

**SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE HISTORIC
STATE PARK**

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPROVED

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Division of Recreation and Parks**

DECEMBER 2, 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

December 2, 2003

Ms. BryAnne White
Government Operations Consultant II
Office of Park Planning
Division of Recreation and Parks

Re: San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park

Lease Number: 3641

Dear Ms. White:

The Division of State Lands has completed the review of San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park Land Management Plan and finds that it fulfills all the requirements of Rule 18-2.021, F.A.C., and ss. 253.034 and 259.032, F.S. Therefore, on December 2, 2003, the Office of Environmental Services, acting as agent for the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund approves this plan. The plan's ten-year update will be due in December 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.

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF PLAN	1
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM OVERVIEW	3
Management Authority And Responsibility	3
Park Goals And Objectives	4
Management Coordination	5
Other Designations	5
 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT	
INTRODUCTION	7
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT	7
Natural Resources	7
Cultural Resources	11
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	14
Special Management Considerations	14
Management Needs And Problems	15
Management Objectives	15
Management Measures For Natural Resources	16
Management Measures For Cultural Resources	17
Research Needs	17
Resource Management Schedule	17

LAND USE COMPONENT

INTRODUCTION	19
EXTERNAL CONDITIONS	19
Existing Use Of Adjacent Lands	19
Planned Use Of Adjacent Lands	20
PROPERTY ANALYSIS	20
Recreation Resource Elements	20
Assessment Of Use	21
CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN	23
Potential Uses And Proposed Facilities	23
Facilities Development	25
Existing Use And Optimum Carrying Capacity	25
Optimum Boundary	25

TABLE

TABLE 1 - Existing Use And Optimum Carrying Capacity	26
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LIST OF ADDENDA

ADDENDUM 1

Acquisition History	A 1 - 1
---------------------	---------

ADDENDUM 2

References Cited	A 2 - 1
------------------	---------

ADDENDUM 3

Soil Descriptions	A 3 - 1
-------------------	---------

ADDENDUM 4

Plant And Animal List	A 4 - 1
-----------------------	---------

ADDENDUM 5

Designated Species List	A 5 - 1
-------------------------	---------

ADDENDUM 6

Priority Schedule and Cost Estimates	A 6 - 1
--------------------------------------	---------

MAPS

Vicinity Map	2
Soils Map	9
Natural Communities Map	10
Base Map	22
Conceptual Land Use Plan	24
Optimum Boundary Map	27

INTRODUCTION

San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park is located in Wakulla County (see Vicinity Map). The park is accessed at the end of Canal Street in the Town of St. Marks. The vicinity map also reflects significant land and water resources existing near the park.

Currently the park contains approximately 17 acres. For this plan, park acreage has been calculated based on the composition of natural communities, in addition to ruderal and developed areas. At San Marcos de Apalache, 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. Acquisition began in 1964 and was funded with Bond Proceeds (see Addendum 1).

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

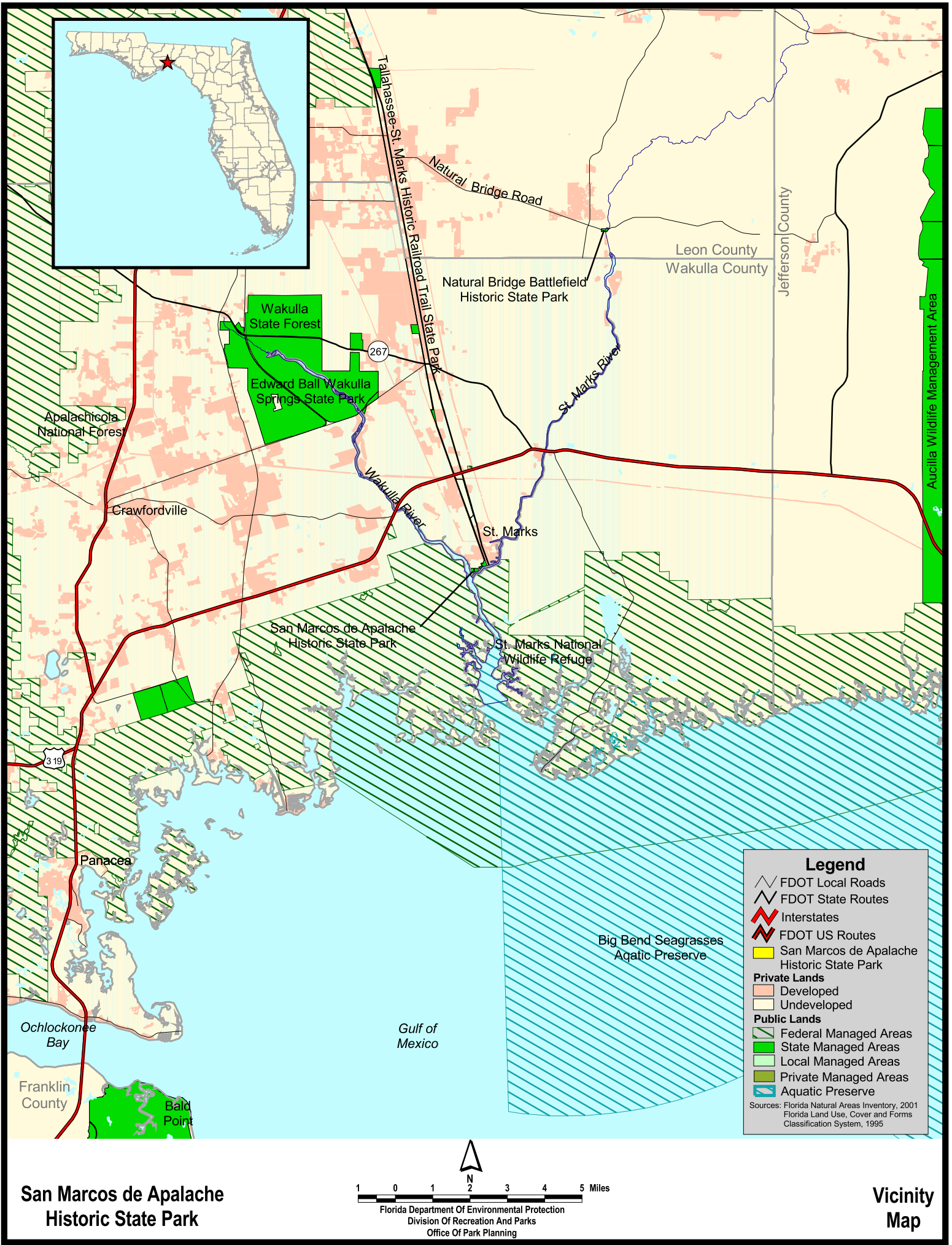
This plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for the management of San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park as a unit of Florida's state park system. It identifies the objectives, criteria and standards that guide each aspect of park administration, and sets forth the specific measures 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 June 22, 1998. 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 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 and should be discouraged.

The potential for generating revenue to enhance management was also analyzed. Visitor fees



Legend

- FDOT Local Roads
- FDOT State Routes
- Interstates
- FDOT US Routes
- San Marcos de Apalache Historic 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

**San Marcos de Apalache
Historic State Park**

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

Florida Department Of Environmental Protection
 Division Of Recreation And Parks
 Office Of Park Planning

**Vicinity
Map**

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 San Marcos de Apalache State Historic Site, protection and preservation of cultural resources is all-important. Resource considerations are given priority over user considerations and development is restricted to the minimum necessary for ensuring its protection and maintenance, limited access, user safety and convenience, and appropriate interpretation. Permitted uses are primarily of a passive nature, related to the aesthetic and educational enjoyment of cultural resources. Program emphasis is placed on interpretation of the cultural attributes of the park.

Park Goals and Objectives

The following park goals and objectives express the Division 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 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. Manage and protect known historical and archaeological sites in accordance with Florida Statutes.
 - A. Obtain a DHR compliance review and required permits before conducting ground-disturbing activity.
 - B. Follow the ARM matrix when monitoring ground-disturbing activity; report encountered artifacts immediately to DHR.
 - C. Consult with BNCR for assistance with restoration and reconstruction work, and information on appropriate cultural resource management practices.
 - D. Monitor the condition of historic sites and features on a regular basis to measure the impact of visitors and outside influences.
2. Conduct natural resource management practices in a manner that protects the archaeological record and facilitates site interpretation.
 - A. Mower heights should be raised to prevent scalping and earthworks should be removed from the mowing contract to prevent flattening.
 - B. Prescribed burns should be conducted in compliance with DHR and BNCR recommendations on how to monitor and protect affected cultural resources.
 - C. Collaborate with BNCR and DHR to design a barrier or covering to protect riverside cultural features from further damage due to erosion.
3. Develop an interpretive program for the park
 - A. Occupation of the area, to more thoroughly document the entire park to gain a better understanding of past human park's cultural resources, and to synthesize the survey work completed to date.
 - B. With the assistance of BNCR and OPP, seek funding for the design and fabrication of new Museum interpretive exhibits and display cases.
4. Implement a Collections Management Program.
 - A. The park should develop a Scope of Collections Statement and a collection management plan.
 - B. Collection management records should be located in permanent files at the park and district office.
 - C. Duplicate copies should be stored at the District Office for recovery in the event of destruction of park records.
 - D. A regular, cyclical cleaning schedule for the existing interpretive panels, display cases, and collection objects should be developed and implemented.
5. Organize, maintain, and safeguard cultural resource files.
 - A. Copies of Florida Master Site Files forms, past archaeological survey reports, DHR

compliance review letters, Incident Reports, and other cultural resource documents should be kept in a permanent files at the park office.

- B. Duplicate copies should be stored at the District Office for recovery in the event of destruction of park records.

Recreational Goals

- 6. Continue to provide quality resource based outdoor recreational and interpretive programs and facilities at the state park.
 - A. Review and design best use of park facilities to facilitate and appropriately manage visitor use of the park.
 - B. Continue to provide recreational opportunities such as picnicking, hiking, interpretive programs and nature study.
 - C. Maintain the trail system of the park; establish erosion control measures where needed; provide routine maintenance of trail markers and interpretive materials.
- 7. 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.
 - A. Develop a Statement for Interpretation for the park.
 - B. Coordinate conceptual land use plans with the city of St. Marks.
 - C. Promote and market San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park as part of a heritage tour of Tallahassee that includes area state parks and other significant sites.

Park Administration/Operations

- 8. Continue to provide quality administrative and operational services.
 - A. Provide necessary administrative support in order to ensure a high quality visitor experience.
 - B. Continue to ensure that essential maintenance measures are implemented in order to provide attractive, clean, and serviceable facilities for park visitors.
 - C. Provide staff with appropriate training opportunities in visitor services, resource management, park operations, general maintenance, and interpretation.
 - D. Maintain park signage and support facilities in good condition.

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

This park is a National Historic Landmark, a National Engineering Landmark, a federally

designated Historic American Building, and a National Register of Historic Places listing. The site is best known as a historic fort occupied for nearly two centuries by Spanish, British, United States, and Confederate forces. Its historic cultural landscape features include remnants of the two early Spanish wooden forts constructed in the late 17th century, the 18th century limestone Spanish masonry fort, the Territorial-period marine hospital and riverside warehouses associated with maritime industry, and Confederate earthwork defenses. Terrestrial lithic and ceramic scatters, and heavily disturbed aboriginal middens along the Wakulla and St. Marks River, indicate a sizable prehistoric occupation of the site as well, dating back to circa 800 A.D.

San Marcos de Apalache State Historic Site 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 not located within or adjacent to an aquatic preserve as designated under the Florida Aquatic Preserve Act of 1975 (section 258.35, Florida Statutes). The park is situated at the confluence of the Wakulla and St. Marks rivers, which is approximately two miles north of the Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve.

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.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

Natural Resources

Topography

The San Marcos property is located at the confluence of the Wakulla and St. Marks rivers. This creates a relatively flat "point" of land. This park offers little in the way of elevation or topographical features with the exception of the magazine that is approximately 5 meters in height.

Ancient marine geomorphic features, including beach ridges, spits, bars, dunes, and terraces, make up modern topography in the county.

Geology

Wakulla County is in the Gulf Coastal Lowlands physiographic province. The county is essentially flat and has a Pleistocene-age to Holocene-age sand cover extending from the Gulf of Mexico north to the Cody Scarp in Leon County. The Cody Scarp forms the boundary between the Gulf Coastal Lowlands to the south and the Tallahassee Hills to the north. The average north to south slope of the land surface is 4 feet per mile.

The Gulf Coastal Lowlands are subdivided into the Woodville Karst Plain and the Apalachicola Coastal Lowlands. Minor geomorphic features that lie in the Woodville Karst Plain include the River Valley Lowlands of the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers. (USDA, SCS 1991. Soil Survey of Wakulla County).

Soils

A detailed description of soils found at San Marcos is found in addendum 3. The soils at the San Marcos property include: Bayvi, Isles, and Estero soils, Chaires fine sand and Tooles-

Nutall fine sands (see Soils Map).

Minerals

There are no known minerals of commercial value known to occur at San Marcos.

Hydrology

At San Marcos, ground water is derived mostly from precipitation. Part of the precipitation leaves the area as surface runoff streamflow or by evaporation and transpiration. The remainder soaks into the porous zone of saturation forming the surficial aquifer. Once in this zone, the water moves toward discharge points such as wells, springs or the Gulf of Mexico.

Other Hydrological features include the deeper Floridian Aquifer, the Wakulla and St. Marks Rivers (which receive water from the Floridian Aquifer), and the Gulf of Mexico.

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 one distinct natural community (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.

Estuarine tidal marsh. This is the primary natural community found on the property. This community borders most of the site, and makes up the majority of the property off the museum grounds. This community reacts well to fire. An extremely rare lily, *Hymenocallis godfreyi* (Godfrey's spider lily) was found in bloom on this site, shortly after a winter prescription burn.

Ruderal and developed. Those areas deemed ruderal and developed are in various stages of succession. One area near the southernmost point of land, bordering the trail, has characteristics reminiscent of maritime hammock. However, the area has been disturbed enough so that it should not be considered a natural community.

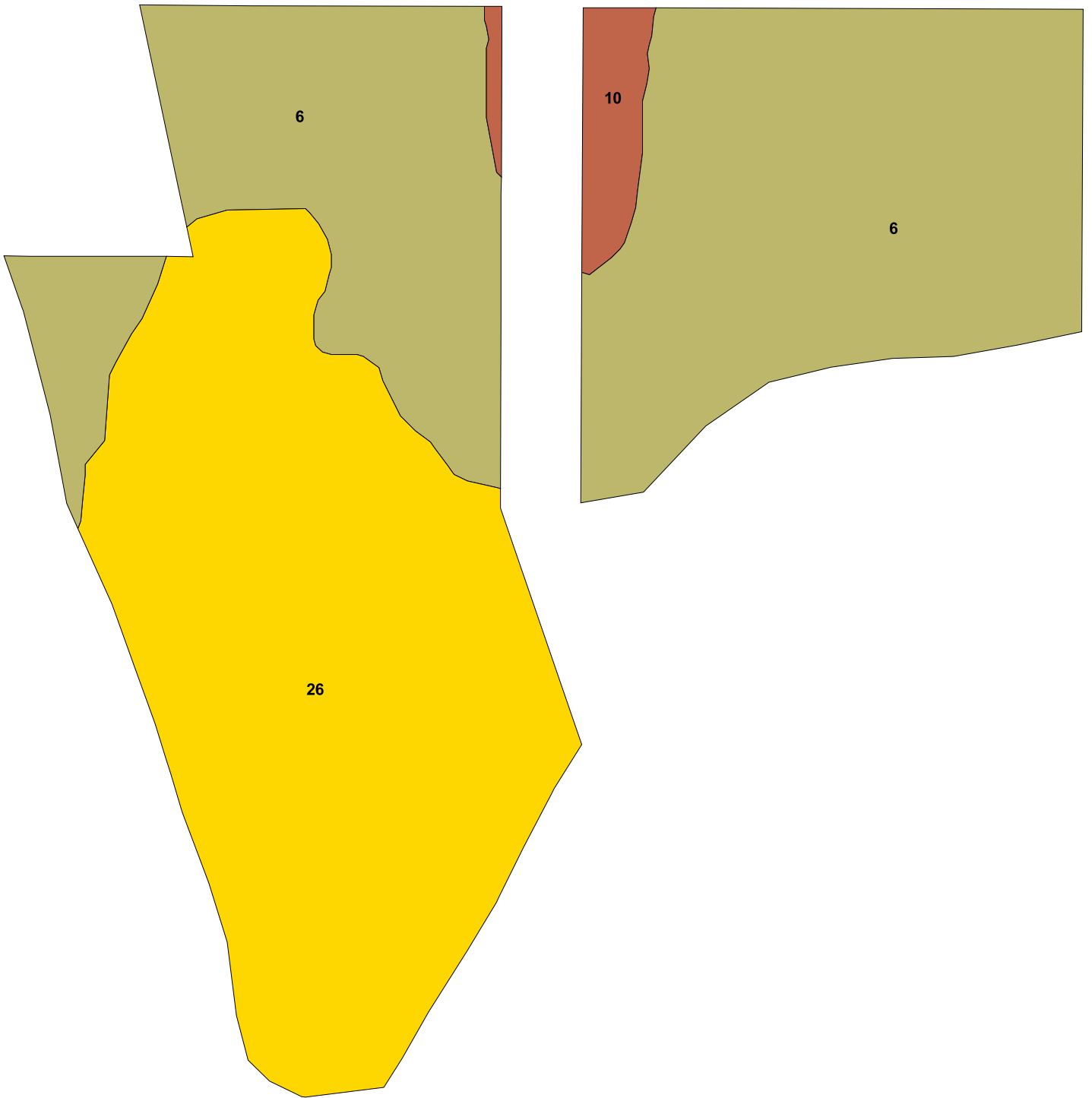
Designated Species

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.

Manatees occur in the rivers surrounding the property and Godfrey's lily (*Hymenocallis godfreyi*) has been found on the park. During migration, listed bird species occasionally stop in the park.

Special Natural Features

The park is located at the confluence of the Wakulla and St. Marks rivers. From here, the two



LEGEND

- 6 - Bayvi, Isles, and Estro soils, frequently flooded
- 10 - Chaires fine sand
- 26 - Tooles - Nutall fine sands

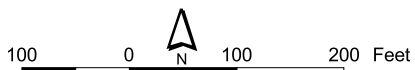


**SAN MARCOS de APALACHEE
STATE HISTORIC SITE**

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

SOILS MAP

SAN MARCOS de APALACHE
HISTORIC STATE PARK

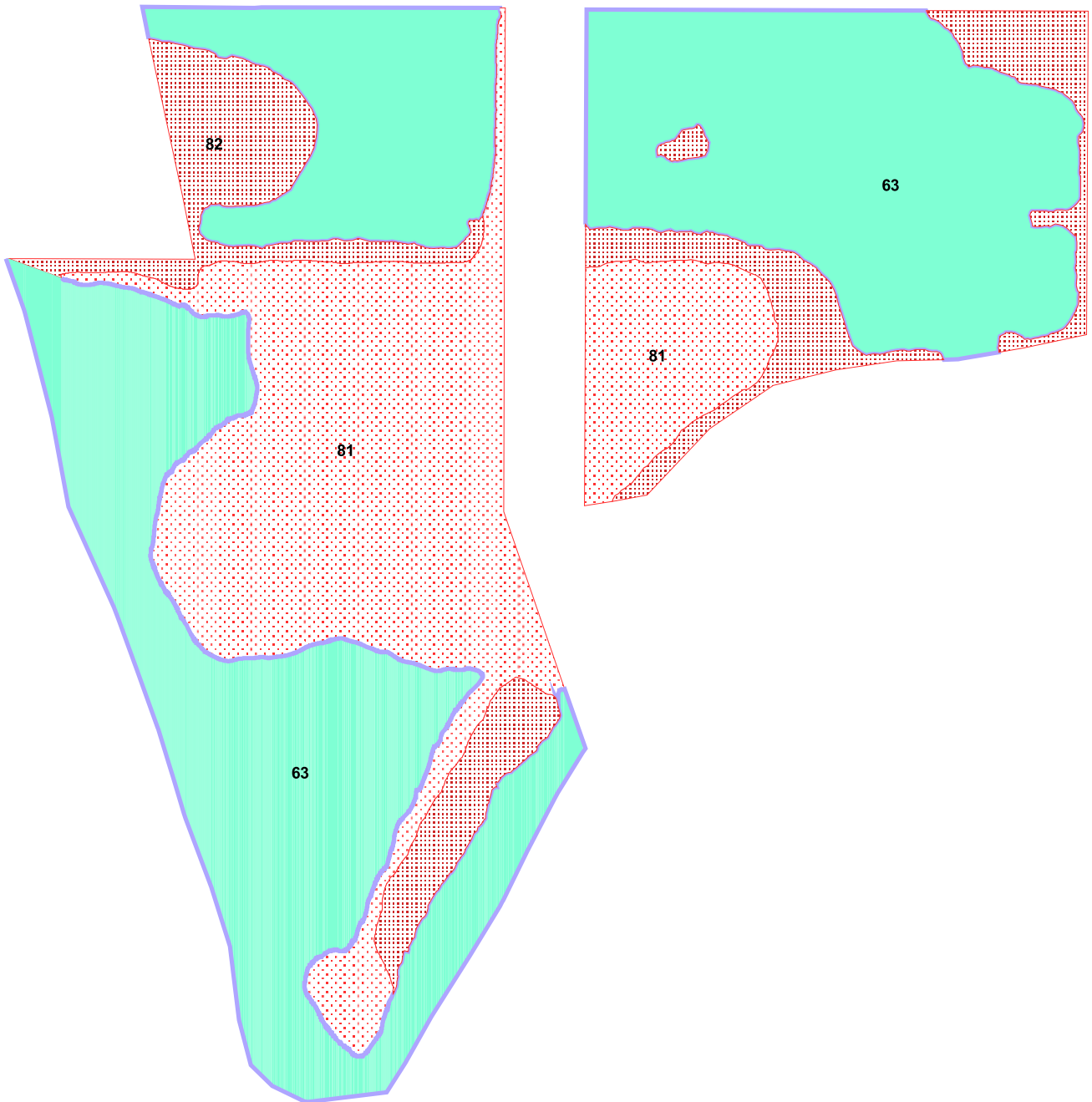


Prepared by:
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks
Office of Park Planning

LEGEND

- 63 - Estuarine Tidal Marsh-9.34ac.
- 81 - Ruderal-5.04 ac.
- 82 - Developed-2.19 ac.

NATURAL COMMUNITIES
MAP



rivers flow into the Gulf of Mexico. This vantage point provides an excellent view down river towards the Gulf. The mix of fresh and salt water creates very rich species diversity.

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 Florida Master Site File (FMSF) lists two sites within the unit. All of the cultural resources on site are recorded in the Site File as 8WA26, with the exception of the bermed cemetery site that is listed separately as 8WA108

San Marcos de Apalache is the site of the second oldest surviving Spanish fortification in Florida. Initial attempts to establish a fort at the point where the Saint Marks and Wakulla Rivers join date from 1680. It remained an important strong point until the 1820s, when Florida became an American territory. The place was fortified again by southern forces during the Civil War (1861 - 1865). Aboriginal Floridians may have used the point as a campsite. Except for midden deposit along the Saint Marks shoreline, most contextual information has been scrambled and therefore lost because significant amounts of earth have been moved within the fort and dredge spoil has been deposited outside during the several hundred years of European and American occupation and use. Thus, cultural resource references are to elements dating after Spanish occupation of the area.

The cultural resources of San Marcos de Apalache State Historic Site are among the most distinguished in Florida. They are recorded in the Florida Master Site File as 8WA26. The Site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966. It is also a National Historic Landmark and a National Engineering Landmark. The resources are composed of layered historic materials, some of which have been moved out of context, gaining additional meaning in their new locations. The two main examples of this are the resources farthest from the rivers' confluence: the *Military Cemetery* and the *Museum Foundation*. The (American) Military Cemetery is a synthetic composition that resulted from the efforts of state archaeologists to mitigate the effects of altered hydrology in the site vicinity during the 1960s. Burials attributed to the American national presence during Andrew Jackson's invasion of 1818 and the early part of the American territorial period (1821-1845) began surfacing during construction of city road and parking lot improvements. The apparent military cemetery was excavated and its occupants reentered in a bermed area of the State Historic Site. The resource is separately recorded in the Florida master Site File as 8WA108. The Museum foundations are the remains of the 1850s *Marine Hospital*, a public health facility for the care of sick sailors. The Marine Hospital had been constructed on foundation blocks that had been part of the Spanish (and British) forts. As has often been the case in our human past, old, unused masonry structures, in this case the fort, were used as above ground quarries for building materials. Thus, both the Marine Hospital and the distant Saint Marks lighthouse (located in the Saint Marks National Wildlife Refuge) were constructed on foundations quarried from the fort walls.

Proceeding toward the point, the remains of the Confederate *Fort Ward* may be discerned as a raised earth wall facing landward. This defensive rear wall of the fort was constructed within the filled moat of the Spanish and British fort. An earth mound nearly 5 meters in height is located at the east end of the Fort Ward wall. This is the *Confederate Powder Magazine*. An interpretive trail allows visitor ascent to its summit, the highest point in the vicinity. Although the Confederate defenders of Fort Ward established cannon batteries at the east and west extremes of the line, approximately at the planned locations of the Spanish bastions, these have not been identified or located.

Immediately within the Fort Ward rear wall is the *Spanish Moat*. Although neither the Spanish nor the British ever fully completed construction of the fort, the former did assure them of adequate landward defense by moating the masonry wall of the fort from one river to the other. A bastion was planned at each end, but only *the Bastion of San Fernando*, at the Wakulla River end of the moat, was completed. Whether the moat was always wet or flooded only at high tide is not known; however, this measure helped secure the rear of the fort. Immediately inside the fort are the *Spanish Masonry Wall* and *the Spanish Masonry Walls and Rooms (Bombproof)*, which, taken with the Bastion, are the most obvious evidence for the existence of a powerful fort at this location. The Bombproof was used as a local prison during the 1840s. The remaining identified resources of the park consist of the midden deposit along the Saint Marks River and several nearby pilings, which are remains of a dock of the American territorial period (1821-1845). A log palisade wall for the fort configuration of the late First Spanish, British, and Second Spanish periods of occupation (altogether, approximately 1740-1821) may persist in a wetland lying between the Spanish Masonry Wall feature and present day Luther Tucker Point. The area between the wetland and Luther Tucker Point, which may have provided the locations for the initial Spanish forts, is now composed largely of surface deposited dredge spoil. Subsequently, there is little chance of finding cultural evidence in an understandable context.

The park also maintains a collection of objects and uses them to interpret the history of San Marcos in exhibits in the Museum. Most objects in the park collection are on long-term loan from the Division of Historic Resources.

Management of cultural resources at San Marcos is complicated by its mission, which is public recreation through visitation and interpretation, in the course of which, visitors impact the resources by walking on them. This is not an unusual state of affairs in state parks. Wherever earthen structures like fortifications or Indian mounds are open for public visitation, popularity of resources can result in accelerated deterioration of the resources.

Barrel Well and Picket: These features were not mentioned in the 1987 or 1996 Cultural RME. Baker and Wheeler (2001) reported that the barrel staves exposed by erosion were relatively well preserved. These features however, like the adjacent midden deposit, are threatened by looting and erosion caused by tidal action and boat traffic. The barrel well and picket are in fair to poor condition.

Spanish Masonry Wall: Both the 1987 and 1996 Cultural RME reports stated that the masonry wall was in a deteriorated condition. Missing its protective covering, the masonry was eroding and spalling, and the earthen cap was eroding, from exposure to the elements, particularly rain. As of the 2002 RME site visit, the feature was continuing to deteriorate from continued exposure to natural forces. Park management has neither constructed a protective structure nor applied a protective covering to the wall. The Spanish Masonry Wall is in fair condition.

Spanish Masonry Walls and Rooms (Bombproof): The 1987 Cultural RME report stated that the Spanish Bombproof was in excellent condition. The feature was in good condition in 1990, suffering from some erosion caused by vandalism and foot traffic from misdirected interpretive paths. The 1996

Cultural RME report stated that the feature remained in good condition, and that park staff had kept the masonry free of vegetation. Portions of the masonry walls still retained its original protective stucco coating. As of the 2002 RME site visit, the Spanish Bombproof is in good condition.

Spanish Moat: Both the 1987 Cultural RME report and the 1990 assessment stated that the Spanish Moat was in excellent condition, attractive and well maintained. The 1996 Cultural RME report stated that staff needed to be more diligent in its management of this feature. As of the 2002 RME site visit, the moat is in good condition.

Spanish Bastion of San Fernando: A 1973 Historic Fabric Assessment by National Park Service Historical Architect John C. Garner, Jr., is the earliest documentation on file at BNCR of the Spanish Bastion's condition. Although the assessment was primarily concerned with the moisture problems in the Museum, the report recognized that all of the site's limestone block structures were susceptible to deterioration from exposure to the elements. Garner recommended stabilizing the wall by repointing masonry joints with a dry mortar, stuccoing vertical surfaces, and waterproofing horizontal surfaces. He also recommended removing trees and vegetation from the wall, and suggested filling in the base of the wall submerged in the Wakulla River to prevent further erosion damage. L. Ross Morrell suggested that a rock and earth fill be used to raise the elevation at the base immediately, providing a sort of cofferdam for the area within ten feet parallel of the wall. What action was taken, if any, is not known.

The 1987 Cultural RME report stated that the Spanish Bastion was deteriorating at an unknown rate as a result of weathering, erosion due to tidal action and boat traffic on the Wakulla River, and root damage. Recommendations were made to apply a protective coating of stucco and whitewash, and to institute a formalized program of grounds maintenance. In the late summer of 1996, an angled, wooden retaining wall was built adjacent to the bastion wall, and a small amount of sterile fill was placed between the revetment and the masonry to hold the stones in place. The height of the retaining wall was lower than the top of the bastion in order to permit visitors to still see the historic feature. The wooden retention wall was designed as a short-term, reversible stabilization treatment that can be partially or completely removed in the future. The 1996 Cultural RME report stated that park staff had not put the grounds maintenance into effect. As of the 2002 Cultural RME site visit, the wooden revetment appeared to be effectively protecting the masonry wall from the adverse impact of erosion and severe weather events. Some slumping of the grassy area atop the bastion wall behind the bulkhead had occurred. The Spanish Bastion is in good condition.

Stone Wharf: This feature was not mentioned in the 1987 Cultural RME reports. Baker (1996) and Baker and Wheeler (2001) reported that the wooden pilings were threatened by erosion caused by tidal action and boat traffic. The 1996 Cultural RME report stated that the wooden pilings had been damaged by historic developments and erosion that slowly stripped away the protective silt covering. As of the 2002 RME site visit, the wharf remains were continuing to deteriorate at an unknown rate from erosion and looting. The Stone Wharf is presently in fair to poor condition.

Relocated Fort Cemetery: The Relocated Military Cemetery has consistently been rated in excellent condition for its well-maintained grounds and attractive appearance. As of the 2002 RME site visit, park staff continued appropriate irrigation, fertilization, and trimming programs. The Fort Cemetery is presently in excellent condition.

Warehouse Remains: This feature was not mentioned in the 1987 Cultural RME report. The 1996 Cultural RME report stated that the wooden pilings had been damaged by historic development and erosion caused by rising sea levels and watercraft that run aground. Baker and Wheeler (2001) reported that the pilings are generally well preserved, although a photograph from the 1970s indicates that individual pilings have been displaced and that the wood has eroded over the last thirty years. Without intervention, the feature is threatened with total destruction (Baker 1996). The feature was partially exposed during low tide at the time of the 2002 RME site visit. The ground was strewn with surface artifacts including glass, pipe stem, white ware, brick, prehistoric pottery sherds, hand molded and painted historic ceramic sherds, cut bone, and corroded iron hardware. Erosion continues to

threaten the site. The Warehouse Remains are in fair to poor condition.

Marine Hospital foundations: A 1973 Historic Fabric Assessment by National Park Service Historical Architect John C. Garner, Jr., is the earliest documentation on file at BNCR of the condition of the Marine Hospital foundations. The report stated that the limestone block structure was susceptible to deterioration from exposure to the elements, particularly moisture in the atmosphere. Garner recommended stabilizing the foundations by repointing masonry joints with a dry mortar, stuccoing vertical surfaces, and waterproofing horizontal surfaces. The 1987 Cultural RME report stated that the foundations, which lacked a protective covering, were in an accelerated condition of decline. The masonry was unattractive, adversely impacted by nearby irrigation sprinklers, and spalling, thereby threatening the effectiveness of the masonry bonds. Recommendations included stuccoing and whitewashing the walls, assessing the loading capacity of the foundation, and creating a vegetation-free border around the structure. The 1996 Cultural RME report stated that the structure was in poor condition. The limestone blocks were deteriorating, and while the sprinkler system was no longer in use, a protective coating had never been applied. As of the 2002 RME site visit, the Marine Hospital foundations continue to suffer from moisture problems. Resulting damage is evident in cracks on the interior walls, and large mold blooms growing on the exterior walls. The foundation remains unstuccoed, and it is still uncertain whether the structure is suited for its present use. The Marine Hospital Foundations are in poor condition.

Fort Ward Confederate Earthen Wall: The 1987 Cultural RME report and the 1990 assessment stated that this feature was in excellent condition, attractive to the eye and well maintained. By the 1996 Cultural RME, its condition had declined due to flattening caused by gravity, weather, and visitors on the interpretive trail. Furthermore, staff was not diligently following the recommended procedures for the grassed areas. As of the 2002 RME site visit, the Confederate Earthen Wall is in good condition.

Fort Ward Confederate Powder Magazine: The 1987 Cultural RME report and the 1990 assessment stated that the Powder Magazine was in excellent condition. Recommendations were made for managing the vegetation on the feature's slopes, the interpretive trail, and the railings. The 1996 Cultural RME report stated that staff needed to be consistent and thorough in following previous recommendations. In 1996, park staff replaced the handrail and posts at the top of the magazine. As of the 2002 RME, the sides of the earthen mound have been allowed to grow rankly with vegetation that discourages unauthorized foot traffic. The gravestone at the top of the magazine is an oddity; its original location is not known, and its present location is not fixed. The wooden stairs leading up to the summit need repair, as they are rotting and separating from the effects of moisture. The Confederate powder magazine is in good condition.

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 by Florida Statutes. Timber management will be

reevaluated during the next revision of this management plan.

Additional Considerations

In effort to help protect the park's cultural resources from erosion, low herbaceous vegetation should be encouraged in areas not actively managed for direct visual interpretation to the public.

Management authority at this unit extends 400 ft waterward of the mean high water mark. Posting and enforcement of a no wake zone within these areas of the Wakulla and St. Marks Rivers should be a management measure for minimizing erosion of the *Bastion of San Fernando*, and the protection of endangered manatees.

Management Needs and Problems

See Management Objectives below.

Management Objectives

The resources administered by the Division are divided into two principal categories: natural resources and cultural resources. The Division 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. Obtain a DHR compliance review and required permits before conducting
2. ground disturbing activity.
3. Follow the ARM matrix when monitoring ground-disturbing activity; report encountered artifacts immediately to DHR.
4. Consult with BNCR for assistance with restoration and reconstruction work, and information on appropriate cultural resource management practices.
5. Monitor the condition of historic sites and features on a regular basis to measure the impact of visitors and outside influences.
6. Mower heights should be raised to prevent scalping and earthworks should be removed from the mowing contract to prevent flattening.
7. Prescribed burning of marsh areas should be conducted in compliance with DHR and BNCR recommendations on how to monitor and protect affected cultural resources.
8. Collaborate with BNCR and DHR to design a barrier or covering to protect riverside cultural features from further damage due to erosion.
9. Solicit funding for a Phase II Cultural Resource Survey of the entire park to gain a better understanding of past human occupation of the area, to more thoroughly document the park's cultural resources, and to synthesize the survey work completed to date.
10. With the assistance of BNCR and OPP, seek funding for the design and fabrication of new Museum interpretive exhibits and display cases.
11. The park should develop a Scope of Collections Statement and a collection management plan.
12. Collection management records should be located in permanent files at the park and district office.
13. Duplicate copies should be stored at the District Office for recovery in the event of destruction of park records.
14. A regular, cyclical cleaning schedule for the existing interpretive panels, display cases, and collection objects should be developed and implemented.
15. Copies of Florida Master Site Files forms, past archaeological survey reports, DHR compliance review letters, Incident Reports, and other cultural resource documents should be kept in a permanent files at the GEOpark office.
16. Duplicate copies should be stored at the District Office for recovery in the event of

destruction of park records.

17. Establish photo points to monitor shoreline erosion.

Management Measures for Natural Resources

Hydrology

The point of land on which the site exists is very fragile and subject to erosion from wave action. Planting native estuarine vegetation along the shoreline to hold the soil in place should be considered. Photo points should be established in order to document the extent of erosion.

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.

The 5.5-acre parcel east of Canal Street is an estuarine tidal marsh that is a fire type community. This area should be burned to prevent woody invaders from encroaching into the wetland. The property was frequently burned by the city of St. Marks prior to being acquired by the state. Following the burn, a rare lily, Godfrey's spider lily, was found growing on the property. Other rare herbaceous plants may be found once a regular prescribed burn program is implemented on 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. The Division will consult and coordinate with appropriate federal, state and local agencies for management of designated species.

Manatees are seasonally found in the rivers surrounding the property. As previously mentioned, Godfrey's spider lily, occurs on the property. Efforts should be made to locate and document additional protected species found on the park. This point is also frequented by migrating birds, many of which are listed species.

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 affect non-resistant native species. Consequently, it is the strategy of the Division to remove exotic species from native natural communities.

Non-native species found on the park should be removed in a manner consistent with the management of cultural resources and division policy. District staff is available to assist with identification and removal of exotic species.

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.

Some species can be a threat to persons on the park property. Occasionally alligators,

venomous snakes, biting flies, ticks and poisonous plants can be encountered on the park. Any problem plants or animals will be addressed per division policy.

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.

1. Ensure that management of grounds, including trail surfaces, is compatible with resource protection.
2. A record of all significant cultural resource maintenance/protection activities will be developed and maintained at the GEOpark office.
3. Relevant, professional, archaeological research will be encouraged in effort to improve understanding of the site's resources.
4. The program of interpretive exhibits within the Museum will be reviewed and updated, as necessary, in accordance with current research and understanding of the past.
5. Coordinate all ground disturbance activities with the Department of State, Division of Historical Resources.

Research Needs

Natural Resources

Any research or other activity that involves the collection of plant or animal species on park property 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.

A comprehensive survey to improve plant and animal lists is needed. Designated species should be documented and monitored.

Cultural Resources

1. Professional research in order to synthesize the diverse body of site information in history, anthropology, and historic preservation since Olds (1960) should be encouraged. It should be further synthesized with the growing body of research about the periods represented at San Marcos.
2. Professional research with an eye toward publication about Fort Ward should be encouraged. Park staff should contact the appropriate departments of the State Universities of Florida to actively seek academic research.

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.

San Marcos de Apalache State Historic Site has not been subjected 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.

San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park is located within Wakulla County, about 20 miles south of Tallahassee in the panhandle of the state. The populations of Wakulla County and the adjacent Leon and Franklin Counties have grown 21 percent since 1990, and are projected to grow an additional 14 percent by 2010 (BEBR, University of Florida, 2000). As of 2000, 18 percent of residents in these counties were in the 0-14 age group, 53 percent in the 15-44 age group, 21 percent in the 45-64 age group, and 9 percent were aged 65 and over, which indicates a younger community than the state average for these groupings (BEBR, University of Florida, 2000). Nearly 350,750 Floridians reside within 50 miles of the park, which includes the cities of Tallahassee, Quincy, Perry, and Monticello (Census, 2000).

San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park recorded 21,997 visitors in 2001/2002. Visitation has remained relatively stable over the last five years. By Division estimates, these visitors contributed \$664,556 in direct economic impact and the equivalent of 13.3 jobs to the local economy (Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2002).

Existing Use of Adjacent Lands

San Marcos de Apalache State Historic State Park is located in the City of St. Marks, at the confluence of the Wakulla and St. Marks Rivers. Directly east of the site, along the St. Marks River, the City of St. Marks operates a small park with a boat ramp and a covered picnic shelter. The city also manages a municipal sewage treatment plant on adjacent lands to the east. Nearby land uses are primarily residential and commercial. Petroleum storage and transfer facilities are located east of the site adjacent to the St. Marks River.

Besides the small City Park, there are numerous areas that provide recreational opportunities. The southern terminus of the Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad Trail State Park is about

half a mile east of the historic site. Lands across the Wakulla and St. Marks Rivers are part of the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. The St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers, which can be accessed at the adjacent boat ramp, are well known for their quality of fishing. Also with a short drive are Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park, Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park, Apalachicola National Forest, and Aucilla Wildlife Management Area. These public lands offer opportunities for camping, hiking, swimming, fishing, biking, picnicking, wildlife viewing, and the appreciation of historic sites.

Planned Use of Adjacent Lands

According to the Wakulla County Future Land Use Map, the area surrounding State Park is designated as “Incorporated City” (Wakulla County, 2000). The City of St. Marks designates the State Park and property along the Wakulla and St. Marks River as “Recreation/Conservation” while the other adjacent lands are listed as “Residential” to the north and “Public” for the small sewage treatment plant to the east (St. Marks, 1998).

City and state owned lands between the historic site and the Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad Trail State Park are planned for development of a southern trailhead and riverfront park. Additional residential and commercial development is anticipated on surrounding private uplands. The expected growth may impact the unit by effecting water resources and increasing vehicular traffic on adjacent roads. In addition, development of a southern trailhead and the possible expansion of the City Park may create a parking problem during peak use.

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

A paved county road, leading to the city's boat ramp, separates the unit into two parcels. The western side contains the primary concentration of cultural resources, and all of the public facilities. The majority of the eastern parcel is low and subject to tidal inundation. The uplands on the eastern parcel are highly disturbed and are considered ruderal.

Visitors park vehicles and bicycles outside the boundary, along the road right-of-way, and enter the site via a brick walkway. A short nature trail takes visitors beyond the museum to the fort site and on to the point between the two rivers. The park's museum has interesting exhibits that interpret the jockeying among the Spanish, Native Americans, English, pirates, and even a self-proclaimed King for possession of this once-strategic marshland and its little fort.

Water Area

San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park is situated at the confluence of the Wakulla and St. Marks Rivers.

Natural Scenery

Opportunities for bird watching are good, and the views out onto the marshes of the St. Marks

National Wildlife Refuge are considered excellent.

Archaeological and Historical Features

An amazing amount of early Florida history occurred at the junction of these two rivers. Although the history of San Marcos began in 1528 when Panfilo de Narvaez arrived in the area with 300 men, the construction of the first fort did not begin until 1679. The site witnessed centuries of human occupation with the last stand for the fort occurring during the Civil War. The museum is built on the foundation of an old federal marine hospital begun in 1857 to care for yellow fever victims. The remains of the historic structures including sections of fort walls, a moat, and earthworks offer excellent opportunities for historic interpretation.

Additional information regarding the park's cultural resources is contained in the resource management component.

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

The park was previously the site of numerous defensive forts beginning in 1679. The Spanish, Native Americans, English, pirates, and even a self-proclaimed King protected these forts at different points in history. In 1857, the site housed a federal marine hospital.

Recreational Uses

Visiting the museum and touring the historic grounds provides an interesting look at the area's history. The site also offers opportunities for nature study, wildlife observation, and limited picnicking. Guided tours are available through prior arrangement with the park staff.

Other Uses

The annual HuManatee Festival is held at the park. This event, which is usually held in May, celebrates the warm weather return of manatees into the Wakulla River. This popular festival features arts, crafts, and music.

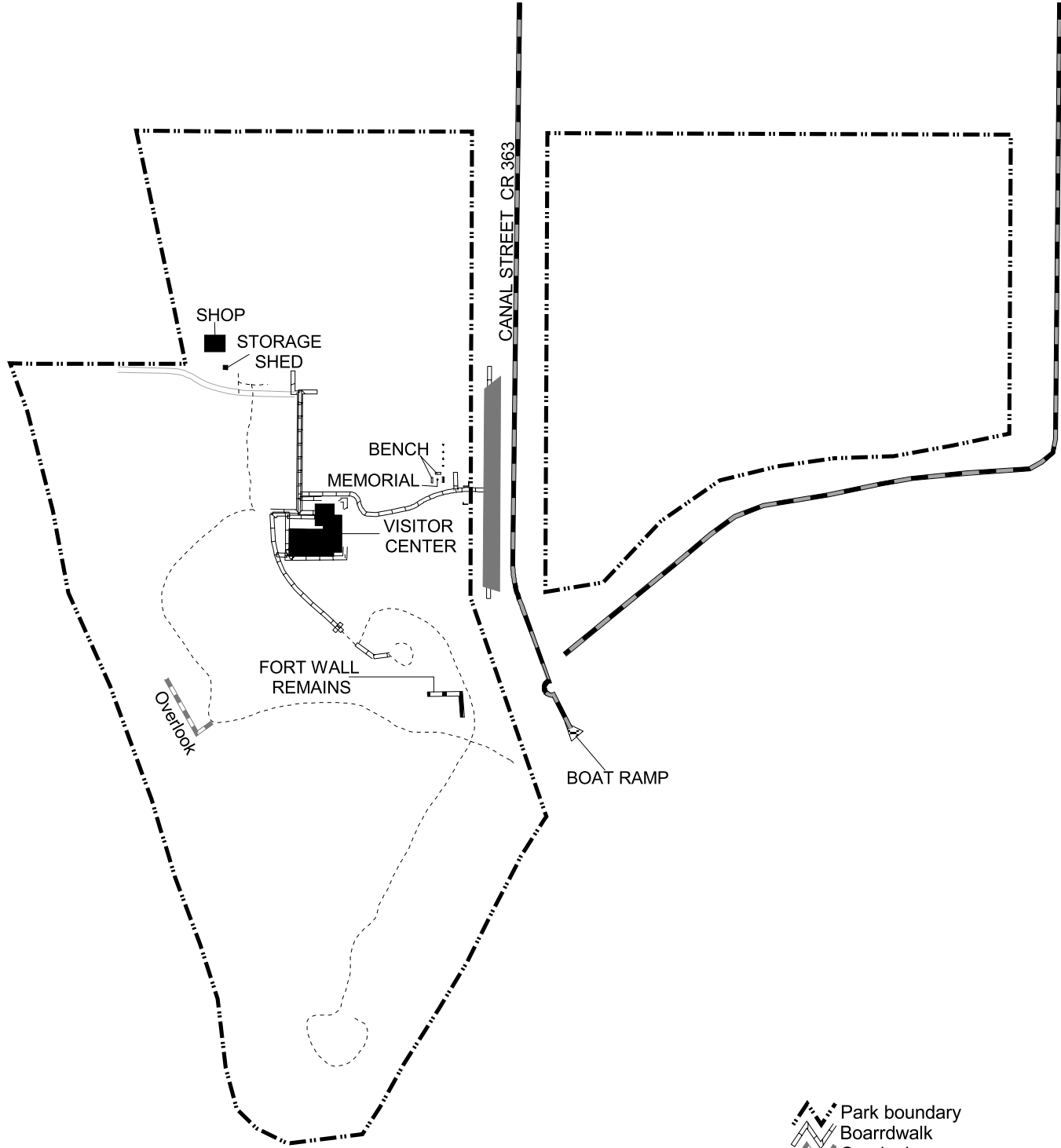
Protected Zones

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.

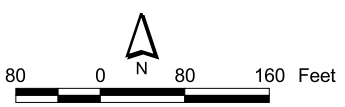
At San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park, the estuarine tidal marsh natural community has been designated as a protected zone as delineated on the Natural Communities Map.

Existing Facilities

Recreation facilities. The museum building displays pottery and tools unearthed near the original fort and explains the history of San Marcos. The museum also contains public restrooms and the park office. Paved parking for about 21 vehicles is located on the county road right-of-way, adjacent to the park entrance. Brick walkways lead from the park entrance to the museum and beyond to the fort site. The historic military cemetery is linked to the museum with a brick walkway as well. A short self-guided nature trail leads visitors around the historic features out to the point of land between the two rivers. This trail features interpretive plaques at appropriate locations. An observation platform, located off the nature trail, overlooks the scenic Wakulla River.



- Park boundary
- Boardwalk
- Overlook
- Hiking Trail
- County Road
- Park Road Unpaved
- Structure
- Special use areas
- Marine structures
- Parking lots



**SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE
HISTORIC STATE PARK**

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

BASE MAP

Support facilities. Support facilities include a shop building and a small storage shed in the northwest corner of the property on the shore of the Wakulla River.

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

At San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park, the primary emphasis is placed on protection and maintenance of the cultural resources, while allowing the public an opportunity to experience these historic features. The current public use of the site is appropriate and should continue. Because of its small size along with the presence of significant cultural resources, the western portion of the unit is considered to be optimally developed. The uplands of the eastern portion of the park may be suitable for future development.

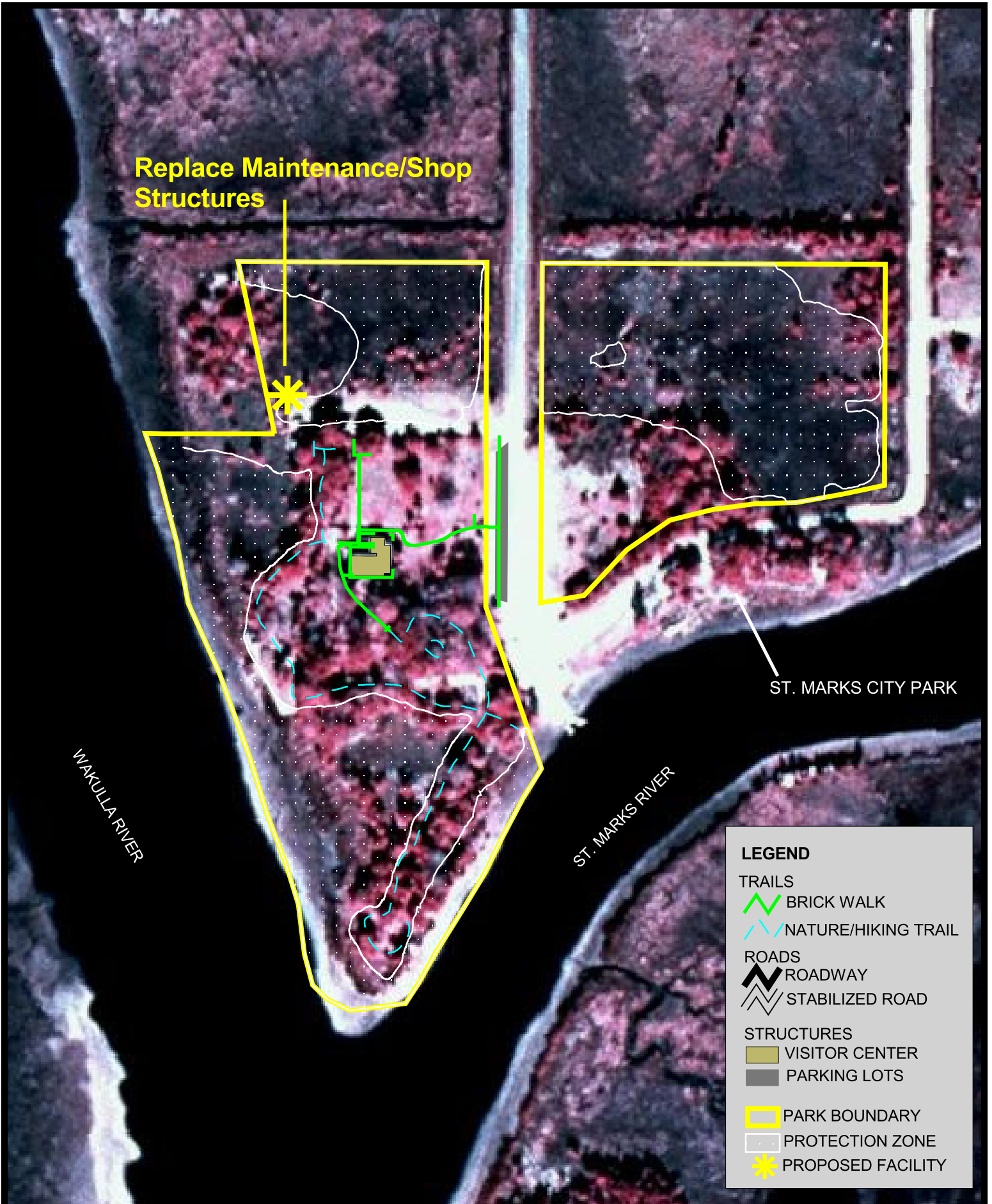
Recreation Facilities

Develop a Statement for Interpretation. An interpretive planning process is recommended that includes the development of a Statement of Interpretation which will provide a framework for addressing interpretive programming by identifying interpretive themes, theme statements, objectives, priorities and management concerns to guide the focus of interpretation at San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park.

Coordinate plans with City of St. Marks. The Division of Recreation and Parks should continue to coordinate future conceptual land use planning with the City of St. Marks for the development of recreational facilities on the city and state owned properties between San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park and Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad Trail State Park. By coordinating future land use planning, the public lands in this area can be effectively developed to enhance public use of the historic site, the state trail, and the city's park. A cultural resource survey preceding finalization of any project design is recommended due to the known cultural remains of the area.

Promote/Market Tallahassee Heritage Tour. There is an opportunity to capitalize on the close proximity of numerous prehistoric and historic sites under state management. Letchworth Mounds, Lake Jackson Mounds, DeSoto Site, San Marcos de Apalache, Natural

Replace Maintenance/Shop Structures



ST. MARKS CITY PARK

WAKULLA RIVER

ST. MARKS RIVER

LEGEND


TRAILS

 BRICK WALK

 NATURE/HIKING TRAIL

ROADS

 ROADWAY

 STABILIZED ROAD

STRUCTURES

 VISITOR CENTER

 PARKING LOTS

 PARK BOUNDARY

 PROTECTION ZONE

 PROPOSED FACILITY

**SAN MARCOS
DE APALACHE
HISTORIC STATE PARK**



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF RECREATION AND PARKS
OFFICE OF PARK PLANNING

**CONCEPTUAL
LAND USE PLAN**

ridge Battlefield, Tallahassee-St. Marks Historic Railroad Trail, Maclay Gardens, and Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Parks as well as Mission San Luis de Apalachee collectively convey the long history of inhabitation of the Tallahassee area. Promoting these sites as stops along a Heritage Tour should increase visitation while providing a more thorough and accurate depiction of the history of the area. Publication of a brochure to be made available at each site is recommended to market the Heritage Tour. In preparation of this effort, each site should revisit their interpretation program to ensure they are adequately telling their portion of the story of Tallahassee's heritage.

Support Facilities

Replace maintenance/shop structures. The current shop and equipment shelter are in disrepair and are located on the edge of the tidal marsh. It is recommended that these structures be replaced with a new shop and 2/3 bay pole barn. These new structures should be located east of the current location in an area that is drier and out of view from the visitor center. The exact location of the structures should be determined after consultation with Bureau of Natural and Cultural Resources staff and a Division of Historical Resources Compliance Review in order to ensure that the project does not adversely impact the cultural resources.

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.

Recreation Facilities

None

Support Facilities

3 Bay Shop Building
Flammable/Small Storage Building

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.

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.

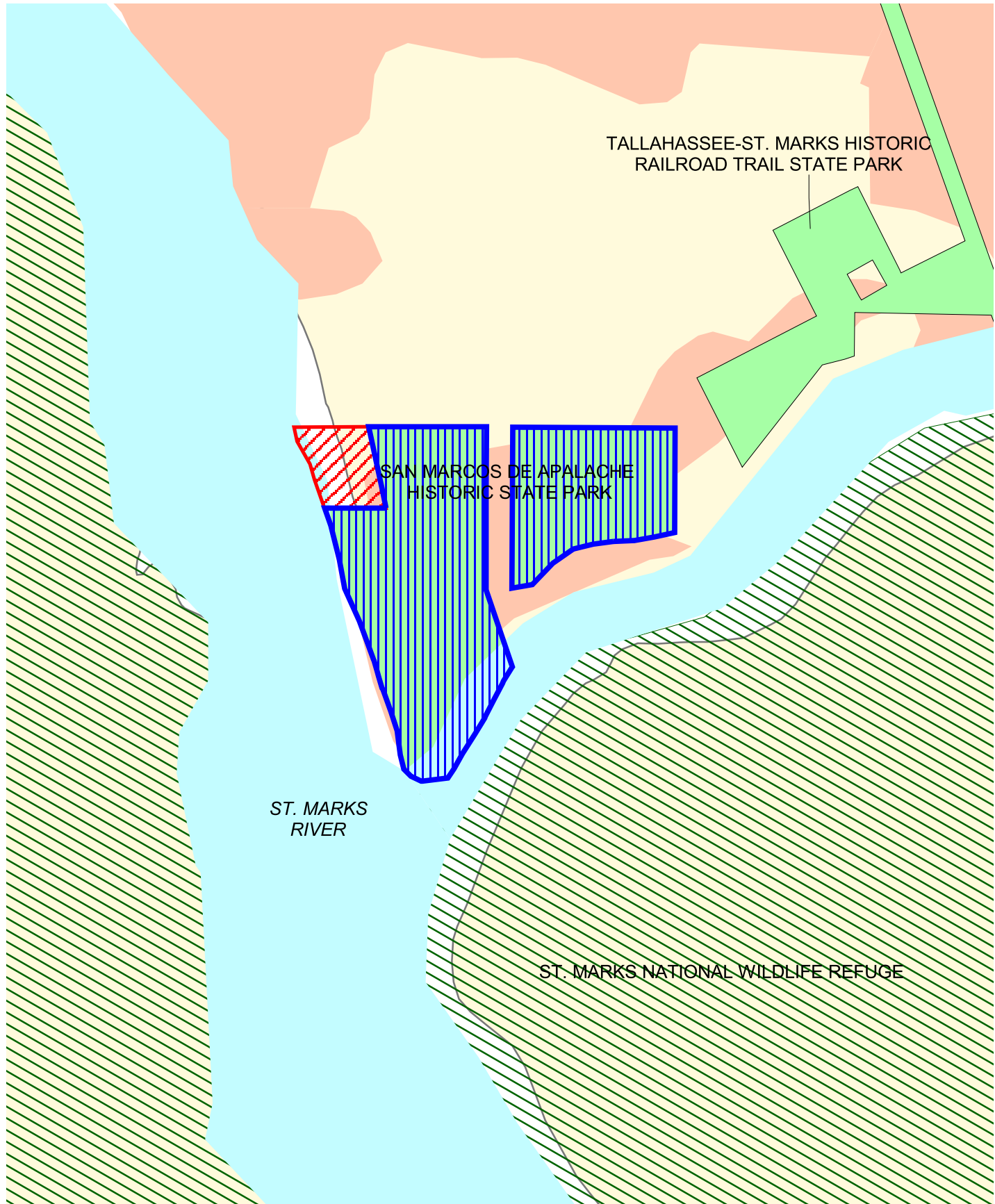
Table 1--Existing Use And Optimum Carrying Capacity

Activity/Facility	Existing Capacity		Additional Capacity		Optimum Capacity	
	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily
Museum/Historic Groun	84	336			84	336
Picnicking	16	32			16	32
TOTAL	100	368	0	0	100	368

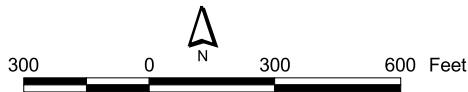
Identification of lands on the optimum boundary map is solely for planning purposes and not for regulatory purposes. A property's identification on the optimum boundary map is not for use by any party or other government body to reduce or restrict the lawful right of private landowners. Identification on the map does not empower or require any government entity to impose additional or more restrictive environmental land use or zoning regulations. Identification is not to be used as the basis for permit denial or the imposition of permit conditions.

The optimum boundary map reflects lands identified for direct management by the Division as part of the park. These parcels may include public as well as privately owned lands that improve the continuity of existing park lands, provide additional natural and cultural resource protection, and/or allow for future expansion of recreational activities. At this time, no lands are considered surplus to the needs of the park.



Adjacent land at the northwest corner of the state park is recommended for acquisition. The acquisition of this property will add desirable natural and cultural resources, and will enhance the park's boundary for management purposes.



**SAN MARCOS de APALACHE
STATE HISTORICAL SITE**



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

- LEGEND**
-  Park Boundary
 -  Optimum Boundary

**OPTIMUM BOUNDARY
MAP**

Addendum 1—Acquisition History

San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park
Acquisition History

Sequence of Acquisition

On March 9, 1964, the Division of Recreation and Parks (Division), obtained title to the property which later became San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park. On September 28, 1967, the Division transferred its title to San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Trustees). On January 23, 1968, the Trustees conveyed its management authority of the historic site to the Division under Lease No. 2324 for a period of ninety-nine (99) years.

Since the establishment of San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park in 1964, the Division has acquired several individual parcels and incorporated them into the historic site.

Title Interest

The Trustees hold fee simple title to San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park, and Division manages the historic site. In 1988, the Trustees assigned a new lease number to San Marcos State Historic Site without making any changes to the terms and conditions of Lease No. 2324. Hence, Division presently manages the historic site under a new Lease No. 3641. The lease will expire on January 23, 2067.

Special Conditions On Use

San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park 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

Division's lease from the Trustees stipulates that all the property be utilized for public outdoor recreation and related purposes. Following is a listing of outstanding rights, reservations, and encumbrances which apply to San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park.

Instrument:	Special Warranty Deed
Instrument Holder:	The Town of St. Marks
Beginning Date:	June 27, 1964
Ending Date:	There is no specific ending date given.
Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc.:	If the subject property is not used as park and historic memorial for a period of five consecutive years, the fee and all rights, title, and ownership to the said property shall revert to the instrument holder.

Instrument:	Warranty Deed
Instrument Holder:	George H. Hodges & Nellie A Hodges
Beginning Date:	March 9, 1964
Ending Date:	There Is No Specific Ending Date Given.
Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc.:	If the subject property is not used as park and historic memorial for a period of five years, the subject property shall revert to the instrument holder.

Addendum 2—References Cited

San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park

References Cited

- Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), University of Florida. 2001. Florida Statistical Abstract 2001. Gainesville, Florida.
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- Olds, Dorris L. *History and Archaeology of Fort Saint Marks*, 1962. Unpublished Master's thesis, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL.
- St. Marks. 1998. St. Marks, Florida Comprehensive Plan 1998. City of St. Marks, Florida.
- U.S.D.A.- SCS. 1991. Soil Survey of Wakulla County, Florida. In cooperation with the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Agricultural Experiment Stations and Soil Science Department; the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; and the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
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Addendum 3—Soils Descriptions

San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park

Soil Descriptions

Bayvi, Isles, and Estero soils - These soils are nearly level and are very poorly drained. They are in the tidal marsh areas on the Gulf coast and are flooded daily by high tides. Slopes are smooth are 0 to 1 percent. The upper layer is generally 4 inches of very dark grey muck. Below this layer is a usually a very dark grey fine sand. Typical plants that occur on this soil are: needlerush, saltgrass, smooth cordgrass, and marshhay cordgrass.

Chaires fine sand - This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in broad areas on flatwoods. The mapped areas are irregular in shape and range from 5 to 500 acres in size. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. The surface layer is black fine sand about 7 inches thick. Some vegetation indicator species occurring on this soil are: bluejack oak, blackjack oak, laurel oak, water oak, longleaf pine, slash pine, and sweetgum. Understory plants include: saw palmetto, dwarf blueberry, gallberry, and greenbrier.

Tooles-Nuttall fine sands - These soils are nearly level and are poorly drained. They are in broad areas on flatwoods. The mapped areas are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 800 acres in size. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. Typically these sands are very dark grey or black. Some species commonly found on this soil type are: slash pine, laurel oak, sweetgum, cabbage palm, red maple, sweetbay, and wax myrtle.

Addendum 4—Plant And Animal List

San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park

Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
Loblolly pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	
Broomsedge	<i>Andropogon sp.</i>	
Yellow canna	<i>Canna flaccida</i>	
Sawgrass	<i>Cladium jamaicense</i>	
Virginia wild rye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	
Finger grass	<i>Eustachys glauca</i>	
Godfrey's spider lily	<i>Hymenocallis godfreyii</i>	63
Black rush	<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>	
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>	
Cabbage palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	
Catbrier	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	
Jackson brier	<i>Smilax smallii</i>	
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	
Saltmarsh Cordgrass	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	
Big Cordgrass	<i>Spartina cynosuroides</i>	
St. Augustine Grass	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	
Spanish-moss	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	
Tall redtop	<i>Tridens flavus</i>	
Spanish bayonet	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	
False indigo	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	
Thyme leaved sandwort	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	
Climbing aster	<i>Aster carolinianus</i>	
False willow	<i>Baccharis angustifolia</i>	
Groundsel tree	<i>Baccharis glomeruliflora</i>	
Salt bush, Sea myrtle	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	
Bacopa	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	
Beggar ticks	<i>Bidens alba</i>	
American beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	
Sugarberry, hackberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	
Centella	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	
Wild chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum tainturieri</i>	
Water hemlock	<i>Cicuta mexicana</i>	
Yellow thistle	<i>Cirsium horridulum</i>	
Horseweed	<i>Conyza sp.</i>	
Prickle weed	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	
Pony foot	<i>Dichondra carolinensis</i>	
Bedstraw	<i>Galium (pilosum?)</i>	
Wild Geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	
Innocence	<i>Hedyotis procumbens</i>	
Marsh pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>	
St. Andrews Cross	<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	
Cat's ears	<i>Hypochoeris brasiliensis</i>	
Dahoon holly	<i>Ilex cassine</i>	
Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	
Marsh elder	<i>Iva frutescens</i>	
Japanese privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	
Cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	

*Non-native Species

San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park

Plants

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	
Southern magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	
Black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	
Bur clover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	
Melanthera	<i>Melanthera nivea</i>	
Chinaberry	<i>Melia azadarach</i> *	
Micranthemum	<i>Micranthemum umbrosum</i>	
Wax myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	
Lady's wood sorrel	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	
Swamp bay	<i>Persea palustris</i>	
Cape-weed	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	
Loblolly pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	
Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	
Pleopeltis	<i>Pleopeltis polypodioides</i> var. <i>michauxii</i>	
Laurel cherry	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinia</i> *	
False dandelion	<i>Pyrrhopappus carolinianus</i>	
Laurel oak	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>	
Diamond leaf oak	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	
Live oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	
Rhynchosia	<i>Rhynchosia (minima?)</i>	
Dewberry	<i>Rubus trivialis</i>	
Dock	<i>Rumex sp.</i>	
Coastal plain willow	<i>Salix caroliniana</i>	
Lyre-leaved sage	<i>Salvia lyrata</i>	
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	
Black snakeroot	<i>Sanicula sp.</i>	
Spiny leaved sow thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	
Common sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	
Hedge nettle	<i>Stachys floridana</i>	
Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	
Low hop clover	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	
Corn speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	
Vetch	<i>Vicia sp.</i>	
Youngia	<i>Youngia japonica</i>	
Hercules club	<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>	

San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park

Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
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AMPHIBIANS

Southern toad	<i>Bufo terrestris</i>	82
Green treefrog	<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	63
Slimy salamander	<i>Plethodon glutinosus</i>	82

REPTILES

American alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	82
Alligator snapping turtle	<i>Macrolemys temminckii</i>	82
Common musk turtle	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	82
Box turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	82
Green anole	<i>Anolis carolinensis carolinensis</i>	82
Eastern glass lizard	<i>Ophisaurus ventralis</i>	82
Florida cottonmouth	<i>Agkistrodon piscivorus floridanus</i>	63
Southern black racer	<i>Coluber constrictor priapus</i>	82
Eastern diamondback rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	82
Yellow rat snake	<i>Elaphe obsoleta quadrivittata</i>	82
Eastern coachwhip	<i>Masticophis flagellum flagellum</i>	82

BIRDS

Common loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	63
Pied-billed grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	63
Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	63
American white pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	63
Brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	63
Double-crested cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	63
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	63
Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	63
Green heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	63
Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	63
Great egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	63
Little blue heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	63
Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	63
Tricolored heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	63
Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Adjacent waters
American wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	Adjacent waters
Northern shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Adjacent waters
Green-winged teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Adjacent waters
Blue-winged teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Adjacent waters
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Adjacent waters
Lesser scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Adjacent waters
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	OF
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Adjacent waters
Common goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Adjacent waters
Red-breasted merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Adjacent waters
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	All
Laughing gull	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	All
Ring billed gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	All
Bonaparte's gull	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	All

*Non-native Species

San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park

Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	All
Royal tern	<i>Sterna maxima</i>	All
Forster's tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	All
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	All
Chimney swifts	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	All
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	OF
Black vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	OF
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	OF
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	OF
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	OF
Red-shouldered hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	OF
Broad-winged hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	OF
Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	OF
Southern bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	OF
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	OF
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	OF
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	OF
Northern bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	82
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	63, 82
Black-bellied plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	63
Common snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	82
Lesser yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	63
Greater yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	63
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	82
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	82
Great horned owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	82
Eastern screech-owl	<i>Otus asio</i>	All
Barred owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	All
Common nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	OF
Northern flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	82
Red-bellied woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	82
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	82
Downy woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	82
Great crested flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	82
Eastern phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	All
Eastern kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	82
Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	OF
Purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	OF
Northern rough-winged swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	OF
Tree swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	OF
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	All
Fish crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	All
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	All
Marsh wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	All
Carolina wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	All
House wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	82
Gray catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	All
Northern mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	All
Brown thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	All
Hermit thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	82
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	82

*Non-native Species

San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park

Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
Ruby crowned kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	82
Eastern bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	All
American robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	All
European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	All
Yellow-throated vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	82
White-eyed vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>	82
Red-eyed vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	OF
Solitary vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	82
Red-winged blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	63
Northern cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	All
Yellow-rumped warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	OF
Yellow-throated warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	OF
Palm warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	82
Common yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	82
Orchard oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	82
Brown-headed cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	82
Rufous-sided towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	All
Eastern meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	All
Purple finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	82
Slate colored junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	All
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	All
Savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	All
Swamp sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	All
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	All
White-throated sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	All

MAMMALS

Atlantic Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Adjacent waters
West Indian manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Adjacent waters
Virginia opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	All
Nine-banded armadillo	<i>Dasybus novemcinctus *</i>	All
Marsh rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus palustris</i>	63
Eastern cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	All
House mouse	<i>Mus musculus *</i>	All
Black rat	<i>Rattus rattus *</i>	All
Gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	All
Hispid cotton rat	<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	63
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans*</i>	All
Bobcat	<i>Felis rufus</i>	All
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	All
Red fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	All

*Non-native Species

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.

**San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park
Designated Species**

Plants

Common Name/ <i>Scientific Name</i>	FDA	<u>Designated Species Status</u>	
		USFWS	FNAI
Godfrey's spider lily <i>Hymenocallis godfreyi</i>	G1		S1

**San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park
Designated Species**

Animals

Common Name/ Scientific Name	<u>Designated Species Status</u>		
	FFWCC	USFWS	FNAI

Reptiles

American alligator <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	SSC	T(S/A)	S4
Alligator snapping turtle <i>Macroclemys temminckii</i>	LS		S3,G3G4
Eastern diamondback rattlesnake <i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>			S3,G5

Birds

Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>			S3?G4
Little blue heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i>	LS		S4,G5
Snowy egret <i>Egretta thula</i>	LS		S4,G5
Tricolored heron <i>Egretta tricolor</i>	LS		S4
Merlin <i>Falco Falco columbarius</i>			G4
American kestrel <i>Falco sparverius</i>	LT		S3?,G5T3T4
Southern bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	LT	LT	S3,G4
Eastern brown pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	LS		S3,G4
Least tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i>	LT		S3,G4
Royal tern <i>Sterna maxima</i>			S3,G5

Mammals

West Indian manatee <i>Trichecus manatus</i>	LE	LE	S2,G2
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Addendum 6—Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates

San Marco de Apalache Historic 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. Develop a plan to control river bank, and runoff induced erosion around the fort (estimate based on outsourcing) **Estimated Cost: \$25,000**
2. Interpretation of the cultural and natural resources and other educational programs (estimate based on staff hours & general overhead) **Estimated Yearly Cost: \$35,000**
3. Survey of flora and fauna, with emphasis on developing management measures for listed Species (estimate based on outsourcing). **Estimated Cost: \$20,000**
4. Management of grounds, including trail surfaces. **Estimated Yearly Cost: \$15,000**
5. Prescribed burning of marsh areas. Conducted about every 3 years (estimate based on staff hours & equipment mobilization). **Estimated Cost: \$1,000**

San Marco de Apalache Historic State Park

Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates

Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Multiplier	Amount
Shop/Maintenance Area					
3 Bay Shop Building	1.000	ea.	\$155,000.00	1.00	\$155,000.00
Demolish Equipment Shelter	1.000	ea.	\$10,000.00	1.00	\$10,000.00
Flammable/Small Storage	1.000	ea.	\$18,000.00	1.00	\$18,000.00
				Sub-Total	\$183,000.00
				20 Percent Contingency Fee	\$36,600.00
				Total	\$219,600.00

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. All items fall in the new facility construction category © of the uniform cost accounting system required by ch. 259.037 F.S.