DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE PERMIT

AMENDMENT #1

3-201
(10/86)

2. AUTHORITY-STATUTES
16 USC1539(a)(1)(B)

REGULATIONS (attached)
50 CFR §13 & 17

3. NUMBER
TE796769-1

4. RENEWABLE	5. MAY COPY
XXXX YES	XXXX YES
____ NO	____ NO

6. EFFECTIVE	7. EXPIRES
02/26/99	01/31/2025

1. PERMITTEE

STALLWORTH PRESERVE OWNERS ASSOCIATION
5021 HIGHWAY 98 EAST
DESTIN, FLORIDA 32541
PHONE: 850/837-1886
FACSIMILE: 850/837-3890

8. NAME AND TITLE OF PRINCIPAL OFFICER (if # 1 is a business)

KEITH HOWARD, PRESIDENT/DIRECTOR

9. TYPE OF PERMIT

ENDANGERED SPECIES - INCIDENTAL TAKE

10. LOCATION WHERE AUTHORIZED ACTIVITY MAY BE CONDUCTED

APPROXIMATELY 7 ACRES OF LAND, CONSISTING OF 13 LOTS (LOTS 1 THROUGH 14 - LOT 12 DIVIDED BETWEEN LOTS 11 AND 13) AND COMMON AREAS PER PLAT RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 10, PAGE 29, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF WALTON COUNTY, FLORIDA.

11. CONDITIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS:

A. GENERAL CONDITIONS SET OUT IN SUBPART D OF 50 CFR 13, AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS CONTAINED IN FEDERAL REGULATIONS CITED IN BLOCK #2 ABOVE, ARE HEREBY MADE A PART OF THIS PERMIT. ALL ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED HEREIN MUST BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORD WITH AND FOR THE PURPOSES DESCRIBED IN THE APPLICATION SUBMITTED. CONTINUED VALIDITY, OR RENEWAL, OF THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO COMPLETE AND TIMELY COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE CONDITIONS, INCLUDING THE FILING OF ALL REQUIRED INFORMATION AND REPORTS.

B. THE VALIDITY OF THIS PERMIT IS ALSO CONDITIONED UPON STRICT OBSERVANCE OF ALL APPLICABLE FOREIGN, STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER FEDERAL LAW. THE ORIGINAL PERMIT, ISSUED ON 02/02/1995, IS HEREBY AMENDED, REPLACED, AND SUBSTITUTED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY THIS AMENDMENT #1.

C. VALID FOR USE BY PERMITTEE NAMED ABOVE, AND ANY AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

D. ACCEPTANCE OF THIS PERMIT SERVES AS EVIDENCE THAT THE PERMITTEE AND ITS AUTHORIZED AGENTS UNDERSTAND AND AGREE TO ABIDE BY THE TERMS OF THIS PERMIT AND ALL SECTIONS OF TITLE 50 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, PARTS 13 AND 17, PERTINENT TO ISSUED PERMITS. SECTION 11 OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973, AS AMENDED, PROVIDES FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS.

XX Block 11 of this Permit consists of Items A-S and Appendices A-C (14 Pages Total).

12. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

REPORTS WILL BE PROVIDED TO THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE OFFICES APPEARING IN CONDITIONS R AND S OF THIS PERMIT.

ISSUED BY:	TITLE	DATE
H. Dale Hall	DEPUTY REGIONAL DIRECTOR, FWS, SOUTHEAST REGION	3/8/99

ORIGINAL

E. The Permittee is an Incorporated entity that represents the individual lot owners (Owner) that hold title to the individual lot(s) and common areas. The relationship between the Permittee and the implementation of the terms and conditions of this Permit must be clearly explained in the Stallworth Preserve Owners Association Bylaws (Bylaws), the Amended and restated Articles of Incorporation of the Stallworth Preserve Owners Association, Inc. (Articles), and the Declaration of covenants and restrictions of Stallworth Preserve (Covenants). Accordingly, the Permittee must inform each Owner of his/her individual and collective responsibilities and mandates as described in the HCP and this permit. All conditions of this permit automatically will be assigned and transferred to each Owner and shall run with the real property encompassed by the Project. The Permittee shall be defined as those entities which hold, or will hold, fee simple title to any portion of the real property identified in BLOCK #10 above over the duration of the permit.

F. The Permittee owns a 7-acre tract as described in Block 10, above, and proposed to construct and operate a real estate development called Stallworth Estates (Project). The Project will result in the permanent destruction of 23.4 percent (73,753 sq. ft. or 1.69 acres of a total 7.0 acres) of known or potential habitat of *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys*. This permit authorizes incidental taking of *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* associated with construction of the Project and associated infrastructure, and subsequent human habitation of the Project, as conditioned herein and subject to the continued validity of the permit.

G. Within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this amended Permit, the Permittee must amend the Bylaws, Articles, and Covenants to ensure full and timely compliance with this Permit. Such amendments to the Bylaws, Articles, and Covenants must incorporate all conditions of this Permit and will be approved of in writing by the contact offices of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as identified in Conditions S and T, below.

H. The Permittee shall permit the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel, State of Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission personnel, or other properly permitted and qualified persons designated by either agency to enter the Project boundaries at reasonable hours and times for the general purposes specified in Part 50 Code of Federal Regulations §13.21(e)(2), and in addition, for the specific purpose of monitoring the extant population of *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys*.

I. Within the timeframe as described in Condition 11.G, above; the Project's Covenants must identify the following minimum performance standards for purposes of protecting *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys*.

1. A brief description and information on the need, intent, and purposes of this permit, and conservation of *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys*.

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I. (Continued)

2. Identification of the requirements and responsibilities contained in the permit. Permittee is required to provide a copy of the permit to each Owner. In addition, each Owner shall maintain a copy of the permit in the residence for use by lessees or others who hold under the Owner. The responsibilities to be identified include the following:

a. Prohibition on the maintenance or ownership of free-roaming cats or dogs within the Project. Pets confined inside individual homes are permissible.

b. Use of refuse containers which are scavenger-proof and rodent-proof.

c. Prohibition on the use of flood lighting within the Project. All lights within the Project must be shielded to avoid illuminating any natural habitat areas, including dunes and along the beachfront of the Project. Further, any lighting of the Project and for individual lots must conform to the specifications outlined in Appendix A - Sea Turtle Nesting Beach Lighting Restrictions.

d. All of the Project's components (e.g., including homesite construction, parking areas, and driveways) constructed after this Permit Amendment issuance shall conform to the square footage as specific in Appendix B - Building And Drive/parking Area Square Footage.

e. All plant species used for landscaping the common areas and individual lots must be selected from an indigenous plant list provided in Appendix C. Variances or exceptions to this requirement for individual lots will be considered upon written request.

f. Up to five (5) dune walkovers may be constructed on raised piling. The five (5) walkovers are to be located 1) on Lot 7; 2) Shared by Lots 8 and 9; 3) between Lots 10 and 11; 4) on Lot 13; and 5) on Lot 14. Note that the Walkover between Lots 10 and 11 shall be the community walkover. No lighting of boardwalks is permitted.

g. The exterior use of rodenticides is strictly prohibited.

h. Identification of the requirements of establishing and maintaining a special assessment to fund minimization and mitigation measures identified in Conditions J and M, below, and other requirements of this permit.

CONTINUED...

J. The Permittee shall continue funding a *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* study (Study). The Study shall be redirected and refined to: 1) assess *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* behavior on undeveloped (Topsail Hill State Preserve) and low density developed (Four-Mile Village) areas; 2) assess behavior of translocated *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* released into existing populations (Grayton Beach State Recreation Areas); and if sufficient time and budget allow, 3) reintroduction of *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* onto Stallworth Preserve. The funding shall be generated through a two-thousand dollars ($2,000) per year assessment for each owner of lots 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 11, 12 (shared by lots 11 and 13), 13, and 14. A total of twenty-eight thousand dollars ($28,000) will be assessed for each year for two (2) years for a grand total of fifty-six thousand dollars ($56,000). Auburn University shall conduct the study(s) in coordination with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Permittee shall ensure that the study continues uninterrupted.

K. Permanent alteration of the natural vegetation and topography of each of the 13 lots (lot 12 shared by lots 11 and 13) of the Project will not exceed the square footage per building and driveway indicated on Appendix B (Building and Drive/Parking Square footage). An additional ten (10) feet outside of each building and driveway footprint may be temporarily disturbed during construction. Each Owner must restore this area to natural vegetation and dune contours after home construction is completed. At least ten (10) days prior to clearing or construction for each lot, the respective Owner shall contact the contact office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service appearing in Condition S, below for final verification of building and driveway footprints, dune walkover construction and placement, and temporary disturbance area. This approval procedure should be incorporated into the Preliminary Design Review component of the Covenants (Article VIII). Upon approval and completion of construction, each restoration area shall be surveyed and recorded on the individual lots as a preserve area for *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys*. A certified survey, "As builts" of each lot's construction and associated Dune Restoration Plan shall be provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the Permittee's annual reporting.

L. Within ninety (90) days of the date of this Permit Amendment, the Permittee shall provide the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service a final site layout that shows the permitted Homesite(s), Parking Area, Driveway, Roadway Footprints, and Dune Walkovers. The permitted dimensions shall be accurately depicted on the layout (The actual final footprints may be generalized). The layout shall be no smaller in scale than 1 inch = 30 feet.

M. The Permittee shall continue an interest bearing account for purposes of funding the monitoring requirements of this permit (Fund), and for deposit of any collected penalties as described in the submitted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). Each Owner of the real property of the Project for lots 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 11, 12 (shared by 11 and 13), 13, and 14 will continue to annually deposit one-hundred dollars ($100) for a yearly total of

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M. (Continued)

fourteen hundred dollars ($1,400). The Covenants must identify that the special assessment for implementation of the HCP cannot be dissolved under any circumstances. Dissolution constitutes grounds for suspension or revocation of the Permit and will subject the Permittee to enforcement action. Disposition of monies collected from the Fund may occur for the following activities:

1. Trapping to determine presence or absence of *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* beyond the Study identified in Condition J, above.

2. Implementation of a removal program of potential *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* competitors, including the house mouse, on an as needed basis.

3. Funding an independent contractor to monitor the integrity of the habitat fences placed to restrict the extent of clearing during individual home construction.

4. Continual garbage management and control responsibilities identified in the HCP.

5. Hiring of an independent contractor to write and submit the annual reporting requirements.

The Permittee may be required to raise the annual assessment, or be required to provide additional special assessments, should it be determined insufficient to adequately fund all of the aforementioned activities for full and timely compliance with this Permit.

N. By January 31 of each year the permit is valid, the Permittee will submit an annual report to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service offices appearing in Conditions S and T below. In addition to the items specified below in O.1. through O.4, the Permittee shall also identify non-compliance and measures employed to remediate the non-compliance.

1. A narrative in each annual report must address the status of and implementation of the following minimization measures:

   a. Free-roaming animal control.

   b. Garbage and refuse management.

   c. Dune integrity and crossover status.

   d. Progress on landscaping requirements of the Project.

CONTINUED...

N. 1. (Continued)

e. Lighting requirements.

f. Status of lot construction and the lot's respective dune restoration plan.

g. Status and results of the Survey described in Condition I, above.

h. Status of the Walton County beach access and parking Improvement Plan.

2. An accounting of the special assessment fund for implementation of the permit.

3. Report of any employee or contractor training that took place during the report period.

4. Include any corrective measures or other changes that may be necessary to improve the efficacy of the HCP.

O. The Permittee and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service acknowledge that even with the above detailed provisions for monitoring and minimizing impacts to *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys*, changed and/or unforeseen circumstances could arise which were not fully anticipated by this Permit and which may result in adverse impact to *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys*. Such circumstances may become apparent either to the developers of the Project, Owners, members of the Association, or to personnel of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's policy regarding changed and unforeseen circumstances is contained in the final "No Surprises" rule published on February 23, 1998 (63 Fed. Reg. 8859) and codified at 50 C.F.R. Part 17. Should either unforeseen or changed circumstances arise, the Permittee and the contact office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall meet within twenty (20) working days following notice. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Permittee shall together agree upon appropriate and reasonable measures for addressing such circumstances, within the rule of applicable law, and the Permittee shall implement appropriate and reasonable measures within an additional thirty (30) working days.

P. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service intends to gather data on the impacts to *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* resulting from development activities. In order to gather this data, it is important that any *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* occupying the Project site not be relocated. In the event it is not possible to gather this type of data on the Project, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may require the following minimization measures:

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P. (Continued)

1. In such circumstances, where observation confirms the actual presence of *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* including any young, construction at and for a radius of at least 50 feet from the point of observation shall cease. The Permittee shall immediately notify the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office appearing in Condition T, below, and provide details of the activity and of the observation of *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys*. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service representative may, within 48 hours, initiate capture (including trapping, if appropriate) for the purpose of relocating as many *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* as feasible from the area of observation. If circumstances indicate that capture is infeasible, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service representative will advise the Permittee to proceed, providing advice as to any reasonable modification of construction technology, procedure, or timing that will reduce or avoid further localized adverse effects on *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys* in the area of the disturbance.

Q. Upon locating a dead, injured, or sick *Peromyscus polionotus allophrys*, initial notification must be made immediately to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Law Enforcement, 9549 Koger Boulevard, Suite 111, St. Petersburg, Florida 33702 (Phone: 727/570-5398). Notification should also be made (by the next work day) to the offices of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service noted in Conditions S and T, below. Care should be taken in handling sick, injured, or dead specimens to ensure effective treatment or to preserve biological materials for later analysis. In conjunction with the care of sick or injured endangered species or preservation of biological materials from a dead animal, the finder should take responsible steps to ensure that the site is not unnecessarily disturbed.

R. For purposes of monitoring compliance and administration of the terms and conditions of this permit, of review and approval of clearing of individual lots, the placement(s) of structure(s), and placement(s) of dune crossover(s) the contact office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is:

Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1612 June Avenue
Panama City, Florida 32405-3721
Telephone: 850/769-0552
FAX: 850/763-2177

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S. Annual reports and any correspondence generated from implementation, modification, or administration of the permit shall also be provided to the following office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:

Section 10 Permit Coordinator
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1875 Century Boulevard, Suite 210
Atlanta, Georgia 30345
Telephone: 404/679-7110
Facsimile: 404/679-7081

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APPENDIX A
SEA TURTLE NESTING BEACH LIGHTING RESTRICTIONS

Minimizing Beach-Lighting from Outdoor Sources

Light from artificial sources identified as problems should be managed so that light reaching the nesting beach is minimized. Once problem lights are identified, there are number of methods by which this goal can be met. Many of these methods allow the function of the lighting to be retained or even enhanced.

1. Turn the lighting off, or better yet, remove the luminaire. In some cases this is the only solution to the problem and it is almost always the most simple and least expensive. The critical time of the year that lighting should be extinguished is both the nesting and hatching season of sea turtle species that nest locally.

2. Reduce the wattage of problem lighting. For a given lamp type (e.g., high pressure sodium vapor) and style of fixture *(e.g.,* flood light), reducing the wattage of the luminaire (or lamp) will reduce the amount of light emitted. When changing lamp types or fixture styles, manufacturers data on luminance (typically given in lumens) should be consulted.

3. Change the style of luminaire to one that is more directional. Directional luminaries allow better control of light from the source so that light is cast primarily onto areas where it is needed, thereby minimizing errant light that can harm sea turtles. Lower-wattage directional luminaries can replace higher-wattage multidirectional luminaries. Luminaries should not be directed onto the nesting beach or any object visible from the beach.

4. Shield light sources from the nesting beach. To be effective, light shields should be completely opaque, sufficiently large, and positioned so that light from the shielded source does not reach the beach. In most cases, light shields can be fashioned from materials that are inexpensive and easily obtained. Plywood, aluminum and galvanized steel flashing, and some opaque plastics make excellent light shields. Tar paper shields can be effective but do not endure weathering well. Painting luminaire globes and fastening tinted acrylic or acetate as light shields are poor methods, as neither paint nor tinting is sufficiently opaque. Good shielding should provide a cutoff angle of 90^0 or more. Luminaries are diverse enough to require customized light shields in most cases. In many cases changing light fixtures to more directional or recessed styles will provide more efficient and permanent solutions to problem lighting.

5. Recess luminaries into eaves of roofing. Recessed sources will be more directional, and if directed downward will be less visible from the beach than multi directional lighting.

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6. Lower mounted luminaries or substitute pole-mounted luminaries with low, louvered, bollard fixtures. The lower a light source is mounted the smaller an area it will illuminate. In addition, sources mounted lower will tend to have a greater degree of shielding -from the beach by objects on the dune (vegetation, buildings, etc.). Sources mounted high on poles that are near the beach can be impossible to shield from the beach. The post-like stature of bollard fixture luminaries, and the light directing louvers with which they can be fitted, constitute an ideal way to keep light close to the ground and to minimize errant light.

7. Redirect luminaries away from the nesting beach. Even sources that are poorly directional can be redirected so that the brightest portion of the light field emitted is pointed away from the beach.

8. Reposition luminaries to take advantage of natural light shields. Necessary luminaries should be positioned on the landward side of any buildings or vegetation at the site.

9. Install timers to switch off lighting when no longer needed in the evening. This tactic by itself is only minimally effective in solving lighting, problems because both nesting and hatchling emergence can occur throughout the night. To be most effective, timers should be set to turn lights off in the early evening, no more than two hours after dusk. Humans themselves tend to be poor "timers" because of forgetfulness and uncertainty over responsibility..

10. Install motion-detector switches. Lighting connected to motion-detector switches only comes on when the fixture itself is approached by a large object and then switches off after a set time following the last detected motion. This puts the light source on only when it is needed for safety or security. The time lighting remains on can be adjusted for many units and should be set at no more than 30 seconds if possible. This type of lighting should not be used in high-traffic areas visible from the beach. In general, motion-detector switches are a better solution to lighting problems than timers, are relatively inexpensive, and are widely available (in the USA). Motion detectors can be used only with incandescent lighting (yellow, bug light bulbs are a good match with motion detectors).

11. Plant native dune vegetation as a light buffer. Planting light-blocking vegetation on the primary dune can help alleviate problems with light that escapes the management techniques outlined above. To be most effective, vegetation should be near the crest of the dune closest to the beach where woody, well-established vegetation normally grows. Salt-tolerant, bushy, densely leaved native plants are the most suitable.

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Minimizing Beach Lighting from Indoor Sources

Indoor light sources should not be overlooked as significant sources of problem light. The criterion for identifying problems with indoor lighting is the same as for outdoor lighting. Sources emitting light visible from the beach should be considered problem sources.

Indoor lighting causes the greatest problem for sea turtles where buildings are close to the beach, are very tall, or have large sea-side windows. Because indoor lighting is usually not meant to light the outdoors, effects of indoor lighting, can be largely eliminated without compromising the function of lighting in the least.

1. Turn off lighting in rooms that are not in use. Reminder notices placed on switches in oceanfront rooms can help in this effort.

2. Relocate movable lamps away from windows that are visible from the beach.

3. Tint windows visible from the beach so that light passing, from inside to outside is substantially reduced. A good tinted glass or window tinting, treatment will reduce visible light from the inside to 45% or less (transmittance ≤ 45%).

4. Draw opaque drapes, blinds, or other light-blocking, screens after dark to completely cover windows visible from the beach. Covering windows at night should be a matter of course for modest occupants. Although the outside cannot be seen through a window of a lighted room at night, those outside can easily see in. By drawing window coverings, both sea turtles and privacy can be spared.

Use of Alternative Light Sources

Each of the light management methods heretofore discussed can reduce the effects of artificial lighting on sea turtles. However, because efforts to dim, direct, and block light are bound to be imperfect, some light from artificial sources may escape to the beach. A useful strategy in reducing the effects of artificial lighting still further lies in ensuring that errant light on the beach possesses properties that make it minimally disruptive to sea turtles. These minimally disruptive properties require a spectral distribution that excludes short wavelength (UV, violet, blue, and green) light.

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APPENDIX B

Building and Drive/Parking Area Square Footage

Lot	Bldg. SF	Drive/Parking	Total Sq. Ft.
1	2736	800	3536
2	2310	750	3060
3	2800	750	3550
4	2356	750	3106
5	2856	700	3556
6	2937	700	3637
7	2236	1981	4217
8	3720	950	4670
9	4700	1050	5750
10	4200	1150	5350
11	5346	985	6331
13	6666	940	7604
14	3186	1200	4386
TOTALS	46,049 Sq. Ft.	12706 Sq.Ft.	58,753 Sq.Ft.
		Roadway	15,000 Sq.Ft.
		Project Total	73,753 Sq.Ft.

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APPENDIX C

Species Plant List for Coastal Walton County, Florida

Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Container	Primary & Secondary Dune	Inter-dunal	Scrub dune
Trees						
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	60'-90'	1gTP,3gTP,D			X
Osmanthus americanus	Wild Olive	70'	1gTP,3gTP,D			X
Pinus clausa	Sand Pine	20'	1gTP,3gTP,D			X
Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine	80'-100'	1gTP,3gTP,D			X
Quercus geminata	Sand Live Oak	30'	1gTP,3gTP,D			X
Quercus myrtifolia	Myrtle Oak	40'	1gTP,3gTP,D			X
Quercus virginiana maritima	Sand Live Oak	40'-50'	1gTP,3gTP,D			X
Medium to Large Shrubs & Small Trees						
Callicarpa americana	Beautyberry	5'	1gTP,TB,D			X
Erythrina herbacea	Eastern Coralbean	4' (25')	1gTP,TB,D	X		X
Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon Holly	20'	1gTP,TB,D			X
Iva frutescens	Marsh-Elder	11'	1gTP,TB,D		X	
Rhus copallina	Winged Sumac	10' (30')	1gTP,TB,D		X	X
Serenoa repens	Saw Palmetto	10' (30')	1gTP,TB,D			X
Small Shrubs & Ground Covers						
Schizachyrium maritimus	Bluestem		LT,TB	X		
Asclepias humistrata	Sandhill Milkweed		LT,TB			X
Bignonia capreolata	Cross Vine		LT,TB			X
Cakile constricta	Sea Rocket		LT,TB	X		
Ceratiola ericoides	Seaside Rosemary		LT,TB			X
Chrysoma pauciflosculosa	Seaside Goldenrod		LT,TB	X		X
(T) Chrysopsis gossypina cruiseana	Cruise's Golden Aster		LT,TB	X		X
Conradina canescens	Beach Heather		LT,TB	X		X
Cyperus sp.	Sedge		LT,TB		X	
Heterotheca subaxillaris	Aster (Camphor weed)		LT,TB	X		X
Hydrocotyle bonariensis	Pennywort		LT,TB	X	X	X
Ipomoea pes-caprae	Railroad Vine		LT,TB	X		
Ipomoea stolonifera	Beach Morning Glory		LT,TB	X		

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Licania Michauxii	Gopher Apple		LT,TB			X
Panicum amarum	Beach Grass		LT,TB	X		
(E) Polygonella macrophylla	Large-leaved Jointweed		LT,TB			X
Tradescantia ohiensis	Spiderwort		LT,TB			X
Uniola paniculata	Sea Oats		LT,TB	X		

T & E = State of Florida protected plant. Planting is stongly encouraged to help recover the species. Make sure the nursery you purchase the plant from is in the Association of Florida Native Plants; they follow all State regulations to grow and sell protected species.

1gTP = 1 gal tree pot 3gTP = 3 gal tree pot LT = Leach tube TB = Tree band D = Dee pot

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