

Collected History of Apalachicola River Land Projects in CARL, P-2000 and Florida Forever

**Intended as a Quick-Reference Tool to
issues relating to ACF water-use policies**

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Apalachicola Bay

#15 APALACHICOLA BAY

Franklin County

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
9,587*	4,280	\$ 4,493,406*	\$ 5,355,440

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for State acquisition under both the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category, and the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would provide increased protection to the waters of Apalachicola Bay, which is a National Estuarine Research Reserve, a State Aquatic Preserve, a Special Waters category Outstanding Florida Water, and a designated Area of Critical State Concern.

MANAGER

Portions of lands encompassed in this project will be managed under the principles of multiple-use, while other portions will be managed under single-use principles. Agencies involved in management include the Divisions of Marine Resources, Recreation and Parks, and State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will act as a cooperating manager on tracts with significant historical resources.

PROPOSED USE

The diversity of resources within this project necessitate the development of a site-specific management approach. Sites, depending on the resources involved, may be appropriately managed as preserves, reserves, botanical sites, wildlife management areas, state forest, and/or state parks. The best management practice will be recommended by a multi-agency staff on a tract by tract basis, as parcels are acquired.

Most of the acquisition area immediately surrounding the bay (with the exception of the Shell Point Bayfront lots) is proposed as an addition to the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve.

LOCATION

In Franklin County, northwest Florida, approximately 60 miles southwest of Tallahassee.

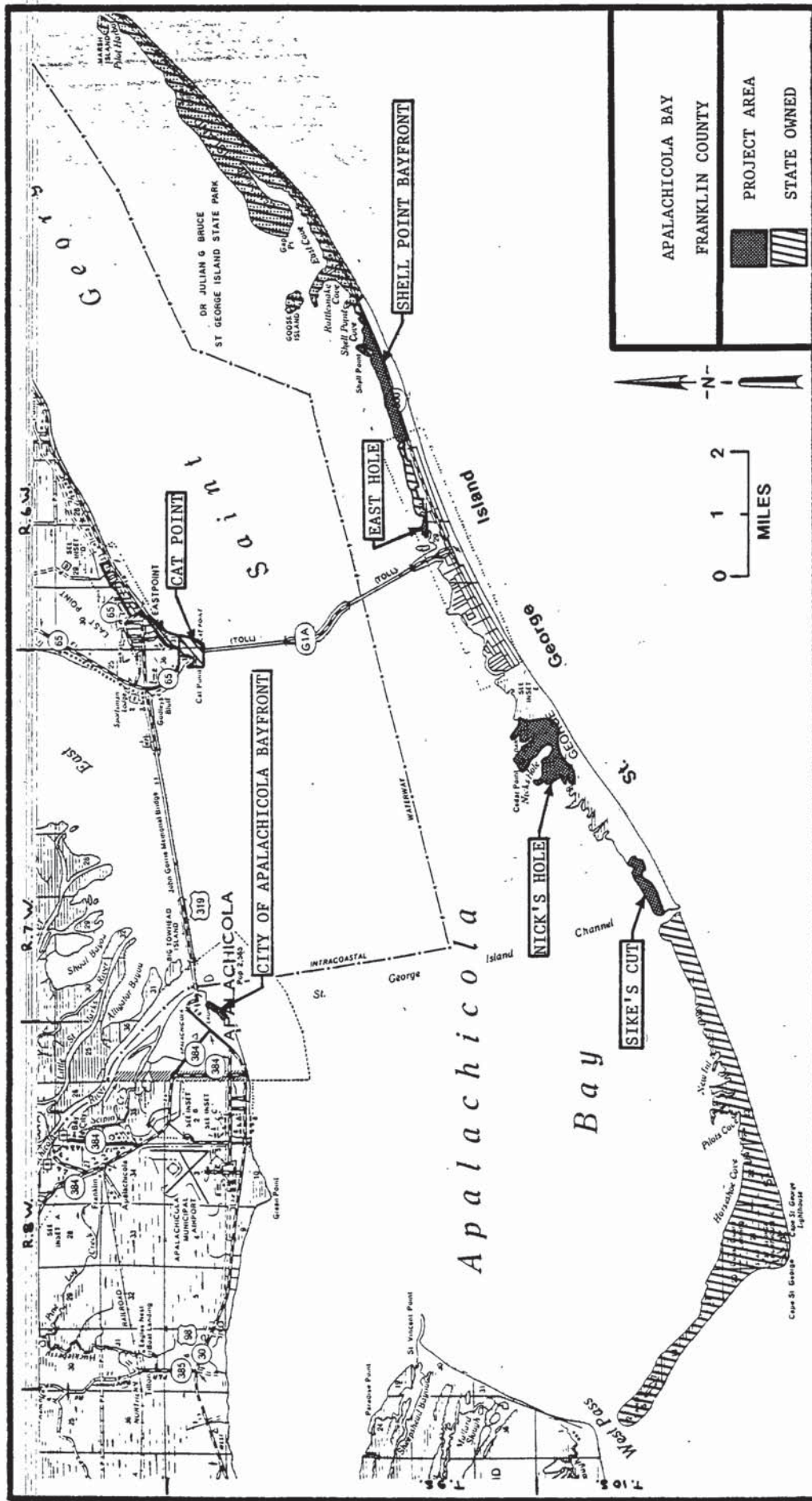
It is also within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 8 and 9. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

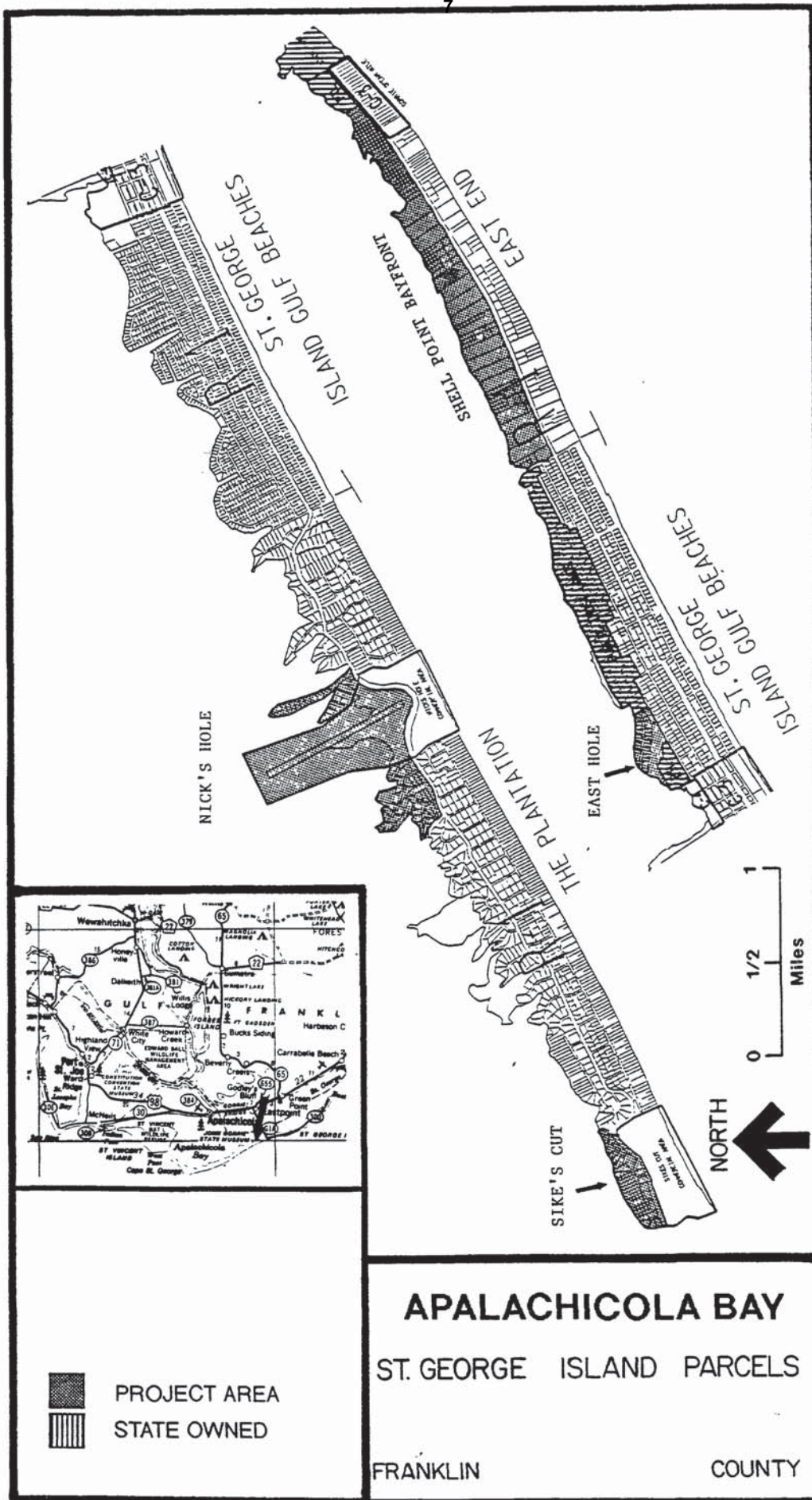
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

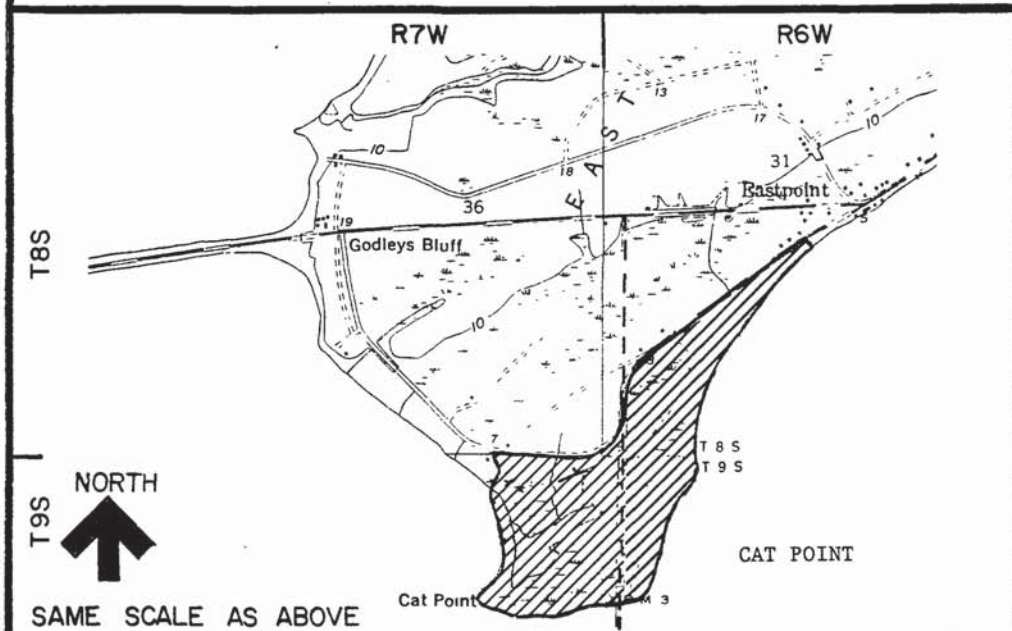
This large and varied project contains some of Florida's most outstanding natural and historical resources. The project area encompasses many different types of natural communities. The project area harbors a great diversity of plant and animal species many of which are considered rare and endangered in Florida, and several that are endangered nationally. Biologists recognize the region as one of very high endemism, supporting plants and animals found nowhere else. The relatively pristine nature of the project area provides excellent wildlife habitat that helps preserve the diversity of Florida's game and nongame species. The bay-estuary at the mouth of the Apalachicola River supports an exceptionally productive biological system that is commercially important and provides the economic base of Franklin County.

This project is considered to be very significant from an archaeological and historical perspective. There are already dozens of sites known to exist in the project area, and literally hundreds of sites representing a wide range of site types would likely be found through a systematic cultural resource survey.

* Does not include acreage acquired under EEL program. See Ownership.





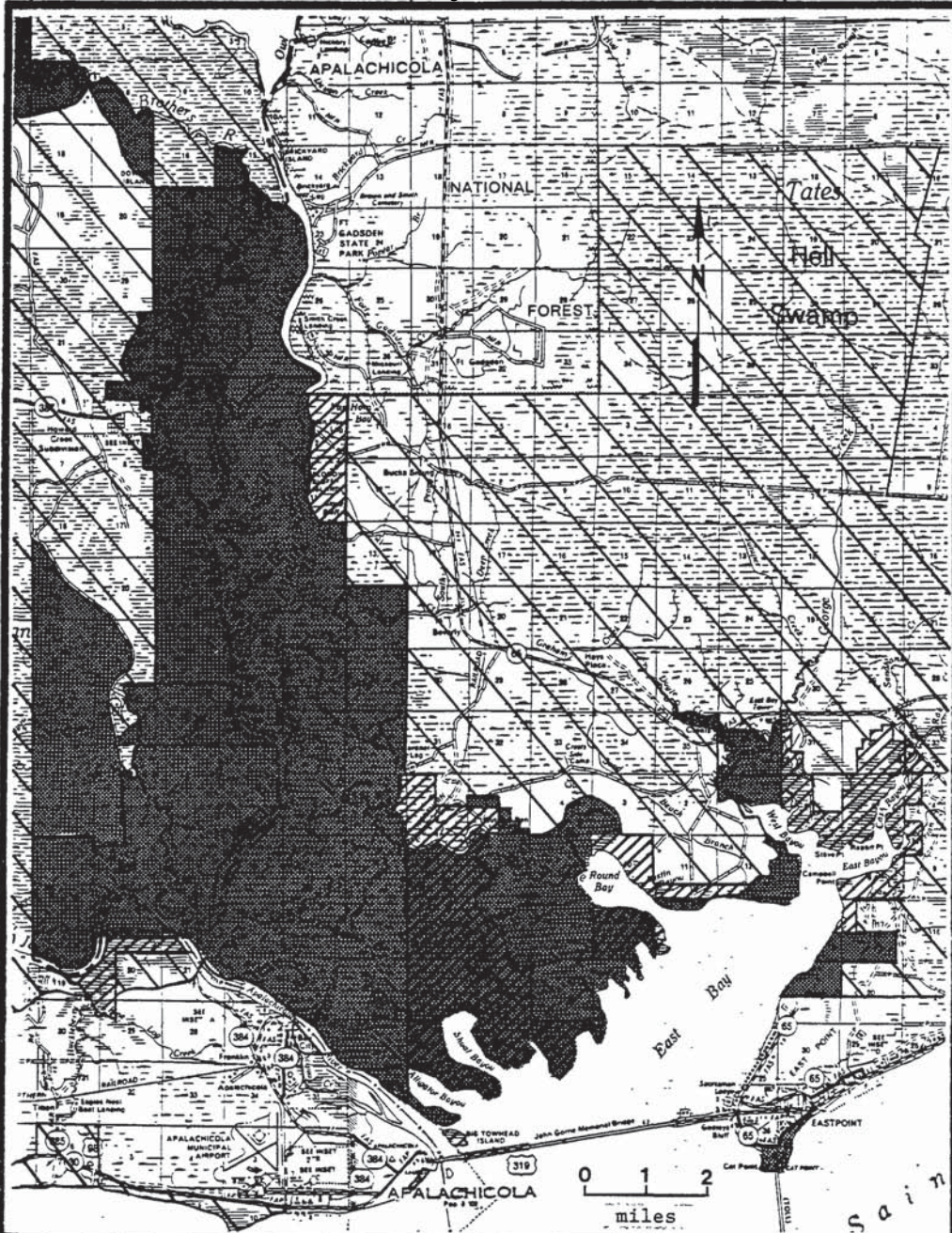


CITY OF APALACHICOLA BAYFRONT
AND CAT POINT PARCELS

COUNTY



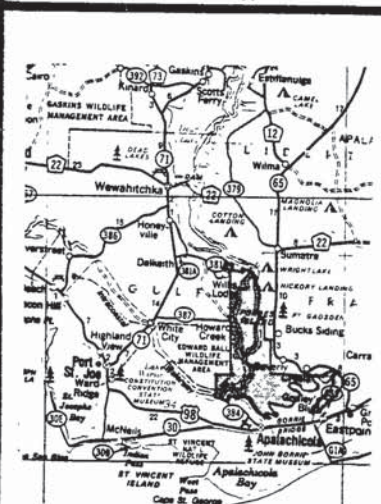
STATE
OWNED



T. 7 S | T. 6 S

T. 8 S | T. 7 S

T. 9 S | T. 8 S



APALACHICOLA BAY

FRANKLIN COUNTY

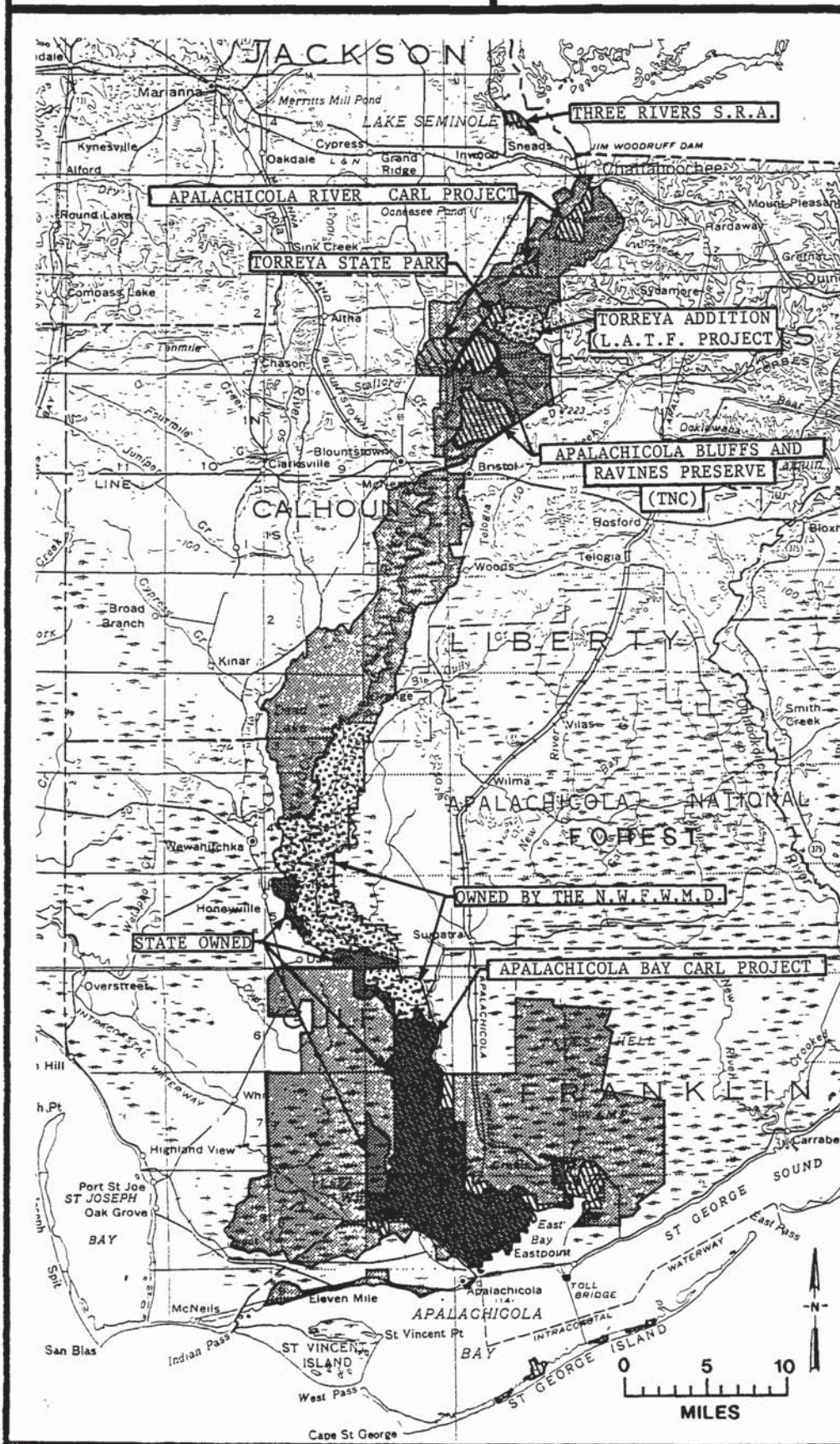


STATE OWNED

PROJECT AREA

APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY
RESOURCE PLANNING BOUNDARY

APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY ECOSYSTEM

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES
 RESOURCE PLANNING
BOUNDARY


RESOURCE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The project area currently provides a tremendous recreation opportunity and would be greatly expanded through State acquisition.

OWNERSHIP

Approximately 28,122 acres were acquired with EEL funds (\$7,615,250) from 1974-76 in the former Lower Apalachicola project. Approximately 10 owners remain to be acquired within that previous boundary; approximately 200 ownerships remain to be acquired in the former Apalachicola River and Bay, Phase I project. During the past year, 3,599 acres have been acquired from St. Joe and another 52 acres from Rodrigue on Cat's Point.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This entire project is part of a system of fragile and delicately balanced natural areas that are extremely vulnerable to degradation. Disruption of existing natural systems through development or inappropriate land management could lead to increased degradation of the valuable estuarine habitats, Apalachicola Bay, and even the Gulf of Mexico. Among the adverse impacts that are likely without public acquisition of this project are alterations to the nutrient loads in the Apalachicola River and Bay, introduction of damaging amounts of sediments and agricultural chemicals into aquatic systems, increased bacterial pollution, and changes in the salinity of the Bay. Any of these would reduce the biological productivity of Apalachicola Bay.

Current efforts to allocate more water from the Apalachicola River's tributaries to the State of Georgia would likely have a significant negative impact on the natural systems associated with the river, especially the bay itself.

The upland areas within this project are vulnerable to residential and silvicultural development. Areas near the coast are especially valued for commercial and residential uses. The wilderness quality of parts of this large project would be compromised by piecemeal development in remote areas.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In November, 1986, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the preliminary boundary for this project. Because of the large size of the area in the identified boundary, the Advisory Council decided to approve only portions of the area in the project design (called Phase I). The remaining areas identified in the resource planning boundary are to be considered for inclusion in the project design at a later date. On July 1, 1987, the Advisory Council approved Phase I of the Apalachicola River and Bay project design. The following is a summary of recommendations on acquisition phasing and techniques.

1. Develop a system-wide management plan subject to the approval of CARL managing agencies for all State owned lands encompassed in the Apalachicola River and Bay Lands project. Cooperative management agreements should be negotiated with the Water Management District and other public agencies and nonprofit organizations.
2. Consider portions of the Chipola River Basin as a potential CARL project at some time in the future.
3. Phase I priority order:
 - A. Nick's Hole: fee simple acquisition of Sandpiper Village, Pelican Point and the commercial area north of Leisure Lane with the option to sell back with restrictions.
 - B. Cat Point: fee simple acquisition of 115 acres (34.8 acres acquired).
 - C. East Hole: fee simple acquisition of 25 acres.
 - D. Shell Point Bayfront: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped bayfront lots between existing State ownerships.
 - E. Apalachicola Bayfront: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped bayfront lots on Bay Avenue between Battery and Lafayette Parks.

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

F. Sike's Cut: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped lots in Oyster Bay Village, Heron Bay Village, and lots 21 through 23 in Bay Cove Village. If recreation is the primary acquisition objective, acquisition should be contingent upon assured public access.

On November 15, 1988, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved a revision to the Cat Point tract. Approximately 28 acres were added to include an entire ownership.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I is approximately \$4,231,000.

Management Cost

Management funds budgeted by the Division of Marine Resources for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$294,338	\$ 12,424	\$ 67,000	\$ 87,650	-0-	\$461,412

Management funds requested by the Division of Marine Resources for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$336,812	\$ 27,424	\$116,191	\$234,031	\$299,435	\$1,013,898

Management funds budgeted by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 35,925	-0-	\$ 22,954	\$ 1,200	-0-	\$ 60,079

Management funds requested by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 37,721	-0-	\$ 22,000	\$15,500	-0-	\$ 75,221

Management funds budgeted by the Division of Forestry for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 3,100	-0-	\$ 800	-0-	-0-	\$ 3,900

Management funds budgeted by the Division of Forestry for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve for Fiscal Year 1991-92:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 2,000	-0-	\$ 1,000	-0-	-0-	\$ 3,000

The Division of Recreation and Parks has not budgeted management funds for this project. Management cost information from the Northwest Florida Water Management District was not available.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	8
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	2

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

As growth and development have accelerated in the State of Florida, some notable regions have emerged as especially deserving of protection as natural sanctuaries. The Apalachicola River and associated natural areas is one of these notable regions. The State has had a strong commitment to preserve the outstanding natural resources of the Apalachicola River system. A brief account of this area's acquisition history is presented below.

Beginning in 1972, the State acquired 1,963 acres of land on the eastern end of St. George Island through the Land Acquisition Trust Fund. Cape St. George Island (2,400 acres) was acquired by the State in 1977 through the EEL program. Acquisition also began on the Lower Apalachicola project

OTHER (Continued)

(29,000 acres) in 1977 through EEL. Additions to the Lower Apalachicola project were a part of the first CARL list approved by the Governor and Cabinet in 1980. The additions were ranked at #2 on that acquisition priority list.

The Governor and Cabinet, recognizing the significance of the natural resources of the Apalachicola River system, requested in 1983 that the Department of Natural Resources develop a long-term acquisition plan to fully protect the river and bay system. The plan was completed in May 1984.

Pursuant to the recommendations outlined in the acquisition plan, a diverse assemblage of staff met in June 1985 to initiate the development of the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project. Technical staff of the Land Acquisition Advisory Council began an exhaustive evaluation of the proposed project area in August 1985 after the project was formally received into the CARL program. The project assessment and preliminary boundary recommendations (resource planning boundary) were approved by the Advisory Council in November, 1986. Work then immediately began on a project design.

The Northwest Florida Water Management District was a participant in the development of the Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary and shared extensive ownership and mapping information of this area with the CARL staff. The District, through the Save Our Rivers Program has purchased 35,509 acres in the floodplain from Southwest Florida Industries.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

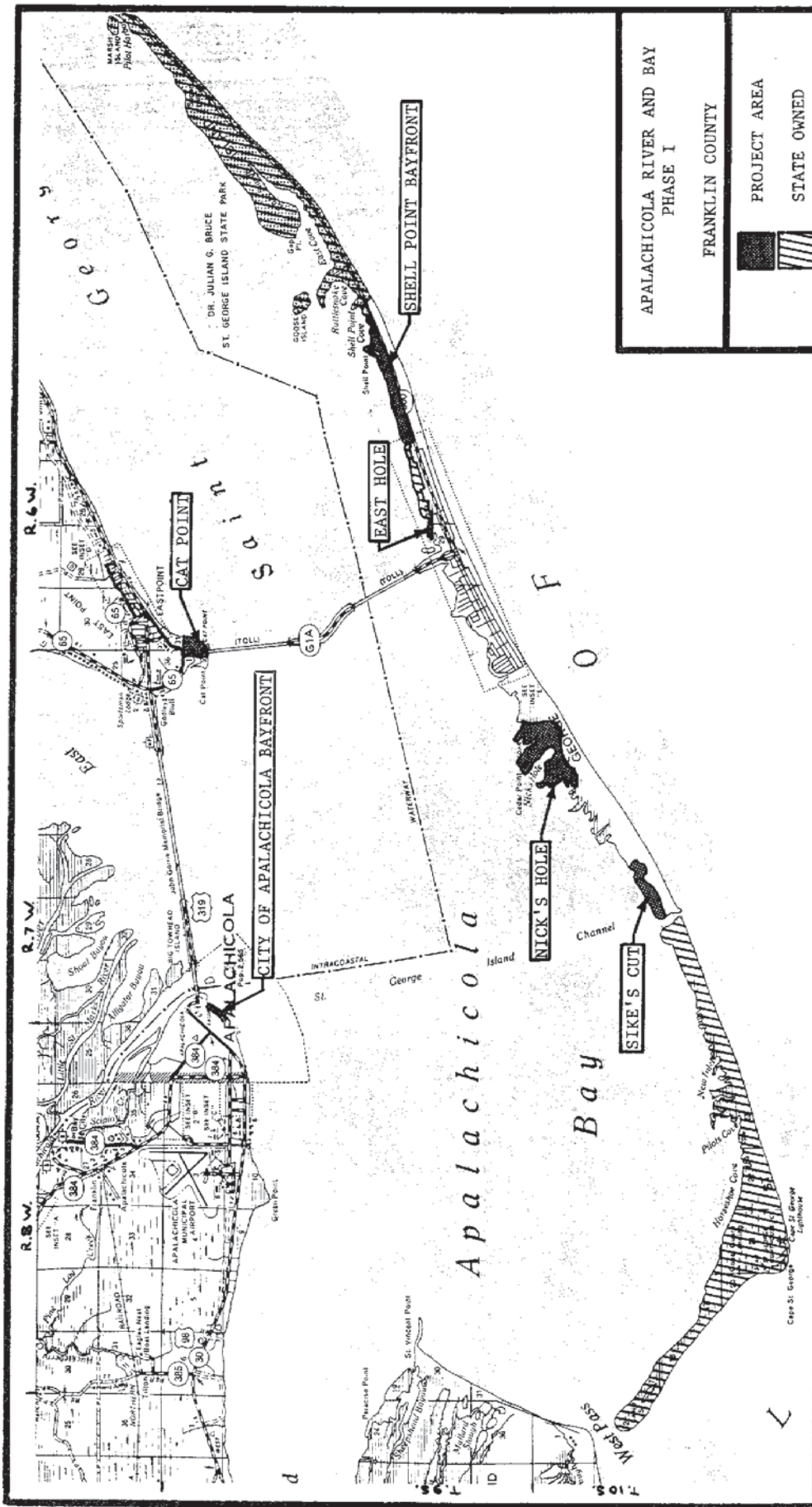
Successful completion of the Apalachicola Bay and the Apalachicola River (#24) projects would make significant progress toward the protection of the Apalachicola River System. The projects are comprised of an assemblage of tracts having great diversity of natural community types that truly represent some of the finest and most significant natural areas remaining in Florida. The management of these tracts will depend upon the specific characteristics and resources of each site. Proposed uses include preserve, reserves, potential sites, wildlife management areas, state forest, and state parks. Managing agencies will include the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will act as a cooperating manager at sites of historical significance. The Northwest Florida Water Management District will manage a large portion of the river floodplain that is encompassed by the project boundary; however, the lands acquired by the District are not a part of the official CARL project.

The natural communities within this project function as a system of intricately interrelated parts. Because the project is a system, it would be improper to manage individual tracts independently of each other. Recognizing this fact, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council has recommended that a system wide management plan be developed for the Apalachicola Bay and Apalachicola River projects. This management scheme incorporates the management of specific-use sites (e.g., a state park or wildlife management area) into the overall plan designed to preserve the proper functioning of the entire system.

The management of lands within Phase I concentrates on preserving the buffer/filter functions of lands that are critical to the maintenance of high water quality in Apalachicola Bay. Basically, this involves maintaining the land in a natural condition. Archaeological sites may of course be excavated to provide information on the cultural resources. The bayfront property in the City of Apalachicola may be used in conjunction with another CARL project, the Apalachicola Historic Waterfront, but no ancillary uses may in any way degrade water quality.

Phase I lands will be managed as additions to the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve under the authority of the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.

Apalachicola River and Bay



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#3 Apalachicola River and Bay	Franklin (Phase I)	552 (Phase I)	\$ 4,235,000 (Phase I)

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and as "other lands." Categorization will be recommended by a multi-agency staff on a tract by tract basis.

Phase I qualifies as an EEL. This acquisition would provide significant added protection for the sensitive estuarine systems of Apalachicola Bay.

MANAGER

Portions of lands encompassed in this project will be managed under the principles of multiple-use, while other portions will be managed under single-use principles. Agencies involved in management include the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will act as a cooperating manager on tracts with significant historical resources. The Northwest Florida Water Management District, which has purchased or is purchasing substantial tracts within this project, will also be involved in its management.

Phase I will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

The diversity of resources within this project lends itself to a varied management approach. Some sites are appropriate to be managed as Preserves, Reserves, Wildlife Management Areas, and/or State Parks. The appropriate uses will be recommended by a multi-agency staff on a tract by tract basis.

Phase I is proposed as an addition to the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve.

LOCATION

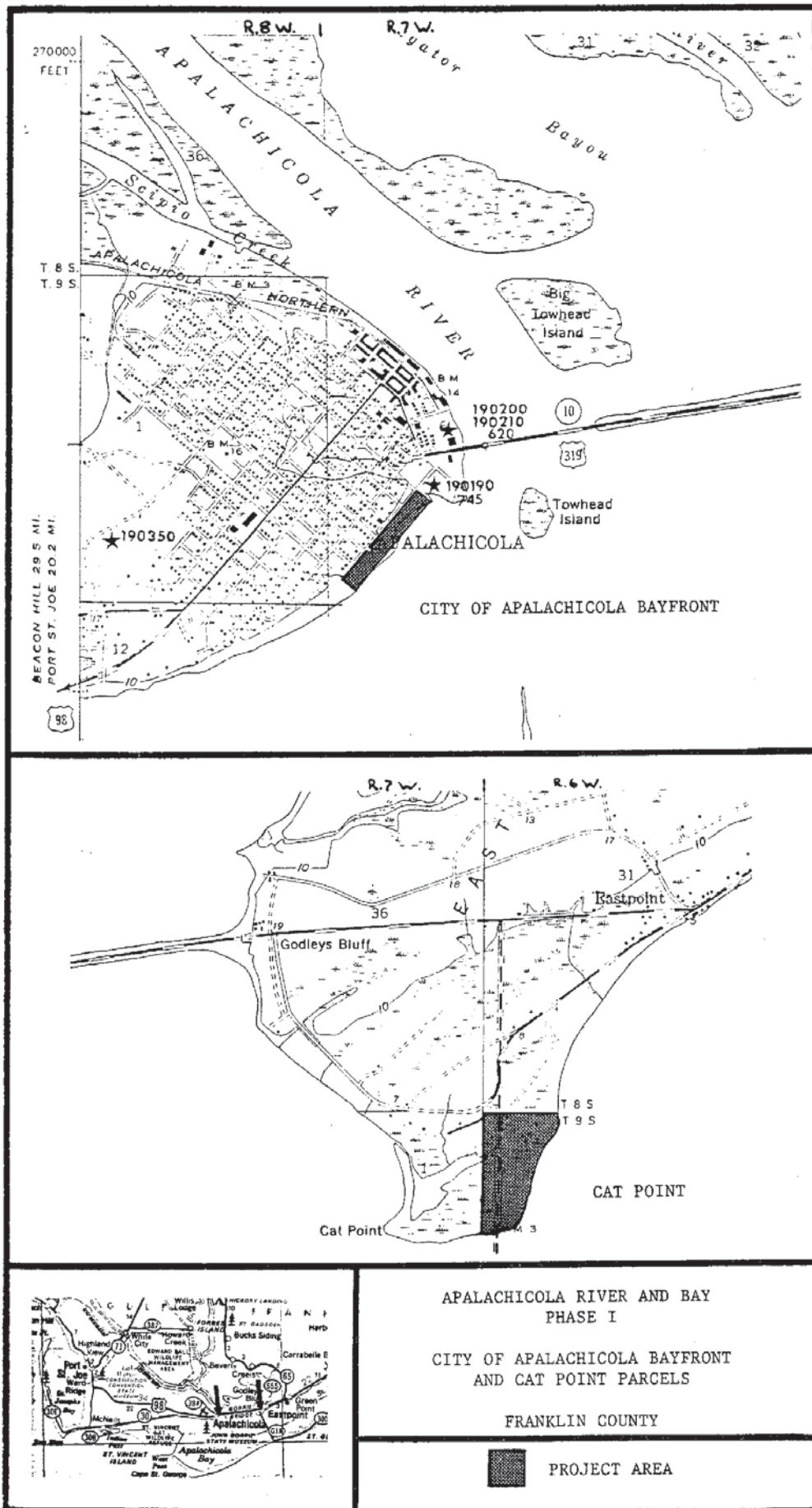
The project forms a corridor of varying width along the Apalachicola River in northwest Florida. Parts of six counties (Franklin, Gulf, Liberty, Calhoun, Gadsden, and Jackson) are included.

Phase I includes bayfront parcels in Franklin County that directly influence the water quality of the estuary.

Phase I lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 8 and 9. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This large and varied project contains some of Florida's most outstanding natural and historical resources. The project area encompasses many different types of natural communities, some of which are among Florida's most threatened (e.g., bluffs, glades, and slope forests). Almost all of these communities are in excellent condition and, in many cases, provide the best remaining examples in the State. Several geological features that are unique in the State of Florida are found within the project boundary, i.e., the bluffs, ravines and steepheads. The project area harbors a great many plant and animal species that are considered rare and endangered in Florida, and several that are endangered nationally. Biologists recognize the region as one of very high endemism, supporting plants and animals found nowhere else. The relatively pristine nature of the project area provides excellent wildlife habitat that helps preserve



#3 APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

the diversity of Florida's game and nongame species. The bay-estuary at the mouth of the Apalachicola River supports an exceptionally productive biological system that is commercially important and provides the economic base of Franklin County.

This project is considered very significant from an archaeological and historical perspective. There are already dozens of sites known to exist in the project area, and literally hundreds of sites representing a wide range of site types could probably be found through a systematic cultural resource survey.

The project area currently provides a tremendous recreation opportunity and would be greatly expanded through State acquisition.

OWNERSHIP

Portions of the entire River and Bay project area are already in state ownership including M-K Ranch (CARL), Torreya State Park (pre-1963 acquisition) and portions of the Lower Apalachicola project (EEL and CARL). The Alum Bluff Nature Preserve owned by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is also within the project area. TNC will soon be closing on an 2,000+ acre addition to Torreya State Park. The Lower Apalachicola and Gadsden County Glades projects, both current CARL projects are also within the resource planning boundary. The Northwest Florida Water Management District has been very active in land acquisition along the Apalachicola River and has purchased 35,509 acres to date.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most of the project area is inherently susceptible to environmental degradation by virtue of its floodplain/wetlands nature. Development in these areas could adversely affect the water quality of the Apalachicola River and/or Bay. The upland sites are also sensitive to development and many current land use practices. The bluffs and ravines area of the Apalachicola River are particularly sensitive to any disturbances that alter the unique microclimate which is largely responsible for the area's biological significance. Over-development of the coast, particularly areas directly fronting Apalachicola Bay, could reduce the biological productivity of this important estuarine system. The wilderness quality of the project would be seriously compromised by even slight development in the most remote areas.

The project area is mostly rural and is not immediately threatened by commercial or residential development; however, current land use practices (e.g., agriculture and silviculture) do pose a significant threat to some of the rarest natural communities such as slope forests and upland glades. Also, the coastal regions are experiencing substantial development pressure.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In November, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the preliminary boundary for this project (See Map, Page 314). Because of the large size of the area in the identified boundary, the Selection Committee decided to approve only portions of the area in the project design (called Phase I). The remaining areas identified in the resource planning boundary are to be considered for inclusion in the project design at a later date. On July 1, 1987, the Selection Committee approved Phase I of the Apalachicola River and Bay project design. The following is a summary of recommendations on acquisition phasing and techniques.

1. Develop a system-wide management plan subject to the approval of CARL managing agencies for all State owned lands encompassed in the Apalachicola River and Bay Lands project. Cooperative management agreements should be negotiated with the Water Management District and other public agencies and nonprofit organizations.
2. Consider portions of the Chipola River Basin as a potential CARL project at some time in the future.

#3 APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

3. Phase I priority order:

- A. Nick's Hole: fee simple acquisition of Sandpiper Village, Pelican Point and the commercial area north of Leisure Lane with the option to sell back with restrictions.
- B. Cat Point: fee simple acquisition of 115 acres.
- C. East Hole: fee simple acquisition of 25 acres.
- D. Shell Point Bayfront: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped bayfront lots between existing State ownerships.
- E. Apalachicola Bayfront: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped bayfront lots on Bay Avenue between Battery and Lafayette Parks.
- F. Sike's Cut: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped lots in Oyster Bay Village, Heron Bay Village, and lots 21 through 23 in Bay Cove Village. If recreation is the primary acquisition objective, acquisition should be contingent upon assured public access.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I is approximately \$4,235,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	2
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

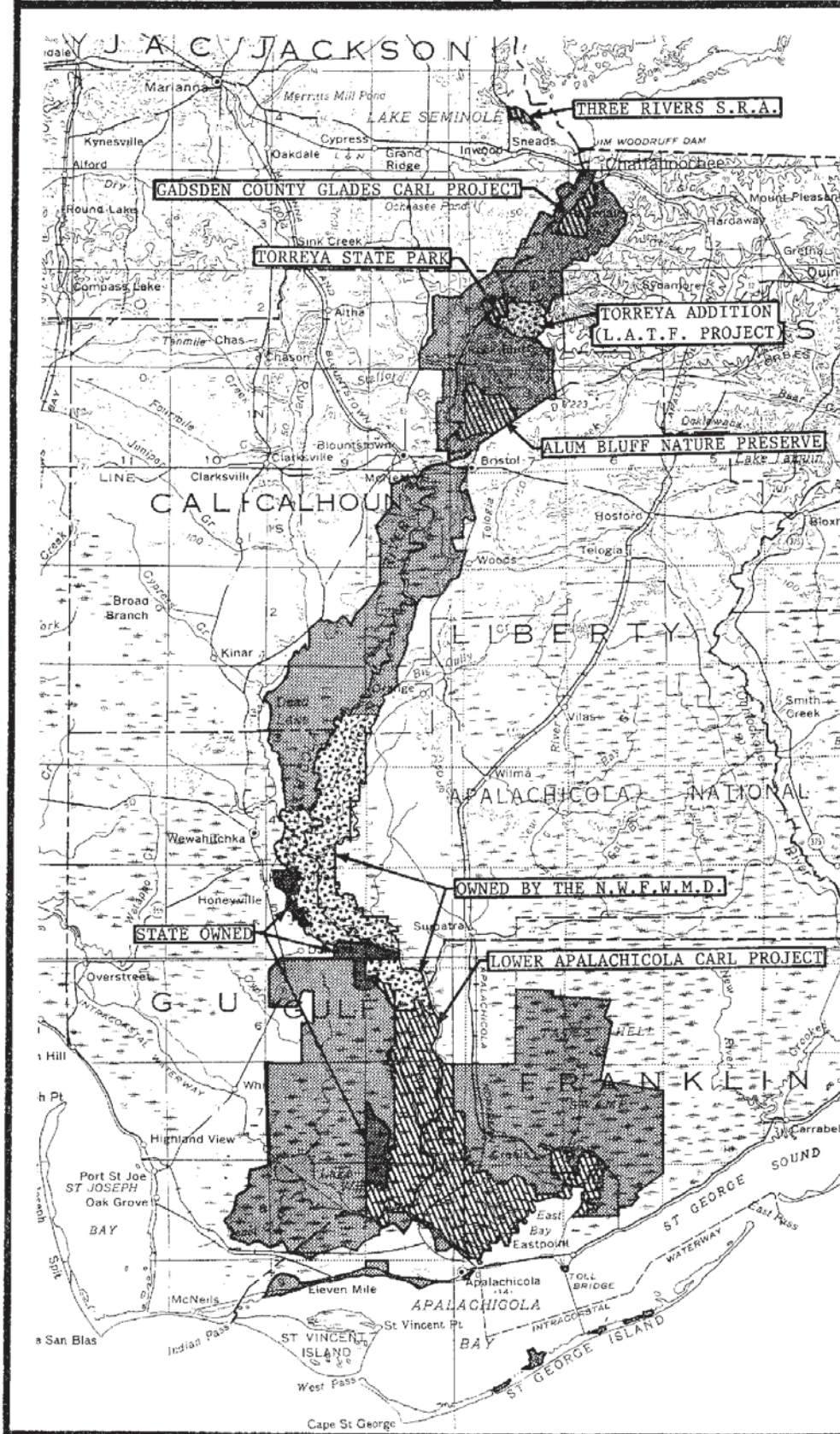
As growth and development have accelerated in the State of Florida, some notable regions have emerged as especially deserving of protection as natural sanctuaries. The Apalachicola River and associated natural areas is one of these notable regions. The State has had a strong commitment to preserve the outstanding natural resources of the Apalachicola River system. A brief account of this area's acquisition history is presented below.

Beginning in 1972, the State acquired 1,963 acres of land on the eastern end of St. George Island through the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.

Cape St. George Island (2,400 acres) was acquired by the State in 1977 through the EEL program. Acquisition also began on the Lower Apalachicola project (29,000 acres) in 1977 through EEL. Additions to the Lower Apalachicola project were a part of the first CARL list approved by the Governor and Cabinet in 1980. The additions were ranked at #2 on that acquisition priority list.

The Governor and Cabinet, recognizing the significance of the natural resources of the Apalachicola River system, requested in 1983 that the Department of Natural Resources develop a long-term acquisition plan to fully protect the river and bay system. The plan was completed in May 1984.

Pursuant to the recommendations outlined in the acquisition plan, a diverse assemblage of staff met in June 1985 to initiate the development of the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project. Technical staff of the Land Acquisition Selection Committee began an exhaustive evaluation of the proposed project area in August 1985 after the project was formally



OTHER (Continued)

received into the CARL program. The project assessment and preliminary boundary recommendations (resource planning boundary) were approved by the Selection Committee in November, 1986. Work then immediately began on a project design.

The Northwest Florida Water Management District was a participant in the development of the Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary and shared extensive ownership and mapping information of this area with the CARL staff. The District, through the Save Our Rivers Program has purchased 35,509 acres in the floodplain from Southwest Florida Industries.

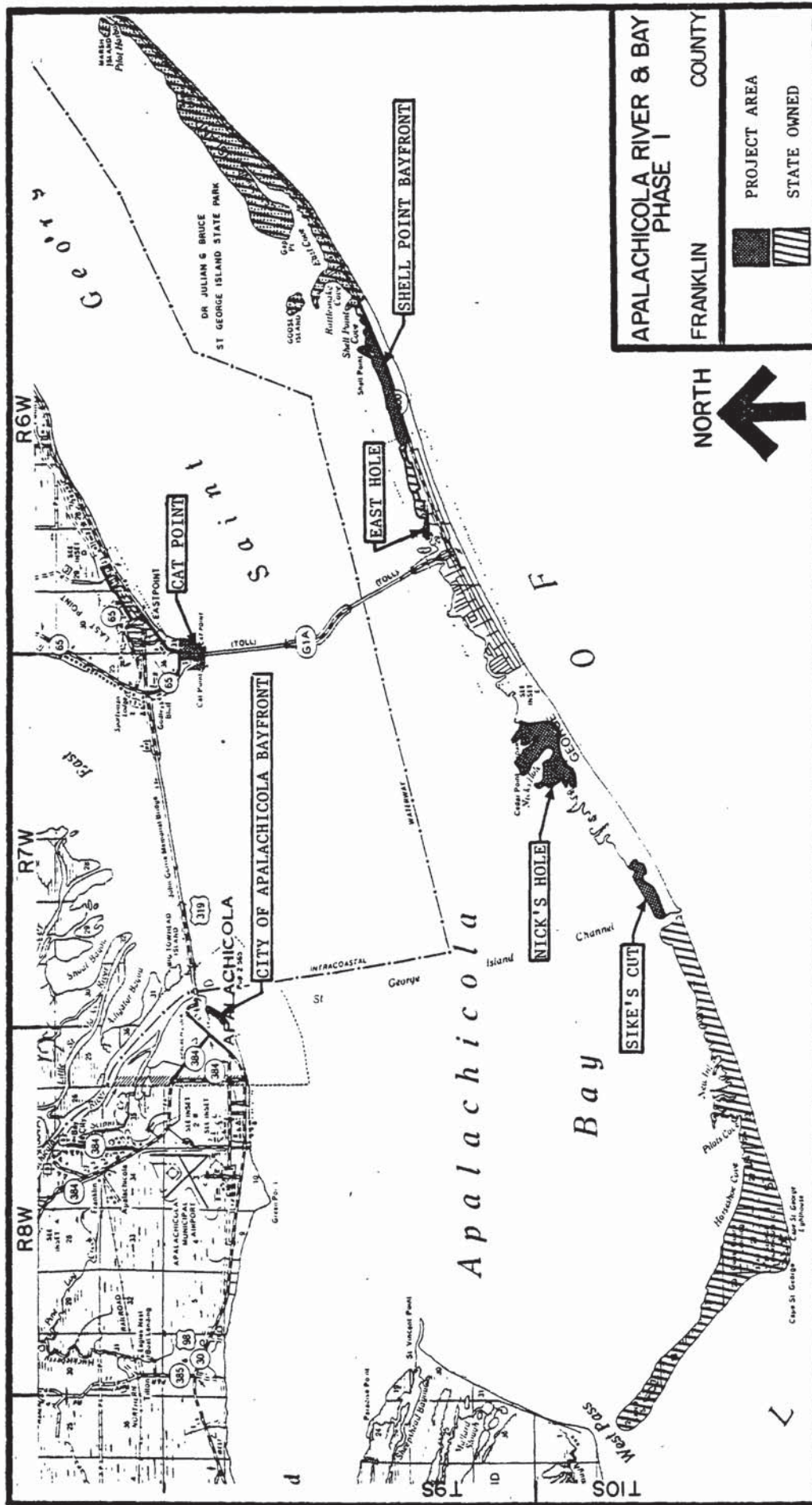
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Apalachicola River and Bay project is an eclectic assemblage of tracts that truly represent some of the finest and most significant natural areas of Florida. The management of these tracts will depend upon the specific characteristics and resources of each site. Proposed uses include Preserve, Reserves, Wildlife Management Areas, and State Parks. Managing agencies will include the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will act as a cooperating manager at sites of historical significance. The Northwest Florida Water Management District will manage a large portion of the river floodplain that is encompassed by the project boundary; however, the lands acquired by the District are not a part of the official CARL project.

The lands in this project function as a system of intricately interrelated parts. Because the project is a system, it would be improper to manage individual tracts independently of each other. Recognizing this fact, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee has recommended that a system wide management plan be developed for the Apalachicola River and Bay project. This management scheme incorporates the management of specific-use sites (e.g., a State Park or Wildlife Management Area) into the overall plan designed to preserve the proper functioning of the entire system.

The management of lands within Phase I concentrates on preserving the buffer/filter functions of lands that are so critical to the maintenance of high water quality in Apalachicola Bay. Basically this involves maintaining the land in a natural condition. Archaeological sites may of course be excavated to provide information on the cultural resources. The bayfront property in the City of Apalachicola may be used in conjunction with another CARL project, the Apalachicola Historic Waterfront, but no ancillary uses may in any way degrade water quality.

Phase I lands will be managed as additions to the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve under the authority of the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources.



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#4 Apalachicola River and Bay	Franklin (Phase I)	556 (Phase I)	\$ 4,252,000 (Phase I)

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and as "other lands." Categorization will be recommended by a multi-agency staff on a tract by tract basis.

Phase I qualifies as an EEL. This acquisition would provide significant added protection for the sensitive estuarine systems of Apalachicola Bay.

MANAGER

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Phase I will be managed by the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

The diversity of resources within this project lends itself to a varied management approach. Some sites are appropriate to be managed as Preserves, Reserves, Wildlife Management Areas, and/or State Parks. The appropriate uses will be recommended by a multi-agency staff on a tract by tract basis.

Phase I is proposed as an addition to the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve.

LOCATION

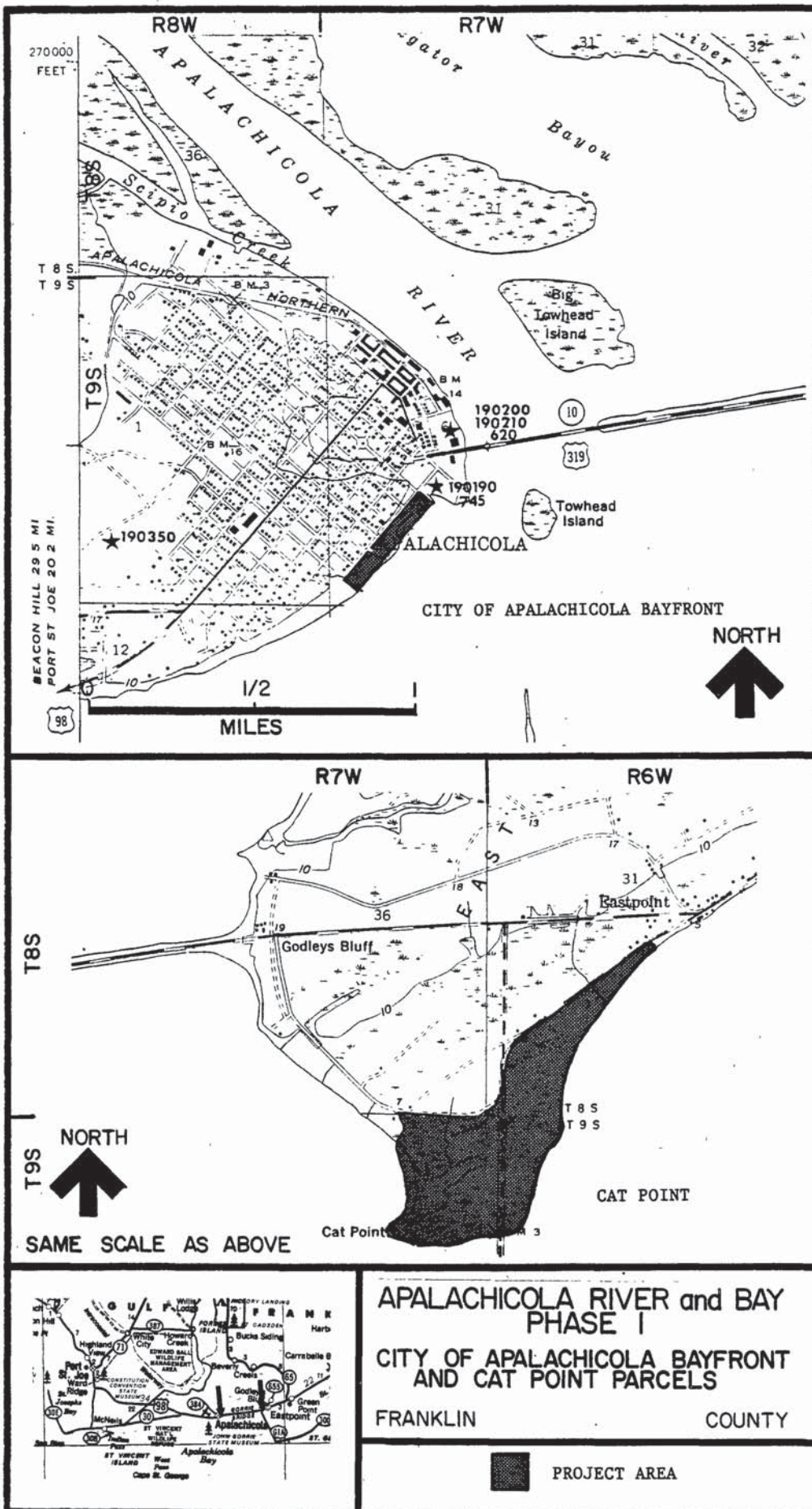
The project forms a corridor of varying width along the Apalachicola River in northwest Florida. Parts of six counties (Franklin, Gulf, Liberty, Calhoun, Gadsden, and Jackson) are included.

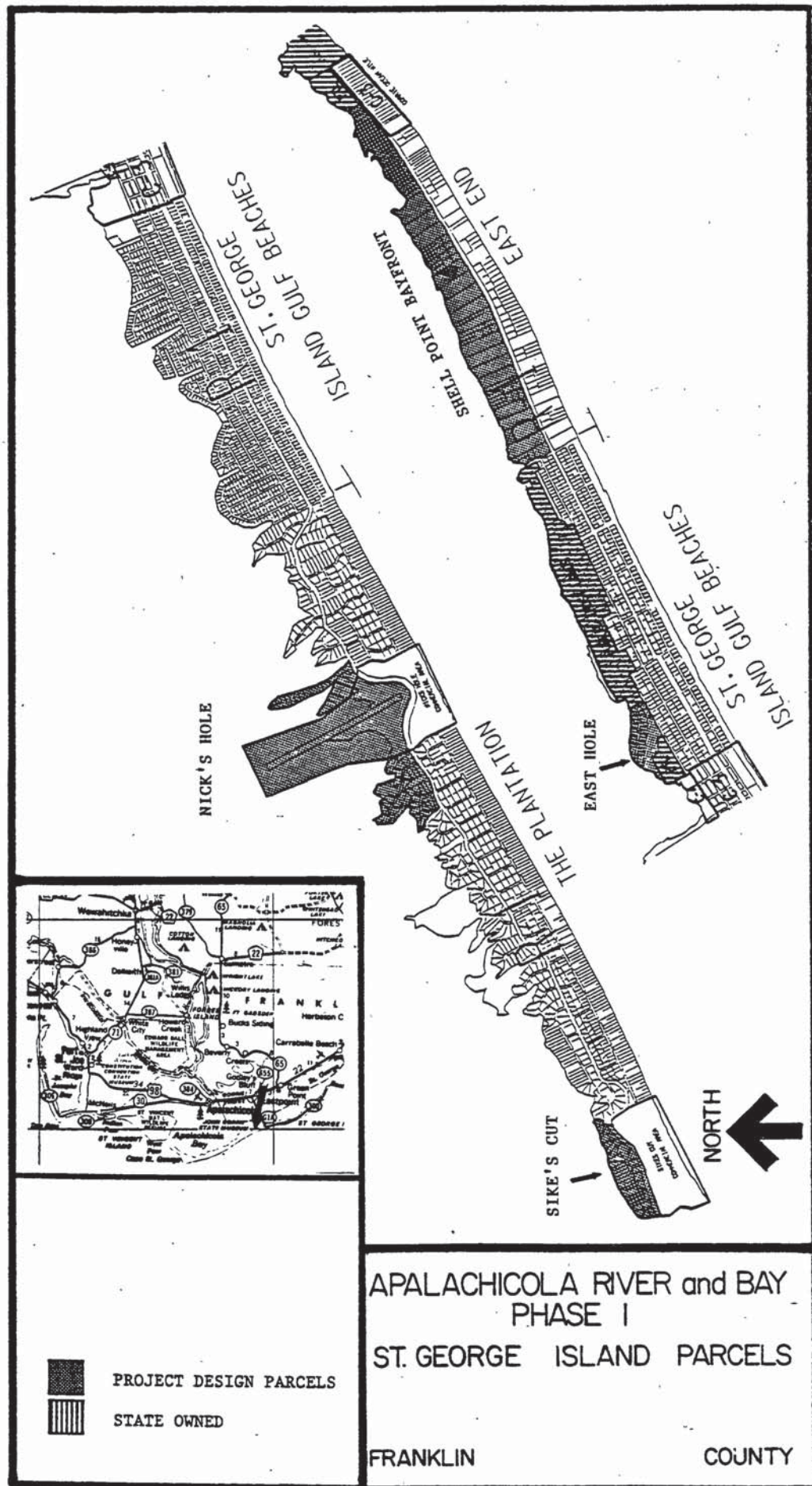
Phase I includes bayfront parcels in Franklin County that directly influence the water quality of the estuary.

Phase I lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 8 and 9. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This large and varied project contains some of Florida's most outstanding natural and historical resources. The project area encompasses many different types of natural communities, some of which are among Florida's most threatened (e.g., bluffs, glades, and slope forests). Almost all of these communities are in excellent condition and, in many cases, provide the best remaining examples in the State. Several geological features that are unique in the State of Florida are found within the project boundary, i.e., the bluffs, ravines and steepheads. The project area harbors a great many plant and animal species that are considered rare and endangered in Florida, and several that are endangered nationally. Biologists recognize the region as one of very high endemism, supporting plants and animals found nowhere else. The relatively pristine nature of the project area provides excellent wildlife habitat that helps preserve





#4 APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

the diversity of Florida's game and nongame species. The bay-estuary at the mouth of the Apalachicola River supports an exceptionally productive biological system that is commercially important and provides the economic base of Franklin County.

This project is considered very significant from an archaeological and historical perspective. There are already dozens of sites known to exist in the project area, and literally hundreds of sites representing a wide range of site types could probably be found through a systematic cultural resource survey.

The project area currently provides a tremendous recreation opportunity and would be greatly expanded through State acquisition.

OWNERSHIP

Portions of the entire Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary are already protected through acquisition by the state, the water management district, and The Nature Conservancy. M.K. Ranch was purchased through CARL, the Torreya State Park was a pre-1963 acquisition and portions of the current Lower Apalachicola CARL project were purchased with EEL and CARL funds. The Gadsden County Glades (also within the resource planning area) is an unpurchased tract on the CARL list. The Alum Bluff Nature Preserve and the Traveler's Tract are owned by The Nature Conservancy, which also has an option on a 1,550 acre Torreya State Park Addition. The Northwest Florida Water Management District has been very active in land acquisition along the Apalachicola River and has purchased 35,509 acres to date.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most of the project area is inherently susceptible to environmental degradation by virtue of its floodplain/wetlands nature. Development in these areas could adversely affect the water quality of the Apalachicola River and/or Bay. The upland sites are also sensitive to development and many current land use practices. The bluffs and ravines area of the Apalachicola River are particularly sensitive to any disturbances that alter the unique microclimate which is largely responsible for the area's biological significance. Over-development of the coast, particularly areas directly fronting Apalachicola Bay, could reduce the biological productivity of this important estuarine system. The wilderness quality of the project would be seriously compromised by even slight development in the most remote areas.

The project area other than Phase I is mostly rural and is not immediately threatened by commercial or residential development; however, current land use practices (e.g., agriculture and silviculture) do pose a significant threat to some of the rarest natural communities such as slope forests and upland glades. Also, the coastal regions are experiencing substantial development pressure.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In November, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the preliminary boundary for this project (See Map, Page 314). Because of the large size of the area in the identified boundary, the Selection Committee decided to approve only portions of the area in the project design (called Phase I). The remaining areas identified in the resource planning boundary are to be considered for inclusion in the project design at a later date. On July 1, 1987, the Selection Committee approved Phase I of the Apalachicola River and Bay project design. The following is a summary of recommendations on acquisition phasing and techniques.

1. Develop a system-wide management plan subject to the approval of CARL managing agencies for all State owned lands encompassed in the Apalachicola River and Bay Lands project. Cooperative management agreements should be negotiated with the Water Management District and other public agencies and nonprofit organizations.
2. Consider portions of the Chipola River Basin as a potential CARL project at some time in the future.

#4 APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

3. Phase I priority order:

- A. Nick's Hole: fee simple acquisition of Sandpiper Village, Pelican Point and the commercial area north of Leisure Lane with the option to sell back with restrictions.
- B. Cat Point: fee simple acquisition of 115 acres.
- C. East Hole: fee simple acquisition of 25 acres.
- D. Shell Point Bayfront: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped bayfront lots between existing State ownerships.
- E. Apalachicola Bayfront: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped bayfront lots on Bay Avenue between Battery and Lafayette Parks.
- F. Sike's Cut: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped lots in Oyster Bay Village, Heron Bay Village, and lots 21 through 23 in Bay Cove Village. If recreation is the primary acquisition objective, acquisition should be contingent upon assured public access.

On November 15, 1988, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved a revision to the Cat Point tract. Approximately 28 acres were added to include an entire ownership.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I is approximately \$4,252,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	2
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	1
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	2

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

As growth and development have accelerated in the State of Florida, some notable regions have emerged as especially deserving of protection as natural sanctuaries. The Apalachicola River and associated natural areas is one of these notable regions. The State has had a strong commitment to preserve the outstanding natural resources of the Apalachicola River system. A brief account of this area's acquisition history is presented below.

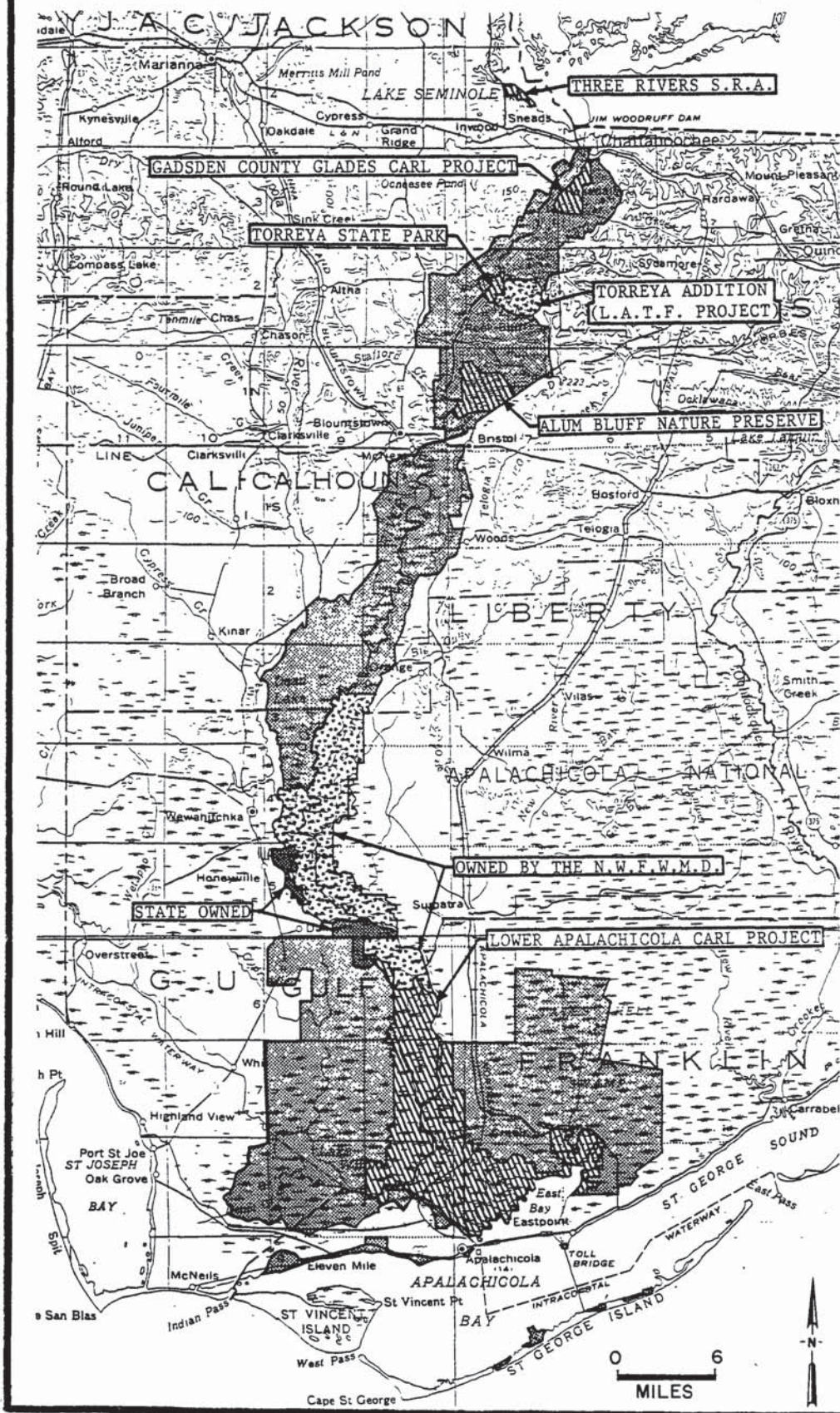
Beginning in 1972, the State acquired 1,963 acres of land on the eastern end of St. George Island through the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.

Cape St. George Island (2,400 acres) was acquired by the State in 1977 through the EEL program. Acquisition also began on the Lower Apalachicola project (29,000 acres) in 1977 through EEL. Additions to the Lower Apalachicola project were a part of the first CARL list approved by the Governor and Cabinet in 1980. The additions were ranked at #2 on that acquisition priority list.

The Governor and Cabinet, recognizing the significance of the natural resources of the Apalachicola River system, requested in 1983 that the Department of Natural Resources develop a long-term acquisition plan to fully protect the river and bay system. The plan was completed in May 1984.

Pursuant to the recommendations outlined in the acquisition plan, a diverse assemblage of staff met in June 1985 to initiate the development of the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project. Technical staff of the Land Acquisition Selection Committee began an exhaustive evaluation of the proposed project area in August 1985 after the project was formally

PROJECT AREA
(ALL BUT PHASE I
YET TO BE MAPPED)



#4 APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY

OTHER (Continued)

received into the CARL program. The project assessment and preliminary boundary recommendations (resource planning boundary) were approved by the Selection Committee in November, 1986. Work then immediately began on a project design.

The Northwest Florida Water Management District was a participant in the development of the Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary and shared extensive ownership and mapping information of this area with the CARL staff. The District, through the Save Our Rivers Program has purchased 35,509 acres in the floodplain from Southwest Florida Industries.

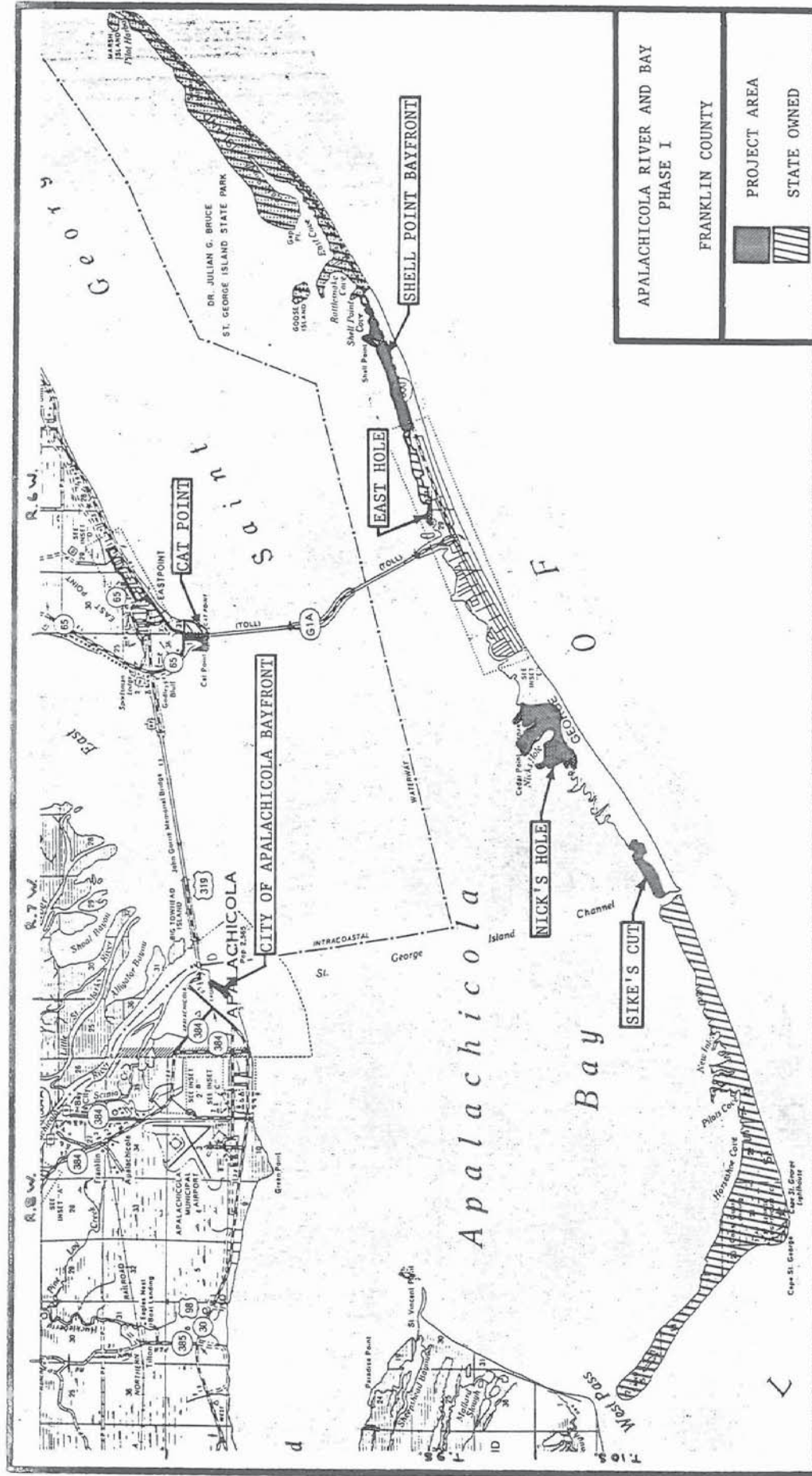
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Apalachicola River and Bay project is an eclectic assemblage of tracts that truly represent some of the finest and most significant natural areas of Florida. The management of these tracts will depend upon the specific characteristics and resources of each site. Proposed uses include Preserve, Reserves, Wildlife Management Areas, and State Parks. Managing agencies will include the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will act as a cooperating manager at sites of historical significance. The Northwest Florida Water Management District will manage a large portion of the river floodplain that is encompassed by the project boundary; however, the lands acquired by the District are not a part of the official CARL project.

The lands in this project function as a system of intricately interrelated parts. Because the project is a system, it would be improper to manage individual tracts independently of each other. Recognizing this fact, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee has recommended that a system wide management plan be developed for the Apalachicola River and Bay project. This management scheme incorporates the management of specific-use sites (e.g., a State Park or Wildlife Management Area) into the overall plan designed to preserve the proper functioning of the entire system.

The management of lands within Phase I concentrates on preserving the buffer/filter functions of lands that are so critical to the maintenance of high water quality in Apalachicola Bay. Basically this involves maintaining the land in a natural condition. Archaeological sites may of course be excavated to provide information on the cultural resources. The bayfront property in the City of Apalachicola may be used in conjunction with another CARL project, the Apalachicola Historic Waterfront, but no ancillary uses may in any way degrade water quality.

Phase I lands will be managed as additions to the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve under the authority of the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#14 Apalachicola River and Bay	Franklin (Phase I)	521 (Phase I)	\$ 4,231,000 (Phase I)

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" and as "Other Lands " categories as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Codes.

Phase I qualifies as an EEL. Public acquisition would provide significant added protection for the sensitive estuarine systems of Apalachicola Bay.

MANAGER

Portions of lands encompassed in this project will be managed under the principles of multiple-use, while other portions will be managed under single-use principles. Agencies involved in management include the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will act as a cooperating manager on tracts with significant historical resources. The Northwest Florida Water Management District, which has purchased or is purchasing substantial tracts within this project, will also be involved in its management.

Phase I will be managed by the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

The diversity of resources within this project encourage a varied management approach. Sites depending on the resources involved, may be appropriately managed as preserves, reserves, wildlife management areas, and/or state parks. The best management practice will be recommended by a multi-agency staff on a tract by tract basis, as parcels are acquired.

Phase I is proposed as an addition to the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve.

LOCATION

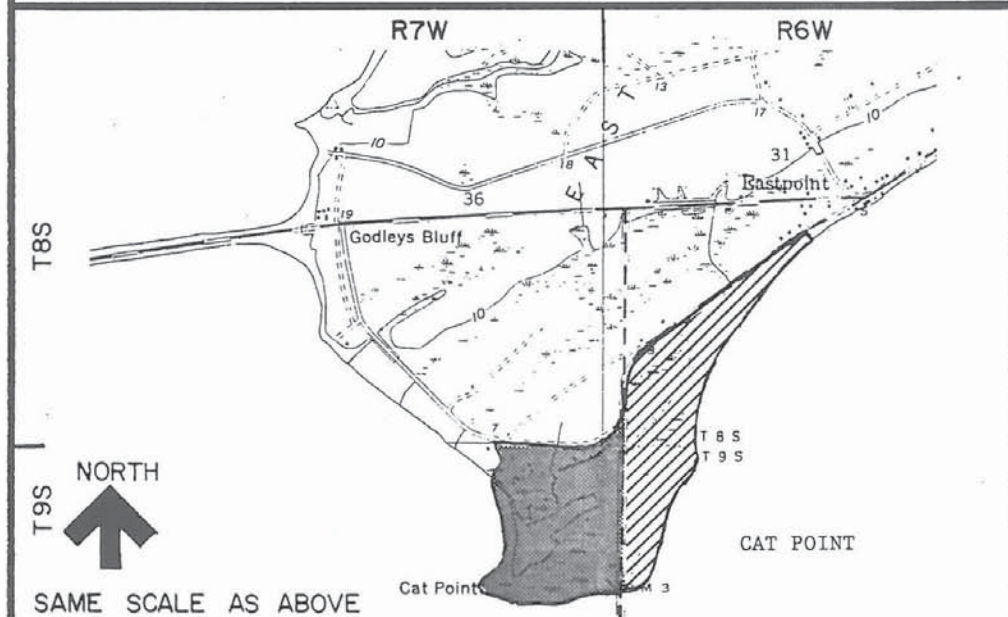
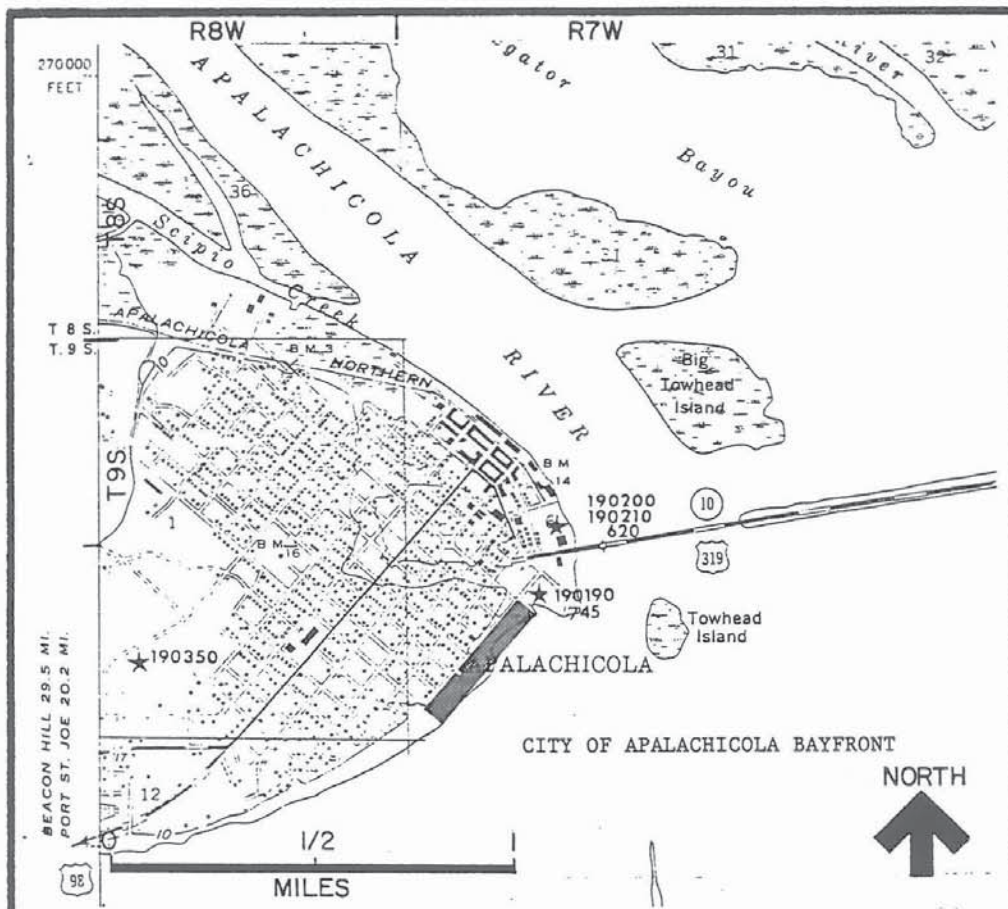
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Phase I includes bayfront parcels in Franklin County that directly influence the water quality of the estuary.

Phase I lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 8 and 9. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This large and varied project contains some of Florida's most outstanding natural and historical resources. The project area encompasses many different types of natural communities, some of which are among Florida's most threatened (e.g., bluffs, glades, and slope forests). Almost all of these communities are in excellent condition and, in many cases, provide the best remaining examples in the State. Several geological features that are unique in the State of Florida are found within the project boundary, i.e., the bluffs, ravines and steepheads. The project area harbors a great many plant and animal species that are considered rare and endangered in Florida, and several that are endangered nationally. Biologists recognize the region as one of very high endemism, supporting plants and animals found nowhere else. The relatively pristine nature of the project area provides excellent wildlife habitat that helps preserve the diversity of Florida's game and



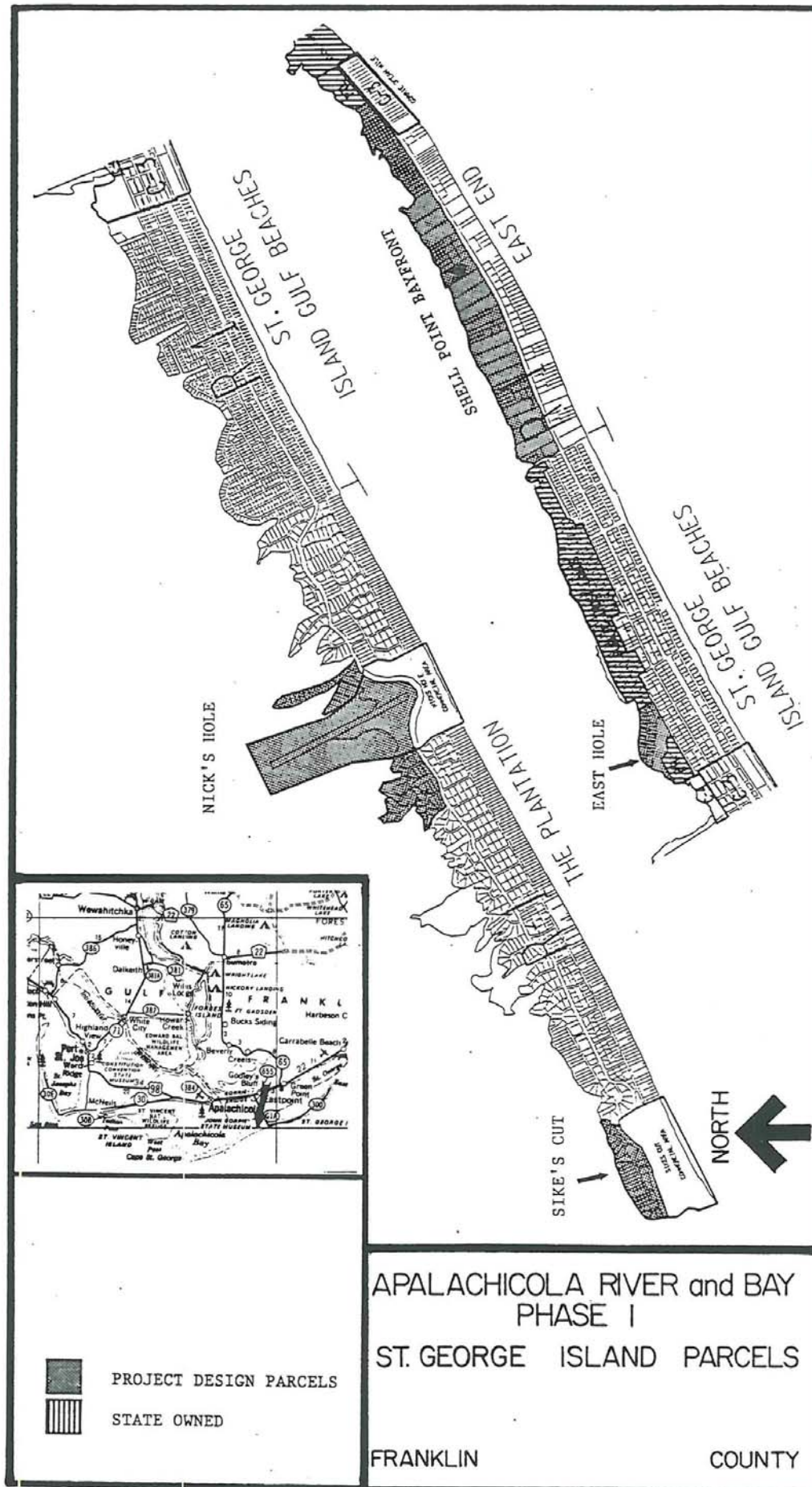
APALACHICOLA RIVER and BAY PHASE I

CITY OF APALACHICOLA BAYFRONT AND CAT POINT PARCELS

FRANKLIN

COUNTY

PROJECT
AREASTATE
OWNED



#14 APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

nongame species. The bay-estuary at the mouth of the Apalachicola River supports an exceptionally productive biological system that is commercially important and provides the economic base of Franklin County.

This project is considered very significant from an archaeological and historical perspective. There are already dozens of sites known to exist in the project area, and literally hundreds of sites representing a wide range of site types could probably be found through a systematic cultural resource survey.

The project area currently provides a tremendous recreation opportunity and would be greatly expanded through State acquisition.

OWNERSHIP

Portions of the entire Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary are already protected through acquisition by the state, the water management district, and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). M.K. Ranch was purchased through CARL, the Torreya State Park was a pre-1963 acquisition, and portions of the current Lower Apalachicola CARL project were purchased with EEL and CARL funds. The 1,485 acre Torreya State Park Addition was acquired by the state (LATF) this past year through The Nature Conservancy. The Gadsden County Glades (also within the resource planning area) is an unpurchased tract on the CARL list. The Alum Bluff Nature Preserve, Apalachicola Bay and Ravine (4,500+ acres), the Traveler's Tract (1,450+ acres), and the DuPonts Tract (358+ acres) are owned by TNC. The Northwest Florida Water Management District has been very active in land acquisition along the Apalachicola River and has purchased 35,509 acres to date. Approximately 35+ acres have been acquired by the CARL program on Cat's Point, part of Phase I.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most of the project area is inherently susceptible to environmental degradation by virtue of its floodplain/wetlands nature. Development in these areas could adversely affect the water quality of the Apalachicola River and/or Bay. The upland sites are also sensitive to development and many current land use practices. The bluffs and ravines area of the Apalachicola River are particularly sensitive to any disturbances that alter the unique microclimate which is largely responsible for the area's biological significance. Over-development of the coast, particularly areas directly fronting Apalachicola Bay, could reduce the biological productivity of this important estuarine system. The wilderness quality of the project would be seriously compromised by even slight development in the most remote areas.

The project area other than Phase I is mostly rural and is not immediately threatened by commercial or residential development; however, current land use practices (e.g., agriculture and silviculture) do pose a significant threat to some of the rarest natural communities such as slope forests and upland glades. Also, the coastal regions are experiencing substantial development pressure.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

In November, 1986, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the preliminary boundary for this project (See Map, Page 314). Because of the large size of the area in the identified boundary, the Advisory Council decided to approve only portions of the area in the project design (called Phase I). The remaining areas identified in the resource planning boundary are to be considered for inclusion in the project design at a later date. On July 1, 1987, the Advisory Council approved Phase I of the Apalachicola River and Bay project design. The following is a summary of recommendations on acquisition phasing and techniques.

1. Develop a system-wide management plan subject to the approval of CARL managing agencies for all State owned lands encompassed in the Apalachicola River and Bay Lands project. Cooperative management

ACQUISITION PLANNING (Continued)

agreements should be negotiated with the Water Management District and other public agencies and nonprofit organizations.

2. Consider portions of the Chipola River Basin as a potential CARL project at some time in the future.
3. Phase I priority order:
 - A. Nick's Hole: fee simple acquisition of Sandpiper Village, Pelican Point and the commercial area north of Leisure Lane with the option to sell back with restrictions.
 - B. Cat Point: fee simple acquisition of 115 acres (34.8 acres acquired).
 - C. East Hole: fee simple acquisition of 25 acres.
 - D. Shell Point Bayfront: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped bayfront lots between existing State ownerships.
 - E. Apalachicola Bayfront: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped bayfront lots on Bay Avenue between Battery and Lafayette Parks.
 - F. Sike's Cut: fee simple acquisition of undeveloped lots in Oyster Bay Village, Heron Bay Village, and lots 21 through 23 in Bay Cove Village. If recreation is the primary acquisition objective, acquisition should be contingent upon assured public access.

On November 15, 1988, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved a revision to the Cat Point tract. Approximately 28 acres were added to include an entire ownership.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value for Phase I is approximately \$4,231,000.

Management Cost

Management funds budgeted by the Division of Marine Resources for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$18,285	-0-	\$16,016	-0-	-0-	\$34,301

Management funds requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91.

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$18,285	-0-	\$16,016	-0-	-0-	\$34,301

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	3
Letters of general support.....	2
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OTHER

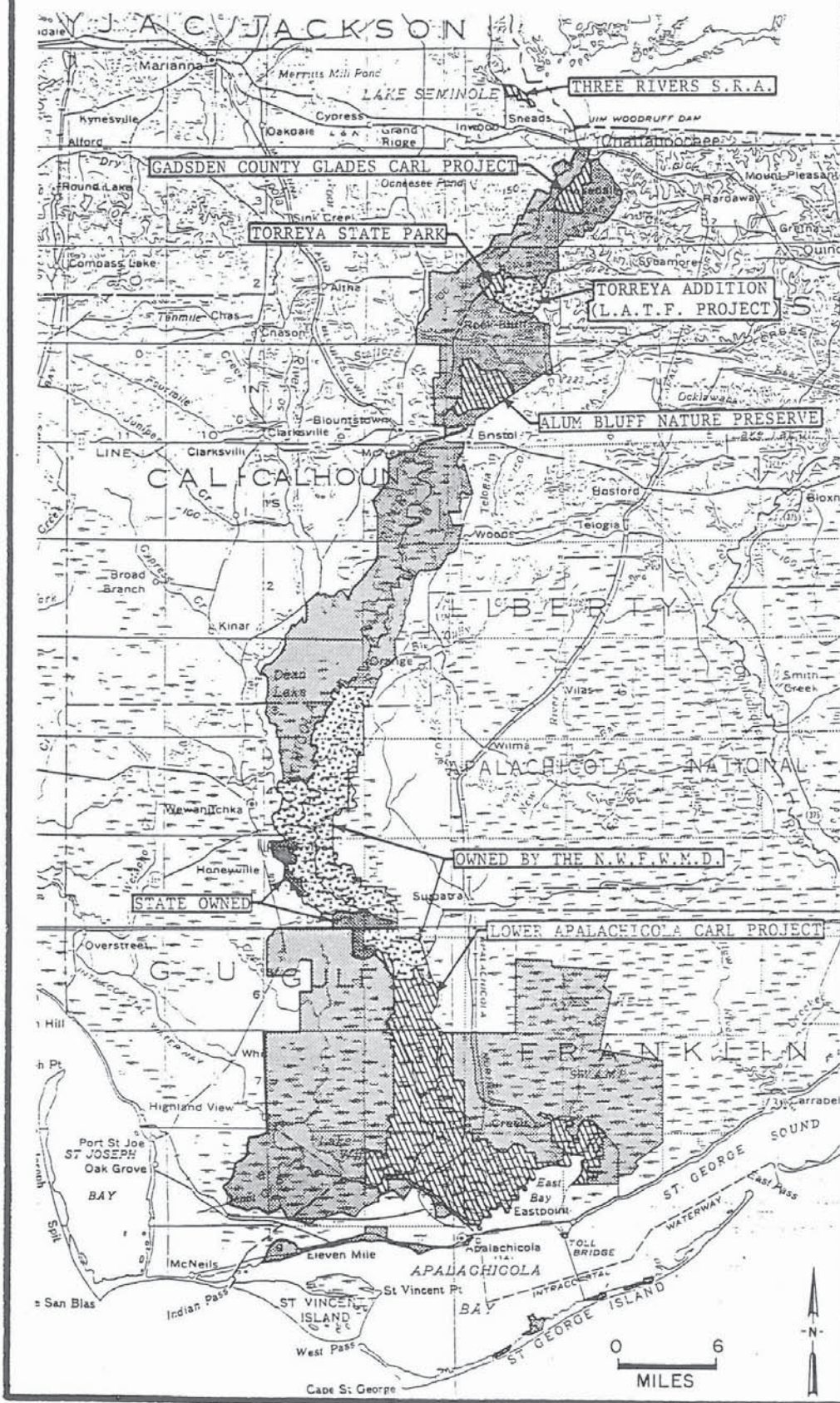
This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters.

As growth and development have accelerated in the State of Florida, some notable regions have emerged as especially deserving of protection as natural sanctuaries. The Apalachicola River and associated natural areas is one of these notable regions. The State has had a strong commitment to preserve the outstanding natural resources of the Apalachicola River system. A brief account of this area's acquisition history is presented below.

Beginning in 1972, the State acquired 1,963 acres of land on the eastern end of St. George Island through the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.

APALACHICOLA RIVER and BAY JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES

PROJECT AREA
(ALL BUT PHASE I
YET TO BE MAPPED)



OTHER (Continued)

Cape St. George Island (2,400 acres) was acquired by the State in 1977 through the EEL program. Acquisition also began on the Lower Apalachicola project (29,000 acres) in 1977 through EEL. Additions to the Lower Apalachicola project were a part of the first CARL list approved by the Governor and Cabinet in 1980. The additions were ranked at #2 on that acquisition priority list.

The Governor and Cabinet, recognizing the significance of the natural resources of the Apalachicola River system, requested in 1983 that the Department of Natural Resources develop a long-term acquisition plan to fully protect the river and bay system. The plan was completed in May 1984.

Pursuant to the recommendations outlined in the acquisition plan, a diverse assemblage of staff met in June 1985 to initiate the development of the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project. Technical staff of the Land Acquisition Advisory Council began an exhaustive evaluation of the proposed project area in August 1985 after the project was formally received into the CARL program. The project assessment and preliminary boundary recommendations (resource planning boundary) were approved by the Advisory Council in November, 1986. Work then immediately began on a project design.

The Northwest Florida Water Management District was a participant in the development of the Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary and shared extensive ownership and mapping information of this area with the CARL staff. The District, through the Save Our Rivers Program has purchased 35,509 acres in the floodplain from Southwest Florida Industries.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

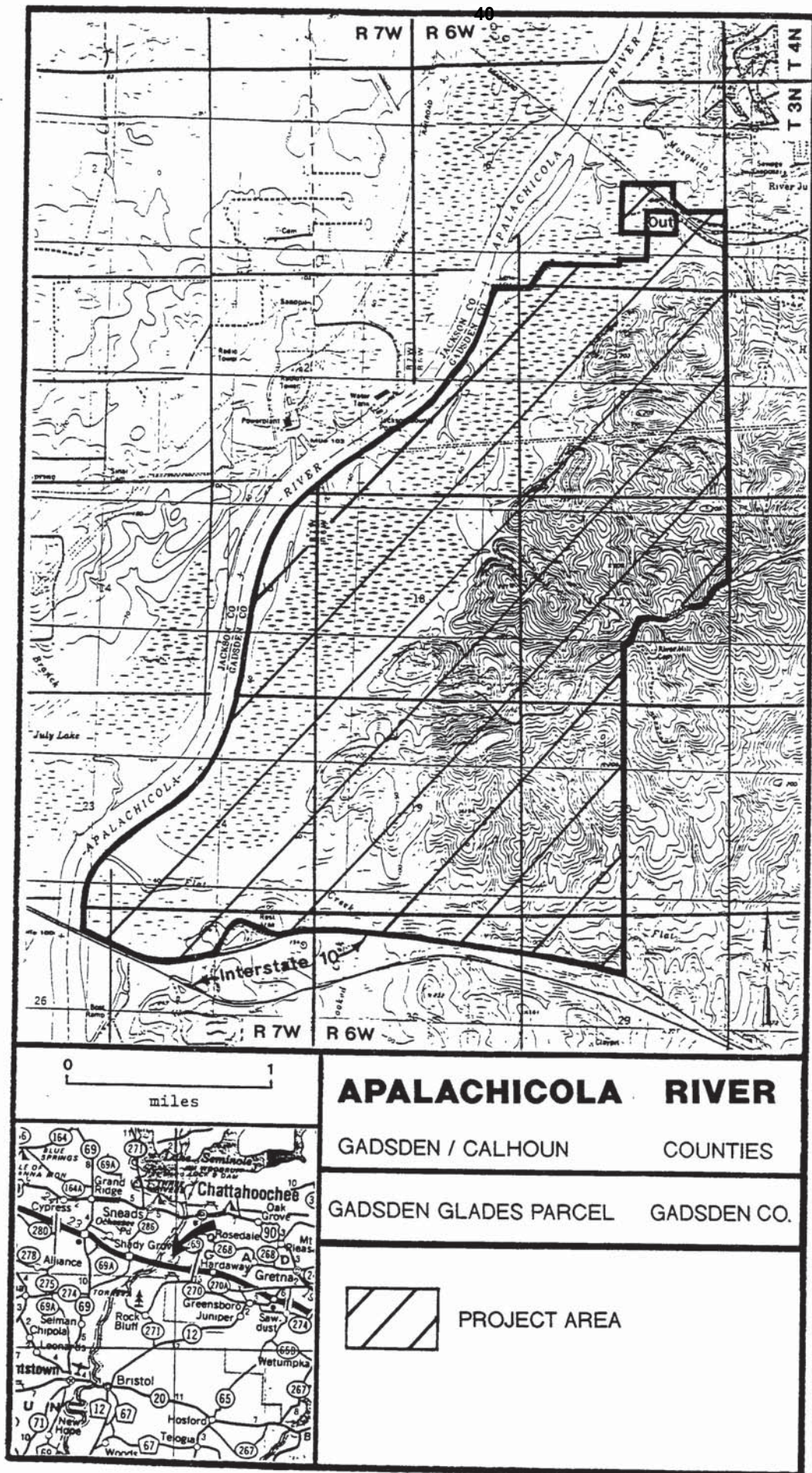
The Apalachicola River and Bay project is an eclectic assemblage of tracts that truly represent some of the finest and most significant natural areas of Florida. The management of these tracts will depend upon the specific characteristics and resources of each site. Proposed uses include preserve, reserves, wildlife management areas, and state parks. Managing agencies will include the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State will act as a cooperating manager at sites of historical significance. The Northwest Florida Water Management District will manage a large portion of the river floodplain that is encompassed by the project boundary; however, the lands acquired by the District are not a part of the official CARL project.

The lands in this project function as a system of intricately interrelated parts. Because the project is a system, it would be improper to manage individual tracts independently of each other. Recognizing this fact, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council has recommended that a system wide management plan be developed for the Apalachicola River and Bay project. This management scheme incorporates the management of specific-use sites (e.g., a state park or wildlife management area) into the overall plan designed to preserve the proper functioning of the entire system.

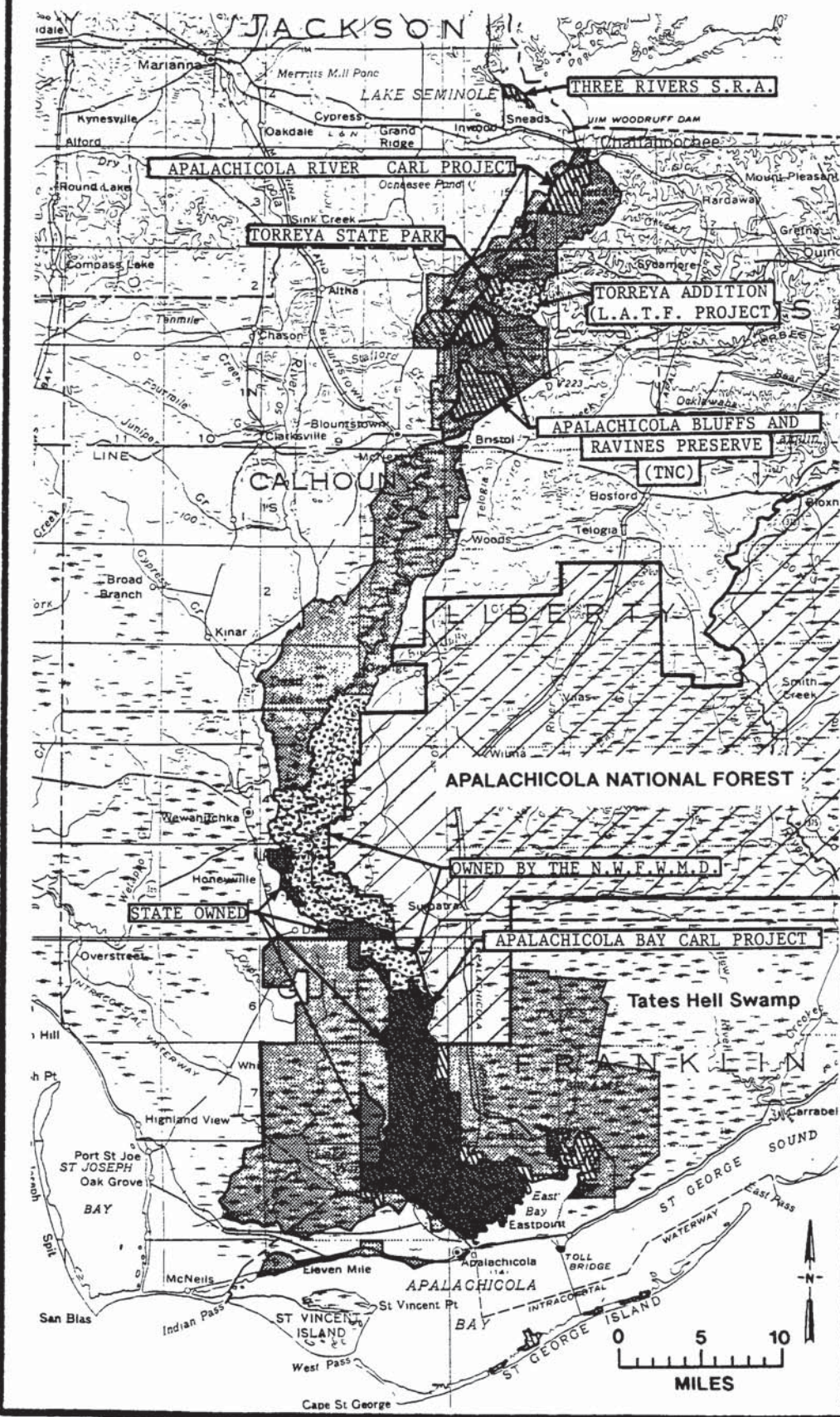
The management of lands within Phase I concentrates on preserving the buffer/filter functions of lands that are so critical to the maintenance of high water quality in Apalachicola Bay. Basically this involves maintaining the land in a natural condition. Archaeological sites may of course be excavated to provide information on the cultural resources. The bayfront property in the City of Apalachicola may be used in conjunction with another CARL project, the Apalachicola Historic Waterfront, but no ancillary uses may in any way degrade water quality.

Phase I lands will be managed as additions to the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve under the authority of the Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.

Apalachicola River



APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY ECOSYSTEM

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES
 RESOURCE PLANNING
BOUNDARY


#10 APALACHICOLA RIVER

The Gadsden Glades would be managed under "single-use" principles as a State Botanical Site or State Preserve. That is, primary management objective would be preservation of the rare upland glade and slope forest natural community types. Upland glade and slope forest are basically self-maintaining; however, controlled burning or hand removal of hardwoods may be necessary to prevent surrounding forest from encroaching into the glades.

Aspalaga Landing would be managed under single-use principles as a Wildlife and Environmental Area, State Botanical Site, or State Preserve.

The Atkins Tract would be managed under multiple-use principles by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as a Wildlife Management Area.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The slope forests, seepage communities, upland glades, bluff, and sandhills communities are highly

susceptible to human-induced degradation. Vehicular and foot traffic have already damaged several of the upland glade communities. Erosion from vehicle traffic and lumbering is presently occurring in the slope forests of Gadsden Glades, and the sedimentation is washing into the Apalachicola River. Given the small population sizes of some of the rare plant species known from the entire project, a single unscrupulous or ignorant plant collector could completely eliminate several species from Florida. Much of the project could be converted to commercial pine plantation at any time. Residential development is encroaching on Gadsden Glades and several homesteads are located within the timberlands adjacent to the site.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

This project was included within the overall Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary.

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) separated the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project into 2 projects: Apalachicola Bay and Apalachicola River, Phase I. The Gadsden County Glades project was removed from the CARL list and included in Phase I of Apalachicola River. Phase I of the Apalachicola River also includes the Aspalaga Landing tract and the Atkins tract.

Acquisition Phasing

Phasing based on biological significance is:

Priority I: Gadsden County Glades

Priority II: Aspalaga Landing

Priority III: Atkins tract

Coordination

This project is being pursued in cooperation with the Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy.

OWNERSHIP

The Gadsden County Glades tract consists of approximately 1,912 acres and 13 owners; Aspalaga Landing tract consists of approximately 800 acres and 2 owners; and the Atkins tract consists of approximately 3,210 acres and 7 owners.

Portions of the entire Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary are already protected through acquisition by the state, the water management district, and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). M.K. Ranch (8,793 acres) was purchased through CARL in 1985 (\$2,923,153), the Torreya State

MANAGEMENT COST

Estimated start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks
Gadsden County Glades

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$52,719	-0-	\$9,253	\$22,522	-0-	\$84,494

Source of Funding: CARL

Estimated start-up cost for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
Atkins Tract

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$30,000	\$7,000	\$28,000	\$39,150	-0-	\$104,150

Source of Funding: CARL

Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry
Apalachicola River

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$3,100	-0-	\$800	-0-	-0-	\$3,900

Source of Funding: CARL

Note that management responsibility and cost have not yet been determined for Aspalaga Landing.

#10 APALACHICOLA RIVER

Park (1,063 acres) was a pre-1963 acquisition - 1944-1949 (\$6,130), and portions of the Apalachicola Bay CARL project were purchased with EEL and CARL funds. The 1,485 acre Torreya State Park Addition was acquired (\$1,127,000) by the state (LATF) in 1989 through The Nature Conservancy. The Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve (6,300± acres), consisting of three tracts, Alum Bluff, Traveler's, and Dupuis, is owned and managed by The Nature Conservancy. The Northwest Florida Water Management District has been very active in land acquisition along the Apalachicola River and has purchased 35,509 acres to date.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Updated boundary maps are nearly complete. Negotiations should begin in the spring.

The district is currently appraising the Neil ownership - the floodplain in the Gadsden County Glades and Aspalaga Landing tract.

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council staff is evaluating a boundary amendment.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

#15 APALACHICOLA RIVER		GADSDEN/LIBERTY/CALHOUN COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	10,492	-0-	\$6,345,457

* see Ownership

LOCATION

In Gadsden and Calhoun Counties, northwest Florida Panhandle, south of the town of Chattahoochee; two tracts east, and one tract west of Apalachicola River floodplain. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 7 and 66. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Apalachicola River drainage basin is believed to have more species of plants and animals than anywhere else in temperate North America; it is a recognized region of endemism in Florida. The bluffs and ravines of the upper Apalachicola River have been known to be highly significant botanically for

Tract on East Bank

The 1992 Amendment connected two previously disjunct tracts, Gadsden Glades and Aspalaga Landing with Torreya State Park. Acquisition of this larger tract would provide a continuous protected corridor along the River that would include the Gadsden Glades, the lower reaches of the Flat Creek drainage, the area surrounding Aspalaga Landing, and significant areas of intact upland mixed forest, upland pine forest, and floodplain forest lying between Aspalaga Landing and Torreya State Park. The tract also contain most of the known Florida occurrences of the upland glade natural community type, excellent examples of slope forest, and bluffs - among the most endangered natural communities in Florida. Several very rare plants occur within the boundaries including two federally endangered plant species, Florida torrey tree, *Torreya taxifolia* (namesake of Torreya State Park), and fringed campion, *Silene polypetala*, and the only occurrence in Florida of the state imperilled rue-anemone, *Anemonella thalictroides*.

Atkins's Tract

The Atkins Tract encompasses high quality floodplain forest and sandhills natural communities. The floodplain has reportedly not been timbered in over 80 years. Wildlife is abundant on the tract; gopher tortoise and the federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker occur in the sandhills.

The upper Apalachicola River area is rich with archeological sites from numerous cultural periods. Several archeological sites are known to be within the project boundaries. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be high.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Upland Glade	G1/S1
Curtiss' loosestrife	G1/S1
Florida torrey	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
Fringed campion	G2/S2
Florida yew	G2/S2
<i>Carex microdonta</i> (a sedge)	G3/S1
Narrow-leaved trillium	G3/S2
Slope Forest	G3/S2
Croonia	G3/S2
48 FNAI elements known from project	

over 150 years. The area is also of high biogeographical importance, with plant associations having affinities with the western U.S. and Asia.

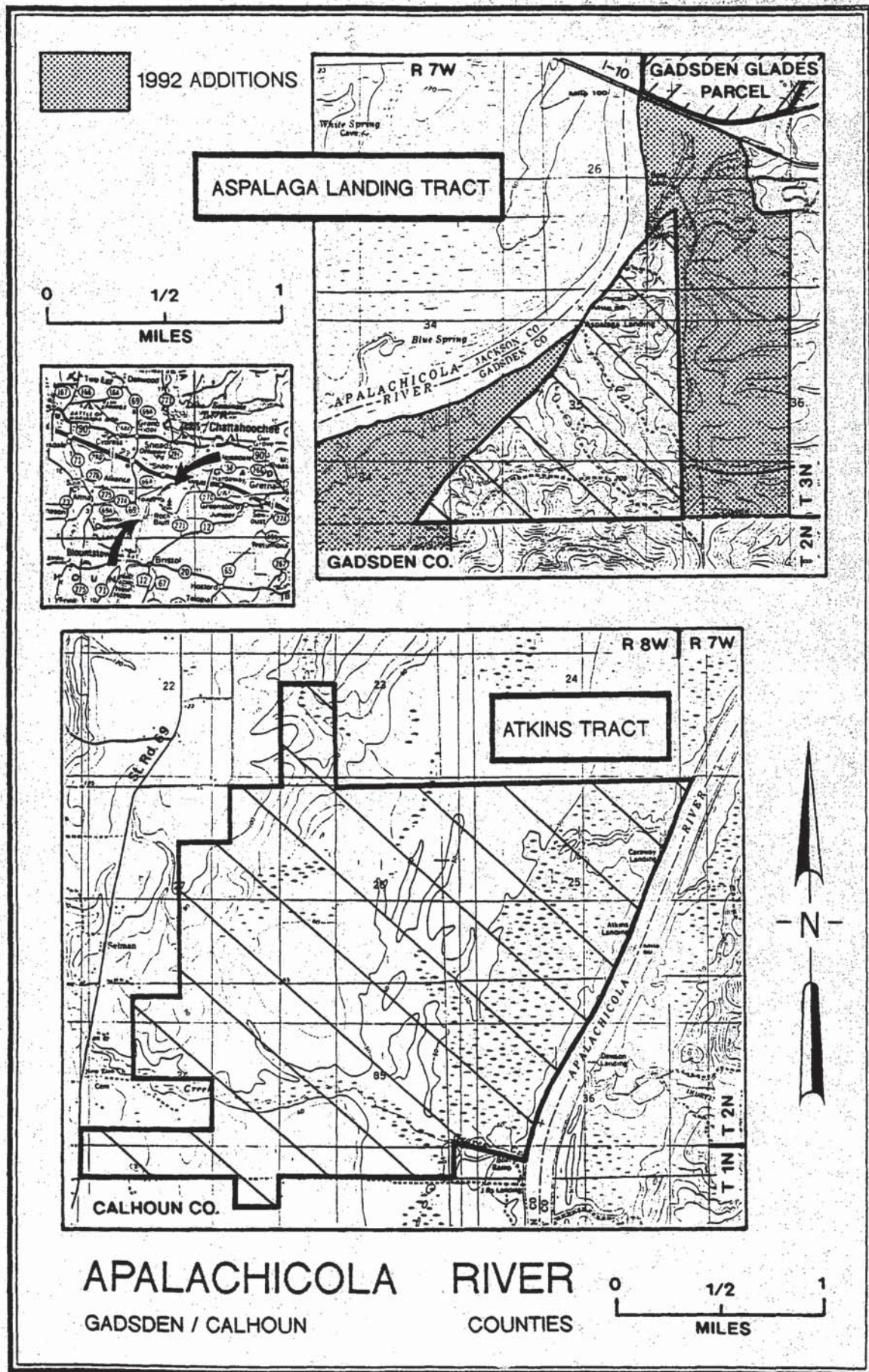
The Apalachicola River project is not only highly significant because it buffers the Apalachicola River, but because it offers the opportunity to preserve much of the unique natural character of the upper Apalachicola. The project is known to support 45 FNAI-listed plant species.

The project, as amended in 1992, consists of two tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a larger tract on the east bank of the River that runs southward from and includes the original Gadsden Glades tract to the north and west boundary of Torreya State Park and, 2) the Atkins Tract on the west bank (across the River from Torreya State Park).

The project provides for a great diversity of recreational opportunities including nature appreciation, hiking, photography, hunting, fishing, and boat launching. Special care, however, will be required to protect the areas of botanical interest from degradation and introduction of exotic species.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

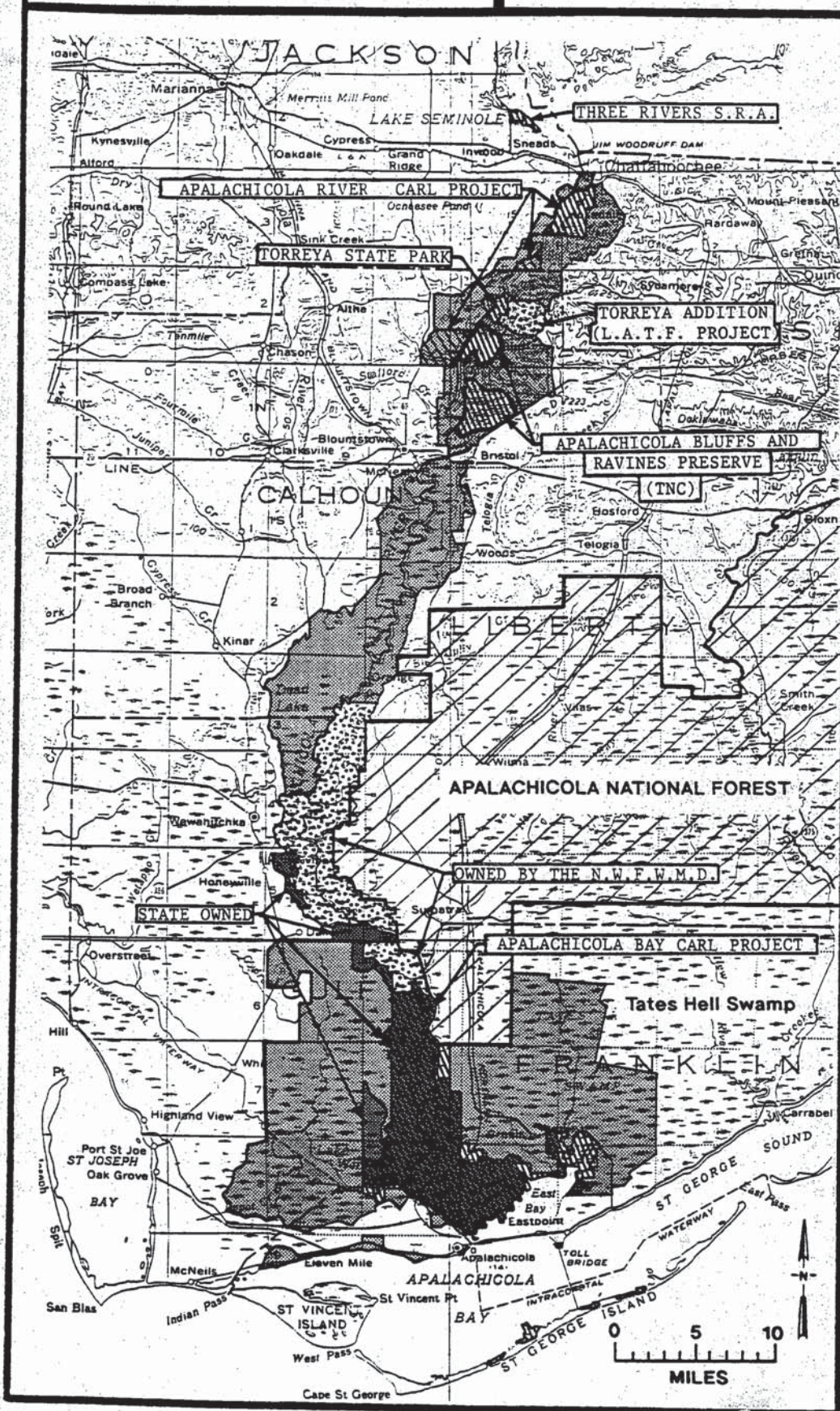
The Division of Recreation and Parks is the recommended manager for the tract on the east bank of the Apalachicola and immediately north of Torreya State Park. The tract would be managed as a unit (or units) of the State Park System; it could be managed in conjunction with the State Park. The Gadsden Glades tract would be managed as a Preserve or Botanical Site. Other particularly sensitive areas under the Division's management may warrant Botanical Site or Preserve designation. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission would manage the Atkins Tract as a Wildlife Management Area; the Division of Forestry would be a cooperating manager.



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APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY ECOSYSTEM

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES
 RESOURCE PLANNING
BOUNDARY


#15 APALACHICOLA RIVER

The Gadsden Glades and Aspalaga Landing would be managed under "single-use" principles as a State Botanical Sites or State Preserves. That is, primary management objective would be preservation of the rare upland glade, slope forest, and bluff natural community types. These communities are basically self-maintaining; however, controlled burning or hand removal of hardwoods may be necessary to prevent surrounding forest from encroaching into the glades. Control/eradication of feral hogs, which are presently damaging some sites, should be a management priority.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The slope forests, seepage communities, upland glade, bluff, and sandhill communities are highly susceptible to human-induced degradation. Vehicular and foot traffic have already damaged several of the upland glade communities. Erosion from vehicle traffic and lumbering is presently occurring in the slope forests of Gadsden Glades, and the sedimentation is washing into the Apalachicola River. Given the small population sizes of some of the rare plant species known from the entire project, a single unscrupulous or ignorant plant collector could completely eliminate several species from Florida.

Much of the project could be converted to commercial pine plantation at any time. One of the highest quality upland glades and the surrounding land was recently mechanically site-prepared and planted to pine plantation; herbicides were also reportedly used. The extent of long-term damage to this site is not yet known. Residential development is encroaching on Gadsden Glades and several homesteads are located within the timberlands adjacent to the site.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

This project was included within the overall Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary.

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) separated the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project into 2 projects: Apalachicola Bay and Apalachicola River, Phase I. The Gadsden County Glades project was removed from the CARL list and included in Phase I of Apalachicola River. Phase I of the Apalachicola River also includes the Aspalaga Landing tract and the Atkins tract.

Acquisition Phasing

Priorities (Prior to the 1992 Boundary Amendment) based on biological significance are:

Priority I: Gadsden County Glades

Priority II: Aspalaga Landing

Priority III: Atkins tract

On April 7, 1992, the LAAC approved an addition of 4,570 acres to the project boundary with an estimated tax assessed value of approximately \$1,813,157. The amendment consisted of five tracts. The inclusion of additional river floodplain extended the Gadsden Glades tract boundary to the north. The Gadsden Glades tract was also expanded along the eastern boundary to buffer Flat Creek, a tributary. Tracts of land were added to connect the Gadsden Glades tract with the Aspalaga Landing tract and the Aspalaga tract with the northern boundary of the State Park. Finally, additional floodplain was added between the State Park and the river.

Coordination

This project is being pursued in cooperation with the Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy.

OWNERSHIP

The Gadsden County Glades tract consists of approximately 1,912 acres and 13 owners; Aspalaga Landing tract consists of approximately 800 acres and 2 owners; and the Atkins tract consists of approximately 3,210 acres and 7 owners.

MANAGEMENT COST

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Atkins Tract

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$36,950	\$52,000	\$20,000	\$28,700	-0-	\$90,850
FY 1993-94	CARL	\$36,950	\$5,200	\$20,000	\$28,700	-0-	\$90,850

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED
Division of Recreation and Parks for area north of Torreya State Park

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$72,319	\$44,720	\$49,730	\$81,527	-0-	\$248,296
FY 1993-94	CARL	\$72,319	\$44,720	\$49,730	\$81,527	-0-	\$248,296

#15 APALACHICOLA RIVER

The 1992 project addition added 56 parcels and 30 owners - 3 major owners (see Acquisition Planning above).

Portions of the entire Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary are already protected through acquisition by the state, the water management district, and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). M.K. Ranch (8,793 acres) was purchased through CARL in 1985 (\$2,923,153), the Torreya State Park (1,063 acres) was a pre-1963 acquisition - 1944-1949 (\$6,130), and portions of the Apalachicola Bay CARL project were purchased with EEL and CARL funds. The 1,485 acre Torreya State Park Addition was acquired (\$1,127,000) by the state (LATF) in 1989 through The Nature Conservancy. The Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve (6,300 ± acres), consisting of three tracts, Alum Bluff, Traveler's, and Dupuis, is owned and managed by The Nature Conservancy. The Northwest Florida Water Management District has been very active in land acquisition along the Apalachicola River and has purchased 35,509 acres to date.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Water management district and The Nature Conservancy taking lead in negotiations. They have had no success in negotiations to date.

RESOLUTIONS

- 111: Northwest Florida Water Management District
 - Support for acquisition
 — Franklin County Seafood Workers Association
 - Support for acquisition

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 11/20/86		
Design/Boundary #1 Approved: 5/29/87		
Design/Boundary #2 Approved: 12/7/90		
Design/Boundary Modified:		
6/28/91 - clarification		
4/07/92 - 4,570 acres added		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1992	10	
1991	24	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
—	None	—

#12 APALACHICOLA RIVER		GADSDEN/LIBERTY/CALHOUN COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0*	20,181	-0-	\$7,952,100

* see Ownership

LOCATION

In Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun Counties, northwest Florida Panhandle, south of the town of Chattahoochee; two tracts east and one tract west of Apalachicola River floodplain. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 7 and 66. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The Apalachicola River drainage basin is believed to have more species of plants and animals than anywhere else in temperate North America; it is a recognized region of endemism in Florida. The bluffs and ravines of the upper Apalachicola River have been known to be highly significant botanically for

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torreyia</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
Fringed campion	G2/S2
Florida yew	G2/S2
Baltzell's sedge	G2/S2
SANDHILL	G2G3/S2
65 FNAI elements known from project	

over 150 years. The area is also of high biogeographical importance, with plant associations having affinities with the western U.S. and Asia.

The Apalachicola River project is not only highly significant because it buffers the Apalachicola River, but because it offers the opportunity to preserve much of the unique natural character of the upper Apalachicola. The project supports at least 45 FNAI-listed plant species.

The project, as amended in 1992 and 1993, consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a larger tract on the east bank of the river that runs southward from the railroad west of River Junction to the north and west boundary of Torreya State Park; 2) the Atkins Tract on the west bank (across the river from Torreya State Park); and 3) the Sweetwater Creek tract east of the river and south of Torreya State Park.

Tract on East Bank

The 1992 amendment connected two previously disjunct tracts, Gadsden Glades and Aspalaga Landing, with Torreya State Park. Acquisition of this larger tract would provide a continuous protected corridor along the river that would include the Gadsden Glades, the lower reaches of the Flat Creek drainage, the area surrounding Aspalaga Landing, and significant areas of intact upland mixed forest, upland pine forest, and floodplain forest lying between Aspalaga Landing and Torreya State Park. The tract also contains most of the known Florida occurrences of the upland glade natural community type, excellent examples of slope forest, and bluffs - among the most endangered natural communities in Florida. Several very rare plants occur within the boundaries including two federally endangered plant species, Florida torreyia tree, *Torreya taxifolia* (namesake of Torreya State Park), and fringed campion, *Silene polypetala*, and the only occurrence in Florida of the state imperilled rue-anemone, *Anemonella thalictroides*.

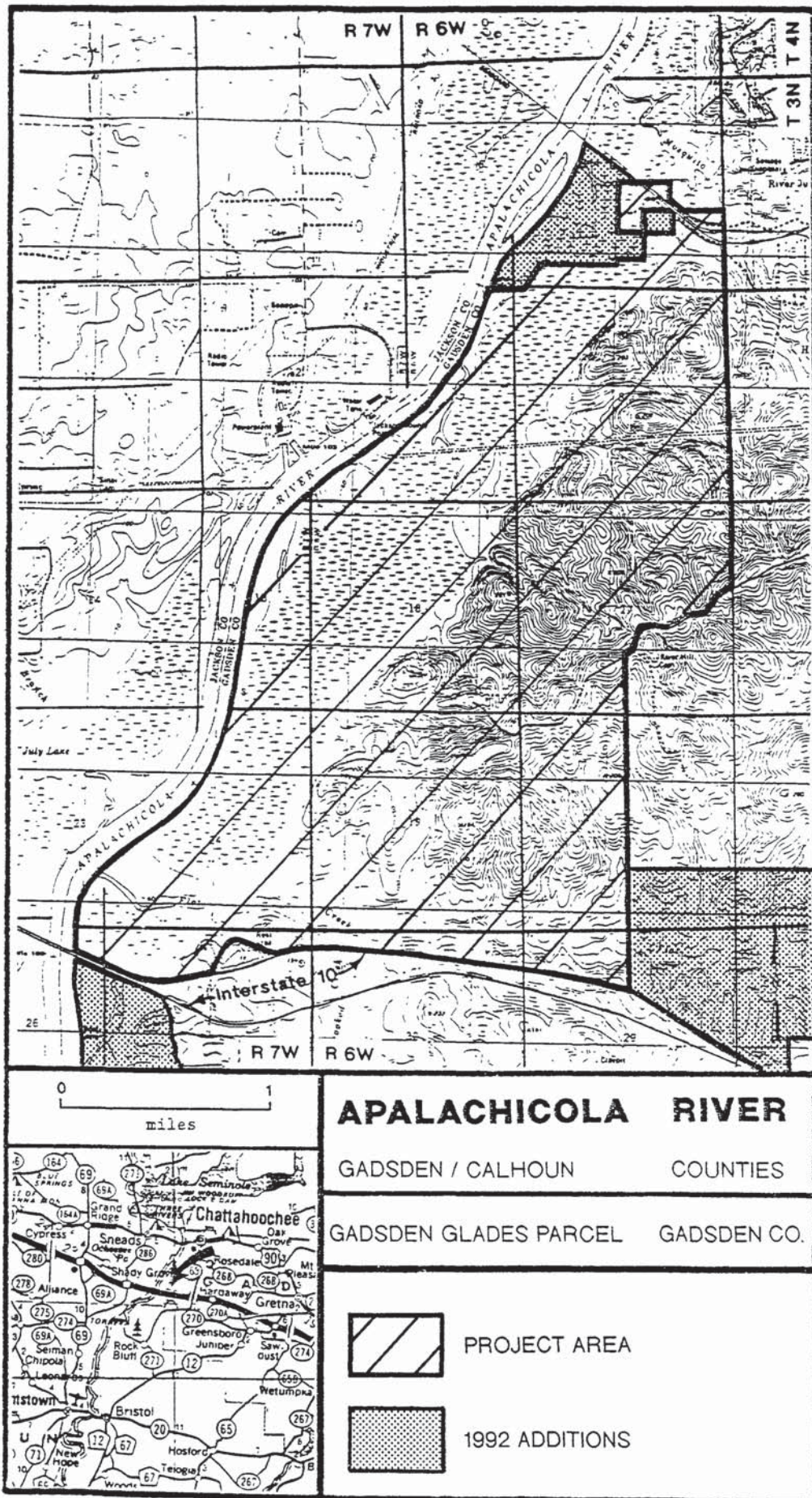
Atkins Tract

The Atkins Tract encompasses high quality floodplain forest and sandhills natural communities. The floodplain has reportedly not been timbered in over 80 years. Wildlife is abundant on the tract; gopher tortoise and the federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker occur in the sandhills.

Sweetwater Creek

The Sweetwater Creek tract includes a series of the deepest and most spectacular steephead ravines in Florida. Here streams cutting into the high plateau on the east side of the Apalachicola River have produced steep-sided ravines as much as 80 feet deep. The unique Slope Forests in these ravines have long been known for their extraordinary cluster of rare plants and animals. They harbor most of the 13 rare or endangered plants in the tract. These forests are rich not only in endemic plants, such as the extremely rare Florida yew and Florida torreyia, but also in plants characteristic of more temperate regions. Several rare salamanders and fishes inhabit the cool ravine streams. The plateau is now a sand pine plantation, but once supported extensive Sandhill. Remnants of intact Sandhill vegetation on site could serve as sources of germplasm for restoration. The largest populations of the rare Apalachicola rosemary, a species found only in Liberty County, occur in these disturbed uplands.

The upper Apalachicola River area is rich with archeological sites from numerous cultural periods. Several archeological sites are known within the project boundaries. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be high.



1992 ADDITIONS

ASPALAGA LANDING TRACT

GADSDEN GLADES
PARCEL

A horizontal number line with tick marks at 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1. The word "MILES" is written below the line.



GADSDEN CO.

ATKINS TRACT

CALHOUN CO.

APALACHICOLA

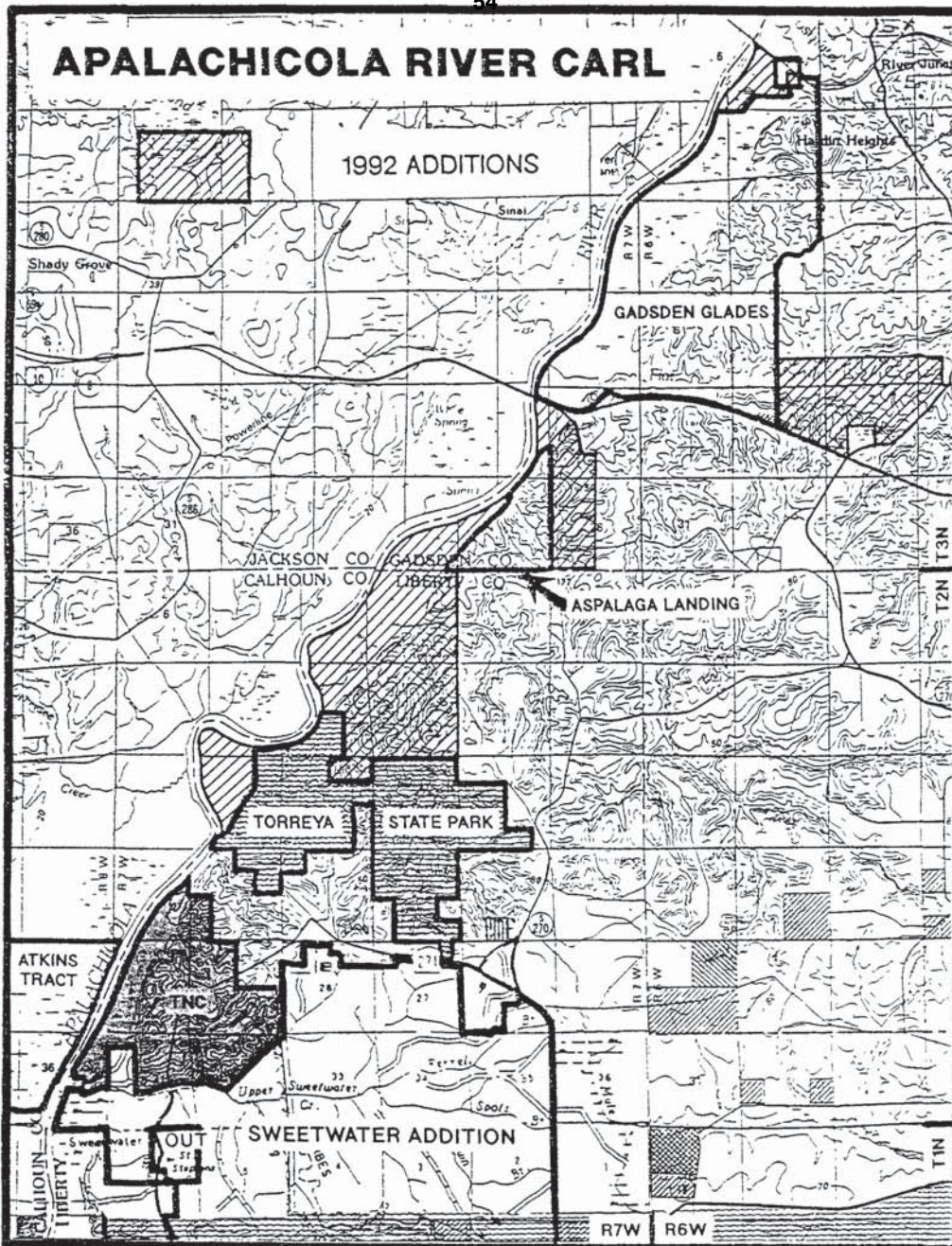
RIVER

GADSDEN / CALHOUN

COUNTIES

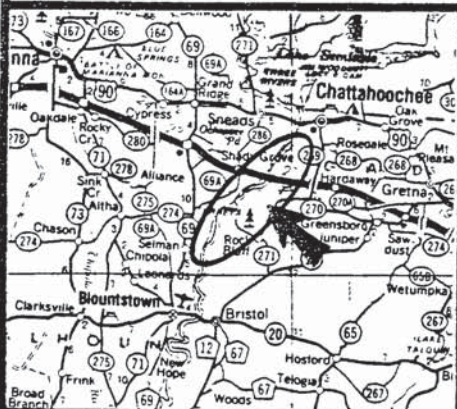
A horizontal scale bar with tick marks at 0, 1/2, and 1. The word "MILES" is centered below the bar.

APALACHICOLA RIVER CARL

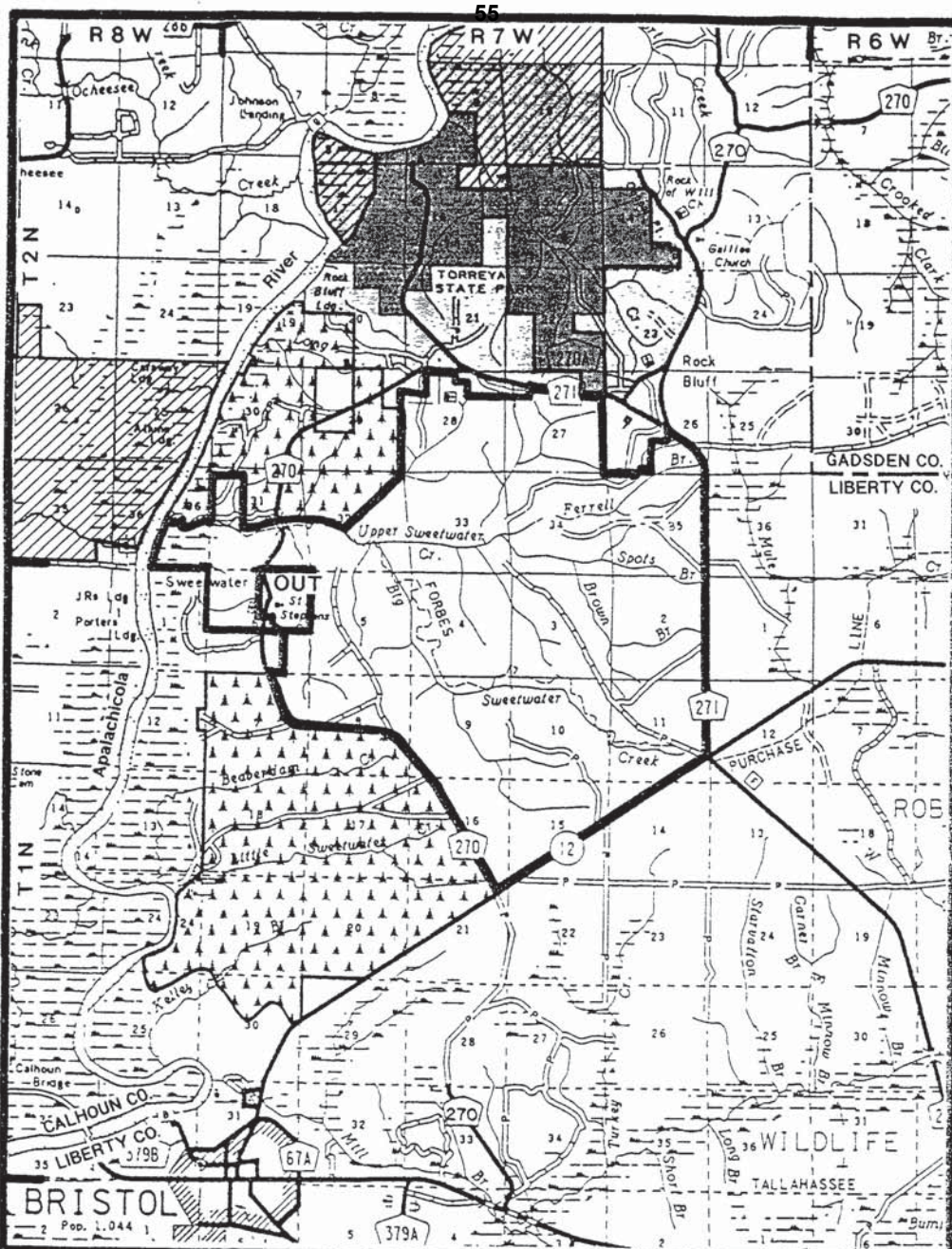


APALACHICOLA RIVER

GADSDEN, CALHOUN & LIBERTY CO.'S



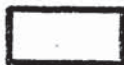
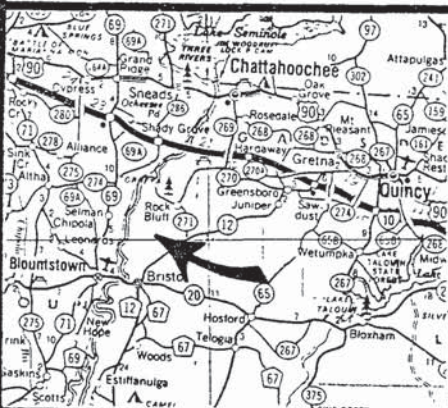
-  APAL. RIVER CARL PROJECT SITES (3)
-  1992 ADDITIONS



APALACHICOLA RIVER

LIBERTY

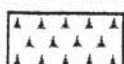
CO.



**SWEETWATER CREEK
PROJECT BOUNDARY**



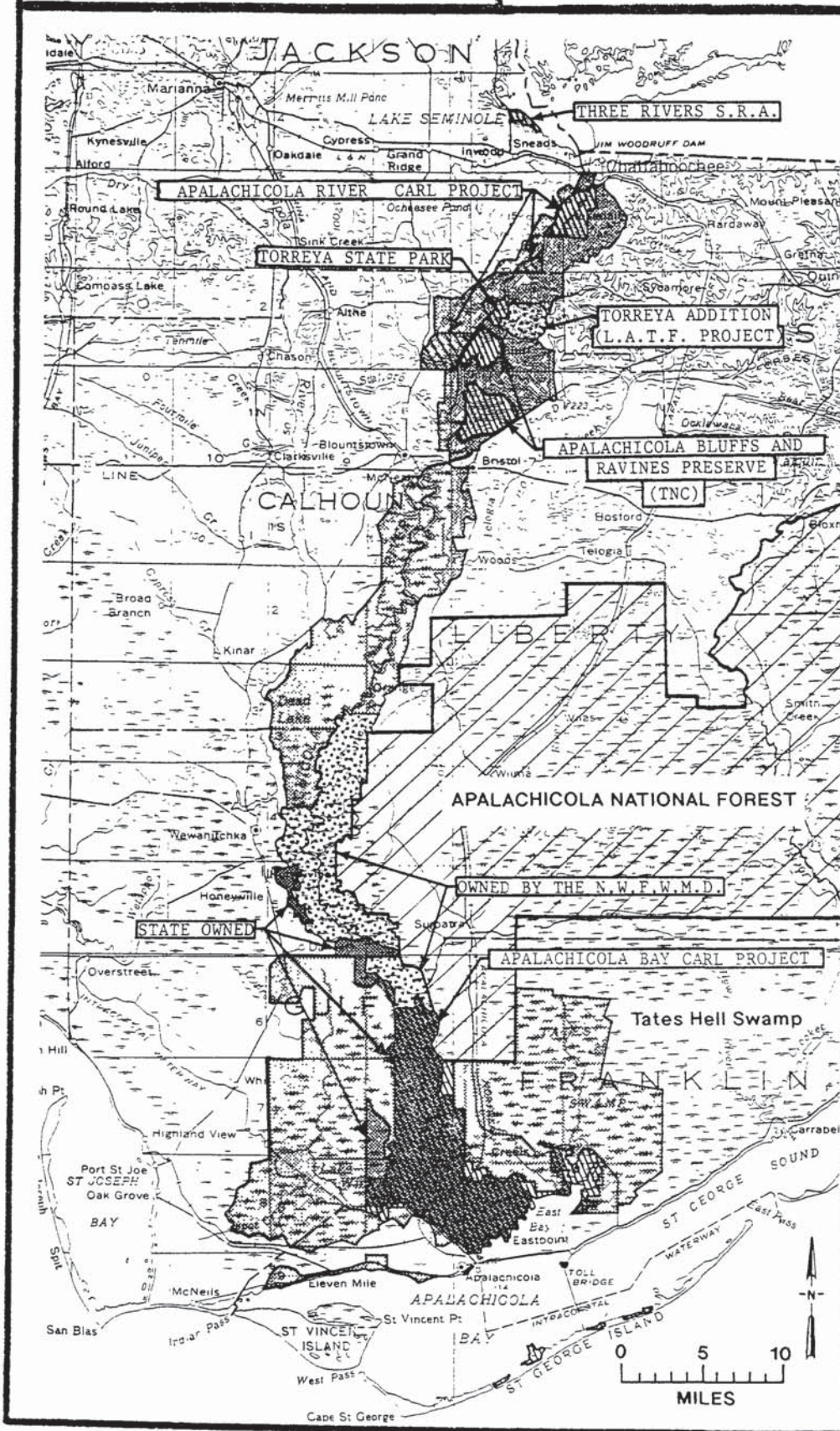
**APALACHICOLA RIVER
CARL PROJECT**



**APALACHICOLA BLUFFS &
RAVINES PRESERVE (TNC)**

**INHOLDINGS AND ADDITIONS
PROJECT (DEP)**

APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY ECOSYSTEM

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES
 RESOURCE PLANNING
BOUNDARY


The project provides for a great diversity of recreational opportunities including nature appreciation, hiking, photography, hunting, fishing, and boat launching. Special care, however, will be required to protect the areas of botanical interest from degradation and introduction of exotic species.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The Division of Recreation and Parks is the recommended manager for the tract on the east bank of the Apalachicola and immediately north of Torreya State Park. The tract would be managed as a unit (or units) of the State Park System, perhaps in conjunction with the State Park. The Gadsden Glades and Aspalaga Landing would be managed under "single-use" principles as State Botanical Sites or State Preserves. That is, the primary management objective would be preservation of the rare upland glade, slope forest, and bluff natural community types. These communities are self-maintaining, but controlled burning or hand removal of hardwoods may be necessary to prevent forest from encroaching on the glades. Control/eradication of feral hogs, which are now damaging some sites, should be a management priority. Other particularly sensitive areas under the Division's management may also warrant Botanical Site or Preserve designation.

The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission would manage the Atkins Tract as a Wildlife Management Area; the Division of Forestry would be a cooperating manager.

The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the Sweetwater Creek tract as a State Forest for ten years after acquisition. Initially, the Division will secure the tract, provide limited public access, and inventory the site's resources. A management plan based on this inventory will address management of the sand pine plantations and their reforestation with longleaf pine, and protection of endangered species. The Division will provide for limited recreation and environmental education in coordination with the Division of Recreation and Parks. After 10 years, the Division of Recreation and Parks will assume management of the tract as a unit of the state park system. Management will continue the restoration of natural systems, the protection of rare and endangered species, and the provision of appropriate resource-based recreation and education.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The slope forests, seepage communities, upland glade, bluff, and sandhill communities are highly susceptible to degradation by people. Vehicular and foot traffic have already damaged several of the upland glades. In the slope forests near the glades, sediment eroded by vehicles and lumbering is washing into the Apalachicola River. Given the small population sizes of some of the rare plants in the project, a single unscrupulous or ignorant plant collector could completely eliminate several species from Florida.

The plateau around Sweetwater Creek has already been cleared and planted in sand pine, and much of the rest of the project could be converted to

MANAGEMENT COST

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for Atkins Tract

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$36,950	\$52,000	\$20,000	\$28,700	-0-	\$90,850
FY 1993-94	CARL	\$36,950	\$5,200	\$20,000	\$28,700	-0-	\$90,850

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Recreation and Parks for area north of Torreya State Park

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$72,319	\$44,720	\$49,730	\$81,527	-0-	\$248,296
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$72,319	\$44,720	\$49,730	\$81,527	-0-	\$248,296

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Forestry - Sweetwater Creek Tract

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$89,696	-0-	\$20,000	\$126,600	-0-	\$233,296
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$92,387	-0-	\$20,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$117,387

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Recreation and Parks for Sweetwater Creek Tract

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$83,306	\$24,960	\$16,800	\$101,252	-0-	\$226,318

#12 APALACHICOLA RIVER

commercial pine plantation at any time. One of the highest quality upland glades and the surrounding land was recently mechanically site-prepared and planted to pine plantation; herbicides were also reportedly used. The extent of long-term damage to this site is not yet known. Residential development is encroaching on Gadsden Glades and several homesteads are located within the timberlands adjacent to the site.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

This project was included within the overall Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary.

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) separated the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project into 2 projects: Apalachicola Bay and Apalachicola River, Phase I. The Gadsden County Glades project was removed from the CARL list and included in Phase I of Apalachicola River. Phase I of the Apalachicola River also includes the Aspalaga Landing tract and the Atkins tract.

Acquisition Phasing

Priorities (Prior to the 1992 Boundary Amendment) based on biological significance are:

Priority I: Gadsden County Glades

Priority II: Aspalaga Landing

Priority III: Atkins tract

On April 7, 1992, the LAAC approved an addition of 4,570 acres to the project boundary with an estimated tax assessed value of approximately \$1,813,157. The amendment consisted of five tracts. The inclusion of additional river floodplain extended the Gadsden Glades tract boundary to the north. The Gadsden Glades tract was also expanded along the eastern boundary to buffer Flat Creek, a tributary. Tracts of land were added to connect the Gadsden Glades tract with the Aspalaga Landing tract and the Aspalaga tract with the northern boundary of the Torreya State Park. Finally, additional floodplain was added between the state park and the river.

On December 9, 1993, the LAAC approved the addition of 9,689 acres (Sweetwater Creek, a 1993 proposal) to the project boundaries.

Coordination

This project is being pursued in cooperation with the Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy. Congress appropriated \$2 million to the US Forest Service for acquisitions in the Apalachicola National Forest.

OWNERSHIP

The Gadsden County Glades tract consists of approximately 1,912 acres and 13 owners; Aspalaga Landing tract consists of approximately 800 acres and 2 owners; and the Atkins tract consists of approximately 3,210 acres and 7 owners.

The 1992 project addition included 56 parcels and 30 owners - 3 major owners (see Acquisition Planning above).

The 1993 project addition, Sweetwater Creek, included 45 parcels and approximately 20 owners.

Portions of the entire Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary are already protected through acquisition by the state, the water management district, and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). M.K. Ranch (8,793 acres) was purchased through CARL in 1985 (\$2,923,153), the Torreya State Park (1,063 acres) was a pre-1963 acquisition - 1944-1949 (\$6,130), and portions of the Apalachicola Bay CARL project were purchased with EEL and CARL funds. The 1,485 acre Torreya State Park Addition was acquired (\$1,127,000) by the state (LATF) in 1989 through The Nature Conservancy. The Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve (6,300 ± acres), consisting of three tracts, Alum Bluff, Traveler's, and Dupuis, is owned and managed by The Nature Conservancy. The Northwest Florida Water Management District has been very active in land acquisition along the Apalachicola River and has purchased 35,509 acres to date.

ACQUISITION STATUS

No success in negotiations on original sites to date. NFWMD performing new appraisal on Atkins tract. New site, Sweetwater Creek, added in 1993. Mapping will be initiated early in 1994, depending upon outcome of discussions with St. Joe Paper Co., the major owner.

RESOLUTIONS

- 111: Northwest Florida Water Management District
- Support for acquisition
- Franklin County Seafood Workers Association
- Support for acquisition
- 1993: Liberty County Commission - Opposes state acquisition

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 11/20/86		
Design/Boundary #1 Approved: 5/29/87		
Design/Boundary #2 Approved: 12/7/90		
Design/Boundary Modified:		
06/28/91 - clarification		
04/07/92 - 4,570 acres added		
12/09/93 - 9,689 acres added		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	15	
1992	10	
1991	24	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

Apalachicola River

Priority Project # 15

	Acres	Cost/Tax Value	County(ies): Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun	
Acquired:	0	\$0	Water Mgmt. District:	Northwest Florida
Remaining:	20,181	\$7,952,100	Regional Planning Council:	Apalachee
Totals:	20,181	\$7,952,100	Senate District(s): 3	House District(s): 7

Natural Resources Summary

The Apalachicola River drainage basin is believed to have more species of plants and animals than anywhere else in temperate North America; it is a recognized region of endemism in Florida. The bluffs and ravines of the upper Apalachicola River have been known to be highly significant botanically for over 150 years. The area is also of high biogeographical importance, with plant associations having affinities with the western U.S. and Asia.

The Apalachicola River project is not only highly significant because it buffers the Apalachicola River, but because it offers the opportunity to preserve much of the unique natural character of the upper Apalachicola. The project supports at least 45 FNAI-listed plant species.

The project, as amended in 1992 and 1993, consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a larger tract on the east bank of the river that runs southward from the railroad west of River Junction to the north and west boundary of Torreya State Park; 2) the Atkins Tract on the west bank (across the river from Torreya State Park); and 3) the Sweetwater Creek tract east of the river and south of Torreya State Park.

Tract on East Bank

The 1992 amendment connected two previously disjunct tracts, Gadsden Glades and Aspalaga Landing, with Torreya State Park. Acquisition of this larger tract would provide a continuous protected corridor along the river that would include the Gadsden Glades, the lower reaches of the Flat Creek drainage, the area surrounding Aspalaga Landing, and significant areas of intact upland mixed forest, upland pine forest, and floodplain forest lying between Aspalaga Landing and Torreya State Park. The tract also contains most of the known Florida occurrences of the upland glade natural community type, excellent examples of slope forest, and bluffs - among the most endangered natural communities in Florida. Several very rare plants occur within the boundaries including two federally endangered plant species, Florida torreya tree, *Torreya taxifolia* (namesake of Torreya State Park), and fringed campion, *Silene polypetala*, and the only occurrence in Florida of the state imperilled rue-anemone, *Anemonella thalictroides*.

Atkins Tract

The Atkins Tract encompasses high quality floodplain forest and sandhills natural communities. The floodplain has reportedly not been timbered in over 80 years. Wildlife is abundant on the tract; gopher tortoise and the federally endangered red-cockaded woodpecker occur in the sandhills.

Sweetwater Creek

The Sweetwater Creek tract includes a series of the deepest and most spectacular steephead ravines in Florida. Here streams cutting into the high plateau on the east side of the Apalachicola River have produced steep-sided ravines as much as 80 feet deep. The unique Slope Forests in these ravines have long been known for their extraordinary cluster of rare plants and animals. They harbor most of the 13 rare or endangered plants in the tract. These forests are rich not only in endemic plants, such as the extremely rare Florida yew and Florida torreya, but also in plants characteristic of more temperate regions. Several rare salamanders and fishes inhabit the cool ravine streams. The plateau is now a sand pine plantation, but once supported extensive Sandhill. Remnants of intact Sandhill vegetation on site could serve as sources of germplasm for restoration. The largest populations of the rare Apalachicola rosemary, a species found only in Liberty County, occur in these disturbed uplands.

#15 Apalachicola River

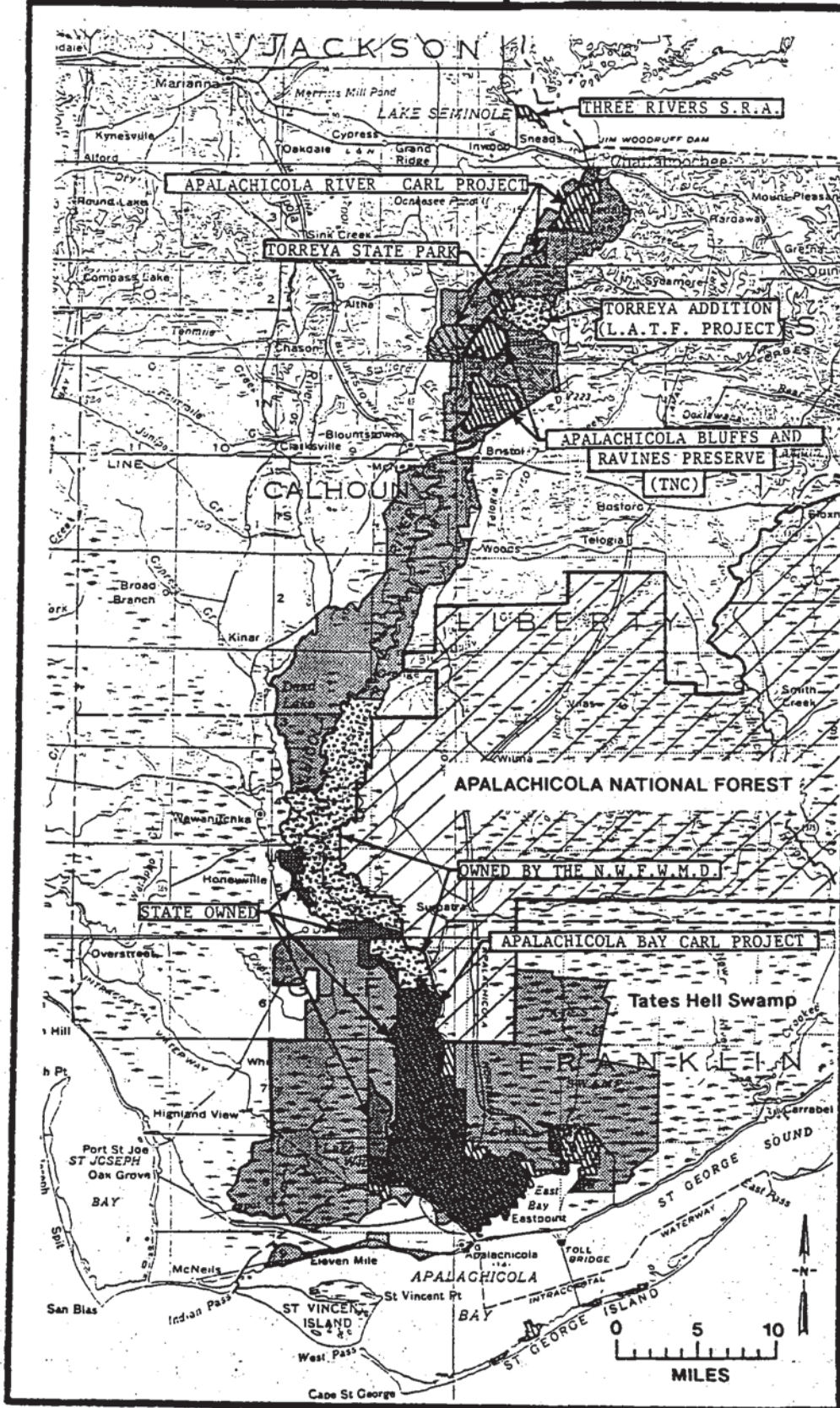
Vulnerability & Endangerment

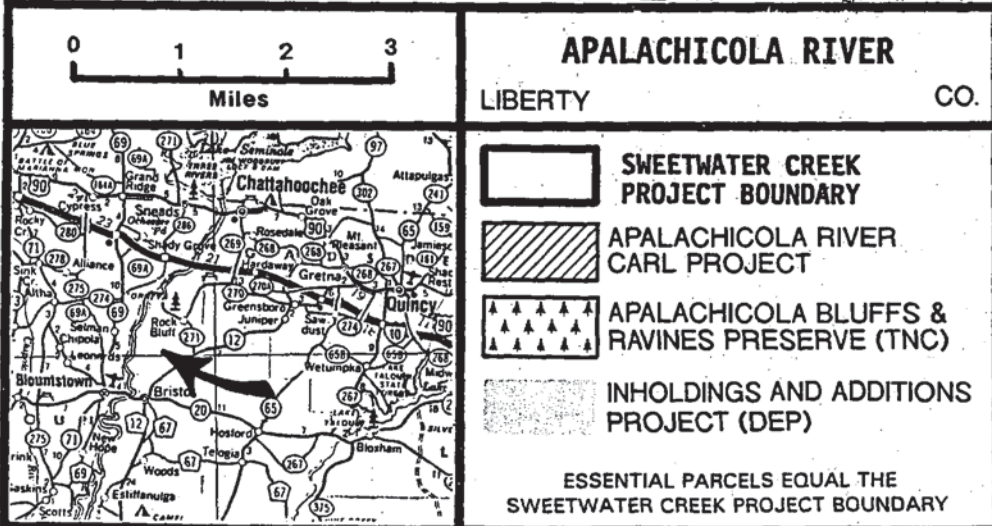
The slope forests, seepage communities, upland glade, bluff, and sandhill communities are highly susceptible to degradation by people. Vehicular and foot traffic have already damaged several of the upland glades. In the slope forests near the glades, sediment eroded by vehicles and lumbering is washing into the Apalachicola River. Given the small population sizes of some of the rare plants in the project, a single unscrupulous or ignorant plant collector could completely eliminate several species from Florida. The plateau around Sweetwater Creek has already been cleared and planted in sand pine, and much of the rest of the project could be converted to commercial pine plantation at any time. One of the highest quality upland glades and the surrounding land was recently mechanically site-prepared and planted to pine plantation; herbicides were also reportedly used. The extent of long-term damage to this site is not yet known. Residential development is encroaching on Gadsden Glades and several homesteads are located within the timberlands adjacent to the site.

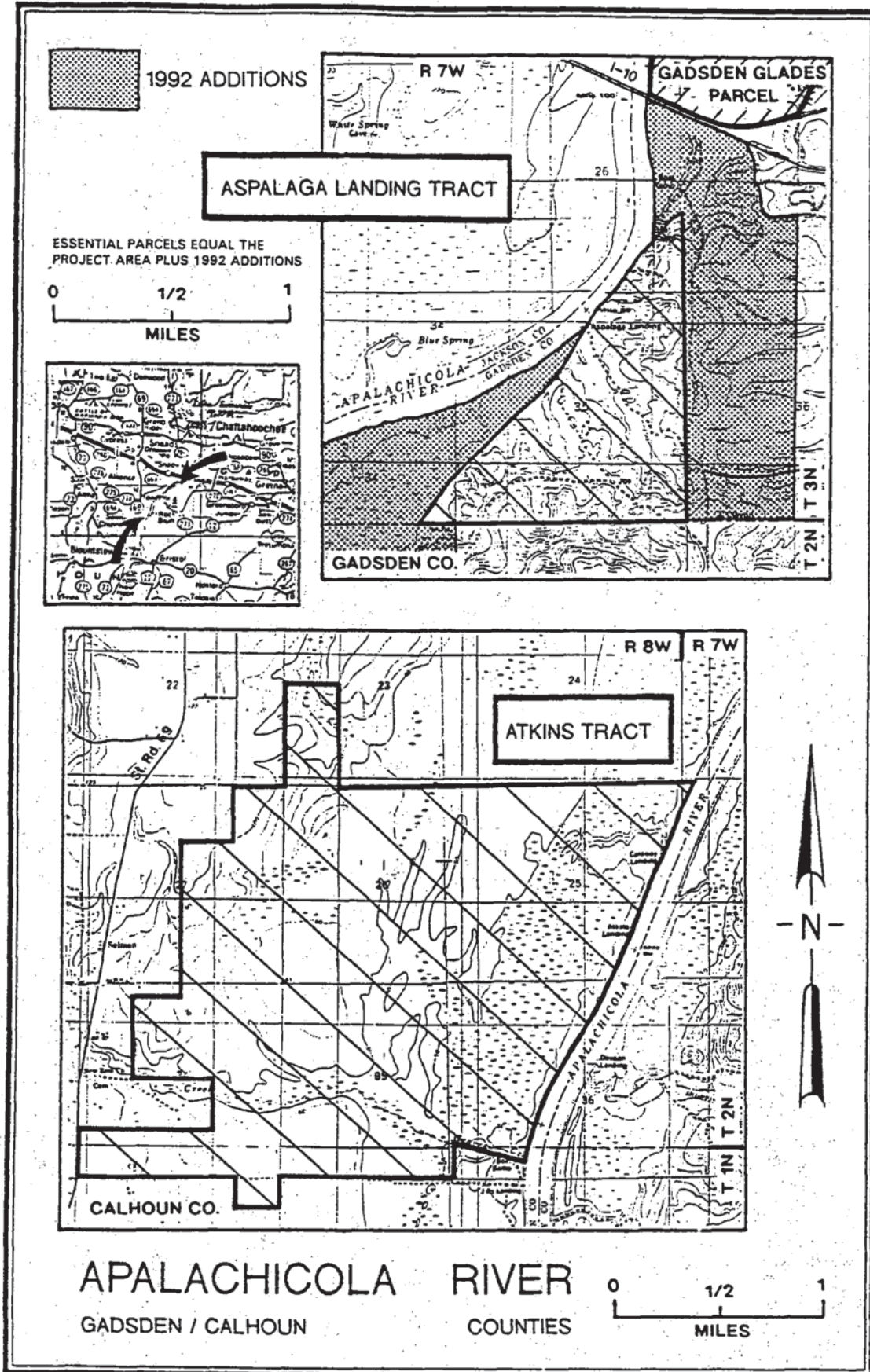
Important Resources

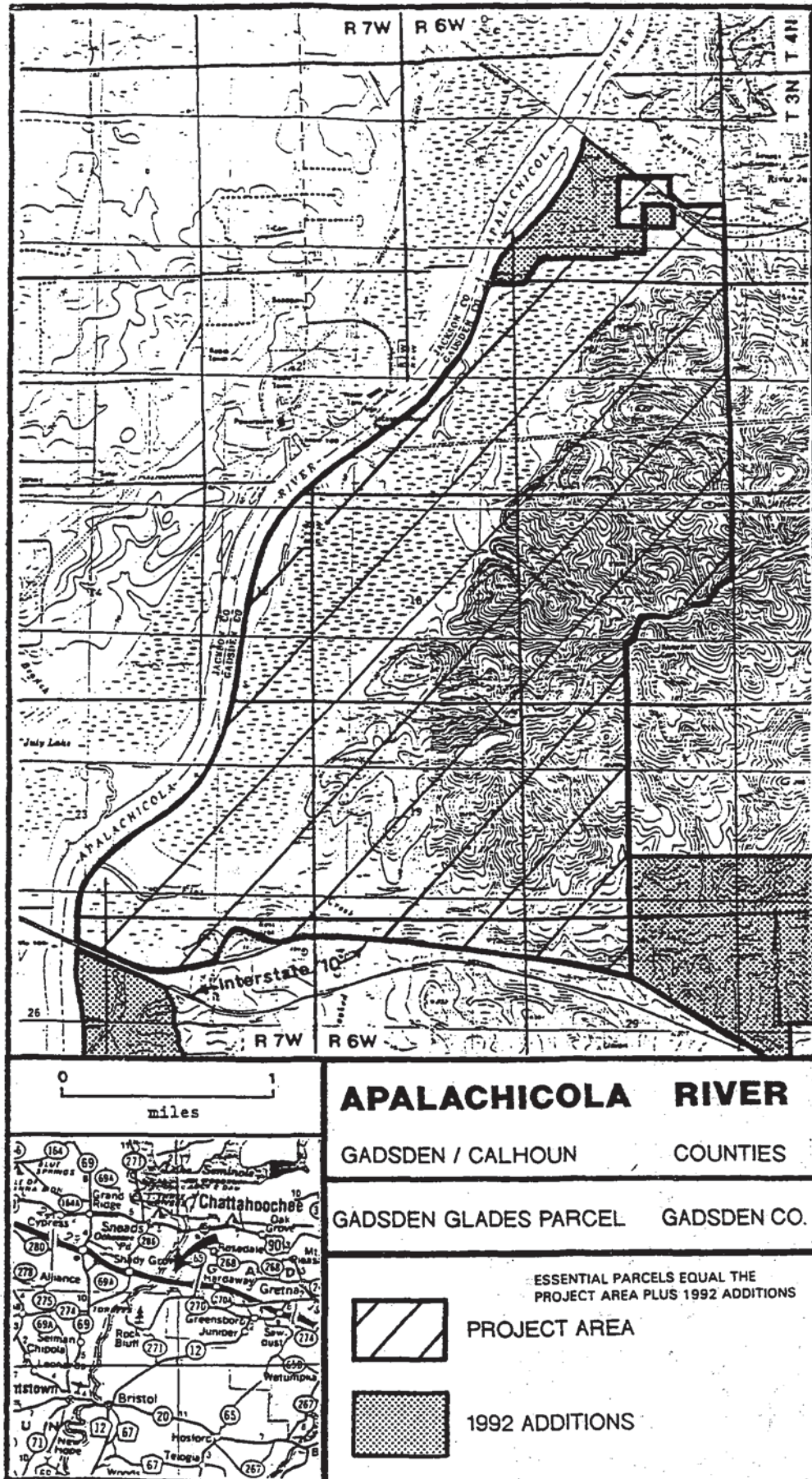
FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1	nature appreciation	The upper Apalachicola River area is rich with archaeological sites from numerous cultural periods. Several archaeological sites are known within the project boundaries. When compared to other projects, the potential for significant sites is considered to be high.
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1	hiking	
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1	photography	
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1	hunting, fishing	
<i>Florida torreyia</i>	G1/S1	boat launching	
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2		
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2		
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2		
<i>Baltzell's sedge</i>	G2/S2		
65 elements known from project			
		Lead Manager	
		Div. of Rec. and Parks	
		Designated Use	
		park/preserve	

APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY ECOSYSTEM

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES
 RESOURCE PLANNING
BOUNDARY








Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River CARL project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The Division of Recreation and Parks should manage the areas east of the Apalachicola River. The Division of Forestry, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract.

Management goals Primary goals are the preservation and restoration of the natural ecosystems of the bluffs along the upper Apalachicola River and the provision of areas for natural-resource-based recreation.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the Division of Forestry will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Estimate of revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the Division of Recreation and Parks. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	GFC/CARL	\$36,950	\$52,000	\$20,000	\$28,700	\$0	\$137,650
Recurring	GFC/CARL	\$36,950	\$52,000	\$20,000	\$28,700	\$0	\$137,650
Start-up	DRP/CARL	\$72,319	\$44,720	\$49,730	\$81,527	\$0	\$248,296
Recurring	DRP/CARL	\$72,319	\$44,720	\$49,730	\$81,527	\$0	\$248,296
Start-up	DOF/CARL	\$89,696	\$0	\$20,000	\$126,600	\$0	\$226,296
Recurring	DOF/CARL	\$92,387	\$0	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$117,387
Start-up	DRP/CARL	\$83,306	\$24,960	\$16,800	\$101,252	\$0	\$226,318

#15 Apalachicola River

Project History																		
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: 11/20/86			CARL Acquisition History													
		Project Design Approved: 5/29/87 12/07/90			Year	Acres	Funds											
1994	12	Boundary/Design Modifications			None													
1993	15	6/28/91	Clarification															
1992	10	4/7/92	4,570 acres added															
1991	24	12/9/93	9,689 acres added															
1990	--																	
Acquisition Planning and Status																		
The original <u>Gadsden County Glades</u> (1,912 acres) tract consists of approximately 13 owners. The 1992 addition includes an additional 30 owners. Neal Land & Timber Co., St. Joe and Soterra are the three major owners, Neal by far the largest. The largest parcels in the <u>Aspalaga Landing</u> (800 acres) tract consist of the same three ownerships, with Soterra owning the most acreage. The <u>Atkins</u> tract (3,210 acres) includes 7 owners, one major owner. The largest owner in <u>Sweetwater Creek</u> (9,689 acres) is St. Joe. The project is being pursued with the cooperation of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy, although this project is <u>not</u> a shared, partnership project with the district. Resolutions for this project include a resolution in support of state acquisition from the Northwest Florida Water Management District. A resolution opposing state acquisition was received from the Liberty County Commission.																		
Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources			Coastal Resources				
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	L	L	M	H	H	L	N	M	M	N	N	L	M	N	N	N
Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources						Acquisition Guiding Principles								
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M	H	M	N	L	H	H	L	N	H	H	N	M	M	N	H	M	H	H
Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria																		
Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:				● = Best Met ○ = Also Met									
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat									
									●									

Apalachicola River

Priority 25

Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun and Jackson Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida torreyia tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for ten years after acquisition, after which DRP will manage it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract.

General Description

The project consists of four tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River. 1) a large tract on the east bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida torreyia. 2) the Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats. 3) the Atkins Tract, west of Torreya State Park, contained excellent floodplain forest and sandhills, but has reportedly been timbered recently. 4) the Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes

some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The original Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres) tract consists of approximately 13 owners. The 1992 addition includes an additional 30 owners. Neal Land & Timber Co., St. Joe and Soterra are the three major owners, Neal by far the largest. The largest parcels in the Aspalaga Landing (800 acres) tract consist of the same three ownerships, with Soterra owning the most acreage. The Atkins tract (3,210 acres) includes 7 owners, one major owner. The largest owner in Sweetwater Creek (9,689 acres) is St. Joe.

In 1995, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council added a 374-acre tract (Land property) to the project boundary. The tract is across the Apalachicola River from the Gadsden Glades tract and almost adjacent to the Sneads Cave site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

Coordination

The project is being pursued with the cooperation of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy, although this project is not a shared, partnership project with the district.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torreyia</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 FNAI elements known from site	

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River CARL project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The Division of Recreation and Parks should manage the areas east of the Apalachicola

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	20,181
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	20,181
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,952,100 $\div 85$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9406129 \div \\ 20181 \end{array} = 4661 \frac{1}{2}$$

River. The Division of Forestry, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the Division of Forestry will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the Division of Recreation and Parks. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Apalachicola River - Priority 25

Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769

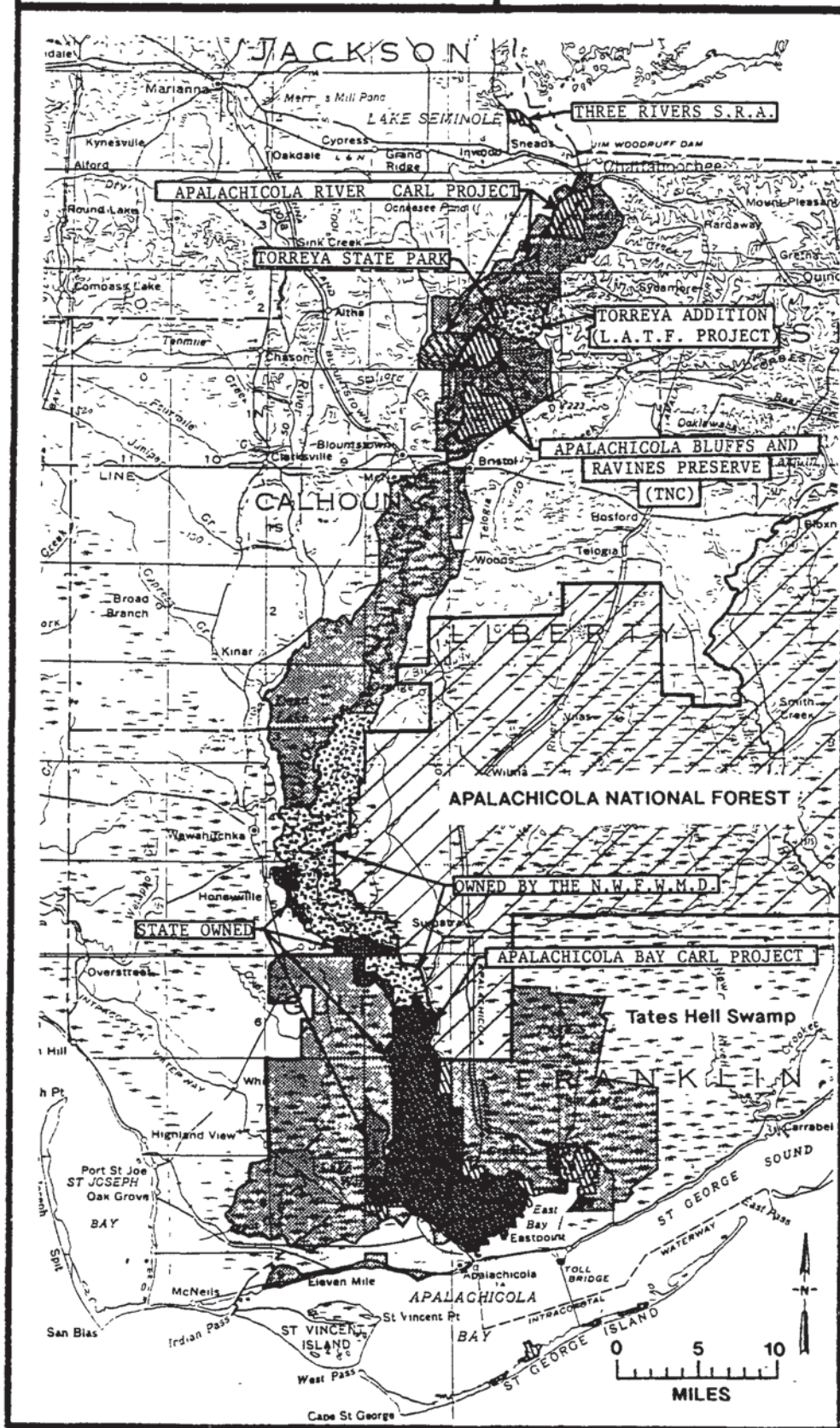
Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater

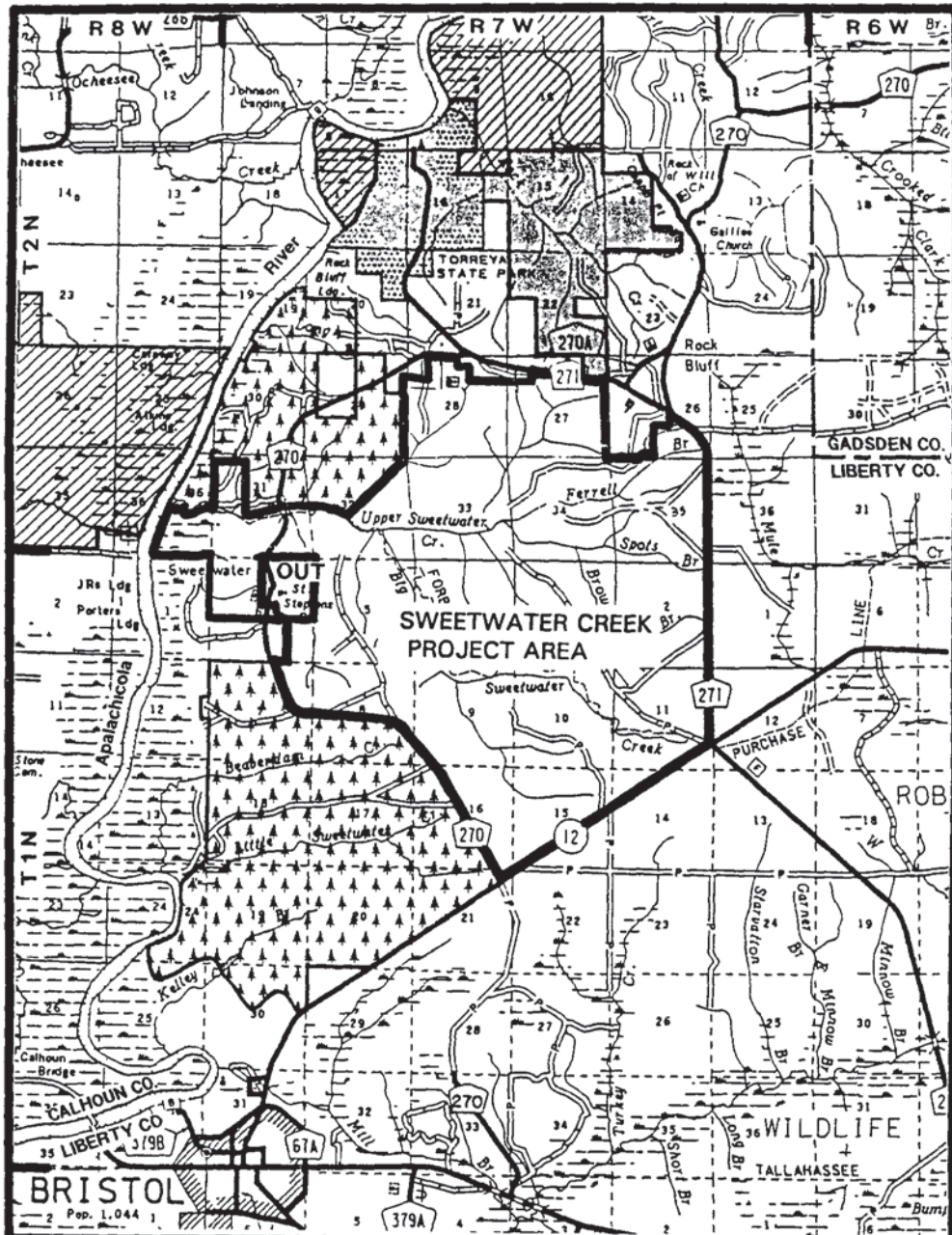
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

Management Cost Summary GFC

Category Source of Funds	1994/95 CARL	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL
Salary	\$68,280	\$85,491	\$85,491
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$99,961	\$45,000	\$65,000
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$168,241	\$130,491	\$150,491

APALACHICOLA RIVER AND BAY ECOSYSTEM

JACKSON/GADSDEN/CALHOUN/LIBERTY
GULF/FRANKLIN COUNTIES
 RESOURCE PLANNING
BOUNDARY


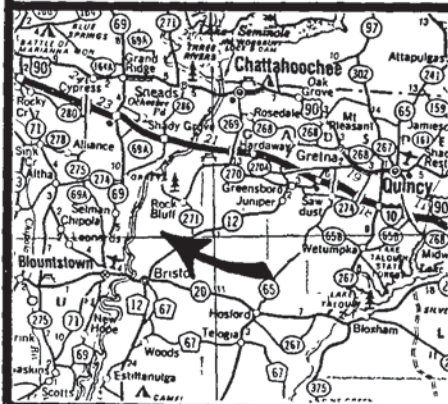


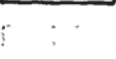
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APALACHICOLA RIVER

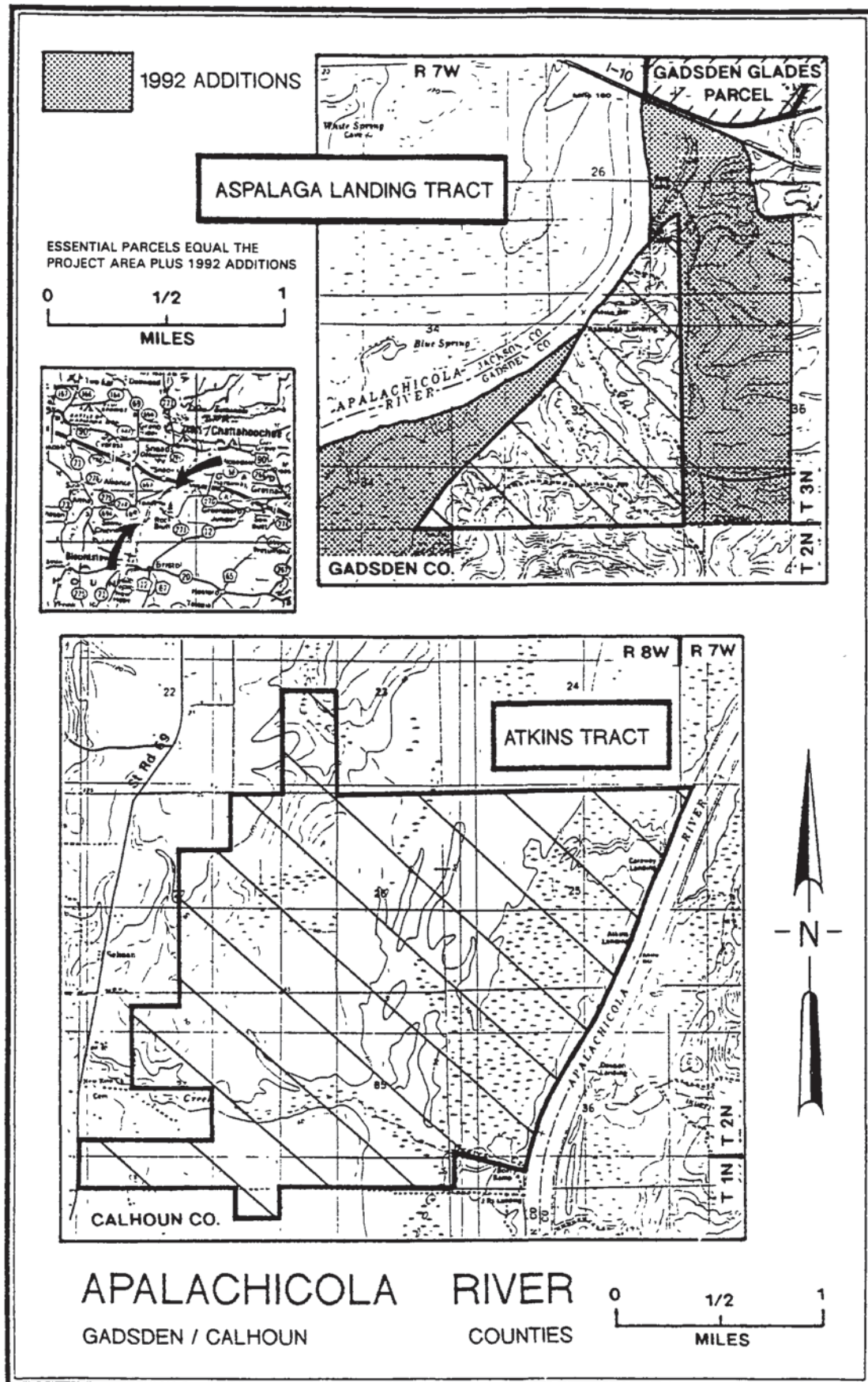
LIBERTY

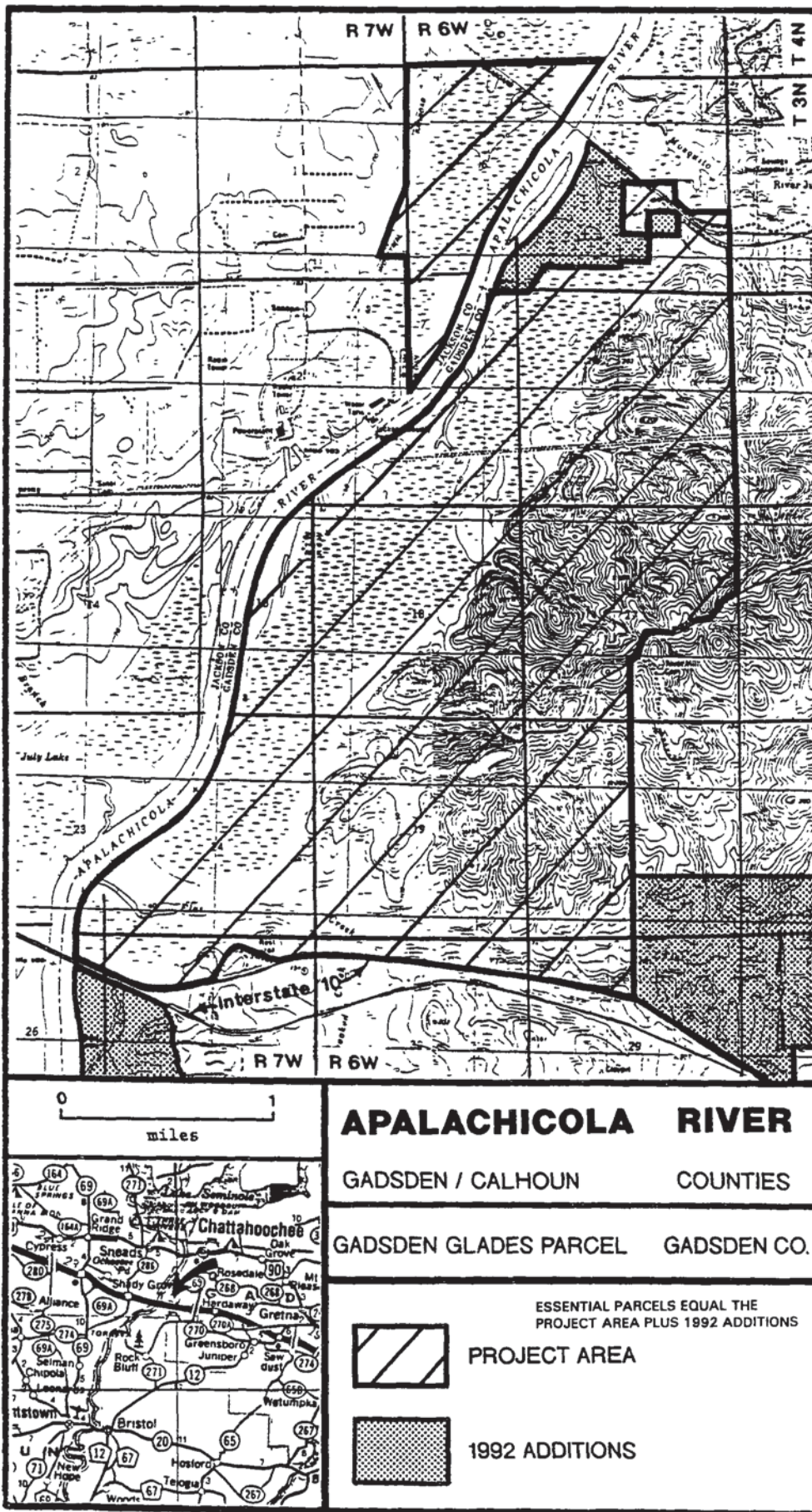
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-  SWEETWATER CREEK PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  APALACHICOLA RIVER CARL PROJECT
-  APALACHICOLA BLUFFS & RAVINES PRESERVE (TNC)
-  INHOLDINGS AND ADDITIONS PROJECT (DEP)

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE SWEETWATER CREEK PROJECT BOUNDARY





Apalachicola River

Priority 25

Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun and Jackson Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida torreyia tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for ten years after acquisition, after which DRP will manage it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract.

General Description

The project consists of four tracts of land along the

upper Apalachicola River. 1) a large tract on the east bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida torreyia. 2) the Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats. 3) the Atkins Tract, west of Torreya State Park, contained excellent floodplain forest and sandhills, but has reportedly been timbered recently. 4) the Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The original Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres) tract consists of approximately 13 owners. The 1992 addition includes an additional 30 owners. Neal Land

FNAI Elements	
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torreyia</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	16,427
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	16,427
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,472,895

& Timber Co., St. Joe and Soterra are the three major owners, Neal by far the largest. The largest parcels in the Aspalaga Landing (800 acres) tract consist of the same three ownerships, with Soterra owning the most acreage. The largest owner in Sweetwater Creek (9,145 acres) is St. Joe.

On July 14, 1995, the LAAC added a 374-acre tract (Land property) to the project boundary. The tract is across the Apalachicola River from the Gadsden Glades tract and almost adjacent to the Sneads Cave site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River CARL project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The Division of Recreation and Parks should manage the areas east of the Apalachicola River. The Division of Forestry, however, will

On December 5, 1996, the LAAC transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (544 acres within the 9,145 acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the Division of Forestry will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the Division of Recreation and Parks. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

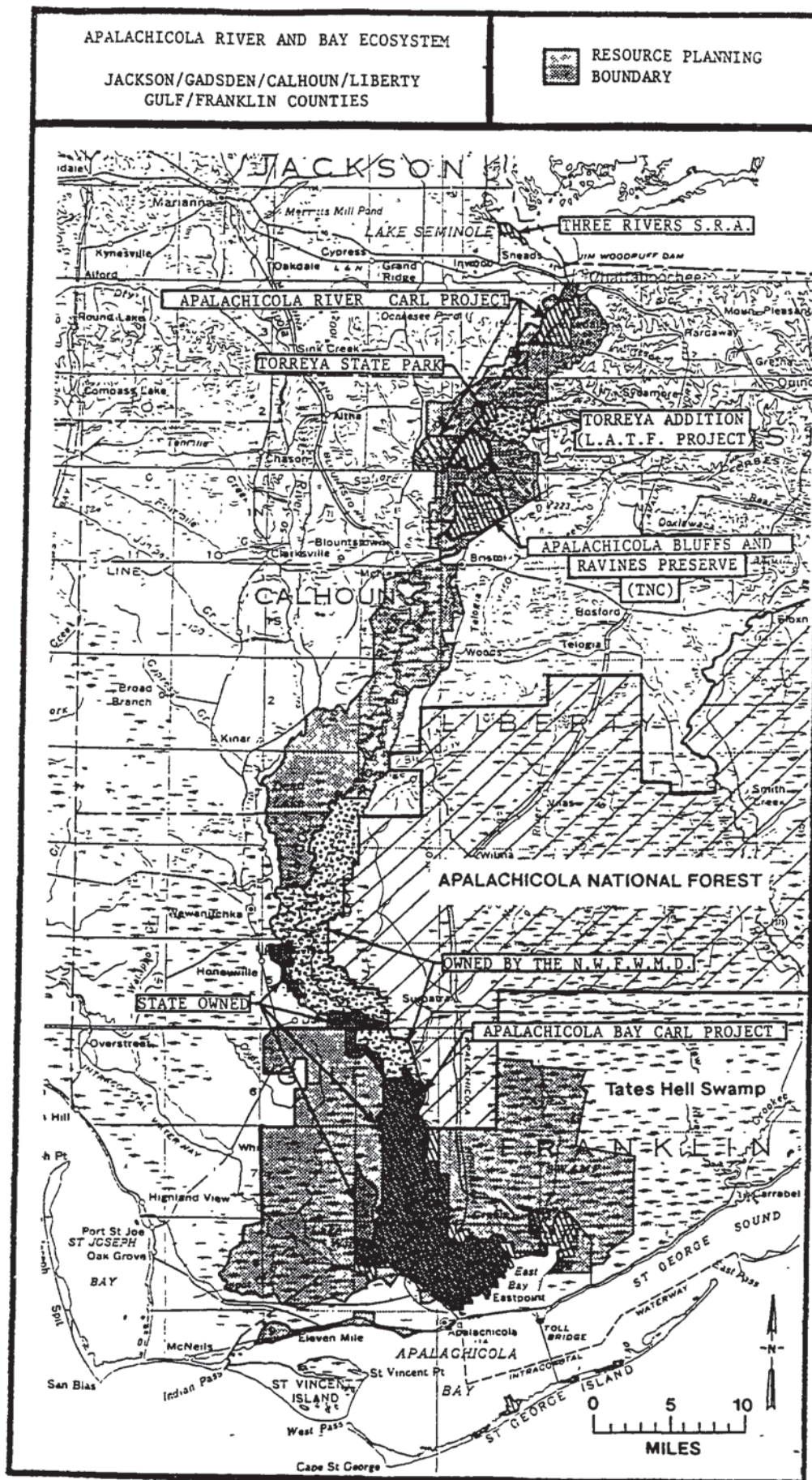
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater

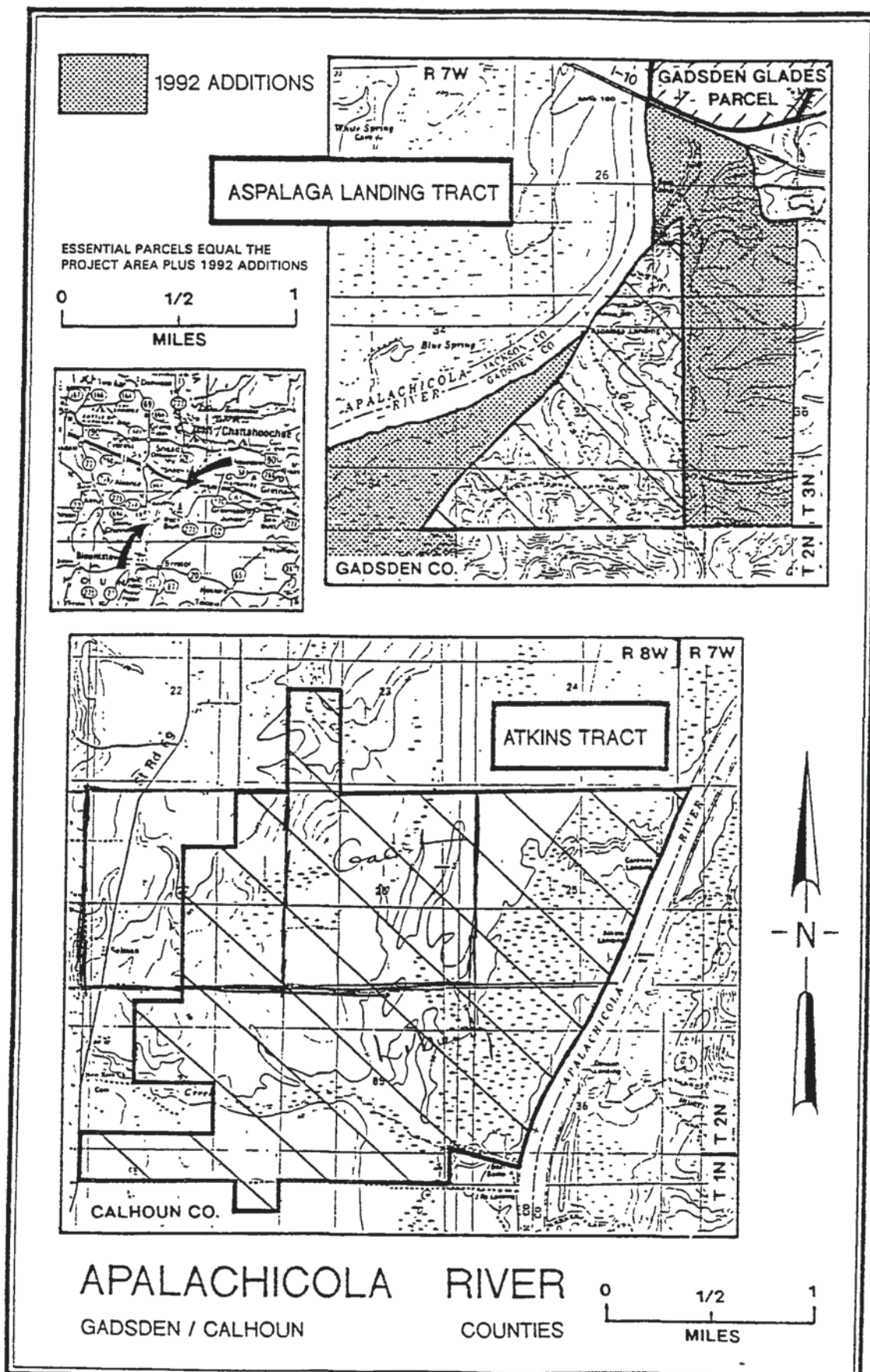
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

Management Cost Summary GFC

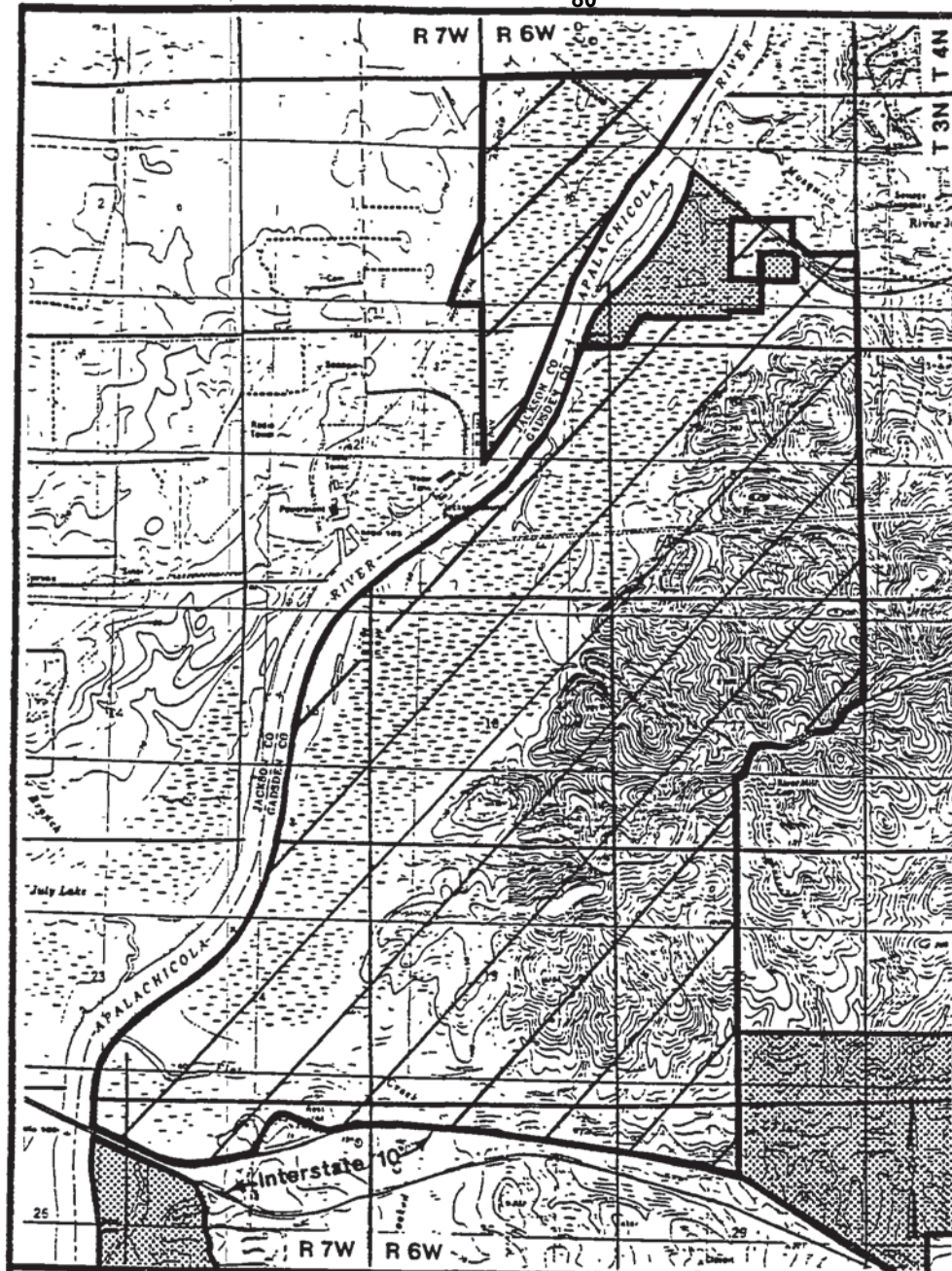
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$66,950	\$66,950
OPS	\$10,500	\$5,250
Expense	\$52,500	\$42,000
OCO	\$70,000	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$206,950	\$114,200



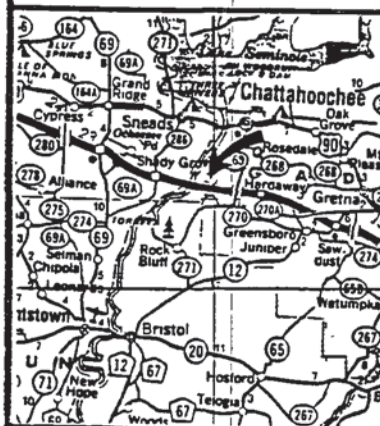




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APALACHICOLA RIVER

GADSDEN / CALHOUN

COUNTIES

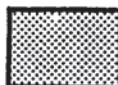
GADSDEN GLADES PARCEL

GADSDEN CO.

ESSENTIAL PARCELS EQUAL THE
PROJECT AREA PLUS 1992 ADDITIONS



PROJECT AREA



1992 ADDITIONS

4 OF 5



STATE OWNED



FRANKLIN COUNTY

1-97

Apalachicola River

Priority 25

Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida torrey tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for ten years after acquisition, after which DRP will manage it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract.

General Description

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades

natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several globally rare plant species as well as 16 species occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of four tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a large tract on the east bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida torrey tree. 2) the Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats. 3) the Atkins Tract, west of Torreya State Park, contained excellent floodplain forest and sandhills, but has reportedly been timbered recently. 4) the Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

FNAI Elements	
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torrey</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	16,427
Acres Acquired	346
at a Cost of	\$240,000
Acres Remaining	16,081
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,336,557

Acquisition Planning and Status

The original Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres) tract consists of approximately 13 owners. The 1992 addition includes an additional 30 owners. Neal Land & Timber Co., St. Joe and Soterra are the three major owners, Neal by far the largest. The largest parcels in the Aspalaga Landing (800 acres) tract consist of the same three ownerships, with Soterra owning the most acreage. The largest owner in Sweetwater Creek (9,145 acres) is St. Joe.

On July 14, 1995, the LAMAC added a 374-acre tract (Land property) to the project boundary. The tract is

across the Apalachicola River from the Gadsden Glades tract and almost adjacent to the Sneads Cave site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

On December 5, 1996, the LAMAC transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (544 acres within the 9,145 acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River CARL project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The Division of Recreation and Parks should manage the areas east of the Apalachicola

River. The Division of Forestry, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract. **Conditions affecting intensity of management** The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the Division of Forestry will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the Division of Recreation and Parks. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Apalachicola River – Priority 25

Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

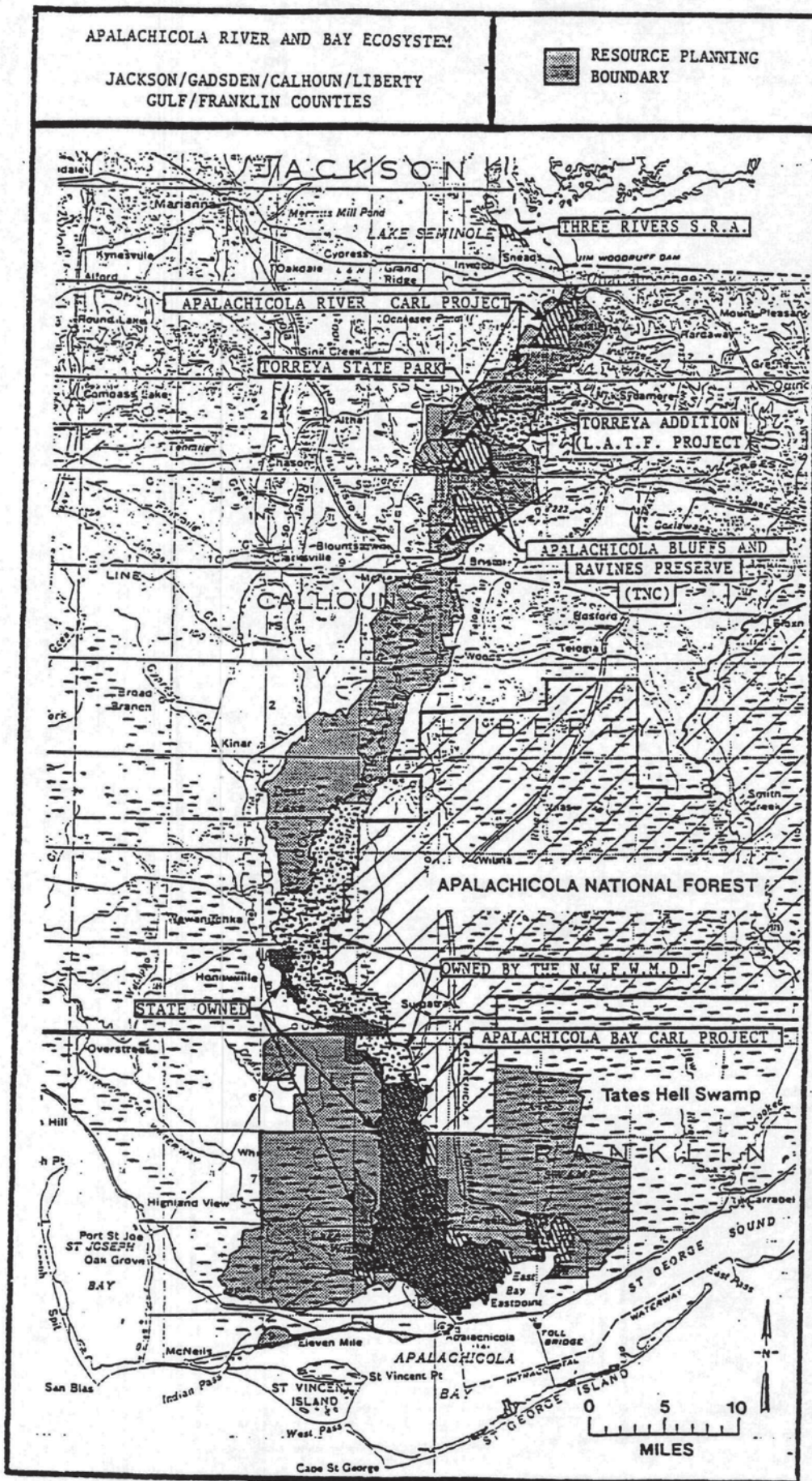
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769

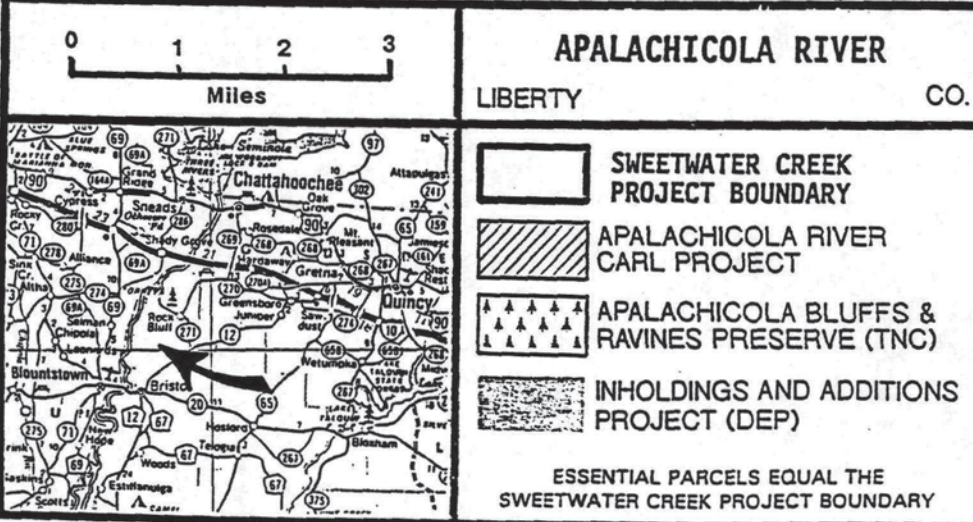
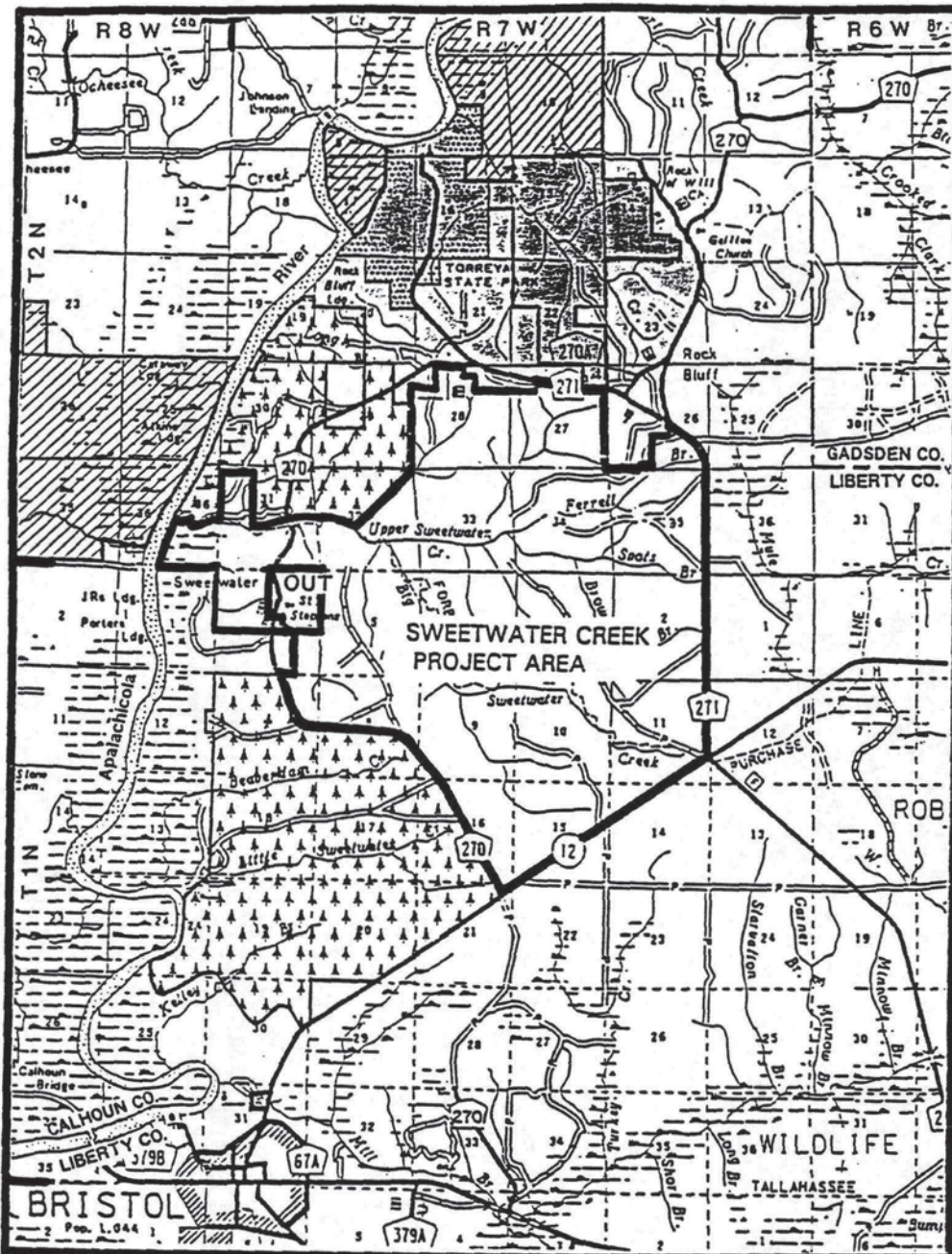
Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater

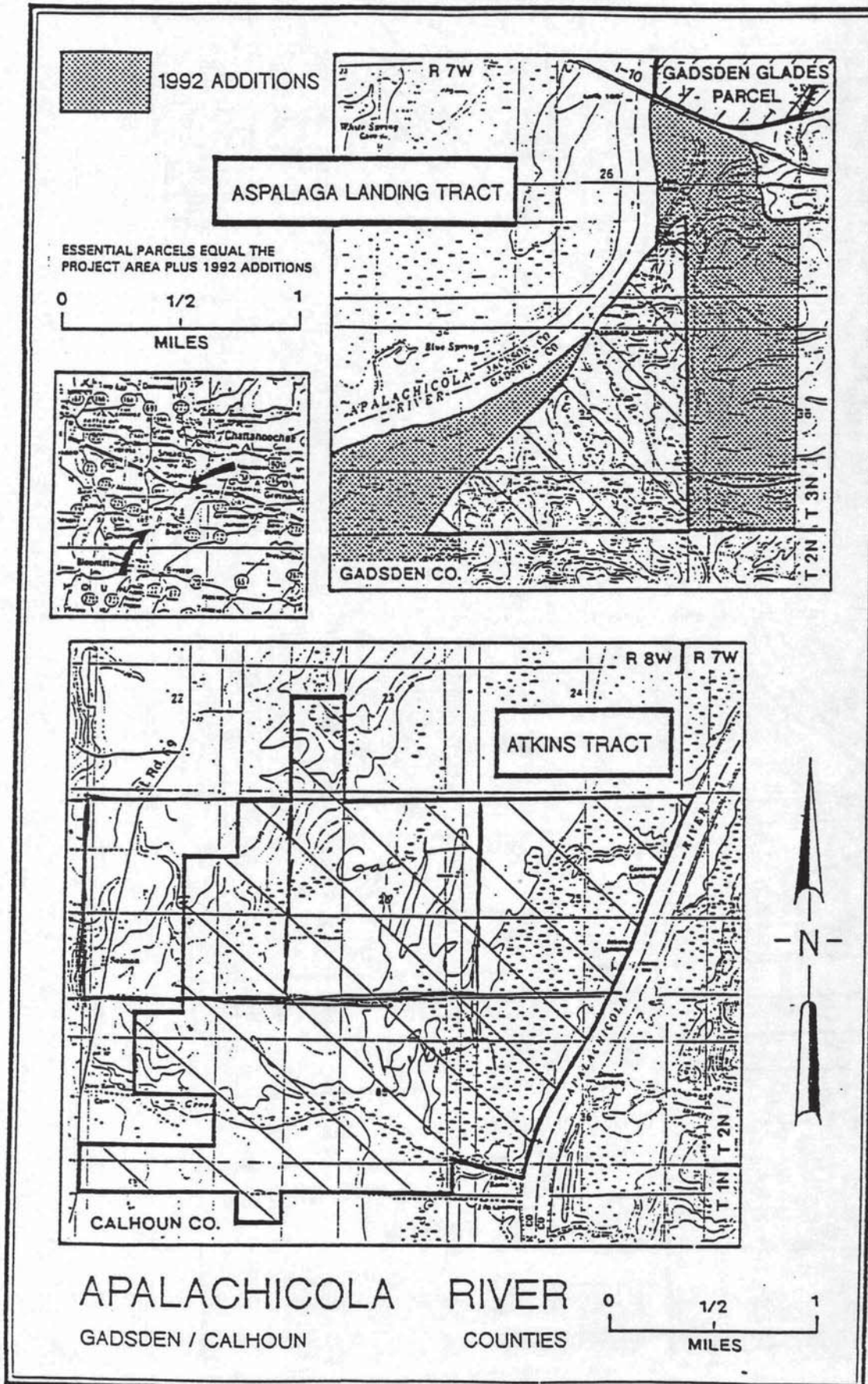
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

Management Cost Summary GFWFC/Atkins Tract

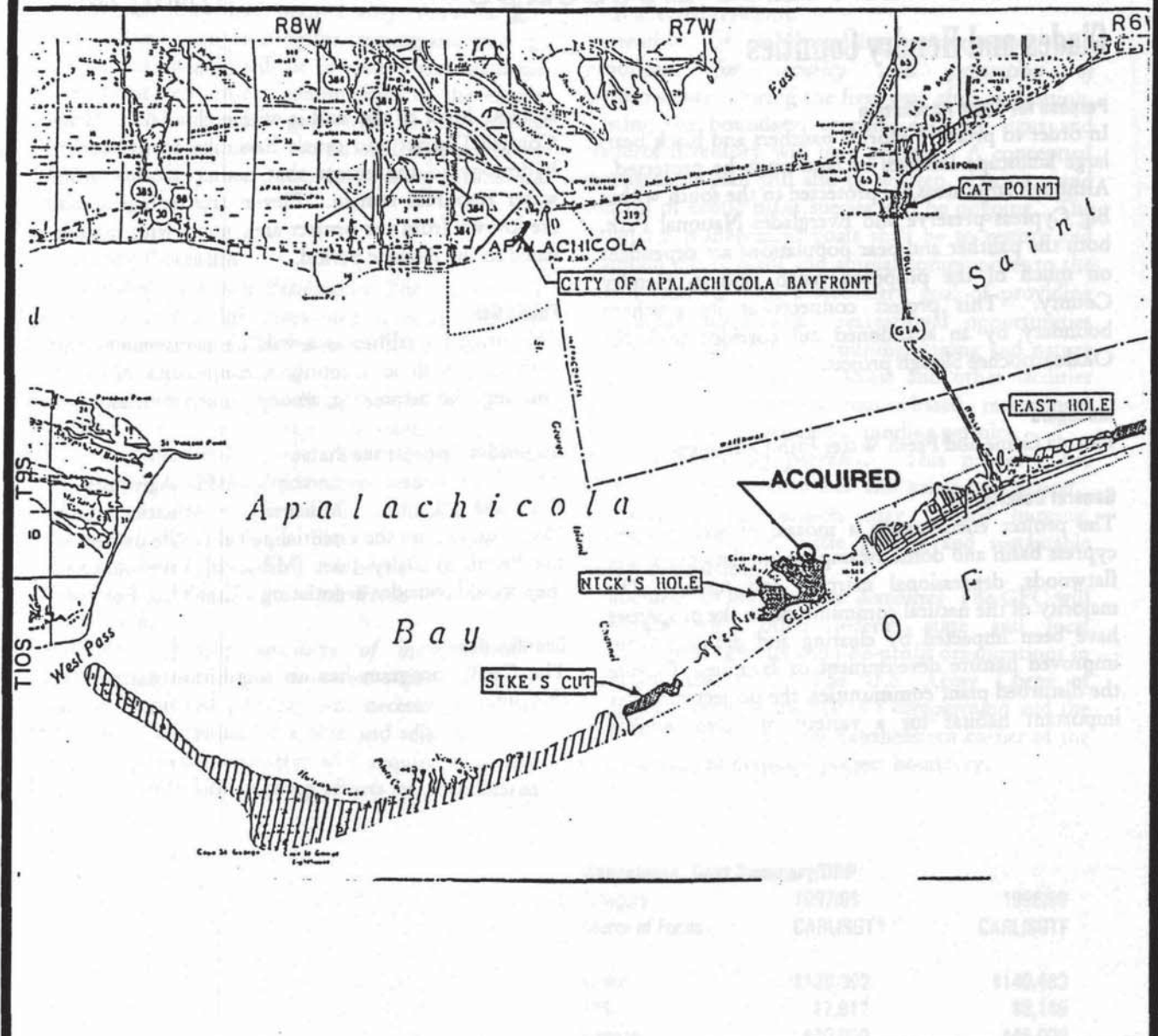
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$74,630	\$74,630
OPS	\$13,180	\$5,828
Expense	\$55,125	\$44,100
OCO	\$65,600	\$10,000
FCO	\$60,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$268,535	\$134,558











Apalachicola River - #23 Priority List

Background Information:

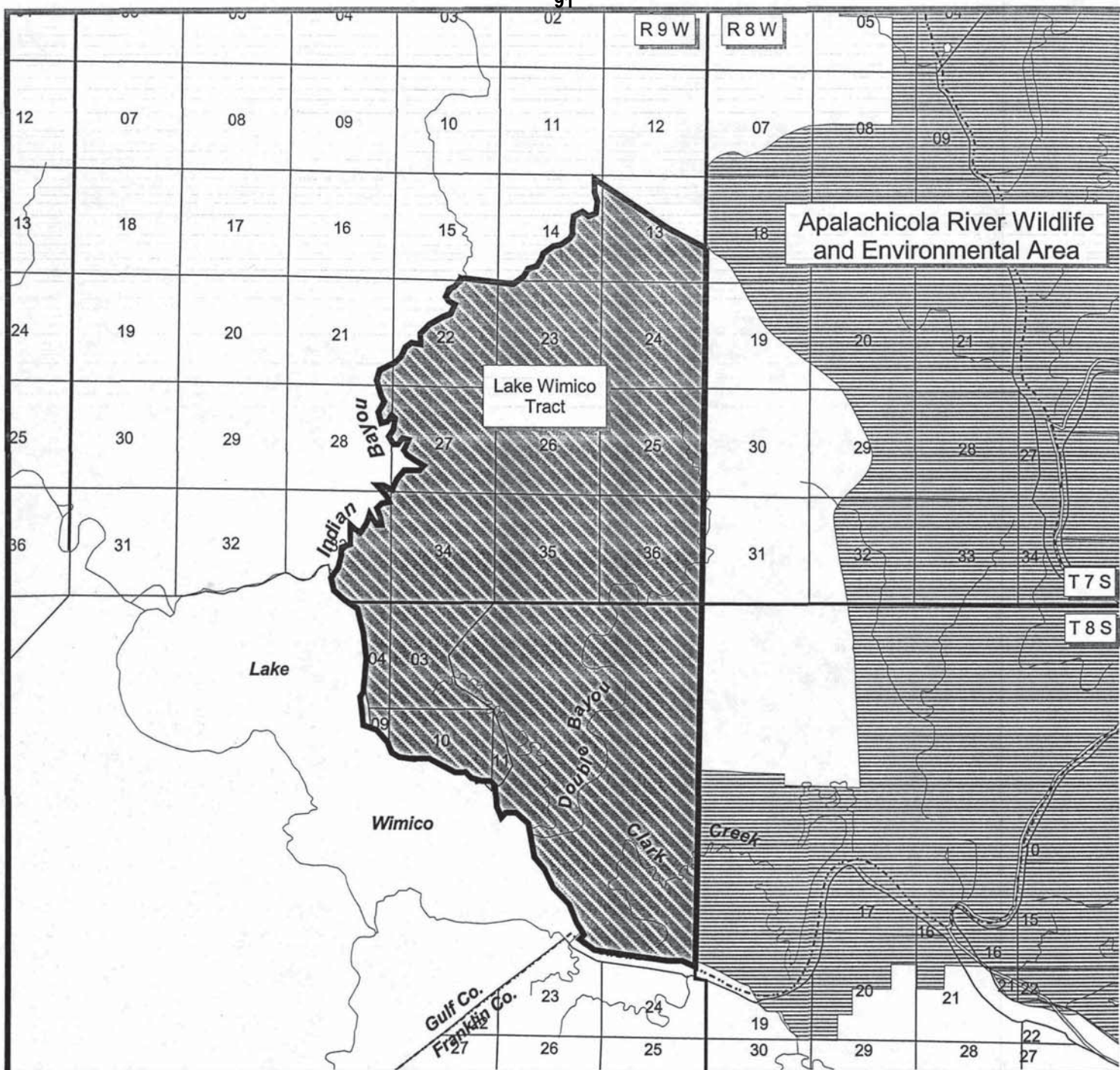
On July 1, 1987, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee (LASC) approved the project design for phase one of the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project (later renamed Apalachicola River). The Nature Conservancy (TNC) proposed the addition of approximately 11,200 acres (Lake Wimico tract) with an estimated tax assessed value of \$7,840,000, as phase two of the Apalachicola River project. TNC is in the early stages of negotiations with the landowner, the St. Joe Company. Representatives of the landowner have indicated they would consider a sale of the land. The entire tract is within the Apalachicola River resource planning boundary, approved by the LASC in November 1986.

On May 6, 1999, the LAMAC approved the addition of 11,200 acres to the project boundary and designated the addition an essential parcel.

Resource Information:

According to the FNAI's review of FDOT black and white aerial photographs and USGS topographic quadrangle maps, the majority of the proposed amendment appears to contain the following: floodplain swamp, floodplain marsh and baygall. The site appears to contain high quality wetlands fronting on Lake Wimico. FNAI has recorded occurrences of bald eagle and osprey from the tract.

Management: The proposed addition will be managed by the GFC as an addition to the Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area. The GFC supports the addition by virtue of its connectivity to other public land, resource value and management potential. The tract is on the GFC's inholdings and addition list.

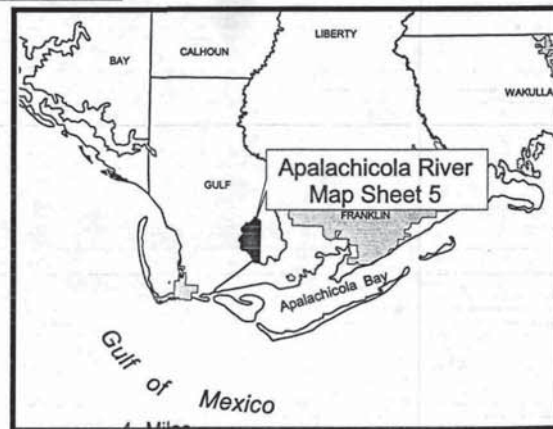


Apalachicola River and Bay Ecosystem

Gulf County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

1999 LAMAC Boundary Amendment (Essential Parcel(s))



Apalachicola River

Priority 23

Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida Torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river - which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay - and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for ten years after acquisition, after which DRP will manage it.

General Description

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several

globally rare plant species as well as 16 species occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of four tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a large tract on the east bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida torreyia; 2) The Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats; 3) The Atkins Tract, west of Torreya State Park, contained excellent floodplain forest and sandhills, but has reportedly been timbered recently; 4) The Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

FNAI Elements	
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torreyia</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	16,427
Acres Acquired	346
at a Cost of	\$240,000
Acres Remaining	16,081
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,336,557

Acquisition Planning and Status

The original Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres) tract consists of approximately 13 owners. The 1992 addition includes 30 additional owners. Neal Land & Timber Co., St. Joe and Soterra are the three major owners, Neal by far the largest. The largest parcels in the Aspalaga Landing (800 acres) tract consist of the same three ownerships, with Soterra owning the most acreage. The largest owner in Sweetwater Creek (9,145 acres) is St. Joe.

On July 14, 1995, the LAMAC added a 374-acre tract (Land property) to the project boundary. The tract is across the Apalachicola River from the

Gadsden Glades tract and almost adjacent to the Sneads Cave site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

On December 5, 1996, the LAMAC transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (544 acres within the 9,145 acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River CARL project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the

size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The Division of Recreation and Parks should manage the areas east of the Apalachicola River. The Division of Forestry, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will manage the Atkins tract.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the Division of Forestry will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the Division of Recreation and Parks. It will probably be several years before any significant public

facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater

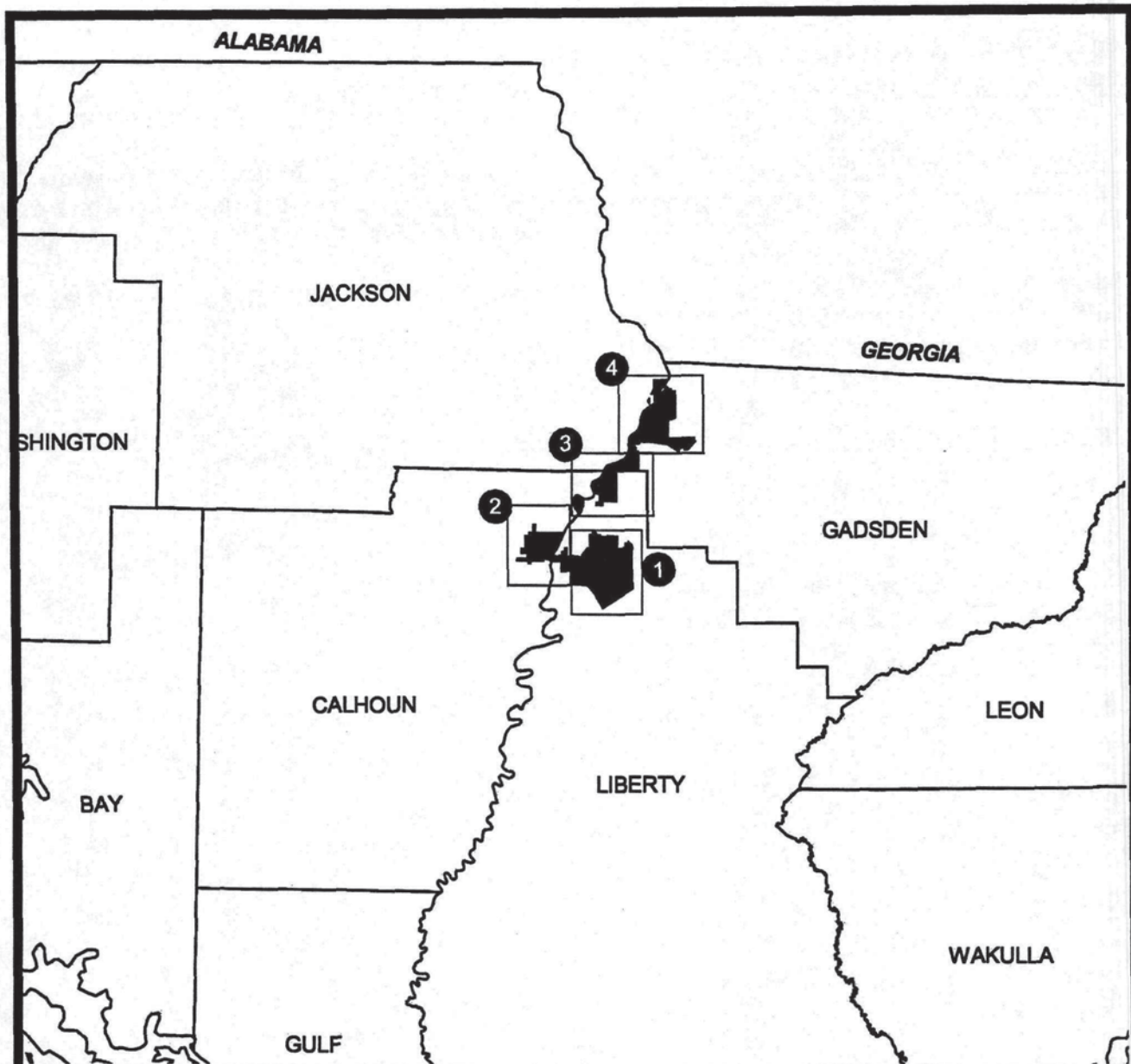
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769



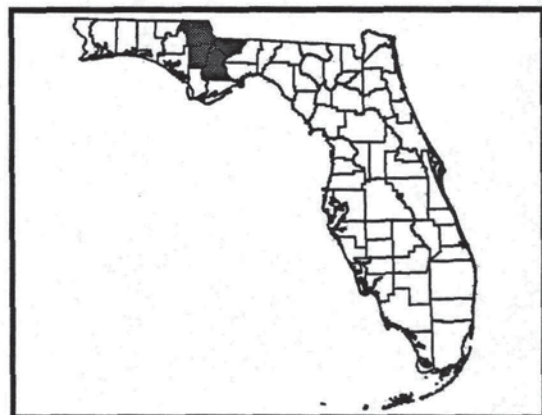
Apalachicola River: Overview

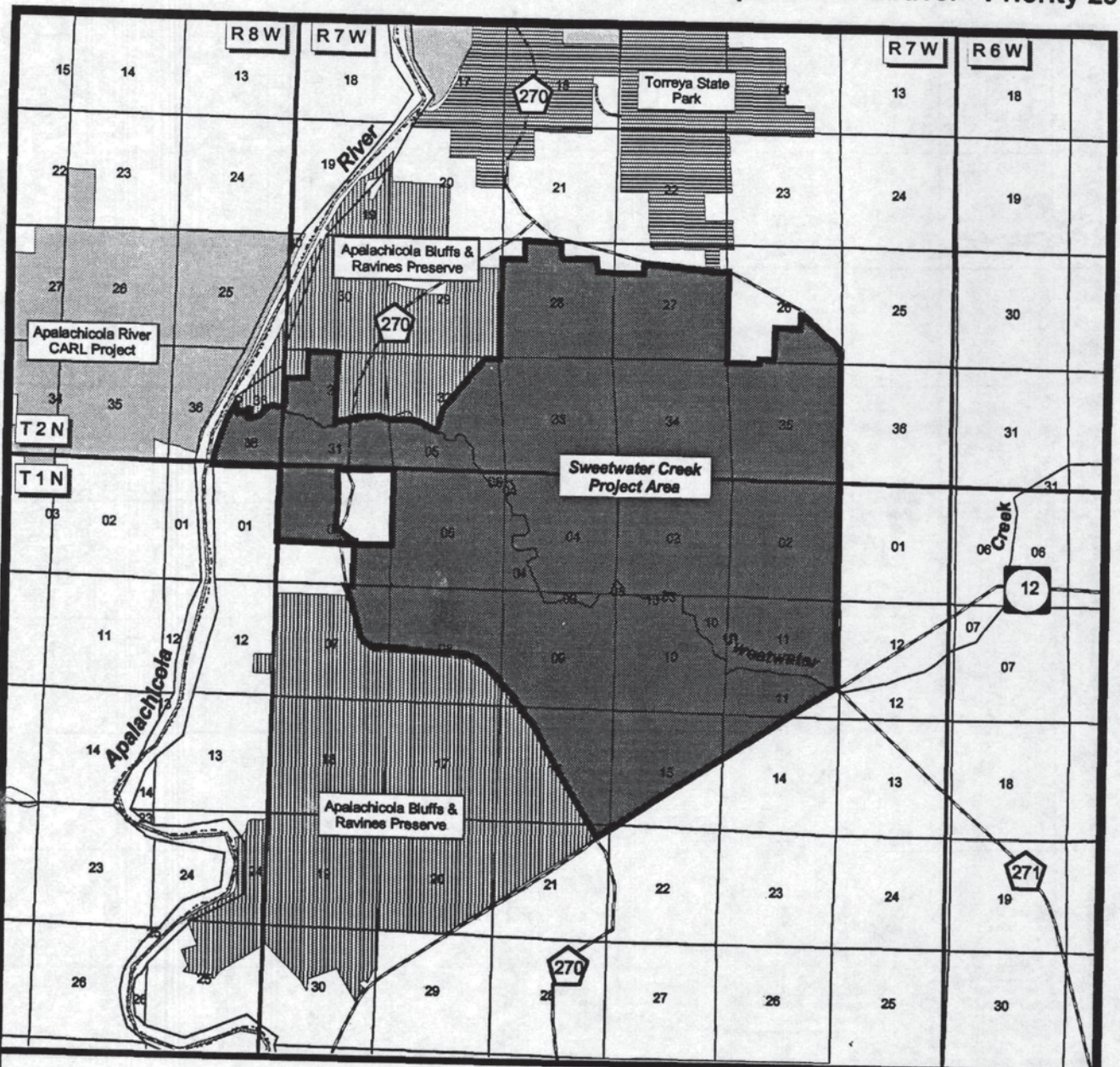
Gadsden, Calhoun, Jackson, Liberty Counties

- Map Sheet 1:
Sweetwater Creek Site
- Map Sheet 2:
Atkins Site
- Map Sheet 3:
Aspalaga Site
- Map Sheet 4:
Gadsden Glades Site



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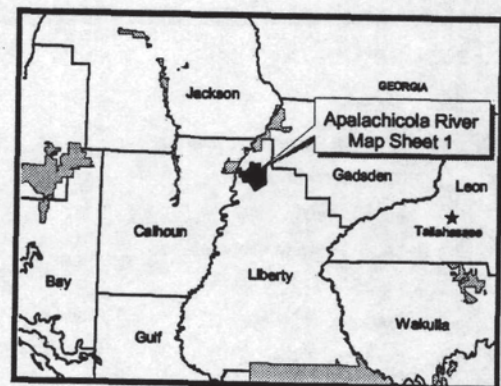
Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 1

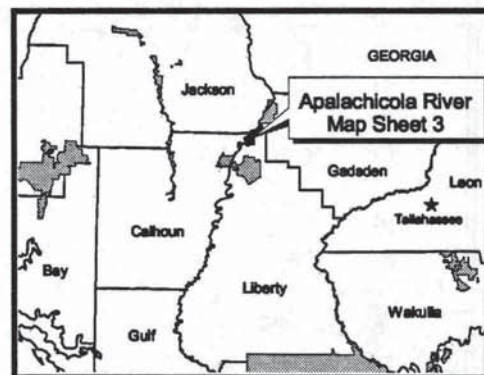
Liberty County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

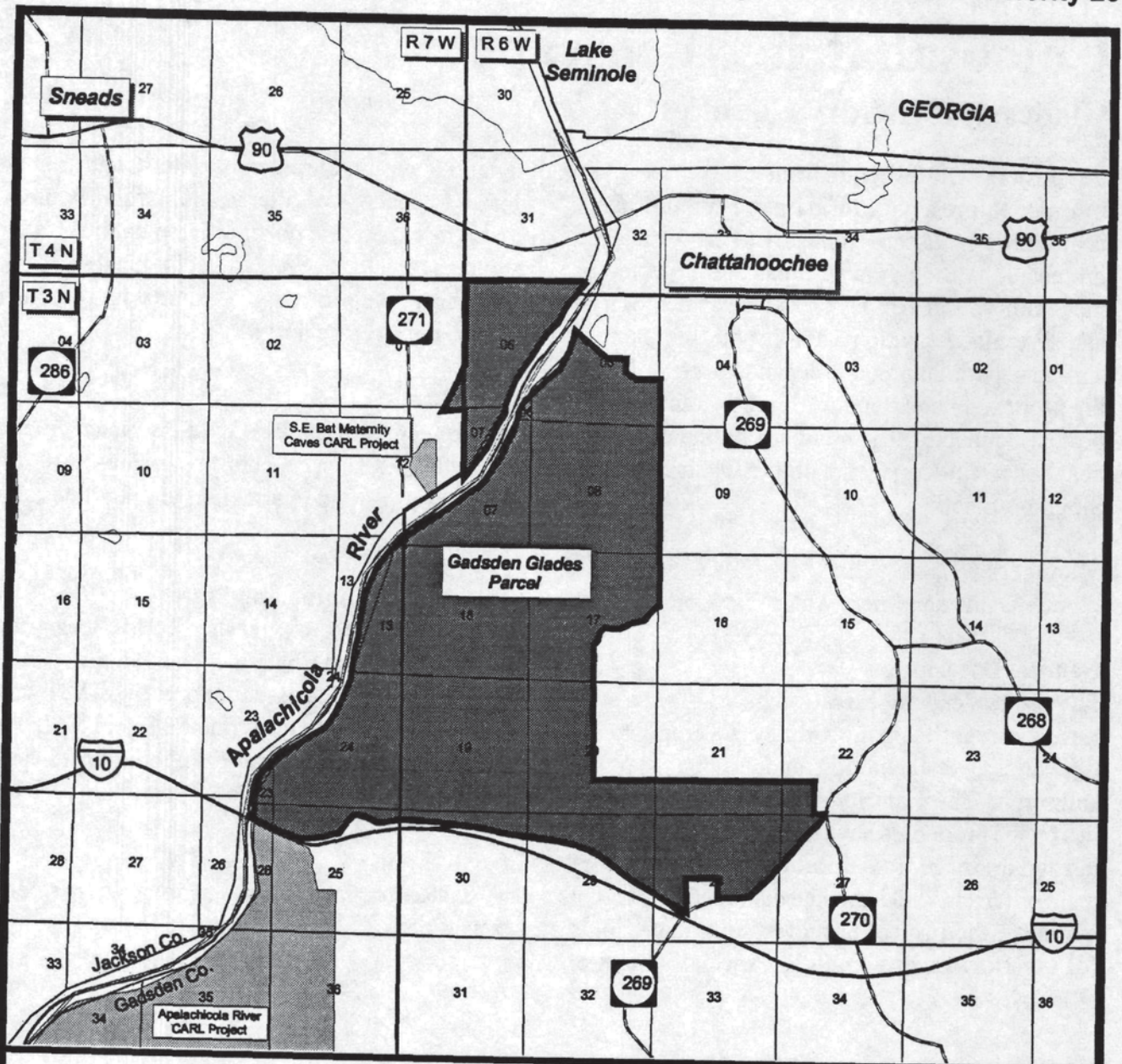


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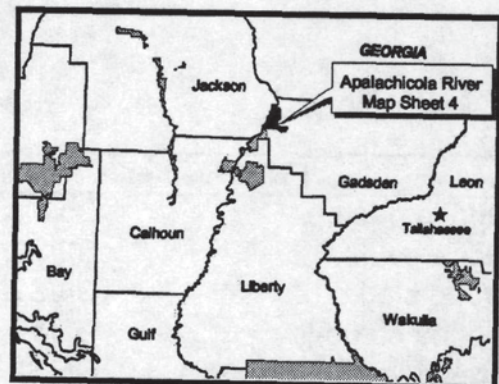
Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 4

Gadsden/Jackson Counties

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles



Apalachicola River

Priority 21

Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida Torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for ten years after acquisition, after which DRP will manage it.

General Description

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several globally rare plant species as well as 16 species

occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a large tract on the east bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida torreya; 2) The Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats; 3) The Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The original Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres) tract consists of approximately 13 owners. The 1992 addition includes 30 additional owners. Neal

FNAI Elements	
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torreya</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Acres)	7,127
Acres Acquired	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining	7,127
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,808,322

Land & Timber Co., St. Joe and Soterra are the three major owners, Neal by far the largest. The largest parcels in the Aspalaga Landing (800 acres) tract consist of the same three ownerships, with Soterra owning the most acreage. The largest owner in Sweetwater Creek (9,145 acres) is St. Joe.

On July 14, 1995, the LAMAC added a 374-acre tract (Land property) to the project boundary. The tract is across the Apalachicola River from the Gadsden Glades tract and almost adjacent to the Sneads Cave site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

Management Policy Statement

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Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

On December 5, 1996, the LAMAC transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (544 acres within the 9,145 acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

On May 6, 1999, the Council designated an additional 11,800 acres as "essential".

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Manager The Division of Recreation and Parks should manage the areas east of the Apalachicola River. The Division of Forestry, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the Division of Forestry will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the Division of Recreation and Parks. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

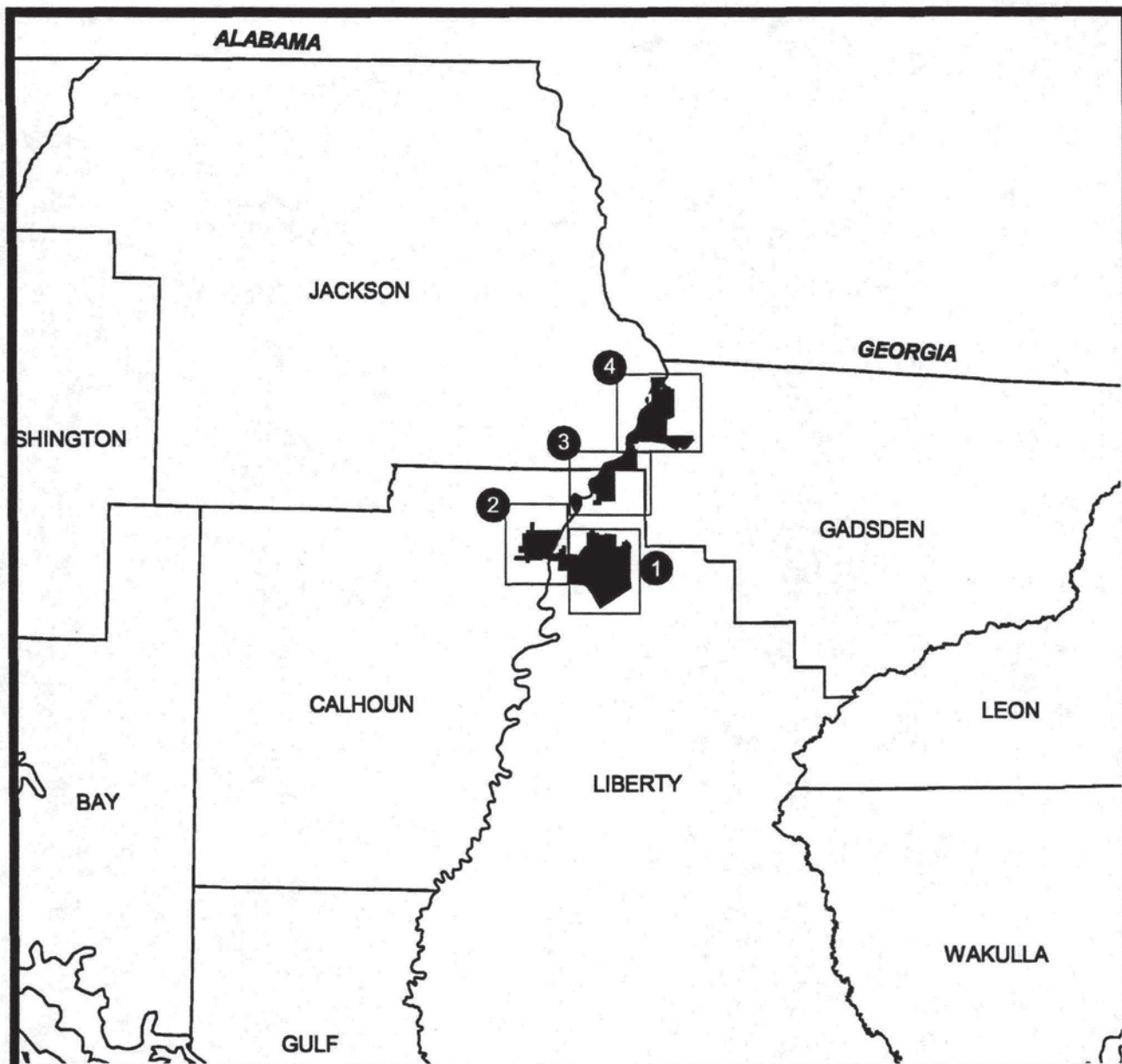
Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Apalachicola River - Priority 21

Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769



Apalachicola River: Overview

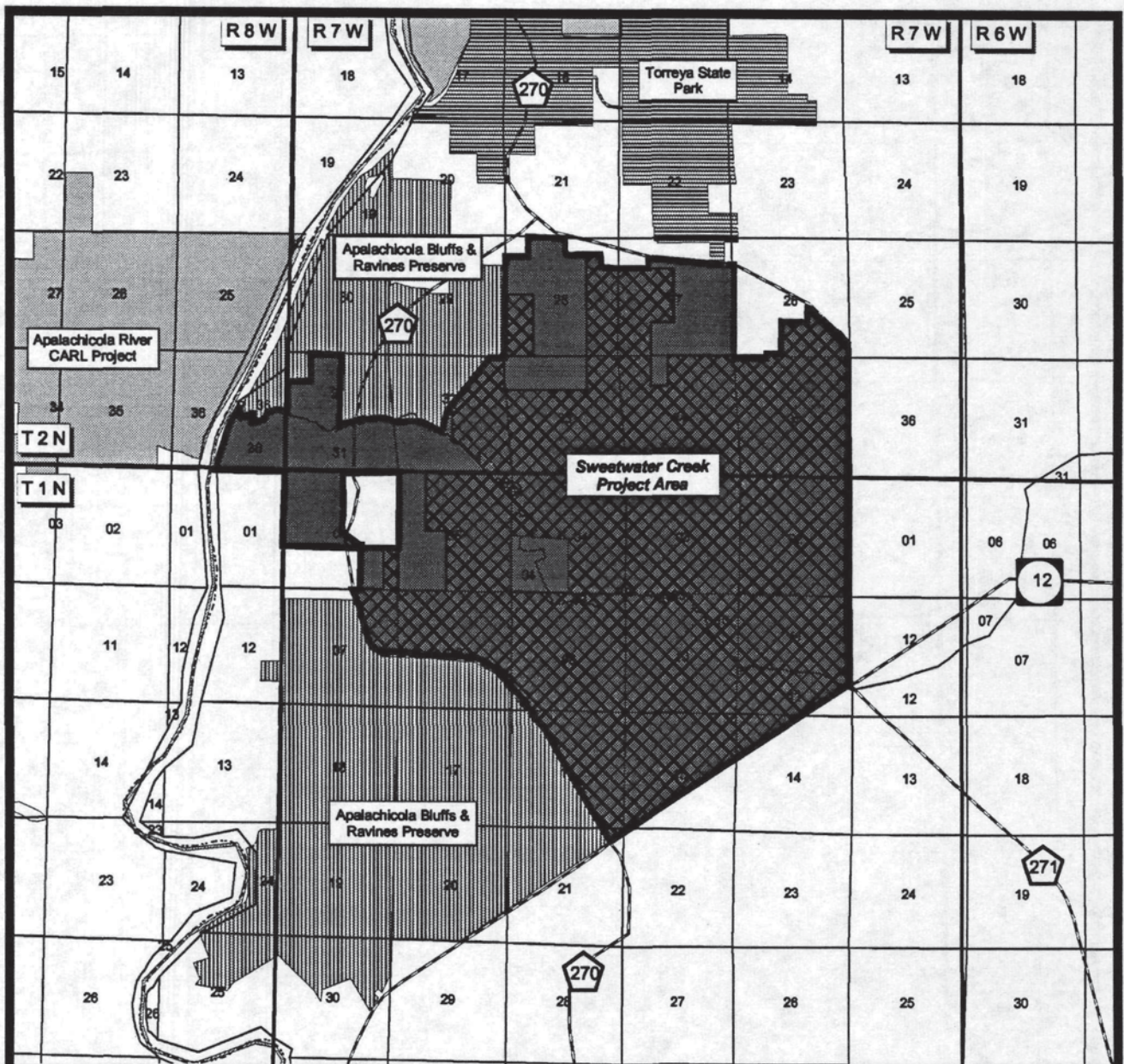
Gadsden, Calhoun, Jackson, Liberty Counties

- Map Sheet 1:
Sweetwater Creek Site
- Map Sheet 2:
Atkins Site
- Map Sheet 3:
Aspalaga Site
- Map Sheet 4:
Gadsden Glades Site



0 5 10 15 Miles





Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 1

Liberty County

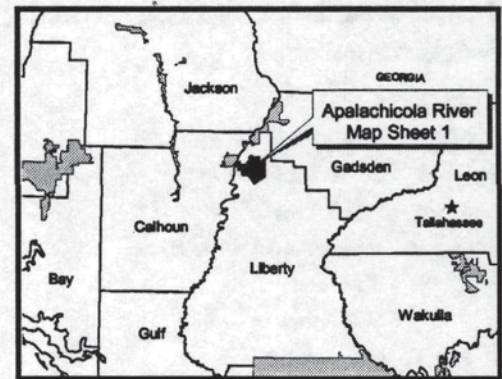
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



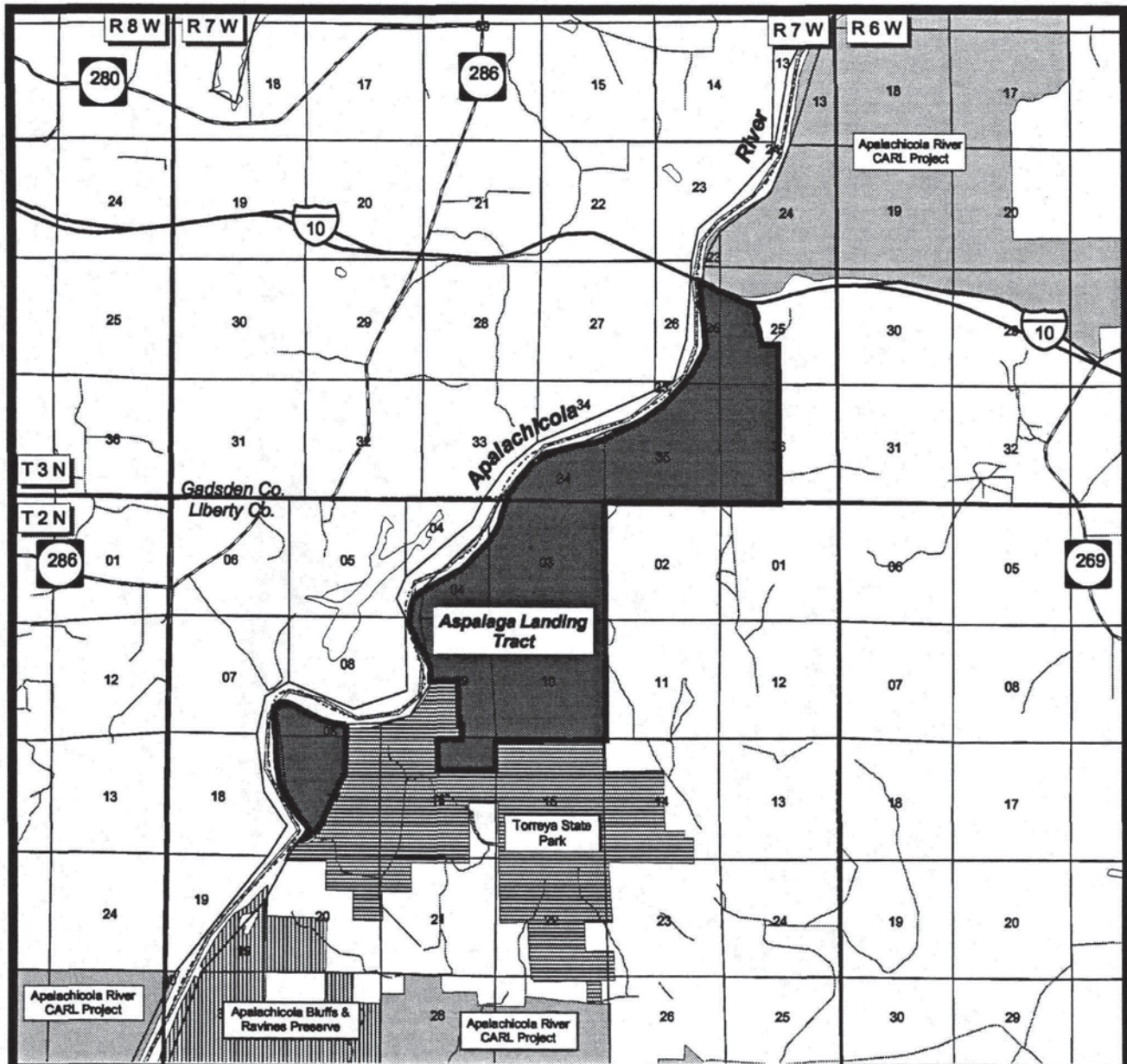
St. Joe Timberland Holdings



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



NOTE: Original bound volume for 2001 is also missing Map #2, so this reflects published report.
(8/13/15)



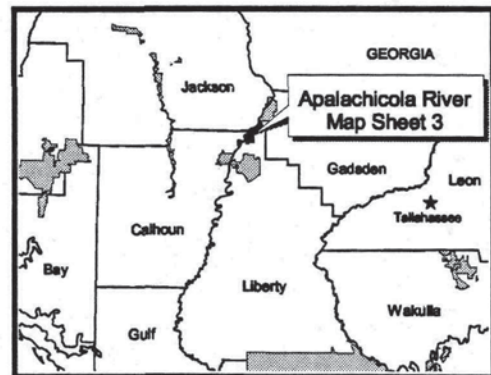
Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 3

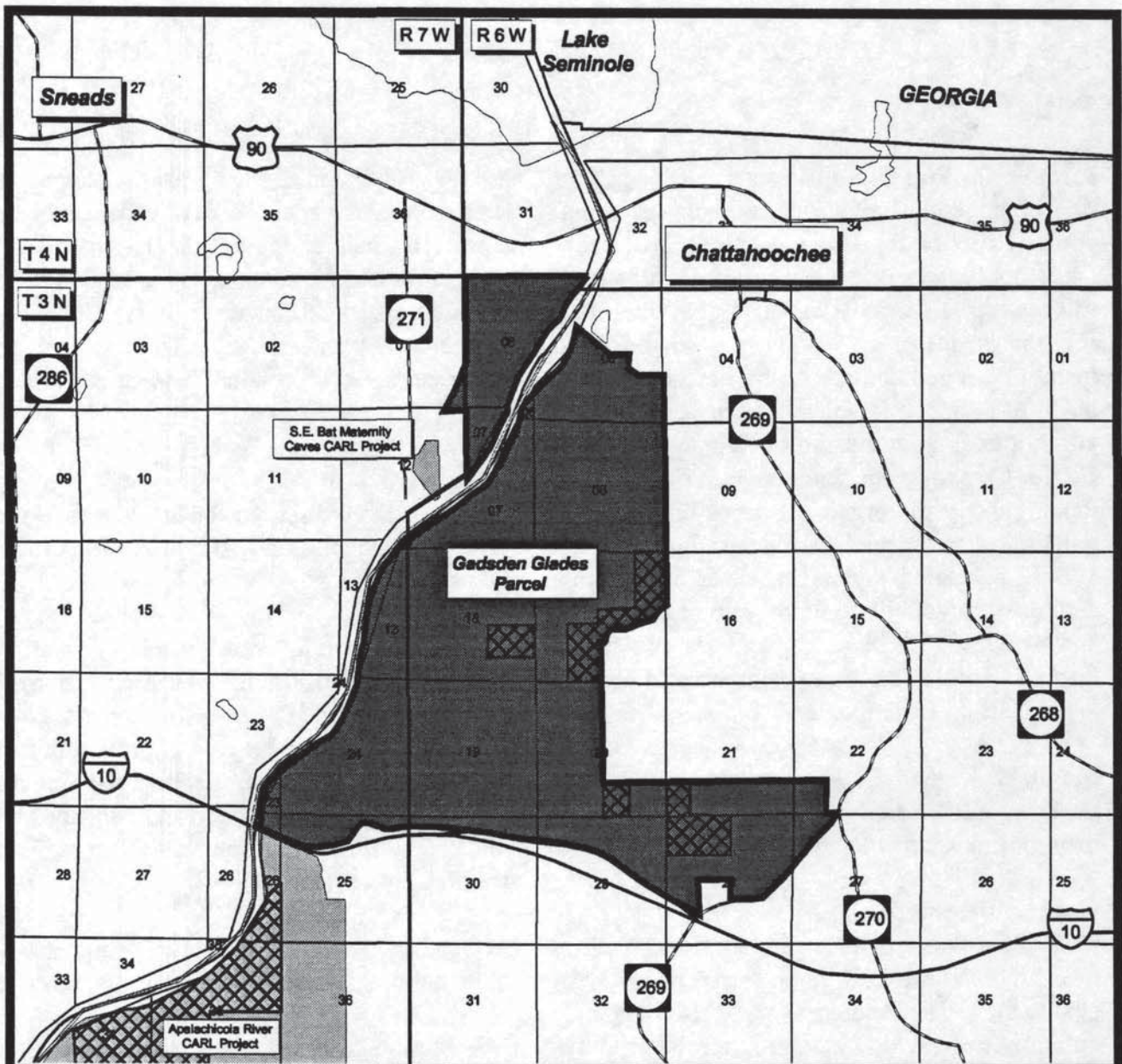
Gadsden County

-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Carl Project Boundary
-  Federal Land
-  Local or Private Managed Area
-  State Land
-  State Aquatic Preserve
-  Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles





Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 4

Gadsden/Jackson Counties

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

St. Joe Timberland Holdings



0 1 2 Miles



Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the DRP. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The

degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769

Apalachicola River

Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties

**Group A
Full Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida Torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry (DOF) will be a cooperating manager for the Sweetwater Creek tract in managing the forest resources, and timber issues related to planning and implementation of forest management activities, and provide assistance in developing prescribed burn plans.

General Description

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several globally rare plant species as well as 16 species occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a large tract on the east bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida torreya; 2) The Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats; 3) The Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

FNAI Elements	
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torreya</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Not GIS Acreage)	14,841
Acres Acquired	681
at a Cost of	\$912,000
Acres Remaining	14,160
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$5,792,257	

Acquisition Planning and Status

The original Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres) tract consists of approximately 13 owners. The 1992 addition includes 30 additional owners. Neal Land & Timber Co., St. Joe and Soterra are the three major owners, Neal by far the largest. The largest parcels in the Aspalaga Landing (800 acres) tract consist of the same three ownerships, with Soterra owning the most acreage. The largest owner in Sweetwater Creek (9,145 acres) is St. Joe.

On July 14, 1995, the LAMAC added a 374-acre tract (Land property) to the project boundary. The tract is across the Apalachicola River from the Gadsden Glades tract and almost adjacent to the Sneads Cave site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

On December 5, 1996, the LAMAC transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (544 acres within the 9,145 acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

On May 6, 1999, the Council designated an additional 11,800 acres as "essential".

On April 6, 2001, the Council removed the Atkins tract site from the project because the resources had been compromised and negotiations had reached an impasse.

On April 25, 2002 the Council added the Corbin/Tuckee site (2,242 acres) to the project boundary.

The Hatcher parcel (681 acres) was acquired in 2002.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The DRP should manage the areas east of the Apalachicola River. The DOF, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the DOF will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities

will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the DRP. It

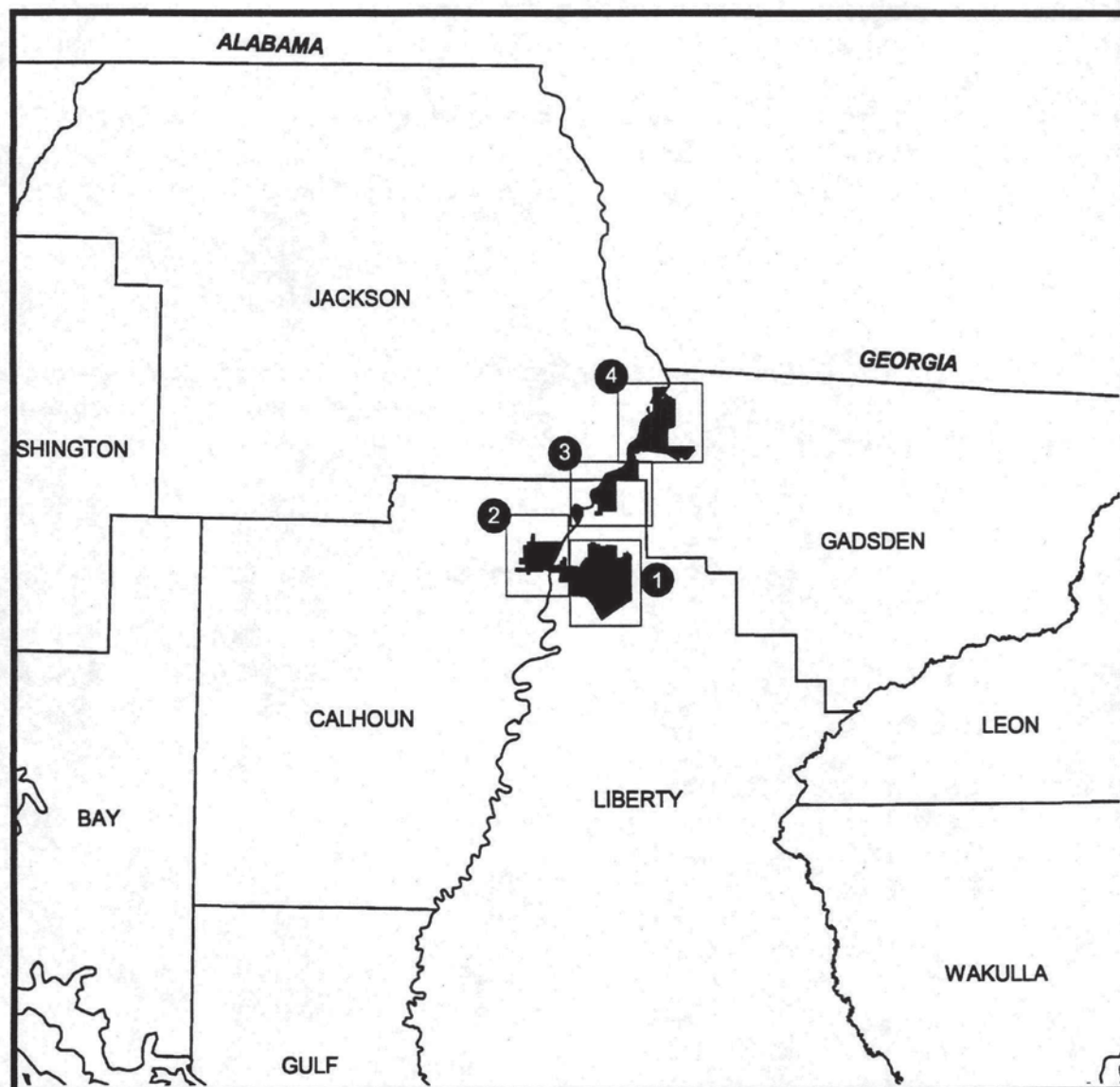
will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater		
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater		
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
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Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
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FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North		
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769



Apalachicola River: Overview

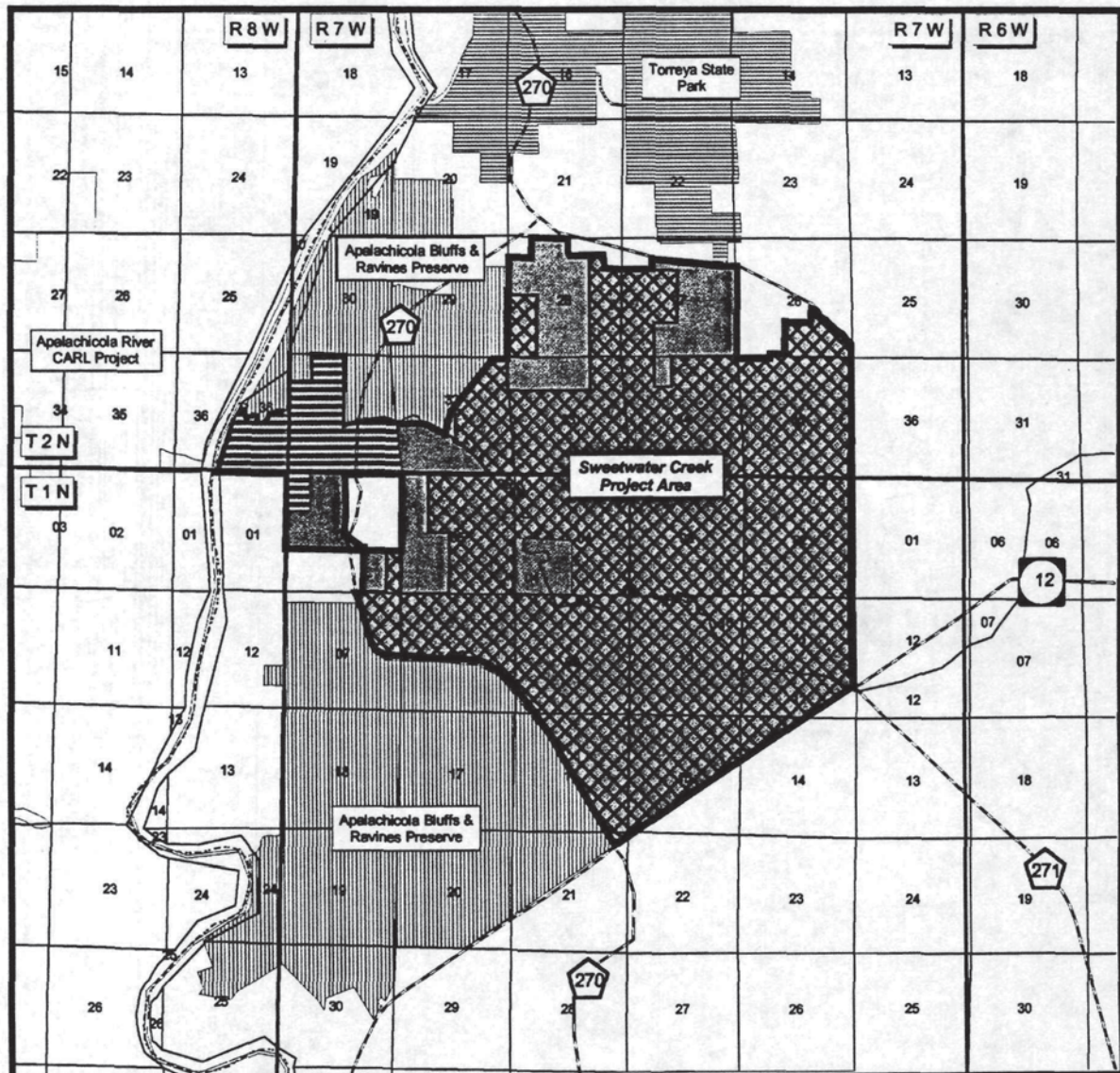
Gadsden, Calhoun, Jackson, Liberty Counties

- Map Sheet 1:
Sweetwater Creek Site
- Map Sheet 2:
Atkins Site
- Map Sheet 3:
Aspalaga Site
- Map Sheet 4:
Gadsden Glades Site



0 5 10 15 Miles

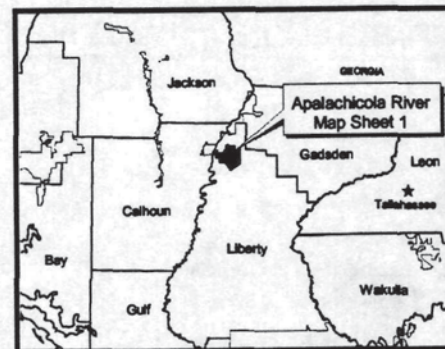




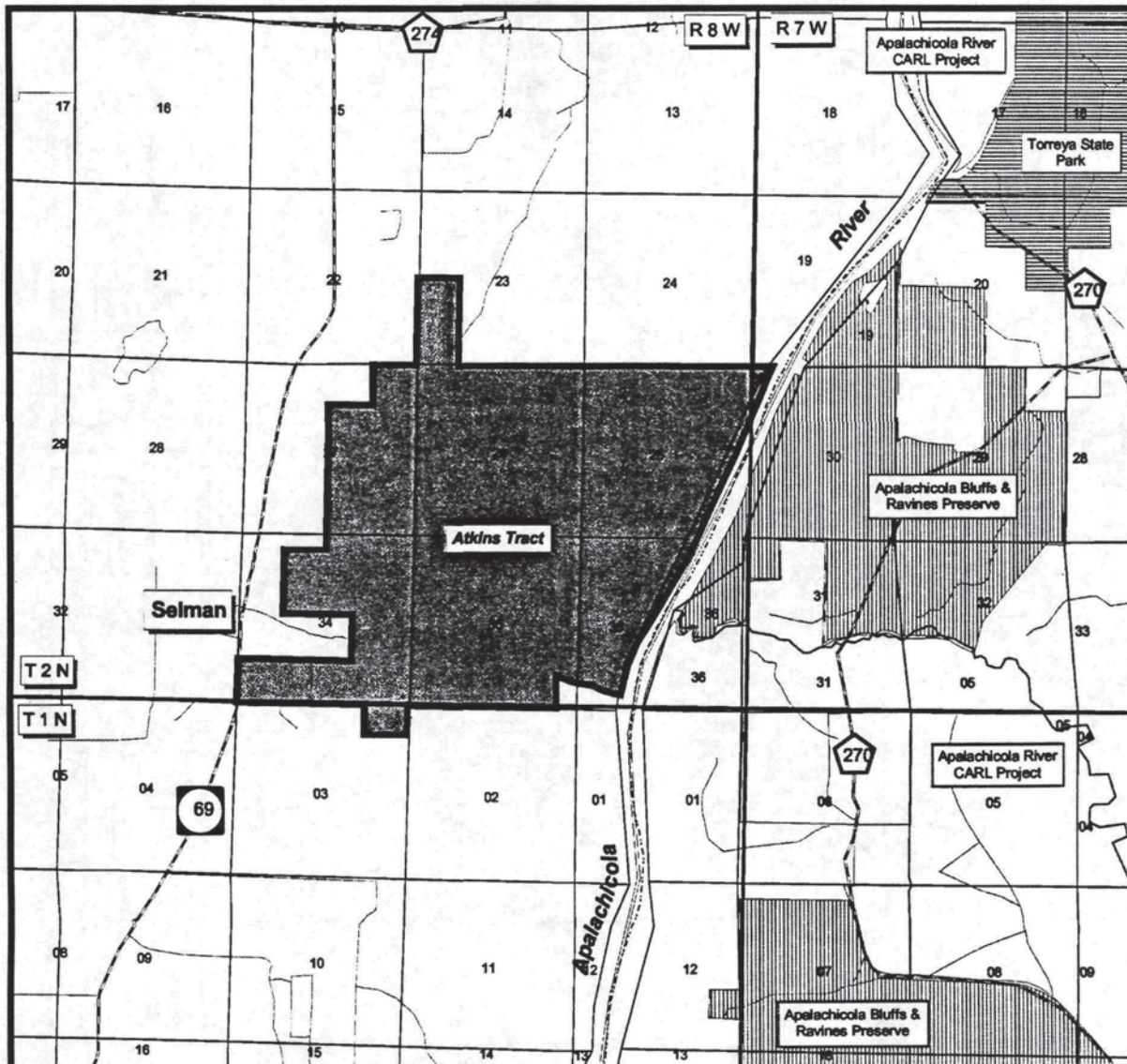
Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 1

Liberty County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project
- St. Joe Corporation Holding (Estimated)



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 2

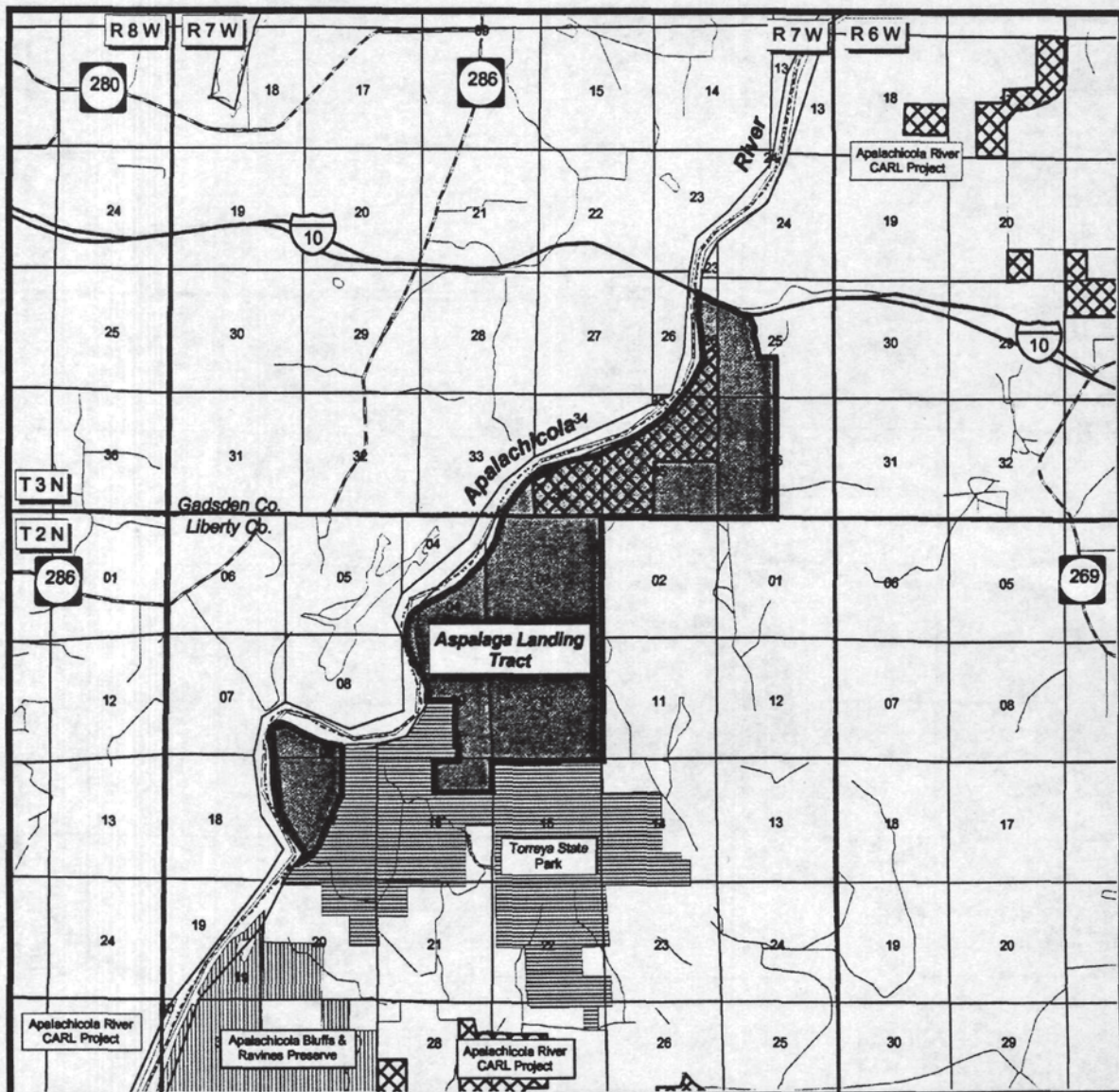
Calhoun County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 Miles





Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 3

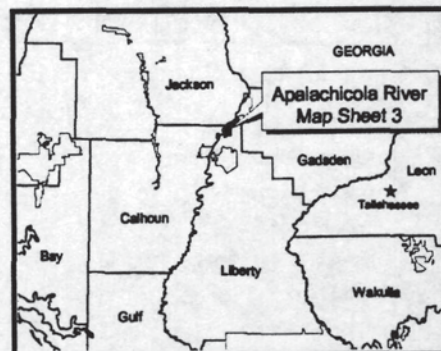
Gadsden County

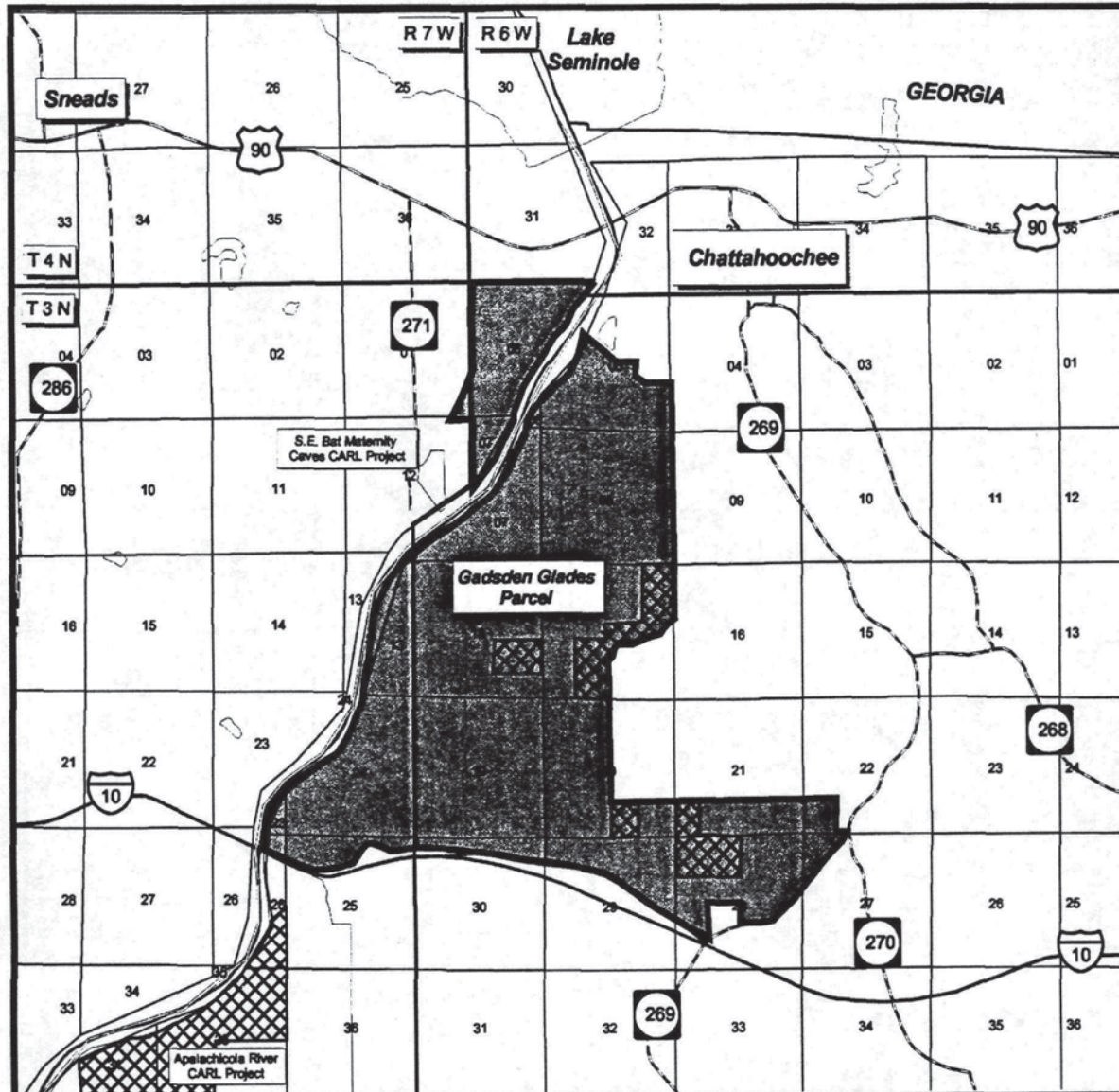
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

St. Joe Corporation Holding (Estimated)



0 1 2 Miles





Apalachicola River: Map Sheet 4

Gadsden/Jackson Counties

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project
- St. Joe Corporation Holding (Estimated)



0 1 2 Miles



Apalachicola River Boundary Amendment

Group A Project

Amended February 7, 2003

Background Information:

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) proposed adding 3,113.87 acres (with a taxed assessed value of \$764,996) to the Apalachicola River Florida Forever project. The addition consists of four owners and was proposed for fee-simple as well as less-than-fee acquisition. The landowners were contacted by the sponsors and are willing sellers. The Apalachicola River project is a Group A project.

On February 7, 2003 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) voted on the consent agenda to add these parcels to the Apalachicola River project.

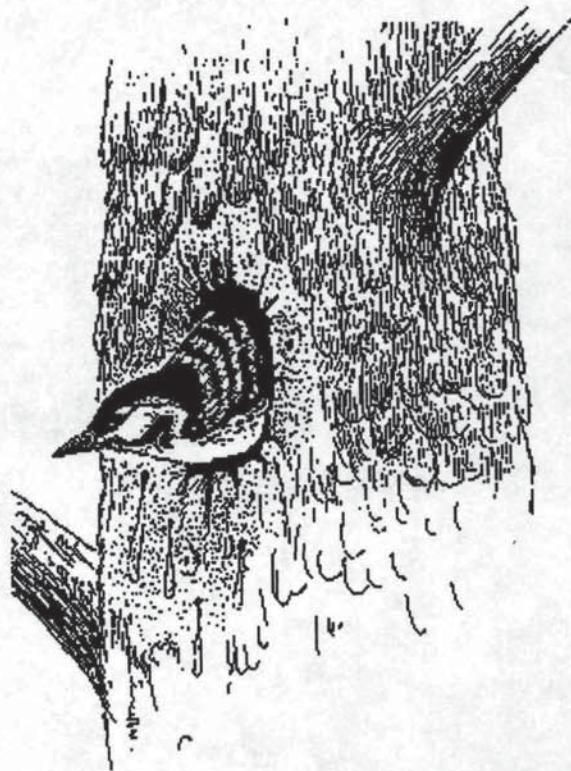
Resource Information:

The addition is comprised of five separate tracts located in Gadsden and Liberty counties. The following is a brief description of each of the tracts.

① Soterra Crooked Creek Tract: The tract is comprised of approximately 447 acres and is contiguous with the eastern boundary of the existing project. The natural communities on the tract include slope forest, upland mixed forest, and upland pine forest. The applicant reports that the slope forest and portions of the upland pine forest represent the highest quality resources on the tract; while the upland mixed forest has been disturbed by past silvicultural activities. This tract is proposed for fee-simple acquisition. A FNAI evaluation of the boundary addition determined that a well-developed upland hardwood/slope forest occurs above the creek. Good to high quality upland mixed forest and upland pine forest occur further upslope and on the ridges. Pine plantation is apparent on several of the ridge-tops; however the acreage is low, and the disturbance is described as minimal in the proposal. No rare species are recorded in the FNAI database,

although a thorough survey has not been conducted.

② Soterra Connector Tract: The tract is comprised of approximately 117 acres and provides a connection between the St. Joe Crooked Creek and Short Creek tracts already in the project boundaries. The tract was once dominated by good quality upland pine forest and upland mixed forest communities but has recently been clear-cut by Soterra. This tract is proposed for fee-simple acquisition. A FNAI evaluation of the boundary addition determined that the tract is dominated by clearcut pine plantation above two forks of a seepage stream and its associated bottomland/upland mixed forest. No rare species are recorded for this tract, although a thorough survey has not been



conducted. Purchase of this connector should be contingent upon purchase of the existing isolated parcel.

③ Thompson Tract: The tract is comprised of approximately 304 acres and is disjunct from the current project boundaries. The tract contains deep steephead ravines with good quality slope forests, and at least two seepage streams. The remainder of the uplands consist of disturbed upland mixed forest and/or upland pine forest. The tract is proposed for less-than-fee acquisition. A FNAI evaluation of the boundary addition determined that the dominant feature of this property is an upland hardwood/slope forest community above Flat Creek, which bisects the property. TNC describes this community as high quality. The xeric uplands above the slopes are moderately to highly disturbed by past forestry practices and fire suppression. *Torreya taxifolia*

(federally endangered) and *Taxus floridana* (state endangered) are documented in the FNAI database for the site.

④ Hatcher Tract: The tract is comprised of approximately 160 acres and is adjacent to the existing project boundaries. The tract consists of disturbed sandhill community that has been converted to a dense sand pine plantation. The tract is proposed for fee simple acquisition. A FNAI evaluation of the boundary addition determined the entire 160 acres is sand pine plantation on former sandhill. This tract is proposed for acquisition because Mr. Hatcher will not sell the portion of his property that is currently in the project boundary unless this tract is included. Acquisition of the parcel currently in the project (contingent on addition of this tract) would round out an important boundary along S.R. 12 between the TNC



Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve and the Torreya State Park Sweetwater Creek Tract.

⑤ TNC Dupuis/Traveler's Tract: The tract is comprised of 1,846 acres and is adjacent to the Hatcher conservation easement and Torreya State Park. The Nature Conservancy currently owns the tract. The tract consists of slope forest, seepage streams, upland mixed forest, and floodplain swamp communities that are reported to be of high quality. Upon sale of the tract, TNC will create a management endowment, to assist the Division of Recreation and Parks in the restoration and management of the site. The tract is proposed for fee simple acquisition. A FNAI evaluation of the boundary addition determined that the property supports high quality slope forest, seepage streams, upland mixed forests, and floodplain swamp along the Apalachicola River. The xeric ridges of the tract have been disturbed by historic

forestry practices, and are in various stages of restoration. At least twenty rare plants and animals occur in the Dupuis/Traveler's Tract, including a substantial population of the federally Endangered *Torreya taxifolia*. This tract is proposed for purchase by the state to facilitate management of Torreya State Park and to increase recreational opportunities associated with the park.

Management:

The Division of Recreation and Parks is the designated manager for the project. Parcels acquired in less-than-fee will be monitored and overseen through the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands. To the extent possible, the interests acquired by the Trustees through such agreements will complement and be compatible with the management objectives of the lead managing agency.



Apalachicola River

Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties

**Group A
Full Fee**

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida *Torreya* tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry (DOF) will be a cooperating manager for the Sweetwater Creek tract in managing the forest resources, and timber issues related to planning and implementation of forest management activities, and provide assistance in developing prescribed burn plans.

General Description

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several globally rare plant species as well as 16 species occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a large tract on the east

bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida *torreya*; 2) The Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats; 3) The Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The original Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres) tract consists of approximately 13 owners. The 1992 addition includes 30 additional owners. Neal Land & Timber Co., St. Joe and Soterra are the three major owners, Neal by far the largest. The largest parcels in the Aspalaga Landing (800 acres) tract consist of the same three ownerships, with Soterra owning the most acreage. The largest owner in Sweetwater Creek (9,145 acres) is St. Joe.

FNAI Elements	
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torreya</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Not GIS Acreage)	14,841
Acres Acquired	681
at a Cost of	\$912,000
Acres Remaining	14,160
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,792,257

Apalachicola River - Group A/Full Fee

On July 14, 1995, the LAMAC added a 374-acre tract (Land property) to the project boundary. The tract is across the Apalachicola River from the Gadsden Glades tract and almost adjacent to the Sneads Cave site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

On December 5, 1996, the LAMAC transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (544 acres within the 9,145 acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

On May 6, 1999, the Council designated an additional 11,800 acres as "essential".

On April 6, 2001, the Council removed the Atkins tract site from the project because the resources had been compromised and negotiations had reached an impasse.

On April 25, 2002 the Council added the Corbin/Tucker site (2,242 acres) to the project boundary.

The Hatcher parcel (681 acres) was acquired in 2002.

In August of 2002, the Council added the Trammell (Atkins) tract to the project.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs

119

and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The DRP should manage the areas east of the Apalachicola River. The DOF, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the DOF will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the DRP. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary DRP/**Sweetwater**

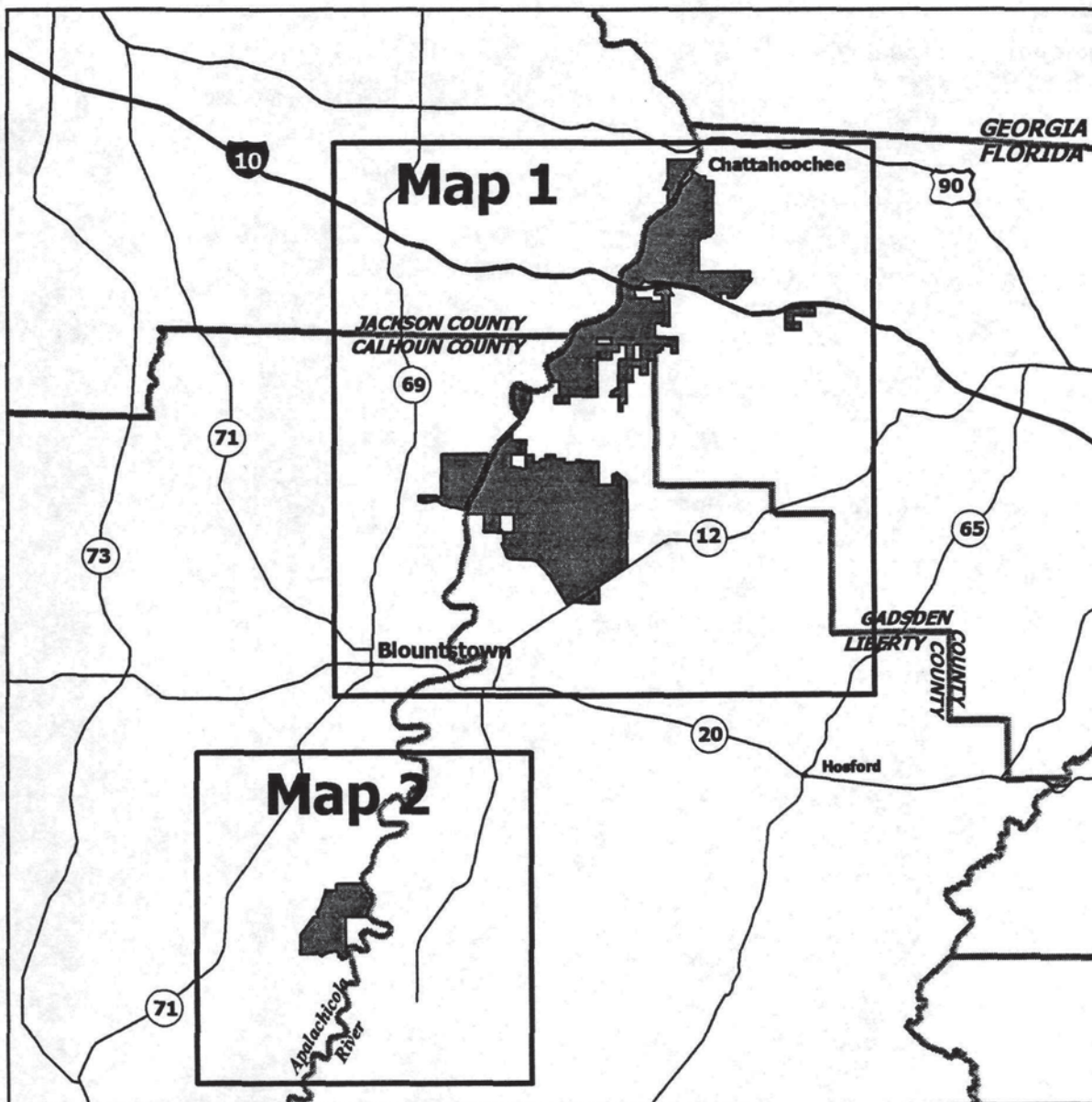
Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

Management Cost Summary DOF/**Sweetwater**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0

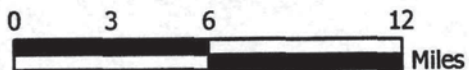
Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
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Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
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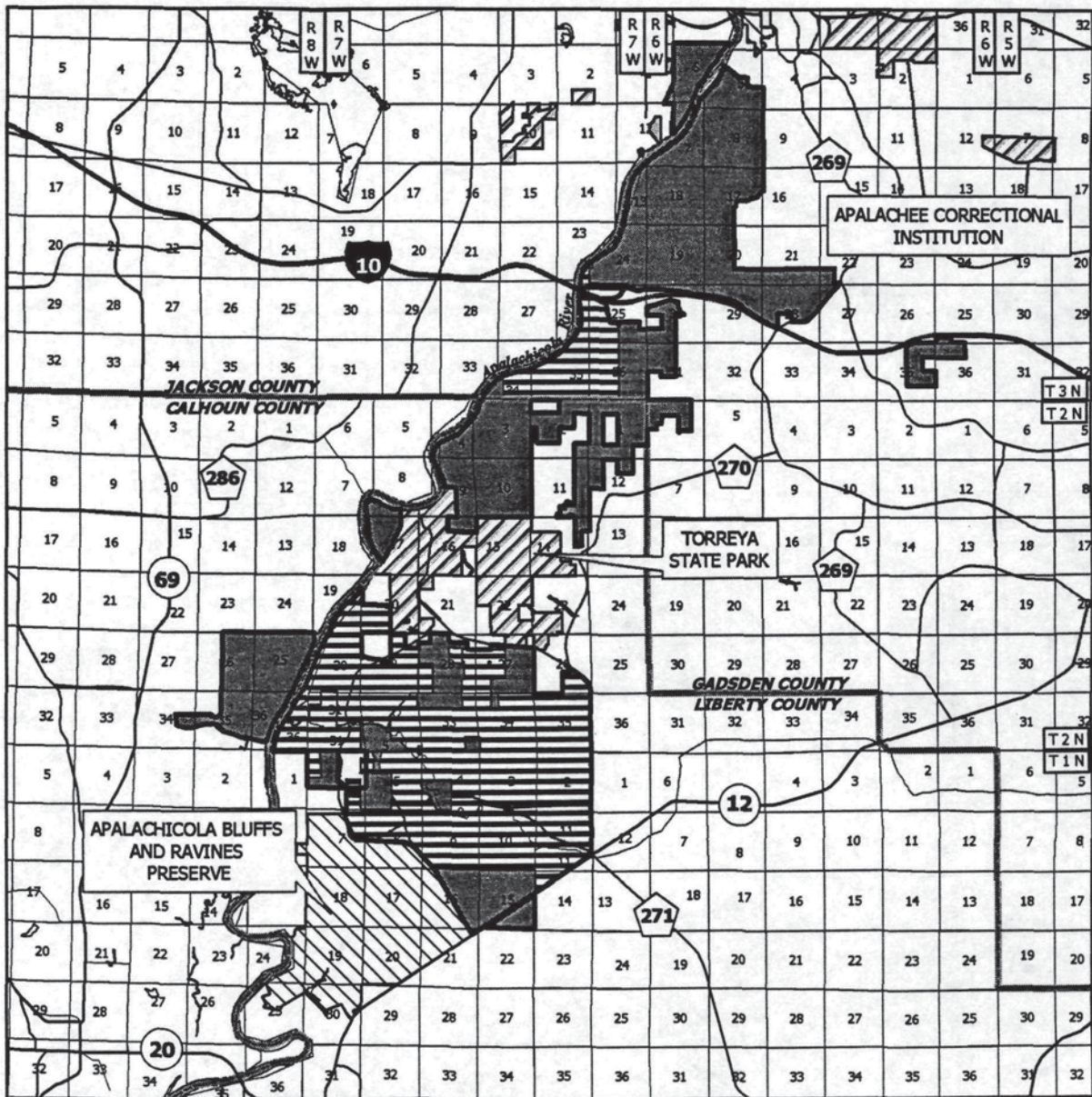


APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

LIBERTY, GADSDEN, CALHOUN, AND JACKSON COUNTIES



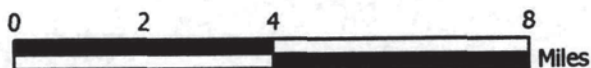
APRIL 2003



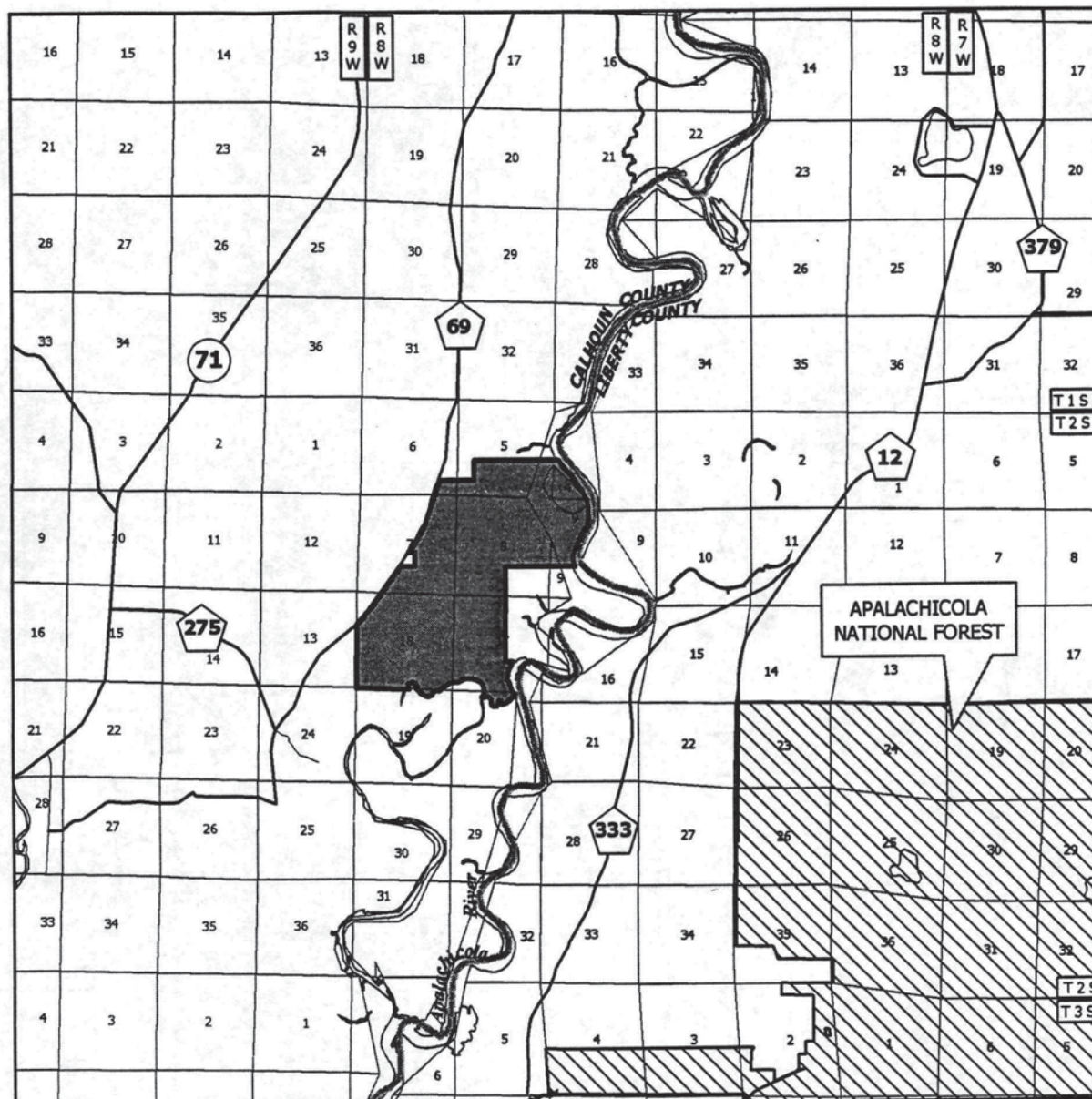
APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

LIBERTY, GADSDEN, CALHOUN, AND JACKSON COUNTIES

- Florida Forever Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



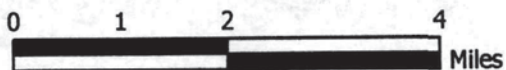
APRIL 2003



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

LIBERTY, GADSDEN, CALHOUN, AND JACKSON COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever Project Boundary
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Other Conservation Lands



APRIL 2003

Apalachicola River

Group A Full Fee

Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida *Torreya* tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry (DOF) will be a cooperating manager for the Sweetwater Creek tract in managing the forest resources, and timber issues related to planning and implementation of forest management activities, and provide assistance in developing prescribed burn plans.

General Description

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several globally rare plant species as well as 16 species occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a large tract on the east

bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida *torreya*; 2) The Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats; 3) The Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The original Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres) tract consists of approximately 13 owners. The 1992 addition includes 30 additional owners. Neal Land & Timber Co., St. Joe and Soterra are the three major owners, Neal by far the largest. The largest parcels in the Aspalaga Landing (800 acres) tract consist of the same three ownerships, with Soterra owning the most acreage. The largest owner in Sweetwater Creek (9,145 acres) is St. Joe.

FNAI Elements	
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torreya</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Not GIS Acreage)	18,940
Acres Acquired	637
at a Cost of	\$912,000
Acres Remaining	18,303
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,486,842

On July 14, 1995, the LAMAC added a 374-acre tract (Land property) to the project boundary. The tract is across the Apalachicola River from the Gadsden Glades tract and almost adjacent to the Sneads Cave site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

On December 5, 1996, the LAMAC transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (544 acres within the 9,145 acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

On May 6, 1999, the Council designated an additional 11,800 acres as "essential".

On April 6, 2001, the Council removed the Atkins tract site from the project because the resources had been compromised and negotiations had reached an impasse.

On April 25, 2002 the Council added the Corbin/Tucker site (2,242 acres) to the project boundary.

The Hatcher parcel (681 acres) was acquired in 2002.

In August of 2002, the Council added the Trammell (Atkins) tract to the project.

On February 7, 2003 the Council added five tracts to the project boundaries. They are the Soterra Crooked Creek Tract (447 acres), the Soterra Connector Tract (117 acres), the Thompson Tract (304 acres), the Hatcher Tract (160 acres) and the TNC Dupuis/Traveler's Tract (1,846 acres).

On October 17, 2003 the Council added 1,244 acres of the Glenn Summers tract to the project boundaries.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot

adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

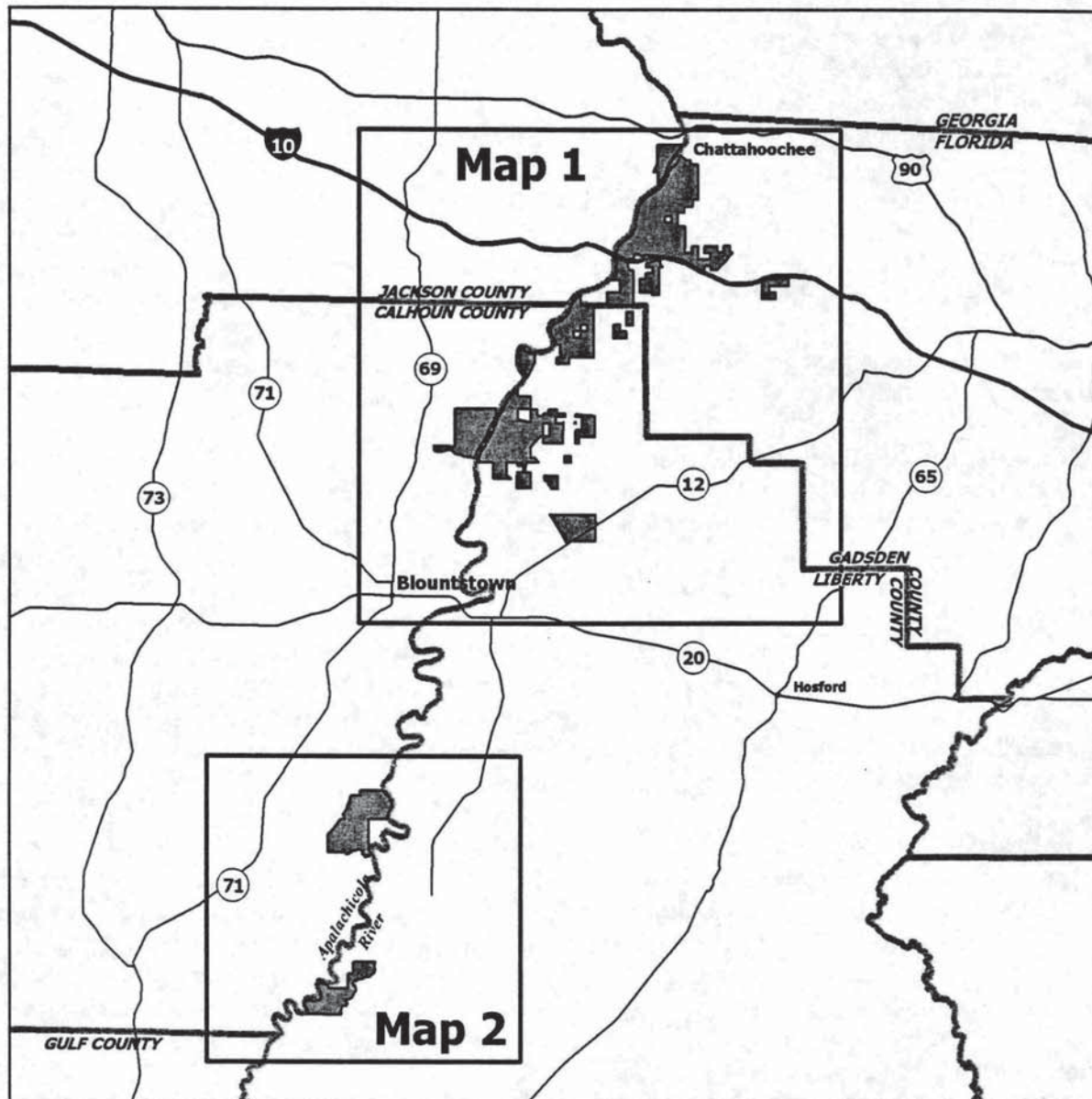
Manager The DRP should manage the areas east of the Apalachicola River. The DOF, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the DOF will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

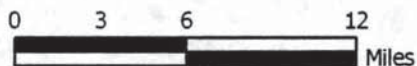
Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the DRP. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

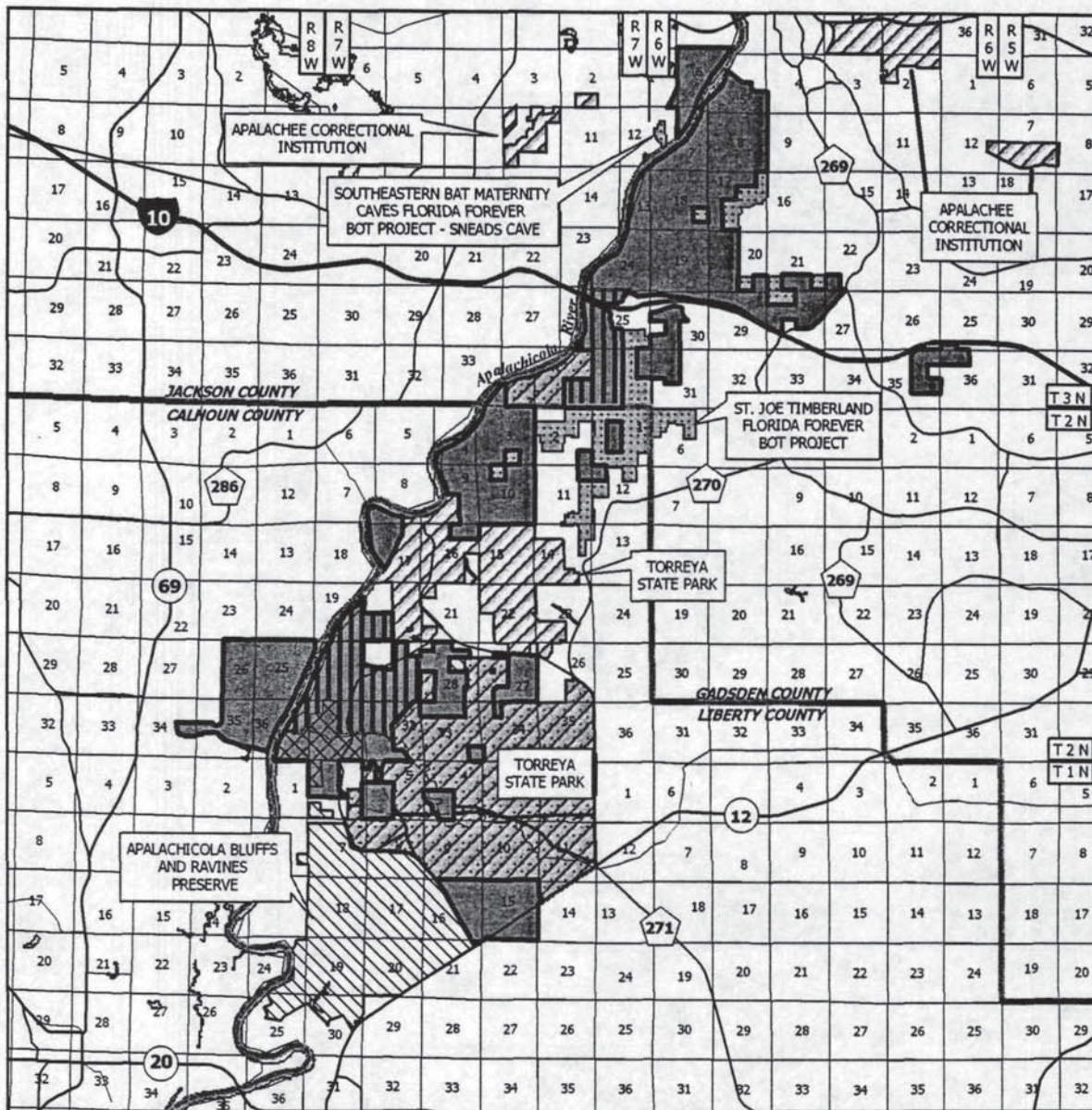


APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



MARCH 2004



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES

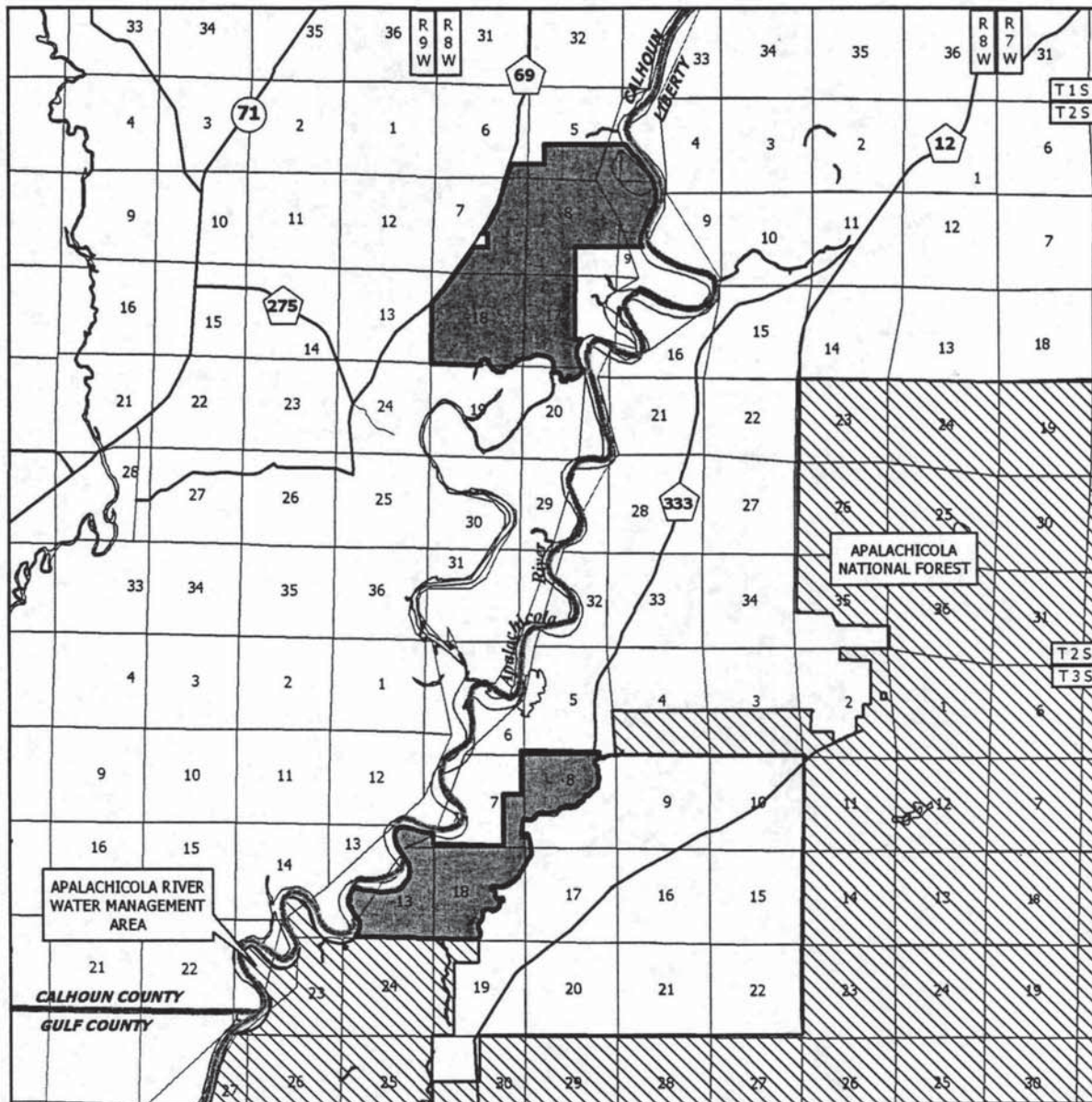
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- TNC Owned Lands Within Project
- TNC Managed Conservation Easement
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



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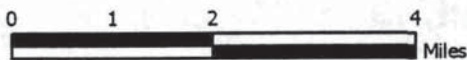
MARCH 2004



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Other Conservation Lands



MARCH 2004

**Management Cost Summary DRP/
Sweetwater**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

**Management Cost Summary DOF/
Sweetwater**

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769

Apalachicola River

Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties

Group A
Full Fee / Less Than Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida Torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry (DOF) will be a cooperating manager for the Sweetwater Creek tract in managing the forest resources, and timber issues related to planning and implementation of forest management activities, and provide assistance in developing prescribed burn plans.

General Description

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several globally rare plant species as well as 16 species occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a large tract on the east

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Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The original Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres) tract consists of approximately 13 owners. The 1992 addition includes 30 additional owners. Neal Land & Timber Co., St. Joe and Soterra are the three major owners, Neal by far the largest. The largest parcels in the Aspalaga Landing (800 acres) tract consist of the same three ownerships, with Soterra owning the most acreage. The largest owner in Sweetwater Creek (9,145 acres) is St. Joe.

FNAI Elements	
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torreya</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Not GIS Acreage)	18,940
Acres Acquired	915
at a Cost of	\$1,759,074
Acres Remaining	18,025
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$7,354,474

On July 14, 1995, the LAMAC added a 374-acre tract (Land property) to the project boundary. The tract is across the Apalachicola River from the Gadsden Glades tract and almost adjacent to the Sneads Cave site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

On December 5, 1996, the LAMAC transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (544 acres within the 9,145 acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category.

On May 6, 1999, the Council designated an additional 11,800 acres as “essential”.

On April 6, 2001, the Council removed the Atkins tract site from the project because the resources had been compromised and negotiations had reached an impasse.

On April 25, 2002 the Council added the Corbin/Tucker site (2,242 acres) to the project boundary.

The Hatcher parcel (637 acres) was acquired in 2002.

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On February 7, 2003 the Council added five tracts to the project boundaries. They are the Soterra Crooked Creek Tract (447 acres), the Soterra Connector Tract (117 acres), the Thompson Tract (304 acres), the Hatcher Tract (160 acres) and the TNC Dupuis/Traveler’s Tract (1,846 acres).

On October 17, 2003 the Council added 1,244 acres of the Glenn Summers tract to the project boundaries.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

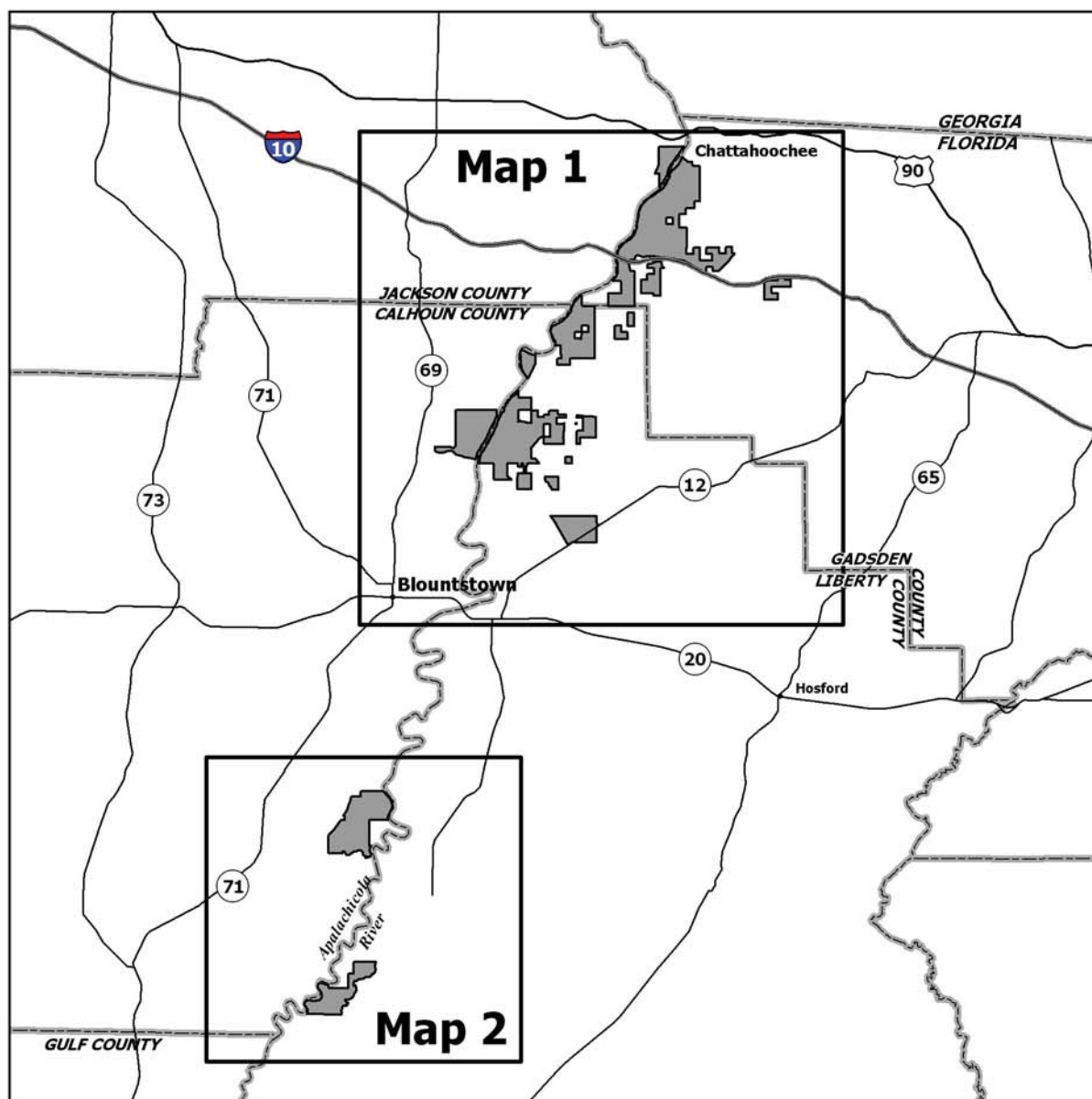
Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The DRP will manage the fee-simple lands east of the river between Sweetwater Creek and the old Gadsden Glades area. The DOF, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it.

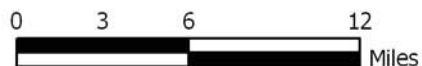
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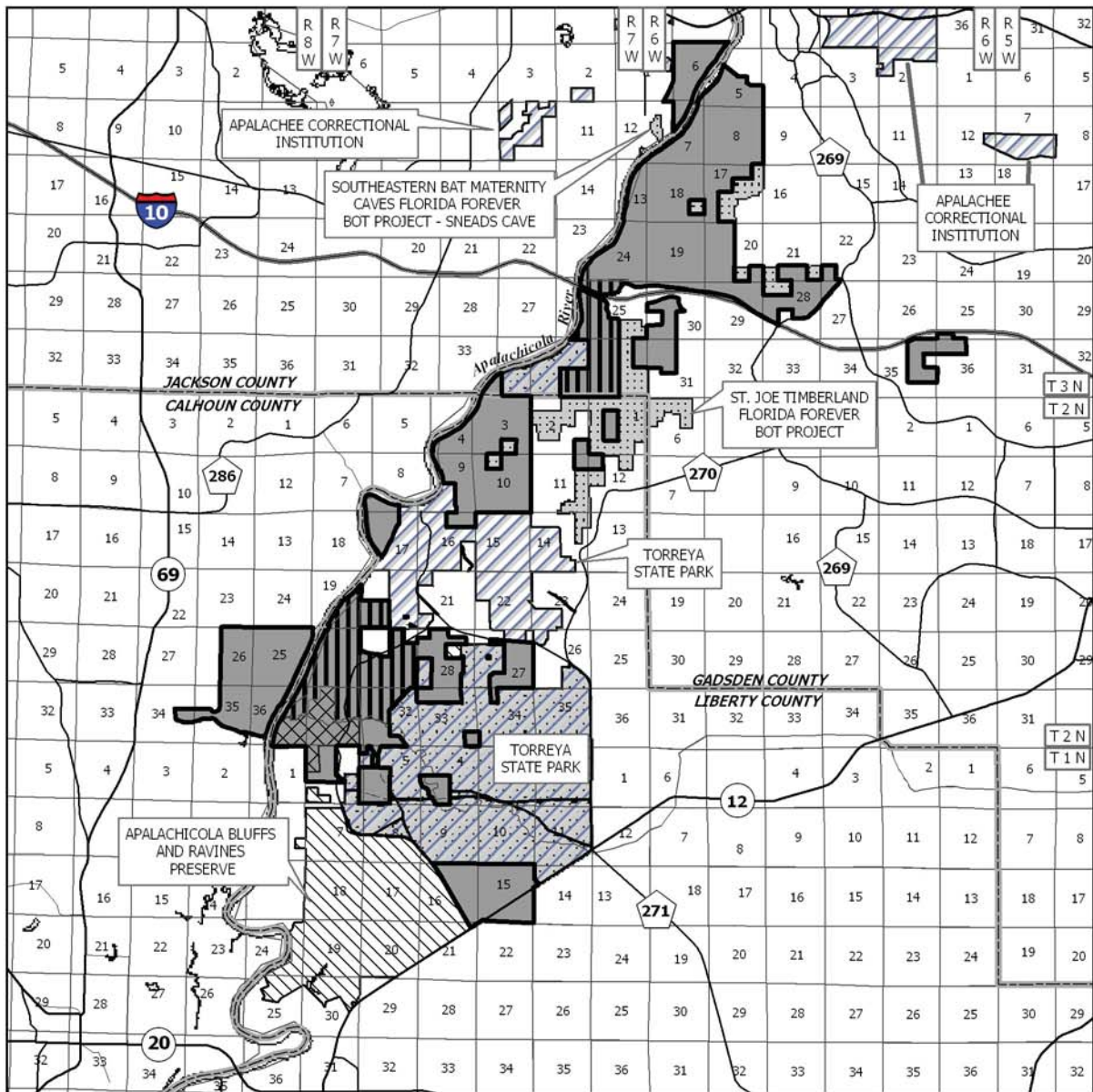


APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



MARCH 2004



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

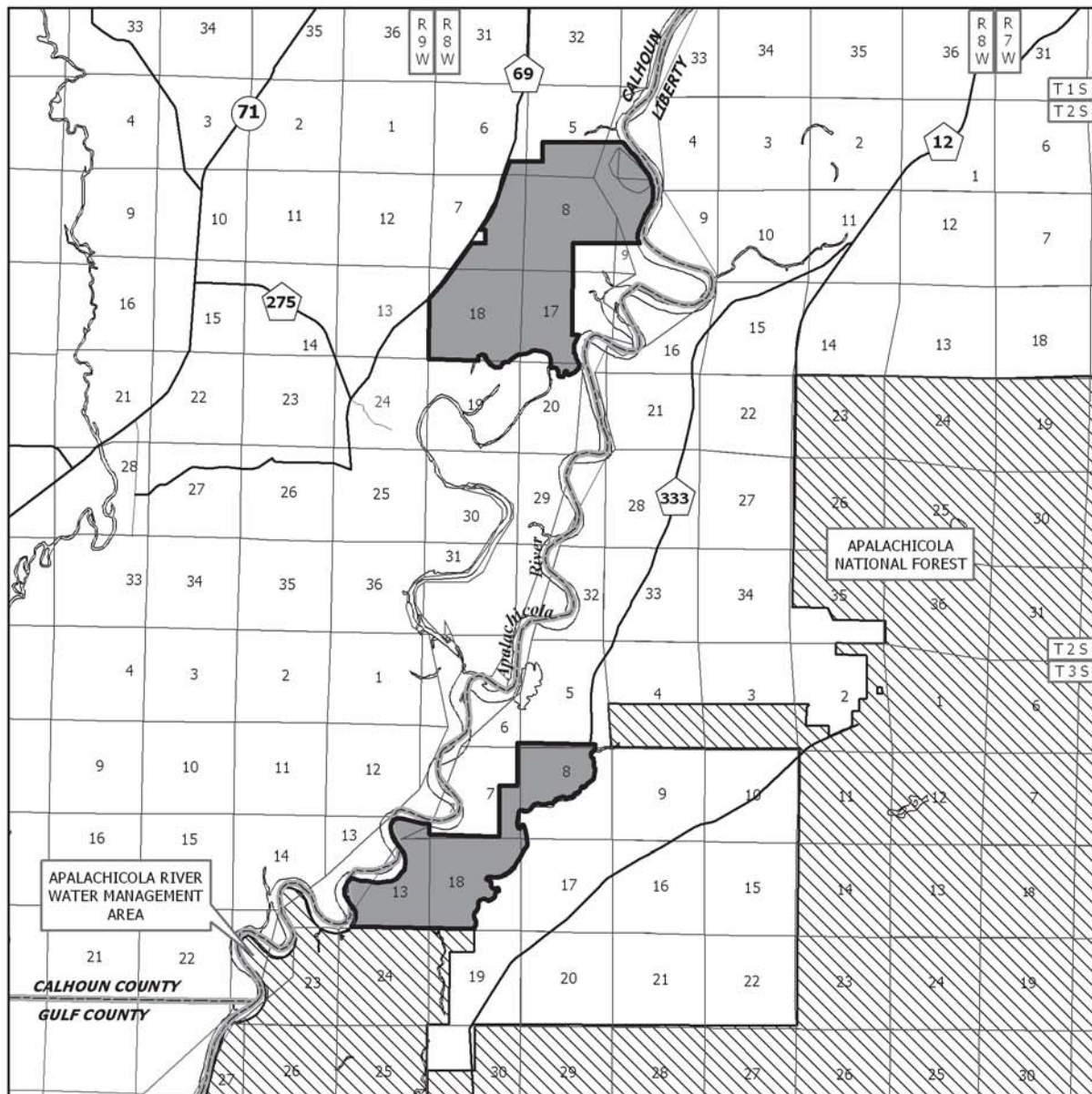
JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- TNC Owned Lands Within Project
- TNC Managed Conservation Easement
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



MARCH 2004

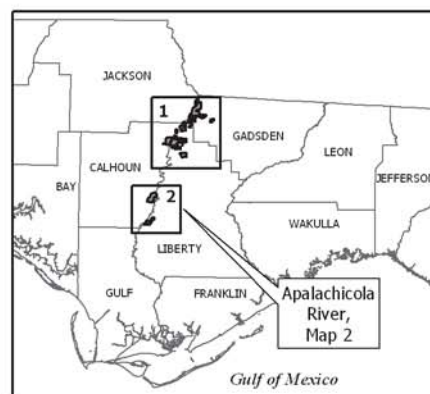
134
Apalachicola River - Group A/Full Fee / Less Than Fee



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Other Conservation Lands



MARCH 2004

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the DRP. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary DOF/

Sweetwater

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0

Management Cost Summary DRP/

Sweetwater

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910
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Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769

Apalachicola River

Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties

Group A
Full Fee / Less Than Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida Torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

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Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Not GIS Acreage)	18,940
Acres Acquired	3,040
at a Cost of	\$3,883,574
Acres Remaining	15,900
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,487,442

On July 14, 1995, the LAMAC added a 374-acre tract (Land property) to the project boundary. The tract is across the Apalachicola River from the Gadsden Glades tract and almost adjacent to the Sneads Cave site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

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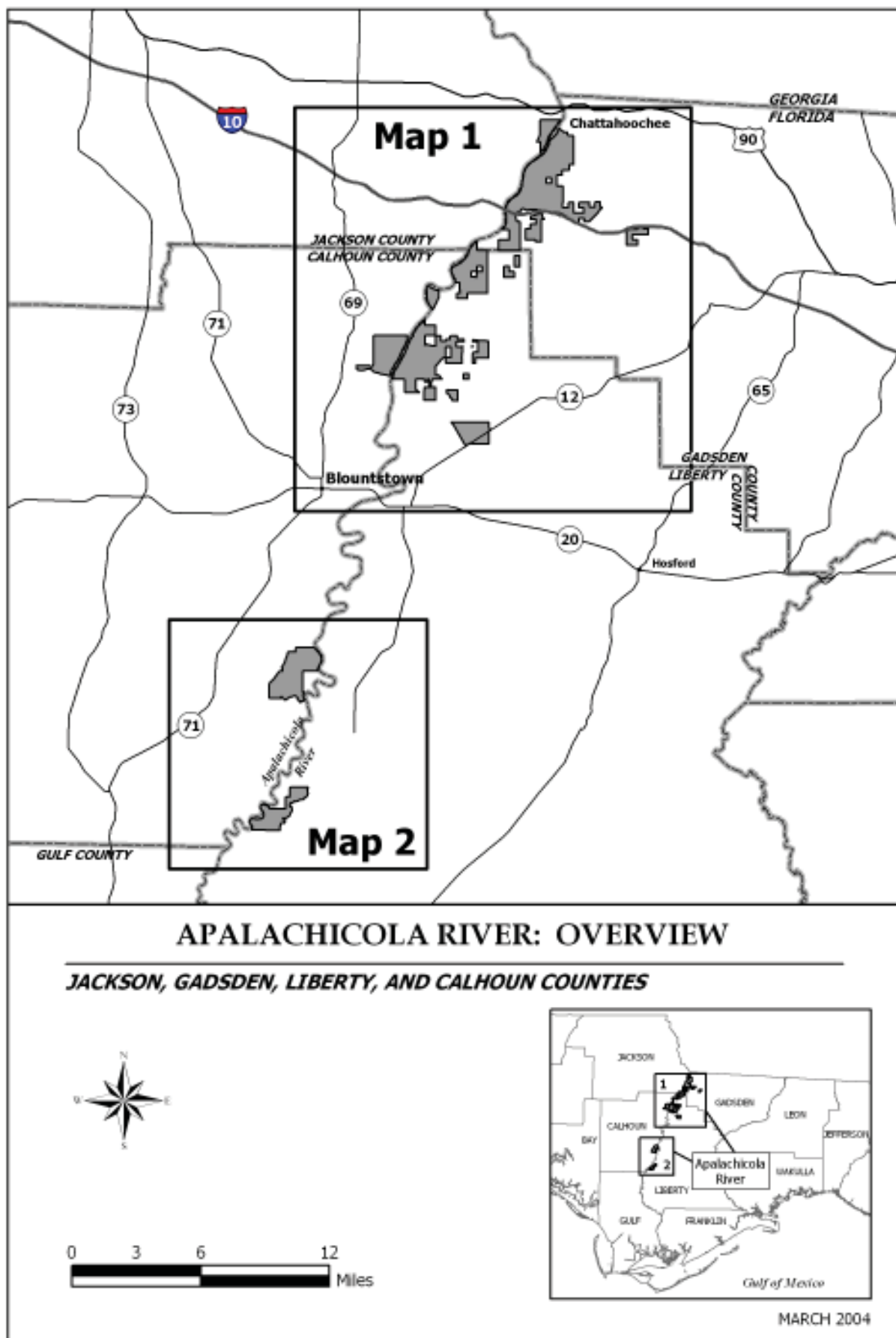
Management Prospectus

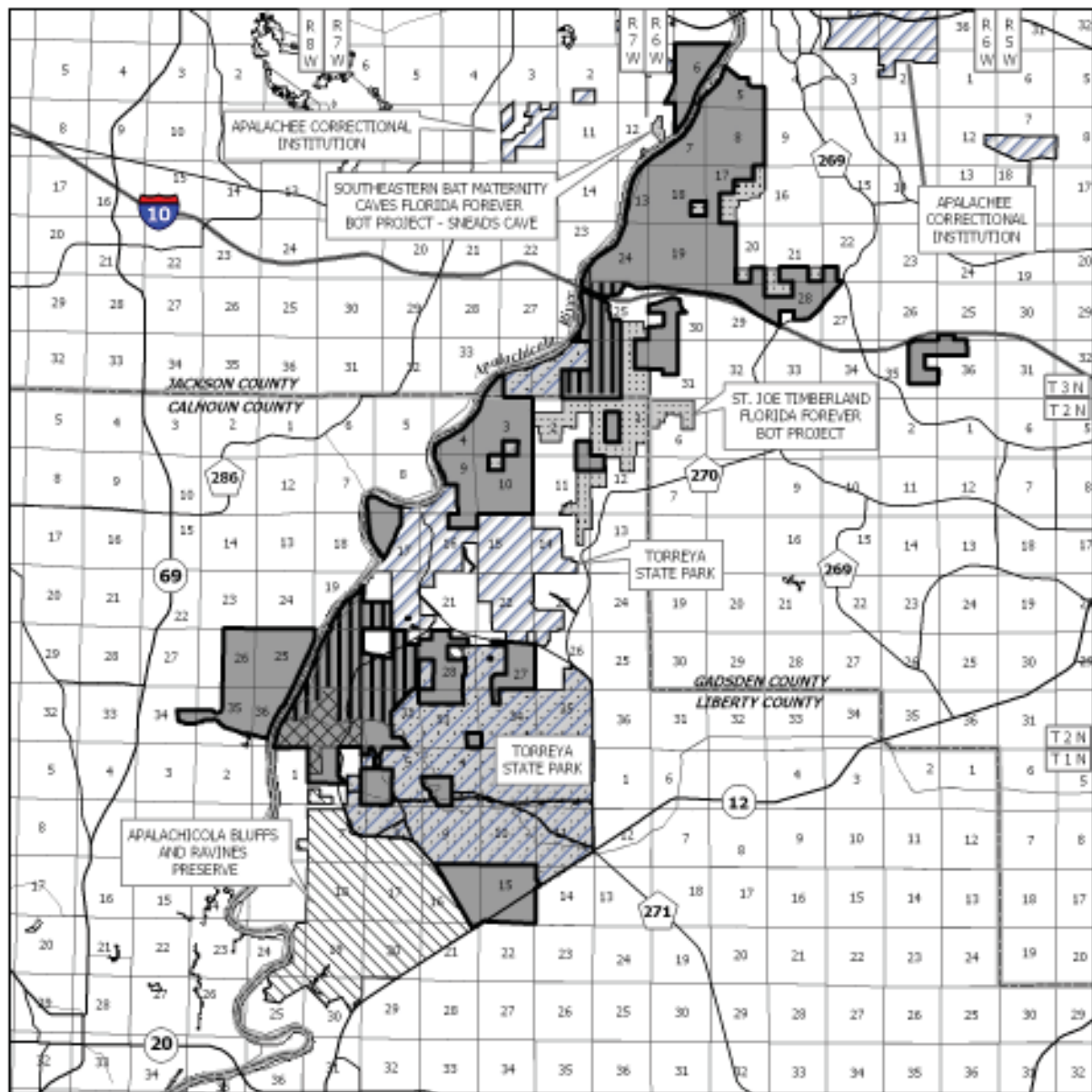
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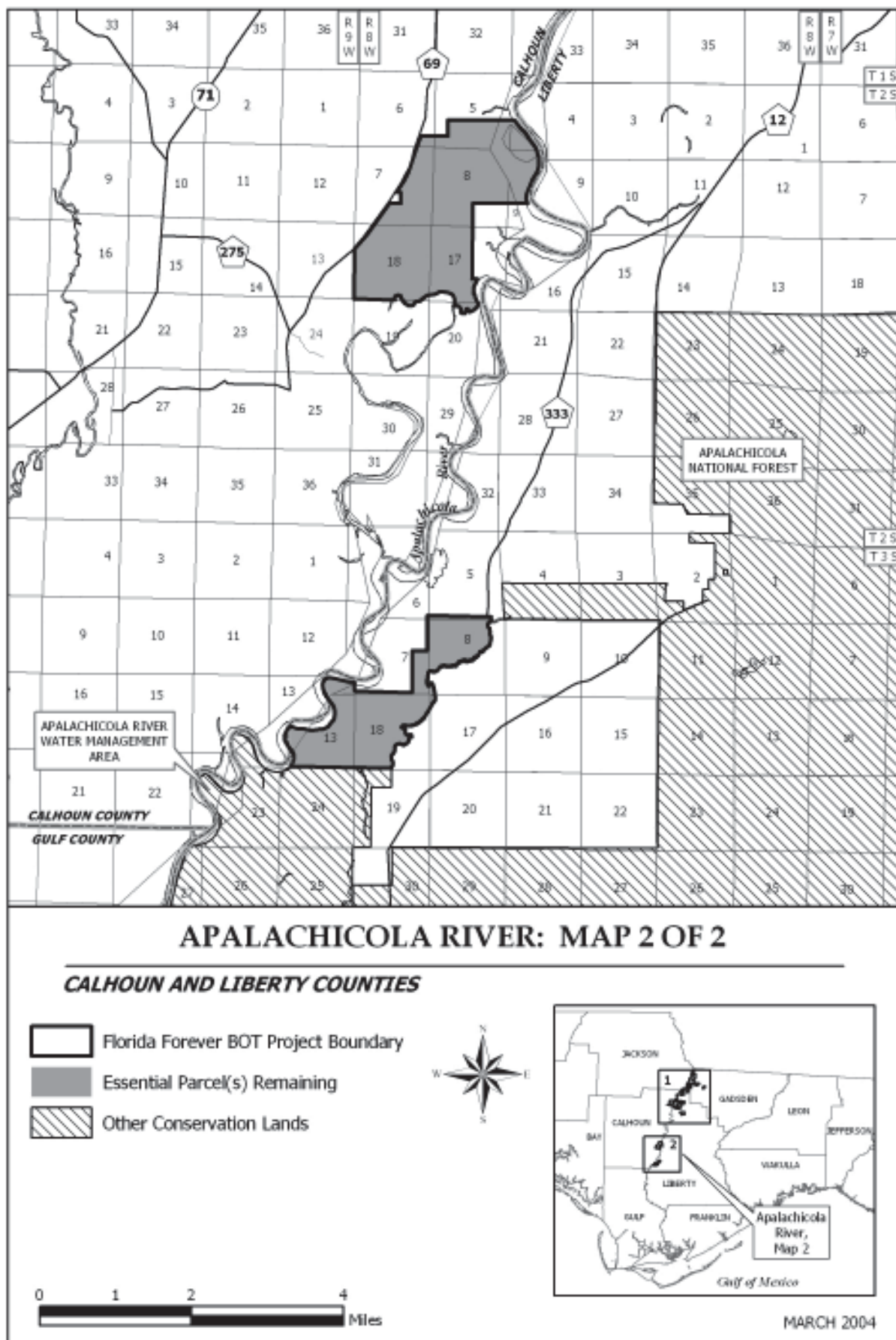
APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES

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MARCH 2004



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Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0

Management Cost Summary DRP/

Sweetwater

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
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TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910
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Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769

Apalachicola River

Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties

Group A
Full Fee / Less Than Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida Torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry (DOF) will be a cooperating manager for the Sweetwater Creek tract in managing the forest resources, and timber issues related to planning and implementation of forest management activities, and provide assistance in developing prescribed burn plans.

General Description

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several globally rare plant species as well as 16 species occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a large tract on the east

bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida torreya; 2) The Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats; 3) The Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

Acquisition Planning

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) separated the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project into two projects: Apalachicola Bay, and Apalachicola River, Phase I. The Apalachicola River, Phase I project included the Aspalaga Landing tract (800 acres/2 owners), Atkins tract (3,210 acres/7 owners), and Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres/13 owners) and had an estimated tax value of \$4,532,300.

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FNAI Elements	
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1
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<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torreya</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Not GIS Acreage)	18,940
Acres Acquired	3,873
at a Cost of	\$5,717,574
Acres Remaining	15,067
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,147,565

On July 14, 1995, the LAAC approved a 374-acre addition (Land property) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the owner, and had a taxable value of \$282,712. The tract is across from the Gadsden Glades tract and nearly adjacent to the Sneads Cove site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

On December 5, 1996, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (approximately 3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (approximately 544 acres within the 9,145-acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category. A 613-acre conservation easement was acquired on the Hatcher tract in 2002.

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Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

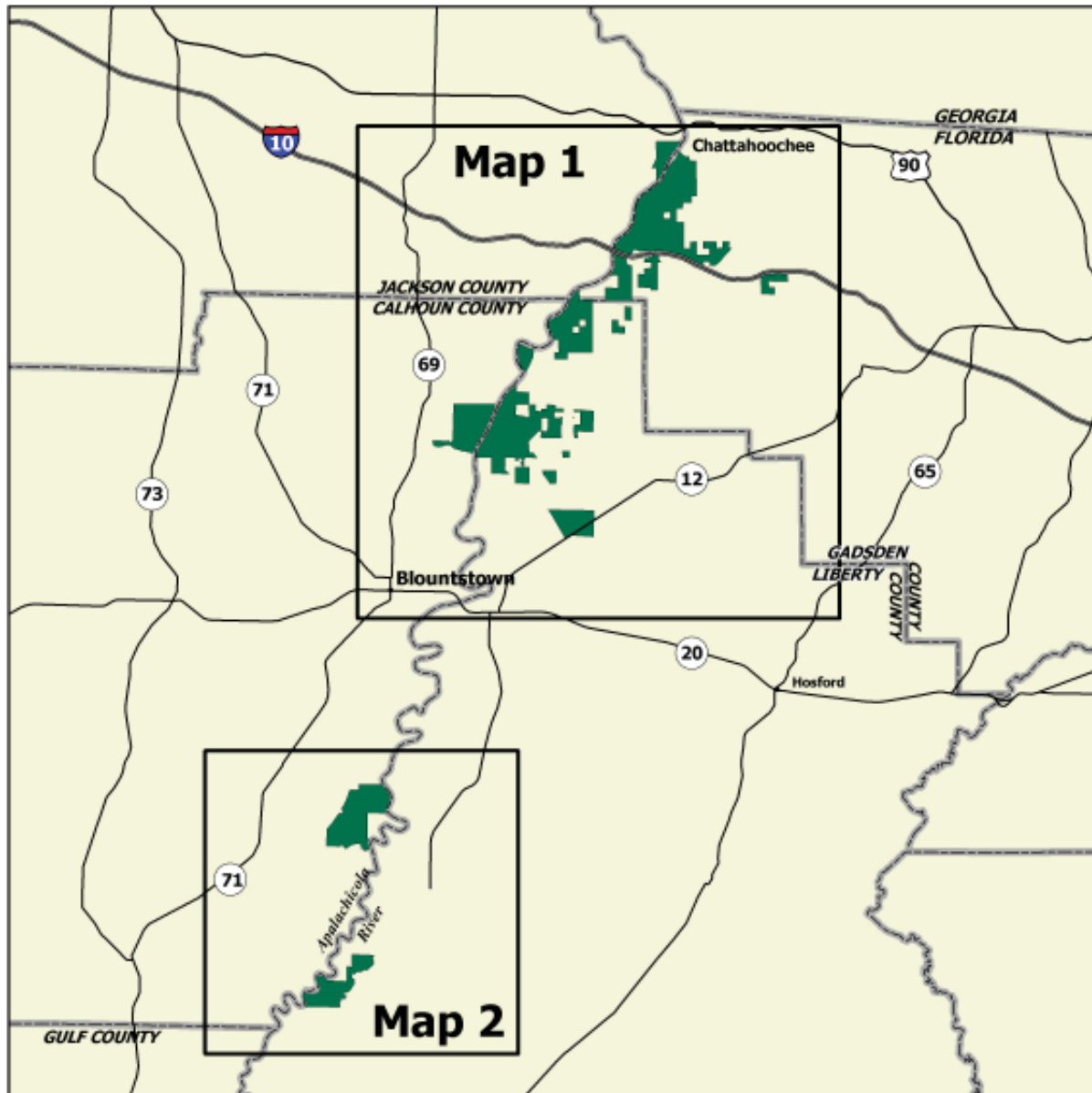
Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The DRP will manage the fee-simple lands east of the river between Sweetwater Creek and the old Gadsden Glades area. The DOF, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and

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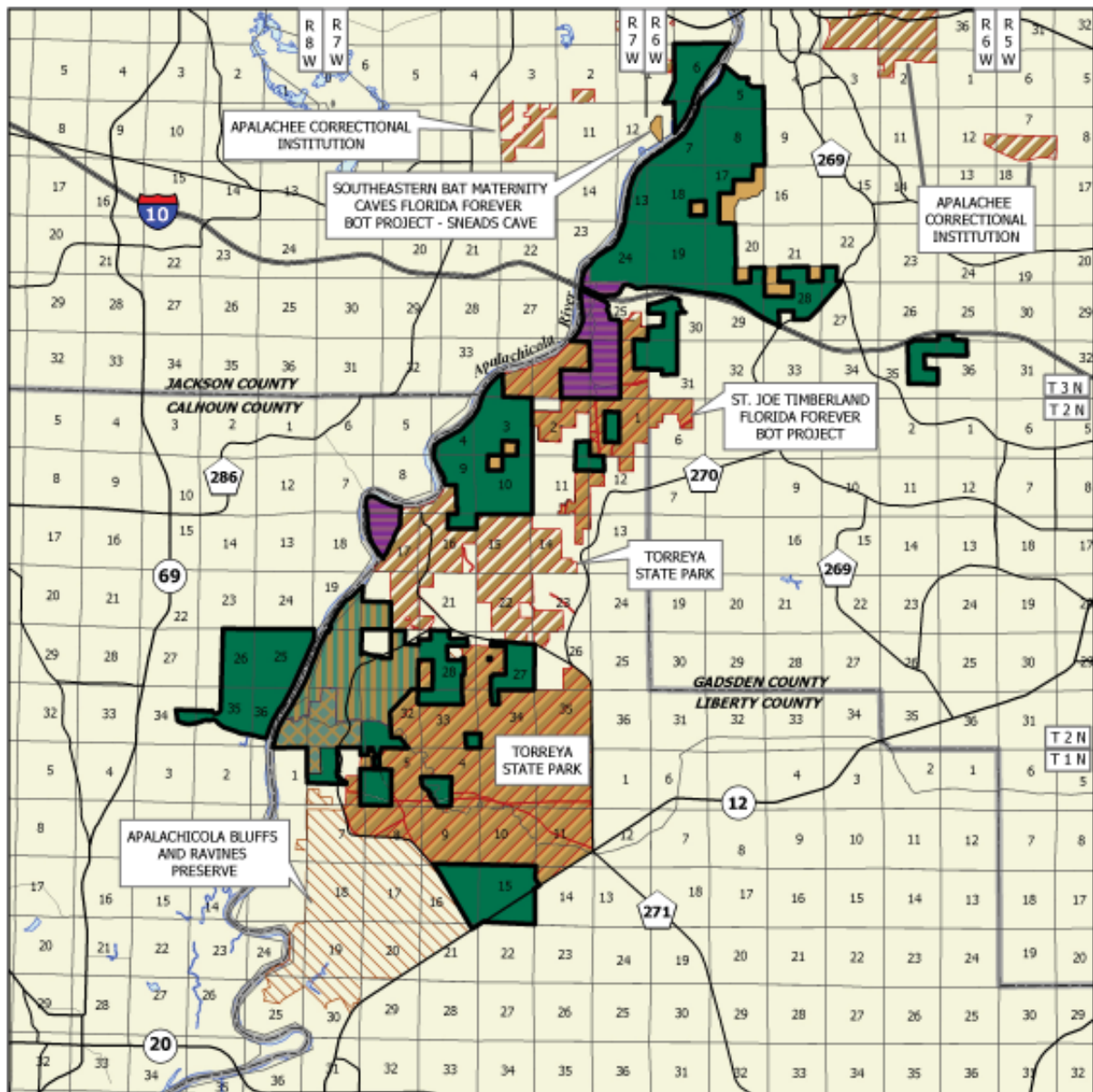


APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



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APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

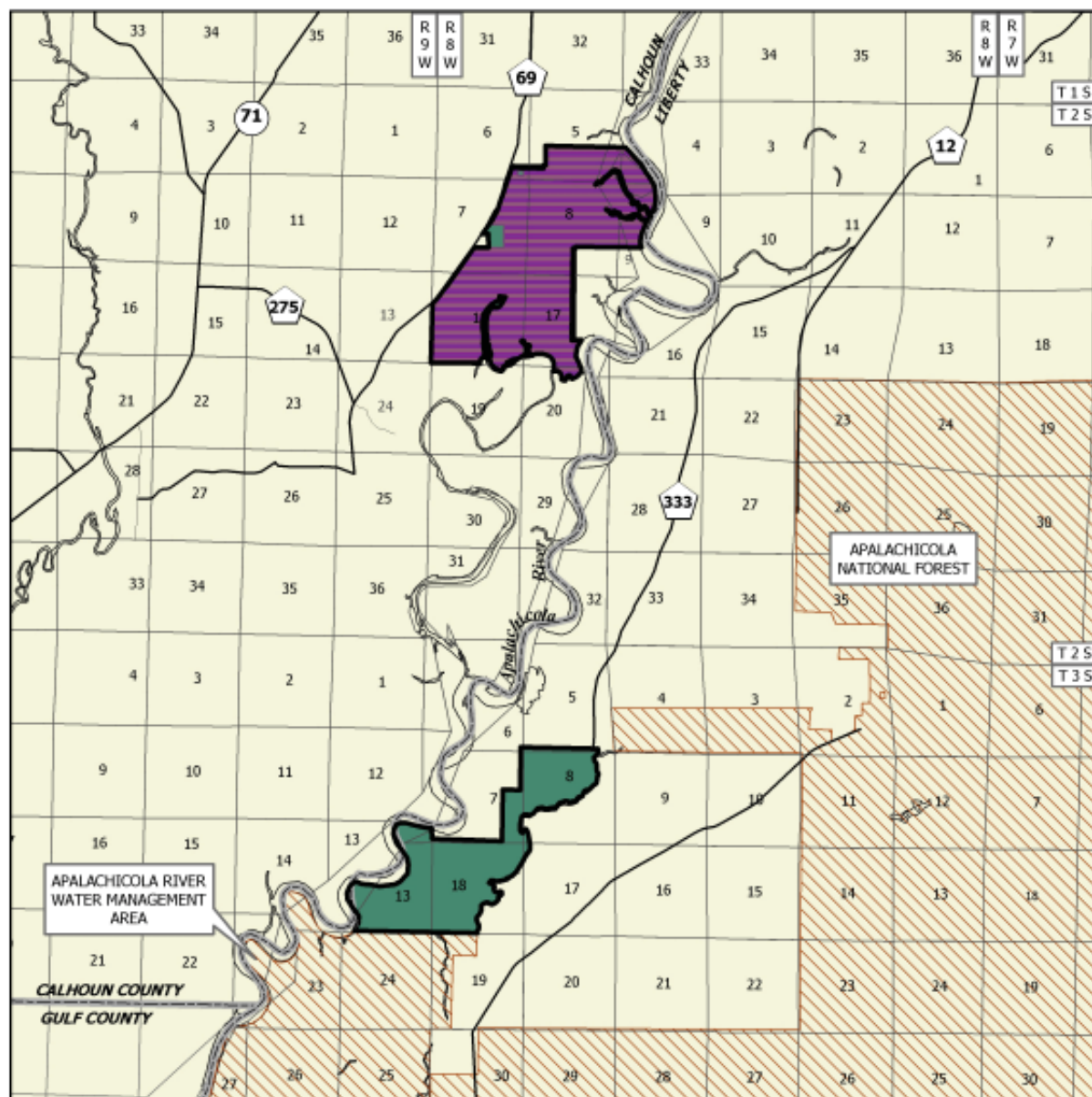
JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
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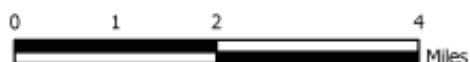
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APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
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OCTOBER 2005

development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the DOF will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the DRP. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0

Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

TOTAL \$303,910 \$148,910

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

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Apalachicola River

Group A
Full Fee / Less Than Fee

Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida Torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

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Apalachicola River - Group A/Full Fee / Less Than Fee¹⁴⁹

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Coordination

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Management Policy Statement

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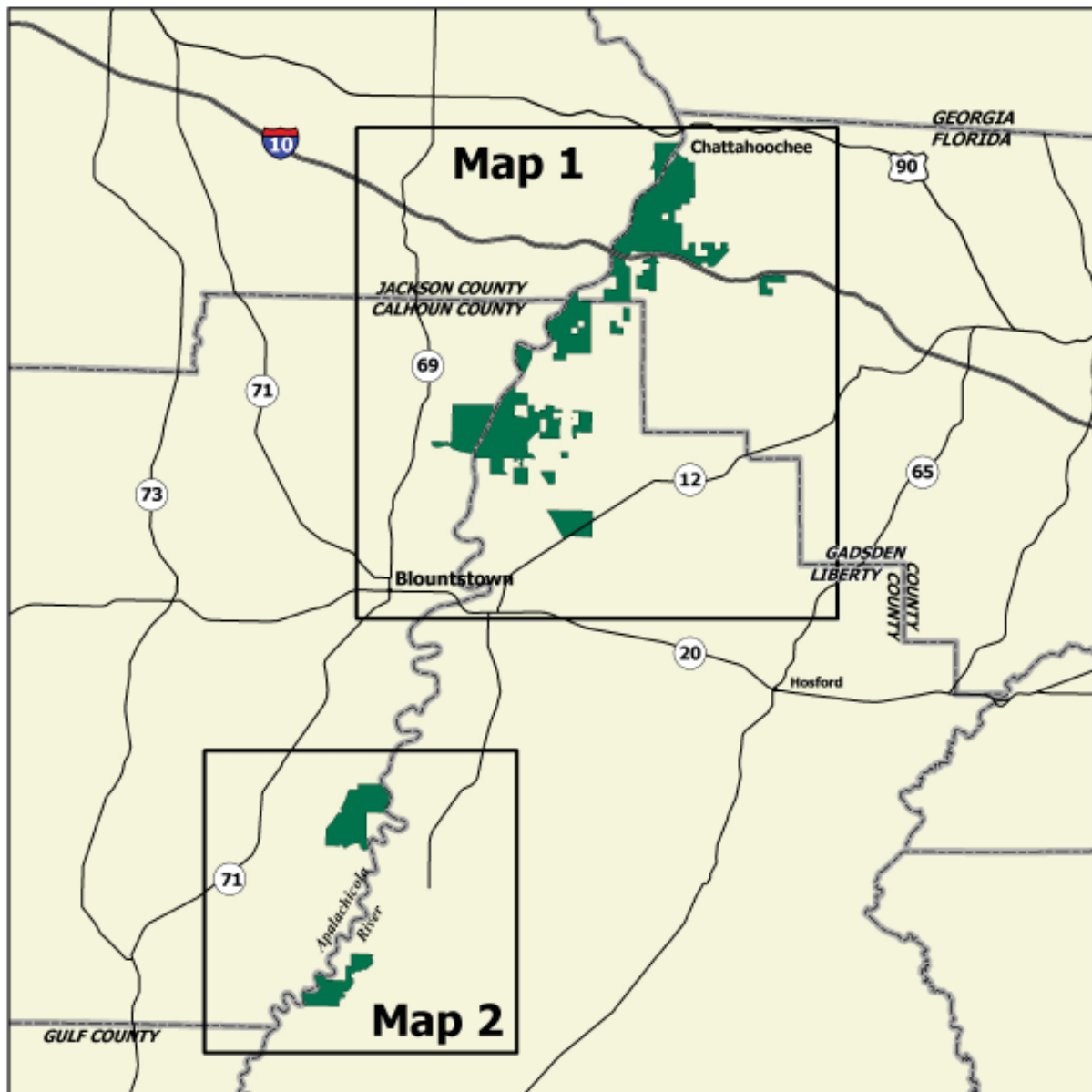
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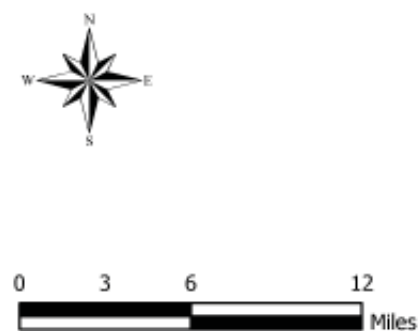
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Continued on Page 28

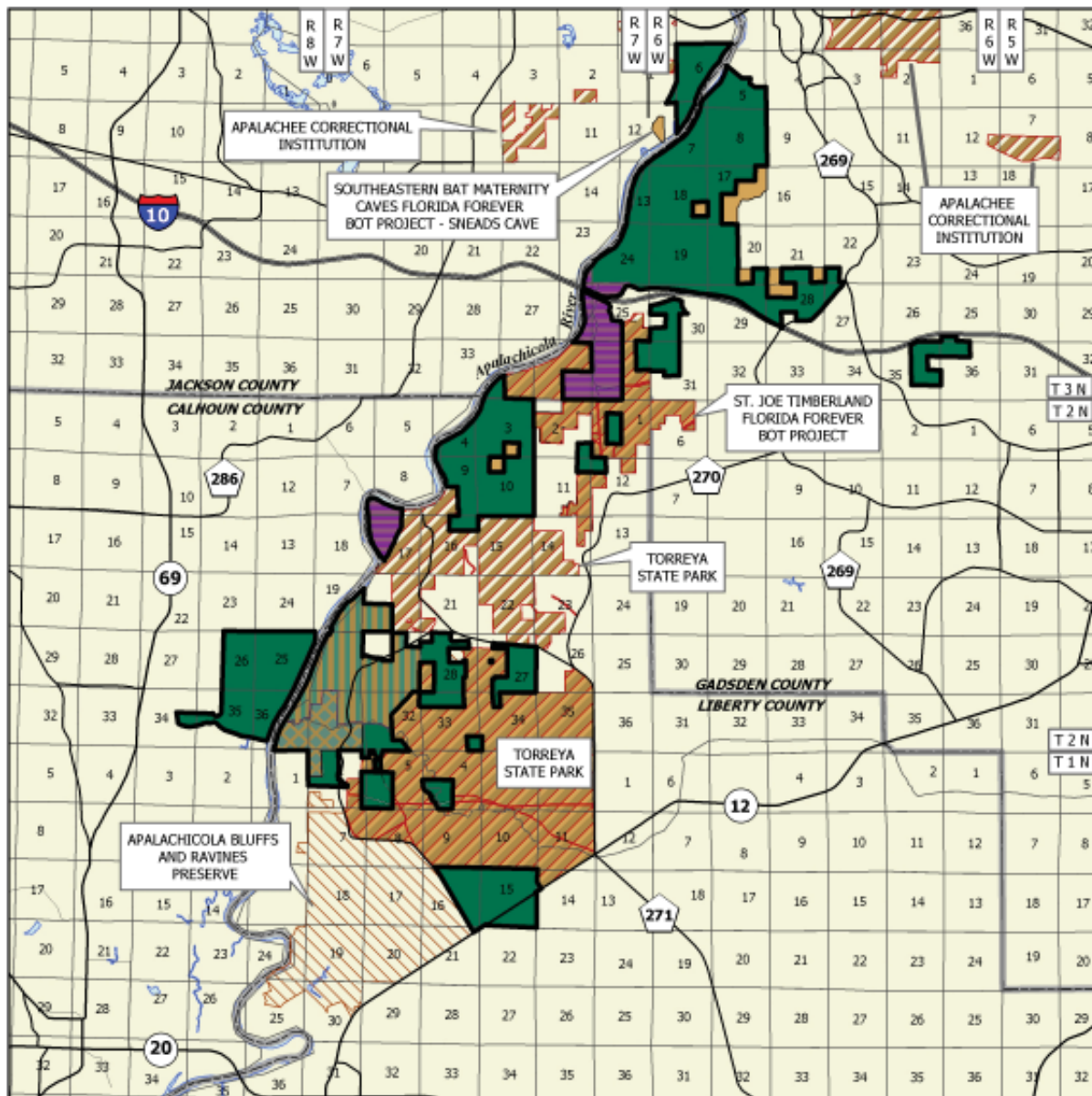


APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



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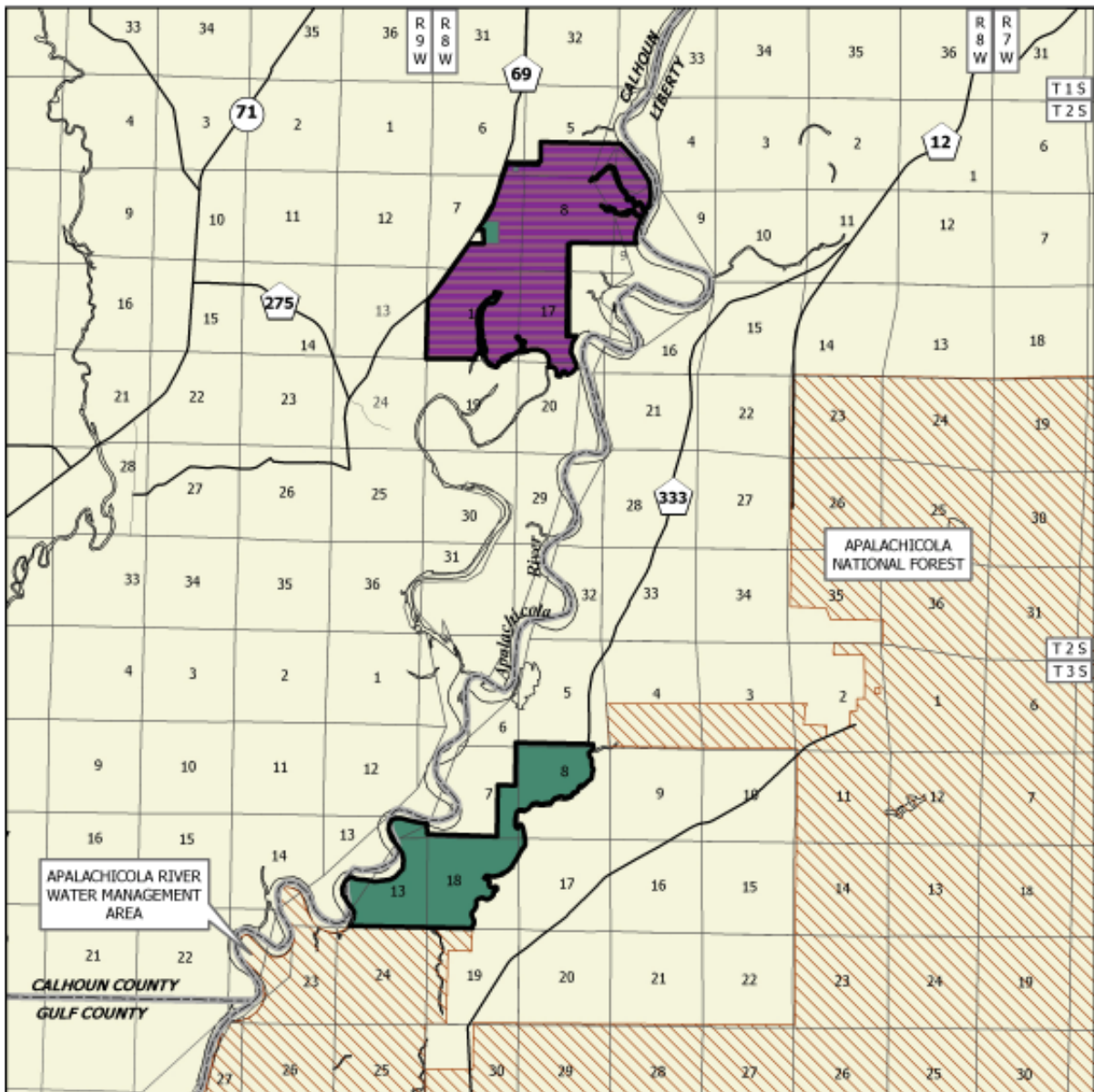
APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Acquired
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-  TNC Owned Lands Within Project
-  TNC Managed Conservation Easement
-  Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
-  State Owned Lands
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APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

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OCTOBER 2005

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Apalachicola River

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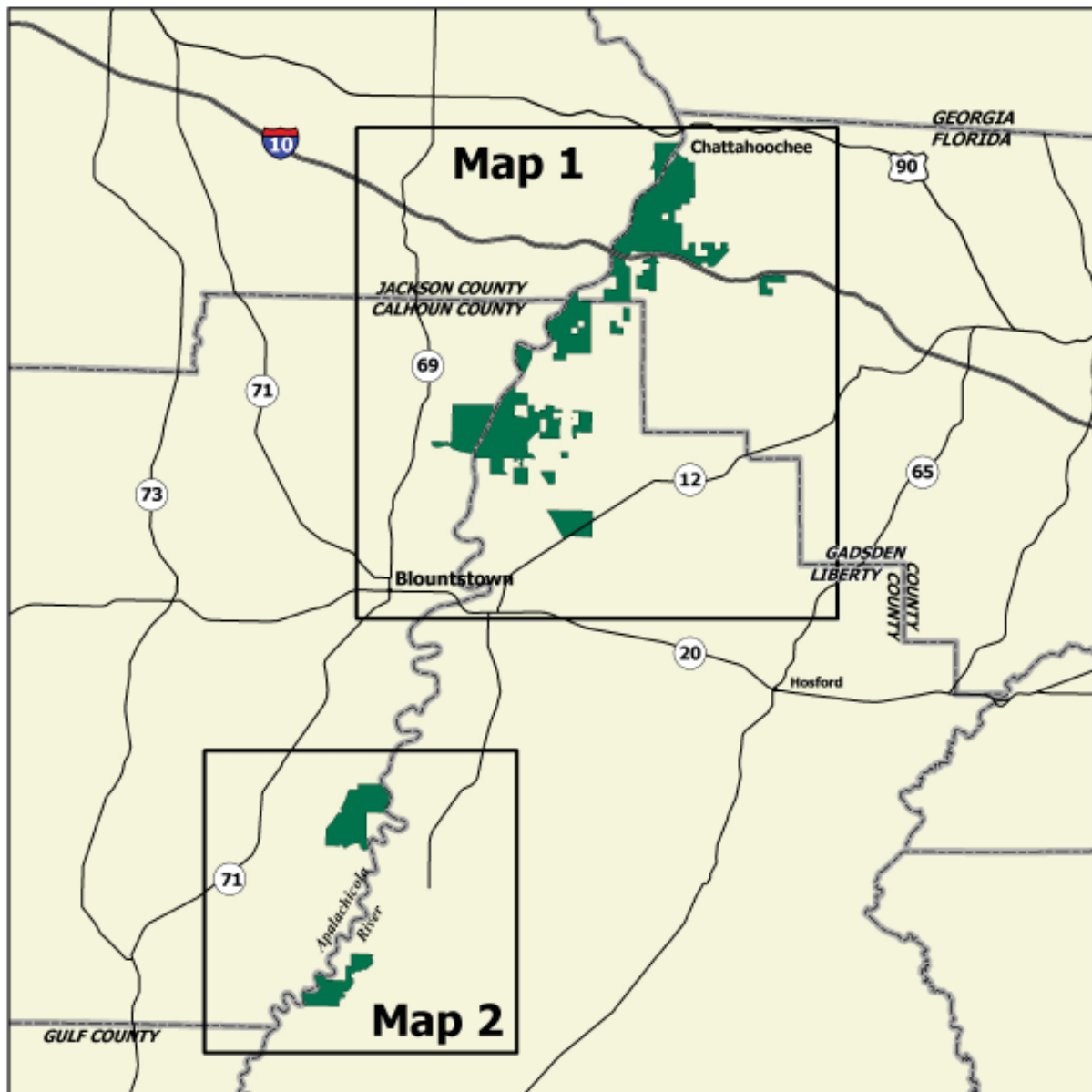
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Manager The DRP will manage the fee-simple lands east of the river between Sweetwater Creek and the old Gadsden Glades area. The DOF, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and

Continued on Page 28



APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

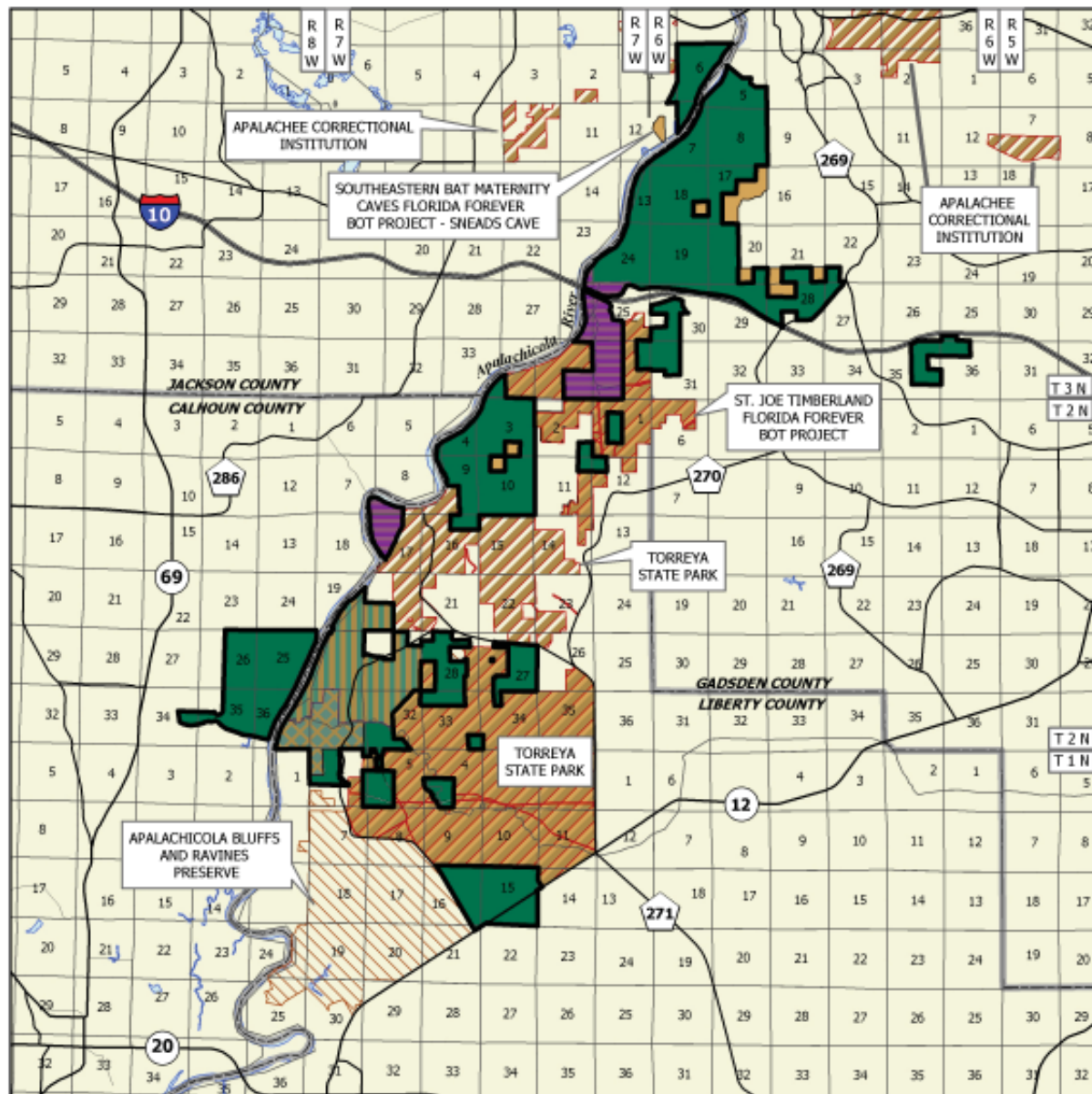
JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



0 3 6 12
Miles



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APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES

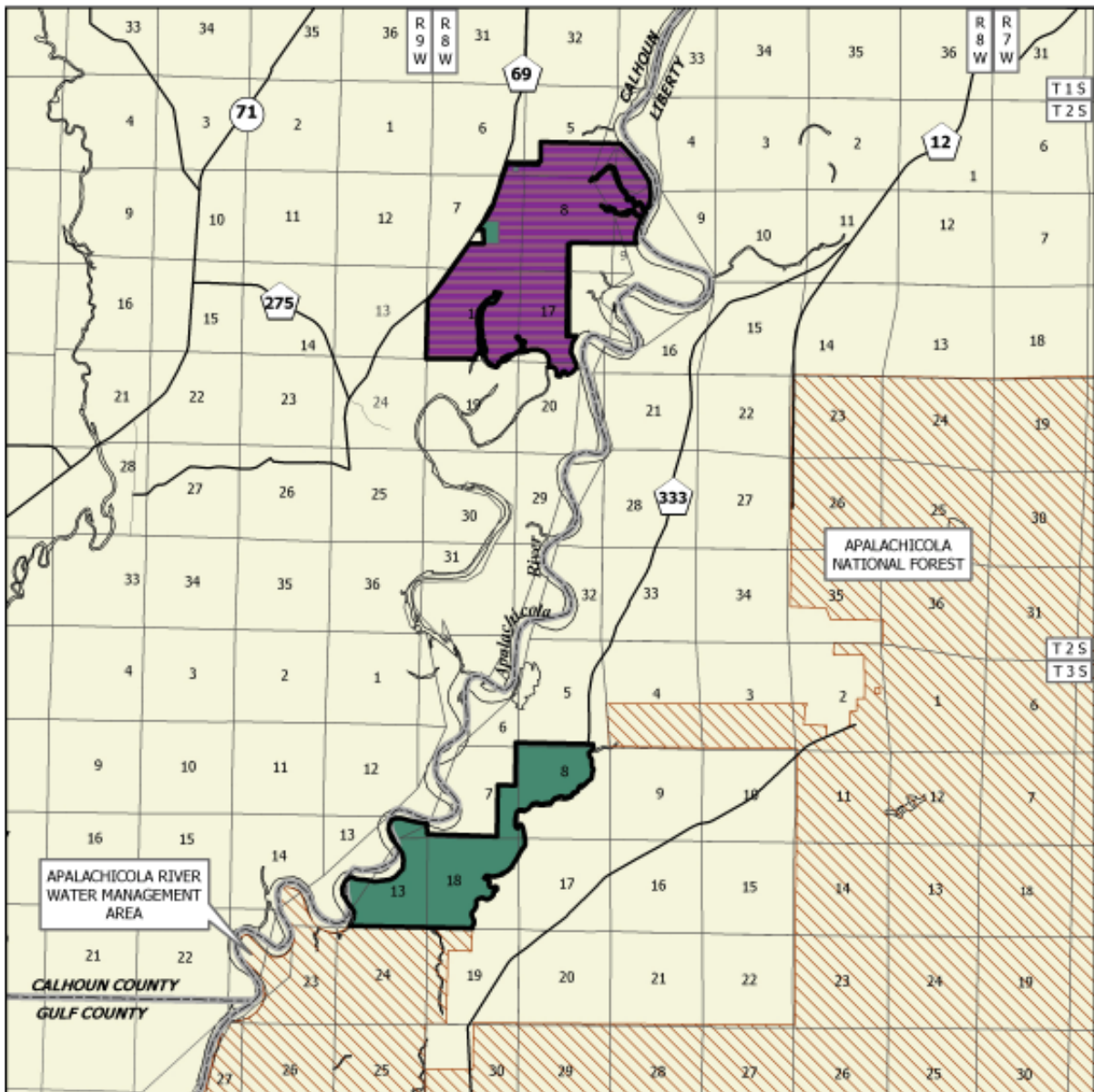
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- TNC Owned Lands Within Project
- TNC Managed Conservation Easement
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



0 2 4 8 Miles



OCTOBER 2005



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Other Conservation Lands



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159

Apalachicola River - Group A/Full Fee / Less Than Fee

development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the DOF will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the DRP. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0

Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910
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Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769

Apalachicola River

Group A
Full Fee / Less-Than-Fee

Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, and Jackson Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida *Torreya* tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry (DOF) will be a cooperating manager for the Sweetwater Creek tract in managing the forest resources, and timber issues related to planning and implementation of forest management activities, and provide assistance in developing prescribed burn plans.

General Description

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several globally rare plant species as well as 16 species occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a large tract on the east

bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida *torreya*; 2) The Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats; 3) The Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

Acquisition Planning

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) separated the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project into two projects: Apalachicola Bay, and Apalachicola River, Phase I. The Apalachicola River, Phase I project included the Aspalaga Landing tract (800 acres/2 owners), Atkins tract (3,210 acres/7 owners), and Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres/13 owners) and had an estimated tax value of \$4,532,300.

On April 7, 1992, the LAAC approved a 4,570-acre addition to the project boundary. It consisted of 30 owners and a taxable value of \$1,813,157.

FNAI Elements	
UPLAND GLADE	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Alabama anglepod</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida torreya</i>	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed champion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Not GIS Acreage)	18,940
Acres Acquired	3,873
at a Cost of	\$5,717,574
Acres Remaining	15,067
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$6,147,565

Apalachicola River - Group A/Full Fee / Less-Than-Fee¹⁶¹

On July 14, 1995, the LAAC approved a 374-acre addition (Land property) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the owner, and had a taxable value of \$282,712. The tract is across from the Gadsden Glades tract and nearly adjacent to the Sneads Cove site of the SE Bat Maternity Caves project.

On December 5, 1996, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (approximately 3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (approximately 544 acres within the 9,145-acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category. A 613-acre conservation easement was acquired on the Hatcher tract in 2002.

On May 6, 1999 the LAMAC designated an additional 11,800 acres (Lake Wimico) as essential parcels.

On April 6, 2001, the Acquisition & Restoration Council (ARC) removed the Atkins/Trammell tract site (approximately 3,210 acres) from the project because the resources had been compromised and negotiations had reached an impasse.

On April 25, 2002, the ARC approved a less-than-fee, 2,242-acre addition (Corbin/Tucker site) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of 2 owners, David Corbin & Ken Tucker, and a taxable value of \$1,106,820.

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On February 7, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple & less-than-fee, 3,113-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of 4 landowners, 5 tracts, and a 2002 taxable value of \$764,996. The tracts break down as follows: Soterra Crooked Creek tract, 447 acres; Soterra Connector tract, 117 acres; Thompson tract, 304 acres; Hatcher tract, 160 acres; and TNC Dupuis/Traveler's tract, 1,846 acres.

On October 17, 2003, the ARC approved a less-than-fee, 1,244-acre addition (Glenn Summers tract) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the owner, Glenn Summers, and had a taxable value of \$91,645.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

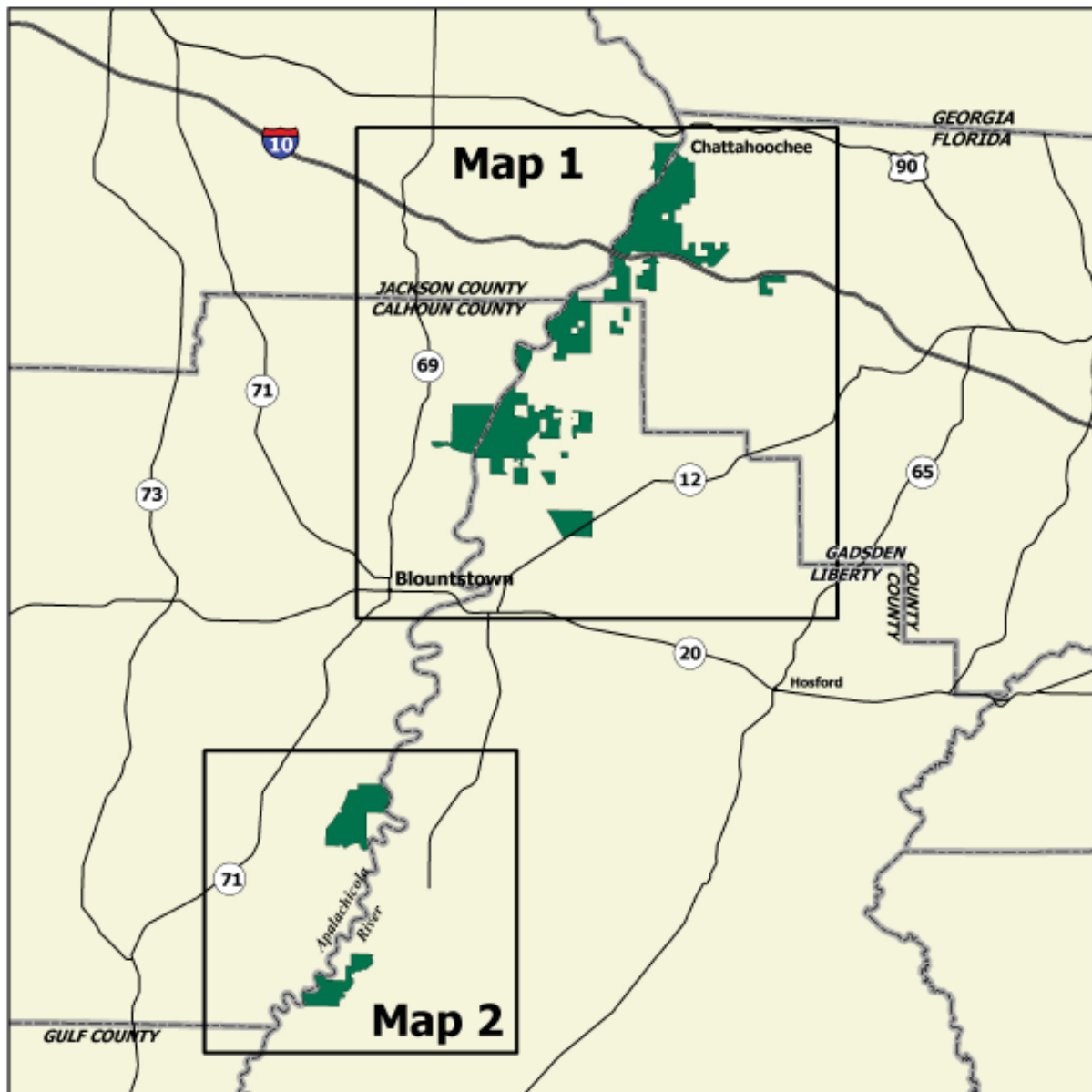
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Conditions affecting intensity of management The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and

Continued on Page 30



APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

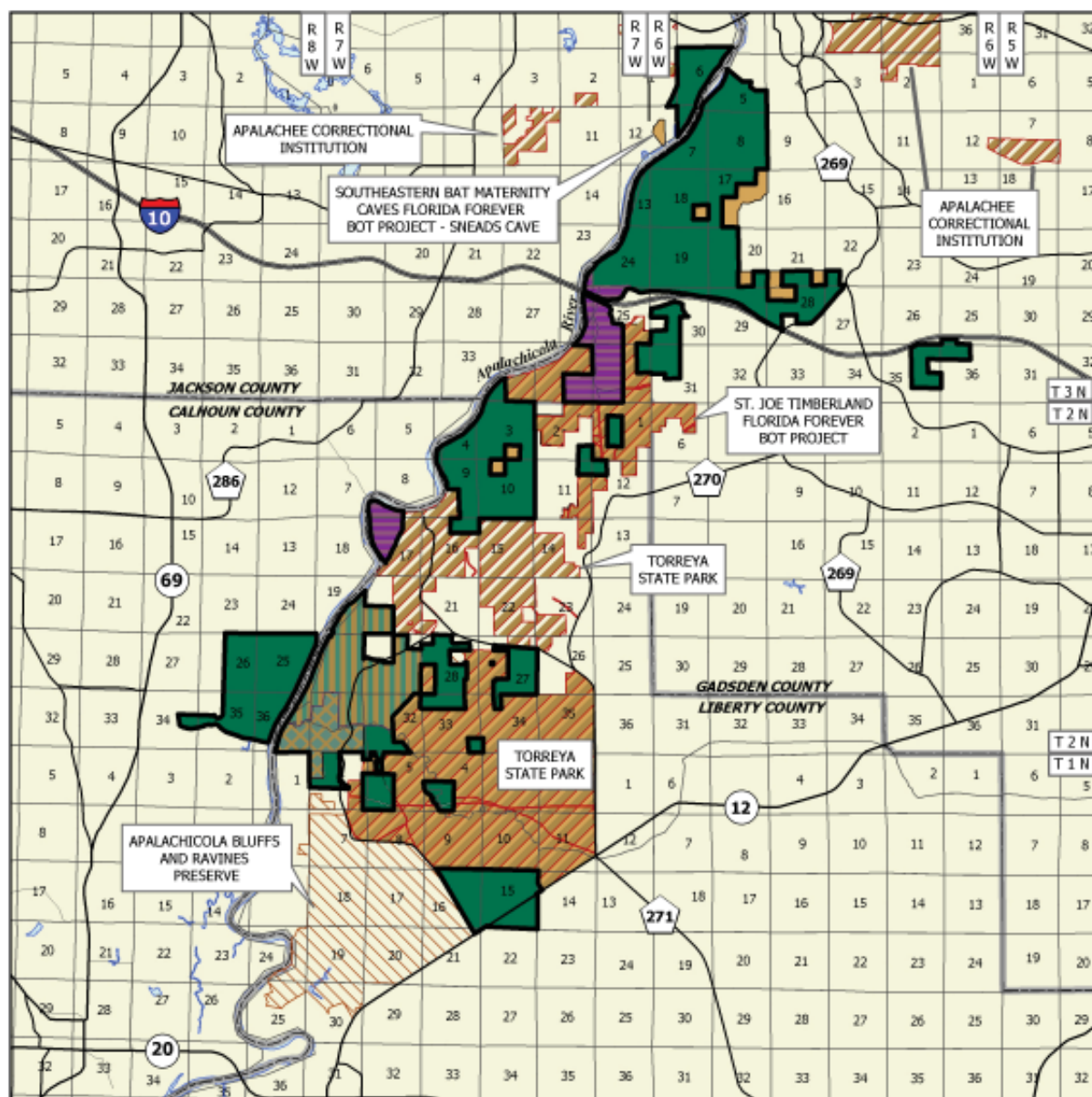
JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



0 3 6 12
Miles



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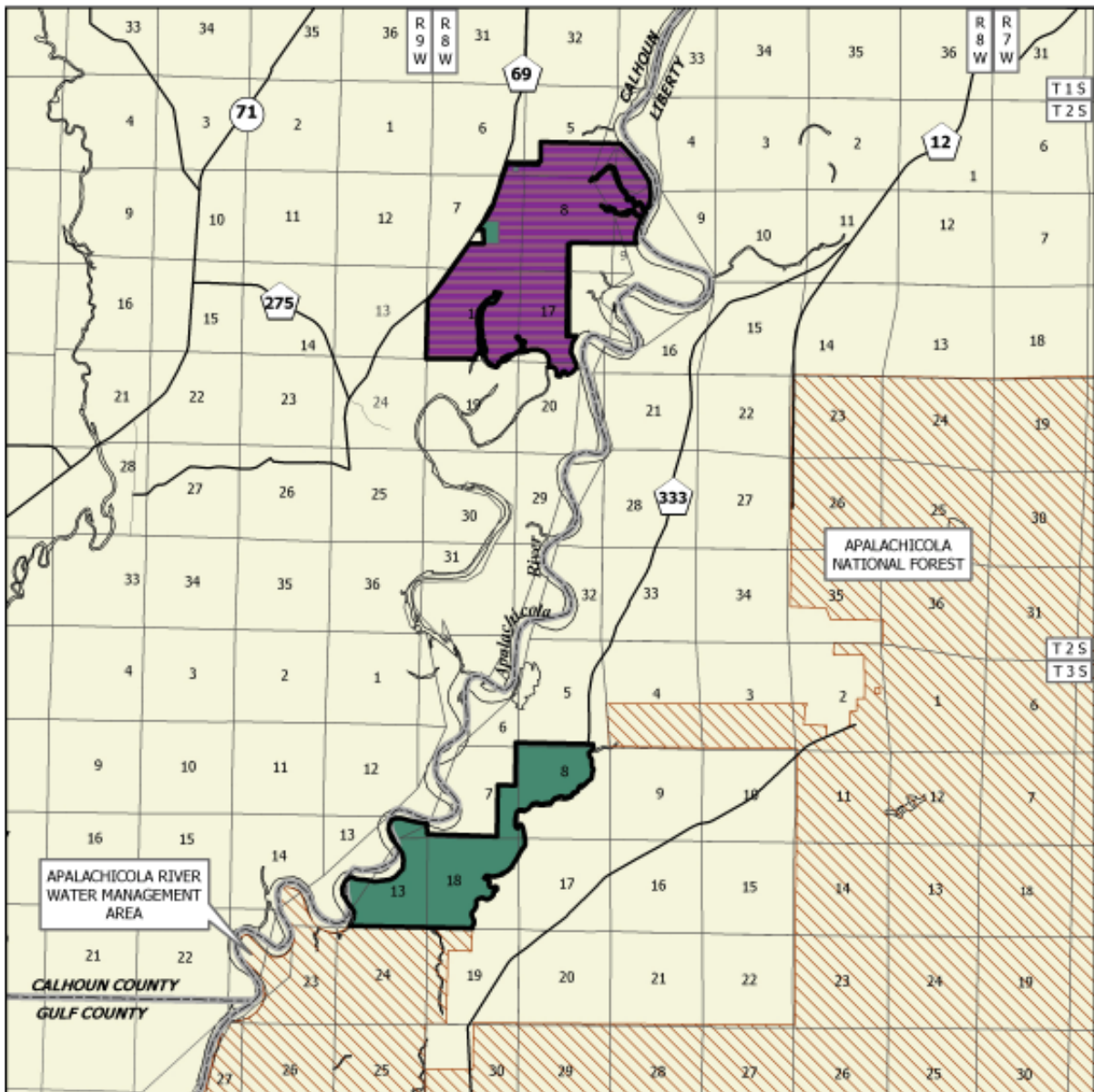
APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- TNC Owned Lands Within Project
- TNC Managed Conservation Easement
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands



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APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
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Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
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Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
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TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

TOTAL \$303,910 \$148,910

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

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Apalachicola River

Group A
Full Fee / Less-Than-Fee

Jackson, Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida *Torreya* tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

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Apalachicola River - Group A/Full Fee / Less-Than-Fee¹⁶⁷

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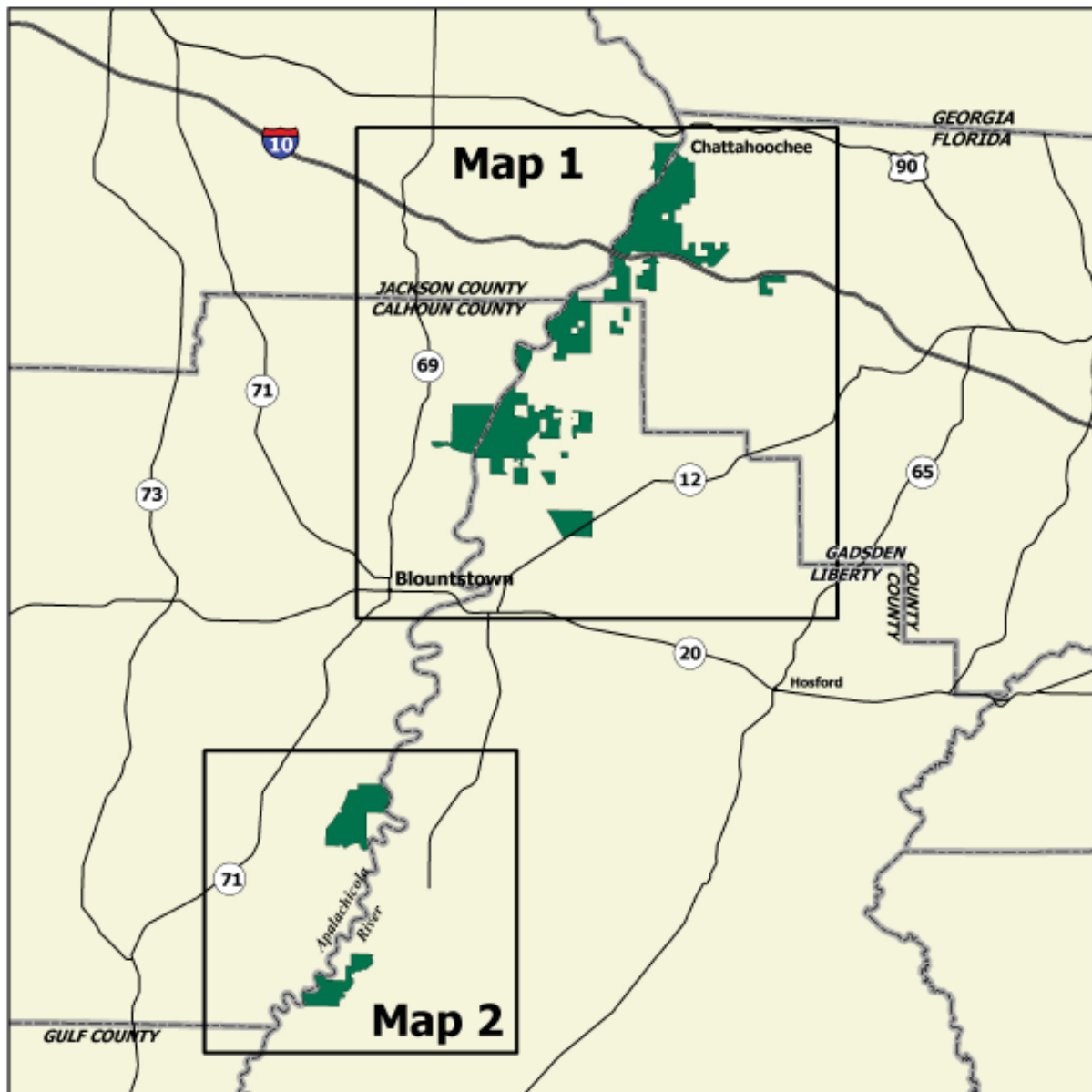
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Continued on Page 30



APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

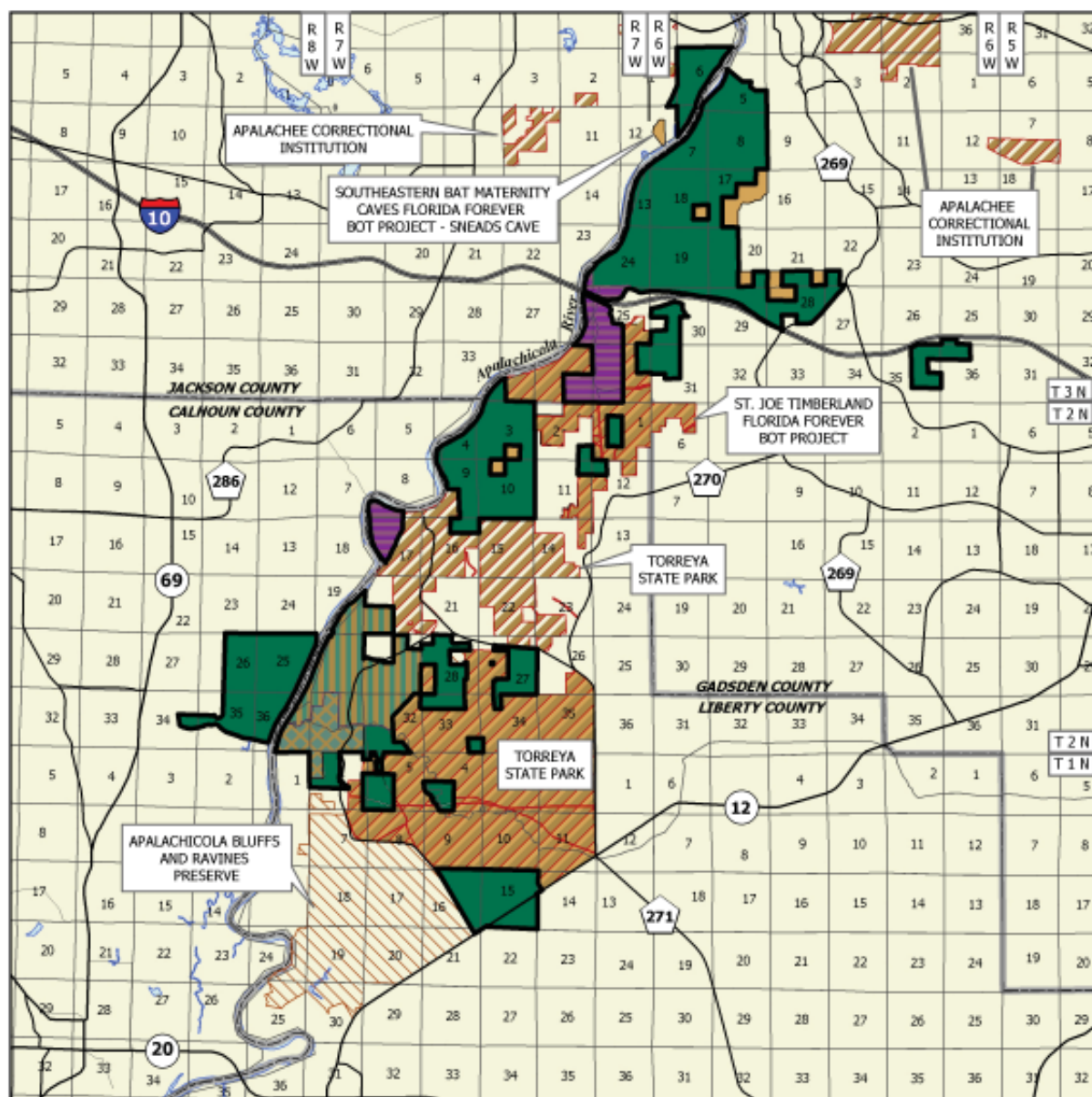
JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



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OCTOBER 2005



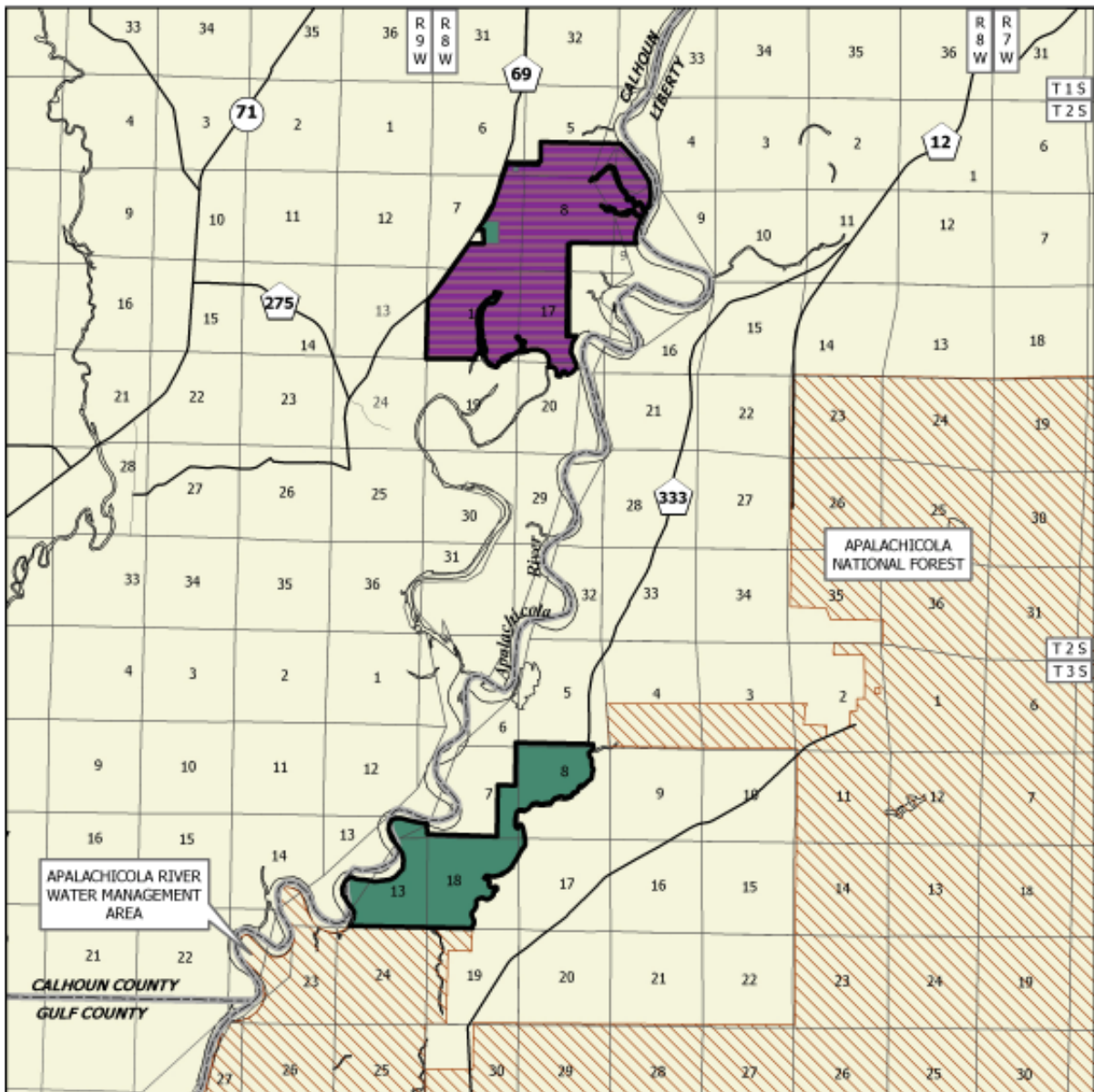
APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  TNC Owned Lands Within Project
-  TNC Managed Conservation Easement
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-  State Owned Lands
-  Other Conservation Lands



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APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Other Conservation Lands



OCTOBER 2005

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TOTAL \$303,910 \$148,910

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

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Apalachicola River

Jackson, Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun Counties

Group A

Full Fee / Less-Than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida Torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

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Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Fringed campion</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida yew</i>	G2/S2
67 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Not GIS Acreage)	18,940
Acres Acquired	5,417*
at a Cost of	\$8,702,682*
Acres Remaining	13,523
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,517,598

*includes acreage acquired and funds spent by the NFWFMD

Apalachicola River - Group A/Full Fee / Less-Than-Fee¹⁷³

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Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

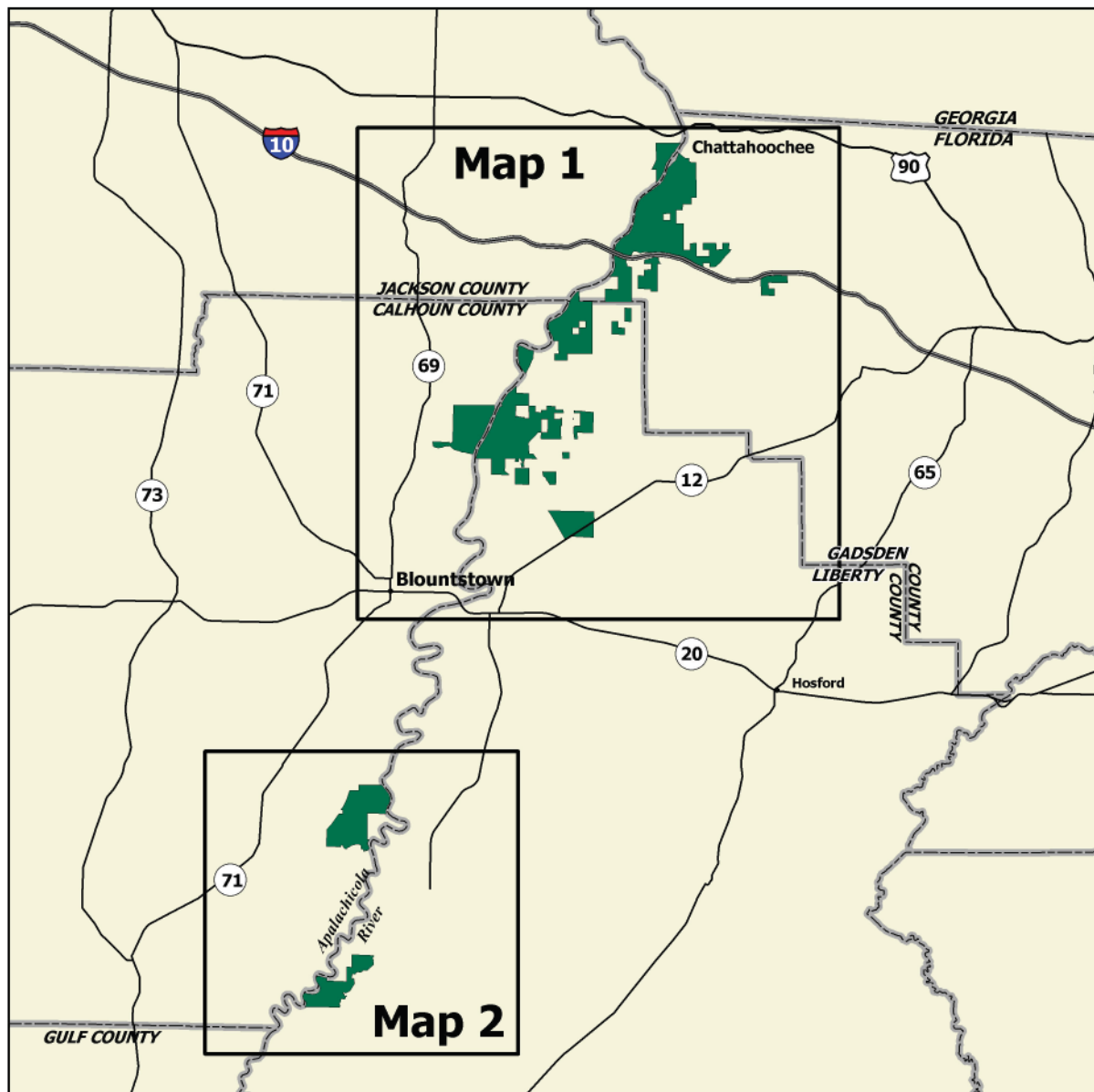
Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The DRP will manage the fee-simple lands east of the river between Sweetwater Creek and the old Gadsden Glades area. The DOF, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the DOF will restore natural pine forests on the

Continued on Page 30



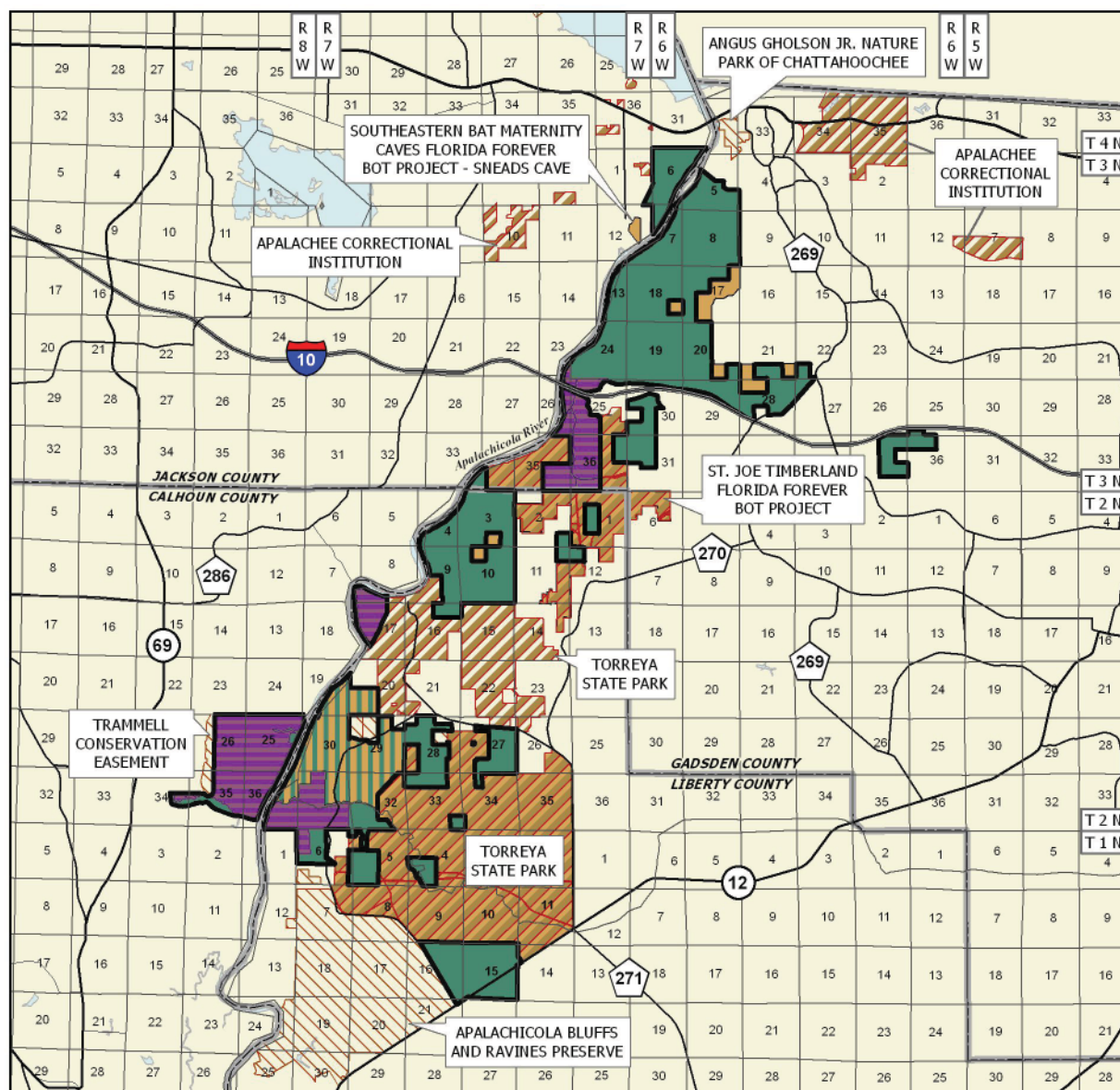
APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



OCTOBER 2005

Apalachicola River - Group A/Full Fee / Less-Than-Fee



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

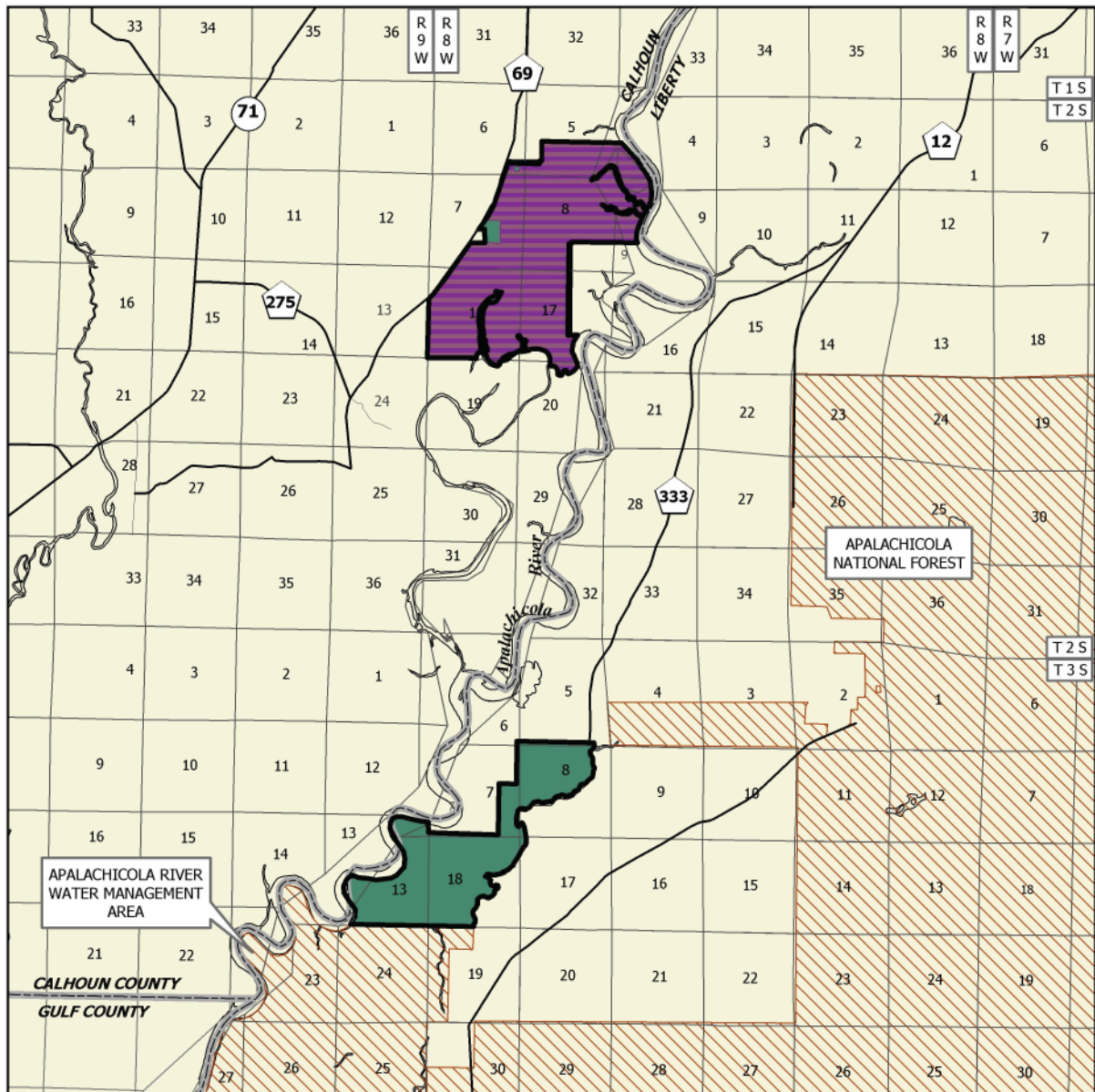
JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- TNC Owned Lands Within the Project
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4
Miles



APRIL 2008



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Other Conservation Lands



OCTOBER 2005

Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the DRP. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769

Apalachicola River

Jackson, Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun Counties

Group A

Full Fee / Less-Than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida Torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry (DOF) will be a cooperating manager for the Sweetwater Creek tract in managing the forest resources, and timber issues related to planning and implementation of forest management activities, and provide assistance in developing prescribed burn plans.

General Description

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several globally rare plant species as well as 16 species occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a large tract on the east bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida torreya; 2) The Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats; 3) The Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

Acquisition Planning

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) separated the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project into two projects: Apalachicola Bay, and Apalachicola River, Phase I. The Apalachicola

Apalachicola River FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida Torreya</i>	G1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
<i>Bluffs Blazing Star</i>	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola Rosemary</i>	G1/S1
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<i>Baldwyn's Spiny-pod</i>	G3/S1
<i>Florida Yew</i>	G2/S2
<i>Apalachicola Wild Indigo</i>	G2/S2
<i>Godfrey's Swampprivet</i>	G2/S2
<i>Ashe's Magnolia</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida Spiny-pod</i>	G2/S2
Fire-back Crayfish	G2/S2
58 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Not GIS Acreage)	18,940
Acres Acquired	5,417*
at a Cost of	\$8,702,682*
Acres Remaining	13,523
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,517,598

*includes acreage acquired and funds spent by the NFWFMD

River, Phase I project included the Aspalaga Landing tract (800 acres/2 owners), Atkins tract (3,210 acres/7 owners), and Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres/13 owners) and had an estimated tax value of \$4,532,300.

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Coordination

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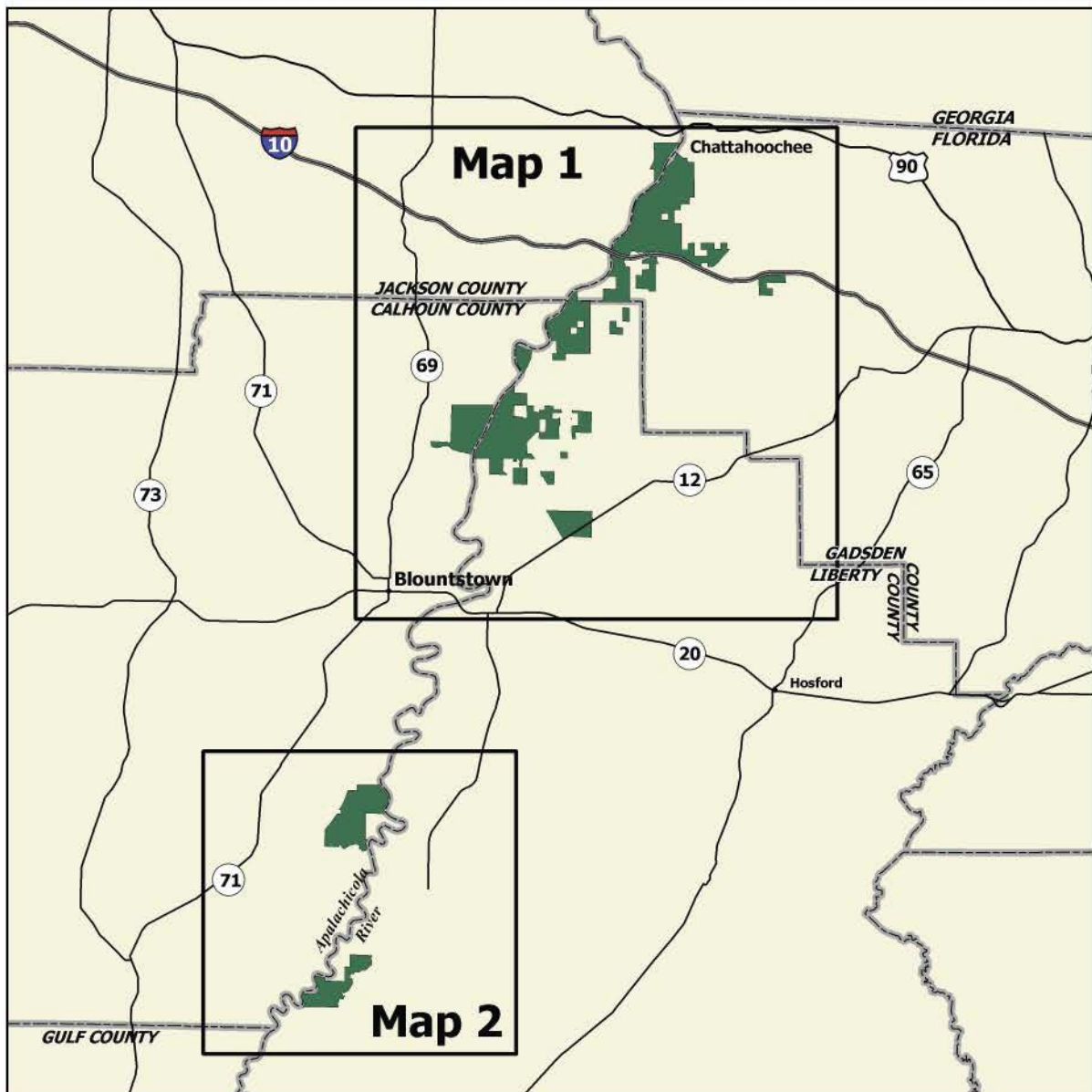
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Management Prospectus

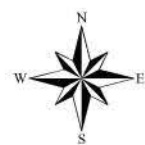
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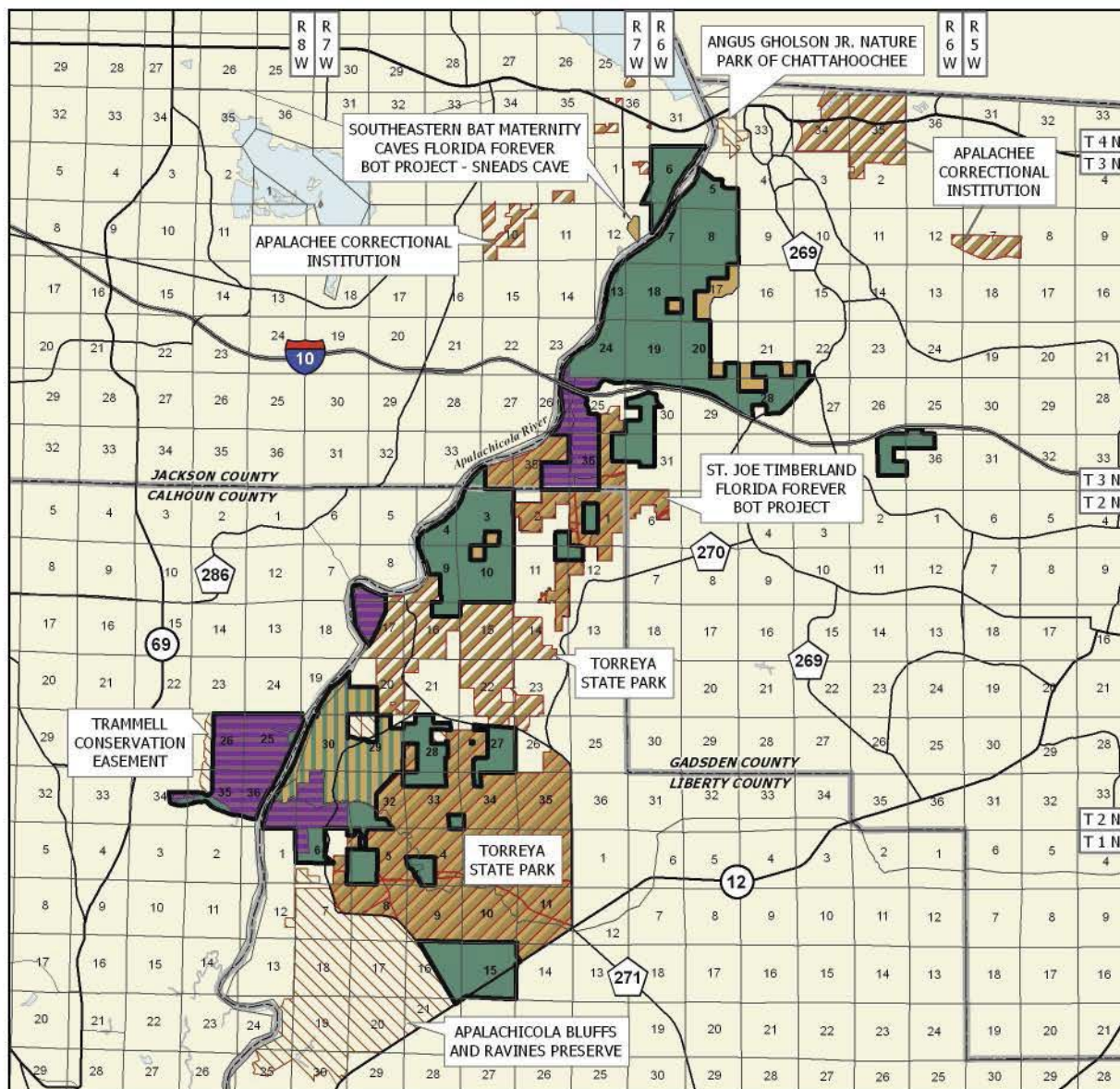
APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



OCTOBER 2005

Apalachicola River - Group A/Full Fee / Less-Than-Fee¹⁸¹



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

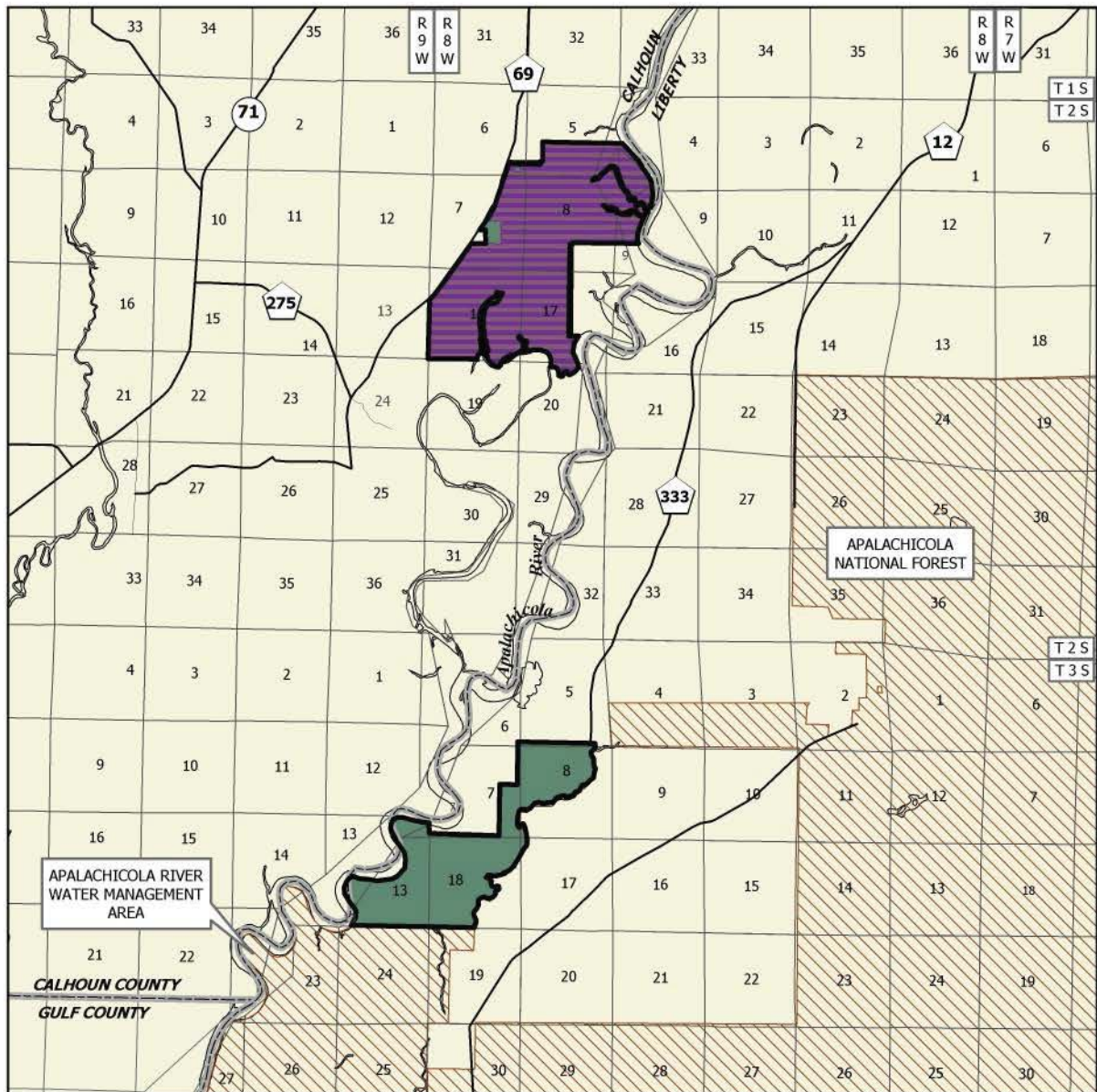
JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  TNC Owned Lands Within the Project
-  Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
-  State Owned Lands
-  Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4
Miles



APRIL 2008



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Acquired
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OCTOBER 2005

Apalachicola River - Group A/Full Fee / Less-Than-Fee ¹⁸³

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Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
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Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
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Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
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Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
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Category	Startup	Recurring
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Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769

Apalachicola River

Jackson, Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun Counties

Group A

Full Fee / Less-Than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

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Apalachicola River FNAI Elements - July 2009	
<i>Florida Torreya</i>	G1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
<i>Bluffs Blazing Star</i>	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola Rosemary</i>	G1/S1
Torreya Pygmy Grasshopper	G1/S1
<i>Fringed Campion</i>	G2/S1
<i>Baldwyn's Spiny-pod</i>	G3/S1
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<i>Apalachicola Wild Indigo</i>	G2/S2
<i>Ashe's Magnolia</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida Spiny-pod</i>	G2/S2
61 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on list	1991
Project Area (Not GIS Acreage)	18,940
Acres Acquired	5,417*
at a Cost of	\$8,702,682*
Acres Remaining	13,523
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,517,598

*includes acreage acquired and funds spent by the NFWFMD

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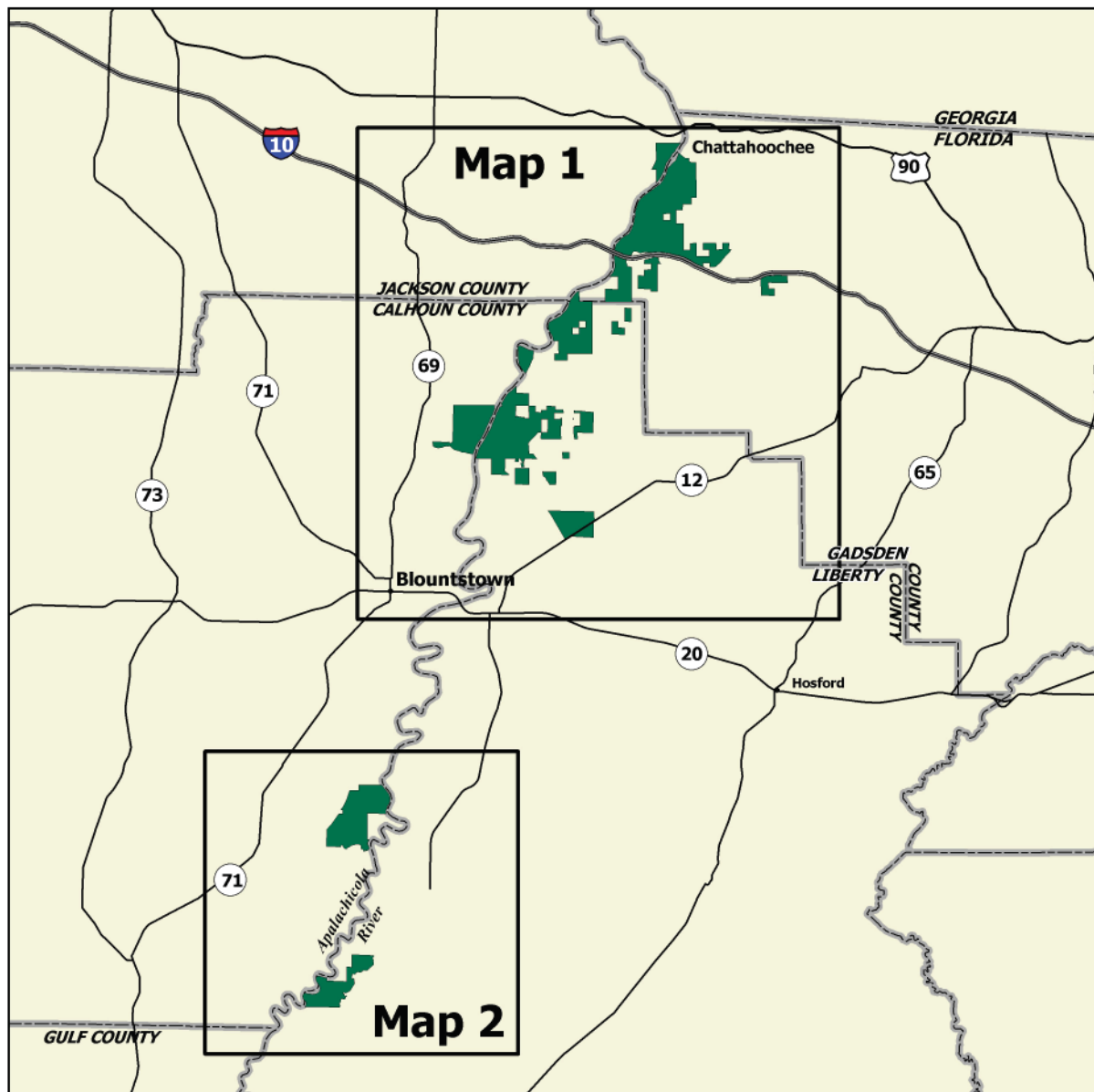
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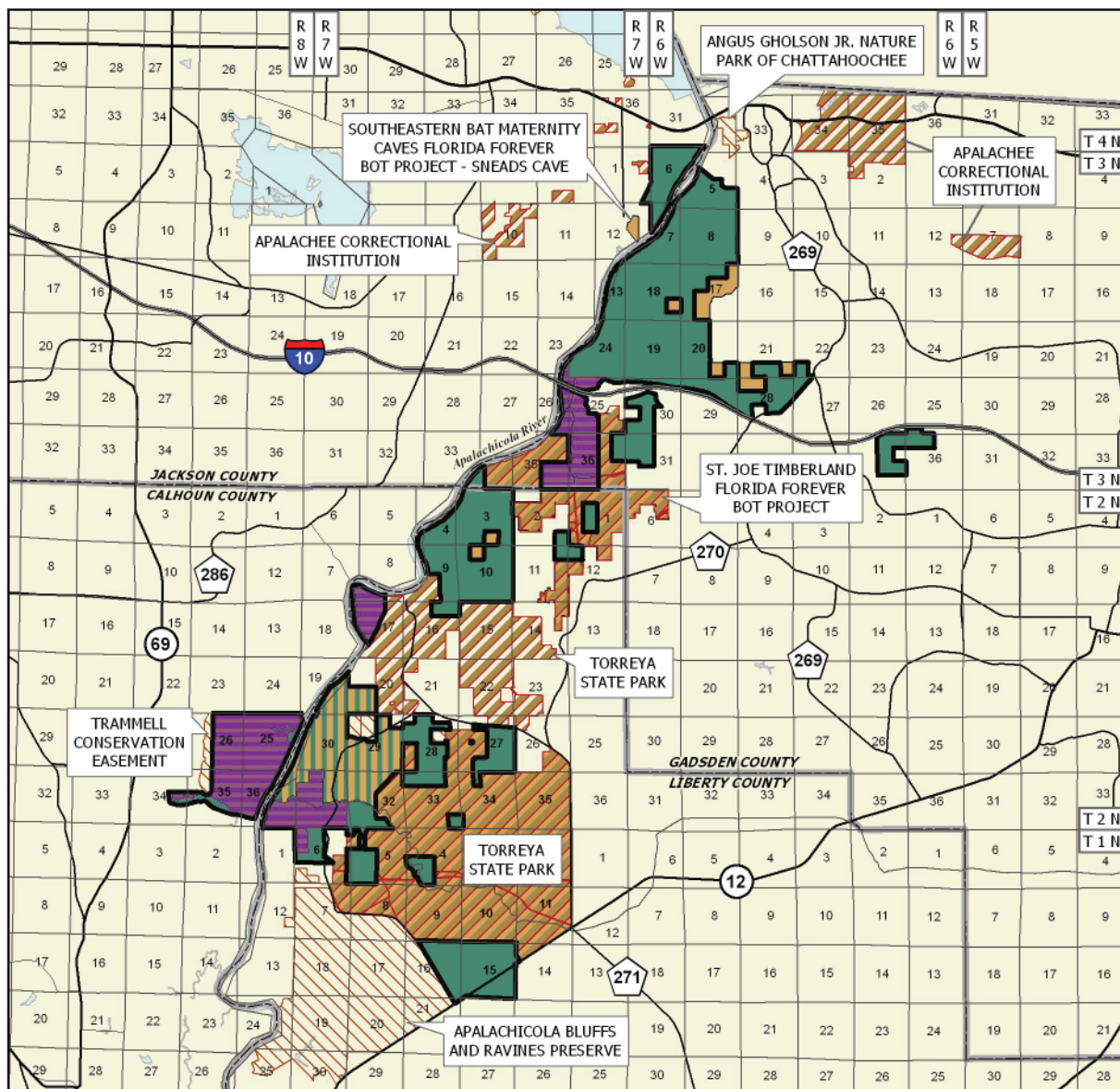
APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



OCTOBER 2005

Apalachicola River - Group A/Full Fee / Less-Than-Fee ¹⁸⁷



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

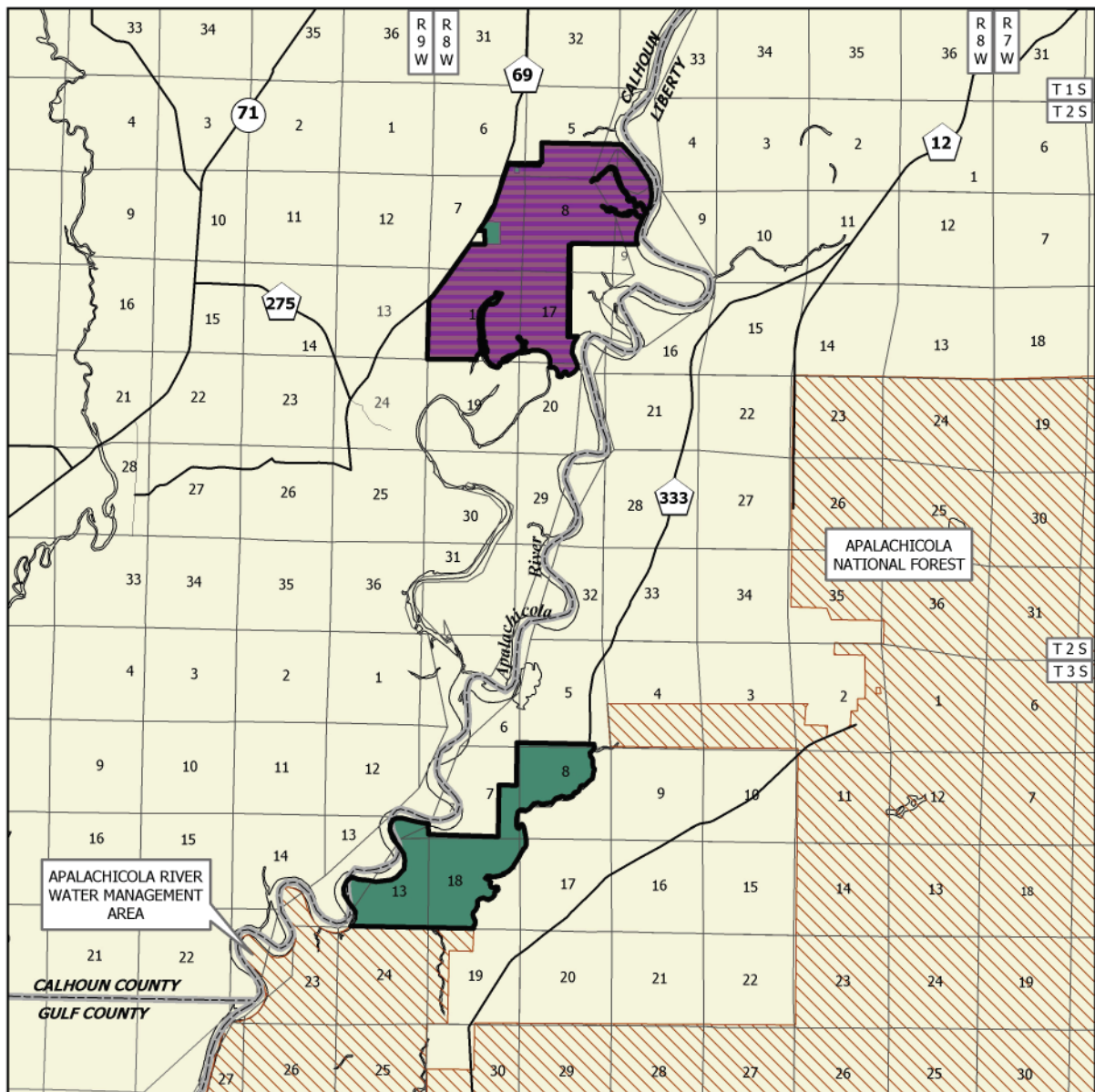
JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  TNC Owned Lands Within the Project
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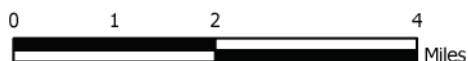
APRIL 2008



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Acquired
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OCTOBER 2005

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Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

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Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
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Apalachicola River

Jackson, Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun Counties

Group A

Full Fee / Less-Than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida Torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Division of Forestry (DOF) will be a cooperating manager for the Sweetwater Creek tract in managing the forest resources, and timber issues related to planning and implementation of forest management activities, and provide assistance in developing prescribed burn plans.

General Description

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades

natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several globally rare plant species as well as 16 species occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a large tract on the east bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida torreya; 2) The Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats; 3) The Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

Acquisition Planning

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) separated the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project into two projects: Apalachicola Bay, and Apalachicola River, Phase I. The Apalachicola

Apalachicola River FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida Torreya</i>	G1/S1
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<i>Ashe's Magnolia</i>	G2/S2
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Placed on List	1991
Project Area (Not GIS Acreage)	18,940
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Acres Remaining	13,523
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River, Phase I project included the Aspalaga Landing tract (800 acres/2 owners), Atkins tract (3,210 acres/7 owners), and Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres/13 owners) and had an estimated tax value of \$4,532,300.

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On December 5, 1996, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (approximately 3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (approximately 544 acres within the 9,145-acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category. A 613-acre conservation easement was acquired on the Hatcher tract in 2002.

On May 6, 1999, the LAMAC designated an additional 11,800 acres (Lake Wimico) as essential parcels.

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On February 7, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple and less-than-fee 3,113-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of 4 landowners, 5 tracts, and had a 2002 taxable value of

\$764,996. The tracts break down as follows: Soterra Crooked Creek tract, 447 acres; Soterra Connector tract, 117 acres; Thompson tract, 304 acres; Hatcher tract, 160 acres; and TNC Dupuis/Traveler's tract, 1,846 acres.

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Coordination

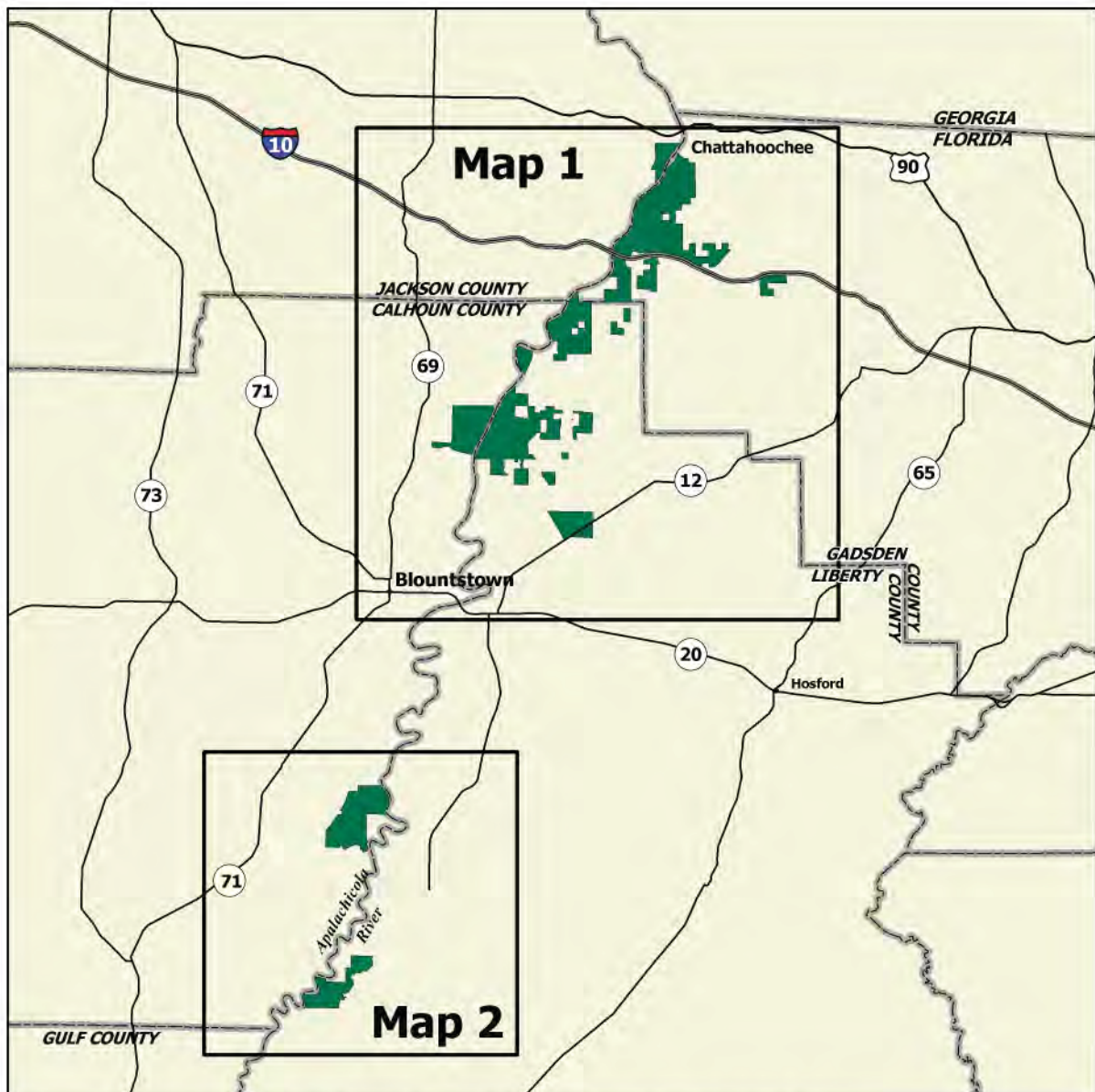
The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

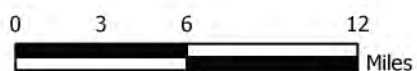
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Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

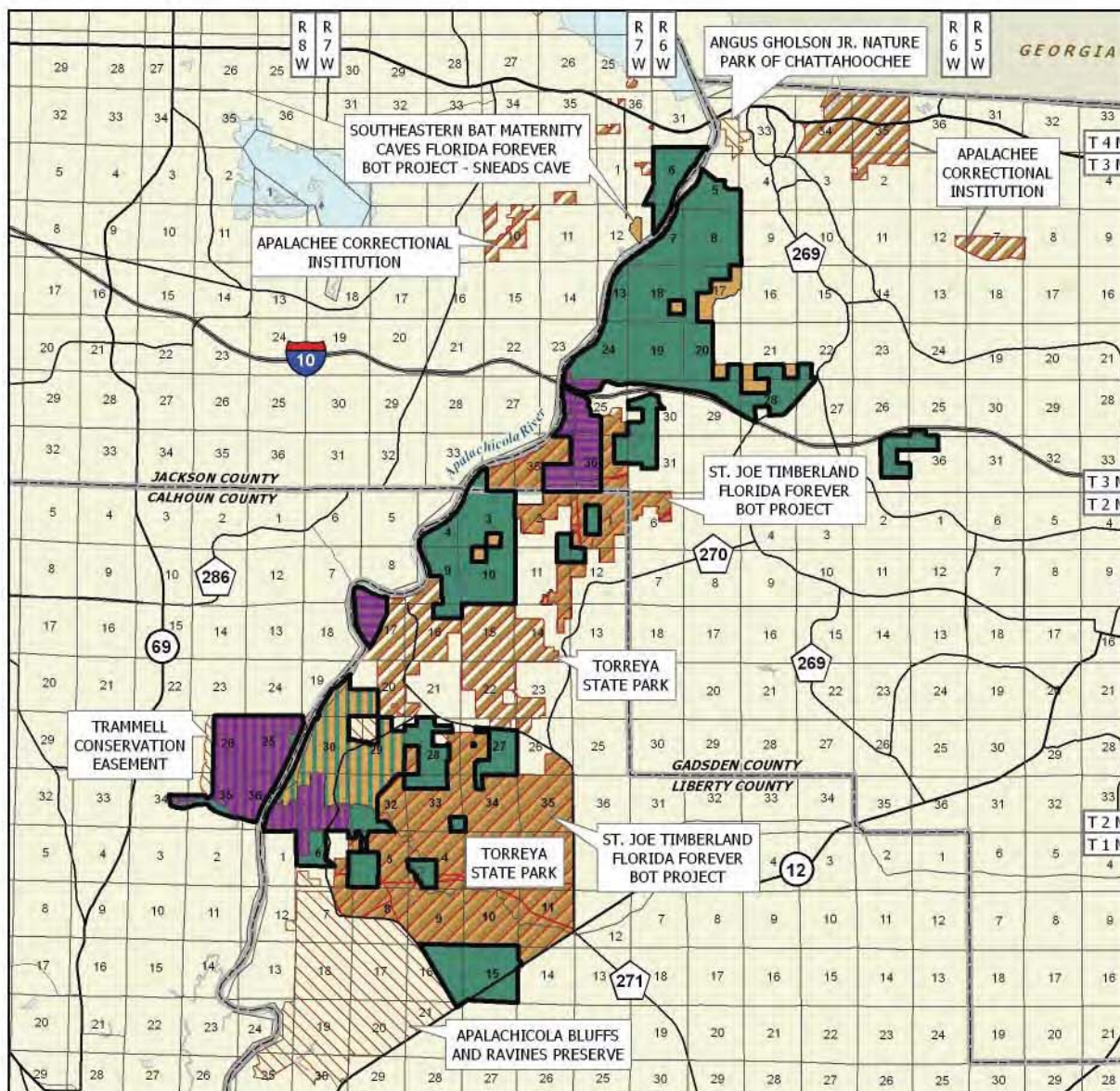


APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



OCTOBER 2005



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

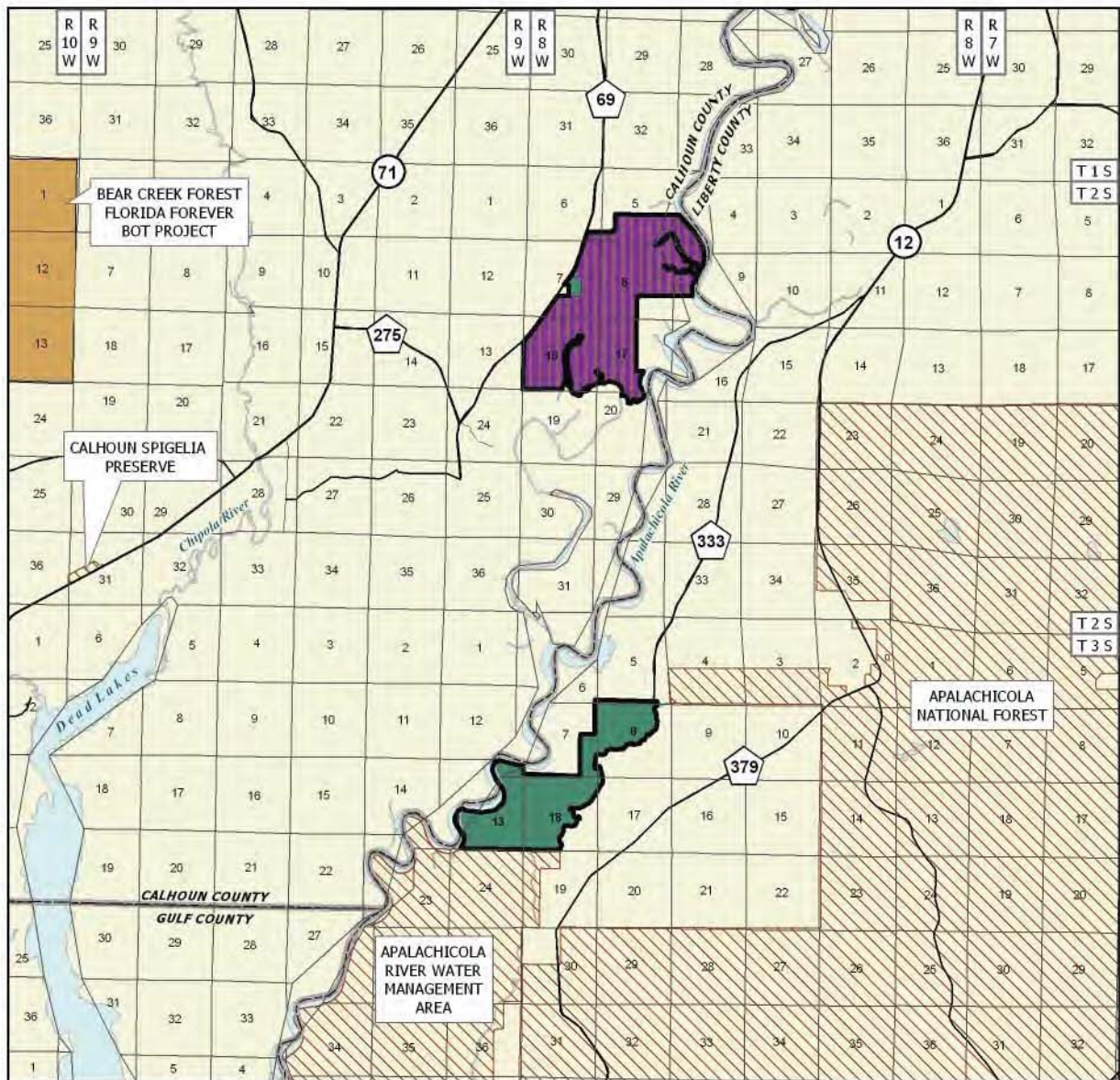
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Miles



SEPTEMBER 2009



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

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SEPTEMBER 2009

Manager The DRP will manage the fee-simple lands east of the river between Sweetwater Creek and the old Gadsden Glades area. The DOF, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the DOF will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the DRP. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

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Apalachicola River

Jackson, Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun Counties

Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida Torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

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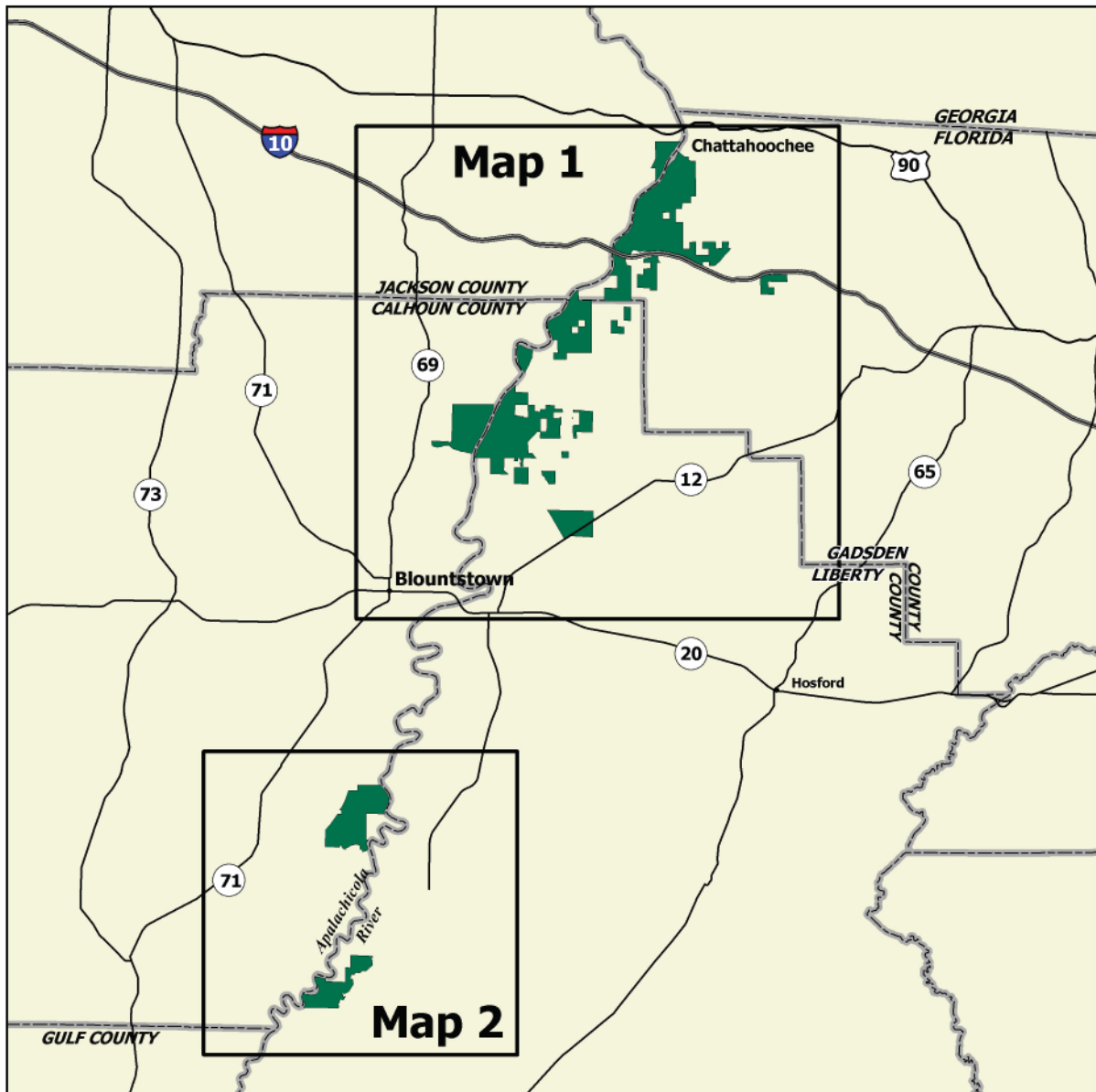
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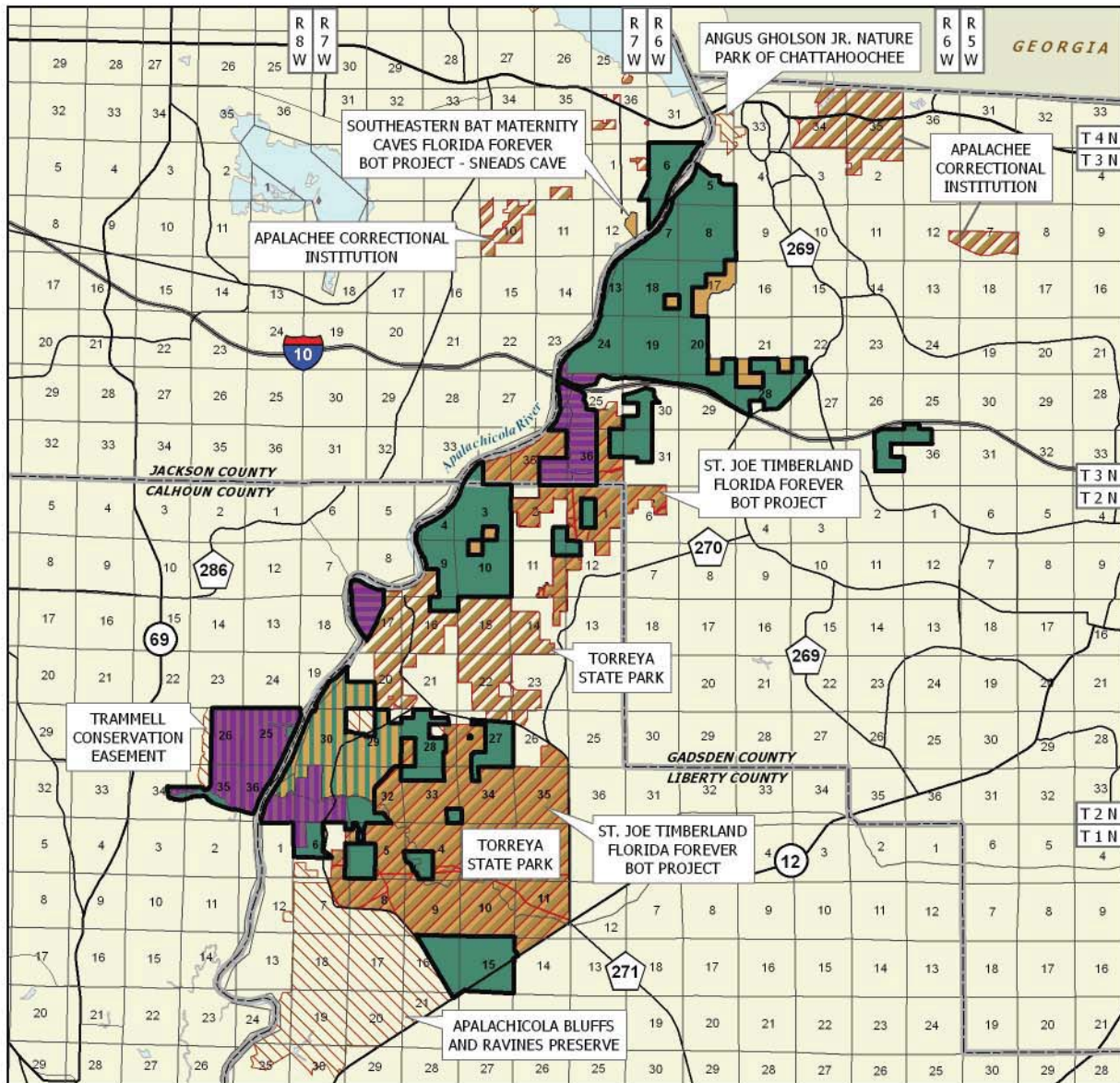


APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



OCTOBER 2005



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

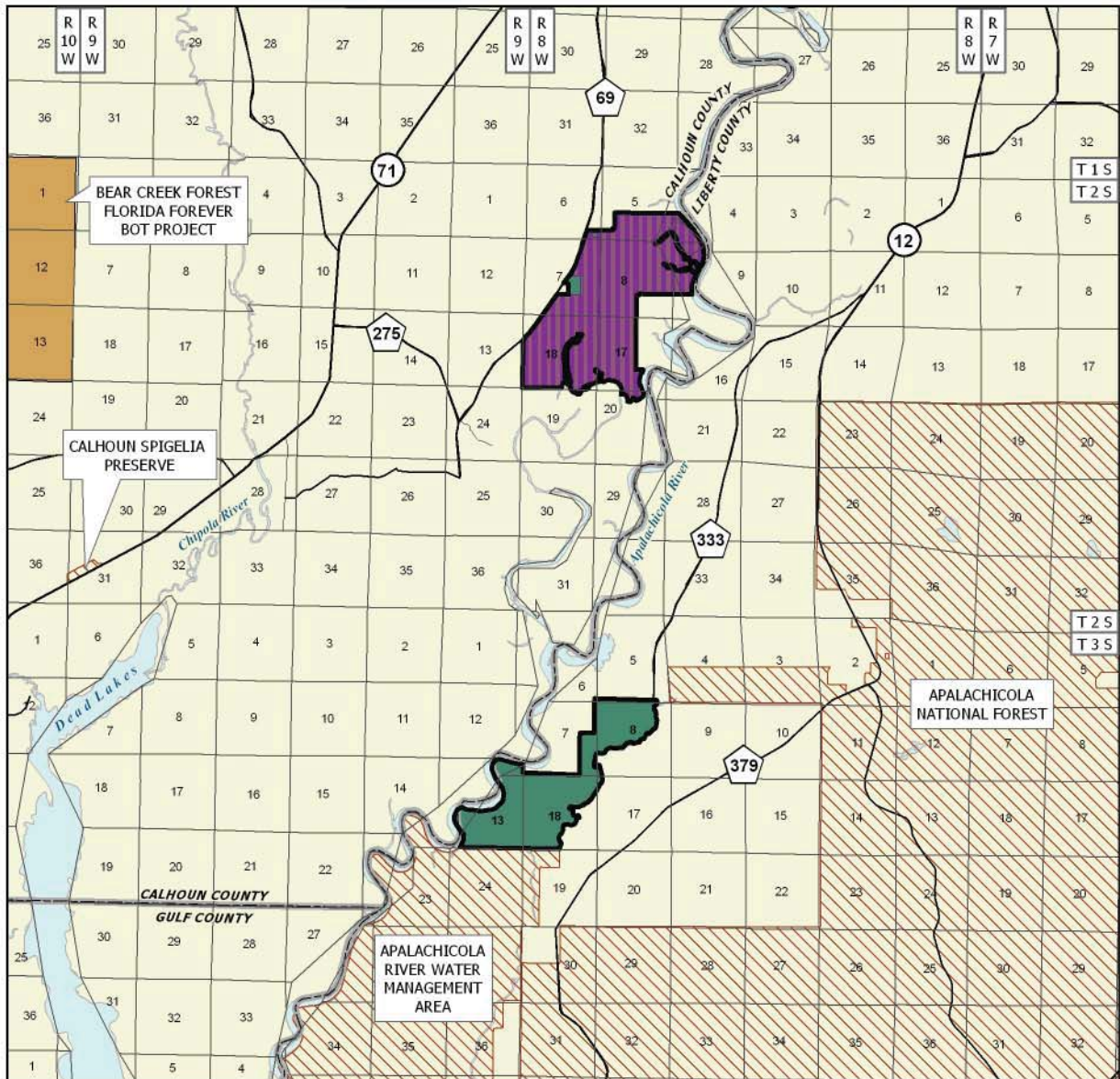
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SEPTEMBER 2009



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

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SEPTEMBER 2009

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Apalachicola River

Jackson, Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun Counties

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\$764,996. The tracts break down as follows: Soterra Crooked Creek tract, 447 acres; Soterra Connector tract, 117 acres; Thompson tract, 304 acres; Hatcher tract, 160 acres; and TNC Dupuis/Traveler's tract, 1,846 acres.

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On September 30, 2010 DRP purchased 553 acres known as Torreya State Park Addition for \$1,418,000 from Plum Creek. DRP will manage.

Coordination

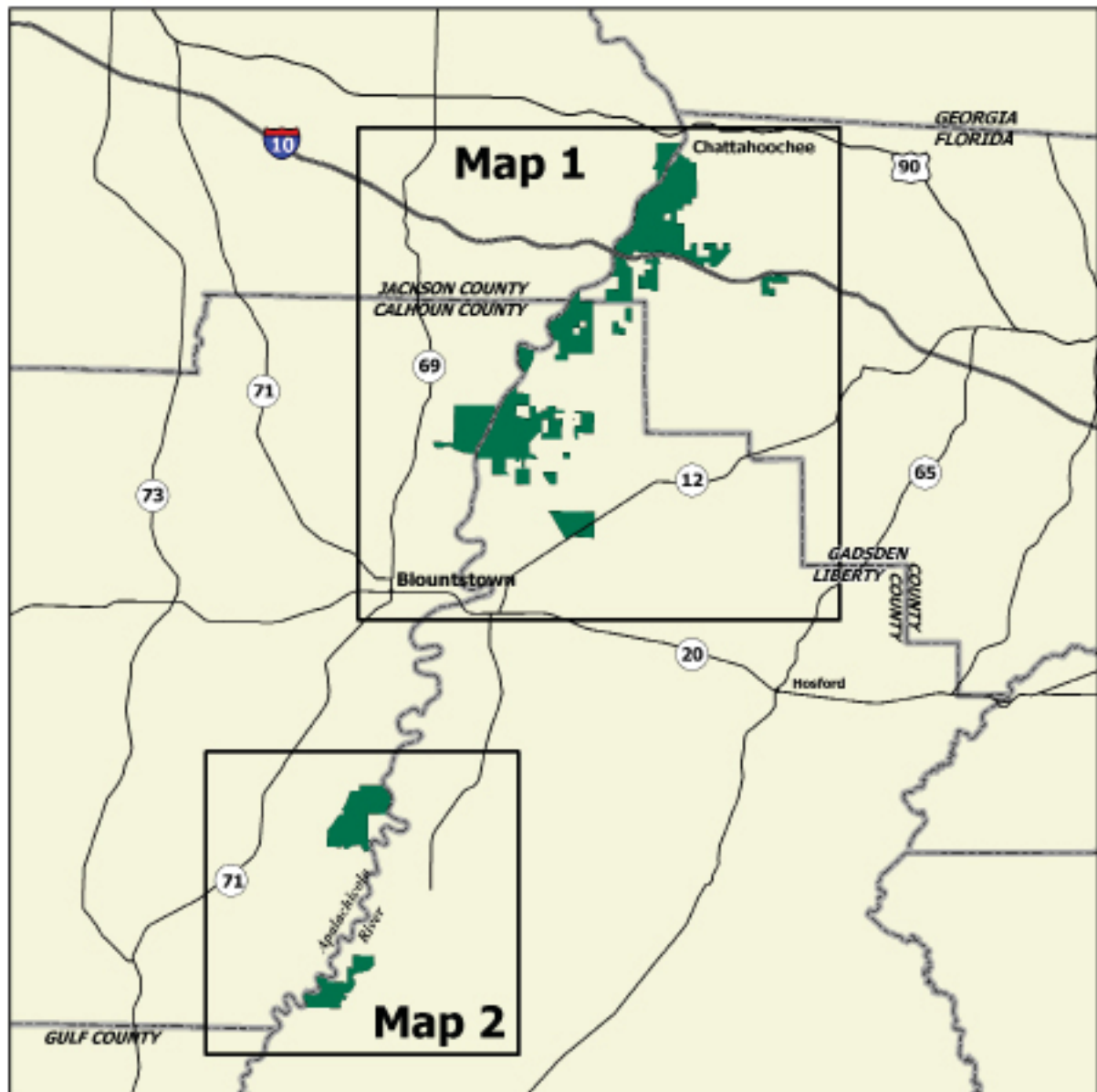
The Northwest Florida Water Management District and The Nature Conservancy have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side



APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

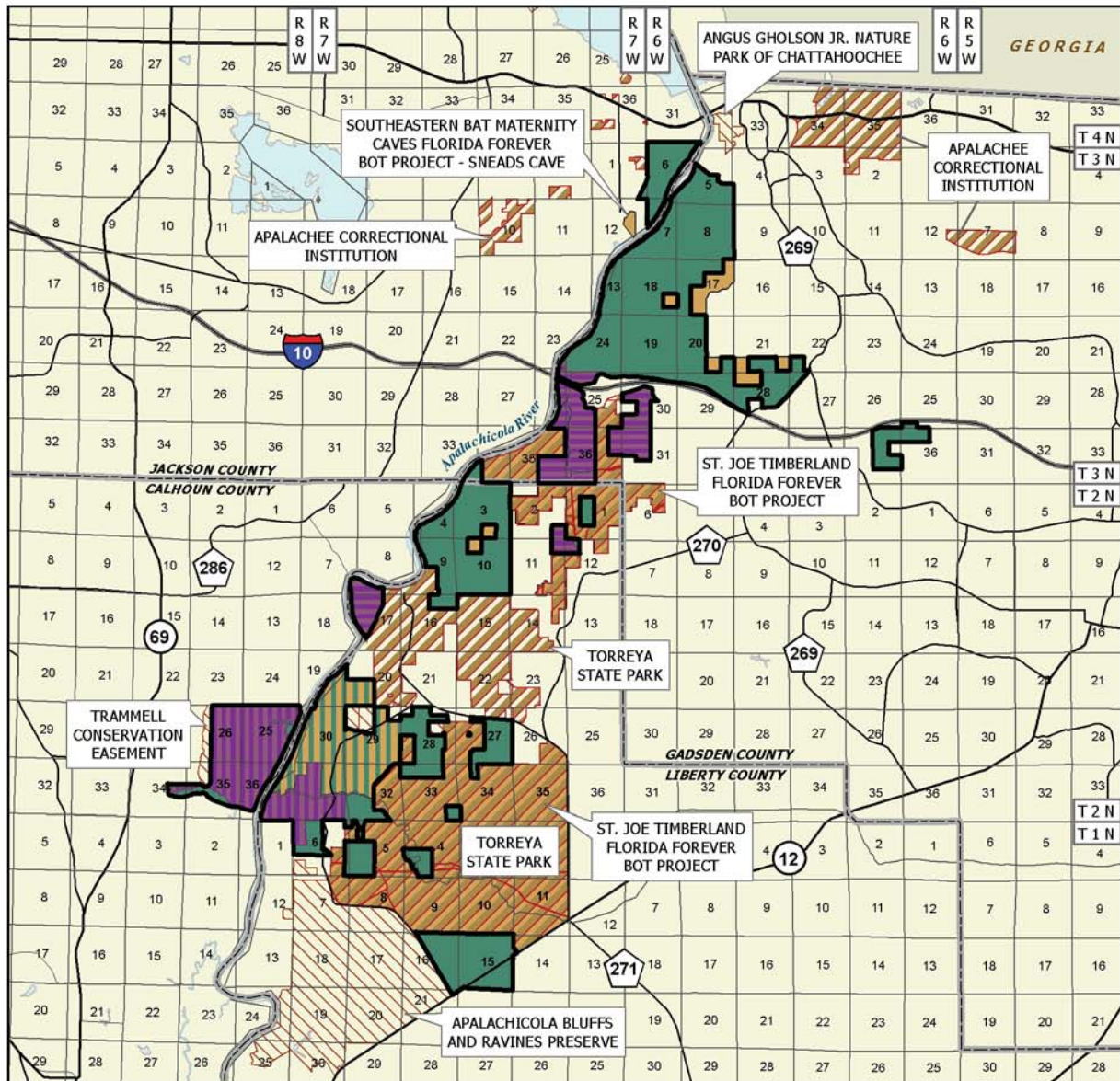
JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



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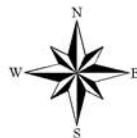


APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

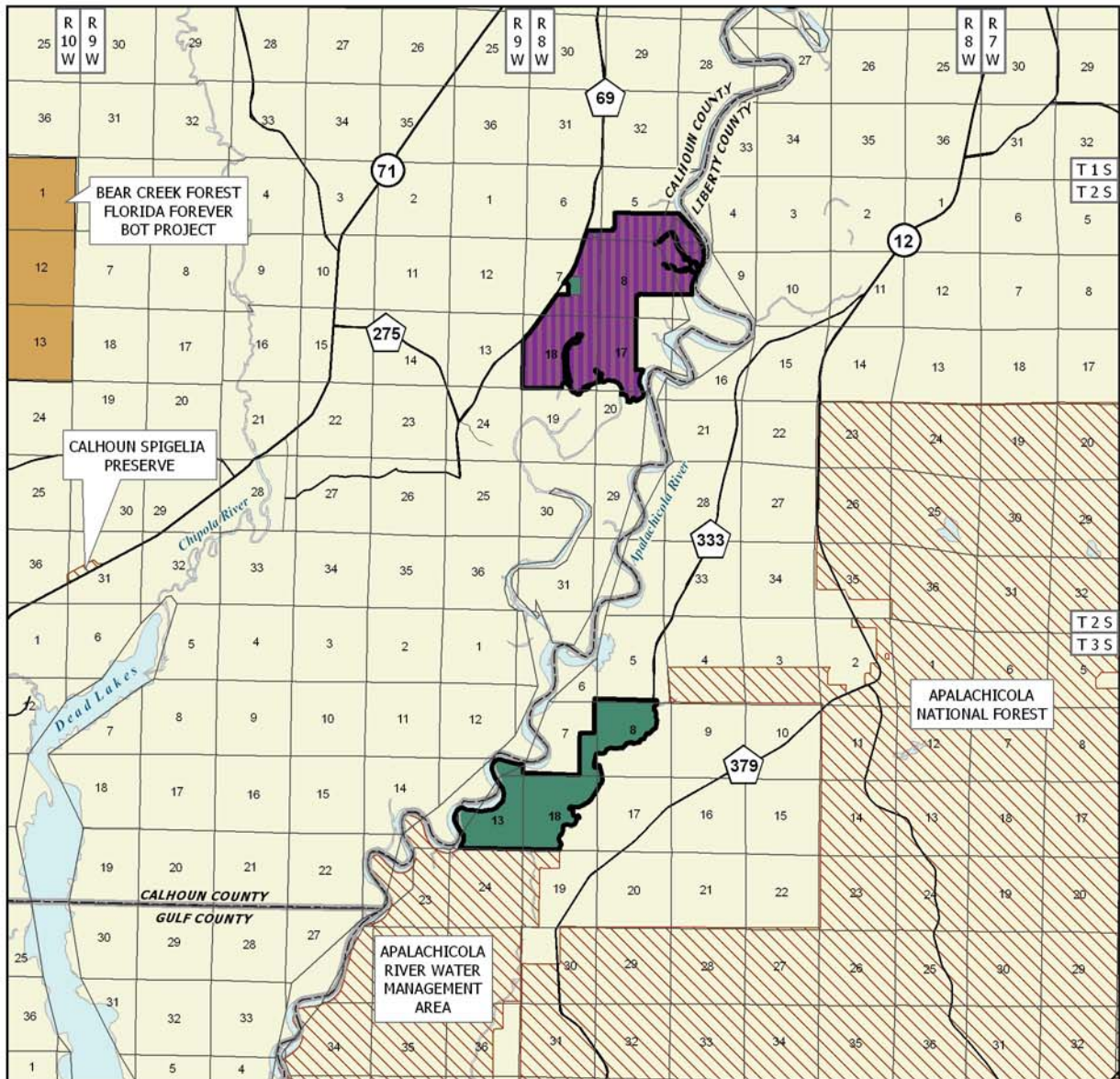
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- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
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- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
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APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

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of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The DRP will manage the fee-simple lands east of the river between Sweetwater Creek and the old Gadsden Glades area. The DOF, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the DOF will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the DRP. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary DOF/Sweetwater		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769

Updated 12/15/2010

Apalachicola River

Jackson, Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun Counties

Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida Torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the west bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Florida Forest Service/FFS (aka Division of Forestry/DOF) will be a cooperating manager for the Sweetwater Creek tract in managing the forest resources, and timber issues related to planning and implementation of forest management activities, and provide assistance in developing prescribed burn plans.

General Description

Apalachicola River FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida Torreya</i>	G1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
<i>Gholson's Blazing Star</i>	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola Rosemary</i>	G1/S1
Torreya Pygmy Grasshopper	G1/S1
<i>Fringed Campion</i>	G2/S1
<i>Baldwyn's Spiny-pod</i>	G3/S1
<i>Apalachicola Wild Indigo</i>	G2/S2
<i>Ashe's Magnolia</i>	G2/S2
Florida Yew	G2/S2
<i>Godfrey's Swampprivet</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida Spiny-pod</i>	G2/S2
61 rare species are associated with the project	

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several globally rare plant species as well as 16 species occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a large tract on the east bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida torreya; 2) The Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats; 3) The Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

Acquisition Planning

On 12/7/1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) separated the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project into two projects: Apalachicola Bay, and Apalachicola River, Phase I. The Apalachicola

Placed on List	1991
Project Area (GIS Acres)	18,805
Acres Acquired (GIS)	7,591*
at a Cost of	\$10,120,682*
Acres Remaining (GIS)	11,214
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,291,974

*includes acreage acquired and funds spent by the NFWFMD

River, Phase I project included the Aspalaga Landing tract (800 acres/2 owners), Atkins tract (3,210 acres/7 owners), and Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres/13 owners) and had an estimated tax value of \$4,532,300.

On 4/7/1992, the LAAC approved a 4,570-acre addition to the project boundary. It consisted of 30 owners and a taxable value of \$1,813,157.

On 7/14/1995, the LAAC approved a 374-acre addition (Land property) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the owner, and had a taxable value of \$282,712. The tract is across from the Gadsden Glades tract and nearly adjacent to the Sneads Cove site of the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves project.

On 12/5/1996, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (approximately 3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (approximately 544 acres within the 9,145-acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category. A 613-acre conservation easement was acquired on the Hatcher tract in 2002.

On 5/6/1999, the LAMAC designated an additional 11,800 acres (Lake Wimico) as essential parcels.

On 4/6/2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) removed the Atkins/Trammell tract site (approximately 3,210 acres) from the project because the resources had been compromised and negotiations had reached an impasse.

On 4/25/2002, the ARC approved a less-than-fee, 2,242-acre addition (Corbin/Tucker site) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of 2 owners, David Corbin & Ken Tucker, and had a taxable value of \$1,106,820. On 8/15/2002, the ARC approved a less-than-fee, 1,514-acre addition of the Trammell tract (that was previously part of the 3,210-acre Atkins/Trammell tract that was removed on 4/6/2001) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Trammell, and had a taxable value of \$430,000.

On F2/7/ 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple and less-than-fee 3,113-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the The Nature Conservancy (TNC), consisted of 4 landowners, 5 tracts, and had a 2002 taxable value of \$764,996. The tracts break down as follows: Soterra Crooked Creek tract, 447 acres; Soterra

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On 12/23/2007, the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD) purchased a 1,544 acre conservation easement from Robert D./Kay S. Trammell and Robert Douglas Trammell and Meredith Trammell Roop for \$2,985,108. The CE is known as the Trammell tract.

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Coordination

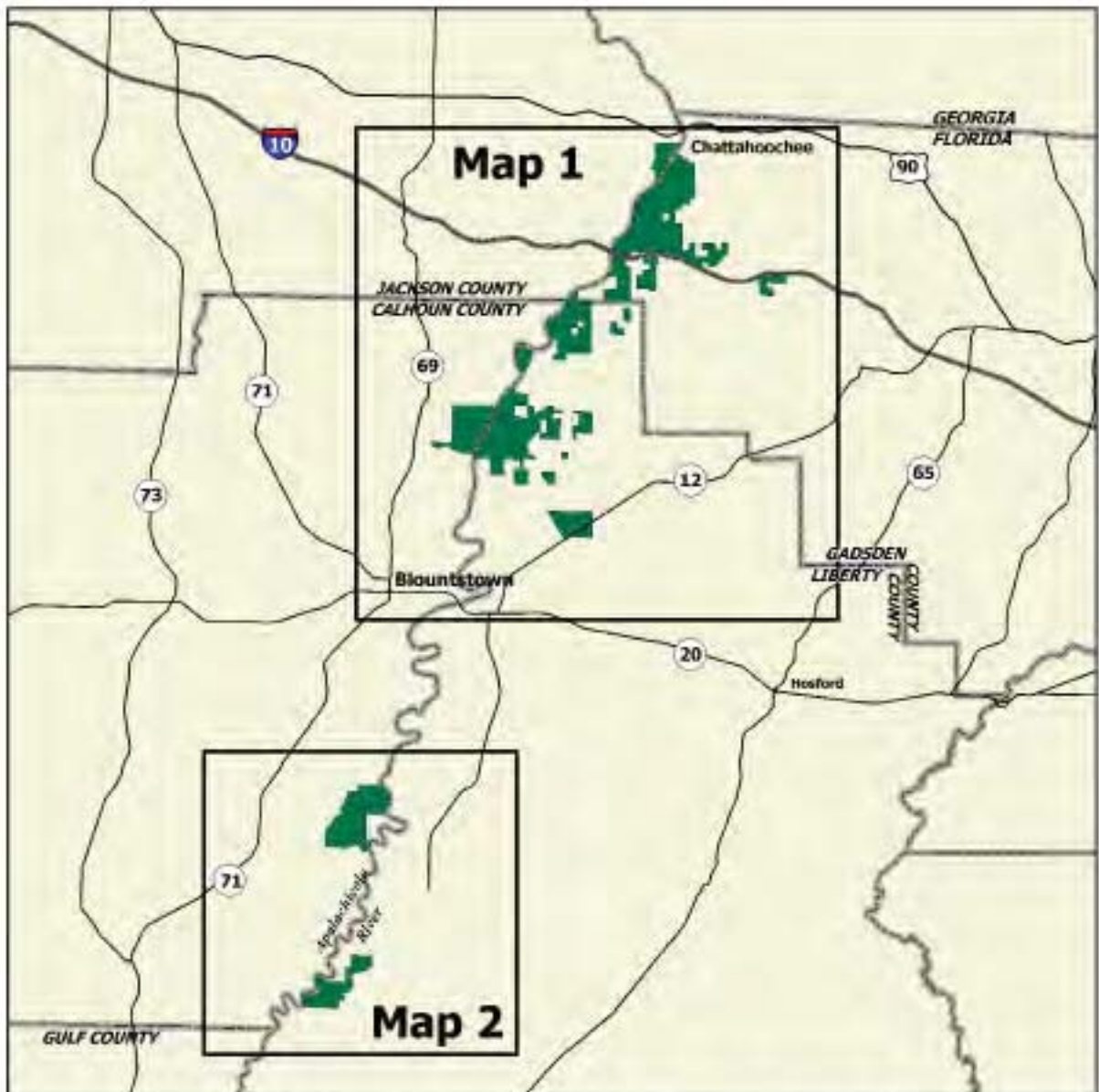
The NFWFMD and TNC have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

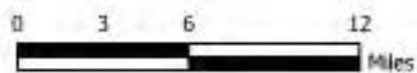
Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the

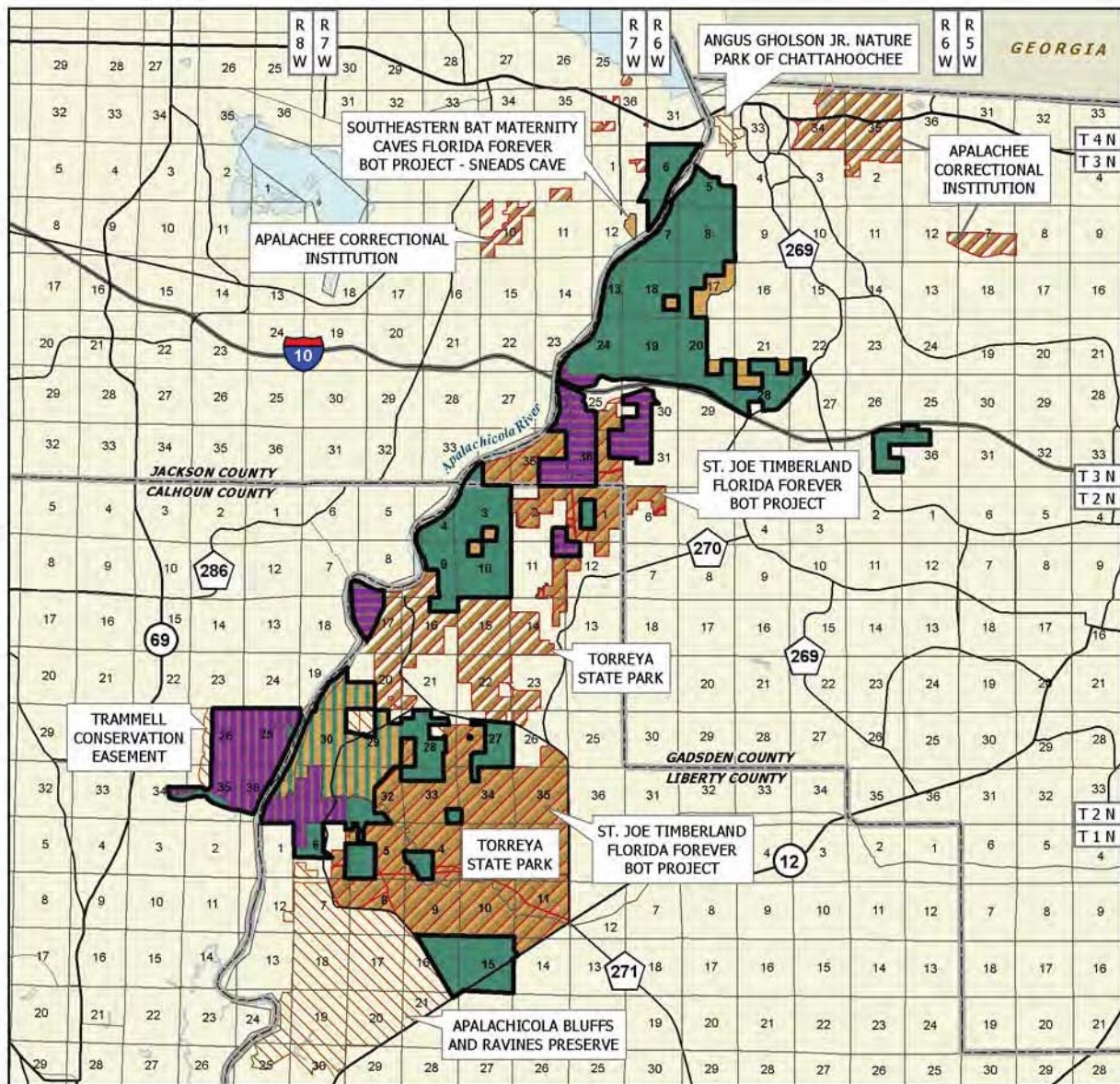


APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



OCTOBER 2005

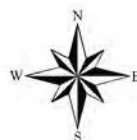


APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

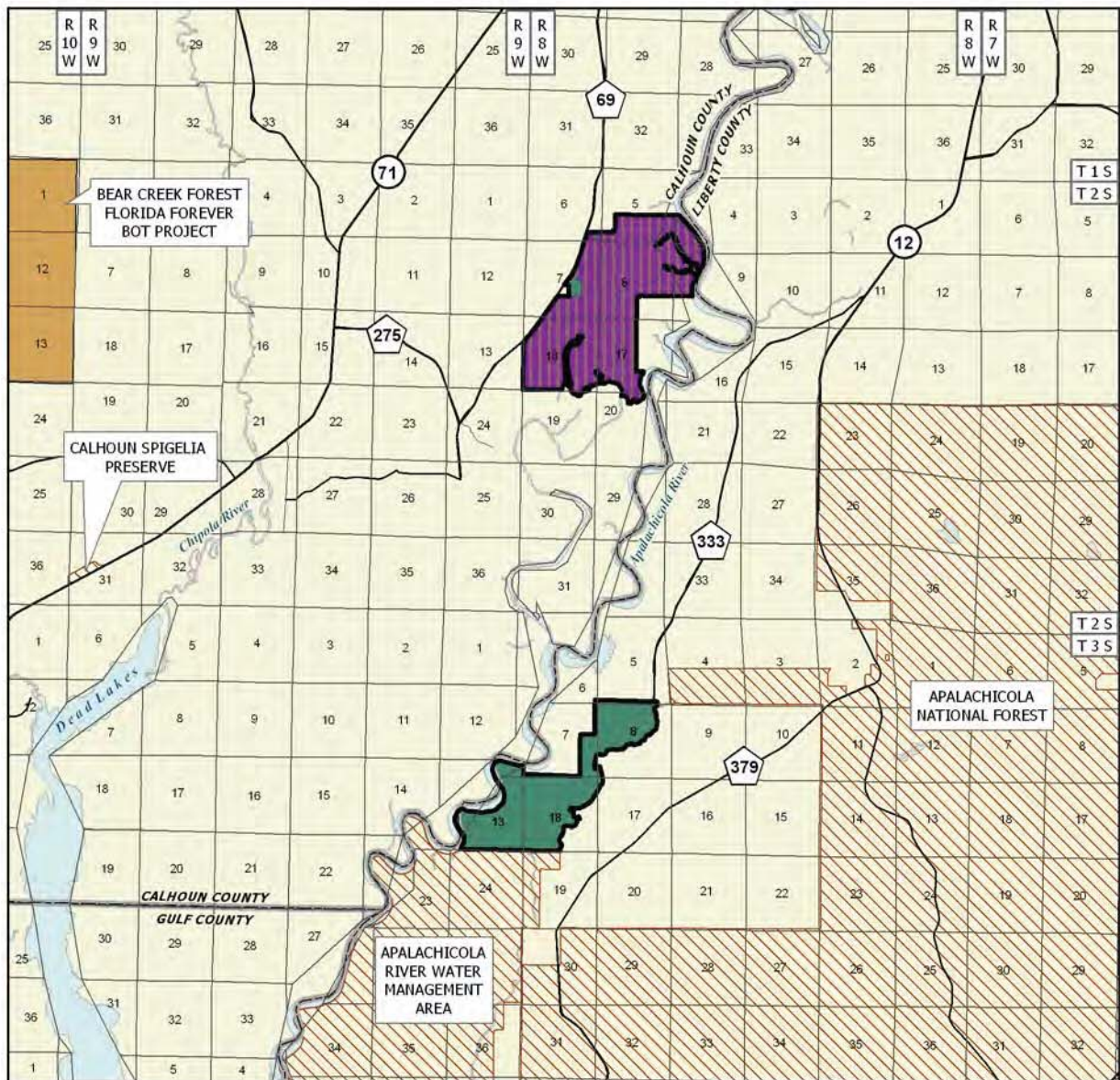
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APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

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SEPTEMBER 2009

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Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary FFS/Sweetwater		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

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Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
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Management Cost Summary DRP/ North		
Category	Startup	Recurring
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
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Updated 2/27/2012

Apalachicola River

Jackson, Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun Counties

Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida Torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the east bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

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63 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	1991
Project Area (GIS Acres)	18,806
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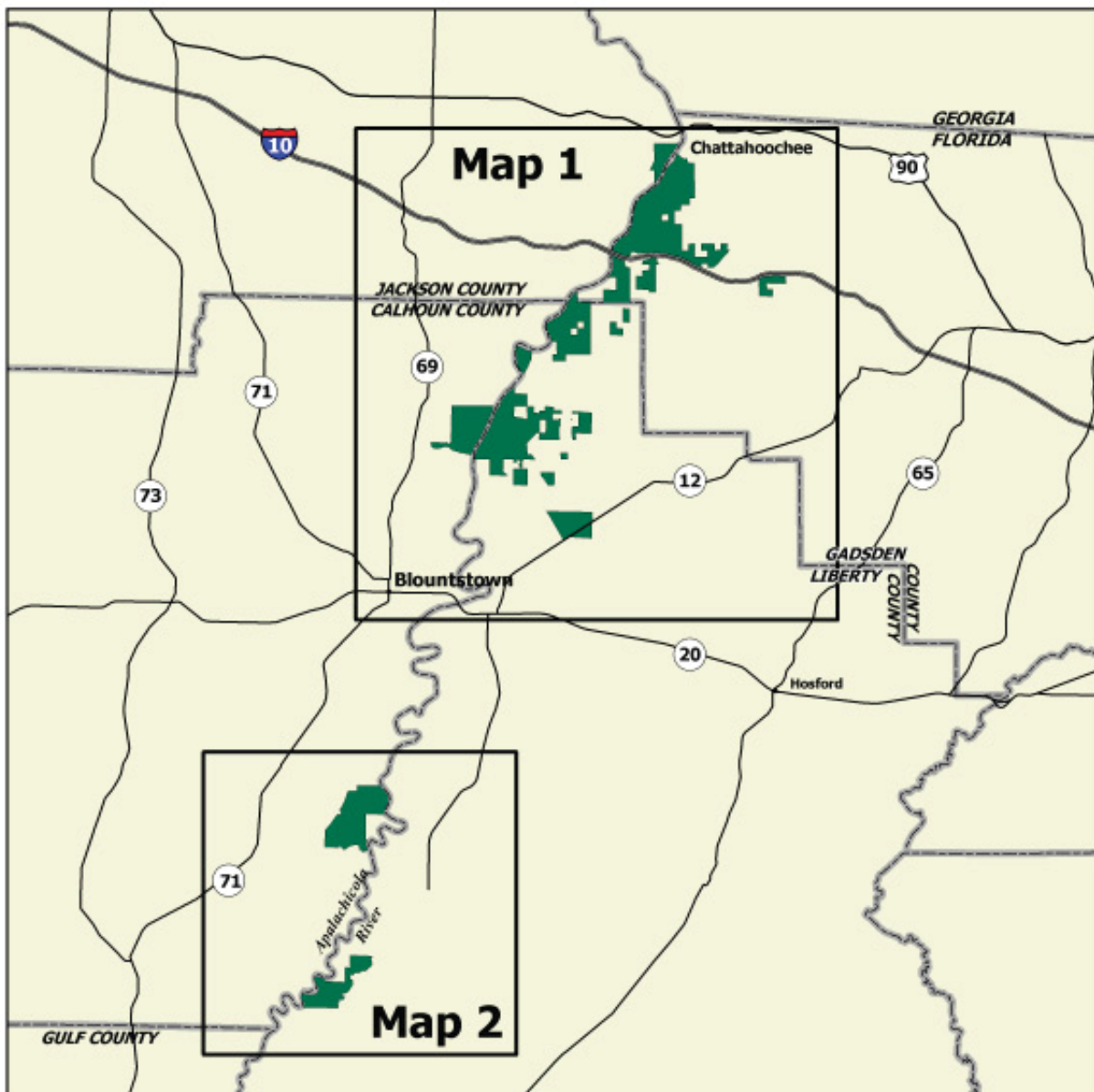
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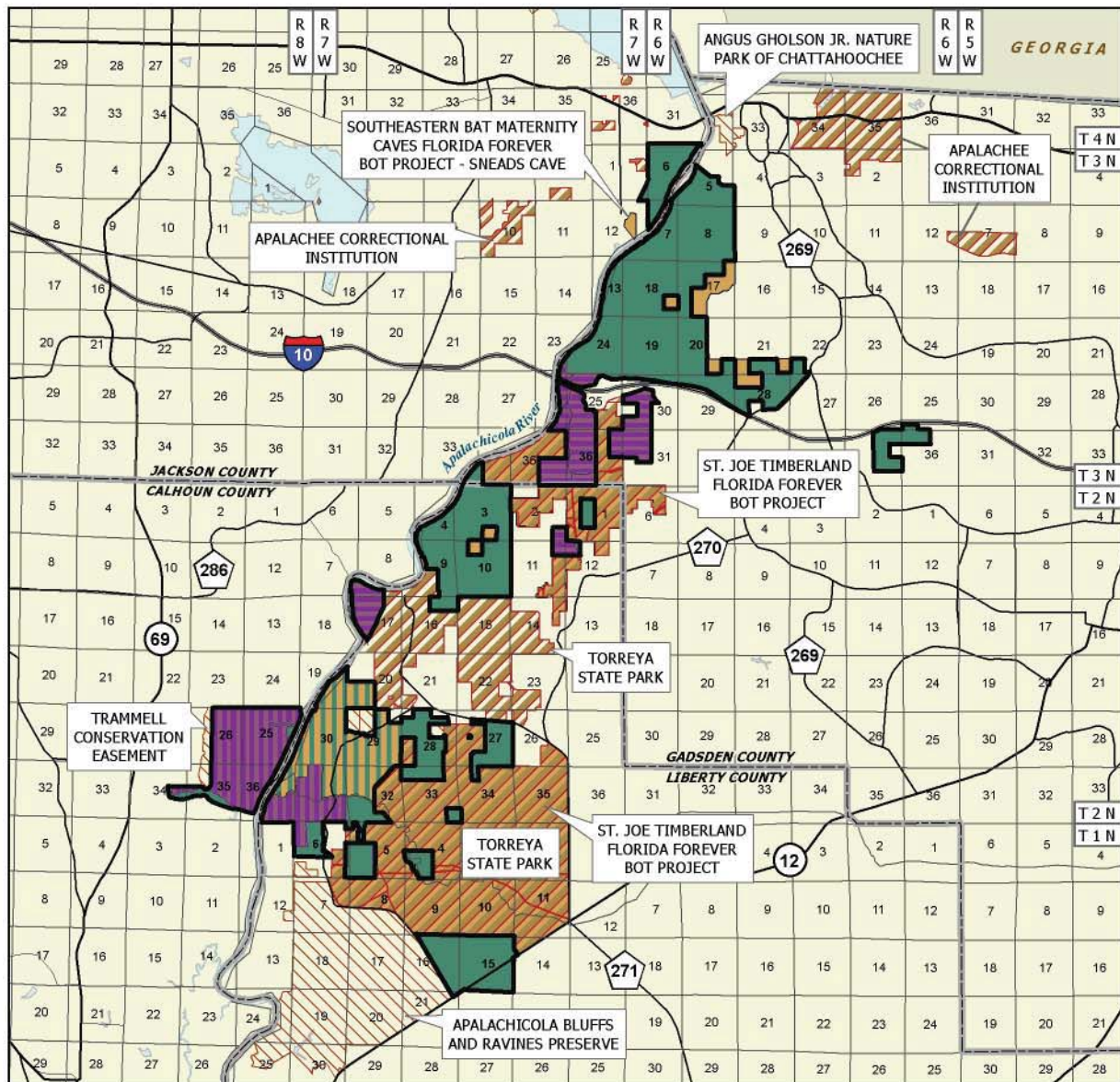
JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



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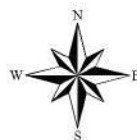


APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

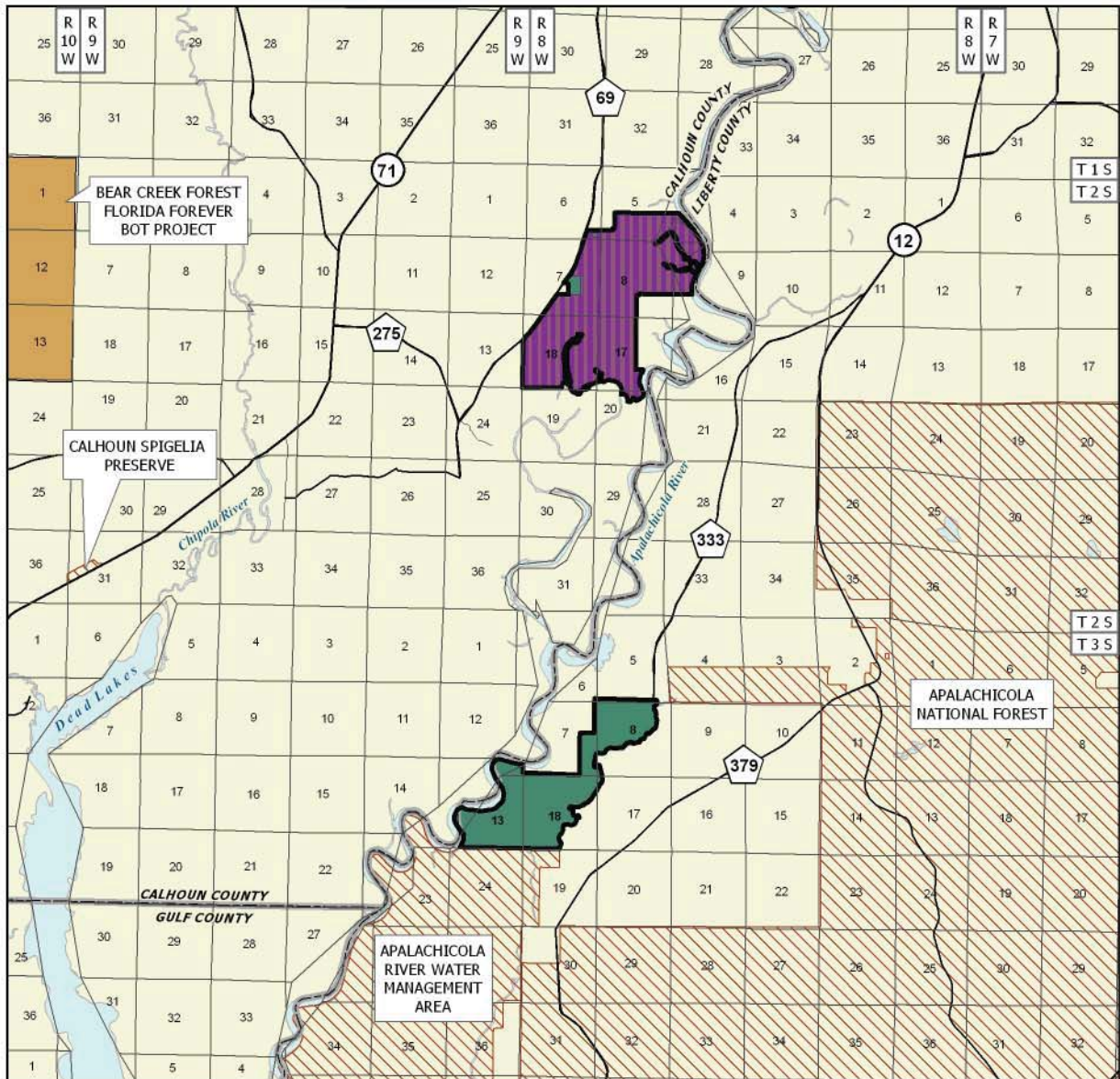
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APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

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SEPTEMBER 2009

west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The DRP will manage the fee-simple lands east of the river between Sweetwater Creek and the old Gadsden Glades area. The FFS, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the FFS will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the DRP. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary FFS/Sweetwater

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
-----------------------------	-----------------	-------------------

Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
-----------------------------	-----------------	-------------------

Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North

Category Source of Funds	Startup CARL	Recurring CARL
-----------------------------	-----------------	-------------------

Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769

Updated 1/29/2013

Apalachicola River

Jackson, Gadsden, Liberty and Calhoun Counties

Critical Natural Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

The high plateaus, steep bluffs and deep ravines of the northern Apalachicola River valley are some of the most significant natural features of the southeastern Coastal Plain. Covered with rich forests and dotted with unique sedgy glades, the area harbors many northern, rare, and endemic plants and animals, such as the nearly extinct Florida Torreya tree. By connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve to the south and with limestone glades to the north, and by protecting forests on the east bank of the river, the Apalachicola River project will help preserve the water quality of the river—which feeds the productive Apalachicola Bay—and the unique species and biological communities of the region, as well as provide the public with scenic areas for hiking, boat launching, and other recreational pursuits.

Managers

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Florida Forest Service/FFS will be a cooperating manager for the Sweetwater Creek tract in managing the forest resources, and timber issues related to planning and implementing forest management activities, and provide assistance in developing prescribed burn plans.

General Description

This project includes much of Florida's upland glades natural community, currently not represented on conservation lands, and harbors several globally rare plant species as well as 16 species occurring nowhere else in Florida. It consists of three tracts of land along the upper Apalachicola River: 1) a large tract on the east bank, running south from near Chattahoochee to Torreya State Park, includes rich upland and floodplain forests and most of the upland glades in the state. It shelters several extremely rare plants such as the Florida torreya; 2) The Land property, west of the former area, contains floodplain forest important for southeastern and gray bats; 3) The Sweetwater Creek tract, connecting Torreya State Park with a Nature Conservancy preserve, includes some of the deepest steephead ravines in the state, with unique hardwood forests harboring many rare plants and animals. The uplands between the steepheads are a sand pine plantation. The upper Apalachicola has a high potential for archaeological sites; several are already known. All these areas are threatened by timbering and unrestricted vehicular access.

Public Use

Portions of the project will be managed as state parks or preserves, wildlife management areas, and state forests. It will allow such uses as hiking, nature appreciation, limited hunting and fishing, and boat launching.

Acquisition Planning

On December 7, 1990, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) separated the Apalachicola River and Bay CARL project into two projects: Apalachicola Bay,

Apalachicola River FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida Torreya</i>	G1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
<i>Gholson's Blazing Star</i>	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola Rosemary</i>	G1/S1
Torreya Pygmy Grasshopper	G1/S1
<i>Fringed Campion</i>	G2/S1
<i>Baldwyn's Spiny-pod</i>	G3/S1
<i>Apalachicola Wild Indigo</i>	G2/S2
<i>Ashe's Magnolia</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida Yew</i>	G2/S2
<i>Godfrey's Swampprivet</i>	G2/S2
<i>Florida Spiny-pod</i>	G2/S2
63 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	1991
Project Area (GIS Acres)	18,806
Acres Acquired (GIS)	7,671*
at a Cost of	\$10,120,682*
Acres Remaining(GIS)	11,134
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,291,974

*includes acreage acquired and funds spent by the NFWFWM

and Apalachicola River, Phase I. The Apalachicola River, Phase I project included the Aspalaga Landing tract (800 acres/2 owners), Atkins tract (3,210 acres/7 owners), and Gadsden County Glades (1,912 acres/13 owners) and had an estimated tax value of \$4,532,300.

On April 7, 1992, the LAAC approved a 4,570-acre addition to the project boundary. It consisted of 30 owners and a taxable value of \$1,813,157.

On July 14, 1995, the LAAC approved a 374-acre addition (Land property) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the owner, and had a taxable value of \$282,712. The tract is across from the Gadsden Glades tract and nearly adjacent to the Sneads Cove site of the Southeastern Bat Maternity Caves project.

On December 5, 1996, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) transferred the Atkins/Trammell tract (approximately 3,210 acres) and the Hatcher tract (approximately 544 acres within the 9,145-acre Sweetwater site) to the Less-Than-Fee category. A 613-acre conservation easement was acquired on the Hatcher tract in 2002.

On May 6, 1999, the LAMAC designated an additional 11,800 acres (Lake Wimico) as essential parcels.

On April 6, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) removed the Atkins/Trammell tract site (approximately 3,210 acres) from the project because the resources had been compromised and negotiations had reached an impasse.

On April 25, 2002, the ARC approved a less-than-fee, 2,242-acre addition (Corbin/Tucker site) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of 2 owners, David Corbin & Ken Tucker, and had a taxable value of \$1,106,820. On 8/15/2002, the ARC approved a less-than-fee, 1,514-acre addition of the Trammell tract (that was previously part of the 3,210-acre Atkins/Trammell tract that was removed on 4/6/2001) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Trammell, and had a taxable value of \$430,000.

On February 7, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple and less-than-fee 3,113-acre addition to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the The Nature Conservancy (TNC), consisted of 4 landowners, 5 tracts, and had a 2002 taxable value of \$764,996. The tracts break down as follows: Soterra Crooked Creek

tract, 447 acres; Soterra Connector tract, 117 acres; Thompson tract, 304 acres; Hatcher tract, 160 acres; and TNC Dupuis/Traveler's tract, 1,846 acres. On 10/17/2003, the ARC approved a less-than-fee, 1,244-acre addition (Glenn Summers tract) to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the owner, Glenn Summers, and had a taxable value of \$91,645.

On December 23, 2007, the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD) purchased a 1,544 acre conservation easement from Robert D./Kay S. Trammell and Robert Douglas Trammell and Meredith Trammell Roop for \$2,985,108. The CE is known as the Trammell tract.

On September 30, 2010 DRP purchased 553 acres known as Torreya State Park Addition for \$1,418,000 from Plum Creek. DRP will manage.

Coordination

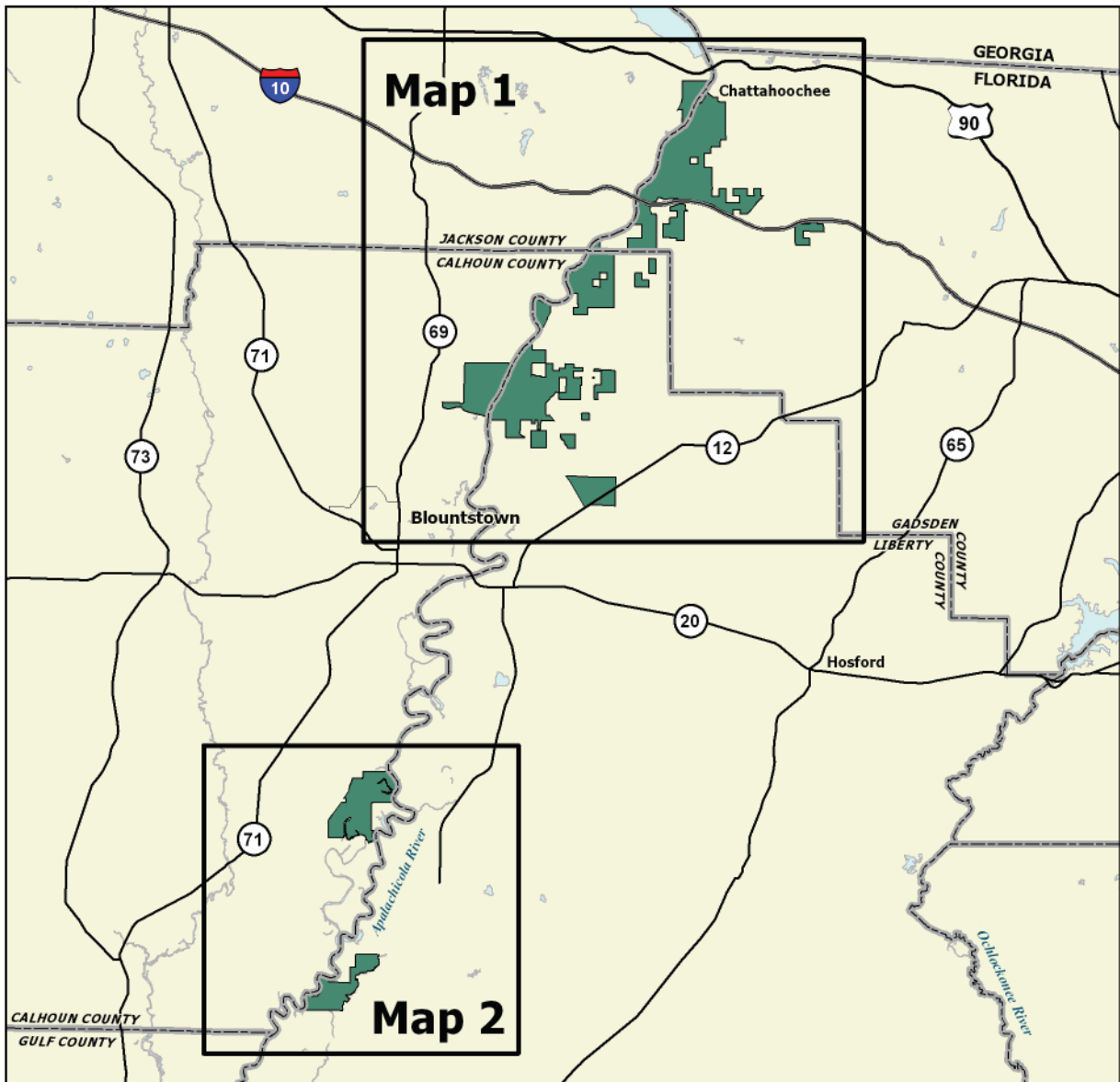
The NFWFMD and TNC have provided information and assistance with this project. It is not a Bargain/Shared project, however.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Apalachicola River project are: to conserve the rich bluffs and ravines along the upper Apalachicola River, unique in North America, that provide critical habitat for many rare plants and animals; to conserve and restore these important ecosystems and their plant and animal resources through purchase because regulation cannot adequately protect them; to provide areas for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve several significant archaeological sites. The project should be managed under the single-use concept, with management activities being directed toward the preservation of steephead streams, hardwood forests, glades, and archaeological sites, the removal of pine plantations, and restoration of natural pine forests. The project, when completed, will include most of the bluffs and ravines in private ownership and will link a Nature Conservancy preserve with Torreya State Park. It has the appropriate size and location to achieve the management goals.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The unique and sensitive forests, glades, and streams on the east side of the Apalachicola River qualify these lands as state forests, parks, and preserves. The Atkins tract on the



APALACHICOLA RIVER: OVERVIEW

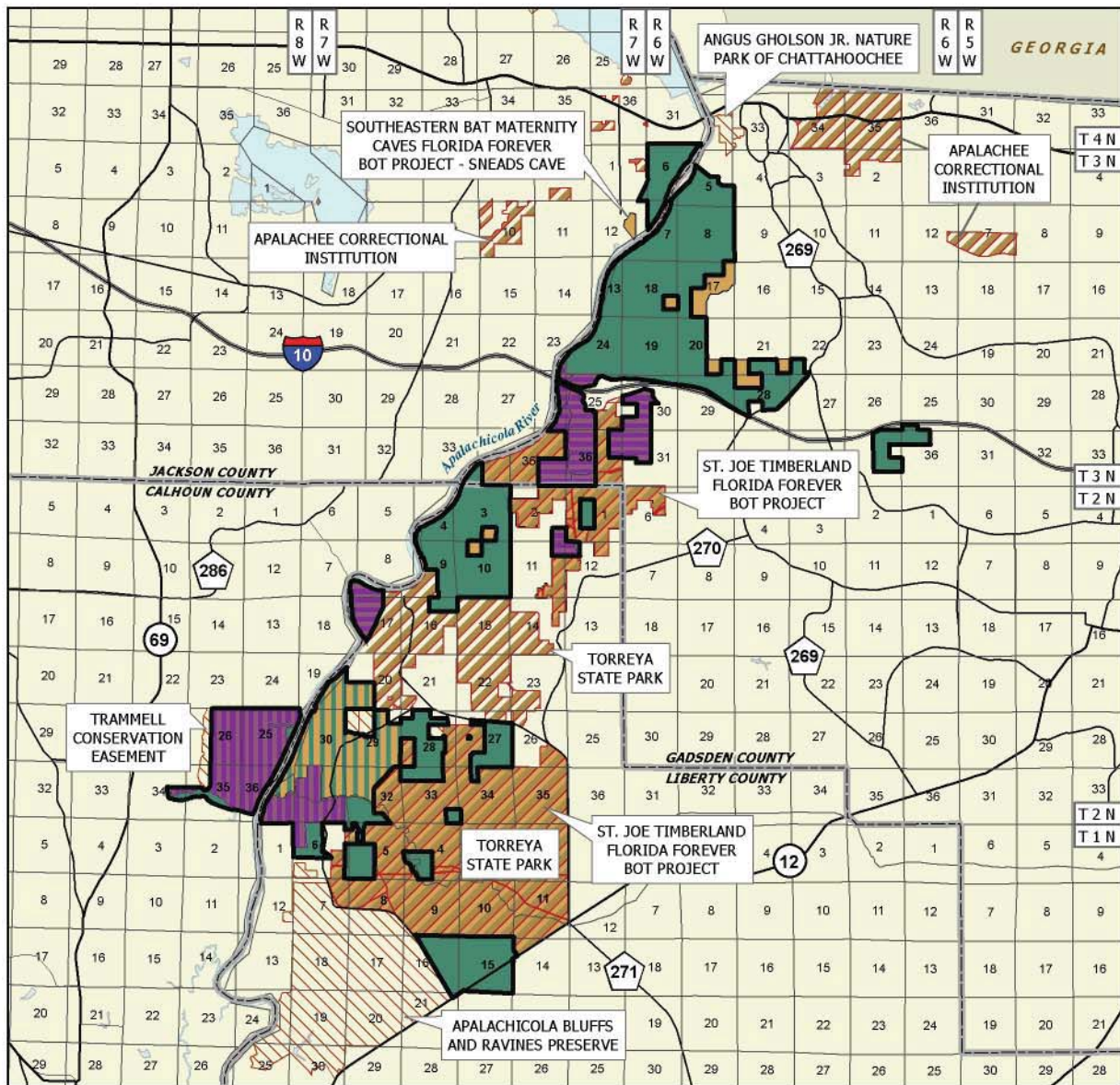
JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY AND CALHOUN COUNTIES



0 3 6 12
Miles



FEBRUARY 2010



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 1 OF 2

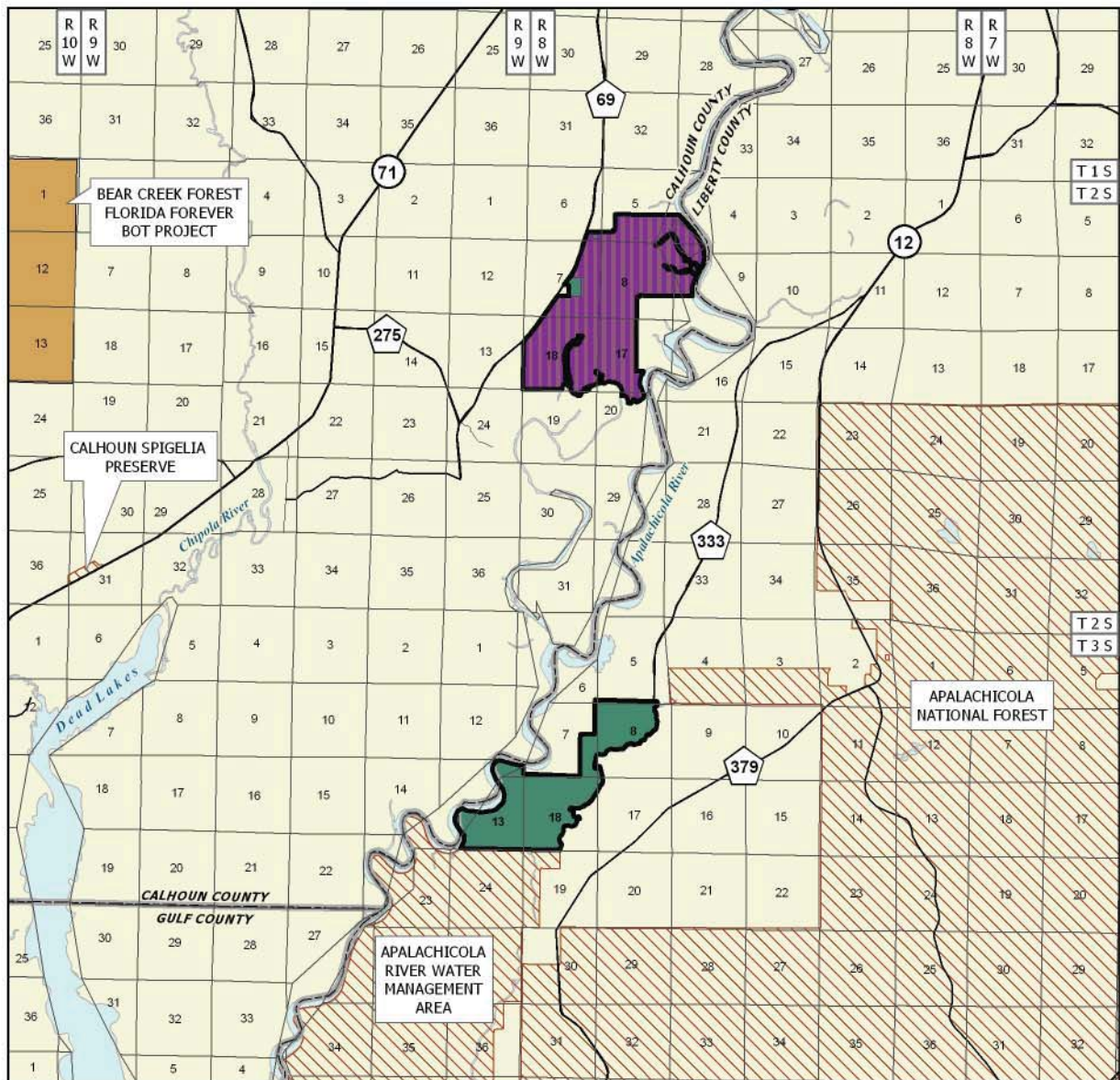
JACKSON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, AND CALHOUN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- TNC Owned Lands Within the Project
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4
Miles



OCTOBER 2010



APALACHICOLA RIVER: MAP 2 OF 2

CALHOUN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands

0 1 2 4
Miles



SEPTEMBER 2009

west side of the river has the size and wildlife resources to qualify as a wildlife management area.

Manager The DRP will manage the fee-simple lands east of the river between Sweetwater Creek and the old Gadsden Glades area. The FFS, however, will manage the Sweetwater Creek tract for the first ten years after the state acquires it.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The portions of the project in the vicinity of the Torreya State Park and east of the river will be high-need management areas with emphasis on public recreational use and development compatible with resource protection and management. During an initial 10-year period in which the FFS will restore natural pine forests on the Sweetwater Creek tract, the site will be a low-need management area.

Timetable for implementing management Within the first year after acquisition, management activities will concentrate on site security, natural and cultural resource protection, and efforts toward the development of a plan for long-term public use and resource management.

Revenue-generating potential No significant revenue is expected to be generated initially after the lands are placed under management of the DRP. It will probably be several years before any significant public facilities are developed. The degree of future revenue generated will depend on the nature and extent of public use and facilities.

Cooperators in management activities No local governments or others are recommended for management of this project area.

Management Cost Summary FFS/Sweetwater
Category **Startup** **Recurring**
Source of Funds **CARL** **CARL**

Salary	\$105,910	\$105,910
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$30,000	\$30,000
OCO	\$168,000	\$13,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$303,910	\$148,910

Management Cost Summary DRP/Sweetwater
Category **Startup** **Recurring**
Source of Funds **CARL** **CARL**

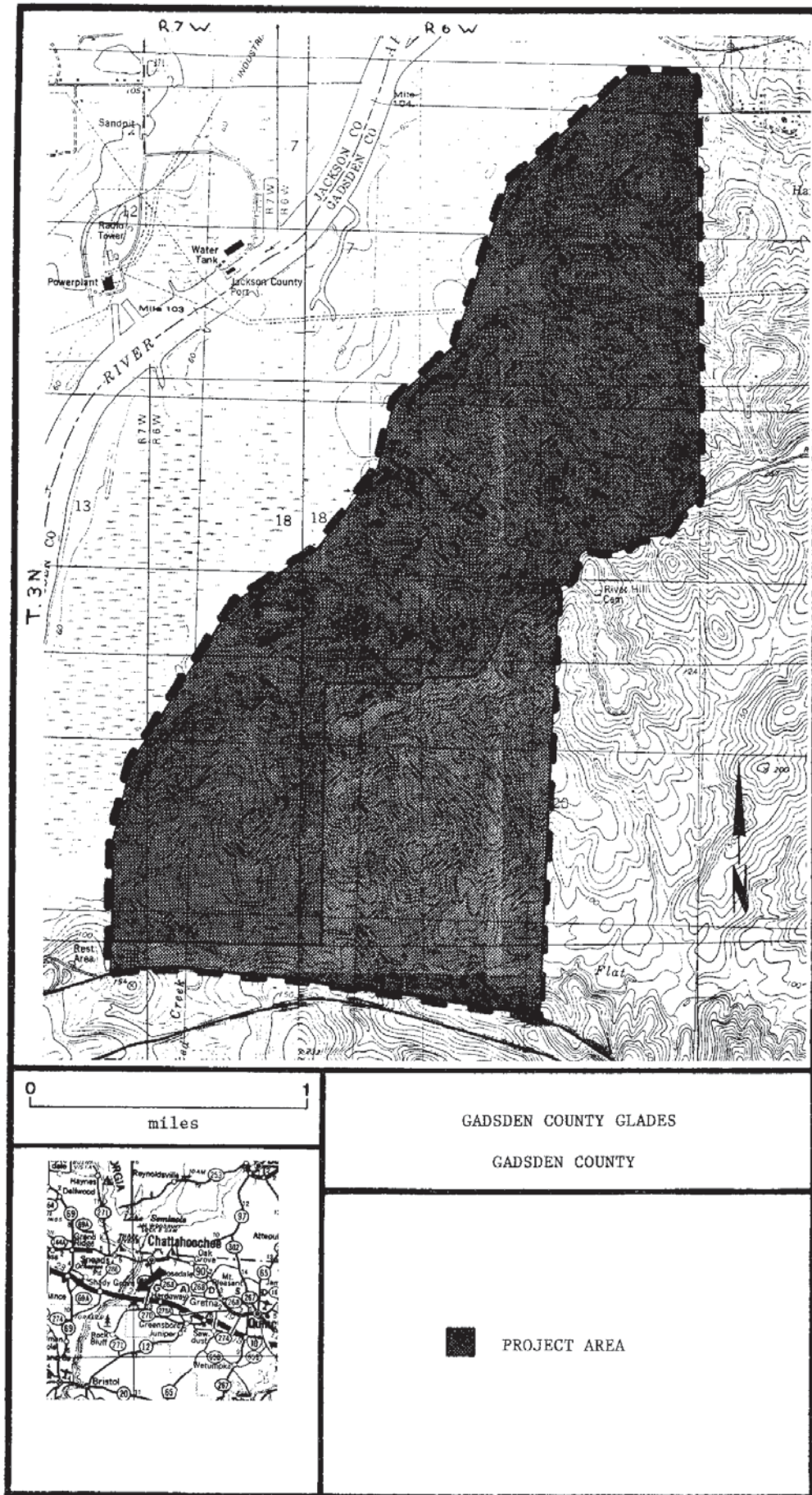
Salary	\$83,306	\$72,319
OPS	\$24,960	\$44,720
Expense	\$16,800	\$49,730
OCO	\$101,252	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$226,318	\$167,769

Management Cost Summary DRP/ North
Category **Startup** **Recurring**
Source of Funds **CARL** **CARL**

Salary	\$72,319	\$72,319
OPS	\$44,720	\$44,720
Expense	\$49,730	\$49,730
OCO	\$81,527	\$1,000
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$248,296	\$167,769

Updated 2/10/2014

Gadsden Glades



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#28 Gadsden County Glades	Gadsden	1,800	\$ 456,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect at least four natural communities, two of which are among the rarer and more endangered in Florida, and associated endemic and disjunct plant species.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Botanical Site or State Preserve with compatible recreational activities.

LOCATION

In Gadsden County, northwest Florida Panhandle, immediately east of Apalachicola River Floodplain, north of I-10 and just southwest of Chattahoochee. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 2 and House District 8. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project comprises much of the known Florida occurrence of the upland glade natural community type. The project also includes some excellent examples of other upland mesic natural communities such as slope forest. Upland glade and slope forest are considered to be among the rarer and more endangered natural communities in Florida. These natural communities support disjunct populations of plant species that usually range to the north and west; many of these species are rare throughout their range. Several very rare plants occur within the project such as the federally endangered Florida torreya tree (*Torreya taxifolia*).

Although no systematic archaeological survey has ever been conducted for the project area, surveys in the general area suggest a fairly heavy site density.

Recreational opportunities would be limited to low intensity activities to preserve the unique character of the project area (e.g., hiking, photography, and nature appreciation).

OWNERSHIP

Five owners of large parcels and about six owners of small parcels.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Gadsden County Glades are highly susceptible to man-induced degradation. Vehicular and foot traffic have already compromised the quality of several Upland Glades. Given the small populations of the rare plant species known from the site, a single unscrupulous or unknowing plant collector could eliminate a species from Florida. Timber removal has been conducted without knowledge of the other natural resources on the site, resulting in clear-cutting and subsequent erosion of some very high quality Seepage Slopes and Upland Glades. The relative maturity of the forests on the site and the dependence of the rare plants and Natural Communities on a specific set of hydrological, geological, and microclimatological conditions render the entire system highly endangered and vulnerable.

#28 GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

Given the relatively mature state of the timber, and the increased rate at which timber harvest and conversion to pine plantations has recently progressed in the area, it is almost certain that the natural resources will be significantly degraded in the very near future. Some development at the southern city limit of Chattahoochee is occurring just north of the proposed project boundary.

Acquisition Planning

This project was included within the overall Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

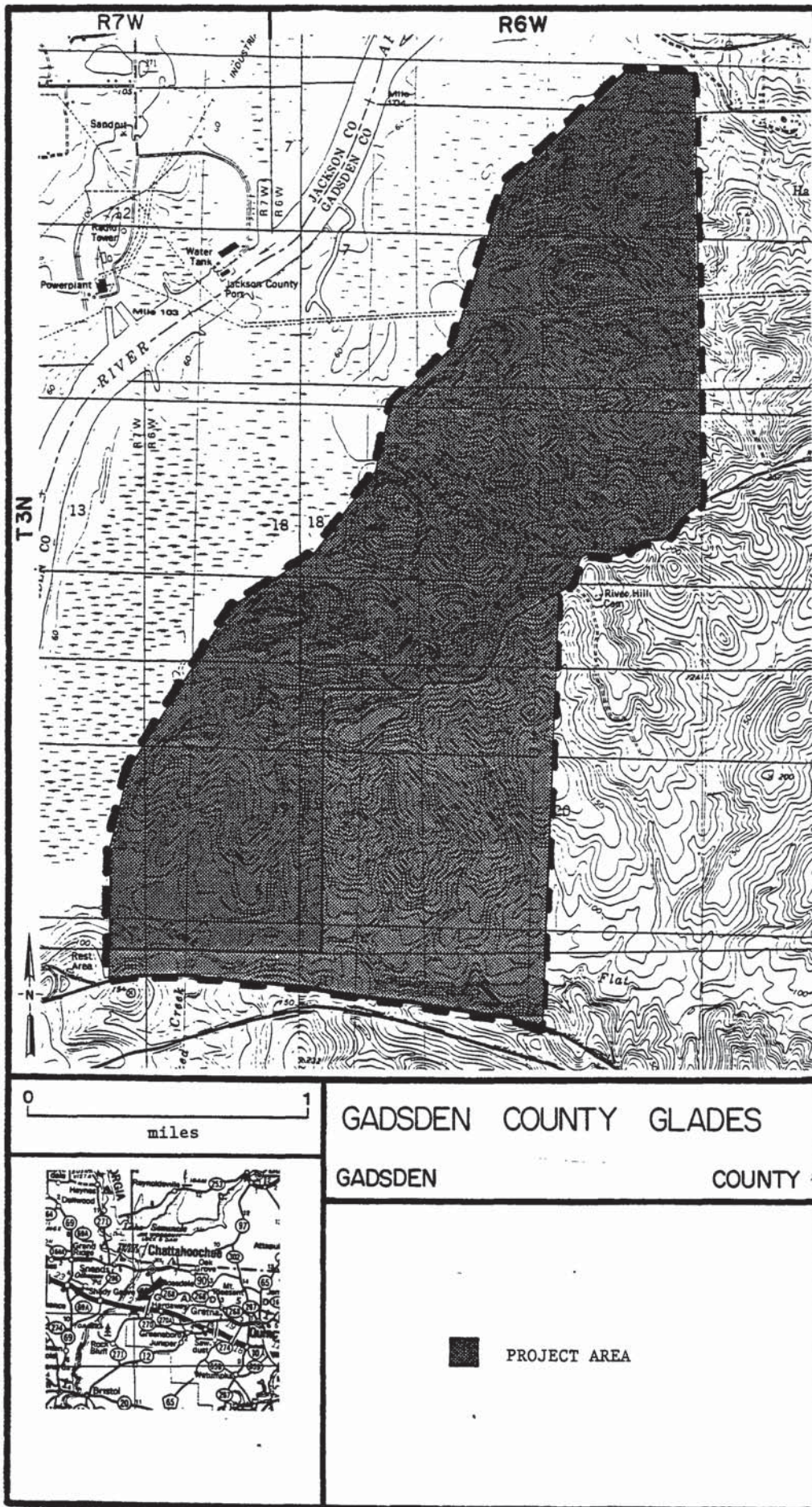
Tax assessed value is \$456,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is proposed for acquisition as EEL to be managed as a State Botanical Site or State Preserve. The primary acquisition objective is the preservation of the rare upland glade and slope forest natural community types. Management of the project will focus on the maintenance of conditions that optimally support the unusual natural communities. This should not involve any intensive management techniques. The natural communities are basically self-maintaining; however, controlled burning or hand removal of hardwoods may be necessary to prevent the surrounding forest from encroaching into the open spaces of the glades. The vulnerability of the natural communities necessitates that recreational activities be strictly regulated to avoid excessively disturbing the site. Activities that should be permitted include scientific research, hiking, photography, and nature appreciation. More intensive activities should be carefully evaluated to determine if they are appropriate before being allowed.



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#43 Gadsden County Glades	Gadsden	1,800	\$ 456,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). Acquisition would protect at least four natural communities, two of which are among the rarer and more endangered in Florida, and associated endemic and disjunct plant species.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Botanical Site or State Preserve with compatible recreational activities.

LOCATION

In Gadsden County, northwest Florida Panhandle, north of I-10 and just southwest of Chattahoochee immediately east of Apalachicola River floodplain. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 2 and House District 8. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project comprises much of the known Florida occurrence of the upland glade natural community type. The project also includes some excellent examples of other upland mesic natural communities such as slope forest. Upland glade and slope forest are considered to be among the rarer and more endangered natural communities in Florida. These natural communities support disjunct populations of plant species that usually range to the north and west; many of these species are rare throughout their range. Several very rare plants occur within the project such as the federally endangered Florida torrey tree (*Torreya taxifolia*).

Although no systematic archaeological survey has ever been conducted for the project area, surveys in the general area suggest a fairly heavy site density.

Recreational opportunities would be limited to low intensity activities to preserve the unique character of the project area (e.g., hiking, photography, and nature appreciation).

OWNERSHIP

Five owners of large parcels and about six owners of small parcels.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Gadsden County Glades are highly susceptible to man-induced degradation. Vehicular and foot traffic have already compromised the quality of several Upland Glades. Given the small populations of the rare plant species known from the site, a single unscrupulous or unknowing plant collector could eliminate a species from Florida. Timber removal has been conducted without knowledge of the other natural resources on the site, resulting in clear-cutting and subsequent erosion of some very high quality Seepage Slopes and Upland Glades. The relative maturity of the forests on the site and the dependence of the rare plants and Natural Communities on a specific set of hydrological, geological, and microclimatological conditions render the entire system highly endangered and vulnerable.

#43 GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

Given the relatively mature state of the timber, and the increased rate at which timber harvest and conversion to pine plantations has recently progressed in the area, it is almost certain that the natural resources will be significantly degraded in the very near future. Some development at the southern city limit of Chattahoochee is occurring just north of the proposed project boundary.

Acquisition Planning

This project was included within the overall Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is \$456,000.

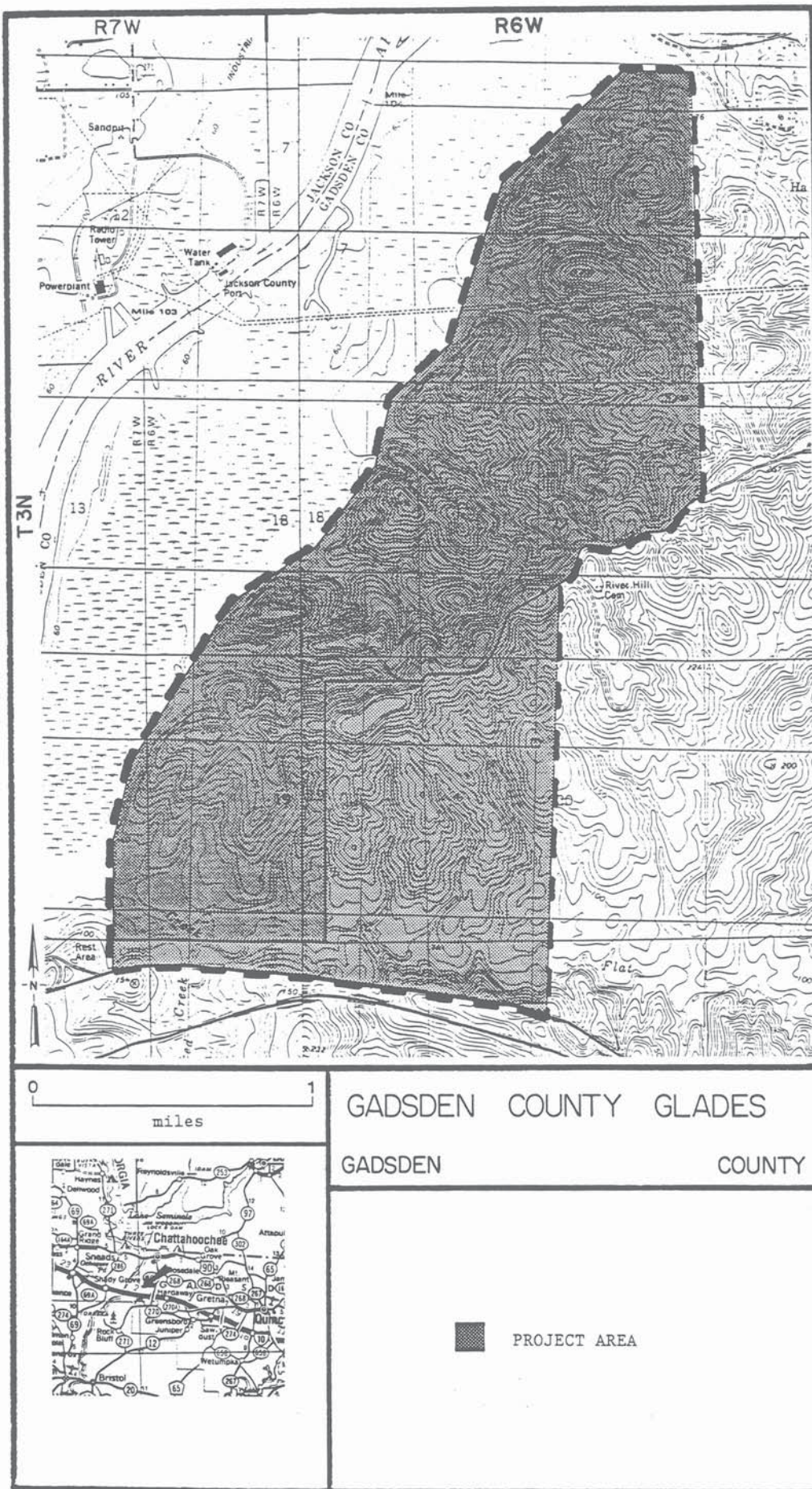
Management costs have not yet been estimated.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is proposed for acquisition as EEL to be managed as a State Botanical Site or State Preserve. The primary acquisition objective is the preservation of the rare upland glade and slope forest natural community types. Management of the project will focus on the maintenance of conditions that optimally support the unusual natural communities. This should not involve any intensive management techniques. The natural communities are basically self-maintaining; however, controlled burning or hand removal of hardwoods may be necessary to prevent the surrounding forest from encroaching into the open spaces of the glades. The vulnerability of the natural communities necessitates that recreational activities be strictly regulated to avoid excessively disturbing the site. Activities that should be permitted include scientific research, hiking, photography, and nature appreciation. More intensive activities should be carefully evaluated to determine if they are appropriate before being allowed.



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#59 Gadsden County Glades	Gadsden	1,800	\$ 456,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" category, as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would protect at least four natural communities, two of which are among the rarer and more endangered in Florida, and associated endemic and disjunct plant species.

MANAGER

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating.

PROPOSED USE

State Botanical Site or State Preserve with compatible recreational activities.

LOCATION

In Gadsden County, northwest Florida Panhandle, north of I-10 and just southwest of Chattahoochee immediately east of Apalachicola River floodplain. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 2 and House District 8. It also lies within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project comprises much of the known Florida occurrence of the upland glade natural community type. The project also includes some excellent examples of other upland mesic natural communities such as slope forest. Upland glade and slope forest are considered to be among the rarer and more endangered natural communities in Florida. These natural communities support disjunct populations of plant species that usually range to the north and west; many of these species are rare throughout their range. Several very rare plants occur within the project such as the federally endangered Florida torreya tree (*Torreya taxifolia*).

Although no systematic archaeological survey has ever been conducted for the project area, surveys in the general area suggest a fairly heavy site density.

Recreational opportunities would be limited to low intensity activities to preserve the unique character of the project area (e.g., hiking, photography, and nature appreciation).

OWNERSHIP

Five owners of large parcels and approximately six owners of small parcels.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

The Gadsden County Glades are highly susceptible to man-induced degradation. Vehicular and foot traffic have already compromised the quality of several Upland Glades. Given the small populations of the rare plant species known from the site, a single unscrupulous or unknowing plant collector could eliminate a species from Florida. Timber removal has been conducted without knowledge of the other natural resources on the site, resulting in clear-cutting and subsequent erosion of some very high quality Seepage Slopes and Upland Glades. The relative maturity of the forests on the site and the dependence of the rare plants and Natural Communities on a specific set of hydrological, geological, and microclimatological conditions render the entire system highly endangered and vulnerable.

#59 GADSDEN COUNTY GLADES

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

Given the relatively mature state of the timber, and the increased rate at which timber harvest and conversion to pine plantations has recently progressed in the area, it is almost certain that the natural resources will be significantly degraded in the very near future. Some development at the southern city limit of Chattahoochee is occurring just north of the proposed project boundary.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

This project was included within the overall Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary.

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is \$456,000.

Management Cost

Projected start-up cost for the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>000</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 66,257	\$ 24,506	\$ 89,909	\$180,672

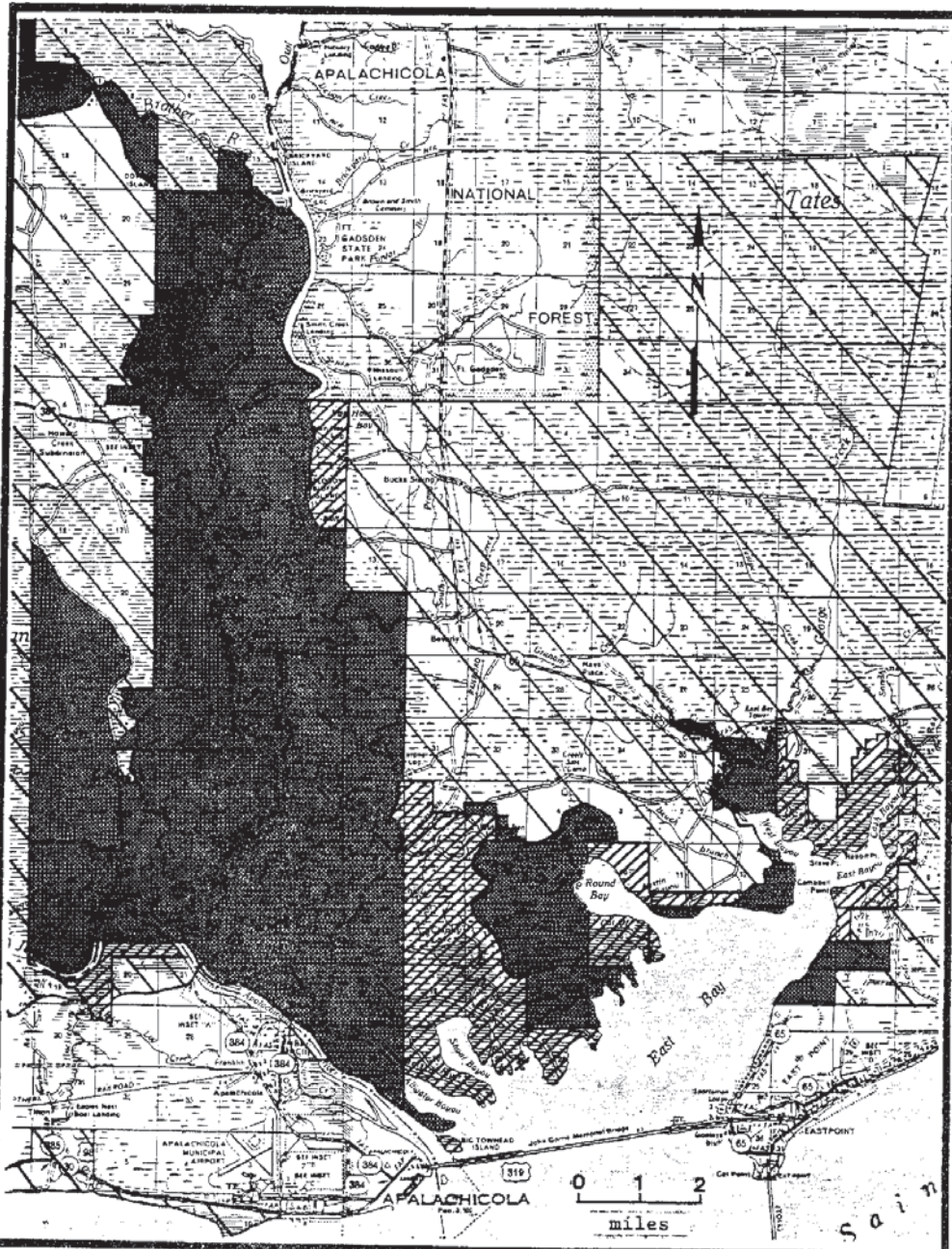
LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is proposed for acquisition as EEL to be managed as a State Botanical Site or State Preserve. The primary acquisition objective is the preservation of the rare upland glade and slope forest natural community types. Management of the project will focus on the maintenance of conditions that optimally support the unusual natural communities. This should not involve any intensive management techniques. The natural communities are basically self-maintaining; however, controlled burning or hand removal of hardwoods may be necessary to prevent the surrounding forest from encroaching into the open spaces of the glades. The vulnerability of the natural communities necessitates that recreational activities be strictly regulated to avoid excessively disturbing the site. Activities that should be permitted include scientific research, hiking, photography, and nature appreciation. More intensive activities should be carefully evaluated to determine if they are appropriate before being allowed.

Lower Apalachicola River



LOWER APALACHICOLA
FRANKLIN COUNTY



STATE OWNED

PROJECT AREA

APALACHICOLA RIVER AND
BAY CARL PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#21 Lower Apalachicola	Franklin	7,400	\$ 1,886,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and "other lands," since portions of the project would protect a floodplain, marsh, and estuary, and other portions would be suitable for outdoor recreation.

MANAGER

The Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to and buffer for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve and Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

In Franklin County, northwest Florida, approximately 60 miles southwest of Tallahassee. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 8 and 9. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides an essential addition to existing State owned lands on the lower Apalachicola River that were acquired through the Environmentally Endangered Lands program. The maintenance of the marsh and floodplain in a natural condition provides significant protection to the Apalachicola estuary - the most productive bay/estuary in the State.

OWNERSHIP

There were 28,000± acres purchased under the EEL program. There are approximately twelve remaining owners.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This entire proposal is part of a fragile and delicate balance of ecosystems and is extremely vulnerable. Most of the project area is inherently susceptible to environmental degradation by virtue of its predominantly floodplain/wetlands nature. Disruption of existing natural systems through development or indiscriminate forestry management could: alter the nutrient load of the river and bay, introduce damaging amounts of sediment and agricultural chemicals into aquatic systems, change the salinity of the bay, or many other alterations which could be potentially detrimental to the delicate balanced ecosystem that drives the Apalachicola Bay estuary.

There are no known developments planned for this tract but silviculture in the upland watershed is common.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

Project lies within the Apalachicola River and Bay resource planning boundary (see map on page 66). See also page 63, Apalachicola River and Bay project summary under OTHER.

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed tax value in 1986 was approximately \$1,886,000.

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	0
* Older EEL files are not included in these totals.	

#21 LOWER APALACHICOLA

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters and is within an Aquatic Preserve.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

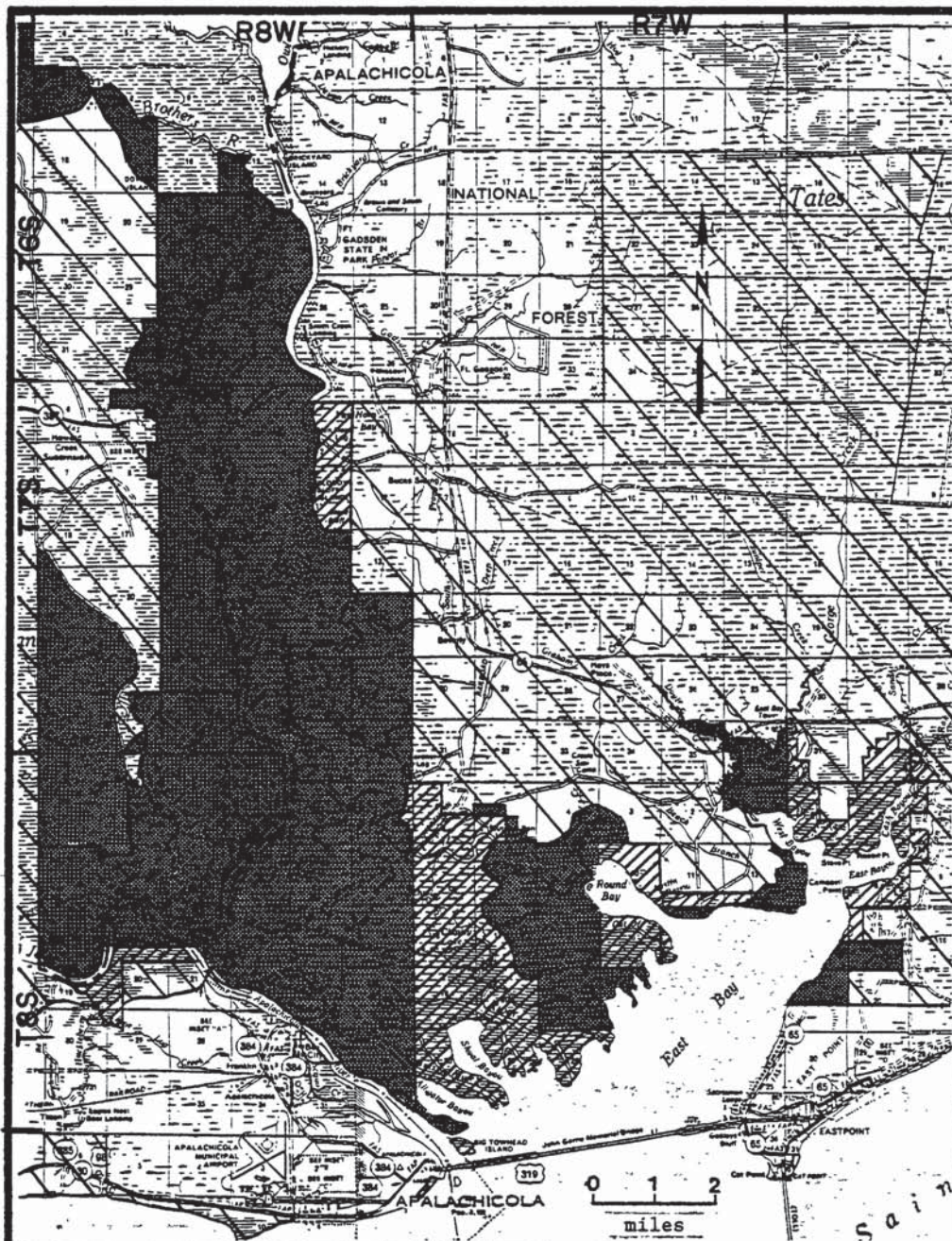
In accordance with its designation as a National Estuarine Research Reserve, the primary management goals for the Apalachicola River and Bay are to (1) preserve and perpetuate the natural resources, and (2) promote the Reserve as an ideal site for both scientific research and public environmental education projects. The management program will also encourage those public recreational and consumptive activities in the Reserve which are compatible with the primary management goals. The management program will be in conformance with the state lands management plan and National Estuarine Research Reserve program policy.

The management plan for the Reserve describes the objectives, administrative policies, and programs developed to achieve the aforementioned goals. Reserve resource management will be developed and accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the many local, state, and federal agencies having vested interests in all or part of the designated area. These agencies include Franklin County and local resource users, the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Department of Environmental Regulation, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Florida State University, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Input from each of the aforementioned agencies was received during development of the management plan. Each of these groups also has the opportunity to provide further input into Reserve management via a six member advisory Reserve Management Committee consisting of one representative from the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental Regulation, Franklin County, local resource users and the scientific community.

Reserve designation was conferred on the Bay and Lower River area by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, which also awarded the Department of Natural Resources matching grants to assist in the acquisition of Reserve lands and initiate operations.

The objectives of resource management and protection pertain to preserving the natural community associations and hydrological regime through use of appropriate management procedures (e.g., control burning, reseeding areas, exotic species control, vehicular traffic control), restoration techniques as necessary, and practical (e.g., reforestation, removal of barriers to water flow) and environmental monitoring (e.g., water quality). The scientific research program is principally concerned with gaining new information on the dynamic interaction of the River, Bay, and Gulf to enhance management of the area.

Currently a variety of public recreational and commercial opportunities occur within the Reserve area. These include, but are not limited to, boating, swimming, hiking, fishing, nature study, bird watching, primitive camping, oystering, crabbing, and shrimping. The environmental education program is aimed at persons interested in such opportunities in the sanctuary environment. Through such informative vehicles as field trips, brochures, and seminars, the public will gain a better understanding of the need for a successful management program and the value of the irreplaceable resources they have.



LOWER APALACHICOLA

FRANKLIN

COUNTY



STATE OWNED

PROJECT AREA

APALACHICOLA RIVER AND
BAY CARL PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#24 Lower Apalachicola	Franklin	7,400	\$ 1,886,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and "other lands," since portions of the project would protect a floodplain, marsh, and estuary, and other portions would be suitable for outdoor recreation.

MANAGER

The Division of State Lands of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to and buffer for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve and Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

In Franklin County, northwest Florida, approximately 60 miles southwest of Tallahassee. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 8 and 9. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides an essential addition to existing State owned lands on the lower Apalachicola River that were acquired through the Environmentally Endangered Lands program. The maintenance of the marsh and floodplain in a natural condition provides significant protection to the Apalachicola estuary - the most productive bay/estuary in the State.

OWNERSHIP

There were 28,122± acres purchased under the EEL program. The M.K. Ranch, 8,792± acres, was purchased as a separate project through the CARL program, but is managed in conjunction with the Lower Apalachicola project area. There are approximately twelve remaining owners.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This entire proposal is part of a fragile and delicate balance of ecosystems and is extremely vulnerable. Most of the project area is inherently susceptible to environmental degradation by virtue of its predominantly floodplain/wetlands nature. Disruption of existing natural systems through development or indiscriminate forestry management could: alter the nutrient load of the river and bay, introduce damaging amounts of sediment and agricultural chemicals into aquatic systems, change the salinity of the bay, or many other alterations which could be potentially detrimental to the delicate balanced ecosystem that drives the Apalachicola Bay estuary.

There are no known developments planned for this tract but silviculture in the upland watershed is common.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

Project lies within the Apalachicola River and Bay Resource Planning Boundary, see map on page 70. See also page 69, Apalachicola River and Bay project summary under OTHER.

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed tax value in 1986 was approximately \$1,886,000.

Management Funds Budgeted for Fiscal Year 1988-89 by the Division of Forestry for Lower Apalachicola/MK Ranch.

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$18,000	\$4,590	\$22,590

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1989-90.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL \$ 9,277	\$14,901	\$9,277	\$24,178
GR 14,901			

#24 LOWER APALACHICOLA

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.	0
* Information in older EEL files is not included in these totals.	

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters and is within an Aquatic Preserve.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

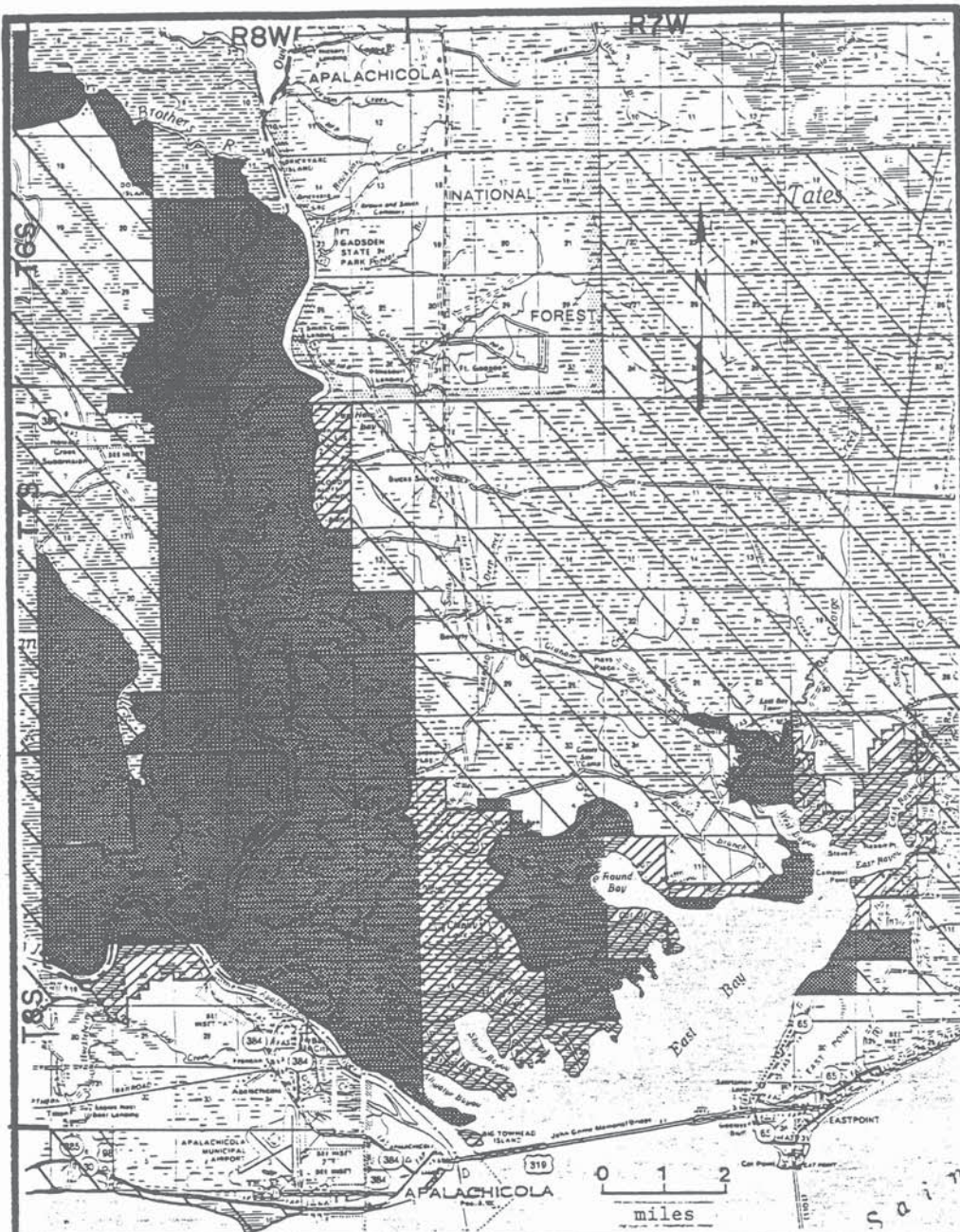
In accordance with its designation as a National Estuarine Research Reserve, the primary management goals for the Apalachicola River and Bay are to (1) preserve and perpetuate the natural resources, and (2) promote the Reserve as an ideal site for both scientific research and public environmental education projects. The management program will also encourage those public recreational and consumptive activities in the Reserve which are compatible with the primary management goals. The management program will be in conformance with the state lands management plan and National Estuarine Research Reserve program policy.

The management plan for the Reserve describes the objectives, administrative policies, and programs developed to achieve the aforementioned goals. Reserve resource management will be developed and accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the many local, state, and federal agencies having vested interests in all or part of the designated area. These agencies include Franklin County and local resource users, the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Department of Environmental Regulation, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Florida State University, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Input from each of the aforementioned agencies was received during development of the management plan. Each of these groups also has the opportunity to provide further input into Reserve management via a six member advisory Reserve Management Committee consisting of one representative from the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental Regulation, Franklin County, local resource users and the scientific community.

Reserve designation was conferred on the Bay and Lower River area by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, which also awarded the Department of Natural Resources matching grants to assist in the acquisition of Reserve lands and initiate operations.

The objectives of resource management and protection pertain to preserving the natural community associations and hydrological regime through use of appropriate management procedures (e.g., control burning, reseeding areas, exotic species control, vehicular traffic control), restoration techniques as necessary, and practical (e.g., reforestation, removal of barriers to water flow) and environmental monitoring (e.g., water quality). The scientific research program is principally concerned with gaining new information on the dynamic interaction of the River, Bay, and Gulf to enhance management of the area.

Currently a variety of public recreational and commercial opportunities occur within the Reserve area. These include, but are not limited to, boating, swimming, hiking, fishing, nature study, bird watching, primitive camping, oystering, crabbing, and shrimping. The environmental education program is aimed at persons interested in such opportunities in the sanctuary environment. Through such informative vehicles as field trips, brochures, and seminars, the public will gain a better understanding of the need for a successful management program and the value of the irreplaceable resources they have.



LOWER APALACHICOLA

FRANKLIN

COUNTY



STATE OWNED

PROJECT AREA

APALACHICOLA RIVER AND
BAY CARL PROJECT

PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#34 Lower Apalachicola	Franklin	7,400	\$ 1,886,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)" and "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code, since portions of the project would protect a floodplain, marsh, and estuary, and other portions would be suitable for outdoor recreation.

MANAGER

The Division of Marine Resources of the Department of Natural Resources the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

PROPOSED USE

Addition to and buffer for the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve and Aquatic Preserve, Wildlife and Environmental Area.

LOCATION

In Franklin County, northwest Florida, approximately 60 miles southwest of Tallahassee. This project lies within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 8 and 9. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council and the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

This project provides an essential addition to existing State owned lands on the lower Apalachicola River that were acquired through the Environmentally Endangered Lands program. The maintenance of the marsh and floodplain in a natural condition provides significant protection to the Apalachicola estuary - the most productive bay/estuary in the State.

OWNERSHIP

28,122+ acres were acquired under the EEL program; approximately 14,713 acres under CARL, including the 8,792+ acre M.K. Ranch. A 20 acre donation was also received as part of the M.K. Ranch acquisition. Although the M.K. Ranch tract was acquired as a separate CARL project, it is managed in conjunction with the Lower Apalachicola project area. Approximately twelve ownerships remain to be acquired.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

This entire proposal is part of a fragile and delicate balance of ecosystems and is extremely vulnerable. Most of the project area is inherently susceptible to environmental degradation by virtue of its predominantly floodplain/wetlands nature. Disruption of existing natural systems through development or indiscriminate forestry management could: alter the nutrient load of the river and bay, introduce damaging amounts of sediment and agricultural chemicals into aquatic systems, change the salinity of the bay, or many other alterations which could be potentially detrimental to the delicately balanced ecosystem that drives the Apalachicola Bay estuary.

There are no known developments planned for this tract but silviculture in the upland watershed is common.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

Project lies within the Apalachicola River and Bay Resource Planning Boundary, see map on page 72. See also page 73, Apalachicola River and Bay project summary under OTHER.

On August 4, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council approved the addition of 31+ acres to the existing project and directed staff to prepare a project design.

#34 LOWER APALACHICOLA

ESTIMATED COST

Assessed tax value in 1986 was approximately \$1,886,000.

Management Funds

Management Funds Budgeted for Fiscal Year 1989-90 by the Division of Forestry for Lower Apalachicola/MK Ranch:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$13,155	\$4,540	\$17,695

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
CARL	-0-	\$6,500	\$ 6,500

Management Funds Budgeted for Fiscal Year 1989-90 by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$20,520	\$20,000	\$43,520

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$21,000	\$23,000	\$10,000	\$54,000

Management Funds Budgeted for Fiscal Year 1989-90 by the Division of Marine Resources:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$241,525	\$ 28,082	\$ 56,042	\$ 81,699	-0-	\$407,348

Funds Requested for Fiscal Year 1990-91:

<u>Salary</u>	<u>OPS</u>	<u>Expense</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>FOO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$386,632	\$ 38,082	\$ 56,042	-0-	\$207,805	\$688,561

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS*

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	1
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials.....	0
Letters of support from local and areawide conservation organizations.....	0

* Information in older EEL files is not included in these totals.

OTHER

This project is within a Chapter 380 area of Critical State Concern. It is also adjacent to a waterbody classified under the Special Waters Category of Outstanding Florida Waters and is within an Aquatic Preserve.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In accordance with its designation as a National Estuarine Research Reserve, the primary management goals for the Apalachicola River and Bay are to (1) preserve and perpetuate the natural resources, and (2) promote the Reserve as an ideal site for both scientific research and public environmental education projects. The management program will also encourage those public recreational and consumptive activities in the Reserve which are compatible with the primary management goals. The management program will be in conformance with the state lands management plan and National Estuarine Research Reserve program policy.

The management plan for the Reserve describes the objectives, administrative policies, and programs developed to achieve the aforementioned goals. Reserve resource management will be developed and accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the many local, state, and federal agencies having vested interests in all or part of the designated area. These agencies include Franklin County and local resource users, the Department of Natural Resources, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Department of Environmental Regulation, the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State, the Florida State University, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Input from each of the aforementioned agencies

#34 LOWER APALACHICOLA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

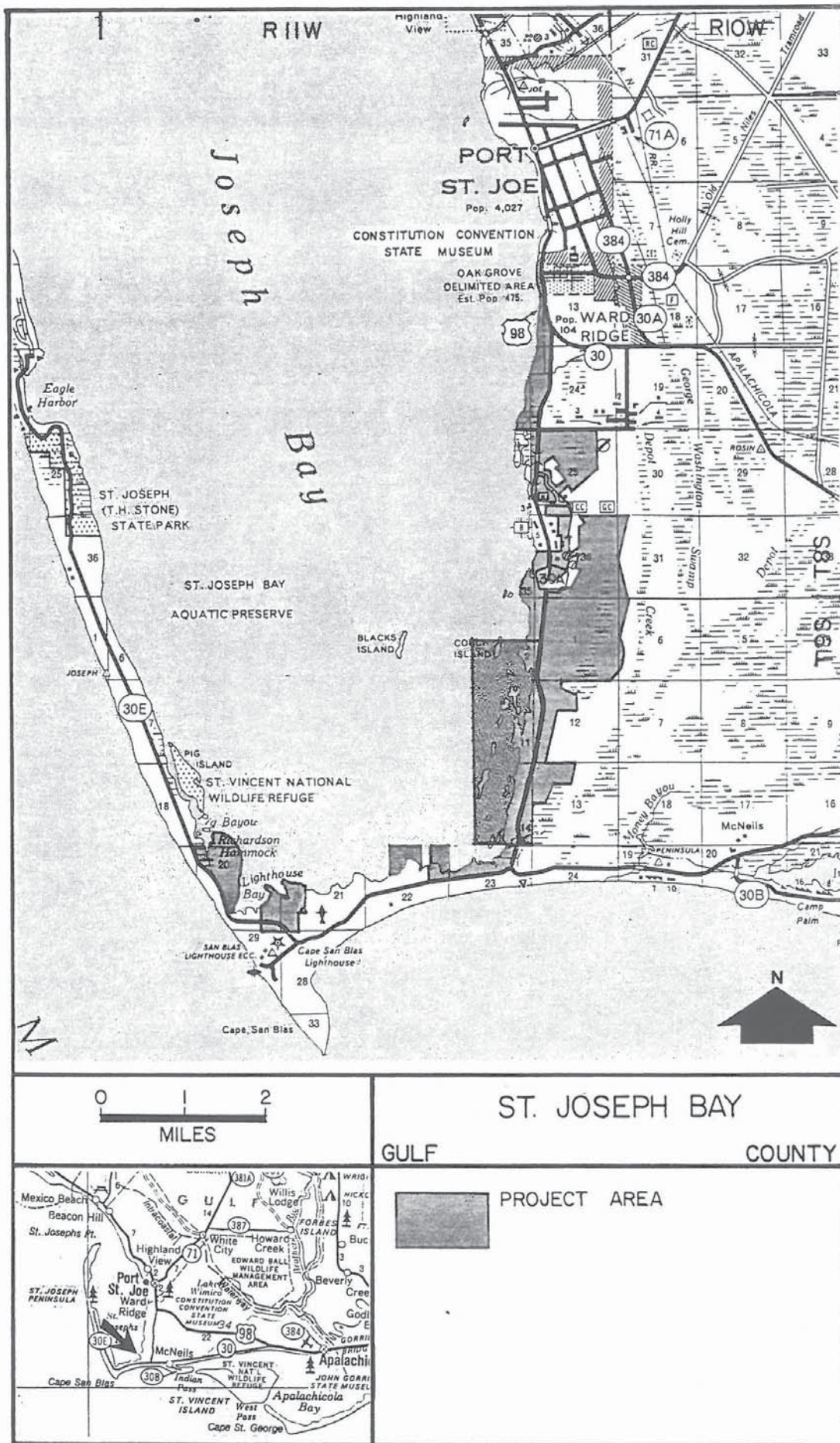
was received during development of the management plan. Each of these groups also has the opportunity to provide further input into Reserve management via a six member advisory Reserve Management Committee consisting of one representative from the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental Regulation, Franklin County, local resource users and the scientific community.

Reserve designation was conferred on the Bay and Lower River area by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, which also awarded the Department of Natural Resources matching grants to assist in the acquisition of Reserve lands and initiate operations.

The objectives of resource management and protection pertain to preserving the natural community associations and hydrological regime through use of appropriate management procedures (e.g., control burning, reseeding areas, exotic species control, vehicular traffic control), restoration techniques as necessary, and practical (e.g., reforestation, removal of barriers to water flow) and environmental monitoring (e.g., water quality). The scientific research program is principally concerned with gaining new information on the dynamic interaction of the River, Bay, and Gulf to enhance management of the area.

Currently a variety of public recreational and commercial opportunities occur within the Reserve area. These include, but are not limited to, boating, swimming, hiking, fishing, nature study, bird watching, primitive camping, oystering, crabbing, and shrimping. The environmental education program is aimed at persons interested in such opportunities in the sanctuary environment. Through such informative vehicles as field trips, brochures, and seminars, the public will gain a better understanding of the need for a successful management program and the value of the irreplaceable resources they have.

St. Joseph Bay Buffer Preserve



PROJECT NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Purchased or under option)	TAX ASSESSED VALUE
#23 St. Joseph Bay Buffer	Gulf	3,383	\$6,318,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help protect a pristine estuarine system, a significant archaeological site, and rare and endangered plant and animal species.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks and the Bureau of Aquatic Preserves of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Preserve and/or Special Feature Site; the eastern bay front as part of the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

Southwestern Gulf County. The easternmost project area is immediately south of the town of Port St. Joe. This project is within Florida's Senate District 3 and House District 8. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project includes: a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands which directly front the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities are generally in very good to excellent condition and include: mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. A wet flatwoods system in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbors numerous plant species state-listed as endangered and threatened.

Maintenance of the project area in a substantially natural condition would offer significant protection to the water quality of St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water. The bay supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreationally and commercially valuable species.

The project includes several archaeological/historical sites, the most significant being Richardson Hammock. Richardson Hammock is a shell midden site known to also contain human burials. The site is representative of several cultural periods from ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 1500. It is believed to be one of the largest and best preserved sites of its type on the northwest Florida Gulf coast.

The project has outstanding recreational potential and could provide many recreational opportunities including fishing, canoeing, swimming, hiking, photography, and nature appreciation. Special care must be taken, however, to preserve the significant natural and archaeological/historical resources.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 54 parcels and 22 owners, seven of which are small lots in Phase II. Most larger ownerships have indicated a willingness to negotiate (see also Coordination).

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most of the peninsula itself is designated as a coastal barrier in the federal Coastal Barrier Resources Act. The peninsula is subject to the natural forces of erosion that typify coastal barriers, and the entire project, including the mainland portion, is susceptible to alteration by severe storms.

#23 ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT (Continued)

There is already significant development on parts of St. Joseph Bay Buffer, and this will continue on those lands not in public ownership. Although Gulf County as a whole is not experiencing significant growth (8.3% from 1976 to 1986), coastal regions in the panhandle, including Gulf County, are developing rapidly.

The Florida Department of Commerce is overseeing efforts of the Florida Spaceport Authority to establish a small-rocket (7-8 feet) launching facility on federally owned land, excluded from the final project boundary, at Cape San Blas.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the St. Joe Bay Project Design. It altered the resource planning boundary by excluding small developed and undeveloped lots from the state park south to the Deal ownership in Richardson Hammock and within the golf course in the Ward Ridge area. It also excluded most commercial and business development on the eastern bayfront and federal ownership on the southern boundary. The LAAC reserved the right to add additional bayfront lots to the project boundary in the future as major ownerships are acquired.

Acquisition Phasing

- Phase I. All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at the southern project boundary
Phase II. Subdivided lots in Section 23

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$6,318,000.

Management Costs

Projected start-up cost by the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 21,559	\$ 2,712	\$ 16,094	\$ 40,365

Projected start-up cost by the Division of State Lands:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>OCO</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$24,699	\$ 8,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 57,699

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	0
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	0
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	0

OTHERCoordination

The Nature Conservancy is currently negotiating with Deal, owner of one of the most critical parcels, and will soon begin discussions with other large ownerships within the project.

Communication should continue between the acquisition and management staff and the Department of Commerce and Spaceport Authority to ensure protection for the bay and the historically significant Cape San Blas Lighthouse, and to guarantee that other CARL acquisition objectives for this project are satisfied as much as possible.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

It is recommended that the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources be assigned management responsibility for those portions of the project most suitable for interpretive activities (i.e., the Ward Ridge Special Botanical Area and Richardson Hammock). These areas should be managed under single-use management concepts with the primary goals of preserving and protecting the significant natural and cultural resources, providing a buffer to preserve and enhance water quality in St. Joseph Bay, and providing recreational opportunities compatible with the resource protection goals.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (Continued)

The remainder of the project should be managed under single-use concepts by the Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources as an addition to St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. The primary goals should be the preservation of the tracts in a natural condition and the maintenance and enhancement of water quality in St. Joseph Bay.

#27 ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER

Gulf County

Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
0*	1,979	0*	\$ 2,915,000

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

Qualifies for state acquisition under the "Environmentally Endangered Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Public acquisition would help protect a pristine estuarine system, a significant archaeological site, and rare and endangered plant and animal species.

MANAGER

Division of Recreation and Parks and the Bureau of Aquatic Preserves of the Department of Natural Resources.

PROPOSED USE

State Preserve and/or Special Feature Site; the eastern bay front as part of the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve.

LOCATION

Southwestern Gulf County. The easternmost project area is immediately south of the town of Port St. Joe. This project is within Florida's Senate District 3 and House District 8. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project includes: a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands which directly front the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities are generally in very good to excellent condition and include: mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. A wet flatwoods system in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbors numerous plant species state-listed as endangered and threatened.

Maintenance of the project area in a substantially natural condition would offer significant protection to the water quality of St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water. The bay supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreationally and commercially valuable species.

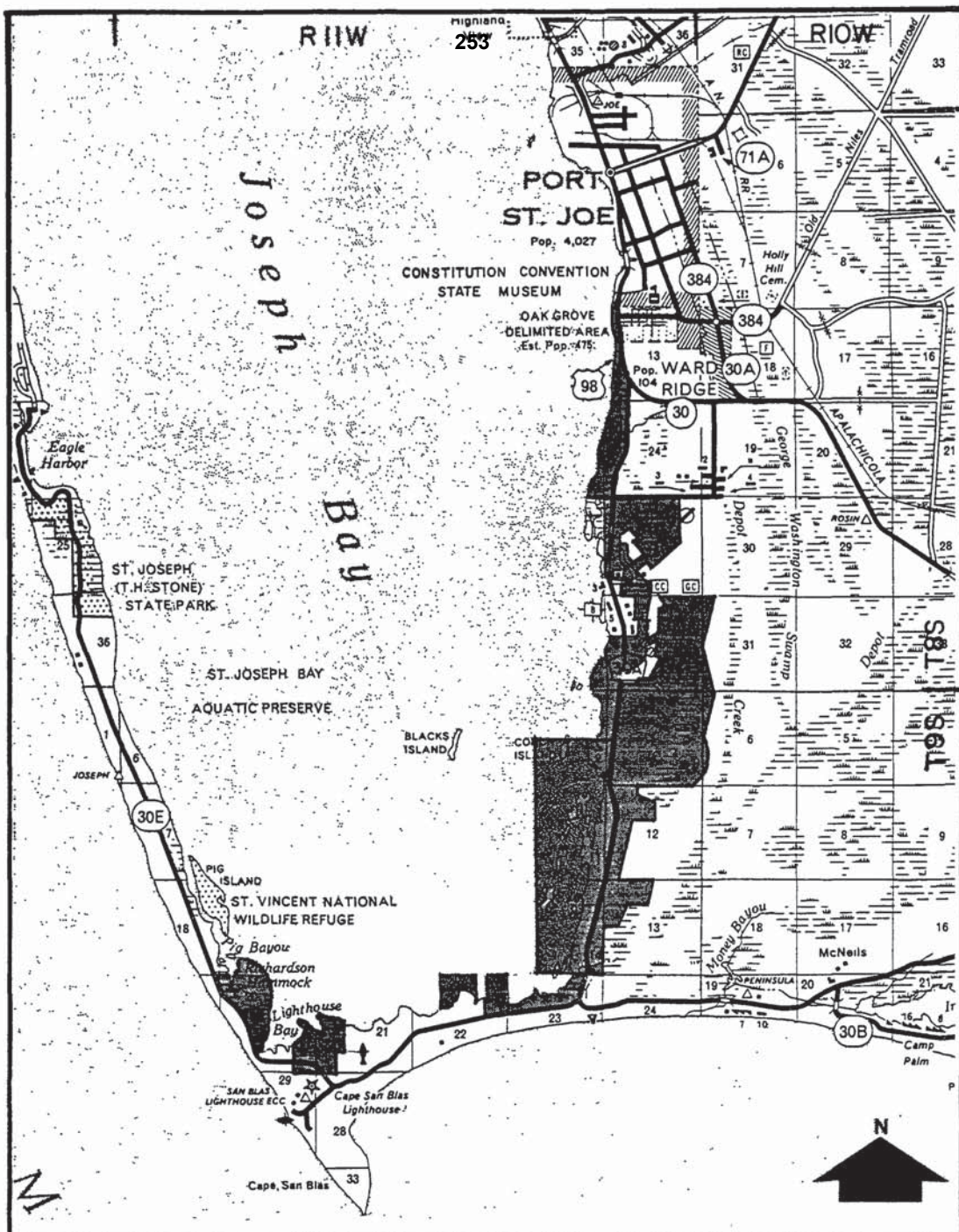
The project includes several archaeological/historical sites, the most significant being Richardson Hammock. Richardson Hammock is a shell midden site known to also contain human burials. The site is representative of several cultural periods from ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 1500. It is believed to be one of the largest and best preserved sites of its type on the northwest Florida Gulf coast.

The project has outstanding recreational potential and could provide many recreational opportunities including fishing, canoeing, swimming, hiking, photography, and nature appreciation. Special care must be taken, however, to preserve the significant natural and archaeological/historical resources.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of approximately 54 parcels and 22 owners, seven of which are small lots in Phase II. Most larger owners have indicated a willingness to negotiate (see also Coordination). The Deal ownership, a core parcel, is disjunct from the T.J. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula Park (2,516 acres) purchased with EEL funds (\$346,123) in 1964-66 by approximately 3 1/2 miles.

* See Ownership



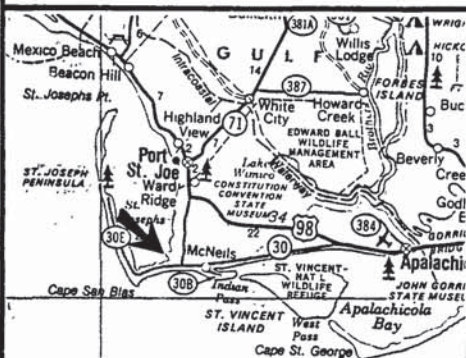
ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER

GULF

COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most of the peninsula itself is designated as a coastal barrier in the federal Coastal Barrier Resources Act. The peninsula is subject to the natural forces of erosion that typify coastal barriers, and the entire project, including the mainland portion, is susceptible to alteration by severe storms.

There is already significant development on parts of St. Joseph Bay and this is predicted to continue on those lands not in public ownership. Although Gulf County as a whole is not experiencing significant growth (8.3% from 1976 to 1986), coastal regions in the panhandle, including Gulf County, are developing rapidly. Portions of the Treasure Shore Limited ownership were included within the project boundary, since it included significant bay frontage. Parts of this ownership within CARL boundaries has been subdivided and the owner is continuing with development plans.

The Florida Department of Commerce is overseeing efforts of the Florida Spaceport Authority to establish a small-rocket (7-8 feet) launching facility on federally owned land, excluded from the final project boundary, at Cape San Blas.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the St. Joe Bay Project Design. It altered the resource planning boundary by excluding small developed and undeveloped lots from the state park south to the Deal ownership in Richardson Hammock and within the golf course in the Ward Ridge area. It also excluded most commercial and business development on the eastern bayfront and federal ownership on the southern boundary. The LAAC reserved the right to add additional bayfront lots to the project boundary in the future as major ownerships are acquired.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I. All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at the southern project boundary (initial appraisals include the Deal, Hilton and Tapper ownerships)

Phase II. Subdivided lots in Section 23

ESTIMATED COST

Tax assessed value is approximately \$2,915,000.

Management Costs

Projected start-up cost by the Division of Recreation and Parks:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>000</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 56,096	\$ 9,803	\$ 71,000	\$136,899

Projected start-up cost by the Bureau of Aquatic Preserves, Division of State Lands:

<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>000</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 25,440	\$ 10,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 65,440

LOCAL SUPPORT AND GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS

Resolutions.....	0
Letters of general support.....	2
Letters of support from local, state and federal public officials..	2
Letters of support from local and state conservation organizations.	1

OTHERCoordination

The Nature Conservancy has been negotiations with Deal, owner of one of the most critical parcels, and has also made initial contact with other large ownerships within the project.

Communication should continue between the acquisition and management staff and the Department of Commerce and Spaceport Authority to ensure protection for the bay and the historically significant Cape San Blas Lighthouse, and to guarantee that other CARL acquisition objectives for this project are satisfied as much as possible.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

It is recommended that the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources be assigned management responsibility for those portions of the project most suitable for interpretive activities (i.e., the Ward Ridge Special Botanical Area and Richardson Hammock). These areas should be managed under single-use management concepts with the primary goals of preserving and protecting the significant natural and cultural resources, providing a buffer to preserve and enhance water quality in St. Joseph Bay, and providing recreational opportunities compatible with the resource protection goals.

The remainder of the project should be managed under single-use concepts by the Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources as an addition to St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. The primary goals should be the preservation of the tracts in a natural condition and the maintenance and enhancement of water quality in St. Joseph Bay.

#16 ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER		GULF COUNTY	
* Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-*	6,941	-0-*	\$3,854,140

* see "Ownership".

LOCATION

Southwestern Gulf County. The easternmost project area is immediately south of the town of Port St. Joe. This project is within Florida's Senate District 3 and House District 7. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that directly front the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities are generally in very good to excellent condition and

Maintenance of the project area in a substantially natural condition would offer significant protection to the water quality of St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water. The bay supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreationally and commercially valuable species.

In 1991 St Joe Paper Company clearcut, roller chopped, bedded, and planted to slash pine the entirety of section 10 (T9S, R10W) and portion of section 6 (T9S, R10W). These lands had supported extremely high quality mesic-scrubby flatwoods and wet prairies with numerous rare and endemic plant species. Although section 1 is the "heart" of the project, further biological evaluation may indicate that it should be deleted from the project.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
Pine-woods aster	G1/S1
Telephus spurge	G1/S1
Panhandle spiderlily	G1/S1
Florida skullcap	G1/S1
Scrub	G2/S2
Gulf Coast lupine	G2/S2
Thick-leaved water-willow	G2/S2
Southern milkweed	G2/S2
Chapman's crownbeard	G2G3/S2S3
Tropical waxweed	G2/S2
28 FNAI elements known from site	

The project includes several archaeological/historical sites, the most significant being Richardson Hammock. Richardson Hammock is a shell midden site also known to contain human burials. The site is representative of several cultural periods from ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 1500. It is believed to be one of the largest and best preserved sites of its type on the northwest Florida Gulf coast.

The project has outstanding recreational potential and could provide many recreational opportunities including fishing, canoeing, swimming, hiking, photography, and nature appreciation. Special care must be taken, however, to preserve the significant natural and archaeological/historical resources.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The portions of the project east of SR 30A will be leased to the Division of Forestry; the Division will contract with The Nature Conservancy to manage the site as a State Forest/ Botanical Site. In particular, the Ward Ridge botanical site and Richardson Hammock should be managed under single-use management concepts with the primary goals of preserving and protecting the significant natural and cultural

include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. A wet flatwoods system in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbors numerous plant species state-listed as endangered or threatened.

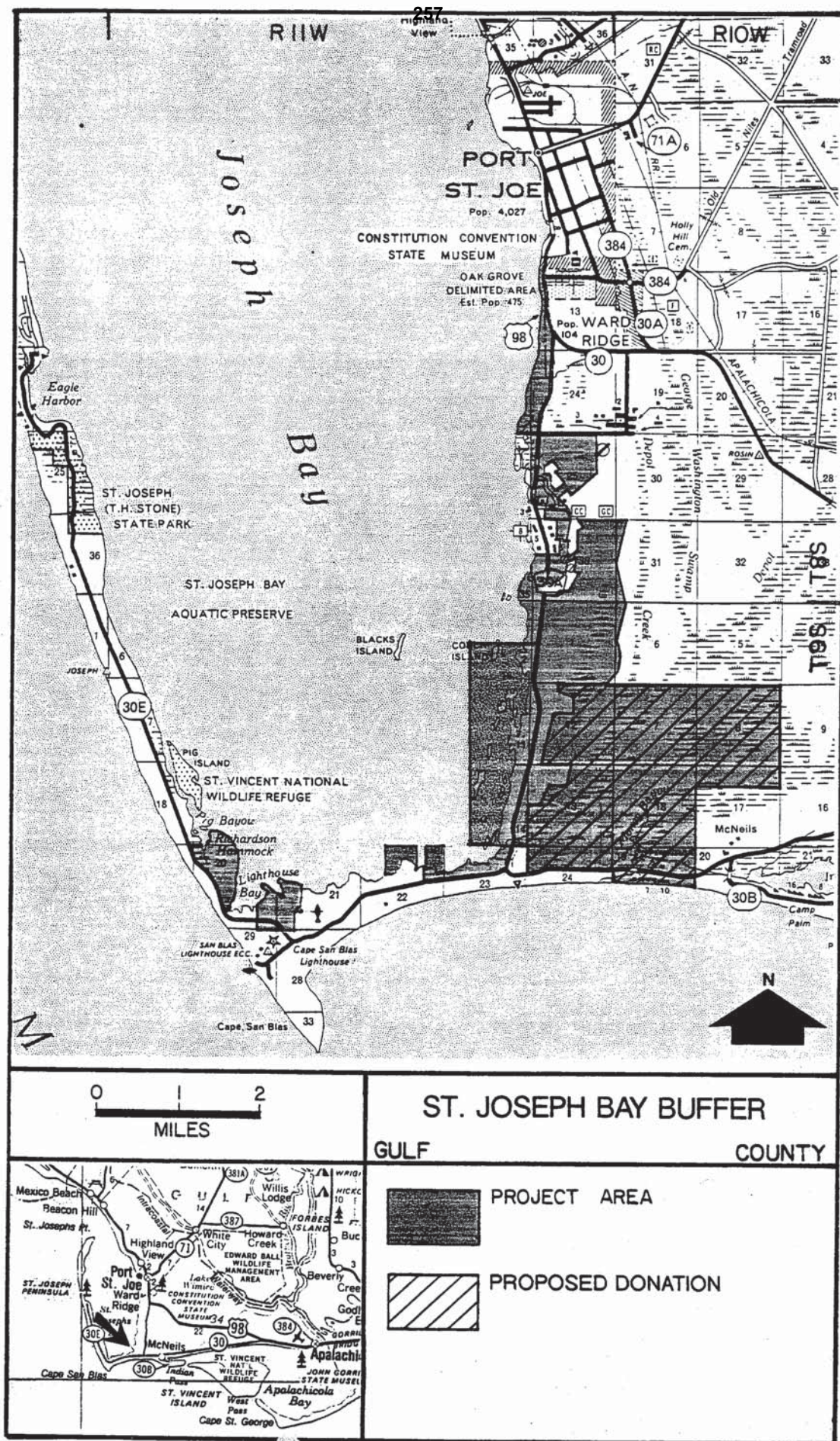
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED The Nature Conservancy

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	TNC/?	\$18,000	\$600	\$2,000	-0-	-0-	\$20,600
FY 1993-94	TNC/?	\$11,500	\$1,500	\$14,000	\$2,100	-0-	\$29,100

Division of State Lands

Budget estimates for the portion of the project west of SR 30A are not yet available.



#16 ST. JOSEPH BAY

resources, providing a buffer to preserve and enhance water quality in St. Joseph Bay, and providing recreational opportunities compatible with the resource protection goals.

The remainder of the project, west of SR 30A should be managed under single-use concepts by the Division of State Lands as an addition to St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. The primary goals should be the preservation of the tracts in a natural condition and the maintenance and enhancement of water quality in St. Joseph Bay.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most of the peninsula itself is designated as a coastal barrier in the federal Coastal Barrier Resources Act. The peninsula is subject to the natural forces of erosion that typify coastal barriers, and the entire project, including the mainland portion, is susceptible to alteration by severe storms.

There is already significant development on parts of St. Joseph Bay and this is predicted to continue on those lands not in public ownership. Although Gulf County as a whole is not experiencing significant population growth (20.31% from 1980 to 1990), compared to other Florida counties (ranks #58 out of 67), coastal regions in the panhandle, including Gulf County, are developing rapidly. Part of this project, in fact, includes the Treasure Shore Limited ownership, portions of which (bay frontage) have been subdivided.

The majority of natural pinelands within the project, and the numerous rare plants they support, are extremely susceptible to destruction by conversion to pine plantation. This has already occurred on a significant portion of the project (owned by St. Joe Paper Company) since it has been on the Priority List.

The Florida Department of Commerce is overseeing efforts of the Florida Spaceport Authority to establish a small-rocket (7-8 feet) launching facility on federally owned land, excluded from the final project boundary, at Cape San Blas.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the St. Joe Bay Project Design. It altered the resource planning boundary by excluding small developed and undeveloped lots from the state park south to the Deal ownership in Richardson Hammock and within the golf course in the Ward Ridge area. It also excluded most commercial and business development on the eastern bayfront and federal ownership on the southern boundary. The LAAC reserved the right to add additional bayfront lots to the project boundary in the future as major ownerships are acquired.

On November 22, 1991, the LAAC approved a 3,944 acre boundary amendment. This addition included most of the remainder of the Treasure Shore Limited ownership. Approval of the addition, however, was contingent upon donation of the tract in fee-simple or donation of a conservation easement.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at the southern project boundary.

Phase II: Subdivided lots in Section 23.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy initiated negotiations with Deal, owner of one of the most critical parcels, and also made initial contact with other large ownerships within the project.

Communication should continue between the acquisition and management staff and the Department of Commerce and Spaceport Authority to ensure protection for the bay and the historically significant Cape San Blas Lighthouse, and to guarantee that other CARL acquisition objectives for this project are satisfied as much as possible.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of five major owners and one platted and sold subdivision. Most larger ownerships have indicated a willingness to negotiate (see also Coordination). The Deal ownership, a core parcel, is disjunct from the T.J. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula Park (2,516 acres) purchased with EEL funds (\$346,123) in 1964-66 by approximately 3 1/2 miles.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Updated appraisal map complete. Reappraisals soon to be initiated.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 08/04/89		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/01/89		
Design/Boundary Modified: 11/22/91 - 3,944 acres added		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1992	16	
1991	27	
1990	23	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
—	None	—

#18 ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER		GULF COUNTY	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-*	6,941	-0-*	\$3,854,100

* See "Ownership"

LOCATION

Southwestern Gulf County. The easternmost project area is immediately south of the town of Port St. Joe. This project is within Florida's Senate District 3 and House District 7. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that directly front the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities are generally in very good to excellent condition and

In 1991 St Joe Paper Company clearcut, roller chopped, bedded, and planted to slash pine the entirety of section 1 (T9S, R10W) and portion of section 6 (T9S, R10W). These lands had supported extremely high quality mesic-scrubby flatwoods and wet prairies with numerous rare and endemic plant species. Although section 1 is the "heart" of the project, further biological evaluation may indicate that it should be deleted from the project.

The project includes several archaeological/historical sites, the most significant being Richardson Hammock. Richardson Hammock is a shell midden site also known to contain human burials. The site is representative of several cultural periods from ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 1500. It is believed to be one of the largest and best preserved sites of its type on the northwest Florida Gulf coast.

The project has outstanding recreational potential and could provide many recreational opportunities including fishing, canoeing, swimming, hiking, photography, and nature appreciation. Special care must be taken, however, to preserve the significant natural and archaeological/historical resources.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The portions of the project east of SR 30A will be leased to the Division of Forestry; the Division plans to contract with The Nature Conservancy to manage the site as a State Forest/Botanical Site. In particular, the Ward Ridge botanical site and Richardson Hammock should be managed under single-use management concepts with the primary goals of preserving and protecting the significant natural and cultural resources, providing a buffer to preserve and enhance water quality in St. Joseph Bay, and providing recreational opportunities compatible with the resource protection goals.

The remainder of the project, west of SR 30A should be managed under single-use concepts by the Division of State Lands as an addition to St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. The primary goals should be the preservation of the tracts in a natural condition and the maintenance and enhancement of water quality in St. Joseph Bay.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Gulf Coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
<i>Thick-leaved water-willow</i>	G2/S2
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>Chapman's crownbeard</i>	G2G3/S2S3
<i>Tropical waxweed</i>	G2?/S2
31 FNAI elements known from site	

include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. A wet flatwoods system in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbors numerous plant species state-listed as endangered or threatened.

Maintenance of the project area in a substantially natural condition would offer significant protection to the water quality of St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water. The bay supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreationally and commercially valuable species.

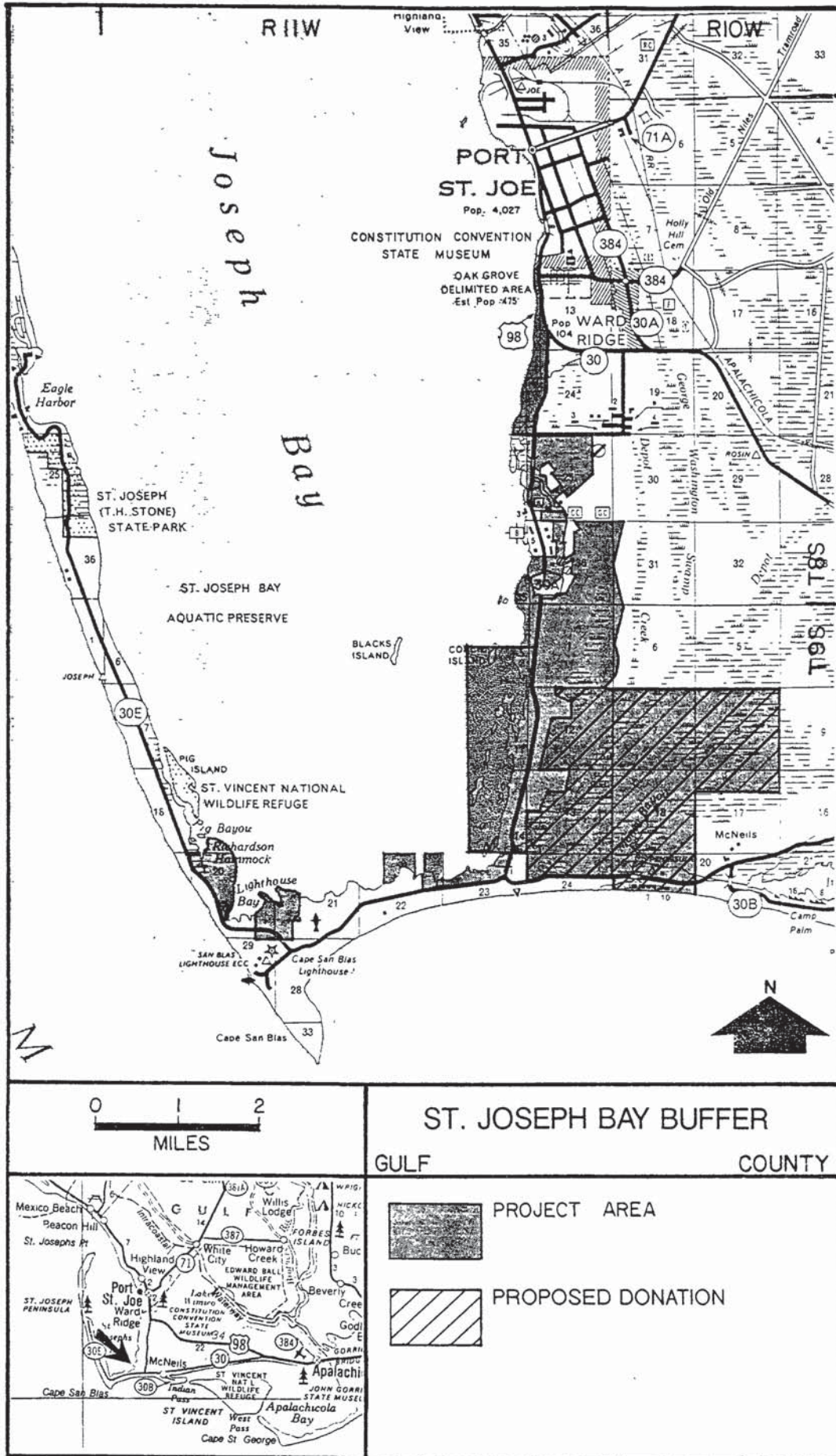
MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

Division of State Lands - Portion west of SR 30A

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
FY 1994-95	IITF	\$33,836	\$16,928	\$25,000	\$16,550	-0-	\$92,314

Budget estimates for the portion of the project east of SR 30A are not yet available.



#18 ST. JOSEPH BAY

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Most of the peninsula itself is designated as a coastal barrier in the federal Coastal Barrier Resources Act. The peninsula is subject to the natural forces of erosion that typify coastal barriers, and the entire project, including the mainland portion, is susceptible to alteration by severe storms.

There is already significant development on parts of St. Joseph Bay and this is predicted to continue on those lands not in public ownership. Although Gulf County as a whole is not experiencing significant population growth (20.31% from 1980 to 1990), compared to other Florida counties (ranks #58 out of 67), coastal regions in the panhandle, including Gulf County, are developing rapidly. Part of this project, in fact, includes the Treasure Shore Limited ownership, portions of which (bay frontage) have been subdivided.

The majority of natural pinelands within the project, and the numerous rare plants they support, are extremely susceptible to destruction by conversion to pine plantation. This has already occurred on a significant portion of the project (owned by St. Joe Paper Company) since it has been on the Priority List.

The Florida Department of Commerce is overseeing efforts of the Florida Spaceport Authority to establish a small-rocket (7-8 feet) launching facility on federally owned land, excluded from the final project boundary, at Cape San Blas.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

On December 1, 1989, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the St. Joe Bay Project Design. It altered the resource planning boundary by excluding small developed and undeveloped lots from the state park south to the Deal ownership in Richardson Hammock and within the golf course in the Ward Ridge area. It also excluded most commercial and business development on the eastern bayfront and federal ownership on the southern boundary. The LAAC reserved the right to add additional bayfront lots to the project boundary in the future as major ownerships are acquired.

On November 22, 1991, the LAAC approved a 3,944 acre boundary amendment. This addition included most of the remainder of the Treasure Shore Limited ownership. Approval of the addition, however, was contingent upon donation of the tract in fee-simple or donation of a conservation easement.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at the southern project boundary.

Phase II: Subdivided lots in Section 23.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) initiated negotiations with Deal, owner of one of the most critical parcels, and also made initial contact with other large ownerships within the project. TNC will also be the holder of a donated conservation easement and may also be interested in managing land acquired in the Ward's Ridge area.

Communication should continue between the acquisition and management staff and the Department of Commerce and Spaceport Authority to ensure protection for the bay and the historically significant Cape San Blas Lighthouse, and to guarantee that other CARL acquisition objectives for this project are satisfied as much as possible.

OWNERSHIP

This project consists of five major owners and one platted and sold subdivision. Most larger ownerships have indicated a willingness to negotiate (see also Coordination). The Deal ownership, a core parcel, is disjunct from the T.J. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula Park (2,516 acres) purchased with EEL funds (\$346,123) in 1964-66 by approximately 3 1/2 miles.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Negotiations for Deal ownership terminated by seller. Contract pending on Treasure Shores. Discussions with major owners of Ward's Ridge area have been initiated.

RESOLUTIONS

None known.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 08/04/89		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/01/89		
Design/Boundary Modified: 11/22/91 - 3,944 acres added		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	16	
1992	16	
1991	27	
1990	23	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
---	None	---

St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Priority Project # 21

	Acres	Cost/Tax Value	County(ies):	Gulf
Acquired:	1,210	\$2,098,000	Water Mgmt. District:	Northwest Florida
Remaining:	7,041	\$3,011,640	Regional Planning Council:	Apalachee
Totals:	8,251	\$5,109,640	Senate District(s): 3	House District(s): 7

Natural Resources Summary

The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that directly front the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities are generally in very good to excellent condition and include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. A wet flatwoods system in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbors numerous plant species state-listed as endangered or threatened. Maintenance of the project area in a substantially natural condition would offer significant protection to the water quality of St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water. The bay supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreationally and commercially valuable species.

In 1991 St Joe Paper Company clearcut and planted to slash pine thenorth half of section 1 (T9S, R10W) and part of section 6 (T9S, R10W). These lands had supported high quality mesic-scrubby flatwoods and wet prairies with numerous rare and endemic plant species. Further biological evaluation may indicate that this area should be deleted from the project.

Vulnerability & Endangerment

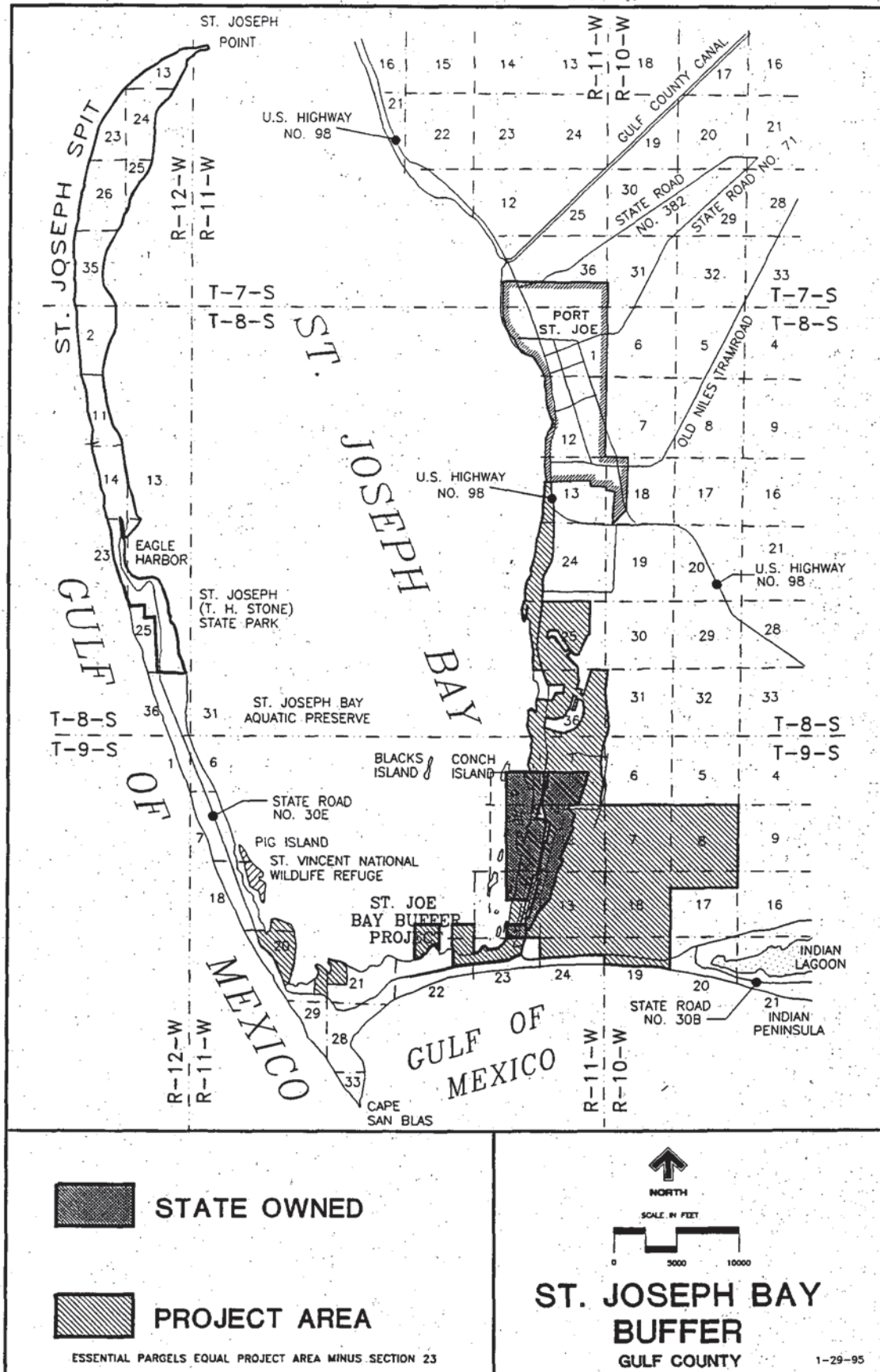
Most of the peninsula itself is designated as a coastal barrier in the federal Coastal Barrier Resources Act. The peninsula is subject to the natural forces of erosion that typify coastal barriers, and the entire project, including the mainland portion, is susceptible to alteration by severe storms.

There is already significant development on parts of St. Joseph Bay and this is predicted to continue on those lands not in public ownership. Although Gulf County as a whole is not experiencing significant population growth (20.31% from 1980 to 1990), compared to other Florida counties (ranks #58 out of 67), coastal regions in the panhandle, including Gulf County, are developing rapidly. Part of this project, in fact, includes the Treasure Shore Limited ownership, portions of which (bay frontage) have been subdivided. The majority of natural pinelands within the project, and the numerous rare plants they support, are extremely susceptible to destruction by conversion to pine plantation. This has already occurred on a significant portion of the project (owned by St. Joe Paper Company) since it has been on the Priority List.

The Florida Department of Commerce is overseeing efforts of the Florida Spaceport Authority to establish a small-rocket (7-8 feet) launching facility on federally owned land, excluded from the final project boundary, at Cape San Blas.

#21 St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Important Resources			
FNAI Element Occurrences		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1	fishing	The project includes several archaeological/historical sites, the most significant being Richardson Hammock. Richardson Hammock is a shell midden site also known to contain human burials. The site is representative of several cultural periods from ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 1500. It is believed to be one of the largest and best preserved sites of its type on the northwest Florida Gulf coast.
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1	swimming	
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G1/S1	canoeing	
<i>Florida skullicap</i>	G1/S1	hiking	
SCRUB	G2/S2	photography	
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2	nature appreciation	
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2	Lead Manager	
<i>Thick-leaved water-willow</i>	G2/S2	Division of Marine Res.	
<i>Chapman's crownbeard</i>	G2G3/S2S3	Designated Use	
31 elements known from project		buffer preserve	



#21 St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes

The primary goals of management of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project contains extensive salt and fresh water marshes and seagrasses. These areas are major spawning and nursery grounds and are critical in protecting the water quality of the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. They qualify the project as a state buffer preserve.

Manager The recommended manager is the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas.

Management goals See policy statement. The goals of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer are: to maintain the high water quality and productivity of St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve; to preserve rapidly declining habitats for research and education; to preserve threatened and endangered species; and to allow and encourage compatible human use in an effort to provide quality natural resource experiences and develop a stewardship ethos in the public.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year, activity will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, determination of hydrological restoration needs, determination of fencing and road requirements, and consideration of possibilities for public use, such as hunting, fishing, and hiking. Long-term needs such as fire breaks, controlled burns, road maintenance and closures, fence building and repair, and exotic animal removal will be addressed. This information will be incorporated into a management plan.

Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

Revenue-generating potential There are no plans for revenue generation at this site.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission may be involved in public hunting and fishing on this project.

Management costs and sources of revenue

Management Cost Summary

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL,IITF2	\$22,338	\$0	\$20,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$82,338

Project History

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 8/4/89		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/1/89		Year	Acres	Funds
1994	18	Boundary/Design Modifications		None	
1993	16	11/22/91	3,944 acres added		
1992	16	11/18/94	1,310 acres added		
1991	27				
1990	23				

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II: All other ownerships.

Deal, owner of one of the most significant tracts, is an unwilling seller. Acquisition of another large ownership, Treasure Coast, Inc. is ongoing.

The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Treasure Coast ownership and will hold the conservation easement on the portion of Treasure Coast not acquired in fee-simple by the state.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
H	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	M	M	M	M	N	N	L	L	H	H	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources						Acquisition Guiding Principles								
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	H	M	M	H	H	L	H	L	H	N	M	H	M	H	N	N	H

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop- ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
○	○				●	●	●		○

St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Gulf County

Priority 17

Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods, swamps, and scrub on the shore of St. Joseph Bay, with their concentration of rare plants, have largely escaped the residential development that is filling the nearby coast with vacation homes. The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project will protect the water quality and productive seagrass beds of the bay by protecting the undeveloped land around and in it, in so doing also ensuring the survival of dozens of rare plants, protecting one of the best preserved archaeological sites in northwest Florida, and giving the public opportunities to enjoy the natural beauty of the bay.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that front the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities, in very good to excellent condition, include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. Wet flatwoods in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbor numerous rare plant species. St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water, supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance

and is an important nursery ground for many recreational and commercially valuable species.

Richardson Hammock in the project area, a shell midden with human burials, is one of the largest and best preserved of its kind in Northwest Florida. The project is vulnerable to residential development and clearcutting - part was clearcut in 1991.

Public Use

The project will become a buffer reserve, allowing such uses as hiking, fishing, canoeing and swimming.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II: All other ownerships.

Deal, owner of one of the most significant tracts, is an unwilling seller. Acquisition of another large ownership, Treasure Coast, Inc. is ongoing.

In 1995, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council added Blacks Island (11 acres).

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Treasure Coast ownership and will hold the conservation easement on the portion of Treasure Coast not acquired in fee-simple by the state.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1G1T1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
31 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	8,262
Acres Acquired	1,210
at a Cost of	\$2,098,000
Acres Remaining	7,052
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$3,160,449

St. Joseph Bay Buffer - Priority 17

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project contains extensive salt and fresh water marshes and seagrasses. These areas are major spawning and nursery grounds and are critical in protecting the water quality of the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. They qualify the project as a state buffer preserve.

Manager The recommended manager is the Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

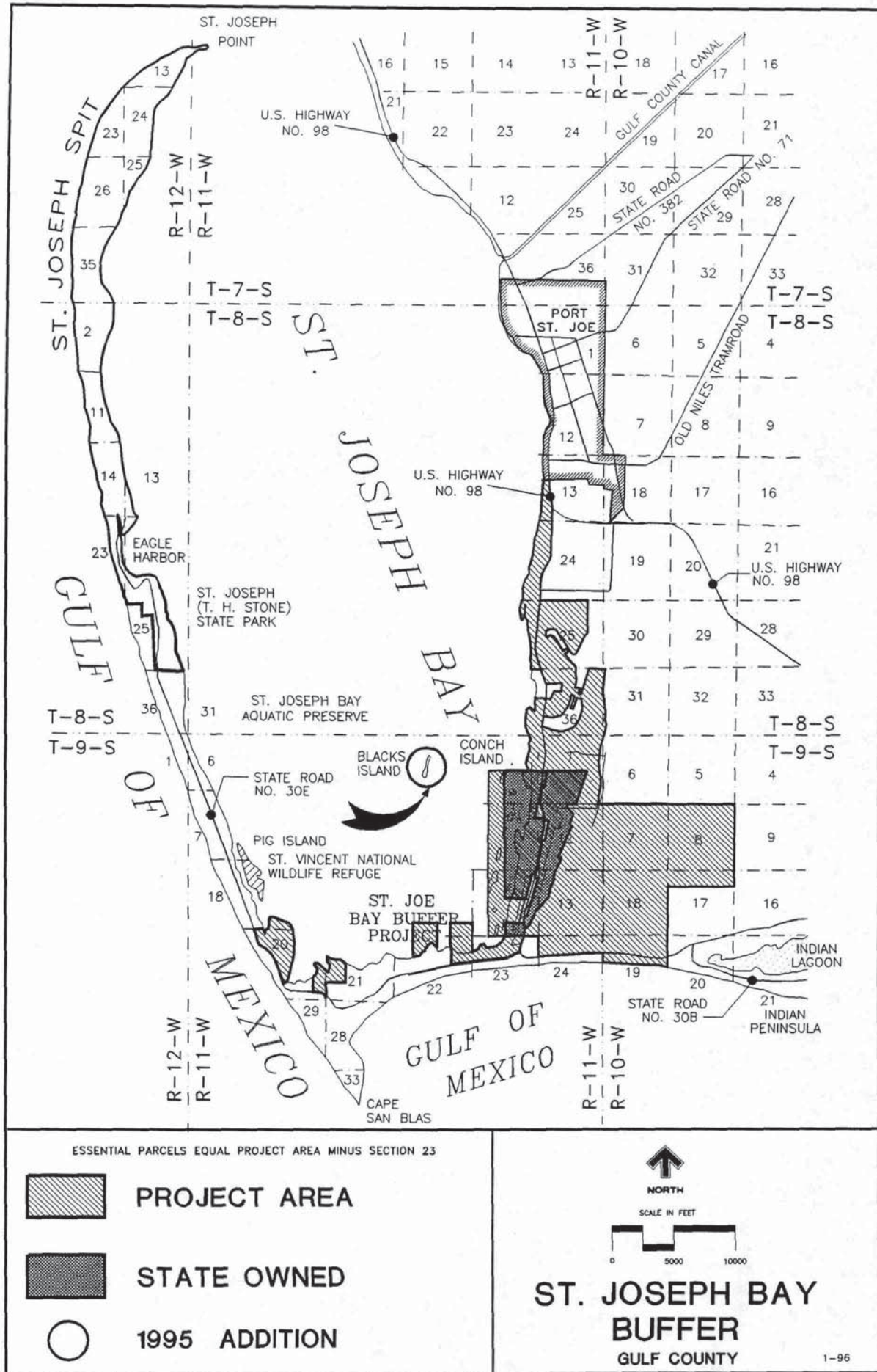
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year, activity will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, determination of hydrological restoration needs, determination of fencing and road requirements, and consideration of possibilities for public use, such as hunting, fishing, and hiking. Long-term needs such as fire breaks, controlled burns, road maintenance and closures, fence building and repair, and exotic animal removal will be addressed. This information will be incorporated into a management plan.

Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

Revenue-generating potential There are no plans for revenue generation at this site.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission may be involved in public hunting and fishing on this project.

No management cost summary available for this project from the Division of Marine Resources at this time.



St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Gulf County

Priority 21

Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods, swamps, and scrub on the shore of St. Joseph Bay, with their concentration of rare plants, have largely escaped the residential development that is filling the nearby coast with vacation homes. The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project will protect the water quality and productive seagrass beds of the bay by protecting the undeveloped land around and in it, in so doing also ensuring the survival of dozens of rare plants, protecting one of the best preserved archaeological sites in northwest Florida, and giving the public opportunities to enjoy the natural beauty of the bay.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that front the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities, in very good to excellent condition, include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. Wet flatwoods in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbor numerous rare plant species. St. Joseph Bay, an

Outstanding Florida Water, supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreational and commercially valuable species.

Richardson Hammock in the project area, a shell midden with human burials, is one of the largest and best preserved of its kind in Northwest Florida. The project is vulnerable to residential development and clearcutting—part was clearcut in 1991.

Public Use

The project will become a buffer reserve, allowing such uses as hiking, fishing, canoeing and swimming.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II: All other ownerships.

Deal, owner of Richardson Hammock, one of the most significant tracts, has been an unwilling seller, but interested in an exchange. Acquisition of the remainder of another large ownership, Treasure Shores has been delayed because of insufficient funding.

On July 14, 1995, the LAAC added Blacks Island (11 acres).

On December 5, 1996, LAAC transferred a portion of the Treasure Shores ownership (2634 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee Category.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1G2T1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
33 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	5,628
Acres Acquired	1,210
at a Cost of	\$2,025,207
Acres Remaining	4,418
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,979,970

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Treasure Shores ownership and will

hold the conservation easement on the portion of Treasure Shores not acquired in fee-simple by the state.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project contains extensive salt and fresh water marshes and seagrasses. These areas are major spawning and nursery grounds and are critical in protecting the water quality of the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. They qualify the project as a state buffer preserve.

Manager The recommended manager is the Department of Environmental Protection, Division

of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year, activity will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, determination of hydrological restoration needs, determination of fencing and road requirements, and consideration of possibilities for public use, such as hunting, fishing, and hiking. Long-term needs such as fire breaks, controlled burns, road maintenance and closures, fence building and repair, and exotic animal removal will be addressed. This information will be incorporated into a management plan.

Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

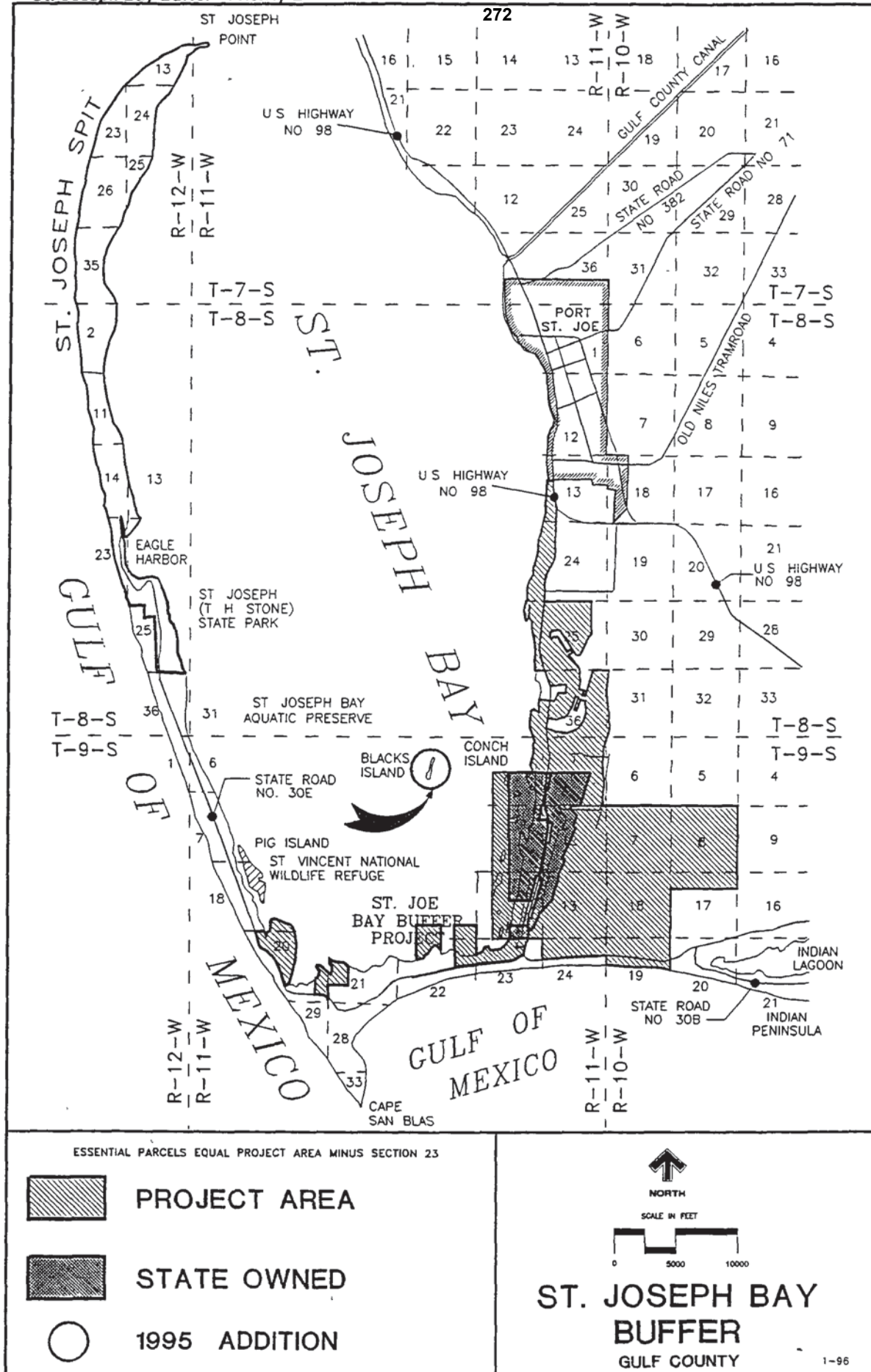
Revenue-generating potential There are no plans for revenue generation at this site.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission may be involved in public hunting and fishing on this project.

Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category	1996/97	1997/98
Source of Funds	CARL/ITF	CARL/ITF
Salary	\$18,750	\$18,750
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$4,000	\$6,000
OCO	\$14,500	\$4,500
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$37,250	\$29,250

St. Joseph Bay Buffer - Priority 21



St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Priority 15

Gulf County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods, swamps, and scrub on the shore of St. Joseph Bay, with their concentration of rare plants, have largely escaped the residential development that is filling the nearby coast with vacation homes. The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project will protect the water quality and productive seagrass beds of the bay by protecting the undeveloped land around and in it, in so doing also ensuring the survival of dozens of rare plants, protecting one of the best preserved archaeological sites in northwest Florida, and giving the public opportunities to enjoy the natural beauty of the bay.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that fronts one of the least disturbed coastal bay systems in Florida, comprising the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities, in very good to excellent condition, include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. Wet flatwoods in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbor numerous rare plant species. The project contains

three very rare and endemic species that are not protected on public lands. St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water, supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreational and commercially valuable species. Richardson Hammock in the project area, a shell midden with human burials, is one of the largest and best preserved of its kind in Northwest Florida. The project is vulnerable to residential development and clearcutting—part was clearcut in 1991.

Public Use

The project will become a buffer reserve, allowing such uses as hiking, fishing, canoeing and swimming.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I: All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II: All other ownerships. (Deal, owner of Richardson Hammock, one of the most significant tracts, has been an unwilling seller, but interested in an exchange. Acquisition of the remainder of another large ownership, Treasure Shores has been delayed because of insufficient funding.)

On July 14, 1995, the Council added Blacks Island (11 acres). On December 5, 1996, the Council transferred a portion of the Treasure Shores ownership (2,634 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee Category.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1G2T1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
33 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	5,628
Acres Acquired	1,246
at a Cost of	\$2,025,207
Acres Remaining	4,418
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,979,970

St. Joseph Bay Buffer - Priority 15

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Treasure Shores ownership and will

hold the conservation easement on the portion of Treasure Shores not acquired in fee-simple by the state.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project contains extensive salt and fresh water marshes and seagrasses. These areas are major spawning and nursery grounds and are critical in protecting the water quality of the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. They qualify the project as a state buffer preserve.

Manager The recommended manager is the Department of Environmental Protection, Division

of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year, activity will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, determination of hydrological restoration needs, determination of fencing and road requirements, and consideration of possibilities for public use, such as hunting, fishing, and hiking. Long-term needs such as fire breaks, controlled burns, road maintenance and closures, fence building and repair, and exotic animal removal will be addressed. This information will be incorporated into a management plan.

Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

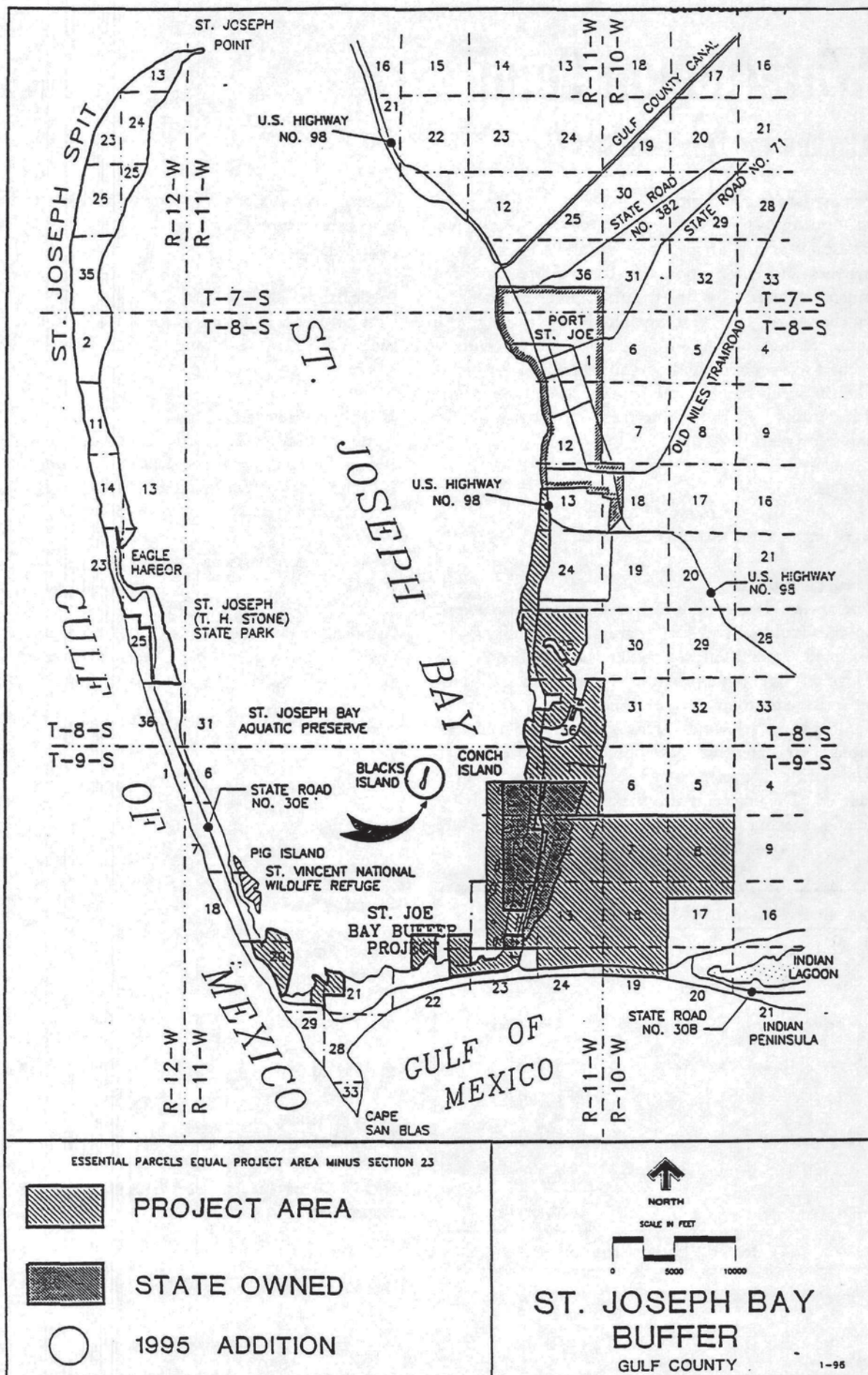
Revenue-generating potential There are no plans for revenue generation at this site.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission may be involved in public hunting and fishing on this project.

Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$8,250	\$8,497.50	\$8,752.43
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$7,218	\$8,500.00	\$13,155.17
OCO	\$18,305	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$33,773	\$16,997.50	\$71,907.60

St. Joseph Bay Buffer - Priority 15



St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Gulf County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods, swamps, and scrub on the shore of St. Joseph Bay, with their concentration of rare plants, have largely escaped the residential development that is filling the nearby coast with vacation homes. The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project will protect the water quality and productive seagrass beds of the bay by protecting the undeveloped land around and in it, in so doing also ensuring the survival of dozens of rare plants, protecting one of the best preserved archaeological sites in northwest Florida, and giving the public opportunities to enjoy the natural beauty of the bay.

Manager

Division of Marine Resources, Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that fronts one of the least disturbed coastal bay systems in Florida, comprising the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities, in very good to excellent condition, include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. Wet flatwoods in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbor numerous rare plant species.

The project contains three very rare and endemic species that are not protected on public lands. St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water, supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreational and commercially valuable species. Richardson Hammock in the project area, a shell midden with human burials, is one of the largest and best preserved of its kind in Northwest Florida. The project is vulnerable to residential development and clearcutting—part was clearcut in 1991.

Public Use

The project will become a buffer reserve, allowing such uses as hiking, fishing, canoeing and swimming.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I (essential): All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II (essential): All other ownerships. Acquisition of Deal (Richardson Hammock) and the remainder of Treasure Shores II still viable. Preliminary acquisition work initiated on remainder of project with the exception of the St. Joe ownership.

On July 14, 1995, the Council added Blacks Island (11 acres). On December 5, 1996, the Council transferred a portion of the Treasure Shores

FNAI Elements	
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G1Q/S1
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1G2T1/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
33 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	5,628
Acres Acquired	1,246
at a Cost of	\$2,025,207
Acres Remaining	4,418
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,979,970

ownership (2,634 acres) to the Less-Than-Fee Category.

On October 15, 1998, the Council approved the inclusion of lots in section 23 as "essential", in effect designating the entire project "essential".

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project contains extensive salt and fresh water marshes and seagrasses. These areas are major spawning and nursery grounds and are critical in protecting the water quality of the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. They qualify the project as a state buffer preserve.

Manager The recommended manager is the Department of Environmental Protection, Division

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Treasure Shores ownership and will hold the conservation easement on the portion of Treasure Shores not acquired in fee-simple by the state.

of Marine Resources, Bureau of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

The project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure

Within the first year, activity will concentrate on site security, resource inventory, determination of hydrological restoration needs, determination of fencing and road requirements, and consideration of possibilities for public use, such as hunting, fishing, and hiking. Long-term needs such as fire breaks, controlled burns, road maintenance and closures, fence building and repair, and exotic animal removal will be addressed. This information will be incorporated into a management plan.

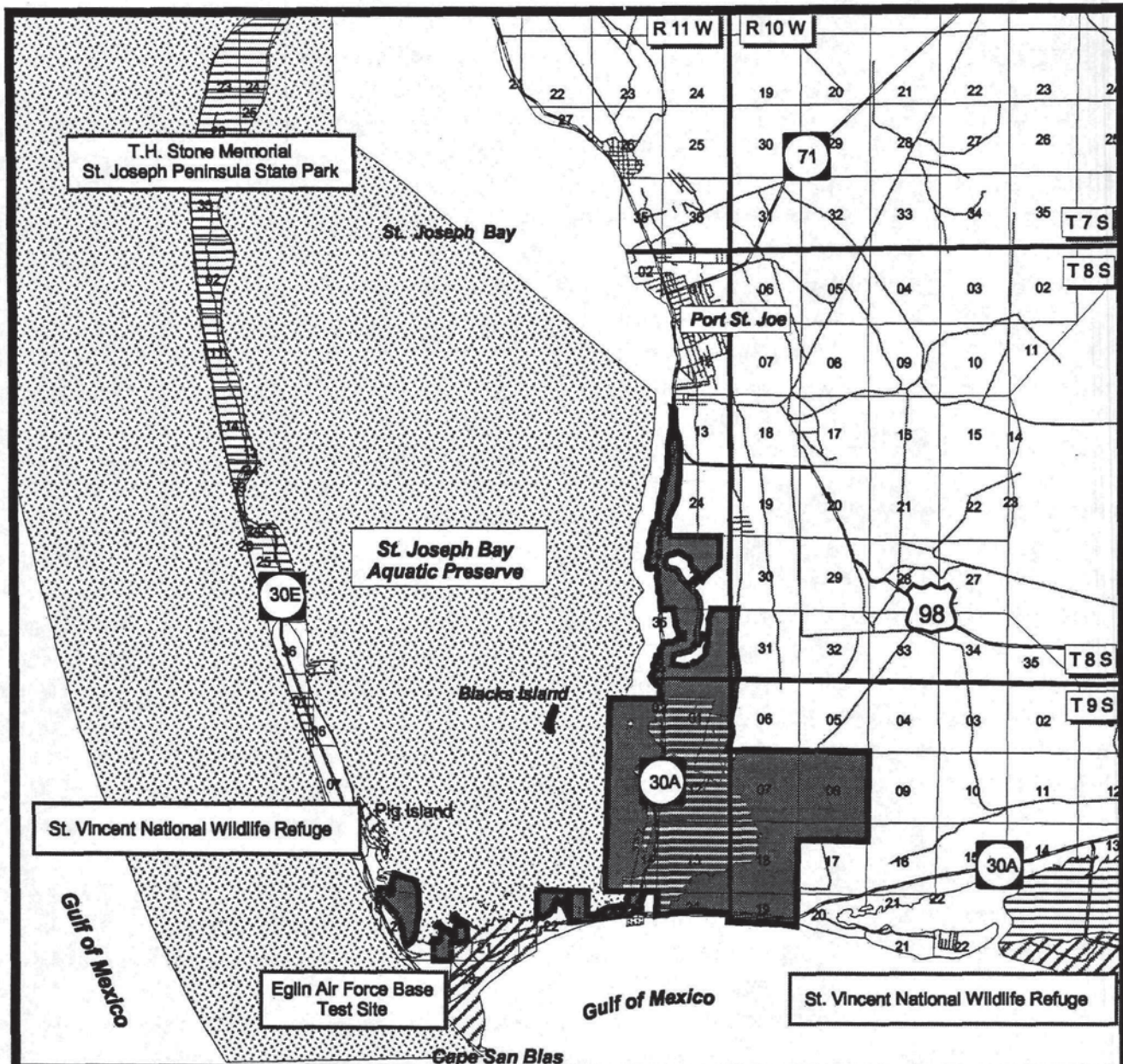
Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

Revenue-generating potential There are no plans for revenue generation at this site.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission may be involved in public hunting and fishing on this project.

Management Cost Summary/DMR

Category Source of Funds	1996/97 CARL/LATF	1997/98 CARL/LATF	1998/99 CARL/LATF
Salary	\$8,250	\$8,497.50	\$8,752.43
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$7,218	\$8,500.00	\$13,155.17
OCO	\$18,305	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$33,773	\$16,997.50	\$71,907.60



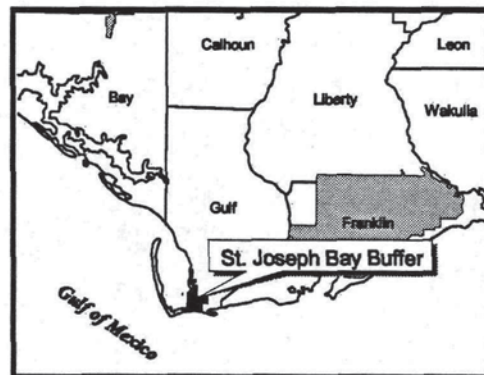
St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Gulf County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Priority 9

Gulf County

Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods, swamps, and scrub on the shore of St. Joseph Bay, with their concentration of rare plants, have largely escaped the residential development that is filling the nearby coast with vacation homes. The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project will protect the water quality and productive seagrass beds of the bay by protecting the undeveloped land around and in it, in so doing also ensuring the survival of dozens of rare plants, protecting one of the best preserved archaeological sites in northwest Florida, and giving the public opportunities to enjoy the natural beauty of the bay.

Manager

Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas, Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that fronts one of the least disturbed coastal bay systems in Florida, comprising the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities, in very good to excellent condition, include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh),

and beach dune. Wet flatwoods in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbor numerous rare plant species. The project contains three very rare and endemic species that are not protected on public lands. St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water, supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreational and commercially valuable species. Richardson Hammock in the project area, a shell midden with human burials, is one of the largest and best preserved of its kind in Northwest Florida. The project is vulnerable to residential development and clearcutting—part was clearcut in 1991.

Public Use

The project will become a buffer preserve, allowing such uses as hiking, fishing, canoeing and swimming.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I (essential): All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II (essential): All other ownerships. Acquisition of Deal (Richardson Hammock) and the remainder of Treasure Shores II still viable. Preliminary acquisition work initiated on remainder of project with the exception of the St. Joe ownership.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G2/S2
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1Q/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Tropical waxweed</i>	G1/S1
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
26 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	5,378
Acres Acquired	1,452
at a Cost of	\$5,925,207
Acres Remaining	3,926
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,759,475

On July 14, 1995, the Council added Blacks Island (11 acres).

On October 15, 1998, the Council approved the inclusion of lots in section 23 as "essential", in effect designating the entire project "essential".

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer CARL project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project contains extensive salt and fresh water marshes and seagrasses. These

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Treasure Shores ownership and will hold the conservation easement on the portion of Treasure Shores not acquired in fee-simple by the state.

areas are major spawning and nursery grounds and are critical in protecting the water quality of the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. They qualify the project as a state buffer preserve.

Manager The recommended manager is the Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

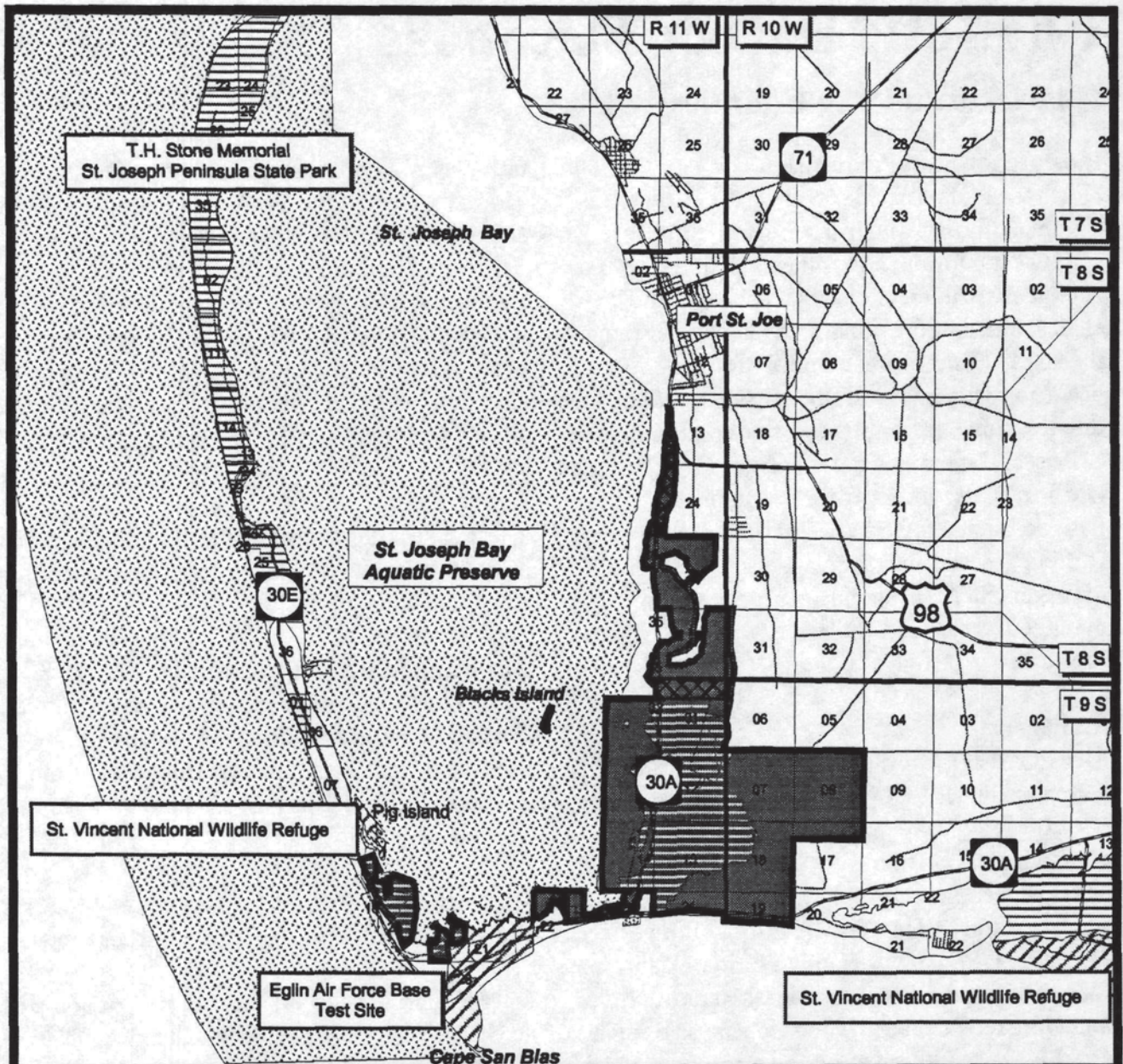
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

Revenue-generating potential There are no plans for revenue generation at this site.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission may be involved in public hunting and fishing on this project.

Management Cost Summary/OCAMA

Category Source of Funds	1996/97 CARL/LATF	1997/98 CARL/LATF	1998/99 CARL/LATF
Salary	\$8,250	\$8,497.50	\$8,752.43
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$7,218	\$8,500.00	\$13,155.17
OCO	\$18,305	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$33,773	\$16,997.50	\$71,907.60



St. Joseph Bay Buffer

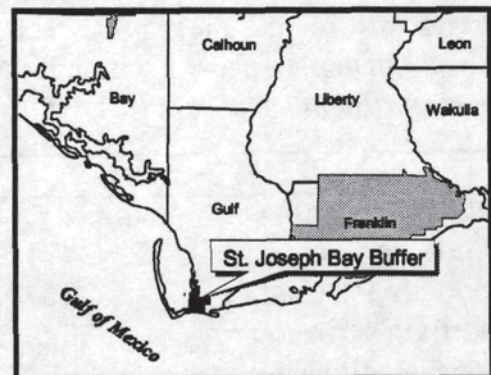
Gulf County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

St. Joe Timberland Holdings



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Gulf County

Group B Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods, swamps, and scrub on the shore of St. Joseph Bay, with their concentration of rare plants, have largely escaped the residential development that is filling the nearby coast with vacation homes. The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project will protect the water quality and productive seagrass beds of the bay by protecting the undeveloped land around and in it, in so doing also ensuring the survival of dozens of rare plants, protecting one of the best preserved archaeological sites in northwest Florida, and giving the public opportunities to enjoy the natural beauty of the bay.

Manager

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

General Description

The project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that fronts one of the least disturbed coastal bay systems in Florida, comprising the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities, in very good to excellent condition, include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall,

shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. Wet flatwoods in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbor numerous rare plant species. The project contains three very rare and endemic species that are not protected on public lands. St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water, supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreational and commercially valuable species. Richardson Hammock in the project area, a shell midden with human burials, is one of the largest and best preserved of its kind in Northwest Florida. The project is vulnerable to residential development and clearcutting—part was clearcut in 1991.

Public Use

The project will become a buffer preserve, allowing such uses as hiking, fishing, canoeing and swimming.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I (essential): All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II (essential): All other ownerships. Acquisition of Deal (Richardson Hammock) and the remainder of Treasure Shores II still viable. Preliminary acquisition work initiated on remainder of project with the exception of the St. Joe ownership.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G2/S2
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1Q/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Tropical waxweed</i>	G1/S1
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
26 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	5,378
Acres Acquired	2,115
at a Cost of	\$12,647,382
Acres Remaining	3,263
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$1,462,345

On July 14, 1995, the Council added Blacks Island (11 acres).

On October 15, 1998, the Council approved the inclusion of lots in section 23 as "essential", in effect designating the entire project "essential".

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy is an intermediary in the acquisition of the Treasure Shores ownership and will hold the conservation easement on the portion of Treasure Shores not acquired in fee-simple by the state.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project contains extensive salt

and fresh water marshes and seagrasses. These areas are major spawning and nursery grounds and are critical in protecting the water quality of the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. They qualify the project as a state buffer preserve.

Manager The recommended manager is the CAMA, Department of Environmental Protection.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

The project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure

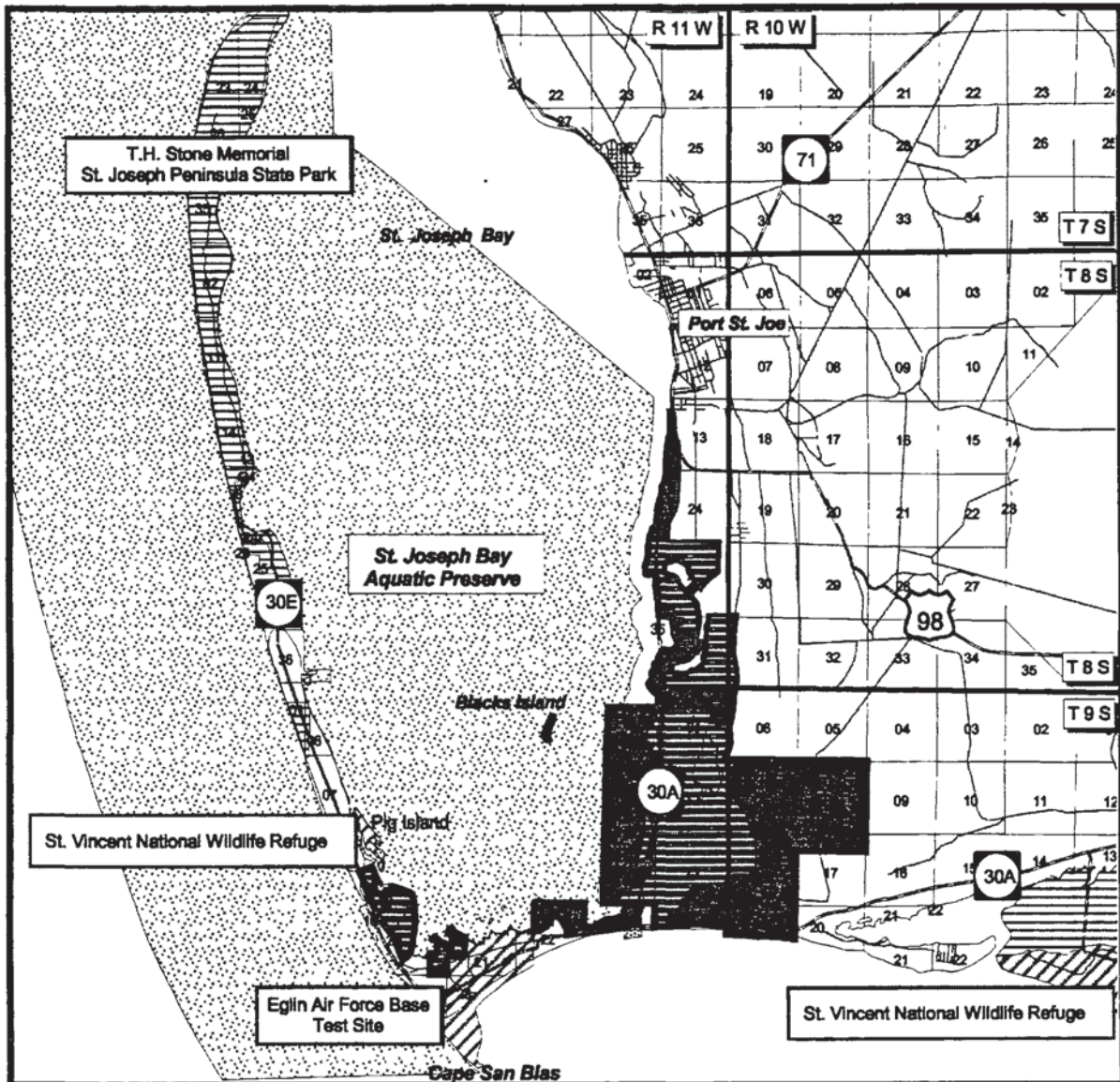
Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

Revenue-generating potential There are no plans for revenue generation at this site.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commis-

Management Cost Summary/CAMA

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$8,250	\$8,497.50	\$8,752.43
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$7,218	\$8,500.00	\$13,155.17
OCO	\$18,305	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$33,773	\$16,997.50	\$71,907.60



St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Gulf County

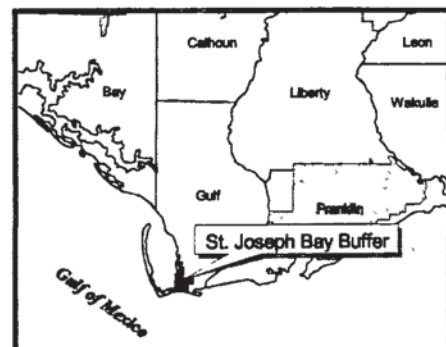
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



St. Joe Corporation Holding
(Estimated)



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Gulf County

Group A Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods, swamps, and scrub on the shore of St. Joseph Bay, with their concentration of rare plants, have largely escaped the residential development that is filling the nearby coast with vacation homes. The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project will protect the water quality and productive seagrass beds of the bay by protecting the undeveloped land around and in it, in so doing also ensuring the survival of dozens of rare plants, protecting one of the best preserved archaeological sites in northwest Florida, and giving the public opportunities to enjoy the natural beauty of the bay.

Manager

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

General Description

The project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that fronts one of the least disturbed coastal bay systems in Florida, comprising the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities, in very good to excellent condition, include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall,

shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. Wet flatwoods in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbor numerous rare plant species. The project contains three very rare and endemic species that are not protected on public lands. St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water, supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreational and commercially valuable species. Richardson Hammock in the project area, a shell midden with human burials, is one of the largest and best preserved of its kind in Northwest Florida. The project is vulnerable to residential development and clearcutting—part was clearcut in 1991.

Public Use

The project will become a buffer preserve, allowing such uses as hiking, fishing, canoeing and swimming.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I (essential): All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II (essential): All other ownerships. Acquisition of Deal (Richardson Hammock) and the remainder of Treasure Shores II still viable. Thirty lots along the golf course are currently being appraised.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G2/S2
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1Q/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Tropical waxweed</i>	G1/S1
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
26 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	8,886
Acres Acquired	3,777
at a Cost of	\$14,967,382
Acres Remaining	5,109
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$2,500,070	

St. Joseph Bay Buffer - Group A/FullFee

On July 14, 1995, the Council added Blacks Island (11 acres).

On October 15, 1998, the Council approved the inclusion of lots in section 23 as "essential", in effect designating the entire project "essential".

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Coordination

The Nature Conservancy was an intermediary in the acquisition of the Treasure Shores ownership and will hold the conservation easement on the portion of Treasure Shores not acquired in fee-simple by the state.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project contains extensive salt

and fresh water marshes and seagrasses. These areas are major spawning and nursery grounds and are critical in protecting the water quality of the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. They qualify the project as a state buffer preserve.

Manager The recommended manager is the CAMA, Department of Environmental Protection.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

The project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

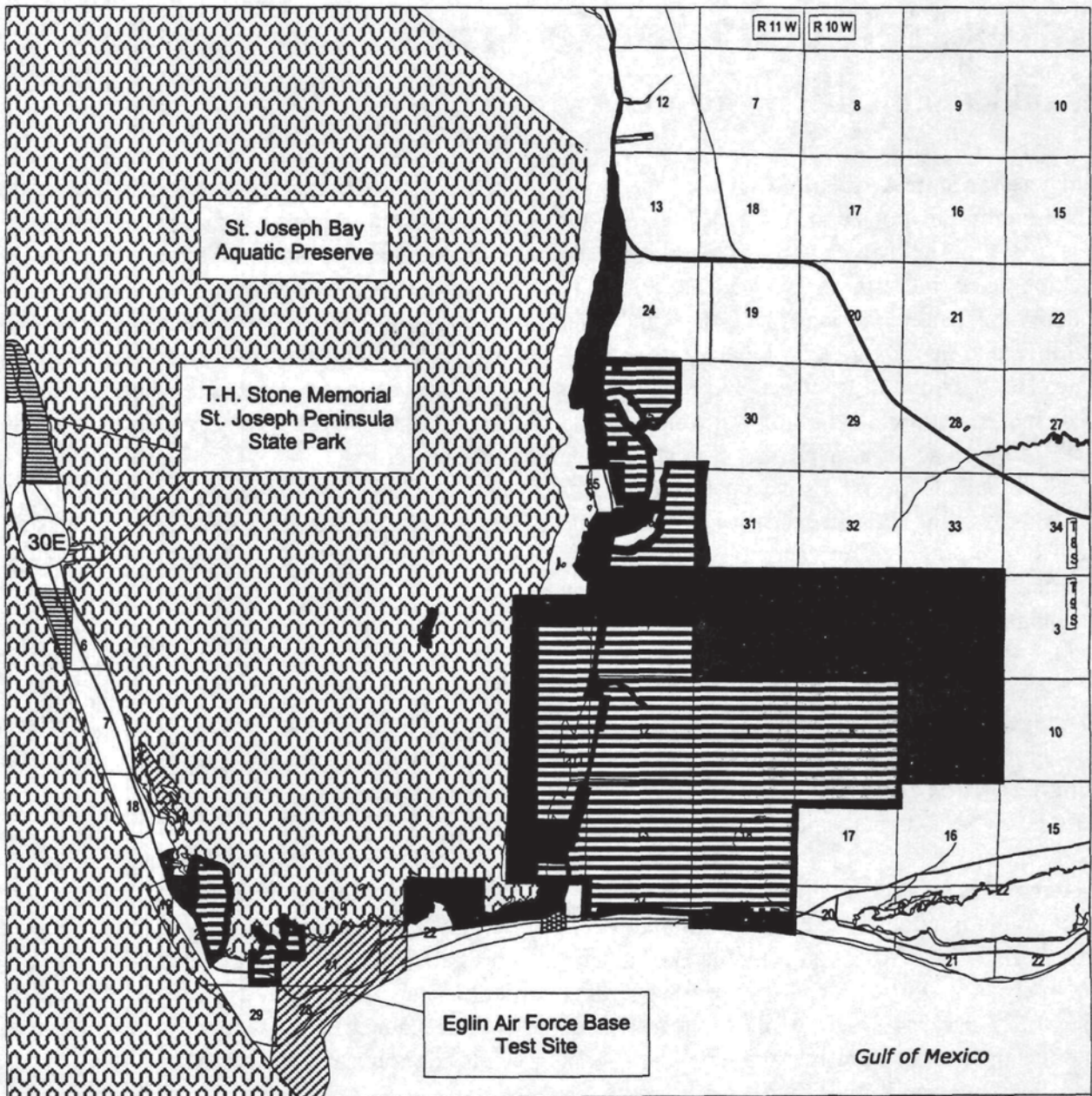
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

Revenue-generating potential There are no plans for revenue generation at this site.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commis-

Management Cost Summary/CAMA

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$8,250	\$8,497.50	\$8,752.43
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$7,218	\$8,500.00	\$13,155.17
OCO	\$18,305	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$33,773	\$16,997.50	\$71,907.60



St. Joseph Bay Buffer

GULF COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential parcel(s) remaining
-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Federal land
-  State land
-  Local or private managed area
-  Other Florida Forever BOT projects
-  State Aquatic Preserve



1 0 1 2 Miles

July 2002

St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Gulf County

Group A Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods, swamps, and scrub on the shore of St. Joseph Bay, with their concentration of rare plants, have largely escaped the residential development that is filling the nearby coast with vacation homes. The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project will protect the water quality and productive seagrass beds of the bay by protecting the undeveloped land around and in it, in so doing also ensuring the survival of dozens of rare plants, protecting one of the best preserved archaeological sites in northwest Florida, and giving the public opportunities to enjoy the natural beauty of the bay.

Manager

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

General Description

The project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that fronts one of the least disturbed coastal bay systems in Florida, comprising the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities, in very good to excellent condition, include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. Wet flatwoods in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbor numerous rare plant species. The project contains three very rare and endemic species that are not protected on public lands. St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water, supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreational and commercially valuable species. Richardson Ham-

mock in the project area, a shell midden with human burials, is one of the largest and best preserved of its kind in Northwest Florida. The project is vulnerable to residential development and clearcutting—part was clearcut in 1991.

Public Use

The project will become a buffer preserve, allowing such uses as hiking, fishing, canoeing and swimming.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I (essential): All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II (essential): All other ownerships. Acquisition of Deal (Richardson Hammock) and the remainder of Treasure Shores II still viable. Thirty lots along the golf course are currently being appraised.

On July 14, 1995, the Council added Blacks Island (11 acres).

On October 15, 1998, the Council approved the inclusion of lots in section 23 as "essential", in effect designating the entire project "essential".

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy was an intermediary in the acquisition of the Treasure Shores ownership and will hold the conservation easement on the portion of Treasure Shores not acquired in fee-simple by the state.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G2/S2
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1Q/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Tropical waxweed</i>	G1/S1
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
26 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	8,886
Acres Acquired	3,777
at a Cost of	\$14,967,382
Acres Remaining	5,109
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$2,500,070

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the St. Joseph Bay Buffer project are: to conserve and protect environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands that contain native, relatively unaltered flora and fauna representing a natural area unique to, or scarce within, a region of this state or a larger geographic area; to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project contains extensive salt and fresh water marshes and seagrasses. These areas are major spawning and nursery grounds and are critical in protecting the water quality of the St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. They qualify the project as a state buffer preserve.

Manager The recommended manager is the CAMA, Department of Environmental Protection.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

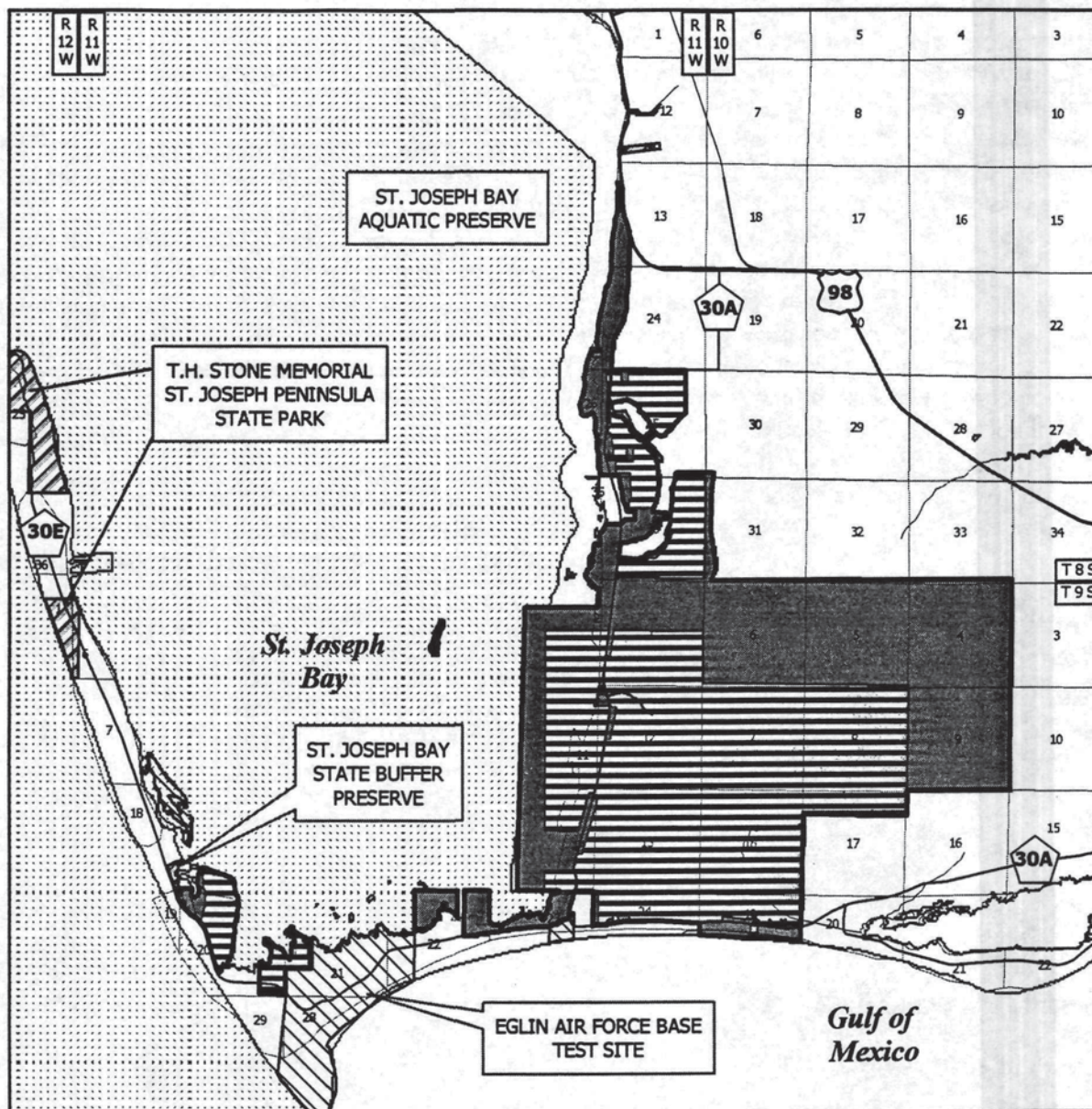
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

Revenue-generating potential There are no plans for revenue generation at this site.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission may be involved in public hunting and fishing on this project.

Management Cost Summary/CAMA

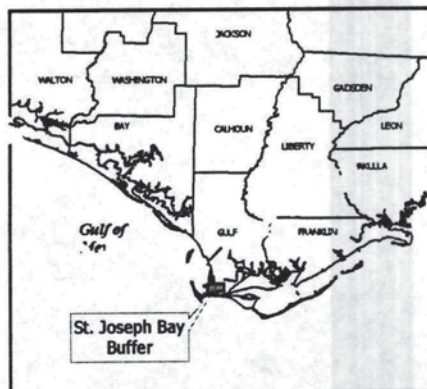
Category Source of Funds	1996/97 CARL/LATF	1997/98 CARL/LATF	1998/99 CARL/LATF
Salary	\$8,250	\$8,497.50	\$8,752.43
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$7,218	\$8,500.00	\$13,155.17
OCO	\$18,305	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$33,773	\$16,997.50	\$71,907.60



ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER

GULF COUNTY

-  Florida Forever Project Boundary
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  State Owned Lands
-  Other Conservation Lands
-  State Aquatic Preserve



JANUARY 2003

St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Gulf County

Group A
Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods, swamps, and scrub on the shore of St. Joseph Bay, with their concentration of rare plants, have largely escaped the residential development that is filling the nearby coast with vacation homes. The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project will protect the water quality and productive seagrass beds of the bay by protecting the undeveloped land around and in it, in so doing also ensuring the survival of dozens of rare plants, protecting one of the best preserved archaeological sites in northwest Florida, and giving the public opportunities to enjoy the natural beauty of the bay.

Manager

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Department of Environmental Protection.

General Description

The project includes a narrow strip of uplands and wetlands that fronts one of the least disturbed coastal bay systems in Florida, comprising the waters of St. Joseph Bay, a small area of privately held bay bottom, and a contiguous natural system of great botanical significance. Natural communities, in very good to excellent condition, include mesic flatwoods, wet flatwoods, scrub, baygall, shell mounds, saltmarsh (estuarine tidal marsh), and beach dune. Wet flatwoods in the vicinity of Wards Ridge harbor numerous rare plant species. The project contains three very rare and endemic species that are not protected on public lands. St. Joseph Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water, supports a diverse, healthy marine ecosystem of statewide significance and is an important nursery ground for many recreational and commercially valuable species. Richardson Ham-

mock in the project area, a shell midden with human burials, is one of the largest and best preserved of its kind in Northwest Florida. The myriad drainages within the project affect the waters of Apalachicola Bay via Depot Creek and Lake Wimico, the Gulf of Mexico via the Money Bayou drainage, and direct runoff to St. Vincent Sound and Indian Lagoon. The project is vulnerable to residential development and clearcutting—part was clearcut in 1991.

Public Use

The project will become a buffer preserve, allowing such uses as hiking, nature study, fishing, canoeing, swimming and primitive camping. Facilities will include a "preserve center" for public education and outreach.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Phase I (essential): All ownerships except subdivision lots in Section 23 at southern boundary. Phase II (essential): All other ownerships. Acquisition of Deal (Richardson Hammock) and the remainder of Treasure Shores II still viable. Thirty lots along the golf course are currently being appraised.

On July 14, 1995, the Council added Blacks Island (11 acres).

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In July 2001 the Council added Ward's Ridge (2,463 acres) to the project area.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G2/S2
<i>Chapman's rhododendron</i>	G1Q/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Tropical waxweed</i>	G1/S1
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
26 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	6,382
Acres Acquired	5,563
at a Cost of	\$13,296,907
Acres Remaining	819
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$323,505

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy was an intermediary in the acquisition of the Treasure Shores ownership and will hold the conservation easement on the portion of Treasure Shores not acquired in fee-simple by the state.

Management Policy Statement

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Manager The recommended manager is the CAMA, Department of Environmental Protection.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

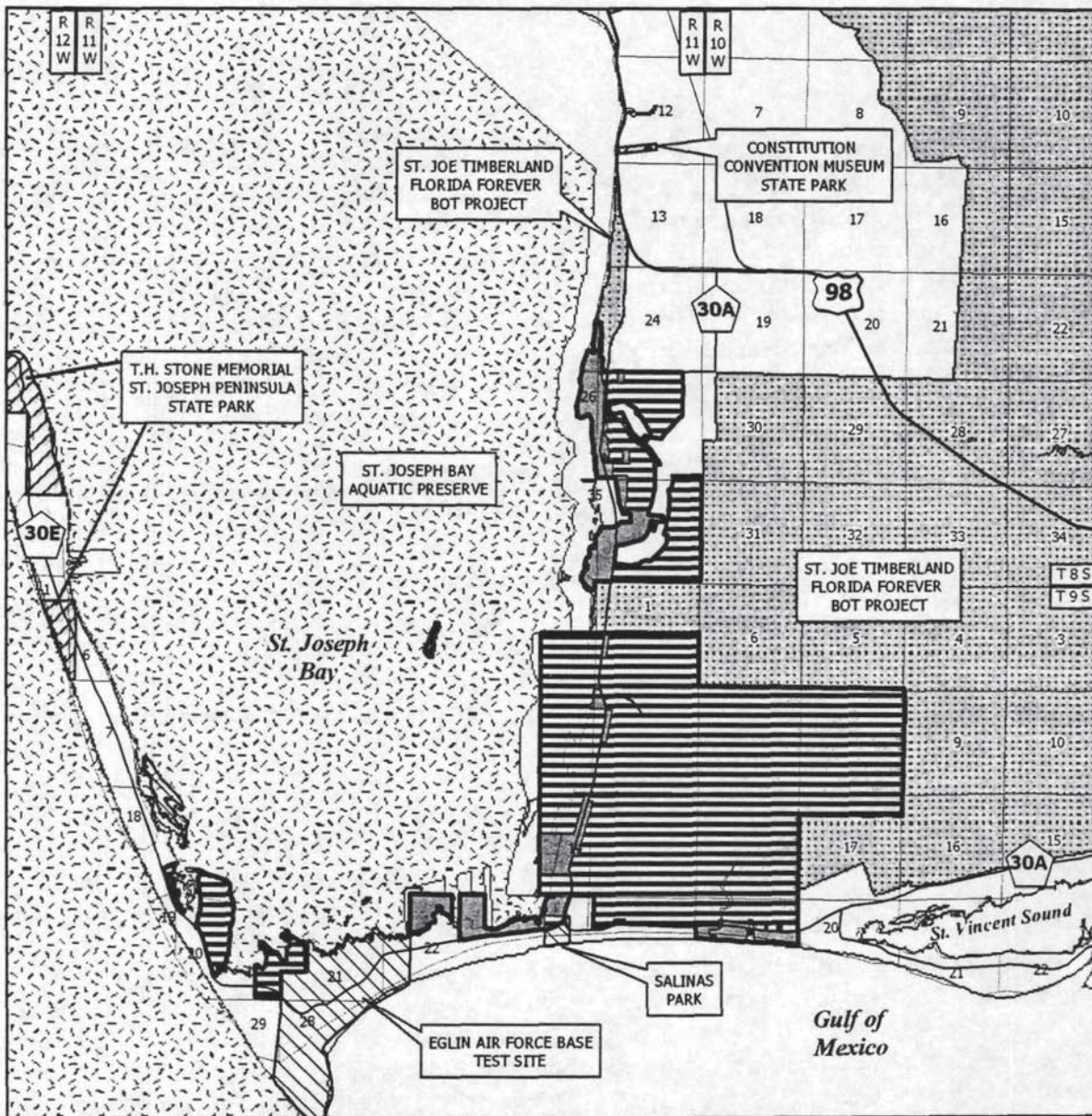
Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

Revenue-generating potential There are no plans for revenue generation at this site.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission may be involved in public hunting and fishing on this project.

Management Cost Summary/CAMA

Category Source of Funds	2004/05 CARL/LATF	2005/06 CARL/LATF
Salary	\$110,000	\$115,000
OPS	\$101,000	\$110,000
Expense	\$140,000	\$80,000
OCO	\$50,000	\$45,000
FCO	\$300,000	\$30,000
TOTAL	\$701,000	\$380,000



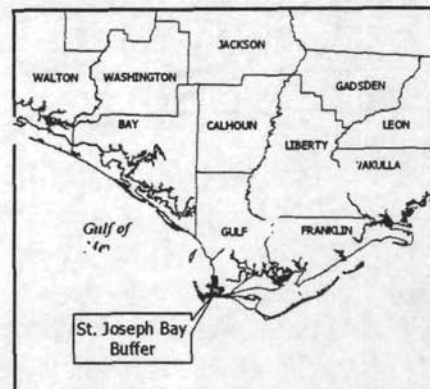
ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER

GULF COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



0 0.5 1 2
Miles



MARCH 2004

St. Joseph Bay Buffer

Gulf County

Group B Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The pine flatwoods, swamps, and scrub on the shore of St. Joseph Bay, with their concentration of rare plants, have largely escaped the residential development that is filling the nearby coast with vacation homes. The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project will protect the water quality and productive seagrass beds of the bay by protecting the undeveloped land around and in it, in so doing also ensuring the survival of dozens of rare plants, protecting one of the best preserved archaeological sites in northwest Florida, and giving the public opportunities to enjoy the natural beauty of the bay.

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mock in the project area, a shell midden with human burials, is one of the largest and best preserved of its kind in Northwest Florida. The myriad drainages within the project affect the waters of Apalachicola Bay via Depot Creek and Lake Wimico, the Gulf of Mexico via the Money Bayou drainage, and direct runoff to St. Vincent Sound and Indian Lagoon. The project is vulnerable to residential development and clearcutting—part was clearcut in 1991.

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Acquisition Planning and Status

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In July 2001 the Council added Ward’s Ridge (2,463 acres) to the project area.

FNAI Elements	
<i>Pine-woods aster</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Florida skullcap</i>	G1/S1
<i>Panhandle spiderlily</i>	G2/S2
<i>Chapman’s rhododendron</i>	G1Q/S1
SCRUB	G2/S2
<i>Tropical waxweed</i>	G1/S1
<i>Southern milkweed</i>	G2/S2
26 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1990
Project Area (Acres)	6,382
Acres Acquired	5,563
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Acres Remaining	819
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$323,505

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Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The St. Joseph Bay Buffer project contains extensive salt and fresh

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Manager The recommended manager is the CAMA, Department of Environmental Protection.

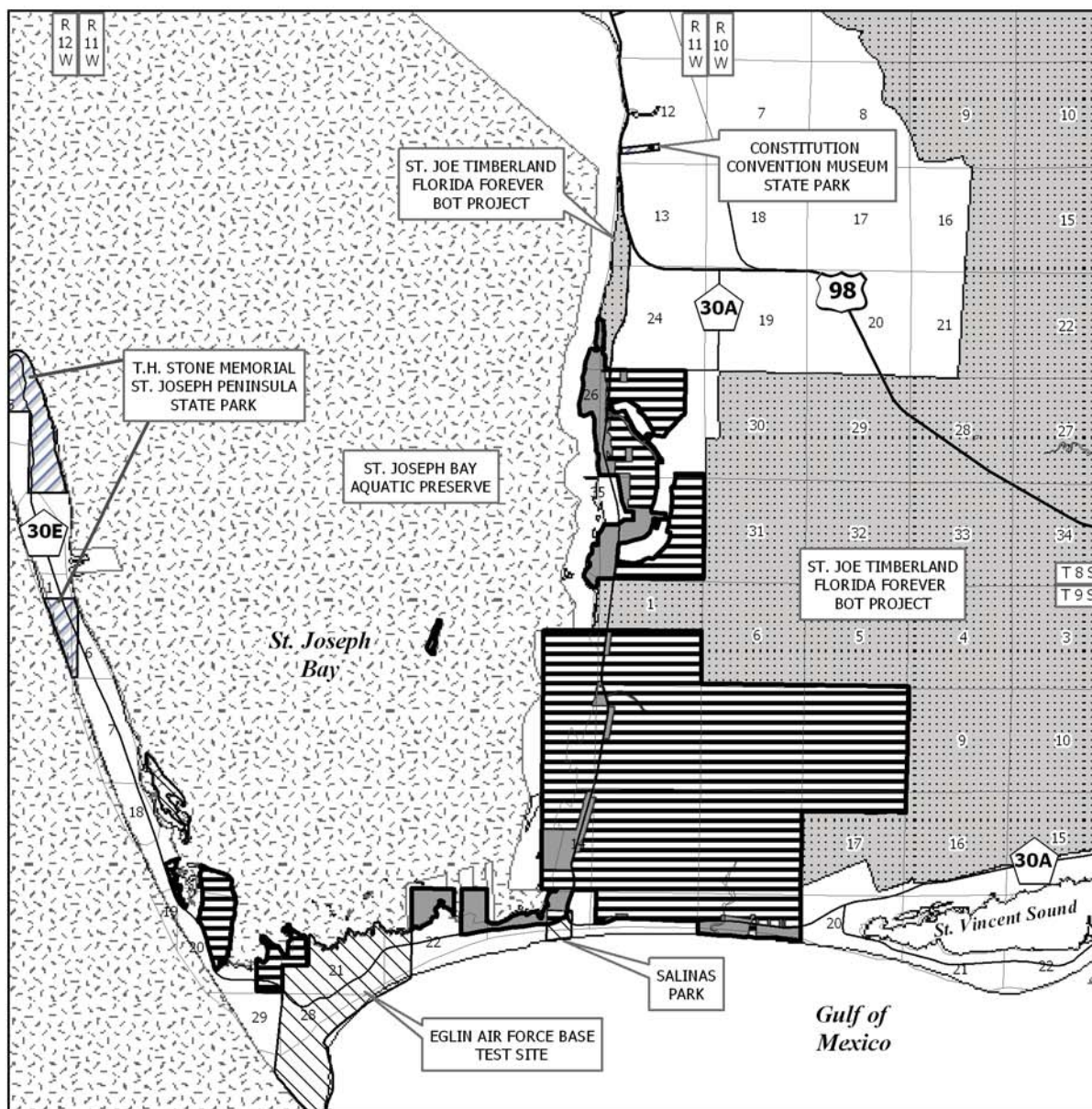
Conditions affecting intensity of management The project generally includes lands that are "low-need" tracts, requiring basic resource management and protection.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Long-range plans for this property involve its use for research and education and the fulfillment of the management requirements determined by first-year analysis.

Revenue-generating potential There are no plans for revenue generation at this site.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission may be involved in public hunting and fishing on this project.

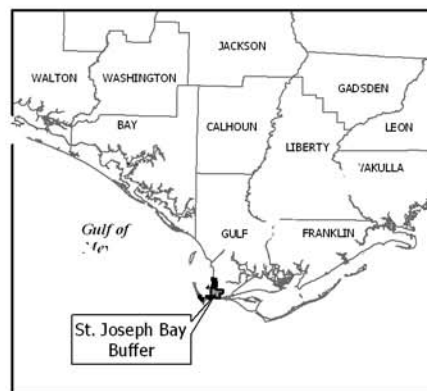
Management Cost Summary/CAMA		
Category	2004/05	2005/06
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$110,000	\$115,000
OPS	\$101,000	\$110,000
Expense	\$140,000	\$80,000
OCO	\$50,000	\$45,000
FCO	\$300,000	\$30,000
TOTAL	\$701,000	\$380,000



ST. JOSEPH BAY BUFFER

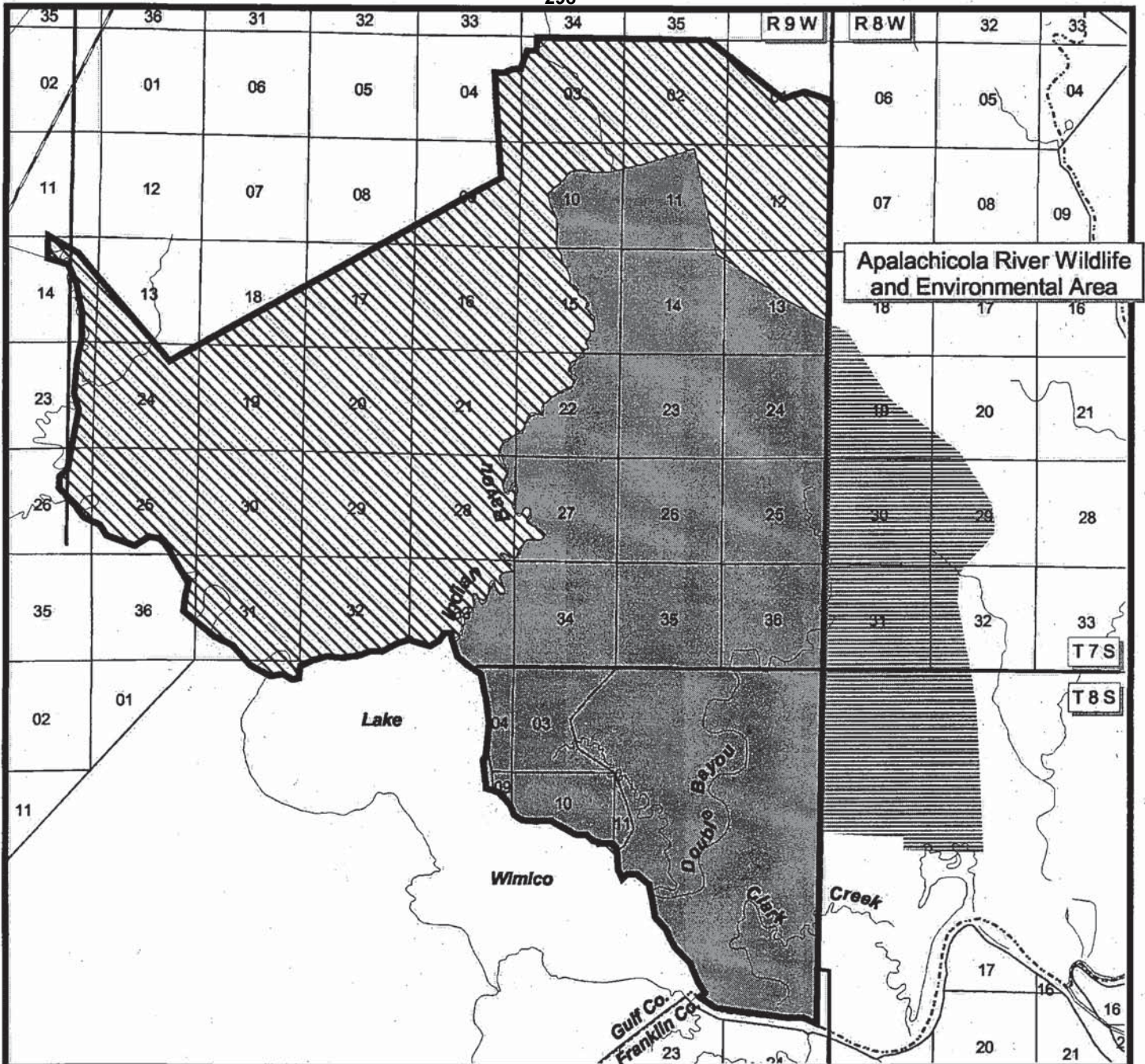
GULF COUNTY

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
-  State Owned Lands
-  Other Conservation Lands
-  State Aquatic Preserve



MARCH 2004

St. Joe Timberland Lake Wimico Site



St. Joe Timberlands/Lake Wimico Site

Gulf County

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Carl Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project

2000 ARC Boundary Amendment



0 1 2 3 4 Miles



St. Joe Timberland – Priority List

Background Information:

Two amendments were made to the St. Joe Timberland project. As acquisition efforts have progressed on these two sites (Lake Wimico and Aucilla/ Wacissa River Sinks) the owner and the land manager (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, FWC) have developed alternative boundaries that would further facilitate stewardship of adjacent public lands.

A. The Nature Conservancy proposed the addition of 1,592 acres with a tax assessed value of \$1,940,906 to the St. Joe Timberlands CARL project – Wacissa/ Aucilla River site.

B. The FWC proposed the addition of 12,360 acres with a tax assessed value of 1,118,790 to the St. Joe Timberlands CARL project – Lake Wimico site.

On August 22, 2000, the ARC approved both of the additions as essential parcels.

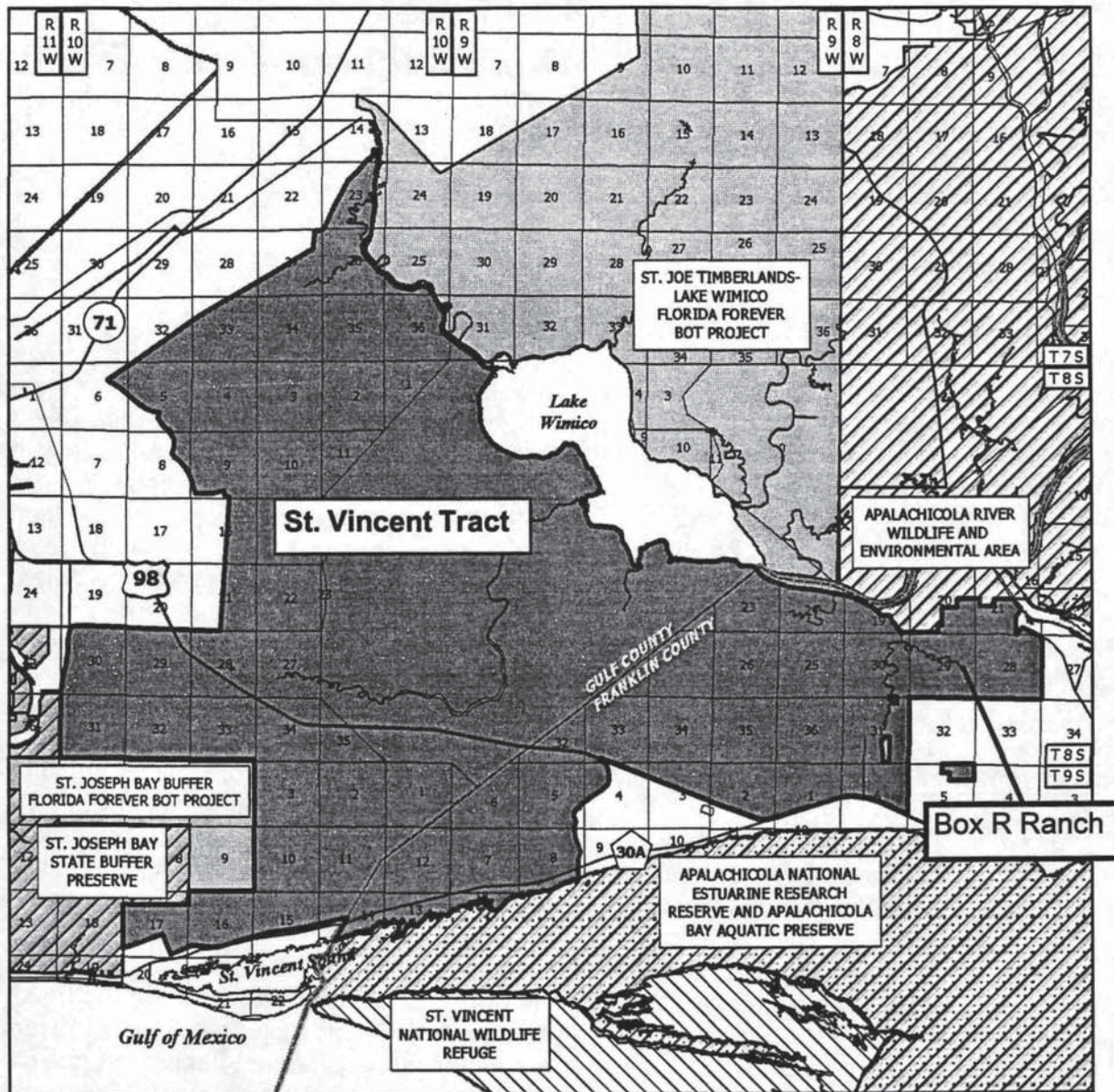
Resource Information:

The FNAI reports that the predominant natural community within addition "A" is high quality hydric hammock. FNAI adds that because the proposal includes uplands adjoining the hydric hammock vegetation, it encompasses wetland/upland ecotones that can be important to many rare species.

The FNAI reports that the southwestern portion of addition "B" contains a large area of well-developed cypress and deciduous hardwood swamplands bordering Lake Wimico. These swamplands are bordered by Searcy Creek to the west and are contiguous with Indian Swamp to the east in the existing CARL boundary. In the northeastern portion of the addition there are several large deciduous swamp drainages, most significantly Cypress Creek, that connect south into Indian Swamp. These swamplands roughly comprise 30% of the proposed addition. Much of the remaining lands appear from aerial photography to be in various stages of silviculture. These pine plantations and clear-cut areas are likely on former wet flatwoods, wet prairie, and forested swampland habitats.

Management:

The FWC will manage both of the additions. The FWC supports the additions by virtue of their resource value, connectivity and management potential.



ST. JOE TIMBERLANDS: ST. VINCENT SOUND-TO-LAKE WIMICO ECOSYSTEM

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever Project Boundary
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



0 1 2 4
Miles



JUNE 2003

St. Joe Timberland

Boundary Amendment: Box R Ranch/St. Vincent Tracts

Group A Project

Amended June 6, 2003

Background Information:

The Nature Conservancy proposed this 49,520-acre addition in Gulf and Franklin counties, with a tax-assessed value of \$3,213,760, to the St. Joe Timberland Florida Forever project. The addition consists of one owner and was proposed for fee simple acquisition. The landowner has been contacted by the sponsors and is a willing seller. The St. Joe Timberland project is a Group A project.

converted to pine plantation or clear-cut, in the dune-and-swale areas groundcover is relatively intact. The Florida Forever Measures analysis for Under-Represented Communities indicates the site has at least 6,700 acres of relatively high quality pine flatwoods. Although the quality of the groundcover has not been recently evaluated, it is likely that even more acreage (roughly 12,000 acres) of good quality flatwoods groundcover exists.

Resource Information:

The proposed addition consists of two tracts, the St. Vincent tract, and the Box R Ranch tract. The St. Vincent tract is located primarily in Gulf County and is approximately 41,474 acres. The Box R Ranch is located in Franklin County and consists of approximately 8,046 acres. The site contains a mosaic of forested pine uplands, wet prairies, hardwood and cypress swamps, three blackwater streams, coastal bluffs, and salt marshes. The proposal also includes 8 miles of shoreline on the southern portion of Lake Wimico. An FNAI evaluation of the boundary addition determined that the western parts of the proposal contain portions of the Ward Ridge system south and east of the town of Port St. Joe. This system has long been recognized by FNAI as harboring a high density of extremely rare plant species, several endemic to this region of the Florida Panhandle. The southern edge of the proposal contains additional ridge-and-swale topography associated with the St. Vincent Sound coastline. These systems support scrubby flatwoods, mesic/wet flatwoods, and possibly a small amount of sandhill on the ridges; the swales support baygall, dome swamps, or cypress strand swamps, often with wet prairie or wet flatwoods vegetation in the ecotones. Although most of this area appears to have been timbered and much of it

There are approximately 14,700 acres of forested wetlands on the site. The majority of these are floodplain swamps and forests associated with the southern shore of Lake Wimico and several blackwater creeks that flow into the lake or into the Jackson River. The largest is Depot Creek, a long, winding blackwater stream that enters the proposal in the southwest and flows northeast into Lake Wimico. There are approximately 2,000 acres of freshwater marshes on the property, dominated by primarily sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*). The majority of this natural community is associated with the southeastern shore of Lake Wimico. Approximately 180 acres of saltmarsh occurs in fringes along the St. Vincent Shoreline, and some small areas of maritime hammock occur along the shoreline.

The majority of this site is within the primary habitat zone for Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*), designated by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC), and almost half (49%) of the lands fall within Habitat Conservation Priority areas, due primarily to the potential habitat associated with the rare plant species mentioned above, and wetlands that protect rare animals associated with the Apalachicola River.

St. Joe Timberland

Multi-Counties

Group A Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The St. Joe Company is one of the largest landowners in Florida. The St. Joe Timberlands project will consolidate the St. Joe ownerships already included in other projects, thus helping to preserve large undeveloped tracts of land for native plants and animals and giving the public an opportunity to experience large natural areas throughout north Florida.

Manager

The sites will be managed by various agencies. See the summaries for the projects listed below.

General Description

The St. Joe Timberlands project includes the St. Joe Company ownerships in the following projects: Apalachicola River (Sweetwater Creek 7,040 acres, Gadsden Glades 360 acres, and Aspalaga Landing 600 acres sites); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Tico site 1,780 acres); Dickerson Bay/Bald Point (Bald Point site 3,840 acres); Florida's First Magnitude Springs (River Sink 40 acres and St. Marks 700 acres springs sites); Lake Powell 600 acres; St. Joe Bay Buffer 250 acres; Sand Mountain 1,680 acres; Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract 16,000 acres; Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks 19,840 acres; and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone 2,240 acres. The sites lie in the Panhandle from Bay and Washington County to Taylor County, except for the Tico site in Brevard County. They include samples of almost all the natural communities of north and central Florida, from scrub to swamps and springs. See the general descriptions for the projects listed above.

Public Use

The sites are designated for various public uses. See the summaries for the projects listed above.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The project includes multiple parcels and one owner, St. Joe Company.

FNAI Elements
See St. Joe ownership in each of the projects listed under General Description.

On December 9, 1999, the Council approved the creation of St. Joe Timberland project, and added 1,318 acres to the boundary as essential parcels (Lake Wimico site).

On August 22, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added 1,593 acres (Wacissa/Aucilla site) and 12,360 (Lake Wimico site) to the project.

In July, 2001 the 2,463-acre Ward Ridge property was added to the boundaries of the project.

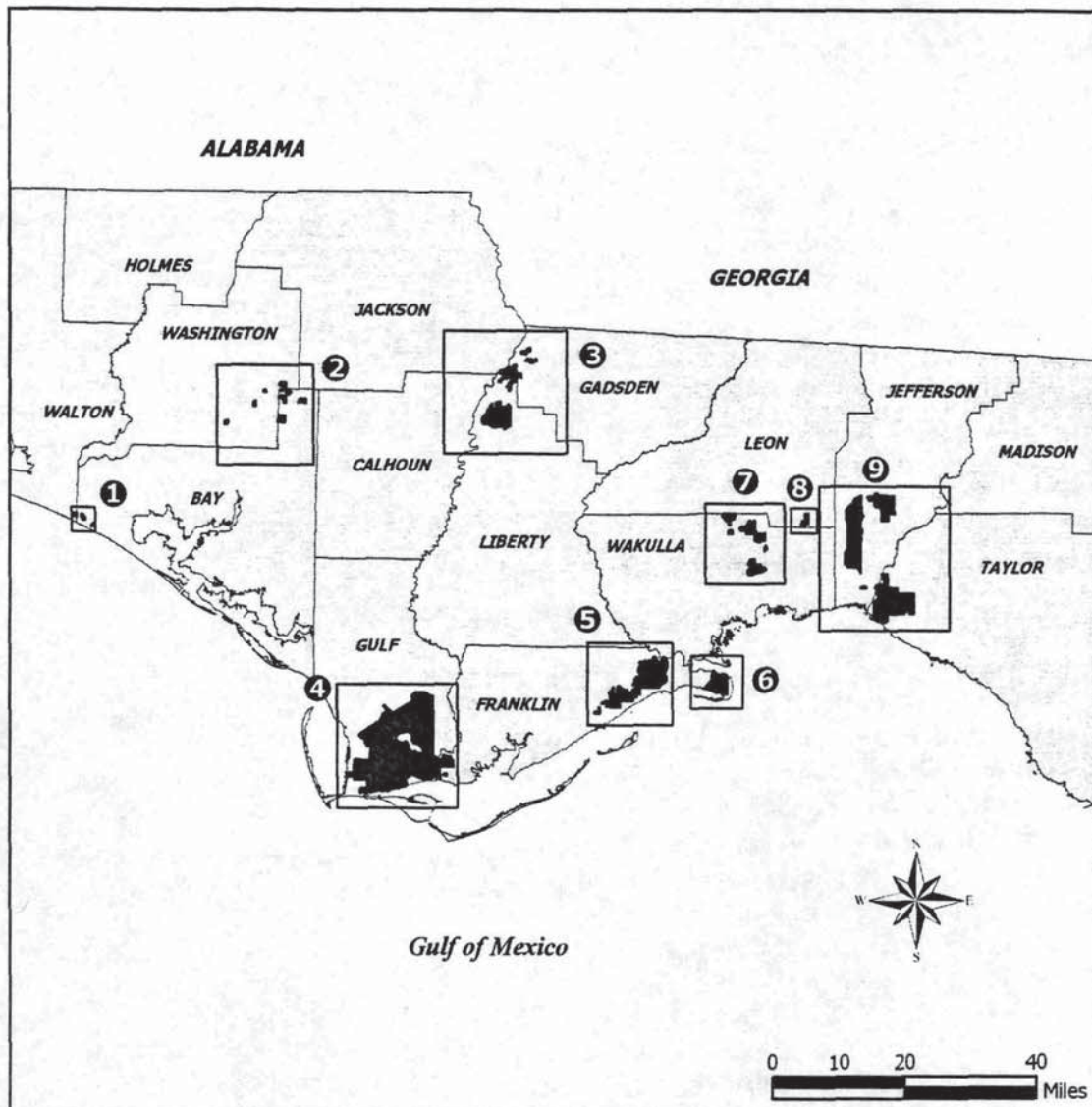
On June 6, 2003 the Council added 49,520 acres in the Box R Ranch tract and St. Vincent tract to the project boundaries.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an acquisition intermediary for this project.



Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	162,032
Acres Acquired	76,411
at a Cost of	\$88,866,000
Acres Remaining	85,621
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$53,827,000



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: OVERVIEW

BAY, WALTON, WASHINGTON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, GULF, FRANKLIN, WAKULLA, LEON, JEFFERSON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

Map 1

- A. Lake Powell Site

Map 2

- A. Sand Mountain Site

Map 3

- A. Apalachicola River - Gadsden Glades Site
- B. Apalachicola River - Aspalaga Landing Site
- C. Apalachicola River - Crooked/Short Creek Site
- D. Apalachicola River - Sweetwater Creek Site

Map 4

- A. St. Joseph Bay Buffer Site
- B. St. Vincent Sound-to-Lake Wimico Ecosystem Site
- C. Lake Wimico Site

Map 5

- A. Tates Hell/Carrabelle Site

Map 6

- A. Dickerson Bay/Bald Point Site

Map 7

- A. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone Site
- B. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - River Sink Spring Site

Map 8

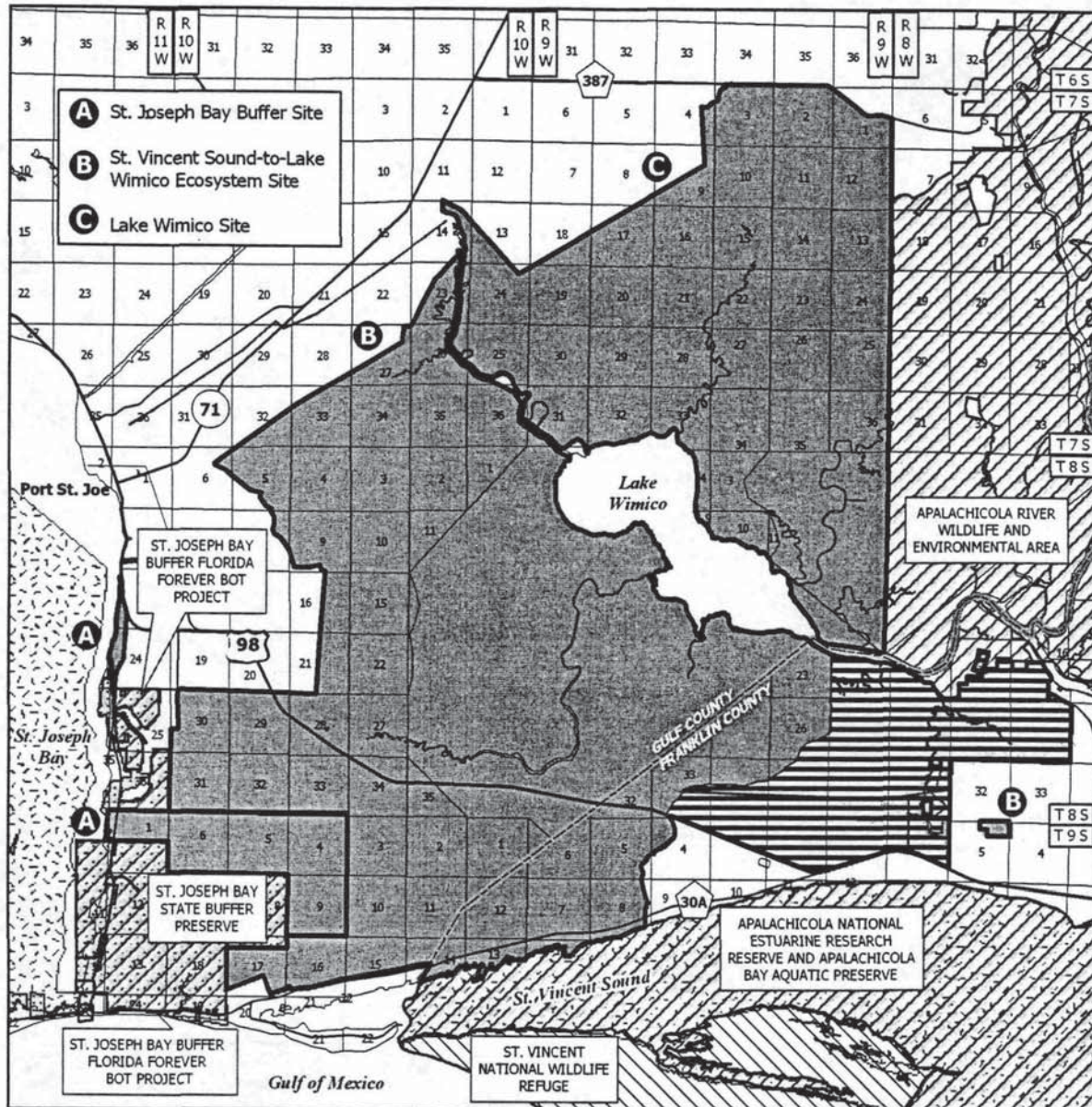
- A. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - St. Marks Springs Site

Map 9

- A. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Site



MARCH 2004



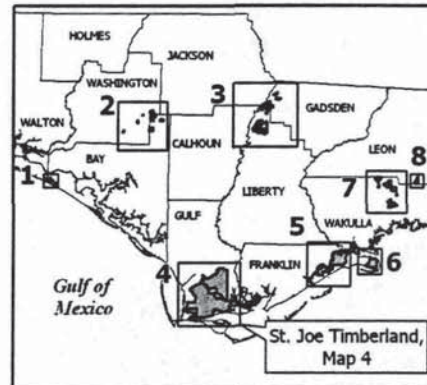
ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



0 1 2 4
Miles



MARCH 2004

St. Joe Timberland

Multi-Counties

Group A Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The St. Joe Company is one of the largest landowners in Florida. The St. Joe Timberlands project will consolidate the St. Joe ownerships already included in other projects, thus helping to preserve large undeveloped tracts of land for native plants and animals and giving the public an opportunity to experience large natural areas throughout north Florida.

Manager

The sites will be managed by various agencies. See the summaries for the projects listed below.

General Description

The St. Joe Timberlands project includes the St. Joe Company ownerships in the following projects: Apalachicola River (Sweetwater Creek 7,040 acres, Gadsden Glades 360 acres, and Aspalaga Landing 600 acres sites); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Tico site 1,780 acres); Dickerson Bay/Bald Point (Bald Point site 3,840 acres); Florida's First Magnitude Springs (River Sink 40 acres and St. Marks 700 acres springs sites); Lake Powell 600 acres; St. Joe Bay Buffer 250 acres; Sand Mountain 1,680 acres; Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract 16,000 acres; Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks 19,840 acres; and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone 2,240 acres. The sites lie in the Panhandle from Bay and Washington County to Taylor County, except for the Tico site in Brevard County. They include samples of almost all the natural communities of north and central Florida, from scrub to swamps and springs. See the general descriptions for the projects listed above.

Public Use

The sites are designated for various public uses. See the summaries for the projects listed above.

Acquisition Planning and Status

The project includes multiple parcels and one owner, St. Joe Company.

On December 9, 1999, the Council approved the creation of St. Joe Timberland project, and added 1,318 acres to the boundary as essential parcels (Lake Wimico site).

On August 22, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added 1,593 acres (Wacissa/Aucilla site) and 12,360 (Lake Wimico site) to the project.

In July, 2001 the 2,463-acre Ward Ridge property was added to the boundaries of the project.

On April 25, 2002, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added 1,656 acres in the Crooked/Short Creek to the boundaries of the project.

On June 6, 2003 the Council added 49,520 acres in the Box R Ranch tract and St. Vincent tract to the project boundaries.

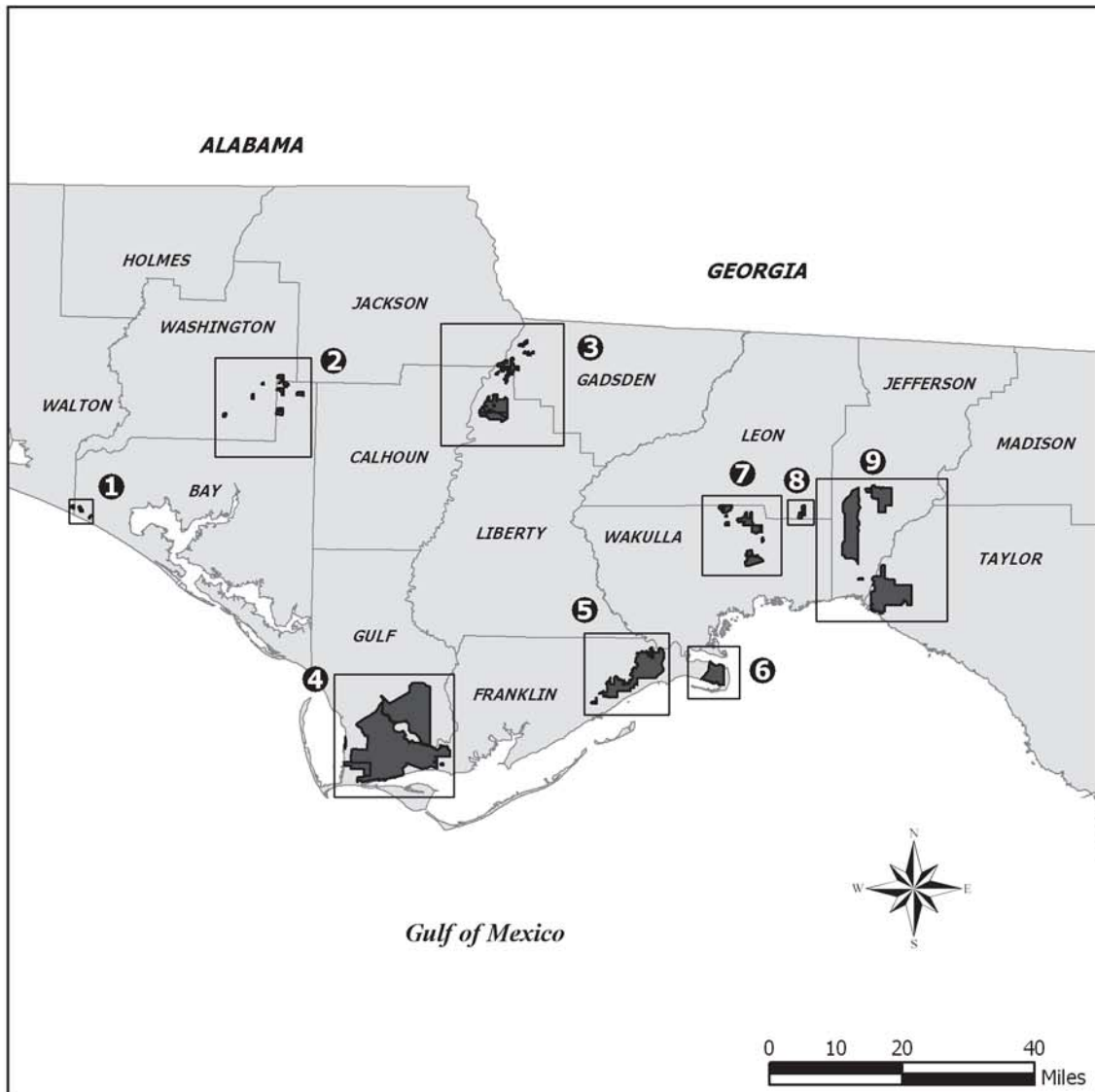
On June 4, 2004 the Council added a 10,444-acre addition to fill a gap between the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area, the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, and the Big Bend Wildlife Management Area.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an acquisition intermediary for this project.

FNAI Elements
See St. Joe ownership in each of the projects listed under General Description.

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	172,476
Acres Acquired	78,003
at a Cost of	\$91,230,765
Acres Remaining	94,473
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$53,925,645



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: OVERVIEW

BAY, WALTON, WASHINGTON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, GULF, FRANKLIN, WAKULLA, LEON, JEFFERSON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

Map 1

A. Lake Powell Site

Map 2

A. Sand Mountain Site

Map 3

- A. Apalachicola River - Gadsden Glades Site
- B. Apalachicola River - Aspalaga Landing Site
- C. Apalachicola River - Crooked/Short Creek Site
- D. Apalachicola River - Sweetwater Creek Site

Map 4

- A. St. Joseph Bay Buffer Site
- B. St. Vincent Sound-to-Lake Wimico Ecosystem Site
- C. Lake Wimico Site

Map 5

A. Tates Hell/Carrabelle Site

Map 6

A. Dickerson Bay/Bald Point Site

Map 7

- A. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone Site
- B. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - River Sink Spring Site

Map 8

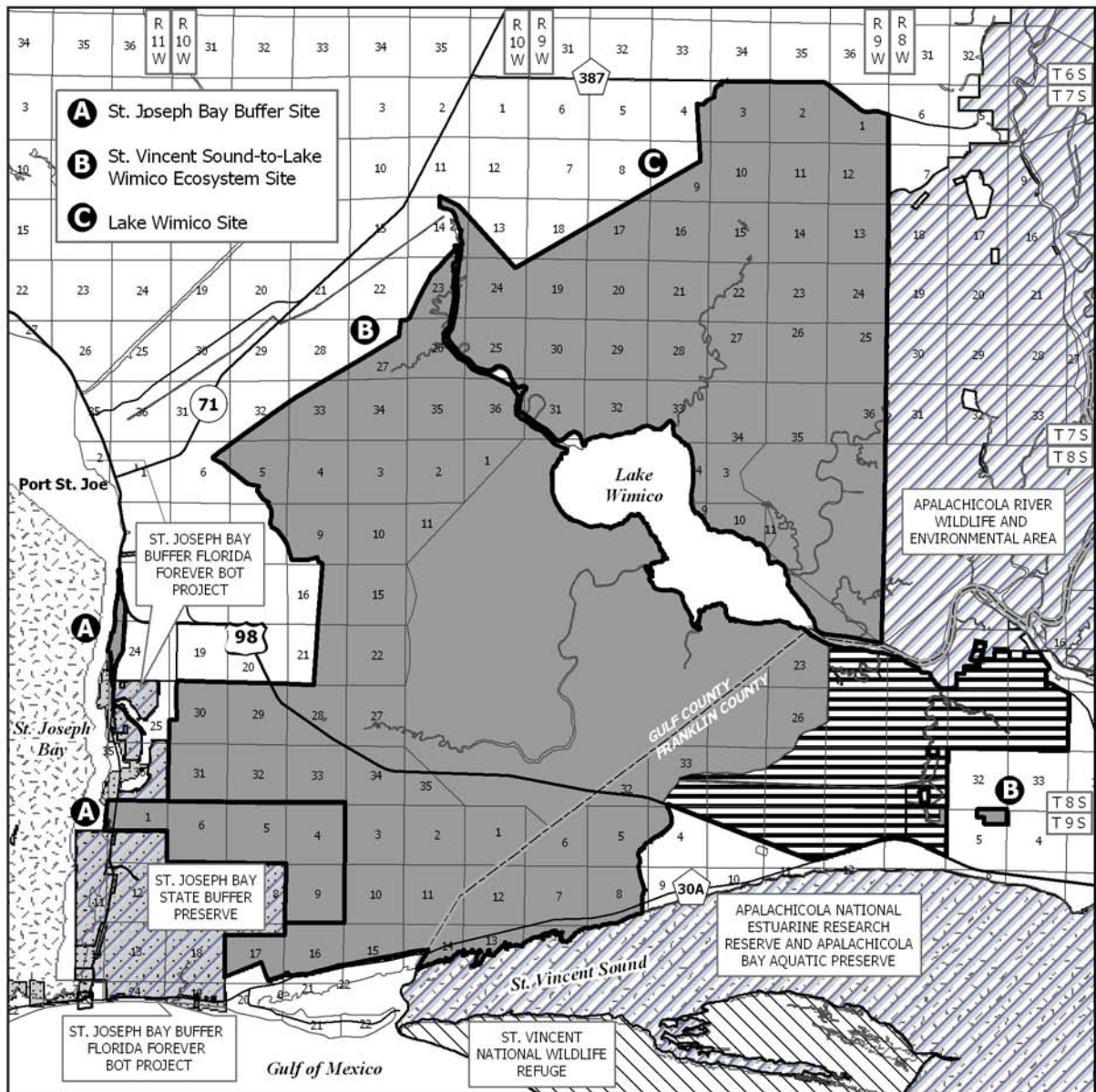
- A. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - St. Marks Springs Site

Map 9

A. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Site



MARCH 2004



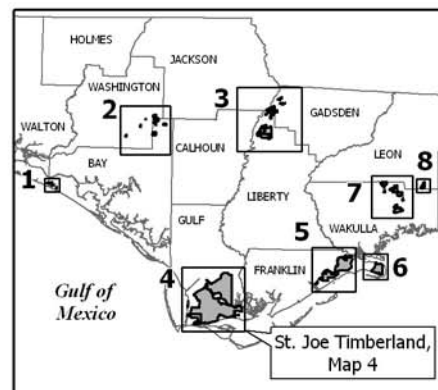
ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



0 1 2 4
Miles



MARCH 2004

St. Joe Timberland

Multi-Counties

Group A Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The St. Joe Company is one of the largest landowners in Florida. The St. Joe Timberlands project will consolidate the St. Joe ownerships already included in other projects, thus helping to preserve large undeveloped tracts of land for native plants and animals and giving the public an opportunity to experience large natural areas throughout north Florida.

Manager

The sites will be managed by various agencies. See the summaries for the projects listed below.

General Description

The St. Joe Timberlands project includes the St. Joe Company ownerships in the following projects: Apalachicola River (Sweetwater Creek 7,040 acres, Gadsden Glades 360 acres, and Aspalaga Landing 600 acres sites); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Tico site 1,780 acres); Dickerson Bay/Bald Point (Bald Point site 3,840 acres); Florida's First Magnitude Springs (River Sink 40 acres and St. Marks 700 acres springs sites); Lake Powell 600 acres; St. Joe Bay Buffer 250 acres; Sand Mountain 1,680 acres; Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract 16,000 acres; Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks 19,840 acres; and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone 2,240 acres. The sites lie in the Panhandle from Bay and Washington County to Taylor County, except for the Tico site in Brevard County. They include samples of almost all the natural communities of north and central Florida, from scrub to swamps and springs. See the general descriptions for the projects listed above.

Public Use

The sites are designated for various public uses. See the summaries for the projects listed above.

FNAI Elements
See St. Joe ownership in each of the projects listed under General Description.

Acquisition Planning

The project includes multiple parcels and one owner, St. Joe Company.

On December 9, 1999, the Council approved the creation of St. Joe Timberland project, and added 1,318 acres to the boundary as essential parcels (Lake Wimico site).

On August 22, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added 1,593 acres (Wacissa/Aucilla site) and 12,360 (Lake Wimico site) to the project.

In July, 2001 the 2,463-acre Ward Ridge property was added to the boundaries of the project.

On April 25, 2002, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added 1,656 acres in the Crooked/Short Creek to the boundaries of the project.

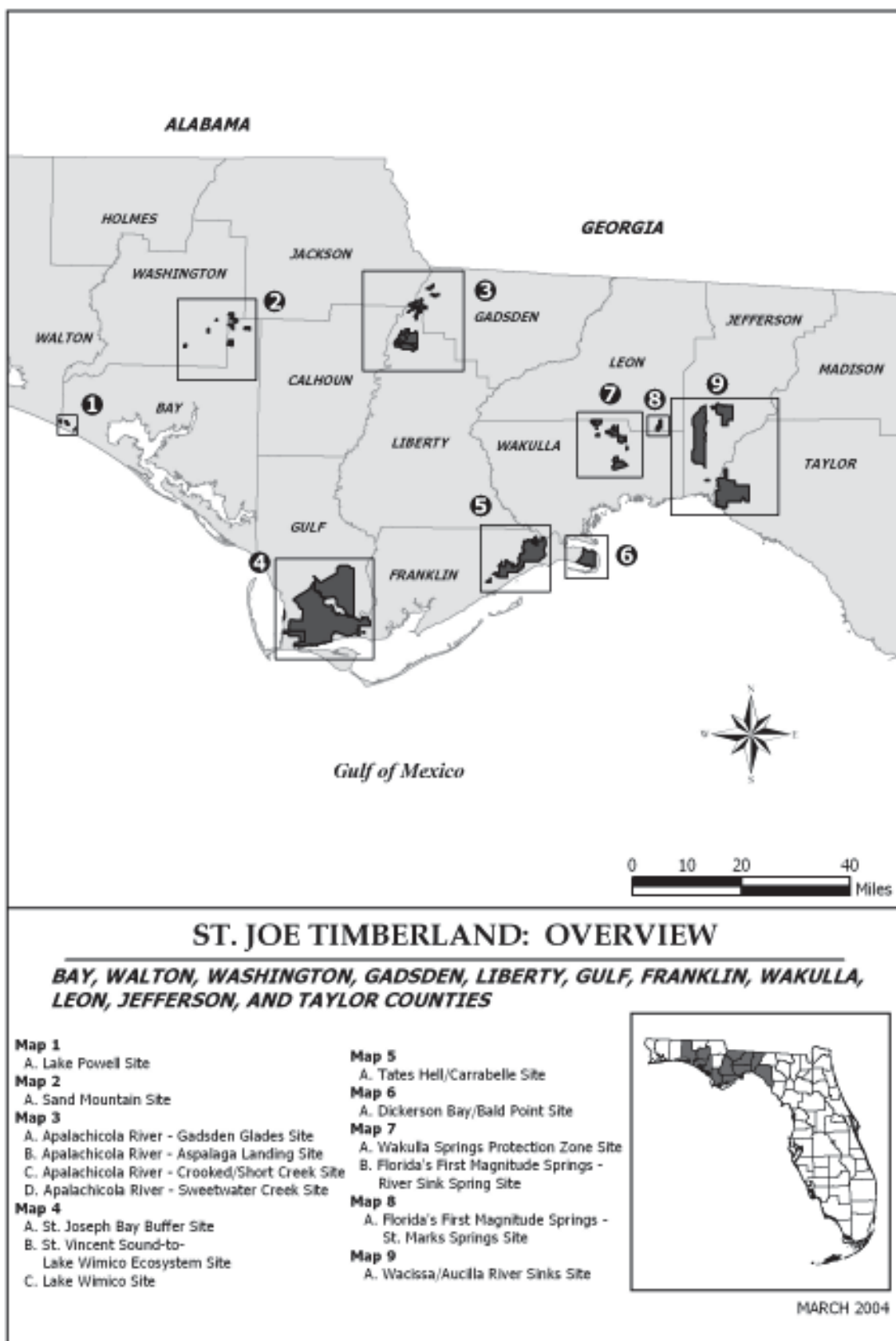
On June 6, 2003 the Council added 49,520 acres in the Box R Ranch tract and St. Vincent tract to the project boundaries.

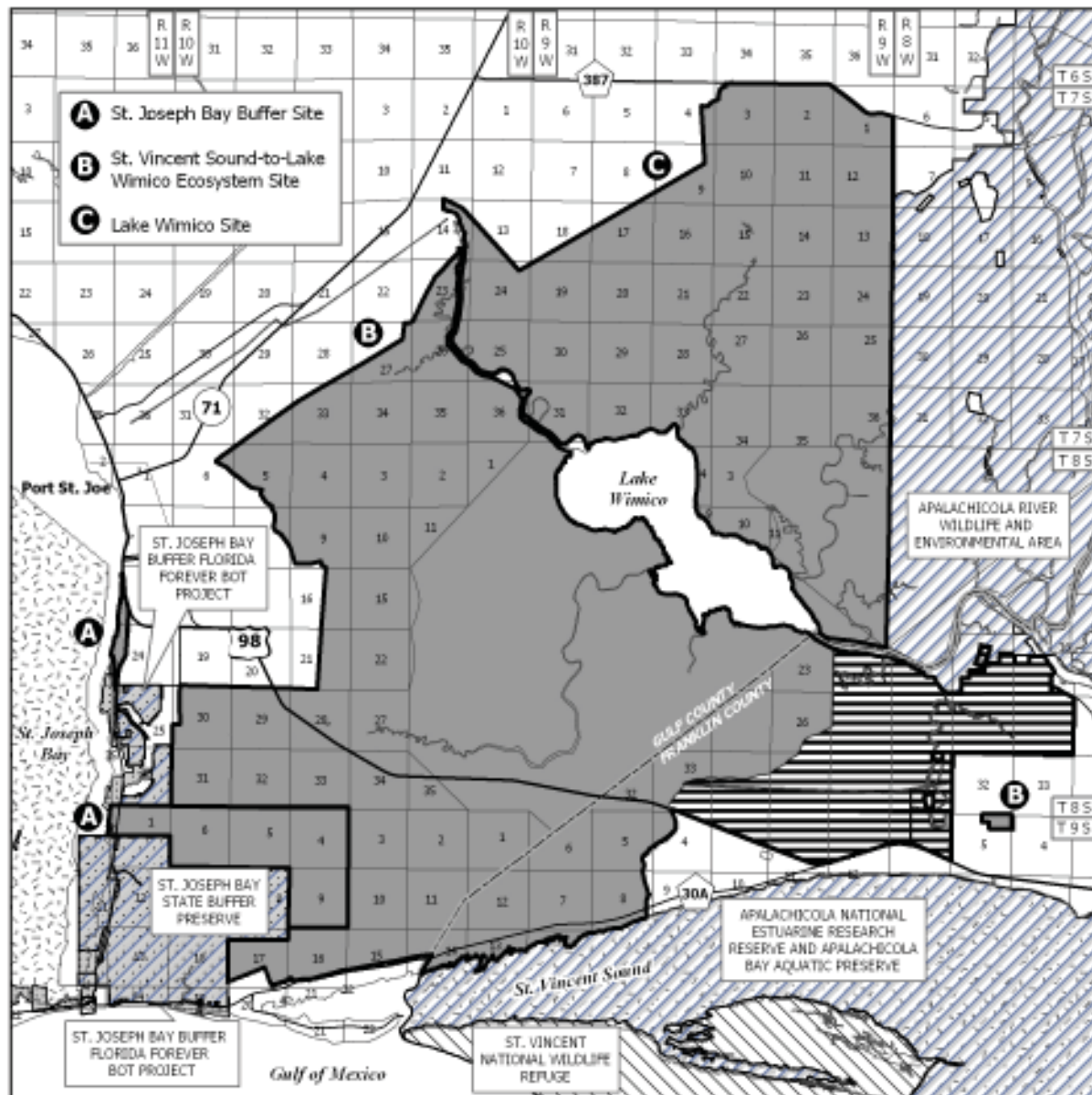
On June 4, 2004 the Council added a 10,444-acre addition to fill a gap between the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area, the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, and the Big Bend Wildlife Management Area.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an acquisition intermediary for this project.

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	172,476
Acres Acquired	78,003
at a Cost of	\$91,230,765
Acres Remaining	94,473
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$53,925,645





ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



0 1 2 4
Miles



MARCH 2004

St. Joe Timberland

Multi-Counties

Group A Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

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Manager

The sites will be managed by various agencies. See the summaries for the projects listed below.

General Description

The St. Joe Timberlands project includes the St. Joe Company ownerships in the following projects: Apalachicola River (Sweetwater Creek 7,040 acres, Gadsden Glades 360 acres, and Aspalaga Landing 600 acres sites); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Tico site 1,780 acres); Dickerson Bay/Bald Point (Bald Point site 3,840 acres); Florida's First Magnitude Springs (River Sink 40 acres and St. Marks 700 acres springs sites); Lake Powell 600 acres; St. Joe Bay Buffer 250 acres; Sand Mountain 1,680 acres; Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract 16,000 acres; Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks 19,840 acres; and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone 2,240 acres. The sites lie in the Panhandle from Bay and Washington Counties to Taylor County, except for the Tico site in Brevard County. They include samples of almost all the natural communities of north and central Florida, from scrub to swamps and springs. See the general descriptions for the projects listed above.

Public Use

The sites are designated for various public uses. See the summaries for the projects listed above.

FNAI Elements
See St. Joe ownership in each of the projects listed under General Description.

Acquisition Planning

On December 9, 1999, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) approved the creation of the St. Joe Timberland project and added it to the CARL Priority list. The project was sponsored by the St. Joe Company, DSL, and TNC, and initially consisted of discrete, individual tracts owned by St. Joe Company within existing projects. Other sites will be proposed for addition to the project. Approval was given to add an additional 1,318 acres (18 to the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks project and approximately 1,300 to the Apalachicola River Project – Lake Wimico site) to the project boundary as essential parcels. The initial project consisted of approximately 56,218 acres and a TAV of \$34,614,545. The Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWMD) has acquired the majority of the Sand Mountain site.

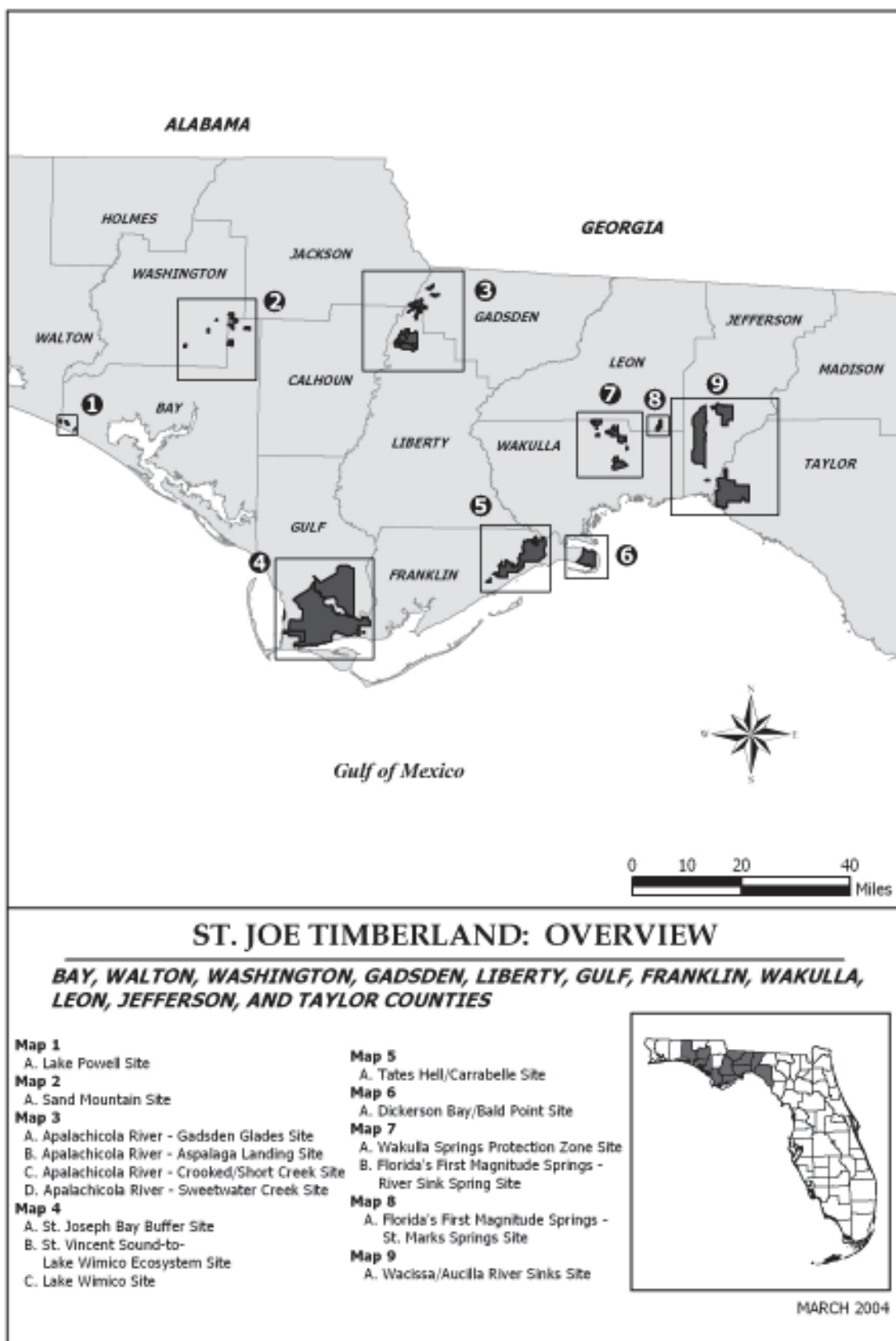
On August 22, 2000, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 12,360-acre addition, known as Lake Wimico site, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 1999 taxable value of \$1,118,790.

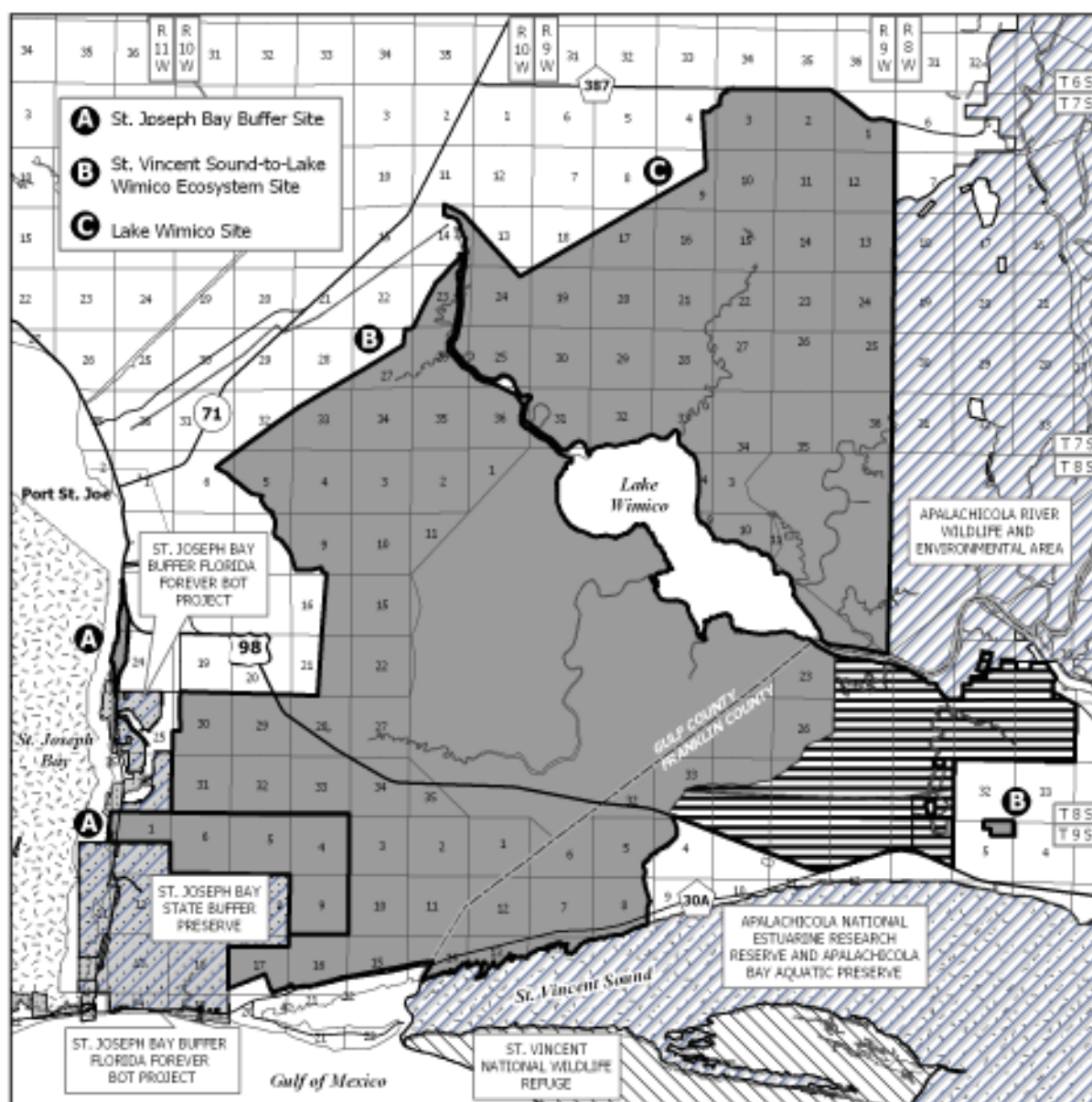
On August 22, 2000, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,592-acre addition, known as Snipe Island, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 1999 taxable value of \$1,940,906.

On July 12, 2001, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 22,260-acre addition, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2000 taxable value of \$5,565,000. 19,445 acres are located in Jefferson County, the remainder in Taylor County.

(Continued on Page 432)

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	172,476
Acres Acquired	78,003
at a Cost of	\$91,230,765
Acres Remaining	94,473
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$53,925,645





ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



0 1 2 4
Miles



MARCH 2004

St. Joe Timberland

Multi-Counties

Group A Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The St. Joe Company is one of the largest landowners in Florida. The St. Joe Timberland project will consolidate the St. Joe ownerships already included in other projects, thus helping to preserve large undeveloped tracts of land for native plants and animals and giving the public an opportunity to experience large natural areas throughout north Florida.

Manager

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General Description

The St. Joe Timberlands project includes the St. Joe Company ownerships in the following projects: Apalachicola River (Sweetwater Creek 7,040 acres, Gadsden Glades 360 acres, and Aspalaga Landing 600 acres sites); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Tico site 1,780 acres); Dickerson Bay/Bald Point (Bald Point site 3,840 acres); Florida's First Magnitude Springs (River Sink 40 acres and St. Marks 700 acres springs sites); Lake Powell 600 acres; St. Joe Bay Buffer 250 acres; Sand Mountain 1,680 acres; Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract 16,000 acres; Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks 19,840 acres; and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone 2,240 acres. The sites lie in the Panhandle from Bay and Washington Counties to Taylor County, except for the Tico site in Brevard County. They include samples of almost all the natural communities of north and central Florida, from scrub to swamps and springs. See the general descriptions for the projects listed above.

Public Use

The sites are designated for various public uses. See the summaries for the projects listed above.

FNAI Elements
See St. Joe ownership in each of the projects listed under General Description.

Acquisition Planning

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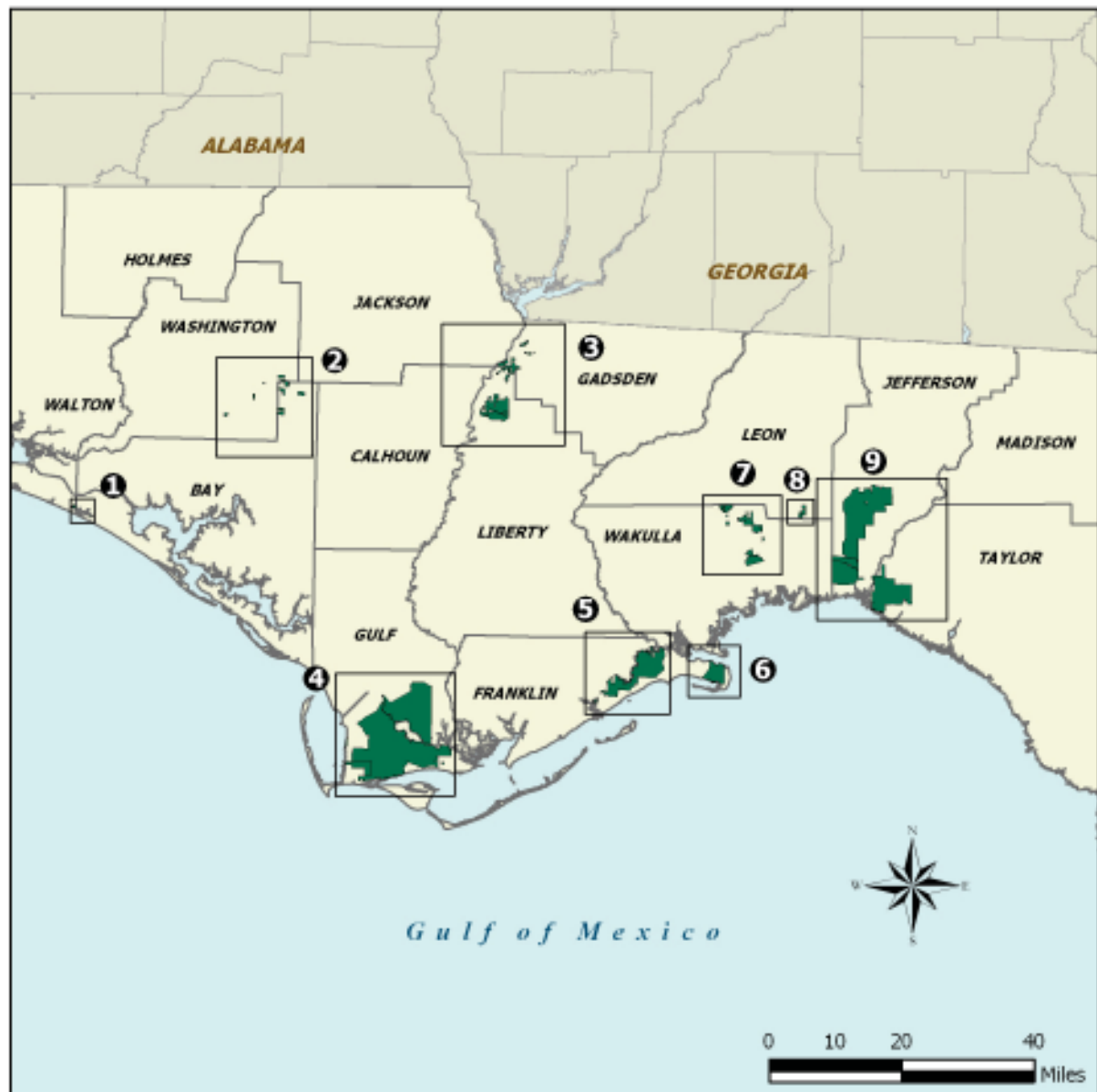
On August 22, 2000, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 12,360-acre addition, known as Lake Wimico site, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 1999 taxable value of \$1,118,790.

On August 22, 2000, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,592-acre addition, known as Snipe Island, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 1999 taxable value of \$1,940,906.

On July 12, 2001, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 22,260-acre addition, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2000 taxable value of \$5,565,000. 19,445 acres are located in Jefferson County, the remainder in Taylor County.

(Continued on Page 443)

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	172,476
Acres Acquired	78,003
at a Cost of	\$91,230,765
Acres Remaining	94,473
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$53,925,645



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: OVERVIEW

BAY, WALTON, WASHINGTON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, GULF, FRANKLIN, WAKULLA, LEON, JEFFERSON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

Map 1

A. Lake Powell Site

Map 2

A. Sand Mountain Site

Map 3

- A. Apalachicola River - Gadsden Glades Site
- B. Apalachicola River - Aspalaga Landing Site
- C. Apalachicola River - Crooked/Short Creek Site
- D. Apalachicola River - Sweetwater Creek Site

Map 4

- A. St. Joseph Bay Buffer Site
- B. St. Vincent Sound-to-Lake Wimico Ecosystem Site
- C. Lake Wimico Site

Map 5

A. Tates Hell/Carrabelle Site

Map 6

A. Dickerson Bay/Bald Point Site

Map 7

- A. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone Site
- B. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - River Sink Spring Site

Map 8

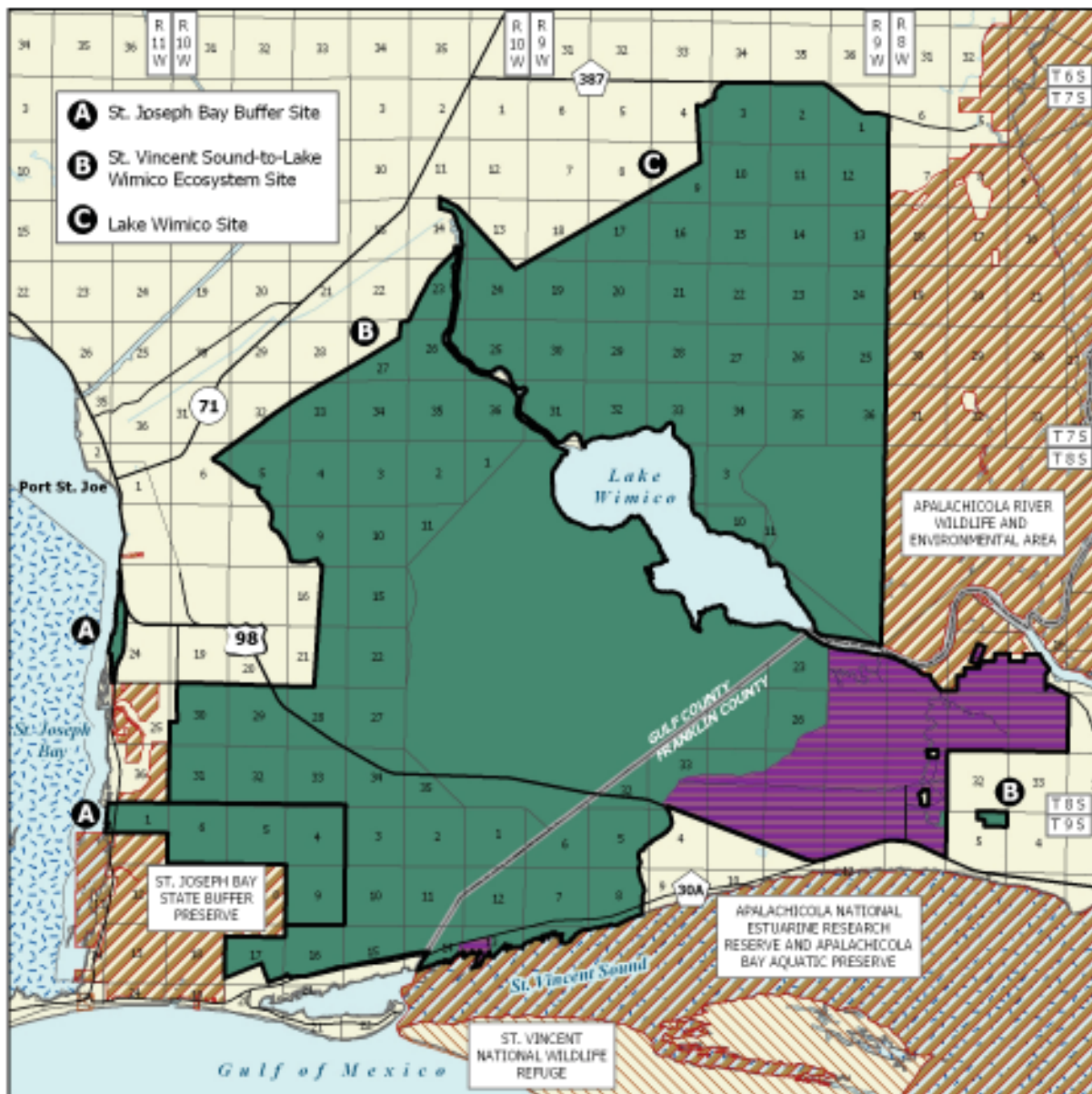
- A. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - St. Marks Springs Site

Map 9

A. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Site



MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES



MAY 2006

St. Joe Timberland

Multi-Counties

Group A

Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The St. Joe Company is one of the largest landowners in Florida. The St. Joe Timberland project will consolidate the St. Joe ownerships already included in other projects, thus helping to preserve large undeveloped tracts of land for native plants and animals and giving the public an opportunity to experience large natural areas throughout north Florida.

Manager

The sites will be managed by various agencies. See the summaries for the projects listed below.

General Description

The St. Joe Timberlands project includes the St. Joe Company ownerships in the following projects: Apalachicola River (Sweetwater Creek 7,040 acres, Gadsden Glades 360 acres, and Aspalaga Landing 600 acres sites); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Tico site 1,780 acres); Dickerson Bay/Bald Point (Bald Point site 3,840 acres); Florida’s First Magnitude Springs (River Sink 40 acres and St. Marks 700 acres springs sites); Lake Powell 600 acres; St. Joe Bay Buffer 250 acres; Sand Mountain 1,680 acres; Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract 16,000 acres; Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks 19,840 acres; and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone 2,240 acres. The sites lie in the Panhandle from Bay and Washington Counties to Taylor County, except for the Tico site in Brevard County. They include samples of almost all the natural communities of north and central Florida, from scrub to swamps and springs. See the general descriptions for the projects listed above.

Public Use

The sites are designated for various public uses. See the summaries for the projects listed above.

FNAI Elements
See St. Joe ownership in each of the projects listed under General Description.

Acquisition Planning

On December 9, 1999, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) approved the creation of the St. Joe Timberland project and added it to the CARL Priority list. The project was sponsored by the St. Joe Company, DSL, and TNC, and initially consisted of discrete, individual tracts owned by St. Joe Company within existing projects. Other sites will be proposed for addition to the project. Approval was given to add an additional 1,318 acres (18 to the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks project and approximately 1,300 to the Apalachicola River Project – Lake Wimico site) to the project boundary as essential parcels. The initial project consisted of approximately 56,218 acres and a TAV of \$34,614,545. The Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD) has acquired the majority of the Sand Mountain site.

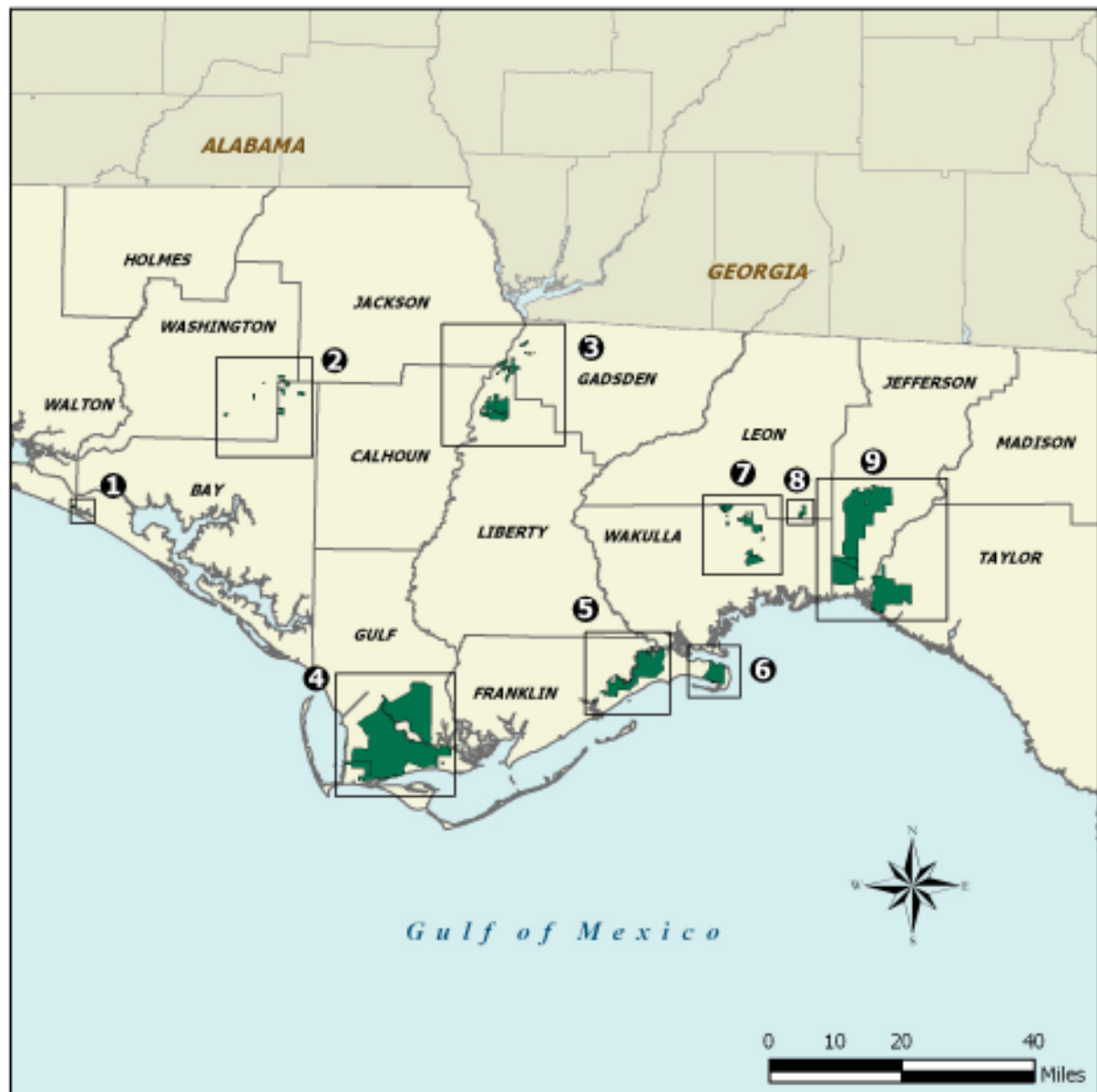
On August 22, 2000, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 12,360-acre addition, known as Lake Wimico site, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 1999 taxable value of \$1,118,790.

On August 22, 2000, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,592-acre addition, known as Snipe Island, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 1999 taxable value of \$1,940,906.

On July 12, 2001, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 22,260-acre addition, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2000 taxable value of \$5,565,000. 19,445 acres are located in Jefferson County, the remainder in Taylor County.

(Continued on Page 461)

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	170,341
Acres Acquired	49,529
at a Cost of	\$66,850,801
Acres Remaining	120,812
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$68,960,074



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: OVERVIEW

BAY, WALTON, WASHINGTON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, GULF, FRANKLIN, WAKULLA, LEON, JEFFERSON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

Map 1

A. Lake Powell Site

Map 2

A. Sand Mountain Site

Map 3

- A. Apalachicola River - Gadsden Glades Site
- B. Apalachicola River - Aspalaga Landing Site
- C. Apalachicola River - Crooked/Short Creek Site
- D. Apalachicola River - Sweetwater Creek Site

Map 4

- A. St. Joseph Bay Buffer Site
- B. St. Vincent Sound-to-Lake Wimico Ecosystem Site
- C. Lake Wimico Site

Map 5

A. Tates Hell/Carrabelle Site

Map 6

A. Dickerson Bay/Bald Point Site

Map 7

- A. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone Site
- B. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - River Sink Spring Site

Map 8

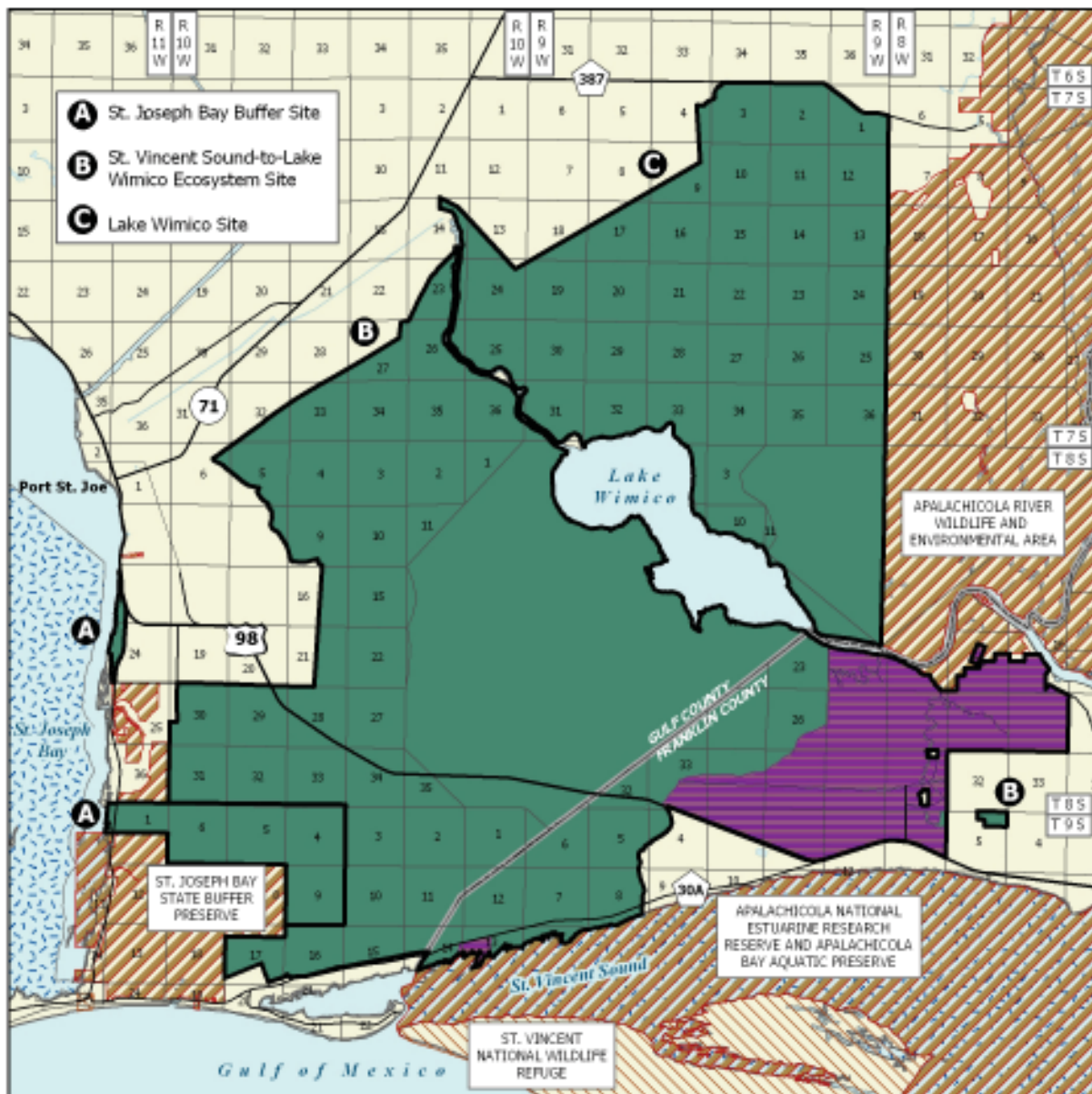
- A. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - St. Marks Springs Site

Map 9

A. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Site



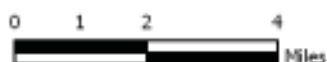
MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



MAY 2006

On July 12, 2001, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 2,560-acre addition, to the Lake Wimico tract project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2000 taxable value of \$210,880. The property is located in Gulf County.

On April 25, 2002, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 2,194-acre addition, known as the Tiger Hammock Conservation Area, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by Dr. John Epler, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2002 taxable value of \$1,243,672.

On April 25, 2002, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,656-acre addition, known as Crooked & Short Creeks, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2001 taxable value of \$241,410. Short Creek (291 acres) is in Liberty County and Crooked Creek (1,365 acres) is in Gadsden & Liberty counties.

On June 6, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 49,565-acre addition, known as St. Vincent Sound to Lake Wiminco, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2002 taxable value of \$3,213,760.

On June 4, 2004, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 10,444-acre addition, known as the Flint Rock tract, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2002 taxable value of \$1,007,366.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an acquisition intermediary for this project.

St. Joe Timberland

Multi-Counties

Group A Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The St. Joe Company is one of the largest landowners in Florida. The St. Joe Timberland project will consolidate the St. Joe ownerships already included in other projects, thus helping to preserve large undeveloped tracts of land for native plants and animals and giving the public an opportunity to experience large natural areas throughout north Florida. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a state-wide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

The sites will be managed by various agencies. See the summaries for the projects listed below.

General Description

The St. Joe Timberlands project includes the St. Joe Company ownerships in the following projects: Apalachicola River (Sweetwater Creek 7,040 acres, Gadsden Glades 360 acres, and Aspalaga Landing 600 acres sites); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Tico site 1,780 acres); Dickerson Bay/Bald Point (Bald Point site 3,840 acres); Florida's First Magnitude Springs (River Sink 40 acres and St. Marks 700 acres springs sites); Lake Powell 600 acres; St. Joe Bay Buffer 250 acres; Sand Mountain 1,680 acres; Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract 16,000 acres; Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks 19,840 acres; and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone 2,240 acres. The sites lie in the Panhandle from Bay and Washington Counties to Taylor County, except for the Tico site in Brevard County. They include samples of almost all the natural communities of north and central Florida, from scrub to swamps and springs. See the general descriptions for the projects listed above.

Public Use

The sites are designated for various public uses. See the summaries for the projects listed above.

FNAI Elements
See St. Joe ownership in each of the projects listed under General Description.

Acquisition Planning

On December 9, 1999, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) approved the creation of the St. Joe Timberland project and added it to the CARL Priority list. The project was sponsored by the St. Joe Company, DSL, and TNC, and initially consisted of discrete, individual tracts owned by St. Joe Company within existing projects. Other sites will be proposed for addition to the project. Approval was given to add an additional 1,318 acres (18 to the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks project and approximately 1,300 to the Apalachicola River Project – Lake Wimico site) to the project boundary as essential parcels. The initial project consisted of approximately 56,218 acres and a TAV of \$34,614,545. The Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD) has acquired the majority of the Sand Mountain site.

On August 22, 2000, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 12,360-acre addition, known as Lake Wimico site, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 1999 taxable value of \$1,118,790.

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(Continued on Page 468)

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	170,341
Acres Acquired	52,679
at a Cost of	\$70,808,224
Acres Remaining	117,662
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$67,161,470



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: OVERVIEW

BAY, WALTON, WASHINGTON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, GULF, FRANKLIN, WAKULLA, LEON, JEFFERSON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

Map 1

A. Lake Powell Site

Map 2

A. Sand Mountain Site

Map 3

A. Apalachicola River - Gadsden Glades Site

B. Apalachicola River - Aspalaga Landing Site

C. Apalachicola River - Crooked/Short Creek Site

D. Apalachicola River - Sweetwater Creek Site

Map 4

A. St. Joseph Bay Buffer Site

B. St. Vincent Sound-to-Lake Wimico Ecosystem Site

C. Lake Wimico Site

Map 5

A. Tates Hell/Carrabelle Site

Map 6

A. Dickerson Bay/Bald Point Site

Map 7

A. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone Site

B. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - River Sink Spring Site

Map 8

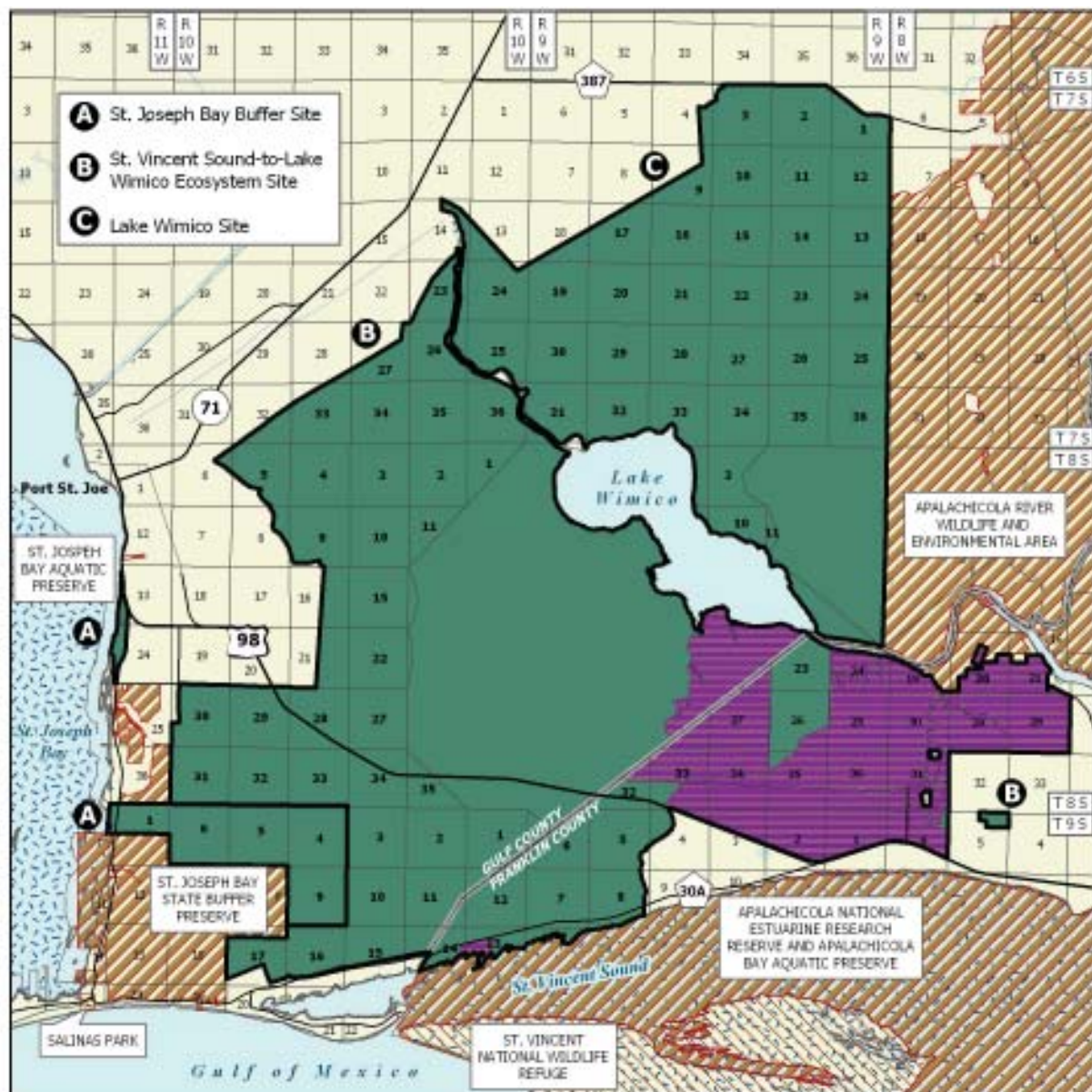
A. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - St. Marks Springs Site

Map 9

A. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Site



MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



APRIL 2007

On July 12, 2001, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 2,560-acre addition, to the Lake Wimico tract project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2000 taxable value of \$210,880. The property is located in Gulf County.

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On April 25, 2002, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,656-acre addition, known as Crooked & Short Creeks, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2001 taxable value of \$241,410. Short Creek (291 acres) is in Liberty County and Crooked Creek (1,365 acres) is in Gadsden & Liberty counties.

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Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an acquisition intermediary for this project.

St. Joe Timberland

**Bay, Walton Washington, Gadsden,
Liberty, Gulf, Franklin, Wakulla, Leon,
Jefferson and Taylor Counties**

Group A Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

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Manager

The sites will be managed by various agencies. See the summaries for the projects listed below.

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FNAI Elements
See St. Joe ownership in each of the projects listed under General Description.

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B. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - River Sink Spring Site

Map 8

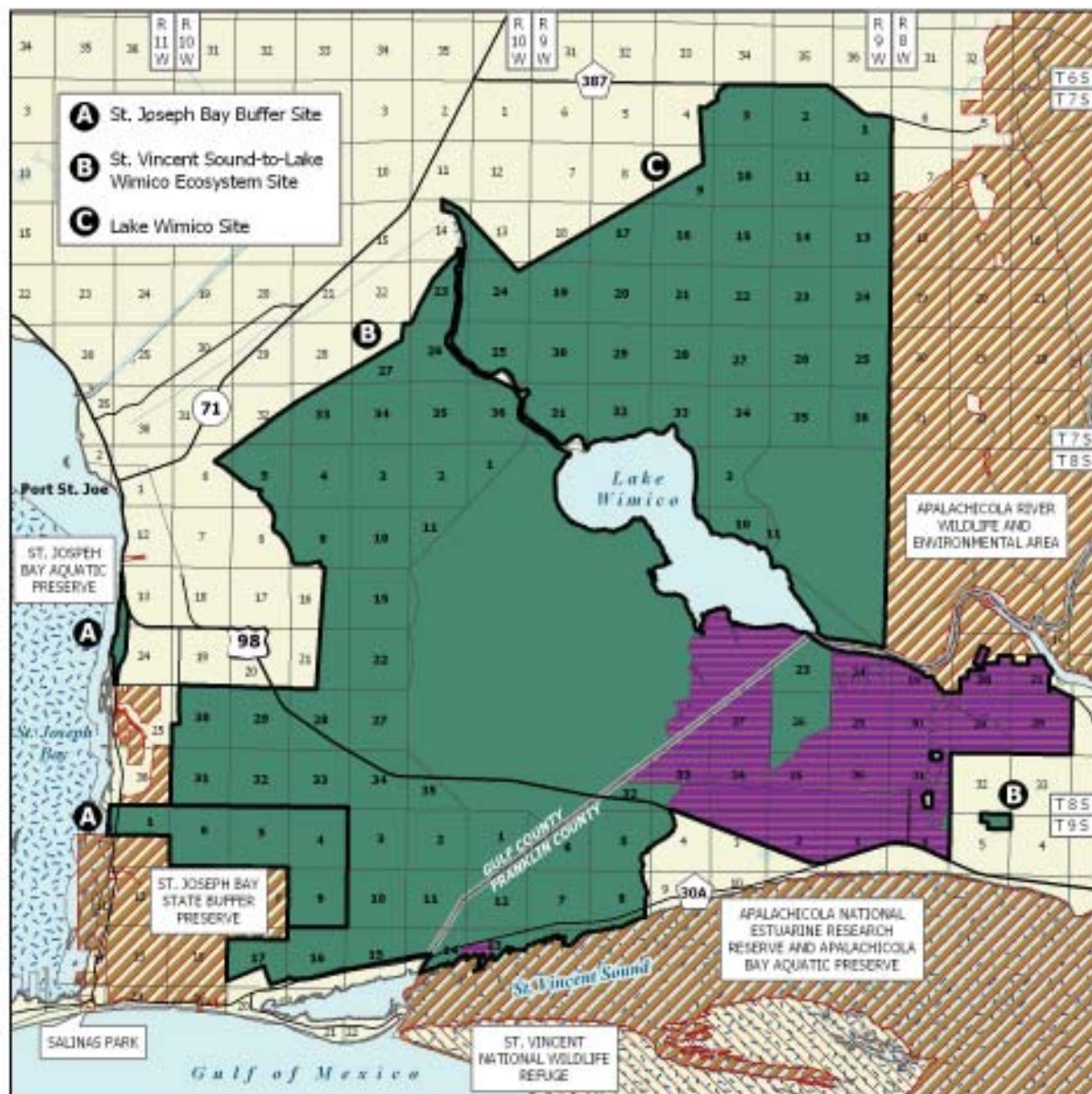
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Map 9

A. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Site



MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
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APRIL 2007

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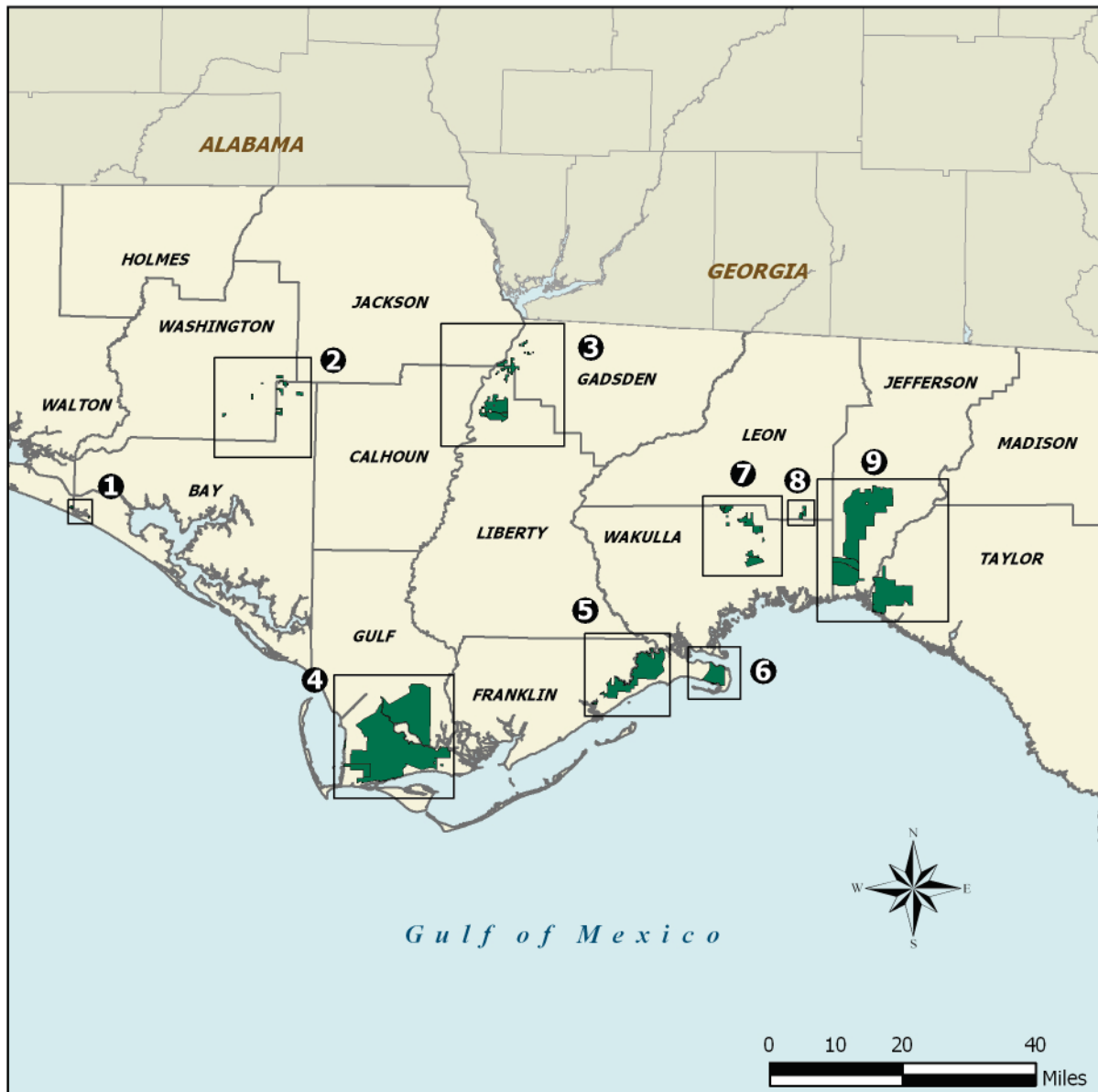
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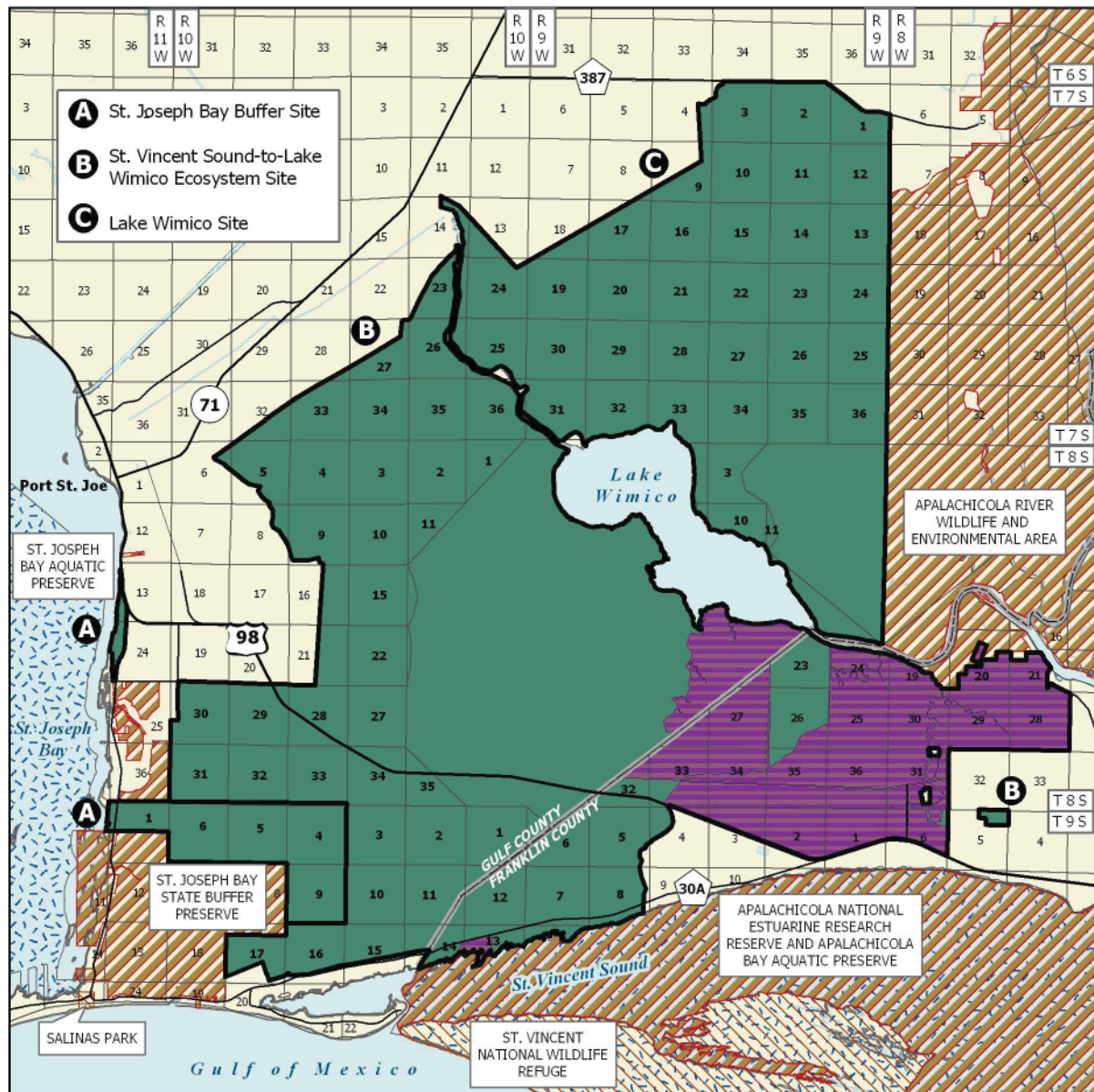
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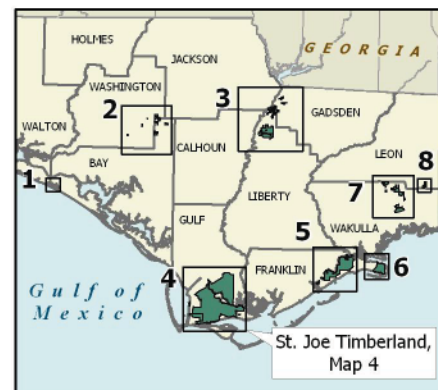
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MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

APRIL 2007

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St. Joe Timberland

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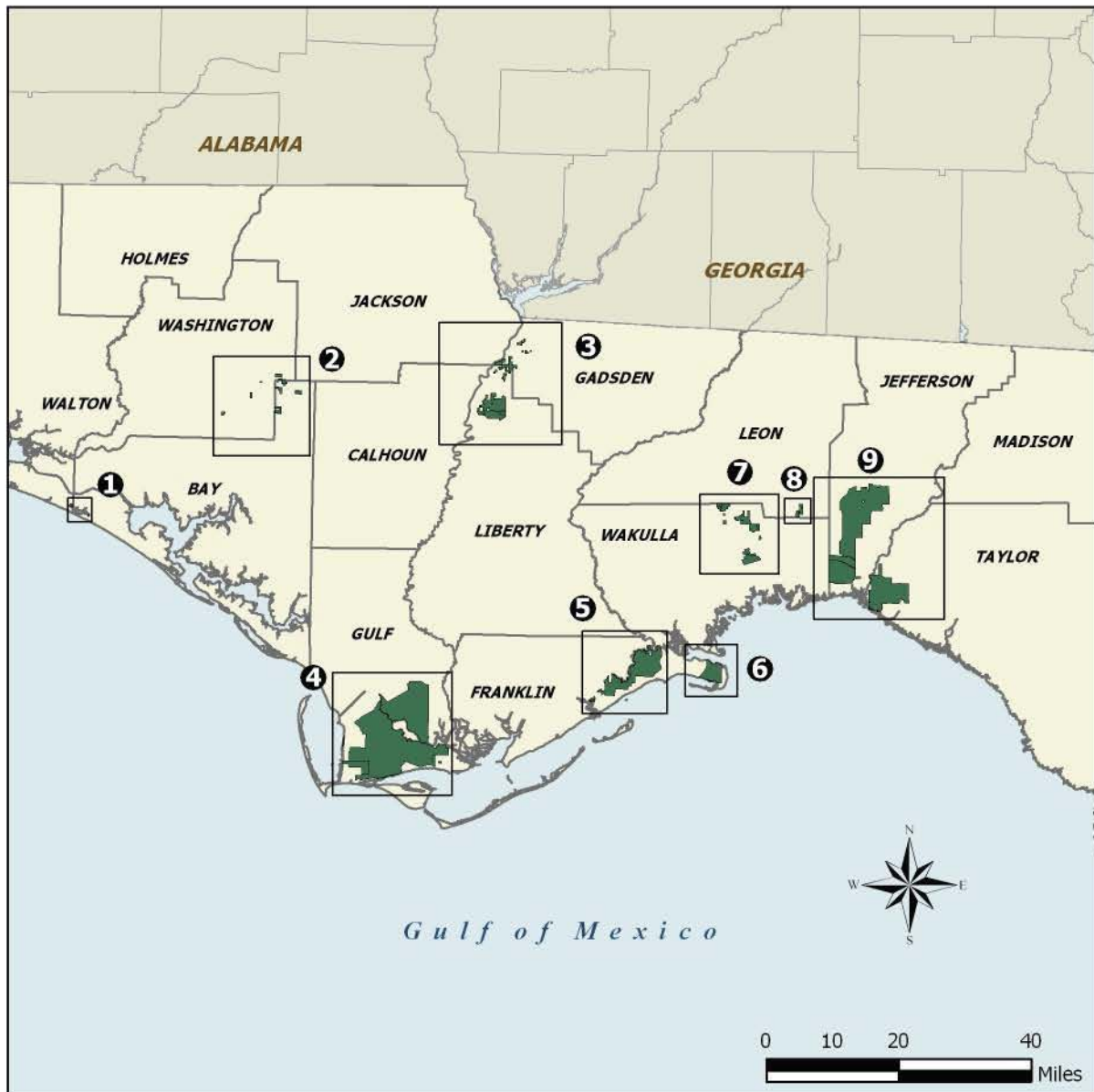
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(Continued on Page 491)

St. Joe Timberland FNAI Elements	
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Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
<i>Chapman's Rhododendron</i>	G1/S1
<i>Quillwort Yellow-eyed Grass</i>	G1/S1
<i>Apalachicola Rosemary</i>	G1/S1
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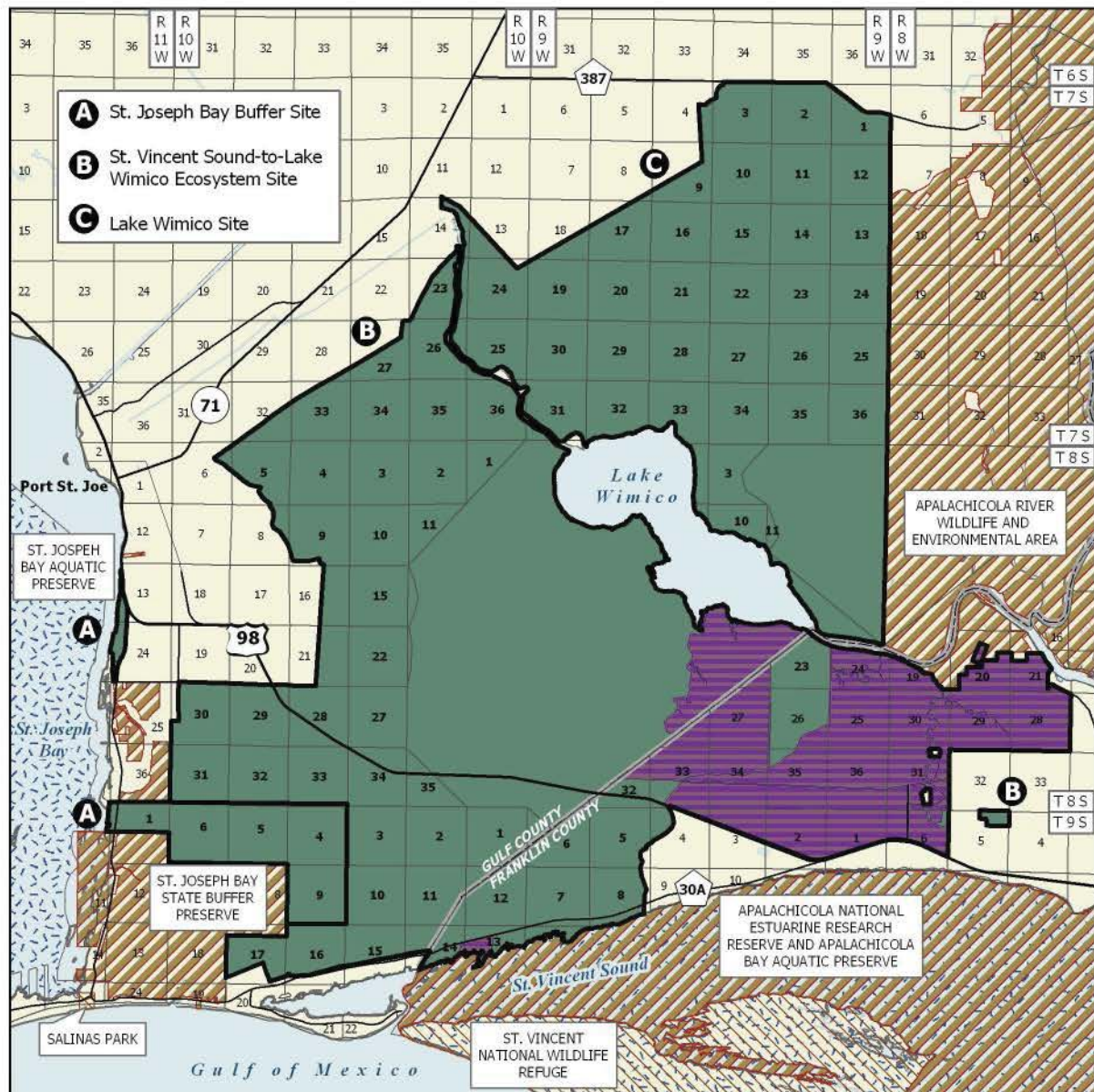
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MAY 2006



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APRIL 2007

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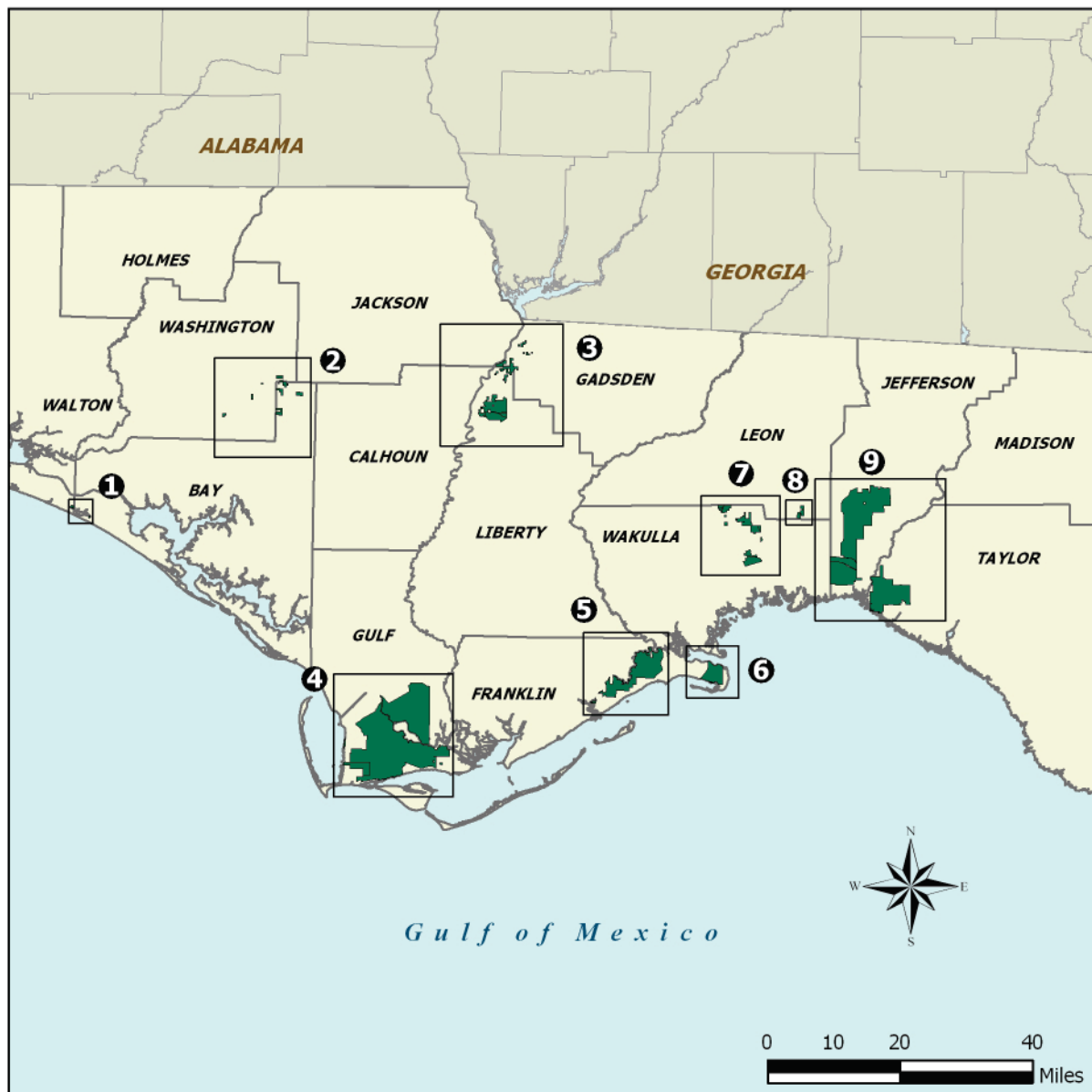
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Big Blue Spring Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
82 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on list	2000
Project Area (Acres)	170,341
Acres Acquired	52,679
at a Cost of	\$70,808,224
Acres Remaining	117,662
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$67,161,470



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: OVERVIEW

BAY, WALTON, WASHINGTON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, GULF, FRANKLIN, WAKULLA, LEON, JEFFERSON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

Map 1

A. Lake Powell Site

Map 2

A. Sand Mountain Site

Map 3

- A. Apalachicola River - Gadsden Glades Site
- B. Apalachicola River - Aspalaga Landing Site
- C. Apalachicola River - Crooked/Short Creek Site
- D. Apalachicola River - Sweetwater Creek Site

Map 4

- A. St. Joseph Bay Buffer Site
- B. St. Vincent Sound-to-Lake Wimico Ecosystem Site
- C. Lake Wimico Site

Map 5

A. Bates Hell/Carrabelle Site

Map 6

A. Dickerson Bay/Bald Point Site

Map 7

- A. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone Site
- B. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - River Sink Spring Site

Map 8

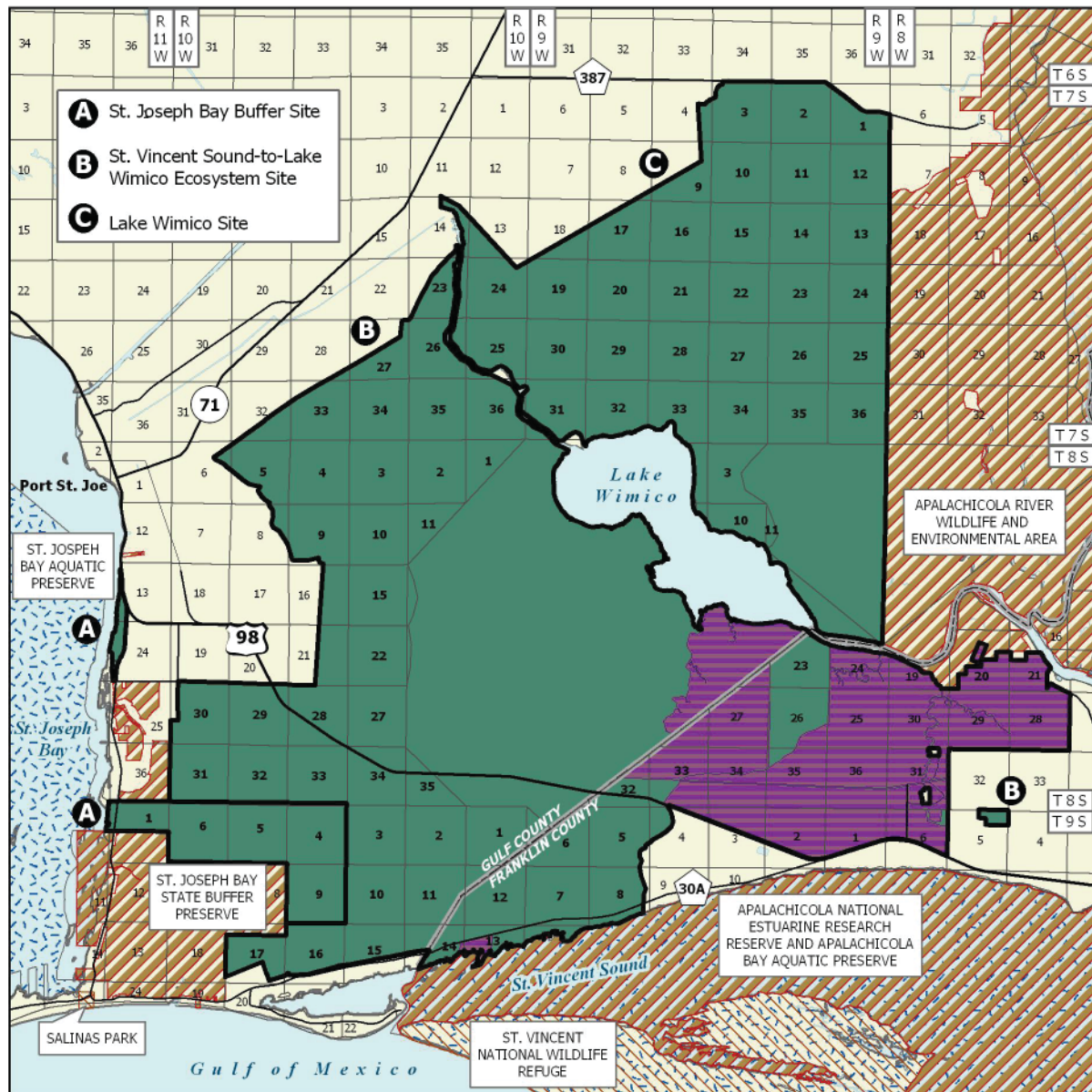
- A. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - St. Marks Springs Site

Map 9

- A. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Site



MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



0 1 2 4
Miles



APRIL 2007

On August 22, 2000, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,592-acre addition, known as Snipe Island, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 1999 taxable value of \$1,940,906. The FWC proposed 12,360-acre addition which was approved to be added to the Lake Wimico site.

On July 12, 2001, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 22,260-acre addition, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2000 taxable value of \$5,565,000. 19,445 acres are located in Jefferson County, the remainder in Taylor County.

On July 12, 2001, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 2,560-acre addition, to the St. Joseph Bay buffers project boundary. It was sponsored by the FWC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2000 taxable value of \$210,880. The property is located in Gulf County.

On April 25, 2002, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 2,194-acre addition, known as the Tiger Hammock Conservation Area, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by Dr. John Epler, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2002 taxable value of \$1,243,672.

On April 25, 2002, the ARC approved a fee-simple,

1,656-acre addition, known as Crooked & Short Creeks, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2001 taxable value of \$241,410. Short Creek (291 acres) is in Liberty County and Crooked Creek (1,365 acres) is in Gadsden & Liberty counties.

On June 6, 2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 49,565-acre addition, known as St. Vincent Sound to Lake Wimico, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2002 taxable value of \$3,213,760.

On June 4, 2004, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 10,444-acre addition, known as the Flint Rock tract, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2002 taxable value of \$1,007,366.

In January 2008 TNC acquired 10,905 acres known as Flint Rock.

Coordination

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an acquisition intermediary for this project.

St. Joe Timberland

Bay, Walton Washington, Gadsden, Liberty, Gulf, Franklin,
Wakulla, Leon, Jefferson and Taylor Counties

Group A Full Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The St. Joe Company is one of the largest landowners in Florida. The St. Joe Timberland project will consolidate the St. Joe ownerships already included in other projects, thus helping to preserve large undeveloped tracts of land for native plants and animals and giving the public an opportunity to experience large natural areas throughout north Florida. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

The sites will be managed by various agencies. See the summaries for the projects listed below.

General Description

The St. Joe Timberlands project includes the St. Joe Company ownerships in the following projects: Apalachicola River (Sweetwater Creek 7,040 acres, Gadsden Glades 360 acres, and Aspalaga Landing 600 acres sites); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Tico site 1,780 acres); Dickerson Bay/Bald Point (Bald Point site 3,840 acres); Florida's First Magnitude Springs (River Sink 40 acres and St. Marks 700 acres springs sites); Lake Powell 600 acres; St. Joseph Bay Buffer 250 acres; Sand Mountain 1,680 acres; Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract 16,000 acres; Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks 19,840 acres;

and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone 2,240 acres. The sites lie in the Panhandle from Bay and Washington Counties to Taylor County, except for the Tico site in Brevard County. They include samples of almost all the natural communities of north and central Florida, from scrub to swamps and springs. See the general descriptions for the projects listed above.

Public Use

The sites are designated for various public uses. See the summaries for the projects listed above.

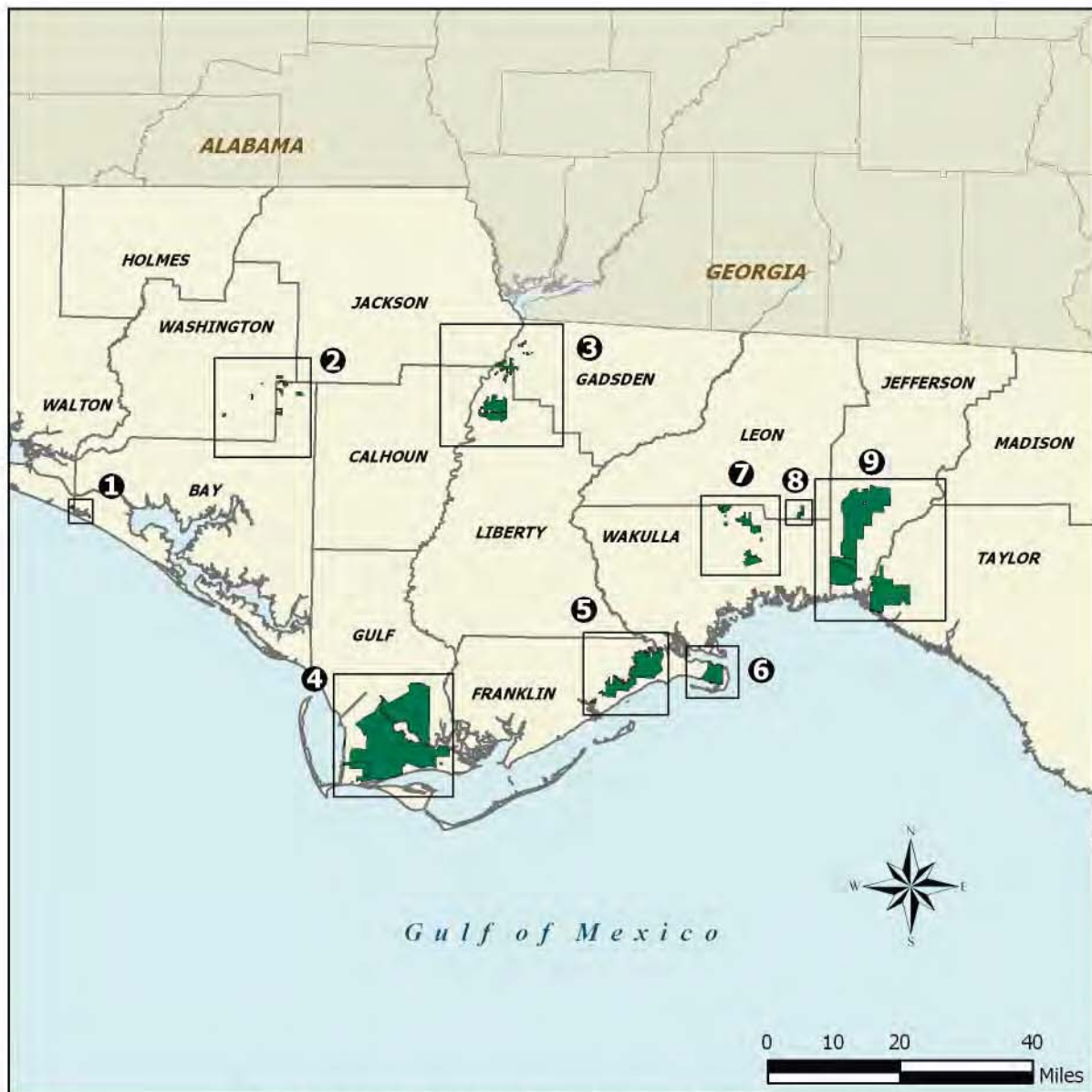
Acquisition Planning

On December 9, 1999, the Land Acquisition Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) approved the creation of the St. Joe Timberland project and added it to the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Priority list. The project was sponsored by the St. Joe Company, Division of State Lands (DSL), and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and initially consisted of individual tracts owned by St. Joe Company within existing projects. Other sites will be proposed for addition to the project. Approval was given to add an additional 1,318 acres (18 to the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks project and approximately 1,300 to the Apalachicola River Project – Lake Wimico site) to the project boundary as essential parcels. The initial project consisted of approximately 56,218 acres and a Tax Assessed Value of \$34,614,545. The Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD) has acquired the majority of the Sand Mountain site.

St. Joe Timberland FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida Torreya</i>	G1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
<i>Apalachicola Rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Chapman's Rhododendron</i>	G1/S1
<i>Gholson's Blazing Star</i>	G1/S1
<i>Quilwort Yellow-eyed Grass</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus Spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' Loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
Big Blue Spring Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
Woodville Karst Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
86 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	2000
Project Area (Acres)	170,341
Acres Acquired	82,391*
at a Cost of	\$70,808,224
Acres Remaining	87,950
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$50,195,918

*NFWFMD has purchased acreage in project boundary.



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: OVERVIEW

BAY, WALTON, WASHINGTON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, GULF, FRANKLIN, WAKULLA, LEON, JEFFERSON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

Map 1

A. Lake Powell Site

Map 2

A. Sand Mountain Site

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- D. Apalachicola River - Sweetwater Creek Site

Map 4

- A. St. Joseph Bay Buffer Site
- B. St. Vincent Sound-to-Lake Wimico Ecosystem Site
- C. Lake Wimico Site

Map 5

A. Tates Hell/Carrabelle Site

Map 6

A. Dickerson Bay/Bald Point Site

Map 7

- A. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone Site
- B. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - River Sink Spring Site

Map 8

- A. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - St. Marks Springs Site

Map 9

- A. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Site



MAY 2006



St. Joe Timberland, Map 4

A number line from 0 to 4 with tick marks at 0, 1, 2, and 4. A bar graph is shown with two bars. The first bar starts at 0 and ends at 2. The second bar starts at 2 and ends at 4. The word "Miles" is written at the end of the number line.

On August 22, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) approved a fee-simple, 12,360-acre addition, known as Lake Wimico site, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 1999 taxable value of \$1,118,790.

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In January 2008 TNC acquired 10,905 acres known as Flint Rock.

Coordination

TNC is an acquisition intermediary for this project.

St. Joe Timberland

Bay, Walton Washington, Gadsden, Liberty,
Gulf, Franklin, Wakulla, Leon, Jefferson
and Taylor Counties

Climate Change Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

The St. Joe Company is one of the largest landowners in Florida. The St. Joe Timberland project will consolidate the St. Joe ownerships already included in other projects, thus helping to preserve large undeveloped tracts of land for native plants and animals and giving the public an opportunity to experience large natural areas throughout north Florida. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

The sites will be managed by various agencies. See the summaries for the projects listed below.

General Description

The St. Joe Timberlands project includes the St. Joe Company ownerships in the following projects: Apalachicola River (Sweetwater Creek 7,040 acres, Gadsden Glades 360 acres, and Aspalaga Landing 600 acres sites); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Tico site 1,780 acres); Dickerson Bay/Bald Point (Bald Point site 3,840 acres); Florida's First Magnitude Springs (River Sink 40 acres and St. Marks 700 acres springs sites); Lake Powell 600 acres; St. Joseph Bay Buffer 250 acres; Sand Mountain 1,680 acres; Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

16,000 acres; Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks 19,840 acres; and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone 2,240 acres. The sites lie in the Panhandle from Bay and Washington Counties to Taylor County, except for the Tico site in Brevard County. They include samples of almost all the natural communities of north and central Florida, from scrub to swamps and springs. See the general descriptions for the projects listed above.

Public Use

The sites are designated for various public uses. See the summaries for the projects listed above.

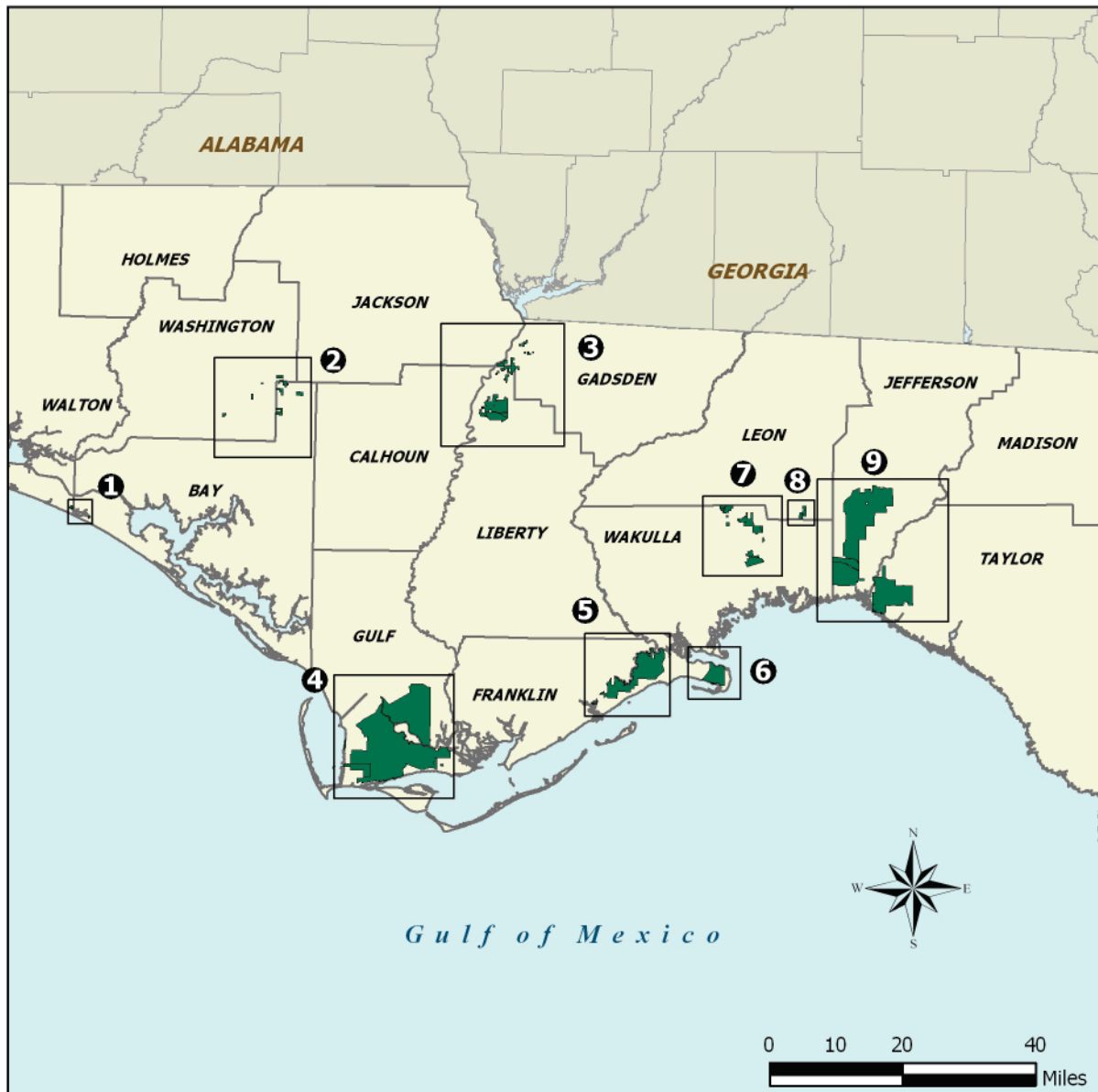
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St. Joe Timberland FNAI Elements	
<i>Florida Torreya</i>	G1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
<i>Apalachicola Rosemary</i>	G1/S1
<i>Chapman's Rhododendron</i>	G1/S1
<i>Gholson's Blazing Star</i>	G1/S1
<i>Quilwort Yellow-eyed Grass</i>	G1/S1
<i>Telephus Spurge</i>	G1/S1
<i>Curtiss' Loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
Big Blue Spring Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
Woodville Karst Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
86 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	2000
Project Area (Acres)	170,341
Acres Acquired	85,227*
at a Cost of	\$76,054,595
Acres Remaining	85,114
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$48,576,562

*NFWFMD has purchased acreage in project boundary.



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: OVERVIEW

BAY, WALTON, WASHINGTON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, GULF, FRANKLIN, WAKULLA, LEON, JEFFERSON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

Map 1

- A. Lake Powell Site

Map 2

- A. Sand Mountain Site

Map 3

- A. Apalachicola River - Gadsden Glades Site
- B. Apalachicola River - Aspalaga Landing Site
- C. Apalachicola River - Crooked/Short Creek Site
- D. Apalachicola River - Sweetwater Creek Site

Map 4

- A. St. Joseph Bay Buffer Site
- B. St. Vincent Sound-to-Lake Wimico Ecosystem Site
- C. Lake Wimico Site

Map 5

- A. Tates Hell/Carrabelle Site

Map 6

- A. Dickerson Bay/Bald Point Site

Map 7

- A. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone Site
- B. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - River Sink Spring Site

Map 8

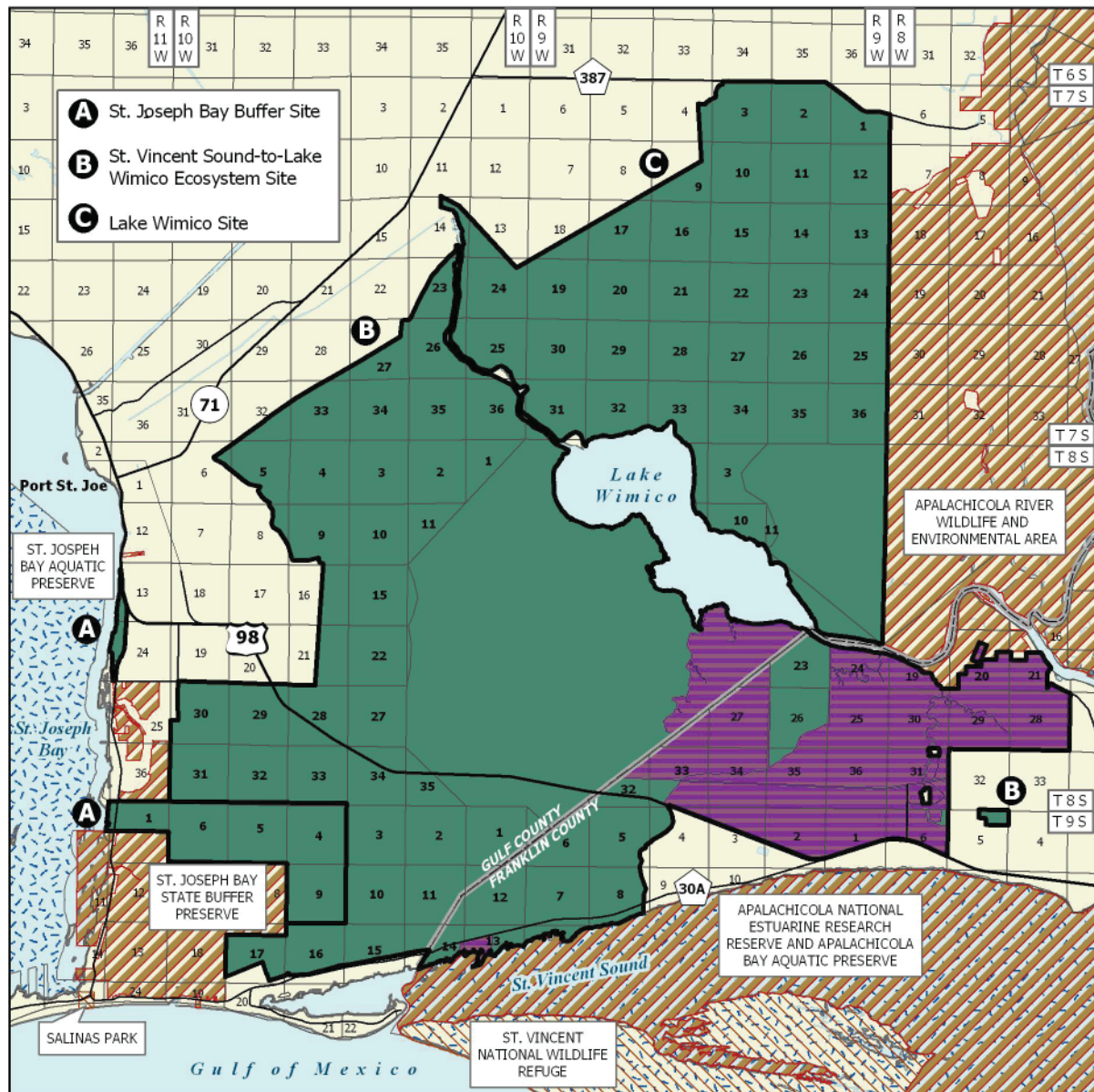
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Map 9

- A. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Site



MAY 2006



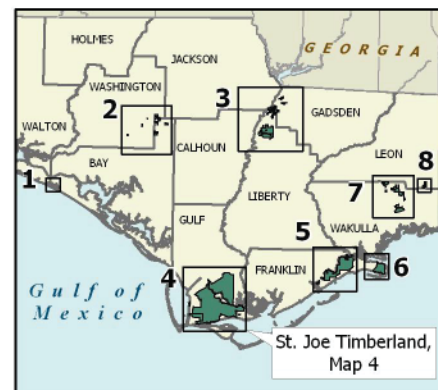
ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



0 1 2 4
Miles



APRIL 2007

On August 22, 2000, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) approved a fee-simple, 12,360-acre addition, known as Lake Wimico site, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 1999 taxable value of \$1,118,790.

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In January 2008 TNC acquired 10,905 acres known as Flint Rock.

On 4/6/2010, the FWC acquired from TNC approximately 2,836 acres of the Flint Rock site for \$5,246,371.

Coordination

TNC is an acquisition intermediary for this project.

St. Joe Timberland

Bay, Walton Washington, Gadsden, Liberty,
Gulf, Franklin, Wakulla, Leon, Jefferson
and Taylor Counties

Climate Change Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

The St. Joe Company is one of the largest landowners in Florida. The St. Joe Timberland project will consolidate the St. Joe ownerships already included in other projects, thus helping to preserve large undeveloped tracts of land for native plants and animals and giving the public an opportunity to experience large natural areas throughout north Florida. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

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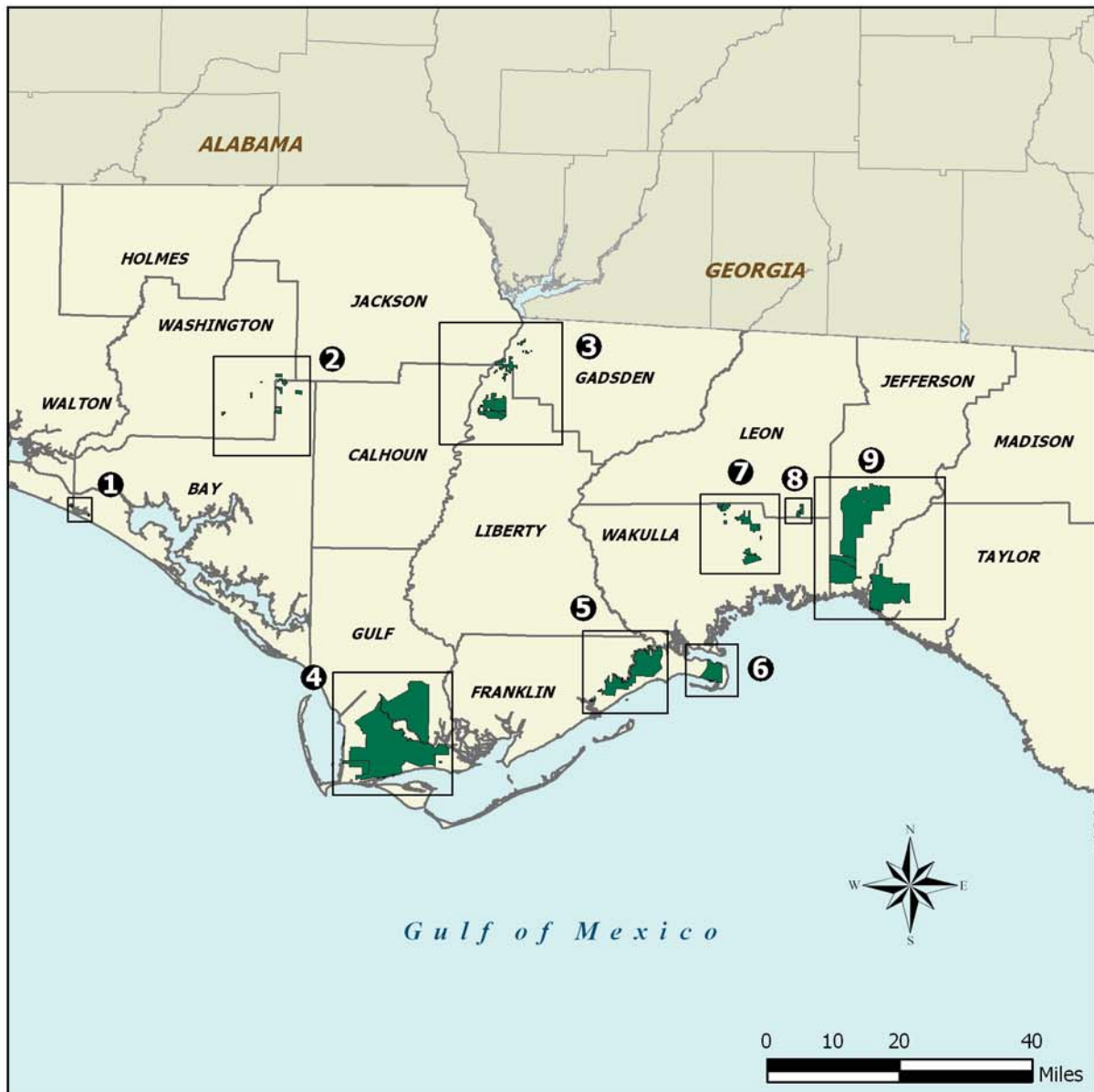
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ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: OVERVIEW

BAY, WALTON, WASHINGTON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, GULF, FRANKLIN, WAKULLA, LEON, JEFFERSON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

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A. Lake Powell Site

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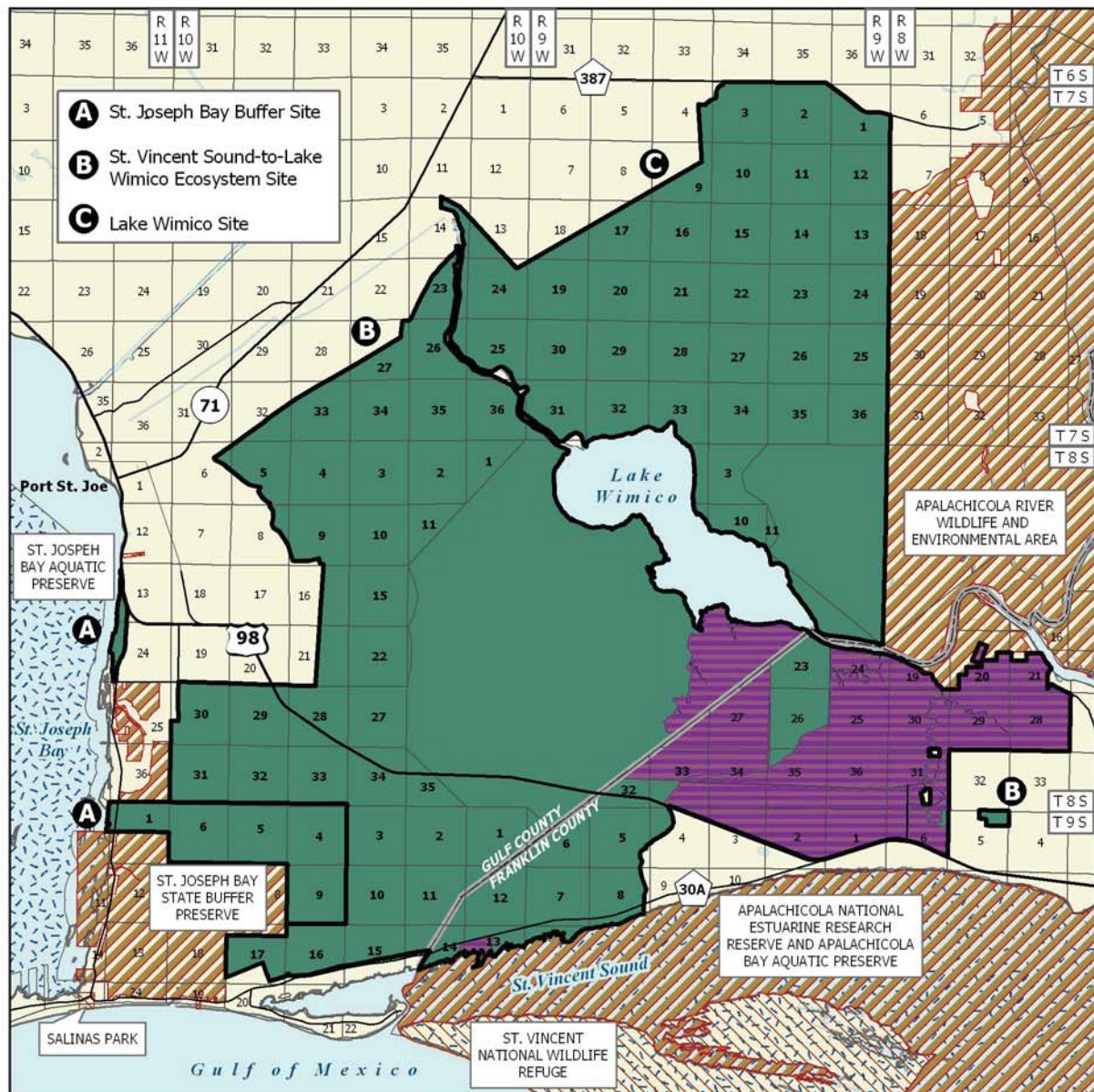
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A. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone Site
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Map 8
A. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - St. Marks Springs Site

Map 9
A. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Site



MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
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0 1 2 4
Miles



APRIL 2007

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Coordination

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Updated 1/6/2011

St. Joe Timberland

Bay, Walton Washington, Gadsden, Liberty,
Gulf, Franklin, Wakulla, Leon, Jefferson
and Taylor Counties

Climate Change Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

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16,000 acres; Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks 19,840 acres; and Wakulla Springs Protection Zone 2,240 acres. The sites lie in the Panhandle from Bay and Washington Counties to Taylor County, except for the Tico site in Brevard County. They include samples of almost all the natural communities of north and central Florida, from scrub to swamps and springs. See the general descriptions for the projects listed above.

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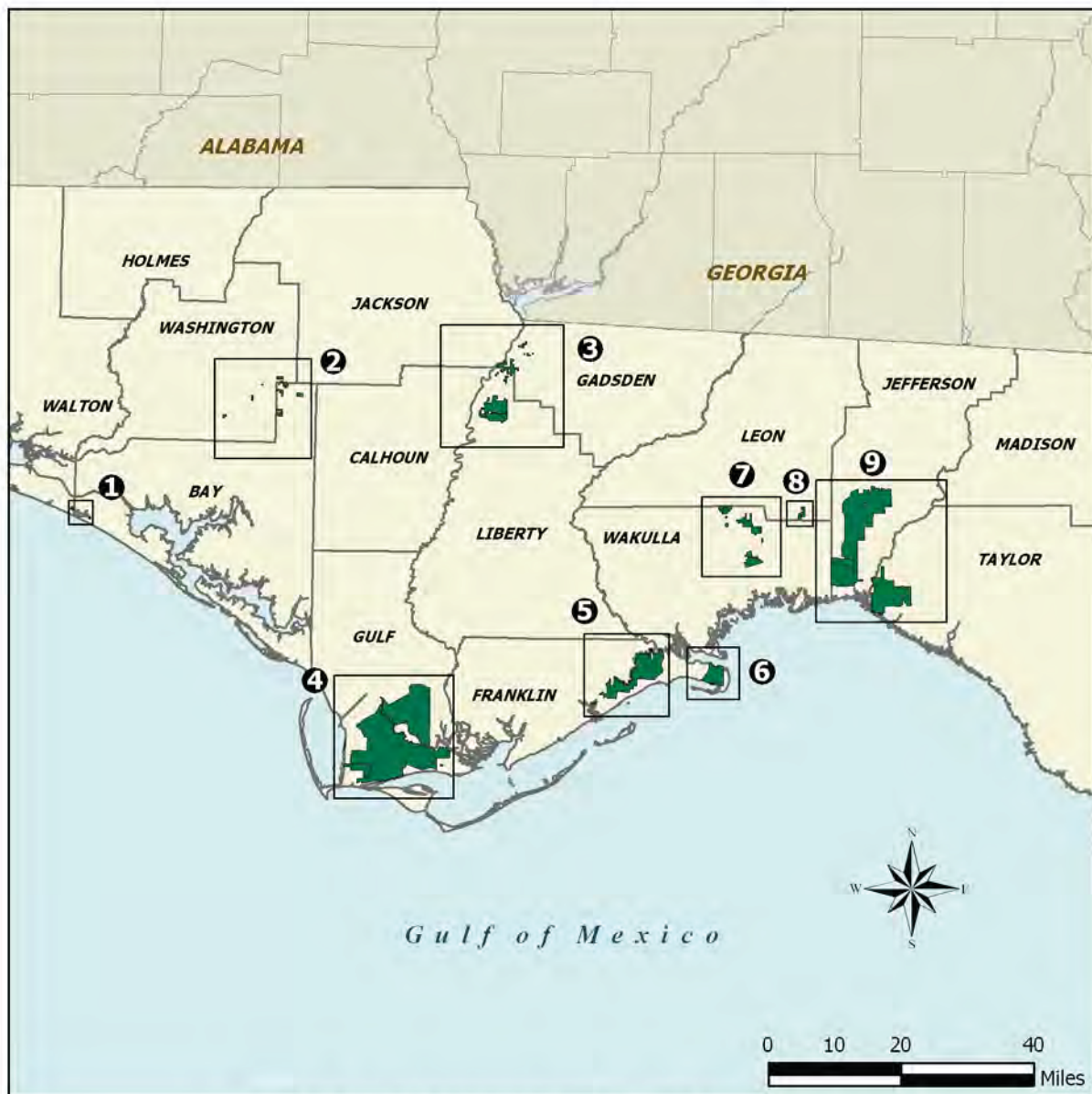
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St. Joe Timberland FNAI Elements	
Florida Torreya	G1/S1
Florida Black Bear	G5/T2/S2
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Apalachicola Rosemary	G1/S1
Chapman's Rhododendron	G1/S1
Gibson's Blazing Star	G1/S1
Quillwort Yellow-eyed Grass	G1/S1
Teleplus Spurge	G1/S1
Curtiss' Loosestrife	G1/S1
Big Blue Spring Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
Woodville Karst Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
87 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	2000
Project Area (GIS Acres)	170,571
Acres Acquired (GIS)	80,595*
at a Cost of	\$76,054,595
Acres Remaining (GIS)	89,976
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$48,576,562
*NFWFMD has purchased acreage in project boundary.	



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: OVERVIEW

BAY, WALTON, WASHINGTON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, GULF, FRANKLIN, WAKULLA, LEON, JEFFERSON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

Map 1

A. Lake Powell Site

Map 2

A. Sand Mountain Site

Map 3

- A. Apalachicola River - Gadsden Glades Site
- B. Apalachicola River - Aspalaga Landing Site
- C. Apalachicola River - Crooked/Short Creek Site
- D. Apalachicola River - Sweetwater Creek Site

Map 4

- A. St. Joseph Bay Buffer Site
- B. St. Vincent Sound-to-Lake Wimico Ecosystem Site
- C. Lake Wimico Site

Map 5

A. Tate's Hell/Carrabelle Site

Map 6

A. Dickerson Bay/Bald Point Site

Map 7

- A. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone Site
- B. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - River Sink Spring Site

Map 8

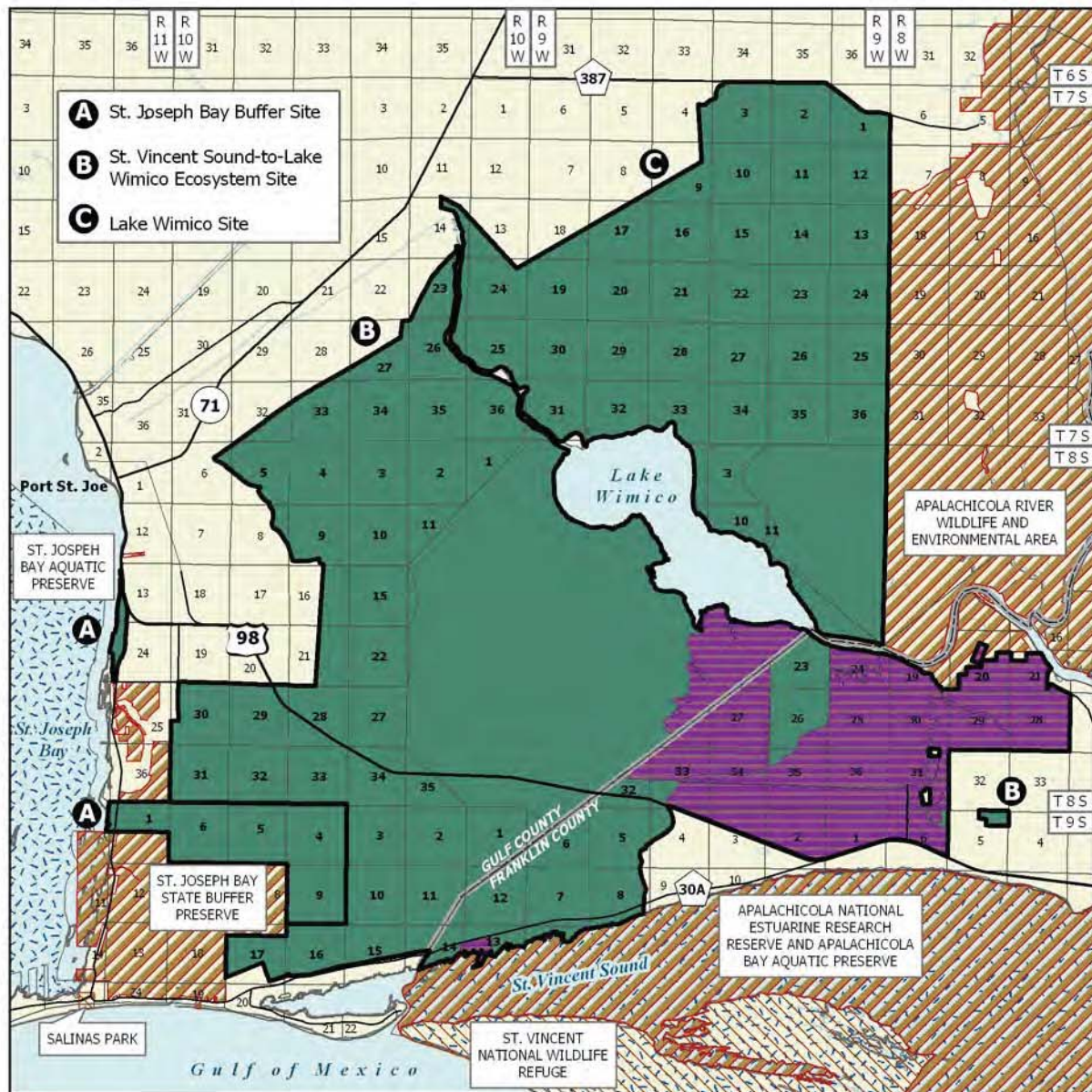
- A. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - St. Marks Springs Site

Map 9

- A. Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Site



MAY 2006



ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserve



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Miles



APRIL 2007

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On 4/25/2002, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 2,194-acre addition, known as the Tiger Hammock Conservation Area, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by Dr. John Epler, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2002 taxable value of \$1,243,672. On 4/25/2002, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 1,656-acre addition, known as Crooked Creek (1,365 acres, Gadsden/Liberty Counties) and Short Creek (291 acres, Liberty County), to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2001 taxable value of \$241,410.

On 6/6/2003, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 49,565-acre addition, known as St. Vincent Sound to Lake Wimico, to the project boundary. It was sponsored by the TNC, consisted of one owner, the St. Joe Company, and a 2002 taxable value of \$3,213,760.

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value of \$1,007,366.

In 1/2008 TNC acquired 10,905 acres known as Flint Rock.

On 4/6/2010, the FWCC acquired from TNC approximately 2,836 acres of the Flint Rock site for \$5,246,371.

Coordination

TNC is an acquisition intermediary for this project.

Updated 2/17/2012

St. Joe Timberland

Gulf, Walton, Washington, Gadsden, Liberty,
Bay, Franklin, Wakulla, Leon, Jefferson
and Taylor Counties

Climate Change Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

The St. Joe Company is one of the largest landowners in Florida. The St. Joe Timberland project will consolidate the St. Joe ownerships already included in other projects, thus helping to preserve large undeveloped tracts of land for native plants and animals and giving the public an opportunity to experience large natural areas throughout north Florida. This project may also help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail, a statewide non-motorized trail that crosses a number of Florida Forever project sites.

Manager

The sites will be managed by various agencies. See the summaries for the projects listed below.

General Description

The St. Joe Timberlands project includes the St. Joe Company ownerships in the following projects: Apalachicola River (Sweetwater Creek 7,040 acres, Gadsden Glades 360 acres, and Aspalaga Landing 600 acres sites); Brevard Coastal Scrub Ecosystem (Tico site 1,780 acres); Dickerson Bay/Bald Point (Bald Point site 3,840 acres); Florida's First Magnitude Springs (River Sink 40 acres and St. Marks 700 acres springs sites); Lake Powell 600 acres; St. Joseph Bay Buffer 250 acres; Sand Mountain 1,680 acres; Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

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Public Use

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Acquisition Planning

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<i>Florida Torreya</i>	G1/S1
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<i>Curtiss' Loosestrife</i>	G1/S1
Big Blue Spring Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
Woodville Karst Cave Crayfish	G1/S1
89 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List 2000

Project Area (GIS Acres) 163, 235

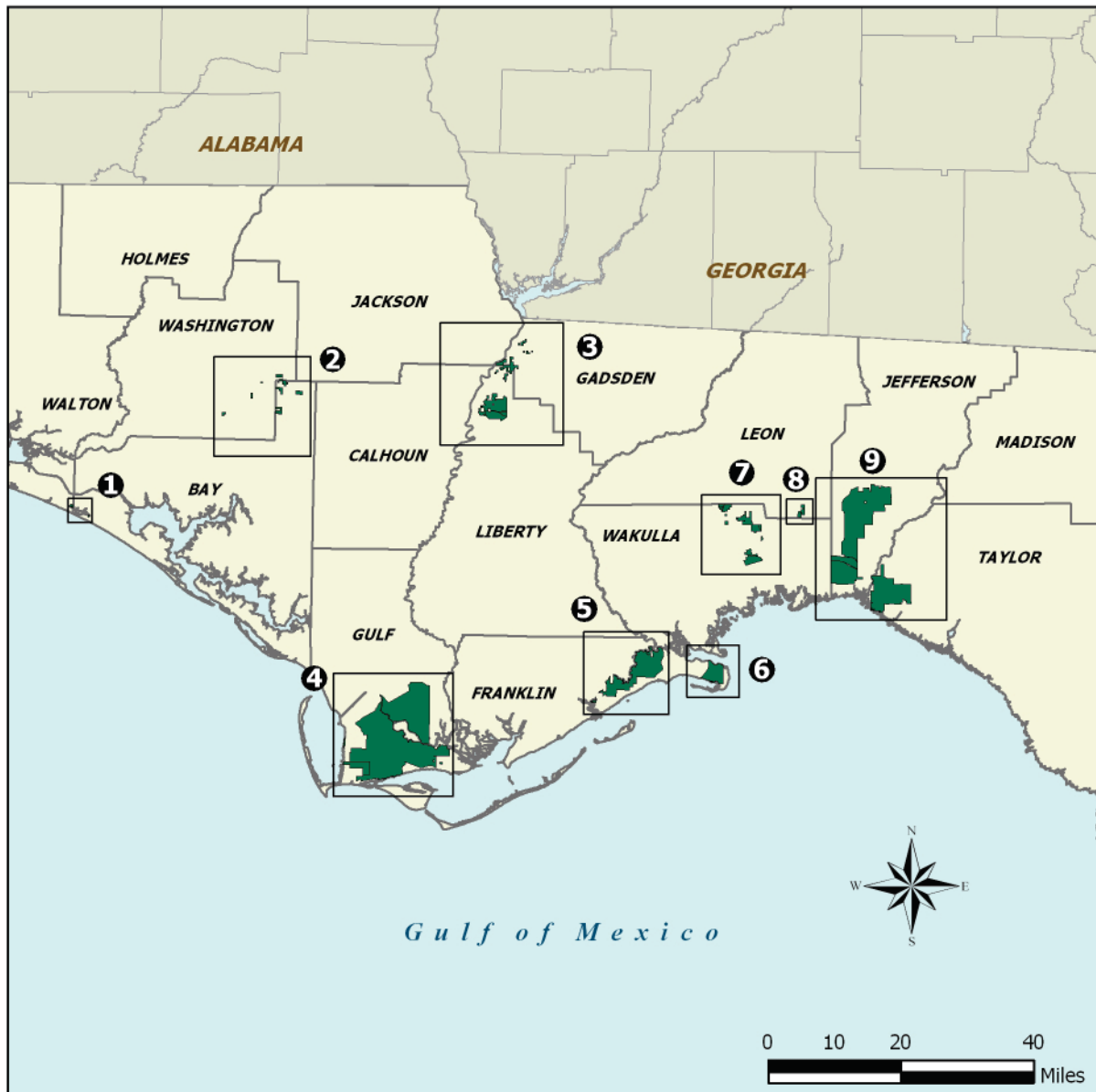
Acres Acquired (GIS) 80,595*

at a Cost of \$76,054,595

Acres Remaining (GIS) 82,640

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BAY, WALTON, WASHINGTON, GADSDEN, LIBERTY, GULF, FRANKLIN, WAKULLA, LEON, JEFFERSON, AND TAYLOR COUNTIES

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- A. Wakulla Springs Protection Zone Site
- B. Florida's First Magnitude Springs - River Sink Spring Site

Map 8

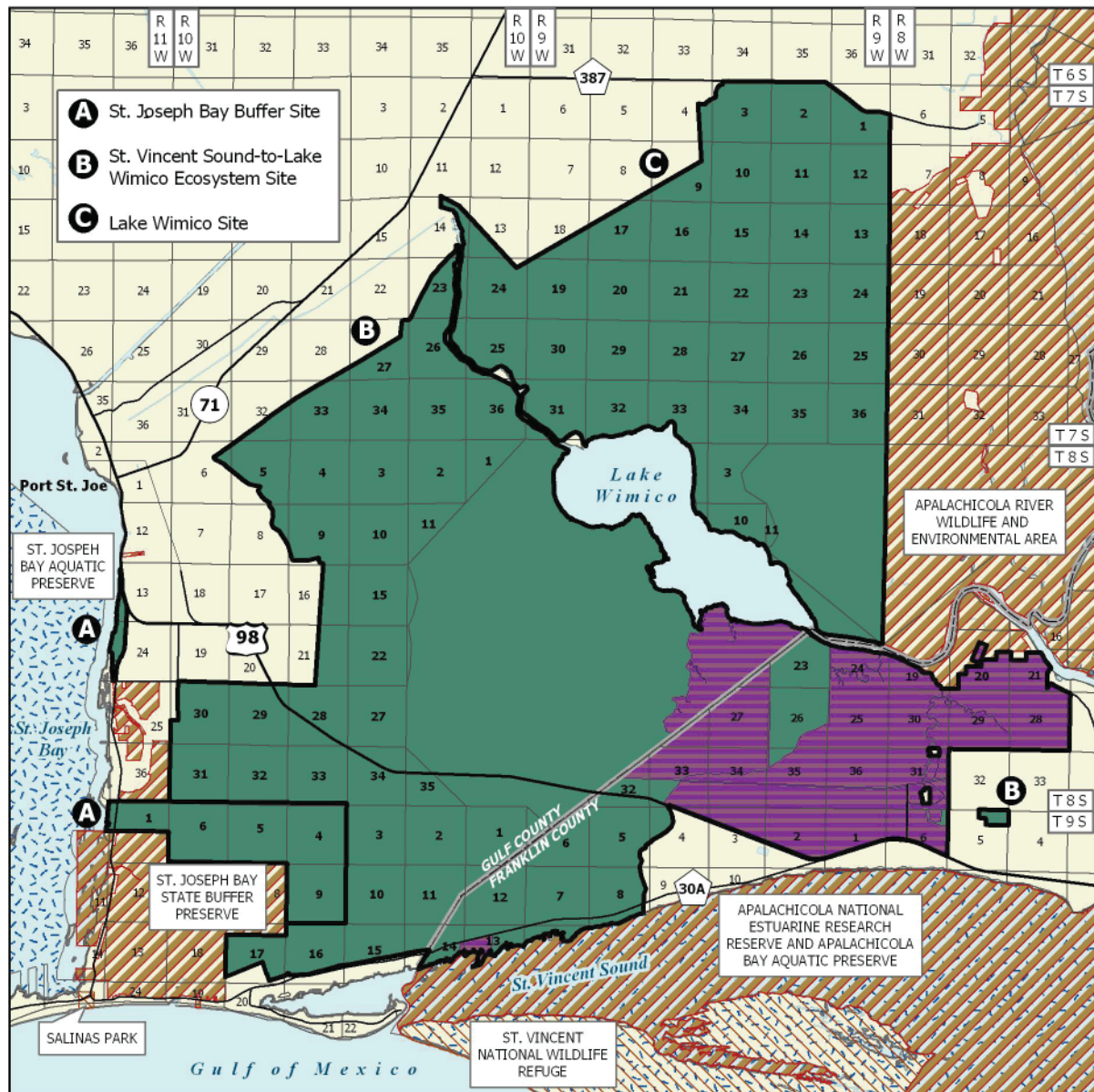
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MAY 2006



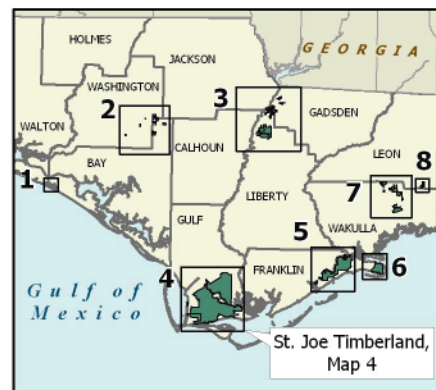
ST. JOE TIMBERLAND: MAP 4 OF 9

GULF AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
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Miles



APRIL 2007

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Coordination

TNC is an acquisition intermediary for this project.

Updated 2/28/2013



St. Joe Timberland

Gulf, Walton, Washington, Gadsden, Liberty,
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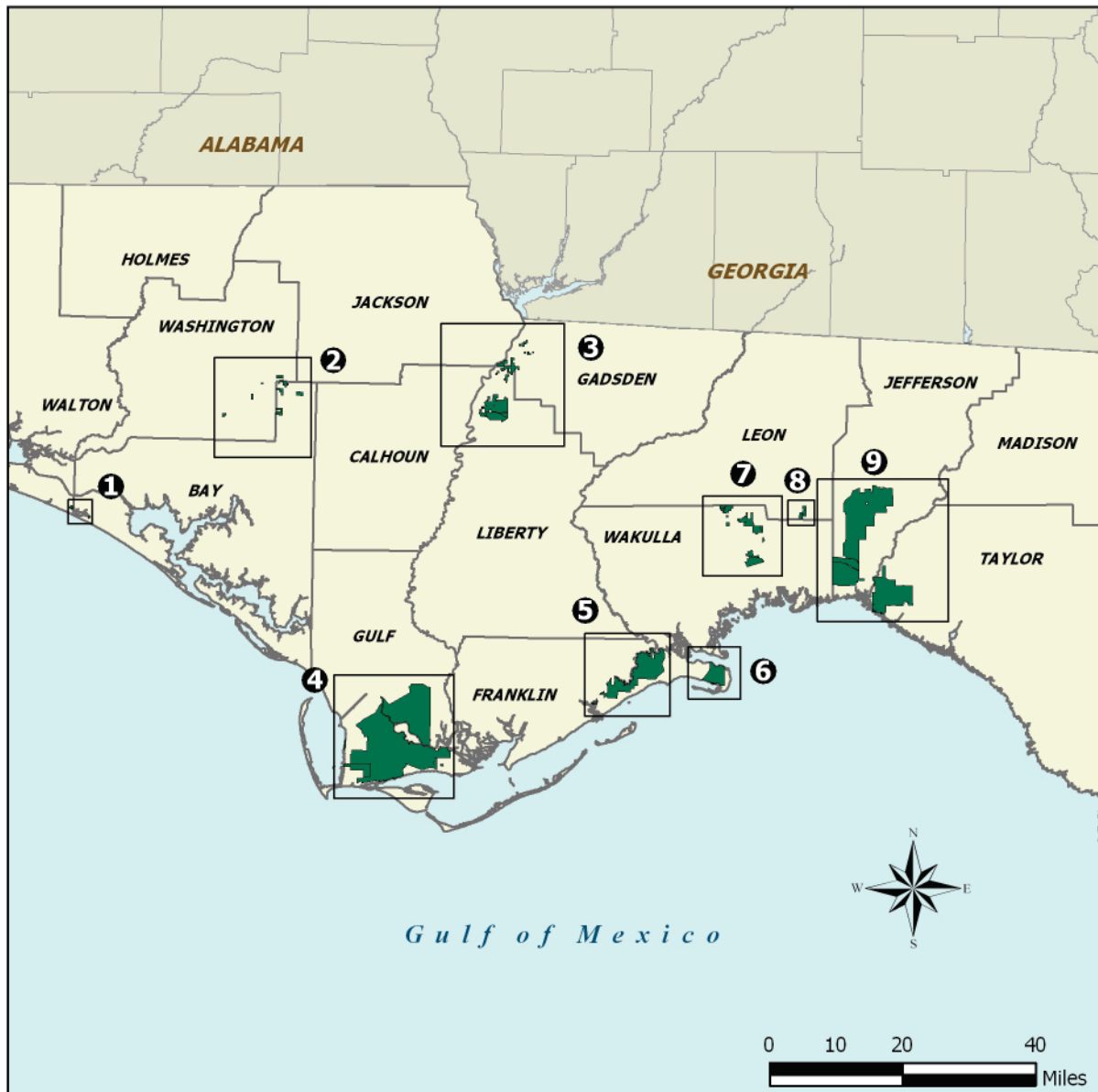
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- A. Lake Powell Site

Map 2

- A. Sand Mountain Site

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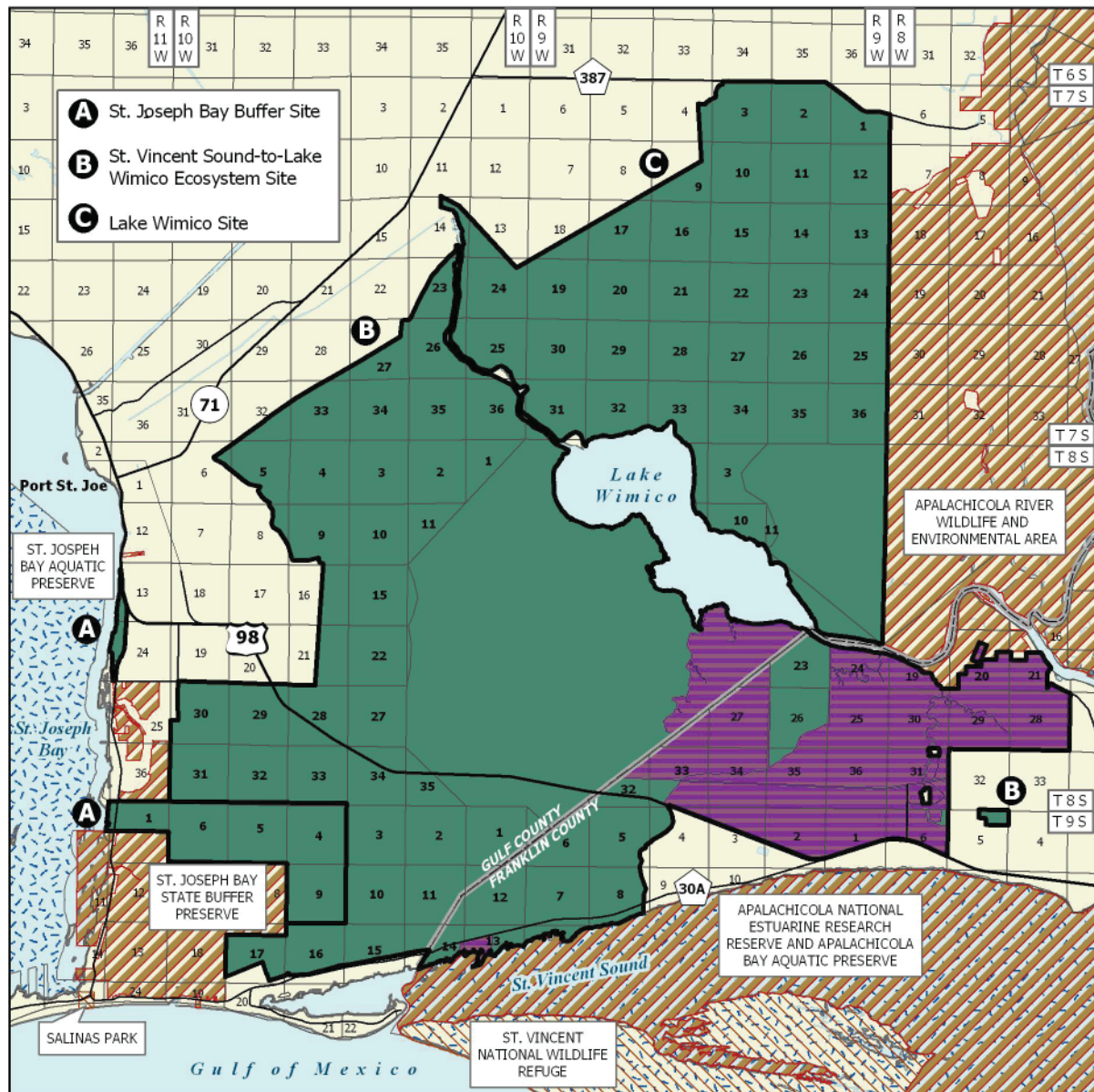
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MAY 2006



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Miles



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On April 20, 2012, the Flint Rock tract was transferred to the Wacissa/Aucilla River Sinks Florida Forever project.

Coordination

TNC is an acquisition intermediary for this project.

Updated 2/19/2014



Tate's Hell

#24 TATE'S HELL CARRABELLE TRACT		FRANKLIN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	214,520	-0-	\$57,276,840*

* estimated value as of 1991.

LOCATION

The Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract is located in Franklin County east of the town of Apalachicola and west of Carrabelle. This project is within Florida's Senate District 3 and House District 9. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Protection of the project area is vital to the commercial and sport fisheries of Apalachicola Bay estuarine system (Area of Critical State Concern,

International Biosphere Reserve, and Aquatic Preserve) - one of the most productive in the northern hemisphere. Nutrients from leaf litter and other detritus draining from Tate's Hell results in the East Bay marshes being by far the most productive nursery ground in the Bay system. Public acquisition would protect invaluable wildlife habitat considered especially important for the survival of the threatened Florida black bear. At least 18 rare plant species listed with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory occur within the project.

Five archaeological sites within the project boundaries are recorded within the Florida Master Site File. Of particular importance is the site of a Creek Indian battle and old cemetery at Bloody Bluff on the Apalachicola River. When compared to other acquisition projects, the cultural resource value of the project is considered to be moderate.

The project, if acquired would provide opportunities for hunting, nature appreciation, camping, horseback riding, picnicking, bicycling, hiking, and freshwater fishing. Over 70 miles of riverfront including several existing boat ramps and landings are within the project boundary.

RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE

This proposal qualifies for state acquisition under the "Other Lands" category as defined in Section 18-8.003 of the Florida Administrative Code. Acquisition of the project would fulfill several important land acquisition objectives: protection of aquatic and estuarine resources by prevention of future pollution problems,

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
White birds-in-a-nest	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
Meadowbeauty	G2/S2
West's flax	G2/S2
Thick-leaved water-willow	G2/S2
Gulf coast lupine	G2/S2
Scare-weed	G2G3S2
Apalachicola kingsnake	G5T2S2
Florida black bear	G5T2S2
Chapman's butterwort	G3?/S2
18 FNAI elements known from site	

MANAGEMENT COSTS

Estimated start-up costs for the Division of Forestry

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$306,442	-0-	\$201,189	\$985,866	-0-	\$1,089,177

Source of Funding: CARL and General Revenue

Estimated start-up costs for the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

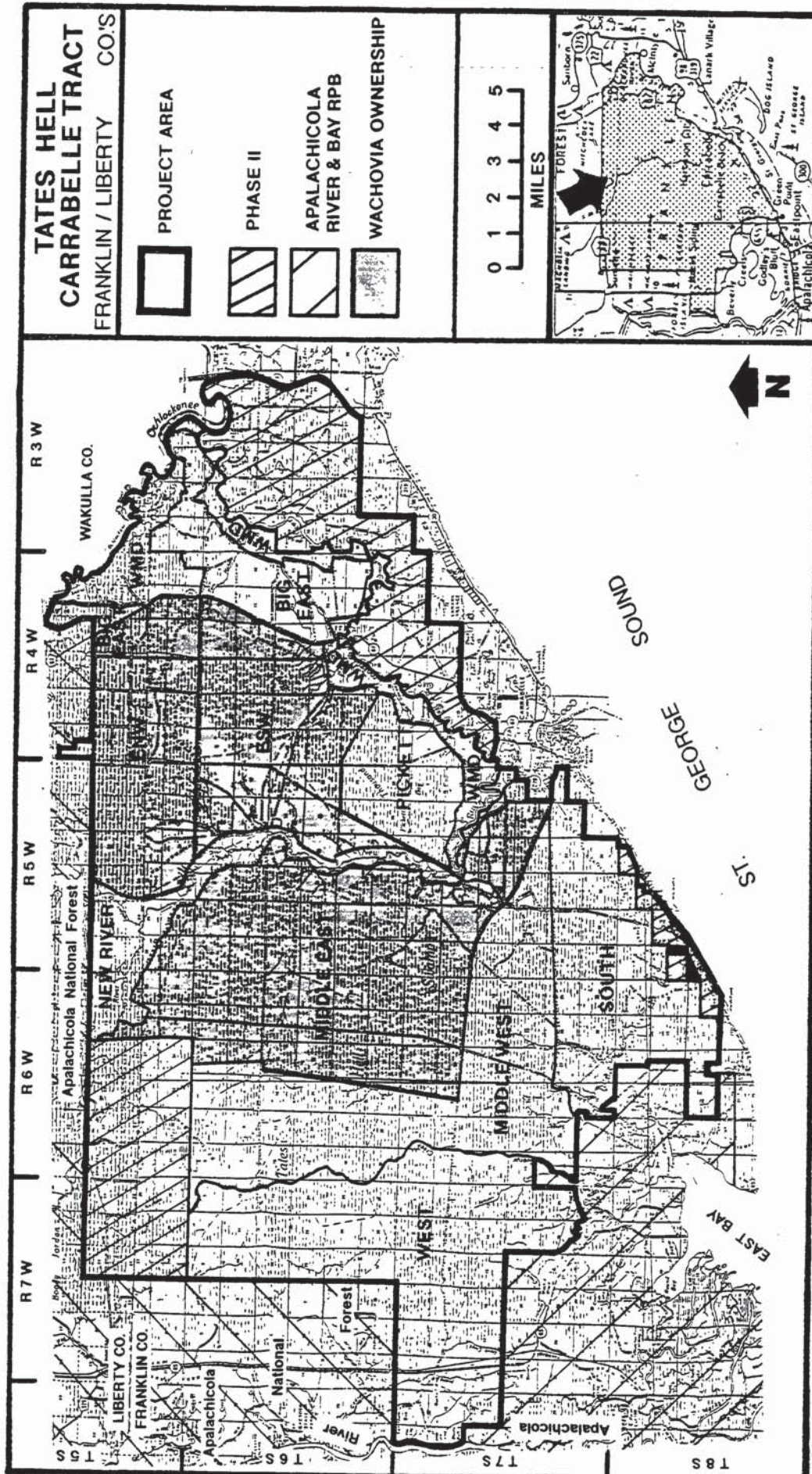
Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
\$91,000	\$12,000	\$56,000	\$58,300	-0-	\$217,300

Source of Funding: CARL

Estimated start-up costs for the United States Forest Service

Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
—	—	—	—	—	\$80,000

Source of Funding: US Forest Service



#24 TATE'S HELL CARRABELLE TRACT

protection of a large tract of wildlife and plant habitat, and expansion and increased connectivity of existing managed lands in the adjacent Apalachicola National Forest and Apalachicola Wildlife and Environmental Area.

MANAGER

Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

PROPOSED USE

State Forest/Wildlife Management Area; may be considered as an addition to the Apalachicola National Forest.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, the Division of Forestry would manage the Tate's Hell project under multiple use concepts. Long-term objectives would be restoration of disturbed areas original to natural communities. Timber harvest would be primarily for restoration and maintenance; natural stands would be managed to maintain diversity of age classes and include areas of old-growth. Pine plantations, where appropriate, would be reforested with original species. Harvesting of stumps would not be permitted. When possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks would be used to contain prescribed and/or natural fires. Unnecessary roads, firelines, and hydrological disturbances would be abandoned and/or restored to the extent practical. No new roads would be built into the project.

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability to development is low to moderate except along riverfront parcels. There are great expanses of wetlands on site that are not suited for development. The area has been managed for sustained-yield silviculture since 1956 and could continue to serve that purpose.

Growth pressures in this portion of Franklin and Liberty Counties are minimal. A large development on all or a portion of the tract is extremely unlikely. A recent attempt to subdivide and develop the property appears to have failed, at least temporarily. If the property is sold off piecemeal to private interests, scattered low density residential development could

result and this would affect the ability to manage the remaining lands properly.

This project lies within a Chapter 380 Area of Critical State Concern.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 6, 1991.

Project Design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary by adding approximately 1,800 acres of coastal scrub to the southern project boundary. The addition is undeveloped and in two ownerships.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: First Wachovia Bank, Glawson, McDonald, and Tucker parcels.

Phase II: St. Joe Paper Company and Cory/University of Florida parcels.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District will likely be an active participant in the acquisition of this project.

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) has targeted as a priority acquisition area approximately 3,500 acres west of State Road 65 within the project area, this includes Bloody Bluff, a Creek Indian battle site. The GFC is negotiating this purchase as part of their inholdings and additions acquisition program. Initial contact with the owner who is a willing seller has been made.

The Tate's Hell project is contiguous with the Apalachicola National Forest and acquisition and/or management by the US Forest Service may be an appropriate option at some time in the future.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 214,520 acres, several hundred parcels, and 6 major owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Land Acquisition Advisory Council ranked the project for the first time in December 1991.

RESOLUTIONS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Submitting Agency</u>	<u>Issues or Comments</u>
—	Franklin County Commission	Request the land be designated State Forest

#19 TATE'S HELL CARRABELLE TRACT		FRANKLIN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
-0-	214,520	-0-	\$57,276,840*

* estimated value as of 1991.

LOCATION

The Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract is located in Franklin County east of the town of Apalachicola and west of Carrabelle. This project is within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 7 and 10. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Protection of the project area is vital to the commercial and sport fisheries of Apalachicola Bay estuarine system (Area of Critical State Concern,

Florida black bear. At least 18 rare plant species listed with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory occur within the project. There are also outstanding examples of old-growth dwarf pond cypress swamps, a rare plant community type found in the Panhandle.

Five archaeological sites within the project boundaries are recorded within the Florida Site File. Of particular importance is the site of a Creek Indian battle and old cemetery at Bloody Bluff on the Apalachicola River. When compared to other acquisition projects, the cultural resource value of the project is considered to be moderate.

The project, if acquired would provide opportunities for hunting, nature appreciation, camping, horseback riding, picnicking, bicycling, hiking, and freshwater fishing. Over 70 miles of riverfront including several existing boat ramps and landings are within the project boundary.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, the Division of Forestry would manage the Tate's Hell project under multiple use concepts as a State Forest; project lands acquired may be considered as additions to the Apalachicola National Forest (managed by the US Forest Service). Long-term objectives would be restoration of disturbed areas to original natural communities - dependent in large part on restoration of the much-altered hydrology. Timber harvest would be primarily for restoration and maintenance; natural stands would be managed to maintain diversity of age classes and include areas of old-growth. Pine plantations, where appropriate, would be reforested with original species. Harvesting of stumps would not be permitted. When possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks would be used to contain prescribed and/or natural fires. Unnecessary roads, firelines, and hydrological disturbances would be abandoned and/or restored to the extent practical. No new roads would be built into the project.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

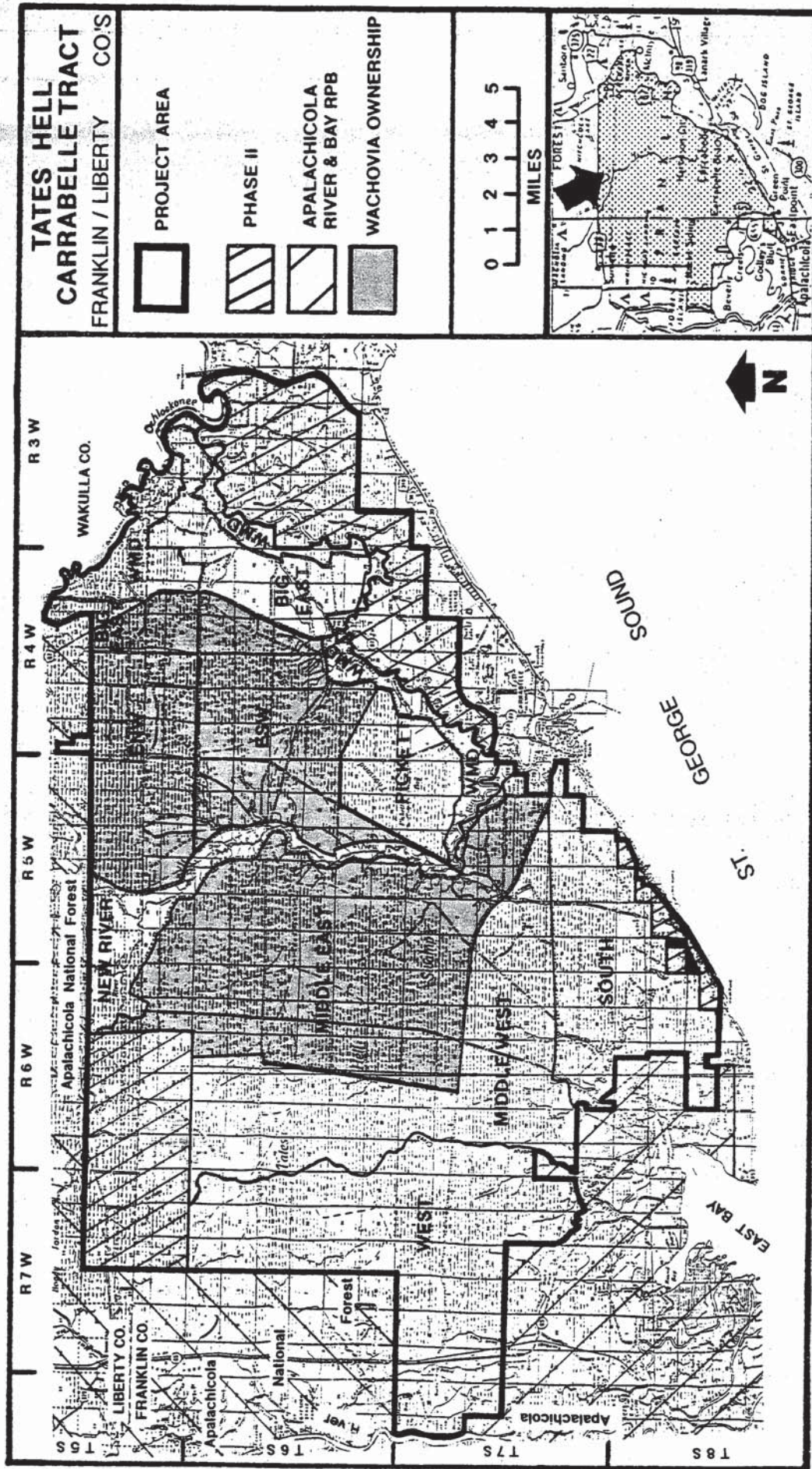
Name	FNAI Rank
White birds-in-a-nest	G1/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
Large-leaved jointweed	G2/S2
Meadowbeauty	G2/S2
West's flax	G2/S2
Thick-leaved water-willow	G2/S2
Gulf coast lupine	G2/S2
Scare-weed	G2G3S2
Apalachicola kingsnake	G5T2S2
Florida black bear	G5T2S2
28 FNAI elements known from site	

International Biosphere Reserve, and Aquatic Preserve) - one of the most productive in the northern hemisphere. Nutrients from leaf litter and other detritus draining from Tate's Hell results in the East Bay marshes being by far the most productive nursery ground in the Bay system. Public acquisition would protect invaluable wildlife habitat considered especially important for the survival of the threatened

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED Division of Forestry

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$360,442	-0-	\$201,189	\$985,866	-0-	\$1,547,497
FY 1993-94	CARL	\$360,500	-0-	\$150,000	\$20,000	-0-	\$530,500



#19 TATE'S HELL CARRABELLE TRACT

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

Vulnerability to development is low to moderate except along riverfront parcels. There are great expanses of wetlands on site that are not suited for development. The area has been managed for sustained-yield silviculture since 1956 and could continue to serve that purpose.

Growth pressures in this portion of Franklin and Liberty Counties are minimal. A large development on all or a portion of the tract is extremely unlikely. An attempt in 1991 to subdivide and develop the property appears to have failed, at least temporarily. If the property is sold off piecemeal to private interests, scattered low density residential development could result and this would affect the ability to manage the remaining lands properly. Sales in 1992 of lots (40-50 acres) on the southern portion of the New River have reportedly been successful.

This project lies within a Chapter 380 Area of Critical State Concern.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 6, 1991.

Project Design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary by adding approximately 1,800 acres of coastal scrub to the southern project boundary. The addition is undeveloped and in two ownerships.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: First Wachovia Bank, Glawson, McDonald, and Tucker parcels.

Phase II: St. Joe Paper Company and Cory/University of Florida parcels.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District and the U.S. Forest Service will be participants in the acquisition of this project.

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC) has targeted as a priority acquisition area approximately 3,500 acres west of State Road 65

within the project area, this includes Bloody Bluff, a Creek Indian battle site. The GFC is negotiating this purchase as part of their inholdings and additions acquisition program. Initial contact with the owner who is a willing seller has been made.

The Tate's Hell project is contiguous with the Apalachicola National Forest and acquisition and/or management by the US Forest Service may be an appropriate option at some time in the future. Congress appropriated \$1 million to the US Forest Service in FY 1993 for acquisitions in Tate's Hell.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 214,520 acres, several hundred parcels, and 6 major owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

Acquisition of Glawson ownership dependent on availability of funds under workplan.

RESOLUTIONS

1990: Franklin County Commission - Opposed State Acquisition.

1991: Franklin County Commission - Request the land be designated State Forest.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 07/12/91		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91		
Design/Boundary Modified: None		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1992	24	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
—	None	—

#17 TATE'S HELL CARRABELLE TRACT		FRANKLIN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES	
Acreage		Value	
Acquired	Remaining	Funds Expended or Encumbered	Remaining Tax Value
28,009**	186,511	\$8,475,000**	\$49,809,600*

* based on 1991 tax assessed value

** 3,470 acres and \$1,475,000 by GFC; CARL and NFWFMD each contributing half of acquisition cost of remainder.

LOCATION

The Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract is located in Franklin County east of the town of Apalachicola and west of Carrabelle. This project is within Florida's Senate District 3 and House Districts 7 and 10. It is also within the jurisdictions of the Northwest Florida Water Management District and the Apalachee Regional Planning Council.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

Protection of the project area is vital to the commercial and sport fisheries of Apalachicola Bay estuarine system (Area of Critical State Concern,

examples of old-growth dwarf pond cypress swamps, a rare plant community type found in the Panhandle.

Five archaeological sites within the project boundaries are recorded within the Florida Site File. Of particular importance is the site of a Creek Indian battle and old cemetery at Bloody Bluff on the Apalachicola River. When compared to other acquisition projects, the cultural resource value of the project is considered to be moderate.

The project, if acquired would provide opportunities for hunting, nature appreciation, camping, horseback riding, picnicking, bicycling, hiking, and freshwater fishing. Over 70 miles of riverfront including several existing boat ramps and landings are within the project boundary.

Highest Ranked FNAI-listed Elements

Name	FNAI Rank
<i>White birds-in-a-nest</i>	G1/S1
<i>Carolina grass-of-parnassus</i>	G2/S1
<i>Red-cockaded woodpecker</i>	G2/S2
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>Meadowbeauty</i>	G2/S2
<i>West's flax</i>	G2/S2
<i>Thick-leaved water-willow</i>	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
<i>Apalachicola kingsnake</i>	G5T2S2
<i>Florida black bear</i>	G5T2S2
38 FNAI elements known from site	

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

If acquired, the Division of Forestry would manage the Tate's Hell project under multiple use concepts as a State Forest. The Tate's Hell project is contiguous with the Apalachicola National Forest and management by the US Forest Service may be an appropriate option at some time in the future. Long-term objectives would be restoration of disturbed areas to original natural communities - dependent in large part on restoration of the much-altered hydrology. Timber harvest would be primarily for restoration and maintenance; natural stands would be managed to maintain diversity of age classes and include areas of old-growth. Pine plantations, where appropriate, would be reforested with original species. Harvesting of stumps would not be permitted. When possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks would be used to contain prescribed and/or natural fires. Unnecessary roads, firelines, and hydrological disturbances would be abandoned and/or restored to the extent practical. No new roads would be built into the project.

International Biosphere Reserve, and Aquatic Preserve) - one of the most productive in the northern hemisphere. Nutrients from leaf litter and other detritus draining from Tate's Hell results in the East Bay marshes being by far the most productive nursery ground in the Bay system. Public acquisition would protect invaluable wildlife habitat considered especially important for the survival of the threatened Florida black bear. At least 18 rare plant species listed with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory occur within the project. There are also outstanding

VULNERABILITY AND ENDANGERMENT

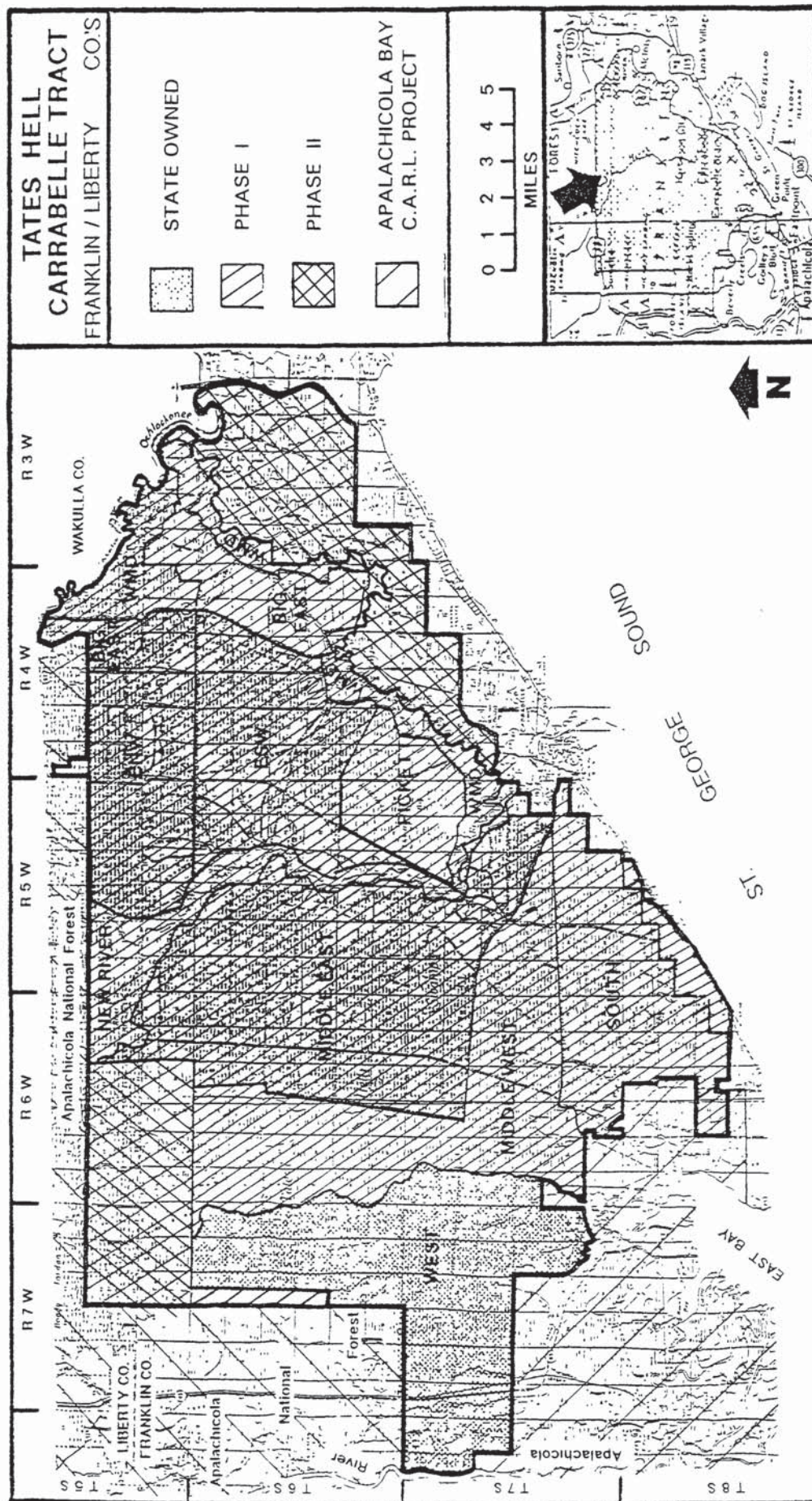
Vulnerability to development is low to moderate except along riverfront parcels. There are great

MANAGEMENT COSTS

PROJECTED MANAGEMENT COST/BUDGET REQUESTS - IF ACQUIRED

Division of Forestry

CATEGORY	Source of Funds (CARL, GR, etc.)	Estimated Funds Required					
		Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$29,533	-0-	\$10,000	\$21,300	-0-	\$60,833
FY 1994-95	CARL	\$30,388	-0-	\$10,000	\$5,000	-0-	\$45,388



#17 TATE'S HELL CARRABELLE TRACT

expanses of wetlands on site that are not suited for development. The area has been managed for sustained-yield silviculture since 1956 and could continue to serve that purpose.

Growth pressures in this portion of Franklin and Liberty Counties are minimal. A large development on all or a portion of the tract is extremely unlikely. An attempt in 1991 to subdivide and develop the property appears to have failed, at least temporarily. If the property is sold off piecemeal to private interests, scattered low density residential development could result and this would affect the ability to manage the remaining lands properly. Sales in 1992 of lots (40-50 acres) on the southern portion of the New River have reportedly been successful.

This project lies within a Chapter 380 Area of Critical State Concern.

ACQUISITION PLANNING

The project design for the Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract project was approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council on December 6, 1991.

Project Design recommendations altered the resource planning boundary by adding approximately 1,800 acres of coastal scrub to the southern project boundary. The addition is undeveloped and in two ownerships.

On September 20, 1993, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) approved the re-classification of the Cory/University of Florida parcels from Phase II to Phase I.

Acquisition Phasing

Phase I: First Wachovia Bank, Glawson (under contract), McDonald, Tucker, and Cory/University of Florida parcels.

Phase II: St. Joe Paper Company and other parcels.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD), the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC), and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) are participants in the acquisition of this project. The NFWFMD provided 50% funding for acquisition of ca. 24,500 acres of the Glawson tract (Blenville Forest), while GFC funded the acquisition of 3,500 acres of this ownership including Bloody Bluff, a Creek Indian battle site. The USFS was negotiating the acquisition of the remainder of this ownership (ca. 1,280 acres). Congress appropriated \$1 million to the US Forest Service in FY 1993 for acquisition in Tate's Hell.

OWNERSHIP

The project consists of approximately 214,520 acres, several hundred parcels, and six major owners.

ACQUISITION STATUS

The Glawson and Bloody Bluff tracts were put under contract by the Division of State Lands (half of funding provided by NFWFMD on Glawson) and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, respectively, during the past year. Mapping is in process on the

MacDonald ownership and will begin on the Cory/UF tracts depending upon availability of funding in the 1994-95 CARL Land Acquisition Workplan.

RESOLUTIONS

1990: Franklin County Commission - Opposed State Acquisition.

1991: Franklin County Commission - Request the land be designated State Forest.

1993: Liberty County Commission - Opposed State Acquisition.

PROJECT HISTORY		
Assessment Approved: 07/12/91		
Design/Boundary Approved: 12/06/91		
Design/Boundary Modified: 09/20/93 - Phasing modified		
PREVIOUS RANKINGS		
1993	19	
1992	24	
ACQUISITION HISTORY		
Year	Acres	Funds
1993	28,009.00	\$3,500,000

Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

Priority Project # 9

	Acres	Cost/Tax Value	County(ies): Franklin	
Acquired:	72,619	\$30,058,653	Water Mgmt. District:	Northwest Florida
Remaining:	141,901	\$37,896,000	Regional Planning Council:	Apalachee
Totals:	214,520	\$67,954,653	Senate District(s): 3	House District(s): 7, 10

Natural Resources Summary

Protection of the project area is vital to the commercial and sport fisheries of Apalachicola Bay estuarine system (Area of Critical State Concern, International Protection of the project area is vital to the commercial and sport fisheries of Apalachicola Bay estuarine system (Area of Critical State Concern, International Biosphere Reserve, and Aquatic Preserve) one of the most productive in the northern hemisphere. Nutrients from leaf litter and other detritus draining from Tate's Hell results in the East Bay marshes being by far the most productive nursery ground in the Bay system. Public acquisition would protect invaluable wildlife habitat considered especially important for the survival of the threatened Florida black bear. At least 18 rare plant species listed with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory occur within the project. There are also outstanding examples of old-growth dwarf pond cypress swamps, a rare plant community type found in the Panhandle.

Vulnerability & Endangerment

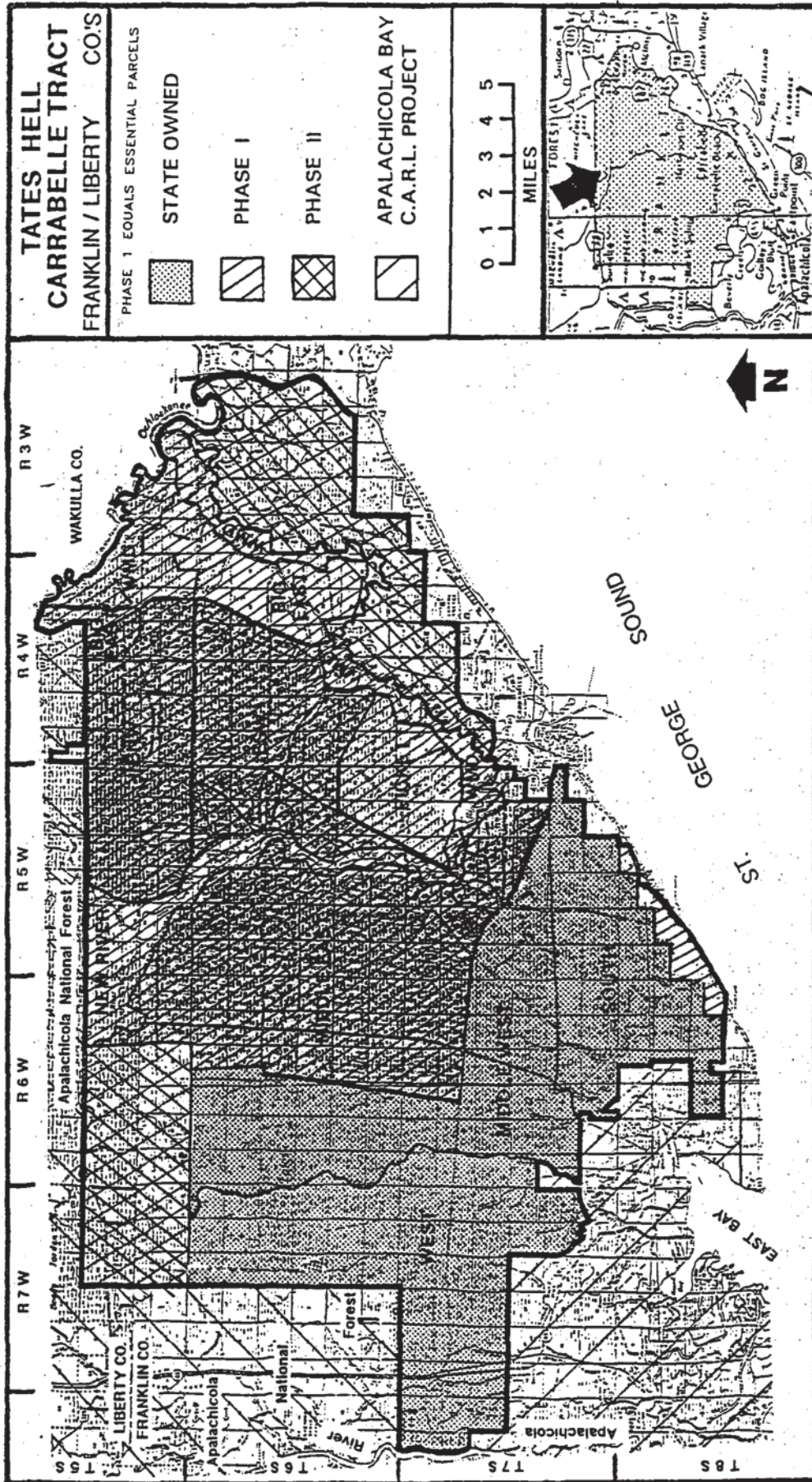
Vulnerability to development is low to moderate except along riverfront parcels. There are great expanses of wetlands on site that are not suited for development. The area has been managed for sustained-yield silviculture since 1956 and could continue to serve that purpose.

Growth pressures in this portion of Franklin and Liberty Counties are minimal. A large development on all or a portion of the tract is extremely unlikely. An attempt in 1991 to subdivide and develop the property appears to have failed, at least temporarily. If the property is sold off piecemeal to private interests, scattered low density residential development could result and this would affect the ability to manage the remaining lands properly. Sales in 1992 of lots (40-50 acres) on the southern portion of the New River have reportedly been successful.

This project lies within a Chapter 380 Area of Critical State Concern.

Important Resources

FNAI Elements		Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>White birds-in-a-nest</i>	G1/S1	hunting	Five archaeological sites within the project boundaries are recorded within the Florida Site File. Of particular importance is the site of a Creek Indian battle and old cemetery at Bloody Bluff on the Apalachicola River. When compared to other acquisition projects, the cultural resource value of the project is considered to be moderate.
<i>Carolina grass-of-parnassus</i>	G2/S1	nature appreciation	
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2	camping, hiking	
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2	horseback riding	
<i>Meadowbeauty</i>	G2/S2	bicycle riding	
<i>West's flax</i>	G2/S2	freshwater fishing	
<i>Thick-leaved water-willow</i>	G2/S2	Lead Manager	
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2	Div. of Forestry/USFS	
Florida black bear	G5T2/S2	Designated Use	
38 elements known from project		state forest	



#09 Tates Hell

Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes

The primary goals of management of the Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.

Management Prospectus**Management Cost Summary**

Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up							\$0
1994-95							\$0

Project History

Ranking (last 5 yrs.)	Assessment Approved: 7/12/91		CARL Acquisition History		
	Project Design Approved: 12/6/91		Year	Acres	Funds
1994 17	Boundary/Design Modifications		1994	44,610	\$21,583,653
1993 19	9/20/93	Phasing modified (UF/Cory included in first Phase).	1993	28,009	\$3,500,000
1992 24					
1991 --					
1990 --					

Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts to acquire include most large ownerships including a significant coastal tract - Wachovia, Glawson (acquired), McDonalds (acquired), Tucker (acquired), and the University of Florida. Negotiations continuing on Wachovia and Rex Lumber. Phase II includes the St. Joe ownership as well as several hundred other parcels.

The Northwest Florida Water Management District, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the US Forest Service are participants in the acquisition of this project. The NWFWMDC provided 50 % of the funding for acquisition of 24, 500 acres of the Glawson tract, while GFC funded the acquisition of 3, 500 acres of this ownership including Bloody Bluff, a creek Indian Battle site. The USFS was negotiating the acquisition of the remainder of this ownership (~1,280 acres) Congress appropriated \$1.5 million to the US Forest Service in FY 1995 for acquisition in the Apalachicola National Forest.

TNC, TPL and Jim MacFarland are intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts.

A resolution was received from Franklin County - Against State acquisition within County.

Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan

Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
L	L	M	M	L	L	M	M	M	L	L	M	N	N	L	H	H	H	H

Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources						Acquisition Guiding Principles								
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	L	N	H	H	H	M	H	L	H	H	M	L	M	H	N	H	H

Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria

Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			● = Best Met ○ = Also Met	
Develop-ment	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat
		○							●

Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

Franklin and Liberty Counties

Priority 10

Purpose for State Acquisition

The remote flatwoods and swamps spreading for miles from the lower Apalachicola to the Ochlockonee rivers, though logged, are critical to the survival in north Florida of black bear and other wildlife that need large unpopulated areas. The Tate's Hell/Carrabelle Tract will conserve most of this land, maintaining a link of undeveloped land with the Apalachicola National Forest and the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve, preserving the water quality of creeks that flow into productive Apalachicola Bay, and letting the public hunt, fish, canoe, or simply view the plants and animals in this uniquely large landscape.

Manager

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the U.S. Forest Service will manage portions of the project.

General Description

The project is vital to the commercial and sport fisheries of the Apalachicola Bay estuary (International Biosphere Reserve and National Estuarine Research Reserve), one of the most productive in the northern hemisphere. Nutrients from leaf litter and other detritus draining from Tate's Hell feed the East Bay marshes, by far the most productive nursery ground in the Bay. The project also includes invaluable wildlife habitat important for the survival of the threatened Florida black bear. At least 18 rare plant species listed with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory occur in the project. There are also unique dwarf pond cypress swamps here. Five archaeological sites are known from the project boundaries, including the site of a Creek Indian battle

and old cemetery at Bloody Bluff on the Apalachicola River. The project has been threatened by subdivision and sale of lots, especially along the New River, but growth pressure is low in these counties.

Public Use

This project is designed to become a State Forest and an addition to the Apalachicola National Forest, providing opportunities for hunting, fishing, canoeing, camping, hiking, and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts to acquire include most large ownerships including a significant coastal tract - Wachovia, Glawson (acquired), McDonalds (acquired), Tucker (acquired), and the University of Florida. Negotiations continuing on Wachovia and Rex Lumber. Phase II includes the St. Joe ownership and over one hundred other parcels.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the US Forest Service are participants in the acquisition of this project. The NWFWMDC provided 50 % of the funding for acquisition of 24, 500 acres of the Glawson tract, while GFC funded the acquisition of 3, 500 acres of this ownership including Bloody Bluff, a creek Indian Battle site. The USFS was negotiating the acquisition of the remainder of this ownership (~1,280 acres) Congress appropriated \$1.5 million to the US Forest Service in FY 1995 for acquisition in the Apalachicola National Forest. TNC, TPL and Jim MacFarland are intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts.

FNAI Element Occurrences	
<i>White birds-in-a-nest</i>	G1/S1
<i>Carolina grass-of-parnassus</i>	G2/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Large-leaved jointweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>Meadowbeauty</i>	G2/S2
<i>West's flax</i>	G2/S2
<i>Thick-leaved water-willow</i>	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
38 FNAI elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	214,901
Acres Acquired	72,619
at a Cost of	\$30,058,653
Acres Remaining	141,901
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$37,896,000

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Tate's Hell/Carrabelle project as a whole covers over 200,000 acres of mostly timbered and ditched wet flatwoods and floodplain swamps between the Apalachicola National Forest and East Bay. Its size and its forest and wildlife resources qualify it as a state forest and wildlife management area.

Manager The USDA Forest Service proposes to manage 6800 acres along the New River. Being adjacent to the Apalachicola National Forest, this corridor along the New River is a logical addition to this National Forest. The Florida Division of Forestry proposes to manage the remainder of the project.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The New River corridor is a moderate-need tract. The remainder of the project will require extensive hydrological restoration once existing timber encumbrances are removed. These restoration efforts may require management and funding beyond what is typically expected on a state forest.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure

The New River corridor would immediately fall under the National Forests in Florida's Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Within the first few years after acquisition, management activities will focus on site security, resource inventory, removal of existing trash, management for appropriate recreational use, and managing for necessary prescribed fire. Approximately 25,000 acres of the project have been purchased and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management. The Division of Forestry is currently providing public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation activities. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. The majority of the project is composed of pine plantations with an established network of woods roads and drainage ditches. In most areas, the original ground cover species are still present and, with proper management, can be restored to a more natural condition. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve

Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract - Priority 10

improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

Revenue-generating potential In cooperation with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the New River area may one day provide revenues from quota hunts. The Forest Service will soon be working with this agency to

obtain a projected revenue. The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

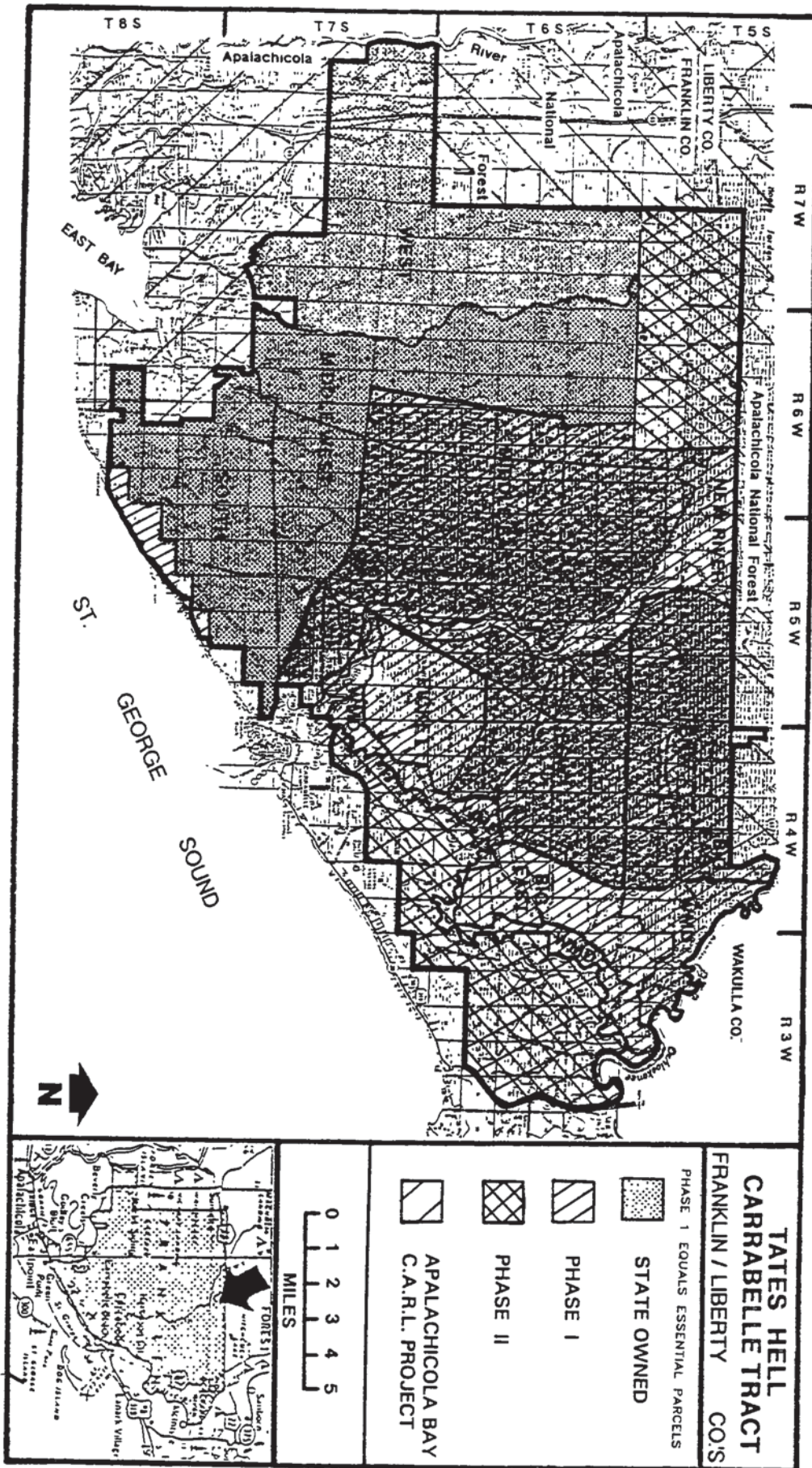
Cooperators in management activities Franklin County could be involved in the management of the New River area. The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$26,788	\$66,469	\$269,357
OPS	\$0	\$20,000	\$0
Expense	\$64,950	\$89,946	\$157,368
OCO	\$165,300	\$9,825	\$308,713
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$257,038	\$186,240	\$735,438

Management Cost Summary/USFS

Category	1994/95	1995/96
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal
Salary	\$78,000	\$45,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$3,000	\$2,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$81,000	\$47,000



Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

Priority 18

Franklin and Liberty Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The remote flatwoods and swamps spreading for miles from the lower Apalachicola to the Ochlockonee rivers, though logged, are critical to the survival in north Florida of black bear and other wildlife that need large unpopulated areas. The Tate's Hell/Carrabelle Tract will conserve most of this land, maintaining a link of undeveloped land with the Apalachicola National Forest and the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve, preserving the water quality of creeks that flow into productive Apalachicola Bay, and letting the public hunt, fish, canoe, or simply view the plants and animals in this uniquely large landscape.

Managers

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The U.S. Forest Service will also manage portions of the project.

General Description

The project is vital to the commercial and recreational fisheries of the Apalachicola Bay estuary (International Biosphere Reserve and National Estuarine Research Reserve), one of the most productive in the northern hemisphere. Nutrients from leaf litter and other detritus draining from Tate's Hell feed the East Bay marshes, by far the most productive nursery ground in the Bay. The project also includes invaluable wildlife habitat important for the survival of the threatened Florida black bear. At

least 18 rare plant species listed with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory occur in the project. There are also unique dwarf pond cypress swamps here. Five archaeological sites are known to be within the project boundaries, including the site of a Creek Indian battle and old cemetery at Bloody Bluff on the Apalachicola River. The project has been threatened by subdivision and sale of lots, especially along the New River, but growth pressure is low in these counties.

Public Use

This project qualifies as a State Forest; part will become an addition to the Apalachicola National Forest. The project will provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, canoeing, camping, hiking, and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts to acquire include most large ownerships as well as a significant coastal tract: Wachovia/Profundis (partially acquired), Glawson (acquired), McDonald (acquired), Tucker (acquired), Rex (acquired) and the University of Florida Foundation (acquired).

Phase II includes the St. Joe ownership and over one hundred small acreage parcels.

Coordination

The Northwest Florida Water Management District, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the US Forest Service are participants in the acquisition of this project. The NFWFMD provided

FNAI Elements	
<i>White birds-in-a-nest</i>	G1/S1
<i>Carolina grass-of-parnassus</i>	G2/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Large-leafed jointweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>Meadowbeauty</i>	G2/S2
<i>West's flax</i>	G2/S2
<i>Thick-leafed water-willow</i>	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
38 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	214,901
Acres Acquired	129,033
at a Cost of	\$67,916,288
Acres Remaining	85,868
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$22,931,908

36480
if tract
49,388 ac

50% of the funding for acquisition of the 24,500 acre Glawson tract. The GFC also funded acquisition of the 3,500 acre Bloody Bluff tract, a Creek Indian battle site. The USFS participated in the acquisition

of approximately 1,280 acres. TNC and TPL have acted as intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Tate's Hell Carrabelle Tract CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Tate's Hell/Carrabelle project as a whole covers over 200,000 acres of mostly timbered and ditched wet flatwoods and floodplain swamps between the Apalachicola National Forest and East Bay. Its size and its forest and wildlife resources qualify it as a state forest and wildlife management area.

Manager The USDA Forest Service proposes to manage 6800 acres along the New River. Being adjacent to the Apalachicola National Forest, this corridor along the New River is a logical addition to this National Forest. The Florida Division of Forestry proposes to manage the remainder of the project.

Conditions affecting intensity of management The New River corridor is a moderate-need tract. The remainder of the project will require extensive hydrological restoration once existing timber encumbrances are removed. These restoration efforts may require management and funding beyond what is typically expected on a state forest.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure The New River corridor would immediately fall under the National Forests in Florida's Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Within the first few years after acquisition, management activities will focus on site security, resource inventory, removal of existing trash, management for appropriate recreational use, and managing for necessary prescribed fire.

Approximately 25,000 acres of the project have been purchased and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management. The Division of

Forestry is currently providing public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation activities. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management access, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. The majority of the project is composed of pine plantations with an established network of woods roads and drainage ditches. In most areas, the original ground cover species are still present and, with proper management, can be restored to a more natural condition. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinning and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education.

Revenue-generating potential In cooperation with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the New River area may one day provide revenues from quota hunts. The Forest Service will soon be working with this agency to obtain a projected revenue. The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable amounts of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low.

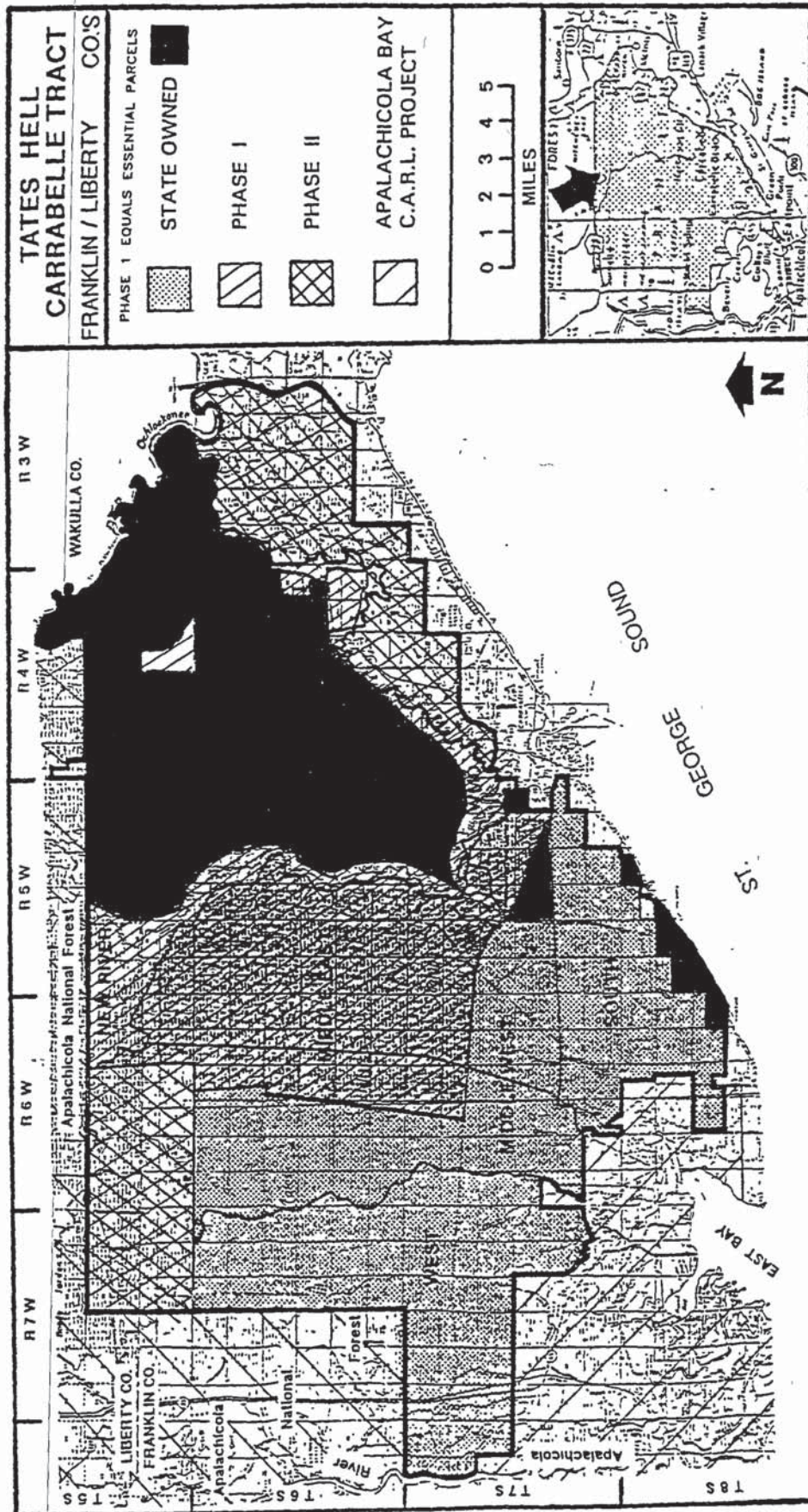
Cooperators in management activities Franklin County could be involved in the management of the New River area. The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category Source of Funds	1995/96 CARL	1996/97 CARL	1997/98 CARL
Salary	\$66,469	\$214,789	\$405,000
OPS	\$20,000	\$11,520	\$13,000
Expense	\$89,946	\$136,608	\$270,000
OCO	\$9,825	\$420,473	\$360,000
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$186,240	\$783,390	\$1,048,000

Management Cost Summary/USFS

Category Source of Funds	1994/95 Federal	1995/96 Federal
Salary	\$78,000	\$45,000
OPS	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$3,000	\$2,000
OCO	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$81,000	\$47,000



Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

Priority 24

Franklin and Liberty Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The remote flatwoods and swamps spreading for miles from the lower Apalachicola to the Ochlockonee rivers, though logged, are critical to the survival in north Florida of black bear and other wildlife that need large unpopulated areas. The Tate=s Hell/Carrabelle Tract will conserve most of this land, maintaining a link of undeveloped land with the Apalachicola National Forest and the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve, preserving the water quality of creeks that flow into productive Apalachicola Bay, and letting the public hunt, fish, canoe, or simply view the plants and animals in this uniquely large landscape.

Managers

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Public Use

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Acquisition Planning and Status

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Coordination

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<i>Meadowbeauty</i>	G2/S2
<i>West's flax</i>	G2/S2
<i>Thick-leafed water-willow</i>	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
38 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	214,901
Acres Acquired	140,141
at a Cost of	\$83,537,399
Acres Remaining	74,760
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$22,931,908

50% of the funding for acquisition of the 24,500 acre Glawson tract. The GFC also funded acquisition of the 3,500 acre Bloody Bluff tract, a Creek Indian battle site. The USFS participated in the acquisition

of approximately 1,280 acres. TNC and TPL have acted as intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts.

Management Policy Statement

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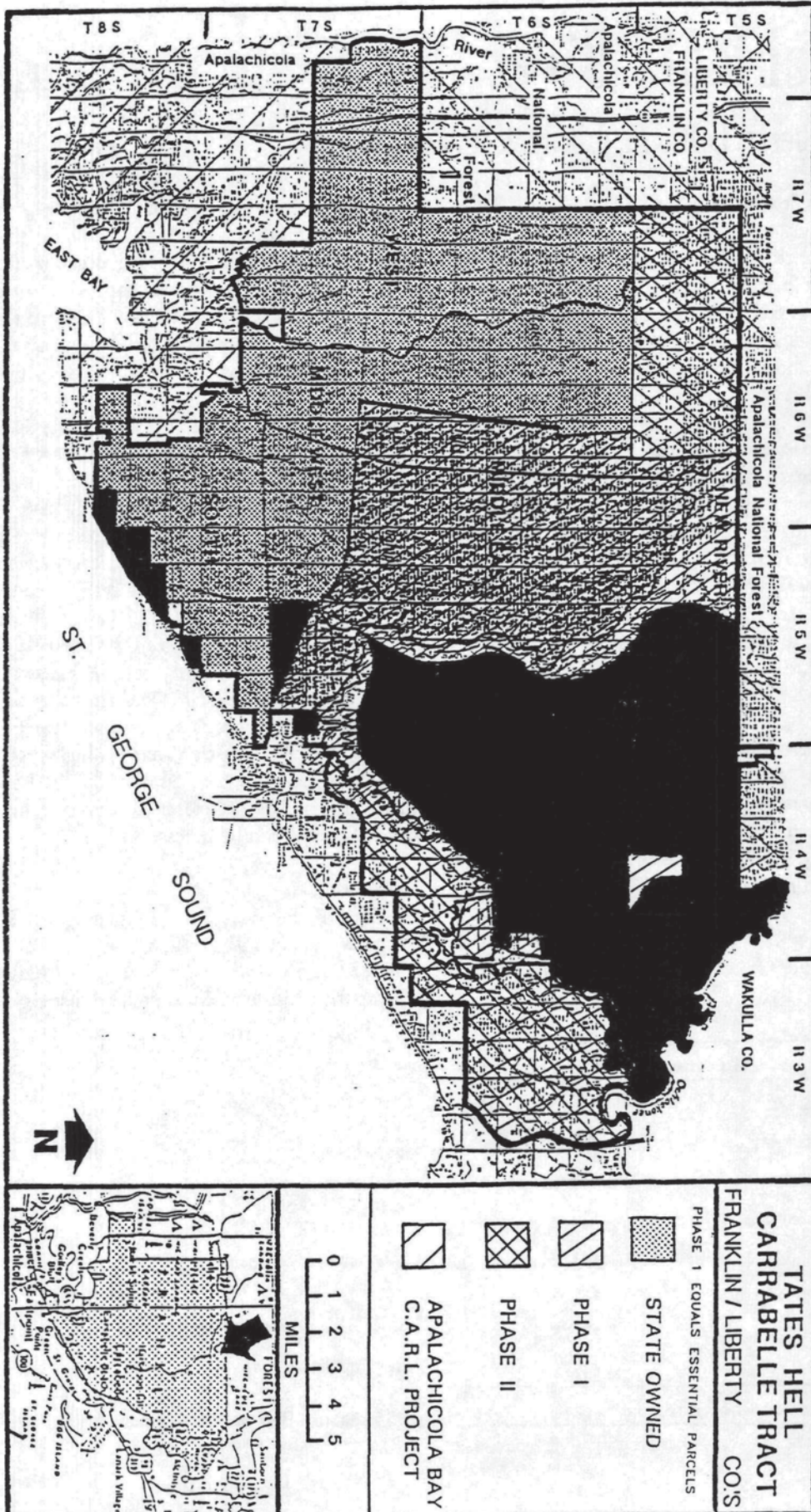
Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract - Priority 24

Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$212,544	\$264,824	\$335,715.35
OPS	\$18,520	\$8,000	\$20,400.00
Expense	\$171,108	\$198,768	\$506,858.40
OCO	\$663,003	\$75,645	\$192,894.75
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$450,000.00
TOTAL	\$1,065,175	\$547,237	\$1,505,868.50

Management Cost Summary/USFS

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal	Federal
Salary	\$15,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$1,000	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$16,000	\$2,000	\$2,000



Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

Priority 22

Franklin and Liberty Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The remote flatwoods and swamps spreading for miles from the lower Apalachicola to the Ochlockonee rivers, though logged, are critical to the survival in north Florida of black bear and other wildlife that need large unpopulated areas. The Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract will conserve most of this land, maintaining a link of undeveloped land with the Apalachicola National Forest and the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve, preserving the water quality of creeks that flow into productive Apalachicola Bay, and letting the public hunt, fish, canoe, or simply view the plants and animals in this uniquely large landscape.

Managers

Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The U.S. Forest Service will also manage portions of the project.

General Description

The project is vital to the commercial and recreational fisheries of the Apalachicola Bay estuary (an International Biosphere Reserve and National Estuarine Research Reserve), one of the most productive in the northern hemisphere. Nutrients from leaf litter and other detritus draining from Tates Hell feed the East Bay marshes, by far the most productive nursery ground in the Bay. It provides an invaluable wildlife habitat important

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Public Use

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Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts to acquire include most large ownerships as well as a significant coastal tract: Wachovia/Profundis (partially acquired), Glawson (acquired), McDonald (acquired), Tucker (acquired), Rex (acquired) and the University of Florida Foundation (acquired).

Phase II includes the St. Joe ownership and over one hundred small acreage parcels.

FNAI Elements	
<i>White birds-in-a-nest</i>	G1/S1
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<i>Large-leafed jointweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>Meadowbeauty</i>	G2/S2
<i>West's flax</i>	G2/S2
<i>Thick-leafed water-willow</i>	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
38 elements known from site	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	214,901
Acres Acquired	140,141
at a Cost of	\$83,537,399
Acres Remaining	74,760
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$22,931,908

Coordination

The NW Florida Water Management District, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Division of Forestry, and the US Forest Service are participants in the acquisition of this project. The NFWFMD provided 50% of the funding for acquisition of the 24,500 acre Glawson

tract. The GFC also funded acquisition of the 3,500 acre Bloody Bluff tract, a Creek Indian battle site. The USFS participated in the acquisition of approximately 1,280 acres. TNC and TPL have acted as intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts.

Management Policy Statement

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Management Prospectus

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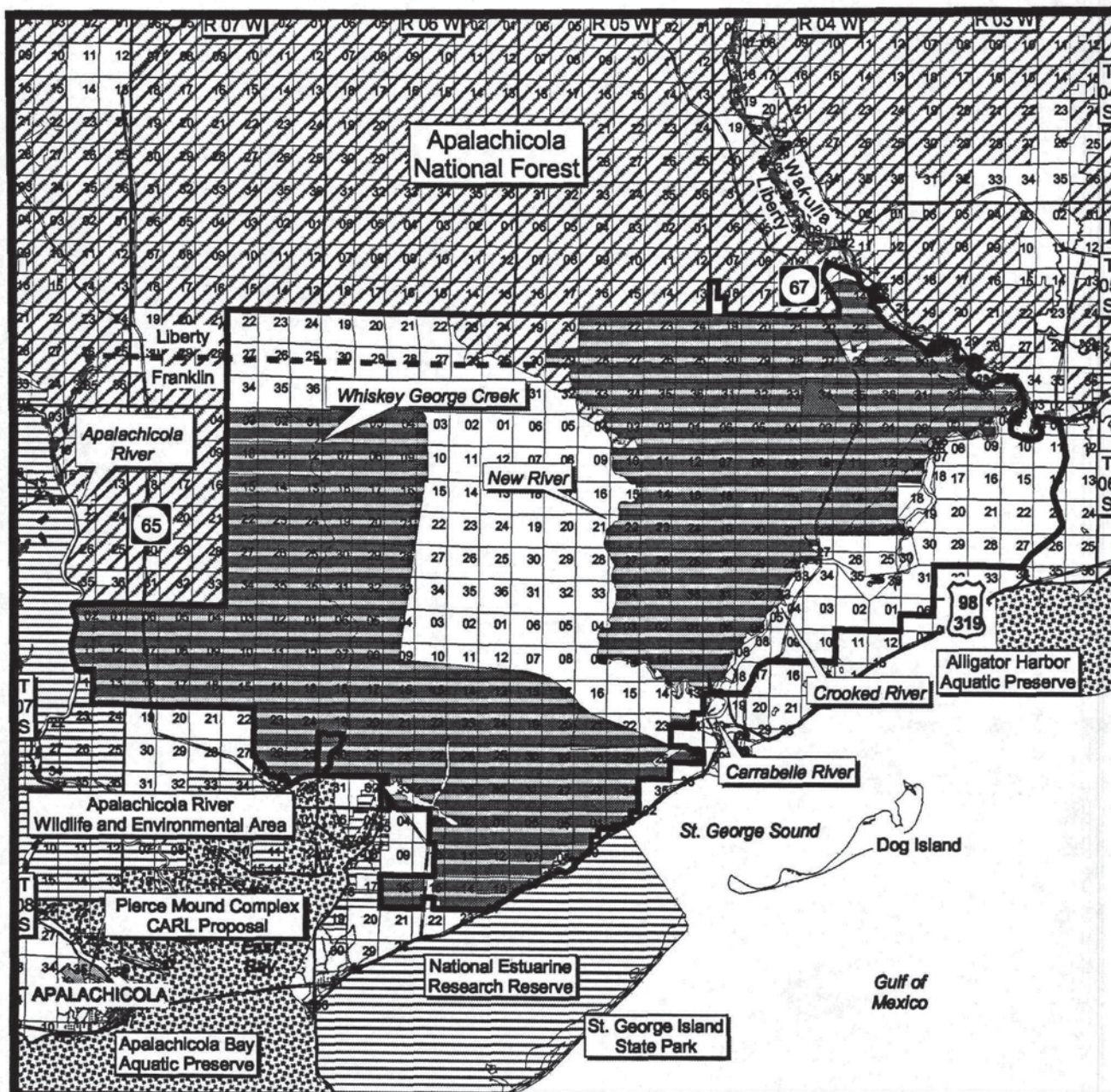
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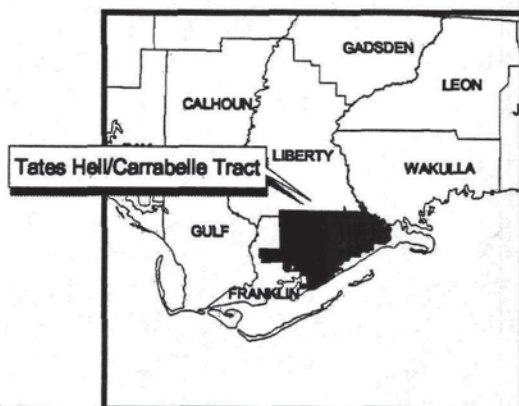
Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal	Federal
Salary	\$15,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$1,000	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$16,000	\$2,000	\$2,000



Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project



Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

Priority 24

Franklin and Liberty Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

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<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
47 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	198,901
Acres Acquired	158,756
at a Cost of	\$101,046,567
Acres Remaining	40,145
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$12,314,091

Coordination

The NW Florida Water Management District, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Division of Forestry, and the US Forest Service are participants in the acquisition of this project. The NFWFMD provided 50% of the funding for acquisition of the 24,500 acre Glawson

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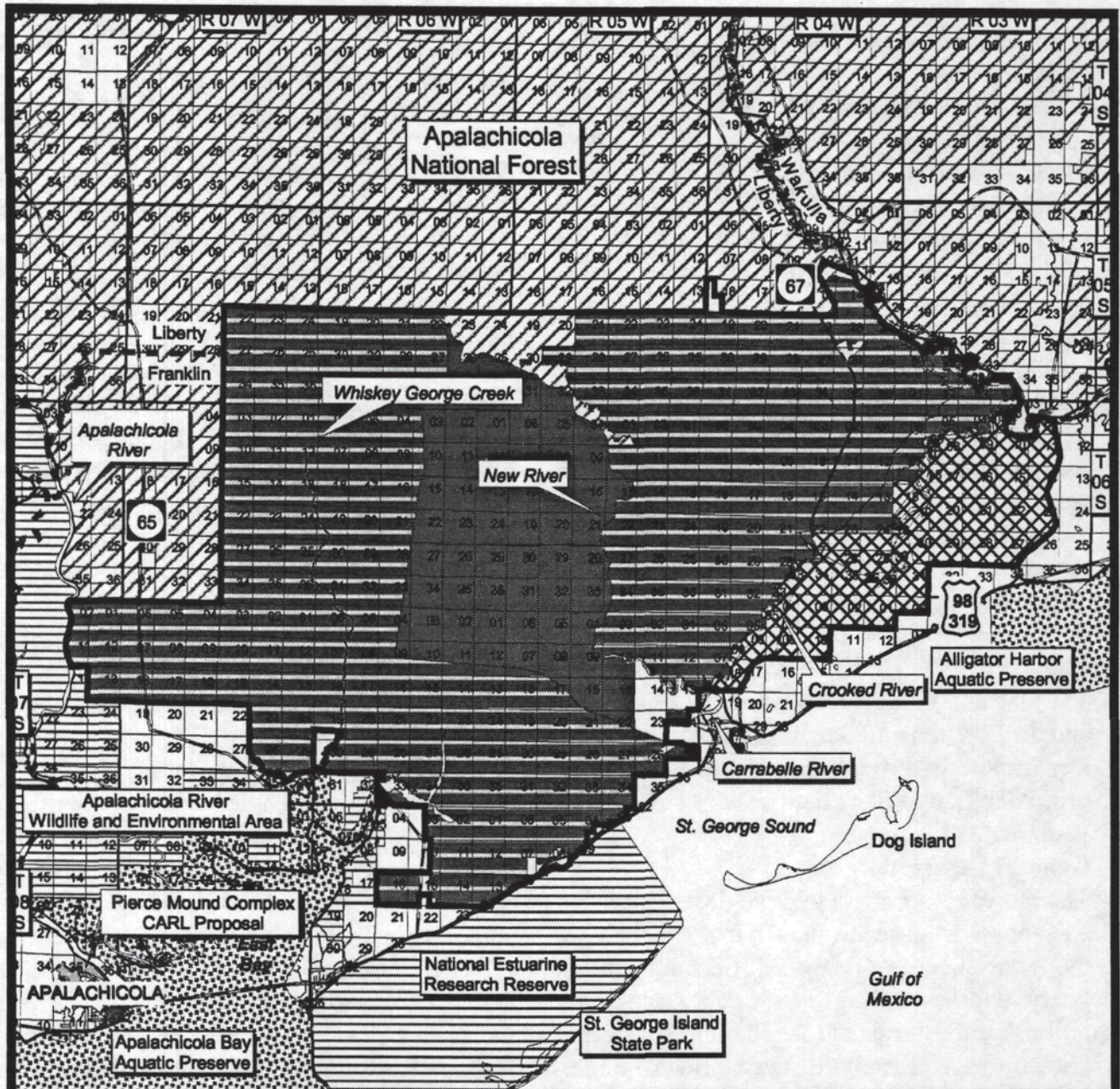
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Management Cost Summary/DOF

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL	CARL
Salary	\$212,544	\$264,824	\$335,715.35
OPS	\$18,520	\$8,000	\$20,400.00
Expense	\$171,108	\$198,768	\$506,858.40
OCO	\$663,003	\$75,645	\$192,894.75
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$450,000.00
TOTAL	\$1,065,175	\$547,237	\$1,505,868.50

Management Cost Summary/USFS

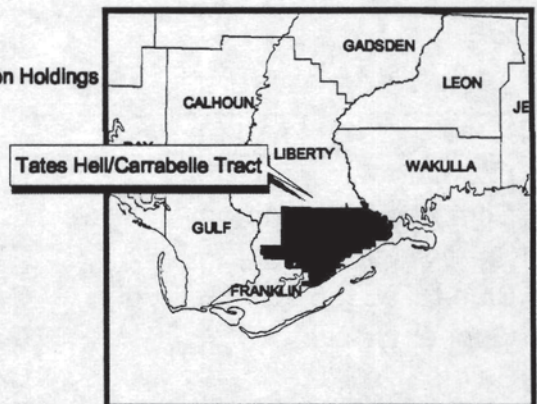
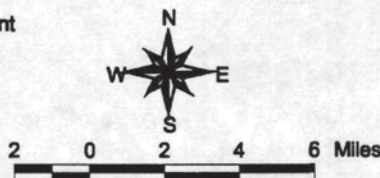
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Salary	\$15,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$1,000	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
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TOTAL	\$16,000	\$2,000	\$2,000



Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Acquired
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- CARL Project Boundary
- Federal Land
- Local or Private Managed Area
- State Land or Management
- State Aquatic Preserve
- Other CARL Project
- St. Joe Corporation Holdings (estimated)



Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

**Group A
Full Fee**

Franklin and Liberty Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

The remote flatwoods and swamps spreading for miles from the lower Apalachicola to the Ochlockonee rivers, though logged, are critical to the survival in north Florida of black bear and other wildlife that need large unpopulated areas. The Tate Hell/Carrabelle Tract will conserve most of this land, maintaining a link of undeveloped land with the Apalachicola National Forest and the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve, preserving the water quality of creeks that flow into productive Apalachicola Bay, and letting the public hunt, fish, canoe, or simply view the plants and animals in this uniquely large landscape.

Managers

Division of Forestry (DOF), Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The U.S. Forest Service will also manage portions of the project.

General Description

The project is vital to the commercial and recreational fisheries of the Apalachicola Bay estuary (an International Biosphere Reserve and National Estuarine Research Reserve), one of the most productive in the northern hemisphere. Nutrients from leaf litter and other detritus draining from Tate Hell feed the East Bay marshes, by far the most productive nursery ground in the Bay. It provides an invaluable wildlife habitat important

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This project qualifies as a State Forest; part will become an addition to the Apalachicola National Forest. The project will provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, canoeing, camping, hiking, and nature appreciation.

Acquisition Planning and Status

Essential tracts to acquire include most large ownerships as well as a significant coastal tract: Wachovia/Profundis (partially acquired), Glawson (acquired), McDonald (acquired), Tucker (acquired), Rex (acquired) and the University of Florida Foundation (acquired).

Phase II includes the St. Joe ownership and over one hundred small acreage parcels.

FNAI Elements	
<i>White birds-in-a-nest</i>	G1/S1
<i>Carolina grass-of-parnassus</i>	G2/S1
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G2/S2
<i>Large-leafed jointweed</i>	G2/S2
<i>Meadowbeauty</i>	G2/S2
<i>West's flax</i>	G2/S2
<i>Thick-leafed water-willow</i>	G2/S2
<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
47 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Acres)	198,901
Acres Acquired	158,756
at a Cost of	\$101,046,567
Acres Remaining	40,145
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$12,314,091

Coordination

The NW Florida Water Management District, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), the DOF, and the US Forest Service are participants in the acquisition of this project. The NFWFMD provided 50% of the funding for acquisition of the 24,500 acre Glawson tract. The

FWC also funded acquisition of the 3,500 acre Bloody Bluff tract, a Creek Indian battle site. The USFS participated in the acquisition of approximately 1,280 acres. TNC and TPL have acted as intermediaries in the acquisition of some tracts.

Management Policy Statement

The primary goals of management of the Tate's Hell/Carrabelle Tract project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation

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Manager The US Forest Service proposes to manage 6800 acres along the New River. Being adjacent to the Apalachicola National Forest, this corridor along the New River is a logical addition to this National Forest. The Florida Division of Forestry proposes to manage the remainder of the project.

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The New River corridor is a moderate-need tract. The remainder of the project will require extensive hydrological restoration once existing timber encumbrances are removed. These restoration efforts may require management and funding beyond what is typically expected on a state forest.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infra-

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Approximately 25,000 acres of the project have been purchased and assigned to the DOF for management. The DOF is currently providing public access for low intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation activities. Initial activities will include securing the site, providing public and fire management accesses, inventorying resources, and removing trash. The Division will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project's natural resources and threatened and endangered plants and animals will be inventoried to provide the basis for a management plan.

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Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract - Group A/Full Fee

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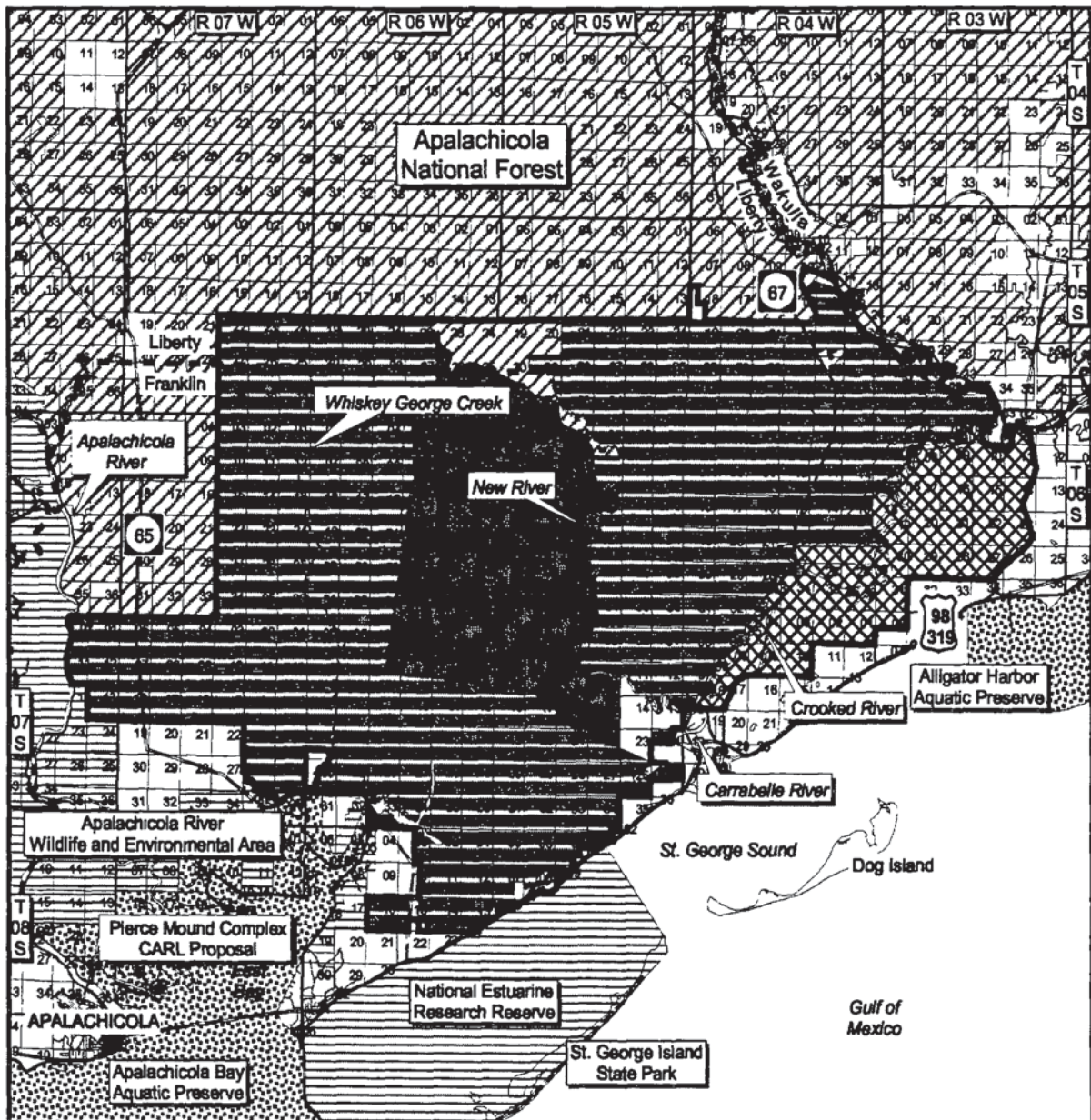
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Management Cost Summary/DOF

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Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
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Salary	\$15,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$1,000	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$16,000	\$2,000	\$2,000



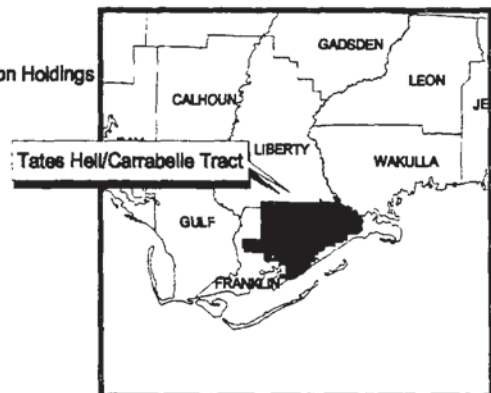
Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Acquired
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2 0 2 4 6 Miles



Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

**Group A
Full Fee**

Franklin and Liberty Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

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<i>Gulf coast lupine</i>	G2/S2
47 elements known from project	

Placed on list	1992
Project Area (Not GIS Acreage)	193,896
Acres Acquired	154,188
at a Cost of	\$108,096,567
Acres Remaining	39,708
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of \$18,712,695	

Coordination

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Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract - Group A/Full Fee

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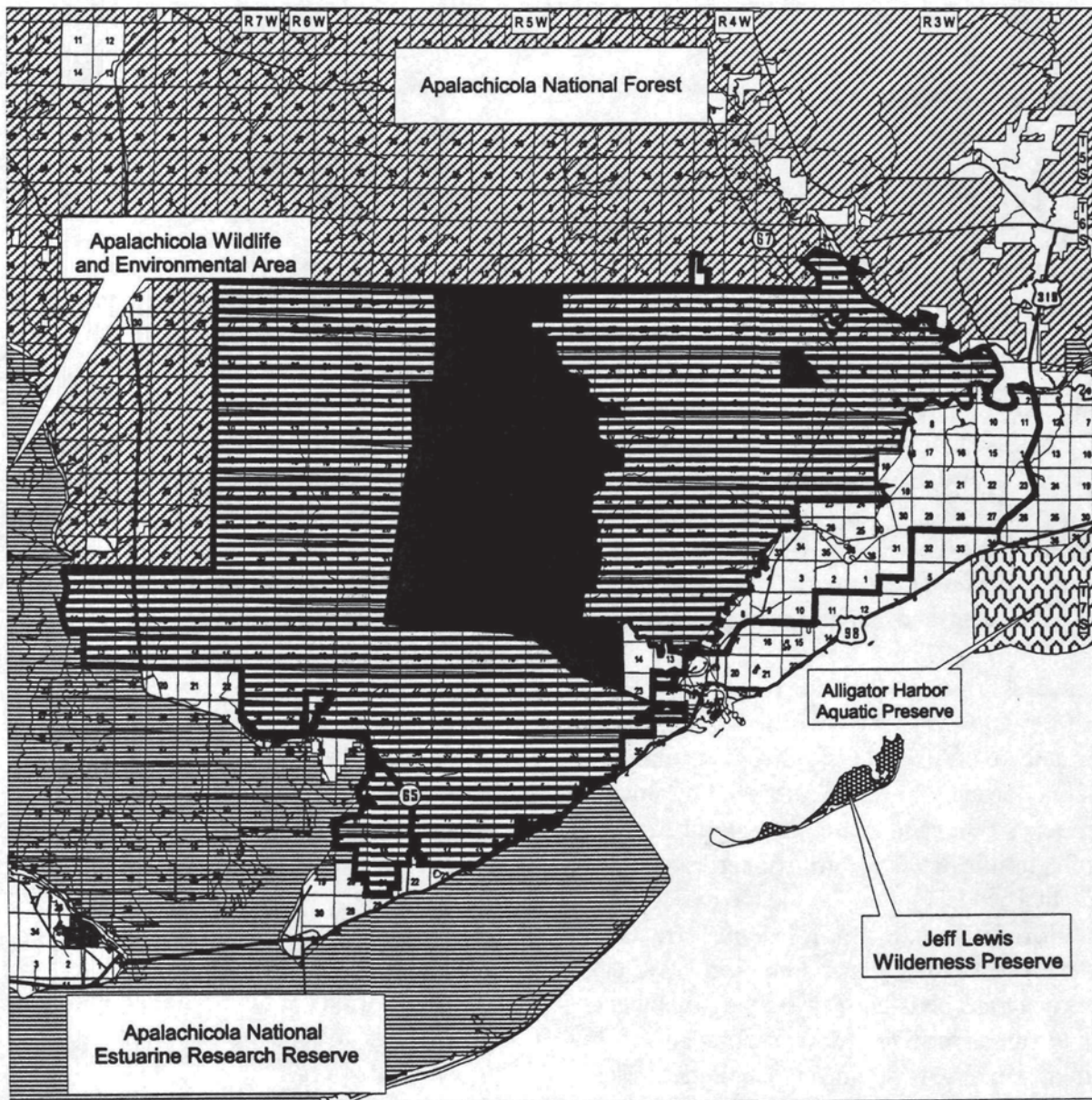
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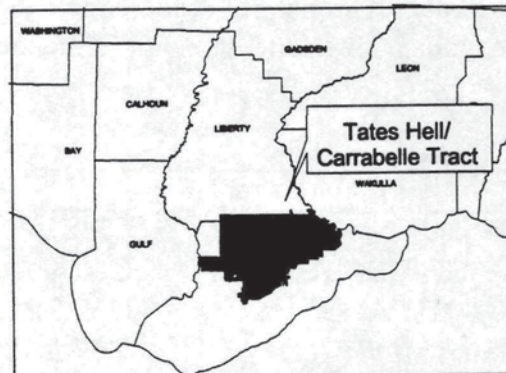
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Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

FRANKLIN COUNTY

-  Acquired
-  Essential parcel(s) remaining
-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Federal land
-  State land
-  Local or private managed area
-  Other Florida Forever BOT projects
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4 0 4 Miles

July 2002

Tates Hell/Carrabelle Tract

**Group A
Full Fee**

Franklin and Liberty Counties

Purpose for State Acquisition

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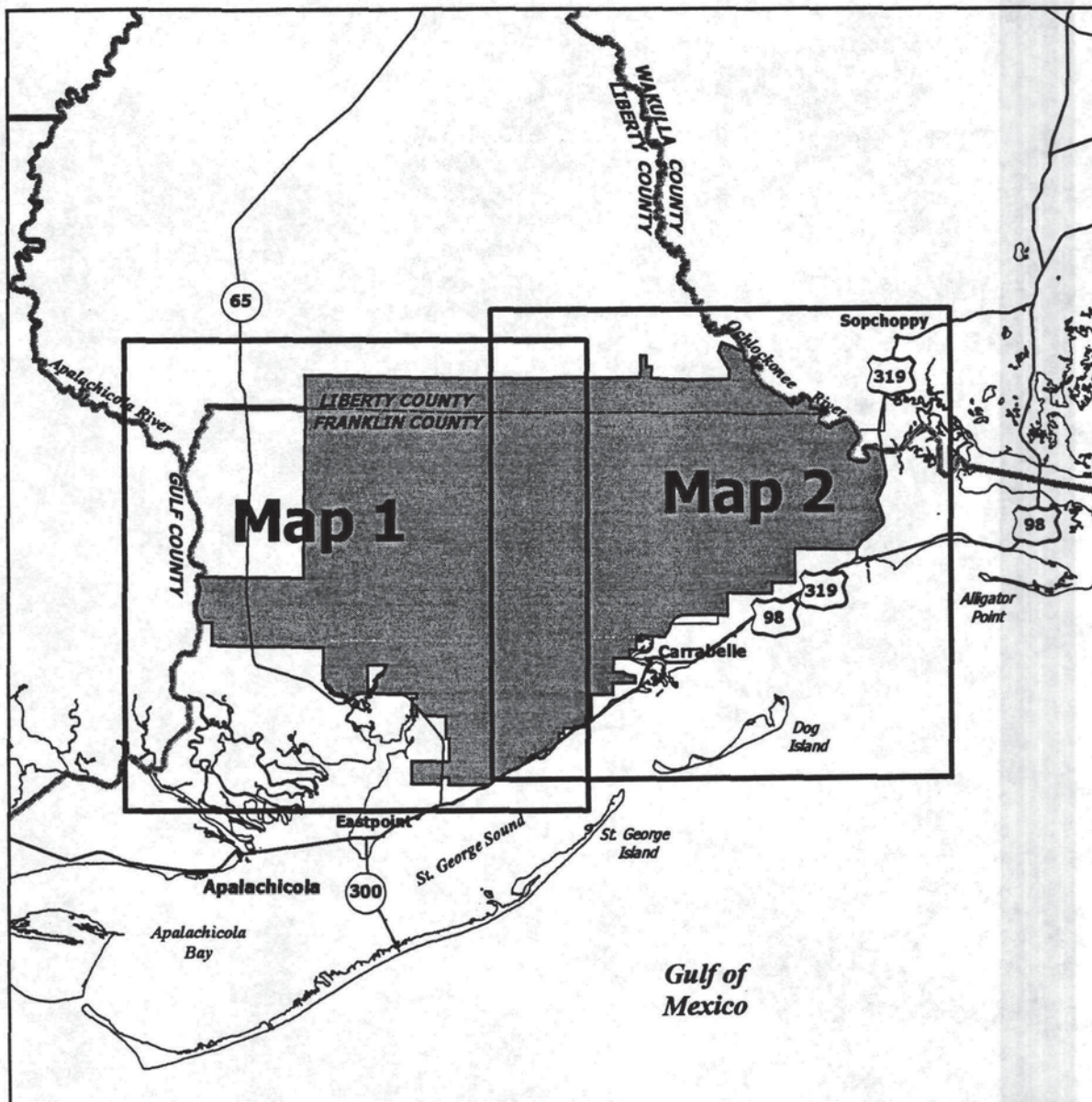
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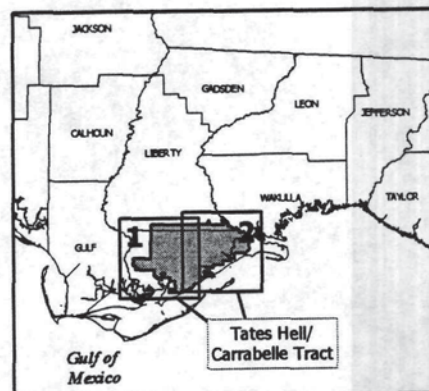
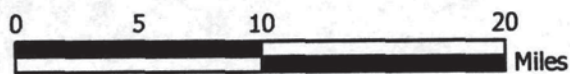
Management Cost Summary/USFS

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	Federal	Federal	Federal
Salary	\$15,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
OPS	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expense	\$1,000	\$0	\$0
OCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$16,000	\$2,000	\$2,000

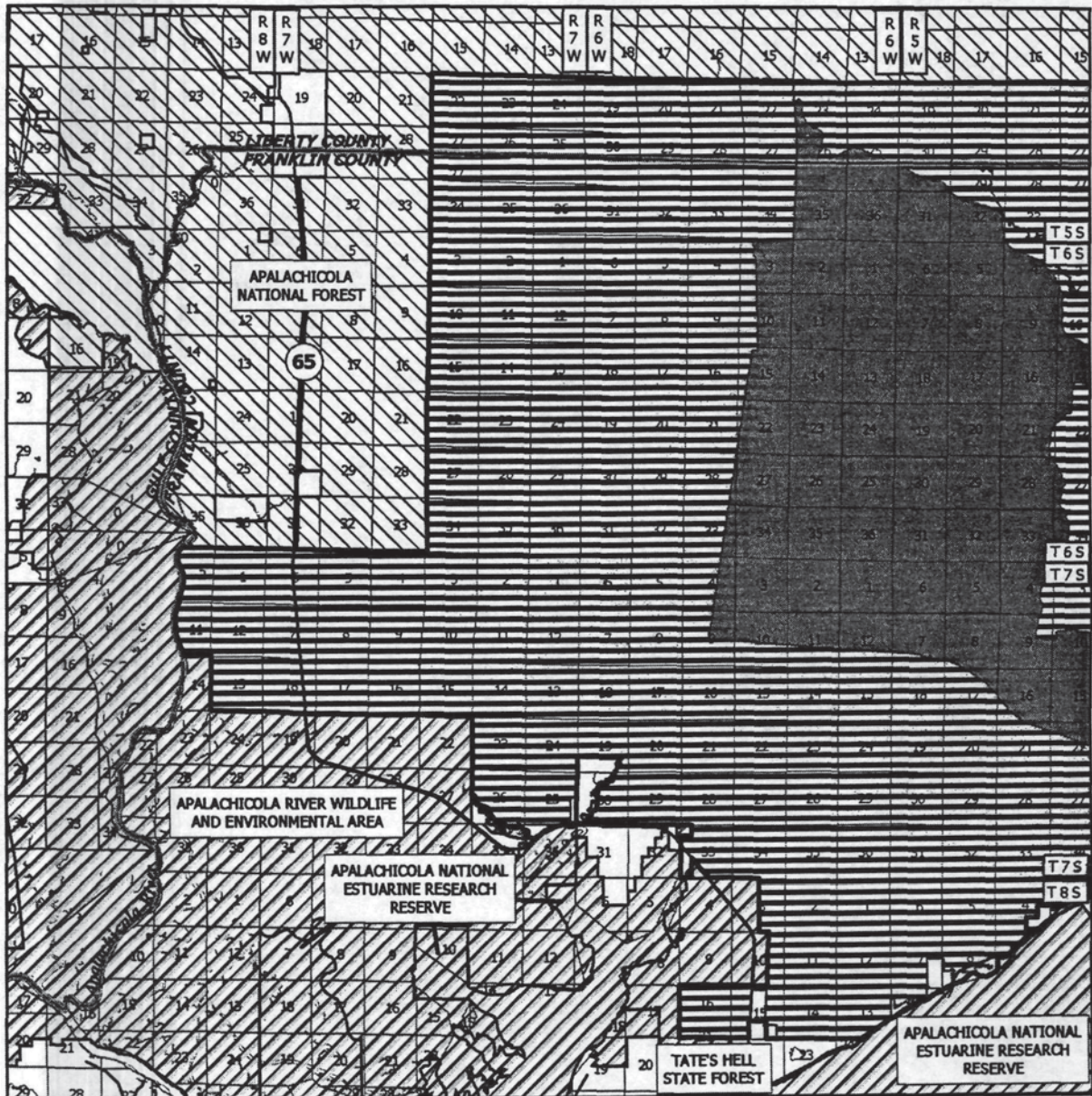


TATES HELL/CARRABELLE TRACT: OVERVIEW

FRANKLIN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES



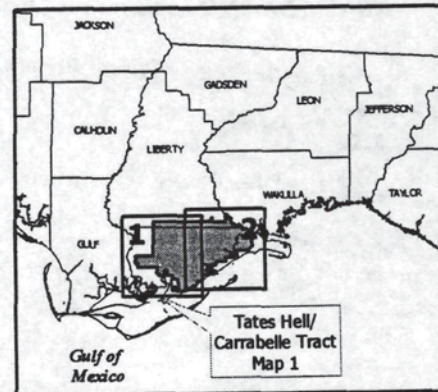
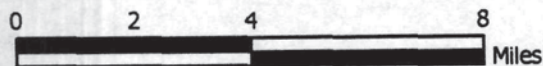
MARCH 2003



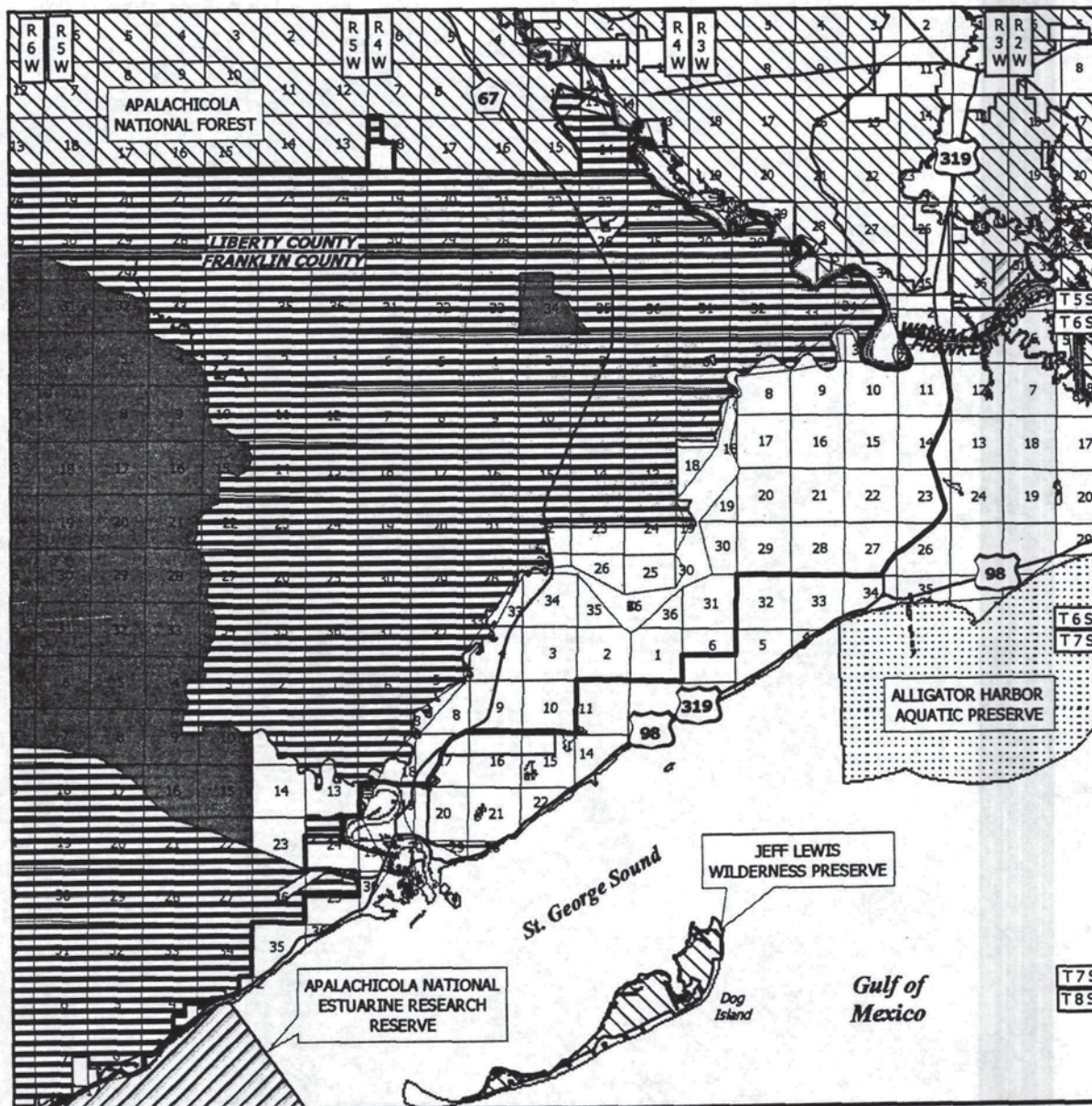
TATES HELL/CARRABELLE TRACT: MAP 1 OF 2

FRANKLIN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever Project Boundary
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  State Owned Lands
-  Other Conservation Lands



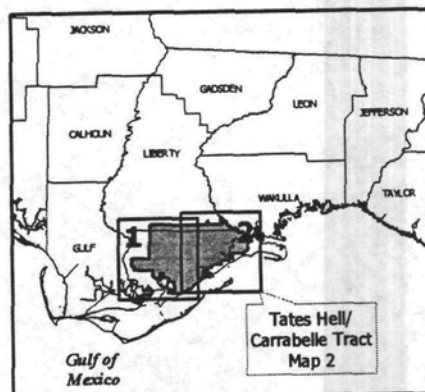
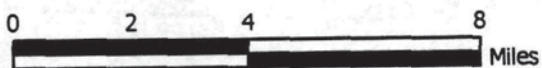
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TATES HELL/CARRABELLE TRACT: MAP 2 OF 2

FRANKLIN AND LIBERTY COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever Project Boundary
-  Acquired
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  State Owned Lands
-  Other Conservation Lands
-  State Aquatic Preserve



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