

**Crump Road Convenience Store
Vegetation Management Plan
Permit No. LEM 14-00010
Parcel ID #1204200180000**

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This plan shall be implemented in all areas of the Miccosukee Canopy Road Protection Zone as identified on the Conservation Easement Exhibit 0A0. Individual(s) conducting work must have training and experience in invasive exotic and native plant identification, or be supervised by a person meeting such requirements. Individual(s) working with pesticides must possess the appropriate pesticide applicator license from the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Management Objectives and Desired Future Condition: Control invasive exotic plant species and reduce their impact on the existing natural communities. Reduce the cover of invasive exotic plants down to a level of 1% or less. Current cover is approximately 5%. Preserve native vegetation to the extent possible, and encourage natural regeneration of native vegetation. Control nuisance native vine species such as greenbriar species (*Smilax spp.*) and grapevine (*Vitis rotundifolia*) where damage to desirable trees and shrubs is a threat. Plant the areas according to the approved permit to meet requirements of the Leon County Land Development Code.

Existing Conditions

The management area north of Miccosukee Road currently exists as an upland mixed hardwood forest with adjacent areas of mowed field. The forested area has a canopy that is dominated by Water Oak (*Quercus nigra*) and shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*). The understory is mixed with florida dogwood (*Cornus florida*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandifolia*). Shrubs include beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), yaupon holly (*Ilex vomitoria*), winged sumac (*Rhus copallinum*), and sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*). The groundcover contains various flowering perennials, as well as grapevine (*Vitis sp.*), and greenbriar (*Smilax sp.*). Invasive exotics include Privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*), silverthorn (*Elaeagnus pungens*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), coral ardisia (*Ardisia crenata*), mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*), and heavenly bamboo (*Nandina domestica*).

Specific Management Techniques (For some plant species, alternative methods to those described below may be effective, but must be approved by County staff prior to implementation.) This management plan may be modified after the initial treatment activities depending on the results/effectiveness of the treatments used and any subsequent germination of seeds present in the soil.

- Where small plants exist, they should be pulled from the ground by hand (ensuring complete removal of roots) and removed from the site in a closed container and properly disposed of. Otherwise, all larger shrubs or trees will be treated as described in the table below.
- Cut materials must also be removed from the site in a closed container and properly disposed of. Care must be taken to prevent spread of fruits/seeds back on to the site.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Treatment Method*	Herbicide	Timing
Coral ardisia	<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	Foliar	Glyphosate or 5% solution of Garlon 4	February-September

Privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Cut Stump	20% sol. Of glyphosate or triclopyr & water	February-September
Mimosa	<i>Albizzia julibrissen</i>	Cut stump	25% sol. of glyphosate or triclopyr & water	February-September
Silverthorn	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Cut stump	20% glyphosate	February-September
		Foliar	2% solution of Garlon 3A	
Heavenly bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Cut stump	20% sol. Of glyphosate or triclopyr & water	February-September
		Foliar	1% sol. of glyphosate	August-October
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Foliar	2% sol. of glyphosate or 3-5% sol. of triclopyr	July to October
greenbriar	<i>Smilax spp.</i>	Cut as needed	Not needed	anytime
grapevine	<i>Vitis spp.</i>	Cut as needed	Not needed	anytime

*Initial treatments will be with the cut stump method where applicable--Cut all invasive vegetation with hand tools at or near ground level. Immediately (within 1 minute), after cutting is complete, all stumps will be sprayed (fully covered) with herbicide. Make sure to first remove all sawdust and debris. Holes should be drilled in larger stumps to increase effectiveness of the treatment.

Smaller shrubs or trees, as well as subsequent treatments for resprouts, will be with foliar applications as specified.

Monitoring

The responsible managing entity should monitor the site on a monthly basis after initial treatment to observe and report effectiveness of treatment methods employed. Monthly monitoring will also allow for early identification and control of resprouts and new seedlings.

Reporting

Monitoring reports will be submitted to Leon County Department of Development Support and Environmental Management, attention Tom Garland. The first report will be submitted one year from the date the environmental management permit is issued, and every year subsequently until cover of invasive plants is approximately <1%. Once this desired future condition is achieved, subsequent reports will be submitted every three years. As stated previously, this plan may be modified at anytime as needed to achieve management objectives.