



Lake Alto Preserve Management Plan

Approved September 28, 2010



**Alachua County
Environmental Protection Department
201 SE 2nd Ave, Suite 201
Gainesville, Florida 32601**

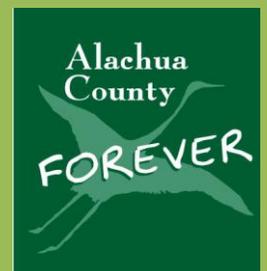


Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION	1
LOCATION	1
ACQUISITION HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE	1
NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY	2
PREVIOUS USES	2
RECREATION	2
II. PURPOSE	2
PRIORITIZED MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	3
LAND USE AND ZONING	3
III. NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES	3
TOPOGRAPHY	3
GEOLOGY	4
SOILS	4
HYDROLOGY	7
NATURAL COMMUNITIES	7
LISTED SPECIES	12
INVENTORY OF NATURAL COMMUNITIES AND BIOTA	13
RESTORATION	13
PRESCRIBED FIRE	16
INVASIVE EXOTIC PLANTS	17
FERAL ANIMALS	18
CULTURAL RESOURCES	19
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS	19
IV. TIMBER RESOURCES	20
V. SITE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT	20
EXISTING PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS	20
PROPOSED PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS	21
ACCESS	22
PERMITS	22
EASEMENTS, CONCESSIONS, LEASES, AND REVENUES	22
V. STEWARDSHIP NEEDS	23
MAINTENANCE	23
SECURITY	24
STAFFING	24
VI. REFERENCES	24
VII. STEWARDSHIP PLAN IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE AND BUDGET	26
EXHIBIT A: LOCATION MAP	29
EXHIBIT B: SOILS MAP	30
EXHIBIT C: NATURAL COMMUNITIES MAP	31
EXHIBIT D: LAKE ALTO PRESERVE PLANT SPECIES LIST	32
EXHIBIT E: LAKE ALTO PRESERVE ANIMAL SPECIES LIST	36
EXHIBIT F: FNAI FIELD REPORTING FORM	37
EXHIBIT G: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UNITS MAP	39
EXHIBIT H: 2009 FLEPPC INVASIVE PLANT LIST	40

EXHIBIT I: LAKE ALTO PRESERVE EXISTING SITE IMPROVEMENTS 43
EXHIBIT J: LAKE ALTO PRESERVE CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN 44
EXHIBIT K: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT 45
APPENDIX A: DEEDS 47
APPENDIX B: PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT 62

Site Development and Maintenance

- **PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS** - Develop trailhead facilities, entrance sign, bike rack, interpretive kiosk, and upgrade existing dock to provide public access.
- **RECREATION** - Develop a network of hiking trails.
- **EDUCATION** - Develop interpretive exhibits (kiosk, trail signs).
- **MAINTENANCE** - Maintain all improvements.
- **SECURITY** - Perform regular security patrols, install informational and regulatory signage.

I. INTRODUCTION

Lake Alto Preserve is owned and managed by Alachua County as part of the Alachua County Forever (ACF) land acquisition program. This management plan was developed to ensure that the Preserve will be managed and developed in accordance with the goals of the ACF program.

The Alachua County Forever Program was approved by Alachua County voters in November of 2000, to acquire, improve and manage environmentally significant lands in Alachua County, to protect water resources, wildlife habitats and natural areas suitable for resource-based recreation.

LOCATION

The 662.19-acre Lake Alto Preserve is located in northeastern Alachua County between Lake Alto and Lake Santa Fe (Exhibit A). Lake Alto Preserve consists of two disjunct tracts separated by less than one-half of a mile, designated as Lake Alto North, also referred to as the North Tract, and Lake Alto South, also referred to as the South Tract. Both tracts are accessible from and adjacent to County Road 1471. The North Tract is approximately 479 acres in size and is bounded by Lake Alto to the west, the Suwannee River Water Management District Lake Alto Swamp property to the northwest, and Lake Alto County Park to the south. Immediately south of the County Park is a large tract owned and managed by the Longleaf Ecology and Forestry Society (LEAFS), a non-profit land trust.

Lake Alto South is approximately 184 acres in size, and is bounded by Northeast 132nd Avenue to the north and the Santa Fe Canal to the south. The canal corridor provides a direct connection between Lake Santa Fe and Lake Alto, and also serves to connect all of the adjacent managed lands, up to the Santa Fe Swamp (Exhibit A).

ACQUISITION HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

Alachua County acquired the lands within Lake Alto Preserve with four separate fee simple purchases. The South Tract consists of approximately 184 acres, and was acquired from William F. Ramsden on October 26, 2005 for \$890,304. Mr. Ramsden retained ownership of his driveway and residence site, which is now an inholding within Lake Alto South.

The North Tract comprises several parcels which were purchased separately. Approximately 254 acres was purchased from Crosley & Crosely on October 26, 2005 for \$903,000. The Overton parcel, approximately 104 acres, was purchased from Richard O. Overton on September 26, 2007 for \$850,000. Approximately 120 acres was purchased from Lake Alto LLC on February 7, 2008 for \$400,000. Appendix A contains copies of the deeds for Lake Alto Preserve. The four acquisitions, as surveyed, total 662.19 acres.

The Lake Alto LLC parcel was purchased jointly by Alachua County and the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD), each paying 50% of the purchase price. A Participation Agreement between Alachua County and SRWMD stipulates that Alachua County will assume primary land management responsibility for this tract. Appendix B contains a copy of the Participation Agreement.

NATURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

Nine distinct natural communities occur within Lake Alto Preserve, in addition to four human-altered vegetation types. The dominant natural community is mesic flatwoods.

PREVIOUS USES

Prior to acquisition, the parcels within Lake Alto North were utilized for hunting, and revenue generation from timber harvests. A local source indicated that large cypress trees were removed from the wetlands surrounding Lake Alto in the 1960's or 1970's (Mike Rogers pers. comm.). Analyses of aerial images of the property indicate that timber harvesting has occurred over the years throughout the area, more than once in some locations. The most recent harvests occurred between 2001 and 2004 within the flatwoods and cypress domes. Timber regeneration appears to be natural, with no evidence of bedding or intensive site preparation visible on the surface.

Lands within Lake Alto South have been more intensively used, as evidenced by historic aerial photographs, and present site conditions. A pecan grove exists on the property that is visible in the 1937 aerial photographs. A dilapidated barn, improved pasture, and old aerial photographs suggest that portions of Lake Alto South were once used for large animal husbandry. The presence of catfaced pines within the remaining natural areas also gives evidence for the property's use in the production of turpentine. A local source and property neighbor also indicated that there once was a packing shed on the property utilized to load local commodities on the ferry that passed through the Santa Fe Canal (Dena Rice pers. comm.). Recent use has included planting slash pine on improved pasture.

RECREATION

Lake Alto Preserve will provide resource-based recreational opportunities including hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, nature observation. A trail network utilizing existing roads and firebreaks will be established. A trailhead and parking area will provide access to the Preserve by land, and an existing dock will be improved to provide safe access to the Preserve by water. The dock facility will enhance the conceptual Waldo-Melrose Blueway, a canoe and kayak trail linking the towns of Waldo and Melrose via Lake Alto, Lake Santa Fe, and the historic Santa Fe Canal. Interpretive materials will be developed to educate visitors about the natural and cultural resources of the area, and the recreational opportunities provided within the Preserve.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Lake Alto Preserve project is to protect, preserve, and enhance the unique natural and cultural resources found on the property and to provide an enjoyable and educational passive recreational experience. Lake Alto Preserve is managed only for the conservation, protection and enhancement of natural resources, and for public outdoor recreation that is compatible with the conservation, protection and enhancement of the site. The desired future condition of Lake Alto Preserve is the preservation of existing high quality natural communities, and restoration and/or enhancement of species diversity and wildlife habitat in areas impacted by previous

agricultural uses, while providing visitors with an enjoyable nature experience that enhances their understanding and appreciation of Alachua County's rich natural and cultural history.

PRIORITIZED MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

- Maintain and enhance natural communities.
 - Introduce prescribed fire to fire-dependent natural communities to manage fuel loads and to promote healthy functioning natural systems.
 - Pursue restoration of degraded natural communities.
 - Manage altered communities such that future restoration potential is enhanced or not degraded.
 - Remove feral animals.
 - Remove invasive exotic plants.
- Monitor and document effects of management activities.
 - Ensure that management activities do not harm listed species.
- Inventory flora and fauna.
- Protect water quality and soil resources.
- Document, protect, and monitor cultural resources.
- Provide opportunities for passive and educational recreational experiences.
 - Develop a trailhead and parking facility to provide land access.
 - Develop a trailhead at the existing boat dock to provide water access.
 - Develop a network of trails.
 - Develop interpretive materials.
- Implement creative solutions to accomplish basic stewardship needs such as staffing, security and maintenance.

LAND USE AND ZONING

Upon approval of the management plan by the Board of County Commissioners, staff will initiate the procedure to change the future land use for all of the Lake Alto Preserve (tax parcels 18374-002-001, 18376-001-000, 18377-000-000, 18377-001-000, 18378-003-000, and 18405-001-001) from Rural Agriculture to Preservation. Once the future land use change is complete, staff will initiate the procedure to change the zoning from Agriculture to Conservation.

III. NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

TOPOGRAPHY

Lake Alto Preserve is located within the Northern Highlands physiographic region (FDEP 2003). On site, elevations range from approximately 138 feet to 170 feet, a change of only 32 feet. Lowest elevations occur adjacent to Lake Alto, and highest elevations occur near County Road 1471 on Lake Alto North and in the northeast corner of Lake Alto South. Human alteration of the natural topography is evident in the form of excavated borrow pits, roads, swales, and the Santa Fe Canal.

GEOLOGY

Lake Alto Preserve is located on Recent and Plio-Pleistocene Terrace Deposits, a series of fine to medium sand, silt and clay deposits that generally overlie the Hawthorn Group formations (Thomas et al. 1985, Scott 1988). No minerals of commercial value are known to exist within the property.

SOILS

Ten soil types recognized by the Natural Resources Conservation Service are present within Lake Alto Preserve (Exhibit B) (Thomas et al. 1987). These soils range from somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained and are typically sandy in one or more horizons. Historical aerial photographs show that some portions of the South Tract currently in pine plantation have been cleared at some point in the past. This clearing was presumably for some type of agricultural activity. Agricultural practices such as tilling and liming may have altered upper portions of soil profiles.

There is currently some evidence of soil erosion within the Preserve. Within Lake Alto North, the land generally slopes westward toward Lake Alto, and within Lake Alto South, the land surface slopes south toward the Santa Fe Canal. Roads and firebreaks create depressions on the land surface which can act as surface flow channels when rainfall is heavy. The roads and firebreaks are prone to erosion from the sheetflow action of rainwater, influenced by the natural slope of the land surface. Trial attempts to attenuate sheetflow with water bars and berms have been successful in reducing erosion in specific problem areas. Allowing mineral roads and firebreaks to revegetate with native groundcover, and avoiding ground disturbance during road and firebreak maintenance has also helped remedy the problem. Additional areas will be addressed with similar solutions as necessary.

In addition to known erosion problems, potential erosion problems also exist within the Preserve. Spoil piles associated with the Santa Fe Canal have the potential to erode if the vegetation is disturbed. Slopes and saturated soils in many portions of the preserve may limit recreational or other development. Land stewards will follow generally accepted best management practices to prevent soil erosion and conserve soil and water resources on site.

The soil types found within Lake Alto Preserve are briefly described below.

Lochloosa fine sand, 0% - 2% slopes

This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is sandy in the upper horizons with sandy loam and sandy clay loam in subsoil layers. This Lochloosa soil has a water table that is 30 to 40 inches below the surface for 2 to 4 months during most years, but rises to 15 to 30 inches for 2 to 4 weeks during most years. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is medium to high in the sandy surface and subsurface layers and medium in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low in the sandy surface and subsurface layers and medium in the loamy subsoil. Organic matter content is low to moderately low in the surface layer. Within the South Tract of Lake Alto Preserve these soils are vegetated by sandhill, upland mixed forest, pine plantation and pecan grove.

Monteocha loamy sand

This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in wet ponds and shallow depressional areas in the flatwoods. This sandy or sandy loamy soil has a water table that is within 10 inches of the surface for more than 6 months during most years. Most areas are covered with water for more than 4 months. Available water capacity is high to very high in the surface layer and medium in the subsurface layer and subsoil. Natural fertility is medium in the surface layer and low in the subsurface layer and subsoil. Organic matter content is high to very high in the surface layer. At the North Tract of Lake Alto Preserve Monteocha loamy sand occurs just upslope from Samsula muck and fringes Lake Alto—basin swamp and cypress dome communities occur on this soil type here. At the South Tract, Monteocha loamy sand is vegetated by basin swamp.

Newnan sand

This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is sandy with a loamy subsoil. This Newnan soil has a water table that is at a depth of 18 to 30 inches for 1 to 2 months during most years and at a depth of 30 to 60 inches for 2 to 5 months. During drier periods, it is at a depth of more than 60 inches. The available water capacity is very low to low to a depth of about 12 inches and low to medium from 12 to 82 inches. Natural fertility is low in the sandy upper 56 inches and medium in the loamy subsoil below. Organic matter content is moderately low. Sandhill and mesic flatwoods exist atop Newnans soil within Lake Alto Preserve.

Pelham sand

This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in small and large areas in the flatwoods. Slopes are nearly smooth and range from 0 to 2 percent. These soils are generally sandy in the upper horizons with sandy loam and sandy clay loam in the subsoil layers. The water table is less than 10 inches below the surface for 1 to 4 months during most years. The water table recedes below a depth of 40 inches during dry seasons. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is low in the surface and subsurface layers and medium in the loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is low in the upper 29 inches and medium below 29 inches. The organic matter is moderately low. Pelham sand occurs within the South Tract of the Lake Alto Preserve and is overlain by mesic flatwoods, sandhill, upland mixed forest, and basin swamp.

Placid sand, depressional

This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is found in poorly defined drainageways and in wet depressional areas. This soil type has a water table that is within 10 inches of the surface for 6 to 12 months of the year. The surface is usually covered with water for 6 months or more. The available water capacity is high to a depth of about 15 inches and low below this depth. Permeability is rapid throughout. Internal drainage is slow because it is impeded by the water table. Natural fertility and organic matter content are high to a depth of about 15 inches and very low below this depth. A portion of the basin swamp associated with Lake Alto occurs on this soil type within Lake Alto Preserve.

Plummer fine sand

This nearly level, poorly drained soil is sandy in the upper horizons with sandy loam and sandy clay loam in the subsoil. This Plummer soil has a water table that is at a depth of less than 10 inches for 1 to 3 months and is at a depth of 10 to 40 inches for about 3 to 4 months during most years. It recedes to more than 40 inches during drier seasons. The available water capacity is medium to high in the surface and subsurface layers and low to medium in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Organic matter content is moderately low. Plummer fine sands occur within the South Tract of Lake Alto Preserve beneath pine plantation, upland mixed forest and mesic flatwoods.

Pomona sand

This nearly level poorly drained sandy soil has a water table that is less than 10 inches from the surface for 2 to 6 months during most years. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is very low. Permeability is very rapid. The natural fertility is low. Organic matter content of the surface layer is moderately low to moderate. Mesic flatwoods cover Pomona sand within the North Tract of the Lake Alto Preserve, while flatwoods and pine plantation cover the Pomona sand within the South Tract.

Pomona sand, depressional

This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in shallow depressional areas and along narrow drainageways in the flatwoods. Soils are sandy with a spodic horizon at approximately 30 inches below the soil surface. Lower soil layers are loamy sands and sandy loams. In this Pomona soil, the water table is less than 10 inches below the surface for about 6 months or more. Water is on the surface for about 4 months or more during most years. The available water capacity is low in the surface and subsurface layers and low to high in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Organic matter content in the surface layer is moderately low. At Lake Alto Preserve these soils underlie dome swamps and the transition areas between flatwoods and basin swamp communities.

Samsula muck

This is a nearly level, very poorly drained organic soil. The surface layers are comprised of organic muck underlain by sand. The Samsula soil has water at or on the surface for more than 6 months during most years. The water table is within 10 inches of the surface for most of the remainder of the year, except during long, extended dry periods. The available water capacity is very high in the organic layer. It is very low in the underlying sandy layer. Permeability is rapid. Natural fertility is medium. Organic matter content in the surface layer is very high. Basin swamp overlies Samsula muck soil on the North Tract of Lake Alto Preserve.

Sparr fine sand

This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is sandy in the upper horizons with loamy sands and sandy loams in lower horizons. This Sparr soil has a water table that is at a depth of 20 to 30 inches for about 1 to 2 months and at a depth of 30 to 40 inches for about 2 to 3 months during most years. During dry seasons it recedes to a depth of more than 40 inches. Surface runoff is slow. The available water capacity is medium in the sandy surface layer, low in the sandy subsurface layer, and medium in

the loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is low to a depth of about 48 inches and medium below this depth. Organic matter content is low to moderately low. At the South Tract of Lake Alto Preserve Sparr fine sand is vegetated by upland mixed forest and pine plantation.

HYDROLOGY

Lake Alto Preserve lies in the Suwannee River watershed within the Santa Fe River Basin. The Floridan aquifer is largely confined in the location of the Preserve, in an area that is considered to be one of low vulnerability to potential contamination of the aquifer.

Lands within the north and south tracts drain into Lake Alto or Lake Santa Fe, respectively. Both lakes are perched systems in which the water levels are maintained by runoff and seepage from the surficial aquifer (FDEP 2003). Water flows from the lakes into Lake Alto Swamp and Santa Fe Swamp, and ultimately into the Santa Fe River. The areas which contribute water to the Santa Fe River, including lands within and around Lake Alto Preserve, are considered to be areas of high aquifer recharge.

Lake Alto and Lake Santa Fe are both classified as Class III waters, which are designated for “recreation, propagation, and maintenance of a healthy, well-balanced population of fish and wildlife.” Lake Santa Fe, Little Lake Santa and Santa Fe Swamp are classified as Outstanding Florida Waters or OFWs (FDEP 4-2-08, Chapter 62-302.700 FAC).

The shoreline of Lake Alto is relatively undeveloped when compared to that of Lake Santa Fe, and elevated nutrients have been observed in shoreline areas of Lake Santa Fe, likely due to anthropogenic changes from the increased use of septic systems and fertilizers. In addition, a limited consumption advisory has been issued for Lake Alto and Lake Santa Fe for gar, largemouth bass, and bowfin because of elevated mercury levels between 0.5 and 1.5 parts per million (ppm) in fish tissues (FDEP 2001).

NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Nine distinct natural community types and four different human-altered vegetation types exist within Lake Alto Preserve, and are depicted in Exhibit C (FNAI 1990, KBN 1996). The natural communities span a range of dry, fire-maintained communities to wetland communities bordering Lake Alto, with mesic pine flatwoods as the dominant community type. The natural and altered communities are described in detail below.

Sandhill

A small block of sandhill (approximately 18 acres) lies near the central-eastern boundary of Lake Alto North. The condition of the sandhill is fair. Many characteristic overstory and understory species are still present on site including wiregrass (*Aristida stricta* var. *beyrichiana*), lopsided indiagrass (*Sorghastrum secundum*), sand post oak (*Quercus margaretta*), and longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*). Active gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) burrows are frequent in areas where the canopy is more open. Portions of the sandhill area appear disturbed by past logging operations and are somewhat weedy. Off-site hardwoods such as laurel (*Q. laurifolia*) and water oak (*Q. nigra*) are invading this area of sandhill. Prescribed fire was recently introduced to this area of sandhill in an effort to arrest off-site oak encroachment.

A small patch of sandhill also exists on the South Tract (approximately 12 acres), bordered to the northeast by a dome swamp, and otherwise surrounded by pine plantation established on old field. This area of sandhill is in fair to poor condition, showing evidence of disturbance including patches of early successional weeds, scattered pasture grasses and vine tangles. The area may have been grazed by cattle prior to the establishment of the pine plantation. Native perennial bunch grasses are still present in patches, however, and in some places are quite dense. Slash pine (*P. elliotii*) and longleaf pine persist in the overstory, and very low-density, shade-suppressed, small-diameter longleaf pines occur in the midstory. Off-site oaks and numerous camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*) are invading the edges of this sandhill area, however numerous active gopher tortoise burrows are also present. Introduction of prescribed fire to this area may be difficult due to the patchy nature of the fine fuels (i.e., native perennial bunch grasses and pine needles).

Upland Mixed Forest

Three areas of upland mixed forest occur within the Preserve, all within the South Tract. The northern-most area of upland mixed forest (approximately 4 acres) is in all likelihood former mesic flatwoods that was converted to agriculture and has since grown up in various oak and other upland mixed forest species. Remnant longleaf pine and wiregrass are rare but present. In addition, a high density of camphor is located in this area. The remnants of a structure, presumably a barn of some type lies in the northeast corner of this area of upland mixed forest.

Another larger patch of upland mixed forest (approximately 29 acres) lies north of the canal, and east of the pecan grove. This area is characterized by live oak (*Q. virginiana*), water oak, laurel oak and red bay (*Persea borbonia*), with occasional remnant flatwoods species such as gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) and sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*) persisting. Groundcover in this area of forest is sparse or absent.

A narrow strip of upland mixed forest (approximately 2 acres) also occurs between the pecan grove and the Santa Fe Canal, east of a small area of pine plantation. This small patch of forest is highly disturbed, as evidenced from spoil piles and uneven topography likely related to the excavation of the adjacent canal. Invading camphor trees are abundant, groundcover is largely absent, and native species that are still present include slash pine, sweetgum, water oak, laurel oak, poison ivy and greenbrier. While it is likely that this forest was once some form of pine-dominated community, analysis of the earliest aerial photographs of the area fails to confirm this. Because of its proximity to the Santa Fe Canal, it is likely this area had been altered for decades prior to the first aerial photography of the site.

Mesic flatwoods

The majority of the uplands on the North Tract of Lake Alto Preserve are mesic flatwoods (approximately 228 acres). This pine forest is currently in fair to good condition. The understory is relatively rich in herbaceous plants through much of the flatwoods, although there are areas where shrubs are overly dominant to the exclusion of herbaceous plants. Review of aerial photography indicates that the canopy on the western portion of the property was thinned in a logging operation sometime between

1999 and 2001, and again between 2001 and 2004. During these operations, many of the canopy pines were removed from the property. It was at this time that several of the cypress domes were also logged. Currently, immature or malformed slash and longleaf pine are scattered over the property at a low density. Occasional mature trees are present, and natural regeneration of these species is occurring. Characteristic understory plants include saw palmetto, dwarf huckleberry (*Gaylussacia dumosa*), bottlebrush threeawn (*Aristida spiciformis*), gallberry, various sedges and broomsedge (*Andropogon* spp.). Many small loblolly bays (*Gordonia lasianthus*) are invading at the transition areas between the pine flatwoods and wetlands. This is likely due to the absence of fire.

Mesic flatwoods also occur on the South Tract of Lake Alto Preserve (approximately 50 acres). One area in the northwest portion of the South Tract is in good condition. This area has mature longleaf pines with native perennial bunchgrasses in the understory. A smaller area of flatwoods is located on the north boundary of the South Tract surrounded by pine plantation. This small area has extremely high fuel loads, but retains most of the characteristic species of flatwoods including perennial bunchgrasses. Another area of flatwoods to the south of the area in good condition is in fair to poor condition. This area is overgrown with off-site hardwoods such as laurel oaks and water oaks, however a sparse layer of shade-suppressed shrubs and forbs is still present.

Wet Flatwoods

Wet flatwoods communities occur in two locations within Lake Alto North (approximately 22 acres) typically as a transition between mesic flatwoods and adjacent wetland communities. These areas are characterized by a canopy dominated by very large loblolly bays, with slash pine, swamp bay (*Persea palustris*) and dahoon holly (*I. cassine*) also present. The understory consists of dense patches of fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), saw palmetto and large gallberry (*I. coriacea*) interspersed with open areas of hydrophytic sedges and forbs and *Sphagnum* mats. The wet flatwoods are in fair condition, owing to a lack fire and the accumulation of heavy, peaty soils around the bases of the canopy trees. Reintroduction of fire into this part of the forest will require diligent monitoring of soil moisture to prevent long-burning duff fires.

Basin Swamp

The basin swamp community on the North Tract of the Preserve fringes Lake Alto. This natural community is approximately 169 acres in size and is in generally good condition, dominated by loblolly bays in the overstory with Virginia willow (*Itea virginica*) and various ferns in the understory. Closer to the lake, cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*) becomes a larger component of the overstory. Cypress stumps are present throughout the swamp.

A manmade soil impoundment exists within a portion of the basin swamp community along the eastern boundary of the North Tract. This berm was likely constructed between 1979 and 1995, and appears to consist of fill material excavated from the adjacent basin swamp, creating shallow swales on either side. Exotic plants are invading the berm, especially near its southern end where there are adjacent residences. The hydrologic impacts of the impoundment are not currently known. The condition of the basin swamp in the vicinity of the berm is considered fair.

Two areas of basin swamp are present on the South Tract (approximately 7.1 acres). The first is along the southern boundary of the South Tract. This area of basin swamp was once part of a larger basin swamp that is bisected by the Santa Fe Canal. It has been hydrologically isolated from the larger portion of the basin swamp that still lies south of the canal on private property since excavation of the Santa Fe Canal in the 1870's. This area is characterized by various ferns including royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*) on hummocks elevated above the water. Trees of various statures are also present including red maple, slash pine, loblolly bay and swamp bay. The soil within this portion of the basin swamp shows signs of mechanical disturbance, and some solid waste is present. This swamp is in fair condition.

A fringe of basin swamp exists on the eastern boundary of the South Tract, just west of a large basin marsh that lies outside of the Preserve and is connected to Lake Santa Fe. This fringe of basin swamp is in good condition, with magnificent specimens of cypress and sweetgum, in addition to slash pine and red maple (*Acer rubrum*).

Lake shore swamp

A narrow band of lake shore swamp (approximately 9 acres) occurs between the basin swamp community and Lake Alto within the North Tract. This natural community is distinguished from the basin swamp because it is typically inundated except in times of extreme drought. The lake shore swamp is in good to excellent condition, and is dominated by pond cypress and buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), with red maple, swamp and loblolly bays, wax myrtle, and ferns and rushes occurring on elevated hummocks. Two elevated wood docks are constructed within and on the edges of the lake shore swamp community, and in these areas the vegetation and shoreline are disturbed.

Depression marsh

Two small depression marshes (approximately 0.4 acre) are located on the South Tract of the Preserve. The southern-most of these small wetlands has a relatively open, grassy understory with widely spaced, small diameter gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*) and red maple trees. These trees have likely invaded this depression marsh due to the lack of fire in the surrounding landscape. This depression marsh is in fair condition. The other marsh is between pine plantation and a disturbed area dominated by vines (*Vitis* spp., *Smilax* spp.). It too has an herbaceous understory with small diameter maples invading the wetland. This depression marsh is in poor condition.

Dome swamp

Five dome swamps totaling approximately 31 acres occur within the North Tract of Lake Alto Preserve. These swamps range in condition from poor to fair. Cypress logging has occurred within all of them at least once, and they are all fire suppressed. Some loblolly bays of canopy stature remain, and regeneration of cypress via coppice and seed is occurring in cut over areas. The midstory is typically dominated by shrubs such as fetterbush and large gallberry, and in some instances is extremely dense.

One dome swamp (approximately 2.75 acres) occurs within Lake Alto South. This swamp lies within a small patch of remnant sandhill which is surrounded by pine plantation planted on former old field. This dome swamp is in good condition, with

evidence of frequent inundation, small-stature mature cypress and myrtle leaf holly (*Ilex myrtifolia*) as components of the canopy, and maidencane (*Panicum hemitomon*) in the understory.

Swamp lake

A very narrow band of swamp lake community, lies east of the lake shore swamp along the edge of Lake Alto. This community (approximately 5.4 acres) consists of open water habitat with emergent and floating plants near the shoreline. Historic aerial photographs and shoreline vegetation indicate the lake is a permanent water body with some fluctuations in water level during extreme drought or rainfall periods. A dock is constructed in a portion of the swamp lake community, however it is elevated and does not appear to interfere with the growth of emergent or floating vegetation.

Human Altered Habitats

Pine Plantation

Approximately 50 acres of slash pine planted on former improved pasture are located on Lake Alto South. The canopy is relatively closed and trees are beginning to self-thin (i.e., shade suppressed individuals are beginning to die). Fusiform rust (*Cronartium quercuum* f. sp. *fusiforme*) is present in the planted pines, resulting in deformities and breakage in a large number of the trees. The understory of the pine plantation is relatively sparse in native vegetation, dominated by the exotic Bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum*). Scattered wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), dwarf pawpaw (*Asimina pygmaea*) and oaks are present in some areas. A few stems of the exotic camphor tree are also scattered through the eastern portion of the plantation, spreading from mature trees on the edges of the sandhill and mesic flatwoods communities.

Pecan Grove

A grove of productive pecan trees (approximately 27 acres) is planted on the South Tract, surrounding the private residential inholding. This grove is visible on the 1937 aerial photographs. Some of the trees present today may be the same trees seen in the 1937 aerial photos, however others are obviously younger replacement trees. The understory of the grove is periodically mowed or burned with prescribed fire, and consists of Bahia grass mixed with native grasses and forbs, as well as blackberry, dwarf pawpaw, and common persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*) seedlings.

Borrow pit

Two small borrow pits are located on the North Tract of the Preserve. One is approximately one-quarter acre in area and is adjacent to CR1471, while the other is approximately 3000 square feet. Both of these pits were excavated sometime between 1999 and 2001, perhaps as sources of fill material. Other small excavated areas of 1000 square feet or less are scattered around the property, primarily adjacent to the major roadways and presumably to function as drainage for the roads to improve wet weather access.

Residence Site

A residence site is located on Lake Alto North, and consists of approximately 0.8 acre of cleared area within the wet flatwoods community. Within this cleared area is a double-wide mobile home, a raised septic drainfield, a well and pumphouse, a utility shed and raised driveway stabilized with recycled concrete rubble. Some lawn grasses are present on the site, however native groundcover persists along the edges. A mowed area at least 30 feet wide is maintained around the structure to create a space defensible against damage from wildfire or prescribed fire. Currently the residence is utilized as a security residence for the Preserve.

Table 1. A summary of natural communities, acreages, condition and community rarity within Lake Alto Preserve

Natural Community	Approximate Acres	% of Area	Condition	FNAI Ranking
Lake Alto North				
Basin Swamp	168.8	25	Fair - Good	G4/S3
Dome Swamp	31.2	4.7	Poor - Fair	G4/S4
Lake Shore Swamp	9	1.4	Good - Excellent	N/A
Mesic Flatwoods	227.8	34.4	Fair - Good	G4/S4
Sandhill	17.6	2.7	Fair	G3/S2
Swamp Lake	5.4	<1		
Wet Flatwoods	21.8	3.3	Fair	G4/S4
Altered Habitats				
Borrow Pit	0.3	<1	N/A	N/A
Residence Site	0.8	<1	N/A	N/A
Lake Alto South				
Basin Swamp	7.1	1.1	Fair - Good	G4/S3
Depression Marsh	0.4	<1	Fair	G4/S4
Dome Swamp	2.7	<1	Good	G4/S4
Mesic Flatwoods	50.4	7.6	Poor - Good	G4/S4
Sandhill	12.3	1.9	Fair - Poor	G3/S2
Upland Mixed Forest	35.3	5.3	Fair	G4/S4
Altered Habitats				
Pecan Grove	27.1	4.1	N/A	N/A
Pine Plantation	49.8	7.5	N/A	N/A

LISTED SPECIES

Plant and animal species occurring within the Lake Alto Preserve are observed and recorded on an ongoing basis (Exhibits D and E). Listed species known to occur on Lake Alto Preserve include the gopher tortoise, which is listed as Threatened by the State of Florida, and is tracked by Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). Within Lake Alto Preserve, gopher tortoises actively inhabit drier portions of both the North and South Tracts, although individuals and active burrows have only been observed in the driest portions of each of these tracts. One bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest located

just west of the North Tract is recorded in the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) registry of Bald Eagle Nests, and was last observed to be active in 1996. Eagles, which are no longer listed by Federal or State agencies, are currently tracked by FNAI, and have been observed by staff utilizing portions of Lake Alto. Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), listed as a Species of Special Concern by the State and tracked by FNAI, also frequent Lake Alto and have been observed perching on trees at the edge of the Preserve.

Several listed plant species are also present on the property. Cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*) and royal fern, both listed as Commercially Exploited by the State of Florida, have been observed in wetlands on both the North and South Tracts. Hooded pitcherplant (*Sarracenia minor*), and Blueflower butterwort (*Pinguicula caerulea*), both State Threatened plants occur within the North Tract. Little ladiestresses (*Spiranthes tuberosa*), also a State Threatened plant, occurs within the South Tract. In addition, FNAI element occurrences for slender leaf najad (*Najad filifolia*), another State Threatened plant, are located on the south end of Lake Alto and in two locations in Lake Santa Fe. Both occurrences describe the plant as common in the shallows. Although it has not been observed along the lake shore of the North Tract or in the Santa Fe Canal on the South Tract, there is a possibility that it does occur on one or both of the properties.

Listed Species Strategies

- Report listed species occurrence data to FNAI using the appropriate Field Reporting Form (Exhibit F).
- Survey the Preserve for listed species and document population locations and habitats.
- Re-introduce fire to fire-maintained natural communities.

INVENTORY OF NATURAL COMMUNITIES AND BIOTA

The flora, fauna and natural communities will continue to be surveyed and qualitatively described. Any tracked species will be reported to FNAI using the appropriate data forms (Exhibit F). All major management and restoration activities will be monitored on an annual basis or as needed using strategically placed photopoints to document changes. The locations and data will be linked to a Geographic Information System (GIS). Baseline photos will be taken prior to initiating any management activities.

Inventory Strategies

- Continue to survey flora, fauna and natural communities.
- Continue to compile lists and maintain spatial data.
- Develop GIS database for tracking monitoring activities.
- Establish photopoints and monitor annually or as needed.

RESTORATION

Both the North Tract and South Tract contain natural communities which require restoration. In some areas, restoration may be achieved simply with the introduction of prescribed fire.

Disturbance of natural communities on the South Tract of the preserve is much more extensive than disturbance of communities on the North Tract. Extensive restoration of the most highly disturbed areas will be deferred until areas within the

Preserve which are closer to future desired condition are in a maintenance phase. Two land cover types for which restoration will be deferred or partial restoration will be implemented are pecan grove and pine plantation respectively.

Lands within the Preserve are schematically divided and alpha-numerically identified as distinct resource management units (RMUs) for the purpose of planning, implementing and monitoring management activities such as prescribed fire, exotic species control and restoration (Exhibit G). Typically within Lake Alto Preserve, RMUs are delineated by existing infrastructure such as roads or trails, and in some cases by natural or human-altered community type. Some RMUs contain more than one community type.

North Tract Flatwoods

Restoration of the North Tract primarily involves the successful introduction of prescribed fire in the fire-dependent communities, and its application on a frequent basis. Mesic and wet flatwoods communities occur in all of the RMUs within the North Tract, and are generally in good condition despite recent logging. Immature or malformed slash and longleaf pines are still present on the property at low densities, and in places seedling and sapling-staged pines are sufficiently dense. However, it appears that with the lack of frequent fires in the recent past, bay trees are migrating from wetlands into the wet and mesic flatwoods. Following one or two rotations of prescribed fire, pine densities and hardwood encroachment into the flatwoods will be assessed and if necessary, pines will be hand planted to increase their density, and additional control of woody species will be considered.

North Tract Flatwoods Restoration Strategies

- Apply frequent fire to the mesic and wet flatwoods communities.
- Assess the need for planting pines following one or two prescribed burns.
- Assess the need for reducing encroaching woody plants.
- Plant longleaf and slash pine as needed.
- Reduce encroaching woody plants as needed.

North Tract Forested Wetlands

Forested wetland communities including dome swamp, basin swamp and lake shore swamp, occur within RMUs 1B, 1C, 1F, 1G, 2A and 2B of the North Tract. Several of these forested wetlands were logged with the uplands in the recent past; however, regeneration of cypress appears to be taking place via coppice and from seed.

North Tract Forested Wetland Restoration Strategies

- Assess the recovery of forested wetlands at 1-2 year intervals.
- Take actions as needed.

North Tract Sandhill

The small acreage of sandhill in the North Tract occurs within portions of RMUs 1A, 1B, 1J, 1K, and 1L. Currently this natural community is in fair condition. Disturbance from logging has had more extensive impacts in the sandhill than in the adjacent flatwoods. Encroachment by off-site oaks (laurel and water oaks) and the presence of vines and weedy herbaceous vegetation also adversely affect the condition of the sandhill. Restoration of the sandhill will involve the introduction of prescribed fire,

possible hand planting of longleaf pines, and removal of the off-site oaks to release suppressed groundcover that persists in the shade of these oaks. Because of the small acreage of sandhill on site, oaks will be killed in stages via herbicide, rather than removal via heavy equipment. If prescribed fire and hardwood control measures are not sufficient to achieve a desirable groundcover density and species composition, supplemental groundcover planting may be considered.

North Tract Sandhill Restoration Strategies

- Apply frequent prescribed fire to the sandhill community.
- Remove laurel oaks and water oaks which are not controlled with fire.
- Assess the need for supplemental pine and groundcover plantings.
- Plant pines or groundcover as needed.

South Tract Pine Plantation

There are approximately 50 acres of slash pine plantation on the South Tract, located within RMUs 3C and 3F. The pine plantation was planted in 1989 on improved pasture (Havird 2005). At this time a full-scale restoration will not be conducted within the plantation. Groundcover within the plantation is largely Bahia grass with scattered shrubs in the midstory. Currently, the technology for converting Bahia pasture back to natural groundcover is expensive and often requires years of intensive site work. The plantation will be managed in the immediate future with the goal of making the stand appear more like a natural stand with timber thinning and prescribed fire. All proceeds from timber thinning will be applied to restoration, management and improvements within Lake Alto Preserve.

Remaining timber will grow into larger size classes with a scattered spatial distribution. The pine plantation will be worked into the Preserve's prescribed burn plans as priorities allow, with an emphasis placed on burning at an appropriate time following timber harvests to dispose of scattered slash. As technology develops, pilot projects aimed at full-scale restoration of the pine plantation will be considered and pursued if feasible.

South Tract Plantation Restoration Strategies

- Thin the pine plantation several times over the next 25-30 years to promote the production of large size-class timber and manage the forest to appear as a natural stand.
- Apply prescribed fire to the plantation to reduce fuel loads and as priorities allow.
- Apply prescribed fire to the thinned plantation at the appropriate time to dispose of scattered slash.
- Determine the feasibility of implementing restoration aimed at eliminating exotic pasture grasses and promoting the establishment and persistence of native vegetation characteristic of natural pine forests.

South Tract Sandhill

The sandhill community within RMU 3E of the South Tract (approximately 12 acres) still contains remnant native bunch grasses, and tree species characteristic of sandhill, however extensive disturbance is evident in the establishment of weedy plants such as dog fennel, vines, laurel oaks and camphor trees. Restoration of this area will

first involve introduction of prescribed fire and control of the invading hardwoods. After one to two rotations of prescribed fire the need for hand planting longleaf pine and groundcover will be assessed and implemented as needed and as funding allows.

South Tract Sandhill Restoration Strategies

- Apply prescribed fire to the sandhill community.
- Implement hardwood control.
- Assess the need for supplemental planting to increase herbaceous groundcover density and species richness.

South Tract Flatwoods

As described above, flatwoods within the South Tract can be roughly divided into areas of two different conditions. The northernmost flatwoods areas, located in RMUs 3B.1, 3B.2, 3C and 3D, are in good to excellent condition, although fuel loads are high. Restoration of these sites will include the frequent application of prescribed fire. The southern area of flatwoods, RMU 3A (approximately 10 acres), is in worse condition, with many off-site hardwoods present. The native shrub layer is still present, although shade suppressed, and in patches of light, native herbaceous groundcover remains as remnants. Restoration of these southernmost flatwoods areas will include the reintroduction of fire and the reduction in density of off-site hardwood species.

South Tract Flatwoods Restoration Strategies

- Apply frequent prescribed fire to the flatwoods communities.
- Reduce off-site hardwood density in the southernmost flatwoods.

South Tract Pecan Grove

The Pecan grove, located within RMU 4C on the South Tract, will not be restored to its original natural community in the immediate future. This resource will instead be minimally managed to maintain its current state and its physical appearance as a pecan grove. The footprint and open aspect of the grove will be maintained with mowing and the application of prescribed fire. There are no plans to fertilize trees or to actively implement pest control in the immediate future, because production of pecans is not a goal at this time, nor are there funds to implement such management. Alternative uses of the pecan grove, including leasing it to an organic pecan grower, will be investigated as potential future management strategies.

South Tract Pecan Grove Management Strategies

- Continue management of the pecan grove to maintain it in its present open aspect.
- Investigate alternative uses of the pecan grove, including leasing it to an organic pecan grower.

PRESCRIBED FIRE

Both tracts of the Lake Alto Preserve contain fire-dependent natural communities. The North Tract contains approximately 267 acres of mesic and wet flatwoods and sandhill. Approximately 63 acres of sandhill, flatwoods and depression marsh, and an additional 50 acres of pine plantation, exist within the South Tract. Fires naturally occur at a frequency of 2 to 5 years in sandhill communities and every 1-8 years in flatwoods

communities (FNAI 1990). In the pre-settlement period, low to medium intensity fires burned through sandhill and flatwoods and covered the most acreage in the growing season. Today, prescribed fire is a critical land management tool which provides the most effective and least costly maintenance of fire-dependent natural communities. To maintain a natural fire frequency, prescribed fire should be conducted on approximately 200 acres per year at Lake Alto Preserve.

Prior to the acquisition of the Lake Alto Preserve properties by Alachua County, nearly all of the fire-maintained natural communities within the Preserve were long unburned. Beginning in 2008, dormant-season prescribed fire was introduced to portions of the mesic flatwoods of Lake Alto North, and in 2009 dormant season fire was introduced to the mesic flatwoods, pine plantation, and pecan grove of Lake Alto South. Dormant-season fire will be applied to all fire-dependent communities until accumulated fuels are sufficiently reduced to allow safe growing-season burning. When this is achieved, growing-season fire will be applied where possible. As natural communities reach a maintenance stage with manageable fuels, fire will be applied in the growing season on a 2 to 5 year rotation.

Annual notifications are mailed to neighbors of the Preserve to inform them about prescribed fire activities planned for the upcoming year, and why prescribed fire is used as a management tool. As the development of recreational trails within the Preserve progresses, informational signs within burned areas will be utilized to explain to visitors the use and benefits of prescribed fire.

Seasonal fire management plans are drafted by Environmental Protection Department (EPD) staff and the Alachua County Public Safety Wildfire Mitigation Team (WMT). Each plan addresses burn objectives, smoke management, safety, wildfire incident protocol, fuel loading, and neighbor notification. Together, EPD and WMT staffs implement the prescribed burn plans in close coordination with the Florida Division of Forestry. If staff from either EPD or WMT are reduced or eliminated, alternative means of meeting prescribed fire objectives within the Preserve must be considered, including paying contractors to conduct prescribed burns.

Prescribed Burn Program Strategies

- Continue to develop and implement seasonal prescribed burn plans for the Lake Alto Preserve.
- Continue to participate in the North Central Florida Prescribed Fire Working Group.
- Continue to educate neighbors and visitors about the natural role of fires in Florida.

INVASIVE EXOTIC PLANTS

Several invasive exotic plant species are known to occur within Lake Alto North, many of which are listed by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) as Category I or II invasive exotic plants (see Exhibit H). To date, the exotic plants identified on Lake Alto Preserve include mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*), camphor tree, Chinese tallow (*Sapium sebiferum*), coral ardisia (*Ardisia crenata*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*), small-leaf spiderwort (*Tradescantia flumeninsis*), and elephant's ear (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*). Mimosa, camphor and tallow were growing by the gate and along the road leading to the residence site. Initial and follow-up treatments of these species have been effective in controlling

them. Japanese climbing fern occurs sporadically on and around a fill berm that bisects the basin swamp on the southeastern boundary of the North Tract. The remaining species listed above are located within a dense infestation area approximately two acres in size, in the southeast corner of the North Tract. This area surrounds a stormwater ditch outfall, which receives stormwater from the neighboring subdivision. Treatment of the climbing fern and remaining species depends upon favorable site conditions for access, as this area of the Preserve is subject to frequent seasonal flooding.

The South Tract contains fewer known exotic plant species, however the infestations are more extensive. Japanese climbing fern occurs in a concentrated area of scattered clumps, approximately one acre in size, within the southernmost stand of planted pines. Additional isolated climbing fern plants are encountered sporadically within the upland mixed forest community in the southeastern portion of Lake Alto South. In June, 2010, ACF staff coordinated an initial treatment of the known occurrences of climbing fern in Lake Alto South with the state's Lygodium Strike Team (FWC 2010). Follow up treatments and initial treatments of new occurrences are anticipated, and will be performed by ACF staff or the Strike Team as funding allows.

Camphor trees are frequent and dense in several locations within Lake Alto South. The densest infestations are in areas that were formerly disturbed to some degree. In July, 2010, an initial treatment was performed by contractors on approximately eight acres of dense infestation, and another sixty-five acres of sporadic infestation. Follow up treatments are anticipated and will be performed by ACF or contractors as funding is available.

Staff regularly monitors the site for new infestations and to determine the effectiveness of treatments and plan for follow-up treatments. In general, follow-up treatments of previously treated areas will take priority over initiation of treatment of new species or areas.

Invasive Plant Strategies

- Continue to survey invasive exotic plants, produce maps and qualitatively describe populations.
- Treat exotic plant infestations as funding and staffing allows.
- Continue to seek funding and grant opportunities to implement invasive plant control.
- Monitor treated sites and perform follow-up treatment.
- Develop an exotic species database for Lake Alto Preserve.

FERAL ANIMALS

The presence of feral hogs has been noted on the North Tract, and evidence of rooting in roadways is common during seasonally wet periods. Limited evidence of feral hogs has been observed by staff at the South Tract. Because evidence of their presence is somewhat sporadic over time, it is thought that the feral hog population may migrate in and out of the Preserve properties opportunistically.

Cats and dogs have been observed within Lake Alto North, and were likely roaming pets rather than feral animals. Staff will continue to monitor the site for populations of feral animals and will take actions as needed.

Feral Animal Program Strategies

- Arrange for special use licensees to removal feral hogs from the property until the property is opened to the public. Afterwards, contract with an appropriate entity to continue to remove feral hogs as needed.
- Continue to monitor the site for utilization by feral animal species.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Two sites listed by the Florida Master Site File occur within the Lake Alto Preserve. The Santa Fe Canal site (AL2550) documents the historic canal that connects Lake Santa Fe to Lake Alto. The canal was constructed in the late 1870's, along with the Waldo Canal, to connect Melrose on Lake Santa Fe to the train depot in Waldo, which was an important stop for rail traffic to and from Jacksonville. The canal was utilized to transport agricultural products, mail, supplies and tourists (Lauter 1950). The Santa Fe Canal was abandoned as a primary mode of transportation by the early 1900's (Lauter 1950).

The Lake Alto Preserve site (AL5241) documents scattered stone flakes and chips discovered by ACF staff in 2007 following firebreak construction.

Several unrecorded cultural resources exist within the Preserve including several "catfaced" longleaf pines, which possess typical scars from turpentine extraction, which was an important industry in north Florida during the early 1900's. In addition to the historic pines on the property, an old pecan grove of approximately 27 acres is located within the South Tract. This grove is visible in 1937 aerial photographs of the region. The remains of a collapsed barn also exist in the northeast corner of the South Tract. A long-time resident of the area reports that a packing shed/loading dock formerly existed on the South Tract adjacent to the Santa Fe Canal that served area residents. The facility was used to load citrus and other commodities onto steam boats for transport to market via the rail in Waldo (Dena Rice personal communication).

Cultural Resource Management Strategies

- Routinely visit known sites and note any disturbance.
- Evaluate all land management activities for potential disturbance to cultural sites.
- Record newly discovered sites with the Florida Master Site File.
- Interpret cultural and historical resources of the Preserve to the public.

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Development and land use patterns adjacent to Lake Alto Preserve present several management challenges. Neighbors abutting the Preserve often dispose of yard waste inside the Preserve, introducing exotic plants that must be controlled. Stormwater drainage ditches constructed in the past direct runoff to wetlands within the Preserve. Illegal dumping of solid waste occurs at gates and along Preserve boundaries near public roads.

In 2009 and 2010, land immediately east of the North Tract was clearcut of planted and natural pines and developed into a blueberry farm. Raised beds and drainage swales on the farm were constructed in to direct runoff westward toward the Preserve. A subsequent period of record rainfall resulted in runoff from the farm creating severe erosion on two Preserve roads and the boundary firebreak. EPD staff worked with the adjacent landowner to find solutions to attenuate runoff from the farm. Within the

Preserve, County staff constructed water bars on an adjacent firebreak, and mowed strips into the adjacent flatwoods to encourage surfacewater to sheetflow through vegetated land, rather than running into and eroding Preserve Road. In addition, EPD staff collected baseline water quality data from nearby ponds in the Preserve to serve as background data to compare with future water quality data in an effort to better understand effects of the farm operation on the water and lands within the Preserve. This area should be monitored regularly for continued erosion problems, and for future changes in water quality in wetlands on the Preserve.

IV. TIMBER RESOURCES

Prior owners of the lands within Lake Alto Preserve harvested much of the merchantable pine and cypress timber from the properties before County acquisition. Most of the areas were allowed to regenerate naturally, and future sale of the timber within these areas is not anticipated at this time. Currently, marketable timber resources at Lake Alto Preserve consist of approximately 50 acres of merchantable planted slash pine within the South Tract. This stand was planted for timber production in 1989, and requires periodic thinning and prescribed burning to achieve management objectives for the site. There are other timber resources within the Preserve that do not require harvesting or reforestation at this time to reach management goals. Furthermore, trees located in wetlands will not be harvested.

Revenue generated from timber management within Lake Alto Preserve will be used to fund restoration activities in the Preserve.

Objectives of Timber Management:

- Maintain the health and diversity of forested communities.
- Manage for natural regeneration of the desired species.
- Manage for older aged forest conditions.
- Manage for a variety of forest stand structures and age classes.
- Utilize sound timber harvesting practices to maintain or enhance the natural communities and pine plantations and to provide revenues for funding restoration activities.

Timber Management Strategies

- Develop and implement a timber management plan that promotes the restoration and management of the natural communities and pine plantations.

V. SITE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

EXISTING PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS

The North Tract of the Preserve contains a network of over nine miles of interior and boundary roads and firebreaks (Exhibit I). A 0.8-acre residence site, with a double-wide mobile home, a pump house and utility shed, is located in the southern portion of the North Tract. Overhead and underground utilities serving the residence site enter the property from the east and follow an interior road to the residence. Four existing gates,

two on County Road 1471 and two on NE 143rd Avenue, provide access to the site. Portions of the north, east, and south boundaries of the North Tract are fenced to prevent illegal access and dumping. Two wood docks exist on the shoreline of Lake Alto within the Preserve. The dock on parcel 18377-001-000 is in fair condition, and is associated with the security residence. This dock is not intended for public access. The dock on parcel 18377-000-000 is planned for future public access. This dock is currently in fair condition and is safe, however it does not yet meet ADA standards or standards for a public facility.

Lake Alto South contains nearly four miles of interior and boundary roads and firebreaks. Several interior fence lines in poor condition still exist, however, in the long term these fences will likely be removed. Three cable gates, located on NE 132nd Avenue, provide access to the site. An overhead electric power line easement enters the property from CR 1471, and serves the dwelling and other structures on the private inholding in the center of the property.

PROPOSED PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS

Physical improvements proposed for Lake Alto Preserve include trailheads, kiosks, interpretive signs, boardwalks, overlooks, benches, bicycle racks, a marked trail system, and improvements to the public-access dock on Lake Alto (Exhibit J).

Three trailheads are planned for the North Tract. A trailhead will be placed at the existing parking area for the Lake Alto County Park, providing access to designated Preserve trails via a constructed boardwalk through the basin swamp to the fill berm. A trailhead with a small, unpaved parking area and pedestrian pass-through may be located adjacent to County Road 1471. In addition, a trailhead will be established at the existing public-access dock on Lake Alto. The dock will be refurbished or reconstructed according to standards for public use in order to provide access to the site from the water.

An additional unpaved trailhead with pedestrian pass-through will be constructed on the South Tract, adjacent to Northeast 132nd Avenue.

A network of trails, utilizing existing roads and firebreaks, will connect the trailheads to interior portions of the Preserve. Interpretive exhibits detailing the natural and cultural resources of the Preserve will be placed along the trail system. The trails will vary in length, providing a variety of options for visitors, and loop trails will be developed where feasible.

In addition to recreational amenities, future site management may require the construction of additional fencing, gates, improvements to existing roads and trails such as low water crossings or culverts, construction of additional firebreaks to support prescribed fire management, and improvements to the existing security residence site and utilities.

To the greatest extent possible, improvements will be located to minimize impacts to natural resources, to avoid impacts to listed plant and animal species, and to avoid known archaeological sites. If stormwater facilities are required, they will be designed to provide recreational open space or wildlife habitat, and will have shallow slopes and not be fenced. Trailheads and parking areas will have at least a 50-foot buffer, averaging 75 feet, from wetlands and will be situated outside the one-hundred-year floodplain.

It should be noted that most of the lands within Lake Alto Preserve are seasonally flooded. This affects access to roads and trails within the Preserve, and will naturally

limit use of these improvements. In some instances, trails may be closed to avoid hazardous conditions for visitors, or to minimize negative impacts to Preserve resources.

Site Development and Improvement Strategies

- Design and construct trailhead facilities.
- Seek funding to rehabilitate or rebuild the public-access dock.
- Rehabilitate or rebuild the dock.
- Design a trail system.
- Establish and mark trails.
- Design, fabricate and install interpretive exhibits.
- Design, fabricate or purchase and install benches and kiosks.
- Design and install a boardwalk for access from the Boat Ramp Park trailhead.
- Design and install overlooks in appropriate locations along the trail system.

ACCESS

The only vehicular access allowed on site is for staff, service and emergency vehicles. Only authorized vehicles will have access through the vehicular gates. A subset of existing service roads and trails will be maintained for staff, service and emergency use. The remaining existing service roads will be abandoned, utilized for fire breaks or for recreational trails. Some access roads may have multiple uses as service roads, firebreaks and or recreational trails.

Access Strategies

- Designate and maintain a network of access roads and gates.
- Designate and maintain a network of recreational trails.

PERMITS

Alachua County staff have identified a number of potential permits for the proposed physical improvements. These include:

- A general permit from the Water Management District or Florida Department of Environmental Protection for improvements to the existing dock or construction of a new dock.
- Permits from the Water Management District for construction of culverts, low water crossings, bridges or boardwalks.
- A development order issued by the Alachua County Development Review Committee for any activities not specifically exempted by the Unified Land Development Code.
- Permits from Alachua County Public Works for construction in flood prone areas.

EASEMENTS, CONCESSIONS, LEASES, AND REVENUES

Currently there are no plans for establishing new easements, or concessions on Lake Alto Preserve. There is currently an existing overhead power line with an easement that crosses a portion of the South Tract of the Lake Alto Preserve, which services the out parcel located in the center of the property.

A Lease Agreement for the security residence is currently in place, providing a mobile home residence in exchange for on-site security and caretaker services for the

County properties identified as Lake Alto Preserve and the Lake Alto Boat Ramp. This agreement was initially approved on December 21, 2009 and will remain in effect month-to-month, unless terminated by the County or the Lessee.

Should any revenues be collected in the future, they will be placed in a segregated account solely for the upkeep and maintenance of the project site. Likewise, any funds generated from sales of timber will be placed in a segregated account solely for resource management, restoration and improvements within the Preserve.

Easements, Concessions, Leases and Revenues Strategies

- Maintain a Lease Agreement for the security residence.
- Designate timber revenues from the Preserve in a segregated account to be used for resource management, restoration and improvements within the Preserve.

V. STEWARDSHIP NEEDS

MAINTENANCE

Perpetual maintenance of the site will entail regular work to keep fences, gates, roads, signs and other physical improvements in good, functional condition. Fencelines should be monitored regularly for needed repairs, as part of ongoing site security. In addition, annual vegetation control on fencelines should be performed.

Because many of the roads in the Preserve are utilized as firebreaks, annual firebreak maintenance will include some mowing and clearing of the roads. However regular maintenance mowing and vertical trimming will be necessary to keep roads open and in good repair for dual use as recreational trails. In addition, because the site is seasonally flooded, Preserve roads will require occasional maintenance including re-crowning, erosion repair, road surface stabilization and re-contouring of roadside swales and ditches. In some places, low water crossings or culverts may be necessary.

Boundary signs and markers, and interpretive trail signs and structures require periodic inspection, cleaning and repair to maintain their function and legibility.

EPD staff will conduct all maintenance activities utilizing County staff, licensees, volunteers, contractors and inmate crews. These activities include solid waste removal, invasive species control, and maintenance of the dock, fences, gates, signs, roads and trails.

Maintenance Strategies

- Monitor fencelines monthly for needed repairs.
- Control fenceline vegetation annually with mowing or herbicides.
- Mow and vertically trim roads, trails and firebreaks as needed to maintain them in open condition.
- Maintain, repair, and stabilize roads, firebreaks, ditches and swales as needed.
- Install low water crossings or culverts in roads and firebreaks as needed.
- Inspect boundary signs and markers annually and maintain as needed.
- Inspect interpretive signs and structures monthly and maintain as needed.
- Conduct maintenance activities utilizing county staff, volunteers, contractors, or inmate labor.

SECURITY

General on-site security will be provided primarily by the Lease Agreement Lessee (see EASEMENTS, CONCESSIONS, LEASES, AND REVENUES above). In the event the Lease Agreement is terminated or additional security is required, security of the site will be provided through staff, contractors and/or volunteers. The Lake Alto Preserve boundary is only partially fenced. Unauthorized off-road vehicular usage occurs at times. Unauthorized access will be evaluated and appropriate measures to discourage it will be implemented. These may include additional or more secure fencing or gates, placement of boulders or bollards, signage and additional security patrols. Informational and regulatory signage will be posted on the site. Design and placement of these signs will be coordinated with the Alachua County Sheriff's Office (ASO) and also the FWC Law Enforcement staff.

In order to facilitate emergency response on Lake Alto Preserve, a map book was created and provided to DOF and to Alachua County Public Safety Department. The book includes an aerial map of the site marked with site access points, firebreaks, and Alachua County staff emergency contact numbers. This map book will be periodically updated to reflect changes in ACF sites, and made available to appropriate response agencies.

Security Strategies

- Provide regular security patrols.
- Coordinate design and placement of informational and regulatory signage with ASO and FWC.
- Fabricate and install informational and regulatory signage.
- Periodically update wildfire response information.

STAFFING

The Alachua County Forever staff will coordinate the management of the Lake Alto Preserve, with assistance from other county departments, contractors and volunteers.

VI. REFERENCES

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VII. STEWARDSHIP PLAN IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE AND BUDGET

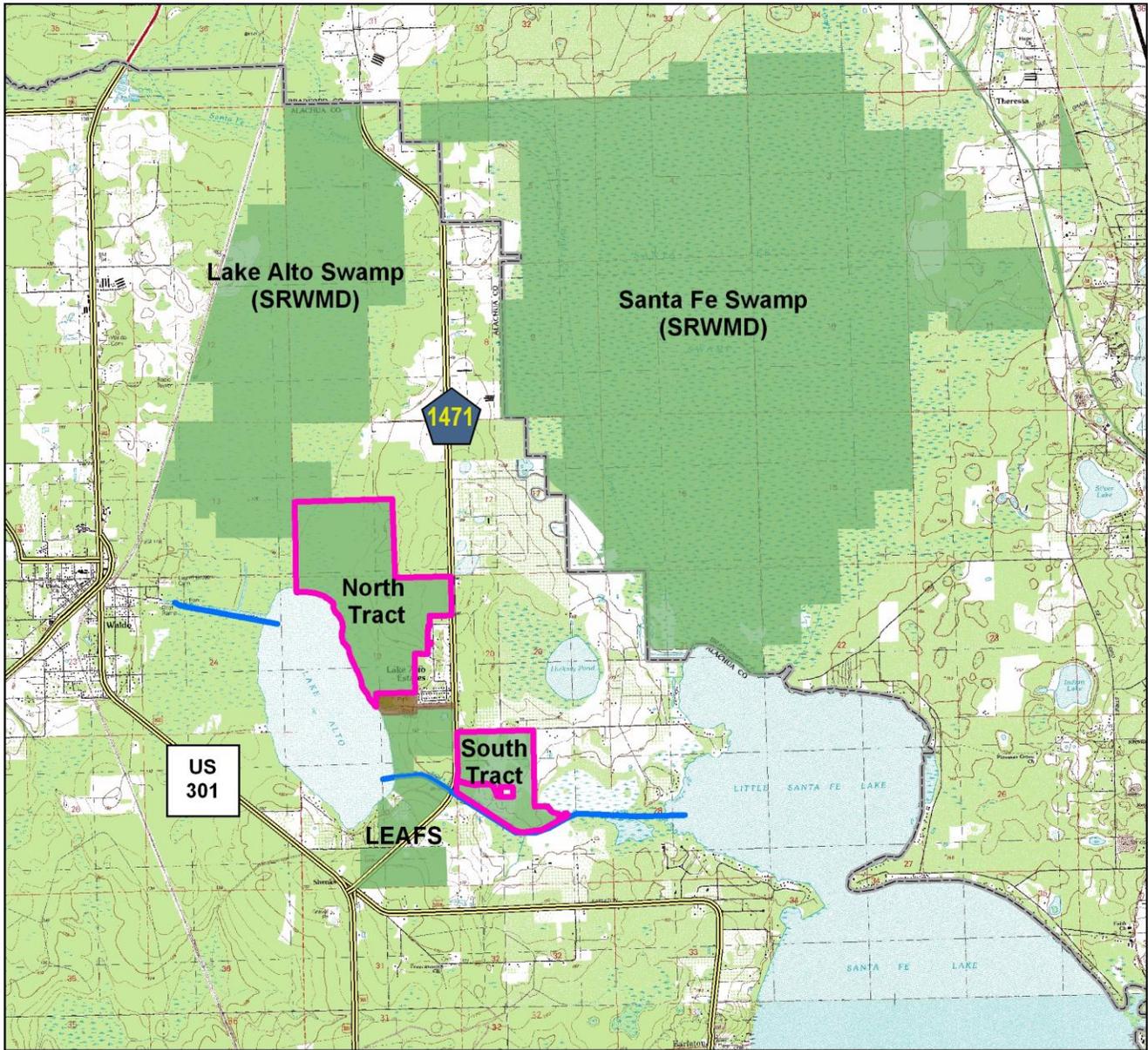
Task	Time schedule	Cost	Funding Source	Potential Cooperators
<u>Land Use and Zoning</u>				
Amend future land use from Agriculture to Preservation.	12/2010	Staff time		ACGMD
Amend zoning from Agriculture to Conservation.	06/2011	Staff time		ACGMD
<u>Listed Species</u>				
Survey properties for listed species.	Ongoing	Staff time		
Report Tracked species occurrence data to FNAI.	Ongoing	Staff time		
<u>Biota and Natural Community Inventory</u>				
Continue to inventory plants, animals and natural communities.	Ongoing	Staff time		FNPS, AAS, UF
Develop GIS database for tracking monitoring activities.	Ongoing	Staff time		
Establish photopoints in significant areas.	Ongoing	Staff time, \$250/year	GF	
<u>Restoration</u>				
Remove laurel oaks and water oaks in North Tract sandhill which are not controlled with prescribed fire.	Ongoing	Staff time and \$1000/yr	GF	
Assess the needs for woody plant reduction and supplemental planting for North Tract flatwoods and sandhill.	01/2013	Staff time		
Conduct initial thinning of pine plantation on South Tract.	08/2010			
Conduct hardwood control in South Tract sandhill.	Ongoing	Staff time and \$1000/yr	GF	
Assess the needs for woody plant reduction and supplemental planting for South Tract sandhill.	12/2013	Staff time		
Determine the feasibility of implementing groundcover restoration in the South Tract pine plantation.	01/2015	Staff time		
Investigate alternative uses of the South Tract pecan grove, including leasing it to an organic pecan grower.	06/2015	Staff time		IFAS
<u>Prescribed Fire</u>				
Develop and implement seasonal prescribed burn plans.	Fall, Spring	\$10,000/yr if contracted	GF	ACPS, ACEPD, DOF, Contractors
Create and maintain fire breaks.	Fall, Spring	\$1000/yr if contracted	GF	ACPS, DOF, Contractors
Notify Preserve neighbors annually of planned prescribed burning.	Annually in November	Staff time and \$100/yr	GF	
Educate neighbors and Preserve visitors about the benefits of prescribed fire.	Ongoing	Staff time, cost of interpretive materials		ACPS, DOF

Task	Time schedule	Cost	Funding Source	Potential Cooperators
<u>Invasive Exotic Plants</u>				
Survey invasive exotic plants, produce maps and qualitatively describe populations.	Ongoing	Staff time		
Seek funding to implement invasive plant control program.	Annually	Staff time		FWC
Monitor treated sites and perform follow-up treatment.	Ongoing	\$2000/yr	FWC, GF	FWC, Contractors
<u>Feral Animals</u>				
Monitor and arrange for removal of feral animal species.	Ongoing	Staff time		ACAS, USDA
<u>Cultural Resources</u>				
Routinely visit known sites and note any disturbance.	Ongoing	Staff time		DHR
Evaluate management activities for potential disturbance to cultural sites.	As needed	TBD		DHR, Contractor
Record newly discovered sites with the Florida Master Site File.	As needed	Staff time		DHR
<u>Site Development and Improvement</u>				
Design and construct trailheads, including a boardwalk connecting the County Park to the fill berm trail.	10/2011	\$40,000	GF, Timber Revenues	Contractor
Seek funding to rehabilitate or rebuild the public-access dock.	Annually	Staff time		Volunteers
Rehabilitate or rebuild the dock.	08/2011	\$60,000	Bond, Grants	Contractor
Establish trails.	10/2011	Staff time		Volunteers
Design, fabricate and install interpretive exhibits.	10/2011	\$4,000	GF	Contractor
<u>Easements, Concessions, Leases and Revenues</u>				
Maintain a Lease Agreement for the security residence.	Ongoing	Staff time		Lessee/Contractor
Designate timber revenues from the Preserve in a segregated account to be used for resource management, restoration and improvements onsite.	As needed	Staff time		
<u>Maintenance</u>				
Monitor fencelines monthly for needed repairs.	Monthly	Staff time	GF	Volunteers, Contractors
Control fenceline vegetation annually with mowing or herbicides.	Annually in Spring	\$500/year	GF	Volunteers, Contractors
Mow and vertically trim roads, trails and firebreaks as needed to maintain them in open condition.	As needed	\$5,000/year	GF	Contractors
Maintain, repair, and stabilize roads, firebreaks, ditches and swales as needed.	As needed	TBD	GF	
Install low water crossings or culverts in roads and firebreaks as needed.	As needed	TBD	GF	

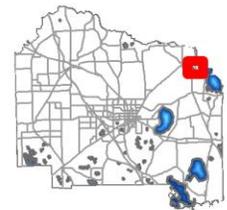
Task	Time schedule	Cost	Funding Source	Potential Cooperators
Inspect boundary signs and markers.	Annually	Staff time	GF	
Inspect interpretive signs and structures monthly and maintain as needed.	Monthly	Staff time	GF	Volunteers, Contractors
<u>Security</u>				
Perform regular security inspections.	Ongoing	Staff time		Lessee, Volunteers, Contractors, ASO
Coordinate design and placement of informational and regulatory signage with ASO and FWC.	12/2010	Staff time		ASO, FWC
Fabricate and install informational and regulatory signage.	01/2011	\$500	GF	Volunteers, ACPW, Contractors
Update wildfire response information.	As needed	Staff time	GF	ACPS, DOF

- AAS Alachua Audubon Society
- ACAS Alachua County Animal Services
- ACEPD Alachua County Environmental Protection Department
- ACF Alachua County Forever
- ACGMD Alachua County Growth Management Department
- ACPS Alachua County Public Safety Department
- ACPW Alachua County Public Works
- ASO Alachua County Sheriff's Office
- BIPM Florida DEP, Bureau of Invasive Plant Management
- DHR Department of State Division of Historic Resources
- DOF Florida Division of Forestry
- FWC Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
- FNPS Florida Native Plant Society
- GF General Fund
- IFAS University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
- USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Exhibit A: Lake Alto Preserve - Location Map

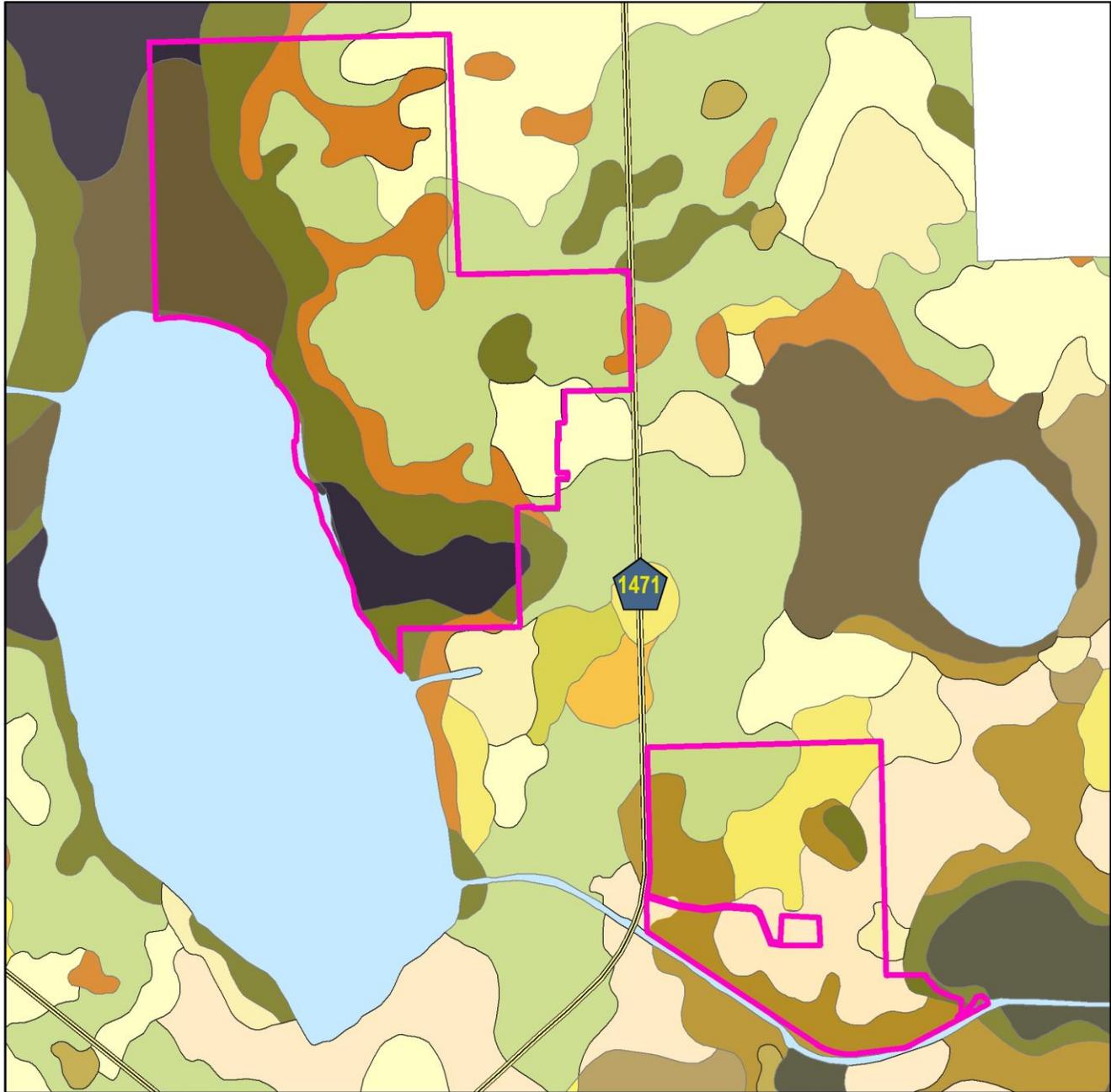


- Preserve Boundary
- Lake Alto County Park
- Conservation Lands
- Santa Fe Canal
- County Boundary



DISCLAIMER: This map and the spatial data it contains are made available as a public service, to be used for reference purposes only. The Alachua County Environmental Protection Department provides this information AS IS without warranty of any kind. The quality of the data is dependent on the various sources from which each data layer is obtained.

Exhibit B: Lake Alto Preserve - Soils Map

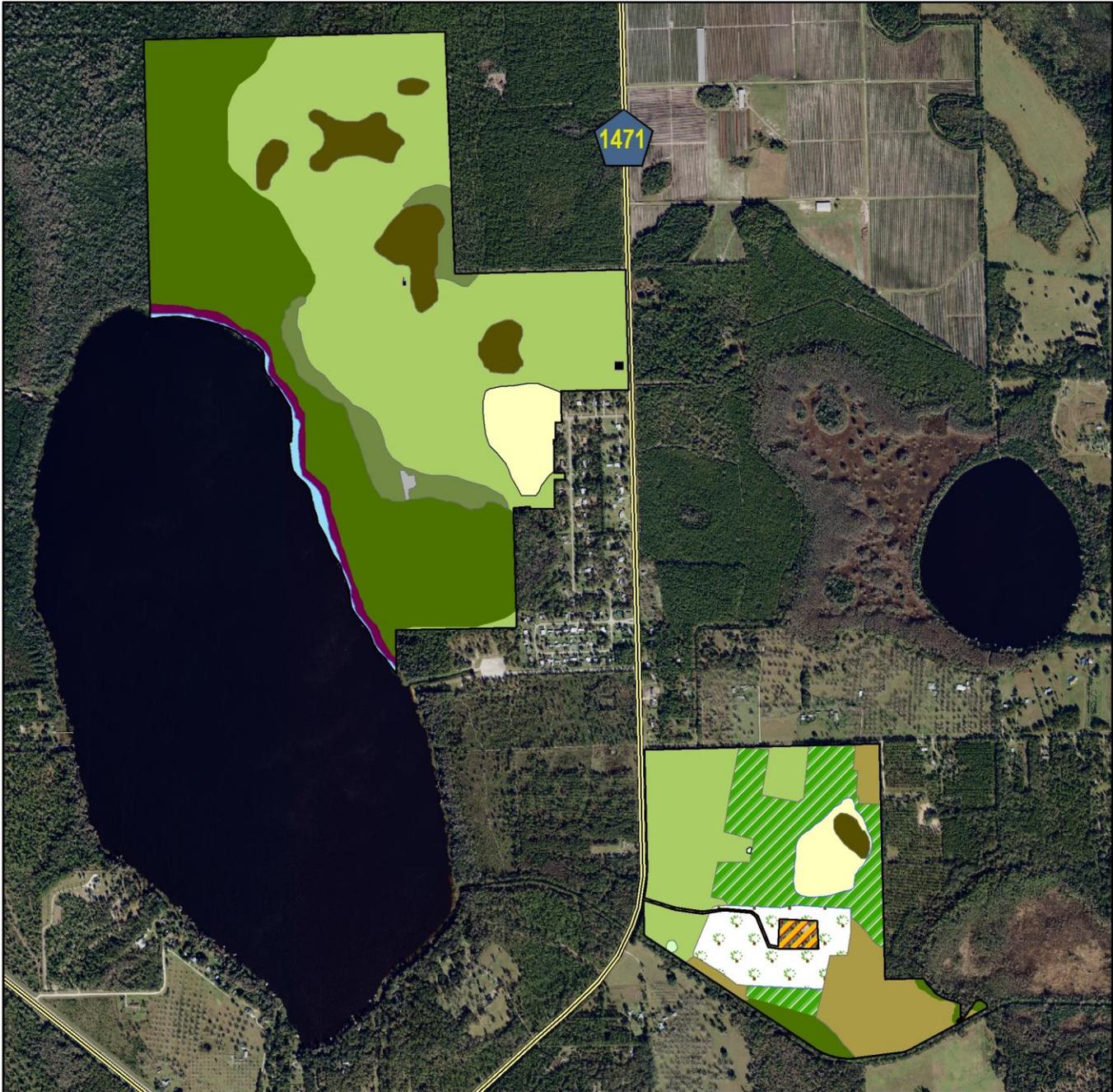


Preserve Boundary	Pelham sand	Pomona sand, depressional
Lochloosa fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Placid sand, depressional	Samsula muck
Montecocha loamy sand	Plummer fine sand	Sparr fine sand
Newnan sand	Pomona sand	Water

Alachua County FOREVER

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Exhibit C: Lake Alto Preserve - Natural Communities Map



Preserve Boundary	Dome Swamp	Pine Plantation	Upland Mixed Forest
Basin Swamp	Lake Shore Swamp	Residence Site	Wet Flatwoods
Borrow Pit	Mesic Flatwoods	Sandhill	Private Inholding
Depression Marsh	Pecan Orchard	Swamp Lake	

Alachua County FOREVER

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EXHIBIT D: LAKE ALTO PRESERVE PLANT SPECIES LIST

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	FDAC	FWS	FNAI
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	RED MAPLE				
<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	RED BUCKEYE				
<i>Agalinis fasciculata</i>	BEACH FALSE FOXGLOVE				
<i>Amphicarpum muhlenbergianum</i>	BLUE MAIDENCANE				
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>glaucopsis</i>	PURPLE BLUESTEM				
<i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	SPLITBEARD BLUESTEM				
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>glaucus</i>	CHALKY BLUESTEM				
<i>Aristida spiciformis</i>	BOTTLEBRUSH THREEAWN				
<i>Aristida stricta</i>	WIREGRASS				
<i>Asclepias cinerea</i>	CAROLINA MILKWEED				
<i>Asclepias pedicellata</i>	SAVANNAH MILKWEED				
<i>Asimina pygmaea</i>	DWARF PAWPAW				
<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>	COMMON CARPETGRASS				
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	GROUNDSEL TREE				
<i>Bejaria racemosa</i>	TARFLOWER				
<i>Bidens alba</i> var. <i>radiata</i>	BEGGARTICKS				
<i>Bidens mitis</i>	SMALLFRUIT BEGGARTICKS				
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	AMERICAN BEAUTYBERRY				
<i>Callisia</i> sp.					
<i>Carphephorus corymbosus</i>	COASTALPLAIN CHAFFHEAD;				
<i>Carphephorus odoratissimus</i>	VANILLALEAF				
<i>Carphephorus paniculatus</i>	HAIRY CHAFFHEAD; DEERTONGUE				
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	SPADELEAF				
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	COMMON BUTTONBUSH				
<i>Chaerophyllum tainturieri</i>	HAIRYFRUIT CHERVIL				
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	PARTRIDGE PEA				
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	CAMPHORTREE	Exotic			
<i>Cirsium horridulum</i>	PURPLE THISTLE				
<i>Clitoria mariana</i>	ATLANTIC PIGEONWINGS				
<i>Cnidioscolus stimulosus</i>	TREAD-SOFTLY				
<i>Croton argyranthemus</i>	SILVER CROTON; HEALING CROTON				
<i>Cyperus croceus</i>	BALDWIN'S FLATSEEDGE				
<i>Cyperus haspan</i>	HASSPAN FLATSEEDGE				
<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>	PINEBARREN FLATSEEDGE				
<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	WILLOW-HERB; SWAMP				
<i>Dichanthelium ensifolium</i>	CYPRESS WITCHGRASS				
<i>Dichondra carolinensis</i>	CAROLINA PONYFOOT				
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	SOUTHERN CRABGRASS				
<i>Diodia teres</i>	POOR JOE; ROUGH BUTTONWEED				
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	COMMON PERSIMMON				
<i>Drosera capillaris</i>	PINK SUNDEW				
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	COMMON WATER-HYACINTH				
<i>Eleocharis baldwinii</i>	BALDWIN'S SPIKERUSH				
<i>Elephantopus elatus</i>	TALL ELEPHANTSFOOT				
<i>Eragrostis elliottii</i>	ELLIOTT'S LOVEGRASS				
<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	PURPLE LOVEGRASS				
<i>Erechtites hieracifolius</i>	AMERICAN BURNWEED;				
<i>Eryngium baldwinii</i>	BALDWIN'S ERYNGO				
<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	DOGFENNEL				

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	FDAC	FWS	FNAI
Eupatorium compositifolium	YANKEEWEEED				
Eupatorium mohrii	MOHR'S THOROUGHWORT				
Eupatorium pilosum	ROUGH BONESET				
Eupatorium sp.	BONESET				
Eustachys petraea	PINEWOODS FINGERGRASS				
Euthamia caroliniana	SLENDER FLATTOP GOLDENROD				
Galactia volubilis	DOWNY MILKPEA				
Gaylussacia dumosa	DWARF HUCKLEBERRY				
Gaylussacia frondosa var. tomentosa	BLUE HUCKLEBERRY				
Gelsemium sempervirens	YELLOW JESSAMINE				
Gordonia lasianthus	LOBLOLLY BAY				
Gratiola hispida	ROUGH HEDGEHYSSOP				
Helianthemum corymbosum	PINEBARREN FROSTWEED				
Hieracium gronovii	QUEEN-DEVIL				
Houstonia procumbens	INNOCENCE; ROUNDEAF BLUET				
Hypericum cistifolium	ROUNDPOD ST.JOHN'S-WORT				
Hypericum gentianoides	PINEWEEDS; ORANGEGRASS				
Hypericum hypericoides	ST.ANDREW'S-CROSS				
Hypericum myrtifolium	MYRTLELEAF ST.JOHN'S-WORT				
Hypericum suffruticosum	PINELAND ST.JOHN'S-WORT				
Hypericum tetrapetalum	FOURPETAL ST.JOHN'S-WORT				
Hypoxis wrightii	BRISTLESEED YELLOW				
Ilex cassine	DAHOON				
Ilex cassine var. myrtifolia	MYRTLE DAHOON				
Ilex coriacea	LARGE GALLBERRY; SWEET				
Ilex glabra	INKBERRY; GALLBERRY				
Indigofera caroliniana	CAROLINA INDIGO				
Itea virginica	VIRGINIA SWEETSPIRE				
Juncus marginatus	SHORE RUSH; GRASSLEAF RUSH				
Juncus polycephalos	MANYHEAD RUSH				
Juncus scirpoides	NEEDLEPOD RUSH				
Juniperus virginiana	RED CEDAR				
Kalmia hirsuta	WICKY; HAIRY LAUREL				
Lachnanthes caroliniana	CAROLINA REDROOT				
Lachnocaulon anceps	WHITEHEAD BOGBUTTON				
Leucothoe racemosa	SWAMP DOGHOBBLE				
Liatris tenuifolia var. quadriflora	SHORTLEAF GAYFEATHER	Endemic			
Licania michauxii	GOPHER APPLE				
Linaria canadensis	CANADIAN TOADFLAX				
Liquidambar styraciflua	SWEETGUM				
Ludwigia maritima	SEASIDE PRIMROSEWILLOW				
Ludwigia repens	CREEPING PRIMROSEWILLOW				
Lycopodiella alopecuroides	FOXTAIL CLUB-MOSS				
Lygodium japonicum	JAPANESE CLIMBING FERN	Exotic			
Lyonia fruticosa	COASTALPLAIN STAGGERBUSH				
Lyonia lucida	FETTERBUSH				
Magnolia virginiana	SWEETBAY				
Myrica cerifera	WAX MYRTLE				
Nuphar advena	SPATTERDOCK				
Nyssa sylvatica var. biflora	SWAMP TUPELO				
Osmunda cinnamomea	CINNAMON FERN		C		
Osmunda regalis	ROYAL FERN		C		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	FDAC	FWS	FNAI
<i>Panicum anceps</i>	BEAKED PANICUM				
<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	MAIDENCANE				
<i>Panicum verrucosum</i>	WARTY PANICGRASS				
<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	BAHIAGRASS	Exotic			
<i>Paspalum plicatum</i>	BROWNSEED PASPALUM				
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	VASEYGRASS	Exotic			
<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	GREEN ARROW ARUM				
<i>Persea borbonia</i>	RED BAY				
<i>Persea palustris</i>	SWAMP BAY				
<i>Phoradendron leucarpum</i>	OAK MISTLETOE				
<i>Photinia pyrifolia</i>	RED CHOKEBERRY				
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	AMERICAN POKEWEED				
<i>Pinguicula caerulea</i>	BLUEFLOWER BUTTERWORT		T		
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	SLASH PINE				
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	LONGLEAF PINE				
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	LOBLOLLY PINE				
<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>	NARROWLEAF SILKGRASS				
<i>Polygala lutea</i>	ORANGE MILKWORT				
<i>Polygala nana</i>	CANDYROOT				
<i>Polypremum procumbens</i>	RUSTWEED; JUNIPERLEAF				
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>pseudocaudatum</i>	TAILED BRACKEN				
<i>Pterocaulon pycnostachyum</i>	BLACKROOT				
<i>Quercus geminata</i>	SAND LIVE OAK				
<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>	LAUREL OAK				
<i>Quercus laevis</i>	TURKEY OAK				
<i>Quercus margaretta</i>	SAND POST OAK				
<i>Quercus minima</i>	DWARF LIVE OAK				
<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	MYRTLE OAK				
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	WATER OAK				
<i>Rhexia alifanus</i>	SAVANNAH MEADOWBEAUTY				
<i>Rhexia mariana</i>	PALE MEADOWBEAUTY;				
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	WINGED SUMAC				
<i>Rhynchospora fascicularis</i>	FASCICLED BEAKSEGE				
<i>Rhynchospora fernaldii</i>	FERNALD'S BEAKSEGE				
<i>Richardia scabra</i>	ROUGH MEXICAN CLOVER				
<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i>	SAND BLACKBERRY				
<i>Sabatia</i> sp.	ROSEGENTIAN				
<i>Sacciolepis striata</i>	AMERICAN CUPSCALE				
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	LIZARD'S TAIL				
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	LITTLE BLUESTEM				
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	WOOLGRASS				
<i>Serenoa repens</i>	SAW PALMETTO				
<i>Sericocarpus tortifolius</i>	WHITETOP ASTER; DIXIE ASTER				
<i>Smilax auriculata</i>	EARLEAF GREENBRIER				
<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	SAW GREENBRIER				
<i>Smilax glauca</i>	CAT GREENBRIER; WILD				
<i>Smilax laurifolia</i>	LAUREL GREENBRIER; BAMBOO				
<i>Smilax walteri</i>	CORAL GREENBRIER				
<i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>scabra</i>	CANADA GOLDENROD				
<i>Solidago fistulosa</i>	PINEBARREN GOLDENROD				
<i>Sorghastrum secundum</i>	LOPSIDED INDIANGRASS				
<i>Sphagnum</i> sp.	SPHAGNUM MOSS				

Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	FDAC	FWS	FNAI
Spiranthes tuberosa	LITTLE LADIESTRESSES				T
Sporobolus curtissii	CURTISS' DROPSEED				
Sporobolus junceus	PINEYWOODS DROPSEED				
Stillingia sylvatica	QUEENSDELIGHT				
Syngonanthus flavidulus	YELLOW HATPINS				
Taxodium ascendens	POND CYPRESS				
Taxodium distichum	BALD CYPRESS				
Tillandsia bartramii	BARTRAM'S AIRPLANT				
Tillandsia usneoides	SPANISH MOSS				
Toxicodendron radicans	EASTERN POISON IVY				
Trichostema dichotomum	FORKED BLUECURLS				
Tripsacum dactyloides	EASTERN GAMAGRASS;				
Urena lobata	CAESARWEED	Exotic			
Utricularia subulata	ZIGZAG BLADDERWORT				
Vaccinium corymbosum	HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRY				
Vaccinium myrsinites	SHINY BLUEBERRY				
Vaccinium stamineum	DEERBERRY				
Vitis rotundifolia	MUSCADINE				
Wahlenbergia marginata	SOUTHERN ROCKBELL				
Woodwardia areolata	NETTED CHAIN FERN				
Woodwardia virginica	VIRGINIA CHAIN FERN				
Xyris brevifolia	SHORTLEAF YELLOWEYED GRASS				
Xyris caroliniana	CAROLINA YELLOWEYED GRASS				
Xyris elliotii	ELLIOTT'S YELLOWEYED GRASS				
Xyris fimbriata	FRINGED YELLOWEYED GRASS				

EXHIBIT E: LAKE ALTO PRESERVE ANIMAL SPECIES LIST

Common Name	Scientific Name	FNAI	FEDERAL	STATE	Status
<u>Birds</u>					
Common Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>				
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>				
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>				
Northern Parula Warbler	<i>Parula americana</i>				
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>				
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>				
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>				
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>				
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>				
<u>Invertebrates</u>					
Bar-winged Skimmer	<i>Libellula axilena</i>				
Black Dancer	<i>Argia fumipennis atra</i>				
Blue Dasher	<i>Pachydiplax longipennis</i>				
Citrine Forktail	<i>Ischnura hastata</i>				
Common Buckeye	<i>Junonia coenia</i>				
Eastern Pondhawk	<i>Erythemis simplicicollis</i>				
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>				
Golden-winged Skimmer	<i>Libellula auripennis</i>				
Gray-green Clubtail	<i>Arigomphus pallidus</i>				
Great Blue Skimmer	<i>Libellula vibrans</i>				
Gulf Fritillary	<i>Agraulis vanillae</i>				
Horace's Duskywing	<i>Erynnis horatius</i>				
Little Blue Dragonlet	<i>Erythrodiplax miniscula</i>				
Red-spotted Purple	<i>Limenitis arthemis astyanax</i>				
Slaty Skimmer	<i>Libellula incesta</i>				
Spicebush Swallowtail	<i>Papilio troilus</i>				
Zebra Swallowtail	<i>Eurytides Marcellus</i>				
<u>Mammals</u>					
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>				
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>				
<u>Reptiles and Amphibians</u>					
Bronze Frog	<i>Rana clamitans</i>				
Little Grass Frog	<i>Pseudacris ocularis</i>				
Pinewoods Treefrog	<i>Hyla femoralis</i>				
Southern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana sphenoccephala</i>				
Squirrel Treefrog	<i>Hyla squirella</i>				

EXHIBIT F: FNAI FIELD REPORTING FORM



FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

Field Report Form for Occurrences of Rare Plants, Animals, and Natural Communities

This form should be used only for original field observations regarding a single species or community, at one location, and for (preferably) a single date. Please complete only those fields that are known to you. Use the back of the form or other sheets as necessary to report additional information, and if you have any questions or need assistance with the form, please call FNAI at 850-224-8207. Thanks for your help.

Your name: _____ Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

Address: _____ Date Submitted: _____

Name(s) of observers: _____

Do you want us to protect (i.e., prevent disclosure to the general public) the identification and location information you provide below?

Yes No If so, reason for sensitivity _____

IDENTIFICATION (enter common name only if the scientific name is unknown)

Scientific name: _____ Common name: _____

Basis for identification: Personal knowledge Reference key Field guide Museum specimen Expert Other

Name of reference/guide/museum/expert: _____ Other _____

Did you take a photograph? Yes No (If possible, please attach a copy of the photo) Did you collect a specimen? Yes No If so, was a specimen deposited at a museum or herbarium? Yes No If so, collection # _____

Do you think that your identification requires confirmation? Yes No Repository _____

LOCATION

County: _____ Site or managed area name, if known: _____

Precise directions to the occurrence that use a readily locatable and relatively permanent landmark on or near the site (such as a road intersection, bridge, or natural landform) as the starting point. Include distances and directions from landmarks, as appropriate. Please note – neither the directions nor the coordinate information will be provided to the general public if the data are to be considered sensitive, as indicated above.

Latitude _____ N Longitude _____ W Datum: NAD27 WGS84/NAD83 Unknown

Source of latitude/longitude coordinates? GPS Other If other, describe _____

If GPS: Make _____ model _____ accuracy _____ m DGPS? Yes No Unknown WAAS? Yes No Unknown

If possible, mark the site on a copy of a DOQQ photograph or a USGS 7.5' topographic map and attach to this form. Otherwise, using the back side of the form, please provide a sketch of the vicinity showing the occurrence in relation to towns, roads, landforms, water bodies, and other natural features, including ecological communities. Please include also an indication of scale and a North arrow.

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Date of observation (m/d/yyyy): _____ Time of day _____ Estimate of total area observed _____ m² or _____ acres. Percent of this area actually occupied by the population or community: _____%. Approximate dimensions of the area occupied: length _____ m width _____ m

How did you collect the data? (e. g., visually observed from road, trap or capture methods, walking a path through community, formal survey, etc.) _____

Is there other suitable habitat (unobserved) in the vicinity? Yes No Don't know Extent? (e.g., acres, miles) _____

Have you been to this location before? Yes No If so, when? _____

Did you previously observe this species or community? Yes No Did not look for it If you have previously seen the population or community, do you think there is now more? less? about the same amount as before? or no way to compare .

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General description. Please provide a description or "word picture" of the area where this occurrence is located (i.e., the physical setting and ecological context), including habitat, dominant plant species, topography, hydrology, soils, adjacent communities, and surrounding land use.

For animals: Number of individuals (or nests, burrows, etc.) seen: _____ Age structure _____
 Estimated total no. of individuals in population: _____ Basis? _____
 Ecological & behavioral notes (e.g. reproductive stage, activity type [feeding, flying, nesting, etc.]): _____

For plants: Number of individuals (or clumps, etc.) seen within the observed area: _____
 Flowering? Yes No Fruiting? Yes No In bud? Yes No In leaf? Yes No Dormant? Yes No

For communities: For each of three strata (tree, shrub, and ground layers), please list the dominant species comprising the stratum, together with an estimate of the height and percent cover for each stratum. (use the back of this form or another sheet, if necessary, to list additional species)

Stratum	height	% cover	Species
Tree			
Shrub			
Ground			

Describe species dominance relationships, vegetation heterogeneity, succession stage/dynamics, and any other unique aspects of the community or additional noteworthy species (including animals).

MANAGEMENT

Owner of site (if known): _____

Is the owner or manager protecting or managing the property for this species or community? Yes No Don't know

Are there disturbances or threats (e. g., urban development, agriculture, vehicle use, forestry, logging, fire suppression, ditching/drainage, impoundment, exotic species, and natural disturbance) in the vicinity of the site? Yes No Don't know

If so, please describe type and severity: _____

Is there evidence (e.g., fire breaks, scorching) of the use of fire at the site? Yes No Don't know Describe and give dates of recent fires, if known _____

Comments on management history or needs: _____

OTHER

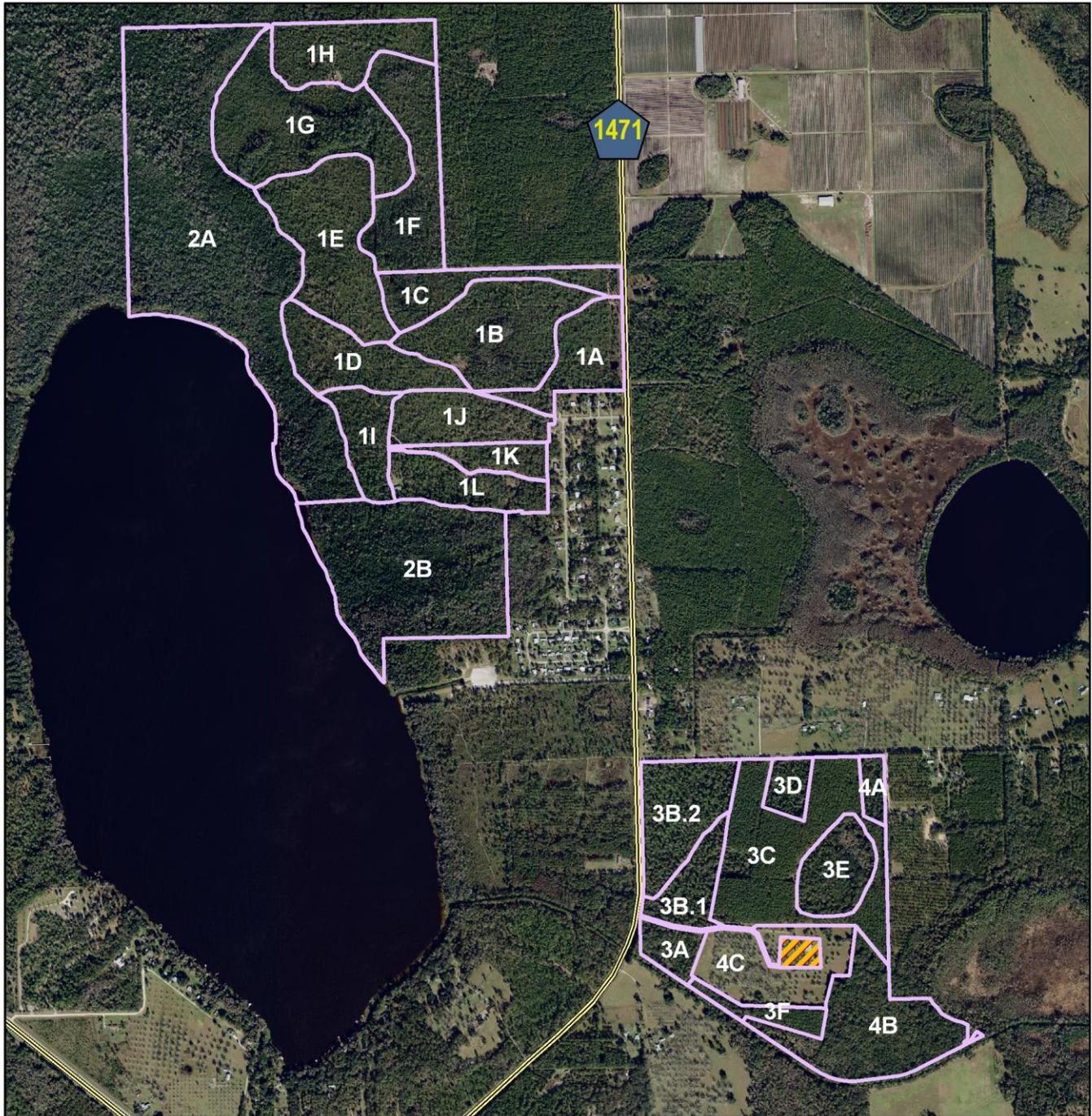
Additional comments concerning the population or community, its ecological conditions, contact information for other knowledgeable people, etc.:

Please send this completed form to: Florida Natural Areas Inventory, 1018 Thomasville Rd., Suite 200-C
 Tallahassee, FL 32303

THANK YOU!

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Exhibit G: Lake Alto Preserve - Resource Management Unit Map



Resource Management Units (RMUs)
 Private Inholding



DISCLAIMER: This map and the spatial data it contains are made available as a public service, to be used for reference purposes only. The Alachua County Environmental Protection Department provides this information AS IS without warranty of any kind. The quality of the data is dependent on the various sources from which each data layer is obtained.

EXHIBIT H: 2009 FLEPPC INVASIVE PLANT LIST

CATEGORY I

Invasive exotics that are altering native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives. *This definition does not rely on the economic severity or geographic range of the problem, but on the documented ecological damage caused.*

Scientific Name	Common Name	Gov. List	Reg. Dis.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Gov. List	Reg. Dis.
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	rosary pea	N	C, S	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	sapodilla		S
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	earleaf acacia		C, S	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	melaleuca, paper bark	P, N, U	C, S
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa, silk tree		N, C	<i>Melinis repens</i> (= <i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>)	Natal grass		N, C, S
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	woman's tongue		C, S	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	catclaw mimosa	P, N, U	C, S
<i>Ardisia crenata</i> (= <i>A. crenulata</i> misapplied)	coral ardisia		N, C, S	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	nandina, heavenly bamboo		N, C
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i> (<i>A. humilis</i> misapplied)	shoebutton ardisia	N	C, S	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	sword fern		N, C, S
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> (<i>A. sprengeri</i> ; <i>A. densiflorus</i> misapplied)	asparagus-fern		N, C, S	<i>Nephrolepis brownii</i> (= <i>N. multiflora</i>)	Asian sword fern		C, S
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	orchid tree		C, S	<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Burma reed, cane grass	N	S
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	bishopwood		C, S	<i>Nymphoides cristata</i>	snowflake		C, S
<i>Calophyllum antillanum</i> (<i>C. calaba</i> and <i>C. inophyllum</i> misapplied)	santa maria (names "mast wood," "Alexandrian laurel" used in cultivation)		S	<i>Paederia cruddasiana</i>	sewer vine, onion vine	N	S
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Australian-pine, beach sheoak	P, N	N, C, S	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	skunk vine	N	N, C, S
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	suckering Australian-pine, gray sheoak	P, N	C, S	<i>Panicum repens</i> (= <i>Urochloa maxima</i> , <i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>)	torpedo grass		N, C, S
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor tree		N, C, S	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Napier grass		N, C, S
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	wild taro		N, C, S	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water-lettuce	P	N, C, S
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	lather leaf	N	S	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> (= <i>P. littorale</i>)	strawberry guava		C, S
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	carrotwood	N	C, S	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	guava		C, S
<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	winged yam	N	N, C, S	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> (= <i>P. lobata</i>)	kudzu	N	N, C, S
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air-potato	N	N, C, S	<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	downy rose-myrtle	N	C, S
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	water-hyacinth	P	N, C, S	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i> (see <i>Melinis repens</i>)			
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Surinam-cherry		C, S	<i>Ruellia brittoniana</i> ² (<i>R. tweediana</i> misapplied)	Mexican petunia		N, C, S
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> ¹ (<i>F. nitida</i> and <i>F. retusa</i> var. <i>nitida</i> misapplied)	laurel fig		C, S	<i>Salvinia minima</i>	water spangles		N, C, S
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla	P, U	N, C, S	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i> (= <i>Triadica sebifera</i>)	popcorn tree, Chinese tallow tree	N	N, C, S
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	green hygro	P, U	N, C, S	<i>Scaevola taccada</i> (= <i>S. sericea</i> ; <i>S. frutescens</i>)	scaevola, half-flower, beach naupaka	N	C, S
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	West Indian marsh grass		C, S	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> (= <i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>)	schefflera, Queensland umbrella tree		C, S
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (<i>I. brasiliensis</i> misapplied)	cogon grass	N, U	N, C, S	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian-pepper	P, N	N, C, S
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	water-spinach	P, U	C	<i>Scleria lacustris</i>	Wright's nutrush		C, S
<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i>	Gold Coast jasmine		C, S	<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> (= <i>Cassia coluteoides</i>)	climbing cassia, Christmas cassia, Christmas senna		C, S
<i>Jasminum fluminense</i>	Brazilian jasmine		C, S	<i>Solanum tampicense</i> (= <i>S. houstonii</i>)	wetland nightshade, aquatic soda apple	N, U	C, S
<i>Lantana camara</i> (= <i>L. strigocamara</i>)	lantana, shrub verbena		N, C, S	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	tropical soda apple	N, U	N, C, S
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet		N, C	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	arrowhead vine		N, C, S
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet, hedge privet		N, C, S	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	jambolan plum, Java plum		C, S
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle		N, C, S	<i>Tectaria incisa</i>	incised halberd fern		S
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Peruvian primrosewillow		N, C, S	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	seaside mahoe		C, S
<i>Luziola subintegra</i>	Tropical American water grass		S	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	small-leaf spiderwort		N, C
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern	N	N, C, S	<i>Urochloa mutica</i> (= <i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)	para grass		C, S
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Old World climbing fern	N	C, S				
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	cat's claw vine		N, C, S				

CATEGORY II

Invasive exotics that have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Florida plant communities to the extent shown by Category I species. These species may become ranked Category I, if ecological damage is demonstrated.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Gov. List	Reg. Dis	Scientific Name	Common Name	Gov. List	Reg. Dis
<i>Adenantha pavonina</i>	red sandalwood		S	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fan palm		C, S
<i>Agave sisalana</i>	sisal hemp		C, S	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry		N, C, S
<i>Aleurites fordii</i> (= <i>Vernicia fordii</i>)	tung oil tree		N, C	<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	molassesgrass		C, S
<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>	devil tree		S	<i>Merremia tuberosa</i>	wood-rose		S
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligator weed	P	N, C, S	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	orange-jessamine		S
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>	coral vine		N, C, S	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water-milfoil	P	N, C, S
<i>Aristolochia littoralis</i>	calico flower		N, C, S	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Guinea grass		N, C, S
<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Ganges primrose		C, S	<i>Passiflora biflora</i>	two-flowered passion vine		S
<i>Begonia cucullata</i>	wax begonia		N, C, S	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	green fountain grass		S
<i>Blechnum pyramidatum</i>	green shrimp plant, Browne's blechnum		N, C, S	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal date palm		C, S
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	paper mulberry		N, C, S	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	golden bamboo		N, C
<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	inch plant, spironema		C, S	<i>Pittosporum pentandrum</i>	Philippine pittosporum, Taiwanese cheesewood		S
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	bottlebrush, weeping bottlebrush		S	<i>Pteris vittata</i>	Chinese brake fern		N, C, S
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	river sheoak, Australian-pine	P	C, S	<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	solitaire palm		S
<i>Cecropia palmata</i>	trumpet tree		S	<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i> (see <i>Tradescantia spathacea</i>)			
<i>Cestrum diurnum</i>	day jessamine		C, S	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean		N, C, S
<i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i>	bamboo palm		S	<i>Rotala rotundifolia</i>	roundleaf toothcup, dwarf Rotala		S
<i>Clematis terniflora</i>	Japanese clematis		N, C	<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>	bowstring hemp		C, S
<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	rubber vine		C, S	<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	purple sesban, rattlebox		N, C, S
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> (<i>C. alternifolius</i> misapplied)	umbrella plant		C, S	<i>Solanum diphyllum</i>	two-leaf nightshade		N, C, S
<i>Cyperus proliifer</i>	dwarf papyrus		C, S	<i>Solanum jamaicense</i>	Jamaica nightshade		C
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Durban crowfootgrass		N, C, S	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	susumber, turkey berry	N, U	N, C, S
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Indian rosewood, sissoo		C, S	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> (= <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>)	wedelia		N, C, S
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	silvertom, thorny olive		N, C	<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i> (= <i>S. urticifolia</i>)	nettle-leaf porterweed		S
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	silverberry, autumn olive		N	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> (= <i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>)	queen palm		C, S
<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i> cv. Aureum	pothos		C, S	<i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i> (= <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>)	mahoe, sea hibiscus		C, S
<i>Ficus altissima</i>	false banyan, council tree		S	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	tropical-almond		C, S
<i>Flacourtia indica</i>	governor's plum		S	<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>	Australian-almond		C, S
<i>Hemarthra altissima</i>	limpo grass		C, S	<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i> (= <i>Rhoeo spathacea</i> ; <i>Rhoeo discolor</i>)	oyster plant		S
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> (see <i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i>)				<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>	puncture vine, burr-nut		N, C, S
<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>	jaragua		N, C, S	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesar's weed		N, C, S
<i>Ipomoea carnea</i> ssp. <i>fistulosa</i> (= <i>I. fistulosa</i>)	shrub morning-glory	P	C, S	<i>Vitex trifolia</i>	simple-leaf chaste tree		C, S
<i>Jasminum sambac</i>	Arabian jasmine		S	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Washington fan palm		C, S
<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>	life plant		C, S	<i>Wedelia</i> (see <i>Sphagneticola</i> above)			
<i>Koeleruteria elegans</i> ssp. <i>formosana</i> (= <i>K. formosana</i> ; <i>K. paniculata</i> misapplied)	flamegold tree		C, S	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese wisteria		N, C
<i>Landoltia punctata</i> (= <i>Spirodela punctata</i>)	spotted duckweed		N, C, S	<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	malanga, elephant ear		N, C, S
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	lead tree	N	N, C, S				
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	Asian marshweed	P, U	N, C, S				

FLEPPC List Definitions: Exotic – a species introduced to Florida, purposefully or accidentally, from a natural range outside of Florida. Native – a species whose natural range includes Florida. Naturalized exotic – an exotic that sustains itself outside cultivation (it is still exotic; it has not “become” native). Invasive exotic – an exotic that not only has naturalized, but is expanding on its own in Florida native plant communities.

Abbreviations: Government List (Gov. List): **P** = Prohibited aquatic plant by the Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services; **N** = Noxious weed listed by Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services; **U** = Noxious weed listed by U.S. Department of Agriculture. Regional Distribution (Reg. Dis.): **N** = north; **C** = central; **S** = south; referring to each species’ current distribution in general regions of Florida (not its potential range in the state). Please refer to the adjacent map.



Citation example:

Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's 2009 List of Invasive Plant Species. Internet: <http://www.fleppc.org/list/list.htm> or *Wildland Weeds* Vol. 12(4): 13-16. Fall 2009.

The 2009 list was prepared by the FLEPPC Plant List Committee and approved by the FLEPPC Board of Directors. The Plant List Committee uses the best information available on invasive plant distribution in natural areas to develop the list.

Keith A. Bradley – Chair (2006-present), The Institute for Regional Conservation, 22601 SW 152nd Ave., Miami, FL 33170, (305) 247-6547, bradley@regionalconservation.org

Janice A. Duquesnel, Florida Park Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, P.O. Box 1052, Islamorada, FL 33036, (305) 664-8455, Janice.Duquesnel@dep.state.fl.us

David W. Hall, Private Consulting Botanist, 3666 NW 13th Place, Gainesville, FL 32605, (352) 375-1370

Roger L. Hammer, Miami-Dade Parks Department, Castellow Hammock Nature Center, 22301 S.W. 162nd Ave., Miami, FL 33030, kaskazi44@comcast.net

Patricia L. Howell, Broward County Parks, Environmental Section, 950 NW 38th St., Oakland Park, FL 33309, (954) 357-8137, phowell@broward.org

Colette C. Jacono, Department of Agronomy, Center for Aquatic & Invasive Plants, IFAS, University of Florida, 7922 NW 71st St., Gainesville, FL 32653, (352) 392-6894, colettej@ufl.edu

Kenneth A. Langeland, Department of Agronomy, Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, IFAS, University of Florida, 7922 NW 71st St., Gainesville, FL 32606, (352) 392-9614, gator8@ufl.edu

Chris Lockhart, Florida Natural Areas Inventory, c/o P.O. Box 243116, Boynton Beach, FL 33424-3116, (850) 509-6482, clockhart@fnai.org

Gil Nelson, Gil Nelson Associates, 157 Leonard's Dr., Thomasville, GA 31792, gil@gilnelson.com

Robert W. Pemberton, Invasive Plants Research Lab, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 3225 College Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33312, Robert.Pemberton@ars.usda.gov

Jimi L. Sadle, Everglades National Park, 40001 State Road 9336, Homestead, FL 33034, (305) 242-7806, Jimi_Sadle@nps.gov

Robert W. Simons, 1122 SW 11th Ave., Gainesville, FL 32601-7816

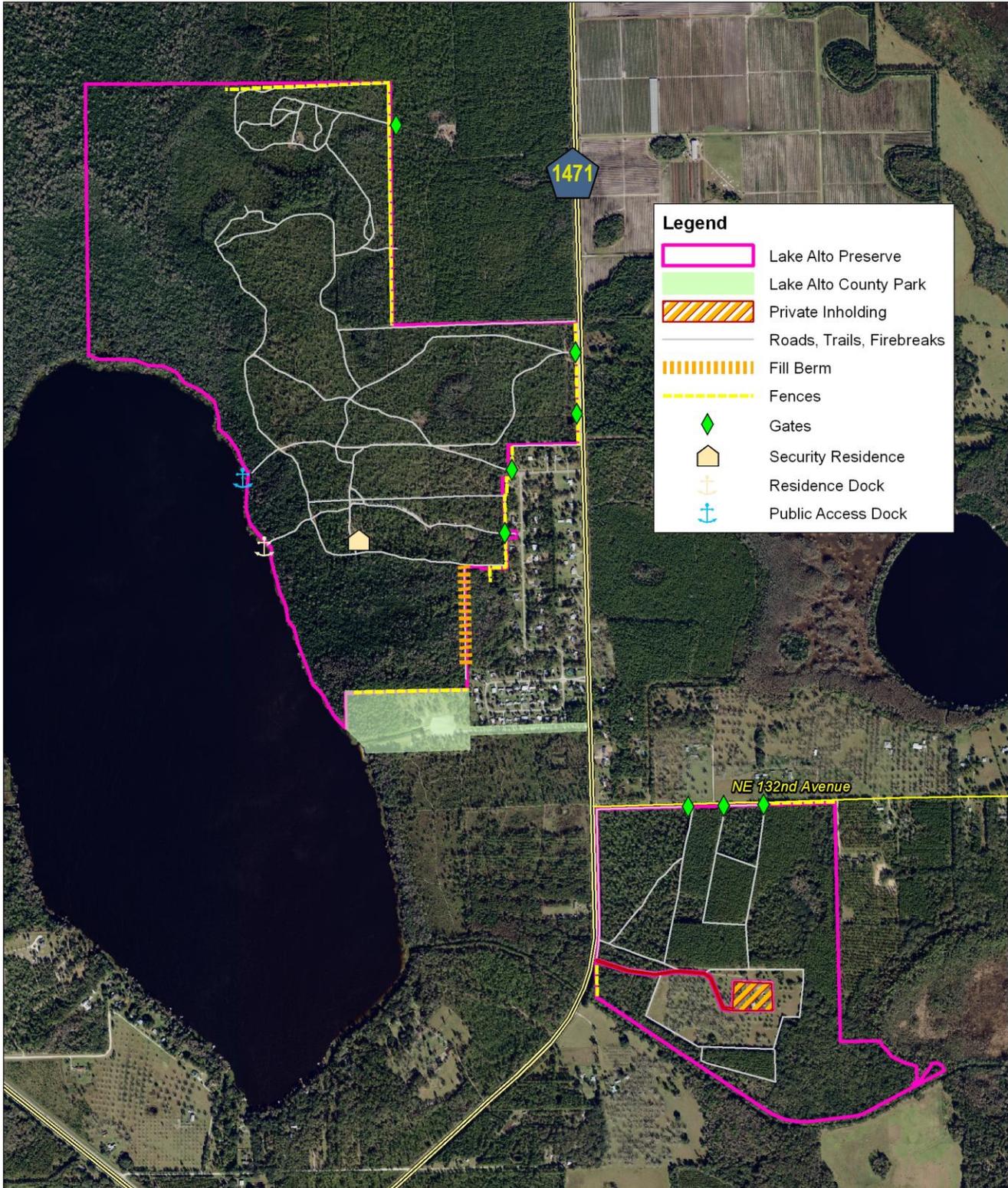
Sandra M. Vardaman, Alachua County Forever Land Conservation Program, Alachua County Environmental Protection Dept., 201 SE 2nd Ave., Suite 201, Gainesville, Florida 32601, (352) 264-6803, smvardaman@alachuacounty.us

Daniel B. Ward, Department of Botany, University of Florida, 220 Bartram Hall, Gainesville, FL 32611

Richard P. Wunderlin, Institute for Systematic Botany, Dept. of Biological Sciences, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620, (813) 974-2359, rwunder@cas.usf.edu

For more information on invasive exotic plants, including links to related web pages, visit the Florida EPPC web site: <http://www.fleppc.org>

Exhibit I: Lake Alto Preserve - Existing Improvements

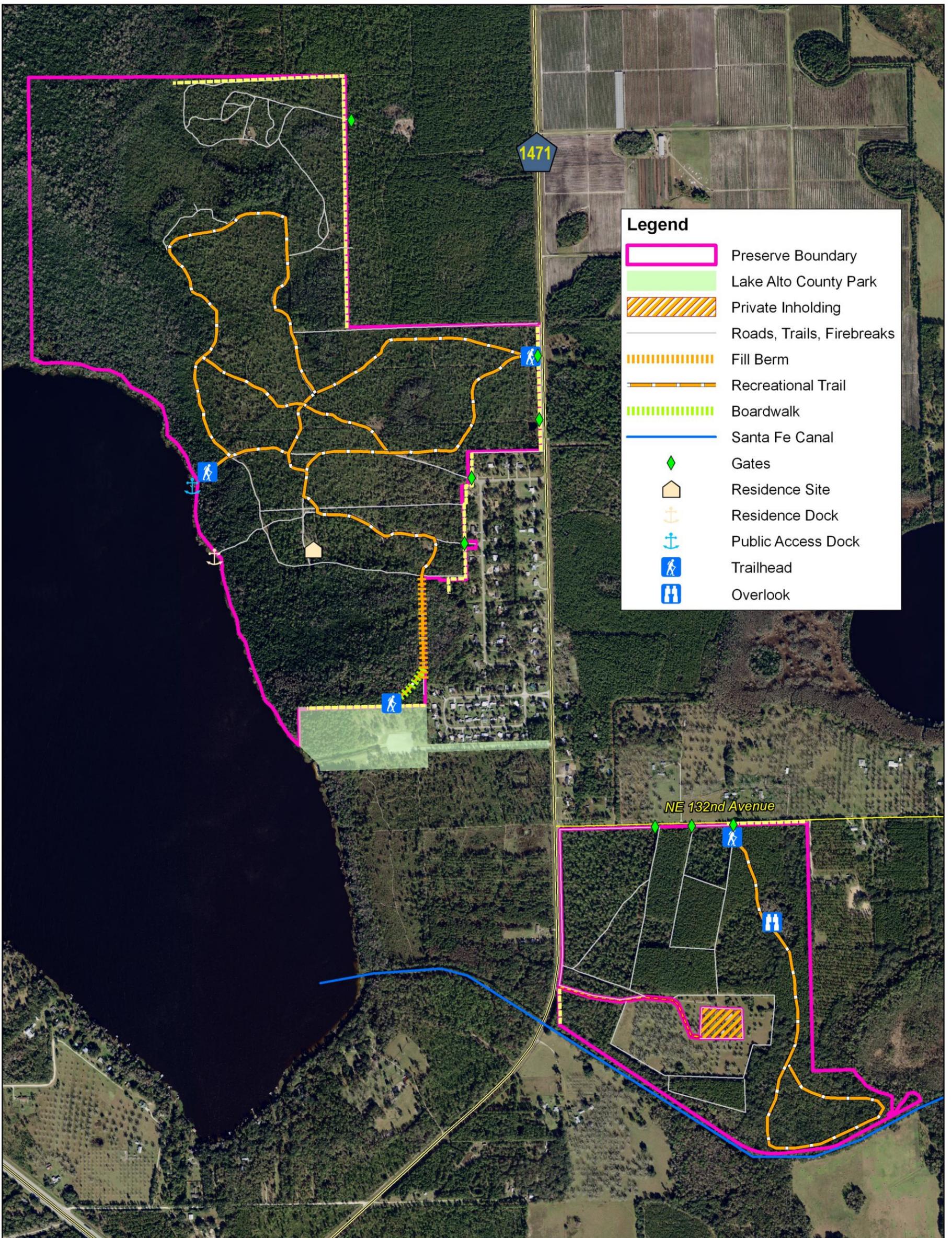


Legend

- Lake Alto Preserve
- Lake Alto County Park
- Private Inholding
- Roads, Trails, Firebreaks
- Fill Berm
- Fences
- ◆ Gates
- Security Residence
- Residence Dock
- ⚓ Public Access Dock

DISCLAIMER: This map and the spatial data it contains are made available as a public service, to be used for reference purposes only. The Alachua County Environmental Protection Department provides this information AS IS without warranty of any kind. The quality of the data is dependent on the various sources from which each data layer is obtained.

Exhibit J: Lake Alto Preserve - Conceptual Site Plan



Legend	
	Preserve Boundary
	Lake Alto County Park
	Private Inholding
	Roads, Trails, Firebreaks
	Fill Berm
	Recreational Trail
	Boardwalk
	Santa Fe Canal
	Gates
	Residence Site
	Residence Dock
	Public Access Dock
	Trailhead
	Overlook



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EXHIBIT K: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

PUBLIC MEETING MINUTES

Lake Alto Preserve Management Planning Meeting

Date: September 1, 2010

Location: Yerkes Center, 14245 Cole Street, Waldo, Florida

Present: Sandra Vardaman, Susie Hetrick, Helen E. Martin, Kim Worley, Malcolm Worley, Paula Horton, Edith Kennan, Valerie Buschman, Bill Buschman, Jackie Padgett, Doug Mercer, John Winn, Robert Norton, Jill McGuire, Christine Housel

-
- I. Introduction and welcome by **Susie Hetrick** and **Sandra Vardaman**, including discussion of the Alachua County Forever (ACF) Program by **Sandra Vardaman**.
 - II. Site overview, Natural Resources and Land Management, Recreational Opportunities and Conceptual Site Plan by **Susie Hetrick**
 - III. Public Comments: – An informal discussion between attendees covered access/trailhead locations, access for horses, access to the Santa Fe Canal, timber harvesting, exotic plant control, and the need for restrooms at the County boat ramp park. No written public comments were submitted at the meeting.
 - IV. Meeting adjourned

APPENDIX A: DEEDS

Recording \$
Doc Stamps \$
Intangible Tax \$
Total \$

RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS
INSTRUMENT # 2184771 4 PGS
2005 OCT 26 04:27 PM BK 3246 PG 332
J. K. "BUDDY" IRBY
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA
CLERK12 Receipt#258399
Doc Stamp-Deed: 6,232.80

Prepared by and return to:
David E. Menet, Esq.
Attorney at Law
Salter, Feiber, Murphy, Hutson, & Menet, P.A.
Post Office Box 357399
Gainesville, FL 32635-7399
352-376-8201
File Number: 05-1615.4

[Space Above This Line For Recording Data]

Warranty Deed

This Warranty Deed made this 27th day of October, 2005 between William Ramsden a/k/a William F. Ramsden, a single person whose post office address is 12615 NE County Road 1471, Waldo, FL 32694, grantor, and Alachua County, a Political Subdivision of the State of Florida whose post office address is P. O. Box 1188, Gainesville, FL 32602-1188, grantee:

(Whenever used herein the terms "grantor" and "grantee" include all the parties to this instrument and the heirs, legal representatives, and assigns of individuals, and the successors and assigns of corporations, trusts and trustees)

Witnesseth, that said grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of TEN AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$10.00) and other good and valuable considerations to said grantor in hand paid by said grantee, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, and sold to the said grantee, and grantee's heirs and assigns forever, the following described land, situate, lying and being in Alachua County, Florida to-wit:

See Exhibit "A" attached hereto and made a part hereof as if fully set forth herein.

Parcel Identification Number: 18405-001-001

Subject to covenants, conditions, restrictions, easements, reservations, and limitations of record, if any.

Together with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

To Have and to Hold, the same in fee simple forever.

And the grantor hereby covenants with said grantee that the grantor is lawfully seized of said land in fee simple; that the grantor has good right and lawful authority to sell and convey said land; that the grantor hereby fully warrants the title to said land and will defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and that said land is free of all encumbrances, except taxes accruing subsequent to December 31, 2004.



DoubleTime®

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

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence:

[Signature]
Witness Name: DAVID F. MENEJ

[Signature]
Witness Name: Brian Block

[Signature] (Seal)
William Ramsden
a/k/a William F. Ramsden

State of Florida
County of Alachua

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 27th day of October, 2005 by William Ramsden a/k/a William F. Ramsden, who is personally known or has produced a driver's license as identification.

[Notary Seal]

BRIAN A. BLOCK
NOTARY PUBLIC - STATE OF FLORIDA
COMMISSION # DD334294
EXPIRES 6/30/2008
PRINTED FROM STATE NOTARY

[Signature]
Notary Public

Printed Name: Brian Block

My Commission Expires: 6/30/2008

INSTRUMENT # 2184771
4 PGS

EXHIBIT "A"
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
RAMSDEN SALE TO ALACHUA COUNTY

Primary parcel

All of Government Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 lying North of Lake Alto-Lake Santa Fe Canal and East of County Road NE 1471, and the Northwestern part of Lot 8 lying North of the Canal and West of Little Lake Santa Fe, all lying and being in Section 29, Township 8 South, Range 22 East, Alachua County, Florida.

First less-out

LESS AND EXCEPT Rights of Way for County Road 1471 as per O.R. Book 148, Page 150 and O.R. Book 280, page 345, Public Records of Alachua County, Florida.

Second less-out

LESS AND EXCEPT the North Forty (40) feet of said Government Lots 3 and 4, Section 29, Township 8 South, Range 22 East, Alachua County, Florida.

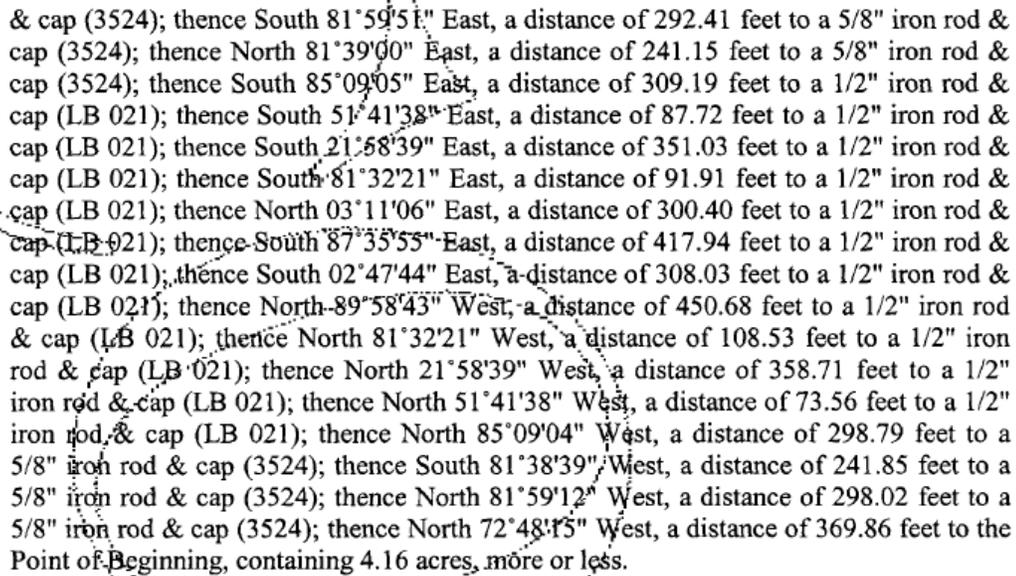
Third less-out

LESS AND EXCEPT the following described parcel of land (being a modified legal description of the description found at O.R. Book 1805, Page 1909, Public Records of Alachua County, Florida):

A parcel of land located in the northwest one-quarter of Section 29, Township 8 South, Range 22 East, Alachua County, Florida and being more particularly described as follows:

Commence at a 6" x 6" concrete monument (no identification) marking the Southwest corner of the Northwest one-quarter of Section 29, Township 8 South, Range 22 East, Alachua County, Florida, thence North 01°19'38" West along the West line of said Section 29, a distance of 931.07 feet to a 1/2" iron rod & cap (LB 021) at the intersection with the East right of way line of County Road N.E. 1471 (100' right of way) and being a point on a curve concave to the West, having a delta of 00°12'16", a radius of 1959.86 feet and a chord bearing and distance of North 11°29'03" East, 7.00 feet respectively; thence along the arc of said curve and along the said East right of way line, a distance of 7.00 feet to a 1/2" iron rod & cap (LB 021) and the Point of Beginning; thence continue along the East right of way line and along a curve having a delta of 00°44'18", a radius of 1959.86 feet and a chord bearing and distance of North 11°00'45" East, 25.26 feet respectively; thence along the arc of said curve, a distance of 25.26 feet to a 1/2" iron rod & cap (LB 021); thence South 72°46'58" East, a distance of 370.57 feet to a 5/8" iron rod

INSTRUMENT # 2184771
4 PGS



& cap (3524); thence South 81°59'51" East, a distance of 292.41 feet to a 5/8" iron rod & cap (3524); thence North 81°39'00" East, a distance of 241.15 feet to a 5/8" iron rod & cap (3524); thence South 85°09'05" East, a distance of 309.19 feet to a 1/2" iron rod & cap (LB 021); thence South 51°41'38" East, a distance of 87.72 feet to a 1/2" iron rod & cap (LB 021); thence South 21°58'39" East, a distance of 351.03 feet to a 1/2" iron rod & cap (LB 021); thence South 81°32'21" East, a distance of 91.91 feet to a 1/2" iron rod & cap (LB 021); thence North 03°11'06" East, a distance of 300.40 feet to a 1/2" iron rod & cap (LB 021); thence South 87°35'55" East, a distance of 417.94 feet to a 1/2" iron rod & cap (LB 021); thence South 02°47'44" East, a distance of 308.03 feet to a 1/2" iron rod & cap (LB 021); thence North 89°58'43" West, a distance of 450.68 feet to a 1/2" iron rod & cap (LB 021); thence North 81°32'21" West, a distance of 108.53 feet to a 1/2" iron rod & cap (LB 021); thence North 21°58'39" West, a distance of 358.71 feet to a 1/2" iron rod & cap (LB 021); thence North 51°41'38" West, a distance of 73.56 feet to a 1/2" iron rod & cap (LB 021); thence North 85°09'04" West, a distance of 298.79 feet to a 5/8" iron rod & cap (3524); thence South 81°38'39" West, a distance of 241.85 feet to a 5/8" iron rod & cap (3524); thence North 81°59'12" West, a distance of 298.02 feet to a 5/8" iron rod & cap (3524); thence North 72°48'15" West, a distance of 369.86 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 4.16 acres, more or less.

Easement Reservation

RESERVING UNTO SAID GRANTOR a fifteen (15) foot wide easement for public utilities over, across, under, and upon Government Lots 3 and 4, Section 29, Township 8 South, Range 22 East, the width of said easement to be seven and one half (7 ½) feet on either side of the overhead power line facility existing on the above primary parcel as of the date hereof and said easement shall run from the public right of way to the lands herein retained by Grantor (third less-out).

INSTRUMENT # 2184771
4 PGS

Recording \$ _____
Doc Stamps \$ _____
Intangible Tax \$ _____
Title \$ _____

This Instrument Prepared By:
David E. Menet, Esq.
Salter, Feiber, Murphy,
Hutson & Menet, PA
3940 NW 16th Blvd.
P.O. Box 357399
Gainesville, Florida 32635-7399
352-376-8201
File No.: 05-1615.4

Tax Parcel # 18405-001-001

RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS
INSTRUMENT # 2184772 2 PGS
2005 OCT 26 04:27 PM BK 3246 PG 336
J. K. "BUDDY" IRBY
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA
CLERK12 Receipt#258399
Doc Stamp-Deed: 0.70

QUIT CLAIM DEED

This Indenture, made on October 26, 2005 between WILLIAM RAMSDEN a/k/a WILLIAM F. RAMSDEN, a single person, whose post office address is 12615 NE County Road 1471, Waldo, FL 32694 ("Grantor") and ALACHUA COUNTY, a Political Subdivision of the State of Florida, whose post office address is P.O. Box 1188, Gainesville, FL 32602-1188, ("Grantee").

WITNESSETH that said Grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of Ten and no/100 (\$10.00) Dollars, in hand paid by said Grantee, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has remise, released and quit claimed, and by these presents does remise, release and quit claim unto said Grantee all the right, title, interest, claim and demand which said Grantor has in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the County of Alachua, State of Florida, to wit:

The North Forty (40) feet of Government Lots 3 and 4, Section 29, Township 8 South, Range 22 East, Alachua County, Florida.

SUBJECT TO and together with covenants, easements, reservations and restrictions of record, and taxes for the year 2005 and all subsequent years.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and all the estate right, title, interest and claim whatsoever of said Grantor, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit and behalf of said Grantee.

Page 1 of 2



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said Grantor has hereunto set his hand and seal on the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence:

GRANTOR:

[Signature]
Witness
Print: DAVID F. MENEF

William Ramsden
WILLIAM RAMSDEN
a/k/a WILLIAM F. RAMSDEN

Brian Block
Witness
Print: Brian Block

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF ALACHUA

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on 10/26/2005 by, WILLIAM RAMSDEN a/k/a WILLIAM F. RAMSDEN who is personally known to me or who has produced Florida Driver's license as identification.

Notary Public - State of Florida
My Commission Expires: 6/30/2008

Sign: Brian Block
Print: Brian Block

BRIAN A. BLOCK
NOTARY PUBLIC - STATE OF FLORIDA
COMMISSION # DD334294
EXPIRES 6/30/2008

F:\DEM\RealEstate\Quitclaim deed RAMSDEN.wpd

Page 2 of 2

INSTRUMENT # 2184772
2 PGS

RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS
INSTRUMENT # 2185212 4 PGS
2005 OCT 27 04:41 PM BK 3247 PG 220
J. K. "BUDDY" IRBY
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA
CLERK13 Receipt#258571
Doc Stamp-Deed: 6,321.00

Prepared by and return to:
David E. Menet, Esq.
Attorney at Law
Salter, Feiber, Murphy, Hutson, & Menet, P.A.
Post Office Box 357399
Gainesville, FL 32635-7399
352-376-8201
File Number: 05-1819.4



[Space Above This Line For Recording Data]

Warranty Deed

This Warranty Deed made this 20th day of October, 2005 between Gilbert Q. Crosley a/k/a Gilbert Crosley, a single person, individually and as Trustee of the Living Trust of Gilbert Q. Crosley dated June 30, 1993 and as surviving co-trustee of the Living Trust of Louie Bell Crosley dated June 30, 1993 whose post office address is P.O. Box 405, Hampton, FL 32044, grantor, and Alachua County, a Political Subdivision of the State of Florida whose post office address is P. O. Box 1188, Gainesville, FL 32602-1188, grantee:

(Whenever used herein the terms "grantor" and "grantee" include all the parties to this instrument and the heirs, legal representatives, and assigns of individuals, and the successors and assigns of corporations, trusts and trustees.)

Witnesseth, that said grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of TEN AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$10.00) and other good and valuable considerations to said grantor in hand paid by said grantee, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, and sold to the said grantee, and grantee's heirs and assigns forever, the following described land, situate, lying and being in Alachua County, Florida to-wit:

See Exhibit "A" attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof.

Parcel Nos. 18376-001-000, 18377-000-000 and 18378-003-000

Subject to covenants, conditions, restrictions, easements, reservations, and limitations of record, if any.

Gilbert Q. Crosley is the surviving co-trustee of the Living Trust of Louie Bell Crosley dated June 30, 1993. Louie Bell Crosley died on October 6, 2002. Gilbert Q. Crosley and Louie Bell Crosley were continuously married to each other from the time they acquired the subject property until Louie Bell Crosley's death.

Gilbert Q. Crosley swears and certifies the subject conveyance is to a bona fide purchaser for full and adequate consideration which is equal to the property's fair market value.

Together with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

To Have and to Hold, the same in fee simple forever.

And the grantor hereby covenants with said grantee that the grantor is lawfully seized of said land in fee simple; that the grantor has good right and lawful authority to sell and convey said land; that the grantor hereby fully warrants the title to said land and will defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and that said land is free of all encumbrances, except taxes accruing subsequent to December 31, 2004.

DoubleTime

INSTRUMENT # 2185212
4 PGS

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

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence:

Dudley P. Hardy
Witness Name: Dudley P. Hardy
Kirby Crosley
Witness Name: Kirby Crosley

* *Gilbert Q. Crosley*
Gilbert Q. Crosley, individually and as Trustee of the Living Trust of Gilbert Q. Crosley dated June 30, 1993 and as surviving co-trustee of the Living Trust of Louie Bell Crosley dated June 30 1993

State of Florida
County of ~~Alachua~~ Bradford

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 26th day of October 2005 by Gilbert Q. Crosley a/k/a Gilbert Crosley, individually and as Trustee of the Living Trust of Gilbert Q. Crosley dated June 30, 1993 and as surviving Trustee of the Living Trust of Louie Bell Crosley dated June 30, 1993, who are personally known or have produced a driver's license as identification.

[Notary Seal]

Dudley P. Hardy
Notary Public

Printed Name:

My Commission Expires:

 **Dudley P. Hardy**
Commission #DD153141
Expires: Oct 31, 2006
Bonded Thru
Atlantic Bonding Co., Inc.

INSTRUMENT # 2185212
4 PGS

EXHIBIT "A"

CROSLEY SALE TO
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

Legal Description (as per O.R. Book 1924, Page 2291 and O.R. Book 1924, page 2293,
Public Records of Alachua County, Florida):

All of Government Lots 1, 2, and 3; North half (N 1/2) of Northeast
quarter (NE 1/4) and North half (N 1/2) of Lot 4, Section 19, Township 8
South, Range 22 East, Alachua County, Florida.

AND

South half (S 1/2) of Government Lots one (1) and two (2), Section 18,
Township 8 South, Range 22 East, Alachua County, Florida.

AND

A tract of land situated in Section Nineteen (19), Township Eight (8)
South, Range Twenty-two (22) East, Alachua County, Florida, said tract
of land being more particularly described as follows:

Commence at the southeast corner of Section Nineteen (19), Township
Eight (8) South, Range Twenty-two (22) East and run North 00 deg. 39
min. 20 sec. East, along the East line of said Section Nineteen (19),
1517.26 feet; thence run South 89 deg. 20 min. 40 sec. West, 50.00 feet to
the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence run South 88 deg. 50 min. 40 sec.
West 1270.00 feet to the East boundary of Government Lot four (4);
thence run North 00 deg. 39 min. 20 sec. West, along said East boundary,
1131.77 feet to the North boundary of said Government Lot four (4),
thence run South 88 deg. 50 min. 40 sec. West, along said north
boundary, 1320.00 feet to the Southeast corner of Government Lot two
(2); thence run North 00 deg. 39 min. 18 sec. West along the East
boundary of said Government Lot two (2), 1323.05 feet to the Northeast
corner of said Government Lot two (2); thence run North 88 deg. 48 min.
47 sec. East 2590.00 feet to the west right of way line of County Road No.
NE 11; thence run South 00 deg. 39 min. 20 sec. East, along said West
right of way line 2456.24 feet, to the POINT OF BEGINNING, said tract
of land containing 111.701 acres, more or less.

LESS AND EXCEPT:

Lake Alto Estates Addition No. 1, as per plat recorded in Plat Book "L",
page 41, of the Public Records of Alachua County, Florida.

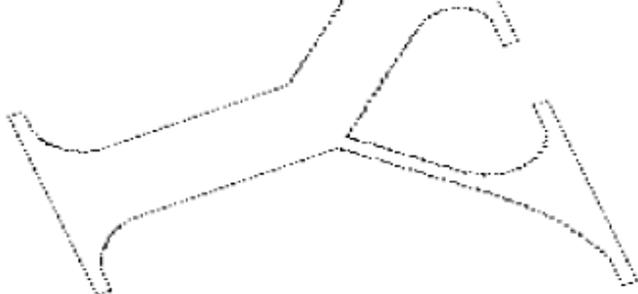
INSTRUMENT # 2185212
4 PGS

LESS AND EXCEPT:

(as per O.R. Book 2140, Page 30, Public Records of Alachua County, Florida)

A tract of land situated in Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 22 East, Alachua County, Florida; said tract being more particularly described as follows:

Commence at the Southeast corner of Section 19 and run North 00 deg. 39 min. 20 sec. West, along the East line of said Section 19, a distance of 1517.26 feet; thence run South 89 deg. 20 min. 40 sec. West, 50.0 feet to the west right of way line County Road No. 1417, (formerly County Road NE 11) and the Southeast corner of Lot 44 as shown on "Lake Alto Estates 1st Addition" as per plat thereof recorded in Plat Book "L", Page 41 of the Public Records of said county; thence run South 88 deg. 50 min. 40 sec. West, along the South line of said plat 1270.00 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence run South 00 deg. 39 min. 20 sec. East, along the West line of "Lake Alto Estates" as per plat thereof recorded in Plat Book "H", Page 7 of the Public Records of said county, 197.30 feet; thence run South 88 deg. 59 min. 46 sec. West, 1320.06 feet to the east line of Government Lot 3 of said Section 19; thence run South 00 deg. 39 min. 18 sec. East, 414.06 feet more or less to the water's edge of Lake Alto and a point hereinafter referred to as Point "A"; thence return to the above described POINT OF BEGINNING and run northerly and easterly along the westerly line of "Lake Alto Estates 1st Addition" as shown on said plat with the following courses and distances: North 00 deg 39 min 20 sec West, 1131.77 feet; North 88 deg 50 min 40 sec East, 177.36 feet; South 01 deg 09 min 20 sec. East, 26.77 feet; North 88 deg 50 min 40 sec East, 280.00 feet; North 01 deg 09 min 20 sec West, 325.62 feet; North 88 deg 50 min 40 sec East, 110.00 feet; North 00 deg 39 min 20 sec West, 70.00 feet; South 88 deg 50 min 40 sec West, 119.60 feet; North 01 deg 09 min 20 sec West, 392.41 feet; thence leave said westerly line and run South 88 deg 48 min 47 sec West, parallel to the south line of the North 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of said Section 19, a distance of 2700 feet more or less to the water's edge of Lake Alto; thence run southeasterly along said water's edge 2790 feet more or less to the above described Point "A" and to close.



598.00
18.50
576.50

RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS
INSTRUMENT # 2374853 2 PGS
2007 SEP 27 02:10 PM BK 3683 PG 613
J. K. "BUDDY" IRBY
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA
CLERK10 Receipt#348051
Doc Stamp-Deed: 5,950.00

THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY:
RONALD A. CARPENTER
CARPENTER & ROSCOW, P.A.
5608 NW 43rd Street
Gainesville, Florida 32653
Tax Parcel # 18377-001-000



WARRANTY DEED

THIS WARRANTY DEED, made and executed this 26th day of September, 2007, by **RICHARD O. OVERTON**, a single man, hereinafter referred to as GRANTOR*, to **ALACHUA COUNTY**, a Charter County and political subdivision of the State of Florida, whose post office address is P.O. Box 1188, Gainesville, Florida, 32602-1188, hereinafter referred to as GRANTEE*.

WITNESSETH: That the GRANTOR for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) and other good and valuable consideration, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, by these presents, does grant, bargain, sell, alien, remise, release, convey and confirm unto the GRANTEE, all that certain land situate in Marion County, Florida, to wit:

See Exhibit "A" attached hereto.
Together with that 1998 Merit Double-wide Mobile Home located thereon (ID# FLHML2P67517961 A&B)

SUBJECT TO and together with easements and restrictions of record; and subject to taxes for the year 2007 and all subsequent years.

TOGETHER with all the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same in fee simple forever.

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

*"GRANTOR" and "GRANTEE" are used for singular or plural, as context requires.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the GRANTOR has caused these presents to be executed in its name, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence as witnesses
Barbara M. Wilhite
Printed Name BARBARA M. WILHITE

GRANTOR:
Richard O. Overton
RICHARD O. OVERTON

Margaret C. Malone
Printed Name MARGARET C. MALONE

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF ALACHUA

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day, before me, an officer duly authorized in the State aforesaid and in the County aforesaid to take acknowledgments, personally appeared **Richard O. Overton**, who is personally known to me to be the person described in, or presented FL D/L as proof of identification, and who under oath, executed the foregoing instrument and she acknowledged before me that she executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal in the County and State last aforesaid this 26th day of September, 2007.

(Seal) *Barbara M. Wilhite*
Notary Public, State of Florida

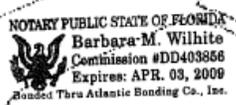
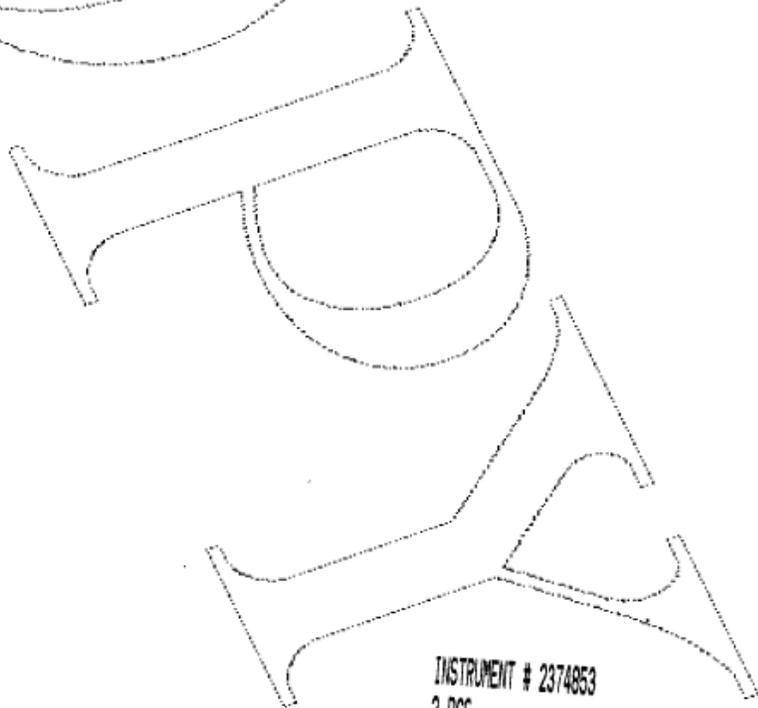


EXHIBIT "A"

A tract of land situated in Section 19, Township 8 South, Range 22 East, Alachua County, Florida; Said Tract being more particularly described as follows:

Commence at the Southeast Corner of Section 19 and run N 00 deg. 39 min. 20 sec. W, along the East line of said Section 19, a distance of 1517.26 feet; thence run S 89 deg. 20 min. 40 sec. 50.0 feet to the West Right of Way line County Road No. 1471, (formerly County Road NE 11) and the Southeast corner of Lot 44 as shown on Lake Alto Estates 1st Addition as per plat thereof recorded in Plat Book L, on Page 41 of the public records of said County; thence run S 88 deg. 50 min. 40 sec. W, along the South line of said Plat 1270.00 feet to the Point of Beginning; thence run S 00 deg. 39 min. 20 sec. E, along the West Line of Lake Alto Estates as per plat thereof recorded in Plat Book H on Page 7 of the public records of said County, 197.30 feet; thence run S 88 deg. 59 min. 46 sec. W, 1320.06 feet to the East line of Government Lot 3 of said Section 19; thence run S 00 deg. 39 min. 18 sec. E, 414.06 feet more or less to the Water's Edge of Lake Alto and a Point hereinafter referred to as Point A; thence return to the above described point of beginning and run Northerly and Easterly along the Westerly line of Lake Alto Estates 1st Addition as shown on said Plat with the following courses and distances N 00 deg. 39 min. 20 sec. W, 1131.77 feet; N 88 deg. 50 min. 40 sec. E, 177.36 feet; S 01 deg. 09 min. 20 sec. E, 267.77 feet; N 88 deg. 50 min. 40 sec. E, 280.00 feet; N 01 deg. 09 min. 20 sec. W, 325.62 feet; N 88 deg. 50 min. 40 sec. E, 110.00 feet; N 00 deg. 39 min. 20 sec. W, 70.00 feet; S 88 deg. 50 min. 40 sec. W 119.60 feet; N 01 deg. 09 min. 20 sec. W, 392.41 feet; thence leave said Westerly line and run S 88 deg. 48 min. 47 sec. W parallel to the South line of the North 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of said Section 19, a distance 2700 feet more or less to the water's edge of Lake Alto; thence run Southeasterly along said Water's 2790 feet more or less to the above described Point A and to close.



INSTRUMENT # 2374853
2 PGS

2800
18
2812

THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY:
RONALD A. CARPENTER
CARPENTER & ROSCOW, P.A.
5608 NW 43rd Street
Gainesville, Florida 32653
Tax Parcel # 18374-002-000 and 18374-003-000

RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS
INSTRUMENT # 2404049 2 PGS
2008 FEB 08 02:08 PM BK 3740 PG 1047
J. K. "BUDDY" IRBY
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA
CLERK10 Receipt#361360
Doc Stamp-Deed: 2,800.00



WARRANTY DEED

THIS WARRANTY DEED, made and executed this 7th day of February, 2008, by LAKE ALTO, LLC, a Florida limited liability company, hereinafter referred to as GRANTOR*, to ALACHUA COUNTY, a Charter County and political subdivision of the State of Florida, whose post office address is P.O. Box 1188, Gainesville, Florida, 32602-1188, and SUWANNEE RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, a Florida Statutes Chapter 373 Water Management District, whose address is 9225 County Road 49, Live Oak, Florida, 32060, hereinafter referred to as GRANTEE*.

WITNESSETH: That the GRANTOR for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) and other good and valuable consideration, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, by these presents does grant, bargain, sell, alien, remise, release, convey and confirm unto the GRANTEE, all that certain land situate in Alachua County, Florida, to wit:

See Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

SUBJECT TO and together with easements and restrictions of record; and subject to taxes for the year 2008 and all subsequent years.

TOGETHER with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining. .

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same in fee simple forever.

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

_____*"GRANTOR" and "GRANTEE" are used for singular or plural, as context requires.

By acquiring this property, the Grantees acknowledge that they have acquired it pursuant and subject to a Participation Agreement between Alachua County, Florida and Suwannee River Water Management District, dated January 8, 2008. A copy of that Participation Agreement is on file in the offices of both Grantees.

Grantees may not convey or transfer it's interest in the above described land to any non-federal or State of Florida entity without the prior written consent of the other Grantee.

Any subsequent purchaser of either of the Grantees' interest herein, unless expressly waived by the other

EXHIBIT "A"

INSTRUMENT # 2404049
2 PGS

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

A tract of land located in Section 18, Township 8 South, Range 22 East, Alachua County, Florida, being more particularly described as follows:

Commence at a railroad spike at the southeast corner of said Section 18 for a Point of Reference; thence S88°25'39"W, along the south line of Section 18, a distance of 2033.81 feet to a 4" x 4" concrete monument (GFY LB021) and the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence continue S88°25'39"W, along said south line, a distance of 615.73 feet to a 4" x 4" concrete monument (GFY LB021) at the quarter corner on the south line of Section 18; thence N01°31'55"W, along the east line of the southwest quarter of Section 18, a distance of 1327.59 feet to a 4" x 4" concrete monument (GFY LB021) at the southeast corner of the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 18; thence S88°56'17"W, along the south line of said north half of the southwest quarter, a distance of 2706.87 feet to a 3/4" iron pipe & cap (GFY LB021) at the intersection with the west line of the southwest quarter of Section 18; thence N01°25'25"W, along said west line, a distance of 1325.17 feet to a 1/2" steel rod & cap (GFY LB021) at the northwest corner of the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 18; thence N88°53'14"E, along the north line of the southwest quarter and along the north line of the southeast quarter of Section 18, a distance of 3324.08 feet to a 4" x 4" concrete monument (GFY LB021); thence S01°26'45"E, parallel with the east line of Section 18, a distance of 2650.21 feet to the Point of Beginning.

The above described parcel of land contains 120.00 acres, more or less.

APPENDIX B: PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT

**PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA
AND
SUWANNEE RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT**

THIS PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT is entered into this 8th day of January, 2008, by ALACHUA COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Florida, by and through its Board of County Commissioners, whose address is P. O. Box 2877, Gainesville, Florida, 32602-2877 ("COUNTY"), and the SUWANNEE RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, a public body existing under Chapter 373, Florida Statutes, whose mailing address is 9225 County Road 49, Live Oak, FL 32060 ("DISTRICT").

WHEREAS, THE NATURE CONSERVANCY is negotiating a Purchase Agreement for the benefit of the COUNTY and Lake Alto LLC, for the acquisition of a portion of the Lake Santa Fe – Lake Alto LLC property (the "Lake Alto LLC Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, the portion of the property to be acquired under the terms of the Lake Alto LLC Agreement is situated in Alachua County, the location of which is generally depicted on Exhibit A attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof (the "Lake Alto LLC Property"); and

WHEREAS, the Lake Alto LLC Property is comprised of approximately 120 acres and is eligible for funding under the COUNTY'S acquisition program for purchase of environmentally significant lands within Alachua County; and

WHEREAS, the Lake Alto LLC Property is environmentally significant and is adjacent to DISTRICT lands in the Lake Alto Swamp in Alachua County; and

WHEREAS, the COUNTY and the DISTRICT have agreed to each pay a portion of the cost to acquire the Lake Alto LLC Property, subject to the approval of the DISTRICT's Governing Board and the COUNTY's Commission; and

WHEREAS, the COUNTY and the DISTRICT have agreed that the COUNTY will assume the primary land management responsibility for the Lake Alto LLC Property,

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the premises which are made a part of this Agreement, and of the mutual covenants and conditions hereinafter contained, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto do warrant and agree as follows:

1. The estimated purchase price to be paid pursuant to the Lake Alto LLC Agreement for the fee simple interest in the Property is a total of \$400,000 for approximately 120 acres, subject to adjustment based on the final approved survey minus any acreage determined to be sovereign by the DISTRICT and COUNTY multiplied by \$3,333.33 per acre. The estimated purchase price shall be cost shared, as follows:

A.	DISTRICT (50%)	\$200,000
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B. COUNTY (50%) \$200,000
\$400,000

2. All pre-acquisition and acquisition costs associated with the transaction shall be shared equally by the DISTRICT and the COUNTY. Each party shall be responsible for their own attorney fees.

3. Interest in the Lake Alto LLC Property, following closing, will be divided as follows:

- A. DISTRICT Undivided 50% interest in the fee simple interest in the Property
- B. COUNTY Undivided 50% interest in the fee simple interest in the Property

4. The DISTRICT'S and COUNTY'S obligation to fund its specified percentage of the purchase price and certain pre-acquisition and acquisition costs for the Lake Alto LLC Property, is contingent upon DISTRICT'S and COUNTY'S review and approval of appraisal reports, appraisal review, title insurance, survey, environmental site assessment, remediation activities if required, closing documents, any other matters affecting closing, at the reasonable discretion of the DISTRICT'S legal counsel and the COUNTY'S legal counsel. The COUNTY will take the lead in obtaining the above-referenced due diligence pre-closing information required by the COUNTY and the DISTRICT under the terms of the Lake Alto LLC Agreement.

The DISTRICT's participation is contingent upon any final value conclusions by the appraisers, taking into consideration any sovereign submerged land issues. Should the transaction fail to close or close without DISTRICT approval, the DISTRICT shall not be obligated to pay any portion of the costs of the transaction.

Should the transaction fail to close or close without COUNTY approval, the COUNTY shall not be obligated to pay any portion of the costs of the transaction.

Payment by each party of its share of funds to the closing agent for closing shall be the evidenced approval of all such matters prior to closing.

5. Within twelve months after closing, the COUNTY shall prepare a cooperative land management plan for the Property, to be reviewed by the DISTRICT. The COUNTY will assume primary management responsibility for the Property. The COUNTY and the DISTRICT agree that the land management plan may include resource-based recreation by the public. The COUNTY and the DISTRICT acknowledge and agree that as part of the natural resource component of the management plan, the COUNTY intends to undertake certain restoration and enhancement activities on the Property that will be funded with COUNTY funds subject to availability.

6. The DISTRICT and the COUNTY recognize and agree that the Lake Alto LLC Property is one of several parcels that may be acquired within the jurisdictional boundaries of the COUNTY, and as other parcels become

imminent candidates for purchase, the parties agree to work together in good faith to facilitate the acquisition of additional parcels.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have duly executed this Agreement to become effective as of the date and year first above written.

ALACHUA COUNTY

By: 
Rodney J. Long
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:


J.K. "Buddy" Irby, Clerk

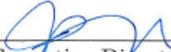
Date: 1/8/2008

Approved as to Form and Legality:


David W. Wagner, County Attorney

(Corporate Seal)

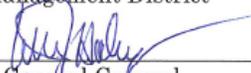
SUWANNEE RIVER WATER
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT



Executive Director

DATE: 2.5.08

Approved by Counsel – Suwannee River
Water Management District



Office of General Counsel

Exhibit A.

