

**Womack Creek/Tates Hell Wetlands Restoration Annual Monitoring Report (2009)
Nationwide Permits – 200200233 (NW-JWS), 200205045 (NW-JWS) &
200205047 (NW-JWS) issued 2/6/2003, and 200205672 (NW-JWS) issued 5/2/2003**

Impacts: I 10 bridge @ Little River in Gadsden County, 0.44 acre of river floodplain. Three bridges in Wakulla County (US 319 @ Little Tide Creek, US 319 @ Curtis Mill Creek, and Roberts Landing Road @ Silver Lake Creek), 0.56 acre of bottomland hardwood forest.

**Mitigation: Womack Creek/Tates Hell
Monitoring Date: November 5, 2009**

SCOPE

Bridge repair and construction at four sites have resulted in impacts that are being mitigated at this site. The Womack Creek/Tates Hell wetlands restoration site is located on the Ochlockonee River along the eastern side of State Road (SR) 67 in Tates Hell Swamp, Liberty County, Florida (Figure 1) at approximately 30°1.5'N and 84°35'W in Section 2, Township 6S, Range 4W. It is part of the 200,000 acres (>300 miles²) Tates Hell Swamp, which is low-lying, poorly drained land between the Apalachicola and Ochlockonee rivers. Although this area historically was dominated by a variety of wetland types including wet savanna, wet flatwoods, cypress strands and hardwood swamps, much of the swamp was converted to slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*) plantation during the 1960s and 1970s. Since 1993, the NFWFMD, working with Florida Division of Forestry (DOF), has conducted restoration of portions of Tates Hell Swamp. A long-term vision is eventual restoration of the natural communities of the entire swamp. This mitigation project complements these ongoing efforts by focusing on an area not previously slated for restoration activities.

PROPOSED MITIGATION

To mitigate for 1.0 acre of wetland impact related to the four bridge projects, a 70-acre tract in the Womack Creek drainage of Tates Hell Swamp (Figure 2) was selected for restoration activities. The site is directly adjacent to the Ochlockonee River and consists of approximately 50 acres that will be restored to bottomland hardwood forest with about 20 acres of existing wetlands (Figure 3). The restoration areas were clear cut in the early 1990's and not replanted. These areas were left fallow, allowed to regenerate and were dominated by 6 to 20-foot laurel oaks, live oaks, water oaks, sweet gum, maple and titi.

Restoration Activities

The project was divided into two phases with all site preparation activities (mechanical reduction and burning) included in phase one and vegetation planting in phase two. Phase 1 was completed from 2005-2007 and Phase 2 was completed in 2008. Due to the vagaries of the weather no burning was carried out in the area until Fall 2007 when an unsuccessful partial burn was attempted, just prior to planting. Only partial success was noted with both burns because of the limited amount of fuel on site. Re-planting is scheduled for Winter 2010/2011.

Annual monitoring of the restoration site was carried out on 5 November 2009 (Figures 4-6). A series of transects was walked over the site noting vegetation present. Fifty-seven plant species were observed (Table 1). The dominant species were FAC and FACW species. There were numerous sweetgum seedlings at the site (FACW), which is a good indicator of latent site hydrology. The herbaceous and shrub species were primarily FAC species, so it will be important to ensure an effective burn is completed, preferably in the growing season. With the degree of wetness being experienced this year, there is a very good likelihood of progress toward project goals if an effective burn and spot treatment of cogon grass is achieved.

WORK SCHEDULE

Coordination with Florida Division of Forestry (Tates Hell State Forest): **communication ongoing**

Wiregrass planted on approximately 20 acres of site: **completed 01/18/08**

Annual monitoring performed: **completed 11/11/08**

Herbicide treatment for cogon grass: **Spring 2010**

Annual monitoring performed: **completed 11/05/09**

Re-planting: **Proposed for Winter 2010/2011**

SUCCESS CRITERIA

Mechanical reduction and burn: mechanical reduction of shrub and overstory was carried out by walkdown (May 2005), roller chop (August 2005), and gyrotrack (December 2007); a partial burn was carried out (September 2007) followed by a more successful second burn (December 2007). **Completed & Met**

Supplemental planting of 20 acres with wiregrass plugs on 3-ft centers: planting was completed in January 2008. **Completed & Met**

Vegetative cover shall be at least 85% with jurisdictional wetland vegetation for a period of one year: annual monitoring indicated that wetland vegetation coverage was 60-75% depending on site location. Dominant vegetation in restoration area was FAC and FACW.

Survival of the planted wiregrass shall be 85%: annual monitoring indicated that wiregrass survival was 40-45%. Planting of additional materials will occur in winter 2010/2011.

Nuisance exotic species shall be controlled and kept to less than 5% of the total percent cover: annual monitoring indicated less than 5% cover of exotic species. A small patch of cogon grass was noted on the eastern side of the tract and will be treated with herbicide in Spring 2010.

Figure 1. General location of the Womack Creek mitigation site along the Ochlockonee River in the northeastern portion of Tates Hell State Forest.

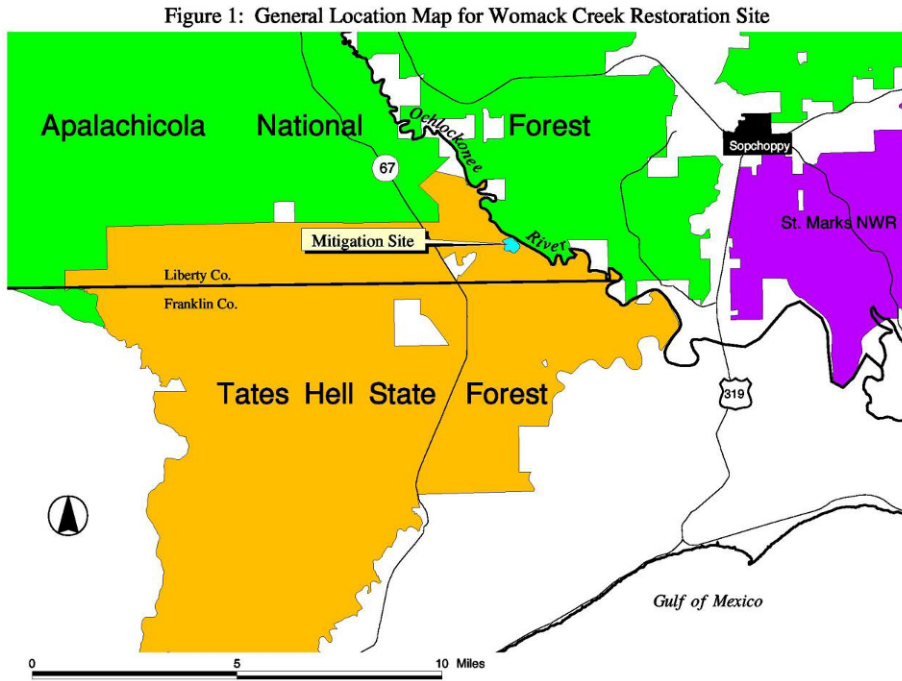


Figure 2. Site location indicating proximity to the Ochlockonee River and Womack Creek.

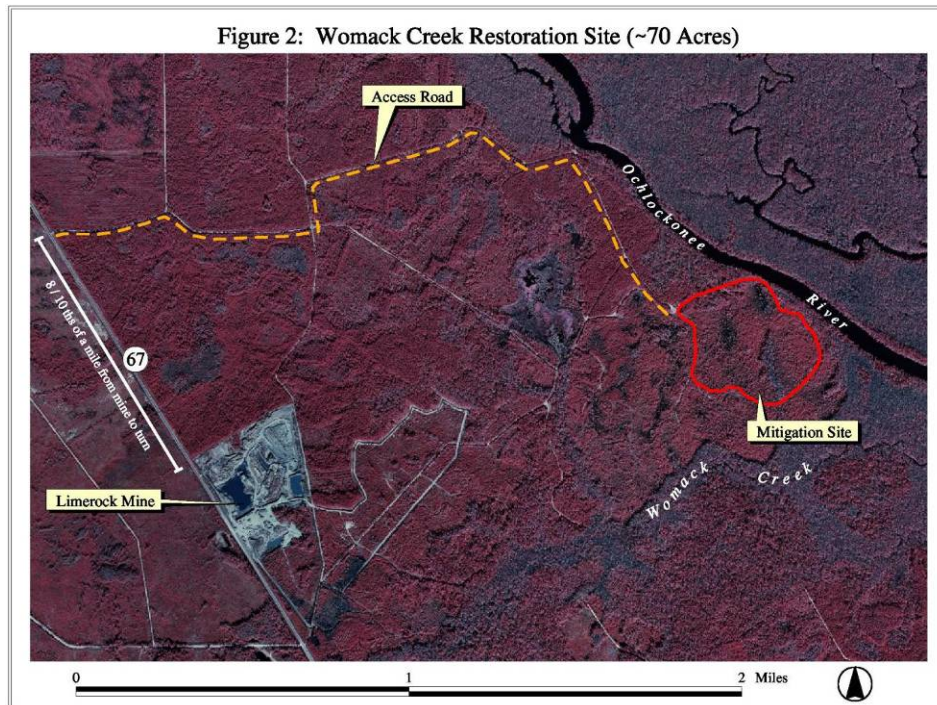


Figure 3. Aerial photograph of the site indicating locations of wetlands (darker, elongated patches in central and northern portions of site).



Figure 4. Typical appearance of restoration portion of site. Photo was taken facing west.



Figure 5. Typical appearance of replanted portion of site – ground cover.



Figure 6. Typical appearance of natural portion of site.



Table 1. Vegetation species list observed during the annual monitoring of the Womack Creek mitigation site on 05 November 2009.

Scientific Name	Common Name	2008	2009	Dominant	Form
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Broom sedge	X	X	X	Tree
<i>Aristida stricta</i>	Wire grass	X	X		Tree
<i>Baccharis halmifolia</i>	Groundsel tree		X		Shrub
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Beauty berry	X	X		Tree
<i>Carex sp.</i>	Caric sedge	X	X		Tree
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	X			Tree
<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i>	Black titi	X			Tree
<i>Cyperus sp.</i>	Sedge	X			Tree
<i>Dicanthelium spp.</i>	Witch grass	X			Tree
<i>Dichantheium aciculare</i>	Needleleaf witchgrass	X	X		Shrub
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Persimmon	X			Shrub
<i>Eragrostis elliotii</i>	Elliott lovegrass	X			Shrub
<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	Dog fennel	X	X	X	Shrub
<i>Euthamia caroliniana</i>	Flat-topped goldenrod	X			Shrub
<i>Fuirena squarrosa</i>	Lake-rush	X			Shrub
<i>Hypericum gentianoides</i>	Orange grass	X	X		Shrub
<i>Hypericum sp.</i>	St. Johns wort		X		Shrub
<i>Hyptis alata</i>	Musk mint	X			Shrub
<i>Ilex coriaceae</i>	Tall gall berry	X			Shrub
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Gall berry	X			Shrub
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly	X			Shrub
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon	X			Shrub
<i>Jasmine vine</i>	Jasmine vine		X		Vine
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	X			Vine
<i>Juncus megacephalus</i>	Large headed rush	X			Vine
<i>Juncus sp.</i>	Rush		X		Herb
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet gum	X	X	X	Herb
<i>Ludwigia sp.</i>	Seedbox	X	X		Herb
<i>Lycopodium aloperuroides</i>	Fox clubmoss	X			Herb
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	X	X		Herb
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Silver bay	X	X		Herb
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Wax myrtle	X	X		Herb
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon fern	X	X		Herb
<i>Pinus glabra</i>	Spruce pine	X	X		Herb
<i>Pluchea foetida</i>	Camphor weed	X	X		Herb
<i>Polygonum sp.</i>	Smartweed		X		Herb
<i>Polypremum procumbens</i>	Rustweed	X	X		Herb
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken fern	X	X		Herb
<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>	Diamond oak	X	X		Herb
<i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i>	Needle palm	X	X		Herb
<i>Rhexia mariana</i>	Pale meadow beauty	X			Herb
<i>Rubus argutus</i>	Black berry	X	X	X	Herb
<i>Rubus trivialis</i>	Dew berry	X			Herb
<i>Sabal minor</i>	Bluestem palm	X	X		Herb
<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Sabal palm	X	X		Herb
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	Lizard's tail	X			Herb
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Wool-grass	X			Herb
<i>Scleria sp.</i>	Nut sedge	X	X		Herb
<i>Smilax sp.</i>	Greenbriar		X		Vine
<i>Smilax laurifolia</i>	Greenbriar	X	X		Herb
<i>Solidago fistulosa</i>	Pine barrens goldenrod	X	X	X	Herb
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush blueberry	X	X		Herb
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood	X			Herb
<i>Viola lanceolata</i>	Bog white violet	X			Herb
<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	Muscadine grape	X	X		Herb
<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	Netted chain fern	X	X		Herb
<i>Xyris sp.</i>	Yellow-eyed grass	X			Herb

Site Inspection Field Form	
Project: Womack Creek	Date: 11/5/09
Name(s) of Data Collectors: Ann Redmond	Weather: 50°F/Partly Cloudy
Environmental Description: Photo #'s	
Polygon: GPS Location: Time: 07:45	
Qualitative Assessment	
<p>1. Mechanical reduction and burn: mechanical reduction of shrub and overstory was carried out by walkdown (May 2005), roller chop (August 2005), and gyrotrack (December 2007); a partial burn was carried out (September 2007)) followed by a more successful second burn (December 2007).</p> <p>2. Supplemental planting of 20 acres with wiregrass plugs on 3-ft centers: planting was completed in January 2008.</p> <p>3. Vegetative cover shall be at least 85% with jurisdictional wetland vegetation for a period of one year: annual monitoring indicated that wetland vegetation coverage was 60-75% depending on site location.</p> <p>4. Survival of the planted wiregrass shall be 85%: annual monitoring indicated that wiregrass survival was 40-45%; a second planting to insure proper survival will be done in Fall 2009.</p> <p>5. Nuisance exotic species shall be controlled and kept to less than 5% of the total percent cover: annual monitoring indicated less than 5% cover of exotic species. A small patch of cogongrass was noted on the eastern side of the tract and will be treated with herbicide in Fall 2009.</p>	
On at least a yearly basis, the site will be inspected as follows:	
<p>A: Perimeter for signs of trespassing, fencing and signage integrity and infestation by exotic or nuisance vegetation;</p> <p>Signage intact along western boundary; eastern boundary open to public access (no gate).</p>	
<p>B: Internal Roads (Both public and maintenance) for signs of dumping or trespassing, erosion, bridges and road integrity, and exotic or nuisance species infestations;</p> <p>Internal road grown over with severe hog damage along all roads.</p>	
<p>C: All construction areas for stabilization and re-vegetation, structure, operation, and integrity;</p> <p>Seem fine.</p>	
<p>D: Representative polygons for each UMAM community for fuel load, exotic or nuisance species, planted material survival, groundcover, and shrub condition.</p> <p>Wetland areas seem to be appropriately hydrated. Vegetation appropriate for community; edges too dense and fire suppressed. Walk down area predominately andropogon, dog fennel, and sweet gum. Sow some wiregrass levies, but not much. Needs prescribed burn.</p>	

Vegetation Assessment Field Form Qualitative Assessment: Womack Creek
Date: 11/05/09
Name(s) of Data Collectors: Joe Busalacchi Weather: 50°F/Partly Cloudy
Environmental Description: Photo #'s
Polygon: GPS Location: Time:
Nuisance Species: Fuel Load: Minor fire suppression. Abundance of sweet gum seedlings and andropogon.
Wildlife Observations: Water depth: Is the community observed along the walk path representative of the community being measured? To what degree is the restoration in this area trending towards success? Potential Problems and solutions:

Plant Species observed:

Scientific Name	Common Name	2008	2009	Dominant	Form
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Broom sedge	X	X	X	Tree
<i>Aristida stricta</i>	Wire grass	X	X		Tree
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<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Beauty berry	X	X		Tree
<i>Carex sp.</i>	Caric sedge	X	X		Tree
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Centella	X			Tree
<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i>	Black titi	X			Tree
<i>Cyperus sp.</i>	Sedge	X			Tree
<i>Dicanthelium spp.</i>	Witch grass	X			Tree
<i>Dichantherium aciculare</i>	Needleleaf witchgrass	X	X		Shrub
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Persimmon	X			Shrub
<i>Eragrostis elliottii</i>	Elliott lovegrass	X			Shrub
<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	Dog fennel	X	X		Shrub
<i>Euthamia caroliniana</i>	Flat-topped goldenrod	X			Shrub
<i>Fuirena squarrosa</i>	Lake-rush	X			Shrub
<i>Hypericum gentianoides</i>	Orange grass	X	X		Shrub
<i>Hypericum sp.</i>	St. Johns wort		X		Shrub
<i>Hyptis alata</i>	Musk mint	X			Shrub
<i>Ilex coriaceae</i>	Tall gall berry	X			Shrub
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Gall berry	X			Shrub
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly	X			Shrub
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon	X			Shrub
<i>Jasmine vine</i>	Jasmine vine		X		Vine
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<i>Juncus sp.</i>	Rush		X		Herb
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet gum	X	X	X	Herb
<i>Ludwigia sp.</i>	Seedbox	X	X		Herb
<i>Lycopodium aloperuroides</i>	Fox clubmoss	X			Herb
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<i>Pinus glabra</i>	Spruce pine	X	X		Herb
<i>Pluchea foetida</i>	Camphor weed	X	X		Herb
<i>Poylgonum sp.</i>	Smartweed		X		Herb
<i>Polypremum procumbens</i>	Rustweed	X	X		Herb
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken fern	X	X		Herb
<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>	Diamond oak	X	X		Herb
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<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	Lizard's tail	X			Herb
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<i>Smilax sp.</i>	Greenbriar		X		Vine
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