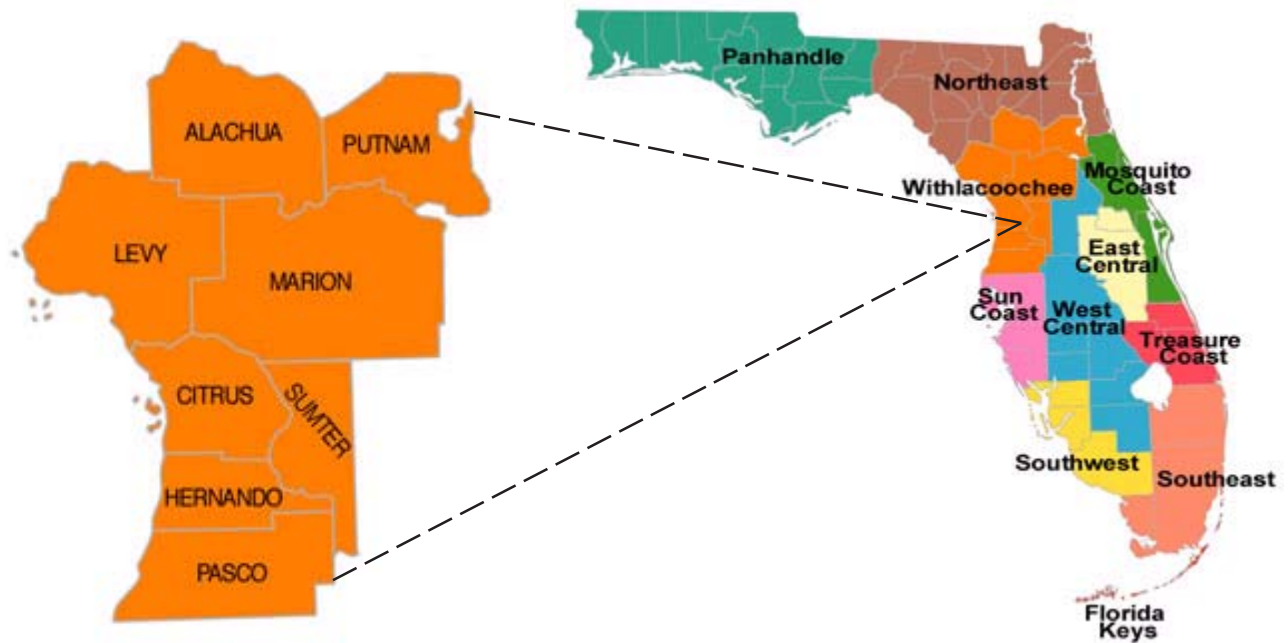


## Withlacoochee Regional Working Group



---

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)

## Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park

County: Alachua

PCL Size: 20,945 acres

Project ID: WR-046      112 acres      \$27,000

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

Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park is located immediately south of the City of Gainesville (and the University of Florida). The park is an Outstanding Florida Water, a National Natural Landmark, and a Priority Wetland Species Use Area. The 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 size is 312 acres, divided into four annual phases. Each phase is divided into two parts, one treated by a contractor, and the other treated by park staff as an in-kind contribution. Of the total project area, 120 acres will be contractor treated and 192 acres will be staff treated. Phase 1 was completed in FY02 and Phase 2 was completed in FY03. Phase 3 included 32 acres treated by a BIPM contractor at a cost of \$27,000 and 80 acres treated by staff at a cost of \$17,697 for a total project cost of 44,697.

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



## Loblolly Woods

County: Alachua

PCL Size: 130 acres

Project ID: WR-045      25 acres      Project Cost: \$1,272

Project 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: parksgr@ci.gainesville.fl.us

Natural communities in Loblolly Woods include seepage stream, floodplain forest, upland mixed forest, and bottomland forest. Three rare plants and two rare insects occur on the site. BIPM provided the herbicide only for this project through its Herbicide Bank. The City of Gainesville provided matching funds and in-kind services with a value of \$30,015 for a total project cost of \$31,287.

This project is Phase III of the Loblolly Woods Invasive Exotic Plant Removal Project. BIPM also funded Phases I and II. Phase III focused on high-density populations of *Tradescantia fluminensis* and growing populations of *Clematis terniflora*. High densities of both species occurred along the Hogtown Creek Greenway and both species were widespread but sporadic over the remainder of the project area, ranging from five to seventy-five percent coverage. A number of incidental species were also treated when found, including Chinese tallow, paper mulberry, coral ardisia, wild taro, nandina, Chinaberry, mimosa, camphor tree, Japanese climbing fern, and English ivy.

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



## Loblolly Woods

County: Alachua

PCL Size: 130 acres

Project ID: WR-051      25 acres      \$31,800

Project Manager: City of Gainesville Recreation and Parks

Geoff Parks

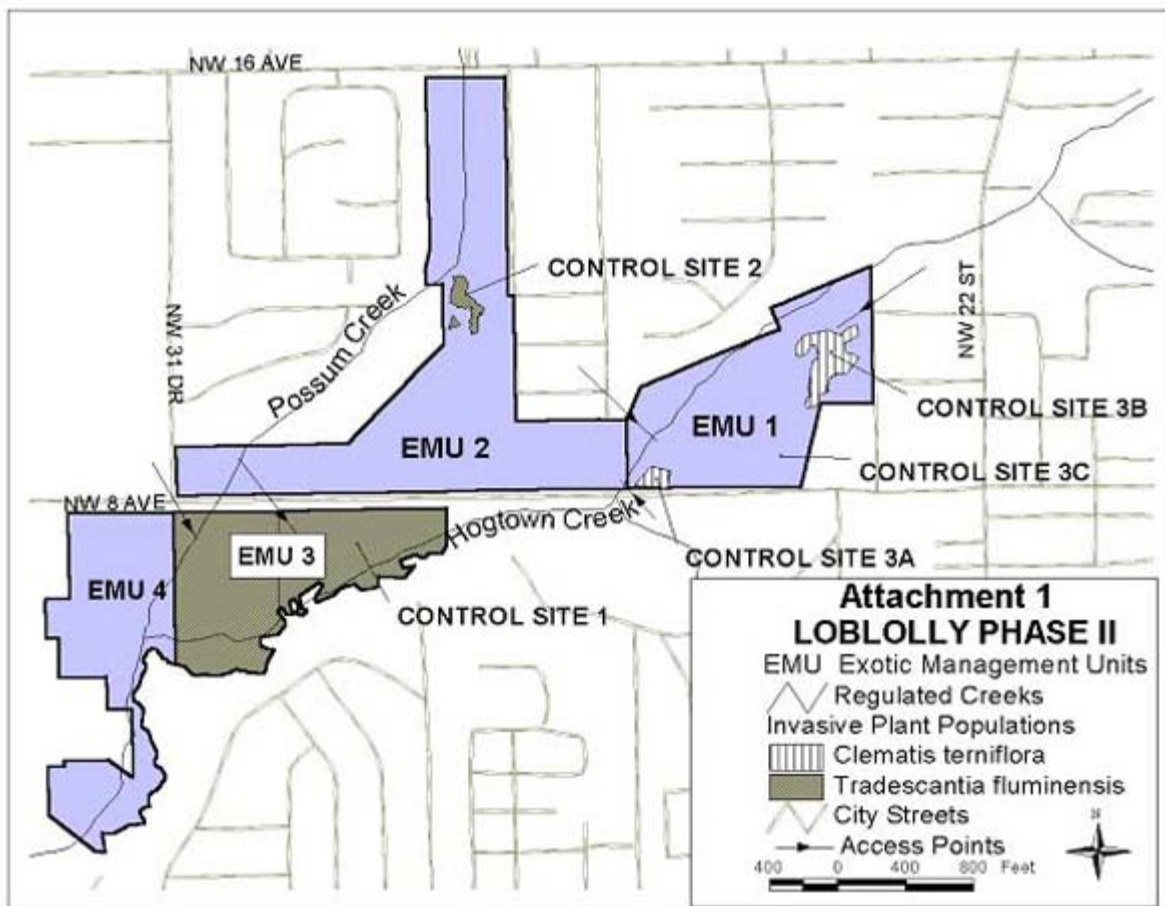
1024 NE 14th Street, Building A, Gainesville, Florida 32602

Phone: 352-334-2231, Fax: 352-334-2234

E-mail: parksgr@ci.gainesville.fl.us

The primary goal of this project was to retreat populations of air-potato, *Tradescantia*, and *Clematis*. A portion of the control work was initiated in the previous fiscal year, but could not be completed due to adverse weather conditions. A number of incidental species were also treated when found, including Chinese tallow, paper mulberry, coral ardisia, wild taro, nandina, Chinaberry, mimosa, camphor tree, Japanese climbing fern, and English ivy.

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



## Crystal River Preserve State Park

County: Citrus

PCL Size: 38,000

Project ID: WR-042      114.5 acres      \$125,000

Project ID: WR-047      10.5 acres      n/a

Project Manager: Florida Park Service (DEP)

Nick Robbins, Park Manager

3266 N. Sailboat Avenue, Crystal River, Florida 34428

Phone: 352-563-0450, Fax: 352-563-0246

E-mail: nicholas.robbins@dep.state.fl.us

The Crystal River State Buffer Preserve (recently renamed as a state park) provides an upland buffer to the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve. The Buffer Preserve contains a diversity of natural areas such as Estuarine Tidal Marsh, Hydric Hammock, Marsh (Prairie) Hammock, Estuarine Tidal Swamp, Pine Flatwoods, and Scrubby Flatwoods. Fifty state and/or federally listed species occur on or immediately adjacent to the CRSBP. Brazilian pepper began to infest coastal Citrus County after the tidal surge associated with the “No-Name Storm.” Brazilian pepper occurred on brackish high marsh areas, hydric hammocks, shell mounds, and coastal spoil islands.

This project area compromised three treatment zones labeled as zones A, B, and C. Zone A consisted of St. Martins River, Head Creek, and Fish Creek. The pepper invaded coastal cedar-cabbage palm hammocks, shell mound, river spoil, and high marsh. The infestation densities ranged from very light (<5%) to high (~80%). Zone B consisted of the Salt River and the bays east of Pirates Cove. The pepper invaded cedar-cabbage palm hammocks, shell mound, river spoil, and high marsh, with densities similar to Zone A. Cogon grass grew south of the Crystal River Barge Canal, adjacent to Greenways and Trails property and also near the Florida Power property. Cogon grass covered about three acres within Zone C in pine flatwoods and hydric hammock on and adjacent to an old logging road.

Citrus County provided a cost-share of \$102,070 and the Florida Park Service provided matching funds of \$15,000 for a total project cost of \$242,070. BIPM also provided herbicide to the park at no cost for a second project through its Herbicide Bank.

Target Plants	Common Name	FLEPPC Rank	Treatment	Herbicide
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogon grass	Category I	foliar	Glypro+Arsenal
<i>Paederia foetida</i>	skunk vine	Category I	foliar	Glypro+Escort
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper	Category I	basal/foliar	Garlon 4/+Stalker

## Crystal River Preserve State Park



*Photo Point BP-2. Photo taken September 25, 2003  
(Pre-Treatment)*



*Photo Point BP-2. Photo taken January 30, 2004  
(Post-Treatment)*



*Photo taken of spoil island in narrows of Salt River  
on September 25, 2003 (Pre-treatment)*



*Photo taken of same spoil island on January 30, 2004  
(Post-treatment)*

## Withlacoochee State Forest

County: Hernando

PCL Size: 155,270 acres

Project ID: WR-033      75 acres      \$1,299.75

Project Manager: Division of Forestry (DACS)

Vincent Morris

15019 Broad Street, Brooksville, Florida 34601

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

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

This project provided maintenance control for previously treated infestations of cogon grass in the northern portion of the Croom Tract, located in an area of frequently burned sandhill on the South Brooksville Ridge. Currently, 81 acres of cogon grass infestations are identified and mapped on the 21,639-acre Croom Tract. Also, 44.7 acres of cogon grass are mapped on the Headquarters Tract and 121.2 acres are mapped on the Citrus Tract. BIPM provided the herbicide only for this project through its Herbicide Bank.

In-house treatment included 50.6 acres of cogon grass in the Croom Tract, and 165.9 acres in the Citrus and Headquarters Tracts at a total cost of \$21,650. The per-acre cost was less since all of the in-house infestations had been treated in the past and cogon grass cover was relatively low.

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

## Chinsegut Wildlife Environmental Area

County: Hernando

PCL Size: 828 acres

Project ID: WR-041    16 acres    \$910

Project Manager: Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Kristin Wood, Biological Scientist II

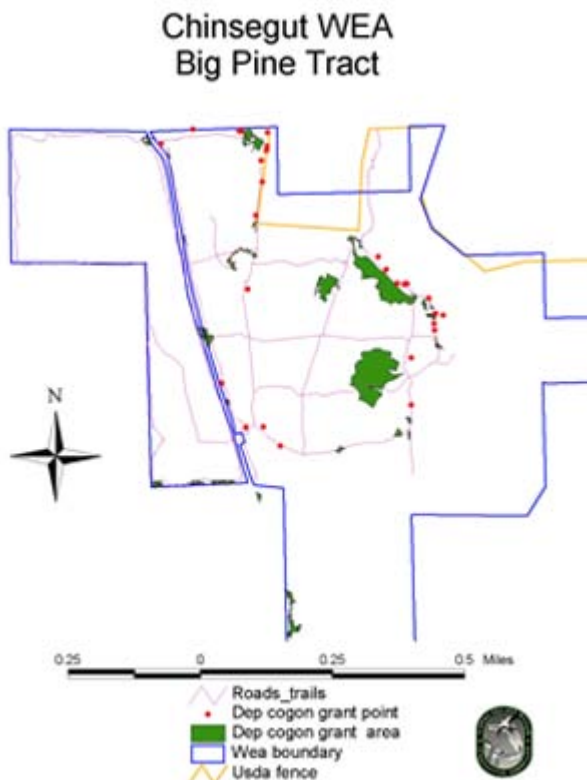
23212 Lake Lindsey Rd., Brooksville, Florida 34601

Phone: 352-754-6722, Fax: 352-540-6032

E-mail: kristin.wood@fwc.state.fl.us

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. Cogon grass occurred on both tracts, mainly along firebreaks and in disturbed areas. In some areas, it extended well into the adjacent natural communities. This project provided maintenance control of the sites initially treated in the previous year. BIPM provided the herbicide only for this project through its Herbicide Bank.

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



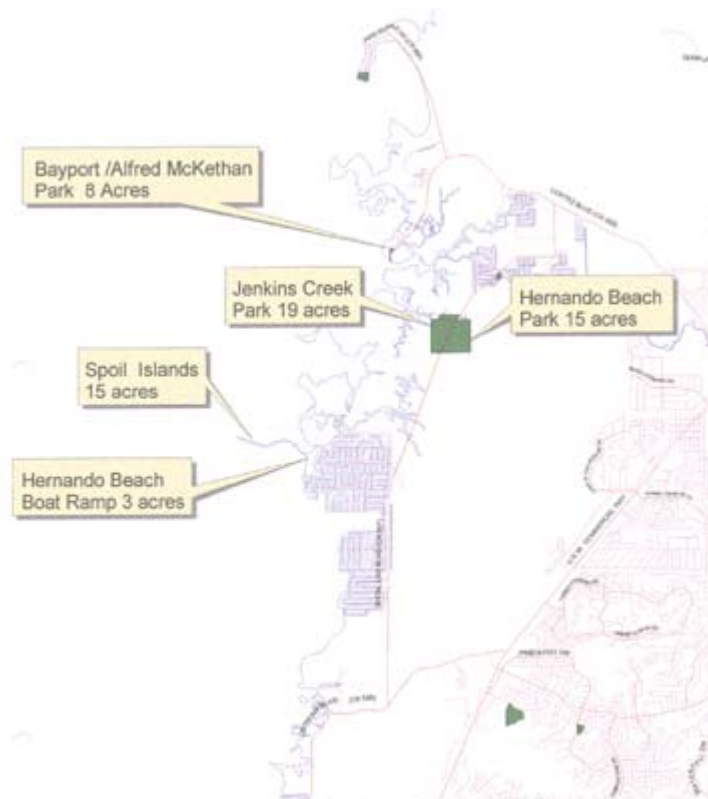
## Hernando County Lands

County: Hernando  
PCL Size: various

Project Manager: Hernando County Mosquito/Aquatic Weed Control  
Dr. Guangye Hu, Manager  
201 West Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Brooksville, Florida 34601  
Phone: 352-754-4061, Fax: 352-754-4066  
Project ID: WR-037    60 acres    \$34,734.38

Ninety-five percent of all lands west of Highway 19 in Hernando County are public conservation lands. This maintenance effort focused on lands initially treated during FY 2002. Brazilian pepper was targeted in the following areas: Pine Island (McKethan) Park, Bayport Park, Hernando Beach Park, Jenkins Creek Park, Hernando Beach boat ramp, and spoil islands. Hernando County has adopted an ordinance to ensure long-term control of Brazilian pepper. The control of this species relies on the ordinance and enforcement, plus the ability of the county to attract new partners to assist with the project costs.

Target Plants	Common Name	FLEPPC Rank	Treatment	Herbicide
<i>Paederia foetida</i>	skunk vine	Category I	foliar	Glypro+Escort
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper	Category I	basal/hand pull	Garlon 4



## Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park

County: Levy

PCL Size: 32,500 acres

Project ID: WR-050    154 acres    \$2,400

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

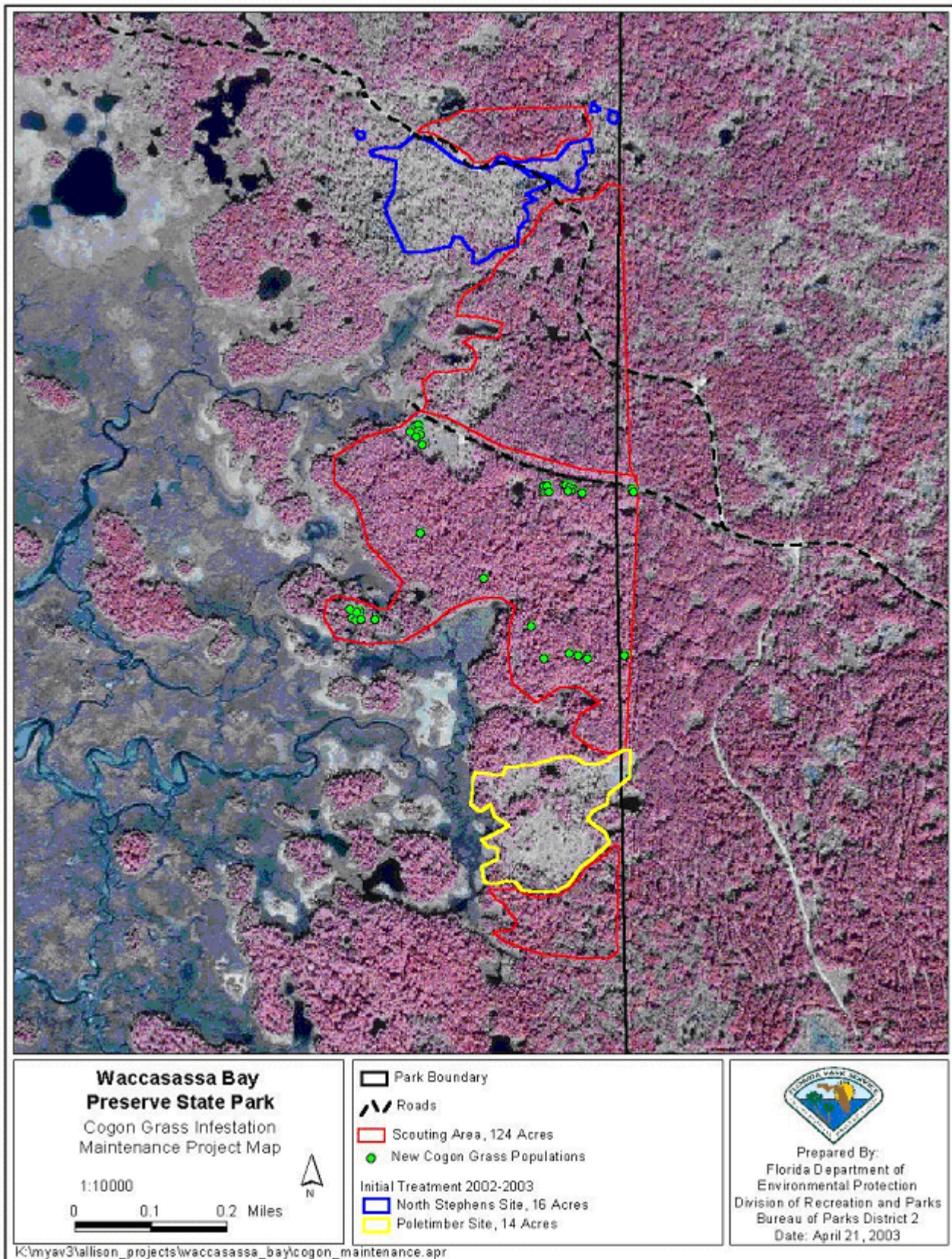


Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park is located within the once vast Gulf Hammock. The bulk of Gulf Hammock, known as one of the largest hydric hammocks in the state (approximately 100,000 acres), is largely owned by timber companies. Waccasassa Bay Preserve is the only portion of Gulf Hammock that is 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 threatens 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. In all, contractors retreated 16 acres and staff retreated 14 acres of scattered infestation. In addition, staff treated new scattered infestations which were spread over 66 acres to the north of the pole timber site. Staff also scouted and treated an additional 58 new acres around both clear cuts.

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

# Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park



## Ocala National Forest

County: Marion, Lake

PCL Size: 383,573 acres

Project ID: WR-044 104.85 acres \$5,000

Project Manager: US Forest Service (USDA)

Laura Lowery, Wildlife Biologist

17147 East Hwy 40, Silver Springs, Florida 34488

Phone: 352-625-2520, x2528, Fax: 352-625-7556

E-mail: llowery@fs.fed.us

Ocala National Forest comprises a variety of natural communities such as sand pine scrub, scrub oak, longleaf pine/wiregrass/turkey oak, xeric hammock, pine flatwoods, floodplains, hardwood swamps, and bayheads. Federally listed species on the Forest include the endangered *Polygala lewtonii* (Lewton's polygala) and *Nolina brittoniana* (Britton's beargrass), and the threatened *Bonamia grandiflora* (Florida bonamia), *Eriogonum longifolium* var. *gnaphalifolium* (scrub buckwheat), and *Clitoria fragrans* (scrub pigeon-wings).

Since the initial establishment of cogon grass in the Forest in the late 1970s, this invasive plant has steadily spread along county road rights-of-way through the Forest, infesting adjacent forested areas and private in-holdings. Seed dispersion via wind and animal fur has enabled cogon grass to become established in remote parts of the Forest and along powerline rights-of-way. There were approximately 130 known cogon grass sites on the Forest, with sites varying from one-tenth to ten-acre monocultures, to sporadic sprigs or bunches intermixed with native vegetation across 10 acres.

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

## Silver River State Park

County: Marion

PCL Size: 4,230 acres

Project ID: WR-049      70 acres      Project Cost: \$4,700

Project Manager: Florida Park Service (DEP)

Bob LaMont, Park Manager

1425 N.E. 58th Avenue, Ocala, Florida 34470

Phone: 352-36-7152, Fax: 352-36-7150

E-mail: robert.lamont@dep.state.fl.us

Sandhills are listed as imperiled in Florida because of their rarity. In addition, many of the other communities at Silver River are at-risk communities, including scrubby flatwoods, scrub, xeric hammock, depression marsh, and floodplain forest. All of these at-risk communities have the potential to be affected by the spread of cogon grass. There are numerous listed species that benefited from this exotic removal effort, including pinkroot (*Spigelia loganioides*), Godfrey's swamp privet (*Forestiera godfreyi*), and silver buckthorn (*Sideroxylon alachuense*), all state-listed endangered species.

Cogon grass was located throughout the park in natural mesic and wet flatwoods and sandhills. This project continued control of resprouts of cogon grass in the original treatment areas (in green on the below map) and also treated a new infestation along the park's southern boundary that was moving onto the park from adjoining private property. The Florida Park Service provided matching funds of \$2,800 for a total project cost of \$7,500.

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



## Werner-Boyce Salt Springs State Park

County: Pasco

PCL Size: 3,400 acres

Project ID: WR-054      150 acres      \$5,007.50

Project 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

This project continued in-house eradication and control of Brazilian pepper, cogon grass, Chinese tallow, air-potato, and lead tree in the southern region of the park. Natural communities in the project area include pine flatwoods, coastal strand, saltwater marsh, freshwater marsh, and hydric hardwood hammocks. Exotics were concentrated in areas of prior disturbance; several large stormwater ditches run through this area and many exotics occurred along the ditch edges. Brazilian pepper was most abundant, with cogon grass appearing in several patches. Chinese tallow, lead tree, and air-potato appeared in minimal amounts.

BIPM provided the herbicide only for this project from its Herbicide Bank; all labor and equipment were provided by the park.

<b>Target Plants</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>FLEPPC Rank</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Herbicide</b>
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Australian pine	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor tree	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air-potato	Category I	bagged	n/a
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese tallow	Category I	basal	Garlon 4
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	lead tree	Category II	basal	Garlon 4