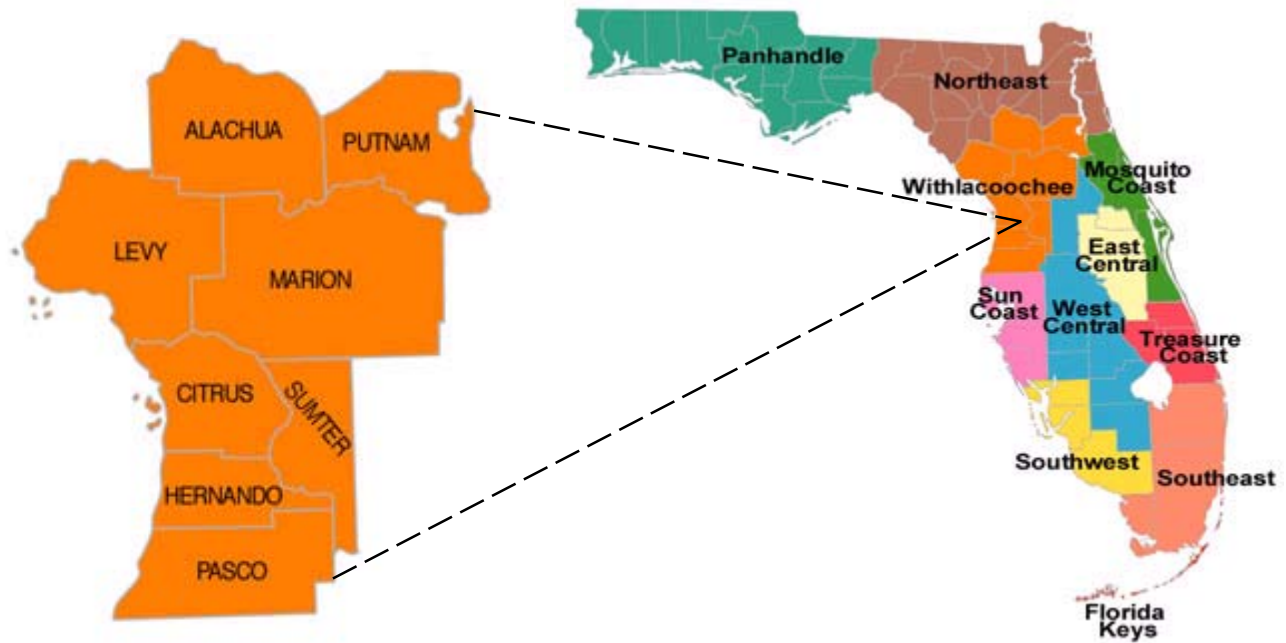


# Withlacoochee Regional Working Group

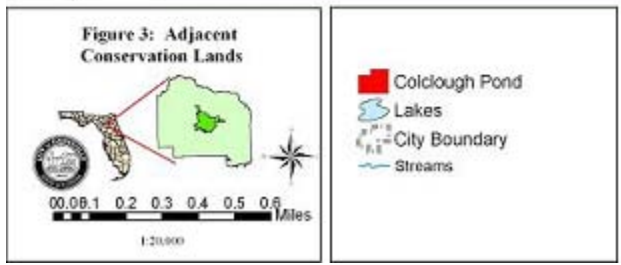
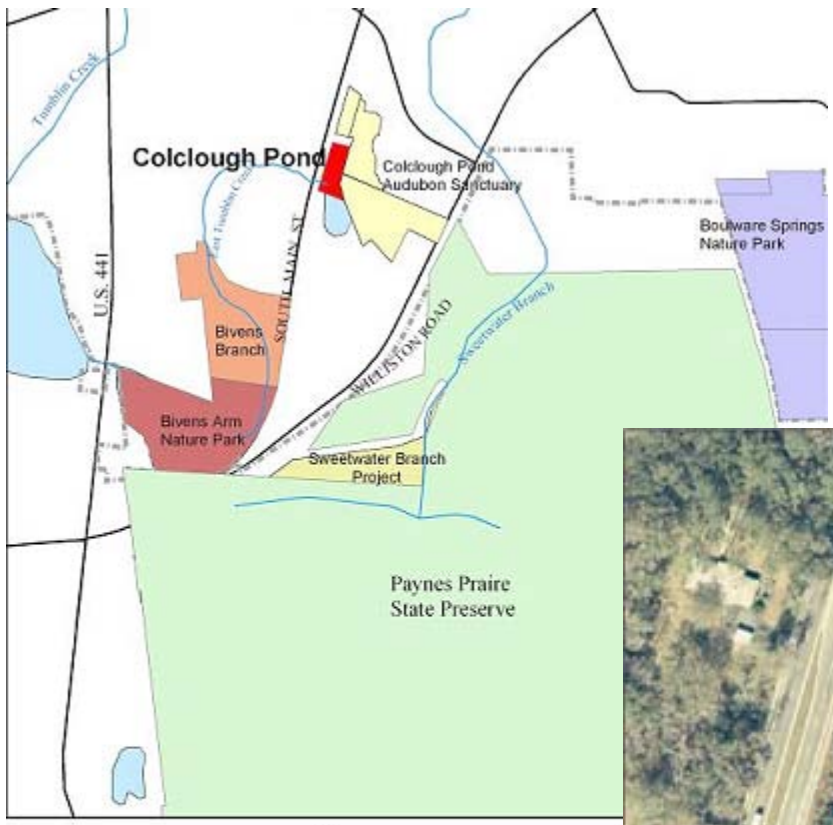


The Withlacoochee Regional Working Group liaison is Ms. Andrea VanLoan, FDACS Division of Forestry, P.O. Box 147100, Gainesville, Florida 32614, phone: 352-372-3505, fax: 352-334-0737, e-mail: [vanloaa@doacs.state.fl.us](mailto:vanloaa@doacs.state.fl.us). Nine projects were completed in five of the counties within this region.

<b>Colclough Pond Invasive Exotic Plant Control</b>	County: Alachua
PCL: Colclough Pond City Nature Park	PCL Size: 5 acres
Site Manager: City of Gainesville Recreation and Parks Geoff Parks 1024 NE 14th Street, Building A, Gainesville, Florida 32602 Phone: 352-334-2231, Fax: 352-334-2234 E-mail: <a href="mailto:parksgr@ci.gainesville.fl.us">parksgr@ci.gainesville.fl.us</a>	
Project ID: WR-031	Project Size: 4 acres
Fiscal Year 02/03	Project Cost: \$858.19

Colclough Pond Nature Park is contiguous with the Colclough Pond Audubon Sanctuary. Colclough Pond Nature Park comprises upland mixed forest surrounding a portion of one of the City's only examples of a clastic upland lake. The goal of this project was to control populations of air potato on 1.5 acres with 90% coverage and sword fern on 0.10 acres with 100% coverage, in addition to numerous other exotics scattered across the project site with coverages of 1-25%, as well as to prevent the spread of these species to new sites on conservation lands. BIPM provided the herbicide only for this project through its Herbicide Bank.

Target Plants	Common Name	FLEPPC Rank	Treatment	Herbicide
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	coral ardisia	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor tree	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallow	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	heavenly bamboo	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.	privet	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	sword fern	Category I	foliar	Garlon 4
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	paper mulberry	Category II	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i>	golden rain tree	Category II	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesar's weed	Category II	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	loquat	n/a	basal	Garlon 4



The City of Gainesville prepares and uses this information for its own purposes and this information may not be suitable for other purposes. This information is provided "as is". Further documentation of this data can be obtained by contacting:  
 Nature Operations Division  
 City of Gainesville, Station 66  
 PO Box 493, Gainesville, FL  
 32602-0493, (352) 334-2231

**Paynes Prairie Invasive Exotic Plant Control**

County: Alachua

PCL: Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park

PCL Size: 20,945 acres

Project Manager: Florida Park Service (DEP)

James Weimer, Preserve Biologist

100 Savannah Boulevard, Micanopy, Florida 32667

Phone: 352-466-8081, Fax: 352-466-4297

E-mail: [jim.weimer@dep.state.fl.us](mailto:jim.weimer@dep.state.fl.us)

Project ID: WR-032

Project Size: 99 acres

Fiscal Year 02/03

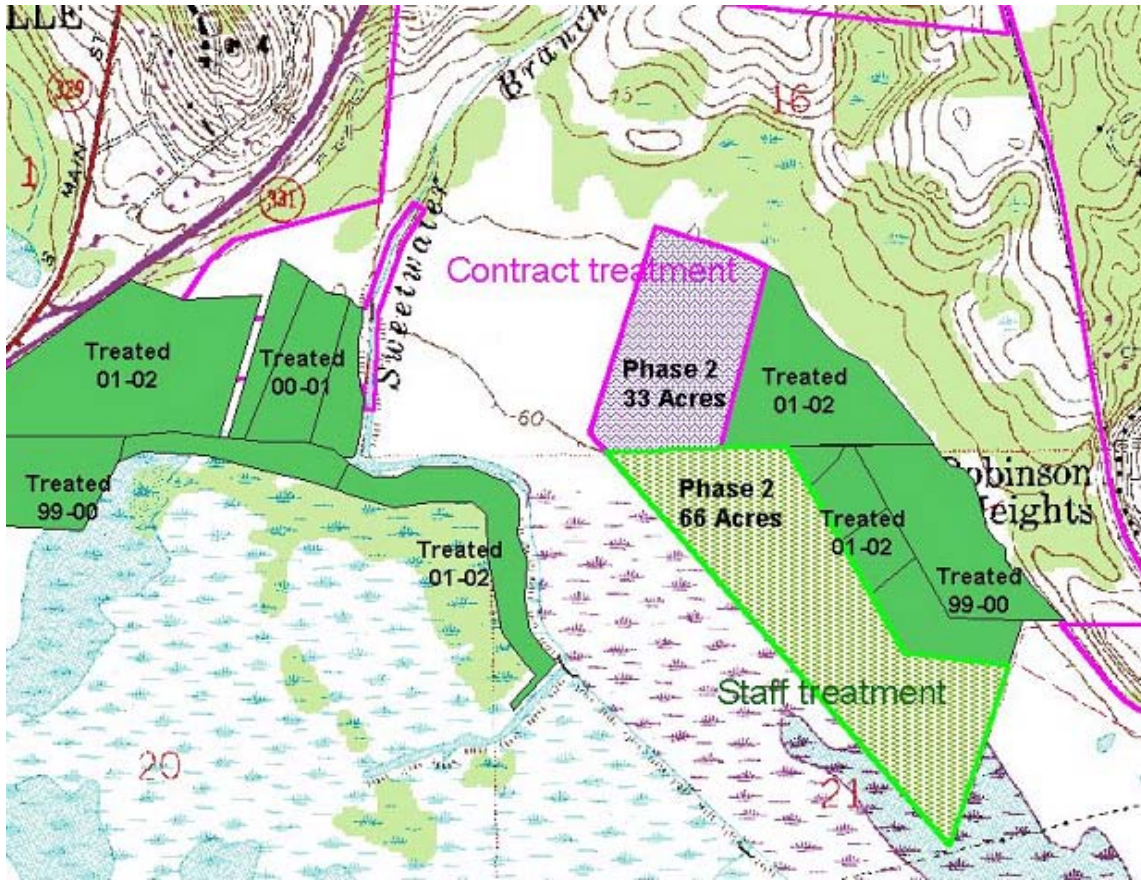
Project Cost: \$19,832.78

Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park has a national reputation for the abundance and diversity of its plants and animals. The vertebrate list exceeds three hundred species and the vascular floral contains half of the species found in north central Florida. With its large size, the park is the central piece in the Orange Creek Corridor of public lands, which stretches over forty miles, extending from the Santa Fe River in the north to the Ocklawaha River to the southeast. The total project area was 312 acres; however, the project was divided into four phases with one phase each for four years. Each year the project site is divided into two parcels, one parcel treated by a contractor and the second parcel treated by park staff as an in-kind contribution. The total project area is divided into 120 acres to be contracted and 192 acres to be treated by staff. The area treated this year included 33 acres under contract and 66 acres treated by staff. Most of the project area was covered with a practically impenetrable thicket of small trees, shrubs, briars, and vines. The high density of the vegetation virtually precluded normal access. To facilitate contractor access and to initiate restoration of the site, staff used heavy equipment (chopper and tree cutter) to cut paths through the project site. After treatment of exotics, the site will receive additional chopping and a prescribed burn to facilitate community restoration. As the site is opened up by exotics control and chopping, wetter spots along drainage channels are expected to be invaded by wild taro (*Colocasia esculenta*). Wild taro is a Category I invasive exotic and will be treated by staff as needed. Prior experience with wet prairie restoration indicates that the soil seed bank will prove adequate to restore native vegetation and a revegetation program will not be necessary.

Target Plants	Common Name	FLEPPC Rank	Treatment	Herbicide
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallow	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
			foliar	Garlon 4



Paynes Prairie



**Loblolly Woods Phase III Invasive Exotic Plant Control**

County: Alachua

PCL: Loblolly Woods Nature Park

PCL Size: 130 acres

Site Manager: City of Gainesville Recreation and Parks

Geoffrey Parks

1024 NE 14th Street, Building A, Gainesville, Florida 32602

Phone: 352-334-2227, Fax: 352-334-2234

E-mail: [parksgr@ci.gainesville.fl.us](mailto:parksgr@ci.gainesville.fl.us)

Project ID: WR-045

Project Size: 48 acres

Fiscal Year 02/03

Project Cost: \$16,857.81

The primary goal of this project was to control emerging populations of small-leaf spiderwort and sweet autumn virginibower in the park. The secondary goal of this project was to prevent the spread of these species to new sites within the Hogtown Creek watershed. Loblolly Woods is contiguous with over 600 acres of additional greenway properties. These and other city properties have direct connections to Alachua County's conservation property at Kanapaha Prairie. The City of Gainesville manages Loblolly Woods to protect and restore natural communities, maintain the floodplains, provide passive recreation outdoors, and to serve as a connection to other conservation properties that comprise the Hogtown Creek Greenway. Loblolly Woods contains Seepage Stream, Floodplain Forest, Upland Mixed Forest, and Bottomland Forest natural communities. Phase III was the completion of work on this site. The city paid all of the project cost except \$1,294.81 for herbicide, which was provided by the bureau's Herbicide Bank.

Target Plants	Common Name	FLEPPC Rank	Treatment	Herbicide
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	small-leaf spiderwort	Category I	foliar	Roundup+Scythe
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air-potato	Category I	foliar	Garlon 4/Roundup+Scythe
<i>Clematis terniflora</i>	sweet autumn virginibower	n/a	foliar	Garlon 4

**Withlacoochee Invasive Exotic Plant Control**

County: Hernando

PCL: Withlacoochee State Forest

PCL Size: 155,270 acres

Project Manager: Division of Forestry (DACS)

Colleen Werner, Biologist

Withlacoochee Forest Center

15019 Broad Street, Brooksville, Florida 34601

Phone: 352-754-6777, x125, Fax: 352-754-6751

E-mail: [wernerc@doacs.state.fl.us](mailto:wernerc@doacs.state.fl.us)

Project ID: WR-033, -043

Project Size: 74.4 acres

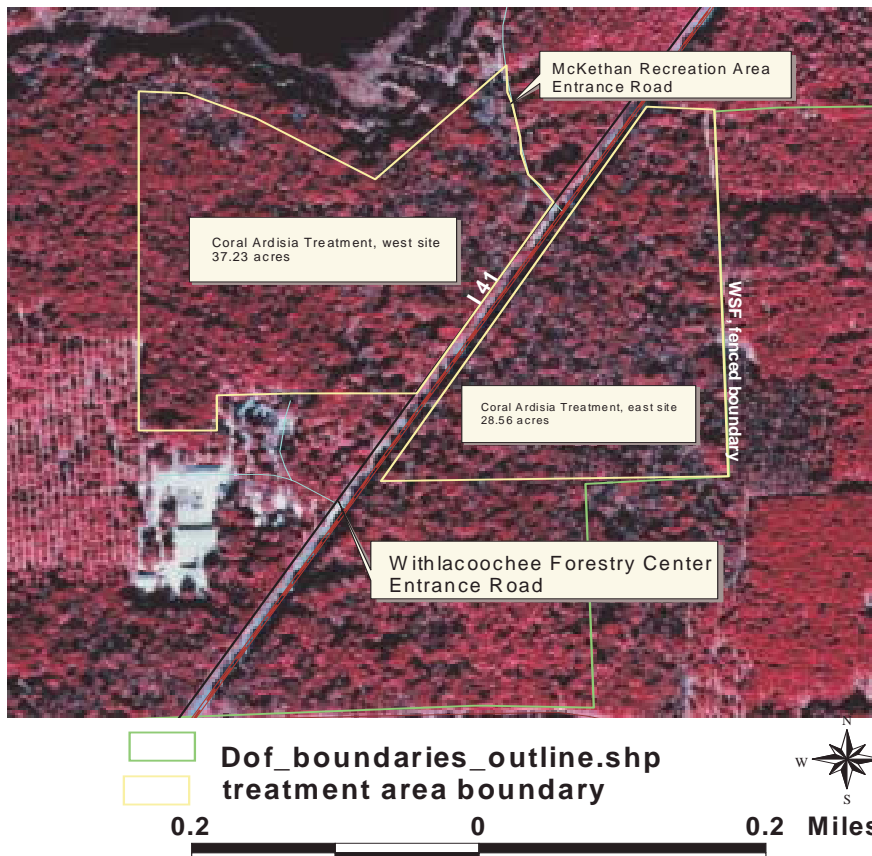
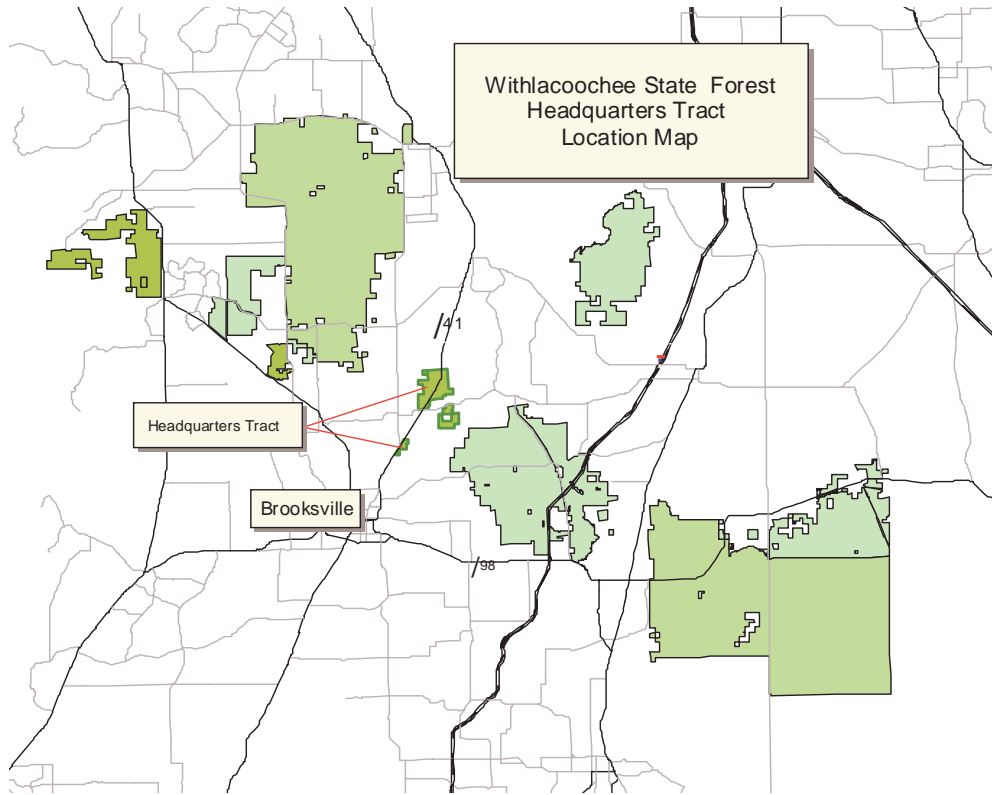
Fiscal Year 02/03

Project Cost: \$21,480

The Withlacoochee State Forest is divided among seven different tracts. The Headquarters Tract is in the north portion of Hernando County and is approximately 1,390 acres. This tract consists mostly of sandhill and mesic hammock, with a few depression marshes and a single small lake. Three coral ardisia sites occurred on the northern parcel of the Headquarters Tract, within the mesic and flood plain hammock that surrounds the McKethan Lake Recreational Area. One site adjacent to the McKethan Lake Nature Trail threatened a population of the federally endangered Cooley's water willow (*Justicia cooleyi*). The coral ardisia within this site was controlled with hand removal and herbicide treatment by in-house staff.

A Chinese tallow infestation occurred on the southernmost parcel of the Headquarters Tract in the Colonel Robins Recreational Area. The tallow was in a 32-acre sandhill habitat that was clear-cut due to a southern pine beetle outbreak. Most of the tallow trees were saplings, with individual plants widely scattered throughout the site. A few mature tallow trees existed along the east border of the site. Rosary pea occurred on the same site as the tallow, growing along a fence that runs along the east border of the tract. A second project targeted 30.4 acres of cogon grass on the Croom Tract. Four of the sites treated were in sandhills and another two sites were located in former mine pits.

Target Plants	Common Name	FLEPPC Rank	Treatment	Herbicide
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	coral ardisia	Category I	foliar	2,4-D+Garlon 3A
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	rosary pea	Category I	foliar	2,4-D+Garlon 3A
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallow	Category I	foliar	Roundup+Arsenal
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogon grass	Category I	foliar	Roundup+Arsenal



Withlacoochee State Forest



Rosary pea was one of the species invading the forest.

**Chinsegut Invasive Exotic Plant Control**

PCL: Chinsegut Wildlife Environmental Area  
 Project Manager: Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission  
 Kristin Wood, Biological Scientist II  
 23212 Lake Lindsey Rd., Brooksville, Florida 34601  
 Phone: 352-754-6722, Fax: 352-540-6032  
 E-mail: [kristin.wood@fwc.state.fl.us](mailto:kristin.wood@fwc.state.fl.us)

County: Hernando  
 PCL Size: 828 acres

Project ID: WR-041

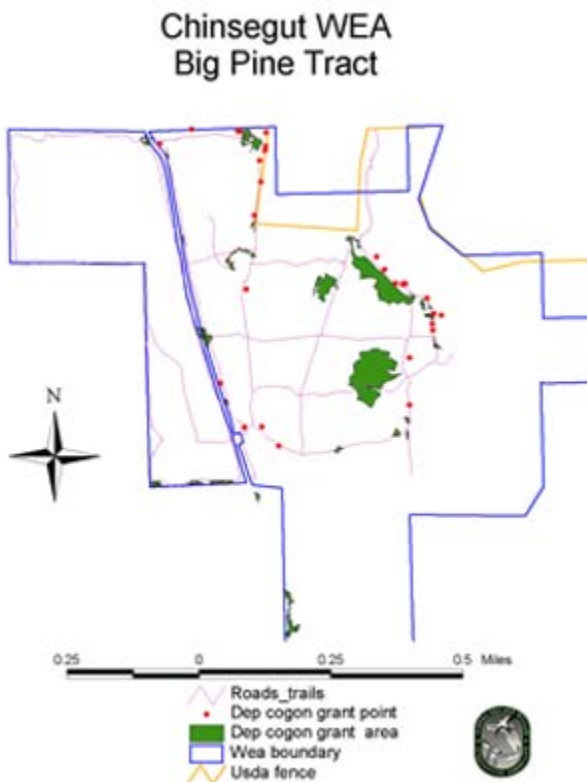
Project Size: 16 acres

Fiscal Year 02/03

Project Cost: \$3,600

The Chinsegut WEA consists of the Big Pine Tract and the Chinsegut Nature Center. The CWEA is dominated by sandhill, xeric hammock, upland mixed forest, basin marsh, and depression marsh. The Big Pine Tract is believed to be the second-largest stand of contiguous old-growth longleaf pine in Florida, with many longleaf pines over 200 years old. The cogon grass occurred on both tracts, mainly along firebreaks and in disturbed areas. In some areas it extended well into the adjacent natural communities.

Target Plants	Common Name	FLEPPC Rank	Treatment	Herbicide
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogon grass	Category I	foliar	Glypro+Arsenal



**Waccasassa Bay Invasive Exotic Plant Control**

County: Levy

PCL: Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park

PCL Size: 32,500 acres

Project Manager: Florida Park Service (DEP)

Jeff DiMaggio

P.O. Box 187, Cedar Key, Florida

Phone: 352-543-5567, Fax: 352-543-6315

E-mail: [jeffrey.dimaggio@dep.state.fl.us](mailto:jeffrey.dimaggio@dep.state.fl.us)

Project ID: WR-034

Project Size: 30 acres

Fiscal Year 02/03

Project Cost: \$6,800

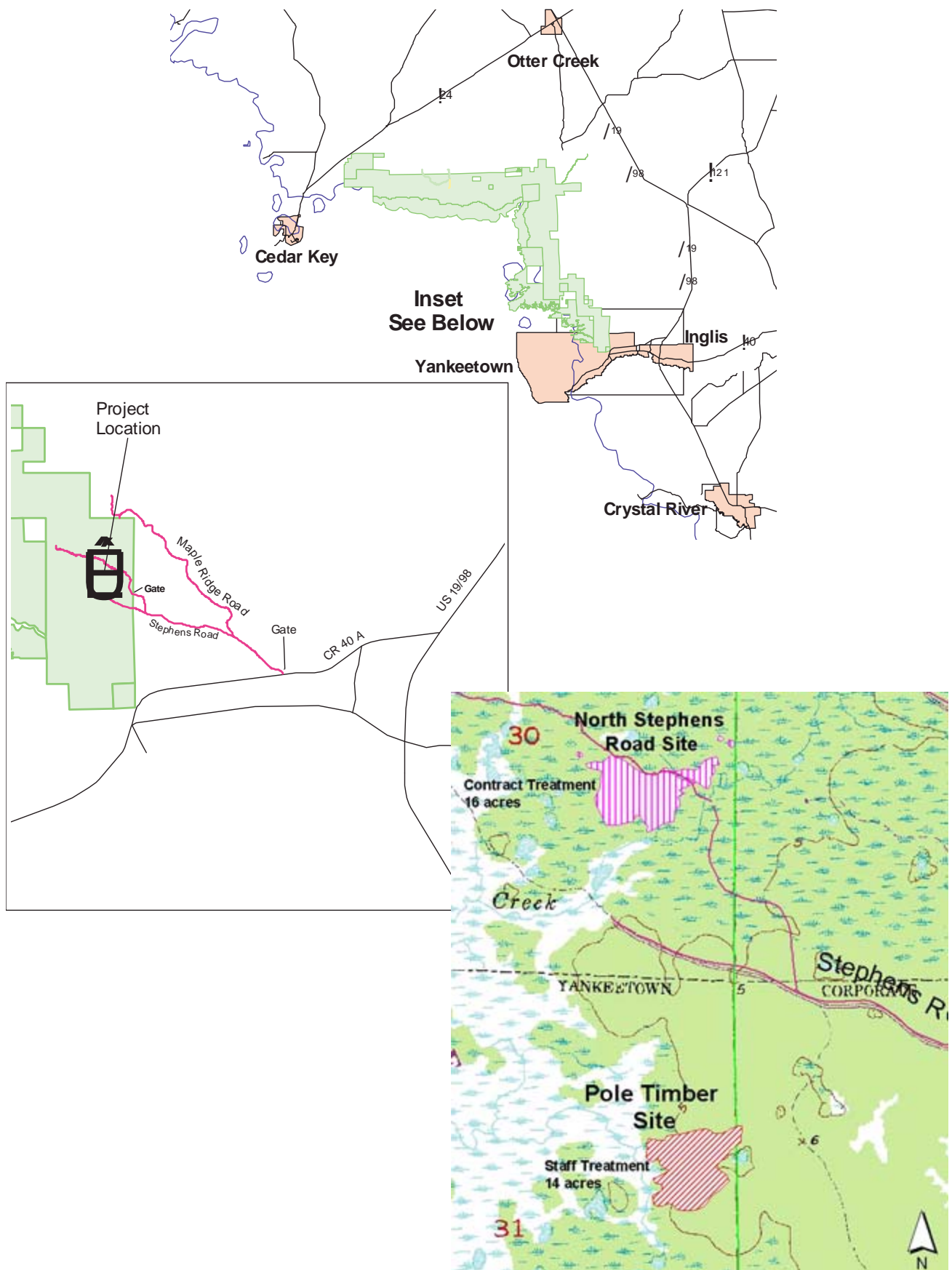
Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park is located within the once vast Gulf Hammock. The bulk of Gulf Hammock, known as one of the largest hydric hammocks in the state (approximately 100,000 acres), is largely owned by timber companies. Waccasassa Bay Preserve is the only portion of Gulf Hammock that is under public ownership. Gulf Hammock continues to undergo profound changes as timber companies convert diverse hardwood forests to pine plantations. Gulf Hammock and Waccasassa Bay Preserve host a variety of rare plants and animals; at least 16 listed or tracked plant species and at least 28 listed or tracked animal species. Cogon grass in the hydric hammock threatened the rare corkwood, pinewoods dainties, or Florida pinkroot.

Cogon grass was found on sites that were logged in 1997 to control an outbreak of the Southern Pine Beetle and was presumably introduced on the logging equipment. The project area was divided into two treatment sites, one to be treated by contractors and the other by park staff. The North Stephens Site grades from mesic flatwoods to hydric hammock with a heavy coastal influence. Salt marsh bounds the site to the south and a wet, usually freshwater drain bounds the site to the east. Small freshwater wetlands are numerous within the site. Cogon grass coverage over these 16 acres was mostly continuous and typically dense (100% cover) on drier, open sites to somewhat sparse (25% cover or less) in wetter, shadier sites. Three isolated patches of cogon also occurred at this site. The Pole Timber Site, also logged during the same period, was also infested by cogon grass, but to a lesser extent. Nine acres of the 14 acres cut were surveyed and eleven patches of cogon grass were found, ranging from 0.25 acres to less than 0.01 acres. Because of the scattered nature of the infestation and the extensive search time required to find the patches, staff treated this infestation as an in-kind match, along with providing \$3,200 of the total project cost.

Target Plants	Common Name	FLEPPC Rank	Treatment	Herbicide
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogon grass	Category I	foliar	Gly-Pro+Arsenal



Waccasassa Bay Preserve



**Goethe State Forest Invasive Exotic Plant Control**

County: Levy, Alachua

PCL: Goethe State Forest

PCL Size: 45,212 acres

Project Manager: Division of Forestry (DACs)

Libby Zimmerman, Robin Boughton  
8250 SE CR 336, Dunnellon, Florida 34431  
Phone: 352-447-2202, Fax: 352-447-1358

E-mail: [zimmere@doacs.state.fl.us](mailto:zimmere@doacs.state.fl.us), [boughtr@doacs.state.fl.us](mailto:boughtr@doacs.state.fl.us)

Project ID: WR-039

Project Size: 26.7 acres

Fiscal Year 02/03

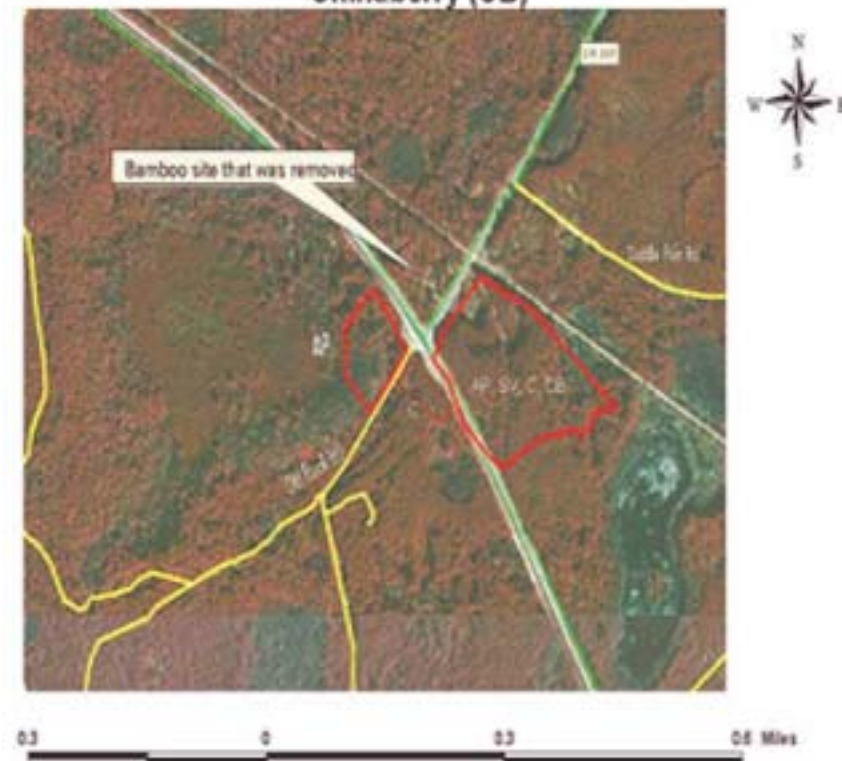
Project Cost: \$14,568.28

Goethe State Forest has more than fifteen different natural communities, including Sandhill, Mesic Flatwoods, Hydric Hammock, Scrubby Flatwoods, Wet Flatwoods, Dome Swamp, and Basin Swamp. The forest may contain the largest tract of contiguous, old-growth, longleaf pine flatwoods in the state. This extensive old-growth flatwoods has one of the largest red-cockaded woodpecker populations in Florida. Other rare animal species found on the forest include the Florida black bear, gopher tortoise, Sherman's fox squirrel, and bald eagle. Rare plants include the hooded pitcher plant, greenfly orchid, and coontie.

This project is divided into three exotic control areas: New Acquisition North (NAN), New Acquisition South (NAS), and Watermelon Pond East (WPE). Air-potato and mimosa were found within 8 acres total of NAN with 5% cover. Camphor tree and air-potato occupied 10 acres of NAS with 20% and 90% cover, respectively. Japanese climbing fern occurred in WPE over 8.7 acres with a 45% cover.

Target Plants	Common Name	FLEPPC Rank	Treatment	Herbicide
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor tree	Category I	basal bark	Garlon 4
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry	Category I	basal bark	Garlon 4
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa	Category I	basal bark	Garlon 4
			foliar	Roundup+Escort
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air-potato	Category I	foliar	Roundup+Escort
<i>Paederia foetida</i>	skunk vine	Category I	foliar	Roundup+Escort
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern	Category I	foliar	Roundup+Escort

**Project site -- Air Potato (AP), Skunkvine (SV), Camphor (C), Chinaberry (CB)**



**Silver River Cogon Grass Invasive Exotic Plant Control**

County: Marion

PCL: Silver River State Park

PCL Size: 4,230 acres

Site Manager: Florida Park Service (DEP)  
 Bob LaMont, Park Manager  
 1425 NE 58<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Ocala, Florida 34470  
 Phone: 352-236-7152, Fax: 352-236-7150  
 E-mail: [sl-river@atlantic.net](mailto:sl-river@atlantic.net)

Project ID: WR-038

Project Size: 39 acres

Fiscal Year 02/03

Project Cost: \$5,250

Silver River is a first magnitude spring-fed stream that flows into the Ocklawaha River. The park encompasses the river and over fourteen natural community types. Cogon grass occurred throughout the pine flatwoods and was invading high quality endangered sandhill.

Target Plants	Common Name	FLEPPC Rank	Treatment	Herbicide
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogon grass	Category I	foliar	Roundup

**Crystal River Invasive Exotic Plant Control**

County: Citrus

PCL: Crystal River Preserve State Park

PCL Size: 38,000 acres

Project Manager: Florida Park Service (DEP)  
 Nick Robbins, Preserve Manager  
 3266 N. Sailboat Avenue, Crystal River, Florida 34428  
 Phone: 352-563-0450  
 E-mail: [nicholas.robbins@dep.state.fl.us](mailto:nicholas.robbins@dep.state.fl.us)

Project ID: WR-042

Project Size: 27 acres

Fiscal Year 02/03

Project Cost: \$3,618

The park includes much of the land between the Homosassa and Crystal Rivers and encompasses marine tidal marsh and swamp, with hundreds of islands of various size located in the Gulf. Other natural communities include hydric hammock, upland mixed forest, scrub, and sandhill. The bureau provided the herbicide only for this project through its Herbicide Bank.

Target Plants	Common Name	FLEPPC Rank	Treatment	Herbicide
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper	Category I	cut stump	Garlon 4+Stalker

**Salt Springs Invasive Exotic Plant Control**

County: Pasco

PCL: Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park

PCL Size: 3,400 acres

Site Manager: Florida Park Service (DEP)  
 Toby Brewer, Assistant Park Manager  
 #1 Causeway Boulevard, Dunedin, Florida 34698  
 Phone: 727-816-1890, Fax: 727-816-1888  
 E-mail: [toby.brewer@dep.state.fl.us](mailto:toby.brewer@dep.state.fl.us)

Project ID: WR-048

Project Size: 150 acres

Fiscal Year 02/03

Project Cost: \$6,860.39

The natural communities of Salt Springs include pine flatwoods, coastal strand, saltwater marsh, freshwater marsh, and hydric hardwood hammocks. This project continued in-house eradication and control of Brazilian pepper, cogon grass, Chinese tallow, air-potato, and lead tree that were found in the southern region of the park. Exotics in this area were concentrated in areas of prior disturbance. Several large stormwater ditches run through this area and many exotics were found along the edges. While Brazilian pepper was the most abundant, cogon grass appeared in several patchy areas within the project area. Chinese tallow, lead tree, and air-potato were scattered in minimal amounts. The bureau provided the herbicide only for this project through its Herbicide Bank.

Target Plants	Common Name	FLEPPC Rank	Treatment	Herbicide
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallow	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air-potato	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogon grass	Category I	foliar	Roundup