

STATE OF FLORIDA

LAND MANAGEMENT UNIFORM ACCOUNTING COUNCIL

2012 BIENNIAL LAND MANAGEMENT OPERATIONAL REPORT



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

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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; (6) 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.

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It should be noted that in July, 2011, the Office of Greenways and Trails was merged into the Division of Recreation and Parks. Therefore, unlike its predecessor, this report does not contain a separate section for the Office of Greenways and Trails. Rather, the information for the management responsibilities of that office are encompassed in the information reported by the Division of Recreation and Parks.

In the first iteration of the Biennial Land Management Operational Report, published in 2010, the managing entities reported data and operational goals for the cross-agency measures for as many of their managed areas as possible. In the current 2012 edition, 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 2010-11 and 2011-12, 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,


Al Dougherty, Deputy Secretary
Land and Recreation
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Acting 2012 Council Chairman

GOALS

Habitat Restoration and Improvement



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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.*

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		Total burnable acres (reference data)	Acres burned per year		Acres within fire return interval		Total acres requiring restoration (reference data)	Acres with habitat restoration underway	Acres with habitat restoration completed	Acres of timber harvested for restoration purposes
			2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12				
Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection										
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	In Development	10,906	927	0	8,996	8,996	289	0	18	0
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	2009-2019	1,104	334	44	1,104	1,104	67	15	44	NA
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2012-2022	5,302	389	459	0	65	266	263	3	0
Division of Historical Resources, Department of State										
Brokaw-McDougal House	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Martin House	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mission San Luis	2009-2019	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mount Royal Mound	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Damian de Escambe	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
The Grove	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Velda Mound	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection										
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Alafia River State Park	2004-2014	316	814	0	307	300	4,580	0	0	0
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2003-2013	32	0	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2004-2014	4,073	449	56	1,596	1,570	1,620	0	0	0
Amelia Island State Park	2008-2018	14	0	0	0	0	18	8	10	0
Anastasia State Park	2004-2014	651	0	651	651	651	60	60	0	0

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Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2001-2011	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2005-2015	4,048	1,392	1,326	1,995	1,911	567	0	0	0
Avalon State Park	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Bahia Honda State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Bald Point State Park	2006-2016	3,409	1,220	730	2,543	2,487	2,327	0	0	0
Beker	2008-2018	731	119	30	172	253	320	320	20	320
Big Lagoon State Park	2006-2016	467	95	41	345	345	38	1	0	0
Big Shoals State Park	2005-2015	851	255	106	295	411	139	99	0	190
Big Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	529	0	11	48	0	200	0	0	0
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2001-2011	164	1	27	66	66	217	76	0	0
Blackwater River State Park	2004-2014	392	238	105	392	392	TBD	0	0	0
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	1,163	13	8	376	392	350	246	23	150
Bulow Creek State Park	2003-2013	704	97	334	214	524	439	0	0	0
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0
Caladesi Island State Park	2007-2017	207	0	19	51	76	0	0	0	0
Camp Helen State Park	2004-2014	96	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	53	0	0	26	26	0	NA	NA	0
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2005-2015	2,359	0	0	1,627	1,627	40	124	0	0
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	9,076	827	364	2,477	2,640	5,200	5,200	0	0
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0

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Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	1,164	240	186	623	424	55	0	0	0
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	1,879	231	90	486	444	1,500	0	0	830
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2008-2018	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2004-2014	2,344	154	418	1,296	1,256	158	330	60	256
Curry Hammock State Park	2005-2015	18	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2004-2014	52	0	0	46	46	0	0	0	0
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	250	20	0	0
De Leon Springs State Park	2006-2016	138	14	0	42	42	225	88	0	0
Deer Lake State Park	2004-2014	1,577	462	0	841	841	50	0	0	0
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2003-2013	37	0	0	22	22	20	10	0	0
Don Pedro Island State Park	2001-2011	75	0	0	49	17	25	0	23	0
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2003-2013	887	279	122	495	520	500	0	0	0
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2004-2014	216	67	32	126	126	50	50	73	0
Dunns Creek State Park	2004-2014	3,964	0	0	1,498	1,498	2,200	1,565	0	2,050

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Econfina River State Park	2006-2016	131	0	0	0	0	57	70	0	0
Eden Gardens State Park	2001-2011	55	0	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2007-2017	3,398	591	1,491	3,043	3,043	1,214	0	0	154
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2005-2015	14	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Egmont Key	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	56	0	0	0
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	1,548	0	67	353	597	2,200	0	0	0
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2000-2010	25,345	4,412	12,314	14,237	18,126	320	0	0	0
Falling Waters State Park	2007-2017	138	70	50	137	137	20	0	0	0
Fanning Springs State Park	2003-2013	6	4	0	2	2	10	2	0	0
Faver-Dykes State Park	2005-2015	4,044	173	54	2,089	1,898	4,000	1,084	25	125
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Florida Caverns State Park	2006-2016	204	63	28	123	128	42	2	0	0
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Fort Clinch State Park	2004-2014	7	0	0	0	0	10	NA	NA	0
Fort Cooper State Park	2003-2013	363	95	0	284	284	120	36	0	0
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2008-2018	1	0	0	0	0	64	64	0	0
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0

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Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2006-2016	110	65	0	49	49	0	0	0	0
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2006-2016	262	0	0	21	20	63	63	0	0
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2006-2016	10	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Gasparilla Island State Park	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	0	0	0
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	7	0	0
Grayton Beach State Park	2002-2012	1,730	0	432	449	947	61	170	0	0
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2003-2013	870	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2001-2011	108	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Highlands Hammock State Park	2007-2017	4,799	298	285	1,393	1,542	304	51	0	0
Hillsborough River State Park	2004-2014	441	134	148	370	370	208	208	54	0
Honeymoon Island State Park	2007-2017	92	0	33	36	41	6	6	0	0
Hontoon Island State Park	2005-2015	323	81	1	254	62	0	0	0	0
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2006-2016	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	50	26	0
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2000-2010	1,826	429	185	980	1,049	1,200	156	0	0

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Indian Key Historic State Park	2012-2022	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	402	0	0	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
John U. Lloyd Beach State Park	2001-2011	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	60	130	70	0
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2000-2010	9,085	1,030	3,174	8,473	8,552	179	0	0	0
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	NA	0
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2005-2015	49,913	9,369	17,865	32,356	36,798	6,278	0	0	0
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	71	0	0	48	43	14	0	0	0
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	0	0	0
Lake Griffin State Park	2004-2014	239	0	0	27	27	20	4	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	1	297	297	0	0	0	0
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2004-2014	4,260	982	0	3,526	3,405	350	0	0	0
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	2,173	554	0	1,712	1,358	1,443	1,500	800	41

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Lake Manatee State Park	2004-2014	491	148	153	258	351	200	82	0	73
Lake Talquin State Park	2008-2018	289	12	0	165	165	7	10	0	0
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2006-2016	159	0	138	148	159	TBD	0	0	0
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park	2012-2022	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Little Manatee River State Park	2004-2014	1,435	175	150	747	744	493	28	0	257
Little Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Long Key State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	2,858	1,281	0	783	783	1,678	24	12	0
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Madison Blue Spring	0000-0000	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD	0	0	0
Manatee Springs State Park	2004-2014	1,096	465	548	1,093	1,093	350	146	0	0
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2008-2018	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2010-2020	2,031	577	1,183	113	1,594	250	120	0	0
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Myakka River State Park	2004-2014	28,213	10,716	12,131	27,359	27,359	12,005	1,723	0	1,600
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2003-2013	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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North Peninsula State Park	2006-2016	275	19	0	59	59	70	65	58	0
Ochlockonee River State Park	2008-2018	498	56	251	301	311	153	0	0	0
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	2010-2020	0	1	1	0	0	140	0	0	0
O'Leno State Park	2003-2013	3,938	0	356	2,878	2,709	200	200	0	0
Oleta River State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	165	75	9	0
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2008-2018	554	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0
Orman House Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
Oscar Scherer State Park	2011-2021	1,251	114	383	1,142	1,155	190	100	50	0
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2004-2014	77	65	58	56	58	65	33	0	0
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2002-2012	14,875	856	405	12,415	12,059	5,000	2,000	0	0
Perdido Key State Park	2006-2016	65	0	0	0	0	62	35	17	0
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2004-2014	126	13	102	86	112	149	0	0	0
Price's Scrub	2004-2014	406	0	0	0	0	409	394	0	0
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2006-2016	3,283	40	77	665	644	TBD	290	0	0
Rainbow Springs State Park	2002-2012	1,133	31	143	480	417	600	200	0	0
Ravine Gardens State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
River Rise Preserve State Park (* included with O'Leno State Park)	2003-2013	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	200	0	0

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Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2005-2015	5,511	570	241	2,456	2,389	3,231	178	338	0
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2005-2015	2,955	296	0	2,221	1,635	2,000	200	0	0
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2012-2022	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Savannas Preserve State Park	2003-2013	4,977	493	685	1,046	1,285	311	10	12	0
Seabranck Preserve State Park	2002-2012	613	0	0	527	527	52	0	0	0
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	84	8	25	46	55	25	15	15	0
Silver River State Park	2010-2020	1,289	30	60	94	20	220	20	0	0
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
St. Andrews State Park	2004-2014	666	0	439	601	601	0	0	0	0
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	2011-2021	1,221	168	68	820	820	583	0	0	0
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	17,146	706	7,208	6,701	8,480	12,000	4,200	600	0
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	2002-2012	566	190	233	297	449	120	40	10	0
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Suwannee River State Park	2002-2012	495	302	39	254	174	250	25	0	0

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			2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12				
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	2000-2010	1,659	213	21	1,579	1,584	0	0	0	0
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2006-2016	3,250	189	417	991	1,172	TBD	295	0	0
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2001-2011	18	0	71	0	0	70	762	TBD	0
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	1	0
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	343	305	20	343	343	TBD	0	0	0
Tomoka State Park	2003-2013	475	5	28	95	124	0	0	0	0
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2007-2017	833	167	229	548	536	230	0	0	0
Torreya State Park	2012-2022	6,958	541	1,022	1,831	2,366	5,000	1,200	0	414
Troy Spring State Park	2000-2010	19	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2005-2015	179	6	0	0	0	119	22	0	0
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2005-2015	174	0	1	46	46	180	75	0	0
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	2011-2021	406	0	33	0	32	280	35	0	0
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2005-2015	4,192	1,371	1,663	1,989	2,990	2,607	201	0	0
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2001-2011	712	0	134	380	389	0	NA	NA	0
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	2002-2012	59	0	0	0	0	500	220	0	0
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2012-2022	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	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	NA	NA	0	0	0	0

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			2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12				
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2008-2018	779	1	153	110	253	25	2	0	0
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2008-2018	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2001-2011	NA	NA	NA	72	72	81	70	10	0
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	TBD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2000-2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Ichetucknee Trace	2005-2015	280	0	0	0	0	574	574	0	174
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	2007-2017	33,268	1,358	176	0	0	61,107	15,372	1,685	970
Nature Coast State Trail	1999-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2004-2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	3	3	3	3	3	NA	0	0	0
Withlacoochee State Trail	2003-2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Florida Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services										
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	7,315	273	0	273	0	TBD	15	TBD	388
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	1,673	157	0	157	0	TBD	70	TBD	35
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	160,000	59,862	45,585	4,272	938	13,398	1,967	2,479	1,080
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2010-2020	194	0	0	18	52	294	22	0	0

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			2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12				
Cary State Forest	2012-2022	8,784	317	228	5,135	4,937	TBD	376	TBD	473
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2010-2020	3,618	221	154	221	154	TBD	TBD	TBD	NA
Cottage Hill State Forest	2010-2020	25	0	0	0	0	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	605	0	238	1,250	152	185	0	17
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	6,200	903	114	467	544	TBD	TBD	0	1,141
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	32,517	2,048	28	1,253	0	TDB	2,901	0	573
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	45	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indian Lake State Forest	2011-2021	4,254	645	95	0	55	1,436	255	0	0
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	15,516	1,830	1,448	8,051	6,357	TBD	455	TBD	510
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	33,377	3,390	1,092	958	534	TBD	TBD	TBD	6,033
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	11,543	1,715	2,317	940	1,524	234	2	0	394
Lake Talquin State Forest	2011-2021	9,940	2,975	3,621	2,975	3,621	TBD	256	165	161
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	24,300	302	1,036	302	860	10,500	0	454	454
Little Big Econ State Forest	2010-2020	4,361	152	426	152	426	TBD	0	0	0
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	3,243	120	20	1,096	1,211	TBD	0	0	0
Myakka State Forest	2010-2020	8,535	1,662	262	1,573	1,009	722	0	682	9
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	29,210	1,900	1,779	1,900	1,779	1,000	1,000	0	0
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	24,321	7,198	1,232	7,198	1,232	60,000	60,000	65	6,270
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	5,647	1,865	652	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	12,128	1,837	1,169	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

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Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	2,360	313	33	2,179	2,179	TBD	16	0	0
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	3,081	494	141	2,706	2,231	200	60	0	0
Seminole State Forest	2011-2021	17,225	1,571	614	5,976	6,457	10,534	8,214	2,320	2,637
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	135,726	28,632	40,648	27,722	35,569	192,220	117,444	TBD	12,616
Tiger Bay State Forest	2010-2020	15,327	229	301	229	301	800	75	0	75
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	11,747	1,378	1,246	871	779	TBD	TBD	TBD	2,073
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	3,500	699	2,150	355	434	3,500	3,500	114	114
Watson Island State Forest	2010-2020	254	20	0	0	25	209	20	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	1,400	0	0	96	262	TDB	14	0	31
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	115,973	12,216	15,611	29,930	29,930	86,043	86,043	29,930	14,167
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission										
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2000-2010	595	33	518	108	108	114	114	0	0
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	Pending	3,513	1,911	1,721	2,435	2,367	30	30	0	3
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	26,394	2,272	7,580	12,047	9,239	10,204	10,204	0	612
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	20,382	3,232	896	9,773	8,448	13,757	13,757	0	3,021
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	15,486	3,456	2,194	9,253	8,406	6,190	5,463	727	3,060
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	9,219	2,050	155	2,535	2,535	3,951	3,951	336	459
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	4,934	1,763	936	1,869	1,733	2,300	197	0	367
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	9,390	908	722	4,668	4,558	1,538	1,433	0	0

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Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	752	0	65	205	140	21	0	0	0
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2005-2015	20,624	12	482	427	423	20,912	122	0	0
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	647,481	7,920	3,339	103,661	119,404	9,938	560	0	NA
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	8,225	197	22	1,886	1,815	2,170	44	0	0
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2004-2014	0	0	0	0	0	42	6	2	NA
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	81,122	19,915	18,690	58,189	49,879	3,439	0	0	0
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	4,431	534	831	2,525	2,516	1,990	900	666	900
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	4,116	1,443	1,063	2,091	2,002	1,329	83	54	500
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	21,070	4,084	7,938	11,397	12,022	0	0	0	0
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	6,220	1,031	657	1,178	1,046	2,118	156	0	160
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	33,985	0	2,667	15,088	3,764	422	239	0	NA
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	46,097	680	6,630	25,265	19,590	0	0	0	0
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	1,654	391	209	797	633	592	282	310	0

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			2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12				
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	11,990	0	1,327	4,273	2,723	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	874	619	270	570	548	213	109	0	0
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2002-2012	NA	0	0	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	15,995	1,839	1,300	3,637	3,415	2,517	87	0	0
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2001-2011	296	213	0	296	203	0	0	0	0
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	2,904	1,150	792	872	1,202	1,834	1,420	48	0
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	27,690	0	5,980	7,613	7,613	569	244	1,758	NA
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	3,949	352	203	3,341	3,176	13	0	0	0
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	7,425	420	411	1,302	1,208	5,259	104	0	0
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2004-2014	6,270	666	774	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0

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			2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12				
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	47	81	NA	NA	4,270	1,624	244	0
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	51,447	9,607	24,238	45,066	43,897	4,487	111	814	0
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	21,560	2,049	1,272	8,987	8,870	640	0	0	0
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	13,322	2,932	6,816	10,876	10,727	2,338	88	0	0
Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escribano Point	2006-2016	626	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	723	0	723	723	723	0	0	0	0
Branan Field Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	345	282	0	263	263	0	0	0	0
Bullfrog Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	639	0	0	621	515	195	0	0	0
Crooked Lake Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2011-2021	478	50	0	283	283	0	0	0	0
Fort White Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	966	449	218	756	724	327	327	0	0
Hickey Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	568	48	44	257	202	61	0	0	0

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			2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12				
Janet Butterfield Brooks Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	203	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	
Lafayette Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	1,236	0	0	0	0	1,343	525	0	0
Moody Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	574	0	0	491	471	266	200	0	0
Perry Oldenburg Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	334	64	15	151	149	13	0	0	0
Platt Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	1,591	66	306	805	773	252	0	0	0
Split Oak Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	1,269	0	259	1,190	1,098	TBD	0	0	0
Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2003-2013	1,126	708	485	1,123	945	0	0	0	0
Watermelon Pond Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2010-2020	556	115	0	281	281	742	742	0	0

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Public Access and Recreational Opportunities



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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Average visitors per day		Daily carrying capacity			Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs		
		2010-11	2011-12	Optimal	2010-11	2011-12	Contemplated in plan	2010-11	2011-12
Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection									
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	In Development	148	246	NA	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	2009-2019	560	553	NA	NA	NA	12	18	21
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2012-2022	1,065	1,059	NA	NA	NA	70	62	65
Division of Historical Resources, Department of State									
Brokaw-McDougal House	2011-2021	NA	30	42	NA	42	1	NA	2
Martin House	2010-2020	2	2	144	144	144	0	3	3
Mission San Luis	2009-2019	116	111	150	150	150	6	6	6
Mount Royal Mound	2010-2020	?	?	25	25	25	0	0	0
San Damian de Escambe	2010-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
The Grove	2011-2021	?	?	TBD	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Velda Mound	2010-2020	?	?	80	80	80	0	0	0
Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection									
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	0	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	1	1
Alafia River State Park	2004-2014	155	167	3,212	1,528	1,528	TBD	1	1
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2003-2013	309	437	5,598	5,154	5,154	TBD	27	29
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2004-2014	16	9	782	126	126	TBD	2	3
Amelia Island State Park	2008-2018	509	669	920	920	920	TBD	1	1
Anastasia State Park	2004-2014	1,650	1,731	3,292	3,220	3,220	TBD	8	11
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2001-2011	511	411	2,792	1,382	1,382	TBD	2	2
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2005-2015	8	6	180	0	0	TBD	1	1
Avalon State Park	2002-2012	416	463	1,460	1,260	1,260	TBD	4	4
Bahia Honda State Park	2003-2013	1,326	1,528	2,930	2,930	2,930	TBD	28	35
Bald Point State Park	2006-2016	227	95	2,888	1,922	1,922	TBD	4	5
Beker	2008-2018	0	0	220	20	20	TBD	1	2
Big Lagoon State Park	2006-2016	335	325	3,840	3,500	3,500	TBD	10	10
Big Shoals State Park	2005-2015	54	55	1,951	1,615	1,615	TBD	1	4
Big Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	377	753	652	516	516	TBD	1	1
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2001-2011	2,100	1,683	6,750	6,560	6,560	TBD	1	2

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		2010-11	2011-12	Optimal	2010-11	2011-12	Contemplated in plan	2010-11	2011-12
Blackwater River State Park	2004-2014	194	210	2,180	2,080	2,080	TBD	6	7
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	1,480	1,358	1,544	1,334	1,334	TBD	27	28
Bulow Creek State Park	2003-2013	148	159	230	230	230	TBD	25	25
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2003-2013	43	47	408	408	408	TBD	40	40
Caladesi Island State Park	2007-2017	770	602	3,876	2,115	2,115	TBD	11	22
Camp Helen State Park	2004-2014	81	94	1,630	200	200	TBD	2	4
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	272	229	1,758	1,518	1,518	TBD	2	2
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2003-2013	46	59	908	884	884	TBD	1	1
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2005-2015	50	44	352	216	216	TBD	1	1
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	209	210	438	438	438	TBD	20	20
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	0	0	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	1	1
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	192	166	1,654	1,396	1,396	TBD	12	14
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	28	41	2,210	196	196	TBD	2	3
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2003-2013	7	6	120	120	120	TBD	2	2
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2008-2018	50	46	780	780	780	TBD	10	10
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2004-2014	1,210	531	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	9	12
Curry Hammock State Park	2005-2015	202	316	549	185	185	TBD	5	5
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2004-2014	49	59	980	980	980	TBD	10	29
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2004-2014	36	43	480	140	140	TBD	6	6
De Leon Springs State Park	2006-2016	640	718	2,356	2,020	2,020	TBD	6	8
Deer Lake State Park	2004-2014	21	21	892	288	288	TBD	2	2
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	1,105	1,298	3,474	1,792	1,792	TBD	10	10
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2003-2013	119	128	480	480	480	TBD	2	2
Don Pedro Island State Park	2001-2011	91	79	862	312	312	TBD	3	3

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		2010-11	2011-12	Optimal	2010-11	2011-12	Contemplated in plan	2010-11	2011-12
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2003-2013	503	585	3,637	3,557	3,557	TBD	9	12
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2004-2014	32	41	452	192	192	TBD	4	6
Dunns Creek State Park	2004-2014	32	29	1,442	0	0	TBD	6	6
Econfina River State Park	2006-2016	22	17	1,294	1,156	1,156	TBD	0	1
Eden Gardens State Park	2001-2011	176	181	370	100	100	TBD	5	7
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2007-2017	485	643	1,910	1,644	1,884	TBD	31	28
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2005-2015	822	799	6,464	6,464	6,464	TBD	12	12
Egmont Key	NA	538	560	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	2	2
Esteros Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	10	9	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	0	0
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2000-2010	389	378	715	415	415	TBD	5	7
Falling Waters State Park	2007-2017	122	110	1,118	764	764	TBD	17	21
Fanning Springs State Park	2003-2013	835	588	1,318	1,010	1,010	TBD	0	0
Faver-Dykes State Park	2005-2015	80	90	2,228	1,156	1,156	TBD	5	6
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	0	56	20	20	TBD	NA	NA
Florida Caverns State Park	2006-2016	211	265	2,884	2,884	2,884	TBD	30	35
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2002-2012	69	93	650	650	650	TBD	10	10
Fort Clinch State Park	2004-2014	600	602	3,578	3,546	3,546	TBD	9	9
Fort Cooper State Park	2003-2013	72	77	1,302	1,018	1,018	TBD	9	9
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2008-2018	100	152	2,400	1,232	1,232	TBD	24	24
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2005-2015	74	181	476	96	96	TBD	15	17
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2006-2016	665	555	4,119	2,762	2,762	TBD	11	13
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	1,064	1,251	6,672	5,400	5,400	TBD	8	8
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2006-2016	193	197	988	904	904	TBD	6	8

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		2010-11	2011-12	Optimal	2010-11	2011-12	Contemplated in plan	2010-11	2011-12
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2006-2016	305	305	1,092	832	832	TBD	32	38
Gasparilla Island State Park	2002-2012	2,011	2,392	2,290	2,290	2,290	TBD	5	6
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2008-2018	0	248	600	600	600	TBD	0	0
Grayton Beach State Park	2002-2012	319	382	2,366	1,104	1,104	TBD	7	7
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2003-2013	10	13	136	136	136	TBD	0	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2001-2011	588	604	3	1,722	3,006	TBD	6	8
Highlands Hammock State Park	2007-2017	458	442	4,122	3,402	3,402	TBD	55	55
Hillsborough River State Park	2004-2014	368	450	4,448	4,298	4,298	TBD	41	42
Honeymoon Island State Park	2007-2017	3,068	2,985	12,188	3,287	3,287	TBD	14	31
Hontoon Island State Park	2005-2015	99	122	1,242	1,190	1,190	TBD	1	1
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2006-2016	652	732	3,442	3,362	3,362	TBD	15	18
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2000-2010	505	406	3,200	3,140	3,140	TBD	24	17
Indian Key Historic State Park	2012-2022	86	118	225	55	55	0	1	1
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2004-2014	0	0	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	0	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2005-2015	146	390	4,240	3,780	3,780	TBD	23	23
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2003-2013	365	7	128	128	128	TBD	3	2
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2004-2014	8	1,988	2,329	2,225	2,225	TBD	20	23
John U. Lloyd Beach State Park	2001-2011	1,976	1,508	12,840	12,600	12,600	TBD	13	13
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2000-2010	1,305	458	4,008	2,228	2,228	TBD	65	65
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2003-2013	424	178	620	580	580	TBD	5	6
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2005-2015	39	41	535	327	327	TBD	10	23
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	184	190	1,456	1,216	1,216	TBD	5	6

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		2010-11	2011-12	Optimal	2010-11	2011-12	Contemplated in plan	2010-11	2011-12
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2005-2015	96	97	1,050	758	794	TBD	2	2
Lake Griffin State Park	2004-2014	99	85	904	622	622	TBD	6	5
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2004-2014	104	26	312	312	312	TBD	1	1
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub State Park	2004-2014	4	3	500	124	124	TBD	2	2
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2004-2014	162	145	1,869	1,709	1,709	TBD	5	7
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	245	278	2,977	1,814	1,934	TBD	6	8
Lake Manatee State Park	2004-2014	127	120	798	750	750	TBD	14	24
Lake Talquin State Park	2008-2018	17	26	882	384	384	TBD	1	1
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2006-2016	12	7	352	120	152	TBD	1	1
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park	2012-2022	76	99	250	50	50	2	1	2
Little Manatee River State Park	2004-2014	68	83	1,234	478	478	TBD	3	8
Little Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	353	751	2,644	2,144	2,144	TBD	23	23
Long Key State Park	2004-2014	245	159	1,120	1,120	1,120	TBD	5	5
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	2,035	2,227	4,584	3,792	3,792	TBD	11	11
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	7	25	984	680	680	TBD	2	2
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2002-2012	7	9	80	80	80	TBD	1	2
Madison Blue Spring	0000-0000	135	75	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2
Manatee Springs State Park	2004-2014	410	377	2,544	2,536	2,536	TBD	13	13
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2008-2018	49	48	168	168	168	TBD	4	6
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2010-2020	177	135	2,287	2,279	2,279	10	17	17
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	5	4	120	80	80	TBD	0	0
Myakka River State Park	2004-2014	941	1,052	3,604	3,244	3,244	TBD	195	207

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		2010-11	2011-12	Optimal	2010-11	2011-12	Contemplated in plan	2010-11	2011-12
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2003-2013	34	8	272	192	192	TBD	3	3
North Peninsula State Park	2006-2016	254	350	430	240	240	TBD	2	6
Ochlockonee River State Park	2008-2018	92	101	1,014	990	990	TBD	8	8
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	2010-2020	0	0	2,300	288	288	5	1	1
O'Leno State Park	2003-2013	161	173	1,423	1,423	1,423	TBD	8	12
Oleta River State Park	2008-2018	887	1,180	8,480	7,112	7,112	TBD	7	7
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2008-2018	74	80	380	120	120	TBD	2	2
Orman House Historic State Park	2003-2013	10	19	180	180	180	TBD	2	2
Oscar Scherer State Park	2011-2021	297	356	2,729	2,397	2,397	12	14	15
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2004-2014	71	69	1,256	1,112	1,112	TBD	7	7
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2002-2012	580	483	2,850	2,820	2,820	TBD	16	16
Perdido Key State Park	2006-2016	85	73	652	612	612	TBD	1	1
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2004-2014	129	129	752	568	568	TBD	7	9
Price's Scrub	2004-2014	0	0	NA	NA	NA	TBD	4	4
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2006-2016	25	109	656	220	220	TBD	0	4
Rainbow Springs State Park	2002-2012	586	670	1,835	1,775	1,775	TBD	23	23
Ravine Gardens State Park	2008-2018	350	320	2,220	2,200	2,200	TBD	28	24
River Rise Preserve State Park	2003-2013	14	12	1,423	1,423	1,423	TBD	N/A	N/A
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2005-2015	17	40	1,208	1,200	1,200	TBD	3	3
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2005-2015	150	154	1,616	816	816	TBD	2	2
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2003-2013	31	24	368	368	368	TBD	2	2
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2012-2022	8	9	80	80	80	0	0	0
Savannas Preserve State Park	2003-2013	55	53	884	804	804	TBD	85	93

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		2010-11	2011-12	Optimal	2010-11	2011-12	Contemplated in plan	2010-11	2011-12
Seabranh Preserve State Park	2002-2012	30	30	382	96	96	TBD	4	7
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	1,980	1,628	5,364	4,738	4,738	TBD	35	35
Silver River State Park	2010-2020	626	674	1,494	1,332	1,332	6	8	8
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	566	553	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	0	0
St. Andrews State Park	2004-2014	2,465	2,673	7,628	7,628	7,628	TBD	0	20
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2002-2012	36	38	310	310	310	TBD	3	4
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	2011-2021	0	0	204	56	56	1	1	2
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	152	192	978	500	500	TBD	10	10
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	2002-2012	252	372	1,918	1,560	1,560	TBD	21	27
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2003-2013	1,291	1,612	2,600	2,500	2,500	TBD	3	3
Suwannee River State Park	2002-2012	103	94	1,288	1,108	1,108	TBD	2	2
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	2000-2010	480	510	3,484	3,164	3,164	TBD	25	25
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2006-2016	11	16	860	120	120	TBD	3	3
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2001-2011	18	46	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	4	4
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2003-2013	83	157	120	120	120	TBD	7	7
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	83	93	1,480	1,048	1,048	TBD	3	3
Tomoka State Park	2003-2013	268	446	1,345	1,201	1,201	TBD	58	58
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2007-2017	433	463	3,182	2,458	2,774	TBD	7	7
Torreya State Park	2012-2022	63	69	1,484	1,082	1,082	7	7	7
Troy Spring State Park	2000-2010	32	15	307	307	307	TBD	12	12
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2005-2015	79	87	280	208	208	TBD	1	1
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2005-2015	164	163	1,116	996	996	TBD	10	42
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	2011-2021	403	533	1,686	1,510	1,510	0	6	7
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2005-2015	723	631	3,294	3,014	3,014	TBD	27	70

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Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2001-2011	98	133	700	30	30	TBD	3	3
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	2002-2012	45	62	490	410	410	TBD	2	2
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2012-2022	38	46	400	160	160	17	1	2
Ybor City Museum State Park	2004-2014	61	64	2,440	2,440	2,440	TBD	7	7
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	0	63	63	63	TBD	0	0
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2008-2018	1	13	72	36	36	TBD	1	1
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2008-2018	84	83	300	200	200	TBD	3	4
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2001-2011	275	321	400	340	340	4	2	2
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	TBD	2,986	4,663	NA	NA	NA	TBD	24	24
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2000-2010	460	254	NA	NA	NA	TBD	0	0
Ichetucknee Trace	2005-2015	0	0	NA	NA	NA	TBD	NA	NA
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	2007-2017	4,537	2,773	NA	NA	NA	5	4	4
Nature Coast State Trail	1999-2009	347	404	NA	NA	NA	TBD	0	0
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2004-2014	182	246	NA	NA	NA	TBD	0	0
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail	NA	0	30	NA	NA	NA	TBD	0	0
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	623	713	1,280	1,280	1,280	5	9	9
Withlacoochee State Trail	2003-2013	942	1,001	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
Florida Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services									
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	13	12	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	0	1
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	45	52	1,975	NA	NA	TBD	0	0
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	558	530	685	822	822	9	9	9
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2010-2020	2	2	160	160	160	1	0	0

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Cary State Forest	2012-2022	31	28	128	NA	NA	NA	8	9
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2010-2020	1	14	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Cottage Hill State Forest	2010-2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deep Creek State Forest	2002-2012	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2004-2014	8	7	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	0	1
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	15	21	210	NA	NA	30	1	0
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	61	66	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	2
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indian Lake State Forest	2011-2021	0	0	276	276	276	1	1	0
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	102	97	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	23	22
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	12	8	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	0	0
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	8	16	TBD	TBD	TBD	2	2	2
Lake Talquin State Forest	2011-2021	231	234	377	377	377	NA	12	12
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	42	38	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	1
Little Big Econ State Forest	2010-2020	49	48	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	2	0
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	12	12	TBD	TBD	TBD	2	2	2
Myakka State Forest	2010-2020	61	64	604	234	242	5	8	10
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	23	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	4
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	259	169	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	5
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	53	43	300	NA	NA	TBD	11	10
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	39	39	NA	NA	NA	TBD	4	3
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	9	10	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	2	2
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	13	9	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Seminole State Forest	2011-2021	39	40	400	400	400	NA	9	13
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	679	1,549	TBD	TBD	TBD	NA	1	1
Tiger Bay State Forest	2010-2020	71	42	328	328	328	2	4	7
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	62	60	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	0	0
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	110	115	TBD	TBD	TBD	3	3	3
Watson Island State Forest	2010-2020	0	0	10	TBD	TBD	0	0	0

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Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	34	20	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	1
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	2,869	2,951	TBD	TBD	TBD	NA	28	20
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission									
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2000-2010	24	17	181	181	181	0	0	0
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	Pending	134	93	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	540	632	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	378	562	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	557	529	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	183	258	TBD	TBD	TBD	3	4	4
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	20	23	568	568	568	0	0	2
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	67	66	TBD	TBD	TBD	2	0	0
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	18	32	50	50	50	10	38	50
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2005-2015	43	60	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	0	2
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	3,765	3,287	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	127	115	TBD	TBD	TBD	4	1	2
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	532	896	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	133	123	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	3	3
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	17	27	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	3	2

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Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	64	54	1,074	1,074	1,074	0	0	0
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	53	37	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	0	2
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	61	53	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	358	397	TBD	TBD	TBD	7	56	65
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	133	114	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	162	118	274	274	274	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	53	187	100	100	100	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	5
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	49	50	289	289	289	0	25	20
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2001-2011	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	14	16	74	74	74	0	2	2
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	30	59	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	22	25	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	40	53	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	1	1
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2004-2014	41	30	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	3	3
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	NA	0	0

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		2010-11	2011-12	Optimal	2010-11	2011-12	Contemplated in plan	2010-11	2011-12
Tenoroc Fish Management Area	2002-2012	110	109	TBD	TBD	TBD	3	31	36
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	243	231	1,563	1,563	1,563	0	0	0
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	97	98	1,073	1,028	1,073	0	0	3
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	20	21	350	350	350	0	0	0
Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escribano Point	2006-2016	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Branan Field Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Bullfrog Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Crooked Lake Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2011-2021	NA	NA	43	43	43	0	2	2
Fort White Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Hickey Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	0
Janet Butterfield Brooks Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Lafayette Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	57	66	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Moody Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Perry Oldenburg Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	3	0
Platt Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	NA	NA	52	52	52	TBD	0	0

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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		Daily carrying capacity			Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs		
		2010-11	2011-12	Optimal	2010-11	2011-12	Contemplated in plan	2010-11	2011-12
Split Oak Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2003-2013	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Watermelon Pond Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2010-2020	NA	NA	102	102	102	0	1	0

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Hydrological Preservation and Restoration



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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)	Acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection					
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	In Development	n	TBD	0	11
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	2009-2019	y	100	10	44
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2012-2022	y	266	263	3
Division of Historical Resources, Department of State					
Brokaw-McDougal House	2011-2021	NA	NA	NA	NA
Martin House	2010-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mission San Luis	2009-2019	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mount Royal Mound	2010-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Damian de Escambe	2010-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA
The Grove	2010-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA
Velda Mound	2010-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA
Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection					
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2003-2013	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alafia River State Park	2004-2014	n	0	1	1
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2003-2013	n	TBD	0	0
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	2,608	0	0
Beker	2008-2018	n	2	0	0
Big Lagoon State Park	2006-2016	n	4	1	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	0
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	n	0	0	0
Bulow Creek State Park	2003-2013	y	0	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

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2003-2013	n	0	0	0
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2005-2015	n	5	0	0
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	y	5,200	0	0
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	35	0
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2003-2013	NA	NA	0	0
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2008-2018	n	2	0	0
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2004-2014	n	1,004	17	16
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	0
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	0	0	0
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2004-2014	n	0	0	0
Dunns Creek State Park	2004-2014	n	200	0	0
Econfina River State Park	2006-2016	n	TBD	0	0
Eden Gardens State Park	2001-2011	n	TBD	0	0
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2007-2017	n	TBD	0	0
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2005-2015	y	19	0	0
Egmont Key	NA	n	0	0	0
Esteros Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	y	1,260	0	0
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2000-2010	y	75,000	40,000	0
Falling Waters State Park	2007-2017	n	TBD	0	0
Fanning Springs State Park	2003-2013	y	0	0	2
Faver-Dykes State Park	2005-2015	n	2,200	0	0
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2004-2014	n	NA	NA	NA
Florida Caverns State Park	2006-2016	y	3	0	0
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2002-2012	n	TBD	0	0
Fort Clinch State Park	2004-2014	n	10	0	0
Fort Cooper State Park	2003-2013	y	0	0	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2008-2018	y	67	0	0
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2005-2015	n	NA	0	0
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2006-2016	n	0	0	0
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	y	0	0	0
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2006-2016	n	8	0	0
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2006-2016	n	NA	0	0
Gasparilla Island State Park	2002-2012	n	0	0	0
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2008-2018	y	1	0	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	3,000
Hillsborough River State Park	2004-2014	y	3	0	3
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	12	5	5
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2000-2010	y	3	0	0
Indian Key Historic State Park	2012-2022	n	0	0	0
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2004-2014	n	110	0	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2005-2015	n	0	0	0
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2003-2013	n	NA	0	0
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2004-2014	n	600	0	0
John U. Lloyd Beach State Park	2001-2011	n	0	0	0
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2000-2010	n	1,086	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	1	1
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	380	0
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	n	60	0	0
Lake Manatee State Park	2004-2014	n	0	0	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
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	2012-2022	n	503	7	3
Little Manatee River State Park	2004-2014	n	TBD	NA	NA
Little Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	y	200	0	0
Long Key State Park	2004-2014	n	0	0	0
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	n	0	0	0
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	4,100	0	0
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2002-2012	n	0	0	0
Madison Blue Spring	0000-0000	y	1	1	0
Manatee Springs State Park	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	451	0
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2003-2013	n	TBD	0	0
North Peninsula State Park	2006-2016	n	34	34	34
Ochlockonee River State Park	2008-2018	n	TBD	0	0
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	2010-2020	n	140	0	0
O'Leno State Park	2003-2013	y	50	50	0
Oleta River State Park	2008-2018	n	0	0	0
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2008-2018	n	NA	NA	NA
Orman House Historic State Park	2003-2013	n	NA	0	0
Oscar Scherer State Park	2011-2021	n	15	4	0
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2004-2014	n	0	0	0
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2002-2012	y	8,000	1,300	0
Perdido Key State Park	2006-2016	n	TBD	0	0
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2004-2014	n	3	0	0
Price's Scrub	2004-2014	n	NA	NA	NA
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2006-2016	n	TBD	20	0
Rainbow Springs State Park	2002-2012	y	15	0	0
Ravine Gardens State Park	2008-2018	n	5	0	0
River Rise Preserve State Park	2003-2013	y	4	4	0
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2005-2015	n	0	0	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	5	0	2
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2003-2013	NA	NA	0	0
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2012-2022	n	0	0	0
Savannas Preserve State Park	2003-2013	n	50	0	10
Seabranck Preserve State Park	2002-2012	n	TBD	0	0
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	n	0	0	0
Silver River State Park	2010-2020	n	250	0	0
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	n	NA	NA	NA
St. Andrews State Park	2004-2014	n	TBD	0	0
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2002-2012	n	0	0	0
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	2011-2021	n	91	0	0
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	n	3,200	1,200	0
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	2002-2012	n	2	1	0
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2003-2013	n	0	0	0
Suwannee River State Park	2002-2012	y	3	0	0
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	2000-2010	n	23	0	0
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2006-2016	n	TBD	0	0
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2001-2011	y	TBD	0	0
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2003-2013	y	TBD	0	0
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	n	TBD	0	0
Tomoka State Park	2003-2013	n	0	0	0
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2007-2017	n	TBD	0	4
Torreya State Park	2012-2022	n	TBD	0	0
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	2011-2021	y	25	5	0
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2005-2015	y	900	0	0
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2001-2011	y	38	1	0
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	2002-2012	y	3	0	0
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2012-2022	n	0	0	0
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	-	-

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2008-2018	n	NA	NA	NA
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2001-2011	n	NA	NA	NA
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	TBD	n	NA	NA	NA
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2000-2010	n	NA	NA	NA
Ichetucknee Trace	2005-2015	y	NA	-	-
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	2007-2017	y (partial - 15%)	10,500 proposed	-	-
Nature Coast State Trail	1999-2009	n	NA	NA	NA
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2004-2014	n	NA	NA	NA
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail	NA	n	NA	NA	NA
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	n	NA	NA	NA
Withlacoochee State Trail	2003-2013	n	NA	NA	NA
Florida Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services					
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	y	595	0	0
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	n	0	0	0
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	y	6,000	0	11,650
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2010-2020	n	0	0	0
Cary State Forest	2012-2022	y	200	0	0
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2010-2020	n	TBD	0	2,862
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	43	0	10
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	y	595	0	0
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	y	620	0	510
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	n	0	0	0
Indian Lake State Forest	2011-2021	n	0	0	0
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	y	1,460	0	250
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	y	300	0	19
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	y	300	0	62
Lake Talquin State Forest	2011-2021	y	0	0	65
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	y	745	0	458
Little Big Econ State Forest	2010-2020	y	588	0	120
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	n	1,000	0	0
Myakka State Forest	2010-2020	y	300	122	40
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	n	0	0	200
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	n	0	0	212
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	n	0	0	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	y	87	0	20
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	n	0	0	0
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	n	0	0	0
Seminole State Forest	2011-2021	y	8	0	202
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	y	202,245	34,000	14,807
Tiger Bay State Forest	2010-2020	y	345	0	960
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	n	0	0	0
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	n	0	0	0
Watson Island State Forest	2010-2020	n	0	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	y	26	0	0
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	y	2,413	0	170
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission					
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2000-2010	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
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	75,176	23,877	51,299
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	y	8,040	5,461	2,579
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	n	TBD	TBD	88
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	0	0	0
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	TBD	TBD	TBD
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	y	74,275	74,275	0
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	0	0	0
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	y	58	0	0
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	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

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
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	0	NA	NA
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	Pending	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	Pending	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
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	29,700	29,700	1,758
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	61	61	0
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Branan Field Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Bullfrog Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Crooked Lake Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2011-2021	y	0	0	0
Fort White Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Hickey Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Janet Butterfield Brooks Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	n	TBD	TBD	TBD

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Lafayette Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	y	TBD	TBD	TBD
Moody Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	y	143	0	143
Perry Oldenburg Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Platt Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Split Oak Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2003-2013	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Watermelon Pond Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2010-2020	n	TBD	TBD	TBD

NA = NOT APPLICABLE TO MANAGEMENT UNIT

TBD = TO BE DETERMINED IN NEXT ITERATION OF MANAGEMENT PLAN

Sustainable Forest Management



2012 Land Management Uniform Accounting Council Biennial Report

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	Acres of forest inventoried annually	
					2010-11	2011-12
FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE						
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	y	y	y	1,198	956
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	y	y	y	200	0
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	y	y	y	14,399	30,798
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2010-2020	y	y	y	145	19
Cary State Forest	2012-2022	y	y	y	1,355	1,773
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2010-2020	y	y	y	554	603
Cottage Hill State Forest	2010-2020	y	y	y	0	0
Deep Creek State Forest	2002-2012	y	y	y	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2004-2014	y	y	y	893	913
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	y	y	y	1,066	802
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	y	y	y	11,450	5,666
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	y	y	y	0	0
Indian Lake State Forest	2011-2021	y	y	y	410	1,155
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	y	y	y	2,435	1,448
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	y	y	y	5,347	2,173
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	y	y	y	3,187	1,612
Lake Talquin State Forest	2011-2021	y	y	y	1,975	1,922
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	y	y	y	2,189	1,923
Little Big Econ State Forest	2010-2020	y	y	y	577	391
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	y	y	y	163	487
Myakka State Forest	2010-2020	y	y	y	764	838
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	y	y	y	2,715	1,333
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	y	y	y	6,581	6,500
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	y	y	y	703	700
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	y	y	y	1,648	1,300
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	y	y	y	329	517
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	y	y	y	298	310
Seminole State Forest	2011-2021	y	y	y	1,860	2,396
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	y	y	y	18,908	17,498
Tiger Bay State Forest	2010-2020	y	y	y	2,583	2,202
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	y	y	y	1,387	1,240
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	y	y	y	500	316
Watson Island State Forest	2010-2020	y	y	y	0	165
Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	y	y	y	253	253
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	y	y	y	13,561	15,131

Exotic and Invasive Species Maintenance and Control



2012 Land Management Uniform Accounting Council Biennial Report

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	Invasive exotic plant species			Exotic animal species	
		Total acres infested (reference data)	Acres treated		Total number (reference data)	Number with control measures implemented
			2010-11	2011-12		
Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection						
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	In Development	238	1	0	5	1
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	2009-2019	30	5	5	6	4
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2012-2022	20,000	8	1,439	50	4
Division of Historical Resources, Department of State						
Brokaw-McDougal House	2011-2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Martin House	2010-2020	5	5	5	9	9
Mission San Luis	2009-2019	<1	<1	<1	1	1
Mount Royal Mound	2010-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Damian de Escambe	2010-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
The Grove	2011-2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Velda Mound	2010-2020	2	2	2	NA	NA
Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection						
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	2	1
Alafia River State Park	2004-2014	2,519	123	141	5	3
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2003-2013	206	51	30	3	2
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2004-2014	61	38	15	5	3
Amelia Island State Park	2008-2018	0	0	0	6	0
Anastasia State Park	2004-2014	49	4	13	4	3
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2001-2011	18	3	7	2	0
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2005-2015	670	1,262	748	8	3
Avalon State Park	2002-2012	147	108	28	6	0
Bahia Honda State Park	2003-2013	16	1	0	10	4
Bald Point State Park	2006-2016	0	0	0	3	1
Beker	2008-2018	88	0	0	10	2
Big Lagoon State Park	2006-2016	19	54	13	12	2
Big Shoals State Park	2005-2015	2	16	1	5	2
Big Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	0	0	0	7	0
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2001-2011	23	51	5	23	7
Blackwater River State Park	2004-2014	19	1	25	3	0
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	135	182	25	19	12
Bulow Creek State Park	2003-2013	60	55	16	8	6
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	7	2
Caladesi Island State Park	2007-2017	94	23	15	13	1
Camp Helen State Park	2004-2014	0	4	2	2	2
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	240	268	51	8	1

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Invasive exotic plant species			Exotic animal species	
		Total acres infested (reference data)	Acres treated		Total number (reference data)	Number with control measures implemented
			2010-11	2011-12		
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	0	1	3	1
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2005-2015	3	2	1	4	2
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	961	590	26	12	2
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	3	0	0	4	0
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	1,339	42	72	11	2
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	180	466	969	8	4
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2008-2018	3	1	1	4	1
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2004-2014	578	334	68	16	1
Curry Hammock State Park	2005-2015	48	4	11	4	2
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	4	3	3	0
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2004-2014	230	516	16	13	1
De Leon Springs State Park	2006-2016	7	10	3	11	3
Deer Lake State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	4	3
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	4	4	2	7	1
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2003-2013	0	12	0	6	0
Don Pedro Island State Park	2001-2011	25	72	4	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	53	2	6	0
Dunns Creek State Park	2004-2014	3	0	0	5	1
Econfina River State Park	2006-2016	0	0	0	3	1
Eden Gardens State Park	2001-2011	0	6	1	4	1
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2007-2017	9	16	28	5	3
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2005-2015	9	0	7	8	0
Egmont Key	NA	24	12	5	TBD	0
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	1,124	32	39	6	1
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2000-2010	12,420	116	11	19	1
Falling Waters State Park	2007-2017	5	71	1	4	0
Fanning Springs State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	6	2
Faver-Dykes State Park	2005-2015	33	82	19	5	3
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	5	0
Florida Caverns State Park	2006-2016	38	772	50	11	3
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2002-2012	2	0	2	1	0
Fort Clinch State Park	2004-2014	16	0	1	6	0
Fort Cooper State Park	2003-2013	8	14	7	9	3
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2008-2018	2	1	0	6	1
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2005-2015	6	6	5	3	0

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		Total acres infested (reference data)	Acres treated		Total number (reference data)	Number with control measures implemented
			2010-11	2011-12		
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2006-2016	40	55	15	7	2
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	7	6	0	11	2
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2006-2016	0	0	0	2	1
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2006-2016	14	38	18	1	1
Gasparilla Island State Park	2002-2012	9	37	73	8	2
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2008-2018	0	0	1	6	0
Grayton Beach State Park	2002-2012	6	9	7	4	3
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2003-2013	79	31	4	4	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2001-2011	0	0	0	2	0
Highlands Hammock State Park	2007-2017	552	549	347	9	4
Hillsborough River State Park	2004-2014	19	45	29	7	4
Honeymoon Island State Park	2007-2017	42	27	11	12	0
Hontoon Island State Park	2005-2015	3	1	1	4	1
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2006-2016	25	61	18	8	1
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2000-2010	63	157	10	18	2
Indian Key Historic State Park	2012-2022	5	0	1	4	0
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2004-2014	60	63	298	13	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2005-2015	41	19	8	8	5
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	1	0
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2004-2014	72	7	19	15	5
John U. Lloyd Beach State Park	2001-2011	9	47	1	16	3
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2000-2010	711	7,529	1,134	17	6
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2003-2013	16	5	10	8	1
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2005-2015	201	38	4	14	4
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	16	13	12	8	0
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2005-2015	2	3	2	3	0
Lake Griffin State Park	2004-2014	30	17	21	3	1
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2004-2014	23	33	22	3	0
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub State Park	2004-2014	2	0	1	4	1
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2004-2014	27	50	7	10	3
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	2,146	50	55	7	3
Lake Manatee State Park	2004-2014	64	3	35	9	4
Lake Talquin State Park	2008-2018	0	4	0	3	0
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2006-2016	0	1	0	3	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Invasive exotic plant species			Exotic animal species	
		Total acres infested (reference data)	Acres treated		Total number (reference data)	Number with control measures implemented
			2010-11	2011-12		
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park	2012-2022	32	9	4	5	1
Little Manatee River State Park	2004-2014	112	0	88	12	1
Little Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	0	0	26	7	4
Long Key State Park	2004-2014	4	2	1	8	4
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	38	52	47	5	1
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	22	3	3	33	1
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2002-2012	1	0	0	0	0
Madison Blue Spring	0000-0000	1	10	1	0	0
Manatee Springs State Park	2004-2014	0	3	6	8	4
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2008-2018	0	30	1	4	0
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2010-2020	31	1	7	6	0
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	19	110	0	0	0
Myakka River State Park	2004-2014	967	51	388	11	2
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2003-2013	1	0	0	3	1
North Peninsula State Park	2006-2016	39	18	29	3	2
Ochlockonee River State Park	2008-2018	0	0	0	3	2
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	2010-2020	130	0	0	5	1
O'Leno State Park	2003-2013	10	0	2	7	1
Oleta River State Park	2008-2018	259	66	40	7	0
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2008-2018	0	0	0	2	0
Orman House Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	1	0	1	0
Oscar Scherer State Park	2011-2021	41	16	32	23	4
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2004-2014	55	94	45	7	4
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2002-2012	585	104	115	17	1
Perdido Key State Park	2006-2016	9	1	0	10	2
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2004-2014	5	13	3	4	1
Price's Scrub	2004-2014	3	0	0	1	1
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2006-2016	2	3	2	5	1
Rainbow Springs State Park	2002-2012	43	336	46	5	0
Ravine Gardens State Park	2008-2018	5	23	9	0	0
River Rise Preserve State Park (* included with O'Leno State Park)	2003-2013	*	*	*	*	*
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2005-2015	39	16	14	35	5
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2005-2015	89	106	78	9	1
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Invasive exotic plant species			Exotic animal species	
		Total acres infested (reference data)	Acres treated		Total number (reference data)	Number with control measures implemented
			2010-11	2011-12		
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2012-2022	0	0	0	0	0
Savannas Preserve State Park	2003-2013	652	153	82	12	3
Seabranh Preserve State Park	2002-2012	36	21	140	9	2
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	29	101	42	12	4
Silver River State Park	2010-2020	5	29	12	3	4
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	2	0	0	0	0
St. Andrews State Park	2004-2014	5	16	4	5	1
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2002-2012	139	106	66	5	2
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	2011-2021	0	5	1	3	1
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	2,758	466	91	24	5
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	2002-2012	25	3	18	5	4
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2003-2013	24	8	4	3	1
Suwannee River State Park	2002-2012	19	1	13	4	2
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	2000-2010	1	1	2	3	2
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2006-2016	70	4	15	11	0
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2001-2011	382	450	31	6	1
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	0	1	15	0
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	26	8	22	5	1
Tomoka State Park	2003-2013	60	203	43	7	3
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2007-2017	14	19	3	2	2
Torreya State Park	2012-2022	91	0	13	12	4
Troy Spring State Park	2000-2010	1	0	0	3	1
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2005-2015	8	30	2	3	0
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2005-2015	4	13	4	3	1
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	2011-2021	1	10	1	1	0
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2005-2015	27	34	88	34	1
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2001-2011	251	67	44	12	2
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	2002-2012	15	0	19	7	1
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2012-2022	12	1	1	6	0
Ybor City Museum State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2008-2018	5	0	5	3	0
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2008-2018	1	0	1	1	0
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2001-2011	65	0	0	1	0
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	TBD	TBD	NA	NA	TBD	0
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2000-2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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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	Invasive exotic plant species			Exotic animal species	
		Total acres infested (reference data)	Acres treated		Total number (reference data)	Number with control measures implemented
			2010-11	2011-12		
Ichetucknee Trace	2005-2015	7	7	0	0	0
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	2007-2017	2,610	2,610	2,610	4	4
Nature Coast State Trail	1999-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2004-2014	10	7	7	0	0
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	21	0	0	0	NA
Withlacoochee State Trail	2003-2013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services						
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	TBD	10	2	0	0
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	<1	0	0	0	0
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	2,608	381	112	1	1
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2010-2020	15	10	0	3	0
Cary State Forest	2012-2022	14	2	2	1	1
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2010-2020	65	1	3	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	30	5	0	3	1
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	TBD	1	98	1	1
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	265	245	1	3	1
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Lake State Forest	2011-2021	105	8	20	3	1
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	TBD	181	13	1	1
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	TBD	0	26	1	1
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	33	18	17	1	1
Lake Talquin State Forest	2011-2021	20	22	24	4	2
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	758	65	77	3	1
Little Big Econ State Forest	2010-2020	117	28	37	1	1
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	25	9	1	1	1
Myakka State Forest	2010-2020	380	263	82	6	2
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	11,525	4,343	5,508	12	4
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	20,690	857	1,041	14	3
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	TBD	4	2	NA	NA
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	TBD	20	0	NA	NA
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	TBD	5	5	0	0
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	4	3	3	3	0
Seminole State Forest	2011-2021	97	127	27	1	1
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	75	66	25	1	1

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Invasive exotic plant species			Exotic animal species	
		Total acres infested (reference data)	Acres treated		Total number (reference data)	Number with control measures implemented
			2010-11	2011-12		
Tiger Bay State Forest	2010-2020	15	7	3	1	0
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	TBD	0	3	1	1
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	7	22	3	1	1
Watson Island State Forest	2010-2020	0	0	0	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	3	1	1	3	0
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	7,674	1,050	846	9	1
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission						
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2000-2010	0	0	0	1	1
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	Pending	170	81	35	1	1
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	1,422	113	92	1	1
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	12	4	5	1	1
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	113	0	113	1	1
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	53	20	20	1	1
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	1,537	10	10	3	0
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	226	8	226	1	1
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	1,000	509	418	1	1
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2005-2015	21,714	4,695	2,046	2	1
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	4,747	509	1,031	3	3
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	18,272	670	5,816	1	1
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2004-2014	515	345	394	2	1
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	TBD	8,126	6,105	10	1
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	143	17	21	3	1
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	35	0	33	3	1
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	24	5	1	6	1
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	1,100	0	87	1	1
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	2,428	1,030	1,065	2	2
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	52,216	33,060	23,300	2	2
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	60	24	0	1	1
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	12,735	5,660	7,010	1	1
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	2	1	0	0	0
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	28	0	28	1	0

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		Total acres infested (reference data)	Acres treated		Total number (reference data)	Number with control measures implemented
			2010-11	2011-12		
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2002-2012	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	Pending	TBD	0	0	2	1
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	Pending	TBD	0	0	0	0
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	1,200	159	151	1	1
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2001-2011	7	0	0	1	0
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	2,923	2,923	2,864	1	1
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	275	253	283	2	2
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	50	67	64	1	1
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	7,487	3,256	265	1	1
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2004-2014	2,265	1,009	2,038	4	0
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tenoroc Fish Management Area	2002-2012	6,177	1,500	2,400	7	5
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	3,519	134	120	5	1
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	10,000	262	8,628	1	1
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	700	217	176	6	1
Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escribano Point	2006-2016	2	0	0	1	0
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	0	0	0	1	0
Branan Field Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	0	0	0	1	0
Bullfrog Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	2	0	0	1	0
Crooked Lake Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2011-2021	250	238	108	0	0
Fort White Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	0	0	0	1	0
Hickey Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	2	0	0	1	1
Janet Butterfield Brooks Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	30	0	163	0	0
Lafayette Forest Mitigatin Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	0	0	0	1	1
Moody Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	4	0	0	1	1
Perry Oldenburg Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	368	1	368	0	0
Platt Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	40	0	21	1	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	Invasive exotic plant species			Exotic animal species	
		Total acres infested (reference data)	Acres treated		Total number (reference data)	Number with control measures implemented
			2010-11	2011-12		
Split Oak Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	100	6	137	0	0
Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2003-2013	0	0	0	1	1
Watermelon Pond Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2010-2020	5	0	5	1	1

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Capital Facilities and Infrastructure



2012 Land Management Uniform Accounting Council Biennial Report

GOAL: Capital Facilities and Infrastructure - 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	Number of facilities				Miles of roads				Miles of trails			
		New facilities contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New roads contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New trails contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12
			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12	
Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection													
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	In Develop-ment	TBD	18	18	3	TBD	15	15	0	TBD	16	16	0
Guana Tolomato Malanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	2009-2019	3	25	27	6	0	1	1	0	1	10	10	2
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2012-2022	7	28	28	9	0	5	5	1	2	4	4	2
Division of Historical Resources, Department of State													
Brokaw-McDougal House	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin House	2010-2020	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission San Luis	2009-2019	0	12	12	9	0	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0
Mount Royal Mound	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Damian de Escambe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Grove	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Velda Mound	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	<1	<1
Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection													
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	NA
Alafia River State Park	2004-2014	12	19	19	1	4	27	27	1	6	39	39	1
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2003-2013	0	51	51	1	0	15	15	2	6	11	11	5
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2004-2014	8	4	4	0	1	65	65	6	2	11	11	6
Amelia Island State Park	2008-2018	1	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0
Anastasia State Park	2004-2014	3	48	48	0	0	14	14	0	0	1	1	0
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2001-2011	3	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2005-2015	4	2	2	0	1	42	42	36	30	35	35	36
Avalon State Park	2002-2012	1	5	5	0	0	4	4	0	4	2	2	1
Bahia Honda State Park	2003-2013	1	43	43	0	0	5	5	0	0	1	1	0
Bald Point State Park	2006-2016	5	18	18	3	4	30	30	3	20	16	16	5
Beker	2008-2018	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Big Lagoon State Park	2006-2016	4	65	65	0	0	7	7	0	0	6	6	0
Big Shoals State Park	2005-2015	4	19	19	0	0	26	26	2	1	22	22	3
Big Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	2	13	13	0	0	3	3	2	0	6	6	3
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2001-2011	4	51	51	0	0	7	7	0	3	2	2	0
Blackwater River State Park	2004-2014	0	22	22	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	0
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	3	33	33	1	0	15	15	0	0	8	8	3
Bulow Creek State Park	2003-2013	2	9	9	0	0	14	14	9	5	7	7	12
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	5	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Number of facilities				Miles of roads				Miles of trails			
		New facilities contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New roads contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New trails contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12
			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12	
Caladesi Island State Park	2007-2017	0	20	20	2	0	5	5	0	0	3	3	0
Camp Helen State Park	2004-2014	12	36	36	2	0	4	4	1	0	1	1	2
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	1	42	42	2	0	18	18	1	0	7	7	2
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2003-2013	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2005-2015	1	2	2	0	0	12	12	0	0	14	14	13
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	9	16	16	0	0	75	75	0	13	10	10	0
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	2	24	24	0	0	12	12	0	2	17	17	0
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	9	11	11	0	4	58	58	4	30	18	18	5
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2008-2018	1	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2004-2014	2	32	32	0	0	39	39	0	0	17	17	0
Curry Hammock State Park	2005-2015	5	12	12	0	0	2	2	0	9	2	2	0
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	13	13	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2004-2014	2	31	31	0	0	8	8	0	1	8	8	1
De Leon Springs State Park	2006-2016	3	25	25	1	0	6	6	3	0	4	4	4
Deer Lake State Park	2004-2014	4	6	6	0	0	14	14	0	0	1	1	1
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	0	13	13	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2003-2013	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Don Pedro Island State Park	2001-2011	5	7	7	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2003-2013	2	31	31	2	0	12	12	5	4	9	9	0
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2004-2014	1	30	30	0	0	8	8	1	3	1	1	0
Dunns Creek State Park	2004-2014	11	3	3	0	2	63	63	10	15	4	4	15
Econfina River State Park	2006-2016	6	9	9	0	0	17	17	0	0	17	17	1
Eden Gardens State Park	2001-2011	3	20	20	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	2
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2007-2017	2	25	25	0	0	56	56	19	10	8	8	8
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2005-2015	0	36	36	1	2	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Egmont Key	NA	0	6	6	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0

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		New facilities contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New roads contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New trails contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12
			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12	
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2000-2010	8	28	28	1	0	110	110	25	60	54	54	72
Falling Waters State Park	2007-2017	0	17	17	0	0	4	4	1	0	1	1	1
Fanning Springs State Park	2003-2013	4	25	25	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0
Faver-Dykes State Park	2005-2015	9	17	17	0	3	28	28	3	3	4	4	2
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA
Florida Caverns State Park	2006-2016	0	40	40	0	0	12	12	3	0	8	8	0
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2002-2012	0	16	16	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Clinch State Park	2004-2014	1	39	39	0	0	8	8	NA	0	9	9	NA
Fort Cooper State Park	2003-2013	2	17	17	0	0	7	7	0	1	5	5	0
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2008-2018	7	7	7	0	1	1	1	0	15	5	5	0
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2005-2015	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2006-2016	4	29	29	0	0	7	7	0	1	2	2	0
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	4	16	16	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2006-2016	3	12	12	1	0	5	5	0	0	2	2	0
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2006-2016	1	29	29	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	0
Gasparilla Island State Park	2002-2012	0	20	20	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2008-2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Grayton Beach State Park	2002-2012	2	36	36	1	0	18	18	0	0	6	6	2
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2001-2011	2	16	16	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Highlands Hammock State Park	2007-2017	5	47	47	2	0	84	84	4	2	26	26	1
Hillsborough River State Park	2004-2014	2	40	40	3	0	21	21	0	0	12	12	6
Honeymoon Island State Park	2007-2017	1	29	29	2	0	7	7	0	2	4	4	0
Hontoon Island State Park	2005-2015	2	15	15	1	0	5	5	0	0	8	8	0
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2006-2016	2	37	37	1	0	4	4	0	0	11	11	1
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2000-2010	2	28	28	2	0	29	29	0	3	5	5	1
Indian Key Historic State Park	2012-2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

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		New facilities contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New roads contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New trails contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12
			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12	
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	5	0	0	0	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2005-2015	3	26	26	1	0	4	4	0	1	2	2	0
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2004-2014	5	60	60	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0
John U. Lloyd Beach State Park	2001-2011	1	35	35	0	0	10	10	2	2	2	2	3
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2000-2010	6	95	95	0	0	111	111	170	8	77	77	170
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2003-2013	2	11	11	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2005-2015	4	17	17	0	3	140	140	0	0	111	111	0
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	2	33	33	1	0	5	5	0	3	2	2	0
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2005-2015	4	12	12	0	0	4	4	4	0	58	58	3
Lake Griffin State Park	2004-2014	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	0
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2004-2014	1	15	15	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	1
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub State Park	2004-2014	4	4	4	0	0	7	7	1	0	2	2	1
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2004-2014	2	29	29	0	0	40	40	0	1	20	20	12
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	5	49	49	0	0	52	52	0	8	45	45	4
Lake Manatee State Park	2004-2014	1	15	15	2	0	8	8	0	0	5	5	0
Lake Talquin State Park	2008-2018	4	7	7	0	1	3	3	1	2	2	2	0
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2006-2016	2	7	7	0	0	4	4	0	2	2	2	1
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park	2012-2022	2	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Little Manatee River State Park	2004-2014	3	13	13	3	0	19	19	0	0	25	25	1
Little Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	0	42	42	1	0	5	5	0	0	7	7	0
Long Key State Park	2004-2014	0	20	20	1	0	2	2	0	1	2	2	1
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	3	36	36	1	0	7	7	0	1	5	5	0
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	2	7	7	0	0	63	63	4	0	25	25	15
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2002-2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Madison Blue Spring	0000-0000	NA	8	8	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	1	1	0
Manatee Springs State Park	2004-2014	1	24	24	1	0	23	23	0	0	10	10	0

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		New facilities contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New roads contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New trails contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12
			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12	
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2008-2018	2	12	12	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2010-2020	2	51	51	6	0	37	37	0	0	12	12	0
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myakka River State Park	2004-2014	1	61	61	4	0	134	134	2	0	95	95	0
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2003-2013	1	9	9	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Peninsula State Park	2006-2016	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	2	1
Ochlocknee River State Park	2008-2018	0	20	20	1	0	7	7	0	0	9	9	0
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	2010-2020	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0
O'Leno State Park	2003-2013	2	62	62	0	0	12	12	3	0	0	0	5
Oleta River State Park	2008-2018	5	56	56	1	1	10	10	2	0	19	19	8
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2008-2018	2	4	4	0	0	8	8	1	3	3	3	0
Orman House Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oscar Scherer State Park	2011-2021	2	36	36	2	0	30	30	0	1	17	17	21
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2004-2014	2	11	11	1	1	7	7	0	0	3	3	0
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2002-2012	1	57	57	1	3	59	59	0	0	42	42	2
Perdido Key State Park	2006-2016	2	24	24	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2004-2014	2	11	11	0	0	4	4	4	2	1	1	1
Price's Scrub	2004-2014	0	0	0	1	0	5	5	10	0	5	5	10
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2006-2016	4	8	8	0	1	54	54	0	26	10	10	4
Rainbow Springs State Park	2002-2012	4	52	52	0	1	23	23	2	3	3	3	0
Ravine Gardens State Park	2008-2018	0	15	15	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	4	3
River Rise Preserve State Park	2003-2013	2	2	2	0	0	41	41	6	0	43	43	6
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2005-2015	0	15	15	0	0	84	84	3	0	32	32	6
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2005-2015	4	12	12	0	0	52	52	0	18	62	62	0
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2003-2013	0	5	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2012-2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannas Preserve State Park	2003-2013	3	29	29	0	0	56	56	6	2	20	20	10

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		New facilities contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New roads contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New trails contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12
			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12	
Seabranck Preserve State Park	2002-2012	4	5	5	0	1	11	11	0	5	16	16	1
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	1	48	48	0	1	11	11	0	1	11	11	2
Silver River State Park	2010-2020	6	49	49	0	5	36	36	8	0	30	30	2
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	1	9	9	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
St. Andrews State Park	2004-2014	1	48	48	0	0	8	8	0	0	1	1	0
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2002-2012	0	8	8	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	4	1
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	2011-2021	17	5	5	0	0	22	22	0	10	14	14	8
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	3	12	12	0	3	187	187	0	0	61	61	0
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	2002-2012	3	50	50	3	0	15	15	0	0	20	20	8
Slump Pass Beach State Park	2003-2013	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3	0
Suwannee River State Park	2002-2012	2	44	44	2	0	21	21	1	0	11	11	2
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	2000-2010	1	37	37	1	2	17	17	0	0	9	9	0
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2006-2016	3	4	4	0	0	18	18	0	13	10	10	0
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2001-2011	0	1	1	0	0	14	14	0	0	1	1	0
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2003-2013	1	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	2	16	16	0	0	10	10	2	0	18	18	2
Tomoka State Park	2003-2013	3	38	38	0	0	17	17	9	4	1	1	4
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2007-2017	2	68	68	1	1	15	15	4	4	11	11	5
Torrey State Park	2012-2022	21	22	22	2	2	41	41	0	40	32	32	8
Troy Spring State Park	2000-2010	4	9	9	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2005-2015	4	9	9	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	0	0
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2005-2015	3	28	28	0	0	4	4	1	0	4	4	1
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	2011-2021	31	33	33	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2005-2015	1	85	85	0	0	73	73	1	7	24	24	2
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2001-2011	8	14	14	1	2	9	9	2	5	1	1	2
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	2002-2012	0	14	14	0	0	5	5	0	1	1	1	1
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2012-2022	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Ybor City Museum State Park	2004-2014	0	8	8	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

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Number of facilities				Miles of roads				Miles of trails			
		New facilities contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New roads contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New trails contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12
			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12	
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2008-2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2008-2018	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2001-2011	9	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	9	0
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	TBD	TBD	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	TBD	106	106	0
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2000-2010	TBD	5	5	0	TBD	0	0	0	0	29	29	NA
Ichetucknee Trace	2005-2015	TBD	0	0	0	TBD	9	9	0	TBD	0	0	0
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	2007-2017	7	37	39	1	7	65	65	2	9	240	247	8
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	0	0	NA	NA	NA	46	47	47	0
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	0
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	3	8	10	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	16	16	0
Withlacoochee State Trail	2003-2013	3	7	7	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	46	46	0
Florida Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services													
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	7	2	5	3	0	6	11	17	2	0	0	0
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	2	144	145	2	0	922	630	8	0	320	260	0
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2010-2020	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
Cary State Forest	2012-2022	7	5	5	2	0	25	67	5	TBD	7	5	0
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2010-2020	0	1	1	0	0	40	40	0	33	32	39	0
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	8	7	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	19	19	0
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	7	5	6	1	1	6	13	3	TBD	0	0	0
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	5	10	11	3	40	14	26	42	12	92	92	7
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Indian Lake State Forest	2011-2021	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	10	12	13	1	0	56	43	3	7	26	26	0
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	0	5	5	0	0	63	23	8	1	NA	NA	NA
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	0	8	8	0	0	171	99	3	TBD	1	1	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Number of facilities				Miles of roads				Miles of trails			
		New facilities contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New roads contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New trails contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12
			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12	
Lake Talquin State Forest	2011-2021	0	22	22	2	0	150	150	35	0	33	33	2
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	5	1	5	1	0	99	83	182	0	49	49	49
Little Big Econ State Forest	2010-2020	0	5	5	0	0	37	37	2	11	31	35	0
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	3	2	3	1	0	34	14	2	TBD	0	0	0
Myakka State Forest	2010-2020	2	14	16	5	0	3	3	3	1	19	19	3
Okaloocoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	3	15	15	0	1	212	140	0	0	6	16	10
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	7	11	11	0	0	63	63	2	3	30	30	0
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	TBD	10	10	NA	NA	26	16	NA	NA	20	20	NA
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	TBD	8	8	NA	NA	34	29	NA	NA	20	20	NA
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	TBD	8	8	1	0	0	6	6	TBD	10	10	0
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	20	17	17	0
Seminole State Forest	2011-2021	3	41	41	4	8	12	16	4	4	14	16	3
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	3	9	10	4	0	560	560	0	36	154	154	0
Tiger Bay State Forest	2010-2020	5	8	8	3	0	194	87	20	7	14	14	7
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	0	16	16	0	0	55	44	0	0	47	47	0
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	0	4	4	0	0	25	20	0	0	5	5	0
Watson Island State Forest	2010-2020	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	1	11	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	25	25	0
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	TBD	116	116	14	0	332	221	100	0	354	354	0
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission													
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2000-2010	3	10	10	6	0	23	23	0	0	22	22	0
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	Pending	NA	11	11	2	NA	26	26	1	NA	2	2	0
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	5	11	11	2	0	101	101	9	67	67	67	0
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	1	9	9	0	0	111	111	6	0	8	8	0
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	10	45	45	6	2	231	231	3	0	31	31	30
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	2	3	3	2	0	42	42	2	0	0	0	0
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	0	20	20	0	0	22	22	0	0	6	6	0
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	9	14	15	1	0	36	36	0	11	9	9	0
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	11	8	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2005-2015	0	6	6	3	0	31	31	2	0	0	0	NA

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Number of facilities				Miles of roads				Miles of trails			
		New facilities contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New roads contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New trails contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12
			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12	
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	0	20	20	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	4	7	7	3	0	115	115	0	0	20	20	0
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2004-2014	0	2	2	1	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	NA
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	0	39	39	1	0	166	166	34	0	13	13	0
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	0	22	22	2	0	32	32	15	3	21	21	5
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	0	7	7	0	0	26	26	0	0	23	23	0
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	0	9	9	2	0	40	40	0	0	20	20	0
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	5	18	18	1	0	56	56	9	0	5	5	0
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	1	2	2	2	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	46	27	27	0	0	29	29	9	0	45	45	0
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	0	7	7	1	0	41	41	0	0	1	1	0
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	7	14	14	0	0	18	18	4	0	14	14	0
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	NA	1	1	0	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	Pending	2	5	5	1	0	9	9	0	NA	17	17	0
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2002-2012	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	2	10	10	3	0	93	93	4	16	17	17	1
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2001-2011	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	NA
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	1	0	0	0	3	6	6	0	0	0	0	NA
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	0	2	2	1	0	7	7	7	0	0	0	NA
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	1	4	4	0	0	25	25	2	0	29	29	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Number of facilities				Miles of roads				Miles of trails			
		New facilities contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New roads contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New trails contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12
			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12	
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	0	3	3	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	NA
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2004-2014	0	3	3	0	0	40	40	1	0	0	0	0
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	3	30	30	8	7	22	22	0
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	17	27	27	2	0	75	75	5	0	39	39	0
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	2	38	38	2	0	42	42	9	0	66	67	0
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	0	16	16	0	0	61	61	1	0	8	8	0
Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escribano Point	2006-2016	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	TBD	2	2	0	TBD	10	10	0	TBD	0	0	0
Branan Field Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	TBD	1	1	0	TBD	4	4	0	TBD	3	3	0
Bullfrog Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	TBD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crooked Lake Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2011-2021	0	7	7	2	0	8	8	8	5	0	0	0
Fort White Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	TBD	4	4	0	TBD	16	16	0	TBD	2	2	0
Hickey Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	4	0
Janet Butterfield Brooks Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	TBD	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0	TBD	5	5	0
Lafayette Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	TBD	2	2	0	TBD	21	21	0	TBD	0	0	0
Moody Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perry Oldenburg Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	TBD	1	1	0	TBD	0	0	0	TBD	2	2	0
Platt Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	8	0
Split Oak Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	0	1	1	0	0	10	10	0	TBD	14	14	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Number of facilities				Miles of roads				Miles of trails			
		New facilities contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New roads contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12	New trails contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved FYs 2010-12
			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12			2010-11	2011-12	
Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area Watermelon Pond Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2003-2013 2010-2020	1 4	1 4	1 5	0 2	0 0	20 0	20 0	0 0	0 9	6 13	6 13	0 13

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Cultural and Historical Resources



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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)
Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection						
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	In Development	41	41	41	TBD	TBD
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	2009-2019	39	5	11	2	8
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2012-2022	71	61	30	7	16
Division of Historical Resources, Department of State						
Brokaw-McDougal House	2011-2021	1	1	1	0	1
Martin House	2010-2020	1	1	1	0	1
Mission San Luis	2009-2019	1	1	1	0	1
Mount Royal Mound	2010-2020	1	1	1	0	1
San Damian de Escambe	2010-2020	1	1	1	0	1
The Grove	2011-2021	3	3	3	1	2
Velda Mound	2010-2020	1	1	1	0	1
Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection						
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2003-2013	3	TBD	3	TBD	1
Alafia River State Park	2004-2014	25	TBD	13	TBD	0
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2003-2013	59	TBD	58	TBD	56
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2004-2014	22	TBD	13	TBD	12
Amelia Island State Park	2008-2018	3	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Anastasia State Park	2004-2014	11	TBD	12	TBD	12
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2001-2011	4	TBD	1	TBD	1
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2005-2015	0	NA	0	NA	0
Avalon State Park	2002-2012	2	TBD	3	TBD	0
Bahia Honda State Park	2003-2013	3	TBD	0	TBD	0
Bald Point State Park	2006-2016	26	TBD	6	TBD	3
Beker	2008-2018	3	TBD	1	TBD	1
Big Lagoon State Park	2006-2016	2	TBD	1	TBD	1
Big Shoals State Park	2005-2015	19	TBD	7	TBD	TBD
Big Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	21	TBD	11	TBD	TBD
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2001-2011	13	TBD	10	TBD	10
Blackwater River State Park	2004-2014	2	TBD	3	TBD	1
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	22	TBD	12	TBD	0
Bulow Creek State Park	2003-2013	29	TBD	10	TBD	1
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2003-2013	6	TBD	2	TBD	0
Caladesi Island State Park	2007-2017	4	TBD	3	TBD	3
Camp Helen State Park	2004-2014	15	TBD	6	TBD	6
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	23	TBD	15	TBD	10
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2003-2013	2	TBD	4	TBD	2
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2005-2015	10	TBD	6	TBD	4
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	125	TBD	60	TBD	35
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	1	TBD	0	TBD	0
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	10	TBD	0	TBD	0
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	1	TBD	1	TBD	0
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	0	NA	0
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2008-2018	5	TBD	7	TBD	5
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2004-2014	113	TBD	184	TBD	TBD
Curry Hammock State Park	2005-2015	2	TBD	0	TBD	0
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2004-2014	1	TBD	1	TBD	1
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2004-2014	22	TBD	0	TBD	0
De Leon Springs State Park	2006-2016	8	TBD	6	TBD	6

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Deer Lake State Park	2004-2014	3	TBD	1	TBD	1
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	2	1	1	TBD	0
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	2	NA	2
Don Pedro Island State Park	2001-2011	2	TBD	1	TBD	0
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2003-2013	8	TBD	8	TBD	4
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2004-2014	20	TBD	28	TBD	28
Dunns Creek State Park	2004-2014	3	TBD	3	TBD	3
Econfina River State Park	2006-2016	24	TBD	15	TBD	14
Eden Gardens State Park	2001-2011	5	TBD	4	TBD	4
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2007-2017	71	TBD	65	TBD	65
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2005-2015	12	TBD	0	TBD	TBD
Egmont Key	NA	3	TBD	2	TBD	1
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	8	TBD	9	TBD	7
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2000-2010	92	TBD	96	TBD	5
Falling Waters State Park	2007-2017	6	TBD	2	TBD	2
Fanning Springs State Park	2003-2013	13	TBD	1	TBD	1
Faver-Dykes State Park	2005-2015	7	TBD	2	TBD	2
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2004-2014	2	TBD	1	TBD	TBD
Florida Caverns State Park	2006-2016	37	TBD	7	TBD	7
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2002-2012	1	TBD	10	TBD	8
Fort Clinch State Park	2004-2014	15	TBD	2	TBD	2
Fort Cooper State Park	2003-2013	2	TBD	6	TBD	6
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2008-2018	33	TBD	23	TBD	TBD
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2005-2015	3	TBD	5	TBD	1
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2006-2016	2	TBD	1	TBD	1
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	3	TBD	1	TBD	1
Gasparilla Island State Park	2002-2012	5	TBD	2	TBD	2
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2008-2018	4	TBD	1	TBD	TBD
Grayton Beach State Park	2002-2012	10	TBD	5	TBD	4
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2003-2013	0	NA	0	NA	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2001-2011	0	NA	0	NA	0
Highlands Hammock State Park	2007-2017	26	TBD	26	TBD	26
Hillsborough River State Park	2004-2014	26	TBD	27	TBD	26
Honeymoon Island State Park	2007-2017	2	TBD	1	TBD	1
Hontoon Island State Park	2005-2015	14	TBD	3	TBD	0
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2006-2016	1	TBD	0	TBD	0
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2000-2010	52	TBD	55	TBD	51
Indian Key Historic State Park	2012-2022	2	4	1	4	1
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2004-2014	2	TBD	2	TBD	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2005-2015	5	TBD	0	TBD	0
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2003-2013	1	TBD	3	TBD	3
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2004-2014	15	TBD	0	TBD	0
John U. Lloyd Beach State Park	2001-2011	5	TBD	0	TBD	0
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2000-2010	69	TBD	36	TBD	8

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Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2003-2013	2	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2005-2015	20	TBD	1	TBD	0
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	10	TBD	1	TBD	1
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2005-2015	1	TBD	2	TBD	TBD
Lake Griffin State Park	2004-2014	1	TBD	1	TBD	1
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2004-2014	2	TBD	2	TBD	1
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub State Park	2004-2014	1	TBD	1	TBD	1
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2004-2014	2	TBD	2	TBD	2
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	24	TBD	2	TBD	0
Lake Manatee State Park	2004-2014	0	NA	0	NA	0
Lake Talquin State Park	2008-2018	3	TBD	3	TBD	1
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2006-2016	2	TBD	2	TBD	2
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park	2012-2022	12	8	11	8	9
Little Manatee River State Park	2004-2014	13	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Little Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	2	TBD	1	TBD	TBD
Long Key State Park	2004-2014	4	TBD	2	TBD	1
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	4	TBD	4	TBD	4
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	13	TBD	3	TBD	2
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2002-2012	14	TBD	2	TBD	1
Madison Blue Spring	0000-0000	1	TBD	1	TBD	0
Manatee Springs State Park	2004-2014	15	TBD	5	TBD	TBD
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2008-2018	3	TBD	3	TBD	TBD
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2010-2020	51	53	53	10	3
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	2	TBD	1	TBD	1
Myakka River State Park	2004-2014	36	TBD	16	TBD	0
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2003-2013	5	TBD	1	TBD	1
North Peninsula State Park	2006-2016	9	TBD	4	TBD	4
Ochlocknee River State Park	2008-2018	3	TBD	4	TBD	4
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	2010-2020	2	5	0	5	0
O'Leno State Park	2003-2013	20	TBD	129	TBD	120
Oleta River State Park	2008-2018	3	TBD	0	TBD	0
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2008-2018	30	TBD	1	TBD	TBD
Orman House Historic State Park	2003-2013	5	TBD	2	TBD	1
Oscar Scherer State Park	2011-2021	12	4	4	4	0
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2004-2014	2	TBD	3	TBD	3
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2002-2012	140	TBD	126	TBD	115
Perdido Key State Park	2006-2016	1	TBD	1	TBD	1
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2004-2014	1	TBD	2	TBD	2
Price's Scrub	2004-2014	22	TBD	23	TBD	17
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2006-2016	10	TBD	3	TBD	TBD
Rainbow Springs State Park	2002-2012	20	TBD	48	TBD	39
Ravine Gardens State Park	2008-2018	13	TBD	2	TBD	2
River Rise Preserve State Park	2003-2013	49	TBD	See O'Leno	TBD	See O'Leno
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2005-2015	24	TBD	9	TBD	7
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2005-2015	41	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

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San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2003-2013	2	TBD	2	TBD	2
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2012-2022	1	1	1	1	1
Savannas Preserve State Park	2003-2013	7	TBD	6	TBD	5
Seabranche Preserve State Park	2002-2012	4	TBD	5	TBD	5
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	15	TBD	4	TBD	3
Silver River State Park	2010-2020	25	26	26	1	4
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	2	TBD	NA	TBD	NA
St. Andrews State Park	2004-2014	7	TBD	7	TBD	TBD
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2002-2012	1	TBD	0	TBD	0
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	2011-2021	11	5	6	5	3
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	22	TBD	0	TBD	0
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	2002-2012	25	TBD	25	TBD	15
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2003-2013	1	TBD	1	TBD	TBD
Suwannee River State Park	2002-2012	14	TBD	27	TBD	15
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	2000-2010	12	TBD	6	TBD	6
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2006-2016	10	TBD	10	TBD	4
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2001-2011	79	TBD	0	TBD	0
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2003-2013	2	TBD	3	TBD	3
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	7	TBD	2	TBD	0
Tomoka State Park	2003-2013	15	TBD	7	TBD	0
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2007-2017	16	TBD	9	TBD	3
Torreya State Park	2012-2022	68	79	14	16	14
Troy Spring State Park	2000-2010	4	TBD	4	TBD	3
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2005-2015	68	TBD	73	TBD	9
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2005-2015	11	TBD	4	TBD	4
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	2011-2021	19	15	10	9	1
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2005-2015	24	TBD	13	TBD	11
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2001-2011	30	TBD	29	TBD	0
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	2002-2012	13	TBD	14	TBD	5
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2012-2022	1	1	1	1	1
Ybor City Museum State Park	2004-2014	2	TBD	7	TBD	7
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2004-2014	1	TBD	1	TBD	TBD
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2008-2018	1	TBD	NA	TBD	NA
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2008-2018	1	TBD	1	TBD	TBD
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2001-2011	2	TBD	NA	TBD	NA
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	TBD	24	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2000-2010	2	TBD	NA	TBD	NA
Ichelucknee Trace	2005-2015	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	2007-2017	261	43	21	4	17
Nature Coast State Trail	1999-2009	12	11	11	2	9
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2004-2014	9	TBD	NA	TBD	NA
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail	NA	1	TBD	NA	TBD	TBD
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	5	TBD	0	1	1
Withlacoochee State Trail	2003-2013	25	TBD	NA	TBD	NA

Florida Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

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Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	1	0	1	0	1
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	2	0	NA	0	NA
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	228	0	0	0	228
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cary State Forest	2012-2022	1	0	0	0	0
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2010-2020	9	9	9	3	6
Cottage Hill State Forest	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Deep Creek State Forest	2002-2012	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2004-2014	13	TBD	TBD	0	TBD
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	106	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indian Lake State Forest	2011-2021	13	13	13	0	12
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	25	24	24	0	24
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	22	0	NA	0	NA
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	10	10	10	NA	10
Lake Talquin State Forest	2011-2021	40	0	0	0	0
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	13	2	2	0	2
Little Big Econ State Forest	2010-2020	14	14	11	2	8
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	6	5	5	NA	5
Myakka State Forest	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	4	0	0	0	0
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	77	0	0	0	0
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	1	1	1	NA	NA
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	17	2	2	0	2
Seminole State Forest	2011-2021	22	12	3	0	12
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	39	0	1	0	0
Tiger Bay State Forest	2010-2020	12	12	12	NA	12
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	23	0	NA	0	NA
Wakulla State Forest	2005-2015	4	4	4	0	4
Watson Island State Forest	2010-2020	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Welaka State Forest	2002-2012	3	3	3	0	3
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	194	44	12	0	42
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission						
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2000-2010	2	2	2	0	2
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	Pending	85	85	76	0	76
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	34	34	34	0	34
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	219	219	219	0	18
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	211	211	209	3	3
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	18	18	18	0	18
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	3	3	3	0	3
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	26	26	26	0	25
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	6	6	6	0	6
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2005-2015	0	0	0	0	0
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	110	110	109	0	5
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	38	38	38	0	37

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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	0	0
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	25	25	24	0	4
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	6	6	6	0	1
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	27	27	27	0	3
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	34	34	34	0	34
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	0	0	0	0	0
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	2	2	2	0	2
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	13	13	13	0	13
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	0	0	0	0	0
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	8	8	8	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	2	0	1
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	8	6	6	0	6
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	0	0	0	0	0
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2004-2014	2	2	2	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	25	25	0	9
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	19	19	19	0	0
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	3	3	3	0	0
Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escribano Point	2006-2016	1	1	1	0	1
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	0	0	0	0	0
Branan Field Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	0	0	0	0	0
Bullfrog Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	0	0	0	0	0
Crooked Lake Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2011-2021	0	0	0	0	0
Fort White Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	2	2	2	0	2
Hickey Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	12	12	12	0	12
Janet Butterfield Brooks Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	1	1	1	0	0

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Lafayette Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	0	0	0	0	0
Moody Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	1	1	1	0	0
Perry Oldenburg Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	0	0	0	0	0
Platt Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	0	0	0	0	0
Split Oak Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	0	0	0	0	0
Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0
Watermelon Pond Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2010-2020	0	0	0	0	0

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Imperiled Species Habitat Maintenance, Enhancement, Restoration or Population Restoration



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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Imperiled species			
		Occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number (reference data)	Number of monitoring protocols developed	Number of monitoring protocols implemented
Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection					
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	In Development	y	37	32	32
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	2009-2019	y	79	15	15
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2012-2022	y	81	24	24
Division of Historical Resources, Department of State					
Brokaw-McDougal House	2011-2021	y	0	NA	NA
Martin House	2010-2020	y	0	NA	NA
Mission San Luis	2009-2019	y	1	NA	NA
Mount Royal Mound	2010-2020	y	2	NA	NA
San Damian de Escambe	2010-2020	y	0	NA	NA
The Grove	2011-2021	y	0	NA	NA
Velda Mound	2010-2020	y	0	NA	NA
Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection					
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2003-2013	y	1	0	0
Alafia River State Park	2004-2014	y	20	0	20
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2003-2013	y	25	10	3
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2004-2014	y	47	2	23
Amelia Island State Park	2008-2018	y	26	0	26
Anastasia State Park	2004-2014	y	28	5	3
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2001-2011	y	23	0	28
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	23	23	23
Avalon State Park	2002-2012	y	28	4	4
Bahia Honda State Park	2003-2013	y	44	23	19
Bald Point State Park	2006-2016	y	37	29	28
Beker	2008-2018	y	31	1	32
Big Lagoon State Park	2006-2016	y	17	11	10
Big Shoals State Park	2005-2015	y	16	0	16
Big Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	y	32	0	32
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2001-2011	y	55	55	55
Blackwater River State Park	2004-2014	y	19	0	0
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	y	27	6	6
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	0	36
Camp Helen State Park	2004-2014	y	19	14	13
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	y	56	1	57

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Imperiled species			
		Occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number (reference data)	Number of monitoring protocols developed	Number of monitoring protocols implemented
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2003-2013	y	5	5	5
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2005-2015	y	31	0	12
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	y	73	0	73
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	y	7	0	0
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	y	60	0	60
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	y	18	0	0
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2003-2013	y	0	0	0
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2008-2018	y	14	2	14
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2004-2014	y	44	4	44
Curry Hammock State Park	2005-2015	y	28	15	4
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2004-2014	y	10	0	10
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2004-2014	y	66	4	4
De Leon Springs State Park	2006-2016	y	17	0	0
Deer Lake State Park	2004-2014	y	33	31	30
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	y	33	0	33
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2003-2013	y	20	4	20
Don Pedro Island State Park	2001-2011	y	22	0	22
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2003-2013	y	35	26	25
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2004-2014	y	7	0	7
Dunns Creek State Park	2004-2014	y	36	4	3
Econfina River State Park	2006-2016	y	15	1	0
Eden Gardens State Park	2001-2011	y	12	8	8
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2007-2017	y	32	17	16
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2005-2015	y	17	3	17
Egmont Key	NA	y	17	17	17
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	y	46	0	46
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2000-2010	y	121	24	116
Falling Waters State Park	2007-2017	y	14	9	8
Fanning Springs State Park	2003-2013	y	11	5	11
Faver-Dykes State Park	2005-2015	y	29	3	3
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2004-2014	y	0	0	0
Florida Caverns State Park	2006-2016	y	42	6	6
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2002-2012	y	0	0	0
Fort Clinch State Park	2004-2014	y	27	7	27
Fort Cooper State Park	2003-2013	y	19	16	19

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		Occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number (reference data)	Number of monitoring protocols developed	Number of monitoring protocols implemented
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2008-2018	y	25	0	25
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2005-2015	y	4	0	0
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2006-2016	y	32	4	4
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	y	19	3	3
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2006-2016	y	25	18	17
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2006-2016	y	24	0	0
Gasparilla Island State Park	2002-2012	y	21	0	21
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2008-2018	y	26	0	26
Grayton Beach State Park	2002-2012	y	28	21	20
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2003-2013	y	TBD	0	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2001-2011	y	16	12	11
Highlands Hammock State Park	2007-2017	y	70	9	79
Hillsborough River State Park	2004-2014	y	53	0	53
Honeymoon Island State Park	2007-2017	y	35	0	40
Hontoon Island State Park	2005-2015	y	15	1	1
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2006-2016	y	52	4	2
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2000-2010	y	44	0	44
Indian Key Historic State Park	2012-2022	y	14	9	9
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2004-2014	y	22	1	1
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2005-2015	y	29	4	8
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2003-2013	y	0	0	0
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2004-2014	y	39	3	3
John U. Lloyd Beach State Park	2001-2011	y	32	4	4
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2000-2010	y	79	79	79
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2003-2013	y	1	1	1
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	42	2	2
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	y	28	1	29
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2005-2015	y	4	2	4
Lake Griffin State Park	2004-2014	y	24	1	1
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2004-2014	y	2	0	0
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub State Park	2004-2014	y	28	1	29
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2004-2014	y	38	1	22
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	y	43	2	2
Lake Manatee State Park	2004-2014	y	24	3	27

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		Occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number (reference data)	Number of monitoring protocols developed	Number of monitoring protocols implemented
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	2012-2022	y	39	23	22
Little Manatee River State Park	2004-2014	y	23	1	24
Little Talbot Island State Park	2008-2018	y	32	0	32
Long Key State Park	2004-2014	y	39	23	4
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	y	21	1	23
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	29	0	0
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	2004-2014	y	26	16	26
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2008-2018	y	8	5	8
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2010-2020	y	38	2	38
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	y	22	0	22
Myakka River State Park	2004-2014	y	43	31	43
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2003-2013	y	0	0	0
North Peninsula State Park	2006-2016	y	14	2	2
Ochlockonee River State Park	2008-2018	y	18	0	0
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	2010-2020	y	TBD	0	0
O'Leno State Park	2003-2013	y	38	29	38
Oleta River State Park	2008-2018	y	31	0	0
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2008-2018	y	5	2	5
Orman House Historic State Park	2003-2013	y	7	0	0
Oscar Scherer State Park	2011-2021	y	39	2	41
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2004-2014	y	11	1	1
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2002-2012	y	35	0	35
Perdido Key State Park	2006-2016	y	18	15	15
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2004-2014	y	14	10	9
Price's Scrub	2004-2014	y	8	0	0
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2006-2016	y	20	0	20
Rainbow Springs State Park	2002-2012	y	18	2	18
Ravine Gardens State Park	2008-2018	y	17	0	0
River Rise Preserve State Park	2003-2013	y	38	29	38
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2005-2015	y	33	1	1

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		Occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number (reference data)	Number of monitoring protocols developed	Number of monitoring protocols implemented
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	43	1	43
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2003-2013	y	15	0	0
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2012-2022	y	8	5	0
Savannas Preserve State Park	2003-2013	y	32	32	32
Seabranck Preserve State Park	2002-2012	y	45	3	3
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	y	64	37	35
Silver River State Park	2010-2020	y	11	4	1
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	y	6	0	0
St. Andrews State Park	2004-2014	y	20	18	17
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2002-2012	y	23	4	4
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	2011-2021	y	13	9	8
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	74	4	3
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	2002-2012	y	22	15	22
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2003-2013	y	20	0	22
Suwannee River State Park	2002-2012	y	17	10	17
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	2000-2010	y	31	28	28
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2006-2016	y	26	10	9
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2001-2011	y	19	0	19
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2003-2013	y	19	2	2
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	y	24	10	9
Tomoka State Park	2003-2013	y	35	35	35
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2007-2017	y	30	22	21
Torrey State Park	2012-2022	y	94	14	13
Troy Spring State Park	2000-2010	y	8	3	8
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2005-2015	y	34	0	34
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2005-2015	y	35	2	2
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	2011-2021	y	16	0	16
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2005-2015	y	43	1	1
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2001-2011	y	35	1	36
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	2002-2012	y	11	3	11
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2012-2022	y	23	17	17
Ybor City Museum State Park	2004-2014	y	0	NA	NA
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2004-2014	y	0	1	1
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2008-2018	y	34	16	15

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		Occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number (reference data)	Number of monitoring protocols developed	Number of monitoring protocols implemented
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2008-2018	y	0	0	0
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2001-2011	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	TBD	NA	NA	NA	NA
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2000-2010	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ichetucknee Trace	2005-2015	y	2	0	0
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	2007-2017	y	44	3	3
Nature Coast State Trail	1999-2009	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2004-2014	NA	NA	NA	NA
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	NA	NA	NA	NA
Withlacoochee State Trail	2003-2013	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services					
Belmore State Forest	2008-2018	y	3	4	2
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	n	TBD	0	NA
Blackwater River State Forest	2000-2010	y	213	0	0
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2010-2020	y	4	2	2
Cary State Forest	2012-2022	n	7	0	0
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2010-2020	y	29	0	0
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	3	3
Four Creeks State Forest	2010-2020	n	5	0	0
Goethe State Forest	2000-2010	n	TBD	TBD	TBD
Holopaw State Forest	2010-2020	n	0	NA	NA
Indian Lake State Forest	2011-2021	y	7	2	2
Jennings State Forest	2007-2017	y	29	15	15
John M. Bethea State Forest	2004-2014	y	10	0	NA
Lake George State Forest	2004-2014	y	6	TBD	TBD
Lake Talquin State Forest	2011-2021	y	20	20	20
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2006-2016	y	69	27	27
Little Big Econ State Forest	2010-2020	y	38	0	0
Matanzas State Forest	2007-2017	y	3	TBD	TBD
Myakka State Forest	2010-2020	y	13	11	11
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2002-2012	y	44	1	1
Picayune Strand State Forest	2008-2018	y	49	2	2
Pine Log State Forest	2010-2020	TBD	TBD	1	1

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Point Washington State Forest	2002-2012	n	TBD	3	0
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2001-2011	n	19	0	0
Ross Prairie State Forest	2006-2016	y	16	4	4
Seminole State Forest	2011-2021	y	51	25	25
Tate's Hell State Forest	2007-2017	y	56	2	2
Tiger Bay State Forest	2010-2020	y	9	TBD	TBD
Twin Rivers State Forest	2005-2010	n	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	13	2	2
Withlacoochee State Forest	2003-2013	y	60	30	30
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission					
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2000-2010	y	31	31	31
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	Pending	n	15	15	15
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	26	26
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2006-2016	y	34	34	34
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	14	14	14
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	16	16	16
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2002-2012	y	11	11	11
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2005-2015	y	34	34	34
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	23	23	23
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	y	39	39	39
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2004-2014	y	128	128	128
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	y	19	19	19
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	15	15	15
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	y	24	24	24
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	y	24	24	24
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2004-2014	y	14	14	14
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	17	17	17
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	y	36	36	36

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		Occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number (reference data)	Number of monitoring protocols developed	Number of monitoring protocols implemented
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	21	21	21
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	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	Pending	n	2	0	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	11	11
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	y	31	31	31
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2002-2012	y	17	17	17
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	22	22	22
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2003-2013	y	21	21	21
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2001-2011	y	14	14	14
Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escibano Point	2006-2016	y	11	11	11
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	y	5	5	5
Branan Field Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	y	6	6	6
Bullfrog Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	y	14	14	14
Crooked Lake Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2011-2021	y	6	6	6
Fort White Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	y	7	7	7
Hickey Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	y	23	23	23

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		Occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number (reference data)	Number of monitoring protocols developed	Number of monitoring protocols implemented
Janet Butterfield Brooks Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	n	4	1	1
Lafayette Forest Mitigatin Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	n	6	6	6
Moody Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	y	3	3	3
Perry Oldenburg Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	n	4	1	1
Platt Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	y	3	3	3
Split Oak Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	Pending	y	7	7	7
Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2003-2013	y	6	6	6
Watermelon Pond Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	2010-2020	y	18	18	18

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UNIT NARRATIVES

Division of Recreation & Parks

Unit Narratives



Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Division of Recreation and Parks

2012 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

- On July 1, 2011, the Office of Greenways and Trails was merged into the DRP.
- As of July 1, 2012, DRP managed 788,982 acres of land and water in 171 separate management units. Of these units, 161 are state parks, nine are state trails and one is a state greenway.
- The state park system had an overall direct economic impact of over \$1.165 billion on local economies throughout the state in Fiscal Year 2011-2012.
- Over \$75 million was added to the state's general revenue fund in the form of state sales taxes, and approximately 23,312 jobs were generated as the result of the state parks, greenway and trails operations in the fiscal year.

Resource Management

- In Fiscal Year 2011-12, the DRP developed a standardized approach for evaluating and monitoring invasive exotic plants. This methodology uses the concept of gross area multiplied by the percent cover of each infestation to determine the infested area for each park. The current estimated acreage reflects this change in the amount of acres infested as well as the amount of acres treated. This improved methodology will serve as the standard for which future data is collected within the Division.
- Of the almost 789,000 acres in the state park system, 305,501 acres require management using prescribed fire.
- A total of 116,648 acres of fire-dependent natural communities were treated with prescribed fire or mechanically treated during the biennial reporting period.
- Approximately 35,690 acres of the state parks are affected by invasive exotic plants.
- DRP land managers treated 28,844 acres of those exotic plants during the reporting period.
- Approximately 2,761 prehistoric or historic sites are located on state park lands.
- During the biennial reporting period restoration of a historic greenhouse was completed at Washington Oaks State Gardens using community donations and volunteer labor. Three-dimensional scanning was completed for Addison Blockhouse and McCrae Sugar Mill at Bulow Creek State Park. Reroofing was also completed for the Carillon Tower at Stephen Foster Folk Culture State Park which stopped water leaking into the interior of the historic building.

Visitor Services

- During the biennial reporting period 48.7 million visitors enjoyed the state parks, generating over \$107.4 million in revenues from user fees and concession activities.
- Since 1999, annual state park attendance has grown from 14.7 million to over 25 million, an increase of 70%. This was the result of the development of additional recreational facilities in the parks, of increased

marketing and promotional activities and the addition of the state greenways and trails network to the DRP management responsibility.

- Attendance increased from 20.1 million visitors in Fiscal Year 2009-2010 to 25.4 million in Fiscal Year 2011-2012, an increase of 26%. Again, this includes the effect of adding the 10 state greenways and trails to the tabulation.
- The Division maintains 3,366 facilities which include both insured and uninsured buildings and other structures. The state parks also maintain 2,898 miles of paved, stabilized and un-stabilized roads and 2,104 miles of recreational trails for hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, nature study and other activities.

State Parks

Unit Name:		Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park			
Acres:	147.92	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved	2003

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:

Resource Management

- Completed 3D modeling project for the Addison Blockhouse & McCrae.
- Widened 1.5 miles of fire lanes for wildfire prevention.

Visitor Services

- Historical Tours conducted for 50 people.

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

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

- Accomplished yearly burn objectives.
- Exotic removal objectives.

Visitor Services

- The Friends of Alafia MTN bike ride
- Equestrian events.

Other

- Obtained boat/motor for resource management work on lake.

Unit Name:		Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park			
Acres:	1,168.98	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003

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**

- Historic structure repairs completed on three barns.
- More exotics management zones brought into maintenance condition.
- Mechanical maintenance of 1/2 acre fire zone completed.
- All listed cultural sites assessed.
- National Historic Register listing in progress for all historic buildings and gardens features as individual sites.

Visitor Services

- Added two segments of bike trails for a total of 1.75 miles.
- Added park kayak, bike & pedal boat rentals at Lake Hall.
- Added concessionaire food service at recreation area.
- Continued emphasis on improvement of programs and events.
- Increased accessible picnic facilities

Other

- Friends of Maclay Gardens, Inc. won "Best Special Event" award for 2011 Tour of Gardens.
- Park Manager won Employee of the Month for District 1 in July 2012.

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

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
- Continued mechanical treatment of overgrown scrub/sandhill community
- Continued exotic plant & animal removal program
- Rebuilt Type 6 fire truck fire unit
- Continued working with SFWMD on hydrological restoration plan for Rolling Meadows portion
- Approximately three miles of new fire lines installed

Visitor Services

- Updated informational kiosk at preserve
- Improved hiking equestrian trail signage and added three benches
- Installed two primitive backpack campsites

Capital Improvements

- New ranger residence (complete remodeling of residential unit)

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

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

- Appropriately modified seasonal environmentally sensitive area closures resulting in the establishment of nesting colonies and solitary nesting sites of imperiled shorebird species
- Facilitated SAISSA Beach nourishment project placing 2 million yards of sand on south Amelia Island Beaches.
- North end dune reinforcement and removal of developing tombolo through beach scraping project near the breakwater S3 structure.
- Use of bird decoys to attract colonial nesting birds into better protected areas

- Creation of new resources management zones.
- Development of a “documenting species” portfolio for future management planning.

Visitor Services

- Park-wide improvement in accessibility levels to facilities and resources as well as increased staff awareness of ADA barriers.
- Created a new vehicle travel corridor towards the north end of the beach to provide beach access around eroded areas

Capital Improvements

- Redesign and construction of concrete driving crossover from lower parking lot to beach.
- Construction of erosion control structures at lower parking lot edge of tidal creek.
- Construction of carport for UTV storage at stables facility

Other

- Continued success of CSO Ride-A-Thon event, A Day for Hope and Friends, benefitting Friends of Talbot Islands State Parks and Hope Therapy Clinic.
- Purchase of Bobcat UTV for staff use in order to reduce wear and tear on park vehicles.
- 37.8 percent increase in total visitation in FY 11/12 – increased visitation may be partially due to adjacent city Huguenot Memorial Park implementing carrying capacity.

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

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

- Conducted prescribed fire on 887 acres of coastal strand (Conch Island)
- Treated 46 acres of Brazilian Pepper and Chinese Tallow (Conch Island)
- North AmeriCorps team conducted one week of exotic removal assistance at Conch Island and Fort Mose

Visitor Services

- Entered into new concessionaire contract with expanded services
- Enclosed concession seating area

- Refurbished ADA access walkway to beach, beach overlook, and two campground bath houses
- Installed ADA parking at one bath house
- Added three new interpretive programs in 2012
- Anastasia CSO continues to sponsor the "Endless Summer Run" (off-road 10k run in the Fall)

Other

- 2012: USACOE beach re-nourishment project at south end of Park

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

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

- Met exotic treatment goals
- On-going Shorebird habitat protection measures

Capital Improvements

- Constructed building for housing equipment
- Refurbished historic winch

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

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

- FY10-11 1,372 acres burned; FY11-12 1,326 acres burned.
- FY10-11 1,262 acres exotics removed; FY11-12 1,592 acres exotics removed.

Capital Improvements

- Shop compound completed.
- Installed 5.4 miles of boundary fence.

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

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.

Resource Management

- Treated 86.5 acres of Brazilian peppers.

Visitor Services

- Designed and constructed 1 mile hiking trail.

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

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:**Resource Management**

- Removed over 200 Iguanas during FY 2011-12.

Visitor Services

- Started a new Mini Sport Lobster Season Event.
- Painted the Visitor Center.

Capital Improvements

- Remodeled Sandspur and Loggerhead Camping Areas bathhouses.
- Installed three new 110-gallon. energy-efficient hot water heaters in Buttonwood Camping Area bath house.
- Replaced decking around the Loggerhead bathhouse with Trex recycled material.
- Rebuilt the boardwalk to Sandspur Beach.

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

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

- Continued to meet and exceed annual burn objectives.
- Developed aerial ignition program. Provided training and certification for aerial ignition to all staff at Bald Point and Ochlockonee River and provided the opportunity for other team members in District 1 to get certified.

Visitor Services

- Increased annual visitation.
- Increased the number of interpretive programs offered through partnerships with local interest groups and schools.
- Began the planning process with Alligator Point Tax Payer Association to participate in the first clam festival.
- Expanded visitor service by developing the Green Trail with overlooks on Alligator Harbor.

Capital Improvements

Finished construction of Range Road.

Other

Increased the number of day volunteers and continued to build a better relationship with surrounding land owners and the Alligator Point community.

Unit Name:		Beker State Park			
Acres:	1,743.46	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008

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**

- Scrub habitat restoration efforts
- Prescribed burning and mulching operations
- 240 acres of Sand pine restoration

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

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**

- MC252 oil spill response Phase III completed.
- Conducted post -impact studies of benthic, intertidal and water quality sampling w/ CAMA & DEP NW District.
- Cooperative prescribed burn events held w/ GCPEP partners
- Received grant funding through FFS for fire line enhancements along wild land/urban interface.
- AmeriCorps member treated a record acreage of invasive exotics.

Visitor Services

- Implemented hammock camping on two sites.
- Stargazer and Library Summer reading programs added.
- Hosted Gulf Coast Citizen Diplomacy Council - International delegates programs to develop global relationships.

Capital Improvements

- ADA site enhancements completed on Sites 7 thru 10.
- Stabilized 3 campsites.
- Installed ADA benches at Governor's Pavilion overlook.

Other

- Awards for Parks District 1 Employee of the Month for Chris Telhiard and Brandon Joseph.
- Several volunteer awards received for 500 and 1000 hours contributed.
- Recognized first paddler to complete Florida Circum-navigational Saltwater Paddling Trail w/ DEP & FWCC.
- CSO provided funding for new 4X4 ATV.
- Additional park staff member became a certified Burn Boss.

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

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

- Prescribed burning increase of multiple zones within park.
- Logging operation to remove offsite loblolly pines and begin habitat restoration process.
- Exotic removal goals and objectives met.
- Significant increase in feral hog removal trapping program.

Visitor Services

- Increased visitor signage to park trails.
- River overlook developed for visitor access.
- Park host site added to assist visitors.

Capital Improvements

- Bridge across road 18 to Big Shoals for emergency access.
- Campground host site added at Big Shoals.

Other

- New special event- Fall Harvest Festival (Pumpkin Fest) added annually.
- Incredible edible plant programs offered annually
- Acquisition of property on Columbia County side of Big Shoals for public access and emergency access to Big Shoals portage.

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

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

- Creation of new resources management zones
- Construction of fire line parallel to Timucuan Trail
- Development of a “documenting species” portfolio for future management planning
- Roadkill tracking and reporting for future management planning

Visitor Services

- Park-wide improvement in accessibility levels to facilities and resources as well as increased staff awareness of ADA barriers
- Installation of four interpretive kiosks along the Timucuan Multi-Use Trail
- Improvement of information kiosk at The Bluffs viewing area
- Planning visitor use trail on Long Island

Capital Improvements

- Completion of Timucuan Paved multi-use Trail segment 1-B (2.6 miles)
- Completion of parking lots at Black Rock and Big Pine trails
- Replacement of boat ramp fixed dock structure
- Repair erosion undermining pavement at Boat Ramp with sheet pile structure and repave
- Construction of new picnic pavilion at Bluffs Use Area

Other

- Acquisition of the Whatley parcels for inclusion into the park boundary
 - Approximately 1.06 miles of nature trail under development on Long Island
- 131.6 percent increase in total visitation in FY 11/12

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

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**

- Host the South Florida Birding observatory, which banded 4155 birds of 63 species.
- Collaborated with the BioDiversity Research Institute and the University of Maine in studies of migratory birds and environmental pollution.
- Continued to have one of the largest remaining populations of the federally endangered Beach clustervine (*Jacquemontia reclinata*), the result of successful outplanting and natural recruitment.
- Documented significant natural recruitment from re-introduced plants of the imperiled Biscayne prickly-ash (*Zanthoxylum coriaceum*)

Visitor Services

- Started new cultural event with Cape Florida Days reenactment

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

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

- Successfully placed Red cockaded woodpecker fledglings at new colony (FWCC collaboration).
- Documented fire-enhanced recovery of carnivorous plants in management zones 1A, 2 & 5.
- Cooperative prescribed fire events held w/ adjoining FFS and FWCC land managers and other local partners.

Visitor Services

- Hosted Gulf Coast Citizen Diplomacy Council program.

Other

- Two employees honored as District 1 Employees of the Month.

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

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

- Exceeded exotic plant removal target acreage.
- Continued large-number exotic fish removal.
- Received FWC IPMS grants.
- Implemented a scrub restoration grant from TNC.

Visitor Services

- New multi-use trail on the Stark Tract currently underway.
- Cabin road paved, improving access for overnight visitors.

Other

- Park biologist received Davis Productivity Award for efficient exotic species removal.

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

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**

- \$70,000 restoration project on Dummett Mill to restore 200 sq ft of wall.
- Prescribe burn on approximately 190 acres.

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

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:**Capital Improvements**

- Added 6 ADA interpretive Kiosks to increase access.

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

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

- Exceeded exotic plant treatment goals 200 percent
- Archaeological survey of historic Scharrer homestead.

Visitor Services

- Ferry service Established from mainland to Caladesi Island
- Pilot 10k run from Pier 60 through Caladesi island

Capital Improvements

- Developed new interpretive facilities

Other

- Friends organization implementing fund raisers for new interpretive facility

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

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:

Resource Management

- Improved monthly bird surveys in partnership with Audubon volunteers.
- New Lake Powell outlet permit issued governing opening and closing procedures to manage water level in the lake.
- On-going Lake Powell beach restoration.
- Acres treated for exotic plant infestation surpassed goal by 1,916.2 percent.

Visitor Services

- Expanded Visitor Center displays and interpretive materials.

- Expanded recreational opportunities at Lake Powell with addition of picnic tables, rinse-off shower, and beach restoration.
- Partnered with Florida Public Archaeology to add cultural Geo-cache trail.
- Added new monthly guided history tours, monthly watershed program, and annual Spring Event.

Capital Improvements

- Built new ADA rinse off shower.
- Installed ADA picnic table pad.
- Built accessible sidewalk to the historic stable building.
- Installed seven accessible interpretive sign posts.
- Worked with GCCC to construct tram route connecting park properties north and south of U.S. 98 (GCCC funding).

Other

- Friends of Camp Helen CSO decorated Hick's House Bride and Groom's room.
- Partnered with over ten Alternate Spring Break school Groups for service projects.

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

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

- More than 200 acres of exotic plants removed; more than 250 hogs removed by park staff.

Visitor Services

- First annual Heritage Days event held, which include ranger-led walks and kayak tours.

Capital Improvements

- Constructed waiting shelter.
- Installed battery/generator systems.

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

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:

Resource Management

- FY2011-2012: 100 percent of exotic plant removal goal met.
- Repairs made to Building # BL012002.

Visitor Services

- Two benches donated and installed along Whitman Trail.

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

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

- Received 125-acre donation from TNC for Scrub Jay protection in FY 2010-2011.

Visitor Services

- ADA parking space installed
- ADA handrail for ramp to composting restroom installed.

Other

- Two RV sites installed for Park volunteers.

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

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

- Grant funded restoration and research of natural and cultural resources totaling \$980,000+
- Record setting eradication of 355 feral hogs from the park.

Visitor Services

- Partnered with Great Florida Birding Trail to promote 3 trails within the park
- Partnered with Lee and Charlotte Counties to promote paddling trails in the park
- Partnered with local Geocaching enthusiasts to promote the park.

Capital Improvements

- Permit applications for a new accessible trailhead in the Cape Coral Management Unit currently submitted.

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

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:**Other**

- A new boat purchased for access to the park.

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

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**

- Bike trail re-routed to protect eagle nest.
- Re-treated for invasive Brazilian Pepper using CISMA funding.

Visitor Services

- Trailhead improvements.
- Purchased 20 new canoes for visitor use.

Capital Improvements

- Building renovations.
- Surrounding drainage issues addressed.

Other

- D4 Employee of Month Award for 2 rangers, Henry Gonzalez and Michelle Craig.

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

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

- Treated over 500 acres of non-native invasive plant species
- Installed 12 culverts under new paved road
- Installed water control structure in Colt Creek ditch
- Recreated 10-acre wetland by shallow grading a section of improved pasture

Visitor Services

- Offered backcountry tram tours twice a month (November through April)
- Developed and opened up a primitive backpack campsite
- Added five miles of additional multi-use trails
- Added a new trailhead with stabilized parking area
- Created a half-mile self-guided nature trail
- Added canoe and kayak rentals

Capital Improvements

- Built a ranger station, a large 18-table screened pavilion with restroom, two six-table pavilions, 75' fishing pier, 1.8 miles of paved road

Other

Conducted grand opening of new park facilities in August 2011 (400+ attendees)

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

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

- Maintain zero tolerance of exotic plants. Documented colony of flying squirrel on museum grounds.

Capital Improvements

- Improved landscaping at front of museum.
- Improved failed / leaking roof, established maintenance schedule.

Other

- Governor Scott held reception at museum.

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

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.

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

plishments:

Resource Management

- Pine plantations harvested.
- Fire lines and myrtles mowed.
- Brazilian peppers treated and retreated.
- Low water crossing installed.
- Ongoing large wetland mitigation project with Progress Energy.
- Water monitoring of Magnolia Creek continues as part of Lake Watch.

Visitor Services

- Ancient River Dwellers Heritage Eco Tour.
- Development and printing of park brochure and trail guide booklet (with funding assistance from CSO).
- Archeological research by Florida Public Archaeology Network and Gulf Archaeology Research Institute.
- Crystal River Boat Builders constructed a scale model of 1850s cargo scow involved in Civil War and began construction of the 45-ft vessel using tools of the 1850s and 1860s.

Other

- Worked with Bureau of Mining and Minerals Regulation to lessen impacts of proposed 254-acre mine immediately adjacent to the park.
- Received 25 acres via offsite development mitigation.

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

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.

Accomplishments:**Resource Management**

- Met all exotic removal Goals.
- Started Native plant nursery for beach restoration and landscaping purposes.

Visitor Services

- Interpretive displays for Beach wrack line developed.
- Sea bean display installed at Ranger Station.

Capital Improvements

- Installed LED lights throughout park.

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

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

- Added native landscaping throughout park.
- Pack test and training

Visitor Services

- Increased events and community outreach.
- Increased attendance and revenue.
- Created new rental areas for picnics and weddings, and provided for after hours rentals.
- Encouraged weekly media coverage for Park.

Capital Improvements

- ADA upgrades and facility renovations at lodge, shelters, restroom, visitor center.

Other

- Staffed ranger station with volunteers.
- Updated historic weapons program
- Replaced outdated black powder magazine.
- Increase level of activity of the CSO.

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

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

- Control sweeps for approx. 58 acres of exotics.
- Continued restoration of ruderal areas of park.

Visitor Services

- Opened an additional 1.1 miles of Trail.

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

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**

- 100 percent of invasive exotic plant goals achieved.
- Masonry stabilization of 1850s to 1870s sugar train completed.
- New addition to Florida Master Site File--Burt's Park, VO009297.

Visitor Services

- Two interpretive programs added (Florida Turtles; Non-Native Plants and Animals in State Parks).

Capital Improvements

- Park employee received DRP Distinguished Service Award.
- Park employee completed Florida Master Naturalist Program.

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

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**

- Burned 174 acres of the park that had not been burned before.
- Constructed one low water crossing.
- Improved four acres of seepage slope and wet prairie.
- Gyro-track fuel reduction project on five acres in Zone 5.

Visitor Services

- Installed honor box.
- Replaced 2000 feet of guard rail on board walk to beach.

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

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**

- Met goals for invasive and exotic control and removal
- Reinstated the native plant nursery.

Visitor Services

- Expanded accessibility for public.
- Added electrical outlets in area 5 for improved events.
- Installed 11 trail labels on accessible trail.
- Added a Wednesday morning program, "beach combing" to be conducted by volunteers.
- Installed railing to protect resources in parking area 3.
- Rebuilt boardwalk in area 5 to accessible code. Rebuilt board walk in area 4 and in area 3 with accessible viewing deck.

Capital Improvements

- Double stainless steel grill installed at pavilion.
- Installed accessible brick pad with bench.
- Completed pavilion improvements

Other

- Friends of Delnor-Wiggins State Park sponsored Green Flash event to raise awareness and capital for new interpretive boardwalk through the mangroves.
- Remodeled ranger station and Dellora's Garden using funds raised by the Friends.
- Two utility vehicles purchased with funds from the Friends.
- Award of valor to park employee.
- Developed business plan for concession.

- Award from the County for assistance while shooting media-related commercials in the park.

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

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.

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

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**

- Roller-chopped 22.5 acres of overgrown pine flatwoods.

Visitor Services

- New ferry service established.
- Kayak wash station installed.

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

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 prescribed fire annual goals, a total of 443 acres.
- Trapping for exotics continued to reduce number of coyotes. Coyote fence installed near East End gate.
- Monitoring endangered or threatened nesting shorebirds and sea turtles continued and expanded.
- Core sampling done on slash pines.
- Arthropod Management Plan developed.

Visitor Services

- CSO expanded resale items offered, added snack machines to the two beach use areas, purchased an additional beach wheelchair, an electric mobility device, a floating wheelchair and started bagged ice sales in the campground.
- The East End Road was stabilized to allow two-wheel drive vehicles access.
- Attendance at an all time high of over 210,000 for FY 2012.
- Three quarters of pedestal grills replaced with stainless steel ones at the beach use areas.

Capital Improvements

- The two campground restrooms were modified for better ADA access.
- The two beach use elevators were removed and replaced with compliant ramps.
- The Youth Camp restrooms and event field were modified for ADA compliance.
- The Ranger Residence deck was expanded.

Other

- Land Management Review performed 9/15/11.
- Bicycle helmets are available on loan to bicycle riders.
- Cooperative effort through CSO and Franklin County High School Woodshop to build picnic tables for the park started in FY 2012.
- Partnered with community events including Snowbird Days and the St. George Island Oyster Festival.

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

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**

- Burned 100 percent of annual planned acreage.
- Improved fire lines.
- Lessened exotic plant infestations.

Visitor Services

- Improved age based interpretive programs.
- Added craft programs and Florida history to adult interpretation.

Capital Improvements

- Improved septic system for restrooms.
- Treated and repaired termite damage to homestead.

Other

- Improved crops and livestock at farm by increasing fowl flock and reducing cattle herd.

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

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

- Began restoration on 1,565 acres of sandhill, seepage slope, and scrub (removal of hardwoods and sand pine)
- Improved 400 acres of mesic flatwoods (reduction of unnatural slash pine densities)
- Installed and improved over 10 miles of fire line
- Treated 65 acres of hardwoods in sandhill with herbicide

Visitor Services

- Each spring and fall, CSO sponsors Open House event (truck tours, boat rides, equestrian activities, hiking, cycling, overnight camping)

Other

- Installed automatic entrance/exit gate installed
- Improved 3,222 ft of entrance road
- Installed five new picnic tables at Piney Bluff

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

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

- Completed 57 acre timber thinning project in the mesic flatwood restoration zone in the fall of 2011.
- Developed relationship with Taylor County Florida Forestry Service to install fire lines in the restoration zone as a training project for their staff.
- Renewed feral hog removal contract.

Visitor Services

- Repaired existing low water crossing on 1.3 mile blue hiking trail.
- Moved primitive kayak camp site up river to be more accessible to visitors.

- Developed a ranger-led interpretive hike.

Capital Improvements

- ADA improvement project for day use restrooms is underway.

Other

- Volunteer project is scheduled for mid October 2012 to remove the old observation platform.

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

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:

Resource Management

- Exotic treatment of infested acres treated surpassed goal by 488.4 percent.
- On-going treatment of tea scale on Camellias.

Visitor Services

- Added three new interpretive programs.
- Partnered with Florida Public Archaeology to add cultural Geo-cache trail.

Capital Improvements

- Built ADA picnic pad, ADA sidewalk from Wesley House to day use restroom, and ADA ramp to bayou stage.
- CSO funded: replacement of 21 columns on Wesley House, replacement of Rose Garden brick pathways, ADA fishing pier replacement, and repainting of Wesley House interior.

Other

- Friends of Eden CSO was the 2011 Short Term Project of the Year recipient.
- Partnered with over 5 Alternate Spring Break school groups for service projects.

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

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**

- Achieved highest number of burned acres for a two year period at this park: 1,491 acres

Visitor Services

- Completed tree identification walk on trail.
- Swift night out interpretive program created.
- Expanded outreach programs in the community.
- Improved the organization of group tour schedule.

Other

- Procured a 400-gallon Type 5 fire tanker truck.

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

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:**Capital Improvements**

- Added new boardwalk (450-ft) with 72-ft x 26-ft observation deck with glass viewing area for manatees and spring
- Constructed a 1,125 sq. ft. shorebird aviary.

Unit Name:		Egmont Key			
Acres:	272.43	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	NA

Description:

Although this park is primarily a wildlife refuge under the US Fish and Wildlife Service, it can be a personal refuge - a place to relax and collect shells along secluded, pristine beaches. Accessible only by private boat, Egmont Key has a unique natural and cultural history, including a lighthouse that has stood since 1858. During the 19th century, the island served as a camp for captured Seminoles at the end of the Third Seminole War and was later occupied by the Union Navy during the Civil War. In 1898, as the Spanish - American War threatened, Fort Dade was built on the island and remained active until 1923. After touring the historic sites and trails, visitors can enjoy swimming, fishing, wildlife viewing, and picnicking. Egmont Key is located at the mouth of Tampa Bay, southwest of Fort DeSoto Beach.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Reach exotic plant treatment goals
- 45,000+ nesting birds recorded

Visitor Services

- Promoted the 11th Annual Discover the Island event and increased visitor participation to 600

Unit Name:		Estero Bay Preserve State Park			
Acres:	11,381.62	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004

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

- Exotic plant treatment 417 percent over goal.
- Exotic animal removal increased in 2011-2012

Visitor Services

- New trail markers installed for Broadway scrub trails with the local Eagle Scout

Capital Improvements

- Developed new trailhead facilities for the Broadway Scrub trails

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

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

- • 2011-2012 prescribed burning goals were exceeded as the park continues to have the most consistently successful prescribed burning program in the state.
- • Continued growth of staff/volunteer wildlife observation database (6000 entries for 2012)
- • On-going Partnership with Botanical gardens in efforts to restore and re-introduce Cigar orchids.

Visitor Services

- • Additional interpretive and educational programs as well as events were added to improve the overall visitor experience.
- • Portable restrooms and additional interpretive resources were added by the Friends of Fakahatchee to areas with increased visitation and minimal facilities.
- • The Friends of Fakahatchee were approved for a Partnership in Parks (PIP) grant for development of the Big Cypress Bend Boardwalk improvements. Over \$150,000 has been raised by the FOF for this project.

Capital Improvements

- The observation platform and 500ft of boardwalk decking and rails were replaced at the Big Cypress Bend Boardwalk. This project was sponsored by the Friends of Fakahatchee and the work was done primarily by park volunteers.
- An Administrative Building was established by converting a former employee residence into offices and meeting space.
- Accessible parking, walkways and ramps were developed at both the Ranger Station and new Administrative Building.
- Ten miles of a park service road was cleared by an independent contractor, park staff and volunteers. This road (East Main Tram) was impassable since Hurricane Wilma. The Friends of Fakahatchee contributed over \$8000.00 to this effort.

Other

- The Friends of Fakahatchee are serving as trustees in a mitigation project that awarded Fakahatchee Strand PSP with 356 acres of land with monies associated for restoration and management. The Oil Well Road Mitigation Trust is a partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Friends of Fakahatchee and the Division of Recreation and Parks
- The Naples Zoo awarded the Friends of Fakahatchee \$15,000 for the development and installation of interpretive signage in the Preserve.

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

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 trail 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”.
- Increased Public Outreach efforts

Capital Improvements

- Replaced boardwalk near Falls and constructed overlook for view of Falls.
- Replaced ADA parking area with new ADA compliant parking area.
- Installed ADA compliant path to large pavilion.
- Installed ADA compliant path from parking area to playground area.

Other

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

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

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

- Removal of sand in spring run.
- Erosion control along roadways and walks.
- Exotic plant control maintenance continued.
- Began hog removal program.

Visitor Services

- Improved kiosk for better viewing.
- Altered concession stand to be used as a vending room.
- Began limited seasonal drive-in camping in primitive camping area.

Capital Improvements

- Replaced old toilets at the Wayside restroom and re-plumbed the Springside restroom
- Painted buildings.
- Added two ADA parking spaces in Springside Parking Lot.
- Removed half of patio on west bank of spring boil to restore natural view.

Other

- Removed potentially dangerous trees from the cabin area and along entrance road.

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

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

- Contracted exotic removal services to treat cogongrass, Rose Natal Grass, Torpedo Grass, other Category 1 & 2 species (120 acres total).

Visitor Services

- Installed new campfire circle for campground interpretive programs.

Capital Improvements

- Upgraded the interior of the Park Ranger Station (interpretive displays; gift shop).

Unit Name:		Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park			
Acres:	0.80	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004

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			
Acres:	1,279.25	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006

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

- Completed all hardwood removal and first burn for restoration zone FCV-1.
- Implemented annual plant survey for listed plant species.
- Achieved 200 percent of gross acres and 600 percent of infested acres for annual exotic removal goals.
- Identified a new Category 2 invasive plant species for the state of Florida.
- Located 4 previously unknown occurrences of listed plant species on park.

Visitor Services

- Started Annual "National Public Lands Day" event.
- Instituted weekly interpretive programs to public at the visitor center.
- Created new Nature Walk video shown in visitor center theater.
- Created new Kiosk signage for access walk to visitor center.
- Created new kiosk about springs for Blue Hole use area .

Capital Improvements

- Repaved Blue Hole Drive.
- Installed sewer hook-ups to 32 campsites and paved campground loop.
- Refurbished 4 lift stations.
- Reroofed 2 historical buildings.

Other

- Hosted District 1 Volunteer Appreciation Day 2010.
- Acquired funding from Jackson County Tourism Development Council to print 50,000 park brochures.
- Participating in study on calcite farming with Florida State University.

Unit Name:		Forest Capital Museum State Park			
Acres:	1,279.25	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002

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**

- Continued exotic plant removal program near residence area by removing lantana, Chinese privet, and Japanese honeysuckle.

Visitor Services

- Developed and implemented first-person interpretive program for school groups.

Unit Name:		Fort Clinch State Park			
Acres:	2,551.91	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004

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**

- In coordination with the Army Corps of Engineers, the groins that protect the Fort from beach erosion were re-nourished.
- Maintained the protocol for shorebird nesting to protect Wilson's Plovers.
- Continued to monitor beach for nesting sea turtles as an Index Nesting Beach Survey site.

Visitor Services

- Added six new campsites at beach campground
- Began a working relationship with VSP to offer guided Segway tours.

Capital Improvements

- Rebuilt beach boardwalk to allow safe and universally accessible beach access
- Built new bathhouse for beach campground.

Other

- Park Ranger Forest Bledsoe was awarded Joe Kenner Interpreter of the Year for 2011.
- PSS Marie Bucher and MM Ronald Jones were awarded Davis Productivity Award.
- OPS Martha Anderson awarded D-2 Employee of the Month.
- Carl Watson and Sandy Baker awarded D-2 Volunteer of the Month.

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

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

- Control of exotic plants and animals are underway. Considerable progress has been made removing Cogongrass. Started removing feral hogs in FY11/12

Visitor Services

- Music in the Park program now conducted in April of each year.

Capital Improvements

- CSO purchased and installed a gazebo next to rental building
- New historical display on local Native Americans under construction

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

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**

- Creation of new resource management zones.
- Development of a "documenting species" portfolio for future management planning.

Visitor Services

- Virtual Ranger audio tour converted to digital and made web/smart phone available.

Other

- Hosted Operation Military Kids Day Camp and provided interpretive programming.
- Co-sponsored 1st annual Timucuan Science Symposium with the National Park Service
- Provided facility (Ribault Clubhouse) for City of Jacksonville Mayor's luncheon with French dignitaries celebrating the 450th anniversary of Jean Ribault's discovery of the St. Johns River.
- 36.1 percent increase in total visitation in FY 10/11.
12.0 percent increase in total visitation in FY 11/12.

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

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

- Continued treatment of invasive plant species.
- Initiated erosion control efforts at Fort Mose site.
- Planned oyster reef restoration project for approx ¼-acre of shoreline (erosion prevention).
- Planted native species in salt marsh area next to new Kayak/Canoe Landing Platform (400+ plants)
- Bird surveys conducted and species checklist updated.

Visitor Services

- Increased interpretive programs (Fort Mose Reads!; ECO Ranger Festival; Last Saturday Living History program - cooking, military, boat building; Can You Dig It? archaeology program; Historic Gardening; Frog Watch; Life in the Creek: Salt Marsh program; Bird Rookery program), reestablished Art in the Park school outreach program (includes quarterly art exhibits from local elementary schools).
- Created iPod tour of the museum.
- Three of the park's events (Flight to Freedom, Battle of Bloody Mose, the Last Saturday Living History program) recognized by National Park Service's Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.
- Small gift shop established in park's visitor center.
- Park picnic area improved by Eagle Scout project (added eight new picnic tables).

Capital Improvements

- Installation of interior exhibits completed.
- Kayak/Canoe landing platform installed.

Other

- Continued growth of the volunteer program. 2010/2011 153 volunteers, 2,225 hours 2011/2012 204 volunteers 2,637 hours.
- Received grant funding to begin the construction of an educational travel trunk.
- Participated in the National Park Service's Underground Railroad Network to Freedom 2012 Annual Conference (St. Augustine).
- Added three new, monitored archaeological sites.

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

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.

Accomplishments:**Resource Management**

- Treated 115 red bay trees for the ambrosia beetle.
- Treated 69.5 acres of Brazilian peppers.

Visitor Services

- New hiking trail 1/4 mile long
- Four new beach shell walkways constructed.

Unit Name:		Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park			
Acres:	56.01	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006

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.

Accomplishments:**Other**

- Life Saver Award received by two members of the park's staff.

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

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 public.

Capital Improvements

- New restroom constructed in day use area.

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

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 removal goals by more than 100 percent.
- Continued participation in the FWC sea turtle index beach monitoring program.

Visitor Services

- Initiated park-operated concession rental of canoes, kayaks, bikes.
- Increased interpretive programming by 904 percent in two years (boat tours, full moon walks, continued school programs, user skills programs).
- Presented the Gamble Rogers Memorial Music Celebration in December 2010.
- Received a Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council grant to conduct a 'Plant This, Not That' workshop.

Capital Improvements

- Replaced damaged and deteriorated dune crossovers with three beach crossovers and three beach overlooks.
- Installed new decking and handrails at boat launch.
- Replaced corroding power pedestals in campground with composite resin pedestals.
- Installed thermal protective coating on two beachside restroom buildings to prevent deterioration of metal roofs.

Other

- Organized “Friends of Gamble Rogers State Park” 20,000+ volunteer hours during two-year period).
- Installed ADA-compliant electric gates at campground.
- Installed ADA-compliant dune crossover project (two beach entry points).
- Installed electric hand dryers in campground restrooms.
- Continued partnership with Flagler County Experience Works to have two part-time employees at no cost to the park.
- Continued partnership with Flagler and Volusia Audubon Societies (bi-monthly bird and wildlife surveys).
- Nominated park for inclusion on the Great Florida Birding Trail.

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

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

- All park acres currently in maintenance condition for exotic plants and prescribed fire.

Visitor Services

- Use of QR codes implemented.
- Installed mobi-mat at lighthouse area for accessible route
- Ranger-led walks offered every Wednesday during winter season.

Capital Improvements

- New storage building constructed.

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

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

- Received \$20,000 USFWS grant to provide engineering/design of living shoreline restoration project on Sawpit Island
- Developed restoration plan and specifications for living shoreline restoration project on Sawpit Island
- Obtained federal and state permits to construct living shoreline restoration project on Sawpit Island
- Creation of new resource management zones
- Development of a “documenting species” portfolio for future management planning
- Continued development and implementation of the diamondback terrapin monitoring plan

Capital Improvements

- Design and construct gabion-based revetment structure to stabilize eroding North abutment of south span of George Crady Bridge and roadway.

Other

- Developed and implemented system for improved tracking of visitor use (attendance) within the park

Unit Name:		Grayton Beach State Park			
Acres:	2,154.06	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002

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

- Improved 8 acres of wet prairie and seepage slopes. Restored 1/4 acre of dune.

Visitor Services

- Painted exterior of eight duplex cabins.
- Renovated 2 ADA cabins and 6 standard cabins.
- Replace 34 electrical pedestals in old camp ground.
- Installed washer and dryers at new bath house.

- Installed 10 new A/C units in cabins.

Capital Improvements

- Expanded family campground and constructed a new ranger station.

Other

- Earned Green Lodging status.

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

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

- Installed boundary signs to protect park from encroachment and trespass

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

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

- Increased exotic animal removal targeting coyotes.
- Expanded dune protection with planting and barriers.

Visitor Services

- Painted exterior of eight duplex cabins.

- Renovated two ADA cabins and six standard cabins.
- Replace 34 electrical pedestals in old camp ground.
- Installed washer and dryers at new bath house.
- Installed ten new A/C units in cabins.

Other

- Park Volunteer, Myra Rhodes, received the FPS District 1 Volunteer of the Year award.

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

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

- Obtained funding for 2 exotic plant removal techs.
- Added low water crossing at 7 lakes
- Continued scrub jay monitoring

Visitor Services

- Widened loop road to add bike lane
- Repaired ADA ramp at Cypress Swamp Trail
- Added walking trail around lake at the Seven Lakes tract.

Capital Improvements

- Added a picnic area restroom.
- Completed CCC restoration project.
- Constructed equestrian camp.

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

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**

- Implemented a CISMA grant to remove invasive exotic plants.
- Maintained a 2 to 3 year fire return interval for all burn zones.
- Restored 10 acres at historic dump site.

Visitor Services

- Private concessionaire added surrey and golf cart rentals to the café.

Capital Improvements

- Remodeled the swimming pool and replaced the filtration system.
- Replaced the park sewer system.
- Cleaned up an old dumpsite.
- Installed new high band radio system.

Other

- Hosted a workday for Governor Rick Scott

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

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

- Completed over 200 percent of exotic plant treatment goals.
- Two bald eagle chicks fledged.

Visitor Services

- Exceeded 1 million visitors for fourth straight year.
- Island Earth Day event raised over \$25,000.
- Rotary Triathlon sold out at 900 participant.

Capital Improvements

- Construction started on new boundless playground.

Other

- Recorded 25,468 volunteer hours.

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

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:

Resource Management

- Exceeded exotic aquatic plant removal target acreage

Capital Improvements

- Installed new metal roofs on cabins, rescreened cabin porches
- Replaced siding on main visitor/administration building

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

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.

Resource Management

Surpassed exotic plant treatment goals. Dune enhancement project: planted 1,500 seaoats and created new habitat for the endangered plant species Beach peanut.

Visitor Services

- Increased the number of interpretation programs: Audio Tour, Junior Ranger program, etc.
- Broader topics offered for Ranger Guided tours.

Capital Improvements

- ADA improvements including relocating accessible parking closer to facilities.
- Installed North end Boardwalk.
- Replaced fence along east side of park boundary.

Other

- District 5 Interpreter of the Year Award(2010) - Mark Foley.
- Outstanding volunteer team of the year award(2011),
- Outstanding Female youth volunteer of the year award(2011) - Teakala Whitecloud

Unit Name:		Ichetucknee Springs State Park			
Acres:	2,526.39	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2000

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 a FWC grant to treat invasive exotic plants.

Visitor Services

- Richardson Middle School use of Ichetucknee for LIFE Labs (no park participation - entry only).

Unit Name:		Indian Key Historic State Park			
Acres:	110.49	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2012

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.

Accomplishments:**Resource Management**

- Continued plant removal around historic structures to create a 3 ft. wide empty space (to deter root damage to fragile ruins).

Visitor Services

- Continued maintenance of streets and replacement of landscape timbers that delineate streets.

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

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

- Treated over 120 acres of exotic plants in park.

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

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:

Capital Improvements

- Completed construction and opened to the public 50,00 sq. ft. facility housing Pew Family Natural Science Education Center and a gift shop.
- Completed renovation of existing interpretive center and theater.
- Completed boating access facilities on Munyon Island.

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

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.

- Expanded CSO resale items being offered.
- Added audio-visual display.

Capital Improvements

- Sidewalk added to the John Gorrie Gravesite.

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

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

- Control sweeps for approx. 148 acres of exotics. Upgraded and improved park's submerged land marker maintenance program.

Visitor Services

- Put on 50th. Anniversary Celebration of the founding in John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park.

Capital Improvements

- Paved and upgraded campground
- Hooked up to County's centralized waste water treatment facility.

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

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 planted 150 palms, 75 hardwoods, 2000 beach plants and 500 mangroves.

- A plan is in place to collect seeds and cuttings from the endangered *Jacquemontia reclinata*.
- Exotic plant removal efforts are ongoing

Visitor Services

- The park's nature trail is scheduled to be reopened in 2013, serving as both a guided and self-guided interpretive trail.
- The fishing jetty was reopened to the public after several years' closure due to structural safety hazards. The jetty now offers accessible fishing access, a fish cleaning table and easy access to fish or to view ships entering and leaving Port Everglades.

Capital Improvements

- Solar water heating and photovoltaic panels were installed, providing enough energy to power the entire park (Net Zero) as part of DRP partnership with Nova Southeastern University and newly developed NSU Oceanographic Center.
- Completed sand tightening project on the jetty and maintenance dredge operation to place 80,000 cubic yards of sand in critically eroded areas at the north end of the park

Other

- Continued working relationship with two Marine magnet schools.
- Established partnership with Fabian Cousteau and "Plant-A-Fish" leading to contacts from 3 major network media outlets.

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

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

- FY10-11 1,030 acres burned; FY11-12 3088 acres burned.
- Sixteen FL Scrub-jays banded.
- Non-native management plan written (2011).
- Hydrological restoration plan written (2011).
- Four hundred dancing-lady orchids planted.
- FY10-11: 1,650 acres exotics removed; FY11-12 2,564 acres exotics removed

Capital Improvements

- Replaced roof on Kitching Creek pavilion (2012).
- Five miles of fence installed (2010).
- Pine Grove Campground completely renovated (2010).

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

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

- Park exceeded its goals and removed two feral hogs from mill.
- Installed a new fence at the Sugar Mill Ruins to keep feral hogs off the site.

Visitor Services

- Complete inventory- items marked for retirement and new items acquired.
- New interpretive plan in progress.

Capital Improvements

- Installed 8 new windows in mansion.
- North wall of North wing has been stabilized.
- New roof and gutters.
- Installed new roof on Ranger residence.

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

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

- Exceeded exotic plant removal/treatment goal.
- Burned over 27,000 acres, most within the growing season.
- Removed 1,400 trees from the dry prairie habitat crucial to the Florida Grasshopper Sparrow(FGSP).

Visitor Services

- Initiated volunteer-led star gazing program.
- Began offering bicycle rentals for visitors.
- Participated in local parades and events.
- Offered White-tailed Kite tours this breeding season.

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

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

- Exceeded exotic plant removal goal-389 percent.
- Restored and refreshed historic shell paths in National Register Historic District.

Visitor Services

- Expanded staff-led tours during peak season
- Had significant increase in visitors taking tours.
- Working to develop new programs for visitors in 2012-2013 season.
- Installed new ADA interpretive panels.

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

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**

- Continue with exotic plant removal program targeting Japanese climbing fern and Cogon grass

Visitor Services

- Installed new interactive panels around springhead

Capital Improvements

- Opened new ADA picnic area and boardwalk in day-use area, improving access to spring

Other

- Identified new cultural site (Allen Mill Pond)

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

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**

- The imperiled Florida Sand Skink was discovered in the park
- The park exceed the exotic plant removal goals (114 percent in 2010/11 and 127 in 2011/12).

Visitor Services

- The annual Kid's Fishing Clinic continues to be very successful.
- Construction of the accessible boat dock will allow a park operated pontoon boat marsh tour along the Dead River to Lake Griffin.

Capital Improvements

- Boating area accessibility improvements designed as a donation by a local architect now being completed.
- New park entrance road, signs and landscaping being constructed as part of FDOT US 441 widening project.

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

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 additional OPS funding from District to continue the exotic plant removal program

Visitor Services

- Improved the .9 mile interpretive trail by repairing two foot bridges.
- Converted an existing structure to a rental pavilion.

Capital Improvements

- Boardwalk and stairs to Temple Mound were replaced in 2011.
- Reroofed the day use restrooms in 2011.

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

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

- Implemented feral hog contract.
- GPS mapping of endangered plants conducted.
- Continued scrub jay monitoring.

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

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.
- Continued exotic plant and animal removal.
- Built 2 fire units for 6 X 6 fire tender trucks.
- Rebuilt existing fire truck pump unit.
- Trained and added new burn boss to team

Visitor Services

- Improved hiking trail marking and 5 benches installed.
- ADA canoe/kayak launch installed in marina.
- Added volleyball and horseshoe facilities to day use area.
- Added Segway tours concession for visitor activity

Other

- Increased volunteer hours to 7,265.5 in 2010-11 and 7,664.5 in 2011-12.

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

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

- Continue efforts to treat/remove exotic species and treat 285.3 acres.
- Reduced backlogged burn acres.
- Planted approximately 500 pine trees and continued sandhill restoration.

Visitor Services

- Park attendance increased by 9 percent.
- Continued to seek funding for a educational playground.
- Conducted several offsite outreach programs.

Capital Improvements

- Enhanced appearance of all park buildings.

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

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

- Timbered 49 acres of sand pine for restoration.
- Burned 19 acres of backlogged burn community.
- Removed abandoned FWC tower.

Visitor Services

- Developed 3 new interpretive programs.

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

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**

- Observing excellent progress in seven-acre sandhill restoration area.
- Harvested wire grass seed from Talquin State Forest and applied in the restoration zone.
- Burned restoration zone in 2011.

Visitor Services

- An Eagle Scout project completed a spur trail to the bluff overlook from the existing nature trail.
- Ravine interpretive program was been developed and implemented.

Capital Improvements

- In partnership with Leon County, Jack Vause Rd. was paved for safer access to the park and the county boat launch.
- All new underground utilities installed for park facilities in 2011.
- New Park entrance fence completed in 2012.

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

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

- Continued management of temple mound with tree thinning and prescribed fire application, with good results

Visitor Services

- An Eagle Scout project completed a one mile nature trail.

Capital Improvements

- Improvements have been made to the park's well system for water quality.

Unit Name:		Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park			
Acres:	10,817.65	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2012

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.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Continued sea grass restoration projects with HOSP funds and grants.

Visitor Services

- Held very popular annual event during winter holiday season.

Other

- Replaced two outboard engines needed to power boats that conduct sea grass restoration.
- Park volunteer received the Irene DeLaby 10,000 hour award.

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

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**

- Burned 261 backlogged acres.
- Reached 87 percent of Park's annual exotic plant treatment goal.
- Initiated hog removal program and removed 164 feral hogs.
- Planted 2,000 longleaf pine trees.
- Improved approximately 3 miles of firebreaks.

Visitor Services

- Initiated canoe/kayak rentals.
- Held 8 different interpretive events.
- Kept the ranger station staffed and open daily.
- Installed a self pay honor station at north hiking trailhead.

Capital Improvements

- Upgraded playground -ADA accessible.
- Repaired 8 ADA parking spaces.
- Renovated Ranger Station for ADA improvements.
- Installed 1.25 miles of new boundary fence line .
- Renovated large pavilion (screened & installed 3 screen doors, installed new fans an lighting and painted).
- Installed all new siding windows and doors to ranger residence.
- Painted all park facilities.
- Widened 6 bridges on hiking trail to improve emergency access.

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

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

- Appropriately modified seasonal environmentally sensitive area closures resulting in the establishment of nesting colonies and solitary nesting sites of imperiled shorebird species.
- Established permanent environmentally sensitive area closures on south beach.
- Built and used self-releasing cages on sea turtle nests in order to prevent predation.
- Purchased new boat for monitoring park conditions and resources.
- New resource posters developed by volunteer for ranger station and information kiosks.
- Development of a “documenting species” portfolio for future management planning.
- Development of a gopher tortoise monitoring program.

Visitor Services

- Creation of an in-park interpretive committee to develop interpretive program opportunities.
- Park-wide improvement in accessibility levels to facilities and resources as well as increased staff awareness of ADA barriers.
- Designed travel corridors within permanent environmentally sensitive area closures on south beach in order to guide visitors to and from the beach.
- Installation of new interpretive kiosks.
- Developed Junior Ranger program booklet.
- Initial planning and design of mobimat installation for ADA accessibility to the beach.

Capital Improvements

- Reconstruction of beach-side segment of Boardwalk 3.
- Installed new gate for staff and emergency use on south end of park drive to A1A.
- Roof repair on five pavilions and two bath houses.
- Parking lot resurfacing and striping.
- Continued installation of compressed air flush toilets.
- Created an ADA parking spot and ADA accessible pavilion near Boardwalk 3.

Other

- District 2 Employee of the Month: April 2012 Kathleen Kelso,
- 2012 Public Service Award: Dan Carey.
- Hosted Southeast Archaeology Conference.
- 48.7 percent increase in total visitation in FY 10/11.
- 43.1 percent increase in total visitation in FY 11/12.

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

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.

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

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**

- All exotic plant species continue to be at a maintenance level in all areas of the park. Exotic plant treatment goals for FY2010-2012 have been met
- Dredging near-by channels by county allowed the raising of shorebird habitat on the north tip of Big Hickory Island.
- Successful fledging of two Bald Eagles in 2012.

Visitor Services

- The Partnership in Parks (PIP) application submitted by the Friends of Lovers Key (FOLKS) was approved and major fundraising began for the Visitor Center.
- The Friends of Lovers Key celebrated their 15th anniversary.
- In 2011 a multi-year concession agreement was signed with Nature Recreation Management (NRM). Capital improvements will include a composting restroom and two picnic shelters in the canoe launch area.

Capital Improvements

- Renovation of a fishing pier to create an accessible pier with a shelter.
- A composting restroom has been installed in the canoe launch area by the concessionaire.
- Completed re-decking of the 400 ft mid-beach bridge with composite decking through a grant.

Other

- A 300,000 cu. yard beach nourishment project has been planned by the county and the permit submitted in FY 2012. Estimated completion will be in FY2013-2014.
- A DOT Right of Way permit was granted for the North Gate to secure the area between the park boundary and the Big Carlos Pass Bridge.
- CSO nominated for CSO of the year for 2011.
- Volunteer hours for FY 2011-2012 were 17,294, equivalent to over 8 full time employees.

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

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

- Park achieved its annual resource management goals both years.

Visitor Services

- The park has become a check point for an annual bike race.

Capital Improvements

- Mound staircase was rebuilt and handrails added.
- New boundary fence replaced on southern section.

Other

- Encroachment on east of property has been discovered and evaluated.

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

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**

- Continued with exotic plant removal program on target species to include Bamboo and Japanese climbing fern.
- Planted native vegetation to prevent erosion.

Visitor Services

- Implement new interpretive program on the Floridan Aquifer.

Capital Improvements

- Increase visitor safety by removing dilapidated jump platform and reconstructing swim area entry/exit steps.

Other

- Installed new fencing around spring.

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

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**

- Entire park on a three-year burn rotation for FY10/11.
- Staff hog trapping program reached record numbers FY10/11.

Visitors Services

- Informational Trail Kiosks added.

Capital Improvements

- Building and pole barn re-roofed.
- Aerobic septic system in place for Magnolia Campground bathroom.

Other

- Agreement executed with Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge.

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

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

- Installed irrigation system in historic grove for drought mitigation.
- Advanced collections management system (PastPerfect 5.0) was purchased
- Windows on historic farmhouse were cleaned, re-glazed, painted and restored
- Hurricane shutters were constructed for all of the house’s windows and doors

Capital Improvements

- Created two volunteer campsites

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

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

- Prescribed fire treatment acreage: 577 (2011) and 1,183 (2012).
- Area of exotic plants treated is 100 percent of planned acreage for 2012.
- Eleven park staff received basic training or achieved crew member status on the park’s fifteen prescribed fires.
- Three acres of sand pine cut for ecosystem restoration.
- Established 1.4 miles of fire line along park boundary; widened five miles of existing fire lines.

Other

- CSO held four special events and hosted two summer camps focusing on natural resource education.

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

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

- Treated all class 1 exotics on island with funds from FWC grant.

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

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

- Prescribed fire annual goals achieved: FY 2010-2011 10,716 acres treated. FY 2011-2012 12,093 acres treated.
- Pine removal and thinning project completed FY 2010-2011 with pines removed/thinned on 1,600 acres.
- Roller chopped: FY 2010-2011 60 acres of Florida Dry Prairie. FY 2011-2012 25 acres of Florida Dry Prairie.
- Restoration mowing: FY 2010-2011 28 acres of Florida Dry Prairie. FY 2011-2012 10 acres of Florida Dry Prairie.
- Exotic plant treatment goals achieved: FY 2010-2011 51 acres treated. FY 2011-2012 387 acres treated.
- Feral hog removal: FY 2010-2011 809 hogs removed. FY 2011-2012 376 hogs removed.

Visitor Services

- Six concerts were given to the public. Moon Over Myakka and the Adventure series continued over the two years.
- Two Florida authors have lectured at the park.
- Library outreach established.
- Web page was improved.
- Invasive plant and historic exhibits were created and displayed.

Capital Improvements

- Completed a new 42-site campground.
- Rerouted road at Upper Lake Day Use Area and resurfaced parking area.
- Updated bathhouse in Old Prairie Campground to meet ADA requirements.
- Added ADA Parking and picnic spaces at various areas of the park.
- Completed construction of new Myakka Outpost concession building.

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

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

- Dive permits were issued to the Wakulla Karst Plain Project dive team to map the multiple cave systems located on the park.
- FWCC, Invasive Plant Management program has treated infestations of water lettuce and hydrilla in the multiple karst windows on the park.

Visitor Services

- Two new interpretive programs have been developed and implemented since the addition of the Rakestraw property.
- Adopted the new historic weapon inspection standards.

Capital Improvements

- Completed a 2,300 foot water line project tying the park's well to the park residences for improved water quality.
- The project of re-grouting the marble and granite around the monument was completed by the CSO
- Project to restore the commemorative bronze eagle is ongoing....

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

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

- Conducted restoration on 24 acres of historic salt marsh.
- Restored 33.5 acres of impacted dragline ditches
- Conducted one prescribed burn.
- Conducted annual Jay Watch to inventory Florida Scrub-jay population.
- Exceeded annual targeted acreage for exotic plants removal.
- Continued participation with FWC sea turtle index beach monitoring program.

Visitor Services

- Conducted on and off site tours/programs of historical salt marsh restoration projects.

- Eagle scout project installed 3 park benches along Coastal Strand Trail at Smith Creek.

Capital Improvements

- Re-decked access walkway and fishing dock.
- Surveyed 4 park boundaries.
- Installed mortise fence and gate at Smith Creek Landing.
- Received a \$39,000 grant from Florida Inland Navigation District to install 3 marsh overlooks, 3 interpretive kiosks, and to design a 400 foot boardwalk for future development. (Actual improvements are in progress will be completed during next biennial reporting period.)

Other

- Organized the Friends of Gamble Rogers State Park, a citizen support organization for Gamble Rogers and North Peninsula State Parks and reported 1,800 volunteer hours for the two year period.
- Maintained partnership with SJRWMD, NOAA and other agencies on the continued marsh restoration efforts.
- Flagler and Volusia Audubon Societies conducted bi-monthly bird and wildlife surveys.

Unit Name:		Ochlocknee River State Park			
Acres:	538.32	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008

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

- Continued to meet and exceed annual burn objectives.
- Continued to work with USFWS to monitor RCW activity in the park.
- Continually identifying new native plant species that are reappearing do to restoration efforts.

Visitor Services

- Continued to increase campground programs.

Other

- Continued to refine the volunteer program to better meet the needs of the park and staff.

Unit Name:		Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park			
Acres:	145.31	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2010

Description:

Okeechobee Battlefield is the site of one of Florida's significant battles during the Second Seminole War. The Battle of Okeechobee, fought on Christmas Day, 1837, involved more than 1,000 United States military and volunteer soldiers, fighting against several hundred Seminole and Miccosukee warriors along the northern edge of Lake Okeechobee. The battle is considered a turning point in the war with full-scale attacks ceasing and the number of smaller skirmishes diminishing after the event. The park is currently undeveloped. An annual reenactment of the battle is conducted in February.

Accomplishments:**Visitor Services**

- A battle reenactment event is held first weekend in February each year. Approximately 2,500 visitors per day attended on both days of the event in 2012.

Unit Name:		O'Leno State Park and River Rise Preserve State Park			
Acres:	6,222.89	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2003

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. O'Leno State Park is comprised of 1,741.16 acres, while River Rise Preserve State Park is comprised of 4,481.73 acres.

Accomplishments:**Resource Management**

- Decreased burn acreage due to drought.
- Improved exotic plant and animal removal.
- Continued restoration of upland pine areas.

Visitor Services

- Increased special events for visitation.
- Increased interpretive programs.
- Improved museum and nature center.

Capital Improvements

- Repaired Group Camp roofs, campground roads, pavilions and sites.
- Replaced water treatment facilities and vehicles.

Other

- Improved burning equipment, archaeological site monitoring and historic structure maintenance.

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

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			
Acres:	691.09	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2008

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**

- Developed action plan to protect natural/cultural resources during annual Battle of OluStee event.
- Removed exotic plants throughout USFS portion of MOU area to protect National Forest property.

Visitor Services

- Improved accessibility to Battle of OluStee event by adding ADA accessible shuttle services.
- Improved signage during event.
- Developed Teacher Packets for educational days.

Capital Improvements

- Developing application through Olustee Battlefield CSO to the HTR Foundation for \$1 million grant to develop Visitor Center & Museum.

Other

- Significant coordination with US Forest Service to protect natural and cultural resources during reenactment and restoration of roads and use areas to protect resources on USFS property.

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

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

- Reduced the number of exotic plant-infested areas of Chapman Botanical Gardens.
- Archaeological survey of the Servants Quarters completed.

Visitor Services

- Continued Holiday events.
- Hosted Chamber of Commerce After-Hours event.
- Served as a venue for many community events.

Capital Improvements

- Chapman Botanical Gardens sidewalks completed.
- Electric service added to the gardens.
- Compliant pathway and ramps completed to give access to the Orman House entrance. Two volunteer sites established.

Other

- Park served as venue for the 2012 District One Volunteer Appreciation Day.

Unit Name:		Oscar Scherer State Park			
Acres:	1,396.21	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2011

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**

- Increased prescribed fire acreage by 10 percent.
- Increase invasive plant removal by 10 percent.
- Logging contract initiated for the habitat restoration of 100 acres.
- Grant underway to reclaim Lake Osprey.
- 2010-11 - 7 Florida Scrub Jay fledglings- best in 10 years.
- Worked with landowners and County staff to add park protection language to the revisions to the County's Comprehensive Plan.
- Signed an MOU with Sarasota County on Legacy Trail resource management.

Visitor Services

- Increase interpretive programming 8 percent.
- Increased visitation by 5 percent.
- Added 2 new events to the park.

Capital Improvements

- Removed District and Park offices, residences and shop from septic systems to county force main.
- Replaced footbridge into campground.
- New Park Manager residence.
- Replaced 2 roofs on campground bathhouses.
- Installed ADA walkways to campfire circle and South Creek Picnic area.

Other

- Volunteers provided over 26,000 hours per fiscal year.
- Hosted District volunteer appreciation event 2011.

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

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**

- Mechanical treatment in management zones PC4, PC5, PC7, PC9c, PC8a and PC14.
- Back logged burn acres removed and all management zones on maintenance schedules.
- Exotic plant treatment efforts include received herbicide bank chemicals, UIPM grant applications, and OPS sharing with Highlands Hammock State Park to assist with treating exotics.

Visitor Services

- Grant funding received to develop a new video on park cultural history.
- School day added to annual reenactment special event.
- Artifact loan on display at visitor center and plans have begun to change the current display with new artifacts.

Other

- Co-funding with Hardee County Schools to conduct ecological projects at the park.
- Annual 4H summer participation.
- Opportunities developed for community service projects for South Florida State College students.
- Hosted District volunteer appreciation event 2012.

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

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

- Prescribed fire: 955 acres
- Mechanical treatment: 393 acres
- Herbicide application: 183 acres
- Aerial herbicide application: 320 acres
- Feral hog removal: 351 acres

Visitor Services

- Interpretive signage, two drinking fountains, and two benches installed at La Chua Trail
- Historic barn renovated and interpretive signage provided

Capital Improvements

- Eagle Scout pavilion constructed on La Chua trail
- One mile of Gainesville-Hawthorne Trail re-paved
- Boat ramp to Lake Wauberg repaired/extended

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

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			
Acres:	386.94	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004

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 pan fish.

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.

Visitor Services

- Increased programs to school groups both on- and off- site. Increased Public Outreach efforts.

Capital Improvements

- Replaced boardwalks near Sandy Creek and constructed overlook for view of Sandy Creek.
- Obtained and constructed equipment structure at shop location.

Other

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

Unit Name:		Price's Scrub Greenway (NW Marion Greenway)			
Acres:	962	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004

Description:

Price's Scrub is an approximately 1,000 acre parcel of scrub and wetlands habitat located adjacent to I-75 in northern Marion County. This parcel is managed for wildlife habitat and the development of multi-purpose recreation including non-motorized trails.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Mechanical treatment (thinning) of approximately 75 acres of scrub.

Visitor Services

- Trail map created.
- Picnic tables installed.
- Dumpster and port o let installed.

Capital Improvements

- Trail system and access improved.
- Parking area installed.
- Interpretive Kiosk installed.
- Fresh water well installed.

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

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

- Development of restoration plan for old pine plantation on the South Tract
- (Mowing projects) .
- Bald eagle monitoring / nest platform installation (fledging support).
- Development of a “documenting species” portfolio for future management planning.

Visitor Services

- Improved information kiosk at main parking lot trailhead.
- Created eight new trailside interpretive panels on invasive plant impacts and native alternatives for planned demonstration garden.
- Planning a demonstration garden.
- Movement of gazebo to provide a sheltered viewing facility for bald eagle watching.
- Four different types of interpretation programs offered throughout the year.

Capital Improvements

- Expanded equestrian parking area to better accommodate trailer parking.
- Construction of ADA accessible parking spaces at Administration Office, main parking lot, and canoe/kayak launch.
- Improved parking lot at canoe/kayak launch (split rail fence; vista corridors).

Other

- 3.1 miles of new hiking trails constructed linking to adjoining city park facilities.
- 1.75 miles of existing trail slated for improvement by year’s end.
- Boy Scouts currently constructing four ADA-compliant benches.
- 17.3 percent increase in visitation in FY 10/11.
- 275.9 percent increase in visitation in FY 11/12.
- Hosted Florida Master Naturalist Upland Habitats class.

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

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

- CSO contracted with local company to remove exotics in garden area of park
- Park utilized FWC funding for exotic removal activities

Visitor Services

- New concessionaire (Nature Quest) with new trams, canoes and kayaks;

Other

- Asbestos abatement conducted in visitor center to enable repairs due to fire

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

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

- Treated 33 acres of exotic plants.
- Applied for \$52,000 in exotic plant management funding.

Visitor Services

- Special events and interpretive programs: Black History program, Air potato Rodeo, Azalea Days, spring concert series, ECO Adventure Days, Enchanted Ravines Special Event, Caroling Event, Erosion Program, Bird Program, Swap Stomp Walk in the River flood plain and requested Ranger led guided tours.

Capital Improvements

- Constructed Kiosk at pond area.

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

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

- Conducted a successful burn of 312 ac monoculture of sand pines with complete consumption. Continued with successful burn program.
- Hog removal program showing progress.

Visitor Services

- Hosted equestrian events for the Children's Miracle Ride, and Florida Trail Blazers.

Capital Improvements

- Re-paved entrance road and replaced gate with electronic system.
- Stabilized road from SR 433 to shop compound.

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

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:**Capital Improvements**

- Park CSO has purchased and installed two equipment shelters for maintenance compound.

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

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**

- Continued monitoring protection zone around the three archaeological sites.

Visitor Services

- The level of participation in the local Stone Crab Festival has increased in the last three years and brings a large number of visitors to the park.
- The Leon Rifles, Natural Bridge Historical Society and Mission San Luis provided living history interpreters during events to deliver new interpretive program on the different time periods of the fort.

Capital Improvements

- Restrooms were remodeled.
- New waterlines to museum were completed in 2010.
- Improvements were made to the park sewer system in 2010.

Unit Name:		San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park			
Acres:	643.66	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2012

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			
Acres:	6,698.87	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2012

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

- Surpassed the annual burn acreage target.
- Surpassed the annual exotic plant treatment target.
- Continued imperiled species monitoring, and completed second planting of the imperiled *Dicerandra immaculata*. Backlogged fire acreage reduced, 5 acres of wildfire mitigation mowing completed.

Visitor Services

- Increased number of programs for outreach and increasing park attendance.
- Continued current school partnerships and created one additional.

- Continued current event calendar with increased visitation.
- Formed sub committee of the CSO forming a junior friends group, which held its first event.

Capital Improvements

- Constructed new accessible walkways and parking at day use facilities.
- Improved aesthetics and visitor safety of existing day use facilities.

Other

- Received staff training and added one more burn boss and one crew boss to the park staff.
- Staff awards consisted of one employee of the month, and one public service award.

Unit Name:		Seabranh Preserve State Park			
Acres:	921.54	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002

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.

Accomplishments:

Visitor Services

- East Loop hiking trail mapped out, route approved, and trail cleared.
- Two informational display cases installed on East Loop trail.

Capital Improvements

- East Coast Greenway paved multi-use trail Phase I constructed by Martin County on Trustees easement along northwestern park boundary.

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

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

- Conducted a successful beach re-nourishment project on two miles of beach.
- Burned approximately 50 percent of all fire type acres in two years.
- Protected and managed over 1600 sea turtle nests.
- Mechanically treated 15 acres of overgrown coastal strand habitat.
- Treated 143 acres of exotic plant infestations

Visitor Services

- Served over 1400 people with guided sea turtle walks.
- Many music concerts were scheduled.

Capital Improvements

- Installation of a new concession building underway.
- design and permitting for the marina renovation and coconut point stabilization underway. Placed 3 wooden walkways with concrete ADA-compliant walkways.
- Fishing dock was upgraded.

Unit Name:		Silver River State Park			
Acres:	4,418.66	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2010

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

- Improved focus on prescribed fire initiated and implemented during 2011-12 fiscal year . Enhancing cultural Site monitoring and identification of new sites through innovative program with local College and the Silver River Museum and Environmental Education Center (Marion County Schools).
- Received multiple large-scale exotic plant treatments through WRIP / FWC and AmeriCorps IP for both of the past 2 fiscal years.

Visitor Services

- Notable increase in campground usage and modest increase in overall attendance.
- CSO launched program to improve interpretation programs.
- 10,000 students visited the park and the Museum and Environmental Education Center leased by Marion County annually as part of the elementary school curriculum.
- Cracker Village programs are presented by both park and museum staff.
- Park volunteers operate the Museum on weekends to allow public access on non-school days.

Other

- Park CSO awarded \$21,000.00 Felburn grant to improve and enhance prescribed fire equipment.
- Florida Trail Association to install a trail in the southeastern area of the park to provide a connector between the Greenway properties north and south of the Silver River.

Unit Name:		Skyway Fishing Pier State Park			
Acres:	20.49	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2010

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.

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

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**

- Exceeded annual burn acreage target.
- Exceeded annual target for exotic plant removal.
- Removed six exotic animals.

Visitor Services

- Increased overall visitation to the park.
- Remodeled outdoor shower points at the beach access.
- Repaired dock at the boat ramp
- Remodeled two campground bath houses.
- Added bike and golf cart rentals.
- Added six additional water condition flags sites at the beach access points.
- Upgraded 47 sites to 50-amp electrical service in the campground.

Capital Improvements

- Repaired 0.1 mi. of paved road.
- Completed the third phase of the park-wide sewer connection project.
- Re-paved the boat ramp parking lot.
- Renovated three boardwalks.

Other

- Coordinated management of 208 special tours, 20 special events and 10 beach clean-ups.

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

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.

Accomplishments:

Visitor Services

- Two new informational display cases installed on boardwalk.

Capital Improvements

- Buildings painted, roll-up storm shutters installed on Ranger Station.

Other

- Partnered with County for lionfish round-up.
- Participated in Treasure coast waterway clean-up.

Unit Name:		St. Marks River Preserve State Park			
Acres:	2,589.67	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2011

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**

- Conducted an on going gopher tortoise survey throughout the park.
- Staff is also monitored the increasing population of the Eastern Hooded Pitcher Plant in the park.
- The park is continuing the feral hog removal program.
- Future timber thinning sites have been identified.
- The park is reviewing and updating restorations plans.

Visitor Services

- Two interpretive programs have been developed.
- The park has been conducting outreach to local schools to promote prescribed fire and provide career talks.
- Completed development and mapping of five new trails in 2011-12.

Capital Improvements

- Completed day use parking area.
- Completed three miles of park boundary fencing.

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

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**

- In FY11/12 burned over 5,600 acres, putting 1,800 new acres into rotation.

- Removed over 1,000 feral hogs during the two-year reporting period.

Visitor Services

- Constructed additional horse stalls at equestrian trail head.
- Reconstructed and improved canoe landing in northeast quadrant of the park.

Other

- Cooperated with other agencies to acquire new bridge connecting the park northeast and southeast quadrants.

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

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

- Met 100 percent of burn objectives for FY 11/12
- Met 100 percent of Exotic Plant Removal Goals for FY 11/12
- Repair of Carillon Tower Roof Drain
- Restoration of Nelly Bly's restroom and kitchen facilities

Visitor Services

- Developed eight-mile hiking & biking trail (Designated as National Recreational Trail by Federal government)
- Major improvement to Festival of Lights event (draws 30,000 visitors annually)
- implementation of Ranger-led interpretive programs
- added canoe and bicycle rentals to gift shop
- remodeled gift shop and added wi-fi connectivity for visitor use

Capital Improvements

- Constructed new 28 x 52 Picnic Pavilion for visitor use
- added over half-mile of accessible walkway throughout park for visitor access and special events
- new playground in camping area

- old shop remodeled and new roof

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

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:

Visitor Services

Recorded 12 percent increase in visitation.

Capital Improvements

Installed dock, lift and electric.

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

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

- Continue with exotic plant removal program and implement aggressive feral and nuisance exotic animal program.

Visitor Services

- Continue with ADA access program and establish rental equipment program (bicycles and canoes).

Capital Improvements

- Install new septic system and eliminate old system near the bank of the Suwannee River.

Other

- Create new public outreach program targeting local schools and community.

Unit Name:		T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park			
Acres:	2,790.73	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2004

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

- Mechanically reduced fuels in Zone 4 and other areas. Completed prescribed burns. Designated 7 primitive camping sites in wilderness preserve. Updated and replaced rules and signage for wilderness preserve. Updated fire suppression equipment. Re-establish beach mouse monitoring. LMR 8-6-12. Record shore bird nesting recorded by district Biologists 2011. Near record turtle nesting season 2012.

Visitor Services

- Increased wilderness preserve parking. Established park concession. Contribute monthly to local news paper. Monthly park programs. Participated in community events.

Capital Improvements

- Repaired and painted most structures.

Other

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

Unit Name:		Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park			
Acres:	4,470.16	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2006

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**

- Worked with Escambia County & GCPEP partner on upstream hydrological restoration at Bronson OLF.
- Implemented grant funding from FFS for fire line enhancements along wild land/Urban Interface.
- Participated with FFS burn mitigation team on other areas.

Visitor Services

- Fence line installed along significant portions of preserve's boundary to enhance protection.

Unit Name:		Terra Ceia Preserve State Park			
Acres:	1,867.22	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2012

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**

- Park initiate and held its first prescribed fire
- Park implemented a feral hog removal program

Visitor Services

- Boat ramp plans approved

Other

- Plexiglass storm shutters have been purchased for safety reasons.
- Handrails were repaired.

- 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.
- Completed park management plan.

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

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

- Exotic plant and animal removal ongoing.
- Historic Preservation: Egret (sailboat) refurbished.
- Collections cataloging underway.

Visitor Services

- The park conducted and hosted tours, concerts, movies, an arts festival, regatta; literacy event, old-time dances, yoga classes and antique car events.

Capital Improvements

- Roof replacement for the Carriage House and restroom.
- ADA Walkway constructed and replaced brick at house entrance.
- Renovated gift shop.

Other

- Continued outreach programs to schools, universities, civic groups.
- Increased volunteer involvement.

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

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**

- Major exotic plant removal efforts ongoing.
- Conducted Gopher tortoise survey.

Visitor Services

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

Other

- This park's volunteers received half of the 2000-hour awards given by District 1.

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

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 98 acres.

Visitor Services

- Completed drive-thru window for customer service at the ranger station.
- Added a volleyball court and horseshoe pit in picnic area.

Capital Improvements

- Completed ADA project, Museum building and recreation hall renovations to increase access.
- Added two ADA Campsites for increased access.

Other

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

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

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

- Conducted total of 163 acres of prescribed fires in 2010-11.
- A Record breaking total of 229 acres were burned 2011-12.
- Record turtle nesting year occurred in 2012 with 18 nests.
- Topsail Hill Road and Campbell Lake Road restoration project was completed in 2010.

Visitor Services

- Began Canoe/ kayak rentals 2011.
- Stand-up paddle board rentals were added in 2012.
- Trail rehabilitation, kiosks and trail marking projects were completed in 2011,
- New trail map was generated in 2011.

Unit Name:		Torreya State Park			
Acres:	13,180.67	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2012

Description:

High bluffs overlooking the Apalachicola River make Torreya 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. Torreya State Park is one of Florida’s original state parks, developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1935 and 1939.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Implemented a co-operative agreement with The Nature Conservancy to obtain grants to restore 4,000 acres of uplands from sand pine plantation to upland pine community.
- Grants were obtained and 1,000 acres have been restored.
- As a result, over 550 acres of fire-type community were added into the rotation last year.

Visitor Services

- Created trail switch backs to provide easier visitors access to Civil War-era gun pits .

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

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.

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

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

- FY 10/11 and 11/12: IPM grant to treat cogongrass

Capital Improvements

- FY 11/12: repairs to Building #BL100013 (subfloor and flooring)

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

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

Coordinated with FFS to install new fire breaks in WO Zones 2 & 3.
 Removed sword fern and giant reed from the hammock areas of the park.

Visitor Services

Provided interpretive programs on propagation.
 Friends of Washington Oaks Gardens State Park grew and sold plants.

Capital Improvements

Restored the historical greenhouse back to a functioning facility.

Unit Name:		Weeki Wachee Springs State Park			
Acres:	1,633.78	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2011

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

- Implemented prescribed burn program with over 35 acres burned - 3 zones.

Visitor Services

- Began work on a nature trail system.
- Added ADA lift to allow wheelchairs onto tour boats.
- Privatized all food, retail and kayak rentals.

Capital Improvements

- New roofs and paint on 19 buildings
- Sidewalk repairs throughout the park , slide tower repairs
- Upgraded electrical and plumbing throughout the park.
- Created a new CSO, “Friends of Weeki Wachee”.
- Management of river restoration and exotic plant removal .
- New riverboat purchased.

Other

- Increase in annual visitation from 173,000 to over 209,000 in the past fiscal year.

Unit Name:		Wekiwa Springs State Park and Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park*			
Acres:	26,483.27	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2005

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. Wekiwa Springs State Park is comprised of 9,492.17 acres, while Wekiva River Preserve State Park is comprised of 16,991.1 acres.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

- Surpassed exotic removal goals for (2011-2012 year)
- Continued to maintain approximately 116 miles of fire lines.
- Katie’s landing exotic removal completed.
- Continued hog removal program.

Visitor Services

- Florida Federation of Garden Clubs Youth Camp attendance exceeded 600.

- Parks served 260,000 visitors annually.
- Equestrian Event held (Florida Trail Blazers)
- Grand opening of Katie's Landing held
- Bio-Blitz Event held.

Capital Improvements

- Sewer connection for Youth Camp and two residences completed.
- Upgraded 5 youth camp cabins.
- Replaced bridge over spring run.
- Fenced off to reduce undesired activities.

*These parks are listed separately in the tabular data.

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

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

- Reduced back logged prescribed fire acreage .
- Accomplished over 100 percent of exotic plant treatment goals.
- Work on exotic plan maintenance and control surpassed park goals.
- CSO purchased 2 Wildlife Motion Cameras for wildlife data recording and park security.

Visitor Services

- Salt Springs Alliance (CSO) & park volunteers planned, financed and constructed a large pavilion at Hope Bayou primitive camp.

Capital Improvements

- Phase I east parking area for the New Day Use was completed.
- Phase II west parking area and boardwalks to be bid summer 2012.
- Completed Survey of north-south park boundary line from SR 52 to Old Post Road.

Other

- Continued participation in Pasco County Eco Festival, Keep Pasco Beautiful (Coastal Clean up).
- Co-hosted paddle events with Pasco County Parks & Recreation.

Unit Name:		Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park			
Acres:	3,999.32	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002

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**

- Currently removing exotic plants in pine plantation scheduled for restoration.
- Established feral animal removal program.

Visitor Services

- Phase II on the Springs Interpretive Trail (installation of plant ID panels along the trail and Olsen Sink overlook).

Other

- Park ranked number 16th in America, by "Coca-Cola's Live Positively - Vote for your Favorite Park" campaign (383,001 votes).

Unit Name:		Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park			
Acres:	356.14	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2012

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.

Accomplishments:**Resource Management**

- Continued exotic plants removal.

Visitor Services

- Held annual special event.
- Replaced interpretive signs.

Unit Name:		Ybor City Museum State Park			
Acres:	0.97	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2012

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**

- Conversion of non-historic non-native vegetation to native
- Continue to provide cyclical maintenance to historic buildings.

Visitor Services

- Worked with CSO to establish new exhibits and special event programming (Architecture Hop)

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

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:**Resource Management**

- Development of a "documenting species" portfolio for future management planning

Visitor Services

- Developed plan for interpretive trail with interpretive panels and picnic area

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

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**

- Prepped fire lines and burned Zones 1, 9 and 10 cooperatively with partners
- Fenced and gated sections of the park boundary.
- Gyro-Trac used to clear overgrown boundary segments.
- Received a grant for shoreline restoration, currently working with grantee on installation.

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

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.

State Greenways and Trails

Unit Name:		Blackwater Heritage State Trail			
Acres:	96.48	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2001

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

- Working to maintain an exotic plant species control program.
- Conducted numerous tree plantings, funded by volunteer organizations, to replace trees lost in storms and to revegetate clearings resulting from exotic plant removal.
- Removing brush using mechanical methods rather than prescribed fire, to protect the safety of adjacent residents and property along the narrow corridor.

New Development

- Constructed new parking area and playground.
- Acquired approximately picnic area and amphitheater to expand visitor center area.
- Currently replacing all old fencing with new split rail mortise fencing.
- Constructed storage building with security fenced yard for trail maintenance equipment.
- Installed water fountain and horse watering trough at the equestrian parking area.
- Vault-style toilets added to the trail.

Other:

- Completing the update of the trail management plan.

Unit Name:		Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail			
Acres:	188.93	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	N/A

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.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management

Received FWCC exotic plant removal grant.

New Development

Lower Sugar Loaf bridge retro fit (MM 15)
Bow Channel bridge retro fit (MM 20)

Ram Rod key to Big Pine Key trail segment (MM 26.2 to MM 30.5)
 Ohio Bahia Honda bridge retro fit (MM 38.5)
 Missouri Ohio bridge retro fit (MM 39)
 Little Duck Missouri bridge retro fit (MM 39.5)
 City of Marathon Safety Improvements (MM 47 to 54)
 Grassy Key trail Segment (MM 60.5 to 62)
 Channel 5 to Tollgate (MM 70.8 to 73.6)

Unit Name:		General James A. Van Fleet State Trail			
Acres:	422.2	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	2012

Description:

The General James A. Van Fleet State Trail is a paved multi-use trail managed by the Florida Park Service. This rail-trail is one of Florida’s most rural. It runs through the Green Swamp (an Area of Critical State Concern) which is the headwaters for some of Florida’s most canoed rivers including the Withlacoochee (South), Hillsborough, and Peace. Vistas along the trail include pasturelands, swamp lakes, floodplain forests, pine flatwoods and numerous swamp areas. 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:

Visitor Services

- Increased trail access and improved visitor safety by replacement of Bridge 9.
- Funded and oversaw a massive tree limb trimming project which widened the trail corridor.
- Continued to maintain trail surface and sides and effect repairs as needed.

Unit Name:		Ichetucknee Trace			
Acres:	422.2	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/10/2005

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:		Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway			
Acres:	70,564	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/15/2007

Description:

The Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway (CFG) is an approximately one mile wide 70,000 acre linear 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 is comprised of extremely diverse upland and wetland ecosystems as it traverses more than 2/3 of peninsular North Central Florida and ecologically links to approximately a dozen other major public land units including a national forest, state parks, state forests, state wildlife management areas and water management district lands, totaling more than 500,000 acres.

The CFG provides an array of outdoor recreational opportunities including approximately 250 total miles of hiking, biking and equestrian and multi-use trails, several overnight camping facilities, paddling and boating routes along the Ocklawaha and Withlacoochee Rivers, fishing along the Gulf coast and Lake Rousseau, Rodman Reservoir and segments of the former barge canal project. There are also 35,000+ acres in public use hunting areas in partnership with the FFWCC, recreational ball field complexes, ADA accessible playgrounds, and other amenities developed and managed through dozens of partnerships with numerous government agencies and private support and interest groups.

Accomplishments:**Resource Management**

- Completed 237 acre scrub restoration project.
- Conducted Rodman reservoir drawdown.
- Fire line Maintenance/Expansion/Widening.

Visitor Services

- Updating Websites/Brochures as part of merger w/ State Parks.
- Black Bear Scenic Byway Coordination.
- Special Event Support and Coordination.
- Visitation of 1.3 million visitors.
- Public speaking engagements & presentations.
- Volunteer services management.

Capital Improvements

- Withlacoochee Bay Trail Phase III
- Shangri La Campground

Other

- Aquatic species connectivity maintenance via Buckman Lock.
- US 19/CFBC Bridge construction coordination w/ FDOT and contractors.
- Navigation Aids Management/Maintenance for approximately 25 miles of navigable waterways (Rodman/Ocklawaha, Rousseau/Withlacoochee).
- Work w/thousands of neighbors – trees, fire lines, encroachments, dumping etc.
- DRP Management Boundaries/Zones and GIS Database development.
- Park Protection Plan Development.
- Major Transportation Project Planning Coordination w/ FDOT, local governments and private interests.
- Response and coordination w/ Law Enforcement and Emergency Services for accidents, incidents and wildfires.
- Coordination w/ DACS/Florida Horse Park.
- Land Administration coordination w/ Office of Park Planning and the Division of State Lands.

Unit Name:		Nature Coast State Trail			
Acres:	473.96	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	03/25/1999

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			
Acres:	613.01	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	03/25/1999

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 Trail*			
Acres:	39.24	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	N/A

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 DRP, but is located on property owned by the Florida Department of Transportation.*

Accomplishments:

Other

- Constructed additional parking, two security posts & paved trail.
- Installed new iron gates with numerous boulders for traffic control.

Unit Name:		Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail			
Acres:	162.76	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	9/5/2003

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 ongoing.
- Staff has a native wildflower program underway.
- Dozens of native trees have been planted along the trail.

Visitor Services

- Wakulla station trailhead has seen a ten-fold increase of vehicles parking to access the trail.
- Two new picnic pavilions were constructed.

Capital Improvements

- Trail resurfacing and widen now underway
- Wakulla Station Trailhead construction: Restrooms, equestrian parking, maintenance. shop.
- St. Marks River Trailhead construction: Parking, river walk, 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:		Withlacoochee State Trail			
Acres:	759.73	Managing Agency:	DRP	Current Management Plan Approved:	02/07/2003

Description:

At 46 miles in length, the Withlacoochee 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 Withlacoochee State Forest, the Withlacoochee River (South) Canoe Trail, and Fort Cooper State Park. The Withlacoochee Trail will eventually join many other trails in the region, becoming part of the envisioned Central Florida Loop.

Office of Coastal & Aquatic Managed Areas Unit Narratives



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

2012 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.

- CAMA staff were heavily involved in collecting baseline data after the 2010 Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, while still maintaining critical program functions.
- Hydrologic restoration of 366 acres has been identified with 320 acres of restoration either currently underway or completed.
- 17,317 acres of CAMA's 56,938 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 71 imperiled species monitoring protocols have been developed and are being implemented.
- Average visitor usage per day increased from 1,773 in 2010-11 to 1,858 in 2011-12, with the Apalachicola NERR showing an increase of close to 40% between the two years following the opening of the new facility.
- Several fixed capital outlay projects have been completed including a new environmental learning center and office complex at Apalachicola NERR and a new non-motorized paddle craft park at Rookery Bay NERR (using the Division of State Lands fixed capital outlay funds).
- 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 \$32.1 million, sales tax revenues of \$2.2 million and 641 jobs.

Unit Name:		Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve / St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve			
Acres:	11,950	Managing Agency:	CAMA	Current Management Plan Approved:	Dec. 1998 & Aug. 1997*

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.

**The management of these two units is integrated under one management staff but retains two separate management plans. The ANERR plan was approved in December 1998, while the SJBSBP was approved in August 1997.*

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.
- Restored natural water flow in much of the SJBSBP by leveling two miles of raised roads and replacing road crossings and almost all culverts with rock crossings, making all major roads within SJBSBP all-weather passable.
- Restored salt marsh and interior wetland by filling a large mosquito ditch within SJBSBP. Filling the ditch restores wetland function and prevents saltwater from moving into freshwater wetlands far into SJBSBP.
- Treated the exotic plant, Chinese tallow, invasion within the SJBSBP, placing it in maintenance mode and resulting in less than 100 trees being treated each year.
- ANERR developed plans for a nature trail at the new facility. Interpretive signage is currently being developed and construction of the trail will begin in the fall of 2012.

Capital Improvements:

- ANERR's new office complex and environmental learning center in Apalachicola was constructed and opened in the fall of 2010.
- The SJBSBP Visitor Center underwent huge renovations to complete handicapped access areas, room renovations, native landscaping and parking lot repairs as well as the construction of an observation tower overlooking beautiful St. Joseph Bay. In addition, construction of a shop facility was completed and fire equipment upgrades secured.

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 have been drafted, publicly reviewed and are awaiting approval by the Acquisition and Restoration Council, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (ANERR plan) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (ANERR plan).

Unit Name:		Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve			
Acres:	3,592	Managing Agency:	CAMA	Current Management Plan Approved:	April 2009

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 over 73,000 acres including two state aquatic preserves, extensive submerged lands of the Guana, Tolomato, and Matanzas rivers, and 3,592 acres of CAMA managed uplands.

Accomplishments:

Resource Management:

- A new fire specialist joined the resource management team in 2011 who is overseeing the prescribed fire program and has recently earned the Florida Burn Boss certification. The resource management team completed several aspects of the fire program: forty-two acres of coastal strand were mechanically mowed, several of the critical fire breaks were taken down to bare soil, and forty-five acres of fresh water marsh were successfully burned.
- Restoration of the fifty-eight acre fresh water marsh has been progressing. This year's prescribed fire and removal of encroaching pines have allowed the native pioneer species to return. With the addition of summer rains, the low-water crossing proved to be productive at returning hydrological functions to both sides of the marsh. All of these factors add to the productivity and success of the freshwater marsh restoration.
- 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. The GTMNERR Invasive Species Task Force continues its cooperative effort with partners to identify eradicate and monitor Cat 1 and 2 invasive plant species within the Research Reserve's 220,000 acre watershed. Partners include local county, state and federal agencies, private property owners, homeowners associations, business and transportation corporations. The task force continues to monitor the more than 80 sites it has conducted prior treatments on for various invasive plant species, including Brazilian pepper, Chinese tallow, giant reed, air potato. GTMNERR volunteer hog trappers and GTMNERR Resource Management staff have removed 180 feral hogs from the Research Reserve's managed uplands between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2012.

Visitor Services:

- GTMNERR has established an exhibit of a selection of ceramics from the Evenden-Williams collection, an assortment of artifacts gathered on the Reserve's property in the 1950s. William Evendens donated the materials to the State of Florida's Bureau of Archaeological Research collections with the hope that the pieces would be displayed at the Reserve. This collection spans the 5000 years of human occupation on

the Guana Peninsula. GTMNERR holds nine large vessel fragments and just under 100 sherds of various sizes. The ceramics are used for educational purposes at the Reserve including two exhibit hall displays and several outreach panels.

From 2010-2012 GTMNERR has offered

- ✓ 202 school programs to 9,282 k-12 students
- ✓ 115 education programs to 11,483 members of the general public
- ✓ 42 coastal training programs to 1,109 coastal decision makers
- ✓ Each year 314 volunteers have contributed an average of 8,688 volunteers hours to GTMNERR programs and operations support

Capital Improvements:

- GTM Environmental Education Center has undergone improvements to include new roofing, new HVAC system, replaced and repainted the exterior of the Education Center and repairs have been made to middle and north beach boardwalks.

Unit Name:		Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve			
Acres:	3,592	Managing Agency:	CAMA	Current Management Plan Approved:	February 2012

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:

- From July of 2010 to January of 2011 RBNERR staff were engaged in numerous efforts as related to the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill while still maintaining critical Reserve programs.
- A grant for \$60,000 was used to compile a highly detailed GIS habitat map of the Reserve. The map, with its related GIS layers, is utilized to inform all resource management activities in the Reserve.
- A partnership community service project with a local Eagle Scout, removed and replaced all existing signs on the Rookery Bay kayaking trail. Efforts included updating the permit, as well as, new signage updating the old one-sided signs to posts with signs on both sides of the posts so that kayakers can safely navigate the trail going both ways on the loop.
- The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission’s Bureau of Invasive Plant Management awarded RBNERR \$70,000 in 2011 to aid in the removal of invasive exotics on RBNERR uplands.
- Hydrology was restored to a two acre area of dead mangroves located directly adjacent to the Isles of Capri Paddle Craft Park and another one acre area of historic mangrove habitat was also restored.
- A Team OCEAN coordinator was hired with \$25,000 in grant funds designed to support the continuation of the program. Due to the coordinator’s efforts, the program is growing.

- A partnership has been formed with the non-profit Coastal Resources Group, Inc regarding the restoration of 263 acres of mangroves, known as the Fruitfarm Creek Project. Grant and local funds are being used to conduct the restoration as well as RBNERR staff donating time.
 - A week-long training workshop on Mangrove Biology and Mangrove Restoration was developed as a key component of the Fruitfarm Creek Project and was attended by 50 people including many regulatory staff.
- A comprehensive survey of all known historic sites, as well as, some new sites located in the northern portion of the Reserve was completed with funding from a Division of Historical Resources grant. In addition, the grant supported the creation of a new Cultural Resource database for RBNERR. To our knowledge this is the first GIS database of this kind in Florida to be developed for the management of cultural resources for an area as large as RBNERR.
- RBNERR staff have partnered with NOAA and all the Gulf of Mexico NERRS in the development of a system-wide Disaster Response Plan template that will be used to complete a detailed comprehensive plan specifically for RBNERR.
- RBNERR demonstrated regional leadership in protected area planning by engaging stakeholders in inclusive planning processes that resulted in the development of a draft management plan and special area management plan for Keewaydin Island.
- Staff partnered with the Florida Public Archaeology Network to complete a comprehensive set of ground penetrating radar data resulting in the best data ever gathered regarding the burials (numbers and locations) in both the historic Kirkland cemetery and the Bolger Homestead cemetery. The project included on-site training and experience for Florida archaeological students and local volunteers.
- A comprehensive Gopher Tortoise Management Plan was developed for the entire Reserve and all known areas inhabited by gopher tortoises and their related burrows have been newly mapped and other previously known areas were remapped, assessed, and updated.
- RBNERR staff have been engaged in the Picayune Strand Restoration Project regarding identification of sensitive species and related habitat, identification of hydrological needs for restoration of sheet flow as well as assessment and planning strategies to address rufugia concerns for manatee in the Port of the Isles water basin.
- A partnership with the Trust for Public Lands resulted in the successful acquisition of a four acre parcel of land, crucial for the protection and management of natural resources, located near the south tip of Keewaydin Island, Florida's largest unbridged barrier island.

Visitor Services:

- Estuary Explorers (4th grade)-Teacher training and field trips.
- LIFE field trip (7th grade)- Learning in Florida's Environment (LIFE) program.
- Boat based field trips- High school and college marine science students.
- Developed a new art gallery partnership with the United Arts Council of Collier County.
- Programs with the new "Mobile Touch Tank" were developed and expanded.
- Festivals and special events included: Summer Kids Free Friday programs, National Estuary Day (September), SW FL Nature Festival (January), Dive Into Oceans Day (April) and Girls Science Day (April).

Capital Improvements:

- Half mile ADA accessible nature trail and boardwalk out to Henderson Creek.
- One mile primitive trail extension off ADA accessible trail.
- Floating dock extension at Goodland Field Station with capacity for three boats.

- \$1,000,000 funding was acquired and utilized to build a new non-motorized vessel public-access site (Isles of Capri Paddle Craft Park) that was finished in February of 2012 and opened to the public in March 2012. The park with launch ramp, parking area, picnic pavilions and restroom facilities is leased to Collier County to manage.
- The new fire equipment storage building (Martin Building) is nearing completion.
- Renovations at Goodland Field Station (new shed, roof and drainfield).
- Renovations at Shell Island Road facilities (classroom remodel at lab building, new automatic security gate, new hot water tank at dormitory, new graveled parking surface).
- Renovations at Education Center and administration buildings (new flooring and interior painting, new air-conditioning refrigeration lines,

Additional Accomplishments:

An update to the management plan has been drafted, publicly reviewed and approval by the Acquisition and Restoration Council. The plan is awaiting approval by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Estuarine Reserves Division has reviewed the RBNERR plan, noticed it to the public for comment in the Federal Register and is awaiting any last public comments in preparation of final NOAA approval.

Florida Forest Service Unit Narratives



Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Florida Forest Service

2012 L.M.U.A.C. Biennial Report Executive Summary

The Florida Forest Service (FFS) has been in existence since the 1920s. FFS'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 1,058,784 acres. The FFS's expertise in prescribed burning, silvicultural management, and resource-based recreation has prepared the agency to assume management responsibilities for newly acquired properties. FFS 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 Florida Forest Service has achieved during this two year reporting period.

- The FFS manages 35 state forests that are comprised of approximately 1,058,784 acres of diverse natural lands.
- Of the 1,058,784 acres managed by FFS, approximately 719,904 acres are maintained with prescribed fire. During this reporting period the FFS prescribe burned state wide approximately 257,531 acres or approximately 36% of the fire maintained natural communities.
- 96% of the state forest acres are open to hunting.
- The FFS has identified approximately 381,242 managed upland acres that are in need of environmental restoration. During this reporting period the FFS has conducted restoration activities on approximately 36,209 acres.
- The average daily use of the state forests increased 14.6% during the reporting period. FFS staff conducted 291 interpretive, informational or educational programs.
- Approximately 44,525 acres of forestland has been impacted by invasive exotic plants state wide. FFS staff has treated approximately 15,734 acres.
- Within the 35 state forests, FFS staff maintained 1,025 facilities, 5,585 miles of road, and 2,654 miles of recreational trails.
- FFS staff monitors 113 cultural or historical sites.
- 800 imperiled species have been identified statewide. FFS has developed monitoring protocols for 168 of these species, and implemented 163 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			
Acres:	12,262.30	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/10/2008

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 FFS 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 FFS'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.

The FFS manages BSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. New parking lots were installed on East Boundary Road (Ates Creek) and Hunt Shack Road (Satsuma). Ten one-acre food plots were installed on the Ates Creek Tract, funded by NWTF and FWC. The clearing/mowing of the plots was contracted out to FWC, who disked, fertilized, limed and seeded the plots. Three miles of roads were rebuilt, 14 miles graded and 8 culverts were installed. During the same time period, 2.05 acres of natal grass, 1.1 acre of Chinese Tallow, 7.1 acres of Japanese Climbing fern, 2 acres of purple sesbania were treated.

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, prescribed burning has been limited due to dry conditions, but 273 acres were prescribe burned. Two timber sales were conducted, with a total of 16,081 tons harvested on 388 acres. Forest inventory was conducted on 2,154 acres, and 109 acres were reforested.

40 acres of mesic flatwoods and 15 acres of sandhill were prepped and planted with native seed collected from Jennings State Forest as part of a groundcover restoration project. A survey was conducted for Etoniah Rosemary due to the forest's close proximity to Etoniah Creek State Forest, none was found. Florida Natural Areas Inventory was contracted to conduct gopher tortoise surveys in sandhill habitat, with 408 active burrows estimated to be on BSF. 17 acres of sandhill were treated with Velpar L to improve gopher tortoise habitat and improve groundcover conditions. A Florida mouse survey was also conducted on BSF by FWC and FFS biologists. Six mice were trapped over 4 days of trapping in sandhill habitat.

Unit Name:		Big Shoals State Forest			
Acres:	1,629.00	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	3/21/2005

Narrative:

The Big Shoals State Forest (BSSF) comprises 1,673 acres of the 3,919 acre Big Shoals Public Lands (BSPL). The BSPL is managed jointly by the FFS, 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 FFS’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 FFS 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 FFS’s Trailwalker and Trailrotter 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.

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. During the last two years, forest inventory was conducted on 200 acres, and 157 acres were prescribe burned. Assistance with timber salvage sale was provided to Big Shoals State Park. Site prep via aerial herbicide was conducted on 55 acres and 55 acres of longleaf pine were handplanted. Seedling survival checks were conducted on 55 acres.

Unit Name:		Blackwater River State Forest			
Acres:	210,423.00	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/19/2000

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 210,423.00 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 FFS'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.

The FFS 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. 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 North American Butterfly Association conducts a yearly butterfly count in BRSF which is peer-reviewed and published.

The timber management practices on BRSF are important in the restoration and maintenance of forest ecosystems and provide a variety of benefits to Floridians. During the last two years, 45,197 acres of forest were inventoried and 2,380 acres of sand pine and slash pine were converted to longleaf pine. The prescribed burn program has burned approximately 105,447 acres and 2,989 acres of exotic plant species were treated. To help reduce erosion into Blackwater River, 26,000 tons of #4 granite was placed on forest roads. BRSF has a history of oil well development going back over thirty years, but there are no currently operating wells. In 2011, seismic exploration for gas and oil was begun on the northern portion of the forest, and there is potential for income from oil and gas development. In 2010-2011, 73,958 tons of biomass was sold for \$194,568, and a demonstration sale of lighter wood produced \$4,299 in revenues from 300 acres.

Unit Name:		Carl Duval Moore State Forest & Park			
Acres:	334.88	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/25/2010

Narrative:

Carl Duval Moore State Forest & Park (CDMSFP) is comprised of approximately 335 acres of forests and lakes in Putnam County. The FFS (FFS) 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 FFS 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 FFS’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 FFS manages the forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. In 2010, 29 acres were acquired on the northern end of the South Tract. A federal ARRA grant was received in 2010, for the eradication of the existing population of Chinese tallow (*Sapium sebiferum*), Mimosa (*Albizzia julibrissin*), and Air Potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*).

Unit Name:		Cary State Forest			
Acres:	13,385.19	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/28/2012

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. The remaining 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. St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) owns a 50% undivided interest of 2,168 acres of the Thomas Creek Tract. Natural communities include mesic and wet flatwoods, basin

swamp, sandhill, bottomland and floodplain forest, dome swamp, baygall, and depression marsh. 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.

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 FFS’s progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the CSF since the June 2012 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.

In the last two years, 545 acres were prescribed burned. A two-year drought and mild winter in 2011/2012 severely reduced the total number of available safe burn days within prDescription and created an additional stress on the timber resource. These climatic challenges to prescribed burning, in addition to the usual challenges, prevented Cary staff from reaching the short-term annual burn target of 1,800 acres. A management authority swap with the SJRWMD resulted in a net gain of 235 acres to the Thomas Creek Tract. 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. CSF hosted a 75th Anniversary Celebration of Florida’s State Forests Event, 17 Environmental and Fire Prevention Education programs were conducted, and 6 additional volunteers were recruited.

Since 2010, staff has graded 12.8 miles of forest road, rebuilt 5.3 miles of road, constructed 0.1 miles of road, installed 6 culverts, and maintained 25.2 miles of CSF boundary were. 2 timber sales thinned 473 acres, 24,235 tons generated \$433,988 in revenue, and 155 acres were reforested with longleaf pine. Timber inventory was conducted on 3,128 acres.

55 acres were mowed for Timber stand improvement and wildlife habitat enhancement. A 12 acre non-commercial fuelwood cutting area established and opened to the public by permit. Two endangered and one rare plant and animal species are documented on CSF. 13 threatened, endangered and rare plant species have potentially been located and are in the process of being confirmed and documented. Recent efforts have treated 3.51 acres of primarily Chinese tallow, Japanese climbing fern and torpedo grass.

Unit Name:		Charles H. Bronson State Forest			
Acres:	10,945.04	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/10/2010

Narrative:

The Charles H. Bronson State Forest (CHBSF) is comprised of approximately 10,945 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 is 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. The FFS's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the CHBSF since the December 2012 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 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 FFS manages CHBSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. During the last two years, sensitive resources were monitored and GPS recorded (93 Pine lilies (*Lilium catesbaei*) and all nine of the archaeological sites). During this planning period, monitoring protocols will be developed for imperiled species on CHBSF. The Turkey Creek Tract Wetlands Restoration Project, consisting of 2,862 acres, was completed by Natural Resource Conservation Service, St. Johns River Water Management District and private contractor CH2M HILL. Ecological improvements will include wetland restoration, floodwater attenuation, water quality improvements, and enhancement of wildlife habitat. This restoration plan includes removal of culverts, dikes, and non-native vegetation; installation of ditch plugs; and breaches in dikes.

In that same time period, 375 acres were prescribe burned, but dry conditions and area wildfire response has had an impact on prescribed burning. 4.5 acres have been treated for exotic plants and 293 hogs have been trapped and removed from the Forest. Currently there are three cattle leases on the CHBSF; two FFS cattle leases on the Joshua Creek Tract, and one SJRWMD cattle lease on the Turkey Creek and Clonts Tract. Recreational activities on CHBSF include hiking, horseback riding, bird watching, and hunting. Hunting is allowed on the Bronson Wildlife Management Area (Joshua Creek, Clonts, and Turkey Creek Tracts). The FFS installed 19.8 miles of horse trail, connecting CHBSF to the Little Big Econ State Forest and two other public lands (Chuluota Wilderness Area and Orlando Wetlands Park). The Florida Trail Association installed 19 miles of hiking trail, connecting CHBSF to the Little Big Econ State Forest and three other public lands (Chuluota Wilderness Area, Orlando Wetlands Park and Seminole Ranch Conservation Area).

Unit Name:		Cottage Hill State Forest			
Acres:	31.25	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/5/2010

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 FFS’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. In the past two years, ten acres were prescribed burned. 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			
Acres:	379.80	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/30/2002

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 120 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 FFS 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 FFS’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			
Acres:	8,875.05	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/2/2004

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. ECSF is named after Etonia Creek, a stream which travels 2.5 miles through the eastern portion of the forest. Several streams are found in ECSF, including Etonia Creek, Rice Creek and Falling Branch. 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 FFS’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 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. In 2010, 24 acres were single drum chopped for Florida scrub jay habitat improvement. A Florida Mouse genetic survey was conducted in collaboration with UF. Annual surveys of Etonia rosemary have continued.

The FFS manages ECSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Recreational activities on ECSF include hiking, fishing, horesback 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. During the past two years, ECSF was a stop on the Florida Wildlife Corridor expedition, and a State Forest Awareness Event was conducted with a local Boy Scout Troop. Four acres were acquired in the Interlachen Lake Estates, Unit 28, and along Etoniah Creek, bordering Holloway Road. 109 acres were also acquired on the SW corner of the Manning Tract.

Accomplishments for the past two years include 35 acres of timber marked for thinning for the 2012-13 fiscal year. A Sand pine (*Pinus clausa*) Christmas tree sale was conducted. 14.4 miles of boundary line were marked/maintained. In FY 2010-2011, 572 acres were prescribe burned. A federal ARRA grant was received in 2010, for the eradication of the existing population of Cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica*), Chinese tallow (*Sapium sebiferum*) and Mimosa (*Albizzia julibrissin*).

Unit Name:		Four Creeks State Forest			
Acres:	10,958.88	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	3/4/2010

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 and 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 FFS'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 1,017 acres of timber stands over the past two years. Timber management practices on FCSF are important in the restoration and maintenance of forest ecosystems and provide a variety of socioeconomic benefits to Floridians. Over the past two years, FFS staff inventoried 1,868 acres of forest, and utilized broadcast chemical site prep for 131 acres of reforestation. 1,272 acres were thinned with a total harvest of 76,880 tons, for a total revenue generation of \$1,199,228.60.

The FFS manages the Forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Hunting has proven to be a popular activity on FCSF. In partnership with NWTF, a network of food plots has been installed on the north side of FCSF to improve turkey habitat. Approximately 9 plots have been installed or restored. Since 2010, one parking lot was installed, four miles of primary road have been rebuilt/

repaired to improve public access year round, 28 miles of boundary have been harrowed and/or reposted and seven culverts have been installed or repaired to improve sheet flow across roads.

The FCSF staff has been proactive in the treatment of invasive plants including Japanese climbing fern and tropical soda apple. Utilizing a grant through FWC, 96 acres of Chinese Tallow were treated, both basal bark application and a broadcast operation at approximately \$24,000.

Unit Name:		Goethe State Forest			
Acres:	53,587.02	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/21/2000

Narrative:

The Goethe State Forest (GSF) is comprised of over 53,000 acres of forests, ponds and streams. 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 mesic 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 and Watermelon Pond WEA), 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 FFS'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.

Each October GSF hosts a Forest Awareness/breast cancer benefit Ride at the Tidewater Trailhead. In 2010, a 1,378-acre Hiers Conservation Easement was obtained, a picnic pavilion was constructed at the Tidewater Trailhead, and the Watermelon Pond Trailhead was completed. In the summer of 2011, several unprecedented wildfires burned a total of 5,500 acres. 1,600 acres were salvaged bringing in \$1,675,000 of revenue. In October 2011, Goethe hosted a "Getting to Know Goethe" event as part of the State Forests' 75th anniversary celebration. Starting in the 2010-2011 hunting season, hunting is now available on the part of Watermelon Pond along CR 337, as part of the Watermelon Pond Wildlife and Environmental Area (WEA). The Bailey Trailhead located east of Bronson on CR 355 was completed in 2012. 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. The RCW population has been increased to 75 active clusters (60 families).

Unit Name:		Holopaw State Forest			
Acres:	58.0	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	5/11/2010

Narrative:

Holopaw State Forest (HSF) is a 58 acre tract located in Osceola County. It was acquired in 1961 and is designated as a multiple-use management area by the FFS. 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 FFS 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 FFS'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 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 FFS 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			
Acres:	4,466.09	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/10/2011

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. 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. The FFS's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the ILSF since the February 2011 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 FFS 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. 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. A hiking trail is being established on the forest. In addition, two miles of new fencing has been installed on ILSF, and 180 acres of pine timber were marked for thinning in a 60 year fire suppressed flatwoods. The prescribed fire program on ILSF will enhance the habitat of native fauna and flora. In the last two years, staff has burned 900 acres, with 90% of intact communities receiving fire since acquisition of the property.

Unit Name:		Jennings State Forest			
Acres:	24,033.12	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/12/2007

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. Natural communities found on JSF include sandhill, slope forest, flatwoods, seepage slope, dome swamp, blackwater stream, and seepage stream. 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. JSF 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 FFS'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.

Accomplishments for the past two years include 3,278 acres of prescribed burning, 415 acres of oak reduction projects, 4,896 forest acres were inventoried, and 510 acres received a timber harvest. A 40 acre groundcover/wiregrass restoration project funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) was completed, utilizing native seed harvested from healthy sandhills and mesic flatwoods on JSF. The JSF Sandhill Ranking Project completed, evaluating the need for restoration on all sandhills throughout JSF. 62 acres of sandhill were reforested and 70% of Sand Pine reduction project in sandhill off of Long Branch Cemetery Road was completed. 1,306 acres of new property added, 95 miles of road graded, 4 miles of road rebuilt, and 15 miles of boundary line maintained.

Numerous surveys have been conducted since 2010 for the following: summer breeding amphibians, Bachman's Sparrow and Brown-headed nuthatch survey, rare plants, Florida mouse survey, and finally, in conjunction with Tall Timbers and FWC, annual fall quail covey counts. JSF staff has been proactive in the treatment of invasive plants including torpedo grass, cogon grass, Chinese tallow, climbing fern, Mimosa and Japanese climbing. In addition, the Trippin Eagle Wildfire burned 439 acres of JSF. A hydrological evaluation was completed on the effects of fire suppression activities for Trippin Eagle Wildfire. TECO installed an 8.5 mile gas pipeline corridor on JSF and the Live Oak Lane Fencing Project was completed.

The FFS 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. Since 2010, 45 educational programs performed, the Longbranch Recreation Area completed, and the North Fork Recreation Area creekside restoration was completed.

Unit Name:		John M. Bethea State Forest			
Acres:	37,735.24	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/2/2004

Narrative:

The John M. Bethea State Forest (JMBSF) is comprised of 37,735 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 FFS’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 FFS manages JMBSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. The following rare plants exist on the JMBSF: southern milkweek, 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 prescribe burning of 3,330 acres, which included one cooperative burn with USFS. FFS staff assisted with counter fire operations along the JMBSF boundary to control spread of the Honey Prairie Fire, as well as with counter fire operations (832 acres burned on JMBSF) to help contain the County Line Fire. Timber harvest was completed on 253 acres, marked 13 miles of JSF boundary line, and conducted forest inventory on 7,526 acres. JSF staff established 30 acres of permanent openings with funding assistance from National Wild Turkey Federation.

In the past two years, 289 acres were site prepped via tandem drum chopping, 289 acres of longleaf pine were machine planted, TSI (herbicide release) was conducted on 289 acres of longleaf pine. Seedling survival checks were completed on 558 acres, 15 acres were sprayed with herbicide to control Rattlebox and 3 acres Japanese climbing fern, and mechanical brush reduction (mowing) was completed on 113 acres of planted pines.

Unit Name:		Lake George State Forest			
Acres:	21,175.94	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/15/2004

Narrative:

Lake George State Forest (LGSF) is comprised of approximately 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 FFS'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 4,799 acres, approximately forty-one miles of fire lines were rehabilitated, and 241 acres were marked to facilitate timber sales. A total of 4,032 acres of prescribed burning was accomplished for fuel reduction, ground cover restoration, and wildlife habitat improvement with approximately 3,633 acres by aerial ignition and 399 acres by ground ignition. Five acres of containerized longleaf pine were planted by FFS personnel on 5 acres located on the Dexter Mary Farms Tract. Seventeen miles of boundary was marked, and two miles of perimeter firebreak were maintained. Herbicide treatment was applied on over 35 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. 8,314 day use visits were reported utilizing the new statewide visitor count methodology and there were 337 paid camping visits. Portions of Bluffton Road and Price Road were stabilized by capping with road base material. Routine road maintenance consisted of 97 miles of road grading and 171 miles of road mowing.

Unit Name:		Lake Talquin State Forest			
Acres:	19,340.47	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/24/2011

Narrative:

Lake Talquin State Forest (LTSF) is comprised of 19,340 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 FFS 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 FFS’s progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the LTSF since the February 2011 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 FFS 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.

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, whitetailed 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. Since FY 2010-2011, 6,600 acres have been prescribed burned.

Restoration began in May 2012 on 150 acres of upland pine forest, utilizing \$40,000 in offset mitigation funds from the Florida Department of Corrections (DOC). In the last two years, 40 acres of wetlands were restored with offset mitigation funds from the DOC’s off-site project, with zero cost to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS).

Unit Name:		Lake Wales Ridge State Forest			
Acres:	26,579.49	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/8/2006

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 26,579 acre State Forest is part of the largest undeveloped piece of land on the Lake Wales Ridge. 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.

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 FFS'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.

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. Multiple sandhill restoration projects are ongoing on the Forest. Accomplishments include a continuation of the sandhill restoration/monitoring project on the Arbuckle Tract. Sandhill restoration continued on the Walk-in-the-Water Tract. The Arbuckle Tract had two wildfires, with 125 acres burned in 2010-2011, and 150 acres burned in 2011-2012. Sand pine Christmas tree sales continued. Photo monitoring was completed, with 64 total points visited on all tracts. Annual scrub-jay census and habitat monitoring. Work has continued on the exotics eradication program, state forest boundary line maintenance was conducted on the Arbuckle Tract, work continued on the horse trailer parking/camping area on Arbuckle Tract, and interior service roads on Arbuckle, WIW, Hesperides and Prairie tracts were mowed. Total citrus tree counts were conducted from October 2010 to January 2011 and finished in February 2011. A 72" culvert with control structure was replaced after the old control structure rusted through and began eroding away the dyke. A grant was obtained from DACS Agricultural Water Policy to help pay for the repair.

In the past two years, volunteers provided over 3000 hours on the forest. Several Wounded Warrior Hunts for hogs, quail and turkey have been held on LWRSF. The old Reedy Creek Walking Bridge was replaced due to damage from hurricanes in 2004, and completed in April 2011. The 5th Annual Ridge Run was held in October 2010, and 140 students from 13 different schools in the surrounding area participated in the 5K cross country race.

Unit Name:		Little Big Econ State Forest			
Acres:	10,236.38	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	9/2/2010

Narrative:

The Little Big Econ State Forest (LBESF) is comprised of 10,236 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 FFS's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the LBESF since the September 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.

In the past two years, drought and wildfire response had a negative impact on prescribed burning goals. 578 acres were prescribe burned during that time period. A proposed pine straw sale area was inventoried for active gopher tortoise burrows within the sale area. During this planning period, monitoring protocols will be developed for imperiled species on LBESF. Some of the invasive exotic plant species that have been identified on LBESF include Japanese Climbing Fern, Old World Climbing Fern, Cogan Grass, Tropical Soda Apple, Chinese Tallow, Air potato, Wild Taro, Caesar Weed, Camphor Tree, Sword Fern, Lantana, Rattle Box, Coral Ardisia, Brazilian Pepper. Since 2010, 64.5 acres of invasive exotics have been treated and 327 wild hogs have been trapped and removed. Eleven archaeological sites were monitored during 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. FFS staff have installed 2.3 miles of horse trail that connects to the adjacent Charles H. Bronson State Forest. The Florida Trail Association installed 4.1 miles of hiking trail which also connects to the Charles H. Bronson State Forest.

Unit Name:		Matanzas State Forest			
Acres:	4,699.73	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/12/2007

Narrative:

Matanzas State Forest (MaSF) is comprised of approximately 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 FFS'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 MSF include the inventory of approximately 650 acres, conducted roller chopping on 40 acres for fuel reduction, and 131 acres were mowed. Timber sale inventory was conducted on 706 acres, and 389 acres were timber harvested. 120 acres were prescribed burned, 20 acres received a site preparation burn, and 2 miles of fireline were installed. Drought had a negative impact on prescribed burning goals in 2011-2012.

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. In the past two years, a trailhead parking area and kiosk have been installed, as well as an entry sign. Three new culverts were installed and 2.1 miles of road were capped. Approximately 9.85 acres of non-native exotic plants were treated, and 4.8 miles of MSF received boundary maintenance.

Unit Name:		Myakka State Forest			
Acres:	8,592.79	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/10/2010

Narrative:

The Myakka State Forest (MSF) is comprised of approximately 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 (AGCC) 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 FFS 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 FFS 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 FFS’s progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the MSF since the December 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 FFS manages the MSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Outdoor recreational activities available on the forest include hiking, camping, off-road biking, horseback riding, as well as small game hunting opportunities that include wild hog and a limited amount of fishing on the Myakka River. Hunting and fishing activities are regulated by FCW 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 found on MSF include gopher tortoise, Eastern indigo snake, bald eagle, Florida sandhill crane and wood stork. Florida scrub jays have not been found in the historic natural scrub communities on MSF, but have been identified in an area of treeless mesic flatwoods on the southern portion of the Winchester Tract, and are monitored annually by FFS personnel. Forest stands on MSF are mixed South Florida slash and longleaf pine. A complete timber inventory on MSF was completed in 2010. There is currently one apiary lease on MSF producing an annual income of \$600. Invasive exotic plant species have a low occurrence level on MSF and are mainly found in disturbed areas. They include cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrical*), Melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), air potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) and Old World Climbing Fern (*Lygodium Microphyllum*). Current (2010) estimates of these invasive species encompasses approximately 350 acres. Approximately 73 acres of melaleuca and 250 acres of cogon grass have been treated using grants from the Suncoast Upland Non-native Invasive Plant Council.

A State Forest Celebration was held in 2011 commemorating 75 years of State Forest in Florida with over 250 visitors to MSF that week-end. Additional rest stations/informational kiosk have been added to the trail system through the cooperation with of the Boy Scouts of America’s Eagle Scout Program.

Unit Name:		Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest			
Acres:	32,349.32	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/24/2002

Narrative:

The Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest (OSSF) is comprised of 32,349 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 FFS’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.

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. 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. Since 2010, there have been 16,900 visitors to OSSF. During that same time period, a south Florida slash pine cone collection area was installed.

Unit Name:		Picayune Strand State Forest			
Acres:	78,702.32	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/15/2008

Narrative:

The Picayune Strand State Forest (PSSF) is comprised of approximately 78,700 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 CARL 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 FFS’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. PSSF has an annual Picayune Strand State Forest Day. Since 2010 there have been 153,600 visitors to PSSF. During that same time period, construction of the Faka Union pump station has begun, and an agreement with Collier County was obtained for the maintenance of Sabal Palm Road, whereby the FFS supplies equipment and labor and Collier County supplies the material.

Unit Name:		Pine Log State Forest			
Acres:	7,129.02	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/28/2010

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 FFS’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 FFS’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 FFS returns 15 percent of the revenue obtained from timber harvests, recreation, and other income-producing services to Bay and Washington counties.

During the last two years day-use at PLSF has increased up to 150%, with a total of 8,983 users last year. The east side of PLSF was opened for public use, 203 acres of containerized longleaf were planted, 4 miles of forest roads were rebuilt, and 5 informational programs/tours were conducted. Prescribed burning acreage has decreased on PLSF due to unfavorable weather conditions.

Unit Name:		Point Washington State Forest			
Acres:	15,394.92	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/25/2002

Narrative:

Point Washington State Forest (PWSF) is comprised of approximately 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 FFS’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 FFS 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. During

the past two years there have been declining prescribed burn acreages due to unfavorable and compounding weather conditions. Portions of the Eastern Lake Trail system have been rerouted from sandy road beds to more suitable areas in the adjacent stands.

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 FFS'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			
Acres:	3,638.0	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/8/2001

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 FFS 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. 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.

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 FFS'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 846 acres of the forest inventoried, 346 acres prescribe burned, 6 miles of the main loop road were rebuilt or repaired, 1 culvert was repaired, and 820 acres of sandhill was

surveyed by FNAI for Gopher Tortoises. Approximately 5 acres was treated both years (total 10 acres) for Japanese climbing fern by St. Johns River WMD. FFS staff hosted a field tour of the forest for the St. Johns River Water Management Governing Board. The University of Florida completed study examining the population dynamics of the Frosted Elfin (*Callophrys irus*) population on RSSF (one of the oldest known populations and largest population in the state of Florida). FFS provided a special use permit for this extensive study and will receive important information including GIS data, scientific observations and possible management guidelines for enhancing this species habitat.

In addition, 16 acres of extremely degraded sandhill was treated with the herbicide Velpar L to improve Gopher Tortoise habitat. A rare plant survey was conducted in several areas of seepage slope. Purpose of survey was to verify there were still viable populations of purple honeycomb head (*Balduina atropurpurea*) and Hartwrightia (*Hartwrightia floridana*) located on the forest. Both species were found in several locations. In addition, several other rare plant species were documented; parrot pitcher plant (*Sarracenia psittacina*) and Longspike Tridens (*Tridens strictus*).

Unit Name:		Ross Prairie State Forest			
Acres:	3,526.66	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/11/2006

Narrative:

Ross Prairie State Forest (RPSF) is comprised of approximately 3,527 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 FFS (FFS) 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 FFS’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.

The FFS 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. During the past two years, 650 acres were prescribe burned. In addition, a pine straw harvesting contract was renewed in a 250 acre pine plantation on RPSF.

Recreational activities on RPSF 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. Since 2010, fencing was removed along the shared boundary with Greenway to improve recreation opportunities and to facilitate cooperative management. A 5 acre inholding was also acquired in the last two years.

Natural communities on the forest include sandhills, scrubby flatwoods, mesic hammock, scrub and depression marsh. The following listed plant and animal species are present on RPSF: garberia, sandhill spiny-pod, three-birds orchid, gopher tortoise and Florida scrub jay. Monitoring and banding scrub jays continues. The scrub jay population on RPSF has increased to 4 families.

Unit Name:		Seminole State Forest			
Acres:	27,101.86	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/9/2011

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 provide important habitat for 25 rare and threatened animals such as Sherman's fox squirrel, Florida black bear, scrub-jay, gopher tortoise, and sand skink. 20 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 trails 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 FFS's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the SSF since the December 2011 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.

Regular burning maintains the scrub ecosystem in Florida and is essential to providing the quality habitat required for the federally threatened Florida scrub-jay. Over the last two years SSF had low prescribed burn accomplishments due to dry conditions, but over 2,100 acres were successfully prescribe burned. Fifteen wildfires consumed 152 acres, but there was no significant loss of timber. SSF staff planted 124 acres of longleaf pine and 176 acres of slash pine. The FFS manages the Forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Four miles of forest road have been rebuilt and 33 miles of forest boundary were maintained/marked. Since 2010, 360 acres of scrub have received restoration work. SSF

staff completed 4,256 acres of forest inventory cruising. Ongoing efforts continue to monitor and/or treat approximately 154 acres impacted with non-native, invasive plants. Extensive monitoring of the scrub-jay population on SSF continues. Surveys of scrub-jay nests and their nesting habits over the last two years show an increase in the number of fledglings from 25 to 76.

Unit Name:		Tate's Hell State Forest			
Acres:	202,436.58	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/16/2007

Narrative:

Tate's Hell State Forest (THSF) is comprised of approximately 202,437 acres, and was purchased under the CARL and Florida Forever Programs. Portions of the Forest were also purchased with FFS 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 FFS'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, THSF 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 FFS. The predominant hydrologic feature within the state forest is Tate's Hell Swamp. The Apalachicola 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, and numerous other creeks flow throughout the forest. In 2010, The NFWFMD completed a Hydrologic Restoration Plan for the entire THSF. There are 29 identified surface water drainage basins that move across THSF. The Hydrologic Restoration Plan groups and prioritizes the basins into 15 project areas. The work concentrates on shaping the movement of water across THSF in ways more in accord with historic drainages into Apalachicola Bay and River. Pine log basin (14,807 acres) was completed in the spring of 2012, and work continues in the Whiskey George basin.

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 FFS 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 and Rock Landing, 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			
Acres:	27,395.68	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/21/2010

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. 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 Rugele'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 FFS's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the TBSF since the October 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.

During the last two years, approximately 4,875 acres were inventoried, 111 acres were marked for a timber sale, 15 acres of woodland was improved by mowing underbrush, and restoration continued on approximately 75 acres of scrub habitat that has included mechanical treatment of the overgrown oak vegetation. Prescribed burning was accomplished on 520 acres to enhance the habitat of native fauna and flora living on the forest and for fuel reduction. There were 43 miles of roads graded, 20 miles of roads were rehabilitated, 125 miles of road were mowed and 19 culverts were installed to facilitate water flow. Herbicide treatment of invasive plant species was applied on 18 acres and 19 miles of perimeter firebreaks were maintained.

Recreational activities enjoyed at TBSF include picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, primitive camping, fishing, hunting, nature study, photography, and mountain bike riding. TBSF is open to hunting, managed by FWC as the Tiger Bay Wildlife Management Area (TBWMA). Since 2010, the Tram Road Equestrian area has received much needed private funding and volunteer hours, completing seven corrals a large round pen, water well, entryway fence, new signage and continued improvements to the overall aesthetics of the area. FFS staff installed a public information kiosk, a fee collection bin, and a port-a-let. An additional 7.2 miles of equestrian trails were delineated via volunteer labor and were recently completed in 2012. A permanent concrete restroom facility, barrier and entry fence for traffic and erosion control, new signage, public information kiosk, and campsite improvements have been added to the Bennett Field Campground, a group camping area. Bennett Field road was rerouted outside of the campground and the previous egress was closed. A new hiking trail was added

south of US 92 around Rattlesnake pond and an old footbridge was reconstructed to provide access. A section of the historic Pershing Highway has been designated as an interpretive trail and continued improvements are ongoing, including the installation of a concrete culvert in conjunction with FLDOT, volunteer groups have provided funding for benches along its length and a 2012 BSA Eagle Scout Project installed the benches.

Unit Name:		Twin Rivers State Forest			
Acres:	14,741.97	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	3/21/2005

Narrative:

The Twin Rivers State Forest (TRSF) is comprised of 14 noncontiguous tracts, and totals approximately 14,742 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 CARL program. Historically, the junction of the Withlacoochee and Suwannee Rivers was an important point of commerce. In the 1800s, 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, FFS, was given lead management responsibility for TRSF, under a special lease agreement with the Suwannee River Water Management District.

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 FFS 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 FFS'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.

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 FFS'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.

Accomplishments over the past two years include prescribe burning of 4,021 acres, conducting 290 acres of site prep burning, machine planting of 140 acres of longleaf pine, and conducting forest inventory on 2,827 acres. Timber stand improvement (TSI) herbicidal release was completed on 94 acres, forestry site prep via ground herbicide was applied to 373 acres, and seedling survival checks were completed for 120 acres. 260 acres were cruised for prospective timber sale, timber sales were completed on 340 acres, and a timber salvage sale was

held for 12 acres. TRSF staff treated 7 acres of Cogongrass, and marked 33 miles of State Forest boundary line. In addition, FFS staff hosted a Wounded Warrior Spring Turkey Hunt as part of Operation Outdoor Freedom.

Unit Name:		Wakulla State Forest			
Acres:	4,218.51	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/14/2005

Narrative:

Wakulla State Forest (WaSF) is comprised of approximately 4,219 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 FFS. 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 FFS'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. In the past two years, longleaf restoration has completed on 114 acres of WaSF. A Land Management Review was completed on WaSF in 2012.

Unit Name:		Watson Island State Forest			
Acres:	505.58	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	7/20/2010

Narrative:

The Watson Island State Forest (WISF) is comprised of approximately 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 FFS's progress towards achieving the common goals and applicable core objectives, as well as additional State Forest-specific objectives for the WISF since the July 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 FFS manages this State Forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Timber management practices on WISF are important in the restoration and maintenance of forest ecosystems and provide a variety of socioeconomic benefits to Floridians. In the past two years, WISF staff completed forest inventory on 165 acres, "No Hunting" signs were posted on 3 miles of boundary, and one mile of forest boundary received maintenance marking. 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. Drought had a negative impact on prescribed burning goals for FY 2011-12. Twenty-two acres were prescribe burned and 0.9 miles of firelines were maintained. WISF staff has treated 0.15 acres of exotic species.

Unit Name:		Welaka State Forest			
Acres:	2,287.11	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/25/2002

Narrative:

The Welaka State Forest (WeSF) is located along the east bank of the beautiful and historic St. Johns River. The FFS (FFS) 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 1940s are still being managed today. WeSF was acquired for management by the FFS 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 FFS'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 FFS 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.

A federal ARRA grant was received in 2010, for the eradication of the existing population of Cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica*) and Mimosa (*Albizzia julibrissin*) from WeSF. WeSF staff delineated 6 currently active Eagle nest trees in 2010 by painting a band around these trees. 24 acres were planted to containerized longleaf in 2010. Operation Outdoor Freedom, a special hunt for wounded veterans, was successfully conducted in 2011.

Unit Name:		Withlacoochee State Forest			
Acres:	159,625.18	Managing Agency:	FFS	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/18/2003

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. The Withlacoochee River, Little Withlacoochee River and Jumper Creek, all Outstanding Florida Waters, flow through portions of the property. 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 the FFS 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 FFS'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.

Since 2010, WSF had low prescribed burn accomplishments due to dry conditions, but over 27,593 acres were successfully prescribe burned. 56 wildfires consumed 2,152 acres, but there was no significant loss of timber. WSF staff completed 28,692 acres of forest inventory, rebuilt 100 miles of roads, treated 1,904 acres of exotics, and marked and maintained 190 miles of forest boundary. WSF staff planted 200 acres of longleaf pine, and timber sale revenue on the forest totaled more than \$546,000. Surveys show there were two scrub jay fledglings in 2011 and active red-cockaded woodpeckers have remained stable over the past two years. The Citrus Tract remains a donor population for red-cockaded woodpeckers. In 2010 the Citrus Tract of the forest was designated as an Upland Ecosystem Restoration Project, and in 2011 was also designated as a Global Important Bird Area. Recreational opportunities available on WSF include hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, canoeing, fishing, hunting, as well as primitive and group camping. There were more than 2 million visitors to WSF in the last two years, bringing recreation revenues to over \$1.2 million.

Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission Unit Narratives



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

2012 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 2011-12 FWC managed 5,854,444 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 54 managed areas totaling 1,429,565 acres, and the balance of this land base (4,424,879 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 1.4 million acres managed by FWC, approximately 1.1 million acres are maintained with prescribed fire. During this reporting period FWC prescribe burned 176,337 acres state-wide.
- Beginning in 2010-11 FWC had 106,811 acres in need of restoration. At the end of the reporting period there were 48,081 acres that had been restored or had restoration efforts underway. Timber harvest for restoration purposes totaled 9,082 acres.
- Beginning in 2009-10, FWC used traffic counters on all accessible areas to obtain visitation data. In 2011-12 staff from the University of Florida completed a study to determine the occupancy rates of vehicles being counted by the traffic counters to better refine area visitation numbers. The number of visitors per day for all areas reporting data ranged from 3,765 visitors per day to 14 visitors per day with an overall average of 251 visitors per day.
- Hydrology restoration assessments have been completed on 23 FWC managed areas. These assessments have identified about 989,254 acres (this includes the 671,831 acre Everglades Wildlife Management Area) needing hydrology restoration. Restoration efforts were underway on approximately 872,663 acres.
- On FWC managed areas we estimate that 153,958 acres are infested with invasive plant species. During the reporting period, FWC conducted initial treatments or re-treatments on 130,559 acres.
- During the reporting period, FWC maintained 492 facilities ranging from recreational camping areas to maintenance facilities. A total of 1,653 miles of roads were maintained along with 573 miles of trails for hiking, biking, horseback riding, etc.
- Thirty-three areas reported a total of 973 known cultural or historical sites. FWC worked with Division of Historical Resources to identify all sites that needed to be formally monitored each year and those that could be opportunistically and informally monitored.
- The number of imperiled plant and animal species on FWC managed areas ranged from 1 to 128 with an average per area of 20. Monitoring was conducted for most of these species during the reporting period.

Unit Name:		Andrews Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	2,839	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/22/2000

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 Andrews Wildlife Management Area (AWMA) is located in western Levy County between Fanning Springs and Chiefland. Prior to state acquisition, the Andrews tract was owned by the Andrew’s family for 40 years and was managed primarily for weekend hunting and outdoor recreation. The high intrinsic wildlife value, relatively unspoiled mature hardwood forest, and the importance of the area's floodplain to the Suwannee River were primary reasons for acquiring AWMA. The tract is one of the very few remaining large contiguous areas of old-growth hardwood forest in Florida.

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 and 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.

Restoration was initiated on two sites in the south east portion of AWMA. In December 2011, a 33.1 acre slash pine clear cut was hand planted in long leaf pine at a rate of 500 trees per acre for a total of 16,500 trees. In January 2011, 53,000 wire grass plugs were hand planted on 44.5 acres of long leaf pine plantation to restore native ground cover that will improve future prescribed burning efforts.

A gopher tortoise survey was conducted in May of 2010 on the newly acquired 81 acre parcel of planted pine and found a density of 1.469 gopher tortoises per acre. A small mammal survey was conducted in June of 2010 along the west side of the newly acquired 81 acres and yielded 5 species of small mammals including the Florida mouse (an imperiled species).

Unit Name:		Apalachee Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	7,952	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	N/A

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.

The 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 they require no hydrological restoration.

Although no official imperiled species list exists, the area biologist in cooperation with Florida Natural Areas Inventory, have identified 15 imperiled species occurring on the area (10 animal and 5 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.

170 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.

There are 85 cultural sites on the area according to the Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR) site file registry and COE has identified 29 of these sites to be formally monitored annually by the COE district archeologist. The remaining sites are informally monitored by FWC area staff while in performance of other official duties.

Unit Name:		Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	63,257	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/15/2002

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) is located in Gulf and Franklin Counties. Included in the reporting for the ARWEA is Tate’s Hell WMA. A small section, 2,905 acres of Tate’s Hell WMA is managed by FWC; the remaining section of the WMA is Tate’s Hell State Forest which is managed by the Florida Forest Service. 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.

Hydrologic restoration was the initial component of all restoration activities on the area. Now with the hydrologic restoration complete, FWC staff have 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 425 acres are in the planning stages for mechanical treatment. Wet prairie restoration and mesic and wet flatwoods restoration included 981 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 18,218 acres of the area is typed as fire maintained with an average of 4,926 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 612 acres were harvested from a sale which was administered by the Florida Forest Service.

FWC staff contracted with Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) for assessment of rare (federal and state listed) and invasive exotic plants occurring on the ARWEA in 2002-2003. 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 on the ARWEA 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. One hundred and thirteen acres and 92 acres were treated with herbicide in FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 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 100.5 miles of roads throughout the area for public use and administrative purposes.

Unit Name:		Aucilla Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	46,261	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/20/2004

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 46,261 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) programs.

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			
Acres:	75,176	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/6/2004

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 Big Bend WMA is approximately 75,176 acres encompassing most of the Taylor County coast and approximately 20 miles of the Dixie County coast. The area is divided into 5 separate units: the Snipe Island Unit, Hickory Mound Unit, Spring Creek Unit, Tide Swamp Unit, and Jena Unit. Florida purchased the majority of the lands that make up the Big Bend WMA from Proctor and Gamble subsidiary Buckeye Cellulose in 1986, with additional purchases in 1999 and 2001.

Prior to State acquisition, the landowners managed the land primarily for industrial timber production. Landscape alterations included ditching to drain wetlands and hammocks, bedding in pine plantations, windrows of logging slash, and construction of tram roads to facilitate timber removal. On the uplands, old-growth timber was removed and replaced with pine plantations. In the wetlands, old growth timber was cut and the area was left to regenerate naturally. Currently there are a few pockets of mature natural pine and most of the plantations are less than 30 years old. Fire suppression has allowed palmetto and small hardwoods to dominate the midstory, creating challenges for returning fire to these areas. In the swamps, the cypress and hardwoods are regenerating, but few large mature trees remain. Hydrologic alterations are primarily the result of the construction of tram roads and associated ditches. There are approximately 232 miles of roads on Big Bend WMA.

A hydrology assessment was completed on the Hickory Mound, Spring Creek, Tide Swamp, and Jena Units during 2006-07 and on the Snipe Island Unit during 2009-10. Hydrology restoration has been mostly completed on the Hickory Mound, Spring Creek, and Tide Swamp Units. Efforts are currently underway to complete hydrology restoration on the Snipe Island and Jena Units.

Because of prior landowner alterations on this property, restoration of natural vegetative communities is a huge task. Approximately 6,190 acres have been identified as needing some level of restoration. Restoration efforts to date have included timber harvest, mechanical vegetation control, chemical vegetation control, prescribed burning, reforestation with appropriate pine species, and ground cover restoration. While 727 acres of restoration work has been certified as complete, staff are continuing efforts to restore the remaining acreage, but some of the most highly altered sites may take a number of years to complete restoration.

Because of extended drought conditions, annual burning goals have not been met on Big Bend WMA during this reporting period. Many of the burn units on this property are bordered by hydric hammocks that are wet during normal years and serve as fire breaks. During extended drought periods, these hydric hammocks can become very dry making it difficult to contain fires and when fires enter these areas they result in increased smoke over an extended period. Given favorable weather conditions and a return of more normal rainfall patterns, Big Bend staff will make efforts to have all overdue acres burned by the end of fiscal year 2012-13.

Currently there are 211 cultural resource sites recorded for Big Bend WMA. Two locations have not been located to verify their condition.

Unit Name:		Box-R Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	11,216	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/21/2006

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.

Prior to being acquired by the State of Florida, Box-R was managed 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) program, management units were delineated and desired future conditions were defined for actively managed natural 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 5,300 acres.

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 was implemented beginning in FY 2010-11. To date, approximately 459 acres have been thinned and 52 acres of longleaf pine tubelings planted.

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. Invasive plant management efforts are ongoing.

A Hydrology Assessment and Restoration Plan was completed in 2006. This plan describes current conditions and recommends actions to restore natural hydrology regimes. Restoration efforts are ongoing and will be completed in FY 2012-13.

Unit Name:		Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	12,765	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	04/25/2002

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.

Caravelle Ranch WMA (CRWMA) is situated in southern Putnam County and is surrounded by a combination of the St. John’s River, Ocklawaha River, Rodman Reservoir, and the Cross Florida Barge Canal. The area is comprised of lands leased directly to FWC, FWC lead lands leased from the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), and lands administered by the Office of Greenways and Trails.

Portions of the WMA east of SR 19 were cleared and ditched in the 1960s for cattle production. Therefore, of the 1,537 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. CRWMA has a low occurrence of exotic plants outside of cattle lease acreage.

This previous land use has also resulted in significant hydrologic alteration to portions of the area, which is scheduled to be addressed by an area-wide hydrologic assessment to determine the extent of impacts and feasibility of restoration. Only a partial hydrological assessment has been completed to date, encompassing 87.5 acres surrounding an altered creek channel. This assessment identified that all 87.5 acres need restoring, and that restoration project was completed in February 2011.

Being located at the confluence of two river systems, CRWMA has 3 known cultural sites on the FWC property, 7 if the SJRWMD land is included. These consist mainly of shell middens, along with a hunt camp/native American artifact site and an old turpentine camp.

A variety of communities are found on CRWMA, including mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, mesic hammock, floodplain swamp, depression marsh, and others. The primary management tool for management of the uplands is prescribed fire on a 2-3 year return interval, augmented by mechanical treatment as necessary.

FWC has initiated its Wildlife Conservation, Prioritization, and Recovery strategy on the area. The plan identifies 22 potential focal species on the area and addresses how they will be assessed, monitored, and managed for future sustainability.

CRWMA is completing a Recreational Management Plan that will address improvements to the public recreation opportunities on the area. FWC currently offers many opportunities, including hunting, fishing, bird watching, hiking, cycling, horseback riding, and others.

FWC is currently contracted to thin 1,038 acres of pine and produce a 20 year timber management plan to be added to the new management plan.

Unit Name:		Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	24,423	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002

Narrative:

The Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area (CWMA) is composed of public property owned by the State of Florida and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The CWMA is located in northwest Hernando County approximately 10 miles west of Brooksville, FL. It is bordered on the west by the Gulf of Mexico and on the North by the Hernando/Citrus County line. The majority of the eastern boundary is bounded by US 19 and the property extends south of County road 550. The Annutteliga Hammock is an additional block of sandhill on the east side of US 19. The current management plan was approved in 2002 and the 2012 management plan should be approved this year.

During the two year reporting period 1,630 acres were burned on the CWMA. Of these acres 419 were burned during the growing season and 1211 were burned during the dormant season. Most acreage burned consisted of and mesic or wet flatwoods community types.

Restoration of longleaf pine in several thinned slash pine plantations and a wildfire salvage cut area took place in January 2011

Multiple exotic plant species occur on the CWMA. The CWMA is a large area and there has not been a complete exotic survey of the area. The focus of exotic species treatments has been on known areas of air potato, cogon grass, Chinese tallow trees, camphor trees, and chinaberry trees. During the two year reporting period approximately 4.8 acres of grasses and vines and 1,639 individual trees were treated by Chassahowitzka staff.

A gopher tortoise survey and a rare plant survey were conducted on the CWMA during the two year reporting period. Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) staff surveyed 1,636 acres within transects totaling 21% of 7,752 acres of potential gopher tortoise habitat at Chassahowitzka WMA in May and June 2011. A rare plant survey of CWMA was also conducted by FNAI staff from October 2010 to May 2011 to establish baseline data for existing populations of federal and state listed rare plants. A total of 14 rare plant species were found during the survey including six state listed endangered species and eight state listed threatened species.

WRS Infrastructure and Environment, Inc. completed a conceptual hydrology restoration plan in April of 2011 for the CWMA. The recommended modifications should help restore surface water hydrology; however, a net water level increase in the numerous depressions may not occur without an increase in the water table elevation.

Mechanical treatments on the CWMA included chainsaw work on 50.5 acres, roller chopping on 92 acres, and mowing on 127.9 acres. Select oaks were marked according to species, size and proximity to one another in order to be left out of the treatment. The mowing on the area was performed as part of a cost share program with the National Wild Turkey Federation. Road sides, firebreaks, and natural openings were mowed throughout the area in order to improve wild turkey habitat and facilitate the use of prescribed fire. Additionally, 11 seasonal wetlands were mowed in order to facilitate the reintroduction of fire into these systems. The roller chopping was performed as part of the site preparation for the longleaf pine planting that occurred in January of 2011.

Unit Name:		Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	1,179	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2002

Narrative:

The Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental area (CWEA) is public property owned by the State of Florida (828 acres). The CWEA is comprised of the Chinsegut Nature Center tract and the Big Pine tract. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Division of Habitat and Species Conservation manages the area. The Chassahowitzka staff is charged with the care of and land management on the property. The CWEA is located in about 4 miles north of Brooksville, FL.

A least ten of the communities identified by FNAI occur on the area. One of the major vegetation community types on CWEA is sandhill, a community type that is declining in Florida. An outstanding feature of CWEA is the presence of old-growth longleaf pine. The Big Pine tract may be the largest virgin longleaf pine stand in Florida. Many of the longleaf pines are over 200 years old and at least one tree has been aged at 236 years. In addition to the sandhill there are multiple basin marshes including the 55 acre May's Prairie.

During the two year reporting period 65 acres were burned on the CWEA by Chassahowitzka staff. Of these acres 35 were burned during the growing season and 30 were burned during the dormant season. All acreage burned consisted of the sandhill community type.

The CWEA has a high number of exotic plant species. At least 17 species have been identified and the list is growing. During the reporting period there were two contracts utilized to treat exotic vegetation. In total, the two contracts saw to the treatment of 322 acres and 22,079 individual exotic plants. The acreage treatment included grasses and vines such as cogon grass, natal grass, air potato, skunk vine, rosary pea and Japanese climbing fern. The 22,079 individual plants consisted mainly of trees including Chinese tallow tree, camphor tree and chinaberry tree. The individual plant treatment also included Caesar weed, tropical soda apple and Spanish lantern. Chassahowitzka staff have also been very active in treating exotic vegetation on the area as the money available for contracts doesn't cover the entire area every year. The Brooksville ridge volunteer program has also been beneficial in the ongoing treatment of exotic vegetation on the area. During the reporting period staff and volunteers treated 13.38 acres of air potato and cogon grass and 9245 individual plants. The acreage of 509 for 10/11 and 418 for 11/12 listed in the exotic table, represents the total acreage that was searched using transects, and treated each year by staff and contractors.

Mechanical treatments on the CWEA included chainsaw work on 15.5 acres and mowing on 18 acres. The chainsaw hand crew work was completed in May of 2011, by a contractor, with the goal of restoring the sandhill habitat by removing encroaching oak trees. Select oaks were marked according to species, size and proximity to one another in order to be left out of the treatment. The mowing on the area was performed by a contractor using a skid steer tractor with a front mounted hydraulic brush cutter. The intention of these treatments was to stimulate fine fuels for prescribed burning and to reduce thick vegetation that was hindering herbicide operations.

Unit Name:		Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	21,724	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/03/2005

Narrative:

The 21,724-acre Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area (DIR) is located in central Hendry County, Florida, 20 miles northeast of Immokalee and 30 miles southwest of Clewiston. DIR was purchased by the State of Florida as part of the Panther Glades Florida Forever Land Acquisition Project with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) designated as the lead managing agency. The principal purposes for the acquisition are to protect significant natural habitat important to the Florida panther and numerous other species of concern, as well as to preserve the hydrological connection with protected lands to the north and south. Prior to acquisition, Dinner Island Ranch was used for agricultural operations, including row crop, sugar cane, citrus and cattle grazing. The majority of the property has been converted to improved pasture and is currently being leased for cattle grazing. The 820 acre citrus grove on Dinner Island Ranch is also being operated through a lease.

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 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. In 2011, a leaking water control structure, which affects approximately 2,824 outside of the assessed area, was replaced to restore control of the hydrology in the northwestern part of the area.

There are 23 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 three facilities that were improved include; the addition of an informational kiosk and vault toilet with an adjacent handicapped RV parking spot to the campground, the

addition of a pavilion and improvements to the parking area at the check station and the relocation of a small log cabin from Allapattah Flats WMA to the office compound for use as housing for summer interns and visiting staff. Additionally, a 1.75 mile section of the main road in the area was capped with shell rock.

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			
Acres:	671,831	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/07/2003

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.

Within EWMA, there are 110 sites listed as cultural sites in the Florida Master Site File. FWC staff currently monitors 6 sites formally each year as recommended by the Florida Division of Historical Resources. All others are monitored informally on an opportunistic basis.

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. In 2010-11 and 2011-12, approximately 509 and 1,031 acres were treated by FWC.

The Everglades ecosystem is an internationally recognized ecosystem and a rare ecological resource.

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 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 re-vegetation, 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 and continue to be treated for exotics. The EWMA has no trails and no FWC-maintained roads.

Everglades completed its Wildlife Conservation, Prioritization, and Recovery (WCPR) Strategy. This plan addresses issues surrounding imperiled flora and fauna found within the management area.

Unit Name:		Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	18,272	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/07/2003

Narrative:

Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area is located in Glades County on the west side of Lake Okeechobee. The area stretches from the Glades/Highlands county line for approximately 40 miles to SR 78 near the town of Moore Haven.

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.

During this reporting period several facilities improvements were made, primarily at the Fisheating Creek Campground facility. Improvements to the Fisheating Creek Campground during this reporting period include the replacement of derelict culverts to improve drainage, construction of a new camp store, the installation of a vault toilet at the swimming depot to bring the swim area into compliance with Department of Health regulations, and improvements to the bathhouses. The campground boat ramp and the Palmdale Main Street improvements were completed prior to this reporting period.

Interpretive/educational programs conducted during this reporting period include two campground concessionaire programs (Big Moon paddle & Edible Plants) and participation in the Big O Birding Festival. There are currently 38 identified cultural sites within the WMA. During Fiscal years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, annual formal monitoring was conducted on 15 of these sites according to protocols developed by the FWC and the Florida Department of State-Division of Historic Resources and informal monitoring was conducted on the remaining 23 sites.

During this reporting period 1,383 acres were mowed to control woody vegetation, 437 acres were rollerchopped to control woody vegetation, and prescribed burns were conducted on 219 acres. 24 acres of overgrown scrub were treated mechanically utilizing a grant from The Nature Conservancy, restoration of 44 acres of ruderal habitat began using FWC/NWTF cost share funding to mechanically remove exotic plants, and 16 acres of linear food plots were planted utilizing FWC/NWTF cost share funds. During this reporting period, 670 acres of category I invasive plants were chemically treated in FY 2010-11, and 5,816 acres of category I invasive plants were chemically treated in FY 11-12. The reason for the large discrepancy in acres treated between these two years is because in FY 11-12 grant money was received from the Invasive Plant Management

section for invasive species treatment. Although Fisheating creek WMA has 8,225 burnable acres, in many habitats such as floodplain marsh and semi-improved pasture (which make up the majority of the burnable acres) mechanical treatments in conjunction with the grazing that occurs on Fisheating Creek WMA are often utilized to manage the habitat.

Unit Name:		Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	3,089	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/06/2004

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 Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area (Keys WEA); however, many 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 United States Fish and Wildlife Service 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.

Twenty-five 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			
Acres:	81,156	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	8/15/2003

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 (WMA) 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 acreage infested by invasive exotic plant species is unknown. The Babcock Webb WMA is a large area and is systematically surveyed and treated management unit by management unit. During the periods 2010-11 and 2011-12, 8,126 and 6,105 acres, respectively, were surveyed and treated for Japanese climbing fern, Cogangrass, melaleuca, Brazilian pepper, silk reed, downy rose myrtle, etc. The differences in acreage between the 2 years are primarily due to density of exotics within the areas requiring more time and herbicide.

Prescribed fire is utilized intensively to manage the fire dependent South Florida flatwoods habitat. During the period, the goal was to burn approximately 35,000 acres. However, due to early and late drought conditions in 2010-11 and 2011-12 acreages were lower at 19,915 and 18,690 acres respectively. The percentage fire maintained communities that are within a 5 year fire rotation were 76% in 2010-11 and 65% in 2011-12.

Habitat restoration through mechanical roller chopping treatments to reduce palmetto density and height to create a greater herbaceous coverage and promote earlier succession plants utilized by wildlife has been used intensively. During the 2010-11 and 2011-12 period, roller chopping was used on 5,475 and 1,128 acres, respectively.

Road repairs were needed to promote greater access to area users. During the 2010-11 and 2011-12 period 166.34 miles of road were maintained with approximately 34 miles of road improved through intensive repairs.

In 2011, the Yucca Pens Unit (14,577 acres) had a hydrological assessment utilizing flow-way modeling with SFWMD assistance. Initial restoration began in 2012. This is in addition to the ongoing hydrologic restoration of 59,698 acres at Babcock Webb.

Unit Name:		Guana River Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	9,815	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	04/25/2002

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.

Guana River WMA is situated in northeast St. Johns County between the Atlantic Ocean and the Intracoastal Waterway. This 9,815 acre WMA was purchased by the state in 1984, however it has been in the WMA system since the 1950. In the early 1950's, Guana River was impounded creating 2,215 acre Lake Ponte Vedra. The objective was to create more habitat for migratory wetland wildlife.

Guana River WMA has been occupied by humans for thousands of years and is rich in cultural resources. There are currently 25 recorded historical and pre-historical sites on the WMA however, evidence of one has not been found. These sites include a burial mound, shell ring, graveyard, sawmill, and numerous shell mittens. Five high priority sites have been identified by DHR for annual assessment.

Guana has undergone hydrologic manipulation since the 1700's when the northern portions of the Guana River were impounded for rice cultivation. In addition to the impounded Lake Ponte Vedra, there is mosquito ditching in the salt marsh and water control structures and wells on six impounded wetlands. Land managers adjust water levels on these impoundments to benefit wetland wildlife. A hydrologic assessment was completed on the mosquito ditching and the recommendation was to not restore the ditching.

Guana River WMA offers a variety of native habitats from salt marsh to maritime hammocks to scrub to pine flatwoods. These habitats are currently being managed and restored. Much of Guana's habitat is in maintenance condition, requiring periodic prescribed fire to maintain its form and function. Areas under active restoration include 900 acres of planted slash pine and 666 acres of scrub. FWC just signed a three year contract to thin 900 acres of planted pine a second time.

FWC has initiated the Wildlife Conservation and Prioritization and Recovery Program on Guana River WMA. This plan identifies and outlines how FWC will monitor and manage imperiled species on Guana River WMA.

Guana River WMA has a low occurrence of invasive exotic plants. The most abundant exotic plants are Chinese tallow, torpedo grass, and water hyacinth. These plants are treated semi-annually and the entire WMA is surveyed for new areas of infestation and new plants continuously. FWC staff works with other land managers implementing early detection/rapid response.

Guana River WMA lies between Jacksonville and St. Augustine. Situated between these two populated areas, Guana River WMA sees many traditional WMA users such as hunters and anglers, but also equestrian, biking, hikers and other looking for a less developed outdoor experience. Over 40,000 WMA users are counted each year.

Unit Name:		Half Moon Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	9,554	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	1/25/01

Narrative:

Half Moon WMA is located in Sumter County and borders the Withlacoochee River. The Half Moon Ranch was purchased in 1989 under the CARL program; several additions and a management agreement with Southwest Florida Water Management District make up its current area of 9,554 acres.

The management plan was approved in 2001 and renewed in 2006. FNAI updated the natural community maps in 2011, completed a rare plant survey in 2001, and an invertebrate survey in 2011. FWC developed desired future conditions and strategies for managing plant communities and wildlife through the Objective Based Vegetation Management (OBVM) and Wildlife Conservation Prioritization and Recovery (WCPR) workshop process.

Six cultural sites on the area include abandoned homesteads, a 19th-century cemetery and an early 20th-century logging tram. While most sites are informally checked by FWC staff, the cemetery is monitored and weeded annually, and its perimeter fence is replaced every 10 years; the accessible areas of the tram are mowed annually.

Small quantities of invasive exotic plants are treated annually, including cogon grass, tropical soda apple, Chinese tallow, skunk vine, Japanese climbing fern, camphor tree, Chinaberry tree, Caesarweed, Vaseygrass and smutgrass. Exotic animal species occurring on the area include the brown hoplo, greenhouse frog, and feral hog. Hog-only hunts have been expanded to 9 days in January.

Because Half Moon is affected by past ditching for drainage, small impoundments for cattle, and an early 20th-century logging tram, a hydrological study was completed in early 2011. Recommendations included replacing culverts, hardening low water crossings, and removing one ditch plug. An ephemeral wetlands study completed in 2009 recommended ditch plugging, impoundment removal, and woody plant control. Efforts to complete hydrology restoration are on-going.

Area biologists, in cooperation with FNAI, have identified 24 imperiled species occurring on the area (15 animal and 9 plant species). Monitoring of the area's 5 to 8 families of Florida scrub-jays is emphasized, with more than 130 jays banded since the project began in 2001. Other monitored species include striped newt, gopher tortoise, limpkin, southeastern American kestrel, Bachman's sparrow, northern bobwhite, white-tailed deer, Florida mouse, and Sherman's fox squirrel. Fifty-four species of herptiles were identified in a 1998 drift fence survey, which will be repeated in the future.

Mechanical and chemical treatments are used to reduce hardwood encroachment in the uplands to enhance and facilitate prescribed fire. Of 4,116 total burnable acres, 2,646 are fire-maintained communities, most of which are burned within the recommended return interval. Some of the area's 1,300 acres of improved pasture are being restored to native ground cover. A cattle lease helps slow plant succession and provides revenue. Two timber sales helped restore a more natural pine basal area on 500 acres.

New facilities to improve public access and promote nature-based recreation include an entrance parking area, a picnic pavilion, trails and an interpretive kiosk. Staff also maintains 12 miles of improved roads, 14 miles of

semi-improved roads, 12 miles of trails and a fishing dock. Hunting remains a popular recreational activity on the area which is known for its high-quality deer herd.

Unit Name:		Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	23,646	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	1/28/2003

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 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.

Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area was renamed and established as the Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area (HHBCWMA) in January, 2010.

The HHBCWMA, encompassing approximately 23,646 acres, lies within central Florida in the eastern portion of Osceola County, and is a part of the Upper St. Johns River Basin system. The property is located approximately eight miles east of Holopaw and approximately 30 miles west of Melbourne. The HHBCWMA is bordered by private lands to the north; the Jane Green Creek and Kempfer conservation easements to the east; private lands to the south; the Broussard and Kaschai conservation easements, and Triple-N-Ranch WMA to the west.

In FY 2010-11 staff conducted 9 prescribed burns; 1,253 acres during the growing season and 2,831 acres during the dormant season for a total of 4,084 acres. In FY 2011-12 staff conducted 18 prescribed burns; 4,349 acres during the growing season and 3,589 acres during the dormant season for a total of 7,938 acres. In total, staff was able to successfully burn 12.022 acres or 68% of the fire managed acreage on the HHBCWMA.

Of the eleven documented invasive exotic plant species on HHBCWMA, staff primarily treats Cogon Grass (*Imperata cylindrica*) and Old World Climbing Fern (*Lygodium microphyllum*). Other exotics are treated on an opportunistic basis. In FY 2010-11, 5.1 acres of Cogon Grass were treated. In FY 2011-12, 1.0 acre of Cogon Grass and 0.3 acres of Lygodium were treated. Because the majority of these plants occur in small pockets (1-4m²), herbicide treatment is usually administered via backpack sprayers.

In April of 2012, a new septic system was installed at the HHBCWMA hunter check station. The system services the existing trailer and four, full service, RV sites utilized by annual hunter check station volunteers. This addition eliminated the need to contract weekly septic pumping service during the hunting seasons.

The HHBCWMA has a total of 27 culturally significant sites within the area. Updated Florida Master Site Files were submitted to the States Division of Historical Resources for three cultural resources sites, as well as two additional sites, in June 2011. The Crabgrass Cemetery is an active cemetery which originates back to the late nineteenth century. It is located in the north central portion of the WMA.

There are 29 focal, vertebrate, species identified in the Wildlife Conservation Prioritization and Recovery strategy. Twenty one vertebrates and three plants are identified as imperiled. Intensive monitoring of RCW's is conducted on both the HHBCWMA and adjacent Triple N Ranch WMA, as the core population is centered on

both areas. Other than a fall bobwhite covey call survey, no standard monitoring protocol other than incidental observations have been developed for any other species.

A timeline for hydrologic assessment, preservation and restoration is awaiting review and approval.

Currently, there are no restoration projects planned for HHBCWMA.

Unit Name:		Hilochee Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	16,324	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	02/06/2004

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.

Hilochee Wildlife Management Area (HWMA) consists of five separate parcels in southeastern Lake and northeastern Polk counties. Acquisition began in 1995, the Conservation and Recreation Lands Green Swamp Project, Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever funded land acquisitions for HWMA.

The majority of the native upland habitat on HWMA consists of wet/mesic flatwoods. Due to long term fire suppression or exclusion, many of these units had tremendous fuel loads that made the application of prescribed fire difficult or dangerous. Mechanical treatments such as roller-chopping, shredding, tree-cutting, mowing and logging were used to lower fuel loads and allow for the safe application of prescribed fire. In 2010-2011, 1,031 acres were burned; this was the highest number of acres burned in a year since HWMA was acquired. Due to drought conditions only 657 acres were burned in 2011-2012. Over these two years eight units totaling 432 acres received the first prescribed burn since acquisition, in most of these cases it had been at least 20 years since they had seen fire.

Much of HWMA consists of disturbed habitat, prior to state acquisition uplands were converted to orange groves, improved pasture, mines and pine plantations. 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. Exotic invasive plants are treated annually and prescribed burns are conducted every two years. Initial restoration efforts focused on conversion of improved pasture to mesic flatwoods and scrub. In 2010, 160 acres of sand pine plantation was harvested to begin restoration to sandhill. 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.

Two new entrances were constructed and one was renovated to improve public access. One of these entrances was installed to allow the public access to a restored lake with bank fishing opportunities. The other entrances were constructed to provide enough parking spaces for horse trailers, resulting in more equestrian opportunities on HWMA.

Unit Name:		Holey Land Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	35,350	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/07/2003

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 (HWMA), and Rotenberger WMA. The Everglades ecosystem is an internationally recognized ecosystem and a rare ecological resource.

The Division of Historical Resources does not formally identify any archeological or historical sites within the WMA.

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 and prescribed fire.

Two recreational boat ramps were improved during the reporting period. The HWMA has no trails and no FWC-maintained roads.

Holey Land completed its Wildlife Conservation, Prioritization, and Recovery (WCPR) Strategy. This plan addresses issues surrounding imperiled flora and fauna found within the management area.

Unit Name:		J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	60,288	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/06/2003

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 a wildlife forage program identified in the areas Conceptual Management Plan. These fields are planted and/or mowed each year; on average 550 acres are mowed and 204 acres of supplemental wildlife forage are planted annually as part of a combined effort with the National Wild Turkey Federation.

During 2010-11, nine miles of shell rock road were improved on the area by applying a crushed asphalt cap. However, this cap has not been a permanent fix to the road problems in Corbett. During 2011-12, portions of the crushed asphalt cap have been repaired.

Exotic plant treatment acreage decreased from the previous biennial period due to reductions in funding. After many years of effort and substantial monetary investment, initial treatment of invasive plants has occurred on 80% the area.

Due to past fire exclusion some areas of the WMA contain palmetto plants over 10 feet in height; prescribed fire alone will not reduce such palmetto density. Mechanical reduction of tall palmetto understory allows managers to apply prescribed fire with less tree mortality. During the current recording period, 560 acres of palmetto understory were mowed to facilitate the prescribed burn program.

The State of Florida suffered drought conditions during this biennial period, which resulted in several wildfires within Corbett and across the state. Area staff assisted and provided equipment for fire suppression activities, working locally with the Florida Forest Service to fight 9,290 acres of wildfires on Corbett.

Staff continued educational outreach activities working with the Friends of Corbett WMA, local NGOs and outside agencies. Staff presented to the Florida Trails Association, Palm Beach State College, Florida Gulf Coast University, IBIS community, and the South Central Florida Recovery Unit. Corbett WMA continues to be a host site for the Interagency Prescribed Burn School at the Everglades Youth Conservation Camp.

Two cultural sites were discovered on the Leon Moss Tract. Sites are possibly village sites of the Big Mound City Complex.

Corbett WMA completed its Wildlife Conservation, Prioritization, and Recovery (WCPR) Strategy. This plan addresses issues surrounding imperiled flora and fauna found within the management area. One of the most noteworthy accomplishments was territory expansion of the federally endangered Red Cockaded Woodpecker (RCW). Interagency translocation and intensive management have doubled the RCW population on Corbett WMA within this period.

Unit Name:		Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	3,719	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	10-24-2002

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) is in Southeastern Gadsden County along the North shore of Lake Talquin. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) hold fee simple title to a portion of the area, is designated lead manager on a portion, and is a co-lead manager with Florida Forest Service (FFS). The FFS serves as sole lead agency on additional acreage established as part of Joe Budd WMA. 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 non-hunting recreation outside of hunting season, not to mention the well-attended programs and day camps provided at the Joe Budd Youth Conservation Center. Joe Budd is also well-known for its celebrated food plot program. A total of 284 acres of wildlife openings were planted in various fall small grains and clover as well as spring/summer dove field plantings of Benne and Browntop Millet during this reporting period.

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 loblolly pine plantations. Currently, forty acres of the pasture are undergoing groundcover restoration, 15 acres of which were deemed of sufficient quality to plant in Longleaf during the fall of 2011. Over 300 acres of pine plantation have been recently heavily thinned which resulted in Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) reclassifying them to upland pine and mesic flatwoods natural communities. Prescribed fire is employed in these and all fire-maintained communities to sustain their unique qualities. A total of 600 acres have received prescribed burns during the last two years.

A total of eight imperiled animal species are known to occur on the area 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 thirteen. 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, five major contracted treatments have occurred in addition to smaller efforts by area staff. The last one was completed in June of 2011. Staff began additional treatments during July of 2012, just past the end of the current reporting period.

All archaeological sites are monitored periodically by area staff while in the performance of their regular duties while three that meet certain DHR criteria are formally monitored annually.

Unit Name:		John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	11,883	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/25/2002

Narrative:

John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area (Hungryland WEA) is located in southern Martin and northern Palm Beach counties, approximately 10 miles southeast of Indiantown and 15 miles west of Jupiter.

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. During this period 3.75 miles of canal levee road were upgraded.

Prescribed fire is an important tool for management of Hungryland; however, it is challenging to accomplish due to water levels, urban interface, 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. Wildfire burned 853 acres and 1,327 acres were prescribed burned during this period. To aid with accomplishing prescribed fire goals 307 acres of dense saw palmetto were mowed.

Invasive plant treatment is another important management tool. In 2010-11 and 2011-12, 5,660 and 7,010 acres, respectively, received maintenance re-treatments. Two borrow pits were treated for invasive plants as well and access points created to enhance fishing opportunities.

The Division of Historical Resources has not formally identified any archeological or historical sites within the WEA. However, the Old Jupiter-Indiantown Grade has 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.

Two properties totaling approximately 4,179 acres and jointly owned by Martin county and the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) are also included into the WEA. The properties are cooperatively managed by the SFWMD, Martin County, and FWC as outlined in SFWMD Contract No. 460000961-A01.

Unit Name:		Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	37	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No Management Plan

Narrative:

In 1983, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) deeded the 37-acre property then known as the “Marianna Bat Cave” to FWC (then known as the GFC). The Warranty Deed states, “...Marianna Bat Cave, shall forever be held and maintained as a natural area for management as a wildlife preserve, without any disturbance whatever of habitat or plant or animal populations...Should the premises cease to be used solely as provided herein, then the property hereby conveyed to the State of Florida, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission may be terminated by The Nature Conservancy...” TNC purchased this property for the sole purpose of protecting the maternity colony of gray (*Myotis grisescens*) and southeastern bats (*Myotis austroriparius*) that use the cave, and deeded the property to GFC for permanent protection. Shortly following the issuance of the Warranty Deed, the GFC established this area as Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area (JCWEA) on March 11, 1983.

JCWEA consists of floodplain and bottomland forest along the Chipola River. The management plan for the area is pending. Primary management activities include maintaining and protecting the cave area fencing, signage and the control of exotic plants, including Nandina, Chinese Tallow, Japanese Climbing Fern, and Chinese Privet.

Because of the sensitive nature of the cave the area is closed to the public.

Unit Name:		L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	1,782	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/14/2011

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 prior to State acquisition.

The management plan for L. Kirk Edwards WEA was approved in October, 2011. 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) programs.

FWC staff are currently treating and monitoring the exotic vegetation and continuing to reintroduce fire as a natural process to accomplish management objectives. Mechanical treatments are also being used to reduce hardwood encroachment in the uplands to enhance and facilitate the use of prescribed fire. The area contains about 100 acres of improved pasture that has been identified as a strategic management area where ground cover restoration activities are being implemented.

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			
Acres:	249	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	N/A

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 (FMA) 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)			
Acres:	132	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No Management Plan

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 western 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 Fish Management Area 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			
Acres:	98	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No Management Plan

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 Fish Management Area 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			
Acres:	14,989	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/05/2002

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 has 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 (prior to this reporting period) 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 the mixed ownership pattern of much of the WEA; however, exotic species record keeping has greatly improved since the last reporting period. In order to best estimate the impact on the seven mega-parcel sites, 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. The resulting estimate may be artificially high, but represents the best information available at this time.

Controlled burns continue to be the primary management tool for the WEA, and the 2010-11 and 2011-12 fiscal years were highly productive. During this reporting period, two WEA tracts (Lake Blue and Sunray) were burned that had no prior fire history on record. In addition to Lake Blue and Sunray, the Carter Creek mega-parcel was also the focus of restoration through controlled burns. At Carter Creek, nearly 500 acres were burned on 14 management units. At the Royce Unit, two ground cover restoration sites were activated; a 64-acre site that was planted during December 2010, and a 27-acre site that has been treated several times with herbicide in preparation for planting.

Eight cultural resource sites identified by the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) were monitored during June 2011.

Unit Name:		Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	565	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/25/2001

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.

Little Gator Creek WEA (LGCWEA) is located in southeastern Pasco County, along State Road 471. It is 566 acres of primarily mesic flatwoods and basin swamp. A 10 acre wading bird colony is located on LGCWEA and its preservation and management is a top priority. Other objectives for the WEA include returning the area to its native ecosystem through reducing saw palmetto coverage, implementation of a prescribed fire regime, and eradication of non-native invasive plants.

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.

FWC staff observed and maintained water levels within the wading bird colony during the reporting period. Control of midstory vegetation in the colony was not accomplished due to high water levels in and around the colony. Attempts to mechanically control the vegetation will be made in the near future.

A high number of wood storks were observed nesting in the colony during the reporting period. FWC staff also observed several juvenile wood storks throughout the spring/summer of 2011 and 2012 following the nesting season. This marks the third year in a row that the colony was used by nesting wood storks.

Introduction of regular prescribed burning on LGCWEA is critical to maintaining the flatwoods ecosystem. Approximately 213 acres of mesic flatwoods were burned during the reporting period with the remaining acreage is set to be burned when conditions are favorable.

Exotic vegetation (Cogon grass) was spot treated as seen by field staff during the reporting period.

Approximately 1.8 miles of road was improved using crushed lime rock during the reporting period.

Annual inspections of 7 archeological sites were performed during the reporting period.

Unit Name:		Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	2,923	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/06/01

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 total of 1,504 acres are included in the Fire Maintained Communities (FMCs), so 58% of FMCs were within fire return interval in FY2010/2011 and 80% of FMCs were within the fire return interval in FY2011/2012.

Since all the habitat restoration actions listed below are treating exotic pasture grasses that are not on the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's Category 1 or 2 list, they are only included here and are not included in the exotics section:

- Habitat restoration currently underway included selectively treating exotic pasture grasses with herbicide in semi-improved pastures on 713 acres in FY2010-11.
- Encroaching wax myrtle bushes were mowed and then treated with herbicide on 298 acres in FY2010-11 and another 338 acres in FY2011-12, totaling 636 acres.
- Five groundcover restoration plots totaling 220 acres, which were planted between 2003 and 2010, were spot sprayed with herbicide to remove exotic pasture grasses.
- A new groundcover restoration plot received broadcast herbicide treatments, one treatment in Fy2010-11 and three in 2011-12.

A hydrologic monitoring program was established in FY2010/2011 and monitored through FY2011/2012.

The current management plan mentions contemplation of one new facility - a check station, which was built in 2002. 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 Florida Forest Service (FFS) is lead. These structures include one check station, one steel pole barn and two metal sheds.

The 0.8 miles of hiking trail on the FWC portion of the WMA is maintained by FFS.

Education and interpretive programs for 2010/2011 included talks to Hendry-Glades County Audubon Society and Naples Chapter of the Florida Native Plant Society, and the North American Migratory Bird Count organized by Hendry Audubon and open to the public. Programs for 2011/2012 included Big Cypress National Preserve education staff field trip, Master Naturalist class field day, and the North American Migratory Bird Count. These events were conducted across the entire WMA.

Also in FY2011-12, the FWC property was surveyed for the endangered Florida grasshopper sparrow by FWC regional biologists and volunteer bird experts and an ongoing research study with University of Florida on the effects of various herbicide treatments on torpedograss was begun.

Unit Name:		Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	29,297	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/07/2003

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 (RWMA). The Everglades ecosystem is an internationally recognized ecosystem and a rare ecological resource.

Within RWMA, there are 3 sites listed as cultural sites in the Florida Master Site File. FWC staff currently monitor 2 sites as one has been degraded to the point where it no longer warrants preservation or monitoring recommended by the Florida Division of Historical Resources.

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.

A four-year hydrologic restoration project on 1,758 acres of old agricultural farms within the area was completed in FY 2011-12. Restoration included degradation of external farm levees, canal filling, and removal of old fencing and culverts.

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 Florida Natural Areas Inventory and tree islands. The tree islands are currently in the process of restoration due to impacts by water management practices.

One recreational boat ramp was improved during the reporting period. The RWMA has no trails and one FWC-maintained road.

Rotenberger completed its Wildlife Conservation, Prioritization, and Recovery (WCPR) Strategy. This plan addresses issues surrounding imperiled flora and fauna found within the management area.

Unit Name:		Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	11,192	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/21/2006

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 total burnable acres of Salt Lake WMA (3,949 acres) include approximately 1,500 acres of floodplain marsh that is sovereign submerged land which FWC does not retain management authority over (Lease No. 4344). The majority of the sovereign submerged lands (1200 acres) are currently being maintained with prescribed fire by FWC under the authority of F.S. 253.141.

Only hogs were listed as exotic animals present and an active hunting program provides recreational opportunities as well as a means to control the population. Other exotic species can be found or sometimes occur on the area such as the Cuban tree frog, brown anole, English sparrow, Eurasian collared dove

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			
Acres:	7,647	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/08/2006

Narrative:

The 7,647 acre Spirit-of-the-Wild Wildlife Management Area (SWWMA) is located in western Hendry County, Florida, 11 miles south of LaBelle and 14 miles north of Immokalee. SWWMA was purchased by the State of Florida as part of the Twelvemile Slough Florida Forever Land Acquisition Project with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) designated as the lead managing agency. The principal purposes for the acquisition are to protect significant natural habitat important to the Florida panther and numerous other species of concern, as well as to preserve the hydrological connection with protected lands to the east and south. Prior to acquisition, SWWMA was used for agricultural operations, including row crop and cattle grazing.

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.

Interpretive/educational programs conducted during this reporting period include participation in the Big O Birding Festival.

There are 9 individual structures on SWWMA. For the purposes of this report, these are grouped into 3 facilities including the Office/Shop Complex, Check station, and an informational kiosk.

During FY 10-11 a total of 3,256 acres of category I & II exotics were treated, 2,268 acres were treated mechanically and 988 acres were treated chemically. During FY 11-12 a total of 265 acres of category I & II exotics vegetation were treated, 14 acres were mechanically treated and 251 acres received chemical treatments. During this reporting period, prescribed fire was conducted on 831 acres. Utilizing FWC/NWTF cost share funding, 4 acres were reforested by planting 1,750 trees.

Staff is not aware of any cultural resources on the SWWMA. The DHR Master Site File listed one cultural resource; however, the STR it is reported in expands beyond SWWMA boundary and staff suspects that it is located outside of SWWMA.

Unit Name:		T.M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area			
Acres:	6,270	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	4/2004

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 T.M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area (TMGWMA) includes 6,270 acres in Brevard County. The area was established as a WMA in 1995 and the Broadmoor area was added to the WMA in 2002. Freshwater marsh and open water make up the majority of the area, with roads and levees also present. The area is bordered to the north, west, and south by the Upper St. Johns WMA, and to the east by agricultural lands and a conservation easement.

Prior to acquisition, TMGWMA was drained using an extensive ditch system and planted in corn and exotic pasture grasses. Many of the ditches are still evident on the landscape. Since establishment as a WMA, the hydrology of the area has been improved to benefit waterfowl as well as other wildlife. Pumps and water control structures allow FWC to manipulate water levels throughout the WMA.

Water manipulation is just one of the management tools FWC uses. Prescribed fire, rollerchopping, discing, and chemical treatments are all used to improve habitat conditions. Exotic species, especially para grass and water hyacinth, are abundant on the area and require aggressive treatment.

Waterfowl and snipe hunts are offered on the area. Hunter numbers are controlled by quota, and the area is split into 30 zones to prevent crowding. The hunts are extremely popular and harvest rates are consistently good.

The TMGWMA is also popular with birders. The water drawdowns in the spring are an especially busy time as hundreds of shorebirds and wading birds are attracted to the expansive mudflats and concentrated prey.

Unit Name:		Tenoroc Fish Management Area			
Acres:	7,348	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	April 2002

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			
Acres:	63,487	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	1/25/2001

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 3,519 acres infested with exotics, 1,119 acres consist of Lake Jackson, which is infested with hydrilla and 2057 acres are improved-pasture, semi-improved pasture, and ruderal sites consisting of bahia and other exotics not currently being treated. Of those 2,146 acres, 770 acres are located within the Lucky L acquisition. Florida Natural Areas Inventory data on that site was finalized in 2010. Previously, community types were delineated based on aerial photos and surrounding community types. The remaining 254 acres consists of scattered patches of cogongrass, lygodium, Brazilian pepper, and other exotic species that have been treated by contractors or strike teams. The Invasive Plant Management Section treats exotics plant species in Lake Jackson.

Hogs are the only known exotic terrestrial animal species on the Three Lakes WMA. Control of hogs is done through hunting during the archery, muzzleloading and general gun seasons. There are no size limits or bag restrictions.

Unit Name:		Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	30,701	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/6/2003

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 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.

No formal exotic plant survey has been completed for Tosohatchee; however, the majority of exotic plant species tend to occur in the wetland portions of the area. In 2011-2012 we were awarded an Upland Invasive Exotics Grant (EC-083) to treat cogon grass throughout a specified area. The table reflects the grant project area of approximately 6,000 acres combined with additional acreage treated by area staff.

During the time period of 2010-2012, we conducted two road projects (FWC 10/11-60 and FWC 11/12-21) and re-shaped and capped 8.8 miles of road.

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.).

Extensive hydrological alterations/repairs were done prior to FWC being designated lead agency with various monitoring activities conducted; however, no comprehensive overall assessment has been completed.

Nineteen cultural sites are documented on the area. FWC staff is currently working with Division of Historical Resources on stabilization, protection and monitoring of Mulberry Mound and does informal monitoring/observation on all other known sites.

Unit Name:		Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area			
Acres:	16,295	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	5/17/2001

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 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 Triple N Ranch WMA (TNRWMA) includes 16,295 acres in northeastern Osceola County. The first portion of TNRWMA was acquired in 1994, and additional parcels have been added in subsequent years. The majority of the ranch remains in native groundcover with pastures and ruderal areas making up the balance. The TNRWMA is bordered to the east by Herky Huffman/Bull Creek WMA and Kashai Conservation Easement, to the south by the Broussard Conservation Easement, and to the north and west side by large ranches and small rural communities.

Staff has maintained an aggressive burn program since acquisition of the property, resulting in very high quality habitat conditions. While fire is the most widespread management technique, area staff relies on mechanical (rollerchopping and mowing) as well as chemical treatments to manage native and non-native vegetation. Cogon grass and Old-world climbing fern are two of the most troublesome exotic plants, but staff has been vigilant in searching for and treating infestations.

Many imperiled species are found on TNRWMA. Most benefit by simply maintaining the natural communities with fire and controlling exotic plants. The red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) is an exception. TNRWMA had an extremely low population of RCWs at acquisition, and research has shown that small RCW populations are in high danger of extirpation due to lack of cavities and inbreeding. To combat the possibility of extirpation, area staff constructed new cavities and brought RCWs to TNRWMA from other populations. Since 2005, the number of RCW pairs has tripled.

Many hunting opportunities are offered on TNRWMA. Special opportunity deer and turkey hunts are extremely popular and have resulted in very high success rates. Other hunts offered include a regular quota hog hunt and a small game season.

Unit Name:		Yellow River Wildlife Management Area - Escribano Point			
Acres:	1,296	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2/16/2007

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.

Public access to this area is problematic. Currently access is through Eglin Air Force Base which presents a variety of limitations for the public as well as recreation activities. Accurate quantification of visitors is almost impossible and facilities development and maintenance is not prudent due to the disjunctive nature of the parcels owned to date. It is expected that as the remaining parcels are purchased in the future, recreational opportunities will increase and access will improve considerably.

Management activities for restoration and maintenance of ecosystem functions have been hindered by 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.

Unit Name:		Bell Ridge Longleaf Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area			
Acres:	720	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	PENDING

Narrative:

The management plan workshop has been completed but the final plan is not yet approved.

Bell Ridge Longleaf Wildlife & Environmental Area (BRLWEA) was purchased under FWC’s Fish and Wildlife Habitat Program in 2008. The site was acquired from The Nature Conservancy. The primary goal of the acquisition funding program was to provide an offsite mitigation alternative to land development interests.

Developers have the opportunity to compensate for impacts to the gopher tortoise and other listed species populations by providing funds that are used for the acquisition and management of other offsite upland communities. Due to the regulatory and mitigation nature of this program, management activities at mitigation park facilities emphasize the maintenance and restoration of optimum listed species habitat above all other uses and activities. BRLWEA is located in eastern Alachua County, situated between Bell to the west, and High Springs the east.

Since acquisition, all 720 upland acres at BRLWEA have been managed with prescribed fire at for two growing season burn rotations. Fire type acres at BRLWEA are kept on a 2 year rotation and there are no back logged acres. All prescribed fire data is uploaded into FWC’s land management information system. There are no commercial timber stands at BRLWEA.

Hand crews with chainsaws have cut and used herbicide to control the small oaks in areas where years of dormant season burning had allowed small oaks to get to a size were they could no longer be controlled with fire.

The population of gopher tortoises has been monitored as required and the population appears robust and stable. The physical characteristics of the botanical communities are monitored periodically as part of the Objective Based Vegetation Monitoring program.

The road system is maintained and repaired as needed.

BRLWEA remains a non-hunted area because of its small size.

Unit Name:		Branan Field Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area			
Acres:	386	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No management plan

Narrative:

Branan Field Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area (BFWEA) is located in southern Duval County. BFWEA is one of the oldest properties in the Mitigation Park program and was purchased in 1989. Most of the northern portion of BFWEA is composed of a botanically intact, mesic pine flatwoods ecosystem. There are several smaller ecosystems within the property such as a small turkey oak dominated hammock (approx. 15 acres) with many sandhill characteristics, and several wetlands dominated by cypress and bay species (approx. 100 acres). The primary goal of the acquisition funding program was to provide an offsite mitigation alternative to land development interests. Developers have the opportunity to compensate for impacts to the gopher tortoise and other listed species populations by providing funds that are used for the acquisition and management of other offsite upland communities. Due to the regulatory and mitigation nature of this program, management activities at mitigation park facilities emphasize the maintenance and restoration of optimum listed species habitat above all other uses and activities.

Since acquisition, all upland acres at BFWEA have been managed with prescribed fire at least 6 to 7 burn rotations. Fire type acres at BFMP are kept on a 2 to 3 year rotation and there are no back logged acres that are fire type acres. All prescribed fire data is uploaded into FWC’s land management information system.

Branan Field is in maintenance condition and no restoration work is taking place on the area, but the hiking trail and boundary (fire break) are maintained and the area is checked for invasive exotic vegetation periodically

The population of gopher tortoises has been monitored as required and the population appears stable over time. The physical characteristics of the botanical communities are monitored periodically as part of the Objective Based Vegetation Monitoring program.

The road system is maintained and repaired as needed.

BFWEA remains a non-hunted area because of its small size.

Unit Name:		Bullfrog Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	833	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No management plan

Narrative:

The Mitigation Park Program was developed in 1986 with the primary goal of improving the biological effectiveness of listed species habitat protection efforts required by state and federal regulations for new land developments. The program increased the biological value of mitigation by consolidating habitat protection areas into larger tracts, implementing listed species habitat management plans, and providing for permanent management by endowing each facility with a dedicated funding source. Revenues for the program were obtained from mitigation fees paid by land developers pursuant to the past Development of Regional Impact review process and from the Gopher Tortoise Permitting program. The moneys were used by the Commission to purchase or aid local governments in the purchase of large natural areas. Interest revenues earned on those moneys are maintained in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and are used to fund the management of these areas. Primary management emphasis at mitigation parks is gopher tortoise habitat enhancement and restoration.

The 833-acre Bullfrog Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area (BCWEA), in southwest Hillsborough County, was acquired in 1995 by the Hillsborough County Environmental Lands Acquisition and Protection Program (ELAPP). Acquisition and management responsibilities concerning BCWEA were framed under an interagency Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in January 1998 between the FWC and Hillsborough County. BCWEA was established to accommodate mitigation efforts for upland wildlife within the boundaries of the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council. Hillsborough County holds title to the two parcels that compromise BCWEA and FWC is the lead managing agency.

BCWEA contains outstanding examples of south Florida flatwoods, xeric oak hammock, and forested riparian wetland. Improved pastures cover <15% of the site. Prior to acquisition, the site was used primarily for cattle grazing on native range. Some logging in pine flatwoods is indicated by the presence of cut stumps. Portions of the site were cleared and planted with grasses in an effort to increase forage for cattle. The greatest threat to the area that is now BCWEA is related to development negatively affecting management operations at the site, specifically the location of Interstate 75 along the west boundary.

75% of all upland acreage at BCWEA was maintained within the recommended fire return interval. Most fire-type acreage at BCWEA is maintained with a fire-return interval of 3-5 years.

Unit Name:		Crooked Lake Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	1,147	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	2011

Narrative:

The Mitigation Park Program was developed in 1986 with the primary goal of improving the biological effectiveness of listed species habitat protection efforts required by state and federal regulations for new land developments. The program increased the biological value of mitigation by consolidating habitat protection areas into larger tracts, implementing listed species habitat management plans, and providing for permanent management by endowing each facility with a dedicated funding source. Revenues for the program were obtained from mitigation fees paid by land developers pursuant to the past Development of Regional Impact review process and from the Gopher Tortoise Permitting program. The moneys were used by the Commission to purchase or aid local governments in the purchase of large natural areas. Interest revenues earned on those moneys are maintained in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and are used to fund the management of these areas. Primary management emphasis at mitigation parks is gopher tortoise habitat enhancement and restoration.

The 1,147-acre Crooked Lake Wildlife and Environmental Area (CLWEA), located in Polk County west of Frostproof, was acquired in 2008 in partnership with Polk County. The current CLWEA management plan was approved in 2011.

The previous landowners, the Dunham Family, worked the property as cattle and citrus operation for several decades. CLWEA contains a variety of intact native natural communities, including mesic pine flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, sandhill, baygall, and basin swamp. Improved and semi-improved pastures cover ~30% of the site. A 56-acre citrus grove, currently under a 5-year lease to a local grove manager, is located along the northeast boundary of the property on Old Stokes Road.

CLWEA has been partitioned into 12 management units, nine of which contain mostly fire-type natural communities (including semi-improved pastures). Under interim management and before this reporting period, prescribed fire was applied to 454 acres in six management units. During this reporting period, 50 acres were burned in one management unit. Three fire-type units remain that have not yet been burned.

Approximately 260 acres of pine flatwoods and scrub received mechanical treatments shortly after acquisition as a means of reducing fuel heights in preparation for controlled burning. These actions also reduced palmetto and shrub densities to benefit gopher tortoises.

Management and public use facilities improvements continued during this reporting period. A vault toilet was installed at the public use entrance (constructed FY 09/10) and a new shop building erected to house tools and land management equipment.

Phases I and II of a hydrological assessment were completed in 2011. The assessment included details on existing impacts and structures and provided recommendations for improvements. In 2012, 19 culverts and/or low-water crossings were replaced/installed in accordance with the recommendations provided in the assessment. This work completes nearly all necessary hydrologic improvements.

Exotic plant control is conducted in-house and consists primarily of cogongrass treatments in pasture and pine flatwoods areas.

CLWEA is open to hiking and horseback riding. The site is not open for hunting.

Unit Name:		Fort White Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area			
Acres:	1,329	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No Management Plan

Narrative:

Fort White Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area (FWWEA) encompasses 1,329 acres and is located in northern Gilchrist County. Two-thirds of the site consists of longleaf pine-wiregrass sandhills, while the remaining acreage includes isolated wetlands, hardwood swamp, and riverine floodplain. FWMP was acquired in 1998 with gopher tortoise mitigation funds. The primary goal of the acquisition funding program was to provide an offsite mitigation alternative to land development interests. Developers have the opportunity to compensate for impacts to the gopher tortoise and other listed species populations by providing funds that are used for the acquisition and management of other offsite upland communities. Due to the regulatory and mitigation nature of this program, management activities at mitigation park facilities emphasize the maintenance and restoration of optimum listed species habitat above all other uses and activities.

Since acquisition, all upland acres at FWWEA have been managed with prescribed fire at least 5 to 6 burn rotations. Fire type acres at FWWEA are kept on a 2 to 3 year rotation and there are no back logged acres that are in a treatable condition. However management units FW8 & FW9 have had whole tree biomass removal projects that have left those acres very difficult to manage with fire. Restoration efforts are continuing on those 300 acres. All prescribed fire data is uploaded into FWC's land management information system.

In 2011, The FWC was given a 50 year lease on the 300 acre Oasis Tract along the Santa Fe River by the Suwannee River Water Management District. This area is almost all bottom land hardwood forest and flood plain forest and is located on the north side of the FWWEA.

Projects necessary for the maintenance of natural communities have been completed to control the re-sprouting of small oaks in areas where oak trees have been removed. Skid steer mowers have completed projects to control oak re-sprout until the management units can be controlled with Rx fire.

The population of gopher tortoises has been monitored as required and the population appears stable over time. The physical characteristics of the botanical communities are monitored periodically as part of the Objective Based Vegetation Monitoring program.

The road system is maintained and repaired as needed.

FWWEA has been hunted since 2010 on a limited basis as an archery only deer area and with small quota spring turkey hunting.

Unit Name:		Hickey Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	768	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No management plan

Narrative:

The Mitigation Park Program was developed in 1986 with the primary goal of improving the biological effectiveness of listed species habitat protection efforts required by state and federal regulations for new land

developments. The program increased the biological value of mitigation by consolidating habitat protection areas into larger tracts, implementing listed species habitat management plans, and providing for permanent management by endowing each facility with a dedicated funding source. Revenues for the program were obtained from mitigation fees paid by land developers pursuant to the past Development of Regional Impact review process and from the Gopher Tortoise Permitting program. The moneys were used by the Commission to purchase or aid local governments in the purchase of large natural areas. Interest revenues earned on those moneys are maintained in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and are used to fund the management of these areas. Primary management emphasis at mitigation parks is gopher tortoise habitat enhancement and restoration.

The 768-acre Hickey Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area (HCWEA) in Lee County east of Ft. Myers, was formed in 1994 through a Memorandum of Understanding between the Florida Communities Trust, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and Lee County. Lee County hold title to the site and HCWEA is managed by FWC in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding, Interagency Agreement, and Conservation Easement that were executed as part of the acquisition process. Lee County retains the operations of public use and exotic species control of HCWEA.

Prior to acquisition, the site was lightly grazed by cattle grazing and was slated for development. HCWEA contains a variety of intact native natural communities, including mesic pine flatwoods, scrub, cypress strands, riparian hardwoods, and depression marshes. Disturbed vegetation including improved pastures and a former citrus grove cover <9% of the site. The majority of these sites have been planted with pines and are been managed with fire and herbicide to bring them back toward more natural conditions.

All upland acreage at HCWEA has been controlled burned since acquisition. Most fire-type acreage at HCWEA is maintained with appropriate fire-return intervals of 3-5 years for flatwoods and 6-9 years for scrubby flatwoods. Mechanical treatments have been used for habitat restoration and enhancement to supplement the burn program. Following several years of intensive mechanical and control burn treatments the site is generally in a maintenance mode. During the reporting period 92 acres were burned and 17 were treated mechanically.

The gopher tortoise population at HCWEA has been monitored at regular intervals since acquisition. These surveys have indicated the tortoise population to be maintaining at least 1 tortoise per acre of upland habitat at the site which is above the levels upon acquisition. The Florida scrub jay population is also monitored annually and currently displays a stable trend. The greatest threat to HCWEA is site isolation and degrading habitats outside the boundary pose a long-term threat to these populations. Habitat management focuses heavily on meeting and enhancing the conditions for tortoises and scrub jays.

Exotic plant control is conducted by Lee County and consists primarily of Brazilian pepper scattered patches of cogon grass, and small occurrences of various other exotic plants.

HCWEA is open to hiking, wildlife watching and other day-use activities. The site is not open for hunting.

Unit Name:		Janet Butterfield Brooks Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	319	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No management plan

Narrative:

The Mitigation Park Program was developed in 1986 with the primary goal of improving the biological effectiveness of listed species habitat protection efforts required by state and federal regulations for new land developments. The program increased the biological value of mitigation by consolidating habitat protection

areas into larger tracts, implementing listed species habitat management plans, and providing for permanent management by endowing each facility with a dedicated funding source. Revenues for the program were obtained from mitigation fees paid by land developers pursuant to the past Development of Regional Impact review process and from the Gopher Tortoise Permitting program. The moneys were used by the Commission to purchase or aid local governments in the purchase of large natural areas. Interest revenues earned on those moneys are maintained in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and are used to fund the management of these areas. Primary management emphasis at mitigation parks is gopher tortoise habitat enhancement and restoration.

The 319-acre Janet Butterfield Brooks Mitigation Park Wildlife Environmental Area (JBBWEA) is located in Hernando County approximately 5 miles northwest of Brooksville, FL. The JBBWEA is made up of mostly sandhill, mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock and upland pine. The Chassahowitzka WMA staff are responsible for the land management on and care of this property.

This parcel was originally donated to The Nature Conservancy (TNC) by Ms. Brooks with deed restrictions that do not allow consumptive use and general access by the public. TNC donated the JBBWEA to the FWC in 2008 with the same deed restrictions. There is a management plan in the approval process for 2012.

In the fall of 2011 and the spring of 2012 there were two exotic plant treatment contracts initiated at JBBWEA. These contracts treated various exotic plants including but not limited to cogon grass, air potato, skunk vine, camphor tree, chinaberry tree, silk tree mimosa, and Japanese climbing fern. During these contracts 162 acres and 548 individual plants were treated. The acreage treatment consisted of transects that covered an entire unit and any exotic plants that were encountered were spot treated. The individual plants treated during this contract consist mainly of the exotic trees mentioned above that were found within the treatment area. Exotic trees were treated either with a basal bark treatment or a cut stump treatment. In addition to the contract, staff treated 1 acre of air potato.

JBBWEA has been partitioned into 7 management units. Currently 6 of these units require fire to maintain quality wildlife habitat. A prescribed fire was carried out in the northwest corner of the property upon acquiring it; however, the area didn't see any prescribed fire during the reporting period.

There were two mechanical treatments completed on JBBWEA during the reporting period. One of these treatments was completed by a contractor. The contractor mowed 58 acres of flatwoods and sandhill with a skid steer and front mounted hydraulic brush cutter. Area staff treated an additional 2 acres of mowing in the same area. The purpose of the mowing was to reduce the shrubby vegetation in order to facilitate prescribed burning.

Unit Name:		Lafayette Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area			
Acres:	2,148	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	PENDING

Narrative:

The management plan workshop has been completed but the final plan is not yet approved.

Lafayette Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area (LFWEA) encompasses 2,148 acres and is located in southern Lafayette County. About 50% of the acres within LFWEAT are commercial pine plantations with the other 50% largely made up of various wetland habitats. LFWEA borders Mallory Swamp on the west side and is

ecologically part of that ecosystem. LFWEA was acquired in 2009 with gopher tortoise mitigation funds. The primary goal of the acquisition funding program was to provide an offsite mitigation alternative to land development interests. Developers have the opportunity to compensate for impacts to the gopher tortoise and other listed species populations by providing funds that are used for the acquisition and management of other offsite upland communities. Due to the regulatory and mitigation nature of this program, management activities at mitigation park facilities emphasize the maintenance and restoration of optimum listed species habitat above all other uses and activities.

Since acquisition, there has been no prescribed fire at LFWEA. No management units are currently in a condition where they can be managed with fire. All LFWEA management units have excessive fuel loadings that need to be reduced and all management units contain large, dry, wetlands that would produce unmanageable levels of residual smoke and be very difficult to control when fire got into the duff on the wetland margins. All restoration efforts are documented and uploaded into FWC’s land management information system.

Projects necessary for the restoration of natural communities are ongoing at LFWEA. Longleaf pine and wiregrass have been planted in management unit LF10. Management units LF8 & LF7 have had oak mid story reduction projects completed to control the dense oak mid story and hopefully return the land to a condition where Rx fire can be reintroduced to the area.

The population of gopher tortoises has been monitored as required and the population appears stable over time. The physical characteristics of the botanical communities are monitored periodically as part of the Objective Based Vegetation Monitoring program.

The road system is maintained and repaired as needed.

FWWEA has been hunted since 2010 on a limited quota basis with a full suite of hunting opportunities including archery, muzzleloading, hog, family and spring turkey hunts. Hunts on the area are quite popular and are in significant demand.

Unit Name:		Moody Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	960	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No management plan

Narrative:

The Mitigation Park Program was developed in 1986 with the primary goal of improving the biological effectiveness of listed species habitat protection efforts required by state and federal regulations for new land developments. The program increased the biological value of mitigation by consolidating habitat protection areas into larger tracts, implementing listed species habitat management plans, and providing for permanent management by endowing each facility with a dedicated funding source. Revenues for the program were obtained from mitigation fees paid by land developers pursuant to the past Development of Regional Impact review process and from the Gopher Tortoise Permitting program. The moneys were used by the Commission to purchase or aid local governments in the purchase of large natural areas. Interest revenues earned on those moneys are maintained in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and are used to fund the management of these areas. Primary management emphasis at mitigation parks is gopher tortoise habitat enhancement and restoration.

The 960-acre Moody Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area (MBWEA), in Northern Manatee County, was acquired in 2004 through a grant from the Florida Forever Program administered by the Florida Communities Trust (FCT). The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) reimbursed Manatee County for its contribution to the acquisition and manages the site under a conservation easement. FWC funding through the Land Acquisition Trust Fund accommodates mitigation efforts for upland wildlife within the boundaries of the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council. The current MBWEA management plan is structured to satisfy FCT requirements and the listed species mitigation and habitat management needs of the FWC Mitigation Park Program.

MBWEA is predominantly composed of intact natural communities that have not been subjected to conversion. Native land cover types comprise 72.3% of the site and consist of 57% terrestrial and 14.9% palustrine natural communities. Moody Branch, a tributary to the Little Manatee River, an Outstanding Florida Water (OFW), enters MBMP from northeast and flows south through the eastern half of the property for approximately one mile. Prior to acquisition, MBWEA was extensively used for farming and cattle operations. The greatest challenge to managers is the restoration of cleared agricultural land, located primarily in the north and east portions of MBMP, comprising 27.7% of the property.

80% of all upland acreage at MBWEA was maintained within the recommended fire return interval. Most fire-type acreage at MBWEA is maintained with a fire-return interval of 3-7 years.

A hydrologic assessment began in 06/07 and was completed in FY 07/08. It included hydrologic analyses of the pending ditch backfilling project along with permits and completion of earthmoving activities.

A significant value of MBWEA is the presence of a Florida scrub-jay (FSJ) population within xeric oak scrub and semi-improved pastures. The FSJ has extremely specific habitat requirements and is endemic to peninsular Florida's ancient scrubs, which occur on well-drained, sandy soils. This population has been monitored annually for the past 5 years and although the most recent survey indicates a decline in group density, the overall number of groups appears to have risen.

Unit Name:		Perry Oldenburg Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	368	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No management plan

Narrative:

The Mitigation Park Program was developed in 1986 with the primary goal of improving the biological effectiveness of listed species habitat protection efforts required by state and federal regulations for new land developments. The program increased the biological value of mitigation by consolidating habitat protection areas into larger tracts, implementing listed species habitat management plans, and providing for permanent management by endowing each facility with a dedicated funding source. Revenues for the program were obtained from mitigation fees paid by land developers pursuant to the past Development of Regional Impact review process and from the Gopher Tortoise Permitting program. The moneys were used by the Commission to purchase or aid local governments in the purchase of large natural areas. Interest revenues earned on those moneys are maintained in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and are used to fund the management of these areas. Primary management emphasis at mitigation parks is gopher tortoise habitat enhancement and restoration.

The 368-acre Perry Oldenburg Wildlife Environmental Area (POWEA) is located in Hernando County approximately 5 miles northeast of Brooksville, FL. The POWEA is made up of mostly sandhill, hardwood hammock and ephemeral wetlands. It contains a 0.5 mile portion of the Florida Trail and 1.5 miles of FWC hiking trails. The Chassahowitzka WMA staff are responsible for the land management on and care of this property.

In the fall of 2011 there was an exotic plant treatment contract initiated at POWEA. This contract treated various exotic plants including but not limited to cogon grass, natal grass, air potato, skunk vine, rosary pea, Chinese tallow tree, camphor tree, chinaberry tree, Japanese climbing fern and tropical soda apple. During this contract 382 acres and 157 individual plants were treated. The acreage treatment consisted of transects that covered an entire unit and any exotic plants that were encountered were spot treated. The individual plants treated during this contract consist mainly of the exotic trees mentioned above that were found within the treatment area. Exotic trees were treated either with a basal bark treatment or a cut stump treatment. In addition to the contract, staff treated 0.57 acres of rosary pea, air potato and skunk vine.

POWEA has been partitioned into 11 management units. During this reporting period the area saw 79 acres of prescribed fire. All fire was accomplished during the dormant season.

There was one mechanical treatment completed on POWEA during the reporting period. This treatment consisted of 12 acres of mowing after a prescribed burn. The purpose of the mowing was to reduce the shrubby vegetation that didn't burn well during the prescribed burn. This will facilitate future prescribed burning in the unit. In addition, firebreak edges are continually mowed to facilitate the use of prescribed fire.

Unit Name:		Platt Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	1,973	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No management plan

Narrative:

The Mitigation Park Program was developed in 1986 with the primary goal of improving the biological effectiveness of listed species habitat protection efforts required by state and federal regulations for new land developments. The program increased the biological value of mitigation by consolidating habitat protection areas into larger tracts, implementing listed species habitat management plans, and providing for permanent management by endowing each facility with a dedicated funding source. Revenues for the program were obtained from mitigation fees paid by land developers pursuant to the past Development of Regional Impact review process and from the Gopher Tortoise Permitting program. The moneys were used by the Commission to purchase or aid local governments in the purchase of large natural areas. Interest revenues earned on those moneys are maintained in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and are used to fund the management of these areas. Primary management emphasis at mitigation parks is gopher tortoise habitat enhancement and restoration.

The 1,973-acre Platt Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area (PBWEA) in Southern Highlands County south of Lake Placid, was formed in 1995 through a Memorandum of Understanding between the Florida Department of Transportation, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. PBWEA is managed by FWC in accordance with that Memorandum of Understanding, Interagency Agreement, and Conservation Easement that were executed as part of the acquisition process.

Prior to acquisition, the site was used primarily for cattle grazing on native range. Consequently, PBWEA contains a variety of intact native natural communities, including mesic pine flatwoods, scrub, sandhills, cypress strands, cutthroat seeps, and depression marshes. Improved pastures cover <12% of the site.

All upland acreage at PBWEA has received controlled burns since acquisition. Most fire-type acreage at PBWEA is maintained with a fire-return interval of 3-5 years for flatwoods and 6-9 years for scrubby flatwoods. Mechanical treatments have been used for habitat restoration and enhancement to supplement the burn program. Following several years of intensive mechanical and control burn treatments the site is generally in a maintenance mode. During the reporting period 372 acres were burned and 33 were treated mechanically.

The gopher tortoise population at PBWEA has been monitored at regular intervals since acquisition. These surveys have indicated the tortoise population to be maintaining at least 2 tortoises per acre of upland habitat at the site. The RCW population and Florida scrub jay population are also monitored annually and currently display a stable trend. Habitat management focuses heavily on meeting and enhancing the conditions for these species.

Exotic plant control is conducted in-house and consists primarily of old-world climbing fern and small patches of cogon grass.

PBWEA is open to hiking, wildlife watching and other day-use activities. The site is not open for hunting.

Unit Name:		Split Oak Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area			
Acres:	1,689	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	No management plan

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 Mitigation Park Program was developed in 1986 with the primary goal of improving the biological effectiveness of listed species habitat protection efforts required by state and federal regulations for new land developments. The program increased the biological value of mitigation by consolidating habitat protection areas into larger tracts, implementing listed species habitat management plans, and providing for permanent management by endowing each facility with a dedicated funding source.

The 1,689-acre Split Oak Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area (SOFWEA), straddling the Orange/Osceola County line southeast of Orlando and northeast of Saint Cloud, was acquired in 1994 through a partnership with the Florida Communities Trust (FCT), Orange County, Osceola County, and the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council. SOFWEA is managed by FWC in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding, Interagency Agreement, and Conservation Easement that were executed as part of the acquisition process. Orange and Osceola counties hold title to the land and FWC is the lead managing agency. The current SOFWEA management plan is structured to satisfy FCT requirements.

Prior to acquisition, the site was used primarily for cattle grazing on native range. Consequently, SOFWEA contains a variety of intact native natural communities, including mesic pine flatwoods, scrub, sandhills, cypress domes, and depression marshes. Improved pastures cover <5% of the site. The greatest ecological damage to the area that is now SOFWEA is related to landscape-scale hydrologic changes associated with water level management on Lake Hart and Lake Mary Jane. Interpretation of historic aerial photography reveals that the north and east portions of SOFWEA were once extensive areas of herbaceous wetlands that have succeeded to slash pine forests. These slash pine forests, however, have become important habitat for Sherman’s fox squirrels and are managed for their benefit.

All upland acreage at SOFWEA has received at least 3 to 6 controlled burns since acquisition. Most fire-type acreage at SOFWEA is maintained with a fire-return interval of 3-5 years. During this reporting period, 259 acres were burned in three management units. There is currently no overdue burn acreage and the site is generally in maintenance mode.

The gopher tortoise population at SOFWEA has been monitored at regular intervals since acquisition. A 50% population decline was documented to have occurred during 2000-2002 and was likely the result of a disease epidemic. Shortly thereafter, aggressive land management actions consisting primarily of palmetto and oak shrub reduction were initiated to improve habitat conditions for a recovering tortoise population.

Exotic plant control is conducted in-house and consists primarily of cogongrass and Chinese tallow treatments.

SOFWEA is open to hiking and horseback riding. The site is not open for hunting.

Unit Name:		Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area			
Acres:	1,429	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/2003

Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved in June, 2003. Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area (SRWEA) was purchased under FWC’s Fish and Wildlife Habitat Program June 2002. The site was acquired from Hamilton County Timberlands, which had purchased the tract from Rayonier Timber Products, Incorporated in 1999. During the period of Rayonier ownership, the tract had been managed primarily for the production of pulpwood and other wood commodities. The primary goal of the acquisition funding program was to provide an offsite mitigation alternative to land development interests. Developers have the opportunity to compensate for impacts to the gopher tortoise and other listed species populations by providing funds that are used for the acquisition and management of other offsite upland communities. Due to the regulatory and mitigation nature of this program, management activities at mitigation park facilities emphasize the maintenance and restoration of optimum listed species habitat above all other uses and activities. SRWEA is located in southern Hamilton County, situated between Live Oak to the south, and Jasper to the north.

Since acquisition, all upland acres at SRWEA have been managed with prescribed fire at least 4 to 5 burn rotations. Fire type acres at SRWEA are kept on a 2 to 3 year rotation and there are no back logged acres. All prescribed fire data is uploaded into FWC’s land management information system. The commercial timber stands have been thinned and sand pine plantations have been removed and replanted with long leaf pine and wiregrass. Old forestry related windrows have also been removed.

Projects necessary for the maintenance of natural communities have been completed to control the re-sprouting of small oaks in areas where sand pines have been removed. Hand crews with chainsaws have cut and used herbicide to control the small oaks.

The population of gopher tortoises has been monitored as required and the population appears stable over time. The physical characteristics of the botanical communities are monitored periodically as part of the Objective Based Vegetation Monitoring program.

The road system is maintained and repaired as needed.

SRWEA has been hunted for many years as a restricted use, mobility impaired only, hunting area. The hunters have enjoyed good success on SRWEA. The mobility impaired hunts at SRWEA are conducted in conjunction with Holton Creek WMA which SRWEA borders on the South.

Suwannee Ridge Wildlife & Environmental Area is a relatively intact property from a hydrology perspective. Few if any hydrologic problems exist on SRWEA with the property being drained into the Suwannee River by several very large sink holes.

Unit Name:		Watermelon Pond Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area			
Acres:	1,288	Managing Agency:	FWC	Current Management Plan Approved:	6/15/2010

Narrative:

The management plan for this area was approved in June, 2010. Watermelon Pond Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area (WPWEA), formerly known as Barry’s Ranch, was purchased under FWC’s Fish and Wildlife Habitat Program in February, 2007. The primary goal of the acquisition funding program was to provide an offsite mitigation alternative to land development interests. Developers have the opportunity to compensate for impacts to the gopher tortoise and other listed species populations by providing funds that are used for the acquisition and management of other offsite upland communities. Due to the regulatory and mitigation nature of this program, management activities at mitigation park facilities emphasize the maintenance and restoration of optimum listed species habitat above all other uses and activities. WPWEA is approximately 18 miles southwest of Gainesville and is within the City of Newberry.

Prior to state acquisition the area was managed primarily for agriculture and commercial forestry, including production of naval stores. Past management practices included row cropping, establishment of non-native turf grasses for pasture improvement, and planting plantations of slash (*Pinus elliottii*) and longleaf (*P. palustris*) pines of various ages. Much of the area was subject to both wildfire and prescribed fire in the past, but some areas did not burn and have become upland hardwood hammocks that will not readily carry fire without restoration efforts.

Because of previous management actions on the property, approximately 742 acres of habitat restoration are required to restore natural vegetative communities. During this reporting period, 158 acres of turf grasses were treated with herbicide multiple times in preparation of restoring improved pastures to native sandhill plant species. Of the 158 acres treated with herbicide, 47 acres had adequate turf grass control to allow planting with a native wiregrass seed blend which was completed. Additionally, 211 acres of oaks were treated with herbicide to reduce the oak density in historic sandhill habitats to allow the future use of prescribed fire to better manage these areas for the benefit of gopher tortoises and other sandhill endemic species.

While this property's primary objective is to manage for listed wildlife species, most notably the gopher tortoise, efforts are made to allow public recreational use of the property. During this reporting period 12.7 miles of multi-use trails were established for public recreational use and hunting seasons were implemented (archery and small game seasons). In an effort to control feral hogs, they have been added as legal to take during the established hunting seasons with no size or bag limits.

Efforts have been implemented to survey for various wildlife and plant species on this property, most notably to detect the presence of additional listed species. During this reporting period, some of the surveys completed included: an avian survey with assistance from Audubon of Florida volunteers, FWC contracted with Florida Natural Area's Inventory to complete a herpetological and listed plant species survey, a Florida mouse survey, and 9 American Kestrel nest boxes have been installed and monitored.

An exotic plant survey was completed in 2009, with all exotic plants detected being treated immediately thereafter. Since that time, staff continually monitors the area for exotic plants. During this reporting period, 5 acres of tropical soda apple was detected and treated.

Division of Historical Resources

Unit Narratives



Division of Historical Resources

2012 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, the Panhandle Archaeological Society at Tallahassee held maintenance days at Velda Mound and invited the public to participate in cleanup of the site.
- During the reporting period the Department of State acquired the Grove and created a management plan.
- Major improvements have been made to the Call-Collins house (at The Grove) during the reporting period, preparing it for use as a museum and recreation grounds.
- An archaeological investigation, which included participation from the public was conducted on site at The Grove. These investigations contributed data for the forthcoming interpretive and educational programs.
- Visitation averaged over 100 visitors per day At Mission San Louis with twelve types of interpretive, informational or educational programs offered to unit visitors.
- The number of scheduled events at Mission San Louis has increased dramatically due to an expansion in the number of approved vendors.
- Two acres containing invasive exotic plant species were treated annually at Mission San Louis.
- During the reporting period DHR preserved San Damian.

- BAR planned archaeological investigations at the San Damian site, and will conduct them in 2012/2013 with volunteer help from the public.
- During the reporting period DHR preserved Mount Royal Mound.

- BAR consulted with citizens who reside near Mount Royal Mound about improvements to the property including a revised lawn maintenance plan and a new fence.
- During the reporting period the De Soto exhibit at Martin House was completed and is now open to the public. The exhibit features artifacts recovered in archaeological excavation of the De Soto Site, an artistic mural of the De Soto arrival, interpretive signage, a life-size replica of Hernando de Soto, and a Spanish ship model with interpretation.
- The outbuilding on the Martin House grounds houses the Florida Public Archaeology Network office for the region.
- During the reporting period visitation at Martin House averaged 2 visitors per day with 3 interpretive, informational or educational programs offered to unit visitors.
- During the reporting period, Cultural Affairs moved into the Brokaw-McDougal House to use the State-Owned building as office space.
- A Salvador Dali Art exhibit opened at Brokaw-McDougal House in the summer of 2012.

Unit Name:		Brokaw-McDougall House			
Acres:	2	Managing Agency:	DHR	Current Management Plan Approved:	N/A

Narrative:

Common Name of Property: Brokaw-McDougall House, outbuildings and grounds
Location: 329 North Meridian Street, Leon County, Tallahassee, Florida
Acreage Total: 2 acres under lease
Use: Multiple uses for historic preservation, protection and public access
Management Responsibilities: FDOS, DHR, DCA, in consultation with City of Tallahassee Parks and Recreation Department
Designated Land Use: State office for staff of 13
Sublease(s): From August 18, 2005 to August 17, 2010 the Division subleased the Brokaw-McDougall House to the City of Tallahassee for the purpose of advancing Tallahassee’s heritage (Sublease No. 3894-01, amended October 6, 2010).
 Since April 1, 2012, Cultural Affairs
Contract(s): None
Encumbrance(s): The Brokaw-McDougall House is individually listed in the *National Register of Historic Places* on July 24, 1972, and is located within and contributes to the significance of the Calhoun Street Historic District, listed in the *National Register of Historic Places* on October 24, 1979. The district is zoned Historic Preservation Overlay under Chapter 10, Article V, Division 2 of the City of Tallahassee Land Development Code. This zoning designation requires review and approval of imposed improvements by the Tallahassee-Leon County Architectural Review Board.
Type Acquisition: Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL): Fee simple
Unique Feature(s):
Archaeological/Historical: Constructed around 1856, the two-story frame house is a Classic-Revival building that served as a private residence to the Brokaw and McDougall families until it was sold to the State of Florida in 1973.
Management Needs: Improve storm water drainage and improve energy efficiency
Acquisition Needs/Acreage: None
Surplus Lands/Acreage: None
Public Involvement: Cultural Affairs offers unofficial public tours to limited areas of the house. A Dali exhibit is on display during working hours of the week.

Unit Name:		The Grove			
Acres:	10.35	Managing Agency:	DHR	Current Management Plan Approved:	May 2011

Narrative:

Common Name of Property: The Grove
Location: 100 First Avenue, Leon County, Tallahassee, Florida

Acreage Total: 10.35 acres under lease
Leases: No. 3397
Use: Multiple uses for historic preservation, museum use, passive recreation, and recreational opportunities
Management Responsibilities: FDOS, DHR
Designated Land Use: Museum facility
Sublease(s): None **Contract(s):** None
Encumbrance(s): Development of the property must be in accordance with the following Condition, Covenants, Restrictions, and Reservations:
 1) January 16, 1984 Deed from Jackson Lodge No. 1 Free and Accepted Masons of Florida, a Florida Corporation to Mary Call Darby Collins.
 2) March 1, 1985 Deed from Leroy Collins and Mary Call Darby Collins, husband and wife, to Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida.
 The Grove is zoned *Historic Preservation Overlay*, requiring review and approval of proposed improvements by the Tallahassee-Leon County Architectural Review Board. The Grove is also located within the Tallahassee/Leon County Multimodal Transportation District (MMTD), requiring plans for accessibility to promote transportation consistent with the MMTD in consultation with the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department.
Type Acquisition: Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL): Fee simple
Unique Feature(s): Former residence of two governors of Florida
Archaeological/Historical: Built in the 1830s the Call/Collins House was the home of Richard Keith Call, Florida's last Territorial Governor, and LeRoy Collins, Florida's 33rd Governor. As the last residents of The Grove, Mary Call Darby Collins and her husband LeRoy Collins, was instrumental in the preservation of the original plan of the house. Also on the property are the Call Cemetery, The Grove Site, and the Burr House. The entire 10-acre site is listed in the *National Register of Historic Places*.
Management Needs: Recently acquired by the State, the Grove needs to continue refining the management plan proposed in 2011 and meet the goals outlined in the plan.
Acquisition Needs/Acreage: Two desirable parcels located adjacent to current Grove holdings have been identified for future parking lots (Parcel 21-25-20-420-000-0 and/or Parcel 21-25-20-25-425-000-0).
Surplus Lands/Acreage: None
Public Involvement: The public participated in archaeological investigations at the Grove. After renovations are complete, the Grove will be opened to the public as a museum and passive recreation area.

Unit Name:		Martin House			
Acres:	4.83	Managing Agency:	DHR	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/21/2010

Narrative:

Common Name of Property: De Soto Site
Location: 1001 De Soto Park Drive, Leon County, Tallahassee, Florida
Acreage Total: 4.83 acres under lease

Leases: No. 4585

Use: Multiple uses for historic preservation, education, and office space

Management Responsibilities: FDOS, DHR, Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR)

Designated Land Use: DOS office space, archaeological facility, educational facility

Sublease(s): None **Contract(s):** None **Encumbrance(s):** None

Type Acquisition: Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL): Fee simple. On October 12, 1987 The Trust for Public Land bought the property, and in turn sold it to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund the following year, on September 9, 1988. The Conservation and Recreational Lands (CARL) program funded the purchase from the Trust for Public Land.

Unique Feature(s): Confirmed De Soto encampment site.

Archaeological/Historical: The 1928 Governor John Martin House is located at the site of the Apalachee village Anhaica where Hernando De Soto and his men spent the winter months of 1539-1540. The Martin House was listed in the *National Register of Historic Places* in 1986.

Management Needs: One of Florida’s most significant Spanish colonial period archaeological sites, the De Soto Site and the Martin House are managed by the BAR. BAR provides all necessary monitoring of land-altering activities and partners with Panhandle Archaeological Society at Tallahassee to conduct research. To improve visitation to the site, additional parking space for school buses is needed.

Acquisition Needs/Acreage: None

Surplus Lands/Acreage: None

Public Involvement: A De Soto exhibit is featured in the main room of the Martin House and is open to visitors during working hours. The Martin House also hosts the monthly meetings of the Panhandle Society at Tallahassee.

Unit Name:		Mission San Luis			
Acres:	65	Managing Agency:	DHR	Current Management Plan Approved:	10/21/2010

Narrative:

Common Name of Property: Mission San Luis (MSL)

Location: Leon County, Tallahassee, Florida

Acreage Total: 65.54 acres under lease

Acreage Breakdown:	Parcel & Year of Lease	Acreage
	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 public education and preservation
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): Mission San Luis is now the only recreated mission out of more than 100 that existed in Florida.
Archaeological/Historical: From 1656 to 1704, Mission San Luis was the Spaniards' western capital and the paramount village of the Apalachee Indians.
Management Needs: BAR provides all necessary monitoring of land-altering activities at the archaeological site.
Acquisition Needs/Acreage: 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/Acreage: 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.

Unit Name:		Mount Royal			
Acres:	1.1	Managing Agency:	DHR	Current Management Plan Approved:	12/22/2010

Narrative:

Common Name of Property: Mount Royal Indian Mound
Location: Putnam County, Florida
Acreage Total: 1.1 acres
Leases: Lease No. 3439
Use: Multiple uses for historic preservation and passive recreation
Management Responsibilities: FDOS, DHR
Designated Land Use: Archaeological preservation
Sublease(s): None **Contract(s):** None **Encumbrance(s):** None
Type Acquisition: The property was acquired through a donation to the State of Florida in 1986.
Unique Feature(s):
Archaeological/Historical: The site was occupied historically by Timucua Indians and was the location of a seventeenth century Spanish mission, San Antonio de Anacape (Jones and Tesar 2001), and associated Mayaca Indian village, as well as the location of subsequent historic use. The Mount Royal site is among the most important archaeological sites in the St. Johns River drainage basin, and it was listed in the *National Register of Historic Places* in 1973.

Management Needs: The DHR manages Mount Royal and is working with local residents to provide interpretation of the site and improved public access.

Acquisition Needs/Acreage: None. In 2000, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund approved the acquisition of 13 acres in fee simple and 5 acres in less-than-fee owned by Dr. Wilcox. These parcels represented other portions of the American Indian village and Spanish mission sites. Unfortunately, negotiations following the BTIITF approval were not successful, and the parcels were not acquired. Many of these parcels were sold and are now being developed as homesites within the Mount Royal communities.

Surplus Lands/Acreage: None

Public Involvement: BAR consults with local residents about their desires for maintenance of the site and improving aesthetics.

Unit Name:		San Damian de Escambe			
Acres:	11.57	Managing Agency:	DHR	Current Management Plan Approved:	9/13/2010

Narrative:

Common Name of Property: San Damian Mission Site
Location: Leon County, Tallahassee, Florida
Acreage Total: 11.57 acres
Use: Single use for historic preservation
Management Responsibilities: FDOS, DHR
Designated Land Use: Archaeological preservation
Sublease(s): None **Contract(s):** None **Encumbrance(s):** None
Type Acquisition: The 1.74 acres encompassing the mission cemetery was acquired through donation while the remaining acreage in the 11.57-acre tract was acquired with Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) moneys.

Unique Feature(s):
Archaeological/Historical: San Damian is a multicomponent site with the seventeenth century Spanish mission site of San Damian de Escambe as well as a prehistoric village dating from about 100 B.C. - 400 A.D. It is listed in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

Management Needs: The DHR manages San Damian, and public access is desired but has been difficult to obtain.

Acquisition Needs/Acreage: The 1.74 acres encompassing the mission cemetery was acquired through donation while the remaining acreage in the 11.57-acre tract was acquired with Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) moneys. The purchase price in 1972 was \$27,524.00, of which the State contributed \$13,762.00 and the Department of the Interior, National Park Service contributed the remaining \$13,762.00 through an acquisition grant (Federal Warrant # 96.752.423) to the Division of Archives, History and Records Management (now the Division of Historical Resources).

Surplus Lands/Acreage: None

Public Involvement: Archaeological excavations are planned soon and will involve assistance from the public.

Unit Name:		Velda Mound			
Acres:	1.91	Managing Agency:	DHR	Current Management Plan Approved:	06/30/2010

Narrative:

Common Name of Property: Velda Mound Archaeological Site
Location: Leon County, Florida
Acreage Total: 1.91 acres
Leases: Lease No. 3249
Use: Multiple uses for historic preservation and passive recreation
Management Responsibilities: FDOS, DHR
Designated Land Use: Archaeological preservation
Sublease(s): None **Contract(s):** None **Encumbrance(s):** None
Type Acquisition: The property was acquired through a donation to the State of Florida.
Unique Feature(s): One of the last Fort Walton centers constructed in the Tallahassee area
Archaeological/Historical: The Velda Mound is one of only five known Leon County mound sites belonging to the Fort Walton archaeological culture (ca. A.D. 1000-1500).

Management Needs: The DHR manages Velda Mound and has a partnership with the non-profit Panhandle Archaeological Society at Tallahassee to maintain the property.

Acquisition Needs/Acreage: None

Surplus Lands/Acreage: None

Public Involvement: The Panhandle Society at Tallahassee performs routine maintenance days at Velda Mound to control vegetation, including exotics, and to clean up garbage from public use.

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 July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2011.
- Column 7: See definition for Ha-4. The dates in the example would be July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2012.
- 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 Florida Forest Service

- 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.

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Governor
State of Florida
PL 05, The Capitol
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Tallahassee, FL 32399-0001

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State of Florida
PL 01, The Capitol
400 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050

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400 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0810

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PL 11, The Capitol
400 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0309

2012 Members of the Acquisition and Restoration Council

Mr. Al Dougherty, Deputy Secretary
Designee for Sec. Herschel T. Vinyard, Jr.
M.S. Douglas Building, Room 1021D
3900 Commonwealth Blvd., M.S. 44
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

Ms. Kelley J. Boree
Director, Dept. of Parks and Recreation
City of Jacksonville
214 N. Hogan Street, Suite 3102
Jacksonville, FL 32202

Mr. James Karels, Director
Florida Forest Service
3125 Connor Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

Mr. Maurice "Mo" Pearson
President, 3E Consultants
7320 Narcoossee Road, Suite A
Orlando, FL 32822

Mr. Rob Bendus, Director
Division of Historical Resources
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Peter Crawford Frederick, Ph.D.
Department of Wildlife Ecology & Conservation
110 Newins-Ziegler Hall
P.O. Box 110430
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32626

Mr. Eric Sutton, Director
Division of Habitat and Species Conservation
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
620 South Meridian St.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600

Mr. John T. (Jack) Vogel
President, CEO, Natural Resource Planning Services
32745 Pennsylvania Avenue
Post Office Box 564
San Antonio, FL 33576

Ms. Lynetta Usher Griner
Usher Land and Timber Company
6551 NW 100th Street
P.O. Box 1819
Chiefland, FL 32644

Bill Palmer, Ph.D.
Research Director
Tall Timbers Research Station and Land
Conservancy
13093 Henry Beadel Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32312