

**Lee County Board Of County Commissioners
Agenda Item Summary**

Blue Sheet No. 20060034

1. ACTION REQUESTED/PURPOSE:

Approve the Powell Creek Preserve (PCP) Land Stewardship Plan.

2. WHAT ACTION ACCOMPLISHES:

Approving of the PCP Plan establishes guidelines for restoration and public use facilities at PCP.

3. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION: Approve the plan so Land Stewardship staff can begin implementation.

4. Departmental Category: 11 CIA **5. Meeting Date:** 01-31-2006

6. Agenda: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consent <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative <input type="checkbox"/> Appeals <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Walk-On	7. Requirement/Purpose: (specify)		8. Request Initiated: Commissioner _____ Department <u>Parks & Recreation</u> Division _____ By: <u>John Yarbrough, Director</u> <i>John Yarbrough</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Statute	_____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance	_____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Admin. Code	_____	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	_____	

9. Background:

A Land Stewardship Plan is necessary for appropriate and planned restoration, management and public use facility development of any Conservation 20/20 Preserve. The CLASAC (Conservation Lands Acquisition and Stewardship Advisory Committee) unanimously passed a motion on December 8, 2005, accepting the Powell Creek Preserve Land Stewardship Plan.

The plan was available for public review on the internet, as well as at the North Fort Myers Public Library. A public meeting was held December 20, 2005 with thirteen neighbors attending. Attached is a summary of all comments received with responses by staff, and also all original comments have been provided.

10. Review for Scheduling:

Department Director	Purchasing or Contracts	Human Resources	Other	County Attorney	Budget Services				County Manager/P.W. Director
					Analyst	Risk	Grants	Mgr.	
<i>1-17-06</i>				<i>1/13/06</i>		<i>1/17</i>	<i>1/18/06</i>	<i>1/17/06</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

11. Commission Action:

- Approved
- Deferred
- Denied
- Other

RECEIVED BY	<i>[Signature]</i>
COUNTY ADMIN:	<i>[Signature]</i>
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COUNTY ADMIN	<i>[Signature]</i>
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Summary of Public Comments Received on the Powell Creek Preserve Land Stewardship Plan

The second draft of the **Powell Creek Preserve (PCP) Land Stewardship Plan** was available for public comment from November 29th through December 20th, 2005. The plan was made available to the public through the Parks and Recreation website and at the North Ft. Myers Public Library. Citizens were informed of the plan through a combination of public service announcements on both radio and television, articles in both the North Ft. Myers Neighbor and the News Press, a legal advertisement in the News Press, posters at Sweetbay Supermarket on Bayshore Road and North Ft. Myers Public Library (both located less than 2 miles of the Preserve) and a mailing sent to residents and three mobile home subdivisions in the surrounding North Ft. Myers Community.

A public meeting was held on December 20, 2005, at 6:00 P.M. at the North Ft. Myers Public Library. A brief presentation was provided and included background on the Preserve, proposed management activities and a timeline to complete these activities. Lee County Parks and Recreation staff received a couple of written responses during the public comment period in addition to verbal comments during the meeting. In the following, the issues raised during the public comment period are summarized. Copies of all original comments are included with this document.

Any questions on this summary should be directed to:

Cathy Olson
Land Stewardship Supervisor
Conservation 20/20
Lee County Parks & Recreation
3410 Palm Beach Boulevard
Ft. Myers, FL 33916
colson@leegov.com

- Of primary concern was to not allow noisy activities, such as ATVs or motorized vehicles, at the Preserve.

As mentioned in the Land Stewardship Plan (LSP), the Lee County Ordinance 02-12 was referred to as it already prohibits vehicle use on park property or on any area other than that area specifically designated for the use of such vehicle. During this public meeting, another neighbor also noted that once the county installed a new fence and gate along Hart Road there was no longer a problem with people camping and starting camp fires or riding ATVs at the Preserve.

- One individual wanted to know if there was any way to divert water from the Hart Road ditch and the small southeastern pond into the creek because it backs up in the ditch at times of high flow.

The southeastern pond is a natural ephemeral wetland area, meant to gather and retain water during the rainy season. Perhaps the ditches need to be revisited and cleaned out again by Lee County Department of Transportation (LDOT). In any case, Land Stewardship staff will provide comments to LDOT staff and the engineers who are working on the North Fort Myers Surface Water Master Plan to improve overall hydrologic conditions in the area.

- A couple of neighbors expressed concern about protection from wildfires.

As outlined in the LSP and during the public meeting, staff has already removed vegetation from a portion of the boundary line and created most of the necessary firebreaks. Conservation 20/20 staff is coordinating with the Florida Division of Forestry to clear the remaining boundary line as a firebreak and hope to have their wildfire mitigation team perform a prescribed burn to remove excess fuel loads that have occurred from our active hurricane seasons and years of natural vegetation growth.

- One individual expressed concern about not allowing easy access to their neighborhood's perimeter fence via our planned hiking trails.

As reviewed in the public meeting, the Master Site Plan map shows the planned hiking trail beginning off Hart Road and traveling through areas situated within central portions of the Preserve on existing trails. For wildfire safety reasons, only firebreaks/firelines will run along perimeter fence lines.

- A neighbor wanted to know what was going to be done about our vines growing on his fence and his yard eroding in the back (by the pond) where the grass is too soft or spongy to walk on.

Conservation 20/20 staff has conducted a pre-application meeting with Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff regarding permitting for the wetland re-grading work. DEP staff determined that an Environmental Resource

Permit (ERP) will be required for the project. Conservation 20/20 staff is in the process of applying for the ERP with engineering assistance from LDOT staff. The existing fence, which belongs to the neighboring property owner, is located 6-8 feet on County property. The existing chain link fence will be removed and replaced with a barbless wire fence correctly located on the property line. The properly placed fence and the type of fencing should reduce the amount of vegetation that gets tangled in the fence, thus alleviating the complaint. The re-graded and stabilized slope should fix the erosion issue. Once the fence is properly installed, the issue regarding the "spongy lawn" should disappear when it is realized by the neighboring property owner that the spongy lawn is actually County property.

- A neighbor from Forest Park wanted to know if we could bring this presentation to their park and give it during their monthly "coffee talk" so that the rest of their residents could hear about our plans for Powell Creek Preserve.

A Conservation 20/20 staff member can be made available to give a presentation to the Forest Park Community.



Conservation 20/20 Land Stewardship Plan
Powell Creek Preserve Comment Card



Comments:	
FOREST PARK RESIDENTS ARE	
CONCERNED THAT THE AREA	
NOT ATTRACT NOISY ACTIVITIES	
ATV'S ETC.	
ALSO WALKING TRAILS NOT	
ALLOW EASY ACCESS TO	
OUR PARK PERIMETER FENCE	
Name (optional):	Affiliation (optional):
JOHN WRIGHT 731-7524	FOREST PARK TREASURER



Conservation 20/20 Land Stewardship Plan
Powell Creek Preserve Comment Card



Comments:	
Would not like motorised vehicles	
of any kind.	
Nature trails, wildlife preservation	
animal protection should be encouraged	
Educational programs for children &	
adults would be nice. Guided walks	
& talks also. Encourage resident	
participation & volunteer programs to	
help & encourage education for young	
people & children to help preserve our	
environment & wildlife.	
Name (optional):	Affiliation (optional):
Sherrill Wright	Forest Park



Conservation 20/20 Land Stewardship Plan
Powell Creek Preserve Comment Card



Comments: WE WORRY ABOUT MOTORIZED VEHICLES IN THIS AREA-

Name (optional): LOU LEBEAU Affiliation (optional):
FOREST PARK



Conservation 20/20 Land Stewardship Plan
Powell Creek Preserve Comment Card



Comments: So glad we came!

Name (optional): Eleanor Fabyan Affiliation (optional):



Conservation 20/20 Land Stewardship Plan
Powell Creek Preserve Comment Card



Comments:

I attended your program for Powell Creek on Dec. 20th and was very much impressed with your presentation. As your neighbor to the south, Carriage Village, I am very much interested in noise by off-road trucks, bikes, three and four-wheel all-terrain vehicles and other conveyances. Also, we have had problems with hooligans crossing the fences and breaking into homes. Please keep these areas of concern in mind as you develop this area. We are a senior citizen community and need good neighbors!



Mark Walker
392 Santa Fe Trl.
N. Ft. Myers, FL 33917-3061

Affiliation (optional):

Carriage Village President

Powell Creek Preserve
Land Stewardship Plan
2nd DRAFT - November 2005



Prepared by the Land Stewardship Section
Lee County Department of Parks and Recreation

Approved by the Lee County Board of County Commissioners: (Date)

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following individuals for their assistance in the development of this document: Roger Clark, Cathy Olson, the Lee County Land Stewardship staff and Michael Weston from the Division of Forestry for carefully reviewing the Powell Creek Preserve (PCP) land stewardship plan and providing constructive criticism; members of Management Sub-Committee of the Conservation Lands Acquisition and Stewardship Advisory Committee were also instrumental in providing valuable suggestions regarding land management issues and the formatting of the plan; Dean Cerdan, Lee County Parks and Recreation, for providing the plan on the Lee Parks website for public review; Jeff Morgan, Lee County Parks and Recreation, for printing assistance; Lee County Library System for making the plan available for public review and providing a meeting space for public comments; Scott Carter, Carol Schmitt and Bryan Smith for their historical knowledge.

Lynne Boyd
Sherry Furnari

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Vision Statement

It is the vision of the Lee County Department of Parks and Recreation and the Conservation 20/20 Program to conserve, protect and restore Powell Creek Preserve to a productive, functional and viable ecosystem. Although the Preserve is small, it contains the northern most reaches of the natural channel of Powell Creek and provides water storage for areas to the north of the Preserve. The primary management objectives for Powell Creek Preserve will be exotic removal/control throughout the Preserve and hydrologic improvements on Powell Creek. Because the Preserve is in an urban area, it will provide hiking and birding opportunities for surrounding neighborhoods. As stewardship staff continues with the control of exotic plants, the Preserve will be a unique birding and outdoor learning experience for the local community due to its urban setting.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Powell Creek Preserve (PCP) is located in North Fort Myers, in northern Lee County about 0.3 miles north of Bayshore Road and 0.75 miles east of Business U.S. 41. The site is bordered by the Powell Creek Bypass Canal to the west, Forest Park Mobile Home subdivision to the north, Hart Road to the east and Carriage Village Mobile Home subdivision to the south. The 77 acre Preserve was acquired in 2003 through the Conservation 20/20 (C20/20) Program for \$618,000 after being nominated to the program in the spring of 2002 by Royal Palm Estates LLC. The Conservation 20/20 Program was established in 1996 after Lee County voters approved a referendum that increased property taxes by up to .5 mil for the purpose of purchasing and protecting environmentally sensitive lands.

The land where Powell Creek Preserve is located today was created during the Pleistocene Epoch between 1.8 million to 10,000 years ago. This period is also known as the Ice Age, where huge ice sheets formed across Canada and the northern United States. Throughout much of Lee County, including the area where PCP is located, the Caloosahatchee and Fort Thompson units are somewhat indistinct and have been combined as undifferentiated Tertiary/Quaternary Sediments. The Gulf Coastal Lowlands are found in northwest Lee County as well as most of Charlotte and Sarasota Counties to the north. This region is characterized as a gently southwestward sloping plain composed of deposited sediments. The Preserve's natural elevations range from 12' in northwest and central portions and slope towards the meandering creek to 6'.

There are six different soil types found at Powell Creek Preserve. A common relationship for all of these soil types is that their slopes range from 0-2%. All soil types are nearly level and poorly drained with rapid permeability at the surface. Covering 35% of the Preserve, Immokalee Sand is the most common soil type, which is found in south Florida flatwoods communities of the Preserve. Pineda Fine Sand is found on 28% of the Preserve and is present in the slough type communities within and adjacent to Powell Creek.

The Preserve contains six plant communities including mesic flatwoods, unimproved pasture, slough, scrubby flatwoods, hydric hammock and depression marsh. A portion of Powell Creek and its floodplain represent the slough community mainly with pop ash trees, buttonbush and willow. The Preserve's drier northwest corner resembles a scrub area with dwarf live oak, netted paw-paw and October flower. Powell Creek Preserve is also home to variety of animal species including warblers, pileated woodpeckers, feral hogs, gray squirrels, rabbits and gopher tortoises.

The Preserve lies within the Powell Creek Watershed, its namesake, which covers a surface area of approximately 13 square-miles. A primary consideration for acquiring PCP was the potential importance for flood management due to the proximity to adjacent water control structures. It was thought that this area might provide additional drainage or water storage for Suncoast Estates, Forest Park and other upstream developments. Several hydrological alterations affect the hydroperiod and sheet flow across the property, which flows in a southerly direction. Most hydrological impacts have occurred outside the property boundaries and consist of an adjacent roadway, an extensive drainage channel along the western boundary, widespread urban growth, several ditches and their associated berms. Within the Preserve, the natural wetlands located in the southeastern corner and Powell Creek and its floodplain are all disturbed.

Although not all elements of the land use history discussed here occurred on PCP, modifications made on adjacent properties directly influence the Preserve. An aerial photograph from 1944 showed that land uses included agricultural activities, a building in the northeast corner, and the abandoned Seaboard Air Line railroad bed and its associated ditch to the west. During the 1950's, several additional structures associated with the Hart's Dairy Farm operation were built, while in the 1960's another drainage ditch from the north was dredged leading to the Powell Creek waterway.

During the 1970's, mobile home subdivisions sprung up in areas adjacent to the Preserve, while cattle grazed on the property until the early 1980's. In 1987, a weir was installed in the bypass canal at the southwest corner of the Preserve at the confluence of the canal and Powell Creek. During the mid to late 1980's, wells were installed in preparation for the Royal Palm Estates development, a 325 unit mobile home planned development approved for this site. In the 1990's, another mobile home subdivision and storage facility were also built adjacent to this property. Before C20/20 acquired the property, additional uses observed during onsite property evaluations included camping, various childhood activities, dumping, off-road vehicles and hunting.

Natural trends and disturbances influencing native communities and stewardship at PCP include the pattern of wet and dry periods, flooding, occasional freezes, hurricanes and wildfire. In 1990, a conservation easement was granted to the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (renamed FDEP) on approximately 10 acres of the property. This easement was granted to maintain the land in its natural vegetative and hydrologic conditions. The easement covers the creek bed throughout the entire property and the floodplain on the northern part of the creek. In addition, there is a 15 foot drainage easement and a 10 foot utility easement that are recorded along portions of the property boundary.

In September 2005, Lee County Division of Natural Resources began the process of hiring a consultant to develop the North Fort Myers Surface Water

Master Plan, which covers the area between U. S. Highway 41 and State Road 31 in the North Fort Myers area. These plans will provide suggestions for water storage and drainage within several watersheds. Land Stewardship staff will have input on projects that will affect water storage or flow on C20/20 Preserves.

Since the Preserve is relatively small, staff does not recommend any additional recreational activities beyond hiking, bird watching, nature photography and nature study that are allowed at all C20/20 Preserves. The proposed nature trail will be marked and at least $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long. This trail will be created within a highly disturbed plant community and will utilize portions of the existing trails on the eastern portions of the Preserve. A brochure box with trail maps, wildlife information and other environmental educational literature will introduce and orient visitors to PCP. An entrance for public access is already available for visitor usage.

The goal of this land stewardship plan is to identify Preserve resources, develop strategies to protect those resources and implement restoration activities to restore PCP to a productive, functional and viable ecosystem while insuring the Preserve will be managed in accordance with Lee County Parks and Recreation's Land Stewardship Operations Manual. Restoration and management activities at PCP will focus on control of invasive exotic plant and animal species, improving hydrologic components, maintaining upland ecosystems with prescribed fire or by other methods, enhancing wildlife habitat and public access for resource-based recreational opportunities. A Management Action Plan that outlines restoration and stewardship goals has been developed. This plan outlines these goals and strategies, explains how to accomplish these goals, and provides a timetable for completion. This land stewardship plan will be revised in ten years.

II. INTRODUCTION

Powell Creek Preserve (PCP) was acquired as one parcel in August 2003 through Lee County's Conservation 20/20 (C20/20) program for \$618,000. The site totals 77 acres and is located in North Fort Myers along the west side of Hart Road. The site is a mixture of disturbed areas, pine flatwoods, a slough and the natural creek bed of Powell Creek.

Little land use history has been documented on the Preserve. It is known that the site was used as part of Hart's Dairy in the 1950's and remnants of a few structures associated with the dairy still remain on the property. The majority of the property is undisturbed except areas in the eastern portion that were used for grazing. The Preserve is surrounded by mobile home communities to the north, east and south, and bordered by a drainage canal to the west.

The main land stewardship challenges for the site will be invasive exotic plant control and hydrologic improvements. Exotic plant species are present across the Preserve and include twenty-nine (29) Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) Category I and eleven (11) FLEPPC Category II exotic invasive plant species that have been identified. The majority of these exotic plant species have been introduced from neighbors and controlling these species on the Preserve will be challenging. Hydrologic improvements on the Preserve will focus on increasing water flow in the creek and keeping the natural channel free of debris and exotic plants.

The purpose of this stewardship plan is to define conservation goals for PCP that will address the above concerns. It will serve as a guide for Lee County's Department of Parks and Recreation to use best management practices to ensure proper stewardship and protection of the Preserve. It also can be used as a reference guide as a significant amount of field surveys were conducted along with researching scientific literature, studies and historical records to understand how the Preserve functions in the ecosystem, what wildlife and plants are found within its boundaries as well as influences from human use.

III. LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

Powell Creek Preserve is located at 15601 Hart Road, North Fort Myers, in northern Lee County about 0.3 miles north of Bayshore Road (Figure 1). It is in the northwestern corner of Section 36, Township 43 South, and Range 24 East. The site is bordered by Powell Creek Bypass Canal to the west, Forest Park Mobile Home subdivision to the north, Hart Road to the east and Carriage Village Mobile Home subdivision to the south. The Preserve contains mostly upland pine flatwoods communities and a portion of Powell Creek and its floodplain (Figure 2). The floodplain represents a slough community with pop ash trees (*Fraxinus caroliniana*), buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) and Carolina willow (*Salix caroliniana*).

Figure 1: Location Map

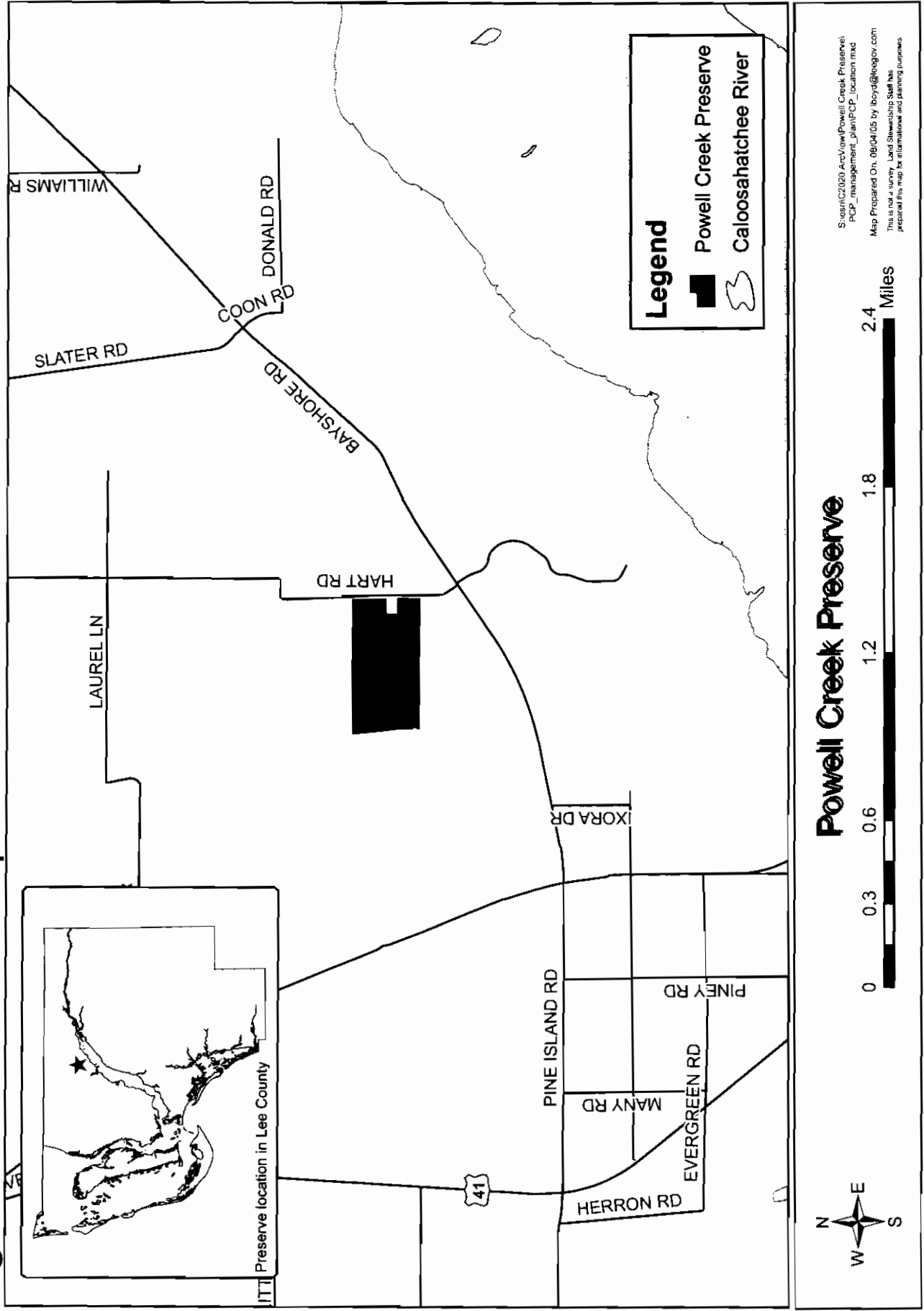
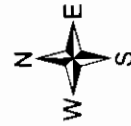
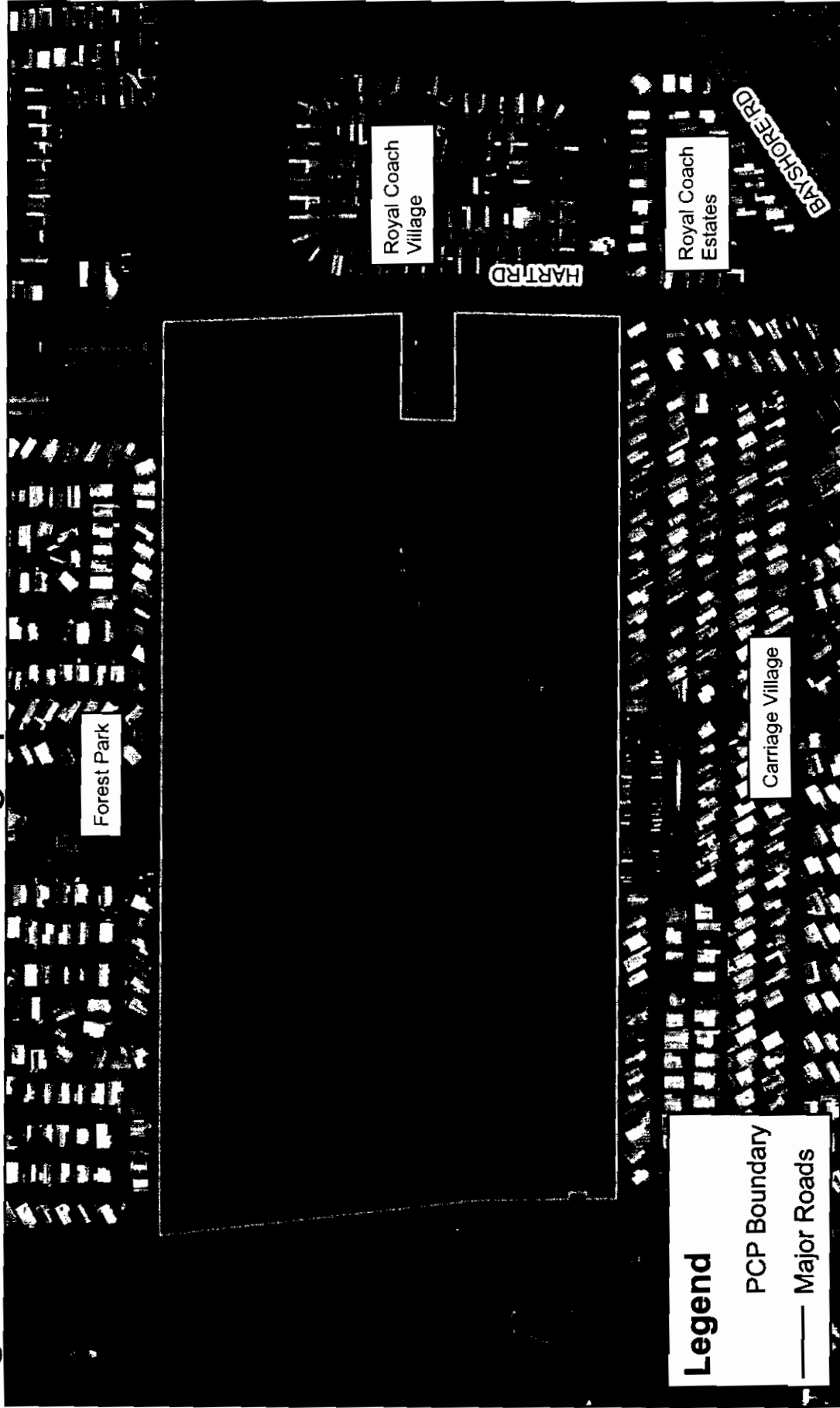


Figure 2: 2005 Aerial Photograph



Powell Creek Preserve



S:\erf\2020 Act\New Powell Creek Preserve\PCP_management_Plan\PCP_2005_aerial.mxd
Map Prepared On 09/26/05 by lboyd@esg.gov.com

This is not a survey. Land Stewardship Staff has prepared this map for informational and planning purposes.

IV. NATURAL RESOURCES DESCRIPTION

A. Physical Resources

i. Climate

Southwest Florida has a humid, sub-tropical climate due to its maritime influence from the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. The mild temperatures encourage winter residents and tourists to visit the area. Temperate climate influences are exerted as well, with infrequent but significant freezes occurring in December and January (FCC 2005). These freezes prevent some of the more tropical plants from becoming established and occasionally damage the subtropical vegetation. Cold fronts regularly push cool, sometimes moist weather from the Southeastern U.S. to Southwest Florida during the winter. These cold fronts also encourage migratory birds to utilize the Preserve as either a stop-off point on a longer voyage, or as a winter roosting and feeding area. Table 1 shows the average high and low temperatures for Fort Myers, Florida compiled by the Southeast Regional Climate Center from 1931 to 2004.

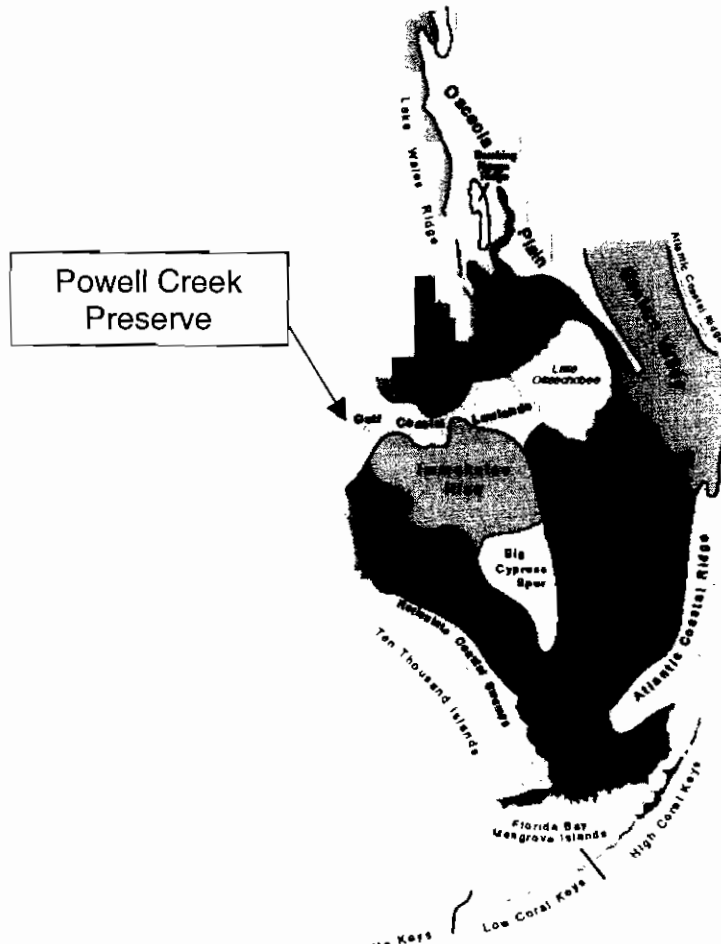
Table 1: Average High/Low Temperatures for Ft. Myers, FL (1931-2004)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
High temperature (°F)	74.7	76.1	79.8	84.2	88.7	90.6	91.1	91.4	89.7	85.7	80.2	76.0
Low temperature (°F)	53.5	54.7	58.4	62.4	67.5	72.4	74.1	74.5	73.9	68.3	60.4	55.1

Exhibit 1 depicts the rainfall data collected by Lee County Division of Natural Resources on a daily basis from the North Reservoir rain gauge, located near the Bayshore Road and Samville Road intersection in North Fort Myers, which is approximately 2.25 miles northeast of the Preserve boundary. Average annual rainfall over the last fourteen years was 65.85 inches, slightly higher than the average rainfall for the entire county (64.76 inches).

EXHIBIT 2

Physiographic Regions



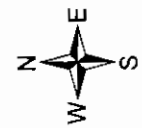
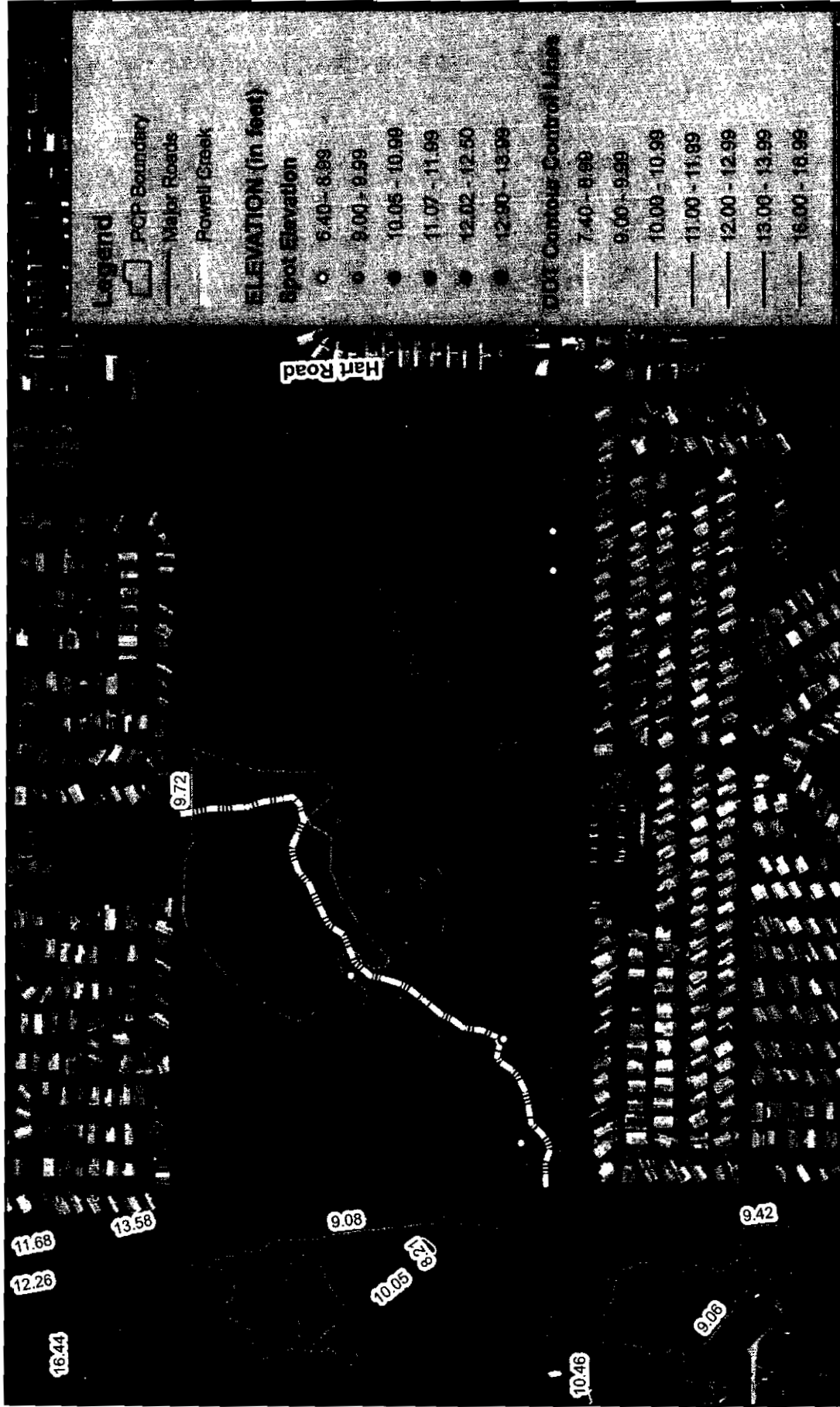
The Gulf Coastal Lowlands, where PCP is located, are found in northwest Lee County as well as most of Charlotte and Sarasota Counties to the north. This region is characterized as a gently southwestward sloping plain composed of deposited sediments. These sediments are aligned parallel to the coastline, which indicates they were formed by marine forces (Missimer & Scott 2001).

iii. Topography

Lee County is located within the Coastal Lowlands of Florida that extend around the coastal periphery of the state where elevations are generally below 100 feet (Stubbs 1940; Cooke 1945).

The natural elevations at PCP range from 12' in northwest and central portions of the Preserve and slope towards the meandering creek to 6'. In addition, the wetland in the southeastern corner is only at 8 feet (Figure 3). Man-made topographic features include berms and spoil piles associated with channel and ditch dredging and neighboring developments have an elevation of approximately 13'.

Figure 3: Topography



Powell Creek Preserve



S:\arc\2020\ArcView\Rowell Creek Preserve
 PCP_management_print\PCP_topography.mxd
 Map Prepared On: 08/30/05 by sluman@ecgov.com
 This is not a survey. Land Stewardship Staff file.
 prepared this map for informational and planning purposes.

iv. Soils

The Soil Survey of Lee County, Florida (Henderson 1984) was designed for a diverse group of clients to be able to comprehend soil behavior, physical and chemical properties, land use limitations, potential impacts, and protection of the environment.

There are six (6) different soil types found at Powell Creek Preserve (Figure 4 and Table 2). A common relationship for all of these soil types is that their slopes range from 0-2%. Slope is "the inclination of the land surface from the horizon." Essentially, it has been established that PCP is fundamentally level. Table 2 and the descriptions below have been organized to quickly provide conservation managers with pertinent soils information for understanding restrictions and/or results regarding future habitat restoration and probable recreational plan limitations and expense.

There are eight (8) generalized range site categories in Lee County, four (4) of which are found on PCP. Manmade areas are not included in range site categories. Note that these categories are not Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) natural plant community designations, but rather they are used to group soil types and where they might occur. The 4 identified on the Preserve are:

- South Florida Flatwoods - Nearly level areas with scattered to numerous pine trees (*Pinus spp.*), saw palmetto (*Sereoea repens*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), and other woody plants.
- Cabbage Palm Flatwoods - Nearly level areas with scattered cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) trees throughout the landscape.
- Slough - Open grassland where nearly level areas act as broad natural drainage courses in the flatwoods. Potential plant community is dominated by blue maidencane (*Amphicarpum muhlenbergianum*), chalky bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus var. glaucus*), and blue joint panicum (*Panicum tenerum*).
- Freshwater marshes and ponds - Open grassland marshes or ponds (depressions) with the potential to produce significant amounts of various grasses, sedges, and rushes. Water fluctuates throughout the year.

Wetland classifications are used to identify locations that may retain water for an indeterminate amount of time.

- S-Slough (sheet flow): A broad nearly level, poorly defined drainage way that is subject to sheet-flow during the rainy season.
- P-Ponding: Standing water on soils in closed depressions. The water can be removed only by percolation or evapotranspiration.

Hydrologic soil groups are used to estimate runoff from precipitation. Soils not protected by vegetation are assigned to one of four groups. They are grouped according to the intake of water when the soils are thoroughly wet and receive

precipitation from long-duration storms. There are two hydrologic soil groups found on the Preserve:

- B - Soils having a moderate infiltration rate (low to moderate runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well-drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. Soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.
- D - Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a permanent high water table, soils that have a clay pan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. Soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

Note that some of the soil types are shown as having dual hydrologic groups, such as B/D. A B/D listing means that under natural conditions the soil belongs to D, but by artificial methods the water table can be lowered sufficiently so that the soil fits in B. The Preserve has been impacted by hydrological alterations through a series of ditches and an adjacent roadway. Since there are different degrees of drainage or water table control, an onsite evaluation would be needed to determine the exact hydrologic group of the soil at each particular impacted location.

Soil permeability is defined as “the quality of the soil that enables water to move downward through the profile.” Permeability is measured as the number of inches per hour that water moves downward through the soil. The water table columns indicate the amount of time water may be present at specified depth ranges. Terms describing permeability are below:

Very slow < 0.06 inch
Slow 0.06 – 0.2 inch
Moderately slow 0.2 – 0.6 inch
Moderate 0.6 – 2.0 inches
Moderately rapid 2.0 – 6.0 inches
Rapid 6.0 – 20 inches
Very rapid > 20 inches

Soils affect the type, quality and quantity of food and cover for wildlife. Wildlife diversity and abundance are also influenced by distribution of food, cover, and water. Wildlife habitat may be created or improved by planting appropriate vegetation, maintaining existing plant communities and promoting the natural establishment of desired vegetation. The soils of Lee County occur in four (4) different habitat types:

- Openland: Cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. Wildlife attracted includes

northern bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*), sandhill cranes (*Grus canadensis*), hawks, various birds, and rabbits.

- Woodland: Deciduous plants, coniferous plants, grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted includes wild turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*), thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, foxes, raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), snakes, frogs, and bobcats (*Lynx rufus*).
- Wetland: Open, marshy or swampy shallow water areas. Wildlife attracted includes ducks, ibis, egrets, herons, shorebirds, snakes, frogs, alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), and otters (*Lutra canadensis*).
- Rangeland: Shrubs and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted includes white-tailed deer, bobwhite quail, opossums (*Didelphis virginiana*) and various birds.

The potential of the soil for wildlife habitat is rated as:

- Good - Easily established, improved, or maintained. Few or no limitations affect management, and satisfactory results can be expected.
- Fair - Established, improved, or maintained in most places. Moderately intensive management is required for satisfactory results.
- Poor - Limitations are severe as habitat can be created, improved, or maintained in most places, but management is difficult and must be intensive.
- Very poor - Restrictions are very severe and unsatisfactory results can be expected. Creating, improving, or maintaining habitat is impractical or impossible.
- -- Soil was not rated.

Staff considers soil limitations that affect their suitability for recreational development. Although the Soil Survey of Lee County has other categories under recreation, these are not under consideration for this Preserve. The soils within the Preserve have all been identified as having severe limitations for recreation. Severe means "that soil properties are unfavorable and that limitations can be offset only by costly soil reclamation, special design, intensive maintenance, limited use, or by a combination of these measures." In particular, paths and trails for "hiking and horseback riding should require little or no cutting and filling" plus "should not be subject to flooding more than once a year during the period of use." Therefore, as a guideline, the soil types at PCP are fairly sensitive and restrictive and considerations by the impacts of hiking or management trails must be addressed. Recreational opportunities are further discussed in the Public Access and Resource-Based Recreation section.

Figure 4: Soils Map

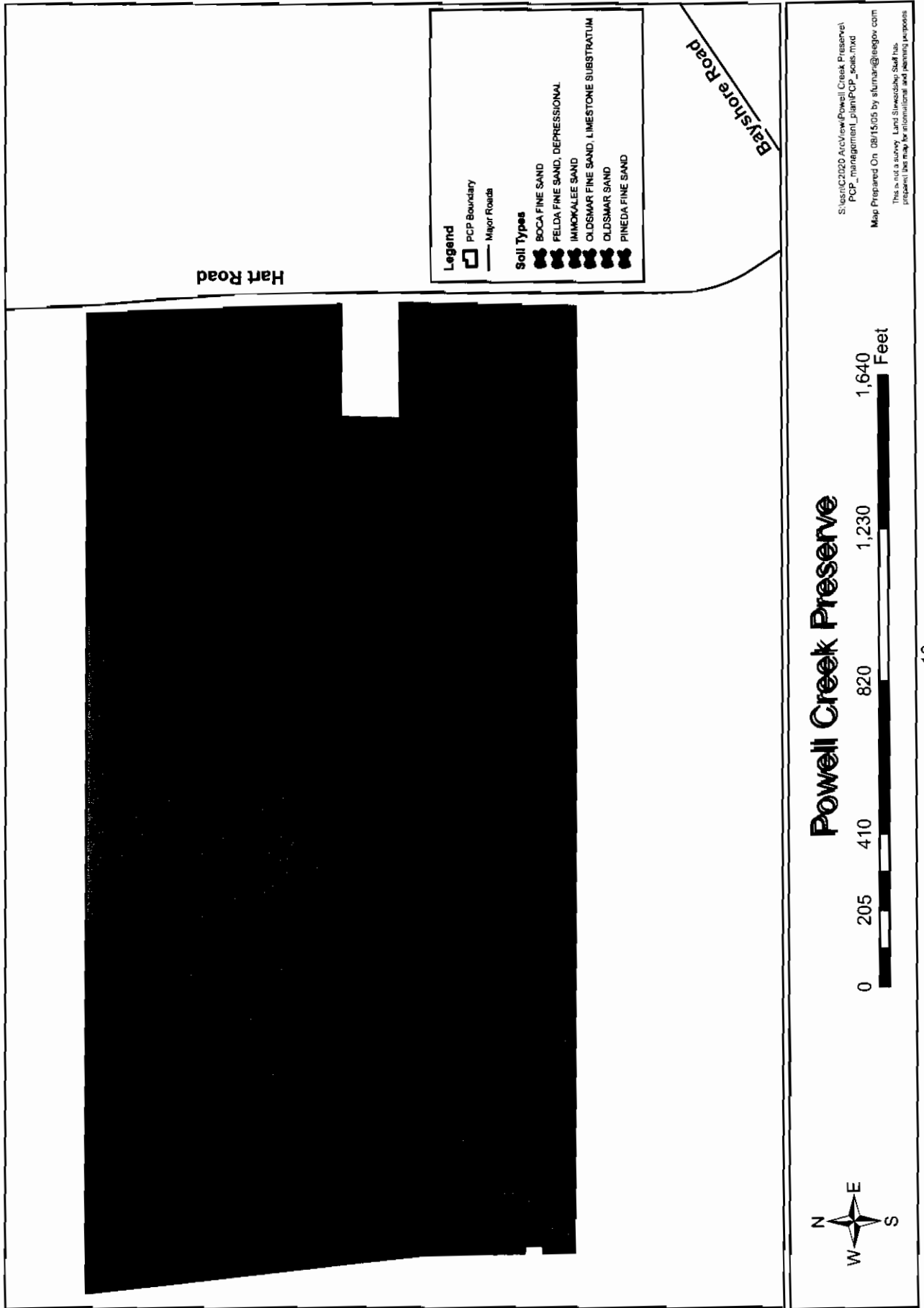


Table 2: Soil Type

Soil Types	Total Acres	% of Preserve	Biological Attributes			Limitations for Recreational Paths & Trails
			as habitat	for wildlife in--		
			Woodland	Wetland	Rangeland	
Boca Fine Sand	0.1	0.13	poor	fair	good	Severe: wetness, too sandy
Immokalee Sand	27.2	35.32	poor	poor	--	Severe: wetness, too sandy
Oldsmar Sand	11.51	14.95	fair	poor	--	Severe: wetness, too sandy
Pineda Fine Sand	21.6	28.05	poor	fair	--	Severe: wetness, too sandy
Oldsmar Fine Sand, Limestone Substratum	14.81	19.23	fair	poor	fair	Severe: wetness, too sandy

Color Key:

Wet

Wetter

- (1) S - Slough (sheet flow): A broad nearly level
- P - Ponding: Standing water on soils in close

- (2) B - Soils having a moderate infiltration rate (I
- D - Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (I

v. Hydrologic Components and Watershed

Powell Creek Preserve is within the north-central portion of the South Florida Water Management District's (SFWMD) Lower West Coast Region (LWCR). PCP falls within a subset of the combined LWCR and Lower East Coast Region, within the 1,400 square-mile Caloosahatchee Basin (SFWMDa 2000). The Preserve lies within the Powell Creek Watershed (PCW), its namesake, which covers a surface area of approximately 13 square-miles. Figure 5 illustrates the location of PCW as well as adjacent watersheds. Essentially, PCW is nine miles long and is relatively narrow, varying from one to two miles across. PCW originates in Charlotte County and eventually empties freshwater into the Caloosahatchee River. The majority of land surrounding the Preserve has been developed as residential mobile home communities, scattered single-family homes, and a limited number of commercial developments.

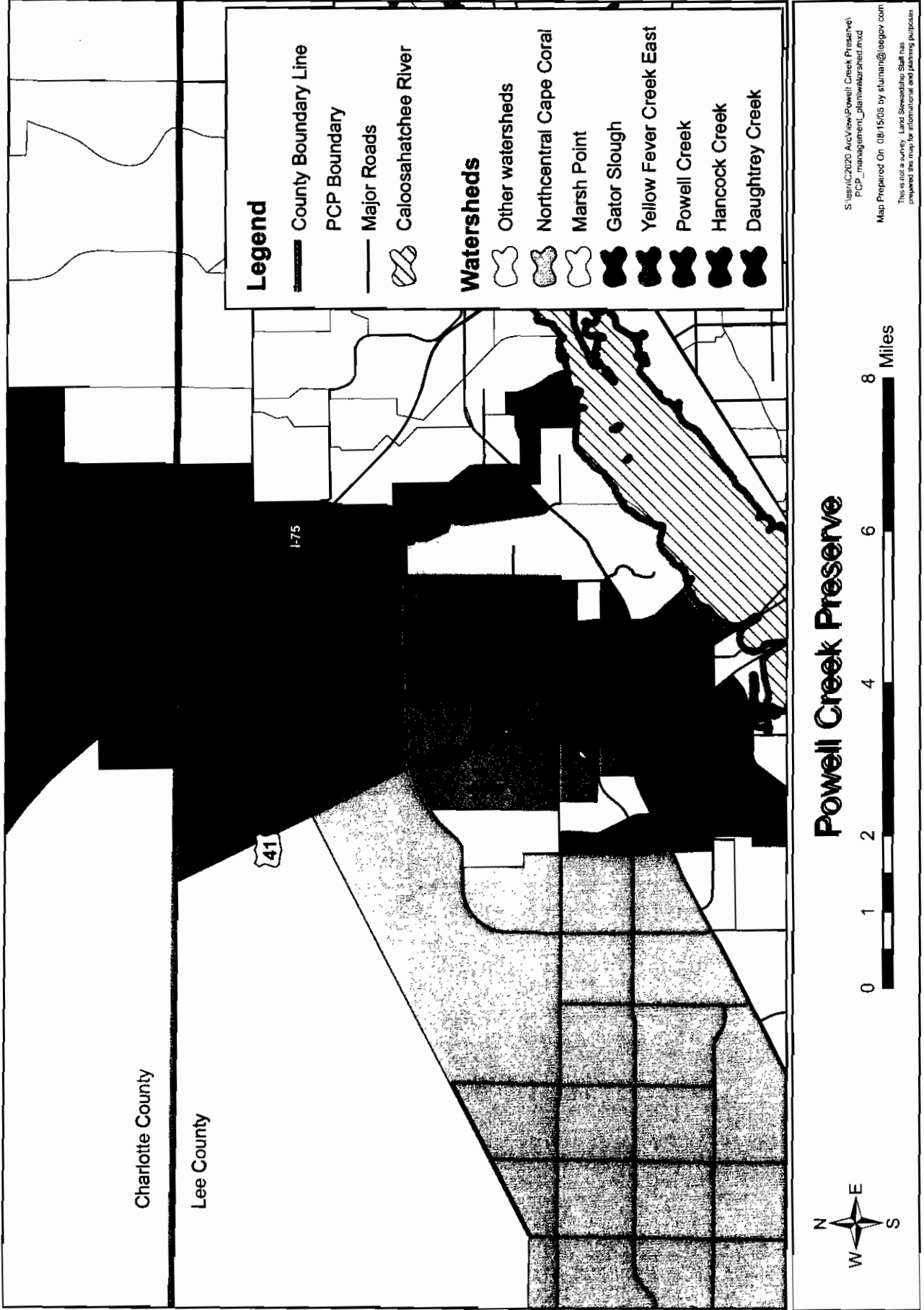
Several hydrological alterations affect the hydroperiod and sheet flow across the Preserve. In general, sheet flow moves in a southerly direction. A survey performed on the property in 1988 identified 71.06 acres of uplands and 6.2 acres of wetlands. The natural wetlands in the southeastern corner and Powell Creek and its floodplain are all disturbed. The bordering mobile home communities to the north and south were built in the 1970s, during which a portion of the natural wetland was filled. Most hydrological impacts are outside the Preserve boundaries and include an adjacent roadway, an extensive drainage channel, smaller ditches and their associated berms. The interior impacts are minimal: two small trenches remain on either side of a trail bed that leads to the creek. Figure 6 illustrates the above hydrologic impacts and includes data layers from the National Wetland Inventory, Lee County Division of Natural Resources (DNR) drainage systems and Powell Creek.

By 1944, the old Seaboard Air Line (SAL) railroad bed existed along with the usual ditches adjacent to most railroad grades. Directly west of the Preserve and channel, the old railroad grade was transformed into North Evalena Lane and a maintenance road for access to the channel. The ditch on the eastern side of this railroad grade was upgraded to a channel for drainage to alleviate flooding problems for North Fort Myers and Bayshore areas. This channel (Powell Canal) runs along the Preserve's western boundary and Powell Creek empties into the Valencia Weir near the southwest corner of the Preserve. "The Valencia Weir was installed in 1987 and provides an effective barrier to maintain higher groundwater elevations in the upstream portion of the watershed during the dry season. At the Valencia weir, the main conveyance is an excavated channel about seventy feet wide that has its alignment inside the old SAL Railroad right-of-way" (JEI et al. 1991).

A primary consideration for acquiring PCP was its' possible importance for flood management due to the close proximity to these adjacent water control

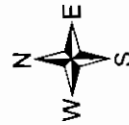
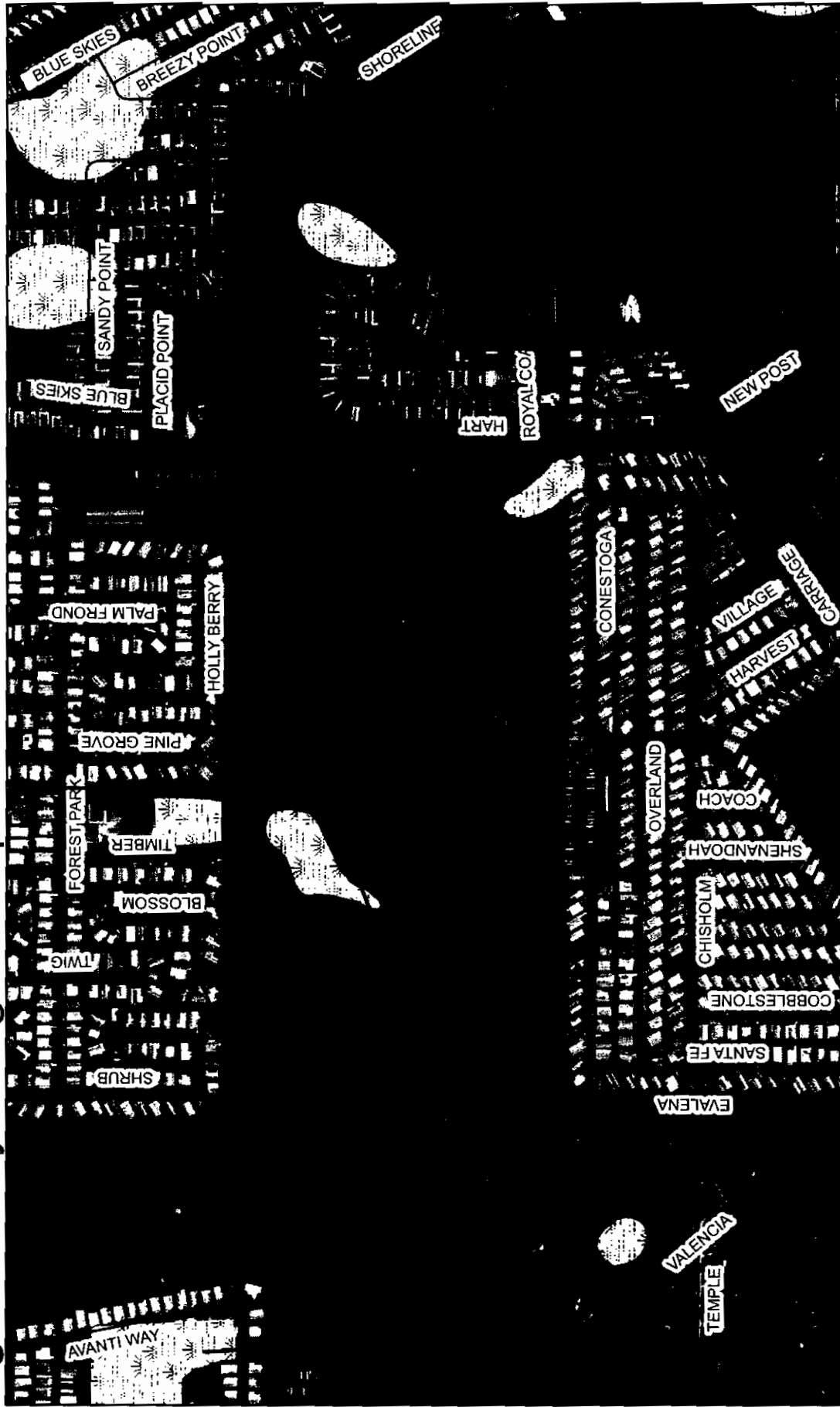
structures. It was thought that this area might provide additional drainage or water storage for Suncoast Estates, Forest Park and other upstream developments. The Lee County Natural Resources Division is in the process of hiring a consultant for the North Fort Myers Surface Water Master Plan. This plan will cover areas north of the Caloosahatchee River, between U.S. 41 and S.R. 31. Land Stewardship staff will coordinate with Natural Resources staff during the planning stages.

Figure 5: Watershed Map

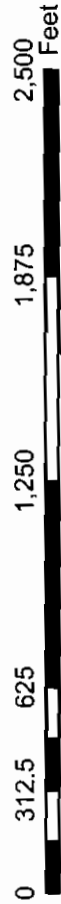


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 Map Prepared On: 08/15/05 by slturnan@beegov.com
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Figure 6: Hydrologic Components of Powell Creek Preserve



Powell Creek Preserve



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 Map Prepared On: 08/26/05 by sturman@leagov.com
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B. Biological Resources

i. Ecosystem Function

Powell Creek Preserve protects a remnant portion of Powell Creek's natural waterway. To the north, the creek is now a series of canals and no longer functions as a natural system. The portion of the creek on site slows water flowing from canals in developments to the north and allows sediment to settle (and trash to be collected) before reaching the lower branches of the creek and further downstream, the Caloosahatchee River.

The Preserve is home to variety of bird species including warblers (*Parulidae*), robins (*Turdus migratorius*), and pileated woodpeckers (*Dryocopus pileatus*). The northwest corner of the Preserve is drier and resembles a scrub area with dwarf live oak (*Quercus minima*), netted paw-paw (*Asimina reticulata*) and October flower (*Polygonella polygama var. brachystachya*). This portion of the Preserve is home to many gopher tortoises (*Gopherus polyphemus*). The majority of the remaining lands contain a mix of south Florida slash pine (*Pinus elliotii var densa*) and live oak (*Quercus virginiana*). A large number of exotic plant species are present on the Preserve and are beginning to negatively affect the native species. The majority of these exotic species are concentrated on the boundaries where they have escaped from neighbors' yards.

ii. Natural Plant Communities

Powell Creek Preserve consists of a wide variety of plant communities ranging from scrubby flatwoods to sloughs. Figure 7 shows the plant communities found at PCP. They are defined using the Guide to the Natural Communities of Florida (1990) prepared by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) and the Florida Department of Natural Resources (FDNR). The following are descriptions of the dominant plants and characteristic animals found within each FNAI community (with exception to the disturbed land, designated by Florida Land Use and Cover Forms Classification System (FLUCCS)). A list of plant species identified thus far during site inspections can be found in Appendix B. This list will be updated on a seasonal basis to identify plants in their inflorescence phase.

Mesic Flatwoods Community – 41.5 acres, 54% coverage of PCP

Mesic flatwoods communities are found across the Preserve. Synonyms for this plant community include pine flatwoods and pine savannahs. Mesic flatwoods occur on relatively flat, moderately to poorly drained soils. Standing water is common for brief periods during the rainy season. Mesic flatwoods are characterized as having an open canopy with widely spaced pine trees and a dense ground cover of herbs and shrubs. Typical plants growing in these

communities at PCP include south Florida slash pine, saw palmetto, wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), grape vine (*Vitis spp.*) and netted pawpaw.

Exotics present include air potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*), Schefflera (*Schefflera actinophylla*) and queen palms (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*).

A few animals that have been documented utilizing mesic flatwoods at the Preserve include pileated woodpeckers, red-bellied woodpeckers (*Melanerpes carolinus*), warblers and an eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*).

Historically, natural fire probably burned in these communities every 1-8 years. Without frequent fires mesic flatwoods will succeed into hardwood dominated forests whose closed canopy will gradually eliminate the groundcover of herbs and shrubs. On the other hand, too frequent or too hot fires would eliminate pine recruitment and eventually transform the mesic flatwoods into palmetto prairie.

Disturbed Land – Unimproved Pastures (FLUCCS #212) – 15.9 acres, 21% coverage of PCP

This category includes cleared land with major stands of trees and brush where native grasses have been allowed to grow. These areas at PCP include live oak, grape vine and a variety of exotic species including silk oak (*Grevillea robusta*), Caesar's weed (*Urena lobata*) and wedelia (*Sphagneticola trilobata*).

Slough Community – 8.3 acres, 11% coverage of PCP

Sloughs are characterized as broad shallow channels, inundated with flowing water except during extreme droughts. Typical plants here include pond apple (*Annona glabra*), buttonbush, Carolina willow and pop ash. They are often aligned with the lowest part of linear depression in the underlying limestone bedrock. The soils are peat, unless they have been destroyed by catastrophic fires that may occur during droughts. Sloughs are extremely vulnerable to hydrologic disturbance and must have a reliable, quality water source to persist.

Exotics include Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), two-leaf nightshade (*Solanum diphyllum*) and Britton's wild petunia (*Ruellia tweediana*).

Scrubby Flatwoods Community – 6.3 acres, 8% coverage of PCP

The scrubby flatwoods at PCP are found in a small area in the northwest corner of the Preserve. Synonyms for this community include xeric flatwoods or dry flatwoods. Scrubby flatwoods are characterized by an open canopy of widely scattered pine trees with a sparse, shrubby understory and numerous areas of barren white sand. Plants found here are south Florida slash pine, dwarf live oak and October flower. The white sandy soil found here is typically several feet deep and drains rapidly. These areas usually do not flood even under extremely

wet conditions. Naturally occurring fire returns every 8 to 25 years. This longer return interval is due to the lack of ground vegetation and abundance of non-combustible scrub-oak leaf litter that is present.

Exotics present include Brazilian pepper and rosary pea (*Abrus precatorius*).

Animals seen in this community include gopher tortoises, cardinals (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) and blue jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*).

Hydric Hammock Community – 3.2 acres, 4% coverage of PCP

There are two areas along the creek that are characteristic of hydric hammock communities. They are well-developed hardwood and cabbage palm forest with a variable understory dominated by palmettos and ferns. Plants found in this community at PCP include live oak, laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*) cabbage palm, saw palmetto, swamp fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*) and golden polypody (*Phlebodium aureum*).

Exotics present include Brazilian pepper, air potato and Surinam cherry (*Eugenia uniflora*).

Hydric hammocks are generally saturated, although only inundated for short periods following heavy rains. The normal hydroperiod is seldom over 60 days per year. Because of their generally saturated soils and the sparse herbaceous cover, hydric hammocks rarely burn.

Normal hydrological regime must be maintained in hydric hammocks. If the water table is lowered, hydric hammocks will gradually change to more mesic communities. If the hammock is flooded, many trees will die and eventually be replaced by more hydrophytic species.

Depression Marsh Community –1.8 acres, 2% coverage of PCP

Synonyms for this community include isolated wetland, ephemeral pond and seasonal marsh. This community typically consists of open, treeless areas with vegetation that is often growing in concentric bands. Typical plants here include primrose willow (*Ludwigia octovalvis*) and cattails (*Typha latifolia*). A wide variety of grasses, sedges and other herbaceous plants occur within this community.

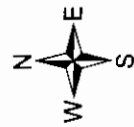
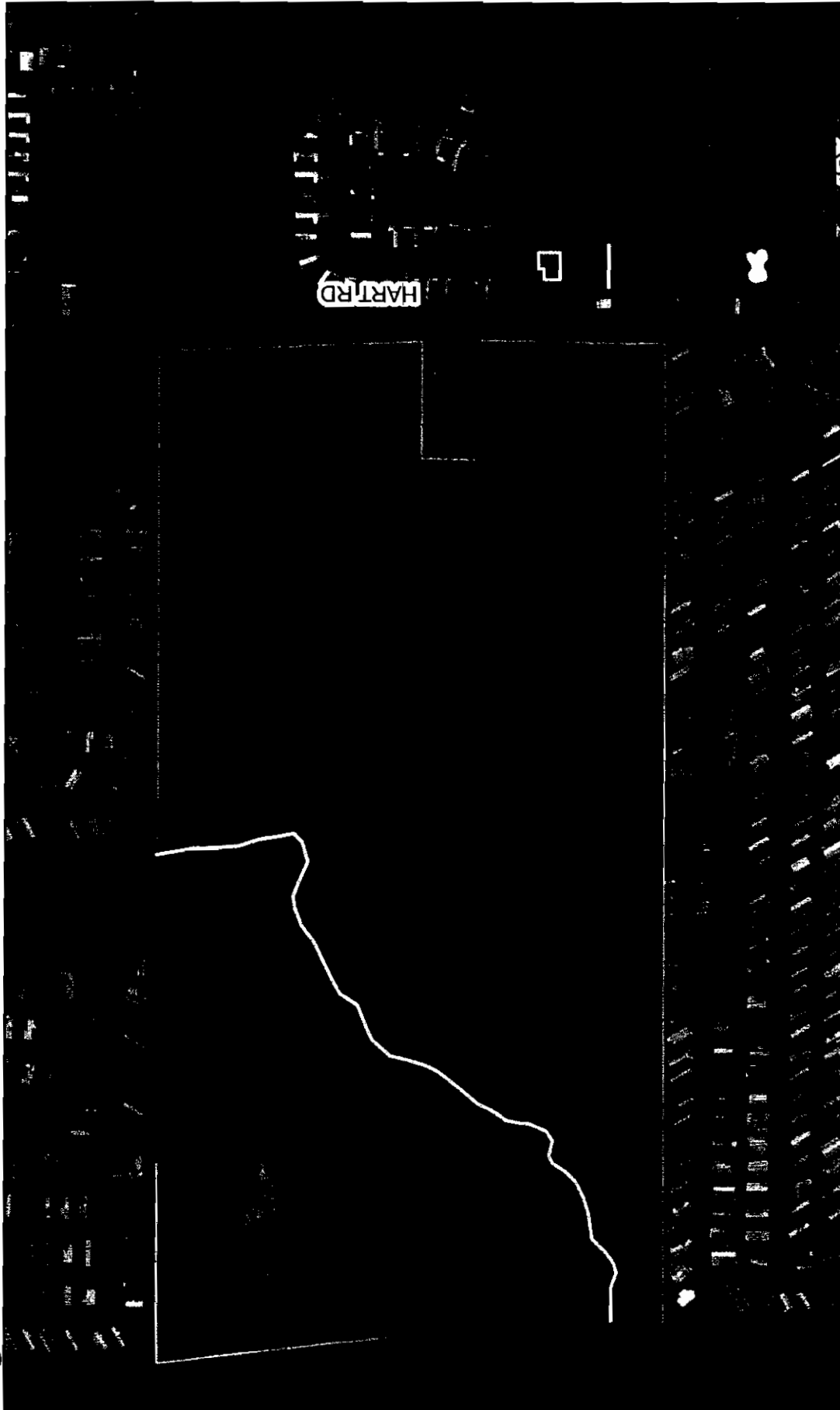
Exotic species such as rattlebox (*Sesbania punicea*) and Brazilian pepper are present here.

Animals documented utilizing this community include the green heron (*Butorides virescens*) and great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*).

Depression marshes are extremely important in providing breeding and foraging habitat for a variety of wildlife. They provide excellent breeding and foraging habitat for amphibians. Because of their temporary nature, few large predatory fish occur in these wetlands, which would feed heavily on the tadpoles. Since this community typically dries down in most years, the aquatic animals become quite concentrated and are an excellent food source for birds and other wildlife.

Fire is important to maintaining this community by restricting the invasion of shrubs and trees, which would eventually reduce the hydroperiod through evapotranspiration and increased biomass as well as shading out the wetland. The ideal burn regime for this plant community would be to burn the surrounding uplands every 1-3 years, allowing fire to actually burn through the wetland every third burn. These wetland burns should occur in late spring to early summer, just before the rainy season to maximize the effectiveness (Printiss 2003).

Figure 7: Natural Plant Communities



Powell Creek Preserve



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Map Prepared On: 08/26/05 by: boyd@esgov.com

This is not a survey. Land Stewardship Staff has
prepared this map for information and planning purposes.

iii. Fauna

Due to the small size and isolation of the Preserve, the number of fauna present on site is lower than on other preserves. See Appendix C for a list of wildlife documented at the Preserve. Wildlife species were recorded during numerous site inspections. Future sightings through site inspections, elementary school activities, and possible Lee County Bird Patrol volunteers will continue to be recorded. There are also several exotic wildlife species that have been documented at the Preserve (Table 3). Of primary concern is the feral hog (*Sus scrofa*). Signs of damage from the hogs including soil disturbance and vegetation damage are apparent in the understory of the hydric hammock.

Table 3: Exotic Wildlife at Powell Creek Preserve

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i>	Cuban treefrog
<i>Anolis sagrei</i>	brown anole
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	feral hog

Wildlife management at the Preserve will focus on providing optimal habitat for native species. Restoration of the disturbed areas, control of invasive exotic plants and application of prescribed fire will be critical restoration components to provide habitat for wildlife. Powell Creek Preserve is part of a countywide quarterly site inspection program for all Conservation 20/20 Preserves. A copy of the site inspection form is available in the Land Stewardship Operations Manual (LSOM). These inspections allow staff to monitor for any impacts and/or changes to each preserve and include lists of all animal sightings and new plant species that are found. If, during these inspections, staff finds FNAI listed species, they will be reported using the appropriate forms.

iv. Designated Species

Although all native plant and animal species found at the Preserve have some protection due to the preservation of this property, certain species need additional attention. For stewardship purposes, all plants and animals listed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), the Institute of Regional Conservation (IRC) and Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) will be given special consideration. Typically, designated species will benefit from proper management of the biological communities in which they occur. However, some species may require additional measures to ensure their protection. Management practices likely to benefit wildlife at the Preserve including exotic plant control, prescribed burning, trash removal, wildlife monitoring and feral animal control, restricting trails in

certain areas and enforcement of no littering, no weapons and no motorized vehicles regulations will all help with the protection of listed species.

To date, the only listed wildlife species found at Powell Creek Preserve is the gopher tortoise. It is listed as a species of special concern (SSC) by the FWC. Gopher tortoises are in decline throughout their range due to loss and degradation of habitat. This species is dependant on dry, upland communities, which are often converted into urban and residential development, agriculture, citrus groves, mining and pine plantations. Additional threats include a highly contagious respiratory disease and human consumption (Hipes et al. 2000). Management activities at the Preserve that will benefit this species include exotic plant control and prescribed fire. Land Stewardship staff will continue to record location of individual burrows for staff knowledge and protection during restoration activities. A list of plant species of concern at Powell Creek Preserve can be found in Table 4.

Table 4: Listed Plant Species Found at PCP and Their Designated Status

Scientific Name	Common Name	USFWS	FDA	FNAI	IRC
<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i> var. <i>densispica</i>	stiff-leaved wild-pine, cardinal airplant		E		
<i>Tillandsia utriculata</i>	giant airplant		E		
<i>Carex lupuliformis</i>	false hop sedge				I
<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>	pinebarren flatsedge				R
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>glaucus</i>	chalky bluestem				R
<i>Aristida spiciformis</i>	bottlebrush threawn				R
<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>	Walter's viburnum				I
<i>Balduina angustifolia</i>	coastalplain honeycombhead				R
<i>Elephantopus elatus</i>	elephantsfoot				R
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterfly weed				R
<i>Polygonella polygama</i> var. <i>brachystachya</i>	October flower				I
<i>Habenaria quinqueseta</i>	longhorn false reinorchid				R
<i>Quercus minima</i>	dwarf live oak				R

KEY

USFWS -U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	FNAI -Florida Natural Areas Inventory
FWC -Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission	
FDA - Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services	G -Global rarity of the species
	S -State rarity of the species
	T -Subspecies of special population
CE - Commercially Exploited	1 -Critically imperiled
E -Endangered	2 -Imperiled
T -Threatened	3 -Rare, restricted or otherwise vulnerable to extinction
IRC - Institute for Regional Conservation	4 -Apparently secure
CI - Critically Imperiled	5 -Demonstrateably secure
I - Imperiled	
R - Rare	

The following is a brief summary of the designated plant species explaining why they are in decline.

Plant Species

Cardinal and Giant Airplants

Cardinal airplants (*Tillandsia fasciculata* var. *densispica*) and giant airplants (*Tillandsia utriculata*) are found in hammocks, cypress swamps and pinelands. Scattered plants have been documented in several portions of PCP. Threats to these plants include illegal collecting, habitat destruction and the exotic Mexican bromeliad weevil (*Metamasius callizona*) (Save 2004). Now listed as endangered, these bromeliads were once considered common before the arrival of the weevil in Florida. Currently, scientists are researching biological control agents for the weevil. Staff will follow the research developments and work with scientists in the future if it is determined that these insects are affecting epiphytes and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is in need of release sites.

The majority of the designated plant species at PCP have been listed by the Institute for Regional Conservation (IRC), which is not a regulatory agency. However, the scientists working for this Institute have conducted a tremendous amount of fieldwork and research documenting plants occurring in conservation areas in the 10 southernmost counties of Florida. This initial floristic inventory allowed the IRC to rank plant species to indicate how rare/common these plants are in protected areas. At PCP, several Rare and Imperiled plants occur. Rare plants are defined as being either very rare and local throughout its range in south Florida (21-100 occurrences, or less than 10,000 individuals), or found locally in a restricted range. IRC only ranks as rare those taxa with fewer than 100,000 individuals. Imperiled plants are those that are imperiled in south Florida because of rarity (6-20 occurrences, or less than 3,000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or human factor. IRC only ranks as imperiled those taxa with fewer than 10,000 individuals.

In their book, Rare Plants of South Florida: Their History, Conservation and Restoration, Gann et al. (2002) provide an entire chapter of recommendations to help restore south Florida's rare plant diversity. Several of these recommendations, particularly those that protect plants on the Preserve and relate to stewardship practices, will be followed. More information on the specific techniques utilized on the Preserve will be discussed in the Management Action Plan. The following list highlights those recommendations by IRC that will be incorporated into the management of PCP:

- Plan recreational activities such as off-road vehicle use and equestrian activities so as to avoid impacts to rare plant populations.
- Insure that park improvements and management activities do not needlessly threaten or destroy rare plant populations.
- Prevent illegal poaching of rare plants.

- Prosecute poachers to the fullest extent of the law.
- Implement an ongoing exotic pest plant control program.
- Educate exotic plant control crews about the rare plants to ensure they avoid non-target damage.
- Remove wild hogs that can completely destroy the above ground vegetation and disturb all the soil in an area where they are feeding.
- Reintroduce fire to the site since many plant communities in South Florida are fire adapted and the use of natural and prescribed fire as a management tool is extremely critical for the protection of many rare plants. Divide the site so the entire area is not burned during the same year to help protect these communities.

v. Biological Diversity

Powell Creek Preserve's diversity is apparent in the range of plant communities found at the Preserve. These communities range from dry scrubby areas that are rarely flooded, to the slough areas that nearly always contain water. Along the banks of the creek you can also find a number of large oaks and slash pines. There are multiple live oak trees that span across the creek, including one that was removed from the creek channel in 2001 because it was blocking the flow of water and collecting debris. Pictures of this tree are in Appendix D. Protecting the native plants across the Preserve and the creek will protect the overall biodiversity of the Preserve.

The integrity and diversity of PCP must be protected when and where possible. Land Stewardship staff will perform the following actions in this regard:

- Control of invasive exotic vegetation followed by annual maintenance to provide more suitable habitat for native aquatic and terrestrial species.
- Secure the boundaries with fencing and signs to eliminate illegal access to the Preserve and protect fragile ecosystems.
- Remove any debris and prevent future dumping on site.
- Restore hydrologic flows and remove trash in the historic creek bed.
- Implement a prescribed fire program to closely mimic the natural fire regimes for different plant communities to increase plant diversity and insure the canopies remain open.
- Control feral hog populations to reduce their impacts on the herbaceous plants and soils.

C. Cultural Resources

i. Archaeological Features

In 1987, Piper Archaeological Research, Inc. conducted an archaeological site inventory of Lee County. They were able to identify 53 additional sites increasing the total number of known archaeological sites in Lee County to 204. They also created a site predictive model and archaeological sensitivity map for the county that highlighted potential areas likely to contain additional archaeological sites. There are no known archaeological sites or potential areas predicted by the model at Powell Creek Preserve.

ii. Land Use History

Although not all elements of the land use history discussed below occurred on PCP, modifications made on adjacent properties directly influence the Preserve. From the late nineteenth century until the 1930's, intense logging of slash pine virtually eliminated all virgin stands of the southern mixed forest in south Florida. These activities likely reduced slash pine densities throughout the Preserve and explain the lack of old growth pine trees found on the site, although several large pines have been located near the creek.

According to interpretations based on aerial photography dating back to 1944 (Figure 8), land uses included agricultural activities, a building in the northeast corner, and the abandoned SAL railroad bed and its associated ditch to the west. Besides the original flow way of Powell Creek, this photograph also illustrated Hart Road as a straight dirt trail that ended at the northeast corner of the property. The 1953 aerial photograph includes additional structures, including a portion of Hart's Dairy Farm in the southeast portion of the Preserve (Carter & Smith 2005), a trail from Hart Road running west to the creek and a home and sheds on the 1-acre residential out-parcel (Figure 9). Although not discernable on the photograph, there are remnants of a concrete block structure at the end of this trail adjacent to the creek. The 1958 photograph shows the original size of the southeastern wetland and the sandy upland area on western section of the site (Figure 10).

The stumps from the logged slash pines were removed from many properties in the region during the 1960's and 1970's. This activity, referred to as "stumping", was conducted to extract turpentine from the wood. Stumping created depressions in the soil, which created a microhabitat where soil moisture is higher for longer periods than adjacent habitats, allowing different plant species to occur.

Additional activities were derived from either historical aerial photographs taken between 1966 and 2002, speaking with local residents (Carter, Schmitt & Smith 2005) or the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment report (WRS 2003). By

1966, the drainage ditch from the north (north and center of the Preserve) was dredged leading to the Powell Creek waterway, while the buildings associated with the farm were removed from the southeast portion the Preserve.

In 1970, the construction of Carriage Village subdivision began to the south, and a portion of the Preserve's southeast wetland was filled. By 1974, the building in the northeast corner was removed, while north of the Preserve, the Forest Park subdivision was partially completed. During the 1970's until the early 1980's, cattle grazed on the property (Smith 2005).

In 1987, the Valencia Weir was installed in the bypass canal at the southwest corner of the Preserve at the confluence of the canal and Powell Creek. During the mid to late 1980's, five wells were installed in preparation for the Royal Palm Estates development, a 325 unit mobile home planned development (WRS 2003). In 1990, the Royal Coach Village subdivision was under construction on the east side of Hart Road and by 1999, the Hart Road Storage facility was built to the northeast of the Preserve.

Before C20/20 acquired the property, additional uses observed during onsite property evaluations included camping (still smoldering campfire), various childhood activities (tree house), dumping, off-road vehicle (ORV) tracks and hunting (tree stand and old hog pens).

Figure 8: 1944 Historical Aerial Photograph



Legend

PCP Boundary

----- Location of Major Roads Today



Powell Creek Preserve



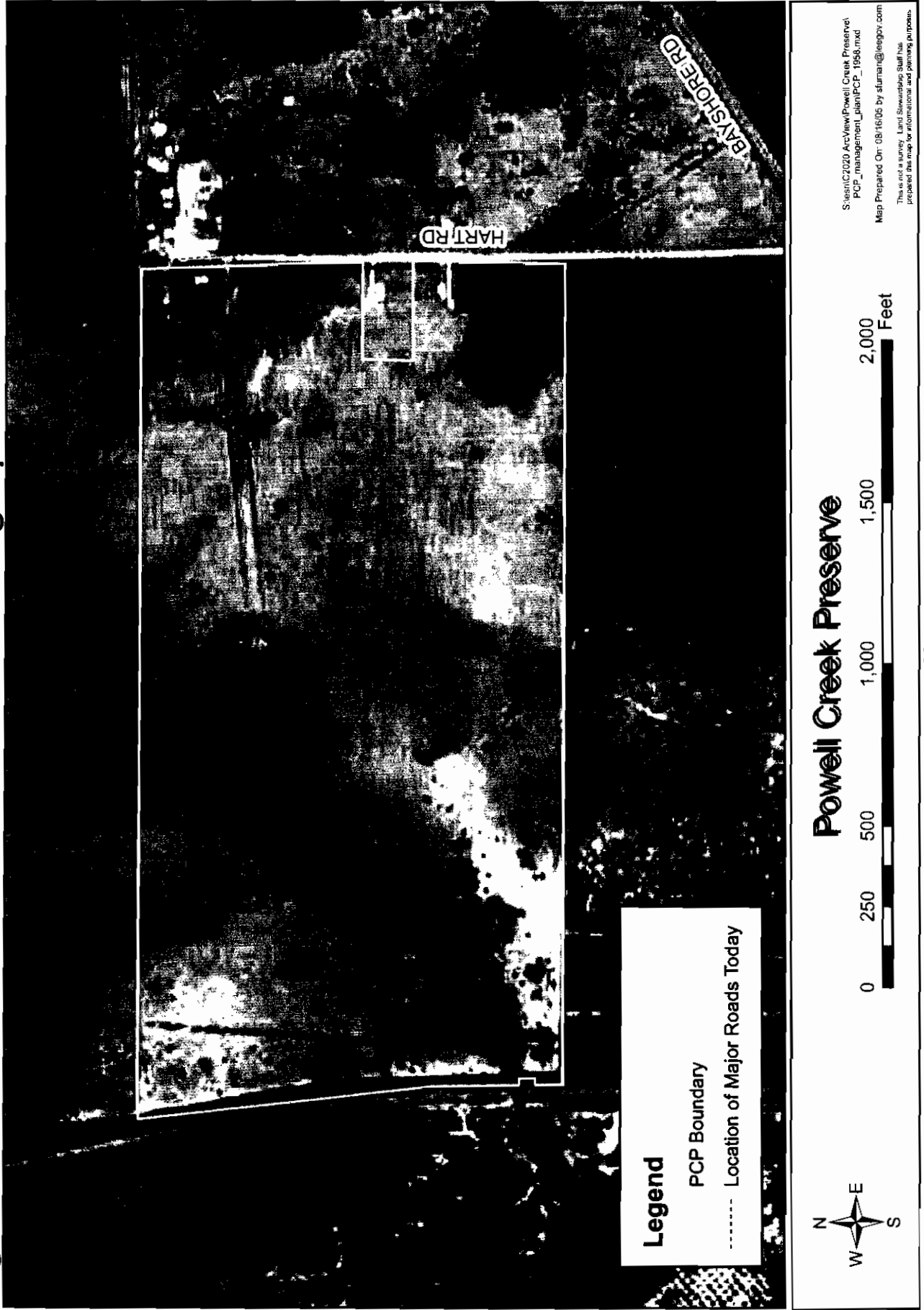
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Map Prepared On 08/19/05 by sfurnan@regov.com
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Figure 9: 1953 Historical Aerial Photograph



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Figure 10: 1958 Historical Aerial Photograph



iii. Public Interest

Powell Creek Preserve was purchased for its potential to provide water quality enhancements and flood protection in North Fort Myers. At the time of purchase, the site was approved for a 325 unit Mobile Home Planned Development. Purchasing the property was important in providing drainage and flood protection for developments to the north. SFWMD and Lee County Division of Natural Resources expect to be able to fund water management improvement projects on this site in the future. The Preserve is an important part of improving water quality flowing into Powell Creek and eventually into the Caloosahatchee River. Powell Creek Preserve is also home to a healthy gopher tortoise population. Land Stewardship staff has observed up to 15 active burrows on site.

Since urban areas surround the Preserve and it is small in size, it would best serve as a neighborhood preserve. The Preserve will be open for hiking, bird watching and photography. Trails will be maintained where existing trails are located in the Preserve. This may lead to increased use and trash, but Land Stewardship staff will work with neighboring residents in assisting a volunteer group for the Preserve.

V. FACTORS INFLUENCING MANAGEMENT

A. Natural Trends and Disturbances

Natural trends and disturbances influencing native communities and stewardship at PCP include the pattern of wet and dry periods, flooding, occasional freezes, hurricanes and wildfire. Implementation of the Management Action Plan will take into consideration the possibility of these factors and their influence on projects at PCP. For example, a tropical storm or hurricane could damage large amounts of vegetation. It may be necessary to remove or mulch downed vegetation following a hurricane if it increases the chance of negative impacts to wildlife habitat from a wildfire.

Wildfires caused by lightning strikes are a natural occurrence in Florida. The Florida Division of Forestry (DOF) – Caloosahatchee District - and Lee County Department of Parks and Recreation are developing a wildland firefighting protocol for County preserves. The DOF has been provided a map of the Preserve showing the locations of gates, firebreaks and management units. The DOF will utilize existing firebreaks to contain wildfires at PCP whenever possible. No new firebreaks, such as plow lines, will be created unless there is potential for the wildfire to harm property outside the PCP boundary. This agreement between DOF and the County will protect PCP from the potential damage associated with emergency firefighting equipment. Land Stewardship staff will lead periodic site visits in order to familiarize DOF staff with PCP and current

management efforts. A comprehensive C20/20 fire plan, to be completed in 2005, will help decrease the impact of catastrophic wildfires on the Preserve and neighboring lands.

Management (exotic plant control, prescribed burning, etc.) of PCP is influenced by seasonal hydroperiods. The Land Stewardship Operations Manual's (LSOM) exotic plant prescription form will be used to define the conditions for control activities. The use of heavy equipment will be limited to the dry season for the majority of the site. The timing of prescribed burns will also be influenced by seasonal rain, weather and wind patterns.

B. Internal Influences

In November 2003, neighbors in Carriage Village subdivision to the south of the Preserve called with concerns of the lack of a firebreak between the properties and their risk of wildfire. Because of this concern, the Preserve was listed as high priority for installing firebreaks. In September 2004, firebreaks were installed on the eastern and southern boundaries of the Preserve and along the northern boundary from the eastern corner to the creek. The line was created using a Brontosaurus mulching machine and is approximately 15 feet wide. Mowing twice a year and disking as needed for prescribed fire and wildfire protection will maintain firebreaks. At the same time the firebreaks were installed, approximately 3.5 acres on the southeast corner were cleared of Brazilian pepper. In August 2005, exotic species in these firebreaks and cleared areas were sprayed with herbicide. Any exotic plant species on the EPPC list was targeted for control. Follow-up treatments will occur at 1.5, 3 and 6 months after initial treatment.

C. External Influences

In November 2004, neighbors to the south in the Carriage Village subdivision requested that the county clear a portion of the wetland at the southeast corner of the property that was eroding their property and pulling down the fence. After a site visit, Land Stewardship staff determined that the neighbor's fence was approximately eight feet onto county property and the neighboring property was not in jeopardy. In order to prevent further erosion the fence will be moved to the actual property line in the fall of 2005. Fill will be brought in and a slope of 8:1 will be created and wetland plants planted. Appendix E outlines the proposed wetland erosion and maintenance work to be done.

D. Legal Obligations and Constraints

i. Permitting

Land stewardship activities at Powell Creek Preserve may involve obtaining permits from regulatory agencies. The proposed hydrologic improvements to the site require an environmental resource permit from the Florida Department of

Environmental Protection (FDEP). Once invasive exotic plants have been removed and controlled in the upland portions of the Preserve and fuel loads have been reduced, prescribed fire may be used as a management tool, requiring burn authorization from the Florida Division of Forestry.

ii. Other Legal Constraints

In 1990, a conservation easement was granted to the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (renamed FDEP) on approximately 10 acres of the property. This easement was granted to maintain the land in its natural vegetative and hydrologic conditions. The easement covers the creek bed throughout the entire property and the floodplain on the northern part of the creek. Any management activities on these areas of the Preserve must be permitted by terms of the easement. A copy of the conservation easement is located in Appendix F.

There is a 15 foot wide drainage easement along the western border starting at the southwest corner running to 35 feet north of the outfall of the creek. There is also a 10 foot wide utility easement that lies to the west of the right of way of Hart Road that crosses the property boundary on the east side.

The 1991/1992 Lee County Surface Water Management Master Plan recommended cleaning tributaries of the Caloosahatchee River for optimum performance of outfalls and flood prevention. Starting in 2002, Lee County Division of Natural Resources received funding from SFWMD for Caloosahatchee River Tributaries Maintenance. SFWMD provided \$50,000 for the fiscal year October 2002 – September 2003. Starting September 2003, \$200,000 per year was issued for maintenance and will continue through the fiscal year starting October 2006. With this funding, exotic plants and other debris were removed from the portions of Powell Creek on the Preserve in 2001.

Records show that between May 1987 and November 1988, five wells were installed on the Preserve. It is believed that these wells were installed for on site irrigation for the proposed mobile home development on the property. During field work for this stewardship plan, Land Stewardship staff only located 3 wells. In January 2005, the well use permit came up for renewal through SFWMD. At this time, it was determined that the wells would not need to be used as a water source on the Preserve, and the permit was not renewed.

iii. Relationship to Other Plans

In October 2005, Lee County Division of Natural Resources hired a consultant to develop the North Fort Myers Surface Water Master Plan, which covers the area between Highway 41 and State Road 31 in the North Fort Myers area. These plans will provide suggestions for water storage and drainage within these

watersheds. Land Stewardship staff will have input into any projects that will affect water storage or flow on Conservation 20/20 Preserves.

The Lee County Greenways Master Plan provides framework for the implementation of a comprehensive greenway system for use by Lee County residents and visitors (Lee County 2005). This plan proposes that the greenway will pass on the western side of PCP along the canal. At this time, C20/20 staff is working with Greenways Planning Group staff to determine if the greenway will be connected with other trails on the Preserve.

The Lee Plan, Lee County's comprehensive plan, is designed to depict Lee County as it will appear in the year 2020. Several themes have been identified as having "great importance as Lee County approaches the planning horizon" (Lee County 2004). These themes are:

- The growth patterns of the County will continue to be dictated by the Future Land Use map.
- The continued protection of the County's natural resource base.
- The diversification of the County's traditional economic base.
- The expansion of cultural, educational and recreational opportunities.
- A significant expansion in the County's physical and social infrastructure.

The entire Lee Plan can be found on the Internet at: <http://www.lee-county.com/dcd1/Leeplan /Leeplan.pdf>. The four chapters that affect the management of PCP are **Chapter II – Future Land Use, Chapter IV – Community Facilities and Services, Chapter V – Parks, Recreation and Open Space and Chapter VII – Conservation and Coastal Management.**

Chapter II, Policy 1.4.6 states that Conservation Lands includes uplands and wetlands that are owned and used for long range conservation purposes. Upland and wetland conservation lands will be shown as separate categories on the FLUM. Upland conservation lands will be subject to the provisions of this policy. Wetland conservation lands will be subject to the provisions of both the Wetlands category described in Objective 1.5 and the Conservation Lands category described in this policy. The most stringent provisions of either category will apply to wetland conservation lands. Conservation lands will include all public lands required to be used for conservation purposes by some type of legal mechanism such as statutory requirements, funding and/or grant conditions, and mitigation preserve areas required for land development approvals. Conservation Lands may include such uses as wildlife preserves; wetland and upland mitigation areas and banks; natural resource based parks; ancillary uses for environmental research and education, historic and cultural preservation, and natural resource based parks (such as signage, parking facilities, caretaker quarters, interpretive kiosks, research centers, and quarters and other associated support services); and water conservation lands such as aquifer recharge areas, flow ways, flood prone areas, and well fields. 2020 lands

designated as conservation are also subject to more stringent use provisions of the 2020 Program or the 2020 ordinances. (Added by Ordinance No. 98-09, Amended by Ordinance No. 02-02)

Chapter IV, Policy 59.1.5 provides the county will, through appropriate land use and engineering regulations, continue to control the introduction of obstructions or impediments within floodways. (Amended by Ordinance No. 94-30, 00-22)

Chapter IV, Policy 59.1.6 provides that the county will, through appropriate regulations, continue to provide standards for construction of artificial drainage ways compatible with natural flow ways and otherwise provide for the reduction of the risk of flood damage to new development. (Amended by Ordinance No. 94-30, 00-22)

Chapter IV, Policy 60.1.4 provides that the county will examine steps necessary to restore principal flow-way systems, if feasible, to assure the continued environmental function, value, and use of natural surface water flow-ways and associated wetland systems. (Amended by Ordinance No. 00-22)

Chapter V provides that Land Stewardship staff will ensure that any public use facilities and recreational opportunities will comply with **Goal 85: Park Planning and Design**, which requires that parks and recreation sites are planned, designed, and constructed to comply with the best professional standards of design, landscaping, planning, and environmental concern. Staff will also work to to meet **Goal 86: Environmental and Historic Programs, Objective 86.1** to provide information and education programs regarding its cultural history and its environment at appropriate facilities. (Amended by Ordinance No. 94-30, 00- 22)

Chapter VII, Objective 104.1: ENVIRONMENTALLY CRITICAL AREAS provides that within the coastal planning area, the county will manage and regulate, on an ongoing basis, environmentally critical areas to conserve and enhance their natural functions. Environmentally critical areas include wetlands (as defined in Goal 114) and Rare and Unique upland habitats. Rare and Unique upland habitats include, but are not limited to: sand scrub (320); coastal scrub (322); those pine flatwoods (411) which can be categorized as "mature" due to the absence of severe impacts caused by logging, drainage, and exotic infestation; slash pine/midstory oak (412); tropical hardwood (426); live oak hammock (427); and cabbage palm hammock (428). The numbered references are to the Florida Land Use Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) Level III (FDOT, 1985). (See also Policy 113.1.4.) The digitization of the 1989 baseline coastal vegetation mapping (including wetlands and rare and unique uplands, as defined above) will be completed by 1996. (Amended by Ordinance No. 94-30, 00-22)

Chapter VII, Goal 107: RESOURCE PROTECTION provides to manage the county's wetland and upland ecosystems so as to maintain and enhance native habitats, floral and faunal species diversity, water quality, and natural surface

water characteristics. **Objective 107.1: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN** provides the county will continue to implement a resource management program that ensures the long-term protection and enhancement of the natural upland and wetland habitats through the retention of interconnected, functioning, and maintainable hydroecological systems where the remaining wetlands and uplands function as a productive unit resembling the original landscape. (Amended by Ordinance No. 94-30, 00-22) Under **Policy 107.1.1.4e** the county (or other appropriate agency) will prepare a management plan for each acquired site for the long term maintenance and enhancement of its health and environmental integrity.

Chapter VII, Objective 107.3: WILDLIFE provides the county will maintain and enhance the fish and wildlife diversity and distribution within Lee County for the benefit of a balanced ecological system. (Amended by Ordinance No. 94-30) **Policy 107.3.1:** encourages upland preservation in and around preserved wetlands to provide habitat diversity, enhance edge effect, and promote wildlife conservation. Initiating a prescribed fire regime and removing invasive exotics will follow this policy.

Chapter VII, Objective 107.4: ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES IN GENERAL provides Lee County will continue to protect habitats of endangered and threatened species and species of special concern in order to maintain or enhance existing population numbers and distributions of listed species. **Policy 107.4.1** states to identify, inventory, and protect flora and fauna indicated as endangered, threatened, or species of special concern in the "Official Lists of Endangered and Potentially Endangered Fauna and Flora of Florida," Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), as periodically updated. Lee County's Protected Species regulations will be enforced to protect habitat of those listed species found in Lee County that are vulnerable to development.

Chapter VII, Objective 107.8: GOPHER TORTOISES provides that the county will protect gopher tortoises through the enforcement of the protected species regulations and by operating and maintaining, in coordination with the FWC, the Hickey Creek Mitigation Park. (Amended by Ordinance No. 94-30) **Policy 107.8.1** provides that the county policy is to protect gopher tortoise burrows wherever they are found. However, if unavoidable conflicts make on-site protection infeasible, then off-site relocation may be provided in accordance with FWC requirements. (Amended by Ordinance No. 94-30)

Chapter VII, Goal 114: WETLANDS provides that the county maintains and enforces a regulatory program for development in wetlands that is cost-effective, complements federal and state permitting processes, and protects the fragile ecological characteristics of wetland systems. (Amended by Ordinance No. 94-30) **Objective 114.1** provides that the natural functions of wetlands and wetland systems will be protected and conserved through the enforcement of the county's

wetland protection regulations and the goals, objectives, and policies in this plan. "Wetlands" include all of those lands, whether shown on the Future Land Use Map or not, that are identified as wetlands in accordance with F.S. 373.019(17) through the use of the unified state delineation methodology described in FAC Chapter 17-340, as ratified and amended by F.S. 373.4211. (Amended by Ordinance No. 94-30, 00-22)

E. Management Constraints

The principle stewardship constraints for PCP include limited funding, exotic control, and proximity to neighbors. Although the site is small, the amount of exotic vegetation present is fairly high. It will be very time and cost intensive to control the exotics present on the Preserve. There are twenty-nine (29) FLEPPC Category I and eleven (11) FLEPPC Category II exotic invasive plant species on the Preserve that have been identified. Category I plants are invasive exotics that are altering native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives. Category II plants are 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. In particular, air potato has become so extensive that control will be very labor intensive to remove the tubers and vines.

There are mobile home communities to the north, east and south that will make prescribed fire difficult. Creation of firelines on the south and east side have decreased risk to these homes, but smoke management will be difficult. There is also a native grape vine that has become very prominent throughout the understory and into the canopy that increases the risk of crown scorch to the trees. Neighboring residential properties have exotic plants on their properties, which are a seeds source to the Preserve. Land Stewardship staff will encourage neighbors to control their exotic plants to limit new introductions to the Preserve.

F. Public Access and Resource-Based Recreation

The majority of the historic recreation that occurred at the current Powell Creek Preserve was from unlawful trespassers. In decades past, the Preserve was utilized for dairy farming and cattle ranching and the associated fencing prevented most of the general public from entering. Since Lee County has purchased the Preserve, evidence of both hunting and ORV use has been documented. The Parks and Recreation Ordinance, 02-12 (<http://www.lee-county.com/ordinances/PDF/2002/02-12.pdf>) prohibits both of these activities.

In early 2005, the existing old fence was replaced with new fencing that was installed around portions of the boundary for added protection. As an

economical consideration, when the maintenance gate was installed off Hart Road, a public access point and trailhead was created for visitors to use.

In accordance with the Land Stewardship Operations Manual (LSOM), PCP is classified as a Category 3 Limited Use Preserve. Since the Preserve is relatively small, staff does not recommend any additional recreational activities beyond hiking, bird watching, nature photography and nature study that are allowed at all Conservation 20/20 Preserves.

The proposed primitive nature trail will be marked and at least $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long. This trail will be created within a highly disturbed plant community and will utilize portions of the existing trails on the eastern portions of the Preserve. The proposed new segment of the trail will only require mowing tall grasses on a biannual basis. Staff will explore avenues for providing reasonable accessibility for visitors with disabilities. Several environmental, financial and safety concerns limit the trail system to the east side of Powell Creek:

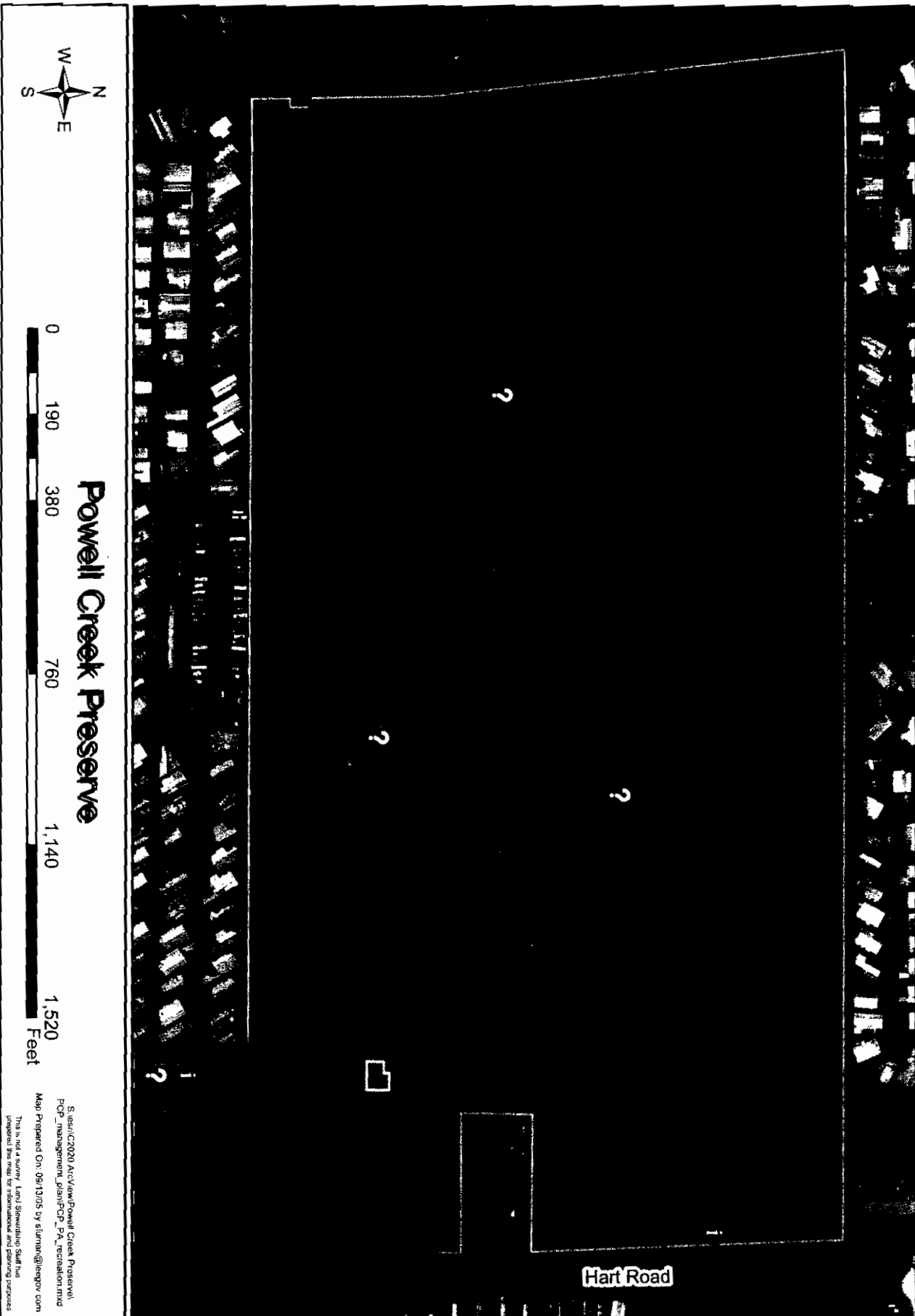
- 1) to prevent soil erosion in the creek and man-made drainage canal,
- 2) a foot bridge over the creek would be required and funding is extremely limited,
- 3) the canal bank is steep, the water is deep during wet season, and the weir structure may generate a strong current.

A brochure box with trail maps, wildlife information and other environmental educational literature will be available at the Preserve and introduce as well as orient visitors to PCP. The trail map will illustrate the different communities, the length of the nature trail and land stewardship activities that have occurred to assist restoration of the ecosystem. Gopher tortoise educational signage will be located along the trail before approaching a dense population to inform visitors of their life history and habitat requirements and not to “harass” them by *feeding, touching or chasing* them. Lastly, an observation deck may need to be constructed at a point where the trail nears the creek’s edge. A decision will be made after hydrologic improvements to Powell Creek are completed and/or damaging effects are noted from visitor usage along the banks of the creek. See Figure 11 for the proposed Master Site Plan.

Periodically, small portions of the trail may have standing water throughout the wet season, but the trail may remain open for visitors to make the effort if they choose. The entire Preserve will be closed during certain restoration activities or prescribed fires. There will be a kiosk at the entrance to the Preserve that will alert visitors of any current or upcoming trail closures.

Staff will attempt to provide for the needs of the public, keeping in consideration the lack of daily staff to protect and maintain public use amenities. A strong volunteer group will be encouraged to form to assist staff with trail maintenance, wildlife monitoring and other land stewardship projects.

Figure 11: Proposed Master Site Plan



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Map Prepared On: 06/13/05 by slfman@leppov.com
This is not a survey. Linn Stewardship Staff has
prepared this map for informational and planning purposes.

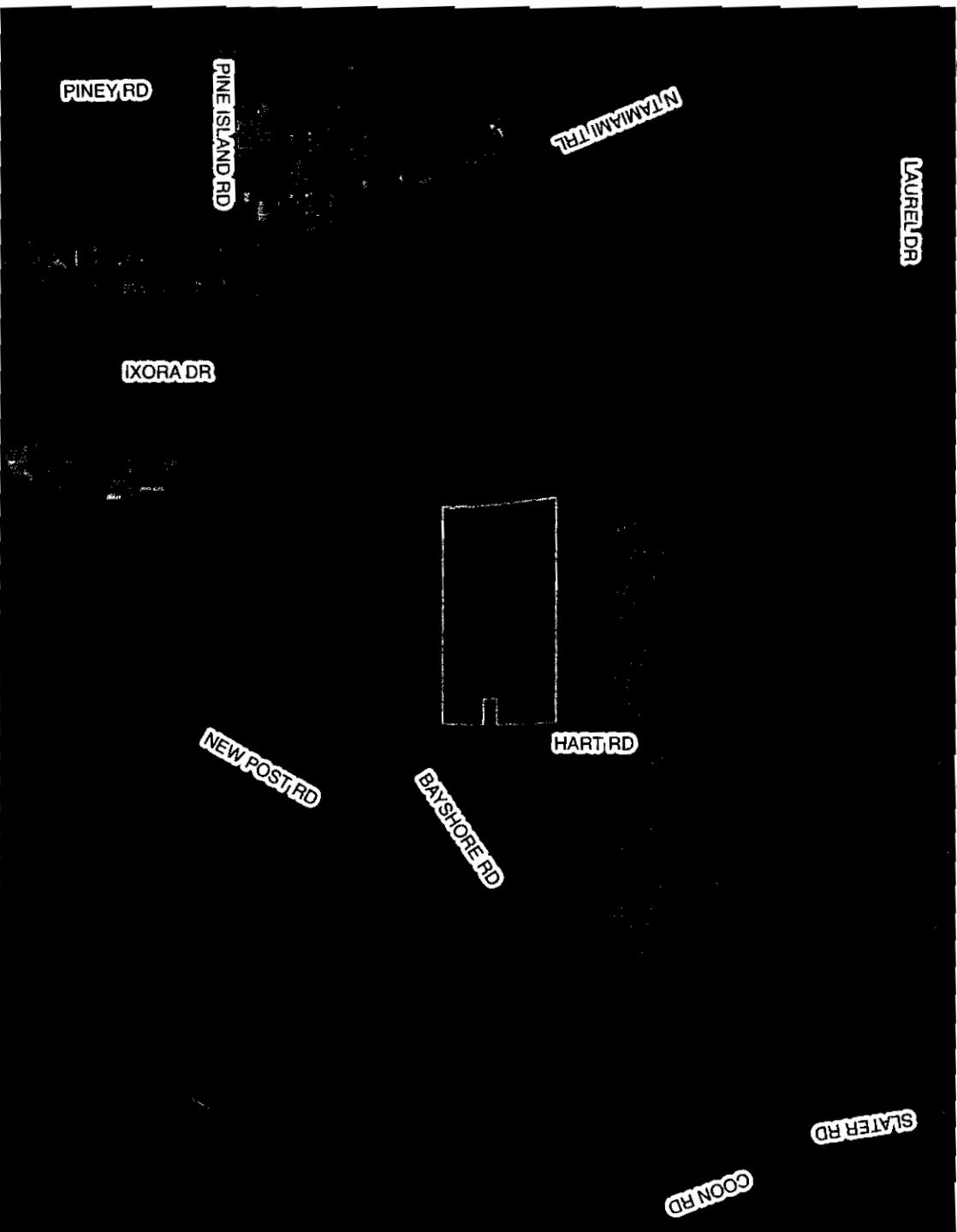
G. Acquisition

Powell Creek Preserve was purchased through C20/20 in August 2003 for \$618,000 after being nominated to the program in the spring of 2002 by Royal Palm Estates LLC.

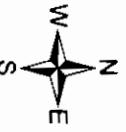
There are no additional undeveloped parcels of land in the vicinity of PCP that would be beneficial to pursue for acquisition. Both the South Florida Water Management District and Lee County Division of Natural Resources supported the acquisition of this site for its regional potential for water quality enhancements and flood protection. Prior to acquisition, during the secondary site review process, it was stated that the wetlands were considered to be non-functional.

Currently, the future land use for the Preserve is "Central Urban," while it is still zoned as mobile home planned development "MHPD" for 325 units (See Figures 12 & 13). The STRAP number for the parcel is 36-43-24-00-00002.0000. Land Stewardship staff recommends that the future land use be changed to "Conservation Lands" and the zoning category be changed to "Environmentally Critical."

Figure 12: Future Land Use Map



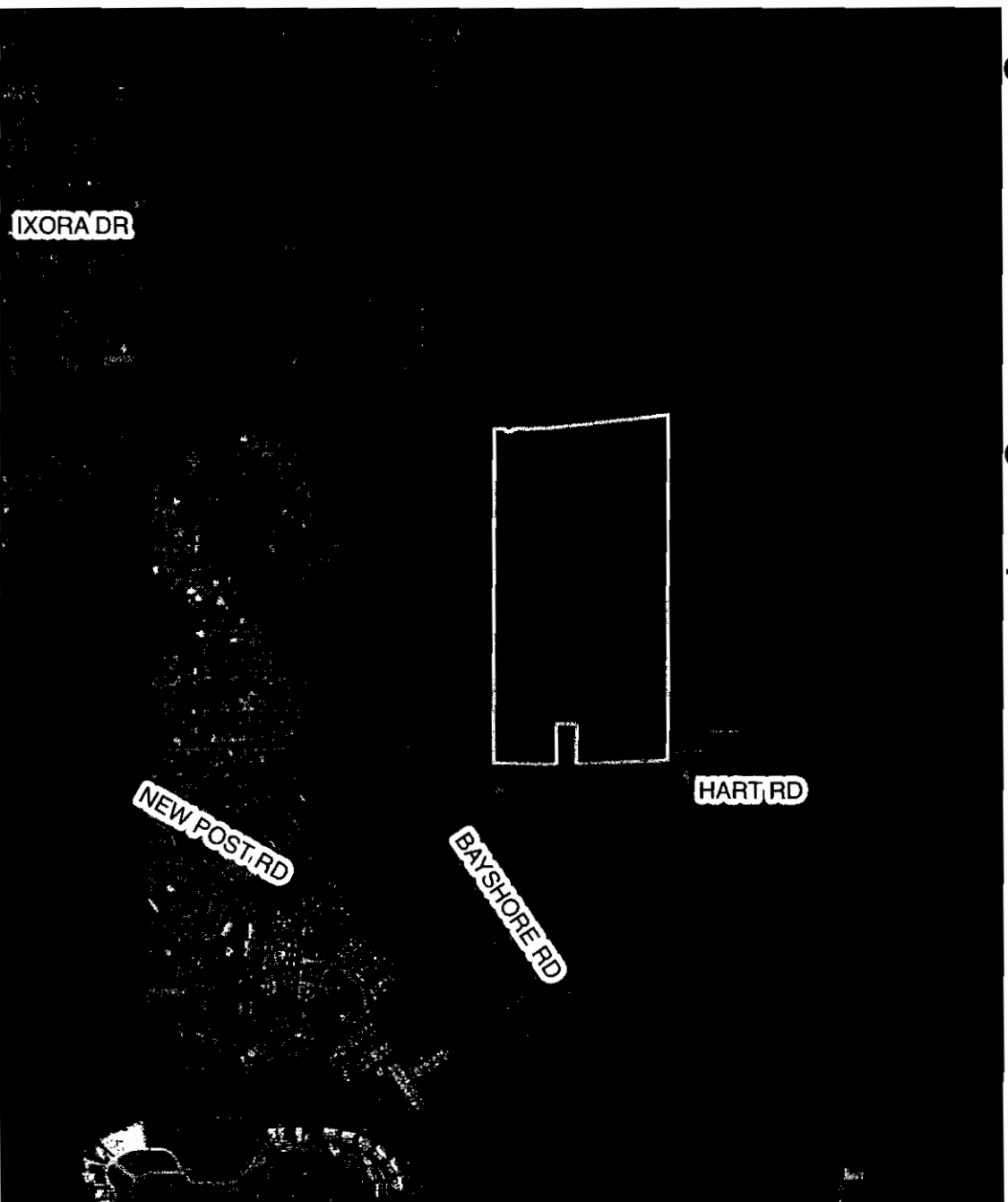
Legend	
	Preserve Boundary
Future Land Use	
FUTURE URBAN AREAS	
	Intensive Development
	Central Urban
	Urban Community
	Suburban
	Outlying Suburban
	Industrial Development
	Public Facilities
	University Community
INTERCHANGE AREAS	
	Industrial Interchange
	General Interchange
	General Commercial Interchange
	Industrial Commercial Interchange
	University Village Interchange
	General Commercial Interchange
NEW COMMUNITY	
	New Community
AIRPORT AREAS	
	Airport Commerce
	Airport
NON-URBAN AREAS	
	Rural
	Rural Community Preserve
	Outer Island
	Open Lands
	Density Reduction/Groundwater Resource
ENVIRONMENTALLY CRITICAL AREAS	
	Conservation Lands - Uplands
	Wetlands
	Conservation Lands - Wetlands



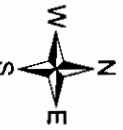
Powell Creek Preserve

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 Map Prepared On: 08/10/05 by: boyd@keegan.com
 This is not a survey. Land Showings Shall Not Be Relied Upon for Informational and Planning purposes.

Figure 13: Zoning Map



Legend	
—	PCP Boundary
—	Major Roads
Zoning Category	
●	Agriculture
●	Commercial
●	Community Commercial
●	Community Facilities
●	General Commercial
●	Neighborhood Commercial
●	Commercial Planned Development
●	Special Commercial Office
●	Light Industrial
●	Mobile Home Residential
●	Mobile Home Planned Development
○	Residential Multiple Family
●	Residential Planned Development
●	Residential Single Family
●	Two Family Conversion



Powell Creek Preserve

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 Map Prepared On: 08/10/05 by lloyd@lsagov.com
 This is not a survey. Limit Stewardship Staff's proposed this map for informational and planning purposes

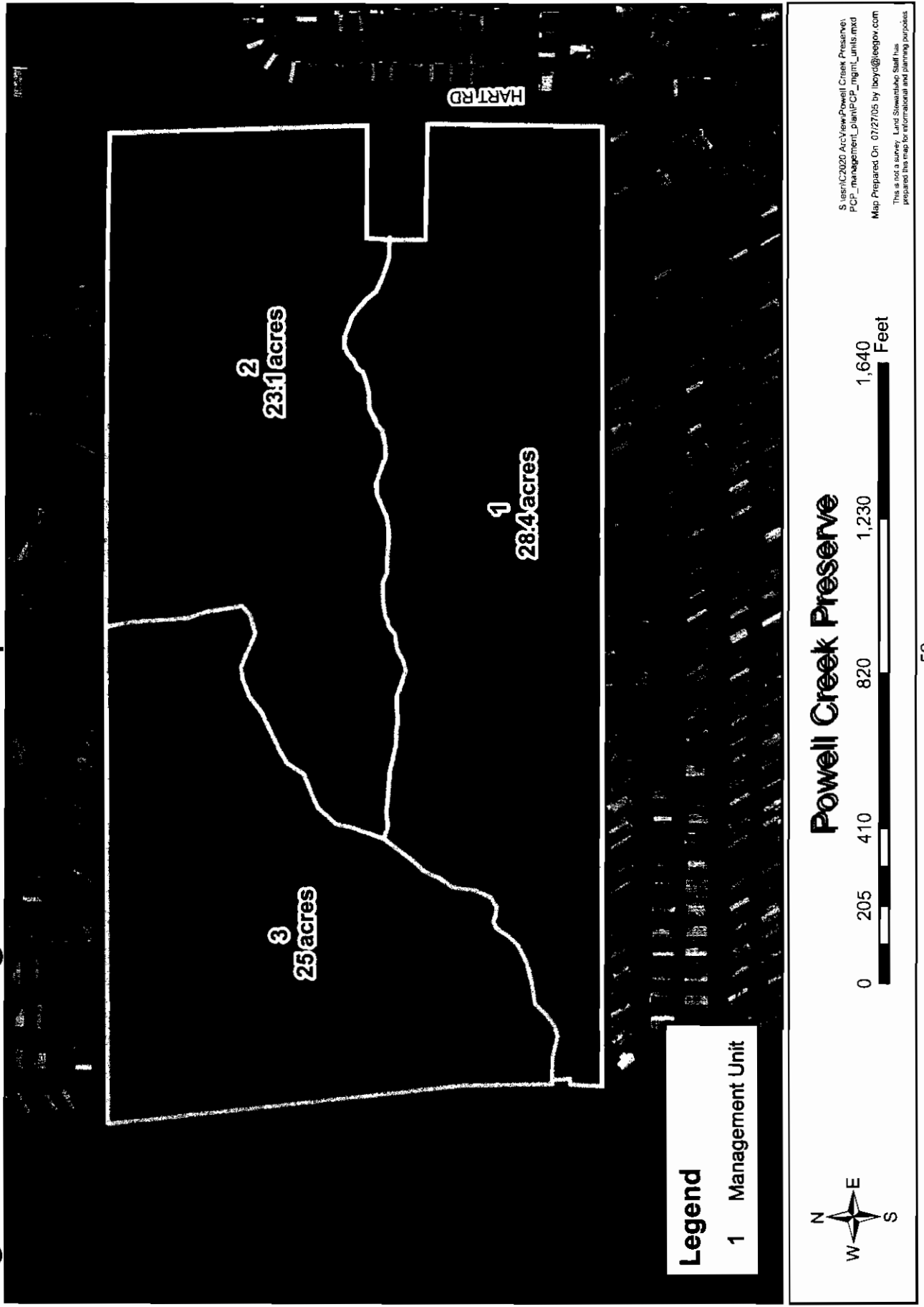
VI. MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN

A. Management Unit Descriptions

Powell Creek Preserve has been divided into three (3) management units (MU) to better organized and achieve management goals. Figure 14 delineates the management units that were created based on existing trails, the creek and plant communities.

- Management Unit 1 – 28.4 acres
Management Unit 1 is located in the southeast corner of the Preserve. It is bordered to the north by MU 2, the west by Powell Creek, the south by the property boundary and the east by Hart Road. The majority of this unit is mesic flatwoods with a small (2 acre) wetland in the southeast corner. The northern part of the unit contains some disturbed areas that were once grazed and used as an all-terrain vehicle (ATV) racetrack. The Brazilian pepper in the southeast corner has been removed and exotics along the south and east boundaries have been sprayed with herbicide for control. Other exotics present in this unit include Caesar weed, queen palm and *Schefflera* in less than 25% cover. A portion of the hiking trail system will be in this unit. Management activities will focus on exotic control and debris removal.
- Management Unit 2 – 23.1 acres
Management Unit 2 is located in the northeast corner. It is bordered to the north by the property boundary, the west by Powell Creek, the south by MU 1 and the east by Hart Road. About half of the unit is disturbed land that was once grazed. The other half consists mainly of mesic flatwoods and small areas of hydric hammock (2 acres) and slough. Exotic plant species present include silk oak, Caesar weed, queen palm and Surinam cherry in less than 25% cover. The maintenance gate, public access point, and portions of the hiking trail system are in this unit. Management activities will focus on exotic control, grapevine control, debris removal and prescribed fire or other brush control strategies.
- Management Unit 3 – 25 acres
Management Unit 3 is located in the western part of the Preserve. This unit is bordered to the north by the property boundary, the west by a drainage canal, and the south and east by Powell Creek. This unit contains scrubby flatwoods (6 acres), mesic flatwoods, hydric hammock (1 acre) and a slough area of the creek. Exotic plant species present include Brazilian pepper, twoleaf nightshade and bishopwood (*Bischofia javanica*). Management activities will focus on exotic control, grapevine control, prescribed fire or other brush control strategies and trash clean up in the creek and slough.

Figure 14: Management Unit Map



B. Goals and Strategies

While the following are long-term goals for the Preserve, funding is currently not available to conduct all of these activities. Grants and/or monies budgeted for mitigation of any governmental infrastructure projects in Lee County will be used to supplement our operations budget to meet the goals in a timely manner.

The primary management objectives for Powell Creek Preserve are invasive exotic plant control and hydrological improvements. Additional stewardship activities at Powell Creek Preserve will focus on the following and will be prioritized in order of importance and ease of accomplishment:

Natural Resource Management

- ✓ Exotic plant control and maintenance
- ✓ Hydrologic improvements
- ✓ Prescribed fire management
- ✓ Photo point installation and monitoring
- ✓ Brush reduction
- ✓ Monitor and protect listed species
- ✓ Targeted exotic animal removal
- ✓ Compile results from monitoring wells

Overall Protection

- ✓ Debris removal and prevent dumping
- ✓ Boundary fence installation
- ✓ Boundary sign installation
- ✓ Change future land use and zoning categories

Public Use

- ✓ Facilities construction
- ✓ Educational sign installation

Volunteers

- ✓ Assist volunteer group

The following is a description of how each of these goals will be carried out, the success criteria used to measure the accomplishment of each goal and a projected timetable outlining when and in which units each activity will take place.

Natural Resource Management

Exotic plant control and maintenance

Although the dominant upland invasive exotic plants at PCP are Brazilian pepper, air potato and Caesar's weed, there are more than thirty-five (35) others. The

wetlands on this Preserve are also disturbed and have additional invasive exotic plants such as Britton's wild petunia (a.k.a. Mexican petunia), West Indian marsh grass (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*) and water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*). The 2005 Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's List of Invasive Species (FLEPPC 2005) will be consulted in determining the invasive exotic plants to be controlled in each management unit. The goal is to remove and then control these plants and other targeted invasive exotic species, followed with semi-annual or as needed treatments of resprouts and new seedlings. This goal will be implemented on a per management unit basis, where each unit will be brought to a maintenance level, defined as less than 5% invasive exotic plant coverage.

Prior to each invasive exotic plant control project at PCP, a Prescription Form (located in the LSOM) will be filled out by Land Stewardship staff and reviewed by the contractor(s). All contractors involved in these projects will be required to fill out the Daily Report Control Form (located in the LSOM).

- Uplands with light to moderate infestations:

With the exception of one large patch of air potato, there are no areas where invasive exotics are greater than 25% of the vegetation cover. Therefore, areas where invasive exotics are sporadic and below 25% of the vegetation cover, handwork will be utilized for control. Specific methodology will depend on stem size, plant type and seasonality but generally the stem will be cut near ground and the stump sprayed with appropriate herbicide. Other appropriate application techniques may include basal bark, frill, girdle or a foliar application made to entire plant. Hand pulling should be utilized when possible and with appropriate species to minimize herbicide use. Cut stems will be piled as necessary to facilitate future potential burning, chipping or removal from site. No replanting will be needed in these areas due to significant presence of native vegetation and native seed bank.

- Wetlands with light to moderate infestations:

Hand crews will need to hike in on foot and either foliar, girdle, or cut-stump treat the exotics with the appropriate herbicide. Hand pulling should be utilized when possible and used on the appropriate species to minimize herbicide use. Follow-up treatments will need to be done on an annual basis and may eventually decrease to every two (2) years. Where feasible or necessary, biomass may be removed from wetland sites to be piled & burned and/or mulched.

- Air potato:

A couple of patches of air potato have been observed in several areas throughout the Preserve, but most are concentrated along the boundary

lines. The largest infestation is within Management Unit 3 on the northern boundary, an approximate 4 acre patch that is climbing into slash pines and cabbage palms and overtaking native shrubs. For this reason, Land Stewardship staff recommends exploring another exotic removal technique utilizing goats as a biological control agent. "The role of goats as biological control agents is becoming ever more important due to environmental concerns and elevated costs of other control methods such as mechanical cutting and herbicide application" (NCSU 1998). Land Stewardship staff learned from a Bureau of Invasive Plant Management (BIPM) manager that, "Sheep are being used in Tallahassee, almost exclusively on kudzu. Great for biomass reduction prior to herbiciding significantly reduced volume of herbicide. An added benefit was that the sheep took the plant down to the ground so the applicator could see exactly where the main stem was. This allowed the plants to grow for a bit so there was sufficient root/shoot ratios and then herbicided them. Collateral damage was a bit much, but probably was a wash when you factor in the reduction of herbicide as a result of the grazing" (Jubinsky 2005). There are no known listed plant species in this area.

In areas with smaller infestation, hand pulling should be utilized when possible. Hand crews should hand pull vines from trees and bag the potatoes (tubers) during the dormant winter period when the stems die back to the ground and the tubers are easier to find. Otherwise hand crews will need to foliar or poodle cut vines and treat with the appropriate herbicide. It is important to dig up/remove the tubers from the ground or they will resprout unless an herbicide that translocates to the tubers is used. Follow-up treatments will need to be done on an annual basis and may eventually decrease to every two (2) years. If staff observes a dramatic increase in the presence of this species, additional workdays will be scheduled.

- Cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica*) and Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*) infestations:

Because of the potential for these invasive grasses to take over large areas in a short amount of time, staff will be taking a proactive approach to controlling these species as soon as possible. The methodologies described are what are currently working at Caloosahatchee Regional Park. Land Stewardship staff may adjust this recommended treatment depending on results at PCP or new methods discovered by other land managers. Large grass patches (both species) will be mowed or weed-whacked monthly. Herbicide will be applied three (3) times a year, when the grass has grown approximately six (6) inches after a mowing. The timing of the spraying will be at the beginning and the end of the wet season and once during the dry season after several days of cold weather. The scattered small clumps of these grasses will be dug up by

hand, utilizing Department of Corrections (DOC) crews, day laborers, volunteers or Land Stewardship staff during workdays. Currently, most of the areas with these grasses are along the boundary fence line.

- Old World climbing fern:

Small patches of Old World climbing fern have been observed and appear to be concentrated along areas of Powell Creek. Staff recommends a staff workday to be scheduled during fall 2005 or spring 2006, before a larger infestation level occurs. Land Stewardship staff will ensure that during one of the quarterly site inspections they bring herbicide and search for patches of Old World climbing fern, which will be treated with a foliar method. Any remaining patches will be treated during the scheduled exotic treatments on the Preserve.

Hydrologic improvements

As previously mentioned, Lee County DNR has contracted for the North Fort Myers Surface Water Master Plan to be conducted. Because of the Preserve's proximity to flood prone and dense urban surroundings, hydrologic restoration measures maybe recommended for PCP. Land Stewardship staff will be active with the development of this plan hoping to improve water flow through remnant sections of Powell Creek.

Prescribed fire management

It is uncertain if a prescribed fire program will be implemented at this Preserve, because of its' close proximity to dense urban areas and major roadways (U.S. 41 and S.R. 78 (Bayshore Road) are less than one mile from PCP). If a prescribed fire program appears feasible, it will be implemented to closely mimic the natural fire regimes for the different plant communities to increase plant diversity and insure the canopies remain open. Once restoration projects are completed in management units that contain fire dependent communities, a prescribed fire management program should be implemented after the creation of appropriate fire lines/breaks. Firebreaks are complete around all but Management Unit 3. The timing of prescribed burning will be influenced by seasonal rain and wind patterns. The Conservation 20/20 Burn Team Coordinator is coordinating with the DOF and FWC to develop a C20/20-wide Fire Management Plan that will apply to all preserves. If prescribed fire cannot be utilized, then an on-going brush reduction plan should be implemented to maintain fuel load levels to a minimum in case of wildfires.

Photo point installation

Land Stewardship staff recommends installing one photo point in MU 3, if goats will be used to target air potato or the problematic wild grape vine. A pre-

restoration photo will be taken, followed by post restoration photos. Additional follow up restoration photos will be taken during the growing season for five (5) years from completion of the project to document transformations, with photos taken as needed from then on.

Brush reduction

Regardless of whether or not prescribed fire can be utilized at this Preserve, fuel loads must be reduced and maintained at minimal levels. Several methods can be used to achieve this goal, such as mechanical, biological and/or herbicides. Also pines, in some areas, may need to be thinned mechanically to achieve desired habitat results, so that a crown fire does not occur during a wildfire or prescribed fire.

Monitor and protect listed species

The Preserve will be managed in a manner that protects and enhances habitat for listed wildlife species that utilize or could potentially utilize the project site. As discussed in the Designated Species section, there are only a few listed species that have been documented utilizing the Preserve. For the most part, these species will benefit from restoration activities, such as hydrologic improvements and the removal of invasive exotic plants. During restoration activities, efforts will be made to minimize any negative impact to listed species. Specific examples of this will be using heavy equipment in the cooler months near gopher tortoise burrows when tortoises are less active and avoid listed plant species found on the Preserve.

PCP is part of a countywide quarterly site inspection program conducted for all Conservation 20/20 Preserves. A copy of the site inspection form is available in the Land Stewardship Operations Manual. These inspections allow staff to monitor for any impacts and/or changes to each preserve and includes lists of all animal sightings and new plant species that are found. If, during these inspections, staff finds FNAI listed species, they will be reported using the appropriate forms.

Targeted exotic animal removal

- Feral hogs

Currently the only acceptable method of hog removal on Conservation 20/20 Preserves is trapping. An active hog-trapping program will be implemented for the Preserve. Removing all hogs is an unreasonable goal; therefore a removal program will need to be continuous on a long-term basis.

- Exotic amphibians and reptiles

Further research needs to be done to determine if it is necessary or feasible to control these animals (i.e. Cuban treefrog, brown anole) on the Preserve. Methodology will be determined at that time.

Compile results from monitoring wells

There are five abandoned wells located on the Preserve. In 2005, Land Stewardship staff declined to renew the existing SFWMD permits for these wells. A Lee County DNR representative had expressed an interest to utilize a couple of the wells for monitoring water table levels. On an annual basis, Land Stewardship staff will coordinate with DNR to obtain these data if any of the wells are included in their monitoring program.

Overall Protection

Debris removal and Prevent dumping

Debris removal will be an ongoing project at PCP. During quarterly site inspections, small objects that are encountered will be removed. There is existing debris present in Management Unit 1 that will need to be removed with heavy equipment such as concrete blocks, poles, mobile home parts (Hurricane Charley), couple of tree stands/forts, discarded fencing and miscellaneous household items. If necessary, additional debris clean-ups will be organized with the Parks and Recreation Land Stewardship staff and volunteers.

Land Stewardship staff recognizes that new debris may be dumped in the Preserve periodically and depending on the nature of this debris it will be dealt with accordingly.

Boundary fence installation

Currently, most of the Preserve is fenced to prevent activities such as dumping and use of motorized vehicles on the Preserve. Additional boundary fencing and signage will be added along the western edge to further protect the Preserve from illegal human access and feral hogs. Overgrown vegetation needs to be removed before additional or replacement fencing can be installed along the western boundary line.

Boundary sign installation

Boundary signs will be installed to further protect the Preserve. Missing or damaged signs will be replaced. Per LSOM, to make our boundary posting legally enforceable, signs will be placed every 200-300' along roadways and every 500' elsewhere and the lettering size of the word "BOUNDARY" will be 2 inches.

Change future land use and zoning categories

Staff will coordinate with Lee County Division of Planning representatives to change the existing land use category from “Central Urban” to “Conservation Lands” and the zoning category from “MHPD” to “Environmentally Critical.” At this time, PCP is not as high a priority for category changes as other C20/20 Preserves.

Public Use

Facilities construction

Currently, PCP has a public access point and trailhead area. Additional amenities will include a marked hiking trail, brochure box and informational kiosk all of which will be located in the vicinity of the entrance trailhead area. The final outcome from hydrologic improvements to Powell Creek and/or the affects from visitor usage on the banks of the creek will determine whether or not an observation deck will need to be constructed at the point where the trail nears the creek.

Educational sign installation

At the entrance, a sign will be installed that welcomes visitors to the Preserve, shows the shape of the Preserve, a trail map, some of the plants and animals found on the Preserve and lists the general rules of the Preserve. Gopher tortoise educational signage will be installed along the trail before hikers approach densely populated areas. Additional educational signs may be installed along the hiking trail where appropriate.

Volunteers

Assist volunteer group

The LSOM identifies the Land Stewardship Volunteer Program’s mission statement as:

To aid in the management and preservation of Lee County resource-based public parks and preserves and to provide volunteers with rewarding experiences in nature.

If there is interest from the community to form a volunteer group, staff will work with them to assist with the many diverse stewardship activities that will be associated with this Preserve, such as trail maintenance, wildlife monitoring, maintaining the brochure box with pamphlets and other land stewardship projects.

The following “Prioritized Projected Timetable for Implementation” outlines the goals and strategies listed above. It is based on obtaining necessary funding for numerous land stewardship projects. Implementation of these goals may be delayed due to changes in staff, extreme weather conditions or a change in priorities on properties managed by Lee County.

VII. PROJECTED TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Prioritized Projected Timetable for Implementation of the Management Action Plan (Dec 2005–Sept 2010)

Natural Resource Management											
Exotic Plants											
Initial exotic plant control											
Fire											
Create Prescribed Fire Management Plan											X
Brush reduction											
Implementation of Rx FMP										X	
Hydrologic Components											
Hydrologic Restoration											
Results from Wells										X	
Maintenance (On-going/Annual)											
Follow up exotic plant control											
Exotic animal removal											
Fire break mow/disk										X	
Install photo point station										X	
Photo point monitoring surveys											X
Overall Protection											
Large debris removal											
Fence western boundary											
Boundary sign installation											
Change Zoning or Land Use categories											
Public Use											
Create & mark trail											
Install kiosk & entrance sign											X
Educational sign installation											X
Volunteers											
Assist volunteer group											X

Timetable based on obtaining necessary funding for numerous land stewardship projects. Implementation of these goals may be delayed due to changes in staff, extreme weather conditions or a change in priorities on properties managed by Lee County.

VIII. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

There is a management fund established in perpetuity for all Conservation 20/20 preserves. Monies from this fund primarily serve to meet the operational needs of the Management section of the C20/20 Program, but a certain amount of this fund will be set aside for planned restoration projects. There is currently no outside funding available for this preserve. Possible funding for these projects may be requested through grants from agencies such as SFWMD, FDEP and USFWS as well as mitigation opportunities. Projected costs and funding sources are listed in Appendix G.

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X. APPENDICES

Appendix A: 2004 Tropical Systems

Appendix B: Plant Sightings

Appendix C: Wildlife Sightings

Appendix D: Photographs of Powell Creek

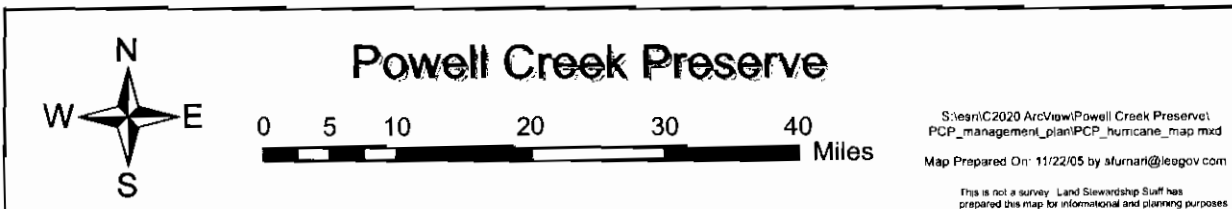
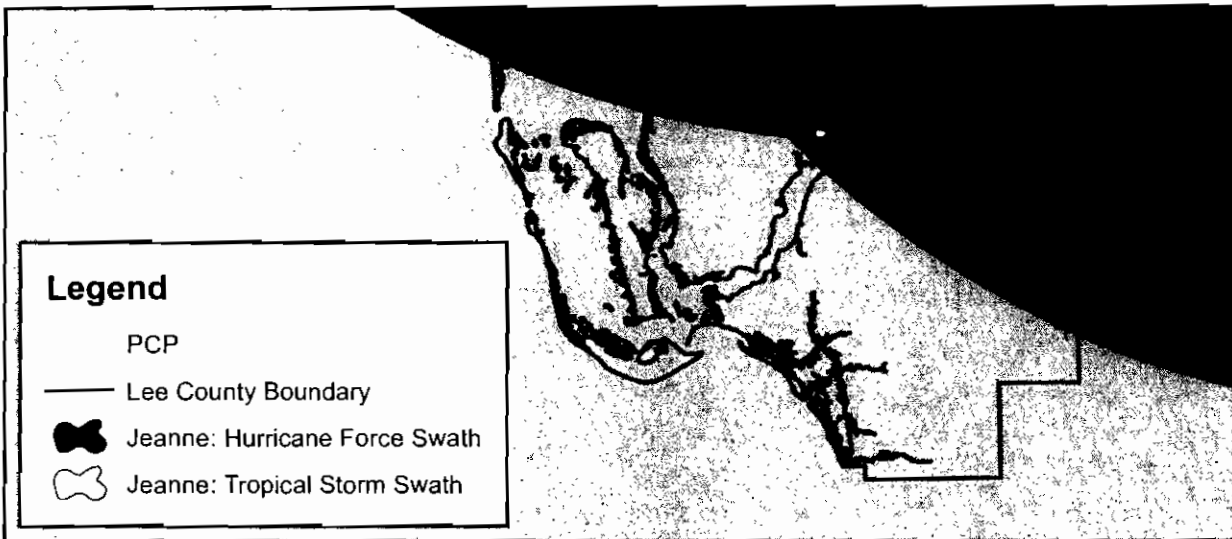
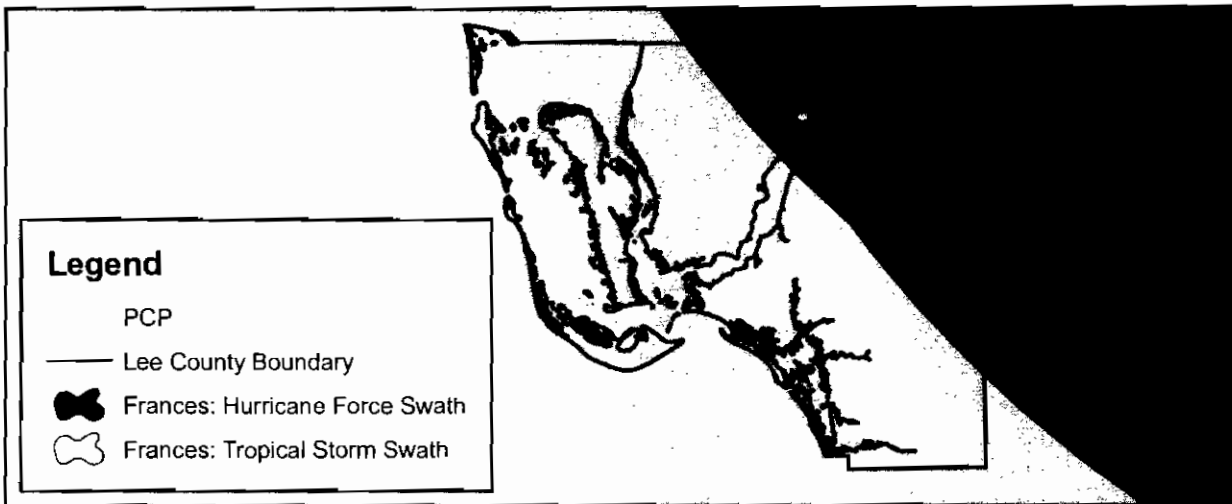
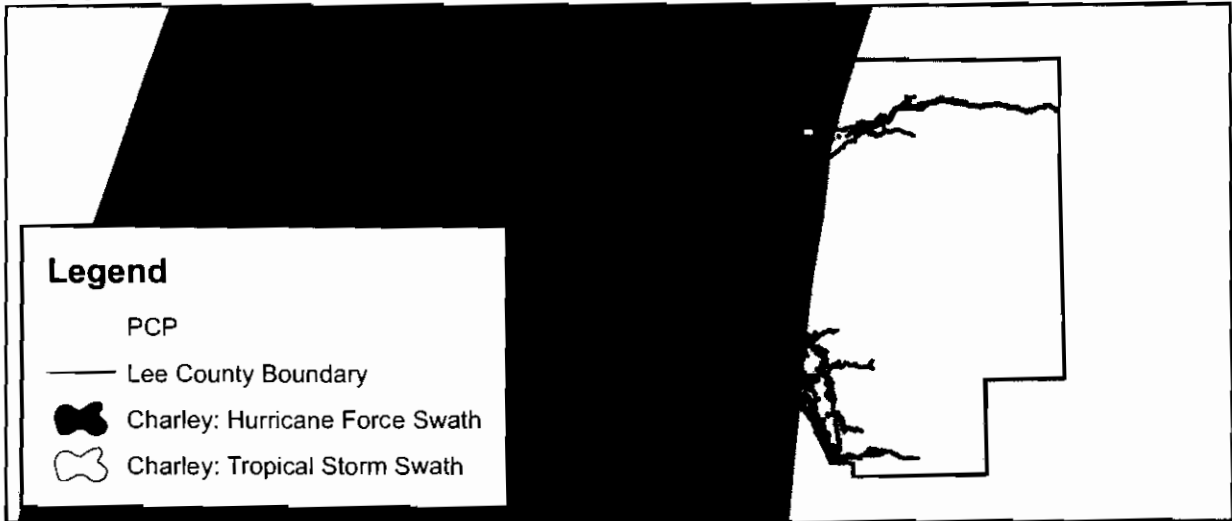
Appendix E: Proposed Wetland Erosion and Maintenance Plans

Appendix F: Conservation Easement

Appendix G: Projected Costs and Funding Sources

Appendix A: 2004 Tropical Systems

Appendix A: 2004 Tropical Systems



Appendix B: Plant Sightings

Appendix B: Plant Sightings at Powell Creek Preserve

Scientific and Common names from this list were obtained from Wunderlin 2003.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	EPPC	FDA	IRC
Family: Blechnaceae (midsorus fern)					
<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i>	swamp fern	native			
<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>	Virginia chain fern	native			
Family: Nephrolepidaceae (sword fern)					
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	tuberous sword fern	exotic	I		
<i>Nephrolepis falcata</i>	fishtail swordfern	exotic			
Family: Polypodiaceae (polypody)					
<i>Phlebodium aureum</i>	golden polypody	native			
<i>Pleopeltis polypodioides</i>	resurrection fern	native			
Family: Psilotaceae (whisk-fern)					
<i>Psilotum nudum</i>	whisk-fern	native			
Family: Salviniaceae (floating ferns)					
<i>Salvinia minima</i>	water spangles	exotic			
Family: Selaginellaceae (curly-grass)					
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Old World climbing fern	exotic	I		
Family: Vittariaceae (shoestring fern)					
<i>Vittaria lineata</i>	shoestring fern	native			
Family: Cupressaceae (cedar)					
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	bald cypress	native			
Family: Pinaceae (pine)					
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	slash pine	native			
Family: Zamiaceae (zamia)					
<i>Zamia pumila</i>	coontie	native			
Family: Agavaceae (agave)					
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish bayonet	native			
Family: Alismataceae (water plantain)					
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	duck potato	native			
Family: Araceae (arum)					
<i>Caryota urens</i>	fishtail palm	exotic			
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	wild taro	exotic	I		
<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i>	golden pothos	exotic	II		
<i>Lemna</i> ssp.	duckweed	native			
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	swiss cheese plant	exotic			
<i>Philodendron selloum</i>	philodendron	exotic			
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water lettuce	exotic	I		
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	American evergreen	exotic	I		
<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	elephant ear	exotic	II		
Family: Arecaceae (palm)					
<i>Roystonea regia</i>	royal palm	native			
<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	cabbage palm	native			
<i>Serenoa repens</i>	saw palmetto	native			
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	queen palm	exotic	II		
Family: Asparagaceae (asparagus)					
<i>Asparagus setaceus</i>	common asparagus-fern	exotic			
Family: Bromeliaceae (pineapple)					
<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i>	cardinal airplant	native		E	
<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i>	ballmoss	native			

Appendix B: Plant Sightings at Powell Creek Preserve (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	EPPC	FDA	IRC
Family: Bromeliaceae (pineapple)					
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Spanish moss	native			
<i>Tillandsia utriculata</i>	giant airplant	native		E	
Family: Commelinaceae (spiderwort)					
<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	common dayflower	exotic			
<i>Commelina erecta</i>	whitemouth dayflower	native			
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	small-leaf spiderwort	exotic	I		
<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>	oyster plant	exotic	I		
Family: Cyperaceae (sedge)					
<i>Carex lupuliformis</i>	false hop sedge	native			I
<i>Cladium jamaicense</i>	saw grass	native			
<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>	pinebarren flatsedge	native			R
<i>Rhynchospora latifolia</i>	giant whitetop	native			
Family: Dioscoreaceae (yam)					
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air-potato	exotic	I		
Family: Orchidaceae (orchid)					
<i>Encyclia tampensis</i>	Florida butterfly orchid	native			
<i>Habenaria quinqueseta</i>	longhorn false reinorchid	native			R
Family: Poaceae (grass)					
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	bushy bluestem	native			
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>glaucus</i>	chalky bluestem	native			R
<i>Aristida spiciformis</i>	bottlebrush threeawn	native			R
<i>Aristida stricta</i>	wiregrass	native			
<i>Dichanthelium</i> ssp.	witchgrass	native			
<i>Hymenachne amopexicaulis</i>	West Indian marsh grass	exotic	I		
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogongrass	exotic	I		
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Guineagrass	exotic	I		
<i>Panicum repens</i>	torpedograss	exotic	I		
<i>Panicum rigidulum</i>	redtop panicum	native			
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	rose natalgrass	exotic	I		
<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>	smutgrass	exotic			
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	St. Augustinegrass	native			
<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	paragrass	exotic	I		
<i>Zea mays</i> subsp. <i>Mays</i>	corn	exotic			
Family: Pontederiaceae (pickerelweed)					
<i>Pontederiaceae cordata</i>	pickerelweed	native			
Family: Ruscaceae (butcher's broom)					
<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>	bowstring hemp	exotic	II		
Family: Smilacaceae (smilax)					
<i>Smilax auriculata</i>	earleaf greenbrier	native			
Family: Typhaceae (cattail)					
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broadleaf cattail	native			
Family: Acanthaceae (acanthus)					
<i>Ruellia tweediana</i>	Britton's wild petunia	exotic	II		
Family: Adoxaceae (moschatel)					
<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>	Walter's viburnum	native			I
Family: Amaranthaceae (anaranth)					
<i>Atriplex pentandra</i>	crested saltbush	native			

Appendix B: Plant Sightings at Powell Creek Preserve (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	EPPC	FDA	IRC
Family: Anacardiaceae (cashew)					
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	winged sumac	native			
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper	exotic	I		
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	eastern poison ivy	native			
Family: Annonaceae (custard-apple)					
<i>Annona glabra</i>	pond apple	native			
<i>Asimina reticulata</i>	netted pawpaw	native			
Family: Araliaceae (ginseng)					
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Australian umbrella tree	exotic	I		
Family: Apocynaceae (dogbane)					
<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	golden trumpet	exotic			
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterfly weed	native			R
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Madagascar periwinkle	exotic			
Family: Asteraceae (aster)					
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	common ragweed	native			
<i>Balduina angustifolia</i>	coastalplain honeycombhead	native			R
<i>Bidens alba</i>	beggarticks	native			
<i>Elephantopus elatus</i>	tall elephantsfoot	native			R
<i>Emilia fosbergii</i>	Florida tasselflower	exotic			
<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	dogfennel	native			
<i>Helenium amarum</i>	Spanish daisy	native			
<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>	silkgrass	native			
<i>Pluchea odorata</i>	camphorweed	native			
<i>Pterocaulon pycnostachyum</i>	blackroot	native			
<i>Solidago fistulosa</i>	pinebarren goldenrod	native			
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	creeping oxeye	exotic	II		
Family: Bignoniaceae (trumpet creeper)					
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	trumpet creeper	native			
Family: Cactaceae (cactus)					
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	pricklypear	native			
Family: Ceratophyllaceae (hornwort)					
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	coontail	native			
Family: Clusiaceae (mangosteen)					
<i>Hypericum tetrapetalum</i>	fourpetal St. John's-wort	native			
Family: Crassulaceae (orpine)					
<i>Kalanchoe daigremontiana</i>	devil's backbone	exotic			
Family: Cucurbitaceae (gourd)					
<i>Momordica charantia</i>	balsampear	exotic			
Family: Ebenaceae (ebony)					
<i>Diosporus virginiana</i>	persimmon	native			
Family: Ericaceae (heath)					
<i>Lyonia fruticosa</i>	staggerbush	native			
<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	shiny blueberry	native			
Family: Euphorbiaceae (spurge)					
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Javanese bishopwood	exotic	I		
Family: Fabaceae (pea)					
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	rosary pea	exotic	I		
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	earleaf acacia	exotic	I		
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	woman's tongue	exotic	I		

Appendix B: Plant Sightings at Powell Creek Preserve (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	EPPC	FDA	IRC
Family: Fabaceae (pea)					
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	partridge pea	native			
<i>Crotalaria</i> ssp.	rattlebox	unknown			
<i>Galactia elliotii</i>	Elliot's milk pea	native			
<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	hairy indigo	exotic	I		
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	white leadtree	exotic	II		
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	rattlebox	exotic	II		
Family: Fagaceae (beech)					
<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	monkey pod	exotic			
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	laurel oak	native			
<i>Quercus minima</i>	dwarf live oak	native			R
<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	myrtle oak	native			
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	live oak	native			
Family: Lamiaceae (mint)					
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry	native			
<i>Clerodendrum indicum</i>	skyrocket	exotic			
Family: Lauraceae (laurel)					
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	love vine	native			
<i>Persea palustris</i>	swamp bay	native			
Family: Lentibulariaceae (bladderwort)					
<i>Utricularia subulata</i>	zigzag bladderwort	native			
Family: Malvaceae (mallow)					
<i>Malvastrum penduliflorus</i>	turkscap mallow	exotic			
<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	chocolateweed	exotic			
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesar's weed	exotic	II		
Family: Melastomataceae (melastome)					
<i>Rhexia mariana</i>	pale meadowbeauty	native			
Family: Moraceae (mulberry)					
<i>Ficus aurea</i>	strangler fig	native			
Family: Myricaceae (bayberry)					
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	wax myrtle	native			
Family: Myrtaceae (myrtle)					
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Surinam cherry	exotic	I		
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	punktree	exotic	I		
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	strawberry guava	exotic	I		
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Java plum	exotic	I		
Family: Oleaceae (olive)					
<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i>	pop ash	native			
Family: Onagraceae (eveningprimrose)					
<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Mexican primrosewillow	native			
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Peruvian primrosewillow	exotic			
Family: Passifloraceae (passionflower)					
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	purple passionflower	native			
Family: Phytolaccaceae (pokeweed)					
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	American pokeweed	native			
Family: Polygonaceae (buckwheat)					
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	coral vine	exotic	II		
<i>Polygonella polygama</i> var. <i>brachystachya</i>	October flower	native		I	

Appendix B: Plant Sightings at Powell Creek Preserve (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Native Status	EPPC	FDA	IRC
Family: Proteaceae (protea)					
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	silkoak	exotic			
Family: Rosaceae (rose)					
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	loquat	exotic			
Family: Rubiaceae (madder)					
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush	native			
<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	wild coffee	native			
<i>Psychotria sulzneri</i>	shortleaf wild coffee	native			
Family: Rutaceae (citrus)					
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	orange tree	exotic			
Family: Salicaceae (willow)					
<i>Salix caroliniana</i>	Carolina willow	native			
Family: Sapindaceae (soapberry)					
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	native			
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	carrotwood	exotic	I		
Family: Solanaceae (nightshade)					
<i>Solanum capsicoides</i>	soda apple	native			
<i>Solanum diphyllum</i>	twoleaf nightshade	exotic	II		
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	aquatic soda apple	exotic	I		
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	exotic	I		
Family: Umbelliferae					
<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.	dollarweed	exotic			
Family: Urticaceae (nettle)					
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	false nettle	native			
Family: Verbenaceae (vervain)					
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	exotic	I		
<i>Phyla</i> ssp.	fogfruit	unknown			
Family: Veronicaceae (speedwell)					
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	smooth water-hyssops	native			
Family: Vitaceae (grape)					
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	native			
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	summer grape	native			
<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	wild grape vine, muscadine	native			

Appendix C: Wildlife Sightings

Appendix C: Wildlife Sightings at Powell Creek Preserve

Scientific Name	Common Name	Designated Status	
		FWC	FWS
BIRDS			
Family: Ardeidae (herons, egrets, bitterns)			
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron		
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	green heron		
Family: Cathartidae (new world vultures)			
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture		
Family: Columbidae (pigeons and doves)			
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove		
Family: Picidae (woodpeckers)			
<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	red-bellied woodpecker		
Family: Tyrannidae (tyrant flycatchers)			
<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	eastern phoebe		
Family: Sylviidae			
Subfamily: Polioptilinae (gnatcatchers)			
<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	blue-gray gnatcatcher		
Family: Turdidae (thrushes)			
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American robin		
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	hermit thrush		
Family: Mimidae (mockingbirds and thrashers)			
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	gray catbird		
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird		
Family: Corvidae (crows, jays, etc.)			
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	blue jay		
Family: Vireonidae (vireos)			
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	red-eyed vireo		
Family: Parulidae (wood-warblers)			
<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	yellow-throated warbler		
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler		
<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	prairie warbler		
Family: Picidae (woodpeckers)			
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	pileated woodpecker		
Family: Thraupidae (tanagers)			
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	summer tanager		
Families: Fringillidae, Emberizidae, Cardinalidae (grosbeaks, finches, sparrows, buntings)			
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	northern cardinal		
REPTILES			
Family: Testudinidae (gopher tortoises)			
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	SSC	
Family: Hylidae (treefrogs)			
<i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i>	Cuban treefrog *		
Family: Polychrotidae (anoles)			
<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	green anole		
<i>Anolis sagrei</i>	brown anole *		
Family: Colubridae (colubrids)			
<i>Coluber constrictor priapus</i>	southern black racer		

Appendix C: Wildlife Sightings at Powell Creek Preserve (continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Designated Status	
		FWC	FWS
Family: Viperaceae (vipers)			
Subfamily: Crotalinae (pit vipers)			
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	eastern diamondback rattlesnake		
MAMMALS			
Family: Felidae (cats)			
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	bobcat		
Family: Suidae (pigs)			
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	feral pig *		
Family: Sciuridae (squirrels)			
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	eastern gray squirrel		
Family: Leporidae (rabbits)			
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	eastern cottontail		

KEY:

FWC= Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission

FWS= U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

E= Endangered

T= Threatened

SSC= Species of Special Concern

* = Non-native

Appendix D: Photographs of Powell Creek



Large oak tree in channel of Powell Creek (photo taken in 2001).



Powell Creek after removal of large oak (photo taken in 2001)

Appendix E: Proposed Wetland Erosion and Maintenance Plans

Powell Creek Preserve
Proposed Wetland Erosion and Maintenance

The small cattail wetland located in the southeast corner of the Preserve along Hart Rd. is in need of maintenance along its south bank. The problematic bank is contiguous to private property within the Carriage Village community; Mr. and Mrs. Myron Martin currently own the adjacent parcel.

The wetland bank is presently too steep and when water flows from the Martin's property north into the wetland and into the roadside ditch, it causes the Martin's yard to erode. According to the property's survey, the portion of their yard that is eroding is actually county property that they are slightly encroaching upon with their lawn and fence.

The following is proposed to resolve the erosion problem and at the same time rectify the fence encroachment:

1. Remove the existing chain like fence at the back of Martin's property,
2. Re-grade the eroding bank to a 6:1 or 8:1 slope towards the wetland and level the area where a new fence will be installed,
3. Sod this newly graded level area, and plant appropriate wetland plants on the sloped portion, such as *Spartina bakerii*, sand cord grass. See Table 1 below for a list of species to be planted.
4. Replace the section of chain like fence as close to the actual property boundary as possible with field fence and wooden posts connecting to the existing Preserve fence.
5. The intention of the level area is to be able to keep that area between the new fence and the wetland mowed as a firebreak.

Table 1: Species to be planted

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush
<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>	Walter's viburnum
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	dahoon holly
<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>	arrowhead
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	pickerelweed
<i>Spartina bakerii</i>	cordgrass

Appendix F: Conservation Easement

37.50R

CONSERVATION EASEMENT

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF LEE

2907893

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT for and in consideration of the issuance of State of Florida Department of Environmental Regulation permit number 361651385 to Manufactured Housing Associates II, a Florida Limited Partnership ("Grantor") on 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1990, Grantor has granted to the State of Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, 2269 Bay Street, Fort Myers, Florida ("Grantee"), a Conservation Easement in accordance with Section 704.06, Florida Statutes (1987), in and over the following described real property in Lee County, Florida:

DR2171, Pcl, 079

RECORD VERIFIED - CHARLIE GREEN, CLERK
BY: G. SHERWOOD, D.C.

ATTACHMENT "A"
INCORPORATED HEREIN BY REFERENCE
(Legal Description)

(The term Grantor as used herein shall include any successor or assignee of the Grantor, and the term Grantee as used herein shall include any successor or assignee of the Grantee.)

In accordance with Section 704.06, Florida Statutes (1987) and the terms of this easement, the following activities are prohibited on the above-described subject property:

1. Construction or placing of building, roads, signs, billboards or other advertising, utilities, or other structures on or above the ground;
2. Dumping or placing of soil or other substances or material as landfill, or dumping or placing of trash, waste, or unsightly or offensive materials;

3. Removal or destruction of trees, shrubs, or other significant vegetation with exception of nuisance and exotic plant species as required by Grantee;

4. Excavation, dredging, or removal of loam, peat, gravel, soil, rock or other material substance in such a manner as to adversely affect the surface;

5. Surface use except for purposes that permit the land or water area to remain predominantly in its natural condition;

6. Activities materially detrimental to drainage, flood control, water conservation, erosion control, soil conservation, or fish and wildlife habitat preservation;

7. Acts or uses materially detrimental to such retention of land or water areas; and

8. Acts or uses materially detrimental to the preservation of the structural integrity or physical appearance of sites or properties of historical, architectural, archaeological or cultural significance.

Provided, however, that this easement does not preclude specific activities from being undertaken on the subject property as authorized pursuant to Department of Environmental Regulation Permit No. 361651385.

It is understood that the granting of this Conservation Easement entitles the Grantee, its staff or its authorized representatives to enter the above-described land in a reasonable manner and at reasonable times to assure compliance.

It is the purpose of this easement to assure that the lands subject to the easement will be maintained forever predominantly in the present natural vegetative and hydrologic condition existing at the time of execution of this conveyance. The Grantor on behalf of itself and its successors or assigns hereby agrees to bear all costs and liability relating to the operation and maintenance of the lands subject to the easement and does hereby indemnify and hold harmless the Grantee from same.

The Conservation Easement hereby granted and the obligation to maintain the land forever predominantly in the natural vegetative and hydrologic condition existing at the time of execution of the Conservation Easement shall run with the land and shall be binding upon the Grantor and its successors and assigns, and shall inure to the benefit of the Grantee and its successors and assigns.


The terms and conditions of this Conservation Easement may be enforced by the Grantee by injunctive relief and other appropriate available remedies and Grantor consents that venue for such enforcement actions shall lie exclusively in the Circuit Court of the 20th Judicial Circuit, in Lee County, Florida. Any costs incurred by the Grantee in enforcing this Conservation Easement, including reasonable attorney's fees and costs of restoration necessitated by a violation, provided the Grantee prevails in the enforcement action, shall be borne by Grantor or its successor or assigns. Any forbearance on behalf of the Grantee to exercise its rights in the event of the failure to comply with the provisions of this Conservation Easement shall not be deemed or construed to be

OR2174 Pg4081

a waiver of the Grantee's rights hereunder in the event of any subsequent failure of the Grantor to comply.

In signing this Conservation Easement, the Grantor hereby acknowledges that there is no mortgage nor outstanding liens nor encumbrances on the property described in Attachment "A" which would have a materially negative impact on the Conservation Easement granted herein.

Manufactured Housing Associates II,
a Florida Limited Partnership,
Grantor


By: Sidney J. Brown, General Partner

OR2174 PGL082

State of Maryland

County of Prince George's

On this 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1990 before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Maryland duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Sidney J. Brown to me known to be the person who executed the within and foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that such he executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year first above written.


Notary Public in and for the
State of Maryland

my COMMISSION EXPIRES 9-14-95

ATTACHMENT "A"
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Page 1 of 4

DR2171, pg. 083

EXHIBIT "A"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION
CONSERVATION EASEMENT 1

A CONSERVATION EASEMENT IN AND OVER A PART OF THE SOUTH HALF (S 1/2) OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW 1/4) OF SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 43 SOUTH, RANGE 24 EAST, LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA, BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW 1/4) OF SAID SECTION 36; THENCE S89°51'24"E (BASIS OF BEARING BEING FLORIDA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, WEST ZONE) ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF AFORESAID NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW 1/4) FOR 100.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF THE HEREIN DESCRIBED EASEMENT; THENCE N00°22'56"W LEAVING SAID SOUTH LINE FOR 85.00 FEET; THENCE N89°37'04"E FOR 20.00 FEET; THENCE N00°22'56"W FOR 50.00 FEET; THENCE S89°37'04"W FOR 20.00 FEET; THENCE N00°22'56"W FOR 34.42 FEET; THENCE S78°38'14"E FOR 135.00 FEET; THENCE N72°07'04"E FOR 126.91 FEET; THENCE N44°42'08"E FOR 177.69 FEET; THENCE N44°06'03"E FOR 260.33 FEET TO A NON-TANGENT CURVE; THENCE EASTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF THE CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTH (RADIUS = 823.92 FEET, INTERIOR ANGLE = 3°19'27", CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE = S69°23'41"E, 47.80 FEET) FOR 47.80 FEET TO A NON-TANGENT LINE; THENCE S33°38'55"W FOR 108.14 FEET; THENCE S72°58'33"E FOR 119.75 FEET; THENCE S80°59'37"E FOR 134.96 FEET; THENCE S5°12'02"E FOR 94.39 FEET; THENCE N89°51'24"W FOR 313.04 FEET; THENCE N35°51'16"W FOR 23.78 FEET; THENCE N79°19'48"W FOR 79.77 FEET; THENCE S40°35'55"W FOR 98.19 FEET; THENCE S80°37'34"W FOR 149.11 FEET; THENCE S27°35'11"E FOR 143.66 FEET TO THE AFORESAID SOUTH LINE OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW 1/4) OF SECTION 36; THENCE N89°51'24"W ALONG SAID SOUTH LINE FOR 257.98 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. CONTAINING 2.26 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION WITH
ACCOMPANYING SKETCH
SEE SHEET 4 OF 4 FOR SKETCH
THIS IS NOT A FIELD SURVEY
9007003 · 7-6-90 · MW MORRIS & ASSOC.

SHEET 1 OF 4.



Deni Associates

6241 ARC WAY

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA 33912

(813) 275-8875

GEODETIC & CADASTRAL SURVEYS

AERIAL MAPPING CONTROL

PRECISION & ENGINEERING SURVEYS

ATTACHMENT "A"
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Page 2 of 4

OR2174 Pg4084

EXHIBIT "A"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION
CONSERVATION EASEMENT 2

A CONSERVATION EASEMENT IN AND OVER A PART OF THE SOUTH HALF (S 1/2) OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW 1/4) OF SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 43 SOUTH, RANGE 24 EAST, LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA, BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW 1/4) OF SAID SECTION 36; THENCE S89°51'24"E (BASIS OF BEARING BEING FLORIDA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, WEST ZONE) ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF AFORESAID NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW 1/4) FOR 1408.36 FEET; THENCE N16°58'18"E LEAVING SAID SOUTH LINE FOR 115.05 FEET TO A POINT OF CURVATURE; THENCE NORTHWESTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF THE CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHWEST (RADIUS = 155.00 FEET, INTERIOR ANGLE = 91°40'23", CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE = N28°51'54"W, 222.38 FEET) FOR 248.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF THE HEREIN DESCRIBED EASEMENT; THENCE CONTINUING WESTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE (INTERIOR ANGLE = 41°04'35", CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE = S84°45'37"W, 108.78 FEET) FOR 111.12 FEET TO A POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S64°13'19"W FOR 124.46 FEET; THENCE N89°51'24"W FOR 172.69 FEET; THENCE N5°12'02"W FOR 90.20 FEET; THENCE N86°20'49"E FOR 117.50 FEET TO A POINT OF CURVATURE; THENCE EASTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF THE CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTH (RADIUS = 1050.55 FEET, INTERIOR ANGLE = 14°45'31", CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE = N78°58'04"E, 268.86 FEET) FOR 270.61 FEET TO A NON-TANGENT LINE; THENCE S12°37'07"E FOR 87.44 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. CONTAINING 0.77 ACRE, MORE OR LESS.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION WITH
ACCOMPANYING SKETCH
SEE SHEET 4 OF 4 FOR SKETCH
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SHEET 2 OF 4



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EXHIBIT "A"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION
CONSERVATION EASEMENT 3

A CONSERVATION EASEMENT IN AND OVER A PART OF THE SOUTH HALF (S 1/2) OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW 1/4) OF SECTION 38, TOWNSHIP 43 SOUTH, RANGE 24 EAST, LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA, BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW 1/4) OF SAID SECTION 38; THENCE N00°22'56"W (BASIS OF BEARING BEING FLORIDA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, WEST ZONE) ALONG THE WEST LINE OF AFORESAID NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW 1/4) FOR 1320.26 FEET TO THE NORTH LINE OF THE SOUTH HALF (S 1/2) OF SAID NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW 1/4); THENCE S89°51'28"E ALONG AFORESAID NORTH LINE FOR 1045.38 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF THE HEREIN DESCRIBED EASEMENT; THENCE S89°51'28"E CONTINUING ALONG SAID NORTH LINE FOR 541.56 FEET; THENCE S2°36'15"W LEAVING SAID NORTH LINE FOR 24.79 FEET; THENCE S66°33'08"W FOR 33.07 FEET; THENCE S53°04'43"W FOR 90.38 FEET; THENCE S8°18'06"W FOR 91.55 FEET; THENCE S31°50'54"E FOR 88.99 FEET; THENCE S33°33'40"E FOR 93.82 FEET; THENCE S1°29'14"W FOR 69.00 FEET; THENCE S52°36'50"W FOR 212.39 FEET; THENCE N55°45'26"W FOR 208.88 FEET; THENCE S74°19'47"W FOR 141.73 FEET; THENCE S56°23'59"W FOR 67.00 FEET; THENCE S51°31'41"W FOR 214.81 FEET; THENCE S45°32'37"W FOR 71.70 FEET; THENCE S20°14'31"W FOR 72.58 FEET; THENCE S15°33'06"W FOR 62.94 FEET TO A NON-TANGENT CURVE; THENCE WESTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF THE CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTH (RADIUS = 773.92 FEET, INTERIOR ANGLE = 5°59'59", CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE = N71°26'54"W, 81.01 FEET) FOR 81.04 FEET TO A NON-TANGENT LINE; THENCE N16°02'05"E FOR 296.64 FEET; THENCE N34°00'02"E FOR 249.82 FEET; THENCE N52°00'18"E FOR 145.81 FEET TO A POINT OF CURVATURE; THENCE NORTHEASTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF THE CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHWEST (RADIUS = 55.00 FEET, INTERIOR ANGLE = 54°41'26", CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE = N24°39'35"E, 50.53 FEET) FOR 52.50 FEET TO A POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE N2°41'08"W FOR 152.47 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. CONTAINING 7.15 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION WITH
ACCOMPANYING SKETCH
SEE SHEET 4 OF 4 FOR SKETCH
THIS IS NOT A FIELD SURVEY

9007003 • 7-6-90 • MW MORRIS & ASSOC.



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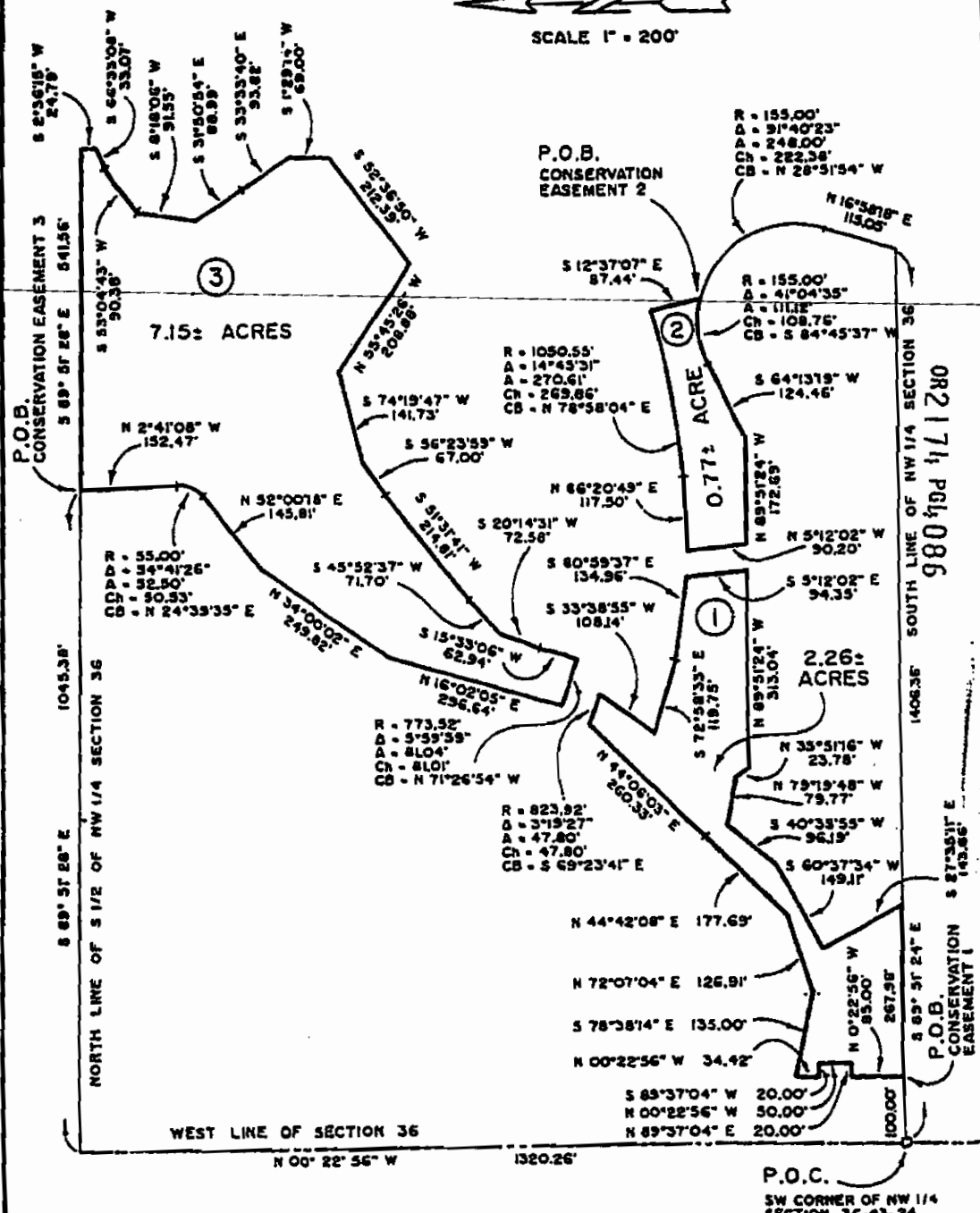
AERIAL MAPPING CONTROL

PRECISION & ENGINEERING SURVEYS

SHEET 3 OF 4



SCALE 1" = 200'



SKETCH OF A LEGAL DESCRIPTION
THIS IS NOT A FIELD SURVEY

SHEET 4 OF 4

7-6-90 9007003 M. W. MORRIS & ASSOC.

CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE LEGAL DESCRIPTION WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT BOTH THE DESCRIPTION AND THE ACCOMPANYING SKETCH ARE ACCURATE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

Diane S. Woods

DIANE S. WOODS
REGISTRATION No. 4814

PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
STATE OF FLORIDA

VALID ONLY
WITH
EMBOSSED SEAL



Deni Associates

6241 ARC WAY FORT MYERS, FLORIDA 33912 (813) 275-8873

Appendix G: Projected Costs and Funding Sources

Appendix G: Projected Costs and Funding Sources Table

Resource Enhancement and Protection

Item	Possible Funding Source	Estimated Costs
Initial exotic plant control	C20/20, SFWMD	\$104,000
Create fire breaks	C20/20, DOF	\$2,000
Mechanical brush reduction		varies by method
Fence installation		\$10,400
Wetland Enhancement		\$26,000

Signage

Item	Possible Funding Source	Estimated Costs
Informational Kiosk	C20/20	\$4,000
Educational Signs	C20/20	\$510
Boundary Signs	C20/20	\$350

TOTAL COST ESTIMATE **\$147,260**

Site Management and Maintenance

Item	Possible Funding Source	Estimated Costs
Exotic Plant Control	LC DNR, C20/20	\$15,000
Prescribed Fire Regime	LC P&R, C20/20	In-house
Mow trails	C20/20	In-house
Fence Repairs	C20/20	\$500

Yearly Maintenance Estimate **\$15,500**

*All costs are rough estimates based on information currently available.
Every effort will be made to not exceed this budget by more than 10%.*

