ITEM 5:

Annual Land Management Review Team findings and the Land Management Uniform Accounting Council 2024 Annual and Biennial Reports.

DSL STAFF REMARKS:

Section 259.036, Florida Statutes, requires the Board of Trustees (BOT), acting through the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), to conduct land management reviews of selected conservation, preservation and recreation lands titled to the BOT to determine whether those lands are being managed in accordance with their adopted management plans. The legislation requires DEP to submit a report of its findings to the BOT no later than the second board meeting in October of each year. The 2003 Florida Legislature amended section 259.036, F.S., to require that all lands subject to being reviewed over 1,000 acres, be reviewed at least every five years.

ANNUAL LAND MANAGEMENT REVIEW TEAM FINDINGS

Properties were selected from a database of BOT lands based on property size, management plan due dates, managing agency, previous land management reviews, and geographic location. Regional review team members were selected in accordance with the requirements of the legislation to include one representative from each of the following entities: county or local community in which the parcel is located, DEP Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Forest Service, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, DEP district office, a private land manager, local Soil and Water Conservation District board of supervisors or Water Management District (WMD), and a conservation organization. Participating state agencies, soil and water conservation districts, and conservation groups have had continual input into the development and ongoing evolution of the review process. Additionally, DEP coordinates with representatives of the WMD to integrate management reviews where WMD lands are adjacent to BOT lands and when the BOT has joint ownership of parcels with a WMD.

Thirty-seven reviews were conducted during Fiscal Year 2023-24, involving more than 610,000 acres of managed lands. Reports of the review team findings were provided to the managing agency and the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC). The management activities are scored on a range of 1-5. Applying the criteria that a score of 3.5 and up is considered excellent, a score of 2.5 to 3.49 is considered adequate, and a score of less than 2.5 is considered inadequate, the management review team provides the following:

- Public access: Public access was considered excellent on all of the sites visited.
- Prescribed fire scope: Prescribed burning is considered an appropriate management tool on 36 of the 37 sites reviewed. On five sites, over 30% of the fire dependent lands had been treated according to prescription. On 28 sites, over 60% of the fire dependent lands had been treated according to prescription. On three sites, less than 30% of the fire dependent lands had been treated according to prescription. One site had no fire dependent lands.
- Prescribed fire frequency: On 35 of the 36 sites requiring prescribed fire, the teams found the burn frequency adequate or excellent. On one site, the teams found the burn frequency to be inadequate.

- Fire quality: On all of the 36 sites where prescribed fire has been implemented, the teams found fire quality to be excellent or adequate.
- Invasive species control: Control of non-native, invasive species was a management issue on all lands reviewed. Control and maintenance measures were excellent on 35 of the sites reviewed.
- Surface water quality: Lands that have significant hydrological resources should be monitored to ensure protection. Twenty-four sites had plans that adequately covered testing for degradation of surface waters, and one site had inadequate plans. Twelve sites had no surface water testing needs.
- Groundwater quality: Twenty-three sites had adequate monitoring for groundwater quality and quantity. Fourteen sites had no groundwater monitoring needs.
- Species protection: Thirty-six sites were found to be excellent in actual management practices to protect listed plants and animals on site. The management plans were deemed excellent to ensure protection on 35 sites.
- Law enforcement: On all sites, law enforcement was adequate or excellent to protect the resources.
- Public education and outreach: All sites demonstrated adequate or excellent public education and outreach programs.
- In instances where overall management was deemed adequate or excellent, specific areas meriting improvement were noted by the teams and can be found in the individual reports. The review teams observed many examples of management meriting special mention:
    - At Pine Log State Forest in Bay and Washington counties, the review team commended FFS staff for implementation of their effective prescribed fired program, particularly their success with growing season burnings.
    - At Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park in Clay County, the review team commended the FPS for efforts to protect the Gold Head Branch seepage stream and associated ravine forest from recreational impacts.
    - At Aucilla Wildlife Management Area in Jefferson and Taylor counties, the review team commended FWC on their dedication to documenting and protecting the cultural resources located within the Aucilla WMA.
    - At Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve in St. Johns County, the review team commended staff for providing excellent recreational opportunities to the public.

Overall, the review teams found that the managers of these areas are dedicated professionals who are doing an excellent job with the resources available.

- Many of the management issues noted in the findings may be directly related to the following:

- Staffing Levels: On three sites the teams found that staffing levels were less than adequate to protect the resources, while on 34 sites the staffing levels were adequate or excellent.
- Funding Levels: On 36 sites the teams found funding levels were adequate or excellent for proper management of resources, while on one site funding levels were less than what the review team thought was needed for proper management.
- Equipment: On 36 of 37 sites the team found adequate or excellent equipment to properly manage the property.

Pursuant to section 259.036, F.S., if the land management review team determines that reviewed lands are not being managed for purposes compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation or in compliance with the adopted land management plan, DEP shall provide the review findings to the BOT, and the managing agency must report to the BOT its reasons for managing the lands as it has.

All properties were found to be managed for purposes compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation; and actual management practices, including public access, which was found to be in compliance with the adopted management plans. The report of the annual review team findings is consistent with section 259.036, F.S., and with the Natural Systems and Recreation Lands section of the State Comprehensive Plan.

ANNUAL LAND MANAGEMENT UNIFORM ACCOUNTING COUNCIL REPORT

The Land Management Uniform Accounting Council (LMUAC) was created by the 2000 Florida Legislature with the enactment of section 259.037, F.S. As mandated by the legislation, the council developed a uniform method for compiling and reporting accurate costs of land management activities. This includes an agreed-upon list of standardized land management categories and subcategories for grouping management activities, which is attached as an addendum to this report. Although the individual management activities vary between agencies, they can usually be grouped within this structure. The annual report contains a summary of FY 2023-24 expenditures per agency, grouped according to the established categories and subcategories. It also includes an introduction for each agency outlining their mission and primary goals for state land management.

Biennially, the LMUAC submits and operational report for each management area. The report assesses the progress towards achieving short-term and long-term management goals of the approved management plan, including all land management activities, and any deficiencies in management and corrective actions to address identified deficiencies as appropriate.

Section 259.037(4), F.S., requires that the LMUAC submit their annual report to the ARC and DSL for inclusion with the Annual Land Management Review Team findings.

All three reports are available on the DSL website at: https://floridadep.gov/lands/environmental-services/content/land-stewardship

DSL STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Accept (1) the Annual Land Management Review Team Findings, and (2) the LMUAC 2024 Annual and Biennial Reports for submittal to the BOT.

ARC RECOMMENDATION: None required

Annual Land Management Review Team Report

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of State Lands
Office of Environmental Services

Fiscal Year 2023-24

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION TO LAND MANAGEMENT REVIEW
TEAM REPORTS AND ANALYSES:
REVIEWS CONDUCTED DURING FISCAL YEAR 2023-24

Section 259.036, Florida Statutes, requires the Board of Trustees (BOT), acting through the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), to conduct land management reviews of select conservation, preservation and recreation lands titled to the BOT. The team assesses whether those lands are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired, and whether they are being managed in accordance with their adopted management plans.

The 2003 Florida Legislature amended section 259.036, F.S., to require that all conservation lands greater than 1,000 acres in size be reviewed at least every five years. The properties reviewed were selected from a database of BOT lands based on the following factors: size of the property, land management plan due dates, managing agency, previous land management review date, and geographic location.

Regional review team members were selected in accordance with legislation to include representatives of the following: (1) county or local community in which the parcel is located, (2) Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), (3) Florida Forest Service (FFS), (4) Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), (5) the DEP regulatory district office, (6) private land manager, (7) local Soil and Water Conservation District board of supervisors or water management district, and (8) a conservation organization.

Participating state agencies, soil and water conservation districts, local governments, and conservation groups have had continual input into the development and ongoing evolution of the review process. The Division of State Lands (DSL) staff is engaged in the process of developing new, more objective methodology for reviewing conservation lands and management plans, while also developing more effective measures to provide uniform accountability. Additionally, DEP coordinates with representatives of the Water Management District (WMD) to integrate land management reviews where WMD lands are adjacent to BOT lands, and when the BOT has joint ownership of parcels with a WMD.

Thirty-seven reviews were conducted during Fiscal Year 2023-24, involving more than 610,000 acres of managed lands. Reports of the review team findings were provided to the managing agency and the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC). The management activities are scored on a range of 1-5. Applying the criteria that a score of 3.5 and up is considered excellent, a score of 2.5 to 3.49 is considered adequate, and a score of less than 2.5 is considered inadequate, the management review team provides the following:

- **Public access**: Public access was considered excellent on all of the sites visited.
- **Prescribed fire scope**: Prescribed burning is considered an appropriate management tool on 36 of the 37 sites reviewed. On five sites, over 30% of the fire dependent lands had been treated according to prescription. On 28 sites, over 60% of the fire dependent lands had been treated according to prescription.

On three sites, less than 30% of the fire dependent lands had been treated according to prescription. One site had no fire dependent lands.

- **Prescribed fire frequency**: On 35 of the 36 sites requiring prescribed fire, the teams found the burn frequency adequate or excellent. On one site, the teams found the burn frequency to be inadequate.
- **Fire quality**: On all of the 36 sites where prescribed fire has been implemented, the teams found fire quality to be excellent or adequate.
- **Invasive species control**: Control of non-native, invasive species was a management issue on all lands reviewed. Control and maintenance measures were excellent on 35 of the sites reviewed.
- **Surface water quality**: Lands that have significant hydrological resources should be monitored to ensure protection. Twenty-four sites had plans that adequately covered testing for degradation of surface waters, and one site had inadequate plans. Twelve sites had no surface water testing needs.
- **Groundwater quality**: Twenty-three sites had adequate monitoring for groundwater quality and quantity. Fourteen sites had no groundwater monitoring needs.
- **Species protection**: Thirty-six sites were found to be excellent in actual management practices to protect listed plants and animals on site. The management plans were deemed excellent to ensure protection on 35 sites.
- **Law enforcement**: On all sites, law enforcement was adequate or excellent to protect the resources.
- **Public education and outreach**: All sites demonstrated adequate or excellent public education and outreach programs.

Many of the management challenges noted in the findings may be directly related to the following:

- **Staffing Levels**: On three sites the teams found that staffing levels were less than adequate to protect the resources, while on 32 sites the staffing levels were adequate or excellent.
- **Funding Levels**: On 29 sites the teams found funding levels were adequate or excellent for proper management of resources, while on six sites funding levels were less than what the review team thought was needed for proper management.
- **Equipment**: On 33 of 35 sites the team found adequate or excellent equipment to properly manage the property.

Pursuant to section 259.036, F.S., if the land management review team determines that (1) reviewed lands are not being managed for purposes compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation, or (2) actual management practices, including public access, were not found to be in compliance with the adopted management plan, DEP shall provide the review findings to the BOT. The managing agency must then report to the BOT its reasons for managing the lands as it has.

All properties reviewed were found to be managed for purposes compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation; and actual management practices, including public access, were found to be in compliance with the adopted management plans.

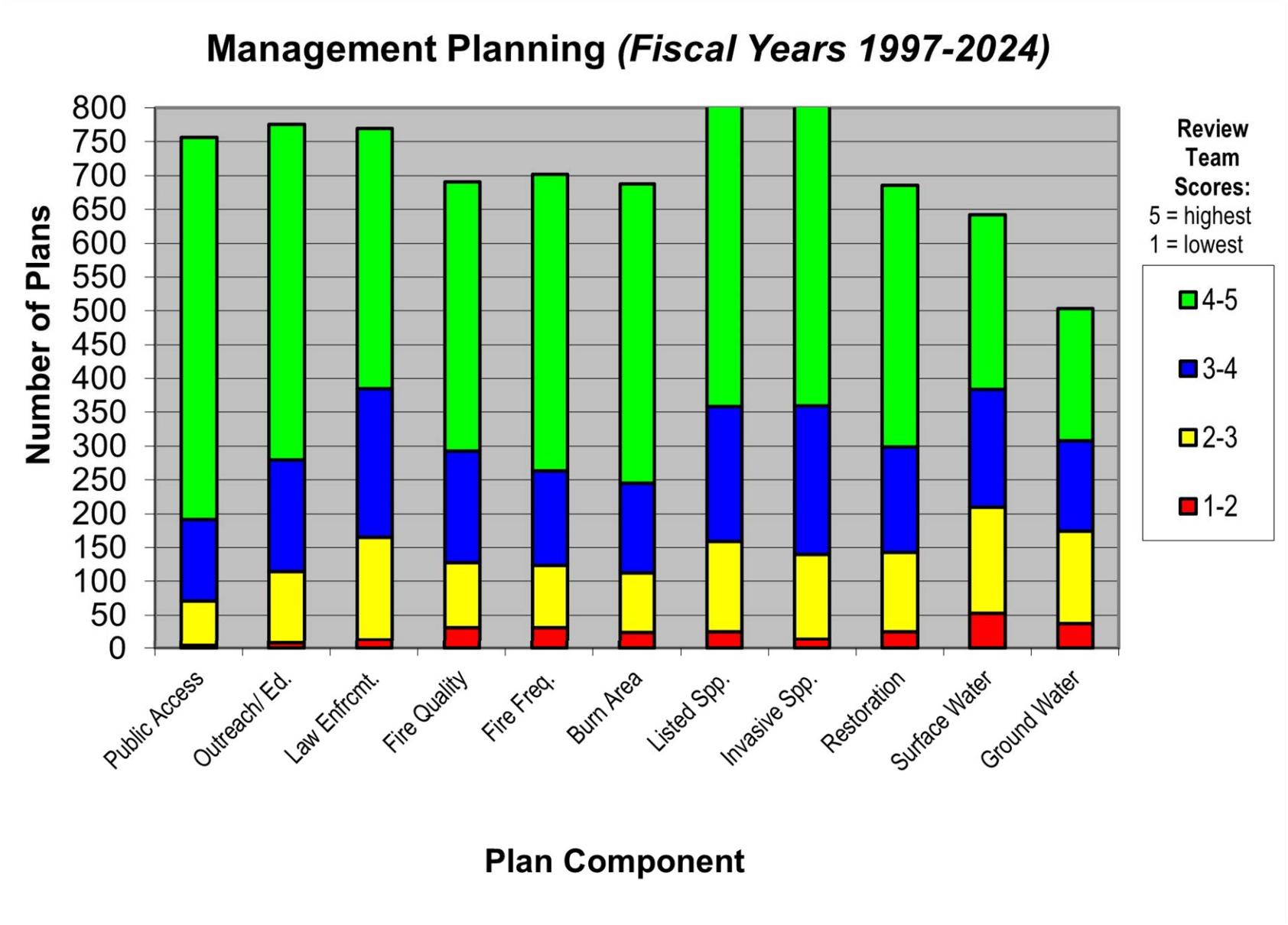
Reports of the management review team findings have been provided to the managing agency for their review and response, and to the ARC. Evaluations of management plans and management activities in the field over the last 26 years are presented here in addition to the review team reports.

Acronyms

ACOE	US Army Corps of Engineers
ARC	Acquisition and Restoration Council
BOT	Board of Trustees
CSO	Citizen Support Organization
DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DHR	Division of Historical Resources, Department of State
DOT	Florida Department of Transportation
DRP	Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DSL	Division of State Lands, Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FFS	Florida Forest Service, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
FNAI	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
FNPS	Florida Native Plant Society
FWC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
IPM	Invasive Plant Management Section, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
NERR	National Estuarine Research Reserve
OES	Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands
RCP	Office of Resiliency and Coastal Protection, Florida Department of Environmental Protection
SF	State Forest
SP	State Park
WEA	Wildlife and Environmental Area
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WMD	Water Management District

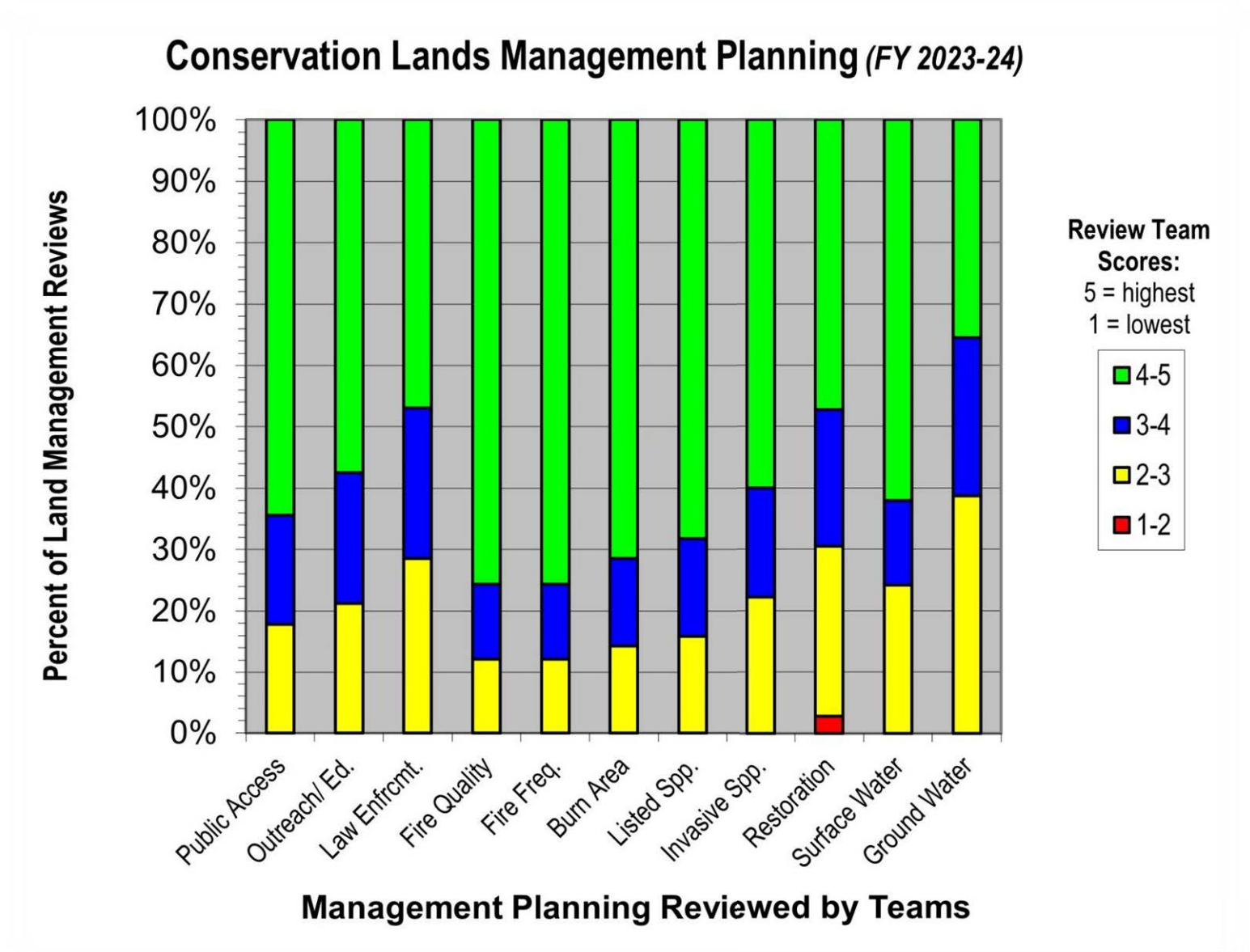
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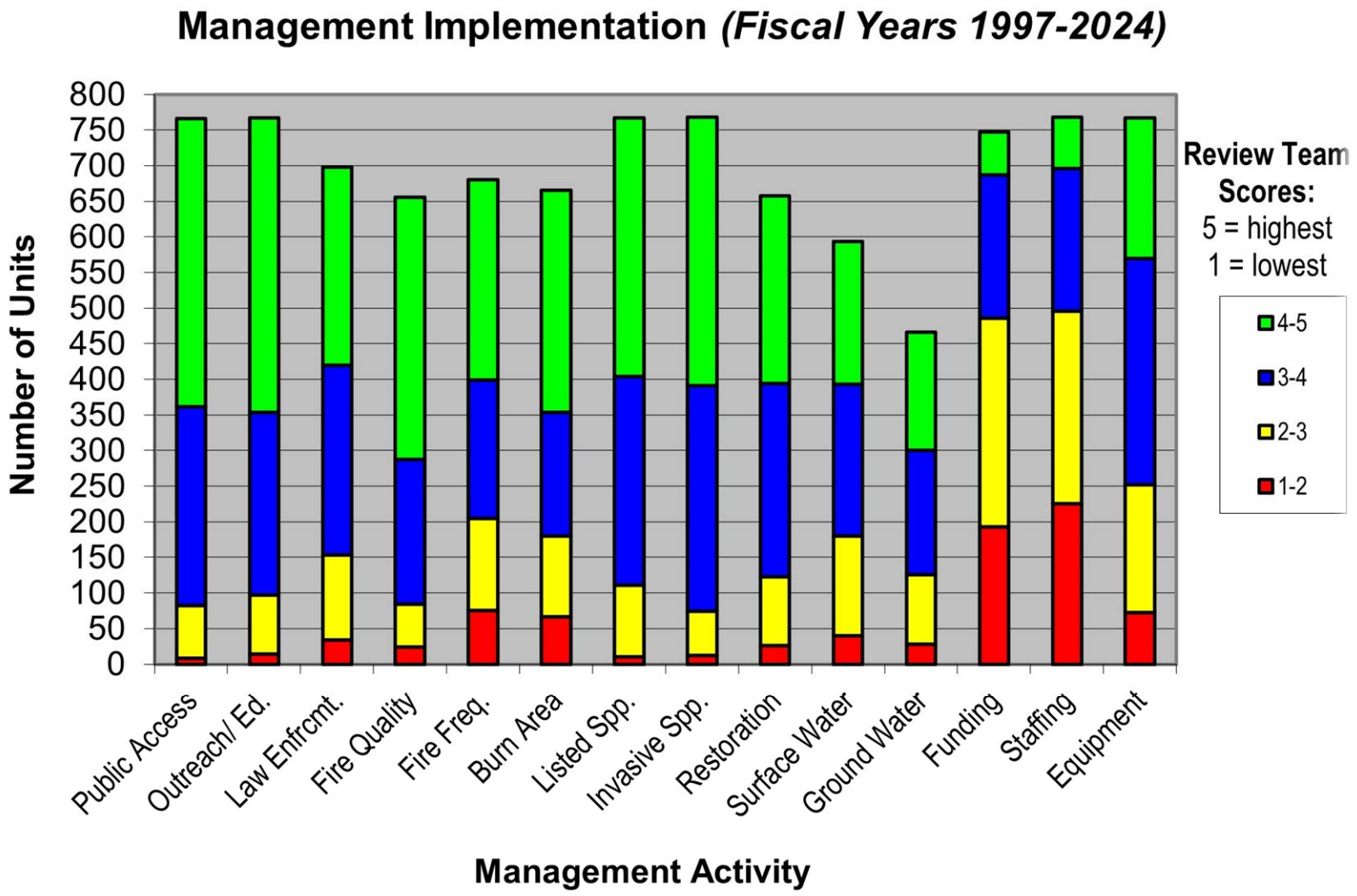


October 2024 ARC Meeting

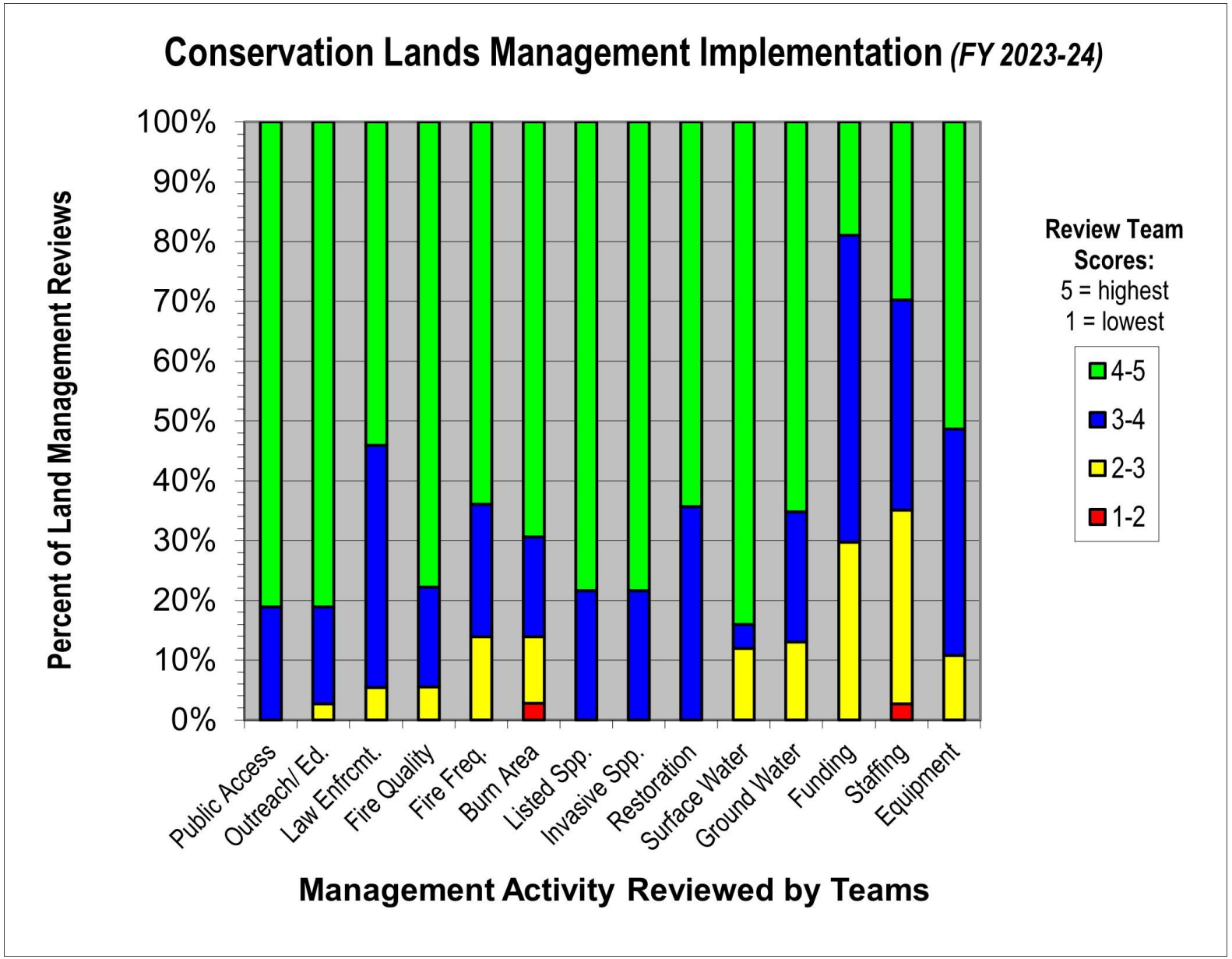
Conservation Lands Management Planning



Management Implementation

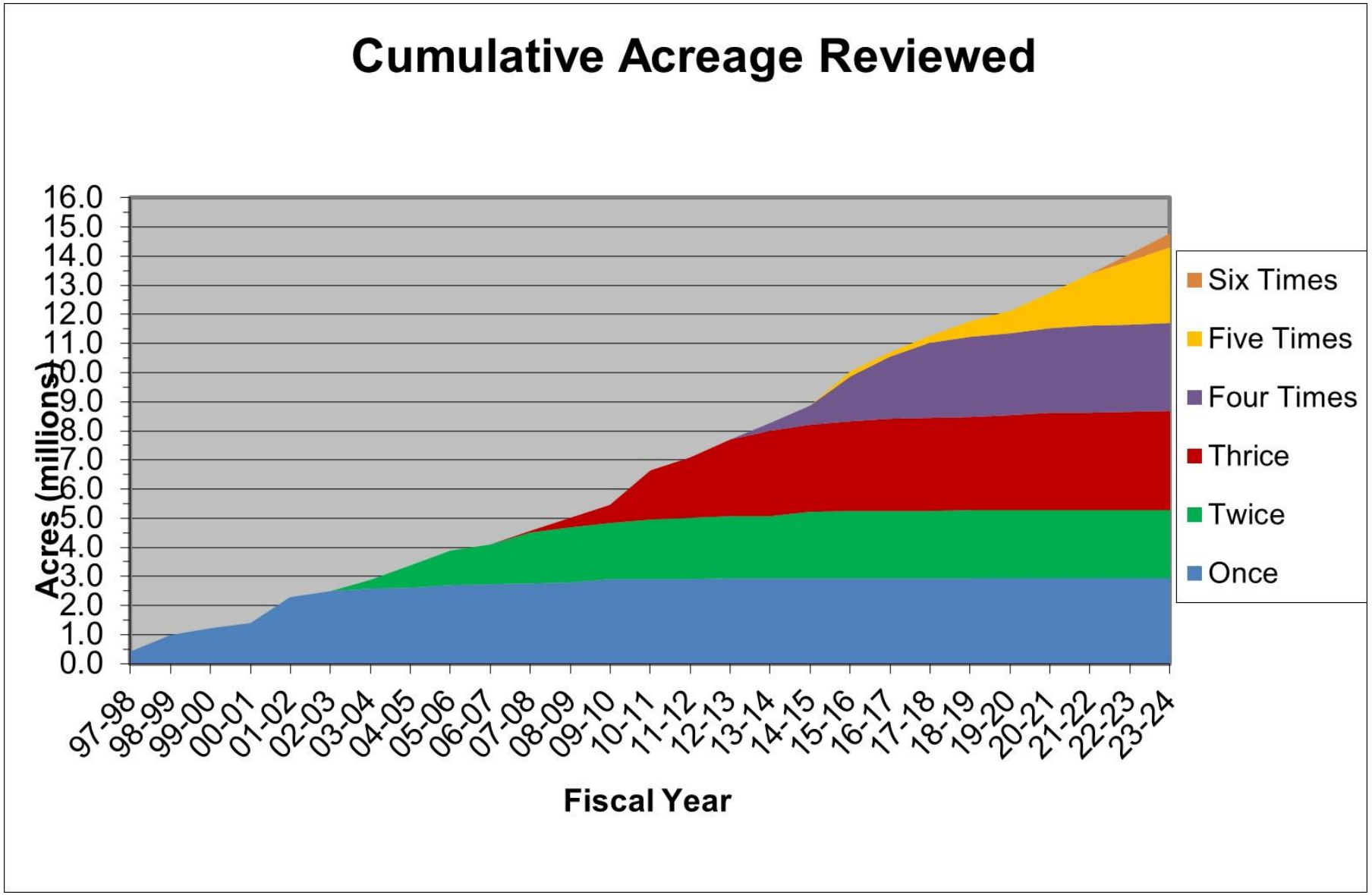


Conservation Lands Management Implementation



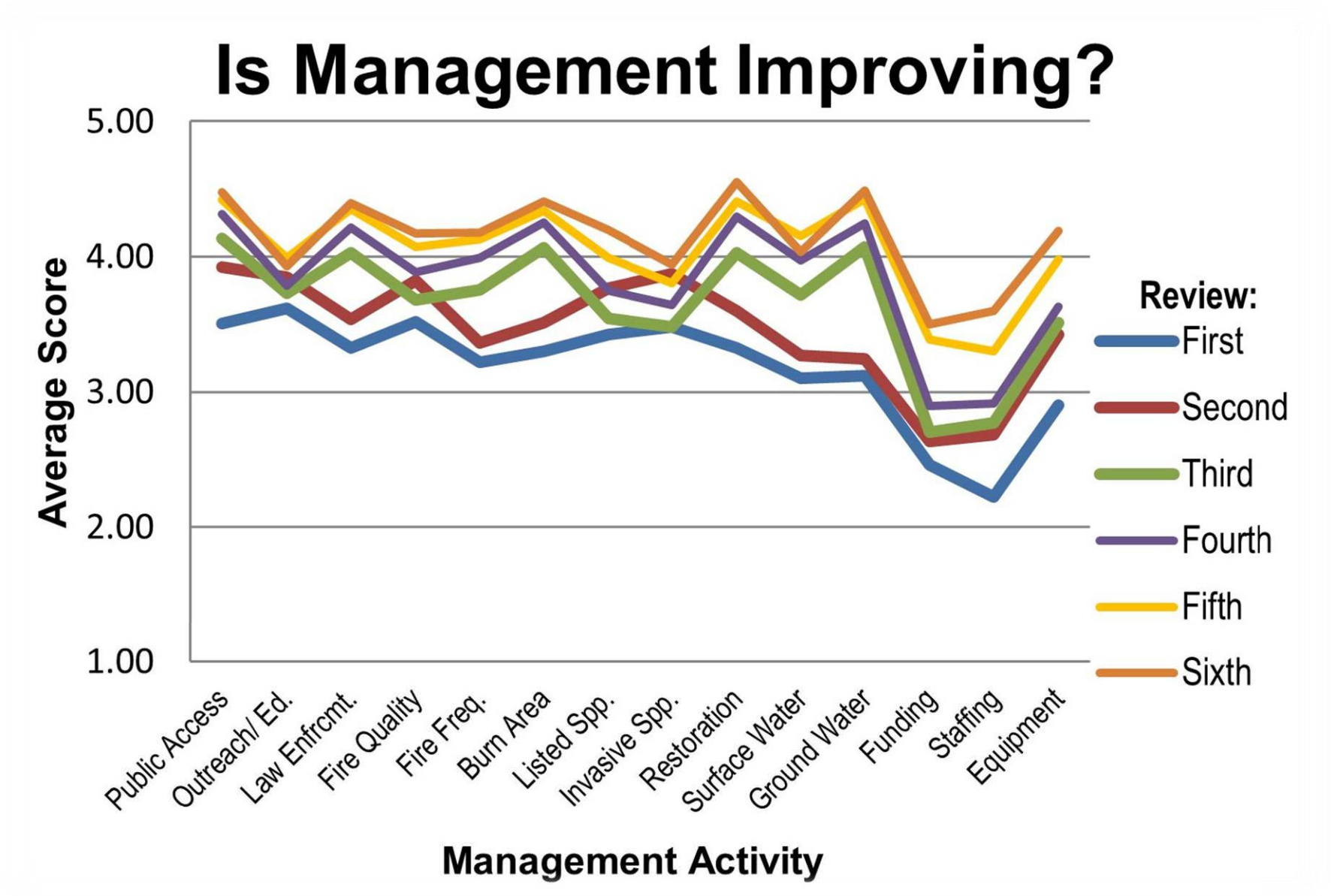
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Cumulative Acreage Reviewed



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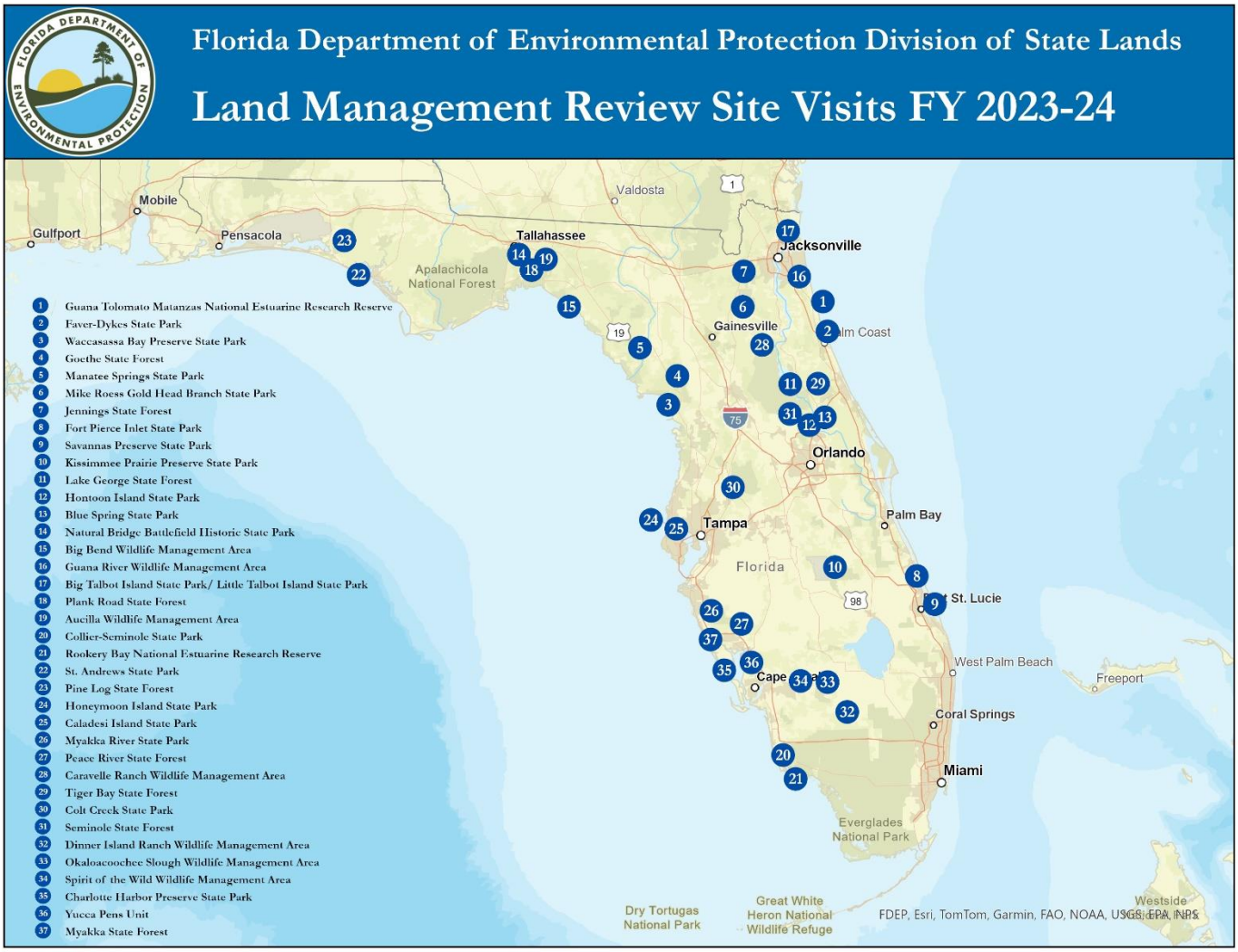
Effect of Management



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Annual Land Management Review Team Report, Fiscal Year 2023-24

Overview of LMR site locations



Florida Department of Environmental Protection, GTMNERR

Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Resilience and Coastal Protection
Acres: 2,981 **County:** St. Johns
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): CARL/SOC **Original Acquisition Date:** 7/11/84
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 5/13/09
Review Date: 7/19/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Lia Sansom, Reserve Manager
- Candace Killian, Resource Coordinator

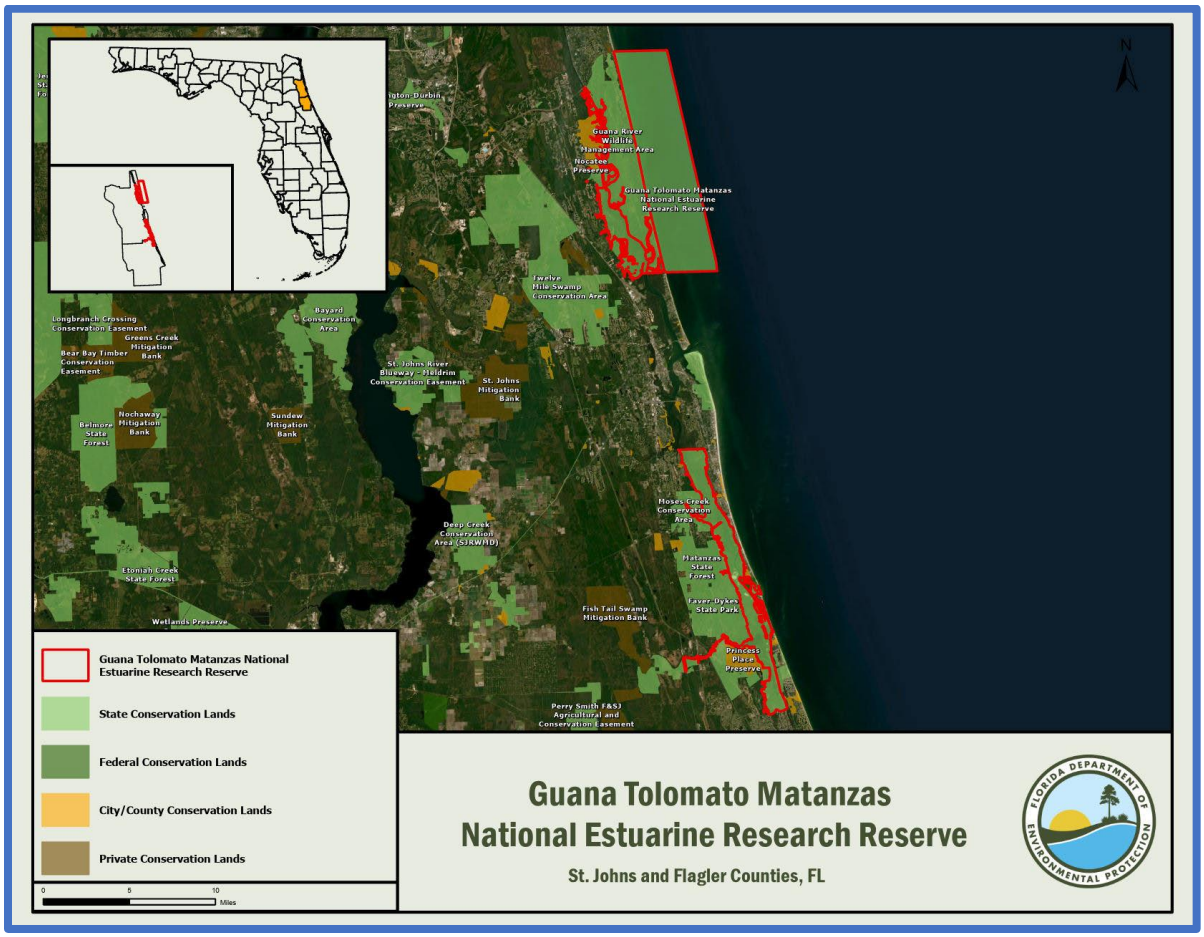
Review Team Members (voting)

- DRP District, None
- Local Gov't., None
- Wade Brenner, FWC
- Hayley Springer, DEP District
- Andrew Usina, FFS
- Chris Kinslow, SJRWMD
- Conservation Org., None
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Matthew Norton, DEP/DSL
- Earl Pearson, DEP/RCP

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 4, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 4, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 1: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	3.77	3.19
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	3.89	3.43
Hydrology	4.29	3.66
Imperiled Species	4.55	4.32
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.46	4.04
Cultural Resources	4.50	4.38
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.60	4.28
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.96	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the staff on their invasive species management. (4+, 0-)
2. The team commends the staff for education and outreach efforts. (4+, 0-)
3. The team commends staff for providing excellent recreational opportunities to the public. (4+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends an archaeological resource survey of greater extent to describe in depth detail and interpretation of the cultural resources of the property. (4+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: The managing agency concurs with this recommendation. Upon completing the cultural resources questionnaire, it has become apparent that the Reserve could benefit from a new site assessment. The Reserve conducted a site visit with BAR and archaeological researchers and will pursue funding and other support for surveys and research. Staff will continue to conduct routine monitoring of existing archaeological sites per BAR guidelines.

2. The team recommends shorter fire return intervals for fire dependent community types. (4+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: The managing agency concurs with this recommendation. An updated prescribed fire plan has been added to the new draft management plan. With only two FTE positions allocated to resource management of the Reserve uplands, staff continue to rely on support from DRP, FWC, FFS, local burn crews, and contractors to fully implement the prescribed fire plan. The Reserve did not have a burn boss for 8 years but is now actively burning units containing communities requiring frequent fire as well as added units that have never had prescribed fire. The Reserve = intends to burn on the shorter end of the windows. For example, the depression marsh suggests a window of 2-25 years but the Reserve plans to burn it every 2-5 years.

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically xeric hammock, beach dune, coastal strand, maritime hammock, shell mound, mesic flatwoods, salt marsh, marine unconsolidated substrate, mesic hammock, and hydric hammock.**
2. **Listed species, listed animal and plant species in general, and specifically sea turtles, Anastasia Island beach mouse, and gopher tortoise.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Restoration, specifically salt marsh restoration, basin marsh, oyster reef restoration, and dune restoration.**
6. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pest/pathogens.**
7. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, hydro-period alteration, and water level alteration.**
8. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality and quantity.**
9. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, and gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
10. **Adjacent property concerns, land use, specifically expanding development, and inholdings and additions.**
11. **Public access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access.**
12. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
13. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, and buildings.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **The maintenance condition of the Natural Communities, specifically mesic hammock, and hydric hammock, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, what percent of the natural community is in maintenance condition. The scores range from 1 to 5, with 1 being 0-20% in maintenance condition, 2 being 21-40%, 3 being 41-60%, 4 being 61-80% and 5 being 81-100%.**

Managing Agency Response: The managing agency concurs with this recommendation. The maps in the current management plan do not show FNAI or Conservation Land Cover classifications for the managed portion of the Reserve (Lease 3462) and they will be added in the new management plan. Additionally, a short-term goal will be included in the management plan to assess the natural communities within managed areas of the Reserve to determine the maintenance condition and establish a longer-term plan.

2. **Restoration, specifically oyster reef restoration, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether restoration is sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: From 2014 to 2022, the Reserve held two to four collaborative meetings a year of the Oyster and Water Quality Task Force, which was comprised of representatives from FDEP, FWC, FDACS, SJRWMD, researchers, and shellfish harvesters. There is anecdotal evidence that the extent of oyster reefs has been reduced over the past century along the Intracoastal Waterway (ICWW-Tolomato and Matanzas Rivers). However, given the altered structure and function of the ICWW, it is unlikely that restoration in these areas would be successful. Experimental designs for creating oyster habitat along this stretch have been tested but none have proven to be successful thus far due to the high energy nature of the ICWW. New treatments are under consideration and an objective regarding these activities will be included in the new management plan.

   Additionally, research staff and visiting scientists at the Reserve continue to monitor existing oyster habitat condition throughout the Guana, Tolomato, and Matanzas estuaries, and research is being conducted via Cornell University to determine historical oyster body size and extent. Collaboration meetings on this subject continue to be held at least once per year.

3. **Forest Management, specifically timber inventory, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether forest management is sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: A timber inventory was done in 2009 and the letter can be found on page 163 of the management plan. An excerpt from the letter states “The pine flatwoods component, see letter dated 3-3-03, is extremely small and fragmented occurring in isolated pockets intermixed with the oak hammocks throughout the state park. Management options are very limited due to logistics which include the size and condition of interior roads and the position of the flatwoods component and oak hammocks. In my opinion it is in the best interest of the state to leave these areas intact.”

   The Reserve will reach out to the Florida Forestry Service for an updated assessment.

4. **Hydrologic/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration, specifically river bank erosion, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether consideration of past and present hydrologic and geologic functions are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: The Guana peninsula functions as a barrier island within a bar-built estuary so it is expected to be a dynamic landform. Based on historic aerial imagery, the western edge of the Guana Peninsula has been eroding since at least the 1940’s, which is approximately the time when the Intracoastal Waterway (ICWW) was fully dredged. The ICWW allows large commercial and recreational vessels to traverse the eastern side of Florida without the hazards of the open ocean and those vessels create large wakes that increase erosion. Additionally, there have been multiple strong storms, tropical and nor’easters, that have caused erosion. Past installations and evaluations of revetment options have proven ineffective or excessively expensive. Staff continue to assess erosion mitigation options and objectives for these activities are included in the new management plan.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Faver-Dykes SP

Faver-Dykes State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 6,046 **County:** St. Johns
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): Donation/P2000/SOC/Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 12/28/50
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 10/20/17
Review Date: 7/21/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Renee Paolini, Park Manager
- Joe Woodbury, PSS

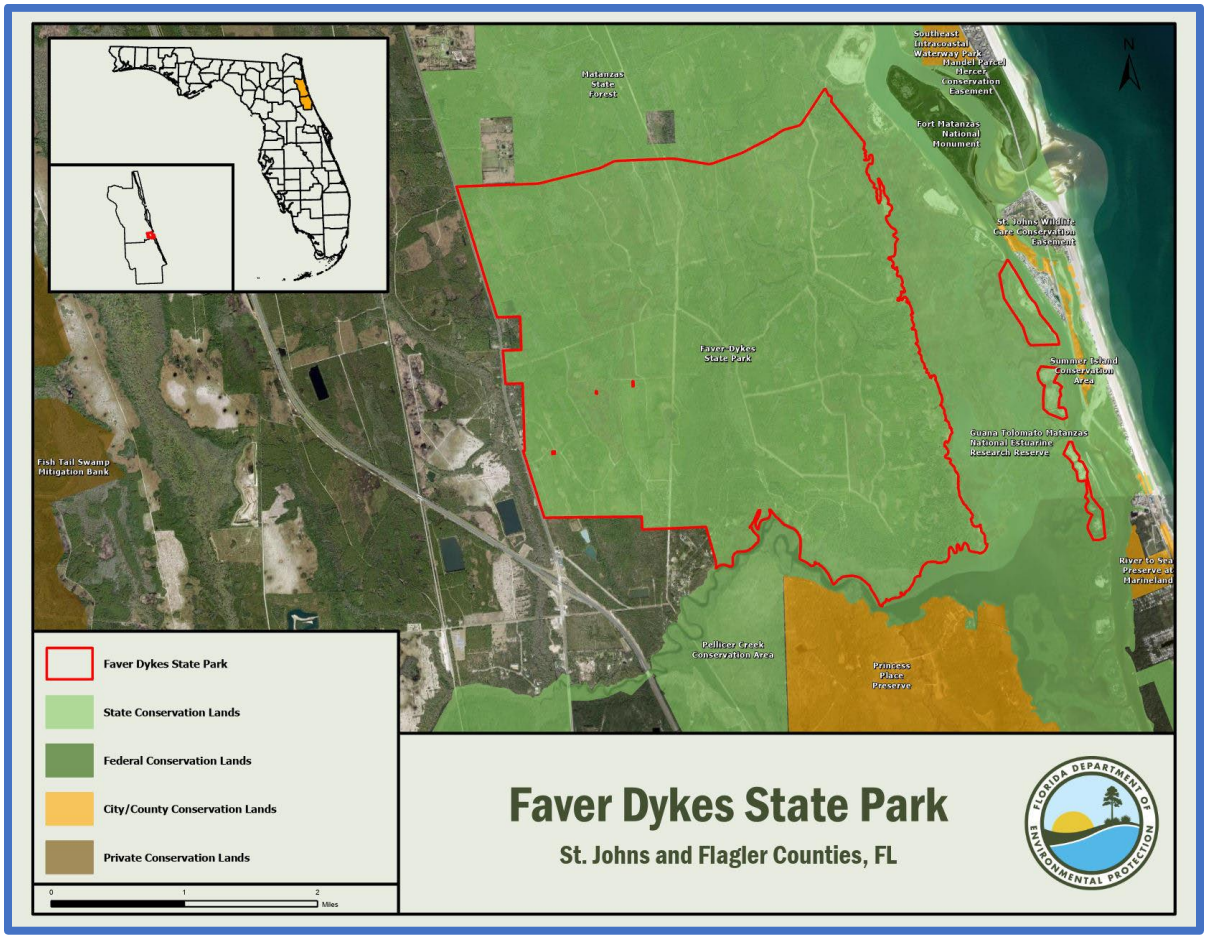
Review Team Members (voting)

- Chris Matson, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Anna Deyle, FWC
- Hien Mai, DEP District
- Andrew Usina, FFS
- Chris Kinslow, SJRWMD
- Conservation Org., None
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Lia Sansom, DEP/RCP

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 5, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 5, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 2: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.47	4.23
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.03	4.67
Hydrology	4.08	3.82
Imperiled Species	4.55	4.50
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.40	4.27
Cultural Resources	4.50	4.70
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.03	4.11
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.57	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff for their prescribed fire efforts. (5+, 0-)
2. The team commends DRP staff for their fine recreational opportunities. (5+, 0-)
3. The team commends DRP for pine tree thinnings that have taken place at the park. (5+, 0-)
4. The team commends staff for ensuring the known striped newt pond is properly managed with prescribed fire in the growing season. (5+, 0-)
5. The team commends staff for keeping the invasive plant populations in control at the park. (5+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the FPS staff replant longleaf at at least a density of 400 trees per acre for restoration purposes. (5+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Restoration of natural communities requires site-specific planning and a prescription of season-specific management actions. Where we find suitable opportunities, we will follow this recommendation.

2. The team recommends that the FPS work with FWC herpetology staff to return to conducting annual striped newt and gopher frog surveys. (5+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: As opportunity and staffing allow, we agree**.**

3. The team recommends that the FPS, based on striped newt and gopher frog survey results, ensure that ponds these species are documented in are prioritized for prescribed fire in the growing season. (5+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: We agree.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically maritime hammock, mesic flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods, mesic hammock, basin swamp, depression marsh, dome swamp, floodplain swamp, blackwater stream, salt marsh, seepage stream, and basin marsh.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically striped newt, and gopher tortoise.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically pine community restoration.**
7. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory, and timber harvesting.**
8. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pest/pathogens.**
9. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, and erosion.**
10. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality.**
11. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, and signage.**
12. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically inholdings/additions.**
13. **Public access, specifically boat access.**
14. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
15. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, and sanitary facilities.**
16. **Short-term goals, specifically hydrological preservation and restoration, exotic and invasive species maintenance and control, and cultural and historical resources.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **Natural Resources Survey, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether survey and monitoring of the resources or their habitats are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: We agree to increase efforts to more frequently conduct listed species surveys, specifically herpetofauna.

2. **Management Resources, specifically staff, and funding, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: This information will be passed to those responsible for making such decisions. Additional staff can only be assigned to this or other park units if they are appropriated by the Legislature or reassigned from other units. Funding is determined annually by the Florida Legislature.

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Surface Water Monitoring, specifically quantity, received a below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address surface water monitoring.**

   Managing Agency Response: The need to monitor surface water quantity in specific parts of the park will be determined for the next UMP update. Park and District staff will not be able to maintain a water quality monitoring program on their own. Instead, staff will attempt to enlist assistance of the Water Management District (or local Water Authority or local health department) to assist the park in regular water quality/quantity monitoring.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Waccasassa Bay Preserve SP

Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 30,241 **County:** Levy
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): LATF/LWCF/CARL/P2000/Donation **Original Acquisition Date:** 12/10/71
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 8/16/19
Review Date: 8/1/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Jeff Pettis, Park Manager
- Kelly Hite, Park Ranger

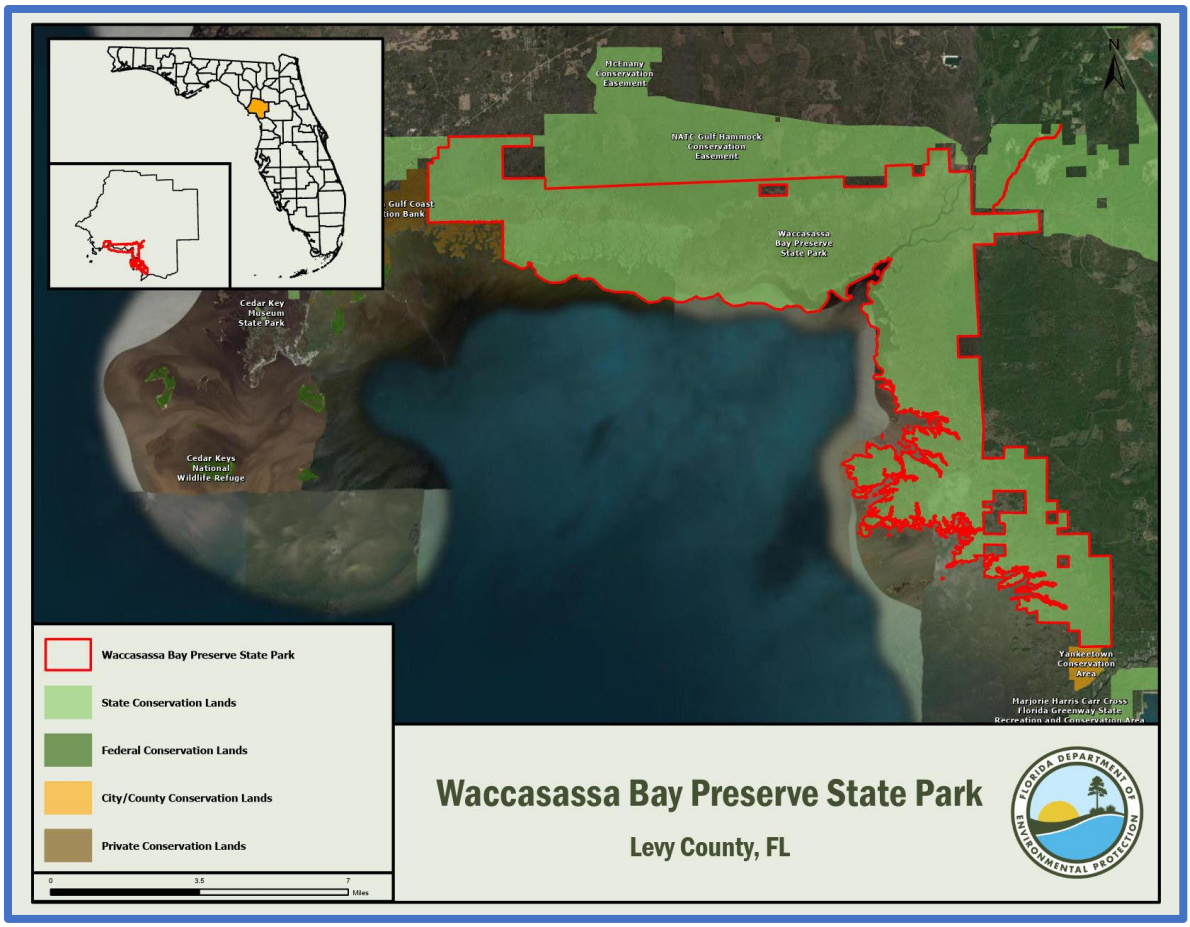
Review Team Members (voting)

- Rick Owen, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Simon Fitzwilliam, FWC
- Aron Hamilton, DEP District
- Mike Edwards, FFS
- Wri Irby, SRWMD
- Athena Phillips, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 3: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	3.93	4.33
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	2.67	4.50
Hydrology	4.50	4.47
Imperiled Species	4.33	4.50
Exotic / Invasive Species	3.85	4.22
Cultural Resources	3.67	4.50
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	3.49	3.66
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.22	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff on partnering with multiple local organizations and agencies to accomplish plan goals. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends staff on increasing species list with FNAI survey and iNaturalist, as well as the valuable spring survey. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the FPS increase the use of prescribed fire in the mesic flatwoods on an annual basis. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. The Division recognizes the importance of frequent prescribed fire in mesic flatwoods and will work to increase the fire type acres burned in the park.

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically basin swamp, blackwater stream, estuarine composite substrate, and salt marsh.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically salt marsh vole.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically protection and preservation.**
5. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory.**
6. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically control of plants, and pests/pathogens.**

7. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts.**
8. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
9. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey.**
10. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically lime rock mine, and inholdings/additions.**
11. **Public access, specifically boat access.**
12. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically recreational opportunities.**
13. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **The maintenance condition of the Natural Communities, specifically mesic flatwoods, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, what percent of the natural community is in maintenance condition. The scores range from 1 to 5, with 1 being 0-20% in maintenance condition, 2 being 21-40%, 3 being 41-60%, 4 being 61-80% and 5 being 81-100%.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. The Division recognizes the importance of frequent prescribed fire in mesic flatwoods and will work to increase the fire type acres burned in the park.

2. **Resource Management, Prescribed Fire, specifically area being burned, and frequency, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, to what degree prescribed fire is accomplished according to the objectives for prescribed fire management. The scores range from 1 to 5, with 1 being 0-20% accomplished, 2 being 21-40%, 3 being 41-60%, 4 being 61-80% and 5 being 81-100%.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. The Division recognizes this need and will take steps to facilitate more frequent prescribed burning in the park.

3. **Resource Protection, specifically signage, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether resources are sufficient to protect the property.**

   Managing Agency Response: Resource Protection signage will be more thoroughly addressed for this unit.

4. **Public Access & Education, specifically interpretive facilities and signs, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether public access & education are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Environmental Education and Outreach including interpretive facilities and signs will be addressed as part of the on-going District-wide interpretive updates. Specifically, the management plan describes potential interpretive improvements to Jungle Trail. Additionally, the Division will coordinate with appropriate entities on the potential development of interpretive signage at the county managed Waccasassa Boat Ramp.

5. **Management Resources, specifically staff, and funding, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

Managing Agency Response: Division funding is determined annually by the Florida Legislature and funds are allocated to the 175 state parks and trails according to priority needs.

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Resource Protection, specifically signage, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address resource protection.**

   Managing Agency Response: Resource Protection, specifically gates and fencing, will be more thoroughly addressed in the next plan update.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Goethe SF

Goethe State Forest

Managed by: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service
Acres: 51,312 **County:** Alachua and Levy
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): P2000/Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 9/28/92
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 6/25/13
Review Date: 8/2/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Mark Larson, Manager
- Stephen Montgomery, FFS
- Charlie Pedersen, FFS

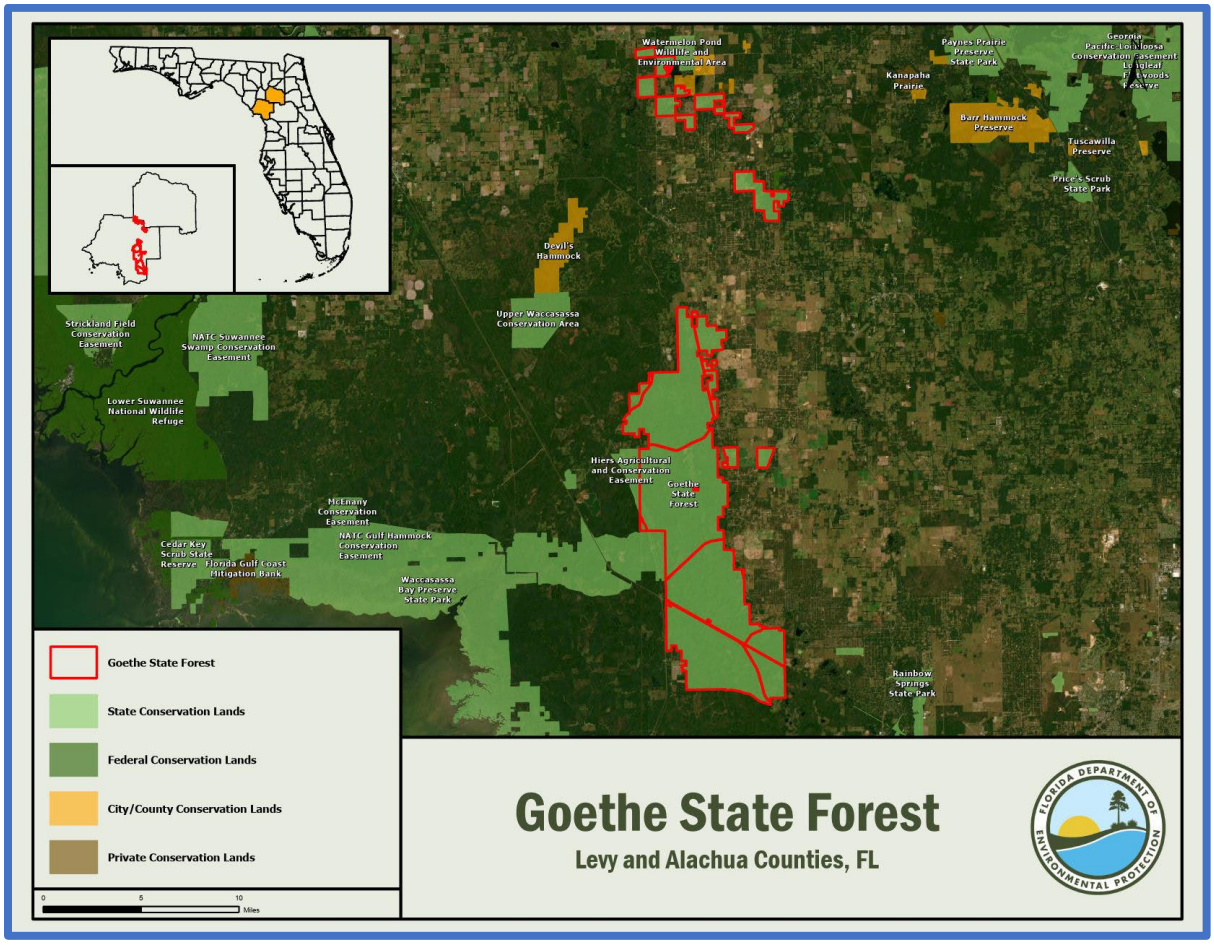
Review Team Members (voting)

- John Kilmer, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Rebecca Doane, FWC
- Brandi Rickett, DEP District
- Vince Morris, FFS
- Ryan Sims, SRWMD
- Susan Carr, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 5, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 5, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 4: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.64	4.75
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.35	4.53
Hydrology	4.62	3.96
Imperiled Species	4.70	4.83
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.54	4.34
Cultural Resources	4.40	4.70
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.66	4.65
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.50	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Forest Service (FFS) staff at Goethe for proactivity and initiative to perform internal efforts of wetland restoration. (4+, 0-)
2. The team commends the FFS staff for an excellent job of red-cockaded woodpecker management, and for reaching species population goals. (4+, 0-)
3. The team commends the FFS for their invasive species control and management and mapping efforts at this forest. (4+, 0-)
4. The team commends the FFS staff for their use of targeted timber sales and biomass reduction projects to meet their management goals. (4+, 0-)
5. The team commends the staff for their job in maintaining woodpecker inhabited flatwoods in good condition. (4+, 0-)
6. The team commends the FFS staff for excellent road condition considering the wetland habitats where they occur. (4+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

There were no consensus recommendations.

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically dome swamp, sandhill, sandhill upland lake, floodplain swamp, depression marsh, wet flatwoods, hydric hammock, basin marsh, upland hardwood forest, xeric hammock, basin swamp, bottomland forest, sinkhole, upland mixed woodland, and wet prairie.**

2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically red-cockaded woodpecker.**
3. **Natural resource survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically Watermelon Pond Site (Plantation to Sandhill), Wolf Arbor (Plantation to Sandhill), Wetland Restoration, and Groundcover Restoration.**
7. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory, timber harvesting, reforestation/afforestation, and site preparation.**
8. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals and pests/pathogens.**
9. **Hydrologic/geologic function hydro-alteration, roads and culverts, and ditches.**
10. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
11. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
12. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
13. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically inholdings and additions.**
14. **Public access, specifically roads, and parking.**
15. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
16. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, equipment, staff, and funding.**
17. **Short-term goals, specifically habitat restoration and improvement, public access and recreational opportunities, hydrological preservation and restoration, sustainable forest management, exotic and invasive species maintenance and control, capital facilities and infrastructure, cultural and historical resources, and imperiled species habitat maintenance.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Natural Communities, specifically upland mixed woodland, and wet prairie, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address current or desired condition and/or future management actions to protect or restore.**

   Managing Agency Response: The 2013 Goethe State Forest (GSF) 10-year Resource Management Plan did not identify wet prairie or upland mixed woodland as natural communities on GSF. Florida Forest

Service (FFS) plans are based on Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) surveys and in 2013, the most up to date survey was from 2007. This 2007 survey did not identify either wet prairie or upland mixed woodland as communities on the forest. These communities were eventually identified in the 2022 FNAI update to natural communities mapping on GSF and were not retroactively added to the 2013 plan due to the planned rewrite in 2023. Florida Forest Service staff are currently rewriting the GSF 10-year Resource Management Plan and it will reflect the most recent survey by FNAI, including the communities in question. In addition, the 2022 FNAI survey found that these communities combined represent <300 acres on GSF or around half a percent of the total land base.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Manatee Springs SP

Manatee Springs State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 2,192 **County:** Levy
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): LATF/P2000 **Original Acquisition Date:** 1/6/49
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 10/19/18
Review Date: 8/4/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Mebane Corey-Ogden, Park Manager
- Joleen Dudley, Assistant Park Manager

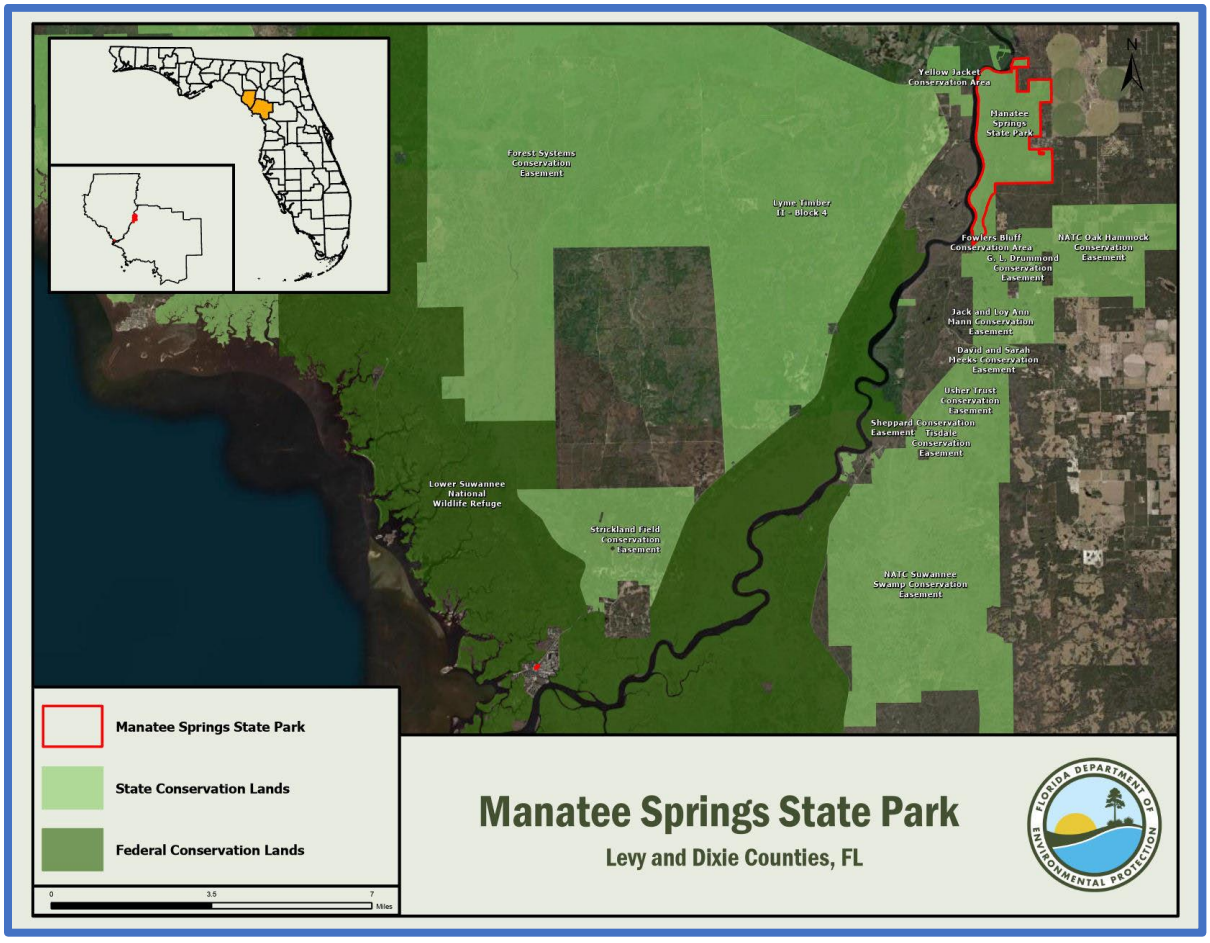
Review Team Members (voting)

- Anne Barkdoll, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Megan Ellis, FWC
- Jason Neumann, DEP District
- Mike Edwards, FFS
- Bill McKinstry, SRWMD
- Conservation Org., None
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Jennifer Eells, FWC

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 5, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 5, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 5: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.54	4.41
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.13	4.67
Hydrology	4.90	4.80
Imperiled Species	4.53	4.67
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.70	4.53
Cultural Resources	4.70	4.80
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.68	4.44
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.75	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff for their protection of cultural resources. (5+, 0-)
2. The team commends staff for high quality recreational opportunities. (4+, 0-)
3. The team commends staff for long-term approach to restoration of habitat. (4+, 0-)
4. The team commends staff for implementing the prescribed burn program, particularly quality of burns and the fire return frequency. (4+, 0-)
5. The team commends staff for prevention and control of invasive exotic plants. (5+, 0-)
6. The team commends staff for the conversion of Hickory Camping loop to tent camping and their control of erosion impacts. (4+, 0-)
7. The team commends staff for working with city/county to get sewer hook ups to park facilities to protect ground water quality. (4+, 0-)
8. The team commends staff for inclusion of educational and conservation-appropriate activities for people and their pets (dogs) at the park. (4+, 0-)
9. The team commends staff for their management of visitors and recreation facilities. (5+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends the exploration of ADA trail access and small children spring run access. (5+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. The Division of Recreation and Parks will continue to evaluate options for spring run access appropriate to children as well as ADA access.

2. The team recommends the replacement or improving of the interpretive facilities that have been removed. Add additional interpretive facilities when there is an opportunity or need. (5+, 0-)

Managing Agency Response: Agree. Environmental Education and Outreach including interpretive facilities and signs will be more thoroughly addressed in the next unit management plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC in October 2018.

3. The team recommends FPS continue prescribed fire in the upland communities, however consider the use of chemical vegetation management or more mechanical vegetation management to further improve the upland communities and to help mitigate wildfire. (5+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. The use mechanical and chemical vegetation management of upland communities will continue to be considered along with the use of prescribed fire which is a key tool in the management of upland communities.

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically sinkhole, xeric hammock, basin swamp, bottomland forest, depression marsh, alluvial forest, floodplain swamp, sinkhole lake, swamp lake, spring run stream, aquatic cave, mesic hammock, and blackwater stream.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically manatee.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory.**
6. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically control of plants, and pests/pathogens.**
7. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts.**
8. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
9. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
10. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
11. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically expanding development, nutrients from adjacent lands, and inholdings/additions.**
12. **Public access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access.**
13. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
14. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, and sanitary facilities.**
15. **Short-term goals, specifically public access and recreational opportunities, capital facilities and infrastructure, cultural and historical resources, and imperiled species habitat maintenance.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Manatee Springs SP

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically discussion of potential surplus land determination, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address adjacent property.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. Adjacent property concerns including discussion of potential surplus land determination will be more thoroughly addressed in the next management plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, MRGHBSP

Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 2,383 **County:** Clay
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): CARL/P2000/Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 2/15/36
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 4/16/10
Review Date: 8/23/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Charlie Brown, Park Manager

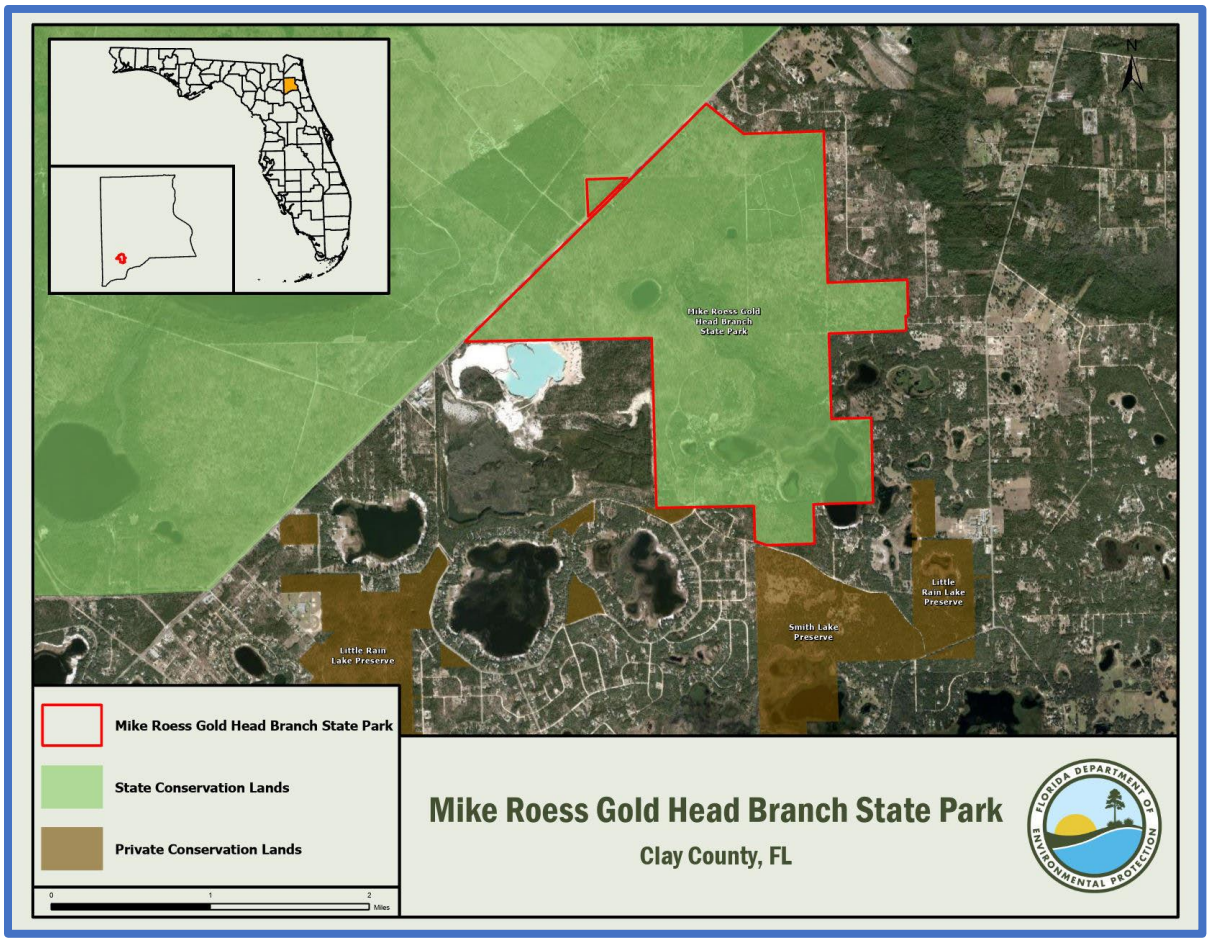
Review Team Members (voting)

- Dan Pearson, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Rebecca Doane, FWC
- Brandi Rickett, DEP District
- Sam Negaran, FFS
- Brent Bachelder, SJRWMD
- Jeffrey Graham, Conservation Org.
- Lori Carroll, Private Land Manager

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 6: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.75	4.69
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.93	4.79
Hydrology	4.93	4.81
Imperiled Species	4.80	4.68
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.83	4.62
Cultural Resources	5.00	4.86
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.90	4.60
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.50	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff for working to remove fire shadows and reintroduce fire into ecotones. (7+, 0-)
2. The team commends park staff for the impressive acres burned in the last fiscal year. (7+, 0-)
3. The team commends staff for efforts to protect the Gold Head Branch seepage stream and associated ravine forest from recreational impacts. (7+, 0-)
4. The team commends staff on taking proactive measures to provide quality wildlife habitat for imperiled species. (7+, 0-)
5. The team commends staff for large scale restoration of sandhill through biomass removal and seeding of groundcover species. (7+, 0-)
6. The team commends park staff for maintaining historical sites. (7+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

There were no consensus recommendations.

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically mesic flatwoods, sandhill, scrub, slope forest, xeric hammock, basin marsh, depression marsh, seepage slope, sandhill upland lake, sinkhole lake, and seepage stream.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically kestrel, gopher tortoise, scrub jay red cockaded woodpecker and hooded pitcher plants.**

3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency and quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically sandhill restoration/biomass removal.**
7. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory.**
8. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
9. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, and ditches.**
10. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
11. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
12. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
13. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically expanding development, and inholdings/additions.**
14. **Public access, specifically roads, and parking.**
15. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
16. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, equipment, staff, and funding.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Jennings SF

Jennings State Forest

Managed by: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service
Acres: 15,081 **County:** Clay
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): CARL/P2000/Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 2/11/92
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 10/19/18
Review Date: 8/24/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Frank Burley, Manager
- Sam Negaran, Resource Administrator
- Andy Lamborn, District Manager

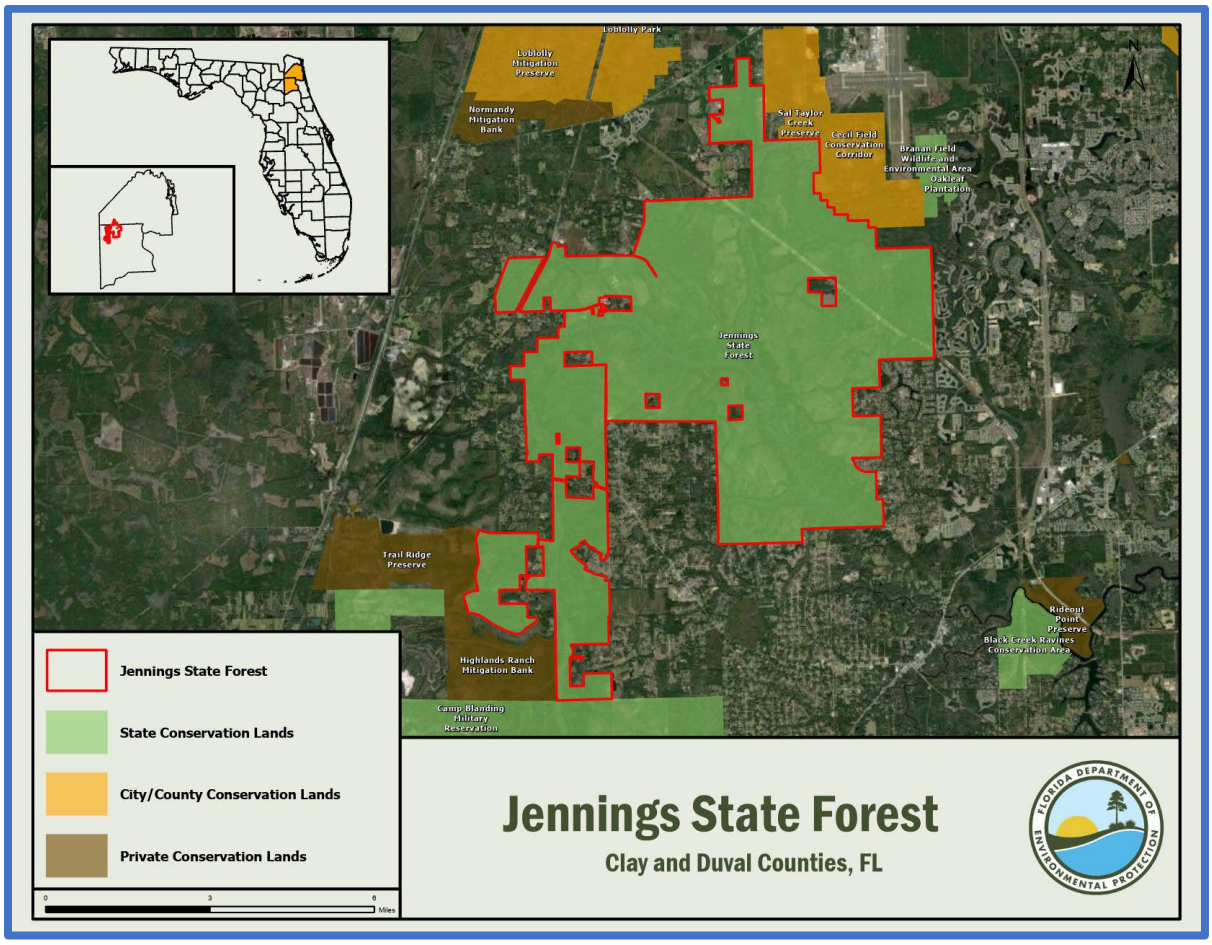
Review Team Members (voting)

- Allison Conboy, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Rebecca Doane, FWC
- Hien Mai, DEP District
- Donald King, FFS
- Chris Kinslow, SJRWMD
- Jeffrey Graham, Conservation Org.
- Lori Carroll, Private Land Manager

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Scotland Talley, FWC

Property Map



Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Jennings SF

Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 7: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.78	4.80
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.68	4.68
Hydrology	4.79	4.76
Imperiled Species	4.66	4.67
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.57	4.57
Cultural Resources	4.86	4.86
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.72	4.80
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.45	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Forest Service (FFS) staff on balancing the high demands and volume of recreational users with conservation goals and natural resource protection. (7+, 0-)
2. The team commends the FFS staff for an excellent job on quantity and quality of prescribed burning. (7+, 0-)
3. The team commends the FFS for undertaking wetland ecotone restoration project in partnership with FWC. (7+, 0-)
4. The team commends the FFS staff for efforts with providing disabled veterans recreational opportunities. (7+, 0-)
5. The team commends the staff on recruiting and retaining quality local volunteers to help them accomplish recreational and resource goals throughout the forest. (7+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

There were no consensus recommendations.

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically basin swamp, baygall, blackwater stream, bottomland forest, dome swamp, mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock, sandhill, scrubby flatwoods, successional hardwood forest, upland mixed woodland, wet flatwoods, and xeric hammock.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically gopher tortoise.**

3. **Natural resource survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically Upland Ecosystem Restoration Project, and sandhill restoration.**
7. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory, timber harvesting, reforestation/afforestation, and site preparation.**
8. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, and animals.**
9. **Hydrologic/geologic function hydro-alteration, roads and culverts, and erosion.**
10. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
11. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
12. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
13. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically expanding development, and inholdings and additions.**
14. **Public access, specifically roads, and parking.**
15. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
16. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, and equipment.**
17. **Short-term goals, specifically public access and recreational opportunities.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Ft. Pierce Inlet SP

Ft. Pierce Inlet State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 2,383 **County:** St. Lucie
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): EEL/LATF/Donation **Original Acquisition Date:** 8/10/73
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 12/10/21
Review Date: 9/11/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- William Nash, Park Manager

Review Team Members (voting)

- Emily Harrington, DRP District
- Jennifer McGee, Local Gov't.
- Ricardo Zambrano, FWC
- Abigail Davis, DEP District
- Michael Edwards, FFS
- Marie Dessources, SFWMD
- Conservation Org., None
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Ernie Cowan, DEP/DRP
- Matthew Anderson, DEP/RCP
- Brion Pauley, St. Lucie County

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 8: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.61	4.79
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	N/A	N/A
Hydrology	4.33	4.42
Imperiled Species	4.23	4.20
Exotic / Invasive Species	3.71	4.16
Cultural Resources	4.50	4.50
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.28	4.08
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.33	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff for keeping up with facility maintenance. well maintained property. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends park staff for doing a great job in managing the park with limited resources and staff. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the FPS provide educational signs for shorebird/seabirds to reduce disturbance, including wintering species. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: The protection and preservation of listed species, particularly shorebirds/seabirds, is an ongoing management priority at the Park. The need for and placement of educational signage is evaluated at the beginning of and throughout the season each year.

2. The team recommends that the FPS develop invasive treatment schedule for treatment of invasive grasses and other plants. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Non-native, invasive and problem species including grasses and other plants and control of plants and pests/pathogens will be more thoroughly addressed in the next management plan update. The current management plan includes a treatment schedule for invasive species and was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

3. The team recommends that the FPS consider including conversion from septic to public sewer in the management plan. (6+, 0-)

Managing Agency Response: The Division will consider this recommendation during the next unit management plan revision.

4. The team recommends that the FPS partner with Indian River Lagoon Aquatic Preserve staff for monitoring seagrasses and oyster reefs. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: This monitoring is currently conducted by District and Park staff twice a year, in collaboration with Palm Beach Atlantic University. During our next scheduled monitoring, we will reach out to include the Indian River Aquatic Preserve staff.

5. The team recommends that the staff receive new vehicles and equipment for the operation and management of the park. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Division funding is appropriated annually by the Florida Legislature. This funding is allocated at the Division and District levels to best meet annual operational and resource management needs. Any deemed increase in Division Budget/equipment will follow the established legislative budget request process.

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically beach dune, coastal strand, maritime hammock, mangrove swamp, estuarine seagrass bed, estuarine unconsolidated substrate, and estuarine composite substrate.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically gopher tortoise, sea turtle, shorebirds/seabirds, beach star and prickly pear.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of pests/pathogens.**
6. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, and ditches.**
7. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, and signage.**
8. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically expanding development, and inholdings/additions.**
9. **Public access, specifically roads, and parking.**
10. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
11. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal.**
12. **Short-term goals, specifically habitat restoration and improvement, public access and recreational opportunities, cultural and historical resources, and imperiled species habitat maintenance.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **Management Resources, specifically equipment and funding, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

Managing Agency Response: Division funding is appropriated annually by the Florida Legislature. This funding is allocated at the Division and District levels to best meet annual operational and resource management needs. Any deemed increase in Division Budget/staffing will follow the established legislative budget request process.

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Savannas Preserve SP

Savannas Preserve State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 6,876 **County:** St. Lucie, Martin
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): EEL, LATF, P2000/CARL **Original Acquisition Date:** 4/25/77
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 10/20/17
Review Date: 9/13/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- David Dearth, Park Manager
- Ashley Kennedy, Park Biologist

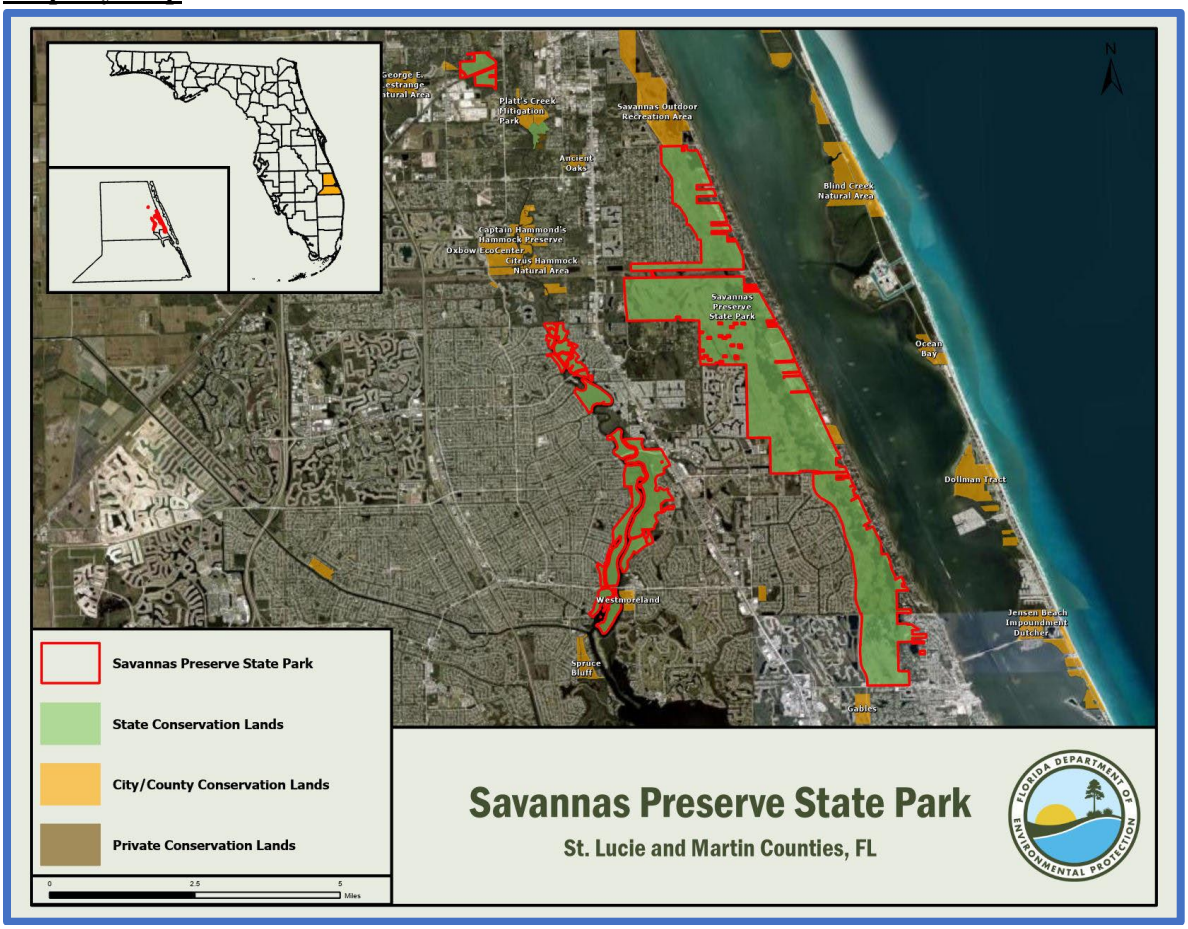
Review Team Members (voting)

- Miranda Cunningham, DRP District
- Jennifer McGee, Local Gov't.
- John Snow, FWC
- Ariel Duhart, DEP District
- Michael Edwards, FFS
- Marie Dessources, SFWMD
- Carly Batts, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Ernie Cowan, DEP/DRP
- Matthew Anderson, DEP/RCP
- Jackie Smith, FWC/IPM

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 9: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.61	4.79
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	N/A	N/A
Hydrology	4.33	4.42
Imperiled Species	4.23	4.20
Exotic / Invasive Species	3.71	4.16
Cultural Resources	4.50	4.50
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.28	4.08
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.33	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff on their prescribed burn program. (7+, 0-)
2. The team commends park staff on their invasive plant and animal prevention and control program. (7+, 0-)
3. The team commends park staff on their upkeep of listed species protection and preservation. (7+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the FPS update the management plan to include recent weir completion and initiate a program to monitor its success. (7+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Hydro-alteration including the recently completed weir and monitoring of the restored hydroperiod will be more thoroughly addressed in the next management plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically scrub, scrubby flatwoods, mesic flatwoods, depression marsh, basin marsh, wet prairie, marsh lake, hydric hammock, slough, baygall, floodplain swamp, floodplain marsh, mangrove swamp, and unconsolidated substrate.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically wading birds, scrub jay, bald eagle, gopher tortoise, fragrant prickly apple cactus, four petal pawpaw, and savannas mint.**

3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
1. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
2. **Restoration, specifically Evans Creek scrub.**
3. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory.**
4. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants and pests/pathogens, and control of animals.**
5. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, and ditches, hydro-period alteration, and water level alteration.**
6. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
7. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically residential, road projects, AAF, and inholdings/additions.**
8. **Public access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access.**
9. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
10. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, and staff.**
11. **Short-term goals, specifically habitat restoration and improvement, cultural and historical resources, and imperiled species habitat maintenance.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically discussion of potential surplus land determination, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address adjacent property.**

   Managing Agency Response: Adjacent property concerns including discussion of potential surplus land determination will be more thoroughly addressed in the next management plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Kissimmee Prairie Preserve SP

Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 53,738 **County:** Okeechobee
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): P2000 **Original Acquisition Date:** 3/14/97
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 10/19/18
Review Date: 9/14/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Alex Creager, Park Manager

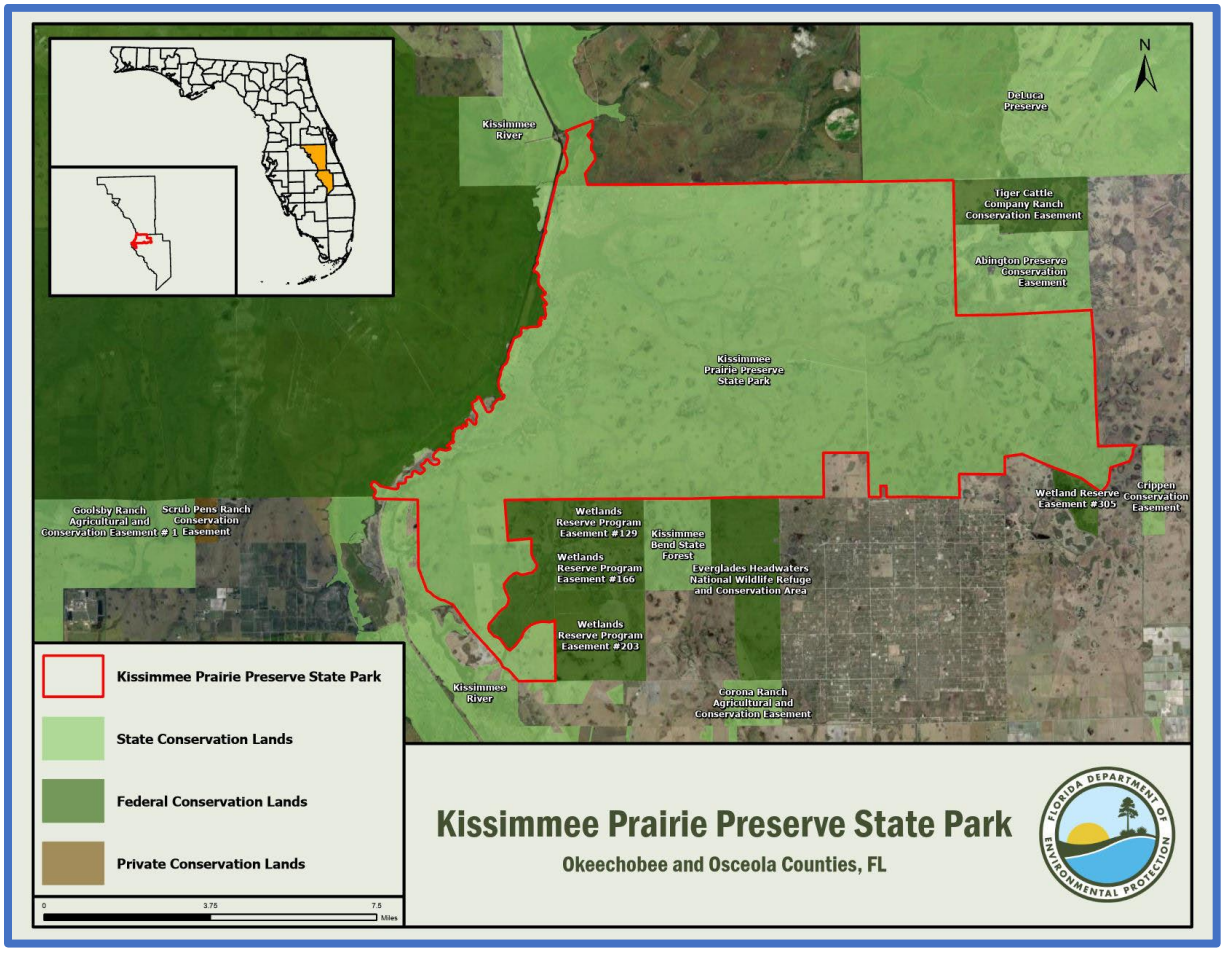
Review Team Members (voting)

- Jason DePue, DRP District
- Denise Whitehead, Local Gov't.
- Natalie Bergeron, FWC
- Rachael Griffin, DEP District
- Mike Edwards, FFS
- Andrew West, SFWMD
- Paul Strauss, Conservation Org.
- Catie Welch, Private Land Manager

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Jackie Smith, FWC/IPM

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 8, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 8, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 10: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	3.75	4.48
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.51	4.72
Hydrology	4.34	4.66
Imperiled Species	4.69	4.78
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.66	4.93
Cultural Resources	3.06	4.88
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.72	4.73
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.31	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) for the outstanding fire management program at the park. (8+, 0-)
2. The team commends staff for the implementation of the world class astronomy program and the International Dark Sky park designation. (8+, 0-)
3. The team commends the work and coordination with partners on management and protection of Florida grasshopper sparrow at this park. (8+, 0-)
4. The team commends park staff for the diligence of attracting outside funding for habitat and listed species management. (8+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

There were no consensus recommendations.

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically dry prairie, mesic flatwoods, prairie mesic hammock, scrubby flatwoods (xeric prairie), basing marsh, baygall, depression marsh, floodplain marsh, floodplain swamp, hydric hammock, slough/slough marsh, wet prairie, and blackwater stream.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically Florida grasshopper sparrow.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**

4. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
5. **Restoration, specifically canal restoration to sloughs, and plowline rehab/restoration.**
6. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically control of plants, and animals.**
7. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, ditches, hydro-period alteration, water level alteration, and erosion.**
8. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
9. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
10. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
11. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically expanding development, intensification of ag. use, and inholdings/additions.**
12. **Public access, specifically roads and parking.**
13. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
14. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, and equipment.**
15. **Short-term goals, specifically habitat restoration and improvement, public access and recreational opportunities, hydrological preservation and restoration, exotic and invasive species maintenance and control, capital facilities and infrastructure, and imperiled species habitat maintenance.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **Cultural Resources (Archaeological & Historic Sites), specifically cultural resource survey, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management of cultural resources is sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Cultural resource survey and protection and preservation will be more thoroughly addressed in the next plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

2. **Forest Management, specifically timber inventory, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether forest management is sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: The current Unit Management Plan (approved 2018) states:
   "It was determined that the primary management objectives of the unit could be met without conducting timber management activities for this management plan cycle. A timber assessment for the unit therefore was not conducted, as timber management would conflict with the primary management objectives of the park. Timber management will be reevaluated during the next revision of the management plan."
   The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C. when it was approved by ARC.

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that

overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Lake George SF

Lake George State Forest

Managed by: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service
Acres: 21,186 **County:** Volusia
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): CARL/P2000 **Original Acquisition Date:** 5/27/93
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 12/16/16
Review Date: 10/4/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Lindsey Bessent, Manager
- Donald King
- Justina Jones

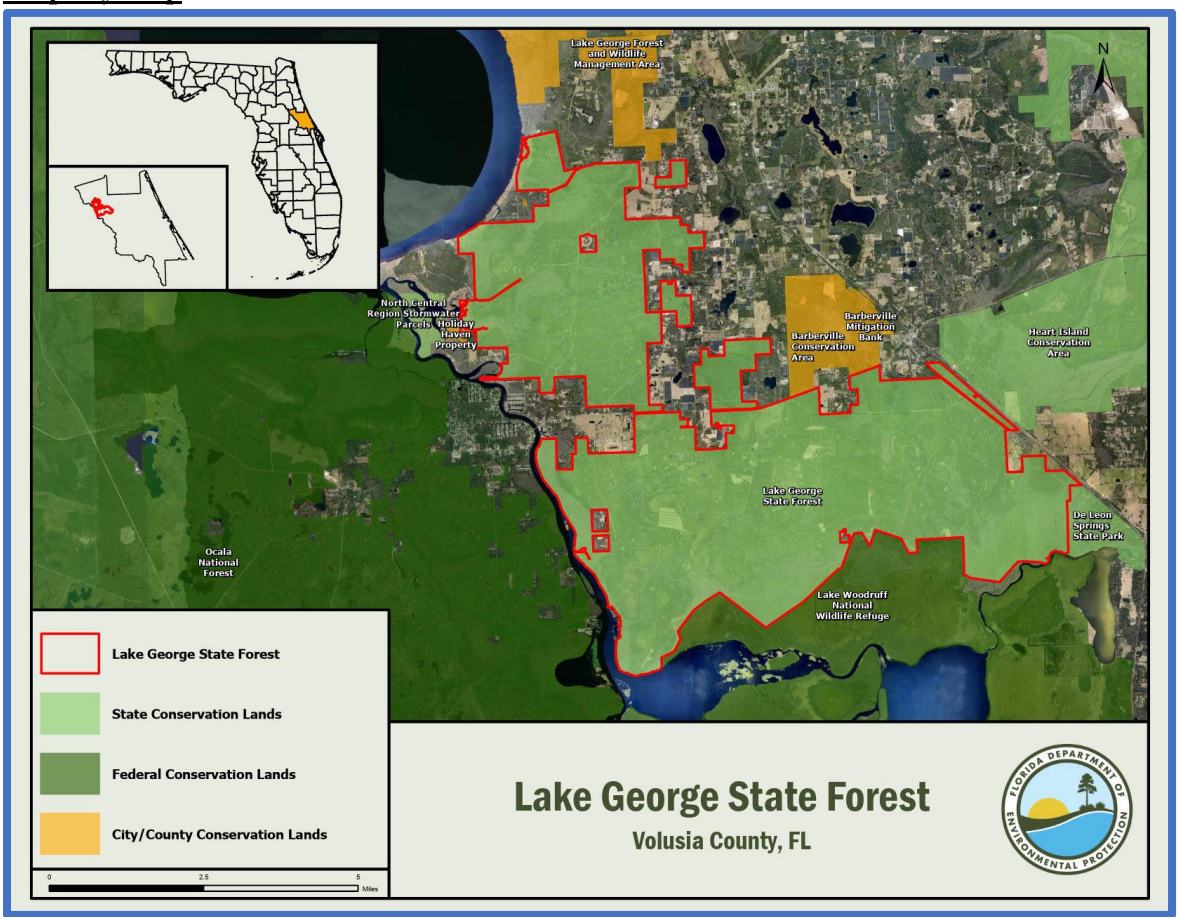
Review Team Members (voting)

- Dustin Allen, DRP District
- Dean Gemeinhardt, Local Gov't.
- Jess Rodriguez, FWC
- Mara Galvez Gonzalez, DEP District
- Joe Bishop, FFS
- Chris Kinslow, SJRWMD
- Jeffrey Graham, Conservation Org.
- Ben Williams, Private Land Manager

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Caitlyn Crawford, FWC
- Kris Campbell, FWC

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 11: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.43	4.67
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.48	4.62
Hydrology	4.71	4.57
Imperiled Species	4.17	4.17
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.26	4.33
Cultural Resources	4.64	4.71
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.58	4.36
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.29	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Forest Service (FFS) staff for their prescribed fire program particularly their fire return interval maintenance. (7+, 0-)
2. The team commends the FFS staff for the timber management program at this forest. (7+, 0-)
3. The team commends the FFS for transitioning stands to longleaf pine where appropriate. (7+, 0-)
4. The team commends the FFS staff for road improvements and maintaining hydrologic functions. (7+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the FFS include additional growing season prescribed fires. (7+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: The FFS will continue to work toward adding growing season prescribed fires to the rotation as appropriate and as fuel, weather conditions, and staffing allow.

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically mesic flatwoods, depression pond/marsh, floodplain marsh, basin marsh, baygall, dome swamp, floodplain swamp, hydric hammock, wet prairie, and xeric hammock.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general.**
3. **Natural resource survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**

6. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory, timber harvesting, reforestation/afforestation, and site preparation.**
7. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
8. **Hydrologic/geologic function hydro-alteration, roads and culverts, and ditches.**
9. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
10. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically ferneries, and inholdings and additions.**
11. **Public access, specifically roads, and parking.**
12. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
13. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, equipment, and staff.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **The maintenance condition of the Natural Communities, specifically sandhill, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, what percent of the natural community is in maintenance condition. The scores range from 1 to 5, with 1 being 0-20% in maintenance condition, 2 being 21-40%, 3 being 41-60%, 4 being 61-80% and 5 being 81-100%.**

   Managing Agency Response: The age of most of the timber and the stand structure in this relatively small community (173 historic acres) are contributing factors to the current condition. As the forest stands mature, restoration efforts including thinning, burning, mechanical fuel reduction, and removing off-site pine will be utilized as appropriate to improve the sandhills on Lake George State Forest.

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Hontoon Island SP

Hontoon Island State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 1,648 **County:** Volusia
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): P2000 **Original Acquisition Date:**
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 10/14/22
Review Date: 10/5/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Devin Whitney, Park Manager
- Jason DePue, District Biologist

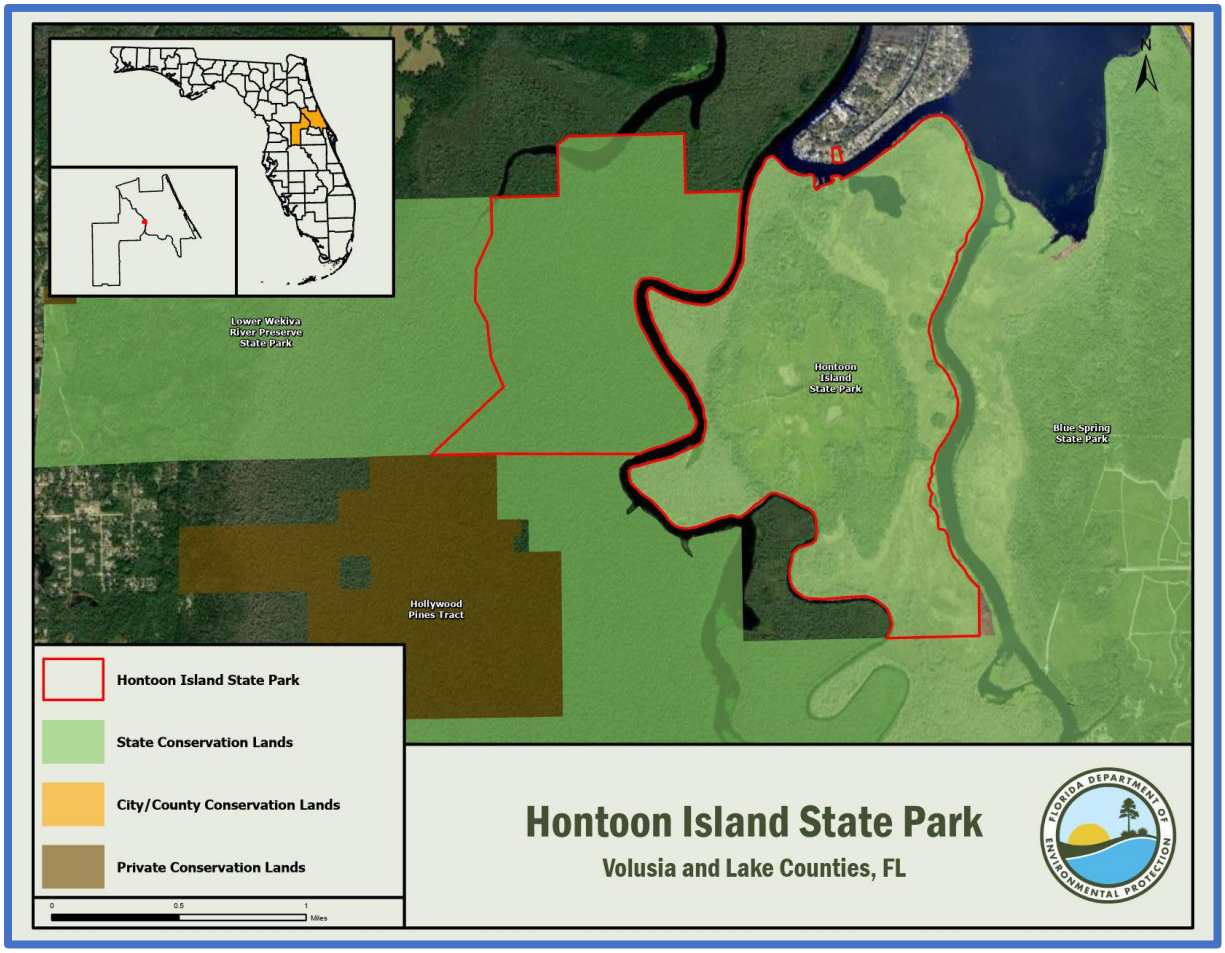
Review Team Members (voting)

- Jasmin Linkutis, DRP District
- Richard Harris, Local Gov't.
- Aaron Johnson, FWC
- Charlie Nolan, DEP District
- Donald King, FFS
- Graham Williams, SJRWMD
- John Guziejka, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 12: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.40	4.53
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.57	4.86
Hydrology	4.75	4.48
Imperiled Species	4.14	4.50
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.45	4.45
Cultural Resources	4.21	4.92
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.46	4.36
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.68	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff on their efforts to maintain terrestrial invasive exotics infestations at low maintenance levels. (7+, 0-)
2. The team commends park staff on their efforts to maintain the park's upland natural communities with an appropriate prescribed fire regime. (7+, 0-)
3. The team commends the park staff for their passion and desire to make their park the best it can be. (7+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that that future plan updates include a more detailed evaluation of long term planning for climate resiliency such as elevating park facility structures above flood levels. (7+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: The Division will consider these recommendations during the next unit management plan revision.

2. The team recommends further inventorying of species present to better inform management decisions. (7+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Inventory and monitoring efforts must focus on species that require special management attention. All-species inventories generally must be a lower priority than active measures to manage natural habitats. As needed, costs for inventory will be included in the unit management plan but can only be allocated as funds become available on a statewide priority needs basis.

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically mesic flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods, mesic hammock, shell mound, depression marsh, dome swamp, floodplain marsh, floodplain swamp, hydric hammock, river floodplain lake, and blackwater stream.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically gopher tortoise and plume polypody.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory.**
7. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
8. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, ditches, and erosion.**
9. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
10. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
11. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
12. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically inholdings/additions.**
13. **Public access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access.**
14. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
15. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal.**
16. **Short-term goals, specifically habitat restoration and improvement, public access and recreational opportunities, hydrological preservation and restoration, sustainable forest management, exotic and invasive species maintenance and control, capital facilities and infrastructure, cultural and historical resources, and imperiled species habitat maintenance.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically discussion of potential surplus land determination, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address adjacent property.**

   Managing Agency Response: The Division will address adjacent property concerns and the determination of surplus lands in the update of the management plan.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Blue Spring SP

Blue Spring State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 2,644 **County:** Volusia
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): LATF/P2000/Donation **Original Acquisition Date:** 8/14/72
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 10/14/05
Review Date: 10/6/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Dustin Allen, Park Manager
- Darrell Thomas, Assistant Park Manager
- Jasmin Linkutis, District Biologist
- Peter Jensen, Park Service Specialist

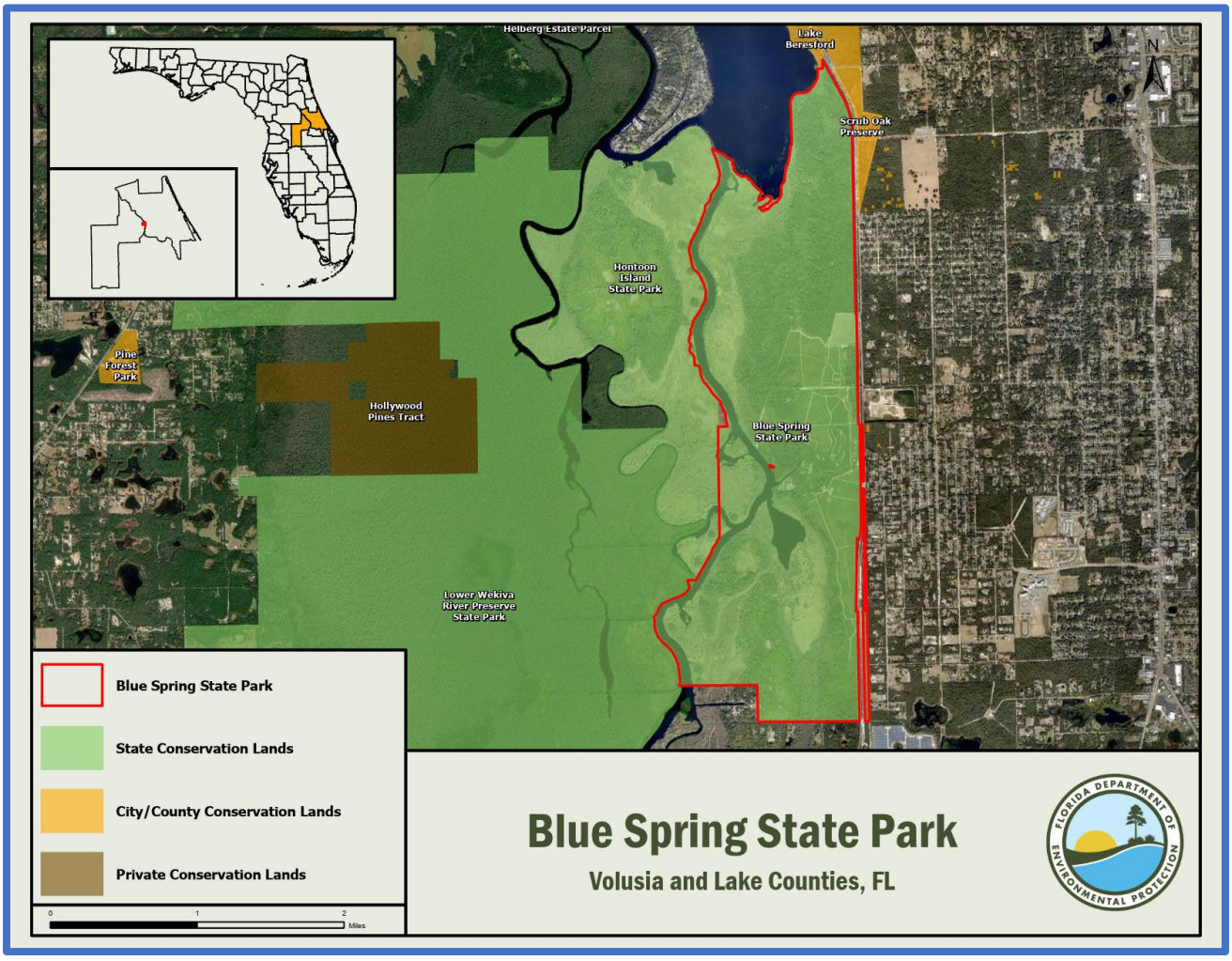
Review Team Members (voting)

- Jason DePue, DRP District
- Cynthia Venuti, Local Gov't.
- Aaron Johnson, FWC
- Charlie Nolan, DEP District
- Donald King, FFS
- Brent Bachelder, SJRWMD
- John Guziejka, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 13: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.54	4.12
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.56	4.53
Hydrology	4.31	4.11
Imperiled Species	4.39	4.20
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.31	4.33
Cultural Resources	4.33	4.30
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.08	3.94
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.07	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) for efforts to maintain effective partnerships and apply resources toward stabilization of spring run stream bank. (7+, 0-)
2. The team commends park staff for work performed in the scrub habitat and the care and conscientiousness given to the scrub jays. (5+, 0-)
3. The team commends the park staff for the collaboration with entities and partners that help supplement the restoration work and management at the park. (5+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that FPS pursue appropriate actions to stabilize soils and improve boat ramp, parking, public safety, access, and security along French Avenue and at landing. (7+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Short-term measures to stabilize soils will be evaluated by park staff. Long-term improvements to the boat ramp and parking area will be more thoroughly addressed in the next management plan update. Additional law enforcement presence will be addressed by the park by soliciting the assistance of law enforcement agencies as needed. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Blue Spring SP

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically mesic flatwoods, scrub, shell mound, upland hardwood forest, baygall, depression marsh, floodplain swamp, floodplain marsh, hydric hammock, river floodplain lake, blackwater stream, spring-run stream, aquatic cave, wet flatwoods, and sinkhole.**
2. **Listed species, animals, and plants in general, and specifically scrub jay, manatee, silt snail, and gopher tortoise.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory, and timber harvesting.**
7. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
8. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts.**
9. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
10. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
11. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, and signage.**
12. **Public access, specifically parking.**
13. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
14. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, equipment, and staff.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **Resource Protection, specifically law enforcement presence, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether resources are sufficient to protect the property.**

   Managing Agency Response: Additional law enforcement presence will be addressed by the park by soliciting the assistance of law enforcement agencies as needed. Resource Protection including boundary survey, gates and fencing, and signage will be more thoroughly addressed in the next management plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically discussion of potential surplus land determination, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address adjacent property.**

   Managing Agency Response: Adjacent property concerns including discussion of potential surplus land determination will be more thoroughly addressed in the next management plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 2,123 **County:** Leon
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): **Original Acquisition Date:** 1/23/68
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 2/24/16
Review Date: 10/23/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Randy Rabon, Assistant Park Manager
- Danielle Terrell, Assistant Director
- Mark Stevenson, Park Service Specialist

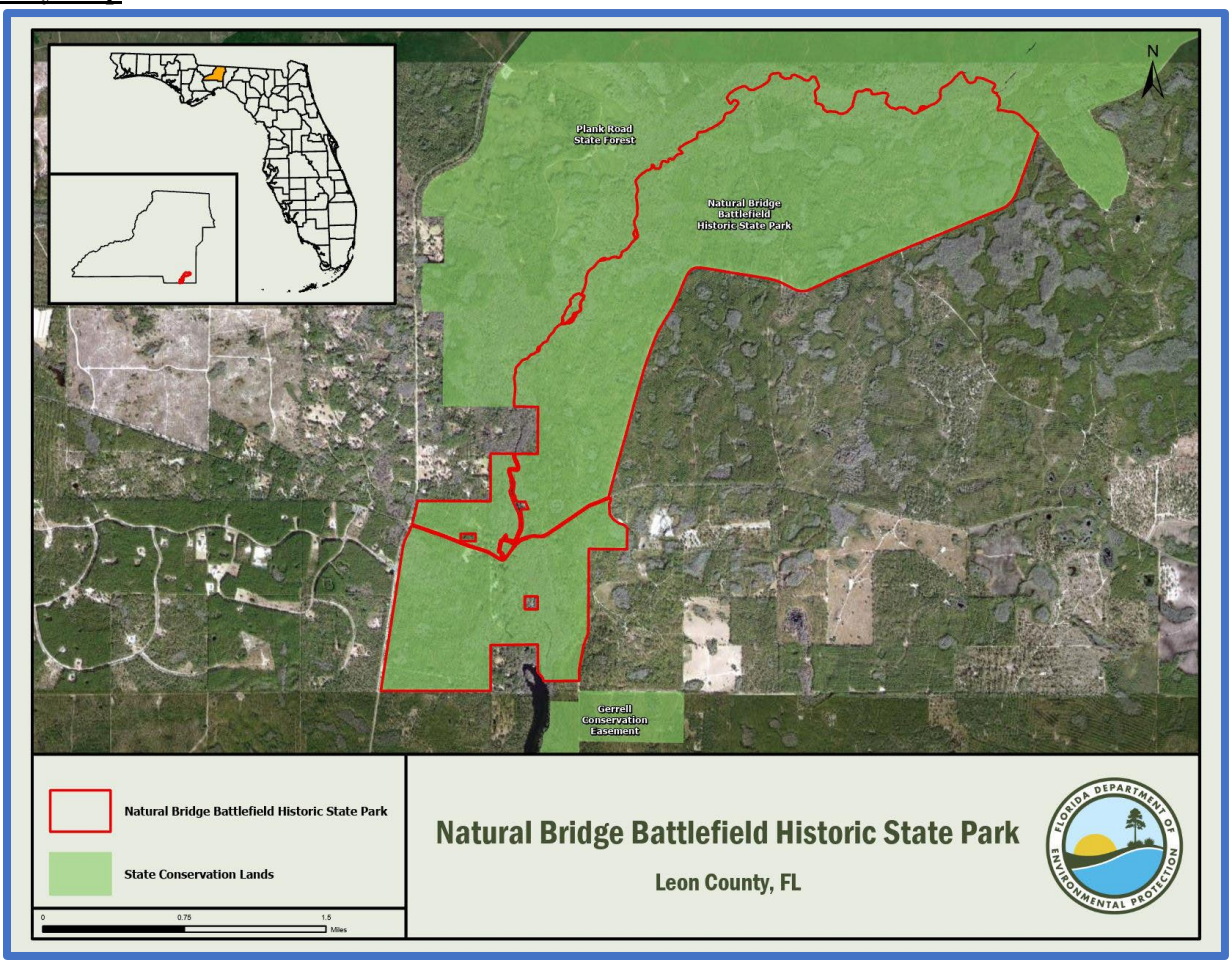
Review Team Members (voting)

- Daryl Hatfield, DRP District
- Chris Wilson, Local Gov't.
- Lily Martin, FWC
- Rick Abad, DEP District
- Brian Camposano, FFS
- Linda Chaisson, NWFWMD
- Lilly Anderson-Messec, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Caitlyn Snyder, DEP/RCP

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 14: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.09	4.64
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	3.40	4.29
Hydrology	4.54	4.11
Imperiled Species	3.72	4.76
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.60	4.64
Cultural Resources	4.57	4.86
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.55	4.45
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.33	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff on an excellent job of management with the resources available to them. (7+, 0-)
2. The team commends park staff for cultural resource education and outreach programming. (7+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that staff continue efforts to expand prescribed burning with the acquisition of the Horn Springs Parcel and should continue to pursue burn opportunities with partners whenever available. (7+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Agree, the managing agency will strive to increase and expand prescribed burning. The agency is committed to planning and completing prescribed burns at this unit.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically blackwater stream, sinkhole lake, sinkhole, floodplain swamp, bottomland forest, alluvial forest, spring run stream, baygall, and dome swamp.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general.**

3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, listed species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey/monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory.**
6. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
7. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, and ditches.**
8. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quantity.**
9. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
10. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically inholdings/additions.**
11. **Public access, specifically roads, and parking.**
12. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
13. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, and sanitary facilities.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **Listed species, specifically gopher tortoise, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, whether management actions are sufficient for protection and preservation of the species.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree, the managing agency will strive to increase efforts to effectively manage listed species, particularly gopher tortoises, and their associated natural communities.

2. **Resource Management, Prescribed Fire, specifically area being burned, and frequency, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, to what degree prescribed fire is accomplished according to the objectives for prescribed fire management. The scores range from 1 to 5, with 1 being 0-20% accomplished, 2 being 21-40%, 3 being 41-60%, 4 being 61-80% and 5 being 81-100%.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree, the managing agency will strive to increase and improve prescribed burning activities.

3. **Management Resources, specifically equipment, staff, and funding, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Additional staff can only be assigned to this or other park units if they are appropriated by the Legislature or reassigned from other units. Funding is determined annually by the Florida Legislature.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically discussion of potential surplus land determination, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address adjacent property.**

   Managing Agency Response: Adjacent property concerns including discussion of potential surplus land determination will be more thoroughly addressed in the next management plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Big Bend Wildlife Management Area

Big Bend Wildlife Management Area

Managed by: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Acres: 69,112 **County:** Taylor and Dixie
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): CARL/P2000/Florida Forever/SOC **Original Acquisition Date:** 1984
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 8/21/15
Review Date: 10/27/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Mitch Haag, Area Manager
- Kyle Shepherd, Area Manager
- Cade Chaney, District Biologist
- Matt Pollock, Regional Biologist
- Sharon Hester, Asst. Regional Biologist

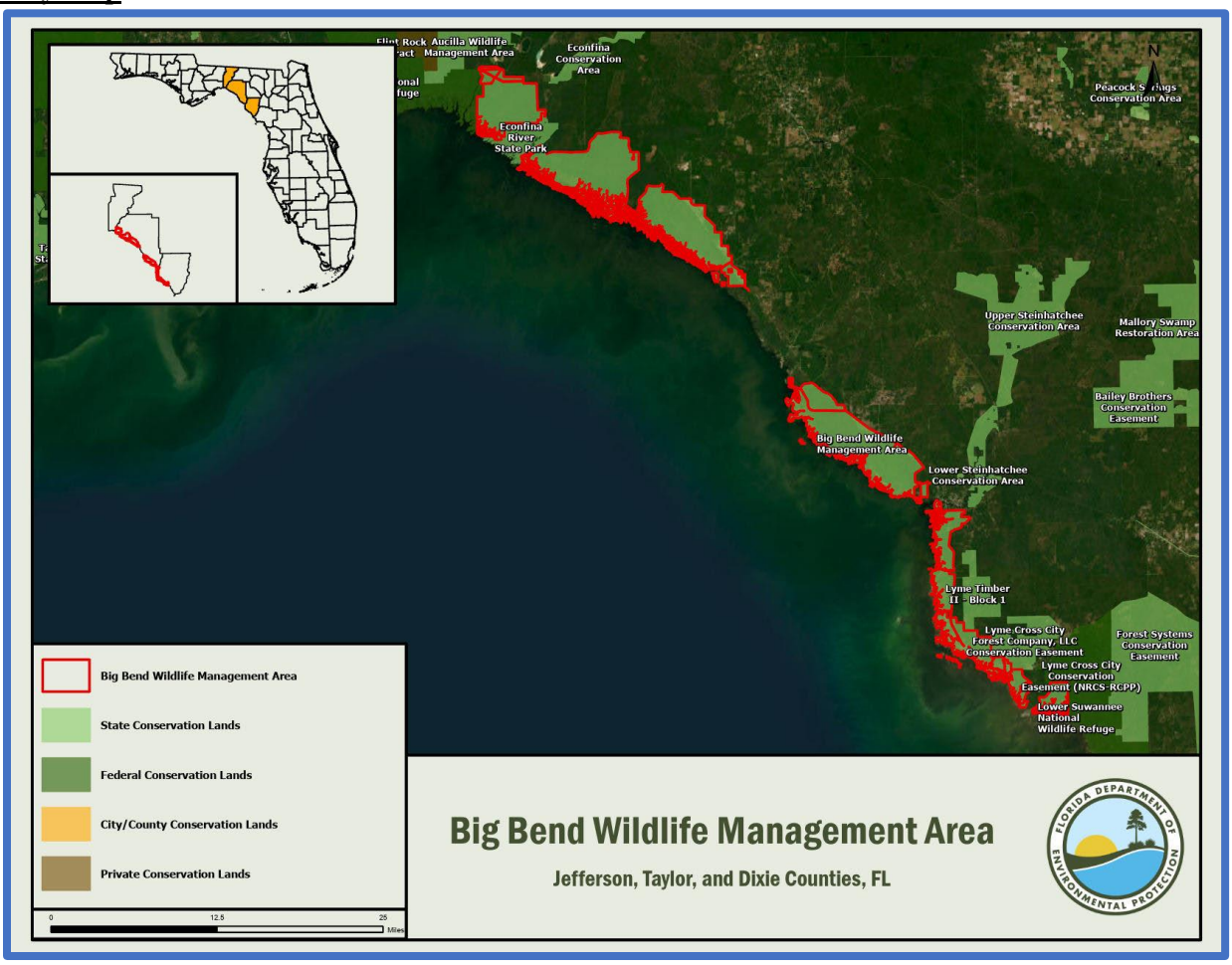
Review Team Members (voting)

- Rick Owen, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Rebecca Doane, FWC
- Carmine Oliverio, DEP District
- Vitor Aguiar, FFS
- WMD, None
- Lilly Anderson-Messec, Conservation Org.
- John Nash, Private Land Manager

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 15: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.77	4.74
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.72	4.81
Hydrology	4.67	4.52
Imperiled Species	4.83	4.67
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.69	4.58
Cultural Resources	4.80	4.83
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.72	4.75
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.48	N/A
Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)		
Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the staff for the extensive Hurricane Idalia cleanup in such short time and allowing all recreational user groups access back into the WMA. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends the staff for collaboration with Tall Timbers concerning monitoring and additional seeding of sundial lupine and potential translocation of frosted elfin butterflies. (6+, 0-)
3. The team commends the staff for depression marsh restoration activities such as removing offsite woody vegetation and pine and for continuing to burn through these communities with prescribed fire when they are dry. (6+, 0-)
4. The team commends the staff for an exceptional job at land management, including work on listed species, prescribed fire, cultural resources and recreation - especially considering the recent extensive damage of Hurricane Idalia and difficulties with recent the mill closure and covid-19 complications. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the FWC staff communicate with Taylor Co and the City of Perry for potential collaboration to increase tourism and recreation in the area following the hurricane and paper mill closure impact to the local economy. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: FWC will share information about Big Bend WMA's wildlife and recreational opportunities with Taylor and Dixie counties and the City of Perry in an effort bolster eco-tourism by drawing more visitors to the geographical area.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically basin marsh, basin swamp, baygall, depression marsh, dome swamp, floodplain swamp, hydric hammock, maritime hammock, mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock, sandhill, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, tidal creek, tidal marsh, unconsolidated substrate, wet flatwoods, and xeric hammock.**
2. **Listed species, listed animal and plant species in general.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Restoration, specifically hydrological restoration, sandhill restoration, and scrub restoration.**
6. **Forest management, specifically, timber inventory, timber harvesting, reforestation/afforestation, and site preparation.**
7. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
8. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, ditches, and dams, reservoirs or other impoundments.**
9. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quantity.**
10. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
11. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
12. **Adjacent property concerns, land use, specifically expanding development, Four Rivers, and inholdings and additions.**
13. **Public access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access.**
14. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
15. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, equipment, staff and funding**.

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Guana River Wildlife Management Area

Guana River Wildlife Management Area

Managed by: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Acres: 9,815 **County:** St. Johns
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): CARL/SOC **Original Acquisition Date:** 3/14/85
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 2/16/15
Review Date: 11/15/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Wade Brenner, Area Manager
- Justin Ellenberger
- Matt Hortman, Regional Biologist
- Matt Vance

Review Team Members (voting)

- Michael Watkins, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Jess Rodriguez, FWC
- Chrissy Sellers, DEP District
- Andrew Usina, FFS
- Patrick McCord, SJRWMD
- Lee Newsom, Conservation Org.
- Ben Williams, Private Land Manager

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 16: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.49	4.36
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	5.00	4.71
Hydrology	4.37	4.31
Imperiled Species	4.75	4.24
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.40	4.31
Cultural Resources	4.21	4.36
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.62	4.43
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.64	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the staff for their burn program maintaining actively managed natural communities within desired fire return intervals and targeting growing season burns when feasible. (7+, 0-)
2. The team commends the staff for offering a wide variety of recreation amenities. (7+, 0-)
3. The team commends the staff for their careful attention to multiple stakeholder concerns. (7+, 0-)
4. The team commends the staff for incorporating and implementing scrub management research recommendations. (7+, 0-)
5. The team commends the staff for enhanced management of depression marshes and basin marshes using ignition strategies to allow fire to carry through wetland basins and treating encroaching shrubs and pines with mechanical techniques when not controlled with fire alone. (7+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the FWC staff investigate the feasibility of installing a fishing pier to expand user opportunities and capacity. (7+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: FWC will assess the appropriateness and feasibility of installing a fishing pier on Lake Ponte Vedra to expand user opportunities and capacity during the next management plan cycle.

2. The team recommends a new archaeological site survey carried out and more frequent monitoring of all sites, as much as possible. (7+, 0-)

Managing Agency Response: FWC will coordinate with the Florida Department of Historic Resources to determine the need for a new archaeological site survey on Guana River WMA. FWC staff will continue to monitor all archaeological sites at Guana River WMA per DHR recommendations.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically basin marsh, impounded marsh, salt marsh, dome swamp/basin swamp, mesic flatwoods, scrub, maritime hammock, mesic hammock, scrubby flatwoods, depression marsh, xeric hammock, marsh lake and wet flatwoods.**
2. **Listed species, listed animal and plant species in general, and specifically gopher tortoise, and striped newt.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically sport fish or their habitat monitoring, listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey/monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Forest management, specifically, timber inventory, and timber harvesting.**
7. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
8. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads/culverts, ditches, hydro-period alteration, water level alteration, and dams, reservoirs or other impoundments.**
9. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
10. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
11. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
12. **Adjacent property concerns, land use, specifically expanding development, and inholdings and additions.**
13. **Public access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access.**
14. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
15. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, equipment, staff and funding**.

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Talbot Islands State Parks

Talbot Islands State Parks

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 4,521 **County:** Duval and Nassau
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): LWCF/LATF **Original Acquisition Date:** 3/31/66
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 6/13/08
Review Date: 11/17/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Michelle Waterman, Park Manager
- Allison Conboy, Park Service Specialist

Review Team Members (voting)

- Dan Pearson, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Hailey Dedmon, FWC
- Hayley Springer, DEP District
- Jon Johnson, FFS
- Chris Kinslow, SJRWMD
- Walter Bryant, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 17: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.83	4.60
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.44	4.33
Hydrology	4.22	4.44
Imperiled Species	4.86	4.89
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.69	4.64
Cultural Resources	5.00	5.00
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.71	4.61
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.86	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff for diligently working with the public on the importance of wildlife habitat and on imperiled species management. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends park staff on their protection and interpretation of cultural resources and their cooperation with DHR and the University of North Florida archaeologists. (6+, 0-)
3. The team commends the park staff on their use of volunteers and partnerships for imperiled species management and monitoring, including their partnership with the Turtle Survival Alliance on Team Terrapin. (6+, 0-)
4. The team commends the park staff for their protection of the imperiled species, especially the Gonolobus suberosus in the Grand Shell Ring. (6+, 0-)
5. The team commends the park staff on their use of mechanical treatments in the flatwoods natural communities. (6+, 0-)
6. The team commends the park staff on their management and protection of shorebirds and their nesting and resting areas, including several federal and state imperiled species. (6+, 0-)
7. The team commends the park staff for working diligently protecting cultural resources on the parks by maintaining updated records, consulting DHR Compliance & Review prior to ground disturbing activities and monitoring site conditions annually. (6+, 0-)
8. The team commends the park staff on the efforts to control visitor impacts by managing the capacity, particularly at Amelia Island State Park. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that staff not expand beach driving beyond current footprint, capacity limits and seasonal closure system. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. The park will continue to manage beach driving to minimize impacts to imperiled species while providing necessary beach access.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically beach dune, coastal strand, maritime hammock, scrubby flatwoods, coastal grassland, shell mound, coastal interdunal swale, depression marsh, estuarine composite substrate, salt marsh and marine unconsolidated substrate.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically marine turtles, nesting and migrating shorebirds, painted bunting, and gopher tortoise.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey/monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory.**
7. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
8. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, ditches, hydro-period alteration, water level alteration, and erosion.**
9. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
10. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
11. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
12. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically expanding development, and inholdings/additions.**
13. **Public access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access.**
14. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
15. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, and buildings.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **Management Resources, specifically equipment, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. Division funding is determined annually by the Florida Legislature and equipment funds are allocated to the 175 state parks and trails according to priority needs.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Talbot Islands State Parks

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically discussion of potential surplus land determination, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address adjacent property.**

   Managing Agency Response: The Division has addressed the determination of potential surplus lands in the update of the management plan currently under review by the Acquisition and Restoration Council.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Plank Road State Forest

Plank Road State Forest

Managed by: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service
Acres: 9,043.5 **County:** Leon and Jefferson
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 5/23/17
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 2/14/20
Review Date: 12/12/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Caitlyn Peca, Manager
- Ryan Slyter
- Chris Colburn
- Randy Gregory

Review Team Members (voting)

- Patricia Wilbur, DRP District
- Chris Wilson, Local Gov't.
- Diana Pepe, FWC
- Blakely Gill, DEP District
- Todd Knapp, FFS
- Coakley Taylor, NWFWMD
- Lilly Anderson, Conservation Org.
- None, Private Land Manager

Non-Team Members (attending)

- James Parker, DEP/DSL
- Katie Briley, DEP/DSL
- Caitlyn Snyder, FWDEP-ORCPC

Property Map

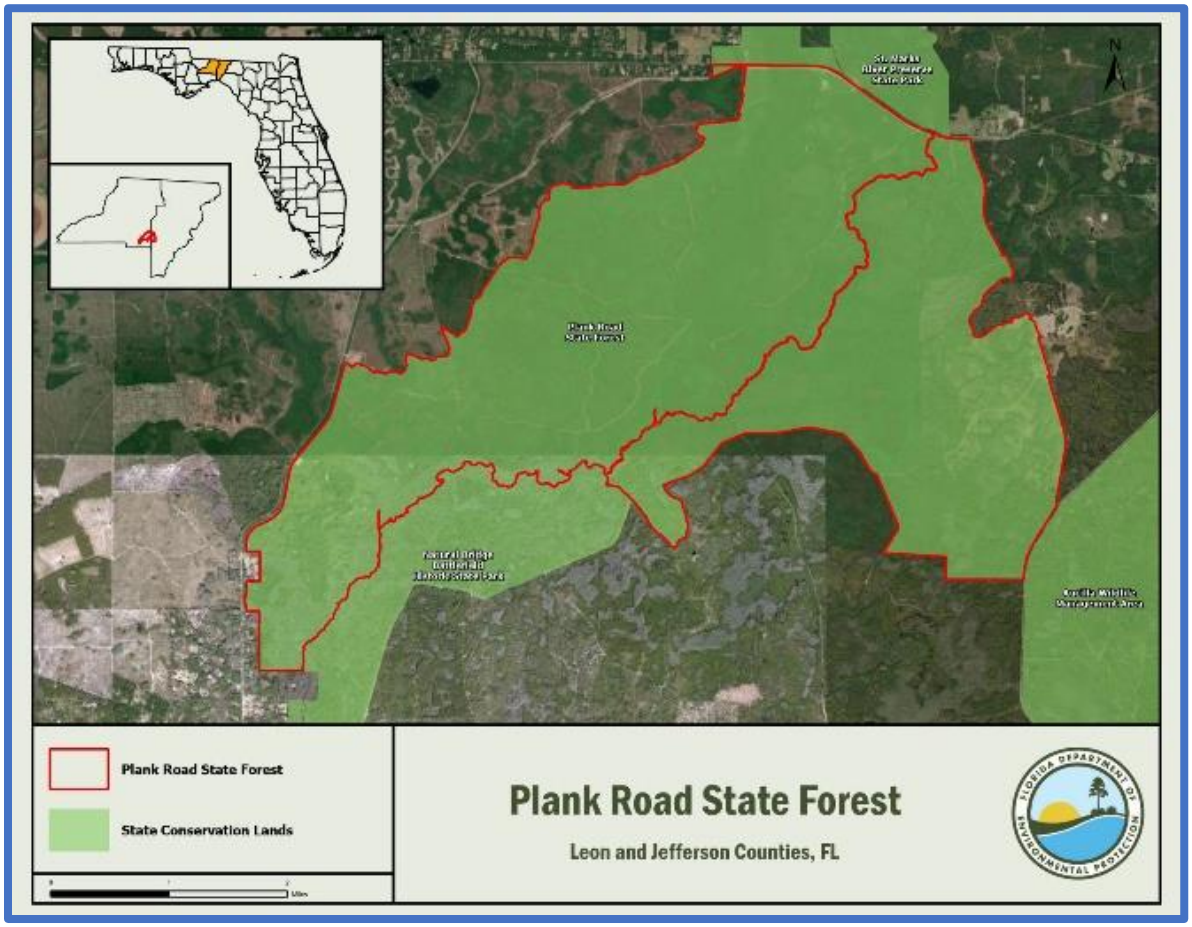


Table 18: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.56	4.93
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.76	4.71
Hydrology	4.14	4.71
Imperiled Species	4.07	4.50
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.31	4.48
Cultural Resources	4.29	4.43
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.45	4.42
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.20	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Forest Service (FFS) for the amount of restoration through prescribed fire, timber harvesting, and other practices accomplished in the short time since acquisition. (7+, 0-)
2. The team commends the FFS staff for an excellent job with the funding provided to restore and maintain the forest for recreation and preservation. (7+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

There were no consensus recommendations.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically basin swamp, bottomland forest, dome swamp, floodplain swamp, shrub bog, sinkhole lake, upland hardwood forest, upland pine and wet flatwoods.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general.**
3. **Natural resource survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory and timber harvesting,**

7. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants and pests/pathogens.**
8. **Hydrologic/geologic function, specifically roads and culverts, and ditches.**
9. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
10. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically expanding development and inholdings and additions.**
11. **Public access, specifically roads, and parking.**
12. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
13. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, buildings, and equipment.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the field.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Aucilla Wildlife Management Area

Aucilla Wildlife Management Area

Managed by: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Acres: 50,471 **County:** Jefferson and Taylor
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): CARL/P2000/Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 1988
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 8/23/16
Review Date: 12/15/23

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Morgan Wilbur, Area Manager
- David Nicholson, District Biologist
- Clint Peters, Regional Biologist
- Joe Davis, Biologist

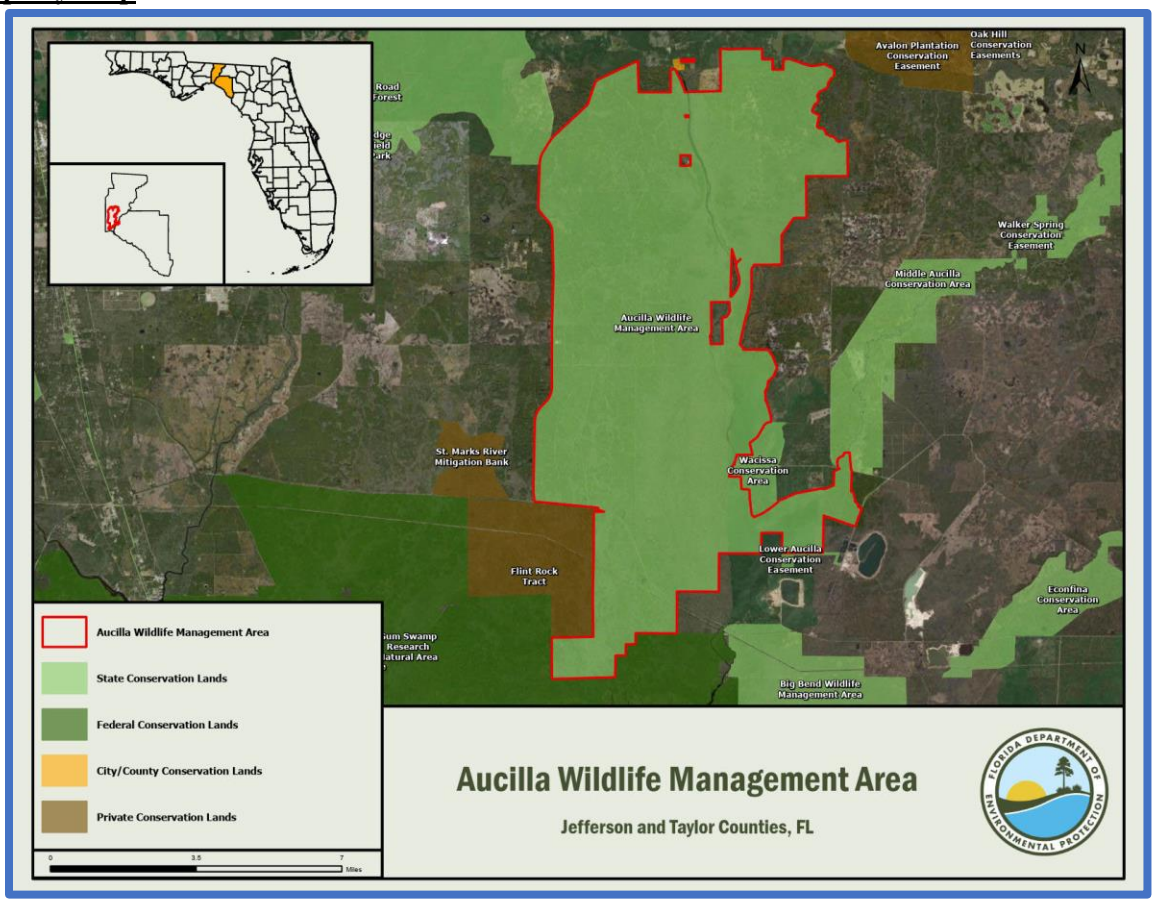
Review Team Members (voting)

- Daryl Hatfield, DRP District
- Tim Bemid, Local Gov't.
- Diana Pepe, FWC
- Brandi Rickett, DEP District
- Vitor Aguiar, FFS
- WMD, None
- Sandy Cook, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- George Frisby, DEP/DSL
- Kate Livingston, FFS
- Caitlin Snyder, DEP/RCP
- James Parker, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 19: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.64	4.47
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.61	4.64
Hydrology	4.81	4.61
Imperiled Species	4.83	4.79
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.36	4.28
Cultural Resources	4.92	5.00
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.59	4.48
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.57	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the staff on their dedication to documenting and protecting the cultural resources located within the Aucilla WMA. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends the staff on their efforts to maintain prescribed fire regimes at Aucilla WMA. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

There were no consensus recommendations.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically basin swamp, baygall, depression marsh, dome swamp, floodplain swamp, hydric hammock, mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock, scrubby flatwoods, sinkhole, spring-run stream, upland hardwood forest, wet flatwoods.**
2. **Listed species, listed animal and plant species in general, and specifically gopher tortoise and wading birds.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey/monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**

5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically habitat restoration, hydrological restoration, and ephemeral pond restoration.**
7. **Forest management, specifically, timber inventory, timber harvesting, reforestation/afforestation, and site preparation.**
8. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
9. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads/culverts, and ditches.**
10. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
11. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
12. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
13. **Adjacent property concerns, land use, specifically inholdings and additions.**
14. **Public access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access.**
15. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
16. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, buildings, equipment, staff and funding**.
17. **Short-term goals, specifically habitat restoration and improvement, public access and recreational opportunities, hydrological preservation and restoration, sustainable forest management, exotic and invasive species maintenance and control, capital facilities and infrastructure, cultural and historical resources, and imperiled species habitat maintenance.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Collier-Seminole State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 6,759 **County:** Collier
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): **Original Acquisition Date:** 3/8/1944
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 2/6/04
Review Date: 1/24/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Darren Flickinger, Park Manager
- Maulik Patel, Environmental Specialist

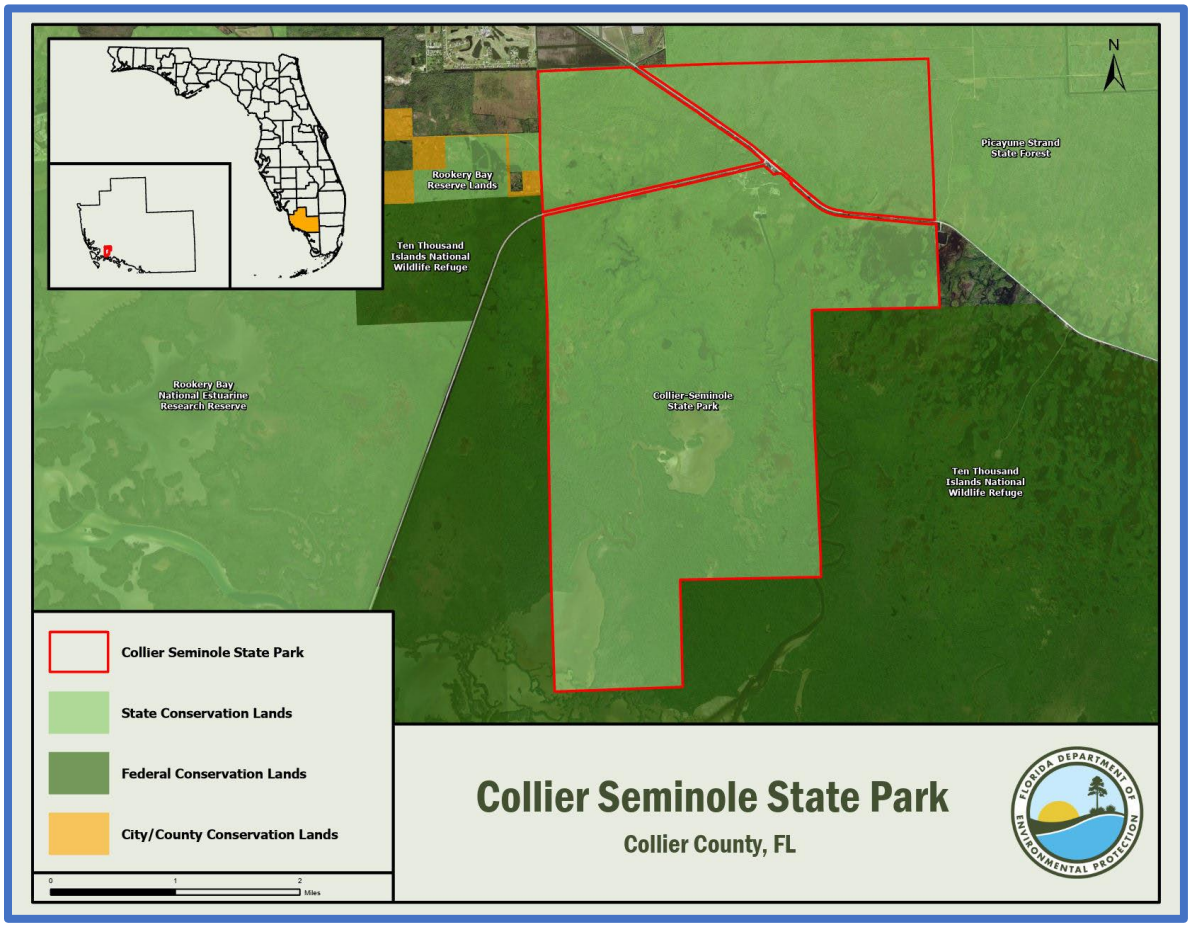
Review Team Members (voting)

- Tracy Muzyczka, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Jessica Spickler, FWC
- Scarlett Heuett, DEP District
- Clark Ryals, FFS
- WMD, None
- Conservation Org., None
- Liesa Priddy, Private Land Manager

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 4, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 4, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 20: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.15	3.74
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	3.81	3.00
Hydrology	4.10	2.79
Imperiled Species	4.39	3.48
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.08	2.90
Cultural Resources	3.50	3.00
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.18	3.76
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.13	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff for the fantastic job of prescribed fire management at the state park with limited staff and resources. (5+, 0-)
2. The team commends park biologist for his long-term commitment to restoration and maintenance of the site, specifically in relation to wet flatwoods and his involvement as a steering committee member with the Southwest Florida CISMA. (5+, 0-)
3. The team commends the park staff for responding to park infrastructure needs after multiple major storm events. (5+, 0-)
4. The team commends the park staff for working across boundaries to address invasive species issues and working in conjunction with partners to ensure coordination of response. (5+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the park staff install cameras for wildlife species monitoring in order to evaluate the health of the species living in the park. (5+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Primary inventory and monitoring focus must be on species that require special management attention. All-species inventory generally must be a lower priority than conducting actions to manage habitats. DRP regularly works with wildlife-focused agencies and researchers to quantitatively evaluate the status of wildlife in state parks. Incidental wildlife observations are also recorded by park staff on a quarterly basis and compiled in a district-wide database.

2. The team recommends that the park work with DHR to arrange a visit to assist with documentation and monitoring. (5+, 0-)

Managing Agency Response: The park currently coordinates with DHR on monitoring required for construction projects and monitoring of known cultural sites at the park. The park will continue to coordinate with DHR and monitor known cultural sites annually.

3. The team recommends that the park staff explore the feasibility of doubling the monitoring of areas only accessible by boat. (5+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: The park currently monitors areas only accessible by boat once every quarter due to tidal fluctuations. The park will endeavor to increase this monitoring an additional 1 -2 times per year as conditions allow.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically coastal berm, mesic flatwoods, prairie hammock, rockland hammock, , marl prairie, slough, wet flatwoods, salt marsh, mangrove swamp, and marine unconsolidated substrate.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically bald eagle, manatee, bromeliads, orchids, and royal palm.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey/monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory.**
7. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, and animals, and prevention of pests/pathogens.**
8. **Hydrologic/geologic function Hydro alteration, specifically roads/culverts, and erosion.**
9. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality.**
10. **Resource protection, specifically signage.**
11. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically Lipman Farms, US 41, and inholdings/additions.**
12. **Public access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access.**
13. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
14. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, and equipment.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Listed species: Protection & Preservation, specifically orchids, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address protection and preservation of species.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. The protection and preservation of listed plant and animal species will be more thoroughly addressed in the next plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

2. **Natural Resources Survey, specifically other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether survey and monitoring of the resources or their habitats are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. Natural resources surveying and monitoring of non-game species and their habitats, fire effects, other habitat management effects, and invasive species will be more thoroughly addressed in the next plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

3. **Cultural Resources (Archaeological & Historic Sites), specifically cultural resource survey, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management of cultural resources is sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. Cultural resource survey and protection will be more thoroughly addressed in the next plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

4. **Restoration, specifically agricultural field to wet flatwoods and agricultural field to marl prairie, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address restoration.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. Restoration including agricultural fields to wet flatwoods and agricultural fields to marl prairie will be more thoroughly addressed in the next management plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

5. **Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species, specifically prevention and control of animals, and prevention of pest/pathogens, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, as well as overall management actions, whether prevention and control are sufficient.**

Managing Agency Response: Agree. Non-native, invasive and problem species, including the prevention of pests/pathogens and control of plants and pests/pathogens, will be more thoroughly addressed in the next management plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

6. **Surface Water Monitoring, specifically quality, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether surface water monitoring is sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. Surface water monitoring will be more thoroughly addressed in the next management plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

7. **Resource Protection, specifically law enforcement presence, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether resources are sufficient to protect the property.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. Additional law enforcement presence will be addressed by the park soliciting the assistance of law enforcement agencies as needed. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

8. **Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically discussion of potential surplus land determination, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether adjacent property concerns are sufficiently addressed.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. Adjacent property concerns including discussion of potential surplus land determination will be more thoroughly addressed in the next management plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Rookery Bay NERR

Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Resilience and Coastal Protection
Acres: 37,876 **County:** Collier
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): EEL/CARL/Donation **Original Acquisition Date:** 1977
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 5/13/09
Review Date: 1/26/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Jeff Carter, Reserve Manager
- Jared Franklin, Resource Coordinator

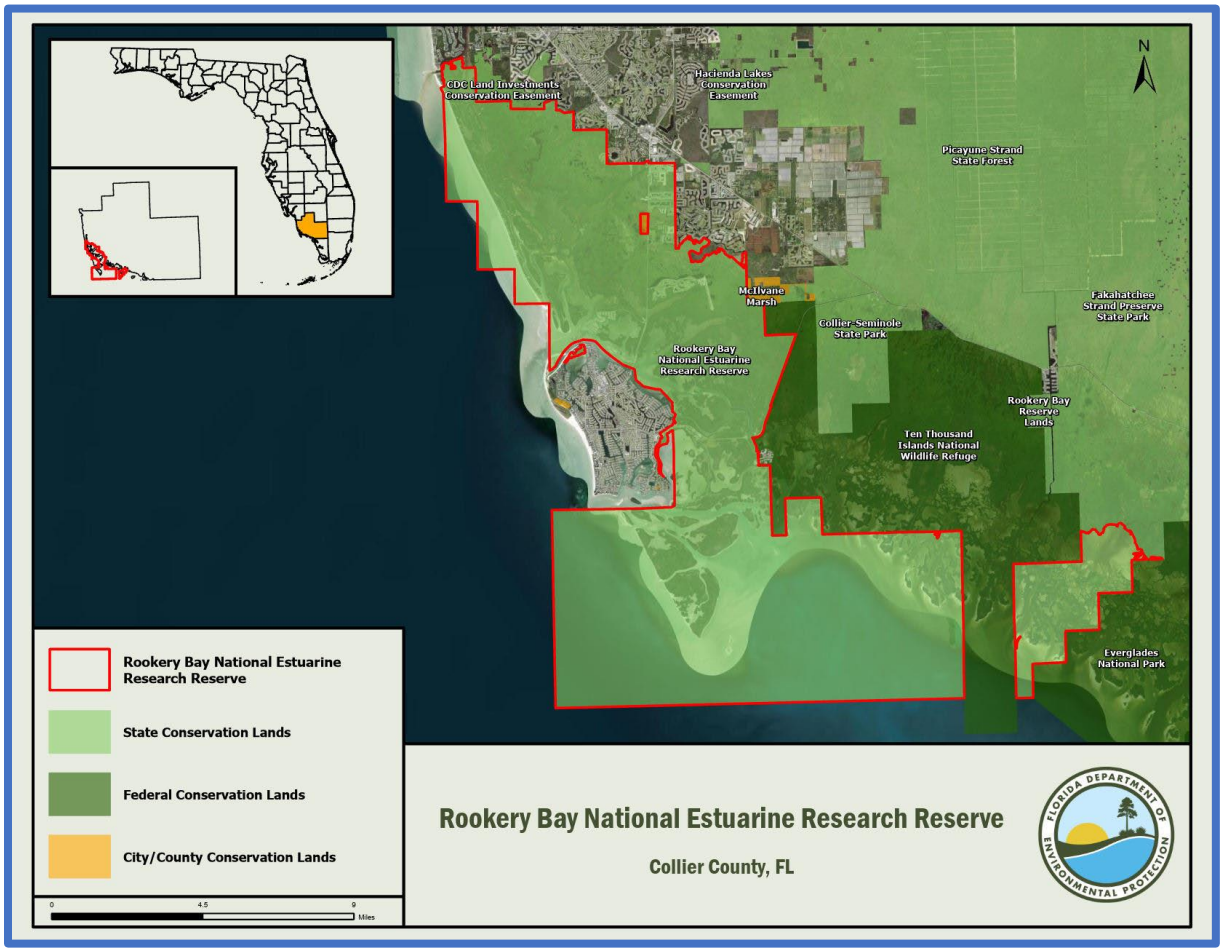
Review Team Members (voting)

- Cole Lutrell, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Jessica Spickler, FWC
- Sarah Marra, DEP District
- Clark Ryals, FFS
- WMD, None
- Conservation Org., None
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Earl Pearson, DEP/RCP

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 4, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 4, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 21: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.63	4.25
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.54	4.92
Hydrology	4.95	4.98
Imperiled Species	4.85	4.86
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.71	4.75
Cultural Resources	4.63	4.75
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.38	4.59
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.11	N/A
Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)		
Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the stewardship coordinator and staff for a very organized and thorough presentation of the land management activities occurring during the land management review period. (4+, 0-)
2. The team commends the staff on finding grants, funds, and partners for hydrological restoration projects throughout the watershed. (4+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends the staff increase prescribed fire management training for staff to better prioritize prescribed fire application in the Reserve in the face of challenges, including climate change, increased development, and personnel injury. i.e. emphasize training more staff to be certified burners and burn managers so more burn windows can be taken advantage of. (4+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: RBNERR is in the process of hiring an additional staff member who will work toward becoming a certified burn manager. The addition of this new staff member will increase the Reserve's capacity to plan and implement prescribed fires, as well as take advantage of more potential burn windows. In addition, five RBNERR staff outside of the Reserve's Stewardship team have been trained in prescribed fire, one staff member is in the process of being trained, and several others have expressed interest in beginning training. As part of the onboarding process for new staff, the Stewardship Coordinator will discuss the possibility of prescribed fire training and will work with the new hire to pursue training if the new hire is interested.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically mesic flatwoods/wet flatwoods, coastal strand, coastal xeric scrub/scrubby flatwoods, mesic hammock, maritime hammock, open water, mangrove swamp, saltwater marsh, freshwater marsh, dome/strand swamp, seagrass, beach/interdunal swale, and shell mound.**
2. **Listed species, listed animal and plant species in general, and specifically manatee, sea turtle, shorebirds, and crocodile.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically hydrologic restoration.**
7. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory.**
8. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pest/pathogens.**
9. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, ditches, hydro-period alteration, water level alteration, and erosion.**
10. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality and quantity.**
11. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, and gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
12. **Adjacent property concerns, land use, specifically expanding development, and inholdings and additions.**
13. **Public access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access.**
14. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
15. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, and equipment.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

St. Andrews State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 1,167 **County:** Bay
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): P2000 **Original Acquisition Date:**
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 4/22/16
Review Date: 2/6/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Scott Robinson, Park Manager
- Amber Rounseville, Asst. Park Manager

Review Team Members (voting)

- Chris Whittle, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Thomas Kuhn, FWC
- Mark Gillman, DEP District
- Mike Klassen, FFS
- Ben Faure, NWFWMD
- Jody Wood-Putnam, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Lily Martin, FWC

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 22: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.68	4.47
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.75	4.97
Hydrology	3.50	4.50
Imperiled Species	4.92	4.97
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.86	4.67
Cultural Resources	4.92	4.90
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.62	4.87
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.47	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff for achieving prescribed fire management goals at the park. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends park staff for their focus on invasive species removal, including the Thursday invasive plant removal efforts. (6+, 0-)
3. The team commends the park staff for actively managing the park's recreational activities and balancing and protecting resources of the park. (6+, 0-)
4. The team commends the park staff for their recovery efforts following Hurricane Michael. (6+, 0-)
5. The team commends the FPS on the successful beach renourishment on the inlet lagoon area near the jetties, and along the gulf beach. (6+, 0-)
6. The team commends the park staff for identifying and implementing capital improvement projects at the park. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the Department address erosion control along the St. Andrews inlet with the Army Corps of Engineers as a critical project which is quickly impacting the natural resources and infrastructure of the park. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: The Park Service is in the ongoing process of addressing the erosion control of this area with the Beaches, Inlets and Ports Program of the Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection and the Army Corps of Engineers. This is a critical project for the Park; we are actively looking for a long-term solution to protect all resources.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically beach dune, maritime hammock, mesic flatwoods, scrub, basin marsh, coastal dune lake, salt marsh, marine unconsolidated substrate, coastal grassland, interdunal swale, estuarine seagrass bed, estuarine unconsolidated substrate, scrubby flatwoods, and wet flatwoods.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically sea turtles, shorebirds, beach mouse, and gopher tortoise.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey/monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically dune restoration/building removal.**
7. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory.**
8. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
9. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
10. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically inholdings/additions.**
11. **Public access, specifically parking, and boat access.**
12. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
13. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, equipment, staff, and funding.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Pine Log SF

Pine Log State Forest

Managed by: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service
Acres: 8,037 **County:** Bay and Washington
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): Donation/DOT/Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 1936
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 2/11/22
Review Date: 2/8/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Mike Klassen, Manager
- Daniel Young

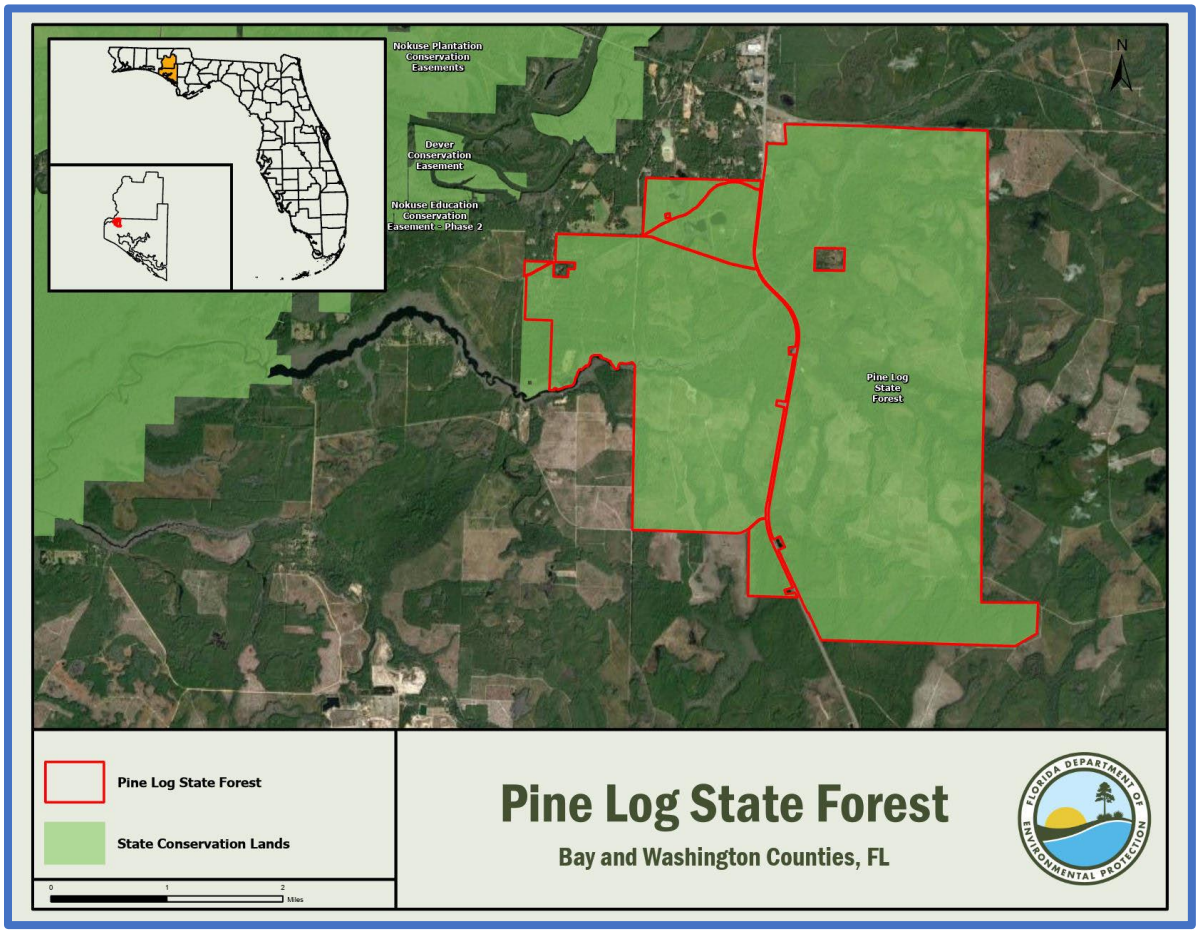
Review Team Members (voting)

- Jordan Wingate, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Kimberly Chase, FWC
- Mark Gillman, DEP District
- Craig Iversen, FFS
- Eric Toole, NWFWMD
- Jody Wood-Putnam, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 23: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.78	4.88
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.69	4.79
Hydrology	4.08	4.08
Imperiled Species	4.78	4.60
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.42	4.35
Cultural Resources	3.83	4.42
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.70	4.77
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.28	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Forest Service (FFS) staff for implementation of their effective prescribed fired program, particularly their success with growing season burnings. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends the FFS for their growing support of the Operation Outdoor Freedom program. (6+, 0-)
3. The team commends the FFS staff for successfully managing increased camping utilization of the forest with limited funding. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the FFS pursue funding for repairing the cypress boardwalk through the Faye and Dutch Loop. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: The Faye and Dutch Loop Cypress Boardwalk is a central feature to Pine Log State Forest, often mentioned for its unique scenic views. Flooding after Hurricane Michael rendered the boardwalk unsafe for public use. The Florida Forest Service is committed to repairing the boardwalk and Pine Log State Forest has prioritized securing funding to replace this feature and will continue to do so until restoration is complete.

2. The team recommends that the FFS seek funding or partnerships for restoring the remnant wet prairie in the forest. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: The Florida Forest Service is dedicated to preservation and restoration of all natural forest types on Pine Log State Forest. The forest implements a regular burning regime, restricts access to sensitive areas, and has seen positive results of initial wet prairie restoration efforts.

Building upon current efforts, Pine Log State Forest staff plan to investigate the feasibility of limited herbicide application in these targeted areas. Recent successes at Point Washington State Forest will serve as a model for this type of work.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically sandhill, mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, basin swamp, bottomland forest/floodplain swamp, clastic upland lake, dome swamp, wet prairie, and baygall.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically gopher tortoise.**
3. **Natural resource survey/monitoring resources, specifically sport fish or their habitat monitoring, listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically sand pine to sandhill restoration, and pine plantation to wet prairie.**
7. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory, timber harvesting, reforestation/afforestation, and site preparation.**
8. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
9. **Hydrologic/geologic function hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts.**
10. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality.**
11. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
12. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically inholdings and additions.**
13. **Public access, specifically roads, and parking.**
14. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
15. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, equipment, and staff.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that

overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Honeymoon Island State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 2,810 **County:** Pinellas
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): **Original Acquisition Date:**
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 2/11/22
Review Date: 2/28/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Donald Bergeron, Park Manager
- Daniel Larremore, Environmental Specialist

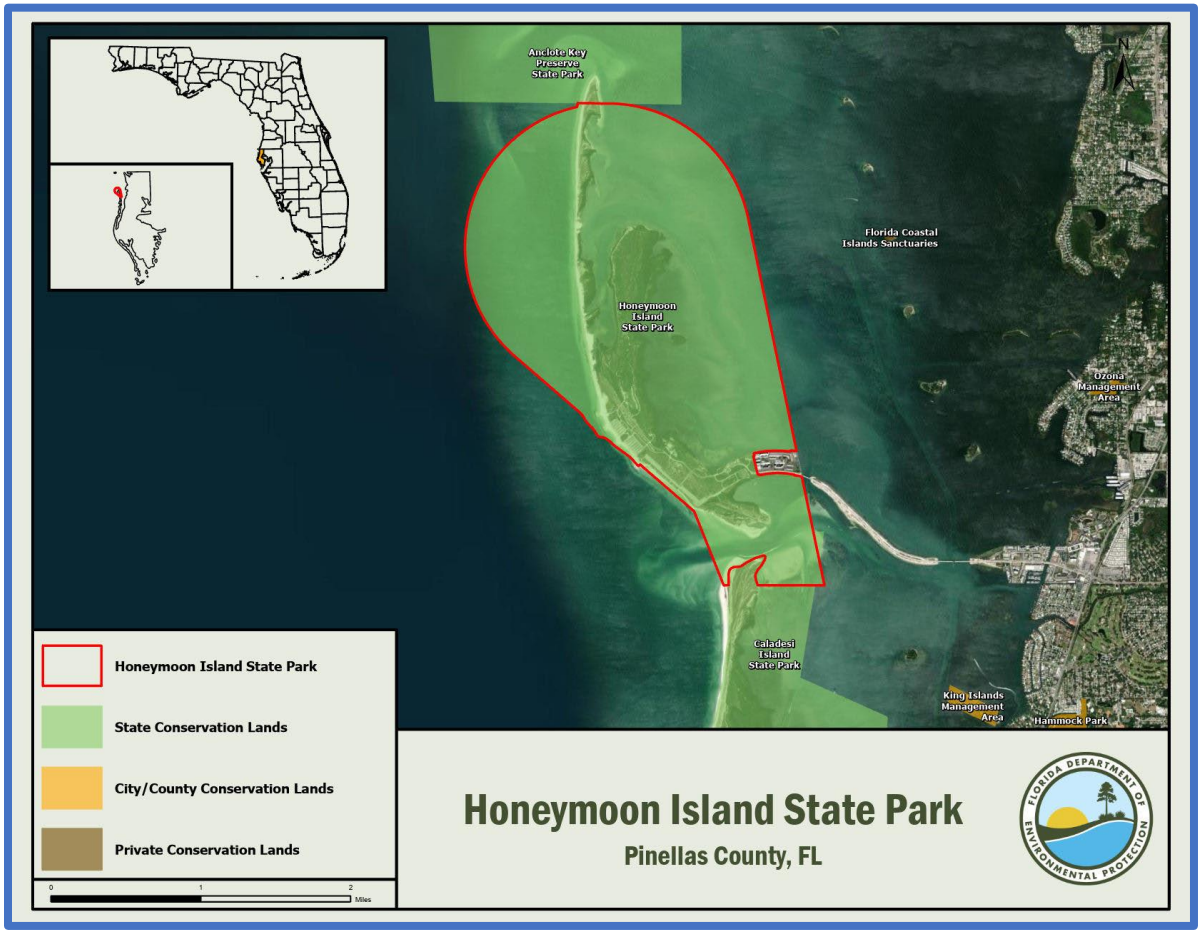
Review Team Members (voting)

- Kate Smithson, DRP District
- Pam Leasure, Local Gov't.
- Nick Jennings, FWC
- Alle Myers, DEP District
- Mike Edwards, FFS
- WMD, None
- Jan Allyn, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 24: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.54	4.62
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.44	4.83
Hydrology	4.72	4.54
Imperiled Species	4.69	4.81
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.54	4.76
Cultural Resources	4.58	4.75
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.63	4.66
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.64	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff for maintaining the Honeymoon Island State Park and its visitors at a high level considering their current staffing and funding levels. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends park staff for implementing Mobi mats to replace wood walkways to access the beach from the parking lot. (6+, 0-)
3. The team commends the park staff for the use of volunteers to assist with imperiled species monitoring. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the FPS place signs at the beach parking and visitor center describing and interpreting the natural process of beach and dune migration and sea level rise, and how it will affect visitor usage in the future. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. The management plan is in the process of being updated and there will be an emphasis on improved interpretation with involvement from the communications team where this topic can be addressed.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically beach dune, coastal strand, maritime hammock, mesic flatwoods, marine grass bed, marine mollusk reef, marine tidal marsh, marine tidal swamp, coastal grassland, and coastal interdunal swale.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically birds of prey, shorebirds, sea turtles, gopher tortoise, west coast dune sunflower, erect pricklypear, and inkberry.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey/monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically ruderal to coastal strand, and dune restoration.**
7. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
8. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, ditches, and T-Groins.**
9. **Surface Water Monitoring, specifically quality**
10. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
11. **Public access, specifically roads, and parking.**
12. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
13. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, and sanitary facilities.**
14. **Short-term goals, specifically habitat restoration and improvement, and public access and recreational opportunities.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **Management Resources, specifically staff, and funding, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. Additional staff can only be assigned to this or other park units if they are appropriated by the Legislature or reassigned from other units. Funding is determined annually by the Florida Legislature.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically discussion of potential surplus land determination, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address adjacent property.**

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. The Division will address adjacent property concerns and the determination of surplus lands in the update of the management plan.

Caladesi Island State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 2,470 **County:** Pinellas
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): **Original Acquisition Date:**
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 2/11/22
Review Date: 3/1/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Donald Bergeron, Park Manager
- Todd Andrews, Asst. Park Manager
- Daniel Larremore, Environmental Specialist

Review Team Members (voting)

- Tracy Muzyczka, DRP District
- Pam Leasure, Local Gov't.
- Rebecca Schneider, FWC
- Andrew Larson, DEP District
- Nathan Bartosek, FFS
- WMD, None
- Dave Perkey, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 25: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.88	4.97
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.39	4.72
Hydrology	N/A	N/A
Imperiled Species	4.88	4.90
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.89	4.86
Cultural Resources	5.00	5.00
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.59	4.85
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.72	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff for excellent sea turtle and shorebird nest monitoring and management. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends park staff for maintaining aging equipment in workable order despite the staffing level, budget deficits and harsh outdoor environment. (6+, 0-)
3. The team commends the park staff for the excellent interpretive and educational signage and taking every opportunity to turn enforcement into educational opportunities for guests. (6+, 0-)
4. The team commends the park staff for their commitment to the preservation of the unique ecosystems of Florida's barrier islands at a highly visited site within a major populated area. (6+, 0-)
5. The team commends the park staff for their aggressive treatment of exotic species at the park. (6+, 0-)
6. The team commends the park staff for maintaining a good working relationship with the adjacent land owner. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the FPS conduct forest inventory for monitoring of pine recruitment, more tree age class data, and discussion of reforestation practices in mesic flatwoods to maintain tree densities in the future. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. FPS will conduct forest inventories, monitoring pine recruitment and tree age class, as part of the post burn assessments of prescribed fire effort and exotic plant inventories.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically beach dune, coastal strand, maritime hammock, mesic flatwoods, shell mound, marine grass bed, marine mollusk reef, marine tidal swamp, marine unconsolidated substrate, and coastal interdunal swale.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically sea turtles, shore birds/sea birds, wading birds, gopher tortoise, and giant air plant.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey/monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
7. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
8. **Adjacent property concerns, land use, specifically inholdings and additions.**
9. **Public access, specifically parking, and boat access.**
10. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
11. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, and sanitary facilities.**
12. **Short-term goals, specifically public access and recreational opportunities.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Myakka River State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 37,199 **County:** Manatee and Sarasota
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): **Original Acquisition Date:** 4/5/50
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 6/14/19
Review Date: 3/19/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Stephen Giguere, Park Manager
- Allison Callis, Park Biologist

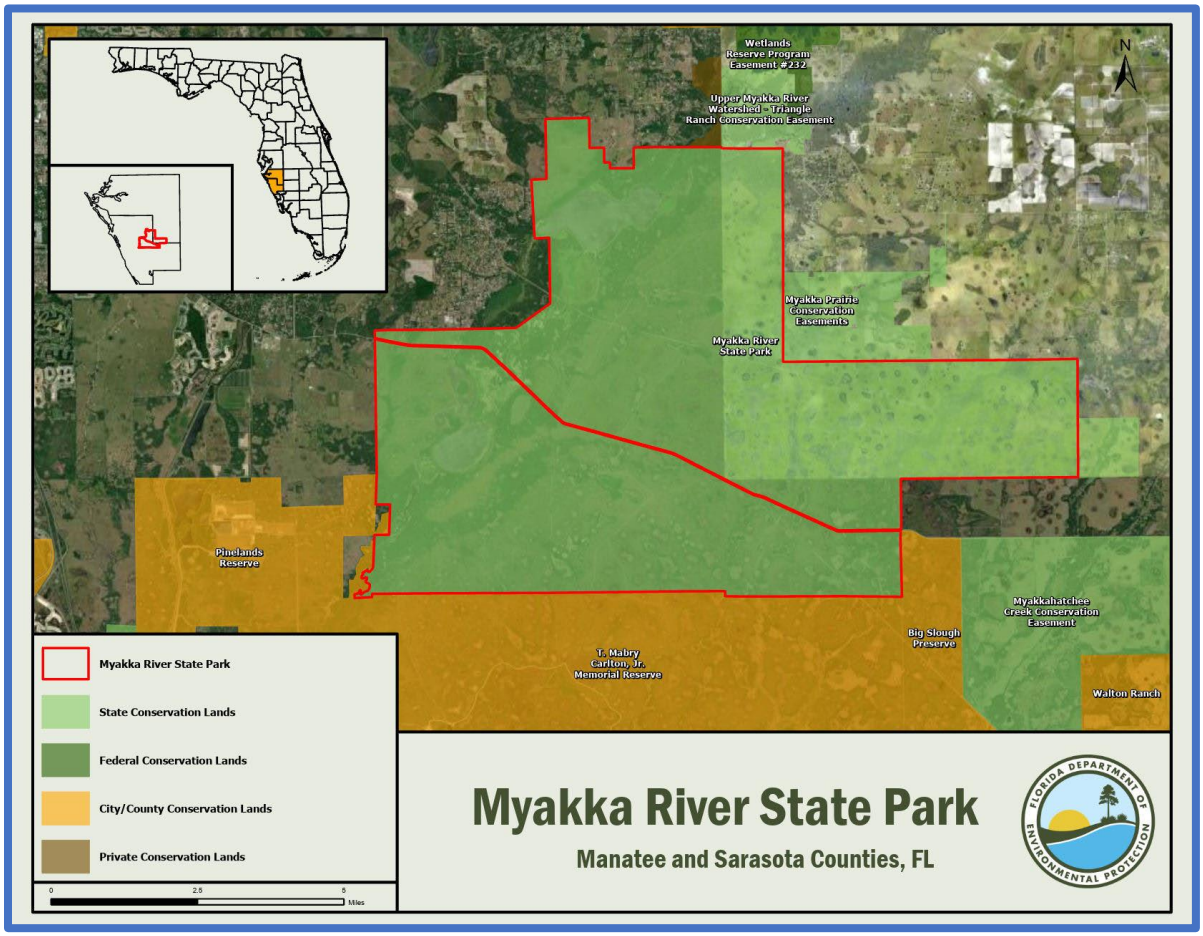
Review Team Members (voting)

- Chris Oliver, DRP District
- Chris Meyer, Local Gov't.
- Hunter Folmar, FWC
- Xenia Alonso, DEP District
- Mike Edwards, FFS
- Mark Maggard, SWFWMD
- Sanford Siegel, Conservation Org.
- Andy Dodd, Private Land Manager

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Jono Miller, Observer
- Josiah Freese, FWC

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 8, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 8, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 26: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.31	4.25
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.51	4.81
Hydrology	4.25	4.14
Imperiled Species	4.25	4.55
Exotic / Invasive Species	3.96	3.60
Cultural Resources	4.81	4.69
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.27	3.90
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.40	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff on improved prescribed burn program since the last LMR. (8+, 0-)
2. The team commends park staff on continued treatment of invasive species in Myakka river marshes. (8+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that Notice of Proximity letters be included in all deeds and rental agreements of new developments. (8+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. Park and District staff will coordinate with local governments to establish a Notice of Proximity letters for new developments near Myakka River State Park.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically dry prairie, mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock, scrubby flatwoods, basin swamp, baygall, depression marsh, dome swamp, floodplain marsh, hydric hammock, river floodplain lake, sinkhole lake, and blackwater stream.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically burrowing owl, caracara, manatee, and giant air plant.**

3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey/monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically hydrological restoration, and mechanical treatments.**
7. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory.**
8. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, and control of animals.**
9. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
10. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
11. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, and signage.**
12. **Adjacent property concerns, land use, specifically inholdings and additions.**
13. **Public access, specifically roads, parking, and boat access.**
14. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
15. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, and equipment.**
16. **Short-term goals, specifically habitat restoration and improvement, public access and recreational opportunities, hydrological preservation and restoration, cultural and historical resources, and imperiled species habitat maintenance.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **Management Resources, specifically staff, and funding, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Division funding is appropriated annually by the Florida Legislature. This funding is allocated at the Division and District levels in order to best meet annual operational and resource management needs. Any deemed increase in Division Budget/staffing will follow the established legislative budget request process.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically discussion of potential surplus land determination, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address adjacent property.**

Managing Agency Response: Adjacent property concerns including discussion of potential surplus land determination will be more thoroughly addressed in the next management plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

Peace River State Forest

Managed by: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service
Acres: 4,195 **County:** Desoto
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): Donation, Swamp & Overflow Lands **Original Acquisition Date:** 10/17/14
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 6/14/19
Review Date: 3/21/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Brandon Browning, Manager
- Ed Vuolo

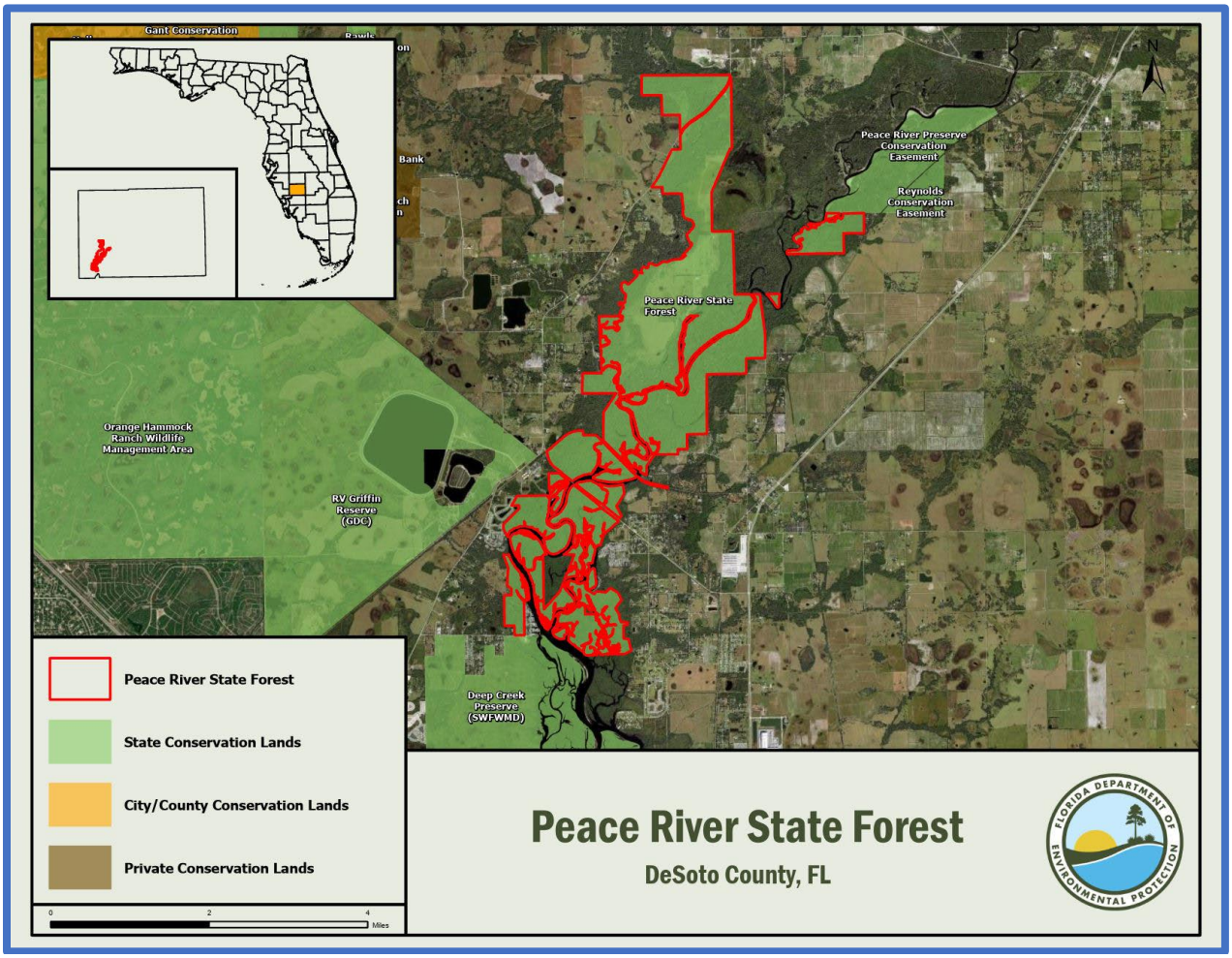
Review Team Members (voting)

- Karen Rogers, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Karch Chancellor, FWC
- Alexandria Martinez, DEP District
- Mike Edwards, FFS
- Mark Maggard, SWFWMD
- Sanford Siegel, Conservation Org.
- Andy Dodd, Private Land Manager

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 27: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	3.80	4.32
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	3.43	3.62
Hydrology	3.40	3.75
Imperiled Species	3.02	3.52
Exotic / Invasive Species	3.29	3.61
Cultural Resources	4.21	4.43
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	3.49	3.72
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.71	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

There were no consensus commendations.

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the Peace River State Forest staff continue to evaluate opportunities for visitor hiking trails in other areas of the forest. (7+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: The Peace River State Forest (PRSF) staff will continue to evaluate opportunities for more hiking trails in other areas of the forest as appropriate.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically basin swamp, blackwater stream, depression marsh, dome swamp, and floodplain swamp.**
2. **Natural resource survey/monitoring resources, specifically fire effects monitoring.**
3. **Cultural resources, specifically protection and preservation.**
4. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory, reforestation/afforestation, and site preparation.**
5. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey.**
6. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically inholdings and additions.**
7. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, and equipment.**
8. **Short-term goals, specifically public access and recreational opportunities.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **Listed species, specifically plants, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, whether management actions are sufficient for protection and preservation of the species.**

   Managing Agency Response: PRSF staff will seek assistance with identifying listed plant species. In addition, PRSF staff will update newly identified listed plants and their locations into the forest geodatabase, which will better identify these plants and their populations prior to conducting management activities on the forest.

2. **Public Access & Education, specifically wildlife, invasive species, and habitat management activities received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether public access & education are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: PRSF staff are planning on improving trailhead kiosks to provide more room for educational materials which may include posters for invasive species treatment projects, planting projects, and habitat restoration projects. PRSF staff will also seek opportunities within the local school district to establish opportunities for educating students on endangered plants and animals, as well as forestry practices.

3. **Management Resources, specifically staff, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: PRSF staff are planning to request an Other Personnel Services park ranger position. The district will continue to request additional personnel resources as needed in future years, as well as encourage additional volunteer assistance on the forest.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Listed Species protection and preservation, plants in general, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address protection and preservation of listed species.**

   Managing Agency Response: PRSF staff will seek assistance from professionals that are familiar with Florida's flora and fauna in conducting a site-specific survey to determine the presence of rare, threatened, or endangered species, which includes requesting assistance from the FFS Plant Conservation Program. In addition, PRSF staff will update newly identified listed plants in the upcoming ten-year management plan table of endangered, threatened, or rare species documented on PRSF.

2. **Restoration, specifically flatwoods restoration (pine planting), received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, whether restoration efforts are adequate.**

   Managing Agency Response: The next plan update for PRSF will include a more robust discussion of flatwoods restoration activities planned for or completed on the forest. PRSF staff will continue to seek opportunities to restore native flatwoods on the forest where these communities historically existed. Additional mechanical midstory work and tree planting activities are planned for flatwoods communities. The prescribed fire plan will also be adjusted to improve habitat in these specific communities to enhance native groundcover.

3. **Public Access, Environmental Education & Outreach, specifically wildlife, and invasive species, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address public access and education.**

   Managing Agency Response: The next plan update for PRSF will contain a more robust discussion on environmental education specifically related to invasive species and wildlife. In the meantime, PRSF staff are planning on improving trailhead kiosks to provide more room for educational materials which may include posters for invasive species treatment projects, planting projects, and habitat restoration projects. PRSF staff will also seek opportunities within the local school district to establish opportunities for educating students on endangered plants and animals, as well as forestry practices.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Caravelle Ranch WMA

Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area

Managed by: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Acres: 10,450 **County:** Putnam
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): CARL/SOR **Original Acquisition Date:** 5/27/93
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 12/10/21
Review Date: 4/9/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Jason Slater, Area Biologist
- Storm Wittenberg, Assistant Biologist
- Matthew Hortman, Regional Biologist
- Justin Ellenberger, District Biologist

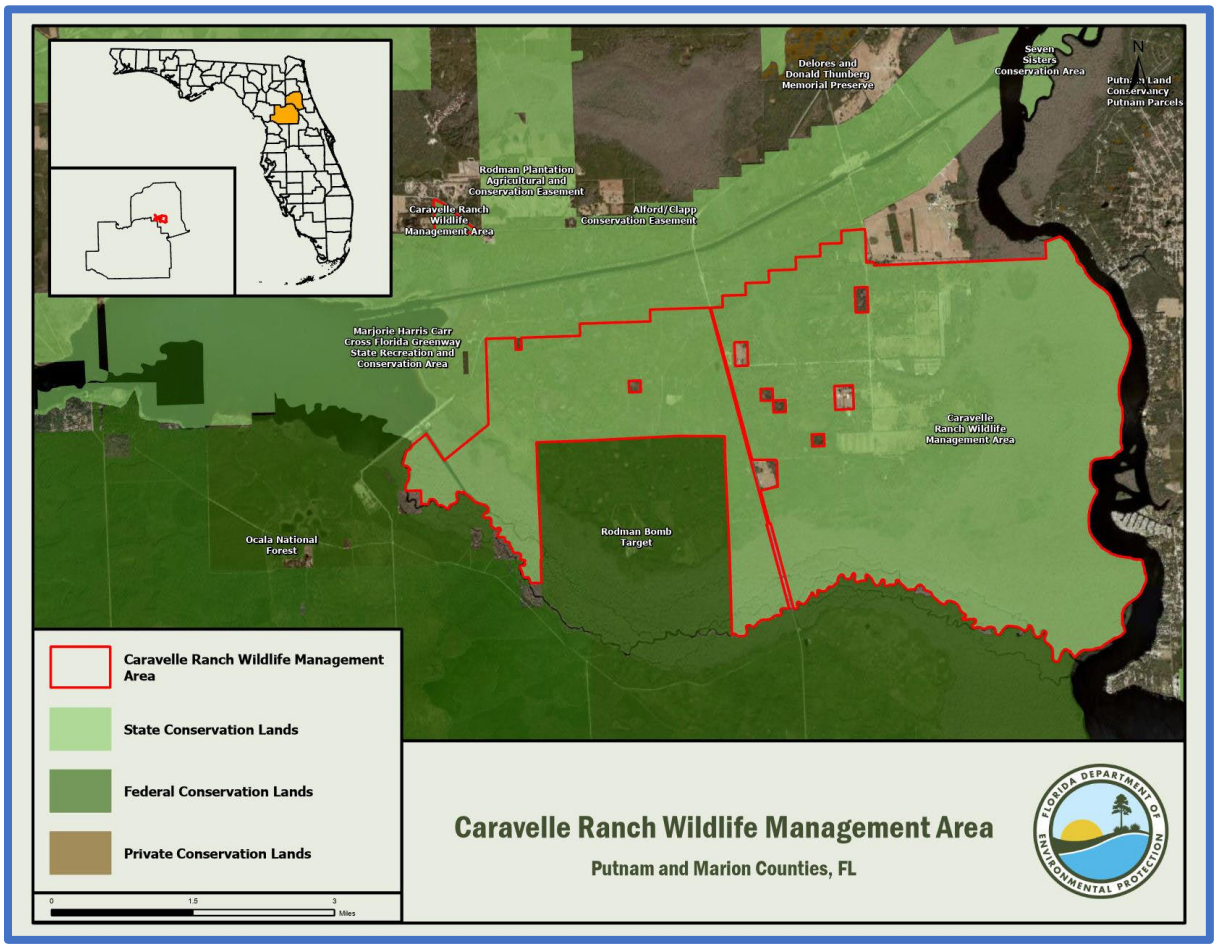
Review Team Members (voting)

- Adele Mills, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Jess Rodriguez, FWC
- Callie Ingram, DEP District
- Aaron Levine, FFS
- Amy Copeland, SJRWMD
- Cherice Smithers, Conservation Org.
- Ben Williams, Private Land Manager

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 28: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.40	4.52
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.26	4.55
Hydrology	4.51	4.64
Imperiled Species	4.42	4.83
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.28	4.40
Cultural Resources	4.79	5.00
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.55	4.68
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.69	N/A
Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)		
Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the staff for being adaptive with natural community management incorporating information from surveys (OBVM, wetland assessments, wildlife) to adapt management to enhance ecological conditions of communities and improve habitat quality for wildlife. (5+, 0-)
2. The team commends the staff on their progress of their prescribed fire program. (5+, 0-)
3. The team commends the staff for their efforts to begin hydrological restorations as guided by the new hydrological report. (5+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the FWC explore possibilities of partnerships with NGOs, federal organizations, etc., to prioritize the acquisition of inholdings to prevent subdivided properties within the WMA. (5+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Per Florida Administrative Code 18-2.021, the FWC identifies parcels located directly in or adjacent to WMAs which can be recommended for acquisition through the FWC Additions and Inholdings Acquisition program. Consistent with Florida Forever program criteria, parcels on the list are prioritized. The FWC will continue to partner with NGOs, federal organizations, and others as appropriate to acquire inholdings and adjacent lands.

2. The team recommends that the staff pursue permanent, light activated smoke signs on S.R. 19 to enhance roadway safety during and after burns in the future. (5+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: FWC will coordinate with the Florida Department of Transportation to determine the feasibility of installing permanent signage at the northern and southern extents of the State

Road 19 interface with Caravelle Ranch WMA to inform vehicle operators of potential smoke on the road prior to, during, and following prescribed burns to enhance safety on the road.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically basin swamp, baygall, blackwater stream, depression marsh, dome swamp, floodplain swamp, hydric hammock, mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock, restoration mesic flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods, wet flatwoods, wet prairie, and xeric hammock.**
2. **Listed species, listed animal and plant species in general.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically blackwater creek restoration.**
7. **Forest management, specifically, timber inventory.**
8. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, and animals, and prevention of pests/pathogens.**
9. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, ditches, and hydro-period alteration.**
10. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
11. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
12. **Adjacent property concerns, land use, specifically expanding development, issues with inholdings, and inholdings and additions.**
13. **Public access, specifically roads, and parking.**
14. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, habitat management activities, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
15. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, equipment, staff and funding**.
16. **Short-term goals, specifically habitat restoration and improvement, public access and recreational opportunities, hydrological preservation and restoration, and imperiled species habitat maintenance.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that

overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Tiger Bay SF

Tiger Bay State Forest

Managed by: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service
Acres: 27,396 **County:** Volusia
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): EEL/SOR/CARL/P2000/Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 3/5/79
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 10/14/22
Review Date: 4/11/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Justina Jones, Manager
- Samuel Kergel
- Donald King

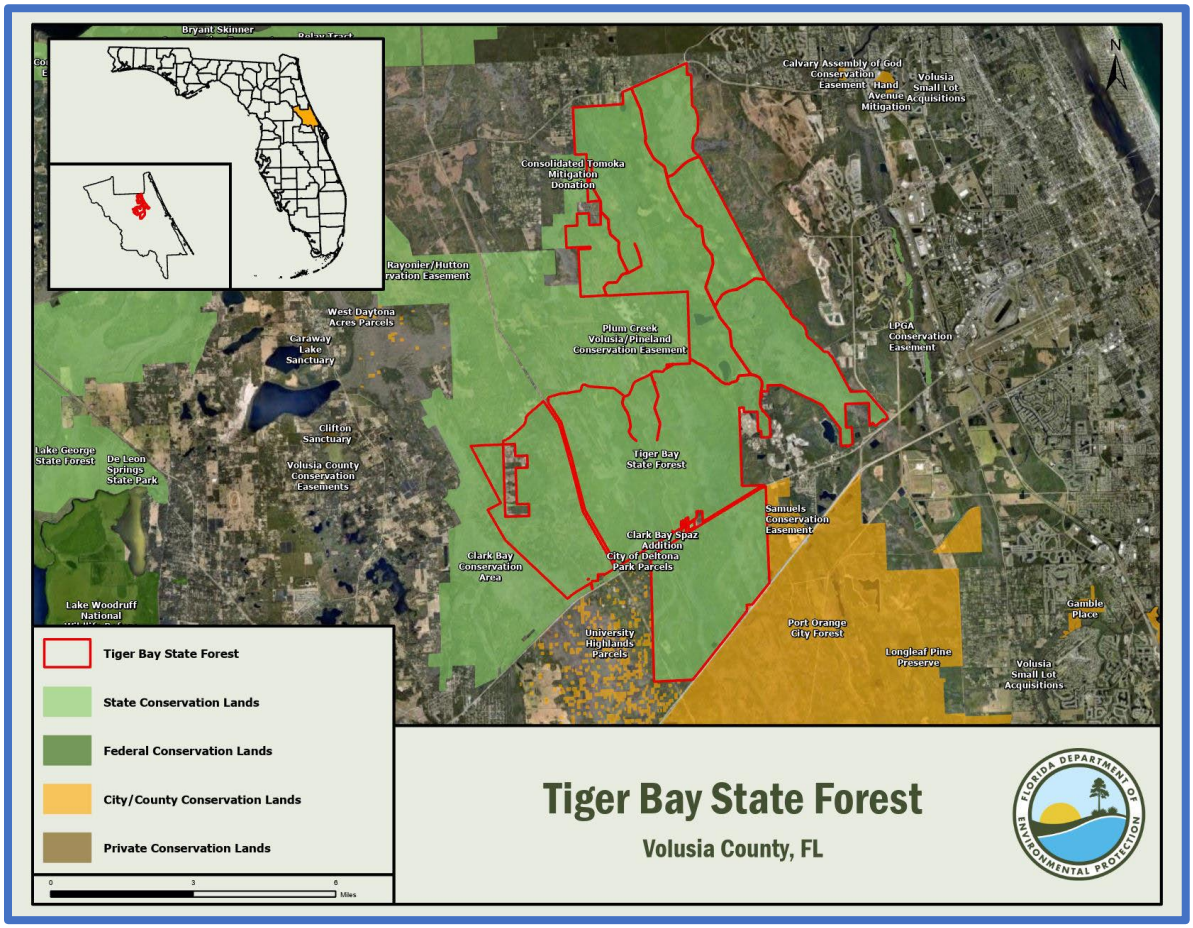
Review Team Members (voting)

- DRP District, None
- Dean Gemeinhardt, Local Gov't.
- Jess Rodriguez, FWC
- Adam Mirajkar, DEP District
- Joe Bishop, FFS
- Chris Kinslow, SJRWMD
- Kate Muldoon, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Caitlyn Crawford, FWC

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 29: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.41	4.70
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.02	4.54
Hydrology	4.53	4.51
Imperiled Species	4.21	4.46
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.39	4.58
Cultural Resources	4.67	5.00
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.43	4.56
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.19	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Forest Service (FFS) staff for the development of wider pine planting spacing on the Woody Loop area to facilitate equipment operability in an area where prescribed fire is not highly feasible. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends the staff for non-native plant control throughout the forest. (6+, 0-)
3. The team commends the staff for juggling strategies, approaches, and few resources to accomplish management goals. (6+, 0-)
4. The team commends the staff on their efforts to begin the restoration of the mesic flatwoods community. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends the implementation of a day use access system for accessing the roads within Tiger Bay SF to conserve resources and enhance visitor experience. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: FFS will continue to review the feasibility of implementing a day use access system for accessing the roads within Tiger Bay SF.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically basin marsh, basin swamp, baygall, depression marsh, dome swamp, scrubby flatwoods, swamp lake, and xeric hammock.**
2. **Listed species, animals in general, and specifically gopher tortoise, and Rugel's pawpaw.**
3. **Natural resource survey/monitoring resources, specifically fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically scrub restoration, and mesic flatwoods restoration.**
7. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory, timber harvesting, reforestation/afforestation, and site preparation.**
8. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
9. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, ditches, hydro-period alteration, and water level alteration.**
10. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
11. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
12. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
13. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically expanding development, well fields, and inholdings and additions.**
14. **Public access, specifically roads, and parking.**
15. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
16. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, equipment, and staff.**
17. **Short-term goals, specifically public access and recreational opportunities, and hydrological preservation and restoration.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Colt Creek State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 5,067 **County:** Polk
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 5/31/06
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 12/14/07
Review Date: 4/30/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Heather Coleman, Park Service Specialist

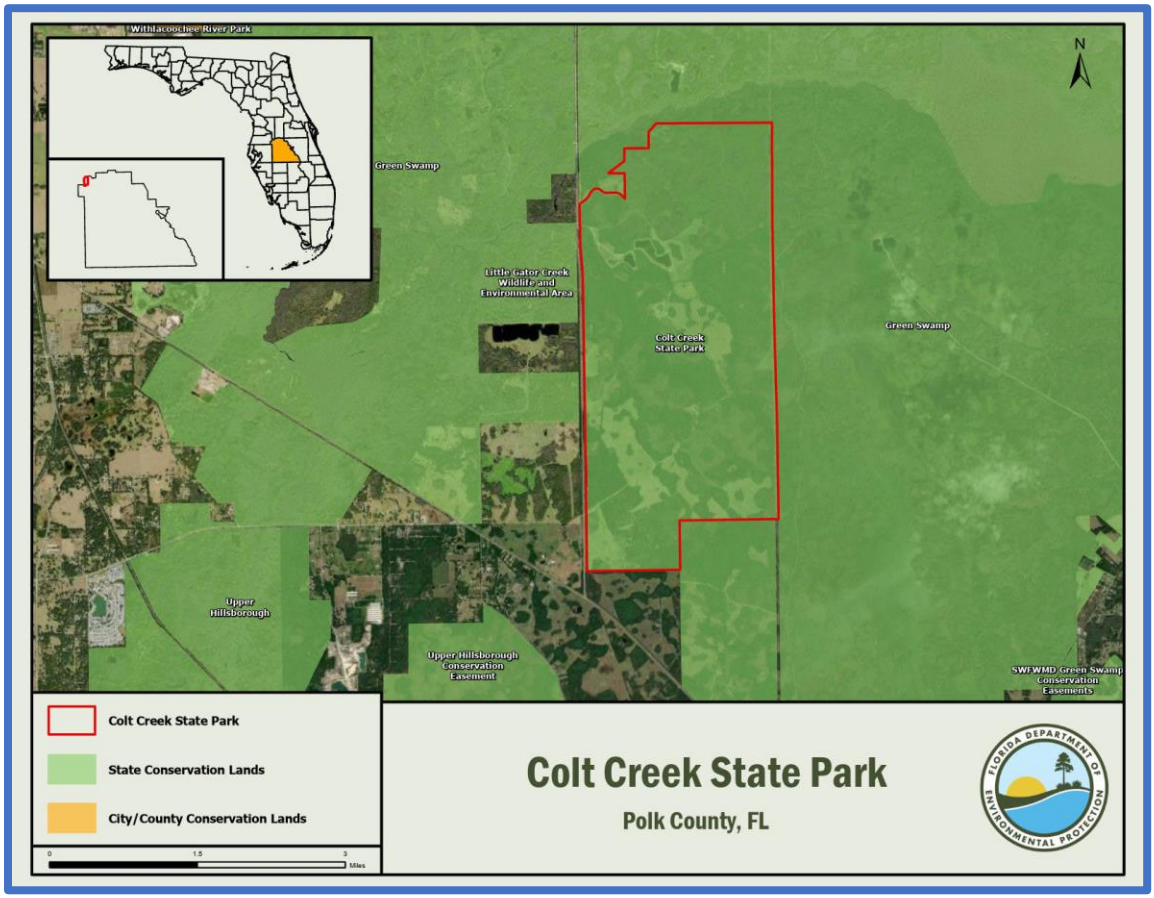
Review Team Members (voting)

- Chris Matson, DRP District
- Brooke Coulter, Local Gov't.
- Ethan Noel, FWC
- Makayla Parnell, DEP District
- Mike Edwards, FFS
- Chris Green, SWFWMD
- Conservation Org., None
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 30: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	3.71	3.40
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.63	3.38
Hydrology	3.07	2.92
Imperiled Species	3.90	3.18
Exotic / Invasive Species	3.60	2.77
Cultural Resources	3.92	3.58
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.55	3.53
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.53	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff for the fire regime in the flatwoods. The fire frequency and emphasis on burning in the growing season has resulted in excellent groundcover composition. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that FPS review the drafted/updated management plan to ensure it includes discussion topics/details from all previous land reviews, and work on getting it enacted as soon as possible. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. DRP reviews and applies LMR recommendations, as appropriate, as part of the UMP revision process.

2. The team recommends that staff review timber assessment and utilize the information when looking at future habitat management. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: Agree. DRP will review the current timber assessment to determine if an update is required. The timber assessment is one resource among several utilized to guide restoration and improvements to applicable natural communities.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock, bottomland forest, dome swamp, basin swamp, and floodplain swamp.**
2. **Listed species, animals in general.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically invasive species survey/monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically hydrological restoration, and pine planting (for restoration).**
7. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically control of plants.**
8. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads/culverts, ditches, and hydroperiod alteration.**
9. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
10. **Adjacent property concerns, land use, specifically expanding development, and inholdings and additions.**
11. **Public access, specifically roads, and parking.**
12. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
13. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, and sanitary facilities.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **Natural Resources Survey, specifically sport fish or their habitat monitoring, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether survey and monitoring of the resources or their habitats are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Pursuant to Division philosophy (as stated in UMPs), the primary emphasis is on restoring and maintaining natural processes that define the natural communities. Single species monitoring and management may be implemented when the recovery or persistence of an imperiled species is in question. In future UMP revisions, DRP will evaluate aquatic habitats for any restoration and management needs and consult with FWC for their input on sport fish management.

2. **Ground Water Monitoring, specifically quality, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether ground water monitoring is sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: The Southwest Florida Water Management District currently has five groundwater wells within the park. Division staff will request guidance from the Water Management District to determine if additional water quality/quantity data would be helpful.

3. **Surface Water Monitoring, specifically quality, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether surface water monitoring is sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Park and District staff will request assistance from the Water Management District (or local Water Authority or local health department) to determine if additional water quality/quantity monitoring would be helpful.

4. **Management Resources, specifically buildings, and staff, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Additional staff can only be assigned to this or other park units if they are appropriated by the Legislature or reassigned from other units. Funding is determined annually by the Florida Legislature.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Natural Resource Survey and Monitoring Resources, specifically sport fish or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, and other habitat management effects monitoring, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address survey or monitoring.**

   Managing Agency Response: Natural Resources Survey and Monitoring Resources including sport fish or their habitat monitoring will be more thoroughly addressed in the next plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

2. **Restoration, specifically pine planting (for restoration), received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, whether restoration efforts are adequate.**

   Managing Agency Response: Restoration, including pine planting (for restoration) will be more thoroughly addressed in the next plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

3. **Non-native, Invasive & Problem Species, specifically prevention of animals, and prevention and control of pests/pathogens, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address prevention of invasive species.**

   Managing Agency Response: Non-native, Invasive and Problem Species, including prevention of animals, and prevention and control of pest/pathogens will be more thoroughly addressed in the next plan

update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

4. **Ground Water Monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address ground water monitoring.**

   Managing Agency Response: The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC. Ground Water Monitoring will be more explicitly addressed in the next plan update, though the Division relies on partners to enact water quality and quantity monitoring in the field.

5. **Surface Water Monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address surface water monitoring.**

   Managing Agency Response: The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC. Surface Water Monitoring will be more explicitly addressed in the next plan update, though the Division relies on partners to enact water quality and quantity monitoring in the field.

6. **Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically discussion of potential surplus land determination, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address adjacent property.**

   Managing Agency Response: Adjacent property concerns including discussion of potential surplus land determination will be more thoroughly addressed in the next management plan update. The current management plan was reviewed by the relevant agencies and was in full compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, F.S., and Chapter 18-2, F.A.C., when it was approved by ARC.

7. **Managed Area Uses, Proposed Uses, specifically cabins, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address managed area uses.**

   Managing Agency Response: The Division will consider these recommendations during the next unit management plan revision.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Seminole SF

Seminole State Forest

Managed by: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service
Acres: 27,082 **County:** Lake
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): CARL/P2000/FF/SOR **Original Acquisition Date:** 5/27/93
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 12/9/11
Review Date: 5/2/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Joe Bishop, Manager

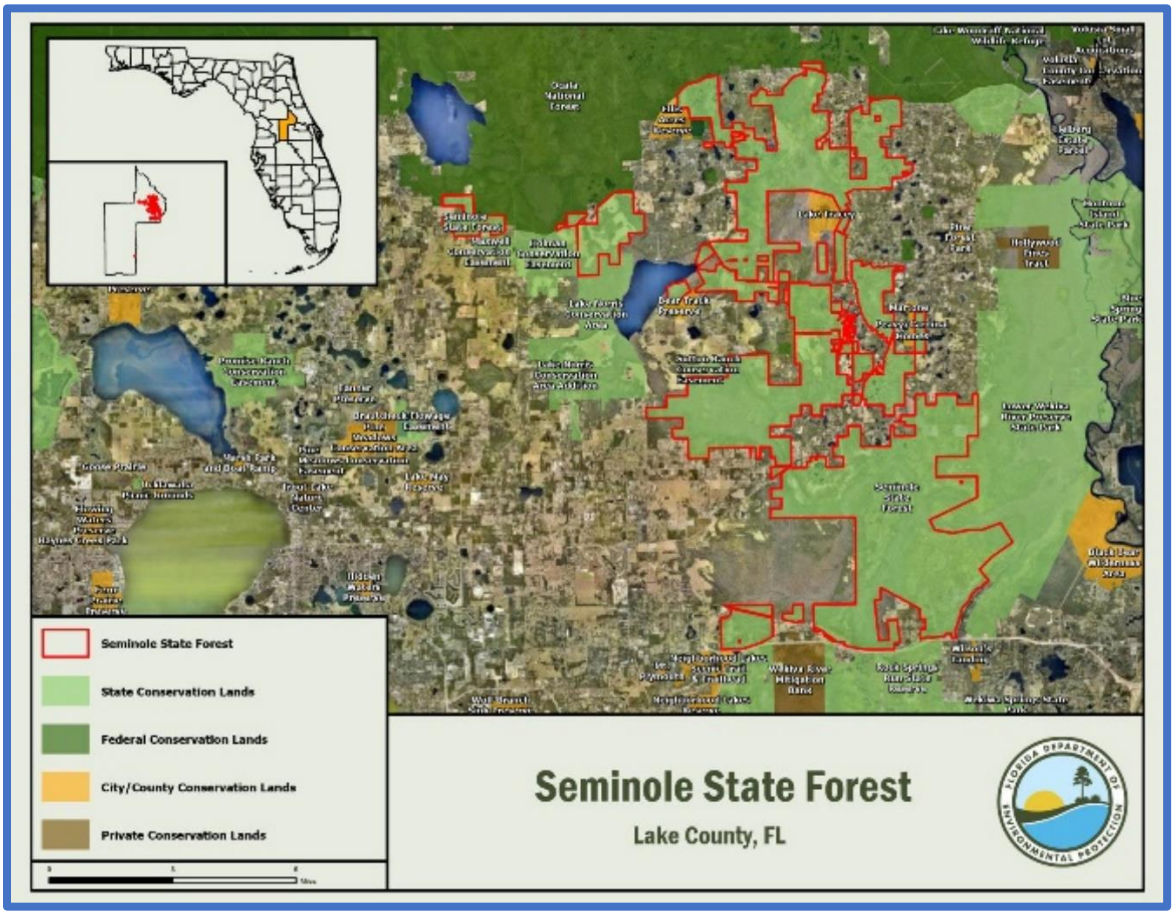
Review Team Members (voting)

- Peter Jensen, DRP District
- Linda Richardson, Local Gov't.
- Jess Rodriguez, FWC
- Mara Galvez Gonzalez, DEP District
- Mike Edwards, FFS
- R.H. Davis, SJRWMD
- John Benton, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Jean-Marie Conner, FWC
- Barbara Howell, DEP/RCP
- Katie Durham, DEP/RCP

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 31: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.18	4.57
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	3.99	4.43
Hydrology	4.49	4.31
Imperiled Species	4.46	4.43
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.26	4.48
Cultural Resources	4.57	4.71
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.50	4.75
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.67	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Forest Service (FFS) staff for managing and advocating for the wildlife crossing. (7+, 0-)
2. The team commends the staff on their overall management efforts. It is clear they have a close personal connection to the land, and it shows in their efforts across the property. (7+, 0-)
3. The team commends the staff on restoration of scrub areas and look forward to expanded Jay monitoring. (7+, 0-)
4. The team commends the staff for adjusting management strategies to accommodate Camp Boggy Creek. (7+, 0-)
5. The team commends the staff for their public outreach and education opportunities and partnering with FWC to host Welcome to the Woods. (7+, 0-)
6. The team commends the staff for using new prescribed burning tools like drones to help increase their prescribed burning acres. (7+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the Warea Tract be transferred to DEP to be managed as part of Lake Louisa State Park, as it is disjunct and difficult to manage adequately from Seminole State Forest headquarters. (7+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: The FFS is exploring all available options to ensure proper management of the Warea Tract.

2. The team recommends that the staff consider utilizing surrogates such as mowing/mulching of understory for fire in high fuel load areas and difficult to burn /smoke sensitive areas. (7+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: The newly approved 2024 Ten-Year Land Management Plan includes mowing as a strategy in heavy fuel load areas. Chopping is currently the preferred means to reduce the heavy fuel loads in difficult to burn/smoke sensitive areas. Mulching using gyro trac equipment has been used in the construction of firebreaks along the forest perimeter where there are nearby structures. Staff will consider the use of mowing/mulching in appropriate areas of heavy fuel loading.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically scrub, hydric hammock, floodplain swamp, basin swamp, scrubby flatwoods, depression marsh, baygall, flatwoods lake, sandhill upland lake, floodplain marsh, wet prairie, aquatic cave/spring-run stream, blackwater stream, and wet flatwoods.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically scrub jay, black bear, gopher tortoise, sand skink, gopher frog, hasteola, warea, and giant orchid.**
3. **Natural resource survey/monitoring resources, specifically sport fish or their habitat monitoring, listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically sandhill overstory restoration (47 acres), and scrub restoration Tracy East (300 acres).**
7. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory, timber harvesting, reforestation/afforestation, and site preparation.**
8. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.**
9. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, ditches, hydro-period alteration, and water level alteration.**
10. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
11. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
12. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
13. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically expanding development, Wekiva Parkway, and inholdings and additions.**
14. **Public access, specifically roads, parking and boat access.**
15. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
16. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, and buildings.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that

overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **The maintenance condition of the Natural Communities, specifically mesic flatwoods, and sandhill, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, what percent of the natural community is in maintenance condition. The scores range from 1 to 5, with 1 being 0-20% in maintenance condition, 2 being 21-40%, 3 being 41-60%, 4 being 61-80% and 5 being 81-100%.**

   Managing Agency Response: The 2024 Ten-Year Management plan identifies the fire frequency goals and management needs for all natural communities. SSF staff will continue to strive to meet the fire frequency goals for all natural communities, especially mesic flatwoods and sandhill. Assistance from other resources, to include FFS, other agencies, and contractors, will be considered to supplement staffing needs for burning and management activities. The continued use of unmanned aerial vehicles (e.g., drones) has the potential to significantly improve burning goals.

2. **Management Resources, specifically equipment, and staff, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Requests for funding additional management resources, to include staffing and equipment, will continue to be considered and made when appropriate. The use of additional volunteers and outside resources for management assistance will also be considered.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Natural Communities, specifically aquatic cave/spring-run stream, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address current or desired condition and/or future management actions to protect or restore.**

   Managing Agency Response: The 2024 Ten-Year Land Management Plan includes language regarding the monitoring and protection of springs. However, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) reassessed all of SSF in 2019 and did not identify Aquatic Cave/Springs-Run Stream as a community type located on the forest. All communities identified by FNAI are fully described in the newly approved 2024 plan for SSF.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Dinner Island Ranch WMA

Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area

Managed by: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Acres: 21,714 **County:** Hendry
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 7/3/02
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 8/19/16
Review Date: 5/21/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Alexis Cardas, Area Biologist
- Daniel Mitchell, Asst. Reg. Biologist
- Marsha Ward, Regional Biologist
- Ryder Hochmuth, District Biologist

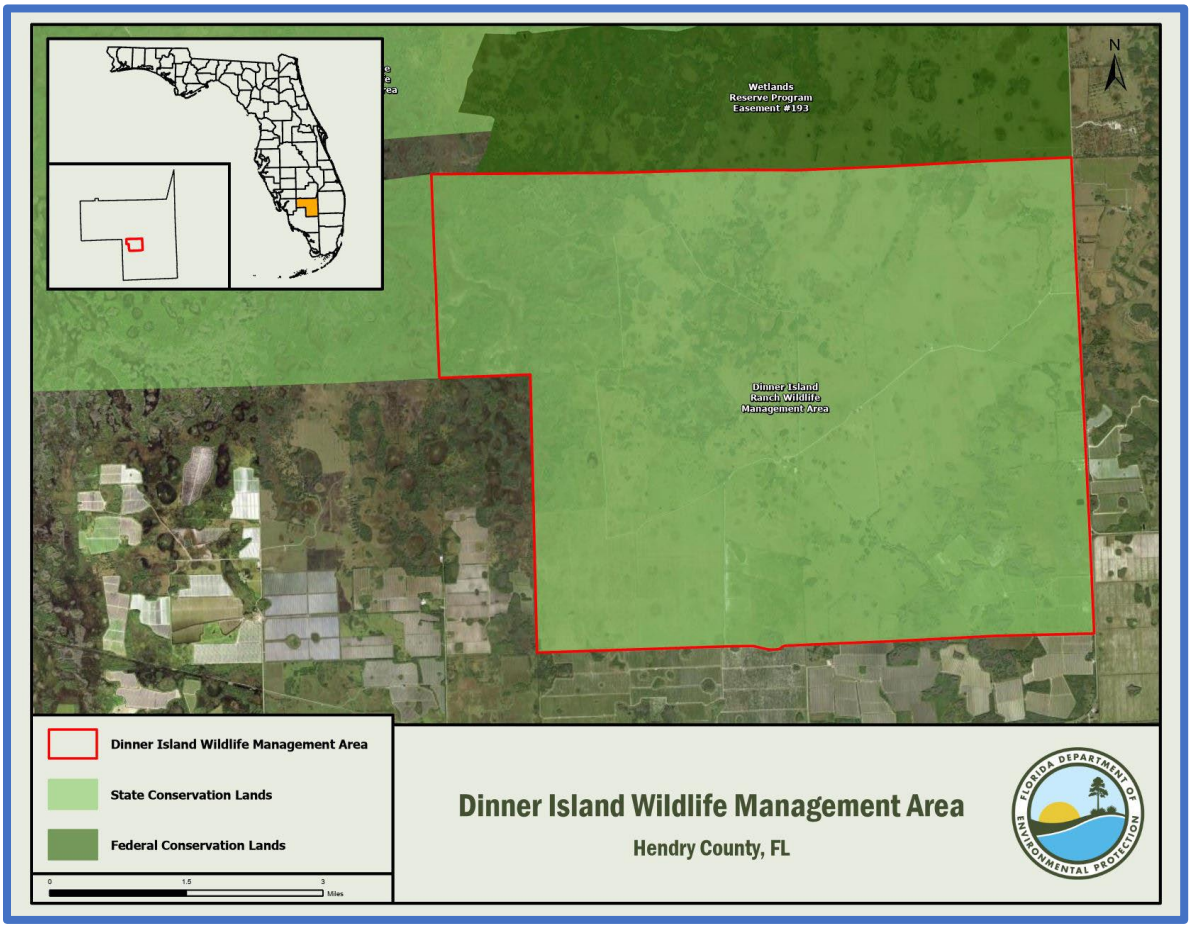
Review Team Members (voting)

- Cole Luttrell, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Josiah Freese, FWC
- Scarlett Heuett, DEP District
- Mike Edwards, FFS
- Marie Dessources, SFWMD
- Conservation Org., None
- Ryan Grady, Private Land Manager

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Jackie Smith, FWC /IPM

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 32: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	3.43	3.48
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	2.84	3.54
Hydrology	3.38	3.05
Imperiled Species	3.83	3.94
Exotic / Invasive Species	3.28	3.42
Cultural Resources	3.00	3.75
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	3.92	3.68
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.80	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

There were no consensus commendations.

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the FWC staff get ARM trained and review new archeological survey once it is submitted to FWC. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: FWC will review the 2024 cultural resource survey recently completed on the original property and conduct site monitoring and management in accordance with Division of Historical Resources (DHR) recommendations. FWC will prioritize Archaeological Resource Management training for area staff as appropriate.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Listed species, specifically Florida panther.**
2. **Restoration, specifically hydrologic restoration.**
3. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, hydro-period alteration, and water level alteration.**
4. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, and signage.**
5. **Adjacent property concerns, land use, specifically inholdings and additions.**
6. **Public access, specifically roads, and parking.**

7. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
8. **Management resources, specifically buildings, and equipment**.

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **The maintenance condition of the Natural Communities, specifically mesic flatwoods, and slough marsh, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, what percent of the natural community is in maintenance condition. The scores range from 1 to 5, with 1 being 0-20% in maintenance condition, 2 being 21-40%, 3 being 41-60%, 4 being 61-80% and 5 being 81-100%.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC estimates that approximately 61-80% of the mesic flatwoods and slough marsh communities are in invasive plant maintenance condition, with 0-20% in prescribed fire maintenance condition. Fire return intervals were historically lengthened on these units due to a Special Management Area designation for Florida panthers; however, ongoing efforts to exclude cattle as well as maintain and improve habitat will continue to provide Florida panther habitat on the area without a designation. The FWC will continue to implement resource management strategies (e.g., prescribed fire, invasive vegetation treatment rotations), as appropriate and feasible, for management of these natural communities.

2. **Cultural Resources (Archaeological & Historic Sites), specifically protection and preservation, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management of cultural resources is sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC will review the 2024 cultural resource survey recently completed on the original property and conduct site monitoring and management in accordance with Division of Historical Resources (DHR) recommendations. The FWC will prioritize Archaeological Resource Management training for area staff as appropriate. The FWC will consult with DHR and propose and conduct a cultural resource survey on the newly acquired unit as feasible.

3. **Resource Management, Prescribed Fire, specifically area being burned, frequency and quality, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, to what degree prescribed fire is accomplished according to the objectives for prescribed fire management. The scores range from 1 to 5, with 1 being 0-20% accomplished, 2 being 21-40%, 3 being 41-60%, 4 being 61-80% and 5 being 81-100%.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC estimates that approximately 21-40% of fire-maintained communities are currently within desired fire return intervals, with much of the area altered non-fire-maintained communities. The FWC will continue to implement prescribed fire management strategies on the area and prioritize burning in fire-maintained communities.

4. **Restoration, specifically groundcover restoration, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether restoration is sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Currently, much of the area is classified as pasture with active cattle leases. As such, groundcover restoration activities are not currently prioritized in these units. Previous groundcover

restoration efforts on the area were unsuccessful and discontinued. The FWC will continue to implement hydrologic, forest, and groundcover restoration activities in priority natural communities and evaluate the potential for further restoration activities across the area.

5. **Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species, specifically prevention of pest/pathogens, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, as well as overall management actions, whether prevention and control are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC will continue efforts to prevent pests and pathogens, evaluate current strategies, and implement improved efforts for management and prevention as feasible and appropriate.

6. **Surface Water Monitoring, specifically quality, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether surface water monitoring is sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC will continue to cooperate with the South Florida Water Management District and the Department of Environmental Protection for surface water monitoring as appropriate.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Non-native, Invasive & Problem Species, specifically prevention pests/pathogens, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address prevention of invasive species.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC notes that non-native, invasive species are discussed throughout the management plan and the prevention of pests and pathogens specifically in section 5.5, where a proactive approach to prevent the introduction of pests and pathogens is described. The FWC will further consider and expand upon in the management plan update as appropriate.

2. **Ground Water Monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address ground water monitoring.**

   Managing Agency Response: Per section 5.7.2 on page 88 of the management plan, monitoring of ground water quality and quantity is conducted in coordination with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). The FWC coordinated with SFWMD to develop a monthly monitoring protocol and may conduct or contract for additional water resource monitoring, if recommended by the DEP and the SFWMD.

3. **Surface Water Monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address surface water monitoring.**

Managing Agency Response: Per section 5.7.2 on page 88 of the management plan, monitoring of surface water quality and quantity is conducted in coordination with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). The FWC coordinated with SFWMD to develop a monthly monitoring protocol and will continue to coordinate with both DEP and SFWMD on the development and implementation of additional monitoring protocols if deemed appropriate and necessary. The FWC may conduct or contract for additional water resource monitoring, if recommended by the DEP and the SFWMD.

4. **Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically cattle from adjacent neighbors, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address adjacent property.**

   Managing Agency Response: Cattle grazing is utilized on both Dinner Island Ranch and WMA and some adjacent properties. The FWC will continue to coordinate with DIRWMA lessees and adjacent landowners on fencing issues and escaped cattle, as appropriate, to minimize concerns. This will be addressed in the management plan update.

5. **Managed Area Uses, Proposed Uses, specifically citrus, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address managed area uses.**

   Managing Agency Response: As described on pages 9, 43, 62, 63, 97-98, 116, and 128 in the management plan, approximately 800 acres on the southeastern portion of the DIRWMA are under a citrus grove management contract. The contract (FWC #11383) was entered into on July 26, 2012 and expires on July 25, 2027, with an optional 15-year extension. The FWC will consider restoration of the DIRWMA's citrus groves upon the expiration of the current contract in 2027.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Okaloacoochee Slough WMA

Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area

Managed by: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Acres: 26,510 **County:** Hendry
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 2/16/99
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 2/12/14
Review Date: 5/22/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Ryder Hochmuth, Area Biologist
- Daniel Mitchell, Asst. Reg. Biologist
- Marsha Ward, Regional Biologist

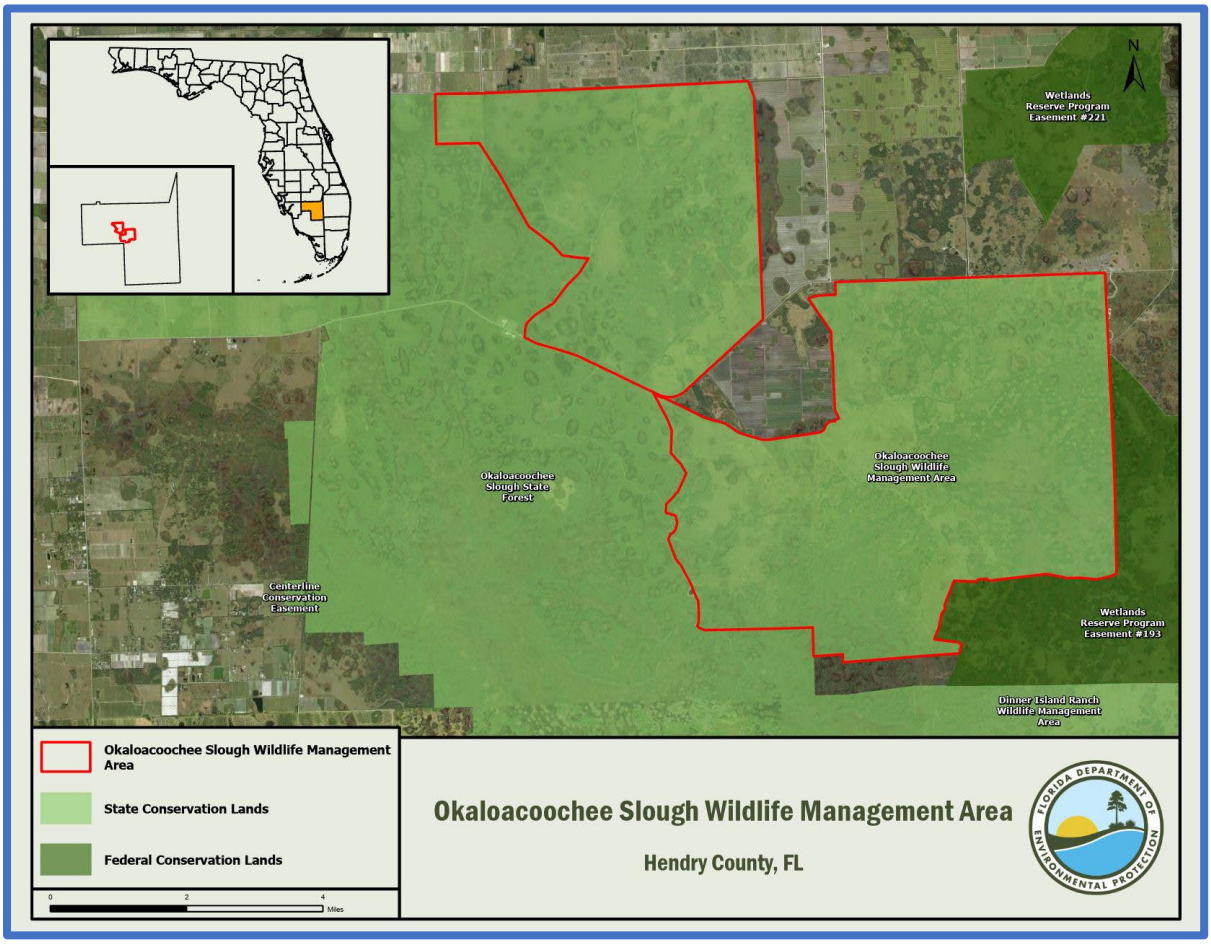
Review Team Members (voting)

- Matthew Hodge, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Josiah Freese, FWC
- Britney Verstraete, DEP District
- Mike Edwards, FFS
- Marie Dessources, SFWMD
- Jenny Evans, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Jackie Smith, FWC /IPM

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 33: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	3.28	3.92
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	2.76	3.68
Hydrology	3.76	3.08
Imperiled Species	3.75	3.88
Exotic / Invasive Species	3.58	3.50
Cultural Resources	4.17	3.92
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	3.89	3.52
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	2.97	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the staff for taking on additional lands and making strides to restore and manage the natural communities, particularly in invasive plant control, with limited resources. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the FWC introduce prescribed fire to the fire maintained natural communities more frequently and work toward growing season burns, and partnering with FFS to complete the fire program. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC will continue to prioritize prescribed burning efforts on Okaloacoochee Slough WMA and will strive to burn the fire maintained natural communities based on recommended fire-return intervals, prioritizing growing season when conditions permit. The FWC will continue to partner with the Florida Forest Service to help meet prescribed burn goals on the WMA.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically slough marsh, and wet prairie.**
2. **Listed species, animals in general, and specifically Florida panther.**
3. **Natural resource survey/monitoring resources, specifically other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**

4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.**
5. **Restoration, specifically GCR sites.**
6. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention of plants.**
7. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quantity.**
8. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, and signage.**
9. **Adjacent property concerns, land use, specifically inholdings and additions.**
10. **Public access, specifically roads, and parking.**
11. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically management of visitor impacts.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **The maintenance condition of the Natural Communities, specifically mesic flatwoods, and wet flatwoods, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, what percent of the natural community is in maintenance condition. The scores range from 1 to 5, with 1 being 0-20% in maintenance condition, 2 being 21-40%, 3 being 41-60%, 4 being 61-80% and 5 being 81-100%.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC estimates that 21-40% of wet and mesic flatwoods are within maintenance condition. The FWC will continue to implement resource management strategies (e.g., prescribed fire, invasive vegetation treatment rotations) as appropriate and feasible for management of these natural communities.

2. **Resource Management, Prescribed Fire, specifically area being burned, and frequency, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, to what degree prescribed fire is accomplished according to the objectives for prescribed fire management. The scores range from 1 to 5, with 1 being 0-20% accomplished, 2 being 21-40%, 3 being 41-60%, 4 being 61-80% and 5 being 81-100%.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC estimates that 0-20% of fire-maintained communities are currently within desired fire-return intervals, with much of the area altered non-fire-maintained communities. The FWC will continue to implement prescribed fire management strategies on the area and prioritize burning in fire-maintained communities.

3. **Restoration, specifically hydrologic restoration, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether restoration is sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC intends to conduct or obtain a site-specific hydrological assessment to identify potential hydrology restoration needs and implement as feasible.

4. **Management Resources, specifically waste disposal, and sanitary facilities, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC strives to conserve the maximum amount of wildlife habitat while providing sufficient facilities to effectively provide opportunities for fish and wildlife based public outdoor

recreation. FWC will consider and evaluate the feasibility and appropriateness of sanitary facility improvements on both the original and newly acquired property.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Restoration, specifically initial invasive treatments on newly acquired sites, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, whether restoration efforts are adequate.**

   Managing Agency Response: The current management plan has been updated and submitted to the Acquisition and Restoration Council for consideration at its October 2024 meeting. The updated plan addresses invasive maintenance and control in Section 4.5 on pages 53-57 and associated goals and objectives on page 72. Restoration is discussed in Section 4.3 and will be achieved through the reintroduction of fire, hydrological restoration, the use of mechanical or chemical forest management treatments, or other techniques as appropriate and resources allow.

2. **Ground Water Monitoring, specifically quantity, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address ground water monitoring.**

   Managing Agency Response: Per Section 5.7.2 on page 68 of the management plan, the FWC will cooperate with the Department of Environmental Protection and the South Florida Water Management District on the development and implementation of protocols to monitor ground water quality and quantity.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Spirit of the Wild WMA

Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area

Managed by: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Acres: 7,646 **County:** Hendry
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 2/16/99
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 10/21/16
Review Date: 5/24/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Tanner Mazanec, Area Biologist
- Daniel Mitchell, Asst. Reg. Biologist
- Marsha Ward, Regional Biologist
- Ryder Hochmuth, District Biologist

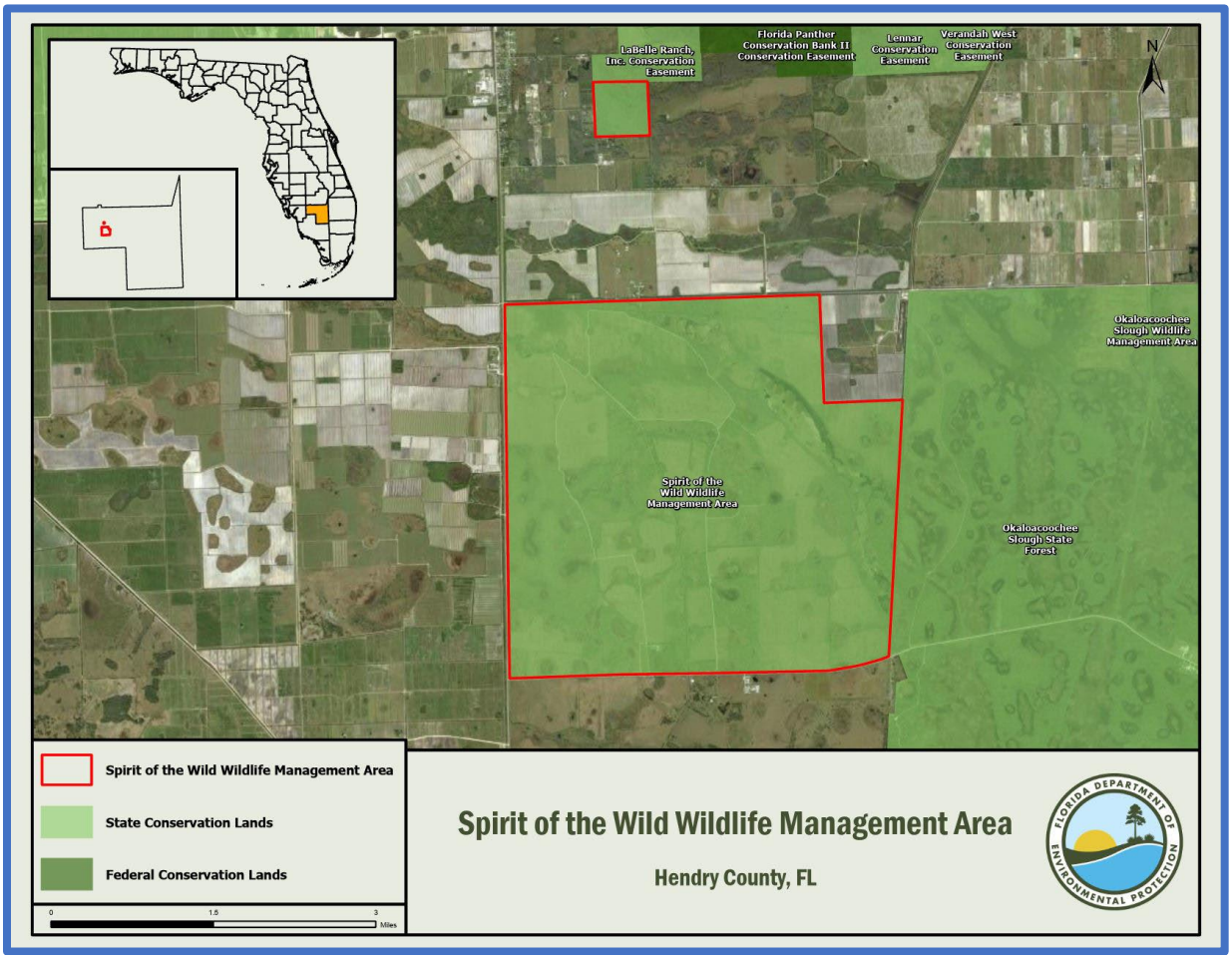
Review Team Members (voting)

- Cole Luttrell, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Josiah Freese, FWC
- Jacob Poirier, DEP District
- Mike Edwards, FFS
- Marie Dessources, SFWMD
- Conservation Org., None
- Donnie Crawford, Private Land Manager

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Jackie Smith, FWC /IPM

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 5, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 5, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 34: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	3.80	3.81
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	3.65	3.79
Hydrology	3.11	3.18
Imperiled Species	4.00	3.58
Exotic / Invasive Species	3.47	3.43
Cultural Resources	3.75	4.00
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	3.71	3.19
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.23	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the staff on the restoration efforts in the basin marsh from a degraded state to a community that is supporting important wildlife species. (5+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

There were no consensus recommendations.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically dome swamp, mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, and wet prairie.**
2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general.**
3. **Natural resource survey/monitoring resources, specifically other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Restoration, specifically plantings.**
5. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory.**
6. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants.**
7. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey.**
8. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically management of visitor impacts.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **The maintenance condition of the Natural Communities, specifically basin marsh, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, what percent of the natural community is in maintenance condition. The scores range from 1 to 5, with 1 being 0-20% in maintenance condition, 2 being 21-40%, 3 being 41-60%, 4 being 61-80% and 5 being 81-100%.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC estimates that approximately 41-60% of the basin marsh community is in maintenance condition. The FWC will continue to evaluate resource management strategies (e.g., prescribed fire, non-native vegetation treatment rotations), and implement as appropriate and feasible, for management of the basin marsh natural communities.

2. **Management Resources, specifically sanitary facilities, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC strives to conserve the maximum amount of wildlife habitat while providing sufficient facilities to effectively provide opportunities for fish and wildlife based public outdoor recreation. FWC will consider and evaluate the feasibility and appropriateness of sanitary facility improvements at the check station and trailhead.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Natural Communities, specifically strand swamp, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address current or desired condition and/or future management actions to protect or restore.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC contracts the Florida Natural Areas Inventory to map natural communities on the WMAs and recertify those maps every five years. Strand swamp was not mapped on Spirit of the Wild WMA at the last management plan update. The next management plan update will contain descriptions of the most current mapped natural communities along with planned management activities.

2. **Ground Water Monitoring, specifically quality, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address ground water monitoring.**

   Managing Agency Response: As per page 78 of the Spirit of the Wild WMA management plan, the FWC, in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection and the South Florida Water Management District, monitors ground water quantity and quality and, as necessary, may conduct or contract for additional water resource monitoring, if recommended by the DEP and the SFWMD.

3. **Resource Protection, specifically law enforcement presence, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address resource protection.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FWC acknowledges on page 114 of the management plan that insufficient levels of law enforcement pose a challenge for the WMA and proposes a strategy to increase law enforcement presence to help alleviate this challenge.

Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park

Managed by: Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Park Service
Acres: 42,475 **County:** Charlotte/Lee
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: To protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): EEL/CARL/P2000/Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 12/7/77
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 6/15/07
Review Date: 6/18/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Nicole Ross, Park Manager
- Taylor Smith, ESII

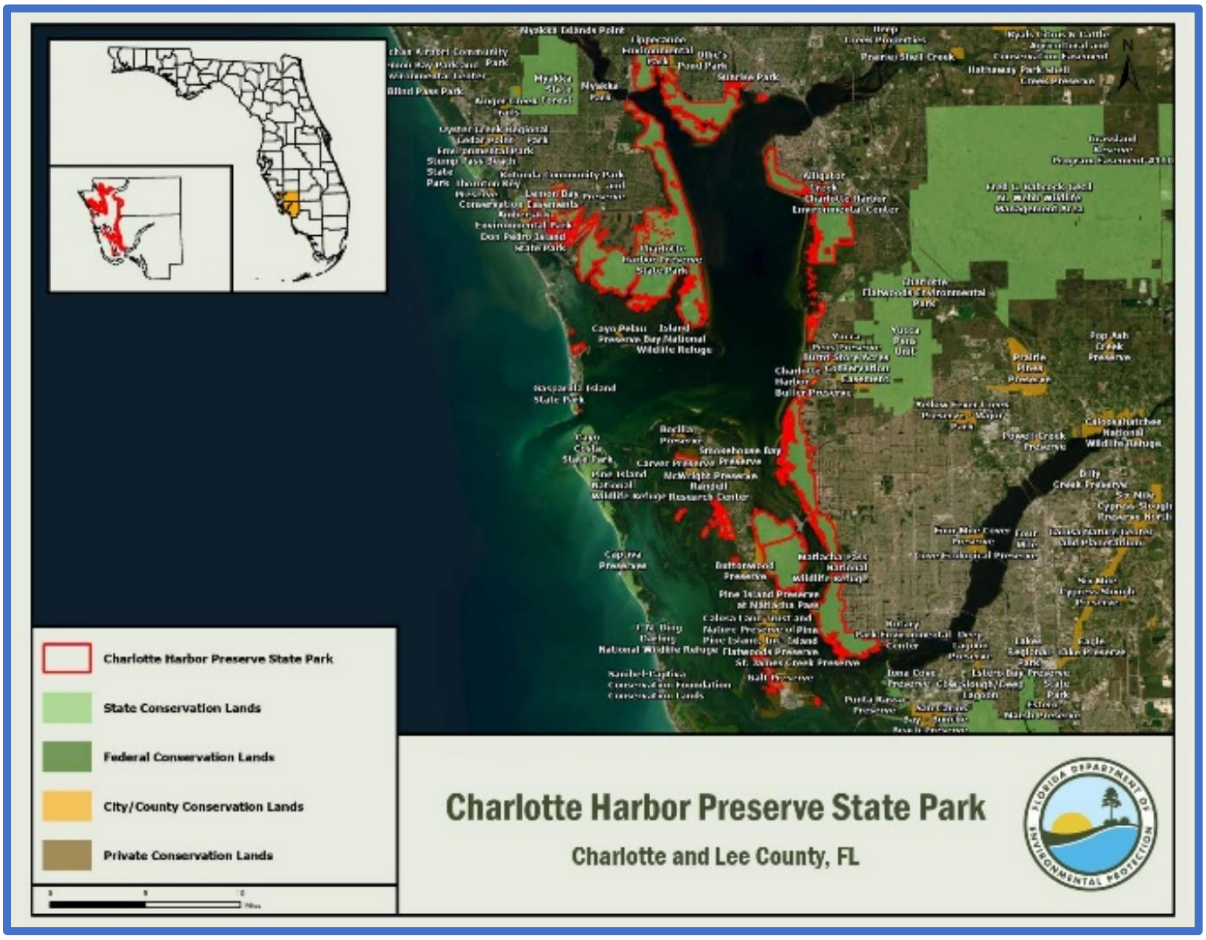
Review Team Members (voting)

- Tracy Muzyczka, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Hunter Folmar, FWC
- Sarah Marra, DEP District
- Mike Edwards, FFS
- Felicia Nudo, SWFWMD
- Sanford Siegel, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Michael Sowinski, FWC/IPM
- Bob Siegel, FNPS

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 35: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	3.15	4.33
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.38	3.54
Hydrology	3.64	3.44
Imperiled Species	4.53	4.39
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.09	3.75
Cultural Resources	3.92	4.08
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	3.97	3.54
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.65	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff for preserving natural and cultural resources on such a large site with extremely limited staff numbers. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff for introducing prescribed fires in fire excluded areas and striving to increase acres burned. (6+, 0-)
3. The team commends the Florida Park Service (FPS) staff for their invasive plant management program. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends that the UMP is updated as well as updating the Timber Assessment. (6+, 0-)

   Managing Agency Response: The Division is currently in the process of updating the Unit Management Plan for all District 4 parks and will address all recommendations in the 2025 update.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically coastal berm, mesic flatwoods, scrub, shell mound, and depression marsh.**

2. **Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically bald eagle, scrub jay, and beautiful pawpaw.**
3. **Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring and invasive species survey/monitoring.**
4. **Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey.**
5. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
6. **Restoration, specifically the Alligator Creek restoration plan, and Coral Creek restoration.**
7. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants and animals.**
8. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads/culverts, ditches, and hydroperiod alteration.**
9. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, and signage.**
10. **Adjacent property concerns, land use, specifically expanding development, and inholdings and additions.**
11. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, and recreational opportunities.**
12. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, and equipment.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **Forest Management, specifically timber inventory, and timber harvesting received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether forest management is sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: The Division is currently in the process of updating the Unit Management Plan for all District 4 parks and will address all recommendations in the update.

2. **Management Resources, specifically staff, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: Additional staff can only be assigned to this or other park units if they are appropriated by the Legislature or reassigned from other units. Funding is determined annually by the Florida Legislature.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Restoration, specifically Coral Creek restoration, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, whether restoration efforts are adequate.**

Managing Agency Response: The update of the UMP will address current and planned restoration. This will address restoration practices that are currently ongoing and areas of priority for the next period covered by the new UMP.

2. **Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically discussion of potential surplus land determination, and surplus lands identified, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address adjacent property.**

   Managing Agency Response: As a whole, all properties within the boundaries of CHPSP are considered essential to the preservation and protection of Florida ecosystems and the health of Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve. A line item within the updated UMP can address this and note that there are no known or perceived surplus lands.

3. **Public Access, Environmental Education & Outreach, specifically wildlife, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address public access and education.**

   Managing Agency Response: The updated plan will describe the cooperation with Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center (CHEC) staff for educational outreach in further detail.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Babcock-Webb WMA

Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area (Yucca Pens Unit)

Managed by: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Acres: 14,577 **County:** Charlotte/Lee
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): P2000/CARL/Florida Forever **Original Acquisition Date:** 5/15/95
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 2/16/15
Review Date: 6/19/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Cason Pope, Area Biologist
- Jennifer Myers, Asst. Reg. Biologist
- Karch Chancellor
- Seth Sofferin

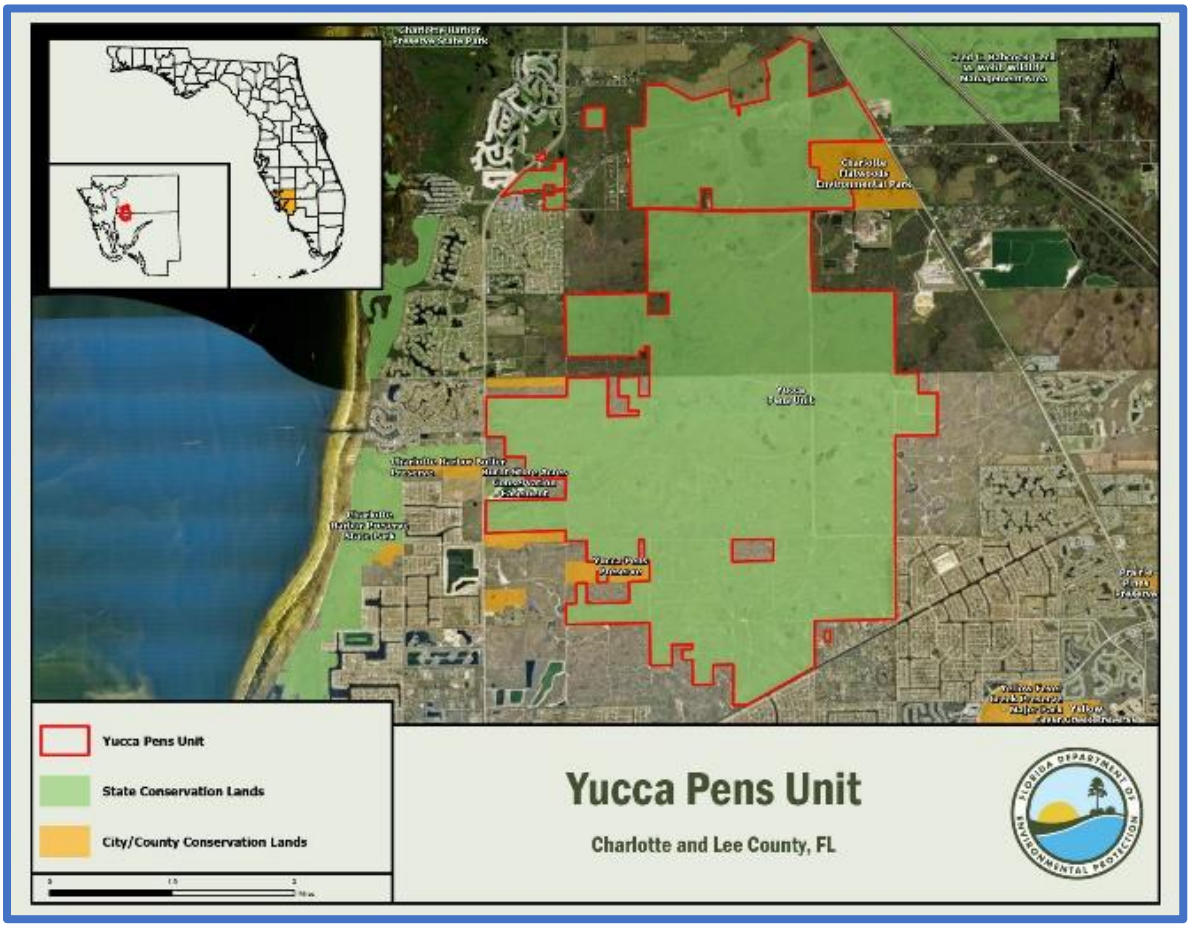
Review Team Members (voting)

- Taylor Smith, DRP District
- Honey Phillips, Local Gov't.
- Ethan Noel, FWC
- Xenia Alonso, DEP District
- Mike Edwards, FFS
- WMD, None
- Krister Martinez, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Michael Sowinski, FWC /IPM

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 6, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 36: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.03	3.53
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.28	4.31
Hydrology	4.07	3.56
Imperiled Species	3.89	3.64
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.08	4.11
Cultural Resources	4.40	3.83
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	3.71	3.53
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.83	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the FWC for their efforts to enhance their ability to apply prescribed fire by strategically treating burn unit boundaries to reduce fuels and improve safety and efficiency. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends the FWC for being an example of what can be accomplished as a state agency with appropriate funding and staffing. (6+, 0-)
3. The team commends the FWC on the timber thinning project for habitat restoration and wildfire prevention. (6+, 0-)
4. The team commends the FWC for their efforts to manage the flatwoods natural community to provide the appropriate basal area and canopy structure for future occupation by red-cockaded woodpeckers. (6+, 0-)
5. The team commends the FWC for their significant efforts to reduce invasive non-native plant populations on the Yucca Pens Unit. (6+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

There were no consensus recommendations.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically dome swamp, mesic flatwoods/wet flatwoods, mesic hammock, basin swamp, depression marsh, wet prairie, and dome swamp.**
2. **Listed species, animals in general, specifically red cockaded woodpecker, and Florida bonneted bat.**

3. **Natural resource survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency, and quality.**
5. **Restoration, specifically Charlotte Flatwoods hydrological initiative.**
6. **Forest Management, specifically timber harvesting.**
7. **Non-native, invasive and problem species, specifically control of plants and animals.**
8. **Ground water Monitoring, specifically ground water quantity.**
9. **Surface water Monitoring, specifically surface water quantity.**
10. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, and gates and fencing.**
11. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically expanding development.**
12. **Public access, specifically roads.**
13. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically recreational opportunities.**
14. **Management resources, specifically equipment, staff, and funding.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **Resource Protection, specifically law enforcement presence, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether resources are sufficient to protect the property.**

   Managing Agency Response: FWC will continue evaluating law enforcement presence on the WMA and work to ensure resource protection needs are being met. FWC will also coordinate with local law enforcement agencies for assistance as needed. Area staff will continue assisting law enforcement with surveillance of the area, monitoring and repairing boundary fencing, and posting signage to educate and deter illegal activities.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. **Listed Species protection and preservation, plants in general, and specifically Florida beargrass and beautiful pawpaw, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address protection and preservation of listed species.**

   Managing Agency Response: FWC's Objective-Based Vegetation Management program and the prescribed fire program and habitat restoration practices on the BWWMA, which benefit common and listed species, such as beargrass and beautiful pawpaw, are outlined in Section 5.3, Habitat Restoration and Improvement. In addition, Section 5.5 addresses invasive species prevention, control and maintenance which benefits listed and common plant species occurring on the BWWMA as well.

Forest Management, specifically timber inventory, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address forest management.

Managing Agency Response: A timber assessment addressing the timber resources was completed by the Florida Forest Service in 2002, then updated in 2014, and is included in the 2014 management plan via Appendix #8. The assessment addresses timber resources, inventory, thinning strategies for habitat improvement, and harvesting, where appropriate. The FWC also addresses Forest Resource Management in Section 5.8 of the management plan.

2. **Public Access, Environmental Education & Outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, and interpretive facilities and signs, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address public access and education.**

   Managing Agency Response: Environmental education and outreach programs are discussed in Section 5.6.13 starting on page 88 of the current management plan including twelve interpretive signs and four kiosks on the BWWMA. As stated on page 113, a long-term goal of the FWC is to "continue to identify partnerships that could provide for environmental educational programs and outreach" as this is an ongoing effort.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Myakka SF

Myakka State Forest

Managed by: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service
Acres: 8,593 **County:** Sarasota
Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.
Acquisition Program(s): P2000/CARL **Original Acquisition Date:** 10/13/95
Area Reviewed: Entire Property **Last Management Plan Approval Date:** 12/10/10
Review Date: 5/2/24

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Eric Strickland, Resource Administrator
- Ed Vuolo
- Caroline Ritchey
- Brent Richie

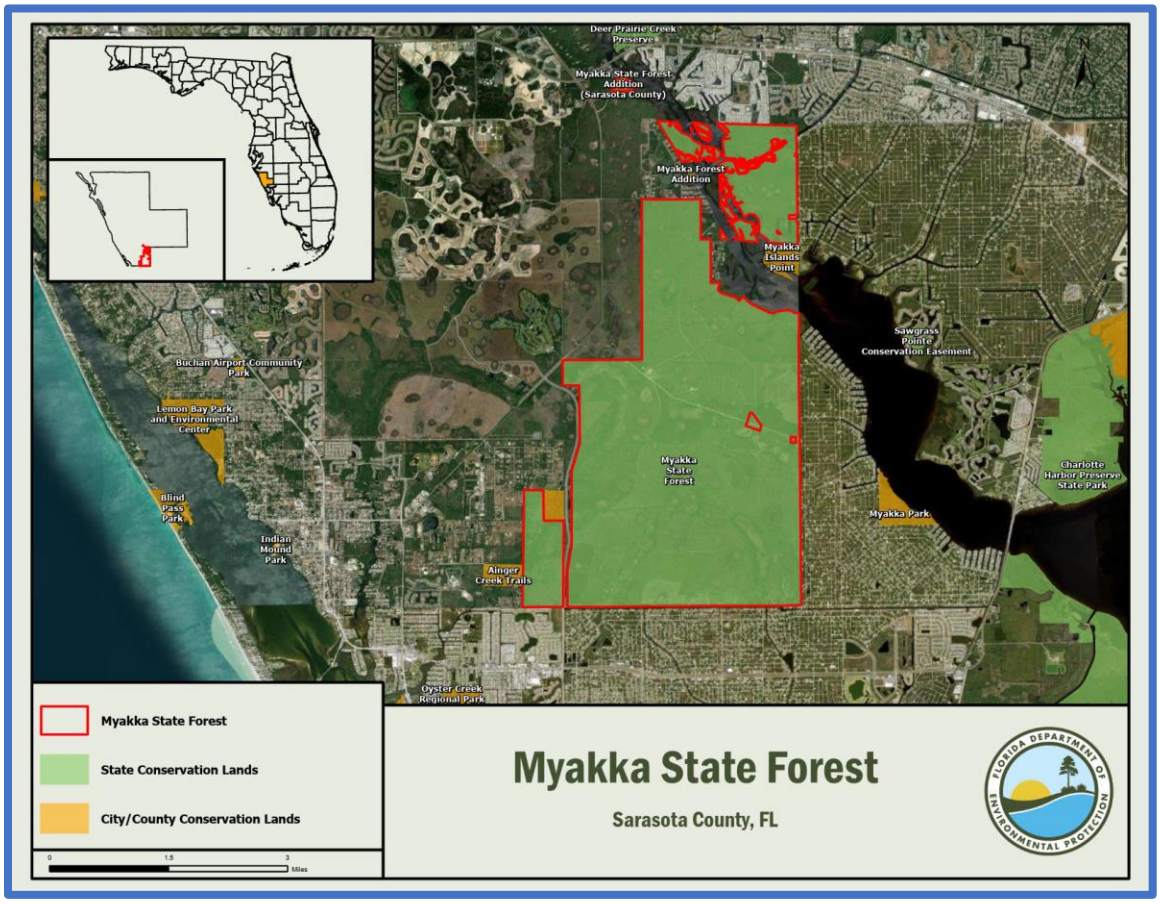
Review Team Members (voting)

- Chris Oliver, DRP District
- Chris Meyer, Local Gov't.
- Seth Sofferin, FWC
- Alexandria Martinez, DEP District
- Mike Edwards, FFS
- Cody Phillips, SWFWMD
- Sanford Siegel, Conservation Org.
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- Kristen Peterson, FWC/IPM

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 7, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. Field Review scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while Management Plan Review scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see Appendix A.

Table 37: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.31	4.36
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	4.49	4.33
Hydrology	4.27	4.08
Imperiled Species	3.99	4.34
Exotic / Invasive Species	3.86	3.97
Cultural Resources	3.29	4.00
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.37	4.12
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.38	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor

Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Myakka State Forest staff on implementing their prescribed burning facing the challenges of wildland urban interface. (7+, 0-)

Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

There were no consensus recommendations.

Field Review Details

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. **Natural communities, specifically mesic flatwoods/wet flatwoods, depression marsh/wet prairie, scrub/scrubby flatwoods, mesic hammock, tidal creek/salt marsh.**
2. **Listed species, animals in general, and specifically scrub jay, bald eagle and giant orchid.**
3. **Natural resource survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.**
4. **Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically area being burned, frequency and quality.**
5. **Restoration, specifically pastures/agricultural fields.**
6. **Forest management, specifically timber inventory, timber harvesting, reforestation/afforestation, and site preparation.**

7. **Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically control of plants, and prevention and control of pests/pathogens.**
8. **Hydro-alteration, specifically roads and culverts, ditches, and hydro-period alteration.**
9. **Ground water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
10. **Surface water monitoring, specifically quality, and quantity.**
11. **Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.**
12. **Adjacent property concerns, specifically expanding development, and inholdings and additions.**
13. **Public access, specifically roads, parking and boat access.**
14. **Environmental education and outreach, specifically habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.**
15. **Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, and buildings.**

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. **Management Resources, specifically staff, and funding, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.**

   Managing Agency Response: The FFS aggressively deploys staff utilizing available funding to accomplish the tasks set forth in the approved 10 year Land Management Plan. The FFS will continue to request additional staff and funding resources as budgets allow.

Land Management Plan Review Details

Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvements in the management plan.

Appendix A. Scoring System Detail

Explanation of Consensus Commendations:
Often, the exceptional condition of some of the property's attributes impress review team members. In those instances, team members are encouraged to offer positive feedback to the managing agency in the form of a commendation. The teams develop commendations generally by standard consensus processes or by majority vote if they cannot obtain a true consensus.

Explanation of Consensus Recommendations:
Subsection 259.036(2), F.S., specifically states that the managing entity shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review. We ask team members to provide general recommendations for improving the management or public access and use of the property. The teams discuss these recommendations and develop consensus recommendations as described above. We provide these recommendations to the managing agency to consider when finalizing the required ten-year management plan update. We encourage the manager to respond directly to these recommendations and include their responses in the final report when received in a timely manner.

Explanation of Field Review Checklist and Scores, and Management Plan Review Checklist and Scores:
We provide team members with a checklist to fill out during the evaluation workshop phase of the Land Management Review. The checklist is the uniform tool used to evaluate both the management actions and condition of the managed area, and the sufficiency of the management plan elements. During the evaluation workshop, team members individually provide scores on each issue on the checklist, from their individual perspective. Team members also base their evaluations on information provided by the managing agency staff as well as other team member discussions. Staff averages these scores to evaluate the overall conditions on the ground, and how the management plan addresses the issues. Team members must score each management issue 1 to 5: 1 being the management practices are clearly insufficient, and 5 being that the management practices are excellent. Members may choose to abstain if they have inadequate expertise or information to make a cardinal numeric choice, as indicated by an "X" on the checklist scores, or they may not provide a vote for other unknown reasons, as indicated by a blank. If a majority of members failed to vote on any issue, that issue is determined to be irrelevant to management of that property or it was inadequately reviewed by the team to make an intelligent choice. In either case staff eliminated the issue from the report to the manager.

Average scores are interpreted as follows:

Scores 4.0 to 5.0 are Excellent
Scores 3.0 to 3.99 are Above Average
Scores 2.0 to 2.99 are Below Average
Scores 1.0 to 1.99 are considered Poor

State of Florida
Land Management Uniform Accounting Council (LMUAC)
2024 Annual Report (Fiscal Year 2023-2024)

Members
Alex Reed, 2024 LMUAC Chair and Director
Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection

Callie DeHaven, Director
Division of State Lands, Department of Environmental Protection

Alissa Slade Lotane, Director
Division of Historical Resources, Department of State

Melissa Tucker, Director
Division of Habitat and Species Conservation, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Rick Dolan, Director
Florida Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Chuck Hatcher, Director
Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection

Chair's Submittal and Report Abstract

2024 Annual Report

The Land Management Uniform Accounting Council (LMUAC) was created by the 2000 Florida Legislature with the enactment of section 259.037, Florida Statutes. The LMUAC is comprised of representatives from the Division of State Lands (DSL), Florida Forest Service (FFS), Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Office of Greenways and Trails, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA), and the Division of Historical Resources (DHR). The Auditor General and the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability are providing advice and assistance to the LMUAC.

As mandated by the legislation, the LMUAC implements a uniform method for compiling and reporting accurate costs of land management activities. This includes a list of standardized land management categories and sub-categories under which the managing agencies report management activities. This consensus list is attached as an appendix to this report. Although the individual management activities vary between agencies, this structure for organization can be applied in most cases.

Since 2008, in addition to cost-accounting by categories, the report has also included information relating to: (1) available public use opportunities for each management unit [i.e. state park, forest, wildlife management area, trail or other management unit] with management costs for public access and public uses; (2) management intensity based on an analysis of natural and cultural resources, facilities and visitation for each unit; (3) amount of funds requested, received and expended for management; (4) acreages and overall management costs for each unit; (5) acres managed, cost of management, and lead manager for each management unit for which secondary management activities were provided; and (6) estimated economic benefit to the public for ecosystem services provided by conservation lands.

This report contains a summary of Fiscal Year 2023-2024 expenditures by these agencies, grouped according to the established categories and sub-categories. It also includes a summary of accomplishments for each agency and outlines their mission and primary goals for state lands management.

Expenditures in the various categories reflect the primary missions of individual agencies. For example, DRP has the greatest percentage of expenditures for recreation, visitor services and capital improvements. FFS and FWC manage large acreage that have passive recreational opportunities, including hunting and fishing. DHR has only seven management units assigned to it for management, but many of their costs are incurred by providing historical resource management assistance to other agencies. DHR is responsible for locating and evaluating sites that have the potential to contain significant historical or cultural across state manages lands.

Some management costs are not included because they are difficult to calculate to a unit of management. For example: CAMA and FWC are responsible for managing submerged lands where it is difficult to quantify the actual acreage involved; Expenditures by FWC for invasive vegetation control on public managed lands (including local government, water management district and federal conservation lands); the FFS provides wildfire suppression and silviculture expertise on most state-owned and private forested lands. This report does not include local and federal government or nonprofit conservation organizations that provide significant services towards the state's land conservation and resource-based recreation goals and objectives.

Overall, this report from the LMUAC describes how agencies allocated management funds last fiscal year. Please feel free to contact any of the agencies if you wish to obtain additional information.

Respectfully Submitted,



Alex Reed, Director
Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2024 LMUAC Chair

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Acreages and Units Managed by State Conservation Agencies

Agency	Lead Management[1]		Additional Management[2]	
	Acreage	Units[3]	Acreage	Units[3]
Division of State Lands	-	-	336,803	170
Division of Recreation and Parks	815,200	175	8	1
Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas	59,130	6	5,115,961	46
Florida Forest Service	1,185,633	39	525,047	18
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	1,537,194	56	4,626,042	96
Division of Historical Resources	97	8	4	4
Totals	**3,597,253**	**284**	**10,603,865**	**335**

Notes:

[1] Predominately upland acres managed by a state conservation agency with primary on-the-ground management responsibilities. Mostly state-owned land titled to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, but also includes substantial amount of land owned by other public entities (e.g., water management districts, federal government, etc.).

[2] Includes management units managed as: aquatic preserves (submerged lands); secondary manager (non-lead agency); conservation easements; or subleases to another agency for management. **Substantial acres reported in this column overlap with acreages reported under Lead Management, and with others under Additional Management** because more than one agency assists in the management of lands managed by another agency. Substantial portion of this land is not owned by the state, but is owned by the federal government, water management districts or private entities.

Notes for each agency:
- **DSL** oversees private sector management of conservation easements;
- **DRP** oversees management of sites subleased to local and federal governments for recreational trails;
- **CAMA** manages the aquatic preserves, estuarine research reserves and marine sanctuaries that are predominately submerged lands;
- **FFS** provides timber management for many sites and assists other agencies in developing timber management plans, etc.;
- **FWC** provides wildlife management and oversees hunting for other agencies; and
- **DHR** oversees management of sites subleased to counties, cities, etc. and assists other agencies in historical and archaeological resource management.

Note: FWC's wildlife mitigation parks are reported under lead management.

[3] A unit is a state park, state forest, state wildlife management area, state trail or other management unit.

Agency Land Management Cost by Category

Agency	Resource Management	Administration	Support	Capital Improvements	Visitor Services/ Recreation	Law Enforcement	Agency Totals
DSL	$71,756	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	**$71,756**
% Total	*100.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*0.00%*	*100.00%*
DRP	$15,268,230	$18,196,471	$13,059,441	$46,608,035	$70,953,461	$0	**$164,085,638**
% Total	*9.31%*	*11.09%*	*7.96%*	*28.40%*	*43.24%*	*0.00%*	*100.00%*
CAMA	$323,531	$831,183	$419,899	$2,619,959	$2,191,520	$0	**$6,386,092**
% Total	*5.07%*	*13.02%*	*6.58%*	*41.03%*	*34.32%*	*0.00%*	*100.00%*
FFS	$6,247,021	$1,920,981	$8,508,847	$5,075,598	$3,672,499	$0	**$25,424,946**
% Total	*24.57%*	*7.56%*	*33.47%*	*19.96%*	*14.44%*	*0.00%*	*100.00%*
FWC	$19,176,003	$4,268,715	$8,722,027	$8,162,488	$1,189,255	$17,194,536	**$58,713,025**
% Total	*32.66%*	*7.27%*	*14.86%*	*13.90%*	*2.03%*	*29.29%*	*100.00%*
DHR	$3,320,642	$227,639	$188,866	$2,118,568	$396,503	$0	**$6,252,218**
% Total	*53.11%*	*3.64%*	*3.02%*	*33.89%*	*6.34%*	*0.00%*	*100.00%*
TOTALS	**$44,407,183**	**$25,444,990**	**$30,899,080**	**$64,584,648**	**$78,403,238**	**$17,194,536**	**$260,933,675**
% Total	*17.02%*	*9.75%*	*11.84%*	*24.75%*	*30.05%*	*6.59%*	*100.00%*

Agency Land Management Expenditures by Subcategories

Agency Land Management Expenditures by Subcategories for Fiscal Year 2023-24

Expense Category	CAMA		DRP		FFS		FWC		DHR		Grand Totals	
	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	Expenditure	%	by Category	%
Resource Management												
Exotic Species Control	$14,077		$2,774,263		$895,889		$7,875,551		$0		**$11,559,779**	
Prescribed Burning	$37,785		$5,620,966		$1,100,989		$1,645,720		$0		**$8,405,461**	
Cultural Resource Management	$12,730		$672,278		$31,166		$193,985		$3,320,642		**$4,230,800**	
Timber Management	$0		$51,122		$2,079,417		$5,842		$0		**$2,136,381**	
Hydrological Management	$13,627		$717,381		$124,229		$734,438		$0		**$1,589,675**	
Other	$245,312		$5,432,220		$2,015,331		$8,720,467		$0		**$16,413,330**	
Subtotal:	$323,531	5.07%	$15,268,230	9.31%	$6,247,021	24.57%	$19,176,003	32.66%	$3,320,642	53.11%	**$44,335,427**	**17.00%**
Administration												
Central Office/Headquarters	$5,223		$16,272,589		$0		$3,225,182		$227,639		**$19,730,634**	
Districts/Regions	$9,071		$461,428		$1,920,981		$968,006		$0		**$3,359,487**	
Units/Projects	$816,889		$1,462,454		$0		$75,527		$0		**$2,354,869**	
Subtotal:	$831,183	13.02%	$18,196,471	11.09%	$1,920,981	7.56%	$4,268,715	7.27%	$227,639	3.64%	**$25,444,990**	**9.75%**
Support												
Land Management Planning	$138,462		$2,483,937		$411,602		$1,467,312		$0		**$4,501,313**	
Land Management Reviews	$0		$157,721		$64,351		$79,853		$0		**$301,925**	
Training/Staff Development	$48,618		$3,025,258		$2,150,610		$621,759		$1,726		**$5,847,972**	
Vehicle Purchase	$147,338		$2,335,261		$84,202		$3,264,546		$71,479		**$5,902,826**	
Vehicle Operation & Maintenance	$85,481		$3,211,180		$4,265,082		$3,055,486		$115,661		**$10,732,890**	
Other	$0		$1,846,083		$1,533,000		$233,072		$0		**$3,612,155**	
Subtotal:	$419,899	6.58%	$13,059,441	7.96%	$8,508,847	33.47%	$8,722,027	14.86%	$188,866	3.02%	**$30,899,080**	**11.84%**
Capital Improvements												
New Facility Construction	$11,899		$6,143,103		$563,257		$120,116		$650,088		**$7,488,463**	
Facility Maintenance	$2,608,060		$40,464,932		$4,512,341		$8,042,373		$1,468,480		**$57,096,185**	
Subtotal:	$2,619,959	41.03%	$46,608,035	28.40%	$5,075,598	19.96%	$8,162,488	13.90%	$2,118,568	33.89%	**$64,584,648**	**24.76%**
Visitor Services/Recreation												
Information/Education Programs	$279,170		$2,776,337		$818,002		$50,232		$45,813		**$3,969,554**	
Operations	$1,912,351		$68,177,123		$2,854,497		$1,139,023		$350,690		**$74,433,684**	
Subtotal:	$2,191,520	34.32%	$70,953,461	43.24%	$3,672,499	14.44%	$1,189,255	2.03%	$396,503	6.34%	**$78,403,238**	**30.06%**
Law Enforcement ***Subtotal:***	$0	0.00%	$0	0.00%	$0	0.00%	$17,194,536	29.29%	$0	0.00%	**$17,194,536**	**6.59%**
Grand Total Expenditures	**$6,386,092**	**2.45%**	**$164,085,638**	**62.90%**	**$25,424,946**	**9.75%**	**$58,713,025**	**22.51%**	**$6,252,218**	**2.40%**	$260,861,919	

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) protects, conserves and manages the state's natural resources and enforces its laws.

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas

Mission Statement

Conserving, protecting, restoring and improving the resilience of Florida's ocean, coastal and aquatic resources for the benefit of people and the environment.

Management Goals

- Protect and restore natural and cultural resources.
- Increase biodiversity of listed species.
- Reduce targeted exotic plants and animals.
- Increase compatible public use of managed areas.
- Restore or maintain natural watershed function.

Background and Significant Developments

The Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) protects natural resources on state-owned sovereign submerged lands and coastal uplands through administration of the state's 43 aquatic preserves, three National Estuarine Research Reserves (NERRs), Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and the Coral Reef Conservation Program. CAMA also oversees the Florida Coastal Management Program, Clean Boating Program, Resilient Florida Program, Outer Continental Shelf Program, Coral Protection and Restoration Program and Beach and Inlet Management Program.

Aquatic preserves are submerged lands of exceptional ecological character to be maintained in their natural or existing conditions for future generations. There are 43 aquatic preserves encompassing 2.6 million acres of sovereign submerged lands. NERRs were designated by joint action of the state and federal government through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). CAMA provides stewardship, education, training, research and monitoring programs at Florida's three NERRs (Apalachicola, Guana Tolomato Matanzas and Rookery Bay), as well as direct management of 54,012 acres of uplands. CAMA also manages an additional 5,118 acres of uplands adjacent to aquatic preserves (St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve, which was formerly included with Apalachicola NERR, and two smaller sites). CAMA also oversees the organization and operation of several ecotourism activities that are hosted in some managed areas.

The Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, established in 1990 by Congress and confirmed by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, covers 2.3 million acres of state and federal submerged lands. The Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary contains unique and nationally significant marine resources, including the southern portion of the Florida Reef Tract (the world's third largest barrier coral reef), extensive sea grass beds, mangrove-fringed islands and more than 6,000 species of marine life. CAMA leads state co-management efforts in the Sanctuary in partnership with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and NOAA.

The Coral Reef Conservation Program coordinates research and monitoring and develops management strategies that promotes partnerships to protect the northern portion of the Florida Reef Tract along the southeast Florida coast, pursuant to the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force's National Action Plan. The Coral Reef Conservation Program also implements Florida's Local Action Strategy, the Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative. The program leads response, assessment and restoration efforts and jointly oversees enforcement efforts for non-permitted reef resource injuries (vessel groundings, anchor and cable drags, etc.) in southeast Florida pursuant to the Florida Coral Reef Protection Act and coordinates management efforts of the Kristin Jacobs Coral Reef Ecological Conservation Area, which was redesignated as an aquatic preserve on July 1, 2024.

The Coral Protection and Restoration Program was created to focus the state's protection of Florida's Coral Reef and the administration of funds appropriated from the Florida Legislature for these critical efforts. The Coral Protection and Restoration Program provides leadership on coral reef-related national and state legislative issues, represents Florida on the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force and U.S. All Islands Coral Reef Committee and represents DEP on the Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease leadership team.

The Florida Coastal Management Program is based on a network of agencies implementing laws that protect and enhance the state's natural, cultural and economic coastal resources. The goal of the program is to coordinate local, state and federal government activities using existing laws to ensure that Florida's coast is as valuable to future generations as it is today. CAMA is responsible for directing the implementation of the statewide coastal management program. The Florida Coastal Management Program provides funding to promote the protection and effective management of Florida's coastal resources at the local level through the Coastal Partnership Initiative grant program.

The Outer Continental Shelf Program is responsible for coordinating the state's review, oversight, monitoring and response efforts related to activities that occur in federal waters on the Outer Continental Shelf to ensure consistency with state laws and policies and that these activities do not adversely affect state resources. Reviews are conducted under federal laws, including the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, Coastal Zone Management Act, National Environmental Policy Act, Deepwater Ports Act, Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, Rivers and Harbors Act, Clean Air and Water Acts, and the regulations that implement them.

The Clean Boating Program includes Clean Marina designations to bring awareness to marine facilities and boaters regarding environmentally friendly practices intended to protect and preserve Florida's natural environment. Marinas, boatyards and marine retailers receive clean designations by demonstrating a commitment to implementing and maintaining a host of best management practices. Via the Clean Boating Program, the Clean Vessel Act provides grants, with funding provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for construction and installation of sewage pump out facilities and purchase of pump out boats and educational programs for boaters.

The Resilient Florida Program's mission is synergizing community resilience planning and natural resource protection tools and funding to prepare Florida's coastline for the effects of climate change, especially rising sea levels. This program is working to ensure Florida's coastal

communities are resilient and prepared for the effects of rising sea levels, including coastal flooding, erosion and ecosystem changes. The program is synergizing community resilience planning and natural resource protection tools; providing funding and technical assistance to prepare Florida's coastal communities for sea level rise; and continuing to promote and ensure a coordinated approach to sea level rise planning among state, regional, and local agencies.

Healthy beaches and dune systems provide protection for upland development and critical infrastructure, preservation of critical wildlife habitat for threatened and endangered species, and a recreational space that drives the state's tourism industry and economy. To protect, preserve and manage Florida's valuable sandy beaches and adjacent coastal systems, the Legislature adopted the Florida Beach and Shore Preservation Act, Chapter 161, Florida Statutes (F.S.), in 1986. The Act provides for the creation of a statewide, comprehensive beach management program that integrates coastal data acquisition, coastal engineering and geology, biological resource protection and analyses, funding initiatives and regulatory programs designed to protect Florida's coastal system both above and below the water line. This comprehensive approach allows DEP's Beaches Programs to collaborate with coastal communities to address erosion caused by managed inlets, imprudent construction, rising seas and storm impacts. DEP's Beaches Programs consist of the following: Beach Survey Services, Coastal Engineering and Geology Group, Coastal Construction Control Line Program, Beaches, Inlets and Ports Program and Beach Management Funding Assistance Group. CAMA will seek to officially change the office's name to the Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection in an upcoming legislative session.

One tool for protection of Florida's significant waters has been the acquisition of coastal lands to buffer them from upland development. Where appropriate, CAMA manages these lands. CAMA manages 59,143 acres of uplands in its three NERRs, the state-owned uplands adjacent to the Pinellas County Aquatic Preserve and the state-owned uplands adjacent to Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve. These lands and waters have high value for low impact recreational activities, such as hiking, biking, nature appreciation, boating and fishing. Population growth has increased the demand for public outdoor recreation, contributed to the degradation of ecosystems and made resource management of the protected lands and waters more challenging. Growth along Florida's coasts, along with its $562 billion contribution to Florida's economy, makes protection of natural coastal areas particularly important. It is, therefore, essential that public and private entities work together for the restoration and protection of all state lands.

CAMA manages and restores submerged and upland resources through adaptive, science-based resource management programs such as prescribed burning, removal of invasive species, re-vegetation, and restoration of degraded habitats and water regimes. CAMA also conducts applied coastal research to contribute valuable knowledge that addresses CAMA's management program needs and those of the coastal and ocean science community at large. Some of CAMA's scientists have published key research in peer-reviewed journals, bringing the program into the national and international spotlight. CAMA works with marine dependent private industry on issues important to their business base. Professional training and technical assistance are offered.

CAMA's submerged lands are not gated and do not have turnstiles. They are always open to the public for commercial and recreational use. CAMA's oversight of these lands enhances private industry and public recreation. For example, the Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserves boundary runs

from Oleta River near Arch Creek in the north, down into Little Card Sound in Key Largo, not including Biscayne National Park. Biscayne Bay is Miami-Dade County's economic driver. The Biscayne Bay Economic Study (2005) showed the bay contributed $13.7 billion in output, $6.9 billion in income, 143,000 jobs and $686 million in tax revenue for Miami-Dade County.

Encouraging environmental stewardship in the community through education and outreach is as important to conservation as good resource management practices. CAMA has built state-of-the-art environmental learning and visitor centers at each of its three NERRs to conduct education and outreach programs.

During FY 2023-24, visitors to CAMA's four managed upland reserves generated 1,563 jobs, $6.84 million in sales tax revenues and a total economic benefit of $97.7 million to local communities. The total number of visitors rose to 1,064,140 in FY 2023-24. Volunteer hours at CAMA's four upland reserves totaled 62,255, demonstrating continued strong community support.

Division of Recreation and Parks

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. DRP 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

During FY 2023-24, DRP managed 815,200 acres of land and water in 175 separate management units as part of Florida's state park system. DRP was staffed by 1,041.50 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) positions. The operating budget for the state park system exceeded $114 million and the capital improvement budget exceeded $78 million. The 175 state parks, greenways and trails had an overall direct economic impact of over $3.7 billion on local economies in FY 2023-24. Over $249 million was added to the state's general revenue fund in the form of state sales tax revenue, and approximately 52,648 jobs were supported as the result of the state parks and greenways and trails operations.

Resource Management

During FY 2023-24, DRP was challenged by Hurricane Idalia (Aug. 30, 2023) and Hurricane Lee (Sept. 13, 2023). DRP spent over $6.4 million across 17 state parks and trails to repair damage to infrastructure and natural and cultural resources from Hurricane Idalia. Hurricane Lee never made landfall in Florida but contributed to beach erosion along Florida's East Coast. In FY 2023-24, DRP conducted prescribed burns on 70,093 acres which is near the historic median value, but the fourth quarter was DRP's third best over the past 21 years. Five parks set new records for acreage burned. DRP treated 7,162 infested acres of invasive plants (a 3% increase over FY 2022-23) spread across almost 40,000 gross acres. DRP completed six priority hydrologic restoration projects improving 400 acres of wetland and aquatic habitats, leading to improved water quality and wildlife habitat.

Regarding cultural resources, critical projects continue to be funded through DRP spending plan and by grants from the Division of Historical Resources. FY 2023-24 saw the onset of a massive rehabilitation of the Orman House, restoration of one set of carillon bells at Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park, completion of the inventory of historical objects at DRP's Central Office Collections Facility, construction groundbreaking of a full scale replica of the fort at Fort Mose, and the historic Perkin's Cabin, circa 1906, was acquired and moved to Dudley Farm Historic State Park, with which it was originally associated.

For the coastal management of the 40 beach parks in the Florida Park Service, seven State Parks were supported with beach nourishment projects in FY 2023-24 located across three of the five State Park Districts. For these projects, approximately $25 million has been invested towards various project phases. Nourishment is performed to maintain critical habitat for imperiled plants and wildlife, as well as to provide quality visitor use areas. Beach nourishment needs can be challenging to predict as intense weather events often have significant effects on localized beach conditions. DRP land managers continue to utilize strategic partners to support long-term maintenance of coastal natural communities through cost-sharing and improved resource allocation.

Visitor Services

During FY 2023-24, over 30 million visitors enjoyed the state parks and greenways and trails, generating over $82 million in revenue from user fees and concession activities. Since 1999, state park attendance has grown from 14.6 million to over 30 million, an overall increase of approximately 105%. This was the result of both increased marketing and promotion activities and the development of additional recreation facilities in the parks.

Volunteers and Citizen Support

Working alongside park staff in FY 2023-24, Florida State Parks hosted 5,689 regular service volunteers and 19,444 occasional service volunteers who contributed a combined total of 1,054,051 hours of service. The work performed by these 25,133 volunteers would have required an additional 507 full-time employees to accomplish. The value of the volunteer time to the state is $35 million based on the national value of each volunteer hour calculated by the Independent Sector value of volunteer time.

Compared to last fiscal year, in FY 2023-24 the total number of volunteers increased 21.5%, and the total hours contributed by volunteers increased 1.4%. Additionally, the total number of regular service volunteers increased 11.3% and the total number of occasional service volunteers increased 32%.

In addition, in FY 2023-24 81 Citizen Support Organizations, non-profit 501 (c)(3) corporations also known as Friend Groups, assisted state parks by fundraising and contributing $4.8 million in capital improvements, equipment and maintenance projects that Florida State Parks would not have had the financial ability to complete. That is a 14.6% increase in direct park support from the previous year.

Staffing

Since 1999, combined central office and field staffing increased by a little over 2% (1,016.50 FTEs

to 1,041.50 FTEs). Greater use of volunteers and outsourcing, more aggressive pursuit of grants, increase in multiple parks administered by one park manager, and use of temporary or seasonal employees have helped supplement permanent park employees.

Revenue
Since 1999, the total revenue generated by the state parks increased from $25.6 million to $84.9 million, an increase of 332%.

Division of State Lands

Mission Statement
To acquire, conserve and manage Florida's critical state-owned lands titled to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.

Background and Significant Developments
Although the Division of State Lands (DSL) is not primarily a land managing agency, it is responsible for monitoring approximately 336,803 acres of conservation easements either purchased with Florida Forever and Preservation 2000 funds or obtained through other means such as donations and land exchanges. DSL's Office of Environmental Services (OES) has contracts with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) to conduct site visits and produce monitoring reports.

In FY 2023-24, the state acquired 21 conservation easements that are monitored by OES:

- Avalon Florida Forever Project: Avalon Plantation, LLC (Annex Parcel)
- Avalon Florida Forever Project: Avalon Plantation, LLC (Magnolia Parcel)
- Avalon Florida Forever Project: Avalon Plantation, LLC (Rosewood Parcel)
- Avalon Florida Forever Project: Avalon Plantation, LLC (St. Joe Parcel)
- Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch Florida Forever Project: Bronsons, LLC
- Blue Head Ranch Florida Forever Project: LTL Real Estate Holdings, LLC
- Bluefield to Cow Creek Florida Forever Project: RU-MAR, Inc.
- Caloosahatchee Ecoscape Florida Forever Project: Ferguson-House Farms, LLC
- Caloosahatchee Ecoscape Florida Forever Project: Goodno Ranch, LLC (East Parcel)
- Caloosahatchee Ecoscape Florida Forever Project: Goodno Ranch, LLC (West Parcel)
- Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway Florida Forever Project: Green Ox
- Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway Florida Forever Project: O'Connor East
- Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway Florida Forever Project: Gator Land and Timber, LLC
- Fisheating Creek Ecosystem Florida Forever Project: Lykes Ingram's Crossing
- Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector Florida Forever Project: Double K Ranch
- Myakka Ranchlands Florida Forever Project: Land South Manatee, LLC
- Myakka Ranchlands Florida Forever Project: Big Slough Ranch, LLC
- Myakka Ranchlands Florida Forever Project: Flint Trust
- Myakka Ranchlands Florida Forever Project: Flint Properties II
- Myakka Ranchlands Florida Forever Project: 4 L's Ranch, LLC
- Red Hills Conservation Florida Forever Project: Gem Land/Cherokee Plantation

In FY 2023-24, DSL spent $71,756 to monitor 56 of the 170 conservation easements and Green Swamp land protection agreements for a total of 71,423 acres. DSL monitors easements every 36 months.

Florida Department of State

Division of Historical Resources

Mission Statement

To identify, evaluate, manage, promote and protect the historical, archaeological, and folk cultural resources of Florida. The Division of Historical Resources (DHR) Director serves as Florida's State Historic Preservation Officer and acts as a liaison with the national historic preservation program of the National Park Service with the U.S. Department of the Interior. DHR, formerly the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, was established in 1967.

Historical Resources Management Goals

- To protect Florida's known and potential historical and archaeological resources.
- To cooperate with agencies, groups and individuals in conducting comprehensive inventories of historical resources throughout the state.
- To develop a statewide comprehensive historic preservation plan.
- To identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- To ensure that historic resources are taken into account at all levels of planning and development.
- To establish and maintain an inventory of historic sites and properties known as the Florida Master Site File.
- To provide public information, education, and technical assistance regarding historic preservation programs.
- To establish guidelines for state agency responsibilities relating to historic sites and properties in accordance with section 267.061(2), F.S.

Background and Significant Developments

DHR holds title to "all treasure trove, artifacts, and such objects having intrinsic or historical and archaeological value which have been abandoned on state-owned lands or state-owned sovereignty submerged lands" for administration and protection (section 267.061(1)(b), F.S.). DHR's Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR) maintains state-owned artifact conservation and collections facilities at its Tallahassee office. At the end of FY 2023-24, these facilities maintained 694,531 inventory line items comprising well over 3.5 million individual artifacts at DHR, an increase of 13,897 from the previous year. A total of 81,979 inventory line items are currently on loan for exhibit and study to 100 unique institutions. This represents a decrease of 795 objects or groups of objects over the previous year.

DHR is also responsible for maintaining the database of recorded historical resources in state ownership in the Florida Master Site File. At the end of FY 2023-24, there were 12,585 historic properties recorded on state lands. This includes 9,308 archaeological sites, 1,919 historic buildings and structures, 157 historic cemeteries, 280 historic bridges, and 921 resource groups such as historic landscapes, canals, roads and railroads. Of these properties, 206 are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and 17 have been designated as National Historic Landmarks. The Florida Master Site File is also the central state repository for reports and other manuscripts relevant to state-owned prehistoric and historic sites, including 5,712 field survey reports that occurred on state-owned lands.

Staff from the DHR's Public Lands Archaeology Program (PLA) assesses state-owned lands to identify areas of archaeological sensitivity, conducts surveys to locate and record sites, prepares nominations of sites to the National Register of Historic Places, provides damage assessments on looted and vandalized sites, oversees the archaeological research permit program, and provides management recommendations for site preservation and protection. Since 1990, program staff has surveyed over 1.3 million acres of land on 284 state-managed properties and recorded or updated 1,565 archaeological and historical sites. During FY 2023-24, PLA staff conducted test excavations at Mission San Luis to aid in site development planning and interpretive activities; conducted a ground penetrating radar survey at the Grove Museum to delineate the Grove cemetery; and presented on research at the annual Society for American Archaeology conference.

During FY 2023-24, PLA conducted seven damage assessments of vandalized archaeological sites on state lands. The cost of damage and restoration to state-owned property documented during these assessments was over $550,000. PLA staff assist other state agencies with their historic preservation responsibilities by participating in an advisory capacity on Land Management Reviews and commenting on Unit Management Plans prior to their review by the Acquisition and Restoration Council. During FY 2023-2024, PLA staff participated in 36 Land Management Reviews through a Cultural Resources Questionnaire and commented on 14 draft Unit Management Plans.

DHR is statutorily responsible for reviewing, issuing and monitoring permits for archaeological investigations on state lands by other entities (section 267.12, F.S.). During FY 2023-24, PLA staff reviewed 72 such permit applications. Additionally, DHR is responsible for protecting unmarked human remains on state lands, including consultation with Native American tribes (section 872.05, F.S.). There are 639 sites with evidence of human remains on state lands, mostly Native American peoples.

Submerged cultural resources on state-owned and state-owned sovereignty submerged lands are also a focus of DHR's archaeology programs. Sovereign submerged lands under the state's management total over 11,618,561 acres. At the end of FY 2023-24, there were 1,374 submerged cultural resources recorded with the Florida Master Site File, including submerged prehistoric sites, historic shipwrecks and dugout canoes. FY 2023-24 provided BAR's Underwater (BAR UW) archaeologists an opportunity to engage in numerous professional presentations and conduct fieldwork. Staff participated in a hybrid symposium at Leiden University titled "Collaborative Endeavors and Community Participation in Archaeological, Geoarchaeological and Paleoclimatological Research." A presentation about how storms affect submerged archaeological sites around Dog Island was provided in Carrabelle to local stakeholders. A presentation titled "Tracing Marine Transgression at Manasota Key Offshore using Crassosstrea Virginica" was provided to the Panhandle Archaeological Society at Tallahassee. Staff presented on their research at the annual Society for American Archaeology conference. BAR UW staff conducted multiple field sessions, including diver survey of selected targets around Dog Island, diver survey of a portion of the Ichetucknee River, phase II investigations at Simpsons Flats, site assessment at the Manasota Key Offshore archaeological site, various site visits to record dugout canoes across the state, a remote sensing survey off St. Augustine, and a remote sensing survey off Fernandina Beach. BAR UW staff conducted six trainings related to scientific diving, wrote two reports and submitted one peer reviewed article for a journal.

DHR designs and conducts an archaeological and historic site training program for state lands management personnel in other agencies. The PLA program trains state agency staff in protecting and preserving historical resources through the Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) training program. Those who take the training receive a certificate to conduct monitoring activities in accordance with review and compliance recommendations, thereby reducing the time and money spent to comply with state regulations. During FY 2023-24, three ARM training opportunities were offered, with 155 participants. PLA staff also conducts cultural resources training seminars for Law Enforcement agencies. During FY 2023-24, three of these seminars were conducted for state and local agencies, reaching 64 individuals.

Cost Savings to Land Managing Agencies

DHR's programs for archaeological site surveys and assessments on state lands, curation of state-owned artifacts, and training programs for state land managers have resulted in significant savings to state land managing agencies such as CAMA, DRP, Florida Forest Service and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. As demonstrated in the totals reported to the Land Management Uniform Accounting Council, the amounts spent by these agencies for Cultural Resources Management comprise a small fraction of their overall expenditures. Archaeological reconnaissance surveys, site damage assessments and artifact curation are services that do not have to be contracted by the land managing agencies because DHR provides these services to them. Also, DHR training programs prepare state land managers to handle certain cultural resource issues without direct involvement of state or private archaeologists, likewise saving agency costs. Davis Productivity Awards in 2007, 2008 and 2010 recognized DHR's training programs for a cost savings to land managing agencies of almost $900,000.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Mission Statement
To manage fish and wildlife resources for their long-term well-being and the benefit of people.

Land Management Goals
- To achieve and maintain the natural diversity, abundance, and distribution of wildlife.
- To provide uses of wildlife on an optimum, sustained-use basis.
- To maintain, increase, and ensure the abundance and/or distribution of threatened and endangered wildlife to the point they are no longer threatened or endangered.
- To increase the awareness, appreciation, and understanding of wildlife and its needs by Florida's residents and visitors.
- To increase the enjoyment of wildlife by Florida's residents and visitors.
- To maintain healthy wildlife populations at levels compatible with their requisite habitats, surrounding land uses and public demands for wildlife-related recreation.

Background and Significant Developments
The Florida 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 FY 2023-24, FWC managed 6,163,236 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 56 managed areas totaling 1,537,194 acres, and the balance of this land base (4,626,042 acres) is state, water management district, federal and private lands in FWC's management area system.

FWC provides natural resource management expertise, public use administration and law enforcement for all areas within the management area system. FWC integrates scientific data with habitat management techniques to develop and implement conservation strategies necessary to sustain the natural biodiversity of Florida. Conservation efforts are focused on an ecosystem or landscape scale to provide for the greatest benefits to the widest possible array of fish and wildlife species. Public use administration encompasses the administration of hunting and fishing seasons on all areas within the management area system as well as all other public use activities on the FWC lead areas. Law enforcement efforts encompass all conservation lands within the state.

During FY 2023-24, over $1.7 million in revenue was derived from various activities on 27 different areas. Activities generating revenue included day use fees, grazing leases, timber harvest, citrus harvest, farming leases and a campground concessionaire.

Volunteers are an important component to completing many projects on several of the FWC lead areas. For FY 2023-24, there were 2,705 volunteer hours expended with an estimated value of $90,598.

Invasive Plant Management

The Invasive Plant Management Section (IPMS) is housed within FWC. The section's programs direct significant staff and monetary resources to controlling and eradicating invasive exotic plants on lands managed by other public agencies. In FY 2023-24, IPMS spent the following for management of terrestrial invasive exotic plants on public conservation land:

MANAGER	COST	ACRES
Cities	$131,110	396
Counties	$1,829,722	7,284
Subtotal – Local	*$1,960,832*	*7,680*
DEP	$230,593	541
FFS	$1,948,673	7,833
FPS	$1,984,801	8,247
FWC	$308,880	1,320
Universities	$104,038	475
Water Management Districts	$4,977,129	506,789
Subtotal – State	*$9,554,114*	*525,205*
Bureau of Indian Affairs	$126,244	636
U.S. Department of Defense	$0	0
National Park Service	$434,710	2,798
U.S. Department of Agriculture	$0	0
U.S. Forest Service	$171,219	1,149
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	$582,763	2,673
Subtotal – Federal	*$1,314,396*	*7,256*
Grand Total	***$12,829,882***	***540,141***

PMS also expended approximately $7,539,584 managing aquatic plants in FWC Fish Management Areas and an additional $10,897,856 managing aquatic plants in other public waterbodies. Public waterbodies are state-owned waters with improved boat ramps that are open to the public.

Law Enforcement

FWC's Division of Law Enforcement is responsible for protecting Florida's natural resources, including fish, wildlife and the environment, while providing a safe atmosphere for residents and visitors to recreate. FWC officers have full police powers and statewide jurisdiction. They patrol rural, wilderness and inshore and offshore areas and are often the sole law enforcement presence in many remote parts of the state. These areas include FWC managed lands, state forests and state parks. During FY 2023-24, FWC spent $17,194,536 for law enforcement activities on lead managed areas, $48,277,461 on non-lead areas established within the wildlife management area system and $5,070,752 on state parks and state forests not established within the wildlife management area system.

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Florida Forest Service

Mission Statement

Protect Florida and its people from the dangers of wildland fire and manage Florida's forest resources through a stewardship ethic to ensure that these resources are available for future generations.

State Forest Management Goals

- Practice sustainable forest management for the efficient generation of revenue and in support of state forest management objectives.
- Provide for resource-based outdoor recreation opportunities for multiple interests.
- Restore and manage healthy forests and native ecosystems ensuring the long-term viability of populations and species listed as endangered, threatened or rare, and other components of biological diversity including game and nongame wildlife and plants.
- Protect known archaeological, historical, cultural and paleontological resources.
- Restore, maintain and protect hydrological functions related to water resources and the health of associated wetland and aquatic communities.
- Provide research and educational opportunities related to natural resource management.

Background and Significant Developments

The Florida Forest Service (FFS) has been in existence since 1928. State forest management first began in 1936 with the establishment of the original 6,911-acre Pine Log State Forest in Washington and Bay counties. Additional acquisitions brought the total state forest system acreage to 305,625 by the late 1950s. Through the Preservation 2000 program in the 1990s and Florida Forever in the 2000s, the state forest system has expanded from 11 state forests totaling 349,465 acres, to 38 state forests and a working cattle ranch (Babcock Ranch Preserve) with 1,185,633 acres as of June 30, 2024.

FFS has been designated as a multiple-use land managing agency. FFS expertise in habitat restoration, prescribed fire, silvicultural management and resource-based recreation has prepared the agency to assume management responsibilities for these properties. FFS receives management funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund for implementing management activities including silvicultural activities, road maintenance, prescribed burning, reforestation, forest restoration, public recreation, and protection of listed flora and fauna. In 2015, Blackwater River State Forest and Tate's Hell State Forest were certified, and in 2018 John M. Bethea, Four Creeks and Jennings State Forests were certified, to the 2015-2019 Forest Management Standard within the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) program by NSF International, a third-party certification company. Recently, these forests were certified to the SFI 2022 Forest Management Standard promoting sustainable forestry based on 13 Principles, 17 Objectives, and 41 Performance Measures. These requirements include measures to protect water quality, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, threatened and endangered species and Forests with Exceptional Conservation Value. Through the SFI program, FFS is committed to continuously improve responsible forest management by meeting or exceeding applicable water quality laws and regulations, with measures to manage and protect

water, wetlands, and riparian zones, as well as continuing evaluation of habitat and biodiversity impacts from forest activities.

FFS is responsible not only for land management, but it is also the lead governmental agency in Florida responsible for wildfire mitigation and suppression, for both non-federal public and private lands, totaling over 24 million acres. In addition to wildfire suppression, FFS is responsible for issuing all prescribed fire authorizations statewide, managing an established wildland fire training center for the public and private sector (Basic Fire Control Training, Certified Pile Burning Training and National Wildfire Coordinating Group Training), providing certification courses for prescribed fire managers, providing "Firewise" wildfire mitigation courses for urban communities, and conducting wildland-urban interface wildfire threat mitigation. Additionally, FFS provides disaster support to the state for all-hazard emergency incidents and provides wildland fire support to other states across the nation. During FY 2023-24, FFS conducted 277,818 acres of prescribed fire on conservation lands it manages. FFS also responded to 2,249 wildland fires on public and private properties that impacted over 41,802 acres. FFS issued 88,455 prescribed burn authorizations across the state in FY 2023-2024 for a total of 2,475,326 acres, many of which are state-owned conservation lands.

FFS provides expertise to other agencies in silvicultural management to oversee timber harvesting, fire management, reforestation, insect pest problems and related activities. Since 1999, the Florida Legislature has required all land management agencies to assess the potential for timber management on managed properties over 1,000 acres. FFS assists other state agencies, as well as municipal agencies, in this assessment.

FFS operates under the budget that provides for management of the state forests, and wildfire control on publicly and privately-owned forest land (over 24 million acres). This includes FFS-managed lands listed in this report. The annual cost of wildfire protection provided by FFS on other state-owned lands that are not FFS-managed was approximately $9,616,430. This cost is not incorporated into FFS land management figures in this report.

During FY 2023-24, FFS reforested 1,961 acres on FFS-managed state forests, conducted prescribed burns on 277,818 acres, and harvested 272,605 tons of timber on FFS-managed state forests with an estimated economic benefit of approximately $589 million, treated over 15,271 acres of non-native invasive plants and maintained approximately 3,327 miles of roads available for public access on FFS-managed lands. FFS actively utilizes available inmate labor, which provided over 33,088 hours of work. Volunteers are important assets to the FFS, with 742 active volunteers providing over 56,301 hours of services during FY 2023-24. FFS provided public access for over 14,930,834 visitors for recreational and educational opportunities on the state forests. State forest visitors had an estimated economic benefit of $548,855,817 to local communities.

The annual LMUAC report does not reflect all expenditures related to the management of public lands performed by FFS. During FY 2023-24, FFS received appropriations derived from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund. Expenditures made in support of land management efforts on public lands which are not included in this report are salaries and benefits, operating and contractual services for public lands, the repair or replacement of aging land management equipment, reforestation of

public lands, the Prescribed Burn Assistance Program to promote prescribed burns on public lands throughout the state by various land management agencies, the Invasive Species Program, and recreation improvements on FFS state forests.

Management Funding Analysis

Management Funding Analysis for Fiscal Year 2023-24 *[section 259.037(3)(b)2, F.S.]*

Legislative Budget Codes		CAMA		DRP		FFS		FWC		DHR	
		Total Budget	Public Land Management	Total Budget	Public Land Management	Total Budget	Public Land Management	Total Budget	Public Land Management	Total Budget	Public Land Management
Salaries & Benefits	Requested	$19,094,962	$12,867,601	$62,657,429	$62,657,429	$92,965,564	$19,096,931	$186,321,053	$69,316,812	$3,846,999	$2,434,104
	Received	$19,094,962	$12,867,601	$62,835,783	$62,835,783	$92,965,564	$19,096,931	$197,911,330	$69,316,812	$3,846,999	$2,434,104
Other Personal Services (OPS)	Requested	$2,890,742	$2,753,742	$8,510,705	$8,510,705	$2,307,408	$308,426	$16,430,777	$1,439,288	$1,389,082	$741,503
	Received	$2,890,742	$2,753,742	$10,805,423	$10,805,423	$2,307,408	$308,426	$16,140,640	$1,439,288	$1,389,082	$741,503
Expense	Requested	$2,443,639	$1,645,860	$14,625,905	$14,625,905	$14,341,794	$4,353,668	$34,778,985	$9,295,320	$1,792,988	$671,703
	Received	$2,443,639	$1,645,860	$15,381,362	$15,381,362	$14,341,794	$4,353,668	$35,822,100	$9,295,320	$1,792,988	$671,703
Operating Capital Outlay (OCO)	Requested	$216,000	$216,000	$85,986	$85,986	$949,074	$211,095	$1,623,192	$716,789	$16,699	$18,321
	Received	$216,000	$216,000	$85,986	$85,986	$949,074	$211,095	$1,305,832	$716,789	$16,699	$18,321
Special Categories											
Grants and Donations [1]	Requested	$4,905,059	$4,905,059	$1,717,984	$1,717,984	$1,600,086	$0	$55,960,418	$12,367,008	$0	$0
	Received	$4,905,059	$4,905,059	$1,970,988	$1,970,988	$1,600,086	$0	$52,904,190	$12,367,008	$0	$0
Land Management [2]	Requested	$890,129	$890,129	$5,395,401	$5,395,401	$8,902,162	$0	$74,067,020	$42,270,121	$500,000	$290,274
	Received	$890,129	$890,129	$5,395,401	$5,395,401	$8,902,162	$0	$69,009,162	$42,270,121	$500,000	$290,274
Motor Vehicles	Requested	$277,228	$277,228	$1,813,000	$1,813,000	$12,480,669	$0	$34,093,350	$8,651,159	$71,479	$71,479
	Received	$277,228	$277,228	$1,813,000	$1,813,000	$12,480,669	$0	$18,089,754	$8,651,159	$71,479	$71,479
Human Resources/ Overtime/Op. Incentive	Requested	$82,185	$82,185	$0	$0	$478,468	$0	$4,191,233	$1,634,794	$0	$0
	Received	$82,185	$82,185	$0	$0	$478,468	$0	$4,043,201	$1,634,794	$0	$0
Contracted Services/ Outsourcing	Requested	$3,624,443	$1,624,443	$6,788,706	$6,788,706	$4,658,628	$961,254	$18,002,159	$1,532,025	$986,424	$242,718
	Received	$3,624,443	$1,624,443	$7,388,706	$7,388,706	$4,658,628	$961,254	$20,801,379	$1,532,025	$986,424	$242,718
Other [3]	Requested	$19,389,429	$13,535,133	$4,850,538	$4,850,538	$3,205,841	$0	$39,015,551	$6,340,940	$33,876	$0
	Received	$19,389,429	$13,535,133	$5,350,538	$5,350,538	$3,205,841	$0	$42,378,295	$6,340,940	$33,876	$0
Risk Mgmt. Insurance	Requested	$127,907	$127,907	$2,491,596	$2,491,596	$2,411,040	$317,420	$5,075,959	$1,428,579	$44,496	$44,496
	Received	$127,907	$127,907	$2,491,596	$2,491,596	$2,411,040	$317,420	$5,245,477	$1,428,579	$44,496	$44,496
Surcharge Fees & Transfer to DMS/DCA/FCT	Requested	$0	$0	$1,172,051	$1,172,051	$374,124	$176,152	$837,151	$0	$23,225	$23,225
	Received	$0	$0	$1,174,688	$1,174,688	$374,124	$176,152	$877,633	$0	$23,225	$23,225
Total Operating Budget	**Requested**	**$53,941,723**	**$38,925,287**	**$110,109,301**	**$110,109,301**	**$144,674,858**	**$25,424,946**	**$470,396,848**	**$154,992,836**	**$8,705,268**	**$4,537,822**
	Received	**$53,941,723**	**$38,925,287**	**$114,693,471**	**$114,693,471**	**$144,674,858**	**$25,424,946**	**$464,528,993**	**$154,992,836**	**$8,705,268**	**$4,537,822**
Non-Operating Budget											
Transfers to other agencies [4]	Requested	$0	$0	$510,000	$510,000	$0	$0	$41,786,035	$0	$800,000	$800,000
	Received	$0	$0	$510,000	$510,000	$0	$0	$41,786,035	$0	$800,000	$800,000
General Revenue Service Charge	Requested	$0	$0	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$0	$0	$5,921,030	$0	$17,000	$194
	Received	$0	$0	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$0	$0	$5,921,030	$0	$17,000	$194
Other [5]	Requested	$0	$0	$197,994,853	$197,994,853	$0	$0	$203,445,731	$0	$0	$0
	Received	$0	$0	$197,994,853	$197,994,853	$0	$0	$203,445,731	$0	$0	$0
Total Operating + Non-Operating	**Requested**	**$53,941,723**	**$38,925,287**	**$318,614,154**	**$318,614,154**	**$144,674,858**	**$25,424,946**	**$721,549,644**	**$154,992,836**	**$9,522,268**	**$5,338,016**
	Received	**$53,941,723**	**$38,925,287**	**$323,198,324**	**$323,198,324**	**$144,674,858**	**$25,424,946**	**$715,681,789**	**$154,992,836**	**$9,522,268**	**$5,338,016**
Fixed Capital Outlay Budget											
Capital Improvement (new)	Requested	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,236,880	$0	$32,384,274	$1,000,000	$0	$650,088
	Received	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,236,880	$0	$41,884,866	$1,000,000	$0	$650,088
Facility & Disaster Repairs	Requested	$3,775,809	$3,775,809	$45,000,000	$45,000,000	$8,646,786	$4,896,786	$12,548,985	$3,000,000	$3,434,000	$1,161,146
	Received	$3,775,809	$3,775,809	$37,000,000	$37,000,000	$8,646,786	$4,896,786	$12,398,985	$3,000,000	$3,434,000	$1,161,146
Other [6]	Requested	$580,734,657	$1,285,161	$26,400,000	$26,400,000	$3,854,166	$0	$4,408,427	$0	$0	$0
	Received	$580,734,657	$1,285,161	$41,173,184	$41,173,184	$3,854,166	$0	$7,560,000	$0	$0	$0
Total Fixed Capital Outlay	**Requested**	**$584,510,466**	**$5,060,970**	**$71,400,000**	**$71,400,000**	**$15,737,832**	**$4,896,786**	**$49,341,686**	**$4,000,000**	**$3,434,000**	**$1,811,233**
	Received	**$584,510,466**	**$5,060,970**	**$78,173,184**	**$78,173,184**	**$15,737,832**	**$4,896,786**	**$61,843,851**	**$4,000,000**	**$3,434,000**	**$1,811,233**

Notes:

[1] Includes: AmeriCorps and Disbursing Donations for DRP; Federal Grants for FFS.

[2] Also includes: Land Management, Greenways Land Management, & Control of Invasive Exotics for DRP.

[3] Special Categories 'Other' includes: Boats/vessels for CAMA; Data processing for DHR; Land Use Proceeds & Management of Water Control Structures for DRP.

[4] Non-Operating Transfers include: Distribution of surcharge fees and HR transfers to DMS for DRP.

[5] Non-Operating 'Other' includes: Transfers to Working Capital and Administrative Trust Funds, Purchase of Investments, Refunds, Non-State Revenues, Payment of Sales Tax and Payments/Revolving Funds.

[6] Fixed Capital Outlay 'Other' includes: Grant Spending Authority, Grant Program Funding, and Local Parks for DRP; Florida Forever funding for FFS.

Public Use Opportunities for Each Unit of State-Managed Conservation Land

Public Use Opportunities for Each Unit of State-Managed Conservation Land *[section 259.037(3)(b)1, F.S.]*

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Nature Study	Hiking	Bicycling	Horseback Riding	Canoeing/Kayaking	Motorized-OHV[A]	Picnicking	Freshwater Swimming	Saltwater Swimming	Freshwater Boating	Saltwater Boating	Freshwater Fishing	Saltwater Fishing	Hunting	RV/Tent Camping	Primitive Camping	Cabin Lodging	Arch./Historic Site	Museum/Interp. Bldg.	Costs for Rec. /Visitor Services
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	CAMA	6,931	●	●			●		●		●		●		●	●		●		●	●	$43,130
Coral Creek Preserve	CAMA	12	●										●		●							$0
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	CAMA	3,592	●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●	●	●					●	●	$141,528
Lake Tarpon Floodplain Preserve	CAMA	76	●																			$0
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	CAMA	43,489	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●			●		●	●	$32,163
St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve	CAMA	5,030	●	●	●	●	●		●					●				●		●	●	$0
Brokaw-McDougal House	DHR	3																		●		$89,960
Martin House	DHR	5																		●	●	$37,438
Mission San Luis	DHR	63							●											●	●	$33,173
Mount Royal Mound	DHR	2																		●		$1,111
San Damian de Escambe	DHR	12																		●		$0
The Grove	DHR	10																		●	●	$32,116
Velda Mound	DHR	2							●											●		$708
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	DRP	148	●																			$0
Alafia River State Park	DRP	7,718	●	●	●	●	●		●					●			●	●				$438,796
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	DRP	1,170	●	●	●	●	●		●	●				●						●	●	$556,317
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	DRP	8,329	●	●		●			●													$31,836
Amelia Island State Park	DRP	236	●			●	●								●							$88,633
Anastasia State Park	DRP	1,593	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●		●			●	●	$1,112,770
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	DRP	12,210	●						●		●		●		●			●		●	●	$43,218
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	DRP	4,886	●																			$71,880
Avalon State Park	DRP	658	●	●			●		●		●				●							$82,690
Bahia Honda State Park	DRP	497	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●		●		●	●	●	$994,614
Bald Point State Park	DRP	12,154	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●			●				$151,844
Big Lagoon State Park	DRP	707	●	●			●		●		●		●		●		●				●	$547,603
Big Shoals State Park	DRP	1,681	●	●	●	●	●		●					●								$44,050
Big Talbot Island State Park	DRP	1,680	●	●	●		●		●				●		●					●		$62,439
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	DRP	506	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●			●		●	●	$1,168,352
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	DRP	308	●	●	●	●			●													$96,315
Blackwater River State Park	DRP	636	●	●	●		●		●	●	●			●			●					$260,301
Blue Spring State Park	DRP	2,659	●	●	●		●		●	●		●		●			●		●	●	●	$716,320
Bulow Creek State Park	DRP	5,698	●	●	●		●		●											●		$0
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	DRP	148	●	●	●		●		●			●		●						●	●	$52,054
Caladesi Island State Park	DRP	2,420	●	●			●		●		●		●		●						●	$242,180
Camp Helen State Park	DRP	190	●	●	●		●		●		●	●	●	●	●					●	●	$214,013
Cayo Costa State Park	DRP	2,671	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●			●	●	●	●	$270,531
Cedar Key Museum State Park	DRP	19	●	●																	●	$60,116
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	DRP	6,908	●	●	●	●	●		●							●						$0
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	DRP	45,445	●	●			●		●				●		●					●		$154,017
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	DRP	615	●				●															$0
Collier-Seminole State Park	DRP	7,271	●	●	●		●		●			●	●	●	●		●	●		●	●	$552,857
Colt Creek State Park	DRP	5,067	●	●	●	●	●		●			●						●				$350,760
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	DRP	13																		●	●	$51,037
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	DRP	61	●						●											●	●	$158,984
Crystal River Preserve State Park	DRP	27,679	●	●	●		●								●							$233,396
Curry Hammock State Park	DRP	1,056	●	●	●		●		●				●				●					$411,885
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	DRP	121	●	●					●											●		$248,385
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	DRP	2,601	●	●	●				●													$48,636
De Leon Springs State Park	DRP	625	●	●			●		●	●		●		●						●	●	$464,643
Deer Lake State Park	DRP	2,009	●	●					●		●				●							$66,322
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	DRP	200	●	●			●		●		●		●		●					●	●	$527,626
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	DRP	67	●	●					●												●	$110,848
Don Pedro Island State Park	DRP	254	●	●			●		●		●		●		●						●	$97,451
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	DRP	2,073	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●		●	●			●	$702,751
Dr. Von D. Mizell-Eula Johnson State Park	DRP	313	●	●			●		●		●		●		●					●		$987,152
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	DRP	333	●	●					●											●	●	$165,055
Dunns Creek State Park	DRP	6,350	●	●	●	●			●											●		$160,680
Econfina River State Park	DRP	4,585	●	●	●	●	●		●			●							●			$3,365
Eden Gardens State Park	DRP	161	●	●	●		●		●				●		●					●	●	$110,836
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	DRP	6,787	●	●	●	●			●	●									●	●	●	$848,295
Egmont Key State Park	DRP	294	●	●					●		●		●		●					●	●	$46,678
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	DRP	201	●	●					●													$1,067,594
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	DRP	11,383	●	●	●		●						●									$114,520
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	DRP	79,751	●	●	●		●															$272,033
Falling Waters State Park	DRP	166	●	●					●	●							●			●	●	$291,768
Fanning Springs State Park	DRP	197	●	●			●		●	●		●			●			●	●			$228,643
Faver-Dykes State Park	DRP	6,028	●	●	●		●		●			●	●		●		●	●				$258,223
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	DRP	1	●																	●		$0
Florida Caverns State Park	DRP	1,450	●	●	●	●	●		●			●		●			●	●		●	●	$516,485
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	DRP	329	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●					●		$362,811

Public Use Opportunities for Each Unit of State-Managed Conservation Land *[section 259.037(3)(b)1, F.S.]*

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Nature Study	Hiking	Bicycling	Horseback Riding	Canoeing/Kayaking	Motorized-OHV[A]	Picnicking	Freshwater Swimming	Saltwater Swimming	Freshwater Boating	Saltwater Boating	Freshwater Fishing	Saltwater Fishing	Hunting	RV/Tent Camping	Primitive Camping	Cabin Lodging	Arch./Historic Site	Museum/Interp. Bldg.	Costs for Rec. /Visitor Services
Forest Capital Museum State Park	DRP	10							●												●	$71,614
Fort Clinch State Park	DRP	2,220	●	●	●				●		●				●		●	●		●	●	$767,413
Fort Cooper State Park	DRP	708	●	●					●					●				●		●		$147,559
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	DRP	821	●	●	●		●		●			●	●		●					●	●	$29,505
Fort Mose Historic State Park	DRP	41	●						●											●		$27,313
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	DRP	963	●	●	●		●		●		●				●			●				$489,546
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	DRP	56	●	●	●		●		●		●				●					●	●	$630,269
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	DRP	347	●	●	●		●		●			●	●	●	●		●					$306,494
Gainesville-to-Hawthorne State Trail	DRP	140																				$0
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	DRP	134	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●		●				●	$591,540
Gasparilla Island State Park	DRP	127	●	●	●		●		●		●				●					●	●	$349,349
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	DRP	422	●	●	●	●			●													$136,157
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	DRP	111	●												●							$0
Grayton Beach State Park	DRP	2,187	●	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●			$805,054
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	DRP	3,062	●									●										$0
Henderson Beach State Park	DRP	229	●	●	●				●		●				●		●					$530,258
Highlands Hammock State Park	DRP	9,238	●	●	●				●								●	●		●	●	$578,816
Hillsborough River State Park	DRP	3,319	●	●	●		●		●	●							●	●		●	●	$1,027,525
Honeymoon Island State Park	DRP	2,825	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●						●	$1,277,275
Hontoon Island State Park	DRP	1,654	●	●	●		●		●			●		●				●	●	●	●	$214,965
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	DRP	163	●	●	●		●		●		●				●		●	●		●		$628,319
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	DRP	2,532	●	●			●		●	●												$546,751
Ichetucknee Trace	DRP	822	●																			$0
Indian Key Historic State Park	DRP	111	●	●			●				●		●							●		$0
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	DRP	564	●																			$0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	DRP	436	●	●			●		●		●		●		●						●	$697,181
John Gorrie Museum State Park	DRP	1																		●	●	$34,282
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	DRP	63,922	●	●			●		●		●		●		●		●	●		●	●	$1,152,908
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	DRP	10,442	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	$1,077,340
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	DRP	33							●											●	●	$217,084
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	DRP	58,120	●	●	●	●			●								●	●				$252,661
Koreshan State Park	DRP	196	●	●			●		●				●		●		●			●	●	$558,935
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	DRP	714	●	●		●	●		●	●		●		●			●	●	●			$252,668
Lake Griffin State Park	DRP	621	●	●			●		●			●		●			●					$308,449
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	DRP	200	●	●					●											●	●	$69,476
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub Preserve State Park	DRP	846	●	●					●					●								$29,136
Lake Kissimmee State Park	DRP	5,893	●	●	●	●	●		●			●		●			●	●		●		$619,724
Lake Louisa State Park	DRP	4,608	●	●	●	●	●		●					●			●	●	●		●	$867,096
Lake Manatee State Park	DRP	549	●	●			●		●	●		●		●			●					$328,079
Lake Talquin State Park (includes Jackson Bluff Dam)	DRP	491	●	●			●		●					●								$284,420
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	DRP	190	●	●					●											●		$30,441
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park	DRP	10,724	●				●				●		●		●					●	●	$360,197
Little Manatee River State Park	DRP	2,499	●	●		●	●		●					●			●	●				$228,809
Little Talbot Island State Park	DRP	1,531	●	●	●		●		●		●				●		●				●	$616,225
Long Key State Park	DRP	1,002	●	●			●		●		●						●				●	$411,350
Lovers Key State Park	DRP	1,442	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●							$498,988
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	DRP	17,376	●	●	●	●	●		●													$0
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	DRP	9	●	●					●											●		$0
Madison Blue Spring State Park	DRP	50	●	●			●		●	●				●								$108,603
Manatee Springs State Park	DRP	2,453	●	●	●		●		●	●		●		●			●	●				$511,609
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	DRP	73,277	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	$2,521,366
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	DRP	124	●	●					●											●	●	$120,196
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	DRP	2,367	●	●	●	●			●					●			●	●	●	●	●	$551,290
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	DRP	128	●	●			●						●		●					●	●	$0
Myakka River State Park	DRP	37,198	●	●	●	●	●		●			●		●			●	●	●	●	●	$917,940
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	DRP	2,121	●						●											●		$79,910
Nature Coast State Trail	DRP	656	●	●	●	●			●	●		●		●						●		$114,503
North Peninsula State Park	DRP	556	●	●					●		●				●						●	$0
Ochlockonee River State Park	DRP	1,110	●	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●				$257,574
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	DRP	145																		●		$0
O'Leno State Park	DRP	2,372	●	●	●		●		●	●				●			●	●	●	●	●	$505,684
Oleta River State Park	DRP	1,033	●	●	●		●		●		●				●			●	●	●	●	$965,228
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	DRP	617	●	●					●									●		●	●	$96,077
Orman House Historic State Park	DRP	10	●						●											●	●	$33,815
Oscar Scherer State Park	DRP	1,396	●	●	●		●		●	●	●			●	●		●	●			●	$628,743
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	DRP	614	●	●	●	●			●													$100,144
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail (formerly State Road 207 Rail-Trail)	DRP	70		●	●																	$38,873
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	DRP	399	●	●			●		●					●				●		●	●	$198,292

Public Use Opportunities for Each Unit of State-Managed Conservation Land *[section 259.037(3)(b)1, F.S.]*

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Nature Study	Hiking	Bicycling	Horseback Riding	Canoeing/Kayaking	Motorized-OHV[a]	Picnicking	Freshwater Swimming	Saltwater Swimming	Freshwater Boating	Saltwater Boating	Freshwater Fishing	Saltwater Fishing	Hunting	RV/Tent Camping	Primitive Camping	Cabin Lodging	Arch./Historic Site	Museum/Interp. Bldg.	Costs for Rec. /Visitor Services
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	DRP	21,562	●	●	●	●			●			●		●			●	●		●	●	$668,197
Perdido Key State Park	DRP	303	●						●		●				●							$56,795
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	DRP	381	●	●					●	●				●								$212,679
Price's Scrub State Park	DRP	1,087	●	●	●	●			●					●								$9,528
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	DRP	4,318	●	●	●	●	●		●						●						●	$167,636
Rainbow Springs State Park	DRP	1,584	●	●			●		●	●				●			●			●		$716,051
Ravine Gardens State Park	DRP	153	●	●	●				●											●	●	$461,556
River Rise Preserve State Park	DRP	4,004	●	●	●	●			●					●				●		●	●	$0
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	DRP	14,165	●	●	●	●	●									●		●		●	●	$73,718
Ruth B. Kirby Gilchrist Blue Springs State Park	DRP	402		●			●		●	●							●	●				$291,915
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	DRP	7,363	●	●	●	●																$90,607
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	DRP	15	●	●					●											●	●	$128,774
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	DRP	644	●				●				●		●							●		$0
Savannas Preserve State Park	DRP	7,006	●	●	●	●	●		●					●							●	$574,466
Seabranch Preserve State Park	DRP	921	●	●					●													$0
Sebastian Inlet State Park	DRP	972	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●		●			●	●	$1,285,903
Silver Springs State Park	DRP	4,740	●	●	●	●	●		●					●			●	●	●	●	●	$1,023,565
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	DRP	16	●												●						●	$0
South Fork State Park (formerly Beker)	DRP	1,129																				$0
St. Andrews State Park (includes Shell Island)	DRP	1,167	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●		●	●		●	●	$933,622
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	DRP	4,849	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●							$190,452
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	DRP	2,590	●	●	●	●			●													$0
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	DRP	21,629	●	●	●	●	●		●									●				$254,793
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	DRP	904	●	●	●	●	●		●					●			●	●	●	●	●	$964,270
Stump Pass Beach State Park	DRP	211	●	●			●				●		●		●							$115,754
Suwannee River State Park	DRP	1,933	●	●			●		●			●					●	●	●	●		$291,933
Suwannee River Wilderness State Trail (includes Adam's Tract, Dowling Park, Holton Creek, Peacock Slough and Woods Ferry)	DRP	74																				$79,232
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park (includes William J. "Billy Joe" Rish Recreation Area)	DRP	2,791	●	●	●		●		●		●		●		●		●	●	●		●	$1,179,782
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	DRP	151	●	●	●	●			●													$287,859
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	DRP	4,477	●	●			●		●						●							$537
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	DRP	1,948	●	●			●		●				●							●		$47,460
The Barnacle Historic State Park	DRP	9	●						●											●	●	$195,380
Three Rivers State Park	DRP	659	●	●	●		●		●			●		●			●	●	●			$249,190
Tomoka State Park	DRP	1,628	●	●			●		●			●	●		●		●	●		●	●	$606,903
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	DRP	1,648	●	●	●		●		●	●	●				●		●		●			$903,559
Torreya State Park	DRP	14,111	●	●			●		●					●			●	●	●	●	●	$276,142
Troy Spring State Park	DRP	84	●	●			●		●	●		●		●						●		$88,002
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	DRP	34,388	●				●					●	●		●			●				$107,221
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	DRP	430	●	●	●				●						●					●	●	$584,305
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	DRP	928	●	●			●		●	●										●		$2,842,183
Wekiwa Springs State Park	DRP	9,175	●	●	●	●	●		●	●				●			●	●		●	●	$925,477
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	DRP	4,549	●	●			●		●				●		●						●	$200,238
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	DRP	761	●	●					●	●												$54,502
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	DRP	320	●	●					●											●	●	$97,242
Wingate Creek State Park (formerly Beker)	DRP	614																				$0
Withlacoochee State Trail	DRP	762	●	●	●	●			●					●								$120,878
Ybor City Museum State Park	DRP	1							●											●	●	$82,080
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	DRP	2		●					●											●		$0
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	DRP	977	●																			$8,674
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	DRP	5							●											●		$0
Babcock Ranch Preserve	FFS	67,620	●	●		●										●						$68,688
Belmore State Forest	FFS	12,262	●	●	●	●			●					●		●				●		$79,861
Big Shoals State Forest	FFS	1,814	●	●	●	●	●		●					●		●		●				$54,109
Blackwater River State Forest	FFS	226,510	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●	●	●		●		$443,281
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	FFS	335	●	●					●					●								$24,152
Cary State Forest	FFS	13,385	●	●	●	●			●					●		●	●	●		●		$89,839
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	FFS	11,246	●	●		●			●					●		●		●				$84,539
Deep Creek State Forest	FFS	380	●	●	●						●				●							$25,157
Etoniah Creek State Forest	FFS	8,982	●	●	●	●			●					●		●		●				$87,992
Four Creeks State Forest	FFS	13,658	●	●	●	●	●		●			●		●		●						$83,950
Goethe State Forest	FFS	54,452	●	●	●	●			●					●		●		●				$162,690
Holopaw State Forest	FFS	58																				$27,440
Indian Lake State Forest	FFS	5,038	●	●		●			●					●			●					$78,657
Jennings State Forest	FFS	25,152	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●		●		●		●				$146,468
John M. Bethea State Forest	FFS	37,735	●	●	●	●	●		●	●				●		●		●				$165,136
Kissimmee Bend State Forest	FFS	1,992	●	●												●						$25,429
Lake George State Forest	FFS	21,473	●	●	●	●	●		●					●		●		●		●		$104,841
Lake Talquin State Forest	FFS	19,175	●	●	●	●	●		●			●		●		●	●	●				$55,207

Public Use Opportunities for Each Unit of State-Managed Conservation Land *[section 259.037(3)(b)1, F.S.]*

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Nature Study	Hiking	Bicycling	Horseback Riding	Canoeing/Kayaking	Motorized-OHV*	Picnicking	Freshwater Swimming	Saltwater Swimming	Freshwater Boating	Saltwater Boating	Freshwater Fishing	Saltwater Fishing	Hunting	RV/Tent Camping	Primitive Camping	Cabin Lodging	Arch./Historic Site	Museum/Interp. Bldg.	Costs for Rec. /Visitor Services
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	FFS	26,741	•	•	•	•	•		•					•		•	•	•		•		$76,842
Little Big Econ State Forest	FFS	10,336	•	•	•	•	•		•					•		•		•				$44,357
Matanzas State Forest	FFS	4,700	•	•	•	•			•						•	•		•		•		$44,138
Myakka State Forest	FFS	8,593	•	•	•	•	•		•					•		•		•				$51,029
Newnans Lake State Forest	FFS	1,109	•	•	•				•											•		$42,940
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	FFS	32,370	•	•	•	•			•					•		•	•	•		•		$105,146
Peace River State Forest	FFS	5,048	•	•		•																$26,819
Picayune Strand State Forest	FFS	74,144	•	•	•	•	•		•			•		•		•		•		•		$138,151
Pine Log State Forest	FFS	8,037	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•		•		•	•	•				$35,952
Plank Road State Forest	FFS	15,837	•		•	•								•		•						$34,152
Point Washington State Forest	FFS	15,363	•	•	•	•			•							•		•				$66,951
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	FFS	3,638	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•		•		•		•	•			$30,146
Ross Prairie State Forest	FFS	3,542	•	•		•			•							•		•				$35,830
Seminole State Forest	FFS	30,179	•	•	•	•	•		•			•		•		•		•		•		$89,951
Tate's Hell State Forest	FFS	212,645	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•		•	•	•				$314,361
Tiger Bay State Forest	FFS	28,055	•	•	•	•	•		•			•		•		•		•		•		$74,118
Twin Rivers State Forest	FFS	15,803	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•		•		•		•		•		$55,161
Wakulla State Forest	FFS	5,303	•	•	•	•			•							•						$59,234
Watson Island State Forest	FFS	506	•	•																		$32,368
Welaka State Forest	FFS	2,287	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•		•			•	•				$41,940
Withlacoochee State Forest	FFS	160,130	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•		•	•	•	•	•		$465,475
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	FWC	3,579	•	•	•		•		•	•		•		•		•				•		$26,068
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	FWC	7,952	•	•	•	•	•	•				•		•		•						$25,509
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	86,712	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		$22,422
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	FWC	46,339	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•		•		•	•	•		•		$15,565
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	FWC	73,596	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•				$36,897
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	FWC	18,454	•	•	•	•	•					•		•		•						$21,491
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	FWC	10,450	•	•	•	•	•		•					•		•	•	•		•		$14,900
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	FWC	33,420	•	•	•	•	•		•					•	•	•						$63,457
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	828	•	•					•											•	•	$122,208
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	FWC	39,496	•	•	•	•			•					•		•	•	•				$9,019
Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area	FWC	4,131	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				$6,532
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	FWC	671,831	•	•	•		•	•	•			•		•		•	•	•		•	•	$132,359
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	FWC	18,380	•	•	•		•		•			•		•		•	•	•		•		$79,263
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	6,619	•	•	•		•		•		•				•							$8,818
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	FWC	82,141	•	•	•	•	•		•			•		•		•	•	•				$227,201
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	FWC	9,818	•	•	•	•	•		•			•		•	•	•				•		$14,736
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	FWC	9,554	•	•	•	•	•		•					•		•						$52,657
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	FWC	23,646	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•		•	•	•		•		$7,630
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	FWC	16,404	•	•	•	•	•							•		•						$17,147
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	FWC	35,350	•	•	•		•	•				•		•		•	•	•				$7,781
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	FWC	60,498	•	•	•	•			•					•		•	•	•		•		$42,538
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	FWC	3,056	•	•	•	•	•		•			•		•		•	•	•		•		$20,983
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	16,969	•	•	•	•			•					•		•		•				$9,238
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	37																				$6
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	1,782	•	•	•	•	•							•		•						$12,067
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	FWC	249	•	•	•		•		•			•		•			•	•				$43
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	FWC	132	•	•			•		•			•		•				•				$25
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	FWC	98	•				•					•		•								$18
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	16,489	•	•	•	•			•					•		•						$55,903
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	565	•	•																		$97
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	FWC	28,148	•	•	•	•	•							•		•	•	•				$6,291
Orange Hammock Wildlife Management Area	FWC	5,777	•	•	•	•										•						$4,705
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	FWC	29,700	•	•	•	•						•		•		•	•	•				$9,288
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	FWC	11,073	•	•	•	•	•		•			•		•		•				•		$10,435
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	FWC	7,647	•	•	•	•		•						•		•						$2,448
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	FWC	6,482	•	•	•	•	•		•			•		•		•						$4,347
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	FWC	2,905	•	•	•	•	•	•				•		•		•	•	•				$504
Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area	FWC	12,384	•	•	•	•	•					•		•		•						$2,116
Tenoroc Fish Management Area	FWC	8,399	•	•		•	•		•			•		•		•						$14,756
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	FWC	63,470	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•		•	•	•				$21,354
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	FWC	30,701	•	•	•	•	•		•					•		•	•	•				$45,663
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	FWC	16,295	•	•	•	•			•					•		•	•	•				$6,630
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	720	•	•																		$123
Branan Field Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	386	•	•																		$105
Bullfrog Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	833	•	•																		$354

Public Use Opportunities for Each Unit of State-Managed Conservation Land *[section 259.037(3)(b)1, F.S.]*

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Nature Study	Hiking	Bicycling	Horseback Riding	Canoeing/Kayaking	Motorized-OHV*	Picnicking	Freshwater Swimming	Saltwater Swimming	Freshwater Boating	Saltwater Boating	Freshwater Fishing	Saltwater Fishing	Hunting	RV/Tent Camping	Primitive Camping	Cabin Lodging	Arch./Historic Site	Museum/Interp. Bldg.	Costs for Rec. /Visitor Services
Crooked Lake Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	1,147	•	•	•	•			•					•								$298
Fort White Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	1,610	•	•	•		•							•		•						$2,428
Hickey Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	768	•	•			•															$131
Janet Butterfield Brooks Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	319																				$55
Lafayette Forest Mitigatin Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	2,148	•	•	•	•										•						$410
Moody Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	960	•	•		•																$164
Perry Oldenburg Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	368	•	•																		$63
Platt Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	1,973	•	•										•								$337
Split Oak Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	1,689	•	•		•								•								$2,209
Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	1,429	•	•												•						$244
Watermelon Pond Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	1,288	•	•	•	•			•					•		•						$1,223
Totals by Agency																						
CAMA	6	59,130	6	4	3	2	4	0	4	0	3	0	4	2	4	1	0	3	0	4	4	$216,821
DHR	7	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	$194,506
DRP	175	815,200	161	143	86	39	103	0	144	28	48	31	47	44	63	3	53	50	22	86	80	$60,170,690
FFS	39	1,185,633	38	37	30	33	19	3	32	8	1	14	0	28	2	31	10	26	2	13	0	$3,672,499
FWC	56	1,537,194	54	53	40	36	33	9	30	4	4	24	3	42	6	39	19	22	0	12	2	$1,189,255
Overall Total	283	**3,597,253**	**259**	**237**	**159**	**110**	**159**	**12**	**212**	**40**	**56**	**69**	**54**	**116**	**75**	**74**	**82**	**101**	**24**	**122**	**89**	**$65,443,771**

Factors Related to Management Intensity of State-Managed Conservation Lands

Factors Related to Management Intensity of State-Managed Conservation Lands

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Natural Resource Management Intensity				Historical Resource Mgmt Intensity			Public Attendance	Infrastructure/Facilities		Road Maintenance		Trail Maintenance	
			Very Min	Minimal	Moderate	Significant	Rel. Signif.	Area	Structures		Minimal	High	Minimal	High	Minimal	High
measurement units:		*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*H / M / L*	*acres*	*number*	*base/actual #*	*acres*	*acres*	*miles*	*miles*	*miles*	*miles*
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	CAMA	6,931	63	-	4,498	2,370	H	300	3	67,250	2.00	17.00	3.00	5.60	2.00	19.00
Coral Creek Preserve	CAMA	12	-	12	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Estuarine Research Reserve	CAMA	3,592	1,102	113	1,604	773	H	200	1	307,295	1.00	9.00	2.25	1.00	10.00	1.00
Lake Tarpon Floodplain Preserve	CAMA	76	-	76	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	CAMA	43,489	1,304	8,387	13,673	20,125	H	1,150	2	682,038	-	16.00	4.00	3.00	8.50	5.30
St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve	CAMA	5,030	-	28	2,774	2,228	H	40	-	7,557	0.50	14.00	39.00	1.00	2.80	2.40
Brokaw-McDougal House	DHR	3	3	-	-	-	H	3	1	n/a	-	3	-	0	-	0
Martin House	DHR	5	5	-	-	-	H	5	1	80	-	2	-	0	0	-
Mission San Luis	DHR	63	-	63	-	-	H	63	1	29,000	-	28	-	0	-	1
Mount Royal Mound	DHR	2	-	2	-	-	H	2	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Damian de Escambe	DHR	12	-	12	-	-	H	12	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Grove	DHR	10	2	-	-	-	H	10	2	6,040	-	8	0	-	-	-
Velda Mound	DHR	2	-	2	-	-	H	2	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	<1	-
Union Bank	DHR	0	-	0	-	-	H	0	1	895	-	0	-	-	-	-
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	DRP	148	-	148	-	-	H	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	0	-
Alafia River State Park	DRP	7,718	3	1,685	133	5,897	H	537	-	130,593	1	162	23	4	17	23
Park	DRP	1,170	117	-	10	1,043	H	59	26	84,260	-	133	12	3	6	5
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	DRP	8,329	-	883	2,995	4,451	H	16	5	3,168	-	27	71	1	8	3
Amelia Island State Park	DRP	236	-	5	80	150	L	1	-	89,116	-	14	2	1	0	-
Anastasia State Park	DRP	1,593	495	257	307	534	H	177	18	1,092,136	-	196	7	6	1	-
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	DRP	12,210	8,273	1,010	1,927	1,000	H	2	1	230,558	-	29	1	-	-	-
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	DRP	4,886	-	-	1,200	3,686	L	-	-	21,720	-	9	53	1	-	27
Avalon State Park	DRP	658	-	259	386	13	L	0	-	113,520	-	39	4	0	1	-
Bahia Honda State Park	DRP	497	-	424	-	72	H	0	9	508,122	-	172	0	5	0	-
Bald Point State Park	DRP	12,154	255	7,279	17	4,604	H	191	-	38,963	-	53	31	7	-	30
Big Lagoon State Park	DRP	707	-	-	73	634	L	1	-	116,435	1	88	5	6	1	4
Big Shoals State Park	DRP	1,681	-	335	768	578	H	41	2	18,483	1	7	25	1	22	26
Big Talbot Island State Park	DRP	1,680	-	1,041	139	500	H	137	-	209,521	-	28	2	1	-	8
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	DRP	506	100	93	74	239	H	8	6	796,523	1	132	3	4	1	2
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	DRP	308	13	136	159	-	H	-	1	159,609	-	1	-	-	-	8
Blackwater River State Park	DRP	636	-	-	515	121	L	7	-	82,890	-	45	3	3	4	0
Blue Spring State Park	DRP	2,659	-	345	1,089	1,225	H	52	2	575,769	1	50	11	4	8	4
Bulow Creek State Park	DRP	5,698	37	1,534	2,212	1,916	H	212	1	23,615	-	10	8	0	6	9
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	DRP	148	-	-	148	-	H	14	-	7,598	-	18	1	-	1	-
Caladesi Island State Park	DRP	2,420	1,078	130	970	242	H	8	1	287,787	-	65	5	-	6	-
Camp Helen State Park	DRP	190	-	-	8	182	H	29	15	57,380	-	23	3	1	0	2
Cayo Costa State Park	DRP	2,671	200	758	1,210	503	H	49	9	34,032	2	34	14	2	10	0
Cedar Key Museum State Park	DRP	19	9	-	10	-	H	2	2	10,308	-	10	-	0	0	-
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	DRP	6,908	812	1,333	1,199	3,564	H	3	-	-	-	18	11	11	-	15
Park	DRP	45,445	14,580	1,981	13,311	15,573	H	175	-	183,178	-	56	69	6	12	-
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	DRP	615	508	-	107	-	H	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
Collier-Seminole State Park	DRP	7,271	4,787	-	1,618	866	H	23	9	50,262	1	77	11	2	23	-
Colt Creek State Park	DRP	5,067	-	-	3,528	1,539	L	10	3	50,875	1	19	51	8	0	20
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	DRP	13	13	-	-	-	L	-	1	2,181	-	13	-	0	-	-
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	DRP	61	-	-	61	-	H	30	1	42,719	-	24	0	1	1	-
Crystal River Preserve State Park	DRP	27,679	-	13,676	10,445	3,559	H	62	-	71,616	-	19	32	7	21	6
Curry Hammock State Park	DRP	1,056	-	812	195	49	L	2	1	134,890	-	34	0	2	2	-
Park	DRP	121	-	-	121	-	H	28	22	53,000	-	45	2	1	2	-
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	DRP	2,601	-	655	1,296	650	H	29	15	8,140	-	101	-	-	1	4
De Leon Springs State Park	DRP	625	227	83	115	200	H	14	6	230,291	-	40	5	1	4	-
Deer Lake State Park	DRP	2,009	53	-	-	1,956	H	21	-	26,019	-	8	14	0	1	-
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	DRP	200	162	2	33	3	L	18	-	170,066	-	56	1	2	0	-
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	DRP	67	-	-	26	42	H	8	-	42,464	-	15	0	0	1	-
Don Pedro Island State Park	DRP	254	50	65	79	60	L	21	-	18,405	-	14	2	0	4	-
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	DRP	2,073	-	663	-	1,410	H	1,261	-	215,427	1	144	1	12	4	4
Dr. Von D. Mizell-Eula Johnson State Park	DRP	313	43	108	128	34	L	-	4	420,923	-	226	4	6	5	3
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	DRP	333	-	-	30	303	H	20	18	22,091	-	27	7	2	1	-
Dunns Creek State Park	DRP	6,350	772	2,012	2,376	1,190	H	16	2	20,534	-	3	60	4	3	4
Econfina River State Park	DRP	4,585	-	-	503	4,082	H	51	-	10,668	-	20	15	0	-	15
Eden Gardens State Park	DRP	161	94	-	1	66	H	17	2	42,695	-	24	1	2	1	-
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	DRP	6,787	2,655	-	18	4,114	H	256	8	166,551	-	162	62	5	-	10
Egmont Key State Park	DRP	294	-	-	44	250	H	257	1	228,578	-	2	3	2	0	-
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	DRP	201	-	104	47	50	L	6	5	210,493	-	200	1	2	-	-
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	DRP	11,383	-	-	-	11,383	H	14	-	42,461	-	4	11	6	66	7
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	DRP	79,751	-	48,675	7,665	23,411	H	716	16	82,190	-	379	68	31	-	45
Falling Waters State Park	DRP	166	-	-	-	166	H	13	-	57,678	0	51	3	2	0	-
Fanning Springs State Park	DRP	197	-	9	175	13	H	171	1	93,837	0	28	1	3	-	1
Faver-Dykes State Park	DRP	6,028	47	298	955	4,728	H	89	5	36,116	2	24	26	2	4	-
Park	DRP	1	-	1	-	-	H	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Florida Caverns State Park	DRP	1,450	-	-	-	1,450	H	385	14	132,403	1	161	6	6	1	7
Trail	DRP	329	150	179	-	-	H	2	45	1,418,263	-	97	-	-	-	62
Forest Capital Museum State Park	DRP	10	-	10	-	-	L	-	1	1,401	-	14	0	0	-	-
Fort Clinch State Park	DRP	2,220	-	813	482	925	H	122	12	395,093	1	205	1	7	1	5
Fort Cooper State Park	DRP	708	-	-	316	392	H	3	-	45,380	1	28	9	1	-	5
Park	DRP	821	-	409	38	374	H	422	6	59,876	-	15	1	1	-	4
Fort Mose Historic State Park	DRP	41	1	33	-	7	H	4	-	106,500	-	1	-	0	0	-
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	DRP	963	-	691	149	123	H	5	3	244,839	1	74	4	3	9	-

Factors Related to Management Intensity of State-Managed Conservation Lands

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Natural Resource Management Intensity				Historical Resource Mgmt Intensity			Public Attendance	Infrastructure/Facilities		Road Maintenance		Trail Maintenance	
			Very Min	Minimal	Moderate	Significant	Rel. Signif.	Area	Structures		Minimal	High	Minimal	High	Minimal	High
measurement units:		*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*H /M / L*	*acres*	*number*	*base/actual #*	*acres*	*acres*	*miles*	*miles*	*miles*	*miles*
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	DRP	56	-	-	21	35	H	13	1	638,363	-	56	0	1	-	1
Park	DRP	347	-	-	-	347	H	7	-	91,046	-	52	6	2	3	-
Trail	DRP	140	60	73	8	-	L	2	-	17,236	1	-	0	0	1	15
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	DRP	134	-	-	93	41	L	0	-	161,448	-	21	2	1	1	-
Gasparilla Island State Park	DRP	127	12	35	38	42	H	-	5	956,802	-	18	1	1	-	-
Trail	DRP	422	55	136	231	-	H	0	-	17,815	1	75	-	-	-	29
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	DRP	111	-	111	-	-	L	1	-	203,029	-	2	-	0	-	1
Grayton Beach State Park	DRP	2,187	210	-	33	1,943	M	45	9	251,752	-	76	14	3	19	5
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	DRP	3,062	-	2,874	188	-	L	0	-	840	-	-	1	-	5	-
Henderson Beach State Park	DRP	229	-	-	22	206	L	-	-	573,396	-	46	2	3	1	-
Highlands Hammock State Park	DRP	9,238	194	530	3,000	5,513	H	1	26	158,634	2	160	78	5	4	16
Hillsborough River State Park	DRP	3,319	1,603	566	566	584	H	48	22	200,755	0	288	9	13	8	4
Honeymoon Island State Park	DRP	2,825	1,337	133	1,077	277	L	39	-	1,528,178	-	172	0	7	4	1
Hontoon Island State Park	DRP	1,654	-	1,000	606	48	H	42	-	8,576	1	20	6	1	2	5
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	DRP	163	-	-	92	70	L	-	23	240,401	1	116	1	4	1	3
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	DRP	2,532	-	535	314	1,683	H	372	3	224,598	-	138	20	9	7	-
Ichetucknee Trace	DRP	822	-	-	162	660	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Key Historic State Park	DRP	111	-	12	89	10	H	14	-	51,996	-	13	-	-	1	-
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	DRP	564	-	-	20	544	L	1	-	-	-	5	9	-	-	-
Park	DRP	436	-	133	272	32	H	48	-	152,517	-	65	0	4	2	-
John Gorrie Museum State Park	DRP	1	1	-	-	-	H	-	2	2,229	-	1	-	-	-	-
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	DRP	63,922	-	2,694	39,364	21,865	H	73	13	455,970	1	73	-	3	25	-
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	DRP	10,442	-	-	6,487	3,955	H	16	28	255,099	1	493	93	18	39	21
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	DRP	33	-	33	-	-	H	1	2	38,077	-	33	0	0	1	-
Park	DRP	58,120	300	12,131	36,322	9,366	H	101	1	35,454	0	78	111	26	1	134
Koreshan State Park	DRP	196	-	-	71	125	H	2	14	215,628	-	89	2	4	1	-
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	DRP	714	-	62	252	400	L	2	-	10,930	1	13	0	8	1	-
Lake Griffin State Park	DRP	621	334	45	148	94	L	1	10	54,091	-	46	2	1	1	-
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	DRP	200	-	-	-	200	H	135	-	15,171	-	31	2	0	2	-
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub Preserve State Park	DRP	846	15	-	586	245	L	3	-	17,186	-	10	7	-	0	-
Lake Kissimmee State Park	DRP	5,893	-	911	3,560	1,422	L	14	-	67,891	1	166	34	6	6	15
Lake Louisa State Park	DRP	4,608	-	-	2,198	2,410	M	52	2	178,348	1	129	43	10	-	27
Lake Manatee State Park	DRP	549	-	-	265	284	L	0	-	63,767	-	50	10	2	2	4
Lake Talquin State Park (includes Jackson Bluff Dam)	DRP	491	-	-	-	491	L	4	-	4,103	-	15	1	1	2	-
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	DRP	190	-	-	-	190	H	104	-	1,876	-	6	4	0	1	-
Park	DRP	10,724	-	2,748	7,936	41	H	611	1	53,252	-	32	-	0	3	-
Little Manatee River State Park	DRP	2,499	-	-	273	2,226	H	43	-	49,195	1	54	21	4	8	15
Little Talbot Island State Park	DRP	1,531	-	681	648	202	L	0	-	90,138	-	60	2	4	2	6
Long Key State Park	DRP	1,002	-	532	429	41	H	4	2	33,409	1	33	0	2	1	-
Lovers Key State Park	DRP	1,442	1,162	45	235	-	H	2	-	185,534	-	76	3	4	3	5
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	DRP	17,376	680	2,803	10,081	3,812	H	23	-	24,769	-	238	57	7	13	16
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	DRP	9	-	9	-	-	H	15	-	12,417	-	2	-	-	0	-
Madison Blue Spring State Park	DRP	50	-	-	26	24	L	1	-	25,353	-	12	0	1	-	-
Manatee Springs State Park	DRP	2,453	-	873	101	1,479	H	74	7	166,901	1	99	20	3	6	9
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	DRP	73,277	8,714	24,729	31,816	8,017	H	836	13	3,444,052	3,120	2,027	258	33	197	68
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	DRP	124	-	64	54	6	H	3	3	9,272	-	10	0	0	1	-
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	DRP	2,367	-	301	1,073	993	H	9	49	81,990	1	321	30	7	15	-
Park	DRP	128	-	-	-	128	H	128	-	-	0	-	-	-	1	-
Myakka River State Park	DRP	37,198	-	-	19,123	18,075	H	40	25	259,913	6	219	100	37	39	81
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	DRP	2,121	64	991	1,066	-	H	211	1	1,147	-	5	9	1	-	-
Nature Coast State Trail	DRP	656	67	207	383	-	H	4	2	-	5	15	-	-	-	42
North Peninsula State Park	DRP	556	-	19	198	339	M	12	-	209,833	-	23	1	0	1	-
Ochlockonee River State Park	DRP	1,110	-	-	784	326	L	0	1	35,254	1	42	6	1	17	3
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	DRP	145	-	-	-	145	H	139	3	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
O'Leno State Park	DRP	2,372	-	458	964	950	H	630	61	76,813	1	146	17	5	6	11
Oleta River State Park	DRP	1,033	195	258	239	341	H	1	1	402,080	0	214	2	7	16	3
Park	DRP	617	-	-	17	600	H	657	5	32,004	1	40	7	1	5	-
Orman House Historic State Park	DRP	10	10	-	-	-	H	3	3	-	-	2	0	0	-	-
Oscar Scherer State Park	DRP	1,396	-	33	245	1,118	L	55	6	128,814	1	79	27	3	5	9
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	DRP	614	-	-	-	614	L	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	49
(formerly State Road 207 Rail-Trail)	DRP	70	-	-	70	-	H	0	-	3,781	-	-	-	-	-	19
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	DRP	399	-	187	127	84	H	312	-	13,676	1	22	8	2	4	2
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	DRP	21,562	-	182	3,043	18,337	H	244	28	122,024	2	337	54	14	4	14
Perdido Key State Park	DRP	303	-	-	-	303	L	0	-	101,823	-	41	1	0	1	-
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	DRP	381	13	-	-	368	L	13	2	125,457	-	13	5	0	1	3
Price's Scrub State Park	DRP	1,087	-	-	-	1,087	M	21	-	9,654	-	-	-	-	-	8
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	DRP	4,318	-	613	496	3,209	H	45	-	18,325	-	115	55	0	8	8
Rainbow Springs State Park	DRP	1,584	-	385	20	1,180	H	256	23	337,375	-	16	11	8	3	1
Ravine Gardens State Park	DRP	153	57	-	-	96	H	1	8	343,193	-	27	0	2	4	-
River Rise Preserve State Park	DRP	4,004	-	1,527	562	1,915	H	1,414	2	5,850	45	18	36	1	1	36
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	DRP	14,165	3,880	1,610	3,679	4,996	H	16	-	18,703	1	126	79	5	12	24
Ruth B. Kirby Gilchrist Blue	DRP	402	-	188	91	123	L	197	-	109,715	-	23	7	-	1	-
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	DRP	7,363	-	1,555	2,784	3,023	H	289	1	29,010	-	20	-	51	63	-
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	DRP	15	11	-	-	4	H	10	4	2,646	-	15	1	-	0	-

Factors Related to Management Intensity of State-Managed Conservation Lands

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Natural Resource Management Intensity				Historical Resource Mgmt Intensity			Public Attendance	Infrastructure/Facilities		Road Maintenance		Trail Maintenance	
			Very Min	Minimal	Moderate	Significant	Rel. Signif.	Area	Structures		Minimal	High	Minimal	High	Minimal	High
measurement units:		*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*H /M / L*	*acres*	*number*	*base/actual #*	*acres*	*acres*	*miles*	*miles*	*miles*	*miles*
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	DRP	644	644	-	-	-	H	164	-	2,035	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannas Preserve State Park	DRP	7,006	-	12	5,218	1,775	L	8	-	53,617	-	54	61	2	4	17
Seabranch Preserve State Park	DRP	921	-	114	169	638	L	1	1	38,252	-	2	11	0	5	2
Sebastian Inlet State Park	DRP	972	321	564	88	-	H	42	-	587,951	-	189	6	5	2	1
Silver Springs State Park	DRP	4,740	-	-	2,493	2,247	H	282	28	579,316	1	293	36	9	13	13
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	DRP	16	16	-	-	1	L	-	-	157,096	-	20	0	3	-	-
South Fork State Park (formerly Beker)	DRP	1,129	-	-	623	506	H	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Andrews State Park (includes Shell Island)	DRP	1,167	-	-	-	1,167	H	23	20	734,422	1	181	1	7	4	-
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	DRP	4,849	-	4,069	523	257	H	14	-	8,647	1	7	2	1	5	-
Park	DRP	2,590	1,162	-	-	1,428	H	99	-	-	1	-	22	-	-	9
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	DRP	21,629	-	210	281	21,138	H	83	3	90,620	1	78	166	6	0	57
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	DRP	904	-	282	115	507	H	6	17	67,477	0	115	10	6	10	14
Stump Pass Beach State Park	DRP	211	30	36	85	60	L	2	-	436,658	-	11	2	0	1	-
Suwannee River State Park	DRP	1,933	-	976	309	648	H	117	9	44,032	1	75	19	1	9	4
Suwannee River Wilderness State Trail (includes Adam's Tract, Dowling Park, Holton Creek, Peacock Slough and Woods Ferry)	DRP	74	16	30	29	-	H	11	-	16,314	-	5	0	-	0	-
Peninsula State Park (includes William J. "Billy Joe" Rish Recreation Area)	DRP	2,791	89	75	-	2,627	H	52	16	144,991	1	124	1	12	9	-
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	DRP	151	18	100	33	-	L	1	1	221,069	-	10	-	-	-	17
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	DRP	4,477	-	-	74	4,404	M	37	-	56,222	-	2	20	1	0	6
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	DRP	1,948	-	401	109	1,438	H	82	1	89,494	-	15	13	0	4	-
The Barnacle Historic State Park	DRP	9	-	3	3	3	H	2	6	156,226	-	9	0	0	-	-
Three Rivers State Park	DRP	659	-	-	-	659	L	58	8	43,363	1	56	6	3	7	1
Tomoka State Park	DRP	1,628	32	1,089	60	447	H	114	-	122,743	1	134	13	4	11	1
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	DRP	1,648	-	-	9	1,639	H	42	-	261,084	-	204	10	6	7	-
Torreya State Park	DRP	14,111	-	-	570	13,540	H	448	4	36,133	2	76	28	12	15	-
Troy Spring State Park	DRP	84	-	10	21	53	L	10	1	9,363	-	21	2	1	1	-
Park	DRP	34,388	6,617	20,211	7,407	153	H	180	-	-	-	-	23	3	-	-
Park	DRP	430	27	71	77	256	H	59	7	112,223	-	69	2	2	-	3
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	DRP	928	-	62	33	833	H	37	14	346,531	-	34	22	0	-	-
Wekiwa Springs State Park	DRP	9,175	3,055	519	2,303	3,298	H	19	-	367,948	4	244	66	7	34	8
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State	DRP	4,549	-	999	1,550	2,000	M	31	-	22,069	-	14	8	1	2	-
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	DRP	761	-	200	-	561	H	129	-	16,948	-	10	5	1	1	-
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	DRP	320	-	22	284	14	H	23	-	15,103	-	1	0	-	1	-
Wingate Creek State Park (formerly Beker)	DRP	614	-	25	326	264	H	20	-	83	0	0	3	-	-	-
Withlacoochee State Trail	DRP	762	72	500	190	-	H	31	2	522,511	8	18	-	-	-	46
Ybor City Museum State Park	DRP	1	1	-	-	-	H	-	7	14,619	-	1	-	0	-	-
Park	DRP	2	-	2	-	-	H	2	-	1,342	-	2	-	-	0	-
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	DRP	977	-	-	141	835	L	0	-	8,999	-	2	-	0	0	-
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	DRP	5	-	2	3	-	H	-	1	28,779	-	5	-	-	-	-
Babcock Ranch Preserve	FFS	67,620	10,721	2,134	54,765	-	L	-	-	217,910	1	20	40	50	16	2
Belmore State Forest	FFS	12,262	-	-	2,006	10,256	L	1	-	134,867	7	7	4	55	33	-
Big Shoals State Forest	FFS	1,814	-	-	1,142	673	L	5	2	14,349	2	-	10	6	3	3
Blackwater River State Forest	FFS	226,510	15,237	16,078	154,183	41,011	H	282	2	3,191,784	935	900	836	4	177	15
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	FFS	335	37	-	-	298	L	-	-	425	-	0	1	1	2	4
Cary State Forest	FFS	13,385	-	408	5,639	7,337	L	1	1	557,435	1	25	15	36	-	23
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	FFS	11,246	-	-	1,440	9,806	L	40	1	9,957	3	14	-	41	-	39
Deep Creek State Forest	FFS	380	-	337	-	43	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Etoniah Creek State Forest	FFS	8,982	477	38	1,374	7,093	L	45	1	69,347	4	8	15	30	17	33
Four Creeks State Forest	FFS	13,658	-	2,829	2,896	7,933	L	-	-	104,706	2	2	24	19	-	2
Goethe State Forest	FFS	54,452	1,335	896	15,984	36,236	H	553	-	429,403	3	12	307	69	85	-
Holopaw State Forest	FFS	58	13	-	-	45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indian Lake State Forest	FFS	5,038	25	102	470	4,441	M	51	-	59,067	5	8	0	1	15	-
Jennings State Forest	FFS	25,152	-	1,002	13,673	10,478	M	50	-	429,054	16	21	61	34	65	-
John M. Bethea State Forest	FFS	37,735	-	-	3,904	33,831	M	120	-	181,713	6	17	91	119	10	-
Kissimmee Bend State Forest	FFS	1,992	-	-	1,992	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Lake George State Forest	FFS	21,473	4	6,789	3,359	11,322	M	74	-	285,862	3	10	-	104	-	1
Lake Talquin State Forest	FFS	19,175	10	6,400	4,854	7,910	M	214	-	791,179	1	54	132	40	31	0
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	FFS	26,741	474	5,065	13,509	7,693	M	75	2	103,819	4	32	161	18	40	3
Little Big Econ State Forest	FFS	10,336	166	-	2,258	7,912	L	57	-	84,758	9	10	1	41	-	40
Matanzas State Forest	FFS	4,700	3	593	1,178	2,925	L	66	1	91,659	-	3	-	26	-	4
Myakka State Forest	FFS	8,593	25	3,090	2,135	3,342	L	1	-	33,820	-	38	-	11	-	26
Newnans Lake State Forest	FFS	1,109	-	-	105	1,004	L	327	1	6,188	2	15	5	-	10	-
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	FFS	32,370	815	-	20,756	10,799	L	18	1	245,215	92	57	7	31	-	27
Peace River State Forest	FFS	5,048	2,729	295	872	1,152	L	-	-	9,957	-	15	8	2	8	-
Picayune Strand State Forest	FFS	74,144	800	1,400	29,196	42,748	M	134	-	781,259	3	35	118	24	12	32
Pine Log State Forest	FFS	8,037	33	1,004	2,329	4,671	L	30	-	512,146	5	15	10	64	5	35
Plank Road State Forest	FFS	15,837	4,643	9	10,446	739	L	110	-	28,034	-	2	48	12	-	-
Point Washington State Forest	FFS	15,363	12	4,209	5,236	5,906	L	40	-	600,761	5	10	20	34	5	34
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	FFS	3,638	-	-	3,095	543	L	0	-	13,786	0	4	-	15	-	10
Ross Prairie State Forest	FFS	3,542	-	152	334	3,057	L	29	-	3,397	1	2	-	-	18	-
Seminole State Forest	FFS	30,179	406	11,244	5,734	12,796	M	51	2	534,902	1	17	105	28	45	7
Tate's Hell State Forest	FFS	212,645	73	7,208	48,784	156,580	M	123	-	2,072,349	3	21	65	882	-	160
Tiger Bay State Forest	FFS	28,055	149	14,538	2,611	10,758	M	98	3	492,348	12	32	-	116	-	14
Twin Rivers State Forest	FFS	15,803	-	1,860	3,486	10,457	M	190	5	149,720	45	15	111	25	19	33
Wakulla State Forest	FFS	5,303	1	297	2,028	2,977	L	21	-	28,822	1	5	5	22	7	45
Watson Island State Forest	FFS	506	2	237	-	267	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Welaka State Forest	FFS	2,287	-	327	242	1,718	M	109	13	19,915	1	28	4	7	13	27
Withlacoochee State Forest	FFS	160,130	920	15,065	56,435	87,710	H	1,687	6	2,640,921	28	3,047	404	521	-	383
Area	FWC	3,579	-	2,874	504	201	L	26	1	9,452	0	5	18	6	24	-
Area	FWC	7,952	-	4,829	1,225	1,898	M	537	-	37,106	1	4	13	14	9	-

Factors Related to Management Intensity of State-Managed Conservation Lands

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Natural Resource Management Intensity				Historical Resource Mgmt Intensity			Public Attendance	Infrastructure/Facilities		Road Maintenance		Trail Maintenance	
			Very Min	Minimal	Moderate	Significant	Rel. Signif.	Area	Structures		Minimal	High	Minimal	High	Minimal	High
measurement units:		*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*acres*	*H /M / L*	*acres*	*number*	*base/actual #*	*acres*	*acres*	*miles*	*miles*	*miles*	*miles*
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	86,712	-	72,622	2,493	11,597	M	286	1	85,147	0	13	25	63	78	-
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	FWC	46,339	-	31,419	793	14,127	H	4,185	-	84,449	0	11	92	64	15	-
Area	FWC	73,596	-	61,211	8,590	3,796	H	1,125	-	192,266	5	49	123	134	219	1
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	FWC	18,454	-	9,846	2,642	5,965	H	54	2	72,500	-	8	29	20	41	-
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	FWC	10,450	-	5,991	2,388	2,071	L	19	1	14,804	7	11	4	23	10	-
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	FWC	33,420	-	23,317	7,754	2,348	M	283	-	92,549	5	6	18	27	8	1
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	828	-	151	445	232	H	43	1	29,992	5	6	21	1	9	1
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	FWC	39,496	-	-	12,328	27,168	L	3	-	41,387	8	39	12	19	15	-
Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area	FWC	4,131	-	1,061	363	2,707	H	158	-	12,794	-	7	10	1	17	1
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	FWC	671,831	-	-	647,425	24,406	H	778	10	888,272	6	13	-	-	-	-
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	FWC	18,380	-	12	15,740	2,628	H	53	5	41,290	1	50	89	5	19	6
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	6,619	-	6,439	49	131	M	1,529	-	N/A	-	2	6	-	6	-
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	FWC	82,141	-	54,485	21,161	6,495	L	1	-	178,287	7	737	40	92	13	1
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	FWC	9,818	-	5,340	1,635	2,843	H	140	-	89,302	1	3	19	13	30	-
Area	FWC	9,554	-	6,382	1,630	1,542	M	21	1	10,369	1	3	11	19	24	1
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	FWC	23,646	-	13,067	9,342	1,237	M	206	2	26,849	2	17	85	18	20	-
Area	FWC	16,404	-	10,295	2,179	3,930	M	32	-	18,088	4	16	30	27	26	-
Area	FWC	35,350	-	25,327	236	9,788	L	-	-	22,000	0	0	-	-	-	-
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	FWC	60,498	-	-	56,359	4,139	H	396	-	108,319	67	30	115	26	28	-
Area	FWC	3,056	-	1,999	664	393	H	90	-	49,324	0	18	34	8	34	0
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and	FWC	16,969	-	1	13,566	3,402	L	55	-	59,340	3	0	9	14	33	-
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	37	-	37	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	1,782	-	1,151	502	129	L	19	1	27,204	2	1	8	0	18	-
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	FWC	249	-	-	-	249	L	0	-	N/A	-	16	-	2	2	-
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	FWC	132	-	-	-	132	L	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	FWC	98	-	-	-	98	L	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	16,489	-	7,378	6,739	2,373	H	32	2	17,138	5	9	138	2	23	3

Operational Costs of State-Managed Conservation Land Management Units

Operational Costs of State-Managed Conservation Land Management Units (FY 2023-24)

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Operational Costs of Unit Management	Unit Mgmt. Operational Costs per Acre	Revenues Generated in FY	Net Op. Costs − Revenues per Acre
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	CAMA	6,931	$1,583,084	$228.41	$0	$228.41
Coral Creek Preserve	CAMA	12	$90,933	$7,577.78	$0	$7,577.78
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National	CAMA	3,592	$1,211,002	$337.14	$0	$337.14
Lake Tarpon Floodplain Preserve	CAMA	76	$13,137	$172.86	$0	$172.86
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	CAMA	43,489	$3,454,823	$79.44	$0	$79.44
St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve	CAMA	5,030	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Brokaw-McDougal House	DHR	3	$229,399	$89,960.26	$0	$89,960.26
Martin House	DHR	5	$180,824	$37,437.65	$0	$37,437.65
Mission San Luis	DHR	63	$2,104,163	$33,173.00	$0	$33,173.00
Mount Royal Mound	DHR	2	$2,400	$1,111.11	$0	$1,111.11
San Damian de Escambe	DHR	12	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
The Grove	DHR	10	$331,762	$32,116.37	$0	$32,116.37
Velda Mound	DHR	2	$1,352	$707.74	$0	$707.74
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	DRP	148	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Alafia River State Park	DRP	7,718	$580,920	$75.27	$530,215	$6.57
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	DRP	1,170	$869,077	$742.68	$388,746	$410.47
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	DRP	8,329	$66,469	$7.98	$344	$7.94
Amelia Island State Park	DRP	236	$117,477	$498.46	$128,870	-$48.34
Anastasia State Park	DRP	1,593	$1,434,001	$900.09	$2,534,421	-$690.71
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	DRP	12,210	$89,783	$7.35	$59,754	$2.46
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	DRP	4,886	$123,572	$25.29	$5,849	$24.09
Avalon State Park	DRP	658	$112,848	$171.61	$12,518	$152.57
Bahia Honda State Park	DRP	497	$1,290,493	$2,597.92	$2,863,267	-$3,166.19
Bald Point State Park	DRP	12,154	$260,095	$21.40	$36,828	$18.37
Big Lagoon State Park	DRP	707	$845,648	$1,196.50	$836,369	$13.13
Big Shoals State Park	DRP	1,681	$79,152	$47.09	$7,136	$42.84
Big Talbot Island State Park	DRP	1,680	$71,829	$42.76	$93,555	-$12.93
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	DRP	506	$1,442,723	$2,849.15	$2,914,019	-$2,905.57
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	DRP	308	$122,353	$396.67	$0	$396.67
Blackwater River State Park	DRP	636	$345,499	$543.39	$328,012	$27.50
Blue Spring State Park	DRP	2,659	$947,987	$356.51	$2,080,296	-$425.83
Bulow Creek State Park	DRP	5,698	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	DRP	148	$65,537	$442.91	$20,818	$302.22
Caladesi Island State Park	DRP	2,420	$328,860	$135.89	$414,117	-$35.23
Camp Helen State Park	DRP	190	$284,291	$1,496.82	$111,389	$910.34
Cayo Costa State Park	DRP	2,671	$341,100	$127.70	$11,690	$123.32
Cedar Key Museum State Park	DRP	19	$95,916	$5,148.46	$3,408	$4,965.52
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	DRP	6,908	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	DRP	45,445	$315,735	$6.95	$167,305	$3.27
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	DRP	615	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Collier-Seminole State Park	DRP	7,271	$776,516	$106.80	$615,879	$22.09
Colt Creek State Park	DRP	5,067	$458,515	$90.49	$342,304	$22.93

Operational Costs of State-Managed Conservation Land Management Units (FY 2023-24)

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Operational Costs of Unit Management	Unit Mgmt. Operational Costs per Acre	Revenues Generated in FY	Net Op. Costs − Revenues per Acre
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	DRP	13	$58,884	$4,454.12	$3,510	$4,188.65
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	DRP	61	$230,452	$3,748.40	$25,333	$3,336.34
Crystal River Preserve State Park	DRP	27,679	$413,969	$14.96	$1,474	$14.90
Curry Hammock State Park	DRP	1,056	$493,286	$467.10	$583,709	-$85.62
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	DRP	121	$317,935	$2,630.82	$34,463	$2,345.65
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	DRP	2,601	$54,240	$20.85	$22,984	$12.02
De Leon Springs State Park	DRP	625	$624,832	$1,000.07	$650,352	-$40.85
Deer Lake State Park	DRP	2,009	$79,941	$39.78	$36,620	$21.56
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	DRP	200	$708,613	$3,547.85	$194,049	$2,576.30
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	DRP	67	$167,042	$2,484.26	$50,255	$1,736.87
Don Pedro Island State Park	DRP	254	$141,810	$558.83	$8,779	$524.24
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	DRP	2,073	$895,417	$431.89	$852,559	$20.67
Dr. Von D. Mizell-Eula Johnson State Park	DRP	313	$1,304,174	$4,170.96	$1,141,658	$519.75
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	DRP	333	$220,093	$660.03	$10,467	$628.64
Dunns Creek State Park	DRP	6,350	$251,340	$39.58	$5,857	$38.66
Econfina River State Park	DRP	4,585	$3,365	$0.73	$7,599	-$0.92
Eden Gardens State Park	DRP	161	$143,796	$892.92	$102,999	$253.33
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	DRP	6,787	$965,553	$142.26	$959,136	$0.95
Egmont Key State Park	DRP	294	$56,698	$192.65	$0	$192.65
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	DRP	201	$1,829,997	$9,111.26	$2,373,452	-$2,705.78
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	DRP	11,383	$186,562	$16.39	$4,236	$16.02
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	DRP	79,751	$532,275	$6.67	$25,158	$6.36
Falling Waters State Park	DRP	166	$391,210	$2,353.28	$261,367	$781.05
Fanning Springs State Park	DRP	197	$327,178	$1,663.93	$222,156	$534.11
Faver-Dykes State Park	DRP	6,028	$345,519	$57.32	$222,886	$20.35
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	DRP	1	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Florida Caverns State Park	DRP	1,450	$840,608	$579.89	$493,903	$239.17
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	DRP	329	$452,637	$1,376.13	$2,290	$1,369.17
Forest Capital Museum State Park	DRP	10	$99,908	$9,814.13	$1,720	$9,645.15
Fort Clinch State Park	DRP	2,220	$958,641	$431.91	$1,567,242	-$274.20
Fort Cooper State Park	DRP	708	$255,876	$361.38	$35,056	$311.87
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	DRP	821	$41,981	$51.16	$70,236	-$34.43
Fort Mose Historic State Park	DRP	41	$27,927	$675.37	$14,860	$315.99
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	DRP	963	$622,611	$646.76	$484,208	$143.77
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	DRP	56	$738,950	$13,257.09	$2,287,284	-$27,777.78
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	DRP	347	$349,835	$1,009.19	$360,489	-$30.73

Operational Costs of State-Managed Conservation Land Management Units (FY 2023-24)

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Operational Costs of Unit Management	Unit Mgmt. Operational Costs per Acre	Revenues Generated in FY	Net Op. Costs – Revenues per Acre
Gainesville-to-Hawthorne State Trail	DRP	140	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	DRP	134	$773,978	$5,788.48	$252,896	$3,897.11
Gasparilla Island State Park	DRP	127	$479,652	$3,790.51	$181,598	$2,355.41
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	DRP	422	$177,495	$420.90	$0	$420.90
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	DRP	111	$0	$0.00	$1,258	-$11.38
Grayton Beach State Park	DRP	2,187	$977,102	$446.86	$2,075,522	-$502.34
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	DRP	3,062	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Henderson Beach State Park	DRP	229	$648,609	$2,838.18	$1,362,145	-$3,122.29
Highlands Hammock State Park	DRP	9,238	$992,364	$107.43	$802,188	$20.59
Hillsborough River State Park	DRP	3,319	$1,341,330	$404.11	$1,331,800	$2.87
Honeymoon Island State Park	DRP	2,825	$1,613,687	$571.31	$3,989,312	-$841.07
Hontoon Island State Park	DRP	1,654	$328,298	$198.51	-$805	$198.99
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	DRP	163	$810,283	$4,985.13	$896,916	-$532.99
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	DRP	2,532	$784,774	$309.95	$1,004,349	-$86.72
Ichetucknee Trace	DRP	822	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Indian Key Historic State Park	DRP	111	$0	$0.00	$3,206	-$28.79
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	DRP	564	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	DRP	436	$893,801	$2,048.17	$260,930	$1,450.24
John Gorrie Museum State Park	DRP	1	$49,057	$51,101.22	$3,481	$47,475.18
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	DRP	63,922	$1,533,304	$23.99	$2,647,065	-$17.42
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	DRP	10,442	$1,458,677	$139.70	$1,984,210	-$50.33
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	DRP	33	$379,781	$11,494.57	$27,142	$10,673.10
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	DRP	58,120	$529,545	$9.11	$255,446	$4.72
Koreshan State Park	DRP	196	$834,973	$4,256.59	$735,499	$507.10
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	DRP	714	$341,851	$478.84	$99,316	$339.73
Lake Griffin State Park	DRP	621	$410,814	$661.90	$313,358	$157.02
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	DRP	200	$147,465	$738.03	$4,867	$713.67
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub Preserve State Park	DRP	846	$72,264	$85.45	$1,620	$83.54
Lake Kissimmee State Park	DRP	5,893	$948,606	$160.97	$398,229	$93.39
Lake Louisa State Park	DRP	4,608	$1,000,783	$217.18	$1,393,121	-$85.14
Lake Manatee State Park	DRP	549	$406,810	$741.20	$546,942	-$255.32
Lake Talquin State Park (includes Jackson Bluff Dam)	DRP	491	$411,033	$837.82	$4,518	$828.61
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	DRP	190	$46,379	$243.95	$1,284	$237.19
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park	DRP	10,724	$503,549	$46.95	$5,946	$46.40
Little Manatee River State Park	DRP	2,499	$340,991	$136.43	$352,279	-$4.52

Operational Costs of State-Managed Conservation Land Management Units (FY 2023-24)

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Operational Costs of Unit Management	Unit Mgmt. Operational Costs per Acre	Revenues Generated in FY	Net Op. Costs − Revenues per Acre
Little Talbot Island State Park	DRP	1,531	$838,068	$547.26	$229,702	$397.27
Long Key State Park	DRP	1,002	$573,388	$572.38	$140,868	$431.76
Lovers Key State Park	DRP	1,442	$664,047	$460.36	$669,079	-$3.49
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	DRP	17,376	$0	$0.00	$24,630	-$1.42
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	DRP	9	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Madison Blue Spring State Park	DRP	50	$127,482	$2,563.49	$26,922	$2,022.12
Manatee Springs State Park	DRP	2,453	$780,336	$318.14	$701,231	$32.25
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	DRP	73,277	$3,756,251	$51.26	$1,055,207	$36.86
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	DRP	124	$208,776	$1,679.48	$13,293	$1,572.54
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	DRP	2,367	$794,001	$335.46	$679,187	$48.51
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	DRP	128	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Myakka River State Park	DRP	37,198	$1,770,394	$47.59	$1,588,107	$4.90
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	DRP	2,121	$80,322	$37.86	$1,521	$37.15
Nature Coast State Trail	DRP	656	$167,946	$255.91	$0	$255.91
North Peninsula State Park	DRP	556	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Ochlockonee River State Park	DRP	1,110	$384,029	$345.87	$0	$345.87
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic	DRP	145	$0	$0.00	$191,915	-$1,320.63
O'Leno State Park	DRP	2,372	$696,873	$293.74	$445,019	$106.16
Oleta River State Park	DRP	1,033	$1,167,773	$1,130.70	$1,553,929	-$373.90
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	DRP	617	$111,105	$180.06	$14	$180.03
Orman House Historic State Park	DRP	10	$35,954	$3,500.86	$12	$3,499.69
Oscar Scherer State Park	DRP	1,396	$848,297	$607.52	$1,087,145	-$171.06
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	DRP	614	$130,364	$212.34	$0	$212.34
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail (formerly State Road 207 Rail-Trail)	DRP	70	$39,619	$566.96	$0	$566.96
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	DRP	399	$262,965	$659.77	$23,581	$600.61
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	DRP	21,562	$1,005,230	$46.62	$588,228	$19.34
Perdido Key State Park	DRP	303	$69,454	$229.30	$25,731	$144.35
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	DRP	381	$244,683	$642.48	$148,819	$251.72
Price's Scrub State Park	DRP	1,087	$11,080	$10.19	$0	$10.19
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	DRP	4,318	$267,505	$61.95	$0	$61.95
Rainbow Springs State Park	DRP	1,584	$943,445	$595.45	$1,527,999	-$368.94
Ravine Gardens State Park	DRP	153	$690,310	$4,513.89	$175,480	$3,366.44
River Rise Preserve State Park	DRP	4,004	$0	$0.00	$11,441	-$2.86
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	DRP	14,165	$100,049	$7.06	$10,798	$6.30
Ruth B. Kirby Gilchrist Blue Springs State Park	DRP	402	$361,484	$898.28	$276,804	$210.43

Operational Costs of State-Managed Conservation Land Management Units (FY 2023-24)

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Operational Costs of Unit Management	Unit Mgmt. Operational Costs per Acre	Revenues Generated in FY	Net Op. Costs – Revenues per Acre
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	DRP	7,363	$183,776	$24.96	$24,022	$21.70
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	DRP	15	$149,183	$9,718.74	$5,903	$9,334.20
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	DRP	644	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Savannas Preserve State Park	DRP	7,006	$752,210	$107.37	$14,586	$105.29
Seabranch Preserve State Park	DRP	921	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Sebastian Inlet State Park	DRP	972	$1,549,906	$1,593.90	$2,009,124	-$472.25
Silver Springs State Park	DRP	4,740	$1,374,519	$289.99	$2,839,439	-$309.06
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	DRP	16	$0	$0.00	$224,088	-$13,614.11
South Fork State Park (formerly Beker)	DRP	1,129	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
St. Andrews State Park (includes Shell Island)	DRP	1,167	$1,144,654	$980.78	$3,844,392	-$2,313.24
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	DRP	4,849	$321,502	$66.31	$3,483	$65.59
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	DRP	2,590	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	DRP	21,629	$475,816	$22.00	$4,309	$21.80
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	DRP	904	$1,213,620	$1,342.65	$418,421	$879.74
Stump Pass Beach State Park	DRP	211	$130,629	$618.39	$91,000	$187.60
Suwannee River State Park	DRP	1,933	$378,930	$196.06	$213,732	$85.47
Suwannee River Wilderness State Trail (includes Adam's Tract, Dowling Park, Holton Creek, Peacock Slough and Woods Ferry)	DRP	74	$123,375	$1,666.55	$8,442	$1,552.52
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park (includes William J. “Billy Joe” Rish Recreation Area)	DRP	2,791	$1,585,179	$567.98	$1,531,006	$19.41
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic	DRP	151	$383,858	$2,545.48	$0	$2,545.48
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	DRP	4,477	$5,856	$1.31	$13,569	-$1.72
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	DRP	1,948	$165,347	$84.88	$0	$84.88
The Barnacle Historic State Park	DRP	9	$259,873	$27,675.50	$55,923	$21,719.86
Three Rivers State Park	DRP	659	$329,374	$499.98	$236,584	$140.85
Tomoka State Park	DRP	1,628	$865,123	$531.40	$1,026,237	-$98.96
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	DRP	1,648	$1,120,091	$679.68	$3,875,762	-$1,672.16
Torreya State Park	DRP	14,111	$387,531	$27.46	$158,583	$16.23
Troy Spring State Park	DRP	84	$121,316	$1,451.67	$4,603	$1,396.60
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	DRP	34,388	$209,342	$6.09	$0	$6.09
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	DRP	430	$807,035	$1,876.13	$258,263	$1,275.74
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	DRP	928	$3,245,437	$3,497.95	$2,836,087	$441.20
Wekiwa Springs State Park	DRP	9,175	$1,383,573	$150.79	$1,352,198	$3.42
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	DRP	4,549	$257,023	$56.50	$21,074	$51.87
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	DRP	761	$74,118	$97.39	$13,773	$79.30

Operational Costs of State-Managed Conservation Land Management Units (FY 2023-24)

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Operational Costs of Unit Management	Unit Mgmt. Operational Costs per Acre	Revenues Generated in FY	Net Op. Costs − Revenues per Acre
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	DRP	320	$128,903	$402.34	$39,991	$277.52
Wingate Creek State Park (formerly Beker)	DRP	614	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Withlacoochee State Trail	DRP	762	$168,511	$221.27	$1,589	$219.18
Ybor City Museum State Park	DRP	1	$94,010	$97,926.77	$59,714	$35,724.91
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	DRP	2	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	DRP	977	$23,376	$23.94	$0	$23.94
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	DRP	5	$0	$0.00	$0	$0.00
Babcock Ranch Preserve	FFS	67,620	$127,494	$1.89	$408,510	-$4.16
Belmore State Forest	FFS	12,262	$266,721	$21.75	$240,226	$2.16
Big Shoals State Forest	FFS	1,814	$130,395	$71.86	$0	$71.86
Blackwater River State Forest	FFS	226,510	$4,047,484	$17.87	$1,539,646	$11.07
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	FFS	335	$76,415	$228.04	$0	$228.04
Cary State Forest	FFS	13,385	$350,528	$26.19	$271,384	$5.91
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	FFS	11,246	$326,484	$29.03	$18,155	$27.42
Deep Creek State Forest	FFS	380	$75,015	$197.51	$0	$197.51
Etoniah Creek State Forest	FFS	8,982	$374,721	$41.72	$575	$41.65
Four Creeks State Forest	FFS	13,658	$299,721	$21.94	$364,533	-$4.75
Goethe State Forest	FFS	54,452	$1,188,685	$21.83	$149,279	$19.09
Holopaw State Forest	FFS	58	$69,395	$1,196.46	$0	$1,196.46
Indian Lake State Forest	FFS	5,038	$163,721	$32.50	$22,682	$28.00
Jennings State Forest	FFS	25,152	$686,515	$27.29	$140,909	$21.69
John M. Bethea State Forest	FFS	37,735	$927,517	$24.58	$177,657	$19.87
Kissimmee Bend State Forest	FFS	1,992	$72,727	$36.51	$0	$36.51
Lake George State Forest	FFS	21,473	$585,287	$27.26	$227,750	$16.65
Lake Talquin State Forest	FFS	19,175	$370,783	$19.34	$64,001	$16.00
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	FFS	26,741	$468,146	$17.51	$192,079	$10.32
Little Big Econ State Forest	FFS	10,336	$194,811	$18.85	$41,009	$14.88
Matanzas State Forest	FFS	4,700	$162,415	$34.56	$153,470	$1.90
Myakka State Forest	FFS	8,593	$356,395	$41.48	$35,224	$37.38
Newnans Lake State Forest	FFS	1,109	$143,415	$129.29	$0	$129.29
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	FFS	32,370	$847,524	$26.18	$23,416	$25.46
Peace River State Forest	FFS	5,048	$116,427	$23.07	$41,153	$14.91
Picayune Strand State Forest	FFS	74,144	$1,049,484	$14.15	$74,721	$13.15
Pine Log State Forest	FFS	8,037	$227,743	$28.34	$128,258	$12.38
Plank Road State Forest	FFS	15,837	$111,394	$7.03	$0	$7.03
Point Washington State Forest	FFS	15,363	$355,424	$23.13	$32,974	$20.99
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	FFS	3,638	$96,425	$26.50	$0	$26.50
Ross Prairie State Forest	FFS	3,542	$186,721	$52.72	$478	$52.58
Seminole State Forest	FFS	30,179	$538,811	$17.85	$50,438	$16.18
Tate's Hell State Forest	FFS	212,645	$2,116,618	$9.95	$1,152,656	$4.53
Tiger Bay State Forest	FFS	28,055	$425,418	$15.16	$100,999	$11.56
Twin Rivers State Forest	FFS	15,803	$450,373	$28.50	$11,368	$27.78
Wakulla State Forest	FFS	5,303	$175,616	$33.11	$0	$33.11
Watson Island State Forest	FFS	506	$69,360	$137.19	$0	$137.19

Operational Costs of State-Managed Conservation Land Management Units (FY 2023-24)

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Operational Costs of Unit Management	Unit Mgmt. Operational Costs per Acre	Revenues Generated in FY	Net Op. Costs − Revenues per Acre
Welaka State Forest	FFS	2,287	$207,525	$90.74	$23,515	$80.46
Withlacoochee State Forest	FFS	160,130	$3,312,791	$20.69	$1,415,852	$11.85
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	FWC	3,579	$335,914	$93.86	$1,502	$93.44
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	FWC	7,952	$469,210	$59.01	$2,000	$58.75
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	86,712	$2,041,351	$23.54	$1,114	$23.53
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	FWC	46,339	$1,390,060	$30.00	$360	$29.99
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	FWC	73,596	$3,257,460	$44.26	$178,208	$41.84
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	FWC	18,454	$617,178	$33.44	$120	$33.44
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	FWC	10,450	$712,796	$68.21	$22,280	$66.08
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	FWC	33,420	$1,389,063	$41.56	$20,275	$40.96
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	828	$532,422	$643.02	$0	$643.02
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	FWC	39,496	$1,668,149	$42.24	$890,954	$19.68
Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area	FWC	4,131	$451,175	$109.22	$0	$109.22
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	FWC	671,831	$11,833,597	$17.61	$0	$17.61
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	FWC	18,380	$1,580,445	$85.99	$27,041	$84.52
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	6,619	$595,777	$90.01	$2,400	$89.65
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	FWC	82,141	$4,880,849	$59.42	$323,121	$55.49
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	FWC	9,818	$725,099	$73.85	$200	$73.83
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	FWC	9,554	$493,716	$51.68	$7,880	$50.85
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	FWC	23,646	$655,372	$27.72	$240	$27.71
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	FWC	16,404	$1,105,511	$67.39	$37,570	$65.10
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	FWC	35,350	$1,349,199	$38.17	$0	$38.17
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	FWC	60,498	$3,336,905	$55.16	$33,337	$54.61
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	FWC	3,056	$1,500,433	$490.98	$0	$490.98
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	16,969	$727,469	$42.87	$39,850	$40.52
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	37	$732	$19.78	$0	$19.78
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	1,782	$62,837	$35.26	$0	$35.26
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	FWC	249	$3,903	$15.68	$0	$15.68
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	FWC	132	$2,081	$15.76	$0	$15.76

Operational Costs of State-Managed Conservation Land Management Units (FY 2023-24)

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Operational Costs of Unit Management	Unit Mgmt. Operational Costs per Acre	Revenues Generated in FY	Net Op. Costs – Revenues per Acre
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	FWC	98	$1,545	$15.76	$0	$15.76
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	16,489	$1,380,058	$83.70	$0	$83.70
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	FWC	565	$312,052	$552.30	$0	$552.30
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	FWC	28,148	$1,205,944	$42.84	$0	$42.84
Orange Hammock Wildlife Management Area	FWC	5,777	$976,298	$169.00	$26,827	$164.35
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	FWC	29,700	$865,600	$29.14	$0	$29.14
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	FWC	11,073	$592,793	$53.54	$240	$53.51
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	FWC	7,647	$1,097,729	$143.55	$0	$143.55
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	FWC	6,482	$656,855	$101.34	$0	$101.34
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	FWC	2,905	$48,191	$16.59	$0	$16.59
Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area	FWC	12,384	$196,541	$15.87	$560	$15.83
Tenoroc Fish Management Area	FWC	8,399	$1,588,689	$189.15	$46,869	$183.57
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	FWC	63,470	$2,842,623	$44.79	$30,374	$44.31
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	FWC	30,701	$1,898,945	$61.85	$33,761	$60.75
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	FWC	16,295	$878,051	$53.88	$21,443	$52.57
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	720	$56,646	$78.68	$0	$78.68
Branan Field Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	386	$49,389	$127.95	$0	$127.95
Bullfrog Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	833	$236,023	$283.34	$97	$283.22
Crooked Lake Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	1,147	$526,614	$459.12	$1,045	$458.21
Fort White Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	1,610	$307,158	$190.78	$0	$190.78
Hickey Creek Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	768	$53,877	$70.15	$0	$70.15
Janet Butterfield Brooks Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	319	$78,629	$246.48	$0	$246.48
Lafayette Forest Mitigatin Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	2,148	$177,499	$82.63	$0	$82.63
Moody Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	960	$134,540	$140.15	$0	$140.15
Perry Oldenburg Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	368	$143,687	$390.45	$0	$390.45
Platt Branch Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	1,973	$240,174	$121.73	$0	$121.73

Operational Costs of State-Managed Conservation Land Management Units (FY 2023-24)

Management Unit	Lead Agency	Total Acres	Operational Costs of Unit Management	Unit Mgmt. Operational Costs per Acre	Revenues Generated in FY	Net Op. Costs − Revenues per Acre
Split Oak Forest Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	1,689	$80,051	$47.40	$0	$47.40
Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife & Environmental Area	FWC	1,429	$104,793	$73.33	$0	$73.33
Totals by Agency						
CAMA	6	59,130	$6,352,980	$107.44	$0	$107.44
DHR	7	97	$2,849,900	$29,447.20	$0	$29,447.20
DRP	175	815,200	$82,381,032	$101.06	$80,943,649	$1.76
FFS	39	1,185,633	$21,752,447	$18.35	$7,102,915	$12.36
FWC	55	1,535,906	$58,449,701	$38.06	$1,749,668	$36.92
Overall Total	**282**	**3,595,965**	**$171,786,060**	**$47.77**	**$89,796,231**	**$22.80**

Secondary/Additional Management Costs of Conservation Land Management Units

Secondary/Additional Management [1] Costs of Conservation Land Management Units (Fiscal Year 2023-24)

Management Unit[2]	Type of Secondary/ Additional Management[1]	Lead Manager[3]	Acres	Annual Costs for 2nd/Add. Management
Florida Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services				
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	FWC	3,501	$3,501
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	cooperator	FWC	108,865	$108,865
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	FWC	50,549	$50,549
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	FWC	74,471	$74,471
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	cooperator	DRP	6,480	$6,480
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	FWC	34,926	$34,926
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	FWC	21,714	$21,714
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	FWC	9,815	$9,815
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	FWC	9,554	$9,554
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	FWC	16,382	$16,382
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	FWC	11,173	$11,173
Miami Rockridge Pinelands	cooperator	county	900	$900
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	FWC	58,880	$58,880
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	cooperator	DRP	14,046	$14,046
Sumatra Forest Legacy Area	cooperator	SJRWMD	3,526	$3,525
Tenoroc Fish Management Area	cooperator	FWC	6,094	$6,094
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	FWC	63,470	$63,470
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	FWC	30,701	$30,701
SUBTOTAL FFS SECONDARY MANAGEMENT	18		525,047	$525,046
Wildfire Prevention and Management[5]	cooperator	Other State Agencies	4,808,215	$9,616,430
Timber sales and timber assessments[6]	additional	state agencies	N/A	$120,000
TOTAL FFS SECONDARY/ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT			5,333,262	$10,261,476
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission				
Allapattah Flats Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SFWMD	20,945	$310,661
Apalachicola Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	USFS	582,710	$8,634,277
Avon Park AFB Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	DOD	103,107	$1,589,996
Babcock Ranch Preserve	advisor	Babcock Ranch Management, LLC	67,619	$1,498,769
Bayard Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SJRWMD	10,429	$158,817
Beaverdam Creek Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	NWFWMD	1,317	$19,409
Belmore State Forest	cooperator	FFS	8,737	$133,528
Big Cypress Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	NPS	728,273	$11,168,780
Big Shoals State Forest	cooperator	FFS	2,552	$53,393
Blackwater River State Forest	cooperator	FFS	211,456	$3,743,471
Buck Lake Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SJRWMD	9,320	$141,339
Camp Blanding Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	Armory Board	56,197	$1,212,423
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	DRP	16,027	$237,570
Cary State Forest	cooperator	FFS	11,644	$188,904
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	cooperator	DRP	6,480	$98,871
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	cooperator	FFS	11,672	$173,015

Secondary/Additional Management [1] Costs of Conservation Land Management Units (Fiscal Year 2023-24)

Management Unit[2]	Type of Secondary/ Additional Management[1]	Lead Manager[3]	Acres	Annual Costs for 2nd/Add. Management
Choctawhatchee River Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	NWFWMD	57,998	$854,718
CREW Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SFWMD	28,908	$639,164
Cypress Creek Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SRWMD	1,328	$21,090
Devils Hammock Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	Levy County	7,600	$115,736
Dunn's Creek Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SJRWMD	3,184	$47,197
Dupuis Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SFWMD	21,935	$458,921
Econfina Creek Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	NWFWMD	41,436	$763,248
Eglin AFB Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	DOD	463,448	$6,829,849
Escambia River Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	NWFWMD	35,413	$521,883
Etoniah Creek State Forest	cooperator	FFS	7,185	$106,544
Everglades Headwaters Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	USFWS	9,027	$139,204
Fisheating Creek/Lykes Brothers Conservation Easement	monitoring	Private	41,596	$616,918
Flint Rock Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	TNC	-	$0
Flying Eagle Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SWFWMD	10,563	$192,207
Fort Drum Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SJRWMD	20,858	$312,162
Four Creeks State Forest	cooperator	FFS	13,060	$198,883
Goethe State Forest	cooperator	FFS	45,745	$790,430
Gore's Landing Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	DRP	4,357	$84,608
Green Swamp West Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SWFWMD	34,335	$927,998
Green Swamp Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SWFWMD	50,692	$887,701
Grove Park Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	Plum Creek	16,437	$409,334
Gulf Hammock Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	Plum Creek	23,015	$577,756
Hatchet Creek Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SJRWMD	2,762	$42,061
Hickory Hammock Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SFWMD	3,791	$61,607
Holton Creek Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SRWMD	2,531	$85,513
Jennings State Forest	cooperator	FFS	23,269	$652,540
Juniper CreekWildlife Management Area	cooperator	USFS	914	$15,218
KICCO Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SFWMD	7,426	$118,673
Kissimmee Chain of Lakes Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SFWMD	22,828	$338,382
Kissimmee River Public Use Area	cooperator	SFWMD	30,864	$479,946
Lafayette Creek Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	NWFWMD	3,160	$46,569
Lake George State Forest	cooperator	FFS	54,019	$1,046,882
Lake Marion Creek Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SFWMD	8,028	$129,252
Lake Monroe Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SJRWMD	3,098	$45,922
Lake Panasoffkee Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SWFWMD	8,676	$201,356

Secondary/Additional Management [1] Costs of Conservation Land Management Units (Fiscal Year 2023-24)

Management Unit[2]	Type of Secondary/ Additional Management[1]	Lead Manager[3]	Acres	Annual Costs for 2nd/Add. Management
Lake Talquin State Forest	cooperator	FFS	5,843	$86,473
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	cooperator	FFS	19,564	$394,845
Little Big Econ State Forest	cooperator	FFS	7,156	$111,042
Little River Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SRWMD	2,204	$33,563
Lochloosa Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SJRWMD	11,149	$172,634
Log Landing Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SRWMD	5,015	$76,371
Lower Econfina River Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SRWMD	3,007	$45,792
Lower Hillsborough Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SWFWMD	2,774	$42,777
Mallory Swamp Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SRWMD	31,225	$476,116
Marshall Swamp Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	DRP	6,445	$95,535
Matanzas State Forest	cooperator	FFS	4,688	$69,491
Middle Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SRWMD	2,261	$34,431
Ocala Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	USFS/DRP	385,349	$5,766,258
Osceola Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	USFS	290,279	$4,604,936
Perdido River Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	NWFWMD	6,261	$92,269
Picayune Strand State Forest	cooperator	FFS	57,679	$889,067
Pine Log State Forest	cooperator	FFS	7,091	$228,669
Plank Road Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	FFS	8,096	$119,311
Point Washington State Forest	cooperator	FFS	15,355	$287,922
Potash - Corp Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	White Springs Agri. Chem.	1,300	$25,012
Potts Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SWFWMD	4,155	$85,952
Raiford Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	DOC/PRIDE	16,200	$276,885
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	cooperator	FFS	3,630	$88,555
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	cooperator	DRP	14,046	$241,235
Ross Prairie State Forest	cooperator	FFS	3,527	$52,788
Santa Fe Swamp Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SRWMD	7,370	$114,276
Seminole Ranch Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SJRWMD	6,000	$431,413
Seminole State Forest	cooperator	FFS	21,927	$106,749
Silver Springs Forest Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SJRWMD	4,900	$72,633
Southern Glades Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SFWMD	31,386	$466,585
STAs Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SFWMD	61,214	$965,121
Steinhatchee Springs Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SRWMD	24,422	$373,362
Tate's Hell State Forest	cooperator	FFS	209,007	$3,270,876
Thomas Creek Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SJRWMD	2,429	$36,990

Secondary/Additional Management [1] Costs of Conservation Land Management Units (Fiscal Year 2023-24)

Management Unit[2]	Type of Secondary/ Additional Management[1]	Lead Manager[3]	Acres	Annual Costs for 2nd/Add. Management
Tiger Bay State Forest	cooperator	FFS	31,192	$493,637
Troy Springs Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SRWMD	1,810	$27,563
Twin Rivers State Forest	cooperator	FFS	13,107	$418,822
Tyndall AFB Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	DOD	14,400	$212,213
Upper Chipola River Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	NWFWMD	9,094	$134,019
Upper Hillsborough Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SWFWMD	5,178	$99,817
Upper St. Johns River Marsh Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SJRWMD	120,386	$1,784,495
Wakulla State Forest	cooperator	FFS	4,045	$59,611
Weekiwatchee Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	SWFWMD	2,845	$43,872
Withlacoochee State Forest	cooperator	FFS	155,852	$2,626,819
Yellow River Wildlife Management Area	cooperator	NWFWMD	27,208	$400,965
TOTAL FWC SECONDARY MANAGEMENT	96		4,626,042	$74,660,464
Division of Historical Resources, Department of State				
Historic Key West Preservation	sublease	Nonprofit	1.00	$0
Little White House Museum	sublease	Nonprofit	0.81	$0
Miami Circle	sublease	Nonprofit	2.11	$106,727
Ybor City Centro Espanola	sublease	City	0.45	$0
TOTAL DHR ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT	4		4.37	$106,727
Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection				
Alligator Harbor Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	14,184	$0
Apalachicola Bay Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	80,876	$0
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	submerged land	CAMA	36,556	$1,207,776
Banana River Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	26,122	$48,238
Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	984,329	$117,126
Biscayne Bay - Cape Florida to Monroe County Line Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	4,164	$68,805
Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	64,608	$68,805
Boca Ciega Bay Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	23,732	$16,422
Cape Haze Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	12,716	$72,747
Cape Romano - Ten Thousand Islands Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	40,529	$0
Cockroach Bay Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	4,871	$16,422
Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	5,411	$68,805
Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	13,829	$188,852
Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary	submerged land	CAMA	2,419,985	$805,460
Fort Clinch State Park Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	7,629	$16,236

Secondary/Additional Management [1] Costs of Conservation Land Management Units (Fiscal Year 2023-24)

Management Unit[2]	Type of Secondary/ Additional Management[1]	Lead Manager[3]	Acres	Annual Costs for 2nd/Add. Management
Fort Pickens State Park Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	30,047	$74,798
Gasparilla Sound - Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	84,501	$72,747
Guana River Marsh Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	37,048	$21,499
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	submerged land	CAMA	5,499	$1,135,577
Indian River - Malabar to Vero Beach Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	29,028	$48,238
Indian River - Vero Beach to Ft. Pierce Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	9,477	$48,238
Jensen Beach to Jupiter Inlet Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	23,040	$48,238
Lake Jackson Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	5,136	$87,381
Lemon Bay Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	7,227	$72,747
Lignumvitae Key Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	8,483	$68,805
Loxahatchee River - Lake Worth Creek Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	1,739	$48,238
Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	14,622	$72,747
Mosquito Lagoon Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	3,532	$48,238
Nassau River - St. Johns River Marshes Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	68,972	$16,236
Nature Coast Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	454,786	$250,000
North Fork, St. Lucie Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	2,719	$48,238
Oklawaha River Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	406	$117,126
Pellicer Creek Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	276	$0
Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	58,407	$72,747
Pinellas County Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	334,112	$16,422
Rainbow Springs Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	163	$117,126
Rocky Bayou State Park Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	367	$74,798
Rookery Bay Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	40,918	$0
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	submerged land	CAMA	3,543	$955,582
St. Andrews State Park Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	24,117	$0
St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	55,675	$0
St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	28,461	$117,126
Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	24,925	$16,422
Tomoka Marsh Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	2,809	$16,236
Wekiva River Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	5,670	$16,236
Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve	submerged land	CAMA	10,718	$74,798
TOTAL CAMA ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT	46		5,115,961	$6,452,276
Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Environmental Protection				
Pinellas Trail Extension - Cunningham Key	sublease	County	8	sublease
TOTAL DRP ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT	1		8	n/a

Secondary/Additional Management [1] Costs of Conservation Land Management Units (Fiscal Year 2023-24)				
Management Unit[2]	Type of Secondary/ Additional Management[1]	Lead Manager[3]	Acres	Annual Costs for 2nd/Add. Management
DIVISION OF STATE LANDS				
Apalachicola River: Cathey	monitoring	Private	681	$0
Apalachicola River: Corbin/Tucker	monitoring	Private	2,124	$0
Avalon: Avalon Plantation, LLC	monitoring	Private	1,909	$0
Avalon: Avalon Plantation, LLC	monitoring	Private	3,117	$0
Avalon: Avalon Plantation, LLC	monitoring	Private	3,645	$0
Avalon: Avalon Plantation, LLC	monitoring	Private	3,267	$0
Babcock Ranch: Babcock Ranch Property Holdings	monitoring	Private	302	$0
Bailey's Mill: Bailey's Mill, LLC	monitoring	Private	436	$0
Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch (LTF): Whaley	monitoring[11]	Private	3,721	$0
Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch: Bronsons, LLP	monitoring	Private	4,196	$0
Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch: Venture Four, LLC - Phase I	monitoring[11]	Private	1,189	$0
Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch: Venture Four, LLC - Phase II	monitoring	Private	1,118	$0
Bluefield to Cow Creek: RU-MAR, Inc.	monitoring	Private	3,153	$0
Bluehead Ranch: LTL Real Estate Holdings, LLC	monitoring	Private	1,291	$0
Bombing Range Ridge: Lightsey	monitoring	Private	1,063	$2,474
Bombing Range Ridge: TNC/Lightsey	monitoring	Private	2,758	$4,710
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape: Ferguson-House Farms, LLC	monitoring	Private	1,428	$0
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape: Goodno Ranch, LLC	monitoring	Private	1,131	$0
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape: Goodno Ranch, LLC	monitoring	Private	836	$0
Caloosahatchee Ecoscape: PUB Properties, Inc	monitoring	Private	3,360	$0
Cedar Swamp: Hodges/Deep Forest	monitoring	Private	2,722	$0
Cross Florida Greenway: Alford/Clapp	monitoring	Private	199	$0
Cypress Gardens: Polk County/Legoland	monitoring	Private	150	$0
Etoniah Cross Florida Greenway: Gator Timber and Land, LLC	monitoring	Private	227	$0
Etoniah Cross Florida Greenway: Green Ox, LLC	monitoring	Private	2,398	$0
Etoniah Cross Florida Greenway: O'Connor	monitoring	Private	855	$0
Etoniah Cross Florida Greenway: Wetland Preserve LLC	monitoring	Private	216	$0
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Wetland Preserve LLC	monitoring	Private	3,562	$0
Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway: Wetland Preserve LLC	monitoring	Private	217	$0
Fisheating Creek: Lykes Brothers	monitoring	Private	41,523	$0
Fisheating Creek: Lykes Brothers	monitoring	Private	6,864	$0
Fisheating Creek: Smoak Farms	monitoring	Private	8,434	$0
Green Swamp (GLSA): Beddingfield	monitoring	Private	161	$1,444

Secondary/Additional Management [1] Costs of Conservation Land Management Units (Fiscal Year 2023-24)				
Management Unit[2]	Type of Secondary/ Additional Management[1]	Lead Manager[3]	Acres	Annual Costs for 2nd/Add. Management
Green Swamp (GLSA): Bender	monitoring	Private	585	$1,444
Green Swamp (GLSA): Cauley	monitoring	Private	155	$0
Green Swamp (GLSA): Charlton	monitoring	Private	321	$1,529
Green Swamp (GLSA): Combee, A.D.	monitoring	Private	667	$0
Green Swamp (GLSA): Combee, Mary	monitoring	Private	216	$1,444
Green Swamp (GLSA): Cross	monitoring	Private	173	$0
Green Swamp (GLSA): Sherrouse Ranch	monitoring	Private	643	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Andrews/Cline	monitoring	Private	976	$1,444
Green Swamp (GSLA): Atkinson/Combee/Inman	monitoring	Private	215	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): AVT Ranch, Inc	monitoring	Private	704	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Barefoot	monitoring	Private	102	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Bass/Howard	monitoring	Private	3,502	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Bayhan	monitoring	Private	76	$1,444
Green Swamp (GSLA): Beach/Fussell	monitoring	Private	459	$1,444
Green Swamp (GSLA): Boutwell	monitoring	Private	765	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Boutwell	monitoring	Private	307	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Brown	monitoring	Private	87	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Brown	monitoring	Private	303	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Brown/Smith/King	monitoring	Private	95	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Bryant	monitoring	Private	125	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Clark/Clark	monitoring	Private	536	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Clark/Frasier	monitoring[11]	Private	1,175	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Clark/Tomkow/Valdez	monitoring	Private	2,061	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Clark/Tyson	monitoring	Private	318	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Combee	monitoring	Private	131	$1,444
Green Swamp (GSLA): Costine	monitoring	Private	651	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Deboer	monitoring	Private	20	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Duncan	monitoring	Private	117	$1,529
Green Swamp (GSLA): Evans Brothers	monitoring	Private	827	$1,529
Green Swamp (GSLA): Flanders/Dacasa/Latsko	monitoring	Private	1,674	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Flanders/Germany	monitoring	Private	115	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Flanders/McDonald	monitoring	Private	1,054	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Frasier	monitoring	Private	1,022	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Frasier	monitoring	Private	1,283	$0

Secondary/Additional Management [1] Costs of Conservation Land Management Units (Fiscal Year 2023-24)				
Management Unit[2]	Type of Secondary/ Additional Management[1]	Lead Manager[3]	Acres	Annual Costs for 2nd/Add. Management
Green Swamp (GSLA): Fussell	monitoring	Private	621	$1,444
Green Swamp (GSLA): Fussell	monitoring	Private	648	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Fussell	monitoring	Private	331	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Fussell	monitoring	Private	187	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Fussell, Brian	monitoring	Private	98	$1,529
Green Swamp (GSLA): Fussell, Clyde and Ella, et al	monitoring	Private	2,647	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Green Swamp Lodge, LLC	monitoring	Private	1,263	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Green Swamp Ranch, Ltd./Florida Sun Grown, LLC	monitoring	Private	261	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Grimes	monitoring	Private	1,247	$1,444
Green Swamp (GSLA): Harris	monitoring	Private	100	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Hollister	monitoring	Private	239	$1,444
Green Swamp (GSLA): Hollister	monitoring	Private	58	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Jahna Industries	monitoring	Private	5,757	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Locke	monitoring	Private	78	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Locke	monitoring	Private	125	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Maharaj	monitoring	Private	158	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): McCawley	monitoring	Private	109	$1,529
Green Swamp (GSLA): Mertz	monitoring	Private	125	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Partin/Southwood	monitoring	Private	299	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Partin/Southwood	monitoring	Private	1,858	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Quality Petroleum Corp.	monitoring	Private	695	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Shelborne/Menard Investments, LLC	monitoring	Private	160	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Sherrouse/Smith/Murphy	monitoring	Private	994	$1,444
Green Swamp (GSLA): Smith	monitoring	Private	178	$1,993
Green Swamp (GSLA): Smith	monitoring	Private	101	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Smith, Rex	monitoring	Private	110	$1,529
Green Swamp (GSLA): Smith, Ted	monitoring	Private	110	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Smith/Hallam	monitoring	Private	1,910	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Stevens/Carter	monitoring	Private	80	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Stevens/Cassidy	monitoring[11]	Private	144	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Sullivan	monitoring	Private	744	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Tomkow	monitoring	Private	395	$1,444
Green Swamp (GSLA): Tree-O-Groves, Inc.	monitoring	Private	31	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Tree-O-Groves, Inc.	monitoring	Private	451	$0

Secondary/Additional Management [1] Costs of Conservation Land Management Units (Fiscal Year 2023-24)				
Management Unit[2]	Type of Secondary/ Additional Management[1]	Lead Manager[3]	Acres	Annual Costs for 2nd/Add. Management
Green Swamp (GSLA): Tree-O-Groves, Inc.	monitoring	Private	381	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Tree-O-Groves, Inc.	monitoring	Private	115	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Vignati/Carlina/Velez	monitoring	Private	94	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Wales/Wales	monitoring	Private	226	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Walker	monitoring	Private	318	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Walker/Schwartz/Troiana/Vaughn	monitoring	Private	640	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Walker/Troiana/Craig/Brown	monitoring	Private	319	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Wallaby Ranch	monitoring[11]	Private	377	$1,529
Green Swamp (GSLA): Wang	monitoring	Private	374	$2,288
Green Swamp (GSLA): Wood	monitoring	Private	141	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Wright Trust	monitoring[11]	Private	281	$0
Green Swamp (GSLA): Wyrosdick	monitoring	Private	373	$1,300
Green Swamp (GSLA): Yohn	monitoring	Private	87	$1,300
Hardee Flatwoods: Walco Leasing, LLC	monitoring	Private	1,671	$0
Hardee Flatwoods: Walco Leasing, LLC	monitoring	Private	1,671	$0
Horse Creek Ranch: Carlton Horse Creek Partners, LLC	monitoring	Private	11,960	$0
Horse Creek Ranch: Carlton Horse Creek Partners, LLC	monitoring[11]	Private	11,961	$0
Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector: Abington Preserve, LLC	monitoring	Private	615	$0
Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector: Abington Preserve, LLC	monitoring	Private	3,637	$0
Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector: Crippen Properties, LLC	monitoring	Private	3,637	$0
Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector: Crippen Properties, LLC	monitoring	Private	615	$0
Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector: Double K Ranch, LLC	monitoring	Private	385	$0
Kissimmee-St. Johns River Connector: Wedgeworth Farms, Inc.	monitoring	Private	6,670	$0
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Douglas Miller, JR	monitoring	Private	137	$1,410
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Douglas Miller, SR	monitoring	Private	217	$1,410
Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem: Morgan	monitoring	Private	878	$0
Letchworth Mounds: Southern Fidelity Insurance	monitoring	Private	1,282	$0
Lower Suwannee and Gulf Watershed: Lyme Cross City	monitoring	Private	8,138	$0
Lower Suwannee and Gulf Watershed: Lyme Cross City	monitoring	Private	5,785	$0
Lower Suwannee and Gulf Watershed: Lyme Cross City	monitoring	Private	19,225	$0
Millstone Plantation: Conrad/Smith/Dixon/Perry/McDuffie/Boulware	monitoring	Private	93	$0
Myakka Ranchlands: Big Slough Ranch, LLC	monitoring	Private	558	$0
Myakka Ranchlands: Flint Properties II, LLC	monitoring	Private	402	$0
Myakka Ranchlands: Gwen Flint Trust	monitoring	Private	342	$0
Myakka Ranchlands: Land South Manatee, LLC	monitoring	Private	1,045	$0
Myakka Ranchlands: Pallardy Ranch Land Trust 2006	monitoring	Private	559	$0
Myakka Ranchlands: Rawls Ranch	monitoring	Private	380	$0
North Nokuse Plantation: Stella Davis 2015 Plantation Trust	monitoring	Private	18,880	$7,340
Northeast Florida Blueway: Mercer	monitoring	Private	7	$0
Old Town Creek Watershed: Crews Groves	monitoring	Private	217.00	$0
Osceola Pine Savannas: Broussard	monitoring	Private	6,864.00	$0
Osceola Pine Savannas: Palmer W. Collins Trust	monitoring	Private	11,960.00	$0
Panther Glades: BR Bar Ranch	monitoring	Private	3,637.00	$0
Peace River Refuge: Peace River Preserve LLC	monitoring	Private	615.00	$0
Peace River Refuge: Reynolds	monitoring	Private	284.00	$0
Pineland Site Complex: Crosby	monitoring	Private	4,101.00	$0
Pinhook Swamp: Carter	monitoring	Private	2,529.00	$0

Secondary/Additional Management [1] Costs of Conservation Land Management Units (Fiscal Year 2023-24)				
Management Unit[2]	**Type of Secondary/ Additional Management[1]**	**Lead Manager[3]**	**Acres**	**Annual Costs for 2nd/Add. Management**
Pinhook Swamp: Carter/Nowicki	monitoring	Private	2,377	$0
Pinhook Swamp: Espenship	monitoring	Private	1,620	$0
Pinhook Swamp: Espenship	monitoring	Private	1,098	$0
Pinhook Swamp: Keen	monitoring	Private	1,620	$0
Pinhook Swamp: Levings	monitoring	Private	923	$0
Pinhook Swamp: Norman	monitoring	Private	1,620	$0
Promise Ranch: Panuska	monitoring	Private	1,489	$0
Ranch Reserve: Mills	monitoring	Private	8,285	$0
Seven Runs Creek Final Phase: Mitch and Sarah Dever	monitoring	Private	323	$10,648
Seven Runs Creek Final Phase: Nokuse Education Inc	monitoring	Private	2,396	$0
Seven Runs Creek Final Phase: Nokuse Education Inc	monitoring	Private	7	$0
Seven Runs Creek Final Phase: Nokuse Education Inc	monitoring	Private	898	$0
Seven Runs Creek Final Phase: Stella Davis 2015 Plantation Trust	monitoring	Private	2,090	$0
Seven Runs Creek Final Phase: Stella Davis 2015 Plantation Trust	monitoring	Private	810	$0
Seven Runs Creek: Stella Davis 2015 Plantation Trust	monitoring	Private	1,104	$0
Seven Runs Creek: Stella Davis 2015 Plantation Trust	monitoring	Private	20,800	$0
Seven Runs Creek: Stella Davis 2015 Plantation Trust	monitoring	Private	2,338	$0
St. Johns River Blueway: Meldrim Moore	monitoring	Private	5,236	$0
Tippen Bay Ranch: Bob Paul, Inc	monitoring	Private	2,883	$0
Triple Diamond: Role Tran, LLC	monitoring	Private	2,529	$0
Volusia Conservation Corridor: Plum Creek Timberlands	monitoring	Private	9,013	$0
Wekiva Ocala Greenway: Maxwell Family Partnership/Reissouth	monitoring	Private	571	$0
TOTAL DSL Conservation Easement MONITORING	170		336,803	$71,756
Totals by Agency				
CAMA	46		5,115,961	$6,452,276
DHR	4		4	$106,727
DRP	1		8	n/a
FFS	18		525,047	$525,046
FWC	96		4,626,042	$74,660,464
DSL	170		336,803	$71,756
Overall Total	**335**		**10,603,865**	**$81,816,269**

Secondary/Additional Management [1] Costs of Conservation Land Management Units (Fiscal Year 2023-24)

Management Unit[2]	Type of Secondary/ Additional Management[1]	Lead Manager[3]	Acres	Annual Costs for 2nd/Add. Management

NOTES:

[1] Includes management units managed as: aquatic preserves (submerged lands); secondary manager (non-lead agency); conservation easements; or subleases to another agency for management. **Substantial acres reported in this column overlap with acreages reported under Lead Management, and with others under Additional Management** because more than one agency assists in the management of lands managed by another agency. Substantial portion of this land is not owned by the state, but is owned by the federal government, water management districts or private entities. Notes for each agency:

- **DSL** oversees private sector management of conservation easements, each of which are monitored every 18 months on average;
- **CAMA** manages the aquatic preserves, estuarine research reserves and marine sanctuaries that are predominately submerged lands;
- **DRP** oversees management of sites subleased to counties, cities etc. for recreational trails;
- **FFS** provides timber management for many sites and assists other agencies in developing timber management plans, etc.;
- **FWC** provides wildlife management and oversees hunting for other agencies; and
- **DHR** oversees management of sites subleased to counties, cities etc. and assists other agencies in historical and archaeological resource management.

Note: FWC's wildlife mitigation parks are reported under lead management.

[2] A unit is a state park, a state forest, a state wildlife management area, a state trail or other management unit.

[3] Agency acronyms:
Armory Board = Florida Dept. of Military Affairs
DOC/PRIDE = Florida Department of Corrections\Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprise, Inc.
DOD = US Department of Defense
DRP = Division of Recreation and Parks
FFS = Florida Forest Service
FWC = Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
NPS = US National Park Service
NWFWMD = Northwest Florida Water Management District
SFWMD = South Florida Water Management District
SJRWMD = St. Johns River Water Management District
SRWMD = Suwannee River Water Management District
SWFWMD = Southwest Florida Water Management District
TNC = The Nature Conservancy
USFS = US Forest Service
USFWS = US Fish & Wildlife Service

[4] Unit has two secondary managers or advisors: FFS & FWC

[5] Program responds to wildfires on all state owned forest lands, which is funded by the Florida Forest Service

[6] Conducted on non-FFS state owned forest lands, including lands managed by FWC, DRP, CAMA & DOC

[7] WMA includes lands in addition to the state forest land

[8] WMA includes lands on which FWC is lead and other lands on which FWC is a secondary manager. Funds spent on secondary management were not tracked separately, but are included under FWC lead agency entry.

[9] Within Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area

[10] Includes 2,940 acres that are part of MH Carr Cross Fla. Greenway State Recreation & Conservation Area. Funds spent on secondary management of this portion were not tracked separately, but are included under FWC secondary management entry.

[11] Monitored by another public entity, but overseen by DSL.

Ecosystem Services

Reporting of Ecosystem Services

Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecological systems. These benefits have been divided into "provisioning" services such as food, medicine, water, fuel and fiber; "regulating" services such as erosion and flood control, drought protection, air and water quality, and prevention of disease; "cultural" services such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other nonmaterial benefits; and "supporting" services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling.

Prevention of ecosystem degradation has long been one of the goals of land conservation, with the often-stated outcome of such land protection being the preservation of "essential ecosystem services." However, the translation of ecosystem services such as "clean air and abundant clean water" into economic values that allow comparisons with the economic values of other activities (e.g., deriving market value from extraction of timber or mining products) is a complex challenge. Each of the services listed above carries economic value, but the science of calculating those values is still a developing field. Economists and ecologists are increasingly joining forces to assign dollar values to different ecosystem services through various modeling approaches, but many are not yet available or may not be specific to Florida ecosystems.

To understand the full economic value of Florida's conservation lands and explain their vital importance to the state's economy and quality of life, it will become ever more necessary to develop ways of measuring the values of ecosystem services provided by those lands. To advance this effort, in 2008 the Florida Legislature added a requirement for agency reporting of such values to the LMUAC Report. Section 259.037(3)(b)5, F.S., states that each reporting agency shall also "include a report of the estimated calculable financial benefits to the public for the ecosystem services provided by conservation lands, based on the best readily available information or science that provides a standard measurement methodology to be consistently applied by the land managing agencies. Such information may include but not be limited to, the value of natural lands for protecting the quality and quantity of drinking water through natural water filtration and recharge, contributions to protecting and improving air quality, benefits to agriculture through increased soil productivity and reservation of biodiversity, and savings to property and lives through flood control."

DSL and the land managing agencies have undertaken a systematic effort to assemble existing research, agency data reporting and other relevant information to fulfill this portion of the statute. To date, DSL's efforts have resulted in the identification of measuring models that are either not applicable to Florida's ecosystems, or too expensive or cumbersome to implement at the management unit level. DSL continues to gather data that will move this effort forward. The desired long–term outcomes are to:

- Establish a list of those ecosystem services provided by state conservation lands for which reasonable measurement or estimation methodologies exist.
- Build interagency consensus for a select subset of these for which reporting methodology can be established across all managing agencies.
- Coordinate learning/training opportunities for agencies to become familiar with these methodologies.

- Discern ways of funding such data gathering and reporting activities, including identifying potential partners in that effort.

It is possible that, as an interim solution to meeting the statutory requirements, the next several years may lead to the ability to provide broad estimates of ecosystem services for the total acres of land in public ownership. Several local governments with much smaller acreage holdings are currently engaged in pilot studies to determine such broader estimates, and their outcomes will be monitored by DSL staff. However, the science for measuring such services at the unit management level does not yet exist at a level that would be feasible for implementation by the state's managing entities. If such estimates become possible, they will appear in subsequent annual reports.

Despite the current lack of data regarding the values for many ecosystem services, information does exist regarding various aspects of the financial contributions made to the state's economy through uses of Florida's conservation lands. While a more comprehensive reporting on selected ecosystem services is in the planning stages, the managing agencies have chosen, wherever possible, to provide the financial benefit information that is currently available. It is important to note that, since data collection methodology for economic impact data varies by agency, there may be significant variability in numbers reported.

Economic Benefits

CAMA

In FY 2023-24, 1,064,140 visitors visited one of the three NERRs managed by CAMA or the St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve. The visitors used the beaches, trails and fishing areas, toured the environmental learning centers and participated in boating opportunities on CAMA-managed lands. These four sites, out of the 48 CAMA areas, are the only ones that can count attendance, therefore, using DRP's' formula for economic benefit would significantly under report CAMA's value to Florida. Using an economic model adopted by DRP for estimating local economic benefits, visitors to CAMA's managed areas generated a total economic benefit of $97.7 million, sales tax revenues of $5.47 million and 1,251 jobs.

Additional economic impact numbers are available from the Florida reef tract, which CAMA manages. The reef resources in Martin, Palm Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade counties are estimated to support 71,000 jobs and $6.3 billion economic benefit in southeast Florida annually. CAMA is responsible for waterbodies at more than 80 state parks, providing the key water feature in 47% of DRP's management units.

DRP

Based on FY 2023-24 data, Florida's state park system had an overall direct economic impact of more than $3.7 billion on local economies throughout the state. Direct economic impact is defined as the amount of new dollars spent in the local economy by non-local park visitors and by park operations. Over $249 million were contributed to general revenues in the form of state sales taxes. In addition, approximately 52,648 jobs were supported because of the state parks, greenways and trails operations.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	TOTAL DIRECT IMPACT [1]	INCREASED STATE SALES TAX [2]	JOBS SUPPORTED[3]
District 1	$520,467,112	$34,274,073	7,287
District 2	$502,647,200	$33,505,151	7,037
District 3	$1,002,739,330	$68,148,773	14,038
District 4	$961,119,851	$64,240,771	13,456
District 5	$738,976,369	$49,805,139	10,346
Central Office Support	$34,597,525	$0	554
Statewide	$3,760,547,387	$249,973,907	52,648

1. Total Direct Impact: The amount of new dollars spent in a local economy by non-local park visitors and park operations.
2. Increased State Sales Tax: The estimated amount of tax dollars the state receives as a result of park visitor expenditures.
3. Total Jobs Generated: This may be any combination of seasonal, temporary, part-time or full-time employment that adds up to 16 full-time jobs per one million dollars in total new expenditures in the local area. Source: [Thomas, C., Huber, C. & Koontz, L. 2012 National Park Visitor Spending Effects: Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation. Fort Collins, Colorado: U.S. Geological Survey & National Park Service]

DHR

DHR is the state agency responsible for promoting the historical, archaeological and museum resources in Florida. The director of the DHR serves as Florida's State Historic Preservation Officer, providing a liaison with the national historic preservation program conducted by the National Park Service. The economic benefits of state funding are not confined to cultural programs. State funding for local historic and archaeological preservation and history museum projects leverages financial support, as grant awards require local cost share and matching funds. While DHR's grant-in-aid programs directly support and benefit those involved with museum and preservation activities, they also provide a benefit to the local economy.

According to the Federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's 2008 study entitled "Statewide Studies on the Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation," research conducted in other states has consistently demonstrated the importance of heritage tourism as an economic engine. An update to the report Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation in Florida showed that in FY 2012-13, the Florida economy benefitted from $2.55 billion in direct spending on cultural heritage tourism. Of the 95 million visitors, 65% participate in culturally based activities. The overall economic impact of these visitors is $72 billion dollars, demonstrating the economic benefit of cultural heritage tourism.

In addition to supporting the preservation of historic properties, DHR also engages in the preservation of the archaeological history of Florida. On average, DHR annually receives 83.28 cubic feet of new artifacts and 2.08 cubic feet of new documents (archaeological excavation field notes, field maps and related items) for curation and storage. Archaeological objects are curated at a special facility at Mission San Luis, while the archaeological conservation laboratory is in the R.A. Gray Building in Tallahassee. DHR manages Mission San Luis in Tallahassee, the 17th century capital of western Spanish Florida. The Mission's extensive interpretative program, including living history interpreters in period wardrobe, mission-era reconstructed building, exhibits, guided tours and educational programs, are based on detailed archaeological research conducted at the site since 1983. Mission San Luis is capitalizing on their recently streamlined event planning, which has greatly increased annual visitation to the site and revenues. The Friends of Florida History, Inc., a

501(c)(3) non-profit organization created to benefit DHR's museums, historic sites and programs, operates a venue rental program at Mission San Luis. Revenue from the rental program helps to offset the site's operational costs.

FWC

Hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing are just some of the activities enjoyed on state owned lands. These activities have a significant economic impact here in Florida:

CATEGORY	ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION	JOBS
Hunting	$833 million	5,270
Fishing	$10.3 billion	65,608
Wildlife Viewing	$7.0 billion	52,183

Source:
Responsive Management, Southwick Associates. Participation in and Expenditures on Outdoor Recreation in Florida. 2023.

Using the economic impact per trip calculations done by Southwick Associates in 2024 and the visitation data collected on select FWC managed units; a conservative estimate of visitor's economic impact was calculated.

Analysis was done on a per trip basis meaning a vehicle entering and exiting an area counted as one trip. The number of visitors per vehicle was not used in this analysis. Trip data was collected on 37 managed units in FY 2023-24 and totaled more than 1.29 million trips. Using this data, the economic model estimated the following:

CATEGORY	ECONOMIC IMPACT
State Gross Domestic Product	$76,156,728
State and Local Taxes Paid	$9,251,479
Salaries and Wages	$48,492,738
Number of Jobs Created	904

FFS

Determining Economic Benefit from Timber Sales on State Forests

The basis for developing the value of the economic benefit from timber sales on state forests is a Dec. 2017 report from the University of Florida to the Florida Forestry Association titled "Economic Contributions of the Forest Industry and Forest-based Recreation in Florida." FFS Forest Management staff further adjusted values for 2019 inflation based upon consultation with Mr. Alan Hodges in Jan. 2020. Total timber harvest in Florida was estimated at 12,309,355 tons of pulpwood and sawtimber annually. In turn, total economic contributions of Florida's forest industry were estimated at $26.61 billion in output (adjusted for inflation to 2019 dollars, per Mr. Alan Hodges), and 124,104 jobs. In FY 2023-24, timber sales on state forests totaled 272,605 tons, which was approximately 2.22% of the estimated state total. The economic benefit from timber sales on state forests was approximately $589 million and 2,748 jobs.

Determining the Local Economic Benefit from Visitors to State Forests

The number of visitors who attended a state forest managed by FFS in FY 2023-24 was 14,930,834. To determine the local economic benefit from visitors to state forests, FFS utilized DRP's method for calculating the economic benefit. The result for state forest visitation is an estimated total economic benefit on local economies of $548,855,817. Approximately 10,977 local jobs were created by state forest visitation.

Appendix A – Uniform Land Management Cost Categories and Subcategories

Resource Management

Exotic Species Control

Invasive exotic plant and animal removal activities and costs for inventorying, planning, preparing, executing, evaluating, monitoring and reporting. Also includes equipment, chemicals, protective clothing and supplies. Includes nuisance native feral animal and plant control.

Prescribed Burning

Prescribed burning activities and costs for assessing, planning, preparing, executing, evaluating and reporting. Also includes equipment, protective clothing and supplies.

Cultural Resource Management

Management activities and costs for assessing, planning, executing, evaluating and reporting, and for all maintenance, restoration or monitoring activities for prehistoric and historic sites, features and collection objects.

Timber Management

Activities and costs related to the establishment of a stand of potentially merchantable timber, harvest of merchantable timber, and cultural treatments intended primarily to improve the growth and overall health of a stand of merchantable timber. Also includes activities and costs related to the cutting of merchantable timber in natural community and habitat restoration projects.

Hydrological Management

Hydrological management and restoration activities and costs for assessing, monitoring, planning, preparing, executing, evaluating and reporting. Includes water level management, repair, removal or back-filling of ditches, canals, berms and dams. Also includes water quality and water quality monitoring.

Other

All other resource management activities and costs not captured in other specific subcategories. Examples include natural community and habitat restorations through other techniques; plant, animal or biological community survey, monitoring and research; listed species management; technical assistance; and evaluating and commenting on resource impacts to parks.

Administration

Central Office/Headquarters

Headquarters units conducting general administration of land under management by the agency. Includes upper management direction, administration and fiscal, budget, personnel, purchasing and record keeping required for operations oversight and specific programs. Includes all duties unless they specifically relate to other categories or subcategories.

Districts/Regions
Sub-state administrative districts or regions conducting general administration of the properties under their management. Includes all duties unless they specifically relate to other categories or subcategories. General operating costs of district or region administrative facilities are included.

Units/Projects
Conducting general administration duties at a specific management unit (state park, state forest, state wildlife management area, etc.). Includes supervisory duties, fiscal and record keeping duties, and any other duties that do not specifically relate to other categories or subcategories. General operating costs for the property, such as utilities, telephones and garbage collection, are included.

Support

Land Management Planning
Developing land management plans required by section 253.034, F.S., Includes researching and compiling plan information, materials and maps, coordinating planning activities, conducting review activities (internal reviews, public meetings, advisory group meetings, Acquisition and Restoration Council, etc.), and promulgating draft plans and final plans.

Land Management Reviews
Planning, organizing and conducting land management reviews by teams created under section 259.036, F.S. Includes preparing and responding to land management review reports. Also includes similar work conducted as part of internal agency land management reviews.

Training/Staff Development
Staff training and development costs incurred in any facet of the agency's land management activities.

Vehicle Purchase
Acquisition of any vehicle purchased primarily for land management purposes or to support any category of land management activity by the agency.

Vehicle Operation and Maintenance
Costs of operating and upkeep of any vehicle used by the agency to support any category of land management activity.

Other
Any other support activity or cost not captured by other categories or other subcategories.

Capital Improvements

New Facility Construction
Use of Fixed Capital Outlay (FCO) or other budget authority for all new facility design and construction activities. Includes new roads, parking and all other infrastructures.

Facility Maintenance
Use of FCO or other budget authority for all repairs or renovations to existing facilities, roads or other infrastructure. Also includes Americans with Disabilities Act accessibility improvements and renovations.

Visitor Services/Recreation

Information/Education Programs
Interpretive, environmental education and marketing programs that explain or promote the agency's mission or instill in visitors an understanding and appreciation for Florida's natural and cultural resources and their proper use and care. Includes signs, brochures, maps and other public information materials that are produced or disseminated.

Operations
Includes the non-administrative and non-support costs involved in providing public access to lands. Includes all actions required to manage visitor activities in a way to ensure safe and enjoyable use by the public. Includes routine maintenance, cleaning and other work required to provide safe and efficient utilization of facilities and resources that support visitor use and recreation. Includes protection activities required by staff to safeguard natural and cultural resources, facilities, material, staff and visitors.

Law Enforcement

The provision of all activities for enforcing criminal, conservation and boating laws on land, freshwater and marine environments and all costs associated with these services. Includes the provision of uniform patrol, overt and covert criminal investigations, regulation of commercial wildlife trade and the direction and administration of all law enforcement programs and activities, and all associated costs.

State of Florida
Land Management Uniform Accounting Council (LMUAC)
2024 Biennial Report (Fiscal Years 2022-2024)

October 1, 2024

Council Chair's Introduction

The Land Management Uniform Accounting Council (LMUAC) was created by the 2000 Florida Legislature with the enactment of section 259.037, Florida Statutes. The Council consists of representatives from: Division of State Lands, Florida Forest Service (FFS), Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA), and the Division of Historical Resources (DHR). These agencies are responsible for managing state conservation and recreation lands throughout the state of 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 report. Section 259.037(6), F.S. states:

> "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 section 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 five 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 may 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 LMUAC to develop a uniform set of measures for the eight parameters that could be applied consistently across all agencies. These measures were developed and adopted between July 2008 and December 2009. The goal is to have a set of measures that can be added to each management plan as it is updated. For management plans not yet due for an update, each managing entity could add baseline data for the cross-agency measures as it was updated. Managing agencies were encouraged to add additional goals and measures to their management plans as appropriate.

In 2010, when the first Biennial LMUAC Report was published, managing agencies reported data on operational goals for cross-agency measures on as many managed areas as possible. In the 2024 Biennial LMUAC Report, each managed area includes a narrative detailing circumstances affecting management, followed by data from Fiscal Year 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 for each cross-agency measure. As subsequent biennial reports are prepared, it becomes possible to track short-term and long-term management goals and identify statewide trends within specific management goals.

Respectfully Submitted,



Alex Reed, Director
Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2024 LMUAC Chair

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Goals

Habitat Restoration and Improvement

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

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Prescribed Fire					Habitat Restoration			
		Total burnable acres (reference data)	Acres burned per year		Acres within fire return interval		Total acres requiring restoration (reference data)	Acres with habitat restoration underway	Acres with habitat restoration completed	Acres of timber harvested for restoration purposes
			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24				
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS										
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2012-2022	62	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Alafia River State Park	2019-2029	1,084	1,718	1,141	595	588	4,580	108	0	0
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2014-2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2014-2024	4,596	80	207	1,381	1,427	2,736	0	80	0
Amelia Island State Park	2024-2034	14	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
Anastasia State Park	2016-2026	601	0	887	601	601	60	300	0	0
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2014-2024	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2021-2031	4,219	1,551	1,028	4,211	4,211	567	0	0	0
Avalon State Park	2014-2024	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0
Bahia Honda State Park	2020-2030	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0
Bald Point State Park	2023-2033	2,004	1,296	463	858	839	3,992	495	0	0
Big Lagoon State Park	2018-2028	486	36	68	288	288	0	0	0	0
Big Shoals State Park	2024-2034	789	0	0	344	0	298	46	0	0
Big Talbot Island State Park	2024-2034	537	0	0	305	305	530	437	0	0
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2012-2022	165	0	0	38	38	217	0	0	0

NA = NOT APPLICABLE TO MANAGEMENT UNIT
TBD = TO BE DETERMINED IN NEXT ITERATION OF MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Prescribed Fire					Habitat Restoration			
		Total burnable acres (reference data)	Acres burned per year		Acres within fire return interval		Total acres requiring restoration (reference data)	Acres with habitat restoration underway	Acres with habitat restoration completed	Acres of timber harvested for restoration purposes
			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24				
Blackwater River State Park	2016-2026	372	143	247	372	372	0	0	0	0
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	1,000	29	345	508	604	350	0	30	0
Bulow Creek State Park	2012-2022	1,127	0	118	243	287	202	110	0	0
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2012-2022	30	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0
Caladesi Island State Park	2022-2032	204	0	44	153	140	0	0	0	0
Camp Helen State Park	2014-2024	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2024-2034	2,733	0	97	465	270	1,031	300	160	0
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	5,643	1,986	413	1,635	1,849	5,200	2,600	225	0
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2015-2025	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	942	55	339	255	396	964	0	0	0
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	1,908	581	1,095	1,667	1,680	1,500	152	0	0
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2014-2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2024-2034	2,901	135	211	831	779	290	29	0	0

NA = NOT APPLICABLE TO MANAGEMENT UNIT
TBD = TO BE DETERMINED IN NEXT ITERATION OF MANAGEMENT PLAN

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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			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24				
Curry Hammock State Park	2016-2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2017-2027	51	29	23	50	50	0	0	0	0
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2019-2029	0	0	0	0	0	250	8	68	0
De Leon Springs State Park	2017-2027	9	0	0	0	0	225	19	0	0
Deer Lake State Park	2016-2026	1,504	565	0	974	974	233	230	0	0
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2024-2034	37	0	0	10	10	14	0	0	0
Don Pedro Island State Park	2013-2023	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2016-2026	636	193	0	606	606	0	0	0	0
Dr. Von D. Mizell-Eula Johnson State Park	2012-2022	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2024-2034	12	0	0	0	0	40	32	9	0
Dunns Creek State Park	2019-2029	3,427	221	1,667	2,296	2,429	1,500	450	320	0
Econfina River State Park	2018-2028	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eden Gardens State Park	2012-2022	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2022-2032	4,576	1,306	1,923	3,043	3,536	907	89	849	0
Egmont Key State Park	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24				
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2024-2034	14	38	0	13	13	15	13	Ongoing	0
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	970	99	206	312	456	2,200	0	0	0
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2014-2024	25,724	9,238	8,108	8,473	10,723	649	328	Ongoing	0
Falling Waters State Park	2017-2027	119	73	44	119	119	15	0	15	0
Fanning Springs State Park	2024-2034	9	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Faver-Dykes State Park	2017-2027	4,067	168	858	3,379	3,503	4,000	1,600	0	0
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida Caverns State Park	2018-2028	510	121	90	179	179	100	100	0	0
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Fort Clinch State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Cooper State Park	2024-2034	410	246	207	359	408	341	301	0	0
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2024-2034	1	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2016-2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2021-2031	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2018-2028	286	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0

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Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2018-2028	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Gasparilla Island State Park	2014-2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0
Ruth B. Kirby Gilchrist Blue Springs State Park	2024-2034	177	62	0	49	49	140	0	0	0
Grayton Beach State Park	2013-2023	1,726	0	540	588	833	109	109	0	0
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2016-2026	770	0	0	0	0	120	120	0	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2013-2023	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highlands Hammock State Park	2018-2028	5,214	164	158	1,125	1,073	304	0	0	0
Hillsborough River State Park	2020-2030	411	88	71	192	214	208	6	0	0
Honeymoon Island State Park	2022-2032	131	17	20	105	107	6	0	6	0
Hontoon Island State Park	2022-2032	499	0	136	57	121	140	0	0	0
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2020-2030	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	3	0
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2024-2034	1,289	704	372	1,043	838	250	107	59	0
Ichetucknee Trace	2024-2034	325	0	0	78	78	574	0	0	0
Indian Key Historic State Park	2012-2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2015-2025	0	0	0	0	0	402	120	0	0

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John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2020-2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2014-2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2019-2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2012-2022	8,233	2,156	2,671	8,097	8,097	239	0	85	20
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2015-2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2018-2028	43,782	21,311	26,643	43,782	43,287	6,278	1,500	0	0
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	123	18	0	31	30	0	0	0	0
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2024-2034	229	106	0	215	106	TBD	0	0	0
Lake Griffin State Park	2016-2026	325	14	9	28	39	40	11	0	0
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2016-2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub Preserve State Park	2016-2026	671	0	0	339	339	500	0	0	0
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2014-2024	3,086	1,330	531	963	1,226	476	0	0	0
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	1,071	484	349	945	945	2,315	800	0	0
Lake Manatee State Park	2018-2028	425	135	61	320	248	62	16	0	0
Lake Talquin State Park (includes Jackson Bluff Dam)	2020-2030	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0

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Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2018-2028	116	46	0	86	86	0	0	0	0
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park	2012-2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
Little Manatee River State Park	2016-2026	1,440	0	0	715	662	552	203	0	0
Little Talbot Island State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long Key State Park	2016-2026	0	0	0	0	0	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	2017-2027	4,073	383	0	2,113	2,026	1,510	150	0	0
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2015-2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison Blue Spring	2024-2034	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Manatee Springs State Park	2024-2034	1,016	720	83	796	517	528	65	65	0
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2024-2034	27	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2024-2034	2,026	1,979	350	2,175	2,026	100	59	0	0
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myakka River State Park	2019-2029	26,652	7,543	7,672	21,479	24,304	12,005	1,543	180	0
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2016-2026	1,162	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Peninsula State Park	2018-2028	87	0	0	52	52	10	0	0	0

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Ochlockonee River State Park	2023-2033	394	144	238	374	374	168	168	0	0
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	2010-2020	0	0	0	0	0	140	45	0	0
O'Leno State Park	2024-2034	1,375	1,477	131	1,250	1,327	79	10	45	0
Oleta River State Park	2022-2032	0	0	0	0	0	165	27	0	0
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2024-2034	557	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Orman House Historic State Park	2014-2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oscar Scherer State Park	2011-2021	1,252	360	250	921	966	496	100	0	0
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2016-2026	66	24	0	52	35	80	58	8	0
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2024-2034	14,798	411	894	3,529	3,421	1,080	350	58	18
Perdido Key State Park	2018-2028	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perdido Key State Park	2016-2026	633	146	11	571	571	0	0	0	0
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2016-2026	118	71	14	112	112	0	0	0	0
Price's Scrub State Park	2024-2034	474	0	111	23	67	453	105	60	0
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2024-2034	3,159	333	357	1,211	1,470	900	699	660	0
Rainbow Springs State Park	2024-2034	610	0	252	394	373	701	235	61	0
Ravine Gardens State Park	2023-2033	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0

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River Rise Preserve State Park	2024-2034	1,698	561	401	564	962	294	265	0	0
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2017-2027	5,989	862	1,727	3,841	3,881	1,900	200	0	0
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2024-2034	1,764	592	504	636	620	757	95	0	0
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2015-2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2012-2022	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Savannas Preserve State Park	2017-2027	5,668	1,212	373	2,604	2,225	311	10	15	0
Seabranch Preserve State Park	2014-2024	621	19	30	577	577	8	0	0	0
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	83	0	0	75	75	10	8	0	0
Silver Springs State Park	2010-2020	1,873	152	0	1,722	1,303	210	0	210	0
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
South Fork State Park (formerly Beker)	2008-2018	641	0	10	140	140	70	34	0	0
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2014-2024	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	2011-2021	1,368	70	245	611	380	0	0	280	0
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2019-2029	15,936	1,958	0	11,447	9,108	11,400	4,200	0	0
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	2024-2034	547	0	0	0	0	51	35	2	0

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			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24				
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2013-2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suwannee River State Park	2024-2034	495	264	0	186	186	44	69	0	0
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park (includes William J. "Billy Joe" Rish Recreation Area)	2014-2024	1,774	1,183	0	1,688	1,688	0	0	0	0
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2018-2028	3,359	0	905	300	987	1,423	49	0	0
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2012-2022	273	0	141	254	254	623	454	0	0
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2016-2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	408	131	48	209	246	0	0	0	0
Tomoka State Park	2012-2022	506	21	0	149	149	64	23	0	0
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2019-2029	849	225	44	544	501	0	0	0	0
Torreya State Park	2012-2022	7,259	1,781	1,470	4,528	4,774	3,257	231	0	0
Troy Spring State Park	2024-2034	19	17	0	17	17	8	1	0	0
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2024-2034	180	0	0	70	0	119	22	0	0
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2017-2027	171	0	0	108	108	30	0	30	0
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	2022-2032	441	15	0	205	205	280	145	0	0
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2017-2027	3,930	963	1,410	2,744	2,569	2,500	0	0	0

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			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24				
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2013-2023	879	31	52	225	65	5	1	0	0
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	2024-2034	445	127	0	127	84	464	400	0	0
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2012-2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wingate Creek State Park (formerly Beker)	2008-2018	361	0	0	356	252	0	0	250	0
Ybor City Museum State Park	2016-2026	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2022-2032	881	0	0	364	109	267	0	0	0
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OFFICE OF COASTAL AND AQUATIC MANAGED AREAS										
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	2024-2034	6,620	13	459	53	53	2,147	0	0	0
Coral Creek Preserve	2018-2028	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	2024-2034	1,833	0	61	0	780	2	2	4	0
Lake Tarpon Floodplain Preserve	2018-2028	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2023-2033	5,302	38	16	995	395	32,996	750	0	0
St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve	2016-2026	5,030	779	605	1,371	2,098	3,247	1,856	0	0
OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS										

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			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24				
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2013-2023	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	2000-2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gainesville-to-Hawthorne State Trail	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2012-2022	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State	2018-2028	27,182	2,456	481	5,926	5,100	58,200	600	800	727
Nature Coast State Trail	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail	TBD	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0
Suwannee River Wilderness State Trail	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	0
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Withlacoochee State Trail	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE										
Babcock Ranch Preserve	2016-2026	57,176	4,252	7,598	14,531	11,850	0	0	0	0
Belmore State Forest	2020-2030	8,842	992	1,859	2,711	2,851	4,073	2,230	192	490
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	1,672	146	608	590	754	467	467	0	302
Blackwater River State Forest	2013-2023	181,084	35,197	94,867	76,247	130,064	17,424	4,513	2,240	4,607

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Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2021-2031	240	0	48	42	48	179	158	0	0
Cary State Forest	2024-2034	8,781	1,927	751	3,717	2,678	4,845	137	136	136
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2021-2031	3,752	1,568	691	1,874	2,259	1,692	136	0	0
Deep Creek State Forest	2012-2022	43	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2015-2025	8,195	1,225	1,857	3,514	3,082	5,731	185	104	0
Four Creeks State Forest	2022-2032	6,857	1,248	951	3,066	2,199	6,389	197	196	196
Goethe State Forest	2023-2033	43,182	1,826	6,289	4,788	8,115	11,382	4,976	0	245
Holopaw State Forest	2023-2033	47	0	44	44	44	0	0	0	0
Indian Lake State Forest	2023-2033	4,200	522	567	1,101	1,089	1,436	1,436	0	0
Jennings State Forest	2018-2028	18,110	3,584	3,395	5,698	6,979	3,535	1,123	134	284
John M. Bethea State Forest	2016-2026	18,800	803	8,385	4,106	9,188	4,245	2,039	0	827
Kissimmee Bend State Forest	N/A	2,000	0	0	1,284	0	TBD	0	0	0
Lake George State Forest	2015-2025	14,922	3,510	4,891	9,814	8,401	9,402	12	1,655	556
Lake Talquin State Forest	2024-2034	9,600	3,249	3,958	6,323	7,207	3,753	142	142	131
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2018-2028	24,300	4,034	8,337	6,796	12,371	8,357	7,391	567	0
Little Big Econ State Forest	2021-2031	6,333	283	1,565	927	1,848	2,846	1,219	0	1,219

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			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24				
Matanzas State Forest	2018-2028	3,097	185	466	890	651	2,922	1,683	966	685
Myakka State Forest	2023-2033	6,860	719	135	1,287	854	722	250	0	250
Newnans Lake State Forest	2018-2028	629	7	325	273	332	441	401	0	107
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2012-2022	31,286	118	556	174	674	10,000	4,000	200	0
Peace River State Forest	2019-2029	1,818	0	86	190	86	381	201	0	0
Picayune Strand State Forest	2020-2030	29,726	4,865	12,928	8,150	17,793	63,000	55,000	3,491	0
Pine Log State Forest	2022-2032	5,821	2,852	2,405	6,139	5,257	29	0	29	0
Plank Road State Forest	2020-2030	2,459	1,774	1,820	4,562	3,594	10,380	0	0	0
Point Washington State Forest	2016-2026	11,800	1,091	3,002	3,715	4,093	274	103	0	171
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2016-2026	2,587	1,311	2,288	2,242	3,599	2,029	307	305	305
Ross Prairie State Forest	2019-2029	3,400	761	1,462	1,695	2,223	771	771	0	0
Seminole State Forest	2024-2034	16,184	1,580	3,118	4,827	4,698	9,186	1,298	586	208
Tate's Hell State Forest	2019-2029	116,000	28,253	55,257	63,066	83,510	95,275	87,355	5,926	4,233
Tiger Bay State Forest	2022-2032	20,692	345	626	2,410	971	8,720	1,867	621	537
Twin Rivers State Forest	2016-2026	11,300	1,722	1,192	4,253	2,914	6,888	1,500	472	797
Wakulla State Forest	2017-2027	4,099	1,613	1,721	4,020	3,334	3,463	891	118	118

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Prescribed Fire					Habitat Restoration			
		Total burnable acres (reference data)	Acres burned per year		Acres within fire return interval		Total acres requiring restoration (reference data)	Acres with habitat restoration underway	Acres with habitat restoration completed	Acres of timber harvested for restoration purposes
			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24				
Watson Island State Forest	2023-2033	223	0	20	0	20	480	0	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2014-2024	1,588	83	625	770	708	1,001	790	0	0
Withlacoochee State Forest	2015-2025	116,057	19,890	43,125	55,549	63,015	10,079	1,643	68,000	0
FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION										
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2019-2029	603	0	83	599	599	112	112	34	83
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	2,555	1,907	704	2,338	2,195	175	25	17	0
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	21,921	2,645	6,852	13,498	13,895	9,153	5,277	971	81
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	13,862	3,989	2,916	11,717	11,743	13,112	12,093	3,581	0
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	11,831	3,813	4,477	7,746	9,913	2,862	2,756	3,493	478
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	9,314	1,536	1,591	3,811	3,506	5,710	2,320	52	0
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2021-2031	4,848	2,305	946	3,774	3,700	2,126	41	231	83
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	8,223	521	1,465	4,132	3,748	1,643	1,519	349	0
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	605	160	363	517	495	167	125	17	55
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	4,704	60	390	940	885	13,177	0	2	0
Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	3,268	0	1,272	2,985	2,828	2,688	2,170	0	0
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	379,251	7,896	1,058	141,100	111,221	10,999	0	0	0

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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
			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24				
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	7,506	34	0	218	218	885	425	14	0
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2016-2026	0	0	0	NA	NA	25	5	2	0
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	75,185	25,003	30,631	50,247	59,069	2,270	31	285	5,488
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	2,635	1,147	1,482	2,385	2,381	0	0	770	0
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2020-2030	3,336	1,080	1,214	2,773	3,180	1,379	176	44	0
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2019-2029	16,733	8,368	1,781	16,152	16,256	630	523	0	0
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2017-2027	3,686	1,129	191	1,828	1,671	3,463	1,440	61	0
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	25,071	0	1,623	24,032	24,032	8,961	273	0	0
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	42,403	227	1,514	18,901	13,436	1,324	0	0	0
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	1,259	632	587	1,058	1,145	271	293	382	0
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	11,591	0	0	2,471	1,379	642	9	131	0
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	2020-2030	589	394	228	583	583	87	87	47	0
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2019-2029	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0

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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
			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24				
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	2018-2028	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	2018-2028	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2015-2025	12,469	2,435	1,818	7,223	7,651	1,837	853	142	0
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2022-2032	258	175	124	149	253	0	NA	9	0
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	23,005	221	0	964	959	14,292	538	56	0
Orange Hammock Wildlife Management Area	2022-2032	3,817	876	735	1,152	1,838	543	10	0	0
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	27,803	2,084	1,942	12,540	13,454	2,910	1,676	66	0
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	3,328	414	78	2,464	2,096	50	0	1	0
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	3,929	74	349	1,689	901	5,147	1,637	298	0
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2015-2025	0	1,751	732	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	2,422	0	0	58	58	2,061	356	NA	0
Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area	Pending	7,100	NA	0	NA	0	8,201	0	0	0
Tenoroc Public Use Area	2018-2028	761	294	394	412	348	6,050	730	0	0
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2020-2030	48,460	19,634	12,542	47,320	45,719	4,563	1,366	2,945	0
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	18,730	747	656	3,011	2,221	438	0	6	0

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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
			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24				
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2021-2031	11,331	2,886	3,018	11,221	11,115	1,839	196	27	0
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Wildlife and Environmental Area	2020-2030	688	145	217	688	484	0	NA	NA	0
Branan Field Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	259	107	160	218	252	3	0	0	52
Bullfrog Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	573	373	157	326	480	98	20	6	0
Crooked Lake Wildlife and Environmental Area	2019-2029	775	14	134	448	422	423	152	0	0
Fort White Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	1,045	512	147	1,002	847	105	102	63	0
Hickey Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2016-2026	547	46	95	173	232	120	0	0	0
Janet Butterfield Brooks Wildlife and Environmental Area	2022-2032	135	75	96	134	134	0	NA	NA	0
Lafayette Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area	2021-2031	1,432	589	473	1,428	1,266	456	442	796	0
Moody Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2017	703	0	161	461	481	334	192	5	0
Perry Oldenburg Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	296	124	183	295	295	31	0	0	0
Platt Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	1,574	490	495	1,154	1,142	319	133	7	0
Split Oak Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	1,157	331	89	868	869	137	0	0	0
Suwannee Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2015-2025	1,296	530	295	1,264	1,123	13	0	593	0
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES										

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Prescribed Fire					Habitat Restoration			
		Total burnable acres (reference data)	Acres burned per year		Acres within fire return interval		Total acres requiring restoration (reference data)	Acres with habitat restoration underway	Acres with habitat restoration completed	Acres of timber harvested for restoration purposes
			2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24				
Brokaw-McDougal House	2011-2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Martin House	2010-2020	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mission San Luis	2010-2020	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mount Royal Mound	2010-2020	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Damian de Escambe	2010-2020	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Grove	2011-2021	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Velda Mound	2010-2020	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Public Access and Recreational Opportunities

GOAL: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities - *Information contained herein reflects both initial or planned conditions (reference data) and management opportunities that were initiated, conducted or completed during the designated reporting period.*									
		Average visitors per day		Daily carrying capacity			Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs		
Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	2022-23	2023-24	Optimal	2022-23	2023-24	Contemplated in plan	2022-23	2023-24
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS									
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2012-2022	0	0	30	30	30	TBD	2	2
Alafia River State Park	2019-2029	358	768	3,212	1,528	3,212	TBD	10	15
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2014-2024	231	306	2,868	2,428	2,868	3	30	47
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2014-2024	9	11	678	126	678	4	3	3
Amelia Island State Park	2024-2034	244	285	920	920	920	TBD	2	2
Anastasia State Park	2016-2026	2,992	1,522	4,372	3,220	4,372	2	12	20
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2014-2024	632	599	2,672	1,382	2,672	3	4	4
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2021-2031	60	44	180	0	180	2	0	0
Avalon State Park	2014-2024	311	191	2,331	1,260	2,331	4	6	7
Bahia Honda State Park	2020-2030	1,392	1,326	2,930	2,930	2,930	TBD	8	11
Bald Point State Park	2023-2033	107	90	2,888	1,922	2,888	TBD	4	6
Big Lagoon State Park	2018-2028	319	388	3,486	1,280	1,280	TBD	9	13
Big Shoals State Park	2024-2034	51	18	1,975	1,615	1,975	TBD	3	3
Big Talbot Island State Park	2024-2034	574	729	612	516	612	TBD	2	2
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2012-2022	2,182	2,213	7,034	6,560	7,034	2	4	5
Blackwater River State Park	2016-2026	437	257	1,496	2,080	1,496	2	4	9
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	227	255	1,554	1,334	1,554	TBD	73	40
Bulow Creek State Park	2012-2022	1,577	1,775	448	230	448	10	3	3
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2012-2022	65	20	640	408	640	10	10	10
Caladesi Island State Park	2022-2032	21	27	3,876	2,115	3,876	TBD	4	5
Camp Helen State Park	2014-2024	788	758	518	200	518	3	3	5
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	157	152	1,758	1,518	1,758	TBD	0	2
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2024-2034	93	7	924	884	924	2	2	1
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2024-2034	28	7	352	216	352	TBD	4	1
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	50	0	1,237	438	1,237	TBD	4	4
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2015-2025	502	435	176	0	176	1	0	0
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	0	0	1,536	1,396	1,536	TBD	5	19
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	138	201	2,210	196	2,210	TBD	5	5
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2014-2024	139	144	120	120	120	1	8	12
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2024-2034	6	7	780	780	780	TBD	5	5
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2024-2034	117	254	1,564	916	916	2	0	6
Curry Hammock State Park	2016-2026	196	405	549	185	549	TBD	6	15
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2017-2027	370	336	1,240	1,240	1,240	TBD	5	24

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		Average visitors per day		Daily carrying capacity			Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs		
Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	2022-23	2023-24	Optimal	2022-23	2023-24	Contemplated in plan	2022-23	2023-24
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2019-2029	145	195	480	140	480	TBD	2	2
De Leon Springs State Park	2017-2027	22	25	2,326	2,020	2,326	TBD	13	7
Deer Lake State Park	2016-2026	631	644	892	676	675	TBD	1	1
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	71	100	3,474	1,792	3,474	TBD	10	15
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2024-2034	466	1,766	480	480	480	1	65	68
Don Pedro Island State Park	2013-2023	116	116	2,674	312	2,674	4	0	0
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2016-2026	50	26	3,629	3,557	3,629	TBD	2	1
Dr. Von D. Mizell-Eula Johnson State Park	2012-2022	590	660	11,452	12,600	11,452	14	12	12
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2024-2034	1,153	1,344	452	192	452	TBD	5	26
Dunns Creek State Park	2019-2029	61	58	1,442	0	1,442	TBD	5	10
Econfina River State Park	2018-2028	56	68	1,278	1,156	1,278	TBD	2	2
Eden Gardens State Park	2012-2022	29	27	748	100	748	2	3	5
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2022-2032	117	113	1,910	1,644	1,910	TBD	2,190	2,572
Egmont Key State Park	N/A	456	601	540	540	540	TBD	20	3
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2024-2034	626	590	6,464	6,464	6,464	4	4	4
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	577	699	0	0	0	TBD	2	2
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2014-2024	116	99	1,200	415	1,200	TBD	3	4
Falling Waters State Park	2017-2027	225	217	1,116	764	1,116	TBD	17	23
Fanning Springs State Park	2024-2034	158	238	1,184	1,010	1,318	3	6	48
Faver-Dykes State Park	2017-2027	257	191	2,228	1,156	2,228	TBD	10	2
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2024-2034	99	101	56	20	56	0	1	0
Florida Caverns State Park	2018-2028	0	0	2,884	2,884	2,884	TBD	908	8,166
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2024-2034	363	342	690	650	690	2	1	1
Fort Clinch State Park	2024-2034	3,886	3,163	3,578	3,546	3,578	4	250	125
Fort Cooper State Park	2024-2034	4	2	1,388	1,388	1,388	1	4	4
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2024-2034	1,082	1,461	1,680	1,232	1,680	TBD	3	3
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2016-2026	124	91	752	96	752	1	17	24
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2021-2031	164	204	3,762	2,762	3,762	TBD	26	38
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	292	432	6,672	5,400	6,672	TBD	4	13
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2018-2028	671	487	1,028	904	1,028	TBD	18	19
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2018-2028	1,749	2,080	1,092	832	1,092	TBD	19	18

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		Average visitors per day		Daily carrying capacity			Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs		
Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	2022-23	2023-24	Optimal	2022-23	2023-24	Contemplated in plan	2022-23	2023-24
Gasparilla Island State Park	2014-2024	250	230	2,290	2,290	2,290	0	0	2
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2024-2034	47	116	600	600	600	TBD	1	1
Ruth B. Kirby Gilchrist Blue Springs State Park	2024-2034	442	460	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	3	3
Grayton Beach State Park	2013-2023	2,621	2,953	2,316	2,028	2,028	6	22	22
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2016-2026	49	18	136	136	136	TBD	1	1
Henderson Beach State Park	2013-2023	556	732	4,962	1,722	4,962	5	21	22
Highlands Hammock State Park	2018-2028	690	681	4,122	3,402	4,122	TBD	13	24
Hillsborough River State Park	2020-2030	2	15	4,448	4,298	4,448	TBD	36	50
Honeymoon Island State Park	2022-2032	1,571	1,518	12,188	3,287	12,188	TBD	4	7
Hontoon Island State Park	2022-2032	435	455	1,266	1,190	1,266	TBD	2	3
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2020-2030	550	595	3,422	3,362	3,422	TBD	151	176
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2024-2034	4,187	4,002	3,200	3,140	3,200	TBD	34	32
Ichetucknee Trace	2024-2034	23	7	0	0	0	TBD	0	0
Indian Key Historic State Park	2012-2022	659	1,099	100	55	100	0	0	1
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2015-2025	615	698	416	0	416	TBD	0	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2020-2030	0	0	4,200	3,780	4,200	TBD	11	16
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2014-2024	142	70	144	128	144	2	0	2
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2019-2029	0	0	2,329	2,225	2,329	TBD	6	3
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2012-2022	418	379	4,696	2,228	4,696	TBD	23	31
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2015-2025	6	14	638	580	638	TBD	4	4
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2018-2028	1,249	1,207	535	327	535	TBD	28	26
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	699	636	1,696	1,216	1,696	TBD	7	16
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2024-2034	104	93	1,050	758	1,050	4	1	2
Lake Griffin State Park	2016-2026	97	97	904	622	904	TBD	9	9
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2016-2026	591	521	392	312	392	1	12	14
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub Preserve State Park	2016-2026	30	10	500	124	500	TBD	2	5
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2014-2024	148	142	2,324	1,709	2,324	3	9	10
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	42	21	2,962	1,814	2,962	TBD	23	27
Lake Manatee State Park	2018-2028	47	42	1,380	1,380	1,380	3	0	9
Lake Talquin State Park (includes Jackson Bluff Dam)	2020-2030	186	174	882	384	882	TBD	2	3

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	10 Year Planning Period	Average visitors per day		Daily carrying capacity			Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs		
Managed Area Name		2022-23	2023-24	Optimal	2022-23	2023-24	Contemplated in plan	2022-23	2023-24
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2018-2028	489	499	352	120	352	TBD	5	7
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park	2012-2022	175	177	100	50	100	2	2	2
Little Manatee River State Park	2016-2026	11	8	1,454	1,100	1,100	5	0	3
Little Talbot Island State Park	2024-2034	5	4	2,580	2,144	2,580	TBD	8	8
Long Key State Park	2016-2026	146	118	1,200	1,120	1,200	TBD	4	4
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	135	145	4,584	3,792	4,584	TBD	8	39
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2017-2027	247	235	984	680	984	TBD	0	0
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2015-2025	92	112	104	80	104	TBD	2	2
Madison Blue Spring	2024-2034	508	2,394	592	410	410	2	2	3
Manatee Springs State Park	2024-2034	68	84	2,345	2,536	2,544	12	7	30
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2024-2034	34	34	306	306	306	TBD	6	6
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2024-2034	69	38	2,287	2,279	2,287	12	4	6
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	457	461	120	80	120	TBD	0	1
Myakka River State Park	2019-2029	9,436	9,448	3,616	3,244	3,616	TBD	10	13
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2016-2026	25	25	430	240	430	TBD	2	1
North Peninsula State Park	2018-2028	225	238	508	192	508	2	7	8
Ochlockonee River State Park	2023-2033	0	0	96	288	96	5	1	1
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	2010-2020	712	886	990	990	990	TBD	10	16
O'Leno State Park	2024-2034	3	6	1,423	1,423	1,423	20	2	5
Oleta River State Park	2022-2032	0	0	8,480	7,112	8,480	TBD	5	5
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2024-2034	575	578	380	120	380	TBD	4	8
Orman House Historic State Park	2014-2024	97	89	360	180	360	3	5	2
Oscar Scherer State Park	2011-2021	0	0	2,397	2,397	2,099	12	13	13
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2016-2026	210	215	1,256	1,112	1,256	TBD	5	6
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2024-2034	1,102	980	2,626	2,626	2,626	6	32	57
Perdido Key State Park	2018-2028	88	85	840	410	410	TBD	3	4
Perdido Key State Park	2016-2026	0	0	752	568	752	TBD	9	11
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2016-2026	353	352	136	136	136	1	2	2
Price's Scrub State Park	2024-2034	0	0	656	220	656	TBD	2	2
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2024-2034	10	160	1,835	1,775	1,835	TBD	6	12
Rainbow Springs State Park	2024-2034	37	44	2,220	2,200	2,220	TBD	31	43
Ravine Gardens State Park	2023-2033	334	550	2,335	1,423	2,335	TBD	See O'Leno	See O'Leno

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	10 Year Planning Period	Average visitors per day		Daily carrying capacity			Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs		
Managed Area Name		2022-23	2023-24	Optimal	2022-23	2023-24	Contemplated in plan	2022-23	2023-24
River Rise Preserve State Park	2024-2034	279	304	1,208	1,200	1,208	TBD	7	10
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2017-2027	344	552	1,616	816	1,616	TBD	0	0
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2024-2034	26	66	368	368	368	TBD	7	10
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2015-2025	50	139	80	80	80	0	0	0
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2012-2022	924	1,048	884	804	884	TBD	39	63
Savannas Preserve State Park	2017-2027	940	824	242	96	242	1	2	2
Seabranch Preserve State Park	2014-2024	16	16	5,364	4,738	5,364	TBD	32	18
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	301	309	2,814	1,332	2,814	TBD	22	18
Silver Springs State Park	2010-2020	51	61	0	0	0	TBD	0	0
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	79	70	70	70	70	TBD	0	0
South Fork State Park (formerly Beker)	2008-2018	7	8	7,132	7,628	7,132	5	109	117
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2014-2024	6	1	882	310	882	3	3	3
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	2011-2021	147	139	148	56	148	1	2	3
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2019-2029	105	11	978	500	978	TBD	6	7
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	2024-2034	1,611	1,675	1,918	1,560	1,918	TBD	98	120
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2013-2023	1,587	154	2,452	2,500	2,452	3	0	2
Suwannee River State Park	2024-2034	430	274	744	744	744	TBD	12	11
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park (includes William J. "Billy Joe" Rish Recreation Area)	2014-2024	0	0	3,794	3,164	3,794	7	55	54
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2018-2028	2,012	2,058	296	296	296	TBD	2	3
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2012-2022	24	38	264	0	264	3	4	5
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2016-2026	0	0	120	120	120	TBD	12	9
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	248	132	1,480	1,048	1,480	TBD	4	4
Tomoka State Park	2012-2022	185	171	1,810	1,201	1,810	10	17	17
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2019-2029	1,196	1,122	3,182	2,458	3,182	TBD	2	21
Torreya State Park	2012-2022	121	52	1,484	1,082	1,484	7	3	4
Troy Spring State Park	2024-2034	45	9	307	307	307	3	1	2
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2024-2034	363	563	280	208	280	TBD	1	1

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		Average visitors per day		Daily carrying capacity			Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs		
Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	2022-23	2023-24	Optimal	2022-23	2023-24	Contemplated in plan	2022-23	2023-24
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2017-2027	606	618	1,116	996	1,116	TBD	17	25
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	2022-2032	154	154	1,686	1,510	1,686	0	0	8
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2017-2027	245	249	3,294	3,014	3,294	TBD	109	109
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2013-2023	428	336	1,530	30	1,530	10	0	8
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	2024-2034	119	101	340	340	340	3	1	1
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2012-2022	336	358	240	160	240	17	2	2
Wingate Creek State Park (formerly Beker)	2008-2018	715	713	70	0	70	TBD	0	0
Ybor City Museum State Park	2016-2026	99	81	2,000	2,440	2,000	0	3	5
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2024-2034	26	10	63	63	63	TBD	1	1
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2022-2032	0	0	72	36	72	TBD	1	0
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2024-2034	307	352	300	200	200	TBD	0	0
OFFICE OF COASTAL AND AQUATIC MANAGED AREAS									
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	2024-2034	182	184	N/A	N/A	N/A	17	115	36
Coral Creek Preserve	2018-2028	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	2024-2034	796	842	N/A	N/A	N/A	33	33	33
Lake Tarpon Floodplain Preserve	2018-2028	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2023-2033	1,193	1,869	N/A	N/A	N/A	38	65	66
St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve	2016-2026	17	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	7	15
OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS									
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2013-2023	949	932	3,936	3,936	3,936	TBD	3	4
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	2000-2010	1,008	1,064	0	0	0	TBD	24	10
Gainesville-to-Hawthorne State Trail	2024-2034	60	114	120	0	0	0	0	0
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2012-2022	46	33	0	0	0	TBD	0	0
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	2018-2028	41	51	0	0	0	5	9	9
Nature Coast State Trail	2024-2034	0	0	>3936	3,936	3,936	TBD	2	6
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2024-2034	1,432	975	0	0	0	TBD	2	3

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		Average visitors per day		Daily carrying capacity			Number of interpretive, informational, or educational programs		
Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	2022-23	2023-24	Optimal	2022-23	2023-24	Contemplated in plan	2022-23	2023-24
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail	TBD	40	34	0	0	0	TBD	1	2
Suwannee River Wilderness State Trail	2024-2034	4	3	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	2	3
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	25	24	1,552	1,280	1,280	TBD	0	0
Withlacoochee State Trail	2024-2034	79	186	0	0	0	1	0	0
FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE									
Babcock Ranch Preserve	2016-2026	707	731	TBD	TBD	TBD	2	2	2
Belmore State Forest	2020-2030	349	369	375	375	375	0	1	1
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	30	34	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0
Blackwater River State Forest	2013-2023	12,489	8,745	850	850	850	50	64	80
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2021-2031	1	1	100	160	160	0	0	0
Cary State Forest	2024-2034	2,716	1,512	535	600	600	1	6	4
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2021-2031	25	26	40	40	40	0	0	0
Deep Creek State Forest	2012-2022	0	0	TBD	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2015-2025	183	189	217	217	217	1	1	0
Four Creeks State Forest	2022-2032	283	287	210	400	400	1	0	0
Goethe State Forest	2023-2033	1,170	1,170	500	500	500	5	2	2
Holopaw State Forest	2023-2033	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indian Lake State Forest	2023-2033	130	153	276	212	224	1	2	0
Jennings State Forest	2018-2028	1,206	1,175	1,200	1,200	1,200	1	11	8
John M. Bethea State Forest	2016-2026	435	497	160	160	160	4	0	0
Kissimmee Bend State Forest	N/A	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Lake George State Forest	2015-2025	769	764	399	399	399	2	6	2
Lake Talquin State Forest	2024-2034	2,089	2,167	377	377	377	0	27	1
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2018-2028	236	284	500	550	550	2	2	4
Little Big Econ State Forest	2021-2031	21	226	300	300	300	0	0	2
Matanzas State Forest	2018-2028	224	246	TBD	TBD	TBD	2	4	2
Myakka State Forest	2023-2033	88	93	604	274	274	5	0	1
Newnans Lake State Forest	2018-2028	16	17	160	160	160	1	2	1
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2012-2022	621	659	350	300	300	0	1	3
Peace River State Forest	2019-2029	26	27	144	144	144	1	0	0
Picayune Strand State Forest	2020-2030	2,084	2,130	700	550	580	1	4	8
Pine Log State Forest	2022-2032	1,381	1,386	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	7	9
Plank Road State Forest	2020-2030	102	76	150	150	150	0	0	0
Point Washington State Forest	2016-2026	1,032	1,047	350	350	350	4	4	4
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2016-2026	48	38	158	150	150	1	4	2
Ross Prairie State Forest	2019-2029	10	9	124	124	124	0	0	0
Seminole State Forest	2024-2034	1,440	1,458	TBD	TBD	TBD	1	4	4
Tate's Hell State Forest	2019-2029	7,873	5,677	9,589	10,481	11,253	31	0	5

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	2022-23	2023-24	Optimal	2022-23	2023-24	Contemplated in plan	2022-23	2023-24
Tiger Bay State Forest	2022-2032	1,195	1,332	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	3	2
Twin Rivers State Forest	2016-2026	342	394	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	1	1
Wakulla State Forest	2017-2027	75	79	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	0	0
Watson Island State Forest	2023-2033	0	0	TBD	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2014-2024	45	47	367	367	367	1	0	0
Withlacoochee State Forest	2015-2025	12,906	7,235	TBD	TBD	TBD	80	22	14
FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION									
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2019-2029	27	26	181	181	181	0	0	0
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	109	102	448	448	448	0	1	1
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	283	233	989	989	989	0	1	1
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	192	231	1,261	1,261	1,261	0	1	1
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	621	527	2,019	2,019	2,019	0	1	1
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	156	199	399	399	399	0	1	1
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2021-2031	41	41	653	653	653	0	1	1
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	241	254	550	550	550	0	1	1
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	115	82	256	256	256	4	6	6
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	139	113	628	628	628	2	1	1
Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	33	35	155	155	155	0	1	1
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	2,286	2,434	5,340	5,340	5,340	0	1	1
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	116	113	1,140	1,140	1,140	0	1	1
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2016-2026	NA	NA	168	168	168	0	1	1
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	547	488	2,060	2,060	2,060	1	1	1
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	373	245	592	592	592	5	1	1
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2020-2030	47	28	361	361	361	0	1	1
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2019-2029	76	74	1,074	1,074	1,074	0	1	1
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2017-2027	43	50	370	370	370	0	1	1
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	21	60	281	281	281	1	1	1

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	2022-23	2023-24	Optimal	2022-23	2023-24	Contemplated in plan	2022-23	2023-24
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	NA	297	965	965	965	5	9	10
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	135	135	214	214	214	4	5	6
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	177	163	548	548	548	0	1	2
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	2020-2030	99	75	100	100	100	0	1	1
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2019-2029	NA	NA	299	299	299	0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	2018-2028	NA	NA	111	111	111	0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	2018-2028	NA	NA	83	83	83	0	0	0
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2015-2025	53	47	496	453	453	1	2	3
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2022-2032	NA	NA	20	20	20	3	0	0
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	43	44	74	300	300	0	1	1
Orange Hammock Wildlife Management Area	2022-2032	27	39	201	201	201	0	0	1
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	80	80	236	236	236	0	1	1
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	13	16	213	213	213	0	1	1
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	78	61	284	284	284	0	1	1
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2015-2025	57	55	341	341	341	0	1	1
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area	Pending	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tenoroc Public Use Area	2018-2028	292	340	1,603	1,603	1,603	4	3	6
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2020-2030	186	196	1,862	1,862	1,862	0	1	1
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	124	110	1,073	1,073	1,073	0	1	1
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2021-2031	201	190	504	504	504	1	1	1
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Wildlife and Environmental Area	2020-2030	NA	NA	43	43	43	0	1	1
Branan Field Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	16	15	60	60	60	0	1	1

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	2022-23	2023-24	Optimal	2022-23	2023-24	Contemplated in plan	2022-23	2023-24
Bullfrog Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	NA	NA	8	8	8	0	1	1
Crooked Lake Wildlife and Environmental Area	2019-2029	NA	NA	86	86	86	0	1	1
Fort White Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	NA	NA	104	104	104	0	1	1
Hickey Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2016-2026	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1
Janet Butterfield Brooks Wildlife and Environmental Area	2022-2032	NA	NA	12	12	12	1	0	0
Lafayette Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area	2021-2031	111	92	204	204	204	0	1	1
Moody Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2017	NA	NA	107	107	107	1	1	1
Perry Oldenburg Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	NA	NA	44	44	44	0	1	1
Platt Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	NA	NA	98	98	98	0	1	1
Split Oak Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	NA	NA	162	162	162	0	2	2
Suwannee Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2015-2025	NA	NA	24	24	24	0	1	1
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES									
Brokaw-McDougal House	2011-2021	0	0	42	42	42	1	0	0
Martin House	2010-2020	<1	<1	144	144	144	0	0	3
Mission San Luis	2010-2020	72	76	150	150	150	6	220	233
Mount Royal Mound	2010-2020	U	U	25	25	25	0	0	0
San Damian de Escambe	2010-2020	U	U	U	U	U	0	0	0
The Grove	2011-2021	31	31	50	50	50	0	251	254
Velda Mound	2010-2020	U	U	80	80	80	0	0	0

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Hydrological Preservation and Restoration

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

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS					
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2012-2022	N	N/A	0	0
Alafia River State Park	2019-2029	N	2	1	1
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2014-2024	N	0	0	0
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2014-2024	Y (partial)	675	120	80
Amelia Island State Park	2024-2034	N	116	0	0
Anastasia State Park	2016-2026	Y	10	0	0
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2014-2024	N	0	0	0
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2021-2031	N	3,000	0	0
Avalon State Park	2014-2024	N	0	0	0
Bahia Honda State Park	2020-2030	Y	7	0	7
Bald Point State Park	2023-2033	Y	356	0	321
Big Lagoon State Park	2018-2028	Y	45	0	45
Big Shoals State Park	2024-2034	Y	21	0	9
Big Talbot Island State Park	2024-2034	Y	238	0	0
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2012-2022	N	0	0	0
Blackwater River State Park	2016-2026	N	1	0	1
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	Y	0	20	0
Bulow Creek State Park	2012-2022	N	0	0	0
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2012-2022	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
Caladesi Island State Park	2022-2032	N	0	0	0
Camp Helen State Park	2014-2024	N	0	0	0
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	N	0	0	0
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2024-2034	N	0	0	0
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2024-2034	Y	TBD	0	0
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	N	5,200	2,600	2,600
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2015-2025	N	0	0	0
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	N	2,069	0	0
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	Y	0	0	0
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2014-2024	N	0	0	0
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2024-2034	N	2	0	0
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2024-2034	Y	3,332	0	103
Curry Hammock State Park	2016-2026	Yes (2010)	4	4	0
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2017-2027	N	0	0	0
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2019-2029	N	100	4	72
De Leon Springs State Park	2017-2027	N	120	0	0
Deer Lake State Park	2016-2026	Y	0	0	220
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	N	0	0	0
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2024-2034	Y	4	0	4
Don Pedro Island State Park	2013-2023	Y	0	0	20

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2016-2026	Y	0	0	0
Dr. Von D. Mizell-Eula Johnson State Park	2012-2022	N	1	0	1
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2024-2034	N	0	0	0
Dunns Creek State Park	2019-2029	N	200	0	0
Econfina River State Park	2018-2028	Y	0	0	0
Eden Gardens State Park	2012-2022	Y	0	0	0
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2022-2032	N	0	0	0
Egmont Key State Park	N/A	Y	19	0	5
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2024-2034	Y	4	0	0
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	N	N/A	0	0
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2014-2024	N	3,000	0	0
Falling Waters State Park	2017-2027	Y	0	0	0
Fanning Springs State Park	2024-2034	Y	6	0	0
Faver-Dykes State Park	2017-2027	N	2,200	0	150
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2024-2034	N	0	0	0
Florida Caverns State Park	2018-2028	N	0	0	1
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2024-2034	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fort Clinch State Park	2024-2034	Y	12	0	0
Fort Cooper State Park	2024-2034	N	145	0	0
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2024-2034	N	73	0	0
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2016-2026	N	N/A	0	0
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2021-2031	N	491	40	40
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	N	0	0	0
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2018-2028	Y	0	0	4
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2018-2028	N	N/A	0	0
Gasparilla Island State Park	2014-2024	N	0	0	0
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2024-2034	Y	1	0	0
Ruth B. Kirby Gilchrist Blue Springs State Park	2024-2034	Y	25	3	0
Grayton Beach State Park	2013-2023	Y	80	0	80
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2016-2026	N	0	0	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2013-2023	N	0	0	0
Highlands Hammock State Park	2018-2028	N	3,438	0	0
Hillsborough River State Park	2020-2030	N	3	0	3
Honeymoon Island State Park	2022-2032	N	0	0	0
Hontoon Island State Park	2022-2032	N	0	0	0
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2020-2030	Y	2	0	3

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2024-2034	Y	7	3	0
Ichetucknee Trace	2024-2034	Y	N/A	0	0
Indian Key Historic State Park	2012-2022	N	0	0	0
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2015-2025	N	110	0	40
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2020-2030	N	0	0	0
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2014-2024	N	0	0	0
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2019-2029	N	600	0	5
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2012-2022	N	86	0	11
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2015-2025	N	0	0	0
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2018-2028	N	5,241	15	0
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	N	N/A	0	0
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2024-2034	Y	3	0	0
Lake Griffin State Park	2016-2026	N	0	0	0
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2016-2026	N	1	0	1
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub Preserve State Park	2016-2026	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2014-2024	N	380	0	0
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	N	700	0	0
Lake Manatee State Park	2018-2028	N	0	0	0
Lake Talquin State Park (includes Jackson Bluff Dam)	2020-2030	Y	0	0	0
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2018-2028	Y	0	0	0
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park	2012-2022	N	503	11	25
Little Manatee River State Park	2016-2026	N	200	0	0
Little Talbot Island State Park	2024-2034	Y	10	0	0
Long Key State Park	2016-2026	N	0	0	0
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	N	0	0	0
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2017-2027	Y	4,100	0	0
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2015-2025	N	N/A	0	0
Madison Blue Spring	2024-2034	Y	1	0	0
Manatee Springs State Park	2024-2034	Y	10	0	0
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2024-2034	N	0	0	0
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2024-2034	Y	78	0	0
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	N	N/A	0	0
Myakka River State Park	2019-2029	N	1,312	215	851

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2016-2026	Y	0	0	0
North Peninsula State Park	2018-2028	N	34	0	7
Ochlockonee River State Park	2023-2033	N	14	2	0
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	2010-2020	N	140	0	0
O'Leno State Park	2024-2034	Y	10	0	0
Oleta River State Park	2022-2032	N	0	0	0
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2024-2034	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orman House Historic State Park	2014-2024	Y	0	0	0
Oscar Scherer State Park	2011-2021	N	15	0	0
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2016-2026	N	3,618	0	82
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2024-2034	Y	3,700	96	10
Perdido Key State Park	2018-2028	Y	0	0	0
Perdido Key State Park	2016-2026	Y	0	0	5
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2016-2026	N	TBD	0	80
Price's Scrub State Park	2024-2034	Y	475	0	55
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2024-2034	Y	5	0	0
Rainbow Springs State Park	2024-2034	N	5	0	0
Ravine Gardens State Park	2023-2033	Y	0	0	0
River Rise Preserve State Park	2024-2034	N	0	0	0
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2017-2027	Y	TBD	0	150
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2024-2034	Y	0	0	0
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2015-2025	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2012-2022	Y	100	100	0
Savannas Preserve State Park	2017-2027	Y	88	0	5
Seabranch Preserve State Park	2014-2024	N	0	0	0
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	N	250	0	50
Silver Springs State Park	2010-2020	N	0	0	0
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	N	2	0	0
South Fork State Park (formerly Beker)	2008-2018	N	0	0	0
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2014-2024	Y	81	0	0
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	2011-2021	N	101	0	0
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2019-2029	N	3,200	150	65
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	2024-2034	Y	6	0	0
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2013-2023	N	0	0	0
Suwannee River State Park	2024-2034	Y	9	0	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park (includes William J. "Billy Joe" Rish Recreation Area)	2014-2024	Y	23	0	23
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2018-2028	N	200	0	200
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2012-2022	N	15	15	0
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2016-2026	Y	TBD	0	0
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	N	0	0	0
Tomoka State Park	2012-2022	Y	460	0	0
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2019-2029	N	167	0	167
Torreya State Park	2012-2022	N	200	200	3,200
Troy Spring State Park	2024-2034	N	8	0	0
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2024-2034	Y	10	0	0
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2017-2027	N	5	0	0
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	2022-2032	N	25	5	3
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2017-2027	Y	900	0	0
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2013-2023	Y	38	1	3
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	2024-2034	N	7	0	0
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2012-2022	N	0	0	0
Wingate Creek State Park (formerly Beker)	2008-2018	N	2	0	0
Ybor City Museum State Park	2016-2026	N/A	0	0	0
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2024-2034	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2022-2032	N	0	0	0
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2024-2034	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
OFFICE OF COASTAL AND AQUATIC MANAGED AREAS					
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	2024-2034	Y	77	0	0
Coral Creek Preserve	2018-2028	N	TBD	0	0
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	2024-2034	Y	0	0	0
Lake Tarpon Floodplain Preserve	2018-2028	N	TBD	0	0
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2023-2033	Y	32990	3,200	1,732
St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve	2016-2026	Y	1,900	1,800	100
OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS					
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2013-2023	N	0	0	0
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	2000-2010	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gainesville-to-Hawthorne State Trail	2024-2034	N	0	0	0
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2012-2022	N	0	0	0
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	2018-2028	Y (Partial)	10,500	0	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Nature Coast State Trail	2024-2034	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2024-2034	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail	TBD	N	0	0	0
Suwannee River Wilderness State Trail	2024-2034	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	Y	0	0	0
Withlacoochee State Trail	2024-2034	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE					
Babcock Ranch Preserve	2016-2026	N	0	0	0
Belmore State Forest	2020-2030	N	0	0	0
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	N	27	0	0
Blackwater River State Forest	2013-2023	N	3,161	0	0
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2021-2031	N	1	0	0
Cary State Forest	2024-2034	Y	7	7	1
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2021-2031	Y	1	0	1
Deep Creek State Forest	2012-2022	N	TBD	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2015-2025	Y	36	0	0
Four Creeks State Forest	2022-2032	Y	3	2	2
Goethe State Forest	2023-2033	N	0	0	0
Holopaw State Forest	2023-2033	N/A	0	0	0
Indian Lake State Forest	2023-2033	N	0	0	0
Jennings State Forest	2018-2028	Y	10	0	0
John M. Bethea State Forest	2016-2026	N	300	0	0
Kissimmee Bend State Forest	N/A	N	TBD	0	0
Lake George State Forest	2015-2025	N	TBD	0	0
Lake Talquin State Forest	2024-2034	N	0	0	0
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2018-2028	Y	572	371	0
Little Big Econ State Forest	2021-2031	Y	3	1	2
Matanzas State Forest	2018-2028	N	TBD	0	0
Myakka State Forest	2023-2033	Y	295	0	0
Newnans Lake State Forest	2018-2028	N	0	0	0
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2012-2022	N	0	0	0
Peace River State Forest	2019-2029	N	TBD	0	0
Picayune Strand State Forest	2020-2030	Partial	59,000	3,000	4,400
Pine Log State Forest	2022-2032	Y	TBD	0	0
Plank Road State Forest	2020-2030	N	0	0	0
Point Washington State Forest	2016-2026	N	TBD	0	0
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2016-2026	N	6	1	1
Ross Prairie State Forest	2019-2029	N	0	0	0
Seminole State Forest	2024-2034	Y	9	2	1
Tate's Hell State Forest	2019-2029	Y	212,269	22,833	22,833
Tiger Bay State Forest	2022-2032	Y	414	276	185
Twin Rivers State Forest	2016-2026	N	0	0	0
Wakulla State Forest	2017-2027	N	0	0	0

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	2018-2028	N	TBD	NA	NA
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	2018-2028	N	TBD	NA	NA
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2015-2025	Y	531	535	430
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2022-2032	Y	0	NA	NA
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	Y	TBD	0	0
Orange Hammock Wildlife Management Area	2022-2032	N	TBD	NA	NA
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	Y	29,700	29,700	1,759
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	N	TBD	NA	NA
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	N	TBD	NA	7,487
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2015-2025	Y	310	310	5,960
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	NA	NA	NA	NA
Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area	Pending	N	TBD	NA	NA
Tenoroc Public Use Area	2018-2028	N	3,336	400	3,593
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2020-2030	Y	1,102	0	0
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	Y	TBD	NA	NA
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2021-2031	Y	1,500	1,500	750
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Wildlife and Environmental Area	2020-2030	Y	0	NA	NA
Branan Field Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	Y	0	NA	NA
Bullfrog Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	Y	TBD	NA	NA
Crooked Lake Wildlife and Environmental Area	2019-2029	Y	0	NA	NA
Fort White Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	Y	0	NA	NA
Hickey Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2016-2026	N	TBD	NA	NA
Janet Butterfield Brooks Wildlife and Environmental Area	2022-2032	N	TBD	NA	NA
Lafayette Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area	2021-2031	Y	2,148	2,148	0
Moody Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2017	Y	0	0	143
Perry Oldenburg Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	N	TBD	NA	NA

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Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Hydrological assessment conducted (y/n)	Number of acres requiring hydrology restoration (reference data)	Acres with hydrological restoration underway	Acres with hydrological restoration completed
Platt Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	N	TBD	NA	NA
Split Oak Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	N	TBD	NA	NA
Suwannee Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2015-2025	Y	0	NA	NA
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES					
Brokaw-McDougal House	2011-2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Martin House	2010-2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mission San Luis	2010-2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mount Royal Mound	2010-2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Damian de Escambe	2010-2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Grove	2011-2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Velda Mound	2010-2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Sustainable Forest Management

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

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Silvicultural management plan complete (y/n)	Forest inventory conducted (y/n)	GIS database/ reinventory every 3-5 years	Acres of forest inventoried annually	
					2022-23	2023-24
FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE						
Babcock Ranch Preserve	2016-2026	Y	Y	Y	1,118	366
Belmore State Forest	2020-2030	Y	Y	Y	1,357	1,389
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	Y	Y	Y	0	9
Blackwater River State Forest	2013-2023	Y	Y	Y	25,543	11,473
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2021-2031	Y	Y	Y	23	36
Cary State Forest	2024-2034	Y	Y	Y	1,333	1,327
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2021-2031	Y	Y	Y	87	95
Deep Creek State Forest	2012-2022	Y	N	Y	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2015-2025	Y	Y	Y	693	897
Four Creeks State Forest	2022-2032	Y	Y	Y	1,429	1,504
Goethe State Forest	2023-2033	Y	Y	Y	5,654	5,741
Holopaw State Forest	2023-2033	Y	N	Y	0	0
Indian Lake State Forest	2023-2033	Y	Y	Y	156	562
Jennings State Forest	2018-2028	Y	Y	Y	3,334	2,365
John M. Bethea State Forest	2016-2026	Y	Y	Y	3,334	5,485
Kissimmee Bend State Forest	N/A	0	N	0	0	0
Lake George State Forest	2015-2025	Y	Y	Y	1,773	2,116
Lake Talquin State Forest	2024-2034	Y	Y	Y	2,912	2,742
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2018-2028	Y	Y	Y	2,482	1,826
Little Big Econ State Forest	2021-2031	Y	Y	Y	172	157
Matanzas State Forest	2018-2028	Y	Y	Y	41	213
Myakka State Forest	2023-2033	Y	Y	Y	38	1,349
Newnans Lake State Forest	2018-2028	Y	Y	Y	128	0
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2012-2022	Y	Y	Y	16,321	1,277
Peace River State Forest	2019-2029	Y	Y	Y	142	398
Picayune Strand State Forest	2020-2030	Y	Y	Y	10,896	10,549
Pine Log State Forest	2022-2032	Y	Y	Y	546	703
Plank Road State Forest	2020-2030	Y	Y	Y	1,120	3,480
Point Washington State Forest	2016-2026	Y	Y	Y	1,282	1,729
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2016-2026	Y	Y	Y	48	595
Ross Prairie State Forest	2019-2029	Y	Y	Y	42	414
Seminole State Forest	2024-2034	Y	Y	Y	2,386	598
Tate's Hell State Forest	2019-2029	Y	Y	Y	21,860	16,755
Tiger Bay State Forest	2022-2032	Y	Y	Y	2,714	2,123
Twin Rivers State Forest	2016-2026	Y	Y	Y	2,770	1,696
Wakulla State Forest	2017-2027	Y	Y	Y	210	408
Watson Island State Forest	2023-2033	Y	Y	Y	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2014-2024	Y	Y	Y	131	285
Withlacoochee State Forest	2015-2025	Y	Y	Y	15,132	22,589

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Exotic and Invasive Species Maintenance and Control

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

Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Invasive exotic plant species			Exotic animal species	
		Total acres infested (reference data)	Acres treated		Total number (reference data)	Number with control measures implemented
			2022-23	2023-24		
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS						
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2012-2022	5	0	0	7	1
Alafia River State Park	2019-2029	2,349	385	527	4	1
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2014-2024	225	80	52	4	0
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2014-2024	143	13	10	4	1
Amelia Island State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	6	5
Anastasia State Park	2016-2026	95	7	10	2	4
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2014-2024	19	3	3	6	0
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2021-2031	328	1,129	186	6	2
Avalon State Park	2014-2024	63	0	8	11	2
Bahia Honda State Park	2020-2030	2	1	2	2	3
Bald Point State Park	2023-2033	10	0	0	8	0
Big Lagoon State Park	2018-2028	5	3	2	1	0
Big Shoals State Park	2024-2034	2	0	1	4	0
Big Talbot Island State Park	2024-2034	1	1	0	23	1
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2012-2022	6	1	11	5	10
Blackwater River State Park	2016-2026	2	3	2	8	0
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	152	15	16	7	7
Bulow Creek State Park	2012-2022	219	24	20	13	1
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2012-2022	0	0	0	4	1
Caladesi Island State Park	2022-2032	24	1	6	8	1
Camp Helen State Park	2014-2024	2	0	0	3	6
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	266	10	30	1	0
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2024-2034	0	0	1	12	0
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2024-2034	20	0	1	4	1
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	6,149	351	204	11	1
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2015-2025	9	3	3	8	0
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	695	135	265	0	2
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	806	60	75	1	1
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2014-2024	0	0	0	1	0
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2024-2034	1	0	3	5	1
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2024-2034	1,013	53	46	3	2
Curry Hammock State Park	2016-2026	48	2	6	13	3

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			2022-23	2023-24		
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2017-2027	14	26	49	11	1
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2019-2029	161	59	86	3	11
De Leon Springs State Park	2017-2027	18	4	6	7	0
Deer Lake State Park	2016-2026	5	0	3	4	2
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	3	0	6	3	1
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2024-2034	2	1	3	1	0
Don Pedro Island State Park	2013-2023	16	10	45	16	2
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2016-2026	0	0	0	6	0
Dr. Von D. Mizell-Eula Johnson State Park	2012-2022	28	51	42	5	4
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2024-2034	75	6	12	2	0
Dunns Creek State Park	2019-2029	60	6	132	4	1
Econfina River State Park	2018-2028	0	0	0	3	0
Eden Gardens State Park	2012-2022	0	0	0	0	0
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2022-2032	16	9	10	2	2
Egmont Key State Park	N/A	1	0	0	6	0
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2024-2034	3	2	7	19	1
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	1,040	29	90	4	1
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2014-2024	4,032	54	37	3	3
Falling Waters State Park	2017-2027	33	7	1	5	0
Fanning Springs State Park	2024-2034	7	0	0	5	1
Faver-Dykes State Park	2017-2027	40	0	0	3	2
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	1	0
Florida Caverns State Park	2018-2028	124	6	2	3	0
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	1	0
Fort Clinch State Park	2024-2034	12	5	4	3	0
Fort Cooper State Park	2024-2034	38	4	8	7	0
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2024-2034	3	0	2	11	0
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2016-2026	1	0	2	3	0
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2021-2031	49	5	13	1	2
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	9	1	0	8	1

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			2022-23	2023-24		
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2018-2028	1	0	0	4	0
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2018-2028	23	3	1	3	5
Gasparilla Island State Park	2014-2024	11	8	37	2	2
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	9	3
Ruth B. Kirby Gilchrist Blue Springs State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0
Grayton Beach State Park	2013-2023	43	13	5	7	2
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2016-2026	78	2	2	3	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2013-2023	0	0	0	4	0
Highlands Hammock State Park	2018-2028	1,106	294	580	8	1
Hillsborough River State Park	2020-2030	151	41	72	8	1
Honeymoon Island State Park	2022-2032	25	2	6	0	1
Hontoon Island State Park	2022-2032	6	0	0	4	0
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2020-2030	67	27	68	13	0
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2024-2034	58	4	3	6	3
Ichetucknee Trace	2024-2034	42	0	12	1	0
Indian Key Historic State Park	2012-2022	4	1	4	15	2
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2015-2025	80	71	35	17	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2020-2030	8	28	44	8	1
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2014-2024	0	0	0	14	0
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2019-2029	81	20	33	8	16
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2012-2022	583	364	618	1	2
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2015-2025	12	6	5	3	1
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2018-2028	3,653	220	125	3	1
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	63	9	20	4	2
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2024-2034	7	1	1	10	0
Lake Griffin State Park	2016-2026	24	9	31	7	1
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2016-2026	62	49	54	4	0
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub Preserve State Park	2016-2026	36	0	11	3	1
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2014-2024	202	84	105	0	1
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	1,557	64	38	5	2

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			2022-23	2023-24		
Lake Manatee State Park	2018-2028	38	51	21	6	2
Lake Talquin State Park (includes Jackson Bluff Dam)	2020-2030	18	7	10	4	0
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2018-2028	17	4	3	8	0
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park	2012-2022	27	6	5	5	2
Little Manatee River State Park	2016-2026	419	50	27	33	1
Little Talbot Island State Park	2024-2034	2	0	0	0	6
Long Key State Park	2016-2026	17	11	1	1	7
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	7	0	5	2	2
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2017-2027	66	11	2	1	1
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2015-2025	0	0	0	3	0
Madison Blue Spring	2024-2034	1	0	1	0	0
Manatee Springs State Park	2024-2034	11	0	1	11	2
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2024-2034	5	2	1	3	2
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2024-2034	24	6	4	4	0
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	10	54	0	5	0
Myakka River State Park	2019-2029	3,244	243	796	3	4
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2016-2026	21	2	1	7	0
North Peninsula State Park	2018-2028	65	3	3	1	3
Ochlockonee River State Park	2023-2033	0	0	0	23	1
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	2010-2020	89	0	9	7	0
O'Leno State Park	2024-2034	29	3	10	3	1
Oleta River State Park	2022-2032	426	9	40	4	1
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	2	0
Orman House Historic State Park	2014-2024	1	0	0	1	0
Oscar Scherer State Park	2011-2021	62	32	38	1	3
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2016-2026	82	22	30	See O'Leno	0
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2024-2034	3,077	151	159	35	1
Perdido Key State Park	2018-2028	3	2	2	1	0
Perdido Key State Park	2016-2026	6	2	1	0	0
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2016-2026	46	14	3	1	0
Price's Scrub State Park	2024-2034	7	0	2	12	1

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			2022-23	2023-24		
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2024-2034	39	20	76	9	4
Rainbow Springs State Park	2024-2034	34	10	8	12	0
Ravine Gardens State Park	2023-2033	24	2	3	5	1
River Rise Preserve State Park	2024-2034	337	7	8	0	2
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2017-2027	551	360	172	6	1
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2024-2034	1	0	0	5	0
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2015-2025	0	0	0	2	1
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2012-2022	627	149	23	24	3
Savannas Preserve State Park	2017-2027	72	16	24	3	2
Seabranch Preserve State Park	2014-2024	23	13	8	3	6
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	353	40	50	3	2
Silver Springs State Park	2010-2020	2	0	0	3	0
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	52	19	8	9	1
South Fork State Park (formerly Beker)	2008-2018	21	1	1	6	1
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2014-2024	36	6	246	15	3
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	2011-2021	23	5	3	2	0
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2019-2029	3,350	112	304	7	1
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	2024-2034	5	4	3	3	0
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2013-2023	12	3	2	5	1
Suwannee River State Park	2024-2034	9	1	1	2	0
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park (includes William J. “Billy Joe” Rish Recreation Area)	2014-2024	22	0	0	3	0
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2018-2028	44	19	4	34	0
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2012-2022	494	182	233	12	2
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2016-2026	3	0	1	3	5
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	32	10	4	6	0
Tomoka State Park	2012-2022	452	37	27	7	2
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2019-2029	48	23	14	0	3
Torreya State Park	2012-2022	60	0	1	0	0

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			2022-23	2023-24		
Troy Spring State Park	2024-2034	1	1	1	1	1
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2024-2034	18	4	0	0	0
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2017-2027	6	0	0	2	0
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	2022-2032	47	11	19	TBD	2
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2017-2027	309	14	15	1	2
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2013-2023	307	26	91	NA	0
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	2024-2034	14	4	6	4	0
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2012-2022	2	1	1	TBD	1
Wingate Creek State Park (formerly Beker)	2008-2018	26	18	9	3	1
Ybor City Museum State Park	2016-2026	0	0	0	TBD	0
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2022-2032	9	1	1	1	0
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2024-2034	1	1	1	0	0
OFFICE OF COASTAL AND AQUATIC MANAGED AREAS						
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	2024-2034	232	25	2	5	2
Coral Creek Preserve	2018-2028	1	0	1	0	0
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	2024-2034	5	5	5	3	2
Lake Tarpon Floodplain Preserve	2018-2028	TBD	0	0	0	0
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2023-2033	30,300	667	452	50	31
St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve	2016-2026	25	4	18	1	1
OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS						
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2013-2023	66	7	5	19	0
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	2000-2010	3	2	1	1	1
Gainesville-to-Hawthorne State Trail	2024-2034	22	0	0	1	0
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2012-2022	1	0	0	2	0

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			2022-23	2023-24		
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	2018-2028	1,778	1,188	587	2	2
Nature Coast State Trail	2024-2034	81	9	34	1	0
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2024-2034	79	18	20	8	0
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail	TBD	23	6	5	2	0
Suwannee River Wilderness State Trail	2024-2034	0	0	0	1	0
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	22	7	4	1	0
Withlacoochee State Trail	2024-2034	39	3	3	NA	0
FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE						
Babcock Ranch Preserve	2016-2026	25,000	10,472	9,838	1	1
Belmore State Forest	2020-2030	30	0	1	1	1
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	2	2	2	1	1
Blackwater River State Forest	2013-2023	4,557	997	1,634	1	1
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2021-2031	8	0	7	1	0
Cary State Forest	2024-2034	14	1	1	1	1
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2021-2031	291	72	30	1	1
Deep Creek State Forest	2012-2022	0	0	0	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2015-2025	30	9	20	3	1
Four Creeks State Forest	2022-2032	1,500	0	1	1	1
Goethe State Forest	2023-2033	85	36	31	1	1
Holopaw State Forest	2023-2033	1	0	0	1	0
Indian Lake State Forest	2023-2033	770	101	74	1	0
Jennings State Forest	2018-2028	17	1	3	4	1
John M. Bethea State Forest	2016-2026	35	58	20	1	0
Kissimmee Bend State Forest	N/A	5	5	0	1	0
Lake George State Forest	2015-2025	84	37	128	1	0
Lake Talquin State Forest	2024-2034	80	37	58	1	1
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2018-2028	1,250	410	291	4	1
Little Big Econ State Forest	2021-2031	3,600	16	108	1	1
Matanzas State Forest	2018-2028	38	16	49	1	0
Myakka State Forest	2023-2033	3,000	39	126	3	2
Newnans Lake State Forest	2018-2028	82	198	42	1	0
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2012-2022	10,000	574	710	11	2
Peace River State Forest	2019-2029	127	30	63	1	1
Picayune Strand State Forest	2020-2030	25,690	234	539	7	2
Pine Log State Forest	2022-2032	9	12	34	1	1
Plank Road State Forest	2020-2030	7	7	19	1	0
Point Washington State Forest	2016-2026	24	6	46	1	1

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Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2016-2026	6	0	3	1	1
Ross Prairie State Forest	2019-2029	31	37	13	1	0
Seminole State Forest	2024-2034	1,759	43	52	1	1
Tate's Hell State Forest	2019-2029	205	155	157	0	0
Tiger Bay State Forest	2022-2032	82	25	69	1	0
Twin Rivers State Forest	2016-2026	2,522	290	179	1	1
Wakulla State Forest	2017-2027	22	9	6	0	0
Watson Island State Forest	2023-2033	0	0	0	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2014-2024	70	64	31	3	0
Withlacoochee State Forest	2015-2025	2,159	935	911	8	1
FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION						
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2019-2029	0	5	0	9	1
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	100	1	12	3	1
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	TBD	1,134	21	10	1
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	48	7	6	1	1
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	131	71	38	9	1
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	53	60	68	4	1
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2021-2031	0	106	0	14	1
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	240	307	571	12	1
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	213	335	616	4	1
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	5,100	321	5,891	17	1
Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	9	2	9	1	1
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	9,226	6,952	6,287	81	2
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	18,380	5,784	2,656	18	1
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2016-2026	0	116	471	26	1
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	10,000	26,877	28,062	23	1
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	40	115	215	11	1
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2020-2030	35	41	3	5	1

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Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2019-2029	5,200	900	963	9	1
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2017-2027	2,640	637	670	5	1
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	4,581	5,058	4,736	49	2
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	60,478	29,282	17,278	29	2
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	250	42	55	11	1
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	12,735	4,280	0	19	1
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	2	0	0	0	0
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	2020-2030	101	3	4	2	1
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2019-2029	0	NA	NA	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	2018-2028	TBD	NA	NA	2	1
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	2018-2028	TBD	NA	NA	0	0
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2015-2025	1,200	1,920	1,014	21	1
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2022-2032	7	0	254	8	0
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	16,000	2,239	2,235	9	0
Orange Hammock Wildlife Management Area	2022-2032	1,444	406	1,354	1	0
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	1,307	1,376	1,281	49	2
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	300	133	119	11	1
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	7,487	1,528	1,999	12	1
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2015-2025	3,000	6,159	948	16	0
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	TBD	0	0	7	1
Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area	Pending	NA	NA	0	1	1
Tenoroc Public Use Area	2018-2028	6,177	2,149	1,770	13	1
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2020-2030	1,306	1,559	1,897	21	1

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		Total acres infested (reference data)	Acres treated		Total number (reference data)	Number with control measures implemented
			2022-23	2023-24		
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	3,324	3,050	4,134	16	1
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2021-2031	4,400	974	952	12	1
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Wildlife and Environmental Area	2020-2030	0	0	0	1	0
Branan Field Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	0	0	0	3	0
Bullfrog Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	15	72	223	3	1
Crooked Lake Wildlife and Environmental Area	2019-2029	250	284	470	5	0
Fort White Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	0	0	0	3	1
Hickey Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2016-2026	2	15	21	4	1
Janet Butterfield Brooks Wildlife and Environmental Area	2022-2032	16	3	171	2	0
Lafayette Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area	2021-2031	0	0	0	3	1
Moody Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2017	20	189	160	2	1
Perry Oldenburg Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	19	2	368	7	0
Platt Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	300	110	96	6	0
Split Oak Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	75	6	27	5	1
Suwannee Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2015-2025	0	0	0	4	1
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES						
Brokaw-McDougal House	2011-2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Martin House	2010-2020	5	5	5	9	0
Mission San Luis	2010-2020	<1	<1	<1	1	1
Mount Royal Mound	2010-2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Damian de Escambe	2010-2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Grove	2011-2021	3	3	3	N/A	N/A
Velda Mound	2010-2020	2	2	2	N/A	N/A

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Capital Facilities and Infrastructure

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			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24	
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS													
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2012-2022	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	N/A
Alafia River State Park	2019-2029	12	20	27	4	4	27	27	0	6	40	40	24
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2014-2024	4	52	55	10	1	15	15	1	1	11	11	4
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2014-2024	3	9	13	0	1	73	73	0	3	11	11	0
Amelia Island State Park	2024-2034	1	4	9	0	0	3	3	0	1	6	0	0
Anastasia State Park	2016-2026	0	38	42	1	0	14	14	3	25	1	1	0
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2014-2024	3	9	12	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2021-2031	5	6	8	1	1	42	54	36	30	27	27	1
Avalon State Park	2014-2024	5	5	9	0	0	4	4	0	1	1	1	1
Bahia Honda State Park	2020-2030	1	39	45	1	0	5	5	0	0	1	0	0
Bald Point State Park	2023-2033	TBD	14	19	2	TBD	32	38	3	TBD	14	24	26
Big Lagoon State Park	2018-2028	3	44	51	4	0	11	11	0	0	5	5	0
Big Shoals State Park	2024-2034	4	15	17	5	0	26	26	5	1	45	49	28
Big Talbot Island State Park	2024-2034	2	10	13	2	0	3	3	0	1	8	8	3
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2012-2022	4	45	64	0	0	7	7	0	2	4	3	0
Blackwater River State Park	2016-2026	2	21	21	4	0	6	6	1	0	4	4	1
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	3	35	45	20	0	15	15	1	0	11	8	0
Bulow Creek State Park	2012-2022	2	6	7	1	0	8	8	0	5	15	15	0
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2012-2022	0	5	5	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Caladesi Island State Park	2022-2032	0	21	34	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0
Camp Helen State Park	2014-2024	4	31	30	12	1	3	4	1	0	2	3	2
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	1	42	41	2	0	16	16	0	0	10	10	0
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2024-2034	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2024-2034	1	11	18	2	0	22	22	0	0	15	15	13
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	9	14	30	2	0	74	75	0	13	12	12	3
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2015-2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	30	0
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	2	21	39	11	0	12	12	0	2	11	23	4
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	9	14	15	0	4	58	59	0	30	20	20	5
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2014-2024	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2024-2034	3	7	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2024-2034	4	19	32	3	1	40	38	0	7	14	27	5
Curry Hammock State Park	2016-2026	5	15	14	7	0	2	2	0	0	3	2	0

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			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24	
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2017-2027	2	20	24	2	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	0
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2019-2029	2	17	34	0	0	7	0	0	1	5	5	1
De Leon Springs State Park	2017-2027	3	22	29	4	0	6	6	2	0	4	4	1
Deer Lake State Park	2016-2026	4	6	8	3	0	14	14	0	3	2	1	0
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	0	13	26	13	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2024-2034	0	3	4	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Don Pedro Island State Park	2013-2023	5	8	8	1	0	2	2	0	2	4	4	0
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2016-2026	2	27	28	6	0	12	12	0	4	8	8	0
Dr. Von D. Mizell-Eula Johnson State Park	2012-2022	1	29	51	0	0	10	10	0	4	7	7	1
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2024-2034	1	26	37	3	0	8	8	0	3	1	1	0
Dunns Creek State Park	2019-2029	11	4	9	0	2	63	63	3	15	6	6	3
Econfina River State Park	2018-2028	0	6	4	1	0	17	16	0	0	15	15	7
Eden Gardens State Park	2012-2022	1	18	19	5	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	1
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2022-2032	2	31	40	0	0	57	67	0	10	10	10	0
Egmont Key State Park	N/A	0	33	30	1	2	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2024-2034	0	3	69	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	0	3	8	0	0	17	17	0	0	10	73	0
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2014-2024	8	18	37	7	0	125	98	6	25	31	44	11
Falling Waters State Park	2017-2027	0	16	19	6	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	1
Fanning Springs State Park	2024-2034	4	25	26	5	0	3	3	0	0	3	1	1
Faver-Dykes State Park	2017-2027	9	17	21	2	3	28	28	4	3	7	4	1
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2024-2034	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida Caverns State Park	2018-2028	7	50	54	27	0	12	12	1	0	7	9	7
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2024-2034	3	17	21	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Clinch State Park	2024-2034	1	39	64	3	0	8	8	0	2	6	6	0
Fort Cooper State Park	2024-2034	2	18	33	0	1	10	10	0	0	5	5	0
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2024-2034	7	8	13	5	1	2	2	0	15	4	4	0
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2016-2026	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2021-2031	4	35	39	1	0	7	7	0	1	9	9	1
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	4	14	23	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	1	0
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2018-2028	1	10	29	1	0	9	9	0	2	2	3	1

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			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24	
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2018-2028	1	18	25	2	1	2	3	0	0	1	1	0
Gasparilla Island State Park	2014-2024	0	20	28	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2024-2034	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Ruth B. Kirby Gilchrist Blue Springs State Park	2024-2034	4	5	21	0	1	1	7	0	1	1	1	0
Grayton Beach State Park	2013-2023	2	38	38	10	0	18	18	0	4	6	24	1
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2016-2026	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	5	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2013-2023	1	16	20	2	1	5	5	0	0	1	1	0
Highlands Hammock State Park	2018-2028	5	56	68	15	N/A	84	84	24	0	30	20	12
Hillsborough River State Park	2020-2030	2	40	61	6	0	20	22	0	0	12	12	6
Honeymoon Island State Park	2022-2032	1	25	40	2	0	7	7	0	2	3	5	0
Hontoon Island State Park	2022-2032	2	16	23	6	0	7	7	0	0	9	6	0
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2020-2030	2	34	38	4	0	4	4	0	0	8	4	0
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2024-2034	2	23	27	1	0	29	29	0	3	8	7	1
Ichetucknee Trace	2024-2034	TBD	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0
Indian Key Historic State Park	2012-2022	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2015-2025	0	0	3	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2020-2030	3	25	29	1	0	4	4	0	1	1	2	0
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2014-2024	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2019-2029	5	42	55	2	0	3	3	0	0	26	25	0
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2012-2022	6	79	121	16	0	111	111	0	8	86	60	3
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2015-2025	2	12	13	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2018-2028	4	19	22	1	3	138	137	1	0	135	135	0
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	2	45	45	22	0	5	5	0	3	6	0	0
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2024-2034	4	55	22	6	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	5
Lake Griffin State Park	2016-2026	0	14	15	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	0
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2016-2026	0	14	15	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	1

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			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24	
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub Preserve State Park	2016-2026	4	3	3	1	0	7	7	4	0	1	0	0
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2014-2024	2	22	43	0	0	40	40	0	1	21	21	0
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	5	50	57	5	0	53	53	0	8	27	27	1
Lake Manatee State Park	2018-2028	2	9	13	0	0	12	12	0	0	6	6	0
Lake Talquin State Park (includes Jackson Bluff Dam)	2020-2030	4	8	9	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	2	1
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2018-2028	2	8	8	1	0	4	4	1	0	1	1	0
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park	2012-2022	2	13	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Little Manatee River State Park	2016-2026	12	22	29	6	1	21	24	1	2	24	23	2
Little Talbot Island State Park	2024-2034	0	31	58	4	0	5	5	0	1	6	7	1
Long Key State Park	2016-2026	0	17	22	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	3	36	60	12	0	7	7	2	1	8	8	5
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2017-2027	2	12	16	0	0	63	63	0	0	29	29	1
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2015-2025	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison Blue Spring	2024-2034	4	8	8	0	N/A	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Manatee Springs State Park	2024-2034	1	17	37	5	0	23	23	1	0	15	15	3
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2024-2034	2	11	15	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2024-2034	14	56	68	1	1	37	37	0	0	21	15	0
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myakka River State Park	2019-2029	1	61	80	10	0	134	136	0	0	120	121	0
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2016-2026	2	12	10	4	3	1	10	1	3	0	0	3
North Peninsula State Park	2018-2028	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	1	0
Ochlockonee River State Park	2023-2033	0	17	21	6	0	10	7	1	0	5	5	3
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	2010-2020	8	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
O'Leno State Park	2024-2034	2	51	75	3	0	22	22	0	0	16	16	5
Oleta River State Park	2022-2032	5	50	63	1	1	10	10	2	0	19	18	8
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2024-2034	2	4	10	0	0	8	8	8	3	4	5	10
Orman House Historic State Park	2014-2024	1	7	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oscar Scherer State Park	2011-2021	2	35	64	1	0	30	30	1	1	13	15	0
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2016-2026	2	12	17	8	1	10	10	1	0	6	6	0
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2024-2034	3	57	94	21	3	58	58	0	1	30	19	3
Perdido Key State Park	2018-2028	1	12	17	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Perdido Key State Park	2016-2026	2	11	16	1	0	5	5	1	4	1	4	4

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			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24	
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2016-2026	0	1	0	1	0	9	9	0	0	9	9	1
Price's Scrub State Park	2024-2034	4	10	16	0	1	56	56	10	26	17	16	0
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2024-2034	4	45	60	5	1	22	19	2	3	4	4	1
Rainbow Springs State Park	2024-2034	0	18	21	1	0	3	3	0	0	4	4	1
Ravine Gardens State Park	2023-2033	2	5	7	0	0	36	36	0	0	36	36	6
River Rise Preserve State Park	2024-2034	0	16	30	0	0	85	84	0	0	45	36	0
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2017-2027	3	8	12	6	0	52	51	5	0	50	63	20
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2024-2034	0	5	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2015-2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2012-2022	3	26	36	1	0	166	62	6	2	35	21	10
Savannas Preserve State Park	2017-2027	2	9	11	0	1	11	11	0	5	8	7	1
Seabranch Preserve State Park	2014-2024	1	44	52	21	1	11	11	1	1	3	3	4
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	6	66	119	5	5	38	44	0	0	35	26	2
Silver Springs State Park	2010-2020	1	9	10	0	0	4	4	3	0	0	0	0
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
South Fork State Park (formerly Beker)	2008-2018	0	43	59	10	0	8	8	2	3	4	4	1
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2014-2024	2	7	8	0	0	3	3	0	0	5	5	1
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	2011-2021	0	1	0	0	0	22	22	5	0	9	9	1
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2019-2029	3	11	38	0	5	174	172	8	0	57	57	35
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	2024-2034	3	50	52	9	0	15	15	15	0	23	24	16
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2013-2023	1	2	6	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0
Suwannee River State Park	2024-2034	2	24	28	3	0	20	20	0	0	30	13	4
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park (includes William J. "Billy Joe" Rish Recreation Area)	2014-2024	14	33	62	6	2	13	13	2	1	9	9	0
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2018-2028	4	3	3	0	1	21	21	0	5	6	6	0
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2012-2022	0	8	8	1	0	14	13	0	0	3	4	2
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2016-2026	1	10	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24	
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	0	21	20	7	0	9	9	0	1	9	9	1
Tomoka State Park	2012-2022	3	31	35	5	0	17	17	1	4	11	11	1
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2019-2029	2	89	95	1	1	15	16	4	4	8	7	5
Torreya State Park	2012-2022	21	27	27	15	2	40	40	18	40	15	15	18
Troy Spring State Park	2024-2034	4	7	6	3	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	1
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2024-2034	4	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	0	0
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2017-2027	3	21	27	2	0	4	4	0	0	3	3	4
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	2022-2032	32	1	36	6	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2017-2027	1	72	89	10	0	72	72	0	7	45	41	0
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2013-2023	9	12	13	2	0	9	9	0	8	2	2	1
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	2024-2034	0	6	9	3	0	5	5	2	5	1	1	1
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2012-2022	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wingate Creek State Park (formerly Beker)	2008-2018	0	2	3	0	0	3	3	0	1	5	0	0
Ybor City Museum State Park	2016-2026	0	8	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2022-2032	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2024-2034	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OFFICE OF COASTAL AND AQUATIC MANAGED AREAS													
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	2024-2034	4	16	16	3	x	9	9	0	0	21	21	0
Coral Creek Preserve	2018-2028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	2024-2034	5	9	9	9	0	3	3	0	1	11	11	1
Lake Tarpon Floodplain Preserve	2018-2028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2023-2033	6	16	16	15	0	7	7	6	1	10	10	10
St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve	2016-2026	2	27	29	6	1	38	38	16	2	4	5	4
OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS													
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2013-2023	1	8	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	1
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	2000-2010	TBD	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	TBD	162	62	27

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			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24	
Gainesville-to-Hawthorne State Trail	2024-2034	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	16	0
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2012-2022	TBD	12	11	1	TBD	0	0	0	0	58	29	0
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	2018-2028	7	136	210	5	7	60	292	5	9	245	263	25
Nature Coast State Trail	2024-2034	TBD	5	5	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	46	42	0
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	N/A	46	44	49	9
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail	TBD	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	15	0	4
Suwannee River Wilderness State Trail	2024-2034	TBD	56	48	2	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	19	0
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	0	14	14	4	0	0	0	N/A	1	30	17	2
Withlacoochee State Trail	2024-2034	1	14	19	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	46	46	2
FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE													
Babcock Ranch Preserve	2016-2026	0	24	24	2	0	50	50	0	0	19	19	0
Belmore State Forest	2020-2030	10	13	13	1	0	1	4	2	4	0	25	25
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	0	2	2	0	0	6	8	0	7	5	7	0
Blackwater River State Forest	2013-2023	0	126	123	1	0	621	836	40	55	190	192	1
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2021-2031	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	3	0
Cary State Forest	2024-2034	10	26	29	3	0	7	8	18	0	22	22	0
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2021-2031	1	17	17	2	0	30	30	3	0	39	39	7
Deep Creek State Forest	2012-2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2015-2025	0	12	12	0	0	56	56	10	0	17	17	2
Four Creeks State Forest	2022-2032	6	10	10	4	0	13	2	18	0	3	3	0
Goethe State Forest	2023-2033	0	14	14	4	0	290	290	14	0	85	85	1
Holopaw State Forest	2023-2033	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indian Lake State Forest	2023-2033	6	8	9	1	1	1	1	0	17	14	16	2
Jennings State Forest	2018-2028	7	17	18	5	3	18	25	9	25	18	25	15
John M. Bethea State Forest	2016-2026	0	5	5	5	0	12	14	26	13	13	13	13
Kissimmee Bend State Forest	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake George State Forest	2015-2025	0	12	12	1	0	34	77	11	0	1	1	2
Lake Talquin State Forest	2024-2034	0	22	22	1	0	66	150	0	0	31	31	0
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2018-2028	7	96	99	11	5	39	69	37	1	57	97	33
Little Big Econ State Forest	2021-2031	6	24	24	5	0	30	49	2	9	40	40	22
Matanzas State Forest	2018-2028	1	6	8	2	0	64	87	9	4	4	4	4
Myakka State Forest	2023-2033	2	20	20	5	0	3	3	0	0	20	20	2
Newnans Lake State Forest	2018-2028	2	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	10	0
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2012-2022	5	54	54	5	1	52	20	11	0	27	27	0
Peace River State Forest	2019-2029	1	8	8	0	0	3	3	0	0	8	8	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 in FYs 2022-24	New roads contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved in FYs 2022-24	New trails contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved in FYs 2022-24
			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24	
Picayune Strand State Forest	2020-2030	6	56	56	5	0	66	89	21	53	41	44	3
Pine Log State Forest	2022-2032	0	9	9	4	0	13	13	0	0	48	47	0
Plank Road State Forest	2020-2030	1	2	3	2	0	13	40	6	0	0	0	0
Point Washington State Forest	2016-2026	3	9	9	0	0	70	31	0	0	61	44	0
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2016-2026	5	12	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Ross Prairie State Forest	2019-2029	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	0
Seminole State Forest	2024-2034	3	25	25	4	0	0	2	4	8	52	52,1	1
Tate's Hell State Forest	2019-2029	1	10	11	6	0	452	382	85	1	160	160	0
Tiger Bay State Forest	2022-2032	0	16	16	2	0	136	64	10	2	14	14	0
Twin Rivers State Forest	2016-2026	0	0	0	0	1	46	40	2	0	21	31	1
Wakulla State Forest	2017-2027	0	4	4	0	0	18	16	4	0	20	21	0
Watson Island State Forest	2023-2033	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Welaka State Forest	2014-2024	0	19	19	3	0	14	14	0	0	13	13	0
Withlacoochee State Forest	2015-2025	2	265	265	79	0	568	145	263	0	85	85	0
FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION													
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2019-2029	1	11	11	0	0	24	24	0	0	24	24	0
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	1	9	9	0	0	27	27	0	0	9	9	0
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	5	24	24	0	0	88	88	2	0	78	78	0
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	1	11	11	0	0	156	156	14	0	15	15	0
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	15	63	63	1	2	256	256	0	0	220	220	0
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	2	3	3	0	0	49	49	0	5	33	41	0
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2021-2031	1	26	26	0	0	27	27	2	0	10	10	0
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	5	15	15	1	0	46	46	0	0	9	9	0
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	4	10	10	0	0	21	21	1	0	10	10	0
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	2	22	22	0	0	31	31	0	0	14	15	0
Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	6	6	6	0	0	10	10	0	7	18	18	0
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	2	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	0	10	10	0	2	94	94	0	0	25	25	0
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2016-2026	2	2	2	0	0	6	6	0	6	6	6	0

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			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24	
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	6	36	36	0	0	132	132	0	20	15	15	0
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	3	30	30	0	0	32	32	0	0	24	30	0
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2020-2030	1	7	7	0	0	30	30	0	0	25	25	0
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2019-2029	0	10	10	0	0	104	104	0	2	20	20	0
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2017-2027	7	16	16	0	0	57	57	0	8	9	26	0
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	0	42	42	0	0	141	141	0	0	21	28	0
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	9	10	10	0	0	42	42	0	0	34	34	0
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	7	15	15	0	0	23	24	0	0	33	33	0
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	2020-2030	2	5	5	0	0	8	8	0	1	18	18	0
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2019-2029	1	2	2	NA	0	2	2	NA	0	2	2	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	2018-2028	7	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	2018-2028	5	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2015-2025	3	12	12	3	0	140	140	0	2	25	25	0
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2022-2032	1	5	5	0	0	3	3	0	2	5	5	0
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	1	6	6	0	0	16	16	0	0	1	1	0
Orange Hammock Wildlife Management Area	2022-2032	7	0	0	0	0	9	9	7	10	10	10	0
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	2	6	6	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	5	5	5	0	0	25	25	0	2	29	29	0
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	6	4	4	0	0	16	16	0	1	3	3	0
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2015-2025	2	8	8	0	0	42	42	0	0	8	8	0
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	0	1	1	0	0	7	7	0	0	NA	NA	0

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		New facilities contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved in FYs 2022-24	New roads contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved in FYs 2022-24	New trails contemplated in plan	Maintained		Improved in FYs 2022-24
			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24			2022-23	2023-24	
Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area	Pending	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	5	0	NA	NA	101	0
Tenoroc Public Use Area	2018-2028	13	34	37	0	5	42	42	0	4	46	46	0
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2020-2030	2	30	30	0	0	116	116	0	0	41	75	0
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	5	37	37	0	0	63	63	0	1	67	68	0
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2021-2031	4	16	16	0	0	122	122	0	0	16	22	0
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Wildlife and Environmental Area	2020-2030	0	1	1	0	0	11	11	0	0	6	6	0
Branan Field Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	1	1	1	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	0
Bullfrog Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	1	1	1	0	0	10	10	0	2	0	0	0
Crooked Lake Wildlife and Environmental Area	2019-2029	1	6	6	0	0	9	9	1	0	11	11	0
Fort White Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	1	5	5	0	0	18	18	0	1	17	17	0
Hickey Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2016-2026	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	4	4	0
Janet Butterfield Brooks Wildlife and Environmental Area	2022-2032	1	0	0	2	0	5	5	0	0	2	2	0
Lafayette Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area	2021-2031	1	3	3	0	0	26	26	0	0	16	16	0
Moody Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2017	3	1	1	0	0	11	11	0	1	5	5	0
Perry Oldenburg Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	0	2	2	0	0	6	6	0	0	8	8	0
Platt Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	2	6	6	0	0	11	11	0	0	14	15	0
Split Oak Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	0	5	5	3	0	24	24	0	0	8	8	0
Suwannee Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2015-2025	1	2	2	0	0	19	19	0	0	19	19	0
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES													
Brokaw-McDougal House	2011-2021	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin House	2010-2020	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission San Luis	2010-2020	0	12	12	12	0	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0
Mount Royal Mound	2010-2020	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Damian de Escambe	2010-2020	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Grove	2011-2021	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Velda Mound	2010-2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	<1	<1

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Cultural and Historical Resources

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DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS						
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2012-2022	5	3	3	3	1
Alafia River State Park	2019-2029	27	TBD	1	TBD	0
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2014-2024	55	81	12	1	60
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2014-2024	18	22	14	1	8
Amelia Island State Park	2024-2034	3	TBD	1	0	3
Anastasia State Park	2016-2026	12	TBD	12	0	12
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2014-2024	3	3	3	1	1
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2021-2031	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
Avalon State Park	2014-2024	1	3	3	2	0
Bahia Honda State Park	2020-2030	1	TBD	0	TBD	0
Bald Point State Park	2023-2033	43	TBD	26	TBD	24
Big Lagoon State Park	2018-2028	3	3	3	0	3
Big Shoals State Park	2024-2034	18	TBD	22	TBD	19
Big Talbot Island State Park	2024-2034	25	22	18	0	18
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2012-2022	12	10	10	0	10
Blackwater River State Park	2016-2026	3	3	3	0	2
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	17	TBD	12	1	9
Bulow Creek State Park	2012-2022	40	42	34	3	10
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2012-2022	7	6	1	3	3
Caladesi Island State Park	2022-2032	4	TBD	3	TBD	3
Camp Helen State Park	2014-2024	21	19	20	3	13
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	16	TBD	28	TBD	8
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2024-2034	2	TBD	5	TBD	2
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2024-2034	9	TBD	10	TBD	9
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	127	TBD	42	TBD	34
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2015-2025	1	2	2	0	1
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	1	TBD	7	TBD	5
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	1	TBD	1	1	1
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2014-2024	0	2	2	0	2
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2024-2034	15	15	7	TBD	5
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2024-2034	114	104	56	5	15
Curry Hammock State Park	2016-2026	2	1	1	0	1
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2017-2027	26	TBD	15	TBD	15
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2019-2029	21	TBD	0	TBD	0
De Leon Springs State Park	2017-2027	8	TBD	14	TBD	13
Deer Lake State Park	2016-2026	3	3	3	0	3
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	3	1	1	TBD	0
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2024-2034	4	3	3	0	3
Don Pedro Island State Park	2013-2023	1	1	1	1	0
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2016-2026	8	8	8	0	7
Dr. Von D. Mizell-Eula Johnson State Park	2012-2022	0	1	0	1	0
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2024-2034	22	22	24	5	23
Dunns Creek State Park	2019-2029	4	TBD	3	TBD	3
Econfina River State Park	2018-2028	27	24	24	0	25
Eden Gardens State Park	2012-2022	5	5	5	1	4
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2022-2032	70	70	70	0	68
Egmont Key State Park	N/A	1	TBD	6	TBD	3
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2024-2034	15	13	13	0	12
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	13	14	14	0	12
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2014-2024	91	80	96	3	5
Falling Waters State Park	2017-2027	7	7	7	0	7
Fanning Springs State Park	2024-2034	10	TBD	10	1	5
Faver-Dykes State Park	2017-2027	7	TBD	2	TBD	2
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2024-2034	2	2	1	2	0
Florida Caverns State Park	2018-2028	40	40	23	TBD	25

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Forest Capital Museum State Park	2024-2034	10	10	10	0	10
Fort Clinch State Park	2024-2034	20	19	19	7	7
Fort Cooper State Park	2024-2034	6	TBD	6	TBD	6
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2024-2034	65	33	33	1	33
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2016-2026	6	TBD	5	TBD	1
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2021-2031	4	4	4	TBD	3
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	1	TBD	1	TBD	0
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2018-2028	14	14	7	3	0
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2018-2028	3	3	3	0	1
Gasparilla Island State Park	2014-2024	3	3	3	3	3
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2024-2034	2	2	2	0	0
Ruth B. Kirby Gilchrist Blue Springs State Park	2024-2034	2	2	2	0	0
Grayton Beach State Park	2013-2023	19	11	11	0	17
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2016-2026	1	N/A	0	N/A	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2013-2023	1	1	1	0	1
Highlands Hammock State Park	2018-2028	29	29	29	29	29
Hillsborough River State Park	2020-2030	21	2	27	1	26
Honeymoon Island State Park	2022-2032	2	TBD	1	TBD	1
Hontoon Island State Park	2022-2032	15	TBD	3	TBD	0
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2020-2030	0	0	0	0	0
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2024-2034	54	49	49	3	47
Ichetucknee Trace	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Key Historic State Park	2012-2022	1	1	1	1	1
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2015-2025	4	TBD	2	TBD	1
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2020-2030	4	TBD	4	TBD	3
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2014-2024	0	2	2	0	1
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2019-2029	13	N/A	0	N/A	0
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2012-2022	36	TBD	36	TBD	13
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2015-2025	4	4	4	1	3
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2018-2028	1	TBD	1	TBD	0
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	24	27	27	0	27
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2024-2034	2	TBD	2	TBD	TBD
Lake Griffin State Park	2016-2026	3	TBD	1	TBD	1
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2016-2026	6	6	6	0	0
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub Preserve State Park	2016-2026	1	1	1	1	1
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2014-2024	1	TBD	3	TBD	2
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	2	26	26	TBD	2
Lake Manatee State Park	2018-2028	23	N/A	0	N/A	0
Lake Talquin State Park (includes Jackson Bluff Dam)	2020-2030	1	1	1	0	1
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2018-2028	2	2	2	0	0
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park	2012-2022	4	8	11	8	9
Little Manatee River State Park	2016-2026	13	TBD	3	2	10
Little Talbot Island State Park	2024-2034	13	4	4	1	3
Long Key State Park	2016-2026	2	TBD	2	TBD	1
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	3	TBD	2	TBD	2
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2017-2027	4	34	25	TBD	20
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2015-2025	2	2	2	0	1
Madison Blue Spring	2024-2034	3	2	2	TBD	1
Manatee Springs State Park	2024-2034	22	TBD	23	TBD	22
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2024-2034	3	TBD	3	TBD	3

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Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2024-2034	63	63	63	24	3
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	2	2	2	TBD	2
Myakka River State Park	2019-2029	21	17	41	17	41
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2016-2026	13	13	13	0	13
North Peninsula State Park	2018-2028	9	10	9	0	0
Ochlockonee River State Park	2023-2033	1	TBD	1	TBD	TBD
Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	2010-2020	2	5	0	5	0
O'Leno State Park	2024-2034	99	4	99	1	99
Oleta River State Park	2022-2032	3	TBD	2	TBD	1
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2024-2034	2	TBD	21	TBD	TBD
Orman House Historic State Park	2014-2024	3	3	2	0	3
Oscar Scherer State Park	2011-2021	3	4	4	0	0
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2016-2026	5	TBD	3	TBD	3
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2024-2034	139	148	25	11	24
Perdido Key State Park	2018-2028	1	1	1	0	1
Perdido Key State Park	2016-2026	15	15	15	0	15
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2016-2026	3	0	0	0	3
Price's Scrub State Park	2024-2034	21	10	10	0	10
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2024-2034	8	TBD	15	TBD	39
Rainbow Springs State Park	2024-2034	20	TBD	12	1	9
Ravine Gardens State Park	2023-2033	25	1	25	1	24
River Rise Preserve State Park	2024-2034	38	32	20	TBD	20
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2017-2027	57	TBD	24	0	24
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2024-2034	9	9	9	1	2
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2015-2025	1	1	1	1	1
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2012-2022	9	6	6	TBD	5
Savannas Preserve State Park	2017-2027	5	5	5	3	5
Seabranch Preserve State Park	2014-2024	5	TBD	4	TBD	3
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	17	38	38	4	9
Silver Springs State Park	2010-2020	29	TBD	N/A	TBD	N/A
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	2	0	2	0	2
South Fork State Park (formerly Beker)	2008-2018	26	6	6	0	7
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2014-2024	0	N/A	0	N/A	0
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	2011-2021	5	5	5	0	5
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2019-2029	20	TBD	20	3	9
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	2024-2034	13	TBD	25	TBD	15
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2013-2023	1	1	1	0	1
Suwannee River State Park	2024-2034	30	32	32	1	18
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park (includes William J. "Billy Joe" Rish Recreation Area)	2014-2024	11	9	5	2	8
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2018-2028	11	11	11	0	0
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2012-2022	77	33	20	9	11
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2016-2026	78	TBD	3	TBD	3
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	6	6	6	0	0
Tomoka State Park	2012-2022	32	32	21	3	19
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2019-2029	16	16	16	0	16
Torreya State Park	2012-2022	79	79	9	16	4
Troy Spring State Park	2024-2034	4	TBD	4	TBD	3
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2024-2034	3	TBD	82	TBD	13
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2017-2027	74	TBD	4	TBD	4
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	2022-2032	18	15	10	8	1
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2017-2027	7	15	13	TBD	11
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2013-2023	29	29	29	3	12
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	2024-2034	30	14	0	7	5

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Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2012-2022	1	1	1	1	1
Wingate Creek State Park (formerly Beker)	2008-2018	5	0	2	0	1
Ybor City Museum State Park	2016-2026	2	7	7	2	7
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2024-2034	0	1	1	TBD	1
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2022-2032	1	1	1	0	1
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2024-2034	1	1	1	1	1
OFFICE OF COASTAL AND AQUATIC MANAGED AREAS						
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	2024-2034	12	12	12	0	6
Coral Creek Preserve	2018-2028	0	0	0	0	0
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	2024-2034	35	35	35	2	31
Lake Tarpon Floodplain Preserve	2018-2028	0	1	1	0	1
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2023-2033	118	58	58	9	102
St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve	2016-2026	19	20	20	1	19
OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS						
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2013-2023	1	0	0	0	1
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	2000-2010	4	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Gainesville-to-Hawthorne State Trail	2024-2034	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2012-2022	1	TBD	N/A	TBD	N/A
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	2018-2028	239	33	32	1	29
Nature Coast State Trail	2024-2034	4	11	13	2	9
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2024-2034	0	0	0	0	0
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail	TBD	0	TBD	N/A	N/A	TBD
Suwannee River Wilderness State Trail	2024-2034	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	1	TBD	1	1	1
Withlacoochee State Trail	2024-2034	24	TBD	5	TBD	9
FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE						
Babcock Ranch Preserve	2016-2026	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Belmore State Forest	2020-2030	4	4	4	1	3
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Blackwater River State Forest	2013-2023	242	242	40	0	33
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2021-2031	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cary State Forest	2024-2034	4	4	3	0	4
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2021-2031	15	10	0	0	10
Deep Creek State Forest	2012-2022	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2015-2025	12	12	12	0	12
Four Creeks State Forest	2022-2032	0	0	0	0	0
Goethe State Forest	2023-2033	107	107	107	0	107
Holopaw State Forest	2023-2033	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indian Lake State Forest	2023-2033	13	12	12	0	12
Jennings State Forest	2018-2028	27	27	27	0	27
John M. Bethea State Forest	2016-2026	22	22	N/A	0	N/A
Kissimmee Bend State Forest	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Lake George State Forest	2015-2025	11	11	11	0	11
Lake Talquin State Forest	2024-2034	42	42	42	0	42
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2018-2028	13	13	13	1	11
Little Big Econ State Forest	2021-2031	17	11	1	0	11
Matanzas State Forest	2018-2028	5	5	5	0	5
Myakka State Forest	2023-2033	4	4	4	0	4
Newnans Lake State Forest	2018-2028	9	8	8	1	7
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2012-2022	5	3	3	0	3
Peace River State Forest	2019-2029	1	1	1	0	1
Picayune Strand State Forest	2020-2030	85	60	34	0	34
Pine Log State Forest	2022-2032	4	2	2	0	2
Plank Road State Forest	2020-2030	11	11	11	0	11

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Point Washington State Forest	2016-2026	9	9	9	N/A	N/A
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2016-2026	1	1	0	0	1
Ross Prairie State Forest	2019-2029	17	2	2	0	2
Seminole State Forest	2024-2034	31	30	30	0	16
Tate's Hell State Forest	2019-2029	42	41	41	0	35
Tiger Bay State Forest	2022-2032	12	12	12	0	12
Twin Rivers State Forest	2016-2026	85	85	85	N/A	N/A
Wakulla State Forest	2017-2027	4	4	4	0	4
Watson Island State Forest	2023-2033	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Welaka State Forest	2014-2024	25	16	16	1	15
Withlacoochee State Forest	2015-2025	240	40	25	0	39
FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION						
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2019-2029	10	10	8	0	8
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	86	79	51	0	50
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	40	34	32	0	31
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	364	240	128	0	124
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	191	23	141	1	135
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	24	20	24	0	24
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2021-2031	9	9	6	0	6
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	19	19	19	0	19
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	6	6	6	0	5
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	18	3	0	0	0
Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	36	36	21	1	20
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	171	171	34	0	34
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	48	48	40	0	40
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2016-2026	19	19	19	0	17
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	1	0	0	0	0
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	25	25	12	5	11
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2020-2030	14	14	8	0	8
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2019-2029	28	3	27	0	23
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2017-2027	36	36	14	0	14
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	1	1	0	0	0
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	36	36	2	0	1
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	18	15	18	0	18
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	4	4	0	0	0
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	0	0	0	0	0
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	2020-2030	6	6	3	0	3
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2019-2029	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	2018-2028	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	2018-2028	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2015-2025	15	12	13	0	13
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2022-2032	7	7	7	0	7
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	2	2	2	0	2
Orange Hammock Wildlife Management Area	2022-2032	9	0	9	0	9
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	5	5	3	0	3

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Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	8	6	5	0	5
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	1	0	1	0	1
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2015-2025	1	1	1	0	1
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	0	0	0	NA	NA
Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area	Pending	0	0	0	0	0
Tenoroc Public Use Area	2018-2028	5	5	5	0	5
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2020-2030	37	25	15	0	15
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	45	39	39	0	6
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2021-2031	2	2	2	0	2
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Wildlife and Environmental Area	2020-2030	5	0	5	0	5
Branan Field Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	0	0	0	0	0
Bullfrog Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	0	0	0	0	0
Crooked Lake Wildlife and Environmental Area	2019-2029	9	0	0	0	0
Fort White Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	5	4	5	0	2
Hickey Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2016-2026	12	12	0	0	0
Janet Butterfield Brooks Wildlife and Environmental Area	2022-2032	7	1	7	0	7
Lafayette Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area	2021-2031	12	12	12	0	12
Moody Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2017	1	0	0	0	0
Perry Oldenburg Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	0	0	0	0	0
Platt Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	0	0	0	0	0
Split Oak Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	0	0	0	0	0
Suwannee Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2015-2025	12	0	12	0	11
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES						
Brokaw-McDougal House	2011-2021	1	1	1	0	1
Martin House	2010-2020	1	1	1	0	1
Mission San Luis	2010-2020	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	0	3
Velda Mound	2010-2020	1	1	1	0	1

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Imperiled Species Habitat Maintenance, Enhancement, Restoration or Population Restoration

GOAL: Imperiled Species Habitat Maintenance, Enhancement, Restoration, or Population Restoration - Information contained herein reflects both initial or planned conditions (reference data) and management opportunities that were initiated, conducted or completed during the designated reporting period.					
		Imperiled species			
Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number (reference data)	Number of monitoring protocols developed	Number of monitoring protocols implemented
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS					
Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park	2012-2022	Y	1	0	0
Alafia River State Park	2019-2029	Y	32	12	30
Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park	2014-2024	Y	22	10	10
Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park	2014-2024	Y	47	14	14
Amelia Island State Park	2024-2034	Y	29	0	29
Anastasia State Park	2016-2026	Y	28	3	3
Anclote Key Preserve State Park	2014-2024	Y	27	13	13
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park	2021-2031	Y	12	12	12
Avalon State Park	2014-2024	Y	28	5	5
Bahia Honda State Park	2020-2030	Y	44	23	20
Bald Point State Park	2023-2033	N	TBD	TBD	TBD
Big Lagoon State Park	2018-2028	Y	19	19	18
Big Shoals State Park	2024-2034	Y	14	0	14
Big Talbot Island State Park	2024-2034	Y	38	0	38
Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park	2012-2022	Y	55	55	55
Blackwater River State Park	2016-2026	N	12	0	0
Blue Spring State Park	2005-2015	Y	41	41	15
Bulow Creek State Park	2012-2022	Y	27	6	6
Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park	2012-2022	Y	47	0	47
Caladesi Island State Park	2022-2032	Y	7	0	7
Camp Helen State Park	2014-2024	Y	51	12	12
Cayo Costa State Park	2005-2015	Y	24	14	10
Cedar Key Museum State Park	2024-2034	Y	46	6	40
Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve	2024-2034	Y	15	0	15
Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park	2007-2017	Y	30	0	30
Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park	2015-2025	Y	73	0	73
Collier-Seminole State Park	2004-2014	Y	16	0	16
Colt Creek State Park	2007-2017	Y	68	8	68
Constitution Convention Museum State Park	2014-2024	Y	18	18	18
Crystal River Archaeological State Park	2024-2034	Y	0	0	0
Crystal River Preserve State Park	2024-2034	Y	6	0	6
Curry Hammock State Park	2016-2026	Y	44	0	44
Dade Battlefield Historic State Park	2017-2027	Y	36	15	8
Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park	2019-2029	Y	7	1	7
De Leon Springs State Park	2017-2027	Y	66	8	8
Deer Lake State Park	2016-2026	Y	2	2	2
Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park	2009-2019	Y	34	31	30
Devil's Millhopper Geological State Park	2024-2034	Y	33	1	33
Don Pedro Island State Park	2013-2023	Y	15	2	15
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park	2016-2026	Y	28	0	28

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		Imperiled species			
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Dr. Von D. Mizell-Eula Johnson State Park	2012-2022	Y	19	0	0
Dudley Farm Historic State Park	2024-2034	Y	32	4	4
Dunns Creek State Park	2019-2029	Y	11	3	11
Econfina River State Park	2018-2028	Y	37	3	3
Eden Gardens State Park	2012-2022	Y	12	0	0
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park	2022-2032	Y	5	1	1
Egmont Key State Park	N/A	Y	32	17	16
Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park	2024-2034	Y	17	17	17
Estero Bay Preserve State Park	2004-2014	Y	13	1	13
Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	2014-2024	Y	31	0	31
Falling Waters State Park	2017-2027	Y	115	0	115
Fanning Springs State Park	2024-2034	Y	22	9	9
Faver-Dykes State Park	2017-2027	Y	11	0	11
Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park	2024-2034	Y	29	29	29
Florida Caverns State Park	2018-2028	Y	0	0	0
Forest Capital Museum State Park	2024-2034	Y	47	6	6
Fort Clinch State Park	2024-2034	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fort Cooper State Park	2024-2034	Y	2	0	2
Fort George Island Cultural State Park	2024-2034	Y	32	0	32
Fort Mose Historic State Park	2016-2026	Y	18	0	18
Fort Pierce Inlet State Park (includes Jack Island)	2021-2031	Y	26	0	26
Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park	2008-2018	Y	9	4	4
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park	2018-2028	Y	32	6	6
Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach	2018-2028	Y	19	3	3
Gasparilla Island State Park	2014-2024	Y	23	9	9
George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park	2024-2034	Y	3	0	3
Ruth B. Kirby Gilchrist Blue Springs State Park	2024-2034	Y	18	0	3
Grayton Beach State Park	2013-2023	Y	28	20	8
Haw Creek Preserve State Park	2016-2026	N/A	TBD	TBD	0
Henderson Beach State Park	2013-2023	Y	29	1	29
Highlands Hammock State Park	2018-2028	Y	32	27	27
Hillsborough River State Park	2020-2030	Y	12	12	2
Honeymoon Island State Park	2022-2032	Y	14	9	9
Hontoon Island State Park	2022-2032	Y	79	9	9
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park	2020-2030	Y	53	4	4
Ichetucknee Springs State Park	2024-2034	Y	49	12	12
Ichetucknee Trace	2024-2034	Y	15	1	1
Indian Key Historic State Park	2012-2022	Y	52	4	4

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		Imperiled species			
Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number (reference data)	Number of monitoring protocols developed	Number of monitoring protocols implemented
Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park	2015-2025	Y	37	0	37
John D. MacArthur Beach State Park	2020-2030	Y	4	0	4
John Gorrie Museum State Park	2014-2024	Y	14	11	9
John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park	2019-2029	Y	19	1	1
Jonathan Dickinson State Park	2012-2022	Y	29	9	8
Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park	2015-2025	Y	0	0	0
Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park	2018-2028	Y	39	4	4
Koreshan State Historic Site	2003-2013	Y	79	79	79
Lafayette Blue Springs State Park	2024-2034	Y	7	0	8
Lake Griffin State Park	2016-2026	Y	42	5	5
Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park	2016-2026	Y	32	0	32
Lake June-in-Winter Scrub Preserve State Park	2016-2026	Y	11	0	11
Lake Kissimmee State Park	2014-2024	Y	24	1	1
Lake Louisa State Park	2005-2015	Y	8	3	3
Lake Manatee State Park	2018-2028	Y	37	4	4
Lake Talquin State Park (includes Jackson Bluff Dam)	2020-2030	Y	38	20	20
Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park	2018-2028	Y	43	33	33
Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park	2012-2022	Y	30	6	30
Little Manatee River State Park	2016-2026	Y	18	0	0
Little Talbot Island State Park	2024-2034	Y	2	0	0
Long Key State Park	2016-2026	Y	39	6	22
Lovers Key State Park	2005-2015	Y	32	5	5
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park	2017-2027	Y	38	0	38
Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site	2015-2025	Y	39	23	6
Madison Blue Spring	2024-2034	Y	21	0	23
Manatee Springs State Park	2024-2034	Y	29	12	12
Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park	2024-2034	Y	10	0	0
Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park	2024-2034	Y	9	0	9
Mound Key Archaeological State Park	2003-2013	Y	25	0	25
Myakka River State Park	2019-2029	Y	44	6	6
Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park	2016-2026	Y	8	5	5
North Peninsula State Park	2018-2028	Y	39	5	5
Ochlockonee River State Park	2023-2033	Y	19	0	19

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		Imperiled species			
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Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park	2010-2020	Y	61	18	61
O'Leno State Park	2024-2034	Y	8	0	0
Oleta River State Park	2022-2032	Y	8	0	8
Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park	2024-2034	Y	14	0	4
Orman House Historic State Park	2014-2024	Y	33	0	2
Oscar Scherer State Park	2011-2021	Y	TBD	0	0
Paynes Creek Historic State Park	2016-2026	Y	41	0	41
Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park	2024-2034	Y	31	2	2
Perdido Key State Park	2018-2028	Y	4	0	4
Perdido Key State Park	2016-2026	Y	2	0	0
Ponce de Leon Springs State Park	2016-2026	Y	36	0	36
Price's Scrub State Park	2024-2034	Y	3	0	3
Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park	2024-2034	N/A	TBD	TBD	0
Rainbow Springs State Park	2024-2034	Y	11	1	1
Ravine Gardens State Park	2023-2033	Y	42	0	42
River Rise Preserve State Park	2024-2034	Y	21	21	19
Rock Springs Run State Reserve	2017-2027	Y	13	6	6
San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park	2024-2034	Y	7	0	7
San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park	2015-2025	Y	18	0	18
San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park	2012-2022	Y	19	1	19
Savannas Preserve State Park	2017-2027	Y	17	4	4
Seabranch Preserve State Park	2014-2024	Y	38	29	38
Sebastian Inlet State Park	2008-2018	Y	33	22	22
Silver Springs State Park	2010-2020	Y	7	0	7
Skyway Fishing Pier State Park	2002-2012	Y	44	0	44
South Fork State Park (formerly Beker)	2008-2018	Y	8	1	1
St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park	2014-2024	Y	8	0	2
St. Marks River Preserve State Park	2011-2021	Y	32	32	32
St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park	2019-2029	Y	45	6	5
Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park	2024-2034	Y	64	37	37
Stump Pass Beach State Park	2013-2023	Y	11	6	6
Suwannee River State Park	2024-2034	Y	6	1	18
T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park (includes William J. “Billy Joe” Rish Recreation Area)	2014-2024	Y	13	0	13
Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	2018-2028	Y	33	27	21
Terra Ceia Preserve State Park	2012-2022	Y	23	6	5
The Barnacle Historic State Park	2016-2026	Y	11	3	3
Three Rivers State Park	2005-2015	Y	74	6	6
Tomoka State Park	2012-2022	Y	17	0	17

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		Imperiled species			
Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number (reference data)	Number of monitoring protocols developed	Number of monitoring protocols implemented
Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	2019-2029	Y	29	21	8
Torreya State Park	2012-2022	Y	16	0	16
Troy Spring State Park	2024-2034	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park	2024-2034	Y	31	28	28
Washington Oaks Gardens State Park	2017-2027	Y	0	0	0
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park	2022-2032	Y	30	30	12
Wekiwa Springs State Park	2017-2027	Y	23	0	24
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park	2013-2023	Y	19	2	2
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	2024-2034	Y	28	2	2
Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park	2012-2022	Y	35	35	35
Wingate Creek State Park (formerly Beker)	2008-2018	Y	41	20	19
Ybor City Museum State Park	2016-2026	Y	93	5	4
Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park	2024-2034	Y	7	0	7
Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	2022-2032	Y	35	0	35
Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park	2024-2034	Y	35	7	7
OFFICE OF COASTAL AND AQUATIC MANAGED AREAS					
Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	2024-2034	Y	175	3	3
Coral Creek Preserve	2018-2028	N	0	0	0
Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve	2024-2034	Y	81	43	38
Lake Tarpon Floodplain Preserve	2018-2028	N	0	0	0
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	2023-2033	Y	74	74	67
St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve	2016-2026	Y	24	24	23
OFFICE OF GREENWAYS AND TRAILS					
Blackwater Heritage State Trail	2013-2023	Y	43	24	24
Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail	2000-2010	Y	35	6	39
Gainesville-to-Hawthorne State Trail	2024-2034	Y	17	0	17
General James A. Van Fleet State Trail	2012-2022	Y	23	1	18
Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area	2018-2028	Y	23	0	23
Nature Coast State Trail	2024-2034	Y	13	1	13
Palatka-to-Lake Butler State Trail	2024-2034	Y	0	0	0
Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail	TBD	Y	0	0	0
Suwannee River Wilderness State Trail	2024-2034	Y	15	15	6
Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail	2003-2013	Y	0	0	0
Withlacoochee State Trail	2024-2034	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE					
Babcock Ranch Preserve	2016-2026	Y	46	46	2

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		Imperiled species			
Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number (reference data)	Number of monitoring protocols developed	Number of monitoring protocols implemented
Belmore State Forest	2020-2030	Y	16	16	2
Big Shoals State Forest	2005-2015	Y	15	15	N/A
Blackwater River State Forest	2013-2023	Y	116	21	20
Carl Duval Moore State Forest and Park	2021-2031	Y	7	2	2
Cary State Forest	2024-2034	Y	36	7	7
Charles H. Bronson State Forest	2021-2031	Y	43	0	0
Deep Creek State Forest	2012-2022	Y	N/A	0	0
Etoniah Creek State Forest	2015-2025	Y	17	5	5
Four Creeks State Forest	2022-2032	Y	5	0	0
Goethe State Forest	2023-2033	Y	66	28	28
Holopaw State Forest	2023-2033	N	0	N/A	N/A
Indian Lake State Forest	2023-2033	Y	6	3	3
Jennings State Forest	2018-2028	Y	54	15	15
John M. Bethea State Forest	2016-2026	Y	13	1	1
Kissimmee Bend State Forest	N/A	0	0	0	0
Lake George State Forest	2015-2025	Y	9	3	3
Lake Talquin State Forest	2024-2034	Y	30	14	14
Lake Wales Ridge State Forest	2018-2028	Y	108	42	42
Little Big Econ State Forest	2021-2031	Y	48	18	18
Matanzas State Forest	2018-2028	Y	5	4	4
Myakka State Forest	2023-2033	Y	15	11	11
Newnans Lake State Forest	2018-2028	Y	5	2	2
Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest	2012-2022	Y	35	1	1
Peace River State Forest	2019-2029	Y	8	0	0
Picayune Strand State Forest	2020-2030	Y	44	44	44
Pine Log State Forest	2022-2032	Y	26	7	7
Plank Road State Forest	2020-2030	Y	7	1	1
Point Washington State Forest	2016-2026	Y	24	3	3
Ralph E. Simmons State Forest	2016-2026	Y	28	0	0
Ross Prairie State Forest	2019-2029	Y	11	3	2
Seminole State Forest	2024-2034	Y	45	10	10
Tate's Hell State Forest	2019-2029	Y	62	15	15
Tiger Bay State Forest	2022-2032	Y	9	4	4
Twin Rivers State Forest	2016-2026	Y	33	0	0
Wakulla State Forest	2017-2027	Y	25	0	0
Watson Island State Forest	2023-2033	N	4	0	0
Welaka State Forest	2014-2024	Y	10	3	3
Withlacoochee State Forest	2015-2025	Y	52	13	13
FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION					
Andrews Wildlife Management Area	2019-2029	Y	16	16	16
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	Y	23	23	23
Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	Y	61	61	61
Aucilla Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	Y	25	25	25
Big Bend Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	Y	32	32	32
Box-R Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	Y	28	28	28

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		Imperiled species			
Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number (reference data)	Number of monitoring protocols developed	Number of monitoring protocols implemented
Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2021-2031	Y	22	22	22
Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	Y	30	30	30
Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	Y	22	22	22
Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	Y	29	29	29
Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	Y	22	22	22
Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	Y	29	29	29
Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	Y	32	32	32
Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area	2016-2026	Y	108	108	108
Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	Y	33	33	33
Guana River Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	Y	20	20	20
Half Moon Wildlife Management Area	2020-2030	Y	24	24	24
Herky Huffman/Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area	2019-2029	Y	42	42	42
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area	2017-2027	Y	24	24	24
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	Y	12	12	12
J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	Y	38	38	38
Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area	2015-2025	Y	33	33	33
John C. and Mariana Jones/Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area	2014-2024	Y	38	38	38
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	Y	3	3	3
L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area	2020-2030	Y	9	9	9
Lake Stone Fish Management Area	2019-2029	N	0	0	0
Lake Tohopekaliga - Makinson Island (Cypress Island)	2018-2028	Y	10	10	10
Lake Tohopekaliga - Paradise Island	2018-2028	N	10	10	10
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2015-2025	Y	74	74	74
Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2022-2032	Y	12	12	12
Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	Y	30	30	30
Orange Hammock Wildlife Management Area	2022-2032	Y	19	19	19
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area	2023-2033	Y	13	13	13
Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	Y	37	37	37

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		Imperiled species			
Managed Area Name	10 Year Planning Period	Occurrence list completed (y/n)	Total number (reference data)	Number of monitoring protocols developed	Number of monitoring protocols implemented
Spirit of the Wild Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	Y	26	26	26
T. M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area	2015-2025	Y	9	9	9
Tate's Hell Wildlife Management Area	2014-2024	NA	3	3	3
Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area	Pending	N	2	2	2
Tenoroc Public Use Area	2018-2028	Y	9	9	9
Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area	2020-2030	Y	45	45	45
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area	2016-2026	Y	43	43	43
Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area	2021-2031	Y	41	41	41
Bell Ridge Longleaf Pine Wildlife and Environmental Area	2020-2030	Y	11	11	11
Branan Field Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	Y	11	11	11
Bullfrog Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	Y	17	17	17
Crooked Lake Wildlife and Environmental Area	2019-2029	Y	24	24	24
Fort White Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	Y	13	13	13
Hickey Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area	2016-2026	Y	22	22	22
Janet Butterfield Brooks Wildlife and Environmental Area	2022-2032	Y	15	15	15
Lafayette Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area	2021-2031	Y	16	16	16
Moody Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2017	Y	20	20	20
Perry Oldenburg Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	Y	16	16	16
Platt Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	Y	30	30	30
Split Oak Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area	2017-2027	Y	27	27	27
Suwannee Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	2015-2025	Y	9	9	9
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES					
Brokaw-McDougal House	2011-2021	Y	0	N/A	N/A
Martin House	2010-2020	Y	0	N/A	N/A
Mission San Luis	2010-2020	Y	1	N/A	N/A
Mount Royal Mound	2010-2020	Y	2	N/A	N/A
San Damian de Escambe	2010-2020	Y	0	N/A	N/A
The Grove	2011-2021	Y	0	N/A	N/A
Velda Mound	2010-2020	N	0	N/A	N/A

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Unit Narratives

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas

Mission Statement
Conserving, protecting and restoring and improving the resilience of Florida's coastal aquatic, and ocean resources for the benefit of people and the environment.

Management Philosophy
- Protect and restore natural and cultural resources.
- Increase biodiversity of listed species.
- Reduce targeted exotic plants and animals.
- Increase compatible public use of managed areas.
- Restore or maintain natural watershed function.

Vital Stats:
The 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), 43 aquatic preserves, one National Marine Sanctuary, the Coral Reef Conservation Program, Florida Coastal Management Program, Clean Boating Program, Florida Resilient Coastlines Program and Beach and Inlet Management 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 [43,469 acres, Collier County], Apalachicola [6,931 acres, Franklin County] and Guana Tolomato Matanzas [3,592 acres, St. Johns and Flagler counties]), St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve (5,030 acres, Gulf county) and two upland preserves adjacent to aquatic preserves (Lake Tarpon Floodplain Preserve [76 acres, Pinellas County] and Coral Creek Preserve [12 acres, Charlotte County]).

The following is a compilation of accomplishments that CAMA has achieved during this two-year reporting period.
- Imperiled species occurrence lists have been compiled for each of the three NERR sites and St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve, for a combined total of 131 imperiled species monitoring protocols have been developed and are being implemented.
  Average visitor usage per day was 2,187 in 2022-23 and 2,915 in 2023-24.
- In the two years of this report, volunteers donated 71,909 and 62,255 hours to CAMA's three upland reserves and St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve
- Using an economic model adopted by the Florida Park Service for estimating local economic benefits, visitors to CAMA's managed areas generated a total economic benefit to the communities consisting of more than $73 million (2022-23) and $97 million (2023-24), sales tax revenues of $5.1 million (2022-23) and $6.8 million (2023-24), and more than 1,100 jobs (2022-23) and 1,500 jobs (2023-24).

Unit Name: Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve
Acres: 6,931
Managing Agency: CAMA
Management Approval Dates: June 7, 2024
County: Franklin

Description:
The Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve (ANERR) is located in Franklin, Gulf and Liberty counties, in 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. 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) and several separate small units of Apalachicola Bay shoreline (269 acres)

Accomplishments:
Resource Management

- ANERR continually monitored for invasive species presence and infestation degree through both incidental observations and planned surveys. Invasive plants that are found are mapped and either chemically treated with the appropriate herbicide or physically removed by hand. Through continual treatment of non-native plants on ANERR-managed lands, the number of non-native plants has decreased significantly over the last four years. Staff have focused on outreach efforts with private landowners to target areas adjacent to state managed lands. During the reporting period, ANERR treated 27 acres. ANERR continually monitored for invasive species presence and infestation degree through both incidental observations and planned surveys. Invasive plants that are found are mapped and either chemically treated with the appropriate herbicide or physically removed by hand. Through continual treatment of non-native plants on ANERR-managed lands, the number of non-native plants has decreased significantly over the last four years. Staff have focused on outreach efforts with private landowners to target areas adjacent to state managed lands. During the reporting period, ANERR treated 27-acre
- Maintained a prescribed fire management program to restore, maintain and promote natural diversity and continued to establish fire breaks bordering managed lands and reduce hazard trees along property lines. A total of 445 acres of fire-dependent communities were successfully burned, and 28-acres were mechanically treated.
- Staff improved public use and access on ANERR-managed lands by maintaining existing primitive trails, campsites, kayak launch sites, boardwalks, and improving and updating signage and kiosk displays. This includes the maintenance and enhancement of nine primitive campsites along the Florida Circumnavigational Saltwater Paddling Trail; six miles of primitive hiking trails; 11 visitor information kiosks; parking improvements at Millender Park and Unit 4; two primitive kayak launches; four public parking areas; four miles of sand road; and four public trailheads. Two of the hiking trails are featured and advertised on the popular *Florida Hikes!* website.
- Conducted debris cleanups during weekly site checks and with volunteers to protect sites.
- Mangrove strands are mapped within ANERR and continue to be researched and monitored to measure community composition and abundance changes over time. Stewardship staff continues

to monitor 20 transects across marshes throughout Franklin County as part of the Mangrove Sighting Network biennially. Recently, staff contributed to a U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) shapefile of mangrove habitat, published March 2022. Staff also established permanent mangrove monitoring plots and developed a mangrove monitoring protocol for three sites with ANERR to monitor annually.

- Erosion and accretion data continues to be measured at 22 Surface Elevation Tables at 11 locations – two of which are Sentinel Stations – within the lower river marshes of the Apalachicola floodplain and the salt marshes of the barrier islands.
- Stewardship and Research staff worked with NERR System colleagues to submit a NERRs Science Collaborative Transfer proposal entitled "Drone the NERRS: assessing the efficacy of a drone-based coastal wetland monitoring protocol across five biogeographic regions." The purpose of this project is to build monitoring capacity in the NERR System.
- Stewardship staff have launched a new volunteer program to assist with maintaining these managed areas called the Site Stewards program. Site stewards are trained volunteers who observe and record information about our sites and reports those findings to ANERR, they also regularly pick up litter. Information collected may include observations about general site conditions, litter or debris concerns, trail conditions, visitor issues, infrastructure damage, wildlife or habitat issues. Stewardship staff developed a Survey123 app for information to be reported to ANERR.
- In Spring 2023, Stewardship and Coastal Training Program staff received funding for a NERR System Science Collaborative transfer grant entitled *People of the Apalachicola System: Exploring Cultural Heritage as a Vector for Ecosystem Planning, Management, and Adaptation*. Through the integration of digital modeling, heritage sites recording, and community engagement in and around the ANERR, this project seeks to identify ecosystem services that people, past and present, use and value in the Apalachicola system.
- Habitat mapping remains a priority topic for ANERR as they track ecological change associated with changes in climate. ANERR's 234,715 acres of habitat were identified and mapped through heads-up imagery delineation in ArcGIS and completed in 2014. ANERR staff are in the process of duplicating these efforts for comparison this year.
- ANERR, along with the Apalachee Regional Planning Council, the Conservation Corps of the Forgotten Coast and Duke Energy, continued to work together to restore the shoreline along Highway 98 in Franklin County.
- ANERR has partnered with the Conservation Corps over the last eight years to help protect vulnerable shorelines, expand resource management efforts and create and conserve essential habitat. This valuable partnership has helped ANERR accomplish critical conservation projects while providing young adults an opportunity to learn about environmental issues and challenges. ANERR worked with the Conservation Corps over the last two years to enhance the co-managed native, marsh plant nursery, resulting in the capacity to grow/maintain approximately 120,000 smooth cordgrass (*Sporobolus alterniflorus*) plants. The team continues to coordinate to expand and enhance an oyster recycling program to cover five counties in the Florida Panhandle. Shells from local restaurants to be used in local living shoreline restoration efforts. The team is also developing a citizen science effort, looking for volunteers with waterfront property to deploy vertical oyster gardens in local bays oyster gardening program to monitor condition and growth. Growing oysters can improve water quality and restore oyster populations
- Resource management and Coastal Training Program staff coordinated to provide training and technical assistance on techniques, funding sources and the benefits of stabilizing critically eroding shorelines to adjacent property owners through site visits to demonstration areas.

- Over the last 22 years, ANERR has installed, maintained and monitored seven living shorelines throughout the bay utilizing natural habitat elements for erosion control through careful site evaluation and strategic placement of habitat components along the upland-water interface. These sites, and particularly the Reserve's Cat Point Living Shoreline, serve as a demonstration sites to test various methods of shoreline protection against erosion.
- ANERR staff serve as the Chair of the Panhandle Estuary Restoration Team (PERT) steering committee group. The group hosted their 6th annual Membership meeting in April 2024. PERT's mission is to facilitate partner-based initiatives focused on restoration and enhancement of estuarine habitats along the Florida Panhandle from Perdido Bay to Alligator Harbor. Staff continues to coordinate the five statewide estuarine restoration teams to look at data gaps/needs and ideas to enhance collaboration and share information on restoration projects throughout Florida.
- Staff continued to update and identify priority parcels in a land acquisition plan to protect water quality, wildlife habitat, rare species and aquatic resources.
- ANERR continues to play an active role in the Apalachicola Regional Stewardship Alliance partnership and other regional groups, collaborating on land management issues, conservation activities, land acquisition proposals, restoration efforts, prescribed fire efforts and invasive species monitoring.
- ANERR continued to conserve and manage listed species through focused habitat management, monitoring, education and training. ANERR staff serve as a liaison and partner in conservation for shorebird and seabird activities. Staff have collaborated extensively with Audubon and FWC to protect shorebirds including temporarily posting signs at all active nesting sites, promoting shorebird awareness through signs and outreach and assisting with breeding surveys of nesting sites. ANERR staff hold FWC Marine Turtle Permits in order to conduct sea turtle nest monitoring, stranding and salvage on several county and ANERR-managed beaches. Staff continue to monitor gopher tortoise burrow sites on Little St. George Island with assistance from permitted USGS researchers.
- Staff continued monitoring emergent vegetation as part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) System-wide Monitoring Program to quantify vegetation patterns and long-term changes, completing the tenth year of biannual monitoring at two locations and adding a third site in 2022. In addition, ANERR collaborated with multiple NERR sites to evaluate Marsh Decomposition Rates in a study titled "Tea Time: A Study of Belowground Decomposition Rates across the National Estuarine Research Reserve System."
- Staff maintained dormant and growing season photopoint monitoring at the 30 plus stations across managed lands. Photos have been updated to local kiosk posters to demonstrate land management activities. Stewardship staff also maintained and updated a GIS Storymap including all ANERR's photopoint photos by location and direction to better aid in visualization of change over time at each site. Biannual photo point monitoring was completed in June 2024. Staff continue to promote the two established Chronolog (www.chronolog.io/APA) stations as part of a citizen science effort to monitor changes along shorelines. Major ecological effects, including fire and hurricanes, are also documented through the photo point monitoring.
- Staff continued to conserve and manage listed species through focused habitat management, education and training.
- Staff continued to protect the historical and cultural resource sites within ANERR's boundaries, and annual cultural resource surveys were completed at all sites.

- A buffer around the historic Marshall House site was maintained to reduce fire risk. Pumps and water systems near the house were maintained to facilitate fire suppression.
- ANERR staff maintained interpretive signage and kiosks at cultural/historical resource sites to increase awareness of the importance of these sites and their legal protections.
- ANERR completed its five-year state Land Management Review in Oct. 2022. The review team, coordinated by the Division of State Lands, commended ANERR for its management and monitoring of imperiled species, especially shorebird habitat, as well as efforts to mitigate urban encroachment, and its education and outreach efforts.

Visitor Services

- ANERR facilitated 186 education programs between 2022 and 2024.
- ANERR's Environmental Learning and Visitor Center continues to attract residents and visitors with more than 142,000 guests visiting the center, attending formal programs and outreach events, and visiting managed lands during the two-year reporting period. ANERR education programs focus on the ecology Apalachicola Bay and its value to the community. ANERR addresses its primary mission to foster stewardship of the watershed through field-based programs that primarily target K-12 students as well as professional development workshops for teachers.
- Every student in the local school district participates in field programs every other year (pre-K, first, third, fifth, seventh and tenth) at ANERR to gain an appreciation of the natural surroundings and to build a sense of stewardship for the resources.
- The Coastal Training Program (CTP) delivered 40 formal evaluated training programs accommodating 417 leaders and stakeholders between July 1 and Dec. 31, 2022, resulting in 133.5 hours of training. Priority audiences included restoration practitioners, land managers, realtors, and tourism and seafood related businesses. Priority topics included nature-based infrastructure, river and estuarine environments, and understanding the value of ANERR.
- Between Jan. – Dec. 2023, CTP offered an additional 44 trainings accommodating 615 leaders, and resulting in 126.5 hours of training, in addition to offering technical assistance and resources to address priority issues. CTP staff regularly attended county and city commission meetings, as well as local planning and zoning board meetings, to strengthen partnerships, assess needs and forge positive working relationships.
- From Jan. – June 2024, CTP offered an additional 27 formal workshops for 479 people for 99 training hours, in addition to delivering technical assistance and resources to address priority issues. CTP staff regularly attended county and city commission meetings, as well as local planning and zoning board meetings, and meetings of the Local Mitigation Strategy Committee to strengthen partnerships, assess needs and forge positive working relationships. Priority issues addressed in this period included restoration of Apalachicola Bay oyster reefs, nature-based infrastructure solutions, water quality and protection of cultural resources.
- Volunteers donated 72,654 hours to ANERR to assist with research, monitoring, stewardship and education.
- Updates to the *Roadmap to Recreation* brochure were reprinted and over 10,000 copies were distributed to local partners and agencies. This update led to the development of a new, interactive touch screen display in the Nature Center. This medium is unique in that is familiar to visitors and inviting for guests to engage in learning more information about accessing our natural recreation areas in the watershed.

Capital Improvements

- Repairs were made to the Apalachicola dorm facility including mold remediation, floor replacement in the bathroom and breakroom, shower stall replacement, drywall and painting.
- Repairs were completed at the Apalachicola boardwalk.
- Repairs were made to the greenhouse located at the old Apalachicola Headquarters. ANERR intends to partner with the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences County Extension and the Master Gardeners to develop a demonstration plant nursery which would be open to the public. The nursery would have native, drought tolerant plants that could be used in landscaping, emergent marsh plants that could be used for restoration and potentially a beehive that could be used to demonstrate benefits of pollinators.
- The roof at the Apalachicola building was replaced.
- Staff performed maintenance on ANERR's headquarters building and the other Reserve facilities. Professional painters came in and touched up paint in the Nature Center. The lighting was improved in the new Nature Journaling corner and pedestals were built to highlight certain items for drawing purposes.
- A new kiosk was built for the touchscreen exhibit, which replaced the map at the entrance of the Center.
- Improvements were made to the Demonstration Garden to increase drainage and increase the area conducive for growing milkweed for butterflies.

Staff performed maintenance on the Reserve's headquarters building and the other Reserve facilities. Professional painters came in and touched up paint in the Nature Center. The lighting was improved in the new Nature Journaling corner and pedestals were built to highlight certain items for drawing purposes. A new kiosk was built for the touchscreen exhibit, which replaced the map at the entrance of the Center. Improvements were made to the Demonstration Garden to increase drainage and increase the area conducive for growing milkweed for butterflies

Additional Explanation:

- An updated 2020-2025 management plan was completed and submitted to NOAA and the Acquisition and Restoration Council, and officially approved in June 2024.

Unit Name: St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve
Acres: 5,030
Managing Agency: CAMA
Management Approval Date: June 17, 2016
County: Gulf

Description:
The St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve (SJBSBP) is located on St. Joseph Bay south of the town of Port St. Joe. SJBSBP helps protect the waters of St. Joseph Bay and includes conservation areas on the peninsula and mainland. The dune/swale system formed by sand dunes in SJBSBP, created during ancient changes in sea level, is one of the most stable and clearly defined of such topographic features found anywhere. The buffer preserve also includes Money Bayou – an unusual tidal creek that flows directly into the Gulf of Mexico instead of an intervening bay or sound. SJBSBP protects an intact natural coastal landscape with one of the highest concentrations of rare plants in the southeastern United States, including globally imperiled species such as Chapman's rhododendron (*Rhododendron chapmannii*), Telephus spurge (*Euphorbia telephioides*) and pinewoods aster (*Aster spinulosus*). The site is near ANERR, and the two locations often share staff and resources.

Accomplishments:
Resource Management

- SJBSBP continues to play an active role in the Apalachicola Regional Stewardship Alliance partnership and other regional groups, collaborating on land management issues, conservation activities, land acquisition proposals, restoration efforts, prescribed fire efforts and invasive species monitoring.
- Continued to conserve and manage listed species through focused habitat management, education and training.
- Continued research on Chapman’s rhododendron.
- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service did a documentary on Telephus spurge as SJBSBP is an excellent habitat example.
- Staff continued to update and identify priority parcels in a land acquisition plan to protect water quality, wildlife habitat, rare species and aquatic resources.
- Developed and maintained trails and facilities on SJBSBP; developed/updated informational kiosks, trail maps, updated one self-guided interpretive trail; and updated the Recreation and Facility Use and Development Plan for all units.
- Through continual treatment of non-native plants on SJBSBP-managed lands, the SJBSBP treated 18 acres and has 25 acres in maintenance condition.
- Continued a feral hog removal program.
- Continued a long leaf pine restoration project with the assistance of Gulf Corps. The project includes the removal of slash pines and planting of long leaf pines.
- Staff continued to protect the historical and cultural resource sites within SJBSBP’s boundaries, and annual cultural resource surveys were completed at all sites.

Visitor Services

- Starting in Jan. 2014, SJBSBP has operated a monthly Buffer Preserve Tram Tour for the public that has been very successful in attracting visitors to the area. During this two-year reporting period, 567 visitors have enjoyed the tour.

- SJBSBP hosts researchers/scientists from around the world to collect data on the valuable natural resources found within and adjacent to the property. In 2022-2023, 48 research groups have utilized the SJBSBP, and 59 in 2023-2024.
- SJBSBP continues to have great attendance at the twice annual Bay Day, event attracting at least 480 people in 2022-2023, and 656 in 2023-2024.
- SJBSBP counted 6,027 in 2022-2023, and 7,557 visitors in 2023-2024.
- Volunteers have contributed 5,662 hours to SJBSBP within the past two years.

Additional Explanation:

- SJBSBP is managed as a separate unit of ANERR with the expectation that it will adjoin ANERR once a key connecting parcel of the St. Joe Timberlands Florida Forever project is acquired.

Unit Name: Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve
Acres: 3,592
Managing Agency: CAMA
Management Approval Date: September 12, 2024
Counties: St. Johns, Flagler

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. GTMNERR boundaries include 75,761 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

- GTMNERR has maintained all of its burnable acreage in maintenance condition.
- GTMNERR continues to coordinate management efforts of invasive plants and animals within its 220,000-acre watershed through identification, mapping and treatment. GTMNERR is a member of the First Coast Invasives Working Group which is comprised of local, county, state and federal agencies, private property owners, homeowner associations, businesses and transportation corporations.
- GTMNERR works with the Florida Public Archaeology Network and DHR to plan for, mitigate and promote important cultural sites that are at risk for damage or loss by sea level rise and other effects of climate change. Volunteers and staff conduct routine assessments of historical resources through the Heritage Monitoring Scout program.

Visitor Services

- GTMNERR has 10 miles of hiking trails with a trail marker at each intersection. All trail markers were updated with a current map and "you are here" point to orient trail hikers.
- An extra step and railing were added to the North Beach boardwalk to address erosion and improve safety.
- A step was built at the fishing dam to improve access to the only fishing spot on the river side of the dam.
- Updated rules signs were added to the beach parking lots and fishing dam to improve law enforcement's ability to enforce the rules.
- From July 2022 – June 2024, GTMNERR has:
    - Offered 145 formal programs (K-12 classes, college classes and on-site presentations to the general public) which were attended by 5,687 people.
    - Had 725,954 people visit the trails and beaches within GTMNERR.
    - Had 26,376 people visit the Environmental Education Center.
    - Received a total of 23,559 volunteer hours to help support GTMNERR's programs and operations.

Capital Improvements

- A fence was installed along Shell Bluff directing visitors to a different beach area which will have less of an impact on the cultural site.
- All the top boards and a few stringers were replaced on a boardwalk on the orange trail. That was the last boardwalk on the trail system that needed replacement, and all the boardwalks have been replaced within the last five years.
- Due to erosion along the western bank of the trail system, a trail was rerouted to the eastern side of the trail.
- A portion of the border fence between GTMNERR and the wildlife management area was restored with the goal of keeping invasive hogs out of the GTMNERR side of the fence.

Additional Accomplishments:

- Wildlife monitoring projects, mainly led and conducted by volunteers, continued:
  - Marine turtles (1989 – present).
  - Gopher tortoise burrow surveys (2005 – present, every three to five years).
  - Shorebirds (2006 – 2019, 2021 – present, monthly surveys).
  - Upland trail bird surveys (2023 – present, monthly or weekly during migration season).
  - Freshwater marsh photopoints (eight photopoints installed, survey began in 2019 and surveyed quarterly).
  - Cultural resources (started in 2020) where one to two sites are monitored every week resulting in all sites monitored twice a year.
  - Butterflies (2008 – present).
  - Reptile and Amphibian surveys (2020 – present, surveyed quarterly).
  - Freshwater marsh hydrowell monitoring (2020 – present, surveyed weekly).
- Monthly beach clean-ups continue on the fourth Saturday of every month.
- Monthly sampling for water quality data in Guana Lake and Guana River is conducted during high out-going tides at ten locations in partnership with FWC. To enhance this effort, a three-year grant awarded from the NERR System Science Collaborative program to the University of Florida to identify how nitrogen enters and leaves Guana Lake and where that nitrogen comes from. Farther south along the Guana River, researchers will investigate how oysters and mussels remove nitrogen from the estuary. Using this data, local stakeholders will develop a monitoring and restoration plan to help improve the water quality in the Guana River Estuary.
- Weekly interpretation is provided for visitors and include topics such as the natural biodiversity along the trails, cultural history, beach ecology and seining to identify aquatic animals.
- Funded via the Department's Office of Environmental Accountability and Transparency, the University of Florida is conducting a two-year study using high resolution surveys and numerical monitoring to optimize water level management and contain nutrient levels in the Guana River and Guana Lake.

Unit Name: Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve
Acres: 43,469
Managing Agency: CAMA
Management Approval Date: January 17, 2023
County: Collier

Description:
Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (RBNERR) is 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 rare xeric floral and faunal assemblages.

Accomplishments:
Resource Management

- RBNERR has continued its strong partnership with the Naples Botanical Garden (NBG) to identify and collect genetic samples for species of flora not well represented nationally and internationally among existing botanical garden collections. Over the past two years, the joint RBNERR-NBG team has primarily focused on the collection and propagation of native dune species given the urgent need for dune restoration and increased coastal resilience following Hurricane Ian. The seed and cuttings collected from RBNERR are being propagated by NBG for dune restoration plantings across Collier County. RBNERR and NBG have also collected from rare plant species growing in other habitats, particularly the iguana hackberry (*Celtis iguanaea*) and poponax (*Vachellia tortuosa*), both of have a continental US range which is solely limited to shell mounds in southwest Florida.
- RBNERR's Stewardship team continues to partner with their local Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area with regional efforts to identify and implement invasive/exotic invasive species in southwest Florida.
- RBNERR staff continue to partner closely with the Conservancy of Southwest Florida in their ongoing radio-tagging and telemetry project to study the adaptive strategies and related impacts of the Burmese python in south Florida and to utilize tracking tools to find and remove pythons not a part of the research.
- The Fruit Farm Creek restoration project, which at 223 acres comprises the largest mangrove restoration project in Florida history, was completed in 2023 by RBNERR, FWC, the city of Marco Island and other partners.
- RBNERR is presently partnering with the major conservation non-profit Bonefish Tarpon Trust to implement several hydrologic restorations across the Reserve. The Henderson Creek Flatwoods Hydrological Restoration Project is in the final stages of permitting and is funded to begin construction once the final permits are approved. The Marco Shores/Shell Island Road Hydrological Restoration Project is currently at 30% complete and is moving forward with permitting. RBNERR and Bonefish and Tarpon Trust staff have just submitted a Letter of Intent to NOAA for funding to complete the construction phase of this project.
- For the past four years, RBNERR and Jobos Bay NERR Research, Stewardship, Education and Coastal Training staff have partnered together with Florida International University, the University

of South Florida and Duke University's Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions to implement a NOAA/NERR System Science Collaborative Grant assessing comparisons of coastal impacts of recent hurricanes that have deeply impacted both NERRs. This project is titled "*Resilience of the Mangrove Coast: Understanding links between Degradation, Recovery and Community Benefits*." This project is in its final stages, with the final review of products taking place in late 2024.

- RBNERR continues to partner with Audubon Florida and Audubon of the Western Everglades to host and collaborate with a Shorebird Monitoring and Stewardship project manager to monitor seasonal beach-nesting bird colonies, over-wintering shorebird population trends, spring/fall migratory events and habitat on mainland beaches as well as on remote, offshore islands. The project manager also recruits and trains bird stewards as part of a wider education and outreach initiative within Collier and Lee counties. In this collaboration, RBNERR hosts bi-annual meetings of the Collier County Shorebird Partnership.
- RBNERR's Director, Stewardship Coordinator and Research Coordinator have continued to serve on the technical advisory group to the South Florida Water Management District and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Picayune Strand Restoration Project since 2009, and RBNERR staff are also serving on its Monitoring Advisory Group. This partnership continues to provide crucial watershed management technical advice, as well as advice regarding presence of sensitive species of flora and fauna that will be affected by the project and how to mitigate any negative effects.
- RBNERR continually works to manage the cultural resources within their boundary:
    - RBNERR's Stewardship team continues to partner with the Florida Public Archaeology Network to monitor archaeological resources in RBNERR and educate the public on the cultural history of the area.
    - RBNERR and the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy conducted research on a possible cultural site and will photograph and catalog the artifacts found.
- RBNERR stewardship staff continue the partnership with Conservancy of Southwest Florida studying populations of endangered sea turtles that use local waters and beaches.
- RBNERR continues to update all the RBNERR's vegetative habitat maps and analyze key habitat changes that have taken place in the past decade.
- Data collection has continued on RBNERR's Sentinel Sites. The Sentinel Site program is a component of the NERR System's Systemwide Monitoring Program and is founded in a framework of transects throughout RBNERR with associated vegetative monitoring plots, surface elevation tables and wells. All infrastructure is tied to a known geodetic level and adheres to the Sentinel Site Vertical Control plan. RBNERR staff partnered with staff from multiple other NERRs (GTMNERR, ANERR, Mission-Aransas NERR and Jobos Bay NERR) to write a new standard operating procedure for monitoring mangrove plots associated with the Sentinel Site program.
- RBNERR continues its partnership with Collier County to restore hydrology in the Belle Meade upper watershed that serves Naples Bay and the northern half of the RBNERR.
- RBNERR stewardship staff continue close partnership with the Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuge (TTINWR) through our established Memorandum of Agreement to co-manage overlapping areas within both the RBNERR and TTINWR boundaries. We work closely together in partnerships to monitor nesting sea turtles, shorebirds, and also to control invasive species of flora and fauna.
- RBNERR stewardship team received over $400,000 in funding from FWC's Invasive Plant Management Section to treat 1,290 acres of natural areas invaded by exotic plants.

- The Rookery Islands Critical Wildlife Area and the Second Chance Critical Wildlife Area continue to be regularly monitored by the RBNERR avian ecologist. Education and outreach materials are provided through volunteer and communication teams.
- RBNERR continues with our well-established prescribed fire partnership with the Florida Prescribed Fire Training College, as well as our partnerships with Florida State Parks, TTINWR and Big Cypress National Preserve.
- RBNERR's ongoing monitoring of federally threatened American Crocodiles in RBNERR has documented successful nesting and hatchings at the Curcie Lakes site for the fifth consecutive year. This is a very significant occurrence. This site is the northernmost known occurrence of successful American Crocodile nesting. RBNERR continues its partnership with the University of Florida to monitor nesting and to capture, process and release crocodile hatchlings.
- RBNERR continues its partnership with Collier County's Stormwater Management section for the stormwater project to establish new infrastructure along the interface of RBNERR and developed areas
- RBNERR's Stewardship team continues their successful partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to remove feral pigs and avian and sea turtle nest predators (i.e., racoons, coyotes and crows) from RBNERR.
- RBNERR continues to partner with FWC's Marine Mammal Stranding and Rescue network. Stewardship staff provides continued assistance whenever requested for marine mammal strandings and rescues.

Visitor Services

- RBNERR continues to effectively implement its docent training program called "ELC in DEPth" for all new volunteers, staff, board members and interns.
- The Summer Institute for Marine Science continues to offer a hands-on program for grades eighth through tenth.
- RBNERR-hosted workshops continue to be held for law enforcement officers to share information and tools for enforcing costal wildlife conservation regulations. These workshops not only helped increase officer awareness of special rules within RBNERR, but they also helped strengthen the relationship between RBNERR, Audubon Florida, FWC, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, city of Naples, city of Marco Island and Collier County staff.
- Team OCEAN continues to ensure nesting success of various populations of pelagic and shorebird species at Second Chance Critical Wildlife Area.
- RBNERR hosted Teachers on the Estuary, an educational program that provides hands-on, field-based activities for teachers to increase their knowledge and appreciation of estuarine environments and to support teaching estuary and watershed topics in the classroom.
- "Lunch & Learn" lecture series continued to be offered to the public.
- RBNERR staff continue to teach the Florida Master Naturalist Program Coastal Module.
- Annual festivals and special events continue yearly including, National Estuary Week (May) and Festival of Birds (January).

Capital Improvements

- Two new sheds were delivered to RBNERR for additional storage of maintenance equipment and herbicide.
- The Shell Island Road septic tank and drain field have been replaced.

- A new storage pole barn has been constructed to cover resource management equipment.
- A backup generator has been installed to provide power at the Environmental Learning Center aquaria in case of an emergency.
- Security cameras have been installed at the firehouse.
- The docks at both RBNERR field stations (Shell Island Road and Goodland) were completely reconstructed and upgraded.

Additional Accomplishments:

- RBNERR staff helped facilitate the Mangrove Coast Collaborative Symposium, which brought together mangrove researchers from across Florida, Texas, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and beyond to share research related to the Mangrove Coast Collaborative and to foster discussion on recovery and management of mangroves on a regional scale. Following the symposium, RBNERR staff also facilitated a NERR's capacity-building day to find ways to collaborate on mangrove research, management and knowledge sharing across RBNERR, ANERR, GTMNERR, Mission-Aransas NERR, Jobos Bay NERR and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- After being directly hit by Hurricane Ian in Sept. 2022, RBNERR staff have continued with the ongoing monumental effort to assess and study impacts to the RBNERR's natural resources and its built infrastructure. RBNERR staff have conducted assessments of surge depth throughout RBNERR and the effects of storm surge on various species of native plants, both of which can then be incorporated into future resilience planning. RBNERR staff also repaired the Shell Island Road lab, pole barn, firehouse and other buildings that were inundated by storm surge.
- RBNERR's Coastal Training Program continues to bring in information about numerous topics to a variety of professional audiences, ranging from landscapers to city planning board members. Training topics range from facilitation training to inundation mapping and integrated pest management. The coastal training program annually convenes area law enforcement (county, city and FWC) to share both ecological and enforcement information.
- RBNERR and Florida International University continue to grow and build their new partnership with minimal disruption to RBNERR programs and staffing. The new contract manager and coordinator is now housed at RBNERR with the Coastal Training Program Coordinator filling this role successfully. This partnership has realized multiple partnering projects and initiatives that have made this agreement a great success.
- During the past two years, RBNERR has successfully recruited and engaged with four Hollings Scholars, two Minorities in Shark Science interns, four sea turtle interns, a Davidson Fellow and a variety of other interns and volunteers from local universities. These researchers and interns provided RBNERR with invaluable assistance and data on a variety of topics ranging from small mammal species composition to shark habitat use to fiddler crab densities on bird nesting beaches.
- RBNERR and NBG led the Florida Rare Plant Task Force on a tour of Keewaydin Island, highlighting the ongoing partnership and discussing future needs for collaborative management of rare plants in Florida.

Unit Name: Lake Tarpon Floodplain Preserve
Acres: 76
Managing Agency: CAMA
Management Approval Date: June 15, 2018
County: Pinellas

Description:
The Lake Tarpon Floodplain Preserve includes two parcels with a total area of 76 acres. The tract has been in state ownership for decades, but the ownership and management status were not brought to the agency's attention until a few years ago. Due to the parcels' proximity to a freshwater area of the Pinellas County Aquatic Preserve and the habitat value and floodplain function of the tract, CAMA's Tampa Bay Aquatic Preserves (TBAP) program requested a lease to manage the parcels. Lease number 4737 was finalized in 2015, and a management plan was developed.

The two parcels represent habitat that once was common in Pinellas County, but now is scarce because of development and hydrological alterations. Most of the property is freshwater floodplain swamp dominated by swamp tupelo and bald cypress. Initial efforts have shown that the property is rich in epiphytic orchids and bromeliads, as well as a variety of native ferns. Resource inventory and GPS mapping efforts are underway. While several species of invasive plants have been observed, they appear to be at a low level. Mud, water and other harsh site conditions make the parcel difficult to traverse, and that inaccessibility likely has helped to keep this site relatively pristine.

Accomplishments:
Resource Management

- TBAP continues to monitor the site roughly quarterly to check for illegal dumping and other unauthorized encroachments.
- TBAP deployed a wildlife camera that caught images of bobcats and deer using the site.
- TBAP has formed partnerships with several key groups and individuals to assess and map the natural resources of the tract more accurately. Groups include the Pinellas Chapter of the Florida Native Plant Society, Clearwater Audubon Society and Sierra Club. Individuals include two retired botanists who are helping with plant identification.
- In addition to partnering with birders to begin periodic assessments of migratory songbird use, TBAP also is partnering with wildlife science officials to study the connection of the swamp site with nearby saltwater rookery islands as a low salinity foraging area.
- A shallow-draft boat has allowed staff and volunteers to access lakeside berms on the property that previously were inaccessible. Some upland invasive plants recently have been found on these berms, so a plan to assess and treat them is in preparation.

Visitor Services

- The difficult terrain of these parcels limits public access. In partnership with the Friends of Tampa Bay Aquatic Preserves Citizen Support Organization, TBAP has constructed a trailside kiosk on the importance of floodplains, installed next to a county-maintained, paved

multipurpose trail that extends just within the preserve boundary. The kiosk is seen by numerous residents who walk the trail.
- Additional outreach includes ongoing dissemination of information about the property's ecosystem through displays, social media and invited presentations.

Capital Improvements
- The lack of accessible uplands on the site makes capital improvements unlikely. Management is coordinated from the TBAP office in Clearwater.

Short Term Goals:
- Goal: Continue to treat invasive plant resprouts in upland elevations and look for additional isolated upland spots that may harbor Brazilian pepper and other invasives.
    - Status of Completion: Ongoing, and improved means of access likely will reveal more small, isolated spots in need of treatment and monitoring for invasives
- Goal: Assess the known archaeological site and send updates to DHR.
    - Status of Completion: Ongoing but delayed – TBAP has discussed the site with the Florida Public Archaeology Network, which is interested in conducting an archaeological assessment.
- Goal: Transition from occasional and anecdotal bird observations to collaborative formal bird surveys.
    - Status of Completion: Local birding groups have been engaged to plan and schedule bird monitoring, and some reconnaissance trips have been made to prospective monitoring stations with birders. Additionally, TBAP is investigating possibly installing listening stations to allow birders to identify bird activity without the difficulty of in-person access.

Unit Name: Coral Creek Preserve
Acres: 12 acres
Managing Agency: CAMA
Management Approval Date: June 15, 2018
County: Charlotte

Description:
The Coral Creek Preserve contains a large water basin, surrounded by mangroves, saltern, wetlands and a sandy berm. The water basin is 6 acres and part of Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve. Because of the parcel's connection to the aquatic preserve, CAMA's Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserves (CHAP) program requested to manage the parcel. The parcel was added to lease number 4737, and a management plan was developed.

The surrounding mangroves make up approximately 2.9 acres of red, black and white mangroves. The saltern/salt marsh area is approximately 2.2 acres and contains glasswort, saltwort and sea purslane. There are cabbage palms, sea grapes, sea oxeye daisies and other native plants along the roadside. There are also invasives such as Australian pine, Brazilian pepper, carrotwood and rosary pea. Australian pines are also present on the berm.

Accomplishments:
Resource Management
- CHAP continues to conduct cleanups to remove debris along the roadside and more than 100 pounds of debris has been collected to date.
- Continued mapping of the saltern habitat, and photo point monitoring is conducted twice a year to track annual and seasonal changes.
- Partnered with Florida State Park staff to assess invasive exotic vegetation.
- Hurricane Ian impacted the parcel by knocking down Australian pines. Subsequently Florida Power & Light contractors cut the felled trees, along with others adjacent to the power lines during post-hurricane recovery.
- Staff received a quote for remaining invasive exotic plant treatment ($18,225).
- Staff continue to update the species list, including the addition of river otter and two songbird species.

Visitor Services
- The water basin is accessible to adjacent landowners for shallow draft boats or kayaks. There is no current or proposed access through the sensitive wetland and mangrove areas.

Capital Improvements
- The lack of accessible uplands on the site makes Capital Improvements unlikely. Management is coordinated from the CHAP office at Punta Gorda.

Additional Information:
- Due to the small acreage, this parcel was placed on the same lease as the Lake Tarpon Floodplain Preserve (Pinellas County Aquatic Preserve).

Short Term Goals:

- Goal: Conduct habitat restoration on five acres of the parcel by removing debris and litter. This will be implemented as a short-term project but will need to continue due to the recurring nature of the problem.
    - Status of Completion: Ongoing, started April 2018.
- Goal: Map saltern habitat at least twice a year to track extent of annual and seasonal changes.
    - Status of Completion: Ongoing, started April 2019.
- Goal: Conduct photo point monitoring at a fixed location within saltern habitat to track annual and seasonal changes.
    - Status of Completion: Ongoing, started May 2020.
- Goal: Apply for grants to conduct initial treatment of the exotic invasive vegetation on the property.
    - Status of Completion – Ongoing, started March 2020.

Division of Recreation and Parks

Mission Statement:
To provide resource-based recreation while preserving, interpreting and restoring natural and cultural resources. DRP carries out this mission by making high quality outdoor recreational opportunities available to the public and by implementing a natural systems approach to resource management.

Background and Significant Developments:

- As of July 1, 2024, DRP managed 815,199 acres of land and water in 175 separate management units. Of these units, 164 are state parks, 10 are state trails and one is a state greenway.
- The Division maintains over 3,300 facilities which include both insured and uninsured buildings and other structures.
- The state park system had an overall direct economic impact of over $4.4 billion on local economies throughout the state in FY 2022-23 and over $3.97 billion in FY 2023-24.
- In FY 2022-23, over $300 million was added to the state's general revenue fund in the form of state sales taxes, and approximately 61,983 jobs were supported as the result of the state parks, greenway and trails operations. In FY 2023-24, over $267 million was added to the general revenue fund and approximately 55,632 jobs were supported.

Resource Management:

- DRP uses a standardized methodology 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. This methodology is used to estimate the number of acres infested and number of acres treated.
- Approximately 43,968 acres of the state parks are infested by invasive exotic plants.
- DRP land managers treated 10,583 infested acres during the reporting period.
- Of the almost 813,301 acres in the state park system, 288,123 acres require management using prescribed fire (Natural Communities Report).
- A total of 141,975 acres of fire-dependent natural communities were treated with prescribed fire or mechanically treated during the biennial reporting period.
- Over 2,400 prehistoric or historic sites are located on state park lands.
- Over 680 historic structures are located in state parks.
- Staff and volunteers have recorded over 43,671 objects, photographs and archival records into DRP's PastPerfect database.

Visitor Services:

- During FY 2022-2023 and FY 2023-2024, nearly 60 million visitors enjoyed the state parks and greenways and trails, generating over $571 million in revenues from user fees and concession activities.

Unit Name: Addison Blockhouse Historic State Park
Acres: 147.92
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2012
County: Volusia

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

- Two historic sites had tree removal work completed to create a safe 25-foot buffer to prevent falling debris damaging the ruins.
- 52 feral hogs were removed.

Visitor Services

- A first time 85th Anniversary history power point program was created showcasing the historic sites of Addison and the history of the ruins in the Second Seminole War. The interpretive presentation was given to 40 people in the Tomoka Rec Hall.
- Previously unknown material for interpretation relating to the McRae Mill was discovered in Florida territorial records. The records show a court case related to the McRae plantation and the Dummitt plantation and damage done by an enslaved African.

Short-Term Goals:

- Ruins are being reviewed as a monitor site for a sea level rise and impact to cultural resources.
- Create video tour of ruins to be added to State Park Website.
    - Status: TBD-Ongoing, the area has been inundated due to three years of historic high levels of rain
- Create a brochure to increase awareness to the public.
    - Status: TBD-Ongoing

Unit Name: Alafia River State Park
Acres: 7,717.81
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2019
County: Hillsborough

Description/Narrative
Once the site of a phosphate mine, portions of the land were sufficiently reclaimed that Alafia River State Park has been able offer good Visitor Services. An area with radically altered topography from mining activities now provides off-road bicycling, offering the most challenging trails in Florida. Equestrians and hikers can explore miles of trails that travel through a variety of mixed natural and altered ecosystems. 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

- 849 of 1,084 fire-type acres are within prescribed fire return intervals to meet ecological needs.
- Implemented invasive plant removal project across all upland acres in the park.
- Continued partnership with Lowry Park Zoo for hydrilla removal.
- Hired two Florida Conservation Corps to increase natural resource management accomplishments.
- Planted 45,000 longleaf pines.
- Reclaimed 110 acres from grazing contract due to good level of improvement.
- New grazing contract includes conservation and habitat improvement approach.

Visitor Services

- The Friends of Alafia sponsor three to four running events each year.
- Equestrian groups host annual events.
- Campground Coffee Hours provide education about the culture and ecology of the park.
- A bike rental concession is now available.
- Staff attend community events and programs, such as Kiwanis and programs at the local schools, to promote the park.

Short-Term Goals

- Seek assistance through the Southwest Florida Water Management District's Cooperative Funding Initiative (CFI), or other programs. Submit proposal, including a draft Statement of Work (SOW), to outsource a park-wide assessment of the hydrology situation.
    - Status: Unfunded
- Evaluate firebreaks for ecotone disruption and whether any inadvertently cause fire suppression in any communities.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Adjust Management Zone boundaries, if necessary.
    - Status: Currently, these are adequate for management

- Define the metrics that determine which acres would benefit from grazing and which acres should be exempt from grazing. Updated grazing contract implemented July 1,2020, included NRCS prescribed grazing plan, which sets up and uses such metrics.
    - Status: Completed
- Provide a grazing contract that includes the metrics and engage a contractor–Contract updated and implemented July 1, 2020.
    - Status: Completed
- Test for the presence and levels of heavy metals in at least two areas of remnant mine tailings.
    - Status: Not started
- In all Developed acres, set mowing schedules to allow for optimum recruitment and maintenance of the native plant species that occur or "volunteer;" include only native species for landscaping.
    - Status: Ongoing
- For all Utility Corridor acres, approach the utilities to develop a natural communities improvement plan.
    - Status: Not started
- Develop monitoring protocols for two selected imperiled animal species including southeastern American kestrel and gopher tortoise.
    - Status: Gopher tortoise is complete using FWC Line Transect Distance Sampling protocol, Kestrel monitoring protocols not set
- Develop monitoring protocols for four selected imperiled plant species: comb polypody, wild pine, spreading airplant and angularfruit milkvine.
    - Status: Protocols not set

Unit Name: Alfred B. Maclay Gardens State Park
Acres: 1,170.19
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2014
County: Leon

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

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Continued erosion work on Lake Overstreet Trails.
- Continued Lake Watch on Lake Overstreet and Lake Hall.
- Continued monitoring of our Eagle Nest.
- Completed 80% of our invasive exotic removal at the park.
- Continuing to work with FWC on invasive exotic removal at Lake Hall and Lake Overstreet.
- Turned one of our UTV's into a wet UTV to assist on wildfires, prescribed fires and in treating invasive exotic plants.
- Disked our park boundary lines.
- Created new maps showing treatment areas and areas where we have fencing down.
- Completed the Land Management Review.
- Replanted many of the native trees and plants that we lost in Hurricane Michael in the Historic Gardens.

Visitor Services

- The park revamped and better organized the self-guided tour of the Historic Gardens.
- The Park has re-done the Visitor Center to better interpret all that the park has to offer, to offer some environmental education and games for visitors and to give visitors an introduction to the Maclay Family and the history of the Gardens.
- The park has organized two new events: Trunk or Treat with classic cars and The Mad Hatter Tea (postponed due to Covid-19).
- The park opened up the lake view at the recreation area.
- The park revamped the beach and walkways.
- The park completed its safety initiative at the beach fixing areas that were trip hazards for visitors as well as other hazards.
- Made a beautiful brick walk from the Walled Garden to the Reflection Pool.
- Replaced trees and plants that were lost in the Gardens due to Hurricane Michael.
- Cleared our trails to get them open to visitors after hurricanes and a tornado.
- The park hosted 30 Ranger Programs for FY 2019-20.
- The park hosted two citizen support organization events- Food Truck Fun and Moon Over Maclay.
- The park worked with Field Days organizers to host a concert at the park.
- The Park attended four outreach programs this FY 2019-20.

- Hosted six races/walks/runs in the FY 2019-20.
- Continued Non-Exclusive Special Use Permits with local schools for cross country and crew.

Short-Term Goals

- Replaced small shed at the ranger station with a larger shed to hold bikes and kayak equipment.
- Re-did the boat launch and took out the speed bumps.
- Moved the speed bumps to the ranger station where we needed them.
- Completely re-did the line and buoys on the lake.
- Re-grouted many of the bricks on the walkway from the visitor center to the Historic Gardens.
- Replaced the porch on the Gardener's Cottage.
- Replaced the porch and air conditioner and kitchen flooring at the PM house.
- Removed the white carpet and replaced with vinyl plank flooring at the assistant park manager's residence.
- Replaced front gate with an electronic gate to match garden entry gates.
- Currently working on: Improving our irrigation system with the help of the Friends of Maclay Gardens.
- Currently working on: Replacing fencing on our park boundary.
- Currently working on: Deconstructing the Maclay House.
- Currently working on: Interpretive signs for our trails and the Overstreet Community.
- Currently working on: Replacing the roof at the Maclay House.
- Future goal: Turn our current shop area, into an interpretive area.
- Future goal: Turn our open-air barn into a place to hold wedding receptions.
- Future goal: Remodel the kitchen in the Maclay House.

Unit Name: Allen David Broussard Catfish Creek Preserve State Park
Acres: 8,157.21
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2014
County: Polk

Description/Narrative
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

- Burned 187 acres through prescribed fires.
- Mechanical treatment and fire line improvement throughout the entire park.
- Achieved greater than 100% of goals by treating over 53 infested acres of exotic plants.
- Managed contracted services for exotic plant control on CF-48.
- Continued an ongoing hog contract to control the invasive species.
- Continued scrub jay trainings and surveys.
- Replaced state residence.
- Added volunteer camp site near shop.

Visitor Services

- N/A

Short-Term Goals

- N/A

Unit Name: Amelia Island State Park
Acres: 235.68
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2024
County: Nassau

Description/Narrative
Amelia Island State Park is part of a contiguous protected landscape of state and federal conservation lands including the Talbot Islands and Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve. The park preserves beach dune, maritime hammock, flatwoods, and various wetlands at the south end of Florida's northern-most barrier island, providing habitat for many coastal imperiled species as well as opportunities for recreation.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed 100% of goals for invasive plant treatment (0.36 acres) in 2018.
- Reduced human disturbance of marine turtle nesting by prohibiting beach driving at night (April 2018).
- Assisted in management of the Amelia Island Critical Wildlife Area, to include working with FWC and Audubon Florida to post and monitor shorebird nesting areas.
- Coordinated with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct beach nourishment activities in the fall of 2018 and 2022.

Visitor Services

- Expanded educational signage pertaining to coastal habitat protection to improve interpretation of important shorebird nesting areas.

Short-Term Goals

Objective: Conduct an assessment of the hydrological restoration needs in the park.
• Assess the hydrological impact of mosquito and drainage ditches and other impoundments to determine potential restoration measures.
• Continue to cooperate with state and federal agencies and researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs within the park, particularly related to freshwater wetlands, groundwater levels, and surface water quality of its associated estuarine water bodies.
• Continue to monitor, review and comment on proposed land use/zoning changes within lands bordering the park.
• Assess and evaluate hydrological impacts of disrupted natural sheet flow to coastal interdunal swale wetlands.
• Seek guidance and assess coastal littoral processes on Amelia Island to understand patterns of erosion and accretion.

Objective: Restore hydrological conditions to approximately 25 acres of Maritime Hammock and Coastal Interdunal Swale natural communities.
• Conduct an assessment and determine feasibility of mosquito ditch removal or installation of ditch blocks.
• Conduct an assessment and evaluate the feasibility of implementing interdunal swale wetlands restoration.

Objective: Continue to assist federal, state and local agencies with active monitoring of erosion and accretion cycles and assessment of beach and shoreline conditions following natural disasters.
• Continue to cooperate with federal, state and local agencies and researchers regarding monitoring and assessment of beach erosion within the parks, particularly related to St. Marys Inlet, Amelia Island, Bird Island and Nassau Sound.

Objective: Continue to partner with federal, state and local agencies to fund, design, permit, improve and maintain coastal and beach management programs consistent with the DRP mission.
• Continue stakeholder engagement with federal, state and local agencies and researchers in planning and implementation of coastal projects that impact the parks.
• Continue to review, comment and establish effective protocols for monitoring imperiled species potentially affected by St. Marys Inlet dredge operations and beach nourishment projects.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.
• Update imperiled species list as necessary to add or remove species in compliance with current FWC or USFWS listing status and update any accepted nomenclature changes.

Objective: Continue existing monitoring protocols for 10 imperiled animal species.
• Continue to implement existing monitoring protocols, for two marine turtle species, as well as piping plover, red knot, Wilson's plover, least tern, black skimmer, American oystercatcher, Worthington's marsh wren and MacGillivray's seaside sparrow.
• Review and revise protocols as necessary to remain consistent with FWC and USFWS standards.
• Continue monitoring of diamondback terrapins.
• Monitor predation and disturbance of diamondback terrapins and mitigate as needed.

Objective: Annually treat 23 gross acres equaling 0.24 infested acres of invasive plant species.
• Annually develop invasive plant management work plan.
• Implement annual work plan by treating 23 gross acres equaling 0.24 infested acres annually. Treatment should focus on annual treatment of golden bamboo and skunkvine.

Objective: Implement control measures on one nuisance species.
• Remove feral cats as needed.

Objective: Assess and evaluate three of eight recorded cultural resources in the park.
• Complete three assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historical and archaeological resources.
• Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.

Objective: Bring three of eight recorded cultural resources into good condition.
• Continue to implement regular monitoring programs for three cultural sites.
• Implement a cyclical maintenance program as needed.

Objective: Enhance visitor safety.
• Create stabilized access path.
• Install directional signage.

Objective: Provide for a small permanent restroom.

Objective: Improve equestrian entrance and access road.
• Provide wayfinding signage.
• Stabilize parking lot and access road.

Objective: Improve beach access.
• Provide a boardwalk or mobility mats.
• Provide sensitive habitat interpretation.

Objective: Refine and enforce beach driving regulations as necessary.
• Evaluate and reconsider beach driving access points, corridors and perpetuity as necessary to ensure resource management protection and visitor safety.

Objective: Coordinate with stakeholders to gain consensus on the future management of the fishing bridge/pier.
• Develop effective alternative(s) as feasible.

Unit Name: Anastasia State Park
Acres: 1,592.94
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
County: St. Johns

Description/Narrative
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

- Acquisition of new four passenger UTV for resource management use.
- Largest and most successful ground nesting Least Tern colony on the east coast of Florida averaging between 250-340 nests.
- Highest number of Wilson's Plover nests at 19 and fledged chicks of 43 every recorded onsite.
- New shorebird species nesting on the beach that have historically not nested in this location which includes the American Oystercatcher and the Black Skimmer.
- Host to several environmental studies and educational programs including, the Anastasia Beach Mouse, sea turtle nesting, wrack line improvement, and shorebirds. Exotic identification and removal Restoring Florida to its natural state. Proudly maintaining over five historical sites right here at the park including a coquina quarry that was used in the construction of the Castillo de San Marcos.
- Successful sea turtle monitoring season with more than 40 nests in 2018 and more than 80 in 2019.
- FWC exotic plant removal grant to survey more than 800 acres with 94 acres treated. Exotics included were Brazilian pepper, lantana and Chinese tallow.
- Partnership with USDA for nest predator control.
- New beach fencing to protect bird-nesting bird area.

Visitor Services

- 2018/2019-attendance and revenue have increased from years past.
- Held more than 400 programs during this time frame to more than 15,000 visitors.
- Adopt a nest program to raise awareness and help fund turtle patrol efforts.

Short-Term Goals

- Installed two additional beach showers.
- Renovated the campfire circle with all new benches, fire pit, stairs and addition of lighted pathway, making it ADA accessible.
- Built a footbridge on the nature trail connector.
- Re-paved 1.1 mile of the main park drive.
- Repaired one mile of sidewalk along the main park drive.
- Installed new siding on the ranger station and toll booth.
- Installed new doors and windows in the ranger station and toll booth.

- Installed new “campers” automatic gate to improve traffic flow and operations.
- Built new overlook at the coquina quarry.
- Nature trail blazed and installed leading to the borrow pit per the unit management plan.
- Installed all new trash cans and picnic tables in all day use areas.
- All new landscaping at front entrance and ranger station to include new plantings, new park signs.
- New roof on Ranger Station and toll booth.
- New roof on state park residence.

Unit Name: Anclote Key Preserve State Park
Acres: 12,177.10
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2014
Counties: Pasco and Pinellas

Description/Narrative
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

- Completed 124% of exotic plant removal goals over the two-year period.
- Monitored sea turtle, eagle, and shorebird nesting per FWC standards.

Visitor Services

- Hosted four successful Lighthouse open house events with over 700 people being able to climb the lighthouse.
- Entered into six concession use agreements for ferry services allowing more people to visit the park.

Short-Term Goals

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to monitor imperiled species nesting within the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Preserve and enhance cultural resources of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park
Acres: 4,886.08
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2021
County: Martin

Description/Narrative
Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park is located in Martin County bordering the south side of Stuart. The current management access to Atlantic Ridge is via Paulson Road located off SE Cove Road and State Road 76, near I-95. Day use is permitted by obtaining the current gate code from Jonathan Dickinson State Park's ranger station. An iron ranger at the gate acts as a fee station and a traffic counter records visitation. The park is designated as single-use, to provide resource-based public outdoor recreation. The north end of the park is dominated by pine flatwoods, but as visitors move further into the park, the landscape opens into sprawling vistas of scenic depression marshes.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- 1,110 acres burned in FY 2020-21.
- 1,002 acres burned in FY 2021-22.
- 552 gross acres treated for invasive plants in FY 2020-21.
- 1,499 gross acres treated for invasive plants in FY 2021-22.

Visitor Services

- 18,042 visitors in FY 2020-21.
- 26,795 visitors in FY 2021-22.

Short-Term Goals

- Backfill drainage ditches.
- Implement monitoring protocols for two imperiled animal species.
- Develop two new interpretive, educational and recreational programs.

Unit Name: Avalon State Park
Acres: 657.58
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2014
County: St. Lucie

Description/Narrative
Avalon State Park provides natural areas and sandy beaches for wildlife sanctuary and resource-based outdoor recreation, such as swimming, snorkeling, beach combing and birdwatching. Park lands protect a representative portion of Florida's original coastline for future generations and conserve important recreational assets that are vital to the state's tourist economy.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- In June 2020, all zones west of A1A were treated for Cogon grass and Brazilian Pepper.
- Prior to the 2020 exotic plant treatment, 98% of the Australian Pines have been removed.

Visitor Services

- The asphalt parking lot for the main Avalon visitor use area was re-sealed.
- Additional beach warning flags and safety signage has been installed.
- The plumbing and toilet fixtures for the bathroom facility were completely replaced.

Short-Term Goals

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

Unit Name: Bahia Honda State Park
Acres: 491.25
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2020
County: Monroe

Description/Narrative
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, marina slips, and vacation cabins offer overnight accommodations for a variety of park visitors. Bahia Honda was heavily damaged by hurricane Irma in September 2017. Bahia Honda is still not completely operational. Most goals are related to restoration and rebuilding of the park.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Met all exotic removal goals.
- Restored sheet flow and mangrove habitat associated with Part B of hydrological restoration project.
- Repair of facilities damaged by Hurricane Irma.
- Amended current Buoy Permit to increase protection of seagrass on Atlantic shoreline of park.
- Added 20 Sabal Palms to reconstructed areas of park post storm damage.
- Planted 150 Red Mangroves along Eastern edge of park boundary at Ohio/Bahia Honda Channel to restore to native habitat.
- Began construction of Loggerhead restroom, Buttonwood bathhouse, and Sandspur day-use and campground areas. Still working on Sandspur Campground Bath house.
- Added three crossovers at Loggerhead beach to facilitate visitor access and protect sensitive beach habitat.

Visitor Services

- Increased interpretive programs by offering trolley tours to the Sandspur area.

Short-Term Goals

- Install four culverts to restore salt marsh and mangrove swamp.
- Expand the park's recreational carrying capacity by 40 users per day.
- Develop two new interpretive programs.

Unit Name: Bald Point State Park
Acres: 12,154.21
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2023
County: Franklin

Description/Narrative
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 recreational and interpretive access to Apalachee Bay beaches.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Continued shorebird monitoring and protection in collaboration with Audubon Florida and FWC.
- Removed 924 tons of concrete and asphalt debris, remains of old County Road 370, from beach shoreline in partnership with the University of Florida's Archie Carr Center for Sea Turtle Research.
- Continued partnership with Gulf Specimen Marine Lab for sea turtle rehab (Responsible Pier Initiative) and releases.
- Installed 1100' of new boundary fencing.
- Updated all historic photo-points.
- Continued partnership with FWC for horseshoe crab monitoring.
- Completed gopher tortoise survey and mapping, using new technology, in planned timber harvest zones.
- Continued removal efforts on exotic invasive plants, achieved 100% of annual goal.

Short-Term Goals:
Objective: Restore hydrological conditions to approximately 83.6 acres.

- Improve hydrologic connectivity on Sunday Reel between MZs BP-R,
- BP-S and BP-M to restore 6 acres of estuarine tidal marsh and
- surrounding wetlands.
- Action 2 Improve hydraulic connectivity on fire line between BP-L and BP-C to
- restore surface flow to 77.6 acres of basin marsh.
- Action 3 Asses other areas of the park for low water crossing needs.

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

- Address erosion issues at Bear Creek Bluff site.

Objective: Conduct hydrological improvement activities on approximately 35 acres.

- Upgrade culvert between Corn Landing Lake and Little Corn Landing Lake.

Objective: Conduct natural community restoration activities on 4,338 acres.

- Develop/update site specific restoration plan.
- Implement restoration plan.

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

- Develop/update annual burn plan using the Natural Resources Tracking System (NRTS), or equivalent.
- Achieve 100% of annual burn plan as established in NRTS.
- Conduct prescribed fire on 25 acres annually.
- Safely apply fire to backlogged or no-burn-history zones.
- After initial fire, add these management zones to the annual burn plan in NRTS.
- Establish or improve 25 miles of fire breaks.

Objective: Establish baseline imperiled species occurrence list.

- Continue surveying for imperiled plant and animal species.
- Conduct targeted surveys for red-cockaded woodpeckers.
- Conduct dip-net survey to determine presence-absence of flatwoods salamanders and striped newts.
- Establish in-park tracking system for field observations.
- Use GPS/GIS technology and photo points to effectively monitor listed species.

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

- Implement established monitoring protocols for 6 selected imperiled animal species including gopher tortoise, red-cockaded woodpecker, roseate spoonbill, little blue heron, snowy egret, tri-colored heron, and diamondback terrapin.

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

- Develop and implement Tier 2 monitoring protocols for 1 selected imperiled plant species – *Pityopsis flexuosa*.
- Develop monitoring protocols that include recording location.
- Develop and implement presence/absence monitoring for 1 selected rare plant species – *Hymenocallis franklinensis*.
- Develop and implement monitoring protocol for federally listed *Pinguicula ionantha* if appropriate habitat is found.

Objective: Annually treat 0.5 acres of infested plant species.

- Annually develop invasive plant management goals and work plans in Natural Resources Tracking System (NRTS) database.
- Implement annual work plan by treating 0.5 infested acres in park annually.
- Continue maintenance and follow-up treatments, as needed.
- Continue to monitor for new infestations.
- General surveys for all zones will be updated on a biannual basis.
- Expand on interpretive efforts to educate park visitors and adjacent landowners on impacts of invasive species.
- Implement control measures on 1 invasive animal species.
- Conduct surveys for the presence of feral hogs.

Objective: Implement control measures on 5 nuisance species.

- Interpret and mitigate black bear interactions.
- Educate visitors on potential interactions and dangers of 3 venomous snakes.

Objective: Implement Early Detection Rapid Response for new invasive species.

- Continue to monitor property for new invasive species.
- Review pest alerts and make staff aware of new species reported in the area.
- If new invasive species are located, initiate removal efforts as quickly as possible and report discoveries to the Early Detection Rapid Response network.

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

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

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

- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Coordinate all anticipated major ground disturbance events through DHR.
- Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.
- Conduct oral history interviews.

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

- Design and implement regular monitoring programs for all poor condition sites.
- Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for all poor condition sites.
- Seek cost estimates and/or request funding for additional archaeological testing and data collection on sites assessed to be in poor condition.

Unit Name: Big Lagoon State Park
Acres: 707.62
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2018
County: Escambia

Description/Narrative
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 Circumnavigational Paddling Trail.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Accomplished 110% of total exotic removal goal (100% of planned treatment zones) FY 2018-19; 150% of total exotic removal goal (113% of planned treatment zones) FY 2019-20.
- Met 70% of prescribed fire goals FY 2018-19; 52% of prescribed fire goals FY 2019-20.
- Continued shorebird monitoring and protection (ongoing) in collaboration with Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
- Gopher tortoise burrow inventories began in April 2020 and are still under way. So far, 40 burrows of various status (active, possibly active, inactive) have been located and inventoried.
- Shoreline restoration of 0.17 miles along the Intracoastal Waterway was completed December 2019. Monitoring is ongoing.

Visitor Services

- Concessionaire successfully continued in park, food service and rentals.
- ADA boardwalk improvements at East Beach Picnic Area (2018-2020).
- Loop two: campground stair improvements (2018).

Short-Term Goals:

- Continue shorebird monitoring and protection.
- Continue prescribed fire program with intention of keeping all zones of park in maintenance mode.
- Continue to survey and treat invasive plant infestations found within the park.
- Continue gopher tortoise burrow inventory.
- Begin invasive lionfish survey program in Big Lagoon.

Unit Name: Big Shoals State Park
Acres: 1,681.01
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
Counties: Hamilton and Columbia

Description/Narrative
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

- Treated 907 acres with prescribed fire in fiscal year 2020-21 and 474 acres in fiscal year 2021-22.
- Treated 2 acres of invasive plant species in fiscal 2020-21 and two acres of invasive plant species in fiscal year 2021-22.
- Restored 134 acres of longleaf pine on the Big Shoals tract in fiscal year 2020-21 and 98 acres in fiscal year 2021-22.

Visitor Services

- Welcomed 12,343 1 estimated day-use visitors in fiscal year 2022-23 and 12,140 in fiscal year 2023-24.
- Trail maintenance and stabilization in FY23.
- 2018 Eagle Scout project replaced Long Branch Bridge.
- Pumpkin Festival 2018, 2019 was highest attendance year.
- Combination of park staff and area first responders saved 14 youth on a group led canoeing of river.
- 2019 Installed two new portage signs along river for visitor safety.

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.
• Continue to maintain interagency collaboration and close ties with independent researchers engaged in hydrological research and monitoring in the upper Suwannee basin.

Objective: Restore hydrological conditions to approximately 1.5 acres of blackwater stream and 12 acres of floodplain swamp natural communities.
• Evaluate the extent of hydrological disturbance along Robinson Branch and initiate corrective actions as appropriate.
• Develop plans for eliminating a vehicular ford across Robinson Branch, establishing a new nonpublic crossing upstream (substituting a basic bridge for the ford), and restoring the old crossing site to the extent possible.

Objective: Evaluate and mitigate the impacts of soil erosion in the Big Shoals Public Lands.
• Investigate and implement best management options for mitigating erosion in public access areas and at low water crossings and roads.
• Develop and implement a trail management plan that addresses erosion issues on Big Shoals Public Lands recreational trails.
• Monitor areas prone to erosion.

Objective: Encourage interagency planning meetings/briefings prior to each year's fire season to review prescribed fire plans, fuel conditions, resource availability and tactics.
• Schedule prior to December 15 each year a fire planning meeting with all agency managers of Big Shoals Public Lands and document with summary/maps.

Objective: Maintain 2,000 acres within the optimum fire return interval.
• Conduct prescribed fire on 301-519 acres annually.
• Track all fire management activity in the Natural Resource Tracking System (NRTS).

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 15 acres of upland mixed woodland natural community.
• Shorten the fire return interval to two to three years to remove off-site hardwoods and improve the native groundcover.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 10 acres of sandhill natural community.
• Improve coverage of native groundcover.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 26 acres of mesic flatwoods and upland mixed woodland natural community.
• Plant longleaf pine and improve native groundcover in areas of abandoned pasture to further the restoration of these sites to their former natural communities of mesic flatwoods and upland mixed woodland.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 1 acre of upland mixed woodland natural community.
• Reduce the canopy of off-site hardwoods in the upland mixed woodland/sandhill ecotone.

Objective: Evaluate former southern pine beetle harvest areas to identify appropriate actions to remove/reduce loblolly pine recruitment and re-establish native vegetation.
• Within five years, complete assessments of all sites and implement practices necessary to achieve desired compositions, structures, and prescribed fire intervals.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.
• Conduct a floristic study of Big Shoals Public Lands with the intent of identifying imperiled plant species as well as common plant species.

Objective: Continue existing monitoring protocols for two imperiled animal species.
• Conduct additional gopher tortoise surveys using current methodology.
• Coordinate with FWC to assess flatwoods salamander habitats, develop strategies for improving habitats and conduct surveys to determine species status.
• Assess wetlands for existing or potential breeding success for flatwoods salamander and provide data/maps to managing agencies to inform of areas where greater sensitivity is needed during fire line preparation.

Objective: Develop new monitoring protocol for one selected imperiled plant species.
• Conduct a survey for Florida toothachegrass (*Ctenium floridanum*).

Objective: Annually treat all known populations of invasive plant species.
• Annually develop/update and execute an invasive plant management work plan.
• Implement the annual work plan by treating all known invasive plants on the property and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objective: Prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plants.
• Develop and adopt preventative measures to avoid the introduction and spread of invasive plants in the park.

Objective: Survey the entire Big Shoals State Park property for invasives at least twice over 10 years.
• Develop and implement a method to survey the entire property for invasive plants twice over the course of 10 years.

Objective: Implement control measures on one invasive animal species.
• Remove feral hogs from the park as needed.

Objective: Assess/evaluate 20 of 20 recorded cultural resources in the park.
• Complete 20 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.
• Record all known archaeological sites within the park.
• Ensure staff attend ARM training.

Objective: Bring one of 22 recorded cultural resources into good condition.
• Evaluate the impact of the trail system on the Hooker Homestead.
• Develop and implement a plan to mitigate any impacts.
• Follow the DHR matrix for ground disturbing activities

Objective: Improve visitor understanding of the park trail system by implementing an interpretive sign plan and conducting a trails assessment.
• Create and implement an interpretive sign plan.
• Implement a comprehensive trails assessment throughout the Big Shoals Public Lands.

Objective: Formalize and update park entrances to provide a sense of arrival.
• Coordinate with the county and relevant entities to pave Southeast 94th Street (Old Godwin Bridge Road).
• Formalize entrance.

Objective: Enhance visitor facilities and improve interpretation.
• Install wayfinding consistent with the existing hiking trails as well as proposed semi-primitive campground.
• Provide interpretation previewing the park's namesake natural features.
• Construct up to two small pavilions.

Objective: Provide tent camping tailored for paddling and hiking excursions.
• Construct a semi-primitive tent campground with up to five sites with communal water and electricity.

Objective: Assess paddling trail infrastructure to increase safety and improve wayfinding.
• Evaluate existing portage trail to improve the exit/re-entry points.
• Improve signage and interpretive elements to better direct paddlers along the path.

Objective: Provide safe paddling access for all park visitors.

Objective: Enhance accessibility and safety.
• *Stabilize all segments of the easement road to provide reliable access.*

Objective: Update and improve infrastructure to provide an immersive experience.
• Remove smaller platform.
• Update large platform to provide an immersive experience with a clear viewshed.

Objective: Ensure coordination with the Suwannee River Water Management District and the Florida Trails Association to seamlessly integrate infrastructure throughout Big Shoals Public Lands.
• *Improve wayfinding.*
• *Collaborate with Florida Trails Association to construct and restore sections of the Florida National Scenic Trail.*
• *Update interpretive elements to direct visitors toward important vantage points.*

Objective: Expand trail connectivity between state parks through inter-agency collaboration.

Objective: Improve wayfinding and interpretive elements.
• *Formalize the Big Shoals Trailhead.*

Objective: Improve facilities and interpretive elements.
• Construct a permanent restroom.
• Improve wayfinding and interpretation.
• Relocate equestrian trailhead.

Unit Name: Big Talbot Island State Park
Acres: 1,679.82
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Duval

Description/Narrative
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, birdwatching 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, stroll along the shore, or bike the three-mile paved multi-use trail. 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
- Implemented Statewide Nesting Beach Survey monitoring for sea turtle nesting activity.
- Completed 300 acres of understory mechanical fuel reduction and prescribed fire.
- Completed 100 acres of understory mechanical fuel reduction.
- Conducted archaeological monitoring and documentation of eroding shoreline cultural sites using University of North Florida summer field school and supported by the Friends of Talbot Islands.
- Completed 130% goal for invasive plant treatment (0.27 acres) in 2018 and 85% (0.2 acres) in 2019.

Visitor Services
- Replaced decking on 300 feet of boardwalk leading to floating dock at boat ramp (2020). In partnership with the North Florida Land Trust, designed and completed the Grand Site interpretive trail and trailhead.
- Installed interpretive panels along trails to educate the public about prescribed fire.

Short-Term Goals:
Objective: Assess hydrological restoration needs.
• Continue to cooperate with state and federal agencies and researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs within the parks, particularly related to freshwater wetlands, groundwater levels and surface water quality of associated estuarine water bodies.
• Continue to monitor, review and comment on proposed land-use/zoning changes within lands bordering the parks.
• Assess and evaluate hydrological impacts in the parks, especially ditching within coastal interdunal swales, where natural sheetflow has been disrupted. Initiate corrective actions as appropriate.

Objective: Restore or improve hydrological conditions to approximately 254 acres of Coastal Interdunal Swale wetlands and wet flatwoods.
• Conduct an assessment and evaluate the feasibility of implementing restoration within the parks' interdunal swale wetlands and wet flatwoods.

• Conduct an assessment and determine the feasibility of backfilling ditches and/or installing ditch blocks within the parks.

Objective: Evaluate and mitigate the impacts of soil erosion in the park.
• Assess impacts to park resources from coastal erosion and surface water runoff, and implement corrective measures as needed.
• Investigate best management options for erosion mitigation in public access areas, especially Talbot Bluffs.

Objective: Continue to assist federal, state, and local agencies with active monitoring of erosion and accretion cycles and assessment of beach and shoreline conditions following natural disasters.
• Continue to cooperate with federal, state, and local agencies and researchers regarding monitoring and assessment of beach erosion within the parks, particularly related to the Nassau Sound and Little Talbot Island's southeastern tip at Fort George Inlet.

Objective: Continue to partner with federal, state, and local agencies to fund, design, permit, improve and maintain coastal and beach management programs consistent with the mission of DRP.
• Continue to cooperate with federal, state, and local agencies and researchers regarding monitoring and assessment of beach erosion within the parks, particularly related to the Nassau Sound and Little Talbot Island's southeastern tip at Fort George Inlet.
• Continue to review, comment, and establish effective protocols for monitoring imperiled species potentially affected by coastal projects in the immediate vicinity.

Objective: Maintain 250 acres within the optimum fire return interval.
• Develop/update annual prescribed fire plan.
• Conduct prescribed fire on between 36-111 acres annually.

Objective: Conduct natural community improvement activities on approximately 400 acres of scrubby flatwoods and 72 acres of wet flatwoods at Big Talbot Island State Park.
• Establish a cyclical multi-component approach to understory fuels management for areas of fire excluded scrubby flatwoods and wet flatwoods both east and west of State Road A1A.
o Identify and implement acceptable methods for mechanical fuel reduction.
o Identify acceptable herbicides, percentages, and timing of applications to effectively reduce the height and volume of dense understory woody vegetation.
o Identify acceptable conditions under which prescribed fire can safely and effectively be applied.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.

Objective: Continue existing monitoring protocols for 12 selected imperiled animal species
• Continue to implement existing monitoring protocols for marine turtle species and piping plover, red knot, Wilson's plover, least tern, black skimmer, American oystercatcher, Worthington's marsh wren, and MacGillivray's seaside sparrow.
• Review and revise protocols as necessary to remain consistent with FWC and USFWS standards.

Objective: Continue existing monitoring protocols for two selected imperiled plant species.
• Continue to implement existing monitoring protocols for mound lily and angular fruit milkvine.

Objective: Annually treat 24 gross acres equaling 1 infested acre of invasive plant species.
• Annually develop an invasive plant management work plan.
• Implement the annual work plan by treating 24 gross acres equaling approximately one infested acre across both parks annually.
• Implement a protocol to inspect equipment entering the parks to ensure they are free of soil and plant material.

Objective: Implement control measures on one invasive animal species.
• Remove invasive animals as needed.

Objective: Assess/evaluate 25 of 25 recorded cultural resources in the park.
• Complete 25 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.
• Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.

Objective: Bring one of 25 recorded cultural resources into good condition.
• Design and implement regular monitoring programs for 25 cultural sites.

Objective: Sustainably redevelop boat ramp for continued boating access.
• Renovate boat ramp.
• Improve parking area for capacity and efficiency of traffic circulation.

Objective: Improve function of the use area while managing visitor use and improving interpretation.
• Coordinate potential turn lanes for safer vehicular access.
• Construct a permanent restroom as feasible.
• Direct visitor use and augment natural landscape to avoid erosion.
• Enhance interpretation.
• Preserve characteristic canopy.

Objective: Improve the former and current trail.
• Facilitate restoration of former shoreline access trail corridor.
• Stabilize current shoreline access trail.

Objective: Improve visitor safety.
• Increase parking capacity.

Objective: Complete the interpretive trail and overlook boardwalk.
• Construct an observation platform.

Objective: Enhance the Dune Ridge Trail.

• Extend trail to visitor parking area.

Unit Name: Blackwater Heritage State Trail
Acres: 308.45
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2013
County: Santa Rosa

Description/Narrative
The Blackwater Heritage State Trail is 12 foot wide, paved, multi-use trail and is approximately 8.1 miles in length. Built over the bed of the historic Florida and 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

- Continue to conduct invasive plant herbicide treatments along the entire trail via staff and volunteer participation.
- Removed six nuisance animals.

Visitor Services

- Conducted 12 special events with community partners.
- Grant for additional restroom, benches water fountains and some asphalt repair, has been awarded. Contractors are moving forward with the purchase of amenities and will follow with the installation of improvements.
- Completed remodel of restroom at Elva Street.

Short-Term Goals:

- Continue to treat invasive exotics along trail corridor utilizing staff, interagency and community resources through special events and programs.
  - Status: Ongoing.
- Increase Interpretive walks/events and encourage volunteerism.

Unit Name: Blackwater River State Park
Acres: 635.83
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
County: Santa Rosa

Description/Narrative
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

- Met 100% of prescribed fire goal for both years.
- Accomplished 100% exotic removal goal for both years.
- Continued to expand/monitor RCW population in collaboration with Florida Forest Service. As of June 2020, the park still has two active RCW clusters. In 2019 there were three fledglings between the two clusters, and in 2020 there were three fledglings between the two clusters.
- In April 2020, surveys for threatened red pitcher plants (*Sarracenia rubra*) were conducted in every zone of the park. No red pitcher plants were found. However, endangered, white-topped pitcher plants (*Sarracenia leucophylla*), threatened purple pitcher plants (*Sarracenia purpurea*), and yellow pitcher plants (*Sarracenia flava*) were found and mapped.
- Gopher tortoise burrow inventories began in April 2020 and are still under way. So far, 16 burrows of various status (active, possibly active, inactive) have been located and inventoried Continued to monitor three cultural sites.
- Preparations for project to remove pavilion #24 are underway. Demolition has been scheduled. Shoreline stabilization matting and plants for restoring upland area have been acquired.

Visitor Services

- Held 19 special events in FY 2018-19 (National Trails Day, First Day Hike, etc.).
- Installed 200 feet of accessible matting from river bathroom to canoe takeout.
- Created five new interpretive programs.
- Upgraded campsite picnic tables, grills, fire rings and installed hammock posts.
- Replaced 500 feet of boardwalk with composite material.
- Replaced bathhouse skylights and renovated tile.

Short-Term Goals:

- Remove pavilion #24 and rehabilitate the riverbank (ongoing).
- Determine feasibility of restoring population of red pitcher plants to park and make appropriate plans if feasible.
- Conduct park-wide surveys for endangered panhandle lily (*Lilium iridollae*) and ascertain presence/absence distribution.
- Install additional lane at ranger station to alleviate congestion.
- Continue replacing boardwalk with composite material.

Unit Name: Blue Spring State Park
Acres: 2,643.90
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2005
County: Volusia

Description/Narrative
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

- Record count of 566 manatees this year.
- Removal of 1,272 Exotic Armor Catfish species.

Visitor Services

- New trail 0.08-mile spur on Pine Island Trail with kiosk and park information.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Contracted an exotics hog removal.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Increase volunteer hours by five percent for interpretation and projects.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Add three new interpretive park programs.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Bulow Creek State Park
Acres: 5,585.83
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2012
Counties: Flagler and Volusia

Description/Narrative
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

- 148 Feral Hogs were removed.
- 51 acres of exotic plants were treated.
- 154 acres were thinned for forest restoration.
- 1.9 miles of fire lines were improved as part of the timber harvest project.
- 101 acres were burned, record rainfalls prohibited additional burning.

Visitor Services

- 5,646 runners participated in the Bulow Woods Trail Races and the Tomoka Marathons which enter Bulow Creek entrance and runs through parts of the park.
- Old Florida Planation Tours-100 attendees.
- 50 artists conducted two Art in the Park events at the Bulow Plantation Fairchild Oak parking area.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Increase interpretation at the Fairchild Oak Parking Lot with additional kiosks.
  - Status: TBD (Ongoing)
- Conduct Ranger led talks/walks TBD.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Burn backlogged acres pending timber harvest.
  - Status: Ongoing since November 2016
- Restore historical parking lot to increase parking.
  - Status: TBD (Ongoing)

Unit Name: Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park
Acres: 151.16
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2012
Counties: Flagler and Volusia

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

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 15 acres were treated with fire.
- 62 Feral Hogs were removed.
- The plantation kitchen was discovered in what was thought to be a debris pile by the boat ramp. The investigation shows the kitchen was later occupied in the 1860s.

Visitor Services

- Orlando Channel 6 CBS TV station featured Bulow Plantation with Park Manager Phil Rand narrating a segment known as "News at Nine" Exploring Bulow Plantation.
- This park was featured on the Division of Historic Resources Facebook page. A video was posted by Daytona State College and focuses on enslaved African history at the plantation. Park Manager, Philip Rand, was the narrator for the video.
- Two new interpretive kiosks were installed interpreting the history of the slave cabin area and an individual slave cabin site.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Increase the parking lot at the trail entrance by removing old trees stumps.
  - Status: TBD (Ongoing)
- Install a new thematic entrance gate.
  - Status: TBD (Ongoing)
- Enhance accessibility for ADA.
  - Status: TBD (Ongoing)

Unit Name: Caladesi Island State Park
Acres: 2,420.04
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2022
County: Pinellas

Description/Narrative
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 nature trail through the island's interior or paddling a 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

- Treated 100% of exotic plant removal goals over the two-year period.
- Completed 100% of prescribed fire goals over the two-year period.
- Monitored sea turtle and shorebird nesting per FWC standards.

Visitor Services

- Voted one of the best beaches in Florida and the US by Conde Nast and #2 beach in the US by Dr. Beach (2022).
- Constructed (95% complete) new interpretive facility supported by the Friends Organization.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Develop two new interpretive programs.

Unit Name: Camp Helen State Park
Acres: 230.51
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2014
County: Bay

Description/Narrative
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 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 multiple areas of the park which overlook the shoreline of Lake Powell and the Gulf of Mexico.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Exotic plant control annual goals were achieved.
- Continued the sea turtle monitoring and protection program.
- Continued shorebird monitoring and protection in collaboration with Audubon Florida and FWC as part of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Gulf Coast Restoration.
- Working with DRP's District 1 on predator management program focusing on coyotes, foxes, and feral cats.
- Historic building repairs, plan to renovate Water Tower, removal of dilapidated Kitchen building.

Visitor Services

- Increased interpretive programs by adding Kayak eco-tours and moonlight paddles of Lake Powell.
- Kayak/paddle board rentals April-October.
- Hosted Americana Concert Series, Movies & More program, Fall Festival, and pumpkin patch in conjunction with Friends of Camp Helen.
- Offer monthly History Tour & Guided Hikes.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Replaced Rec Hall, day use bathroom & duplex building roofs funded by Friends of Camp Helen and DRP's District 1.
- 100% design plans complete for sewer project removing/replacing septic tanks within park.
- Construct Lake Powell boat dock with Natural Resource Damage Assessment funding.
- Develop property north of Hwy 98–Parking lot, restroom and three pavilions.

Unit Name: Cayo Costa State Park
Acres: 2,643.99
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2005
County: Lee

Description/Narrative
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

- Contract with USDA to remove every hog off the island was completed in 2018.
- The 2018 sea turtle nesting season had 444 loggerhead nests and 4 green turtle nests on the islands of Cayo Costa and North Captiva. The 2019 sea turtle nesting season had 434 loggerhead nests and 21 green nests on the islands of Cayo Costa and North Captiva.
- The entire island of Cayo Costa was treated for Florida Invasive Species Council I and II listed species with greater than 100% treatment completed in 2019.
- Shorebirds were monitored monthly for nesting in accordance with DRP and FWC protocols.

Visitor Services

- New signs have been ordered to replace older signs.
- New restroom built and opened in campground from a Tourist Development Council grant.
- New interpretive programs.

Short-Term Goals

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Cedar Key Museum State Park
Acres: 18.63
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Levy

Description/Narrative
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 seashells and Indian artifacts collected by Saint Clair Whitman, the founder of the first museum in Cedar Key. The park also contains the historic St. Clair Whitman home. A short nature trail gives visitors the opportunity to see wildlife, birds, and native vegetation of the island.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
• Met 100% of invasive species goals.
• Collaborated with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) on long-term bat monitoring study.

Visitor Services
- Began working with district staff on a new Statewide Non-Personal App (SNAPP) interpretation project.

Short-Term Goals
Objectives: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.
• Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs.

Objective: Restore hydrological conditions to three areas within the park.
• Mitigate three areas of the park experiencing erosion.
• Control erosion with techniques such as supplemental planting and landscaping, addition of footpaths with landscaping and possible reconfiguring of straight pathways.

Three areas of erosion that require attention include:
1) The east boundary of the park where a drive leading to the museum formerly existed
2) The area northwest of the museum, sloping toward the parking lot, and
3) The slope from the St. Clair Whitman House north to the outhouse

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory lists for plants and animals.
• Staff will continue to document imperiled species and other species that occur in the park.

Objective: Monitor one imperiled animal species in the park.
• Develop and implement a monitoring protocol for gopher tortoises that inhabit the park.

Objective: Annually treat 9 gross acres equal to approximately 0.29 infested acres of invasive plant species in the park.

- Annually update the invasive plant management work plan.
- Implement the annual work plan by treating 9 gross acres annually and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments.

Objectives: Implement control measures on invasive animal species in the park.

- Monitor invasive animals in the park and remove them according to DRP policy.

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

- Consult with the Bureau of Natural and Cultural Resources to determine if Historic Structures Reports are needed for historic buildings.
- Continue to assess archaeological sites on annually to ensure there is no erosion or disturbance.
- Restore the salt kettle at the museum.

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

- Develop a formal Scope of Collections Statement to determine what additional items related to the Whitman family or period of St. Clair Whitman's life will be accepted for display in the park.

Objective: Bring two of five recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Create a written maintenance plan for both the St. Clair Whitman House and the Cedar Key Museum based on current preventative maintenance practices.
- Implement an ongoing plan for the St. Clair Whitman House that addresses prevention of wood rot and mold and promotes structural integrity.
- Continue preventative maintenance of the museum building by evaluating the integrity of the concrete supports, replacing wooden louvers with decorative block to restore the original building, reroofing the structure and caulking the picture windows.

Objective: Create and implement an interpretive plan.

Objective: Enhance and stabilize the museum.

- *Repair and improve facility structure and exhibits.*
- *Make displays ADA accessible.*

Objective: Enhance and stabilize the historic structure.

Objective: Expand interpretive opportunities within the park.

- *Build a boardwalk and viewing platform.*

Unit Name: Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve
Acres: 6,784.31
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Levy

Description/Narrative
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

- Unit Management Plan approved in 2024 with enhanced natural community mapping.
- Widened fire lines for safer burning.
- Cooperated with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) on an ongoing long-term bat monitoring study.
- Participated in Florida Scrub Jay Watch program with Florida Audubon.
- Completed timber assessment of Panther Ridge addition.

Visitor Services

- Replaced Trail Markers on Side A of the reserve.

Short-Term Goals

Objective: Assess the reserve's hydrological restoration needs.

- Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers in hydrological research and monitoring programs.
- Continue to monitor and track surface and groundwater quality issues within the region, especially concerning natural and cultural resource impacts associated with sea level rise.
- Continue to monitor land-use or zoning changes in the region and offer comments as appropriate.
- Conduct dye trace studies to determine groundwater sources for karst features within the reserve.
- Continue to cooperate with the SRWMD to allow minimum flows and levels (MFL) implementation in order to ensure maintenance of historic groundwater levels.

Objective: Restore hydrological conditions to approximately 1,217 combined acres of hydric hammock, basin swamp and salt marsh.

- Conduct an assessment and evaluate the hydrological impacts in the reserve including drainage ditches and areas where natural sheetflow has been interrupted.
- Develop a hydrological restoration plan with prioritized projects for the reserve.
- Implement installation of low water crossings in necessary areas to improve wetland sheetflow.

Objective: Maintain 2,500 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

- Develop/update annual prescribed fire plan.
- Conduct prescribed fire on 455-1,340 acres annually.

Objective: Conduct natural community restoration activities on 432 acres.

- Develop/update site-specific restoration plan for the Panther Ridge parcel.
- Implement restoration plan.
- Monitor the progress of restoration, including native groundcover and shrub layers.

Objective: Conduct natural community improvement activities on 500 acres.

- Use mechanical treatment to mow scrub vegetation in the interior of zones prior to prescribed

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 106 acres of clearcut pine plantation.

- Conduct initial prescribed fires on Panther Ridge clearcuts.
- Plant longleaf pines in Panther Ridge clearcuts.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.

- Develop imperiled species occurrence inventory for the Panther Ridge addition to Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve.
- Update imperiled species occurrence inventory for Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve.

Objective: Monitor and document six selected imperiled animal species in the reserve.

- Develop monitoring protocols for six selected imperiled animal species.
- Implement monitoring protocols for six imperiled animal species, including Florida scrub-jay, indigo snake, gopher tortoise, salt marsh vole, Scott's seaside sparrow and Marian's marsh wren.

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

- Develop monitoring protocols for one selected imperiled plant species.
- Implement monitoring protocols for one imperiled plant species.

Objective: Annually treat 4 gross acres of invasive plant species.

- Annually treat 4 gross acres of invasive plant species.
- Implement annual work plan by annually treating 4 gross acres in park and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objective: Implement control measures on one invasive animal species in the reserve.

- Control feral hogs as needed.

Objective: Assess 10 of 11 recorded cultural resources in the reserve.

- Complete 10 assessments of archaeological sites.

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

- Record the log corduroy road, the presumed unmarked cemetery and any future sites that are encountered with the Florida Master Site File.
- Follow DHR Matrix and Compliance and Review where ground disturbing activities are planned.
- Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.

Objective: Bring one of 10 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Monitor all cultural sites on an annual basis.
- Consult and follow DHR's management procedures prior to any ground disturbing activities or
- facility development.

Objective: Modify and enhance the existing trail system to provide a seamless experience for users.

- Reconfigure trail system.
- Improve wayfinding with trail markers.
- Revise trail maps.

Objective: Improve function of and interpretation at the trailhead.

- Remove defunct restroom.
- Stabilize parking area.

Objective: Improve the function and interpretation of the park trailhead.

- Stabilize parking area.
- Construct a picnic pavilion in conjunction with higher visitation.

Objective: Establish an access point for the Panther Ridge parcel of the reserve.

- Add checkpoint.
- Develop parking.

Objective: Improve the trail system within the reserve by converting to single-track and installing interpretive elements.

- Design and develop a 6-mile single-track trail system.
- Install interpretive elements to facilitate wayfinding.

Objective: Improve function and optimize spatial efficiency of residence and maintenance facilities.

- Renovate and/or update existing residences.
- Build new pole barn.
- Remove unused structures as needed.

Unit Name: Charlotte Harbor Preserve State Park
Acres: 45,388.58
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2007
Counties: Charlotte and Lee

Description/Narrative
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 birdwatchers can access Charlotte Harbor's upland areas at pedestrian walkthroughs available in each section of the park. The Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center is located within the park near Punta Gorda. Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center is a non-profit group that offers a visitor's center, environmental education programs, interpretive guided hikes and six miles of marked trails.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Constructed 1,700-foot road/fire control line to access new acquisition parcel on Coral Creek.
- Through the partnership with FWC constructed a 1,055-foot alternate fire control line/road to replace the existing access road impacting wetlands.
- Treated 923 infested acres of exotic plants.
- Removed 890 feral swine.
- Conducted prescribed fire on 711 acres.
- Mechanical treatment of two acres of old growth Brazilian pepper forest for wetland and habitat restoration.

Visitor Services

- Continue working with local Geocaching enthusiasts to establish geocaches in the park. There are now 279 geocaches generating increased visitation by non-traditional visitors.
- Worked with the Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center, the Friends of the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserves and the DEP Aquatic Preserves to encourage outdoor activities and stewardship of Florida's natural areas and waterways.
- Worked with Friends of the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserves and the DEP Aquatic Preserves to conduct an Open House offering swamp buggy rides, guided hikes, and estuary jeopardy games for adults and kids alike.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Cockroach Bay Preserve State Park
Acres: 615
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2015
County: Hillsborough

Description/Narrative
The preserve is made up of islands scattered from the mouth of the Little Manatee River along the shore of southeastern Tampa Bay into Cockroach Bay. Due to its location, the park is an important sanctuary for imperiled species and site of several cultural resources. This park is a haven for birdwatching and fishing. Access to this park is limited to boats and paddle craft. Several locally managed boat ramps provide access to the preserve.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Follow-up (previously contracted) exotic plant treatment was accomplished with DRP staff on two acres.
- Follow-up (previously contracted) exotic plant treatment was accomplished with FWC uplands funding staff on 28 acres.
- Coordinating with USDA for hog management on effected islands.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continue to coordinate with USDA for hog management on effected islands.
- Pursue funding for additional follow-up exotic plant treatment in addition to in-house efforts.

Unit Name: Collier-Seminole State Park
Acres: 7,271.80
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2004
County: Collier

Description/Narrative
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

- Conducted prescribed fire on 355 acres in FY 2018-19, meeting 100% of planned goal. 85 acres of category I and II exotics treated by contractors.
- Created a 0.05 bypass trail for 6.5-mile hiking trail for better hiking access.

Visitor Services

- "Star Party" events continued successfully.
- Added new restroom facilities at campground loop A.
- Boat Basin Improvements to include ADA fishing deck, accessible floating canoe and kayak dock, floating fishing pier and boat dock. Improved ADA parking.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to implement prescribed fire in appropriate habitat.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Colt Creek State Park
Acres: 5,066.98
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2007
County: Polk

Description/Narrative
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

- Burned 832 acres through prescribed fires.
- Reduced backlog acreage to under 10%, re-introduced fire into all zones outside of cattle lease.
- Treated 215 acres for exotic plant removal, both in house and with contractors.
- USDA used to remove hogs/exotics.
- Purchased RV to house AmeriCorps members.
- Conducted Land Management Review.

Visitor Services

- Paved road from Mac Lake to Equestrian Campground and through RV campground.
- Significantly increased interpretive programing.
- Attendance nearly doubled and revenue increased by over 200%.
- Increased volunteer hours.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continue to increase the removal of exotics.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Meet our burn goals each year (get all backlog acres outside of the cattle lease done).
    - Status: Ongoing
- Work with SWFWMD on additional hydrology projects.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Replace port-o-lets with upgraded vault toilets.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Build a new playground.
    - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Constitution Convention Museum State Park
Acres: 13.22
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2014
County: Gulf

Description/Narrative
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 an exhibit 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. Much work is still ongoing on park property to recover from Hurricane Michael damages.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed collection inventory.
- Successfully removed over 125 large pine trees that had fallen during Hurricane Michael as well as restoring flooding damage and other associated damage to the property grounds.

Visitor Services

- Partnered with local Eagle Scout candidate to renovate the flower beds surrounding the building into certified butterfly gardens and restore native plant species to the property.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Looking at repairing Hurricane Damaged roof to historic specifications.
- Continuing work towards restoring the park grounds and property as close to Pre-Hurricane Michael status as possible.

Unit Name: Crystal River Archaeological State Park
Acres: 61.55
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2008
County: Citrus

Description/Narrative
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 from the seawall. As part of the Great Florida Birding Trail, the park offers birdwatchers the chance to observe a variety of birds. Visitors can also visit the Museum building to view artifacts and for both personal and non-personal interpretation of the site.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
• Continued feral hog removal efforts.
• Continued maintenance treatment of Brazilian pepper.
• Managed invasive species within the park to maintenance condition.
• Restored seawall/riprap and small living shoreline area to prevent erosion and impacts from wave energy from Crystal River.
• Replaced one culvert on lime rock road behind shop to restore hydrological continuity.

Visitor Services
• Developed new interpretive video for the visitor center.
• Completed redevelopment of ADA accessible pathways.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

Objective: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.

• Conduct an assessment and evaluate hydrological impacts in the park including drainage ditches and areas where natural sheetflow has been interrupted.
• Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers in hydrological research and monitoring programs.
• Continue to monitor and track surface and groundwater quality issues within the region, especially concerning natural and cultural resource impacts associated with sea level rise.
• Continue to monitor land use or zoning changes in the region and offer comments as appropriate.

Objective: Restore and maintain the natural communities of the park.

• Protect and stabilize shell mound areas from looting and storm damage.
• Document changes to sections of hydric hammock as they become affected by sea level rise.
• Coordinate with appropriate stakeholders to consider design and planning for seawall removal and living shoreline restoration. Develop plans contingent on stakeholder consensus.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.

• Create a survey plan with the goal of having a comprehensive plant and animal occurrence list for Roberts Island.

Objective: Annually treat 20 acres of invasive plant species.

- Annually develop invasive plant management work plan.
- Implement annual work plan by treating 20 gross acres with up to 7 infested acres in park annually.
- Continue maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

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

- Complete two assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites every two years.
- Complete one Historic Structures Report for historic buildings and cultural landscape.
- Prioritize stabilization, restoration, and rehabilitation projects.

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

- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Submit the Museum at Crystal River for review as a historic building, gathering all available information for the application.
- Complete an archaeological reconnaissance survey of Roberts Island.

Objective: Prevent further degradation to six of seven cultural resources.

- Design and implement annual monitoring programs for seven cultural sites.
- Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for each cultural resource.

Objective: Create a unified entrance station for Crystal River Preserve and Crystal River Archeological State Parks.

- Construct an entrance station, pending land acquisition.

Objective: Promote living shoreline conditions to increase protection of the mounds.

- Coordinate with the Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection and FWC.
- Develop a plan to restore the area to a living shoreline along with a small fishing wharf.

Objective: Stabilize observation and platform structure.

- Replace the steps and platform on the large mound utilizing resilient materials.

Objective: Ensure the Scope of Collections statement is reviewed and updated.

- Update the Scope of Collections statement.

Unit Name: Crystal River Preserve State Park
Acres: 27,679.34
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Citrus

Description/Narrative
Crystal River Preserve State Park borders 15 miles of the northern Gulf Coast in northern Citrus County. Visitors can hike or bicycle along trails or study the native wildlife and plants. Anglers can explore the Mullet Hole or walk down a short path to the Redfish Hole Trail for a relaxing afternoon of fishing. Paddlers can launch a kayak or canoe into the waters of the scenic Crystal River to see the park from the water. Seasonally, the Eco-Heritage boat tours provide visitors with a unique interpretive experience along the scenic Crystal River.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
• Treated a total of 206.31 acres with prescribed fire between fiscal years 2018-19 and 2019-20, including some longtime fire-excluded areas.
• Treated 855 acres of invasive plants between fiscal years 2018-19 and 2019-20, including in-house and contracted treatments.
• Conducted mechanical treatment on 52.1 acres of understory live fuels in support of habitat restoration.
• Installed low water crossing and culvert replacements resulting in full restoration of hydrological continuity to 12.76 acres.

Visitor Services
- Improved access along trail system with stabilization measures

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.
• Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers in hydrological research and monitoring programs.
• Continue to monitor and track surface and groundwater quality issues within the region, especially concerning natural and cultural resource impacts associated with sea level rise.
• Continue to monitor land-use or zoning changes in the region and offer comments as appropriate.
• Continue to cooperate with the SWFWMD to establish meaningful MFLs in order to ensure maintenance of historic flows.
• Seek funding for dye trace studies within the two major springsheds to determine groundwater sources for karst features within the park.
• Conduct dye trace studies within the two major springsheds to determine groundwater sources for karst features within the park.

Objective: Restore natural hydrological conditions and functions to approximately 648 acres of salt marsh, 139 acres of freshwater tidal marsh, 213 acres of hydric hammock and floodplain swamp and 44 acres of wet flatwoods natural communities.

• Conduct an assessment and evaluate the hydrological impacts in the park, including drainage ditches and areas where natural sheetflow are interrupted.
• Develop a hydrological restoration plan with prioritized projects for the park, including mitigation of the impounding effects of the western leg of the Seven Mile Loop Trail.
• Install low water crossing in zones CR-H71a and CR-H71b (1,245 feet) to improve wetland sheetflow.
• Install approximately 440 feet of low water crossing in zone CR-C05 to provide access and retain water flow across fire lines.
• Remove berm and backfill drainage ditches in zones CR-S4 (12,830 feet) and CR-S3 (16,785 feet) to restore wetlands to historic grade.
• Evaluate the removal of approximately 3,810 total feet of fill roads in several of the park's northernmost zones. Restore roadbeds to natural grade with appropriate stabilization as feasible.

Objective: Maintain 2,250 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

• Develop/update annual prescribed fire plan.
• Conduct prescribed fire on 679-1,500 acres annually.
• Incorporate 655 fire-type acres into new fire zones via installation of firebreaks, fuel mowing projects and use of specialized equipment as necessary to meet DRP standards.

Objective: Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities within 36.6 acres of restoration natural community to facilitate conversion to sandhill or flatwoods.

• Develop/update a site-specific restoration plan for converting 36.6 acres (5.7 acres CR-H20, 12.7 acres CR-C7c, 18.2 acres CR-H29) of restoration natural community back to the original sandhill or flatwoods.
• Implement the restoration plan, including but not limited to:
    o Removal of non-native turf grass on approximately 5.7 acres in zone CR-H20.
    o Thinning of adult turkey oaks on 12.7 acres in zone CR-C7c.
    o Chemical treatment of cabbage palms in CR-H29.
    o Applying prescribed fire to sites and planting of native groundcover species, including wiregrass.
    o Re-establishment of longleaf pine as the dominant overstory tree by planting 300-400 seedlings per acre.
• Biennially conduct groundcover surveys similar to previous surveys in the park to assess the percentage target condition reached.

Objective: Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities within 31 acres of successional hardwood forest to facilitate conversion to mesic flatwoods.

• Develop/update a site-specific plan to restore 31 acres of successional hardwood forest in zones CR-H5 and CR-H6 to mesic flatwoods.
• Implement the restoration plan, including but not limited to:
    o Removal of invasive cabbage palms over the extent that was historically open flatwoods.
    o Protection of cat-faced adult pines from fire damage during prescribed fire operations.

- o Girdling of laurel oaks within the restoration target area.
- o Mowing thickets of smaller oaks to open up the sites before initiating prescribed fire operations.
- o Continuing to limit the coverage of native/non-native vines (i.e., air potato) in the restoration area by using accepted control methods.

• Continue photo-point monitoring and begin biennial groundcover surveys to determine success of restoration activities.

Objective: Develop habitat restoration plan for a combined 193 acres within areas currently delineated as pasture. (Implement restoration on a combined 50 acres.)

• Develop a site-specific plan to restore 193 acres (37 acres semi-improved pasture, 156 acres abandoned pasture) in zones CR-H71a and CR-H71b. (Initial restoration to begin with 50 acres described below.)

• Implement the restoration plan to a 16-acre section of semi-improved pasture in zone CR-H71a to restore basic mesic flatwoods conditions including but not limited to:

- o Successive herbicide treatments of bahiagrass monoculture areas to achieve a minimum 90% kill rate.
- o Establishment of appropriate groundcover components through collection of native seeds in other zones and planting of native shrubs.
- o Planting of 300-400 longleaf pine seedlings per acre to establish appropriate overstory cover.

• Implement the restoration plan for a 34-acre section of abandoned pasture in zone CR-H71b to restore basic mesic flatwoods conditions including but not limited to:

- o Mowing of large areas of invasive wax myrtle.
- o Herbicide treatment of bahiagrass and dewberry covered sections to achieve a minimum 90% kill rate.
- o Establishment of appropriate groundcover components through collection of native seeds and planting of native shrubs.
- o Planting of 300-400 longleaf pine seedlings per acre to establish appropriate over-story cover.

• Through biennial vegetation surveys, determine success of restoration projects by evaluating percentage increase in native species coverage.

Objective: Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities within 48 acres of invasive monoculture to facilitate conversion to coastal hydric hammock.

• Develop/update a site-specific plan to restore 48 acres of invasive monoculture (i.e., Brazilian pepper) in zones CR-S4 and CR-S5 to coastal hydric hammock.

• Implement the restoration plan, including but not limited to:

- o Cut-stump herbicide treatments on lines of Brazilian pepper trees to provide access into hammocks.
- o Sequential treatment of adult Brazilian pepper, section by section, until 95% control of adults are achieved on 48 acres.
- o Surveying of zones within two years of initial treatment and treatment of re-sprouting juveniles with foliar chemical application.
- o Removal of dead adult trees as necessary.

• Continue vegetation surveys to determine percentage cover of native species remaining.

Objective: Evaluate the funding and restoration process necessary to restore 61 acres of salt marsh that have been impacted by linear spoil piles and tidal borrow areas in Zone CR-C3J.
• Work with relevant agencies to create a restoration plan for the Redfish Hole area.
• Apply for funding necessary to restore this area, including provision of DEP matching funds as necessary.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 153 acres of mesic flatwoods natural community.
• Remove excessive cabbage palm coverage on 153 acres of mesic flatwoods in the Hollins tract through mechanical and chemical means.
• Plant 300-400 longleaf pines per acre to restore the appropriate overstory component on the remaining 69 acres of former plantation in zones CR-H24, CR-H29 and CR-H15.

Objective: Develop/update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory lists for plants and animals.
Additional surveys for imperiled plant and animal species are needed at Crystal River Preserve State Park to ensure that all imperiled species are documented.

Objective: Monitor and document five selected imperiled animal species in the park.
• Develop monitoring protocols for five selected imperiled animal species, including the gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake, common kingsnake, Scott's seaside sparrow and Marian's marsh wren.
• Implement monitoring protocols for the five imperiled animal species listed above.

Objective: Monitor and document three selected imperiled plant species in the park (spiked crested coralroot, many flowered grasspink and gypsy-spikes).
• Develop monitoring protocols for three selected imperiled plant species including spiked crested coralroot, many flowered grasspink and gypsy-spikes.
• Implement monitoring protocols for three imperiled plant species including those listed above.

Objective: Annually treat a minimum of 250 gross acres containing up to 91 infested acres of invasive plant species in the park.
• Annually develop/update an invasive plant management work plan that includes 170-205 acres of contract treatment areas for different funding sources.
• Implement the annual work plan by treating 45-80 acres in the park annually with staff and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.
• Complete invasive plant surveys on a minimum of 1,715 acres of the park annually to stay current with conditions.

Objective: Implement control measures to remove a minimum of 150 invasive feral hogs in the park annually.
• Make full use of smart cell camera hog trapping systems owned by the park.
• Coordinate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to establish a work plan that will reduce damage and remove hogs to protect intact communities and sensitive plant populations in the park.

Objective: Assess and evaluate 117 of 117 recorded cultural resources in the park.
• Complete 117 assessments/evaluations of recorded cultural sites, prioritizing sites most in need of preservation and stabilization projects.
• Continue to employ a long-term protocol for tracking condition changes, testing to determine National Historic Register eligibility, and prioritize sites that need preservation and stabilization at each archaeological site.
• Improve and implement a plan for more frequent surveillance of archaeological sites that have been looted in the past and those subject to impacts from pedestrian access.
• Improve and implement a plan for more frequent surveillance of archaeological sites that are currently or previously have been impacted by natural coastal forces, climate effects and sea level changes, then implement the plan.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.
• Ensure all known sites, including newly found ones, are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
• Conduct archaeological reconnaissance survey in priority areas identified by the 2012 predictive model or by other studies.
• Conduct comprehensive Phase II archaeological evaluations of sites that have National Historic Register potential and are subject to immediate or short-term impacts.
• Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.
• Conduct additional research about prehistoric settlement and other patterns pertinent to cultural lifeways within the park and how they relate to broader cultural patterns in the region and the adjacent Big Bend.

Objective: Bring 3 of 117 recorded cultural resources into good condition.
• Design and implement regular monitoring programs for 117 cultural sites.
• Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for each cultural resource.
• Investigate the Wash Island, Camp Island and Mullet Key sites and improve their protection from natural and anthropogenic impacts.

Objective: Create a unified entrance station for Crystal River Preserve and Crystal River Archeological State Parks.
• Construct an entrance station, pending land acquisition.

Objective: Enhance the resiliency of park infrastructure to flooding events.
• Relocate the park administrative office, sheds, and out-buildings to alternative area of park (Mullet Hole or Eco-walk).

Objective: Enhance visitor access and park resiliency.
• Alternative park headquarters location.

Objective: Enhance interpretive elements and identify the best locations for park infrastructure.
• Alternative park headquarters location and potential campground.
• Improve trail signage and wayfinding.

Objective: Provide interpretive and wayfinding elements to connect trails.
• Eco-walk Trail connector.

Objective: Update infrastructure footprint to address the level of visitor use.
• Parking lot redevelopment.
• Boardwalk extensions.
• Trail stabilization.

Objective: Restore damaged habitat.
• Salt marsh restoration.

Objective: Provide aquatic access to park users.
• Proposed paddling access point/concessionaire.

Unit Name: Curry Hammock State Park
Acres: 1,112.5
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
County: Monroe

Description/Narrative
Curry Hammock State Park is located in Monroe County within the city of Marathon at Mile Marker 56.2. Currently, the park comprises 1,112.5 acres and includes a family camping area with 28 camping sites, a day-use area, and natural areas for a hiking trail. 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.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- Exotic plant (31.19 acres) and animal removal.

Visitor Services
- Outreach/interpretation.
- Camper assistance, registration, cleaning, and other related tasks.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
- Protect water quality and quantity in the park, restore hydrology to the extent feasible and maintain the restored condition.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance-control.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Protect, preserve and maintain the cultural resources of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Provide public access and recreational opportunities in the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Develop and maintain the capital facilities and infrastructure necessary to meet the goals and objectives of this management plan.
    - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Dade Battlefield Historic State Park
Acres: 80.66
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2017
County: Sumter

Description/Narrative
A National Historic Landmark, Dade Battlefield Historic State Park is the site of the bloody clash that started the Second Seminole War, largest and most costly Indian war in American history. Its pine flatwoods and stately oaks provide the setting for a well-known annual reenactment of the battle, but many other events and programs occur throughout the year. The park features picnic areas and a Visitor Center containing a small museum.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Far exceeded 100% of exotic removal goals and met 100% of burn goals and FY 2019-20.
- Acquired 40.5 acres east of the park that was included in the unit management plan optimum boundary, thus protecting areas linked to the 1835 battle and opening the land to natural resource restoration.
- Mudge Monument repaired and placed back on its base; a goal identified in the unit management plan.
- Breastworks replica in Visitor Center area was replaced with a new one at no cost to the park through a partnership with a local volunteer family linked with an Eagle Scout project.
- Pursued architectural assessment, engineering and restoration planning for the historic Band Stand. This project is now shovel-ready and awaiting funding.
- Additional 40.5 acres acquired 05/29/20 have not been added to the unit management plan.

Visitor Services

- Continued to offer a broad and eclectic array of programs for park visitors, presenting 125 events, interpretive programs, craft classes and outreach efforts in FY 2018-19. In FY 2019-20, even with the pandemic shutting down programming and events for a large portion of the year, the park offered 75 events and programs. Brand new ones such as “Little House on the Florida Prairie,” were in the works and ready to roll just before the shutdown. Many of these programs were new, far exceeding the unit management plan goal of developing two new interpretive, educational and recreational programs.

Short-Term Goals

- Goal: Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats in the park. Objective C: Conduct habitat/natural community improvement activities on 23 acres of developed community. Action 5 (Short-term): Allow natural community to repopulate on seven acres of developed community (in zone DB-7), reducing non-native ground cover to less than 20%.
  - Status: Ongoing
    Comments: This process began several years ago with the arrival of new management in the park. In January 2018 the Seminole Camp was relocated to a different area of the park during the annual reenactment, eliminating the need for once-annual mowing of a section of the northern part of the battlefield, which interrupted the natural succession of native plants. At the end of FY 2018, DB-7 was added to the annual burn plan for the coming fiscal year. This

will be the first time the zone has been burned, and it is hoped fire will help facilitate the succession of native species.

- Goal: Protect, preserve, and maintain the cultural resources of the park. Objective C: Evaluate and, if indicated, implement an archaeological and historical survey of the western half of the park. Action 1 (Short-term): Contact DHR and USF about the Medium Sensitive Findings for this area.
  - Status of Completion: Ongoing
    Comments: Discussed with DRP's Bureau of Natural and Cultural Resources and DHR during the unit management plan update. Further contacts needed.

Unit Name: Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park
Acres: 2,711.85
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2019
County: Monroe

Description/Narrative
The park is home to at least 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

- Restoration of hammock and estuary areas by removal of old structures, using clean fill to fill an old manmade canal, all part of the defunct Port Bougainville residential complex. Included removal of remaining building, restoration of 0.75 acres and grading approximately 3.1 acre of wetlands.
- Worked with USFWS District Office and Crocodile Lake Wildlife Refuge staff in cooperative efforts to enhance the endangered Key Largo Woodrat by finishing the installation and monitoring of a total of 537 supplemental nesting structures, thus reducing the predator population.
- Exotic plant acres treated: 1,977.59 gross/413.79 infested.
- Distributed 6,128 nursery grown plants at local events, special agency projects, and restoration projects in parks located in the Florida Keys.
- Nursery volunteer Susan Kolterman received Outstanding Adult Volunteer of the Year in the category of Park Resource Management in 2017-18.
- Plant Nursery Crew received Volunteer Team of the Year in 2016-17.
- Held six native planting events using local volunteers and staff to replant restoration sites.
- Installed two bat boxes at restoration sites to augment bat housing during habitat restoration process.
- The Marine Debris Halloween Team, consisting of both John Pennekamp and Dagny Johnson volunteers, was awarded the 2019 Volunteer Special Event in Natural Resources.

Visitor Services

- Increased the staff presenting interpretive programming.
- Reconfigured the entrance gate to the backcountry trail making it more inviting and appealing to guests.
- Installed two kiosks to assist in efforts to interpret endangered species and non-native predators.
- Established a Citizen Support Organization.
- The citizen support organization board, consisting of volunteers Ann Helmers, Lynda Munshower, and Kathleen Pegues, was awarded the 2019 Volunteer Team of three in Administration.
- Held the 29th Annual Delicate Balance of Nature Lecture Series with guest speakers specializing in a variety of natural or cultural resource disciplines.
- Held the 12th Native Plant Day Event.

Short-Term Goals

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Preserve and enhance cultural resources of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Deer Lake State Park
Acres: 2,009.09
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
County: Walton

Description/Narrative
The park protects Deer Lake, a coastal dune lake, and its unique ecosystem. Coastal dune lakes are rare across the world and found only in south Walton and Bay Counties in the State of Florida. The natural communities of the park are shaped by the lake's interaction with the Gulf of Mexico which contributes to significant ecosystem diversity. The park contains 14 distinct natural communities including beach dunes, coastal dune lakes, wet prairie, basin marsh, dome swamp, and sandhill. The park's wet prairies are home to nine species of carnivorous plants. These unique wetland communities are endemic to northwest Florida and extreme southwest Alabama and boast some of the highest species richness in North America. With 26 imperiled plant and animal species, including the Choctawhatchee beach mouse, green sea turtle, white-top pitcher plant, and Cruise's golden aster, the park contributes significantly to the conservation of several threatened and endangered species. Exceptional resource-based recreation opportunities are accessible within the park including hiking, birding, fishing, and many beach activities in a remarkable natural environment.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- Continue to use Rx fire to meet resource management goals.
- Continue to treat exotic species found in the park.
- Continued monitoring sea turtles and beach mice.
- Continued shorebird monitoring and protection in collaboration with Audubon Florida and FWC as part of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Gulf Coast Restoration.
- Maintained one of the districts largest and most successful Least Tern colonies.
- Implemented a dedicated and consistent predator management program focused on coyotes, funded through a District National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant.
- Approximately 53 acres of wetlands were restored this year in collaboration with the Atlanta Botanical Gardens and a District National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant. Total to date 188 acres as of June 30, 2020.

Visitor Services
- Updated information area on nature trail.
    - Continue to update park kiosk.
    - Continue to improve and or add new interpretive information.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
- Continue to conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities of former seepage slope/wet prairie community.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Develop and improve park; add infrastructure improve entrance and improve road and parking lot, add restroom facility along with two small pavilions.

Unit Name: DeLeon Springs State Park
Acres: 624.72
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2017
County: Volusia

Description/Narrative
Native Americans called the Mayaca lived near the spring as long as 6,000 years ago. Although the park was named after Ponce de Leon, he never explored this area. From the early to mid-1800s, Spring Garden Plantation operated, using enslaved Africans to grow cotton and sugarcane. The park's swimming area is adjacent to a beautiful, shady picnic area with pavilions. Visitors can enjoy canoeing, kayaking and paddle boating on the spring run and adjacent lake. At the historic Old Spanish Sugar Mill Restaurant, guests can make their own pancakes at the table.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- New shed for chemicals with spill containers has been installed.
- Met 100% of exotic removal goals for the park.
- Zone DS-01 and DS-02 were burned during this time after many years without burning.
- New dump trailer donated by the citizen support organization.
- Restoring cultural landscaping.

Visitor Services

- Visitor center has new tile, paint and has been reorganized.
- New ADA water/bottle fountain installed in north restrooms.
- New aquarium room for water conservation has been built.
- All buildings in visitor area have been pressure washed and painted.
- Sections of boardwalk replaced with concrete sidewalks.
- Interpretive bird signage installed on trails.
- Old benches replaced with new ones on hiking trails.
- New BBQ and Picnic tables in day use area.
- Old lifeguards' chairs replaced with new ones.
- Buildings 7, 21, 24, 26, and 29 have LED lights.
- Ranger station has new flooring, paint inside and added a money collection window.
- New service gates installed for safety.
- New safety step extension for children area in pool.
- New kayak launch has been installed.
- Exhaust fan installed in shop area.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- New doors for visitor center to replace old, damaged ones.
- Finish the electric on the water conservation room.
- Carports to protect new acquired equipment.
- South restrooms need termite treatment and replace rotted wood.
- Keep working on signage for hiking trail and park areas.
- Keep improving native garden.

- Keep replacing boardwalks with concrete sidewalk.
- Replace windows in ranger station.
- Install hurricane shutters in ranger station.

Unit Name: Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park
Acres: 199.78
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2009
County: Collier

Description/Narrative
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 developed picnic areas and a boat ramp.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- All exotic plant treatment goals were met.
- All management zones are in maintenance condition.
- Protected 60 sea turtle nests in 2018, and 55 in 2019.
- Contracted USDA for nuisance animal control in 2019.
- Trained staff for nuisance animal control in 2020.
- Citizen support organization provided funds for a new Resource Management UTV.

Visitor Services

- Collaborated with Collier Area Transit to offer Collier County visitors and resident the opportunities to utilize Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park without the need to park inside the park.
- Continued park's annual Nature Fest.
- Continued sponsored Children's Art Show and Wildlands and Wildlife Art Show.
- Started citizen support organization guest speaker's series that runs October to April.
- Started citizen support organization sponsored "Seashell and Santa" special event.
- Resurfaced the boardwalks around bathhouse #2 and #3.
- Rescreened five bath houses.
- Repainted the exterior of all six bathhouses, ranger station, and shops in the spring of 2020.
- Repainted the inside of six Bathhouses in the spring of 2020.
- Replaced men's and women's doors at all six Bathhouses in the spring of 2020.
- Replaced two pumps in lift station #2.
- Replaced lift station control panel at lift station #4.
- Replaced valve box at Shop Lift Station.
- Replaced carpet with tile in assistant park manager residence.
- Repainted Pavilion.
- Replaced light fixtures at the Pavilion.
- Resurfaced the North boardwalk leading to the beach in Parking Lot #4.
- Replaced the South boardwalk in Parking Lot #4.
- Replaced stair at boardwalk next to ranger station.
- Removed Observation Tower due to safety concerns.
- Replaced floor in Bathhouse #3 Men's side.
- Replaced wall in Bathhouse #6 Men's side.

- Replaced wall in Bathhouse #5 Men's side.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continue exotic plant treatment to reach maintenance conditions in all zones.
- Continue to protect and enhance natural resources at the park.

Unit Name: Devils Millhopper Geological State Park
Acres: 67.24
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Alachua

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

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2016.
- Successfully reintroduced prescribed fire in appropriate management zones.
- Maintained an effective invasive plant management program and regularly met annual treatment objectives.

Visitor Services
- Developed and implemented 65 interpretive, informational or educational programs.
- Increased visitor contact between visitors and staff through staff training, volunteer recruitment and partnerships with the Florida Conservation Corps.

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.
- Continue to cooperate with other agencies and researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring.
- Continue to monitor, review and comment on proposed land use or zoning changes within lands bordering the park.
- Seek expertise to use dye trace studies to determine connections between park karst systems and Santa Fe River.
- Seek research and funding opportunities to conduct dye tracing to determine connections between park karst systems and Santa Fe River.
- Continue partnership with ACEPD to monitor water quality within Deer Run.
- Implement appropriate stormwater control measures where Deer Run enters the park, using best management practices to allow for increased filtration during storm events.
- Assess the impacts of soil erosion on the steep slopes of Millhopper Sink and, when appropriate, remediate using best management practices.

Objective: Restore hydrological conditions and functions to approximately two acres of depression marsh and dome swamp natural communities.
- Assess the need to install ditch blocks in zone 3.
- Assess the need to install low water crossings where service roads and fire lines cross the depression marsh in zone 3.

• Seek funding and implement installation of low water crossings where service roads and fire lines cross the depression marsh in zone 3.

Objective: Maintain 30 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

Objective: Conduct natural community restoration activities on eight acres of the mesic flatwood community.

Objective: Conduct natural community improvement activities on 5.5 acres of the depression marsh and upland pine communities.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.

Objective: Monitor and document one selected imperiled animal species in the park.

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

Objective: Annually treat 6 gross acres of invasive plant species.

Objective: Develop and implement measures to prevent the accidental introduction or further spread of invasive plants in the park.

Objective: Implement control measures on four nuisance and invasive animal species in the park.

Objective: Assess and evaluate six of six recorded cultural resources in the park.
- AL05656 and AL05657 will be assessed and evaluated over the course of this plan.
- AL05656 will continue to be maintained in good condition.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.
- Since the Works Progress Administration constructed the entrance gate and steps to the bottom of the sinkhole in the park, additional information about their time in the area will be compiled if possible.
- The park will develop a Scope of Collections Statement.

Objective: Maintain the six recorded cultural resources in good condition.

Objective: Create and implement an interpretive plan.

Objective: Protect natural resources and improve interpretation.
- Provide protected area interpretation.
- Revegetate unauthorized entry points.
- Provide interpretive elements.
- Improve viewshed.
- Conduct hydrological/erosion assessment.

Objective: Improve parking area.

- Reconfigure parking area.
- Repave parking lot.
- Consider installing picnic pavilions.

Objective: Update interpretation and restroom facilities.

- Update interpretation.
- Increase restroom capacity.
- Connect to municipal sewer.
- Address issues with skylight guard on roof.

Objective: Switch from septic to sewer.

- Connect to municipal sewer.

Unit Name: Don Pedro Island State Park
Acres: 245.12
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2013
County: Charlotte

Description/Narrative
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

- The 2018 sea turtle nesting season had 100 loggerhead nests and seven green nests, and the 2019 sea turtle nesting season had 134 loggerhead nests and 47 green nests.
- The entire park (landbase and island) was treated for Florida Invasive Species Council I exotic plant species through funding from FWC and USFWS.

Visitor Services

- Engineer drawings and permits have been received to re-deck boat dock and boardwalks on the island. Work to be completed by mid-August 2020.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park
Acres: 2,023.47
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2020
County: Franklin

Description/Narrative
Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park offers nine 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 restrooms, a 60-site family camping area, two primitive camping areas and a group camp.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Met annual prescribed fire goals.
- Continued shorebird monitoring and protection on the main island and Goose Island in collaboration with Audubon Florida and FWC as part of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Gulf Coast Restoration.
- Expanded the predator management program focusing on coyotes with FWC resources.
- Installed a radar speed limit sign near dense shorebird nesting area.
- Continued sea turtle monitoring as an index nesting beach.
- Hosted seven sea turtle releases of turtles that were rehabilitated after cold stunning events. Worked with Gulf Specimen Marine Lab and Gulf World to coordinate efforts.
- Planted 116,000 sea oats after Hurricane Michael.

Visitor Services

- Twenty hammock sites added to existing campsites completing this project to have hammock camping opportunities at each campsite.
- 200 feet of Mobi-Mat was installed at both East Slough and Sugar Hill Beach Use Areas.
- Citizen support organization added additional resale items.
- Hosted three Women's Fishing Clinics in cooperation with FWC.
- Citizen support organization purchased a 20-station fitness trail.
- Playground resurfaced with engineered wood fiber mulch.
- Electric added to Group Camp restroom.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- New bike path. Engineering and planning began in FY 2017-18.
- Add concessionaire(s) to the park.
- Construction of astropad/wildlife viewing platform at #6 pull-off. Efforts will strengthen application to IDS to become a dark sky place.
- Additional sea oat planting and sand fencing at the beach use areas to aid in dune growth and facility protection.

Unit Name: Dr. Von D. Mizell-Eula Johnson State Park
Acres: 354.11
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2012
County: Broward

Description/Narrative
Dr. Von D. Mizell-Eula Johnson State Park's primary feature is the nearly two and a half miles of sandy beach. The beach functions as a recreational attraction and an active nesting area for marine turtles. The park also has examples of mangrove wetlands and tropical hammocks. The park provides natural areas and sandy beaches for day use recreation activities, such as fishing, surf casting, canoeing, swimming, nature study, boating and picnicking. Also, the park preserves wildlife habitat in one of the most highly developed urban areas in the state.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- In FY 2019-20 FWC funded an exotic plant treatment project organized through District 5 Office for $17,784.00, that targeted the most detrimental exotic plants listed in the entire park (treated about 40% of the park–zones 3 and 5).
- In FY 2019-20, DEP/DRP organized an exotic plant treatment project, noted as F-4, for $49,734.80, that targeted the most detrimental exotic plants listed in the entire park (treated about 60% of the park–zones 1, 2 and 4).
- Coastal hammock nature trail rehabilitation with volunteers and park staff (removed nonnative vegetation, replanted with natives, and installed new signage)–80% complete.
- Trapping nuisance species and iguana removal (ongoing).
- Annual marine sea turtle surveys conducted by park staff and volunteers (ongoing).
- Report to FWC annually on nesting shorebird activity.
- Working with local colleges and universities to permit resource management studies in the park (re: beach profiling, water quality conditions, plant & animal species studies, etcetera).
- Keeping informed on the lighting situation and improvements at Port Everglades and determine how it would impact threatened and endangered nesting marine sea turtles (ongoing).
- Continue improving the park nursery (ongoing).
- Use plants raised in the park nursery to restore needed areas.

Visitor Services

- Increasing volunteer numbers and hours in park operations.
- Developed resident volunteer sites.
- Started staffing resident volunteer sites.
- Continuing with program of going off park to issue "Lifetime Military State Park Passes" to disabled veterans at community events.
- Annually participate in County wide cleanups of our beaches and waterways (Broward County Coastal Cleanup and Marine Industries Association of South Florida).
- Working with numerous environmental groups that want to volunteer in the park (beach cleanups, planting projects, and exotic removal projects).
- Working with colleges and universities to assist interns with school related fields of study.

- Has and will continue to have after hour functions for weddings, anniversaries, family gatherings, and functions.
- Have acquired additional equipment (night vision binoculars, red flashlights, DVD player/projector, tripods, and public address system) to use during nightly marine sea turtle walks.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continue Trimming natives on main drive for safety started Jan 1 (50% complete).
  - Status: Ongoing-60% complete
- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park (nature trail improvements, exotic plant removal and retreatment of areas, and replanting with native plants).
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance/manageable conditions in all management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Dudley Farm Historic State Park
Acres: 327.44
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Alachua

Description/Narrative
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

- Roof replacements on farmhouse and kitchen annex.
- Completed cattle pen in northern field as discussed in 2017 plan.
- Continuation of natural community restoration in management zone 2A.
- Visitor Services
- Hodge Jones Barn open for interpretation.

Short-Term Goals

Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.
• Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs at Dudley Farm.
• Continue to monitor surface water and groundwater quality at the park.
• Seek professional expertise in determining the sources and direction of groundwater flow in the park's aquatic caves.
• Continue to monitor land-use or zoning changes on properties bordering the park.

Objective: Monitor impacts of erosion and sedimentation on the aquatic cave systems.
• Monitor erosion at entrances to the aquatic caves and evaluate and mitigate impacts as needed.

Objective: Monitor and evaluate the impacts of historic cattle dipping operations at Dudley Farm.
• Continue to cooperate with appropriate agencies and experts regarding soil, surface water and groundwater monitoring and assessment associated with the historic cattle dip vat contamination in the park.

Objective: Maintain 175 acres within the optimum fire return interval.
• Develop/update annual prescribed fire plan.
• Conduct prescribed fire on 20-230 acres annually.

Objective: Conduct upland mixed woodland natural community restoration activities within 16 acres of currently designated pasture/field.
• Develop/update site specific restoration plan.
• Implement restoration plan.

Objective: Conduct natural community improvement activities to augment the natural progression of 24 acres of successional hardwood forest to upland hardwood forest.
• Implement habitat improvement in successional hardwood forest.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.
• Continue to inventory the park to update imperiled species lists.

Objective: Monitor and document tri-colored bats.
• Continue to monitor tri-colored bat populations in the Dudley Farm caves in cooperation with FWC researchers.

Objective: Monitor and document two selected imperiled plant species in the park (incised agrimony and little ladies' tresses).
• Develop a monitoring protocol for one selected imperiled plant species, incised agrimony.
• Implement monitoring protocols for two imperiled plant species, incised agrimony, and little ladies' tresses.

Objective: Annually treat 3 gross acres of invasive plant species.
• Annually develop/update an invasive plant management work plan.
• Implement the annual work plan by treating 3 gross acres in the park annually and by continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objective: Develop and implement measures to prevent the accidental introduction or further spread of invasive plants.
• Develop preventative measures, including a protocol for equipment inspection and decontamination, designed to limit the accidental introduction and spread of invasive plants.
• Implement preventative measures, including the protocol listed above.

Objective: Implement control measures on invasive animal species as they appear in the park.
• Remove invasive animals as they appear in the park.

Objective: Assess and evaluate four of 24 recorded cultural resources in the park.
• Complete four assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.
• Action 2 - Complete a Historic American Landscape Survey for the park's historic buildings and cultural landscape.
• Action 3 - Complete an archaeological survey of the site identified to receive the Perkins House prior to moving the house to the park.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.
• Ensure known sites are recorded/updated in the Florida Master Site File.
• Conduct Phase 1 archaeological survey for three high priority areas identified by the predictive model.
• Update and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.
• Develop a protocol for long term management of the collection.
• Adopt and implement the Division Access Policy to allow a secure process to permit physical viewing of the collection by approved researchers.
• Develop and implement a conservation needs and restoration plan for fragile collection items such as photographs, documents, or fabrics.

Objective: Bring three of 24 recorded cultural resources into good condition.
• Stabilize the Dudley Farm Main House (AL2328A) chimney and address sagging boards on the ceiling. A structural engineer has evaluated the structure and made recommendations. Recommendations need to be executed.
• Replace the roof on the Dudley Farm Main House (AL2328A) with a new, historically accurate roof.
• Continue to implement a program for regular monitoring of all cultural sites.
• Continue to implement a cyclical maintenance program for each cultural resource.
• Bring the dairy shed/canning house/laundry house structure and the tobacco barn (AL2328F) into good condition.

Objective: Develop interpretive plan.
• Create and implement a parkwide interpretive plan.

Objective: Improve content and aesthetics
• Construct interpretive pavilion.
• Add back porch to commissary.
• Update interpretation in Hodge Museum.
• Consider historic context of present buildings.

Objective: Expand interpretive opportunities and context across the greater acreage of the park.
• Develop new interpretive trail.
• Include points of interpretation and wayfinding.

Objective: Improve accessibility while preserving the historic experience.
• Conduct accessibility assessment.

Objective: Expand scope of preservation and interpretation.
• Relocate Perkins House onto the park.
• Develop interpretation.

Objective: Enhance support infrastructure.

- Construct new shop building.
- Develop three-bay pole barn.
- Develop new volunteer site.

Unit Name: Dunns Creek State Park
Acres: 6,302.63
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2004
County: Putnam

Description/Narrative
Located south of a sharp bend in the St. Johns River, more than 6,300 acres of natural communities are represented in Dunns Creek State Park. These natural communities include sandhills, covered with longleaf pines, wiregrass and sand pine scrub. These protect several endangered and threatened species, such as the gopher tortoise and fox squirrels, and other native animals.

The main entrance to the park is located at 320 Sisco Road. Visitors can drive or hike down the main park drive, viewing the amazing natural communities and abundant wildlife. An ADA compliant fishing platform and floating canoe launch, restroom facilities, and a parking area are located at the end of the main drive.

A second entrance to the park, located just off U.S. 17, north of Pomona Park, includes marked trails and a picnic area. The 1.5-mile yellow hiking and bicycling trail takes visitors to the pristine waters of Blue Pond.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Conducted prescribed burns on 956 acres.
- Treated 30.34 infested acres of exotics.
- Mowed 92 acres of sandhill.
- Harvested 450 acres in the Blue Pond sandhill area of the park to restore overgrown communities.
- Applied herbicide to 62.7 acres of sandhill to reduce re-sprouting oaks and reduce standing sand live oaks.
- Roller-chopped 140 acres of scrub habitat.
- Installed 2.1 miles of perimeter fire line and constructed 0.63 miles of new interior line within a recently harvested area. Improved 1.55 miles of existing fire lines.
- Added a 30.72-acre parcel of land along the optimum boundary line that will help to provide access to Sugar Bowl Lake for resource management purposes.
- Monitored several listed species such as gopher tortoise, etoniah rosemary, and fox squirrel.

Visitor Services

- Blazed one hiking trail. Improved/re-blazed two hiking trails.
- Installed two interpretive panels.
- Hosted over 30 programs and events, including kayaking classes and tours, endurance equestrian rides, first day hike, bike and paddle, a 5k race, and the annual Earth Day Open House. Partnered with local schools to provide LIFE programming. Provided guided tours to private groups, 4H clubs, and scout troops. Hosted a bioblitz.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Sandhill Restoration–Continued sandhill restoration parkwide.
  - Status: Ongoing

- Installation of interpretive signage throughout the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Increase in interpretive programs and events at the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Replacement of the clivus multrum toilet with a vault toilet at Blue Pond.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Econfina River State Park
Acres: 4,585.32
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2018
County: Taylor

Description/Narrative
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 Circumnavigational Paddling Trail.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Team workdays to address Fireline conditions and trail navigation markers.
- Continuing to monitor for ground disturbance on cultural sites throughout the park.

Visitor Services

- Added information kiosk in the restroom breezeway at the old restaurant.
- New trailhead kiosks and maps at each trail entrance.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Establish partnership with university to conduct coastal research.
- Removal of storm debris.

Unit Name: Eden Gardens State Park
Acres: 168.01
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2012
County: Walton

Description/Narrative
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 Wesley's, a prominent family in the northwestern Florida timber trade. In 1963, Lois Maxon purchased the Wesley House and converted the house into a showplace for her family antiques and heirlooms. Ms. Maxon developed the grounds as ornamental gardens and in 1968 she donated Eden Gardens, the Wesley House and her antiques collection to the State of Florida. Natural areas in the park range from hammocks and flatwoods to floodplain 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

- All exotic plant control annual goals achieved.
- Friends of Eden Gardens implemented yearly maintenance plan for camellias and grounds.

Visitor Services

- Increased Interpretive Programs internally and externally.
- Hosted Camellia Festival, October Film series, and Christmas candlelight tour.
- Increased public outreach with various community groups.
- Received the Best Park or Nature Locale for South Walton County 2020.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Installed new roofs on maintenance shop, supply building, and Wesley House Gift Shop.
- Installed ADA pavers around kiosks, funded by Friends of Eden Gardens.
- Painted porches, handrails, and rocking chairs at Wesley House.
- Paint exterior of Wesley House, replace/repair window glazing.
- Upgraded electrical panel box in Wesley House.
- Painted Wedding Pavilion, re-stained floors, install A/C split unit in kitchen.
- Citizen support organization to purchase new vehicle for park.

Unit Name: Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park
Acres: 6,779.96
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: December 2022
County: Wakulla

Description/Narrative
Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park is host to an abundance of wildlife, including alligators, turtles, deer and birds. Daily riverboat tours provide a rare opportunity to see wildlife up close in their natural habitat. An extensive nature trail offers up to nine miles of leisurely hiking 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 springs, a gift shop and soda fountain, and provides excellent opportunities for special events and meetings.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- Began upland pine restoration project at River Sinks. Archaeological review completed in August 2019. Thinning project has been bid and awarded.
- Continued partnership with professional archaeological organization to study historical sites.
- Farm implements and Ball era artifacts have been preserved and an interpretive display created. Project completed November 2019.
- Added Quarry Tract (12.8 acres) and Wilson Tract (20 acres) in December 2018.
- Closed on Ferrell Tract acquisition, adding 717 acres of protection to the spring basin. November 2019.
- Replaced original water supply lines in Lodge attic, eliminating leaks that endangered the historic structure. Completed April 2020.

Visitor Services
- Added cooperative programs with concessionaire including dinner cruises and evening Lodge programming coinciding with dinner specials.
- Added new sound systems to tour boats to improve interpretive experience for guests.
- Increased off season programming.

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Conduct / obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs within its wetland and upper river spring run stream natural communities.
- Review all management zones in order to identify and prioritize any hydrological restoration needs.
- Consult with state agencies, and other experts to assess the ongoing erosion in the upper river channel.

Objective: Restore and protect natural hydrologic conditions and functions within all 813 acres of the park's wetland natural communities.
- Implement restoration measures identified in the assessment described above.
- Renew and keep active the park's dredge permit to maintain the swimming beach.
- Consult with NWFWMD and FWC regarding reintroduction of submerged aquatic vegetation.

- Delineate all wetlands as protected areas.

Objective: Monitor water quality and quantity.

- Continue efforts to monitor the water quality of Wakulla Springs and the Wakulla River through Lakewatch and coordination with FDEP, USGS, and NWFWMD.
- Continue to support efforts and research to reduce contamination from septic systems and pursue connection to municipal sewer.
- Continue to monitor water clarity.
- Continue to support dye trace studies to more accurately determine the sources of water for Wakulla Springs.

Objective: Maintain 3,500 pyric acres of the park within optimum fire return interval.

- Develop / update annual burn plan
- Manage fire dependent communities by burning between 875 – 1920 acres annually.

Objective: Conduct habitat / natural community restoration on 890 acres of upland pine.

- Develop timber management plan for the River Sinks Tract – focus on thinning 703 acres and clearcutting 187 acres of off-site loblolly pine as well as measures to reintroduce native groundcover and longleaf pine seedlings.
- Implement the above plan.
- Develop and implement similar plan for the Ferrell Tract.

Objective: Conduct natural community / habitat improvement on 250 acres of upland pine or upland mixed woodland.

- Conduct hardwood reduction on 250 acres.
- Continue frequent prescribed burning.

Objective: Develop / update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory lists for plants and animals.

- Continue efforts to track new plant and animal observations and update inventory lists accordingly.

Objective: Monitor and document 3 imperiled animal species

- Monitor gopher tortoise, limpkin, and manatee in coordination with FWC.

Objective: Monitor and document 4 imperiled plant species

- Monitor sweet shrub, eastern purple cone flower, green adder's mouth orchid, and little club-spur orchid in coordination with FDACS.

Objective: Annually treat 5 acres of invasive plants

- Develop and implement annual work plans
- Survey all known infestations at least once every two years.
- Record new infestations.
- Monitor the presence of Hydrilla within the spring basin and Wakulla River.

Objective: Implement control measures on invasive animal species.

- Monitor and remove feral hogs and free-range domestic animals.

Objective: Annually monitor 89 of 89 cultural resources

- Conduct Florida Master Site File records reviews to determine which sites are in need of additional assessments/evaluations.
- Continue to manage cultural sites as protected areas with limited access.
- Monitor impacts to historic structures from daily park operations.

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

- Ensure all known sites are recorded in the Florida Master Site File
- Utilize the predictive model for high, medium, and low probability of occurrence.
- Continue to support actions to document site Wa710 Causseaux Cemetery.
- Maintain records of oral history interviews.

Objective: Maintain 89 of 89 recorded cultural resources in good condition.

- Continue regular monitoring programs for all 89 recorded cultural resources.
- Maintain protocols for protection of each cultural resource, including measures such as vegetation control and routine site visits to identify and deter negative impacts.

Objective: Maintain current recreational use of legacy tracts.

Objective: Expand resource-based recreational use on the Ferrell Tract.

Objective: Continue to provide interpretive programs.

Objective: Develop new interpretive programs.

Objective: Maintain all use areas and support infrastructure.

Objective: Improve 9 use areas.

Unit Name: Egmont Key State Park
Acres: 272.43
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: None
County: Hillsborough

Description/Narrative
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

- 100% of upland acres treated for invasive exotic plants over the two-year period.
- Monitored sea turtle and shorebird nesting per USFWS and FWC standards.
- Renourished and replanted Gulf Beach habitat to benefit imperiled species nesting.
- Reduced coinvine monocultures to encourage species diversity.

Visitor Services

- Hosted the Discover the Island event both years for over 1,200 visitors.
- Office of Park Planning working with the US Coast Guard and US Fish and Wildlife to renew Cooperative Agreements to continue operating as a State Park.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Preserve and enhance cultural resources of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to monitor imperiled species nesting within the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to monitor imperiled species nesting within the park.
    - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park
Acres: 200.85
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Citrus

Description/Narrative
Visitors can see West Indian manatees every day of the year from Ellie Schiller Homosassa Springs Wildlife State 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 wildlife park since it was acquired from Citrus County in the late 1980s. The park features a children's education center, providing hands-on experiences about Florida's environment. Tram and tour boat transportation to and from the main park is provided from the primary park entrance, café and gift shop located on U.S. 19.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- Ongoing rehabilitation and release of wild manatees.
- Treated 13.75 acres for invasive species.
- Completed prescribed burns on all backlogged acres.

Visitor Services
- Installed new railings on boardwalk.
- Ongoing installation of interpretive signage.

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.
- Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers in hydrological research and monitoring programs.
- Continue to monitor and track surface and groundwater quality issues within the region.
- Continue to monitor land-use or zoning changes in the region and offer comments as appropriate.
- Seek funding for dye trace studies within the springshed to determine groundwater sources for karst features within the park.
- Conduct dye trace studies within the springshed to determine groundwater sources for karst features within the park.
- Continue to cooperate with the SWFWMD to establish meaningful MFLs that will ensure maintenance of historic flows.
- Assess and evaluate hydrological impacts in the park where natural sheetflow has been disrupted; initiate corrective actions as appropriate.
- Develop a hydrological restoration plan for the park and prioritize restoration projects.

Objective: Restore natural hydrological conditions and functions to approximately 4.35 acres of spring-run stream natural community.
- Conduct an assessment and evaluate the feasibility of conducting experimental SAV plantings in the spring and spring-run stream.

• Conduct an assessment and evaluate the feasibility of conducting experimental plantings to remove nutrients from Bird Island tributary.

Objective: Evaluate and mitigate the impacts of soil erosion in the park.
• Investigate best management options for erosion mitigation in public access areas.
• Monitor areas prone to erosion.
• Implement corrective measures to reduce impacts of soil erosion on water resources.

Objective: Maintain 14 acres within the optimum fire return interval.
• Develop/update annual prescribed fire plan.
• Conduct prescribed fire on 5-12 acres annually.

Objectives: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 5 acres of hydric hammock.
• Implement additional phases of the Parsonage Point project.

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

Objective: Monitor and document one selected imperiled animal species in the park.
• Implement monitoring protocols for one imperiled animal species, including the West Indian manatee.

Objective: Monitor and document one selected imperiled plant species in the park.
• Develop monitoring protocols for one selected imperiled plant species, including southern tubercled orchid (*Platanthera flava*).
• Implement monitoring protocols for one imperiled plant species, including those listed above.

Objective: Continue partnerships with FWC and USFWS in the rehabilitation of native imperiled species.
• Continue working with FWC and USFWS as a partner facility in the Manatee Rescue, Rehabilitation and Release Partnership.
• Continue working with FWC to provide housing and care for orphaned black bear cubs to be released back to the wild.
• Continue serving as a rehabilitation center for other imperiled species and as a permanent home for imperiled species that are unable to be released.

Objective: Annually treat 30 gross acres that are equivalent to 1.5 infested acres of invasive plant species in the park.
• Annually develop/update invasive plant management work plan.
• Implement annual workplan by treating 30 gross acres or 1.5 infested acres in park annually and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objective: Implement control measures on one invasive animal species in the park.
• Remove invasive animals as they appear in the park.

Objective: Assess and evaluate 16 of 16 recorded cultural resources in the park.
• Complete 16 assessments and evaluations of archaeological sites and resource groups.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.
• Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
• Consult with the Bureau of Archaeological Research to identify areas needing a cultural resources reconnaissance survey and assessment.
• Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.

Objective: Bring one of 16 recorded cultural resources into good condition.
• Design and implement an annual monitoring program for 16 cultural sites.
• Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for each cultural resource.
• Restore/renovate the underwater observatory.

Objective: Update structures within the wildlife park to increase safety and usability.
• Raise habitats that are threatened by flooding.
• Renovate the Wildlife Encounters building.
• Make necessary renovations to outdated exhibits including:
    a. Expand the Florida panther exhibit.
    b. Replace the Shorebird Aviary.
    c. Renovate the barn and barred owl exhibit.
    d. Renovate the reptile exhibit.
    e. Renovate the bird of prey night house and exhibit.
• Renovate Discovery Center.
• Renovate and address manatee paddock maintenance issues.
• Develop plans to construct a bear rehabilitation facility.

Objective: Renovate underwater observatory to enhance the visitor experience.
• Renovate observatory to repair windows, replace flooring and provide ADA accessibility.
• Replace air conditioning unit.

Objective: **Enhance visitor safety and reduce traffic congestion.**
• Reconfigure the park entrance to reduce congestion and improve visitor flow.
• Implement traffic control measures.

Objective: **Enhance the primary entrance point for the park.**
• Renovate visitor center and fabricate and install new interpretive exhibits.
• Improve signage to direct visitors to the visitor center.
• Remove the commercial storage building along U.S. Highway 19/98

Objective: **Highlight the park's history in a safe and effective manner.**
• Highlight the "Mullet Train" with well-developed interpretation.
• Widen shoulder to delineate a pedestrian walkway.

Objective: **Stabilize shoreline through enforced aquatic boundary delineation and interagency coordination.**

• Coordinate with FWC to improve aquatic boundary delineation and enforcement of unauthorized access.

• Stabilize shoreline in spring/spring run.

Objective: **Implement the necessary barriers to secure the park boundary.**

Unit Name: Estero Bay Preserve State Park
Acres: 11,279.02
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2004
County: Lee

Description/Narrative
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

- Imperiled shorebird monitoring continues at Winkler Point within Estero Bay.
- Estero Scrub area is entirely under maintenance condition for prescribed burning.
- Several exotic plant management projects were submitted to FWC and awarded funding for contract treatment.
- 100% of exotic treatment goals met.
- Monitoring of state endemic Florida Milkweed (*Asclepias feayi*) was initiated.
- USDA Feral Swine Removal Contract is being implemented.
- Multiple natural resource related internships have been accepted and supervised.
- Outfitting a LMTV M1078 to be a brush truck.
- Gopher tortoise burrow survey and mapping project is underway as a master's practicum.

Visitor Services

- New Hiking Trail Map installed at Estero Scrub access and Winkler Point.
- Dedicated tour guide to lead hikes.
- Updated brochures W/QR code to website.
- Improved trails at Estero Scrub access and Winkler Point.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
    - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park
Acreage: 77,857.31
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2014
County: Collier

Description/Narrative
The Fakahatchee Strand is the largest strand swamp in the world and a unique geological feature of the larger Big Cypress Swamp ecosystem. The park contains 77,857.31 total acres and the largest diversity of native orchid and bromeliad species in the United States, and five individual plant species found nowhere else in the Country. The park supports the largest population of native royal palms in the United States and a majority portion of the world's only known bald cypress (Taxodium distichum) and royal palm (*Roystonea regia*) forest. The park provides crucial habitat for imperiled species including the Florida panther (*Puma concolor*), the American crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus*), and the Everglades mink (*Mustela vison evergladensis*).

The park protects a portion of one the largest undisturbed mangrove estuaries in North America. This estuary provides crucial habitat for numerous species of wading birds, as well as a vital nursery area for fish and shellfish. From as early as 1000 BCE Native Americans and later Anglo-American settlers known as "Gladesmen" forged a unique relationship with the historic cypress forests, expansive prairies, and rich coastal estuaries of what is now known as Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park. The park provides visitors with the rare opportunity to experience a portion of Florida's remaining subtropical wilderness through various recreational pursuits such as hiking, backcountry camping, canoeing, kayaking, nature study, and fishing.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- Burned 13209 acres. Source–NRTS.
- Achieved 100% in annual invasive exotic plant removal goals. Source–NRTS.
- Replaced all culverts under the West Main Tram (2.1 miles) and Jones Grade Tram (2 miles) to improve water flow and maintain the integrity of the trams for resource management access and visitor use.
- Partnered with FWC for an Old-World Climbing Fern (*Lygodium*) removal project treating all 108 known waypoints throughout the preserve.
- Project to treat cogongrass and Melaleuca sites on 4,969 acres was initiated to attain maintenance of these species.
- Project to treat 30,000 plus cabbage palms within a zone of 100 acres of wet flatwoods was initiated to improve habitat towards optimal conditions.
- The Preserve has continued their work collaborating with Naples Botanical Garden and Marie Selby Botanical Gardens protecting varied species of air plants against the Mexican bromeliad weevil.
- Worked with Atlanta Botanical Garden in the preservation and restoration of the Cowhorn (*Cyrtopodium punctatum*) and Rattail (*Bulbophyllum pachyrachis*) orchids.

Visitor Services

- Increased signage and mile markers throughout the preserve.
- In the process of constructing six new instructional kiosks which will be place throughout the preserve.
- Traffic counters were placed along Jane scenic drive to better count the public access and usage of the preserve.
- Installed an Iron Ranger at the East River Canoe Launch.
- Friends group partnered with tribal members to build an outdoor classroom using local resources with traditional methods.
- Completed the turn to the proposed parking area for the Big Cypress Bend boardwalk and visitor center.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continue exotic plant treatment to reach maintenance conditions in all zones.
- Continue prescribed fire and burning to reach maintenance levels in all zones.
- Continue to protect and enhance natural resources at the park.

Unit Name: Falling Waters State Park
Acres: 173.34
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2017
County: Washington

Description/Narrative
One of Florida's hidden treasures, a 73-foot waterfall, awaits visitors at Falling Waters State Park. Fern covered sinkholes line the boardwalk that leads visitors to Florida's highest waterfall. Visitors can enjoy the butterfly garden, take a dip in the lake, or have a family picnic. Hikers can experience the verdant, gently sloping landscape of North Florida. Park rangers host interpretive programs at the campfire circle. Pine Ridge Campground, the highest elevated campground in Florida, is nestled in a shady pine forest providing the perfect excuse for an overnight stay.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Exceeded goals for removal of exotic plant species for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20
- Met prescribed fire goals and introduced fire into the new 13-acre longleaf pine restoration area. May-2020.

Visitor Services

- Continued success of two major events a year including a music festival in the spring and a two-day heritage festival in the fall.
- Improved and replaced road and trail signage throughout the park-2020.
- Replaced playground equipment in picnic area and swings in campground-2019.
- Add ADA accessible walkway and overlooks at the waterfall and sink holes-2019.
- Added new rock to campsites in 2020.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Addition of new trail and signage around perimeter fence.

Unit Name: Fanning Springs State Park
Acres: 196.63
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Levy

Description/Narrative
Located on the Suwannee River, Fanning Springs is an inviting source of cool, clear crisp water that has attracted people for thousands of years. Fanning, historically, was a first-magnitude spring, but now produces approximately 65 million gallons of water daily, making it a second-magnitude spring. The spring offers an abundance of underwater wildlife such as musk turtles, bass, mullet, freshwater flounder, bowfin, and manatees during the colder days. Land lovers can see white-tailed deer, gray squirrels, red-shouldered hawks, pileated woodpeckers and barred owls around the park. Visitors can also enjoy grilling, picnicking, hiking, swimming, and diving. Kids can enjoy the playground, and friends and family can have a friendly game of volleyball on the white sand volleyball court. For those who want to make their visit a multi-day trip, the park offers five, furnished, rental cabins. The town of Fanning Springs and the park are featured as a "hub" on the Suwannee River Wilderness Trail.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- All annual burn goals met.
- Exotic plant removal goals met.
- Park staff are actively and successfully removing feral hogs.
- Cultural resources monitored on a regular basis.

Visitor Services

- Weekly interpretive programing.
- Citizen support organization recruitment and support events.
- School interactive programs.
- ADA access improved in the main picnic area.
- Cabins are refreshed annually, and futons are being added to improve accommodations.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to implement prescribed fire in appropriate habitat.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Preserve and enhance cultural resources of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to build interpretive programming.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Fernandina Plaza Historic State Park
Acres: 0.80
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Nassau

Description/Narrative
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.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- Continue to maintain site landscape appearance

Visitor Services
- Began estimated visitor count in October of 2017 for future visitor counting.
- Created new annual program-2019 “Cannons on the Plaza.”
- Installed two new interpretive panels.

Short-Term Goals

Objective: Assess the park’s hydrological restoration needs.
• Monitor the site and protect it from soil erosion caused by unauthorized vehicular access or other disturbances.

Objective: Maintain the park free of exotic plant species.
• Annually inspect the park for the presence of exotic plants.
• Remove/treat exotic plants as needed.

Objective: Maintain the park free of nuisance species.
• Remove invasive animals if the need arises.

Objective: Assess/evaluate two of two recorded cultural resources in the park.
• Complete two assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.
• Develop a simple, repeatable protocol for tracking cultural resource changes at Fernandina Plaza.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.
• Encourage additional archaeological/historical research at Fernandina Plaza.

Objective: Bring all recorded cultural resources into good condition.
• Design and implement regular monitoring programs for both cultural sites.
• Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for the park's cultural resources.

Objective: Formalize off-site parking.
Given the small size and historic significance of the unit, parking is not provided onsite. Visitors typically
park at the western terminus of White Street along the northern boundary.

Objective: Improve delineation of the park boundary to protect the historic plaza.
• *Extend low-lying fencing.*

Objective: Enhance the visitor experience.
Additional benches are recommended for park visitors to spend more time on the plaza.

Unit Name: Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail
Acres: 205.04
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: under development (Master Plan was developed between Monroe County and Florida Department of Transportation in 2000)
County: Monroe

Description/Narrative
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

- Accomplished 100% of exotic removal goals in FY 2016-17; 339% in FY 2017-18; 228% in FY 2018-19; and 767% in FY 2019-20.

Visitor Services

- FY 2016-17, 1.7 million visitors.
- FY 2017-18, 1.1 million visitors.
- FY 2018-19, 1.1 million visitors.
- FY 2019-20, 1.4 million visitors.
- Fishing, walking, jogging, biking, roller blading and nature study.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Install Florida Keys Overseas Heritage Trail specific signage at intervals along the Trail.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Florida Caverns State Park
Acres: 1,449.61
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2018
County: Jackson

Description/Narrative
Florida Caverns is the only State Park in Florida to offer guided cavern tours to the public. The tour cave which was developed by the New Deal era CCC has dazzling formations of limestone stalactites, stalagmites, soda straws, flowstones, and draperies. The Chipola River flows through the park and provides an area for fishing, canoeing, and boating. The park also features remnants of a nine-hole New Deal-era golf course, WPA Federal Fish Hatchery and two 19th century mill sites. In addition to wildlife observation, the park offers 38 campsites, museum, theater, gift shop, and four picnic pavilions. More than 600 plant species inhabit 11 different community types of the park.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Identified five plant species new to the park.
- Exceeded 100% exotic plant removal goals for both years.
- Exceeded 100% of prescribed fire goals for both years.
- Monitored 36 cultural sites.
- Worked with North America Butterfly Association to survey over 40 butterfly species.
- Utilized volunteers to create maps and overlays of six park caves.
- Planted over 500 trees after Hurricane Michael.
- Worked with FNAI to survey natural community damage after Hurricane Michael.
- Started natural community restoration in FCV4A & 4B.
- 12 miles of fire lines installed, and access roads stabilized.
- Ten new caves were discovered, and several previously known caves were remapped.
- Fossil llama and bear bones were discovered and identified within protected caves.

Visitor Services

- Over 3,000 cave tours interpreting to over 30,000 participants.
- Over 100 non-cave interpretive programs performed.
- Started project to renovate four interpretive kiosks within the park.
- Programs at Chipola College for three different departments.
- Hosted Caverns Cultural Celebration.
- Assisted three State Park with events in District 1.
- Assisted with creation of Hurricane recovery interpretive panel.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
Completed:

- Renovated park entrance sign.
- Extensive repairs on four park residences.
- Upgraded tour cave with a modern LED lightings system.
- Installed walkway lighting at Visitor Center.
- Installed lighting at playground and event area.

- Renovated youth camp restroom.
- New shop compound fencing.
- Painted the exterior of all three back Ranger residences and the cottage.
- Over a dozen new culverts installed.
- Blue Hole Campground renovated (bathhouse remodeled, campsites #1-32 upgraded with new water, sewer, electric, picnic tables, fire rings, grills, site timbers and rock).
- Equestrian Campground renovated (bathhouse remodeled, campsites #33-38 upgraded with new water, picnic tables, fire rings, grills, site timbers and rock).
- Underground plumbing replaced and frost proof faucets installed at shop compound, Hickory Pavilion, Beech Pavilion, and Sweetgum Pavilion.
- New roofs on PSS and front Ranger residence, Hickory pavilion and restroom, VC pumphouse, and Blue Hole campground bathhouse.
- Installed mortise rail fencing at front entrance of park, Blue Hole, Beech Pavilion, and around all 15 lift stations.
- New radio tower installed.
- New administrative assistant office.
- New PSS shop building.
- Replaced Hurricane-damaged tractor, park truck, ATV, and lawn mower.

Ongoing:

- Sweetgum Pavilion rebuild (In progress 6/2020).
- Pine Pavilion event area rebuild (damaged structure removed, new structure rebuild in progress 6/2020).
- Shop Compound pole barn (damaged structure removed, new structure rebuild in progress 6/2020).
- Blue Hole Pavilion replacement (damaged structure removed, new structure rebuild in progress 6/2020).
- New well to service west side of the park (in progress 6/2020).
- Park wide boundary survey and fencing (in progress 6/2020).
- Replacement of boardwalks and bridges at Blue Hole (in progress 6/2020).
- Repair roofs on front Ranger residence shop, Horse Camp Pavilion, Cottage, and back Ranger Residence (in progress 6/2020).

Unit Name: Forest Capital Museum State Park
Acres: 14.93
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Taylor

Description/Narrative
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

- Met 100% of invasive removal goals.

Visitor Services

- Replaced air conditioning units in the park Museum.
- Participated in Taylor County community events and festivals.
- Replace railing on porch of Homestead.

Short-Term Goals

Objective: Conduct natural community restoration activities on 3 acres of developed altered landcover types.

• Plant longleaf pine seedlings or protect some of the seedlings that naturally regenerate from the adult pines.
• Monitor the planted trees or protected seedlings to ensure that a future generation of adult longleaf is surviving.
• Select areas to reduce or eliminate mowing.

Objective: Annually treat 13 gross acres, which is equivalent to 0.025 infested acres, or less of invasive plant species.

• Annually develop and implement an invasive plant management work plan.
• Continue maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objective: Implement control measures on one nuisance species.

• Remove feral cats from the park when encountered.

Objective: Annually assess/evaluate 10 of 10 recorded cultural resources

• Complete 10 assessments/evaluations of cultural sites.
• Determine if one Historic Structures Report for historic buildings and cultural landscape is needed. Prioritize stabilization, restoration, and rehabilitation projects.

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

- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.
- Form a prioritized action and maintenance plan for all the park's collection items.

Objective: Bring two of 10 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Formalize the cyclical maintenance program by writing and adopting a clear protocol.

Objective: Update infrastructure to support park facilities

- Relocate restroom.
- Improve accessibility for both playgrounds.
- Improve wayfinding and interpretation.
- Re-grade county road in coordination with Taylor County.

Objective: Improve structure and interpretation

- Conduct structural assessment.
- Create and implement a comprehensive interpretive plan to update the museum.
- Develop nature trail.

Objective: Maintain and preserve main park feature

- Continue maintenance of homestead.

Objective: Build additional park facilities

- Add a one-bay shop building.
- Add one volunteer site.

Unit Name: Fort Clinch State Park
Acres: 2,178.25
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Nassau

Description/Narrative
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 several areas and take advantage of excellent surf fishing. Hikers and bicyclists can enjoy a six-mile trail through the park with a newly constructed bike wash/fix area. Two family campgrounds and three primitive group camps provide overnight accommodations at the park.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Annually exceeded invasive plant treatment goals.

Completed Division of Historical Resources (DHR) Grant for Fort Bastion Restoration. Awarded Phase II of DHR grant (2019-2020).

- Continue to cooperate with federal, state and local agencies and research regarding monitoring and assessments of beach erosion within the park particular to the historic fort structure.

Visitor Services

- Parkwide interpretive improvements to include new kiosks and informational panels-2018-19.
- Continue to be the "Flagship" for Living History in Florida and one of the most significant Living History programs in the Country.
- Provided more than 100 interpretive programs adding two new annual programs (Cars and Cannons and Cannons on the Plaza).

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.
• Continue to cooperate with state and federal agencies and researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs within the park, particularly related to freshwater wetlands, groundwater levels and surface water quality of its associated estuarine water bodies.
• Continue to monitor, review and comment on proposed land-use/zoning changes within lands bordering the park.

Objective: Restore natural hydrological conditions and functions to approximately 1 acre of the coastal interdunal swale natural community.
• Assess hydrological impacts (i.e. altered hydroperiod) to the park's interdunal swale wetland community.
• Determine if ditch block installation could be a useful restoration technique to restore natural hydroperiod within the park's interdunal swale wetlands.

Objective: Evaluate and mitigate the impacts of soil erosion in the park.
• Develop and implement a trail management plan for the park's recreational trails.
• Assess erosion impacts from coastal erosion, surface water runoff and recreational uses and implement corrective measures.

Objective: Continue to assist federal, state and local agencies with active monitoring of erosion and accretion cycles and assessment of beach and shoreline conditions following natural disasters.
• Continue to cooperate with federal, state, and local agencies and researchers regarding monitoring and assessment of beach erosion within the park, particularly related to the historic Fort Clinch structure.

Objective: Continue to partner with federal, state and local agencies to fund, design, permit, improve and maintain coastal and beach management programs consistent with the mission of DRP.
• Continue to cooperate with federal, state, and local agencies and researchers regarding monitoring and assessment of beach erosion within the park, particularly related to the historic Fort Clinch structure.
• Continue to review, comment, and establish effective protocols for monitoring imperiled species potentially affected by St. Marys Inlet dredge operations.
• Continue to work with DRP to determine the best options to mitigate for the expanding southern tip Cumberland Island.

Objective: Complete a comprehensive floral and faunal survey and update the park's baseline plant and animal list.
• Conduct a comprehensive floral and faunal survey of the new additions to park.
• Continue to update the park's plant and animal lists.

Objective: Develop/update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory lists for plants and animals. DRP staff and park volunteers will continue to inventory the park to update imperiled species inventory
lists.

Objective: Monitor and document eight selected imperiled animal species in the park.
• Develop monitoring protocols for two selected imperiled animal species, including Worthington's marsh wren and MacGillivray's seaside sparrow.
• Implement monitoring protocols for eight imperiled animal species, including those listed above and three marine turtle species, piping plover, Wilson's plover and least tern.

Objective: Monitor and document two selected imperiled plant species in the park.
• Develop monitoring protocols for two selected imperiled plant species including shell-mound prickly pear and pine pinweed.
• Implement monitoring protocols for the two imperiled plant species listed above.

Objective: Annually treat 1 acre of invasive plant species in the park.
• Annually develop/update invasive plant management work plan.

• Implement annual work plan by treating 1 acre in park, annually, and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objective: Implement control measures on three invasive animal species in the park.
• Remove feral hogs and feral cats as necessary.
• Monitor the invasive cactus moth and remove egg sticks from any cacti on which they occur and in particular remove them from the shell-mound prickly pear.

Objective: Develop and implement measures to prevent the accidental introduction or further spread of invasive plants in the park.
• Prepare written guidelines to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plants. Provide staff with the tools to implement the guidelines.

Objective: Assess and evaluate 20 of 20 recorded cultural resources in the park.
• Complete 20 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.
• Complete one Historic Structures Reports for combination building NA00720.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.
• Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
• Conduct archaeological reconnaissance survey for any un-surveyed areas that may be impacted by proposed new developments.

Objective: Bring seven of 20 recorded cultural resources into good condition.
• Design and implement regular monitoring programs for 20 cultural sites.
• Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for the park's collection items.
• Implement repair and stabilization of the bastion gun ports for Fort Clinch (NA00080).
• Scan Civil War documents and store archivally.
• Develop and implement a plan to restore the original structure, remove the addition and repair structural cracks of the latrine (NA00721).
• Develop and implement a plan to document and demolish the River Camp bathhouse BL027023 (NA01287).
• Develop and implement a plan to stabilize the Rear Range Beacon Oil Storage House (NA00983).

Objective: Improve pedestrian safety and minimize erosion.
• Improve park roads.
• Extend the multiuse trail.
• Plant natural deterrents.

Objective: Repair and maintain plumbing infrastructure.
Plumbing runs through the dune system and has broken several times. As sand drifts, plumbing is exposed in several areas.

Objective: Alleviate traffic congestion.
• Pave an additional lane.

• Provide a pass scanner and gate code.

Objective: Improve pedestrian safety.
• Reroute the multiuse trail.
• Improve parking lot.
• Provide a crosswalk.

Objective: Upgrade and expand campground.
• Upgrade utilities.
• Provide an additional campground loop.
• Provide necessary facilities for additional loop.

Objective: Improve campsites.
• Stabilize campsites.
• Improve drainage and reduce flooding.
• Upgrade utilities.
• Convert to underground utilities.
• Provide additional campsites.

Objective: Improve parking lot and visitor center.
• Improve the parking lot.
• Reconfigure/renovate interior to maximize conference room space.
• Extend sidewalk.

Objective: Maintain museum exhibits.
All interpretive exhibits should be updated, repaired, and replaced as needed

Objective: Provide sheltered picnicking opportunities.
• Install two picnic pavilions.

Objective: Restore this use area.
• Restore existing footprint.

Objective: Maintain the island.
Replace the dock within the existing footprint.

Objective: Improve primitive campsite.
• Consider installing a tent platform.

Objective: Implement corrective actions to prevent erosion.
• Install appropriate signage.
• Continue to install fencing.

Unit Name: Fort Cooper State Park
Acres: 708.05
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Citrus

Description/Narrative
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. Private boats are not allowed on the lake, but canoes and kayak rentals are available. Park visitors can also enjoy the picnic facilities, a recreation hall and primitive group campground along with over five miles of walking trails throughout the park.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Continued feral hog removal to reduce area disturbance.
- Removed all sandhill and burnable zones from backlog.
- 2,500 longleaf pine trees planted in 2020.
- Mechanically treated 30 acres of understory hardwoods to augment sandhill restoration in 2020.
- Reintroduced prescribed fire into zones with no burn history.

Visitor Services

- Bird watching programs have been continued.
- Many more Interpretive programs offer at the park most every weekend.
- Evening Bat programs offered.
- New benches installed on all three trails in the park.
- Four Annual Park events have continued.
- Two new kayaks purchased for rentals.
- 16 events hosted including weddings, baby showers and birthday parties.

Short-Term Goals

Objective: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.
• Continue Florida LAKEWATCH sampling and coordination with other agencies and researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring.
• Continue to monitor land-use or zoning changes in the region and offer comments as appropriate.
• Continue to cooperate with the SWFWMD to ensure MFLs for Lake Holathlikaha are monitored for compliance to maintain historic lake levels.

Objective: Restore natural hydrological conditions and functions to approximately 145 acres of sandhill upland lake natural community.
• Develop and implement protocols to monitor and manage visitor access to Lake Holathlikaha.
• Continue to coordinate with and assist DEP, the SWFWMD and independent researchers regarding monitoring of water quality and quantity in Lake Holathlikaha.
Objective: Maintain 330 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

• Develop/update annual prescribed fire plan.
• Conduct prescribed fire on 100-215 acres annually.

Objective: Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities on 5 acres of sandhill community.

•The park will undertake the restoration of a 5-acre area of successional hardwood forest in management zone FC-04 with the long-term goal of restoring this altered landcover type to sandhill, the natural community that historically existed there. This will be the highest priority restoration project for the park.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 40 acres of sandhill community.

•In management zones FC-03 and FC-04, certain areas of sandhill have increasing numbers of off-site oaks. About 15 acres of these sandhill areas are targeted for habitat improvements.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 15 acres of mesic flatwoods community.

•Areas of mesic flatwoods along the park drive are becoming increasingly overgrown with off-site hardwoods like laurel oak and water oak. In areas west of the park drive, off-site hardwoods along the ecotone between sandhill and mesic flatwoods will be treated using a combination of chemical and mechanical means.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 40 acres of pine plantation.

•Pine plantations currently cover most of the southeastern portion of the park. Prior to the planting of slash pines, agricultural fields occupied the area. The plantations were thinned for a second time in 2022, and off-site hardwoods were removed.

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

•An extensive plant survey was conducted by DRP staff in the recent past. Surveys for imperiled animal species at Fort Cooper State Park have focused primarily on vertebrates. Surveys for potential imperiled invertebrate species are needed to ensure that all imperiled species are documented.

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

•Previous surveys have provided some baseline population estimates for gopher tortoises within the sandhill of the park. Additional surveys using the FWC statewide protocol for monitoring gopher tortoises would be useful to document the current status of the population.

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

•DRP staff will monitor populations of the giant air plant and three birds orchid. Park operations could potentially affect both of these species.

Objective: Annually treat 22 acres of invasive plant species.

•The park will treat 22 gross acres of cogongrass, natal grass, skunkvine, monk orchid and other invasive species at least annually.

Objective: Develop and implement measures to prevent the accidental introduction or further spread of invasive plants in the park.

•Invasive plants often invade an area accidentally through preventable methods of entry. To limit accidental introduction and movement of invasive species, park staff will need to develop and practice preventative measures, including a protocol for equipment inspection and decontamination.

Objective: Implement control measures on one invasive animal species in the park.

•The park will continue to remove feral hogs as they are encountered.

Objective: Assess/evaluate eight of eight cultural resources in the park.

Park staff will annually monitor the seven recorded cultural sites and the newly discovered latrine site to ensure that they remain undisturbed.

Objective: Bring one of six recorded cultural resources into good condition.

Objective: Improve park congestion and advance park amenities.

• Add an administrative support building.
• Add storage.

Objective: Increase lake access.

• Add a fishing dock.
• Improve restroom accessibility

Objective: Enhance effectiveness of park infrastructure.

• Replace sheds with one three-bay shop.
• Replace portable restroom at the primitive campground with a permanent restroom.

Unit Name: Fort George Island Cultural State Park
Acres: 820.64
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Duval

Description/Narrative
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 Fort 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 Fort George Island Cultural State Park a unique experience for visitors of all ages and interests.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- Completed salt marsh restoration project on Batten Island in conjunction with the Florida Department of Transportation (2016).
- Completed site clearing of crypts archeological site to reduce risk to crypt structures (2017).
- Partnered with FDOT to install vegetation at the Fort George Inlet parking area to reduce highway impacts on nesting birds.
- Completed 84% goal for exotic plant treatment (0.012 acres) in 2018 and 73% (0.14 acres) in 2019.

Visitor Services
- Renewed contract with Cape Leisure to include concessionaire operation of daily Visitor Services at the Ribault Club, expanding visitor contacts and supplementing park staff (2016).

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.
• Continue to cooperate with state and federal agencies and researchers in monitoring park hydrology, especially groundwater levels and surface water quality.
• Continue to review and comment on proposed land use/zoning changes within properties bordering the park.
• Assess and evaluate hydrological impacts in the park, especially within artificial ditches where natural sheetflow has been disrupted. Initiate corrective actions as appropriate.
• Assess hydrological impacts (i.e., altered hydroperiod) to the park's depression marsh natural community.

Objective: Restore natural hydrological conditions and functions to approximately 3 acres of depression marsh natural community.
• Conduct an assessment and evaluate the feasibility of implementing wetland restoration within the park's artificial ditches.

• Determine if ditch block installation could be a useful technique for restoring natural hydroperiods within the park's depression marsh wetlands.

Objective: Develop/update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory lists for plants and animals.
• Continue to inventory the park to update imperiled species inventory lists.

Objective: Continue existing monitoring protocols for two selected imperiled animal species.
• Continue to implement existing monitoring protocols for Worthington's marsh wren and MacGillivray's seaside sparrow.
• Review and revise protocols as necessary to remain consistent with FWC and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) standards.

Objective: Monitor and document two selected imperiled plant species in the park.
• Develop monitoring protocols for two selected imperiled plant species including Godfrey's swamp privet and low peperomia.

• Implement monitoring protocols for two imperiled plant species listed in Action 1 above.
Objective: Annually treat 4 gross acres equaling 1 infested acre of invasive plant species.
• Annually develop invasive plant management work plan.
• Implement annual work plan by treating 4 gross acres equaling approximately 1 infested acre annually.
• Implement a protocol to inspect equipment entering the park to ensure they are free of soil and plant material.

Objective: Implement control measures on one invasive animal species.
• Remove feral hogs as needed.

Objective: Assess/evaluate 39 of 39 recorded cultural resources in the park.
• Complete 39 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.
• Complete a Historic Structures Report for the Hall Chapelle House. Prioritize stabilization of the structure and evaluate the feasibility of adaptive reuse.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.
• Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.

Objective: Bring one of 39 recorded cultural resources into good condition.
• Develop and implement measures to sustainably stabilize the McGundo Midden DU07511.
• Design and implement regular monitoring programs for 39 cultural sites.

Objective: Preserve this historic structure.
• Conduct a condition assessment and complete a historic structure report.
• Seek historic preservation funding.
• Remove the garden storage structure.

Objective: Develop an appropriate management strategy.
• Consult with the Bureau of Natural and Cultural Resources and DHR.

Objective: Improve the shoreline.
• Formalize the paddling launch.
• Relocate parking.
• Provide vegetative buffering.

Objective: Protect the shoreline and enhance visitor access.
• Remove seawall.
• Plan and implement a living shoreline restoration.

Objective: Expand interpretive opportunities.
• Update, repair or replace interpretive exhibits in the Ribault Club visitor center, as needed.
• Produce a comprehensive interpretive sign plan.

Objective: Improve traffic flow and create a new park entrance.
• Collaborate with stakeholders to improve traffic flow.
• Coordinate with city of Jacksonville to make feasible improvements to city roads.
• Provide an entrance station and necessary facilities.

Unit Name: Fort Mose Historic State Park
Acres: 41.46
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
County: St. Johns

Description/Narrative
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 to 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 1700s. A covered picnic pavilion is available, and a series of interpretive features are planned for the park.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Ongoing exotic removal by park staff and native plantings around the visitor center accomplished by park staff.
- Continued monthly bird surveys.
- Met annual goals for exotic plant removal.
- Successful archaeology project partnership with University of Florida and Flagler College to survey and excavate old fort site.

Visitor Services

- Developed and presented four major special events including: The Annual Battle of Bloody Mosé, The Flight to Freedom, Harvest Time at Fort Mose, and Fort Mose Founding Day.
- More than 60 programs in 2017/2018 such as Militia Muster and Junior Militia Training, and Guided Bird Walks. Continued Guided Visitor Center and Site Tours for School Groups and Civic Organizations.
- Fort Mose has been a successful partnership between the Florida Communities Trust, Florida Parks Service, and St. Johns County.
- Successfully partnered with the National Park Service for multiple programs including Castillo by Candlelight.
- Park revenues and attendance has increased from previous years.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Renovation of the classroom/visitor's program room (new carpet, painting and shiplap).
  - Status: Ongoing
- New Chairs purchased for classroom.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Repairs to failing light fixtures in museum 05/2018.
- New fencing and gate on south property boundary 06/2018.
- New A/C unit for museum 05/2018.
- Repairs to damaged sidewalk 06/2018.
- Purchase of a new safety shed to house historic weapons and black powder.

- State Park Named to the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) Slave Route Project.

Unit Name: Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park
Acres: 346.42
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2018
County: Okaloosa

Description/Narrative
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

- Continued monitoring and mapping of gopher tortoises.
- Prescribed Fire (06/24/19) Zone RB-C.
- Continued restoration of the steephead with removal of titi.
- Implemented erosion control measures along the steephead and throughout the park.

Visitor Services

- Increased interpretive programs and community outreach programs.
- Rebuilt both boat docks in the day use area-This was a $24,000 citizen support organization project.
- Constructed a new shop building.
- Firewood and ice are available for sale in the campground.
- Eagle Scout installed 24 Hammock Posts to design standard.
- Eagle Scout installed 6 new benches along nature trail.
- Eagle Scout constructed 10 new picnic tables.
- Eagle Scout installed 400 feet of split rail fencing in Red Cedar Day Use Area.
- Constructed new canoe/kayak storage building.
- Developed new interpretive displays in the entrance station.
- Improved four campsites.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Provide administrative support for all park functions
  - Status: Ongoing
- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance-control.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Provide public access and recreational opportunities in the park.
  - Status: Ongoing

- Develop and maintain the capital facilities and infrastructure necessary to meet the goals and objectives of this management plan.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Fort Pierce Inlet State Park
Acres: 713.60
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2021
County: St. Lucie

Description/Narrative
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

- In 2021, seagrass plantings in Tucker Cove took place in cooperation with St. Lucie County.
- In 2022, oyster beds were installed in Tucker Cove working with FWC.
- In 2022, wedelia, Guinea grass, potato vine and other exotics were treated on the east side of main drive with an 80% success.
- In 2022, exotics were treated through the whole of the park's coastal strand with 90% successful removal.
- Began recording gopher tortoise burrow location on FWC Gopher Tortoise mapping site.
- Worked with DEP Coastal Resilience to protect nesting shorebirds on spoil islands in the Indian River Lagoon.
- Coordinated with North Beach Association for several clean-ups/trash removal events on North Hutchinson Island in 2021 and 2022.
- Worked with St. Lucie County to interpret building of submerged sand trap on inlet side of Fort Pierce Inlet State Park–2022.

Visitor Services

- North bath house replaced in 2022.
- Ranger led interpretive programming was restored in 2021.
- Worked with Surfrider Foundation and restored surf tournaments 2021.
- Entry to Red Bay Run Trail established on east side of trail.
- New kayak rental and tour concession joined the park in 2021.
- Food truck concessionaire joined the park in 2022.
- New trail established in Dynamite Point/inlet side of park in 2022. Will be joined to multi-purpose trail in 2023.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- 100% of staff trained to do coordinated interpretive programming.
- Remove and maintain invasive exotic vegetation.
- Develop shorebird nesting area in north Avalon State Park beach area.
- Coordinate with St. Lucie County to continue sea grass restoration in Tucker Cove.
- Explore possibility of moving several of parks septic systems to city sewer as it is installed in residential area east of park boundaries.
- Develop monitoring protocols and surveys for one selected imperiled plant species.
- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.

- Record structures as they become historic.
- Continue current interpretive programs.
- Develop two new interpretive, educational, and recreational programs.
- Hold introductory public meetings to explore possibility of creating a citizen support organization for Fort Pierce Inlet State Park.

Unit Name: Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park
Acres: 55.74
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2008
County: Monroe

Description/Narrative
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
Resource Management

- Continue to observe promising sea turtle activity, crawls and active turtle nests, on our small beach.
- Removal of dangerous trees.
- Maintained park exotic goals and continue to keep the park in maintenance status.
- Partnered with Mote Marine lab and NOAA to complete requirements of their grant for coral plantings within the park and design and implement interpretive dive cards for visitors to use while visiting the park.
- Conducted restoration planting projects within areas of the park damaged by Hurricane Irma.
- Meadow management practices for the meadow in front of historic fort have yielded sightings of more wildlife and species that haven't been sighted in in the park for several years, including sightings of Burrowing and Antillean short eared owls.
- Worked with the US Army Corp of Engineers to complete formally used defense site monitoring project throughout the park.
- Made safety additions and improvements to historical fort by installing new safety barricades in doorways to control pedestrian traffic from entering nonpublic spaces and installing functional window shutters to barracks areas for aesthetics and use in storm events.
- Interpretive displays repaired and new ones constructed and added to the historical fort.

Visitor Services

- Purchased additional items to conduct living history programs at the Fort including uniforms, accessories, tents, time period weapons, and personal soldier and camping items.
- Updated and repaired several interpretive kiosks.
- Increased displays and participation in monthly living history program with great visitor response.
- Conducted successful annual reenactment event (Civil war Heritage days) with growing interest from visitors and new reenactor groups pledging commitments to future events.
- Concessions contract placed out for bid and renewed with existing Concessionaire.
- Participated in several annual and one-time community outreach programs in the community and in the park.
- Partnered with the Audubon society to hold annual Hawk Watch program.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Preserve and enhance cultural resources of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Gainesville to Hawthorne State Trail
Acres: 140.19
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Alachua

Description/Narrative
The Gainesville to Hawthorne State Trail (GHST) is a 16-mile paved and equestrian trail that connects Gainesville and other communities to five distinct managed natural areas and includes 3.5 miles of trail within Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park. These areas provide residents and visitors with outstanding camping, boating, and wildlife viewing. A diversity of visual experiences is provided from the trail as it winds along the north rim of the prairie. The trail passes through pockets of forests and open fields and provides glimpses into the basin from overlooks. Trail crossings at Prairie Creek and Lochloosa Creek are quite scenic. Outside the park boundary, the GHST passes adjacent to pine plantations and isolated rural areas.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- Approximately 27 acres of exotic plant treatment along GHST corridors completed by staff, volunteers, and AmeriCorps members.

Visitor Services
- Shredding of vegetation and trees over 11.5 miles of trail to improve sight lines and corner views for bike safety.
- Rebuilt railings and select deck sections at terminus of Prairie Creek Boardwalk.

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the trail's hydrological restoration needs.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.
Staff will continue to document imperiled species and will work with researchers to expand the trail's imperiled species lists.

Objective: Monitor and document one selected imperiled animal species.
• Staff will continue to refer to the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Gopher Tortoise Management Plan (FWC 2012) to guide management of this imperiled species.

Objective: Assess/evaluate this one linear resource group.
•The trail will continue its regular program of assessing this linear resource group when assessing the cultural resources within Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park. If stabilization or preservation needs become apparent during the course of site assessments, the trail manager will identify and prioritize the needs.

Objective: Update, assess, and improve infrastructure to ensure visitor safety along trail.
• Resurface the trail.

• Assess and repair bridges.
• Comply with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).
• Install 911 emergency system.
• Ensure effective gopher tortoise monitoring.

Objective: Prevent unauthorized usage of trail.
The park offers a ranger-guided hiking trail in the Alachua Sink hammock area which passes through sensitive sinkholes. An unintended consequence related to this trail has been unauthorized use as an off-road bicycling hotspot because it is an attractive site to explore.

Objective: Reduce park facility footprint or consider updating interpretive elements.
• Consider removing this trailhead.
• Provide directional signs from State Road 20.

Objective: Update park infrastructure to support increased visitor use.
• Install a permanent restroom.
• Connect restroom to municipal sewage system.

Unit Name: Judah P. Benjamin Confederate Memorial at Gamble Plantation Historic State Park
Acres: 32.69
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2015
County: Manatee

Description/Narrative
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 provided and there are picnic tables on the grounds. In addition, the site consists of additional acreage surrounding the remnants of a historical sugar mill.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed follow-up exotic plant treatment on 10 acres at the Sugar Mill parcel for all Florida Invasive Species Council, previously treated by contractors, accomplishing 100% of annual goals for both years.
- Re-released biological control for non-native air potato vine infestation.
- Removed a record number of hogs from the Sugar Mill parcel.

Visitor Services

- The exterior of the mansion has received a new paint job and gutters were lined to stop the water damage to the building. The cistern received a new roof. All to enhance the tours given to the public and preserve the building.
- USF is working on cataloging all the artifacts they collected and organizing a display for the museum as well as some signage for the sugar mill.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continue control measures for feral hogs on Sugar Mill site.
- Continue follow-up treatment of exotic plants on Sugar Mill parcel.
- Develop new program to be more inclusive of the enslaved people.

Unit Name: Gamble Rogers Memorial State Recreation Area at Flagler Beach
Acres: 133.54
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2018
County: Flagler

Description/Narrative
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 park has two full-facility campgrounds, one situated on the dune above the shore of the Atlantic Ocean and another on the Intracoastal Waterway. Boaters and canoeists can launch from the park's boat ramp on the Intracoastal Waterway, and picnicking is provided adjacent to the boat basin.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Exceeded exotic plant removal goals for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20.
- Monitor the beach for sea turtle nests, according to FWC guidelines, every day during nesting season April-Oct. A record 280 total nests were recorded in 2019 for Gamble Rogers and North Peninsula State Parks.
- Flagler County Marsh Restoration completed with the help of SJRWMD, USFWS and FWC to restore old dragline ditches back into salt marsh. Total area of salt marsh restored within park boundary is just under one acre.
- Volunteers Bill Thomas and Barry Seese completed the new frame on the 2013 Honda ATV for turtle patrol.
- Purchased new diesel Kubota UTV for resource management needs.

Visitor Services

- A1A turn lanes/entrance renovation project completed.
- Purchased four new kayaks to replace damaged inventory.
- Purchased new ADA kayak launch.
- Reinforced handrails at south dock of boat ramp.
- Staff accolades include OPS Stephanie York named 2018 D3 November employee of the month and park ranger Rusty Price named 2019 D3 November employee of the month.
- Volunteer accolades include Tom and Lynn Maize named 2018 D3 November volunteer of the month, volunteers Bill Thomas and Barry Seese win 2018 statewide division team award presented at annual park manager's meeting in Tampa, Karen Barry named 2019 D3 March volunteer of the month, Jerry Allen wins 2019 D3 Maintenance Volunteer of the Year award for Ranger Station improvements with pecky cypress, Rodger Chambers awarded 2019, and Irene Delaby awarded for over 10,000 hours.
- Removed both water heaters at BCA bathhouse and replaced them with one new water heater. Installed new ceiling fans throughout BCA bathhouse.
- Electric service established at Cedar Pavilion with lights and outlets.
- Camp hosts Christian and Solange translated our camper rules/info into French for our international guests.
- Created third volunteer site at volunteer village.
- Replaced locks park-wide for enhanced security.

- Painted all stand up grills in the riverside campground.
- Painted the inside of the beachside bathhouse.
- Painted the inside of the beach day use bathroom.
- Grout repair work to all showers in beachside bathhouse.
- Installed hammock posts on four tent sites.
- Installed six new fans in beachside bathhouse.
- New interpretive programming including Florida Public Archaeology Network presented a program at the park-Timucuan Fishing, Pollinators Bee program, hosted the author Bruce Horovitz for a booking signing of his book Gamble Rogers: A Troubadour's Life, a beach story history program, surf safety and enjoyment.
- Special events included Big Red Bus blood drive, Hosted the River to Sea Race 6/12-hour endurance race in 2018 and 2019.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Provide electric service to cedar pavilion.
  - Status: Ongoing, unfunded at this time
- ADA kayak launch.
  - Status: Ongoing, unfunded at this time
- Replace park locks for security purposes.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Restoration of the dragline ditches across the Intracoastal Waterway both within and around the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Construction of A1A turn lanes and redesign of the entrance to the park to accommodate larger camping rigs.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Construct playground.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Oversee beach re-nourishment project.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Shoreline stabilization project with UCF.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Construct playground.
  - Status: Ongoing, unfunded
- Screen in one pavilion for interpretive purposes.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Gasparilla Island State Park
Acres: 127.24
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2014
County: Lee

Description/Narrative
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

- The 2018 sea turtle nesting season recorded 40 loggerhead nests. The 2019 sea turtle nesting season recorded 41 loggerhead nests and seven green nests.
- Beach renourishment was completed in 2019.
- A shorebird protection area was posted to protect resting and nesting shorebirds.

Visitor Services

- Ongoing interpretive programs.
- Barrier Island Park Society (BIPS) does interpretive light house climbs throughout the year.
- Along with Gasparilla staff BIPS also does outreach programs within the community.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
    - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: George Crady Bridge Fishing Pier State Park
Acres: 110.50
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
Counties: Duval and Nassau

Description/Narrative
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. Restrooms and picnic tables are the amenities provided for the park's visitors. Access to the bridge is through Amelia Island State Park or from the north end of Big Talbot Island State Park.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- Established monitoring program for diamondback terrapins on Sawpit Island in partnership with the North Florida Land Trust. Currently partnering with the Turtle Survival Alliance, North American Freshwater Turtle Research Group.
- Contracted design and engineering for living shoreline restoration on Sawpit Island.
- Partnered with FWC to monitor imperiled nesting shorebirds.
- Completed 100% of goal for invasive plant treatment.

Visitor Services
- Assessed the safety status of the bridge through FDOT inspection reports.

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Conduct an assessment of the hydrological restoration needs in the park.
• Assess the hydrological impact of mosquito and drainage ditches and other impoundments to determine potential restoration measures.
• Continue to cooperate with state and federal agencies and researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs within the park, particularly related to freshwater wetlands, groundwater levels, and surface water quality of its associated estuarine water bodies.
• Continue to monitor, review and comment on proposed land use/zoning changes within lands bordering the park.
• Assess and evaluate hydrological impacts of disrupted natural sheetflow to coastal interdunal swale wetlands.
• Seek guidance and assess coastal littoral processes on Amelia Island to understand patterns of erosion and accretion.

Objective: Restore hydrological conditions to approximately 25 acres of Maritime Hammock and Coastal Interdunal Swale natural communities.
• Conduct an assessment and determine feasibility of mosquito ditch removal or installation of ditch blocks.
• Conduct an assessment and evaluate the feasibility of implementing interdunal swale wetlands

restoration.

Objective: Continue to assist federal, state and local agencies with active monitoring of erosion and accretion cycles and assessment of beach and shoreline conditions following natural disasters.
• Continue to cooperate with federal, state and local agencies and researchers regarding monitoring and assessment of beach erosion within the parks, particularly related to St. Marys Inlet, Amelia Island, Bird Island and Nassau Sound.

Objective: Continue to partner with federal, state and local agencies to fund, design, permit, improve and maintain coastal and beach management programs consistent with the DRP mission.
• Continue stakeholder engagement with federal, state and local agencies and researchers in planning and implementation of coastal projects that impact the parks.
• Continue to review, comment and establish effective protocols for monitoring imperiled species potentially affected by St. Marys Inlet dredge operations and beach nourishment projects.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.
• Update imperiled species list as necessary to add or remove species in compliance with current FWC or USFWS listing status and update any accepted nomenclature changes.

Objective: Continue existing monitoring protocols for 10 imperiled animal species.
• Continue to implement existing monitoring protocols, for two marine turtle species, as well as piping plover, red knot, Wilson's plover, least tern, black skimmer, American oystercatcher, Worthington's marsh wren and MacGillivray's seaside sparrow.
• Review and revise protocols as necessary to remain consistent with FWC and USFWS standards.
• Continue monitoring of diamondback terrapins.
• Monitor predation and disturbance of diamondback terrapins and mitigate as needed.

Objective: Annually treat 23 gross acres equaling 0.24 infested acres of invasive plant species.
• Annually develop invasive plant management work plan.
• Implement annual work plan by treating 23 gross acres equaling 0.24 infested acres annually. Treatment should focus on annual treatment of golden bamboo and skunkvine.

Objective: Implement control measures on one nuisance species.
• Remove feral cats as needed.

Objective: Assess and evaluate three of eight recorded cultural resources in the park.
• Complete three assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historical and archaeological resources.
• Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.

Objective: Bring three of eight recorded cultural resources into good condition.
• Continue to implement regular monitoring programs for three cultural sites.

• Implement a cyclical maintenance program as needed.

Objective: Enhance visitor safety.
• Create stabilized access path.
• Install directional signage.

Objective: Provide for a small permanent restroom.

Objective: Improve equestrian entrance and access road.
• Provide wayfinding signage.
• Stabilize parking lot and access road.

Objective: Improve beach access.
• Provide a boardwalk or mobility mats.
• Provide sensitive habitat interpretation.

Objective: Refine and enforce beach driving regulations as necessary.
• Evaluate and reconsider beach driving access points, corridors and perpetuity as necessary to ensure resource management protection and visitor safety.

Objective: Coordinate with stakeholders to gain consensus on the future management of the fishing bridge/pier.
• Develop effective alternative(s) as feasible.

Unit Name: Mike Roess Gold Head Branch State Park
Acres: 2,366.87
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Clay

Description/Narrative
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 1930s.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- Burning: FY 2018-19-1,480 acres, FY 2019-20-417 acres, FY 2018-19-95.4 acres, FY 2019/20-68.3 acres chemical treatment offsite hardwoods.
- Over 2,000 acres of the park have been treated with prescribed fire in consecutive years.
- A new fire line has been established between the Vulcan Sand Plant and Gladman Property.
- A water quality monitoring program has been implemented for several of the park's lakes.
- Low water crossing infrastructure has been installed to improve access for resource management.
- The existing boardwalk within the ravine has been renovated with more durable composite decking.

Visitor Services

- The park has hosted a wide array of professional meetings in support of resource management, interpretation, and other program areas germane to the DRP mission.

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Conduct an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.
• Continue to cooperate with various agencies in hydrological research and monitoring programs within the park.
• Continue to monitor permit requests and land-use/zoning changes in the region and offer comments as appropriate.
• Work closely with SJRWMD to ensure that MFLs established for the region are carefully monitored and that historic water levels are protected, including the park's waterbodies.
• Continue to monitor surface, groundwater, rainfall and lake level data including participation with the Florida LAKEWATCH Program.
• Seek assistance from SJRWMD or DEP to establish a monitoring program to measure discharge/water level of Gold Head Branch.

Objective: Conduct an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs
• Continue to cooperate with various agencies in hydrological research and monitoring

programs within the park.
• Continue to monitor permit requests and land-use/zoning changes in the region and offer comments as appropriate.
• Work closely with SJRWMD to ensure that MFLs established for the region are carefully monitored and that historic water levels are protected, including the park's waterbodies.
• Continue to monitor surface, groundwater, rainfall and lake level data including participation with the Florida LAKEWATCH Program.
• Seek assistance from SJRWMD or DEP to establish a monitoring program to measure discharge/water level of Gold Head Branch.
• Continue to assess braided channels of Gold Head Branch outflow and changes within its alluvial delta.
• Continue to assess braided channels of Gold Head Branch outflow and changes within its alluvial delta.

Objective: Address park facility water quality impacts on Lake Johnson and on hydrological regimes of the park.
• Document current conditions and manage cabin visitor circulation and entry points to Little Lake Johnson.
• Develop a stormwater management plan for park facilities that may affect hydrology of the park's waterbodies.
• Continue to assess the need for culverts, low water crossings and stormwater treatment improvements.

Objective: *Maintain 1800 acres within the optimum fire return interval.*
• Develop/update annual prescribed fire plan.
• Conduct prescribed fire on 670-2,040 acres annually.

Objective: Continue restoration of 80 acres of sandhill.
Several sandhill areas, particularly those south of the developed areas at the south end of the park, were heavily invaded by non-fire adapted hardwoods after disturbance and decades of fire exclusion.

Objective: Protect resources from visitor impacts at the ravine, Devil's Washbasin and Sheeler and Pebble Lakes.
Management actions are needed to address the adverse impacts that visitors are causing at some of the sensitive areas of the park, including the ravine and the three sinkhole lakes, Sheeler Lake, Devil's Washbasin and Pebble Lake. Trail improvements should be designed and implemented to address soil compaction and erosion impacts to the ravine.

Objective: Monitor and document nine selected imperiled animal species.
Speed limits within the park should be enforced to reduce the chance of hitting indigo snakes, gopher tortoises or other wildlife.

Objective: Monitor and document five selected imperiled plant species.
Protection of imperiled plant species within the ravine will require erosion control and increased vigilance to discourage visitors from climbing the slopes.

Objective: Continue nest box program for Southeastern kestrels and other cavity nesting species.
The kestrel nest box program at the park should continue for the near future.

Objective: Restore scrub natural community to benefit imperiled scrub plant and animal species.
Continued coordination with the USFWS, FFS, FWC and Camp Blanding will also be necessary in implementing a regional plan for the management of the Florida scrub-jay. The park has installed firebreaks within the scrub, and prescribed fire within the scrub continues as a priority at the park.

Objective: Annually treat 140 gross acres containing six infested acres of invasive plant species.
Create an annual treatment plan in NRTS, the statewide database. Rose natal grass should be a priority treatment species in the plan.

Objective: Scout every zone within the park at least twice within 10 years for new populations of invasive plants.
A plan and schedule for scouting and mapping invasives in every zone within the park at least twice within 10 years is recommended.

Objective: Practice preventative measures to avoid accidental introduction or spreading of invasives within the park.
The park should implement and practice guidelines for clean sod, fill dirt, limerock, mowing, cleaning and inspecting equipment that enters the park.

Objective: Implement control measures on three nuisance and invasive animal species in the park.
Control activities will focus on areas where armadillos are causing the most damage, including the Gold Head Branch ravine and the slopes surrounding the various lakes within the park.

Objective: Assess/evaluate 53 of 53 recorded cultural resources in the park.
While the CCC survey provided sufficient documentation for evaluation, there is a need for 19 historic structures reports that will review in detail the condition and changes to the original buildings.

Objective: Reconfigure entrance for better functionality.
• Review proposals and select an appropriate entrance reconfiguration scheme.

Objective: Establish Use.
• Establish trailhead for Devil's Washbasin
• Abandon ravine overlook

Objective: Trailhead redevelopment
• Reconfigure parking area at the Ravine Trailhead
• Fully replace sidewalk from the parking area and overlook for ADA accessibility.

Objective: Maintain all park cabins.
• Work with Division of Historical Resources to maintain all CCC era cabins.

Objective: Prevent unauthorized access to lake edge.
• Remove existing boat ramp due to low water levels.

• Remove section of park road to create a cul-de-sac parking at terminus.
• Create a nature trail to the lake edge along with new interpretation.

Objective: Improve and replace facilities within Day Use Area.
• Improve wayfinding and interpretation.
• Construct a new larger recreational hall.
• Remove select stone picnic tables and add three small or large pavilions.

Objective: Improve linear facility.
• Update interpretation at trailhead kiosk.
• Create replica CCC era footbridge to replace existing metal footbridge.

Objective Improve facilities.
• Upgrade utilities at each campsite
• Realign campground loop at Lakeview Campground to allow for expansion of campsites.
• Relocate interpretive amphitheater at Lakeview Campground.

Objective: Reroute Florida National Scenic Trail
• Reroute the Florida National Scenic Trail

Objective: Improve or replace support facilities.
• Consolidate support structures.
• Continue historical preservation and maintenance of CCC buildings.
• Add one lumber shed and two pole barns.
• Replace Sign Shop Building
• Develop volunteer sites.

Unit Name: Grayton Beach State Park
Acres: 2,186.60
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2013
County: Walton

Description/Narrative
Grayton Beach State Park beaches provide a tranquil setting for swimming, sunbathing and surf fishing. Visitors can paddle a canoe, kayak or paddle board on scenic Western Lake to get a closer look at a salt marsh ecosystem. A canoe/kayak ramp provides access to Western 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

- Continued treatment of exotic species found in the park.
- Continued monitoring sea turtles and beach mice.
- Continued shorebird monitoring and protection in collaboration with Audubon Florida and FWC as part of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Gulf Coast Restoration.
- Continue a dedicated and consistent predator management program focused on coyotes, funded through a District National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant.
- Fencing project completing about 50% of park needs.

Visitor Services

- Campground repaired boarders on six sites.
- 30 new picnic tables.
- Cabins:
    - 3B new shower cabin, Painted furniture.
    - 3A Painted furniture.
    - AC repairs and replacements in cabins.
    - Replaced worn appliances in cabins.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Cabins:
    - Finish replacing gas fireplaces with electric.
    - Continue renovation of cabins, making cabins more homelike.
    - Add coin laundry area.
- Complete low water crossing on fire break north of Watercolor and maintenance the existing low water crossing on that line improving access.
- Continue to improve fire and exotic programs.
- Completion of Paddle building.

Unit Name: Haw Creek Preserve State Park
Acres: 3,061.43
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
Counties: Flagler, Putnam, and Volusia

Description/Narrative
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

- 78.6 acres of timber thinning was completed to promote healthy stands.
- 52 acres were treated for exotic plants.

Visitor Services

- Staff conducted one interpretive talk at Russell Landing (closest access to creek) to a total of 10 visitors.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Develop park brochure.
  - Status: TBD, Ongoing
- Burn management zones pending the completion of new fire lines generated by the finished timber harvest.

Unit Name: Henderson Beach State Park
Acres: 243.94
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2013
County: Okaloosa

Description/Narrative
White sugar sand beaches and more than 6,000 ft. 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

- Continued to monitor Gulf Coast Lupine, large-leaved jointweed.
- Continued monitoring and protection of sea turtle nests.
- Continued shorebird monitoring in collaboration with Audubon Florida and FWC as part of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Gulf Coast Restoration.
- Continued removal of exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance-control.
- Repaired/Replaced Pavilion B Boardwalk decking.
- Rebuilt Pavilion E Boardwalk Railings.
- Rebuilt Pavilion F Boardwalk Railings.
- Installed/ing sea turtle friendly lighting in Pavilions B, E, and F.
- Total overhaul of the electrical systems of Pavilions E and F.
- Refurbished Assistant Park Manager Residence.
- Refurbished Park Manager Residence.

Visitor Services

- Increased interpretive programs and community outreach programs.
- Completely redesign and improved the surf condition flag warning station for each access point.
- Installed new Rescue station at each beach access point with Life Ring, Rope, Location designation, and usage diagram.
- Installed new Life Ring Cabinets to provide higher visibility and protect Life rings.
- Purchased three new Club Car Golf Carts for park maintenance and campground host-This was a $26,500 citizen support organization project.
- Installed new change machines in each campground for laundry.
- Installed WIFI at each campground bathhouse. WIFI service and equipment are being provided by Henderson Resort. $16,000.00 worth of equipment.
- Established mobile concession stands "The Turtle Shack" to provide souvenirs, snacks, and beach gear for our guest. Identified in the unit management plan.
- Established a beach chair and umbrella rental program for our guests.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Provide administrative support for all park functions.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance-control.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Provide public access and recreational opportunities in the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Develop and maintain the capital facilities and infrastructure necessary to meet the goals and objectives of this management plan.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Highlands Hammock State Park
Acres: 9,251.24
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2018
Counties: Highlands and Hardee

Description/Narrative
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. This park unit has more listed plant and animal species than any other Florida state park. The main visitor activities include camping, hiking, biking, wildlife viewing and visiting the state CCC Museum. The park is named for the hydric hammock, which provides one of the Florida state park system's most unique and fascinating interpretive experiences. Picnicking, family and group camping and ranger-guided tours of the park are other popular activities.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Since 2018 park burn goals have not been met as the park provided required training to a new PSS resource management position, as well as experiencing a 10-month long drought in 2019-20.
- Exceeded 90% of exotic plant treatment goals both years, including contracted treatment of Climbing Fern species moving north into the park via water ways.
- Surveyed all scrub-jay populations found within the park with staff and volunteers.
- Rare plant monitoring and mapping continued with GIS at the park.
- Park contracted work to repair 19 historic culvert bridges on National Historic Register "district" by June 2020.
- All archaeological sites monitored annually.
- Increased the number of feral hogs removed over past two years by staff and contractor.
- Improved culvert drainage system with 48 culverts replaced to improve hydrology within the park.
- Three OPS positions hired to include two exotic plant treatment personnel and one tractor operator to improve and maintain both interior park service roads and maintain fire lines around the park. This has been crucial to prescribed fire preparation, wildfire protections, and interior surface water management.
- Park received a new Type 5 Fire Engine.
- Four park staff attended three different required burn trainings to fulfill new responsibilities with prescribed fire.
- Replanting 100 plus heirloom citrus trees in historic Orange Grove of the 1870s, in 2020.
- A prescribed burn was implemented in the xeric area of H005, where the endangered Florida goldenaster are found. This removed the need for the unit management plan objective to have a two-acre area defined to protect the species. The objective was meant to help establish fire-mimicking activities at a time it was thought a burn would be unlikely.

Visitor Services

- Improved drainage on park roads and on tram routes continued after Hurricane Irma.
- Concessionaire has been operating store, rentals, and tram tours since April 2017.
- Incorporated prescribed fire programs into adjacent neighborhoods.
- Built and emplaced 13 new interpretive kiosks throughout the park.
- Increased park campfire programs done weekly during snowbird season.
- Added more special events to park programming.
- Improved Rec Hall with newer appliances and use of historic park photos as decoration.
- Continued and expanded Florida Humanities Council Speaker Series to four speakers per year since 2018.
- Adding air scrubbers to four public buildings in the park to improve safety for Covid-19 concerns.
- Cooperation with Highlands Audubon Society to build an Uplands Bird Blind for public bird viewing in scrub habitat for Scrub Jay observation.
- Replaced all park interpretive signage at nine Trail Heads.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Develop/update site specific restoration plan for two acres of altered clearing community to scrubby flatwoods community. This is in East Parcel.
  - Status: Not completed
- Define two acres in the xeric hammock of H005 to surround the imperiled plants (Florida goldenaster).
  - Status: Completed
- The initial, short-term, steps of an ongoing objective, obtain an assessment of the park's hydrologic restoration, have been completed: the project is defined, and a proposal to obtain 50:50 funding was submitted to SWFWMD CFI and awarded for FY 2020-21.
- Develop contract removal of wild hogs.
  - Status: Completed, using USDA assistance to increase removal
- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.

Unit Name: Hillsborough River State Park
Acres: 3,319.06
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2020
County: Hillsborough

Description/Narrative
Hillsborough River State Park (HRSP) is one of Florida's first state parks. Land acquisition for the park began in 1934 and in 1935 the park officially became part of the Florida state park system and opened to the public in 1938. The Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) worked at the park between 1934 and 1938, constructing the caretakers' cottage, cabins, support buildings and the fire tower.

Hillsborough River State Park features the swiftly flowing Hillsborough River with a set of Class II rapids. The river provides opportunities for fishing, canoeing and kayaking. There are over seven miles of nature trails, two large picnic areas and 112 campsites.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Moved and restored the only one cabin left of the original eight CCC cabins. It is now part of the cultural landscape in parking lot near the administrative office within the garden.
- Exceeded 100% of exotic vegetation treatment goals.
- Surveyed imperiled Robins' Bellflower (*Campanula robinsiae*).
- Ongoing longleaf pine habitat restoration on six acres of disturbed land.

Visitor Services

- Camper coffee during winter season.
- Second Saturday paddle.
- Ranger led nature walks.
- Regular public workday trail maintenance.
- Listen on the Lawn series–music performances.
- Earth Day event with interpretive displays and nature walks.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological needs.
- Seek assistance to monitor and analyze water resources of the park.
- Conduct habitat/natural community restoration on 94 acres of abandoned pasture to bring to desired mesic flatwoods community.
- Conduct habitat/natural community improvement activities on 337 acres of mesic flatwoods and wet flatwoods to bring into maintenance condition.
- Develop site specific improvement plan for 17 acres of wet flatwoods.
- Continue to conduct hardwood removal in the targeted mesic flatwoods.
- Use existing FWC protocols for gopher tortoise monitoring; adopt new FW protocols when they are complete.
- Develop monitoring protocols and FNAI reporting structures.
- Develop SOW for contracted services.
- Implement contracted services.

- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Propose a level one archaeological survey for priority zones identified by the predictive model.
- Expand the parks recreational carrying capacity by 100 users.
- Develop three new interpretive, educational, and recreational programs.
- Continue to implement the park's transitional plan to ensure facilities are accessible in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

Unit Name: Honeymoon Island State Park
Acres: 2,824.43
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2022
County: Pinellas

Description/Narrative
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. 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 100% of exotic plant removal goals over the two-year period.
- Completed 100% of prescribed fire treatment goals over the two-year period.
- Monitored sea turtle, eagle, and shorebird nesting per USFWS and FWC standards.
- Completed a beach re-nourishment project in 2021 with dune restorative plantings.

Visitor Services

- Welcomed 2,871,514 visitors during the past two years.
- Conducted three athletic events in 2021 and two festival type events in 2020 and 2021.
- Conducted four staff led trail walks a week during winter/spring season.
- Built a third toll booth adding two additional car travel lanes into the park.
- Implemented a beach steward program with two volunteers walking the beach every weekend assisting park visitors (Oct 2021–present).

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016

- Conduct natural community improvement activities on three acres of beach dune habitat.
- Develop two new interpretive programs.

Unit Name: Hontoon Island State Park
Acres: 1,653.83
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2005
Counties: Volusia and Lake

Description/Narrative
The island, located in the St. Johns River in Volusia County, 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. Boating, paddling and fishing are popular activities on the island. Bike rentals are offered as well. The park also has an extensive picnic area including pavilions and a playground. The visitor center offers the history of the island. Primitive campsites, overnight boat slips, and cabins are available for overnight stays.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Met 100% of the goal for prescribed burns.
- Met 100% of goal for exotic plant removal.
- Continued to decrease the armadillo population which was damaging the cultural resources located on the island.
- Improved freshwater turtle nesting habitat.

Visitor Services

- Hiking trail improvements, including new signage and benches.
- Cabin improvements including new electrical panels, walkways, and steps.
- Road improvements for better access to cabins.
- New wood on marina docks and anti-slip paint.
- New ceiling fans added to cabins and bathrooms.
- New mold proof paint in bathroom at campground.
- New kayak and canoe storage racks made out of aluminum.
- Creating two new informative kiosks to be placed at strategic locations in the park.
- A shade pavilion will be added at the parks landing area across the island.
- Day use area proposals include the addition of a small fishing pier, and restroom replacement.
- Two new trail connections will be developed within the existing six-mile trail system to provide visitors with a new loop.
- Maintenance at park marina.
- The addition of two new primitive cabins within the campground.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
Objective: Protect water quality and quantity in the park, restore hydrology to the extent feasible and maintain the restored condition.

- Conduct / obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs
- Restore and maintain the natural communities / habitats of the park.
- Maintain 250.26 acres of the parks fire type communities with the optimum fire return interval.

- Conduct natural community restoration on 155 acres of Floodplain Marsh

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

- Conduct natural community restoration on 75 acres of Mesic Flatwood

Objective: Remove exotic and invasive species and conduct needed maintenance.

- Annually treat 2 infested acres of invasive plant species
- Implement control measures on 2 invasive animal species

Objective: Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitat in the park.

- Monitor and document 1 selected imperiled animal species.
- Monitor and document 1 imperiled plant species.
- Monitoring protocols will be developed and implemented for the plume polypody.
- Research the history of hooded pitcher plants on park property

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

- Assess and evaluate 14 of 14 recorded cultural resources in the park
- Bring 5 of 14 recorded cultural resources into good condition of possible
- Compile reliable documentation for all recorded and historic archeological

Objective: Develop and maintain use areas and support infrastructure

- Improve 7 use areas

Unit Name: Hugh Taylor Birch State Park
Acres: 175.24
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2020
County: Broward

Description/Narrative
Hugh Taylor Birch State Park sits between the Intracoastal Waterway and the Atlantic Ocean and contains maritime hammock and estuarine tidal swamp communities, a coastal freshwater dune lake and a 400-foot section of Fort Lauderdale Beach. It is home to many protected species such as gopher tortoises which can be seen grazing throughout the park. Other noteworthy species include box turtles, Atalla butterflies, roseate spoonbills, barn owls and yellow-crowned night herons. The park's concessionaire offers rentals of kayaks, jet skis, standup paddle boards, beach chairs, peddle boats and bicycles for exploring the park. Fishing is allowed along the seawall and pavilions can be rented for birthdays and family celebrations. Additional grills, picnic tables, a sand volleyball court, two playgrounds and a butterfly garden are also available for visitors to enjoy. The onsite restaurant, Park & Ocean, offers delicious food with specialty salads, sandwiches and a bar overlooking the ocean. For the first time in the park's history, it is now possible to dock a privately-owned vessel along the newly installed floating boat dock and enter the park. The park is a quiet haven within the bustling city and is a popular location for running, biking, rollerblading and dog walking.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- F4Tech funding allowed for removal of Category I & II invasive species throughout eight of the twelve management zones in the park.
- Met 100% of the park's invasive removal goals.
- The park received donations of several hundred native plants to restore areas where invasive species have been removed. This includes approximately 2,000 sea oats that were planted to restore the park's coastal dune.
- Invasive aquatic plants were removed from the park's coastal dune lake and the moat was cleared of muck and fallen debris. This has increased the lake's ecological value and recreational opportunities. Visitors can now paddle the entire one-mile lake and through the 800-foot moat canal.
- Received 39 mature palm trees from Broward County as part of the Convention Center expansion project. Broward County donated the trees, transportation and installation. These trees will be placed along the seawall where vegetation was removed due to the seawall reconstruction process.

Visitor Services

- Restoration of the park's one-mile seawall is 100% complete. The tiebacks and dead men have been replaced and the cap has been raised by 18 inches to halt increasing tides.
- A new floating boat dock and welcome pavilion has been installed along the Intracoastal Waterway. The opening of this facility allows visitors to dock their personal vessels and enter the park for the first time in the history of the park.
- The entire 1.8-mile main loop road was repaved and widened to include a dedicated pedestrian walkway.

- Upgrades to Terramar Visitor Center (Birch House) included new hurricane/impact windows, new roof and gutters.
- Repairs to the Carriage House (Ranger Residence) included new plumbing fixtures, electrical updates, appliances, cabinets and original Dade Pine flooring refinishing.
- Upgrades to Terramar Visitor Center (Birch House) include new plumbing repairs throughout.
- Installation of a Retro-Sign on the corner of A1A and Sunrise.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Develop two new interpretive, educational and recreational programs.

Unit Name: Ichetucknee Springs State Park and Ichetucknee Trace
Ichetucknee Springs State Park: Acres: 2,531.97
Ichetucknee Trace Acres: 822.29
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
Counties: Columbia and Suwannee

Description/Narrative
Ichetucknee Springs State Park encompasses 3.5 miles of the Ichetucknee River, an iconic spring run stream supplied by eight major springs as well as numerous karst seeps from the Floridan aquifer. The park protects large tracts of upland mixed woodland and sandhill, which are critical aquifer recharge areas within the regional springshed and form a remarkable landscape for hiking, wildlife observation, and interpretation of natural areas in the Suwannee River region of northeast Florida. The purpose of Ichetucknee Trace Recreation Area is to protect the water quality of Ichetucknee Springs by removing the threat of further mining and groundwater contamination along the area believed to be a major conduit to the springs.

Accomplishments
Ichetucknee Springs State Park
- Continued treatments to remove invasive plant species including water lettuce, cogongrass and Japanese climbing fern, among others.
- Mapped submerged aquatic vegetation profiles at Devil's Eye spring run and Mission spring run.
- Conducted bat population survey in coordination with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).
- Completed accessibility improvements in the headspring area.
- Continued to increase opportunities for visitor access to the Environmental Education Center by increasing staffing with dedicated volunteer docents and improved training and reference materials.

Ichetucknee Trace Tract
- Continued treatments to remove cogongrass and other invasive species.
- Developed plans to introduce prescribed fire into the tract.
- Conducted bat population survey in coordination with FWC.
- Performed feral hog survey.
- Conducted new plant and animal survey to amend species list.

Short-Term Goals

Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.
- Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs.
- Continue to work with DEP regulatory personnel during implementation of standards for the Ichetucknee system.
- Encourage DEP to resume rapid periphyton assessments in the park and develop and implement a plan to conduct semiannual periphyton assessments at the park's eight major springs.
- Continue to monitor land-use or zoning changes around the park.

• Continue to cooperate with the SRWMD and other agencies to track adopted MFLs, review annual MFL assessments and ensure MFLs for the Ichetucknee are monitored for compliance to maintain historic river flows.
• Promote the continued monitoring of groundwater levels and spring flows within the Ichetucknee springshed.
• Periodically assess the condition and effectiveness of septic systems associated with park facilities.

Objective: Restore natural hydrological conditions and functions to approximately 10 acres of spring run stream natural community.

• Continue to coordinate with agencies responsible for the protection and improvement of hydrological resources within the Ichetucknee springshed and with local governments responsible for land-use planning in the Ichetucknee area.
• Work closely with state and federal agencies to mitigate the increased nutrient levels at Ichetucknee and assist with implementation of the BMAP developed to meet TMDL requirements.
• Work closely with the SRWMD during implementation of MFLs for the Ichetucknee and provide formal feedback if spring discharges fall below MFL threshold and cause degradation of the river.
• Develop and implement monitoring protocols for semiannual SAV assessments in Devil's Eye and Mission springs and continuous monitoring in all other major springs and their associated spring-run streams.
• Pursue outreach opportunities and develop programming to educate the public about anthropogenic impacts to the Ichetucknee system.
• Seek funding for and consider implementation of a long-term SAV monitoring program on the Ichetucknee River.
• Seek funding for and conduct dye trace studies in the Ichetucknee springshed, specifically to determine groundwater sources for Coffee Spring.
• Examine the feasibility of conducting experimental plantings of SAV at sites affected by post-2000 die-offs.
• Implement erosion control measures to protect water quality in all park surface waters.

Objective: Evaluate impacts of visitor use on the Ichetucknee River system and mitigate as needed.

• Continue to monitor aquatic vegetation transects each spring and fall to determine long-term impacts of visitor use, including effects on water quality.
• Continue annual photo point monitoring at sensitive locations along the Ichetucknee River to track changes in vegetative cover.
• Continue to evaluate the recreational carrying capacity of the river and its springs to determine the relationship between type and intensity of visitor use and the health of the system. Recreational adjustments may be required including possible reduction or closure of certain recreational activities.
• Continue to provide prompt response to water quality threats to the Ichetucknee that may be attributable to location or design of park facilities

Objective: Maintain 1,460 acres within the optimum fire-return interval within 10 years.

• Prescribe burn all fire type acreage according to FNAI fire-return intervals.

Objective: Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities on 225 acres of upland pine and upland mixed woodland natural communities.

- Conduct off-site hardwood removal on an average of 10 acres per year and conduct necessary follow-up management activities.
- Assess the 125-acre restoration area and implement groundcover restoration where necessary.
- Map the remnant longleaf pines within the fire-suppressed upland pine and upland mixed woodland communities at Ichetucknee Springs State Park.

Objective: Conduct habitat/natural community improvement activities on 85 acres of sandhill community.

- Chemically treat and remove off-site hardwoods from zone 2D and 2F.
- Plant longleaf pine seedlings in zone 2D and 2F.
- Map remnant longleaf pines and native groundcover in successional hardwood forest at McCormick Sink and on the approximately 60 acres of newly acquired successional hardwood forest at the Ichetucknee Trace tract.
- Based on the results of Action 3, develop a restoration action plan.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.

- Continue species identification through incidental observations and targeted surveys.
- Compile and convert imperiled species distribution and abundance data into electronic format in a geospatial database.

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

- Continue to implement existing monitoring protocols.
- Periodically review existing protocols.

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

- Continue to implement existing monitoring protocols.
- Periodically review existing protocols.

Objective: Annually treat 20 infested acres of invasive plant species which are dispersed over approximately 453 gross acres.

- DRP will develop an invasive plant removal plan that prioritizes zones and invasive species based on the ecological importance of the habitat and the aggressiveness of the invasive species. The plan will include maps of infested areas by management zone and will determine priorities for treatment.

Objective: Develop and implement measures to prevent the accidental introduction or further spread of invasive plants in the park.

- DRP needs to schedule and conduct surveys and mapping of invasives in every zone within the park at least twice within the next 10 years.

Objective: Implement control measures on a minimum of three nuisance and invasive animal species.

- Feral hogs are a recurring problem at Ichetucknee Springs State Park. Feral hog control activities will focus on areas where hogs are causing the most damage, including the Ichetucknee spring run, associated floodplain and any threatened cultural resources.

Objective: Assess and evaluate 25 of 55 recorded cultural resources in the park.

• There is a need for additional assessment and evaluation of archaeological sites at the park, particularly those vulnerable to flooding or feral hog impacts. There is a similar need to evaluate historic structures as well, especially those in disrepair.

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

• The park needs to ensure that all currently known sites are recorded properly in the Florida Master Site File and that site records are updated regularly, especially when new discoveries are made.

Objective: Bring six of 58 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

•Most of the sites at Ichetucknee Springs State Park are in good condition, but a few are in poor condition.

Objective: Improve infrastructure and facilities.

• Improve Walkways.
• Replace the aging restroom with a new bathhouse.
• Add six small picnic pavilions.
• Add one large picnic pavilion.
• Improve interpretation, as needed, in conjunction with new facilities and infrastructure.
• Repurpose/convert tubing launch.

Objective: Improve infrastructure and facilities.

• Improve walkways.
• Improve landscaping.
• Add two new medium picnic pavilions.
• Add new restroom.
• Improve interpretation in conjunction with new facilities and infrastructure.
• Update, repair or replace interpretive exhibits in the visitor center, as needed.

Objective: Expand trail opportunities.

• Extend portions of the park trail network

Objective: Provide access.

• Consider providing trail access and interpretation of the property's role in protecting the water quality of the Ichetucknee Springs complex

Objective: Improve protection of the upper Ichetucknee River while maintaining parkwide level of recreational access.

• Selectively close portions of the spring run as necessary to ensure health of the upper river, particularly the submerged aquatic vegetation.

Unit Name: Indian Key Historic State Park
Acres: 110.49
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2012
County: Monroe

Description/Narrative
Indian Key is an offshore island that became the first county seat for Miami-Dade County in 1836. At that time, 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

- Accomplished 100% of exotic removal goals in FY 2016-17, 1,475% in FY 2017-18, 1,279.60% in FY 2018-19 and 2,214.20% in FY 2019-20.
- Clean up and removal of floating debris and traps.

Visitor Services

- Self-guided tour, paddle sports, hiking and snorkeling.
- Audio App for self-guided tour.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Preserve and enhance cultural resources of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Repair dock damaged by Hurricane Irma.
  - Status: Construction to begin Fall of 2020 (ongoing)

Unit Name: Indian River Lagoon Preserve State Park
Acres: 564.01
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2015
County: Brevard

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

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Treated 290.75 infested acres exotics/invasives.
- Obtained $55,000 in funding from FWC for invasive plant treatment.
- Provided interpretive programs to local communities and partnership meetings.
- Hired OPS staff to develop a restoration plan for the islands and establish partnerships.

Visitor Services

- Park is open to passive recreation only and has no facilities.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Treatment of 354 gross acres/58 infested acres.
    - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: John Gorrie Museum State Park
Acres: 1.25
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2014
County: Franklin

Description/Narrative
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 other exhibits that chronicle Dr. Gorrie's life and achievements. There is also a temporary exhibit on the history of Florida State Parks.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- N/A

Visitor Services

- Completed a total renovation of the museum in February 2018.
- New entrance sign added; the citizen support organization paid for brick base.
- Careful attention given to accessibility for all in designs.
- Added an additional biography of Dr. Gorrie for resale.
- Upgraded alarm and fire system that is monitored.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Museum exhibit renovations. Remove History of the Florida State Parks exhibit and replace with displays touting Dr. Gorrie, his legacy and accomplishments, as well as displays regarding Yellow Fever and the impact to the Forgotten coast area.
- Revised landscape plan to be completed during 2020-2022.
- Repair and clean monument to be completed during 2020-2022.
- Upgrade plumbing and install an ice maker and on-demand water heaters.
- Re-establish Gorrie Ice Days special event.
- Secure patent sample from the Smithsonian Institute.
- Re-shingle storage shed.

Unit Name: John D. MacArthur Beach State Park
Acres: 436.39
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2020
County: Palm Beach

Description/Narrative
In the 1970s, businessman John D. MacArthur donated a portion of 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. A world class visitor center and environmental education facility has made the park a valuable resource for the local schools.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 29.4 infested and 201 gross acres of exotic plants have been removed from the park by staff, volunteers, college students, Florida Conservation Corps Project ANT members, independent contractors and corporate contractors. Both years over 100% of our exotic removal goals were met.
- The Citizen Science Marine Debris program for park visitors to engage in marine litter pickup and has cleaned 1,357.5 pounds of debris off the beach from March 17, 2020, to August 12, 2022.
- The Junior Friends of MacArthur Beach State Park participated in a Citizen Science project through the Cornell Ornithology Lab Bird Count. Students gathered seasonal observation and migration patterns.
- Junior Friends of MacArthur Beach State Park have participated 132 hours of service projects including beach and mangrove clean-ups, manning the children's activity area for Nature Scaping: An Outdoor Festival and painting.
- Junior Friends have picked marine debris from shoreline cleanups.
- The Friends of MacArthur Beach has hired independent contractors to remove exotic plants through grant funding.
- The park has acquired three juvenile Loggerhead sea turtles to serve as educational ambassadors for their species: one each in 2020, 21 and 22. The turtles are housed and cared for in our Nature Center complex while they await their eventual release. The turtles help the public to learn about the importance of theses threatened animals and are encouraged to do their part to help protect them.
- The park has released two of its education ambassador Loggerhead sea turtles back to the wild in 2021 and 2022.
- Gumbo Limbo Nature Center has released four juvenile green sea turtles to the wild from park property.

Visitor Services

- 2,409 school children (grades 1-12) attended the Environmental Education Programs for free from August 2020-June 2022 virtually and 738 in-person.
- 33,998 school children (K-12) have attended virtual field trips led by the Director of Education between August 2020-June 2022.

- The Internship Program has grown and been successful with nine different interns coming from around the country and the world between 2020 and 2022.
- Nine professional development day workshops have been hosted at the park with formal and non-formal educators/interpreters coming from various locations in Florida. 75 educators in total have attended.
- Provided Summer Science Camp experience for 199 children ages 6 to 17, swore in 70 Jr. Rangers from June 2020 to August 2022.
- The park has hosted three special guest Speaker Series events with a total of 18 attendees that focused on different environmental topics/issues.
- One nature scaping event with music, many vendors, food trucks and volunteering activities.
- Led 365 visitors on 19 nighttime "turtle walks" to view the nesting of Loggerhead sea turtles, approved by the parks FWC permit.
- Excavated 185 nests in 2020 through 2022 and by taking averages, believe that approximately 300,000 sea turtles started their life from our beach.
- The park swore in 30 new children to the Junior Ranger program via park-led sessions.
- Park volunteers served 18,378 hours.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Update the pump and filtration system for mangrove, reef and turtle tanks in the nature center.
- Repair dock and boardwalk at Munyon Island.
- Replace playground structures and install poured rubber base.
- Replace roof at park shop.
- Upgrade lighting at front entrance.
- Repair/update public showers at beach entrances.
- Replace carpeting at nature center.
- Repair septic at park shop.
- Begin transition from septic to sewer for park facilities.
- Repair/replace decking on main boardwalk.
- Continue to move more park acres into maintenance condition for exotic plants, focusing on Munyon Island.
- Continue to keep areas of park currently in maintenance status for exotic plants in rotation.
- Additional park events and interpretive programs.

Unit Name: John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park
Acres: 63,961.32
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2019
County: Monroe

Description/Narrative
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

- Cleaned out clogged ditches around camping area for proper drainage and water flow.
- Maintained the 263 marine buoys and markers to protect sensitive seagrass and coral areas.
- Received a grant to replace hurricane displaced mooring buoys and add seven new mooring buoys to increase the protection of the reefs and seagrass.
- Installed a bat box to augment available housing for the existing population of bats found in the historic Grove.
- Maintenance on four historic cisterns.
- Hosted ten Lionfish Derby's which removed Lionfish from park and surrounding waters and educated the public about the issue.
- Exotic plant acres treated: 300.437 gross/61.306 infested.
- In partnership with USFWS/FWC Schaus' butterflies were released on three occasions to augment the dwindling population of this endangered species.
- Created new butterfly garden adjacent to Visitor Center including plant identification signs.
- Developed & implemented new coral disease survey.
- Initiated a seagrass prop scar survey identifying critical areas of concern and developed a plan for topographical restoration of those sites.
- Recruited volunteers who are doing ongoing debris removals in the mangrove shorelines and near shore waters.
- Identified two new archeological sites and added them to the State register. Ongoing research is being coordinated with Florida Archeological Network to complete an initial survey of the sites.
- The Marine Debris Halloween Team, consisting of both John Pennekamp and Dagny Johnson volunteers, was awarded the 2019 Volunteer Special Event in Natural Resources.

Visitor Services

- Increased the staff presenting interpretive programing (nature walks, campfire programs, etc.).
- Increased the educational programming at the Visitor Center and Aquarium. Partnered with NOAA Florida Keys Marine Sanctuary to develop and install four new marine education exhibits.
- Added a butterfly garden, plant identification signage and ADA benches.
- Added ADA benches at the camping area restroom and The Grove nature trail.
- Added another snorkel boat to accommodate the demand.
- Added Stand up paddleboards to rental options.

- Added mobile food service and reconfigured the concession floorspace to better accommodate the guests.
- Added online reservations for rentals and prepay ability for park entrance and activities for guest convenience and safety.
- Three new events were established to encourage community visitation: Horrible Trash Halloween event, Touch a Truck event and World Oceans Day event.
- Additional picnic tables are offered to meet the needs of picnickers.
- Provided snorkeling, diving, glass bottom boat tours, food service, kayak and motorboat rentals and souvenirs to 2.5 million guests.
- Hosted nine REEF summer camps which focused on the marine environment.
- All of the interpretive park brochures were scanned and added to the park web page.
- Hosted six Dagny Johnson Key Largo Hammock Botanical State Park Native Plant Day Events.
- Hosted the 29th annual Delicate Balance of Nature Lecture Series.
- Repurposed a storage building to accommodate an educational classroom to offer marine education to local schools and summer schools. It also accommodates meeting space needs and event space.
- Established a new Citizen Support Organization.
- The citizen support organization board, consisting of volunteers Ann Helmers, Lynda Munshower, and Kathleen Pegues, was awarded the 2019 Volunteer Team of three in Administration.
- Visitor Center and Aquarium Volunteer, Skyla Cook, was awarded the 2019 Youth Volunteer of the Year in Visitor Services.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Jonathan Dickinson State Park
Acres: 10,442.30
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2012
County: Martin

Description/Narrative
This 10,442.30-acre park is named for Jonathan Dickinson, a Quaker merchant whose vessel shipwrecked nearby in 1696. During World War II, the land the park now occupies was home to Camp Murphy, a top-secret radar training school with over 6,600 people. Once decommissioned, the land was acquired by the state in 1947 and opened as a state park in 1950. Upstream of the park on the Wild and Scenic Loxahatchee River, staff interpret the Trapper Nelson Zoo Historic District, the homestead of a man who came to this area in the 1930s and lived off the land, trapping and selling furs. Decades later, he opened his "Trapper's Jungle Gardens and Wildlife Zoo" to the public, which remains a popular river boat destination.

Today, Jonathan Dickinson State Park is a full-service recreational park whose staff volunteers preserve, protect, restore, and share the unique ecosystems and history of this treasured piece of *The Real Florida.* Whether hiking, biking, paddling, learning, or driving through the park's pristine and rare ecosystems there is something for everyone. Meanwhile, behind the scenes, our staff and partners are striving to protect and re-introduce a number of listed species of plants and animals while removing exotics that threaten Florida's natural biota.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 39 prescribed burns totaling 7,101 acres.
- 3,394 gross acres treated for non-native, invasive plants.
- Planting of 1,012 bald cypress in the Loxahatchee River floodplain.
- Yearly monitoring of Florida scrub-jays, which now total 29 family groups and 80 individuals.
- Constructed two water control structures to restore wetland hydrology in 350 acres of wetlands.
- Reintroduced 20 Brown Headed Nuthatches (10 female/10 male), which were extirpated in the park in the 1940s or 1950s.
- Completed plan to reintroduce Federally Endangered Red-Cockaded Woodpeckers.
- Planted 1,000 State Endangered *Tolumnia bahamensis*/Dancing Lady Orchids.

Visitor Services

- 579,174 total visitors.
- 2,120 interpretive programs.
- 3,771 students instructed from schools in Palm Beach and Martin County.
- 5,720 total children instructed comprehensively.
- 46,607 visitors to the Kimbell Education Center.
- 16 educational events.
- Seven large citizen support organization fundraising events.
- 49 meet-up events run through the citizen support organization.
- 164 pavilion rentals for weddings, family reunions, and community group events.
- 194,753 overnight visitors (campers) accommodated.
- 274 volunteers contributed 61,766 hours.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to implement prescribed fire in appropriate habitat.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
    - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park
Acres: 53,738.31
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2005
Counties: Okeechobee and Osceola

Description/Narrative
The 54,000-acre Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park (KPPSP) protects one of the largest remaining stretches of Florida dry prairie, home to an array of endangered plants and animals, including the declining Florida Grasshopper Sparrow. 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. The park is the first state park now recognized by the International Dark Sky Association with an award. The park provides an ideal atmosphere for celestial viewing with a campsite or after hours use pass.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 54,000 acres burned through prescribed fire and over 140 miles of fire line maintenance.
- Continued restoration of the Florida Grasshopper Sparrow habitat.
- Funding and partnerships acquired for hydrological assessment of the prairie.
- Numerous partnerships with various agencies for the study of threatened and endangered species including coordinating new Black Rail surveys with FWC.
- Implemented a new hog contract to control the invasive species and continued the partnership with USDA for aerial gunning for additional hog removal.
- Continued maintenance phase of prescribed fire program.
- Conducted KPPSP's largest, successful prescribed fire on May 16, 2019: 10,922 acres.
- Initiated coordination with other Florida Grasshopper Sparrow site managers to coordinate successful land management techniques to increase populations.
- Secured KPPSP as a recipient site for Florida Grasshopper Sparrow captive bred birds in 2021.
- A total of 985 infested acres treated for invasive plants with largest invasive plant team at KPPSP and a newly restructured survey methodology; 3,805.2 gross acres treated with F4Tech contracted projects.
- Replaced culverts at our two largest culvert crossings, returning to a more natural hydrology within the Seven-mile and Pine Island Slough systems to the Kissimmee River.
- Replaced multiple damaged/failed culverts along the historic Military Trail to increase natural hydrology.
- Funding secured for new bunkhouse residence near park entrance to increase opportunities for visiting scientists, researchers and to accommodate overnight travel within the agency; construction to begin fall 2020.
- Implemented novel scientific research projects for arthropod abundance and diversity; secured outside funding ($10,000, Fish and Wildlife Foundation of Florida) for roller-chopping experimental research.

Visitor Services

- Two new annual events through partnership with the community and friends' group (Prairie Days and Prairie Nights and a winter dark sky event).

- Increased visitation with afterhours astronomy events and afterhours pass.
- Astronomy campsites added to Reserve America.
- Partnering with civic groups and local government to advocate for the park.
- Increased awareness about the preserve and the dark sky at local Okeechobee events.
- Implemented a plan to add to the increasing astronomy demand by creating a new 24-hour access area at the park entrance (starting fall 2020).
- Continued to host special interest group tours including local Audubon chapters and school groups.
- Continued swamp buggy tours every weekend and state holidays from November to March each year; funds raised support our Community Support Organization.
- Installed a new electric front gate.
- Improved park road.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continue to maintain two-year fire return interval during growing when possible.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue Grasshopper Sparrow monitoring and captive breeding program as appropriate.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Maintain and upgrade facilities for Visitor Services.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Upgraded the entrance road.
  - Status: Completed September 2017

Unit Name: Koreshan State Park
Acres: 196.16
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2003
County: Lee

Description/Narrative
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/kayak rentals are available. For overnight stays, the park has a full-facility campground.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Removed bamboo in outlying areas of Historic Settlement.
- Exceeded exotic plant removal goals the past four years.
- Conducted monitoring of rare Curtiss' Milkweed (*Asclepias curtissii*).
- Continued *Tillandsia* propagation and plantings to increase population.
- Burned two backlogged zones.
- Increased fire line prep.
- Documented record sized gopher tortoise.

Visitor Services

- All new interpretive displays all throughout the settlement for self-guided tours.
- Phase I (design and permitting) reconstruction of boat ramp/ADA kayak and canoe launch.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Gopher Tortoise Burrow Survey and Mapping.

Unit Name: Lafayette Blue Springs State Park
Acres: 713.91
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Lafayette

Description/Narrative
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.
Lafayette Blue Springs is associated with an extensive aquatic cave network known as the Green Sink cave system that is well documented by the local diving community. Over 12,000 feet of cavern passageways have been surveyed. The park is home to one of Florida's first magnitude springs with a spring run that merges with the famous Suwannee River.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Conducted prescribed fire on Zones 2A, 2B, and 3A.
- Completed 100% of goals for invasive species management.
- Completed interpretive nature trail, including the installation of signage.

Visitor Services

- Development in the park is directed toward providing public access to and within the park and to providing recreational facilities, in a reasonable balance, that are both convenient and safe.
- Program emphasis is on interpretation of the park's natural, aesthetic, and educational attributes.

Short-Term Goals

Objective: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.

• Continue to coordinate with other agencies and independent researchers involved in hydrological research and monitoring within the park.
• Continue to monitor surface water and groundwater quality at Lafayette Blue and Allen Millpond springs and track changes.
• Seek funding for dye trace studies to delineate the Lafayette Blue/Allen Millpond springshed and to locate proximal groundwater sources for the springs.
• Conduct dye trace studies as funding becomes available.
• Continue to monitor permit requests and land-use/zoning changes in the area and provide comments as appropriate.
• Continue to work closely with the SRWMD to ensure that MFLs established for the Middle Suwannee River basin (including Lafayette Blue Spring) are carefully monitored and that historic flows are protected.

Objective: Restore natural hydrological conditions and functions to approximately 0.9 acres of spring run stream natural community.

• Evaluate the major hydrological alterations that occurred at the borrow pit site in the Allen Millpond tract and determine the feasibility of restoring portions of the site.
• If appropriate, initiate at least a partial restoration of the natural communities and natural hydrology at the borrow pit site.
• Develop and implement a plan to monitor SAV within the Allen Millpond and Lafayette Blue spring-run streams.
• Develop a plan to conduct experimental SAV plantings within Allen Millpond spring-run stream.

Objective: Monitor impacts of visitor use on the aquatic cave system.

• Evaluate impacts of visitor use on the Lafayette Blue Springs aquatic cave system.
• Continue to monitor cave diving activities to determine the relationship between the intensity of visitor use and the ecological health of the aquatic cave system.
• Seek the expertise of cave divers in instituting a semiannual monitoring program for tracking troglobite populations and diver impacts within the Lafayette Blue aquatic cave system.

Objective: Evaluate and mitigate the impacts of soil erosion in the park.

• Investigate best management options for additional erosion mitigation in public access areas.
• Monitor areas prone to erosion.
• Implement corrective measures where needed to reduce impacts of soil erosion on water resources (e.g., at Lafayette Blue Spring and Green Sink).

Objective: Maintain 220 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

• Develop/update annual prescribed plan.
• Conduct prescribed fire on 68-150 acres annually.

Objective: Conduct natural community improvement activities on 259 acres.

• Remove off-site hardwoods in zones 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 4A, and 4B through increased prescribed fire frequency and chemical/mechanical methods.
• Plant longleaf pines as needed throughout the area.
• Evaluate the successional hardwood forest areas to determine if supplemental planting of native groundcover species is needed.
• Further ground truth and map the natural communities south of Banta Acres Road to determine the footprint of any fire-type communities.

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

Objective: Monitor and document three imperiled animal species in the park.

• Implement monitoring protocols for gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake, and troglobitic arthropods.

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

• Implement monitoring protocol for incised agrimony.

Objective: Annually treat 20 gross acres or 1 infested acre of invasive plant species in the park.
• Annually develop/update invasive plant management work plan.
• Implement annual work plan by treating 20 gross acres or 1 infested acre in the park each year and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objective: Control one invasive animal species in the park.
• Remove feral hogs as needed.
Objective: Assess and evaluate two of two recorded cultural resources in the park.
• Complete two assessments of archaeological sites. • Monitor sites annually.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.
• Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
• Record the Bible Camp structures with the Florida Master Site File if they are 50 years old or older.
• Locate the portion of the "Great Road from Tallahassee to St. Augustine" and record with the Florida Master Site File if possible.
• Conduct an archaeological survey in areas that are proposed for any development if no previous survey exists.
• Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.

Objective: Bring two of two recorded cultural resources into good condition.
• Design and implement regular monitoring programs for all cultural sites.

Objective: Create a new recreational and interpretive opportunity in the Northern tract of the park.
• Turn the service road into a hiking trail.
• Create and implement an interpretive trail plan.

Objective: Improve staff operations.
• Upgrade electric infrastructure.
• Replace staff residences.
• Reconfigure shop building.

Objective: Improve infrastructure.
• Inspect and renovate electric infrastructure.
• Remove outhouse and Metzger House.
- • Reconfigure campground layout.

Unit Name: Lake Griffin State Park
Acres: 620.69
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
County: Lake

Description/Narrative
This park is home to the state's second largest Live Oak Tree which is accessible from a short trail near the park's entrance. The park offers 40 campsites with water and electric service, an expansive picnic area, two hiking trails and canoeing/kayaking opportunities along the Dead River and Lake Griffin. The park also offers guided canoe/kayak tours. Wildlife viewing opportunities are plentiful, especially along the dead river, which boasts a diverse population of waterfowl.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Met 100% of exotic removal goal in FY 2018-19 and exceeded exotic removal goal for FY 2019-20.
- Met 100% of prescribed fire goal in FY 2018-19.
- Sand Hill communities in LG-07 near main use area and behind PM residence, oaks removed and prepped for prescribed fire. Additional longleaf pine planted.
- Historic tree trimmed by arborist.
- Monitoring of Clasping warea continued.

Visitor Services

- Added additional day and night tours to accommodate the growing demand for these programs.
- Continued to build and improve upon the walkway along newest section of hiking trail.
- Added additional interpretive signs along the hiking trails.
- Completed expansion of the existing hiking trail system.
- Created visitor access around the entire boat basin area.
- Mechanical fuel reduction in zone LG-01.
- Replaced amphitheater seating and made other improvements to the amphitheater area.
- Plans for concession services started.
- Campground restroom improvements made.
- Improved drainage in campground.
- Replaced failed walkway at boat ramp area to improve visitor access and safety.
- Completed improvements to ADA accessible walkway and canoe/kayak launch.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continue working to restore and maintain natural communities.
- Introduce prescribed fire in zone LG-07, continue restoration and prescribed fire in LG-01 and LG-02.

Unit Name: Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park
Acres: 199.81
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
County: Leon

Description/Narrative
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, circa 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. Visitors can also enjoy 1.5 miles of trails that traverse through wooded uplands.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Achieved 100% of exotic plant removal goals.
- Continued removal of debris piles left from previous ownership.

Visitor Services

- Replaced entrance fencing and signage-added new iron ranger.
- Repainted rest room-added information kiosk.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Move forward with restoration of the Butler Mill Creek.
- Remove Pole Barn currently used by DHR to house artifacts.

Unit Name: Lake June in Winter Scrub Preserve State Park
Acres: 845.60
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
County: Highlands

Description/Narrative
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. As a designated preserve, the park's recreational opportunities are placed behind protecting its rare biodiversity, as a rule. 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

- Resource management restoration of Florida scrub-jay habitat (by tree reduction) was completed in 2018.
- 247 of 253 acres of timber removed by contractors for scrub habitat restoration in 2019.
- Rare plant monitoring and mapping project continued.
- Continue Feral Hog Removal with new Jager Pro Traps since 2018.
- Partnership with TNC and FWC Ridge Rangers to accomplish resource management goals, except for Covid-19 concerns in 2020.
- Staff and volunteers accomplished Jay Watch annually through 2020.
- Staff and volunteers accomplished Jay Watch annually up through 2020.

Visitor Services

- Improved interpretive kiosk at entrance and other new signage and interpretive kiosks in 2020.
- Replaced older model "iron ranger" with new version in 2019.
- Improved on-site interpretation at park during season with Monday programs to 100% increase.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Improve park signage for visitors by 2019.
- Improve existing trail opportunities by 2022.
- Decrease backlogged burn acreage by 50%.
- Follow new unit management plan by limiting proposed development of previous unit management plan to protect fragile and rare habitat.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue invasive exotic plant removal.
- Begin work on terracing the road leading to the lake to limit run-off contaminating the lake's water quality.
  - Status: Complete by 2022

Unit Name: Lake Kissimmee State Park
Acres: 5,893.13
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2014
County: Polk

Description/Narrative
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

- Mechanical treatment and fire line improvement throughout the entire park.
- Continued eagle watch and monitoring.
- Burned 1,422 acres with prescribed fire.
- Achieved greater than 100% of goals by treating over 367 infested acres of exotic plants.
- Worked with FWC with contract exotic removal in LK-5bc, LK-7, and LK-17a.
- Cooperated with SFWMD/FWC with mechanical exotic removal of water-hyacinth and water-lettuce from Zipprer canal and Tiger Cove.
- Continued an ongoing hog contract to control the invasive species.

Visitor Services

- Replaced culverts and patched roads along main park drive.
- Continued Cow Camp and living history programs.
- Continued Ranger guided canoe and kayak trips upon request.
- Replaced Cow Camp Cheekie roof.
- Replaced Cow Camp pen fence.
- Added new park concession in marina.
- Added new Youth Fishing Program.
- Added native plants and improved ranger station area.
- Provided interpretive programs to over 18,000 people.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Improve access from new bridge to cow camp and primitive equestrian campsite.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Re-fence all cow pastures.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Lake Louisa State Park
Acres: 4,594.65
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2005
County: Lake

Description/Narrative
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

- Partnered with Bok Tower and Florida Native Plant Society to introduce clasping warea and other rare/threatened sandhill species into the park.
- Added three suction wells to allow for wildland fire water refill in remote areas of the park.
- Utilized the Prescribed Fire Training Center trainees, district staff, park staff, WRI and other resources to reach 96% of burn goals.
- Continued ground cover restoration by planting long leaf pines in Management Zones LL18, covering about 15 acres.
- Worked 279 gross acres and treated 165 A for 100% of exotic goal.
- Participated in the yearly butterfly count.
- Replanted second road median with native plants.
- Removed exotic grasses and replanted area in front of Ranger Station with native plant species that will serve as hosts for pollinators.
- District and park staff mowed additional fire lines and removed dead hazard trees from the southern portion of the park.
- Worked with internal and external stakeholders to continue with Castle Hill plant relocation.
- Continuing to work with USDS on hog removal.

Visitor Services

- Worked with P3 Lake Louisa, the Park's first visitor service provider (concession) to operate a camp store, rent bicycles, canoes and kayaks, offer guided kayak and equestrian tours, provide glamping services, and cater weddings and reunions.
- Conducted two Equestrian Obstacle Trail Challenges, two Nature Fest events and three 5k Fundraisers in conjunction with the Friends of Lake Louisa State Park.
- Provided numerous outreach events including ranger talks and tours, tram tours, guest speakers, fishing clinic and campfire/music on the beach.
- Hosted two Cross Country meets for local Windermere High School.
- Added QR code to all trailheads to allow users access to trail map on digital devices.
- Added volleyball court and horseshoes to provide recreation area adjacent to the campground.
- Repainted both interior and exterior of both restrooms in the campground.
- Repainted and added additional lighting to Lake Louisa day use restroom.
- Affected numerous plumbing repairs throughout the park resulting in significant cost and resource savings.

- Addition of new gates at the park's entrance to increase facility security.
- Added dog waste disposal stations throughout park.
- Addition of two new parking areas to facilitate additional passive outdoor recreation.
- Added and replaced signage throughout the park.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Reclaim and remodel entrance now that construction has finished on US 27.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Replace two Clivus Multrum toilets with vault style toilets.
    - Status: Project out for bid as of 6/10/20
- Continue to replace worn flooring, furniture and utilities at cabins.

Unit Name: Lake Manatee State Park
Acres: 548.78
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2018
County: Manatee

Description/Narrative
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

- Completed 44% of prescribed fire goal in FY 2018-19 (59 acres), and completed 69% of prescribed fire goals in FY 2019-20 (213 acres). 354 acres currently in maintenance condition.
- 100% (14.363 infested acres) of exotic treatment goal in FY 2018-19 and 100% in FY 2019-20 (40.2811 infested acres).
- Planted 9,000 longleaf pines, using grant funding.
- Cleared 12 acres of hardwoods to restore back to sandhill community.

Visitor Services

- Continued to hold yearly geocache event and triathlon events in FY 2018-19, scheduled but canceled due to Covid-19.
- Installed two bay pole shed Ranger Stations for rental equipment storage.
- Replaced all main entrance doors for campground and day use rest rooms.
- Install three bay pole shed extension shops.
- Moved and remodeled two 16 by 16 sheds from Wingate Creek to Lake Manatee.
- Replaced five main four-inch water shut off valves at the campground.
- Poured concreate extension around pavilion to eliminate trip hazard from erosion.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Establish baseline data of hog populations at park and set annual removal goals–hog numbers are down and manageable with onsite resources.
- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
  - Status: Completed
- Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.
  - Status: Currently incomplete

Unit Name: Lake Talquin State Park
Acres: 425.78
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2020
County: Leon

Description/Narrative
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

- Completed Rx fire in sandhill restoration area.
- Erosion control measures on T-Dock trail completed.

Visitor Services

- Held two fishing programs with FWC assistance.
- Held Fishing Day with local organizations to promote getting outdoors with family.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Conduct habitat/natural community improvement activities on four acres of Sandhill.
- Expand the park's recreational carrying capacity by 45 users.
- Continue to implement the park's transitional plan to ensure facilities are accessible in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

Unit Name: Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park
Acres: 188.20
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2018
County: Jefferson

Description/Narrative
Visitors to this archaeological site will see Florida's tallest Native American ceremonial mound. The 51-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

- 100% of Burn goals accomplished.
- Workdays held to remove trees from large mound.
- 100% exotic treatment completed.

Visitor Services

- Improved and added volunteer opportunities.
- Added an event previously held at Ochlockonee River State Park.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continue to remove trees form large mound.
- Continue to support research efforts that are ongoing by PHD students.

Unit Name: Lignumvitae Key Botanical State Park
Acres: 10,724.22
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2012
County: Monroe

Description/Narrative
In 1919, William J. Matheson, a wealthy Miami chemist, bought this island and built a caretaker's home with a windmill for electricity and a cistern for rainwater. The island is home to a virgin tropical hardwood hammock that 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

- Accomplished 100% of exotic removal goals in FY 2016-17 and 706% in FY 2017-18, 119.06% in FY 2018-19, and 393% in FY 2019-20.

Visitor Services

- Paddle sports, historic home & seasonal guided tours.
- Completion of L-Dock for additional visitor access.
- Replacement of Boardwalk to Historical House.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing
- New Service Dock with added ADA kayak accessibility.
  - Status: Completed May 2020
- Completion of Outer Concrete Dock for Tour/Larger vessel accessibility.
  - Status: Construction to start in Fall 2020
- Continue to work on cultural interpretation of the site.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Little Manatee River State Park
Acres: 2,416.40
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
County: Hillsborough

Description/Narrative
Approximately five miles of pristine blackwater stream run through Little Manatee River State Park and are the focus of most activities enjoyed by visitors. The paddling, fishing, horseback riding, camping, picnicking, and hiking are made more memorable because they take place in natural communities and next to imperiled species that are fast disappearing throughout the region. Communities of sand pine scrub and scrubby flatwoods are bisected by the river, shaped by fire and flood. Seasonal flooding sculpts the riverbanks, fills the oxbows and wetlands, and charts the river's ever-changing course. The main entrance and developed use areas are on the South side of the park, with a six-mile hiking trail and primitive campsite located on the North side of the park.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Treated 153 Fire Type Acres in 12 Management zones with prescribed fire.
- Introduced fire to two zones with no prescribed burn history to bring 18 additional Fire Type acres into rotation. Maximized opportunity during Hurricane Dorian campground closure to burn portions of the campground in Aug 2019.
- Maintained 981 FT acres in rotation as of the end of FY 2019-20.
- Implemented longleaf pine contract to grow 60,000 longleaf pine seedlings and planting contract to reestablish longleaf pines in 200 acres of nine management zones where longleaf pines no longer occur.
- Treated 177 infested acres, working a gross area of 874 acres (of 1,337 gross infested acres), to maintain three-year treatment rotation of all infested acres and a one to two-year rotation for all cogon grass infestations.
- Managed two Florida Conservation Corps Project ANT members per calendar year, contributing to treatments of 123 infested acres, and 690 acres of gross area worked.
- Implemented FWC/UIPMS contract ($122,500) to treat 245 acres of woody species in the northeast parcel.
- Received FWC/ UIPMS funding to treat 230 acres ($49,800) in FY 2019-20, and 80 acres of retreatment ($20,000) for recurring treatments in the most heavily infested zones of the Northeast Parcel, to bring into maintenance condition. FY 2019-20 treatment rolled over to FY 2020-21. FY 2020-21 proposal ranked/funding TBD-ongoing.

Visitor Services

- Provided over 20 in-park programs including monthly Park After Dark program series, weekly Nature Walks and Ranger Talks.
- Hosted annual Invasive Plant Workdays and River Cleanups, Florida Trail Association Workdays, and One DEP Workday, providing opportunities for service to the public and public/private partnerships.
- Fostered 10 community partnerships with 15 outreach programs in local schools, HOAs, community colleges, universities, environmental clubs, and nearby parks.

- Hosted annual event and approximately 600 visitors, the Spirits of the River Gathering, a historically inspired haunted cabin on the river with live music and food.
- Began planning for weekly "Farmer's Market" in the park, placed on hold in FY 2019-20.
- Constructed new campground bathhouse facility from 2018-2020. In final stages as of June 2020.
- Canoe launch renovation contract underway to replace concrete steps with accessible ramps to improve safety and river access for visitors of all abilities.
- Replaced rotten posts at Pavilion 2 and reopened for visitor use in June 2020.
- Installed electricity to picnic area for special events and interpretive programming.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Redevelop accessible canoe/kayak launch at steps.
  - Status: March 2020, ongoing
- Harden sand pine trail in the picnic area to be more accessible.
  - Status: Mar 2020
- Plan one new equestrian event.
- Get feral hog activity into a state of maintenance through aggressive removal strategy; Yeager Pro traps purchased and installed (ongoing) and begin working with USDA staff for concentrated efforts (beginning FY 2020-21).
- Treat 177 infested acres, maintaining 874 acres (over half) of the park's gross infested acres.
- Develop Northeast Restoration Plan & Sundance/Eastern Block Enhancement Plan.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Contract to grow 60,000 longleaf pines; contract to plant 300 pines/acre in 200 acres post-fire treatment.
  - Status: Ongoing, planting planned for Nov 2020
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to implement prescribed fire in appropriate habitat.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Little Talbot Island State Park
Acres: 1,531.38
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Duval

Description/Narrative
Little Talbot Island is one of the few remaining undeveloped barrier islands in Northeast Florida. Maritime forests, beach dunes and undisturbed salt marshes provide space for wildlife and resource-based recreation. Popular activities are hiking, swimming, canoeing, and surfing. Focal recreation areas include family camping area, two beach access areas, and a paved bicycle trail.
Little Talbot Island provides critical wildlife habitat, onshore and offshore, with nearly 50 shorebird species using the island for resting, nesting, or foraging. The island is one of the few places in northeast Florida where over-wintering piping plovers (Charadrius melodus) occur.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
• Partnered with Audubon and FWC to increase protection of newly designated Critical Wildlife Area through interpretation and predator management. Efforts resulted in successful fledging of black skimmer and gull billed terns. Both species had not been successful in more than a decade.
• Partnered with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to complete a study of the erosion on the south end of the island and determine the best course of action to reverse damage due to the installation of the St. John's River jetty.
• Completed 100% goal for invasive plant treatment (0.72 acres) in 2018 and 125% (0.56 acres) in 2019.

Visitor Services
• Added 20 interpretive, informational, or educational programs since 2021.

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.

Objective: Continue existing monitoring protocols for 12 selected imperiled animal species
• Continue to implement existing monitoring protocols for marine turtle species and piping plover, red knot, Wilson's plover, least tern, black skimmer, American oystercatcher, Worthington's marsh wren, and MacGillivray's seaside sparrow.
• Review and revise protocols as necessary to remain consistent with FWC and USFWS standards.

Objective: Enhance the Dune Ridge Trail.
• Extend trail to visitor parking area.

Objective: Improve beach access.
• Consider removal and relocation of defunct recreational infrastructure.

Objective: Continue engagement with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding erosion abatement.

Objective: Improve interpretation.
• An interpretive element could be provided to visitors overlooking the Fort George Inlet

Objective: Enhance campsites and dune protection.
• Elevate or relocate campsites.
• Armor authorized paths.
• Prevent makeshift paths.

Objective: Consolidate volunteer facilities.
• Relocate volunteer RV sites.

Unit Name: Long Key State Park
Acres: 1,001.76
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
County: Monroe

Description/Narrative
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 over 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. Also, sixty ocean-front campsites located along the Atlantic Ocean are well known for their views overlooking the aqua blue waters of the Florida Keys. The campsites are currently closed due to damage from Hurricane Irma.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Protect and monitor endangered/threatened animal and plant species (Marine turtles, Miami Blue butterfly, White Crowned Pigeon, Keys Tree and jumping cactus).
- Completed two FWC IPM projects: RMZ 2 in FY 2018-19 and RMZ 10 in FY 2019-20.
- Supported Miami Blue Restoration with USFWS.
- Restored shoreline post Hurricane Irma in day use and portions of camping area.
- Removed approximately 2.5 tons of trash on the shoreline through multiple volunteer cleanups.

Visitor Services

- 1.1-mile nature trail.
- Kayaking and paddling.
- Ranger led/self-guided tours.
- Hiking and nature study.
- Restored Flagler RR sidetrack and Sheffield Cart for cultural interpretation site.
- Repaired primitive and group tent camping area. Reopened January 1, 2020.
- Repaired/restored shower stalls (building 10) for primitive area.
- Repaired Golden Orb Trail bridge, reopening trail to full loop access.
- Repaired day use deck, increasing visitor access.
- Expanded rental kayak for Long Key Lake and Atlantic Ocean access.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all.
- Management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Expand Ranger led interpretive programs to day-use and overnight visitors.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Complete restoration and repair of Main Campground.
  - Status: Projected reopening 2021

- Restore Long Key Lake Paddling Trail.
  - Status: Projected completion Spring 2021

Unit Name: Lovers Key State Park
Acres: 1,442.44
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2005
County: Lee

Description/Narrative
Lovers Key State Park consists of four main barrier islands-Lovers Key, Inner Key, Black Island and Long Key. The park offers 2.5 miles of white sandy beaches on the Gulf of Mexico and a variety of recreational opportunities including wildlife viewing, fishing, swimming and paddling. Swimming, fishing and sunbathing are popular on the beach along with some of the best shelling along Southwest Florida's Gulf beaches. The park's beach is accessible by boardwalk or a courtesy beach tram service provided by the park's concessionaire, Lovers Key Adventures. Hiking and biking are available on the 4.5 miles of nature trails on Black Island. The park's 2.5 miles of canals provide excellent opportunities for kayaking, stand-up paddle boarding, canoeing and fishing. The park's boat ramp is located on the bay side of the park which allows direct access to Estero Bay and a short boat ride to the Gulf of Mexico. Several picnic areas are located throughout the park with several picnic pavilions located at the Kayak Launch, Beach Gazebo and at the Bayside Park area which also features two playgrounds.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- All exotic plant species continue to be at a maintenance level in all management zones of the park.
- Exotic plant treatment goals were 91% achieved in FY 2018-19 and 121% in FY 2019-20.
- Invasive animal treatment plan has been implemented at the park focusing on iguanas.
- Enhanced efforts at park and contractor level for predator control impacting nesting sea turtles.
- Native habitat restoration is thriving where native plants were planted in areas where exotic plant clusters have been removed.
- Park staff continue to monitor the beaches at the park for nesting sea turtles, in accordance with FWC Nesting Beach guidelines.
- Park staff continue to monitor for nesting shorebirds following the FWC Breeding Bird Protocol for Florida's Seabirds and Shorebirds.

Visitor Services

- Addition of new interpretive/educational programs for the public and school groups.
- Park staff conducted several outreach and programs throughout the local communities. A total of 10 programs were conducted in FY 2018-19 and a total of 15 programs were conducted in FY 2019-20.
- The Friends of Lovers Key hosted 41 events.
- The park's concessionaire, Lovers Key Adventures and Events, coordinated 61 events in FY 2018-19 and 81 events in FY 2019-20 which includes weddings, birthday parties, memorial services, corporate parties/ picnics as well as family reunions/picnics and gatherings. The decline in events in FY 2019-20 was due to Covid-19 cancellations.
- Construction has begun on the Welcome and Discovery Center. All vendors for interpretive exhibits, security system, and A/V needs have been identified and contracts have been signed.

- Expanded the parks interpretive program with 106 programs held and 309 attendees in FY 2018-19, and 74 programs held and 341 attendees in FY 2019-20. All scheduled programs were canceled March-June 2020 due to Covid-19.
- Continued to expand volunteer program through recruitment and workdays open to the public; as well as corporate workdays with companies like Hertz, Progressive Insurance and Johnson Engineering Inc. There were six workdays (public, corporate and special interest groups) held in FY 2018-19, and nine in FY 2019-20. Volunteers (109) contributed a total of 24,615 hours in FY 2018-19. Volunteer (101) contributed 21,143 hours in FY 2019-20. Drop-in volunteer hours for FY 2019-20 were due to Covid-19 during the parks peak volunteer months of March through May.
- Expanded participation with Florida Gulf Coast University through increasing field trips and service-learning volunteers. The park hosted 23 (FY 2018-19) and 21 (FY 2019-20) field trips. A total of 12 field trips were canceled between March and June 2020 due to Covid-19.
- New concession contract to provide for Visitor Services resulting in added value due to concession taking over tram operations.
- New concession contract provided for electronic gate for exiting resulting in increased safety and protection of visitors, staff and facilities.
- Friends of Lovers Key completed a new initiative of recruiting more diverse board members and increasing fundraising, partnerships, events and activities, which support the park and the Welcome and Discovery Center Capital Campaign.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Assessment of cultural resources and updating management plans for the park's shell midden.
    - Status: Ongoing, started December 4, 2019
- Coordination with FWC and USDA to implement nuisance species management program.
    - Status: Ongoing, started September 1, 2019
- Updating park's non-personal interpretive displays.
    - Status: Ongoing, started January 1, 2020
- Construction of Welcome and Discovery Center.
    - Status: Ongoing-started January 15, 2020
- Connect main restroom and Welcome and Discovery Center to municipal sewer.
    - Status: Ongoing, started January 15, 2020
- Expand partnership with Florida Gulf Coast University to recruit volunteers, interns and field trips and labs held within the park.
    - Status: Ongoing, started August 1, 2019
- Replace Gazebo roof and decking. Applied for a grant of $50,000 for repair costs, the grant was approved and waiting for funds to become available.
    - Status: Ongoing, started February 20, 2019
- Boat Ramp repairs of repaving launch.
    - Status: Completed, June 30, 2020
- Began new partnership with Florida Gulf Coast University through Trails for Tails Program, which is part of a Civic Engagement class. Several projects were completed, including exotic plant removal, native species plantings, beach clean-ups, and trail/rail maintenance. The program was recognized for their efforts with an award from the Speedway Gas Station Company. In addition to the award, a donation was provided to cover the cost of materials.
    - Status: Completed, May 15, 2020

- Expand partnership with Trails for Tails program and Florida Gulf Coast University.
    - Status: Ongoing, June 1, 2020

Unit Name: Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site
Acres: 9.18
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2015
County: Manatee

Description/Narrative
This ancient Native American site was the first in Florida to be designated as 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 a kiosk with historical information are provided for visitors' convenience. The shell mound soil surrounding the site is excellent substrate for plants unique to this natural community type.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Treated reoccurring exotic plant species to keep the mound area in maintenance condition, accomplishing 100% of annual goals for both years.
- Investigated mound for potential reintroduction of aboriginal prickly-apple cactus (*Harrisia aboriginum*) with staff from Selby Gardens and USFWS.

Visitor Services

- This park hosts a yearly bike race that helps visitation and raises public awareness about the mound.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continue to treat reoccurring and potential new exotic plant species.
- Complete relocation of parking area.

Unit Name: Madison Blue Spring State Park
Acres: 49.73
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Madison

Description/Narrative
Home to a first magnitude spring and crystal-clear water, Madison Blue Spring State Park is a popular location for year-round swimming and cave diving. The springhead provides scenic views of a rich forest of mixed hardwoods and pines, bordered by the Withlacoochee River.
The park's first-magnitude spring discharges into a karst bowl and yields a 150-foot spring-run stream before merging with the Withlacoochee River.

Accomplishments
- Removed invasive bamboo.
- Erosion control measures were taken underneath the stairs leading from the main day use area.
- Added new administrative building in 2020.
- Park management zones were put into fire rotation.

Visitor Services
- Installed fencing to delineate parking area and visitor picnic areas.

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.
• Continue to cooperate with entities involved in hydrological research and monitoring programs in the Withlacoochee basin.
• Continue to monitor water quality at Madison Blue Spring and track changes, particularly during brownout events.
• Continue to coordinate with the SRWMD in protecting historic flows at Madison Blue Spring during implementation of the MFL.
• Continue to monitor land-use or zoning changes in the Madison Blue Spring region and provide comments as appropriate.
• Determine if remnants of an apparent limestone rock dam are impeding flow in the spring run.

Objective: Within 10 years, maintain 3.56 acres within the optimum fire return interval.
• Develop/update annual burn prescribed fire plan.
• Conduct prescribed fire on between 0.7 and 1.8 acres annually.
• Construct approximately 0.25 miles of new firebreaks.

Objective: Conduct natural community restoration activities on 3.56 acres of upland mixed woodland.
• Develop/update site specific restoration plan.
• Implement restoration plan.
• Conduct offsite hardwood removal on 3.56 acres of upland mixed woodland.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.
• Conduct additional surveys for imperiled animal and plant species.
• Enlist the assistance of academic researchers and staff from other agencies.

Objective: Continue existing monitoring protocols for four imperiled animal species.
• Develop monitoring protocols for three selected imperiled troglobitic animal species, the pallid cave crayfish, Florida cave amphipod and Hobbs' cave amphipod.
• *Implement monitoring protocols for the three imperiled animal species listed in Action 1 above, and for the gopher tortoise.*
• Conduct an informal survey for tortoise burrows in suitable habitat in the park and GPS in burrow locations if any are found.

Objective: Monitor and document two selected imperiled plant species in the park.
• Develop and implement monitoring protocols for two selected imperiled species, Florida mountain mint and angle pod.

Objective: Annually treat 0.5 acres of invasive plant species.
• Annually develop/update an invasive plant management work plan.
• Implement annual work plan by treating at least 0.5 acres in the park annually and by continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.
• Gradually replace invasive groundcover species on slopes around the spring with suitable native species.

Objective: Implement control measures on one nuisance species.
• Remove nine-banded armadillos from the park when they pose a threat to ground nesting birds or small reptiles and amphibians.

Objective: Assess/evaluate one of one recorded cultural resources in the park.
• Complete one assessment/evaluation of archaeological sites.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.
• Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
• Consult with DHR regarding need for archaeological reconnaissance surveys.
• Seek the assistance of BAR archaeologists in conducting an archaeological survey of the park.
• Delineate the boundaries of MD33 more accurately and determine the age of the site's components.

Objective: **Bring one of one recorded cultural resource into good condition.**
• Design and implement regular monitoring programs for one cultural site.
• Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for each cultural resource.

Objective: Configure entrance and associated facilities to improve safety and improve park landscape.
• Reroute park entrance.
• Relocate support area and restroom.
• Revegetate the original park entrance footprint.

Objective: Improve sustainability and safety of shoreline use around springhead.
• Stabilize pathways along the waterline.
• Evaluate need for a visitor use management strategy.

Objective: Enhance quality as a day-use area.
• Construct new restroom.
• Construct new pavilions.
• Construct walkways between facilities.

Objective: Provide safe and sustainable access for paddlers.
• Construct paddling launch.

Objective: Provide contained interpretive opportunities along riverside uplands.
• Define a nature trail.
• Eliminate spur trails and mitigate erosion/duplicative habitat bisection.

Objective: Improve support infrastructure.
• Relocate support area.
• Add ranger residence and two-bay pole barn.

Unit Name: Manatee Springs State Park
Acres: 2,452.83
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Levy

Description/Narrative
The park's first-magnitude spring produces an average of 100 million gallons of clear, cool water daily. Historically, the Spring has been and continues through today, to be a popular destination for picnicking, swimming, snorkeling and scuba diving. White tailed deer, pileated woodpeckers, wading herons, a variety of turtles along with the park's namesake, manatees, are just a few of the wildlife species that can be seen in and around the clear, cool waters of the headspring and Spring run during the year. While hiking or biking, visitors can also enjoy the large abundance of wildlife and the diversity of trees and plants found throughout the park's many trails. Family camping, primitive group camping, canoe/kayaking on the world-famous Suwannee River are popular year-round activities.

Accomplishments

Resource Management
- All annual prescribed fire goals met.
- Exotic plant removal goals met.

Visitor Services
- Weekly interpretive programing.
- Waterfront aluminum staircases and Catfish Hotel stairways installed to improve safety.
- Multiple building upgrades and repairs.

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.
• Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers in hydrological research and monitoring programs.
• Continue to monitor surface and groundwater quality at Manatee Spring and track water quality changes.
• Continue to monitor all on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems in the park for evidence of detrimental impacts to water quality in the aquatic cave system.
• Continue to monitor land-use or zoning changes in the region and offer comments as appropriate.
• Continue to cooperate with the SRWMD in monitoring Manatee Spring for compliance with established MFLs to ensure maintenance of historic flows.
• Perform dye trace studies within the Manatee springshed to further understand karst connections and determine groundwater sources for the spring and for other karst features in the park.

Objective: Conduct external coordination and education to address water quality and quantity concerns within the Manatee springshed.
• Continue to coordinate with agencies responsible for the protection and improvement of hydrological resources within the Manatee springshed.
• Pursue outreach opportunities and develop programming to educate the public about anthropogenic impacts to the Manatee/Fanning springshed.
• Continue to coordinate with and assist DEP, the SRWMD and independent researchers in the monitoring of water quality and quantity in open-water karst features in the park.

Objective: Restore natural aquatic habitat to approximately 3.17 acres of spring-run stream.
• Annually survey the spring-run stream for submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV).
• Examine the feasibility of conducting experimental plantings of submerged aquatic vegetation in the spring and spring-run stream.
• Initiate preliminary implementation measures for the Manatee Springs shoreline restoration project.

Objective: Improve water quality within approximately 33,000 feet of aquatic cave passages.
• Maintain semi-regular monitoring of established locations within the Manatee Springs cave system to track physical and biological changes.
• Ensure proper stormwater management to avoid runoff into nearby karst windows.
• Remediate identified point sources of contaminants such as septic tanks.
• Identify erosion-causing footpaths and delineate appropriately sensitive access points to karst windows.

Objective: Restore natural hydrology to approximately 7 acres of floodplain swamp, alluvial forest and basin swamp natural communities.
• Determine if the culverts on the Scenic Trail and along the north boundary of the park are adequate in size, number, and height above grade to allow necessary water flow between wetlands.

Objective: Monitor impacts of visitor use on the aquatic cave system.
• Continue to monitor cave diving activities to determine the relationship between intensity of visitor use and ecological health of the aquatic cave system.
• Seek the expertise of cave experts in instituting a semiannual monitoring program for tracking troglobite populations and diver impacts within the Manatee Springs aquatic cave system.

Objective: Maintain 1,115 acres within the optimum fire return interval.
• Annually update the unit prescribed fire plan.
• Annually maintain firelines and fire management equipment.
• Manage fire-dependent communities by applying prescribed fire to 280-520 acres annually.

Objective: Convert up to 30 acres of xeric hammock to either sandhill, upland pine or scrubby flatwoods natural communities as determined through appropriate evaluation.
• Evaluate the xeric hammock in zone 2A to determine its original natural community.
• Evaluate xeric hammock in zone 3C and 3E for selective off-site hardwood treatment.

• Develop guidelines for restoring xeric hammock to the original natural community where appropriate.

Objective: Conduct natural community improvement activities on 387 acres.
• Continue or initiate habitat improvement activities on 250 combined acres of upland mixed woodland/upland pine/successional hardwood forest communities in zones 1B, 1C, 1D, 2A, 3C, 3D, 3G and 3H. These areas need selective chemical treatment of off-site hardwoods.
• Plant longleaf pines in areas that lack sufficient numbers.
• Follow up any herbicide treatment with prescribed fire as soon as the hardwoods are dead, or within six months. Continue to apply prescribed fire to the areas on the shorter end of the fire return interval.

Objective: Conduct natural community improvement activities on 107 acres of scrubby flatwoods.
• Mechanically treat scrubby flatwoods in zones 3A and 3B.
• Follow mechanical treatment with prescribed fire within six months of treatment.
• Evaluate methods to improve the scrubby flatwoods in the Mead-Scott tract, including the potential removal of windrows and off-site hardwoods.

Objective: Conduct natural community improvement activities on 18 acres of depression marsh.
• Remove loblolly pines encroaching on depression marshes.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.
• Continue to inventory the park to update imperiled species lists.

Objective: Monitor and document five imperiled animal species in the park.
• Develop and implement monitoring protocols for the three troglobitic species that are known to occur in the Manatee Springs cave system. Continue existing monitoring protocols for two imperiled animal species, the Suwannee alligator snapping turtle and the Florida manatee.

Objective: Monitor and document two imperiled plant species in the park.
• Develop monitoring protocols for two selected imperiled plant species, including Florida milkvine and Florida mountain mint.
• Implement monitoring protocols for the two imperiled plant species listed above.

Objective: Annually treat 0.5 acres of invasive plant species.
• Annually develop/update the invasive plant management work plan.
• Implement the annual work plan by treating 0.5 infested acres in the park annually and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.
• Treat all cogongrass infestations twice annually.

Objective: Prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plants into the park.
• Develop and adopt preventative measures to avoid introduction and spread of invasive plants into the park.

Objective: Survey the entire park for invasives at least twice over 10 years.
• Develop and implement a method to survey the entire park for invasive plants twice over the course of 10 years.

Objective: Implement control measures on two invasive animal species in the park.
• Continue to remove feral hogs from the park.
• Develop and implement a plan to remove grass carp from the park as needed.

Objective: Assess and evaluate 23 of 23 recorded cultural resources in the park.
• Complete 23 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.
• Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
• Conduct with DHR regarding need for archaeological reconnaissance surveys.

Objective: Bring seven of 23 recorded cultural resources into good condition.
• Design and implement regular monitoring programs for all cultural sites in the park.
• Implement protection, stabilization and other maintenance measures based on site evaluations.

Objective: Maintain level of visitor service while minimizing visual and ecological impacts.
• Relocate/replace the existing restroom/concession structure.
• Redesign the spring-run access area.
• Remove the spring-run retaining wall and restore the shoreline.
• Create and implement an interpretive plan focused on the first-magnitude spring and Suwannee River.

Objective: Resolve water quality impacts at campground.
• Assess and implement measures to eliminate impacts to the spring and underlying aquatic caves. Alternatives include infrastructure upgrades or facility relocation.

Objective: Update facilities.
• Replace the bathhouse in western loop of Magnolia Campground.
• Connect the campground to the Levy County sewer system.

Objective: Update facilities.
• Replace portable restroom with a permanent sewered structure.
• Stabilize and organize parking.

Objective: Unify and expand parkwide trail system.
• Enhance wayfinding to and interpretation at the North Trailhead.
• Expand trails from the Sink Trail Loop to the newly acquired southern parcel in coordination with restoration activity.
• Create and implement a parkwide interpretive plan for trailheads and trail system.

Unit Name: Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway
Acres: 71,100.82
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2018
Counties: Citrus, Levy, Marion, and Putnam

Description/Narrative
The Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway (CFG) is an approximately 110 mile-long and one-mile-wide 70,000 plus acre linear conservation and recreation corridor stretching from the Gulf-of-Mexico to the St. John's River. The CFG is comprised primarily of the former Cross Florida Barge Canal lands and waters that were turned over to the State after de-authorization of the project by the federal government in the early 1990s. The CFG is comprised of extremely diverse upland and wetland ecosystems as it traverses more than two-thirds of peninsular North Central Florida and ecologically links to more than 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 half a million acres.

The CFG provides an array of outdoor recreational opportunities including approximately 300 total miles of hiking, biking, equestrian and multi-use trails, five overnight camping facilities, paddling and boating routes along the Ocklawaha and Withlacoochee Rivers, fishing along the Gulf coast, Lake Rousseau, Rodman Reservoir and completed segments of the former barge canal project. There are also over 35,000 acres in designated public hunting areas in partnership with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 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
- 5,020 acres of prescribed fire.
- 1,266 acres of timber thinned.
- 88 scrub jays banded in scrub restoration areas.
- 432 acres of scrub mowed.
- 2.033 acres of upland invasive plants treated.
- 2019/20 drawdown of Rodman Reservoir.

Visitor Services
- Successful co-hosting and support of the Ocala Mountain Bike Association's 10th annual Santos Fat Tire Festival with approximately 5,000 attendees to bicycle Vendor Village and 800 registered Epic Ride participants.
- Held three CFG wide concessionaire interest meetings with OOO staff.
- Hosted two Paddle Florida trips-Withlacoochee and Ocklawaha.
- Volunteer, Bill Lewis, won Maintenance Volunteer of the year.
- Facilitated Greenway Disc Golf course 27-hole basket upgrade/exchange with volunteer Greenway Disc Golf Club.
- Initial development of new SE 25th Ave equestrian trailhead.
- Grand opening and ongoing management of 16 new miles of paved trail from Santos (US 441) to Ross Prairie (SR 200).

- Hosted two Paddle Florida trips on the Withlacoochee River at Inglis Lock.
- Volunteer, Bill Lewis, awarded Irene DeLaby award for 10,000 plus hours of volunteerism.
- Additional development/planning of the SE 25th Ave equestrian trailhead.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Renovations to restroom and facilities at Ross Prairie Campground.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Increase the prescribed burning acreage over last fiscal year.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Burn 1,500 acres with staff and 4,300 acres with contractors.
    - Status: Ongoing
- 150 acres of scrub restoration/maintenance.
- 700 acres of timber thinning.
- Scrub Jay banding=80 birds.
- Planning, design and initial construction of seven miles of new paved trail.
- 1,000 acres of invasive upland plant treatment.

Unit Name: Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historic State Park
Acres: 124.31
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Alachua

Description/Narrative
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," and came to love the land and people surrounding the tiny rural community. Her cracker-style home and farm has been restored and preserved as it was when she lived there. The site was designated a National Historic Landmark in 2006.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- Completed exterior renovation of the historic farmstead barn.
- Performed complete inventory of farmhouse collection and began updating conservation plan.
- Accomplished 100% of non-native plant removal goal.

Visitor Services
- Provided over 1,000 tours of the Historic Farmhouse.
- Developed a new interpretive program–The Ancient Enmity–based on Marjorie's fear of snakes and how she overcame it.

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.
• Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers in hydrological research and monitoring programs.
• Continue to monitor, review, and comment on proposed land use or zoning changes within lands bordering the park.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory list.
• Continue to inventory the park to update imperiled species list.

Objective: Monitor and document one imperiled animal species in the park.
• Implement and document Tier 1 monitoring for the gopher tortoise.
• Protect the gopher tortoise from disturbance.

Objective: Monitor and document one imperiled plant species in the park.
• Document locations of the Atamasco lily.
• Inspect populations periodically to proactively detect and protect from disturbance.

Objective: Annually treat 1 gross acre equaling about 0.1 infested acres of invasive plant species in the park.
• Annually develop/update the invasive plant management work plan.

• Implement annual work plan by treating 0.1 acre in park annually and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objective: Implement control measures on invasive animal species in the park.
• Remove invasive animals on an as-needed basis.

Objective: Annually assess and evaluate three of five recorded cultural resources.
• Complete three assessments/evaluations of historic structures.
• Complete the compilation of the Rawlings house drawings.
• Complete a documentation of the historic cultural landscape of the Rawlings homestead.

Objective: Compile reliable documentation for all recorded historic and archaeological resources.
• Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
• Photo-document the layout of the rooms and collection items as they are displayed.
• Prepare an updated archival listing providing any historic documentation for both original Rawlings collection items as well as any added period pieces.
• Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.
• Enhance the use of the tenant house and the cultural landscape to broaden the interpretation of the African American legacy as recorded in Rawlings' writings.
• Record and submit to the Florida Master Site File the locations of the outhouse, the farm bell, the original fences,
the berm and the structure remain on the north park boundary.

Objective: Bring three of three recorded cultural resources into good condition.
• Implement annual monitoring programs for three historic structures.
• Continue annual archival cleaning as the critical part of the cyclical maintenance program for each cultural resource.
• Evaluate the Rawlings house foundation for issues relating to shifting and general integrity.
• Replace the roof with pressure-treated heart pine shingles.
• Replace the carport cement piers with historically correct material.
• Paint the Rawlings house and the pumphouse professionally at least once over the life of this plan.

Objective: Enhance the visitor experience through interpretation.
• Construct a new interpretive area.

Objective: Maximize trail connectivity with adjacent public lands.
• Develop new trail connections.

Objective: Support resource management needs through construction of new infrastructure.
• Construct a new shop building and storage facilities.

Unit Name: Mound Key Archaeological State Park
Acres: 119.94
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2003
County: Lee

Description/Narrative
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 except for interpretive displays and an interpretive trail that spans the width of the island.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Total park invasive plant treatment funded by FWC.

Visitor Services

- Negotiating to manage 9.6-acre Lee County 2020 parcel to bring the whole island under state park management.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- New Signage for park.
- Gopher tortoise burrow survey and mapping.

Unit Name: Myakka River State Park
Acres: 37,197.68
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2019
Counties: Sarasota and Manatee

Description/Narrative
One of the oldest and largest state parks, Myakka protects one of the state's most diverse natural areas. The Myakka River, designated as a Florida Wild and Scenic River, flows through 58 square miles of wetlands, prairies, hammocks, and pinelands. Visitors can enjoy wildlife viewing from a boardwalk that stretches out over the Upper Myakka Lake, then take to the treetops with a stroll along the canopy walkway. The park´s river and two lakes provide ample opportunities for boating, freshwater fishing, canoeing, and kayaking; a boat ramp provides access to Upper Myakka Lake. Hikers can explore trails that cross large expanses of rare Florida dry prairie. Scenic lake tours are offered daily from park concessionaire Myakka River Tours and tram tours of the park´s backcountry are offered. Full-facility campgrounds and primitive campsites are available. Five palm log cabins, built in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps, have been modernized for comfortable lodging. Located nine miles east of Sarasota on State Road 72.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Prescribed fire total of 17,491 acres burned (12,774 acres in FY 2018-19 and 4,717 acres in FY 2019-20). 87% of fire type acreage is in optimal rotation (Unit Management Plan Natural Communities Management Program Objective A).
- Achieved optimal fire return interval acreage in FY 2018-19 (Unit Management Plan Natural Communities Management Program Objective A, action 2).
- Gathered photopoint data on over 75% of established park. Photopoints and 12 post burn evaluations completed (Unit Management Plan Natural Communities Management Program Objective A, action 3).
- Hardwood removal in 40 acres of abandoned pasture area south of SR 72. Working towards natural community restoration.
- Three new photopoint locations and transect plots established to document current conditions and to monitor floodplain marsh restoration success.
- Invasive exotic plants 2,938 gross acres and 348 infested acres treated (956 gross acres and 118 infested acres in FY 2018-19-1,982 gross acres 229 infested acres in FY 2019-20). Currently the park is 75% in maintenance condition (27,778 acres) (Unit Management Plan Exotic Species Management Program Objective A, action 2).
- Received partnership funding for invasive plant treatment for five separate projects (Unit Management Plan Exotic Species Management Program Objective A, action 4).
- Feral hog population managed by utilizing staff, a DRP managed trapper under contract and USDA aerial removal (four removal efforts) totaling 864 removed (Unit Management Plan Exotic Species Management Objective B, action 1).
- Partnerships with FWC and SWFWMD to manage invasive aquatic grass in Myakka River treating 424 gross acres and 127 infested acres (Unit Management Plan Natural Communities Management Program Objective D, actions 1 and 2).

- Two hydrological studies underway for Upper Myakka Lake and Lower Myakka River required to remove manmade structures and improve hydrological conditions in the Myakka floodplain. This is a cost share funded project with SWFWMD and FPS. Partners in this project include FWC, SWFWMD, and USFWS (Unit Management Plan Hydrological Management Program Objective A, Action 1).
- New fire equipment: two new deuce and a half brush trucks (FFS loan) outfitted, one wet UTV added, one type 6 brush truck added.
- New tractor implements added to improve fire line maintenance and preparation while reducing staff time and improving on impact to the resource.
- Implemented new frog monitoring program.
- Imperiled species monitored include gopher tortoise, bald eagle, air plant *Tillandsia spp*., scrub jay, West Indian manatee, lowland loostrife *Lythrum flagellare*, grass pink *Calopogon multiflorus,* and butterflies (Unit Management Plan Imperiled Species Management Objective B, action 2).
- Acquired YSI water quality monitoring device to improve water quality monitoring program (Unit Management Plan Hydrological Management Program Objective A, action 5; Objective B, action 1).
- Over half of the archaeological and historic site files were updated (all sites except for historic structures). One archaeological site has not been updated since 1965, likely due to the subtle aspect of the site and difficult accessibility (Unit Management Plan Cultural Resources Management Program Objective A, action 1).
- Repairs made to support pillars for CCC south pavilion (So2265).
- Established new site (So14602) for redeposition of indigenous remains from off-shore archaic burial site So07030 in coordination with DOS, DHR, FPS, FGCU, and the Seminole tribe of Florida.
- Actively maintained 26 historic structures including 19 CCC structures.

Visitor Services

- Visitors in FY 2018-19 were up nearly 6% from the previous year. In FY 2019-20, visitation was down due to closures (as a result of Covid-19) during the peak visitation period for the park.
- In FY 2019-20, there were 2,230 park programs given (including concession programs) with 39,300 attendees, and seven off site programs given with 712 attendees. This data was not available for FY 2018-19.
- New concessionaire onboarded to provide improved boat and tram services. Tram services are now offered year-round, providing tours of the backcountry when dry and the front-country when wet. This approach allows for a tram tour to be offered year-round, while maintaining a low impact to the resource.
- Park staff developed tour scripts for new concessionaire to provide consistent and accurate information for tour guides (Unit Management Plan Recreational Management Program Objective A, action 3).
- Installed three new interpretive displays.
- Improved back country trail by re-routing around low water crossing.
- Improving trail conditions by utilizing power harrow to maintain shared fire lines/multi use trails.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Develop monitoring protocols for three selected imperiled animal species, including crested caracara, burrowing owls, and sandhill cranes.
    - Status: Partially complete, Finalized and initiated imperiled species monitoring program for crested caracara (Unit Management Plan Imperiled Species Management Program Objective B, action 1, 2). Sandhill crane and burrowing owl protocols still to be developed.
- Develop monitoring protocols for the cardinal and the giant air plant along the main paved roads in the park.
    - Status: Monitoring protocol has been developed in partnership with New College and has been implemented (Unit Management Plan Imperiled Species Management Program Objective C, action 2)
- Complete 17 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.
    - Status: 17 sites were evaluated by ARM certified staff and site files were updated in 2019/20 (Unit Management Plan Cultural Resources Management Program Objective A, action 1)
- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
    - Status: All sites were reviewed and 17 of 43 sites were updated in 2019 (Unit Management Plan Cultural Resources Management Program Objective B, action 1)
- Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.
- Develop a conceptual master plan for the park.
- Conduct an assessment and feasibility study of the effects of the weir, blocked culverts adjacent to the weir and the private dam on the hydrologic flow, hydroperiod, flora and fauna within the Myakka River system.
    - Status: Feasibility studies are underway with final weir report due in fall 2020, and dam study at modelling stage
- Develop a desired future conditions map using historical data including pre-settlement land survey plat maps and notes for the area and interpret 1940s aerial photography.
    - Status: Underway, 1940s map parkwide aerial map produced, but still need to develop desired condition map

Unit Name: Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park
Acres: 2,124.68
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2019
County: Leon

Description/Narrative
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 three-quarters 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. The park provides history and nature appreciation, birding, fishing, paddling, and picnicking opportunities. The park recently acquired the Horn Springs property adding an additional 1,985.5 acres.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Partnering with FWC to treat aquatic exotics-ongoing.
- Partnered with FWC to install access to Horn Springs.
- Fire lines on new parcel (Horn Springs)-completed.
- Foot trail to Horn Springs completed.

Visitor Services

- Hikes held on new Horns Springs trail.
- Interpretive programming increased on the battlefield.
- Annual reenactment of battle well attended.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Replace roof on the Rakestraw House.
- Replace subfloor in Ranger residence.

Unit Name: Nature Coast State Trail
Acres: 620.66
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Dixie, Gilchrist, and Levy

Descriptive/Narrative
In the early 1900s, trains were replacing the steamship as the freight and passenger carrier throughout the Suwannee River Valley. Today, visitors can retrace this historic route of the Atlantic Coastline Railroad, traversing 32 miles of Florida's beautiful Nature Coast region on the non-motorized trail linking Cross City, Trenton, Fanning Springs and Chiefland. Among the trail's highlights is the Historic Suwannee River Railroad Bridge which is east of the Old Town Trailhead. If it is low tide, you may even catch a glimpse of the old sunken steamship remains under the bridge. The trail is near Fanning Springs and Manatee Springs State Parks and Andrews Wildlife Management Area. An equestrian trail parallels 4.5 miles of the paved trail from Old Town to Fanning Springs. The trails meet at Wilcox Junction.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Exotic removal goals have been consistently met or exceeded.
- Cultural resource monitoring has been improved with annual goals being met.

Visitor Services

- Continued support of events and partnership with area parks to represent the Trail.
- Community outreach with area businesses and organizations to increase Trail awareness.
- Installation of new ADA resting benches over the Trail’s 32 miles.
- Increased interpretive information at trailheads.

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Develop a baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory list.

Objective: Develop and implement monitoring protocols for eight selected imperiled species.

- Map occurrences of imperiled species.
- Report identified species to partner agencies.
- Enforce speed limits along the Nature Coast State Trail to reduce the chance of harming imperiled species and other wildlife.
- Provide information in kiosks on how observers may report wildlife violations to the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Objective: Conduct a baseline study of the entire property to determine the presence, location and density of invasive plants and animals.

Objective: Annually treat invasive plant species as determined by baseline study.

- Monitor populations of invasive plants, especially during the growing season, to evaluate the efficacy of control efforts and identify subsequent needs following initial treatments.
- Spot treat (mechanical/chemical treatments) Florida Invasive Species Council (FISC) Category I and Category II invasive plant species as needed. Facilitate removal of young plants during the growing season to maximize the benefit of eliminating plants prior to the production of fruits and seeds.
- Record the total number of infested acres treated annually.
- Coordinate with adjacent landowners to minimize planting of invasive vegetation.
- Reduce and eliminate illegal dumping on the extension.
- Implement maintenance protocols to prevent populations from becoming re-established in the existing natural communities.

Objective: Implement control measures on invasive and nuisance animal species as determined by baseline study.

- Work with neighbors to ensure dogs are secured on their property or on a leash.
- Record the total annual number of invasive/nuisance animal species and employ at least one control method per species.

Objective: Update the existing baseline report of all archeological and historical sites/resources on the property to identify the resources that are in a degraded condition.

- Monitor 10 previously recorded sites and send updates to the Florida Master Site File as needed.

Objective: Ensure that a total of 13 known sites are recorded with the Florida Master Site File.

- Report three known, unrecorded sites to the Florida Master Site File.

Objective: Bring recorded sites into good condition.

- Identify funding and complete the Suwannee River Historic railroad bridge abutment repairs.
- Treat depots for termites and other pests.
- Work with local law enforcement to protect historic structures from vandalism.
- As needs arise, conduct necessary maintenance on historic structures.
- Ensure that the trail manager has participated in the Archaeological Resources Monitoring (ARM) training for state land managers.
-

Objectives: Update interpretive elements and increase visitor safety while improving the visitor experience.

- Develop interpretive elements that tie into a trail-wide interpretive theme.
- Provide informational/intersection signage.
- Improve vegetative buffering.
- Comply with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).
- Install 911 emergency system.

Cross City Trailhead
Objective: Update park infrastructure and interpretive elements to enhance the visitor experience.

- Restore and interpret Cross City Depot.
- Pave the parking lot.
- Acquire property and remove structure.

Old Town Trailhead
Objective: Update park infrastructure and interpretive elements to enhance the visitor experience.

- Restore and interpret Cross City Depot.
- Pave the parking lot.
- Acquire property and remove structure.

Fanning Springs Trailhead
Objective: Update park infrastructure and interpretive elements.

- Pave the parking lot and road.

Wilcox Junction
Objective: Update infrastructure, landscaping, and interpretive elements.

Chiefland Trailhead
Objective: Increase wayfinding capabilities by updating and adding interpretive elements.

Trenton Trailhead
Objective: Update trail infrastructure and improve interpretive elements.

- Extend paved trail.
- Install a signalized pedestrian crossing.
- Protect trail features/facilities.

Unit Name: North Peninsula State Park
Acres: 557.54
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2018
County: Volusia

Description/Narrative
Almost three 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. Picnicking facilities and access to the Halifax River for launching canoes and kayaks is located along Highbridge Road at our Smith Creek Landing trailhead, adjacent to Volusia County's boat ramp park.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Exceeded exotic plant removal goals for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20.
- Monitor the beach for sea turtle nests, according to FWC guidelines, every day during nesting season April-Oct. A record 280 total nests were recorded in 2019 for Gamble Rogers and North Peninsula State Parks.
- An archeologist with an expertise in bricks from Florida Public Archaeology Network came on site to evaluate a cultural brick site.
- The Northeast Florida High Energy Shoreline Monitoring Project ran from 2018-2020 to monitor the success of the shoreline stabilization project in NP-10 which was in partnership with SJRWMD and FWC.
- 2018-D3 award for Outstanding Team of Three or More for Resource Management: Friends of Gamble Rogers: Shuck and Share oyster shell recycling program.
- Partnered with USDA for exotic removal of a coyote predating sea turtle nests in 2019.
- In 2019, D3 BAT member Roy Torres mowed all the fire lines south of Highbridge Road to prepare the park for conducting prescribed fires while also protecting against wildfires.

Visitor Services

- Special event sponsored by the Friends of Gamble Rogers State Park which was awarded a grant in the amount of $650.00 for the project titled: National Public Lands Day-Plant This, Not That!
- Re-decked the Smith Creek hiking trail bridge to replace rotting boards.
- Hosted the Yaupon Brothers for the Yaupon Tea Revival: Florida Ag Survival program at Smith Creek Landing.
- Park Services Specialist partnered with the Halifax River Audubon and Paw Paw chapter of the Native Plant Society to present a Landscaping for Wildlife program at Smith Creek Landing.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Increase HOSP donations.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Improve the fishing platform structure.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Conduct one prescribed burn each year for the next three years.
  - Status: Ongoing

- Restore 6.4 acres of upland spoil in NP-10 to salt marsh habitat.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Ochlockonee River State Park
Acres: 547.39
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Wakulla

Description/Narrative
The purpose of Ochlockonee River State Park is to conserve and interpret the tract of longleaf pine forest, which provides critical habitat for rare and threatened wildlife, such as the red-cockaded woodpecker. The park also provides exceptional outdoor resource-based recreation to visitors at the confluence of the Ochlockonee and Dead rivers.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Continued cooperative efforts with USFWS on RCW monitoring.
- Completed timber harvest on 168 acres of plantation.
- Created park-specific survey 123 apps for gopher tortoise surveys and photo-points.
- Completed survey and mapping of gopher tortoise burrows.

Visitor Services

- Successfully conducted the 12th annual Stone Age and Primitive Arts Festival.
- Completed Phase II of campground reinvestment project, providing upgraded electrical at all campsites.
- Participated in nationwide First Day Hike events.
- Replaced all trash can holders.
- Replaced all picnic tables in campground.
- Rebuilt deck at Reflecting Pond.
- Repaired over 4,300 square feet of asphalt on park entrance drive.

Short-Term Goals
Objective: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.

- Using GIS, create a park specific hydrological features shapefile with all culverts, ditches, and channels mapped.
- Using LIDAR and field observations, identify direction and scale of surface water sheet flow.
- Establish or collect baseline water quality data.
- Develop protocols for data collection at Corn Landing Lake and Cow Creek.
- Collect, compile, and analyze existing water quality data from Bear Creek Spring.
- Establish working partnership with FWC to share data.
- Collect, compile, and analyze existing water quality data from Alligator Harbor.
- Establish working relationship with DEP Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection - Alligator Harbor Aquatic Preserve and Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Division of Aquaculture.
- As natural community restoration occurs in pine plantations assess hydrological changes to the restoration sites and surrounding management zones.

Objective: Restore hydrological conditions to approximately 14 acres.

- Establish baseline water quality data on 3 acres of flatwoods lake natural community (2 lakes in OR-B and OR-D).
- Replace culverts at the entrance to the boat ramp between OR-D and OR-H where water flow is restricted.
- Assess condition of existing culverts and current surface water flow throughout the park.
- Identify additional culverts that need replacing, repair, or removal.

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

- Using historical aerial imagery, GPS data, and field observations, determine rates and primary causes of shoreline erosion in OR-I and OR-K.
- Identify necessary actions to prevent and control shoreline erosion.
- Monitor patterns of visitor use along river shoreline and institute additional management measures, such as fencing, boardwalks or closing access points.
- Pursue installation of additional riprap, living shoreline, or other measures to protect and harden shoreline in areas experiencing erosion.
- Plant native vegetation in areas of the park to reduce/prevent the potential for erosion.

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

- Continue to collect water samples and monitor swimming areas for fecal coliform and entercocci-24 bacteria during April-October.
- Analyze water sample data to identify sources of bacteria.

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

- Develop/update annual burn plan using the Natural Resources Tracking System (NRTS), or equivalent. Achieve 100% of annual burn plan as established in NRTS.
- Conduct prescribed fire on 156 - 274 acres annually.
- Safely apply fire to management zones with no burn history (OR-M and OR-N).
- Maintain fire lines and firebreaks necessary to safely apply prescribed fire for habitat restoration and improved quality.

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

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

Objective: Conduct natural community improvement activities on 3 acres.

- Replace culvert running between OR-H and OR-D at the entrance to the boat ramp.
- Replace other culverts with low water crossings where feasible to restore natural surface water exchange.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.

- Continue surveying for imperiled plant and animal species throughout all management zones.
- Establish an in-park tracking system for field observations for all imperiled species occurrence.
- A park database should be updated in real-time by staff and volunteers concerning all imperiled plant and animal findings.
- Partner with Florida Native Plant Society for in-depth surveys, expert assistance and plant identification.
- Collect and compile data from USFWS on Red cockaded woodpecker populations for park reference.
- Repeat dip-net survey from 2015 to determine presence-absence of flatwoods salamanders and striped newts.

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

- Continue existing monitoring protocols for gopher tortoises.
- Continue partnership with USFWS biologist to monitor the Red-cockaded woodpecker population within the park boundary, in conjunction with population monitoring in the adjacent St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge.

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

- Implement established monitoring protocols for Bachman's sparrow based.
- Establish surveys that park staff or volunteers can complete on a yearly basis.
- Improve the monitoring of listed species within the park, while improving the record keeping and database of occurrences.

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

- Continue surveys for Wiregrass gentian.

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

- Develop and implement monitoring protocols for the Chapman's fringed orchid.
- Develop and implement monitoring protocols for fragrant pogonia, yellow-flowered butterwort, blue-flowered butterwort, Godfrey's butterwort, and Catesby's lily.

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

- Annually develop invasive plant management goals and work plans in Natural Resources Tracking System (NRTS) database, or equivalent.
- Implement annual work plan by treating 0.3 infested acres in park annually.
- Continue maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objective: Implement control measures on 5 nuisance species.

- Interpretative signage and roving park staff will inform visitors of Black bear interactions and prevention.

- Educate visitors on potential interactions and dangers of 3 venomous snakes: water moccasin, pygmy rattlesnake, and eastern diamondback rattlesnake.
- Monitor for presence of and address risks of alligators in high visitor use areas.

Objective: Implement control measures on 3 invasive animal species.

- Continue program of eradicating feral hogs, (Sus scrofa) per Division policy.
- Continue treating fire ant mounds with priority on visitor use areas.
- Continue removal of Cuban treefrogs per DRP policy.

Objective: Implement Early Detection Rapid Response for new invasive species.

- Continue to monitor property for new invasive species.
- Review pest alerts and make staff aware of new species reported in the area.
- If new invasive species are located: Initiate removal efforts as quickly as possible. Report discoveries to Early Detection Rapid Response network and Natural Resource Tracking System.

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

- Complete 2 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.

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

- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Coordinate all anticipated major ground disturbance events through DHR.
- Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement
- Conduct oral history interviews.
- Record seven structures over 50 years in age into the Florida Master Site File.

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

- Design and implement regular monitoring programs for sites 8WA00663 and 8WA00868.
- Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for 8WA00663 and 8WA00868.
- Seek cost estimates and/or request funding for additional archaeological testing and data collection on sites assessed to be in poor condition.

Objective: Address visitor use management issues/shoreline erosion in the main riverside day use area.

Objective: Improve 7 use areas.

Unit Name: Okeechobee Battlefield Historic State Park
Acres: 145.31
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2010
County: Okeechobee

Description/Narrative
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
Resource Management

- Acquired funds from Florida Forest Service to upgrade and maintain fire lines.
- Exceeded goal for exotic plant removal.
- New hog contract to remove the exotic species.

Visitor Services

- Continued to host the historic reenactment of the Battle of Okeechobee with the partnership between the county and Friend's group.
- Hosting national public lands day.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Upgrade entrance area and fencing.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Expand on hosting events.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Maintain and encourage community partnerships.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: O'Leno River State Park/River Rise Preserve State Park
Acres: 6,199.61
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
Counties: Columbia and Alachua

Description/Narrative
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 O'Leno River 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 River State Park is comprised of 2,372.41 acres, while River Rise Preserve State Park is comprised of 3,827.20 acres.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Continued burning up to 1,000 acres annually, total of 661 acres burned.
- Continued roller-chopping densely vegetated areas, followed by burning, to reduce fuel structure and allow sunlight to penetrate to the ground and encourage germination of native grasses.
- Steadily working to increase and improve fleet of fire equipment to better the prescribed fire program at O'Leno.
- Continued burning up to 1,000 acres annually.
- Continued roller-chopping densely vegetated areas, followed by burning, to reduce fuel structure and allow sunlight to penetrate to the ground and encourage germination of native grasses.
- Steadily working to increase and improve fleet of fire equipment to better the prescribed fire program at O'Leno.
- Significant land acquisition of large inholding at River Rise Preserve State Park.

Visitor Services

- Continued to improve quantity and quality of interpretive programming and events.
- Worked with local Tourist Development Council to host the Yellow Bus Program, which provides interpretive programs for school groups of various ages.
- Continue to improve facilities to better visitor experience.
- Worked to restore live interpretive programming following pandemic years.
- Continue to improve facilities to better visitor experience.
- Developed equestrian campground at River Rise Preserve State Park.

Short-Term Goals

Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the two parks' hydrological restoration needs.

- Continue to cooperate with various agencies in hydrological research and monitoring programs within the parks and on the river.
- Continue to monitor permit requests and land use/zoning changes in the region and offer comments as appropriate.
- Encourage hydrological research and conduct dye trace studies to delineate the River Rise Springshed and to determine groundwater sources for springs and aquatic cave systems in both parks.
- Work closely with the SRWMD to ensure that MFLs established for the Upper Santa Fe River are carefully monitored and that historic flows are protected.
- Establish a monitoring program within O'Leno State Park along the Santa Fe River above the River Sink to document ecological impacts of low flows.

Objective: Restore natural hydrological conditions and functions to approximately 23 acres of blackwater stream and circa 1 acre of spring-run stream natural community.

- Monitor the Bible Camp Road restoration project.
- Evaluate other sites within the two parks where natural hydrology may have been altered and initiate corrective actions as needed.
- Develop and implement monitoring protocol for semi-annual SAV assessments and continuous monitoring in Columbia Spring and associated spring-run stream.
- Develop and implement a monitoring protocol to track brownouts, turbidity and changes in water clarity of Columbia Spring.

Objective: Evaluate and mitigate the impacts of soil erosion in the two parks.

- Investigate best management options for additional mitigation of erosion at public access points in the parks.
- Regularly monitor other park areas that are subject to significant erosion and implement corrective measures as necessary, complying with best management practices for maintenance of surface water and groundwater quality.
- Identify unauthorized trails along river levees and other vulnerable areas in the parks and eliminate visitor access where necessary.

Objective: Monitor changes within the aquatic cave system.

- Coordinate with aquatic cave experts, including members of the springs management team, in developing and implementing baseline surveys and long-term monitoring programs that assess physical and biological conditions in the Old Bellamy Cave System, including troglobite population status.
- Examine the possibility that data obtained in the O'Leno/River Rise cave assessments may be useful in establishing science-based carrying capacities at recreational cave-diving locations in other state parks.
- Obtain professional recommendations from the springs management team regarding the proper use and management of the cave systems at O'Leno/River Rise.

Objective: Within 10 years, have 2,100 acres of the two parks maintained within the optimum fire return interval.

- Develop/update an annual prescribed fire plan.
- Manage fire-dependent communities by burning between 790 and 1,350 acres annually, as identified by the annual prescribed fire plan.
- Increase the frequency of prescribed fire in zones threatened by hardwood invasion.

Objective: Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities on 227 acres of upland pine and upland mixed woodland communities.

- Develop a restoration plan for 67 acres of upland pine and upland mixed woodland communities in zones just north and south of Bellamy Road.
- Implement the restoration plan.
- Develop a restoration plan and begin implementation for the 160-acre inholding acquisition at River Rise west.

Objective: Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities on 44 acres of sandhill community.

- Continue to implement restoration plans for 15 acres of sandhill in zone OL-1Jn and 29 acres of sandhill in zone RR-3A.
- Monitor the progress of off-site hardwood control and native groundcover propagation in both zones.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 265 acres of upland pine and upland mixed woodland communities.

- Continue habitat improvement activities in upland pine/upland mixed woodland communities in zones RR-3Cn, RR-3D and RR- 3Ge. Conduct evaluation of habitat improvement needs in 3Gw.
- Monitor habitat improvement sites for native groundcover recovery, longleaf pine seedling survival and reappearance of invasive hardwoods.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 49 acres of sandhill community.

- Mechanically and/or chemically treat off-site hardwoods in sandhills in zones OL-1A, OL-1C and OL-1De (higher priority) and in zones OL-1R and OL-1S (lower priority).
- Monitor sandhill improvement sites for native groundcover recovery, longleaf pine regeneration and re-sprouting of invasive hardwoods.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 15 acres of scrubby flatwoods community.

- Mechanically treat scrub oaks in zones OL-1De, OL-1E and OL- 1K.
- Plant longleaf pines in scrubby flatwoods after successful burns and monitor pine survival.

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

- Conduct additional surveys for imperiled plant and animal species in both parks.

Objective: Continue existing monitoring protocols for six selected imperiled animal species in the two parks (King's hairstreak, Sweadner's juniper hairstreak, Seminole Texan crescent, oval pigtoe mussel, southern dusky salamander and gopher tortoise).

- Coordinate with the North American Butterfly Association and Florida Natural Areas Inventory in monitoring three imperiled butterfly species.
- Monitor the oval pigtoe, an endangered mussel, in cooperation with FWC and USFWS as part of the Bible Camp Road Restoration Project.
- Implement a monitoring protocol for the southern dusky salamander in coordination with FWC and the Florida Museum of Natural History.
- Coordinate with FWC for future line transect distance surveys of gopher tortoises.

Objective: Monitor and document three selected imperiled plant species in the two parks (incised agrimony, modest spleenwort and plume polyplody).

- Develop monitoring protocols for three imperiled plant species (incised agrimony, modest spleenwort and plume polyplody) in cooperation with FNAI.
- Implement monitoring protocols for the three imperiled plant species listed above.

Objective: Annually treat six acres of invasive plant species.

- Treat all known infestations of invasive plants annually, preferably before reproduction occurs.
- Survey for and map new invasive plants in every zone at least twice within the next 10 years.
- Treat all cogongrass and running bamboo twice annually.

Objective: Develop and implement measures to prevent the accidental introduction or further spread of invasive plants in the parks.

- Develop and implement preventative measures, including a protocol for equipment inspection and decontamination, designed to limit the accidental introduction and spread of invasive plants.

Objective: Implement control measures on three nuisance and invasive animal species (feral hogs, dogs, and cats).

- Remove feral hogs as resources permit, focusing on the most damaged areas.
- Coordinate with Alachua County or Columbia County animal services in removing feral or stray cats and dogs from the parks.
- Monitor the presence of capybaras in the parks.

Objective: Assess and evaluate 159 of 159 recorded cultural resources in the parks

- Develop a protocol for tracking changes at each archaeological site.
- Complete assessments/evaluations of 75 archaeological sites, seven resource groups, 75 historic structures and three historic bridges, prioritizing sites in need of preservation and stabilization.
- Develop and implement a plan for more frequent surveillance of archaeological sites that have been looted in the past.
- Complete Historic Structures Reports for 18 CCC/WPA structures, including one on public land adjacent to O'Leno State Park. Prioritize projects identified by the Historic Structures Reports for stabilization, restoration or rehabilitation.

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

- Ensure all sites, including newly found ones and the historic structures on the recently acquired Columbia Spring property, are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Relocate with GPS and map archaeological sites whose exact locations are currently unknown and update Florida Master Site File forms as needed.
- Conduct a comprehensive Phase 1 archaeological survey of O'Leno State Park, covering more than the high probability areas identified by the predictive model.
- Determine which areas in River Rise Preserve State Park identified by the predictive model should receive a Phase 1 archaeological survey. Conduct the survey.
- Conduct additional research to determine if O'Leno State Park was the location of a Seminole War fort or Cantonment Winfield Scott.
- Accurately survey and obtain additional information about historic road CO1176 that connects Wire Road with Bellamy Road.
- Determine the age of the historic wooden bridge on Wire Road.
- Conduct additional research about prehistoric settlement patterns within the two parks and how they relate to broader settlement patterns in the surrounding area.
- Conduct additional research into the settlement of Leno (Keno) to determine if the community was a town or a small industrial area.
- Continue to document the period of CCC/WPA development and early Florida Park Service administrative history and construction at O'Leno State Park and promptly document historic graffiti in the interior of one CCC/WPA structure, the Canteen (CO1142).
- Develop a housekeeping manual for the collection items at O'Leno State Park, then implement procedures outlined in the manual.
- Develop a Scope of Collections Statement for River Rise Preserve State Park.

Objective Bring five of 159 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Document the parks' cyclical maintenance and site monitoring programs.
- Treat at least three historic structures (Cypress Log Pavilion, Recreation Hall and Craft Building) for termites.
- Obtain an engineering assessment of damages to all three buildings and conduct repairs as needed.
- Replace roofs on the Cypress Log Pavilion, the Infirmary and the Craft Building.
- Evaluate the Spivey's Road Island site (AL5664) for maintenance/protection needs.
- Identify other historic structure repair needs as determined by historic structures reports and prioritize repairs based on urgency and availability of funding.
- Develop a historic building maintenance plan for the non-CCC/WPA historic structures that are in regular use by park visitors, then implement the maintenance plan.

Objective: Inspect, renovate, and repair structures in the day use area, including the CCC visitor center interior.

- Inspect and renovate suspension bridge as needed.
- Provide pavilion alternative(s) at a less flood-prone location as necessary.
- Repair and renovate structures in main day-use area.
- Plan and implement upgrades to the interpretive displays in the CCC visitor center to modern, professional standards.

Objective: Perform renovations to three structures within the group cabin complex.

- Renovate bathhouses, dining hall and craft building.

Objective: Upgrade, renovate, and repair campground infrastructure.

- Upgrade utilities at both campgrounds.
- Resurface campground roads.
- Renovate or replace both bathhouses.

Objective: Develop a comprehensive primary trailhead and install a network wayfinding system.

- Develop a comprehensive park trails panel to serve as the gateway to the combined O'Leno-River Rise interconnected trail system.
- Improve interpretive and wayfinding signage along all trails to ensure consistency with the parkwide trail orientation panel.

Objective: Coordinate improvements of boat ramp and access road with Columbia County.

Objective: Improve interpretation to provide for sense of arrival and orientation to the park's trail system.

Objective: Replace, add, and consolidate support infrastructure.

- Assess aged and adjunct shop structures to determine feasibility of either renovation or replacement.
- Add up to three pole barns.
- Consolidate volunteer sites within the support area (shop compound).

Objective: Improve parking and wayfinding at the River Rise East Trailhead.

- Formalize trailhead with improved delineation of parking and wayfinding.
- Update interpretive kiosk to better orient visitors to the trail system.

Objective: Develop a full equestrian campground.

- Develop a full equestrian campground with tent-only sites included.
- Add one bathhouse.
- Formalize equestrian trailhead

Unit Name: Oleta River State Park
Acres: 1,032.84
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2008
Counties: Miami-Dade

Description/Narrative
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.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Met 100% goals for invasive plant removal.
- Added signage and protection of dune areas.
- 40 species of birds reported in 2019.

Visitor Services

- Increased the number of kayak and canoe rentals.
- Annually participates in a county-wide environmental educational program.
- New mountain bike for trail inspection.
- New ATV for trail maintenance and safety.
- New rescue trailer attachment for ATV.
- New entrance landscaping project.
- Submitted request to replace both PSS residences due to mold.
- All cabins painted inside and out, with new laminate floors, blinds, beds, and mattresses.
- Five Cabins received a new roof.

Short-term goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
Objective: Restore and improve water flow to isolated mangrove swamps and reduce flooding in developed areas.

- Restore tidal flow to two isolated mangrove wetlands totaling 26.7 acres of stressed, dead or dying red mangroves by adding, replacing, and repairing existing culverts.
- Maintain culverts according to recommended operation and maintenance plan.

Objective: Monitor and analyze water resources

- Maintain communication with Miami Department of Environmental Resource Management staff on recent water quality test results.
- Park and district staff should assist in the development, review, and comment of local government comprehensive plans, developments of regional impact and existing and proposed land use activities that could affect the environmental integrity of park waters.

Objective: Conduct Hydrological study to identify additional needs

- Identify additional mangrove swamp which would benefit from restored tidal flow.
- Investigate solutions to flooding issues within developed areas.

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

- Develop a monitoring protocol to identify and update the imperiled species list.

Objective: Monitor and document imperiled plant and animal species

- Monitor seagrass within the "no motor zone" of the restoration area south and east of the cabin area.
- Monitor and document occurrences of the American crocodile
- Monitor and document gopher tortoise population

Objective: Annually treat 86 infested acres of non-native invasive plants

- Annually develop/update a non-native invasive plant management work plan.
- Implement annual work plan by surveying for and treating 86 infested acres – continue maintenance treatments as necessary.

Objective: Implement control measures on 1 nuisance and non-native invasive animal species

- Monitor and remove green iguanas.
- Utilize an early detection rapid response to new invasive species.

Objective: Monitor Sandspur Island for invasive and nuisance species

- Replace current trash receptacles with animal resistant bins.
- Conduct an assessment of island racoon population to determine if removal is needed.
- Survey Sandspur Island every two years for invasive plant species and conduct treatment as needed.

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

- Utilize the predictive model when evaluating sites for development or other potential impacts to unrecorded cultural resources.

Objective: Maintain the park's current recreational use

Objective: Continue to provide and evaluate interpretive opportunities

Objective: Plan and develop new interpretive opportunities

Objective: Maintain all use area and support facilities in the park

Objective: Improve 8 use areas

Unit Name: Olustee Battlefield Historic State Park
Acres: 691.09
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2008
County: Baker

Description/Narrative
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

- Continue to work closely with US Forest Service to address the resource management goals on the 688 acres managed by US Forest Service.
- Continue monitoring cultural resource impacts-FWC and US Forest Service are partners.
- Painted and deep cleaned the museum at Olustee using staff and volunteers.

Visitor Services

- Annual Reenactment of the Battle of Olustee, averages over 15,000 individuals.
- Continued working with the citizen support organization on New Interpretive Center. Held groundbreaking in 2019.
- Worked with several governmental agencies to find safer parking for Olustee reenactment. Moved visitors from parking along US 90 to safe parking lots. Park and citizen support organization worked to provide shuttle transportation from parking lots. Shuttles included wheelchair accessible buses.
- Restored park entrance signage.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
Objective: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.

- Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs.
- Continue to monitor, review and comment on proposed land-use or zoning changes within lands bordering the park.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.

- Continue to record any occurrences of imperiled species observed within the park.

Objective: Continue protection measures for imperiled species identified in the above table.

- Coordinate with the USFS to protect imperiled species during the annual reenactment and other events onsite.

Objective: Annually treat 0.1 infested acres of invasive plant species.

- Annually develop invasive plant management work plan.
- Implement annual work plan by treating 0.1 infested acres in park annually.
- Continue maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objective: Implement control measures on nuisance species as needed.

- Collaborate with U.S. National Forest/Osceola National Forest as needed.

Objective: Assess and evaluate 32 of 32 recorded cultural resources in the park.

- Complete assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.

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

- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.
- Conduct oral history interviews.

Objective: Bring 32 of 32 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Design and implement regular monitoring programs for 32 cultural sites.
- Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for each cultural resource.
- Continue to control and guide the activities of participants and spectators at the annual reenactment and other public events to prevent impacts to cultural resources.
- Follow the ARM matrix when monitoring ground-disturbing activity. Report encountered artifacts immediately to DHR; submit a summary of findings to DHR.

Objective: Develop a Scope of Collections Statement for the park to clearly define and set criteria for accepting or declining historical items and artifacts.

Objective: Remove and replace existing museum

- Remove existing museum
- Construct new interpretive center

Objective: Remove and replace existing park support area

- Remove existing park residence and shop.
- Build new park residence and shop in one of two possible parcels.

Objective: Expand capacity in parking lot along entrance road

Objective: Construct a new interpretive loop hiking trail through the eastern portion of the park.

Objective: Reduce the number of service and management roads within the western portions of the park.

Objective: Merge park interpretation with the broader Civil War Heritage Trail.

Objective: Thoroughly document the military engagement, ensuring that a record of the Union account of the battle is interpreted.

Unit Name: Orman House Historic State Park
Acres: 10.26
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2014
County: Franklin

Description/Narrative
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

- Continued reduction of exotic plants in the Chapman Botanical Gardens.
- Additional Orman family furniture acquired.
- Original Orman family furniture reupholstered.
- Began kitchen remodel in June 2018.

Visitor Services

- Begun gazebo over Orman family well in June 2018.
- Continued participation in special events such as the Apalachicola Tour of Homes and holiday events.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Plan to develop landscape enhancement plan between 2018-2020.
- Funding requested to seal roof over the Judge's Chamber.
- Funding requested to preserve exterior of the Orman House; including, caulk and paint.

Unit Name: Oscar Scherer State Park
Acres: 1,396.
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2011
County: Sarasota

Description/Narrative
Oscar Scherer State Park protects scrubby and pine flatwoods that were once widespread throughout Sarasota County. Florida scrub jays still exist 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

- Met over 100% of the invasive plant removal goals for the past two years.
- Added baseline monitoring of all wetlands in the park.
- Converted photo points monitoring to an electronic system and updated all photo points.
- Florida Scrub-Jay populations continue to increase with the first increase in family of jays in 19 years.
- Introduced fire into fire dependent areas of the park with no prior burn history.
- Completed all tree thinning restoration in scrubby flatwoods and pushed back hardwood encroachment.
- Started funding process to restore several wetlands in the northeast section of the park.
- Strengthened protections to park from adjacent land development through partnerships with Sarasota County and developers Sorrento Isles and Divosta Homes.

Visitor Services

- Increased interpretive programming by five percent.
- Added two new interpretive programs and four more events.
- Added two new interpretive displays.
- Added new hiking trail, Orange trail, which creates a shortcut to Big Lake recreational opportunities.
- Updates to Nature Center.
- Increased social media presence to at least one to five posts per week.
- New bridge into campground.
- Created partnerships with over 20 organizations to help promote the park.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to implement prescribed fire in appropriate habitat.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.

  - Status: Ongoing
- Seeking funding for wetland restoration in northeast section of the park. Working with FWC and SBEP.
  - Status: Started August 1, 2018

Unit Name: Palatka to Lake Butler State Trail
Acres: 613.01
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Clay, Bradford, Putnam, and Union

Description/Narrative
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
Resource Management

- Continued FWC grant funded exotic treatment.
- 100% of exotic goals met for the subject years.
- Removal of sod netting which is entrapping wildlife-Ongoing.
- Continued AmeriCorps ANT members for exotic plant treatment.

Visitor Services

- Hosted annual Iron Horse Endurance Race-ongoing.
- Helmet giveaway events.
- Partnership with Lake Butler on trail maintenance-ongoing.
- Citizen support organization partial purchase of PTO-driven specialized mower.
- Citizen support organization purchased zero turn lawn mower.
- Multiple new pavement projects to add mileage to the trail-Ongoing.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.

- Cooperate and seek guidance from state/federal agencies engaged in hydrological research and monitoring programs within wetlands associated with the trail corridor.
- Provide timely response to any significant water quantity/quality issue within wetlands associated with the trail corridor.
- If necessary, seek guidance and mitigate any wetland issue using best management practices.

Objective: Develop/update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory lists.

- Conduct a plant survey along the trail corridor to augment the trail's species list.

Objective: Monitor and document one selected imperiled animal species.

- Implement monitoring protocols for one imperiled animal species.

Objective: Monitor and document one selected imperiled plant species.

- Survey the trail for additional populations of *Zephyranthes atamasca.*

Objective: Annually treat 29 acres of invasive plant species.

- Annually develop/update an invasive plant management work plan.
- Implement the annual work plan by treating 29 acres on the trail annually, and by continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objective: Assess and evaluate two of 13 recorded cultural resources in the park.

- Complete assessments/evaluations of two railroad bridges (PU01621 and PU01622) that cross the Etoniah Canal (PU01620), which is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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

- Record the section of the rail line west of Keystone Heights to Lake Butler and any associated bridges and rail line features.

Objective: Bring one of 13 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Implement a regular monitoring program for the rail bed to check for possible erosion sites.

Objectives:

- Create an interpretive plan that enhances wayfinding and sense of place.
- Update trail infrastructure and coordinate with Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to increase safety efforts.

Objective: Delineate park boundary and increase support facilities.

- Conduct a property survey.
- Provide volunteer campsites and one residence where available.

Palatka Trailhead

Objective: Formalize the Palatka Trailhead.

- Pave parking lot.
- Delineate parking spaces.
- Install permanent restroom.
- Connect restroom to municipal sewage system.
- Install bike repair station.
- Provide deceleration lanes.
- Provide interpretive elements.

Forest Hills Trailhead

Objective: Formalize the Forest Hills Trailhead.

- Add wayfinding elements

Lake Butler Trailhead

Objective: Further formalize the Lake Butler Trailhead.

- Install permanent restroom.

- Connect restroom to municipal sewage system.
- Install a bike repair station.
- Create interpretive elements.

U.S. Highway 301 Overpass
Objective: Coordinate with FDOT to increase safety features at road crossings.

Trail Crossing at New River
Objective: Reconstruct bridge over New River

Unit Name: Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail
Acres: 45.88
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2004
Counties: Putnam and St. Johns

Description/Narrative
The Palatka-to-St. Augustine State Trail is a multi-use recreational trail along a corridor that stretches through St. Johns and Putnam counties. This 12-foot-wide, paved trail runs through agricultural landscapes and scenic routes. At this point the trail is segmented, with a four-mile section that is incomplete, separating the two completed sections of trail. The trail has a parking area with an informational kiosk that includes maps of future trail development.

Vermont Heights to Spuds-This segment of the trail is approximately 8.5 miles long and runs from Vermont Heights to Spuds/Hastings.

Hastings to East Palatka-This segment is approximately seven miles, running from Hastings/Merryfield Lane to East Palatka.

Informal Parking Areas:
Vermont Blvd. Trailhead (GPS Lat/Long: 29.81569, -81.40269, St. Johns County)
East River Road Trailhead (GPS Lat/Long: 29.66153, -81.60081, Putnam County)

Formal Trail Heads:
Vermont Heights Trailhead (GPS Lat/Long: 29.80313, -81.41137, St. Johns County)
Armstrong Park (GPS Lat/Long: 29.76242, -81.44736, St. Johns County)
Cora C. Harrison Preserve (GPS Lat/Long: 29.71619, -81.51528, St. Johns County)

This trail is managed by DRP but is located on property owned by the Florida Department of Transportation.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- 3.84 gross acres of invasive exotic plants have been treated along the three-foot boundaries of the trail.

Visitor Services
- The Hastings portion of the trail was completed in 2019.
- Three additional kiosks were installed along the trail in 2019, bringing the count to six kiosks total.
- The Friends of Dunns Creek State Park officially moved to become the supporting citizen support organization for the Palatka to St. Augustine State Trail.
- A guided ride was implemented. The trail hosted a ribbon cutting for the Hastings section of the trail. Three third party rides were held on the trail.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
- Ditches along the Armstrong portion of the trail need to be repaired due to erosion. The park is working with DOT on this project.
  - Status: Ongoing

- Installation of fencing and bollards to secure a portion of the trail in East Palatka that is experiencing a heavy amount of motorized traffic.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Installation of kiosks and maps along the East Palatka portion of the trial.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Installation of wayfinding signage.
- Ditches in Hastings near Bull's Hit Ranch continue to have issues with erosion after installation.
  - Status: The park has been attempting to work with DOT on this project.
- Installation of fencing and bollards to secure a portion of the trail in Hastings that is experiencing a heavy amount of motorized traffic. Park staff has been working with FWC on this issue as well.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Paynes Creek Historic State Park
Acres: 410.40
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
County: Hardee

Description/Narrative
Peace River and its tributary Payne Creek provide opportunities for canoeing, kayaking and fishing. Visitor Center interprets Seminole War-era and Fort Chokonikla site. Primitive group camping and picnicking are the main recreational activities at the park. Nature enthusiasts and hikers can experience wildlife viewing or leisurely walk along trails through the park's natural areas.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Increased yearly treatment acre goals.
- Increased exotic plant maintenance equipment.
- Started hardwoods reduction in MZ: PC-13,15, and 16.
- Started yearly wiregrass/longleaf plantings.
- Increased prescribed fire equipment.
- Mechanically treated six plus acres of arrow bamboo from MZ: PC-16.
- Developed burn plan to better fit natural community needs.
- Continued bio-control of air potato beetle (*Lilioceris cheni*). Planted 3,000 Wiregrass and longleaf pines in May 2020.
- Ordered 16,000 wiregrass and 3,500 longleaf pine to be planted in Dec. 2020.
- Mechanically removed 6.5 acres of bamboo to strategically prepare for further restoration.
- Burned 30 acres of the park with no burn history and 105 backlogged zones.
- Conducted an Urban Interface practical during a prescribed burn with Hillsborough River Staff and Viper Team.
- Ongoing Partnership with District 4 Viper Team to mechanically treat 20 plus acres of encroached hardwoods.
- Ongoing Partnership with District 4 Viper Team to strategically prepare for restoration of South Property for increased park visitor use.

Visitor Services

- Park staff have a performance expectation specifically focused on customer service.
- Efficient management of park budget to allow for other expenditures to best serve the public.
- Planning to increase visitation by adding to our community events.
- Participating in community outreach and community events.
- Park management and staff getting involved in community relations.
- Hosting chamber luncheon.
- Participating in Hardee County Leadership program.
- Presentation at local civic groups such as lion club, Kaunas, etc.
- Park receives great kudos from both park visitors and from community leaders on park improvements and new focuses from park management.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- On-going (July 1, 2018): Protect, preserve, and maintain the cultural resources of the park.
- On-going (July 1, 2018): Meet 100% of exotic treatment goals.
- On-going (July 1, 2018): Meet 100% of prescribed fire goals.
- On-going (July 1, 2018): Add Junior Ranger program to interpretive schedule.
- On-going (July 1, 2018): Reach out to local school for education field days.
  - Status: Started-Jan. 2020
- On-going (July 1, 2018): Reach out to local community organizations.
  - Status: Started-Dec. 2018
- On-going (July 1, 2018): Clean up fire lines on SW and NW corners on property.
  - Status: Completed-Jan. 2020

Unit Name: Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park
Acres: 21,519.56
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Alachua

Description/Narrative
The dominant natural feature of Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park is a vast limestone depression situated below 65 feet NGVD and draining to Alachua Sink. This expansive wetland, along with surrounding ephemeral wetlands and upland natural communities provides exceptional habitat for an abundance of wildlife including alligators, bison, wild horses, and a wide variety of wading birds. 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

- Removed 656 exotic feral hogs from the property by working with multiple partners.
- Surveyed 11,500 acres of basin marsh for exotic weeds for assessment of endangered snail kite habitat.
- Prescribed fire applied to 867 acres of uplands including 714 backlogged acres and four zones with no known fire history (2018-2020).
- 1,668 gross acres (559 acres infested) treated for upland exotic plant infestations using contract and volunteer labor.
- Mechanical fuels treatments including logging, hardwood control, roller chopping and mulching on a total of 191.8 acres and 3,000 pines planted for restoration of flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods and upland mixed pine plant communities.

Visitor Services

- Refurbished bathhouse, rebuilt drain field, campsite leveling and general upgrades in the 50-site campground.
- Refurbished or created six new exhibits in Visitor/Education Center.
- Rebuilt fishing dock and boardwalk at Lake Wauberg public use area.

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

- Continue to cooperate with the SJRWMD to ensure reservation for Camps Canal culvert structure is monitored for compliance to maintain historic flows.
- Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs.
- Continue active involvement in OCBWG partnership and the BMAP process.
- Continue to monitor, review and comment on proposed land use or zoning changes within lands bordering the park.

- Continue to assess and monitor surface and groundwater quality throughout the park.
- Seek expertise to use dye trace studies to determine connections among Alachua Sink, Santa Fe River and Orange Lake.
- Seek research and funding opportunities to conduct dye tracing to determine connections among Alachua Sink, Santa Fe River and Orange Lake.

Objective: Restore hydrological conditions to approximately 5,000 acres.

- Continue to assess and support any ongoing water quality monitoring efforts within the Sweetwater/Paynes Prairie Sheetflow Restoration Project.
- Continue to seek funding to implement the Paynes Prairie Hydrological Restoration Plan for dike and canal removal.
- Remove dikes, install culverts and backfill canals in accordance with the Paynes Prairie ***Hydrological Restoration Plan.***

Objective: Monitor and evaluate the impacts of the historic cattle dipping operations at Paynes Prairie.

- Continue to seek funding and work with DEP Hazardous Site Assessment staff to assess, prioritize and remediate any recommended contaminated dip vat site.

Objective: Maintain 6,800 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

- Complete mechanical fuels management projects on 340 acres of basin to remove shrub swamp and facilitate fire application.
- Complete mechanical fuels management on 270 acres of mesic and wet flatwoods to restore groundcover and facilitate fire application.
- Complete 920 linear feet of low-water crossings to provide equipment access to burn zones without compromising existing upland sheetflow and drainage.

Objective: Conduct natural community restoration activities on 135 acres for large areas of abandoned pasture and successional hardwood hammock.

- Draft a restoration plan for the 190 acres of the north pastures and surroundings.
- Effect a stepwise restoration of upland pine or upland mixed woodland on 50 acres of abandoned pasture.
- Restore 85 acres of successional hardwood forest to appropriate fire-type upland habitat.

Objective: Conduct natural community improvement activities on 30 acres of scrubby flatwoods and 100 acres of mesic and wet flatwood communities.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.

Objective: Monitor and document 6 selected imperiled animal species.

Objective: Monitor and document five selected imperiled plant species.

Objective: Annually treat 600 acres of invasive plant species.

- Survey 4800 acres of Paynes Prairie for invasive plant populations annually.

- Continue measures to prevent the accidental introduction or further spread of invasive plants in the park.

Objective: Continue control measures on three nuisance or invasive animal species.

- Remove a minimum of 250 feral hogs per year.

Objective: Assess/evaluate 140 of 140 recorded cultural resources in the park.

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

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

Objective: Coordinate with FDOT to maintain the U.S. 441 Ecopassage and effective partnerships that support hydrological improvements and invasive species control within rights-of-way.

Objective: Improve Park Roads

- Repair and resurface park roads.

Objective: Administrative facility improvement

- Construct a new park administration office and remove existing structure.

Objective: Upgrade campground

- Repair bathhouses.
- Install backup well.
- Improve flood prone tent sites.
- Enlarge up to four RV sites.
- Improve wayfinding signage.
- Improve site delineation.

Objective: Renovate facilities

- Repair boat ramp.
- Install floating dock.

Objective: Upgrade and expand visitor facilities

- Upgrade and repair restroom.
- Develop a semi-primitive group camp.
- Provide parking accessible from Savannah Blvd.

Objective: Improve Trailhead

- Formalize parking area and access road.
- Provide equestrian facilities.
- Consider expanding equestrian trail system (as feasible).

Objective: Assess and renovate

- Conduct a structural assessment of the Visitor Center.
- Provide any repairs needed.

- Update, repair or replace interpretive exhibits.
- Conduct a structural assessment of the observation tower.
- Relocate the drain field.

Objective: Construct support facilities

- Install a pole barn.
- Construct an additional park residence.

Objective: Improve use area and natural hydrology

- Conduct a structural assessment for Camp Ranch Barn.
- Improve appearance of Camp Ranch Barn.
- Construct a permanent restroom.
- Extend La Chua Trail boardwalk (up to approximately 900 feet along the former dike trail)
- Remove or breach remaining segments of the dike.
- Remove remnants of the former observation platform.

Objective: Trail development

- Coordinate with Alachua County to develop loop trail.

Objective: Clarify usage of the site

- De-emphasize paddling launch.
- Coordinate with FDOT to provide safe parking for anglers utilizing the Gainesville-to-Hawthorne State Trail bridge.

Objective: Ensure integrity of historic structures and improve staff infrastructure

- Conduct assessments of the historic structures.
- Provide up to four volunteer sites.
- Provide necessary AmeriCorps support structures.

Objective: Expand support facilities

- Construct a park residence if the McKenzie property house is not renovated for this purpose.

Unit Name: Perdido Key State Park
Acres: 290.32
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2018
County: Escambia

Description/Narrative
Perdido Key State Park is a 290.32-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

- Accomplished 120% exotic removal goal for planned treatment zones in FY 2018-19; 108% of goal for planned treatment zones in FY 2019-20.
- Continued shorebird monitoring and protection (ongoing) in collaboration with Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
- Continued nesting sea turtle surveys in FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 (ongoing).
- USFWS has continued monitoring of the endangered Perdido Key Beach Mouse.
- Imperiled plant surveys and protection have begun for Godfrey's goldenaster (*Chrysopsis godfreyi*) and large-leaved jointweed (*Polygonella macrophylla*) in January 2020 and will continue in the fall.

Visitor Services

- New beach flag warning systems & rip current signage installed (2018).
- Re-roofed Perdido Key restroom buildings (2018).
- Ongoing replacement of failing decking (2018-2020).

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continue nesting shorebird monitoring and protection in collaboration with Audubon Florida.
- Continue nesting sea turtle surveys on state park property.
- Continue monitoring of the endangered Perdido Key Beach Mouse in collaboration with USFWS.
- Flowering surveys of Godfrey's goldenaster and large-leaved jointweed will be conducted in the fall of 2020.

Unit Name: Ponce de Leon Springs State Park
Acres: 386.94
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
Counties: Holmes and Walton

Description/Narrative
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

- Exceeded goals for removal of exotic plant species for FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18.
- Maintained two wetland restoration areas supporting Gulf Red Pitcher Plants.
- Restored 15 acres by removing hardwood and planting wiregrass in 2020.

Visitor Services

- Improved and replaced road and trail signage throughout the park-2020.
- Maintained and improved four miles of trails on the south end of the park.
- Added new boardwalks on the new trail on the south end of the park in 2019.
- Completed a new parking area and entrance road in 2019.
- Add new concession operation in 2019.
- Hosted a 5K race each year partnered with Holmes County Chamber and the Sheriffs Dept.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Addition of new large pavilion.
- Addition of playground equipment.

Unit Name: Price's Scrub Greenway (NW Marion Greenway)
Acres: 962.28
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2004
County: Marion

Description/Narrative
Located adjacent to interstate 75 is a nearly pristine example of upland hardwood forest, mesic hammock and pine flatwoods. These are divided by ravine-like seepage stream drainages featuring baygall swamps and sinkhole lake features. This land provides habitat for over 40 species of documented wildlife and hundreds of vascular plants, including two listed plant species. A 9.4-mile trail system with one trailhead on the south side currently provides access for hikers and equestrian users of the park.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Complete western perimeter holding line for fire operations achieved through use of marshmaster equipment in basin marsh and reworking degraded perimeter roads as fire lines (1.7 miles).
- 15.4 infested acres (85 gross acres) of exotic plants treated.
- 21.7-acre mowing project for zone perimeter fuels reduction in flatwoods completed in 2019.
- Four plant species and three insect species added to park inventory.

Visitor Services

- Repair blown out culvert on multi use trail to north side.
- Updated interpretive information on kiosk (2018).
- Over nine miles of trails widened to allow better access and fire protection.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Complete perimeter trail around old water retention feature near I-75.
- Improve trails (including repairing storm damage) by installing three low water crossings, one culvert, and replacing trail markers.
- Perform a 25-acre clear-cut for dangerous mature sand pine forest to facilitate fire operations.
- Burn 220 acres of identified scrub, scrubby flatwoods and mesic flatwoods areas to improve groundcover and fuel loading conditions.
- Maintain maintenance condition for all exotics on site by monitoring and treating 40 acres per year.

Unit Name: Pumpkin Hill Creek Preserve State Park
Acres: 3,967.22
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Duval

Description/Narrative
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 seventeen 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

- Safely and successfully applied prescribed fire to nearly 1,200 combined acres in fiscal years 2021 and 2022.
- Completed habitat restoration measures on 272 combined acres.
- Initiated reforestation of 80 acres with the hand-planting of 10,000 longleaf pines.
- Constructed multiple low water crossings to improve surface hydrology and access for resource management.
- Over 200 acres on Black Hammock Island was added to the park in 2022 as a result of the Pumpkin Hill Creek Florida Forever Project.
- Acquired critical heavy equipment necessary for fuels management and associated natural communities restoration.
- Improved trail markings to accommodate visually impaired visitors (2022.
- Continued coordination with the City of Jacksonville and the National Park Service to provide seamless park experience for visitors through similar trail markings and wayfinding elements (ongoing).
- Assisted National Park Service in review of plans and construction of pedestrian bridge on neighboring properties, new bridge and trails will significantly increase available backcountry hiking opportunities through multi-agency properties.

Visitor Services

- Improved trail markings to accommodate visually impaired visitors (2018).
- Continued coordination with the City of Jacksonville and the National Park Service to provide seamless park experience for visitors through similar trail markings and wayfinding elements (ongoing).
- Assisted National Park Service in review of plans and construction of pedestrian bridge on neighboring properties, new bridge and trails will significantly increase available backcountry hiking opportunities through multi-agency properties (2016 and 2017).
- Continued partnership with Girl Scouts of America to provide "She's a Park Explorer" programs highlighting women in science related careers.
- Worked with an Eagle Scout to add an equestrian watering station in the main parking lot (2019).

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2018)
Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.

- Continue to cooperate with state and federal agencies and researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs within the park, particularly those focused on freshwater wetlands, groundwater levels and water quality in associated estuarine waterbodies.
- Continue to monitor, review and comment on proposed land-use/zoning changes within lands bordering the park.

Objective: Restore natural hydrological conditions and functions to approximately 2 acres of blackwater stream natural community.

- Assess hydrological impacts of the channelization and ditching of tidal creeks in the park, especially Fitzpatrick Creek.
- Develop plans for restoring the natural hydroperiods of tidal creeks impacted by channelization or ditching.

Objective: Evaluate and mitigate the impacts of soil erosion in the park.

- Develop and implement a trail management plan for the park's recreational trails.
- Assess erosion prone sites in the park for impacts from tidal creek flow, surface water runoff or recreational use and implement corrective measures as needed.

Objective: Within 10 years, have 2,268 acres maintained within the optimum fire return interval.

- Develop/update an annual prescribed fire plan.
- Manage fire dependent communities by burning between 756.78 and 2,562.9 acres annually.

Objective: Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities on 51 acres of successional hardwood forest.

- Develop/update a site-specific restoration plan for 51 acres of successional hardwood forest to be restored to sandhill, mesic flatwoods, and scrubby flatwoods.
- Implement the restoration plan.
- Monitor the progress of the restoration, including the native groundcover and shrub components.

Objective: Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities on 66.4 acres of pine plantation.

- Develop/update a site-specific restoration plan for each of the three pine plantations: the Wallace Tract, Caldwell Tract and North Shore Tract.
- Implement the restoration plans.
- Monitor the progress of restoration, including the native groundcover and shrub components.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 1,775 acres of sandhill, mesic flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods and wet flatwoods to prepare zones for the safe application of prescribed fire.

- Mechanically treat (mow and/or roller-chop) a minimum of 60 feet into the burn zones from firebreaks to mitigate the height and structure of the standing live fuel load prior to applying prescribed fire.
- Mechanically treat (mow and/or roller-chop) palmetto and woody vegetation in zone interiors prior to applying prescribed fire as necessary to mitigate flame lengths and improve fuel consumption.

- Use appropriate herbicides and application rates to reduce shrubby hardwood regrowth and help restore more natural (woody versus herbaceous) proportions along fire lines. The intent is to establish a strip of largely herbaceous fuels that will readily carry backing fire away from the edge of the fire line with low intensity and minimal spotting.
- Harvest dense areas of off-site hardwoods.
- Thin pines as feasible to reduce basal areas to meet natural community specific ranges.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 26 acres of depression marsh and basin swamp.

- Remove encroaching pines and off-site hardwoods from depression marshes and basin swamps.
- Repair plow lines that alter natural hydrologic functions of depression marshes and basin swamps.

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

- Additional surveys for imperiled plant and animal species are needed at Pumpkin Hill Preserve to ensure that all imperiled species are documented. The DRP will enlist the assistance of academic researchers and staff from other agencies during development of species occurrence inventory lists, especially where necessary for certain taxonomic groups.

Objective: Monitor and document six selected imperiled animal species in the park.

- Develop monitoring protocols for six selected imperiled animal species, including the striped newt, gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake, pine snake, MacGillivray's seaside sparrow, and Worthington's marsh wren.
- Implement monitoring protocols for the six imperiled animal species listed above.

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

- Develop monitoring protocols for four selected imperiled plant species including pond spice, blue butterwort, hooded pitcher plant and rosebud orchid.
- Implement monitoring protocols for four imperiled plant species including those listed *above.*

Objective: Annually treat 20 gross acres or 1.7 infested acres of invasive plant species in the park.

- Annually develop/update invasive plant management work plan.
- Implement annual work plan by treating 20 gross acres or 1.7 infested acres in park annually and continue maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.
- Complete invasive plant surveys of known infestations at a minimum of once every two years.

Objective: Implement control measures to remove sounders of invasive feral hogs in the park annually.

- Establish feral hog surveys to determine relative abundance in the park.
- Establish and maintain corral-based hog traps.

Objective: Assess and evaluate 11 of 11 recorded cultural resources in the park.

- Complete 11 assessments and evaluations of archaeological sites.

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

- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Conduct a comprehensive archaeological evaluation of the Hog Plumb site, given that it has National Register of Historic Places potential.
- Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.

Objective: Bring three of 11 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Design and implement regular monitoring programs for all cultural sites.
- Create and implement a plan to protect vulnerable sites from ground disturbance associated with the prescribed fire program.

Objective: Improve organization, equipment storage and staff support.

- Remove underutilized buildings.
- Construct a four-bay pole barn.
- Repurpose the former park office as a residence or consider new construction.

Objective: Improve Visitor Services.

- Construct a permanent restroom facility.
- Construct up to two picnic shelters.

Objective: Improve and stabilize the paddle launch use area.

- Grade and stabilize the entrance loop.
- Resurface the tidally inundated portion of the kayak launch with oyster shell.
- Resurface the kayak launch and approach path.

Objective: Develop necessary land management infrastructure and provide visitor access.

- Install fire line at the Black Hammock Island tract north boundary, along residential interface.
- Coordinate with adjacent conservation lands partners to extend the 7 Creeks Recreation Area trail onto the Black Hammock Island Tract.

Objective: Improve resource management and visitor access and improve interpretation.

- Install low water crossings.
- Improve wayfinding along the trail system.
- Produce a comprehensive interpretive plan and install interpretation at appropriate locations.

Unit Name: Rainbow Springs State Park
Acres: 1,584.43
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Marion

Description/Narrative
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

- Restoration preparation to include one RX burn in Zones 5B and C.
- Continued treatment of invasive exotics. Treated over 400 acres.
- Exotic goals were met, and all zones were prepped and ready for fire, accomplishing 77% of the fire goal for the year.
- Continued FWC treating Salvina molesta in Zone 2A.
- Citizens Support Organization has purchased in excess of $474,000 of necessary equipment and tools need by park staff to accomplish renovations, repairs and on-going maintenance.

Visitor Services

- Roof renovation to gift shop.
- New flooring in the gift shop.
- Upgraded half of the campground electrical pedestals.
- Preconstruction completed for new ranger station to be built on park drive.
- Wastewater treatment abatement begun to remove plant at campground and hook up to a force main offsite.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.

- Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs.
- Continue monitoring of surface and ground water quality at Rainbow Springs and tracking water quality changes within this natural spring system.
- Continue to monitor all on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems in the park for any detrimental impacts to water quality and, if feasible, connect to the municipal water treatment system.
- Continue to monitor land-use or zoning changes around the park's resources.
- Continue to cooperate with the SWFWMD to ensure MFLs for Rainbow Spring are monitored for compliance to maintain historic river flows.

Objective: Monitor and evaluate the natural hydrological conditions and functions within the headspring and improve approximately 0.1 discontinuous acres of spring-run stream natural community.

- Continue to support the SWFWMD monitoring plan to track changes to the SAV and health of the spring run and educate park visitors about these changes.
- Develop a plan for experimental plantings of key species of submerged aquatic vegetation in the spring and spring-run stream in areas that have experienced loss. Implement the plan if necessary.

Objective: Monitor and evaluate impacts associated with soil erosion at Rainbow Springs State Park.

- Perform dye trace or appropriate studies around the headspring to determine the stormwater flows within the developed uplands, particularly the former attraction.
- Develop and implement a plan to control erosion within the headspring and "The Bowl" day-use area.
- Remove excess headspring parking areas and associated impervious surfaces and revegetate to improve water infiltration.

Objective A: Within 10 years, maintain 950 acres of the park within the optimum fire return interval.

- Develop/update annual prescribed fire plan.
- Manage fire dependent communities by burning 288-850 acres annually.

Objective: Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities on 244 acres of sandhill community.

- Develop a site-specific restoration plan.
- Implement restoration plan.

Objective: Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities on 75 acres of sandhill and flatwoods natural communities on the Rainbow River Ranch parcel.

- SWFWMD develops a site-specific restoration plan.
- SWFWMD implements the restoration plan with initial steps consisting of:
    1) Multiple applications of a chemical treatment and possible mechanical treatment of non-native pasture grasses and invasive species for up to two years.
    2) After removal of pasture grasses, SWFWMD will site, prepare, and direct seed native groundcover species appropriate to the sandhill at the Rainbow River.
    3) SWFWMD will follow native groundcover seeding by monitoring establishment success of native groundcover and treating any remaining non-native pasture grasses and other invasive species.
- After year three, DRP will continue monitoring and control of non-native pasture and other species and using fire to manage the site.
- Plant longleaf pine seedlings.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on at least 10 acres of sandhill community and successional hardwood forest.

- Develop and implement a plan to treat off-site hardwoods.

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

Objective: Monitor and document seven selected imperiled animal species in the park.

- Implement monitoring protocols for the seven animal species mentioned below.

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

- Develop a monitoring protocol for Giant orchid.
- Implement the monitoring protocol for the imperiled plant species listed above.

Objective: Annually treat 200 acres of invasive plant species in the park.

- Annually develop/update invasive plant management work plan.
- Implement annual work plan by treating 200 gross acres in the park annually and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments.
- Continue annual treatment of cogongrass in all zones but particularly the zones adjacent to and south of the tuber entrance.
- Develop and implement a control tactic for natal grass at the tuber entrance area to prevent invasion into the adjacent restoration areas.
- Survey and treat the Rainbow River Ranch and Mann acquisitions.

Objective: Develop and implement measures to prevent the accidental introduction or further spread of invasive plants in the park.

- Prepare and implement written guidelines to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plants. Provide staff with the tools to implement the guidelines.

Objective: Implement control measures on three nuisance and invasive animal species in the park.

- Remove and document nuisance animals as they occur in the park.

Objective: Assess and evaluate 55 of 55 recorded cultural resources in the park.

- Complete 55 assessments/evaluations of cultural sites.
- Complete one Historic Structures Report for the gift shop (MR03628).

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

- Delineate the bounds of the historic cemetery (MR02057) and Blue Run Cemetery (MR2752) using ground penetrating radar or other appropriate method.
- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Develop and utilize a Scope of Collections Statement.
- Conduct a Phase 1 archaeological survey for one priority area identified by the predictive model.
- Prepare and submit the nomination of Rainbow Springs State Park to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A for Settlement/Exploration and Entertainment/Recreation and Criterion C for Architecture.

Objective: Bring 11 of 55 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Develop/implement a protocol to assess known cultural resources.
- Develop/implement a plan to bring the gift shop (MR3628) into good condition.
- Develop/implement a plan to repair Rainbow Falls (MR03636).
- Develop and implement a plan to manage, restore or deaccession the submarine boats (MR3641).

Objective: Formalize park entrance.

- Complete new entrance station

Objective: Improve efficiency, springs protection, and ease of parking.

- Redesign parking area
- Develop wayfinding elements

Objective: Improve visitor experience while enhancing safety.

- Provide convenient paddle craft drop off and pedestrian walkway
- Plan and implement aquatic habitat protection measures and supporting interpretation in the swimming area
- Re-naturalize the ornamental gardens

Objective: Increase capacity for low-infrastructure group camping.

- Construct a small semi-primitive group camp.

Objective: Improve campground facilities.

- Connect to municipal sewer system.
- Improve organization and flow at the entrance.

Objective: Enhance the entrance area.

- Install RV hookup.
- Redesign entrance area.

Objective: Remove infrastructure that is underutilized and in poor condition.

Objective: Remove aging state-owned structure and replace it with an employee-owned Trailer/RV site.

Unit Name: Ravine Gardens State Park
Acres: 152.67
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: September 2023
County: Putnam

Description/Narrative
Ravine Gardens State Park is one of the nine New Deal-era state parks in Florida. The park has two ravines up to 120 feet deep with steep banks at 45-degree angles. Unlike common gullies, trenches or sinkholes caused by temporary flooding, the steephead ravines are a permanent feature with a spring-fed creek that never dries up, called Whitewater Branch. The underground water bubbling up cuts into the bank and carries the sand and soil downstream to the St. Johns River. Over thousands of years the ravines have widened and deepened to what you see today. In 1933, the ravines were transformed into a dramatic garden by the federal Works Progress Administration. Some of the original landscaping still exists as formal gardens and a unique system of trails. A 1.8-mile paved road winds around the ravines, offering visitors dramatic views.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Cultural resource review–all cultural sites monitored and documented.
- 2018-2020–Erosion Control Projects: Construction of minor bulk heads, construction of two major bulkheads, laying or rock, terracing and other erosion control measures.
- Made improvements to the Azalea hiking trail. Project TREC worked on one project to stabilize trails from erosion.
- 2020–Repair of erosion damage caused by Hurricane Irma so that visitors are able to utilize the drive again and address some of the ADA issues that the drive being closed has caused.
- Planted over 600 native plants and 50 native wildflower seed packages throughout the park.
- 99.98 infested acres of invasive treating, including an FWC grant.

Visitor Services

- Over 150 programs and small events including field trips, interpretive programs, tours, National Public Lands Day, volunteer workdays, first day programming, Dog Days. Provided a large number of cart tours by request for ADA purposes due to the drive being down and ADA access being limited. Partnered with the Florida Public Archaeology Network to host a series of programs.
- Started a community walk program. Health providers from around the area were invited monthly to promote health and wellness utilizing the park.
- Started the LIFE Program with two schools participating.
- Started a 4-H club with 20 participants that meets monthly throughout the year.
- Added a native plant interpretive station.
- Added two Park Fit programs offering tai chi/yoga and martial arts in the park.
- Hosted six major park events, including Holiday at the Ravines, Azalea Days, and the Halloween Spooktacular.
- Streamlined process for third party events. Hosted one new major event, two new walks and a new series of art classes.
- Conducted summer camps each summer, two sessions in 2018 and two in 2019.

- 2018-2020: 445 weddings, birthday parties, anniversary parties, showers, reunions, memorials, benefits, graduations, church services, public and private meetings.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

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

- Develop and implement an updated stormwater management plan

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on four acres of upland hardwood forest natural community.

- Continued removal of Chinese bamboo.

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

Objective: Monitor and document four selected imperiled animal species in the park.

- Develop monitoring protocols for selected imperiled animal species including the eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, Florida pines Snake, West Indian manatee.

Objective: Annually treat 5 infested acres of invasive plant species.

- Annually develop/update invasive plant management work plan
- Implement annual work plan by treating five infested acres.

Objective: Implement control measures on 2 nuisance species

- Annually develop/update invasive animal management plan
- Nuisance animals are dealt with on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the DRP's Nuisance Animal Removal Standard.

Objective: Record, update, and manage cultural resources to maintain good condition

- Ensure all sites are recorded in the Florida Master Site File
- Routinely inspect all sites for any impacts
- Develop and adhere to a cyclical inspection and maintenance schedule for all historic structures.

Objective: Address visitor-use management issues in 2 use areas

Park Road and Parking Area

- Consider conducting a hydrological study
- Detail recommendations in a stormwater management plan
- Install additional informational signage
- Continue to prohibit parking on vegetation

Objective: Improve park infrastructure and facilities in 8 use areas

Cultural Landscape

- Form and implement a planting guide

Court of States

- Restore and maintain the log trellises, where necessary

Civic Center

- Use a portion of the center for passive interpretation
- Connect Water Works to the center via interpretive trail, if acquired

Formal Garden Area

- Install interpretive signage near the picnic pavilion
- Replace the gazebo

Ravine Area

- Evaluate, repair, and replace footbridges as needed
- Update all the interpretive and directional signage and replace as needed
- Consult with DHR and restore retaining walls
- Conduct annual inspection to evaluate the suspension bridges

Support Area

- Provide a 3-bay shop building and equipment shelter
- Reconfigure shop area
- Work with the adjacent utility provider to bury overhead powerlines

Park Boundary

- Consider replacing the existing fence
- Evaluate brick retention walls
- Maintain or remove brick walls as determined appropriate

Objective: Develop Park infrastructure and facilities in two (2) new use areas.

River Tract

- Work with CSX to provide an off-grade path across the railroad tracks
- Collaborate with the City of Palatka to access river tract
- Construct a bridge crossing along the existing berm
- Create an observation platform at the end of the berm trail
- Replace assistant park manager residence
- Consider relocating residence

Unit Name: Ruth B. Kirby Gilchrist Blue Springs State Park
Acres: 402.42
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Gilchrist

Description/Narrative
Ruth B. Kirby Gilchrist Blue Springs State Park is the newest addition to Florida State Parks. The Park contains a collection of natural springs, including a large second magnitude spring that produces an average of 44 million gallons of water per day. This spring, known as Gilchrist Blue, has outstanding water clarity and discharges water through a shallow spring run about one-quarter mile to the Santa Fe River. The other named springs on-site are Little Blue Spring, Naked Spring, Kiefer Spring and Johnson Spring.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Performed first prescribed fire since 2017 acquisition, burning within three management zones.
- Installed buoy lines along the perimeter of the spring to prevent erosion.
- Performed water quality monitoring in partnership with the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD), Florida Springs Institute and the University of Florida.
- Removed more than 80 invasive feral hogs from the park.
- Developed monitoring protocols for manatees.
- Removal of 80 plus hogs so far.
- Monitored and removed water lettuce from the spring run and the park boundary of the Santa Fe River from Johnson Springs to Ginnie Springs.
- Continue monitoring imperiled Rain Lily and Gopher Tortoise.
- Conducted turtle monitoring survey with Dr. Jerry Johnson.
- Picnic tables and grills relocated out of the spring bowl to the new picnic area established away from the spring watershed.
- Sensitive areas allowed to regrow native and indigenous plants by discontinuing mowing main spring, Naked Spring, and sandhill areas.
- Continue long term SAV restoration and monitoring at Naked Spring.
- Expansion and continuation of long tern manatee monitoring.
- Spring carrying capacity monitoring by allowing paddle craft only in the spring run to prevent further erosion and allow for SAV restoration.
- Burn plan in place for three zones.

Visitor Services

- Maintain, and upgrade facilities to provide better experience for visitors.
- Additional OPS was hired for the summer season to provide better Visitor Services.
- Existing concession was required to wear uniform shirts for the visitors to better identify employees.

- Maximum carrying capacity is adhered to with the objective of reopening the park once 25% of the current visitors have left allowing for more visitors to enjoy the resources.
- Junior Ranger programs are conducted at least once monthly.
- Trail markers are installed to provide a better hiking experience.
- Three new interpretive panels were installed.
- High emphasis was placed on roving interpretation to help educate visitors about the park and the resources.
- Pets and smoking are prohibited in the spring bowl area.
- Restrooms are pressure washed monthly.
- A mobility chair was donated by Duke Energy and is in use.

Short-Term Goals

Objective: Evaluate and mitigate impacts of soil erosion in the park.

- Investigate best management options for additional erosion mitigation in public access areas.
- Monitor areas prone to erosion.
- Implement corrective measures where needed to reduce impacts of soil erosion on water resources (e.g., around all springs).

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

- Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs.
- Continue monitoring of surface and groundwater quality at Gilchrist Blue Springs and track changes.
- Perform dye trace studies within the Gilchrist Blue springshed to determine the groundwater sources for the spring and karst systems in the park.
- Continue to monitor land-use or zoning changes around the park.
- Continue to cooperate with the SRWMD to ensure MFLs for the Santa Fe River are monitored for compliance to maintain historic river flows.

Objective: Restore natural hydrological conditions and functions to approximately 2 acres of spring-run stream natural community.

- Continue closure of Naked Spring and the lower Gilchrist Blue spring-run stream and other sensitive features in the park to swimming and wading activity to allow SAV restoration. Limit swimming and wading to the currently designated swimming area within the Gilchrist Blue main headspring.
- Develop and implement a plan to re-establish littoral and shoreline vegetation adjacent to the swimming area and establish designated water entry points in the swimming area.
- Develop a plan to conduct experimental SAV plantings within Gilchrist Blue and Naked spring-run streams.
- Develop and implement monitoring protocols for semi-annual SAV assessments and continuous monitoring in Gilchrist Blue and Naked springs and their associated spring-run streams.
- Develop and implement a monitoring protocol to track brownouts, turbidity and changes in water clarity of Gilchrist Blue, Little Blue, Johnson and Naked springs.

Objective: Complete a comprehensive floral and faunal survey and create/update the park's baseline plant and animal list.

- Complete a comprehensive survey.
- Create a baseline plant and animal list.

Objective: Within 10 years, have 250 acres of the park maintained within the optimum fire return interval.

- Develop/update annual prescribed fire plan.
- Manage fire-dependent communities by annually treating 85-235 acres with prescribed fire.
- Create 1.4 miles of perimeter firebreaks.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 276 acres of sandhill natural community.

- Mechanically and/or chemically treat off-site hardwoods in the 32-acre abandoned field in zones GBS-4, GBS-5 and GBS-6. Hardwood removals may also be conducted in the sandhill portions of these zones.
- Plant longleaf pine in zones GBS-4, GBS-5 and GBS-6 on 148 acres of sandhill and abandoned pasture after hardwood removal and prescribed fire.
- Chemically treat 96 acres of selected hardwoods adjacent to existing longleaf pines in zones GBS-1w, GBS-1e and GBS-3.
- Determine the need for treatment of invasive pasture grasses and native groundcover seeding in addition to longleaf pine planting.
- Promote native groundcover improvement as needed.

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

- Develop baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory lists for plants and animals.

Objective: Monitor and document four selected imperiled animal species in the park.

- Develop monitoring protocols for one selected imperiled animal species, the West Indian manatee.
- Implement monitoring protocol for four imperiled animal species, including above and the Suwannee alligator snapping turtle, the gopher tortoise and imperiled bird species.

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

- Implement monitoring protocols for one imperiled plant species, the Rain Lily.

Objective: Annually treat all 0.005 infested acres of invasive plant species in the park which are currently distributed over 57 gross acres.

- Annually develop/update invasive plant management work plan.
- Implement annual work plan by treating all upland acres in the park and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.
- Develop a specific plan to monitor, track and eradicate non-native SAV (especially hydrilla and Indian swampweed) from the park’s spring systems.

Objective: Implement control measures on one invasive animal species in the park.

- Control feral hogs on an as-needed basis.

Objective: Assess and evaluate the physical condition of all cultural sites in the park.

- Complete DRP condition assessment of sites.

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

- Ensure all known archaeological sites have been recorded with the Florida Master Site File. Any new sites discovered will be recorded with the Florida Master Site File.
- Consult with the Division of Historical Resources (DHR) Compliance Review in advance of any ground disturbance.
- Develop a protocol to address archaeological artifacts found in the park and report any finds according to DRP procedures.
- Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement that indicates the park will not maintain a collection.
- Conduct oral history interviews with the park's previous owners.

Objective: Bring one of seven recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Develop a protection and treatment plan for site GI21.

Objective: Improve the safety and natural aesthetics of the park entrance.

- Develop new paved entrance road and ranger station.

Objective: Redevelop the Main Day Use Area to improve facilities as well as protection of the park's aquatic resources.

- Redesign main day-use area.
- Relocate paddling launch.
- Create and implement parkwide interpretive plan.

Objective: Provide high quality resource-based camping opportunity

- Develop a standard facility campground with a 30 site loop.
- Add 10 tent only sites.
- Construct one new dump station and one bathhouse.

Objective: Improve parkwide trails

- Improve existing hiking trails.
- Develop and add new interpretive elements along trails.

Objective: Relocate support area

- Add two new site-built residences.
- Add a two-bay shop.
- Add one equipment shelter.

Unit Name: San Felasco Hammock Preserve State Park
Acres: 7,353.40
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Alachua

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

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 100% of invasive/exotic plant treatment goals met, total of 1,159 infested acres.
- Reestablishment of fire lines in fire suppressed zones throughout.
- Moved away from hay contract.
- Re-negotiated hog contract and added a second contractor.
- Installation of low water crossings.
- Closed multiple inappropriate trails.
- Multiple plant and wildlife studies conducted.
- Hardwood removal in Park's Sandhill Community.

Visitor Services

- Increased opportunities for special event participation through partnerships with the citizen support organization.
- Addition of two running special events that highlight the parks unique ecosystems.
- Refurbished trailhead kiosks.
- Developed sub-meter accurate, georeferenced, trail maps and posted online.
- Began installation of modern bike trail signs.
- Removed rotted benches and picnic tables from trails.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
Objective: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.

- Continue to cooperate with state and federal agencies and independent researchers regarding hydrological research and monitoring programs within the park.
- Continue to monitor, review and comment on proposed land-use/zoning changes that may influence the water resources of the park.
- Continue to seek expertise and funding opportunities for dye trace studies to determine the groundwater sources, especially additional groundwater connections to the Santa Fe River.
- Cooperate and seek expertise from SRWMD and ACEPD for continued implementation of water quality and quantity monitoring in the three significant blackwater stream systems of the park, including Cellon, Turkey and Blues creeks.
- Seek guidance from appropriate agencies and assess the feasibility of installing continuous stage recorders in Blues, Turkey and Cellon creeks to monitor flows.

- Seek guidance from SRWMD to develop and implement a water monitoring plan in Moonshine Creek.
- Continue to seek guidance and recommendations from DEP Site Investigation concerning the historic dip vat in SFH-4A.

Objective: Restore natural hydrological conditions and functions to approximately 2 miles of blackwater stream and 10 acres of sinkhole lake natural community.

- Continue to seek expertise from the SRWMD and pursue funding to determine the degree of hydrological restoration that is needed in the Itchy Bottom Lake/Cellon Creek system, and, if necessary, to develop and implement additional restoration projects.

Objective: Evaluate and mitigate the impacts of soil erosion in the park.

- Implement the Trail Management Plan for the park's recreational trails.
- Regularly monitor all park service roads and trails that are subject to significant erosion, implement corrective measures as necessary, complying with best management practices for surface and ground water quality.

Objective: Monitor and evaluate the impacts of historic cattle dipping operations at the park.

- Seek guidance from appropriate experts and implement a monitoring plan for the cattle dip vat site at the park.

Objective: Conduct floral and faunal surveys and update the park's baseline plant and animal list.

Objective: Within 10 years, have 2,000 acres of the park maintained within the optimum fire return interval.

- Develop/update prescribed fire plan.
- Manage fire-dependent communities by burning 600-1,530 acres annually.

Objective: Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities on 212 acres of upland mixed woodland and upland pine natural communities.

- Increase fire frequency and chemically or mechanically remove off-site hardwoods and loblolly pines in the upland mixed woodland and upland pine in zones SFH-3A and SFH-3B.
- Plant additional longleaf pines.
- Assess the need for groundcover restoration and implement if necessary.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 218 acres of sandhill/upland pine natural communities, 30 acres of sandhill and mesic flatwoods natural communities, 445 acres of sandhill and upland mixed woodland natural communities.

- Increase fire frequency and chemically or mechanically remove offsite hardwoods and loblolly pines in a portion of the sandhill in portions of zone 2D and 2C.
- Supplement remaining longleaf pines with additional planting.
- Control hardwood regrowth by chemical and/ or mechanical methods.
- Replant with longleaf pines.
- Chemically or mechanically remove offsite hardwoods in the sandhill and upland mixed woodland communities in zone SFH-2E.

- Plant additional longleaf pines as necessary.
- Control off-site hardwoods in zones SFH-2M and SFH-2N through increased fire frequency and chemical/mechanical methods.
- Plant additional longleaf pines after reintroduction of prescribed fire and hardwood control.

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

Objective: Monitor and document eleven selected imperiled animal species in the park.

- Implement monitoring protocols for nine imperiled animal species including striped newt, Holbrook's southern dusky salamander, tiger salamander, eastern indigo snake, Florida pine snake, short-tailed kingsnake, eastern diamondback rattlesnake, tricolored bat, Rafinesque's big-eared bat, Florida scorpionfly and imperiled butterfly species.

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

- Develop monitoring protocols for three selected imperiled plant species, including woodland poppy mallow, Flyr's brickell-bush and nettleleaf sage.
- Implement monitoring protocols for three imperiled plant species, including those listed in the action above.

Objective: Annually treat 1,000 gross acres or approximately 120 infested acres of invasive plant species in the park.

- Annually develop/update invasive plant management work plan.
- Implement annual work plan by treating 120 infested acres in the park annually and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objectives: Prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plants into the park and survey the entire park for invasives at least three times over 10 years.

- Develop and adopt preventative measures to avoid the introduction and spread of invasive plants into the park.
- Develop and implement a method to survey the entire park for invasive plants three times over the course of 10 years.

Objective: Implement control measures on one invasive animal species in the park.

- Continue to remove feral hogs from the park.

Objective: Assess and evaluate 57 of 57 recorded cultural resources in the park.

- Complete 57 assessments of archaeological sites.

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

- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.

Objective: Bring one of 57 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Design and implement regular monitoring programs for all cultural sites.
- Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for each cultural resource.
- Stabilize historic structure AL4980 as needed.

Objective: Enhance trailhead entrance through infrastructure and interpretation improvements.

- Provide directional signage and clearly demarcated driveways.

- Delineate and organize parking areas.
- Install a new restroom.
- Develop a sensory trail.
- Plan and implement interpretation.

Objective: Enhance trailhead entrance and safety measures through infrastructure and facility improvements.

- Reconfigure parking lot.
- Install a permanent restroom.
- Improve interpretation.

Objective: Conduct a historic structure assessment.

Objective: Improve trail system and management access.

- Construct a bridge.

Objective: Update and add interpretation and infrastructure.

- Construct a large picnic pavilion

Unit Name: San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park
Acres: 14.98
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2015
County: Wakulla

Description/Narrative
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 explains 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

- Removal of trees on earthworks.
- Removal of destroyed structures and debris post hurricane.

Visitor Services

- Revamped the Forts Flags and Artifacts event to the Point in Time Festival-increasing opportunities and reenactors.
- Improved brochures-now available in multiple languages.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Install new backdoor to museum.
- Improve visitor restroom.

Unit Name: San Pedro Underwater Archaeological Preserve State Park
Acres: 643.66
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2012
County: Monroe

Description/Narrative
This underwater archaeological preserve features a submerged shipwreck that was part of a Spanish Flotilla. The San Pedro was a 287-ton, Dutch-built ship which sank in a hurricane on July 13, 1733. 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.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Five mooring balls protect the site, two reinstalled in 2020.
- New Regulation Information Buoys added. Maintaining.
- Inspections and monitoring of site.

Visitor Services

- Diving and snorkeling.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Preserve and enhance cultural resources of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Savannas Preserve State Park
Acres: 6,994.28
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2017
Counties: Martin and St. Lucie

Description/Narrative
Savannas Preserve State Park preserves and protects environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands associated with the North Fork of the St. Lucie River Corridor, Freshwater Basin Marsh, and the Atlantic Coastal Scrub Ridge of Florida's southeastern coast. Paddling and fishing in the wetlands and river are popular activities, including over 15 miles of multi-use trails which are enjoyed by hikers, cyclists, and horseback riders. A visitor center is provided for a wide range of interpretive programs offered by the park.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Applied prescribed fire to 958 acres last year creating the record burn year for the park.
- Installed new firebreaks and completed multiple Wildland Fuels management projects to assist with burning objectives.
- Completed comprehensive hydrological study of the Savannas watershed through multiple partnering agencies.
- Continued with imperiled species work at the park on two federally listed plants and the Florida Scrub Jay.
- Continued with park Feral Hog Removal program, removing over 200 hogs last year.

Visitor Services

- Increased attendance by an estimated 10%.
- Initiated facility rentals of new lecture hall for private venues.
- Widened community-based programming at education center.
- Provided community wide special event programming including two large special events and environmental educational outreach.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Provide administrative support for all park functions.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Protect Water quality and quantity in the park, restore hydrology to the extent feasible, and maintain the restored condition.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Maintain, improve and restore endangered species populations and habitat in the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from the park and conduct needed maintenance control.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Protect, Preserve, and maintain the cultural resources of the park.

  - Status: Ongoing
- Provide public access and recreational opportunities in the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Work on wildland urban interface fuel reduction projects utilizing new park fire equipment.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Work with partnering entities on design and construction of the East Coast Greenway along the parks Western Boundary.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Seabranch Preserve State Park
Acres: 921.54
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2014
County: Martin

Description/Narrative
Ancient oceans shaped the landscape of this park allowing a variety of habitats to develop. The preserve provides the opportunity to see sand pine scrub, scrubby flatwoods, blackwater streams, baygall and mangrove swamps. Visitors can explore 6.5 miles of hiking trails and a 1.3-mile paved bike path. A small picnic shelter, restroom and water fountain are available. The short interpretive trail at the picnic area is a good introduction to the plants and wildlife in the park.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 139 acres of prescribed fire.
- 164 infested acres of exotic plants treated.
- Maintained, improved and installed new fire lanes.
- 23 acres of mechanical treatment and fuel reduction.
- Continued removal of feral hogs and start of removal of red headed agama.

Visitor Services

- Increased visitation.
- Increased volunteer base with new workdays and outreach programs.
- Trail improvements to all hiking trails.
- Additional interpretive panels and kiosks installed.
- Trail and native planting volunteer workdays.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to implement prescribed fire in appropriate habitat.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to update interpretive materials available.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Sebastian Inlet State Park
Acres: 970.38
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2008
Counties: Brevard and Indian River

Description/Narrative
This park is a favorite for anglers nationwide for catching Snook, Redfish, Bluefish and Spanish Mackerel from its Piers. 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

- Applied prescribed fire to management zones C1-5, A1, A3, and A4, total of 80 acres.
- Treated 48.7 acres invasive/exotics.
- Completed all FWC recommended beach-nesting bird surveys during count windows.
- Rescued/rehabilitated 160 shore/coastal birds.
- Completed stranding reports on 12 sea turtles and evaluated 2,073 sea turtle nests.

Visitor Services

- 45 Night-time Turtle walks with 716 guests attending in 2018, 45 walks with 562 guests in 2019.
- Weekly interpretive programs including fishing clinics, walks with a ranger and historical presentations.
- 85th Florida Park Service Anniversary Event.
- 17 Night Sounds concerts.
- Two world class surfing competitions.
- Numerous weddings.
- Two seasons of a local play.
- Weekly kayak tours.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Apply Prescribed fire to zone A1-no burn history.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Treat 73.98 acres of invasive/exotics.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Update all archeological sites in master file.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Work with the Florida bureau of Archaeological Research to update all archeological sites in master file.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Treat 211 gross acres/14 infested acres invasive/exotics.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Silver Springs State Park
Acres: 4,666.50
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2014
County: Marion

Description/Narrative
This park has more than 14 distinct natural communities, and miles of beautiful trails for hiking and bicycling. Silver Springs surrounds the headwaters and the entire length of the Silver River, which flows through the park into the Ocklawaha River. Visitors can enjoy the famous glass-bottom rides or rent a canoe and paddle the crystal-clear river from the headspring. 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.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Invasive exotic plants species throughout the park are in maintenance condition.
- Almost all management zones with fire-type acreage are "in rotation."
- Awarded multiple FWC grants for exotic plant treatment totaling greater than $75,000.
- Digitizing/archival of historic collections and historic photos and video from the Silver Springs "Roadside Attraction Era."
- Collaboration with Rudy Westerman, archaeology student/doctoral candidate who visited and assessed all known cultural sites within park boundaries and completed a comprehensive report of all findings.
- Collaborated with Morgan Smith, archaeology student/doctoral candidate who completed a "Re-Evaluation of the First Submerged Prehistoric Site Excavated in the Americas" and as part of that process he did three underwater archaeological surveys/digs of this documented cultural resource site known as the "Guest Mammoth Site" which is in the Florida Master Site File as 8MR130.
- Design/construction of a storm water retention pond adjacent to the boat storage docks.
- Mechanical treatment/understory thinning of management zone SV-2 & part of SV-3.
- Collaboration on research with St. Johns River Water Management District and University of Florida doing multiple experiments that produced extensive reports on river conditions and assessing geological and biological challenges.
- Assisted DEP regulatory processes for establishing Total Maximum Daily Loads and the Basin Management Action Plan for Silver Springs.
- Completed the 2017 Land Management Review and the review committee deemed that we are completing our land management goals as specified in the Unit Management Plan.
- Updated and improved feral hog removal contract.
- Improvements to and maintenance of historic gardens with assistance from volunteers.
- Flatwoods restoration project in management zones SV-28 & SV-29.
  - Fifth row timber thinning of former pine plantation acreage in 2017.
  - Multiple comprehensive exotics treatments before and after timber thinning.
  - Prescribed fire applied to SV-28 and SV-29 within one year of timber thinning.

Visitor Services

- Renovation of the "Paradise Ballroom" in the Lundy Building.
- Updates to the HVAC and Fire Suppression system in the Paradise Ballroom.
- Design/construction of the Ross Allen Boardwalk.
- Upgrades to kayak launch and kayak rental area at main entrance on Hwy 40.
- Relocated the primitive youth camp to a better site with a youth camp only kayak launch.
- Updated several electrical pedestals in campground.
- Updated cabins with accessibility improvements including four bath retrofits.
- Connected 22 campsites to municipal sewer and two campground bathhouses to sewer.
- Connected all 10 cabins, all museum buildings, a day use bathhouse, a shop compound and two park residences to municipal sewer.
- Renovated the interior of the ranger station.
- Estimated number of interpretive programs during the two-year reporting period: 152.
- Estimated number of private events hosted (weddings, reunions, large picnics, etc.) hosted during the two-year reporting period: 208 events.
  - Six cooler months about three events/weekend=78 events
  - Six warmer months about one event per weekend=26 events
  - Total Estimated Events Per Year=104 events
- Added a kiln for demonstration of firing pottery to the park's historic cracker village area.
- New roof on the "Ross Allen Amphitheatre" and new roof on the "Black Bear Pavilion."
- Establishing and maintaining numerous partnerships including but not limited to, Marion County School Board, Marion County Animal Services, Marion County Visitors and Convention Bureau/Tourist Development Council, etc.
- Recreational use study completed in 2016 to determine a baseline of visitor use impacts and resource condition.
- Added two log cabins to represent the 1840s-time frame in historic cracker village area.
- Added a new exhibit room to Silver River Museum with prehistoric and historic canoes.
- Room one of Lundy Center developed as a welcome center and operated by the citizen support organization.
- Re-decked "Mammoth Deck" and "grand cypress entrance" boardwalks.
- Added ramps over the steps at the glass bottom boats to improve accessibility.
- Painted interiors of all cabins.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Demolition of hazardous water park area formerly known as "Wild Waters."
  - Status: Ongoing
- Demolition of hazardous event building formerly known as the "Cypress Room."
  - Status: Ongoing
- Renovate the parking lot/drainage ditches at the main entrance on Hwy 40.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Renovate historic building at SR35 Camping Entrance known as the "Farmhouse."
  - Status: Completed
- Design/construct a handicap accessible Glass Bottom Boat.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Renovate boat storage docks/structures.

  - Status: Completed
- Renovate the restaurant facility in the Lundy Building.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Replacement of overhang behind the Lundy Building.
  - Status: Completed 8/2/2018
- Master plan for entire park (facilities, Visitor Services, entrances, interpretation, etc.).
  - Status: Ongoing
- Design of two bridges to improve connectivity throughout the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- One bridge over “Half Mile Creek.”
- One bridge over the “Fort King Waterway.”

Unit Name: Skyway Fishing Pier
Acres: 17.58
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2002
Counties: Hillsborough, Manatee, and Pinellas

Description/Narrative
When the current 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 now provide excellent recreational opportunities for anglers and birdwatchers alike.

Pier is owned by Florida Department of Transportation.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Hooked bird incidents are an issue. Staff has worked with Friends of the Pelicans group to come up with a solution. A job description for volunteer recruits to help out with education has been created. A training for staff to respond to injured bird incidents is being scheduled.

Visitor Services

- N/A.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Train staff and volunteers to assist when needed for injured bird incidents.
- Recruit volunteers to help educate pier goers on the proper response to injured/hooked birds.

Unit Name: South Fork State Park
Acres: 1,129.44
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: December 12, 2008
County: Manatee

Description/Narrative
South Fork State Park used to be called Beker A and is located eleven miles east of the town of Parrish. Currently, there is no easy access to the park. The park can be reached through adjacent conservation lands to the north and the south, but extensive walking is required. There are ten natural plant communities within the park. Actives include hiking, bird watching, and nature study, rounding out the recreational opportunities offered at the park.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Fire and boundary line improvements FY 2018-20.
- 100% of exotic treatment goal in FY 2018-19/86% of goals FY 2019/20.
- Contracted to thin sand pines 34 acre for Scrub Jay habitat improvements.

Visitor Services

- Updated state park web page.
- Working with Moody Branch and SWFWMD adjacent land managers on access for the public though their managed properties.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to implement prescribed fire in appropriate habitat.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
    - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: St. Andrews State Park (including Shell Island)
Acres: 1,167
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
County: Bay

Description/Narrative
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

- Met 95% of prescribed fire objective.
- Achieved 120% on invasive exotic plant treatment on 13 acres.
- Continued shorebird monitoring and protection on the mainland and Shell Island in collaboration with Audubon Florida and FWC as part of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Gulf Coast Restoration.
- The park is still certified as a DEP Clean Marina.

Visitor Services

- Held five 5K/10K races in the park, 19 school group visits, 10 beach clean ups, eight citizen support organization events, and park staff participated in six events outside of the park.
- Conducted 120 interpretive programs and resource management special events in the park resulting in the education of over 1,200 visitors.
- Park staff held four summer eco-interpretive kayak tours.
- Partnered with NOAA and FWC to provide new interpretive learning experiences for visitors.
- Recruited 135 volunteers that contributed 31,325 hours to the park with an added value of 15 full-time employees.
- Finished Shell Island boardwalk renovation for visitor use during shuttle operations.
- Renovated Heron Pond boardwalk to ensure visitor safety while using hiking trail.
- Opened beach access points and overlook boardwalks previously closed due to shoreline erosion.
- Initiated new park-wide trash collection procedures to increase cleanliness of park while saving resources and man-power.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016

- Preparing for construction of a major overhaul of the campground to include water and electrical infrastructure, retention ponds for flooding, reorienting and raising of campsites to improve the camping experience; adding sewer and road repairs.
    - Status: Ongoing-Started March 2019
- Working on the design of changes the entrance into the park for efficiency, ease traffic congestion and safety of the visitor.
    - Status: Ongoing-Started June 2019
- Working on design of changes to include a bike/pedestrian path adjacent to park roadways.

    - Status: Ongoing-Started October 2019
- Working with the ACOE on sand placement along the inlet and gulf beaches and repairs to the jetties.
    - Status: Ongoing-Started July 2020

Unit Name: St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park
Acres: 4,834.65
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2014
County: Martin

Description/Narrative
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. A 3/4-mile boardwalk through mangroves and tropical hardwood hammock, allows visitors to experience the different upland communities of the park. Restrooms, a large picnic pavilion, BBQ grills and outdoor shower are available for visitors.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 118 infested acres of exotic plants treated.
- Sea turtle nest index captured rise in leatherback and green turtle nests.
- 1,136 loggerhead, 746 green and 41 leatherback nests.
- Reduced nest predation rates by securing outside funding for predator removal.
- Conduct annual reef fish surveys.
- Annual coral surveys as part of the Florida Reef Resiliency Program.
- Multiple reef cleanups, removing fishing line and nets.

Visitor Services

- Increased visitation.
- Increased volunteer base through outreach.
- Monthly guided kayak tours including rentals, added guided sunset tours.
- Improvements made to park dock and boardwalk.
- Beach cleanup volunteer events.
- Install new ADA ramp to restroom facilities.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to improve interpretive materials.
    - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: St. Marks River Preserve State Park
Acres: 2,589.67
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2011
Counties: Jefferson and Leon

Description/Narrative
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

- Met burn objectives for this period.
- Continuation of exotic animal and plant control.
- Conducted first burn in the Longleaf Restoration area along Highway 27.

Visitor Services

- Continue to monitor and maintain parking and recreational areas for visitor use.
- Added informational panels and signage in parking area.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continue to implement prescribed fire in appropriate habitat.
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.

Unit Name: St. Sebastian River Preserve State Park
Acres: 21,629.35
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2005
Counties: Brevard and Indian River

Description/Narrative
This site preserves open grassy forests of longleaf pine that were once commonplace throughout Florida. The park's visitor center provides interpretation of the resources found in the park and orients visitors. This preserve is a critical property for preserving and protecting the watershed of the St. Sebastian River. Within its boundaries, the preserve contains the largest connected strand swamp in central Florida. There are 73 listed endemic species of flora and fauna. The open grassy longleaf pine stands bring us back to remembering our Florida heritage. Photographers, bird-watchers, and nature enthusiasts can utilize miles of trails on foot, bicycle, or horseback to connect with nature helping gain a stewardship mindset. The winding St. Sebastian River provides anglers, canoers, and kayakers the opportunity to enter the preserve by water at the preserves two canoe landings. The preserve's visitor center provides a look at the historical and ecological resources and the importance of their education and restoration at the preserve.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Participated in a timber project to restore areas to their natural habitat.
- Continued the red cockaded woodpecker habitat restoration and translocation program increased from 13-18 active clusters.
- Implemented the nuthatch translocation program.
- Purchased a new swamp buggy and rebuilt the citizen support organization-funded swamp buggy for prescribed fire and exotic plant/animal removal program.
- Provided local support to EELS Program, Florida Forest Service and St John's River Water Management District.
- Exceeded goals for exotic plant removal.
- Hosted nearly 100 resource managers from around the state as a showcase and lessons learned segment of the Resource Management Meeting 2018.
- Instructed at multiple interagency fire trainings, and academies.
- Prescribed fire program treated over 100% of burn plan.
- Continued mechanical treatment in areas of need-546 acres roller chopped, 10 miles of Fireline widened, 190 acres mowed for scrub restoration.
- Continued Florida scrub jay monitoring, banding and ARM study- increased from 42-47 families.
- Installed boundary culverts resulting in hydrological connection and boundary protection.

Visitor Services

- Staff participated in providing outreach programs to the local Cub Scout Group Pack 589 and Boy Scout Troop 505, the career day at a nearby middle school, and local birding groups.
- Additional signage for visitors. Redesign of kiosk with maps and visitor information.
- Adding benches to trail heads and along the trail routes.
- Additional parking areas added, and some expanded for visitors.

- Camping areas and picnic areas received new picnic tables.
- Several fencing projects removing old, barbed wire fencing and replaced with aesthetically appealing new wooden split rail fencing.
- Hosted Project TREC who rebuilt bridge, relocated a trail, cleared debris and overgrowth from existing trails.
- Planned “preserve days” to add a resource based all visitor group event- had to cancel due to Covid-19.
- Added accessible trash and recycle.
- Upheld 16 outreach events.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continuing to expand the Dinky Line trail system.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue habitat restoration to help imperiled species.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue exotic animal removal.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue fire program progress.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Make hydrological connections.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Replace equipment.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Expand interpretation program.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park
Acres: 907.08
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Hamilton

Description/Narrative
This state park is dedicated to the preservation and presentation of Florida's cultural heritage. The Stephen Foster Museum chronicles the composer Stephen Foster 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

- Secured FWC funding for exotic removal treatment on 120 acres.
- Repair and restoration begun for Carillon Tower continued. Receive PIP funding used to purchase new striker covers and conduct asbestos removal.
- Recertified eight staff with ARM training refresher and two new staff were ARM certified.

Visitor Services

- Antique Tractor & Engine Show–This is a three-day event that averages total attendance for the three days at 757 with 422 registered campers in the park.
- Florida Folk Festival–This is a three-day event with an average attendance which includes participants, performers and visitors and averages about 8,000 in attendance.
- Rural Folklife Days–School children from the surrounding counties come to see such folk life practices as butter-making, canning, cracker horses and cowboys. 2019 citizen support organization paid transportation cost for Hamilton County Schools.
- Festival of Lights in December. Able to decrease staff time by recruiting more volunteers. Partnership with Hamilton County High School. Students volunteered and their groups were able to share in the profits from Popcorn sales. Total month average attendance is 26,560.
- Amphitheater reroofed.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

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

- Seek guidance from the SRWMD to establish meaningful MFLs for the Upper Suwannee River and White Sulphur Springs and ensure that they are restored to their historic levels.
- Seek assistance to conduct hydrological studies to delineate White Sulphur Spring springshed.
- Continue to closely monitor major phosphate mining operations in the Suwannee watershed upstream of the park and other land-use changes.

Objective: Restore natural hydrological conditions and functions to approximately 0.3 acres of the seepage stream natural community.

- Assess the hydrological impacts of a remnant concrete dam impoundment located in one of the seepage streams in the park.
- Backfill old fire plow scars that disrupt natural hydrological functions.
- Where roads alter natural hydrological patterns, initiate corrective actions such as the installation of low water crossings, fording mats or culverts.

Objective: Evaluate and mitigate the impacts of soil erosion in the park.

- Identify unauthorized trails and eliminate visitor access to them.
- Add stabilization measures in certain spots of the canoe launch area.
- Divert storm water as much as possible into surrounding woodlands to encourage natural infiltration.

Objective: Maintain 100 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

- Update annual prescribed fire plan.
- Conduct prescribed fire on 40-62 acres annually.

Objective: Continue existing monitoring protocols for three imperiled species (gopher frog, flatwoods salamander and hooded pitcher plant).

- Continue to implement existing monitoring protocols.
- Periodically review existing protocols.

Objective: Annually treat 5 gross acres equaling approximately 2.5 infested acres of invasive plant species in the park.

- Annually develop invasive plant management work plan.
- Implement annual work plan by treating 2.5 infested acres in the park annually.
- Continue maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objective: Implement control measures on three nuisance and invasive animal species in the park.

- Remove feral cats and dogs when encountered.
- Continue to trap feral hogs and monitor for hog damage.

Objective: Assess and evaluate 21 of 26 recorded cultural resources in the park.

- Complete at least two Historic Structures Reports (HSRs) for historic buildings and cultural landscape beginning with the carillon tower and the Spring House. Prioritize stabilization, restoration, and rehabilitation projects.

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

- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement and review on an annual basis.
- Develop a disaster plan to identify and protect key collection items.

Objective: Bring one of 26 recorded cultural resources into good condition (Carillon Tower).

- Continue to regularly monitor the park's cultural sites.

- Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for all the buildings in the park.

Objective: Adaptively reuse.

- Evaluate options for interpretive or recreation uses of the building.

Objective: Continue historic preservation and improve access for interpretation.

- Update interpretation.
- Replace footbridge, stairs, and other features in poor condition

Objective: Renovate and adaptively reuse.

- Explore options for adaptive reuse.
- Restore building for interpretive uses.

Objective: Update event facilities and improve stormwater infrastructure.

- South Entrance
  - Relocate the large special events pavilion to a central location.
- North Entrance
  - Repave Park Road.
  - Improve stormwater control.

Objective: Restore carillon tower to full functionality.

Objective: Improve stormwater infrastructure.

- Increase seating options with benches.
- Improve stormwater handling.

Objective: Reorient and expand scope of interpretation.

- Contextualize dioramas.
- Incorporate interpretation on additional topics of park-specific resources and Florida folk culture.

Objective: Improve infrastructure.

- Replace amphitheater stage.
- Incorporate seating into the landscape.

Objective: Maintain facilities at park campground

- Convert wastewater facilities from septic to sewer.
- Upgrade electrical capacity at each site.
- Renovate bathhouses in situ.
- Mitigate stormwater.
- Add up to 10 new sites.

Objective: Supplement the visitor experience with new services in existing use areas.

- Consider concession opportunities at Cousin Thelma Boltin's Gift Shop.

Objective: Improve access and amenities.

- Redesign paddling launch for improved functionality and ADA access.

- Add a small concession building.

Objective: Continue to provide a sheltered riverside event space.

- Renovate and repair or replace in-situ as necessary.

Objective: Enhance support operations.

- Replace and add staff residences with improved structures.
- Renovate or replace shop buildings.

Unit Name: Stump Pass Beach State Park
Acres: 211.24
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2013
County: Charlotte

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

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Roped off more than four acres for resting and nesting shorebirds in 2018 and 2019.
- The 2018 sea turtle nesting season recorded 249 loggerhead nests, two green nests, and one Kemp's ridley nest. The 2019 sea turtle nesting season recorded 162 loggerhead nests, two green nests, and one Kemp's ridley nest.

Visitor Services

- N/A

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Suwannee River Wilderness Trail
Acres: 74.03
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
Counties: Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, and Suwannee

Description/Narrative
The Suwannee River Wilderness Trail is a partnership of locations along the river to provide amenities to trail users. These locations have been designated as river camps, hubs and parks. Five river camps, including Woods Ferry, Holton Creek, Dowling Park, Peacock Slough and Adams Tract, are nestled into the riverbanks to provide comfortable overnight accommodations. Each one is approximately 10 miles from established parks and campgrounds on the river. Each camp features five screened sleeping platforms, five tent sites, a shared group pavilion and restrooms with hot water showers. Hubs are towns or parks from which visitors can explore the river and its surrounding areas by canoe or boat, bicycle, horse, automobile, or on foot. A wide range of goods and services are provided to meet visitors' needs. Visitors can enjoy special events, shopping and other activities. For visitors traveling down the river, hubs can be great starting and ending points or an opportunity to restock supplies. In addition to the river camps and hubs, a number of state, county, city and private locations are also located along the river for your enjoyment.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Service roads to Peacock Slough, Adams Tract and Holton Creek have been trimmed.
- Several hazardous dead trees have been removed from Adams Tract, Holton Creek, and Dowling Park.

Visitor Services

- Access roads cleared and stabilized following impacts from Hurricane Idalia.
- Initiated repairs to wilderness cabins and restrooms following Hurricane Idalia.
- Repaired decks and steps at Holton Creek.
- Repaired deck and steps at Dowling Park.
- Repaired deck at Peacock Slough.
- Replaced several A/C units in the restrooms of all the river camps.
- All River camps have been Pressure Washed.
- Trimmed service roads to Peacock Slough, Adams Tract and Holton Creek.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
Objective: Maintain and replace all infrastructure as needed.

- Replace and repair all wooden staircases.
- Upgrade or replace all restrooms and shower buildings.

River Camp Partnership
Objective: Consult with other entities to designate an additional river camp.

Unit Name: Suwannee River State Park
Acres: 1,928.90
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
Counties: Suwannee, Madison, and Hamilton

Description/Narrative
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 the Florida Trail and provides overnight accommodations in a family camping area and in vacation cabins. A primitive group camp is also provided at the park.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Met 100% of burn goals in two fiscal years.
- Emphasis on growing season burning.
- Unit 4A with the help of the PINE Team has had prep work done to make it fire ready. Work was done in February of 2020 and included removing many dangerous snags as well as creating defensible space around a ranger residence.

Visitor Services

- The Lime Sink Group Camp restroom facility was rebuilt to allow for better accessibility for all. By making each restroom single use and removing panel walls the accessibility of the facility was greatly improved. A new roof and exterior pain have made the group camp very inviting for guests. The project began in October of 2019 and was completed in February of 2020.
- Two of the vacation cabins underwent significant upgrades including new flooring and pain on the interior. These projects began in June of 2019 and were completed in July 2019.
- Funding was provided for new sofas and loveseats for the three of the vacation cabins. Funding was received in May of 2020 and sofas were installed in June of 2020.
- Gravel was purchased in January of 2020 and was used to level and grade out several campsites in the campground.
- Phase III of the Interpretive Panel Project was completed in November of 2019. All trails now have self-guided interpretive displays for the visitors to enjoy.
- The storage building (BL073005-SU00412) in the campground had a new metal roof installed. The project began in December of 2018 and was completed in April of 2019.
- The main well shed (BL073006-SU00409) for the park was remodeled to make it more secure for the well and chlorination system. Project began in October of 2018 and was completed in January of 2019.
- BL073001 underwent a complete remodel. The historic structure SU00416 was taken down to the studs and over a five-year period was rewired, drywalled, painted, floored, and brought up to park service standards. Project began in January of 2015 and was completed in March of 2020.
- The Parks Ranger Station also was repainted during Covid-19 shut down. Project began and was completed in May 2020.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

Objective: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.

- Establish a monitoring program with at least one of the park's springs to emphasize the impacts of flow reversals.
- Conduct hydrological studies to delineate springsheds of the four spring clusters associated with the park.
- The SRWMD should identify the springs' up-gradient sources and establish meaningful MFLs for Suwanacoochee Spring and Little Gem Spring.
- Closely monitor major phosphate mining operations in the Suwannee watershed upstream of the park and other land-use changes.

Objective: Restore hydrological functions to approximately 5 acres of bottomland forest and 3.5 acres of spring-run stream natural communities.

- If utility easements significantly impact hydrology, then staff should seek cooperation with utility companies to mitigate impacts and restore hydrological function to 5 acres of bottomland forest.
- Evaluate impacts of remnant dam structure on natural hydrology of Lime Sink Run.
- If the dam impedes hydrology functions, the park will restore the 3.5-acre area of spring-run stream.

Objective: Evaluate and mitigate the impacts of soil erosion in the park.

- Assess the extent of erosion attributable to excessive or unauthorized visitor access to the Seven Sisters springs area.
- Identify unauthorized trails along river levees elsewhere in the park and exclude visitor access to them where necessary.
- Stabilize certain areas with erosion issues at the canoe launch area.

Objective: Maintain 550 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

- Update the annual prescribed fire plan.
- Concentrate on reintroducing prescribed fire to backlogged zones.

Objective: Continue natural community restoration activities on 54 acres of sandhill and upland mixed woodland communities.

- Continue implementing restoration plan for zone SR-4A.
- Remove or thin off-site loblolly pines and plant longleaf pines in their place.
- Conduct consistent follow-up treatments of hardwoods mechanically treated in 2023.

Objective: Conduct natural community improvement activities on 15 acres of upland pine community and 14 acres of sandhill community.

- Connect previously treated areas to areas where remnant species continue to be present.
- Continue prescribed fire, retreat off-site hardwood sprouts and plant longleaf pines and groundcover species.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory lists.

- Conduct additional surveys for imperiled species to ensure all imperiled species are documented.

Objective: Monitor three imperiled animal species in the park.

- Coordinate with research cave divers and other researchers to monitor aquatic cave-dwelling invertebrates.
- Work with FWC and the American Kestrel Partnership to maintain kestrel nest boxes.
- Continue to assist FWC with monitoring of tricolored bats.

Objective: Monitor two imperiled plant species in the park.

- Staff will conduct additional surveys for Florida mountainmint and Angle pod.

Objective: Annually treat 22 gross acres equivalent to 1 acre of invasive plant species in the park.

- Annually develop invasive plant management work plan.
- Annually treat all populations of sweet tanglehead grass (Heteropogon melanocarpus).
- Annually inspect and treat all known populations of Japanese climbing fern.
- Continue maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objective: Implement measures to prevent the accidental introduction or further spread of invasive plants in the park.

- Survey every zone for new invasives and map any infestations at least twice before the next updated management plan.
- Develop and practice preventative measures, including a protocol for equipment inspection and decontamination.

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

- Establish and maintain monitoring procedures for areas with reoccurring hog damage.
- Remove feral cats, dogs and nine-banded armadillos when encountered.

Objective: Assess and evaluate 27 of 27 recorded cultural resources in the park.

- Complete 27 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.
- Monitor all cultural sites at least once a year.
- Complete two Historic Structures Reports (HSRs) for historic buildings and cultural landscape.

Objective: Compile documentation for historic and archaeological resources.

- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Review the results of the predictive model and consult with the Division of Historical Resources Public Lands Archaeology Program to determine priority areas for additional surveys.
- Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement based on interpretive themes.
- Organize the park's administrative history documents.
- Conduct oral history interviews to fill in historic record gaps.

Objective: Bring 10 of 27 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Develop and implement a cyclical maintenance plan that will guide staff in maintenance of the park's cultural resources.
- Develop and implement a preventative maintenance plan for the cemetery fences, walls and grave markers.

Objective: Naturalize/improve the unprogrammed lawn.

- Remove lawn grass.
- Reintroduce native groundcover.
- Delineate pathways to points of interest.

Objective: Improve interpretation and wayfinding.

- Improve wayfinding.
- Update interpretation.
- Define and improve designated trail.

Objective: Improve infrastructure.

- Complete structural assessment of overlook.
- Remove unused section of boardwalk.
- Improve interpretation

Objective: Improve camping area.

- Stabilize and expand parking.
- Delineate campsites.
- Replace bathhouse.
- Remove defunct structures.

Objective: Improve visitor experience with upgraded facilities.

- Upgrade bathhouse.

Objective: Modify facilities to increase accessibility.

Objective: Improve interpretation and wayfinding.

- Install directional signage on U.S. Highway 90.
- Develop a maintenance and interpretation plan.
- Consider formalizing the paddling launch.
- Resurface Northeast Drew Way.

Objective: Remove infrastructure to reduce maintenance needs.

- Alteration to access.
- Evaluation of visitor use management needs.

Objective: Protect natural resources by managing visitor use.

- Construct an observation platform.
- Designate an accessible trail.

Unit Name: Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail
Acres: 150.74
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2003
Counties: Leon and Wakulla

Description/Narrative
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

- Exotic species control continuing.
- Worked with the City of St. Marks to remove vegetation buildup along the trail in the City of St. Marks.

Visitor Services

- Playground structure improvements ongoing.
- Added one new event on the trail with FWC partnership.
- Added new restroom doors at the Wakulla Station Day-use area.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Add new fencing in the Wakulla Station area.

Unit Name: Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park
Acres: 4,470.16
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2018
County: Escambia

Description/Narrative
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 Perdido Bay.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Accomplished 104% of total exotic removal goal (98% of planned treatment zones) for FY 2018-19; 187% of total exotic removal goal (25% of planned treatment zones) for FY 2019-20.
- Met 85% of prescribed fire goals FY 2018-19; 0% of prescribed fire goals FY 2019-20 (due to prolonged drought and unfavorable weather conditions).
- Began surveys and geospatial mapping for imperiled white-topped (*Sarracenia leucophylla*), purple (*Sarracenia purpurea*), parrot (*Sarracenia psittacina*), and red (*Sarracenia rubra*) pitcher plants.
- Due to requests from the FNAI, the red pitcher plants in Tarkiln were determined to be the *wherryi* subspecies.
- Gopher tortoise burrow inventories began in April 2020 and are still under way. So far, 38 burrows of various status (active, possibly active, inactive) have been located and inventoried.

Visitor Services

- Parking lot improvement/expansion-2018.
- Celebration of Tarkiln Bayou Preserve's 20th Anniversary-2018.
- Repairs to 0.5 mile wooden/concrete boardwalk structure-2019.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continue to survey and treat invasive plant infestations found within the park.
- Continue active prescribed fire program moving backlogged zones to maintenance mode.
- Begin invasive lionfish survey program in Perdido Bay.
- Survey the preserve for the presence and status of endangered flatwoods salamanders (*Ambystoma bishopi*).

Unit Name: Terra Ceia Preserve State Park
Acres: 1,948.02 (NRTS)
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2012
County: Manatee

Description/Narrative
This park's 1,948 acres represents 13 distinct natural community types, which serve as an important buffer to the surrounding aquatic preserve and Tampa Bay estuary. The Terra Ceia Ecosystem Restoration Project, funded through the DEP's SWIM program, is one of the largest restoration projects ever implemented in Tampa Bay. Though the primary focus at the preserve is currently the continuation of this project, a hiking trail and some interpretive programs have been developed for visitor enjoyment. As restoration efforts continue, through exotic plant removal and the application of prescribed fire, additional recreational facilities such as more hiking trails, canoe/kayak launches, a boat ramp and interpretive kiosks are planned. Currently, hiking and kayaking are the primary activity within the preserve.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Weed management plan was updated and implemented yearly.
- 370 acres of exotic plant removal, as both initial and maintenance treatments, were implemented by DRP staff and contract funding, representing greater than 400% of annually planned acreage.
- 14 acres were added to the three-year prescribed fire maintenance rotation. Maintenance burning was completed on 259/286 acres.
- Removed 69 feral hogs as part of an increased effort in partnership with the USDA in exotic animal control.
- Supported research to provide valuable information regarding the site's cultural significance (DEP permit# 10301914).

Visitor Services

- Provided eight new interpretive programs for local groups and participated in 20 outreach events at partner parks and agencies.
- Opened a new hiking trail with a first day hike interpretive walk.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Continue to develop a groundcover restoration plan to address much needed supplementation of native seed after exotic grass treatments and prescribed fire.
- Continue exotic plant maintenance treatments according to the weed management plan.
- Continue to update fire type acreage in NRTS as areas are added to the fire plan.

Unit Name: T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park (includes William J. "Billy Joe" Rish Recreation Area)
Acres: 2,790.73
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Gulf

Description/Narrative
Traditionally, T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park offers sunbathing, snorkeling, swimming, fishing, and boating which are popular activities along the Gulf of Mexico and St. Joseph Bay. Outdoor enthusiasts can enjoy camping, hiking, and bicycling. The park offers 119 family camp sites, seven rustic cabins, and a youth group camp facility. A boat ramp, boat launch basin, and park concession are located at Eagle Harbor. As a coastal barrier peninsula, St. Joseph provides excellent opportunities for wildlife viewing. The majority of these activities and the park are being re-developed after catastrophic damages from Hurricane Michael.

The William J. "Billy Joe" Rish Recreation Area of T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park straddles Florida State Highway 30E (Cape San Blas Road) along the middle stretch of the St. Joseph Peninsula. The recreation area encompasses 100 acres of prime Forgotten Coast conservation and recreation space. Approximately 71 acres of white-sand Gulf beaches and dunes comprise the park's western half, while approximately 29 acres face the ecologically significant and scenic St. Joseph Bay on its eastern half. The peninsula is located hours away from major metropolitan areas and is a quiet vacationing destination with widely dispersed, mostly seasonal residential development.

Establishment and designation as a recreation area with various features designed especially for persons with disabilities came to fruition in June 1978 after Florida Governor Reubin Askew signed Chapter 78-458 into the Laws of Florida.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- Prescribed Fire Goals on hold due to Hurricane Michael damage and re-development.
- Met 100% exotic removal goals.
- Continue as Sea Turtle Nesting Index beach with support of FWC and USGS.
- Continue to support Audubon and FWC in Shorebird monitoring and protection.
- Continue predator management focusing on Coyote using staff, USDA and FWC resources.
- Continue Support FWC Beach Mouse monitoring.

Visitor Services
- Initiated repairs on cabins and residence following Hurricane Michael.
- Maximized available recreation space for visitors at Eagle Harbor Beach and Marina access.
- Restored and Repaired Maritime Hammock Trail at park entrance.
- Majority of Park is under re-construction and re-design due to Hurricane Michael damage.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- ***Objective: Design and develop a 30-site family campground***
- ***Objective: Repair/renovate cabins***
- ***Objective: Add additional cabins***
- ***Objective: Redesign main parking area to improve efficiency and accessibility***
- ***Objective: Design and develop a west end restroom***
- ***Objective: Construct shade structures (both Gulf and bay sides)***
- ***Objective: Design and consider the development of a bayside dock for boat access***
- ***Objective: Design and develop an interpretive nature trail***
- ***Objective: Design and develop new maintenance and administrative space***
- ***Objective: Add an additional staff residence***
- ***Objective: Implement beach dune restoration as necessary to improve Critical Habitat for the St. Andrews beach mouse***
- ***Objective: Close, naturalize unauthorized trails/roads***

Unit Name: The Barnacle Historic State Park
Acres: 9.43
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
Counties: Miami-Dade

Description/Narrative
The Barnacle, built in 1891, offers glimpses of Old Florida and The Era of the Bay. Situated on Biscayne Bay, it was home to Ralph Middleton Munroe, one of Coconut Grove's most charming and influential pioneers. A walk into the park passes through a tropical hardwood hammock, a remnant of Miami's original landscape, the once vast "Miami Hammock." Visitors enjoy sitting on the front porch, used as a gathering place, or on a bench under a tree for solitude.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Worked with Park Planning to begin Public Meetings regarding Unit Management Plan for Marjory Stoneman Douglas House (March 2018).
- Hurricane recovery began Tuesday, September 12, 2017, and is ongoing.
- Natural Resource:
    - Exceeded exotic removal goals
        - FY 2016-17 (344%)
        - FY 2017-18 (142%)
        - FY 2018-19 (218%)
        - FY 2019-20 (500%)
    - Participated in National Public Lands Day
        - 2016 with Exotic Removal and Coastal Cleanup projects
        - 2017 with Hurricane Irma Recovery
        - 2018 with Exotic Removal and Coastal Cleanup projects
        - 2019 with Exotic Removal and Coastal Cleanup projects
    - Participated in Make A Difference Day
        - 2016 with Exotic Removal and Coastal Cleanup projects
        - 2017 with Hurricane Irma Recovery
        - 2018 with Exotic Removal and Coastal Cleanup projects
        - 2019 with Exotic Removal and Coastal Cleanup projects
    - Participated in Gandhi Day
        - 2016 with Exotic Removal projects
        - 2017 with Hurricane Irma Recovery
        - 2018 with Exotic Removal projects
        - 2019 with Exotic Removal projects
- Cultural Resource:
    - Park volunteers continued the multi-generational boat-building partnership with South Miami High School Shop Program building the vessel C*ape Sabal Sparrow* which will be sold to fund materials for next vessel to be built (2019).
    - Historic preservation treatments on The Barnacle House kitchen roof, First floor porch (2019); windows (2020).
    - Accepted and catalogued additional artifacts donated by Munroe Family (Ongoing).

- Historic restoration treatments at Marjory Stoneman Douglas House (2018).
- Installed new interpretive signage (2019).
- Worked with the citizen support organization to raise funds through grants and donations for fire suppression system for The Barnacle House and The Boathouse, completing Phases I (engineering study) and II (waterline installation) in 2017; Phase III system installations in BL 105 001 and BL 105 003 completed in 2019.
- Repaired various damaged components of armor screen wind abatement system for The Barnacle and Boathouse (2019).
- Installed new security lighting around The Barnacle (2018).
- Installed new linoleum in Munroe House pantry and kitchen (2020).
- Restored windows in Munroe House cupola (2020).
- Stained & Repaired door and screening on BL 105 002 second floor (2020).
- Tented for termites BL 105 010 Archives (2020).

Visitor Services

- Continued efforts to increase revenue and visitation.
- Built numerous partnerships with a wide variety of community organizations and businesses.
- Provided historic house tours on regularly scheduled basis six days a week with additional tours on Celebration Days (Ongoing).
- Offered additional tours for groups (bus, school, summer camp, and scouts) (Ongoing).
- Revamped school interpretive program (2017).
- Hosted a wide variety of educational events and programs:
  - Owl-o-ween Celebration of all things Owl
    - Successful 2018
    - Successful 2019
  - Continued to host Literacy Event Barnacle, Books, Birds, and Boats
    - Successful 2018
    - Successful 2019
  - Twice-weekly Yoga by the Sea
  - First Day Event (a.k.a First Hike) Sun Salutations 2018
- With the citizen support organization, Park hosted numerous special events:
  - Barnacle under Moonlight concerts
    - Nine in 2018-2019
    - Six in 2019-2020 (March, April, and May 2020 concerts cancelled due to Covid-19)
  - Four Starlight Movie Classics (two per year)
  - Offered Theatrical Production of "A Christmas Carol*"* on the front patio of the Munroe House. Event was in conjunction with Coconut Grove's Tree Lighting Celebration 2019.
  - Two Commodore's Birthday Party Celebrations (one per year). Cancelled in 2020 due to Covid19.
  - 23rd and 24th Annual Washington's Birthday Regatta Revival of WBR created by Ralph Munroe in 1887.
  - 2018 and 2019 Earth Day Celebration partnering with Little Ladies & Gents and Bike Coconut Grove.
  - 2020 Earth Day Celebration -partnering with Coconut Grove Elementary and Bike Coconut Grove cancelled due to Covid-19.

  - Two Woofstock K9 Celebrations (one per year in 2018 and 2019, 2020 cancelled due to Covid-19).
  - Two Cars and Cigars Father's Day Celebrations (one per year in 2018 and 2019, 2020 cancelled due to Covid-19).
  - Two Old-Fashioned fourth of July picnic events (2018 and 2019, cancelled in 2020 due to Covid-19).
- Continued partnership with The Villagers decorating historic Barnacle House for Christmas each year.
- Continued partnership with Mad Hatter Arts Festival in March and November 2019.
- Continued Partnership (since 2014) with "Haunted Ballet" in October offering unique programming, increasing revenue and visitation.
  - Seven performances in 2018.
  - Seven performances were planned in 2019 celebrating fifth anniversary.
- Continued Partnership (since 2010) with Shakespeare Miami in January.
  - 2018 production of "Hamlet"
  - 2019 production of "Romeo and Juliet"
  - 2020 production of "Macbeth"
- Continued partnership with Shakespeare Miami for Tea with Mr. Shakespeare children's program in April 2018 and 2019 (2020 edition cancelled due to Covid-19).
- Partnering with Coconut Grove Business Improvement District to increase visitation and park revenue Movies in the Park series 2018-2020 (cancelled March, April, and May 2020 due to Covid-19).
- Replaced picnic tables beneath sea grape tree (2018).
- Built numerous partnerships with a wide variety of community organizations and businesses.
- Buried electrical wiring between Restrooms (BL 105 007) and Gem Car Shed (BL 105 009) in 2018
- Repaired a section boundary fence between The Barnacle and Abitare with coral rock veneer rather than wooden picket fence (2019). Applied for funding for sections two and three.
- Completed hurricane repairs and painting of restrooms (2020).

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Hydrological Management Goal: Protect water quality and quantity in park, restore hydrology to extent feasible and maintain restored condition.
    - Status: Ongoing
      - no pesticides used in maintaining cultural landscape since July 2003
      - monitoring erosion on both sides of Munroe House
      - seeking proposals to alleviate erosion around Munroe House (May 2018)
      - Monitoring tide at Boathouse, Picnic Area, and Pavilion since 2012
- Natural Communities Management Goal: Restore and maintain natural communities/habitats of park.
    - Status: Ongoing
      - Exotic Removal Technicians handle this
        - OPS and/or HOSP funding have covered this for 2018-2020, district ER funding covered this for 2016-2018

- Imperiled Species Management Goal: Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in park.
    - Status: Ongoing
        - Working with FWC researchers and monitors
        - Discussing means of monitoring protocol to identify imperiled species list and to determining more imperiled butterfly species
- Exotic Species Management Goal: Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals from park and conduct needed maintenance control.
    - Status: Ongoing
        - FY 2016-17 Exotic Removal Goals exceeded (344%)
        - FY 2017-18 Exotic Removal Goals exceeded (142%)
        - FY 2018-19 Exotic Removal Goals exceeded (218%)
        - FY 2019-20 Exotic Removal Goals exceeded (695%)
- Cultural Resource Management Goal: Protect, preserve and maintain cultural resources of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
        - Working with BDC on restoring historic Boathouse foundation after Hurricane Irma in September 2017 and King Tides damage
        - Restoration from Hurricane Damage and other preservation treatments for Munroe House are slated to begin in FY 2018-19
        - HOSP and/or OPS funding has covered part-time OPS Museum Registrar to oversee collections cataloging, complete the formal scope of collections and standardized monitoring plan as well as create a furnishings plan to allow for rotating/seasonal exhibits; since 2019, hours were curtailed due to Covid-19

Unit Name: Three Rivers State Park
Acres: 668.03
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2017
County: Jackson

Description/Narrative
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 Sherman 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. The day-use area, with pavilions and a large, covered grill, gives the visitor the opportunity to enjoy a picnic overlooking the lake. Additional recreational opportunities at the park include family and primitive group camping, as well as canoe and kayak rentals.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- All fire lines were reopened for protection and access following Hurricane Michael.
- No exotic goals were assigned; however 7.9 acres were treated.
- Approximately 50% of the park has been cleared of Hurricane Michael debris.
- Restored erosion efforts on service roads following Hurricane Michael.
- Burnt multiple piles of Hurricane Michael debris, thereby reducing fuels.
- New roof on park manager's residence.
- Hardwood floor refinished in cabin.

Visitor Services

- Group camp, day-use and family campground cleared of all debris from Hurricane Michael for visitors' access.
- Repaired and rebuilt facilities for visitors' access (following Hurricane Michael, there were no facilities accessible to the public).
- All sites in the family campground were repaired, providing camping opportunities for visitors.
- Repaired/rebuilt all foot bridges on trails for visitors' services with donations of lumber by the local hardware store.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Work with city, county, and local entities to create events for the community with the emphasis being on history and heritage to be held in the park.
- Get the fire program back up and running/to achieve this year's burn goals.
- Work with the Army Corps in the planting of 50-acres with long-leaf pine.
- Clear Hurricane Michael debris on remaining 50% of the park.
- New exotics challenges have resulted since Hurricane Michael's disturbance/will have to be treated aggressively.

Unit Name: Tomoka State Park
Acres: 1,620.10
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2012
County: Volusia

Description/Narrative
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

- 101 acres were treated for exotic plant species.
- 755 feet of new living shoreline was installed on the Tomoka Riverbank of Tomoka Point. The living shoreline project includes oyster bags for wave energy reduction and the planting of mangroves and shoreline grasses.

Visitor Services

- The park held 35 special events that brought over 6,000 participants to Tomoka.
- The park held three new park events.
- A newly created Hidden History of Tomoka Basin Parks program was given to the Ormond Historical Society. Over 100 people attended.
- Two first ever historic tours were given with a new park tram trailer. The “Tomoka Mound Complex” tour and the “Lost Causeway” tour showcased previously restricted areas to park visitors. 100 participants received personal interpretation and a tour of these historic features.
- The park’s citizen support organization paid for living history interpreter, Jimmy Sawgrass to give talks on Native American History. Over 100 participants were treated to Native American dance and history.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Create a wildflower viewing area in a ruderal zone at the Rec Hall.
  - Status: Ongoing since March 2018
- Increase interpretation by conducting living history interpretation.
  - Status: TBD (Ongoing)

Unit Name: Topsail Hill Preserve State Park
Acres: 1,647.95
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2019
County: Walton

Description/Narrative
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

- Met 100% of prescribed fire goal in FY 2018-19.
- Met 100% of exotic plant removal goal FY 2018-19.
- Continued sea turtle and beach mouse monitoring and protection.
- Continued shorebird monitoring and protection along with sea turtle monitoring.
- Continued partnership with Walton County recycling program.
- Continued partnership with FWC to stock aerated campground ponds with fish (catfish, blue gill, and bass).

Visitor Services

- Continued partnerships with multiple agencies to host a monthly interpretive program Topsail Talks in FY 2018-19.
- Continued partnership with Walton County TDC summer admission program (FY 2017-18 & FY 2018-19).
- Continued the Friends of Topsail's successful Breakfast with a Ranger event (FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19).
- Partnered with South Walton Mosquito Control District in FY 2018-19 on Mosquito Dash 5k.
- Invited by the City of DeFuniak Springs to participate in Lake Fest event in FY 2018-19.
- In July 2019 Fancy Camps came on board as the new Park Concessionaire. Services to include operation of the campground store, café, glamping, bicycle rentals, beach services, and weddings.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- FY 2018-19 reinvestment project of campsites 1-24.
    - Status: Completed in March 2019
- FY 2018-19 construct new Park Manager's Residence.
    - Status: Completed in May 2019
- FY 2018-19 replace A/C unit on clubhouse building.
    - Status: One complete, one to replace in FY 2020-21
- FY 2019-20 continue to replace as many additional broken RV concrete pads as possible.
- FY 2019-20 install water shut off valves at all 152 RV campsites (complete FY 2019-20).

- FY 2019-20 continue cabin/bungalow refurbishment.
    - Status: Ongoing (updated furniture and artwork in 2019 and completed Phase I of flooring in bungalows in 2019)
- FY 2019-20 replace steps and landing on cabins with composite lumber.
    - Status: Completed June 2020
- FY 2019-20 re-deck Morris Lake Boardwalk (received funding in April 2020, hope to have project complete in FY 2020-21).
- FY 2020-21, demolish and rebuild condemned small campground bathhouse.
- FY 2020-21, work with cable provider (MediaCom) to bury all cable lines inside the park.
    - Status: Work started in June 2020

Unit Name: Torreya State Park
Acres: 14,025.77
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2012
Counties: Gadsden, Jackson, and Liberty

Description/Narrative
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, a Cracker Cabin, and two yurts (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

- Completed over 100% of prescribed fire goals, burning over 1,600 acres in FY 2019-20.
- Completed Sandhill restoration on 335 acres.
- Planted 124,000 longleaf pine seedlings.
- Continued sand pine plantation removal/Sandhill restoration on 1,070 acres.
- Removed 34 feral hogs.

Visitor Services

- Continued tours of historic Gregory House.
- Cleared 13 miles of trail along the Apalachicola Rivers bluffs and ravines.
- Continued Candlelight Tour Event/expand living history demonstrations.
- Replaced yurt after Hurricane Michael destroyed it.
- Added another yurt across the campground road from other yurt.
- Cabin interior re-painted and renovated.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Interpretive panel project for barracks, overlooks, picnic area.
- Renovations to Barracks interior common area.
- Replace Trail signage on backcountry trails.
- Complete site prep and groundcover restoration on 395 acres.
- Plant 160,000 longleaf pine trees.
- Conduct prescribed burning on 1,804 acres.
- Remove 50 feral hogs.
- Complete 16 miles of new boundary fencing.

Unit Name: Troy Spring State Park
Acres: 78.40
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Lafayette

Description/Narrative
Located on the Suwannee River, this 78.40-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.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 100% exotic goals met.
- Continued trimming and cutting back fence lines.
- Removal of several hazardous dead trees.
- Prescriptions written and fire lines prepped for Zones 1A and 1B.
- Removed invasive bamboo.
- Erosion control measures were taken underneath the stairs leading from the main day use area.
- Park management zones were put into fire rotation.

Visitor Services

- Installed fencing to delineate parking area and picnic areas.
- Added new administration building.
- New replica of The Madison built.
- Replaced Buoys in swimming area.
- New Kubota purchased.
- New signs ordered and installed.
- Monthly interpretive programming.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
Objective: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.

- Continue to cooperate with entities involved in hydrological research and monitoring programs in the Withlacoochee basin.
- Continue to monitor water quality at Madison Blue Spring and track changes, particularly during brownout events.
- Continue to coordinate with the SRWMD in protecting historic flows at Madison Blue Spring during implementation of the MFL.
- Continue to monitor land-use or zoning changes in the Madison Blue Spring region and provide comments as appropriate.
- Determine if remnants of an apparent limestone rock dam are impeding flow in the spring run.

Objective: Evaluate and mitigate impacts of soil erosion in the park.

- Develop and implement protocols for monitoring erosion on slopes above the springhead and along the Withlacoochee River.

- Develop and implement erosion control measures for public access points to the spring, river and Martz Sink.

Objective: Monitor the aquatic cave system for impacts from visitor use.

- Continue to consult with cave diving experts regarding potential resource disturbance issues attributable to increased visitor use of the cave system.
- Continue to develop and implement procedures for conducting baseline biological and physical surveys in the aquatic cave system and institute a long-term monitoring program.

Objective: Within 10 years, maintain 3.56 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

- Develop/update annual burn prescribed fire plan.
- Conduct prescribed fire on between 0.7 and 1.8 acres annually.
- Construct approximately 0.25 miles of new firebreaks.

Objective: Conduct natural community restoration activities on 3.56 acres of upland mixed woodland.

- Develop/update site specific restoration plan.
- Implement restoration plan.
- Conduct offsite hardwood removal on 3.56 acres of upland mixed woodland.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.

- Conduct additional surveys for imperiled animal and plant species.
- Enlist the assistance of academic researchers and staff from other agencies.

Objective: Continue existing monitoring protocols for four imperiled animal species.

- Develop monitoring protocols for three selected imperiled troglobitic animal species, the pallid cave crayfish, Florida cave amphipod and Hobbs' cave amphipod.
- Implement monitoring protocols for the three imperiled animal species listed in Action 1 above, and for the gopher tortoise.
- Conduct an informal survey for tortoise burrows in suitable habitat in the park and GPS in burrow locations if any are found.

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

- Develop and implement monitoring protocols for two selected imperiled species, Florida mountain mint and angle pod.

Objective: Annually treat 0.5 acres of invasive plant species.

- Annually develop/update an invasive plant management work plan.
- Implement annual work plan by treating at least 0.5 acres in the park annually and by continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.
- Gradually replace invasive groundcover species on slopes around the spring with suitable native species.

Objective: Implement control measures on one nuisance species.

- Remove nine-banded armadillos from the park when they pose a threat to ground nesting birds or small reptiles and amphibians.

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

- Complete one assessment/evaluation of archaeological sites.

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

- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Conduct a Level 1 archaeological survey of one priority area identified by the predictive model.
- Seek the assistance of BAR archaeologists in conducting an archaeological survey of the park.
- Delineate the boundaries of MD33 more accurately and determine the age of the site's components.

Objective: Bring one of one recorded cultural resource into good condition.

- Design and implement regular monitoring programs for one cultural site.
- Create and implement a cyclical maintenance program for each cultural resource.

Objective: Configure entrance and associated facilities to improve safety and improve park landscape.

- Reroute park entrance.
- Relocate support area and restroom.
- Revegetate the original park entrance footprint.

Objective: Improve sustainability and safety of shoreline use around springhead.

- Stabilize pathways along the waterline.
- Evaluate need for a visitor use management strategy.

Objective: Enhance quality as a day-use area.

- Construct new restroom.
- Construct new pavilions.
- Construct walkways between facilities.

Objective: Provide safe and sustainable access for paddlers.

- Construct paddling launch.

Objective: Provide contained interpretive opportunities along riverside uplands.

- Define a nature trail.
- Eliminate spur trails and mitigate erosion/duplicative habitat bisection.

Objective: Improve support infrastructure.

- Relocate support area.
- Add ranger residence and two-bay pole barn

Unit Name: Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park
Acres: 34,397.02
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
County: Levy

Description/Narrative
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

- Unit Management Plan approved in June 2024 with enhanced natural community mapping.
- Obtained funding for updated survey of Brazilian Pepper by FNAI.

Visitor Services

- Worked with FWC on adding the primitive campsites to the Big Bend Saltwater Paddling Trail.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the park's hydrological restoration needs.

- Continue to cooperate with other agencies and independent researchers in hydrological research and monitoring programs, including the continuation of thermal imagery research.
- Continue to monitor and track surface and groundwater quality issues within the region, especially concerning natural and cultural resource impacts associated with sea level rise.
- Continue to monitor land-use or zoning changes in the region and offer comments as appropriate.
- Seek funding for dye trace studies to determine groundwater sources for karst features within the park.
- Conduct dye trace studies to determine groundwater sources for karst features within the park.
- Continue to cooperate with the SRWMD in implementation of MFLs for the park to ensure maintenance of historic groundwater levels.

Objective: Restore natural hydrological conditions and functions to approximately 10 acres of hydric hammock natural community.

- Conduct assessments and evaluate hydrological impacts in the park, including drainage ditches and areas where natural sheetflow has been interrupted.
- Develop a hydrological restoration plan that includes prioritized projects for the park.

Objective: Maintain 135 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

- Update prescribed fire plan annually.
- Conduct prescribed fire on 45-90 acres annually.

Objective: Conduct natural community/habitat improvement activities on 40 acres of mesic flatwoods natural community.

- Conduct supplemental plantings of the appropriate pine species (longleaf pine and South Florida slash pine) in the mesic flatwoods.

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

Objective: Monitor and document five selected imperiled animal species in the park.

- Develop monitoring protocols for five selected imperiled animal species.
- Implement monitoring protocols for five imperiled animal species including Florida scrub-jay, eastern indigo snake, Florida salt marsh vole, Scott's seaside sparrow and Marian's marsh wren.

Objective: Monitor and document two selected imperiled plant species in the park (coralberry and Florida pinkroot).

- Develop monitoring protocols for two selected imperiled plant species including coralberry and Florida pinkroot.
- Implement monitoring protocols for two imperiled plant species.

Objective: Annually treat 10 gross acres, which is equivalent to 1.5 infested acres of invasive plant species in the park.

- Annually develop/update invasive plant management work plan.
- Implement annual work plan by treating 10 gross acres, equivalent to 1.5 infested acres, in the park annually and continuing maintenance and follow-up treatments as needed.

Objective: Prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plants into the park.

- Develop and implement preventative measures to avoid the introduction and spread of invasive plants in the park.

Objectiv : Survey the entire park for invasives at least once over 10 years.

- Develop and implement a method of surveying the entire park for invasive plants one time over the course of 10 years.

Objective: Assess and evaluate six of 74 recorded cultural resources in the park.

- Complete six assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.
- Prioritize preservation and stabilization projects.

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

- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Seek assistance to conduct a Phase 1 archaeological survey for high and medium priority areas identified by the predictive model (Collins et al. 2012).
- Collaborate with DHR to encourage research into the aboriginal people who inhabited this area of the Gulf Coast, including their culture.

Objective: Bring 1 of 74 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Design and implement a practical monitoring program for the cultural sites within the park.

Objective: Enhance access for visitors.

- Develop new trailhead.
- Extend the Jungle Trail via boardwalk to provide vantage of the salt marsh.
- Create and implement an interpretive plan for the Jungle Trail and boardwalk.

Objective: Designate appropriate portions of the park as a wilderness preserve.

Unit Name: Weeki Wachee Springs State Park
Acres: 927.28
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2022
County: Hernando

Description/Narrative
Weeki Wachee Springs State Park features a first magnitude spring and 400-seat submerged theater. About 1.5 miles of the Weeki Wachee River and nearly 1,000 acres of sand pine scrub and river floodplain communities round out the natural attributes of the 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, learn about native wildlife with the Ranger Experience, or enjoy Florida's only spring-fed waterpark for a day of sliding and swimming on the white sandy beaches of Buccaneer Bay.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- For FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22, accomplished 100% of exotic plant removal goals, and updated surveys for most management zones.
- Park staff participated on prescribed fires at the following parks: Crystal River, Myakka, Honeymoon Island, Werner Boyce Salt Springs, Alafia River, Lake Manatee, and Tera Ceia.
- FY 2020-21 Hosted National Public Lands Day event.
- FY 2020-21 Lyngbya D.A.S.H boat has harvested an average of 216 netted four by six bags of Lyngbya cyanobacteria per fiscal year.

Visitor Services

- Friends of Weeki Wachee Springs State Park (FWWSSP) hosted an Underwater Egg Hunt.
- Conducted annual Junior Mermaid camps, Junior Lifeguard Camps and Junior Ranger Camps. Now operated by the FWWSSP.
- FWWSSP held annual series of Siren Camps with excellent fund-raising results.
- Hosted several "Make a Wish" children and their families.
- Provided training area for Hernando and Pasco County Sheriff's office diver and canine teams.
- Interpretive staff led 'Ranger Experience' interpretive program three times a day.
- Conducted Kayak Launch pilot project of 280 visitors per day (max).
- Weeki Wachee Mermaids performed underwater shows 'Wonders of Weeki' and The Little Mermaid."

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Develop and implement a point bar restoration plan for the spring-run stream.
- Develop a comprehensive invasive management plan for the park.
- Maintain and publish the landscaping manual for the park.
- Implement decontamination protocols for the park.
- Develop and implement visitor use management monitoring protocol.
- Improve education and interpretation.
- Maintain paddle launch capacities at 280 vessels per day.

Unit Name: Wekiwa Springs State Park
Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park
Rock Springs Run State Reserve

Acres:
9,503.90: Wekiwa Springs State Park
17,374.83: Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park
14,164.82: Rock Springs Run State Reserve

Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2017
Counties: Orange, Lake, and Seminole

Description/Narrative
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.

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.

The management of these three state parks is integrated under one management staff.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
Wekiwa Springs State Park

- 2018-19: Treated 123.87% of exotic management goals on 18.82 infested acres.
- 2019-20: Treated 639.71% of exotic management goals on 19.67 infested acres (a series of large volunteer groups were able to come hand-pull large areas of exotics to get this high percentage).
- 2018-19: Reached 80.6% of prescribed fire goal with 21 prescribed fires, totaling 758 acres, and controlled 0 wildfires, for a total of 758 acres burned.
- 2019-20: Reached 101% of prescribed fire goal with 11 prescribed fires, and controlled 0 wildfires, totaling 1,101 acres burned.
- Became a recipient site for endangered Gopher Tortoises displace by Wekiwa Parkway construction.
- Planted 150 acres (30,000 seedlings) of long leaf pine for tree stand restoration mesic flatwoods.
- 55 acres mechanical treatment (hardwood/sand pine removal) for community enhancement.

Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park

- 2018-19: Treated 134.21% of exotic management goals on one infested acre.
- 2019-20: Treated 158.84% of exotic management goals on 2.26 infested acres.
- 2018-19: Reached 84.6% of prescribed fire goal with five prescribed fires, and controlled 0 wildfires, totaling 629 acres.
- 2019-20: Reached 28.3% of prescribed fire goal with four prescribed fires, and controlled one Wildfire, totaling 364 acres.
- 200 acres mechanical treatment (hardwood/sand pine removal) for community enhancement.

Rock Springs Run State Reserve

- 2018-19: Treated 166.5% of exotic management goals on 7.73 infested acres.
- 2019-20: Treated 175% of exotic management goals on 7.15 infested acres.
- 2018-19: Reached 102.4% of prescribed fire goal with seven prescribed fires, and controlled 0 wildfires totaling 1,691 acres.
- 2019-20: Reached 50.7% of prescribed fire goal with eight prescribed fires, and controlled 0 wildfires totaling 906 acres.
- Continues to be a site for displaced endangered Florida Scrub Jay relocation.
- 66 acres mechanical treatment (hardwood/sand pine removal) of scrub community enhancement for the Florida Scrub Jay.

Visitor Services

Wekiwa Springs State Park

- 2018-2019: Served 443,952 visitors up 17% from 2017-2018.
- 2019-2020: Served in excess of 303,466 visitors down about 32% from previous year due to Covid-19 closure from May 23 until March 7, 2020.
- 2018-2019: Revenue of $1,392,200 was collected by park inclusive of $97,443 state and local tax revenues.
- 2019-2020: Revenue in excess of $898,901 was collected by park inclusive of $59,593 state and local tax revenues.

Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park

- 2018-2019: Served 47,920 visitors down 14% from 2017-2018.
- 2019-2020: Served 25,035 visitors, down about 48% from previous year due to Covid-19 closure from May 23 until March 4, 2020.
- 2018-2019: Revenue of $10,365 was collected by park inclusive of $802 state and local tax revenues.
- 2019-2020: Revenue of $7,010 was collected by park inclusive of $590 state and local tax revenues.
- Pavilion constructed at Fechtel horse riding area, with the support of the Florida Trailblazers Riding Association.

Rock Springs Run State Reserve

- 2018-2019: Served 51,017 visitors up 5% from 2017-2018.
- 2019-2020: Served 37,473 visitors, down about 27% from previous year due to Covid-19 closure from May 23 until March 4, 2020.
- 2018-2019: Revenue of $31,199 was collected by park inclusive of $1,350 state and local tax revenues.
- 2019-2020: Revenue of $28,192 was collected by park inclusive of $1,125 state and local tax revenues.
- Construction started on new entrance road by FDOT to horse barn area as park of in-kind services for Wekiva Parkway land easements.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

Wekiwa Springs State Park

- Prescribed fire goal set at 941 acres and exotic removal goal set at 254 gross/15.2 infected acres.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Mechanical Fuel reduction by contractor.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Hydrological restoration–low water crossing to improve sheet flow.
  - Status: Ongoing

Lower Wekiva River Preserve State Park

- Prescribed fire goal set at 744 acres.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Exotic removal goal set at 341 gross/21 infected acres.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Mechanical Fuel reduction by contractors.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Hydrological restoration–low water crossings.
  - Status: Ongoing

Rock Springs Run State Reserve

- Prescribed fire goal set at 1,650 acres.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Exotic Removal goal set at 81 gross/4.7 infected acres.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park
Acres: 3,999.32
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2013
County: Pasco

Description/Narrative
Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park consists of nearly 4,000 acres laid out in a linear pattern protecting a four-mile stretch of coastline on the western boundary of Pasco County. The Black Rail Trail takes visitors to the edge of the salt marsh and offers the best opportunity to view the elusive Black Rail bird. The original trail has been rerouted and extended and now includes a bench to rest at the best viewing area.

The Scenic entrance is located off Scenic Road and can be accessed from U.S. 19 by heading west on Cinema Drive. Scenic was the first portion of the park to open to the public and has a single restroom, picnic pavilion, and a half mile walking trail. Some champion trees can be viewed here.

The Main entrance is located right off U.S. 19 north of Ridge Road and can be found between Wal-Mart and Red Lobster. The Main Park currently contains over 4.5 miles of trail, birding platforms, boardwalks, historic interpretive features, picnic area, little free library, observation deck, and a kayak launch. Events at this park include, concerts, 5k and 10k races, themed events and educational events including our award winning two month long special needs kids summer camp.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
For FY 2018-19 and 2019-20:

- FLCC treated 535.23 acres at our park and others, treated 216.475 infested acres at our park and others, and assisted with burning 300.43 acres at our park and others.
- FWC contract treated 408 acres at a cost of $130,276.35.
- Our burn program was able to get 253 acres burned safely and efficiently in very difficult conditions, also our PSS Michael Faustini achieved the role of Burn Boss which has greatly assisted in achieving our goals.

Visitor Services
For FY 2018-19 and 2019-20:

- Phase 3 of our BDC construction project was completed.
- We partnered with the county and received a donation of $36,000 through the citizen support organization which was used to purchase and install a live camera through Earthcam.com that now has 884,129 views.
- Interpretive displays and programming have been added, to include a life-sized eagle’s nest that visitors can walk in and look through the glass floor to view the contents of a nest, new kiosks with information on eagles, native plants, the Salt works, and turpentining. Static displays have been added showing the tools used for the salt works, a 200-year-old pot was donated and is displayed and a turpentining tool from the mid to late 1800s is also on display.
- New programming includes two different kayak tours, a monthly live Salt Works demonstration, birding hikes, school tours, programming for the blind, and various tours tailored to the request of specific groups.

- The youth camp received multiple upgrades including camping platforms, brick oven, new firepit and additional tables. The largest achievement at the youth camp is the new ADA accessible primitive shower.
- We have a new self-guided native plant hike with all signage paid for by our local Native Plant Society.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Increase interpretive displays and opportunities throughout the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Increase trail distances throughout the park.
    - Status: Ongoing and will need a small bridge for expansion
- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to implement prescribed fire in appropriate habitat.
    - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
    - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park
Acres: 761
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2024
County: Suwannee

Description/Narrative
Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park protects two distinct aquatic cave systems, including the 8.5-mile Peacock Springs System and 1.5-mile Bonnet Spring system which provide habitat for four imperiled species of cave dwelling invertebrates. The park was acquired to protect and preserve a representative example of natural karst topography, aquatic cave environments, second growth and old growth forests, and water resources with direct hydrological linkages to the Suwannee River and the artesian limestone aquifer.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Initiated longleaf pine restoration project.
- Completed repairs to the Orange Grove Sink stairs and deck.
- Completed Phase 1 Cultural Resource Assessment in 2019

Visitor Services

- Part of Orange Grove deck has been replaced.
- New park signs ordered and are being installed.
- New Porta let services (being emptied twice a week now).

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
Objective: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.

- Collaborate with agencies and independent researchers engaged in hydrological research and monitoring programs.
- Encourage appropriate hydrological experts to initiate a complete delineation of the springshed for Peacock Springs.
- Continue surface and ground water quality monitoring at Peacock Spring III and the tracking of water quality changes within this system.
- Identify specific locations along the tramway for breaching or for culvert installation.

Objective: Restore hydrological conditions to approximately 200 acres of aquatic cave natural community.

- Implement effective erosion control measures to protect water quality in all the surface waters of the park.
- Consider the strategic design and construction of additional water bars to slow moving water and minimize erosion during strong storm events.
- Monitor and manage access into sensitive karst areas including the two main visitor points of entry, Peacock Springs I-III and Orange Grove Sink.

Objective: Monitor impacts of visitor use on the cave system.

- Investigate all reports of vandalism in the cave environs.

- Continue to develop and implement baseline surveys and monitoring programs for the Peacock Springs cave system that assess biological and physical conditions.
- Regularly monitor and conditionally assess any cave entrances that are more susceptible to erosion prior to future consideration for any dive activity.
- Manage the cave systems to protect sensitive fauna and include an assessment of natural and human impacts.
- Distribute and post a series of guidelines to identify detrimental activities that are forbidden such as the use of motorized diving scooters or purposefully disturbing the silt layers.

Objective: Maintain 350 acres within the optimum fire return interval.

- Update annual prescribed fire plan.
- Treat the restoration and pine plantation acres in zones 2B and 2A with prescribed fire as frequently as possible.
- Construct additional firebreaks along the park boundary as needed, including the abandoned field in the southeast corner and fire-dependent areas located along the west boundary south of Luraville Road.

Objective: Conduct natural community restoration activities on 146 acres of pine plantation and 242 acres of clear-cut pine plantation.

- Continue restoration of the slash pine plantation north of Luraville Road to upland pine forest.
- Develop a restoration plan for the 242-acre cleared pine plantation.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence list.

- Conduct additional surveys for imperiled plant and animal species.

Objective: Monitor and document four imperiled animal species.

- Continue to implement existing monitoring protocols and work with other researchers and partnering organizations.
- Periodically review existing protocols and ongoing monitoring efforts.

Objective: Monitor and document two selected imperiled plant species.

- Monitor two selected imperiled plant species, including Florida milkvine and Florida mountain mint.
- Conduct an expanded floristic study to locate other imperiled plant species that may be present and develop a comprehensive species list, particularly in the upland restoration area.

Objective: Annually treat 100 gross acres, equivalent to 4 infested acres of invasive plant species.

- Annually update invasive plant management work plan.
- Implement annual work plan by treating 100 gross acres.
- Annually treat cogongrass, small-flowered spiderwort, sweet tanglehead, and Johnson grass infestations.
- Continue maintenance and follow-up treatments of other species in the restoration area and southern portions of the park.

Objective: Implement control measures on three nuisance species.

- Remove any feral cats, dogs, or hogs that are encountered.

- Form a control program if feral hog damage increases.

Objective: Assess/evaluate 21 of 21 recorded cultural resources in the park.

- Complete 21 assessments/evaluations of archaeological sites.

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

- Ensure all known sites are recorded or updated in the Florida Master Site File.
- Enlist the assistance of the DRP Bureau of Natural and Cultural Resources (BNCR) and DHR to determine if the entire park should be registered as an archaeological zone.
- Enlist the assistance of BNCR and DHR to evaluate all known sites for significance.
- Develop and adopt a Scope of Collections Statement.

Objective: Bring 21 of 21 recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Design and implement regular monitoring programs for 21 cultural sites.

Objective: Maintain and improve the recreation and interpretive experience.

- Maintain the access stairs and boardwalk.
- Evaluate replacement of portable restroom with an above-ground vault system.
- Enhance interpretation.

Objective: Facilitate observation while minimizing structural footprint.

- Conduct structural assessment on existing observation platform and modify or replace as necessary to ensure protection of the sink slope and visitor safety.
- Enhance interpretation.

Objective: Maintain and improve the recreation and interpretive experience.

- Reorganize and improve the parking area.
- Evaluate replacement of portable restroom with an above-ground vault system.

Objective: Minimize visitor use impacts.

- Evaluate visitor-use patterns.
- Naturalize approach path.

Objective: Expand interpretive trail with potential linkage to vicinity conservation lands.

- Extend the existing trail system.
- Provide potential connection to Peacock Slough Conservation Area.

Objective: Provide passive recreational access.

- Develop plans for interpretive trails as restoration is completed.
- Install standard boundary fencing and signage.

Unit Name: Windley Key Fossil Reef Geological State Park
Acres: 356.14
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2012
County: Monroe

Description/Narrative
Formed out of Key Largo limestone, this fossilized coral parcel was sold to the Florida East Coast Railroad which used the stone to build Henry Flagler's Overseas Railroad in the early 1900s. After the railroad was built, the quarry was used until the 1960s to produce exquisite pieces of decorative stone called Keystone. 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

- FY 2017-18: accomplished 150% of exotic removal goals, 240.90% in 2018-19, and 155.52% in 2019-20.

Visitor Services

- Visitor center, seasonal tours, self-guided tours, hiking and nature study.
- Restoration of Historical Equipment.
- Channel Machine, Bridge Saw underwent total restoration.
- Visitors Center renovation to included new tile, gutter.
- Added a Trac Chair for Visitors with limited mobility.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Preserve and enhance cultural resources of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Wingate Creek State Park
Acres: 614.22
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2008
County: Manatee

Description/Narrative
Wingate Creek State Park which used to be called Beker B. The park has two creeks: Johnson and Wingate, that flow from the headwaters of the Myakka River. There are ten natural plant communities within the park. Activities include hiking trails, bird watching, and nature study, rounding out the recreational opportunities offered at the park.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Fire break and boundary line improvements FY 2018-20.
- 100% of exotic treatment goal in FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20.
- 100% of burn goal met FY 2019-20.
- Stainley Mound archeological site stabilization and protection project completed.

Visitor Services

- Install hiking trail signage though out park.
- Worked with local geocache group to add some caches in the park.
- Added seasonal volunteer site, four months FY 2018-20.
- Contracted to have three surplus building removed for visitor safety concerns.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the park.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Continue to treat exotic and invasive plant species to achieve maintenance condition in all management zones.
  - Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Withlacoochee State Trail
Acres: 761.51
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: June 2024
Counties: Citrus, Hernando, and Pasco

Description/Narrative
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.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Continued Exotic plant removal in all management zones on the Trail.

Visitor Services

- All new signs installed along the trail.
- Each intersection uprights removed for visitor's safety.
- ADA improvements along the trail with concrete added to existing facilities.
- New ADA accessible benches installed, or existing structures made ADA compliant approximately every two miles along the entire length of the trail.
- Six new Kiosks installed at each trail head and the trail map made ADA compliant.
- Approximately five new interpretive programs have been developed and offered to visitors.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
Objective: Conduct/obtain an assessment of the trail's hydrological restoration needs.

- Cooperate and seek guidance from state and federal agencies engaged in hydrological research and monitoring programs within wetlands associated with the trail corridor.
- Provide timely response to any significant water quantity/quality issue within wetlands associated with the trail corridor.
- If necessary, seek guidance for and mitigate any wetland issue using best management practices.

Objective: Update baseline imperiled species occurrence inventory lists.

- Enlist the assistance of academic researchers and staff from other agencies in developing imperiled species occurrence inventory lists for the trail.

Objective: Monitor and document one selected imperiled animal species.

- Conduct at least one gopher tortoise survey (burrow count) along the trail corridor.

Objective: Monitor and document one selected imperiled plant species.

- Survey the trail corridor for possible surviving populations of sand butterfly pea.

Objective: Annually treat 4 acres of invasive plant species.

- Annually treat at least 4 infested acres of cogongrass, skunkvine and Japanese climbing fern.
- Conduct a comprehensive survey of the trail for Category I and Category II invasive plants and repeat biennially.
- Develop an invasives treatment plan that identifies the major infestation sites and prioritizes site treatments based on species composition and on danger of spread to non-infested areas of the trail.

Objective: Develop and implement measures to prevent the accidental introduction or further spread of invasive species.

- Develop and practice preventive measures, including protocols for inspection and decontamination of equipment, designed to limit the accidental introduction and spread.

Objective: Implement control measures on invasive animal species.

- Cooperate with adjacent landowners and managers of public lands in the implementation of hog control efforts on their properties.

Objective: Assess and evaluate six of 24 recorded cultural resources.

- Work with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to determine the significance of sites that have not been evaluated for the National Register.

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

- Document and submit to the Florida Master Site File any additional cultural sites found within the trail corridor.
- Update the Florida Master Site File description for linear resource group CI335 to include the locations and descriptions of all historic structures within the Withlacoochee State Trail corridor that are not currently on file in the Florida Master Site File.
- Develop and adopt a Statement of Collections that includes a description of the trail's interpretive themes.
- Cooperate with appropriate agencies to determine which historic structures not owned by the state are encroaching onto state property.

Objective: Bring recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Adopt and implement a regular schedule of visitation to all cultural sites within the park to ensure their continued protection.
- Institute a monitoring and preventive maintenance program for remnant railroad structures such as the blockhouses and mileposts.

Unit Name: Ybor City Museum State Park
Acres: 0.97
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2016
County: Hillsborough

Description/Narrative
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

- New roof installed on the tour and middle casitas.
- New roof installed on the citizen support organization complex with gutters added.
- New air conditioner installed for tour and middle casitas.
- The Museum was painted.
- Garden updated with new native plants.

Visitor Services

- Daily tours of museum and casitas.
- School tours for students K-12.
- Work with the citizen support organization and local social clubs to provide special cultural events such as the Ybor City Architectural Hop.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Daily tours.
  - Status: Ongoing
- School tours.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Maintain native vegetation in garden.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Acquire funding for new exhibits.
  - Status: Ongoing
- Manage local Chickens–they are roosting and destroying the plants in the garden.

Unit Name: Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park
Acres: 2
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2024
County: Duval

Description/Narrative
Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park protects the Yellow Bluff Fort and the site of previous encampments used in the Civil War. This site protects the only known remaining component of the Civil War defenses constructed in and around Jacksonville. 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 a structural fort on Yellow Bluff; only an encampment fortified and equipped with large guns for protection.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Cannons and bases cleaned, and protectant applied for preservation (2019).
- Mowing of grounds altered to allow vegetation to grow and secure eroding areas of park.
- Exotics treated annually.

Visitor Services

- New Entrance sign added to park grounds to identify as a state park (2020).

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
Objective: Conduct natural community improvement activities on 0.1 acres of xeric hammock.

- Discontinue mowing of pathway in xeric hammock.

Objective: Annually treat 0.03 acres of invasive plant species.

- Annually treat all known infestations of invasive plant species.
- Conduct a full survey of the park at least biennially to monitor results of previous treatments and to document the appearance of any new invasive infestations.

Objective: Bring three of three recorded cultural resources into good condition.

- Continue to implement regular monitoring and maintenance programs for three cultural sites.
- Develop a plan to control the native hardwoods that are invading the earthworks.

Objective: Assess/evaluate one recorded cultural resource in the park.

- Develop and implement a protocol for monthly site assessments.

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

- Improve interpretation of the fort's history.

Objective: Improve visitors' viewshed.

- Provide vegetative buffering.

Objective: Improve visitors' sense of arrival.

- Install interpretation.

- Prevent makeshift paths.

Objective: Improve parking area

Unit Name: Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park
Acres: 835.40
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: August 2022
County: Santa Rosa

Description/Narrative
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

- Completed shoreline protection / living shoreline
- Completed 100% of planned invasive exotic plant treatments.
- Completed 100% of planned prescribed fire acreage.
- Applied Prescribed fire 150 acres in backlog.
- Installed five culverts in five management zones to provide access.
- Mechanically reduced fuel along fire line in YR 07A and YR07B.

Visitor Services

- Installed two interpretive kiosks.
- Installed interpretive signage at the trailhead and surveyed and documented flatwoods salamander.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)
Objective: Assess the park's hydrological restoration needs.

- Comprehensive park-wide hydrological assessment.
- Develop hydrological restoration plan
- Pursue funding for a Marsh Master II LX with attachment tools.

Objective: Restore natural hydrological condition and functions to approximately 897 acres of wet prairie, wet flatwoods, and dome swamp and shrub bog natural communities.

- Install culverts to improve hydrology and management zone access.
- Install extended low water crossings / firebreaks.

Objective: Complete a comprehensive floral and faunal survey and create / update the park's baseline plant and animal list.

- Conduct general plant surveys.
- Conduct general animal surveys.

Objective: Within 10 years, have 922 acres of the park maintained within the optimum fire return interval.

- Develop and update annual burn plan.
- Manage fire communities by burning between 263-461 acres annually.
- Conduct mechanical removal treatments of dense understory and trees in applicable zones.

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

- Conduct comprehensive plant and animal surveys.

Objective: Monitor and document one selected imperiled animal species in the park.

- Conduct larval surveys for Flatwoods Salamander in the park.
- Survey the park and locate suitable breeding habitat for the Flatwoods Salamander
- Prepare a recovery plan for the Reticulated Flatwoods at Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park.

Objective: Monitor and document five selected imperiled plant species.

- Develop monitoring protocols for the White-topped pitcherplant, Panhandle lily, Yellow fringeless orchid, Parrot pitcherplant, and Sweet pitcherplant.
- Implement monitoring protocols for the imperiled species.

Objective: Annually treat all acres of exotic plant species.

- Annually develop /update exotic work plan
- Implement work plan

Objective: Implement control measures on feral hogs and other exotic animal species

- Conduct surveys for the presence of hogs

Objective: Assess and evaluate one of one recorded cultural resource

- Complete assessment/evaluation of archaeological site SR00853

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

- Ensure all known sites are recorded or update in the Florida Master Site File.
- Use the information compiled in the Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Modeling, to evaluate new facilities or resource management infrastructure.

Objective: Continue to assist federal, state, and local agencies with active monitoring of erosion and accretion cycles and assessment of beach and shoreline conditions following natural disasters.

- Develop a photo point protocol to document changes to the living shoreline project and shoreline area.

Objective: Continue to partner with federal, state, and local agencies to fund, design, permit, improve and maintain coastal and beach management programs

- Remove debris deposited in YR-08

Objective: Maintain the park's current recreational use.

Objective: Expand the park's recreational use with trail improvements/expansion

Objective: Continue to provide interpretive programs.

Objective: Develop and maintain use areas and support infrastructure.

Objective: Maintain all use areas and support infrastructure.

Objective: Improve parking and interpretation at the trailhead.

Objective: Develop an observation platform near the Main Day Use Area, as well as 3 miles of additional trail.

Unit Name: Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park
Acres: 4.69
Managing Agency: DRP
Management Plan Approval Date: 2008
County: Citrus

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

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Maintenance treatment of exotic infestations.
- Maintenance of mill structure.

Visitor Services

- New parking area installed with ADA parking.
- New signs installed.
- New sidewalk (cooperation with county/state road project).
- Constructed new kiosk.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Increase monitoring efforts at the site.
- Maintain the park's invasive exotic program.
- Improve the interpretation of cultural resources at the park, especially through modernization of interpretive displays to reflect current knowledge of the site.
- Investigate whether sour orange (*Citrus aurantium*) is a valid cultural feature at Yulee Sugar Mill.

Division of Historical Resources

Mission Statement
To identify, evaluate, manage, promote and protect the historical, archaeological and folk cultural resources of Florida. The DHR Director serves as Florida's State Historic Preservation Officer 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 DHR, formerly the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, was established in 1967.

Management Philosophy
DHR's management philosophy is encompassed in the following goals:

- To protect Florida's known and potential historical and archaeological resources;
- To cooperate with agencies, groups and individuals in conducting comprehensive inventories of historical resources throughout the state;
- To develop a statewide comprehensive historic preservation plan;
- To identify properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places;
- To ensure that historic resources are taken into account at all levels of planning and development;
- To establish and maintain an inventory of historic sites and properties known as the Florida Master Site File;
- To provide public information, education and technical assistance regarding historic preservation programs; and
- To establish guidelines for state agency responsibilities relating to historic sites and properties in accordance with section 267.061(2), F.S.

Vital Stats

- DHR manages eight units, all of which are historical structures and/or archaeological sites.
- These management units cover 98 acres.
- Seven of these units are located in Leon county and one in Putnam county.

The following is a compilation of accomplishments that the DHR has achieved during this two-year reporting period

- BAR conducted a ground penetrating radar survey of the Grove Cemetery to contribute to research and plan for future burials.
- Extensive repairs and improvements were completed at multiple historic buildings located on units managed by the DHR in Tallahassee, including the Governor Martin House, the Governor Martin Carriage House, the Brokaw McDougall House, the Union Bank, and the Apalachee Council House and Messer House at Mission San Luis.
- DHR maintained the grounds at Mount Royal Mound with regular lawn service.
- Velda Mound was visited regularly by the DHR's maintenance staff. Work included mowing, weed eating, removing yard debris and trash, clearing fallen trees and limbs, maintaining the picnic area, and repairing fencing.

- DHR Archaeologists conducted test excavations at Mission San Luis. This work was conducted for Florida Archaeology Month and included public tours.

Unit Name: Brokaw-McDougall House
Acres: 2
Managing Agency: DHR
Management Plan Approval Date:
County: Leon

Description/Narrative
Located in the downtown Calhoun Street National Register Historic District, the Brokaw-McDougall House is one of Tallahassee's best preserved antebellum homes. Archaeological investigations reveal that the earliest inhabitants on the property are believed to have been Apalachee Indians who had a settlement in the area between 1650 and 1750. In 1825, the property was part of a grant of land given to Marquis de Lafayette by the U.S. Congress in appreciation for his assistance during the Revolutionary War. In 1850, Peres Bonney Brokaw and a business partner purchased a quarter section of the Lafayette grant for $960. The Brokaw-McDougall House, completed in 1860, sits at 329 North Meridian Street in Tallahassee, on two acres of what was once a 160-acre tract, operated as a plantation using enslaved labor, to the north, south and east of the house.

The Brokaw-McDougall House is a Classical Revival building with strong Italianate influences. Construction began in 1856, and was completed in 1860, at a cost of nearly $6,000. The home is a two-story, frame structure with a full-width veranda with Corinthian columns, balustraded balcony and a square cupola. Other architectural features inside include 14-foot ceilings, plaster molding and medallions on the ceiling, and light fixtures that were converted to electricity. The house measures 52 by 63 feet and there have been only minor changes since it was built. Those changes include the conversion of second floor trunk rooms to bathrooms and the addition of a pantry and kitchen in the mid-20th century. The house's formal gardens were laid out in the early 1850s prior to construction. They were restored as a bicentennial project of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs. The gardens include four massive live oak trees along with many varieties of camellias. Rumors suggest the gardens may have been designed by a New York-based landscaper. The home was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 and sold to the State of Florida in 1973. It has served as home to the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board, a meeting and event site, and, from June 2012 to November 2023, housed to the Florida Department of State's Division of Arts and Culture. The Brokaw-McDougall House is currently undergoing an extensive restoration project focusing on lead-based paint abatement and electrical system modernization.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- HVAC system repaired/replaced
- Front garden sidewalks replaced
- Fire sprinkler system repaired
- Additional parking lot lighting installed

- Backflow devices installed for irrigation and commercial water service
- Historic Structure Report completed
- First floor restroom renovated for ADA compliance
- Lead-based paint survey completed
- Funding received, via legislative appropriation, to complete lead-based paint abatement and electrical system modernization

Visitor Services

- NA, not open to the public

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- NA

Unit Name: The Grove
Acres: 11
Managing Agency: DHR
Management Plan Approval Date: May 2011
County: Leon

Description/Narrative
The Grove property is historically significant for its association with the Call and Collins families and as the site of the circa. 1840 Call-Collins House, one of Florida's best preserved antebellum Greek Revival residences. Located one mile north of the State Capitol and adjacent to the Florida Governor's Mansion, the site is an urban forest that supports a variety of native, naturalized, exotic, and exotic invasive plants. To date, over 100 species and varieties of vines and woody plants have been recorded on the property as well as over three dozen species of migratory and resident birds, and dozens of lichens, insects, and fungi. Richard Keith Call (1792-1862) – associate of Andrew Jackson, veteran of the War of 1812 and Seminole Wars, enslaver, railroad and land developer, two-time territorial governor, and southern Unionist – along with his wife Mary Kirkman Call (1802-1836) purchased the property in 1825, originally 640 acres, and oversaw the construction of a large brick home on the site, built by enslaved craftspeople, in about 1840 (listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 and known today as the Call-Collins House).

Richard Keith Call's oldest daughter, Ellen Call Long (1825-1905), inherited The Grove and 100 enslaved people from her father and lived at family-owned properties in Leon County off and on until shortly before her death in 1905. She served as an official state delegate to several expositions and World's Fairs in the 1870s-1890s; published on Florida history, forestry, and silk culture; and advocated for historic preservation in Florida and beyond. Ellen Call Long's granddaughter, Reinette Long Hunt (1873-1940), lived at The Grove from 1905 until her death in 1940. She taught art classes at the house; published on Florida history and culture; operated The Grove as a hotel in the 1920s and 1930s and owned other businesses; and built rental cottages on the property during the Great Depression. LeRoy (1909-1991) and Mary Call Collins (1911-2009) acquired The Grove in 1942 and restored the original house design. Mary Call Collins was the great-granddaughter of Richard Keith Call and Mary Kirkman Call. She continued her family's legacy in historic preservation and developed a landscape plan for The Grove characterized by evergreen native and naturalized plants that produce predominately white flowers. LeRoy Collins served for two decades in the Florida Legislature before becoming the state's 33rd governor in 1955. LeRoy Collins is regarded as one of Florida's most influential statesmen, particularly for his involvement with the civil rights movement, his campaign for reapportionment and constitutional revision, and for his tenure as Director of the Community Relations Service, an entity created by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, including his role as a federal peacemaker during the March 1965 Selma-Montgomery voting rights march.
The Collins family sold The Grove to the State of Florida in 1985 and received a life-lease on the property. In accordance with the intent of the Collins family, The Grove Museum opened to the public

on March 11, 2017, after an award-winning rehabilitation project. The Call-Collins project achieved LEED Certification in 2016 and in 2017 received awards from the Tallahassee Trust, the Florida Trust, and the American Institute of Architects, Florida/Caribbean Chapter. The project also received the 2017 People's Choice Award in Florida Architecture with two million of the five million votes cast online. Since opening to the public, more than 26,000 guests have visited the site. Regularly offered guided tours and recurring public educational programs further the site's mission to preserve and interpret the Call-Collins House, its surrounding acreage, and its historical collections in order to engage the public in dialogue about civil rights and American history.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- Ongoing exotic invasive plant species removal
- Ongoing archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing activities

Visitor Services

- The Grove Museum officially opened to the public on March 11, 2017.
- Over 40,000 visitors to the site since March 2017.
- Over 500 interpretive, informational, or educational programs since March 2017.
- Public programs related to Land Management include:
  - *Nature Walks*, consist of a guided walk around the grounds and conversation about natural history, local ecology, and environmental suitability.
  - *Backyard Discovery*, science-based activities that demonstrate the connections between natural and cultural history (designed for families with elementary and middle school aged children).
  - *Director's Tours*, frequently offer content about nature, wildlife, ecology, and environmental sustainability in historical context, particularly in relation to themes in Native American and African American history through the lens of The Grove and related properties.
  - Prearranged K-12 and adult group tours regularly include tours of the grounds, similar to *Nature Walks* program, weather permitting.
  - BAR conducted a ground penetrating radar survey of the Grove Cemetery to contribute to research and plan for future burials.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- N/A

Unit Name: Martin House
Acres: 5
Managing Agency: DHR
Management Plan Approval Date: October 21, 2010
County: Leon

Description/Narrative
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. This is one of Florida's most significant Spanish exploration period archaeological sites. The Martin House is home to the offices of the Florida Department of State's Bureau of Archaeological Resources (BAR). Both the De Soto Site and the Martin House are managed by the BAR, which provides all necessary monitoring of land-altering activities. The Martin House also serves as BAR headquarters. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

Completed repairs to the Martin House:

- Replaced broken overhead lights in the Great Room with more size appropriate pendant lights with dimmer function.
- Installed an additional ethernet port to accommodate workspaces created for new hires.
- Removed dead trees which posed safety concerns to the building.
- Added picnic tables to the grounds to provide additional outdoor seating for events.
- Replaced malfunctioning control panel in PLA HVAC system.

Completed various repairs and historic preservation activities at the Carriage House:

- Renovated bathroom to be ADA compliant, expanding the room, installing a motion activated light and guiderails, and retiling the floor. Installed new sink and toilet, as well as a shower and eyewash station to provide safety measures for the lab.
- Restored historic windows and doors; built custom main entrance door to replace existing
- Completed full lead-based paint abatement on exterior side of windows, exterior siding, soffit, and facia
- Replaced damaged siding
- Rebuilt decorative trim above garage
- Installed new exterior light fixtures
- Restored back porch and built new access stairs and deck
- Built new main door access landing, stairs, and deck
- Removed old insulation from attic and re-insulated
- Disconnected and capped unused electrical, plumbing, and gas lines
- Cleaned out crawlspace, installed new vapor barrier in crawlspace, and added new lattice work around perimeter for pest exclusion

- Completed lead-based paint dust sampling to prepare for future interior abatement project

Completed maintenance for the Merritt House:

- Completed lead-based paint dust sampling to prepare for future interior abatement project
- Professionally cleaned the house, including mildew removal in the bathroom.
- Removed the carpet and tack to reveal and clean the floor.
- Removed miscellaneous, deteriorated items, such as oven and scrap material.
- Conducted subsequent retesting for lead to prepare for mitigation efforts.

Visitor Services

- N/A

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- NA

Unit Name: Mission San Luis
Acres: 65
Managing Agency: DHR
Management Plan Approval Date: October 21, 2010
County: Leon

Description/Narrative
Mission San Luis is a 65-acre living history museum located in Tallahassee, Florida, and is administered by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources. Between 1656 and 1704, Mission San Luis served as the principal village of the Apalachee Indians and was the Spaniards' westernmost military, religious, and administrative capital. The story of Mission San Luis is the story of the history of America. It provides an opportunity to explore the broad and complex events that led to the nation's founding. Mission San Luis is the only reconstructed and publicly accessible mission of the more than 100 historic Spanish colonial mission sites in the state of Florida. It holds the distinction of being the only National Historic Landmark in Leon County, Florida, and one of only 46 in the entire state. It is one of the most thoroughly investigated missions in the southeastern United States. Guests of the historic site enjoy learning about the history of the time period through interactions with historic interpreters in period clothing. They can engage in hands-on activities through workshops including, but not limited to, pine needle basket making, blacksmithing, candle making, gardening, and weaponry. Educational programs are created for guests of all ages including school tours, lecture series, and specialized tours.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed lead-based paint dust sampling to prepare for future abatement
- Started LBP abatement project on interior and exterior of 1938 Messer House and 1938 Messer House Garage
- Completed design for the installation of a wet-pipe fire sprinkler system in BAR Collections and designed HVAC system upgrades
- Removed deteriorated natural thatching from Apalachee Council House and replaced with synthetic thatching system

Visitor Services

- N/A

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- **NA**

Unit Name: Mount Royal
Acres: 1
Managing Agency: DHR
Management Plan Approval Date: December 22, 2010
County: Putnam

Description/Narrative
The Mount Royal archaeological site was occupied historically by Timucua Indians and was the location of a seventeenth century Spanish mission, San Antonio de Anacape, 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. It is currently surrounded by a residential neighborhood, but public visitation is afforded by picnic facilities and interpretive signage.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- NA

Visitor Services

- Grounds continue to be maintained with regular lawn service.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- NA

Unit Name: San Damian de Escambe
Acres: 12
Managing Agency: DHR
Management Plan Approval Date: September 13, 2010
County: Leon

Description/Narrative
Mission San Damian de Escambe is a multi-component site situated north of I-10 in Tallahassee. The site includes the seventeenth century Spanish mission site and a prehistoric village dating from about 100 B.C.E. – A.D. 400. In 1639, an Apalachee chief allied his people with the Spanish, became Catholic, and converted his village, Cupaica, into a Mission.

This Mission grew in population over the next 65 years and appears to have changed location at least twice, according to contemporary Spanish sources. The Apalachee of San Damian de Escambe joined their chief in converting to Catholicism, building and maintaining a church structure, which served as their house of worship and also a sacred place of burial for the community. They were active participants in the regional militia, fighting alongside Apalachees from other Missions and the Spanish military garrison from Mission San Luis on numerous occasions. They appear to have been successful farmers, even offering tons of surplus maize to the Spanish at San Luis when their grain stores ran low on one occasion later in the Mission period. Unfortunately for the people of San Damian de Escambe, their Mission was among the many casualties in 1704 when English colonists and their native Creek allies swept into the Apalachee region and demolished the Mission system.

Many residents of this San Damian de Escambe escaped the attack with their lives and, being devout Catholics who were likely habituated to colonial lifeways, they resettled in French Louisiana, Spanish St. Augustine, and even Cuba. The site was excavated by DHR archaeologist B. Calvin Jones in the 1960s, during construction of I-10, and was the first Mission site found in the region. The architectural remains of the church structure at this site contain the neatly organized burials of 143 individuals, all of whom are now presumed to have been Apalachees or from among other Native groups who were also Catholic. This site is significant because it offers archaeologists and historians an opportunity to study the state of Apalachees towards the end of the Mission period and to better understand the agency of Native peoples within the Spanish Mission system in the Southeast. The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Staff produced a state historic marker for San Damian.

Visitor Services

- Due to the sensitive nature of the site (i.e., Mission cemetery), public access is limited. However, a historical marker has been prepared for the site and will be installed in the adjacent residential neighborhood.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- NA

Unit Name: Union Bank
Acres: 0.11
Managing Agency: DHR
Management Plan Approval Date: March 10, 2016
County: Leon

Description/Narrative
The Union Bank building housed the first banking establishment in Florida. The original site of the bank was on Lot 183 at the southwest corner of Adams and Park Streets, where the Central Bank of Florida operated before Union Bank acquired it in 1838. Benjamin Chaires operated the Central Bank of Florida when it opened in 1833, and the Central Bank of Florida bought the Bank of Florida's charter, making it a key company in 19th century finance. In 1841, the fire proof banking house (Union Bank) was constructed on the site. The building operated as a bank through 1879, including use as the Freedman's Bureau during Reconstruction. The Union Bank building was later used as a stationer's office, a beauty shop, and a bail-bond office. In 1971, the owners of the property offered Union Bank to the community, provided it was relocated to another site. Later that year, it was moved to its present site on the southeast corner of Apalachee Parkway and Calhoun Street, one block east of Florida's Historic Capitol. Union Bank is currently adapted for use by Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University and houses the Black Archives of Florida Capitol Complex. The museum extension and research center are open to the public thirty hours per week, and group tours are available upon request. The Division of Historical Resources provides maintenance for the building.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Complete interior and exterior restoration, including window restoration, stucco repair, rebuilt portico due to wood rot, rebuilt exterior columns on west elevator due to wood rot, repaired access ramp railing, painting, replaced landscaping and upgraded exterior lighting, repaired sidewalks adjacent to building, removed and/or trimmed trees that imperiled the building, repointed masonry
- Regraded soil near building to improve site drainage
- Renovated restroom and kitchen for ADA compliance; installed new toilet, sink, kitchen appliances, cabinets, and flooring
- Restored interior wood flooring
- Added electrical circuits to support new exhibits and outdoor events
- Completed code compliance repairs to roof system and improved built-in roof gutter system
- Cleaned out crawlspace, added vapor barrier, and completed minor structural repairs

Visitor Services

- Collaborated on new exhibit with FAMU Black Archives; reopened the museum in February 2023 (closed since 2020)
- Museum is currently open 18 hours per week, Thursday to Saturday, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- Hosted several History at High Noon lectures

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Maintain public access and recreational opportunities to allow for a recreational carrying capacity of 600 visitors per day
- Develop additional public access and recreational opportunities to allow for a carrying capacity of 1200 visitors/day
- Develop 1 new interpretive/education programs
- Maintain 1 facility
- Improve or repair 1 facility
- Ensure all known sites are recorded in the FL Division of Historical Resources Master Site file
- Monitor 1 recorded sites and send updates to DHR Master Site file as needed
- Bring 1 of 1 recorded sites/cultural resources into good condition

Unit Name: Velda Mound
Acres: 2
Managing Agency: DHR
Management Plan Approval Date: June 30, 2010
County: Leon

Description/Narrative
Archaeologists have documented a mound and several small houses in Velda Mound Park. The exact function of the mound is uncertain, but it may have served as a platform on top of which would have stood a building with ritual functions. Excavations uncovered two houses roughly 200 feet south of the mound, where the interstate is now. The houses were circular with diameters of around 24 to 25 feet. The walls were constructed from wooden posts with the gaps between the posts most likely filled in by wattle and daub, a construction technique that covers interwoven sticks with thick layers of mud. Between the two houses was an open space and several pits were found in the vicinity of the houses. Near one of the houses was a small ring of posts that is thought to have been a *garita*, an elevated food storage structure mentioned in Spanish accounts that date to several centuries after the Fort Walton culture.

The Velda Mound is one of only five known Leon County mound sites belonging to the Fort Walton archaeological culture. The Fort Walton culture emerged in the hills around Tallahassee by A.D. 1000 and came to an end around A.D. 1500, three decades before the arrival of Europeans in this part of Florida. The mound is currently contained in a passive public park with benches, picnic tables, and interpretive signage.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Staff regularly monitor the mound to ensure its ongoing protection.
- Selective and necessary tree removal to protect the site and adjacent residential properties

Visitor Services

- Staff regularly maintain the landscaping at the park.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- NA

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Mission Statement
Managing fish and wildlife resources for their long-term well-being and the benefit of people.

Management Philosophy
Fish, wildlife, and people all benefit from properly managed habitats. Fully integrated habitat management requires collaboration with other scientific disciplines and is the foundation that will serve as the basis for determining appropriate types and levels of public use. We practice adaptive management through a continuous evaluation and self-improvement process and recognize that innovation and experimentation are crucial for improvement.

Vital Stats
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 2023-24 FWC managed 6,163,236 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 56 managed areas totaling 1,537,194 acres across 41 counties, and the balance of this land base (4,626,042 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 approximately 1.5 million acres managed by FWC, approximately 825,854 acres are maintained with prescribed fire. During this reporting period FWC conducted prescribed burning on 185,353 acres state-wide.
- On FWC managed lands, there are approximately 132,520 acres of altered communities that require restoration. Of these, restoration has been initiated in some form on 38,700 acres. Restoration has been completed on 15,572 acres. Timber harvest for restoration purposes totaled 6,238 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. During this reporting period the number of visitors per day for all areas reporting data ranged from 13 visitors per day to 2,434 visitors per day.

- Hydrology restoration assessments have been completed on 36 FWC managed areas. These assessments have identified about 924,453 acres (this includes the 671,831 acre Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area) needing hydrology restoration. Restoration efforts were underway on approximately 858,289 acres.
- On FWC managed areas, we estimate that 176,214 acres are infested with invasive plant species. During the 2-year reporting period, FWC conducted treatments on 193,042 acres, which includes some retreatments.
- During the reporting period, FWC maintained 621 facilities ranging from recreational camping areas to maintenance facilities. A total of 2,207 miles of roads were maintained along with 1,232 miles of trails for hiking, biking, horseback riding, etc.

- FWC worked with Division of Historical Resources (DHR) to identify all sites that needed to be formally monitored each year and those that could be opportunistically and informally monitored. Thirty-nine areas reported a total of 1,341 known cultural or historical sites.
- The number of imperiled plant and animal species on FWC managed areas ranged from 0 to 108 with an average per area of 25. Monitoring was conducted for most of these species during the reporting period.
    - Volunteers are an important component to completing many projects on several of the FWC lead areas. In FY 2022-23, FWC had 12,018 volunteer hours valued at $382,166, and for the 2023-24 fiscal year there were 2,705 volunteer hours expended with an estimated value of $90,598.

Unit Name: Andrews Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 3,579
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: Oct. 21, 2019
County: Levy

Description/Narrative

The Andrews Wildlife Management Area (AWMA) is one of Florida's largest remaining unaltered contiguous hardwood hammock forests and is located within western Levy County. Andrews's old-growth upland hardwood forest shows little evidence of human disturbance. Its well-developed canopy with trees in various stages of growth and decay provides food, cover, and nesting and denning sites for many wildlife species. Floodplain swamp and floodplain forest occur adjacent to the Suwannee River which serves as the western boundary, with pockets of xeric hammock within the hardwood hammock forest, and upland mixed woodland occurring within the northeast and southeast portions of AWMA. Within the floodplain swamp adjacent to the Suwannee River, large sloughs parallel the river and in some areas project inland, forming islands of river-front bluffs. Given the karst nature of the area, AWMA also has many sinkholes scattered throughout the area that create micro-climates that many species depend on. AWMA offers high-quality hunts, including youth and family hunts, as well as excellent fishing along the banks of the Suwannee River. Other public recreational opportunities for wildlife viewing, hiking, or biking along pleasant well-marked trails are also offered on AWMA.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- Monitored 25 areas containing Florida spiny-pod.
- Surveyed and posted 1.6 miles of boundary to address on-going boundary related issues.
- Completed skid steer mowing in and around pockets of longleaf pine within 51 acres of Upland Mixed Woodland to advance restoration efforts.
- Removed 106 Caesarweed plants.

Visitor Services

- NA

Unit Name: Apalachee Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 7,952
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: August 21, 2015
County: Jackson

Description/Narrative
Apalachee Wildlife Management Area (AWMA) is located along the western shoreline of the Chattahoochee River and Lake Seminole in Jackson County. AWMA conserves upland pine forests, upland hardwood forests, floodplain forests, marshes, swamps, and impoundments within the Chattahoochee and Flint River systems that form the headwaters of the Apalachicola River. The land is owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and managed by FWC for its ecosystem services, conservation of wildlife, and fish and wildlife-based public outdoor recreation. Over 525 acres are managed as agricultural fields to support local farming and benefit wildlife. Much of the area consists of longleaf pine and wiregrass plant communities enhanced by frequent fire to maintain early successional habitat that supports high-quality hunting opportunities for northern bobwhite and other game species, as well as providing wildlife viewing opportunities. The many wetlands dispersed among the uplands offer additional recreational opportunities such as waterfowl hunting, boating, and fishing. The impacts of Hurricane Michael on October 10, 2018, were catastrophic to the facilities and to the natural landscape of Apalachee WMA. In the longleaf dominated natural communities, between 80 and 90 percent of the mature trees were either snapped in two or uprooted by the high winds. These impacts have focused management activities on recovery and restoration of infrastructure, facilities, and equipment. Long-term goals center around the restoration and maintenance of the upland natural communities and reestablishment of viable longleaf stands.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Apalachee WMA harbors Florida's largest known population of the federally and state endangered Gentian pinkroot. Contemporary inventories were conducted in 2016, 2020, and in 2023 after Hurricane Michael. Surveys of known populations detected in 2006 and those in other suitable habitat suggest ongoing habitat management is benefiting the species' abundance and distribution. Inventories suggest that impacts of Hurricane Michael have not been widely detrimental. Long-term effects on populations due to canopy loss from Hurricane Michael will continue to be monitored.
- Updated the area specific Wildlife Conservation Prioritization and Recovery 10- year strategy.
- Served as one of the Chronic Wasting Disease check station locations during Mandatory Deer Check weekend to collect Chronic Wasting Disease samples from hunter harvested deer.
- Completed small mammal and meso-mammal inventories.

Visitor Services

- Replaced deteriorating parking fence at check station.

Unit Name: Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 86,712
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: December 2, 2014
Counties: Gulf and Franklin Counties

Description/Narrative
The Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area (ARWEA) located in Franklin and Gulf Counties contains the largest expanse of floodplain forest in Florida. This conservation area performs a vital role in conserving and sustaining the biological diversity and the water quality of the Apalachicola River and Bay ecosystem which has been designated a United Nations International Biosphere site. The area was acquired to help protect and preserve the highly productive river and estuarine system. This is achieved by managing the floodplain of the lower Apalachicola River for the purposes of (1) perpetuating its function as a buffer, a filtering system for the removal of silt and pollutants and a source of nutrients and detritus for the river/bay complex; (2) maintaining natural wildlife habitat; and (3) protecting rare, threatened, endangered, and unique animals and plants. Management is directed towards restoring natural communities through prescribed fire, restoring historic hydrological conditions, and mechanical or chemical forest management techniques. The area's exceptional wildlife habitat including floodplain swamp, bottomland forest, floodplain marsh and pine flatwoods support significant populations of both imperiled and common species such as red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW), Barbour's map turtle, and Florida black bear. The ARWEA provides excellent opportunities for fish- and wildlife-based public outdoor recreation including hunting, fishing, primitive camping, bicycling, horseback riding, hiking, wildlife viewing, and paddling with a nationally recognized paddling trail system.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Conducted restoration work on ephemeral ponds in Franklin County to enhance potential frosted flatwoods salamander habitat. Restoration work included removal of nuisance hardwoods from pond basins with hand crews along with herbicide treatment. Work will allow more sunlight to the basin floors and promote grasses and forbs preferred by frosted flatwoods salamander as well as a whole suite of ephemeral pond dependent species.
- Contracted a cultural resource reconnaissance survey on recently acquired acreage.

Visitor Services

- Installed a new kiosk at the entrance to the recently acquired Wimico Tract.
- Upgrades were completed to Butcher's Pen Campground to meet ADA standards and compliance.

Unit Name: Aucilla Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 46,339
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: August 19, 2016
County: Jefferson/Taylor

Description/Narrative
The Aucilla Wildlife Management Area (AWMA) consists of public conservation land within the interior of Jefferson County and the western portion of Taylor County. Encompassing the Aucilla River Sinks section of the Aucilla River, a black water stream, and the spring-fed Wacissa River, the AWMA protects the water quality of these rivers and their tributary creeks. Additionally, the AWMA protects and harbors a rich diversity of natural communities, unique geological features, important cultural sites, and wildlife habitats. Conserving this important watershed also aids in the protection of the water quality of the vital fisheries and aquatic habitat of the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, as well as the estuarine systems at the mouth of the Aucilla River flowing into nearby Apalachee Bay and the Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve. Rare wildlife species and more commonly found species thrive in the area's marshy woodlands, including the Florida black bear, swallow-tailed kite, bald eagle, and limpkin. Outdoor recreation opportunities include hunting, fishing, boating, hiking, and nature watching.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Mowed 420 acres and roller chopped 92 acres in flatwoods.
- Planted longleaf pine on 110 acres.
- Completed groundcover restoration on 5 acres in key gopher tortoise habitat. Activities included root raking and scarifying prior to planting native warm season grass seed.
- Monitored 215 cultural resource sites.

Visitor Services

- NA

Unit Name: Fred C. Babcock/ Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 82,141
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: February 16, 2015
Counties: Charlotte, Lee

Description/Narrative
The Fred C. Babcock-Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area (BWWMA) encompasses conservation land within Charlotte and Lee Counties. The WMA is located near the cities of Punta Gorda, Cape Coral, and Fort Myers and consists of two separate tracts: the Webb tract and the Yucca Pens Unit. BWWMA is one of Florida's oldest and largest Wildlife Management Areas and conserves the largest and highest quality native slash pine forest remaining in South Florida. BWWMA is an integral part of a larger system of conservation lands that provide important water quality protection and conserve vital wildlife habitat and corridors for species such as RCW, Florida sandhill crane, roseate spoonbill, Florida bonneted bats as well as white-tailed deer and northern bobwhite quail. BWWMA is a mosaic of natural community types, but is predominantly mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, dry prairie, wet prairie, and depression marsh. BWWMA offers a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities including hunting, fishing, target shooting, wildlife viewing, camping, horseback-riding, scenic driving, bicycling, and hiking. Additionally, BWWMA has one of the only field trial grounds facilities on public land in southwest Florida. The field trial grounds cover over 6,000 acres and are managed for northern bobwhite quail habitat to provide hunting opportunities and as a site for bird dog training and competition.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Reduced heavy fuels on boundary creating a maintainable buffer to help manage prescribed fires and wildfires.

Visitor Services

- Constructed box culvert bridge across Zemel canal providing annual walk-in access for visitors to the north side of the Yucca Pens Unit.

Unit Name: Bell Ridge Longleaf Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 720
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: August 21, 2020
County: Gilchrist

Description/Narrative

Bell Ridge Longleaf Wildlife and Environmental Area (BRLWEA) is perched among the ancient sandhills of North Central Florida in rural Gilchrist County. BRLWEA is an intact mature second-growth longleaf pine, turkey oak, wiregrass natural community and is one of the highest quality longleaf pine sandhill forest tracts in the state of Florida. An open canopy with a diverse herbaceous groundcover exists in nearly all areas. Considering the apparent age of the longleaf trees and quality of the natural vegetative groundcover, it is evident that it has never been cleared for other agricultural uses or that the timber was ever clearcut. In short, BRLWEA is a benchmark model of an old-growth longleaf pine sandhill forest ecosystem. Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) has designated BRLWEA as a reference area for sandhill natural communities. These intact and properly managed sandhills are key in providing vital habitat for the survival of several rare fauna and flora species, including the gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake, southeastern American kestrel, and sandhill spiny-pod. BRLWEA is a multiple use area that allows for outdoor wildlife-based public recreational opportunities that include hiking, bicycling, and wildlife viewing.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Contracted a cultural resource reconnaissance that documented previously unrecorded sites on the property.
- Underplanted containerized longleaf pine seedlings to enhance longleaf recruitment and basal area.
- Applied herbicide to control understory hardwoods and reduce competition for longleaf pines and other native plants.

Visitor Services

- NA

Unit Name: Big Bend Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 73,596
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: August 21, 2015
Counties: Taylor and Dixie

Description/Narrative
The Big Bend Wildlife Management Area (BBWMA) is anchored within the heart of a nearly unbroken corridor of public conservation lands stretching over 200 miles from the St. Marks River to the Suwannee River, along the rugged and remote Big Bend coast in Taylor and Dixie counties. The BBWMA is separated into 5 separate units including the Snipe Island, Hickory Mound, Spring Creek, Tide Swamp, and Jena Units and aids in the protection of one of the largest coastal hardwood swamp forests along the northern Gulf of Mexico. The BBWMA protects the watershed and water quality of dozens of pristine tidal and freshwater creeks and springs that wind through the area which aids in the protection of the vital fisheries and aquatic habitat of the Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve. The extensive hardwood swamps in association with a diverse mix of upland habitats create good habitat conditions for a diversity of wildlife and allow for seasonal movement of animals in response to fluctuating water levels and food supplies. The BBWMA contributes to the conservation of an array of imperiled and other native wildlife including the Florida black bear, gopher tortoise, gopher frog, Florida mouse, along with a large variety of imperiled wading birds including the little blue heron, tri-colored heron, seaside sparrow, and marsh wren, along with many others. The rich diversity of resources on the area also includes significant cultural and historical resources. The BBWMA also provides outstanding opportunities for fish- and wildlife-based public recreational opportunities, with hunting and fishing being the traditional and most popular activities, but wildlife viewing, hiking, and paddling are becoming increasingly popular along the area's pristine coastline.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Groundcover restoration of historic sandhill is ongoing throughout Spring Creek and Tide Swamp Units. This includes planting of herbaceous species such as sundial lupine, wiregrass, longleaf pine trees, and prescribed burning.
- Coordinated with partners (Tall Timbers, University of Florida) to determine habitat availability for the introduction of a state imperiled invertebrate, the frosted elfin. Big Bend staff gathered and planted seed from the host plant, sundial lupine, in upland sandhill habitat.
- Coordinated with AHRES staff to restore ephemeral wetlands in Spring Creek and Tide Swamp Units to reduce woody encroachment and provide improved habitat for amphibians.
- Returned 39% of burnable acres on Big Bend WMA to within appropriate fire return interval.

Visitor Services

- Organized and coordinated a Hickory Mound Impoundment volunteer cleanup event on Earth Day to improve aesthetics and reduce risk of injury to wildlife.

- New fencing, a RV pad, and a power connection were installed at the Freeman House to enhance and expand future public use.
- Extensive efforts were completed to remove fallen trees and debris from roads after Hurricane Idalia impacted the area. Because of these efforts, the area was reopened to the public within 30-days.

Unit Name: Box-R Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 18,454
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: February 17, 2017
Counties: Franklin and Gulf

Description/Narrative:
Managed by FWC, the Box-R Wildlife Management Area (BRWMA) encompasses conservation land in Franklin and Gulf counties along Florida's "Forgotten Coast". BRWMA fulfills an important function within a renowned and complex ecosystem that includes Lake Wimico, the Apalachicola and Jackson Rivers, and Apalachicola Bay. Conservation of the BRWMA aids in protecting the watershed and water quality of Apalachicola River and Bay ecosystem which has been designated as a United Nations International Biosphere site for its ecological diversity and is a major nursery for marine fish and blue crabs. With diverse natural communities including pine flatwoods, floodplain swamp, floodplain marsh, shrub bog, and wet prairie, the area supports significant populations of wildlife and plants including some imperiled species. These populations are being enhanced through habitat and hydrological restoration efforts. BRWMA also contains significant cultural and historical resources including 24 archaeological sites. The area attracts diverse outdoor recreation uses including hunting, fishing, paddling, birding, hiking, biking, horseback riding, and geocaching.

Accomplishments:
Resource Management

- Structure design was completed, based on the area specific hydrological assessment and restoration plan for the Lake Wimico addition.

Visitor Services

- Additional hunting days were added to Small Game, Dove, and Hog/Dog Seasons.

Unit Name: Branan Field Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 386
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: October 20, 2017
Counties: Duval and Clay

Description/Narrative
Branan Field Wildlife and Environmental Area (BFWEA) conserves land straddling the border of southern Duval and northern Clay counties and is nestled within a major metropolitan area only 15 miles from downtown Jacksonville. BFWEA sustains natural elements of the once vast pine forest ecosystem that existed in this region of northeast Florida while at the same time providing visitors respite from the nearby urban bustle. The area is composed of almost botanically intact natural vegetative communities including pine flatwoods, sandhill, and several wetlands dominated by cypress and bay species. The area serves as a wildlife corridor alongside the adjacent Cecil Field Conservation Corridor and provides watershed protection for the surface waters of Yellow Water Creek and Black Creek, flowing through the area on their way to the St. Johns River. Originally acquired as a Gopher Tortoise Mitigation Park to protect vital habitat for the gopher tortoise, the area now conserves important habitat conditions critical to sustaining an array of imperiled, rare, and other more common species, including Bachman's sparrow, southern fox squirrel, hooded pitcher plant, and the confused cloudywing butterfly. The area is not hunted due to its small size but provides other outdoor recreational activities such as wildlife viewing, hiking, and geocaching.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed timber harvest as recommended in the Forest Management Plan to enhance gopher tortoise habitat.
- Completed planting of containerized longleaf pine seedlings to transition to a longleaf pine dominated canopy.
- Mechanically reduced fuel loading around Management Unit 5 for wildfire mitigation.

Visitor Services

- Replaced barbed wire with smooth wire fence on one mile of property boundary.
- Executed two Special Use Other permits; one for granting University of Florida researchers access to survey for tick species and one for FNAI to sample skipper butterflies.

Unit Name: Bullfrog Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 833
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: August 18, 2017
County: Hillsborough

Description/Narrative
Bullfrog Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area (BCWEA) conserves vital natural habitat near several urban centers in Hillsborough County. BCWEA was acquired in partnership with Hillsborough County through FWC's Mitigation Park Program to protect critical gopher tortoise habitat. Management responsibilities were conveyed to FWC in 1998 through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the county. A mixture of upland and wetland habitats are found throughout the property including mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock, depression marsh, dome swamp, and bottomland forest. Due to this mosaic of habitat types, a variety of wildlife species can be found on BCWEA including gopher tortoise, Florida mouse, Florida sandhill crane, and various wading birds. Multiple imperiled plant species also occur on BCWEA, including dentate lattice-vein fern, Florida golden aster, and giant orchid. Additionally, the area aids in maintaining wildlife connectivity within a mosaic of conservation lands in Hillsborough County and helps protect the water quality of Bullfrog Creek, which runs through the northeast corner of the area. As the primary goal of BCWEA is to protect gopher tortoise habitat, public recreational opportunities are limited to low-intensity activities such as hiking, bicycling, and wildlife viewing.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Improved road access by adding #57 road rock material to north road.

Visitor Services

- Improved public entrance road and parking area by mechanically removing dead Brazilian peppers.
- Moved Paseo Al Mar entrance gate back to allow for access with trucks and trailers.
- Served as a site for the Hillsborough County Hiking Spree event and the FWC Florida WildQuest nature scavenger hunt.

Unit Name: Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 10,450
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: December 10, 2021
Counties: Putnam and Marion

Description/Narrative
The Caravelle Ranch Wildlife Management Area encompasses public conservation lands in Putnam and Marion counties set in a larger mosaic of public land. The area forms an island bounded by the St. Johns River, the Ocklawaha River, and the Cross-Florida Barge Canal. The most common natural communities on the area are pine flatwoods punctuated by isolated wetlands that transition to mesic hammock and hardwood river swamps, but also include significant areas of previously disturbed areas that are maintained in early successional habitat by fire and a state-administrated cattle lease. The watershed protected by the area provides water quality protection for the two rivers bordering the site as well as Rodman Reservoir, an important recreational fishing destination for north central Florida. The variety of habitats on the property support a large diversity of wildlife, including species such as Florida black bear, bald eagle, swallow tail kite, gopher tortoise, and Rafinesque's big-eared bat. The area contains a number of registered historical sites due to its location at the confluence of two river systems. Recreational opportunities include public hunting, fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, and horseback riding.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed planning and permitting for phase one of hydrological restoration project on altered communities.
- Completed a rare plant survey contracted through FNAI.
- Installed new water pump/filtration system at field office.
- Completed meso-mammal inventory using bait stations and camera traps.

Visitor Services

- Replaced 5 culverts and capped approximately 1 mile of road with crushed concrete.
- Completed replacement of 2 hiking shelters.
- Served as a host site for the FWC Florida WildQuest nature scavenger hunt.
- Hosted University of Florida wildlife techniques field day.

Unit Name: Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 33,420
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: December 17, 2014
County: Hernando

Description/Narrative
The Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area (CWMA) is public conservation land in western Hernando County. The vast Chassahowitzka Swamp, which makes up over half of CWMA, filters fresh water as it slowly drains from the uplands toward the Gulf of Mexico. Giant cypress trees towered over the Chassahowitzka Swamp until about 100 years ago when the majority of them were logged and milled in the town of Centralia, the ruins of which remain on CWMA today. The uplands are dominated by the sandhill natural community type, which is threatened throughout its range due to development and other community altering land use practices. Other natural community types, including pine flatwoods, scrub, basin marsh and dome swamp are scattered amongst the sandhill at CWMA. Native wildlife species, such as white-tailed deer, wild turkey, northern bobwhite quail, gopher tortoise, and southern fox squirrel, thrive in this rich and diverse ecosystem. Florida black bears from the Chassahowitzka subpopulation also call CWMA home. The Eagle's Nest Sink, known in the cave diving community as the Mount Everest of cave dives, is located in CWMA and attracts adventurous cave divers from all over world. Also, within CWMA is Buford Spring. Though smaller in size, it is a very popular destination and hosts many swimmers as well as cave and free divers alike. Hunting, hiking, biking, and nature watching are other outdoor recreational opportunities provided at CWMA.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed avian and meso-mammal inventories.
- Contracted a gopher tortoise survey (FNAI) and an acoustic bat survey.
- Completed cultural resource reconnaissance survey of the Zebrafinch Tract (contract).
- Installed a new fire well and well house at the Annutteliga Hammock Tract.

Visitor Services

- Replaced ladder at Buford Spring boardwalk/platform to increase public safety.

Unit Name: Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 828
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: December 2, 2014
County: Hernando

Description/Narrative
Nestled within the ancient sandhills of the Brooksville Ridge physiographic province in Hernando County, the Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area (CWEA) conserves one of the few remaining stands of intact old-growth longleaf pine forests in Florida; the CWEA's Big Pine tract may be the largest contiguous stand of old-growth virgin longleaf pine forest in Florida. Many of the longleaf pines are estimated to be over 200 years old and at least one tree has been aged at 236 years of age. This ancient forest provides important habitat for a diverse suite of imperiled wildlife species such as the gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake, and wood stork, along with a variety of imperiled plants and more common native plants and wildlife. Consequently, the area's old growth longleaf pine forests, wetlands, sandhill natural communities, and scattered hardwood hammocks are a fitting and important area for environmental education.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Removed 150 unwanted hardwoods and snags and ground down 379 stumps between the fireline and the fence line.
- Mechanically treated 14 acres of basin marsh in Burn's Prairie with a fecon head shredder to knock back encroaching native willow species in preparation for the reintroduction of prescribed fire.

Visitor Services

- Completed construction of a new outdoor classroom and boardwalk on the north end of May's Prairie; furnished the interior with classroom-style seating.
- Installed new lighting in the northern parking area at the Conservation Center tract to improve visibility for educational programs at night (e.g. night hikes, bat programs, etc.).
- Acquired a track chair for individuals with disabilities to improve access to educational programs and 3D archery events.
- Purchased a set of 3D archery targets and began hosting archery shoots led by FWC staff and volunteers.

Unit Name: Crooked Lake Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 1,147
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: October 18, 2019
County: Polk

Description/Narrative
Crooked Lake Wildlife and Environmental Area (CLWEA) is conservation land in southern Polk County. The area was acquired by FWC, in a partnership with Polk County, through the Gopher Tortoise Mitigation Park Program in 2007 for maintaining and enhancing gopher tortoise habitat. CLWEA is near several publicly owned conservation areas managed to conserve natural resources along the Lake Wales Ridge. Historical use of the property included cattle and citrus production and almost one-third of the property currently exists as improved pasture. Natural communities on the area include mesic flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods, sandhill, and basin swamp. CLWEA is home to a variety of wildlife species including the gopher tortoise, Florida sandhill crane, southern fox squirrel, white-tailed deer, and wild turkey. Two imperiled plant species, cutthroat grass and Britton's beargrass, can also be found on the property. CLWEA provides various recreational opportunities including horseback riding, hiking, bicycling, and wildlife viewing.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Removed 4,420 lbs. of trash, tires, and other debris that was washed up by Hurricane Ian.
- Contracted a cultural resource reconnaissance that documented previously unrecorded sites on the property.

Visitor Services

- Served as a host site for the FWC Florida WildQuest nature scavenger hunt.

Unit Name: Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 39,496
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: August 19, 2016
County: Hendry

Description/Narrative
Set in the heart of Hendry County, within a rural and remote landscape of conservation lands, ranches, and groves, Dinner Island Ranch Wildlife Management Area (DIRWMA) and other proximate conservation lands protect vital habitat for the Florida panther, Florida black bear, Big Cypress fox squirrel, Everglade snail kite, and many other imperiled and rare species. More common wildlife species include, river otter, Florida bobcat, bobwhite quail, Osceola turkey, and white-tailed deer. The DIRWMA also preserves the hydrological connection with other conservation lands to the south including the Big Cypress National Preserve. DIRWMA's cypress domes, freshwater marshes, pine flatwoods, and hardwood hammocks are set within what was once a part of the historic Kissimmee River/Everglades Watershed, with slow-moving water flowing from Lake Okeechobee's southern end south and southwest down the peninsula and eventually into the Florida Bay. However, the landscape and plant communities of the DIRWMA, along with the area's hydrology, have been significantly altered by past human activities, including ditching, canal construction, cattle ranching, and more intensive agriculture. The DIRWMA is managed by the FWC for the conservation of imperiled and common wildlife, and for fish- and wildlife-based public outdoor recreation including hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, bird watching, photography, horseback-riding, camping, bicycling, and hiking.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Hydrological restoration is currently underway to increase water flow and restore historic hydrological processes. The White Farm Canal water control structure was replaced; the impoundment berm was reconstructed; and design and permitting was completed for a retention berm and water control structure on the south property line.
- Contracted a cultural resource reconnaissance that documented previously unrecorded sites on the property.

Visitor Services

- NA

Unit Name: Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 4,131
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: April 29, 2015
County: Santa Rosa

Description/Narrative
Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area (EPWMA) is located along the shorelines of Blackwater Bay, East Bay and the Yellow River Estuary and extends inland to Eglin Air Force Base (Eglin AFB) in southwestern Santa Rosa County. While EPWMA protects some of the last undeveloped waterfront in Santa Rosa County, it also preserves wetlands and forests and serves as a buffer to the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve to the west and Eglin AFB to the east. The EPWMA is part of a network of publicly owned conservation lands that provide habitat for rare plants and animals such as the reticulated flatwoods salamander, white-topped pitcher plant, Gulf sturgeon, and Florida black bear, while aiding in protecting the watershed and water quality in Blackwater Bay, East Bay, and the Yellow River Aquatic Preserve. Its shorelines provide stopover and foraging habitat for migrating shorebird species, among which are listed species such as the piping plover, Cuban snowy plover, least tern and black skimmer. The area is managed to conserve the important natural communities on site that provide habitat for a wide range of imperiled and more common wildlife species, to conserve and restore natural wildlife habitat, to protect and conserve important archaeological/cultural sites and to provide high-quality opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, and other fish and wildlife-based public outdoor recreation opportunities such as paddling, and hiking. Because of the popularity of the property and juxtaposition to other conservation lands, EPWMA presents a unique management challenge to balance public use with the preservation of wildlife and habitat management concomitant with cultural resource protection.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Restoration and maintenance of ephemeral wetlands has helped to conserve the largest known population of the federally listed reticulated flatwoods salamander not located on Department of Defense (DoD) lands and lends flexibility to the DoD military mission on Eglin AFB.
- Shoreline erosion project completed in 2023 in Bayside Day Use Area to protect the shoreline from erosion.

Visitor Services

- Constructed an entrance package with a third informational kiosk.

Unit Name: Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 671,831
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: August 11, 2023
Counties: Broward, Miami-Dade and Palm Beach

Description/Narrative
The Everglades and Francis S. Taylor Wildlife Management Area (EWMA) conserves well over 600,000 acres of public conservation land within Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties. The EWMA is characterized by a vast landscape of sawgrass marsh, freshwater slough, wet prairie, and upland tree island habitat. It is part of the internationally recognized greater Everglades ecosystem, which once covered almost 3 million acres. The Everglades is the largest wetland and subtropical wilderness in the United States and contains the largest mangrove ecosystem in the western hemisphere, the largest continuous stand of sawgrass prairie, and the most significant breeding ground for wading birds in North America. The EWMA conserves critically important elements of the Everglades ecosystem and provides essential habitat for the wildlife species that inhabit the area. A great diversity of plants and wildlife are supported, such as banded wild-pine, chiggery grape, snail kite, black rail, Florida bonneted bat, alligator, and white-tailed deer. The EWMA is managed by the FWC for land stewardship, fish and wildlife conservation, and fish- and wildlife-based public outdoor recreation. The FWC maintains a cooperative agreement with the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) for wildlife and recreational management to provide hunting opportunities on lands titled to the SFWMD within the EWMA. The FWC also cooperates with the Miccosukee Tribe of Florida, who has been granted perpetual lease rights and control over 189,000 acres within the EWMA, and continues to use the land for camps, religious rituals, and subsistence hunting and fishing.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed the 2023-2033 Management Plan for the Everglades Complex of WMAs.
- Completed all taxa inventories as guided by the WCPR strategy.
- Planted over 850 trees on recovering tree islands.

Visitor Services

- Added QR codes on area kiosks to easily allow the public to access digital area regulations.
- Worked with volunteers to complete a significant trash clean-up at boat ramps and recreational sites along US 27.

Short Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2022)

- Begin to conduct taxa inventory as guided by the WCPR Strategy.
    - Complete
- Conduct invasive plant treatment on 4,000 acres of FISC Category I and II invasive plant species across the ECWMA.
    - Complete
- Develop a Recreation Assessment.
    - In progress

Unit Name: Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 18,380
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: September 1, 2015
County: Glades

Description/Narrative
The Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area (FCWMA) conserves land within Glades County. Fisheating Creek, the only free-flowing tributary to Lake Okeechobee, flows from its headwaters in Highlands County through vast prairies and flatwoods as it courses through rural Glades County on its way to Lake Okeechobee. Providing important habitat and wildlife corridor links to Big Cypress Swamp, Okaloacoochee Slough, Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area, Babcock Ranch Preserve, Lake Okeechobee, and the Lake Wales Ridge, Fisheating Creek is critical to the long-term welfare of the Florida panther, Florida black bear, swallow-tailed kite, Audubon's crested-caracara, and many other imperiled and common wildlife species native to the area. Rich in both its natural and historic heritage, Fisheating Creek was a mecca for Native Americans for thousands of years. The Creek's abundant fish and wildlife sustained Native Americans who lived in villages and camps along the creek for centuries. One of the most notable historical sites on the area is Fort Center, an important pre-Columbian archaeological site that is extensively interpreted on the area. The FCWMA is managed by the FWC to conserve the important natural communities onsite that provide habitat for a wide range of imperiled and more common wildlife species, to conserve and restore natural wildlife habitat, and to provide high-quality opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, and other fish and wildlife-based public outdoor recreational including camping, paddling, biking, and hiking.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Continued implementing a grass management plan for 111 acres of *Hymenachne amplexicaulis* and *Brachiaria mutica* in the special opportunity turkey hunt area.
- Contracted 4.5 miles of creek clearing.
- Mowed 520 acres for habitat management.
- A rare plant inventory was completed, identifying 16 rare plant species.

Visitor Services

- Three ground water monitoring wells were installed to analyze effluent from the wastewater treatment plant.
- A new south lift station was constructed and replaced the old south and middle lift stations.

Unit Name: Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 6,619
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: February 19, 2016
County: Monroe

Description/Narrative
The Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area (FKWEA) conserves land within Monroe County from Key Largo to Sugarloaf and the Saddlebunch Keys immediately north of Key West. These sites contain some of the best examples of undisturbed tropical hardwood hammock remaining in Florida. The FKWEA's hammocks are critical feeding and resting areas for scores of migratory bird species on their way between the eastern half of North America, Latin America, and the Caribbean. Among the many unique imperiled and rare wildlife and plant species that occur here are the Key deer, American crocodile, Lower Keys marsh rabbit, silver rice rat, wood stork, tree cactus, Garber's spurge, and four species of imperiled marine turtles, the green sea turtle, Hawksbill sea turtle, Kemp's ridley sea turtle, and loggerhead sea turtle. The FWC has lead management authority for all the resources within the established boundary of the FKWEA. The area is managed by the FWC to conserve the important natural communities on site that provide habitat for a wide range of imperiled and more common wildlife species, to conserve and restore natural wildlife habitat, and to provide high-quality opportunities for fishing and other fish- and wildlife-based public outdoor recreation opportunities including hiking, snorkeling, and paddling.

Accomplishments
- Monitored the FKWEA Monroe County Mosquito Control District Arthropod Control Plan to minimize known or suspected impacts of mosquito control programs taking place on the FKWEA.
- Made habitat improvements by planting native rockland hammock species in previously disturbed areas.
- Worked with Fairchild Botanic Garden on rare plant seed propagation project. Performed outplantings on the FKWEA (four federally listed species and 7 state listed species).
- Completed a year-long monthly herpetofauna inventory following a standardized monitoring protocol.
- Performed avian inventory following a standardized monitoring protocol.
- Completed a Memorandum of Understanding between FWC and Coastal Resources Group, Inc. to perform wetland restoration and enhancement on the Sugarloaf Key portion of the FKWEA.

Visitor Services
- Completed Visitor Services repairs at Sammy Creek Landing to restore public access following Hurricane Ian and other storm related tidal surge events.

Unit Name: Fort White Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 1,610
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: June 16, 2017
County: Gilchrist

Description/Narrative

Fort White Wildlife and Environmental Area (FWWEA) conserves land near the confluence of the Ichetucknee and Santa Fe Rivers in northern Gilchrist County. Perched among the ancient sandhills and lowlands along the banks of the Santa Fe River, FWWEA protects vital sandhill habitat for the gopher tortoise and provides a mixture of upland and wetland habitats which support an array of other imperiled, rare, and more prevalent wildlife species, including the Florida pine snake, Bachman's sparrow, southern fox squirrel, and Florida mouse. Many riverine species can be found in the eastern and northern portions of the area along the Santa Fe River, including the Suwannee alligator snapping turtle, river otter, and the occasional manatee. Past human occupation in areas near the river is evident and FWWEA preserves significant cultural and historical resources. This multiple use area provides a variety of high-quality hunting and fishing opportunities as well as other outdoor recreational activities such as wildlife viewing, hiking and primitive camping.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- Coordinated with Florida Forest Service to conduct mechanical fuel reduction treatment of midstory hardwoods for habitat enhancement and wildfire mitigation.
- Completed herbicide application to control midstory hardwood species and to promote pine and other native plant species.

Visitor Services

- Executed two Special Use Other Permits, one granting University of Florida researchers access for scientific collection of bee species, and one for an Audubon Eagle Watch volunteer to monitor an eagle nest.

Unit Name: Guana River Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 9,818 acres
Managing Agency: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Management Plan Approval Date: October 13, 2023
County: St. Johns

Description/Narrative
Positioned between the Tolomato River and A1A in northeast St. Johns County, immediately inland from the Atlantic Ocean along Florida's east coast, the Guana River Wildlife Management Area (GRWMA) conserves and protects a unique maritime ecosystem and harbors an array of imperiled and more common fish and wildlife. The GRWMA contains a rich diversity of unique natural features that include tidal salt marshes, lakes, hammocks, and flatwoods habitats. Prominent imperiled wildlife species that reside or migrate on the area include, but are not limited to, the wood stork, black skimmer, gopher tortoise, and little blue heron. Set within a mosaic of public conservation lands and near large population centers, the GRWMA provides important water quality and floodplain protection for the region's rivers and wetlands. Simultaneously, the area also provides exceptional fish and wildlife-based public outdoor recreational opportunities including hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, hiking, paddling, and horseback riding. In particular, the GRWMA's 2,342-acre Lake Ponte Vedra, which was impounded in the late 1950s and early 1960s to increase habitat for migratory wetland wildlife, is a popular destination for anglers, bird watchers, paddlers, and waterfowl hunters.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Currently conducting multi-year water quality study with DEP GTMERR on Lake Ponte Vedra.
- Worked with FNAI to complete a line transect distance sampling survey to estimate the gopher tortoise population size and density on the area.
- Planted 60 acres of food plots and moist soil impoundments each year for hunting and wildlife viewing.
- Identified one new striped newt breeding pond on WMA.
- Conducted acoustic bat survey.
- Planted pine trees as needed in areas below desired future condition.
- Mechanically treated 250 acres per year to reduce fuel height prior to prescribed fire.

Visitor Services

- Worked with FWC's Public Access Services Office (PASO) to replace secondary entrance signs at Six Mile Landing and S. Roscoe Blvd entrances.

Short Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2022)

- Develop a Recreation Assessment for the area.
    - In progress

Unit Name: Half Moon Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 9,554
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: October 9, 2020
County: Sumter

Description/Narrative
Located within Sumter County, Half Moon Wildlife Management Area (HMWMA) conserves sixteen unique natural communities. The landscape includes floodplain swamp, floodplain forest, hydric hammock and mesic hammock occurring in large expanses along the Withlacoochee River, Gum Slough and Mill Creek. A few other prominent communities include basin marsh and swamp, blackwater stream, depression marsh, mesic flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods and xeric hammock. Improved and semi-improved pasture also exist on the property and are a remnant of past land conversion efforts to initiate grazing on the property, which is still practiced today. The Withlacoochee River boarders the area to the west and Ventura Ranch bounds it to the east. Mill Creek and Gum Slough, scenic spring-fed tributaries of the Withlacoochee River, traverse the area and portions of HMWMA are recharge areas for the Floridan aquifer. The area's natural communities host a large assemblage of imperiled, rare, and common wildlife species including southeastern American kestrel, limpkin, Florida sandhill crane, Florida mouse, white-tailed deer, and wild turkey. The lands of HMWMA offer excellent recreational opportunities including hunting, fishing, horseback-riding, bicycling, hiking, and wildlife viewing.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed funnel trapping surveys and re-discovered old historic gopher frog breeding ponds.
- Improved 178 acres of fire-maintained community with tree cutting to control encroaching hardwoods where prescribed fire was no longer effective.
- Cut down oaks to restore 41 acres back to natural sandhill community.

Visitor Services

- Completed resurfacing/repairment of main bridge going over Mill Creek.

Unit Name: Herky Huffman / Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 23,646
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: March 2019
County: Osceola

Description/Narrative
The Herky Huffman / Bull Creek Wildlife Management Area (HHBCWMA) conserves watersheds of Crabgrass Creek, Bull Creek, and Little Creek, which flow into the St. Johns River. The HHBCWMA contains open longleaf and slash pine flatwoods, cypress and mixed hardwoods, and a variety of wetlands filled with seasonal lilies, orchids, blue flag iris, St. John's wort, and pitcherplants. Sandhill cranes nest in the wet prairies in late spring. Limpkin, great egret, and other wading birds are common during the dry season as they stalk prey in drying pools of water. Northern harriers hunt over the marshes during the winter. Heron, common nighthawk, and marsh rabbit are found in and around the wet prairies and marshes. Oak hammocks are habitat for white-tailed deer, wild turkey, and many species of songbirds. Outdoor fish- and wildlife-based public recreational opportunities include hunting, fishing, hiking, bicycling, wildlife viewing, camping, and equestrian use. Of particular interest to hikers, a 19-mile section of the Florida National Scenic Trail is contained within HHBCWMA.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Contracted with FNAI to complete gopher tortoise surveys
- Contracted with Stantec to complete a Cultural Resource Assessment of the area.

Visitor Services

- Replaced the primary entrance sign.

Unit Name: Hickey Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 768
Managing Agency: FWC in cooperation with Lee County
Management Plan Approval Date: April 6, 2016 (Lee County Plan)
County: Lee

Description/Narrative
The Hickey Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area (HCWEA) is located within the Caloosahatchee River drainage basin in Lee County. It was originally acquired through gopher tortoise mitigation funds in cooperation with Lee County and the Florida Communities Trust (FCT) to serve as a Mitigation Bank. Hickey Creek is a blackwater stream with its headwaters just to the northwest and 1.25 miles of the creek meander through HCWEA into the Caloosahatchee River. HCWEA is one of several conservation lands in southwest Florida that are critical to habitat and watershed protection. HCWEA conserves vital wildlife habitat with diverse natural communities including scrub, pine flatwoods, marshes and forested wetlands utilized by a rich diversity of imperiled and locally important wildlife including the gopher tortoise, Florida scrub-jay, and Big Cypress fox squirrel, among others. HCWEA also contains diverse cultural and historical resources and facilitates outdoor recreational opportunities including hiking, fishing, paddling, and wildlife viewing.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Restored habitat using strategic mechanical treatments within flatwoods and scrub for the Florida scrub-jay and gopher tortoise.
- Improved 1 mile of existing firebreaks through widening and reducing edge vegetation.

Visitor Services

- NA

Unit Name: Hilochee Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 16,404
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: October 20, 2017
Counties: Lake and Polk

Description/Narrative
Hilochee Wildlife Management Area (HWMA) consists of five separate parcels in southeastern Lake and northeastern Polk counties. Acquisition began in 1995 as part of the Conservation and Recreation Lands Green Swamp Project, Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever funded land acquisitions. HWMA is a part of the Green Swamp-Hilochee Corridor Florida Forever Project and serves as a recharge area for the Floridan Aquifer in an area of rapid population growth near Orlando. Much of the upland acreage on HWMA consists of disturbed habitat as prior to state acquisition, native uplands were converted to orange groves, improved pasture, mines and pine plantations. Restoration of these habitats require practices such as prescribed burning, invasive plant control, and timber harvests. While many of these habitats will require restoration practices over many years, rare wildlife species can currently be found on HWMA and include the Florida sandhill crane, gopher tortoise, indigo snake, and swallow-tailed kite. The area provides many recreational opportunities including hiking, bicycling, hunting, fishing and horseback riding.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Constructed two water control structures and two low water crossings for hydrologic restoration and to improve management access.
- Planted 187 acres with native sandhill seed mix to restore groundcover.
- Planted 8,000 longleaf pine trees in the Sandhill Strategic Management Area.
- Mechanically treated fire-suppressed fields and wetland edges to reduce woody encroachment on 302 acres.
- Constructed a new office and pole building to improve management facilities.

Visitor Services

- Constructed two new kiosks and two ADA parking spots to improve two entrances on the Osprey unit.
- Improved the fishing pier on Stock Lake.

Unit Name: Holey Land Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 35,350
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: August 11, 2023
County: Palm Beach

Description/Narrative
The Holey Land Wildlife Management Area (HWMA), located in Palm Beach County, is characterized by a vast landscape of sawgrass marsh, freshwater slough, wet prairie, and upland tree island habitat. It is part of the internationally recognized greater Everglades ecosystem, which once covered almost 3 million acres. The Everglades is the largest wetland and subtropical wilderness in the United States and contains the largest mangrove ecosystem in the western hemisphere, the largest continuous stand of sawgrass prairie, and the most significant breeding ground for wading birds in North America. The HWMA conserves critically important elements of the Everglades ecosystem and provides essential habitat for the wildlife species that inhabit the area. A great diversity of plants and wildlife are supported, such as Balbis' airplant, common wild-pine, American alligator, Florida black bear, Florida bonneted bat, Florida panther, and white-tailed deer. The HWMA is managed by the FWC for land stewardship, fish and wildlife conservation, and fish and wildlife-based public outdoor recreation.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed the 2023-2033 Management Plan for the Everglades Complex of WMAs.
- Completed all taxa inventories as guided by the WCPR strategy.

Visitor Services

- Removed excess material from and deepened southwest boat ramp for better access.
- Added QR codes on area kiosks to easily allow the public to access digital area regulations.

Short Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2022)

- Conduct mechanical treatment of encroaching woody vegetation on the HWMA.
    - Complete
- Begin to conduct taxa inventory as guided by the WCPR Strategy.
    - Complete
- Conduct invasive plant treatment on 4,000 acres of FISC Category I and II invasive plant species across the ECWMA.
    - Complete
- Develop a Recreation Assessment.
    - In progress

Unit Name: John C. and Mariana Jones Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 16,969
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: December 17, 2014
Counties: Martin and Palm Beach

Description/Narrative
The John C. and Mariana Jones Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area (JCMJHWEA) conserves land within Martin and Palm Beach Counties. The JCMJHWEA is set within some of the highest quality, relatively undisturbed pine flatwoods, hammocks and marshes that remain in South Florida. The JCMJHWEA also fulfills a critical role in conserving South Florida water quality along with a diverse assemblage of natural communities that sustain a large variety of wildlife. Additionally, the JCMJHWEA serves as a pivotal link in a wildlife conservation corridor spanning nearly thirty miles from Lake Okeechobee to the west, beginning with the Dupuis Reserve and the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area, to Jonathan Dickinson State Park on the eastern edge of the corridor near the Atlantic coast. Extensive fish- and wildlife-based public recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, and wildlife viewing are available on this popular wildlife area that is within easy driving range of metropolitan areas along the east coast in Martin and Palm Beach counties.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed small mammal and avian inventories.

Visitor Services

- Completed and opened a new boardwalk and viewing platform.

Unit Name: Janet Butterfield Brooks Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 319
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: August 12, 2022
County: Hernando

Description/Narrative
Located within the Brooksville Ridge province of west-central Florida, the Janet Butterfield Brooks Wildlife and Environmental Area (JBBWEA) is emblematic of some of the area's last tracts of older growth longleaf pine sandhill forests and hardwood hammocks. The JBBWEA is part of the southernmost extent of the unique Annutteliga Hammock. This feature is a vast mix of mesic hammock, upland hardwood forest, and bottomland forest that contains unique plant assemblages. The clay laden soils, karst topography with limestone at or near the soil surface, natural fire exclusion, and southern and northern limits of many plant species, all combine in this area of the state to form the Annutteliga Hammock. As such, it conserves and protects a remaining fragment of this ancient forested system ecotype providing habitat for a keystone sandhill species, the gopher tortoise and many sandhill dwelling plants beneath the towering longleaf pine trees. Donated by The Nature Conservancy to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida and managed by the FWC, the JBBWEA conserves habitat important for imperiled species that occur on the site such as the gopher tortoise and Southeastern American kestrel and provides opportunities for research and environmental education on the importance of the conservation of these species. Public access to the JBBWEA is restricted to FWC staff for management purposes in accordance with the restrictions in the deed of donation of the property to the state. Recreational opportunities are limited to guided educational tours with approval and guidance from FWC staff.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Removed 39 unwanted hardwoods and ground down 40 stumps between the fireline and the fence line.
- Worked with the Florida Forest Service to widen and repair 0.4 miles of eroded firebreaks to improve conditions for prescribed fire.
- Installed 0.5 miles of drivable 15-ft wide firebreaks along the western property boundary to connect the northern and southern halves of the area and improve access to a new well.
- Contracted a cultural resource reconnaissance that documented previously unrecorded sites on the property.

Visitor Services

- Led five guided hikes to educate the public about sandhill ecology and increase awareness about the role of prescribed fire as a land management tool.

Short Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2022)

- Install a well for prescribed fire, as funding allows.
    - Complete
- Coordinate with the DHR or other private consultant to schedule and conduct or contract for a Historical Reconnaissance Survey as appropriate.
    - Complete

Unit Name: Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 3,056
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: August 21, 2015
County: Gadsden

Description/Narrative
Nestled among the rolling uplands, slopes, and streams of the Ochlockonee River basin along the north shore of Lake Talquin, the Joe Budd Wildlife Management Area (JBWMA) is a diverse mosaic of upland and wetland natural habitats. JBWMA was purchased for the purposes of restoration, conservation, and management of fish and wildlife habitat and associated natural resources, and to provide public fish- and wildlife-based recreational opportunities. Forming part of a connecting corridor with other conservation lands, JBWMA supports the conservation and protection of the watershed and the water quality of the Ochlockonee River and Lake Talquin. The area conserves critical habitat for numerous imperiled species including the wood stork, gopher tortoise, Florida pine snake, and alligator snapping turtle, along with a variety of other wildlife. Well known for providing high-quality hunting opportunities, JBWMA is also a popular destination for wildlife viewing, horseback riding, fishing, and other forms of fish– and wildlife-based public outdoor recreation. The JBWMA also hosts well-attended conservation education programs and day camps provided at the Joe Budd Youth Conservation Center (JBYCC).

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Continued wild hog removal through a cooperative agreement with United Stated Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Wildlife Services. Trapping efforts have continued to be highly successful as well as beneficial to the WMA. A total of 231 hogs were removed during the reporting period.

Visitor Services

- Two hundred and twelve students attended JBYCC summer camp programs including 4 weeks of Conservation Adventures Camp and 8 weeks of Freshwater Fish Camp, Hunt Camp, and Conservation Adventures Camp. Activities included archery, birdwatching, orienteering, and nature exploration.
- New Facilities were added to the JBYCC including an indoor classroom, bathroom facility, and a shooting range.

Unit Name: Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 37
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: August 18, 2017
County: Jackson

Description/Narrative
Judges Cave Wildlife and Environmental Area (JCWEA) is located on the northeastern outskirts of Marianna, FL and consists of floodplain and upland hardwood forests in the Chipola River basin. Primary management activities include protecting the area from disturbance and control of invasive plants. In 1983, TNC deeded the property then known as the "Marianna Bat Cave" to FWC, formerly the Game and Freshwater Fish Commission, for the sole purpose of protecting the maternity colony of gray and southeastern bats that use the cave. Because of the sensitive nature of the cave, the area is closed to the public. JCWEA provides habitat for the world's fifth largest maternity colony of southeastern bats and the largest on public land in Florida with approximately 30,000 bats occupying the cave each breeding season. There are also 3 state-listed plants present on the area.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Maintained the security fence that surrounds a buffered area around the cave.
- Treated native and non-native vegetation in the fenced area and removed debris and fallen trees from the cave entrance.

Visitor Services

- NA

Unit Name: J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 60,498
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: July 7, 2015
County: Palm Beach

Description/Narrative
The J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area (JWCWMA) set within Palm Beach County, conserves one of the largest remaining ecotones between the pine flatwoods of interior southeast Florida and the sawgrass marshes of the Everglades. The JWCWMA serves as a link in a wildlife conservation corridor spanning from Lake Okeechobee to the west, starting with Dupuis Wildlife and Environmental Area through JWCWMA and John C. Mariana Jones Hungryland Wildlife and Environmental Area finishing at Jonathan Dickenson State Park at the eastern edge of the corridor near the Atlantic coast. This natural landscape provides crucial habitat for a large assemblage of imperiled, rare, and more common wildlife species including the snail kite, Florida sandhill crane, southeastern American kestrel, Audubon's crested-caracara, RCW, white-tailed deer, and wild turkey. The lands of the JWCWMA offer one of only a few public hunting areas in the vicinity. In addition to hunting, other outstanding recreational opportunities offered on the JWCWMA include fishing, wildlife viewing, camping, horseback-riding, scenic driving, bicycling, and hiking.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed the area specific WCPR Strategy.

Visitor Services

- Completed construction of the Hungryland boardwalk.
- Continued a major initiative to improve campgrounds and the camping experience on the area.

Unit Name: L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 1,782
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: December 11, 2020
County: Leon

Description/Narrative
The L. Kirk Edwards Wildlife and Environmental Area (LKEWEA), located in Leon County, encompasses the eastern portion of Lower Lake Lafayette, the upper St. Marks River, and Wood Sink. The LKEWEA protects the water quality of these features and associated creeks. Additionally, the LKEWEA protects and harbors a rich diversity of natural communities, cultural sites, and wildlife habitats. Conserving the area's important hydrologic features also aids in the protection of the water quality of the adjacent Lake Piney Z, Upper Lake Lafayette, and the St. Marks River watershed, and provides landscape connectivity to other conservation lands. Rare wildlife species and more commonly found species thrive in the area's marshes, swamps and uplands, including the swallow-tailed kite, bald eagle, woodstork, Bachman's sparrow and northern bobwhite. Frequent outdoor recreation uses include hunting, fishing, paddling, and nature watching.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Continued restoration of upland pine forests to improve habitat for locally important species such as the gopher tortoise, Bachman's sparrow and northern bobwhite.
- Mechanically treated 60 acres of understory hardwoods to improve habitat in upland pine forest.
- Chemical control of hardwood trees to improve habitat on 66 acres.
- Continued groundcover restoration efforts. Direct seeded 77 acres with native warm season grasses to improve habitat for the gopher tortoise, Bachman's sparrow, northern bobwhite, and other declining grassland birds and wildlife.

Visitor Services

- NA

Unit Name: Lafayette Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 2,148
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: December 10, 2021
County: Lafayette

Description/Narrative

Lafayette Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area (LFWEA) conserves land nestled within a landscape of pinelands, swamps, cattle pastures, agricultural crop fields, and other public conservation lands in southeastern Lafayette County. LFWEA is comprised of sandhill, pine flatwoods, wetlands and mesic forests which provide important habitat conditions critical to sustaining an array of imperiled, rare, and locally important species including swallow-tailed kite. LFWEA aids in conserving a corridor for wildlife movement that will become increasingly important over time along the McCall's Chapel Creek which bisects the property as it flows through connecting Mallory Swamp with the Suwannee River. This multiple use area provides a variety of high-quality hunting and fishing opportunities as well as other outdoor recreational activities such as wildlife viewing, hiking and horseback-riding.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- Contracted with FNAI to conduct a survey of rare plants, documenting six state-Threatened species and five commercially exploited species.
- Completed longleaf pine planting to transition to a mixed canopy forest and advance upland restoration.

Visitor Services

- Executed one Special Use Other Permit for granting University of Florida researchers access to survey for tick species.
- Added smooth wire fencing to 1.5 miles of property boundary.

Unit Name: Lake Stone Fish Management Area
Acres: 249
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: October 18, 2019
County: Escambia

Description/Narrative

As a man-made impoundment and fish management area, Lake Stone is intensively managed to provide an optimum sustained sport fishery. These management practices are designed to alter naturally occurring aquatic communities; therefore, restoration projects to ecological function of naturally occurring communities are not designed. Escambia County maintains a 100-acre campground which includes 77 campsites, an indoor public use building, a playground, showers, restrooms, electrical and water hookups, a sewage dump station, and picnic areas. Two public boat ramps, one paved and one primitive, provide access for boats, kayaks, and canoes while the public fishing pier and numerous fishing fingers provide access for bank anglers.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- Collaborated with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to complete the Emergency Action Plan to meet dam safety requirements.
- Completed sportfish population monitoring to assess sportfish populations and evaluate if they are meeting the needs of subsistence anglers.
- 3,072 channel catfish were stocked to meet the needs of the put-and-take consumptive use fishery.

Visitor Services

- Conducted routine maintenance of all areas to maintain accessibility for public use; this includes mowing of the dam and lake perimeter and updating signage.

Unit Name: Lake Tohopekaliga – Makinson Island (Cypress Island)
Acres: 132
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: April 20, 2018
County: Osceola

Description/Narrative

Makinson Island was purchased in 1999 by the State of Florida. The FWC acquired the property with Preservation 2000 monies utilizing the Trust for Public Land as an intermediary. The subject property is an island located within the northern portion of Lake Tohopekaliga and a 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 USGS 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 ensure 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.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- NA

Visitor Services

- NA

Unit Name: Lake Tohopekaliga – Paradise Island
Acres: 98
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: April 20, 2018
County: Osceola

Description/Narrative
Paradise Island was purchased in December 2000 by the State of Florida. The FWC acquired the property with Preservation 2000 monies utilizing the Trust for Public Land as an intermediary. The subject property is an island located within the northern portion of Lake Tohopekaliga and a 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 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 ensure 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.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- NA

Visitor Services

- NA

Unit Name: Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 16,489
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: April 29, 2015
Counties: Highlands, Polk

Description/Narrative
The Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area (LWRWEA) consists of twenty tracts scattered along approximately seventy-five miles in Highlands and Polk Counties. Seven tracts (nearly 46% of the WEA), referred to as 'mega-parcels', contain hundreds of privately-owned inholdings and are not entirely manageable. Acquisitions for the WEA began in 1993 under the Conservation and Recreation Lands program. Tracts of the LWRWEA form a modern-day archipelago of ancient islands and dune systems representative of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem, recognized as one of six biodiversity hotspots in the United States. The LWRWEA exemplifies some of the best remaining examples of globally unique scrub and cutthroat seep habitat along with their associated ecosystems. It also harbors the highest number of endemic plant species of any community in Florida and supports one of the highest concentrations of federally listed plants and animals in the United States. More than 60 species of plants and animals on the area are listed as Federally or State-designated endangered or threatened. Of particular significance are Florida scrub-jay, snail kite, sand skink, Florida ziziphus, scrub lupine, and scrub mint. In addition, several tracts of the LWRWEA are within primary Florida black bear habitat for the Glades-Highlands bear sub-population. The area also features important archaeological features, contributes to water quality protection, is a crucial part of the Northern Everglades Watershed, and offers passive and limited active recreation opportunities such as hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, horseback riding, hiking, geocaching, and photography.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Conducted an avian inventory across select LWRWEA tracts.
- Enhanced habitat for rare and endangered wildlife through reduction or removal of select vegetation on 888 acres.
- Completed a boundary unit analysis on over 15 management units.
- 838 locally important wildlife occurrences were documented on the LWRWEA during this report period.
- 283 parcel additions totaling 96 acres were added to the LWRWEA.
- Planted over 4,750 native grass tublings, potted scrub oaks and other native plants at the Royce Unit scrub restoration area. Additionally, staff spread native seed within Royce unit restoration area and along degraded pond edge in Silver Lake tract.
- Oversaw 2 major access contracts on the Sun-n-Lakes and Henscratch tracts. These contracts addressed inaccessibility, particularly in relation to prescribed fire, allowing for staff to not only apply prescribed fire to these areas but to do so more securely.
- Updated LWRWEA WCPR strategy.

- Updated area prescribed fire plan.
- Replaced Royce nursery greenhouse with a more functional shed. The shed was installed on a newly installed concrete pad to ensure longevity of the shed.
- LWRWEA staff assisted in response and/or mop-up efforts on 7 wildfire incidents occurring on FWC property, totaling 832 acres.

Visitor Services

- NA

Unit Name: Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 565
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: October 14, 2022
County: Pasco

Description/Narrative
Nestled within a large rural mosaic of public and private conservation lands in a landscape of cypress swamps, pine forests, and pastures in Pasco County, the Little Gator Creek Wildlife and Environmental Area's (LGCWEA) swamps and forested wetlands provide vital habitat important for imperiled species that occur on the site, including the wood stork and other rare wading birds. Wood storks have been nesting intermittently on the area for at least the past 70 years. For the protection of the wood stork and other wading birds, public access to the LGCWEA is limited and only permitted from September 1st through January 31st or by special-use permit. However, the area provides valuable opportunities for research and environmental education on the ecology of imperiled species, and other wildlife-based public outdoor recreation opportunities such as hiking.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Treated hardwood saplings within all burn units using cut stump herbicide application for burn unit preparation and followed treatments with prescribed fire.
- Installed power to the shop facility.

Visitor Services

- N/A

Short Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2022)

- Utilize OBVM monitoring to evaluate actively managed natural communities and adjust management efforts to meet desired future conditions.
    - Complete
- Develop additional recreational opportunities, bringing the total carrying capacity to 33 visitors/day.
    - In progress
- Develop a Recreation Assessment for the LGCWEA.
    - In progress
- Develop additional 2.18 miles of trails.
    - In progress

Unit Name: Moody Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 960
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: June 16, 2017
County: Manatee

Description/Narrative
Moody Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area (MBWEA) was acquired in coordination with Manatee County through FWC's Gopher Tortoise Mitigation Park Program and the FCT. A perpetual conservation easement was conveyed to FWC for management of the property. MBWEA and the surrounding conservation lands help maintain wildlife habitat connectivity in the region as well as conserve the water recharge lands within the Little Manatee River watershed. The majority of MBWEA consists of quality uplands including scrub, scrubby flatwoods, and mesic flatwoods. Several imperiled and common species can be found throughout these habitats, including the gopher tortoise, Florida scrub-jay, Florida mouse, white-tailed deer and red-shouldered hawk. Imperiled plant species found on MBWEA include Florida golden aster, Florida wild indigo, and scrub pinweed. Public recreational opportunities on MBWEA include hiking, equestrian trails, and wildlife viewing.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Improved road access by adding crushed granite rock material to western boundary road.
- Removed cattleguard from staff entrance road to allow heavy equipment trailers to access area.

Visitor Services

- Served as a host site for the FWC Florida WildQuest nature scavenger hunt.

Unit Name: Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 28,148
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: December 2, 2014
County: Hendry

Description/Narrative
The Okaloacoochee Slough Wildlife Management Area (OSWMA) conserves land within Hendry County. Forming the headwaters of the flow of water that eventually supply the Fakahatchee Strand and the mangrove swamps of Ten Thousand Islands, Okaloacoochee Slough is a large, nearly pristine sawgrass marsh surrounded by a vast landscape of pinelands, hammocks, and marshes set within a landscape mosaic of conservation and agricultural lands. This region is one of the few places in Florida where the pre-Columbian landscape can be observed. Connecting the Big Cypress Swamp with the Caloosahatchee River to the north, Okaloacoochee Slough and the adjacent OSWMA and Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest provide a wildlife corridor critical to the survival of the Florida panther. The OSWMA is managed by the FWC to conserve habitat for an array of imperiled and more common native wildlife including the Florida panther, Florida black bear, Audubon's crested-caracara, Florida sandhill crane, and wood stork, among others, while also providing stellar opportunities for wildlife viewing and other fish and wildlife based public outdoor recreation opportunities such as hunting and hiking.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- A contracted FNAI rare plant survey was completed.
- Installed 5 miles of fence along roadways.

Visitor Services

- A secondary entrance sign was added to the recently acquired south property.
- Served as a host site for the FWC Florida WildQuest nature scavenger hunt.

Unit Name: Orange Hammock Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 5,777
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: February 11, 2022
County: Sarasota

Description/Narrative
The Orange Hammock Wildlife Management Area (OHWMA) in Sarasota County is located in the Myakka Ranchlands. The OHWMA represents the largest tract of land in the 7,564-acre Myakka Island Conservation Corridor. Over 90% of the area is composed of communities native to the landscape and in natural condition. The OHWMA's wetlands, sloughs, and natural floodplain provide crucial flood protection, which contributes significantly to the water retention/storage and aquifer recharge that are critical to the protection of the regional drinking water supply. The OHWMA is part of a system of 121,000+ acres of state, county, and non-profit conservation areas that protect a matrix of environmentally sensitive lands between the Peace River, Myakka River, and Charlotte Harbor Estuary. The OHWMA was a critical acquisition for the Myakka Ranchlands Florida Forever project, which spans across DeSoto, Manatee, and Sarasota Counties and provides wildlife habitat, drinking water, and outstanding opportunities for public recreation in the Southwest region of Florida. Furthermore, this regional landscape is a part of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Panther Expansion Area; the acquisition of the OHWMA aided in expanding this landscape, which is now in the range of habitat necessary for Florida panther territory.

Accomplishments
- Removed 2.38 miles of old fence.
- Repaired three culvert crossings on management area roads.
- Conducted first year of Bachman's sparrow surveys and documented species presence on area.
- Contracted a cultural resource reconnaissance that documented previously unrecorded sites on the property.

Visitor Services
- Installed electric gate on easement road to management area.
- Repaired potholes on easement road to greatly increase ease of access.
- Added shell base rock to approximately 3 miles of main road on management area.

Unit Name: Perry Oldenburg Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 368
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: June 16, 2017
County: Hernando

Description/Narrative
Perry Oldenburg Wildlife and Environmental Area (POWEA) is located in Hernando County within the prehistoric sandhills of the Brooksville Ridge. Due to its location, POWEA has gently rolling topography and sandy well-drained soils. While mesic hammock and depression marsh are prevalent at this site, three-quarters of the area's acreage is composed of sandhill. This natural community is characterized by an open pine canopy, a diverse assemblage of native groundcover, and low-moisture conditions. It provides ideal habitat for a suite of imperiled wildlife species such as the gopher tortoise, southeastern American kestrel, southern fox squirrel, and an assortment of state threatened plants. POWEA is essential in maintaining wildlife connectivity and conservation within a mosaic of other public conservation lands in the surrounding area. The area also provides opportunities for hiking and wildlife viewing.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Removed 61 unwanted hardwoods and ground down 44 stumps between the fireline and the fence line.
- Mechanically treated 89 acres of overgrown oak resprouts with a fecon head shredder to improve conditions for prescribed fire.

Visitor Services

- FWC staff led two guided hikes to educate the public about sandhill ecology and increase awareness about the role of prescribed fire as a land management tool.

Unit Name: Platt Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 1,973
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: February 17, 2017
County: Highlands

Description/Narrative
The Platt Branch Wildlife and Environmental Area (PBWEA) is located within the upper reaches of the Fisheating Creek Basin in southern Highlands County. PBWEA was acquired with funds from the Florida Department of Transportation in cooperation with FWC and the USFWS as a mitigation bank for gopher tortoise, RCW, Florida scrub-jay, and other listed species. PBWEA conserves vital habitat with natural communities including scrub, hammocks, pine flatwoods, marshes, and forested wetlands utilized by a rich diversity of imperiled and other locally important wildlife including the gopher tortoise, swallow-tailed kite, Florida scrub-jay, and RCW. Connected through its streams and wetlands to both the Lake Wales Ridge and Fisheating Creek, and farther to the south to Lake Okeechobee, the PBWEA conserves a link in the wildlife corridor within the larger landscape of South Florida and provides important watershed and water quality protection. The area provides outdoor recreational opportunities including hiking and high-quality wildlife viewing.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Improved habitat through mechanical treatment around all cavity trees for RCWs and conducted specific overstory reduction within habitat for gopher tortoise and Florida scrub-jays.
- Extended access roadway 0.25 miles into PBWEA to better facilitate management and access.
- Established and expanded two miles of boundary firebreaks.

Visitor Services

- NA

Unit Name: Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 29,700
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: August 11, 2023
Counties: Broward and Palm Beach

Description/Narrative
The Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area (RWMA) conserves land within Broward and Palm Beach Counties. The RWMA is characterized by a vast landscape of sawgrass marsh, freshwater slough, wet prairie, and upland tree island habitat. It is part of the internationally recognized greater Everglades ecosystem, which once covered almost 3 million acres. The Everglades is the largest wetland and subtropical wilderness in the United States and contains the largest mangrove ecosystem in the western hemisphere, the largest continuous stand of sawgrass prairie, and the most significant breeding ground for wading birds in North America. The RWMA conserves critically important elements of the Everglades ecosystem and provides essential habitat for the wildlife species that inhabit the area. A great diversity of plants and wildlife are supported, such as Balbis' airplant, common wild-pine, Audubon's crested-caracara, black rail, Florida bonneted bat, Everglade snail kite, and white-tailed deer. The RWMA is managed by the FWC for land stewardship, fish and wildlife conservation, and fish- and wildlife-based public outdoor recreation.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- Completed the 2023-2033 Management Plan for the Everglades Complex of WMAs.
- Completed all taxa inventories as guided by the WCPR strategy.

Visitor Services
- Added QR codes on area kiosks to easily allow the public to access digital area regulations.

Short Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2022)
- Begin to conduct taxa inventory as guided by the WCPR Strategy.
    - Complete
- Conduct invasive plant treatment on 4,000 acres of FISC Category I and II invasive plant species across the ECWMA.
    - Complete
- Develop a Recreation Assessment.
    - In progress

Unit Name: Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 11,073
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: August 19, 2016
County: Brevard

Description/Narrative
Buffering Florida's Atlantic Coastal Ridge in northwestern Brevard County, the Salt Lake Wildlife Management Area (SLWMA) is an important segment of a landscape of conservation lands anchored along the St. Johns River just inland of Florida's Atlantic Coastline. Protecting the vital watershed and water quality of the St. Johns River and the Indian River Lagoon system, this essential landscape of conservation lands also aids in the conservation of natural tracts of native coastal scrub communities once paralleling the entire Indian River. The rich diversity of resources on the area also includes significant cultural and historical resources. An array of imperiled wildlife species and more commonly found species thrive in the area's natural habitats, including the Florida black bear, swallow-tailed kite, bald eagle, and the black rail. The area provides outdoor recreational opportunities from hunting to horseback riding, to nature watching.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Contracted invasive plant management treatment on several invasive, non-native plant species including Brazilian pepper, Chinese tallow tree, cogon grass, old world climbing fern, primrose willow, and guava.

Visitor Services

- Participated and led birding tours on SLWMA as part of the Space Coast Birding and Wildlife Festival.
- Served as a host site for the FWC Florida WildQuest nature scavenger hunt.
- Constructed 3 plank-walk structures to allow better pedestrian access on hiking trails.

Unit Name: Spirit-of-the-Wild Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 7,647
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: October 21, 2016
County: Hendry

Description/Narrative
The Spirit-of-the-Wild Wildlife Management Area (SWWMA) conserves land in Hendry County. Set in the heart of Hendry County within a rural and remote landscape of conservation lands, ranches, and groves, the SWWMA and other proximate conservation lands protect vital habitat for the Florida panther. The SWWMA also preserves the hydrological connection with other conservation lands to the south including the Big Cypress Swamp Preserve. Although previous alterations of the landscape impacted the area, the natural communities are home to a unique variety of imperiled and common wildlife including the Florida sandhill crane and Audubon's crested-caracara. Many wading birds can be found on the wetter portions of the SWWMA, including the wood stork, tricolored heron, roseate spoonbill, and white ibis. The SWWMA is managed by the FWC for the conservation of imperiled and common wildlife, and for fish- and wildlife-based public outdoor recreation. The area is managed to conserve and restore natural wildlife habitat, while providing high-quality opportunities for wildlife viewing, hunting, fishing, horseback-riding, bicycling, and hiking.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Planted 33 acres with pine trees, saw palmettos and beautyberry for native habitat restoration.

Visitor Services

- NA

Unit Name: Split Oak Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 1,689
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: February 17, 2017
Counties: Orange and Osceola

Description/Narrative
Buffering the southern boundary of Lake Heart, with Lake Mary Jane to the northeast, one mile south of Metropolitan Orlando, the Split Oak Forest Wildlife and Environmental Area (SOFWEA) conserves important wildlife habitat. The area was acquired and conserved to provide habitat for a wide range of imperiled wildlife species such as the gopher tortoise and to focus primarily on the conservation of gopher tortoise habitat. An array of imperiled wildlife species and more commonly found species thrive in the area's natural habitats, including the gopher tortoise, Florida sandhill crane, bald eagle, and southern fox squirrel. The area provides outdoor recreational opportunities, from hiking, to horseback riding, to nature watching.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Contracted with the Florida Forest Service to conduct prescribed burning on the area.

Visitor Services

- Participated in the Gopher Tortoise Day event hosted by Friends of Split Oak Forest.
- Served as a host site for the FWC Florida WildQuest nature scavenger hunt.
- Permitted several Special Use-Other permits for educational/research projects on-site.

Unit Name: Suwannee Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 1,429
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: December 18, 2015
County: Hamilton

Description/Narrative
Suwannee Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area (SRWEA) located in southern Hamilton County conserves land set on the Suwannee Ridge sandhills near Holton Creek, a tributary of the Suwannee River. The SRWEA aids in the protection of watershed and water quality within the river basin while providing connectivity within a major wildlife corridor where many species of birds and other wildlife migrate through a chain of conservation lands that lie along the Suwannee River. Originally acquired as a Gopher Tortoise Mitigation Park to protect vital habitat for the gopher tortoise, the area conserves important habitat conditions critical to sustaining an array of imperiled, rare, and more common species, including Bachman's sparrow, Florida mountain-mint, Florida pine snake, and southern fox squirrel. A key management goal on the area is restoring the upland pinelands, altered by intensive silvicultural operations in the past, to a longleaf pine-wiregrass sandhill community. These efforts provide opportunities for research and environmental education on the importance of their ecology, and visitors can witness first-hand how a fire management program and the planting of native trees and grasses work together to drive this important restoration effort. The area provides other outdoor recreational activities such as wildlife viewing, hiking, and geocaching and has been hunted for many years as a restricted use, mobility-impaired only, hunting area.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed longleaf pine planting to transition to a mixed canopy forest and advance upland restoration.

Visitor Services

- Executed one Special Use Other Permit for University of Florida researchers access to survey for tick species.

Unit Name: Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 12,384
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: TBD
County: Liberty

Description/Narrative
The Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area (TCWMA) in Liberty County is a newly acquired property found west of the town of Telogia and east of the town of Bristol. Less than five miles from the TCWMA, you will find other conservation lands, including the Apalachicola National Forest, which is home to the state's largest remaining population of red-cockaded woodpeckers. Although mostly pine plantation, the TCWMA conserves an abundance of surface water tributaries, which drain into several different basins, and provides significant watershed and water quality protection. The TCWMA is managed to conserve and restore natural wildlife habitat and to provide high-quality opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, and other fish and wildlife-based public recreation.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Present and historic natural communities were mapped, and a comprehensive timber assessment has been completed.
- Boundaries were posted and roads were mapped.
- Clean-up of the area was completed to remove old structures, trash, and other debris left by the previous landowners.
- Coordinated with adjoining private landowners on the future management of the area.

Visitor Services

- Public access is being facilitated via road classification, maintenance, and repair to facilitate hunting, recreation, and volunteer opportunities.
- Hunting regulations have been developed to allow for public hunting opportunities for deer, turkey, small game, and wild hogs.

Unit Name: T.M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area
Acres: 6,482
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: August 21, 2015
County: Brevard

Description/Narrative
The Thomas M. Goodwin Waterfowl Management Area (TMGWMA) is located in the upper St. Johns River Basin in southern Brevard County and sustains a robust population of migrating waterfowl and wading birds, as the area is renowned for both its duck hunting and birding opportunities. Approximately 3,000 acres of the area are intensively managed as impoundments, with the remaining acreage being maintained as open marsh habitat. Centered within a broad expanse of conservation lands that protect the upper St. Johns River Basin, TMGWMA provides important flood control and floodplain protection for the St. Johns River. It also aids in providing important water quality protection functions for both the St. Johns River and Indian River Lagoon systems. Conservation of this landscape of riverine floodplain marsh lands, including the intensively managed TMGWMA, provides important wildlife habitat for migrating waterfowl and an array of imperiled wildlife.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed ditch cleaning in all of Broadmoor's main feed canals.
- Completed levee improvements on 2.39 miles of levee on the WMA.
- Re-built one pump in the Goodwin Unit and one pump in the Broadmoor Marsh Unit.
- Repaired the shop area and replaced and relocated a portable storage building to be adjacent to the pole barn, expanding the storage and work area.

Visitor Services

- Had a record number of kids attend the youth hunt (n=79).
- Permitted 12 Special Use-Other permits for educational, photography, and astrophotography non-profit field trips.
- Added 2.5 miles of road material for public access.
- Improved the Broadmoor boat ramp.

Unit Name: Tenoroc Public Use Area
Acres: 8,399
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: October 19, 2018
County: Polk

Description/Narrative
Tenoroc Public Use Area (TPUA) is land acquired for conservation and fish- and wildlife-based public outdoor recreation purposes. The property is located in Polk County, northeast of Lakeland. TPUA was formerly known as the Tenoroc Fish Management Area and was an active phosphate mine in the 1960s and 1970s. The pit lakes and steep-sided spoil mounds have been transformed into quality fishing lakes and wooded hills that contribute to the Peace River area's water conservation. Additionally, there are smaller pockets of intact, upland habitat found scattered throughout TPUA and include natural communities such as sandhill, mesic flatwoods, and scrubby flatwoods. These habitats, combined with ruderal areas, support imperiled wildlife species such as gopher tortoise and southeastern American kestrel. TPUA provides a large assortment of recreational opportunities including fishing, hunting, horseback riding, paddling, and wildlife viewing. In addition to these activities, TPUA offers an assortment of shooting sports opportunities including an archery range, sporting clays range, rifle and pistol ranges, as well as a five-stand shooting range.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Contracted removal of 224 wild hogs.

Visitor Services

- Re-capped 13 miles of public roads and six facility parking areas.

Unit Name: Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 63,470
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: October 9, 2020
County: Osceola

Description/Narrative
The Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area (TLWMA) conserves land in the southern half of Osceola County. A significant portion of Florida's imperiled dry prairie has been preserved within the TLWMA. In addition to dry prairie, TLWMA is a mosaic of wetlands and pine and hardwood uplands. Due to the variety and quality of natural communities a diversity of associated wildlife, including rare and imperiled species, as well as common game and non-game species, are found on TLWMA. Some of these imperiled species include the Florida grasshopper sparrow, crested-caracara, burrowing owl, RCW, gopher tortoise, and gopher frog. Named for the three lakes that border the area, Lake Kissimmee, Lake Jackson, and Lake Marian, TLWMA offers ample opportunities for hiking, birding, nature study, hunting, horseback riding, bicycling, and fishing.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Mechanical treatments to reduce vertical structure and fuel loads were completed on 128 acres of wildlife habitat for Florida grasshopper sparrows, gopher tortoises, red-cockaded woodpeckers, and other species.
- Contracted a cultural resource reconnaissance that documented previously unrecorded sites on the property.

Visitor Services

- Improved ADA access with the construction of an ADA RV site, sidewalk, and parking sites near the Canoe Creek campground entrance.

Unit Name: Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 30,701
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: October 21, 2016
County: Orange

Description/Narrative
Tosohatchee Wildlife Management Area is located in Orange County approximately three miles south of Christmas, near the cities of Orlando and Titusville. Set within meandering creeks, lush cabbage palm hammocks, slash pine flatwoods, cypress swamps, and freshwater marshes; Tosohatchee protects habitat and forms an integral part of the St. Johns River watershed. Tosohatchee serves as home to a diverse array of wildlife and vegetation. Wildlife includes an abundance of resident and migratory birds, white-tailed deer, bobcat, southern fox squirrel, American alligator, and river otter. Vegetation includes but is not limited to the ferns that carpet the hammocks, trees decorated with bromeliads and orchids, and an assortment of wildflowers, such as the spring blooming irises. Tosohatchee also serves as home to the rare hand fern, cutthroat grass, and some old-growth cypress trees that escaped extensive logging activities during the last century. The area provides outdoor recreational opportunities such as seasonal hunting, fishing, hiking, biking, and nature observation.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Completed years 4 and 5 of the five-year invasive species maintenance plan.
- Improved burn unit safety and access by installing mowed lines through the interior of burn units.
- Coordinated with PASO to replace the north staff residence and complete significant repairs on the south staff residence.
- Replaced AC unit in main office building.
- Contracted FNAI to conduct a reptile and amphibian inventory survey, where a total of 34 reptiles and 17 amphibian species were recorded including a Florida pinesnake.

Visitor Services

- Coordinated with PASO to complete repairs on the Lake Charlie dock.
- Coordinated and participated with LE during a trash clean-up event.

Unit Name: Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area
Acres: 16,295
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: December 10, 2021
County: Osceola

Description/Narrative

Adjacent to the small town of Holopaw in Osceola County, the Triple N Ranch Wildlife Management Area (TNRWMA) is an excellent example of native pine-palmetto flatwoods scattered with wet and dry prairie, cypress domes, oak hammocks, and oak scrub. This rich tapestry of natural areas provides important habitat for a diverse assemblage of imperiled and common wildlife species including the gopher frog, Bachman's sparrow, RCW, and southern fox squirrel. Scenic Crabgrass Creek, a tributary of the St. Johns River, snakes across the area. On TNRWMA, limited hunting increases your chances of harvesting a mature deer or Osceola turkey. A network of well-maintained and marked roads provides ample opportunities for hiking, wildlife viewing, bicycling, and horseback riding.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- Contracted with Florida Natural Areas Inventory to complete gopher tortoise surveys as a 5-year follow-up from the last survey conducted in 2018. The gopher tortoise population on TNRWMA has remained stable and likely meets all criteria for a viable population.
- Worked with PASO to complete Phase II of the ongoing hydrological restoration. This project included the smoothing of spoil bands and ditches to improve water flow in the southern portion of TNRWMA.

Visitor Services

- NA

Unit Name: Watermelon Pond Wildlife and Environmental Area
Acres: 1,288
Managing Agency: FWC
Management Plan Approval Date: April 19, 2019
County: Alachua

Description/Narrative
The Watermelon Pond Wildlife and Environmental Area (WPWEA) conserves land within the southwestern portion of Alachua County and within the city limits of Newberry. The WPWEA is an important and integral component of the FWC's programs to conserve gopher tortoise habitat along with other fish and wildlife resources. The FWC manages the area for gopher tortoises and other upland wildlife, and for natural resource conservation, restoration, and resource-based public outdoor recreation. The landscape of the WPWEA contains xeric hammock, depression marsh, sandhill, basin marsh, sink holes, and altered communities that are undergoing natural community restoration. Trails weave through a variety of habitats, providing a nice mix of scenic vistas that change with the seasons. Water levels in ponds and associated wetlands vary seasonally, so the populations of wading birds and other wetland wildlife are highly variable. The observant visitor can view breeding populations of the rare southeastern American kestrel in the summer. Fox squirrel, gopher tortoise, and other resident sandhill species are regularly spotted year-round. WPWEA provides public recreational opportunities for wildlife viewing, hunting, horse-back riding, bicycling, and hiking.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Efforts continued to reroute firelines to avoid impact to ecotones between ephemeral wetlands and upland communities.
- Planted 185,000 longleaf pine seedlings across 308 acres to advance sandhill restoration efforts.
- Conducted avian point count surveys and ephemeral wetland breeding amphibian surveys.
- Improved shop facilities by connecting shop to electrical grid.
- Contracted a cultural resource reconnaissance that documented previously unrecorded sites on the property.

Visitor Services

- Installed additional foot traffic and equestrian pass-throughs in perimeter fencing to increase public access points and expand public recreational opportunities.
- Coordinated with PASO to update trail maps and signage.

Florida Forest Service

Mission Statement
Protect Florida and its people from the dangers of wildland fire and manage Florida's forest resources through a stewardship ethic to ensure that these resources are available for future generations.

Management Philosophy

- Practice sustainable forest management for the efficient generation of revenue and in support of state forest management objectives.
- Provide for resource-based outdoor recreation opportunities for multiple interests.
- Restore and manage healthy forests and native ecosystems ensuring the long-term viability of populations and species listed as endangered, threatened, or rare, and other components of biological diversity including game and nongame wildlife and plants.
- Protect known archaeological, historical, cultural, and paleontological resources.
- Restore, maintain, and protect hydrological functions, related water resources and the health of associated wetland aquatic communities.

Vital Stats
The Florida Forest Service (FFS) has been in existence since the 1920s. FFS's State Forest management was first established in 1936, with the establishment of the 6,911-acre Pine Log State Forest in Washington County and 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 has expanded from 11 State Forests totaling 349,465 acres to 38 state forests and a working cattle ranch totaling 1,185,663 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 Land Acquisition 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.

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 since Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) approval of the management plan, is described within each State Forest-specific 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 following is a compilation of accomplishments that the Florida Forest Service has achieved during this two-year reporting period

- The FFS manages 38 State Forests and a working cattle ranch that are comprised of approximately 1,185,633 acres of diverse natural lands.
- Of the 1,185,633 acres managed by FFS, approximately 803,678 acres are maintained with prescribed fire. During this reporting period the FFS conducted prescribed burns state-wide on approximately 409,446 acres, or approximately 51% of the fire maintained natural communities.
- 96% of the state forest acres are open to hunting.
- The FFS has identified approximately 379,870 managed upland acres that are in need of environmental restoration. During this reporting period the FFS has completed restoration activities on approximately 18,080 acres and has restoration activities underway on 256,410 acres.
- The average daily use of the State Forests decreased, with a total of approximately 34,265,550 visitors during the reporting period. FFS staff conducted 287 interpretive, informational, or educational programs.
- Approximately 80,462 acres of forestland have been impacted by invasive exotic plants statewide. FFS staff has treated approximately 30,145 acres.
- Within the 38 State Forests and working cattle ranch, FFS staff maintained 1,131 facilities, 4,730 miles of road, and 2,720 miles of recreational trails.
- FFS administered 146 Operation Outdoor Freedom (OOF) events, of which 70 were held on State Forests.
- FFS staff monitored 613 cultural or historical sites.
- FNAI has identified 1,287 rare species statewide. The FFS has a significant number of threatened and endangered species on State Forests. Monitoring protocols for imperiled species are developed by the state and other partners. Whenever possible and available, FFS will establish and follow the monitoring protocols and will work with other agencies to protect imperiled species on the State Forests. Additionally, FNAI has identified 81 natural communities in Florida. The FFS has identified at least 43 natural communities on State Forest lands.

Unit Name: Babcock Ranch Preserve
Acres: 67,620
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: April 22, 2016
County: Charlotte

Description/Narrative

The Florida Forest Service (FFS) manages Babcock Ranch Preserve (BRP). BRP is located in southeast Charlotte County, approximately 17.5 miles east of Punta Gorda and 34 miles west of Lake Okeechobee. It represents one of the single largest purchases of conservation land in the State of Florida's history and is the first parcel purchased to operate as a working ranch that preserves Florida's cattle heritage. The BRP protects regionally important water resources, diverse natural habitats, scenic landscapes, and historic and cultural resources in the rapidly developing southwestern Florida corridor.
Located within the Caloosahatchee River Basin, BRP anchors a conservation corridor of public and private land that stretches from Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf of Mexico. The property spans a diverse mosaic of pinelands, including both wet and mesic pine flatwoods, and dry prairie ecosystems interspersed with cypress domes and cypress swamps. A dominant feature on the landscape is the north-south oriented Telegraph Swamp, a cypress strand swamp located in the western half of the property. BRP's wetlands contribute to aquifer recharge for southwestern Florida and help maintain the health of the western Everglades ecosystem, particularly the Caloosahatchee River and Charlotte Harbor Estuary. Together with nearby conservation lands, BRP provides habitat for wide-ranging species such as the Florida black bear and Florida panther and is home to the Osceola subspecies of native wild turkey, which is found only in peninsular Florida. In addition to abundant populations of white-tailed deer, wild turkey, and northern bobwhite quail, 13 wildlife species that are listed as endangered, threatened, or of special concern have been documented to occur within the BRP boundaries. The list includes crested caracara, gopher tortoise, red-cockaded woodpecker, eastern indigo snake, Florida burrowing owl and Florida panther. The BRP is managed as a working ranch while providing public recreational opportunities compatible with agricultural operations. Public recreational opportunities may include, but are not limited to: hunting, hiking, wildlife viewing, bicycling, fishing, camping, Operation Outdoor Freedom (OOF)-related events and horseback riding.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- 4,252 acres treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-23; and 7,598 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 0 tons harvested FY 2022-23; and 0 tons harvested in FY 2023-24.
- 10,502 acres of non-native invasive plants treated or removed in FY 2022-23; and 9,838 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 0 acres of forest inventoried in FY 2022-23; and 819 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 2,455 beef cattle run in FY 2022-23; and 2,318 beef cattle run in FY 2023-24.
- 939 acres were in farm production in FY 2022-23; and 1,699 acres were in farm production in FY 2023-24.

- 1,066 acres Bahia grass sod harvested in FY 2021-22; and 605 acres Bahia grass sod harvested in FY 2023-24.
- No major fence repaired FY 2022-23; and no major fence repaired in FY 2023-24.

Visitor Services

- 20.77 miles of roads maintained in FY 2022-2023; and 20.77 miles of roads maintained in FY 2023-24.
- (Equine) 17.1 and (hiking) 2.3 miles of trails maintained in FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24.
- 0 equine permits issued in FY 2022-23 and 0 equine permits issued in FY 2023-24.
- 47,952 ecotour visitors in FY 2022-23; and 53,393 ecotour visitors in FY 2023-24.
- One OOF hunt in FY 2022-23; and one OOF hunt FY 2023-24.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- N/A

Unit Name: Belmore State Forest
Acres: 12,262
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: December 11, 2020
County: Clay

Description/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 3,528 acres in western Clay County and is directly north and east of the 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 buffers military activities at Camp Blanding.

The FFS manages BSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. The Forest is open during daylight hours for hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, and wildlife viewing. All recreation areas have received continued maintenance while initial planning and surveying work has been done for site improvements and new trails. Forest education remains a top priority. OOF has become a regular event on the Satsuma Tract of BSF.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 992 acres treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; and 1,859 acres burned in FY 2023/2024.
- 12,473 tons of timber harvested in FY 2022/2023; and 8,506 tons of timber harvested in FY 2023/2024.
- Zero acres of non-native invasive plants treated or removed in FY 2022/2023; and One acre of non-native invasive plants treated or removed in FY 2023/2024.
- 1,233 acres of forest inventoried in FY 2022/2023; and 1,573 acres of forest inventoried in FY 2023/2024.

Visitor Services

- Zero miles of roads maintained in FY 2022/2023; and Six miles of roads maintained in FY 2023/2024.
- Zero culverts were replaced in FY 2022/2023. One culvert was replaced in FY 2023/2024
- Zero bridge was replaced in FY 2022/2023; and Zero bridges were replaced in FY 2023/2024.
- One tour was given in FY 2022/2023; and one tour was given in FY 2023/2024.
- Three OOF hunts were done in FY 2022/2023 (one turkey and two deer); and six OOF hunts were done in FY 2023/2024 (Two turkey and four deer).

- 26 volunteer hours recorded in FY 2022/2023; and 36 volunteer hours recorded in FY 2023/2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- GOAL 2: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities
  - Objective 2: Assess additional public access and recreational opportunities.
  - Status: Completed

Unit Name: Big Shoals State Forest
Acres: 1,814
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: February 10, 2005
County: Hamilton

Description/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, Florida Department of Environmental Protection Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). 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 rapids in Florida. The acquisition further protects 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.

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 Trailtrotter Programs. Bicyclists can utilize the paved eight foot-wide, four-mile-long Woodpecker Trail. A canoe launch is located on the northern section of the river, and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has designated a portion of the BSPL as a Type I Wildlife Management Area for hunting.

The 15 natural community types within BSSF include mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock, sandhill, upland hardwood forest, upland mixed woodland, upland pine, xeric hammock, alluvial forest, basin swamp, baygall, bottomland forest, dome swamp, floodplain swamp, blackwater stream and seepage stream. The following imperiled species can be found on BSPL: little blue heron, wood stork, white ibis, swallow-tailed kite, gopher tortoise, American alligator, Suwannee alligator snapping turtle, Suwannee cooter, gopher frog, Gulf sturgeon, Florida toothache grass, hooded pitcher plant, 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.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- 146 acres treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; and 608 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- Timber harvest(s): Zero tons in FY 2022-2023; and zero tons in FY 2023-2024.
- One acres of invasive plant species were treated in FY 2022-2023; and two acres of invasive plant species were treated in FY 2023-2024.
- Zero acres of longleaf were restored on the Big Shoals Tract in FY 2022-2023; and zero acres in FY 2023-24.

- 55 acres of forest inventoried in FY 2022-2023; and zero acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 6 miles of boundary line marked in FY 2022-2023 and 3 miles of boundary line marked in 2023-2024
- 7 miles of firelines maintained in FY 2022/2023 and 7 miles of firelines maintained in FY 2023/2024

Visitor Services

- 19 miles of roads harrowed and/or mowed in FY 2022-2023; and zero miles in FY 2023-2024.
- Zero miles of trails maintained in FY 2022-23; and zero miles in FY 2023-2024.
  13,017 estimated day use visitors in FY 2022-2023; and 14,348 in FY 2023-2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- N/A

Unit Name: Blackwater River State Forest
Acres: 226,509
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: December 13, 2013
Counties: Okaloosa and Santa Rosa

Description/Narrative
The Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF) is comprised of more than 225,000 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 deforestation 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 the acquisition of inholdings and additions, BRSF has grown from the original 183,184 acres to 217,323 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 back to longleaf pine, and recovery of the red cockaded woodpecker is the main natural resource focus for BRSF. 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, off-highway vehicle riding, and mountain biking. 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 timber management practices on BRSF are important in the restoration and maintenance of forest ecosystems and provide a variety of benefits to Floridians. FFS staff also work to improve the quality of longleaf, slash, and sand pine seedlings available to public and private landowners through the tree improvement section. The BRSF seed orchards as well as the forest provide an excellent seed source for public and private nurseries. Once a year, FFS employees, as well as members of the Francis M. Weston Audubon Society, perform a bird count on BRSF.

BRSF has been certified into the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) program. The SFI program promotes sustainable forestry practices based on 13 principals, 15 objectives, and 37 performance measures. These requirements include measures to protect water quality, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, species at risk, and forests with exceptional conservation value. Through the SFI program, BRSF is committed to continuously improve responsible forest management by meeting or exceeding applicable water quality laws and regulations, with measures to manage and protect water, wetlands, and riparian zones. Additionally, BRSF will continually evaluate habitat and biodiversity impacts from forest activities.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- Prescribed Burning: 35,197 acres in FY 2022-2023; and 94,867 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- Reforestation FY 2022-2023: 79 acres longleaf pine planted; Reforestation FY 2023/-2024: 645 acres longleaf seed planted.
- Timber Harvest: 38,790 tons in FY 2022-2023; and 50,179 tons in FY 2023-2024.
- Invasives Treated: 997 acres in FY 2022-2023; and 1634 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- Inventory: FY 2022/2023: 22,278 acres including seedling survival.
- Inventory: FY 2023/24: 13,695 acres including seedling survival.

Visitor Services

- Major Road Repairs: 35 miles in FY 2022-2023; and 2 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- Road Grading: 621 miles in FY 2022-2023; and 836 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- Bridges Built: 1 in FY 2022-2023; and 0 in FY 2023-2024.
- Major Bridge Repairs: 0 in FY 2022-2023; and 5 in FY 2023-2024.
- Culverts/Low Water Crossings installed: 9 in FY 2022-2023; and 1 in FY 2023-2024.
- Miles of trail maintained: 190 miles in FY 2022-2023; and 192 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- Day use visitors: 4,456,738 in FY 2022-2023; and 3,086,825 in FY 2023-2024.
- Improved camping visitors: 94,267 in FY 2022-2022; and 96,041 in FY 2022-2024.
- Primitive camping visitors: 7,815 in FY 2022/2023; and 8,923 in FY 2023/2024.
- Operation Outdoor Freedom: four deer hunts, one turkey hunt with a total of 20 hunters in FY 2022-2023; and four deer hunts, one turkey hunt with a total of 20 hunters in FY 2023-2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- N/A

Unit Name: Carl Duval Moore State Forest
Acres: 335
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: August 13, 2021
County: Putnam

Description/Narrative
Carl Duval Moore State Forest (CDMSF) is comprised of forests and lakes in Putnam County. The 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 to produce timber, game management, or environmental education for forestry management methods. In 2010, the FFS acquired an additional 29 acres from Plum Creek Timber Company through the Florida Forever In-Holdings and Additions program. The forest is composed of two non-contiguous tracts (the North Tract and the South Tract). CDMSF contains one notable watercourse, Alligator Creek, which flows through the South Tract. 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 access to the North Tract is provided by two small parking areas. These provide access to a short nature loop trail that includes educational signs, a boardwalk and observation platform on the west side of Up-and-Down Lake. Hiking, fishing, and nature study are the primary recreational activities. The South Tract has one parking area that provides access to this part of the forest. The South Tract features a ¾ mile trail that provides access to Hardesty Lake. The FFS manages the forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational, and resource use needs.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 71 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; and 48 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 0 acres of non-native invasive plants were treated in FY 2022-2023; and 7 acres of non-native invasive plants were treated in FY 2023-2024.
- 23 acres of forest were inventoried in FY 2022-2023; and 36.1 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 1.17 miles of boundary maintenance was completed in FY 2022-2023; and .69 mile of boundary maintenance was completed in FY 2023-2024.
- The Up and Down Lake dock has been removed due to safety concerns and scheduled to be replaced in FY 2024-2025.
- A picnic table was placed at the end of the trail on the south tract next to Lake Hardesty.

Visitor Services

- Two miles of hiking trails on CDMSF have been maintained multiple times over the past two years, by mowing, trimming and herbicide applications.
- There were an estimated 400 visitors in FY 2022-2023; and 425 visitors in FY 2023-2024.
- Kiosk maps have been updated and replaced on both tracts.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- GOAL 2: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities
  - Objective 2: Evaluate additional public access and recreational opportunities that are compatible with multiple-use management.
    - Status: Completed. New fishing docks with canoe/kayak access have approved funding and are planned to be constructed in FY 2024-2025 on both the north and south tracts.

- GOAL 7: Hydrological Preservation and Restoration
  - Objective 3: Conduct or obtain a site assessment/study to identify potential hydrology restoration needs.
    - Status: Not completed

Unit Name: Cary State Forest
Acres: 13,385
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: June 10, 2024
Counties: Duval and Nassau

Description/Narrative
The original 3,413-acre Cary State Forest (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, Save Our Rivers, 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 2,169 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 pitcher plant, many-flowered grass pink and Florida toothache grass. There are 28 threatened, endangered, and rare plant species and 17 animal or insect species documented on CSF.
Access to the forest is provided at several trailhead parking/walk-in areas, and by a network of forest roads in the Cary, Monticello, and Thomas Creek Tracts. Recreational opportunities on CSF include camping, bicycling, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and photography. Renovations to camping facilities have resulted in a total of six full-service RV campsites and a camp host site. In addition, the forest is designated as an FWC wildlife management area, offering a variety of quota and small game hunting opportunities.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 1,927 acres treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022/2023; and 751 acres in FY 2022/2023.
- One wildfire for a total of 27 acres in FY 2022/2023; and zero wildfire in FY 2023/2024.
- 125 acres of timber harvested in FY 2022/2023 and ten acres in FY 2023/2024.
- One acres of non-native invasive plants treated or removed in FY 2022/2023; and one acre in FY 2023/2024.
- 2,064 acres inventoried in FY 2022/2023 and 1,432 acres in FY 2023/2024.
- 15 apiary sites in FY 2022/2023 and 15 sites in FY 2023/2024.
- 12 miles of boundary maintenance/marking in FY 2022/2023; and zero miles in FY 2023/2024.
- Two culverts installed in FY 2022/2023; and zero installed in FY 2023/2024.
- 23 miles of fire lines maintained in FY 2022/2023; and 70 miles in FY 2023/2024.
- Eight hazardous trees removed in FY 2022/2023; and zero in FY 2023/2024.
- 12 gates installed/replaced in FY 2022/2023; and zero in FY 2023/2024.

Visitor Services

- 56 miles of roads maintained in FY 2022/2023; and 119 miles in FY 2023/2024.

- Six miles of trails maintained in FY 2022/2023; and 35 miles in FY 2023/2024.
- 991,414 estimated people for day-use in FY 2022/2023; and 551,747 estimated in FY 2023/2024.
- 1,447 people for primitive camping in FY 2022/2023; and 1,495 people in FY 2023/2024.
- 4,389 people for full facility camping in FY 2022/2023; and 4,389 people in FY 2023/2024.
- Three programs/tours were conducted in FY 2022/2023; and four programs/tours in FY 2023/2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- GOAL 2: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities
  - Objective 2: Evaluate the potential for additional public access and recreational areas on CSF that are compatible with multiple-use management.
    - Status: Completed
- Goal 7: Hydrological Preservation and Restoration
  - Objective 3: Conduct or obtain a site assessment/study to identify potential hydrological restoration needs.
    - Status: Completed

Unit Name: Charles H. Bronson State Forest
Acres: 11,246
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: August 13, 2021
Counties: Seminole and Orange

Description/Narrative
The Charles H. Bronson State Forest (CHBSF) 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. The Forest contains three Tracts: Joshua Creek, Turkey Creek, and the Clonts Tract.

CHBSF's most notable feature is the St. Johns River, an Outstanding Florida Water, which flows along a section of the eastern boundary. 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. The FFS manages CHBSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. 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. Restoration of degraded ecosystems and abandoned agriculture fields is the focus for CHBSF. Recreational activities on CHBSF include hiking, horseback riding, bird watching, and camping. Hunting is allowed on the Charles H. Bronson Wildlife Management Area (Joshua Creek, Clonts, and Turkey Creek Tracts) which is managed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission under the specific regulations of a Wildlife Management Area.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 1,568 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; 691 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 1 wildfire for a total of 381 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 16 miles of fire lines were disked in FY 2022-2023; 5 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- 12 acres of fields were mowed in FY 2022-2023.
- 72 acres of non-native invasive plants were treated in FY 2022-2023; 30.5 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 123.4 acres inventoried in FY 2022-23; 94.5 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 43 hogs were trapped and removed in FY 2022-2023; 19 hogs in FY 2023-2024.

Visitor Services

- 30 miles of roads were mowed in FY 2022-23; 44 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- 38.8 miles of trails were maintained in FY 2022-23 and in FY 2023-2024.
- One mile of road was rebuilt in FY 2022-2023
- One mile of road was graded in FY 2022-2023 and in FY 2023-2024.
- Two culverts were installed in FY 2022-2023 and in FY 2023-2024.

- 9,003 estimated people for day use in FY 2022-2023; 9,543 in FY 2023-2024.
- 384 people went primitive camping in FY 2022-2023; 415 people in FY 2023-2024.
- One hiking bridge was replaced in FY 2023-2024.
- One water well with pitcher pump was installed for horses at the Joshua Creek tract trailhead in FY 2022-2023.
- 7 miles of horse trail signs were replaced in FY 2023-2024.
- Two vehicle bridges were treated with water sealant in FY 2022-2023.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- GOAL 2: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities
  - Objective 2: Evaluate additional public access and recreational opportunities that are compatible with multiple-use management (short-term objective).
    - Performance Measure: Number of additional visitor opportunities evaluated
    - Status: Completed
- GOAL 7: Hydrological Preservation and Restoration
  - Objective 3: Conduct or obtain a site assessment/study to identify potential hydrological restoration needs (short-term objective).
    - Performance Measure: Assessment conducted
    - Status: Completed

Unit Name: Deep Creek State Forest
Acres: 380
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: October 12, 2012
County: St. Johns

Description/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 is comprised of one tract, of which 259.8 acres are considered sovereign submerged land, and the remaining 120 acres do not have public access. 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. The Intracoastal Waterway shoreline is a unique feature 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. The DCSF provides important habitat for whitetail deer, American osprey, pileated woodpecker, and wood ducks. Listed species located on the forest include the Florida black bear and Florida manatee.
There are no listed archaeological or historical resources on the Forest. With the remote location, lack of public access, and resource conditions, only monitoring activities are conducted on DCSF.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- N/A.

Visitor Services

1 gate was replaced in FY 2022-2023

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016

- N/A

Unit Name: Etoniah Creek State Forest
Acres: 8,982
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: July 9, 2015
County: Putnam

Description/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 Etoniah Creek, a stream which travels 2.5 miles through the eastern portion of the forest. Several other streams are found on ECSF, including Rice Creek and Falling Branch. Major natural communities located on the forest include mesic flatwoods, sand hills, baygall, floodplain swamp, xeric hammocks, and scrub. Unique natural features on ECSF include the Etonia and Falling Branch Creeks, and scrub communities which contain the federally listed Etonia rosemary.

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 commonly found on the forest include white-tailed deer, bobcat, fox squirrel, wild turkey, eastern diamondback rattlesnake, and barred owl. Species found on ECSF that are listed as endangered or threatened include eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, Florida scrub jay, and Etonia rosemary. Etonia rosemary is a federally endangered plant found only on ECSF scrub. Population surveys of Etonia rosemary are conducted annually.

The FFS manages ECSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Recreational activities on ECSF include hiking, fishing, horseback riding, hunting, nature study, wildlife viewing and photography. ECSF is managed as a Wildlife Management Area by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The Florida National Scenic Trail crosses the forest, and the Palatka Lake Butler Rail Trail adjoins the south boundary.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 1,225 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; and 1,857 acres were burned in FY 2023-2024.
- 75,504 longleaf pine seedlings were planted across 104 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 9 acres of non-native invasive plants were treated in FY 2022-2023; and 20 acres of non-native invasive plants were treated in FY 2023-2024.
- 839.9 forest acres were inventoried in FY 2022-2023; and 933 forest acres were inventoried in FY 2023-2024.

- Completed 0 acres of timber stand improvement work in FY 2022-2023; and completed 118.4 acres of timber stand improvement work in FY 2023-2024.
- 15 miles of forest boundary were maintained in FY 2022-2023; and 3 miles of forest boundary were maintained in FY 2023-2024.

Visitor Services

- 2.3 miles of open roads were rebuilt and maintained in FY 2022-2023; and 1.3 miles of open roads were rebuilt and maintained in FY 2023-2024.
- 1 culvert was installed in FY 2022-2023.
- Six miles of hiking trails and 12 miles of multi-use trails on ECSF have been maintained multiple times over the past two years, by mowing, trimming and herbicide applications. In addition, there are 3.5 miles of the Florida National Scenic Trail on ECSF which is maintained by the Florida Trail Association. A new 2.04-mile trail was also constructed.
- There were an estimated 66,823 visitors in FY 2022-2023; and 69,218 visitors in FY 2023-2024.
- Primitive camping passes were issued to 36 people in FY 2022-2023 and 128 people in FY 2023/2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- N/A

Unit Name: Four Creeks State Forest
Acres: 13,658
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: February 11, 2022
County: Nassau

Description/Narrative
Four Creeks State Forest (FCSF) is comprised of about 13,658 acres, of which 2,926 acres are considered sovereign submerged lands. 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 is one known imperiled species on the forest. The FCSF staff has been proactive in the treatment of invasive plants including Chinese tallow and utilizes grant monies from SJRWMD and FCO funding to allow for treatments.

Vehicle access to the forest's network of open roads is provided at two entrance points. Bicyclists and equestrians can access these same open roads. Hikers can also use the service roads closed to public vehicles, as well as numerous fire lines. There are also several historical river "landings" at which the public can land or launch canoes. The forest has also been designated as an FWC wildlife management area, offering a variety of fishing, quota, and small game hunting activities.

The prescribed fire program on FCSF greatly enhances the habitat of native fauna and flora living on the forest. Timber management practices on FCSF are important in the restoration and maintenance of forest ecosystems and provide a variety of socioeconomic benefits to Floridians.
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 12 food plots is maintained on the north side of FCSF to improve turkey habitat. FCSF has been certified into the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) program. The SFI program promotes sustainable forestry practices based on 13 principals, 15 objectives and 37 performance measures. These requirements include measures to protect water quality, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, species at risk, and forests with exceptional conservation value. Through the SFI program, FCSF is committed to continuously improve responsible forest management by meeting or exceeding applicable water quality laws and regulations, with measures to manage and protect water, wetlands, and riparian zones. Additionally, FCSF will continually evaluate habitat and biodiversity impacts from forest activities.
Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 1,248 acres prescribe burned in FY 2022-2023; and 951 acres in FY 2023-2024.

- 4,910 tons of timber harvested in FY 2022-2023; and 7,095 tons in FY 2023-2024.
- 0.10 of acres of non-native invasive plants treated or removed in FY 2022-2023; and one acre in FY 2023-2024.
- 1,182 acres of forest inventoried in FY 2022-2023; and 1,710 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 156 acres herbicide in FY 2022-2023; and zero in FY 2023-2024.
- 20 apiary sites in FY 2022-2023; and 12 in FY 2023-2024.
- Zero boundaries were maintained/marked in FY 2022-2023; and zero in FY 2023-2024.

Visitor Services

- 14.5 miles of roads maintained in FY 2022-2023; and 3.5 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- Two culvert was installed in FY 2022-23; and seven culverts were installed in FY 2023-2024.
- 132 hours of volunteer work in FY 2022-23; and 94 hours of volunteer work in FY 2023-2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- GOAL 2: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities
  - Objective 2: Evaluate the potential for additional public access and recreational areas on FCSF that are compatible with multiple-use management.
    - Status: Completed
- Goal 7: Hydrological Preservation and Restoration
  - Objective 3: Conduct or obtain a site assessment/study to identify potential hydrological restoration needs.
    - Status: Completed

Unit Name: Goethe State Forest
Acres: 54,451
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: June 25, 2013
Counties: Alachua and Levy

Description/Narrative

The Goethe State Forest (GSF) is comprised of over 54,000 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 Conservation and Recreation Lands 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 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, basin marsh, hydric hammock, and basin swamp. GSF flatwoods have some old growth longleaf pines and a population of red-cockaded woodpeckers (RCW). Other rare animal species found on the forest include the Florida black bear, gopher tortoise, gopher frog, striped newt, indigo snake, Sherman's fox squirrel and bald eagle. Rare plants include variable-leaved Indian-plantain, bearded grass-pink, pinewood dainties, small ladies'-tresses, lacelip ladies'-tresses, Florida hasteola, spoonleaved sundew, and hooded pitcherplant. Recreation opportunities abound with an extensive system of equestrian and hiking trails, overnight primitive camping (by permit), hunting (Goethe WMA and Watermelon Pond WEA) and picnicking sites. Goethe State Forest is included in The Great Florida Birding Trail, The Trail Walker, and the Trail Trotter programs. GSF is managed as a Wildlife Management Area by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- 1,26 acres treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; and 6,289 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 10 acres of wiregrass mix seed was harvested and planted in FY 2022-2023; and 6 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 12,161 tons of timber were harvested in FY 2022-2023; and 4,931 tons in FY 2023-2024.
- Zero acres received a mid-rotation herbicide application in FY 2022-2023; and 132 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 26 acres of invasive plants were treated in FY 2022-2023; and 30.5 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 7,517 acres were inventoried in FY 2022-23; and 5,612 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 29 miles of boundary marked in FY 2022-23; and 24 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- 46 hogs removed in FY 2022-2023; and 59 in FY 2023-2024.
- Maintained active RCW clusters 78, Breeding Groups 71 in FY 2022-2023; and 83 clusters and 74 breeding groups in FY 2023-2024.

Visitor Services

- 19 miles of forest roads were maintained/improved in FY 2022-2023; and 12 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- 3 culverts and low water crossings installed in FY 2022-2023; and 7 in FY 2023-2024.
- 29 miles of boundary maintenance in FY 2022-2023; and 24 miles in FY 2023-2024
- Four programs/tours conducted in FY 2022-2023; and two in FY 2023-2024.
- 82 miles of multi-use trails and two miles of hiking only trails were maintained in FY 2022-2023 and 2023-2024
- Big Cypress Boardwalk was re-decked in FY 2022-2023
- 427,351 visitors in FY 2022-2023; and 427,057 visitors in FY 2023-2024
- Primitive camping passes were issued to 2,345 people in FY 2022-2023; and 2,345 people in FY 2023-2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- N/A

Unit Name: Holopaw State Forest
Acres: 58
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: November 28, 2023
County: Osceola

Description/Narrative

Holopaw State Forest (HSF) 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. 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. HSF contains one stand of South Florida slash pine and three stands of improved slash pine. 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.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- 2.5 miles of fire lines were disked in FY 2023-2024.
- 44 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2023-2024.

Visitor Services

- N/A

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- N/A

Unit Name: Indian Lake State Forest
Acres: 5,037
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: June 22, 2023
County: Marion

Description/Narrative
Indian Lake State Forest (ILSF) is comprised of over 4,400 acres in Marion County, north of Silver Springs. The property was acquired in 2007 and 2008 by the state with assistance from The Nature Conservancy and Marion County. In 2022, an additional 102 acres was acquired by the St. Johns River Water Management District and was added to the forest. Natural community types found on the forest include sandhill, basin marsh, 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. Sandhill soils on a sinkhole rich, karst topography, dominate the property. Two-thirds of the historical sandhill, however, was converted to till agriculture or improved pasture. Most of this land has subsequently been planted with longleaf pine. 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, water quality, and nitrogen loading. 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. The prescribed fire program on ILSF will enhance the habitat of native fauna and flora.
The FFS manages the forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. Recreational activities on ILSF include hiking, horseback riding, birding, nature study and picnicking. Group events can be arranged by permit through the field office in Ocala. No hunting is permitted at this time. In FY 2015-2016, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) purchased new conservation land on the east side of ILSF, the Silver Springs Forest Conservation Area. FFS staff collaborated with SJRWMD to collocate an equestrian trail for the new property. Construction of a new Marion County FFS work center and forest headquarters on SW 40th Avenue Road was completed in 2017.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 522 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; and 567 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 140 acres of non-native invasive plants were treated in FY 2022-2023; and 68 acres were treated in FY 2023-2024.
- 156 forest acres were inventoried in FY 2022-2023; and 558 forest acres were inventoried in FY 2023-2024.

Visitor Services

- The 12.5 miles of equestrian trails and 2.7 miles of hiking trails have been maintained multiple times over the past two years, by mowing, trimming and herbicide applications. Trails are remarked annually with additional markers to address confusion areas and/or missing trail markers.
- There were an estimated 47,761 visitors and 1,615 campers in FY 2022-2023; and 55,894 visitors and 3,173 campers in FY 2023-2024.
- Six RV sites with water and electric, one host site, a four-stall bathhouse, and a dump station have been added. The full-service campground opened to the public in February 2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- GOAL 2: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities
  - Objective 5: Evaluate the potential for additional public access and recreation areas on ILSF that are compatible with multiple-use management. Recreation opportunities will fall under the scope of multiple-use management in accordance with watershed protection, conservation, and ecosystem restoration; and as detailed in the purpose for acquisition. (Short-term objective)

    • Status: Completed. Full-service campground opened in 2024. Number of sites were kept to a minimum to balance resource protection with recreation. And an additional 1.5 miles of hiking trails were added to the existing Bear-N-Oak hiking trail loop. This new addition provides campers and the public more opportunity to hike the forest as well as connecting to existing trails on St. Johns River Water Management property.

Unit Name: Jennings State Forest
Acres: 25,152
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: October 19, 2018
Counties: Clay and Duval

Description/Narrative
Jennings State Forest (JSF) was acquired under the Conservation and Recreation Lands program, Save Our Rivers, 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, mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, dome swamp, bottomland forest, and blackwater stream. Several ravines can be found on JSF, representing the slow but never-ending process of erosion by the force of water. Many small feeder streams are visible when canoeing between recreational landings on the forest. JSF is divided by the North Fork of Black Creek, Yellow Water and Longbranch Creeks. Visitor access is managed through eight vehicle access points that lead into 65 miles of open road. The forest is open during daylight hours for hiking, bicycling, canoeing, horseback riding, and wildlife viewing. There are currently 13 recreational areas on the forest and all recreation areas have received continued maintenance. In this period 62 miles of forest trail were maintained in 2022/2023 and 63 miles in 2023/2024. JSF takes advantage of an active volunteer program where 5,287 hours have been logged. Twenty-four annual passes and eleven special event permits have been sold. The Florida Forest Service (FFS) manages JSF under the multiple-use concept balancing recreational and resource use needs. The Ten-Year Land Management Plan was completed and approved by ARC on October 19, 2018. There have been three wildfires on JSF accounting for 59 acres. JSF has been certified into the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) program. The SFI program promotes sustainable forestry practices based on 13 principals, 17 objectives, 41 performance measures and 114 indicators. These requirements include measures to protect water quality, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, species at risk, and forests with exceptional conservation value. Through the SFI program JSF is committed to continuously improve responsible forest management by meeting or exceeding applicable water quality laws and regulations, with measures to manage and protect water, wetlands, and riparian zones. Additionally, JSF will continually evaluate habitat and biodiversity impacts from forest activities.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 3,584 acres treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022/2023; and 3,395 acres in FY 2023/2024.
- One wildfire on 17 acres in FY 2022/2023. Two wildfires on 42 acres in FY 2023/2024.
- 5,400 tons of timber harvested in FY 2022/2023; and 6,109 tons of timber harvested in FY 2023/2024.
- One acre of non-native invasive plants treated in FY 2022/2023; and 2.1 acres treated in FY 2023/2024.
- 2,611 acres of forest inventoried in FY 2022/2023; and 2,552 acres inventoried in FY 2023/2024.

Visitor Services

- 22 miles of roads maintained in FY 2022/2023; and 30 miles maintained in FY 2023/2024.
- 62 miles of trails maintained in FY 2022/2023; and 63 miles of trail maintained in FY 2022/2023.
- Approximately 436,556-day use visitors in FY 2022/2023; and approximately 425,362-day use visitors in FY 2023/2024.
- 3,878 primitive overnight camping passes were issued in FY 2022/2023; and 3,693 in FY 2023/2024.
- Two annual passes/Three special event permits were sold in FY 2022/2023. 22 annual passes/Eight special event permits were sold in FY 2023/2024
- Zero culverts were installed in FY 2022/2023 and FY 2023/2024.
- Eleven programs and tours were given in FY 2022/2023. Eight programs and tours were given in FY 2023/2024.
- Four education/research projects were completed in FY 2022/2023. Seven education/research projects were completed in FY 2023/2024.
- 2,949 volunteer hours were recorded in FY 2022/2023; and 2,338 volunteer hours were recorded in FY 2023/2024.
- One OOF Event (Pioneer Trail Hike/Camp Event) in FY 2022/2023. One OOF Event (Pioneer Trail Hike/Camp Event) in FY 2023/2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Goal 2: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities
  - Objective 5: Assess the development of creekside recreational areas accessible from the Old Jennings and Long Branch Tracts.
    - Status: Forest staff has identified one route within each tract that would provide public access for additional creek-based recreational activities. Both routes will take advantage of existing administrative roads to keep forest impacts at a minimum. The Old Jennings Tract addition is currently listed within our five-year recreation and road plans.

Unit Name: John M. Bethea State Forest
Acres: 37,735
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: February 19, 2016
County: Baker

Description/Narrative
The John M. Bethea State Forest (JMBSF) is comprised of 37,735 acres in Baker County. This property was acquired under the Conservation and Recreation Land 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, floodplain forest, and basin marsh. 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. The FFS manages JMBSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. The following rare, threatened, endangered, or species of special concern are known to exist on the JMBSF: large rosebud orchid, hartwrightia, spotted turtle, gopher tortoise, Carolina gopher frog, Okefenokee zale moth, little-entrance oxyethiran microcaddisfly, great egret, little blue heron, wood stork, blackbanded sunfish, and mud sunfish. 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. JMBSF has been certified into the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) program. The SFI program promotes sustainable forestry practices based on 13 principals, 15 objectives, and 37 performance measures. These requirements include measures to protect water quality, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, species at risk, and forests with exceptional conservation value. Through the SFI program JMBSF is committed to continuously improve responsible forest management by meeting or exceeding applicable water quality laws and regulations, with measures to manage and protect water, wetlands, and riparian zones. Additionally, JMBSF will continually evaluate habitat and biodiversity impacts from forest activities.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 815 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; and 8,385 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 25,441.77 tons were harvested in FY 2022-2023; and 0 tons in FY 2023-2024.

- 59 acres of non-native invasive plants were treated in FY 2022-23; and 20 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 3,830 acres were inventoried in FY 2022-23; and 3,810 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 142 acres received mechanical fuel treatments in FY 2022-2023 and 48 acres in FY 2023-2024.

Visitor Services

- 12 miles of roads were maintained in FY 2022-2023; and 14 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- 12.5 miles of trails were maintained in FY 2022-2023 and FY 2023-2024.
- An estimated 158,742-day use visitors utilized the forest in FY 2022-2023; and 181,418 visited in FY 2023-2024.
- 2 hunt camp permits were issued in FY 2022-2023; and 0 were issued in FY 2023-2024.
- 207 primitive campsite visitors were issued permits in FY 2022-23; and 294 issued in FY 2023-2024.
- 1 bridge was repaired in FY 2022-2023; and 0 bridges were repaired in FY 2023-2024.
- 4 culverts were installed in FY 2022-2023; and 0 culverts were installed in FY 2023-2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- N/A

Unit Name: Kissimmee Bend State Forest
Acres: 1,992.12
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: New acquisition in 2020, land management plan is in development.
County: Okeechobee

Description/Narrative
Kissimmee Bend State Forest (KBSF) contains 1992.12 acres composed of dry prairie divided by sloughs that support mesic and hydric hammock. FFS will manage KBSF to preserve the water quality of the region and provide for a diverse array of resource-based recreational opportunities. The FFS will seek to maintain the property by preserving the Florida ranch type atmosphere, removing invasive species, maintaining some improved pastures, and possibly continuing the grazing operations. This property is not envisioned as a productive timber tract and will not be managed as such. The primary objective of the management of KBSF is to preserve the water quality in the region and ensure that the resource-based outdoor recreational opportunities of the property will continue to be enjoyed by youth groups, disabled American veterans through the FFS-administered Operation Outdoor Freedom program, and others in the public. KBSF will be managed with an emphasis toward protecting and restoring native flora and fauna. FFS may continue an emphasis on Florida Heritage ranching, and possibly continue and expand the existing cattle grazing operations. The property should not require intensive management in the short-term. Over the long term, the intensity of management and related costs will significantly increase as management emphasis shifts from protection and planning to restoration efforts and expanded public use opportunities. The FFS expects no significant revenue from the management of this property. The amount of future revenue will depend on the acreage that may be grazed, and nature and extent of public use. Consideration will be given in the management planning process to accommodate recreational use development. The magnitude and diversity of future resource-based recreation opportunities offered will depend on establishment of a management plan for the property, funding for positions and using established infrastructure. KBSF lends itself to diverse recreational opportunities, including but not limited to hiking, primitive camping, equestrian uses, group recreational opportunities, and a very strong component featuring specialty hunts for Operation Outdoor Freedom and youth hunts. Existing roads may be utilized for trails throughout the property providing off-road bicycling, hiking, horseback riding and access to beautiful vistas throughout the landscape.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- No acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; and 500 acres in FY 2023-2024
- No roads were maintained in FY 2022-2023; and .25 miles in FY 2023-2024
- No boundary lines were marked in FY 2022-2023; and .25 miles in FY 2023-2024
- There was no OOF hunts in FY 2022-2023; and none FY 2023-2024
- No non-native invasive plants were treated in FY 2022/2023 None were treated in FY 2023/2024

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Ten-year land management plan in development.
- Repair culvert and repair 1 mile of road
- FY 2024-25 burn 1000 acres FY 2025/2026 -912 acres

Unit Name: Lake George State Forest
Acres: 21,473
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: April 17, 2015
County: Volusia

Description/Narrative
Lake George State Forest (LGSF) was acquired under the Preservation 2000 and Conservation and Recreation Lands 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. FNAI records for LGSF indicate three listed animal species occurring on LGSF: gopher tortoise, Florida black bear, and Florida sandhill crane. The only listed plant species recently identified to occur on LGSF are the celestial lily and the hooded pitcher plant. Other animal species that have been observed on LGSF include Sherman's fox squirrel, and bald eagle. Wildlife inhabiting the forest includes 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. Other forms of recreation on the forest includes fishing, hiking, primitive camping, horseback riding, bicycle riding, and nature study.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 3,510 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; and 4,891 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 3,510 tons of timber were harvested in FY 2022-2023; and 9,139 tons in FY 2023-2024.
- 37 acres of non-native invasive plants were treated in FY 2022-2023; and 128 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 2,400 acres were inventoried in FY 2022-2023; and 2,116 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- Three wildfires on 54 acres were suppressed in FY 2023-2024.
- 46 acres of fuel reduction mowing in FY 2022-2023; and 364 acres in FY 2023-2024.

Visitor Services

- 3.5 miles of roads were maintained in FY 2022-2023; and 8 miles in FY 2023-2024
- Four miles of road were repaired in FY 2020-2021.
- 30 miles of roads were mowed in FY 2022-2023; and 68.5 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- 0.75 miles of trail were maintained in FY 2022-2023; and 0.75 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- A 0.84-mile trail was installed in FY 2023-2024
- An estimated 280,634-day use visitors utilized the forest in FY 2022-2023; and 282,352 visited in FY 2023-2024.

- 2,767 primitive camping permits were issued in FY 2022-2023; and 3,510 in FY 2023-2024.
- Sixteen culverts were installed in FY 2022-2023; and one in FY 2023-2024.
- Two low water crossing was constructed in FY 2023-2024.
- Five commercial vender permits were issued in FY 2022-2023; and five in FY 2023-2024.
- Six public information programs were conducted in FY 2022-2023; and Two in FY 2023-2024.
- 7.4 miles of perimeter fire break maintenance was completed in FY 2023-2024

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- N/A

Unit Name: Lake Talquin State Forest
Acres: 19,174
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: February 24, 2011
Counties: Gadsden, Leon, Liberty and Wakulla

Description/Narrative
Lake Talquin State Forest (LTSF) has the distinction of having two Outstanding Florida Waters: The Ochlockonee River and Lake Talquin. The majority of the forest is adjacent to Lake Talquin, and the 595-acre Searcy Tract in Wakulla County is located nine 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, purchased via the Land Acquisition Trust Fund; the 62-acre Wainwright Tract, acquired through mitigation; and a 40-acre parcel from an FGT donation. 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, Leon County Parks and Recreation Department, and Gadsden County Parks and Recreation Department. Natural communities on the forest include upland pine forest, sandhill, upland hardwood forest, floodplain forest and swamp, slope and ravine forest communities and mesic flatwoods. Species found on LTSF include the red-shouldered hawk, bobcat, osprey, white-tailed deer, fox squirrel, turkey, and mourning dove. Species of special concern, such as the bald eagle and gopher tortoise, can also be found on the forest. Prescribed fire is an important management tool and is used on portions of the forest in a two- to three-year rotation. 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 has been and will continue to be one of the focal points of management. 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 roadbeds, and established trails. Canoes, kayaks, and power boats provide access to the lake for water-based recreation. Located within the LTSF, Bear Creek Educational Forest offers free environmental educational programs for all age groups where students learn from activities correlated to various current academic standards.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 3,249 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; and 3,958 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 36.8 acres of non-native invasive plants treated or removed in FY 2022-2023; and 57.7 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 3018 forest acres inventoried in FY 2022-2023 and 2,528 acres inventoried in FY 2023-2024

Visitor Services

- 66 miles of roads maintained in FY 2022-2023; and 150 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- 760,754 estimated people for day use in FY 2022-2023; and 724,525 estimated in FY 2023-2024.
- 1,731 people for primitive camping in FY 2022-2023; and 2,022 people in FY 2023-2024.
- 272 miles of trails were maintained in FY 2022-2023; 107 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- 14 miles in state forest boundaries maintained in FY 2022-23; and 16 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- 27 programs/tours were conducted in FY 2022-2023; and 16 programs/tours in FY 2023-24.
- Two OOF hunts (deer) in FY 2022-2023; and two OOF hunts (deer) in FY 2023-2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Objective 2: Conduct or obtain a site assessment / study to identify potential hydrological and restoration needs.

  Objective 5: Evaluate the potential for additional public access and Recreation areas on LTSF that are compatible with multiple-use management. Recreation opportunities will fall under the scope of multi-use management in accordance with watershed protection, conservation, and ecosystem restoration; and as detailed in the purpose for acquisition. (Short-term objective).

Unit Name: Lake Wales Ridge State Forest
Acres: 26,741
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: August 24, 2018
County: Polk

Description/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 over 26,700-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 19 known locations. LWRSF was the first public parcel hosting this species and it now has three separate populations. The Walk-in-the-Water Tract was purchased under the Conservation and Recreation Lands program in June 1995 and November 1996. The Boy Scout, Underwood, and Dawson Parcels were all purchased in 2002 and the Prairie Tract in 2003 under the Florida Forever program. The LWRSF provides habitat for 39 plants and 36 animals that are currently under federal or state status as threatened or endangered. This list includes the Florida scrub jay and the sand skink. Florida scrub-jay census and habitat monitoring are conducted quarterly by FWC. Rare and endangered plants include the pygmy fringe tree, scrub plum, Carter's mustard, scrub-blazing star, and scrub bear grass. Multiple sandhill, scrub, xeric hammock, wet/mesic flatwoods (contain cutthroat grass ecosystems) and scrub restoration projects are ongoing on the forest. Popular outdoor recreation activities include hunting, , camping, paddling, picnicking, hiking, bird watching, horseback riding , geocache, nature/wildlife photography, and wildlife viewing.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 4,034 acres prescribed burned in FY 2022-2023; and 8,337 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- No wildfires on LWRSF in FY 2022-2023 and no wildfires on LWRSF in 2023/2024.
- No timber sales at LWRSF in FY 2022-2023 or 2023-2024.
- 90 acres of mechanical oak reduction in sandhill/xeric hammock on Walk in the Water Tract in FY 2022-2023. 353 acres of mechanical oak reduction in sandhill/xeric hammock and scrub areas on Walk in the Water Tract in FY 2023-2024.
- 410 acres of non-native invasive plants treated and roughly 130 hogs removed in FY 2022-2023; and 291 acres of invasive plants treated, and 87 hogs removed in FY 2023-2024.
- 2,473 forest acres inventoried in FY 2022-2023; and 1,826 forest acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 236 acres of reforestation with 60,000 native South Florida slash and 70,000 longleaf pine seedlings on Arbuckle Tract in FY 2022-2023. 384 acres of reforestation with 79,000 South

Florida slash and 154,000 longleaf pine seedlings on Arbuckle and Walk in the Water Tracts in FY 2023-2024.

- Florida scrub jay surveys on Arbuckle and Walk in the Water Tracts completed by FWC local Biologist and LWRSF staff for FY 2022-2023 and FY 2023-2024.
- Monitored all 13 archaeological sites in FY 2022-2023 and FY 2023-2024. Plant Conservation Program Biologist plant monitoring of federally listed plant species at Level I, II and/or III for FY 2022-2023 and FY 2023-2024.
- 210 total acres surveyed for rare plant species on in FY 2022-2023. 270 acres were surveyed for rare plant species in FY 2023-2024.
- Approximately 250 bare root cypress were planted on 24 acres in Walk in Water and Prairie Tracts. Approximately 1 acre was planted with *Warea carteri* and wiregrass on Walk in Water Tract in FY 2022/2023.
- Annual sand pine Christmas tree sale on Arbuckle Tract sold 46 sand pines for a total revenue of $460 in FY 2022-2023; and 78 sand pines were sold for a total revenue of $780 in FY 2022-2023. LWRSF brought back the Family Fun Day at the McLean Cabin with an attendance of approximately 90 people.
- Continued three grazing/cattle lease agreements for a total of 4,286 acres on Prairie Tract during FY 2022-2023 and FY 2023-2024.
- Continued one citrus grove lease agreement for a total of 371.1 acres on Prairie Tract during FY 2022-2023 and FY 2023-2024.

Visitor Services

- 39 miles of roads maintained in FY 2022-2023; and 42 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- Four miles of roads rebuilt/repaired in FY 2022-2023; and 18 miles of roads rebuilt/repaired in FY 2023-2024.
- One bridge inspected and 39 miles of roads mowed in FY 2022-2023. 69 miles of roads mowed in FY 2023-2024.
- 74 miles of trails maintained on Arbuckle and Walk in the Water Tracts in FY 2022-2023; and 65 miles of trails maintained on Arbuckle and Walk in the Water Tracts in FY 2023-2024.
- 84,443 estimated day use visitors in FY 2022-23; and 101,957 estimated in FY 2023-24.
- 1,746 primitive camping visitors on Arbuckle and Walk in the Water Tracts in FY 2022-2023.
- 1,862 primitive camping visitors on Arbuckle and Walk in the Water Tracts in FY 2023-2024.
- Two people issued annual pass in FY 2022-2023 and two people issued annual passes in 2023/2024.
- Recreation projects completed for FY 2022-2023 included: Repair of campground picnic tables, installation of bear proof trash can at Reedy Creek Campground, Updated signage for trails and campgrounds, Native potted trees were purchased and planted at Reedy Creek Campground and Livingston Creek Campground (Formerly Reedy Creek II Hunt Camp)
- Recreation projects completed for the FY 2023-2024 included: Livingston Creek Well Signage and Gravel installation, re-formatting the public well access, improvements to the wellhouse, Improvements to the Lake Godwin Day Use area including rebuilding the dock railing and deck surface and adding a fishing line recycling container, installing a pavilion and new heavy duty

picnic table and bear proof trash can. Installing new signage along trails on Arbuckle, Walk in the Water and Babson, installation of a new interpretive sign for the McLean Cabin Historic Site, installation of three new hike-in sites along the Arbuckle Loop Trail, installation of several new benches and hiking bridges along the hiking and horse trails on Arbuckle and Walk in the Water, improvements to trailheads for Walk in the Water Big Bay and Scrub Jay trails, and planting of potted shade trees and buffer trees in Livingston Creek Campground.

- 33 miles in state forest boundaries maintained in FY 2022-2023; 20 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- Two programs/tours were conducted in FY 2022-2023; One program/tour was completed in FY 2023-2024.
- 366 total volunteer hours were conducted in FY 2022-2023; and 200 in FY 2023-2024.
- Three OOF hunt/events (one hog/deer, one Spec fishing and one Spring turkey) in FY 2022-23; and three OOF hunts/events (one hog/deer, one Spec fishing and one Spring turkey) in FY 2023-2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- **GOAL 2: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities**
  - Objective 8: Evaluate possible recreational opportunities on the Hesperides Tract.
    - Status: Opportunities evaluated (Short-Term Objective)

Babson/Dinner Lake on Hesperides Tract has been evaluated for recreation opportunities and access by the public. Previously, two primitive campsites/day use areas with picnic tables and fire rings were located on Babson by Dinner Lake. They have since been removed due to continued illegal access, dumping and law enforcement reported issues. Currently, hiking, horseback riding, day use, and public parking at the main parking area is permitted. A special use permit is required for gate access on the Babson parcel. In the past few years, road maintenance and improvements have been made to the access road around Dinner Lake on Babson. A new fence was installed in the FY 2019-20 on the south boundary of the Babson parcel on Hesperides Tract which has minimized illegal entry and access. A new kiosk, fee area sign and parking area improvement have been completed in past few years on Babson/Dinner Lake on Hesperides tract. In the 2023/2024 FY a marked trail around dinner lake was added along the service road surrounding the lake. LWRSF Park Rangers check this site for illegal access and dumping periodically. Babson is a popular spot for illegal palmetto berry pickers and the addition of a marked trail will hopefully add more recreation users and discourage illegal access and use.

The Boy Scout parcel on Hesperides Tract contains many listed plants and animals related to interior service roads, therefore, the public access on vulnerable roads is limited. The FFS currently has no plans to develop recreational facilities on the Boy Scout parcel. There has been interior access road maintenance and improvement on several portions of the Boy Scout Tract.

Unit Name: Little Big Econ State Forest
Acres: 10,336
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: February 12, 2021
County: Seminole

Description/Narrative
The Little Big Econ State Forest (LBESF) 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 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 were harvested from the property. No other previous agricultural or silvicultural uses are known. Recreational activities enjoyed at LBESF include canoeing, fishing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, bird watching and mountain bike riding. Hunting is allowed on the Little Big Econ Wildlife Management Area (Kilbee and Yarborough Tracts) which is managed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission under the specific regulations of a Wildlife Management Area.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 283 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; 1,565 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 1 wildfire for a total of 30 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 19 miles of fire lines were disked in FY 2022-2023; 21 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- 14.4 acres mowed for wildfire mitigation in FY 2022-2023.
- 108 acres of fields were mowed in FY 2022-2023 and 83 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 27.5 acres of non-native invasive plants were treated in FY 2022-2023; 108 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 172.1 acres inventoried in FY 2022-23; 156.6 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 81 hogs were trapped and removed in FY 2022-2023: 52 hogs in FY 2023-2024.
- 1 archaeology site was monitored in FY 2023-2024.
- 4,289 cabbage palms were harvested on the Kilbee and Yarborough tracts in FY 2022-2023, for a total revenue of $64,465.39; 678 cabbage palms were harvested on the Kilbee tract in FY 2023-2024, for a total revenue of $10,170.00.

Visitor Services

- 30 miles of roads were mowed in FY 2022-2023; 49 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- 39.8 miles of trails were maintained in FY 2022-2023 and in FY 2023-2024.
- One mile of road was rebuilt in FY 2022-2023 and in FY 2023-2024.
- One low water crossing was installed in FY 2022-2023.
- Two low water crossings had rock added to them for maintenance in FY 2022-2023.
- Three culverts were installed in FY 2023-2024.
- 1.4 miles of state forest boundary was maintained in FY 2023-2024.
- 7,663 estimated people for day use in FY 2022-2023; 82,560 in FY 2023-2024.
- 1,724 people went primitive camping in FY 2022-2023; 2,198 people in FY 2023-2024.
- One hiking bridge was replaced in FY 2022-2023; Four hiking bridges replaced in FY 2023-2024.
- One bike bridge was replaced in FY 2022-2023; Two bike bridges replaced in FY 2023-2024.
- 10 miles of bike trail signs were replaced in FY 2022-2023.
- 360 Square feet of erosion was fixed on the bike trail in FY 2022-2023.
- One water well with pitcher pump was installed for horses at the Brumley road trailhead in FY 2022-2023.
- One trailhead was installed in FY 2023-2024.
- 11 miles of horse trail signs were replaced in FY 2023-2024.
- Two vehicle bridges were treated with water sealant in FY 2022-2023.
- Two tours were given in FY 2022-2023.
- Installed cement pad in front of the shop building in FY 2023-2024.
- Installed a mechanic shed at the state forest shop in FY 2023-2024.
- Replaced air conditioner at the state forest headquarters in FY 2023-2024.
- Painted state forest headquarters in FY 2023-2024.
- Asphalted the state forest headquarters road and parking in FY 2023-2024.
- Installed electric roll-up doors for the shop in FY 2022-2023.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- GOAL 2: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities
  - Objective 2: Evaluate additional public access and recreational opportunities that are compatible with multiple-use management. (Short-term objective)
    - Performance Measure: Number of additional visitor opportunities evaluated.
    - Status: Completed
- GOAL 7: Hydrological Preservation and Restoration
  - Objective 3: Conduct or obtain a site assessment/study to identify potential hydrological restoration needs. (Short-term objective)
    - Performance Measure: Assessment conducted.
    - Status: Completed

Unit Name: Matanzas State Forest
Acres: 4,700
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: August 24, 2018
County: St. Johns

Description/Narrative
Matanzas State Forest (MaSF) 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. The MaSF was acquired with Florida Forever and St. Johns River Water Management District funds. 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. 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. Recreational activities on MaSF include picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, off road bicycling, hunting, fishing, and wildlife and birding observations.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 185 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; and 466 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 16,121 tons of timber were harvested in FY 2022-2023; and 6,731 tons in FY 2023-2024.
- Sixteen acres of non-native invasive plants were treated in FY 2022-2023; and 49 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 333 acres were inventoried in FY 2022-2023; and 276 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 114 acres of mid rotation herbicide treatment were completed in FY 2022-2023; and 107 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 217 acres of fuel reduction chopping was completed in FY 2022-2023; and 73 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 122 acres of fuel reduction mowing was completed in FY 2023-2024.

Visitor Services

- An estimated 81,516-day use visitors utilized the forest in FY 2022-2023; and 89,807 visited in FY 2023-2024.
- 2,349 primitive camping permits were issued in FY 2022-2023; and 1,852 in FY 2023-2024.
- 3.7 miles of trails were maintained in FY 2022-2023; and 3.7 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- One culvert was replaced in FY 2022-2023; and four in FY 2023-2024.
- 64 miles of roads were mowed in FY 2022-2023; and 87 miles in FY 2023-2024.

- 2.6 miles of roads were repaired in FY 2022-2023; and 6 miles in FY 2023-2024.
- 5.1 miles of perimeter fire break maintenance was completed in FY 2022-2023; and 2.4 miles in FY 2023-24.
- Four public information events were conducted in FY 2022-2023; and 2 in FY 2023-2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- GOAL 2: Public Access and Recreation Opportunities
  - Objective 2: Continue to assess more recreational opportunities on MaSF.
    - Status: Opportunities assessed (Short-term Objective)
      A 3.1-mile hiking trail was installed along with a parking area and kiosk. The second phase of the trail was constructed during FY 2020-21.
  - Objective 6: Asses the need for equestrian trails and additional equestrian parking areas.
    - Status: Equestrian trails and parking evaluated. (Short-Term Objective)
      The MaSF staff is continuing to monitor equestrian usage on MaSF. Equestrian usage has been consistently low. MaSF staff will continue to track usage.

Unit Name: Myakka State Forest
Acres: 8,593
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: June 09, 2023
County: Sarasota

Description/Narrative
The Myakka State Forest (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 project. It was acquired using Preservation 2000 bond funds from the Conservation and Recreation Lands 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 DEP. 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 FWC on the Public Small Game Hunting Area of MSF. Game animals include wild hogs and small game as outlined in the management area guidelines. The utilization of black powder was added to types of hunting permitted during Small Game Season. In an effort to control wild hogs on the forest a licensed trapper has been acquired. 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. One tenth of the forest is inventoried annually and is on schedule to complete by the end of ten-year inventory cycle. Wildfire mitigation is being accomplished by the ongoing process of controlled burns and roller chopping. Invasive exotic plant species have a moderate occurrence level on MSF. They include cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*), Melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), air potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) and Old-World Climbing Fern (*Lygodium microphyllum*).

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- 3,158 tons of timber were harvested in FY 2023-24.
- No planting occurred on MSF in FY 2022-23 or FY 2023-24.

- 0 acres of site prep chopping in the last 2 years.
- Treated 719 acres with prescribed fire in FY 2022-23; and 135 acres in FY 2023-24.
- Treated 41 acres invasive species in FY 2022-23; and 117 acres FY 2023-24.
- Completed 921 acres forest inventory in FY 2022-2023; and 887 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- Trapped 30 hogs in FY 2022-2023; and trapped 11 hogs in FY 2023-2024.
- 36 Hogs were taken in hunts in FY 2022-2023; and 39 hogs were taken in hunts in FY 2023-2024.
- 10 Apiary sites in FY 2022-2023; and 10 apiary sites in FY 2023-2024.

Visitor Services

- Maintained three-mile road in FY 2022-2023 and FY 2023-2024.
- Maintained 31 miles trails in FY 2022-2023 and FY 2023-2024.
- Maintained/marked five miles of boundary FY 2022-2023; and maintained/marked zero miles of boundary FY 2023-2024.
- 29,514-day use visitors in FY 2022-2023; and 32,540 in FY 2023-2024.
- 2,614 overnight primitive camping FY 2022-2023; and 1,271 overnight primitive camping in FY 2023-2024.
- Zero educational programs conducted in FY 2022-2023 and one educational program conducted in FY 2023-2024.
- Zero Eagle Scout project was conducted in FY 2022-2023 or 2023-2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Conduct or obtain a site assessment / study to identify potential hydrological restoration needs.
- Status Complete
  Assessments were conducted by SWFWMD on several projects throughout the last ten years with the most recent project completion ending in 2019.

Unit Name: Newnans Lake State Forest
Acres: 1,109
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: June 15, 2018
County: Alachua

Description/Narrative
Newnans Lake State Forest (NLSF) is located just east of Gainesville in Alachua County. This property has been in state ownership since 1921 when 3,000 acres were acquired to establish a residential farm community for Floridians with developmental disabilities. Over the years, parts of the 3,000-acre property were transferred to other state and local agencies. In January 2015, 1,005 acres of undeveloped land were assigned to the Florida Forest Service to manage as a state forest. NLSF is named after Newnans Lake which lies just east of the forest. Although shallow, this 6,000-acre lake is approximately two miles wide and four miles long. The FFS manages the forest under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. The ten-year Land Management Plan was completed and approved by ARC on June 15, 2018. Historically, natural communities on NLSF included mesic and wet flatwoods, sandhill, basin swamp, and bottomland forest. While many of the wetland communities remain in good natural condition, most of the upland communities have been altered by agricultural practices. The first steps of restoration on NLSF have focused on planting longleaf pine seedlings, beginning a prescribed fire program, and removing invasive exotic plants. Rare animal species found on the forest include gopher tortoise, Sherman's fox squirrel, and bald eagle. Rare plants include Florida spiny pod and cardinal flower. Two trailheads are established on NLSF; a short 1.5-mile-long hiking trail is accessible from the West Trailhead; a 5.5-mile-long mountain bike trail and a 2.5-mile-long hiking trail are accessible from the Lake Pithlachocco Trailhead. Although there are currently no launch sites on the property, canoeists and kayakers can paddle along the lakeshore and into the swamps and streams of the forest. Newnans Lake State Forest also provides recreational opportunities to wounded veterans through the FFS OOF program. Several deer and turkey hunts have been conducted on the forest and have been greatly enjoyed by the veterans.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 7 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; and 325 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- No planting took place during the reporting period.
- 198 acres of non-native invasive plants were treated in FY 2022-2023; and 43 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 278 acres of forest were inventoried in FY 2022-2023; and 162 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 8,068 tons of timber were harvested in FY 2022-2023; and zero tons in FY 2023-2024.

Visitor Services

- The .3 miles of hiking trails and 5.5 miles of bicycle trails on NLSF have been maintained multiple times over the past two years, by mowing, trimming and herbicide applications. All the trails were walked and remarked as needed with new trail markers in FY 2022-2023.

- There were an estimated 5,933 visitors in FY 2022-2023; and 6,143 visitors in FY 2023-2024.
- Four program/tours and 2 ed./research projects occurred in FY 2022-2023. Two program/tours and one ed./research project occurred in FY 2023-2024.
- Three OOF hunts took place during the reporting period.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Goal: Evaluate possible additional recreational opportunities, such as an access point for the Potano Paddling Trail, or the circum-Newnans Lake hiking/biking trail.
  - Status: Opportunities evaluated

    Ongoing: Discussion among WaFC staff continues. An observation dock is being planned that would serve as a key connector along the Potano Paddling Trail. A circum-Newnans Lake hiking/biking trail would involve many other property owners.

Unit Name: Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest
Acres: 32,370
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: December 14, 2012
Counties: Collier and Hendry

Description/Narrative
The Okaloacoochee Slough State Forest (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 crossties 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 November 2007, FFS took over management of a 20-acre parcel in Collier County. A 310.08-acre parcel was amended into the FFS lease in July 2013. The Twelve Mile Slough–Panther Mitigation parcel was acquired by the State of Florida in 2011. Ten natural communities are currently identified on OSSF with mesic flatwoods and swale making up approximately 67 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 accomplished on a quota system to include spring gobbler hunt, archery hunt, muzzle loader, and general gun. There is also a small game hunt during which a quota is not required, and feral hogs can also be harvested during this 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.

Accomplishments
Resource Management
- 118 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-2023; and 556 acres in FY 2023-2024.
- 4 acres of pine flatwoods were brush mowed in FY 2022-2023 and zero in FY 2023-2024; and 77 acres were brush mowed and 77 acres were single pass roller chopped in FY 2022-2023 and zero acres in FY 2023-2024.

- Over 574 acres of non-native plants were treated in FY 2022-2023; Over 710 acres in FY 2023-2024, including continued actions to treat early detection and rapid response on a newly found aquatic *Scleria* sp.
- 713 acres of the forest were inventoried in FY 2022-2023, and 1182 acres were inventoried in FY 2023-24.
- 85 miles of fireline preparation occurred in FY 2022-2023 and 06 miles in FY 2023-2024.

Visitor Services

- In FY 2022-2023, 52 miles of road were graded, 2 miles of road were constructed, 9 miles of road were repaired, and 3 low water crossings installed; in FY 2023-2024, 20 miles of road were graded.
- In FY 2022-2023, 38 miles of trail were maintained; and 1 small parking area was built at a trailhead. In FY 2023-2024, 5 miles of trails were maintained.
- In FY 2022-2023, 226,922 people visited the forest; and in FY 2023-2024, 240,827 people visited the forest.
- In FY 2022-2203, 2,832 campers utilized campgrounds; and 4,391 campers utilized the campgrounds in FY 2023-2024.
- In FY 2022-2023, 8 miles of boundary were marked; and zero miles were marked in FY 2023-2024.
- In FY 2022-2023, zero OOF hunt was held; and in FY 2023-2024, zero OOF hunt was held.
- In FY 2022-2023, one educational program was held; and in FY 2023-2024, three educational programs were held.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- N/A

Unit Name: Peace River State Forest
Acres: 5,048
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: June 14, 2019
County: DeSoto

Description/Narrative
The primary tract of the Peace River State Forest was acquired through donation by the Mosaic Company in October 2014 with a lease agreement date of February 2015. Additional swamp and overflow lands were obtained in June 2015 completing the total acreage. The Florida Forest Service has management responsibility for Peace River State Forest. The property has a rich history of agricultural use, including serving as a home for rhinos, hippos, giraffes, and other exotic "hoofstock" for nearly a decade. The management plan of the Florida Forest Service guides the grazing, outdoor recreation, timber, wildlife, and ecological restoration on the forest using the multiple-use concept. This forest was dedicated to our Nation's disabled veterans, as well as the Operation Outdoor Freedom program, administered through the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service. The 10-year Land Management Plan was completed and approved by ARC on June 14, 2019. Peace River State Forest includes a variety of improved range and natural communities, including floodplain forest, cypress, mixed hammock, and remnants of pine flatwoods. Several miles of largely undisturbed frontage along Horse Creek and the Peace River provides abundant wildlife habitat. Recreational opportunities include hiking trails, an equestrian trail, and hunting as part of the Operation Outdoor Freedom program. Additional opportunities are currently under evaluation, including primitive youth camping and canoeing/kayaking.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- Prescribed burn 0 acres FY 2022-23; and prescribed burn 86 acres in FY 2023-24.
- Treated 30 acres of invasive plant species in FY 2022-23; and treated 63 acres invasive plant species in FY 2023-24.
- 580 acres of the forest were inventoried in FY 2022-23; and 530 acres in FY 2023-24.
- Conducted 28 acres of mechanical treatment (mowing/mulching) in FY 2022-23, 51 acres of mechanical treatment (mowing/mulching) in FY 2023-24.
- 45 acres of site prep burn were conducted in FY 2023-24.
- 1,000 Slash pine seedlings were planted on 25 acres in FY 2023-24.

Visitor Services

- Maintained three miles of road in FY 2022-23 and in FY 2023-24.
- Maintained eight miles of trail in FY 2022-23 and in FY 2023-24.
- 9,387-day use visitors in FY 2022-23, 9,958-day use visitors in FY 2023-24.
- 0 hogs were removed by trap in FY 2022-23, 4 Hogs were removed by trap in FY 2023-24.

- 18 hogs were removed by hunting in FY 2022-23, 91 hogs were removed by hunting in FY 2023-24.
- Three OOF hunt in FY 2022-23; and eight OOF hunts (deer/hog, hog, turkey) in FY 2023-24.
- One Boy scout project in FY 2023-2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Goal: Evaluate possible additional recreational opportunities.
- Performance measure:
  Opportunities evaluated.
  Status: Complete
- A parking area for a fishing/canoe/ kayak launch on county road 769 by Horse Creek has been evaluated.
- Evaluation of the hunt camp structure, within the walking trail boundary, as a possible primitive youth camp is still ongoing.
- The addition of a primitive campsite along Horse Creek has been evaluated.

Unit Name: Picayune Strand State Forest
Acres: 74,143
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: June 12, 2020
County: Collier

Description/Narrative
The Picayune Strand State Forest (PSSF) 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 $131 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 (SGGE) comprises most 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 Conservation and Recreation Lands funds under the "Save Our Everglades" program. Restoration activities started with the Prairie Canal being plugged and a tieback levee completed between two of the three planned pump stations. All three pump stations have been completed. Construction of the Merritt Pump Station was completed in 2015, with the other two pump stations coming online in 2017 and 2018. At the conclusion of this project, 45 miles of canals will be plugged and 227 miles of asphalt on roads will be removed that were constructed by land developers in the 1960s. Multiple acquisitions took place between 2011 and 2013 bringing over 397 acres into FFS management at PSSF. Two were donations of property, four were settlement agreements, and one was a final judgment. 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, 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 titled “Festival in the Woods.”

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- In FY 2022-23, 4,865 acres were treated with prescribed fire and there were six wildfires that burned 95 acres; and 12,928 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2023-24, and there were two wildfires that burned 65 acres.
- In FY 2022-23, 38,000 acres were considered restored due to hydrologic restoration of drained areas; and in FY 2023-24, 40,000 acres were considered hydrologically restored.
- In FY 2022-23, 318 acres were brush mowed for the protection of existing south Florida slash pine forests and to promote additional prescribed fire next to the I-75 corridor, and 61 acres of cabbage palms were brush mowed and chemically treated for a seed tree treatment; and in FY 2023-24 approximately 291 acres were treated through forestry mowing or herbicide to reduce overcrowding of cabbage palms to allow for less intense prescribed burns and to protect the existing south Florida slash pine overstory.
- Palm fronds were harvested from 1,269 acres in FY 2022-23, and 1,299 acres in FY 2023-24.
- In FY 2022-23, 236 acres were treated for non-native invasive plants; and 538 acres in were treated in FY 2023-24.
- In FY 2022-23, 7,667 acres were inventoried; and in FY 2023-24, 8,553 acres were inventoried.
- Continued to coordinate with the Everglades Restoration Project known as the Picayune Strand Restoration Project, managed by the South Florida Water Management District.

Visitor Services

- In FY 2022-23, 66 miles of road were maintained and 14 miles of road repaired; and in FY 2023-24, 89 miles of road were maintained, and seven miles of road were repaired.
- In FY 2022/23, 44 miles of trail were maintained with the addition of 2.5 miles of bike trail; and in FY 2023-24, 44 miles of trail were maintained.
- In FY 2022-23 760,668 people visited the forest; and in FY 2023-24, 776,566 people visited.
- The forest held four educational programs and tours in FY 2022-23, and eight educational programs and tours in FY 2023-24.
- In FY 2022-23, 4,147 campers utilized the campgrounds; and 3,692 campers utilized the campgrounds in FY 2023-24.
- In FY 2022-23, 10 miles of boundary were marked; and zero miles were marked in FY 2023-24.
- In FY 2022-23, one OOF hunt was held; and two hunts were held in FY 2023-24.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Goal 2: Public Access and Recreation
- Objective 3: Assess additional public access and recreational opportunities.
- Status: Achieved
  Additional opportunities were created with points of interest, interpretive signage on trails, newsletters in kiosks, and a network was created using volunteers and frequent users of the forest to update forest conditions via email or other social media. The two annual, private special events were increased to four.

Unit Name: Pine Log State Forest
Acres: 8,036.82
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: February 11, 2022
Counties: Bay and Washington

Description/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 October of 2010, a 126.41-acre piece was acquired through mitigation. The lease amendment was executed in August of 2012. In April of 2019, 322.00-acres was donated from FDOT. In November of 2020, the Washington Crossing Tract consisting of 624.70 acres was added through the Florida Forever Program. Natural communities found on the forest include sand hill, 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, four primitive campsites, two group camping areas, and the 20-site RV campground. These RV 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 Washington County.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- 2,852 acres treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-23; and 2,405 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 12 acres of invasive species treated in FY 2022-23; and 34 acres in FY 2023-24.
- Four miles of boundary maintained in FY 2022-23; and four miles in FY 2023-24.
- 42 acres of wildlife habitat enhanced in FY 2022-23; and 86 acres in FY 2023-24.

Visitor Services

- 13 miles of roads maintained in FY 2022-23; and 13 miles in FY 2023-24.
- 48 miles of trails maintained in FY 2022-23; and 47 miles of trails in FY 2023-24.
- 504,150-day users in FY 2022-23; and 505,934 in FY 2023-24.
- 26,780 overnight full facility users in FY 2022-23; 24,980 in FY 2023-24.
- 5,905 primitive camping users in FY 2022-23; and 5,550 in FY 2023-24.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Evaluate the potential for additional public access and recreational areas on PLSF that are compatible with multiple-use management. Recreational opportunities will fall under the scope of multiple-use management in accordance with watershed protection, conservation, ecosystem restoration; and as detailed in the purpose for acquisition. (Short-term objective).
    - Performance Measure: List of viable access points and visitor opportunities for consideration.
        - Status: Ongoing
- A new public parking area has been established to provide access to the Sand Pond Recreation Area. Additional options are being considered Conduct or obtain a site assessment / study to identify potential hydrology restoration needs. (Short-term objective).

Performance Measure: Assessment conducted. Ongoing: PLSF personnel are working with the hydrology section to coordinate an assessment.

Unit Name: Plank Road State Forest
Acres: 15,837
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: February 2020
Counties: Jefferson and Leon

Description/Narrative
Plank Road State Forest (PRdSF) consists of 10,380 acres along the upper St. Marks River corridor in Leon and Jefferson Counties. Its name is derived from the historic wood plank road which was constructed in the mid-1800s with the purpose of transporting cotton and other goods from Newport, where the St. Marks River ceases to be reasonably navigable, to the Georgia line. The road was never finished and only made it to what is currently US 27, west of Tallahassee. Although there are no signs of the original plank road, what is now a paved portion of Old Plank Road makes up part of the PRdSF boundary on the west.
The St. Marks River is the dominant feature flowing through the forest toward Natural Bridge. The intact forested wetlands of PRdSF provide a water quality buffer for this Outstanding Florida Water, as well as protection of numerous springs, including the second magnitude Horn Spring located on the boundary of the adjacent State Park, and further south to the first magnitude St. Marks Spring. The property is habitat for an abundance of wildlife, and serves as a corridor between the St. Marks Headwaters, L. Kirk Edwards to the Aucilla WMA, St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge and the Gulf of Mexico.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 1,774 acres treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-23; and 1,820 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 979 forest acres inventoried in FY 2022-23; and 3,480 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 7 acres of invasive exotics were treated in FY 2022-23; and 19 acres of invasive exotics were treated in FY 2023-24
- 10 miles of boundaries marked in FY 2022-23; and 10.1 miles in FY 2023-24.

Visitor Services

- 13 miles of roads maintained in FY 2022-23; and 32 miles in FY 2023-24.
- Eight miles of roads repaired in FY 2023-24.
- 58 miles of roads mowed in FY 2022-23; and 75 miles of roads mowed in FY 2023-24.
- Three culverts installed in FY 2022-23; and two culverts installed in FY 2023-24.
- Three low water crossings installed in FY 2022-23 and five installed in FY 2023-2024.
- One OOF hunt on the Old Plank Tract in FY 2022-23; One OOF hunt in FY 2023-24.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Goal 2:
  - Objective 4: Solicit and organize a liaison committee. The committee should consist of a mix of local residents, community leaders and special interest group representatives (canoe vendors, hunters, trail hikers, military, organized equestrian groups, etc.), environmental groups, and other public/private entities to establish communication and seek constructive feedback regarding the management of PRdSF". (Short-term Goal)
    - Performance Measures:
      Liaison group is organized. (Completed)
      Meetings are held. (Completed)

Unit Name: Point Washington State Forest
Acres: 15,363
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: August 19, 2016
County: Walton

Description/Narrative
Point Washington State Forest (PWSF) 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. A 9.43-acre parcel was acquired in December 2012 and subsequently leased to FFS. The parcel was purchased using FFS and Florida Forever funds.
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.
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 and regulated by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The Eastern Lake Trail System consists of three double track loop trails of 3.5, five or 10-mile loops and is included in the FFS's Trailwalker Hiking Program. The Longleaf Greenway trail system crossing the forest has also been established. Future opportunities include providing connections to Grayton Beach State Park, Deer Lake State Park, Topsail Hill State Preserve, Butler Elementary School, and numerous residential developments. An equestrian trail is also established on the north end of the forest providing a unique experience for multiple-use travel. Four primitive camp sites have been added at the head of Eastern Lake. These sites provide guests with a raised camping pad, lantern holder, picnic table, and community latrine.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 1,091 acres treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-23; and 3,002 acres in FY 2023-24.
- Zero acres restored in FY 2022-23; and zero acres restored in FY 2023-24.
- 0 acres of timber harvested in FY 2022-23; and 0 acres in FY 2023-24.

- 2,454 acres inventoried in FY 2022-23; and 1,726 acres in FY 2023-24.
- Six acres of invasive exotics were treated in FY 2022-23: and 46 acres in FY 2023-24.

Visitor Services

- 70 miles of road maintained in FY 2022-23; and 31 miles in FY 2023-24.
- 19 miles of boundary marked in FY 2022-23; and 22 miles in FY 2023-24.
- Approximately 574,577 visitors to the forest in FY 2022-23; and approximately 593,779 in FY 2023-24.
- 8,225 primitive campers in FY 2022-23; and 6,985 in FY 2023-24.
- Annual OOF Trail Run with three, five, six, and 11-mile trail options.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Goal: Build 30A Trailhead
  Performance Measures:
  1) Completion of trailhead and parking lot.
  Completed: FY 2023-24
- Goal: Close, rehabilitate, or restore those roads and trails that have evidence of erosion into surrounding water bodies causing alterations to the hydrology.
  Performance Measures:
  1) Total number of roads and trails closed, rehabilitated, or restored.
  Ongoing: Started August 19, 2018
- Goal: McQuage Bayou Fence and Pole barn roof replacement.
  Performance Measures:
  1) Installation of new fencing and roofing material.
  Status: Ongoing
- Goal: Add interpretive signs to each trail system
  Performance Measures:
  1) Installation of interpretive signage on each trail system
  Status: Ongoing

Unit Name: Ralph E. Simmons Memorial State Forest
Acres: 3,638
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: March 8, 2016
County: Nassau

Description/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.
The prescribed fire program on RESMSF greatly enhances the habitat of native fauna and flora living on the forest. It is important to not exclude fire from the management practices on the forest as two rare plants, parrot pitcher plant (*Sarracenia psittacina*) and Longspike Tridens (*Tridens strictus*), are found on the forest and both are fire dependent. Hiking and horseback riding are popular recreation activities on the forest as vehicle access is not allowed on RESMSF except during hunting periods.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 1,311 acres treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-23; and 2,288 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 0.10 acres of non-native invasive plants treated or removed in FY 2022-23; and 2 acres in FY 2023/24.
- Zero acres of forest inventoried were conducted in FY 2022-23; and 595 acres in FY 2023/24.
- Zero miles of boundary maintenance in FY 2022-23; and zero miles in FY 2023-24.

Visitor Services

- 10 miles of trails maintained in FY 2022-23; and 10 miles maintained in FY 2023-24.
- 254 primitive overnight campers visited the forest in FY 2022-23; and 65 in FY 2023-24.
- Three program/tours were given in FY 2022-23; and Two were given in FY 2023-24.
- One research/education project was done in FY 2022-23; and zero in FY 2023-24.

- 17,568 day use visitors came to the forest in FY 2022-23; and 13,721 came in FY 2023-24.
- One athletic event took place in the forest in FY 2022-23; and zero in FY 2023-24.
- 497 hours of volunteer work in FY 2022-23; and 250 hours of volunteer work in FY 2023-24.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- N/A

Unit Name: Ross Prairie State Forest
Acres: 3,541
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: October 18, 2019
County: Marion

Description/Narrative

Ross Prairie State Forest (RPSF) is located in southwest Marion County, approximately 18 miles southwest of Ocala 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 program, specifically, the Longleaf Pine Uplands Project. The forest's diverse ecological communities include sandhills, depression marshes, mesic flatwoods, and scrubby flatwoods. RPSF shares a two-mile common boundary to the north with the publicly owned Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway and is named after the basin marsh that spans both properties. The primary mission of the 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 2012, a 5.16-acre parcel was acquired using FFS in-holdings and acquisitions funds.

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.

Recreational activities on RPSF include hiking, horseback riding, limited hunting, birding, nature study and primitive camping. Hiking and horseback riding are the most frequent recreational activities due to the adjacent property (Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway) where these activities are increasing.

Natural communities on the forest are mainly sandhills with scrubby flatwoods and xeric hammock surrounding basin marsh. The following listed plant and animal species are present on RPSF: garberia, sandhill spiny-pod, three-birds orchid, gopher tortoise, gopher frog, Florida mouse, indigo snake, and Florida scrub jay. Monitoring of scrub jays continues. The scrub jay population on RPSF has decreased to zero families. Habitat restoration continues in an effort to bring back neighboring jays back onto the forest.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- 761 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-23; and 1,462 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2023-24.
- 55 acres of non-native invasive plants were treated in FY 2022-23; and 13 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 196 forest acres were inventoried in FY 2022-23; and 406 forested acres were inventoried in FY 2023-24.

Visitor Services

- Regular mowing and disking of fire lines.
- 14.9 miles of equestrian trails and 2.3 miles of hiking trails have been maintained multiple times over the past two years by mowing, trimming and herbicide applications.
- There were an estimated 3,918 visitors and 151 primitive campers in FY 2022-23; and 3,316 visitors and 81 primitive campers in FY 2023-24.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Goal: Public Access and Recreational Opportunity
    - Objective: Assess additional public access and recreational opportunities.
        - Performance Measure: Number of additional visitor opportunities per day. Visitor use and impacts are monitored annually. Current visitor use on the forest is not having a measurable impact on the forest resources. With another state agency's lands located adjacent to this property, public use is dispersed between the two agencies' properties. Visitors use numbers and impacts will continue to be monitored.

Unit Name: Seminole State Forest
Acres: 30,178
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: June 17, 2024
County: Lake

Description/Narrative
Seminole State Forest (SSF) is comprised of 30,169.25-acres in two separate tracts. The Seminole Tract is within the Wekiva River Basin in eastern Lake County, approximately 9 miles west of Sanford, Florida. The Warea Tract is on the northern end of the Lake Wales Ridge in southern Lake County, approximately six miles east-southeast of Clermont, Florida. The distinctive character of SSF is its ecological diversity, which includes nearly all of the naturally occurring vegetation communities found in Central Florida. Some of the major natural communities found on the forest include mesic flatwoods, hydric hammocks, scrub, and sandhill. Other unique features include 19 named springs, and portions of two of the three waterways that make up a federally dedicated National Wild and Scenic River System.

Together with other adjacent public and private lands, the forest provides a vital wildlife corridor between the Wekiva Basin and the Ocala National Forest. This corridor has an abundance of wildlife including the Florida black bear. The forest provides habitat for one of the largest populations of the federally threatened Florida scrub-jay on any state-owned land and is one of the few areas with a stable population. The Florida scrub-jay is the only bird species found exclusively in Florida and can be seen in several areas across SSF.

The first of over 90 individual parcels that comprise the forest was acquired beginning in 1990. These properties were acquired under the Conservation and Recreation Lands, Save Our River, Preservation 2000, FFS in-holdings and additions programs, and Florida
Forever to protect significant habitat for endangered species. The majority of the 30,169.25-acre Seminole Tract was acquired as part of the Wekiva-Ocala Greenway Conservation and Recreation Lands Project, formerly known as the Wekiva-Ocala Connector. The 120-acre Warea Tract was acquired as part of the Lake Wales Ridge Ecosystem Conservation and Recreation Lands program.

There are over 32 miles of hiking and 26 miles of equestrian trails. A portion of the hiking trails is part of the Florida National Scenic Trail. Bicyclists can access over 25 miles of open roads. Access for canoeists to Black Water Creek is provided through a day use/boat launch area. [There are five reservation-only, drive-up primitive campsites, which include three group sites, and another three reservation-only hike-in primitive campsites. Two of the reservation campsites are accessible by paddling on Black Water Creek. In addition, three camp zones are located along the Florida National Scenic Trail. Portions of the forest are designated as FWC wildlife management areas, offering a variety fishing opportunities and quota and small game hunting.

Accomplishments

Resource Management: FY 2022-23

- 1,580 acres prescribed burned
- 222 acres of scrub restoration
- 150 acres of sandhill hardwood removal
- 9,308 tons of timber harvested
- 19 invasive feral hogs removed
- 43 acres of non-native invasive plants treated or removed
- 2,395 forest acres inventoried

Resource Management: FY 2023-24

- 3,118 acres prescribed burned
- 364 acres of scrub restoration
- 51 invasive feral hogs removed
- 52 acres of non-native invasive plants treated or removed
- 575 forest acres inventoried
- 13 miles of boundary maintenance

Visitor Services: FY 2022-23

- 52 miles of trails maintained
- 525,544-days of visitor use
- 3,342 primitive camping visitor's days used

Visitor Services: FY 2023-24

- Six miles of roads maintained
- 52 miles of trails maintained
- 532,312-days of visitor use
- 2,593 primitive camping visitor's days used

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Goal: Public Access and Recreation Opportunities
  - Objective: Evaluate the potential for additional public access and recreation areas on SSF that are compatible with multiple-use management. Recreation opportunities will fall under the scope of multi-use management in accordance with watershed protection, conservation, and ecosystem restoration; and as detailed in the purpose for acquisition.
    - Performance Measure: List of viable access points and visitor opportunities for consideration.
      - Status: Not completed.
- Goal: Hydrological Preservation and Restoration
  - Objective: Conduct or obtain a site assessment/study to identify potential hydrological restoration needs.
    - Performance Measure: Assessment conducted
      - Status: Not completed.

Unit Name: Tate's Hell State Forest
Acres: 212,645
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: October 18, 2019
Counties: Franklin, Liberty and Wakulla

Description/Narrative

Tate's Hell State Forest (THSF) was purchased under the Conservation and Recreation Lands and Florida Forever Programs. Portions of the forest were also purchased with Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever funds. During the 1960s and 1970s, the hydrology was substantially altered with the construction of roads and associated ditches in an attempt to establish extensive tracts of pine plantations and 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.

The FFS manages THSF under the multiple-use mandate balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs. The FFS sustainably thins approximately 3,000 acres of pine plantations yearly as part of long-term forest management, generating revenue for the state and supporting the rural economy in north Florida. THSF is also a Wildlife Management Area and is open to regulated hunting under the direction of the FWC.

Since 2015, THSF has been certified into the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) program. The SFI program promotes sustainable forestry practices based on 13 principals, 17 objectives, and 41 performance measures. These requirements include measures to protect water quality, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, species at risk, and forests with exceptional conservation value. Through the SFI program, THSF is committed to continuously improve responsible forest management by meeting or exceeding applicable water quality laws and regulations, with measures to manage and protect water, wetlands, and riparian zones. Additionally, THSF will continually evaluate habitat and biodiversity impacts from forest activities.

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. The New, Ochlockonee, and Crooked Rivers are major rivers that adjoin the state forest, and numerous other creeks flow throughout the forest. In 2010, The NWFWMD completed a Hydrologic Restoration Plan for the entire THSF. There are 29 identified surface water drainage basins prioritized into 15 project areas to restore historic drainage patterns. Nine hydrologic restoration projects have been previously completed on 52,355 acres. The latest restoration project completed was the Cash Creek basin, impacting 8,783 acres, finished in November 2015. Twelve high-priority basins were approved for a five-year restoration plan under Florida's RESTORE program in 2017, which is currently underway.

Thirty-one rare animal and 24 plant species have been identified as having potential habitat areas on THSF. Important wildlife species commonly sighted on THSF include the bald eagle, Florida black bear, gopher tortoise, and red-cockaded woodpecker. Rare plant species on the forest include thick-leaved water-willow, white birds-in-a-nest, Florida bear grass, Chapman's butterwort, and small-flowered meadow beauty. New colonies of Chapman's butterwort were found in 2014 and continue to attract research from university botanists. Unique stands of dwarf or "hat-rack" cypress also occur on the forest. Reputedly some trees are over 150 years old with a mature height of only 15 feet. Based on a small dendrochronology sample taken in September 2015, ages range from 171 to 280 years old. Other research interests on Tate's Hell include dendrochronology of Atlantic White Cedar, FWC demographics on black bears, tracking migratory birds, ants, milkweed plant genetics, ornate chorus frogs, and several federally listed rare plants.
Over fifty 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 riverbanks with canoe/kayak/small boat access.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 28,253 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-23; and 55,257 acres in FY 2023-24 for a total of 83,510 acres.
- 189 acres of longleaf were restored in FY 2022-23; and 0 acres of longleaf pine were restored in FY 2023-24 for a total of 189 acres restored.
- 10,339 tons of timber were harvested in FY 2022-23; 91,862 tons in FY 2023-24 for a total of 102,201 tons harvested.

- 1,404 acres of non-native invasive plants were treated or removed in FY 2022-23; and 143 acres in FY 2023-24 for a total of 1,547 acres.
- 21,860 forest acres were inventoried in FY 2022-23; and 20,797 forest acres in FY 2022-23 for a total of 42,657 acres.
- THSF responded to 5 acres of wildfire in FY 2022-23; and 80 acres in FY 2023-24 for a total of 85 acres.
- THSF participated in no education/research project in FY 2022-23; and one in FY 2023-24, for a total of 1 project.
- 68 miles of state forest boundary was marked in FY 2022-23; and 49 miles in FY 2023-24 for a total of 117 miles.

Visitor Services

- 709 miles of roads were maintained (graded, rebuilt, and repaired) in FY 2022-23 and 576 miles in FY 2023-24 for a total of 1,285 miles.
- Nine miles of hiking trails and 150 miles of OHV trails were maintained in FY 2022-23; and 12 miles of hiking trails and 150 miles of OHV trails were maintained in FY 2023-24 for a total of 321 miles.

- 2,858,114 visitors were recorded in FY 2022-23 and 2,043,911 visitors in FY 2023-24 for a total of 4,902,025 visitors.
- 160 OHV day use passes were issued in FY 2022-23; and 176 were issued in FY 2023-24 for a total of 336 passes.
- 38 annual OHV use passes were issued in FY 2022-23; and 29 were issued in FY 2023-24 for a total of 67 passes.
- 15,830 camping passes were issued in FY 2022-23; and 16,261 were issued in FY 2023-24 for a total of 32,091 passes issued.
- 17 culverts/low water crossings were installed in FY 2022-23; and 9 in FY 2023-24 for a total of 26.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Goal: Public Access and Recreational Activities-Assess additional public access and recreational opportunities. (Short-term Goal)
    - Performance Measure: Number of additional visitor opportunities.
        - Status: In FY 2022-23, THSF completed expanding the Cash Creek Campground to include a new bath house and 11 new sites with electricity. In FY 2022-23, THSF added 3 miles of hiking trails to the Cash Creek Campground.

Unit Name: Tiger Bay State Forest
Acres: 28,055
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: October 21, 2010
County: Volusia

Description/Narrative
The Tiger Bay State Forest (TBSF) is comprised of more than 28,000 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 scrubby flatwoods areas of the forest. Several listed plants have been identified on the forest, including the federally listed Rugel's false pawpaw, the state-listed celestial lily, large-flowered rosemary, hooded pitcher plant, Catesby's lily and garberia. 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 and the Tiger Bay Wildlife Management Area-Rima Ridge Unit.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 345 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-23; and 626 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 12,395 tons of timber were harvested in FY 2022-23; and 10,208 in FY 2023-24.
- 25 acres of non-native invasive plant species were treated in FY 2022-23; and 69 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 3,002 acres were inventoried in FY 2022-23; and 2,145 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 144 acres of fuel reduction mowing was completed in FY 2022-23; and 154 acres in FY 2023-24.
- Six wildfires totaling 834 acres were suppressed in FY 2022-23; and four wildfires totaling 14 acres were suppressed in FY 2023-24.
- 97 acres of mid-rotation herbicide were completed in FY 2022-2023.

Visitor Services

- 81 miles of roads were maintained in FY 2022-23; and 34 miles in FY 2023-24.
- 6.5 miles of roads were repaired in FY 2022-23; and 3 miles in FY 2023-24.
- Fourteen miles of trails were maintained in FY 2022-23; and fourteen miles in FY 2023-24.
- An estimated 436,093-day use visitors utilized the forest in FY 2022-23; and 485,935 in FY 2023-24.
- 6,319 primitive camping permits were issued in FY 2022-23; and 6,418 in FY 2023-24.
- 54 miles of roads were mowed in FY 2022-23; and 30 miles in FY 2023-24.

- Three public information programs were conducted in FY 2022-23; and two programs in FY 2023-24.
- Five culverts were replaced in FY 2022-23.
- One bridge was repaired in FY 2022-23; and one in FY 2023-24.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- GOAL 2: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities
  - Objective 5: Evaluate the potential for additional public access and recreational areas on TBSF that are compatible with multiple-use management. Recreational opportunities will fall under the scope of multi-use management in accordance with watershed protection, conservation, and ecosystem restoration; and as detailed in the purpose for acquisition. (Short Term Objective)
- Status: Additional public access and recreational areas evaluated. No additional access points were determined during the evaluation. A list of additional visitor opportunities considered was generated, and these opportunities were included in the 5-Year Recreation Plan.

- GOAL 7: Hydrological Preservation and Restoration
  - Objective 2: Conduct or obtain a site assessment/study to identify potential hydrological restoration needs. (Short Term Objective)
    - Status: Hydrological restoration needs assessment was completed in-house and those needs have been included in the Annual Operations and 5-Year Action Plans.

Unit Name: Twin Rivers State Forest
Acres: 15,803
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: April 22, 2016
Counties: Hamilton, Madison and Suwannee

Description/Narrative
The Twin Rivers State Forest (TRSF) is comprised of 16 non-contiguous tracts. These lands were purchased with funds from the Save Our Rivers (SOR) program, created by the Florida Legislature in 1981, the Preservation 2000 program, established in 1990 by the Florida Legislature, and the Conservation and Recreation Lands program. Historically, the junction of the Withlacoochee and Suwannee Rivers was an important point of commerce and the largest sawmill in Florida was present at this location during the late 1800s. Also, both rivers were used as major commercial routes; steamboats were a common sight as they carried passengers, freight, and mail on the rivers. Today, most 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. The Damascus Peanut Company Tract was purchased in 2013 using Florida Forever and Conservation and Recreation Lands funds. This 599.45-acre parcel is located on the Suwannee River in Madison County. More recently, the Hardee Springs Tract, formerly known as River Error Farms, Inc., was purchased with Florida Forever funds from the Hardee family in 2018. This 304.5-acre parcel is located on the Withlacoochee River in Hamilton County and features a first magnitude spring.
Natural communities within the TRSF include sandhills, floodplain forest, upland pine forest, bottomland forest, mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock, upland hardwood forest, xeric hammock, and sinkhole communities. In addition, springs are located on the Anderson Springs and Pot 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 offers many recreational opportunities including nature study, picnicking, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, canoeing, hunting, and fishing. Twin Rivers State Forest contains two hiking trails (Ellaville and Anderson Springs) that are included in the FFS's Trailwalker Hiking Program, and one horse trail (Blue Springs) included in the FFS’s Trailtrotter Program. FWC has designated several tracts as a type I Wildlife Management Area for hunting. Full facility camping is not available on the forest; however, six primitive camp sites are located along the rivers. These campsites are available to paddlers, and two campsites are available to through-hikers traversing the Florida National Scenic Trail. Permits are required for special or group recreational activities and can be obtained from the TRSF office at no charge.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 1,749 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-23; and 1,192 acres in FY 2023-24.

- 73 acres of longleaf restored in FY 2023-24 124 acres of timber were harvested in FY 2022-23; and 374 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 287 acres were surveyed, and spot treated in-house by an OPS Park Ranger in FY 2022-23; and 179 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 1356 acres forest inventoried in FY 2022-23; and 1654 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 102 miles of road were mowed in FY 2022/2023 and 104 miles of road was mowed in FY 2023-24
- 38 miles of firelines were maintained in FY 2022/2023 and 141 miles of firelines were maintained in FY 2023-24
- 39 miles of roads where daylighted in FY 2022-23 and zero miles of roads where daylighted in FY 2023-24
- 8 miles of boundary lines were maintained in FY 2023-24

Visitor Services

- 3 miles of roads maintained in FY 2022-23; and 55 miles in FY 2023-24.
- 22 acres of trails maintained in FY 2022-23; and 87 in FY 2023-24.
- 143,288 estimated day use visitors in FY 2022-23; and 149,557 in FY 202-24.
- 172 reservations for primitive campsites were made in FY 2022-23 and 163 reservations for primitive campsites were made in FY 2023-24.
- 16 Special use permits were issued in FY 2022-23 and 18 special use permits were issued in FY 2023-24.
- One OOF hunt (deer) in FY 2022-23; and zero OOF hunt (deer) in FY 2023-24.
- Kiosks were maintained 24 times in FY 2022-23 and 51 times in FY 2023-24
- 6 signs were replaced in FY 2022-23 and 6 signs where replaces in FY 2023-24

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- N/A

Unit Name: Wakulla State Forest
Acres: 5,303
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: April 21, 2017
Counties: Leon and Wakulla

Description/Narrative
The majority of Wakulla State Forest (WaSF) is located in northeastern Wakulla County. Additionally, the Eight Mile and Woodville Tracts are located in southeastern Leon County. Most of the forest was acquired under the Conservation and Recreation Lands, Preservation 2000, and Florida Forever acquisition programs in the early 2000s, with the exception of the Woodville Tract which was acquired through a tax deed in 1947. The Eight Mile Tract in Leon County was purchased using Florida Forever Funds in 2013. The forest serves as critical watershed protection, and a portion of the forest is part of the groundwater recharge area for Wakulla Springs, one of the largest single vent freshwater springs in the world.
Natural community types found on the forest include upland mixed woodland, sandhill, upland pine, upland hardwood, bottomland forest, and floodplain swamps. The Woodville Tract (73.3 acres) is an outstanding example of an intact longleaf pine-wiregrass community. WaSF has a karst geology and numerous sinkholes occur throughout the forest. Although management practices prior to state ownership have disrupted the function of the natural ecosystems on WaSF, the restoration of these ecosystems has been a primary objective of the FFS.
The FFS manages WaSF under the multiple-use concept balancing environmental, recreational and resource use needs, such as timber management, the preservation of water quality, ecosystem restoration, and outdoor recreation. Recreational opportunities include hunting, hiking, horseback riding, biking, picnicking, birding, and nature study.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 1,613 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-23; and 1,720 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 9 acres of non-native plants were treated in FY 2022-23; and 6 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 516 forest acres were inventoried in FY 2022-23; and 549 forest acres in FY 2023-24.
- 118 acres of timber was harvested in FY 2022-23.

Visitor Services

- 18 miles of roads were maintained in FY 2022-23; and 16 miles in FY 2023-24.
- 20 miles of trails were maintained in FY 2022-23; and 21 miles in FY 2023-24.
- 27,391 visitors to the forest in FY 2022-23; and 28,822 in FY 2023-24.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- Goal: Evaluate possible recreational opportunities on Eight Mile tract

1) Performance Measure: Opportunities evaluated
   Ongoing: To be performed

Unit Name: Watson Island State Forest
Acres: 506
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: July 20, 2010
County: St. Johns

Description/Narrative

The Watson Island State Forest (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. 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.

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. 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.

Accomplishments

Resource Management

- 20 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2023-24.

Visitor Services

- 0.7 miles of perimeter firebreak maintenance was completed in FY 2022-23; and 2.7 miles in FY 2023-24.
- One trailhead parking lot, kiosk, and 0.75-mile hiking trail was installed in FY 2023-2024.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- GOAL 2: Public Access and Recreational Opportunities
  - Objective 1: Establish public access and recreation activities that are compatible with multiple-use management. (Short Term Goal)
    - Status: Established trailhead parking lot and 0.75-mile hiking trail.

    - Objective 4: Evaluate the potential for public access and recreation opportunities that are compatible with multi-use management. Status: Ongoing. Staff is continuing to evaluate the potential for public access and recreation opportunities that are compatible with multi-use management.
- Goal 7: Hydrological Preservation and Restoration
    - Objective 3: Conduct or obtain a site assessment/study to identify potential hydrology restoration needs.
    - Status: Ongoing. Staff is continuing to conduct site assessment to identify potential hydrology restoration needs.

Unit Name: Welaka State Forest
Acres: 2,287
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: August 19, 2014
County: Putnam

Description/Narrative
The Welaka State Forest (WeSF) is located along the east bank of the beautiful and historic St. Johns River. The FFS maintains the integrity of the natural systems while allowing outdoor recreational 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, on a State of Florida fish hatchery site. The Welaka property was later transferred to the University of Florida as a Florida Conservation Reserve for the study of forestry and outdoor wildlife. WeSF was acquired for management by the FFS in 1992 through a transfer of a lease from the University of Florida.
Natural communities on the forest include depression marsh, wet and mesic flatwoods, hydric and xeric hammocks, sandhills, floodplain swamp, floodplain marsh, flatwoods/prairie lake, wet prairie, scrubby flatwoods, and baygall. 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. Johns River.
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 like gopher tortoise or bald eagle. The Mud Spring trail leads visitors on a two-mile, self-guided loop walk to Mud Spring picnic area, while the John's Landing trail meanders along old roadbeds to the St. Johns River. The five-mile Sandhill Horse trail was established for equestrian use, as well as hiking. Other recreational opportunities available on the WeSF are a 48-horse stable, a training arena, a show horse arena, five RV campsites, six semi-primitive campsites, and two primitive campsites available for rental.

Accomplishments
Resource Management

- 133 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2022-23; and 625 acres were treated with prescribed fire in FY 2023-24.
- 66 acres of non-native invasive plants were treated in FY 2022-23; and 31 acres in FY 2023-24.
- 0 forest acres were inventoried in FY 2022-23; and 285 forest acres were inventoried in FY 2023-24.
- 28 acres site preparation herbicide applied in FY 2022-23.
- 25,410 slash pine seedlings were planted across 35 acres in FY 2022-23.
- 8 acres of timber stand improvement was completed in FY 2023-24.
- 1 mile of boundary line was maintained in FY 2022-23; and 1.7 miles were maintained in FY 2023-24.

Visitor Services

- 2.7 miles of roads were repaired or maintained, and one culvert was replaced in FY 2023-24.
- Five miles of equestrian trails and 7.7 miles of hiking trails have been maintained multiple times over the past two years, by mowing, trimming and herbicide applications.
- There were an estimated 16,253 visitors in FY 2022-23; and there were an estimated 17,234 visitors in FY 2023-24.
- There were 1,645 campers that used full facilities in FY 2022-23; and there were 1,915 campers that used full facilities in FY 2023-24.
- There were 873 campers that used primitive sites om FY 2022-23, and there were 766 campers that used primitive sites in FY 2023-24.
- One commercial vendor permit was issued in FY 2023-24
- Education trail dock was rebuilt in FY 2022-23.
- Made improvements to two horse stalls in FY 2023-24.

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- N/A

Unit Name: Withlacoochee State Forest
Acres: 160,130
Managing Agency: FFS
Management Plan Approval Date: February 13, 2015
County/ies: Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Lake and Sumter

Description/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. Lands acquired through the Environmentally Endangered Lands program, Conservation and Recreation Lands, Florida Forever, Preservation 2000 in-holdings and additions, and Save Our Rivers have been added to WSF over the years bringing the acreage over 160,000 acres. 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 properties were used for farming, cattle grazing, logging, phosphate mining, limerock mining, and hunting. While under federal ownership, the land was primarily managed for forestry, hunting, and cattle grazing purposes. Since the FFS took over management in the mid-1950s, uses have consisted mainly of timber, recreation, and wildlife (ecosystem) management. During the last two fiscal years, the red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) populations on both the Citrus Tract and the Croom Tract have increased to modern record levels. RCWs were introduced to the Headquarters Tract, and Sugarmill Woods Unit. Combined, there are 152 breeding pairs. The Upland Ecosystem Restoration Project for the northern bobwhite has continued in the Citrus Tract. The burn program remains more favorable for the quail in this area. Associated census data is being collected in new ways in the last year to reflect true population numbers more accurately. Recreational opportunities available on WSF include hiking, bicycling, bird watching, geocaching, ATV, and dirt bike riding (designated area only), horseback riding, canoeing, fishing, hunting, as well as primitive and group camping.

Accomplishments
Resource Management: FY 2023-24

- 43,125 acres burned
- 891 acres in the restoration process
- 40,998 Tons of timber harvested
- 945 acres of invasive plants treated, 298 acres of invasives previously treated, not found
- 22,589 Forest acres inventoried
- 981 Inventory plots completed
- 9 miles of boundary maintained/marked
- 9 Educational/research projects
- 127 Hogs trapped

- 10 RCW clusters created, 114 improved
- 3 Bushel of cones collected

Resource Management: FY 2022-23

- 19,890 acres burned
- 891 acres in restoration process
- 18,957 Tons of timber harvested
- 928 Acres invasive plants treated, 218 acres of invasives previously treated, not found
- 11,611 Forest acres inventoried
- 682 Inventory plots completed
- 59 miles of boundary maintained/marked
- 13 Educational/research projects
- 41 Hogs trapped
- 12 RCW clusters created (six in Headquarters Tract) 114 improved
- 3 Bushels of cones collected

Visitor Services: FY 2023-24

- 109.3 miles of roads maintained, including:
    - 106 miles of roads graded
    - 0 mile of road constructed
    - 1 Mile of roads rebuilt/repaired
- 85 miles of trails maintained
- 4,710,690 visitors to the forest
- 120,276 people were issued overnight full facility camping passes
- 257,333 people were issued primitive camping passes
- 6930 annual OHV/motorcycle passes issued
- 13,434 day/3-day OHV/motorcycle passes issued
- 175 commercial vendor permits issued
- 9 programs/tours
- Four OOF hunts

Visitor Services: FY 2022-23

- 220 Miles of roads maintained, including:
    - 138 miles of roads graded
    - 0 miles of road constructed
    - 18 miles of roads rebuilt/repaired
- 85 miles of trails maintained
- 4,710,690 visitors to the forest
- 120,945 people were issued overnight full facility camping passes
- 269,042 people were issued primitive camping passes
- Annual passes now calculated state-wide by Reserve America
- 6,781 annual OHV/motorcycle passes issued
- 13,210 day/three-day OHV/motorcycle passes issued

- 132 commercial vendor permits issued
- 12 programs/tours
- 4 OOF hunts

Short-Term Goals (LMPs approved after July 2016)

- N/A

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 dependent 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 has 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 three to five 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 Florida Master Site File 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 been implemented.