

STATE OF FLORIDA

LAND MANAGEMENT UNIFORM ACCOUNTING COUNCIL

2010 BIENNIAL LAND MANAGEMENT OPERATIONAL REPORT



DEP Division of State Lands
DEP Division of Recreation & Parks
DEP Office of Coastal & Aquatic Managed Areas
DEP Office of Greenways & Trails
FDAS Division of Forestry
Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission
DOS Division of Historical Resources

Table of Contents

Council Chairman’s Introduction	1
GOALS	3
Habitat Restoration and Improvement	5
Public Access and Recreational Opportunities.....	25
Hydrological Preservation and Restoration.....	45
Sustainable Forest Management	61
Exotic and Invasive Species Maintenance and Control	65
Capital Facilities and Infrastructure	81
Cultural and Historical Resources.....	105
Imperiled Species Habitat Maintenance, Enhancement, Restoration or Population Restoration	121
UNIT NARRATIVES	137
Division of Recreation & Parks Unit Narratives.....	139
Office of Coastal & Aquatic Managed Areas Unit Narratives.....	299
Office of Greenways & Trails Unit Narratives	305
Division of Forestry Unit Narratives	353
Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission Unit Narratives.....	391
Division of Historical Resources Unit Narratives.....	435
DISTRIBUTION LIST	439
GOAL TABLES KEY	443

Council Chairman's Introduction

The Land Management Uniform Accounting Council (Council) was created by the 2000 Florida Legislature with the enactment of Section 259.037, Florida Statutes. The Council consists of representatives from six primary agencies (Division of Forestry, Division of Recreation and Parks, Office of Greenways and Trails, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Division of Historical Resources) that are responsible for managing state conservation and recreation lands throughout Florida. The Auditor General, and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability have provided advice and assistance to this Council.

In 2008, the Florida Legislature, motivated by a desire to increase accountability for the management of the state's extensive conservation land holdings, made various changes to the statutes governing conservation land management. One of these changes was the institution of a biennial operational report. Section 259.037(6), F.S. states that:

"Biennially, each reporting agency shall also submit an operational report for each management area along with an approved management plan. The report should assess the progress toward achieving short-term and long-term management goals of the approved management plan, including all land management activities, and identify any deficiencies in management and corrective actions to address identified deficiencies as appropriate. This report shall be submitted to the Acquisition and Restoration Council and the division for inclusion in its annual report required pursuant to s. 259.036."

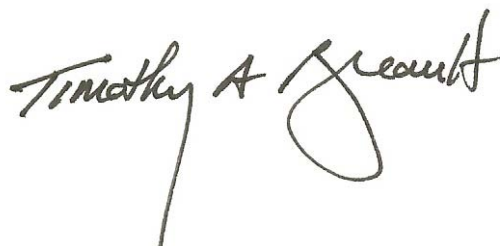
The same legislation also amended s. 253.034(5), F.S. to require that approved management plans contain short-term and long-term management goals, and measurable objectives for the achievement of these goals. It also provided a list of eight parameters for which such goals and measures should be developed, as appropriate. These parameters are (1) habitat restoration and improvement; (2) public access and recreational opportunities; (3) hydrological preservation and restoration; (4) sustainable forest management; (5) exotic and invasive species maintenance and control; (7) capital facilities and infrastructure; (7) cultural and historical resources; and (8) imperiled species habitat maintenance, enhancement, restoration, or population restoration.

It is important to note that each of the six land managing agencies or entities that are required to report their activities and costs have a different statutory mission, and thus different constituencies. This results in significant variations in the types of management goals and measures that might appear in a management plan.

Additionally, with only a few exceptions, conservation land management plans are only renewed on a ten year cycle. Therefore, the managing entities chose to begin tackling this requirement by asking the Land Management Uniform Accounting Council staff to develop a uniform set of measures for the eight parameters that could be applied across all agencies in a consistent manner. These measures were developed and accepted by consensus during the time period from July 2008 to December of 2009. The goal of this exercise was to have a baseline set of measures that would be added to each management plan as it was updated. For managed areas where the plan was not due for updating, each managing entity would, at a minimum, add baseline data for the cross-agency measures as it is updated. Managing agencies were encouraged to add other goals and measures to their management plans as appropriate for the specific needs of each managed area.

For this first iteration of the Biennial Land Management Operational Report, the managing entities have chosen to report baseline data and operational goals for the cross-agency measures for as many of their managed areas as possible. For each managed area, you will find a narrative explaining current relevant circumstance affecting the management of the area, followed by available data from fiscal years 2008-09 and 2009-10, for each of the cross-agency measures. It is anticipated that, as subsequent biennial reports are prepared, it will become easier to track progress toward achieving short-term and long-term management goals, as well as report on statewide trends in the data for specific management goals.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Timothy A. Breault". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped initial 'B'.

Timothy A. Breault, Director

Division of Habitat and Species Conservation

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

2010 Council Chairman

GOALS

Habitat Restoration and Improvement



GOAL: Habitat Restoration and Improvement - Information contained herein reflects both initial or planned conditions (reference data) and management opportunities that were initiated, conducted or completed during the designated reporting period.

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Prescribed Fire					Habitat Restoration			
		Total burnable acres (reference data)	Acres burned per year		Acres within fire return interval		Total number of acres requiring restoration (reference data)	Acres with habitat restoration underway	Acres with habitat restoration completed	Acres of timber harvested for restoration purposes
			2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10				
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS										
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Alafia River State Park	2004-2014	341	1,931	689	126	141	4,580	45	0	0
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2003-2013	2	0	0	2	0	TBD	0	0	0
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2004-2014	4,075	449	831	1,604	1,862	1,620	0	0	0
Amelia Island State Park	2008-2018	11	0	0	0	0	10	10	2	0
Anastasia State Park	2004-2014	82	887	0	0	0	60	60	0	0
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2001-2011	15	50	0	15	15	0	0	0	0
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2005-2015	4,048	589	1,470	509	1,380	567	0	0	0
Avalon State Park	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Bahia Honda State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Bald Point State Park	2006-2016	3,499	1,512	1,122	2,424	2,420	2,327	63	0	0
Beker (designation undetermined)	2008-2018	716	0	137	9	84	195	0	0	0
Big Lagoon State Park	2006-2016	343	68	61	154	185	38	1	0	0
Big Shoals State Park	2005-2015	755	0	54	124	135	80	25	0	0
Big Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	526	0	0	360	360	200	0	0	0
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2001-2011	163	32	0	66	66	0	NA	NA	0
Blackwater River State Park	2004-2014	391	112	172	220	259	TBD	0	0	0
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	1,121	152	306	365	629	350	60	118	0
Bulow Creek State Park	2003-2013	563	15	105	94	94	439	0	0	0
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2003-2013	14	0	0	14	14	0	NA	NA	0

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Caladesi Island State Park	2007-2017	164	34	28	93	98	0	NA	NA	0
Camp Helen State Park	2004-2014	65	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	26	1	56	0	26	0	NA	NA	0
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2005-2015	2,358	436	2	1,505	1,505	40	0	0	0
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	5,106	414	491	928	1,025	5,200	5,200	0	0
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	958	0	327	623	623	55	0	0	0
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	1,879	3	1,179	1,058	509	1,500	0	0	0
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2004-2014	1,787	271	1,110	989	1,219	291	42	26	0
Curry Hammock State Park	2005-2015	0	5	NA	NA	NA	3	3	0	0
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2004-2014	51	0	19	27	46	0	NA	NA	0
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	250	20	20	0
De Leon Springs State Park	2006-2016	101	0	48	0	33	225	0	0	0
Deer Lake State Park	2004-2014	1,564	429	0	474	375	50	0	0	0
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2003-2013	33	27	0	19	19	20	10	0	0
Don Pedro Island State Park	2001-2011	49	0	27	32	49	25	16	0	0
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2003-2013	637	36	171	3	165	500	200	5	0

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Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2004-2014	67	75	30	67	67	50	23	0	0
Dunns Creek State Park	2004-2014	3,963	153	1,969	1,536	2,618	1,665	1,030	0	0
Econfina River State Park	2006-2016	110	0	0	0	0	57	57	0	57
Eden Gardens State Park	2001-2011	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	0	0	0
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2007-2017	2,179	977	1,393	2,100	2,100	1,214	210	5	0
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2005-2015	14	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	0
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	696	0	226	109	140	2,200	0	0	0
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2000-2010	25,266	3,774	10,180	6,308	11,778	320	0	0	0
Falling Waters State Park	2007-2017	137	79	64	137	137	20	20	0	0
Fanning Springs State Park	2003-2013	8	0	0	2	2	10	2	0	0
Faver-Dykes State Park	2005-2015	4,044	535	747	2,925	3,358	4,000	25	0	0
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0
Florida Caverns State Park	2006-2016	0	2	1	0	0	42	8	0	0
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0
Fort Clinch State Park	2004-2014	26	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	0
Fort Cooper State Park	2003-2013	419	0	101	102	198	120	36	0	0
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	0	0	64	64	0	0
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2006-2016	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2006-2016	64	0	30	0	20	63	34	10	0

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Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2006-2016	10	0	0	4	4	20	0	10	0
Gasparilla Island State Park	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	20	85	0
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	0	0	7	0	0	0
Grayton Beach State Park	2002-2012	1,275	0	320	470	371	61	0	0	0
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2003-2013	870	0	0	870	870	0	NA	NA	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2001-2011	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	4	0
Highlands Hammock State Park	2007-2017	4,650	217	961	615	1,241	475	0	171	0
Hillsborough River State Park	2004-2014	366	187	87	324	324	194	171	130	0
Honeymoon Island State Park	2007-2017	94	10	29	6	36	0	NA	NA	0
Hontoon Island State Park	2005-2015	299	30	0	254	254	0	NA	NA	0
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2006-2016	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2000-2010	1,716	236	559	787	709	1,200	156	0	0
Indian Key Historic State Park	2000-2010	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	402	110	0	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
John U. Lloyd Beach State Park	2001-2011	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2000-2010	9,110	1,513	3,229	7,285	8,434	0	NA	NA	0
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2005-2015	45,271	8,778	13,004	43,430	41,714	6,278	0	3,000	0

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Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	47	27	38	28	42	14	0	0	0
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	0	0	TBD	0	0	0
Lake Griffin State Park	2004-2014	48	0	39	0	27	20	0	0	0
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	0	0	0
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub State Park	2004-2014	669	0	0	297	297	0	0	0	0
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2004-2014	4,234	521	2,859	2,292	3,585	350	0	0	0
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	1,812	125	729	1,195	1,278	1,443	1,237	750	0
Lake Manatee State Park	2004-2014	463	1	105	144	222	200	0	110	0
Lake Talquin State Park	2008-2018	165	15	0	129	129	7	7	7	0
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2006-2016	7	4	29	7	7	TBD	0	0	0
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park (includes Shell Key)	2000-2010	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Little Manatee River State Park	2004-2014	1,409	44	54	445	471	493	0	0	0
Little Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long Key State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	2,316	22	589	37	481	1,678	15	18	0
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Madison Blue Spring	0000-0000	0	NA	NA	0	0	TBD	0	0	0
Manatee Springs State Park (includes Anderson's Landing)	2004-2014	996	598	365	955	996	350	146	63	0
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2010-2020	2,030	123	252	1,075	810	250	120	0	0

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Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Myakka River State Park	2004-2014	28,213	4,114	13,733	21,233	27,359	7,483	0	380	0
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
North Peninsula State Park	2006-2016	234	1	48	6	52	70	150	0	0
Ochlocknee River State Park	2008-2018	311	5	274	292	299	153	3	1	0
Okeechobee Battlefield (designation undetermined)	0000-0000	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	140	0	0	0
O'Leno State Park	2003-2013	2,959	604	1,151	1,864	1,929	200	44	75	0
Oleta River State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	114	5	6	0
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0
Orman House Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Oscar Scherer State Park	2000-2010	1,186	408	468	926	1,088	190	0	50	0
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2004-2014	39	0	22	20	29	65	0	0	0
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2002-2012	15,839	178	291	13,374	13,399	5,000	140	0	0
Peacock Springs State Park	2002-2012	113	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0
Perdido Key State Park	2006-2016	189	0	0	189	189	62	35	6	0
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2004-2014	128	74	40	102	102	149	149	13	0
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2006-2016	3,260	423	267	406	679	TBD	0	2	0
Rainbow Springs State Park	2002-2012	1,132	167	135	487	470	600	0	0	0
Ravine Gardens State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
River Rise Preserve State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	0	0	1,000	51	51	0
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2005-2015	5,511	1,941	2,007	980	2,044	3,231	487	119	0

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San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2005-2015	2,895	422	219	2,018	2,180	2,000	124	54	0
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2000-2010	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Savannas Preserve State Park	2003-2013	4,937	244	393	1,012	909	52	0	0	0
Seabranck Preserve State Park	2002-2012	613	209	260	377	527	0	NA	NA	0
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	57	0	28	16	29	25	0	0	0
Silver River State Park	1999-2009	1,286	30	106	285	95	1,907	17	0	0
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
St. Andrews State Park (includes Shell Island)	2004-2014	601	189	50	601	601	0	NA	NA	0
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
St. Marks River State Park	0000-0000	940	161	337	497	552	583	200	0	0
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	15,719	3,214	2,107	9,158	8,070	3,000	200	800	250
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park (includes Woods Ferry SRWT River Camp)	2002-2012	543	0	102	250	234	120	20	5	0
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	11	0	0
Suwannee River State Park	2002-2012	651	33	79	413	391	250	25	3	0
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	2000-2010	1,783	10	95	1,601	1,638	0	NA	NA	0
Tarklin Bayou Preserve State Park	2006-2016	3,012	133	268	712	836	295	185	0	0
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2001-2011	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	70	659	180	0
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	329	55	429	329	329	TBD	0	0	0
Tomoka State Park	2003-2013	421	45	103	109	204	0	0	0	0

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Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2007-2017	817	208	104	310	402	230	110	1,100	0
Torrey State Park	1999-2009	2,693	450	778	1,414	1,596	5,000	600	200	600
Troy Spring State Park	2000-2010	51	0	0	0	0	35	4	0	0
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2005-2015	178	52	0	0	0	119	0	0	0
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2005-2015	174	0	63	52	52	180	70	0	0
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	0000-0000	401	0	0	0	0	280	0	0	0
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2005-2015	3,704	377	808	818	1,121	2,607	362	7	0
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2001-2011	559	0	15	298	208	0	NA	NA	0
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Ybor City Museum State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	0
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2008-2018	672	0	28	30	110	25	0	0	0
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	0

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		Total burnable acres (reference data)	Acres burned per year		Acres within fire return interval		Total number of acres requiring restoration (reference data)	Acres with habitat restoration underway	Acres with habitat restoration completed	Acres of timber harvested for restoration purposes
			2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10				
OFFICE OF COASTAL AND AQUATIC MANAGED AREAS										
Apalachicola NERR (includes St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve)	In Development	11,485	825	1,216	8,160	8,678	TBD	311	54	0
Guana Tolomato Matanzas NERR	2008-2018	991	30	62	488	550	65	58	1	0
Rookery Bay NERR	2001-2011	4,861	0	282	0	282	3,000	400	282	NA

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			2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10				
OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS										
Alachua Rail Trail	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Alford Arm Greenway	2003-2013	880	880	300	880	300	500	500	0	0
Bagdad Mill Site	2006-2016	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	15	0	0
Bartow Trailhead	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2001-2011	0	NA	NA	72	72	81	70	10	0
Cady Way Trail	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Chipola River Greenway (City of Marianna)	2006-2016	TBD	0	30	0	60	TBD	0	0	0
Chipola River Greenway (Jackson County)	2003-2013	TBD	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Cross Seminole/Oviedo Spring Hammock	1998-2008	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Cunningham Key	2001-2011	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
East Central Regional Rail Trail	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	TBD	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2000-2010	TBD	5	3	TBD	TBD	0	NA	NA	NA
Hickey Creek-Greenbriar Connector	2003-2013	2	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	NA
Ichetucknee Trace	2005-2015	386	0	0	0	0	386	173	0	0
Jacksonville to Baldwin Rail Trail	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail	TBD	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Lake Wales Trailway	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Lehigh Greenway	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
MH Carr Cross Florida Greenway	2007-2017	40,523	1,152	2,639	7,855	6,523	TBD	10,728	TBD	0

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			2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10				
Micosukee Canopy Road Greenway	2002-2012	200	40	0	200	40	350	350	0	0
Nature Coast State Trail	1999-2009	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Palatka-to-St. Augustine (207)	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Palm River Park (McKay Bay Greenway)	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Parkland Greenway	TBD	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Plantation Park East Trailhead	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3	3	0
Price's Scrub	2004-2014	758	0	0	0	0	806	142	156	0
Sand Hill Trailhead	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
South Brevard Trail Connector	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	5	30	0
South Tampa Greenway - Keen Parcel	2008-2018	6	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	NA	NA	NA
South Tampa - Marcum Greenway	2001-2011	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
State Road 207 Mussallem Trailhead	TBD	TBD	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge - Porter Tract	2007-2017	150	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	0
Suwannee River Greenway at Branford	2009-2019	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	0	8	0
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	3	3	3	3	3	TBD	0	0	0
Weedon Island	2002-2012	14	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	0
West Jacksonville Greenway Connector	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	28	0	0	0
West Orange Trail	2000-2010	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Winter Haven-Lake Alfred (Chain of Lakes)	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Winter Springs Town Center	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA

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		Total burnable acres (reference data)	Acres burned per year		Acres within fire return interval		Total number of acres requiring restoration (reference data)	Acres with habitat restoration underway	Acres with habitat restoration completed	Acres of timber harvested for restoration purposes
			2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10				
Withlacoochee State Trail	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	0	0	0

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			2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10				
DIVISION OF FORESTRY										
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	7,315	643	2,260	NA	200	8,134	4,122	0	1,219
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	1,673	0	1,098	0	0	1,673	1,673	0	0
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	160,000	52,843	59,932	45,145	51,918	26,300	4,913	1,201	4,913
Carl Duval Moore State Forest	2010-2020	194	19	52	19	52	50	71	TBD	22
Cary State Forest	2000-2010	8,784	1,679	1,878	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	555
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	Pending	3,618	1,203	1,032	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	NA
Cottage Hill State Forest	2010-2020	25	10	10	25	25	0	0	0	0
Deep Creek State Forest	2002-2012	43	0	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2004-2014	6,522	247	1,227	449	1,227	230	886	TBD	146
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	6,200	1,027	732	1,027	732	TBD	3,510	0	1,228
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	32,517	1,687	3,753	9,800	9,800	2,000	1,270	211	296
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	45	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indian Lake State Forest	Pending	4,254	250	869	250	1,119	TBD	270	0	0
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	15,516	3,003	2,837	521	914	16,664	7,111	220	195
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	33,377	2,907	7,027	2,667	6,188	37,801	37,801	0	106
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	11,543	1,296	1,746	688	1,678	234	2	0	394
Lake Talquin State Forest	2000-2010	9,940	3,365	2,691	3,365	2,691	TBD	1,779	1,483	2,521
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	24,300	9,004	3,057	18,363	19,073	5,135	1,266	19,073	1,708
Little Big Econ State Forest	2004-2014	4,361	693	802	693	802	TBD	508	0	0
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	3,243	619	300	1,096	1,211	TBD	0	0	0

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			2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10				
Myakka State Forest	2000-2010	8,535	2,090	1,346	1,573	1,009	722	0	682	9
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	29,210	8,201	4,405	7,791	3,304	485	0	0	0
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	24,321	7,072	12,698	4,950	10,793	58,164	53,064	9,574	0
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	5,647	1,966	1,815	1,966	1,815	500	250	TBD	500
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	12,128	2,608	2,466	2,608	2,466	1,190	474	TBD	474
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	2,139	402	2,100	402	2,100	TBD	2,486	0	77
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	3,081	864	1,544	1,044	2,725	403	403	0	0
Seminole State Forest	2000-2010	17,225	235	4,518	3,300	4,800	7,178	4,705	2,473	2,473
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	135,726	44,957	46,270	92,839	92,839	134,101	134,101	68,335	26,159
Tiger Bay State Forest	1998-2008	15,327	429	266	542	695	308	250	0	433
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	11,747	2,512	4,886	2,008	2,599	11,747	11,747	3,135	344
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	3,500	537	850	537	850	114	114	0	114
Watson Island State Forest	2010-2020	254	0	25	0	25	0	0	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	1,400	88	271	185	362	28	TBD	TBD	NA
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	106,053	7,545	40,821	14,008	14,008	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

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			2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10				
FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION										
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2000-2010	593	50	593	593	593	114	114	0	33
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	Pending	3,391	1,877	1,954	3,391	3,271	30	20	0	0
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	23,874	5,239	7,629	23,443	23,425	10,204	10,204	0	68
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	14,008	6,258	2,398	11,427	11,354	13,299	13,299	0	2,256
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	17,105	5,405	2,473	15,524	15,239	6,190	6,190	0	4,167
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	8,296	2,256	397	4,052	5,103	3,951	3,951	0	0
Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	17,832	4,569	9,355	16,994	17,477	0	0	0	0
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	5,089	1,648	1,797	4,608	4,760	2,300	197	0	0
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	9,986	722	3,608	2,510	5,587	1,538	721	58	779
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	787	95	120	168	212	19	4	0	0
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2005-2015	20,904	623	667	20,904	20,904	20,912	122	0	0
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	658,391	7,397	12,731	42,660	37,880	10,797	806	0	NA
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	9,522	2,845	663	6,109	7,658	2,170	0	0	0
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2004-2014	0	0	0	0	0	44	3	0	NA
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	79,952	23,081	25,733	73,652	72,452	3,439	0	0	0
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	3,225	1,516	1,656	2,950	3,033	1,990	900	666	0
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	4,094	1,748	1,387	4,024	4,024	1,329	83	0	387
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	4,988	556	918	3,763	3,719	2,118	156	0	105
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	32,917	0	0	1,001	1,001	427	244	0	NA

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			2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10				
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	28,373	1,426	8,679	21,444	24,844	0	0	0	0
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	1,279	401	388	1,183	1,051	592	592	0	312
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	7,965	0	54	1,657	1,858	413	0	0	0
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	673	0	637	0	589	213	109	0	0
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2002-2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	Pending	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	Pending	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	8,813	649	2,000	8,189	6,410	2,517	60	0	0
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2001-2011	315	0	0	315	315	0	0	0	255
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	2,456	21	411	1,077	1,210	1,834	1,467	0	0
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	28,185	0	3,134	28,185	28,185	2,347	2,012	0	NA
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	4,004	677	728	3,640	3,640	13	0	0	0
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	3,199	95	700	2,243	1,807	5,259	100	0	0
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2004-2014	6,270	1,765	1,844	4,000	4,000	NA	0	0	0
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tenoroc Fish Management Area	2002-2012	4,912	0	37	NA	NA	4,270	1,624	244	0
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	56,307	22,015	28,194	55,908	56,307	4,971	151	0	0
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	24,481	1,960	3,439	23,333	23,526	640	0	0	0
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	15,042	6,630	6,707	15,042	15,042	2,338	88	0	0

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			2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10				
Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escibano Point	2006-2016	1,161	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

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			2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10				
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES										
Mission San Luis	2009-2019	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Public Access and Recreational Opportunities



GOAL: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities - Information contained herein reflects both initial or planned conditions (reference data) and management opportunities that were initiated, conducted or completed during the designated reporting period.

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Average visitors per day FY 2008-09	Average visitors per day FY 2009-10	Optimal daily carrying capacity (in approved management plan)	Daily carrying capacity FY 2008-09	Daily carrying capacity FY 2009-10	Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs contemplated in the approved management plan	Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs FY 2008-09	Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs FY 2009-10
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS									
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2003-2013	NA	NA	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	2	2
Alafia River State Park	2004-2014	183	155	3,212	1,528	1,528	TBD	1	1
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2003-2013	419	309	5,598	5,154	5,154	TBD	12	16
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2004-2014	17	16	782	126	126	TBD	6	4
Amelia Island State Park	2008-2018	581	509	920	920	920	TBD	2	2
Anastasia State Park	2004-2014	1,647	1,650	3,292	3,220	3,220	TBD	10	10
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2001-2011	719	714	2,792	1,382	1,382	TBD	1	1
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2005-2015	7	8	180	0	0	TBD	0	0
Avalon State Park	2002-2012	484	416	1,460	1,260	1,260	TBD	1	2
Bahia Honda State Park	2003-2013	1,421	1,326	2,930	2,930	2,930	TBD	5	7
Bald Point State Park	2006-2016	156	227	2,888	1,922	1,922	TBD	2	2
Beker (designation undetermined)	2008-2018	NA	NA	220	20	20	TBD	0	0
Big Lagoon State Park	2006-2016	371	335	3,840	3,500	3,500	TBD	7	7
Big Shoals State Park	2005-2015	57	54	1,951	1,615	1,615	TBD	2	2
Big Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	400	377	652	516	516	TBD	5	4
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2001-2011	2,489	2,100	6,750	6,560	6,560	TBD	1	1
Blackwater River State Park	2004-2014	154	194	2,180	2,080	2,080	TBD	6	7
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	1,213	1,480	1,544	1,334	1,334	TBD	2	2
Bulow Creek State Park	2003-2013	215	207	230	230	230	TBD	1	1
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2003-2013	46	43	408	408	408	TBD	1	1
Caladesi Island State Park	2007-2017	1,120	770	3,876	2,115	2,115	TBD	13	18

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GOAL: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities - Information contained herein reflects both initial or planned conditions (reference data) and management opportunities that were initiated, conducted or completed during the designated reporting period.

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Average visitors per day FY 2008-09	Average visitors per day FY 2009-10	Optimal daily carrying capacity (in approved management plan)	Daily carrying capacity FY 2008-09	Daily carrying capacity FY 2009-10	Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs contemplated in the approved management plan	Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs FY 2008-09	Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs FY 2009-10
Camp Helen State Park	2004-2014	74	81	1,630	200	200	TBD	2	2
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	187	272	1,758	1,518	1,518	TBD	9	9
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2003-2013	53	46	908	884	884	TBD	1	2
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2005-2015	47	51	352	216	216	TBD	1	2
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	126	209	438	438	438	TBD	28	20
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	NA	NA	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	1	1
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	193	192	1,654	1,396	1,396	TBD	12	12
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	31	28	2,210	196	196	TBD	3	4
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2003-2013	6	7	120	120	120	TBD	1	1
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2008-2018	57	50	780	780	780	TBD	8	9
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2004-2014	1,124	1,210	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	6	7
Curry Hammock State Park	2005-2015	206	202	549	185	185	TBD	3	3
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2004-2014	53	49	980	980	980	TBD	1	5
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2004-2014	34	36	480	140	140	TBD	3	3
De Leon Springs State Park	2006-2016	625	640	2,356	2,020	2,020	TBD	13	15
Deer Lake State Park	2004-2014	16	21	892	288	288	TBD	1	1
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	1,348	1,105	3,474	1,792	1,792	TBD	9	10
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2003-2013	127	119	480	480	480	TBD	1	1
Don Pedro Island State Park	2001-2011	167	91	862	312	312	TBD	4	4
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2003-2013	505	503	3,637	3,557	3,557	TBD	6	10
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2004-2014	55	45	452	192	192	TBD	3	5
Dunns Creek State Park	2004-2014	33	32	1,442	0	0	TBD	2	4

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Econfina River State Park	2006-2016	41	22	1,294	1,156	1,156	TBD	0	0
Eden Gardens State Park	2001-2011	142	176	370	100	100	TBD	5	5
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2007-2017	571	485	1,910	1,644	1,884	TBD	15	15
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2005-2015	1,013	822	6,464	6,464	6,464	TBD	9	10
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	14	10	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	1	1
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2000-2010	519	389	715	415	415	TBD	4	7
Falling Waters State Park	2007-2017	112	122	1,118	764	764	TBD	7	7
Fanning Springs State Park	2003-2013	863	835	1,318	1,010	1,010	TBD	1	1
Faver-Dykes State Park	2005-2015	89	80	2,228	1,156	1,156	TBD	5	5
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2004-2014	NA	NA	56	20	20	TBD	0	0
Florida Caverns State Park	2006-2016	197	211	2,884	2,884	2,884	TBD	18	18
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2002-2012	71	69	650	650	650	TBD	10	9
Fort Clinch State Park	2004-2014	593	600	3,578	3,546	3,546	TBD	17	24
Fort Cooper State Park	2003-2013	78	72	1,302	1,018	1,018	TBD	8	9
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2008-2018	100	100	2,400	1,232	1,232	TBD	27	27
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2005-2015	58	74	476	96	96	TBD	8	12
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2006-2016	574	555	4,119	2,762	2,762	TBD	8	15
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	1,127	1,064	6,672	5,400	5,400	TBD	7	8
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2006-2016	231	193	988	904	904	TBD	16	32
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2006-2016	317	305	1,092	832	832	TBD	9	13
Gasparilla Island State Park	2002-2012	2,321	2,011	2,290	2,290	2,290	TBD	21	30
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2008-2018	581	509	600	600	600	TBD	1	0

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Grayton Beach State Park	2002-2012	296	319	2,366	1,104	1,104	TBD	8	8
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2003-2013	15	10	136	136	136	TBD	0	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2001-2011	655	588	3,006	1,722	3,006	TBD	20	48
Highlands Hammock State Park	2007-2017	547	458	4,122	3,402	3,402	TBD	10	10
Hillsborough River State Park	2004-2014	464	368	4,448	4,298	4,298	TBD	17	17
Honeymoon Island State Park	2007-2017	3,553	3,068	12,188	3,287	3,287	TBD	19	23
Hontoon Island State Park	2005-2015	99	99	1,242	1,190	1,190	TBD	1	1
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2006-2016	632	652	3,442	3,362	3,362	TBD	3	4
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2000-2010	443	505	3,200	3,140	3,140	TBD	62	64
Indian Key Historic State Park	2000-2010	68	86	225	50	50	TBD	0	0
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2004-2014	NA	NA	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	0	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2005-2015	346	365	4,240	3,780	3,780	TBD	11	11
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2003-2013	9	8	128	128	128	TBD	1	1
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2004-2014	2,179	1,976	2,329	2,225	2,225	TBD	6	6
John U. Lloyd Beach State Park	2001-2011	1,271	1,305	12,840	12,600	12,600	TBD	11	13
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2000-2010	395	424	4,008	2,228	2,228	TBD	30	40
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2003-2013	171	146	620	580	580	TBD	6	8
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2005-2015	62	39	535	327	327	TBD	3	4
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	187	184	1,456	1,216	1,216	TBD	7	8
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2005-2015	74	96	1,050	758	794	TBD	2	5
Lake Griffin State Park	2004-2014	107	99	904	622	622	TBD	22	17
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2004-2014	128	104	312	312	312	TBD	0	0

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Lake June-in-Winter Scrub State Park	2004-2014	4	4	500	124	124	TBD	2	2
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2004-2014	167	162	1,869	1,709	1,709	TBD	7	7
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	264	245	2,977	1,814	1,934	TBD	6	6
Lake Manatee State Park	2004-2014	132	127	798	750	750	TBD	4	4
Lake Talquin State Park	2008-2018	41	24	882	384	384	TBD	0	0
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2006-2016	20	17	352	120	152	TBD	0	0
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park (includes Shell Key)	2000-2010	67	76	250	50	50	TBD	2	2
Little Manatee River State Park	2004-2014	89	68	1,234	478	478	TBD	5	1
Little Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	341	354	2,644	2,144	2,144	TBD	28	28
Long Key State Park	2004-2014	207	245	1,120	1,120	1,120	TBD	5	4
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	2,037	2,035	4,584	3,792	3,792	TBD	11	21
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	11	7	984	680	680	TBD	0	0
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2002-2012	7	7	80	80	80	TBD	1	1
Madison Blue Spring	0000-0000	102	134	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	2
Manatee Springs State Park (includes Anderson's Landing)	2004-2014	392	391	2,544	2,536	2,536	TBD	26	26
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2008-2018	57	49	168	168	168	TBD	3	3
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2010-2020	181	177	2,287	2,027	2,027	TBD	6	6
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	7	5	120	80	80	TBD	1	1
Myakka River State Park	2004-2014	814	941	3,604	3,244	3,244	TBD	17	17
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2003-2013	47	34	272	192	192	TBD	0	0
North Peninsula State Park	2006-2016	236	254	430	240	240	TBD	2	5
Ochlockonee River State Park	2008-2018	94	92	1,014	990	990	TBD	5	5

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Okeechobee Battlefield (designation undetermined)	0000-0000	5	5	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	1	1
O'Leno State Park	2003-2013	174	161	1,423	1,423	1,423	TBD	4	12
Oleta River State Park	2008-2018	1,017	887	8,480	7,112	7,112	TBD	12	12
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2008-2018	84	74	380	120	120	TBD	2	2
Orman House Historic State Park	2003-2013	10	10	180	180	180	TBD	1	3
Oscar Scherer State Park	2000-2010	323	297	2,202	2,202	2,202	TBD	10	14
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2004-2014	84	71	1,256	1,112	1,112	TBD	4	4
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2002-2012	675	580	2,850	2,820	2,820	TBD	13	16
Peacock Springs State Park	2002-2012	10	45	490	410	410	TBD	0	0
Perdido Key State Park	2006-2016	95	85	652	612	612	TBD	1	1
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2004-2014	154	129	752	568	568	TBD	2	3
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2006-2016	18	25	656	220	220	TBD	2	2
Rainbow Springs State Park	2002-2012	520	586	1,835	1,775	1,775	TBD	35	35
Ravine Gardens State Park	2008-2018	378	350	2,220	2,200	2,200	TBD	12	14
River Rise Preserve State Park	2003-2013	13	14	1,423	1,423	1,423	TBD	0	0
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2005-2015	19	17	1,208	1,200	1,200	TBD	0	0
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2005-2015	162	150	1,616	816	816	TBD	2	2
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2003-2013	43	43	368	368	368	TBD	0	0
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2000-2010	3	8	60	60	60	TBD	0	0
Savannas Preserve State Park	2003-2013	57	55	884	804	804	TBD	16	19
Seabranck Preserve State Park	2002-2012	30	30	382	96	96	TBD	1	1

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Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	2,181	1,980	5,364	4,738	4,738	TBD	12	12
Silver River State Park	1999-2009	719	626	1,602	1,074	1,074	TBD	8	8
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	802	566	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	0	0
St. Andrews State Park (includes Shell Island)	2004-2014	2,767	2,464	7,628	7,628	7,628	TBD	30	45
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2002-2012	37	36	310	310	310	TBD	0	0
St. Marks River State Park	0000-0000	NA	NA	TBD	0	40	TBD	0	0
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	146	152	978	500	500	TBD	6	5
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park (includes Woods Ferry SRWT River Camp)	2002-2012	221	252	1,918	1,560	1,560	TBD	18	17
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2003-2013	1,415	1,291	2,600	2,500	2,500	TBD	13	13
Suwannee River State Park	2002-2012	101	103	1,288	1,108	1,108	TBD	12	5
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	2000-2010	458	480	3,484	3,164	3,164	TBD	25	25
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2006-2016	15	11	860	120	120	TBD	3	3
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2001-2011	57	26	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	6	6
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2003-2013	140	116	120	120	120	TBD	2	2
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	67	83	1,480	1,048	1,048	TBD	7	7
Tomoka State Park	2003-2013	296	267	1,345	1,201	1,201	TBD	6	6
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2007-2017	430	433	3,182	2,458	2,774	TBD	10	14
Torreya State Park	1999-2009	68	63	1,276	1,084	1,084	TBD	2	3
Troy Spring State Park	2000-2010	38	32	307	307	307	TBD	12	14
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2005-2015	75	79	280	208	208	TBD	0	0
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2005-2015	248	230	1,116	996	996	TBD	15	15
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	0000-0000	209	403	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	3	3

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Wekiwa Springs State Park	2005-2015	767	723	3,294	3,014	3,014	TBD	22	29
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2001-2011	104	98	700	30	30	TBD	3	5
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2003-2013	32	38	400	400	400	TBD	2	2
Ybor City Museum State Park	2004-2014	81	61	2,440	2,440	2,440	TBD	3	3
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2004-2014	NA	NA	63	63	63	TBD	0	0
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2008-2018	1	1	72	36	36	TBD	1	1
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2008-2018	92	84	300	200	200	TBD	4	5

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OFFICE OF COASTAL AND AQUATIC MANAGED AREAS									
Apalachicola NERR (includes St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve)	In Development	109	158	NA	NA	NA	TBD	10	15
Guana Tolomato Matanzas NERR	2008-2018	518	551	NA	NA	NA	12	12	13
Rookery Bay NERR	2001-2011	1,318	1,335	NA	NA	NA	15	22	25

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OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS									
Alachua Rail Trail	2010-2020	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Alford Arm Greenway	2003-2013	197	70	TBD	TBD	TBD	5	4	4
Bagdad Mill Site	2006-2016	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	0	0
Bartow Trailhead	2008-2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2001-2011	244	245	400	340	340	4	2	2
Cady Way Trail	2010-2020	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	NA	NA
Chipola River Greenway (City of Marianna)	2006-2016	NA	50	TBD	TBD	TBD	2	NA	0
Chipola River Greenway (Jackson County)	2003-2013	192	192	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	1	1
Cross Seminole/Oviedo Spring Hammock	1998-2008	1,370	1370	TBD	2,000	2,000	TBD	3	3
Cunningham Key	2001-2011	15	20	TBD	TBD	TBD	3	3	5
East Central Regional Rail Trail	2010-2020	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	NA	NA
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	TBD	2,735	2,843	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	15	24
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2000-2010	386	2,666	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Hickey Creek-Greenbriar Connector	2003-2013	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Ichetucknee Trace	2005-2015	NA	NA	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	NA	NA
Jacksonville to Baldwin Rail Trail	2010-2020	68	70	TBD	TBD	TBD	4	3	4
Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail	NA	TBD	415	TBD	NA	NA	NA	4	5
Lake Wales Trailway	2010-2020	NA	25	TBD	NA	100	0	0	0
Lehigh Greenway	2002-2012	600	600	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
MH Carr Cross Florida Greenway	2007-2017	5,829	9,048	NA	NA	NA	5	5	5

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Micosukee Canopy Road Greenway	2002-2012	498	120	TBD	TBD	TBD	5	4	4
Nature Coast State Trail	1999-2009	386	375	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2004-2014	123	97	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Palatka-to-St. Augustine (207)	2004-2014	32	67	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
Palm River Park (McKay Bay Greenway)	2003-2013	0	0	TBD	0	0	TBD	0	0
Parkland Greenway	TBD	50	50	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Plantation Park East Trailhead	2005-2015	50	50	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Price's Scrub	2004-2014	NA	NA	TBD	NA	NA	1	0	0
Sand Hill Trailhead	2003-2013	21	21	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
South Brevard Trail Connector	2005-2015	68	68	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	60	60
South Tampa Greenway - Keen Parcel	2008-2018	0	0	TBD	0	0	TBD	0	0
South Tampa - Marcum Greenway	2001-2011	0	0	TBD	0	0	TBD	0	0
State Road 207 Mussallem Trailhead	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	NA	NA
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge - Porter Tract	2007-2017	1	1	20	20	20	0	0	0
Suwannee River Greenway at Branford	2009-2019	15	15	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	2	1
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	720	780	1280	1,280	1,280	5	7	9
Weedon Island	2002-2012	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
West Jacksonville Greenway Connector	2005-2015	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	NA	NA
West Orange Trail	2000-2010	1772	4125	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Winter Haven-Lake Alfred (Chain of Lakes)	2004-2014	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Winter Springs Town Center	2003-2013	23,400	23,400	TBD	36,500	36,500	0	0	0

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Withlacoochee State Trail	2003-2013	362	340	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0

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DIVISION OF FORESTRY									
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	7	14	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	1
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	5	49	1,975	1,615	TBD	4	1	1
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	415	573	TBD	TBD	TBD	68	60	49
Carl Duval Moore State Forest	2010-2020	1	1	TBD	TBD	TBD	3	0	0
Cary State Forest	2000-2010	3	28	128	128	128	3	3	3
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	Pending	0	92	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	NA	1
Cottage Hill State Forest	2010-2020	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Deep Creek State Forest	2002-2012	0	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2004-2014	2	8	TBD	TBD	TBD	3	1	1
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	9	15	210	TBD	TBD	0	4	0
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	52	65	TBD	TBD	TBD	5	4	2
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Indian Lake State Forest	Pending	0	NA	276	TBD	TBD	5	0	0
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	25	106	TBD	TBD	TBD	11	19	19
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	13	11	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	6	15	TBD	TBD	TBD	2	0	0
Lake Talquin State Forest	2000-2010	63	183	TBD	TBD	TBD	11	11	9
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	4	39	TBD	TBD	TBD	13	5	6
Little Big Econ State Forest	2004-2014	27	46	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	4
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	7	15	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	1	1
Myakka State Forest	2000-2010	13	58	604	TBD	TBD	5	15	15

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Average visitors per day FY 2008-09	Average visitors per day FY 2009-10	Optimal daily carrying capacity (in approved management plan)	Daily carrying capacity FY 2008-09	Daily carrying capacity FY 2009-10	Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs contemplated in the approved management plan	Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs FY 2008-09	Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs FY 2009-10
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	6	15	TBD	TBD	TBD	5	8	5
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	12	174	TBD	TBD	TBD	6	17	33
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	34	67	300	TBD	TBD	4	4	8
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	48	48	TBD	TBD	TBD	5	4	5
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	8	13	TBD	TBD	TBD	10	1	0
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	1	6	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Seminole State Forest	2000-2010	55	38	TBD	TBD	TBD	4	3	4
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	83	102	TBD	TBD	TBD	8	5	6
Tiger Bay State Forest	1998-2008	51	76	328	TBD	TBD	4	3	2
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	8	62	TBD	TBD	TBD	2	2	2
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	0	30	TBD	TBD	TBD	3	NA	NA
Watson Island State Forest	2010-2020	0	NA	10	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	6	39	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	1	2
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	1,780	1,416	TBD	TBD	TBD	31	32	32

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FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION									
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2000-2010	NA	39	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	Pending	NA	200	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	NA	305	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	NA	282	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	3
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	NA	573	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	NA	120	TBD	TBD	TBD	3	4	4
Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	NA	68	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	20	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	65	TBD	TBD	TBD	2	1	1
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	NA	21	TBD	TBD	TBD	10	8	8
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2005-2015	NA	24	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	0	2
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	3,618	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	NA	87	TBD	TBD	TBD	4	1	3
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2004-2014	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	NA	393	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	139	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	3	3
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	NA	74	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	NA	64	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	0	0
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	51	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0

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J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	NA	290	TBD	TBD	TBD	7	0	0
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	115	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	NA	119	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	NA	0	0
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	NA	68	TBD	TBD	TBD	NA	0	0
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2002-2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	Pending	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	Pending	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	NA	184	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2001-2011	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	NA	56	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	2	2
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	18	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	NA	22	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	1
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	NA	20	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	1	1
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2004-2014	NA	46	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	3	3
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	44	TBD	TBD	TBD	NA	0	0
Tenoroc Fish Management Area	2002-2012	112	88	TBD	TBD	TBD	3	23	32
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	NA	176	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	NA	80	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	6	3
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	NA	25	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0

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Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escribano Point	2006-2016	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0

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DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES									
Mission San Luis	2009-2019	102	102	150	150	250	40	37	38

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Hydrological Preservation and Restoration



GOAL: Hydrological Preservation and Restoration - Information contained herein reflects both initial or planned conditions (reference data) and management opportunities that were initiated, conducted or completed during the designated reporting period.

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS					
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2003-2013	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alafia River State Park	2004-2014	n	0	0	0
Alfred B. MacLay Gardens State Park	2003-2013	y	30	0	30
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2004-2014	y	675	0	0
Amelia Island State Park	2008-2018	y	35	0	0
Anastasia State Park	2004-2014	y	10	0	0
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2001-2011	n	0	0	0
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	2,800	0	0
Avalon State Park	2002-2012	n	TBD	0	0
Bahia Honda State Park	2003-2013	y	7	0	0
Bald Point State Park	2006-2016	n	200	0	0
Beker (designation undetermined)	2008-2018	n	2	0	0
Big Lagoon State Park	2006-2016	n	4	0	0
Big Shoals State Park	2005-2015	n	2	0	0
Big Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	y	82	0	0
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2001-2011	n	0	0	0
Blackwater River State Park	2004-2014	n	TBD	0	1
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	n	0	0	0
Bulow Creek State Park	2003-2013	y	460	0	0
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2003-2013	NA	NA	NA	NA
Caladesi Island State Park	2007-2017	n	0	0	0
Camp Helen State Park	2004-2014	y	10	0	0
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	n	0	0	0
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2003-2013	n	NA	NA	NA
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2005-2015	n	5	0	0
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	y	5,200	3,070	1,500

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	n	0	0	0
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	n	3,000	0	0
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	y	1,297	26	0
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2003-2013	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2008-2018	n	2	0	0
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2004-2014	n	30	0	0
Curry Hammock State Park	2005-2015	n	2	0	0
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2004-2014	n	0	0	0
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2004-2014	y	100	20	25
De Leon Springs State Park	2006-2016	n	120	0	0
Deer Lake State Park	2004-2014	n	TBD	0	0
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	n	0	0	0
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2003-2013	n	3	1	0
Don Pedro Island State Park	2001-2011	n	0	0	0
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2003-2013	n	TBD	0	0
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2004-2014	n	0	0	0
Dunns Creek State Park	2004-2014	n	0	0	0
Econfina River State Park	2006-2016	n	TBD	0	0
Eden Gardens State Park	2001-2011	n	NA	NA	NA
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2007-2017	n	TBD	0	0
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2005-2015	y	19	0	1
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	y	1,260	0	0
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2000-2010	y	75,000	0	0
Falling Waters State Park	2007-2017	n	TBD	0	0
Fanning Springs State Park	2003-2013	y	2	0	0
Faver-Dykes State Park	2005-2015	n	2,200	NA	0
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2004-2014	n	NA	NA	NA

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Florida Caverns State Park	2006-2016	y	3	0	1
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2002-2012	n	NA	NA	NA
Fort Clinch State Park	2004-2014	n	10	0	0
Fort Cooper State Park	2003-2013	y	0	0	0
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2008-2018	y	67	0	0
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2005-2015	n	NA	NA	NA
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2006-2016	n	0	NA	NA
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	y	0	NA	NA
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2006-2016	n	8	8	0
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2006-2016	n	NA	NA	NA
Gasparilla Island State Park	2002-2012	n	0	0	0
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2008-2018	y	1	1	0
Grayton Beach State Park	2002-2012	n	TBD	0	0
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2003-2013	n	0	0	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2001-2011	n	TBD	0	0
Highlands Hammock State Park	2007-2017	n	3,438	0	197
Hillsborough River State Park	2004-2014	y	3	3	79
Honeymoon Island State Park	2007-2017	n	0	0	0
Hontoon Island State Park	2005-2015	n	0	0	0
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2006-2016	n	0	NA	NA
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2000-2010	y	3	0	0
Indian Key Historic State Park	2000-2010	n	0	NA	NA
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2004-2014	n	110	0	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2005-2015	n	0	NA	NA
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2003-2013	n	NA	NA	NA
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2004-2014	n	600	0	0
John U. Lloyd Beach State Park	2001-2011	n	0	NA	NA

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Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2000-2010	n	1,000	0	0
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2003-2013	n	0	0	0
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	5,241	0	0
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	n	0	0	0
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2005-2015	n	TBD	2	0
Lake Griffin State Park	2004-2014	n	0	0	0
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2004-2014	NA	TBD	0	0
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub State Park	2004-2014	n	0	0	0
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2004-2014	n	380	0	0
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	n	60	0	0
Lake Manatee State Park	2004-2014	n	0	0	0
Lake Talquin State Park	2008-2018	n	TBD	0	0
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2006-2016	n	TBD	0	0
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park (includes Shell Key)	2000-2010	n	504	6	4
Little Manatee River State Park	2004-2014	n	TBD	0	0
Little Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	y	200	0	0
Long Key State Park	2004-2014	n	0	NA	NA
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	n	0	0	0
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	4,100	0	2,110
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2002-2012	n	0	0	0
Madison Blue Spring	0000-0000	y	1	0	0
Manatee Springs State Park (includes Anderson's Landing)	2004-2014	y	8	0	0
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2008-2018	n	0	0	0
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2010-2020	y	78	0	0
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	n	0	0	0
Myakka River State Park	2004-2014	n	1,312	571	475
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2003-2013	n	TBD	0	0

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North Peninsula State Park	2006-2016	n	25	53	0
Ochlockonee River State Park	2008-2018	n	TBD	0	0
Okeechobee Battlefield (designation undetermined)	0000-0000	n	140	0	0
O'Leno State Park	2003-2013	y	50	0	0
Oleta River State Park	2008-2018	n	0	NA	NA
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2008-2018	n	NA	NA	NA
Orman House Historic State Park	2003-2013	n	NA	NA	NA
Oscar Scherer State Park	2000-2010	n	15	0	0
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2004-2014	n	0	NA	NA
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2002-2012	y	8,000	1,300	0
Peacock Springs State Park	2002-2012	y	3	0	5
Perdido Key State Park	2006-2016	n	TBD	0	0
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2004-2014	n	3	3	0
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2006-2016	n	TBD	0	6
Rainbow Springs State Park	2002-2012	y	15	0	10
Ravine Gardens State Park	2008-2018	n	5	0	0
River Rise Preserve State Park	2003-2013	y	4	0	0
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2005-2015	n	0	0	1,888
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	5	0	0
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2003-2013	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2000-2010	n	0	NA	NA
Savannas Preserve State Park	2003-2013	n	30	2	1
Seabranck Preserve State Park	2002-2012	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	n	0	0	0
Silver River State Park	1999-2009	n	250	0	0
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	n	NA	NA	NA
St. Andrews State Park (includes Shell Island)	2004-2014	n	TBD	0	0

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St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2002-2012	n	0	NA	NA
St. Marks River State Park	0000-0000	n	TBD	0	0
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	n	3,200	0	0
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park (includes Woods Ferry SRWT River Camp)	2002-2012	n	2	0	0
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2003-2013	n	0	NA	NA
Suwannee River State Park	2002-2012	y	3	0	0
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	2000-2010	n	TBD	0	0
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2006-2016	n	TBD	0	0
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2001-2011	y	TBD	0	30
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2003-2013	n	0	NA	NA
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	n	TBD	0	0
Tomoka State Park	2003-2013	n	12	0	0
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2007-2017	y	60	60	0
Torrey State Park	1999-2009	n	TBD	0	40
Troy Spring State Park	2000-2010	y	5	0	0
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	10	0	0
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2005-2015	n	5	0	0
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	0000-0000	y	25	0	0
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2005-2015	y	900	0	0
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2001-2011	y	38	1	0
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2003-2013	n	0	NA	NA
Ybor City Museum State Park	2004-2014	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2004-2014	n	NA	NA	NA
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2008-2018	n	TBD	0	0
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2008-2018	n	NA	NA	NA

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OFFICE OF COASTAL AND AQUATIC MANAGED AREAS					
Apalachicola NERR (includes St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve)	In Development	n	TBD	35	8
Guana Tolomato Matanzas NERR	2008-2018	y	58	58	0
Rookery Bay NERR	2001-2011	y	3,716	1,500	1,716

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS					
Alachua Rail Trail	2010-2020	y	0	NA	NA
Alford Arm Greenway	2003-2013	y	0	NA	NA
Bagdad Mill Site	2006-2016	n	TBD	0	0
Bartow Trailhead	2008 - 2018	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2001-2011	n	TBD	0	0
Cady Way Trail	2010-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chipola River Greenway (City of Marianna)	2006-2016	n	TBD	0	0
Chipola River Greenway (Jackson County)	2003-2013	n	TBD	0	0
Cross Seminole/Oviedo Spring Hammock	1998-2008	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cunningham Key	2001-2011	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Central Regional Rail Trail	2010-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	TBD	NA	NA	NA	NA
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2000-2010	n	TBD	0	0
Hickey Creek-Greenbriar Connector	2003-2013	n	TBD	0	0
Ichetucknee Trace	2005-2015	n	TBD	0	0
Jacksonville to Baldwin Rail Trail	2010-2020	n	2	2	2
Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail	TBD	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lake Wales Trailway	2010-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lehigh Greenway	2002-2012	NA	NA	NA	NA
MH Carr Cross Florida Greenway	2007-2017	y	10,500	0	0
Miccosukee Canopy Road Greenway	2002-2012	y	0	NA	NA
Nature Coast State Trail	1999-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2004-2014	n	TBD	0	0
Palatka-to-St. Augustine (207)	2004-2014	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palm River Park (McKay Bay Greenway)	2003-2013	NA	NA	NA	NA
Parkland Greenway	TBD	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Plantation Park East Trailhead	2005-2015	NA	NA	NA	NA
Price's Scrub	2004-2014	y	0	NA	NA
Sand Hill Trailhead	2003-2013	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Brevard Trail Connector	2005-2015	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Tampa Greenway - Keen Parcel	2008-2018	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Tampa Greenway - Marcum Greenway	2001-2011	NA	NA	NA	NA
State Road 207 Mussallem Trailhead	TBD	n	TBD	0	0
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge - Porter Tract	2007-2017	n	45	0	0
Suwannee River Greenway at Branford	2009-2019	y	0	NA	NA
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	n	TBD	0	0
Weedon Island	2002-2012	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Jacksonville Greenway Connector	2005-2015	n	1	1	1
West Orange Trail	2000-2010	NA	NA	NA	NA
Winter Haven-Lake Alfred (Chain of Lakes)	2004-2014	NA	NA	NA	NA
Winter Springs Town Center	2003-2013	NA	NA	NA	NA
Withlacoochee State Trail	2003-2013	n	TBD	0	0

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GOAL: Hydrological Preservation and Restoration - Information contained herein reflects both initial or planned conditions (reference data) and management opportunities that were initiated, conducted or completed during the designated reporting period.

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
DIVISION OF FORESTRY					
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	y	504.8	0	0
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	n	0	0	0
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	y	12,000	5,000	6,650
Carl Duval Moore State Forest	2010-2020	n	0	0	0
Cary State Forest	2000-2010	y	134	0	0
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	Pending	n	TBD	0	0
Cottage Hill State Forest	2010-2020	n	0	0	0
Deep Creek State Forest	2002-2012	n	0	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2004-2014	y	42.9	0	10
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	n	TBD	0	0
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	y	957.1	23	510
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	n	0	0	0
Indian Lake State Forest	Pending	n	TBD	0	0
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	y	1,460	0	250
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	y	3,111.1	40	19
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	y	230.9	100	82
Lake Talquin State Forest	2000-2010	y	1,116.5	0	65
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	y	3,144.7	0	418
Little Big Econ State Forest	2004-2014	y	588.6	0	120
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	y	142	0	0
Myakka State Forest	2000-2010	y	0	0	40
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	n	TBD	0	200
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	y	TBD	0	1,212
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	n	0	0	0
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	y	TBD	TBA	20
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	n	0	0	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	n	0	0	0
Seminole State Forest	2000-2010	y	1,539	0	202
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	y	0	0	33,819
Tiger Bay State Forest	1998-2008	y	TBD	1,035	960
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	n	TBD	0	0
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	n	TBD	0	0
Watson Island State Forest	2010-2020	n	0	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	y	25.6	0	0
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	y	7,626.7	3,285	3,384

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION					
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2000-2010	n	NA	NA	NA
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	Pending	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	y	40,401	0	40,401
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	y	37,854	28,948	7,860
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	y	93,534	54773	38761
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	y	8,040	5461	2579
Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	87.5	87.5	0
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2005-2015	y	4,313	0	4,313
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	671,831	671,831	0
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2004-2014	n	NA	NA	NA
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	y	59,698	59,698	0
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	35,350	35,350	0
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	y	413	0	0
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2002-2012	y	N	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	Pending	n	TBD	0	0

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GOAL: Hydrological Preservation and Restoration - *Information contained herein reflects both initial or planned conditions (reference data) and management opportunities that were initiated, conducted or completed during the designated reporting period.*

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	Pending	n	TBD	0	0
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	y	388	0	388
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2001-2011	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	29,297	29,297	0
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	y	7,487	0	7,487
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2004-2014	y	310	310	5,960
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tenoroc Fish Management Area	2002-2012	y	2,352	1,748	709
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	y	1,102	1,102	0
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escribano Point	2006-2016	y	60.59	60.59	0

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GOAL: Hydrological Preservation and Restoration - *Information contained herein reflects both initial or planned conditions (reference data) and management opportunities that were initiated, conducted or completed during the designated reporting period.*

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES					
Mission San Luis	2009-2019	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Sustainable Forest Management



GOAL: Sustainable Forest Management - *Information contained herein reflects both initial or planned conditions (reference data) and management opportunities that were initiated, conducted or completed during the designated reporting period.*

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Silvicultural management plan complete (y/n)	Forest inventory conducted (y/n)	GIS database/ reinventory every 3 - 5 years	Number of acres of forest inventoried annually	
					2008-09	2009-10
DIVISION OF FORESTRY						
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	y	y	y	1,111	4,509
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	y	y	y	0	0
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	y	y	y	24,727	23,297
Carl Duval Moore State Forest	2010-2020	y	y	y	65	15
Cary State Forest	2000-2010	y	y	y	1,305	8,286
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	Pending	y	y	y	0	5,600
Cottage Hill State Forest	2010-2020	y	n	y	0	0
Deep Creek State Forest	2002-2012	y	y	y	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2004-2014	y	y	y	997	1,078
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	y	y	y	1,334	6,001
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	y	y	y	6,523	16,721
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	y	n	y	0	0
Indian Lake State Forest	Pending	y	n	y	400	3,200
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	y	y	y	2,610	7,884
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	y	y	y	3,900	24,328
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	y	y	y	1,884	9,888
Lake Talquin State Forest	2000-2010	y	y	y	1,894	8,877
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	y	y	y	4,376	14,436
Little Big Econ State Forest	2004-2014	y	y	y	0	4,664
Malanzas State Forest	2007-2017	y	y	y	240	3,409
Myakka State Forest	2000-2010	y	y	y	862	5,360
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	y	y	y	757	9,541
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	y	y	y	14,000	50,385
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	y	y	y	884	3,921
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	y	y	y	1,721	7,034
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	y	y	y	279	1,783
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	y	y	y	705	2,000
Seminole State Forest	2000-2010	y	y	y	2,785	9,588
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	y	y	y	18,992	127,515
Tiger Bay State Forest	1998-2008	y	y	y	2,723	18,907
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	y	y	y	0	12,081
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	y	y	y	944	2,300
Watson Island State Forest	2010-2020	y	y	y	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	y	y	y	346	765
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	y	y	y	16,475	51,986

Exotic and Invasive Species Maintenance and Control



GOAL: Exotic and Invasive Species Maintenance and Control - Information contained herein reflects both initial or planned conditions (reference data) and management opportunities that were initiated, conducted or completed during the designated reporting period.

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Total acres infested by invasive exotic plant species (reference data)	Acres of invasive exotic plant species treated		Total number of exotic animal species (reference data)	Number of exotic animal species for which control measures have been implemented
			FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS						
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	2	0
Alafia River State Park	2004-2014	2,519	105	185	5	5
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2003-2013	307	2	686	3	3
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2004-2014	57	703	229	5	3
Amelia Island State Park	2008-2018	0	0	0	6	0
Anastasia State Park	2004-2014	45	0	156	4	2
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2001-2011	83	220	1	2	0
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2005-2015	766	103	171	8	2
Avalon State Park	2002-2012	147	1	104	6	0
Bahia Honda State Park	2003-2013	0	0	1	10	2
Bald Point State Park	2006-2016	0	0	0	3	1
Beker (designation undetermined)	2008-2018	89	1	4	10	1
Big Lagoon State Park	2006-2016	19	17	1	12	1
Big Shoals State Park	2005-2015	2	6	8	5	2
Big Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	49	5	0	7	0
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2001-2011	32	48	78	23	6
Blackwater River State Park	2004-2014	42	5	5	3	2
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	25	3	114	19	11
Bulow Creek State Park	2003-2013	49	0	39	8	3
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	7	0
Caladesi Island State Park	2007-2017	56	47	11	13	1
Camp Helen State Park	2004-2014	0	0	2	2	1
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	240	58	58	8	3
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	3	0
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2005-2015	3	0	0	4	2
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	821	105	289	12	2
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	3	0	0	4	0
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	1,339	26	80	11	2
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	180	548	1,504	8	4
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2008-2018	0	0	3	4	1

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Total acres infested by invasive exotic plant species (reference data)	Acres of invasive exotic plant species treated		Total number of exotic animal species (reference data)	Number of exotic animal species for which control measures have been implemented
			FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2004-2014	409	68	67	16	2
Curry Hammock State Park	2005-2015	0	0	8	4	3
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	3	4	3	0
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2004-2014	218	0	447	13	0
De Leon Springs State Park	2006-2016	1	42	102	11	2
Deer Lake State Park	2004-2014	19	0	0	4	0
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	3	11	2	7	1
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2003-2013	0	0	16	6	0
Don Pedro Island State Park	2001-2011	25	18	30	3	1
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	2	2
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2004-2014	44	1	17	6	0
Dunns Creek State Park	2004-2014	3	0	1	5	1
Econfina River State Park	2006-2016	0	0	0	3	1
Eden Gardens State Park	2001-2011	0	3	4	4	2
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2007-2017	27	40	49	5	3
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2005-2015	4	0	0	8	0
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	1,124	744	213	6	2
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2000-2010	12,109	20	17	19	2
Falling Waters State Park	2007-2017	5	16	83	4	0
Fanning Springs State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	6	0
Faver-Dykes State Park	2005-2015	4	5	36	5	1
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	5	0
Florida Caverns State Park	2006-2016	38	23	370	11	3
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2002-2012	2	0	0	1	0
Fort Clinch State Park	2004-2014	5	1	1	6	1
Fort Cooper State Park	2003-2013	8	0	11	9	0
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2008-2018	3	3	0	6	0
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2005-2015	6	7	61	3	0
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2006-2016	34	16	55	7	1
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	13	2	8	11	2
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2006-2016	0	0	0	2	1

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			FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2006-2016	14	12	37	1	0
Gasparilla Island State Park	2002-2012	9	15	63	8	1
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2008-2018	0	0	0	6	0
Grayton Beach State Park	2002-2012	47	3	1	4	1
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2003-2013	6	0	36	4	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2001-2011	0	0	0	2	0
Highlands Hammock State Park	2007-2017	552	19	237	9	3
Hillsborough River State Park	2004-2014	17	55	128	7	2
Honeymoon Island State Park	2007-2017	76	28	46	12	0
Hontoon Island State Park	2005-2015	3	0	0	4	1
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2006-2016	20	19	92	8	0
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2000-2010	46	257	289	18	4
Indian Key Historic State Park	2000-2010	3	0	6	4	0
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2004-2014	11	60	9	13	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2005-2015	39	10	41	8	0
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	1	0
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2004-2014	70	3	111	15	2
John U. Lloyd Beach State Park	2001-2011	39	10	46	16	5
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2000-2010	1,159	739	8,816	17	4
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2003-2013	7	0	0	8	0
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2005-2015	199	95	156	14	7
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	16	72	117	8	1
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2005-2015	2	6	8	3	1
Lake Griffin State Park	2004-2014	29	11	14	3	2
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2004-2014	31	9	37	3	0
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub State Park	2004-2014	2	0	0	4	0
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2004-2014	28	126	60	10	2
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	2,146	272	235	7	3
Lake Manatee State Park	2004-2014	62	4	4	9	2
Lake Talquin State Park	2008-2018	1	0	8	3	0
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2006-2016	0	0	0	3	0
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park (includes Shell Key)	2000-2010	47	1	6	5	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Total acres infested by invasive exotic plant species (reference data)	Acres of invasive exotic plant species treated		Total number of exotic animal species (reference data)	Number of exotic animal species for which control measures have been implemented
			FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		
Little Manatee River State Park	2004-2014	91	9	180	12	1
Little Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	0	0	0	7	0
Long Key State Park	2004-2014	19	10	5	8	4
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	16	45	39	5	2
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	1	0	5	33	1
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2002-2012	0	0	1	0	0
Madison Blue Spring	0000-0000	1	12	18	0	0
Manatee Springs State Park (includes Anderson's Landing)	2004-2014	0	5	4	8	6
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2008-2018	0	38	10	4	0
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2010-2020	27	5	9	6	0
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	19	7	9	0	0
Myakka River State Park	2004-2014	875	125	72	11	6
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	3	1
North Peninsula State Park	2006-2016	39	10	32	3	2
Ochlockonee River State Park	2008-2018	0	0	0	3	0
Okeechobee Battlefield (designation undetermined)	0000-0000	130	0	0	5	1
O'Leno State Park	2003-2013	2	32	24	7	1
Oleta River State Park	2008-2018	456	315	96	7	1
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2008-2018	0	0	0	2	0
Orman House Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	3	4	1	0
Oscar Scherer State Park	2000-2010	35	112	37	23	2
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2004-2014	55	14	87	7	5
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2002-2012	584	305	167	17	1
Peacock Springs State Park	2002-2012	11	0	0	7	1
Perdido Key State Park	2006-2016	9	2	0	10	3
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2004-2014	7	3	6	4	0
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2006-2016	2	0	1	5	2
Rainbow Springs State Park	2002-2012	25	35	196	5	0
Ravine Gardens State Park	2008-2018	5	40	20	0	0
River Rise Preserve State Park	2003-2013	Included In O'Leno SP	0	0	7	0
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2005-2015	1	5	11	35	1

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Total acres infested by invasive exotic plant species (reference data)	Acres of invasive exotic plant species treated		Total number of exotic animal species (reference data)	Number of exotic animal species for which control measures have been implemented
			FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2005-2015	82	103	149	9	1
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2000-2010	0	0	0	0	0
Savannas Preserve State Park	2003-2013	571	15	195	12	3
Seabranche Preserve State Park	2002-2012	84	0	143	9	4
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	29	3	256	12	5
Silver River State Park	1999-2009	2	33	5	3	2
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	2	0	0	0	0
St. Andrews State Park (includes Shell Island)	2004-2014	0	15	5	5	0
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2002-2012	145	7	103	5	1
St. Marks River State Park	0000-0000	0	2	5	3	2
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	2,734	42	610	24	6
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park (includes Woods Ferry SRWT River Camp)	2002-2012	4	2	3	5	0
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2003-2013	24	9	8	3	0
Suwannee River State Park	2002-2012	7	0	63	4	0
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	2000-2010	0	0	0	3	2
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2006-2016	69	19	9	11	0
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2001-2011	214	280	524	6	0
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	1	3	15	0
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	31	112	95	5	2
Tomoka State Park	2003-2013	42	51	126	7	2
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2007-2017	9	7	32	2	2
Torrey State Park	1999-2009	86	0	2	12	3
Troy Spring State Park	2000-2010	1	1	0	3	0
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2005-2015	8	1	34	3	0
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2005-2015	22	4	13	3	0
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	0000-0000	0	0	2	1	0
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2005-2015	18	66	124	34	3
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2001-2011	218	41	126	12	0

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GOAL: Exotic and Invasive Species Maintenance and Control - *Information contained herein reflects both initial or planned conditions (reference data) and management opportunities that were initiated, conducted or completed during the designated reporting period.*

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Total acres infested by invasive exotic plant species (reference data)	Acres of invasive exotic plant species treated		Total number of exotic animal species (reference data)	Number of exotic animal species for which control measures have been implemented
			FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2003-2013	5	0	0	6	0
Ybor City Museum State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	NA	0
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2008-2018	5	3	0	3	0
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2008-2018	0	0	0	1	0

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			FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		
OFFICE OF COASTAL AND AQUATIC MANAGED AREAS						
Apalachicola NERR (includes St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve)	In Development	246	4.3	0.66	5	1
Guana Tolomato Matanzas NERR	2008-2018	335	2	16	8	6
Rookery Bay NERR	2001-2011	8,561	122	274	53	12

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			FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		
OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS						
Alachua Rail Trail	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	0	NA
Alford Arm Greenway	2003-2013	440	500	14	0	NA
Bagdad Mill Site	2006-2016	6	6	6	0	NA
Bartow Trailhead	2008-2018	TBD	0	0	0	NA
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2001-2011	65	20	45	1	0
Cady Way Trail	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	0	NA
Chipola River Greenway (City of Marianna)	2006-2016	TBD	0	1	0	NA
Chipola River Greenway (Jackson County)	2003-2013	TBD	0	1	0	NA
Cross Seminole/Oviedo Spring Hammock	1998-2008	2	1	1	2	0
Cunningham Key	2001-2011	1	1	1	0	NA
East Central Regional Rail Trail	2010-2020	TBD	0	0	4	0
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	TBD	TBD	1	2	TBD	0
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2000-2010	5	3	3	TBD	0
Hickey Creek-Greenbriar Connector	2003-2013	60	0	0	TBD	0
Ichetucknee Trace	2005-2015	TBD	0	0	0	NA
Jacksonville to Baldwin Rail Trail	2010-2020	22	7	13	0	NA
Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail	TBD	0	NA	NA	0	NA
Lake Wales Trailway	2010-2020	1	0	0	0	NA
Lehigh Greenway	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	0	NA
MH Carr Cross Florida Greenway	2007-2017	TBD	40,862	40,862	4	4
Miccosukee Canopy Road Greenway	2002-2012	350	220	26	0	NA

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			FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		
Nature Coast State Trail	1999-2009	TBD	0	0	TBD	0
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2004-2014	50	10	12	4	0
Palatka-to-St. Augustine (207)	2004-2014	TBD	0	0	TBD	0
Palm River Park (McKay Bay Greenway)	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	0	NA
Parkland Greenway	TBD	3	3	3	0	NA
Plantation Park East Trailhead	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	0	NA
Price's Scrub	2004-2014	TBD	0	0	1	1
Sand Hill Trailhead	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	0	NA
South Brevard Trail Connector	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	0	NA
South Tampa Greenway - Keen Parcel	2008-2018	5	0	0	0	NA
South Tampa - Marcum Greenway	2001-2011	1	0	0	0	NA
State Road 207 Mussallem Trailhead	TBD	TBD	NA	0	TBD	0
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge - Porter Tract	2007-2017	TBD	0	0	1	0
Suwannee River Greenway at Branford	2009-2019	40	10	10	0	NA
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	21	4	4	0	NA
Weedon Island	2002-2012	44	2	2	TBD	0
West Jacksonville Greenway Connector	2005-2015	112	63	94	0	NA
West Orange Trail	2000-2010	0	NA	NA	0	NA
Winter Haven-Lake Alfred (Chain of Lakes)	2004-2014	TBD	0	0	NA	0
Winter Springs Town Center	2003-2013	1	0	0	0	NA
Withlacoochee State Trail	2003-2013	400	0	0	4	2

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			FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		
DIVISION OF FORESTRY						
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	14	2	3	0	0
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	1	1	0	1	1
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	8,000	565	977	1	1
Carl Duval Moore State Forest	2010-2020	3	0	0	0	0
Cary State Forest	2000-2010	14,396	1.7	0.07	1	1
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	Pending	TBD	3	0.1	1	1
Cottage Hill State Forest	2010-2020	0	0	0	0	0
Deep Creek State Forest	2002-2012	0	0	0	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2004-2014	0.2	12.6	0	0	0
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	250	124	85	1	0
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	70	170	42	1	1
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	1	0	0	0	0
Indian Lake State Forest	Pending	45	43	5	1	1
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	127	3	7	1	1
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	20	0	10	1	1
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	32	5	15.2	1	0
Lake Talquin State Forest	2000-2010	22	22	16	1	1
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	758	596	71	2	2
Little Big Econ State Forest	2004-2014	2,647	0	288	1	1
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	25	1	7.25	1	1
Myakka State Forest	2000-2010	1,431	547	92	1	1

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Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	200-2012	15,355	11,261	6,156	10	0
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	54,593	7,033	4,209	15	0
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	3	0	3	1	1
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	20	0	5	1	1
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	5	0	0	0	0
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	5	2	3	0	0
Seminole State Forest	2000-2010	100	5	26	1	1
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	125	8	85	1	1
Tiger Bay State Forest	1998-2008	15.19	6.23	9.59	1	0
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	2,148	2,082	2,005	1	1
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	21	9	5	1	1
Watson Island State Forest	2010-2020	0	0	0	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	0	0	0	0	0
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	1,157.2	909	993	3	3

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FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION						
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2000-2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	Pending	750.0	250.3	280.6	1	1
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	1,422.1	44.4	301.2	1	1
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	15.7	8.3	4.5	1	1
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	60.0	55.9	45.0	1	1
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	53.0	17.0	17.0	1	1
Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	24.0	6.0	8.0	6	1
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	1,537.0	5.0	14.7	2	2
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	20.0	2.5	16.6	1	1
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	250.0	2.8	200.0	1	1
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2005-2015	21,714.0	308.6	1,459.9	1	1
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	5,708.0	554.0	422.3	3	3
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	18,272.0	4,614.0	397.2	1	1
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2004-2014	750.0	233.8	504.5	2	1
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	UNK	5,519.0	8,126.0	10	1
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	143.0	182.5	45.0	3	1
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	5.0	5.0	5.0	3	1
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	1,100.0	37.0	90.1	1	1
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	2,433.0	527.5	360.6	2	2
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	52,216.0	48,333.0	25,473.0	2	2
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	60.0	2.0	0.0	1	1

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			FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	12,735.0	9,453.0	6,184.0	1	1
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	10.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	0.8	0.0	0.0	1	0
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2002-2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	Pending	TBD	0.0	0.0	2	1
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	Pending	TBD	0.0	0.0	0	0
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	1,200.0	800.0	940.2	1	1
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2001-2011	7.0	7.0	7.0	1	0
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	2,968.0	2,968.0	2,968.0	1	1
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	285.0	179.4	103.7	2	2
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	50.0	8.8	7.3	1	1
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	7,487.0	7,215.2	4,232.6	1	1
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2004-2014	2,265.0	1,594.0	1,776.0	1	0
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tenoroc Fish Management Area	2002-2012	6,177.0	800.0	1,250.0	7	5
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	3,554.0	680.1	597.1	5	1
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	1,502.0	254.9	116.9	1	1
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	700.0	132.9	143.5	6	1
Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escribano Point	2006-2016	2.0	0.0	0.0	1	0

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			FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10		
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES						
Mission San Luis	2009-2019	2	2	2	0	NA

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Capital Facilities and Infrastructure



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DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS													
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0
Alafia River State Park	2004-2014	12	19	19	3	3.5	29.7	29.7	0.0	6.0	59	59.8	0.0
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2003-2013	0	29	26	3	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	6.0	11	16.7	1.0
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2004-2014	8	3	3	3	0.6	106.5	106.5	2.0	2.0	17	17.0	6.0
Amelia Island State Park	2008-2018	1	4	4	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0	0.4	0.0
Anastasia State Park	2004-2014	3	36	38	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.75	0.8	0.0
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2001-2011	3	9	9	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	1.0
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2005-2015	4	4	4	0	0.5	35.4	35.4	0.0	30.0	0	0.0	0.0
Avalon State Park	2002-2012	1	5	3	0	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.1
Bahia Honda State Park	2003-2013	1	38	39	5	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.75	0.8	0.0
Bald Point State Park	2006-2016	5	17	19	5	4.3	6.4	6.4	4.0	20.0	11	11.0	2.0
Beker (designation undetermined)	2008-2018	6	6	6	0	0.1	2.6	2.8	0.0	5.0	2.6	2.6	0.0
Big Lagoon State Park	2006-2016	4	31	31	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	5	5.0	3.0
Big Shoals State Park	2005-2015	4	12	11	1	0.0	25.2	25.2	0.0	0.5	34.7	34.7	0.0
Big Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	2	10	10	0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	11.69	11.7	0.0

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Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2001-2011	4	46	45	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1	2.3	0.0
Blackwater River State Park	2004-2014	0	19	19	5	0.0	1.9	2.4	1.0	0.0	4	4.0	1.0
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	3	32	31	1	0.4	7.5	7.5	2.0	0.0	12.2	12.2	0.0
Bulow Creek State Park	2003-2013	2	8	8	0	0.0	8.8	8.8	0.0	5.3	6.8	12.1	0.0
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	6	6	0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.05	1.1	0.0
Caladesi Island State Park	2007-2017	0	18	18	2	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	6.8	3.0
Camp Helen State Park	2004-2014	12	21	21	3	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	1	36	36	2	0.0	7.4	8.3	0.3	0.0	5.5	5.5	4.0
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2003-2013	1	3	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2005-2015	1	2	2	0	0.0	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0	0	2.2	0.0
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	9	13	13	0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	12.8	10	10.0	2.0
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	2	24	23	2	0.0	6.8	8.8	0.0	2.0	30.2	32.6	2.0
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	9	9	9	1	4.0	4.4	4.4	1.0	30.0	10	16.0	12.0
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

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Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2008-2018	1	11	11	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1.0	0.0
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2004-2014	2	25	25	3	0.0	11.6	14.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	10.9
Curry Hammock State Park	2005-2015	5	11	14	2	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	9.0	4.4	4.4	0.0
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	13	13	2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2004-2014	2	26	26	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1	1.0	0.0
De Leon Springs State Park	2006-2016	3	21	21	1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	4.33	4.3	0.0
Deer Lake State Park	2004-2014	4	6	6	2	0.0	4.1	4.1	1.0	0.0	1.25	1.3	1.0
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	0	13	19	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	1.0
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2003-2013	0	3	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Don Pedro Island State Park	2001-2011	5	8	8	1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.0
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2003-2013	2	23	22	2	0.0	2.6	2.6	4.0	4.0	3	5.5	2.0
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2004-2014	1	26	26	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Dunns Creek State Park	2004-2014	11	3	3	0	1.7	11.8	11.8	1.0	15.0	4	4.0	1.0
Econfina River State Park	2006-2016	6	3	3	0	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	11.05	11.1	0.0
Eden Gardens State Park	2001-2011	3	6	6	2	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	20.45	21.1	0.5

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Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2007-2017	2	21	22	2	0.0	3.3	2.3	0.0	9.5	10.1	13.6	8.0
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2005-2015	0	27	27	3	2.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	0	3	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.9	56.9	0.0
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2000-2010	8	19	20	3	0.0	18.1	29.6	0.0	60.0	183.9	195.9	18.5
Falling Waters State Park	2007-2017	0	15	15	3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1	1.0	0.0
Fanning Springs State Park	2003-2013	4	22	22	1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0
Faver-Dykes State Park	2005-2015	9	13	13	2	3.3	27.8	27.8	0.0	3.3	9.2	11.7	2.5
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	11	11	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Florida Caverns State Park	2006-2016	0	40	39	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2002-2012	0	15	15	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Fort Clinch State Park	2004-2014	1	40	41	3	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.3	0.0	1.75	1.7	2.0
Fort Cooper State Park	2003-2013	2	18	18	1	0.0	7.8	8.8	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	1.8
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2008-2018	7	7	7	1	1.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	14.6	9.7	9.7	0.0
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2005-2015	5	2	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.0
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2006-2016	4	28	28	1	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.5	2.0

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Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	4	12	12	5	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2006-2016	3	8	8	7	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.15	2.2	0.5
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2006-2016	1	17	17	0	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.75	0.8	1.0
Gasparilla Island State Park	2002-2012	0	19	19	3	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.3
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2008-2018	0	3	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Grayton Beach State Park	2002-2012	2	32	32	3	0.0	14.0	15.0	1.0	0.0	5.5	5.5	4.0
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
Henderson Beach State Park	2001-2011	2	13	16	3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Highlands Hammock State Park	2007-2017	5	32	33	8	0.0	36.0	37.0	3.0	2.0	38.5	39.0	2.0
Hillsborough River State Park	2004-2014	2	36	36	6	0.0	4.3	4.3	2.2	0.0	9.1	9.1	5.0
Honeymoon Island State Park	2007-2017	1	25	25	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.5	3.5	3.0
Hontoon Island State Park	2005-2015	2	16	16	2	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.6	1.0
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2006-2016	2	38	39	0	0.0	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	3	3.0	1.5
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2000-2010	2	25	25	1	0.0	3.1	10.7	0.0	2.8	7.15	7.2	0.0
Indian Key Historic State Park	2000-2010	2	3	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

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Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	0	0.0	2.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2005-2015	3	24	21	2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.15	1.2	0.0
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	2	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2004-2014	5	40	56	0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0
John U. Lloyd Beach State Park	2001-2011	1	33	32	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2	4.0	0.0
Jonathon Dickinson State Park	2000-2010	6	81	78	3	0.0	20.6	20.6	0.0	7.5	60.4	60.4	0.0
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2003-2013	2	11	12	1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2005-2015	4	14	16	2	3.0	117.6	117.6	1.0	0.0	110.6	110.6	0.0
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	2	30	30	3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.0	1.8	1.8	0.0
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2005-2015	4	1	8	1	0.3	1.3	0.3	2.0	0.1	0	0.0	3.0
Lake Griffin State Park	2004-2014	0	14	14	2	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2004-2014	1	2	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1	1.5	0.0
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub State Park	2004-2014	4	3	3	0	0.0	6.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

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Lake Kissimmee State Park	2004-2014	2	24	24	1	0.0	34.7	34.7	0.0	0.8	19.1	19.6	12.0
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	5	44	64	0	0.0	24.2	29.0	2.0	8.0	24.1	26.2	0.5
Lake Manatee State Park	2004-2014	1	8	11	1	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.1	8.7	8.7	0.0
Lake Talquin State Park	2008-2018	4	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.0
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2006-2016	2	6	6	0	0.0	4.8	5.0	0.0	1.5	2.45	2.5	0.0
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park (includes Shell Key)	2000-2010	1	12	15	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.75	2.8	0.0
Little Manatee River State Park	2004-2014	3	12	13	3	0.0	12.8	12.8	1.0	0.0	6	6.0	1.0
Little Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	0	30	30	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.89	6.9	1.0
Long Key State Park	2004-2014	0	17	17	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.75	2.8	0.0
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	3	36	35	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	2	21	21	0	0.0	33.9	35.0	0.0	0.0	72.6	72.6	0.0
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2002-2012	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
Madison Blue Spring	0000-0000	NA	3	5	1	NA	0.0	0.7	0.0	NA	0	0.0	0.0
Manatee Springs State Park (includes Anderson's Landing)	2004-2014	1	16	16	4	0.0	5.9	7.1	0.5	0.0	17.2	17.2	0.0

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Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2008-2018	2	12	12	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	0	0.0	0.8
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2010-2020	2	50	50	0	0.0	4.0	7.0	3.0	0.0	5.2	5.2	0.5
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
Myakka River State Park	2004-2014	1	53	53	1	0.0	87.3	86.3	3.0	0.0	214.5	214.5	4.0
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2003-2013	1	2	5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
North Peninsula State Park	2006-2016	1	1	1	1	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	2.5	2.25	2.3	1.0
Ochlockonee River State Park	2008-2018	0	17	18	5	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.1	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0
Okeechobee Battlefield (designation undetermined)	0000-0000	NA	2	2	0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0	0.0	0.0
O'Leno State Park	2003-2013	2	55	55	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0
Oleta River State Park	2008-2018	5	49	49	4	0.5	1.2	4.7	1.0	0.0	30	30.0	5.0
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2008-2018	2	4	4	0	0.0	6.5	6.5	0.0	3.4	2.9	2.9	0.0
Orman House Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	2	3	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.75	0.8	0.3
Oscar Scherer State Park	2000-2010	1	24	24	2	0.0	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	20.5	20.8	0.5
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2004-2014	2	12	12	2	0.6	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2002-2012	1	55	54	3	2.5	2.3	8.3	2.0	0.3	18	18.0	17.0

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Peacock Springs State Park	2002-2012	0	7	6	0	0.3	1.7	2.2	0.0	1.0	0	1.0	0.0
Perdido Key State Park	2006-2016	2	10	10	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0	0.3	0.0
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2004-2014	2	11	11	2	0.0	3.9	4.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.0
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2006-2016	4	10	11	2	0.5	10.5	10.5	0.0	26.0	10	10.0	11.0
Rainbow Springs State Park	2002-2012	4	40	40	2	1.3	4.4	13.6	3.0	3.2	1.82	1.8	2.0
Ravine Gardens State Park	2008-2018	0	11	13	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	4	4.0	2.0
River Rise Preserve State Park	2003-2013	2	9	9	1	0.0	15.5	16.8	1.0	0.0	22	22.0	15.0
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2005-2015	0	35	35	0	0.0	57.6	62.4	0.0	0.0	60	60.0	0.0
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2005-2015	4	11	11	0	0.0	32.4	32.9	0.0	18.0	57.79	57.8	0.0
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	4	4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25	0.3	0.0
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2000-2010	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Savannas Preserve State Park	2003-2013	3	25	26	0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.0	14.1	14.1	2.0
Seabranck Preserve State Park	2002-2012	4	6	6	1	0.5	2.3	2.3	5.0	5.0	16	16.0	4.0
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	1	42	42	0	0.5	1.6	4.6	0.0	0.5	11.1	11.3	0.0

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Silver River State Park	1999-2009	4	44	45	3	5.0	21.9	21.9	0.0	0.0	15	15.0	12.0
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	1	9	9	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
St. Andrews State Park (includes Shell Island)	2004-2014	1	34	35	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2002-2012	0	13	13	0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.0
St. Marks River State Park	0000-0000	NA	1	1	0	NA	6.0	6.0	0.0	NA	11	11.0	7.0
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	3	41	41	1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.8	59.8	0.0
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park (includes Woods Ferry SRWT River Camp)	2002-2012	3	48	49	2	0.0	8.1	8.1	0.5	0.0	7.8	7.8	2.5
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2003-2013	1	2	2	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	1.0
Suwannee River State Park	2002-2012	2	38	38	1	0.0	15.9	15.9	0.0	0.0	10.7	10.7	0.0
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	2000-2010	1	34	36	6	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2006-2016	3	3	3	2	0.0	5.4	5.4	1.7	13.0	9	9.7	9.0
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2001-2011	0	5	5	0	0.0	7.9	7.9	1.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2003-2013	1	10	10	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.35	0.4	0.0

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Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	2	16	16	4	0.0	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	3	3.0	0.0
Tomoka State Park	2003-2013	3	33	33	1	0.0	8.7	8.7	0.0	4.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2007-2017	2	45	68	4	1.4	2.3	2.3	4.0	4.0	8	10.5	2.0
Torrey State Park	1999-2009	2	18	19	1	2.0	8.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	16	16.0	2.0
Troy Spring State Park	2000-2010	4	7	6	0	0.0	1.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0	0.3	0.0
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2005-2015	4	10	10	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2005-2015	3	20	19	2	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	0000-0000	NA	41	41	4	NA	15.0	15.3	0.0	NA	1	1.0	0.0
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2005-2015	1	87	88	0	0.0	33.8	39.3	0.0	7.0	45.5	45.5	0.0
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2001-2011	8	3	3	1	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.0	0.5	0.5	2.0
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2003-2013	1	2	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.26	1.3	0.0
Ybor City Museum State Park	2004-2014	0	8	8	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2008-2018	0	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0	0.0	0.0
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2008-2018	1	5	5	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

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OFFICE OF COASTAL AND AQUATIC MANAGED AREAS													
Apalachicola NERR (includes St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve)	In Development	TBD	18	18	6	0	15	15	0.4	0	16	16	0
Guana Tolomato Matanzas NERR	2008-2018	8	26	26	7	0	1	1	1	0.25	5	5	0
Rookery Bay NERR	2001-2011	3	28	28	16	0	5	5	3.5	1.63	4	4	4

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OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS													
Alachua Rail Trail	2010-2020	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2
Alford Arm Greenway	2003-2013	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	20	21	21	1
Bagdad Mill Site	2006-2016	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bartow Trailhead	2008-2018	1	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2001-2011	9	12	14	4	0	NA	NA	NA	8	9	9	0
Cady Way Trail	2010-2020	1	NA	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	1
Chipola River Greenway (City of Marianna)	2006-2016	11	3	5	5	0	2	2	2	TBD	0	3	3
Chipola River Greenway (Jackson County)	2003-2013	10	6	9	3	1	1	1	1	TBD	4	4	0
Cross Seminole/Oviedo Spring Hammock	1998-2008	2	2	2	0	0	NA	NA	NA	13	13	13	10
Cunningham Key	2001-2011	5	4	4	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
East Central Regional Rail Trail	2010-2020	TBD	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	TBD	TBD	25	25	5	0	NA	NA	NA	TBD	106	106	6
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2000-2010	TBD	5	5	5	TBD	0	0	0	0	29	29	NA
Hickey Creek-Greenbriar Connector	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Ichetucknee Trace	2005-2015	TBD	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0

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Jacksonville to Baldwin Rail Trail	2010-2020	2	4	4	4	0	NA	NA	NA	4	29	29	15
Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail	TBD	TBD	2	2	1	TBD	0	0	0	TBD	110	110	3
Lake Wales Trailway	2010-2020	1	1	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	0
Lehigh Greenway	2002-2012	2	2	2	0	0	NA	NA	NA	5	5	5	5
MH Carr Cross Florida Greenway	2007-2017	7	37	37	4	TBD	42	42	7	40	240	240	15
Miccosukee Canopy Road Greenway	2002-2012	4	4	4	2	0	NA	NA	NA	TBD	11	11	1
Nature Coast State Trail	1999-2009	TBD	2	2	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	32	32	0
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2004-2014	9	2	2	2	0	NA	NA	NA	46	47	47	4
Palatka-to-St. Augustine (207)	2004-2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	0
Palm River Park (McKay Bay Greenway)	2003-2013	4	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Parkland Greenway	TBD	2	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Plantation Park East Trailhead	2005-2015	1	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Price's Scrub	2004-2014	TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TBD	9	9	9
Sand Hill Trailhead	2003-2013	4	4	4	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	0
South Brevard Trail Connector	2005-2015	0	1	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1	0
South Tampa Greenway - Keen Parcel	2008-2018	6	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	0
South Tampa - Marcum Greenway	2001-2011	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0

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State Road 207 Mussallem Trailhead	TBD	TBD	NA	1	1	TBD	NA	1	0	TBD	NA	0	0
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge - Porter Tract	2007-2017	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Suwannee River Greenway at Branford	2009-2019	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	3	8	10	1	0	NA	NA	NA	0	16	16	0
Weedon Island	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
West Jacksonville Greenway Connector	2005-2015	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
West Orange Trail	2000-2010	0	10	10	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	22	22	0
Winter Haven-Lake Alfred (Chain of Lakes)	2004-2014	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	4	3	3	0
Winter Springs Town Center	2003-2013	1	1	2	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	0
Withlacoochee State Trail	2003-2013	3	7	7	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	46	46	0

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DIVISION OF FORESTRY													
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	4	0	1	0	0	22	29	2	22	0	0	0
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	11	13	13	0	0	2	3	1	0	6	6	0
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	2	144	145	2	0	2,814	2,381	46	22	116	118	25
Carl Duval Moore State Forest	2010-2020	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	1.2	0
Cary State Forest	2000-2010	2	11	11	6	0	62	62	265	0	22	22	0
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	Pending	NA	NA	1	1	TBD	2	5	0.55	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cottage Hill State Forest	2010-2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deep Creek State Forest	2002-2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2004-2014	6	3	3	0	0	8	9	2.5	0	15.9	15.9	0
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	9	7	7	2	1	5	13	4	TBD	0	0	0
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	5	14	17	0	0	13	68	23	0	85	85	7
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indian Lake State Forest	Pending	TBD	TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	18	19	19	2	0	70	25	2.5	29	33	33	0.1
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	0	9	12	3	0	76	59	7	TBD	NA	NA	NA
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	0	8	8	0	0	103	139	3	TBD	0.75	0.75	0.75
Lake Talquin State Forest	2000-2010	7	22	22	5	0	135	135	6	0	33	33	5

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Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	0	7	8	0	0	44	44	2	0	44	44	0
Little Big Econ State Forest	2000 -2014	0	9	9	2	TBD	11.2	50	0	0	11.2	50	0
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	3	1	2	2	0	7	15	0.73	TBD	0	0	0
Myakka State Forest	2000-2010	5	5	5	3	0	4.6	3.1	1	0	19	19	3
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	3	12	12	4	29	318	52	19	0	12.8	12.8	12.8
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	2	8	8	2	51.6	42	80	11	60	31	31	0
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	0	8	8	1	0	47	47	70	0	30	30	26
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	2	8	10	4	0	57	57	72	11	40	40	20
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	4	8	8	1	0	0	0	2	0	10	10	0
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	30	0
Seminole State Forest	2000-2010	3	41	41	29	0	144	144	8	0	59	59	42
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	3	9	10	4	0	517	679	33	1	4	4	1
Tiger Bay State Forest	1998-2008	0	5	5	4	0	125	168	8	TBD	7	7	2
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	4	30	30	1	0	77	77	5	0	48	48	0
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	NA	4	4	0	0	33	23	0	0	7	7	0
Watson Island State Forest	2010- 2020	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	0	6	6	1	0	2	1	0	0	13	13	0
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	1	119	100	74	0	400	573	126	0	400	400	79

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FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION													
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2000-2010	3	10	10	2	0	22.6	22.6	0	0	7.34	7.34	0
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	Pending	NA	11	11	3	NA	23.5	24.2	6.6	NA	2.1	2.1	0
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	5	10	10	1	0	100.5	100.5	0	67.19	67.19	67.19	0
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	1	9	9	0	0	175.0	175.0	4.35	0	7.67	7.67	0
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	10	41	41	13	0	231.5	231.5	177	0	26.7	26.7	26.7
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	2	3	3	2	0	42.0	42.0	0	0	0	0	0
Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	0	7	7	0	0	40.4	40.4	0	0	36.08	36.08	0
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	0	15	15	4	0	22.2	22.2	1.2	0	0	0	0
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	9	13	13	8	0	36.5	36.5	29	11	4.7	4.7	2.5
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	11	8	8	8	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	6.93	6.93	0
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2005-2015	0	6	6	2	0	30.8	30.8	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	0	20	20	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	4	6	6	0	0	115.4	115.4	0	0	2.97	2.97	0

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Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2004-2014	0	2	2	1	0	5.5	5.5	0.05	0	NA	NA	NA
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013		29	29	0	0	166.3	166.3	11	0	2.57	2.57	2.57
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	0	20	20	10	0	32.3	32.3	9	3	21.45	21.45	5
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	0	7	7	0	0	26.0	26.0	5	0	1.16	9.86	9.19
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	5	16	18	5	0	56.2	56.2	1.1	0	3.76	3.76	0
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	1	2	2	1	NA	N/A	N/A	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	46	26	26	13	0	128.4	128.4	26	0	16.6	16.6	0
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	0	5	5	1	0	41.4	41.4	1.7	0	0.83	0.83	0
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	7	18	18	1	0	18.3	18.3	4	0	14.14	14.14	0
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	NA	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	NA	5	5	0	0	8.5	8.5	0	NA	4.5	4.5	0
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2002-2012	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1.5	1.5	0

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Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	2	4	5	3	0	93.0	93.0	1	16	17.62	17.62	0
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2001-2011	0	1	1	1	0	2.4	2.4	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	1	0	0	0	3	5.6	5.6	2.01	0	NA	NA	NA
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	0	2	2	1	0	7.0	7.0	0.22	0	NA	NA	NA
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	1	4	4	1	0	24.9	24.9	2	0	0	3.5	3.5
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	0	3	3	1	0	15.0	15.0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2004-2014	0	3	3	2	0	39.5	39.5	1.5	0	39.5	39.5	1.5
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tenoroc Fish Management Area	2002-2012	16	40	40	4	2.5	30	30	7.5	6.5	13	13	4
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	17	28	28	14	0	75.4	75.4	4.93	0	39	39	0
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	2	38	38	6	0	42.2	42.2	11	0	67.55	67.55	0

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Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	0	13	13	0	0	60.9	60.9	1	0	8.83	8.83	0
Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escribano Point	2006-2016	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	3.8	0	0	0	0	0

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DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES													
Mission San Luis	2009-2019	2	11	12	1	0	0	0	0	0.33	0.33	1.3	1.3

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Cultural and Historical Resources



GOAL: Cultural and Historical Resources - Information contained herein reflects both initial or planned conditions (reference data) and management opportunities that were initiated, conducted or completed during the designated reporting period.

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Total cultural or historical sites recorded (reference data)	Number of sites identified for monitoring	Number of sites monitored	Number of sites planned to be improved to good condition	Number of sites in good condition (monitored sites)
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS						
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2003-2013	3	TBD	3	TBD	1
Alafia River State Park	2004-2014	26	TBD	13	TBD	0
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2003-2013	73	TBD	10	TBD	8
Allen David Broussard Calfish Creek Preserve State Park	2004-2014	5	TBD	1	TBD	1
Amelia Island State Park	2008-2018	3	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Anastasia State Park	2004-2014	25	TBD	11	TBD	11
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2001-2011	4	TBD	1	TBD	1
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Avalon State Park	2002-2012	2	TBD	0	TBD	0
Bahia Honda State Park	2003-2013	13	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Bald Point State Park	2006-2016	22	TBD	3	TBD	3
Beker (designation undetermined)	2008-2018	4	3	1	TBD	TBD
Big Lagoon State Park	2006-2016	1	TBD	1	TBD	1
Big Shoals State Park	2005-2015	17	TBD	7	TBD	TBD
Big Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	20	TBD	6	TBD	TBD
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2001-2011	17	TBD	1	TBD	1
Blackwater River State Park	2004-2014	8	TBD	1	TBD	1
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	18	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Bulow Creek State Park	2003-2013	27	TBD	10	TBD	1
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2003-2013	6	TBD	2	TBD	0
Caladesi Island State Park	2007-2017	6	TBD	3	TBD	TBD
Camp Helen State Park	2004-2014	20	TBD	6	TBD	6
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	44	TBD	15	TBD	10
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2003-2013	4	TBD	1	TBD	TBD
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2005-2015	7	TBD	7	TBD	4
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	94	94	16	59	35
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	4	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	11	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	1	TBD	1	TBD	0
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2003-2013	1	TBD	0	TBD	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Total cultural or historical sites recorded (reference data)	Number of sites identified for monitoring	Number of sites monitored	Number of sites planned to be improved to good condition	Number of sites in good condition (monitored sites)
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2008-2018	8	TBD	7	TBD	5
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2004-2014	104	TBD	104	TBD	TBD
Curry Hammock State Park	2005-2015	2	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2004-2014	18	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2004-2014	25	TBD	0	TBD	0
De Leon Springs State Park	2006-2016	7	TBD	5	TBD	5
Deer Lake State Park	2004-2014	3	TBD	1	TBD	1
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	2	TBD	1	TBD	0
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2003-2013	1	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Don Pedro Island State Park	2001-2011	1	TBD	1	TBD	0
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2003-2013	8	TBD	4	TBD	4
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2004-2014	26	TBD	3	TBD	3
Dunns Creek State Park	2004-2014	3	TBD	3	TBD	1
Econfina River State Park	2006-2016	24	TBD	15	TBD	15
Eden Gardens State Park	2001-2011	6	TBD	4	TBD	4
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2007-2017	72	TBD	2	TBD	2
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2005-2015	21	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	6	TBD	6	TBD	6
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2000-2010	98	TBD	19	TBD	12
Falling Waters State Park	2007-2017	16	TBD	2	TBD	2
Fanning Springs State Park	2003-2013	21	TBD	1	TBD	1
Faver-Dykes State Park	2005-2015	13	TBD	8	TBD	8
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2004-2014	2	TBD	1	TBD	1
Florida Caverns State Park	2006-2016	54	TBD	7	TBD	7
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2002-2012	4	TBD	2	TBD	2
Fort Clinch State Park	2004-2014	32	TBD	2	TBD	2
Fort Cooper State Park	2003-2013	2	TBD	1	TBD	1
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2008-2018	41	TBD	13	TBD	TBD
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2005-2015	2	TBD	1	TBD	1
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2006-2016	5	TBD	0	TBD	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Total cultural or historical sites recorded (reference data)	Number of sites identified for monitoring	Number of sites monitored	Number of sites planned to be improved to good condition	Number of sites in good condition (monitored sites)
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	2	TBD	1	TBD	0
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2006-2016	14	TBD	7	TBD	7
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2006-2016	8	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Gasparilla Island State Park	2002-2012	4	TBD	2	TBD	2
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2008-2018	3	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Grayton Beach State Park	2002-2012	12	TBD	5	TBD	4
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2003-2013	0	TBD	0	TBD	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2001-2011	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Highlands Hammock State Park	2007-2017	36	TBD	26	TBD	26
Hillsborough River State Park	2004-2014	37	18	19	20	17
Honeymoon Island State Park	2007-2017	2	TBD	0	TBD	0
Hontoon Island State Park	2005-2015	25	TBD	3	TBD	3
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2006-2016	23	TBD	0	TBD	0
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2000-2010	52	TBD	52	TBD	51
Indian Key Historic State Park	2000-2010	1	1	1	1	1
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2004-2014	1	TBD	1	TBD	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2005-2015	5	TBD	0	TBD	0
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2003-2013	4	TBD	2	TBD	2
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2004-2014	30	TBD	0	TBD	0
John U. Lloyd Beach State Park	2001-2011	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2000-2010	64	32	0	20	0
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2003-2013	4	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2005-2015	18	TBD	2	TBD	0
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	29	TBD	1	TBD	1
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2005-2015	1	TBD	1	TBD	TBD
Lake Griffin State Park	2004-2014	11	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2004-2014	4	TBD	4	TBD	4
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub State Park	2004-2014	1	TBD	1	TBD	1
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2004-2014	2	TBD	0	TBD	0
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	27	TBD	8	TBD	0
Lake Manatee State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Total cultural or historical sites recorded (reference data)	Number of sites identified for monitoring	Number of sites monitored	Number of sites planned to be improved to good condition	Number of sites in good condition (monitored sites)
Lake Talquin State Park	2008-2018	3	TBD	3	TBD	3
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2006-2016	2	TBD	2	TBD	2
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park (includes Shell Key)	2000-2010	11	8	10	8	8
Little Manatee River State Park	2004-2014	13	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Little Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	27	TBD	1	TBD	TBD
Long Key State Park	2004-2014	7	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	4	TBD	4	TBD	4
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	11	TBD	10	TBD	3
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2002-2012	3	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Madison Blue Spring	0000-0000	1	TBD	0	TBD	0
Manatee Springs State Park (includes Anderson's Landing)	2004-2014	26	TBD	5	TBD	TBD
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2008-2018	6	TBD	2	TBD	2
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2010-2020	53	53	53	10	3
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	2	TBD	1	TBD	1
Myakka River State Park	2004-2014	57	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2003-2013	3	TBD	3	TBD	3
North Peninsula State Park	2006-2016	9	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Ochlockonee River State Park	2008-2018	9	TBD	0	TBD	0
Okeechobee Battlefield (designation undetermined)	0000-0000	5	5	0	5	0
O'Leno State Park	2003-2013	52	TBD	48	TBD	TBD
Oleta River State Park	2008-2018	3	TBD	0	TBD	0
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2008-2018	33	TBD	1	TBD	TBD
Orman House Historic State Park	2003-2013	5	5	3	1	3
Oscar Scherer State Park	2000-2010	11	4	0	4	TBD
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2004-2014	2	TBD	2	TBD	2
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2002-2012	100	TBD	85	TBD	81
Peacock Springs State Park	2002-2012	12	TBD	6	TBD	TBD
Perdido Key State Park	2006-2016	1	TBD	1	TBD	1
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2004-2014	4	TBD	2	TBD	2
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2006-2016	10	TBD	2	TBD	TBD

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Total cultural or historical sites recorded (reference data)	Number of sites identified for monitoring	Number of sites monitored	Number of sites planned to be improved to good condition	Number of sites in good condition (monitored sites)
Rainbow Springs State Park	2002-2012	20	TBD	2	TBD	2
Ravine Gardens State Park	2008-2018	14	TBD	7	TBD	6
River Rise Preserve State Park	2003-2013	45	TBD	16	TBD	TBD
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2005-2015	19	TBD	17	TBD	1
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2005-2015	42	TBD	40	TBD	TBD
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2003-2013	5	TBD	3	TBD	3
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2000-2010	1	1	1	1	1
Savannas Preserve State Park	2003-2013	7	TBD	0	TBD	0
Seabranh Preserve State Park	2002-2012	2	TBD	0	TBD	0
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	19	TBD	0	TBD	0
Silver River State Park	1999-2009	26	26	26	26	4
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
St. Andrews State Park (includes Shell Island)	2004-2014	25	TBD	7	TBD	7
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
St. Marks River State Park	0000-0000	5	5	5	5	5
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	17	TBD	0	TBD	0
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park (includes Woods Ferry SRWT River Camp)	2002-2012	21	TBD	4	TBD	TBD
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2003-2013	1	TBD	1	TBD	1
Suwannee River State Park	2002-2012	11	TBD	5	TBD	1
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	2000-2010	26	TBD	6	TBD	6
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2006-2016	9	TBD	8	TBD	4
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2001-2011	77	31	0	9	TBD
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2003-2013	5	TBD	2	TBD	2
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	13	TBD	6	TBD	0
Tomoka State Park	2003-2013	33	TBD	7	TBD	0
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2007-2017	9	TBD	9	TBD	3
Torreya State Park	1999-2009	83	31	2	6	2
Troy Spring State Park	2000-2010	4	TBD	4	TBD	3
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2005-2015	63	TBD	63	TBD	11
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2005-2015	15	TBD	4	TBD	4

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Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	0000-0000	18	10	1	8	1
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2005-2015	23	TBD	23	TBD	1
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2001-2011	29	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2003-2013	1	TBD	1	TBD	1
Ybor City Museum State Park	2004-2014	5	TBD	5	TBD	5
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2004-2014	1	TBD	1	TBD	TBD
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2008-2018	3	TBD	1	TBD	1

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Total cultural or historical sites recorded (reference data)	Number of sites identified for monitoring	Number of sites monitored	Number of sites planned to be improved to good condition	Number of sites in good condition (monitored sites)
OFFICE OF COASTAL AND AQUATIC MANAGED AREAS						
Apalachicola NERR (includes St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve)	In Development	41	41	41	TBD	TBD
Guana Tolomato Matanzas NERR	2008-2018	24	18	14	14	13
Rookery Bay NERR	2001-2011	71	61	30	7	16

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Total cultural or historical sites recorded (reference data)	Number of sites identified for monitoring	Number of sites monitored	Number of sites planned to be improved to good condition	Number of sites in good condition (monitored sites)
OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS						
Alachua Rail Trail	2010-2020	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alford Arm Greenway	2003-2013	15	5	5	NA	5
Bagdad Mill Site	2006-2016	1	NA	NA	1	NA
Bartow Trailhead	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2001-2011	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cady Way Trail	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chipola River Greenway (City of Marianna)	2006-2016	2	2	2	NA	2
Chipola River Greenway (Jackson County)	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cross Seminole/Oviedo Spring Hammock	1998-2008	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cunningham Key	2001-2011	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Central Regional Rail Trail	2010-2020	TBD	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	TBD	23	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2000-2010	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hickey Creek-Greenbriar Connector	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ichetucknee Trace	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jacksonville to Baldwin Rail Trail	2010-2020	2	1	1	NA	1
Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail	TBD	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lake Wales Trailway	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lehigh Greenway	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
MH Carr Cross Florida Greenway	2007-2017	264	43	21	4	17
Miccosukee Canopy Road Greenway	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Nature Coast State Trail	1999-2009	11	11	11	2	9
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palatka-to-St. Augustine (207)	2004-2014	TBD	TBD	NA	TBD	TBD
Palm River Park (McKay Bay Greenway)	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Parkland Greenway	TBD	TBD	NA	NA	NA	NA
Plantation Park East Trailhead	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Price's Scrub	2004-2014	21	21	3	1	20
Sand Hill Trailhead	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Brevard Trail Connector	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Tampa Greenway - Keen Parcel	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Tampa - Marcum Greenway	2001-2011	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
State Road 207 Mussallem Trailhead	TBD	TBD	TBD	NA	TBD	TBD
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge - Porter Tract	2007-2017	TBD	NA	NA	NA	NA
Suwannee River Greenway at Branford	2009-2019	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	0	0	0	1	1
Weedon Island	2002-2012	4	4	4	NA	4
West Jacksonville Greenway Connector	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Orange Trail	2000-2010	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Winter Haven-Lake Alfred (Chain of Lakes)	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Winter Springs Town Center	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Withlacoochee State Trail	2003-2013	5	0	NA	NA	NA

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DIVISION OF FORESTRY						
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	1	1	1	0	1
Big Shoals State Forest	200 2015	2	0	0	0	0
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	217	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carl Duval Moore State Forest	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cary State Forest	2000-2010	1	1	0	0	0
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	Pending	9	9	TBD	TBD	TBD
Cottage Hill State Forest	2010-2020	0	0	0	0	0
Deep Creek State Forest	2002-2012	0	0	0	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2004-2014	13	12	12	TBD	12
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	0	0	0	0	0
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	106	106	106	0	106
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indian Lake State Forest	Pending	12	12	12	0	10
Jennings State Forest	2007- 2017	21	24	24	0	24
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	20	TBD	TBD	NA	NA
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	9	9	9	0	9
Lake Talquin State Forest	2000-2010	35	NA	1	NA	0
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	10	2	0	0	1
Little Big Econ State Forest	2004-2014	14	14	TBD	TBD	TBD
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	5	5	5	0	5
Myakka State Forest	2000-2010	0	0	0	0	0

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Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	4	0	0	0	0
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	63	0	0	0	0
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	3	0	NA	NA	NA
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	18	18	1	NA	0
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	1	1	1	0	1
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	18	18	18	0	18
Seminole State Forest	2000-2010	22	0	3	0	12
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	38	0	0	0	NA
Tiger Bay State Forest	1998-2008	12	12	12	0	12
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	19	2	2	0	0
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	4	4	4	0	4
Watson Island State Forest	2010-2020	0	0	0	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	3	3	1	NA	3
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	113	113	0	0	0

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FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION						
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2000-2010	2	2	2	0	2
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	Pending	29	29	29	TBD	TBD
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	35	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	219	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	211	TBD	TBD	3	3
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	18	18	18	0	5
Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	3	0	0	0	0
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	3	2	2	0	2
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	3	3	3	0	3
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	85	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	38	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2004-2014	16	5	5	0	5
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	0	0	0	NA	NA
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	20	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	5	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	2	2	2	NA	2
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	3	3	3	0	3

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John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	0	0	0	0	0
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2002-2012	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	Pending	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	Pending	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	7	7	0	TBD	TBD
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2001-2011	7	7	7	0	7
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	2	2	2	0	2
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	3	3	3	NA	1
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	8	6	6	0	6
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2004-2014	1	0	0	0	0
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	0	0	0	0	0
Tenoroc Fish Management Area	2002-2012	4	0	0	0	0
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	25	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	19	0	0	0	0
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	3	0	0	0	0
Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escribano Point	2006-2016	1	1	1	0	1

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DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES						
Mission San Luis	2009-2019	1	1	1	1	1

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Imperiled Species Habitat Maintenance, Enhancement, Restoration or Population Restoration



GOAL: Imperiled Species Habitat Maintenance, Enhancement, Restoration, or Population Restoration - Information contained herein reflects both initial or planned conditions (reference data) and management opportunities that were initiated, conducted or completed during the designated reporting period.

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Imperiled species occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number of imperiled species (reference data)	Number of imperiled species monitoring protocols developed	Number of imperiled species monitoring protocols implemented
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS					
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2003-2013	y	1	1	1
Alafia River State Park	2004-2014	y	20	5	20
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2003-2013	y	33	15	15
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2004-2014	y	46	3	4
Amelia Island State Park	2008-2018	y	26	26	26
Anastasia State Park	2004-2014	y	28	6	5
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2001-2011	y	23	13	23
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	23	0	0
Avalon State Park	2002-2012	y	28	4	4
Bahia Honda State Park	2003-2013	y	36	4	4
Bald Point State Park	2006-2016	y	21	4	4
Beker (designation undetermined)	2008-2018	y	31	0	31
Big Lagoon State Park	2006-2016	y	23	5	5
Big Shoals State Park	2005-2015	y	16	10	10
Big Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	y	32	32	32
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2001-2011	y	54	0	0
Blackwater River State Park	2004-2014	y	19	7	2
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	y	39	3	3
Bulow Creek State Park	2003-2013	y	47	47	47
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2003-2013	y	7	7	7
Caladesi Island State Park	2007-2017	y	31	13	31
Camp Helen State Park	2004-2014	y	16	14	14
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	y	56	2	56
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2003-2013	y	5	5	5
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2005-2015	y	31	31	19
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	y	73	1	73
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	y	7	0	0
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	y	60	2	60
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	y	18	3	3
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2003-2013	y	0	0	0
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2008-2018	y	14	12	12

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Imperiled species occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number of imperiled species (reference data)	Number of imperiled species monitoring protocols developed	Number of imperiled species monitoring protocols implemented
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2004-2014	y	44	40	40
Curry Hammock State Park	2005-2015	y	28	0	0
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2004-2014	y	10	0	10
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2004-2014	y	66	6	6
De Leon Springs State Park	2006-2016	y	17	4	4
Deer Lake State Park	2004-2014	y	26	6	6
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	y	33	2	33
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2003-2013	y	20	16	16
Don Pedro Island State Park	2001-2011	y	22	2	22
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2003-2013	y	47	6	6
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2004-2014	y	7	7	7
Dunns Creek State Park	2004-2014	y	36	6	6
Econfina River State Park	2006-2016	y	23	0	0
Eden Gardens State Park	2001-2011	y	0	0	0
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2007-2017	y	44	24	24
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2005-2015	y	17	14	14
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	y	46	0	46
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2000-2010	y	121	93	121
Falling Waters State Park	2007-2017	y	11	6	6
Fanning Springs State Park	2003-2013	y	11	6	6
Faver-Dykes State Park	2005-2015	y	29	10	10
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2004-2014	y	0	0	0
Florida Caverns State Park	2006-2016	y	50	25	25
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2002-2012	y	0	0	0
Fort Clinch State Park	2004-2014	y	27	20	20
Fort Cooper State Park	2003-2013	y	19	3	3
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2008-2018	y	25	25	25
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2005-2015	y	4	0	0
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2006-2016	y	32	5	5
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	y	19	1	1
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2006-2016	y	0	0	0

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Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2006-2016	y	24	19	19
Gasparilla Island State Park	2002-2012	y	21	2	21
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2008-2018	y	26	26	26
Grayton Beach State Park	2002-2012	y	20	6	6
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2003-2013	y	TBD	0	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2001-2011	y	15	15	15
Highlands Hammock State Park	2007-2017	y	70	9	69
Hillsborough River State Park	2004-2014	y	53	3	53
Honeymoon Island State Park	2007-2017	y	35	13	35
Hontoon Island State Park	2005-2015	y	1	0	0
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2006-2016	y	47	1	1
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2000-2010	y	44	44	44
Indian Key Historic State Park	2000-2010	y	22	2	0
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2004-2014	y	12	0	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2005-2015	y	29	8	8
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2003-2013	y	0	0	0
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2004-2014	y	39	7	7
John U. Lloyd Beach State Park	2001-2011	y	31	2	2
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2000-2010	y	79	5	5
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2003-2013	y	1	0	0
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	42	0	5
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	y	28	1	28
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2005-2015	y	4	2	2
Lake Griffin State Park	2004-2014	y	23	2	2
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2004-2014	y	2	0	0
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub State Park	2004-2014	y	28	11	28
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2004-2014	y	39	0	1
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	y	43	31	43
Lake Manatee State Park	2004-2014	y	24	0	24
Lake Talquin State Park	2008-2018	y	1	0	0
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2006-2016	y	0	0	0
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park (includes Shell Key)	2000-2010	y	40	6	1

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Little Manatee River State Park	2004-2014	y	23	0	23
Little Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	y	32	32	32
Long Key State Park	2004-2014	y	46	2	2
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	y	21	4	21
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	22	16	12
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2002-2012	y	2	0	2
Madison Blue Spring	0000-0000	y	0	0	0
Manatee Springs State Park (includes Anderson's Landing)	2004-2014	y	26	10	10
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2008-2018	y	8	3	3
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2010-2020	y	38	38	38
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	y	22	1	22
Myakka River State Park	2004-2014	y	43	31	31
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2003-2013	y	0	0	0
North Peninsula State Park	2006-2016	y	14	11	11
Ochlockonee River State Park	2008-2018	y	18	3	3
Okeechobee Battlefield (designation undetermined)	0000-0000	y	TBD	0	0
O'Leno State Park	2003-2013	y	38	9	9
Oleta River State Park	2008-2018	y	31	0	0
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2008-2018	y	5	3	3
Orman House Historic State Park	2003-2013	y	7	1	1
Oscar Scherer State Park	2000-2010	y	39	0	39
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2004-2014	y	11	0	11
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2002-2012	y	35	35	35
Peacock Springs State Park	2002-2012	y	11	8	8
Perdido Key State Park	2006-2016	y	25	12	12
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2004-2014	y	12	4	4
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2006-2016	y	20	20	20
Rainbow Springs State Park	2002-2012	y	18	16	16
Ravine Gardens State Park	2008-2018	y	0	0	0
River Rise Preserve State Park	2003-2013	y	38	9	9
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2005-2015	y	24	16	13

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San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	43	43	43
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2003-2013	y	15	0	0
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2000-2010	y	6	3	0
Savannas Preserve State Park	2003-2013	y	45	5	5
Seabranck Preserve State Park	2002-2012	y	32	1	1
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	y	36	7	7
Silver River State Park	1999-2009	y	4	3	2
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	y	6	0	0
St. Andrews State Park (includes Shell Island)	2004-2014	y	23	0	0
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2002-2012	y	43	5	5
St. Marks River State Park	0000-0000	y	3	3	3
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	74	15	8
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park (includes Woods Ferry SRWT River Camp)	2002-2012	y	22	7	7
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2003-2013	y	20	2	20
Suwannee River State Park	2002-2012	y	17	7	7
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	2000-2010	y	48	6	6
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2006-2016	y	26	12	12
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2001-2011	y	19	1	19
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2003-2013	y	18	0	0
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	y	36	36	36
Tomoka State Park	2003-2013	y	35	35	35
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2007-2017	y	7	7	7
Torrey State Park	1999-2009	y	91	5	5
Troy Spring State Park	2000-2010	y	8	5	5
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	34	34	25
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2005-2015	y	35	10	10
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	0000-0000	y	16	16	16
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2005-2015	y	30	21	14
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2001-2011	y	35	1	35

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Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2003-2013	y	28	0	0
Ybor City Museum State Park	2004-2014	y	0	0	0
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2004-2014	y	0	0	0
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2008-2018	y	49	8	4
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2008-2018	y	0	0	0

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OFFICE OF COASTAL AND AQUATIC MANAGED AREAS					
Apalachicola NERR (includes St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve)	In Development	y	37	32	32
Guana Tolomato Matanzas NERR	2008-2018	y	13	11	11
Rookery Bay NERR	2001-2011	y	81	24	24

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OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS					
Alachua Rail Trail	2010-2020	n	TBD	2	2
Alford Arm Greenway	2003-2013	y	0	2	2
Bagdad Mill Site	2006-2016	n	TBD	2	2
Bartow Trailhead	2008-2018	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2001-2011	y	2	0	0
Cady Way Trail	2010-2020	y	0	0	0
Chipola River Greenway (City of Marianna)	2006-2016	n	TBD	2	2
Chipola River Greenway (Jackson County)	2003-2013	n	TBD	4	2
Cross Seminole/Oviedo Spring Hammock	1998-2008	y	2	0	0
Cunningham Key	2001-2011	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
East Central Regional Rail Trail	2010-2020	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	TBD	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2000-2010	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Hickey Creek-Greenbriar Connector	2003-2013	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Ichetucknee Trace	2005-2015	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Jacksonville to Baldwin Rail Trail	2010-2020	y	6	3	3
Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail	TBD	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Lake Wales Trailway	2010-2020	y	0	NA	NA
Lehigh Greenway	2002-2012	y	1	0	0
MH Carr Cross Florida Greenway	2007-2017	y	43	28	28
Micosukee Canopy Road Greenway	2002-2012	y	0	2	2

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Nature Coast State Trail	1999-2009	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2004-2014	y	5	0	0
Palatka-to-St. Augustine (207)	2004-2014	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Palm River Park (McKay Bay Greenway)	2003-2013	y	0	NA	NA
Parkland Greenway	TBD	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Plantation Park East Trailhead	2005-2015	y	0	0	0
Price's Scrub	2004-2014	y	8	0	0
Sand Hill Trailhead	2003-2013	y	0	0	0
South Brevard Trail Connector	2005-2015	y	0	0	0
South Tampa Greenway - Keen Parcel	2008-2018	y	0	NA	NA
South Tampa - Marcum Greenway	2001-2011	y	0	NA	NA
State Road 207 Mussallem Trailhead	TBD	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge - Porter Tract	2007-2017	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Suwannee River Greenway at Branford	2009-2019	y	1	2	2
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	y	0	0	0
Weedon Island	2002-2012	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
West Jacksonville Greenway Connector	2005-2015	y	0	2	2
West Orange Trail	2000-2010	y	1	0	0
Winter Haven-Lake Alfred (Chain of Lakes)	2004-2014	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Winter Springs Town Center	2003-2013	y	1	0	0
Withlacoochee State Trail	2003-2013	y	18	1	1

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DIVISION OF FORESTRY					
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	y	4	2	22
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	y	23	23	23
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	y	213	213	213
Carl Duval Moore State Forest	2010-2020	y	8	2	1
Cary State Forest	2000-2010	n	3	0	0
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	Pending	n	29	TBD	NA
Cottage Hill State Forest	2010-2020	n	0	0	0
Deep Creek State Forest	2002-2012	y	4	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2004-2014	y	8	5	5
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	n	5	0	0
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	y	14	18	18
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	n	0	NA	NA
Indian Lake State Forest	Pending	n	5	TBD	TBD
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	y	21	15	15
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	y	10	10	10
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	y	6	TBD	TBD
Lake Talquin State Forest	2000-2010	y	18	18	18
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	y	69	12	8
Little Big Econ State Forest	2004-2014	y	39	TBD	NA
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	y	3	TBD	TBD
Myakka State Forest	2000-2010	y	14	1	1

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Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	n	12	1	1
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	y	49	2	2
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	y	10	5	2
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	y	12	5	2
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	y	6	0	0
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	y	5	3	3
Seminole State Forest	2000-2010	y	45	25	25
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	y	44	2	2
Tiger Bay State Forest	1998-2008	y	9	TBD	TBD
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	y	4	4	4
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	n	10	10	10
Watson Island State Forest	2010-2020	n	1	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	y	11	11	11
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	y	56	9	8

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FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION					
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2000-2010	y	31	31	31
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	Pending	n	14	14	14
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	y	40	40	40
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	y	25	25	25
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	y	26	23	14
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	y	34	34	34
Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	y	14	3	3
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	14	14	14
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	14	6	6
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	y	17	5	4
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2005-2015	y	34	34	34
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	20	20	20
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	y	34	34	34
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2004-2014	y	128	128	128
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	y	3	3	3
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	15	15	15
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	y	23	7	5
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	y	14	4	4
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	16	16	16
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	y	36	36	36
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	21	21	21

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John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	y	22	22	22
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	n	1	1	1
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	n	15	15	15
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2002-2012	n	TBD	TBD	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	Pending	n	2	TBD	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	Pending	n	2	TBD	0
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	y	58	58	58
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2001-2011	y	11	1	1
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	y	21	21	21
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	16	16	16
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	y	15	15	15
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	y	21	21	21
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2004-2014	y	19	19	19
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tenoroc Fish Management Area	2002-2012	y	15	0	0
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	y	20	6	6
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	y	21	21	21
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	y	14	3	3
Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escribano Point	2006-2016	y	11	11	11

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DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES					
Mission San Luis	2009-2019	n	0	NA	NA

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UNIT NARRATIVES

Division of Recreation & Parks Unit Narratives



**Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks**

2010 L.M.U.A.C. Biennial Operational Report Executive Summary

Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) is to provide resource-based recreation while preserving, interpreting and restoring natural and cultural resources. The Division carries out this mission by making high quality outdoor recreation opportunities available to the public and by implementing a natural systems approach to resource management.

Background and Significant Developments

- As of July 1, 2010, DRP managed 704,139 acres of land and water in 160 separate management units.
- State parks had an overall direct economic impact of nearly \$800 million dollars on local economies throughout the state in Fiscal Year 2009-2010.
- Approximately \$56.5 million was added to the state's general revenue fund in the form of state sales taxes, and 16,149 jobs were generated as the result of state park operations.

Resource Management

- Of the 704,000 acres in the state park system, 248,443 acres require management utilizing prescribed fire.
- A total of 113,357 acres of fire-dependent natural communities were treated with prescribed fire or mechanically treated during the biennial reporting period.
- Approximately 254,581 acres of the state parks are impacted by invasive exotic plants.
- DRP land managers treated 26,404 acres of those exotic plants during the reporting period.
- Approximately 2,715 prehistoric or historic sites are located on state park lands.
- During the reporting period, 30 major cultural resource management projects were completed, including a multi-million dollar stabilization project for pre-Civil War fortifications at Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park in Key West.

Visitor Services

- During Fiscal Year 2009-2010, 20.1 million visitors enjoyed the state parks, generating over \$52.7 million in revenues from user fees and concession activities.
- Since 1999, state park attendance has grown from 14.7 million to over 20 million, an increase of 37%. This was the result of the development of additional recreation facilities in the parks and of increased marketing and promotional activities.
- Attendance increased in FY 2008-09 by 719,851 visitors. In Fiscal Year 2009-10, visitation decreased by 1,347,901 persons. The decrease that year is attributable to poor weather conditions through the year, a faltering economy, and the Deepwater Horizon incident in the Gulf of Mexico.
- The state parks maintain 2,934 facilities which include both insured and uninsured buildings and other structures. The state parks also maintain 1,192 miles of paved and unpaved roads and 1,776 miles of recreational trails for hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, nature study and other activities.

Unit Name:	Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park
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Acres:	134.49	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

This site preserves the ruins of a 19th century plantation owned by John Addison. The small coquina rock blockhouse was originally an outside kitchen. The site also contains the ruins of a house foundation with tabby (mixture of lime, sand, shells and water) floors and a well constructed of coquina rock. Access to the site is only by boat from the Tomoka River.

Accomplishments:

Visitor Services

- Historical tours done in partnership w/Ormond Beach Historical Trust and Volusia Anthropological Society

Unit Name:	Alafia River State Park
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Acres:	6,314.90	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

Once the site of a phosphate mine, the reclaimed land at Alafia River State Park has topography with radical elevation changes and some older phosphate pits that were never restored. Capitalizing on these unique conditions, the park offers some of the most challenging off-road bicycling trails in Florida. Equestrians and hikers can explore 20 miles of trails that travel through mixed hardwood forests, pine flatwoods and rolling hills. Scattered lakes and the south prong of the Alafia River provide opportunities for canoeing, fishing, birdwatching and other nature studies. A family campground and picnic areas are the developed facilities in the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Continued restoration project in management zone AR-1.
- Established a feral hog removal contract for the park.

Other

- Established the Friends of Alafia, Inc. the parks CSO.

Unit Name:	Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park
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Acres:	1,179.15	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

At Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park, ornamental gardens feature a picturesque brick walkway, a reflection pool, walled garden and hundreds of camellias and azaleas. Lake Hall provides opportunities for swimming, fishing, canoeing and kayaking. Hikers, bicyclists and equestrians can enjoy five miles of multi-use trails surrounding Lake Overstreet, located on park property adjoining the gardens.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Erosion control measures installed at Thomasville Road and on Gardens trails
- Survey of Torrey trees conducted
- Engineering assessments and roof repairs completed on historic structures
- Garden ornaments and five acres of historic gardens restored
- Record number of exotics treated throughout the park
- Bird surveys conducted and species checklist improved
- Survey conducted to re-establish southern boundary near Maclay School

Visitor Services

- More interpretive programs offered to the public, including iPod garden tour provided to guests
- Visitor service provider contracted to enhance wedding and rental services
- Universal access improvements made for the park’s interpretive programs

Other

- New special events increased visitation to the park in October and December
- Tour of Gardens earned record profit

Unit Name:	Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park
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Acres:	8,157.21	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

The preserve contains some of the highest and oldest hills in Central Florida, covered with large tracts of intact scrub and sandhill habitat. Visitors can enjoy hiking, horseback riding and nature study on a network of trails that wind through more than 8,000 acres. Anglers can find good fishing along the pond banks. Park facilities are limited to a trailhead and picnic shelter to support access and interpretation of the preserve.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reduced prescribed fire acreage backlog.
- Implemented mechanical treatment of overgrown scrub community.
- Continued exotic plant removal program.

Unit Name:	Amelia Island State Park
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Acres:	230.48	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

Beautiful beaches, salt marshes and coastal maritime forests provide a glimpse of the original Florida at Amelia Island State Park. This park is one of the few locations on the east coast that offers horseback riding on the beach. Fishing is one of the top activities and anglers find the secluded beach a perfect place for surf fishing. Visitors can stroll along the beach, swim in the surf, look for shells or watch the wildlife. The park’s beach is prime shorebird nesting and resting habitat, providing outstanding birding opportunities. The Amelia Island State Park also provides parking for the George Crady Fishing Pier State Park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Seasonal closures of areas on the beach have resulted in the establishment of nesting colonies of imperiled shorebird species.
- Established and actively participated in the Timucuan Shorebird Working Group.
- Planted approximately 150,000 sea oats.
- Created a database for shorebird surveys and entered 13 years of data.
- Initiated the use of bird decoys to attract nesting individuals/colonies.
- Created a new driving zone to improve protection of a dune restoration area

Visitor Services

- Expanded the Kelly Seahorse Ranch to include a 150 square foot gift shop.
- Increased attendance in the park by 14.3 percent.
- Implemented park-wide improvements in accessibility to facilities and park resources and increased staff awareness of ADA barriers.

Unit Name:	Anastasia State Park
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Acres:	1,633.78	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

Located near historic St. Augustine on Anastasia Island, the park boasts a broad beach and lagoon bordered by rich tidal marshes. Camping, beachcombing, swimming, picnicking, windsurfing, hiking, wildlife viewing and boating are popular activities. A self-guided nature trail guides visitors through a maritime hammock on ancient sand dunes.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Enhanced exotic plant removal efforts through Bureau of Invasive Plant Management grants.
- Conducted habitat restoration plantings in the park's campground.

Visitor Services

- Established new interpretive program "Low Tide Bike Ride"

Unit Name:	Anclote Key Preserve State Park
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Acres:	12,177.10	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2001
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Description:

Anclote Key Preserve State Park is located three miles off the coast of Tarpon Springs. This park is accessible by private boat or by a ferry service leaving from the Anclote River. Visitors can swim and sunbathe at the beach, visit the historic Anclote Lighthouse complex and observe an important shorebird nesting habitat during their visit to the island.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Level 1 Archeological Survey completed of the entire island

Visitor Services

- Two permits established for ferry service to provide transportation to the island.
- Fencing installed on the walkways in the lighthouse compound to allow the compound to be open daily.

Capital Improvements

- Installed solar electrical system for residence, oil house, and lighthouse.

Unit Name:	Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park
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Acres:	5,746.68	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

This park is being developed for recreation and will offer visitors a variety of recreational opportunities, including hiking, fishing, horseback riding and wildlife viewing. Currently, there are no facilities at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

Continued aggressive prescribed fire and exotic plant control and maintenance programs.

Unit Name:	Avalon State Park
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Acres:	657.69	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002
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Description:

Avalon State Park has more than a mile of undeveloped beachfront. Visitors can enjoy a meal at sheltered picnic tables, while visiting the park for swimming, snorkeling, beachcombing and birdwatching recreation.

Unit Name:	Bahia Honda State Park
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Acres:	491.25	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

Bahia Honda is different from the other islands in the Keys because it has extensive sandy beaches and deep waters close offshore that provide exceptional swimming and snorkeling. The Old Bahia Honda Bridge offers visitors a panoramic view of the island and surrounding waters. The park's concession rents kayaks and snorkeling gear and offers snorkel trips to the reef. Family camping, docking facilities for campers and vacation cabins offer overnight accommodations for a variety of park visitors.

Accomplishments:

Visitor Services

- Added 2 new interpretive programs

Capital Improvements

- Interior renovation of four rental cabins
- Con-vault bulk gasoline and diesel pumping station installed
- Old sewer plant dismantled and existing plant converted to meet new wastewater treatment codes.

Unit Name:	Bald Point State Park
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Acres:	4,860.43	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006
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Description:

Located on Alligator Point where Ochlockonee Bay meets Apalachee Bay, Bald Point State Park offers a multitude of land and water activities. Coastal marshes, pine flatwoods and oak thickets foster a diversity of biological communities that make the park a popular destination for birding and wildlife viewing. Bald Point offers access to two Apalachee Bay beaches for swimming, sunbathing and fishing. Other activities include canoeing, kayaking, windsurfing and hiking. Facilities include a fishing dock and picnic pavilions.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reduced the backlog of areas to be burned.
- An extensive ground cover restoration project was initiated.
- Park staff documented Kemps Ridley nest and a successful hatch.
- Park and District staff developed and implemented an aerial burn program and completed significant fire line improvement throughout entire park while maintaining extensive existing lines.
- Mechanically reduced fuel loadings urban interface area with federal mitigation grants.
- A trapping program was implemented to help control coyote.

Visitor Services

- Installed Mobi- Matt walkways for enhanced accessibility.
- New interpretive displays installed at Maritime Beach entrance.
- Developed fishing permit program for select interior lakes.
- Improved trail program and displays.

Capital Improvements

- New park drive and bridge constructed as part of initial park facilities development project.

Other

- The park’s volunteer program continues to grow, with roughly on fifth of park operations duties now being accomplished by volunteers.

Unit Name:	Beker State Park
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Acres:	1,738.68	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

The Beker State Park property has not been developed for recreation. The park consists of two parcels that are accessible for trail recreation by the public.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reduced backlogged prescribed fire acreage.

Unit Name:	Big Lagoon State Park
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Acres:	704.93	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006
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Description:

This coastal park sits on the northern shoreline of its namesake, Big Lagoon, which separates the Panhandle mainland from Perdido Key and the Gulf of Mexico. Natural communities, ranging from saltwater marshes to pine flatwoods, attract a wide variety of birds, especially during the spring and fall migrations. Beaches, shallow bays, nature trails and open woodlands offer splendid opportunities for nature study. The park also beckons visitors with opportunities for family camping, group camping, swimming, fishing, boating, canoeing and hiking, and is a destination park on the Florida Circumnavigation Paddling Trail.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Baseline sampling of benthic, intertidal and water quality sampling w/ CAMA
- Diamondback terrapin and herpetology studies conducted
- Installed bat boxes

Capital Improvements

- Completed construction of Governor’s Pavilion restroom & boardwalk
- Completed construction of East Beach Day Use Area restroom & boardwalk
- Completed construction of Amphitheater
- Replaced 1600 feet of elevated boardwalk
- Constructed new ADA parking area at boat ramp picnic area
- Constructed ADA accessible entrance to West Beach playground

Unit Name:	Big Shoals State Park
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Acres:	1,692.04	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

This park features the largest white water rapids in Florida. The Big Shoals rapids earn a Class III White Water classification, attracting thrill-seeking canoe and kayak enthusiasts. The river also offers excellent opportunities for freshwater fishing. More than 30 miles of wooded trails provide opportunities for hiking, biking, horseback riding and wildlife viewing and the paved Woodpecker Trail traverses the park from CR 135 to the Big Shoals area of the park. A picnic pavilion that seats up to 40 people is available at the Little Shoals entrance.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Increased effort in removal of feral hogs in park.

Visitor Services-

- Added Halloween costume contest and pumpkin carving at Big Shoals in October.
- Big shoals staff has entered into partnership with Suwannee Bike Association and Lake City Bike Club to maintain bike trails.

Capital Improvements

- Addition of park host site at the Big Shoals entrance.
- Improved ADA access in the park.

Other

- The Stephen Foster Citizen Support Organization has adopted Big Shoals as an additional park to support under its organization.

Unit Name:	Big Talbot Island State Park
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Acres:	1,679.87	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

Located on one of the sea islands unique to Northeast Florida, this park is primarily a natural preserve and a premier location for nature study, bird-watching and photography. A boat ramp provides access for fishing and touring the salt marshes. Visitors can picnic on a bluff overlooking the Atlantic Ocean, sunbathe, or stroll along the shore. Hikers can walk along one of the park's three trails and experience the diverse habitats preserved here. Kayak Amelia/Long Island Outfitters offers canoe/kayak rentals and guided paddle tours to the extensive salt marshes and the Ft. George River.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Created new fire breaks delineating resource management zones for use in future prescription fire applications

Visitor Services

- Improved accessibility of facilities and resources and increased staff awareness of ADA barriers.
- Started the Universal Trail Assessment Process by assessing several of the park's trails.

Unit Name:	Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park
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Acres:	431.63	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2001
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Description:

The park was designated a National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Site in 2004. Cape Florida is the home of a historic lighthouse built in 1825 and reconstructed in 1846. Visitors come to the park to sunbathe, swim and picnic on over a mile of sandy Atlantic beachfront. Biking, fishing and kayaking are also popular activities. "No Name Harbor" provides a sailing destination for boaters, and restaurants run by a park concessionaire are located near the beach and on the harbor.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Installed area water meters and reduced water consumption by approximately 30 percent
- Hosted South Florida Bird Observatory and banded 5,821 birds of 63 species during Spring and Fall migration.
- Conducted quarterly butterfly surveys and identified up to 22 species seen and up to 1006 individuals counted on a single survey.
- Increased exotic plant removal by almost 400 percent.

Visitor Services

- Created convenient Honor Pay Station at entrance for bicyclists and pedestrians.
- Park beautification project improved ranger station, lighthouse and restaurant entrances.
- Designed and installed five universally accessible interpretive panels with sound and tactile features.
- Increased lighthouse grounds hours of operation from 20 hours per week to 40 hours per week with no additional positions.
- Installed water supply line for campers in youth group area.

Other

- Hosted Miss Florida USA and climbed to the top of the lighthouse for Climb for a Cause.
- Permitted 58 film and photo shoots including TV shows CSI Miami and Burn Notice.
- GIS mapped all park facilities and created specific maps for visitors.

Unit Name:	Blackwater River State Park
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Acres:	635.83	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

A favorite destination for canoeists and kayakers, Blackwater River State Park offers opportunities for a variety of outdoor activities. The river is one of the purest sand-bottom rivers in the nation, making this park a popular place for swimming, fishing, camping and paddling. Shaded campsites are just a short walk from the river, and visitors can enjoy a picnic at a pavilion overlooking the river. Nature enthusiasts will enjoy strolling along trails through undisturbed natural communities

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Eliminated all backlog burn acreage.
- Cooperative work w/ FDOF/Blackwater to establish RCW colony and re-introduced 2 pair into artificial nest boxes.
- Cooperative prescribed fires w/ adjoining FDOF and FWCC land managers.

Visitor Services

- Increased attendance by 30 percent.

Capital Improvements

- Completed construction sewer line and sewer service to campsites with swale systems to reduce stormwater run-off into Blackwater River and oxbow lakes.
- Completed new ADA campsites.
- Connected park to city water service.

Other

- Won awards for Best Park Beaches, Canoeing Spots, Campgrounds.

Unit Name:	Blue Spring State Park
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Acres:	2,643.90	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

Blue Spring is a designated Manatee Refuge and the winter home to a growing population of West Indian manatees. The river is popular for fishing, canoeing and boating. The park has several picnic areas and a hiking trail. Air-conditioned cabins, a family campground and primitive campsites are available.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Mechanically restored 178 acres of over grown sand pine scrub.
- Reduced backlog acreage of fire type communities.
- Established cooperative partnerships with SJRWMD, FWC, USFWS, USGS to implement spring condition assessment and monitoring programs.
- Continued long term project to monitor manatee population at Blue Spring.
- Implemented use of formal health assessment protocols developed by FWC.
- Surveyed park to establish baseline exotic plant infestations and map all identified infestations by species.
- Park staff and volunteers awarded a Davis Productivity Award for exotic plant management and control program.

Visitor Services

- Increased visitation by nearly 21 percent in FY 2009-10.
- Continued long term commitment to provide quality Manatee interpretive programs to schools and general public during manatee season.

Capital Improvements

- Replaced St Johns River Docking facility with new universally-accessible floating dock.

Other

- Cooperative partnership with Volusia County to help mechanically treat backlogged prescribed fire acreage at Blue Spring.

Unit Name:	Bulow Creek State Park
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Acres:	5,585.83	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

This park protects one of the largest remaining stands of southern live oak forest along Florida's east coast. Several trails allow hikers to explore the interior of the park. The Bulow Woods Trail takes hikers to Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park. Canoeing and kayaking on Bulow Creek is a popular recreational activity at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Record number of acres burned in FY 09-10.
- Exceeded targets for exotic plant removal.
- Record number of feral hogs removed during the reporting period.

Visitor Services

- Established historical tour program in partnership with the Ormond Beach Historical Trust.
- Guided walks given in partnership with the Ormond Scenic Loop and Trail organization.

Unit Name:	Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park
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Acres:	150.08	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

The Bulow Woods Trail connects from this park to Bulow Creek State Park. The trail head is located at the entrance of the park. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the park has picnic facilities and an interpretive center that tells the plantation’s history. The ruins of the sugar mill are maintained to explain the industrial process and to illustrate the outcome of the Seminole War attack on the plantation. A boat ramp provides access for canoes and small powerboats to scenic Bulow Creek, a designated state canoe trail.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Exceeded targets for exotic plant removal.

Visitor Services

- Established historical tours in partnership with the Ormond Beach Historical Trust.

Unit Name:	Caladesi Island State Park
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Acres:	2,740.32	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2007
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Description:

Caladesi Island State Park’s white sandy beach has been consistently ranked among the nation’s best. Beach lovers can enjoy swimming, sunbathing and beachcombing. Saltwater anglers can fish from their boats or throw a line out into the surf. Nature enthusiasts watch wildlife while hiking the three-mile nature trail through the island’s interior or paddling a three-mile kayak trail through the mangroves and the bay. A developed boat basin and regular ferry service from nearby Honeymoon Island State Park make Caladesi Island a popular destination for Florida residents and visitors.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reduced backlogged prescribed fire acreage/
- Archaeological survey of the historic Scharrer Homestead completed.

Visitor Services

- Named Americas Best Beach in 2008.
- Record attendance in FY 2008-09.

Other

- Volunteer Alan Hall received the Governor’s Points of Light Award.

Unit Name:	Camp Helen State Park
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Acres:	182.26	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

At Camp Helen State Park, natural areas range from coastal dunes and salt marshes along the Gulf of Mexico to freshwater wetlands and sand pine scrub along the Lake Powell, one of the largest coastal dune lakes in Florida. Activities include swimming, beachcombing, nature study, hiking and both freshwater and saltwater fishing. Visitors can enjoy interpretation of the historic Camp Helen grounds, the lodge and hike the area of the park located north of U.S. 98, overlooking the southern shore of Lake Powell.

Accomplishments:

Visitor Services

- Expanded recreational carrying capacity by the creation of new paved trail connecting south and north areas of the park.
- Increased attendance for FY 08-09 - 32 percent and FY 09-10 – 9.5 percent.

Capital Improvements

- Implemented new energy conservation improvements

Unit Name:	Cayo Costa State Park
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Acres:	2,460.56	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

The park is accessible only by private boat or ferry. Visitors may see West Indian manatees and dolphins in the waters around the park, as well as a spectacular assortment of birds. On the island, visitors can swim or snorkel in the surf, enjoy the sun and picnic in the shade. Primitive tent camping and primitive cabins provide overnight accommodations. Nature trails provide opportunities for hiking and off-road bicycling.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Significant advances in exotic plant and animal removal were made during this reporting period.

Visitor Services

- Began ranger-lead island tours.

Capital Improvements

- Dock modification project completed through grant from Lee County Tourist and Development Council.
- Generator improvements and battery-supplied electricity projects were implemented, reducing fuel consumption for park operation.

Unit Name:	Cedar Key Museum State Park
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Acres:	18.69	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

Picturesque Cedar Key was a thriving port city and railroad connection during the 19th century. The Cedar Key Museum State Park contains exhibits that depict the town's colorful history during that era. Part of the collection has sea shells and Indian artifacts collected by Saint Clair Whitman, the founder of the first museum in Cedar Key. A short nature trail gives visitors the opportunity to see wildlife, birds, and native vegetation of the island.

Accomplishments:

Other

- Started "Festival of Trees" annual special event during the holiday season.

Unit Name:	Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve
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Acres:	5,031.43	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

The scrub at Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve is dominated by species such as sand live oak, myrtle oak and Chapman’s oak, along with rusty lyonia and saw palmetto. Hikers and off-road bicyclists will find a mosaic of Florida habitats on the miles of trails that wind through the park. The shallow waters and numerous creeks near the salt marshes are ideal for canoeing and kayaking. Hunting on the state reserve is administered under the reserve’s joint management lease by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Initiated a JayWatch program for uniform Florida scrub jay monitoring within Florida State Parks.

Unit Name:	Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park
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Acres:	42,463.58	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2007
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Description:

The preserve offers hiking, fishing, paddling and observing wildlife in the park's many natural communities, including mangrove forests, marshes, scrub habitats and pine flatwoods. Portions of two paddle trail systems wind through the park. Hikers and bird-watchers can access Charlotte Harbor's upland areas at pedestrian walkthroughs available in each section of the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Developed the Coral Creek and Alligator Creek Phase III Habitat Restoration Plans for hydrologic and habitat restoration work.
- Restored over 1,500 acres and additional 120 acres underway at various locations.
- Continued ambitious exotic species management and control program.
- Completed a three-year research and stabilization project at Big Mound Key, a National Register Historic Site.

Visitor Services

- Record attendance in FY 2009-10.

Capital Improvements

- Designed new trailhead parking area for Cape Coral Management Unit

Unit Name:	Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park
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Acres:	102.97	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

The preserve is made up of islands scattered from Little Manatee River along the shore of southeastern Tampa Bay into Cockroach Bay. This park is a haven for bird-watching and fishing. Access for canoes and kayaks is available through several boat ramps and launch points adjacent to the preserve.

Accomplishments:

Visitor Services

- The exotic removal program has opened up many of the islands in the preserve to a wider range of recreational opportunities by boaters, anglers and kayakers.

Other

- Continued participation in Keep Manatee Beautiful Coastal Clean-up events.

Unit Name:	Collier-Seminole State Park
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Acres:	7,271.80	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

This park features a wealth of vegetation and wildlife typical of the Everglades, plus a forest made up of tropical trees. Family and primitive group camping, a boat basin and ramp for access to the 10,000 Islands and interpretive exhibits are provided by the park. Hiking, bicycling and canoeing trails offer opportunities for visitors to explore the nearly 5,000-acre designated wilderness preserve within the state park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Erosion control measures taken at Grocery Place to protect historic cistern.
- Expanded exotic plant control and management and prescribed fire programs.

Visitor Services

- CSO created guided canoe and night hike programs.

Unit Name:	Colt Creek State Park
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Acres:	5,066.98	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2007
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Description:

The park’s more than 5,000 acres include pine flatwoods, cypress domes, open pastures, two tributaries and several man-made lakes. Visitors can fish in one of three freshwater lakes, ride horses on marked trails, hike, bicycle and picnic, or just relax and enjoy the tranquility that only nature can provide. The initial development of park facilities is currently being completed at this new unit in the state park system.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Began initial efforts at controlling invasive wildlife and plants during the reporting period.
- Initiated FPS prescribed burn program and burned 1,179 acres during the reporting period.
- Exceeded burn target acreage in FY 2009-10.
- Began creation/restoration of an 8-acre forested wetland/marsh site in an area that had been converted to pasture land, in partnership with the SWFWMD and FL DOT.

Visitor Services

- Increased park visitation by offering interpretive tram tours of the park.
- Created a wheelchair-accessible fishing area and parking lot and hosted a fishing derby for the disabled.

Capital Improvements

- Began construction of road, entrance station, picnic area and a fishing pier with parking.

Unit Name:	Constitution Convention Museum State Park
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Acres:	12.70	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

Constitution Convention Museum State Park commemorates the work of the 56 territorial delegates who drafted Florida’s first constitution in 1838. Following four more constitution conventions, Florida was finally admitted to the Union in 1845 as the 27th state. Visitors can take a self-guided tour through displays and exhibits of 19th century life in St. Joseph. Life-size, audio-animated mannequins in the replicated convention hall demonstrate the debate and process of drafting a state constitution.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Removed potentially dangerous branches from large trees on the museum grounds.

Visitor Services

- Increased attendance during the reporting period.
- Repaired and displayed interpretive kiosks in the museum.

Unit Name:	Crystal River Archaeological State Park
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Acres:	61.55	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

A National Historic Landmark, this 61-acre, pre-Columbian, Native American site has burial mounds, temple/platform mounds, a plaza area and a substantial midden. The park sits on the edge of an expansive coastal marsh. Anglers may catch saltwater and freshwater fish. As part of the Great Florida Birding Trail, the park offers birdwatchers the chance to observe a variety of birds. The park has a boat tour of the river every Friday, weather permitting.

Accomplishments:

Cultural Resource Management

- Completed a variety of archaeological assessments, studies and monitoring activities to protect the park's cultural resources.

Visitor Services

- Atl-atl Program developed.
- Increased 'Sifting for Technology' programs.
- Participated in Summer Camp Program and increased offsite and onsite visitor interpretation.

Unit Name:	Crystal River Preserve State Park
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Acres:	25,355.05	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

A place of exceptional natural beauty, the undisturbed islands, inlets, backwaters and forests of the Crystal River Preserve State Park are especially cherished by nature lovers and photographers. Visitors can hike or bicycle along nine miles of trails or study the native wildlife and plants on the two-and-a-half mile interpretive trail. Anglers can walk down a short path to the Mullet Hole for a relaxing afternoon of fishing. Paddlers can launch a kayak or canoe into the waters of the scenic Crystal River to see the park from the water.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Improved firebreaks and expanded the park’s prescribed burn program.
- Planted 4000 longleaf pine trees on 26 acres of the Preserve
- Enhanced efforts to manage and control exotic species.

Cultural Resource Management

- Completed a number of field assessments and monitoring studies to inventory and protect the park’s cultural resources

Visitor Services

- Established-boat building program using tools and technology of 1850s-volunteer based.
- Reestablished Redfish Revue Theatre – environmental education films.
- Increased Eco-Heritage River Boat Tours.
- Established Sunset Cruise Tours.

Capital Improvements

- Boardwalk constructed with recycled materials to protect a tidal creek

Other

- New annual Halloween event initiated by Friends of The Crystal River State Parks; established the new ‘Boat Builder Bash’ event in April.

Unit Name:	Curry Hammock State Park
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Acres:	1,112.50	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

The hardwood hammocks found on this group of islands in the Florida Keys supports one of the largest populations of thatch palms in the United States. The park is an important stop for migrating birds and offers a sandy beach, playground, picnic shelters, grills, outdoor shower, kayak rentals and launch. A family camping area provides for RV, pop-up and tent campers.

Unit Name:	Dade Battlefield Historic State Park
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Acres:	80.66	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

The battle that started the Second Seminole War is commemorated in January each year under the oaks of Dade Battlefield Historic State Park. Visitors can enjoy a half-mile nature trail through pine flatwoods, a playground and picnic areas with covered shelters and a recreation hall at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Ninety percent of fire type acres are in maintenance.

Capital Improvements

- Renovation of three vehicle bridges completed.

Unit Name:	Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park
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Acres:	2,422.70	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

The park is home to 84 protected species of plants and animals, including wild cotton, mahogany, mistletoe, Schaus' swallowtail butterfly and the American crocodile. Exploring the park's trails gives visitors a chance to see some of these rare species of plants and animals. In the main area of the park, the trail is paved and accessible to both bicycles and wheelchairs.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Restored thirteen acres of wetland habitat through a Keys Environmental Trust Fund funded project at the Port Bougainville site.
- Restored eight acres of upland and wetland habitat through a Keys Environmental Trust Fund funded project at the Carysfort Marina site.

Visitor Services

- Improved approximately two miles of trails.

Unit Name:	De Leon Springs State Park
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Acres:	606.14	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006
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Description:

Native Americans lived near the spring as long as 6,000 years ago. In the early 1800s, settlers built Spring Garden Plantation, growing cotton and sugar cane. The park's swimming area is adjacent to a beautiful, shady picnic ground. Visitors can enjoy canoeing, kayaking and paddle boating on the spring run and the St. Johns River. At the historic Old Spanish Sugar Mill Restaurant, guests can make their own pancakes at the table.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reduced backlogged prescribed fire acreage.
- Significant progress made on maintenance and control of exotic plants.
- Archaeological survey of picnic area revealed an undisturbed prehistoric shell midden containing animal bones, chert, beads, pottery, and bone pins.

Visitor Services

- Added a "Living With Alligators" interpretive program.
- Added two outdoor exhibits and a 1950s billboard interpreting the Florida tourist attraction era of the park's history.
- Established a Spring Festival featuring a car show and music.

Capital Improvements

- CSO funded installation of hand dryers in the restrooms to eliminate an annual use of 60 miles of paper towels.

Unit Name:	Deer Lake State Park
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Acres:	1,994.73	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

Southern magnolias, golden asters, woody goldenrod and scrub oaks can be seen in this coastal dune habitat of Deer Lake State Park. Rare plants such as gulf coast lupine, spoonflower, pitcher plants and Curtiss’ sand grass—one of the largest populations in Florida—are found in the park. A long boardwalk across the dunes offers easy access to the beach where visitors can picnic, swim and fish.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Constructed three low water crossings.
- Improved existing fire breaks and established boundary lines.
- Implemented beach mouse survey.

Visitor Services

- Installed interpretive displays

Capital Improvements

- Constructed ADA improvements.

Unit Name:	Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park
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Acres:	166.00	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2009
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Description:

One of the most popular seashore destinations in Naples, the park’s beach is popular for sunbathing, swimming, beachcombing, snorkeling and picnicking. Fishing at the beach along Wiggins Pass is another popular activity. Kayakers can enjoy paddling through estuaries and scuba divers can explore the hard bottom reef in the Gulf. The park provides 5 developed picnic areas, a boat ramp and an observation tower.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Coordinated with Collier County on Wiggins Pass dredging project to minimize impacts to park resources.

Capital Improvements

- Renovated boat ramp.
- Renovation of 6 bathhouses to meet ADA codes.
- Installed ADA chair lift at boat ramp.
- Davis Productivity award for implementation of new phone system.

Other

- Added 30 acres of submerged land on Gulf of Mexico to leased area.

Unit Name:	Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park
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Acres:	66.71	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

Devil's Millhopper is a National Natural Landmark. The sinkhole, a bowl-shaped cavity 120 feet deep, and the surrounding park land sit the midst of North Florida's sandy terrain and pine forests. The park's stepped boardwalk leads down to the bottom of the sink, through a miniature rain forest where small streams trickle down the steep slopes of the limestone sinkhole, disappearing through crevices in the ground. Visitors can learn more about this sinkhole and Florida's unique geology through interpretive displays at the park's visitor center.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Restoration of plant community by reduction of invasive hardwoods
- Reduced the park's prescribed fire backlog.

Unit Name:	Don Pedro Island State Park
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Acres:	245.12	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2001
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Description:

This beautiful little island is part of an extensive chain of barrier islands extending along the Gulf Coast between Knight Island and Little Gasparilla Island. Don Pedro Island State Park is accessible only by private boat. Boaters can tie up at the dock on the bay side of the island. Visitors enjoy sunbathing, swimming, snorkeling, shelling hiking, boating and surf fishing at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Muhley grass planting on the island to stabilize back-dune areas.
- Reduced backlogged prescribed fire acres at the land base.

Visitor Services

- Started ranger guided kayak tours.

Other

- Significantly increased volunteer hours donated to the park.

Unit Name:	Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park
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Acres:	2,023.47	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park offers miles of undeveloped beaches with ample opportunities for sunbathing, swimming, canoeing, boating, hiking, camping and nature study. Two boat ramps provide access to the bay for small boats, and anglers can fish off the beach or in the bay. The park includes two developed beach use areas with shelters and restroom, a 60-site family camping area and a primitive group camp.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Accomplished all prescribed burns, broke 98/99 burn record, no backlog
- Began restoration plan in slash pine community with Americorp
- 85,000 sea oats planted
- Trapping program initiated to reduce Coyote population

Visitor Services

- Partnered with community events / expanded park involvement in community events / Snow Bird Days & Oyster Spat festival
- Expanded services for visitors with disabilities
- Completed East Slough Trail Project / CSO grant – Greenways and Trails
- Bike racks added at 5 use areas
- Annual Fishing Tournament developed
- CSO expanded rental and resale items
- Expanded winter programs
- Mobi-Mat installed for beach accessibility

Capital Improvements

- ADA upgrades to 6 campsites
- Decks and windows replaced on residence

Other

- Reorganized CSO / Friends of State George Island to Friends of Franklin County State Parks Benefiting all parks managed by St. George Island State Park

Unit Name:	Dudley Farm Historic State Park
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Acres:	327.44	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

This park demonstrates the evolution of Florida farming from the 1850s to the mid-1940s. The property is unique in that it was owned and managed by three generations of the Dudley family, from its founding before the Civil War until the initial donation by Miss Myrtle Dudley to the state, in 1983. The homestead is an authentic working farm consisting of 18 buildings, including the family farmhouse with original furnishings, an 1880s kitchen outbuilding, a general store and post office and a functional cane syrup complex. The park has a visitor center, a picnic area and a nature trail.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Began upland pine forest restoration.
- Reduced burning backlogs.
- Increased crop production of both sugarcane and corn.

Visitor Services

- Increased interpretive programs from 3 to 5, improving adult-level education programs.
- Added cell phone tour, making the park more accessible for visitors of all abilities.
- Begun rotating themed displays of the Dudley Family Collection in the Visitor Center.

Capital Improvements

- Constructed a climate-controlled collections storage building.
- Improved the park's historic structures.

Other

- Created one new annual event.
- Established bee hives to increase crop production, add interpretive component and recreate historic beekeeping at farm.
- Improved revenue in FY 09-10 by taking our excess cattle to market for sale.
- Continued cataloging and photographing the entire Dudley Family Collection (6,000 items).

Unit Name:	Dunns Creek State Park
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Acres:	6302.63	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

This park is essentially undeveloped at this time. A picnic and hiking area is located on U.S. 17, north of Pomona Park. The mile-and-a-half hiking and bicycling trail takes visitors to the waters of Blue Pond. Improvements to establish public access to Dunn’s Creek and the main body of the park are underway.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reduced backlogged acreage of fire type communities.
- Designed a multi-phase timber harvest for over 900 acres of overgrown sand pine scrub and sandhill, assembled harvest contract and bid out. Work to begin in FY 2010-11.
- Surveyed for rare and endangered reptiles and amphibians in ephemeral ponds throughout the park and identified key gopher frog reproduction sites.
- Treated cogongrass infestations and removed other exotic plant species.
- Hired USDA to trap and remove feral hogs and coyotes.

Visitor Services

- Established new Event: Trail ride and poker run.

Capital Improvements

- Installed shell rock drive way and entrance road to support timber harvest and public access.

Other

- Removed cattle dip vat and contaminated soil.

Unit Name:	Econfina River State Park
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Acres:	4,528.26	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006
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Description:

Nestled along the northern Gulf Coast, this park protects a mosaic of diverse landscapes. The Econfina River meanders through pine flatwoods and oak-palm forests to broad expanses of salt marsh dotted with pine islands. Nature lovers can explore the scenic beauty by foot, bicycle or horseback on nine miles of wooded trails—or drift along the river in a kayak, canoe or boat. Picnicking and boat ramp facilities are provided by the park, and the park is a destination on the Florida Circumnavigation Paddling Trail.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Initiated the restoration of 57 acres of mesic flatwoods.
- Continued active feral hog removal program.

Unit Name:	Eden Gardens State Park
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Acres:	161.97	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2001
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Description:

Visitors can enjoy the grounds, gardens and picnic area at Eden Gardens State Park. The park is part of the estate owned in the 1800s by the Wesleys, a prominent family in the northwestern Florida timber trade. Natural areas in the park range from hammocks and flatwoods to flood plain swamps surrounded by magnolia, tupelo, sweet gum, bay and saw palmetto. The gardens and the Garden Pavilion are a popular venue for weddings and a variety of special events throughout the year.

Accomplishments:

Visitor Services

- Expanded recreational carrying capacity by the creation of picnic facilities, a kayak launch and parking. The park entrance drive was relocated to reduce conflicts with local traffic.
- Increases in attendance by: 14.9 percent for FY08-09 and 23.5 percent for FY09-10.
- Created three new interpretive programs with the Literacy Days Events (2 days), the School of the Soldier School Day and the reenactment of the Point Washington skirmish (3 days of interpretive events), and the Heritage Festival

Capital Improvements

- Improved schedules, procedures, and documentation for fertilization of garden areas and pruning rotations for the different species
- Connected to local sewer services for the ranger residence and volunteer RV sites.
- Implemented new energy conservation improvements

Other

- CSO member Virgie Thompson was Governor’s Point of Light Volunteer
- Creation of Heritage Day and Literacy Days
- Creation of School of the Soldier School Day
- Creation of the Point Washington Skirmish during the School of the Soldier reenactment (recreating a true historical event)

Unit Name:	Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park
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Acres:	6,055.22	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2007
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Description:

Wakulla Springs State Park is host to an abundance of wildlife, including alligators, turtles, deer and birds. Daily guided riverboat tours provide a close view of wildlife and glass bottom boat tours are offered when the water is clear. A nature trail offers a leisurely walk along the wooded areas of the park. The Wakulla Lodge was built in 1937 by financier Edward Ball and is open year round. It has 27 guest rooms, a full service dining room overlooking the spring, a gift shop, snack bar and meeting facilities.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Record number of burns completed and burn zones burned in 2008/2009; most acres ever burned in a 2 year period.
- Significant reduction of burning backlog acres.
- First aerial burn completed in the park was also the largest burn during the reporting period.
- Over 20 research projects ongoing at the park.
- Restoration of Cherokee Sink completed.

Visitor Services

- Expanded trail system.
- Enhanced restaurant and gift shop menus.
- Expanded interpretive programs at Wildlife Festival.

Capital Improvements

- ADA Restroom and guest rooms installed at Lodge.
- 275 kw generator installed at Lodge.
- Bridge built over Sally Ward Spring Run.

Unit Name:	Elie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park
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Acres:	200.25	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

Visitors can see West Indian manatees every day of the year from the Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park’s underwater observatory in the main spring. An elevated boardwalk allows visitors to view wildlife in their native habitats. With the exception of Lu, the African hippopotamus, the park has been converted to an outstanding native animal zoo since it was acquired from Citrus County in the late 1980’s. The park features a children’s education center, providing hands-on experiences about Florida’s environment. Tram and tour boat transportation to and from the main park is provided from the primary park entrance, café and gift shop located on U.S. 19.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Demolished and removed Jiffy Store building on Fishbowl Drive.

Visitor Services

- The new Felburn Wildlife Care Center and new otter, red wolf, spoonbill, panther, bobcat and whooping cranes were developed.
- Created new interpretive carts programs.
- Conducted YMCA and Nature Academy summer camps.

Capital Improvements

- Added observation decks to wolf exhibit, bird island and manatee pool.

Unit Name:	Estero Bay Preserve State Park
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Acres:	10,456.74	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

The Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve, administered by DEP's Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, was the first aquatic preserve established in Florida. Both the Aquatic Preserve and Estero Bay Preserve State Park protect the water, inlets and islands along 10 miles of Estero Bay. The preserve state park is home to a wide variety of wildlife, providing diverse opportunities for birdwatching and nature study. Visitors can canoe or kayak in the bay or on the Estero River. The park's miles of trails also allow access for hiking and bicycling to several areas around the bay.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Hydrological Restoration study made of Estero Scrub/Mullock Creek section of Preserve and treated exotic plants in Mullock Creek and Hendry Creek portions of the preserve as part of USFWS Grants.

Other

- Expanded park by 36 acres thru acquisition of Kagan Property along Hendry Creek using USFWS Grant.

Unit Name:	Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park
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Acres:	77,124.93	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2000
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Description:

Winding through the Florida Everglades is a narrow thread of forested swamp called the Fakahatchee Strand. Visitors can see some areas by driving through a portion of the park, or they can walk along a 2,000-foot-long boardwalk to experience the beauty of a magnificent old growth cypress forest.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Successfully pollinated the endangered Cowhorn orchid resulting in the production of seed pods. Propagation of young plants is ongoing, through a partnership with Atlanta Botanical Gardens.
- Treated 195,000 Brazilian pepper trees in Cypress and Wet Flatwoods communities.
- Ongoing participation in the Emerald Ash Borer monitoring project.
- Backlogged prescribed fire acres burned during FY 2009-10.

Visitor Services

- Developed new recreational and interpretive programs in the park.
- Expanded interpretive programs given at local schools to both elementary and secondary level students.
- Developed of a summer internship program.

Capital Improvements

- Developed two new volunteer campsites.
- Developed housing for Florida Park Police resident Law Enforcement Officer.

Other

- Created first annual event in the park, The Fakahatchee Safari, sponsored by the Friends of Fakahatchee Inc. to be held the last weekend in February each year.
- Acquired of 1227.21 acres of additional land.
- Expanded the volunteer season from two to 10 months out of the year.

Unit Name:	Falling Waters State Park
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Acres:	173.34	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2007
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Description:

Falling Waters State Park contains a unique waterfall where a stream cascades 100 feet into a sinkhole. Visitors are treated to an overlook of the falls from below the rim of the sinkhole on a boardwalk and observation deck. Swimming, fishing, hiking and family and primitive group camping are the recreational activities available at this northwestern Florida state park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Completed prescribed burning of all burn zones.
- Constructed boardwalk on trails to eliminate erosion issues.
- Increased exotic control measures throughout park.
- Cleaned debris from sinkholes.
- Monitored bat populations for habitat quality.

Visitor Services

- Increased programs to school groups both on- and off- site.
- Record visitation for annual event entitled "Legends and Lore".

Capital Improvements

- Replaced boardwalk near Falls and constructed overlook for view of Falls.
- Replaced swimming area restroom with new ADA compliant restroom.

Other

- Logged record number of volunteer hours for all phases of park operations.

Unit Name:	Fanning Springs State Park
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Acres:	198.37	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

Located on the Suwannee River, Fanning Springs produces about 65 million gallons of water daily, making it one of Florida's 33 first-magnitude springs. Swimming or snorkeling in the spring is the most attractive recreational activity offered by the park. Visitors also enjoy the picnic area, playground and a sandy volleyball court. A boardwalk and overlook provides a scenic view of the spring and river and a local outfitter provides canoe/kayak rentals from the park. Overnight accommodations are provided by the park's six vacation cabins. The town of Fanning Springs and the park are featured as a "hub" on the Suwannee River Wilderness Trail.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Relocated access to shallow water area of the springs and landscaped previous area to halt erosion.

Unit Name:	Faver-Dykes State Park
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Acres:	6,045.98	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

This tranquil park borders Pellicer Creek as it winds along Florida's east coast highways down to the Matanzas River. Pellicer Creek is a designated state canoe trail and visitors can rent canoes at the park. A full-facility campground is available for overnight stays.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Set record for acreage burned in both years of the reporting period.

Visitor Services

- Completed a new interpretive trail including interpretive kiosks and a trailhead, with primary emphasis on interpreting the cultural resources of the park.

Capital Improvements

- Completely remodeled campground bathhouse to meet ADA standards.

Unit Name:	Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park
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Acres:	.80	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

The Plaza was an essential element of the Spanish colonial town plan for the town of Fernandina. This site is named as a contributing property in the National Register of Historic Places' 1990 listing for the Old Town Fernandina Historic Site. The park contains the largest known undeveloped portion of the site of Spanish municipal and military activity dating from the late 1780s. Most of the original site is now an open grassy area designated by a State of Florida Historic Marker. Visitors can enjoy a leisurely picnic on the grass, with a view of Victorian era homes and the Amelia River

Unit Name:	Florida Caverns State Park
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Acres:	1,279.25	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006
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Description:

The only state park in Florida to offer cave tours to the public. The cave has dazzling formations of limestone stalactites, stalagmites, soda straws, flowstones and draperies. The Chipola River and a freshwater spring provide areas for swimming, fishing, canoeing and boating. The park also features a nine-hole, New Deal-era golf course set in beautiful rolling terrain.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Established new burn program.
- Designated a Park Services Specialist for Resource Management.
- Accomplished 95 percent of hardwood removal in management zone FCV-1 restoration.
- Developed interagency cooperation in activities such as burning, botany, archeology, ornithology.
- Began new cave mapping project in Boyer’s Cave.
- Reclaimed/cleared four fish hatchery ponds.
- Test park for the new Invasive Exotic Plant Database.
- Established a Gopher Tortoise monitoring program.

Visitor Services

- Started a new special event for Halloween as a safe alternative to trick or treating “Spirits of the Caverns.”
- Created a new cave tour video.
- Started an annual “Earth Day” event.

Capital Improvements

- Completed the restoration of the “Blue Hole Swimming Area.”
- Rehabilitated Fish Hatchery historic structures.

Other

- Eliminated the use of any batteries in conducting cave tours, eliminating a source of hazardous waste produced by the park.

Unit Name:	Forest Capital Museum State Park
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Acres:	13.93	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002
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Description:

The museum celebrates the heritage of Florida’s forest industry. The heart of the museum is dedicated to longleaf pines and the 5,000 products manufactured from them. The 50-plus-year-old longleaf pines growing on the museum grounds provide a majestic canopy and create an enjoyable walking trail for visitors. A museum, cracker homestead and picnic area are the public facilities provided by the state park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Removed beetle infested trees; removed water oak trees from around ranger’s residence.
- Removed exotic plants: lantana, Chinese privet and Japanese honeysuckle.
- Treated homestead for termites.

Visitor Services

- Improved accessibility for visitors throughout the park
- Developed a audio-visual presentations about the park’s 1863 cracker homestead.
- Acquired a genealogy of Wiley W. Whiddon’s family, the homestead’s original owner.

Capital Improvements

- Installed energy efficient lighting.
- Replaced restroom fixtures in compliance with ADA standards.

Other

- Worked with the City and County to host five annual festivals.
- Hosted the 4-H Club’s annual Agricultural Day.
- Hosted numerous school group tours and events including “Taylor County Pre-K’s “Thanksgiving in the Park” and Perry Primary’s “Egg Hunt in the Park.”
- Annually host “Literacy Day” celebration in the park
- Park Services Specialist Jim Greist received the Division’s Public Service Award.

Unit Name:	Fort Clinch State Park
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Acres:	1,436.44	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

Fort Clinch is one of the best-preserved 19th century forts in the United States. Daily tours with period re-enactors depicting garrison life bring the fort alive for visitors. Sunbathing, swimming and beachcombing are popular activities at the beach. Anglers can fish from the pier or take advantage of excellent surf fishing. Hikers and bicyclists can enjoy a six-mile trail through the park. Two family campgrounds and a three primitive group camps provide overnight accommodations at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Eradicated Brazilian pepper throughout the park.
- Beach re-nourishment project to increase nesting habitat for shore birds was implemented.

Visitor Services

- New interpretive programming developed.
- Partnered with Wild Amelia Nature Festival with several park-sponsored events.
- Continued to provide recreational activities to more than 200,000 visitors annually.
- Increased accessibility at Fort Clinch with ground stabilization and movable ramps.

Capital Improvements

- Renovated museum and interpretive exhibits
- Renovated pier facilities to meet all ADA specifications

Other

- Increased total volunteer base to more than 250 volunteers and total volunteer hours to 15,111 for FY 09/10.

Unit Name:	Fort Cooper State Park
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Acres:	737.68	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

The park’s diverse natural areas provide a refuge for many plants and animals, including threatened and endangered species. Fishing in Lake Holathlikaha is a popular activity; swimming is available when the lake level is high enough. Private boats are not allowed on the lake, but paddleboat rentals are available. Park visitors can also enjoy the picnic facilities, a recreation hall and primitive group campground.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Burned a record number of acres.
- Ground penetrating radar and GPS investigation of the location of Fort Cooper was completed.

Other

- Introduced a new special event for Flag Day.
- Friends of Fort Cooper Inc. renovated Recreation Hall and purchased and installed a video monitoring system in the park office.

Unit Name:	Fort George Island Cultural State Park
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Acres:	787.19	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

Fort George Island was named for a 1736 fort built to defend the southern flank of Georgia when it was a colony, although the location of the fort on the island has never been confirmed. A key attraction of the park is the restored Ribault Club. Once an exclusive resort, it is now a visitor center with meeting space available for special functions. Behind the club, small boats, canoes and kayaks can be launched on the tidal waters of the Ft. George River. Today's visitors come for boating, fishing, off-road bicycling and hiking. Miles of natural-surface trails allow visitors to tour the historic island and to reach the Kingsley Plantation National Historic Site, located at the northwestern corner of the island. A rich, multi-layered collection of cultural resources and outstanding scenic beauty make Ft. George Island Cultural State Park a unique experience for visitors of all ages and interests.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Partnered with archaeologists from University of Florida and University of North Florida to conduct archaeological assessments.

Visitor Services

- Performed the Universal Trail Assessment Process on all park trails.
- Improvement in accessibility to facilities and resources and increased staff awareness of ADA barriers.

Other

- Established new special event: CSO Fall Festival Fundraiser.
- NPS and FPS Archaeological Weekend event established.

Unit Name:	Fort Mose Historic State Park
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Acres:	41.46	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

Although nothing remains of the fort itself, this site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1994 for its importance in American history. Fort Mose was the first free African-American community in North America. Visitors may view the site from a boardwalk and stop by the park's visitor center gain an understanding of the dramatic story of the Spanish Governor's offer of freedom to enslaved persons in English Colonial America, in the early 1700's. A covered picnic pavilion is available, and a series of interpretive features are planned for the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Accelerated exotic plant removal with Bureau of Invasive Plant Management grant.

Visitor Services

- Interpretive programs "Colonial Cooking" "Historic Gardening" "Musket Drill" "Layers of Life archaeology program" initiated.

Capital Improvements

- Constructed museum interpretive displays.

Other

- Established a new event: "Battle of Bloody Mose" to be held annually.

Unit Name:	Fort Pierce Inlet State Park
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Acres:	1,140.77	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006
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Description:

The shores and coastal waters at this park provide an abundance of recreational opportunities. Visitors can enjoy swimming, snorkeling, surfing, scuba diving, beachcombing and picnicking. Jack Island Preserve, located one mile north of the park, has trails for hiking, bicycling and nature study.

Unit Name:	Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park
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Acres:	56.01	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1973, Florida’s southernmost state park is popular its interpretation of United States military history and for recreation. Visitors can enjoy picnicking, swimming, snorkeling and fishing. Canoes and kayaks can be launched in a designated area. Visitors can also enjoy a short nature trail and bicycling within the park.

Unit Name:	Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park
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Acres:	346.42	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006
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Description:

Rocky Bayou, the main feature of the park, is the trailing arm of Choctawhatchee Bay and is popular for boating and fishing. A double-lane boat ramp makes this one of the best boat-launching locations on the bay, where both freshwater and saltwater fish are found. Other opportunities for recreation include hiking, bicycling, picnicking, canoeing and wildlife viewing. A well-shaded campground is available for full-facility camping.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Restored Puddin Head Lake back to a steephead stream.
- Decreased the amount of erosion along Rocky Bayou by stabilizing multiple areas.
- Mapped all known gopher tortoise burrows.
- Increased exotic animal removal by targeting coyotes.

Visitor Services

- Created a new trail to connect the day use area to the trail head located in the campground
- Doubled the amount of environmental education programs offered to the visiting public.

Unit Name:	Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach
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Acres:	133.54	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006
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Description:

At Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area, the beach is the most popular feature of the park, where visitors enjoy swimming, sunbathing or beachcombing. The only beachfront family camping area in the state park system perches on the dunes overlooking the beach. Boaters and canoeists can launch from the park’s boat ramp on the Intracoastal Waterway, and picnicking is provided adjacent to the boat basin.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Exceeded exotic plant removal targets with the assistance of The Nature Conservancy and FPS AmeriCorps teams.
- Continued participation in the FWC sea turtle index beach monitoring program
- Flagler and Volusia Audubon Society members conducted bi-monthly bird surveys.

Visitor Services

- Organized and Presented the “First Annual Gamble Rogers Memorial Celebration” a new special event which honor’s the memory of the park’s namesake
- Conducted the “Get Outdoors and Learn” event, an on site education program for 60 second graders from the local elementary school.

Other

- Received a Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council grant to conduct a series of Invasive and Non Native Plant Workshops and exotic removal work days.
- Increased volunteer participation at the park to include regularly-scheduled beach clean ups, trail maintenance and exotic removal plant work days.
- Partnered with Flagler County *Experience Works* program which results in three part time employees at no cost to the park.

Unit Name:	Gasparilla Island State Park
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Acres:	127.24	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002
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Description:

Separated from the mainland by Charlotte Harbor and Pine Island Sound, Gasparilla Island is part of a chain of Gulf Coast barrier islands. Visitors to the state park can enjoy swimming, snorkeling, fishing and nature studies. Two picnic and beach use areas offer pavilions for shade and scenic views of the surrounding water, and the historic Gasparilla Lighthouse and Museum offer interpretation of the region's rich maritime history.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Enhances the park's exotic plant control and management program.

Visitor Services

- Began weekly ranger-guided tours.

Capital Improvements

- Acquired a grant from the TDC to build a new bath house for the beach use area.

Other

- Completed boardwalk replacement project through grant from with the CSO

Unit Name:	George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park
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Acres:	109.51	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

Located in between Duval and Nassau counties, this mile-long, fishing bridge spans Nassau Sound and provides access to one of the best fishing areas in Northeast Florida. Anglers catch a variety of fish, including whiting, jacks, drum and tarpon. The fishing bridge is open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Restrooms and picnic tables are the amenities provided for the park’s visitors. Access to the bridge is through Amelia Island State Park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Established a Diamondback Terrapin Monitoring Program with University of North Florida.
- Establishment of Closure Areas to protect nesting birds and turtles.

Visitor Services

- Improvement in accessibility levels to facilities and resources as well as increased staff awareness of ADA barrier

Other

- Hosted Kid’s Fishing Clinic with Fort Clinch State Park and FWC in 2009

Unit Name:	Grayton Beach State Park
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Acres:	2,162.31	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002
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Description:

At Grayton Beach State Park, the beach provides an idyllic setting for swimming, sunbathing and surf fishing. Visitors can paddle a canoe or kayak on scenic Western Lake to get a closer look at a salt marsh ecosystem. A boat ramp provides access to the lake’s brackish waters for both freshwater and saltwater fishing. Hikers and bicyclists can enjoy more than four miles of trails through pine flatwoods. A family campground and vacation cabins are provided for overnight stays at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Constructed seven low water crossings, improved existing fire breaks and established park boundary lines.
- Burned 200 acres of the park that had never been burned before.
- Implemented beach mouse survey.
- Conducted a large scale sea oat planting.

Visitor Services

- Established in-park bicycle rentals.
- Installed new interpretive displays.

Capital Improvements

- Expanded family campground and constructed a new ranger station.

Other

- Earned Green Lodging status.

Unit Name:	Haw Creek Preserve State Park
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Acres:	3,061.43	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

The park contains seven distinct natural communities, including forests, hammocks, flatwoods, marshes, swamps and a blackwater stream. Anglers find this remote spot a great place to fish. Access to the park is by boat only.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- More than doubled goal for acres of exotic plant treatment.

Visitor Services

- Continued efforts to direct visitors to the park by constructing and maintaining a kiosk with orientation and interpretive information at the nearby County boat ramp.

Unit Name:	Henderson Beach State Park
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Acres:	219.01	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2001
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Description:

White sugar sand beaches and more than 6,000 feet of scenic shoreline border the emerald waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Boardwalks provide access to the beach for swimming, sunbathing and fishing, while protecting the fragile coastal dunes. Hiking along the nature trail provides visitors a rare glimpse of the coastal dune ecosystem and abundant wildlife.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Implemented a large dune re-nourishment project.
- Established new fire break to help protect campground in the event of a wildfire.
- Increased exotic animal removal targeting coyotes.

Visitor Services

- Doubled the amount of environmental education programs offered to the visiting public.

Capital Improvements

- Constructed new beach use area and expanded the park entrance station.
- Constructed an emergency entrance from Hwy. 98 to the campground road to provide access for fire suppression equipment and evacuation of campers in the case of a wildfire

Unit Name:	Highlands Hammock State Park
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Acres:	9,251.24	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2007
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Description:

Highlands Hammock State Park is one of Florida’s oldest parks, opening to the public in 1931. The park was established by local citizens and was subsequently built under sponsorship by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Many visitors enjoy bicycling the scenic three-mile loop drive or hiking along the park’s nine trails. The boardwalk nature trail through the heart of the park’s hydric hammock provides one of the Florida state park system’s most unique and fascinating interpretive experiences. Picnicking, family, group and equestrian camping and ranger-guided tours of the park are other popular activities.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Significantly reduced backlogged prescribed fire acreage
- Monitoring programs were established or continued for laurel wilt disease, Emerald ash borers, bromeliads, Chrysopsis highlandsensis, Florida scrub-jays and exotic Dianella lily.
- Completed an erosion control/cutthroat seep restoration project.

Visitor Services

- New interpretive programs- Best of Times/Worst of Times (living history), Exploration Station (hands on educational display) and ranger talks/presentations were developed.

Capital Improvements

- A historic preservation project for CCC era buildings was approved and funded

Other

- Created new DVDs focusing on CCC-era history in the park (CCC Chapter)
- Five festivals, twelve outdoor concerts and eighteen 5K/10K/Half Marathon events were held during the reporting period, including the largest 5K race in Highlands County.
- Hosted Volunteer Florida Commission meeting at the park.

Unit Name:	Hillsborough River State Park
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Acres:	3,789.00	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

Hillsborough River State Park is one of the original state parks in Florida, developed in 1936-1937 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. This park is divided by the swiftly-flowing Hillsborough River, and the river provides opportunities for fishing, canoeing and kayaking. Hikers can walk miles along four nature trails. The Wetlands Restoration Trail accommodates both bicyclists and hikers. Family camping, primitive group camping and picnicking round out the activities available to the park's visitors

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- A park-wide hydrological restoration project was funded through SWFWMD.
- Seven CCC structures were rehabilitated.
- Eleven burn zones were brought into maintenance condition.
- Five Habitat Restoration Plans/Checklists were developed and implemented.

Visitor Services

- Installed trailhead exhibits for Florida and Baynard Trail.
- Developed additional CCC era interpretive programming.

Capital Improvements

- Implemented a Cyclical Maintenance Program, for which the park received a Davis Productivity Award.

Other

- Recycling Program expanded. Notable mention from Davis Productivity Awards.
- Developed Candlelight Christmas Program at Fort Foster along with year round Garrison Weekends

Unit Name:	Honeymoon Island State Park
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Acres:	2,810.16	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2007
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Description:

The pioneers called it Hog Island, but it became Honeymoon Isle in 1939 when a New York developer built 50 palm-thatched bungalows for honeymooners. Today, more visitors arrive at this park than at any other state park in Florida. The park provides beach swimming and picnicking areas, nature trails, birdwatching along the northwestern shoreline, an interpretive center, and regular ferry services to nearby Caladesi Island State Park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- The first eagles nesting on island were recorded in 2008, with one chick fledged.
- A bird steward program was initiated to provide increased shorebird protection.
- Five new interpretive programs were developed in FY 2008-09 and 6 new programs were developed in FY 2009-10.

Other

- Honeymoon Island state Park recorded 21,054 volunteer hours in FY 2009-10
- Park Rangers received the 2009 Division Team Award

Unit Name:	Hontoon Island State Park
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Acres:	1,648.16	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

The island is accessible only by private boat or park ferry. Evidence of Native American habitation over thousands of years can be witnessed as visitors hike through the park. Visitors can enjoy boating, canoeing and fishing.

Accomplishments:

Capital Improvements

- Improved the wastewater treatment system in the park.
- Converted facilities to energy-efficient lighting.

Other

- Volunteers constructed a universally-accessible walkway between the main building and the picnic facilities.

Unit Name:	Hugh Taylor Birch State Park
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Acres:	175.24	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006
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Description:

A short walk from beachside shops and condominiums, this park is an oasis of tropical hammocks—a gift from Hugh Taylor Birch to Florida’s citizens and visitors. Visitors can enjoy beach activities and canoeing, fishing, bicycling, skating and hiking. A group camp provides urban youth an opportunity to camp in a natural area in the heart of the city.

Unit Name:	Ichetucknee Springs State Park
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Acres:	2,542.12	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2000
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Description:

The crystalline Ichetucknee River flows six miles through shaded hammocks and wetlands before it joins the Santa Fe River. The upper three miles of the river and its headsprings are protected by Ichetucknee Springs State Park. In addition to tubing the river (between Memorial Day and Labor Day), visitors can enjoy picnicking, snorkeling, scuba diving, canoeing, swimming, hiking and wildlife viewing. White-tailed deer, raccoons, wild turkeys, wood ducks and great blue herons can be seen from the river.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Continuation of Water Lettuce hand-removal program to avoid chemical treatment in the river.
- Created the Ichetucknee/ O’Leno / Santa Fe Christmas Bird Count (National Audubon Society) to monitor bird population trends at Ichetucknee and O’Leno State Parks.
- Continued Biannual Submerged Aquatic Vegetation monitoring in Ichetucknee River to assist with tubing carrying capacity management.
- Spring run clarity and brown-out monitoring studies associated with changes in Suwannee River levels were implemented.
- Conducted planning and site preparation to plant 20 to 30 acres of longleaf pine as part of a federal stimulus program.
- Implemented an FWC grant to treat invasive exotic plants.

Visitor Services

- Established LIFE site and Partnership with Ft. White Middle and High Schools.

Unit Name:	Indian Key Historic State Park
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Acres:	110.49	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2000
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Description:

Indian Key became the first county seat for Dade County. This tiny island was the site of a lucrative business—salvaging cargo from shipwrecks in the Florida Keys until it was destroyed by Chief Chekika and his warriors in August, 1840. Visitors can enjoy swimming, sunbathing, hiking, canoeing, kayaking, boating and fishing at the park. Ferry service to the park is provided by a nearby private business.

Unit Name:	Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park
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Acres:	544.08	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

Located on a barrier island south of Melbourne, this preserve was purchased primarily to protect the watershed of the Indian River Lagoon. The site's mangrove wetlands and salt marshes provide breeding, nursery and feeding areas for a variety of organisms. This site is currently undergoing an aggressive restoration program to remove exotic invasive plants and reintroduce native species.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Coordinated with SJRWMD and contractor for wetlands mitigation project in the park.
- Improved 128 acres of habitat through a soil remediation project to remove copper (from citrus grove management) from the soil.
- A Phase 1 archeological survey was conducted on the former grove area.

Unit Name:	John D. MacArthur Beach State Park
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Acres:	437.57	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

In the 1970s businessman John D. MacArthur donated the land for this park to preserve a subtropical coastal habitat, much of which had already been lost to urban sprawl. Visitors can swim, picnic and surf at the beach; scuba dive and snorkel. Canoeing and kayaking are offered on the park's interior lagoon, and around Munyon Island in Lake Worth, off the park's western shoreline. Boat-in picnicking facilities and docking are planned for broader access to Munyon Island in the future. A world class visitor center and environmental education facility has made the park a valuable resource for the local schools.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Conducted an exotic plant eradication project on beach dune.
- Conducted native planting project on beach dunes.
- Conducted native planting projects on Munyon Island.
- Working to establish an internal combustion engine restriction zone in the environmentally sensitive waters between Munyon Island and the barrier island shoreline.
- Conducted the first official Great American Fish Count.
- Recorded 922 sea turtle nests in the 2008/09 nesting season.
- Recorded a record number of Leatherback sea turtle nests.
- Released a park-raised Loggerhead sea turtle in St. Lucie County.

Visitor Services

- Began construction of new Environmental Education Center.
- Began construction of boat docking facility on Munyon Island.

Other

- The park's CSO membership surpassed 1000 and the active volunteer base at the park surpassed 250.
- A volunteer project to construct a visitor access ramp to the existing Nature Center saved \$30,000.

Unit Name:	John Gorrie Museum State Park
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Acres:	1.25	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

A young physician named John Gorrie moved to Apalachicola in the early 1800s when it was a prominent port of trade, commerce and shipping in Florida. He became a pioneer in the field of air conditioning and refrigeration by inventing a machine that made ice, and received the first U.S. Patent for mechanical refrigeration in 1851. A replica of his ice-making machine is on display at the museum, as well as exhibits chronicling the colorful history of Apalachicola, which played an important role in Florida’s economic development.

Accomplishments:

Visitor Services

- Expanded involvement with community events.
- Established Ice Days event working with City of Apalachicola.

Other

- Establish volunteer support program.
- Reorganized CSO to benefit all parks managed by St. George Island State Park.

Unit Name:	John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park
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Acres:	63,809.99	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

The first undersea park in the United States, John Pennekamp encompasses approximately 70 nautical square miles. Visitors can enjoy diving or snorkeling through the coral reefs, canoeing, kayaking, hiking, picnicking and swimming. A family camping area offers overnight accommodations at the park's land base on Key Largo.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Annual mangrove planting project installed a total of 2,175 mangrove propagules in 7 boat accident scars in North and South Sound Creeks.

Unit Name:	John U. Lloyd Beach State Park
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Acres:	310.77	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2001
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Description:

Perfect for a day at the beach or a family picnic, this park provides an abundance of recreational activities. Visitors will enjoy fishing, surf casting, canoeing, swimming, nature study, boating and picnicking.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- The park’s successful exotic removal efforts have resulted in the reoccurrence of a highly endangered species, *Jacquemontia reclinata*.
- Planted approximately 100,000 sea oats.
- Staff was involved in the “Priority Setting Workgroup” with NOAA to assist in formulation of a plan to manage the coral reefs of Florida.

Visitor Services

- The park was honored with the installation of a historical landmark plaque for its historical significance as an African-American beach when segregation was the rule in Florida.

Capital Improvements

- Replace boat ramp wood materials with recycled plastic wood and concrete piles.
- Modified nine parking lots to meet ADA requirements.

Other

- Worked with Nova Southeastern University to provide solar powered energy throughout the park in the near future.
- Worked with Nova Southeastern University and the City of Hollywood to turn over our sewer force main to the city for ownership and maintenance.
- Worked with Broward County, Port Everglades, and Corps of Engineers to resolve erosion problems.
- The park was instrumental in securing support from Port Everglades for the reduction of lighting effects on nesting sea turtles.
- Hosted a “Living Green Fair” attracting over 10,000 participants.
- Earth Day events are conducted yearly with tree donations and plantings.

Unit Name:	Jonathan Dickinson State Park
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Acres:	11,468.62	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2000
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Description:

Located just south of Stuart, this park teems with wildlife in 13 natural communities. The Loxahatchee River, Florida’s first federally designated Wild and Scenic River, runs through the park. Visitors can enjoy paved and off-road biking, equestrian and hiking trails. Boating, canoeing and kayaking along the river are also great ways to see the park. A tour boat provides transportation to the unique Trapper Nelson historic site.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Continued Jay Watch monitoring program as part of a statewide program.
- Augmented populations of Dancing Lady Orchids.
- Completed report on post-2009 burn assessment of Four Petal Paw Paw patch.
- Inventoried and assessed 75 percent of listed cultural sites.
- Continued participation in Loxahatchee River restoration.
- Monitored a variety of wildlife on the Loxahatchee River as part of the Loxahatchee River Science Plan efforts.

Visitor Services

- Twelve new interpretive programs instituted.
- Began improvements to learning environment of classrooms.

Capital Improvements

- Completed construction of new riverfront facilities.
- Completed reconstruction of 90-site Pine Grove Campground.
- Installed new volunteer campsites with full utility hookups.
- Continued progress on accessibility improvements throughout park.

Other

- In FY 08-09, volunteers contributed 9493.5 man-hours, and 10,573.50 in FY 09-10.

Unit Name:	Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park
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Acres:	32.69	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

This antebellum mansion was home to Major Robert Gamble and headquarters of an extensive sugar plantation. Today, the mansion is furnished in the style of a successful mid-19th century plantation. Guided tours of the house are given and there are picnic tables on the grounds.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Removed exotic vegetation from canals along the northern and eastern park boundary, and a maintenance program was developed with the County.
- Installed a new fence at the Sugar Mill Ruins to keep feral pigs off the site.

Visitor Services

- The Park CSO formed an interior design committee to oversee the replacement of deteriorating fabrics and textiles, to be funded by the CSO

Capital Improvements

- National Park Service specialists replaced all windows in the north wing of the mansion and stabilized the west wall.

Unit Name:	Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park
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Acres:	53,765.68	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

This 54,000-acre preserve protects one of the largest remaining stretches of Florida dry prairie, home to an array of endangered plants and animals. Visitors can enjoy sweeping vistas of grasslands reminiscent of the Great Plains of the Midwest. More than 100 miles of dirt roads allow hikers, bicyclists and equestrians to explore prairies, wetlands and shady hammocks. Family and equestrian campgrounds provide overnight accommodations for the adventurous visitor.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Eliminated backlogged burn acreage and continued aggressive burn program.
- Park volunteers conducted surveys on arthropods and expanded the species list for the preserve.

Visitor Services

- Developed an interactive computer program that helps visitors ID butterflies, birds, and common wildflowers found in the preserve.
- Developed an 'on demand' computer video on the history on the land.

Unit Name:	Koreshan State Historic Site
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Acres:	163.58	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

Throughout its history, Florida has welcomed pioneers of all kinds. The followers of Cyrus Teed founded the Koreshan community on the banks of the Estero River, south of Fort Myers, in 1894. The community was created as a utopian, post-Christian philosophical association based on revelations experienced by Dr. Teed. Of the many unique beliefs of the group was the idea that the earth is a hollow sphere, and "We live inside." Today, visitors can tour the historic community, camp fish, picnic, boat and hike at the park. Both ranger- and self-guided tours of the settlement are available. A boat ramp and canoe rentals are available. For overnight stays, the park has a full-facility campground.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Set new record for most acres burned in a year.

Visitor Services

- With the support of CSO, the park introduced a new interpretive program ("Cowboy Cooking") and a new event ("A Taste of History").
- Improvements for ADA access to Planetary Court and Large Machine Shop were made in the Historic Settlement.

Other

- The "Ghost Walk" event in 2009 won the statewide best CSO event award.

Unit Name:	Lafayette Blue Springs State Park
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Acres:	702.16	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

Visitors can take a dip in this first magnitude spring, walk across the natural limestone bridge that crosses the spring run flowing into the Suwannee River or picnic under the oaks with their swaying Spanish moss; fish or canoe on the Suwannee River or stay in one of the park's rental cabins. Bicycling, hiking and wildlife viewing are favorite pastimes for visitors.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Exotic plant mapping project completed.
- Implemented feral hog removal program.

Visitor Services

- New interpretive programs developed.
- New interpretive exhibits designed for the spring.

Capital Improvements

- New day use and support facilities constructed.

Other

- Enhanced volunteer program.

Unit Name:	Lake Griffin State Park
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Acres:	558.84	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

This park is home to one of the state’s largest live oak trees. A short trail near the park entrance takes visitors to the mammoth oak tree. The Dead River connects the park to Lake Griffin, where visitors can enjoy camping, picnicking, boating, canoeing and fishing. Visitors can observe the park’s wildlife while picnicking or strolling along the half-mile nature trail.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reduced prescribed burn backlog.
- Exceeded annual target for exotic plant removals.
- Discovered existence in park of U.S. listed threatened species – Florida sand skink.

Visitor Services

- Established new special event - Children’s Fishing Clinic – Maximum attendance achieved three years in a row.
- Increased quantity of interpretive programs by 10 percent.
- Conducted annual Halloween Spook-tacular event that broke the one-day park attendance records two years in a row.

Other

- Reduced non-campground energy costs by 21 percent by use of electric vehicles.
- Increased volunteer staff by 30 percent.
- Park Manager received Davis Productivity Award for cost savings on the purchase of FEMA travel trailers.

Unit Name:	Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park
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Acres:	204.94	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

The site protected by this archaeological state park was part of what is now known as the "Southeastern Ceremonial Complex", encompassing six earthen temple mounds and one possible burial mound dating from the Mississippian Period, ca. 1100 to 1500. After enjoying interpretive graphics about the mounds, visitors can hike along nature trails that wind past the remains of an 1800s grist mill or picnic on an open grassy area near the largest mound.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Acquired new funding for exotic species control and management.

Capital Improvements

- Constructed new boardwalk system on Butler Mill Nature trail.
- State wide artifact storage facility completed.

Unit Name:	Lake June-in-Winter Scrub State Park
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Acres:	845.60	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

This park protects one of the state’s most endangered natural communities—sand scrub—often called “Florida’s desert.” This relatively new park is still in development and best suited to those seeking a remote wilderness experience and nature study. Visitors can hike along the white sand fire lanes, walk a half-mile nature trail, fish from the lakeshore or launch a canoe or kayak onto the lake.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Continued monitoring of Florida scrub-jays and monitoring and mapping of imperiled plant species.
- Introduced a feral hog removal program.

Unit Name:	Lake Kissimmee State Park
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Acres:	5,893.13	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

Florida's Cracker heritage comes alive with living history demonstrations of the early Florida 'cow hunters' in an 1876-era cow camp. Visitors enjoy boating, canoeing and fishing on Lake Kissimmee. Nature students can hike over 13 miles of trails to observe and study the abundant plant and animal life. Six miles of trails are available to equestrians. Family camping and primitive group camping provide overnight accommodations in the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reduced backlogged prescribed fire acreage.

Other

- Nearly tripled number of volunteer hours during the reporting period.

Unit Name:	Lake Louisa State Park
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Acres:	4,407.77	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

This park is noted for its beautiful lakes, rolling hills and scenic landscapes. Lake Louisa, the largest in a chain of 13 lakes, is designated an Outstanding Florida Waterway. Visitors can enjoy fishing, hiking and canoeing. Primitive camping facilities are available for equestrians, and family and primitive group camping and vacation cabins round out the park's overnight accommodations.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reduced backlogged burn areas by 50 percent.
- Continued aggressive exotic plant maintenance and control program.
- Continued long-term sandhill restoration program in relict orange grove areas of the park.

Visitor Services

- Park attendance increased 20 percent.
- Added new recreational opportunities in the form of kayak rentals.

Capital Improvements

- Completed phase I study for photovoltaic sustainability.
- Enhanced visual presentation of all park buildings.
- Achieved Green Lodging Certification in 2009.

Other

- Recorded a total of 16,000 volunteer hours.
- Hosted 3 new CSO events including a 5k, Obstacle Trail Challenge and a Field Day

Unit Name:	Lake Manatee State Park
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Acres:	548.78	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

Lake Manatee State Park extends along three miles of the south shore of Lake Manatee, which serves as a water reservoir for Manatee and Sarasota counties. The lake offers excellent freshwater fishing, and visitors can enjoy swimming, canoeing and kayaking. Family camping and trails round out the recreational opportunities offered at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Initiated a feral hog removal program.
- Conducted mechanical fuel reduction measures to advance the park's prescribed fire program.

Visitor Services

- Initiated park rental of canoes.

Unit Name:	Lake Talquin State Park
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Acres:	551.53	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

In 1927 the Jackson Bluff Dam was constructed on the Ochlockonee River to produce hydroelectric power. The waters held back by the dam formed Lake Talquin, which now offers outstanding recreational opportunities for fishermen, boaters, canoeists and kayakers. Visitors can enjoy nature walks, picnicking, boating and canoeing at this small state park located on the southern shoreline of the lake. The large pavilion and cooking shelter at the picnic area make Lake Talquin State Park a destination for family reunions and other large group events.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Restored seven acres of sandhill natural community.

Visitor Services

- Replaced seven hundred feet of boardwalk along the bluff at Lake Talquin.

Unit Name:	Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park
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Acres:	188.20	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006
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Description:

Visitors to this archaeological site will see Florida’s tallest Native American ceremonial mound. The 46-foot mound was built between 1,100 and 1,800 years ago. The park offers picnicking, birding and hiking. A nature trail winds around the perimeter of the ceremonial mound.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Restoration of the mound complex by removing trees and vegetation from the mounds system. Park staff work with the Department of State, Division of Historical Resources to implement a long-term plan of the management of the mound complex.

Visitor Services

- Nomination of Letchworth-Love Mounds Archeological State Park for the National Register of Historic Sites by the Florida Department of Historical Resources staff.
- Comprehensive improvements made in interpretive displays.

Capital Improvements

- Initial park development completed with restroom and parking lot improvement project.

Unit Name:	Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park
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Acres:	10,817.65	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2000
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Description:

The West Indian hardwood hammock that thrives on this island was once common on most of Florida's upper keys. Most of these forests have been lost to development on other islands. There are no self-guided tours of the island forest. The park is accessible by boat, canoe or kayak. Interpretation of the Matheson House and trails through the hammock are the featured activities for visitors to the island.

Unit Name:	Little Manatee River State Park
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Acres:	2,416.40	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

The Little Manatee River begins in a swampy area near the town of Fort Lonesome and flows almost 40 miles before emptying into Tampa Bay. Visitors to Little Manatee River State park can fish along the banks of the river, canoe, hike or horseback. Family and equestrian camping areas, a primitive group camp, a canoe/kayak launch and trails are provided at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Established annual Florida Scrub Jay survey.
- Restoring natural communities through mechanical treatments.
- Monitoring water quality through grant from Tampa Bay Estuary program
- Constructed urban interface fire breaks

Capital Improvements

- Widened 6 bridges on hiking trail to improve emergency access

Unit Name:	Little Talbot Island State Park
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Acres:	1,795.30	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

Little Talbot Island is one of the few remaining undeveloped barrier islands in Northeast Florida. Maritime forests, desert-like dunes and undisturbed salt marshes on the western side of the island allow hours of nature study and relaxation. The diverse habitats in the park host a wealth of wildlife. Other popular activities are hiking, swimming, canoeing, and surfing. A popular beach use area on the Atlantic and a family camping area are the recreational facilities provided at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Seasonal closures of areas on the beach have resulted in the establishment of nesting colonies of imperiled shorebird species.
- Established and actively participated in the Timucuan Shorebird Working Group.
- Planted approximately 150,000 sea oats.
- Created a database for shorebird surveys and entered 13 years of data.
- Initiated the use of bird decoys to attract nesting individuals/colonies.

Visitor Services

- Performed Universal Trail Assessment Process on all park trails
- Implemented park-wide improvements in accessibility to facilities and park resources and increased staff awareness of ADA barriers.

Unit Name:	Long Key State Park
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Acres:	983.65	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

The Spanish named this island “Cayo Vivora” or Rattlesnake Key because its shape resembles a snake with its jaws open. Today, visitors can explore this island by canoeing through a chain of lagoons or hiking two trails. The Golden Orb Trail leads visitors through five natural communities to an observation. Family camping and camping platforms along the shoreline make the park a destination for drive-in and paddle-in campers.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- The last of the park’s Australian Pines were removed from the campground and a large replanting of native species followed.

Unit Name:	Lovers Key State Park
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Acres:	1,397.48	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

At Lovers Key State Park, the two-mile long beach is accessible by boardwalk or tram and is popular for shelling, swimming, picnicking and sunbathing. Black Island has more than five miles of multi-use trails for hiking and bicycling. Anglers and boaters can launch their vessels from the park's boat ramp.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Observed a record shorebird nesting season (August, 2008).
- All exotic plant species are at a maintenance level in all areas of the park.

Visitor Services

- Created the annual Friends of Lovers Key Nature Program Series, which includes eleven unique, in-depth workshops and experiential learning programs.

Capital Improvements

- The park boat ramp area was improved via a project to dredge the boat basin and renovate the floating docks that service the ramp.

Other

- Park volunteer Pamela Jones-Morton received the Governor's Points of Light award in January, 2009 for her continued service to Lovers Key State Park.
- The park CSO (Friends of Lovers Key) continues to raise funds towards the future construction of a Visitor Center. Funds raised to-date total over \$70,000.

Unit Name:	Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site
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Acres:	10.00	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002
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Description:

This ancient Native American site was the first in Florida to be designated a State Archaeological Site. The flat-topped ceremonial mound composed of sand, shell and village debris, measures 100 by 170 feet at the base and 20 feet in height. Picnic tables and an informational kiosk with historical information are provided for visitors' convenience.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Exotic plants in the park are in maintenance condition.
- A rare cabbage palm virus was detected by staff, and trees were removed to prevent further spread of the virus.

Visitor Services

- The park has been placed on a local/regional map for archeologists to increase visitation.

Unit Name:	Madison Blue Spring
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Acres:	44.06	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	No Management Plan Required
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Description:

The crystal clear, first-magnitude Madison Blue Spring is a popular spot for swimming. Scenic woodlands of mixed hardwoods and pines create a picturesque setting for picnicking, paddling and wildlife viewing. Canoe and kayak rentals and a shuttle service are available at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Implemented bamboo removal project.

Visitor Services

- Increased attendance as a result of events like Family Day and other community outreach efforts.

Unit Name:	Manatee Springs State Park
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Acres:	2,447.80	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

The first-magnitude spring at this park produces an average of 100 million gallons of clear, cool water daily. Popular for snorkeling and scuba diving, the headwaters of the spring are also a great spot for swimming. Family camping, primitive group camping and boating on the Suwannee River are popular activities. Canoeing and kayaking are popular, and rental boats are available in the park. Trail facilities support both hiking and bicycling recreation.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Over 80 percent of the fire-type acreage of the park was burned during the reporting period.
- Completed tree-planting operations for sandhill restoration project.

Unit Name:	Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park
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Acres:	99.02	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

Visitors to this Florida homestead can walk back in time to 1930s farm life, the period when Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings lived and worked in the tiny community of Cross Creek. She lived here for 25 years, wrote her Pulitzer prize-winning novel *The Yearling*, came to love the land and the people surrounding the tiny rural community. Her cracker-style home and farm has been restored and preserved as it was when she lived here. The site was designated a National Historic Landmark in 2006.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Added a well and pump to facilitate irrigation system.

Visitor Services

- Modified guided tours to allow walk-through tours to accommodate larger groups and enhance visitor access.

Capital Improvements

- Completed construction of two full-service volunteer camp sites.
- Installed several miles of fence and gates to new properties.

Other

- Initiated volunteer camper program, with volunteers assisting primarily in visitor services, maintenance, and cultural resource maintenance.

Unit Name:	Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park
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Acres:	2,365.59	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2010
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Description:

Located on rolling sandhills in Central Florida, the park features a deep ravine where a seepage spring forms Gold Head Branch. Visitors to the park can enjoy hiking and wildlife viewing along the park's nature trails and a three-mile stretch of the Florida National Scenic Trail. For aquatic recreation, visitors can swim, fish or canoe in the lake. Family camping, cabins and primitive back-country camping facilities are also provided. Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park is one of Florida's oldest state parks. It was developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the Great Depression of the 1930's.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Restored 50 acres of scrub by mowing in preparation for prescribed burning.
- Improved hydrology of the steephead ravine by removing ravine overlook and forming berm to re-direct run-off.

Visitor Services

- New special event 'Family Fun Fest' developed by the park's CSO.
- New Haunted Hike program developed by the CSO.

Capital Improvements

- Upgraded two rustic cabins with energy efficient AC units.
- Upgraded all 16 cabins with energy efficient refrigerators.

Other

- Joined in partnership with City of Keystone Heights to create a community wildfire plan.

Unit Name:	Mound Key Archaeological State Park
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Acres:	171.87	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

Framed in forests of mangrove trees, the shell mounds and ridges of Mound Key rise more than 30 feet above the waters of Estero Bay. The only access to the island is by boat. There are no facilities with the exception of interpretive displays and an interpretive trail that spans the width of the island.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Boundary line agreement made between McGee Trust and Division of State Lands regarding the last out parcel on Key.

Unit Name:	Myakka River State Park
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Acres:	37,198.91	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

One of the oldest and largest state parks, Myakka protects one of the state’s most diverse natural areas. The park’s river and two lakes provide opportunities for boating, freshwater fishing, canoeing and kayaking. A boat ramp provides access to Upper Myakka Lake. Hikers can explore trails and scenic lake tour boat and safari tram tours are offered daily. Family camping, group camping and remote primitive campsites, a visitor center and hiking, biking and equestrian trails provide recreational opportunities to a diverse visiting public.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reduced prescribed fire backlog by 98 percent.
- Developed database to track and analyze 35 years of park burn history and automate prescribed fire planning
- Applied mechanical treatment for restoration of 431 acres of dry prairie community.
- Significant progress was made in exotic plant and animal removal and control.
- Progress made in hydrological restoration.
- Developed Restoration Plan for CCC era historic structures.
- Initiated bird surveys in the southern half of the park.
- A tri-annual butterfly survey was initiated.

Visitor Services

- FY 08-09 Revenue increased by 4.5 percent over previous year.
- Myakka River Park Ranger Lisa Rhodin was named the Division’s Joe Kenner Interpreter of the Year.

Capital Improvements

- Completed construction of new Myakka Outpost concession building.
- Started construction of new campground

Other

- Friends of Myakka River named CSO of the year for 2009

Unit Name:	Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park
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Acres:	63.89	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

Natural Bridge is the site of the second largest Civil War battle in Florida and where the St. Marks River drops into a sinkhole and flows underground for one-quarter of a mile before reemerging. With a timely warning, volunteers from the Tallahassee area—Confederate soldiers, old men and young boys—met the Union forces at Natural Bridge and successfully repelled three major attacks. A reenactment of the battle is held at the park every March.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Completed a Phase I Archeological Survey of Natural Bridge.

Visitor Services

- 2009 Natural Bridge event saw the largest crowd of visitors; an estimated 4500 visitors attended the two-day event.
- The park’s CSO partnered with the Tallahassee Elks Lodge and the Reilly House African American Museum in the 2010 event.

Other

- With the acquisition of the Rakestraw property, the state is now protecting approximately 90% of the original battlefield site.

Unit Name:	North Peninsula State Park
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Acres:	557.54	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006
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Description:

More than two miles of beautiful, unspoiled Atlantic beaches beckon visitors to this park. Visitors can spend the afternoon swimming, sunning at the beach or surf fishing. Bird-watchers will enjoy spotting the native and migratory species seen in this park, and a number of resident Florida scrub jay families live in the park's coastal scrub community. Picnicking facilities and access to the Halifax River for canoes and kayaks are provided at Highbridge Road, adjacent to Volusia County's boat ramp park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Began restoration project of 53 acres of historical salt marsh along the Intercoastal Waterway.
- Continued participation in the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation's sea turtle index beach monitoring program.
- Conducted the first prescribed burn on the property since 2003 (coastal scrub habitat).
- Continued participation in The Nature Conservancy's annual Jay Watch program.
- Exceeded target acreage for exotic plant removal.

Visitor Services

- Provided 4 presentations about the salt marsh restoration project which included citizens and school students assisting in revegetation of salt marsh plant species.

Other

- Installed signage identifying 27 acres of park land funded by Florida Communities Trust
- Flagler and Volusia Audubon Society members conducted bi-monthly bird surveys

Unit Name:	Ochlocknee River State Park
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Acres:	543.50	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

This jewel of a park is a great place to get away for a weekend or a weeklong vacation. Picnic facilities and a swimming area are located near the scenic point where the Ochlockonee and Dead rivers intersect. Trails allow visitors to explore the park and see the diverse wildlife, including the red-cockaded woodpecker, and natural areas such as pine flatwoods and oak thickets. For overnight visitors, there are full-facility campsites with access to restrooms and showers and a primitive group camp.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Partnership established with Florida Division of Forestry, Florida Park Service, the Nature conservancy and St Marks National Wildlife refuge to burn 1,100 acres of refuge and state park land.
- Collected native ground cover seed for restoration at Bald Point State Park (Girl Scouts, Park Volunteers, and AmeriCorps). Eight thousand plugs grown and seeds were sown on the restoration site.
- Implemented chemical and mechanical removal of hard woods for restoration purposes.
- Partnered with St Marks National Wildlife refuge to manage Red cockaded woodpeckers.
- Staff assisted federal staff for Gulf sturgeon tagging and study.

Visitor Services

- Installed Mobi- Matt walkways for enhanced accessibility.
- Interpretive programs were developed in partnership with the Wakulla Wildlife Festival.

Unit Name:	Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park
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Acres:	691.09	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

This park commemorates the site of Florida’s largest Civil War battle. The battlefield became the state’s first state park. Olustee Battlefield has a visitor center with historical information and artifacts. Visitors can relax and enjoy the picnic area or walk along a mile-long nature trail wandering through palmetto thickets, live oaks and pine forests. In February each year, the four-day Olustee Battle re-enactment draws Civil War re-enactors from throughout the U.S. and thousands of visitors to the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Continued successful collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service to manage the natural and cultural resources of the State and Federal Land under lease to the Division.

Visitor Services

- The February, 2010 event attracted over 18,000 visitors to the park.

Unit Name:	O'Leno State Park and River Rise Preserve State Park
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Acres:	Oleno: 1,741.16 River Rise: 4,481.73	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

One of Florida's first state parks, O'Leno was developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s. Visitors can picnic at one of the pavilions, fish in the river or hike the nature trails. Canoes and bicycles are also available. Family camping, a primitive group camp and a developed group camp (CCC-era structures) provide ample camping opportunities at the park. After disappearing into a sinkhole in Oleno State Park, the Santa Fe River reappears in the River Rise Preserve State Park. Fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing and trail recreation and equestrian camping are activities enjoyed at the preserve. Since management of these two state park units is integrated under one management staff, they are combined in this single narrative.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reduced the prescribed fire backlog acreage.
- Planted 126 acres of longleaf pine.
- Began Bible Camp Road hydrological restoration project.
- Implemented annual monitoring of all 64 cultural sites in both parks.

Visitor Services

- Tripled the number of interpretive programs provided for visitors.
- Expanded annual special events.
- Created Nature Center out of Old Administration Office.
- Completed Town of Leno Grist Mill Pavilion with CSO.
- Established the 4th CCC Monument in Florida.
- Increased annual attendance by 5 percent.

Other

- Volunteer maintenance of all 34 miles of multi-use trail system.

Unit Name:	Oleta River State Park
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Acres:	1,032.84	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

Oleta River State Park is located on Biscayne Bay in the busy Miami metropolitan area. The park is best known for miles of off-road bicycling trails, ranging from novice trails to challenging trails for experienced bicyclists. Canoeists and kayakers can paddle the river, swim along a 1,200-foot sandy beach or saltwater fish. Primitive cabins provide limited overnight accommodations in the park.

Unit Name:	Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park
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Acres:	691.09	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

This park commemorates the site of Florida’s largest Civil War battle. The battlefield became the state’s first state park. Olustee Battlefield has a visitor center with historical information and artifacts. Visitors can relax and enjoy the picnic area or walk along a mile-long nature trail wandering through palmetto thickets, live oaks and pine forests. In February each year, the four-day Olustee Battle re-enactment draws Civil War re-enactors from throughout the U.S. and thousands of visitors to the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Continued successful collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service to manage the natural and cultural resources of the State and Federal Land under lease to the Division.

Visitor Services

- The February, 2010 event attracted over 18,000 visitors to the park.

Unit Name:	Orman House Historic State Park
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Acres:	9.60	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

The residence built in 1838 by Thomas Orman was used for both business and social gatherings by Orman, a cotton merchant and businessman in Apalachicola from 1840 to the 1870s. The house features details of both federal and Greek revival styles. The Division manages the adjacent Chapman Botanical Gardens; a park developed by the City of Apalachicola, and cooperatively manages the adjacent Three Servicemen Detail Memorial Plaza, containing a detail of the Thomas Hart "Three Servicemen" statue from the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Removed 95 percent of exotic plants from the site
- Extensive debris removal / Chapman Gardens
- DHR Grant to preserve servant quarters awarded

Visitor Services

- Attendance has shown a steady increase to more than double its level during the reporting period.(from 1,227 in FY 06/07 to 3,744 in FY 09/10
- Established annual Chamber of Commerce and Christmas events

Capital Improvements

- Completed Orman House Restoration Project
- Completed Chapman Gardens Parking Project
- Converted lighting system to energy efficient fixtures in Chapman Gardens
- Completed boundary fence project

Other

- Staff and volunteers received a Davis Productivity Award for work on Chapman Gardens
- CSO reorganized to benefit all properties managed by St. George Island

Unit Name:	Oscar Scherer State Park
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Acres:	1,396.21	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2000
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Description:

Oscar Scherer State Park protects scrubby and pine flatwoods that were once widespread throughout Sarasota County. Florida scrub jays thrive in the park because of the long-term management of this community by park staff. Family and group camping, swimming, picnicking and canoeing opportunities are provided at the park, and the park has become a popular destination on the County's paved Legacy Trail. Fifteen miles of natural-surface trails through the park's beautiful natural areas provide additional opportunities for hiking, bicycling and wildlife viewing.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Worked with landowners and county staff to add park-protecting language to the revisions to the County's Comprehensive Plan.
- Signed an MOU with Sarasota County on Legacy Trail land resource management.

Visitor Services

- New accessible trail completed around Lake Osprey,
- Legacy Trail entrance and trailhead established.

Capital Improvements

- New Youth Area under construction through Boy Scout Eagle Projects.
- Central sewage systems tie in with County force main engineered and underway.

Other

- Russ Delaney, President of the CSO, received the Governor's Point of Light Award in 2008, and the 2009 Volunteer of the Year from the friends of Florida State Parks Inc.
- Katie Allen named Youth Volunteer of the Year for 2009 by the friends of Florida State Parks Inc.
- Our Volunteers provided 53,826 hours of service for the two-year period.

Unit Name:	Paynes Creek Historic State Park
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Acres:	410.40	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

Paynes Creek and the adjoining Peace River provide opportunities for canoeing, kayaking and fishing. Interpretation of the Seminole War-era Fort Chokonikla site primitive group camping and picnicking is the main recreational activities at the park. Nature enthusiasts and hikers can enjoy walking along trails through the park's natural areas.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Two invasive exotic plant projects to treat cogon grass and old world climbing fern have been funded through the Upland Invasive Plant Management Program (UIPM).

Visitor Services

- Opened a new canoe launch access to Peace River
- Established the Peace River Awareness Day Event with Hardee County Schools
- Opened an exhibit at Visitor Center that features artifacts collected from the site on loan from Dept of State Bureau of Archaeological Research.

Capital Improvements

- Established a 10-acre special Event Area complete with electricity, plumbing, natural barriers, etc.
- Installed an overlook platform to view an oxbow lake as part of an Eagle Scout project in June 2010.

Other

- Established in 2008 the annual "Fort Chokonikla Encampment" that features Seminole and soldier encampments, pioneer settlements, and other 1850s demonstrations and vendors.
- Christmas caroling event in the park established in 2009 using volunteer performers from local community churches and organizations and supported by the CSO.

Unit Name:	Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park
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Acres:	20,983.46	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002
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Description:

This park became Florida’s first state preserve in 1971. Exhibits and an audio-visual program at the visitor center explain the area’s natural and cultural history. A 50-foot-high observation tower near the visitor center provides a panoramic view of the Paynes Prairie Basin. Eight trails, including the Gainesville-Hawthorne Trail provide opportunities for hiking, horseback riding and bicycling. Family camping and picnicking are additional recreational opportunities provided at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Initiated the restoration of Sweetwater Branch sheet flow to Paynes Prairie.

Visitor Services

- Recorded a 32 percent increase in attendance at La Chua trail from December 2008 to April 2009 due to a peak sandhill crane migration (5000-7000 cranes over-wintered at the prairie).
- Provided a new interpretive station on La Chua trail through support from the Friends of Paynes Prairie and volunteers.

Other

- Initiated a new special vent – “FireFest: Prescribed Fire Awareness Festival” held at the prairie in recognition of Prescribed Fire Awareness Week.
- Volunteer Brent Rugh named a Governor’s Point of Light.
- Acquired an additional 683 acres of land.

Capital Improvements

- Constructed interpretive boardwalk at Alachua Sink (which also improved public safety by separating visitors for alligators).
- Installed a universally-accessible walkway from La Chua parking lot to the Alachua Sink boardwalk.

Unit Name:	Peacock Springs State Park
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Acres:	759.87	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002
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Description:

This park has two major springs, a spring run and six sinkholes. This park features one of the longest underwater cave systems in the continental United States. Only divers who have proof of their scuba certification are allowed to explore the underwater caverns. A nature trail leads visitors on a path tracing the twisting tunnels of the caves far below their feet.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Exotic plant mapping completed.

Visitor Services

- New recreational skills program created.
- New Florida Aquifer program created and presented to schools.
- New interpretive trail constructed with kiosks (CSO project).

Other

- Volunteer program reestablished.
- CSO reorganized with increase in membership.

Unit Name:	Perdido Key State Park
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Acres:	290.32	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006
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Description:

Perdido Key State Park is a 247-acre barrier island park near Pensacola, lying on the Gulf of Mexico. White sand beaches and rolling dunes covered with sea oats make this park a favorite destination for swimmers and sunbathers. Surf fishing is another popular activity. Boardwalks from the parking lot allow visitors to access the beach without causing damage to the fragile dunes and beach vegetation. Covered picnic tables overlooking the beach provide a great place for family outings. The park provides important habitat for the endangered Perdido Key beach mouse.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Participated in first release of captive reared Perdido Key beach mice to Gulf State Park (Alabama) on Perdido Key.
- Planted over 2800 and 73,000 native plants in areas impacted by storm damage and hurricane debris removal.
- Conducted baseline benthic, intertidal and water quality sampling w/ Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas staff.

Unit Name:	Ponce de Leon Springs State Park
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Acres:	386.94	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

Visitors might well regain their youth by taking a dip in the cool, clear waters of Ponce de Leon Springs. The main spring is a convergence of two underground water flows. Visitors can take a leisurely walk along two self-guided nature trails through a lush, hardwood forest and learn about the local ecology and wildlife. Picnicking is a popular activity at the park; grills and pavilions are available. Anglers will enjoy fishing for catfish, largemouth bass, chain pickerel and panfish.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Increased exotic control measures throughout park.
- Obtained permitting and removed sand and debris from spring vent.
- Re-introduced Red Pitcher plants grown from local stock to park.

Other

- Logged record volunteer hours for all phases of park operations.

Unit Name:	Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park
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Acres:	3,967.22	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006
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Description:

This state park protects one of the largest contiguous areas of coastal uplands remaining in Duval County. Equestrians, hikers and off-road bicyclists can explore five miles of multi-use trails that wind through the park's many different natural communities. The park has a canoe/kayak launch that provides visitor access to the surrounding marshes of the Nassau River-St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve and the Timucuan National Ecological and Historical Preserve.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- The feral hog removal program continues to be successful.
- Executed a Fire Management Agreement with Florida Division Of Forestry, The Nature Conservancy, the National Park Service, the Saint Johns River Water Management District and the City Of Jacksonville.

Visitor Services

- Improved accessibility of facilities and resources and increased staff awareness of ADA barriers.
- Visitation nearly doubled during the reporting period.

Capital Improvements

- Established parking area to provide access to the trails available on the park and on the City of Jacksonville's Cedar Point property.

Other

- Hosted Bit & Spur Wounded Warriors Riding Event.
- Observed the City of Jacksonville Preservation Project 10 year-anniversary.

Unit Name:	Rainbow Springs State Park
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Acres:	1,471.90	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002
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Description:

Florida's fourth largest spring, Rainbow Springs was a privately-owned attraction from the 1930s through the 1970s. The Rainbow River is popular for swimming, snorkeling, canoeing, kayaking and tubing. A picnic and swimming area at the spring includes tables, grills, pavilions and a floating dock for access to the water. A family camping area, tube launch, tube take-out and shuttle system are provided downriver from the headsprings.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Completed CSO-funded removal of exotics in "Historic Garden"
- Implemented invasive exotic plant removal grants from FWC.
- Resurfaced walkway in garden while preserving historic bricks.
- Reduced backlogged burn acreage.

Visitor Services

- Conducted "Music in the Park" program
- Began interpretive program with Florida Sheriff's Youth Ranch
- Began "Introduction to Birding" classes and guided bird walks conducted by the CSO.
- The park became part of the Great Florida Birding Trail.
- The park hosted the bi-annual Marion County Springs Festival and recorded an new all-time attendance record.

Capital Improvements

Added new tubing facilities and renovated campground.

Other

- One of the park's volunteers received a Governor's Point of Light Award.
- One park employee received a Davis Productivity Award for new bench design.
- Replaced entrance signs at all three entrances to better identify all locations as part of Rainbow Springs State Park

Unit Name:	Ravine Gardens State Park
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Acres:	152.67	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

This ravine was transformed into a dramatic garden by the federal Works Progress Administration. Much of the original landscaping still exists as formal gardens and an extensive trail system. A 1.8-mile paved road winds around the ravine, offering motorists and bicyclists a view of the gardens.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Removed a significant acreage of exotic plants with AmeriCorps assistance.

Visitor Services

- New Holiday Event: Caroling the Ravines.
- New Spring Event: Spring Concert Series at the Amphitheater.
- Brought back historic Azalea Pageant to the park.
- Added accessible benches, grills and picnic tables throughout the park.
- Added accessible playground equipment to the playground.

Capital Improvements

- Added new picnic area with interpretive signage at White Water Branch.

Other

- Reclaimed water line installed for irrigation.

Unit Name:	Rock Springs Run State Reserve
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Acres:	14,083.26	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

Sand pine scrub, pine flatwoods, swamps and miles of shoreline along Rock Springs Run and the Wekiva River make this reserve a refuge of natural beauty. Visitors can enjoy bicycling, hiking or horseback riding along 17 miles of trails. An equestrian outfitter provides rental horses. A former residence on the river has been converted for overnight accommodations. During the fall and winter months, hunting recreation is provided at the Reserve under the dual-agency lease with the FWC.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reduced backlogged burn acreage.
- Reduced a 107-acre monoculture sand pine stand within scrub community.
- Located new gopher frog and new striped newt ponds.

Visitor Services

- Rockin' the Pasture Event was established.

Unit Name:	San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park
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Acres:	7,085.77	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

This preserve has one of the few remaining mature forests in Florida. The park offers outdoor adventure to hikers, off-road bicyclists, horseback riders and nature lovers. To ensure solitude and quiet for a true wilderness experience, the southern two-thirds of the park is designated for hiking only. The northern third of the park provides horse trails, off-road cycling and hiking trails.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Restored natural communities by reducing invasive hardwoods.
- Planted a total of 54 acres of longleaf pine seedlings in two zones

Other

- Created a new Bi-Annual mountain bike race event.
- Eight miles of new off-road bike trails built by volunteers.

Unit Name:	San Marcos de Apalachee Historic State Park
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Acres:	14.98	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

The history of this National Historic Landmark began in 1528 when Panfilo de Narvaez arrived in the area with 300 men. The first Spanish fort was built on the site in 1679. Andrew Jackson occupied the fort for a brief time in the early 1800s. The museum at the park displays pottery; weapons and tools unearthed near the original fort and explain the history of the San Marcos site in a riveting large-screen video presentation. A self-guided trail is open to visitors and guided tours are available with two weeks advance notice.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Restored the Spanish bombproof wall system and Confederate magazine.
- Created a protection zone around three archeological sites located on the St. Marks River side of the park.

Visitor Services

- Developed new interruptive displays for the museum.

Unit Name:	San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park
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Acres:	643.66	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2000
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Description:

This underwater archaeological preserve features a submerged shipwreck that is available for diving and snorkeling. The underwater site has been enhanced with seven replica cannons, an anchor and an information plaque. Visitors can also appreciate the marine life that occupies the site.

Unit Name:	Savannas Preserve State Park
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Acres:	6,698.87	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

Stretching more than 10 miles from Fort Pierce to Jensen Beach, this preserve is the largest and most intact remnant of Florida’s east coast savannas. Canoeing, kayaking and fishing in the wetlands are popular activities. Over 15 miles of multi-use trails provide opportunities for hiking, bicycling and horseback riding. A visitor center is provided for a wide range of interpretive programs offered by the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Completed phase I Eden Lawn Scrub Restoration – exotic & trash removal
- Completed 2 plantings of *Diceranda immaculata* into an existing ex-situ population
- Backlogged prescribed fire acreage reduced.
- Two hydrologic enhancement projects completed.
- Oxbow reconnection completed on the North Fork property
- Continued monitoring of endangered species – Scrub jays, Four Petal paw-paw, Woolly cactus

Visitor Services

- Increased number of programs and number of school kids participating in those programs.
- Continued events calendar and added two new special events at Ed Center
- Implemented new outreach programs for local schools
- Expanded summer camps and increased numbers participating

Other

- Numbers of CSO/Volunteer members continue to go up along with volunteer hours.
- CSO was named volunteer organization of the year in 2009

Unit Name:	Seabranh Preserve State Park
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Acres:	922.28	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002
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Description:

This preserve provides a unique opportunity to experience several different natural communities in a relatively short distance. Hikers can explore these natural communities over four miles of trails. A small picnic shelter is also available. Future recreational development is planned for the preserve, including interpretive displays and an elevated boardwalk.

Unit Name:	Sebastian Inlet State Park
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Acres:	971.01	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

This park is a favorite for anglers nationwide for catching snook, redfish, bluefish and Spanish mackerel from its jetties. Surfing is also a popular recreation and several major competitions are held here every year. Two museums provide a history of the area. Three miles of beautiful beaches provide opportunities for swimming, SCUBA diving, snorkeling, shelling and sunbathing. Canoeing and kayaking in the Indian River Lagoon are also favorite pastimes, and a double boat ramp is available just inside the inlet. Visitors can relax with a stroll down the mile-long Hammock Trail. Family camping and boat camping opportunities are available at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Sebastian Inlet State Park exceeded its exotic removal targets by 1,200 percent.

Visitor Services

- The park conducted a cooperative community healthy lifestyle event called Healthy Floridians Walk

Capital Improvements

- The park implemented an energy conservation plan which included installing motion sensor light switches in park facilities and reducing overall lighting

Other

- The park initiated a night time concert music series with attracted attendance of over 2000 visitors.

Unit Name:	Silver River State Park
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Acres:	4,230.06	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	1999
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Description:

This park has more than 14 distinct natural communities, dozens of springs and miles of beautiful trails for hiking and bicycling. The adjoining Silver Springs Theme Park surrounds the headwaters of the Silver River, which flows through the park into the Ocklawaha River. Visitors can rent a canoe and paddle up the crystal clear river to the headspring then enjoy a comfortable float back. Family camping, primitive group camping and cabins provide overnight accommodations at the park. The Marion County Schools operates an outstanding environmental education center with a museum that is open to the public, in the heart of the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reduced prescribed fire backlog.

Visitor Services

- Completed new horse trails with volunteers.
- CSO sponsored new "Blue Grass in the Park" event.

Unit Name:	Skyway Fishing Pier State Park
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Acres:	20.49	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002
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Description:

When the new Sunshine Skyway Bridge was built over Tampa Bay, connecting St. Petersburg with Bradenton, the north and south spans of the old bridge were turned into fishing piers. The bridges are lighted at night so anglers can see to rig a line, bait the hook and get a good look at their catch.

Accomplishments:

- Lease with DOT renegotiated. Eastern spans of bridge no longer available for use by the public due to deteriorating condition of older bridge structures.
- Contract with Visitor Service Provider renegotiated.

Unit Name:	St. Andrews State Park
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Acres:	1,171.20	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

This former military reservation has over one-and-a-half miles of beach on the Gulf of Mexico and Grand Lagoon. Visitors can enjoy swimming, snorkeling, scuba diving, kayaking, canoeing, picnicking and nature study. Two fishing piers, a jetty and a boat ramp provide ample fishing and boating opportunities for anglers. Full-facility campsites, as well as a primitive youth/group camping, make this park a popular overnight destination.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Accomplished a burn in every zone of the park - two in a heavy urban interface never done in the past.

Visitor Services

- Increased the Jetties Beach parking spaces by 75 spaces using original footprint by making it one-way.

Capital Improvements

- Connected two-thirds of the park to city sewage, the remaining third is under construction.

Unit Name:	St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park
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Acres:	4,834.65	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002
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Description:

This classic Florida barrier island is accessible only by boat. A boardwalk takes visitors across mangrove forests and hammocks of live oaks, cabbage palms, paradise trees and wild limes to a neatly preserved Atlantic beach. Visitors come to swim, sunbathe or picnic at the pavilion on the quiet beach. Others make the trip for the great surf fishing. Snorkeling and scuba diving are also popular activities.

Unit Name:	St. Marks River State Park
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Acres:	2,589.67	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	Plan currently in process
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Description:

Nestled along the banks of the St. Marks River, this park is being developed as a multi-use recreational area, with an extensive system of hiking, horseback, off-road bicycling and canoe/kayaking trails. The existing road network in the park takes visitors through upland pine forests, hardwood thickets and natural plant communities along the banks of the river.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Park staff successfully developed and implemented a burn program and has conducted several burns since the property was originally purchased.
- Park Staff are in the process of mapping gopher tortoise burrows for a detailed survey of tortoise populations.

Visitor Services

- Park staff worked with two equestrian clubs in the Tallahassee area to develop a day use area with trail head and parking for 20 vehicles and 6 equestrian trailers.
- Volunteers are now working on the layout of an 8-mile of trail system.

Unit Name:	St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park
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Acres:	21,355.42	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

This site preserves open grassy forests of longleaf pine that were once commonplace throughout Florida. Photographers, bird-watchers and nature enthusiasts can explore miles of trails on foot, bicycle or horseback. Canoeing, boating and fishing on the St. Sebastian River are popular activities. The park's new visitor center provides interpretation of the resources found in the park and orients visitors.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Improved 800 acres of scrub habitat.
- Increased prescribed fire acreage by 216 percent, receiving a Davis Productively Award.
- Increased breeding groups of Endangered Red Cockaded woodpeckers
- Increased breeding groups of Florida scrub jays

Visitor Services

- Opened new interpretive displays within the park's Visitor Center.
- Installed new interpretive kiosks and new watering troughs.

Unit Name:	Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park
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Acres:	851.35	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002
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Description:

This state park is dedicated to the preservation and presentation of Florida’s cultural heritage. The Stephen Foster Museum chronicles the composer and the antebellum era of the region. In the Craft Square visitors can watch demonstrations by local artisans or visit the gift shop, which offers a variety of art by Florida artists and refreshments. The park hosts the annual Florida Folk Festival and serves as the gateway for the Suwannee River Wilderness Trail. For overnight accommodations visitors can camp in the beautiful oak-shaded campground or stay in a cabin. Hiking, canoeing and kayaking and nature study are other recreational activities enjoyed by the park’s visitors.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Continued restoration of sandhill community.

Visitor Services

- The CSO funded a part time OPS position to provide regular interpretive programs at the craft square.

Capital Improvements

- Accessible walkways were added to the park.
- Achieved Green Lodging certification.

Other

- Multiple new special events added at the park including “Come to the River Healing Arts Festival”, Monthly art in the park events

Unit Name:	Stump Pass Beach State Park
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Acres:	226.58	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

Stump Pass Beach State Park lies at the southwestern corner of Sarasota County. Visitors can enjoy an excellent view of the Gulf of Mexico, swimming, sunbathing, hiking and shelling along the park's mile-long white sand beach..

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Continued exotic plant management and control efforts. Observed increase in numbers of nesting shorebirds.

Capital Improvements

- Boardwalk and Boat Dock Facility completed by Charlotte County
- Made ADA parking improvements.

Unit Name:	Suwannee River State Park
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Acres:	1,988.84	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002
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Description:

Vestiges of history in the park show how important the Suwannee River was to Florida history. Five trails, loop through surrounding woodlands and provide panoramic views of the rivers. Other activities include fishing, picnicking, interpretation of the local history and boating. The park serves as a hub on the Suwannee River Wilderness trail, and provided overnight accommodations in a family camping area and in vacation cabins. A primitive group camp is also provided at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Planted upwards of 1200 long leaf pine seedlings in recently-burned zones.
- Decreased burning backlog.
- Completed exotic plant mapping project and enhanced maintenance and control program.

Visitor Services

- Increased park attendance as a result of increased public outreach efforts in the local area.
- Hosted the Florida Legislature with a "Step Back In Time" program and conducted holding numerous programs for local day camp, civic, and church organizations.
- Hosted events by local organizations highlighting sustainability and water conservation efforts in the Suwannee River basin.

Other

- Upgrade lighting and air conditioning systems to reduce energy consumption and other environmental impacts.

Unit Name:	T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park
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Acres:	2,715.85	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

At St. Joseph Peninsula State Park, sunbathing, snorkeling and swimming are popular activities along the Gulf of Mexico and St. Joseph Bay. From offshore, canoeists and kayakers can take in a superb view of the high dunes and sand pine scrub. Outdoor enthusiasts can enjoy camping, fishing, hiking and bicycling. As a coastal barrier peninsula, St. Joseph provides excellent opportunities for bird-watching; more than 240 species have been sighted in the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Planted 250,000 sea oats for dune renourishment project
- Decreased the number of predated sea turtle nests

Visitor Services

- Re-paved 5.5 miles of road in the park
- Increased attendance during this time period
- Refurbished the interior and exterior of 8 two story cabins, amenities, furniture, and boardwalks
- Built an ADA boardwalk in Gulf Breeze campground to access the beach
- Converted one cabin to meet ADA requirements
- Offered sunset cruises and kayak rentals
- Improved the youth camp area by improving the camping area, outdoor showers, and restrooms
- Installed new low water high volume toilets and urinals
- Installed new photo cells for indoor and outdoor lights
- New septic and drain fields for eight cabins and PM residence
- Repaired dump station
- Installed electric gate
- Changed park lights to CFL where applicable

Other

- Awarded Davis award for cabin refurbishment
- Earned Green Lodging certification
- Earned Clean Marina certification

Unit Name:	Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park
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Acres:	4,289.55	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006
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Description:

Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park is home to four species of endangered pitcher plants, as well as other rare and endangered plant species. Visitors can enjoy a picnic and then take a hike on the nature trails to observe the rare plants and animals. For a more adventurous outing, visitors can take a day-hike across the park to the Perdido Bay.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Burned 122 acres using FWC Agreement, matching in-kind services to TNC grant
- First prescribed fires (134 acres) conducted East of Bauer Road
- Installed bat boxes
- Conducted herpetological studies and flatwoods salamander surveys

Visitor Services

- Opened 8 miles of hiking trails

Unit Name:	Terra Ceia Preserve State Park
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Acres:	1,867.22	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2001
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Description:

This park's 2,000 acres encompass mangrove forests, freshwater and saltwater wetlands and upland communities. As restoration efforts continue, recreational facilities such as hiking trails, canoe/kayak launches, a boat ramp and interpretive kiosks are planned. Currently, kayaking is the primary activity within the preserve.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Implemented a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Grant for exotic removal and native planting on the 35-acre Hagen Parcel.
- Permanently capped five artesian wells.
- Continued partnering with South West Florida Water Management District's Surface Water Improvement and Management Program.
- Initiated the prescribed fire program.
- Established program to educate and utilize college volunteers to help control exotic species.

Visitor Services

- Initiated outreach to local neighborhoods, private business, adolescent after-school and summer camp organizations.
- Installed, updated and maintained kiosks to provide information to the public.

Other

- Increased volunteer work force by partnering with Eckerd College in St. Petersburg, New College of Florida in Bradenton, University of South Florida St. Petersburg campus, and Boy Scouts of America.
- Continued participation in Keep Manatee Beautiful Coastal Clean-up events.

Unit Name:	The Barnacle Historic State Park
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Acres:	9.43	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

Situated on the shore of Biscayne Bay, The Barnacle offers a glimpse of the Old Florida at the residence of Commodore Monroe, one of the founders of the area. A walk into the park passes through a tropical hardwood hammock. Visitors enjoy sitting in rocking chairs on the spacious porch of the house, or on a bench under a tree for solitude.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Restoration of floor, porch railing and cupola in The Barnacle.
- Restoration of historic windows in Carriage House .
- Preservation treatments of the Boathouse.
- Restoration of the boat Egret (after lightning strike).

Unit Name:	Three Rivers State Park
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Acres:	668.03	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

Three Rivers State Park was developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of its impoundment of Lake Seminole at the Florida/Georgia state line. Hiking through forested hills of pine and mixed hardwoods, visitors might catch sight of fox squirrels, white-tailed deer, gray foxes or many species of native and migratory birds. Anglers can launch from a boat ramp to enjoy freshwater fishing. A shady picnic area, with tables and grills, overlooks the lake. Additional recreational opportunities at the park include family and primitive group camping.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Set a new record for acres burned in a year.
- Observed increase of Spigelia population, an endangered plant, due to burning.
- Major reduction in exotic plants

Visitor Services

- There is an increase in overall attendance over the last two years.

Other

- Volunteers accounted for half of the 2000hr award recipients in district 1.

Unit Name:	Tomoka State Park
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Acres:	1,620.10	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

Today, these waters are popular for canoeing, boating and fishing. The park protects a variety of wildlife habitats and endangered species, such as the West Indian manatee. Visitors can walk a one-half-mile nature trail through a hardwood hammock that was once an indigo field for an 18th century British landowner. A boat ramp gives boaters and canoeists access to the river. Family camping, picnicking and nature study are also popular recreational activities provided at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Burned record acreage in FY 2009-10.
- Exceeded target for exotic plant removal.

Visitor Services

- Historical tours initiated in partnership w/Ormond Beach Historical Trust.

Capital Improvements

- Began renovation of Visitor Center to function as meeting and event space.

Other

- Record number of volunteer hours for FY 2009-10.

Unit Name:	Topsail Hill Preserve State Park
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Acres:	1,643.48	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2007
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Description:

Topsail Hill Preserve State Park offers a wide variety of natural resources including 3.2 miles of secluded, white sand beaches with majestic dunes over 25 feet tall. Three rare coastal dune lakes provide excellent freshwater fishing. Visitors may bike, walk or enjoy a quick ride to the beach on the park's tram service to swim, fish, sunbath or beach comb. A full-facility campground features a swimming pool and shuffleboard courts, and vacation cabins round out the overnight accommodations provided at the park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Implemented a USFWS restoration grant for hydrological restoration.
- Surpassed the annual burn acreage target.
- Maintained and added additional surveying and monitoring programs, including a detailed monitoring protocol for the endangered Choctawhatchee beach mouse.

Visitor Services

- Expanded access to the visitors with the addition of the Campbell lake bike path and restrooms, expanded overnight cabin capacity and added tent campsites.
- Added canoe and kayak rentals at Campbell Lake.

Capital Improvements

- Developed a variety of new facilities to expand recreational opportunities at the park.

Other

- One of the parks employees was awarded the Division of Recreation and Parks' Employee of the Year award.
- One of the park's volunteers received the FPS District 1 Volunteer of the Year award.

Unit Name:	Torrey State Park
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Acres:	13,180.67	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	1999
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Description:

High bluffs overlooking the Apalachicola River make Torrey State Park one of Florida’s most scenic places. The park is popular for camping, hiking and picnicking. The main campground offers full-facility campsites and a YURT (Year-round Universal Recreational Tent). Primitive campsites on back-country hiking trails and a primitive group campground are also available. Torrey State Park is one of Florida’s original state parks, developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1935 and 1939.

Accomplishments:

- **Resource Management**
- Completed 300 acres of sand pine removal from the Sweetwater Tract restoration zones.
- Accomplished over 100 percent of planned burn acres; more acres were burned each year than ever before in the park’s history.
- Removed approximately 160 feral hogs from park property.
- Developed an MOU with The Nature Conservancy to accomplish resource management goals in partnership.
- Partnered with Florida Trails Association and volunteers to restore several miles of highly traversed and highly erosion-prone hiking trails.
- Initiated protection of Torrey trees and created a protection plan for federally endangered Apalachicola rosemary.
- Along with volunteers, created professional hiking trail maps.
- **Visitor Services**
- Enhanced and continued the annual Candlelight Tour event to provide visitor education of plantation life.
- **Capital Improvements**
- Continued repair of Historic Gregory House following Secretary of the Interior Standards.
- Located and monitored cultural sites on newly acquired property.

Unit Name:	Troy Spring State Park
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Acres:	78.40	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2000
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Description:

Located on the Suwannee River, this 80-acre park is a hidden gem in rural North Florida. The 70-foot deep, first-magnitude spring offers opportunities for swimming, snorkeling and open-water scuba diving. A half-mile nature trail guides visitors through a dense and beautiful hammock. Horseback riding trails and a small equestrian camping facility are being developed.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Initiated spring run clarity and brown out monitoring associated with changes in Suwannee River levels in cooperation with Suwannee River Water Management District.

Visitor Services

- Opened Visitor Center and implemented the Kids' Activity Room.

Other

- Established a committee under the North Florida Springs Alliance (CSO).

Unit Name:	Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park
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Acres:	34,098.63	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

Accessible only by boat, this preserve is a favorite of anglers because it boasts both saltwater and freshwater fishing. Bordering Florida's gulf coast between Cedar Key and Yankeetown, extensive salt marshes and tidal creeks create habitats for saltwater fish, crabs and shellfish. The park's uplands protect a remnant of the Gulf Hammock that once spanned thousands of acres between the Suwannee and Withlacoochee rivers.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Collected complete thermal imagery of the preserve through Florida Springs Initiative funding and coordinated with USGS for interpretation of imagery.

Unit Name:	Washington Oaks Gardens State Park
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Acres:	425.52	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

The historic gardens at Washington Oaks Gardens State Park were established by Louise and Owen Young, who purchased the land in 1936 and built a winter retirement home. They named it Washington Oaks and, in 1965, donated most of the property to the State. The gardens make remarkable use of native and exotic species, from azaleas and camellias to the exquisite bird of paradise, sheltered within a picturesque oak hammock. The park is also famous for the unique shoreline of coquina rock formations that line its Atlantic beach. Visitors can picnic and fish from either the beach or the seawall along the Matanzas River. A number of short trails provide opportunities for hiking and bicycling.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Completed restoration of 70 acres of coastal scrub including manual removal of hardwoods and burning.

Visitor Services

- The park was listed the National Register of Historic Places.

Capital Improvements

- Major renovations and repairs to two National Register structures, the Caretakers House and the Owen D. Young Office, were completed. The Office building was opened for public use and interpretation for the first time.

Unit Name:	Weeki Wachee Springs State Park
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Acres:	1,633.78	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	Plan in review process.
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Description:

Weeki Wachee springs State Park features a first magnitude spring and a 400-seat submerged theater. About 1.5 miles of the Weeki Wachee River and over 500 acres of sand pine scrub and river floodplain communities round out the natural attributes of the state park. Today, visitors can still witness the magic of the mermaids and enjoy the history of the old tourist attraction, take a river boat cruise or canoe or kayak on the Weeki Wachee River. Picnicking, swimming and nature study are also popular activities for park visitors.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Improved approximately 2 miles of fire line within the sand pine scrub community
- Manually removed air potato and treated infestations of wild taro
- Continued the restoration of approximately one-quarter mile of the Weeki Wachee River.
- Set up permitting and agreements to continue removal of nuisance algae from Weeki Wachee Spring.

Visitor Services

- Established a park-run canoe/kayak outfitting service.

Capital Improvements

- Carried out an extensive program of repair, maintenance and ADA upgrade projects throughout the park.

Other

- Created a new CSO, "Friends of Weeki Wachee"
- management river restoration and exotic removal
- New riverboat purchase for riverboat tours

Unit Name:	Wekiwa Springs State Park and Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park
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Acres:	Wekiwa Springs: 9,492.17 Lower Wekiva River: 16,991.1	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005
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Description:

Located at the headwaters of the Wekiva River, the beautiful vistas within the state park offer a glimpse of what Central Florida looked like when Timucuan Indians fished and hunted these lands. Wekiwa Springs offers visitors the opportunity to relax in a natural setting, enjoy a picnic or take a swim in the cool spring. Canoeists and kayakers can paddle along the Wekiva River or Rock Springs Run. Thirteen miles of trails provide opportunities for hiking, bicycling and horseback riding. A family campground, both primitive and developed group camps and back country primitive campsites provide a wide range of camping opportunities at the park. At the Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park, canoeists can access the Wekiva River and picnic under the oak trees at the new Katie's Landing entrance. Equestrian camping, horse stalls and corrals are also available at the preserve. The management of these two state parks is integrated under one management staff.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reduced backlogged prescribed fire acreage.
- Fire was introduced on new acreage at Neighborhood Lakes.
- Re-introduced 300 scrub lupine to scrub habitat..
- Numbers of giant ground orchids have increased due to prescribed fire management.
- Continued the bi-annual turtle surveys conducted by UNF.
- Eighteen Florida burrowing owl burrows found on new acquisition.

Capital Improvements

- Connection of the state park facilities to city sewer is in progress.

Other

- CSO President Don Philpott was named the Friends of Florida State Parks Volunteer of the Year for 2008.

Unit Name:	Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park
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Acres:	3,999.32	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2001
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Description:

Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State park protects four miles of salt marsh coastline along the Gulf of Mexico in western Pasco County. The salt spring is an amazing 320 feet deep. The park has a picnic pavilion, tables, informational kiosk and a short hiking trail. Access improvements and a new day use/canoe and kayak launch facility is planned for the initial park development, when funding becomes available.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Work on exotic plan maintenance and control surpassed park goals.
- CSO purchased 2 each Wildlife Motion Cameras for wildlife data recording and park security.

Visitor Services

- CSO sponsored Crews Park Earth day Event.
- Werner Boyce Halloween event surpassed 08-09 attendance.
- Hosted and supported annual Port Richey Kayak Race.
- Established Ranger lead kayak and canoe tours.

Capital Improvements

- Initial Road and entrance completed.

Other

- Developed relationship with local Wal-Mart to ensure that debris and trash do not encroach on park property.

Unit Name:	Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park
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Acres:	31.88	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003
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Description:

Formed of Key Largo limestone, fossilized coral, this land was sold to the Florida East Coast Railroad and used as one of the quarry sites for stone to build Henry Flagler's Overseas Railroad in the early 1900s. Today, visitors can walk along eight-foot-high quarry walls to see cross sections of the ancient coral and learn about the quarry and its operation—an important part of Florida's 20th century history. A visitor center and interpretive trails are the public facilities of the park.

Unit Name:	Ybor City Museum State Park
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Acres:	0.97	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

This urban park is dedicated to the preservation of Ybor City's cultural heritage. The museum, housed in the historic Ferlita Bakery, traces the rich cultural history of Ybor City and the cigar making industry. The museum has self-guided exhibits, with written and audio information, and a video presentation.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Collections program initiated
- Conversion of non-native landscape to native in the Garden Courtyard begun.
- Developed of a Florida Friendly Backyard around the Museum Gift Shop

Other

- Developed 3 new exhibits for the Museum along with numerous outreach efforts, including coordination of the Cigar Heritage Festival, in partnership with the park's CSO.

Unit Name:	Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park
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Acres:	1.72	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004
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Description:

Located near the mouth of the St. Johns River, this site was an important military position during the Civil War, allowing access to the inland areas of Florida's east coast. There was never an actual fort on Yellow Bluff, only an encampment fortified and equipped with large guns for protection.

Accomplishments:

Visitor Services

- Improved accessibility of facilities and resources and increased staff awareness of ADA barriers.

Capital Improvements

- Installed rear boundary fence

Unit Name:	Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park
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Acres:	835.40	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

This preserve protects one of Florida's last remaining tracts of wet prairie, including the largest community of pitcher plants in the state. The preserve is located in Santa Rosa County on Garcon Point, which separates Escambia Bay from Blackwater Bay. The sweeping landscapes of the pitcher plant prairies offer a tremendous opportunity for photography and nature appreciation.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Established photopoints on Blackwater Bay.
- Conducted flatwoods salamander surveys.
- Cooperative effort with Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas staff to obtain shoreline stabilization grant.
- Cooperative work with FDOF & NFWFMD on wildfire and fireline rehabilitation
- Undergoing establishment of MOU w/ Westervelt, Inc. to cooperatively burn Zone 4

Unit Name:	Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park
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Acres:	4.60	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008
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Description:

This site was once part of a thriving sugar plantation owned by David Levy Yulee. The park contains the remnants of the once thriving 5,100-acre sugar plantation: a forty-foot limestone masonry chimney, iron gears and a cane press. Visitors can learn about sugar making from several interpretive panels stationed around the mill. Across the street, a six-table pavilion is available to groups.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Continued quick lime masonry re-pointing of mill structure.

Visitor Services

- Sponsored the Yulee Day Events with park CSO and affiliated businesses and organizations.

Office of Coastal & Aquatic Managed Areas Unit Narratives



**Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA)**

2010 L.M.U.A.C. Biennial Report Executive Summary

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) oversees the management of Florida's three National Estuarine Research Reserves (NERRs), 41 aquatic preserves, one National Marine Sanctuary and the Coral Reef Conservation Program. These protected areas comprise more than four million acres of the most valuable submerged lands and select coastal uplands in Florida. Figures and accomplishments listed in the biennial report reflect activities within the uplands of the three NERRs (Rookery Bay [*designated in 1978*], Apalachicola [*designated in 1979*] and Guana Tolomato Matanzas [*designated in 1999*]).

The following is a compilation of accomplishments that CAMA has achieved during this two year reporting period.

- Hydrologic restoration of 3,817 acres has been identified with 3,317 acres of restoration either currently underway or completed.
- 17,337 acres of CAMA's 56,847 upland acres are fire dependent and more than half are within the desired fire return interval.
- Imperiled species occurrence lists have been compiled for each of the three NERR sites and a combined total of 67 imperiled species monitoring protocols have been developed and are being implemented.
- Average visitor usage per day increased from 1,945 in 2008-09 to 2,044 in 2009-10.
- Several fixed capital outlay projects have been completed or are near completion including a new environmental learning center and office complex at Apalachicola NERR, scheduled to open this fall.
- Using an economic model adopted by the Florida Park Service for estimating local economic benefits, CAMA's managed areas generated a total economic benefit to the communities consisting of \$31.7 million, sales tax revenues of \$2.2 million and 635 jobs.

Unit Name:	Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve / St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve
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Acres:	11,950	Managing Agency:	DEP/CAMA .	Current Management Plan Approved:	ANERR - December 1998 SJBSBP – August 1997
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Description:

The Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve (ANERR) is located in Franklin, Gulf and Liberty counties, on the Florida panhandle, approximately 75 miles southeast of Tallahassee and 60 miles east of Panama City. With nearly 250,000 acres within the ANERR boundaries, it is the second largest National Estuarine Research Reserve in the NERR system. ANERR includes Apalachicola Bay, one of the most productive estuarine systems in the Northern hemisphere and the estuarine systems, riverine systems, and floodplain systems associated with the Apalachicola River. The ANERR has direct management responsibility for Little St. George Island (2,233 acres), a portion of the tidal marshes at the mouth of the Apalachicola River (4,429 acres), several separate small units of Apalachicola Bay shoreline (263 acres) and the St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve (SJBSBP)(5,025 acres), located on St. Joseph Bay south of the town of Port St. Joe.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

Reintroduction of fire in SJBSBP's fire-dependent natural communities that have been fire suppressed has been a main management focus during this reporting period.

Capital Improvements:

A new office complex and environmental learning center in Apalachicola is under construction and scheduled to open in the fall of 2010.

Additional Explanation:

SJBSBP is managed as a separate unit of ANERR with the expectation that it will adjoin ANERR once a key parcel of the St. Joe Timberlands Florida Forever project is acquired. Management plan updates for SJBSBP and ANERR are being developed at this time.

Unit Name:	Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve				
Acres:	3405	Managing Agency:	DEP/CAMA .	Current Management Plan Approved:	December 2008

Description:

The Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve (GTMNERR) is located in St. Johns and Flagler counties. It was selected for designation in 1999 because of its outstanding representation of the east Florida subregion of the Carolinian bioregion and its unique combination of natural and cultural resources. The reserve boundaries include two state aquatic preserves, extensive submerged lands of the Guana, Tolomato, and Matanzas rivers, and 3405 acres of CAMA managed uplands.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

1. Reintroduction of prescribed fire as a management tool to 152 acres of coastal strand habitat with a very tight urban interface, using mechanical pre-treatment to reduce radiant heat exposure for residences across State Road A1A.
2. Construction of low water crossing to restore sheet flow at 58 acre fresh water marsh on Guana peninsula. This project included the breaching of a vehicle trail that fragmented the marsh into half, stabilization of the breach with filter fabric, geoweb, and gravel for vehicle access, and construction of a 300' boardwalk for pedestrian and bicycle access to GTMNERR's recreational trails.
3. GTMNERR Invasive Species Task Force. GTMNERR has assumed the lead role in a public/private partnership to identify, map, and eradicate terrestrial invasive plants within the watershed of GTMNERR. This interagency effort coordinates with partners from local state and county agencies, as well as private land owners, to eradicate Cat 1 invasive plants within the water shed of GTMNERR.

Visitor Services:

1. Constructed interpretive kiosks illustrating the cultural history of the Guana peninsula, beach wildlife, and marsh ecology at recreational access points.

Capital Improvements:

Renovation to 2 vehicle storage buildings.

Unit Name:	Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve
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Acres:	41,492	Managing Agency:	DEP/CAMA	Current Management Plan Approved:	January 2001
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Description:

Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (RBNERR) characterized by flat sandy coastal lowlands supporting pine flatwoods and xeric scrub communities, inland freshwater marshes, cypress slough and prairies, coastal margin saltwater marshes, extensive mangrove forests, a reticulated mangrove island system, and associated mudflats, oyster bars and seagrass beds. Upland habitats within RBNERR are found both on the mainland, as well as, on hammocks and barrier islands. The uplands of RBNERR are predominantly higher elevation sand dunes of Pleistocene age, mixed with various organic sediments and soils. These sandy regions support characteristic xeric vegetation assemblages.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

- Shell Island Road hydrologic restoration: direct and indirect restoration of hydrology to over 1,500 acres. (\$50K grant in place).
- \$260,000 in grant, and other funds acquired for various projects.
- \$1,000,000 funding acquired and planning and permitting in place to build a new non-motorized vessel public-access site to be finished by June 2011.

Visitor Services:

- Estuary Explorers (4th grade) -Teacher training and field trips.
- LIFE Field Trip (7th grade)-FL Dept of Environmental Education: Learning in Florida's Environment (LIFE) program.
- Boat Based Field Trips (high school and college marine science students)
- Festivals and Special Events
 1. National Estuary Day (September).
 2. Dive Into Oceans Day (April).
 3. SW FL Nature Festival (January).
 4. Girls Science Day (April).

Capital Improvements:

- Paving of Shell Island Road
- New bridge and boardwalk over Henderson Creek to new interpretive hiking trails
- New floating dock at Goodland House
- New Martin parcel firehouse
- Gulf of Mexico Alliance interpretive exhibit
- Kids research vessel interactive exhibit

Office of Greenways & Trails Unit Narratives



**Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Greenways and Trails**

2010 L.M.U.A.C. Biennial Report Executive Summary

As a division within the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) is working to establish a statewide system of greenways and trails for recreation, conservation and alternative transportation purposes. OGT directly manages 12 State-owned conservation properties throughout Florida, including the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway (CFG), nine State Trails, and two open space properties. Additionally, OGT administers subleases to local governments for an additional 31 State-owned trail and greenway properties. Beyond land management and administration, OGT also supports local governments, non-profit organizations, and other trail advocates through public outreach efforts, technical assistance, and funding opportunities for acquisition and development.

The following is a compilation of accomplishments that the Office of Greenways and Trails has achieved during this two year reporting period.

- **OGT Land Management Highlights:**

- **Ichetucknee Trace Mine Reclamation** – Reclamation of 143 acres, creation of littoral zones at the edge of all lake shorelines, connection of three lakes to form one for enhanced recreational use and to enhance fish habitat, and the revegetation of 23 acres of hardwood conifer mix and non-forest wetlands.
- **Marshall Swamp WMA** – Establishment of the approximately 7,000-acre Marshall Swamp Wildlife Management Area through partnership with FFWCC.
- **Regional Greenway Connectivity** – Acquisition of a future 42-mile easement corridor between Dunnellon and Chiefland from Progress Energy Florida, Inc. to provide regional connectivity between the CFG and the Nature Coast State Trail.
- **Universally-accessible Recreation Facilities** – Opening of the Boundless Playground at the Wakulla Station trailhead of the Tallahassee-St. Marks Historical Railroad State Trail in Wakulla County. Project was generously funded by the private non-profit Felburn Foundation.
- **Road Underpasses** – More than 50% complete on construction of two road underpasses (tunnels) across Marion County Roads 475 and 475A on the CFG for improved safety of recreational users/wildlife.
- **Control of Invasive Plants** – Treatment of all known invasive exotic plants on the approximately 80,000-acre CFG stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. John's River.
- **Safe, Effective Application of Prescribed Fire** – Conducted approximately 50+ prescribed fires on CFG lands without serious incident, despite a high ratio of urban-wildland interface and close proximity to numerous smoke-sensitive developed areas.

- Number of units managed = **43 units**
 - (consistent with narratives in Biennial Report)
 - ECRRT counted as one unit
 - Chipola River Greenway counted as two units (City, County)
 - South Tampa Greenway counted as two units (Keen parcel, Marcum parcel)
 - SR-207 R-T counted as one unit (distinct from Palatka-Lake Butler R-T)
 - Weedon Island counted (was released from OGT after end of reporting period)

- Acreage managed = **88,145 Ac**
 - (consistent with total acreage stated in narratives in Biennial Report)
 - Total includes Weedon Island (43.60 Ac)
 - Total includes FKOHT MOA w/ FDOT (25.80 Ac)
 - Total includes SR-207 MOA w/ FDOT (39.24 Ac)

- Percentage of acres managed that are maintained with prescribed fire
 - Percentage of OGT total acreage that is burnable = **48.71%** (42,922 Ac)
 - Includes tracts on Alford Arm, Hickey Creek, Ichetucknee, CFG, Miccosukee, Price's Scrub, South Tampa-Keen, St Marks NWR, St Marks Trail, Weedon Island)
 - Percentage of OGT total acreage that was burned in FY 08-09 = **2.36%** (2,080 Ac)
 - Percentage of OGT total acreage that was burned in FY 09-10 = **3.38%** (2,975 Ac)

- Stats on hunting
 - Total acreage open for hunting on the Cross Florida Greenway = **42,347 Ac**

- Any visitor usage increases
 - OGT visitation for FY 08-09 = **3,626,994**
 - (OGT directly-managed properties ONLY)
 - (consistent with LMUAC Annual Report tabular data)
 - OGT visitation for FY 09-10 = **4,002,802**
 - (OGT directly-managed properties ONLY)
 - (consistent with LMUAC Annual Report tabular data)
 - Percentage increase = **10.36%**

- Acres impacted by exotics & total acres treated in last 2 yrs
 - Acres impacted by exotics = **1,629 Ac confirmed**
 - (assessments are ongoing)
 - (consistent with Biennial Report tabular data)
 - Acres treated in last two Fiscal Years = **82,813 Ac**
 - (FY 08-09: 41,713 + FY 09-10: 41,100)
 - (consistent with Biennial Report tabular data)

- Total facilities, miles of road & miles of trails on all units
 - Total facilities = **164** (consistent with Biennial Report tabular data)
 - Total miles of road = **48** (consistent with Biennial Report tabular data)
 - Total miles of trail = **768** (consistent with Biennial Report tabular data)

- Total number of cultural or historical sites on all units = **351**
 - (consistent with Biennial Report tabular data)

- Total number of imperiled species on all units & the number of monitoring protocols for all units
 - Total number of imperiled species on all units = **88**
 - (consistent with Biennial Report tabular data)
 - Includes individual species counted multiple times if that species occurs on multiple units (e.g. Gopher tortoise will be counted 10 times if it is reported as an imperiled species on 10 different management units).
 - Number of monitoring protocols for all units = **50**
 - (consistent with Biennial Report tabular data – “Protocols Developed”)

Unit Name:	Alachua Rail Trail (Gainesville to Hawthorne Downtown Connector and 6th Street Rail Trail)
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Acres:	15.19	Managing Agency:	City of Gainesville	Current Management Plan Approved:	1/10/2010
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Description:

The Alachua Rail-Trail is comprised of two parcels: the Gainesville to Hawthorne Downtown Connector and the 6th Street Rail Trail. The properties are managed under one sublease agreement/management plan. The property is abandoned rail bed and is managed for recreation, conservation and alternative transportation purposes. This property facilitates a connection from downtown Gainesville to the Gainesville-Hawthorne State Park Trail. The 1.8-mile Downtown Connector segment is improved with a non-motorized paved trail along the centerline of the rail bed for multiple user groups including bicyclists, skaters and hikers/runners/walkers.

Accomplishments:

Capital Improvements:

- 1.8-miles paved trail is under construction via funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Other:

- 1.8-miles paved trail is being designed via funding from Federal Highway Administration.

Unit Name:	J. R. Alford Arm Greenway			
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Acres:	876.60	Managing Agency:	Leon County	Current Management Plan Approved:	5/13/2003
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Description:

Located in Leon County, the J. R. Alford Greenway comprises 876.6 acres of land that is managed for recreation and conservation purposes. There are over 20 miles of non-motorized natural surface trail for multiple user groups including bicyclists, equestrians and hikers/runners/walkers. The Management Plan was approved in 2003 and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives, actions and measures it recommends.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

- Monitoring of ground disturbing activities;
- The Forestry Stewardship Plan has directed the planting of over 100-acres of wildlife food-crops, providing for wildlife food sources in an urban environment.
- Treated for invasive species, including kudzu;
- Construction of K-9 training facilities for the Leon County Sheriff’s Department has reduced the illegal poaching and reduced vandalism.

Visitor Services:

- Public viewing opportunity of the K-9 training;
- Due to the presence of the Sheriff’s Department the trailhead remains open on Friday and Saturday nights for public star gazing.

Capital Improvements:

- Management is in the process of upgrading portions of the natural surface (dirt) trails to natural surface (all weather gravel with a crushed oyster shell). This will increase trail accessibility and reduce erosion.
- Installed a mister/water cooling sprayer at the trailhead
- Repaired trailhead fencing, removed portions of hog-wire fencing

Other:

- Forest Stewardship certified;
- Designated through the Florida Greenways and Trails Designation Program;
- Designated as a National Recreation Trail;
- Listed on the “Great Florida Birding Trail”;
- Management is currently soliciting applications for the Advisory Group to begin the management plan update process;
- Visitation is based on employee estimate

Unit Name:	Bagdad Mill Site
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Acres:	18.62	Managing Agency:	Santa Rosa County	Current Management Plan Approved:	5/03/2006
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Description:

The Bagdad Mill Site is being developed and managed for recreation and conservation purposes. The property will provide access to the Blackwater River and provide educational opportunities interpreting historical, cultural, and environmental aspects of the area. A non-motorized hiking loop trail and canoe/kayak launch is planned. The property will serve as a trailhead to the proposed Bagdad Heritage Trail. It is anticipated that the property will open to the public in 2011. The Management Plan was approved in 2006 and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives, actions and measures it recommends.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

- A preliminary site plan and conceptual design of the property has been developed;
- A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) was completed by the Archaeology Institute at the University of West Florida. The CRAS indicated that no significant impacts were expected to any historical features. A copy of their final report was forwarded to the DHR on or around June 16, 2010;
- October, 2009 participated in Department of State's Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) Training for State Land Managers;
- Wetland mapping and property surveys is complete;
- Entire property treated for invasive species including Cogan grass, Mimosa and Chinese Privet; retreating will be necessary to assure eradication;
- Several site clean-up and debris removal days have been completed with the assistance of the Bagdad Waterfronts Partnership and Blackwater River Foundation organizations;
- 81 native trees were planted to restore habitat and to stabilize the riverbank;
- July 2009, Asbestos Abatement Survey complete;
- August 2010, building demolition and removal is underway.

Capital Improvements:

- Installation of a split-rail fence along the riverbank retaining wall;
- Installation of 3500 linear feet of irrigation system (for the native tree plantings).

Other:

- Secured funding from the County Tourism and Development Council for design of the planned amenities including: entertainment pavilion for performances and events (with restroom), information and teaching kiosk; fishing pier; boardwalk; boat tie-up, kayak launch; gazebo with seating; parking areas, lighting & electrical plans. Design should be complete by June 2011.

Unit Name:	Bartow Trailhead @ Ft. Fraser Trail
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Acres:	8.19	Managing Agency:	City of Bartow	Current Management Plan Approved:	9/11/2007
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Description:

The 8.19 acre parcel is being used as a trailhead for the 7.75 mile Fort Fraser Trail. A portion of the property has been developed into a paved parking area with paved 38 regular and 2 handicap parking spaces. Approximately 5.24 acres of this parcel a jurisdictional wetland that contains a pond. The City continues to provide routine maintenance of the site that includes mowing and trash removal.

Unit Name:	Blackwater Heritage State Trail
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Acres:	228.01	Managing Agency:	DEP-OGT	Current Management Plan Approved:	3/30/2001
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Description:

The Blackwater Heritage State Trail is 12 feet wide, paved, multi use trail and is approximately 8.1 miles in length. Built over the bed of the historic Florida & Alabama Railroad, this trail intersects four distinct natural communities containing several rare or endangered plant species. These communities of bog, baygall, wet flatwoods, and seepage steams provide a beautiful backdrop for this mostly rural trail. The narrow corridor borders many privately owned properties and presents some difficulties in controlling exotic plant species. The topography is relatively flat and the geology consists primarily of unconsolidated sands, silts, and clay. Most if not all of the area of the trail drains into the Blackwater River.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

The trail staff is currently working to maintain an exotic plant species control program. Staff is applying techniques that have shown considerable success in areas of dense exotic growth. There have been numerous tree plantings, funded by volunteer organizations, to replace those lost in hurricanes as well as used to replace exotic species as they were removed from the corridor.

High fuel loads and the narrow corridor coupled with the close proximity to numerous private properties have made the use of prescribed fire a risky proposition. Mechanical means of removing brush remains to be the safest method of control.

Visitor Services:

A new parking area and playground has been added to the trail property when the State was able to acquire approximately 3 acres of land next to the existing visitor center on Alabama Street. There are 10 picnic tables, 2 barbeque grills, and an amphitheater to accommodate visitors. The amphitheater will be used to hold interpretive programs on various subjects to inform the public of the Departments mission.

Capital Improvements:

A 24'x24' maintenance shop with security fenced yard for trail maintenance was added at the same time as the park. A water fountain and horse watering trough were added at the equestrian parking area. 2 vault style toilets are currently scheduled to be added to the trail property at the 6 mile and 8 mile locations.

Unit Name:	Cady Way Trail - Phase 2
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Acres:	5.22	Managing Agency:	Orange County	Current Management Plan Approved:	5/11/2010
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Description:

This 1 mile length provides a critical connection between the western terminus of Cady Way and the Cross Seminole Trail, forming a 30-mile long regional trail system serving both counties and traversing several municipalities. In addition to recreational opportunities, the trail also serves commuters that use non-motorized means of transportation due to its residential proximity to commercial, industrial and community facilities. Future plans include connecting to the Little Econ Greenway at Baldwin Park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

The larger management area is the Cady Way Trail, a 14 foot wide, 6.5 mile long paved multiuse trail. There is a major pedestrian bridge over state road 436. The total trail contains 48.7 acres.

Portions of the 3 .5 mile long Phase 1 are owned and independently operated by Orange County and the cities of Orlando and Winter Park. The west terminus of Cady Way connects to Ward Park, a 66.4 acre City of Winter Park facility which provides baseball/softball/soccer fields, a playground and picnic areas.

Other: The site was formerly used as a rail bed.

Unit Name:	Chipola River Greenway – City of Marianna
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Acres:	327.21	Managing Agency:	City of Marianna	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/11/2006
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Description:

The City of Marianna managed section of the Chipola River Greenway comprises 327.21 acres of land on the western side of the Chipola River. The land is managed for recreation and conservation purposes. The Greenway is comprised of 3-disconnected parcels. The northern parcel is known as "Butler/Surgnier/FPU", WilsonMiller, Inc. is designing the public access of this parcel. The middle parcel is known as the "SouthTrust", public access is not currently provided however, illegal dumping has stopped. The southern parcel is known as "Hinson" opened to the public in May 2010, it is improved with non-motorized natural surface trails for multiple user groups including bicyclists and hikers/runners/walkers and a non-motorized canoe/kayak launch to the Chipola River. Management has applied for grants for develop of a trailhead and trails. The Management Plan was approved in 2006 and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives, actions and measures it recommends.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

- Participated in Department of State’s Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) Training for State Land Managers;
- Monitoring of ground disturbing activities;
- Forestry Stewardship management plan is underway;
- Executed Wildlife Hazard Mitigation Agreement between Department of Environmental Protection and the Division of Forestry;
- Wetland delineation by the Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District is underway;
- Asbestos Abatement survey on the Hinson parcel’s cabin is underway;
- Mapping of the cave system by the Southeastern Cave Conservancy is underway;
- Soil survey of the pecan orchard at Hinson parcel is complete;
- Treated for invasive species including Cogan grass and bamboo;
- GPS of the trails at the Hinson parcel is complete;
- Secured 911 address of the Hinson Parcel.

Capital Improvements:

- Installed fence along entrance road on the Hinson parcel;
- Kiosks at the Hinson parcel are installed;
- Stabilized approximately 4-miles of the lime rock road on the Hinson parcel;
- Established non-motorized natural surface trails for bicycling and hiking on the Hinson parcel.

Other:

- 2010, designated through the Florida Greenways and Trails Designation Program;
- Master Plan Committee meets regularly to advise management and oversee development of the Greenway
- Visitation is based on employee estimate.

Unit Name:	Chipola River Greenway (Jackson County)
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Acres:	235.58	Managing Agency:	Jackson County	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/06/2003
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Description:

The Jackson County managed section of the Chipola River Greenway comprises 235.58 acres of land on the eastern side of the Chipola River. The land is managed for recreation and conservation purposes. The managed area includes 3-disconnected parcels. The northern parcel is known as "Manor/ Citizens Lodge" is the most developed portion, receives the highest visitation and has received the most grant funding; it is improved with non-motorized natural surface and paved trails for multiple user groups including bicyclists and hikers/ runners/walkers and support facilities. The middle parcel is known as the "Surgnier/FPU" and is the most environmentally sensitive. Public access to the middle tract is not currently provided except to researchers. The southern parcel is known as "Mulder/Spring Creek Addition" was the most recent acquisition and is fully open to the public. In 2010, Melvin Engineering, Inc. completed the conceptual design of the public access of the "Surgnier/FPU" Greenway parcels. Management has applied for grants to implement the design for public access on the parcel. The Management Plan was approved in 2003 and amended in 2007. The Plan does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives, actions and measures it recommends.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

- Participated in Department of State's Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) Training for State Land Managers;
- Monitoring of ground disturbing activities;
- Forestry Stewardship management plan is underway;
- Treated for invasive species

Capital Improvements:

- Construction of multi-use trail ("Manor/Citizens Lodge");
- Construction of fitness stations along multi-use trail ("Manor/Citizens Lodge");
- Construction of picnic facilities ("Manor/Citizens Lodge");
- Installation of security lighting ("Manor/Citizens Lodge");
- Expansion of the parking lot ("Manor/Citizens Lodge");
- Construction of a performance arts pavilion ("Manor/Citizens Lodge");
- Construction of gazebo ("Manor/Citizens Lodge");
- Renovation of playground and expansion ("Manor/Citizens Lodge");
- Retailed the interior of the "Citizens Lodge";
- Building demolition and removal ("Mulder/Spring Creek Addition");
- Construction of a parking lot ("Mulder/Spring Creek Addition");
- Fenced the holding pond ("Mulder/Spring Creek Addition");
- Provided trail connection ("Mulder/Spring Creek Addition" to "Spring Creek Trail");

Other:

- Visitation is based on employee estimate

Unit Name:	Cross Seminole Trail
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Acres:	120.49	Managing Agency:	Seminole County	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/29/1998
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Description:

Developed along the former CSX rail corridor, the Cross Seminole Trail extends from the Orange/Seminole county line through the cities of Oviedo and Winter Springs to Lake Mary, a distance of 22.4 paved miles. It connects to Orange County's Cady Way Trail to the south (adding another 6.5 miles to the corridor length) and to the Seminole Wekiva to the west (an additional 13.2 paved, 10.0 unpaved miles). Additionally, it connects to Spring Hammock Wilderness Area (312 acres), Big Tree Park (11 acres), and Jetta Point (43 acres) in Seminole County, and connects to Central Winds Park (103 acres) in the City of Winter Springs

The Cross Seminole Trail also connects into the larger Central Florida Loop and the Florida National Scenic Trail.

Unit Name:	Cunningham Key
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Acres:	15.85	Managing Agency:	Tampa Bay Watch, Inc.	Current Management Plan Approved:	3/07/2001
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Description:

The 15.85 acres under sublease to Tampa Baywatch, Inc., referred to as Cunningham Key, was acquired to extend the Pinellas County recreational trail system to Fort De Soto Park, facilitate the development of the Tampa Bay Watch Marine and Educational center, and to promote recreation and restoration opportunities in Tampa Bay.

The parcel is characterized as having mangrove forests, seagrass beds and intertidal sand flats with an altered upland fill area adjacent to the Pinellas Bayway. The Pinellas Bayway was constructed through the middle of Cunningham Key in 1962 and connects the community of Tierra Verde with the Pinellas County Fort De Soto Park.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

Tampa Bay Watch, Inc. is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit stewardship program dedicated exclusively to the protection and restoration of the marine and wetland environments of the Tampa Bay Estuary.

Unit Name:	East Central Regional Rail-Trail
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Acres:	663.62	Managing Agency:	Brevard and Volusia Counties	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/14/2009
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Description:

Located in eastern portion of the Central Florida region, this State-owned trail corridor has been subleased from the DEP Office of Greenways and Trails to Volusia and Brevard Counties. Each county has assumed responsibility for trail planning, design, development and long-term management (daily operations and maintenance). The trail corridor extends from the community of Enterprise in southwestern Volusia County to the City of Titusville in northern Brevard County, with an additional spur extending from the former community of Maytown to the City of Edgewater (50.8 miles total). Communities near the trail corridor include Enterprise, Deltona, Osteen, Scottsmeer, Mims, Titusville, Edgewater and New Smyrna Beach. Passing through Enterprise and into Osteen, the trail crosses State Road 415, continues east and passes under I-95 in Brevard County. Although currently only in its earliest phase of construction (at its western end, near Enterprise in Volusia County), when complete the trail will provide a wide variety of non-motorized recreation and transportation opportunities for residents and visitors to Central Florida, such as bicycling, hiking/walking, jogging, skating, horseback riding, and wildlife viewing.

Unit Name:	Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail
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Acres:	214.40	Managing Agency:	DEP-OGT	Current Management Plan Approved:	Currently in development
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Description:

The Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail is an ongoing multiuse trail project being established in the FDOT U.S. 1 right of way, throughout the entire length of the Florida Keys. It currently uses adopted, existing trail and segmented new construction trail to span its current distances and, when finished, will run uninterrupted from Key Largo to Key West. Due to its unique nature of sharing the FDOT right of way and the minimal amount of actual land being used it does not currently have an official ARC management plan. While the acreage amount is small, the 106 mile distance that it covers and the use of U.S. 1 right of way, creates many unusual challenges for management and new construction that are not experienced on other managed lands. Often, methods of management and construction have to be adapted for this unique project and information for reporting purposes may, at times, appear skewed.

(A management plan is currently in development for this property. A master plan was finalized in August 2000, having been developed cooperatively between Monroe County, FDEP, FDOT, and other trail advocacy organizations.)

Accomplishments:

Capital Improvements:

Projects Recently Completed

- Park Channel Bridge Retrofit (mm 18.7 to 18.8)
- Grassy Key Trail Segment (mm 54-2 to 58.2)
- Tom's Harbor Channel Fishing Platforms (mm 60.5 to 60.7)
- Grassy Key Trail Segment (mm 60.5 to 62)
- Tom's Harbor Cut Fishing Platforms (mm 61.5 to 61.7)
- Long Key Bridge Fishing Platforms & Retrofit (mm 63.1 to 65.3)

Projects Designed or in Design

- Key West Botanical Garden Trailhead* (mm 4.2)
(*in partnership with FL Keys Scenic Corridor Alliance)
- Key Haven to Big Coppitt Trail Segment (mm 5 to 11)
- Lower Sugarloaf Trail Segments (mm 14.9 to 15.7 & mm 16.5 to 25)
- Kemp Channel Bridge Retrofit (mm 23 to 23.6)
- Spanish Harbor to 7-mile Bridge (mm 30 to 40)
- Marathon Safety Improvements (mm 47 to 54)
- Layton to Channel 5 Bridge (mm 68.4 to 70.8)
- Windley Key Trial Segment (mm 84.2 to 85.2)
- Key Largo Trailhead (mm 106.5)

Unit Name:	General James A. Van Fleet State Trail
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Acres:	571.30	Managing Agency:	DEP-OGT	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/9/1999
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Description:

The General James A. Van Fleet State Trail is officially designated as part of Florida’s Statewide System of Greenways and Trails. This rail-trail is one of Florida’s most rural. It runs through the Green Swamp, the headwaters for some of Florida’s most canoed rivers, the Withlacoochee (South), Hillsborough, and Peace. Landscapes include the natural environments associated with the Green Swamp, former citrus lands and cattle ranches. With only one curve in its 29.2 miles, you can choose to go slow and view the wildlife or enjoy it at a brisk pace.

Accomplishments:

Capital Improvements:

Four concrete bridges were repaired by asphaltting over their existing surface creating a safer substrate for trail users. The trail was extended southward through the interior of the southern (Polk City) trailhead to connect with the Polk City Trail. Polk City’s trail continues southward and eventually joins the Auburndale Trail, thereby seamlessly adding an additional 6.6 miles for trail users of the Van Fleet State Trail.

Unit Name:	Hickey Creek
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Acres:	6.99	Managing Agency:	Lee County	Current Management Plan Approved:	9/2003
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Description:

These 6.99 acres are being managed as part of the 862-acre Hickey Creek Mitigation Park. The purpose of establishing the Hickey's Creek/Greenbriar Connector was to create and maintain a wildlife corridor between Hickey's Creek Mitigation Park and Greenbriar Swamp, which is owned and maintained by the East County Water Control District. This site will also provide opportunities for hydrological restoration and resource based recreation facilities. Funding for restoration activities for the site has not yet been acquired.

Accomplishments:

Other:

Due to this small acreage being part of a larger project owned and managed by Lee County, the Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) is currently in the process of working with the FDEP Division of State Lands to have the property put under a direct lease to Lee County.

Unit Name:	Ichetucknee Trace Recreation Area
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Acres:	659.87	Managing Agency:	DEP-OGT	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/10/2005
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Description:

The approximately 660-acre Ichetucknee Trace Recreation Area was primarily procured by the State to protect the groundwater resources that feed the nearby Ichetucknee Springs State Park and to provide multiple-use recreational opportunities. This former limerock mine possessed four mining pit lakes, three of which are now connected as part of the ongoing reclamation project to restore the former mine for both natural resource benefits and future recreational development.

Unit Name:	Jacksonville Baldwin Rail Trail
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Acres:	172.13	Managing Agency:	City of Jacksonville	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/20/2010
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Description:

The Jacksonville Baldwin Rail Trail is approximately 14.5-miles of abandoned rail bed improved with a non-motorized paved trail along the center line of the rail bed for multiple user groups including bicyclists, skaters and hikers/runners/walkers. Adjacent to the paved trail is a natural surface equestrian trail. The land is managed for recreation, conservation and alternative transportation purposes. Management is improving the existing trailheads by adding amenities and providing better signage along the trail. Management is also working to acquire lands that will extend the paved trail by 3.78 miles. Construction of spur trails to connect to adjacent publically owned lands is underway.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

- May 2010, participated in Department of State’s Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) Training for State Land Managers;
- Monitoring of ground disturbing activities;
- Maintain McGirts Creek and Brandy Branch Culverts;
- Removal of 3-trees that were obstructing the flow of Brandy Branch;
- Treatment of invasive species including: Chinese Tallow, Camphor and Mimosa, Lygodium, Air Potato;
- Stabilization of erosion adjacent to the paved trail.

Visitor Services:

- Education nature programs were conducted by the City’s Naturalist;
- Educational “road” to Olustee historical reenactment event;
- Trail brochures were developed and printed.

Capital Improvements:

- Design and Installation of 4 kiosks (each trailhead);
- Imeson Trailhead Restroom designed and constructed;
- Imeson Trailhead paved handicapped parking space;
- Cold-patch repairs to the trail asphalt;

Other:

- 2010, update to the Unit Management Plan was approved. The Plan includes specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives, actions and measures it recommends.
- Visitation is based on employee estimate

Unit Name:	Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail (LOST)
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Acres:	53.57	Managing Agency:	Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) and US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Current Management Plan Approved:	9/3/1985 via USACE Title 36 CFR Chapter III Part 327
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Description:

Located on the top level tier of Hubert Hoover Dike (HHD), the 110-mile LOST trail currently consists of 65 miles of 11-foot wide, paved multiuse trail with a sodded three-foot hiking surface on the lake side of the paved trail and a two-foot grassed shoulder on the land side of the pavement. The edge-to-edge footprint of LOST is 16 to 17 feet. The paved trail segments include boardwalks around and over creeks and canals. The remaining 45 miles of LOST consists of the original levee-top limerock service road. LOST is leased by the Board of Trustees of the IITF to OGT as a "17 foot footprint on the flat level tier of HHD". OGT provides public outreach and oversees real estate and other land administration functions for LOST, including funding and construction of additional trail segments as funds are available. USACE management activities for LOST are an integral part of managing HHD, as set forth in HHD and recreation management documents and associated legal instruments. Co-management responsibilities for the two agencies are set forth in a 2004 memorandum of agreement between OGT and USACE.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

Resource management consists of USACE mowing the levee, including the grass on either side of the 11-foot paved trail. To protect the integrity of the levee, other than mowed grass, no vegetation is allowed on the levee, which significantly limits habitat for fauna.

Visitor Services:

Several events use LOST each year, the largest to date is the Florida Trail Association, Big "O" Hike, a Thanksgiving week hike around the entire lake. OGT assists with events through public outreach and literature on what LOST and the Lake Okeechobee area have to offer. In February of 2010 OGT purchased nine trail visitor counters which were installed by USACE, and we have begun keeping records of monthly uses levels.

Capital Improvements:

Current OGT projects include design and construction of 11.2 miles of paved trail in Glades County that will connect Lakeport with the 36 mile paved segment between Moore Haven and Pahokee, and designs and permits for a pedestrian bridge over Taylor Creek to provide a safer connection across the creek without leaving the levee to cross Taylor Creek on the US 441 bridge. The remaining 34 miles of paved trail will be constructed as funds are available. Using OGT funds, USACE continues to construct shaded rest benches on top of the levee for shelter from sun, rain and lightning.

Unit Name:	Lake Wales Trailway
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Acres:	3.02	Managing Agency:	City of Lake Wales	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/14/2009
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Description:

The CSX Rail Bed – Lake Wales Trailways project is a 3.02 acre parcel that is being managed as part of a larger trail project commonly called Lake Wales Rails-to-Trails. The purpose was to extend the existing trail ¼-mile to Ridge Scenic Highway (SR 17) and to provide trailhead parking. Trail right-of-way is regularly mowed and maintained.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

A site assessment was conducted in August 2009 and no rare or endangered plants or animals, including the blue tailed mole skink, were observed. There does not appear to be evidence of any suitable habitat for these scrub species to occur.

Rail bed area was cleaned up of all old railroad ties, trash and cleared of vegetation by the end of September 2009. Property contamination remediation was completed in October 2009.

Visitor Services:

The paved trail and grass parking area was completed and opened to the public in March 2010.

Unit Name:	Lehigh Greenway Rail-Trail
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Acres:	191.23	Managing Agency:	Flagler County	Current Management Plan Approved:	3/4/2002
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Description:

This alternative transportation corridor and habitat preservation site extends from Belle Terre Parkway to Colbert Lane in Flagler County for 3.9 miles (8.0 upon completion). A wooden boardwalk traverses Graham Swamp on the eastern portion of the trail through pinewood and hardwood hammock and forest, swamp, and wetlands. This aesthetic setting serves the urban areas of Palm Coast, Bunnell, and Flagler Beach. There are five access points at road crossings and parking on property owned by Florida Power & Light on the western terminus.

Accomplishments:

Visitor Services:

A trailhead complete with restrooms and parking on a separate site at the eastern end of the trail is in planning stages.

Capital Improvements:

Structural boardwalk.

Unit Name:	Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway
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Acres:	79,527.33	Managing Agency:	DEP-OGT	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/15/2007
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Description:

The Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway (CFG) is an approximately 80,000 acre mega-conservation and recreation corridor stretching from the Gulf-of-Mexico to the St. John's River. The CFG is comprised primarily of former Cross Florida Barge Canal (CFBC) lands and waters that were turned over to the State after de-authorization of the project by the federal government in the early 1990's.

The CFG averages a mile wide and traverses through extremely diverse upland and wetland ecosystems on a large scale. The CFG also provides extensive and diverse recreational opportunities including approximately 240 miles of hiking, biking and equestrian trails, paddling routes along the Ocklawaha and Withlacoochee Rivers, fishing along the Gulf coast and Lake Rousseau and Rodman Reservoir. There are also, public use hunting areas in partnership with the FFWCC, ball field complexes, playgrounds, and other amenities developed and managed through numerous partnerships with all levels of government and private entities.

Unit Name:	Miccosukee Canopy Road Greenway
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Acres:	501.40	Managing Agency:	Leon County	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/07/2002
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Description:

Located in Leon County, the Miccosukee Canopy Road Greenway comprises 501 acres of land that is managed for recreation and conservation purposes. There are over 11 miles of non-motorized natural surface trail for multiple user groups including bicyclists, equestrians and hikers/runners/walkers. The "Friends of the Miccosukee Canopy Road Greenways", a non-profit 501.3(c), provides guidance for management activities.

The Management Plan was approved in 2002 and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives, actions and measures it recommends.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

- Monitoring of ground disturbing activities;
- The Forestry Stewardship Plan has directed the planting of wildlife food-crops, providing for wildlife food sources in an urban environment;
- Treated for invasive species, including kudzu;
- The management plan describes one listed species located on the site, the Sherman's Fox Squirrel. Visual confirmation of the species has not occurred.

Capital Improvements:

- Resurfacing 1.5 miles of natural surface (dirt) trails to natural surface (all weather gravel with a crushed oyster shell). This increases trail accessibility and reduces erosion;
- Edenfield Trailhead renovations including the design and construction of a restroom, a mister/water cooling sprayer and water fountains;
- Installed interpretative signage at the Oak Hammock;
- Trail reroute at the Oak Hammock.

Other:

- Forest Stewardship certified;
- Designated through the Florida Greenways and Trails Designation Program;
- Designated as a National Recreation Trail;
- Listed on the "Great Florida Birding Trail";
- Management is currently soliciting applications for the Advisory Group to begin the management plan update process;
- Visitation is based on employee estimate;
- The County has applied for additional grant for trail renovations.

Unit Name:	Nature Coast State Trail
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Acres:	473.96	Managing Agency:	DEP-OGT	Current Management Plan Approved:	03/25/1999
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Description:

The Nature Coast State Trail spans 32 miles through Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy Counties, providing non-motorized recreation and transportation opportunities to the communities of Cross City, Trenton, Fanning Springs and Chiefland. Among the trail's highlights is a historic train trestle that allows trail users to cross over the Suwannee River near Old Town. The trail is also close to nearby Fanning Springs State Park and Andrews Wildlife Management Area. The trail's three legs all meet at Wilcox Junction.

Unit Name:	Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail
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Acres:	613.01	Managing Agency:	DEP-OGT	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/16/2004
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Description:

The Palatka-to-Lake Butler State trail is approximately 46 miles of abandoned rail bed with improved sections passing through four counties. It is intended for a variety of non-motorized uses (bicyclists, joggers, walkers, skaters, and equestrians). It also provides visitors with access to North-Central Florida's various landscapes and wildlife in the developed and natural environments.

Accomplishments:

Capital Improvements:

- 6.1 miles paved trail is complete (Clay Co.)
- 3.7 miles paved trail is under construction. Completion date 2010. (Clay Co. line to Putnam CR-315)
- Palatka trailhead (future trailhead – Putnam Co. Previous industrial facility at this location has recently been demolished and removed.)
- Other:
 - 1500+ ft wire barrier fencing in various areas in order to prohibit known encroachments/trespass
 - 250+ ft wooden fencing in various areas along paved sections (for traffic control)

Unit Name:	Palatka-to-St. Augustine (State Road 207 Rail-Trail)
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Acres:	39.24	Managing Agency:	DEP-OGT (via MOA w/ FDOT)	Current Management Plan Approved:	No plan required (not IITF property)
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Description:

The Palatka-to-St. Augustine Trail has 3.4 miles of paved trail used by bicyclists, skaters, and joggers in St John’s County with an abundance of wildlife. The trail has a parking area with an informational kiosk that includes maps of future trail development.

(This trail is managed by OGT, but is located on property owned by the Florida Department of Transportation.)

Accomplishments:

Other:

Additional parking, two security posts & paved trail, new iron gates with numerous boulders for traffic control.

Unit Name:	Palm River Park (McKay Bay Greenway)
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Acres:	2.46	Managing Agency:	City of Tampa	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/18/2002
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Description:

These 2.46 acres were purchased to establish the Palm River Park/trailhead for the proposed McKay Bay Bikeway. This site is not yet open for public use. The City provides maintenance of perimeter fencing to prohibit access to the site until formally open for public recreational use. Ongoing maintenance activities also include lawn mowing and trash removal on a regular basis. Future improvement plans include installation of a park identification sign at the south entrance along Palm Avenue. By the end of 2011, the City intends to install an interim crushed shell driveway, a parking lot, and a trail in their proposed locations. Associated improvements will include bollard installation at the parking lot and removal of invasive species along the tidal inlet. The remainder of planned improvements will be addressed in future years as budgeting allows.

Accomplishments

Other:

The site had eight septic tanks located on it from the previous owner. These were pumped out and abandoned in May 2010.

Unit Name:	Parkland Greenway
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Acres:	6.08	Managing Agency:	City of Parkland	Current Management Plan Approved:	Currently in development (Feb 2011)
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Description:

This rectangular site serves as a trailhead to the 18.5-acre Doris Davis Forman Wilderness Preserve located approximately 0.37 miles north. No facilities or amenities currently exist on the property other than a sidewalk around the edge of the property line. Approximately half the site is on high ground and has been left as is with native vegetation and invading Brazilian Pepper-tree. Exotics are removed from the remaining three acres, which includes a one-acre conservation area. Future plans could include an elevated boardwalk or nature trail.

Unit Name:	Pinellas Trail NE Extension
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Acres:	3.20	Managing Agency:	Pinellas County	Current Management Plan Approved:	Managed as part of the County-owned Pinellas Trail (34 miles)
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Description:

These 3.2 acres were purchased in 1995 under the former Florida Rails-to-Trails Program for the purpose of extending the Pinellas Trail from its temporary terminus at the time, just west of US 19, east to Jasmine Road. The County found an alternate route for the trail extension, which will be further extended with the widening of Keystone Road, ultimately connecting to the Progress Energy Trail, thereby creating a trail loop through the County. Consequently, this parcel has not been developed. Long-range plans for this parcel do not currently exist.

Unit Name:	Plantation Park East Trailhead
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Acres:	0.52	Managing Agency:	City of Plantation	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/6/2005
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Description:

This trailhead serves a diverse community of recreational users, providing parking with access to an existing multi-use trail and an adjacent canal, as well as outdoor seating and a playground. The site is in close proximity to the South Florida Water Management District's C-12 canal and the Florida Department of Transportation's Turnpike right-of-way, which together provides a two-mile trail from this trailhead, located within the County's proposed greenway/blueway network.

Accomplishments:

Capital Improvements:

All capital improvements listed in the management plan have been built.

Unit Name:	Price's Scrub Greenway (NW Marion Greenway)
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Acres:	962.28	Managing Agency:	DEP-OGT	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/4/2004
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Description:

Price's Scrub is a 962-acre parcel of scrub and wetlands habitat located adjacent to I-75 in northern Marion County. This parcel is managed for wildlife habitat and multi-purpose recreation, including a planned network of non-motorized trails.

Unit Name:	Sand Hill Trailhead
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Acres:	2.75	Managing Agency:	Town of Malabar	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/9/2003
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Description:

Located in a residential area, this trailhead provides equestrian, hiking, and mountain biking access to the adjacent 395-acre Malabar Scrub Sanctuary and is part of a linear corridor intended to link to Turkey Creek Sanctuary and the Balkaria Scrub Refuge. Additional natural trails extend to the north and south of the property.

Accomplishments:

Other:

Pavilion, picnic tables, informational kiosk and signage, bike racks, horse paddock, hitching post and watering trough provide amenities. Parking access is provided for horse trailers.

Unit Name:	South Brevard Linear Trail Connector
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Acres:	14.70	Managing Agency:	City of Palm Bay	Current Management Plan Approved:	9/8/2005
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Description:

A picnic pavilion, primitive canoe launch, signage, fencing, and a one mile loop for mountain bikes, are maintained on this subleased property, which comprises a little over 10% of the 130-acre Turkey Creek Sanctuary managed by the City of Palm Bay. Other land owners include Florida Communities Trust, Brevard County Environmentally Endangered Lands, and Audubon. Continuous manual habitat restoration has eradicated exotic plants listed in the management plan. One invasive species, Plecostomas (Asian catfish) has been seen in Turkey Creek, a designated Manatee sanctuary and direct tributary to the Indian River lagoon adjacent to the 14.70 acres subleased from OGT. A species of special concern, the Gopher tortoise, can be observed on the property.

Accomplishments:

Visitor Services:

A visitor services office is located at the main trailhead to Turkey Creek Sanctuary. This is not a part of this State parcel.

Capital Improvements:

In 2008, a picnic pavilion was added to this property.

Other:

Original facilities on the property include a primitive canoe launch, fencing, and signage.

Annual visitation data provided in the preceding tables is for the total 130 acres of surrounding Turkey Creek Sanctuary.

Unit Name:	South Tampa Greenway (Keen parcel)
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Acres:	14.30	Managing Agency:	City of Tampa	Current Management Plan Approved:	11/12/2007
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Description:

The 14.3-acre parcel will serve as a trailhead and is an essential link in the South Tampa Greenway that will run from Picnic Island and Bayshore Boulevard to the Friendship Bridge Trail. The City continues to provide routine maintenance of the site, including mowing and trash removal. Unauthorized use of the property by off-highway vehicles has been a problem in the recent past. The City continues to monitor the perimeter fence to control access to the site.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

In 2009, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) provided Brownfield Site-Specific Activities Assistance to assess impacted soils on the Keen’s Corner Property. In the resulting December 30, 2009 Environmental Site Assessment - Final Report, Tetra Tech NUS identified soil contamination at the site and recommended additional sampling to further evaluate the extent of impacts along the former rail lines on the property. Following the completion of additional sampling, Tetra Tech recommends the implementation of risk-based corrective actions (i.e. soil removal, engineering and institutional controls) in areas where soil contamination is detected.

Based on the Environmental Site Assessment Report conclusions and recommendations, the City of Tampa requested additional assistance from FDEP in a letter dated May 26, 2010. The financial assistance will enable the City to perform the final level of assessment and source removal of impacted soils on the Keen’s Corner Property.

Capital Improvements:

Currently under construction in the Manhattan Ave. right-of-way, adjacent to the west property line, is the Manhattan Avenue Friendship Trail connector. This two mile trail segment is part of the South Tampa Greenway. The Keen Parcel will serve as a trailhead to this segment in the future.

Unit Name:	South Tampa Greenway (Marcum parcel)
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Acres:	5.13	Managing Agency:	City of Tampa	Current Management Plan Approved:	5/01/2001
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Description:

The 5.13-acre parcel will eventually contain approximately 1,440 linear feet of trail in order to connect segments of the South Tampa Greenway trail system. By October 1, 2010, the City should have finalized an amendment to the original easement agreement with MacDill Air Force Base. This amendment extends the existing easement from west of the Marcum site, further west to Picnic Island Bayou. This extension will make available the final connection in the South Tampa Greenway across the peninsula between Hillsborough Bay and Tampa Bay.

Minimal maintenance activities have occurred on the site in the past year. Routine mowing occurs where the site dry upland areas.

Accomplishments:

Capital Improvements:

The Tampa Parks and Recreation Department has requested funding in its five-year Capital Improvement Project budget for trail improvements.

Unit Name:	SR 207 Mussallem Trailhead
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Acres:	24.00	Managing Agency:	St. Johns County	Current Management Plan Approved:	Currently in development (new property)
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Description:

Located in St. Johns County, the 24-acre tract will be developed for non-motorized recreation and conservation purposes. The property is located west of Interstate 95 between State Road 207 and the eastern boundary of a former railroad corridor. The railroad corridor is currently being developed by the Florida Department of Transportation as the 19.4-mile State Road 207 Rail Trail (a segment of the St. Augustine to Lake City Rail-Trail project). Until the property is open, access is controlled through a locked gate.

Additional Explanation:

The property was leased to the Office of Greenways and Trails on March 29, 2010. The Office of Greenways and Trails is executing a sublease agreement with St. Johns County. Development of the Management Plan is underway. The property is currently not open to the public.

Unit Name:	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge (Porter Tract)
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Acres:	296.74	Managing Agency:	USFWS (St. Marks NWR)	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/24/2006
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Description:

The Porter Tract is managed as part of the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. The property was acquired for recreation and conservation purposes. The primary objective of the property is to provide a permanent location for the Florida National Scenic Trail and to reduce potential conflicts between hunters and hikers by providing access and a camping location for through-hikers during public hunting seasons.

The Management Plan was approved in 2006 and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives, actions and measures it recommends.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

- Historic aerial photos (c 1950) were interpreted to provide baseline habitat information, which was also digitized into a GIS.
- Listed species use the Refuge seasonally and year-round; lists of species and management protocols exist but are not site-specific;
- Monitoring of ground disturbing activities;
- 2008, partial (upland) boundaries of the parcel were gyro tracked as follow-up to the 2005 gyro tracking
- 2008, numerous on-site surveys were conducted to determine the existing habitat conditions;
- 2008, digitized GIS information obtained during on-site surveys;
- January, 2010 site assessment was conducted; no rare or endangered plants or animals were observed.

Other:

- Paperwork is underway to transfer the lease directly to the National Wildlife Refuge;
- Visitation is based on employee estimate from registered overnight campers.

Unit Name:	Suwannee River Greenway at Branford
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Acres:	83.30	Managing Agency:	Suwannee County	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/09/2008
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Description:

The Suwannee River Greenway at Branford is approximately four miles of abandoned railroad corridor improved with a non-motorized paved trail along the centerline of the rail bed for multiple user groups including bicyclists and hikers/runners/walkers. The land is managed for recreation, conservation purposes and alternative transportation purposes. The trail runs through the Town of Branford to the Suwannee River. Trail connections include 12 miles of trail connecting north towards Little River Springs County Park and to the southeast towards the Ichetucknee Springs State Park. A new trail is currently planned to connect the trail to the Santa Fe River along US Hwy 129 South at the Guy Lemmon Memorial Park.

The Management Plan was approved in 2008 and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives, actions and measures it recommends.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

- Gopher Tortoise area is managed in conjunction with the Suwannee River Water Management District;
- Monitoring of ground disturbing activities;

Capital Improvements:

- Cold-patch repairs to the trail asphalt;

Other:

- 2010: Formally designated as a component of Florida’s Statewide System of Greenways and Trails.
- Visitation counts are based on employee estimate.

Unit Name:	Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail
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Acres:	162.76	Managing Agency:	DEP-OGT	Current Management Plan Approved:	9/5/2003
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Description:

The Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail (SMT) follows the alignment of the historic Tallahassee Railroad, the longest running railroad in the State’s history. The SMT is a paved, multi use trail that is 16 miles in length and supports bicycling, skating, hiking and equestrian activities with 13 miles of separated, canopied horse trail. Picnic and playground activities are also provided along the trail.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

Removing exotic plant species from the 60-foot wide SMT trail corridor is the greatest management challenge on SMT. Constant reintroduction of invasive plants from adjacent land requires constant treatment, rendering the typical “strike” method of invasive treatment unsustainable. Staff has a native wildflower program underway and dozens of native trees have been planted along the trail.

Visitor Services:

There are currently two trailheads, the Main Trailhead located at the 0-mile marker just south of Capital Circle Southeast, and the Wakulla Station Trailhead located at the 9-mile marker, just north of SR 267. The Wakulla Station Trailhead includes a large accessible playground that is designed for children of all ages and abilities. In addition to thousands of cars per month parking to use the playground and other trailhead amenities, this formerly remote and underused trailhead has seen a ten-fold increase of vehicles parking to access the trail. Also due to the popularity of the playground, two new picnic pavilions were constructed, each seating up to 39 visitors and the existing picnic shelter was updated to seat 32 visitors. Unsheltered picnic seating is available for an additional 22 visitors. To increase use of the southern portion of the trail, a new St. Marks River Trailhead will be constructed late 2010/early 2011, just west of the southern terminus of the trail in St. Marks.

Capital Improvements:

Construction is in progress to resurface and widen the aging and often deteriorating paved trail. During this process, the new paved width will increase from eight to the standard 12-foot width. Progressing from south to north, the first seven miles of the trail is scheduled for completion by December 2010 (Mile 16 to Mile 9). Construction on the remaining nine miles will begin in 2011. As part of the ongoing project, the first several hundred feet of trail south of the Main Trailhead will be widened to 14 or 16 feet to accommodate large events, which attract up to 350 participants. Additional improvements underway include:

- Wakulla Station Trailhead construction: Restrooms, equestrian parking, maint. shop.
- St. Marks River Trailhead construction: Parking, riverwalk, observation tower.
- Horse watering troughs will be installed in each of the three trailheads.
- Trailside improvements: Thirteen additional shaded rest benches (one per mile).
- Four vault toilets will be installed along the trail (one in Leon County and three in Wakulla County).

Unit Name:	Weedon Island
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Acres:	43.60	Managing Agency:	Pinellas County	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/25/2002
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Description:

These 43.6 acres are being managed as part of the 3,700 acre Weedon Island Preserve which is part of a region on Tampa Bay in north St. Petersburg comprised mostly of marine ecosystems with some uplands. Indigenous peoples, including those during the “Weeden” (alternate spelling) Island Cultural Period, occupied this site for thousands of years. A varied modern history also is part of the Preserve’s legacy. Today, the Preserve protects this wide diversity of natural and cultural resources for current and future generations.

The Weedon Island Preserve Cultural and Natural History Center, which opened in 2002, provides an overview of the rich marine resources of the Preserve and the interrelationship of the environment with the prehistoric, historic, and modern cultures that once inhabited the Preserve.

(The quantitative data in preceding tables of this report cover only the 43.6 acres leased to the Office of Greenways and Trails during the reporting period. The approved management plan covers the surrounding State-owned tracts administered under Leases #3985 and #3376.)

Accomplishments:

Other:

As of July 2010, this property is no longer subleased to Pinellas County via a parent lease to OGT. It is now directly leased to the County from the Board of Trustees of the IITF, which is consistent with the administration of the larger tracts of State-owned conservation lands surrounding this 43.6-acre parcel.

Unit Name:	West Jacksonville Connector
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Acres:	112.59	Managing Agency:	City of Jacksonville	Current Management Plan Approved:	9/08/2005
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Description:

The West Jacksonville Connector is comprised of three parcels "Hawkins I", "Hawkins II" and "Nemours". The properties were acquired to create a trailhead and trail system to connect publically owned lands to the north and to the south of this property, including a connection to the Cecil Field Conservation Corridor. A trailhead with parking and restrooms is proposed on the Hawkins I parcel (28-acre piece).

The Management Plan was approved in 2005 and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives, actions and measures it recommends.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

- May 2010, participated in Department of State's Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) Training for State Land Managers;
- Monitoring of ground disturbing activities;
- On-site visual confirmation of Sherman's Fox Squirrel and Gopher Tortoise;
- 2008, treated for invasive plant species on Hawkins I and Hawkins II;
- 2009, treated for invasive plant species on Hawkins I and Nemours parcels;
- 2009, follow-up treatment for invasive plant species on Hawkins II;
- Established an agreement with local law enforcement to maintain a presence and patrol of the property;
- Established a 911 address for the property: 14287 West Beaver Street, Jacksonville, FL 32220.

Capital Improvements:

- Hawkins II parcel: demolition and removal of previous owner's RV Park and associated structures;
- Hawkins II parcel: velodrome restoration is underway;
- Access road was repaired;
- Entrance gate was installed;

Other:

- Management is seeking money for repair/removal of the septic tanks, design and construction of the parking area and restrooms.

Additional Explanation:

- The property is not yet open to the public.

Unit Name:	West Orange Trail
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Acres:	59.15	Managing Agency:	Orange County	Current Management Plan Approved:	9/12/2000
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Description:

Of the West Orange Trail's existing 22 miles, approximately eight miles are owned by the State and subleased to the County via the DEP Office of Greenways and Trails. This paved multi-use trail is popular with bicyclists, pedestrians, skaters, and wildlife enthusiasts. An adjacent 9.6 miles of natural surface trail are dedicated to horseback riding. The trail boasts four trailheads and five outposts, as well as a nature preserve and a horse park. Pavilions and shelters can be found at various trailside locations.

The west terminus, at the Lake-Orange county line, connects seamlessly with Lake County's South Lake Trail, which provides an additional 12+ miles of contiguous trail. From this terminus, West Orange Trail runs east then north through the municipalities of Oakland, Winter Garden, Ocoee and Apopka. There is one converted railroad bridge over the Florida Turnpike and a new major trail bridge over US 441 in Apopka.

Accomplishments:

Visitor Services:

West Orange Trail Chapin Station in Winter Garden, 407-654-1108

Other:

Butterfly garden at the Tildenville outpost.

Unit Name:	Chain of Lakes Trail (formerly known as Winter Haven to Lake Alfred)
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Acres:	43.81	Managing Agency:	City of Winter Haven	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/07/2003
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Description:

These 43.81 acres are part of a larger project known as Chain of Lakes Trail. The Chain of Lakes Trail is a 12-foot wide, 3.2-mile paved trail in the City of Winter Haven. Staff provides consistent routine landscape maintenance to the trail, including landscape maintenance on the trail every two weeks and trash/debris removal three times a week.

Accomplishments:

Capital Improvements:

The City of Winter Haven will begin construction on a \$1.7 million Trailhead by October 1, 2010. Construction is estimated to last 270 days. Construction of a bridge over Ave T, NW is projected to start in FY 2012/13. The bridge will be constructed on two parcels owned by the State and under the management agreement for the Chain of Lakes Trail. The Third Street Trail Extension of the trail to the south is scheduled to be constructed in FY 2012/13.

A small portion of the corridor, approximately ¼-mile, is in the city limits of Lake Alfred. Lake Alfred is in the process of applying for enhancement funding to pave this portion of the trail corridor.

Unit Name:	Winter Springs Town Center
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Acres:	5.92	Managing Agency:	City of Winter Springs	Current Management Plan Approved:	11/26/2002
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Description:

Three of the five parcels included in this sublease have been developed as the focal point for the surrounding downtown destination Town Center. Known as the Blumberg Boulevard Trail, this 0.2-mile pedestrian walkway consists of a series of fountains, brick pathways, gathering areas and an arboretum in an urban area. From its western terminus at Old Mill Road, the property runs east past retail shops and restaurants to Tusawilla Road, where it intersects with the Cross Seminole Trail.

Two additional parcels are located to the north and are undeveloped. A passive trail through this area is planned for the future as city funding permits.

Accomplishments:

Capital Improvements:

In FY 2008-09 the City of Winter Springs erected a Vietnam Veterans' Memorial on the Tusawilla end of the Blumberg Boulevard Trail at a cost the City of \$110,000.

Unit Name:	Withlacochee State Trail
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Acres:	759.73	Managing Agency:	DEP-OGT	Current Management Plan Approved:	02/07/2003
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Description:

At 46 miles in length, the Withlacochee Trail is presently the longest paved rail-trail in Florida. The trail corridor runs through small towns, ranches, and natural areas as it makes its way south from Citrus Springs (Citrus County) to Trilby (Pasco County). The trail traverses a region that offers many other outstanding recreational opportunities. Among the recreational highlights nearby are the unpaved trails in the Croom area of the Withlacochee State Forest, the Withlacochee River (South) Canoe Trail, and Fort Cooper State Park. The Withlacochee Trail will eventually join many other trails in the region, becoming part of the envisioned Central Florida Loop.

**Division of Forestry
Unit Narratives**



**Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Forestry**

2010 L.M.U.A.C. Biennial Report Executive Summary

The Florida Division of Forestry (DOF) has been in existence since the 1920s, when it was known as the Florida Forest Service. DOF's State lands management was first established in 1936, with the establishment of the 6,911 acre Pine Log State Forest in Bay County. Additional acquisitions brought the total state forest system acreage to 305,625 by the late 1950s.

Since the inception of the Preservation 2000 program in 1990, the state forest system expanded from 11 state forests totaling 349,465 acres to 35 state forests with 1,056,123 acres. The DOF's expertise in prescribed burning, silvicultural management, and resource-based recreation has prepared the agency to assume management responsibilities for newly acquired properties. DOF receives management funds primarily from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund for the implementation of management activities including silvicultural management, prescribed burning, re-forestation, development and maintenance of infrastructure, and the promotion of responsible public access and recreation.

The following is a compilation of accomplishments that the Division of Forestry has achieved during this two year reporting period.

- The DOF manages 35 state forests that are comprised of approximately 1,056,123 acres of diverse natural lands.
- Of the 1,056,123 acres managed by DOF, approximately 709,762 acres are maintained with prescribed fire. During this reporting period the DOF prescribe burned state wide approximately 375,585 acres or approximately 52% of the fire maintained natural communities.
- 96% of the state forest acres are open to hunting.
- The DOF has identified approximately 313,161 managed upland acres that are in need of environmental restoration. During this reporting period the DOF has conducted restoration activities on approximately 106,387 acres.
- The average daily use of the state forests increased 19% during the reporting period. DOF staff conducted 415 interpretive, informational or educational programs.
- DOF completed a forest inventory of all 35 state forests. 508,021 acres are merchantable upland pine and 108,590 acres are pre-merchantable upland pine. Longleaf pine is the most dominant forest species (300,108 acres) across all state forests.
- Approximately 101,390 acres of forestland has been impacted by invasive exotic plants state wide. DOF staff has treated approximately 38,530 acres.
- Within the 35 state forests, DOF staff maintained 556 facilities, 4,941 miles of road, and 1,119 miles of recreational trails.
- DOF staff monitors 212 cultural or historical sites.
- 770 imperiled species have been identified statewide. DOF has developed monitoring protocols for 396 of these species, and implemented 404 of these protocols. Notable species are gopher tortoise, Florida scrub jay, red-cockaded woodpecker, wood stork, Florida black bear, sand skinks, hooded pitcher plant, purple honeycomb-head, etonia rosemary, and Florida toothache grass.

Unit Name:	Belmore State Forest
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Acres:	12,262.30	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/10/2008
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Narrative:

The Belmore State Forest (BSF) was purchased with Florida Forever funds under the Northeast Florida Timberlands and Watershed Reserve Project. Two hundred acres of BSF was partially funded through a cooperative agreement between the Department of Environmental Protection and the Florida National Guard, pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act. The Satsuma Tract of BSF is comprised of approximately 3,496 acres in western Clay County, and is directly north of Camp Blanding Military Reservation. The Satsuma Tract was acquired in the fall of 2007 by the St. Johns River Water Management District using Forest Legacy Stewardship funds. The Tract is part of the Northeast Florida Timberlands and Watershed Reserve Project and is managed by the Division of Forestry as part of BSF. BSF provides protection of water resources and wetland functions within the Upper Black Creek basin and by buffers military activities at Camp Blanding.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the BSF since the October 2008 approval of the management plan, is described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. Where applicable, outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Natural communities found on BSF include sandhill, mesic flatwoods, baygalls, wet flatwoods, floodplain forest, numerous seepage and blackwater creeks and isolated depressional wetlands. The wetlands on the Satsuma Tract include a portion of the headwaters for Bull Creek and the South Fork of Black Creek. These waters contribute to Black Creek, a major tributary of the St. Johns River. Ates Creek bisects the entire length of BSF, and the entire watershed within BSF feeds into the South Fork of Black Creek and then eventually into the St. Johns River. Outstanding native landscapes on BSF include numerous blackwater drainages and creeks that have created a ravine mosaic that provides habitat for the Florida black bear and numerous species of songbirds. The following threatened or endangered species or species of special concern can be found on BSF: blueflower butterwort, hooded pitcherplant, Florida black bear, gopher tortoise, Sherman's fox squirrel, American alligator, and eastern indigo snake. One historical site (Degan Gravesite) on BSF has been registered with the Department of State.

Prescribed burning and reforestation with species native to the site, including longleaf, slash, and loblolly pine, will help restore health to the forest ecosystem. In the past two years, over 2,900 acres have been prescribed burned. Six timber sales were conducted to improve slash pine stands with a total of 28,947 tons harvested on 758 acres during that fiscal year.

The Division of Forestry manages BSSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. BSF staff conducted one environmental education program with local schools. One new trailhead with kiosk (Coot's Shanty) was constructed on BSF, staff rebuilt four miles of public access roads improving year around public access, and 14 culverts were installed to improve sheet flow under forest roads. During the same time period, three acres of purple sesbania and two acres of Chinese tallow were treated.

Unit Name:	Big Shoals State Forest
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Acres:	1,629.00	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	3/21/2005
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Narrative:

The Big Shoals State Forest (BSSF) comprises 1,629 acres of the 3,919 acre Big Shoals Public Lands (BSPL). The BSPL is managed jointly by the Division of Forestry, State Parks, Suwannee River Water Management District, and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. This property was purchased from the Nature Conservancy by the State of Florida in 1986 through the Conservation and Recreation Lands program to protect in perpetuity “the Big Shoals”, the largest whitewater area in Florida. The acquisition also was intended to protect unique vistas and upland areas, historic sites along the Suwannee River, as well as the river floodplain. The BSSF portion is located on the northern side of the BSPL, and was designated as a State Forest in March of 1989.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry’s progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the BSSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for BSSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

The Division of Forestry manages BSSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. While the BSPL is noted for its whitewater rapids associated with the Big and Little Shoals on the Suwannee River at certain river levels, the BSSF portion has multiple recreational opportunities as well. These include nature study, picnicking, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, fishing, and hunting. The hiking trail and horseback riding trail are included in the Division of Forestry’s Trailwalker and Trailtrotter Programs. Bicyclists can utilize the paved eight foot wide, four mile long Woodpecker Trail. A canoe launch is located on the northern section of the river, and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has designated a portion of the BSLP as a Type I Wildlife Management Area for hunting. In the last two years, wildlife food plots were installed in previously disturbed areas for the first time on BSSF.

The natural community types within BSSF include mesic flatwoods, slope forest, upland hardwood forest, and upland mixed forest, xeric hammock, basin swamp, baygall, bottomland forest, cypress domes, floodplain forest, floodplain swamp, blackwater stream and seepage stream. The following threatened or endangered species or species of special concern can be found on BSSF: wood stork, bald eagle, gopher tortoise, American alligator, alligator snapping turtle, Suwannee cooter, hooded pitcherplant, Chapman’s sedge, cardinal flower, butterwort, and rainlily. A perennial stream, Four Mile Branch, flows through BSPL and into the Suwannee River. The Suwannee River, an Outstanding Florida Water, flows along the entire southern boundary of BSPL.

The BSSF staff has a regular program of maintenance and/or replacement of damaged culverts and low water crossings to limit impediment to natural wetland flowways and streams. In the last two years, a low water crossing was rebuilt on Forest service road 1, and a low water crossing was installed on Forest service road 8.

Unit Name:	Blackwater River State Forest
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Acres:	209,609.67	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/19/2000
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Narrative:

The Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF) is comprised of more than 200,000 acres of forests, rivers and lakes. It is named for the Blackwater River, an Outstanding Florida Water, and is one of the last remaining shifting sand bottom streams. The land that was to become the BRSF was acquired by the Federal Government in the 1930s to re-vegetate, resettle, and protect the area following extensive de forestation by land and timber companies in the early 1900s. In the late 1930s at the request of Florida's Governor, the land was leased to the State and the restoration process continued. Over the years, through the Preservation-2000 and Florida Forever Programs, along with in-holding additions, BRSF has grown from the original 183,184 acres to 209,609.67 acres. BRSF is known for its longleaf pine/wiregrass ecosystem, which, in combination with the Conecuh National Forest to the north and Eglin Air Force Base to the south, is the largest contiguous ecological community of this type in the world. The maintenance of the longleaf pine/wiregrass ecosystem along with the restoration of slash pine, sand pine, and loblolly pine plantations, and recovery of the red cockaded woodpecker is the main focus for BRSF.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the BRSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for BRSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

During the last two years the prescribed burn program has burned approximately 112,775 acres. The timber management practices on BRSF are important in the restoration and maintenance of forest ecosystems and provide a variety of benefits to Floridians. Thousands of acres of slash pine plantations are being converted to longleaf pine, and in the past two years, restoration began on the Yellow River Ravines area.

Species known to occur within BRSF include white tailed deer, wild turkey, red fox, bobcat, eastern tiger salamander, bobwhite quail, and eastern diamondback rattlesnake. Significant species on BRSF include the bald eagle, red cockaded woodpecker (RCW), gopher tortoise, and reticulated flatwoods salamander. The RCW population on BRSF has increased from 59 potential breeding groups to 80, through habitat maintenance and restoration, creating new clusters, and the translocation of birds.

The Division of Forestry manages BRSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Major recreational activities enjoyed at BRSF include canoeing, hiking, horseback riding, camping, fishing, swimming, hunting, and mountain bike riding. Recreational additions in the last two years include the development of the Red-Rocks Off-Road Bicycle trail and construction of a new bath house at Coldwater Recreation Area. There are 217 archaeological and historical sites on BRSF.

Unit Name:	Carl Duval Moore State Forest & Park
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Acres:	334.88	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/25/2010
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Narrative:

Carl Duval Moore State Forest & Park (CDMSFP) is comprised of approximately 335 acres of forests and lakes in Putnam County. The Division of Forestry (DOF) received title to the original 306 acres of forestland in 1993 and 1994 as a donation, contained in the will of the property’s namesake, Mr. Carl Duval Moore. As a condition of the deed, the land must be used for the purposes of production of timber, game management, or school for forestry management methods. In 2010 the Division of Forestry acquired an additional 29 acres from Plum Creek Timber Company through the Florida Forever – Inholdings and Additions program. The forest is composed of two non-contiguous tracts (North Tract and the South Tract). CDMSFP contains one notable watercourse, Alligator Creek, which flows through the South Tract of the forest. Natural communities found on the forest include sandhill, mesic flatwoods, baygall, and scrubby flatwoods. Imperiled species documented during an FNAI survey of the forest include gopher tortoise, bald eagle, Florida black bear and the state-listed plant garberia. Public road access to the North Tract is limited; however two small parking areas are now open. One of these provides access to a short nature loop trail that includes a boardwalk and observation platform on the west side of Up-and-Down Lake. The South Tract however, is landlocked and currently has no legal public access. Hiking and fishing are the primary recreational activities.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry’s progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives during interim management prior to approval of the initial management plan, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the CDMSFP since the February 2010 approval of the management plan, are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. Where applicable, outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

The prescribed fire program on CDMSFP will enhance the habitat of native fauna and flora. With the help of The Nature Conservancy Prescribed Burn Strike Team this past year, the forest staff burned over 50 acres of sandhill. During the growing season of the previous year, staff also burned a 19-acre stand. Thirty acres of sandhill were mowed to reduce oak competition. Another 22 acres of sandhill benefited from the removal of a stand of off-site sand pine.

The Division of Forestry manages the forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Staff continues to observe the cross drain structure associated with Alligator Creek to ensure surface flows aren’t impeded significantly. Timber management practices on CDMSFP are important in the restoration and maintenance of forest ecosystems and provide a variety of socioeconomic benefits to Floridians. In addition to managing a single timber sale removing off-site slash pine and hardwoods in 2009 (with revenue of just under \$3,000), the CDMSFP staff completed over 80 acres of forest inventory cruising.

Efforts continue to monitor and/or treat six known non-native, invasive plants occurring on the forest. CDMSFP staff has been successful in eradicating air potato, Chinese tallow and camphor. Three new spots of mimosa were identified this year and will be treated shortly.

Unit Name:	Cary State Forest
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Acres:	13,359.71	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/17/2000
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Narrative:

Cary State Forest (CSF) is comprised of over 13,000 acres. The original 3,413 acre CSF property was acquired by purchasing multiple parcels between 1935 and 1942. Then the Monticello (3,942 acres), Norfolk Southern (1,651 acres) and Thomas Creek (2,906 acres) Tracts were acquired through the Florida Forever’s Northeast Florida Timberlands Project and Watershed Reserve Project and funds provided by the US Navy and the City of Jacksonville. SJRWMD owns a 50% undivided interest of 2,168 acres of the Thomas Creek “Save of Rivers” acquisition. Natural communities include mesic and wet flatwoods, basin swamp, sandhill, bottomland and floodplain forest, dome swamp, baygall, and depression marsh. Prior to state ownership, the original CSF lands were managed historically for timber, turpentine, cattle, agricultural production and leased for game species hunting. The diverse natural communities on CSF provide important habitat for several rare and threatened species such as Sherman’s fox squirrel, gopher tortoise, hooded pitcherplant, and Florida toothache grass. Access to the forest is provided at several trailhead parking/walk-in areas, and by a small network of forest roads in the Monticello and Cary Tracts. Recreational opportunities on CSF include bicycling, hikers, equestrians, nature study, and photography. In addition, the forest is designated as a FWC wildlife management area, offering a variety of quota and small game hunting.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry’s progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the CSF is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for CSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

CSF has increased their annual prescribed burning goals, and consistent with this goal CSF burned 1800 acres per year. During ‘09/’10, 450 acres were burned in the growing season. Approximately 700 acres of the forest have been reforested. The Division of Forestry manages the Forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Since 2008 the staff has rebuilt nearly ten miles of primary public access roads to permit year around use.

Staff has replaced or newly installed 13 culverts on forest roads to improve sheet flow. In addition, low water crossing installations were completed to improve natural water flows at two stream crossings.

In addition to managing an ongoing schedule of mostly thinning or improvement harvests on nearly 300 acres (16,000 tons removed with revenue of over \$205,000), CSF staff completed over 9,500 acres of forest inventory cruising. Efforts continue to monitor and/or treat an estimated 20-30 acres impacted with non-native, invasive plants. Torpedo grass and mimosa are the most prevalent. Recent efforts have treated 0.5 acres of Japanese climbing fern and 1.5 acres of tropical soda apple.

Unit Name:	Charles H. Bronson State Forest
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Acres:	10,945.04	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	New Acquisition
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Narrative:

The Charles H. Bronson State Forest (CHBSF) is comprised of approximately 11,000 acres. The Forest is named after Charles H. Bronson, who served as the ninth Commissioner for the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services from 2001 to 2011. CHBSF’s most notable feature is the St. Johns River, an Outstanding Florida Water, which flows along a section of the eastern boundary. Restoration of degraded ecosystems and abandoned agriculture fields is the main focus for CHBSF. The Forest contains three Tracts: Joshua Creek, Turkey Creek, and the Clonts Tract. The CHBSF adds to other conservation lands along the St. Johns River, preserving habitat for the bald eagle, Florida black bear, as well as rare aquatic bird and plant species and preserving several archaeological sites.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. Due to the recent acquisition of the CHBSF, specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions for the Forest are still being developed. The Division of Forestry’s progress since acquisition towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the CHBSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The narrative below details applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions since acquisition, as well as other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

The Division of Forestry has worked to achieve various accomplishments, including posting boundaries, installing gates, and the implementation of a prescribed burning program. Prescribed burns have been conducted on 2,085 acres of the Forest. Forest inventory was completed on 5,600 acres in the spring of 2010. Thirty-seven miles of forest boundary maintenance and marking has been conducted, 11 miles of fire breaks were maintained, and 7 miles of roads have been mowed. One parking area was constructed on the Joshua Creek Tract, two entrance signs were installed, and two bridges were built. Three acres have been treated for exotic plants and 15 hogs have been trapped and removed from the Forest. Currently there are three cattle leases on the CHBSF; two DOF cattle leases on the Joshua Creek Tract, and one SJRWMD cattle lease on the Turkey Creek Tract.

Natural communities on CHBSF include mesic and wet flatwoods, marsh, and a variety of hydric forest types. Threatened or endangered species on CHBSF include the bald eagle, American kestrel, osprey, sandhill crane, and sand butterfly pea. Habitat for these species will be maintained through a regular burn program. The Division of Forestry manages CHBSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Recreational activities that are planned for CHBSF in the near future are hiking, horseback riding, bird watching, and hunting. A trailhead has already been completed on the Joshua Creek Tract. Additional trails and access points are planned for the Forest, with multiple connector trails to public lands adjacent to CHBSF. Hunting is allowed on the Bronson Wildlife Management Area (Joshua Creek and Turkey Creek Tracts), with the first hunts expected in the fall of 2010. There are nine known archaeological and historical sites on CHBSF.

Unit Name:	Cottage Hill State Forest
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Acres:	31.25	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/5/2010
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Narrative:

The Cottage Hill State Forest (CHSF) was acquired under the Swamp and Overflow Act. Natural communities on the Forest include mesic flatwoods and bottomland forest. The unique natural feature of the Forest is its mature longleaf pine forest and associated native plant and animal species. This tract contains a mixture of longleaf pine/wiregrass and bottomland hardwoods. Approximately 24.35 acres is considered located in a mixed upland forest (mesic upland). Approximately 4.7 acres are considered in a bottomland forest (floodplain wetlands). A Gulf Power Company easement encompassed the remaining 2.2 acres (non-productive). Prescribed burning to reduce fuel loading and promote natural plant and animal responses is the primary land management need. All planned prescribed fires will undergo a smoke screening process prior to the burn to insure air quality standards are met.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the CHSF since the April 2010 approval of the management plan, is described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. Where applicable, outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

The CHSF provides important habitat for whitetail deer, bobwhite quail, woodpeckers and rabbits. There are no threatened or endangered species located on CHSF. There are no known archaeological or historical resources on the forest.

Most of the pine timber on CHSF has an even-aged structure, with little or no pine regeneration. CHSF sustained considerable timber loss from Hurricane Ivan in 2004. Prescribed burning will reduce the brushy understory and forest litter, which will create good conditions for natural regeneration.

Due to the small size of CHSF and its proximity to nearby residents, CHSF is closed to public hunting. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will be utilized to assist in the management of fish and wildlife species as deemed necessary.

Unit Name:	Deep Creek State Forest
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Acres:	379.80	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/30/2002
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Narrative:

The Deep Creek State Forest (DCSF) is located St. Johns County and was acquired prior to the initiation of state acquisition programs. The Forest totals approximately 380 acres in size and does not have legal access by land. DCSF is also encumbered by an easement to the Florida Inland Navigation District for the placement of spoil. Natural communities on the Forest include scrubby flatwoods and saltwater marsh. There are no unique features on the DCSF. The primary mission of the DOF in managing DCSF is to protect and manage the unique resources of the forest through a stewardship ethic to assure these resources will be available for future generations.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the DCSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for DCSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

The DCSF provides important habitat for whitetail deer, American osprey, pileated woodpecker and wood ducks. Listed species located on the forest include American alligator, Florida black bear and the Florida manatee. There are no known archaeological or historical resources on the Forest.

Unit Name:	Etoniah Creek State Forest
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Acres:	8,762.79	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/2/2004
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Narrative:

The Etoniah Creek State Forest (ECSF) was acquired as part of the Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway Conservation and Recreation Lands project with Preservation 2000 funds. The primary goals for purchasing the Forest include: 1) conserve and protect native species habitat or endangered or threatened species, 2) conserve, protect, and restore important ecosystems, landscapes and forests, and 3) preserve archaeological or historical sites. Major natural communities located on the Forest include mesic flatwoods, sand hills, xeric hammocks and scrub. Unique natural features on the Forest include the Etoniah and Falling Branch Creeks and the associated slope forests, and scrub communities with the federally listed Etonia rosemary populations. ECSF contains the only known population of Etonia rosemary found on public land.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the ECSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for ECSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

ECSF is named after Etonia Creek, a stream which travels 2.5 miles through the eastern portion of the forest. Several of the streams found in ECSF, including Etonia Creek, Rice Creek and Falling Branch drift through scenic bottomland hardwoods lined with steep sloping banks, flowing out of George's Lake which has 491 feet of lake frontage along the state forest boundary.

ECSF is home to a variety of wildlife and is part of a wildlife corridor that offers the black bear a vast roaming area. Other types of wildlife which are commonly found on the Forest include: white-tailed deer, bobcat, fox squirrel, wild turkey, and great horned owl. Species found on ECSF that are listed as endangered, or threatened include eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, Florida scrub jay, red-cockaded woodpecker and Etonia rosemary. Etonia rosemary is an endangered plant that was first described in 1991 and is found mostly in scrub habitat. Accomplishments for the past two years include the improvement of a primary road to an all weather access road to provide better access to the public, completion of 315 acres of mechanical treatment within the sandhill natural community to bring the community into maintenance condition, conducted 17 acres of chemical treatments, completed approximately 189 acres of reforestation on the Forest, conducted annual population assessments for the Etoniah rosemary, and conducted annual scrub jay calling.

The Division of Forestry manages ECSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Recreational activities on ECSF include hiking, fishing, horseback riding, hunting, nature study, wildlife viewing and photography. Hunting is allowed on ECSF, and is managed as a Wildlife Management Area by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Unit Name:	Four Creeks State Forest
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Acres:	10,616.10	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	3/4/2010
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Narrative:

Four Creeks State Forest (FCSF) is comprised of over 10,000 acres. The land is held jointly with 50/50 title with the SJRWMD. Natural communities found on the forest include wet flatwoods, mesic flatwoods, floodplain swamp, tidal marsh, strand swamp, dome swamp and baygall. Prior to state ownership, the upland communities were managed for timber production by industrial timberland companies, using intensive silvicultural practices. As a result of these techniques, much of the native vegetation and groundcover species were lost or reduced in number and/or quality. In the past, the timber companies also leased the area for game species hunting. There are no known imperiled species on the forest. Vehicle access to the forest's small network of open roads is provided at two entrance points. Bicyclists and equestrians can access these same open roads. Hikers can also use the service roads closed to public vehicles. There are also several historical river "landings" at which the public can land or launch canoes. There are currently no designated trails or camping facilities, although several sites are currently being assessed for primitive camping use. The forest has also been designated as a FWC wildlife management area, offering a variety of fishing, quota and small game hunting activities.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives during interim management prior to approval of the initial management plan, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the FCSF since the March 2010 approval of the management plan, are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. Where applicable, outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

The prescribed fire program on FCSF will enhance the habitat of native fauna and flora living on the forest. FCSF staff has burned over 1400 acres of timber stands over the past two years. Staff has also initiated a growing season component with a successful spring burn in a large thinned, slash pine stand. Over 330 acres have now had a follow-up second burn.

The Division of Forestry manages the Forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Visitation continues to increase since the forest was first open to the public two years ago. Hunting has proven to be a popular activity on FCSF. The FCSF staff has a regular program of maintenance and/or replacement of damaged culverts. Staff has replaced or newly installed 11 culverts on forest roads to improve sheet flow.

Timber management practices on FCSF are important in the restoration and maintenance of forest ecosystems and provide a variety of socioeconomic benefits to Floridians. In addition to managing seven timber thinning harvest sales on over 1,200 acres (69,000 tons removed with revenue of over \$942,000) over the past two years, the FCSF staff completed over 6,300 acres for forest inventory cruising.

The FCSF staff has been proactive in the treatment of invasive plants including Chinese tallow (200 acres treated); torpedo grass and Japanese climbing fern. Staff has rebuilt and improved four miles of primary public access roads to permit year around, two-wheeled drive access.

Unit Name:	Goethe State Forest
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Acres:	53,587.02	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/21/2000
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Narrative:

The Goethe State Forest (GSF) is comprised of approximately 53,000 acres of forests, rivers and lakes. It is named for Mr. J.T. Goethe, from whom most of the land was purchased under Florida's C.A.R.L. Program in 1992 for purposes of conserving and protecting quickly disappearing native flatwoods ecosystems and their flora and fauna and to provide areas for natural resource-based, public recreation. A smaller area of GSF, the Watermelon Pond unit (acquired in 1997), is separate from the main tract and is located in both Levy and Alachua Counties. It is largely composed of sandhill and scrub habitat, much of which requires regular burning and hardwood control in order to enhance the native groundcover. Natural communities on GSF include scrubby flatwoods, dome swamp, sandhill, and basin swamp. This extensive old-growth forest has one of the largest red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) populations on state lands in Florida. Other rare animal species found on the forest include the Florida black bear, gopher tortoise, Sherman's fox squirrel and bald eagle. Rare plants include the hooded pitcher plant and coontie. Recreation opportunities abound with an extensive system of equestrian and hiking trails, overnight camping (by permit), hunting (Goethe WMA), fishing and picnicking sites.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the GSF is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for GSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

The prescribed burn program on GSF enhances the habitat of native fauna and flora on the forest. Approximately 500 acres of overgrown sandhill/scrub habitat received mechanical treatment; as well as over 150 acres of sandhill were replanted in longleaf pine over the past two years. The Division of Forestry manages the Forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Timber management practices on GSF are important in the restoration and maintenance of forest ecosystems and provide a variety of socioeconomic benefits to Floridians. GSF staff has removed 80 acres of off-site slash pine, and replanted with longleaf pines. Ongoing efforts continue to monitor and/or treat approximately 70 acres of GSF that is infested with cogon grass, natal grass, and camphor. During the past two years, a new visitor pavilion was completed at the Tidewater Trailhead, a new trailhead with parking & kiosk and seven miles of trail were all constructed at Watermelon Pond and a boardwalk and overlook was completed at Buck Island Pond. There are 106 archaeological and historical sites known to occur on GSF and that are listed on the DHR site files.

Through a very active program of monitoring, artificial cavity inserts, habitat improvement (burning), GFC has successfully increased the RCW population and the number of breeding pairs.

Unit Name:	Holopaw State Forest				
Acres:	49.0	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	5/11/2010

Narrative:

Holopaw State Forest (HSF) is a 49 acre tract located in Osceola County. It was acquired in 1961 and is designated as a multiple-use management area by the Division of Forestry. The HSF was acquired by the Florida Development Commission in 1961. The Tract was purchased by the Florida Development Commission from Consolidated Naval Stores Company. The Commission bought the land for approximately \$300, less the mineral rights which were owned by Sun Oil Company. Terms of the OGM lease with Sun Oil Company were for ten years. Under a provision of the OGM lease, it appears to have expired ten years after issuance since no utilization of the minerals occurred. The Division of Forestry took this property under management from the Department of Natural Resources on August 14, 1979. At the time of acquisition there were no stated acquisition goals and objectives.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the HSF since the May 11, 2010 approval of the management plan, is described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. Where applicable, outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Due to its small size, relative isolation, and lack of outstanding natural features, the HSF is not considered suitable for any type of recreation or hunting. The small size of HSF challenges effective management as a State Forest for all multiple use purposes, and is being considered for surplus. There is no equipment or personnel dedicated to HSF. Structures consist of two abandoned concrete block buildings that are not used or maintained. Other improvements consist of an asphalt driveway, radar walkway and boundary fence.

Existing and planned uses of the property consist of managing the property as a forestry demonstration area. HSF is used by the Division of Forestry to show local landowners and other interested people the various types of site preparation, tree spacing, species selection and other forestry practices that can be used to manage a typical Florida flatwoods site for timber production.

According to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, no listed species are known to exist on HSF. The Florida sandhill crane has been mapped in the vicinity of the Forest and is listed as threatened by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

HSF contains one stand of South Florida slash pine and three stands of improved slash pine. These stands were planted on 56 of the 58 acres between 1980 and 1983. The size of the Forest was reduced from 58 to 49 acres when US 192 was widened in 2005. Stands are being managed on a 60 to 80 year rotation, with final harvest scheduled around 2040. Mechanical treatment is performed on a 2-4 year interval to keep fuel loads low and to reduce herbaceous competition.

Unit Name:	Indian Lake State Forest
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Acres:	4,462.09	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	New Acquisition
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Narrative:

Indian Lake State Forest (ILSF) is comprised of over 4,400 acres in Marion County. The property was acquired in 2007 and 2008 by the State with the assistance from The Nature Conservancy and Marion County. Natural community types found on the forest include sandhill, sinkholes, depression marshes, and mesic flatwoods. The string of "hat-rack" cypress growing between Indian Lake Prairie and Indian Lake is a stirring reminder of old Florida. Relatively intact, rolling sandhill on a sinkhole rich, karst topography, dominates the property. Much of the historical sandhill, however, has been converted to till agriculture or improved pasture. One of the major goals of the Florida Forever purchase was to restore these altered areas and eliminate any adverse impacts these alterations might have upon the Silver Springs system for water flow and water quality. In addition, a focus of management will be to design and implement a balanced program of public access that includes recreational opportunities such as day use and picnicking areas, interpretive kiosks, hiking and equestrian trails and primitive campsites. Currently only pedestrian access is allowed; however, group events can be arranged by permit through the field office in Ocala. No hunting is permitted at this time. Seven imperiled animals are documented currently as occurring on the forest, including Florida black bear, Sherman's fox squirrel, gopher tortoise, Southeastern American kestrel, and bald eagle.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. Due to the recent acquisition of the ILSF, specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions for the Forest are still being developed. The Division of Forestry's progress since acquisition towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the ILSF are described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The narrative below details applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions since acquisition, as well as other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

The prescribed fire program on ILSF will enhance the habitat of native fauna and flora. Staff has burned over 1,100 acres of old fields and sandhill, and of this total, nearly 500 acres was accomplished during the growing season.

The Division of Forestry manages the Forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Picnicking, hiking and equestrian trails, nature trails, bicycling, primitive camping and limited hunting are potential uses being evaluated. Staff have reforested approximately 260 acres, and completed over 525 acres of forest inventory. Efforts continue to monitor and/or treat nearly 100 acres impacted with non-native, invasive plants. The initial treatment focus has been to locate and treat cogon grass. In the past two years, nearly 50 acres have received an initial treatment. Also treated has been a population of Japanese climbing fern and Chinaberry.

DOF staff has replaced six old entrance gates. Boundary and highway fence removal and/or replacement have been initiated along Baseline Road. There are currently thirteen DHR-recorded archaeological and cultural sites known to occur within the boundary of ILSF.

Unit Name:	Jennings State Forest
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Acres:	23,997.08	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/12/2007
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Narrative:

Jennings State Forest (JSF) is comprised of approximately 24,000 acres. The property was acquired under the CARL and Save Our Rivers (SOR) programs, with CARL, SOR, Preservation 2000, and the St. Johns River Water Management District ad valorem funds to protect the watershed of the Upper Black Creek. There are more than 15 different natural biological communities on JSF, each with unique plants, animals, and physical characteristics. The Division of Forestry uses prescribed fire to manage these communities in order to maintain the required habitat for the many unique plants and animals that occur within them. Included among the different types of natural communities are sandhill, slope forest, flatwoods, seepage slope, dome swamp, blackwater stream, and seepage stream. Raccoon, otter, alligator, and wading birds can be seen along North Fork Black Creek and other tributaries found throughout the forest. White-tailed deer, wild turkey, hawks and song birds can be found in the uplands. Several ravines can be found in JSF, representing the slow but never ending process of erosion by the force of water. The spring fed streams are visible when canoeing between Powell Ford and Ellis Ford on North Fork Black Creek. The Forest is divided by the North Fork of Black Creek and Yellow Water Creek with smaller streams and branches eventually flowing into the North Fork of Black Creek.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the JSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for JSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

The Division of Forestry manages JSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. The Forest is open during daylight hours for hiking, bicycling, canoeing, horseback riding, and wildlife viewing. JSF contains 2 hiking trails that are included in the Florida Division of Forestry's Trailwalker Hiking Program. JSF is open to regulated hunting and fishing under the direction of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. JSF staff conducted 38 environmental education programs with local schools, rebuilt 5.5 miles of public access roads, and installed three culverts to improve sheet flow and one low water crossing to improve stream flow.

The following threatened or endangered species on JSF include gopher tortoise, striped newt, Bachman's sparrow, Bartram's ixia, and pineland scurfpea. Accomplishments for the past two years include 6,140 acres of prescribed burning, 597 acres of sandhill improvement was conducted via reduction in oak overstory and sand pine regeneration. ULW herbicide was contract applied to 447 acres to begin restoration of sand hills. Ground cover is responding and restoration is underway. Ninety-four acres were reforested with longleaf pine, and 8,314 tons of pine was harvested at a value of \$166,334.76. A timber inventory was conducted on 10,494 acres of JSF, and two acres of cogon grass and one acre of sword fern were treated. Twenty-five archaeological sites have been recorded on JSF.

Unit Name:	John M. Bethea State Forest
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Acres:	37,736.09	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/2/2004
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Narrative:

The John M. Bethea State Forest (JMBSF) is comprised of 37,736 acres in Baker County. This property was acquired under the C.A.R.L, program and the Save Our Rivers program. This State Forest is named in honor of John M. Bethea, a former State Forester for over 17 years. Natural communities found on the forest include mesic flatwoods, basin swamp, dome swamp, wet flatwoods, bottomland forest. Approximately 48% of JMBSF was intensely managed by several previous forest industry companies. Since state acquisition in 2001, JMBSF suffered catastrophic wildfires which impacted over 80% of the State Forest. In order to address the impacts to the Forest from recent wildfires, reforestation activities are being utilized at JMBSF to enable the forest to be more resilient to the effects of wildfire. Over time the forest will recover and continue to fulfill resource, environmental, and recreational needs. Unique features located on the Forest include 2.9 miles of river frontage on the St. Mary’s River with some associated floodplain swamp which is ecologically important and provides river access-based recreation, and the Forest is located between the Osceola National Forest and Okefenokee Swamp, which provides a large scale wildlife corridor for listed species such as black bear.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry’s progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the JBSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for JBSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

The JMBSF is home to Florida black bears, river otters, and bobcats. Bird species include hawks, wood storks, bald eagles, grasshopper sparrows and sandhill cranes. There are frequent sightings of alligators, turkeys, white-tailed deer, gopher tortoises, and numerous species of other amphibians and reptiles. The following rare plants exist on the JMBSF: southern milkweed, hartwrightia, West’s flax, Bartram’s ixia and a giant orchid. Prescribed burning is one of the most important and cost effective forest management tools used on JMBSF. It not only helps protect the Forest from future devastating wildfires but also creates improved wildlife habitat and healthy ecosystems. Accomplishments during the past two years include an increase in acres burned due to the use of aerial ignition and the cooperation of the USFS that allowed approximately 9,934 acres to be burned, approximately 2,584 acres of the Forest was reforested with 2,167 acres in longleaf pine and 417 acres in slash pine.

The Division of Forestry manages JMBSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. In the past two years, a boardwalk and canoe launch at the maple-set area located on the St. Mary’s River was completed. Five primitive camp sites were installed, as well as a horse trail head parking lot. JMBSF is open to regulated hunting and fishing in cooperation with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Unit Name:	Lake George State Forest
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Acres:	21,175.94	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/15/2004
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Narrative:

Lake George State Forest (LGSF) is comprised of 21,176 acres located in Volusia County. This property was acquired under the P-2000 and C.A.R.L. programs. Natural communities include mesic flatwoods, floodplain wetlands, sand hills and inter-dispersed cypress and bay depressions. The Forest is one of several publicly owned lands that encompass Lake George, the state's second largest lake. Past uses of LGSF include timber management, naval stores production, grazing and hunting. In 1998 nearly half the acreage of LGSF was damaged during the Firestorm wildfires. Restoration efforts included harvesting salvage timber and reforestation with longleaf pine and slash pine.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the LGSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for LGSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

FNAI records for LGSF indicates three listed animal species occurring on LGSF: gopher tortoise, bald eagle, and Florida sandhill crane. The only listed plant species recently identified to occur on LGSF is the celestial lily. Other animal species that have been observed on LGSF include Sherman's fox squirrel, Florida black bear, and bald eagles. Wildlife that make their home on the forest include white-tail deer, wild turkey, bobcat, and mourning dove. Hunting is allowed on the Lake George Wildlife Management Area (WMA) and the Lake George WMA - Dexter/Mary Farms Unit.

Accomplishments include the inventory of approximately 9,888 acres, approximately twenty-eight miles of fire lines were rehabilitated, and 572 acres were marked to facilitate timber sales that were valued at \$191,034.60. A total of 1,746 acres of prescribed burning was accomplished for fuel reduction, ground cover restoration, and wildlife habitat improvement with approximately 1,544 acres by aerial ignition and 208 acres by ground ignition. Three acres of cabbage palms were sold to facilitate a road improvement project along the St. Johns River Road. Twelve miles of boundary was marked, one mile of perimeter firebreak was maintained, and four miles of perimeter firebreak was established. Herbicide treatment was applied on over 15 acres of non-native plants through the efforts of the federally funded OPS Park Ranger.

Recreation on the forest includes hunting, fishing, hiking, primitive camping, horseback riding, bicycle riding, and nature study. 5,616 day use visits were reported utilizing the new statewide visitor count methodology and there were 226 paid camping visits. The St. Johns River Road was re-shaped and stabilized by capping with road base material. The Mary Farms Road had spot repairs including stabilization and installation of two culverts. Routine road maintenance consisted of 98 miles of road grading and 41 miles of road mowing. Six culverts were replaced during road work.

Unit Name:	Lake Talquin State Forest
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Acres:	19,346.76	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/19/2000
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Narrative:

Lake Talquin State Forest (LTSF) is comprised of 19,347 acres in Leon, Gadsden, Liberty and Wakulla counties. The presence of the Ochlockonee River and Lake Talquin give this Forest the distinction of having two Outstanding Florida Waters. The majority of the Forest is adjacent to Lake Talquin, and the 595 acre Searcy Tract in Wakulla County is located 9 miles south of Bloxham on the Ochlockonee River. In 1977, the Florida Power Corporation donated 13,553 acres to the State of Florida. Subsequent additions include 5,240 acres of land purchased with Preservation 2000 & Florida Forever funds; the 492 acre Bear Creek Tract which was purchased via the Land Acquisition Trust Fund; and the 62 acre Wainwright Tract which was acquired through mitigation. Prior to state ownership, much of LTSF's timber was removed under a long-term timber contract. Native ground cover species and natural stands of longleaf pine are largely absent. Restoration of these communities will be one of the focal points of management. In the last two years, 224,000 longleaf pines were planted on LTSF. Since taking over management, the Division of Forestry has managed for reforestation, ecosystem restoration, and outdoor recreation. Portions of the property have been subleased to the Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of America, Talquin Electric and the Leon County Parks and Recreation Department.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest- specific objectives for the LTSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for LTSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

The Division of Forestry manages LTSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Hiking, camping, horseback riding, biking, picnicking, birding and nature study can be enjoyed using existing service roads, old road beds and established trails. Canoes, kayaks and power boats are allowed. Located within the LTSF, Bear Creek Educational Forest offers free guided programs where students will learn from activities correlated to Florida's Sunshine State Standards. In the last two years, 79 school programs were held on LTSF.

Natural communities on the Forest include upland pine forest, sandhill, upland hardwood forest, floodplain forest and swamp, slope and ravine forest communities and mesic flatwoods. Species found on LTSF include the red-shouldered hawk, bobcat, osprey, white-tailed deer, fox squirrel, turkey, and mourning dove. Species of special concern, such as bald eagles and gopher tortoise, can also be found on the Forest. Prescribed burning is an important management tool and is used on portions of the forest in a 3 to 5 year rotation.

Unit Name:	Lake Wales Ridge State Forest
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Acres:	26,563.28	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/8/2006
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Narrative:

The Lake Wales Ridge State Forest (LWRSF) is located on or near the ancient Lake Wales Ridge. Today the scrub ecosystem that thrives on the ridge may have the highest concentration of rare and endangered plants in the continental United States. This 26,563 acre State Forest is part of the largest undeveloped piece of land on the Lake Wales Ridge. A portion of the State Forest is located in the Kissimmee Valley which contains Florida dry prairie, a globally endangered natural community. The Forest contains outstanding examples of naturally functioning ecosystems including ancient scrub islands, flatwoods, seepage slopes, sandhills, seasonal ponds, dry prairie, and undeveloped lakes. The LWRSF was acquired through several different purchases. The majority of the Arbuckle Tract (13,531 acres) was purchased under the Conservation and Recreation Lands program between 1984 and July 1986. In July 1994, Preservation 2000 funds were used to purchase an adjacent 20 acres containing the endangered plant, scrub ziziphus. This species, once believed to be extinct, only occurs in five known locations. LWRSF is the only public parcel hosting this species. The Walk-in-the-Water Tract was purchased under the CARL program in June 1995 and November 1996.

The Boy Scout, Underwood, and Dawson Parcels were all purchased in 2002 under the Florida Forever program. The Prairie Tract was also recently added in the fall of 2003 under the Florida Forever program. These acquisitions protect the threatened and endangered ecosystems such as scrub, southern ridge sandhill, dry prairie, and cutthroat grass seeps that are unique to the Lake Wales Ridge, Bombing Range Ridge, and the Kissimmee Valley.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the LWRSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for LWRSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Multiple sandhill restoration projects are ongoing on the Forest. The LWRSF provides a habitat for 24 plants and 19 animals currently having federal or state status as threatened or endangered. This list includes the scrub jay and the sand skink. Scrub-jay census and habitat monitoring is conducted annually. Rare and endangered plants include the pygmy fringe tree, scrub plum, Carter's mustard, scrub-blazing star, and bear grass. Accomplishments include conducting approximately 16,844 acres of forest inventory, prescribed burned approximately 12,118 acres, and conducted timber sales on approximately 812 acres. The Otter Slough wetland restoration project was recently initiated, the bridge over Livingston Creek to Grave Island camp site was rebuilt, completed the removal of Amber Sweets on the Prairie Tract and abandoned grove on Boy Scout parcel, improved 2 miles of tram roads, GPS dead\ dying slash pine areas on Arbuckle tract, installed 1/4 mile of fence line on Arbuckle tract, and completed the Anne Malatesta's Memorial Garden.

Unit Name:	Little Big Econ State Forest
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Acres:	10,278.87	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/6/2004
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Narrative:

The Little Big Econ State Forest (LBESF) is comprised of 10,279 acres in Seminole County. The Forest is made up of eight tracts: Demetree, Jones West, Jones East, Spencer Leeper, Rivers Edge, Kilbee, Bothers, and Yarborough Tracts. The majority of the LBESF was acquired as part of the Lower Econlockhatchee Conservation and Recreation Lands Project, and by St Johns River Water Management District under the Save Our Rivers program. Natural communities located on the Forest include mesic and wet flatwoods, marsh, and numerous hydric forest types. The Forest's most notable feature is the Econlockhatchee River, which flows through the property, and the St. John's River, which makes up the eastern boundary. Portions of both the Econlockhatchee and St. Johns Rivers are designated as Outstanding Florida Waters. LBESF is historically significant since it contains the first means of crossing the Econlockhatchee River. At one time, the Florida East Coast Railway traversed the property, and that alignment is now used as a recreation trail, managed by Seminole County and maintained by the Florida Trail Association. A large portion of the Demetree, Yarborough and parts of the Kilbee and Bothers Tract were cleared and planted with improved pasture grasses. Cattle operations were active on these parcels prior to St Johns River Water Management District and State acquisition. Bahia sod and timber was harvested from the property. No other previous agricultural or silvicultural uses are known.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the LBESF since the August 2010 approval of the management plan, is described in the narrative and in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. Where applicable, outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

There are twenty-five animals and fourteen plant species with listed status that occur on LBESF, including eastern indigo snake, Sherman's fox squirrel, gopher tortoise, gopher frog, crested caracara, wood stork, sandhill crane, Garberia, hooded pitcher plant, rain lily, and Catesby's lily. In the past two years, approximately 1,495 acres was prescribed burned and a forest inventory was completed for the Forest. Some of the invasive exotic plant species that have been identified on LBESF include cogon grass, Chinese tallow, air potato, Brazilian pepper, camphor), and ear pod tree. These six species have high populations and are primarily found in the areas previously converted to agriculture. Herbicide application has been used to initiate control of cogon grass and Brazilian pepper. Hand removal has been used on air potato, camphor, Ear tree and Chinese tallow. Approximately 288 acres of invasive exotics have been treated in the past two years.

Major recreational activities enjoyed at LBESF include canoeing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, and mountain bike riding. Hunting is permitted on the Little Big Econ State Forest and Wildlife Management Area, consisting of the Kilbee and Yarborough Tracts, and is managed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission under the specific regulations of a Wildlife Management Area.

Unit Name:	Matanzas State Forest
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Acres:	4,699.73	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/12/2007
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Narrative:

Matanzas State Forest (MaSF) is comprised of 4,700 acres. The Forest protects the last remaining undisturbed salt marsh within the Guana-Tolomato-Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve. MaSF is part of a 16,000 acre continuous conservation corridor beginning with Moses Creek managed by the St. John’s River Water Management District, and continuing south through the forest into Faver-Dykes State Park managed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Pellicer Creek Conservation Area and Flagler County’s Princess Place Preserve. A regionally significant wood stork rookery is also located in the forest. Wood storks are listed federally as an endangered species. The MaSF was acquired with Florida Forever and St. Johns River Water Management District funds.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry’s progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the MaSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for MaSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Natural community types found on the Forest include basin swamps, depression marshes, dome swamps, estuarine tidal marshes, maritime hammocks, mesic flatwoods, mesic hammocks, scrubby flatwoods, wet flatwoods and wet prairies. Accomplishments for MaSF include the inventory of approximately 3,409 acres, conducted roller chopping on 141 acres for fuel reduction, conducted prescribed burns on 300 acres and there were no wildfires on the State Forest. Approximately 7.25 acres of non-native exotic plants were treated, and five miles of fire lines were rehabilitated. A hydrological assessment was completed for the Forest, identifying drainage improvements and mitigation opportunities to pursue to improve hydrological conditions associated with roads and an old DOT drainage canal.

Significant species on the Forest include the wood stork, bald eagle, gopher tortoise, and sandhill crane. About 75% of the forest is upland and made up of pine plantations. There is an archaeological record of possible Native American settlements in the area. Historic features include remains from turpentine camps. Recreational activities on MaSF include picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, off road bicycling, hunting, fishing, and wildlife and birding observations. Utilizing a revised statewide visitor count methodology, 5,633 day use visits were recorded for MaSF. The Cedar Creek Campground was completed, with a total of 224 overnight visits recorded and \$235 received in camping revenue. There were 1,835 hunter visits reported, portions of Double Gate Road and Eagles Nest Road (totaling approximately three quarters of a mile) were rebuilt and capped with crushed concrete road base, and 15 miles of road shoulders were mowed. One third of a mile of perimeter firebreak establishment was completed, two miles of boundary marking, and 3.3 miles of perimeter fire break maintenance.

Unit Name:	Myakka State Forest
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Acres:	8,592.79	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/17/2000
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Narrative:

The Myakka State Forest (MSF) is comprised of 8,593 acres in Sarasota County. The MSF is ecologically diverse with mesic flatwoods and numerous depression marshes being the predominant vegetative community types. The Myakka River, designated as an Outstanding Florida Water, flows through the northeast portion of MSF, dividing the forest into two tracts - the larger tract to the west of the river and the smaller tract to the east. The MSF was purchased in 1995 from Atlantic Gulf Communities Corporation as part of the Myakka Estuary Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project. It was acquired using Preservation 2000 bond funds from the CARL program and from the Save Our Rivers Program. The western portions of the AGCC property, Tracts 21-708-101A, 21-708-101B and 21-708-106, comprising 8,532 acres, are managed by the Division of Forestry as the MSF. In 2000, an additional 61 acres to the north of the present MSF Winchester Tract were acquired, and this piece is now under management by the Division of Forestry in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest- specific objectives for the MSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for MSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

The Division of Forestry manages MSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Outdoor recreational activities available on MSF include hiking, primitive camping, off-road biking, horseback riding, picnicking, bird watching, and nature study, as well as small game hunting opportunities that include wild hog and a limited amount of fishing on the Myakka River. Hunting is regulated by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission on the Public Small Game Hunting Area of MSF. Game animals include wild hogs and small game as outlined in the management area guidelines. Significant wildlife species that can be found on the Forest include the gopher tortoise, Eastern indigo snake, bald eagle, Florida sandhill crane and wood stork. Florida scrub jays have not been found in the historic scrub natural communities on MSF, but have been identified in an area of treeless mesic flatwoods on the southern portion of the Winchester Tract. This area is monitored on an annual basis by Division of Forestry and Southwest Florida Water Management District personnel. The stands of MSF are mixed South Florida slash pine and longleaf pine, and a complete timber inventory of MSF was completed in March of 2010. There is currently one apiary lease on MSF, producing an annual income of approximately \$500.00. Invasive exotic plant species that have been identified on MSF include cogon grass, melaleuca, air potato, Brazilian pepper. Hand removal has been used on air potato, camphor, Ear tree, and Chinese tallow. Current estimates of these invasive species encompass approximately 350 acres. In the last two years, approximately 510 acres of melaleuca has been treated using grants from the Suncoast Upland Non-native Invasive Plant Council.

Unit Name:	Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest
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Acres:	32,039.24	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/24/2002
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Narrative:

The Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest (OSSF) is comprised of 32,039.24 acres. OSSF was purchased with Conservation and Recreation Lands, Save Our Rivers, and Preservation 2000 acquisition funds. The area of OSSF was heavily logged in the early 1900s, as the timber was ideal for making railroad cross-ties for a growing railroad system that was developing in southern Florida. During this time, sawmills began to spring up producing small towns dependent on these sawmills. During that same time period, the Atlantic Land Improvement Company, Inc continued harvesting operations by utilizing two portable sawmills, which were referred to as the Twin Mills. Although the sawmills no longer exist on the forest, remnants of sawdust piles can be found near Twin Mills Grade. Management activities and uses on the property will primarily center on ecosystem restoration, silvicultural management, recreation, wildlife management, hunting, archaeological and cultural resource management, environmental education and watershed management.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the OSSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for OSSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Eight natural communities are currently identified on OSSF with mesic flatwoods and swale making up approximately 82 percent of the habitat. The natural systems of the Fakahatchee Strand and Big Cypress Preserve are dependent on the water supplied by the Okaloacoochee Slough. The Okaloacoochee Slough is one of the few places in south Florida in which the pre-Columbian landscape, north of the Everglades or Big Cypress National Preserve, can be observed. This unique natural system provides a large roaming area of contiguous habitat for a variety of wildlife species. The Forest is home to listed, threatened, and endangered species such as the Florida panther, Florida black bear, sandhill crane, wood stork, and gopher tortoise. In the past two years, 12,606 or 39% of the entire Forest acreage was prescribed burned.

Hunting is popular and all hunts are done on a quota system and include: spring gobbler hunt, archery hunt, general gun hunt, special hog hunt, and a dove hunt. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission coordinates all hunting activities held on the forest. Forest inventory was completed in the spring of 2010. OSSF offers many miles of open forest roads for hiking and bicycling, and fishing opportunities are plentiful in the numerous canals, ponds, and ditches that are accessible by vehicle. Accomplishments for the last two years include the completion of a 200 foot observation boardwalk, secured approximately \$350,000 in grant funding for the control of invasive exotics, and secured approximately \$5,000 in funding for Wild Turkey habitat improvements.

Unit Name:	Picayune Strand State Forest
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Acres:	78,614.81	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/15/2008
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Narrative:

The Picayune Strand State Forest (PSSF) is comprised of approximately 78,000 acres. It is made up of two tracts, the South Golden Gate Estates Tract and the Belle Meade Tract, both of which are Florida Forever projects. Most of the land within the Forest boundaries was purchased under the Save Our Everglades, Conservation and Recreation Lands, Preservation 2000, and Florida Forever programs at a cost of over one hundred and thirty-one million dollars. The property was acquired to restore the sheet flow of freshwater through the strand, which is necessary for the continued existence of the ecologically sensitive Ten Thousand Islands and the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. PSSF is in the heart of an ecosystem called the Big Cypress Basin. The majority of this hydric forest is under water during periods of considerable rainfall. The Forest is comprised of cypress strands, wet prairie, and pine flatwoods in the lowlands and subtropical hardwood hammocks in the uplands. The northern section of the Belle Meade Tract contains many second growth South Florida slash pine, with some remnant trees being over 100 years old. The South Golden Gate Estates Tract comprises the majority of the Forest. The land which is currently PSSF was originally logged for cypress trees in the 1940s and 1950s. In the 1960s, a developer purchased over 57,000 acres to create the largest subdivision in America to be called "Golden Gate Estates". A massive system of canals and roads was built and thus began the infamous "swampland in Florida" scam. In 1985, a plan was put into place to purchase SGGE using C.A.R.L. funds under the "Save Our Everglades" program. Restoration plans have been formulated and efforts have begun to block several of the 45 miles of canals and remove 227 miles of roads constructed by land developers in the 1960s.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the PSSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for PSSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Major community groups represented on the forest include mesic and wet flatwoods, wet prairie, strand swamp and dwarf cypress savanna. Significant species on the forest include the Florida panther, Florida black bear, red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW), bald eagle, eastern indigo snake, Big Cypress fox squirrel, wood stork, gopher tortoise and sandhill crane. Recreational activities enjoyed at PSSF include fishing, hunting, hiking, and horseback riding. Accomplishments include the completion of a new parking area/reception area for the public accessing the forest via Everglades Blvd., initiation of the construction on the Merritt Canal Pump Station, began the removal of all the old cypress logging trams, and completed a forest inventory on over 50,000 acres.

Unit Name:	Pine Log State Forest
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Acres:	7,002.61	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/28/2010
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Narrative:

Florida's State Forest system began in the mid 1930s with the establishment of Cary and Pine Log State Forests. These State Forests were the outcome of a federal work program called the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The mission of the CCC was to put young men to work in conservation jobs during the time of the great depression. Pine Log State Forest (PLSF), Florida's first State Forest, was obtained in 1936. At the time of acquisition (1936-1938), the property was largely cut over and had been subjected to annual fires. Considerable tree planting occurred during 1943-1950 and again during 1958-1961. During these periods most of the plantable land on the property was reforested with "off-site" planting of slash pine. Some of the "off-site" areas have been restored (primarily to longleaf pine) and plans call for additional restoration.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the PLSF since the April 2010 approval of the management plan, is described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. Where applicable, outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Natural communities found on the Forest include sand hills mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, sand hill ponds, basin swamps, and bottomland forests. Pine Log Creek runs through the northern portion of the forest. PLSF is home to a diverse mixture of animal and plant species. Those animals and plants currently listed as or endangered, threatened that have been found on the forest include: flatwoods salamander, gopher tortoise, southern milkweed, white-top pitcher-plant and Chapman's crownbeard. Recreational activities on PLSF include fishing, hunting, swimming, picnicking, hiking, off-road bicycling, camping, and nature study. The Campground Loop and Dutch Tiemann Loop Trails are part of the Division of Forestry's Trailwalker Program. A boat ramp and parking lot are available on Pine Log Creek, and a canoe trail runs approximately 12 miles to the Choctawhatchee River. The PLSF Recreation Area contains a covered pavilion, restroom building, well and pump house, sanitary dump station, group camping area, and the 20 site campground. These sites are all equipped with both electric and water hook-ups.

Timber management practices are important in the restoration and maintenance of forest ecosystems and provide a variety of socioeconomic benefits to Floridians. The revenue generated from timber sales on PLSF has totaled over \$1 million during the last 20 years. The Division of Forestry returns 15 percent of the revenue obtained from timber harvests, recreation, and other income-producing services to Bay and Washington counties.

Accomplishments for the last two years include an increase the number of acres prescribe burned in preparation for the upcoming new international airport, hosting various field trips and user groups for informational/educational purposes which included the hosting of over 200 middle school students for an environmental education day that introduced tree identification, timber cruising, prescribed fire, wildland firefighting equipment, native plant and animal species and introducing the local school children to Smokey Bear.

Unit Name:	Point Washington State Forest
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Acres:	15,398.92	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/25/2002
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Narrative:

Point Washington State Forest (PWSF) is comprised of 15,400 acres. The Forest was acquired as part of the South Walton County Ecosystem Conservation and Recreation Lands project. St. Joe Paper Company owned the entire property since the 1930s and managed it for timber production. In 1986 the property was sold to a development corporation. After purchase by the development corporation, extensive timber harvesting occurred. Little or no effort was put into regeneration. A hunting club managed the property for quail and deer hunting, and conducted some prescribed burning. Several of those burns escaped and caused damage to the remaining natural timber and understory.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the PWSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for PWSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Major natural communities found on PWSF include sand hill, mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, basin swamp, wet prairie, dome swamp, coastal scrub, scrubby flatwoods and blackwater stream. Several plants and animals are listed as threatened, endangered or species of special concern on PWSF: American kestrel, gopher tortoise, flatwoods salamander, white-topped pitcher plant and the world's largest population of Curtiss sandgrass.

The use of controlled fire in managing timber, wildlife and ecological resources on PWSF is necessary for the Division of Forestry to fulfill its goal of protecting and managing Florida's forest resources. Objectives of the prescribed burning program include reducing fuel loads, diminishing hazardous conditions, and maintaining biodiversity. Accomplishments during the past two years include an increase in prescribed burning across the entire Forest, stabilizing primary roads throughout the Forest providing increased public access to the Forest, establishment of two trail heads, the McGuage Bayou Horse trail and the new trail head for the Longleaf/Greenway Trail.

PWSF is available to the public for various types of natural-resource based outdoor recreation. The Forest is widely used for hunting, off-road bicycling and hiking. PWSF is part of the Point Washington Wildlife Management Area. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission regulates hunting seasons and game limits on the forest. The Eastern Lake Trail System consists of 3 double track loop trails of 3.5, 5 or 10 mile loops. The Eastern Lake Bike/Hike Trail is included in the Florida Division of Forestry's Trailwalker Hiking Program. A green way trail system that crosses the Forest is being developed, and will provide connections to Grayton Beach State Park, Deer Lake State Park, Topsail Hill State Preserve, Butler Elementary School and numerous residential developments. Upon completion, this trail system will provide over 27 miles of trails for recreational use. No overnight camping is currently permitted on the Forest.

Unit Name:	Ralph E. Simmons Memorial State Forest
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Acres:	3,638.0	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/8/2001
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Narrative:

Ralph E. Simmons Memorial State Forest (RESMSF) is currently comprised of 3,638 acres located in northwestern Nassau County. RESMSF (previously known as St. Mary's State Forest) was renamed in 1996 as a memorial to a former St. Johns River Water Management District Governing Board Member who was instrumental in the purchase of the forest. The St. Johns River Water Management District purchased the parcel with funds from the Preservation 2000 and the Save Our Rivers Programs. The Florida Division of Forestry currently manages the property through a management agreement established in 1992 with the St. Johns River Water Management District. Major natural communities include ravine bottomland forest, mesic flatwoods, sand hills, and upland hardwoods. The forest has 6.7 miles of river frontage on the St. Mary's River. RESMSF offers visitors the scenic beauty of the St. Mary's River which also provides the northern boundary of the forest and serves as the primary water source. The river and two oxbow lakes along with numerous cypress stands, ponds and swamps provide an abundance of fish as well as a water source for the many types of wildlife that live on the forest. Many species of wildlife are found residing on the forest. Wildlife that is frequently seen include: white-tailed deer, fox, wild turkey, bobcat, gopher tortoise and otter. Timber management practices on RESMSF are important to the restoration and maintenance of forest ecosystems and provide a variety of socioeconomic benefits to Floridians. Longleaf pine is being reintroduced in an effort to restore the forest for the enjoyment of future generations. An aggressive prescribed burning program is in place to assure that maximum benefits are attained in timber production on the forest.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the RSSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for RSSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Accomplishments for the past two years include the prescribed burning of 2,502 acres of state forest with the majority of the burns during the growing season, the rebuilding of two miles of the Loop Road that increased seasonal public access, approximately 33 acres of longleaf pine was planted on previously disturbed sand hill natural community thereby improving productivity and enhancing the ecologic function of the natural community, approximately 279 acres of the forest were inventoried, one timber Sales, approximately 78 acres of timber was harvested (approximately 3,016 tons) with a value of \$44,000, and approximately 1,783 acres of forest were inventoried.

Unit Name:	Ross Prairie State Forest
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Acres:	3,526.66	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/11/2006
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Narrative:

Ross Prairie State Forest (RPSF) is comprised of 3,526 acres located in southwest Marion County, approximately 18 miles southwest of Ocala, Florida and about one mile south of the intersection of SR 200 and CR 484. The northwest tip of RPSF is bounded by SR 200. This property was acquired in 1995 under the Preservation 2000, Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program, specifically, the Longleaf Pine Uplands Project. The forest’s diverse ecological communities include upland sandhills, depression marshes, mesic flatwoods and xeric scrub. RPSF shares a two mile common boundary to the north with the publicly owned Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway. The primary mission of the Division of Forestry (DOF) in managing RPSF is to protect and manage the unique resources of the forest through a stewardship ethic to assure these resources will be available for future generations. This will be accomplished by implementing sound multiple-use management principles.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry’s progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the RPSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for RPSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Natural communities on the forest include sandhills, scrubby flatwoods, mesic hammock, scrub and depression marsh. A cultural resource assessment survey was conducted on RPSF in 1990. This survey revealed no historical structures were present and confirmed the presence of seventeen archaeological sites on RPSF. All but two of these sites were determined to be insignificant. The remaining two sites were determined to be potentially significant. The following indicates some of the wildlife species observed on RPSF including whitetail deer, bobcat, gopher tortoise, Florida scrub jay and wild turkey. An ecological survey for natural communities, rare and exotic plants, and rare species habitat assessment was completed for RPSF by Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) in June, 2003. This survey confirmed the presence of three State listed plant species and two animal species. The plant species include garberia, sandhill spiny-pod and three-birds orchid. The animal species include the State listed gopher tortoise and the federal and State listed Florida scrub jay.

The DOF utilizes a total fire management program on state forests that includes wildfire prevention, detection, suppression, and an aggressive prescribed fire program for fuel reduction and ecological management.

Expected activities include hiking, horseback riding, hunting, birding, nature study and primitive camping. Hiking and horseback riding are expected to be the most frequent recreational activities due to the adjacent property (Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway) where these activities are increasing.

Unit Name:	Seminole State Forest
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Acres:	27,064.28	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/19/2000
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Narrative:

Seminole State Forest (SSF) is comprised of over 27,000 acres. The larger Seminole Tract located in Lake County within the scenic Wekiva River Basin. The small and remote 120-acre Warea Tract is in southern Lake County. Beginning in 1990 and continuing through 2007, the main Seminole Tract properties were acquired under the C.A.R.L., Save Our Rivers, P-2000, and Florida Forever programs in order to protect remaining habitat that supported endangered species. Natural communities on SSF include flatwoods, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, blackwater streams and bottomland forests. SSF has fourteen named springs on the forest, including Palm, Moccasin, and Shark's Tooth Springs. The forest contains over 1,700 acres of sand pine scrub found predominately in Florida. SSF provides important habitat for 25 rare and threatened animals such as Sherman's fox squirrel, Florida black bear, scrub-jay, gopher tortoise, and sand skink. Twenty imperiled plant species occur on the forest, including the Florida hasteola, scrub bay, scrub holly and clasping warea. There are over 20 miles of single-use hiking and equestrian trails. A portion of the hiking trail is part of the Florida National Scenic Trail. Bicyclists can access open roads and designated bicycle trails. Access for canoeists to Blackwater Creek is provided through a day use / boat launch area. Drive-up primitive camping, by permit, is provided at three sites on the forest. In addition, the forest is designated as a FWC wildlife management area, offering a variety fishing and quota and small game hunting.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the SSF is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for SSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Regular burning maintains the scrub ecosystem in Florida and is essential to providing the quality habitat required for the federally threatened Florida scrub-jay. SSF prescribe burned over 4500 acres, the highest annual total in ten years. Since 2008, approximately 1,200 acres of scrub have been improved or restored. The staff has also planted 190 acres of longleaf pine on SSF. The Division of Forestry manages the Forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Two miles of forest road have been rebuilt and 3 culverts installed. Approximately 1,500 acres have been thinned or harvested (25,000 tons removed with revenue of over \$180,000). SSF staff completed nearly 10,000 acres for forest inventory cruising. Ongoing efforts continue to monitor and/or treat approximately 100 acres impacted with non-native, invasive plants. Recent focus has been to treat cogon grass (8 acres) and air potato (9 acres) whose known populations can be considered to be in a stable, or "maintenance", condition.

There are 22 DHR-recorded archaeological and historical sites known to occur on SSF. Extensive monitoring of the scrub-jay population continues and indicates that the population, while fluctuating, has remained stable at 43 territories. Special focus the past two years has been to intensely survey scrub-jay nests and their nesting habits - which identified a significant increase in nest predation this year (15 fledglings) compared to last year (45 fledglings).

Unit Name:	Tate's Hell State Forest
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Acres:	202,436.58	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/16/2007
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Narrative:

Tate's Hell State Forest (THSF) is comprised of approximately 202,437 acres, and was purchased under the C.A.R.L. and Florida Forever Programs. Portions of the Forest were also purchased with DOF Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever funds. During the 1960s and 1970s, the hydrology was substantially altered with construction of roads and associated ditches, in an attempt to establish extensive tracts of pine plantations and to enhance the production of pine timber. The roads and ditches have impacted historic hydrological functions to various degrees and the pine plantations have replaced or displaced historic vegetation in many areas.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest- specific objectives for the THSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for THSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Currently, the forest contains approximately 107,300 acres of hydric communities such as wet prairie, wet flatwoods, strand swamp, bottomland forest, baygall, and floodplain swamp. The restoration of these ecosystems is a primary objective of the Division of Forestry. The predominant hydrologic feature within the state forest is Tate's Hell Swamp. The River and Bay are designated as Outstanding Florida Waters, and are the highest priority water bodies under the Northwest Florida Water Management District's Surface Water Improvement and Management Program. The New, Ochlockonee and Crooked Rivers are the major rivers that adjoin the state forest. Numerous other creeks flow throughout the forest including such named creeks as: Alligator, Bear, Cow, Deep, Fish, Gully Branch, Graham, Sunday Rollaway, Pine Log, Roberts, Sanborn, Sandbank, Trout, Womack, and two Juniper Creeks. Wildlife species with confirmed sightings on THSF that are currently listed as threatened, or endangered are the bald eagle, Florida black bear, gopher tortoise, and red-cockaded woodpecker. Rare plant species living on the Forest include Thick-leaved Water-willow, White Birds-in-a-nest, Florida Bear grass, Chapman's Butterwort, and Small-flowered Meadow beauty. Several unique stands of dwarf or "hat-rack" cypress, documented to be over 150 years old but only reach a mature height of approximately 15 feet, are located within the Forest.

The Division of Forestry manages THSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Thirty-five miles of rivers, streams and creeks are available for canoeing, boating and fishing. A concrete boat launch is located at Cash Creek, with additional launch sites available at locations throughout the Forest. Primitive campsites are dispersed throughout the forest. Most sites are on the river banks with canoe/kayak/small boat access. THSF is also a Wildlife Management Area and is open to regulated hunting under the direction of the FWC.

Unit Name:	Tiger Bay State Forest
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Acres:	27,396.68	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/3/1998
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Narrative:

The Tiger Bay State Forest (TBSF) is comprised of more than 27,000 acres. The purchase of this forest began in 1977 under the Environmentally Endangered Lands Program, with additional major acquisitions made in 1994 and 2004. In late 1997, the 11,000-acre Rima Ridge Tract was acquired jointly with the St Johns River WMD using Save Our Rivers funding. Easements to the Cities of Ormond Beach and Daytona Beach for multiple supply wells and pumping stations exist on the Rima Ridge Tract. TBSF was severely impacted by the 1998 Summer Wildfire Firestorm. Approximately 15,000 acres of the forest were burned during these catastrophic wildfires. Pine islands are dotted throughout the extensive hydric swamp forest that comprises 48% of the property. The public can access the forest through several open forest roads and equestrian and hiking trails. TBSF is open to hunting, managed by FWC as the Tiger Bay Wildlife Management Area (TBWMA). Gopher tortoise is commonly observed in the sandhill areas of the forest. Several listed plants have been identified on the forest, including the federally-listed Rugel's false pawpaw, the state-listed celestial lily, large-flowered rosemary, hooded pitcherplant, Catesby's lily and garberia.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the TBSF is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for TBSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Prescribed burning on TBSF enhances the habitat of native fauna and flora living on the forest. Restoration was initiated on approximately 150 acres of scrub habitat that has included the removal of off-site sand pine, followed by mechanical treatment of the overgrown oak vegetation. Twenty-five acres of this treatment area was then burned. The Division of Forestry manages the Forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Recreational activities enjoyed at TBSF include picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, primitive camping, fishing, hunting, nature study, photography, and mountain bike riding. Since 2008, five road culverts were installed to help restore historic flows into Bennett Field Swamp. Timber management practices on TBSF are important in the restoration and maintenance of forest ecosystems and provide a variety of socioeconomic benefits to Floridians. In addition to implementing a schedule of mostly thinning harvests, the TBSF staff has completed an intensive forest inventory of nearly 19,000 acres, or 70 percent of the state forest.

TBSF staff have treated 16 acres of non-native, invasive plants including cogon grass and purple sesbane infestations. Recent treatments by TBSF staff however, have achieved control over Japanese climbing fern and other invasive plants. There are 12 archaeological and historical sites known to occur on TBSF and which are listed on the DHR master site file.

Unit Name:	Twin Rivers State Forest
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Acres:	14,881.97	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	3/21/2005
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Narrative:

The Twin Rivers State Forest (TRSF) is comprised of 14 noncontiguous tracts, and totals approximately 14,882 acres in size. These lands were purchased with funds from the Save Our Rivers (SOR) program, created by the Florida State Legislature in 1981, the Preservation 2000 program, established in 1990 by the Florida State Legislature, and the C.A.R.L. program. Historically, the junction of the Withlacoochee and Suwannee Rivers was an important point of commerce. In the 1800's, both rivers were used as major commercial routes, steamboats were a common sight as they carried passengers, freight and mail on the rivers. Today, the majority of the forest lies within the 100-year floodplain of the Withlacoochee and Suwannee Rivers. In 1995, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry, was given lead management responsibility for TRSF, under a special lease agreement with the Suwannee River Water Management District.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the TRSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for TRSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Natural communities within the TRSF include sandhills, floodplain, swamp and sinkhole communities. In addition, clear running springs are located on the Anderson Springs and Pott Springs Tracts. Wildlife, such as white-tailed deer, bobwhite quail, bobcat, otter, beaver, alligator and wild turkey are frequently seen on TRSF. The Division of Forestry manages TRSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Each of the tracts on TRSF offer many recreational opportunities which include: nature study, picnicking, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, canoeing and fishing. Twin Rivers State Forest contains 2 hiking trails (Ellaville and Anderson Springs) that are included in the Florida Division of Forestry's Trailwalker Hiking Program. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has designated several tracts as a Type I Wildlife Management Areas for hunting. Full facility camping is not available on the forest; however, a few primitive camp areas are located along multiple-use trails. Permits are required for special or group recreational activities and can be obtained from the TRSF office at no charge. A forest inventory was completed in the spring of 2010.

Unit Name:	Wakulla State Forest
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Acres:	4,218.51	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/14/2005
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Narrative:

Wakulla State Forest (WaSF) is comprised of 4,218.51 acres. The majority of the forest is located in northeastern Wakulla County, with a small tract, the Woodville Tract, located in southeastern Leon County. Most of the land was acquired under the C.A.R.L. and P-2000 acquisition programs. The Woodville Tract was acquired by the State in 1946. Emphasis is given to preservation of water quality by protecting the conduits that lie below the state forest and supply Wakulla Springs, ecosystem restoration, and outdoor recreation. The majority of WSF's acreage was sold by the St. Joe Corporation to the State of Florida between the years 2001-2003. Approximately 187 acres were purchased from private landowners with state funds. The 73 acre Woodville Tract of WSF was acquired by Tax Deed in 1946. Prior to state ownership, much of the land's timber was removed in the mid-1980s and replanted.

Natural community types found on the forest include upland mixed forest, sandhill, strand swamp, upland pine, depression wetlands and basin wetlands. A notable feature is its location, just north of the Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park and the Wakulla River an Outstanding Florida Waterway. Presently there have been limited listed species sighted on the WaSF. This is mainly due to the short time the state has owned the property. The Woodville Tract (73.3 acres) is an outstanding example of a longleaf pine-wiregrass community. Past management practices have disrupted the function of the natural ecosystems on WSF. The restoration of these ecosystems is a primary objective of the Division of Forestry. A listed species survey has not been conducted on the WaSF but species of special concern have been sighted. These include the gopher tortoise and Sherman's fox squirrel.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the WaSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for WaSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

McBride Slough is the major watershed drain through the forest. It combines with two small springs then flows under State Road 267 and joins the Wakulla River in just over a mile. WSF is within the Wakulla Springs aquifer. A portion of the forest is part of the watershed groundwater recharge area for Wakulla Springs, one of the largest single vent freshwater springs in the world. A wide variety of recreational opportunities await visitors to WSF including hiking, horseback riding, biking, picnicking, birding and nature study can be enjoyed using existing service roads, old road beds and established trails. Picnicking is available at the parking area pavilion located off of SR 267 and also at the parking area on the Woodville Tract off of highway 363. A forest inventory was completed in the spring of 2010.

Unit Name:	Watson Island State Forest
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Acres:	505.58	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	7/20/2010
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Narrative:

The Watson Island State Forest (WISF) is comprised of 506 acres. WISF is made up of two non-contiguous parcels in west central St. Johns County. The 276-acre Watson Island Tract, located along one mile of the St. Johns River, was donated to the State of Florida in 1976 through a special warranty deed. The Warner Tract, a few miles to the east, was purchased in 2005 through Florida Forever funding as part of the St Johns River Blueway project for purposes of protecting the shoreline and tributaries of this major Florida River. Due to the remote location of both tracts, the presence of only old logging trails, and generally wet conditions, public access is limited currently to boats coming off the river and/or hiking in from nearby highways. Plans for a small public parking area and short nature trail on the Warner Tract are nearing completion. Several listed species have been identified near the forest however only the bald eagle has been identified actually on the forest with an active nest on the Watson Island Tract last observed in 2008.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the WISF since the 2010 approval of the management plan is described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. Where applicable, outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

Prescribed burning on WISF enhances the habitat of native fauna and flora living on the forest. WISF has established goals to enhance burning accomplishments and increase the amount of wet and mesic flatwoods habitat that is brought into a fire maintenance condition. WISF staff has reduced fuel levels on nearly 60 acres of slash pine flatwoods through recent roller chopping, which was necessary before reintroducing fire to this fire suppressed community. Twenty-five acres of this treatment area has since been burned.

The Division of Forestry manages this State Forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Additional work is needed to assess old logging roads and any ditches that are impacting negatively wetland hydroperiods, ecotones - to determine the appropriate approach to restoration. Timber management practices on WISF are important in the restoration and maintenance of forest ecosystems and provide a variety of socioeconomic benefits to Floridians. WISF staff completed an intensive forest inventory of nearly 120 acres on the Warner Tract in 2008. While it is unlikely, due to poor access, that timber harvesting will occur on the Watson Island Tract, the Warner Tract has both planted and naturally regenerated pine stands that will require silvicultural management in the future.

Invasive plants discovered on WISF include wild taro along the shore and forest border of the St. Johns River. Other than presence of a small population of lantana, it is the infestation of cogon grass on properties and rights-of way adjacent to the Warner Tract that is of concern. Accordingly, WISF staff has treated patch occurrences of cogon grass identified on these adjacent properties, as well as along the roadsides of County Road 13A – hopefully reducing the threat to the Forest.

Unit Name:	Welaka State Forest
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Acres:	2,287.11	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/25/2002
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Narrative:

The Welaka State Forest (WeSF) is located along the east bank of the beautiful and historic St. Johns River. The Division of Forestry (DOF) maintains the integrity of the natural systems while allowing limited outdoor recreation use and environmental education, especially in the areas of forestry, botany, soils and wildlife ecology. In 1935, under the Federal Resettlement Administration, the United States government started the Welaka Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Project. The Welaka property was later transferred to the University of Florida as a Florida Conservation Reserve for the study of forestry and outdoor wildlife, and projects started in the 1940's are still being managed today. WeSF was acquired for management by the Florida Division of Forestry in 1992 through a transfer of lease from the University of Florida.

Natural communities on the forest include depression marsh, mesic flatwoods, hydric and xeric hammocks, sandhills, and baygalls. A large variety of trees and plant life flourish along the river swamps of the St. Johns River. Mud Spring, empties 13,750 gallons per hour of clear, spring water into a half-mile spring run that flows into the St. John's River.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the WeSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for WeSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

The DOF manages WeSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. A series of foot trails offers the public an opportunity to walk and observe wildlife. The Mud Spring trail leads the visitor on a two mile self-guided looped walk to Mud Spring Picnic Area; while the John's Landing trail meanders along old road beds to the St. Johns River. The Sandhill Horse trail was established for equestrian use as well as hiking. Other recreational opportunities available on the WeSF are a 72-horse stable, training arenas and show horse arena, which are all available for rental.

Accomplishments during the last two years include annual assessments on the condition and status of bald eagle nests, annual assessments of all hardened low water crossings and culverts, installation of two 48" culverts, prescribed burning of 362 acres and the forest inventory was completed in the spring of 2010.

Unit Name:	Withlacoochee State Forest
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Acres:	159,562.19	Managing Agency:	FDACS-DOF	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/18/2003
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Narrative:

The Withlacoochee State Forest (WSF), currently the third largest State Forest, extends across five counties - Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Pasco and Sumter. WSF was acquired by the federal government from private landowners in the 1930s, and was managed by the U.S. Forest Service until the property was transferred to the Florida Board of Forestry in 1958. The State of Florida received title to WSF (113,172 acres) in February 1983. WSF has acquired new lands through the Environmentally Endangered Lands program, CARL, P2000 in-holdings and additions, and Save Our River. Prior to purchase by the federal government, the property was utilized for farming, cattle grazing, logging, phosphate, limerock mining, and hunting. While under federal ownership, the land was primarily managed for forestry purposes. Since Division of Forestry took over management in the mid-1950s, uses have consisted mainly of timber, recreation, and wildlife management.

In an effort to standardize the land management planning and reporting methods implemented by all state land managers, the LMUAC has established eight common management goals and 32 quantitative measures that should be addressed by all management plans, where they apply to the specific purposes and mission of each management unit. The Division of Forestry's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest- specific objectives for the WSF, is described in quantitative terms on Tables 1- 8. The management plan for WSF was approved prior to July 2008, and does not contain specific measures and timeframes for the goals, objectives and recommended actions. In the narrative below, the last two years of applicable outstanding accomplishments, deficiencies and corrective actions, and other important or clarifying information is provided for each of the LMUAC management goals.

The WSF accomplished 40,821 acres of prescribed burning during fiscal year 2009/2010. Since 2008, 51,986 acres of forest inventory completed. A tract wide timber sale was also completed using a pre-commercial thinning cut to enhance stands, generated revenue (\$227,500) and provide a better stand for prescribed fire. WSF completely eliminated and removed from the treatment cycle 52 acres of cogongrass, 105 other cogongrass points, as well as one Chinese tallow spot, the first invasive exotic infestations to be completely eliminated from WSF. The Withlacoochee River, Little Withlacoochee River and Jumper Creek, all Outstanding Florida Waters, flow through portions of the property. Three hydrologic mitigation projects are in various phases of completion on WSF, with an additional possible project for the new Progress Energy Nuclear Plant in Levy County.

A gopher mitigation area has been designated to potentially receive gopher tortoises for mitigation from Department of Transportation projects within the area. A new pair of scrub jays appeared in the Citrus Tract, increasing the number of occupied territories to two. The Citrus Tract remains a donor population for red-cockaded woodpeckers. WSF has committed to provide 6 pairs of birds to the J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area to build the population there.

Recreational opportunities available on WSF include hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, canoeing, fishing, hunting, as well as primitive and group camping. Croom Motorcycle Area provides 2,600-acres of off-road facilities for motorcycles and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). In the past two years, a marked trail system has been established at the Croom Motorcycle Area (CMA), and Kids day at CMA has resulted in increased attendance and sponsor donations. A training area has been established at the CMA so kids under 16 can be trained in riding safety.

Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission Unit Narratives



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

2010 LMUAC Biennial Report Executive Summary

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) came into existence on July 1, 1999, as the result of a constitutional amendment proposed by the Constitution Revision Commission and approved by Florida voters in the 1998 General Election. In 2009-10 FWC managed 5,682,067 acres established as Wildlife Management Areas, Wildlife and Environmental Areas, Public Waterfowl Areas, Public Use Areas, Fish Management Areas or Public Small Game Hunting Areas. FWC has lead management responsibility for 39 managed areas totaling 1,407,510 acres, and the balance of this land base (4,274,557 acres) is state, water management district, federal and private lands in FWC's management area system.

The following is a compilation of accomplishments that the FWC has achieved during this two year reporting period.

- Of the 1,407,510 acres managed by FWC, approximately 1,108,389 acres are maintained with prescribed fire. During this reporting period FWC prescribe burned state-wide 232,555 acres.
- FWC has 106,280 acres in need of restoration. At the end of the reporting period there were 44,185 acres that had been restored or had restoration efforts underway. Timber harvest for restoration purposes totaled 8,362 acres.
- Beginning with the 2009-10 fiscal year, FWC used traffic counters on all accessible areas to obtain visitation data. The average visitation rate for all areas reporting data ranged from 3,618 visitors per day to 18 visitors per day with an overall average of 227 visitors per day.
- Hydrology restoration assessments have been completed on 18 FWC managed areas. These assessments have identified about 992,518 acres (this includes the 671,831 acre Everglades Wildlife Management Area) needing hydrology restoration. Restoration efforts were underway or completed on all of those acres during the reporting period.
- On FWC managed areas we estimate that 145,476 acres are infested with invasive plant species. During the reporting period, FWC conducted initial treatments or retreatments on 140,900 acres.
- During the reporting period, FWC maintained 431 facilities ranging from recreational camping areas to maintenance facilities. A total of 1,724 miles of roads were maintained along with 426 miles of trails for hiking, biking, horseback riding, etc.
- Thirty-seven areas reported a total of 772 known cultural or historical sites. Although most do not require regular monitoring, FWC is working with Division of Historical Resources to identify all sites that do need to be monitored.
- The number of imperiled plant and animal species on FWC managed areas ranged from 1 to 128 with an average per area of 23. Monitoring was conducted for most of these species during the reporting period.

Unit Name:	Andrews Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	2,839	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/22/2000
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

Andrews WMA is a relatively intact property from a hydrology perspective. Few if any hydrologic problems exist on Andrews WMA and therefore a hydrology assessment is not warranted. In addition, the current management plan does not require a hydrology assessment be completed. The area gradually slopes from 40-foot elevations in the southeastern portions to about five feet above mean sea level at the Suwannee River. Uplands are fairly uniform with slopes generally less than five percent, whereas the riparian portion of the tract consists of low river bluffs (15 feet high by one-half mile long), sloughs, and floodplain swamps. Numerous sinkholes are scattered throughout the tract. The area's natural hydrology remains intact with minimal developmental impacts.

Unit Name:	Apalachee Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	7,952	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No Management Plan
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Narrative:

Apalachee WMA is unique in that FWC accomplishes all management activities of a lead area, with the exception of timber management, even though the land is owned by the US Army Corps of Engineers (COE). Currently there is no "Management Plan" so all of the fields requiring reference to a management plan are TBD or NA. Development of a plan is tentatively scheduled for FY 2010-11.

Of the 1776 acres listed by FNAI as ruderal: 984 acres are standing water areas created by Lake Seminole via the Jim Woodruff Dam built by COE; 677 acres are agricultural fields and wildlife openings that are planted or manipulated as wildlife food plots annually; the remaining 85 acres consists of roads, right of ways, and developed areas. It should be noted that this acreage does not include areas (not listed as ruderal) that require some level of restoration, such as degraded sandhill which is currently being restored with State Wildlife Grant funding.

COE owns the property and most of the hydrology is controlled by the water level of Lake Seminole. There are some clastic and sandhill upland lakes on the area but require no hydrological restoration.

Although no official imperiled species list exists, the area biologist in cooperation with FNAI, have identified 14 imperiled species occurring on the area (10 animal and 4 plant species) most notable, *Spigelia gentianoides*. A more definite list, along with monitoring and management protocol should be developed in conjunction with a Management Plan.

750 acres are identified as being infested with exotic plants, primarily *Lygodium japonicum*. Infested acreage was calculated by determining areas where sporadic or numerous colonies of plants occur. Other exotic plants include Chinaberry, Mimosa, Chinese Tallow, and Tung oil.

All archaeological sites are monitored annually by COE.

Unit Name:	Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area
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Acres:	64,259	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/15/2002
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

The Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area (ARWEA) consist of 63,709 acres in Gulf County Franklin counties. Included in the reporting for the ARWEA is Tate’s Hell WMA. A small section, 2,830 acres of Tate’s Hell WMA is managed by FWC. The section of Tate’s Hell WMA which is managed by FWC is included in all aspects of planning, management, and reporting for the ARWEA.

The hydrologic restoration was the main component of all restoration activities on the area. With the hydrologic restoration complete, FWC staff has moved forward with other natural community restoration activities. Approximately 10,204 acres are in need of restoration on the ARWEA; all of the areas needing restoration are currently being restored with prescribed fire and 450 acres are in the planning stages for mechanical treatment. Wet prairie restoration and mesic and wet flatwoods restoration included 1,539 acres of mechanical treatment, whole tree chipping/mulching and roller chopping of dense underbrush and removal of offsite pine regeneration followed with prescribed fire in two to three year intervals has been used on many areas with great success. Approximately 23,874 acres of the area is typed as fire maintained with an average of 6,434 acres burned annually during this reporting cycle. Timber management is another tool used to restore these communities to their more natural state. During this reporting cycle approximately 68 acres were harvested from the current 544 acre timber sale which is being administered by DOF.

FWC staff contracted with Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) for assessment of rare and invasive exotic plants occurring on the ARWEA in 2002-2003 for populations of listed rare plants. Nineteen rare plant species were found during the survey. Thirteen exotic plant species listed as invasive by the Florida Invasive Pest Plant Council (2005) were observed between the 2002-03 survey and a survey conducted by FNAI on the Apalachicola River basin in 2009.

Exotic control on the area consists of herbicide application by both FWC staff and contractors. 44.4 acres and 301.2 acres were treated with herbicide in FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10 respectively. Control of invasive exotic species on the ARWEA will be an ongoing effort.

40 species of plants and animals on the area are currently listed as endangered, threatened, or species of special concern at the state or federal level. All of these species are monitored by FWC staff. Most intensive management and monitoring revolve around the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker (*Picodies borealis*). Management for this species benefits many other species, both common and imperiled.

FWC staff maintains all facilities and capital improvements on the area. FWC staff also maintains 100.4 miles of roads throughout the area for public use and administrative purposes.

Unit Name:	Aucilla Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	41.639	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/20/2004
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

Aucilla Wildlife Management Area (WMA) consists of a total of 43,412 acres in Jefferson and Taylor counties, on which the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is designated the lead managing agency. There are an additional 4,210 acres established as Aucilla WMA that is managed by the Suwannee River Water Management District and FWC is a cooperator. The area conserves the Wacissa River corridor and the geologically unique Aucilla River Sinks. The information in this report pertains only to those lands on which FWC is the lead managing agency.

Prior to State acquisition the Aucilla WMA was used primarily for timber products and the native pine uplands were converted to industrial silviculture where the land was cleared and the soil bedded before replacing the characteristic longleaf pine with "offsite" pine species consisting of slash pine and, to a lesser extent, loblolly pine. Fire exclusion is common with this type of land management. The road system was constructed to provide access to timber and the associated ditches and raised roadbeds severely altered the natural hydrology and in some cases were designed to drain certain areas to facilitate the conversion to silviculture. These past management practices altered the structure and function of the landscape from a longleaf pine wiregrass complex, characterized by an open canopied forest with an understory dominated by herbaceous vegetation and maintained with frequent fire, to a densely stocked pine plantation with a dense understory of hardwood shrubs.

In 2005 several guiding reference documents were completed: FNAI mapped the current and historic vegetation communities; a hydrology assessment that identifies current and historic flow patterns and recommended actions for restoration was conducted; and a forest resources assessment was done. FWC also developed desired future conditions and strategies for managing vegetative communities and wildlife through the Objective Based Vegetation Management (OBVM) and Wildlife Conservation Prioritization and Recovery (WCPR) workshop process.

The goal of management is to restore, to the extent practical, the structure and function of the area's natural communities. Prescribed fire, timber harvests, ground cover restoration and control of exotic vegetation are some of the land management techniques used in the upland natural communities. Ephemeral wetland restoration is accomplished with prescribed fire and mechanical treatments to remove invasive hardwood shrubs. Low water crossings, culverts and ditch blocks are used on the areas road system to reconnect historic flow patterns and improve public access.

Unit Name:	Big Bend Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	75,176	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/6/2004
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

Big Bend WMA currently has 1,866 acres that are overdue for prescribed burning. These acres were planned to be burned during January/February 2010, however, dry conditions and heavy fuels prevented burning. Big Bend staff will have all overdue acres burned by the end of fiscal year 2010-11 given desirable burn conditions.

Unit Name:	Box-R Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	10,417	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/21/2006
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

The land was acquired from timber companies who managed the accessible uplands for industrial pine pulpwood production. Common management practices included clearcutting, root raking, row planting of offsite pine species, bedding, ditching, road construction, and fire suppression. The resulting changes have negatively affected every aspect of the landscape.

Current management activities are designed to restore the form and function of this area to a more natural state. This includes restoring native vegetation from ground cover to overstory, restoring natural hydrology regimes, documenting and promoting threatened and endangered species, restoring fire as a management tool, and managing invasive exotic species.

Through the Objective Based Vegetation Management (OBVM) Workshop process, management units were delineated and desired future conditions for vegetation were defined for actively managed communities. Historically, Box-R contained 3,858 acres of mesic and wet flatwoods (3,382 and 476 acres respectively).

The reintroduction of fire to Box-R is critical to the restoration process. Past fire suppression has led to extremely heavy fuel loads and very tall dense woody shrub under and mid stories. To date, at least one prescribed burn has been conducted on approximately 5,103 acres. Much of this acreage has been burned twice.

A timber inventory of Box-R was completed in FY 2008-09. In FY 2009-10, a comprehensive timber management plan was written. The intent of this plan is to guide upland restoration efforts on Box-R WMA by planning timber and replanting regimes that will ultimately result in replacement of offsite pine species. This plan will be implemented beginning in FY 2010-11.

An assessment of rare and invasive exotic plants was conducted on Box-R from October 2006 to July 2007 for populations of federal and state listed rare plants. Ten rare plant species were found during the survey. Eight exotic plant species listed as invasive by the Florida Invasive Pest Plant Council (2005) were observed on Box-R WMA.

A Hydrology Assessment and Restoration Plan were completed in 2006. This plan describes current conditions and recommends actions to restore natural hydrology regimes. Restoration efforts are ongoing.

Unit Name:	Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	23,646	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	1/28/2003
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

Treated exotic acreage includes approximately 4 acres Lygodium and 2 acres cogon grass in FY 2008-09, 4 acres Lygodium and 4 acres cogon grass in FY 2009-10. Infested acreage estimate includes 20 acres cogon grass and 4 acres Lygodium.

Unit Name:	Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	5,471	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	04/25/2002
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

Of the 1527 acres of exotic vegetation, approximately 1500 acres of that is in bahia grass pasture that is not being treated due to an existing cattle lease on the area.

Only a partial hydrological assessment has been completed on the area, encompassing 87.5 acres surrounding an altered creek channel. This assessment identified that all 87.5 acres need restoring, and that restoration project is in the design phase.

The cultural resource that is not being monitored on an annual basis was a single point found in a firebreak.

Unit Name:	Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	24,423	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	02/07/2002
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

A significant portion of the 1,538 acres requiring restoration are located in the Annutteliga Hammock, a recently acquired parcel; a timber harvest, mechanical treatment and fire have been scheduled as the initial phase of habitat restoration. There are currently 721 acres under restoration efforts, timber harvests and mechanical treatments/fire were implemented as the initial phase of restoring these areas.

Unit Name:	Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Areas
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Acres:	1,179	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/25/2002
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

The Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area contain and estimated 250 acres of invasive exotic vegetation. During 2008-09 a vendor was contracted to chemically treat potentially the identified 250 acres containing exotic vegetation, the vendor was incompetent and failed to correctly treat target species as well as having a very low kill rate. The reported 2.8 acres was the final product of successfully treated vegetation.

Unit Name:	Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	21,714	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/03/2005
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

The number of acres requiring restoration includes FNAI data for improved pasture and ruderal, minus staff determined acreage for facility areas, dove field, and roads.

The number of interpretive/educational programs contemplated in the CMP includes guided eco-tours. The programs provided during the reporting periods include buggy tours provided by the area biologist and a tour provided by the Big "O" Birding Festival.

A partial hydrological assessment was conducted in association with a hydrological restoration project funded by the NRCS Wetlands Reserve Program. The purpose of the project was to restore approximately 2,006 acres of wetlands and enhance wildlife habitat by filling in and plugging ditches that were originally constructed in the mid to late 1950's for agricultural purposes. The project also included exotic plant control, shrub/tree plantings, and native vegetation/brush management. Restoration activities were initiated in 2006 across 4,313 acres. The site of restoration is a former sugarcane field located in the southwest corner of the WMA. The project was completed in 2008 with 56 plugs installed and 15.5 miles of ditches filled. The acreage included within the project has been the only acreage subject to a hydrologic assessment.

There are 20 individual structures on the WMA. For the purposes of this report, these are grouped into 6 facilities including the Office/Shop Complex, Curry Hammock Complex, Campground, Check Station, Ranch Complex, and Orange Grove Complex. The two facilities that were improved include 4 individual structures (1 residence and 1 pole barn at the Curry Hammock Complex, the office and 1 pole barn at the Office/Shop Complex).

Staff is not aware of any cultural resources on the WMA. The DHR Master Site File listed one cultural resource; however, the STR it is reported in expands beyond the WMA boundary and staff suspects that it is located outside of the WMA.

Unit Name:	Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	671,831	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/07/2003
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

The Management Plan for the Everglades Complex of Wildlife Management Areas includes Everglades and Francis S. Taylor WMA, Holey Land WMA, and Rotenberger WMA. The Everglades ecosystem is an internationally recognized ecosystem and a rare ecological resource.

The EWMA has 85 known archaeological sites. Prioritizing and designing a monitoring program is challenging due to the number of sites and their associated accessibility. A monitoring program will be developed in cooperation with the Division of Historical Resources.

The treatment of exotic invasive plant species within the WMA is coordinated with the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), and each year a significant number of acres of exotics (primarily *Melaleuca* and *Lygodium*) are treated by SFWMD.

The EWMA consists of Water Conservation Areas (WCA) 2 and 3. Water Conservation Areas were created through the construction of levees, canals, and water control structures to provide flood protection, water supply, and environmental benefits for south Florida. Natural sheet flow and hydroperiods have been altered by the levees, canals, and water control structures constructed. The EWMA is slated for restoration via the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), which emphasizes enhancing water quality and restoring natural hydrological patterns to the Everglades ecosystem, and is currently operated under a water regulation schedule controlled by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (COE) and SFWMD. The FWC provides technical assistance and support to COE, SFWMD, and other responsible agencies on water management and to develop appropriate water regulation schedules for the Everglades complex in order to restore a naturally functioning Everglades ecosystem.

The "Save our Everglades" program (1983) was designed to improve environmental conditions within the Everglades ecosystem through hydrologic restoration, and required hydrologic restoration of Holey Land and Rotenberger tracts. The Florida Legislature passed the "Everglades Forever Act" in 1994. This legislation identifies the importance of the Everglades ecosystem and calls for restoration and protection of the ecological system.

Habitat restoration acres include ruderal areas mapped by FNAI (minus developed, major road, and utility acres) and tree island acres in a portion of the WMA (WCA 3A North). These tree islands have been impacted by past water management practices (i.e. over-drainage and subsequent muck fires accompanied by exotic plant invasion) and are in the process of being restored through exotic removal, native revegetation, and prescribed fire. In addition, 75 acres of the Miami Canal spoil mounds were mucked and planted with native trees to provide upland habitat for wildlife.

Three recreational boat ramps were improved during the reporting period. The EWMA has no trails and no FWC-maintained roads.

Unit Name:	Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	18,272	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/07/2003
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

The new facilities contemplated in the management plan include Palmdale Main Street improvements, the campground boat ramp, low water crossings along boundary fence lines, and the campground redevelopment project.

Interpretive/educational programs contemplated in the management plan included natural and cultural resources eco-guided tours, Big "O" Festival participation, Jake's Day, and the Audubon Christmas Bird Count. The 2008/2009 interpretive program was the annual Jake's Day event and the 2009/2010 interpretive programs included the annual Jake's Day event and two campground concessionaire programs (Big Moon paddle & Edible Plants).

There are currently 38 identified cultural sites within the WMA. This does not include the Cypress Knee Museum, the two Tom Gaskins houses, the Cypress Museum Shop or the Cypress Woodworking Shop. The FWC is working with Division of Historical Resources to develop a site monitoring program.

In 09/10 the amount of acres treated for exotic plants decreased significantly (from 3,368 acres to 397 acres). The reasons for this decrease include a significant budget reduction and an FWC Uplands Invasive Plant Management grant that staff was not able to utilize due to high water levels in the late spring.

Unit Name:	Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area
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Acres:	3,089	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/06/2004
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

The Division of Historical Resources identified 16 sites within the Keys WEA; however, some of these sites are not within leased parcels. In addition, two boundary expansions have been approved since the current management plan became effective and these areas have not been surveyed for cultural or historical resources. Updated information will be requested from DHR and any new sites will be mapped and monitored.

Initial treatment on newly acquired parcels and maintenance of previously treated areas are performed annually to eradicate and control invasive plant species. Funding is obtained through Invasive Plant Management grants along with partnerships with NGOs and governmental organizations such as the USFWS and AmeriCorps.

Hydrology of the Keys WEA is influenced by tidal actions and rainfall. Rainfall is the source of all freshwater resources, including groundwater. All freshwater resources in the Keys WEA are protected.

25 state or federally listed species of animals and 103 state or federally listed species of plants occur on the Keys WEA. All newly acquired parcels are surveyed for rare or listed plants.

There are no fire dependant habitats that require prescribed burning in the Keys WEA. There are no forestry resources in the Keys WEA.

Traffic counters have not been installed on the Keys WEA as they are not feasible due to the scattered parcels, many of which do not have designated access points or roads.

Unit Name:	Fred C. Babcock Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	81,156	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/15/2003
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area has 3,439 acres that require restoration. These acres correspond with fallow Bahia grass pastures that have already begun the natural succession process. At this time, there are no immediate plans to alter or increase the natural succession rate by artificial means. These areas will be monitored for invasive exotic plant species and managed accordingly.

Currently the total acres infested by invasive exotic plant species is unknown. The Babcock Webb WMA is a large area and has not been systematically surveyed for invasive exotic plant locations.

Unit Name:	Guana River Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	9,815	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	04/25/2002
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

The Division of Historical Resources is preparing a monitoring plan for the area’s cultural resources. That monitoring plan is not complete at this time, hence the “TBD” under the cultural resource columns.

Unit Name:	Half Moon Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	6,929	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	1/25/01
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

A hydrological study is scheduled for FY 2010-11 and has been included in the budget.

Unit Name:	Hilochee Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	19,382	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	02/06/2004
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

Conversion of disturbed habitats back to functioning native systems requires multiple steps over many years; the initial steps taken on 156 acres have been successful but are still short of completion. Initial restoration efforts have been conducted on a smaller scale because restoration is an emerging science and long term investment in both funding and staff time are required to ensure success.

Unit Name:	Holey Land Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	35,350	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/07/2003
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

The Management Plan for the Everglades Complex of Wildlife Management Areas includes Everglades and Francis S. Taylor WMA, Holey Land WMA, and Rotenberger WMA. The Everglades ecosystem is an internationally recognized ecosystem and a rare ecological resource.

The entirety of HWMA is identified for hydrologic restoration via the regulation of water levels and water quality. Natural sheet flow and hydroperiods have been altered by the levees, canals, and water control structures constructed. An existing water management plan has been developed in coordination with South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and was designed to simulate the natural hydroperiod for the purpose of restoring and preserving natural Everglades habitat. The schedule will not be fully realized until operational structures are built, which are dependent upon funding.

The FWC continues to provide technical assistance and support to SFWMD and other responsible agencies on water management and to develop appropriate water regulation schedules for the Everglades complex in order to restore a naturally functioning Everglades ecosystem.

The "Save our Everglades" program (1983) was designed to improve environmental conditions within the Everglades ecosystem through hydrologic restoration, and required hydrologic restoration of Holey Land and Rotenberger tracts. The Florida Legislature passed the "Everglades Forever Act" in 1994. This legislation identifies the importance of the Everglades ecosystem and calls for restoration and protection of the ecological system.

Prescribed fire is an important tool for management of HWMA; however, it is challenging to accomplish as this wetland area is impounded and primarily rain-driven, which often limits staff accessibility and available days for successful burning. Prescribed fire remains a priority management tool. Habitat restoration acres include ruderal areas mapped by FNAI (minus utility and myrica shrubland acres) and tree island acres. The tree islands have been impacted by water management practices and are currently in the process of restoration through exotic removal, native revegetation, and prescribed fire.

There are no forestry resources in the area with the exception of tropical hardwoods found on tree islands. The FWC and DOF determined that a professional forestry assessment was unnecessary.

One recreational boat ramp was improved during the reporting period. The HWMA has no trails and no FWC-maintained roads.

The Division of Historical Resources does not formally identify any sites archeological or historical sites within the WMA.

Unit Name:	J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	60,288	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/06/2003
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

There is no restoration underway as most ruderal acres on the area are utilized in the wildlife forage program required by the management plan. The old fields are planted and/or mowed each year as part of the food plot program. The remaining ruderal acres contain the Everglades Youth Camp or in-holding infrastructure, shooting range, utility corridors, and the field office compound.

The CMP lists two educational events that no longer exist: A Day in the Woods and FUN Camp. FWC operated the Everglades Youth Camp until 2004 when Pine Joe at Florida Atlantic University began leasing the operation.

Exotic plant treatment acreage decreased from 08/09 to 09/10 due to a funding decrease before the area could be sufficiently retreated.

Unit Name:	Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	3,719	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	10-24-2002
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area (WMA) consists of a total of 11,039 acres in Southeastern Gadsden County along the North shore of Lake Talquin. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) holds fee simple title to 1,721 acres of this while another 1,032 acres is Trustees Land where the FWC has been designated full lead responsibility. Another 2,014 acres, known as the Rocky Comfort Unit, is Trustees Land where the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Division of Forestry (DOF) and the FWC share management authority. The DOF serves as sole lead agency on the remaining acreage while the FWC serves as a cooperator. With the exception of the following paragraph, the data in this report reflects information on only that portion of the WMA where the FWC serves as lead agency.

Joe Budd WMA has a well-deserved reputation for providing high quality hunting opportunities which attracts hunters from throughout the state. In addition, the WMA remains a popular destination for horseback riding, wildlife viewing, and other forms of nonhunting recreation outside of hunting season, not to mention the well-attended programs and day camps provided at the Joe Budd Aquatic Education Center. Joe Budd is also well-known for its celebrated food plot program.

A portion of the property acquired as part of Joe Budd consisted of land previously utilized as a dairy farm. The improved pastures on this tract are in need of restoration as are several slash and L\loblolly pine plantations. Currently, forty acres of the pasture are undergoing groundcover restoration. Another 25 acres of pasture have been planted in longleaf. Over 300 acres of pine plantation have been recently heavily thinned as the first step in eventually converting it back to longleaf.

A total of ten imperiled animal species are known to occur on the area. Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) conducted a rare plant survey in 1997. In addition to those identified in this survey, other imperiled plant species have been discovered, bringing the total currently to eleven. These populations are frequently monitored and new species will be added as they are found.

Invasive exotics are a continuing problem on the area. Since 2000, four major contracted treatments have occurred in addition to smaller efforts by area staff. The last one was completed in June of 2008, just prior to this reporting period. During the 2009-10 fiscal year, treatments were suspended while an updated survey of invasive exotics was conducted to provide for more efficient planning of future control efforts.

All archaeological sites are monitored periodically by area staff while in the performance of their regular duties.

Unit Name:	John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area
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Acres:	12,735	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/25/2002
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

The hydrological assessment (Cypress Creek/Pal-Mar and the Groves Basin Study 2.1.2 Wetland System Assessment) conducted from December 2001 to March 2002 identified the fallow citrus grove within the WEA for restoration. In March 2009 the Board of Trustees approved the Lemon Grove Mitigation Bank item in which the Department of Environmental Protection and FWC will work in cooperation on developing a contract with Mitigation Services PBC, LLC. to authorize proprietary implementation and administration of the project.

A deepwater canal system was dug on the WEA in the late 1960's to drain the area as part of a real estate sales scheme. The majority of the resulting spoil was claimed by the MacArthur Foundation under the provisions of their agreement with the South Florida Water Management District making the fill material unavailable for restoration of the canals. The cleared canal levees comprise the WEA's system for recreational and management access.

Prescribed fire is an important tool for management of Hungryland; however, it is challenging to accomplish due to water levels and weather considerations which limit the available days for successful burning. Prescribed fire remains a priority management tool and plans are underway to increase the acreage burned each year.

The Division of Historical Resources does not formally identify any sites archeological or historical sites within the WEA, but members of the Management Advisory Group have identified the Old Jupiter-Indiantown Grade to have cultural significance. In January 1993 the Martin County Board of County Commissioners designated a portion of the Old Jupiter-Indiantown Grade a Scenic-By-Way.

Unit Name:	Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area
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Acres:	37	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No Management Plan
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Narrative:

Judges Cave WEA is a small area consisting of floodplain and bottomland forest along the Chipola River, purchased primarily to protect a maternal bat cave utilized by the endangered Gray Bat (*Myotis grisescens*). There is no current management plan and management activities are limited to exotic plant control, including Nandina, Chinese Tallow, Japanese Climbing Fern, and Chinese Privet.

Unit Name:	L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area
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Acres:	1,782	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	Pending
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Narrative:

L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area (WEA) consists of a total of 1,782 acres in Leon County, on which the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is designated the lead managing agency. L. Kirk Edwards WEA was brought into State ownership through two acquisitions. The lower Lake Lafayette tract was donated to FWC by Louise Kirk Edwards in 1977 and the Wood Sink tract was purchased by the State and established as L. Kirk Edwards WEA in 2009.

The lower Lake Lafayette tract is made up mostly of cypress swamp and basin marsh communities. It is primarily used for waterfowl hunting and as a paddling destination. FWC maintains the Lafayette Passage Paddling Trail. The Wood Sink tract was acquired to protect its namesake sinkhole and prior to State acquisition was used primarily for timber products. The native pine uplands were converted to industrial silviculture where the land was cleared and the soil bedded before replacing the characteristic longleaf pine with "offsite" pine species consisting of slash pine or loblolly pine. These past management practices altered the structure and function of the landscape from a longleaf pine wiregrass complex, characterized by an open canopied forest with an understory dominated by herbaceous vegetation and maintained with frequent fire, to a densely stocked pine plantation with a dense understory of hardwood shrubs and oaks. Fire exclusion is common with this type of land management; however the previous land owner did thin much of the pine plantation and begin to reintroduce fire as a management tool.

While a management plan has been drafted for L. Kirk Edwards WEA it has not been approved yet. However, FNAI has completed the current and historic natural community mapping on the Wood Sink tract. In the process they identified several occurrences of exotic vegetation and areas where the hydrology has been altered. FWC has developed desired future conditions and strategies for managing vegetative communities and wildlife through the Objective Based Vegetation Management (OBVM) and Wildlife Conservation Prioritization and Recovery (WCPR) workshop process.

FWC staff are currently treating the exotic vegetation and continuing to reintroduce fire as a natural process to accomplish management objectives. The area contains about 100 acres of improved pasture that has been identified as a strategic management area where ground cover restoration is warranted.

Currently, facilities are being developed to improve public access and promote nature based recreation including hunting, hiking, bicycling and equestrian activities. These facilities include parking, picnic pavilions, trails and interpretive kiosks.

Unit Name:	Lake Stone Fish Management Area
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Acres:	249	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No Management Plan
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Narrative:

N/A was used for all prescribed fire cells in the Habitat tab because the limited upland area (119 acres) is in close proximity to residential areas.

N/A was used for visitor/carrying capacity counts because as a Fish Management Area no user fees or other facility entry checkpoints are utilized to determine usage. Periodic angler creel surveys are used to determine angler only usage and effort on this FMA.

No known cultural or imperiled species inventories have been conducted in at least the last 10 years. Up to date inventories need to be scheduled and conducted.

As a man-made impoundment and FMA, Lake Stone is intensively managed to provide optimum sustained sport fish biomass. These management practices are designed to alter naturally occurring aquatic communities; therefore, restoration projects to ecological function of naturally occurring communities are not designed.

Unit Name:	Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)
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Acres:	132	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No Management Plan
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Narrative:

Makinson Island was purchased in 1999 by the State of Florida. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission acquired the property with Preservation 2000 monies utilizing the Trust for Public Land as an intermediary. The subject property is an approximately 131.59-acre island located within the northern portion of Lake Tohopekaliga and an approximately 7.24-acre shoreline access parcel, both located in Osceola County, Florida. Makinson Island lies within Sections 3,4,9, and 10 of Township 26 South and Range 29 East in the U.S.G.S. Lake Toho and Kissimmee Quadrangles. The shoreline access parcel is located on the eastern shore of the lake within Section 9, Township 26 South and Range 29 East in the Lake Toho Quadrangle.

A number of development options were being considered by the owners of the island prior to its sale to the state. Such development would most certainly have resulted in deterioration of the lake's water quality. In addition, the need for access to the property by owners and users would have presented a major obstacle to the proposed management of Lake Toho which includes periodic extreme drawdowns for habitat improvement.

Acquisition of the island property has helped insure the proper management of the Lake Toho FMA by removing impediments to periodic extreme drawdowns and habitat enhancement projects in the lake. This will enhance valuable fish and wildlife habitat and allow low impact public usage consistent with acquisition objectives.

Unit Name:	Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island
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Acres:	98	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No Management Plan
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Narrative:

Paradise Island was purchased in December 2000 by the State of Florida. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission acquired the property with Preservation 2000 monies utilizing the Trust for Public Land as an intermediary. The subject property is an approximately 88.26-acre island located within the northern portion of Lake Tohopekaliga and an approximately 9.49-acre shoreline access parcel, both located in Osceola County, Florida. Paradise Island lies within Sections 34, and 35 of Township 25 South and Range 29 East in the U.S.G.S. Lake Toho and Kissimmee Quadrangles. The shoreline access parcel is located on the eastern shore of the lake within Section 02, Township 25 South and Range 29 East in the Lake Toho Quadrangle.

A number of development options were being considered by the owners of the island prior to its sale to the state. Such development would most certainly have resulted in deterioration of the lake's water quality. In addition, the need for access to the property by owners and users would have presented a major obstacle to the proposed management of Lake Toho which includes periodic extreme drawdowns for habitat improvement.

Acquisition of the island property has helped insure the proper management of the Lake Toho FMA by removing impediments to periodic extreme drawdowns and habitat enhancement projects in the lake. This will enhance valuable fish and wildlife habitat and allow low impact public usage consistent with acquisition objectives.

Unit Name:	Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area
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Acres:	24,500	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/05/2002
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

The Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area (WEA) consist of 19 tracts scattered along 75 miles of the Lake Wales Ridge in Polk and Highlands Counties. Seven tracts (≈46% of the WEA), referred to as ‘mega-parcels’, contain hundreds of privately-owned in-holdings and are not entirely manageable. Acquisitions for the WEA began in 1993 under the CARL program and continue today with a focus on the mega-parcels.

A hydrologic assessment had been completed only on the 2,700-acre Royce Unit, the second largest tract on the WEA. This assessment led to a 388-acre hydrologic restoration project on the Peace Pond and surrounding cutthroat seeps. The other 18 tracts of the WEA have not had formal assessments completed. The Lake Placid Scrub and Sun Ray tracts are the next highest priorities for formal assessments.

Exotic species impacts are difficult to quantify due to previous methods of data collection (often recorded as *per plant*) and the mixed ownership pattern of much of the WEA. A GIS-based analysis was conducted to identify known occurrences as well as estimate potential impacts due to the high degree of edges (roads, fire lines, and trails) that are known to occur in the mega-parcel tracts. The resulting 800-acre estimate may be artificially high, but represents the best information available at this time. In order to improve this estimate over time, future exotic plant monitoring and control work will be measured on a *per acre* basis.

Seven cultural sites, two historic and five prehistoric, are identified in the current management plan. However, only two are described in detail as part of an inventory and assessment that was conducted on the Lake Placid Scrub tract. Monitoring will be improved by securing all pertinent records from the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), visiting all sites during the next reporting period, and filing ‘update’ forms to the FMSF.

Unit Name:	Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area
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Acres:	565	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/25/2001
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

New trails have not been identified on planning documents. The property was purchased in 1982 under the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program; it was purchased as a single use property for the preservation of a significant wading bird rookery containing a large number of nests of the endangered wood stork. Currently there is a short but adequate primitive road system serving as nature trails in the event a group of individuals request access (via permit) for such activity; by rule, the area is closed to public access.

Unit Name:	Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	2,923	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/06/01
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

All habitats, including improved and semi-improved pasture are classified as 4-year maximum burn intervals except swale, which has a 5-year maximum interval. Habitat restoration currently underway includes tree & shrub planting, killing pasture grasses, rootraking/mowing/spraying wax myrtles, and groundcover restoration. Treatments of pasture grasses that are not FLEPPC Category 1 or 2 are included here rather than in the exotics section.

The current management plan mentions contemplation of one new facility - a check station. FWC has installed and maintains four structures on the WMA but they are not included on the reporting table because they are located on areas of the property where DOF is lead. These structures include one check station, one steel pole barn and two metal sheds.

The 0.8 miles of trail on the FWC portion of the WMA is maintained by Division of Forestry.

Interpretive programs for 2008/2009 included the Big "O" Birding festival bat trip and the North American Migratory Bird Count organized by Hendry Audubon and open to the public. Interpretive programs for 2009/2010 included a Master Gardeners class field trip and the North American Migratory Bird Count organized by Hendry Audubon and open to the public. These events were conducted across the entire WMA (including the DOF portion).

Unit Name:	Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	29,297	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/07/2003
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

The Management Plan for the Everglades Complex of Wildlife Management Areas includes Everglades and Francis S. Taylor WMA, Holey Land WMA, and Rotenberger WMA. The Everglades ecosystem is an internationally recognized ecosystem and a rare ecological resource.

Three archaeological sites have been identified on RWMA. One of these sites is in good condition; however, two are in fair condition due to past muck fires. Management activities are planned to minimize any disturbance to existing sites and to prevent further deterioration.

The entirety of RWMA is identified for hydrologic restoration via the regulation of water levels and water quality. Natural sheet flow and hydroperiods have been altered by the levees, canals, and water control structures constructed. The RWMA is operated under a water operational plan designed to promote hydrologic restoration of the area that was developed between the FWC, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), and Department of Environmental Protection.

Specific hydrologic restoration is underway on 1,758 acres of old agricultural farms within the area. Restoration includes degradation of external farm levees, canal filling, and removal of old fencing and culverts. Restoration may also include tree island creation, leveling, and revegetation in the future.

The FWC continues to provide technical assistance and support to SFWMD and other responsible agencies on water management and to develop appropriate water regulation schedules for the Everglades complex in order to restore a naturally functioning Everglades ecosystem.

The "Save our Everglades" program (1983) was designed to improve environmental conditions within the Everglades ecosystem through hydrologic restoration, and required hydrologic restoration of Holey Land and Rotenberger tracts. The Florida Legislature passed the "Everglades Forever Act" in 1994. This legislation identifies the importance of the Everglades ecosystem and calls for restoration and protection of the ecological system.

Habitat restoration acres include ruderal areas mapped by FNAI, three old agricultural farms, and tree islands. The old farms and tree islands are currently in the process of restoration. The tree islands within the area have been impacted by water management practices. The levees, canals, and ditches created to manage the old agricultural farms alter natural sheet flow and hydroperiods.

One recreational boat ramp was improved during the reporting period. The RWMA has no trails.

Unit Name:	Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	11,192	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/21/2006
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

Only hogs were listed as exotic animals present. Many other species occur but were not counted (e.g. Cuban tree frog, brown anole, English sparrow, Eurasian collared dove, fire ants, etc.)

A Hydrological Restoration Needs Assessment was requested from St. Johns River Water Management District (half owners of tract) and they advised by letter that they didn't feel a full assessment was necessary.

Unit Name:	Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	7,647	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/08/2006
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

FWC contracted with a private company to restore 100 acres of ground cover restoration. The project was completed in June 2010; however, the site will not be considered restored until recertification mapping is completed.

A hydrological restoration project funded by the NRCS Wetlands Reserve Program was initiated in 2007 and completed in February 2009. The purpose of the project was to restore 2,700 acres of wetlands within the WMA by filling in ditches that were originally constructed for agricultural purposes in the mid to late 1950's. The final outcome of the project included the filling of 45 miles of ditches. The restoration project also included exotic plant removal, tree and shrub plantings, prescribed burning and native vegetation management.

Major repairs to the shop building were contracted out and completed in June 2009.

Staff is not aware of any cultural resources on the WMA. The DHR Master Site File listed one cultural resource; however, the location reported is over 6 miles away from the WMA.

Unit Name:	Tate's Hell Wildlife and Environmental Area
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Acres:	2,905	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/15/2002
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Narrative:

The portion of Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area identified here is managed by FWC as part of the Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area (ARWEA). Although included in this report, actual accomplishments are included with those of ARWEA.

Unit Name:	T.M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area
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Acres:	6,270	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/2004
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

Normally, 1-2 guided tours arranged per year for University or local continuing education courses. We have yearly youth waterfowl hunts with corresponding Camp Blackbelly, one night of camping on WMA. There are several non-FWC guided birding tours during the Space Coast Birding Festival.

Have been dealing with mostly para grass and water hyacinth as priority. Beginning to get an accurate total acreage of exotics utilizing GIS, but best guess right now is 35% of area, or 2265 acres.

Improved main office with new laminate flooring, refurbishing ceilings, and sealing gable vents. Added generator to work shop to alleviate power outages associated with frequent electrical storms. The roads, trails and levees are all the same on the WMA.

There are 3 northern impoundments on Broadmoor, totaling 310 acres that we do not have the ability to adequately flood. We are in the process of developing a plan to install a staging pump in the main irrigation canal to supply these areas with sufficient water.

We have the ability to manipulate water levels to dry approximately 4,000 acres of the WMA for prescribed burns. The other 2000+ acres are all permanently flooded or inactively managed areas.

The area is made up of impoundments actively managed for waterfowl, so restoration (planting native plants to replace exotics) is not applicable, and is not planned. We have improved the hydrology and controlled exotics (which has helped native plants), but are not actively planting native plants.

Unit Name:	Tenoroc Fish Management Area
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Acres:	7,348	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/2002
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

Phosphate mining operations, which primarily took place before 1970, significantly disrupted natural drainage patterns by eliminating original wetlands and impounding water in retention areas. Currently, on the eastern portion of Tenoroc, a system of ditches carries water through and around mined areas, including a series of water filled pits (mine-created lakes) that remained after strip mining activities terminated. The western portion of Tenoroc consists of a series of landlocked pit/lakes that over-flow water to Lake Parker during high water periods.

Tenoroc currently exists as a mostly disturbed site, consisting of lakes, phosphatic clay settling areas, and sand tailing areas that resulted from mining and reclamation activities. Only 17% of Tenoroc (1,268 acres) is classified as unmined/undisturbed.

All mined areas of Tenoroc were either reclaimed by the original mine company owner or were deemed eligible for state-funded reclamation (Nonmandatory Reclamation Program). Approximately 4,000 acres have been reclaimed to various landforms. Generally, these previous reclamation activities were conducted without a systematic approach and without consideration of fisheries and wildlife habitat optimization, future recreational uses and drainage patterns.

It is the policy of FWC to provide, on lands it owns or manages a diversity of fish and wildlife-oriented recreational opportunities that do not adversely impact the long-term well-being of animal populations or habitats. The primary purpose of Tenoroc is to provide nature-based recreation with emphasis on public fishing. Since 1993, 146,391 visitors have enjoyed the recreational opportunities offered by Tenoroc. Another important purpose has been to reestablish upland habitat and improve drainage that was impacted by mining. A cooperative project with DEP's Bureau of Mine Reclamation has been underway since 1995 to restore the Upper Saddle Creek Basin at Tenoroc.

Tenoroc is managed under a multi-use strategy to: (1) provide high-quality recreational opportunities with special emphasis on public fishing; (2) improve water quality on or leaving Tenoroc; (3) restore functional hydro-periods and drainage; and (4) provide natural resource-based education, and 5) enhance native plant communities.

Unit Name:	Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	63,487	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	1/25/2001
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

A cultural assessment was conducted on the Three Lakes WMA in 2002, which was after the most recent management plan for the area was approved, so no cultural resources were listed to be monitored in the management plan.

Of the 3554 acres infested with exotics, 1119 acres consist of Lake Jackson, which is infested with hydrilla and 2312 acres are improved-pasture, semi-improved pasture, and ruderal sites consisting of bahia and other exotics not currently being treated. Of that 2312 acres, 1113 acres are located within the Lucky L acquisition. FNAI data on that site has not been finalized. Community types were delineated based on aerial photos and surrounding community types. The remaining 123 acres consists of scattered patches of cogongrass, lygodium, Brazilian pepper, and other exotic species that have been or will be treated by through contractors or strike teams. The Invasive Plant Management Section treated 560 acres of Lake Jackson in both 2008-2009 and 2009-2010.

Numerous unknown species of fish infest Lake Jackson.

The number of acres in need of restoration was low, because the acreage from the Lucky L acquisition was not included.

Unit Name:	Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	30,701	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/6/2003
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

The 1502 acres deemed "infested" with exotics includes only areas with high densities that imminently threaten natural communities. At least, an additional 2,400 acres have a lower, but significant exotic presence. Virtually the entire acreage of the area could be deemed to have some exotic presence.

Only hogs were listed as exotic animals present. Many other species occur but were not counted (e.g. Cuban tree frog, brown anole, English sparrow, Eurasian collared dove, fire ants, etc.)

While under DEP control extensive hydrological alterations/repairs were done with various monitoring, but no comprehensive overall assessment was done to our knowledge.

Nineteen cultural sites are identified in the DEP prepared CMP which call for additional research but not monitoring (resulting in zeroes on table). FWC staff is currently working with DHR on stabilization, protection and monitoring of Mulberry Mound and does informal monitoring/observation of other locatable sites.

Unit Name:	Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area
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Acres:	17,736	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	5/17/2001
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

904 acres in need of restoration added to total to account for Vanosdol acquisition.

Total acres infested with invasive exotic plants includes 625 acres of groves (various invasive grasses including cogon and torpedo), 50 acres lygodium, and 25 acres of scattered cogon and torpedo patches.

Unit Name:	Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escribano Point
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Acres:	1,296	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/16/2007
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Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved prior to July, 2008, and does not contain the eight common management goals and associated quantitative measures that are now required to be addressed by all management plans. Our progress, during the last two years toward achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives are described in the narrative below and in quantitative terms in the tables. Where applicable, this narrative lists outstanding accomplishments, identifies any deficiencies and corrective actions, and provides other important or clarifying information for each of the required management goals.

Escribano Point Unit of Yellow River Wildlife Management Area was purchased by the State of Florida under the Florida Forever Program (Chapter 259.105, F.S.) as part of the Escribano Point Florida Forever Acquisition Project. The project itself comprises 2,914 acres, with 1,753 acres remaining to be acquired. Among this acreage remaining to be purchased is the showcase parcels surrounding the actual Escribano Point itself as well as the majority of shoreline. This land acquisition project is distributed over a north-south distance of approximately 7 miles and over an east-west distance of approximately 4 miles extending to the mouth of the Yellow River. Subsequently, the complete purchase of this project would provide recreational opportunities and natural resource protection for 10.4 miles of shoreline along East Bay and Blackwater Bay. The project has potential to provide a varied recreation experience by offering opportunities such as saltwater swimming, bicycling, picnicking, camping, saltwater & freshwater fishing, hiking, hunting, nature appreciation and natural resource education.

As presently with inland parcels landlocked, access is through Eglin Air Force Base, access itself is a limiting factor. The N/A notations found in the *Public Access and Recreational Opportunities Table* is due to the fact that quantification of visitors and use is very limited due to the fragmented nature of the purchase to date and limited access availability. Moreover, facilities development and maintenance is not prudent due to the disjunct nature of the parcels owned to date. It is expected that as the remaining parcels are purchased in the future, that recreational opportunities would increase and improve considerably. Continuing along this same reasoning, Capital Facilities and Infrastructure have been constrained too little economical practicality or feasibility at this time.

Conditions affecting intensity of management, not just recreationally, but restoration and maintenance of ecosystem functions have been the disjunct/fragmented nature of the parcels as well. Cooperative prescribed burns with adjacent government landowners—Northwest Florida Water Management District and Eglin Air Force Base should improve the integrity of the ecosystem to some extent. Still the unwillingness on behalf of private landowner neighbors to cooperate has made the use of prescribed fire on much of the Unit tenuous at best.

Division of Historical Resources

Unit Narratives



Division of Historical Resources

2010 LMUAC Biennial Report Executive Summary

The division identifies, evaluates, manages, promotes and protects the historical, archaeological and folk cultural resources of Florida. The division director serves as Florida's State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and acts as a liaison with the national historic preservation program of the National Park Service with the U.S. Department of the Interior. The Division of Historical Resources, formerly the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, was established in 1967.

The following is a compilation of accomplishments that the DHR has achieved during this two year reporting period.

- During the reporting period visitation averaged 102 visitors per day with almost 40 interpretive, informational or educational programs offered to unit visitors.
- Two acres containing invasive exotic plant species were treated annually during the reporting period.
- During this reporting period the Mission San Luis Visitor Center was completed bringing the number of facilities maintained on the unit to twelve. An additional one mile of trail for area visitors was also completed during the reporting period bringing the total number of miles of trail to 1.33 miles.

Unit Name:	Mission San Luis
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Acres:	65	Managing Agency:	DOS-DHR	Current Management Plan Approved:	11/6/2009
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Narrative:

Common Name of Property: Mission San Luis (MSL)
Location: Leon County, Tallahassee, Florida
Acreege Total: 65.54 acres under lease
Acreege Breakdown:

Parcel & Year of Lease	Acreege
Messer Property (1983)	49.72
Moore Property (1993)	2.02
Tennessee Street Property (1996)	9.40
San Luis Road Property (2000)	.85
Beverly Property (2007)	3.55

Leases: No. 3313 – 49.72 acres; No. 3313 Amendment 1 – Moore Property – 2.02 acres; No. 3313 Amendment 2 – Tennessee St. Property – 9.4 acres; No. 3313 Amendment 3 – San Luis Road Property - .85 acres; No. 3313 Amendment 4 – Beverly Property – 3.55 acres

Mission Road Abandonment: The DEP, as agent of The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Owner of the adjacent property on both sides) applied on behalf of DOS/DHR (Lessee) to the City of Tallahassee to close a portion of Mission Road. A public hearing was held, conducted in part by an administrative law judge and later, the planning commission, which recommended closing. By unanimous vote, City Commission accepted the recommendation by abandoning the roadway. DEP subsequently included this property in the lease to DOS but reserved a utility easement.

Use: Multiple uses for cultural resource management and education

Management Responsibilities: FDOS, DHR, BAR

Designated Land Use: Archaeological and educational facility

Sublease(s): None

Contract(s): None

Encumbrance(s): None

Type Acquisition:

Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL): Fee simple

Unique Feature(s):

Archaeological/Historical: Western capital of Spanish Florida, 1656-1704, chief village of the Apalachee Indians

Management Needs: One of Florida's most significant archaeological sites, MSL is managed by the BAR. BAR provides all necessary monitoring of land-altering activities while simultaneously conducting research and offering educational programming.

Acquisition Needs/Acreege: Three highly desirable parcels located adjacent to current MSL holdings have been identified. They undoubtedly contain 17th-century archaeological resources and acquisition of the parcels will buffer the state holdings.

Surplus Lands/Acreege: None

Public Involvement: MSL, open to the public six day a week, serves more than 100,000 people yearly. Since 2004, a dedicated 501(c)(3) citizen-support organization, the Friends of Mission San Luis, Inc., manages the gift shop, events, and provide citizen guidance.

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DISTRIBUTION LIST

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The Honorable Charlie Crist
Governor
State of Florida
PL 05, The Capitol
400 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0001

The Honorable Charles H. Bronson
Commissioner
Department of Agriculture and Consumer
Services
State of Florida
PL 10, The Capitol
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The Honorable Bill McCollum
Attorney General
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The Honorable Alex Sink
Chief Financial Officer
State of Florida
PL 11, The Capitol
400 South Monroe Street
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2010 President & Speaker

The Honorable Jeff Atwater
President, The Florida Senate
409, The Capitol
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

The Honorable Larry Cretul
Speaker, Florida House of Representatives
420, The Capitol
402 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

2010 Natural Resource Chairs

The Honorable Lee Constantine
Chairman, Environmental Preservation
and Conservation Committee
The Florida Senate
325, Knott Building
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

The Honorable Carey Baker
Chair, Committee on General Government
Appropriations
The Florida Senate
201, The Capitol
404 South Monroe Street
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The Honorable Trudi Williams
Chair, Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy
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Florida House of Representatives
317, House Office Building
402 South Monroe Street
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The Honorable Ralph Poppell
Chair, Natural Resources Appropriations
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Mr. Bob Ballard, Deputy Secretary
Department of Environmental Protection
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Acquisition and Restoration Council (cont.)

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Mr. Ken Reecy, Director
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Chiefland, FL 32644

GOAL TABLES KEY

BIENNIAL LAND MANAGEMENT OPERATIONAL REPORT

GOAL TABLES KEY

GOAL: Habitat Restoration and Improvement

Column 3: This is intended to capture the total number of acres of FNAI natural communities on a unit (both historical coverage and currently intact) which are fire dependent. There could be exceptions where major habitat alterations have occurred that have changed an area that was historically not a fire dependent natural community to one that is now a fire dependant community. For example, extreme hydrology alterations could dry non-fire dependent wetlands enough so that they would readily burn. These acres should be included as well in the burnable total. In addition this should include acres that have been disturbed and are managed with prescribed fire such as pastures and pine plantations.

Column 4: Total number acres that the agency burned within the management unit during the first year of the biennial reporting period. This does not include wildfire acreage.

Column 5: Total number acres that the agency burned within the management unit during the second year of the biennial reporting period. This does not include wildfire acreage.

Column 6: Fire dependent natural communities in all units should have a recommended fire return interval in the approved management plan. This cell and the following cell are meant to capture the number of acres within each unit that are within the appropriate fire return interval. For example, literature suggests that sandhill communities have a maximum fire return interval of three years to maintain the function of the natural community. The entry for Ha-4 would then be the total number of acres of sandhill (if you only had sandhill on the unit) that had been burned between Jul 1, 2006 and June 30, 2009.

Column 7: See definition for Ha-4. The dates in the example would be Jul 1, 2008 and June 30, 2010.

Column 8: Total number of acres within the management unit that require restoration to reclaim ecological function of the natural communities.

Column 9: The number of acres within the management unit where any of the following phases of restoration are underway: planning/design, executing, evaluating and reporting.

Column 10: The total numbers of acres within the management unit that have been restored.

Column 11: Total number of acres within the management unit that timber harvest was implemented for restoration, such as, removal of offsite species or thinning of pine plantations where the ecological function of the natural communities have been restored.

GOAL: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities

Column 3: The number of visitors for the first year of the biennial report divided by the number of days the unit was open.

Column 4: The number of visitors for the second year of the biennial report divided by the number of days the unit was open.

Column 5: The optimal daily carrying capacity identified in the approved management plan for the management unit.

Column 6: The number of visitors that can be accommodated on the management unit in one day (the sum of the existing daily capacities for each activity or facility), during the first year of the biennial reporting period.

Column 7: The number of visitors that can be accommodated on the management unit in one day during the second year of the biennial reporting period.

Column 8: The number of interpretive, informational or educational programs contemplated in the approved management plan to be offered on a management unit during the 10 year planning period. Count only the number of different types of programs that are planned to be offered during the 10 year planning period. Different types of programs in a state park would include scheduled ranger-led hikes, campfire talks or recreational skills learning opportunities, each of which may be offered many times per year.

Column 9: The number of interpretive, informational or educational programs offered on a management unit during the first year of the biennial reporting period. Do not count every occurrence of each program. Count the number of different types of programs that are offered on the unit during the subject year. Different types of programs in a state park would include scheduled ranger-led hikes, campfire talks or recreational skills learning opportunities, each of which may be offered many times per year.

Column 10: The total number of interpretive, informational or educational programs offered on a management unit during the second year of the biennial reporting period. See explanatory note above.

GOAL: Hydrological Preservation and Restoration

Column 3: Indicate if a documented, systematic evaluation by a qualified professional of the existing and historical quantity, quality, movement and function of water resources has been completed for the management unit.

Column 4: Total number of acres within the management unit that require restoration to reclaim hydrological function of management unit.

Column 5: The number of acres within the management unit where the following phases of hydrological restoration are underway; planning/design, executing, evaluating and reporting.

Column 6: The total number of acres within the management unit that the hydrological function of has been restored.

GOAL: Sustainable Forest Management – to be completed by Division of Forestry

Column 3: Silvicultural management plan complete: This is intended to determine if a management unit has completed a silvicultural plan for its timber resources.

Column 4: Forest inventory conducted: This is intended to determine if a timber inventory has been completed for each management unit's timber resources.

Column 5: GIS Database/re-inventory every 3 to 5 years: This is intended to determine if a GIS database has been created and updated every three to five years for each silvicultural management unit.

Column 6: Number of acres of forest inventoried annually: This represents the actual acreage inventoried for each management unit for each fiscal year.

Column 7: Number of acres of forest inventoried annually: This represents the actual acreage inventoried for each management unit for each fiscal year.

GOAL: Exotic and Invasive Species Maintenance and Control

Column 3: Total number of acres within a management unit that are known to be infested with invasive exotic plant species.

Column 4: Refers to the number of acres of invasive exotic plants treated during the first year of the biennial reporting period.

Column 5: Refers to the number of acres of invasive exotic plants treated during the second year of the biennial reporting period.

Column 6: Total number of individual species of exotic animals known to occur within the management unit.

Column 7: How many species of exotic animals have at least one control method that has been employed against them during the reporting period?

GOAL: Capital Facilities and Infrastructure

Column 3: The number of new facilities contemplated in the management unit's approved management plan. A facility is defined as all developed structures and improvements provided for a specific purpose or contained within a clearly defined area. This includes not only buildings like visitor centers, check stations, bath houses, etc. but trail heads, picnic areas, campgrounds, etc.

Column 4: The number of facilities on the management unit during the first year of the biennial reporting period.

Column 5: The number of facilities on the management unit during the second year of the biennial reporting period.

Column 6: The number of facilities that were improved during the biennial reporting period. Improvements include, but are not limited to; any renovation, repair or major maintenance to existing facilities, a major landscape improvement, or any addition to existing facilities.

Column 7: The number of miles of new roads contemplated in the management unit's approved management plan.

Column 8: The number of road miles on the management unit during the first year of the biennial reporting period.

Column 9: The number of road miles on the management unit during the second year of the biennial reporting period.

Column 10: The number of road miles that were improved during the biennial reporting period. Improvements include, but are not limited to; any renovation, repair or major maintenance to existing roads.

Column 11: The number of miles of new trails contemplated in the management unit's approved management plan.

Column 12: The number of trail miles on the management unit during the first year of the biennial reporting period.

Column 13: The number of trail miles on the management unit during the second year of the biennial reporting period.

Column 14: The number of trail miles that were improved during the biennial reporting period. Improvements include, but are not limited to; any renovation, repair or major maintenance to existing trails.

GOAL: Cultural and Historical Resources

Column 3: Total number of known cultural or historical resource sites based on Florida Master Site File records as well as those known sites that have yet to be documented by the FMSF on the management unit during the biennial reporting period.

Column 4: In the management plan how many sites are listed to be monitored during the planning period? Monitoring is defined as periodic examination of the site, building or structure to determine the current condition and threats such as erosion, structural deterioration, vegetation intrusion, poaching or vandalism. An updated Florida Master Site File form is used to complete this assessment.

Column 5: How many of the sites identified for monitoring have been monitored (according to definition of monitoring above) at the time of this report.

Column 6: Number of sites to be brought to good condition (see definition below) as contemplated in the approved management plan for the management unit.

Column 7: Using the latest monitoring information, how many of the monitored sites are in good condition. Various conditions are defined as follows: "Evaluating the condition of cultural resources is accomplished using a three part evaluative scale, expressed as good, fair and poor. These terms describe the present condition, rather than comparing what exists against the ideal. "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 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."

GOAL: Imperiled Species Habitat Maintenance, Enhancement, Restoration, or Population Restoration

Column 3: List of imperiled species compiled using information from sources including FNAI, FWC, area staff and other sources of imperiled species known to occur on the management unit.

Column 4: How many imperiled species are on the list described above?

Column 5: Each species on the imperiled species list should have some form of monitoring protocol. A monitoring protocol may be as simple as documenting incidental observations on the management unit to periodic surveys to estimate population numbers. This cell asks for how many species have a monitoring protocol that has been developed.

Column 6: As of the time of this report how many of the developed monitoring protocols have actually been implemented.