PINECRAFT PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

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PARK AT A GLANCE

Size	Pinecraft Park 15 acres (5.5 acres is managed natural area)
Location	1420 Gilbert Avenue, Sarasota
Management Priority	preserving historical ecosystem and biological diversity
Management Challenge	invasive exotic plant management
Primary habitats	bottomland forests mesic hammocks Phillippi Creek
Imperiled species	Florida sandhill crane little blue heron osprey roseate spoonbill southeastern American kestrel wood stork American alligator
Cultural Resources	Unknown pending professional survey
Land Uses	Passive, nature-based public recreation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Significance, size, location

Pinecraft Park is a 15-acre park, which includes a 10-acre 1992 addition. This management plan focuses on the 5.5-acre natural area of the addition located adjacent to the south of Pinecraft Park proper and east of Phillippi Creek, hereafter called the natural area. The entrance to Pinecraft Park and the natural area is at 1420 Gilbert Avenue, Sarasota, just south of Bahia Vista St. The ecologically important natural area serves as an environmental buffer in the Phillippi Creek watershed. The topography and landscape in Pinecraft Park natural area offers unique views not often seen in Florida.

Acquisition history

Pinecraft Park natural area was acquired in 1992 as a ten-acre site located adjacent to the south of Pinecraft Park. A stormwater pond was created on the portion of the property west of Phillippi Creek and is managed by Sarasota County Public Works Stormwater. Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources, Natural Areas and Trails manages the 5.5-acre natural area east of Phillippi Creek and assists as needed with the management of the stormwater pond.

Natural and cultural resource management goals

The natural area consists of bottomland forest, prairie mesic hammock, blackwater stream, and developed land. These natural community types provide habitat for a diverse array of fauna and flora and provide important foraging areas for migratory birds. Current land management practices protect the park's resources from vandalism, degradation, and invasive exotic species proliferation. Benefits include the reduction of invasive and exotic vegetation, increase in native ground cover, and wildlife protection. All management activities focus on preserving this ecosystem and biological diversity in perpetuity.

Historical and current uses and facilities

In the early 1920s, the area around the park was known as the Sarasota National Tourist Camp where Amish and Mennonite visitors farmed and established churches. During that time, land was set aside for the park. Today, the Pinecraft community is still a popular location for many Amish and Mennonite visitors and residents. Those who visit the park often partake in nature-based recreation including hiking, birding, and paddling.

Use and facilities management goals

All current and future activities and construction of public amenities will be planned in an environmentally sensitive manner to minimize impacts to native habitats and their communities. As of December 2020, there are no use alterations or additional amenities planned.

Purpose of plan

The purpose of this plan is to preserve the health and function of natural systems, protect historical and cultural resources that are part of Sarasota County's heritage, and provide nature-based recreational

opportunities for the public. The management strategies outlined herein are intended to be used as guidelines to address the complex management needs of the park. This plan will be updated in 10 years to incorporate applicable new management methodologies. Costs are estimated for current conditions, assuming cost escalations for salary and some known funding opportunities, but not based on future optimal conditions or optimal staffing.

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY OVERVIEW

NATURAL RESOURCES	**GOAL 1**	**Restore and maintain native habitats and communities.**
	OBJECTIVE 1.1	Establish baseline inventory of native vegetation.
	OBJECTIVE 1.2	Eliminate FLEPPC Category I and II plants, or if not possible, reduce populations to levels too low to impact native communities and habitats.
	OBJECTIVE 1.3	Protect imperiled and notable species.
	OBJECTIVE 1.4	Conduct restoration plantings to provide high-quality habitat for wildlife on the site, as nuisance plants are reduced and eradicated.
CULTURAL RESOURCES	**GOAL 2**	**Protect, preserve, and maintain the cultural resources of the park.**
	OBJECTIVE 2.1	Determine the presence of cultural resources.
LAND USES	**GOAL 3**	**Maintain public access and passive recreational opportunities without adverse impacts to native habitats and communities.**
	OBJECTIVE 3.1	Provide public pedestrian access to the site.
	OBJECTIVE 3.2	Provide and maintain a trail system throughout the natural area.
	GOAL 4	**Provide nature based educational and interpretive opportunities.**
	OBJECTIVE 4.1	Provide interpretive signs.
	OBJECTIVE 4.2	Provide interpretive programming focused on unique aspects of the site.
OPERATIONS	**GOAL 5**	**Provide administrative and fiscal support for all park functions.**
	OBJECTIVE 5.1	Continue day-to-day administrative support at current levels.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION AND SETTING

Pinecraft Park is a 15-acre park, which includes a 10-acre addition purchased in 1992 (Exhibit 1). A 5-acre stormwater pond was created on the portion of the property west of Phillippi Creek and is managed by Sarasota County Public Works Stormwater with assistance as needed from Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources (PRNR). PRNR manages the 10-acre addition east of Phillippi Creek, including the 5-acre recreational area managed by the Parks and Recreation Division and the 5.5-acre natural area located adjacent to the south managed by the Natural Areas and Trails Division (Exhibit 9). This management plan focuses on the 5.5-acre natural area of the addition, hereafter called the natural area. The entrance to Pinecraft Park and the natural area is at 1420 Gilbert Avenue, Sarasota, just south of Bahia Vista St. The ecologically important natural area serves as an environmental buffer in the Phillippi Creek watershed. The topography and landscape in Pinecraft Park natural area offers hills and hollows where park visitors can enjoy a variety of wildlife and scenic landscapes. A hilly path also winds along Phillippi creek providing views of Phillippi Creek and its many aquatic residents.

1.2 SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND PROTECTION PRIORITY

This ecologically important landscape serves as an important environmental buffer in the Phillippi Creek watershed (Exhibit 2). Management activities focus on preserving the ecosystem and biological diversity in perpetuity.

The natural area within Pinecraft Park is considered rare habitat in Sarasota County, and serves as an ecologically important ecotone for a variety of wildlife species. The habitats provide resting, forage, nesting retreats, and refuge for a wide variety of migratory birds. The topography and community composition provide a unique landscape in the region.

The intent of the natural area acquisition was to preserve, protect, and restore one of the last remaining tracts of natural area along the Phillippi Creek corridor. The acquisition serves to conserve rare and diverse native flora and fauna, while providing nature-based recreation for residents and visitors.

1.3 ACQUISITION HISTORY

Pinecraft Park natural area was acquired in 1992 as a ten-acre site located adjacent to the south of Pinecraft Park and became part of the park at that time. See Appendix A for acquisition documents.

1.4 MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Following acquisition, a stormwater pond was created on the portion of the natural area west of Phillippi Creek, which is managed by Sarasota County Public Works Stormwater (Exhibit 3). Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources, NAT manages the portion of the natural area east of Phillippi Creek and assists with the management of the stormwater pond. Collaboration with other County departments occurs to facilitate management and upkeep. NAT staff will implement this plan and coordinate with staff and outside agencies as required.

GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

Management authority is given by the following County Codes and governing documents (see Appendix C):

1. The Sarasota County Comprehensive Plan (2016)
2. Sarasota County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 90
3. Sarasota County Land Management Master Plan (2004)
4. Sarasota County Parks, Preserves and Recreation Strategic Master Plan (2019-2012)

1.5 FUTURE PLANS FOR THE SITE

As of December 2020, there are no plans to alter the use of the park or make significant alterations to the property. The current use of providing passive, nature-based public recreation without adversely impacting native habitats and communities will continue. All current and future activities will be planned in an environmentally sensitive manner to minimize impacts to native habitats and communities.

Natural Resources Management Philosophy

Sarasota County's habitat management approach seeks to restore and maintain a natural balance which preserves the quality of these diverse landscapes for the benefit of wildlife and visitors. As part of this effort, Sarasota County's environmental professionals apply a variety of specialized methods, including mechanical treatment of vegetation, prescribed fire, invasive plant and animal management, hydrologic restoration, and restoration of natural communities. Scientific monitoring, often facilitated by volunteers, enables us to gauge our effectiveness and develop responsive, proactive approaches.

With a focus on natural systems management, primary emphasis is placed on restoring and maintaining the natural processes that formed the structure, function, and species composition of Sarasota County's diverse natural communities as they occurred in pre-development. Single species management for imperiled species is appropriate in County parks and preserves when the maintenance, recovery or restoration of a species or population is difficult due to the requirement of long-term restoration efforts, unnaturally high mortality, or insufficient habitat. Single species management should be compatible with the maintenance and restoration of natural processes and should not imperil other native species or compromise the preserve's values.

Prescribed fire is an essential component in natural systems management in Florida. Prescribed fire is used to mimic natural lightning-set fires, which are one of the primary natural forces that shaped Florida's ecosystems. Prescribed burning increases the abundance and health of many wildlife species. Many of Florida's imperiled plant and animal species are dependent on periodic fire for their continued existence. Fire-dependent natural communities gradually accumulate flammable vegetation; therefore, prescribed fire reduces wildfire hazards by reducing these wild land fuels. NAT makes every effort to return fire to its natural role in fire-dependent natural communities. Sarasota County Fire Mitigation Specialists lead a burn team to restore fire back into the natural system. All prescribed burns in the Florida are conducted with authorization from the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), Florida Forest Service (FFS).

Invasive exotic plants and animals are a serious concern for the management of natural systems. Due to Florida's warm climate, non-native plants and animals are able to thrive. Many invasive exotic species outcompete, displace, or inhibit growth of native species, altering native habitats. If left unchecked, without natural controls from their native origin, invasive exotic plants and animals alter the character, productivity, and conservation values of the natural areas they infest. The Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) supports the management of invasive exotic plants in Florida's natural areas. FLEPPC compiles invasive species lists that are revised every two years. Invasive exotic plants are termed Category I invasives when they alternative plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives. Category II invasive exotics have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Florida plant communities to the extent shown by Category I species (https://www.fleppc.org/). It is the aim of NAT to eliminate or if not possible, to reduce FLEPPC Category I and II invasive plants to low ecological levels. NAT utilizes the FLEPPC classification system to determine management priorities when managing invasive exotic plants.

Exotic animal species include non-native wildlife species, free-ranging domesticated pets or livestock, and feral animals. Because of the negative impacts to natural systems attributed to exotic animals, NAT actively removes exotic animals from County parks and preserves, with priority being given to those species causing the greatest ecological damage.

2 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

2.1 NATURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

2.1.1 Topography

Phillippi Creek, a fresh and blackwater tidal creek, delineates the western boundary of the Pinecraft Park natural area. The creek has been altered, which is evident in the ridges along the creek banks. A ditch along the north side delineates the recreation area from the natural area and a drainage area meanders within the southern portion of the natural area. The elevation ranges from two feet to 13 feet above sea level in the natural area (Exhibit 4).

2.1.2 Soils

Two soil types occur onsite: Felda and Pompano fine sands (Map Unit 13), and Pineda fine sand (Map Unit 31) (Table 1, Exhibit 5). Felda and Pompano fine sands, classified as hydric, occur in bands parallel to and on both sides of Phillippi Creek and throughout the majority of the bottomland forest and mesic hammock in the natural area. Pineda fine sand, another hydric soil, occurs more upland, in the southeast and northeast corners of the natural area. The parent material of all these soils consists of sandy marine deposits.

Table 1. Soil types in the park.

Soil Type	Associated Habitat	Drainage Characteristics
Felda and Pompano fine sands	depressions, sloughs, floodplains	poorly drained
Pineda fine sand	low hammocks and poorly designed sloughs	poorly drained

2.1.3 Hydrology

Phillippi Creek bounds the western side of the natural area and is Sarasota Bay's largest freshwater input. At the natural area, the creek is approximately four miles upstream of its confluence with Roberts Bay. Stormwater enters the creek by way of a drainage ditch extending east to west along the north side of the natural area. A second ditch meanders along the southern property line. Within this tidal system, water levels vary, providing a diverse habitat for birds, fish, and other wildlife (Exhibit 6).

Sarasota County Government and many residents and organizations have initiated improvement projects to protect and restore the creek. Water quality trends over time suggest that these efforts have had a positive impact on creek conditions. (https://sarasota.wateratlas.usf.edu/)

2.1.4 Natural Communities

The natural area of Pinecraft Park is an environmentally sensitive climax forest community with a densely closed canopy and unique microclimate (Exhibits 7a–b).

Three of the four natural area communities in Pinecraft Park are classified with a state element rank of S3 according to FNAI (FNAI, 2010, Table 2). This is indicative of rare habitat or habitat in a restricted range or considered vulnerable to extinction from other factors.

Table 2. Florida Natural Area Inventory (FNAI) Communities present in the natural area.

FNAI Communities	Acres	% of Park
mesic hammocks	3.04	55%
bottomland forests	2.2	40%
blackwater stream	.02	0.5%
developed	.24	4.4%

FLORIDA'S NATURAL COMMUNITIES

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) provides a detailed guide to the standard classification system of 81 natural communities. The premise of this system is that physical factors such as climate, geology, soil, hydrology, and fire frequency determine the species configuration of an area. Areas that are similar with respect to those factors will tend to have natural communities with similar species compositions. Differences in species composition can occur, however, despite similar physical conditions and the reverse can occur. Some physical influences, such as fire frequency, may vary from FNAI's descriptions for certain natural communities in this plan.

2.1.5 Imperiled Species

Flora

Some of the flora in the natural area are protected under State and/or Federal law. Giant airplant (*Tillandsia utriculata*) lives among the tree limbs in hammocks and is listed as Endangered, due to the invasion of the Mexican bromeliad weevil (*Matamasius callizona*). Adult weevils feed on leaves and larvae tunnel into the base of the stem of the bromeliad, killing the plant. The weevil was first documented in Florida in 1989 and has no natural enemies in Florida.

Coontie (*Zamia pumila*) is a cycad with ancient origins. It typically grows 1–3 feet and occurs in hammocks and pinelands. It is the only cycad native to North America and is listed as Commercially Exploited by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS).

Observations and occurrences of these and other imperiled plant species will be geolocated using GPS technology. Semi-annual monitoring will be conducted to track and document the persistence and health of these species.

See Appendix D for a full list of documented plant species.

Fauna

The natural area of Pinecraft Park is a popular destination for birdwatchers and is a recommended birding hotspot by the Sarasota County Audubon Society. It is also recognized by and included on the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation's Great Florida Birding & Wildlife Trail. It is a critical spring and fall

stopover for migrant species going to and coming from the tropics. Barred owls and ruby-throated hummingbirds annually nest at Pinecraft Park. Fourteen avian species have been documented utilizing this area as a breeding ground and over 150 avian species have been recorded in total.

Listed animals will be documented and tracked as observations are made (Table 3). Collaboration with the Sarasota County Audubon Society will ensure listed birds are accurately documented and tracked. Protection and preservation of listed species will be maintained by closing sections of the trail when nesting or potential disturbance could occur. Public education, signs, and programs will also be conducted to educate trail visitors about the importance of conserving species in Pinecraft Park.

See Appendix E for a full list of documented animal species.

Table 3. Imperiled flora and fauna documented in the Park.

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Bird	Florida sandhill crane	*Antigone canadensis pratensis*	Threatened (State)
	little blue heron	*Egretta caerulea*	Threatened (State)
	osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	Species of Special Concern (State)
	roseate spoonbill	*Platalea ajaja*	Threatened (State)
	Southeastern American kestrel	*Falco sparverius paulus*	Threatened (State)
	wood stork	*Mycteria americana*	Threatened (Fed)
Reptile	American alligator	*Alligator mississippiensis*	Threatened (Fed) due to similarity of appearance
Plant	giant airplant	*Tillandsia Utriculata*	Endangered
	coontie	*Zamia pumila*	Commercially exploited

2.2 Natural Resource Management

This section assesses the current condition of each natural community present in the reserve and describes their desired optimal condition. Once a natural community reaches the desired optimal condition, it is considered to be in a "maintenance condition." Required actions for achieving and sustaining a community's maintenance condition may include ongoing control of non-native plant and animal species, maintaining natural hydrologic functions (including historical water flows and water quality), preserving a community's biodiversity and vegetative structure, protecting viable populations of plant and animal species (including those that are imperiled or endemic), and preserving intact ecotones that link natural communities across the landscape.

2.2.1 Bottomland Forests

There are approximately 2.2 acres of bottomland forest in the natural area adjacent to Phillippi Creek (Table 4). This habitat is characterized by mixed deciduous or evergreen closed-canopy forests and is often located in riverine floodplains and shallow depressions. Organic debris from these habitats serve as important nutrient sources for downstream ecosystems.

Table 4. Common plants of bottomland forests.

Common Name	Scientific Name
sweetbay	*Lauris nobilis*
water oak	*Quercus nigra*
red maple	*Acer rubrum*
wild coffee	*Psychotria nervosa*

Current Conditions

Bottomland forest is poor to fair. The forest is undergoing succession. Typical tree species in this habitat are not long-lived, so many of the mature trees are dying off. This contributes to a great deal of biomass on the ground and a reduction of understory vegetation. This area, like the rest of the site, is negatively impacted by invasive exotic plants such as Surinam cherry, carrotwood, Brazilian pepper, air potato, and wedelia.

Optimal Conditions

Ideally bottomland Forest has a sand, clay, or organic substrate, usually connected or adjacent to a riverine community that is occasionally inundated. This habitat should experience rare or no fire. Optimally, these forests have a closed canopy of mixed hardwoods and evergreens, water oak, sweetgum, and red maple. Desired future conditions include having a 95 percent native species composition, protecting viable populations of plant and animal species (including those that are imperiled or endemic), and preserving the historical ecotone of the landscape. Once the natural community reaches the desired optimal condition, it will be considered to be in maintenance condition.

Management Guidelines

Survey and treatment of invasive exotic plants is a priority. Follow-up treatments are important. Management may include re-planting with native species.

2.2.2 Mesic Hammocks

There are approximately 3.04 acres of mesic hammock located in the north end and eastern side of the natural area. Habitat signatures include a well-developed evergreen hardwood and palm forest. Closed canopies in these hammocks encompass soils that are rarely inundated and contain an abundance of epiphytes in the oaks and cabbage palms. Mesic hammocks are sensitive to hydrologic alteration (Whitney et al., 2004).

Table 5. Common plants of mesic hammocks.

Common Name	Scientific Name
pignut hickory	*Carya Glabra*
sparkleberry	*Vaccinium arboreum*
mulberry	*Morus rubra*
coral bean	*Erythrina herbacea*

Current Conditions

Mesic hammock is in poor to fair condition. The forest is undergoing succession. There are a number of mature pignut hickories that are in decline at the end of their life cycle. Due to an abundance of biomass on the hammock floor, the understory has declined, and several invasive exotic species dominate the area, including Surinam cherry, carrotwood, and air potato. Existing trails were created organically and are not the optimum layout to protect the habitat and its inhabitants.

Optimal Conditions

Ideally, a mesic hammock has a mix of sand and organic soils. This habitat historically only experiences occasional or rare fires and is not dependent on fire. It should be characterized by a closed evergreen canopy of live oak, cabbage palm, southern magnolia, pignut hickory, and saw palmetto. Achieving optimum conditions depends on effective management of nuisance and invasive exotic plant and animals and restoration of historical hydrology. Other management activities may include an evaluation of the existing trails for potential re-routing or blocking of unnecessary or redundant trails. Desired future conditions include having a 95 percent native species composition, protecting viable populations of plant and animal species (including those that are imperiled or endemic), and preserving the historical ecotone of the landscape. Once the natural community reaches the desired optimal condition, it will be considered to be in maintenance condition.

Management Guidelines

Survey and treatment of invasive exotic plants is a priority. Follow-up treatments are important. Management may include re-planting with native species.

2.2.3 Blackwater Streams

Phillippi Creek accounts for 0.02 acres in the natural area, bounds the western side of the natural area and is classified as a blackwater stream habitat. Tannins, particulates, iron, and dissolved organic matter tint these waterways reducing light penetration and inhibiting the growth of submerged aquatic plants. Common characteristics include hydrologic fluctuations, acidic pH levels, and sandy bottoms with organics underlain in limestone. Most blackwater streams originate in swampy or low-lying wetlands.

Table 6. Common plants of Phillippi Creek.

Common Name	Scientific Name
giant leather fern	*Acrostichum danaeifolium*
pickerel weed	*Pontederia cordata*

Current Conditions

Phillippi Creek is impaired according to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (FDEP) implementation of the Impaired Waters Rule (IWR). FDEP evaluates whether waters meet their designated uses, which include aquatic life use support, primary contact and recreation use support, fish, and shellfish consumption use support, and drinking water use support. This evaluation considers the entire 7.26 miles of the natural creek. The freshwater portion of the creek in the park passes three out of four metrics in assessing its health. These metrics include dissolved oxygen, phosphorus, nitrogen, and chlorophyll.

Optimal Conditions

Sarasota County Water Resources, Southwest Florida Water Management District and FDEP establish metrics by which to assess the health of Phillippi Creek, and are the primary agencies charged with monitoring, managing, and protecting the creek. Desired future conditions include restoring hydrology and water quality, protecting viable populations of aquatic plant and animals (including those that are imperiled or endemic), and preserving the historical vegetative buffer along creek banks. PRNR staff is not involved in the management of the creek or other hydrologic features in the park.

Management Guidelines

Management shall include maintaining native vegetation buffers that stabilize the shoreline and minimize the risk of erosion. Vegetated shoreline buffers benefit Phillippi Creek by providing habitat for fish and wildlife and oxygen and by absorbing pollutants that may exist from various non-point sources. Currently, control and prevention of soil erosion along Phillippi Creek is monitored and maintained by Sarasota County Public Utilities Stormwater Management.

2.2.4 Management Zones

To coordinate management efforts and maintain data history pertaining to invasive exotic plant control, the park is divided into management zones (Exhibit 8, Table 7).

Table 7. Management zones used to track invasive exotic plant control in the natural area.

Zone	Acres
1	0.96
2	1.04
3	0.95
4	1.02
5	0.98
6	0.55

Table 8. Annual IPM rotation intervals and targets.

Invasive Plant Management Treatment Regions	Acres Surveyed and Treated (where needed)	2-Year Rotation
region 1: zones 1, 2, and 3	3.0 acres	2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029
region 2: zones 4, 5, and 6	2.5 acres	2022, 2024, 2026, 2028, 2030

2.2.5 Special Considerations

Invasive and Exotic Species

The greatest threat to Pinecraft Park natural area is the presence of invasive exotic plant and animal species. Management goals will focus on the control of currently established invading vines, grasses, and trees. Systematic treatment rotations will be conducted to suppress and reduce the impact of invasive

exotic plant and animal species. Large scale mechanical reduction and herbicide application will be conducted during summer months to minimize disturbance of nesting birds. Retreatment and minor herbicide applications will be conducted on a routine basis to target specific areas of regrowth and to limit the need for large scale applications.

Sarasota County has documented breeding populations of invasive exotic iguanas. As of December 2020, no known sightings of these iguanas have occurred at Pinecraft Park natural area. Continued monitoring will occur so that rapid response to sightings can be initiated.

The red bay ambrosia beetle (*Xyleborus glabratus*) has moved into the park, serving as a vector for laurel wilt disease. These insects bore into the bark of red bay trees and transfer a fungal disease that damages and kills red bay trees in the natural area. Little can be done to manage this disease but preventing export to offsite locations can be accomplished by leaving infected lumber and minimizing transfer on clothes and footwear. Saws and equipment used in the park will be cleaned of debris and disinfected before moving to a new site.

Prescribed Fire

Mesic hammocks often develop naturally in the absence of fire and are not considered fire-adapted communities. Given the maturity of the cabbage palms and oaks in Pinecraft Park, shading and dense litter layers have subsequently reduced the pyrogenic vegetation, allowing for the establishment of other hammock species. Fire is also not a significant factor in the adjacent bottomland forest due to high moisture levels in the dense leaf litter, higher humidity, and its landscape position along the Phillippi Creek corridor. These habitats rarely burn, therefore the Pinecraft Park natural area is not included in Sarasota County government's prescribed fire management program.

2.2.6 Research and Monitoring

No current research projects occur in the park, although Sarasota County is open to future research conducted by college, university, or research organization affiliates. Researchers must apply for a permit to conduct research on County lands and research must be relevant to the site and all findings must be provided to the County.

3 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

3.1.1 Archeological Sites

The park has not been surveyed for archeological or historical sites. The site should be surveyed and if archaeological sites are found, these sites should be preserved and protected.

3.1.2 Historical Structures and Uses

There are no structures on the property that are greater than 50 years old.

In 1925, the surrounding community known as Pinecraft, was home to the Sarasota National Tourist Camp. In 1926, Earl S. and Mary K. Craft platted this area and reserved land along the creek for the park. Around this time, Amish and Mennonite visitors began farming and several churches were established. Major housing construction began in the 1940s and roads were paved around 1950. Today, the Pinecraft community is a popular location for many Amish and Mennonite visitors and residents. The community is transient in nature, and many of the residents are seasonal.

3.2 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

There are no cultural resources in the Pinecraft Park natural area. If an archaeological survey indicates cultural resources on the site, protective measures will be taken.

4 LAND USE COMPONENT

4.1 CURRENT LAND USES, AMENITIES, AND FACILITIES

4.1.1 Agriculture

Not applicable

4.1.2 Public Access and Recreational Uses

Passive recreational activities, such as walking and birding, provide outdoor educational opportunities with minimal impacts to native habitats and communities (Exhibit 9).

Table 9. Current condition and maintenance requirements of onsite facilities and amenities. NAT does not manage the areas in the park where these amenities exist, with the exception of the walking trail.

Type	Improvement	Condition Assessment	Maintenance Goal
public	unpaved walking trail	fair	trimming and debris removal
public	pedestrian bridge	good	pressure wash as needed
public	signs	good	clean, repair and replace as needed

Potential or known unauthorized uses include unauthorized camping, bicycling and creation of bike ramps, walking dogs, and trespassing (Table 10). While these are not typically a concern, routine monitoring and signs ensure these uses do not become a problem.

Table 10. Potential or known unauthorized uses. Potential unauthorized uses and activities are set forth in the County Facility Rules, in addition to applicable rules in Chapter 90 of the Sarasota County Code of Ordinances.

Unauthorized Use	Potential	Known
Camping		*X*
Bicycle use		*X*
Dogs		*X*
Trespassing	*X*	

4.1.3 Outreach and Education

Pinecraft Park natural area offers opportunities to promote outdoor education. Signs are used to educate the public about some of the avian species at the park. Staff have conducted nature walks and hosted community activities designed to raise awareness of native and exotic species in the natural area. The Sarasota Audubon Society also conducts regular walks at the site to showcase the wide variety of birds, especially during seasonal migrations.

4.1.4 Land Use on Adjacent Lands

Adjacent land use includes low, medium, and high-density residential properties (Exhibit 3). Management will include monitoring adjacent properties for instances of trespassing, encroachment, camping, yard waste, and exotic vegetation introduction. Infrequent management conflicts occur due to proximity to residential communities. Consideration and recognition are given to the concerns of neighbors and neighborhoods adjacent to the park, as well as to the communities and cultural groups that have historically used the park.

4.2 Proposed Land Uses, Amenities, and Facilities

There are no plans as of December 2020 to implement changes to current land uses for the natural area.

4.3 Current and Proposed ADA Components

The trails are natural substrate with occasional steep terrain and are subject to ground disturbance from erosion, wildlife activity, and use. Sarasota County Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources is conducting accessibility surveys at parks and preserves. Pinecraft Park natural area has not been evaluated as of December 2020. The County will continue to look for opportunities to provide reasonable accessibility while balancing the need for security and maintaining the integrity of the natural environment.

4.4 Visitor Use Management And Carrying Capacity

Carrying capacity has not been identified. Pedestrian and birding activities have presented no adverse impacts to the natural area; however, there is the potential for negative impacts. Complaints and issues will be addressed as they arise. If a specific use or activity has a negative effect on native habitats and communities or the experience of other park visitors, that use or activity will be reviewed and may be deemed inappropriate for the park. If this occurs, there may be limitations placed on the use or activity or it may no longer be permitted in the park.

5 Operations Component

Land management activities are accomplished using a combination of County staff, County resources, and outside contractors. Sarasota County will be responsible for all property maintenance activities on the project site. Key activities include administration, trail maintenance, and habitat management. PRNR NAT staff or their designee will provide these activities on a weekly basis.

5.1 Current Staff

PRNR NAT is responsible for the management of the 5.5-acre natural area. Currently NAT assigns responsibility for the natural area to one full time employee (FTE) with assistance from one contractual Trades Worker, who are both responsible for managing five additional parks, including three high use parks.

5.2 Optimal Staff

Ideally, staff assigned to Pinecraft Park natural area would have fewer other responsibilities thus allowing for greater attention to the natural area. To ensure optimal management capability, five to ten hours per week would be spent on nuisance plant management and one hour per week would be spent on outreach and education. Time is also required for trail maintenance, administration, and other concerns.

5.3 Agency and NGO Partners

Due to the quality of the habitat for birds, the Sarasota Audubon Society conducts regular walks at the site and has assisted with community clean-ups and nuisance plant management activities.

5.4 Volunteers

Pinecraft Park benefits from additional assistance from the Sarasota County Volunteer Program. Among other tasks, volunteer opportunities exist for wildlife monitoring, public education and outreach, nuisance and invasive exotic plant management, and trail maintenance.

5.5 Law Enforcement and Security

Sarasota County is responsible for providing security at Pinecraft Park. It is hoped that vandalism is deterred by providing a visible presence during the course of visits and activities. The public are informed of the hours of operation and County ordinances governing appropriate use and behavior for the park through signs. All illegal activities are immediately reported to the Sarasota County Sheriff's Office which is the entity responsible for providing regular patrols and enforcing trespass ordinances.

5.6 FUNDING

Funding for site maintenance of Pinecraft Park natural area comes from Sarasota County's general fund. Approximately $3,000 to $5,000 is available annually for all aspects of natural area maintenance.

5.7 COSTS

The costs listed in the tables below are rough estimates taken from current actual expenditures in August 2020 (see Appendix F). In all but the salaries, costs were slightly increased to account for inflation, but escalators were not applied. Salaries are fully loaded, and escalators are built in for the 10-year estimates. Site managers estimated the amount of time each staff position would spend on the natural area and divided annual salary accordingly to determine salary costs for given natural areas. See Appendix F for the annualized cost schedule for NAT.

	ACTIVITY	ESTIMATED 10-YR COST ($)
NATURAL RESOURCES	prescribed fire preparation	N/A
	prescribed fire	N/A
	prescribed fire monitoring	N/A
	integrated pest management surveying	187
	integrated pest management treatment	1650
	hydrologic restoration	N/A
	mechanical vegetation management	N/A
	TOTAL COSTS	**1837**
CULTURAL RESOURCES	surveying	3000
	monitoring	0
	TOTAL COSTS	
LAND USES	*Maintenance*	
	fencing	N/A
	trail markers	N/A
	benches	N/A
	tools	200
	parking lots	N/A
	road repairs	N/A
	restrooms	N/A
	portable toilets	N/A
	grills	N/A
	tables	N/A

	pavilions	N/A
	camp sites	N/A
	grounds mowing	N/A
	power washing	N/A
	building maintenance	N/A
	trails	N/A
	Recreation and Visitor Services	
	kiosks	N/A
	brochures	N/A
	maps	N/A
	programs, guided and self-guided	940
	events	N/A
	playgrounds	N/A
	nature center	N/A
	trails	20800
	TOTAL COSTS	**21940**
OPERATIONS	salary of land manager	24440
	salary of supervisor	6000
	salary of administrative assistant	3600
	office equipment	N/A
	utilities	N/A
	offices	N/A
	security	N/A
	alarm monitoring	N/A
	fleet	3600
	TOTAL COSTS	**37640**

Notes:

1. Current loaded salary is based on FY 21.
2. Salary multiplier is 2.5%.
3. Average hourly rate for salary is based on 2080 total hours per year.

6 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

	GOALS / OBJECTIVES / ACTIONS		MEASURE (metric)	TARGETS 2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
NATURAL RESOURCES	**GOAL 1**	**Restore and maintain native habitats and communities of the park.**						
	OBJECTIVE 1.1	Establish baseline inventory of native vegetation.						
	Action	Survey plant community annually.	Survey completed annually	X	X	X	X	X
	OBJECTIVE 1.2	Eliminate FLEPPC Category I and II plants, or if not possible, reduce populations to levels too low to impact native habitats and communities.						
	Action	Survey at least 50 percent of the natural area based on treatment regions annually.	# of zones surveyed annually	3	3	3	3	3
	Action	Treat at a minimum 20 percent of known infestation sites in the survey area annually.	% of known infestations treated per treatment region	20	20	20	20	20
	Action	Update the park's invasive exotic plant management work plan annually.	Annual IPM Plan	X	X	X	X	X
	Action	Write scopes of work and manage outside contractors as needed for larger infestations and difficult access.	# of acres treated by outside contractor	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

	OBJECTIVE 1.3	Protect imperiled and notable species.						
	Action	Survey to document presence and nesting sites of imperiled and notable species annually.	Annual survey completed	X	1	1	1	1
	Action	Enact protective measures to educate the public.	Post educational signs	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	OBJECTIVE 1.4	Conduct restoration plantings to provide high-quality habitat for wildlife on the site, as nuisance plants are reduced and eradicated.						
	Action	Restore native plant communities.	How many plants were planted	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
CULTURAL RESOURCES	**GOAL 2**	**Protect, preserve, and maintain the cultural resources of the park.**						
	OBJECTIVE 2.1	Determine the presence of cultural resources.						
	Action	Obtain a cultural resource survey.	Obtain survey		X			
	Action	Ensure all known sites are recorded in the Sarasota Historical Resources Master Site file.	TBD					
	Action	Follow Sarasota County History Center protocol when ground disturbance is possible.	TBD					
LAND USES	**GOAL3**	**Maintain public access and provide passive recreational opportunities without adversely impacting native habitats and communities.**						

OBJECTIVE 3.1		Provide public pedestrian access to the site.						
	Action	Maintenance Services will inspect bridge annually.	Bridge inspected annually	X	X	X	X	X
	Action	Provide a clean and safe environment for the visitor.	Weekly inspections by site manager or designee	52	52	52	52	52
	Action	Assess the impact of recreational activities to ensure the health of native habitats and communities.	Monitor trail conditions bi-weekly	26	26	26	26	26
OBJECTIVE 3.2		Provide and maintain a trail system throughout the natural area.						
	Action	Keep trails trimmed of impeding vegetations.	Clear trail from any vegetative debris	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Action	Monitor and manage for unauthorized trail alterations.	Bi-weekly inspections by site manager or designee	26	26	26	26	26
GOAL4		**Provide nature based educational and interpretive opportunities.**						
OBJECTIVE 4.1		Provide interpretive signs.						
	Action	Survey repair needs for current interpretive signs.	# of signs surveyed	2	2	2	2	2
	Action	Install additional informational and interpretive signs.	# of interpretive signs installed	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

	OBJECTIVE 4.2		Provide interpretive programming focused on unique aspects of the site.						
		Action	Develop new interpretive education programs.	Number of programs	1		1		
		Action	Monitor and document outside groups and agencies doing interpretive programming at the site.	Obtain program information and participation numbers on an annual basis	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
OPERATIONS	**GOAL5**		**Provide administrative and fiscal support for all park functions.**						
	OBJECTIVE 5.1		Continue day-to-day administrative support at current levels.						
		Action	Process purchase orders, pay invoices, and complete other administrative tasks.	Administrative support	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

7 REFERENCES

FNAI (Florida Natural Areas Inventory). 2010. *Guide to the natural communities of Florida: 2010 edition.* Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Tallahassee, FL. 278 pp.

Wunderlin, RP. 1998. *Guide to the Vascular Plants of Central Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL. 787 pp.

Whitney, E, DB Means, A Rudloe. 2004. *Priceless Florida, Natural Ecosystems and Native Species*. Pineapple Press, Sarasota , FL. 100–103 pp.

8 EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1 – LOCATION MAP

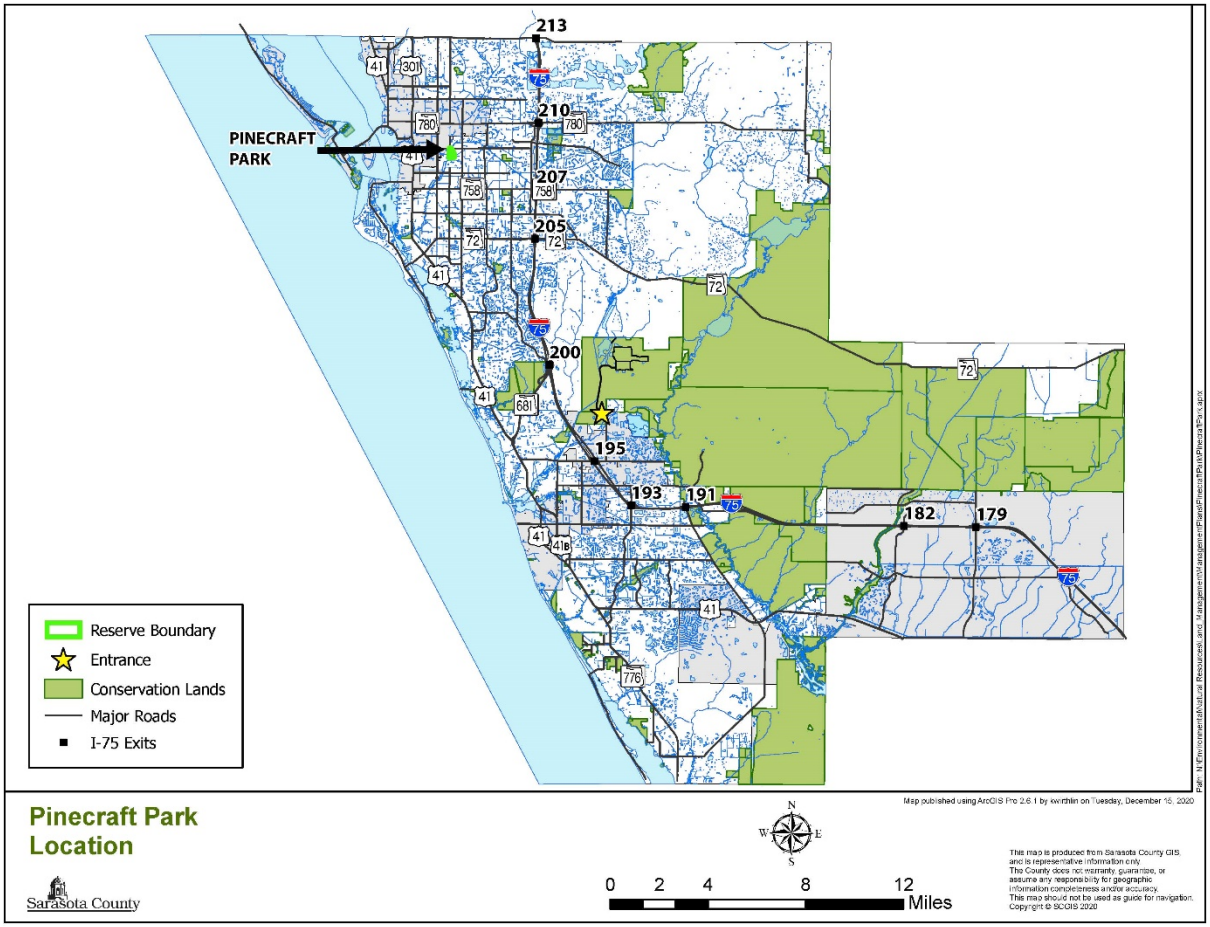


EXHIBIT 2 – BOUNDARY MAP

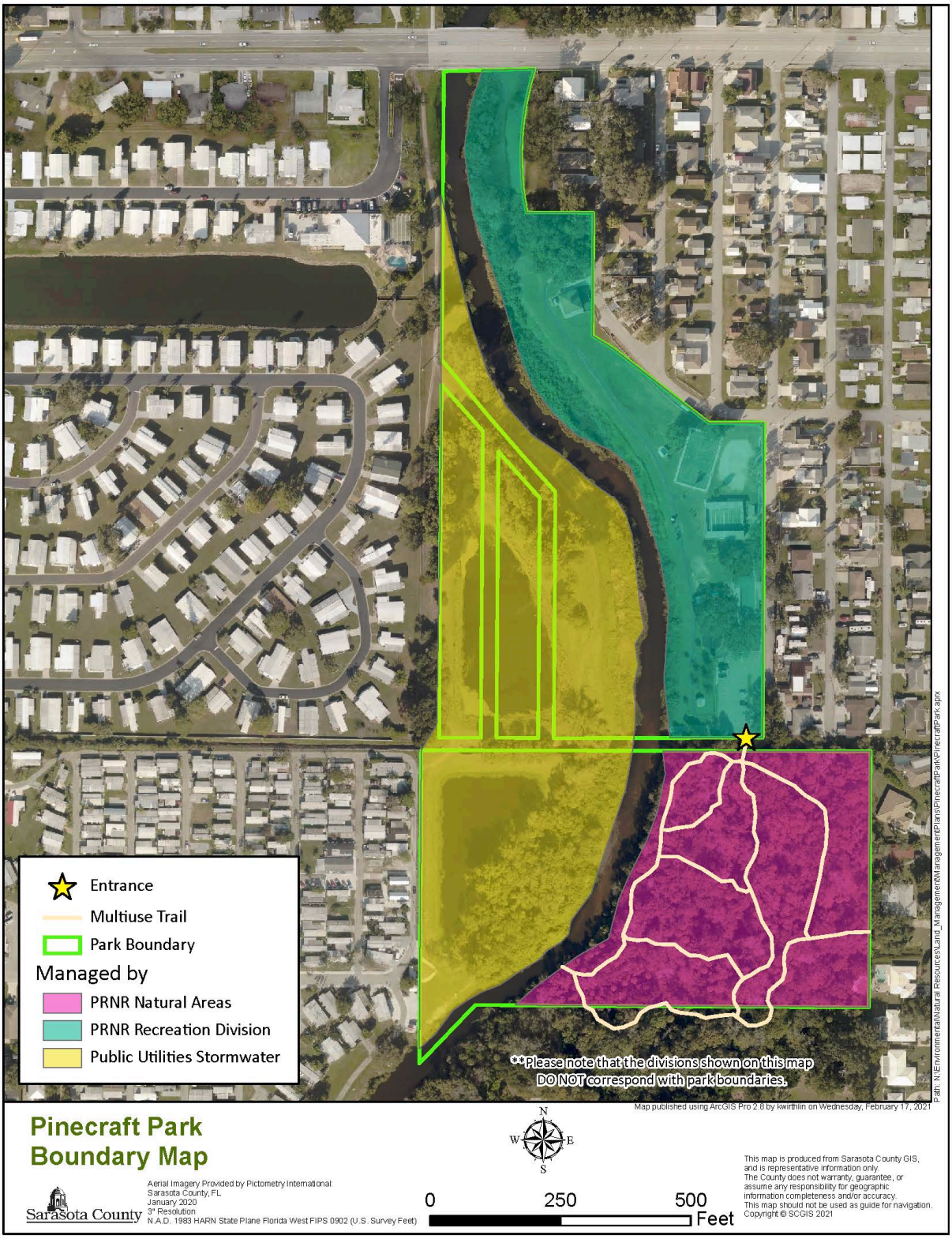


EXHIBIT 3 – ZONING MAP

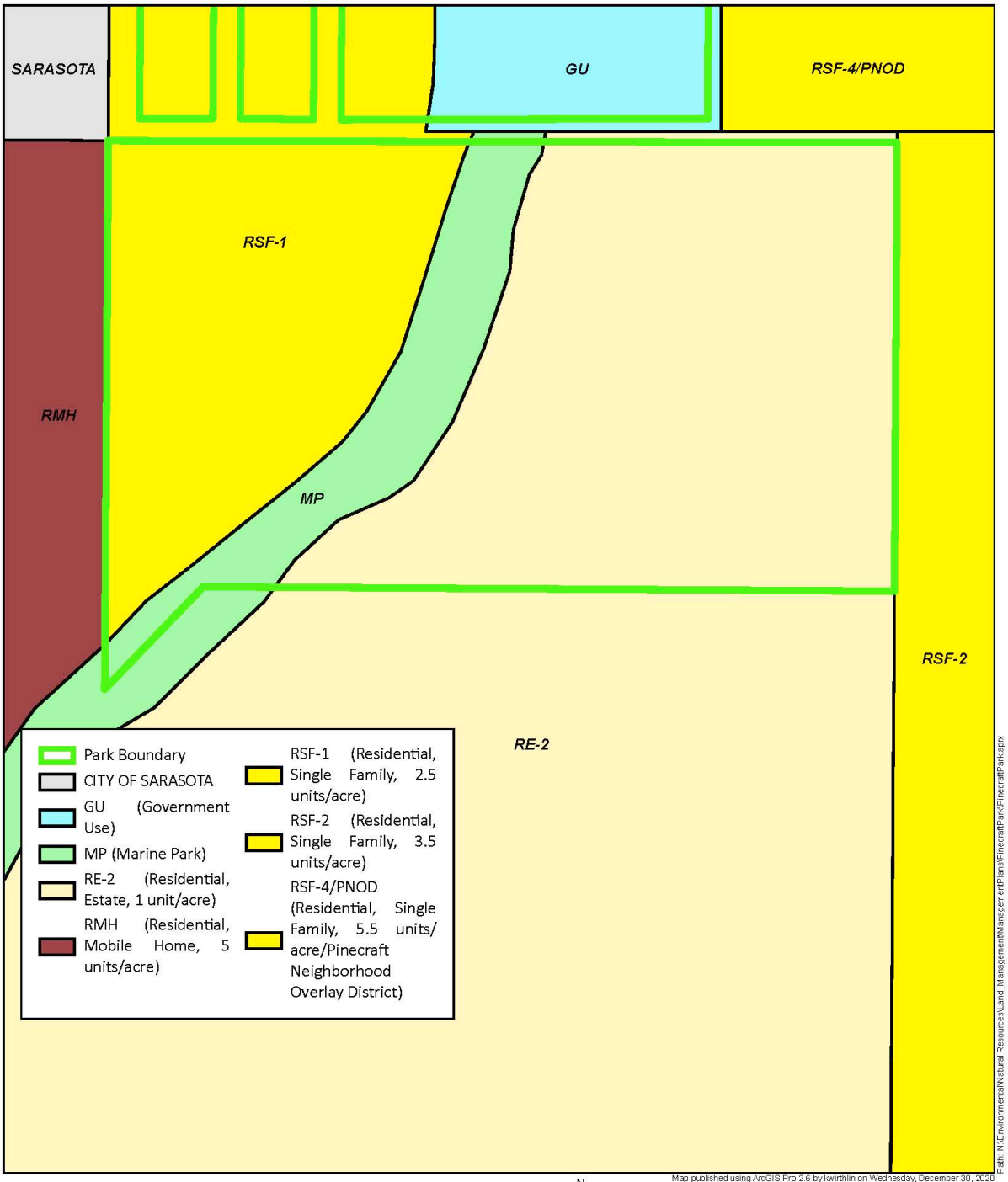
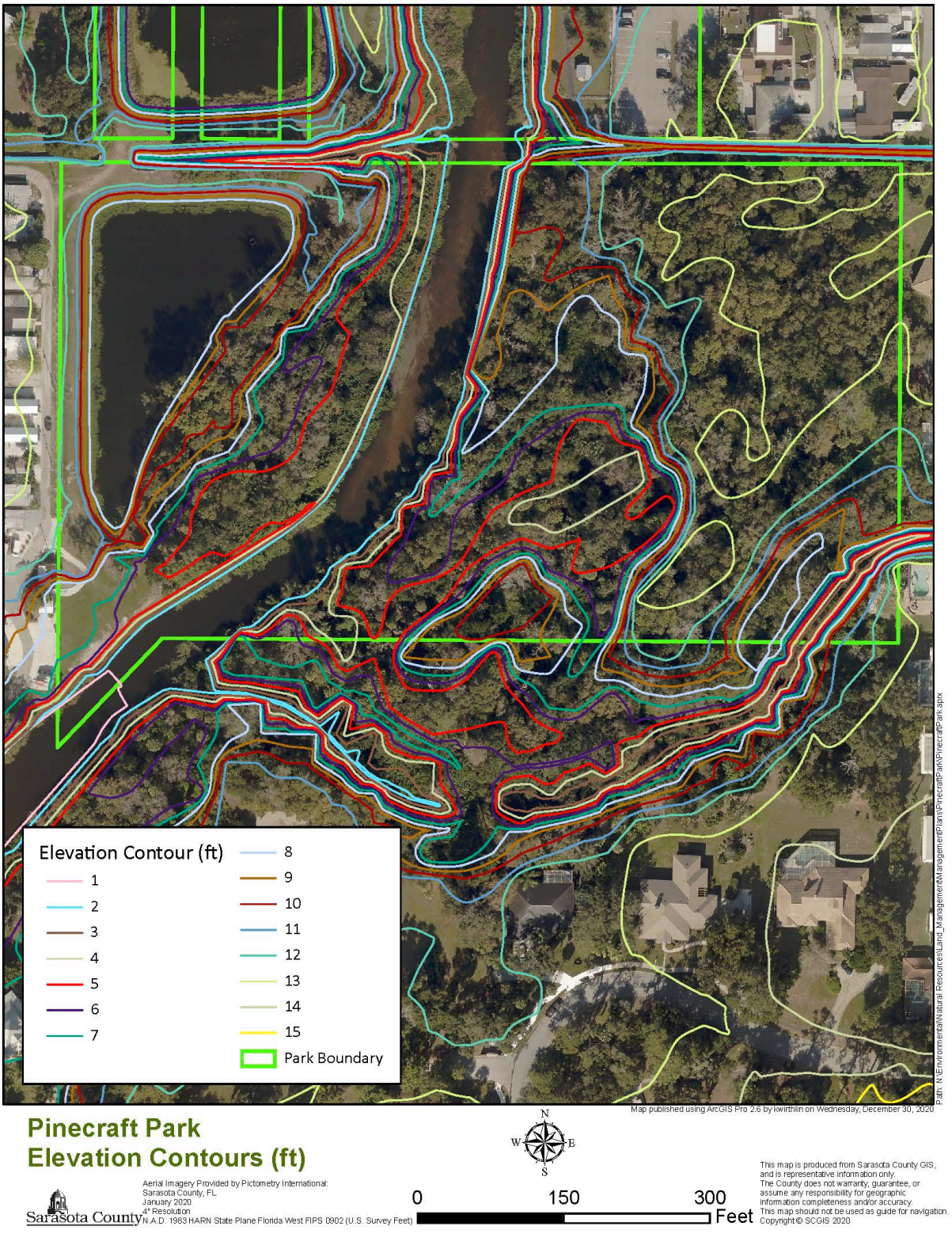


EXHIBIT 4 – ELEVATION MAP



Sarasota County

EXHIBIT 5 – SOILS MAP

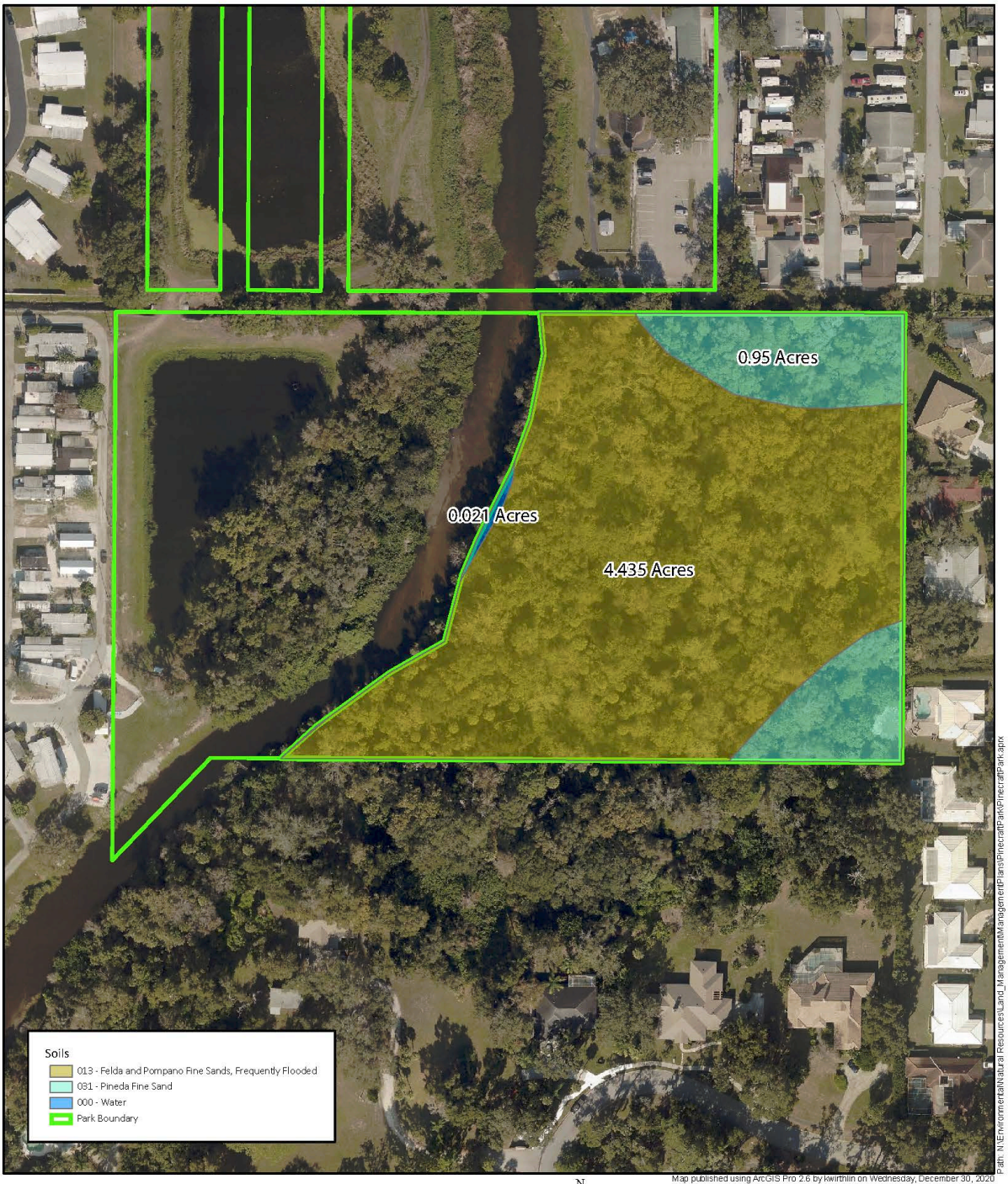


EXHIBIT 6 – FLOOD MAP

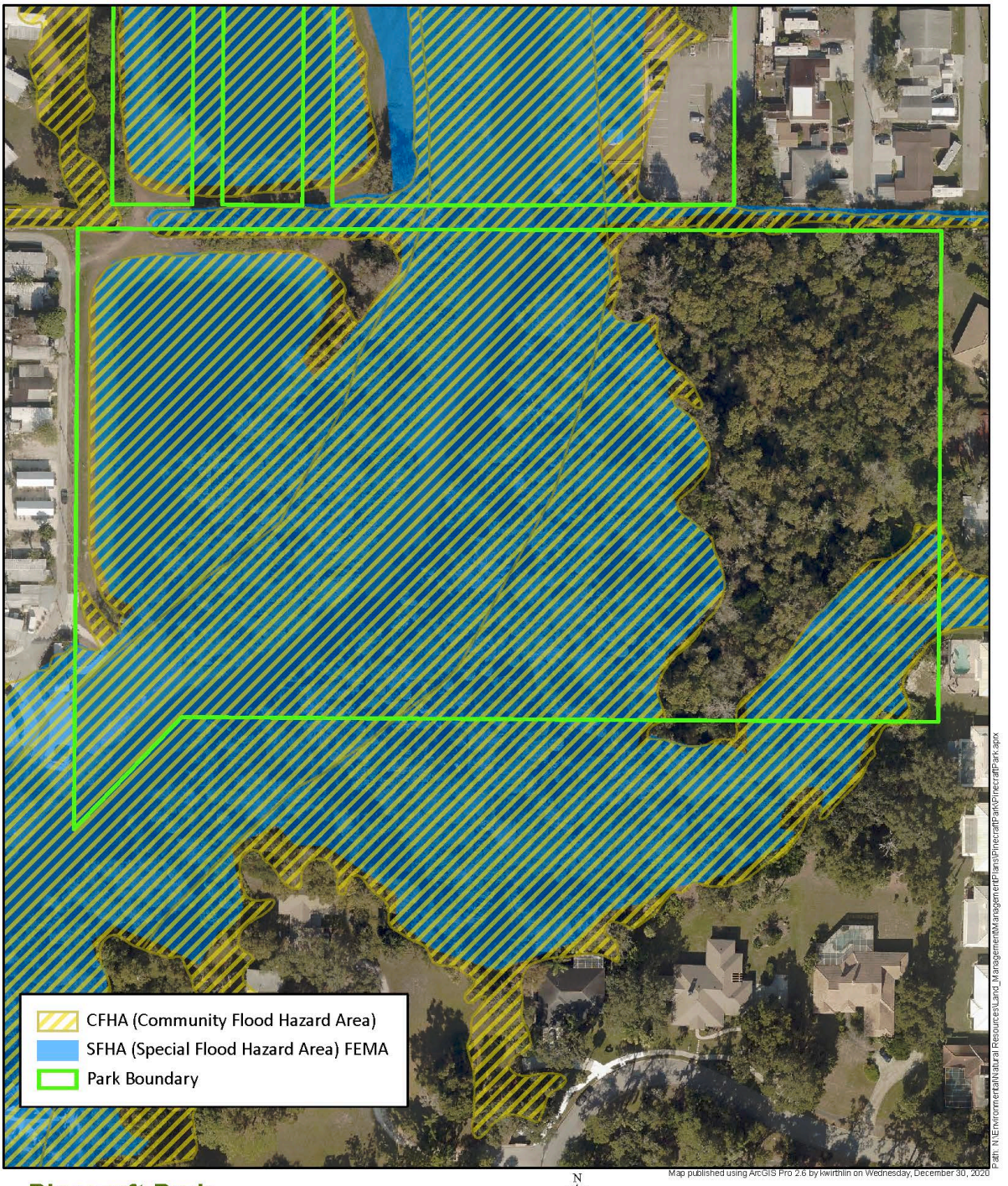


EXHIBIT 7A – NATURAL COMMUNITIES MAP

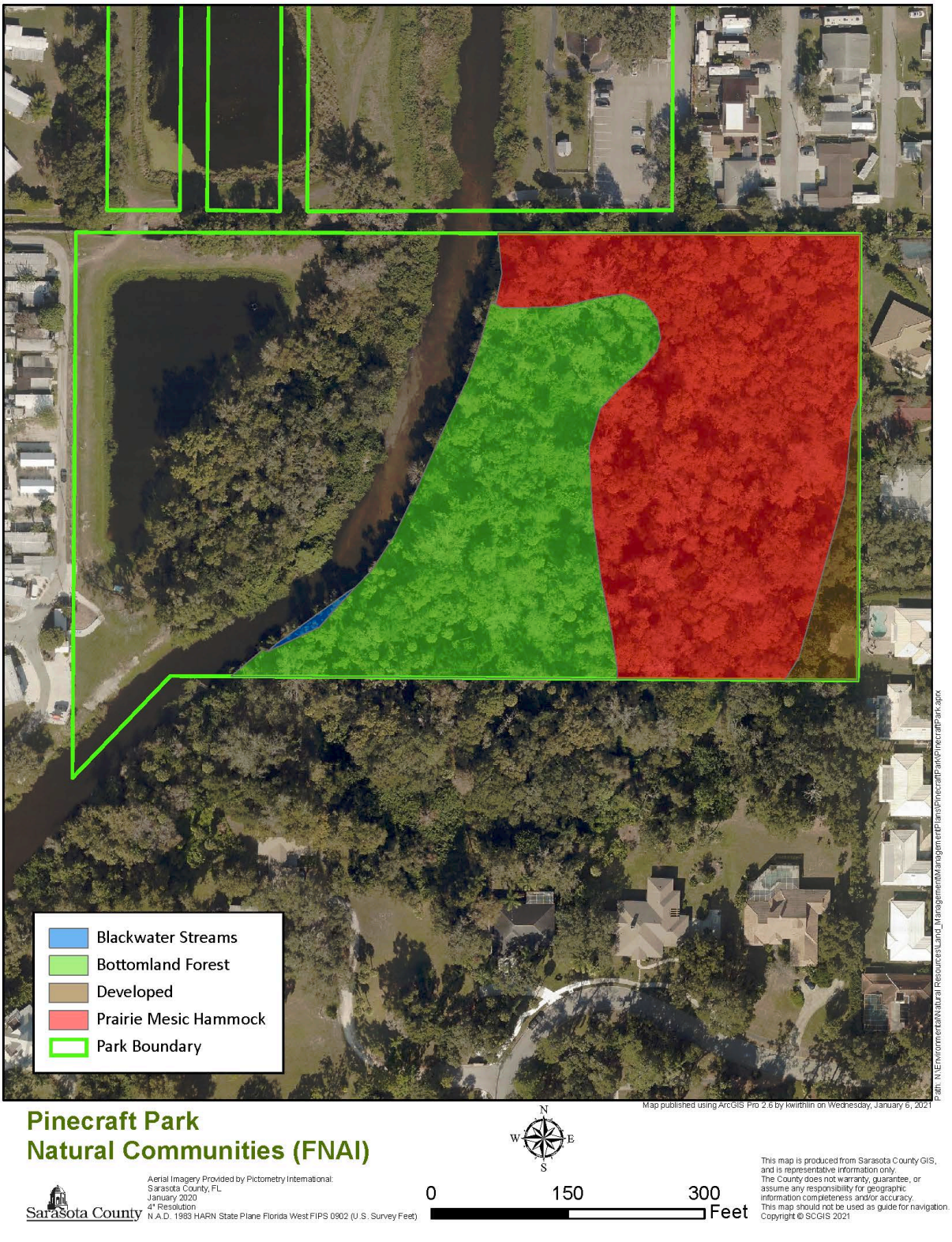


EXHIBIT 7B – HISTORICAL AERIAL

EXHIBIT 8 – MANAGEMENT ZONE MAP

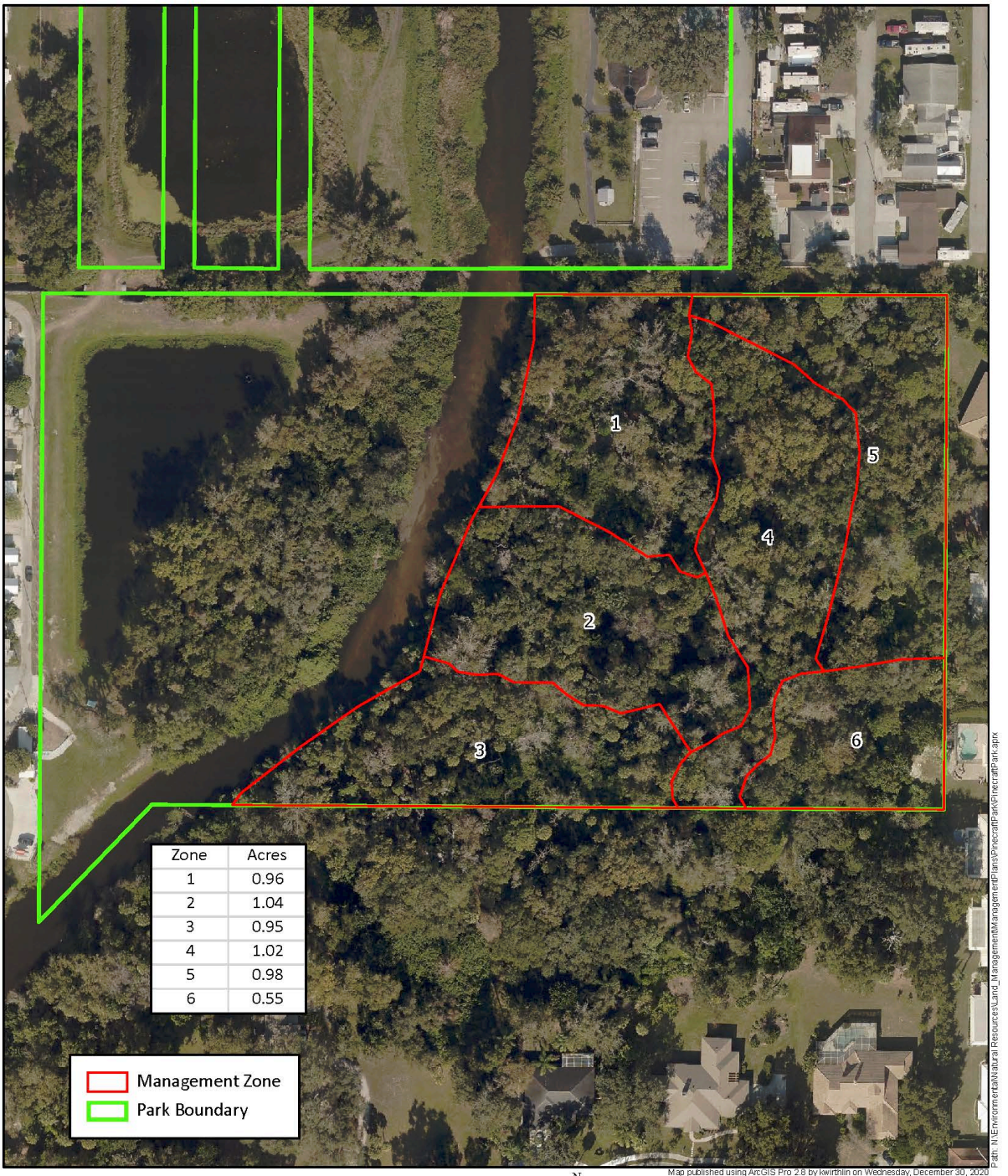
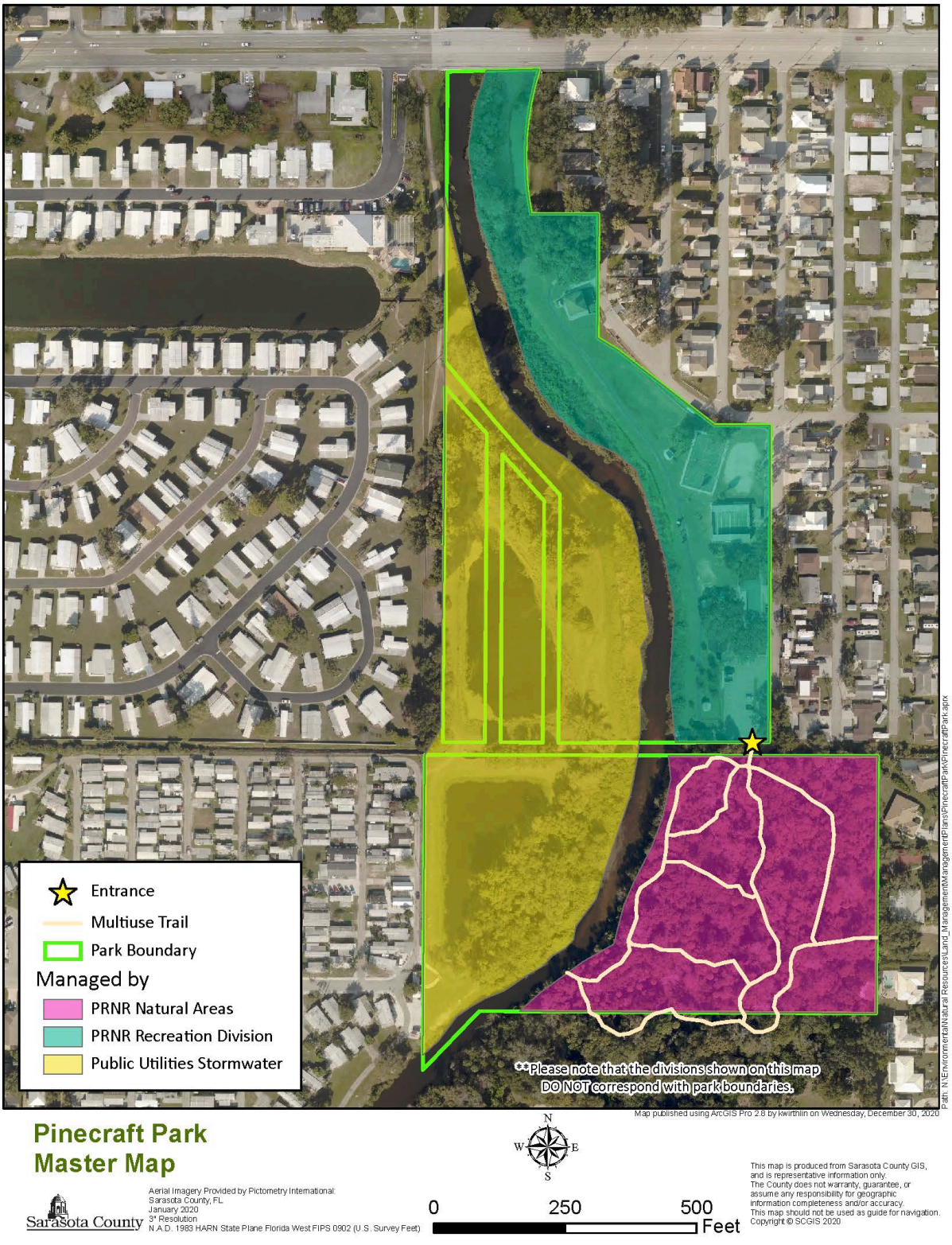


EXHIBIT 9 – FACILITIES, IMPROVEMENTS AND PUBLIC ACCESS AMENITIES MAP



9 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – ACQUISITION DOCUMENTS

Deed of Sale

Purchase date 05/08/92

Warranty Deed

REC. No Recording Fee
DOC. ST. DEED 1710.00
DOC. ST. MTG
INT. TAX MTG

Parcel ID Number: 0055-10-0019, 0020 and 0021
Grantee #1 TIN:

92053482

This Indenture, Made this 8th day of May, 1992 A.D. **Between**
GAY G. STINNETT AS TRUSTEE, OF THE RICHARD W. STINNETT REVOCABLE TRUST DATED 12-21-83 AND GAY G. STINNETT AS TRUSTEE OF THE GAY G. STINNETT REVOCABLE TRUST DATED 12-21-83, AND GAY G. STINNETT, INDIVIDUALLY
of the County of Sarasota, State of Florida, grantor, and
COUNTY OF SARASOTA,

whose address is: P.O. Box 8, Sarasota, Florida 34230

of the County of Sarasota, State of Florida, grantee.

Witnesseth that the GRANTOR, for and in consideration of the sum of - - - - - - - - - - TEN & NO/100 ($10.00) - - - - - - - - - - DOLLARS, and other good and valuable consideration to GRANTOR in hand paid by GRANTEE, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained and sold to the said GRANTEE and GRANTEE'S heirs and assigns forever, the following described land, situate, lying and being in the county of Sarasota State of Florida to wit:

SEE EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED HERETO FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Subject to restrictions, reservations and easements of record, if any, and taxes subsequent to 1992.

The property herein conveyed DOES NOT constitute the HOMESTEAD property of the Grantor. The Grantor's HOMESTEAD address is 1676 Anchorage Street, Sarasota, Florida 34231.

** OFFICIAL RECORDS ** BOOK 2395 PAGE 2912

TRANS NUM:00151754
DOC STAMPS PD: $.60
INTANG. TAX PD: $.00
KAREN E RUSHING SARASOTA CO.
BY: D.C.

and the grantor does hereby fully warrant the title to said land, and will defend the same against lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.

In Witness Whereof, the grantor has hereunto set her hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence:

Printed Name: David D. Bone
Witness as to Both

By: (Seal)
GAY G. STINNETT, Trustee
P.O. Address 5005 S. Tamiami Trail, Sarasota, FL 34231

Printed Name: Frederick J. Beles
Witness as to Both

(Seal)
GAY G. STINNETT, Individually

(Seal)

(Seal)

STATE OF Florida
COUNTY OF Sarasota

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 8th day of May, 1992 by GAY G. STINNETT, Trustee and Individually who is personally known to me or who has produced her Florida driver's license as identification and who did take an oath.

This Document Prepared By:
DAVID D. BONE
Attorney at Law
766-B Hudson Avenue
Sarasota, FL 34236

309

NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF Florida
My Commission Expires:

Official Seal
DAVID D. BONE
Notary Public, State of Florida

REC. 6.00
DOC. ST. DEED
DOC. ST. MTG
INT. TAX MTG

92053511

** OFFICIAL RECORDS **
BOOK 2395 PAGE 2977

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF SARASOTA

BEFORE ME, the officer, personally appeared **GAY G. STINNETT**, who being first duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

1. That Affiant is a resident of Sarasota County, Florida, and over twenty-one years of age.

2. That Affiant is the surviving spouse of RICHARD WARREN STINNETT, who died July 30, 1988, in Sarasota Memorial Hospital, Sarasota County, Florida.

Further Affiant saith naught.

GAY G. STINNETT

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF SARASOTA

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day, before me, an officer duly authorized in the state and county aforesaid to take acknowledgments, personally appeared GAY G. STINNETT, who is personally known to me or who has produced ______________ ______________ as identification and who did (did not) take an oath.

WITNESS my hand and official seal in the county and state last aforesaid this 2d day of May, 1992.

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

Official Seal
DAVID D. BONE
Notary Public, State of Florida
My Comm. expires May 4, 1996

THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY:
DAVID D. BONE, ESQUIRE
766 Hudson Ave., Suite B
Sarasota, FL 34236
res-fre\deathcer.aff

RECORDED IN OFFICIAL ... 92

EXHIBIT 'A' LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PARCEL A: COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SOUTH HALF OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 28, TOWNSHIP 36 SOUTH, RANGE 18 EAST, SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA, FOR A POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE EASTERLY ALONG THE NORTHERLY BOUNDARY OF THE SAID SOUTH HALF OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER A DISTANCE OF 610 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE SOUTHERLY AND PARALLEL TO THE WESTERLY BOUNDARY OF THE SAID SOUTH HALF OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER, A DISTANCE OF 360 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE WESTERLY AND PARALLEL TO THE NORTHERLY BOUNDARY OF THE SAID SOUTH HALF OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER A DISTANCE OF 375 FEET MORE OR LESS TO THE CENTER LINE OF THE 150 FOOT RIGHT-OF-WAY OF THE SARASOTA-FRUITVILLE DRAINAGE CANAL; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE CENTER LINE OF THE SAID DRAINAGE CANAL A DISTANCE OF 335 FEET MORE OR LESS TO A POINT ON THE WESTERLY BOUNDARY OF THE SAID SOUTH HALF OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER; THENCE NORTHERLY ALONG THE WESTERLY BOUNDARY OF THE SAID SOUTH HALF OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER A DISTANCE OF 600 FEET MORE OR LESS TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

PARCEL B: FROM THE SW CORNER OF SE 1/4 OF SECTION 28, TOWNSHIP 36 SOUTH, RANGE 18 EAST RUN EASTERLY ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SE 1/4, 863.15 FEET; THENCE WITH AN ANGLE OF 90 DEGREES 08' TO LEFT, RUN NORTHERLY 836.48 FEET FOR A POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE CONTINUE NORTHERLY ON SAME LINE, 493 FEET TO NORTH LINE OF SOUTH 1/2 OF SAID SE 1/4; THENCE WESTERLY ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SOUTH 1/2 OF SAID SE 1/4, 252 FEET TO A POINT LYING 610 FEET EASTERLY OF NW CORNER OF SOUTH 1/2 OF SE 1/4 OF SAID SECTION 28; THENCE SOUTHERLY AND PARALLEL TO WESTERLY BOUNDARY OF SAID SOUTH 1/2 OF SE 1/4, A DISTANCE OF 360 FEET; THENCE WESTERLY AND PARALLEL TO NORTHERLY BOUNDARY OF SAID SOUTH 1/2 OF SE 1/4, 375 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO CENTER LINE OF THE 150 FOOT RIGHT OF WAY OF SARASOTA-FRUITVILLE (NOW SARASOTA COUNTY) DRAINAGE CANAL; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE CENTER LINE OF SAID CANAL, A DISTANCE OF 185 FEET, MORE OR LESS; THENCE EASTERLY AND PARALLEL TO NORTHERLY BOUNDARY OF SAID SOUTH 1/2 OF SE 1/4, 755 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO POINT OF BEGINNING.

LESS THAT PORTION DESCRIBED IN DEED RECORDED IN O.R. BOOK 2016, PAGE 1442 AND FURTHER DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGIN AT THE S.W. CORNER OF LOT 23, BLOCK N IN FOREST LAKE COUNTRY CLUB ESTATES UNIT NUMBER 8 SUBDIVISION AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 19, PAGE 10 AND 10A, COUNTY OF SARASOTA, THEN DUE WEST 10 FEET; THENCE DUE NORTH 85 FEET; THENCE DUE EAST 10 FEET TO THE N.W. CORNER OF SAID LOT 23; THENCE DUE SOUTH ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID LOT 23, 85 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, BEARINGS ARE BASED ON SAID FOREST LAKE COUNTRY CLUB ESTATES UNIT NUMBER 8 SUBDIVISION.

PARCEL C: BEGIN AT THE S.W. CORNER OF LOT 23, BLOCK N IN FOREST LAKE COUNTRY CLUB ESTATES UNIT NUMBER 8 SUBDIVISION AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 19, PAGE 10 AND 10A, COUNTY OF SARASOTA, THEN DUE WEST 10 FEET; THENCE DUE NORTH 85 FEET; THENCE DUE EAST 10 FEET TO THE N.W. CORNER OF SAID LOT 23; THENCE DUE SOUTH ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID LOT 23, 85 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, BEARINGS ARE BASED ON SAID FOREST LAKE COUNTRY CLUB ESTATES UNIT NUMBER 8 SUBDIVISION.

Quitclaim Deed

REC. ....NO Recording
DOC. ST. DEED ....1604 Fee
DOC. ST. MTG ....
INT. TAX MTG ....

92053483

Parcel ID Number: 0055-10-0019, 0020 and 0021
Grantee #1 TIN:

** OFFICIAL RECORDS **
BOOK 2396 PAGE 2914

This Quitclaim Deed, Made this 8th day of May, 1992 A.D., **Between**
GAY G. STINNETT AS TRUSTEE, OF THE RICHARD W. STINNETT REVOCABLE TRUST DATED 12-21-83 AND GAY G. STINNETT AS TRUSTEE OF THE GAY G. STINNETT REVOCABLE TRUST DATED 12-21-83, AND GAY G. STINNETT, INDIVIDUALLY
of the County of Sarasota, State of Florida, **grantor,** and
COUNTY OF SARASOTA,

whose address is: P.O. Box 8, Sarasota, Florida 34230

of the County of Sarasota, State of Florida, **grantee.**

Witnesseth that the GRANTOR, for and in consideration of the sum of --TEN & NO/100($10.00)------------------------DOLLARS, and other good and valuable consideration to GRANTOR in hand paid by GRANTEE, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained and quitclaimed to the said GRANTEE and GRANTEE'S heirs and assigns forever, the following described land, situate, lying and being in the county of Sarasota, State of Florida, to wit:

SEE EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED HERETO FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The property herein conveyed DOES NOT constitute the HOMESTEAD property of the Grantor. The Grantor's HOMESTEAD address is 1676 Anchorage Street, Sarasota, Florida 34231.

TRANS NUM:00151754
DOC STAMPS PD: $1710.00
INTANG. TAX PD: $.00
KAREN E RUSHING SARASOTA CO.
BY: ________ D.C.

To Have and to Hold the same together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest, lien, equity and claim whatsoever of grantor, either in law or equity, for the use, benefit and profit of the said grantee forever.

In Witness Whereof, the grantor has hereunto set her hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence:

Printed Name: David D. Bone
Witness as to Both

By: ________ (Seal)
GAY G. STINNETT, Trustee
P.O. Address 5005 S. Tamiami Trail, Sarasota, FL 34231

Printed Name: Frederick J. Beles
Witness as to Both

________ (Seal)
GAY G. STINNETT, Individually

________ ________ (Seal)

________ ________ (Seal)

STATE OF Florida
COUNTY OF Sarasota
The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 8th day of May, 1992 by GAY G. STINNETT, Trustee and Individually,

who is personally known to me or who has produced her Florida driver's license as identification and who did take an oath.

309

This Document Prepared By:
DAVID D. BONE
766-B Hudson Avenue
Sarasota, FL 34236

____
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF Florida
My Commission Expires:

Official Seal
DAVID D. BONE

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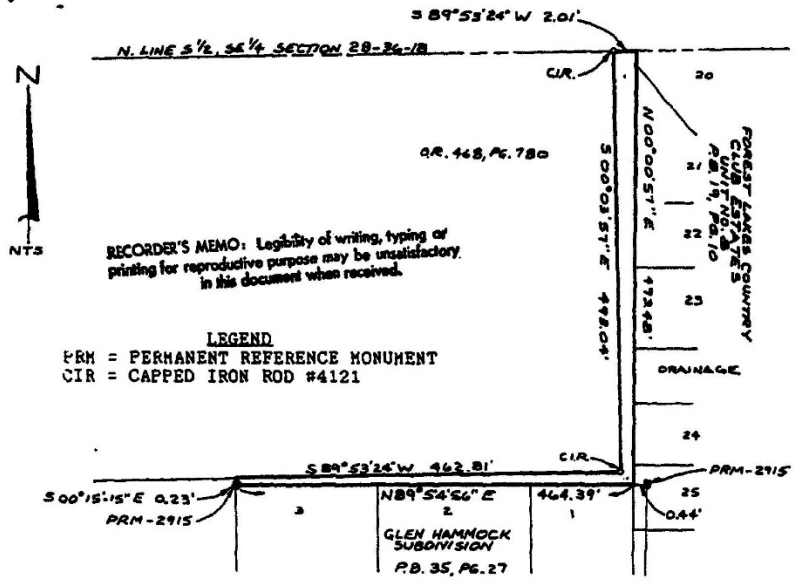
** OFFICIAL RECORDS **
BOOK 2396 PAGE 2915

EXHIBIT 'A'



RECORDER'S MEMO: Legibility of writing, typing or printing for reproductive purpose may be unsatisfactory in this document when received.

LEGEND
PRM = PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENT
CIR = CAPPED IRON ROD #4121

THAT PART OF THE S 1/2 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 28, TOWNSHIP 36 SOUTH, RANGE 18 EAST, WHICH LIES WEST OF THE WESTERLY LINE OF FOREST LAKES COUNTRY CLUB ESTATES, UNIT NO. 8, RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 19, PAGES 10-10A AND NORTH OF THE NORTHERLY LINE OF GLEN HAMMOCK SUBDIVISION, RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 35, PAGES 27-27A, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGIN AT A CONCRETE MONUMENT AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 3 OF SAID GLEN HAMMOCK SUBDIVISION; THENCE N 89°54'56" E ALONG THE NORTHERLY LINE OF SAID SUBDIVISION A DISTANCE OF 464.39' TO THE WESTERLY LINE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED FOREST LAKES COUNTRY CLUB ESTATES; THENCE N 00°00'57" W ALONG SAID WESTERLY LINE A DISTANCE OF 493.46' TO THE NORTH LINE OF THE S 1/2 OF SAID SE 1/4; THENCE S 89°53'24" W ALONG SAID NORTH LINE A DISTANCE OF 2.01' TO A CAPPED IRON ROD; (THE FOLLOWING TWO CALLS ARE ALONG THE LINES OF A PARCEL DESCRIBED IN O.R. BOOK 468, PAGE 780), THENCE S 00°03'57" E A DISTANCE OF 493.04' TO A CAPPED IRON ROD; THENCE S 89°53'24" W A DISTANCE OF 462.81' TO THE NORTHERLY EXTENSION OF THE WESTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT 3; THENCE S 00°15'15" E ALONG SAID EXTENSION A DISTANCE OF 0.23' TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. CONTAINING 0.024 ACRES.

THIS DRAWING IS A DESCRIPTION SKETCH ONLY, BASED UPON A FIELD SURVEY BY TOM SNYDER SURVEYING, PROJECT NO. 92-206.

BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE ASSUMED, RELATIVE TO THE N. LINE OF THE S 1/2 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 28-36-18 HAVING A BEARING OF S 89°53'24" W.

RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT SARASOTA COUNTY, FL.
Mar 8 2 31 PM '92

CERTIFIED TO: THE SARASOTA BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

THOMAS F. SNYDER
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR NO. 4121
[illegible] RANCH ROAD
[illegible], FLORIDA 34241

DATE: 4-29-92

PROJECT NO. 92-206

APPENDIX B – LAND USE AGREEMENTS AND EASEMENTS

None

APPENDIX C – GOVERNING DOCUMENTS AND ORDINANCES

1. The Sarasota County Comprehensive Plan (2016) to provide for the protection and management of the county's native habitats balanced with the need for public resource-based, ecologically benign, and non-consumptive recreation.
   https://www.scgov.net/government/planning-and-development-services/planning-and-zoning/planning/

2. Sarasota County Code of Ordinances. Chapter 90
   https://library.municode.com/fl/sarasota_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIICOOR_CH90PAREPULA

3. Sarasota County Land Management Master Plan (2004) to provide guidelines to those managing natural areas for conservation or preservation in Sarasota County.
   https://www.scgov.net/Home/ShowDocument?id=1306

4. Sarasota County Parks, Preserves and Recreation Strategic Master Plan
   https://www.scgov.net/Home/ShowDocument?id=1328

APPENDIX D – LIST OF PLANT SPECIES

A preliminary plant list has been compiled for the park as a partial listing of currently known species. As new species are discovered, their identification will be confirmed according to Wunderlin (1998) and added to the species list. Survey information on the occurrence of listed plant species will be forwarded to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) in accordance with their procedures.

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME(S)	STATUS
Acanthaceae	*Ruellia simplex*	Mexican petunia	EPPC (1)
Adoxaceae	*Sambucus canadensis*	elderberry	
Amaryllidaceae	*Crinum americanum*	string-lily	OBL
Anacardiaceae	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	Brazilian pepper	EPPC(1)
Anacardiaceae	*Toxicodendron radicans*	eastern poison ivy	FAC, AD
Araceae	*Colocasia esculenta*	wild taro	EPPC(1)
Araceae	*Pistia stratiotes*	water-lettuce	EPPC(1)
Araceae	*Syngonium podophyllum*	arrowhead vine	EPPC(1)
Araliaceae	*Schefflera actinophylla*	Australia umbrella tree; schefflera	EPPC (1)
ARECACEAE	Sabal palmetto	cabbage palm; sabal palm	
Arecaceae	*Sabal palmetto*	cabbage palm	
Arecaceae	*Serenoa repens*	saw palmetto	FACU
Asparagaceae	*Asparagus aethiopicus*	Sprenger's asparagus-fern	EPPC(1)
Asparagaceae	*Sanseveria hyacinthoides*	snake plant; bowstring hemp; mother-in-law tongue	EPPC (1)
Asteraceae	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	common ragweed	FACU, U
Asteraceae	*Bidens alba*	beggarticks	FAC, FACW
Asteraceae	*Chromolaena odorata*	Christmas bush, Jack in the bush	
Asteraceae	*Conyza canadensis*	dwarf horseweed	
Asteraceae	*Emilia sonchifolia*	lilac tasselflower	exotic
Asteraceae	*Erechtites hieraciifolius*	fireweed	FAC, AD
Asteraceae	*Eupatorium cappilifolium*	dog fennel	

Asteraceae	*Lactuca graminifolia*	wild lettuce	UPL
Asteraceae	*Sphagneticola triolobata*	creeping oxeye	EPPC(2)
Asteraceae	*Tridax procumbens*	coatbuttons	exotic
Bignoniaceae	*Campsis radicans*	trumpet creeper	FAC, T
Brassicaceae	*Lepidium virginicum*	Virginia pepperweed	UPL
Bromeliaceae	*Tillandsia recurvata*	ballmoss	
Bromeliaceae	*Tillandsia setacea*	grass-leaved air plant	
Bromeliaceae	*Tillandsia usneoides*	Spanish moss	FAC
Bromeliaceae	*Tillandsia utriculata*	giant airplant	Endangered
Cannabaceae	*Celtis laevigata*	sugarberry	FACW, T
Caricaceae	*Carica papaya*	papaya	
Caryophyllaceae	*Drymaria cordata*	West Indian chickweed; drymary	exotic
Commelinaceae	*Callisia fragrans*	basketplant; inch plant	EPPC(2)
Commelinaceae	*Commelina diffusa*	common dayflower	Non native
Commelinaceae	*Commelina erecta*	whitemouth dayflower	FACU
Convolvulaceae	*Ipomoea alba*	moonflower	FAC
Crassulaceae	*Bryophyllum pinnatum*	life plant; cathedral bells	EPPC (2)
Cucurbitaceae	*Momordica charantia*	balsam apple	EPPC(2)
Cupressaceae	*Juniperus virginiana*	eastern red cedar	
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus sp.*	nut sedge	
Cyperaceae	*Scleria triglomerata*	tall nutgrass	FACW
Dioscoreaceae	*Dioscorea bulbifera*	air-potato	EPPC(1)
Ericaceae	*Vaccinium arboreum*	sparkleberry	FACU
Ericaceae	*Vaccinium myrsinites*	shiny blueberry	FACU, U
Ericaceae	*Vaccinium sp.*	wild blueberry	

Euphorbiaceae	*Euphorbia cyathophora*	paintedleaf	FACU
Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinus communis*	castor bean	EPPC (2)
Euphorbiaceae	*Triadica sebifera*	Chinese tallowtree	EPPC(1)
Fabaceae	*Abrus precatorius*	rosary pea	EPPC(1)
Fabaceae	*Desmodium incanum*	beggarticks	exotic
Fabaceae	*Erythrina herbacea*	coral bean	
Fagaceae	*Quercus laurifolia*	laurel oak	
Fagaceae	*Quercus myrtifolia*	myrtle oak	
Fagaceae	*Quercus virginiana*	southern live oak	
Juglandaceae	*Carya glabra*	pignut hickory	
Lamiaceae	*Callicarpa americana*	American beautyberry	
Lamiaceae	*Clerodendron indicum*	sky rocket, tubeflower	exotic
Lamiaceae	*Salvia misella*	river sage	
Lamiaceae	*Trichostema dichotomum*	forked bluecurls	UPL
Lauraceae	*Cinnamomum camphora*	camphor tree	EPPC(1)
Lauraceae	*Persea borbonia*	red bay	
Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia grandiflora*	southern magnolia	
Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia virgininian*	sweetbay magnolia	
Malvaceae	*Sida sp.*	fanpetals	exotic
Malvaceae	*Urena lobata*	caesarweed	EPPC(1)
Meliaceae	*Melia azedarach*	chinaberry tree	EPPC(2)
Moraceae	*Morus rubra*	red mulberry	FAC, FACU
Myricaceae	*Morella cerifera*	wax myrtle	FAC, AD
Myrsinaceae	*Ardisia escallonioides*	marlberry	FAC
Myrtaceae	*Eugenia uniflora*	Surinam cherry	EPPC(1)

Myrtaceae	*Syzygium cumini*	java plum	EPPC(1)
Nephrolepidaceae	*Nephrolepis cordifolia*	tuberous sword fern	EPPC(1)
Nephrolepidaceae	*Nephrolepis exaltata*	sword fern	FAC
Oleaceae	*Chionanthus virginicus*	fringe tree	
Onagraceae	*Ludwigia peruviana*	Peruvian primrosewillow	EPPC(1)
Onagraceae	*Oenothera laciniata*	evening primrose	FACU
Onagraceae	*Oenothera simulans*	southern beeblossom	
Orchidaceae	*Dendrophylax porrectus*	threadroot orchid	Threatened
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis debilis*	pink woodsorrel	exotic
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora suberosa*	corkystem passionflower	UPL
Petiveriaceae	*Rivina humilis*	rougeplant	UPL
Phyllanthaceae	*Bischofia javanica*	javanese bishopwood	EPPC(1)
Phytolaccaeae	*Phytolacca americana*	American pokeweed	FACU, U
Pinaceae	*Pinus elliottii*	slash pine	
Plumbaginaceae	*Plumbago zeylanica*	wild leadwort; wild plumbago	
Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon*	bermuda grass	exotic
Poaceae	*Eustachys floridana*	twospike fingergrass	
Poaceae	*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*	West Indian marshgrass	EPPC (1)
Poaceae	*Oplismenus burmannii*	Burnmann's basketgrass	exotic
Poaceae	*Setaria faberi*	japanese bristlegrass	exotic
Poaceae	*Spartina bakeri*	sand cordgrass	FACW
Poaceae	*Urochloa maxima*	guineagrass	EPPC(2)
Poaceae	*Urochloa mutica*	paragrass	EPPC(1)
Polypodiaceae	*Phlebodium aureum*	golden polypody	
Polypodiaceae	*Pleopeltis michauxiana*	resurrection fern	FAC

Pontederiaceae	*Eichhornia crassipes*	common water-hyacinth	EPPC(1)
Pontederiaceae	*Pontederia cordata*	pickerelweed	OBL
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca grandiflora*	rose moss	exotic
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca pilosa*	pink purslane	FACU
Proteaceae	*Grevillea robusta*	silkoak	exotic
Pteridaceae	*Acrostichum danaeifolium*	giant leather fern	
Rosaceae	*Prunus caroliniana*	Carolina laurel cherry	FACU
Rubiaceae	*Cephalanthus occidentalis*	common buttonbush	OBL, D
Rubiaceae	*Hamelia patens*	firebush	FACU
Rubiaceae	*Ixora coccinea*	scarlet jungleflame	exotic
Rubiaceae	*Psychotria nervosa*	wild coffee	FAC
Rubiaceae	*Richardia brasiliensis*	tropical Medican clover	exotic
Rubiaceae	*Richardia grandiflora*	mexican clover	EPPC (2)
Rutaceae	*Citrus medica*	citron	exotic
Sapindaceae	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	carrotwood	EPPC(1)
Sapindaceae	*Koulreuteria elegans subsp. formosana*	golden rain tree	EPPC (2)
Smilacaceae	*Smilax pumila*	sarsaparilla vine	UPL
Smilacaceae	*Smilax rotundifolia*	common greenbrier	
Solanaceae	*Solanum sp.*	american nightshade	
Solanaceae	*Solaum diphyllum*	twoleaf nightshade	EPPC(2)
Ulmaceae	*Ulmus americana*	American elm	
Urticaceae	*Boehmeria cylindrica*	false nettle	
Verbenaceae	*Lantana strigocamara*	lantana	EPPC(1)
Verbenaceae	*Lippia nodiflora*	turkey tangle frogfruit	FAC, AD
Vitaceae	*Nekemias arborea*	peppervine	FAC, AD

Vitaceae	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	virginia creeper	FACU
Vitaceae	*Vitis rotundifolia*	muscadine	FAC, AD
Ximeniaceae	*Ximenia americana*	hog plum	FACU
Zamiaceae	*Zamia pumila*	coontie	commercially-exploited

APPENDIX E – LIST OF WILDLIFE SPECIES

The preliminary animal list has been compiled for the park as a partial listing of currently known species.

	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS
CRUSTACEANS				
	Astacoidea	*Procambarus alleni*	Florida crayfish	
	Cambaridae	*Procambarus fallax*	pond crayfish	
	Palaemonidae	*Palaemonetes spp.*	grass shrimp	
	Penaeidae	*Farfantepenaeus duorarum*	pink shrimp	
INSECTS				
	Asilidae	*Laphria spp.*	bee-like robber fly	
	Erebidae	*Ascalapha odorata*	black witch moth	
	Formicidae	*Solenopsis invicta*	red imported fire ant	exotic
	Hesperiidae	*Erynnis horatius*	Horace's duskywing	
	Hesperiidae	*Cymaenes tripunctus*	three-spotted skipper	
	Nymphalidae	*Agraulis vanillae*	gulf fritillary	
	Nymphalidae	*Heliconius charithonia*	zebra heliconian	
	Nymphalidae	*Junonia coenia*	common buckeye	
	Nymphalidae	*Danaus plexippus*	monarch butterfly	
	Nymphalidae	*Vanessa atalanta*	red admiral	
	Nymphalidae	*Limenitis archippus*	viceroy	
	Nymphalidae	*Polygonia interrogationis*	question mark	
	Papilionidae	*Papilio palamedes*	palamedes swallowtail	
	Papilionidae	*Eurytides marcellus*	zebra swallowtail	
	Papilionidae	*Papilio glaucus*	eastern tiger swallowtail	
	Papilionidae	*Papilio cresphontes*	giant swallowtail	
	Papilionidae	*Papilio polyxenes*	black swallowtail	
	Pieridae	*Eurema daira*	barred sulphur	
	Pieridae	*Phoebis sennae*	cloudless sulphur	
	Pieridae	*Phoebis philiea*	orange-barred sulphur	
FISH				
	Atherinopsidae	*Menidia beryllina*	inland silverside	
	Atherinopsidae	*Labidesthes sicculus*	brook silverside	
	Callichthyidae	*Hoplosternum littorale*	brown hoplo	exotic
	Centrarchidae	*Lepomis gulosus*	warmouth	
	Centrarchidae	*Lepomis punctatus*	spotted sunfish	
	Centrarchidae	*Lepomis macrochirus*	bluegill	
	Centrarchidae	*Micropterus salmoides*	largemouth bass	
	Centrarchidae	*Lepomis microlophus*	redear sunfish	
	Centrarchidae	*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*	black crappie	
	Centropomidae	*Centropomus undecimalis*	common snook	
	Cichlidae	*Cichlasoma urophthalmus*	Mayan cichlid	exotic

	Cichlidae	*Oreochromis/Sarotherodon spp.*	tilapia	
	Cichlidae	*Hemichromis bimaculatus*	African jewelfish	exotic
	Clarridae	*Clarias batrachus*	walking catfish	exotic
	Clupeidae	*Brevoortia spp.*	herring	
	Clupeidae	*Dorosoma petenense*	threadfin shad	
	Clupeidae	*Dorosoma cepedianum*	gizzard shad	
	Cyprinidae	*Notropis petersoni*	coastal shiner	
	Cyprinidae	*Notropis maculatus*	Taillight shiner	
	Cyprinidae	*Notemigonus crysoleucas*	golden shiner	
	Cyprinodontidae	*Jordanella floridae*	American flagfish	
	Eleotridae	*Dormitator maculatus*	fat sleeper	
	Elopidae	*Elops saurus*	ladyfish	
	Engraulidae	*Anchoa mitchilli*	bay anchovy	
	Fundulidae	*Fundulus chrysotus*	golden topminnow	
	Fundulidae	*Fundulus seminolis*	Seminole killifish	
	Fundulidae	*Fundulus heteroclitus*	marsh killifish	
	Fundulidae	*Lucania goodei*	bluefin killifish	
	Fundulidae	*Lucania parva*	rainwater killifish	
	Gerreidae	*Diapterus auratus*	Irish pompano	
	Gerreidae	*Eugerres plumieri*	striped mojarra	
	Gerreidae	*Eucinostomus harengulus*	tidewater mojarra	
	Gobiidae	*Microgobius gulosus*	clown goby	
	Ictaluridae	*Ameiurus natalis*	yellow bullhead	
	Ictaluridae	*Ameiurus nebulosus*	brown bullhead	
	Ictaluridae	*Noturus gyrinus*	tadpole madtom	
	Lepisosteidae	*Lepisosteus platyrhincus*	Florida gar	
	Loricariidae	*Pterygoplichthys multiradiatus*	sailfin catfish	exotic
	Percidae	*Etheostoma fusiforme*	swamp darter	
	Poeciliidae	*Gambusia holbrooki*	eastern mosquitofish	
	Poeciliidae	*Heterandria formosa*	least killifish	
	Poeciliidae	*Poecilia latipinna*	sailfin molly	
	Soleidae	*Trinectes maculatus*	hogchoker	
AMPHIBIANS				
	Hylidae	*Hyla cinerea*	green treefrog	
	Hylidae	*Hyla squirella*	squirrel tree frog	
	Hylidae	*Osteopilus septentrionalis*	Cuban treefrog	exotic
REPTILES				
	Alligatoridae	*Alligator mississippiensis*	American alligator	T (USFWS)
	Chelydridae	*Chelydra serpentina*	common snapper	
	Colubridae	*Coluber constrictor priapus*	southern black racer	
	Colubridae	*Pantherophis obsoleta*	yellow rat snake	

	Colubridae	*Thamnohis sirtalis*	eastern garter snake	
	Colubridae	*Nerodia fasciata*	southern banded watersnake	
	Dipsadidae	*Diadophis punctatus*	ringneck snake	
	Emydidae	*Trachemys scripta elegans*	red-eared slider	exotic
	Emydidae	*Pseudemys floridana*	Florida cooter	
	Natricidae	*Nerodia taxispilota*	brown water snake	
	Polychrotidae	*Anolis sagrei sagrei*	Cuban brown anole	exotic
	Polychrotidae	*Anolis carolinensis*	green anole	
BIRDS				
	Accipitridae	*Accipiter cooperi*	Cooper's hawk	
	Accipitridae	*Buteo jamaicensis*	red-tailed hawk	
	Accipitridae	*Buteo lineatus*	red-shouldered hawk	
	Accipitridae	*Circus cyaneus*	northern harrier	
	Accipitridae	*Elanoides forficatus*	swallow-tailed kite	S2 (FNAI)
	Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*	Southern bald eagle	
	Alcedinidae	*Magaceryle alcyon*	belted kingfisher	
	Anatidae	*Aix sponsa*	wood duck	
	Anatidae	*Anas fulvigula*	mottled duck	
	Anatidae	*Anas platyrhynchos*	mallard	
	Anatidae	*Aythya collaris*	ring-necked duck	
	Anatidae	*Lophodytes cucullatus*	hooded merganser	
	Anatidae	*Anas discors*	blue-winged teal	
	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna autumnalis*	black-bellied whistling duck	natural expansion
	Anhingidae	*Anhinga anhinga*	anhinga	
	Apodidae	*Chaetura pelagica*	chimney swift	
	Aramidae	*Aramus guarauna*	limpkin	SSC 1 (FWC)
	Ardeidae	*Ardea alba*	great egret	
	Ardeidae	*Ardea herodias*	great blue heron	
	Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	cattle egret	natural expansion
	Ardeidae	*Egretta caerulea*	little blue heron	T (FWC)
	Ardeidae	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	black-crowned night heron	
	Ardeidae	*Botaurus lentiginosus*	American bittern	
	Ardeidae	*Butorides virescens*	green heron	
	Ardeidae	*Egretta thula*	snowy egret	SSC 1 (FWC)
	Ardeidae	*Egretta tricolor*	tricolored heron	SSC 1,4 (FWC)
	Ardeidae	*Nyctanassa violacea*	yellow-crowned night heron	

Bombycillidae	*Bombycilla cedrorum*	cedar waxwing	
Cardinalidae	*Cardinalis cardinalis*	Northern cardinal	
Cardinalidae	*Passerina caerulea*	blue grosbeak	
Cardinalidae	*Passerina ciris*	painted bunting	
Cardinalidae	*Passerina cyanea*	indigo bunting	
Cardinalidae	*Pheucticus ludovicianus*	rose-breasted grosbeak	
Cathartidae	*Cathartes aura*	turkey vulture	
Cathartidae	*Coragyps atratus*	black vulture	
Charadriidae	*Charadrius vociferus*	killdeer	
Ciconiidae	*Mycteria americana*	wood stork	T (USFWS)
Columbidae	*Columba livia*	rock pigeon	naturalized
Columbidae	*Streptopelia decaocto*	Eurasian collared-dove	naturalized
Columbidae	*Zenaida asiatica*	white-winged dove	
Columbidae	*Zenaida macroura*	mourning dove	
Corvidae	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	American crow	
Corvidae	*Corvus ossifragus*	fish crow	
Corvidae	*Cyanocitta cristata*	blue jay	
Cuculidae	*Coccyzus americanus*	yellow-billed cuckoo	
Cuculidae	*Coccyzus erythropthalmus*	black-billed cuckoo	
Cuculidae	*Coccyzus minor*	mangrove cuckoo	
Emberizidae	*Melospiza lincolnii*	Lincoln's sparrow	
Emberizidae	*Passerculus sandwichensis*	savannah sparrow	
Emberizidae	*Spizella passerina*	chipping sparrow	
Falconidae	*Falco sparverius*	American kestrel	FWC (T)
Falconidae	*Falco sparverius paulus*	southeastern American kestrel	T (FWC)
Fringillidae	*Carduelis tristis*	American goldfinch	
Fringillidae	*Haemorhous mexicanus*	House finch	
Gruidae	*Antigone canadensis pratensis*	Florida sandhill crane	T (FWC)
Gruidae	*Grus canadensis*	sandhill crane	
Hirundinidae	*Hirundo rustica*	barn swallow	
Hirundinidae	*Progne subis*	purple martin	
Hirundinidae	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*	northern rough-winged swallow	
Hirundinidae	*Tachycineta bicolor*	tree swallow	
Ictaluridae	*Agelaius phoeniceus*	red-winged blackbird	
Icteridae	*Icterus galbula*	Baltimore oriole	
Icteridae	*Icterus spurius*	orchard oriole	
Icteridae	*Molothrus ater*	brown-headed cowbird	
Icteridae	*Quiscalus major*	boat-tailed grackle	
Icteridae	*Quiscalus quiscula*	common grackle	
Laniidae	*Lanius ludovicianus*	loggerhead shrike	

Laniidae	*Larus atricilla*	laughing gull	
Laniidae	*Sterna antillarum*	least tern	T (FWC); E (USFWS)
Laniidae	*Sterna forsteri*	Forster's tern	
Laridae	*Larus delawarensis*	ring-billed gull	
Laridae	*Sterna maxima*	royal tern	
Mimidae	*Dumetella carolinensis*	gray catbird	
Mimidae	*Mimus polyglottos*	northern mockingbird	
Mimidae	*Toxostoma rufum*	brown thrasher	
Pandionidae	*Pandion haliaetus*	osprey	SSC (FWC)
Paridae	*Baeolophus bicolor*	tufted titmouse	
Parulidae	*Dendroica caerulescens*	black-throated blue warbler	
Parulidae	*Dendroica coronata*	yellow-rumped warbler	
Parulidae	*Dendroica discolor*	prairie warbler	
Parulidae	*Dendroica dominica*	yellow-throated warbler	
Parulidae	*Dendroica fusca*	blackburnian warbler	
Parulidae	*Dendroica magnolia*	magnolia warbler	
Parulidae	*Dendroica palmarum*	palm warbler	
Parulidae	*Dendroica petechia*	yellow warbler	
Parulidae	*Dendroica pinus*	pine warbler	
Parulidae	*Dendroica striata*	blackpoll warbler	
Parulidae	*Dendroica tigrina*	Cape May warbler	
Parulidae	*Dendroica virens*	black-throated green warbler	
Parulidae	*Geothlypis trichas*	common yellowthroat	
Parulidae	*Geothylpis formosa*	Kentucky warbler	
Parulidae	*Helmitheros vermivorum*	worm-eating warbler	S1 (FNAI)
Parulidae	*Leithlypis peregrina*	Tennessee warbler	
Parulidae	*Limnothypis swainsonii*	Swainson's warbler	
Parulidae	*Mniotilta varia*	black-and-white warbler	
Parulidae	*Parkesia motacilla*	Louisiana waterthrush	S2 (FNAI)
Parulidae	*Parula americana*	northern parula	
Parulidae	*Protonotaria citrea*	prothonotary warbler	
Parulidae	*Seiurus aurocapillus*	ovenbird	
Parulidae	*Seiurus motacilla*	Louisiana waterthrush	
Parulidae	*Seiurus noveboracensis*	northern waterthrush	
Parulidae	*Setophaga castanea*	bay-breasted warbler	
Parulidae	*Setophaga cerulea*	cerulean warbler	
Parulidae	*Setophaga pensylvanica*	chestnut-sided warbler	
Parulidae	*Setophaga petechia*	American yellow warbler	
Parulidae	*Setophaga ruticilla*	American redstart	S2 (FNAI)

Parulidae	*Vermivora chrysoptera*	golden-winged warbler	
Parulidae	*Vermivora cyanoptera*	blue-winged warbler	
Parulidae	*Wilsonia citrina*	hooded warbler	
Passeridae	*Passer domesticus*	house sparrow	
Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*	American white pelican	
Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus occidentalis*	brown pelican	SSC 1 (FWC)
Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax auritus*	double-crested cormorant	
Picidae	*Colaptes auratus*	northern flicker	
Picidae	*Dryocopus pileatus*	pileated woodpecker	
Picidae	*Melanerpes carolinus*	red-bellied woodpecker	
Picidae	*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*	red-headed woodpecker	
Picidae	*Picoides pubescens*	downy woodpecker	
Picidae	*Sphyrapicus varius*	yellow-bellied sapsucker	
Podicipedidae	*Podilymbus podiceps*	pied-billed grebe	
Psittacidae	*Aratinga nenday*	nanday parakeet	exotic
Psittacidae	*Myiopsitta monachus*	monk parakeet	exotic
Rallidae	*Fulica americana*	American coot	
Rallidae	*Gallinula chloropus*	common gallinule	
Regulidae	*Regulus calendula*	ruby-crowned kinglet	
Scolopacidae	*Tringa flavipes*	lesser yellowlegs	
Scolopacidae	*Tringa melanoleuca*	greater yellowlegs	
Strigidae	*Bubo virginianus*	great-horned owl	
Strigidae	*Megascops asio*	eastern screech-owl	
Strigidae	*Strix varia*	barred owl	
Sturnidae	*Sturnus vulgaris*	European starling	naturalized
Sylviidae	*Polioptila caerulea*	blue-gray gnatcatcher	
Thraupidae	*Piranga olivacea*	scarlet tanager	
Thraupidae	*Piranga rubra*	summer tanager	
Threskiornithidae	*Eudocimus albus*	white ibis	SSC 2 (FWC)
Threskiornithidae	*Platalea ajaja*	roseate spoonbill	T (FWC)
Threskiornithidae	*Plegadis falcinellus*	glossy ibis	
Trochilidae	*Archilochus colubris*	ruby-throated humingbird	
Troglodytidae	*Cistothorus palustris*	marsh wren	
Troglodytidae	*Thryothorus ludovicianus*	Carolina wren	
Turdidae	*Catharus fuscescens*	veery	
Turdidae	*Catharus guttatus*	hermit thrush	
Turdidae	*Catharus minimus*	gray-cheeked thrush	
Turdidae	*Catharus ustulatus*	Swainson's thrush	
Turdidae	*Turdus migratorius*	American robin	

	Turdidae	*Hylocichla mustelina*	wood thrush	
	Tyrannidae	*Contopus virens*	eastern wood-pewee	
	Tyrannidae	*Empidonax flaviventris*	yellow-bellied flycatcher	
	Tyrannidae	*Myiarchus crinitus*	great-crested flycatcher	
	Tyrannidae	*Sayornis phoebe*	eastern phoebe	
	Tyrannidae	*Tyrannus tyrannus*	eastern kingbird	
	Vireonidae	*Vireo altiloquus*	black-whiskered vireo	
	Vireonidae	*Vireo flavifrons*	yellow-throated vireo	
	Vireonidae	*Vireo griseus*	white-eyed vireo	
	Vireonidae	*Vireo olivaceus*	red-eyed vireo	
	Vireonidae	*Vireo philadelphicus*	Philadelphia vireo	
	Vireonidae	*Vireo solitarius*	blue-headed vireo	
	Vireonidae	*Vireo solitarius*	blue-headed vireo	
MAMMALS				
	Canidae	*Canis latrans*	coyote	natural expansion
	Canidae	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*	gray fox	
	Dasypodidae	*Dasypus novemcinctus*	nine-banded armadillo	natural expansion
	Didelphidae	*Didelphus virginiana*	Virginia opossum	
	Felida	*Lynx rufus*	bobcat	
	Leporidae	*Sylvilagus floridanus*	eastern cottontail	
	Mustelidae	*Lontra canadensis*	northern river otter	
	Procyonidae	*Procyon lotor*	common raccoon	
	Sciuridae	*Sciurus carolinensis*	eastern gray squirrel	

KEY TO WILDLIFE LISTED STATUS		
FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION (FWC) DESIGNATIONS	E	endangered
	T	threatened
	SSC	species of special concern
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (USFWS) DESIGNATIONS	E	endangered
	T	threatened
	C2	candidate for listing with some evidence of vulnerability, but for which not enough information exists to justify listing
CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES) DESIGNATIONS	I	Appendix I species
	II	Appendix II species
FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY (FNAI) DESIGNATIONS	S2	imperiled within the state because of rarity (6 - 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor
	S3	either very rare and local throughout its range (21 - 100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction because of other factors
	S4	apparently secure within the state (may be rare in parts of state)

APPENDIX F – ANNUALIZED COST SCHEDULE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Units	Cost per unit
prescribed fire preparation	per mile	$ 250.00
prescribed fire	per acre	$ 40.00
prescribed fire monitoring	per hour	$ 50.00
integrated pest management surveying	avg per acre	$ 30.00
integrated pest management treatment	avg per acre	$ 125.00
hydrologic restoration	per mile	$ 8,000.00
mechanical vegetation management	per acre	$ 150.00
cultural resource management	per site	$ 500.00
ADMINISTRATION and OPERATIONS		
salary of land manager	per hour	$ 47.00
salary of supervisor	per hour	$ 50.00
salary of administrative assistant	per hour	$ 30.00
annual cost of computers, printers, phone	per year	varies
utilities	per year	varies
offices	per year	varies
security	per year	$ 13,000.00
fleet	per year	$ 4,000.00
MAINTENANCE		
fencing - board	1 linear foot	$ 29.00
fencing - wire	1 linear foot	$ 12.00
trail markers	1 marker	$ 16.00
benches	1 bench	$ 160.00
tools	1 site	$ 4,000.00
parking lots - aggregate material	cost per parking spot	$ 60.00
parking lots - grass	cost per parking spot	$ 10.00
road repairs	1/2 mile	$ 20,000.00
restrooms	cost per toilet	$ 750.00
portable toilets	cost per toilet	$ 1,440.00
grills	1 grill	$ 400.00
tables	1 table	$ 250.00
pavilions	square foot	$ 1.00
camp sites	per campsite	$ 300.00
grounds mowing (x12 events per year)	per acre	$ 600.00
power washing	per hour	$ 100.00
building maintenance	per structure	$ 500.00
RECREATION and VISITOR SERVICES		
kiosks and signs - replacement costs	per unit	$ 1,000.00
brochures	per brochure	$ 5,000.00

events (Firefest)	per event	$	3,500.00
visitors center (staffing and contents)	per year	$	4,000.00
camping	per campsite	$	200.00
permitted events	per event	$	320.00

Notes:

1. Current loaded salary based on FY 21.
2. Assumed 2.5% multiplier for salary.
3. Divided salary total hours by 2080 for average hour rate