

Introduction

- Over 80% of pine rocklands in Miami-Dade County have been lost to development
- Only <u>two percent</u> of pine rocklands remain in urban Miami-Dade County

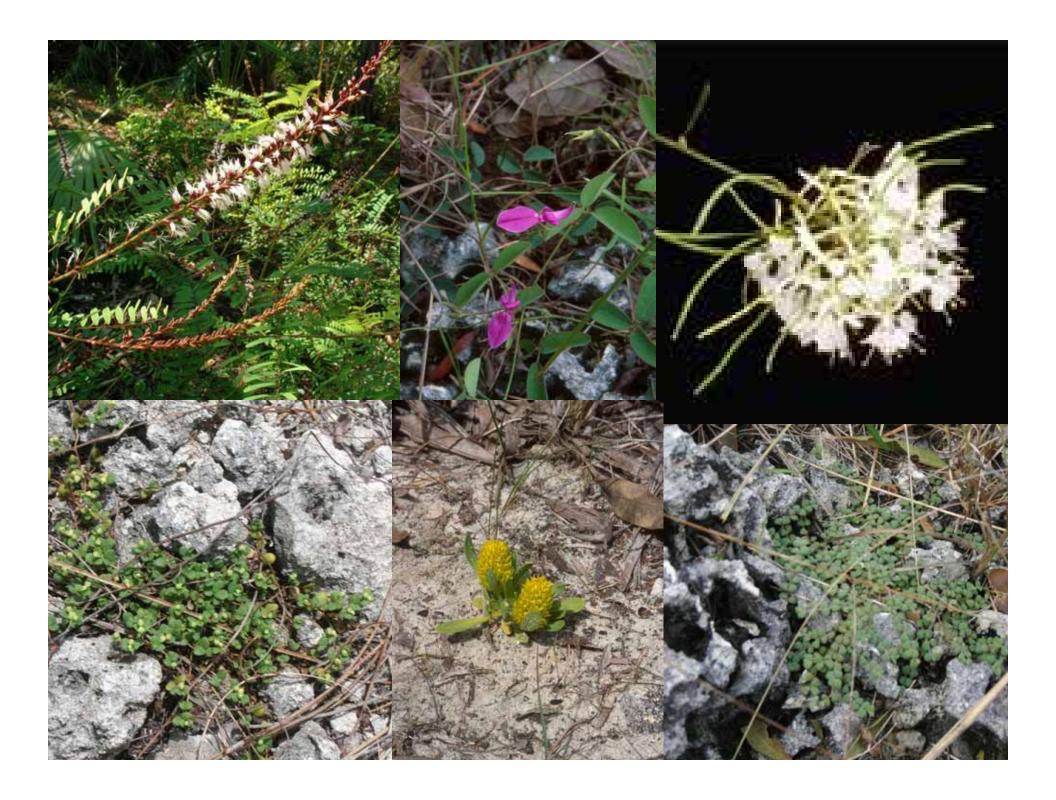
Introduction (Ctd.)

- These pine rockland fragments provide habitat for...
 - Six federally endangered plant species
 - Eight plant species that are candidates for federal listing
 - Five of these species are endemic to these fragments

The Six Federally Endangered Plant Species

- Carter's pinelandcress Warea carteri
- Crenulate lead plant Amorpha herbacea var. crenulata*
- Deltoid spurge Chamaesyce deltoidea subsp. deltoidea*
- Goulds wedge sandmat Chamaesyce deltoidea subsp. adhaerens*
- Small's milkpea Galactia smallii
- Small's milkwort Polygala smallii

^{*}Endemic to urban pine rockland fragments



The Eight Candidate Plant Species

- Blodgett's wild-mercury *Argythamnia blodgetti*
- Carter's flax Linum carteri var. carteri*
- Everglades bully Sideroxylon reclinatum subsp. austrofloridense
- Florida prairie clover Dalea carthagenensis var. floridana
- Mosier's false boneset *Brickellia mosieri**
- Pineland deltoid spurge Chamaesyce deltoidea subsp. pinetorum
- Sand flax Linum arenicola
- Twospike crabgrass Digitaria pauciflora

^{*}Endemic to urban pine rockland fragments



What's Wrong With Our Pine Rocklands?

- Fragmentation
- Fire Suppression
- Exotic Plant Infestations
- Illegal Dumping
- Managing these problems can be expensive and time consuming, especially for private land owners.









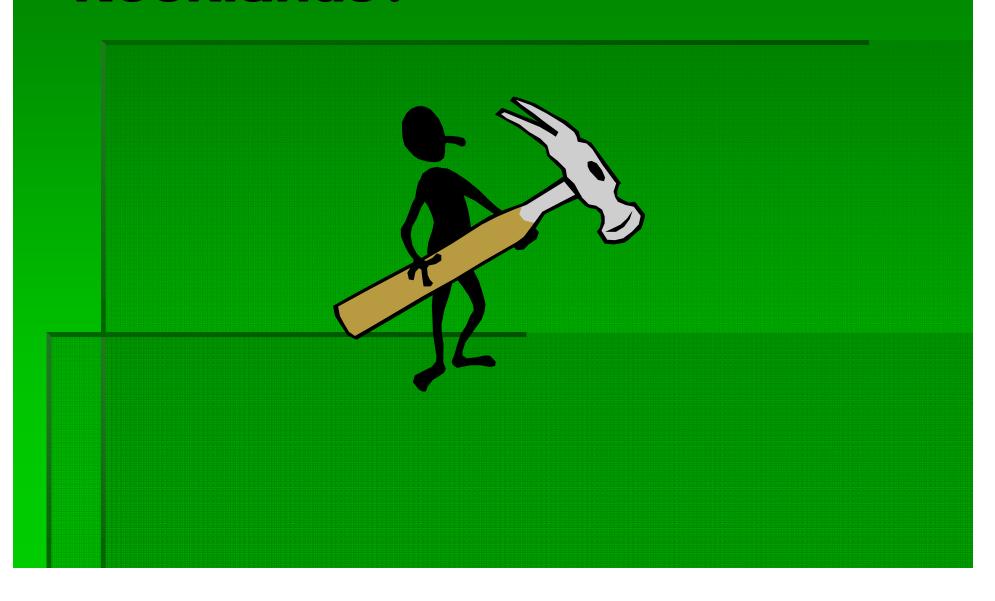








How Do We Fix Our Pine Rocklands?



Solution

- IRC received a grant from the USFWS to restore privately owned pine rocklands in Miami-Dade County, and assist land owners in managing their pine rockland forests.
- To date IRC has <u>seven properties</u> under its management, totaling approximately 27 acres.
- IRC has partnered with various government, non-profit, and community based organizations to restore roughly 20 of these 27 acres.

Partnerships





















Vegetation Monitoring

- Three 25 m transects, radiating from a center point at random bearings, were installed at all sites prior to restoration.
 - Vegetation tangent to the transect was recorded every meter.
 - One m₂ plots were set up every 5 m, and dominant herbaceous and shrubby vegetation were recorded.
- Photographs were taken at all four cardinal directions from the center point.















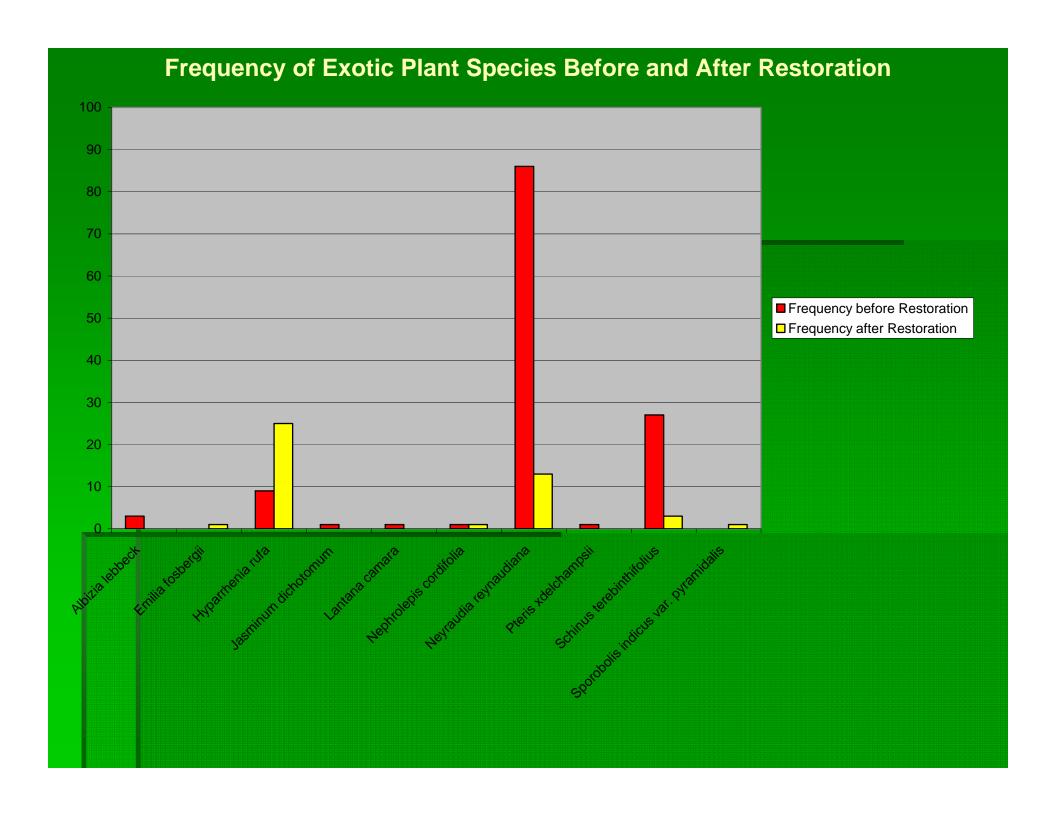




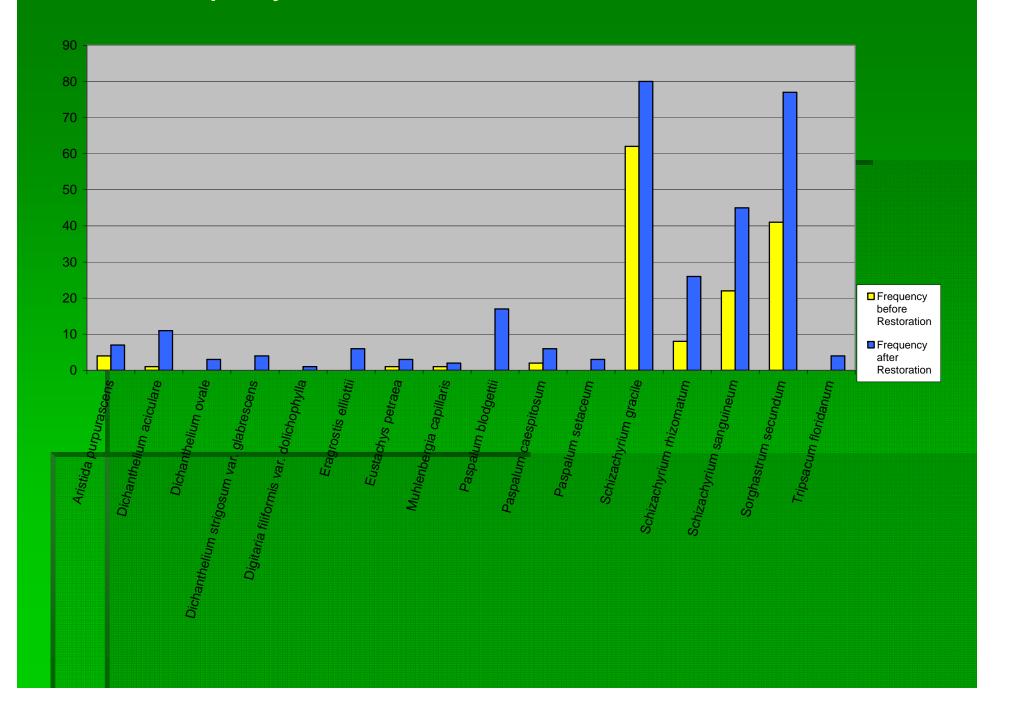




Results



Frequency of Native Grasses Before and After Restoration















cknowledgeme Florida Division of Forestry Florida International University Friends of IRC **Hands on Miami** Joseph and Frieda Ross Foundation Miami-Dade County NAM & DERM The Nature Conservancy **Tropical Audubon Society Tropical Girl Scout Council US Fish and Wildlife Service USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service** Roger Hammer and Jesse Hoffman for providing plant photos Eric Fleites, Paula Garcia, Debbie Lada, and Kate Samelson, for their efforts with IRC's restoration crew Natural Resources Conservation Services