

CEDAR KEY MUSEUM STATE PARK

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPROVED

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Division of Recreation and Parks

AUGUST 6, 2003



Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

Marjorie Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 140
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

David B. Struhs
Secretary

August 6, 2003

Ms. BryAnne White
Division of Recreation and Parks
Office of Park Planning, M.S. 525
3900 Commonwealth Blvd.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Re: Cedar Key Museum State Park

Lease # 3611

Ms. White:

On **August 6, 2003**, the Office of Environmental Services, acting as agent for the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, approved the management plan for **Cedar Key Museum State Park**. Pursuant to Section 253.034, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 18-2, Florida Administrative Code this plan's ten-year update will be due on **August 6, 2013**.

Approval of this land management plan does not waive the authority or jurisdiction of any governmental entity that may have an interest in this project. Implementation of any upland activities proposed by this management plan may require a permit or other authorization from federal and state agencies having regulatory jurisdiction over those particular activities. Please forward copies of all permits to this office upon issuance.

Sincerely,

Delmas T. Barber

Delmas T. Barber, OMC Manager
Office of Environmental Services
Division of State Lands

"More Protection, Less Process"

Printed on recycled paper.

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INTRODUCTION

Cedar Key Museum State Park is located in Levy County (see Vicinity Map) on Way Key near the northern boundary of the Cedar Key city limits. Access to the park is from State Road 24 through the Way Key neighborhood, traveling west from State Road 24 on Whidden Avenue to Gulf Boulevard, north on Gulf Boulevard to Hodges Drive, west on Hodges Drive to Museum Drive, and then north on Museum Drive to the park. The vicinity map also reflects significant land and water resources existing near the park.

For this plan, park acreage has been calculated based on the composition of natural communities, in addition to ruderal and developed areas. Currently the park contains approximately 18.7 acres.

At Cedar Key Museum State Park, public outdoor recreation and conservation is the designated single use of the property. There are no legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of this property. The park was acquired on May 19, 1960 as a donation to the state (see Addendum 1).

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

This plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for the management of Cedar Key Museum State Park as a unit of Florida's state park system. It identifies the objectives, criteria and standards that guide each aspect of park administration, and sets forth the specific measures that will be implemented to meet management objectives. The plan is intended to meet the requirements of Sections 253.034 and 259.032, Florida Statutes, Chapter 18-2, Florida Administrative Code, and intended to be consistent with the State Lands Management Plan. With approval, this management plan will supercede and replace the current approved plan of December 18, 1997. All development and resource alteration encompassed in this plan is subject to the granting of appropriate permits; easements, licenses, and other required legal instruments. Approval of the management plan does not constitute an exemption from complying with the appropriate local, state, or federal agencies. This plan is also intended to meet the requirements for beach and shore preservation, as defined in Chapter 161, Florida Statutes, and Chapters 62B-33, 62B-36 and 62R-49, Florida Administrative Code.

The plan consists of two interrelated components. Each component corresponds to a particular aspect of the administration of the park. The resource management component provides a detailed inventory and assessment of the natural and cultural resources of the park. Resource management problems and needs are identified, and specific management objectives are established for each resource type. This component provides guidance on the application of such measures as prescribed burning, exotic species removal, and restoration of natural conditions.

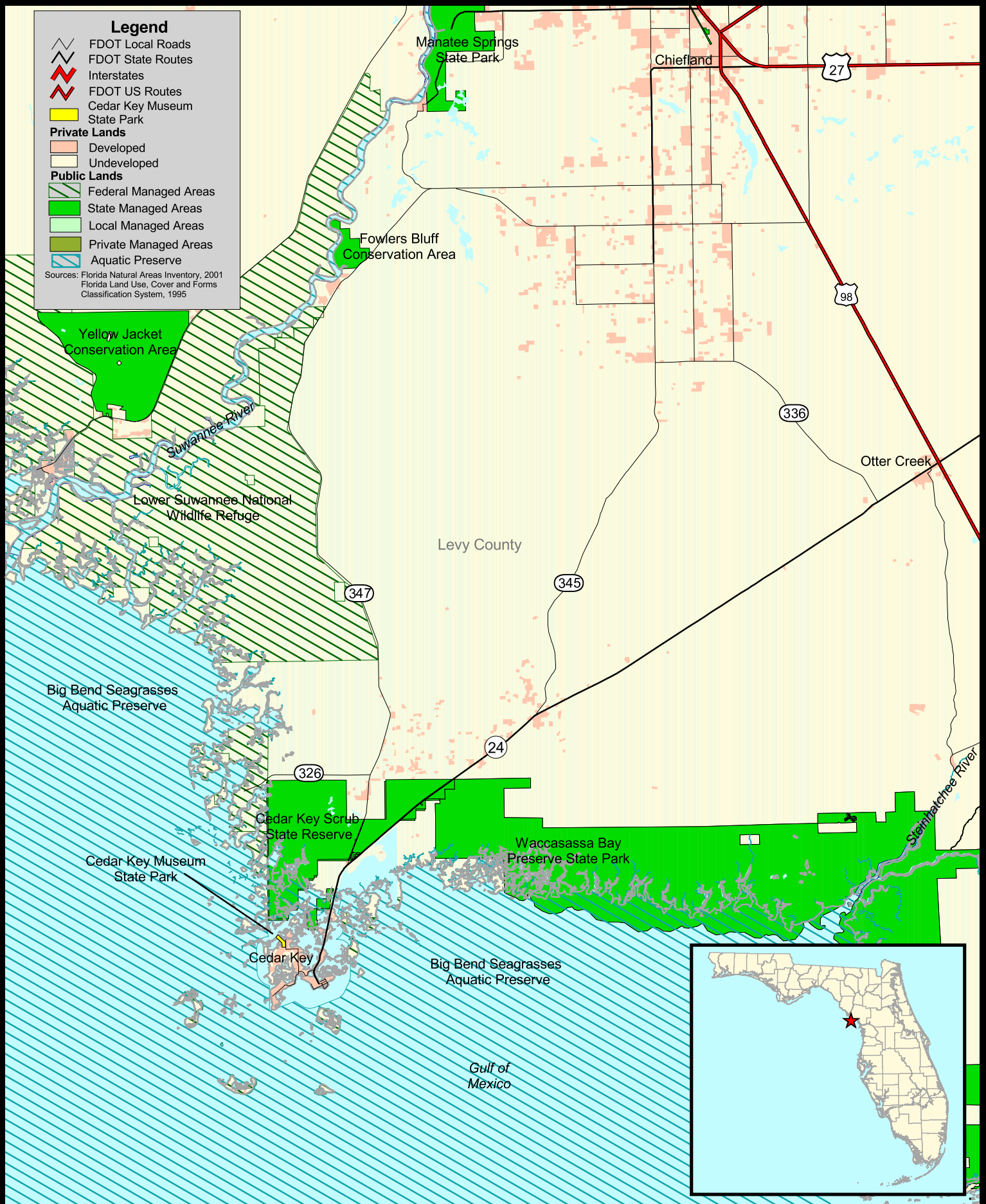
The land use component is the recreational resource allocation plan for the unit. Based on considerations such as access, population, and adjacent land uses, an optimum allocation of the physical space of the park is made, locating use areas and proposing types of facilities and volume of use to be provided.

In the development of this plan, the potential of the park to accommodate secondary management purposes ("multiple uses") was analyzed. These secondary purposes were considered within the context of the Division's statutory responsibilities and an analysis of the resource needs and values of the park. This analysis considered the park natural and cultural resources, management needs, aesthetic values, visitation, and visitor experiences. For this park, it was determined that no secondary purposes could be accommodated in a manner that would not interfere with the primary purpose of resource-based outdoor

Legend

- FDOT Local Roads
- FDOT State Routes
- Interstates
- FDOT US Routes
- Cedar Key Museum State Park
- Private Lands**
- Developed
- Undeveloped
- Public Lands**
- Federal Managed Areas
- State Managed Areas
- Local Managed Areas
- Private Managed Areas
- Aquatic Preserve

Sources: Florida Natural Areas Inventory, 2001
 Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System, 1995



**Cedar Key Museum State Park
Vicinity Map**



recreation and conservation. Uses such as, water resource development projects, water supply projects, stormwater management projects, linear facilities and sustainable agriculture and forestry (other than those forest management activities specifically identified in this plan) are not consistent with this plan or the management purposes of the park.

The potential for generating revenue to enhance management was also analyzed. Visitor fees and charges are the principal source of revenue generated by the park. It was determined that multiple-use management activities would not be appropriate as a means of generating revenues for land management. Instead, techniques such as entrance fees, concessions, and similar measures will be employed on a case-by-case basis as a means of supplementing park management funding.

The use of private land managers to facilitate restoration and management of this unit was also analyzed. Decisions regarding this type of management (such as outsourcing, contracting with the private sector, use of volunteers, etc.) will be made on a case-by-case basis as necessity dictates.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Management Authority and Responsibility

In accordance with Chapter 258, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 62D-2, Florida Administrative Code, the Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) is charged with the responsibility of developing and operating Florida's recreation and parks system. These are administered in accordance with the following policy:

It shall be the policy of the Division of Recreation and Parks to promote the state park system for the use, enjoyment, and benefit of the people of Florida and visitors; to acquire typical portions of the original domain of the state which will be accessible to all of the people, and of such character as to emblemize the state's natural values; conserve these natural values for all time; administer the development, use and maintenance of these lands and render such public service in so doing, in such a manner as to enable the people of Florida and visitors to enjoy these values without depleting them; to contribute materially to the development of a strong mental, moral, and physical fiber in the people; to provide for perpetual preservation of historic sites and memorials of statewide significance and interpretation of their history to the people; to contribute to the tourist appeal of Florida.

The Trustees have also granted management authority of certain sovereign submerged lands to the Division under Management Agreement MA 68-086 (as amended January 19, 1988). The management area includes a 400-foot zone from the edge of mean high water where a park boundary borders sovereign submerged lands fronting beaches, bays, estuarine areas, rivers or streams. Where emergent wetland vegetation exists, the zone extends waterward 400 feet beyond the vegetation. The agreement is intended to provide additional protection to resources of the park and nearshore areas and to provide authority to manage activities that could adversely impact public recreational uses.

Many operating procedures are standard system wide and are set by policy. These procedures are outlined in the Division **Operations Procedures Manual** (OPM) and cover such areas as personnel management, uniforms and personal appearance, training, signs, communications, fiscal procedures, interpretation, concessions, camping regulations, resource management, law enforcement, protection, safety and maintenance.

In the management of Cedar Key Museum State Park, a balance is sought between the

goals of preserving cultural resources and providing various recreational opportunities. Cultural resource management focuses on preservation and interpretation of historic structures and collections objects, while natural resource management emphasizes the maintenance and enhancement of natural systems. Development in the park is directed toward providing public access to and within the park, and to providing recreational facilities, in a reasonable balance, that are both convenient and safe. Program emphasis is on education and on interpretation of the park's cultural, natural, and aesthetic attributes.

Park Goals and Objectives

The following park goals and objectives express the Division's long-term intent in managing the state park. At the beginning of the process to update this management plan, the Division reviewed the goals and objectives of the previous plan to determine if they remain meaningful and practical and should be included in the updated plan. This process ensures that the goals and objectives for the park remain relevant over time.

Estimates are developed for the funding and staff resources needed to implement the management plan based on these goals, objectives and priority management activities. Funding priorities for all state park management and development activities are reviewed each year as part of the Division's legislative budget process. The Division prepares an annual legislative budget request based on the priorities established for the entire state park system. The Division also aggressively pursues a wide range of other funds and staffing resources, such as grants, volunteers, and partnerships with agencies, local governments and the private sector, for supplementing normal legislative appropriations to address unmet needs. The ability of the Division to implement the specific goals, objectives and priority actions identified in this plan will be determined by the availability of funding resources for these purposes.

Natural and Cultural Resources

1. Seek funding to establish a modern program of interpretive exhibits for the museum. Use the conceptual design produced by Hughes and Bowman (no date) as a guide in establishing the program of exhibits for the museum.
2. Develop plans for the display of the St. Clair Whitman collection, and gain approval for the plans from the appropriate authorities. Create an environment for display that will not contribute to the deterioration of the collection. Continue to reassess and refine plans for public use of the St. Clair Whitman house that meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.
3. Continue to implement plans for landscaping around the Whitman house, adapting the historical landscaping such that invasive exotic plants are not used.
4. Continue to remove invasive exotic plants from the museum grounds.

Recreational Goals

5. Continue to provide quality, resource-based, outdoor recreational and interpretive programs and facilities at the park.
6. Seek funding to expand recreational and interpretive opportunities through the improvement of programs and the development of new use areas and facilities, as outlined in this management plan.

Park Administration/Operations

7. Improve cultural and natural resource interpretation at the park.
 - A. Continue to research themes for the development of a modern interpretive program.
 - B. In cooperation with volunteers and the Citizen's Support Organization (CSO), continue to develop and refine an interpretive program for the St. Clair Whitman house that targets school groups and tour groups.
 - C. Develop and display interpretive material for the nature trail and integrate it into the

- interpretive program at the museum.
- D. Create exhibits accessible to persons with disabilities (in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act).
8. Improve the volunteer program at the site to provide necessary assistance and to promote activities that would benefit the park.
- A. Continue to work with the CSO to raise funds for execution of plans for the St. Clair Whitman house.
 - B. Continue to organize volunteers who can assist in the development and expansion of the interpretive program.

Management Coordination

The park is managed in accordance with all applicable Florida Statutes and administrative rules. Agencies having a major or direct role in the management of the park are discussed in this plan.

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry (DOF), assists DRP staff in the development of wildfire emergency plans and provides the authorization required for prescribed burning. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC), assists staff in the enforcement of state laws pertaining to wildlife, freshwater fish and other aquatic life existing within park boundaries. In addition, the FFWCC aids the Division with wildlife management programs, including the development and management of Watchable Wildlife programs. The Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (DHR) assists staff to assure protection of archaeological and historical sites. The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas (CAMA) aids staff in aquatic preserves management programs. The DEP, Bureau of Beaches and Wetland Resources aids staff in planning and construction activities seaward of the Coastal Construction Line. In addition, the Bureau of Beaches and Wetland Resources aid the staff in the development of erosion control projects. Emphasis is placed on protection of existing resources as well as the promotion of compatible outdoor recreational uses.

Other Designations

Cedar Key Museum State Park is not within an Area of Critical State Concern as defined in section 380.05, Florida Statutes. Currently it is not under study for such designation. The park is a component of the Florida Greenways and Trails System.

All waters within the unit have been designated as Outstanding Florida Waters, pursuant to Chapter 62-302 Florida Administrative Code. Surface waters in this unit are also classified as Class III waters by DEP. This unit is adjacent to Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve, an aquatic preserve as designated under the Florida Aquatic Preserve Act of 1975 (section 258.35, Florida Statutes).

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

INTRODUCTION

The Division of Recreation and Parks has implemented resource management programs for preserving for all time the representative examples of natural and cultural resources of statewide significance under its administration. This component of the unit plan describes the natural and cultural resources of the park and identifies the methods that will be used to manage them. The stated management measures in this plan are consistent with the Department's overall mission in ecosystem management. Cited references are contained in Addendum 2.

The Division's philosophy of resource management is natural systems management. Primary emphasis is on restoring and maintaining, to the degree practicable, the natural processes that shape the structure, function and species composition of Florida's diverse natural communities as they occurred in the original domain. Single species management may be implemented when the recovery or persistence of a species is problematic provided it is compatible with natural systems management.

The management goal of cultural resources is to preserve sites and objects that represent all of Florida's cultural periods as well as significant historic events or persons. This goal may entail active measures to stabilize, reconstruct or restore resources, or to rehabilitate them for appropriate public use.

Because park units are often components of larger ecosystems, their proper management is often affected by conditions and occurrences beyond park boundaries. Ecosystem management is implemented through a resource management evaluation program (to assess resource conditions, evaluate management activities, and refine management actions), review of local comprehensive plans, and review of permit applications for park/ecosystem impacts.

Cedar Key Museum State Park is located on Way Key in Cedar Key, Levy County. The natural features of the site have been altered extensively and it would be impractical to attempt restoration to their original condition. The cultural resources of the site are significant and require development of strategies for their management and interpretation.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

Natural Resources

Topography

Cedar Key Museum State Park is located in the Gulf Coastal Lowlands on a low sandy ridge that gradually slopes down to tidal marsh fronting on the Number Four Channel to the Gulf of Mexico. Elevations range from sea level to 10 feet above sea level.

Geology

In descending order, youngest to oldest, geologic deposits underlying the park include surficial sands, the Ocala Group, Avon Park Limestone, Lake City Limestone, Oldsmar Limestone, and the Cedar Keys Formation. The surficial sand deposits are the remnants of ancient dunes that were formed during the Pleistocene epoch (White, 1970). The Ocala Group, of late Eocene age, is composed primarily of limestone, with dolomite representing only a minor component of the lithology. The average thickness of the Ocala Group deposit is about 100 feet. The Avon Park Limestone, of mid-Eocene age, often attains a thickness of at least 150 feet. It consists of highly fossiliferous limestone and dolomite, with only small amounts of evaporites (gypsum and anhydrite) present. Lake City Limestone, also of mid-Eocene age, is composed of highly fossiliferous limestone and

brown to dark brown dolomite, with minor amounts of evaporites and carbonaceous materials interspersed. This deposit typically ranges in thickness from 575 to 900 feet. Oldsmar Limestone, of early Eocene age, consists of dolomite and limestone with a minor component of evaporites. Seams of chert and anhydrite are present. The thickness of this deposit ranges from 400 to 550 feet. The oldest and deepest deposit, the Cedar Keys Formation, attains a thickness of about 600 feet. It consists mainly of dolomite and evaporites, with minor amounts of limestone present (Chen, 1965). Large sections of this deposit may be impregnated with gypsum. The only apparent alteration of geologic formations within the park has been the leveling of some sand deposits during road and building construction.

Soils

Three soil types occur at Cedar Key Museum State Park (see Soils Map). Two of the soils, Orsino fine sand and Zolfo sand, occur on the uplands. Both are sandy in composition, but the Orsino sand is moderately well drained while the Zolfo sand is somewhat poorly drained. (SCS, 1991). Wulfort muck, which is very poorly drained and frequently floods, is in the tidal marsh areas. Complete descriptions of these soils are found in Addendum 3. No significant soil erosion is known to occur in the park. Management activities will follow generally accepted best management practices to prevent soil erosion and to conserve soil and water resources on site.

Minerals

No minerals of commercial value are known from this area.

Hydrology

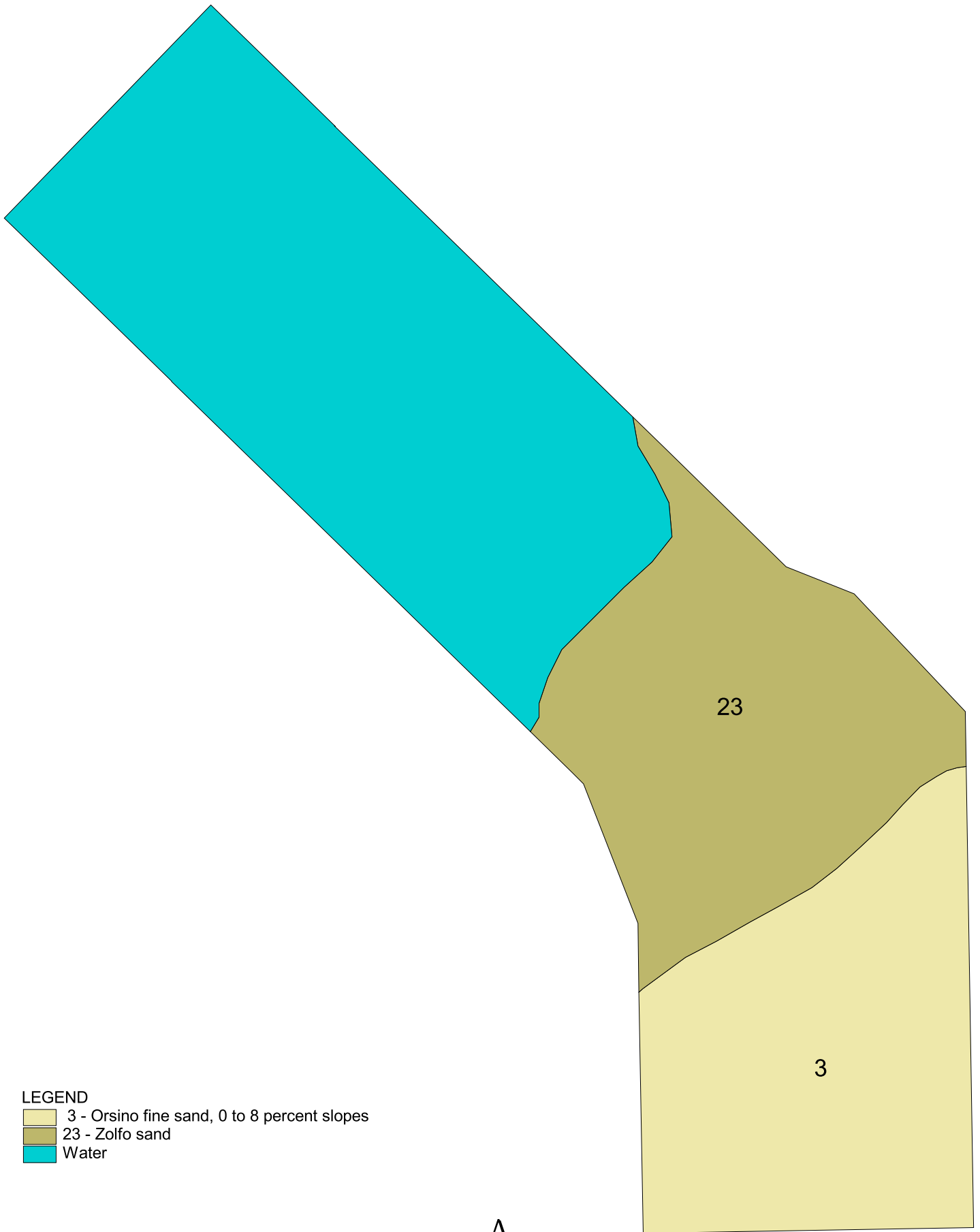
Cedar Key Museum State Park borders the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico, specifically Number Four Channel. The waters adjacent to the property are closed to shellfishing (Florida DEP, 1997) and are Class III waters, those classified for recreation. Waters open to shellfish harvesting and propagation lie within 300 feet of the park boundary. Surface water quality is good (Hand, 2000). Presently, there are no known concerns with surface water runoff into the Gulf of Mexico. Likewise, there are no known groundwater concerns. The museum obtains potable water from the City of Cedar Key.

Natural Communities

The system of classifying natural communities employed in this plan was developed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) [FNAI Descriptions](#). The premise of this system is that physical factors, such as climate, geology, soil, hydrology and fire frequency generally determine the species composition of an area, and that areas which are similar with respect to these factors will tend to have natural communities with similar species compositions. Obvious differences in species composition can occur, despite similar physical conditions. In other instances, physical factors are substantially different, yet the species compositions are quite similar. For example, coastal strand and scrub--two communities with similar species compositions--generally have quite different climatic environments, and these necessitate different management programs.

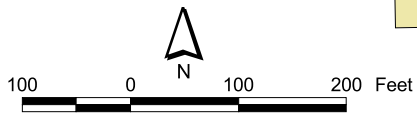
The park contains two distinct natural communities (see Natural Communities Map) in addition to ruderal and developed areas. Park specific assessments of the existing natural communities are provided in the narrative below. A list of plants and animals occurring in the unit is contained in Addendum 4.

Marine tidal marsh. This area is dominated by native tidal marsh species such as black needlerush and smooth cordgrass. Several small black mangrove trees have invaded portions of the marsh. Their continued presence is expected to depend upon the severity of the hard freezes that periodically strike the Cedar Key area.



LEGEND

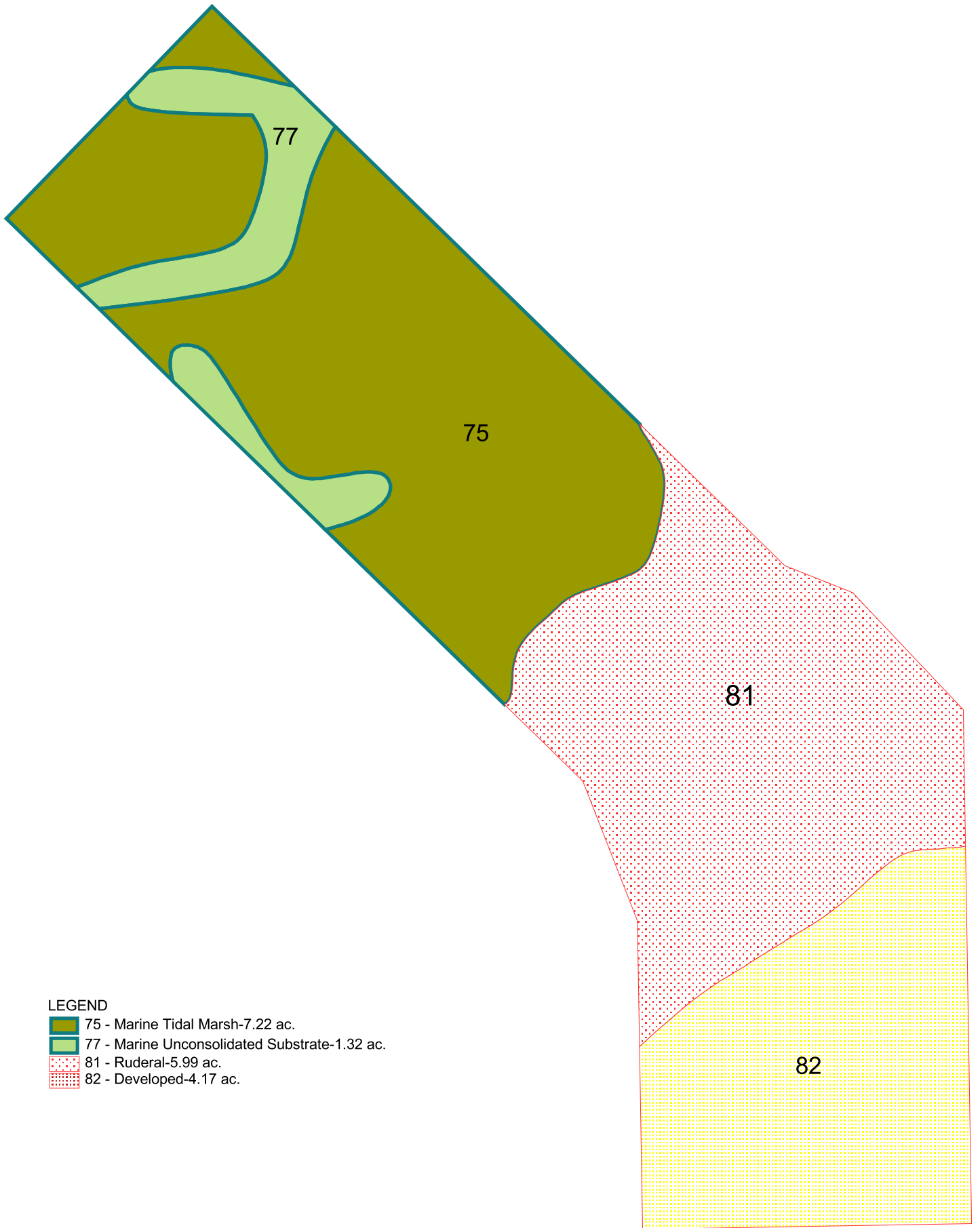
- 3 - Orsino fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes
- 23 - Zolfo sand
- Water



CEDER KEY MUSEUM
STATE PARK

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks
Office of Park Planning

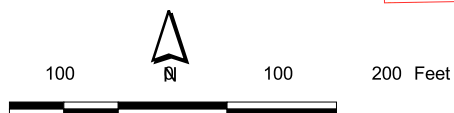
SOILS MAP



LEGEND

- 75 - Marine Tidal Marsh-7.22 ac.
- 77 - Marine Unconsolidated Substrate-1.32 ac.
- 81 - Ruderal-5.99 ac.
- 82 - Developed-4.17 ac.

**CEDER KEY MUSEUM
STATE PARK**



Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks
Office of Park Planning

**NATURAL COMMUNITIES
MAP**

Marine unconsolidated substrate. Most of this area is subtidal or intertidal and consists of mud and oyster beds.

Developed. A small parking lot, museum buildings, the St. Clair Whitman house and a large lawn constitute the developed area. The developed portion of the site was recently enlarged to accommodate the St. Clair Whitman house. In the process, a few shrubs and small trees were removed from the adjacent ruderal area. Soils under most of the developed site likely would have supported sand pine scrub vegetation. Although a few remnant scrub species persist, the area is too small to warrant efforts to restore the natural community.

Ruderal. The entire site, to the edge of the tidal marsh, was at one time maintained as a mowed lawn. This area is no longer mowed, and slash pine and other weedy species are colonizing the area. Soils in the ruderal area likely would have supported flatwoods of some type. Very few flatwoods species remain, however, and the location of the museum in a city neighborhood precludes natural community restoration. If left unmowed and unburned, this area will likely succeed toward xeric hammock.

Designated Species

Designated species are those that are listed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC), and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDA) as endangered, threatened or of special concern. Addendum 5 contains a list of the designated species and their designated status for this park. Management measures will be addressed later in this plan.

The sole listed plant species recorded in the park, coontie, occurs only as an ornamental in landscaped beds adjacent to the museum. A number of listed animals have been recorded at the site, including the eastern diamondback rattlesnake and several bird species. Since the museum site is quite small, it undoubtedly provides only a fraction of the total habitat required for long-term maintenance of these species.

Special Natural Features

No special natural features occur at this site.

Cultural Resources

Evaluating the condition of cultural resources is accomplished using a three part evaluative scale, expressed as good, fair, and poor. These terms describe the present state of affairs, rather than comparing what exists against the ideal, a newly constructed component. Good describes a condition of structural stability and physical wholeness, where no obvious deterioration other than normal occurs. Fair describes a condition in which there is a discernible decline in condition between inspections, and the wholeness or physical integrity is and continues to be threatened by factors other than normal wear. A fair judgment is cause for concern. Poor describes an unstable condition where there is palpable, accelerating decline, and physical integrity is being compromised quickly. A resource in poor condition suffers obvious declines in physical integrity from year to year. A poor condition suggests immediate action to reestablish physical stability.

The cultural resources at the Cedar Key Museum State Park include historic and prehistoric elements. The Florida Master Site File lists two sites within the park. The remains of a destroyed burial mound (Site LV286) may be partially located on park property near the museum building. According to Borremans and Moseley (1990), this site was disturbed in the 1970s; consequently, neither its exact nature nor its cultural affiliation can be determined. The former site is said to be located where the museum now stands;

however, it may actually lie near or outside the boundary of the museum site. The other known site (LV510) is an artifact scatter. Both prehistoric (unknown cultural affiliation) and historic period objects comprise the artifact assemblage of the site.

The historic resources at the Cedar Key Museum State Park include the St. Clair Whitman house, which was moved to the museum site in 1991. Mr. St. Clair Whitman lived and worked in Cedar Key from 1882 until his death in 1959. During this time he was employed by two of the major industries in the Cedar Key area, the Eagle Pencil Company and Standard Manufacturing Company (palm fiber industry), and he became a leading authority on Cedar Key history. During his life in Cedar Key he amassed a collection of shells, butterflies, insects, prehistoric artifacts, and historical and rare documents.

In 1921, Mr. Whitman purchased a house on the west side of 6th Street in Cedar Key. It was in this house, which became known as Cedar Key's first museum, that he would display his collection in the "Museum Room" and give tours to visitors. Upon his death, he donated his collection to the people of Cedar Key. Portions of the collection are now housed in exhibit cases in the museum building at Cedar Key Museum State Park. The collection actually belongs to the Florida Museum of Natural History and is on loan to the park.

In January 1991, the St. Clair Whitman house was donated to the State of Florida by Mr. Whitman's granddaughter-in-law, Elizabeth Griffis, and her three daughters. Prior to the donation of the house, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (site LV193), the structure was in danger of being demolished. After acceptance of the house by the state in January 1991 and its relocation to the Cedar Key Museum State Park site in March 1991, the St. Clair Whitman house was removed from the National Register of Historic Places.

The St. Clair Whitman house is an example of vernacular design and construction in the "hall and parlor" style. The original house contained a hall, parlor, bedroom, dining room and kitchen. Mr. Whitman converted one room to a "Museum Room", and added another bedroom and a bathroom shortly after he purchased the house in 1921.

Restoration of the house is essentially complete. The first phase of the project was restoration of the exterior of the house. The second phase of the project was restoration of the interior of the house for adaptive re-use for interpretation. Both phases of the project were supported by 50:50 preservation grants from the Division of Historic Resources to the Cedar Key Museum Citizen's Support Organization (CSO). The condition of the St. Clair Whitman House has been upgraded from poor to good since both the exterior and the interior of the house are now restored. All plans for furnishing the house have been approved.

As discussed above, other cultural resources at Cedar Key State Museum include collections. Objects range from St. Clair Whitman collections to prehistoric and historic objects that are on display in the museum or on the museum grounds. The condition of collections objects is generally fair to good. The park has relatively complete records pertaining to its collections, and it has submitted a scope of collections statement for approval. All items collected for the Whitman House are now categorized and listed in a database. The Division approved an Interpretive Plan for the museum in 2001, which included potential uses for the Whitman House.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Special Management Considerations

Timber Management Analysis

Chapters 253 and 259, Florida Statutes, require an assessment of the feasibility of managing timber in land management plans for parcels greater than 1,000 acres if the lead agency determines that timber management is not in conflict with the primary management objectives of the land. The feasibility of harvesting timber at this park during the period covered by this plan was considered in context of the Division's statutory responsibilities, and an analysis of the park's resource needs and values. The long-term management goal for forest communities in the state park system is to maintain or re-establish old-growth characteristics to the degree practicable, with the exception of early successional communities such as sand pine scrub and coastal strand.

A timber management analysis was not conducted for this park. The total acreage for the unit is below the 1,000-acre threshold established pursuant to Florida Statutes. Timber management will be reevaluated during the next 5-year revision of this management plan.

Additional Considerations

The area managed by the park includes sovereign submerged lands within a 400-foot zone from the edge of mean high water or from the waterward edge of emergent wetland vegetation. Within this zone the park staff will enforce Division regulations.

Management Needs and Problems

1. Exhibits in the museum are dated and some exhibits, particularly the dioramas, are deteriorating due to age. Current displays are limited and can be improved.
2. There is a need for collections items for display in the Whitman House. While plans for furnishing the house have been approved, plans for the display of the St. Clair Whitman collection remain unclear. The actual owner of the collection, the Florida Museum of Natural History, must approve the ultimate location of the Whitman collection display, whether in the museum or in the St. Clair Whitman house.
3. Landscaping around the Whitman House is unfinished.
4. A few exotic plants occur on the museum grounds.

Management Objectives

The resources administered by the Division are divided into two principal categories: natural resources and cultural resources. The Division's primary objective in natural resource management is to maintain and restore, to the extent possible, to the conditions that existed before the ecological disruptions caused by man. The objective for managing cultural resources is to protect these resources from human-related and natural threats. This will arrest deterioration and help preserve the cultural resources for future generations to enjoy.

1. Seek funding to establish a modern program of interpretive exhibits for the museum. Use the conceptual design produced by Hughes and Bowman (no date provided) as a guide in establishing the program of exhibits for the museum.
2. Develop plans for the display of the St. Clair Whitman collection, and gain approval for the plans from the appropriate authorities. Create an environment for display that will not contribute to the deterioration of the collection. Continue to reassess and refine plans for public use of the St. Clair Whitman house that meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.
3. Continue to implement plans for landscaping around the Whitman house, adapting the historical landscaping such that invasive exotic plants are not used.

4. Continue to remove invasive exotic plants from the museum grounds.

Management Measures for Natural Resources

Hydrology

No specific hydrological management is necessary; however, management will comply with best management practices to prevent soil erosion and to protect the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Prescribed Burning

The objectives of prescribed burning are to create those conditions that are most natural for a particular community, and to maintain ecological diversity within the unit's natural communities. To meet these objectives, the park is partitioned into burn zones, and burn prescriptions are implemented for each zone. The park burn plan is updated annually to meet current conditions. All prescribed burns are conducted with authorization from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry (DOF). Wildfire suppression activities will be coordinated between the Division and the DOF.

Prescribed burning is not used as a management tool at this site.

Designated Species Protection

The welfare of designated species is an important concern of the Division. In many cases, these species will benefit most from proper management of their natural communities. At times, however, additional management measures are needed because of the poor condition of some communities, or because of unusual circumstances that aggravate the particular problems of a species.

No special management for designated species is required at this site. Occurrences of designated species at Cedar Key Museum State Park are incidental. The museum site, in its altered condition, comprises at best a minor part of the habitat requirement of any designated animals.

Exotic Species Control

Exotic species are those plants or animals that are not native to Florida, but were introduced because of human-related activities. Exotics have fewer natural enemies and may have a higher survival rate than do native species, as well. They may also harbor diseases or parasites that significantly impact non-resistant native species. Therefore, the policy of the Division is to remove exotic species from native natural communities.

The park will continue its program of exotic plant removal. Numerous dead Brazilian pepper skeletons are present on site. The community of Cedar Key has implemented a successful program for the eradication of Brazilian pepper. The park will continue to cooperate with and promote the local effort to eradicate Brazilian pepper in the area.

Problem Species

Problem species are defined as native species whose habits create specific management problems or concerns. Occasionally, problem species are also a designated species, such as alligators. The Division will consult and coordinate with appropriate federal, state and local agencies for management of designated species that are considered a threat or problem.

Problem species are not known to occur at this site.

Management Measures for Cultural Resources

The management of cultural resources is often complicated because these resources are irreplaceable and extremely vulnerable to disturbances. The advice of historical and archaeological experts is required in this effort. Approval from Department of State,

Division of Historical Resources (DHR) must be obtained before taking any actions, such as development or site improvements that could affect or disturb the cultural resources on state lands (see DHR Cultural Management Statement).

Actions that require permits or approval from DHR include development, site excavations or surveys, disturbances of sites or structures, disturbances of the substrate, and any other actions that may affect the integrity of the cultural resources. These actions could damage evidence that would someday be useful to researchers attempting to interpret the past.

The park should continue the good progress that has been made in restoring the St. Clair Whitman house. Much of the success has been due not only to park management, but also to efforts by the local community and the citizens support organization. The park should continue its partnership with the CSO to achieve restoration of the interior of the St. Clair Whitman house for adaptive re-use for interpretation. The park should also take steps to ensure that the development of a plan for public use of the St. Clair Whitman house meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects. The park manager has set limits for access into the house. Frequent monitoring of the structure during routine maintenance should help ensure that appropriate levels of use are in place so that visitation does not cause undue deterioration of the house.

Likewise, plans for display of collections in the St. Clair Whitman house must be approved by appropriate authorities such as the owner of the collection, the Florida Museum of Natural History. The conditions under which the objects in the collection are to be displayed must not contribute to their deterioration.

District and park staffs will continue to work with staff from the Bureau of Natural and Cultural Resources and with other entities to seek funding to implement a modern program of interpretive exhibits for the museum. The conceptual design produced by Hughes and Bowman (no date) may be used as a guide for the development of a new program of exhibits for the museum.

The park will continue to manage collections in accordance with Division standards, Chapter 16 of the Operations Procedures Manual. Staff has already developed a scope of collections statement for the park and submitted it for approval. All items collected for the Whitman House have been cataloged.

Research Needs

Natural Resources

Any research or other activity that involves the collection of plant or animal species on park lands requires a collecting permit from the Department of Environmental Protection. Additional permits from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may also be required.

Research natural history topics that might be appropriate for interpretation along the nature trail and that would supplement the program of modern interpretive displays in the museum.

Cultural Resources

Continue to research appropriate themes for inclusion in a modern program of interpretive exhibits at the museum.

Resource Management Schedule

A priority schedule for conducting all management activities that is based on the purposes

for which these lands were acquired, and to enhance the resource values, is contained in Addendum 6. Cost estimates for conducting priority management activities are based on the most cost effective methods and recommendations currently available (see Addendum 6).

Land Management Review

Section 259.036, Florida Statutes, established land management review teams to determine whether conservation, preservation, and recreation lands titled in the name of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (board) are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and in accordance with a land management plan adopted pursuant to s. 259.032, the board of trustees, acting through the Department of Environmental Protection (department). The managing agency shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review team in finalizing the required 5-year update of its management plan.

Cedar Key Museum State Park has not been subject to a land management review.

LAND USE COMPONENT

INTRODUCTION

Land use planning and park development decisions for the state park system are based on the dual responsibilities of the Division of Recreation and Parks. These responsibilities are to preserve representative examples of original natural Florida and its cultural resources, and to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for Florida's citizens and visitors.

The general planning and design process begins with an analysis of the natural and cultural resources of the unit, and then proceeds through the creation of a conceptual land use plan that culminates in the actual design and construction of park facilities. Input to the plan is provided by experts in environmental sciences, cultural resources, park operation and management, through public workshops, and environmental groups. With this approach, the Division objective is to provide quality development for resource-based recreation throughout the state with a high level of sensitivity to the natural and cultural resources at each park.

This component of the unit plan includes a brief inventory of the external conditions and the recreational potential of the unit. Existing uses, facilities, special conditions on use, and specific areas within the park that will be given special protection, are identified. The land use component then summarizes the current conceptual land use plan for the park, identifying the existing or proposed activities suited to the resource base of the park. Any new facilities needed to support the proposed activities are described and located in general terms.

EXTERNAL CONDITIONS

An assessment of the conditions that exist beyond the boundaries of the unit can identify any special development problems or opportunities that exist because of the unit's unique setting or environment. This also provides an opportunity to deal systematically with various planning issues such as location, regional demographics, adjacent land uses and the park's interaction with other facilities.

Cedar Key Museum State Park is located within Levy County near the northern boundary of Cedar Key in the north central part of the state. The populations of Levy and the adjacent Marion and Citrus Counties have grown 31 percent since 1990, and are projected to grow an additional 21 percent by 2010 (BEBR, University of Florida, 2000). As of 2000, 17 percent of residents in these counties were in the 0-14 age group, 32 percent in the 15-44 age group, 26 percent in the 45-64 age group, and 25 percent were aged 65 and over, which (reflects, is less than, more than, etc.) the state average for these groupings (BEBR, University of Florida, 2000). Nearly 420,000 people reside within 50 miles of the park, which includes the cities of Cedar Key, Dunnellon, Crystal River, Homosassa Springs, and Chiefland (Census, 2000).

Cedar Key Museum State Park recorded 21,126 visitors in FY 2001-02. This represents a net increase over the last five years. By Division estimates, these visitors contributed \$620,000 in direct economic impact and the equivalent of 12 jobs to the local economy (Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2002).

Existing Use of Adjacent Lands

Cedar Key State Museum is located on the northwestern side of Cedar Key, in Levy County. The museum site is bordered to the north by a salt marsh, adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico. The southern third of the site has road frontage on both the east and west boundaries. Across these streets are single-family residences. The property due south of the park boundary also contains single-family residences. The historic Cedar Key is now home

to an artist colony as well as a bird sanctuary.

Cedar Key Museum State Park is located in a very important environmental and recreational area of the state. The waters around Cedar Key are included in the Big Bend Aquatic Preserve. The Cedar Key National Wildlife Refuge includes several of the nearby islands. Other significant public lands located in this vicinity include Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve, Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park, Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge, and Goethe State Forest.

Planned Use of Adjacent Lands

According to the Levy County Future Land Use Map, the lands surrounding Cedar Key Museum State Park are classified as city and low density residential. No significant changes in the adjacent land uses are anticipated. Road resurfacing projects along State Road 24 are planned over the next five years.

PROPERTY ANALYSIS

Effective planning requires a thorough understanding of the unit's natural and cultural resources. This section describes the resource characteristics and existing uses of the property. The unit's recreation resource elements are examined to identify the opportunities and constraints they present for recreational development. Past and present uses are assessed for their effects on the property, compatibility with the site, and relation to the unit's classification.

Recreation Resource Elements

This section assesses the unit's recreation resource elements those physical qualities that, either singly or in certain combinations, supports the various resource-based recreation activities. Breaking down the property into such elements provides a means for measuring the property's capability to support individual recreation activities. This process also analyzes the existing spatial factors that either favor or limit the provision of each activity.

Land Area

Cedar Key State Museum occupies 18.6 acres on Cedar Key. The property has been significantly altered by previous activities, and no distinctive natural communities are present. The northern half of the site supports salt marsh vegetation adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico.

Shoreline

Approximately 400 feet of shoreline on the Gulf of Mexico is included within the boundary of Cedar Key Museum State Park.

Archaeological and Historical Features

The museum contains exhibits that depict the colorful history of the Cedar Key area before, during, and after the Civil War. It also houses a shell collection assembled by St. Clair Whitman. The grounds around the museum are maintained as lawn area, and contain various elements of historical interest including an old lumber wagon, a fire hose cart, a salt kettle, a Cedar Key-constructed fishing boat, and two cannons. Cedar Key was once a thriving port city after the completion of the cross-state railroad in 1861, which carried cotton, lumber, and turpentine to Fernandina on Florida's Atlantic coast. Following the Civil War, lumbering, then fishing and shipbuilding formed the town's economic base. Now primarily a resort area, commercial fishing, crabbing, and oystering continue on a much smaller scale.

The St. Clair Whitman house was moved to the museum property in 1991 in an effort to save it from demolition. The house was constructed in 1890 and was located in an area that has been designated as the Cedar Key Historic District. Mr. St. Clair Whitman acquired the house in 1922 and lived there until his death in 1959. He had an avocation of collecting

local items such as shells, insects, butterflies, and Native American artifacts that were displayed for visitors in his home. The St. Clair Whitman house is now open for tours on a limited basis. The house represents the period of the 1920's to 1930's when Mr. Whitman was living in the house and allowing visitors to Cedar Key into his home to view his collections.

Assessment of Use

All legal boundaries, significant natural features, structures, facilities, roads, trails and easements existing in the unit are delineated on the base map (see Base Map). Specific uses made of the unit are briefly described in the following sections.

Past Uses

Prior to acquisition by the state in 1960, the museum had already been developed to feature the St. Clair Whitman collection.

Recreational Uses

Visiting the museum and the St. Clair Whitman house are the primary public uses of the site. Besides housing a fine seashell collection, the museum catalogs the history of Cedar Key from its first settlement in the 1840s, through its boom days after the Civil War, to its decline to the basics that continue to maintain it now.

Other Uses

A 20-foot wide sewage easement traverses the site approximately 300 feet north of the museum building.

Protected Zones

A protected zone is an area of high sensitivity or outstanding character from which most types of development are excluded as a protective measure. Generally, facilities requiring extensive land alteration or resulting in intensive resource use, such as parking lots, camping areas, shops or maintenance areas, are not permitted in protected zones. Facilities with minimal resource impacts, such as trails, interpretive signs and boardwalks are generally allowed. All decisions involving the use of protected zones are made on a case-by-case basis after careful site planning and analysis.

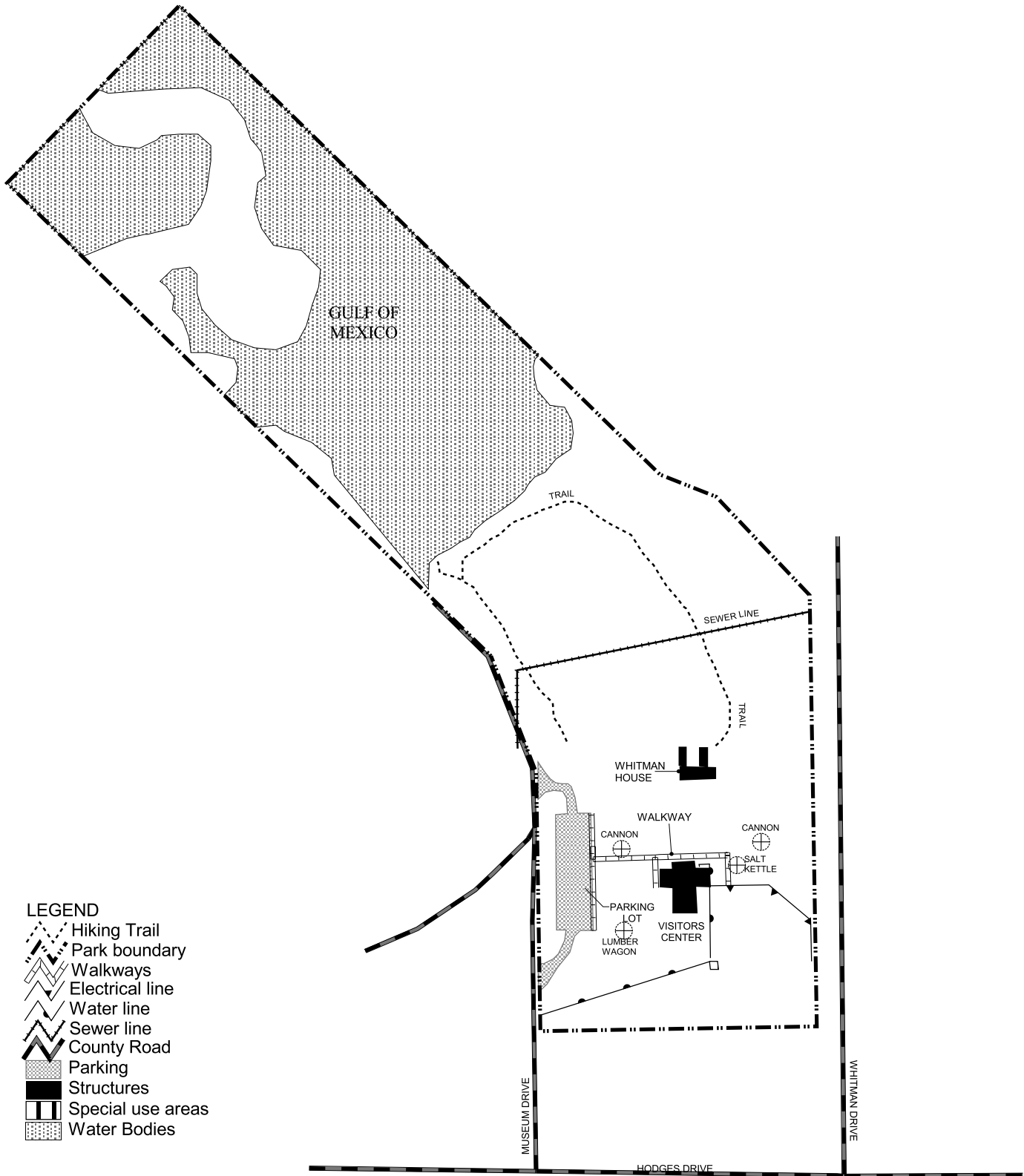
At Cedar Key Museum State Park, all marine communities including marine tidal marsh and marine unconsolidated substrate has been designated as protected zones as delineated on the Conceptual Land Use Plan Map.

Existing Facilities

The 9,732 square foot museum and the St. Clair Whitman house are the only public facilities on the property. Restrooms and utility rooms are located on each side of the museum building. A parking area west of the museum can accommodate approximately 38 vehicles. A concrete walkway connects the museum building and the parking lot. A newly constructed brick sidewalk connects the Museum to the St. Clair Whitman house. A small equipment shelter is located about 120 feet south of the museum. The shelter houses the tractor/mower used to maintain the museum grounds. Placed around the grounds are an old lumber wagon, a fire hose cart, a salt kettle, a Cedar Key-constructed fishing boat, and two cannons.

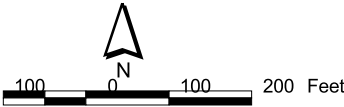
Recreation Facilities

Museum	Salt Kettle
St Clair Whitman House	Fishing Boat
Cannons (2)	Fire Hose Cart
Lumber Wagon	Trail



LEGEND

- Hiking Trail
- Park boundary
- Walkways
- Electrical line
- Water line
- Sewer line
- County Road
- Parking
- Structures
- Special use areas
- Water Bodies



**CEDAR KEY MUSEUM
STATE PARK**

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks
Office of Park Planning

BASE MAP

Support Facilities

Restrooms (2)

Parking Lot (38 spaces)

Equipment Shelter

CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN

The following narrative represents the current conceptual land use proposal for this park. As new information is provided regarding the environment of the park, cultural resources, recreational use, and as new land is acquired, the conceptual land use plan may be amended to address the new conditions (see Conceptual Land Use Plan). A detailed development plan for the park and a site plan for specific facilities will be developed based on this conceptual land use plan, as funding becomes available.

During the development of the unit management plan, the Division assesses potential impacts of proposed uses on the resources of the property. Uses that could result in unacceptable impacts are not included in the conceptual land use plan. Potential impacts are more thoroughly identified and assessed through the site planning process once funding is available for the development project. At that stage, design elements, such as sewage disposal and stormwater management, and design constraints, such as designated species or cultural site locations, are more thoroughly investigated. Advanced wastewater treatment or best available technology systems are applied for on-site sewage disposal. Stormwater management systems are designed to minimize impervious surfaces to the greatest extent feasible, and all facilities are designed and constructed using best management practices to avoid impacts and to mitigate those that cannot be avoided. Federal, state and local permit and regulatory requirements are met by the final design of the projects. This includes the design of all new park facilities consistent with the universal access requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). After new facilities are constructed, the park staff monitors conditions to ensure that impacts remain within acceptable levels.

Potential Uses and Proposed Facilities

As a state museum, the primary emphasis is placed on providing interpretation of natural, historical, cultural or other such interest. In this case, the Cedar Key State Museum focuses on the history of the town of Cedar Key. The St. Clair Whitman house feature's additional elements of the Whitman collection thus expanding the interpretive potential of the site. The existing public use of the site is appropriate and should be continued.

Recreation Facilities

Renovate Museum. The Cedar Key Museum was originally constructed in the 1960s and has not been renovated since that time. The exhibit space, gift shop, office and restrooms should all be renovated to meet Division standards.

Complete Interior Restorations to the St Clair Whitman House. Mr. Whitman's "Museum" room needs to be completed. The room will be set to appear as it did in a 1950's National Geographic photo. A plan for public use of the house should be developed that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation. Landscaping around the house should be considered in its historic context with the provision that invasive exotic plants not be utilized.

Renovate Fishing Boat. An old Cedar Key-constructed fishing boat was donated to the park by the Campbell family. The boat should be renovated so that it can be a featured exhibit on the fishing history of Cedar Key.

Canoe/Kayak Launch. An area near the northwest end of the trail should be stabilized to



CANOE/KAYAK LAUNCH






COMPLETE RESTORATION OF ST. CLAIR WHITMAN HOUSE

PARKING LOT

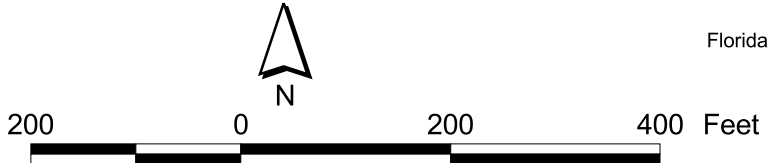
RENOVATE FISHING BOAT

RENOVATE MUSEUM

LEGEND

-  Proposed Facilities.
-  Trail
-  Parking Lot
-  Protected Zone
-  Park Boundary

CEDAR KEY MUSEUM STATE PARK CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN



Florida Department of Environmental Protection
 Division of Recreation and Parks
 Office of Park Planning

act as a canoe/kayak launch facility. This launch should be left in a primitive condition.

Interpretive Exhibit Upgrades. Interpretation is a major focus of the Florida State Park system. All interpretive exhibits in the museum should be upgraded. Interpretive panels should be developed for the interpretation of the fishing boat, cannons, salt kettle, fire hose cart, and lumber wagon as well as at designated locations along the trail.

Facilities Development

Preliminary cost estimates for the following list of proposed facilities are provided in Addendum 6. These cost estimates are based on the most cost-effective construction standards available at this time. The preliminary estimates are provided to assist the Division in budgeting future park improvements, and may be revised as more information is collected through the planning and design processes.

Museum Renovation	Fishing Boat Renovation
St Clair Whitman House Exhibit	Canoe/Kayak Launch
Restoration	Interpretive Exhibit Upgrades

Existing Use and Optimum Carrying Capacity

Carrying capacity is an estimate of the number of users a recreation resource or facility can accommodate and still provide a high quality recreational experience and preserve the natural values of the site. The carrying capacity of a unit is determined by identifying the land and water requirements for each recreation activity at the unit, and then applying these requirements to the unit's land and water base. Next, guidelines are applied which estimate the physical capacity of the unit's natural communities to withstand recreational uses without significant degradation. This analysis identifies a range within which the carrying capacity most appropriate to the specific activity, the activity site and the unit's classification is selected (see Table 1).

The optimum carrying capacity for this park is a preliminary estimate of the number of users the unit could accommodate after the current conceptual development program has been implemented. When developed, the proposed new facilities would approximately increase the unit's carrying capacity as shown in Table 1.

Table 1--Existing Use And Optimum Carrying Capacity

Activity/Facility	Existing Capacity		Proposed Additional		Estimated Optimum	
	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily
Trails						
Nature	6	24			6	24
Museum	200	800			200	800
Whitman House	15	60			15	60
Boating						
Canoe/Kayaking			6	24	6	24
TOTAL	221	884	6	24	227	908

Optimum Boundary

As additional needs are identified through park use, development, research, and as adjacent land uses change on private properties, modification of the unit's optimum boundary may occur for the enhancement of natural and cultural resources, recreational values and management efficiency.

At this time, no additional lands are identified for acquisition and no lands are considered surplus to the needs of the park.

Addendum 1--Acquisition History

**Cedar Key Museum State Park
Acquisition History**

Purpose and Sequence of Acquisition

The State of Florida has acquired Cedar Key Museum State Park to develop, operate, and maintain the property for the outdoor recreation, park, conservation, historic, and related purposes.

On May 19, 1960, the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials (FBPHM), predecessor in interest to the Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), obtained title to the property constituting the initial area of Cedar Key Museum State Park. The FBPHM received the property as a donation.

On September 28, 1967, the FBPHM transferred and conveyed title to Cedar Key Museum State Park to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida (Trustees). On January 23, 1968, the Trustees leased the park back to the FBPHM under Lease No. 2324. This lease is for a period of ninety-nine (99) years and will expire on January 22, 2067. In 1988, the Trustees assigned a new lease number, Lease Number 3611, to Cedar Key Museum State Park, without changing the terms and conditions of Lease No. 2324.

According to the Trustees lease, the Division manages Cedar Key Museum State Park only for the development, conservation and protection of natural and cultural resources and for resource-based public outdoor recreation, which is compatible with the conservation and protection of the property.

Title Interest

The Trustees hold fee simple title to Cedar Key Museum State Park.

Special Conditions On Use

Cedar Key Museum State Park is designated single-use to provide resource-based public outdoor recreation and other park related uses. Uses such as water resource development projects, water supply projects, storm-water management projects, and linear facilities and sustainable agriculture and forestry (other than those forest management activities specifically identified in the park's unit management plan) are not consistent with this plan or the management purposes of the park.

Outstanding Reservations

Following is a listing of outstanding rights, reservations, and encumbrances that apply to Cedar Key Museum State Park.

Instrument:	Easement
Instrument Holder:	Trustees
Beginning Date:	December 30, 1982
Ending Date:	No specific date is given
Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc.:	The easement allows the Cedar Key Special Water and Sewerage District to construct and maintain a sanitary sewer line.
Instrument:	Easement
Instrument Holder:	FBPHM
Beginning Date:	March 20, 1966
Ending Date:	No specific date is given.
Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc.:	The easement allows the Cedar Key Shores, Inc. to dredge a canal for the purpose of ingress and egress from canal right-of-way.

**Cedar Key Museum State Park
Acquisition History**

Instrument:	Indenture
Instrument Holder:	Cedar Keys Shores, Inc..
Beginning Date:	May 19, 1960
Ending Date:	There is no specific ending date given.
Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc.:	The indenture is subject to conditions such as access easement, use of the property exclusively for public purposes, and no use of the property for domestic animals and agriculture.

Addendum 2--References Cited

Cedar Key Museum State Park
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Addendum 3--Soil Descriptions

Cedar Key Museum State Park
Soil Descriptions

3. Orsino fine sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes - This unit consists of moderately well drained, very deep Orsino soils. These nearly level to gently rolling soils are on dunes and ridges. Typically, the surface layer is gray fine sand and extends to a depth of 4 inches. The subsurface layer is fine sand and extends to a depth of about 13 inches. It is very pale brown in the upper 4 inches and white below. The subsoil is fine sand and extends to a depth of about 70 inches. It is brownish yellow to a depth of about 48 inches, light yellowish brown to a depth of about 58 inches, and brownish yellow below that. The underlying material is white fine sand.

23. Zolfo sand - These nearly level soils are very deep and somewhat poorly drained, occurring on low ridges and knolls. The surface layer is approximately 4 inches thick and consists of very dark gray sand. The subsurface layer is approximately 71 inches deep and is composed of pale brown sand to 8 inches, gray sand to 32 inches, light gray sand to 50 inches, pale brown sand to 65 inches, and light brownish-gray sand to about 71 inches. The subsoil is composed of very dark grayish-brown, organically coated sand, and extends to depths beyond 80 inches.

33. Wulfert muck, frequently flooded – This very poorly drained, very deep, nearly level soil is in areas of tidal marsh. Typically, the surface layer is very dark brown muck about 30 inches thick. The underlying material is very dark gray, mucky, loamy fine sand to a depth of about 56 inches, and very dark gray, very fine sand to a depth of 80 inches or more.

Addendum 4--Plant And Animal List

**Cedar Key Museum State Park
Plants**

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
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GYMNOSPERMS

Southern red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	
Sand pine	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	
Slash pine	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	
Coontie	<i>Zamia pumila</i>	82

ANGIOSPERMS

MONOCOTS

Coast sandspur	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	
Day-flower	<i>Commelina erecta</i>	
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	
Saltgrass	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	
Fingergrass	<i>Eustachys neglecta</i>	
Needle rush	<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>	
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i> *	
Cabbage palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	
Tall nutgrass	<i>Scleria triglomerata</i>	
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	
Saltmarsh cordgrass	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	
Marshhay cord grass	<i>Spartina patens</i>	
St. Augustine grass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	
Spanish-moss	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	

DICOTS

Mimosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> *	
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	
Black mangrove	<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	
Saltwort	<i>Batis maritima</i>	
Begger-ticks	<i>Bidens alba</i>	
False willow	<i>Baccharis angustifolia</i>	
Saltbush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	
American beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	
Trumpet-creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	
Partridge-pea	<i>Cassia chamaecrista</i>	
Spurred butterfly pea	<i>Centrosema virginianum</i>	
Dwarf horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	
Tropical croton	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	
Poor joe	<i>Diodia teres</i>	
Fireweed	<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	
Milk-pea	<i>Galactia volubilis</i>	
Coastal bedstraw	<i>Galium hispidulum</i>	
Pine barren rock-rose	<i>Helianthemum corymbosum</i>	
Camphorweed	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	
St. Andrew's-cross	<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	
Yaupon holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	
Marsh-elder	<i>Iva frutescens</i>	
Pin-weed	<i>Lechea mucronata</i>	
Short-leaf blazing star	<i>Liatris tenuifolia</i>	
Coastal plain staggerbush	<i>Lyonia fruticosa</i>	

* Non-native Species

**Cedar Key Museum State Park
Plants**

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
Horse mint	<i>Monarda punctata</i>	
Wax-myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	
Oenothera	<i>Oenothera humifusa</i>	
Prickly-pear cactus	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	
Jerusalem thorn tree	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> *	
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	
Redbay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	
Carpetweed	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	
Ground-cherry	<i>Physalis viscosa</i>	
Sand live oak	<i>Quercus geminata</i>	
Diamond-leaf oak	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	
Blackeyed susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	
Winged sumac	<i>Rhus copallina</i>	
Dollarleaf	<i>Rhynchosia reniformis</i>	
Glasswort	<i>Salicornia virginica</i>	
Brazilian pepper	<i>Schinus tetrabinthifolius</i> *	
Seymeria	<i>Seymeria pectinata</i>	
Indian hemp	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago stricta</i>	
Forked blue-curly	<i>Trichostema dichotomum</i>	
Tree sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	
Shiny blueberry	<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	
Summer grape	<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	

* Non-native Species

**Cedar Key Museum State Park
Animals**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
AMPHIBIANS		
Green treefrog	<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	81,82
Squirrel treefrog	<i>Hyla squirella</i>	81,82
REPTILES		
Green anole	<i>Anolis carolinensis carolinensis</i>	81,82
Brown anole*	<i>Anolis sagrei</i>	81,82
Eastern diamondback rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	81
BIRDS		
PELICANS		
Brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	OF,75
DARTERS		
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	75,81
IBISES		
White ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	75
AMERICAN VULTURES		
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	OF,81
HAWKS, EAGLES & KITES		
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	OF,81
Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	OF,75
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	OF,75,81
CARACARAS & FALCONS		
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	OF,81
PIGEONS & DOVES		
Eurasian collared dove*	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	81,82
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	81,82
Common ground-dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	81,82
KINGFISHERS		
Belted kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	75,81
WOODPECKERS		
Red-bellied woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	81,82
FLYCATCHERS		
Great-crested flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	81
SWALLOWS		
Tree swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	OF,75,81
JAYS, CROWS & MAGPIES		
Blue jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	81,82
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	81,82
TITMICE & CHICKADEES		
Tufted titmouse	<i>Parus bicolor</i>	81,82
Carolina chickadee	<i>Parus carolinensis</i>	81,82
WRENS		
Carolina wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	81,82
SWIFTS		
Chimney swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	OF,81,82
THRASHERS		
Gray catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	81,82

* Non-native Species

**Cedar Key Museum State Park
Animals**

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
Northern mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	81,82
Brown thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	81,82
KINGLETS & GNATCATCHERS		
Blue gray gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	81,82
WARBLERS		
Prairie warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	81
Yellow-throated warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	81
Northern parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	81
MEADOWLARKS, BLACKBIRDS & ORIOLES		
Boat-tailed grackle	<i>Quiscalus major</i>	81,82
GROSSBEAKS, SPARROWS & BUNTINGS		
Northern cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	81,82
Rufous-sided towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	81,82
MAMMALS		
Gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	81,82

Habitat Codes

TERRESTRIAL

1. Beach Dune
2. Bluff
3. Coastal Berm
4. Coastal Rock Barren
5. Coastal Strand
6. Dry Prairie
7. Maritime Hammock
8. Mesic Flatwoods
9. Coastal Grasslands
10. Pine Rockland
11. Prairie Hammock
12. Rockland Hammock
13. Sandhill
14. Scrub
15. Scrubby Flatwoods
16. Shell Mound
17. Sinkhole
18. Slope Forest
19. Upland Glade
20. Upland Hardwood Forest
21. Upland Mixed Forest
22. Upland Pine Forest
23. Xeric Hammock

PALUSTRINE

24. Basin Marsh
25. Basin Swamp
26. Baygall
27. Bog
28. Bottomland Forest
29. Depression Marsh
30. Dome
31. Floodplain Forest
32. Floodplain Marsh
33. Floodplain Swamp
34. Freshwater Tidal Swamp
35. Hydric Hammock
36. Marl Prairie
37. Seepage Slope
38. Slough
39. Strand Swamp
40. Swale
41. Wet Flatwoods
42. Wet Prairie

LACUSTRINE

43. Clastic Upland Lake
44. Coastal Dune Lake
45. Coastal Rockland Lake
46. Flatwood/Prairie Lake
47. Marsh Lake

LACUSTRINE—Continued

48. River Floodplain Lake
49. Sandhill Upland Lake
50. Sinkhole Lake
51. Swamp Lake

RIVERINE

52. Alluvial Stream
53. Blackwater Stream
54. Seepage Stream
55. Spring-Run Stream

ESTUARINE

56. Estuarine Composite Substrate
57. Estuarine Consolidated Substrate
58. Estuarine Coral Reef
59. Estuarine Grass Bed
60. Estuarine Mollusk Reef
61. Estuarine Octocoral Bed
62. Estuarine Sponge Bed
63. Estuarine Tidal Marsh
64. Estuarine Tidal Swamp
65. Estuarine Unconsolidated Substrate
66. Estuarine Worm Reef

MARINE

67. Marine Algal Bed
68. Marine Composite Substrate
69. Marine Consolidated Substrate
70. Marine Coral Reef
71. Marine Grass Bed
72. Marine Mollusk Reef
73. Marine Octocoral Bed
74. Marine Sponge Bed
75. Marine Tidal Marsh
76. Marine Tidal Swamp
77. Marine Unconsolidated Substrate
78. Marine Worm Reef

SUBTERRANEAN

79. Aquatic Cave
80. Terrestrial Cave

MISCELLANEOUS

81. Ruderal
82. Developed

MTC Many Types Of Communities

OF Overflying

Addendum 5--Designated Species List

**Rank Explanations
For FNAI Global Rank, FNAI State Rank,
Federal Status And State Status**

The Nature Conservancy and the Natural Heritage Program Network (of which FNAI is a part) define an element as any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, natural community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave, or other ecological feature. An element occurrence (EO) is a single extant habitat that sustains or otherwise contributes to the survival of a population or a distinct, self-sustaining example of a particular element.

Using a ranking system developed by The Nature Conservancy and the Natural Heritage Program Network, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory assigns two ranks to each element. The global rank is based on an element's worldwide status; the state rank is based on the status of the element in Florida. Element ranks are based on many factors, the most important ones being estimated number of Element occurrences, estimated abundance (number of individuals for species; area for natural communities), range, estimated adequately protected EOs, relative threat of destruction, and ecological fragility.

Federal and State status information is from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission (animals), and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (plants), respectively.

FNAI GLOBAL RANK DEFINITIONS

- G1 = Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- G2 = Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- G3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction of other factors.
- G4 = apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range)
- G5 = demonstrably secure globally
- GH = of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker)
- GX = believed to be extinct throughout range
- GXC = extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity or cultivation
- G#? = tentative rank (e.g., G2?)
- G#G# = range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3)
- G#T# = rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies or variety; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the specific subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1)
- G#Q = rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q)
- G#T#Q = same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
- GU = due to lack of information, no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).
- G? = not yet ranked (temporary)
- S1 = Critically imperiled in Florida because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- S2 = Imperiled in Florida because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- S3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction of other factors.
- S4 = apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of range)
- S5 = demonstrably secure in Florida
- SH = of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker)
- SX = believed to be extinct throughout range
- SA = accidental in Florida, i.e., not part of the established biota
- SE = an exotic species established in Florida may be native elsewhere in North America
- SN = regularly occurring, but widely and unreliably distributed; sites for conservation hard to determine
- SU = due to lack of information, no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., SUT2).
- S? = not yet ranked (temporary)

**Rank Explanations
For FNAI Global Rank, FNAI State Rank,
Federal Status And State Status**

LEGAL STATUS

- N = Not currently listed,nor currently being considered for listing,by state or federal agencies.
FEDERAL (Listed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service - USFWS)
- LE = Listed as Endangered Species in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. Defined as any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- PE = Proposed for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants as Endangered Species.
- LT = Listed as Threatened Species. Defined as any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the near future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- PT = Proposed for listing as Threatened Species.
- C = Candidate Species for addition to the list of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. Defined as those species for which the USFWS currently has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as endangered or threatened.
- E(S/A) = Endangered due to similarity of appearance.
T(S/A) = Threatened due to similarity of appearance.

STATE

Animals (Listed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission - FFWCC)

- LE = Listed as Endangered Species by the FFWCC. Defined as a species,subspecies,or isolated population which is so rare or depleted in number or so restricted in range of habitat due to any man-made or natural factors that it is in immediate danger of extinction or extirpation from the state,or which may attain such a status within the immediate future.
- LT = Listed as Threatened Species by the FFWCC. Defined as a species,subspecies,or isolated population which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration,declining in number at a rapid rate,or whose range or habitat is decreasing in area at a rapid rate and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future.
- LS = Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FFWCC. Defined as a population which warrants special protection,recognition,or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification,environmental alteration,human disturbance,or substantial human exploitation which,in the foreseeable future,may result in its becoming a threatened species.

Plants (Listed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services - FDACS)

- LE = Listed as Endangered Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species of plants native to the state that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state,the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue,and includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973,as amended.
- LT = Listed as Threatened Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state,but which have not so decreased in such number as to cause them to be endangered.

Cedar Key Museum State Park

Designated Species

Plants

Common Name/ <i>Scientific Name</i>	<u>Designated Species Status</u>		
	FDA	USFWS	FNAI
Coontie <i>Zamia pumila</i>	CE	II	

Cedar Key Museum State Park

Designated Species

Animals

Common Name/ <i>Scientific Name</i>	<u>Designated Species Status</u>		
	FFWCC	USFWS	FNAI
Reptiles			
Eastern diamondback rattlesnake <i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>			G4, S3
Birds			
White ibis <i>Eudocimus albus</i>	SSC		G5, S4
Brown pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	SSC		G4, S3
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	SSC		G5, S3S4

Addendum 6--Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates

Cedar Key Museum State Park
Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates

Estimates are developed for the funding and staff resources needed to implement the management plan based on goals, objectives and priority management activities. Funding priorities for all state park management and development activities are reviewed each year as part of the Division's legislative budget process. The Division prepares an annual legislative budget request based on the priorities established for the entire state park system. The Division also aggressively pursues a wide range of other funds and staffing resources, such as grants, volunteers, and partnerships with agencies, local governments and the private sector for supplementing normal legislative appropriations to address unmet needs. The ability of the Division to implement the specific goals, objectives and priority actions identified in this plan will be determined by the availability of funding resources for these purposes.

1. Restore the interior of the St. Clair Whitman house for adaptive re-use for interpretation. Funded.
2. Implement a modern program of interpretive exhibits for the Museum. Estimated Cost: \$221,500.
3. Develop an interpretive program around the St. Clair Whitman house targeted to school groups and tour groups in cooperation with volunteers and the citizen's support organization. Estimated Cost: \$2000
4. Apply Division collections management standards to park collections in accordance with Chapter 16, Operations Procedures Manual. Estimated Cost: \$1000 plus \$200 recurring annually. Five year total = \$2000.
5. Continue to implement plans for landscaping around the Whitman house adapting the historical landscaping such that invasive exotic plants are not utilized. Estimated Cost: \$5000
6. Continue to remove invasive exotic plants from the museum grounds. Estimated Cost: \$200 recurring annually.

Cedar Key Museum State Park
Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates

Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Multiplier	Amount
Recreation Facilities					
Canoe/kayak Launch Stabilization	1.000	ea.	\$2,500.00	1.00	\$2,500.00
Interpretive Exhibit Upgrades	1.000	LS	\$10,000.00	1.00	\$10,000.00
Museum Renovations	1.000	LS	\$150,000.00	1.00	\$150,000.00
Restore Fishing Boat	1.000	LS	\$15,000.00	1.00	\$15,000.00
Restore St Clair Whitman House	1.000	LS	\$75,000.00	1.00	\$75,000.00
				Sub-Total	\$252,500.00
				20 Percent Contingency Fee	\$50,500.00
				Total	\$303,000.00

NOTE: These preliminary cost estimates, based on Divisions standards, do not include costs for site-specific elements not evident at the conceptual level of planning. Additional costs should be investigated before finalizing budget estimates.