Uses of land customarily incidental and subordinate to one of the permitted principal uses, unless otherwise excluded.

PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES:
1. Residential uses, except for the supervision of the resource.
2. All uses not specifically or provisionally permitted herein.

SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS: After public notice and hearing and appropriate conditions and safeguards, the Board of Adjustment may permit as special exceptions:
1. Public utility uses that fit on a single lot, specifically limited to electrical substations, telecommunication buildings or towers, sewer lift stations, and portable water chlorination stations and pump stations.

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

MINIMUM LOT SIZE: N/A

BUILDING SETBACK: N/A

MAXIMUM BUILDING: N/A

MAXIMUM IMPERVIOUS LOT COVERAGE: 10%

SIGNS: See Section 450 of zoning ordinance.

OFF STREET PARKING AND LOADING REQUIREMENTS:
1. Permeable surfaces.
2. See section 430 and 440 of zoning ordinance.

NOTES: P-2 RECREATIONAL DISTRICT

1. Franklin County Ordinance 89-8, Critical Shoreline, and Franklin County Ordinance 88-2, Flood Hazard, are applicable to lands within this district.

A-2 FORESTRY AGRICULTURE DISTRICT

DISTRICT INTENT: To preserve threatened agricultural land from urban development by permitting agricultural and forestry related activities to function economically while protecting the environmental integrity of Apalachicola Bay and other surface waters from the impacts of urban development.

PERMITTED USES AND STRUCTURES

PRINCIPAL:

1. Forestry operation.
2. Bee keeping.
3. Single family residential uses at one dwelling unit per quarter/quarter (approximately one unit per forty acres), except for established forestry or farm work centers.
4. Mining and soil excavation
5. Mariculture and aquaculture businesses.
6. Uses as determined by the Planning and Zoning Commission to be similar to the above.

ACCESSORY:

1. Uses of land customarily incidental and subordinate to one of the permitted principal uses, unless otherwise excluded.

PROHIBITED USES AND STRUCTURES:

1. All uses not specifically or provisionally permitted herein.
2. Ranching within one half mile of any bay, river, or creek.

SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS: After public notice and hearing and appropriate conditions and safeguards, the Board of Adjustment may permit as special exceptions:

1. Public utility uses that fit on a single lot, specifically limited to electrical substations, telecommunication buildings or towers, sewer lift stations, and portable water chlorination stations and pump stations.

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

MINIMUM LOT SIZE: 40 acres with a minimum of 200 feet in width and 200 feet in depth. The minimum lot area designated for residential use within this district shall be at least one acres (See Note 1)..

BUILDING SETBACK: Same as district standards applying to the single family residential district (R-1).

MAXIMUM BUILDING: 35 feet in height.

MAXIMUM IMPERVIOUS LOT COVERAGE: 10%

SIGNS: See Section 450 of zoning ordinance.

OFF STREET PARKING AND LOADING REQUIREMENTS:

1. None.

NOTES: A-1 FORESTRY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

1. Each landowner is entitled to one residential lot per 40 acres according to the following provisions:
   (A) Minimum lot size is one acre and suitable for on-site sewer system and water-supply.
   (B) Each additional 40 acres shall entitle the farm to an additional residential construction. The proposed lot must be situated within the 40 acre parcel which makes it eligible as a building site.
2. Forestry operations should conform to the Best Management Practices adopted as a part of the county land use plan.
3. Franklin County Ordinance 89-8, Critical Shoreline, and Franklin County Ordinance 88-2, Flood Hazard, are applicable to lands within this district.

From:	Degagne, Demi
To:	Allbritton, Joel
Subject:	FW: Wakulla County - Request to Review State Park Unit Management Plan - Compliance with County Comprehensive Plan
Date:	Tuesday, November 1, 2022 12:50:09 PM
Attachments:	image001.png

From: Somer Pell <spell@mywakulla.com>
Sent: Friday, October 21, 2022 8:19 AM
To: Degagne, Demi <Demi.Degagne@dep.state.fl.us>
Cc: Nichols, Harrison <Harrison.Nichols@FloridaDEP.gov>; Alsentzer, Daniel <Daniel.Alsentzer@dep.state.fl.us>
Subject: RE: Wakulla County - Request to Review State Park Unit Management Plan - Compliance with County Comprehensive Plan

The only comments are related to the proposed structural improvements at the Ochlocknee State Park. With this site being within the special flood hazard area several restrictions and limitations apply to both new and substantially improved structures. This includes improvements to existing structures and the construction of new structures, including accessory structures like storage sheds. It is recommended that the Plan include provisions for compliance with the Wakulla County Flood Ordinance and amendments thereto. Prior to the development of engineered plans for the construction of any structural components of this Plan, it is strongly recommended that consultation with Wakulla County Planning Department and Building Department staff be conducted.

Somer Pell, CFM
Director
Wakulla County
Planning and Community Development
3093 Crawfordville Highway
Crawfordville, FL 32327
850.926.3695
spell@mywakulla.com

From: Degagne, Demi <Demi.Degagne@dep.state.fl.us>
Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2022 1:12 PM
To: Somer Pell <spell@mywakulla.com>
Cc: Nichols, Harrison <Harrison.Nichols@FloridaDEP.gov>; Alsentzer, Daniel

<Daniel.Alsentzer@dep.state.fl.us>
Subject: Re: Wakulla County - Request to Review State Park Unit Management Plan - Compliance with County Comprehensive Plan

Good Afternoon,

Wanted to follow up with you to see if we may have missed your response communication regarding our request below. If it has been sent, I must have overlooked it and am requesting a resend. If it has not been sent, we just asking for a status of the county's response.

Thanks again for your help and time!

Respectfully,
Demi Degagne

From: Somer Pell <spell@mywakulla.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 29, 2022 3:42 PM
To: Degagne, Demi <Demi.Degagne@dep.state.fl.us>
Cc: Nichols, Harrison <Harrison.Nichols@FloridaDEP.gov>; Alsentzer, Daniel <Daniel.Alsentzer@dep.state.fl.us>
Subject: RE: Wakulla County - Request to Review State Park Unit Management Plan - Compliance with County Comprehensive Plan

Received. I should be able to complete this review within in the next 2 weeks.

Somer Pell, CFM
Director
Wakulla County
Planning and Community Development
3093 Crawfordville Highway
Crawfordville, FL 32327
850.926.3695
spell@mywakulla.com

From: Degagne, Demi <Demi.Degagne@dep.state.fl.us>
Sent: Thursday, September 29, 2022 3:29 PM
To: Somer Pell <spell@mywakulla.com>

Cc: Nichols, Harrison <Harrison.Nichols@FloridaDEP.gov>; Alsentzer, Daniel <Daniel.Alsentzer@dep.state.fl.us>
Subject: Wakulla County - Request to Review State Park Unit Management Plan - Compliance with County Comprehensive Plan
Importance: High

Good Afternoon Wakulla County Planning and Zoning Department,

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, Office of Park Planning is responsible for the unit management planning of all Florida State Parks. As part of this planning process, prior to the unit management plan being presented to its Acquisition and Restoration Council for consideration, the Office of Park Planning is now required to connect and communicate with the area's agency that is responsible for the local comprehensive plan to determine if the park unit management plan is in compliance with the comprehensive plan. Specifically, we want to make sure we are accurately citing the future land use and zoning designations for the park and would like to confirm that our proposed developments in the conceptual land use section comply with those designations. The existing facilities section will also need to be reviewed.

We would like to have the Ochlockonee River and Bald Point State Parks draft unit management plan reviewed. The document can be found at the following link: https://floridadep.gov/parks/parks-office-park-planning/documents/ochlockonee-river-and-bald-point-state-parks-draft-unit

Please acknowledge receipt and provide an approximate turn-around time for the review. If this request should be redirected to another person or section, please let us know. In the meantime, if you need any clarification regarding this request, the draft document or its contents, please contact Harrison Nichols at Harrison.Nichols@floridadep.gov or by phone at 850-245-3051. Mr. Nichols, who has been copied with this communication, is the Planner assigned to handle this park's management planning and will be able to answer any questions regarding the plan.

Thank you for your time, help and direction.

Demi P. Degagne
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks/Office of Park Planning
Government Operations Consultant and
Park Planning Administrative Assistant
Demi.Degagne@floridadep.gov
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