

Redroot Preserve Land Management Plan



Managed by: Conservation Collier Program

Collier County, Florida

November 2020 – November 2030 (10-yr plan)

10-year Update November 2020

Prepared by:

Conservation Collier Program Staff

Collier County Parks and Recreation Division



Red Root Preserve

Land Management Plan Executive Summary

Lead Agency: Collier County Board of County Commissioners, Conservation Collier Program

Property included in this Plan: “Red Root Preserve” 9.26-acres. The preserve consists of two adjoining parcels of 4.63-acres each in Section 23, Township 47 South, and Range 27 East of Collier County, Florida.

PROPERTY TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS: 00095520003 & 00095480004

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

WEST ½ OF THE SOUTHEAST ¼ OF THE SOUTHWEST ¼ OF THE SOUTHEAST ¼, AND THE EAST ½ OF THE SOUTHEAST ¼ OF SOUTHWEST ¼ OF SOUTHEAST ¼, LESS THE NORTH 30 FEET AND LESS THE SOUTH 50 FEET THEREOF FOR ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY PURPOSES, OF SECTION 23, TOWNSHIP 47 SOUTH RANGE 27 EAST, OF COLLIER COUNTY FLORIDA.

Management Responsibilities:

Agency: Collier County - Conservation Collier Program

Designated Land Use: Conservation and natural resource based recreation

Unique Features: Plant communities include pine flatwoods and freshwater marsh with shrub, brush & vines; two listed plant species recorded to date.

Management Goals:

- Goal 1:** Maintain high quality habitat with limited disturbance for the benefit of native flora and fauna
- Goal 2:** Develop a baseline monitoring report
- Goal 3:** Remove or control populations of invasive, exotic or problematic flora and fauna
- Goal 4:** Maintain a Prescribed Fire Program
- Goal 5:** Restore and maintain native habitats
- Goal 6:** Maintain preserve and monitor public use
- Goal 7:** Facilitate uses of the site for educational purposes
- Goal 8:** Provide a plan for security and disaster preparedness

Public Involvement: A public meeting was held in the spring of 2009 and in September 2020 with residents and neighbors from surrounding lands to review Final Management Plan. Staff will also coordinate management activities with the Corkscrew Island Neighborhood Association and Audubon’s Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary. A public meeting will be held in the Fall of 2021 if the current Covid-19 guidelines allow.

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1.0 Introduction

The Red Root Preserve is a 9.26-acre natural area comprised of two parcels (4.63-acres each; Folio numbers: 00095520003 and 00095480004) within the boundary of Collier County, Florida. Native plant communities within the preserve include pine flatwoods and freshwater marsh. The preserve was originally referred to as the Brochu Property until the Board of County Commissioners approved the new name of Limpkin Marsh Preserve in August 2009. Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary then reported to staff that several visitors had complained that they would visit the preserve and would not see actual limpkins, so they requested we change the name. As of September 2011, the final name for the preserve was changed to the Red Root Preserve.

A site assessment to determine compliance with Conservation Collier’s initial screening criteria was conducted in September 2005 and the Conservation Collier Program purchased the property on August 25, 2006. Collier County’s Public Utilities Engineering Department paid \$20,000 of the total price (\$460,000) of the preserve to secure a 100-foot by 150-foot utility easement over the northwest corner of the western parcel (Folio number 00095520003). Collier County holds a fee simple title to the Red Root Preserve. The Conservation Collier program manages these lands under authority granted by Conservation Collier Ordinance 2002-63 as amended (2007-65; available from www.municode.com). Initial acquisition activities are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Acquisition History and Status of Red Root Preserve	
Year	Benchmark
2005	Property nominated to the Conservation Collier Program
2005	Initial Criteria Screening Report accepted by the Conservation Collier Land Acquisition Advisory Committee (CCLAAC)
2006	Purchase approved by the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) and parcels purchased.
2006	Interim Management Plan completed
2007	Interim Management Plan approved by BCC
2009	Final Management Plan completed
2009	Preserve named Limpkin Marsh Preserve by the BCC
2010	Conducted Prescribed Burn
2011	Preserve Renamed the Red Root Preserve
2015	5-year update to the Final Management Plan
2020	10-year update to the Final Management Plan

Conservation, restoration and natural resource-based recreation are the designated uses of this preserve. Management activities allowed include those necessary to preserve, restore, secure and maintain this environmentally sensitive land for the benefit of present and future generations. Public use of the site must be consistent with these management goals.

Final management plans are considered living documents and can be updated at any time. All management plans must be approved by both the CCLAAC and the Collier County BCC. The original Final Management Plan was approved in 2009. The five-year update to the plan was completed in 2015. This is the 10-year update to the plan.

1.1 Conservation Collier: Land Acquisition Program and Management Authority

The Conservation Collier program was originally approved by voters in November 2002 and subsequently confirmed in the November 2006 ballot referendum. Both voter-approved referendums enable the program to acquire, preserve, restore, and maintain vital and significant threatened natural lands, forest, upland and wetland communities located in Collier County, Florida for the benefit of present and future generations (Ordinance 2002-63, as amended). Properties must support at least two of the following qualities to qualify for consideration: rare habitat, aquifer recharge, flood control, water quality protection, and listed species habitat. The BCC appointed a Land Acquisition Advisory Committee to consider any selected or nominated properties that an owner has indicated a willingness to sell. The committee recommends property purchases for final approval by the BCC.

Lands acquired with Conservation Collier funds are titled to “COLLIER COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Florida, by and through its Conservation Collier program.” The BCC established the Conservation Collier program to implement the program and to manage acquired lands. As such, Conservation Collier holds management authority for the Red Root Preserve.

1.2 Purpose and Scope of Plan

The purpose of the plan is to provide management direction for the Red Root Preserve by identifying the goals and objectives necessary to eliminate or minimize any threats to the resources and integrity of the preserve. This text is a working document that establishes the foundation of the ten-year plan by identifying the appropriate management techniques necessary to restore and preserve the resource.

This plan will balance resource restoration and protection with natural resource-based recreational and educational use while looking at restoration needs, listed species protection and maintenance of the site free of invasive, exotic plant and animal species. This plan is divided into sections that incorporate an introduction, descriptions of the natural and cultural resources, projected uses of the property, management issues, and goals and objectives.

1.3 Location of the Red Root Preserve

The Red Root Preserve is located approximately 15 miles east of Interstate 75 (I-75) on the north side of Immokalee Road (Figure 1). The preserve is in northern Collier County, Florida in Section 23, Township 47 South, and Range 27 East (Figure 1). The official address is 1330 Limpkin Road Naples, FL 34120.

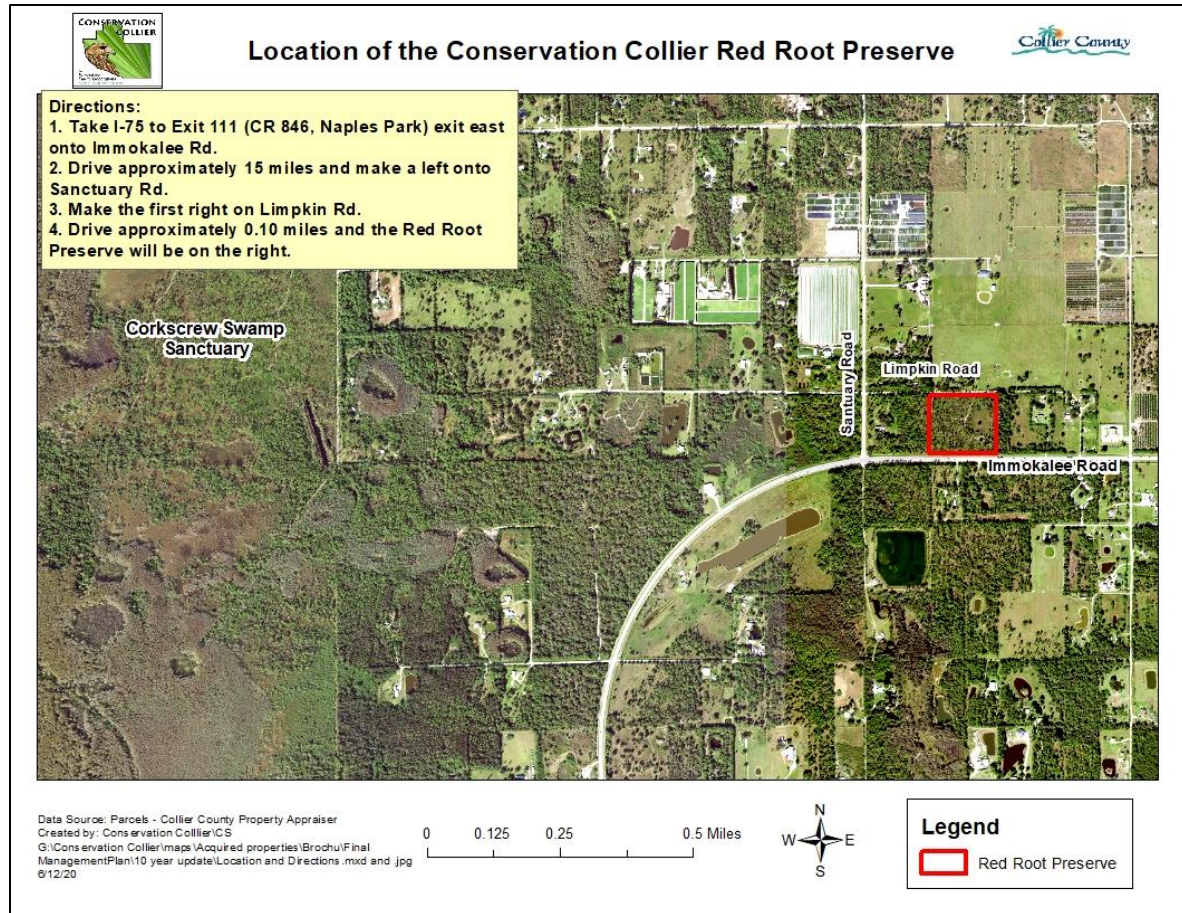


Figure 1: General Location of the Red Root Preserve.

1.4 Regional Significance of the Red Root Preserve

Ecosystem services such as the protection of water resources, flood control, maintenance of nutrient cycles, preservation of biological diversity, carbon sequestration, and the availability of recreational lands are imperative for the well-being of the citizens of Collier County and may be achieved through the preservation of natural areas. As of March 2021, approximately 68% (over 879,820 acres) of all lands in Collier County were protected in conservation areas (Figure 2) and managed by private, local, state and federal agencies (FNAI 2021). Collier County’s Conservation Collier Program manages the 9.26-acre Red Root Preserve; it contains pine flatwoods and freshwater marsh with shrubs, brushes and vines. Specific information on the plant communities found on the Red Root Preserve may be found in section 2.3 (Natural Plant Communities) of this document.

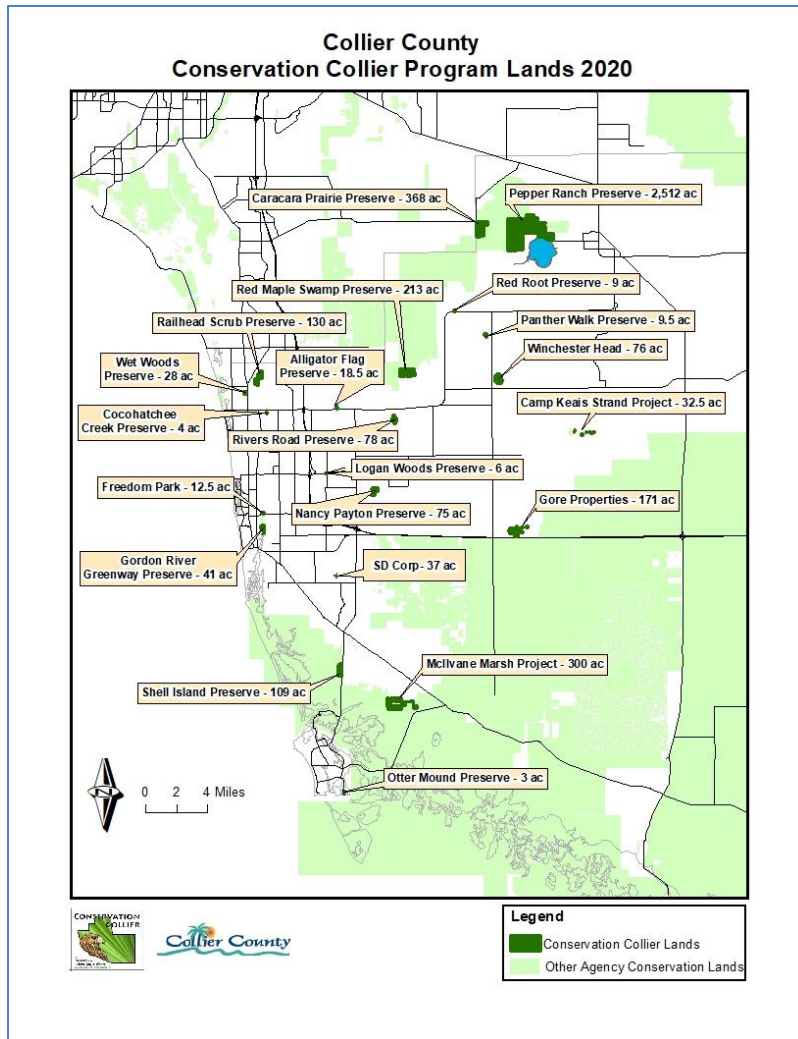


Figure 2: Conserved Lands in Collier County, Florida Including Conservation Collier Lands.

1.5 Nearby Public Lands and Designated Water Resources

Currently, the closest preserved, natural area to the Red Root Preserve is Audubon’s Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary. The Sanctuary is part of the Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, which is more than 42,000 acres in size and surrounds the Red Root Preserve just over one mile to the north, west, and southwest. These areas are held in both public and private conservation status, which include the headwaters for Collier County’s drinking water supplies. Other preserves, in order of increasing distance, are provided in Table 2. Figure 3 shows the locations of these nearby preserves.

Table 2: Public Lands Located near the Red Root Preserve			
Name	Approximate Distance (miles)	Direction	Type
Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary	1.10	NW & W	Private
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	1.30	NE	State
Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed	1.50	SW	State
Panther Walk Preserve	2.45	SE	Conservation Collier
Red Maple Swamp Preserve (Boundary)	4.60	SW	Conservation Collier
Winchester Head (Boundary)	4.90	SE	Conservation Collier
Caracara Prairie Preserve	4.95	N/ NE	Conservation Collier
Pepper Ranch Preserve	5.13	NW	Conservation Collier
Alligator Flag Preserve	9.75	SW	Conservation Collier

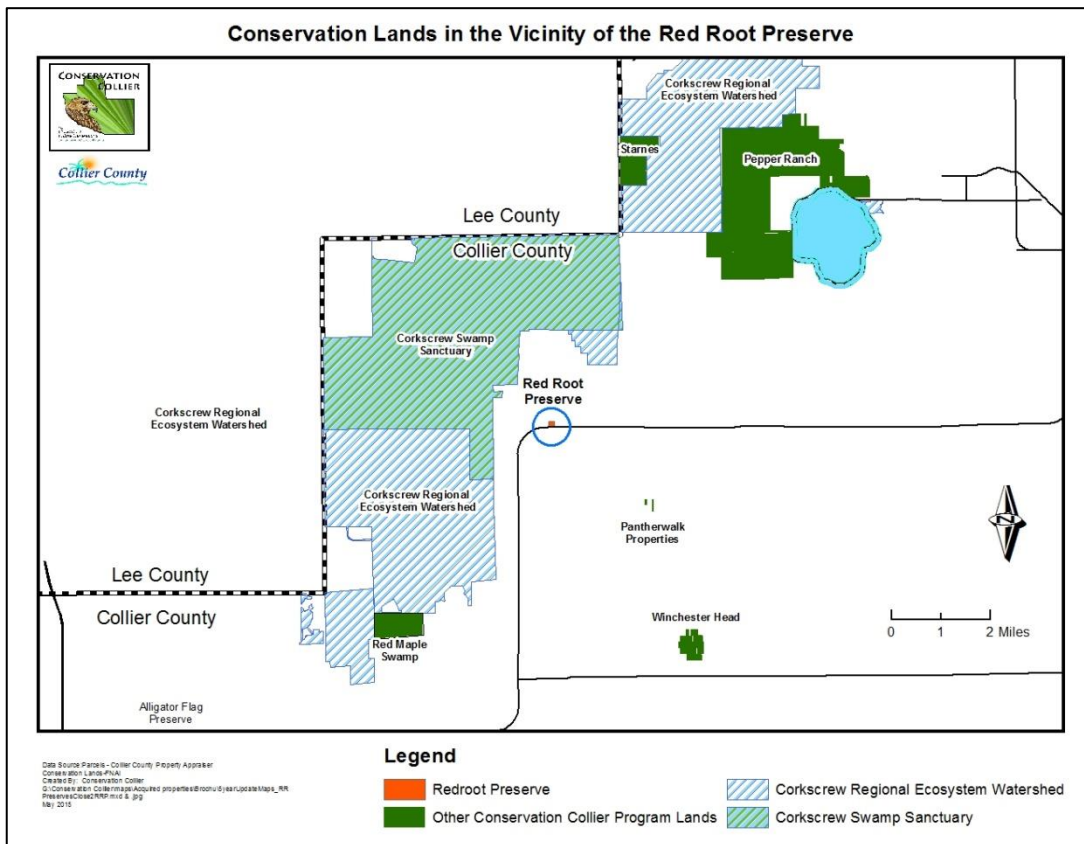


Figure 3: Preserves and Protected Lands in the Vicinity of Red Root Preserve

1.6 Public Involvement

Public meetings were held in 2009 and in September 2020 to review the Final Management Plan. Notice was sent through direct mail to residents and other preserve managers within 2,000 feet of the preserve boundaries. Future public notices will be posted on the County website. Staff will seek to coordinate management actions, such as exotic removal, trail creation and prescribed burning with owners of adjoining lands including the Corkscrew Island Neighborhood Association, Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary staff and possibly Boy and Girl Scout Troops.

2.0 Natural Resources

2.1 Physiography

The Red Root Preserve lies within the Floridian section of the Coastal Plain. The Coastal Plain extends from New Jersey to Texas and was formed mainly from sedimentary rocks deposited in marine environments (USGS 2004).

2.1.1 Topography and Geomorphology

The site is located in the Southwestern Slope region of the South Florida Water Management District. The Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data layer provided by the U.S. Geological Survey, National Wetlands Research Center is a remote sensing system used to collect topographic data. This LIDAR layer has identified the Red Root Preserve to be at an elevation of 19 – 20 ft NAVD (North America Vertical Datum). The land then slopes westward toward the Gulf of Mexico.

2.1.2 Geology

The geology of northern Collier County, where the Red Root Preserve is located, is characterized by complex sequences of interbedded sands, clays, and limestone. Closest to the surface is the Holocene aged Pamlico Sand Formation, approximately ten feet thick and composed primarily of unconsolidated quartz sand and some silt. The Pamlico Sand unconformably overlies the Pleistocene aged Fort Thompson and Caloosahatchee Formations, which vary from a few feet to more than twenty feet in thickness and are characterized by shelly and sandy limestone with vugs and solution cavities (Miller 1986).

Below the Fort Thompson and Caloosahatchee Formations are the Ochopee and Buckingham Members of the Pliocene aged Tamiami Formation, which are at least 200 feet thick in the surrounding areas (Oaks & Dunbar 1974). The Ochopee Limestone unconformably overlies the Buckingham Limestone and/or the equivalent Cape Coral Clay. This unconformity marks the bottom of the surficial aquifer separating it from the brackish underlying aquifer below. Then the Hawthorn Formation, rich in phosphate and other heavy minerals (Scott 1988), overlies the Oligocene age Suwannee Limestone and Eocene age Ocala Limestone that form the Floridan Aquifer System in Southwestern Florida. The Red Root Preserve is located within the Southwestern Slope. Geologically, this is the dominant feature of Collier County (Campbell 1990). Figure 4 provides a current aerial view of the Red Root Preserve including the delineation of the two parcels that make up the preserve.

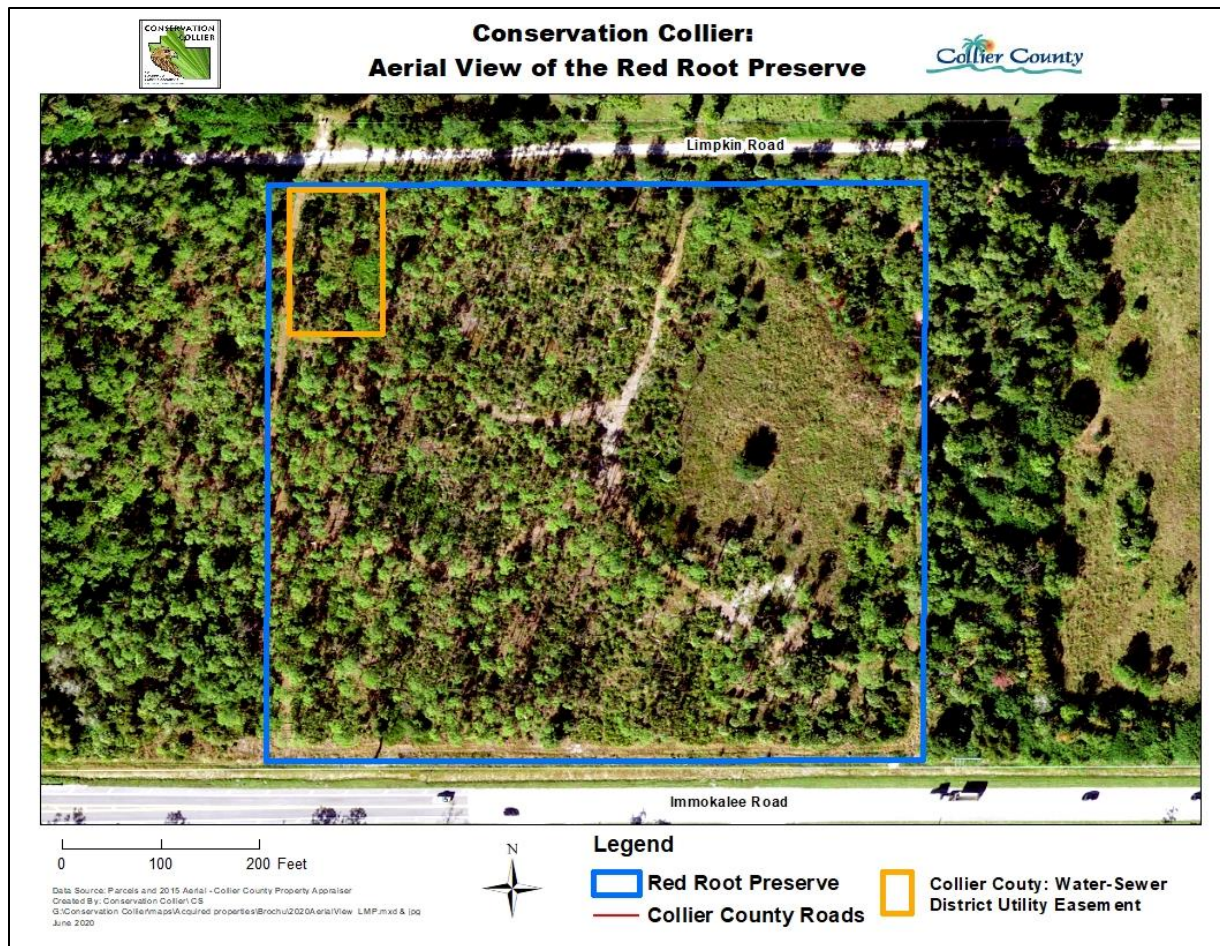


Figure 4: Aerial View of the Red Root Preserve Showing Location of Easement

2.1.3 Soils

Mapped soils on this parcel were identified as Immokalee fine sand & Holopaw and Okeelanta soils, depressional (Figure 5).

Immokalee fine sand underlies approximately 78% of the Red Root Preserve. This non-hydric soil occupies the western portion of the preserve and a small portion in the northeast corner. Immokalee fine sand is a nearly level and poorly drained soil found in pine flatwoods. During extended dry periods, the water table may recede to a depth of 40+ inches, but under natural conditions, the seasonal high-water table is between a depth of 6-18 inches for 1 to 6 months. Natural vegetation consists of South Florida slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) and chalky bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus* var. *glaucus*; Liudahl et al. 1990).

Underlying approximately 22% of the Red Root Preserve, Holopaw and Okeelanta soils are level and very poorly drained resulting in depressions and marshes. During extended dry periods, the water table may recede to a depth of 12 to 40 inches, but under natural conditions, these soils are ponded for six or more months a year. Flora typically associated with these soils include: maidencane (*Panicum hemitomon*), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*), pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*), fireflag (*Thalia geniculata*) and a few cypress trees. (*Taxodium* spp.; Liudahl et al. 1990).

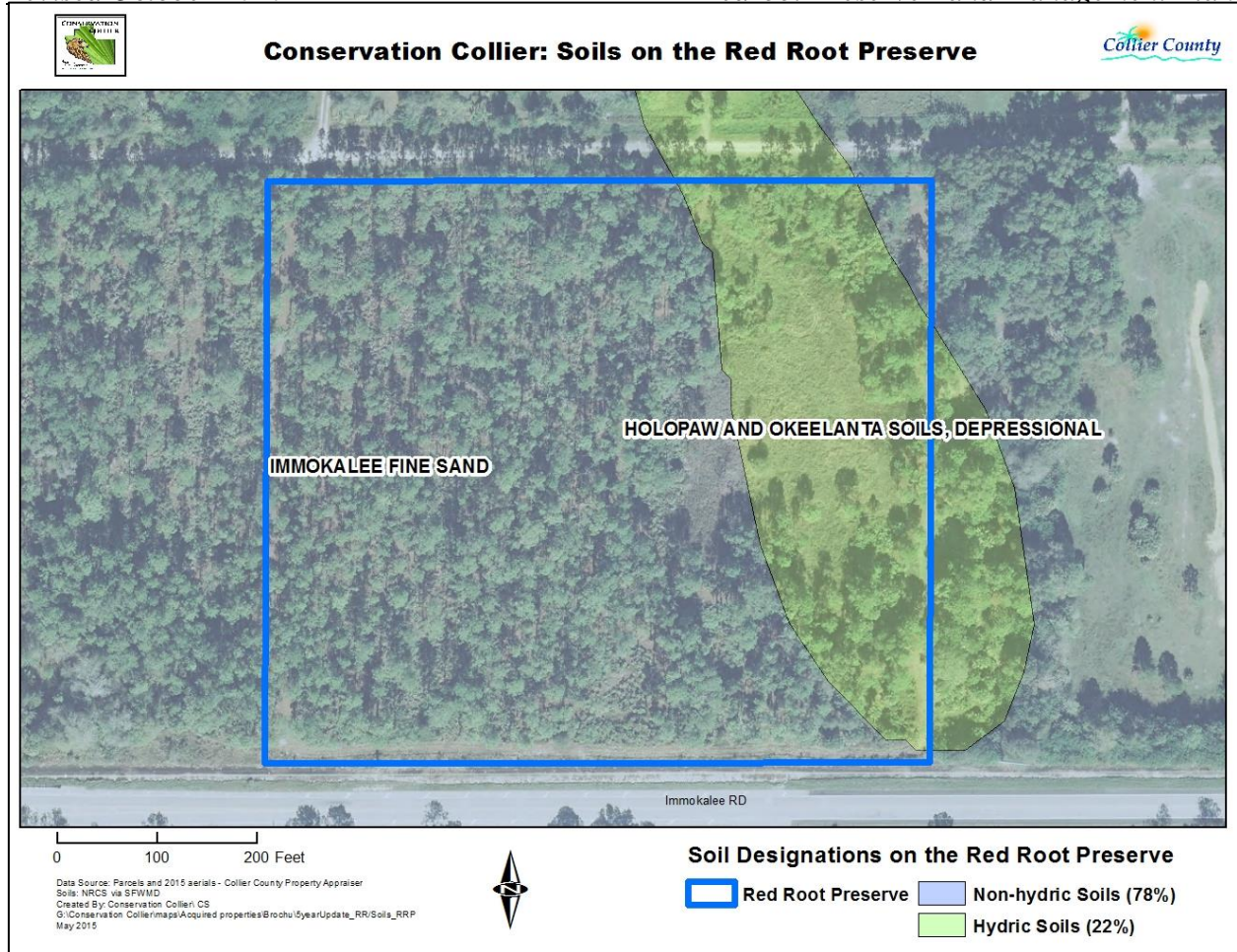


Figure 5: Soil Units on the Red Root Preserve

2.1.4 Hydrology/Water Management

Surface water flow from these properties generally flows south into the ditch along the north side of Immokalee Road. It then usually flows west and around the Immokalee Road curve until it joins sheet flow to the southwest into the Corkscrew Canal, then ultimately discharges into Naples Bay.

These properties are on the edge of the Big Corkscrew Island, so preserving them provides for a delay in runoff of storm water. It also provides marginal area storage for when large storm events come, which we need in areas that are normally dry.

Near the surface, the aquifer is highly permeable and the groundwater flows toward the west. However, permeability decreases downward from a porous limestone into poorly indurated sandstone cemented by micrite. The aquifer grades from freshwater downward into brackish water due to the proximity of the Gulf of Mexico to the west and the brackish water in the intermediate aquifer made primarily of Miocene aged sediments. Below that, the Hawthorne formation typically marks the upper boundary of the Floridan aquifer, which is contained within the underlying Oligocene age Suwannee Limestone (Lodge 2005).

Groundwater levels have gone down during the recent decades due to drainage on a regional scale and water management for development purposes. This trend may be very difficult to

control and will gradually reduce the extent of the preserve that floods during the summer months and reduce the period of time the preserve wetlands are flooded during the year.

The Surficial Aquifer is an aquifer close to the surface and unconfined, typically associated with the groundwater table. This aquifer is generally limited to smaller uses such as household or small agricultural uses. The Lower Tamiami aquifer is below this aquifer and is recognized as being useful for long-term water needs. According to the South Florida Water Management District's (SFWMD) technical publication 95-02 (Fairbank & Hohner 1995), the Surficial Aquifer recharge capacity on the Red Root Preserve is moderate at 43 to 56 inches annually. The Lower Tamiami Aquifer recharge capacity on the preserve is relatively low at 7 to 14 inches annually.

2.2 Climate

The Red Root Preserve is located in an area of Florida where humid subtropical and tropical savanna climatic patterns overlap, with temperatures moderated by winds from the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. Sharply delineated wet and dry seasons and average monthly temperatures greater than 64° Fahrenheit characterize a tropical savanna climate. Monthly rainfalls may exceed ten inches during the wet season. On the other hand, humid subtropical climates typically show less extreme rainfall fluctuations between wet and dry seasons and average monthly temperatures is less than 64° Fahrenheit in some months.

The average annual temperature for the coastal portion of Collier County is approximately 75° Fahrenheit. The warmest months are usually July and August. The humidity is high during these months but frequent afternoon thunderstorms prevent excessively high temperatures.

Two-thirds of the annual rainfall occurs in the wet season from May to October. Thunderstorms are frequent during the wet season, occurring every two out of three days between June and September. Rainfall records for the area indicate that there is not significant variation in the annual rainfall throughout much of the county; however, large variations often occur during a single year. The Atlantic hurricane season extends from June through November with peak activity occurring in September and October when ocean temperatures are highest.

2.3 Natural Plant Communities

The term "plant community" refers to the suite of floristic species that form the natural (i.e., native) vegetation of any place. In addition to anthropogenic influences, the combination of factors such as geology, topography, hydrology, underlying soils and climate determine the types of plants found in an area. These plants, in turn determine the animal species that may be found there.

The Florida Land Use, Land Cover Classification System (FLUCCS) created by the Southwest Florida Water Management District in 1995 classifies plant communities and provides Glayers for users to overlay on property boundaries and aerial images to better determine the plant communities found there. The FLUCCS designates two plant communities on the preserve: Pine Flatwoods (FLUCCS CODE 411) and Mixed Wetland Hardwoods, Mixed Shrubs (FLUCCS CODE 6172). Site visits by Conservation Collier staff revealed that the latter designation was

inaccurate; a more accurate description would be Freshwater Marsh with Shrub, Brush & Vines (FLUCCS CODE 6417). Staff created a new digital layer showing the location and extent of the native plant communities currently found on the preserve (Figure 6).

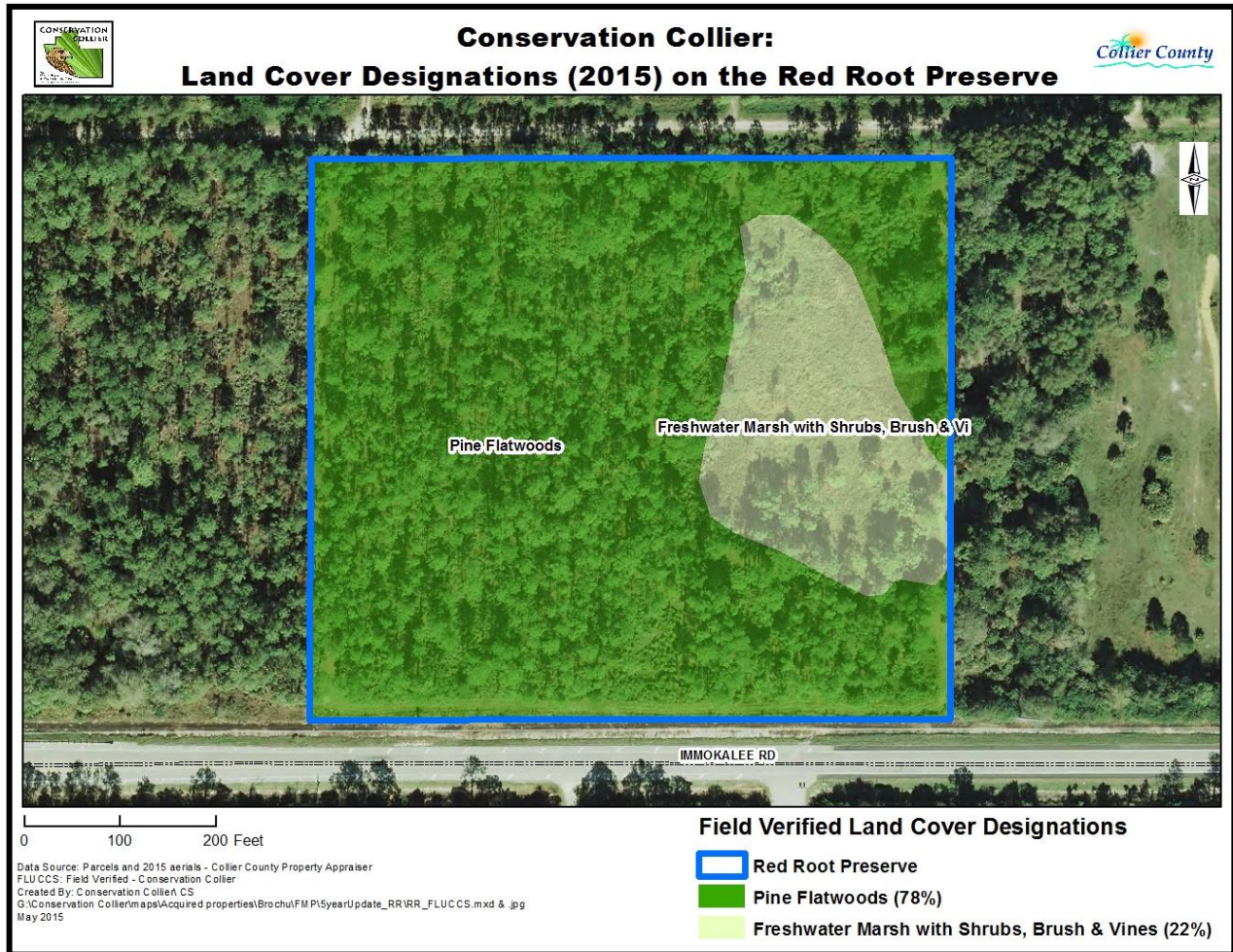


Figure 6: Extent of Plant Communities Currently Found on the Red Root Preserve.

The vegetation classification scheme of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) and the Florida Department of Natural Resources (FDNR) (1990) are presented in table 3. This table is based on the plant communities observed on the Red Root Preserve. The following subsections (2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3 and 2.3.4) provide information about the plant communities observed on the preserve.

Table 3: Summary of Natural Communities on the Red Root Preserve			
FNAI Natural Community Type	Global Rank	State Rank	Comments
Mesic Flatwoods	G4	S4	Also called Pine Flatwoods
Basin Marsh	G4	S4	Also called Freshwater Marsh

G4: Apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range); **S4:** Apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of range).

2.3.1 Uplands: Pine Flatwoods

A pine flatwood community (FLUCCS CODE 411) dominates approximately 78% of the Red Root Preserve (Figure 6). Pine flatwoods are one of the most wide-ranging terrestrial plant communities in Florida and consequently one of the most influenced by anthropogenic activities (Abrahamson & Hartnett 1990). Fire strongly influences the community structure and composition of these communities.

The term pine flatwoods is a general categorization of areas that are dominated by various species of pine trees. Pine flatwoods may be found in mesic flatlands where the landscape is made up of flat, moderately well drained sandy substrates with a mixture of organic material, often with an underlying hardpan layer. An open canopy forest of widely spaced pine trees with little or no understory but a dense ground cover of herbs and shrubs characterize natural, mesic flatwoods that have been burned regularly (FNAI & FDNR 1990). The USDA Soil Conservation Service classification system refers to these areas as South Florida flatwoods. South Florida flatwoods are typically savannas, a type of plant community intermediate between forest and grassland.

The structure and composition of the *mesic pine flatwood* community is dependent on periodic fires. Fire probably occurred every 1 to 8 years during pre-Columbian times. A majority of the flora and fauna found within this community are adapted to periodic fires; several species depend



Pine Flatwood Community within the Red Root Preserve. Photo taken by Annisa Karim

on fire for their continued existence. Without relatively frequent fires, mesic pine flatwoods succeed into hardwood-dominated forests whose closed canopy can essentially eliminate herbaceous groundcover and shrubs. Additionally, the dense layer of litter that accumulates on unburned sites can eliminate the reproduction of pine trees that require a mineral soil substrate for proper germination (FFWCC 2002).

Mesic pine flatwoods are also called mesic flatwoods, pine savanna, cabbage palm savanna, and pine barrens. Immokalee fine sand underlies this part of the preserve.

Common mesic pine flatwood species such as saw palmetto, wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), cabbage palm and gallberry (*Ilex glabra*) are found in this portion of the preserve.

Mesic flatwoods provide essential forested habitat for a variety of wildlife species including Neotropical migratory birds, wide-ranging large carnivores, mid-sized carnivores, ground-nesting vertebrates, tree-cavity dependent species, tree-nesting species and non-aquatic plant life. “At the current rate of habitat conversion, the mesic pine flatwoods, once the most abundant upland habitat in South Florida, is in danger of becoming one of the rarest habitats in South Florida” (USFWS 1999).

2.3.2 Wetlands: Freshwater Marsh with Shrub, Brush & Vines

A freshwater marsh with shrubs, brushes and vines (FLUCCS CODE 6417) comprises approximately 22% of the Red Root Preserve and is located primarily in the eastern center portion of the preserve (Figure 6).

Freshwater marshes are often scattered among upland, pine flatwoods communities and may therefore be referred to as flatwoods marshes. Sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*), swamp lily (*Crinum americanum*), giant leather fern (*Acrostichum danaeifolium*), and native wetland grasses dominate the freshwater marshes; Holopaw and Okeelanta soils comprise the majority of substrate of the freshwater marsh on the preserve.

Freshwater marshes are wetlands usually dominated by herbaceous flora. In Florida, these marshes are influenced by their subtropical location, fluctuating water levels, frequency and intensity of fire, organic matter accumulation and hard water (Kushlan 1990). These factors, combined with the dominant species found within a marsh, dictate the category within which the marsh is placed. Six major categories of freshwater marshes are recognized in Florida. The marsh in the Red Root Preserve is within the “wet prairie” category. These marshes usually have a short (flooded less than 6 months) hydroperiod, a high (more than once every ten years) frequency of fire and low (few centimeters to non-existent) accumulation of organic material (Kushlan 1990). When the preserve was purchased, the marsh on the Preserve contained and was fringed by invasive exotic trees – primarily *Melaleuca quinquenervia*. These invasive trees were removed and treated. Control measures for exotic plant species on the Red Root Preserve are discussed in section 4 of this document.



Fresh Water Marsh during the dry season on the Red Root Preserve. Note melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) trees fringing the marsh area.
Photo taken by Annisa Karim.

Many animal species may be found within or around the perimeter of marshes. Invertebrates make up an important part of the food web and many avian species, especially wading birds, rely on the invertebrates as a primary source of food. The freshwater marsh within the preserve makes up a small portion of the total area but is valuable for the suite of species that may be found there.

2.4 Native Plant and Animal Species

The 9.26-acre Red Root Preserve contains pine flatwoods (approximately 78%) and a freshwater marsh (approximately 22%). This section discusses the flora and fauna found within these plant communities. The next section (2.5) discusses all listed species in greater detail.

2.4.1 Plant Species

To date, 167 plant species have been recorded on the preserve (Appendix 1). Conservation Collier staff conducted floristic inventories in September 2005 and February 2009. An updated

survey was conducted in the summer of 2020 by a professional botanist. Of these 167 plant species, 148 (88%) are native - of which, three are listed by the State of Florida (one is listed as endangered; two are listed as threatened).

2.4.2 Animal Species

Due to the dearth of specific surveys for the occurrence of animal species (in contrast to plants) and the lack of on-site staffing, little is recorded for actual occurrences of animals at the Red Root Preserve. Occurrences of fauna at the preserve are based on direct visual and aural observations by staff during site visits or evidence of activity such as spoor, scat, or burrows, and from the site information available in documents such as the site's initial criteria screening report, the property's interim management plan and anecdotal information from persons with knowledge of the site. Table 4 provides a comprehensive list of animals, both native and non-native, recorded on the Red Root Preserve thus far.

Table 4: Faunal Species Recorded on the Red Root Preserve	
Common Name	Scientific Name
viceroy butterfly	<i>Limenitis archippus</i>
ruddy daggerwing	<i>Marpesia petreus</i>
crab-like spiny orbweaver spider	<i>Gasteracantha cancriformis</i>
red imported fire ant ^a	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>
brown anole ^a	<i>Anolis sagrei</i>
southern toad	<i>Bufo terrestris</i>
feral pig ^a	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
blue jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
common ground-dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>
common quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
downy woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
great-crested flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
northern cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
northern mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
red-bellied woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>
red-headed woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>
red-shouldered hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
tree swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>



Other wildlife species that have not yet been recorded undoubtedly occur at the Red Root Preserve. During migration periods, transient bird species would be expected to utilize this area for short periods of time. The undeveloped character of the adjacent areas and the presence of conservation lands that are being maintained in their natural states may enhance use of the preserve by many mammal, reptile, and amphibian species.

2.5 Listed Species

Official lists of rare and endangered species are produced at the federal level by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service and at the State level by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. FNAI produces a list of rare and endangered species, and maintains a database of occurrences of these species in Florida. The Institute for Regional Conservation (IRC) also ranks native plant species by conservation status in the 10-county area of South Florida. The following subsections (2.5.1 and 2.5.2) discuss the listed, rare and protected plant and animal species found within and close to the Red Root Preserve in detail.

2.5.1 Listed Plant Species

The Florida State Statute titled “Preservation of native flora of Florida” (Statute 581.185) provides the following definitions:

-  Endangered plants means species of plants native to the state that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue, and includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, Pub. L. No. 93-205 (87 Stat. 884).
-  Threatened plants means species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in such number as to cause them to be endangered.

There are two (2) plant species at the Red Root Preserve that are listed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), one (1) as endangered and two (2) as threatened (Table 5). A brief description of these species and their status is included in the following paragraphs.

Table 5: Listed Plant Species Detected at the Red Root Preserve		
Common Name(s)	Scientific Name	State Status
Stiff-leaved wild-pine, Cardinal airplant	<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i>	E
Reflexed wild-pine, Northern needleleaf	<i>Tillandsia balbisiana</i>	T
Banded wild-pine, Twisted airplant	<i>Tillandsia flexuosa</i>	T

E: Endangered; T: Threatened

Both listed plant species found on the Red Root Preserve are classified as bromeliads. Bromeliads are members of the pineapple family (Bromeliaceae). While some of these species may be found growing terrestrially, most native bromeliads found in Florida are found growing attached to tree trunks and branches and may therefore be referred to as epiphytes (a plant that lives upon other plants; from Greek “epi” = upon “phyte” = plant). The leaves and/or roots of these airplants (depending on the species) absorb the water and nutrients they need from the air

and from the rain that falls through the canopy of the tree on which they are found. Since epiphytes use their roots only to anchor themselves to another plant, they are considered non-parasitic. Even though the two listed bromeliad species found on the Red Root Preserve are common in the state, they are listed due to illegal collecting and the destruction of the habitats in which they are found. Additionally, infestation by the introduced Mexican bromeliad weevil (*Metamasius callizona*) has been implicated in the decline of many airplant populations around the state. Currently, there are no control measures in place however, close research and monitoring is taking place.

Stiff-leaved Wild Pine (*Tillandsia fasciculata*) is also known as cardinal airplant and common wild pine. *T. fasciculata* is listed as an endangered plant by the State of Florida and has been in 24 counties throughout Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen 2008). This epiphyte was frequently found in South Florida before the introduction of the Mexican bromeliad weevil. Today, it may be found in hammocks, cypress swamps and pinelands.



View of *T. fasciculata* with water in the "tank".
Photo by Annisa Karim

Like most of the other bromeliads in Florida, this species is often referred to as a "tank" bromeliad because the leaf axils and central stems form a "tank" or reservoir at the base of the plant. These reservoirs capture and hold water, dead and decaying plant matter (leaves, seeds twigs, etc.), and dead and drowning non-aquatic insects; these trapped items provide nutrients for the plant (Larson et al. 2006).

Reflexed wild pine (*Tillandsia balbisiana*) is an epiphytic, "tank" bromeliad and is listed as a threatened plant by the State of Florida. Wunderlin and Hansen reported this species in 22 counties throughout Florida as of 2008 (Wunderlin & Hansen 2008). Reflexed wild pine is an occasional species in South Florida and is usually found in scrub, pinelands, strand swamps, hammocks, mangrove swamps and on shell ridges/mounds.



Tillandsia balbisiana
Photo by Annisa Karim



Tillandsia flexuosa;
Photo by T. Ann Williams

Twisted airplant (*Tillandsia flexuosa*) is a slow growing epiphyte found in moist forests and swamps. *T. flexuosa*, also known as banded wild pine, is listed as a threatened plant by the State of Florida.

FNAI maintains a database of occurrences of rare, threatened, and endangered species in Florida. An element is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, natural community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave, or other ecological feature. An element occurrence is a single, extant habitat that sustains or otherwise contributes to the survival of a population or a distinct, self-sustaining example of a particular element.

These element occurrence data are built into biodiversity matrices. Each matrix encompasses one (1) square mile and includes all species and natural communities tracked by FNAI, including all federal listed species. The FNAI report for the matrix in which the Red Root Preserve is located identifies (5) likely elements and (16) potential elements. Of the five likely elements, one has been observed on the preserve, namely mesic pine flatwoods (described in section 2.3.1 of this document). None of the (16) potential elements reported by FNAI have been detected within the preserve. Appendix 2 provides the FNAI Managed Area Tracking Record and Element Occurrence Summary as well as the Biodiversity Matrix Report. Global and state rankings are provided for each species as well as their federal and state status.

2.5.2 Listed Animal Species

No listed wildlife species have been observed onsite or immediately adjacent to the preserve. However, FNAI lists the following animal species as “likely” to occur (rare species likely to occur in this matrix – 43523 - based on suitable habitat and/or known occurrences in the vicinity): Florida sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis pratensis*), the wood stork (*Mycteria Americana*), the Florida panther (*Puma concolor coryi*) and the Mangrove fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger avicennia*). Eight animal species were reported within FNAI’s Biodiversity Matrix 43523 as potential occurrences (site lies within the known or predicted range of species). These include the Eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon couperi*), the gopher frog (*Rana capito*), the gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), and the red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*; Appendix 2). None of these species have been detected on site.

2.6 Invasive, Non-native and Problem Species

In an ecological context, an invasive species is one that is aggressive in growth and expansion of range and tends to dominate others; its establishment and dominance can cause widespread harm to an ecological system by altering the species composition, susceptibility to fire and hydrology of an area. Non-indigenous species (i.e., non-native or exotic species) are those that have been introduced purposefully or accidentally to an area outside their normal range. The characteristics of some of these species (high rate of growth/reproduction, no natural predators, easily dispersed, able to out-compete native species) make them invasive. Some indigenous species (a species whose natural range included Florida at the time of European contact circa 1500 AD or a species that has naturally expanded or changed its range to include Florida) may also become invasive. Invasions by native and non-native species often follow an alteration to ecosystem function, disruption of the food web, large-scale fragmentation of an ecosystem and/or disturbance (e.g., clearing, fire, drought, etc.) of an area. While some native species may become invasive, the establishment and dominance of non-native species is of particular concern. The exotic plant and animal species documented within the preserve and those that have a potential to occur within the preserve are discussed in the following sections.

2.6.1 Invasive and Problem Plant Species

The Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) maintains a list of exotic plants that have been documented to (1) have adverse effects on Florida's biodiversity and plant communities, (2) cause habitat loss due to infestations and (3) impact endangered species via habitat loss and alteration. To date, eighteen (18) non-indigenous plant species have been detected within the Red Root Preserve (Table 6), accounting for 12% of the plant species recorded there. All are listed by FLEPPC (thirteen Category I and five Category II). FLEPPC defines Category I plants as those that alter native plant communities by displacing native species, change community structures or ecological functions, or hybridize with natives. Category II plants have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Florida plant communities to the extent shown by Category I species. These definitions do not rely on the economic severity or geographic range of the problem, but rather on the documented ecological damage caused by these plants (FLEPPC 2007).

Scientific Name	Common Name(s)
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	earleaf acacia
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	rosary-pea
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Peruvian primrose willow
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	small leaf climbing fern
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	punk tree, melaleuca, paper bark
<i>Nephrolepis multiflora</i>	Asian sword fern
<i>Panicum repens</i>	torpedo grass
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	downy rose myrtle
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Brazilian pepper
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple
<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	smutgrass
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Java plum; jambolan
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesar's weed

^aFlorida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) 20015 designations

- I: Invasive, exotics that are altering native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives.
- II: Invasive, exotics that have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Florida plant communities to the extent shown by Category I species.

Since the acquisition of the Red Root Preserve by the Conservation Collier program on August 25, 2006, the most problematic exotic, invasive plant species were and continue to be Caesar's weed and earleaf acacia (*Acacia auriculiformis*). The control and removal of invasive, exotic species are discussed in detail in section 4 of this document.

2.6.2 Invasive and Problem Animal Species

Although Florida does not have an official exotic, invasive animal species list, at least 400 exotic fish and wildlife animal species have been reported in Florida, and approximately 125 species are established.

Three non-indigenous, invasive animal species have been documented on the preserve: red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta*), brown anole (*Anolis sagrei*) and feral pig (*Sus scrofa*).

Based on the natural communities found within the preserve, proximity to residential areas and geographic location, several more species (native and non-native) have the potential to impact the Red Root Preserve to varying degrees. Brief descriptions of documented and undocumented but potentially problematic species are provided in the following paragraphs.

Red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta*): documented within the Red Root Preserve

These social insects were introduced into the U.S. from Brazil into either Mobile, Alabama or Pensacola, Florida between 1933 and 1945 (Collins & Scheffrahn 2005) and have been detected in the Red Root Preserve. Red imported fire ants (RIFA) have been documented to cause harm to humans and wildlife as well as economic harm (Stimac & Alves 1994; Collins & Scheffrahn 2005; Willcox & Giuliano, 2006). RIFAs have a number of impacts on wildlife; in many areas, they have eliminated native ant populations through competition and predation and have eradicated food sources utilized by some wildlife species. Ground-nesting wildlife is especially susceptible to RIFAs. Within the Red Root Preserve, RIFAs have the potential to affect ground-nesting birds; small mammals; reptiles, native lizard and snake species, and native invertebrates (Willcox & Giuliano 2006). Additionally, members of the public that may come into contact with RIFAs may be harmed if stung. Many people have anaphylactic reactions to the toxins released from RIFA stings. If large mounds are found on the hiking trail efforts will be made to treat them with an ant killer such as Amdro.



Solenopsis invicta, an invasive, non-indigenous arthropod documented within the Red Root Preserve. Photo courtesy of the USDA.

Brown Anole (*Anolis sagrei*): documented within the Red Root Preserve

Also known as the Cuban anole, the brown anole is native to Cuba, the Bahamas, and neighboring islands (Schwartz & Henderson 1991). Like other anoles from the islands, this species is a small, tropical, diurnal, arboreal, territorial, and insectivorous lizard (Campbell 2001). The brown anole was first documented in the Florida Keys in the late 1800s (Lee 1985) and has since spread throughout Florida, into Georgia and into two other southeastern states (Campbell 1996). It feeds on a wide variety of insects, amphipods, and isopods. Brown anoles also prey on other small vertebrates including the hatchlings of the native green anole (*A. carolinensis*; Campbell 2000).

Campbell (2000) showed that, in the absence of the exotic brown anoles, native green anoles occupy perches from ground to the canopy of vegetation. However, in the presence of the exotic anole, native anoles move higher in trees, occupying only the trunk and crown of trees. Dietary overlap is high between both species, but the overall effects of the brown anole on the green anole are still undetermined.



Anolis sagrei, an invasive, exotic reptile documented in the Red Root Preserve. Photo courtesy of the USGS.

Feral pig (*Sus scrofa*): documented within the Red Root Preserve

Hogs were first brought to Florida in the mid 1500's to provision settlements of early explorers. Their high rate of reproduction and their ability to adapt to Florida's natural areas has led them to populate every county in the state. Today, Florida is second only to Texas in its feral hog population (Giuliano & Tanner 2005a; 2005b). While feral pigs are able to survive in a variety of habitats, they prefer large forested areas interspersed with marshes, hammocks, ponds, and drainages; cover in the form of dense brush; and limited human disturbance (Giuliano & Tanner 2005b). Dense cover is used as bedding areas and provides protection from predators and hunters. Feral pigs are omnivorous, opportunistic feeders consuming grasses, forbs, and woody plant stems, roots, tubers, leaves, seeds, fruits, fungi, and a variety of animals including worms, insects, crustaceans, mollusks, fish, small birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and carrion. Their propensity for digging for foods below the surface of the ground (rooting) destabilizes the soil surface, resulting in erosion and exotic plant establishment. Additionally, this behavior uproots or weakens native vegetation (Giuliano & Tanner 2005a; 2005b). Due to the natural communities that are found within the preserve, this species has the potential to thrive within the boundaries. As these animals are highly visible outside of natural plant communities, adjoining residents of the preserve may be useful in the early detection of this nuisance animal. A dead feral pig was observed on the southeast portion of the preserve by Conservation Collier staff on February 11, 2009.

Coyote (*Canis latrans*): undocumented within the Red Root Preserve

Coyotes were introduced in very small numbers to Florida during the 1920's for sport hunting with domestic dogs. This introduction did not lead to the establishment of coyote populations in Florida. Concurrently, these canids expanded their range eastward across the United States and Canada as a result of nonspecific needs in habitat and food, decreased competition from other predators, large litter sizes and anthropogenic changes to the landscape. Since many species naturally expand or change their home ranges in response to climate and resource availability, the coyote may be considered native to Florida. This crepuscular (active mostly at dawn and dusk) species is elusive and may travel individually or in groups of two or three (Coates et al. 1998). Coyotes commonly enlarge burrows made by other animals such as armadillos or gopher tortoises to use as dens or use dense vegetation for cover. Coyotes may have a negative influence on indigenous wildlife as direct predators or as potential competitors with predators that may occur at the preserve such as foxes (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) or bobcats (*Lynx rufus floridanus*); however, this species may prove beneficial in controlling potential problem species such as feral cats.

Cuban tree frog (*Osteopilus septentrionalis*): undocumented within the Red Root Preserve

Like the Cuban anole, the Cuban tree frog is native to Cuba, the Bahamas, and neighboring islands. They have established breeding populations as far north as Cedar Key on Florida's Gulf Coast, Jacksonville on the Atlantic Coast, and Gainesville in north-central Florida. These hylids are the largest tree frog found in Florida and because of their ability to invade natural areas and prey on native invertebrates and small vertebrates (including native tree frogs) they are considered an invasive species. Additionally, the tadpoles of this species inhibit the growth and development of the tadpoles of the native southern toad (*Bufo terrestris*) and green tree frog (*Hyla cinerea*). Cuban tree frogs thrive in residential and natural areas such



Osteopilus septentrionalis, an invasive, exotic amphibian that has the potential to occur at the Red Root Preserve. Photo courtesy of the USGS.

as pine forests, hardwood hammocks, and swamps. In residential settings, they are most commonly found on and around homes and buildings, and in gardens and landscape plants. Due to the natural communities that are found within the Red Root Preserve and its proximity to residential areas, this species has the potential of occurring in the preserve.

**Giant Marine Toad or Cane Toad (*Bufo marinus*):
undocumented within the Preserve**

The cane toad is a tropical species native to the Amazon basin in South America, and its range extends through Central America to extreme southern Texas along the Rio Grande River. They are used as a control agent for insects that damage sugarcane and consequently, are one of the most introduced amphibian species in the world. They have since been deemed an invasive species in Florida and are currently found in urban areas of south and central Florida, and are rapidly expanding northward (Brandt & Mazziotti 2005). Beetles, bees, ants, winged termites, crickets and bugs are a large part of the diet of the adult marine toad. Additionally, they consume arthropods, mollusks, small vertebrates, plant matter, pet food, carrion, household scraps, marine snails, smaller toads and native frogs, small snakes, and even small mammals. Marine toads are prolific breeders and females can lay tens of thousands of eggs in a single breeding season. They prefer forested areas with semi-permanent water nearby (Churchill 2003). Due to the natural communities that are found within the Red Root Preserve and its proximity to residential areas, this species has the potential of occurring within the preserve. Adjoining residents of the preserve should be encouraged to keep pet food and water containers indoors or empty at night.



Bufo marinus, an invasive, exotic amphibian that has the potential to occur at the Red Root Preserve. Photo courtesy of the USGS.

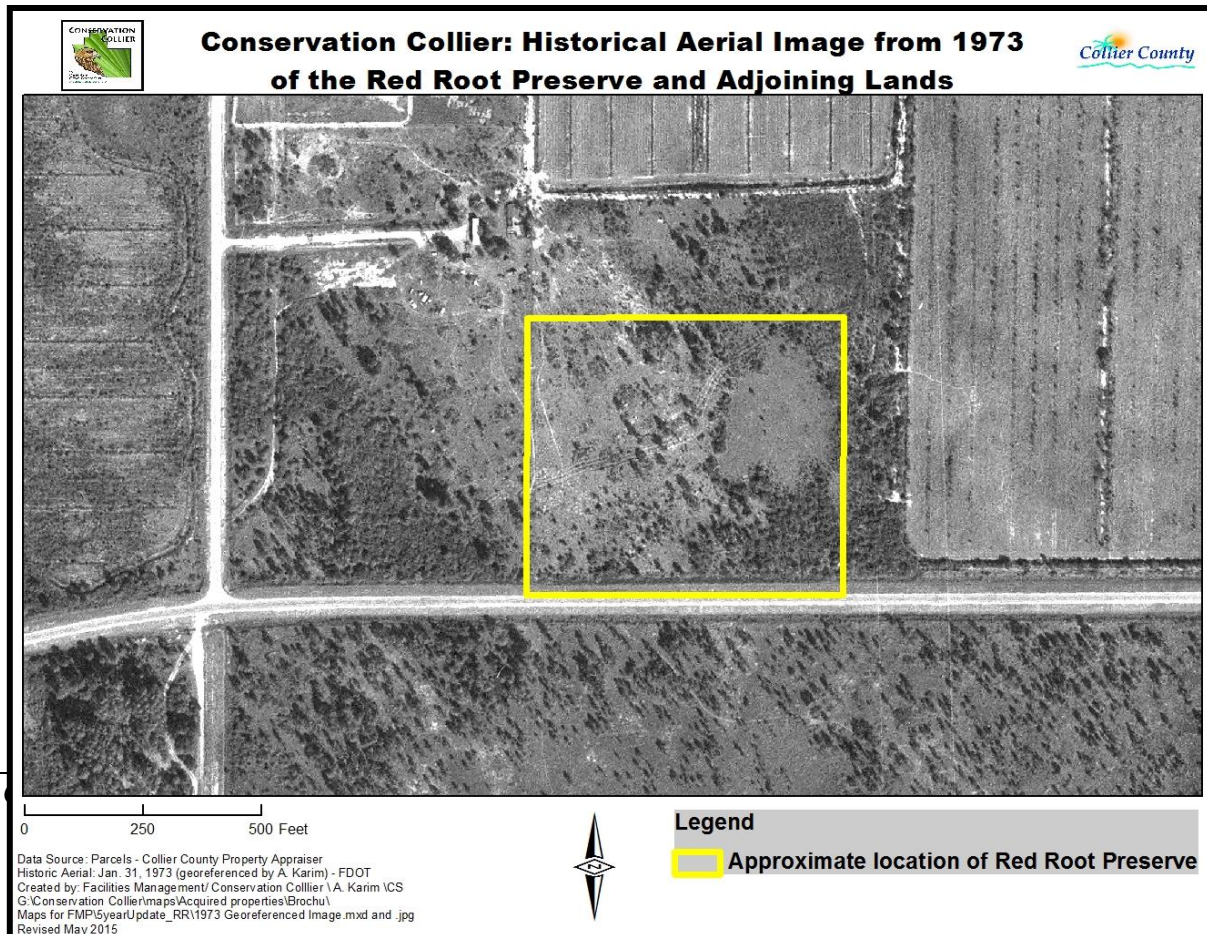
Feral domestic cat (*Felis catus*): undocumented within the Red Root Preserve

Domestic cats originated from an ancestral wild species, the European and African wildcat (*Felis silvestris*). Humans facilitated the global distribution of cats due to their highly efficient predatory skills. Egyptians took cats with them on shipping vessels to keep rodent populations down, and they likely introduced domestic cats to Europe. Today, the impact of feral cats on wildlife is difficult to quantify; however, literature (FFWCC 2001; Karim 2007; Masterson 2007) strongly indicates that they are a significant factor in the mortality of small mammals, birds (including migratory birds), reptiles, and amphibians in Florida. Because free-ranging cats often receive food from humans, they may reach abnormally high numbers. An increase in the population of feral cats may lead to increased predation rates on native wildlife. One feral cat was found on the preserve, staff worked with the Domestic Animal Service to have the cat safely removed from the property. There exists a high probability of their future presence on the preserve due to the proximity of Limpkin Marsh to human residential areas. Adjoining residents of the preserve should be encouraged to keep their cats indoors and staff should monitor the preserve for the presence of feral cats.

3.0 Previous Conditions of the Preserve; Current Use of the Preserve and Adjacent Land Uses

3.1 Previous Conditions of the Preserve

Aerial photographs taken in 1973 (Figure 7) and 1993 (Figure 8) accompanied by more recent



visits to the site show that development has never occurred on the site. Digital images were downloaded from the Florida Department of Transportation’s Aerial Photo Look Up System (2009) and georeferenced in ArcMap 9.3 by Conservation Collier Staff. The aerial image from 1973 shows that the western portion of the property and the marsh in the eastern portion did not contain as many trees as present day conditions. Additionally, this image reveals that the land contained trails on the western portion. As of 1993, the western portion of the property contained more trees but the marsh still contained few trees.

Figure 7: Historical Aerial Photograph from 1973 of the Red Root Preserve

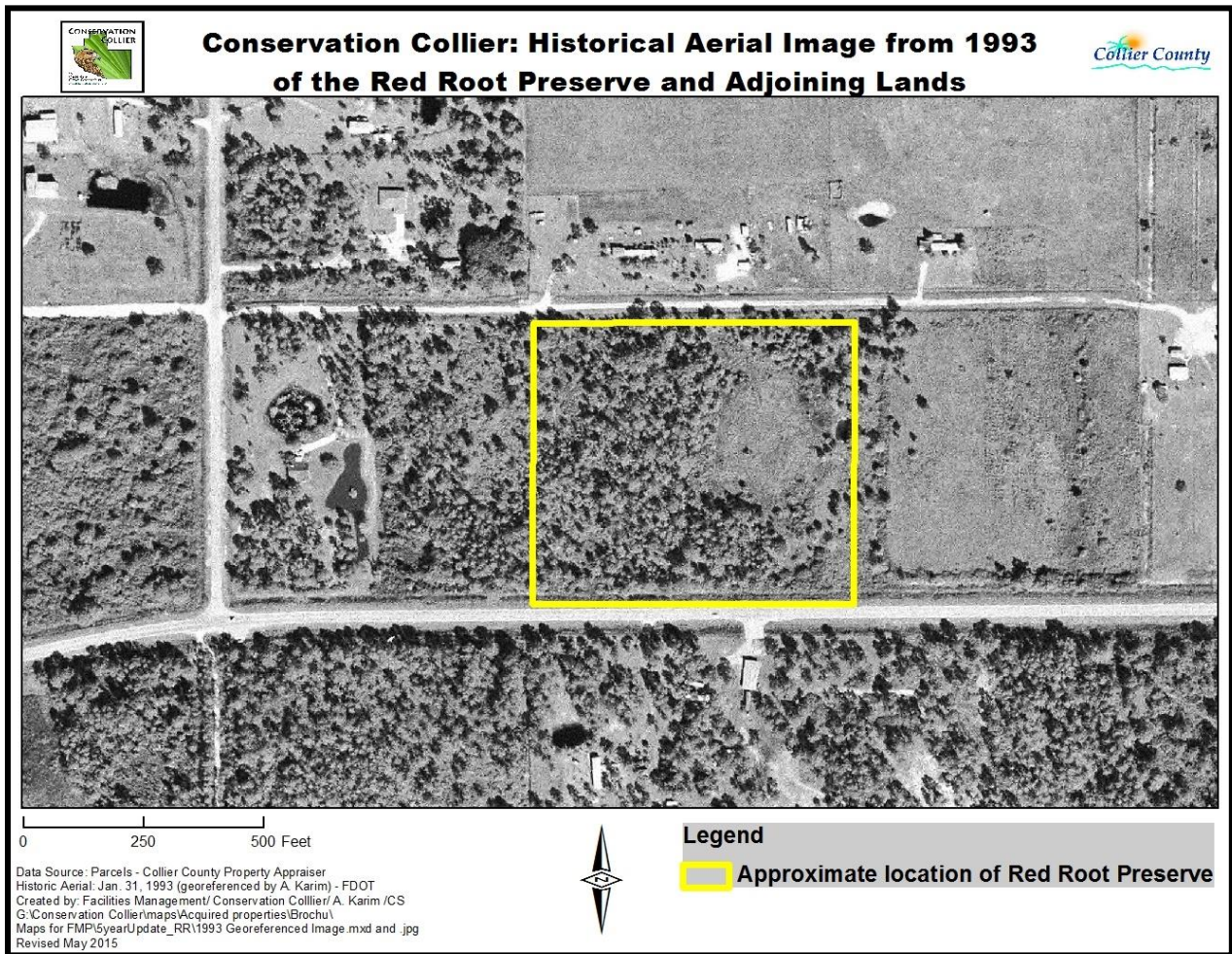


Figure 8: Historical Aerial Photograph from 1993 of the Red Root Preserve

3.2 Current Use of the Preserve and Adjacent Land Uses

Currently, the preserve is open to the public for hiking, bird watching, and nature photography opportunities. Conservation, restoration and natural resource-based recreation are the designated uses of this preserve. Management activities allowed include those necessary to preserve,

restore, secure and maintain this environmentally sensitive land for the benefit of present and future generations. Public use of the site must be consistent with these management goals and will be discussed in section 4.4 of this document.

The Red Root Preserve is bordered on the north by Limpkin Road (an unpaved, private road), on the east and west by undeveloped parcels and on the south by a ditch and Immokalee Road (a paved, public road; Figure 9). All of the parcels surrounding the Red Root Preserve are zoned as Agricultural with a Mobile Home Overlay, which allows for no greater than one unit per five acres.

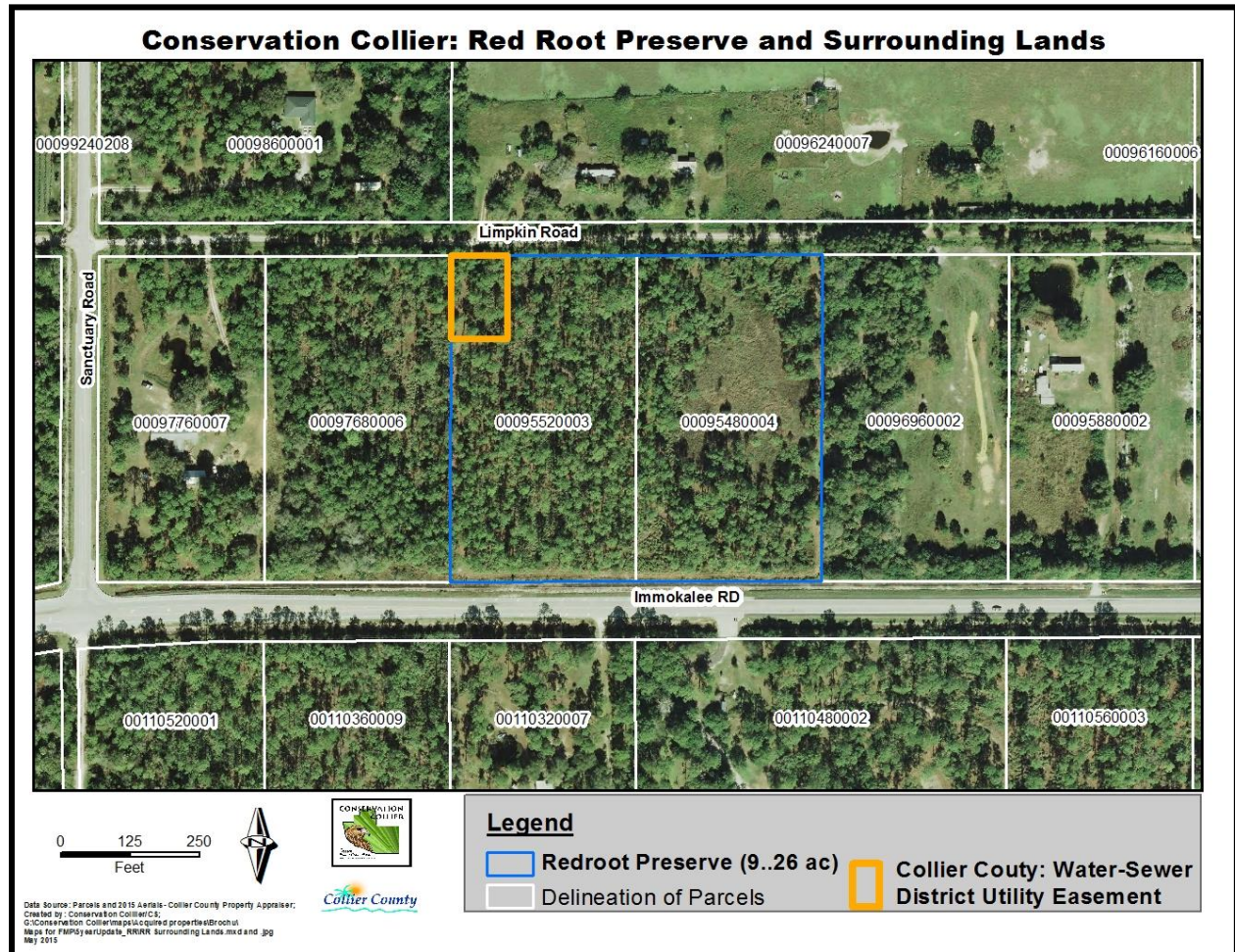


Figure 9: Areas Adjacent to the Red Root Preserve

3.3 Cultural, Historical and Archeological Resource Protection

The Red Root Preserve is not within an area of historical and archaeological probability, and no historical or archaeological sites appear to be present on the property. The County will notify the Division of Historical Resources immediately if evidence is found to suggest any archaeological or historic resources are discovered. If such resources are identified on-site, staff shall cordon off the area, and a professional survey and assessment shall be instituted. The archaeologist shall prepare a report outlining results of the assessments and issue recommendations to County staff about management of any sites discovered, per provisions of the Land Development Code

Section 2.2.25. This report shall be sent to the Division of Historical Resources. The County shall cooperate fully with direction from the Division of Historical Resources on the protection and management of archaeological and historical resources. The management of these resources will comply with the provisions of Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, specifically Sections 267.061 2 (a) and (b).

3.4 Management Activities during Previous Years

Since the acquisition of the Red Root Preserve in August 2006, staff has accomplished a number of management activities aimed at creating baseline data for the preserve and identifying areas of invasive plant infestations (Table 7). Staff conducted floristic inventories and established photo-monitoring points to better aid in the long-term management of the preserve. Given the discrepancy between the 1995 FLUCCS digital layers (as they pertain to the Red Root Preserve) and the plant communities within the preserve, staff created a new digital layer showing the location and extent of the native plant communities currently found on the preserve.

Table 7: Management Activities since the Acquisition of the Red Root Preserve	
Accomplishment	Year(s)
Conducted floristic inventories	2005/ 2009
Established photo monitoring points	2008
Created an accurate FLUCCS Map of the Preserve	2009
Conducted initial exotic removal and treatment	2009
Created trails and firebreaks	2009
Conducted Prescribed Burn	2009
Conducted Prescribed Burn	2016

4.0 Future Use of the Red Root Preserve including Management Issues, Goals and Objectives

This section describes the main management issues, goals, and objectives for the Red Root Preserve as well as the overall management framework. Central to the management of the Preserve is the mission of the Conservation Collier Program, and the goals and objectives set forth in this management plan.

4.1 Management Plan Framework

Each property purchased by Conservation Collier shall have its own management plan. At the time the Red Root Preserve was purchased, the Conservation Collier Ordinance required that an “Interim” Management Plan be developed within 60 days of closing. Interim plans include basic items such as removal of invasive, exotics and trash, establishing site security, developing management partnerships and planning for public access. The interim plan for this site was officially approved in February 2007. The ordinance then requires a “Final” ten-year management plan be developed within two years, which was completed in 2009. Subsequently, the property management plan must then be reviewed every five years. This is the 10-year update to the final management plan. Final management plans, however, are considered living documents and can be updated at any time. Review of all management plans start in the Lands

Evaluation and Management subcommittee and must be approved by both the CCLAAC and the Collier County BCC.

4.1.1 Preserve Manager: Contact Information

The site manager for the Red Root Preserve will be a designated Collier County Environmental Specialist who may be contacted through electronic mail: Conservation.Collier@ColliercountyFL.gov

4.2 Planned Uses and Assessment of their Impacts

Future planned use will be consistent with the primary goals of conservation, preservation, restoration and maintenance of the resource. Public uses for the Red Root Preserve and an assessment of their potential impacts are provided in the following sections.

4.2.1 Identification of Public Uses Consistent with Preservation, Enhancement, Restoration, Conservation and Maintenance of the Resources

The Conservation Collier Ordinance 2002-63 constrains the use of this property to “primary objectives of managing and preserving natural resource values and providing appropriate natural resource-based recreational & educational opportunities.” Natural resource-based recreation shall mean all forms of uses, which are consistent with the goals of this program, and are compatible with the specific parcel. Such uses may include, but are not limited to hiking, nature photography, bird watching, kayaking, canoeing, swimming, hunting and fishing (Ord. No. 02-63, as amended § 5, 12-3-02). Additionally, no dumping, use of unauthorized vehicles, or removal or destruction of natural or historical/archaeological resources will be permitted within the preserve. The goal is to allow limited, non-destructive public access to native plant communities and animal species. Currently, the preserve rules are those identified in Collier County Ordinance 76-48 (available from www.municode.com), as amended.

The following are ***consistent*** uses for this particular site: hiking, nature photography and bird watching. ***Inconsistent*** uses include fishing, hunting and off-road vehicle use (ORV).

A 100' X 150' Collier County Water-Sewer District utility easement exists over the northwest corner of the property. Per the Collier County Board of County Commissioners, the Water-Sewer District will provide site improvements on the easement commensurate with its own needs and will allow for shared public parking access with the Conservation Collier portion of the property. Exotics, trash, and debris on the easement will be removed in coordination with the removals done on the Conservation Collier portion of the property. Finally, any code required landscaping on the easement will be planted by the Collier County Water-Sewer District with site appropriate native plant species. At the time of purchase, Collier County's Water-Sewer District (a part of the Public Utilities Planning and Project Management Department) planned on drilling a test well on the easement. Due to the downturn in the economy, these plans have been put on hold for an indeterminate amount of time. In August 2020, informal talks between Conservation Collier staff and the staff at the Water-Sewer District revealed that there are no plans to construct this test well in the next 10 years. This interdepartmental agreement is included in this plan as Appendix 3.

In addition, there are no existing easements, concessions, or leases on the Red Root Preserve. In accordance with the management goals of the preserve, no future easements, concessions, or leases are appropriate in association with this site, other than conservation related easements.

Limpkin Road is a private road that extends off Sanctuary Road, which connects to Immokalee Road and is not maintained by Collier County. It is a 60-foot wide public road right-of-way (ROW) easement. The two parcels that make up the Red Root Preserve have a 30-foot wide right-of-way access easement along Limpkin Road. All similar parcels located south of Limpkin Road also have a 30 foot ROW easement, and all properties located north of the road contain the north 30 feet of the easement. The Transportation planning department has indicated that they would have no opposition to the Conservation Collier Program creating 2-3 parallel parking spaces along the south side of Limpkin Road adjacent to the property that could be utilized by the public until the utility easement parking area is created. Permits will be obtained from the appropriate agencies to ensure this temporary parking area complies with environmental regulations and does not inhibit water flow in the area.

4.3 Desired Future Conditions

This section includes a description of the proposed future conditions for the site's natural areas. Management techniques to achieve these conditions are outlined in section 4.4.

After managers complete recommended management actions, Red Root Preserve will consist of pine flatwoods and freshwater marsh with shrub, brush & vines. These communities will have a similar structure and composition to those that existed before non-indigenous people settled the region and before the exclusion of fire. The site will be vegetated with appropriate native flora that will provide suitable cover for a variety of wildlife species.

Increasing the acreage of the preserve will greatly enhance the quality of the preserve. The program, as of 2013, ceased purchasing additional property. Unless the ad valorem levy is reinstated in 2020, we would be unable to purchase any additional adjoining parcels. Adjacent parcels can, however, be donated to the program or purchased for mitigation for local development projects to be transferred to our program with management funds.

4.4 Goals for the 10 year period 2009-2019

A set of goals and objectives for the Red Root Preserve were developed in conjunction with the drafting of this Management Plan. The goals and objectives in this plan are tailored specifically for the Red Root Preserve based on the purposes for which the lands were acquired, the condition of the resources present, and the management issues for the property. On-site managers should be familiar with this entire Management Plan. Goals and objectives from the interim management plan for the Red Root Preserve were reviewed to determine whether they should be included in this plan. The goals and objectives presented here reflect programmatic goals and ideas of Conservation Collier personnel in charge of managing and protecting the area. These goals shall not be modified, but specific application of management techniques may take into consideration input by user groups and other stakeholders from outside the program, accommodating user needs and desires where practicable and where overarching management goals are not violated.

Management issues are discussed below in separate sections. Within each section, approaches for dealing with these issues are described. The ability to implement the specific goals and

objectives identified in this plan is dependent upon the availability of staffing and funding sources. The following goals have been identified for Red Root Preserve:

- Goal 1:** Maintain high quality habitat with limited disturbance for the benefit of native flora and fauna
- Goal 2:** Develop a baseline monitoring report
- Goal 3:** Remove or control populations of invasive, exotic or problematic flora and fauna to restore and maintain natural habitats
- Goal 4:** Maintain a Prescribed Fire Program
- Goal 5:** Restore native vegetation
- Goal 6:** Maintain preserve and monitor public use
- Goal 7:** Facilitate uses of the site for educational purposes
- Goal 8:** Provide a plan for security and disaster preparedness

GOAL 1: *ELIMINATE OR SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE HUMAN IMPACTS TO INDIGENOUS FLORA AND FAUNA*

Action Item 1.1 **Install a fence and access gate on the Red Root Preserve if needed.**

Currently, a fence runs along the eastern boundary of the property (installed by adjoining property owner). Staff does not recommend a fence around the remainder of the property but if trespassing, chronic dumping or other security issues arise, a field fence, four feet in height, will be installed along the northern and western boundaries of the preserve. If a fence is installed, a gate, 12 feet in width and four feet in height will also be installed (if needed) along the northern property boundary to allow access to the Red Root Preserve by authorized County staff and the fire department. A fence along the southern boundary of the Red Root Preserve is not recommended due to its proximity to the ditch and Immokalee Road just south of this ditch (Figure 10). Traffic on Immokalee Road is fast-paced, the likelihood of trespass or dumping issues from this thoroughfare is low. Additionally, the ditch that separates the preserve from Immokalee Road is filled with water during the wet season and provides a barrier to people entering the preserve from this side. Problems have occurred each year with people entering the preserve to remove and harvest saw palmetto berries. Staff has contacted the local sheriff's department and they have advised that this is a chronic problem throughout the entire County and they are working to find ways to prevent this from happening. Fencing and posting the entire property and not allowing any access would be the only way to try to prevent this from occurring. However, this would prevent all public use from the property which staff does not want to do.

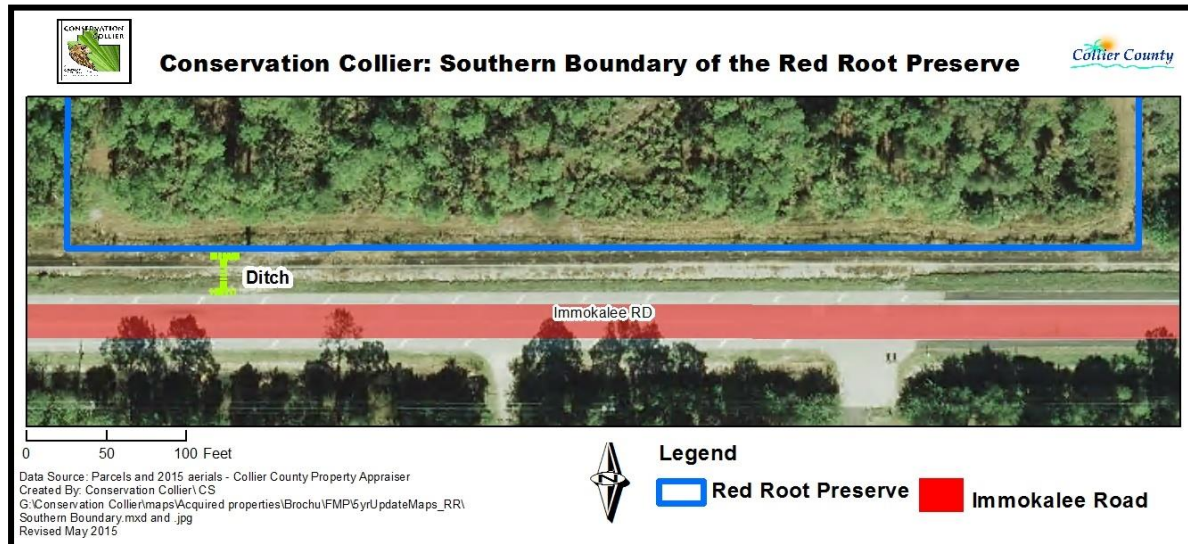


Figure 10: Southern boundary of the Red Root Preserve showing the location of the ditch and Immokalee Road

Action Item 1.2 Install signs encouraging people to stay on public access trails situated on the preserve.

Trail markers have been installed along the trail. Currently it appears that the public stays on the trails on a regular basis. If evidence suggests that the public is not staying on the trails, then signs will be installed to encourage this.

Action Item 1.3 Identify locations of rare and listed native plant species.

The location of these species will be identified using a global positioning system (GPS) device and mapped to allow staff to monitor them. Public trails were constructed to avoid areas where rare and listed species exist.

Action Item 1.4 Enforce regulations prohibiting trash in or near the preserve.

Staff will monitor the preserve on a regular basis and if excessive dumping occurs, enforcement actions will be sought through the County Sheriff's Department or the Collier County Code Enforcement Program. A significant amount of dumping occurred on Limpkin Road in 2014, staff worked with the Collier County Code Enforcement Department to get it cleaned up. The case was abated.

Action Item 1.5 Identify actual and potential locations of resident animal life and take steps such as locating visitor amenities away from animal nesting sites.

Action Item 1.6 Avoid non-target damage to native plants and animals, especially rare species, during invasive, exotic plant treatments.

If the use of herbicides is appropriate during the treatment of invasive, exotic plant species, decisions on the types of herbicides utilized will be made on the best information available at the time of exotic removal. Staff has prohibited the use of herbicides containing Imazapyr (e.g., Arsenal) due to reports that these herbicides have potentially caused a great deal of non-target damage throughout the state. Licensed County or State contractors will be monitored closely to ensure the proper herbicide applications are being utilized while treating the site. In addition, close attention will be taken to identify listed species (Table 5) that may be attached to invasive trees being cut down or removed. Individuals of these species will be relocated prior to removal. Special attention will be given to avoid damage to native species in the vicinity of exotic removal activities.

Action Item 1.7 Note, research and provide input as to all site development occurring adjacent to Red Root Preserve to determine that the proper site development permits have been obtained and that the site development complies with the permits.

Activities on adjacent lands may have an impact on the indigenous plant and animal life on the Red Root Preserve. As such, all existing local, state, and federal regulations should be strictly followed and enforced during any site development adjacent to the preserve. It shall

be the responsibility of the developer to establish erosion control measures and vegetation protection measures (i.e., protective fencing or barriers). If any site developer working in areas adjacent to the preserve does not take the necessary control measures, construction shall be immediately halted until control measures are put into place and mitigation and/or remediation will be the sole responsibility of the developer.

GOAL 2: DEVELOP A BASELINE MONITORING REPORT

Action Item 2.1 Establish a long-term biological monitoring program and conduct additional wildlife surveys.

Long-term management of the preserve should be based on biological data. Changes following baseline conditions should be assessed as negative or positive, and management strategies changed appropriately. This section discusses information needs and long-term monitoring needs.

Conservation Collier staff has conducted a floristic inventory of the Red Root Preserve; these findings will comprise the baseline floristic data on which future actions will be based. The site should be inspected by Conservation Collier Staff at least twice a year and thoroughly inventoried at regular intervals (ca. 5-10 years) to detect new invasions (by natives or exotics) and extinctions. Areas undergoing extreme restoration should be assessed more frequently. While some wildlife data has been collected, additional baseline data should be collected, especially on invertebrates, small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians. The site manager may contract this work out or enlist the assistance of local educators to coordinate student research projects. Plant surveys should take place at regular intervals (ca. 5-10 years) to detect long-term trends.

Currently, four (4) photo points have been established throughout the preserve (Figure 11). Locations of photo points have been recorded with a GPS and all photographs taken at these locations have been taken at a standard height and angle of view. During photo documentations, one photo is taken in each of the cardinal directions (north, east, south and west) and a 360-degree panoramic photo is taken. These photos will help to monitor exotic removal and native plant recruitment over time. Photos have been taken at these locations 1-2 times a year since they were established in May 2008 and the files are stored in the Program Land Management file. If necessary, more photo points will be established to aid in management decision activities. Future photo points may also include photos taken with a vegetation profile board to aid in the determination of what (if any) changes occur over time.

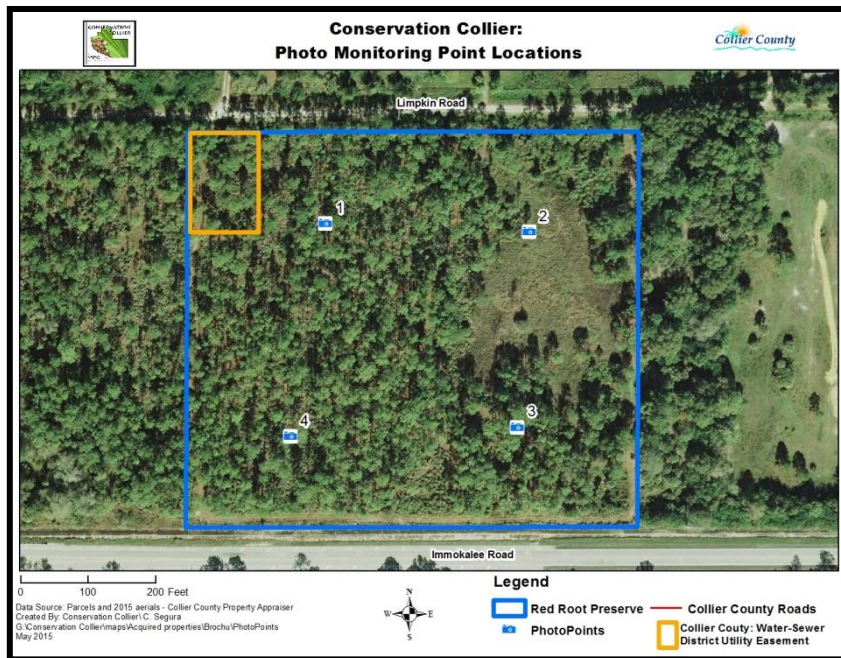


Figure 11: Photo Point Locations within the Red Root Preserve

GOAL 3: REMOVE OR CONTROL POPULATIONS OF INVASIVE, EXOTIC OR PROBLEMATIC FLORA AND FAUNA TO RESTORE AND MAINTAIN NATURAL HABITATS

Action Item 3.1 Acquire services of licensed and qualified contractor(s) for the removal of invasive, exotic or problematic plant species.

The following (Table 8) describes recommended controls (Langeland & Stocker 2001; Langeland 2008) of the Category I, invasive, exotic plant species recorded to date on the Red Root Preserve. These recommended control methods may be altered by site managers dependent on new information and products available on the control of these species.

Table 8: Invasive, Exotic Plant Species Control Plan for the Red Root Preserve FLEPPC Category I species ^a		
Scientific Name	Common Name(s)	Recommended Control(s)^b
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	earleaf acacia	Basal bark application of 10% Garlon 4 or cut-stump treatment with 50% Garlon 3A.
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	rosary-pea	Cut stem or basal bark and treat with 10% Garlon 4. Site must be revisited frequently to pull seedlings
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Peruvian primrose willow	Treatments can be basal bark, foliar and/or cut stump, depending on the size of the plant, with Renovate 3 in aquatic conditions or Garlon 4 in upland areas. Adjust percentage of chemical based on application method.
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	small-leaf climbing fern	Thoroughly spray foliage to wet with 1.25% Garlon 4 (4 pt/acre), 0.6% Roundup Pro (maximum 5 pt/acre), 1.0%-3.0% Rodeo (maximum 7 pt/acre). Only Rodeo can be used if plants are growing in aquatic site. Plants growing high into trees, cut vines and treat lower portions.
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca, punk tree, paper bark	For seedlings and saplings: (1) hand pull, being sure not to break plant off of root system and remove or place in piles to help reduce the chance that they will re-root or; (2) Treat with foliar, low volume spot application of 5% Rodeo. For mature trees: (1) Fell large trees with chain saw leaving a level surface, or fell small trees with machete and treat with triclopyr or glyphosate products according to frill and girdle directions on SLN. Use aquatic versions where standing water is present. Monitor for resprouting and retreat as necessary. (3) Mature trees are very difficult to control with foliar applications.
<i>Nephrolepis multiflora</i>	Asian sword fern	A foliar application of a product that contains 41.0% glyphosate diluted to 1.5% v/v of product provides control.
<i>Panicum repens</i>	torpedo grass	Foliar application of 0.75%-1.5% Rodeo and surfactant solution. Re-apply as necessary when plants re-grow to within 4-6 inches in height; or foliar application of 0.5% spot treatment.
<i>Rhodomyrtus tormentosa</i>	downy rose myrtle	Basal bark or cut stump (individual plants): 10%-20% Garlon 4. Re-treatment may be necessary. Foliar: 1% Arsenal + 2% Roundup or 2 quarts Vanquish/acre in 50 gallons spray volume.
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper	Cut-stump treatment with 50% Garlon 3A, 10% Garlon 4 or a basal bark application of 10% Garlon 4. Foliar application of Garlon 4, Garlon 3A, Roundup Pro, Roundup Super Concentrate, or Rodeo, according label directions may be used where appropriate. Glyphosate products are less effective when used alone in spring and early summer. Use Rodeo where plants are growing in aquatic sites.
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	Foliar application of 1% Garlon 4 or 3% Roundup.
<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	smut grass	For spot treatments, a 1.5 to 2.0% solution of a 4.5 lb/gallon glyphosate product is recommended
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Java plum, jambolan	Mature trees may take up to 9 months to die. Cut-stump treatment with 50% Garlon 3A or 10% Garlon 4, or use a basal bark treatment with 10% Garlon 4.

<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesar's Weed	Hand pull seedlings, Foliar treatment with 2-5% glyphosate in water can be sprayed on young plants. Its best to treat in the spring or summer prior to seed maturation. Responds aggressively to fire
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^a FLEPPC 2007: Category I plants are those that alter native plant communities by displacing native species, change community structures or ecological functions, or hybridize with natives (FLEPPC 2007)

^b All species except *Nephrolepis* (Langeland & Stocker 2001); *Nephrolepis* (Langeland 2008)

Action Item 3.2 Acquire services of licensed or qualified contractor(s) for the removal of invasive, exotic or problematic animal species.

To date, three (3) introduced animal species have been documented on the Red Root Preserve, the RIFA, the brown anole and the feral hog. It is doubtful that the total eradication of these species can be achieved. However, staff and/or contractors should take measures to remove RIFA populations close to or on public access trails by treating their mounds with an ant killer such as Amdro.

Additionally, if feral cat colonies are found near the preserve, the elements that sustain the undesirable population(s) should be identified and efforts made to ask property owners to eliminate them (i.e., refuse bins, dumpsters, and supplementary feeding by humans). If any feral cats remain, they will be trapped and taken to Collier County Domestic Animal Services.

GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A PRESCRIBED FIRE PROGRAM

Much of Collier County is comprised of plants that are dependent on fire to maintain species composition and diversity. These species are the same ones that are prone to lightning strike wildfires, and the controlled reduction of those fuels will prevent catastrophic wildfire damage. Prescribed fires: reduce fuel loads and consequently decrease the threat of wildfires; create open areas for wildlife to travel within; stimulate food and seed production; recycle nutrients; alter the composition and density of forested areas; and aid in the control of some invasive plant species.

The use of prescribed fire as a management tool will be critical to the long-term health of the natural habitat and native species at the Red Root Preserve. Successful controlled burns were conducted on the property in December 2009 and 2016. Subsequent controlled burns should occur every 3-5 years. This will create desirable effects on native ground cover and will further reduce hardwoods and undesirable vegetation. The Florida Forest Service (FFS) assisted with the first prescribed burns on the property. Staff will also coordinate with the Big Corkscrew Island Fire Department before every burn to protect the surrounding structures and the Sheriff's Department with traffic control on Immokalee Road. Staff may also coordinate efforts with the Audubon Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary Staff.

Action Items 4.1: Create a Prescribed Burn Plan

The Program Burn Manager will create a fire management plan before each burn and may coordinate with other local qualified agencies for review and approval. A burn plan shall include the following key elements: purpose and measurable objectives, description of the burn unit, map of the burn unit, weather factors, safety concerns, fuel conditions, season and time of day, smoke screening, publicity, legal requirements, firing plan, equipment and personnel, contingencies, control and mop-up, declaring the fire out and evaluation and monitoring.

Action Item 4.2 Install Perimeter Fire Lines / Obtain Permits

This entire preserve can be burned in one day if weather conditions permit. Fire breaks were installed on the entire east and west boundary lines in 2009 and they will be maintained 8-10 feet wide. Firebreaks will be disked or mulched down to soil before each scheduled burn. Limpkin Road will act as a break along the northern property line as well as Immokalee Road along the south. Machinery will not be used in the marsh.



Initial Prescribed Burn on the Red Root Preserve December 2009



Red Root Preserve
2 months after initial prescribed burn

GOAL 5: RESTORE NATIVE VEGETATION**Action Item 5.1 Maintain a revised GIS map and description of FNAI natural communities and disturbed areas on the property.**

Maintaining updated maps will help to guide restoration efforts if needed.

Action Item 5.2 Plant native plant species in their appropriate habitats

Periods following exotic removal and prescribed fire (or mechanical treatment) are essential to the recruitment of native plants. If native plant recruitment is not sufficient from the surrounding, intact seed source, efforts will be made to plant indigenous flora in appropriate habitats. Natural area restoration of Red Root Preserve should include only site-specific native plant material that has been determined to be non-problematic at the site and whenever possible, site-specific seed sources should be utilized. In addition, hardwoods that may invade the natural areas (mesic pine flatwood area) should not be planted.

GOAL 6: MAINTAIN PRESERVE AND MONITOR PUBLIC USE**Action Item 6.1 Develop access and required facilities for intended public uses**

A 100' X 150' Collier County Water-Sewer District utility easement exists over the northwest corner of the property (Figure 4). Per the Collier County Board of County Commissioners, the Water-Sewer District will provide site improvements on the easement commensurate with its own needs and will allow for shared public parking access with the Conservation Collier portion of the property. Exotics, trash, and debris on the easement will be removed in

coordination with the removals done on the Conservation Collier portion of the property. Finally, any code required landscaping on the easement will be accomplished with site appropriate native plant species that will be approved by Conservation Collier Staff. At the time of purchase in 2006, Collier County's Water-Sewer District (a part of the Public Utilities Planning and Project Management Department) planned to drill a test well on the easement. Due to the recent downturn in the economy, these plans have been suspended for an indeterminate amount of time. Informal talks between Conservation Collier staff and the staff at the Water-Sewer District revealed that this test well will not be considered as a project until after 2018. A possibility exists that the Water-Sewer District may be able to participate in exotic removal activities when the Conservation Collier Program is able to treat/remove invasive, exotic plants on the Red Root Preserve. Conservation Collier staff will maintain talks with the Water-Sewer District as it applies to management and access issues on the Red Root Preserve.

The Collier County Greenway Trail (Bike Trail) has potential to extend from Naples out to the town of Immokalee. The Transportation Services Northeast Collier Transportation Study Final Alternatives Map identifies the segment of Immokalee Road immediately adjacent to the Red Root Preserve as a future alternative pathway. If this pathway is constructed within the life of this management plan, an additional connection will be made from the bike trail to the hiking trail.

Depending on funding, safety issues, site security and the availability of staff, planned public use of the Red Root Preserve is as follows. Site improvements on the Water-Sewer District easement commensurate with its own needs and will allow for shared public parking access with the Conservation Collier portion of the property. Currently, visitors can park in mowed areas on either side of Limpkin road near the trailhead sign to access the preserve trail. Conservation Collier staff has developed a site plan (Figure 12) incorporating the following components:

- ***The walking trail*** measures approximately 3,410 feet in length (.64 miles). The original route of the trail represented in Figure 12 was approximated from a 2008 aerial image to take advantage of areas where impacts to the community would be minimized. The entrance to the trail is approximately 770 feet east of the intersection of Sanctuary Road and Limpkin Road. This distance accommodates for the width of the Water-Sewer District's easement. The trailhead is located at the northwest corner of the Water-Sewer District's easement. The trail design allows visitors the best opportunity to view the plants and animals of the pine flatwoods and freshwater marsh communities. Interpretive signs near the trailhead and the freshwater marsh will give specific information about the plant communities and associated animals that may be seen. Two benches built by a local Eagle Scout were placed along the hiking trail in shady resting areas. Small plant signs were placed along the trail to educate visitors about the species present on the preserve.

If the Collier County Greenway Trail (Bike Trail) is extended out to the town of Immokalee, an additional trail connection will be made from the bike trail to the hiking trail and an additional trailhead will be created along the south property boundary.

The hiking trail is often submerged during the rainy summer months. However, the cost to install a raised boardwalk at this preserve is prohibitive. Staff will continue to monitor the amount of visitation the preserve receives over the next few years to determine if we should seek grant money to help fund a raised trail.

- ***The official parking area*** will not be constructed until the utility easement is developed which may not occur until after 2018. Until then, the County mows the Limpin Marsh Road edges to provide parking areas near the Preserve sign and trailhead.

GOAL 7: FACILITATE USES OF THE SITE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Action Item 7.1 Develop interpretive signage to educate preserve visitors.

Several plant signs were developed and placed throughout the preserve to educate visitors on plant identification.

Action Item 7.2 Provide preserve brochures in rainproof box on site.

A general program brochure or one outlining the native plant communities and wildlife present at the preserve will be created by County staff and kept in rainproof boxes near the preserve entrance. The preserve manager will inspect these boxes monthly and refilled as necessary.

GOAL 8: PROVIDE A PLAN FOR SECURITY AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Action Item 8.1 Discourage any visitation to the park at night.

A sign designating park hours as sunrise to sunset was installed at the entrance to the preserve and adjacent landowners were given an emergency phone number if they detect human activity on the preserve after hours. If problems arise, the Collier County Sheriff's Office will be contacted to patrol the area and site on a routine basis.

Action Item 8.2 Enforce regulations prohibiting trash and landscape debris dumping in or near the preserve.

Currently, illegal dumping is not occurring on or near the preserve. Monthly property inspections will be conducted to monitor for such activity. Staff will work with the Collier County Sheriff's Office or the County Code Enforcement Department if problems start to arise.

Action Item 8.3 Survey trees along the trail and the perimeter of the property for damage

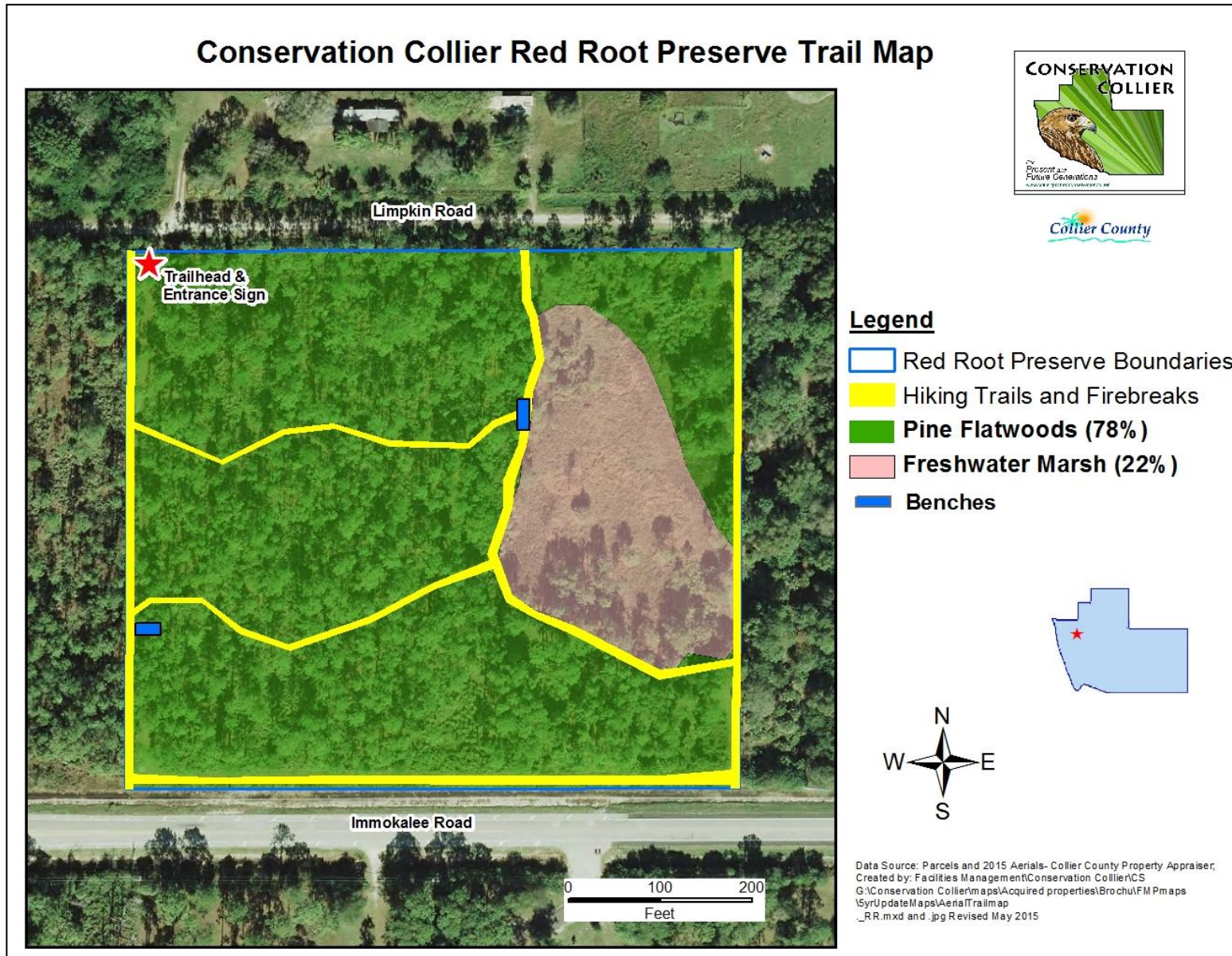
Staff will routinely monitor the trees along the hiking trail to determine if diseased, weak, or damaged trees/limbs exist and if so remove them to reduce the risk of visitor injury.

Action Item 8.4 Visit preserve within 48 hours after a major storm event to assess damage.

Staff will take photos of damage and fill out appropriate Collier County Risk Management Department forms. If damage is extensive, the preserve will be closed until public safety hazards are cleared.

Action Item 8.5 Promptly clear storm debris from preserve.

If necessary, a Collier County emergency debris removal contractor will be contracted as soon as possible after the storm to schedule clean up. Removal of debris and damaged or downed trees along the trail system may be needed. Downed trees and limbs that do not appear to be a public safety hazard will be cleared at the discretion of the Preserve Manager. As much hurricane debris as possible will be chipped and retained on-site – to be used as mulch for the trail. The preserve will be closed temporarily until the potential hazards are eliminated.



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Figure 12: Red Root Preserve Conceptual Master Plan

4.5 Establish an Operational Plan for the Red Root Preserve

This section provides management recommendations for operation of the Red Root Preserve. It discusses maintenance and budgeting needs, the possibilities for contracting the restoration activities, coordination, and other management issues.

4.5.1 Maintenance

The primary maintenance activities for the preserve will include control of dumping and littering within and around the preserve and trail as needed. Particularly important are the security measures to keep intruders out and the signage and fencing (if installed) in good condition. Signs that effectively convey the desired message provide an opportunity for increasing environmental education and awareness.

4.5.2 Estimated Annual Costs and Funding Sources

Budget estimates for Red Root Preserve include cost breakdowns associated with resource restoration and management. The funding source identified for the restoration and management activities is the Conservation Collier Program Management Trust Fund. Grants will be sought to supplement existing management funds if needed. Staff may also utilize the Collier County Sheriff's Department weekenders program for certain labor projects and may also separately involve County Scout programs for trail enhancement and maintenance.

The budget in Table 9 represents the actual and unmet budgetary needs for managing the land and resources of the preserve from 2008-2020 years. The table shows the activities already expended and planned and the initial and annual cost estimate of each activity. This budget was developed using data from Conservation Collier and other cooperating entities, and is based on actual costs for land management activities, equipment purchase and maintenance, and for development of fixed capital facilities. The budget considers available funding and is consistent with the direction necessary to achieve the goals and objectives for Red Root Preserve.

Table 9: Estimated Annual Land Management Budget

Table 9: Estimated Annual Land Management Budget (Amounts in \$; see assumptions for cost estimates on next page)													
Item	QTY	Cost (\$)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
Facilities Development													
Trail and firebreak mowing ¹	1,350 LF	\$500			\$1,800			\$1,500				\$1,500	\$4,800
Mechanical mulching hurricane cleanup ^{1A}					\$3,800	\$1,800							\$5,600
Entry Gate ²	1	(\$800)											\$0
Fence along northern and western boundaries ³	1,200 LF	(\$6,435)											\$0
Interpretive signs ⁴	2	\$500											\$0
Plant signs ⁵	25	\$10							\$250				\$250
Entry signage ⁶	1	\$2,000											\$0
Directional sign ⁶	2	\$250											\$0
Bench ⁷	1	\$650											\$0
Permitting													\$0
Parking Area ⁸	2-3 pervious spaces	(\$10,000)											\$0
Restoration/Monitoring													
Establish photo points	recurring	n/a											\$0
Exotic plant Treatment ⁹	9.26 acres		\$925	\$775	\$1,247	\$1,247	\$918	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$10,612
Plant survey ¹⁰	9.26 acres						\$500						\$500
Regular Maintenance													
Maintenance ¹¹		\$100			\$80					\$100		\$100	\$280
Brochures ¹²								\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$500
Grand Total			\$925	\$775	\$6,927	\$3,047	\$1,418	\$2,700	\$1,450	\$1,300	\$1,200	\$2,800	\$22,542

Actual funds expended and Assumptions for Cost Estimates:

1. Trails and Firebreak mowing: Trail and ROW will be mowed by staff 2-3x per year to maintain and herbicide may be used to kill weeds on the trail. Mulch will not be used on the trail. Every 3 years prior to a burn firebreaks will be prepped and tilled down to dirt.

1A. Mechanical mulching 2017 on downed and hazardous trees due to Hurricane Irma

2. Entry Gates: 1 gate at \$800 each (Installed only if the site needs to be fenced)

3. Fence: (will only be fenced if dumping or other related problems occur) Field Fence along northern and western boundaries estimated at \$5.85 per linear foot at 1,100 LF

4. Interpretive signage: 2 interpretative signs (4'x6')

5. Plant signs-small signs identifying native plants 25 @ \$10 each

6. Directional and entry signage: 1 Entrance sign was installed in FY11 for \$333.

7. Bench: - two benches were donated (built and installed) by an Eagle Scout in FY15

8. Parking Spaces along Limpkin Rd.- Estimated cost of \$10,000 (only if utility easement is developed)

9. Exotic Plant Treatment: Initial removal cost was \$9,000 in FY09. The following year was an additional \$6,750 then the costs dropped significantly after that. It is estimated to cost \$1,000 or less each year from this point on.

10. Plant Survey- 10 year update to the plant inventory list conducted by a local botanist

11. General maintenance

12. Brochures : \$100- per year in printing costs

4.5.3 Potential for Contracting Restoration and Management Activities by Private Vendors

A significant number of management operations and restoration activities on the Red Root Preserve can be considered for outsourcing. Restoration and management activities that can be considered for outsourcing to private entities are listed in table 10.

Table 10: Potential Contracting for Restoration and Management Activities			
Activity	Approved	Conditional	Rejected
Prescribed fire and/ or mechanical treatment application	X		
Minor fireline installation	X		
Fireline, fence, and trail maintenance	X		
Fence installation	X		
Plant and wildlife inventory and monitoring		X	
Listed species mapping and needs assessment		X	
Restore/enhance encroachment and ruderal areas		X	
Reduce exotic species	X		
Literature development and printing		X	
Interpretive signs development and installation		X	
Trail installation	X		
Parking Area construction	X		
Law enforcement and patrol	X		

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Appendix: Florida Natural Areas Inventory Report for the Red Root Preserve



1018 Thomasville Road
 Suite 200-C
 Tallahassee, FL 32303
 850-224-8207
 850-681-9364 fax
 www.fnai.org

**Florida Natural Areas Inventory
 Biodiversity Matrix Query Results**

UNOFFICIAL REPORT
 Created 2/12/2009

([Contact FNAI Data Services Coordinator](#)
 for an official **Standard Data Report**)

NOTE: The Biodiversity Matrix includes only rare species and natural communities tracked by FNAI.

Report for 1 Matrix Unit: 43523

Descriptions

DOCUMENTED - There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI database of the species or community within this Matrix Unit.

DOCUMENTED-HISTORIC - There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI database of the species or community within this Matrix Unit; however, the occurrence has not been observed/reported within the last twenty years.

LIKELY - The species or community is *known* to occur in this vicinity, and is considered likely within this Matrix Unit because:

1. documented occurrence overlaps this and adjacent Matrix Units, but the documentation isn't precise enough to indicate which of those Units the species or community is actually located in; *or*
2. there is a documented occurrence in the vicinity and there is suitable habitat for that species or community within this Matrix Unit.

POTENTIAL - This Matrix Unit lies within the known or predicted range of the species or community based on expert knowledge and environmental variables such as climate, soils, topography, and landcover.

Matrix Unit ID: 43523

0 **Documented** Elements Found

0 **Documented-Historic** Elements Found

5 **Likely** Elements Found

Scientific and Common Names	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i> Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT
<i>Mesic flatwoods</i>	G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i> Wood Stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<i>Puma concolor coryi</i> Florida Panther	G5T1	S1	LE	LE
<i>Sciurus niger avicennia</i> Mangrove Fox Squirrel	G5T2	S2	N	LT

Appendix (continued): Florida Natural Areas Inventory Report for the Red Root Preserve**Matrix Unit ID: 43523**16 **Potential** Elements for Matrix Unit 43523

Scientific and Common Names	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Andropogon arctatus</i> Pine-woods Bluestem	G3	S3	N	LT
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i> Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	LS
<i>Calopogon multiflorus</i> Many-flowered Grass-pink	G2G3	S2S3	N	LE
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i> Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S3	LT	LT
<i>Elytraria caroliniensis</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> Narrow-leaved Carolina Scalystem	G4T2	S2	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i> Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LT
<i>Lechea cernua</i> Nodding Pinweed	G3	S3	N	LT
<i>Linum carteri</i> var. <i>smallii</i> Small's flax	G2T2	S2	N	LE
<i>Mustela frenata peninsulæ</i> Florida Long-tailed Weasel	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Nemastylis floridana</i> Celestial Lily	G2	S2	N	LE
<i>Nolina atopocarpa</i> Florida Beargrass	G3	S3	N	LT
<i>Picoides borealis</i> Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	LS
<i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i> Giant Orchid	G2G3	S2	N	LT
<i>Rana capito</i> Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	LS
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i> Snail Kite	G4G5T3Q	S2	LE	LE
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i> Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	LT*

Disclaimer

The data maintained by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory represent the single most comprehensive source of information available on the locations of rare species and other significant ecological resources statewide. However, the data are not always based on comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Therefore, this information should not be regarded as a final statement on the biological resources of the site being considered, nor should it be substituted for on-site surveys. FNAI shall not be held liable for the accuracy and completeness of these data, or opinions or conclusions drawn from these data. FNAI is not inviting reliance on these data. Inventory data are designed for the purposes of conservation planning and scientific research and are not intended for use as the primary criteria for regulatory decisions.

Unofficial Report

These results are considered unofficial. FNAI offers a Standard Data Request option for those needing certifiable data.

Redroot Preserve

by Maureen S. Bonness and Jean McCollom

September 2, 2020

prior	2020	Scientific Name (prior name)	Common Names	Native	Not Native	State	FNAI	FLEPPC
	x	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Rosary-pea, Crab-eyes		√			I
x	x	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Earleaf acacia		√			I
x	x	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple	N				
x	x	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Common ragweed	N				
x	x	<i>Amphicarpum muhlenbergianum</i>	Blue maidencane	N				
	x	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>glaucoopsis</i>	Purple bluestem	N				
x	x	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>pumilus</i>	Bushy bluestem	N				
x	x	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>glaucus</i>	Chalky bluestem	N				
	x	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>virginicus</i>	Broomsedge bluestem	N				
	x	<i>Aristida spiciformis</i>	Bottlebrush threeawn	N				
x	x	<i>Aristida stricta</i> (= <i>A. beyrichiana</i>)	Southern wiregrass	N				
	x	<i>Asclepias pedicellata</i>	Savannah milkweed	N				
x	x	<i>Asimina reticulata</i>	Common pawpaw, Netted pawpaw	N				
	x	<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>	Common carpetgrass	N				
x	x	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Saltbush, Groundsel tree, Sea-myrtle	N				
x	x	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Water hyssop, Herb-of-grace	N				
x	x	<i>Bidens alba</i>	Spanish-needles	N				
	x	<i>Buchnera americana</i>	American bluehearts	N				
	x	<i>Carex verrucosa</i>	Warty sedge	N				
	x	<i>Carphephorus corymbosus</i>	Florida paintbrush, Coastalplain chaffhead	N				
	x	<i>Cassipourea filiformis</i>	Lovevine, Devil's gut	N				
	x	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Coinwort, Spadeleaf	N				
x		<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush	N				
x		<i>Ceratiola ericoides</i>	Florida rosemary, Sand heath	N				
	x	<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> var. <i>aspera</i>	Hairy sensitive-pea	N				
	x	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Jack-in-the-bush	N				
x	x	<i>Cladium jamaicense</i>	Sawgrass	N				
	x	<i>Cnidioscolus stimulosus</i>	Tread-softly, Finger-rot, 7-minute-itch	N				
	x	<i>Coleataenia rigidula</i> (= <i>Panicum rigidulum</i>)	Redtop panicum	N				
	x	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	Common dayflower		√			
	x	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian horseweed	N				
	x	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i> (= <i>Eucalyptus torelliana</i>)	Torell's eucalyptus		√			
	x	<i>Crotalaria rotundifolia</i>	Rabbitbells	N				
	x	<i>Croton glandulosus</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i> (= var. <i>glandulosus</i>)	Vente conmigo	N				
	x	<i>Cuphea carthagenensis</i>	Colombian waxweed		√			
	x	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass		√			
	x	<i>Cyperus croceus</i>	Baldwin's flatsedge	N				
	x	<i>Cyperus haspan</i>	Haspan flatsedge	N				
	?	<i>Cyperus hortensis</i> (= <i>Kyllinga pumila</i>)	Low spikesedge	N				
	x	<i>Cyperus ligularis</i>	Swamp flatsedge	N				
	x	<i>Cyperus ovatus</i> (= <i>C. retrorsus</i>)	Pinebarren flatsedge	N				
	x	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	Manyspike flatsedge, Texas sedge	N				
	x	<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i>	Tropical flatsedge	N				

prior	2020	Scientific Name (prior name)	Common Names	Native	Not Native	State	FNAI	FLEPPC
	x	<i>Desmodium incanum</i>	Beggar's-ticks		√			
	x	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>	Threeflower ticktrefoil		√			
	x	<i>Dichantherium dichotomum</i>	Cypress witchgrass	N				
	x	<i>Dichantherium ensifolium</i>	Cypress witchgrass	N				
	x	<i>Dichantherium portoricense</i>	Hemlock witchgrass	N				
	x	<i>Dichantherium strigosum</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i>	Roughhair witchgrass	N				
	x	<i>Digitaria bicornis</i>	Asia crabgrass		√			
	x	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Southern crabgrass	N				
x	x	<i>Diodia virginiana</i>	Buttonweed, Virginia buttonweed	N				
	x	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Common persimmon	N				
x		<i>Dryopteris ludoviciana</i>	Southern wood fern	N				
	x	<i>Dyschoriste angusta</i>	Pineland twinflower, Pineland snakeherb	N				
	x	<i>Elephantopus elatus</i>	Tall elephantsfoot	N				
	x	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Indian goosegrass		√			
	x	<i>Emilia fosbergii</i>	Florida tasselflower		√			
	x	<i>Eragrostis scaligera</i>	Tender lovegrass		√			
	x	<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	Purple lovegrass	N				
	x	<i>Erechtites hieraciifolius</i>	Fireweed, American burnweed	N				
	x	<i>Erigeron quercifolius</i>	Southern-fleabane, Oakleaf fleabane	N				
x		<i>Erigeron</i> sp.	Fleabane	N				
x		<i>Eriocaulon decangulare</i>	Tenangle pipewort	N				
x		<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Button rattlesnake master, Button eryngo	N				
	x	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	Dogfennel	N				
	x	<i>Eupatorium leptophyllum</i>	Falsefennel	N				
	x	<i>Eupatorium mohrii</i>	Mohr's thoroughwort	N				
	x	<i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i> (=Chamaesyce <i>hyssopifolia</i>)	Eyebane, Hyssopleaf sandmat	N				
	x	<i>Eustachys petraea</i>	Pinewoods fingergrass	N				
	x	<i>Euthamia caroliniana</i>	Slender flattop goldenrod	N				
x	x	<i>Ficus aurea</i>	Strangler fig, Golden fig	N				
	x	<i>Fuirena scirpoidea</i>	Southern umbrellasedge	N				
x		<i>Funastrum clausum</i> (=Sarcostemma <i>clausum</i>)	Whitevine, White twinevine	N				
x	x	<i>Geobalanus oblongifolius</i> (=Licania <i>michauxii</i>)	Gopher-apple	N				
	x	<i>Hydrocotyle</i> sp.	Pennywort	N				
	x	<i>Hypericum brachyphyllum</i>	Coastalplain St. John's-wort	N				
	x	<i>Hypericum cistifolium</i>	Roundpod St. John's-wort	N				
x	x	<i>Hypericum fasciculatum</i>	Peelbark St. John's-wort	N				
	x	<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	St. Andrew's-cross	N				
	x	<i>Hypericum myrtifolium</i>	Myrtleleaf St. John's-wort	N				
x	x	<i>Hypericum tetrapetalum</i>	Fourpetal St. John's-wort	N				
	x	<i>Hypoxis wrightii</i>	Bristleseed yellow stargrass	N				
x	x	<i>Hyptis alata</i>	Musky mint, Clustered bushmint	N				
x	x	<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Dahoon holly, Dahoon	N				
x	x	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Gallberry, Inkberry	N				
x	x	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	Hairy indigo		√			
	x	<i>Juncus scirpoides</i>	Needlepod rush	N				
x	x	<i>Lachnanthes caroliniana</i>	Bloodroot, Carolina redroot	N				

prior	2020	Scientific Name (prior name)	Common Names	Native	Not Native	State	FNAI	FLEPPC
x	x	<i>Lachnocaulon anceps</i>	Whitehead bogbutton	N				
	x	<i>Lechea torreyi</i>	Piedmont pinweed	N				
	x	<i>Ludwigia maritima</i>	Seaside primrosewillow	N				
	x	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Mexican primrosewillow	N				
	x	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Peruvian primrosewillow		√			I
	x	<i>Lygodesmia aphylla</i>	Roserush	N				
	x	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Small-leaf climbing fern		√			I
x		<i>Lyonia ferruginea</i>	Rusty staggerbush	N				
	x	<i>Lyonia fruticosa</i>	Coastalplain staggerbush	N				
	x	<i>Lythrum alatum</i> var. <i>lanceolatum</i>	Winged loosestrife	N				
	x	<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>	Wild bushbean		√			II
	x	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay	N				
x	x	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Punktree		√			I
x		<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	Chocolate weed		√			
	x	<i>Melochia spicata</i>	Bretonica peluda	N				
x	x	<i>Mikania scandens</i>	Climbing hempweed, Climbing hempvine	N				
x	x	<i>Morella cerifera</i> (= <i>Myrica cerifera</i>)	Wax myrtle, Southern bayberry	N				
x	x	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Muhlygrass, Hairawnmuhly	N				
	x	<i>Murdannia</i> sp.	Dewflower		√			
x	x	<i>Myrsine cubana</i> (= <i>Rapanea punctata</i>)	Myrsine, Colicwood	N				
x	x	<i>Nekemias arborea</i> (= <i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>)	Peppervine	N				
x	x	<i>Nephrolepis brownii</i> (= <i>Nephrolepis multiflora</i>)	Asian sword fern		√			I
x		<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	American white waterlily	N				
	x	<i>Nymphaea</i> sp.	Waterlily	N				
	x	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Common yellow woodsorrel	N				
	x	<i>Panicum repens</i>	Torpedo grass		√			I
	x	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia-creeper, Woodbine	N				
	x	<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	Sour paspalum, Hilograss	N				
	x	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Bahia grass		√			
	x	<i>Paspalum setaceum</i>	Thin paspalum	N				
x		<i>Persea borbonia</i>	red bay	N				
	x	<i>Persea palustris</i>	Swamp bay	N				
	x	<i>Persicaria hydropiperoides</i> (= <i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>)	Mild waterpepper; Swamp smartweed	N				
	x	<i>Phlebodium aureum</i>	Golden polypody	N				
	x	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Frogfruit, Capeweed	N				
	x	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Chamber bitter		√			
x	x	<i>Piloblephis rigida</i>	Wild pennyroyal	N				
x	x	<i>Pinus elliottii</i> var. <i>densa</i>	South Florida slash pine	N				
x	x	<i>Pluchea baccharis</i> (= <i>Pluchea rosea</i>)	Rosy camphorweed	N				
x		<i>Polygala nana</i>	Candyroot	N				
	x	<i>Polygala rugelii</i>	Yellow milkwort	N				
	x	<i>Polygala setacea</i>	Coastalplain milkwort	N				
x		<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	Knotweed					
	x	<i>Polypremum procumbens</i>	Rustweed, Juniperleaf	N				
	x	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>pseudocaudatum</i>	Tailed bracken fern	N				
x	x	<i>Pterocaulon pycnostachyum</i>	Blackroot	N				
x	x	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak, Diamond oak	N				

prior	2020	Scientific Name (prior name)	Common Names	Native	Not Native	State	FNAI	FLEPPC
	x	<i>Quercus minima</i>	Dwarf live oak	N				
x		<i>Quercus pumila</i> (= <i>Quercus elliotii</i>)	Running oak	N				
	x	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Virginia live oak	N				
x	x	<i>Rhexia mariana</i>	Pale meadowbeauty, Maryland meadowbeauty	N				
	x	<i>Rhexia nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's meadowbeauty	N				
	x	<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	Downy rose myrtle		√			I
x	x	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	Winged sumac	N				
	x	<i>Rhynchospora fascicularis</i>	Fascicled Beaksedge	N				
	x	<i>Rhynchospora fernaldii</i>	Fernald's beaksedge	N				
	x	<i>Richardia grandiflora</i>	Largeflower Mexican clover		√			
x	x	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Cabbage palm	N				
	x	<i>Saccharum giganteum</i>	Sugarcane plumegrass	N				
	x	<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>	Indian cupscale		√			
	x	<i>Sacciolepis striata</i>	American cupscale	N				
	x	<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>	Broadleaf arrowhead, Common arrowhead, duck potato	N				
x		<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Bulltongue arrowhead	N				
x	x	<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Brazilian pepper		√			I
	x	<i>Schizachyrium stoloniferum</i>	Creeping little bluestem	N				
	x	<i>Scleria reticularis</i>	Netted nutrush	N				
	x	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Sweetbroom, Licoriceweed	N				
x	x	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Saw palmetto	N				
	x	<i>Setaria parviflora</i> (= <i>S. geniculata</i>)	Knotroot foxtail, Yellow bristlegrass	N				
x	x	<i>Smilax auriculata</i>	Earleaf greenbrier	N				
	x	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	Tropical soda apple		√			I
	x	<i>Solidago fistulosa</i>	Pinebarren goldenrod	N				
	x	<i>Sophronanthe hispida</i> (= <i>Gratiola hispida</i>)	Rough hedgehyssop	N				
	x	<i>Spermocoe verticillata</i>	Shrubby false buttonweed		√			II
	x	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> (= <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>)	Creeping wedelia, Creeping oxeye		√			II
x	x	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i> (= <i>S. indicus</i> var. <i>pyramidalis</i>)	Smutgrass, West Indian dropseed		√			I
	x	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Queen palm		√			II
x	x	<i>Syngonanthus flavidulus</i>	Yellow hatpins	N				
x	x	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Java plum		√			I
x	x	<i>Telmatoblechnum serrulatum</i> (= <i>Blechnum serrulatum</i>)	Swamp fern	N				
x	x	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	West Indian tropical almond		√			II
x		<i>Tillandsia balbisiana</i>	Reflexed wild-pine, Northern needleleaf	N		T		
x	x	<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i>	Stiff-leaved wild-pine, Cardinal airplant	N		E		
x		<i>Tillandsia flexuosa</i>	Banded wild-pine, Twisted airplant	N		T	S3	
	x	<i>Tillandsia paucifolia</i>	Potbelly airplant	N				
x	x	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Spanish-moss	N				
	x	<i>Torenia crustacea</i> (= <i>Lindernia crustacea</i>)	Malaysian false pimpernel		√			
x	x	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Eastern poison-ivy	N				
x	x	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesarweed		√			I
x	x	<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	Shiny blueberry	N				
x	x	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	Muscadine grape	N				
	x	<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>	Virginia chain fern	N				

prior	2020	Scientific Name (prior name)	Common Names	Native	Not Native	State	FNAI	FLEPPC
	x	<i>Xyris ambigua</i>	Coastalplain yelloweyed grass	N				
	x	<i>Xyris caroliniana</i>	Carolina yelloweyed grass	N				
	x	<i>Xyris elliottii</i>	Elliott's yelloweyed grass	N				
x		<i>Xyris</i> spp.	Yelloweyed grass	N				
Count								
70	167			148	36	3	1	18

State Codes: E=Endangered, T=Threatened

FNAI Codes: S1=critically imperiled; S2=imperiled because of rarity; S3=very rare in Florida or restricted range

FLEPPC Codes: Category I = species has altered native plant communities; Category II = species with increasing abundance or frequency

Sources. Scientific plant names and Native/Not-Native status is according to the Atlas of Florida Plants website as of July 2020. State status is from Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services 2018 list. FNAI category is from Florida Natural Areas Inventory April 2019 list. FLEPPC category is from the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council 2019 list.