

**YELLOW BLUFF FORT HISTORIC
STATE PARK**

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPROVED

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Division of Recreation and Parks
January 14, 2004**

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..... 6

 Other Designations 6

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

INTRODUCTION..... 7

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT..... 7

 Natural Resources 7

 Cultural Resources 12

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM 13

 Special Management Considerations 13

 Management Needs And Problems 14

 Management Objectives 15

 Management Measures For Natural Resources..... 16

 Management Measures For Cultural Resources..... 17

 Research Needs..... 18

 Resource Management Schedule 18

 Land Management Review 19

LAND USE COMPONENT

INTRODUCTION..... 21

EXTERNAL CONDITIONS..... 21

 Existing Use Of Adjacent Lands 21

 Planned Use Of Adjacent Lands 22

PROPERTY ANALYSIS..... 22

 Recreation Resource Elements 22

 Assessment Of Use..... 23

CONCEPTUAL LAND USE PLAN 25

 Potential Uses And Proposed Facilities 25

 Facilities Development 27

 Existing Use And Optimum Carrying Capacity..... 27

 Optimum Boundary..... 27

TABLE

TABLE 1 - Existing Use And Optimum Carrying Capacity..... 28

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

Priority Schedule and Cost Estimates.....A 5 - 1

MAPS

Vicinity Map 2

Soils Map..... 9

Natural Communities Map 11

Base Map 24

Conceptual Land Use Plan 26

INTRODUCTION

Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park is located in Duval County near the Dames Point Bridge on the north side of the City of Jacksonville (see Vicinity Map). Access to the park is via New Berlin Road south from Heckscher Drive (State Road 105). The Vicinity Map also reflects significant land and water resources existing near the park.

Currently the park contains 1.73 acres. For this plan, park acreage has been calculated based on the composition of natural communities, in addition to ruderal and developed areas.

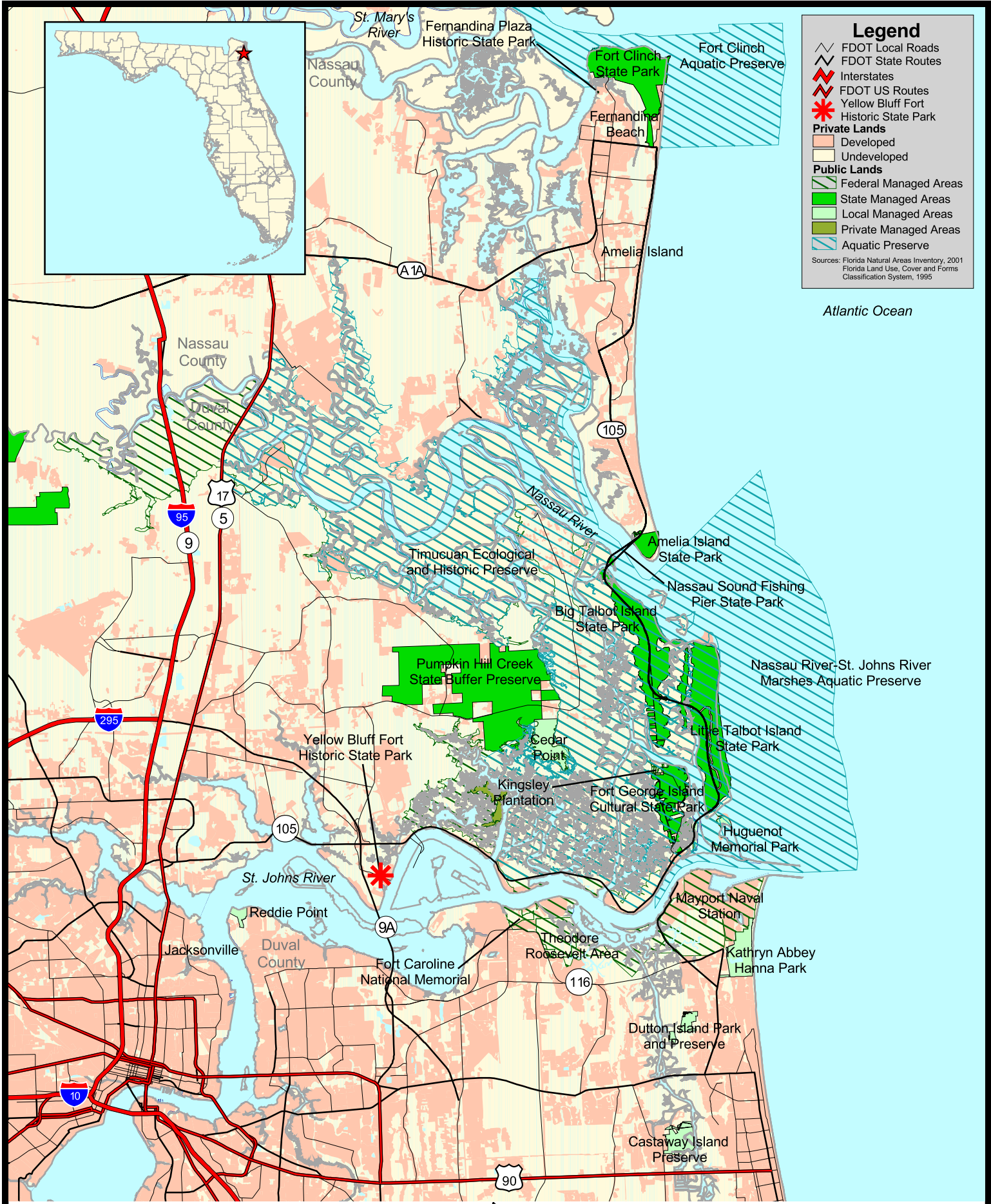
At Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park, public outdoor recreation and conservation is the designated single use of the property. There are no legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of this property. The park was acquired in 1950 as a donation (see Addendum 1).

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

This plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for the management of Yellow Bluff Fort 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 replace the May 8, 1998 approved plan. 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



Legend

- FDOT Local Roads
- FDOT State Routes
- Interstates
- FDOT US Routes
- Yellow Bluff Fort
- 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

Atlantic Ocean

Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park



Vicinity Map

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 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 (Division) 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 affect public recreational uses.

Many operating procedures are standard system wide and are set by policy. These procedures are outlined in the Division Operations Manual (OM) 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 Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park, a state special feature site, primary emphasis is placed on protection and maintenance of the special feature for long-term public enjoyment, and thus in the case of conflicts, resource considerations must prevail over user considerations. It is important, too, to provide suitable buffer areas and areas with which an appropriate outdoor setting is maintained.

Park Goals and Objectives

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

Estimates are developed for the funding and staff resources needed to implement the management plan based on these goals, objectives and priority management activities. Funding priorities for all state park management and development activities are reviewed each year as part of the Division 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.

Cultural and Natural Resources

1. Act to remedy the currently endangered condition of the cultural resources at Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park by stabilizing and preserving the physical evidence that remains.
 - A. Adopt a plan of action to stabilize the present earthworks by appropriate means, including the possible use of turf grass and sandbag armoring as stabilizing agents.
 - B. Coordinate with the Division of Historical Resources in attempts to obtain funds for a comprehensive, professional, cultural resources survey of the Yellow Bluff Fort property.
 - C. Establish well-defined play areas in the park, outside the present footprint of the earthworks.
 - D. Improve protection of site resources by establishing a program of regular site inspection, assessment, and maintenance.
 - E. Improve the security of park boundaries by adding appropriate fencing where needed, and evaluate other means of preventing access by bicycles and off road vehicles.
 - F. Control the native hardwoods that are invading the earthworks.
 - G. Monitor the park regularly to document the occurrence of exotic plant species. Continue the exotics control program, treating invasive exotic plants as needed.
 - H. Improve public knowledge about cultural resources preserved within the park.

Recreation

2. Continue to provide park visitors with quality, resource-based, outdoor recreational and interpretive programs and facilities.
 - A. Institute a program of regular safety and maintenance checks of park grounds and facilities.
 - B. Redirect visitors' play activities to areas outside the earthworks.
3. 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 on-site interpretive materials and exhibits to educate visitors about the historic features of the park and the fragility of its cultural resources.
 - B. Incorporate information about Yellow Bluff Fort into interpretive programs developed and presented at other Talbot Islands State Parks locations such as Fort George Island Cultural State Park and Little Talbot Island State Park.

Park Administration/Operations

4. Involve the public in active maintenance of the park and attempt to foster a sense of public stewardship.
5. Encourage development of a neighborhood volunteer group to assist with park maintenance and interpretation.

6. Pursue funding for upgrades to assure compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
7. Promote visitation to the park by developing and distributing park brochures, and by advertising the existence of the park at appropriate locations in the Jacksonville area.
8. Protect the existing aesthetics of the park from impacts of encroaching development.
 - A. Seek to acquire additional unimproved property to the south of the site in order to establish a wooded buffer between the park and potential adjacent development.

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 Division 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. Emphasis is placed on protection of existing resources as well as the promotion of compatible outdoor recreational uses.

Other Designations

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

All waters within the unit have been designated as Outstanding Florida Waters, pursuant to Chapter 62-302 Florida Administrative Code. This unit is not within or adjacent to an aquatic preserve as designated under the Florida Aquatic Preserve Act of 1975 (section 258.35, Florida Statutes).

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

The distinctive feature of Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park is the remnant earthworks of Confederate fortifications established in 1862 on a ridge above the St. Johns River. The fort was part of an unsuccessful effort by the Confederates to prevent Union troops from invading northeast Florida through the mouth of the St. Johns River. Xeric hammock vegetation now covers much of the site.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT

Natural Resources

Topography

Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park is located in the Coastal Lowlands physiographic zone of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, just south of a section of the southeastern coast

known as the Sea Islands. The park sits atop a low sandy ridge overlooking the St. Johns River floodplain. The terrain in the park is level or gently rolling, with elevations ranging from 5 to 20 feet above mean sea level. Modifications of the natural topography occur in the form of remnant earthworks that are associated with construction of the Confederate fort in 1862.

Geology

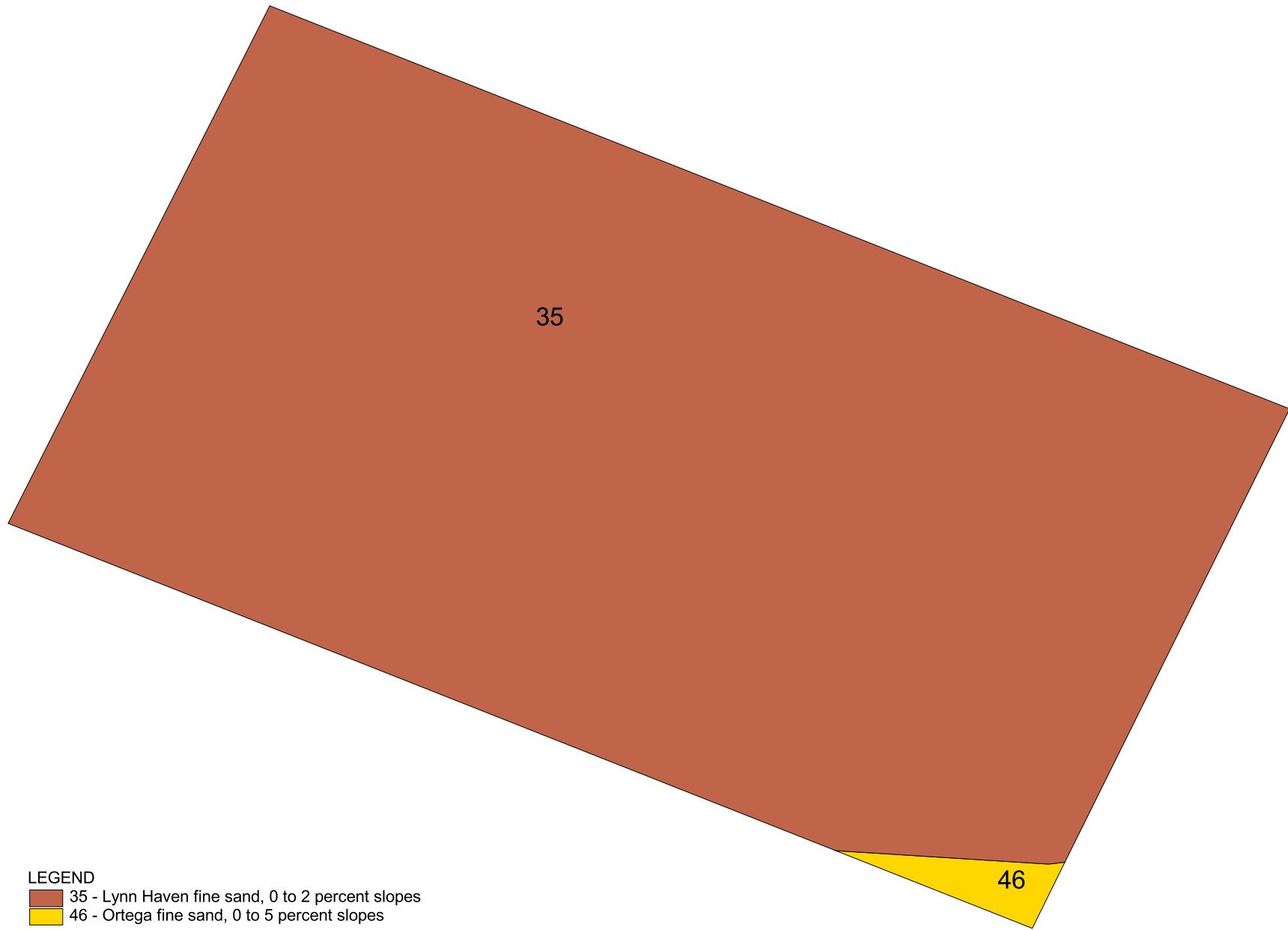
The geomorphology of Yellow Bluff is similar to that of Fort George Island, located three miles to the east. Post-Hawthorn Undifferentiated Sediments underlie the site, comprising deposits of late Miocene age (13-25 million years old), Pliocene age (2-13 million years old), and Pleistocene-Recent age (11,000 to 2 million years old). The Pleistocene sediments, which are of marine origin, accumulated as terrace formations during the sea level fluctuations of the Great Ice Age. Whenever sea levels dropped, the terraces stood exposed to the elements for long periods. Weathering and erosion combined to transform the terraces into sand ridges such as the one found at Yellow Bluff.

Underlying the Pleistocene sediments are unconsolidated sand, clay, shell, and limestone from the Pliocene and late Miocene. Below these unconsolidated sediments is the Hawthorn Group, dating from the middle Miocene age. The Hawthorn holds the surficial aquifer and contains varying mixtures of clay, quartz sand, carbonate (mainly dolomite), and phosphate. Below the Hawthorn Group lies the Eocene age limestone of the Ocala Group.

Soils

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the only soils found at Yellow Bluff are Lynn Haven fine sand and Ortega fine sand (see Soils Map). The Lynn Haven soil is by far the most prevalent. The classification of the major soil type at Yellow Bluff as Lynn Haven sand represents a severe departure from its former identification as Kershaw fine sand (Soil Conservation Service 1978). Unfortunately, the reclassification from Kershaw to Lynn Haven seems to be in error. The Yellow Bluff Fort site, despite considerable historical disturbance, retains significant elements of the xeric hammock natural community, including elevated topography and a well-drained sandy soil. These features place it at odds with the characteristics attributed to Lynn Haven soils, which drain very poorly and occur on flats and in seepage areas. The NRCS' previous classification of the Yellow Bluff soil as Kershaw fine sand seems much more appropriate, since Kershaw sand is an excessively drained soil that occurs on gently sloping broad ridges and isolated knolls.

Nevertheless, the 1998 NRCS soils classification for the Yellow Bluff site is the official version, and it is the one used in this management plan. Addendum 3 contains complete descriptions of Lynn Haven fine sand and Ortega fine sand. Limited but significant soil erosion currently occurs at the park, primarily on the slopes of the



LEGEND
35 - Lynn Haven fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
46 - Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes



YELLOW BLUFF FORT
HISTORIC STATE PARK

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

SOILS MAP

earthworks and near the bases of some of the large oaks. Management activities will follow generally accepted best management practices to prevent soil erosion and conserve soil and water resources on site.

Minerals

No known commercial mineral deposits occur at this site.

Hydrology

There are no surface water features at this site, and there are no groundwater concerns.

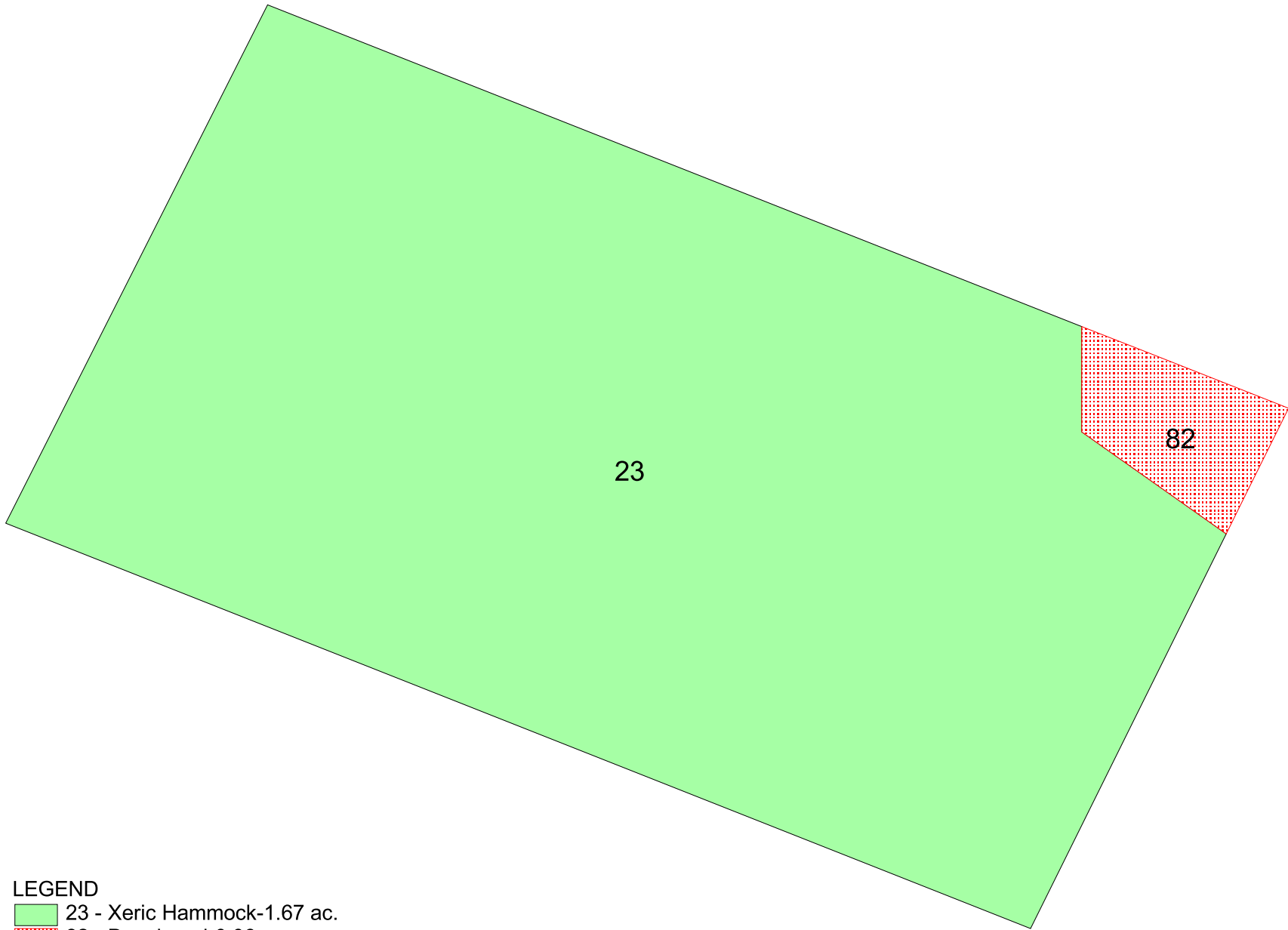
Natural Communities

The system of classifying natural communities employed in this plan was developed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). 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), and a very small developed area. The narrative below provides a park specific assessment of the existing natural community. Addendum 4 contains a list of plants and animals occurring at the park.

Xeric hammock. The park contains 1.67 acres of xeric hammock, a natural community that evolved at the site due to fire exclusion and other human influences over the past century or more. Sand live oaks now dominate the relatively open canopy. Among the other trees present are southern magnolia, black cherry, and laurel oak. Several remnant turkey oaks appear on the western fringe of the site. The mid-story is almost nonexistent and groundcover is very sparse. The well-drained sands underlying the site would normally support a sandhill community, but very few characteristic sandhill species remain. The development of the Confederate earthworks in the 1860s greatly compromised the viability of the site as a natural community. The footprint of the old fort occupies at least two-thirds of the present-day park. Current management of the park, with its goal of maintaining landscape features associated with the Civil War fort, continues to limit normal development of the natural community. At this site, however, the preservation of cultural resources takes precedence over natural resource concerns.

Personnel from Talbot Islands State Parks are responsible for managing Yellow Bluff Fort and visit the site periodically. Staff presence at the park is very limited, however, and public access is largely unregulated. Consequently, unauthorized footpaths have



LEGEND

-  23 - Xeric Hammock-1.67 ac.
-  82 - Developed-0.06 ac.

**YELLOW BLUFF FORT
HISTORIC STATE PARK**



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

**NATURAL COMMUNITIES
MAP**

appeared on the slopes of the earthworks and significant erosion problems have developed. Several species of invasive exotic plants occur in the xeric hammock, including mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*), air potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*), Chinese wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*), and camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*). A discussion of control measures for these plants appears later in this plan in the Exotic Species Control section of Management Measures for Natural Resources.

Developed. The developed area at the site, consisting of a small parking area and commemorative obelisk, totals 0.06 acre.

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. Management measures will be addressed later in this plan.

To date, there are no records of designated species occurring at this site.

Special Natural Features

Yellow Bluff contains no outstanding natural features.

Cultural Resources

Evaluating the condition of cultural resources is accomplished using a three part evaluative scale, expressed as good, fair, 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 one site within the park boundaries, 8Du 123, which is Yellow Bluff Fort. The components of 8Du 123 constitute the only known cultural resources within the park. The National Register of Historic Places listed Yellow Bluff Fort in 1970. The Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, a unit of the National Park Service, assigns its own number, TIMU 96, to the fort.

Yellow Bluff gained prominence in September 1862, after the Union capture of Fernandina, when Confederate forces constructed fortifications to deny the invading

enemy access to the St. Johns River. The Confederates established artillery positions at St. Johns Bluff, on the south bank about five miles from the mouth of the river, and at Dame's Point, specifically Yellow Bluff, near New Berlin on the north bank of the river. At least some of the ordnance evacuated from Fernandina was transported to those places by railroad. The St. Johns Bluff positions were established earlier than those at Yellow Bluff, though neither installation was complete by the time federal forces began the assault. Neither fortification was able to withstand the Union forces, which attacked first with cannon from warships in the channel and then landed troops to flank the defenders.

Yellow Bluff came to notice again late in the War. In February 1864, Union forces received orders to build a communications tower "on the blockhouse" at Yellow Bluff. The 110-foot tower, which was among several that the Union forces used to relay communications throughout the area, seems to have remained active until the War's end. The site faded from public attention shortly afterward.

Little physical evidence of Yellow Bluff Fort remains. One old photograph purporting to show the communications tower at New Berlin actually reveals a middle distance landscape crowded with multi-story houses and other structures on a scale not usually associated with the area. At the site today, an extensive trench system persists. The trenches are often at least ten feet deep, and in places are fifteen feet wide. These may be the physical remains of the installation, however the park has never been the subject of comprehensive, coordinated cultural resources survey. Consequently, one can only infer the significance of the trench system. Trees, mostly oaks, grow throughout the park, and a few are located within the "islands" of the trench system. Some of the offspring of these trees are spreading into the trench system. A low obelisk with a commemorative plaque marks the site, and a few cannons, mounted in concrete pedestals, flank the entrance from the parking lot.

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.

Staff did not conduct a timber management analysis for this park. The total area of the park is below the 1,000-acre minimum established by Florida Statute as the threshold for requiring timber analysis.

Additional Considerations

A large live oak at the northwest edge of the trench system is in danger of toppling if erosion at its base continues unabated. Persistent human actions such as digging and climbing have accelerated the erosion. In order to save this specimen, gradual back filling of the exposed root system will be necessary.

Management Needs and Problems

Yellow Bluff Fort is in poor condition. Although the earthworks / trench system appears stable, human use and misuse have in fact caused severe impacts. While a 4-foot tall chain link fence currently runs along much of the park boundary, sizable stretches remain unprotected. The 400-foot long south boundary and an 80-foot stretch at the formal entrance to the park are unfenced. Vegetative growth, while dense along most of the south boundary, is sparse enough near the southeast corner to allow easy entry into the park. In fact, a six-foot wide, well-traveled but unauthorized pathway now accesses the park at that location. At the northeast entryway to the park, a series of wooden fence posts set 12 – 18 inches apart serve as bollards and provide limited protection. In reality, however, here and at the south boundary the resource is open to penetration and damage from wheeled vehicles ranging from bicycles to off-road motorcycles. In recent years, such incidents have become less frequent due to assistance from neighborhood volunteers, who have improved site maintenance and security. Still, the park would greatly benefit from an increased presence by uniformed personnel.

Visitors have traditionally used the larger oaks within the trench system as play areas, mainly for climbing and for supporting swings. Those activities have caused damage to trees and have exacerbated erosion of the earthworks. Vandals have exposed at least half the roots of one large oak. Without heroic rescue measures, the tree will die, and its death will further stress the resources.

The commemorative plaque has experienced vandalism by apparent small arms gunfire; it is in fair condition. The cannons, however, are in poor condition. They also appear to have suffered vandalism, although much of their decline may be attributable to the ravages of age and to chemical reaction with salt. The cannons, which are of inappropriate vintage and are perhaps salvage from shipwrecks, appear to be substitutes for genuine ordnance of the Civil War era. What conservation measures, if any, were ever applied to the cannons is not known, but all are in an obvious, persistent state of decline.

Cultural resources take precedence over natural resources at Yellow Bluff Fort, so all

natural resource management activities in the park must be compatible with the cultural resource needs of the site. Staff may still address some natural resource needs, however. The chief natural resource management needs include stabilization of erosion areas, removal of invasive hardwood saplings, and control of the exotic plants that have invaded the park.

Management Objectives

The resources administered by the Division are divided into two principal categories: natural resources and cultural resources. The Division's primary objective in natural resource management is to maintain and restore, to the extent possible, 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. Act to remedy the currently endangered condition of the cultural resources at Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park by stabilizing and preserving the physical evidence that remains.
 - A. Adopt a plan of action to stabilize the present earthworks by appropriate means, including the possible use of turf grass and sandbag armoring as stabilizing agents.
 - B. Coordinate with the Division of Historical Resources in attempts to obtain funds for comprehensive, professional, cultural resources survey of the Yellow Bluff Fort property.
 - C. Establish well-defined play areas in the park, outside the present footprint of the earthworks.
 - D. Improve protection of site resources by establishing a program of regular site inspection, assessment, and maintenance.
 - E. Improve the security of park boundaries by adding appropriate fencing where needed, and evaluate other means of preventing access by bicycles and off road vehicles.
 - F. Control the native hardwoods that are invading the earthworks.
 - G. Monitor the park regularly to document the occurrence of exotic plant species. Continue the exotics control program, treating invasive exotic plants as needed.
2. Improve public knowledge of the cultural resources preserved within the park.
 - A. Develop on-site interpretive materials and exhibits to educate visitors about the historic features of the park and the fragility of its cultural resources.
 - B. Incorporate information about Yellow Bluff Fort into interpretive programs developed and presented at other Talbot Islands State Park locations such as Fort George Island Cultural State Park and Little Talbot Island State Park.
3. Protect the existing aesthetics of the park from impacts of encroaching development.
 - A. Seek to acquire additional unimproved property to the south of the site in order to establish a wooded buffer between the park and potential adjacent

development.

Management Measures for Natural Resources

Hydrology

No specific hydrological management is necessary at the park, however staff will comply with best management practices to prevent soil erosion or other impacts to water resources off site.

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.

Under natural conditions, due to the paucity of flammable herbaceous groundcover and the predominance of relatively incombustible oak-leaf litter, a well-established xeric hammock very rarely burns. Since the xeric hammock at Yellow Bluff is well established, there are no plans to introduce prescribed fire to the park.

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.

There are no records of designated species at this site.

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.

The most invasive exotic plant species recorded to date in the park are mimosa, air

potato, Chinese wisteria, and camphor tree. The preferred method for controlling invasive plant species in a cultural resource site such as Yellow Bluff is the regular application of herbicides. In 2002, District 2 established a routine treatment program for the exotics at the park. Staff will monitor the site periodically to assess the effectiveness of the herbicide treatments and to check for additional invasions by exotic plants.

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.

The only problem species at this site are hardwoods, such as laurel oak, that have a tendency to spread into the trench system and obscure the outlines of the earthworks. The preferred method of dealing with these native invasive species is to cut the young saplings and treat the stumps with herbicide.

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. Staff will significantly increase efforts to stabilize the physical remains of Yellow Bluff Fort. An action plan to achieve stabilization of the site may include the following recommended measures: use of erosion control fabric and turf grass on eroding slopes, armoring of critically eroded areas with sandbags, establishment of a temporary retaining wall at the base of the endangered large live oak, and gradual back-filling of the exposed root system of that oak.
2. Staff will endeavor to increase the body of knowledge about the site and to develop more effective means of preserving its cultural resources. The following actions may be appropriate: seek funding for comprehensive cultural resources survey, redirect visitors' play activities to areas outside the earthworks, establish additional boundary barriers of some sort to prevent access to the site by bicycles and off road

vehicles, and cut and herbicide native saplings and invasive exotic plants that may compromise the integrity of the resources or hinder site interpretation.

3. Staff will develop and adopt routine procedures to improve protection of the site, including regular inspection and assessment of site condition.
4. Staff will attempt to foster public stewardship of the site by developing interpretive materials and programs specific to Yellow Bluff Fort and by increasing efforts to educate the public about the unique historic resources contained within the park.
5. Staff will research the ownership of adjacent parcels, and will recommend for acquisition those parcels deemed important as visual buffers from future development.

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.

This site contains very limited natural resources and there are no research needs.

Cultural Resources

The following research or surveys will enhance the ability of the Talbot Islands Administration staff to manage and interpret cultural resources at Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park.

1. Research by historic preservationists and landscape restoration specialists into appropriate methodologies for stabilizing the earthworks with groundcover plants, while strictly adhering to established standards for stabilizing historic structures of this type.
2. A comprehensive cultural resources survey of the site and its environs to establish the probable resources of the park. The product of the initial survey should be a definitive report that contributes to the interpretation of the park and indicates the appropriate level of cultural resources/archaeological survey that researchers should pursue in a succeeding phase.

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 5. Cost estimates for conducting priority management activities are based on the most cost effective methods and recommendations currently available (see Addendum 5).

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 update of its management plan.

A land management review of Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park has not been conducted.

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, 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.

Existing Use of Adjacent Lands

Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park is located in Jacksonville, just west of the town of New Berlin. The State Park is about halfway between downtown Jacksonville and the mouth of the St. Johns River. Surrounding land uses include residential and industrial. The St. Johns River is approximately half a mile to the east, and Interstate 295 is about half a mile to the west. Nichols Creek, which flows into the St. Johns River, is located about half a mile north of the park. Furthermore, this historic site is within the Timucuan National Ecological and Historic Preserve.

Within the Jacksonville area, there are numerous parks offering resource-based

recreation opportunities to the public. These parks provide an impressive selection of boat ramps, hiking trails, biking trails, horse trails, picnic pavilions, nature centers, fishing areas, swimming areas, campgrounds, observation towers and boardwalks. In addition to these city parks, other State Parks are within a short drive. They include Amelia Island State Park, Nassau Sound Fishing Pier State Park, Big Talbot Island State Park, Little Talbot Island State Park, Fort George Island State Park, Fort Clinch State Park, and Fernandina Plaza State Park. Collectively, these parks provide opportunities for hiking, fishing, camping, horseback riding, bicycling, swimming, boating, canoeing/kayaking, picnicking, nature study, wildlife observation, and interpretive programs. Moreover, the National Park Service manages two properties in the area, namely Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve and Fort Caroline National Memorial. These properties offer hiking, interpretive programs, nature walks, wildlife viewing, fishing, and kayaking.

Planned Use of Adjacent Lands

According to Duval County's Future Land Use Map, the land surrounding Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park is designated as "Water Dependent-Water Related" (Duval County, 2002). This mixed-use designation is intended for land uses that require deep water access to St. Johns River. The primary purpose of this category is to protect, support, and permit orderly expansion of the Port of Jacksonville (Duval County, 2002). It is anticipated that additional residential development will occur within the remaining undeveloped lands around the park. Potential negative impacts from additional development could include a decrease in the quality and supply of ground and surface water, and an increase in vehicular traffic on Interstate 295.

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

Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park contains 1.73 acres within the Jacksonville city limits. The resources of this park are primarily cultural, with no notable natural

features. The site contains 1.67 acres of xeric hammock that is dominated by live oaks and an occasional cabbage palm. The footprint of the old fort occupies at least two-thirds of the present-day park. The remaining 0.06-acre area consists of the small parking area and commemorative obelisk. There are unimproved footpaths throughout the small site.

Archaeological and Historical Features

The Yellow Bluff Fort, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was constructed by Confederate troops in 1862. There was never an actual fort on Yellow Bluff, but an encampment that was fortified and equipped with large guns for protection. The trenches and earthworks were constructed near the St. Johns River to prevent Union forces from reaching Jacksonville. At the time the fort was constructed, the course of the St. Johns was closer to the site than it is today. Shortly after construction, Union forces landed to the rear of the Confederate gun positions, causing them to be evacuated without a fight. Later, in 1864, the Union forces built a communications tower on Yellow Bluff that remained active until the end of the Civil War. Today, all that remains is a series of trenches and earthworks, rifle pits, stockades, a magazine, and the single tower. A monument near the northeast corner of the site was erected to commemorate the historic significance of the site. Five cannons are currently placed around the fort site.

Assessment of Use

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

Past Uses

Prior acquisition by the state in 1950, the property was owned by a private corporation.

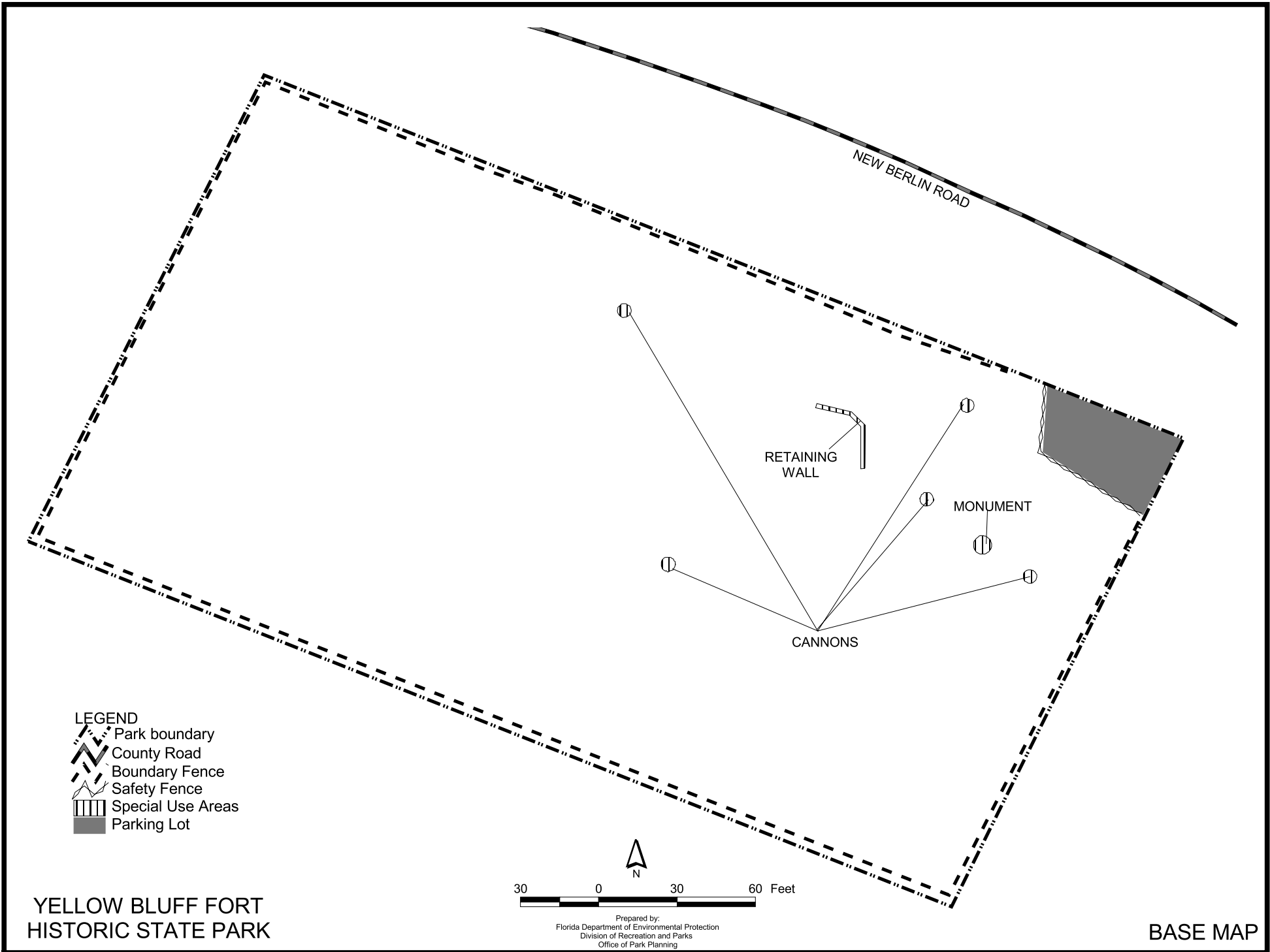
Recreational Uses

Touring the trenches and earthworks of the fort is the primary public use of the historic site. A few picnic tables are scattered under the shade of the live oak trees providing limited opportunities for picnicking.

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 Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park, the entire site has been designated as a



NEW BERLIN ROAD

RETAINING WALL

MONUMENT

CANNONS

LEGEND

-  Park boundary
-  County Road
-  Boundary Fence
-  Safety Fence
-  Special Use Areas
-  Parking Lot



YELLOW BLUFF FORT
HISTORIC STATE PARK

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

BASE MAP

protected zone due to the presence of significant cultural features.

Existing Facilities

Recreation facilities. Some footpaths have been established throughout the park. Some of these paths traverse the historic earthworks, contributing to an erosion problem. A few picnic tables are placed under the shade of the live oak trees.

Support facilities. A small, paved parking area on the northeast corner of the property provides space for about seven vehicles.

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 Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park, the primary emphasis is placed on protection and maintenance of the historic features. The small size of this property and the presence of significant cultural features limit the potential to provide additional facilities or expand recreational activities.

Recreation Facilities

Interpretive improvements. There is potential to expand the interpretation of the site through additional interpretive displays. Before this can be accomplished, the park will



LEGEND

-  PROPOSED FACILITY
-  CANNON
-  MONUMENT
-  RETAINING WALL
-  PARKING LOT
-  PARK BOUNDARY
-  LOCAL ROAD



**YELLOW BLUFF FORT
HISTORIC STATE PARK**

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

**CONCEPTUAL
LAND USE PLAN**

require a comprehensive cultural resource survey. Upon completion, an open-air kiosk or interpretive panels are recommended to more fully tell the story of the historic fort and its role in the Civil War. Because of the isolated location of the site, the proposed interpretive displays should be positioned in a manner that will not detract from viewing the historic earthworks.

Trail improvements. Portions of the existing footpaths that traverse the historic earthworks should be closed or rerouted to discourage erosion. Boardwalks and/or wooden railing might also be needed to provide access to the trenches while protecting them from further erosion.

Support Facilities

No support facilities are recommended.

Facilities Development

Preliminary cost estimates for the following list of proposed facilities are provided in Addendum 5. 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

Interpretive Kiosk

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

Table 1--Existing Use And Optimum Carrying Capacity

Activity/Facility	Existing Capacity		Additional Capacity		Estimated Optimum Capacity	
	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily	One Time	Daily
Historic Grounds	21	63			21	63
TOTAL	21	63	0	0	21	63

values and management efficiency.

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.

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

Addendum 1—Acquisition History

Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park Acquisition History

Purpose and Sequence of Acquisition

The State of Florida initially acquired Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park to manage the property as a historic site and memorial. On September 12, 1950, the state obtained title to the property that became Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park. The property was donated to the state by The North Shore Corporation. On May 2, 1955, the Board of County Commissioners of Duval County abandoned a 0.47-acre right-of-right, which was subsequently incorporated into Yellow Bluff Port Historic State Park.

Lease Agreement

On January 23, 1968, the state leased Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park to the Division of Recreation and Parks (Division), under Lease No. 2324, for a period of ninety-nine (99) years. In 1988, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Trustees) assigned a new lease number, Lease No. 3646, to Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park without making any changes to the terms and conditions of Lease No. 2324. Lease No. 3646 will expire on January 22, 2067.

According to Lease No. 3646, the Division manages Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park to develop, operate and maintain the property for outdoor recreational, park, conservation, historic and related purposes.

Title Interest

The Trustees hold fee simple title to Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park.

Special Conditions on Use

Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park is designated single-use to provide resource-based public outdoor recreation and other related uses. Uses such as water resource development projects, water supply projects, stormwater management projects, linear facilities and sustainable agriculture and forestry, unless specifically stated otherwise in this park unit management plan, are not consistent with the purposes for which Division manages the property.

Outstanding Reservations

Following is a listing of outstanding rights, reservations, and encumbrances that apply to Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park.

Instrument:	Deed
Instrument Holder:	The North Shore Corporation
Beginning Date:	September 12, 1950

Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park Acquisition History

Ending Date: There is no specific ending date given.

Outstanding Rights, Uses, Etc.: The purpose of conveying the land on which the remains of Yellow Bluff Fort is situated is to make the property available to the public as a historic memorial. If the property is used for any other purpose other than historic memorial, the title to the property will revert to the instrument holder.

Addendum 2—References Cited

Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park References Cited

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Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park References Cited

Addendum 3—Soil Descriptions

Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park Soil Descriptions

(35) Lynn Haven fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes - This series consists of nearly level and gently sloping, very poorly drained, sandy soils. These soils formed in thick beds of sandy marine sediments. They are on flats and in seep areas on side slopes. The soils are moderately permeable and moderately rapidly permeable. Generally, the high water table is at or near the surface. Slopes are concave. The Lynn Haven soils are sandy, siliceous, thermic Typic Aloquods. Mapped areas range between 3 and 75 acres.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Boulogne, Leon, Evergreen, Wesconnett, and Pottsburg soils. Boulogne and Leon soils are poorly drained soils that do not have umbric epipedons. Evergreen soils have histic epipedons and are in depressions. Wesconnett soils do not have eluvial horizons are in depressions. Pottsburg soils have spodic horizons below a depth of 50 inches. Included areas make up less than 15 percent of any mapped area.

(46) Ortega fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes - This series consists of nearly level and gently sloping, moderately well drained, sandy soils. These soils formed in thick sandy marine sediments. They are on rises and knolls. The soils are rapidly permeable. Generally, the high water table is at a depth of 42 to 72 inches. Slopes are smooth or convex and range from 0 to 5 percent. The Ortega soils are thermic, uncoated Typic Quartzipsamments. Mapped areas range from 3 to 85 acres.

The Ortega soils are closely associated on the landscape with Albany, Ridgewood, Hurricane, and Kershaw soils. Similar soils include those with a dark organically stained subsoil within a depth of 80 inches and are on landforms similar to those of the Ortega soil. Ortega soils and similar components make up 88 to 98 percent of the soil unit. Dissimilar soils include Albany, Ridgewood, and Hurricane soils, which are somewhat poorly drained; Hurricane soils, which are somewhat poorly drained and have spodic horizons below a depth of 50 inches; and Kershaw soils, which are excessively drained. Dissimilar soils make up 2 to 12 percent of the mapped area.

Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park Soil Descriptions

Addendum 4—Plant And Animal List

Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park

Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
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PTERIDOPHYTES

Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium</i> sp.	
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	

GYMNOSPERMS

Red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	
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ANGIOSPERMS

Monocots

Air potato *	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	
Centipede grass *	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>	
Cabbage palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	
Nutrush	<i>Scleria</i> sp.	
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	
Cat greenbrier	<i>Smilax glauca</i>	
Sarsparilla vine	<i>Smilax pumila</i>	
Smutgrass *	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>	
Ball moss	<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i>	
Spanish moss	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	
Spanish bayonet *	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	

Dicots

Mimosa *	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	
Florida Indian plantain	<i>Arnoglossum floridanum</i>	
Soft greeneyes	<i>Berlandiera pumila</i>	
Spanish needle	<i>Bidens alba</i>	
Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	
Pignut hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>	
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	
Camphor tree *	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	
Stinging nettle	<i>Cnidoscolus stimulosus</i>	
Flowering dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	
Elephant's foot	<i>Elephantopus</i> sp.	
Coral bean	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	
Innocence	<i>Hedyotis procumbens</i>	
St. Andrew's-cross	<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	

*Non-native Species

Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park

Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for designated species)
Carolina holly	<i>Ilex ambigua</i>	
American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	
Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	
Southern magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	
Sensitive briar	<i>Mimosa quadrivalvis</i>	
Wild olive	<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	
Redbay	<i>Persea borbonia</i> var. <i>borbonia</i>	
Carolina laurelcherry	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	
Sand live oak	<i>Quercus geminata</i>	
Turkey oak	<i>Quercus laevis</i>	
Laurel oak	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	
Southern red oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	
Winged sumac	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> sp.	
Sweetleaf	<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>	
Caesarweed *	<i>Urena lobata</i>	
Tree sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	
Shiny blueberry	<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	
Deerberry	<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	
Muscadine grape	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	
Chinese wisteria *	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	

*Non-native Species

Yellow Bluff Fort Historic State Park

Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Primary Habitat Codes (for all species)
BIRDS		
Woodpeckers		
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	MTC
Jays and Crows		
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	MTC
Titmice		
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	MTC
Wrens		
Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	MTC
Warblers		
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	MTC
Cardinals, Grosbeaks, and Buntings		
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	MTC
MAMMALS		
Rodents		
Gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	MTC

*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—Priority Schedule And Cost Estimates

Yellow Bluff Fort 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. Stabilization of the earthworks by appropriate means (turf grass, sandbags). 0-10 years. Estimated Cost: \$10,000.
2. Comprehensive cultural resources survey of the park. 0-10 years. Estimated Cost: \$15,000.
3. Improving protection of site resources by establishing a regular program of site inspection, assessment, and maintenance. 0-10 years. Estimated Cost: \$5,000.
4. Securing boundaries of the park. 0-10 years. Estimated Cost: \$10,000.
5. Removal of hardwoods invading the earthworks. 0-10 years. Estimated Cost: \$2,500.
6. Continuation of the exotic plant control program within the park. 0-10 years. Estimated Cost: \$6,000 (includes equipment, herbicide and staff time).
7. Development of interpretive materials and exhibits for the park. 0-10 years. Estimated Cost: \$15,000.

Total Estimated Cost:

\$63,500.

