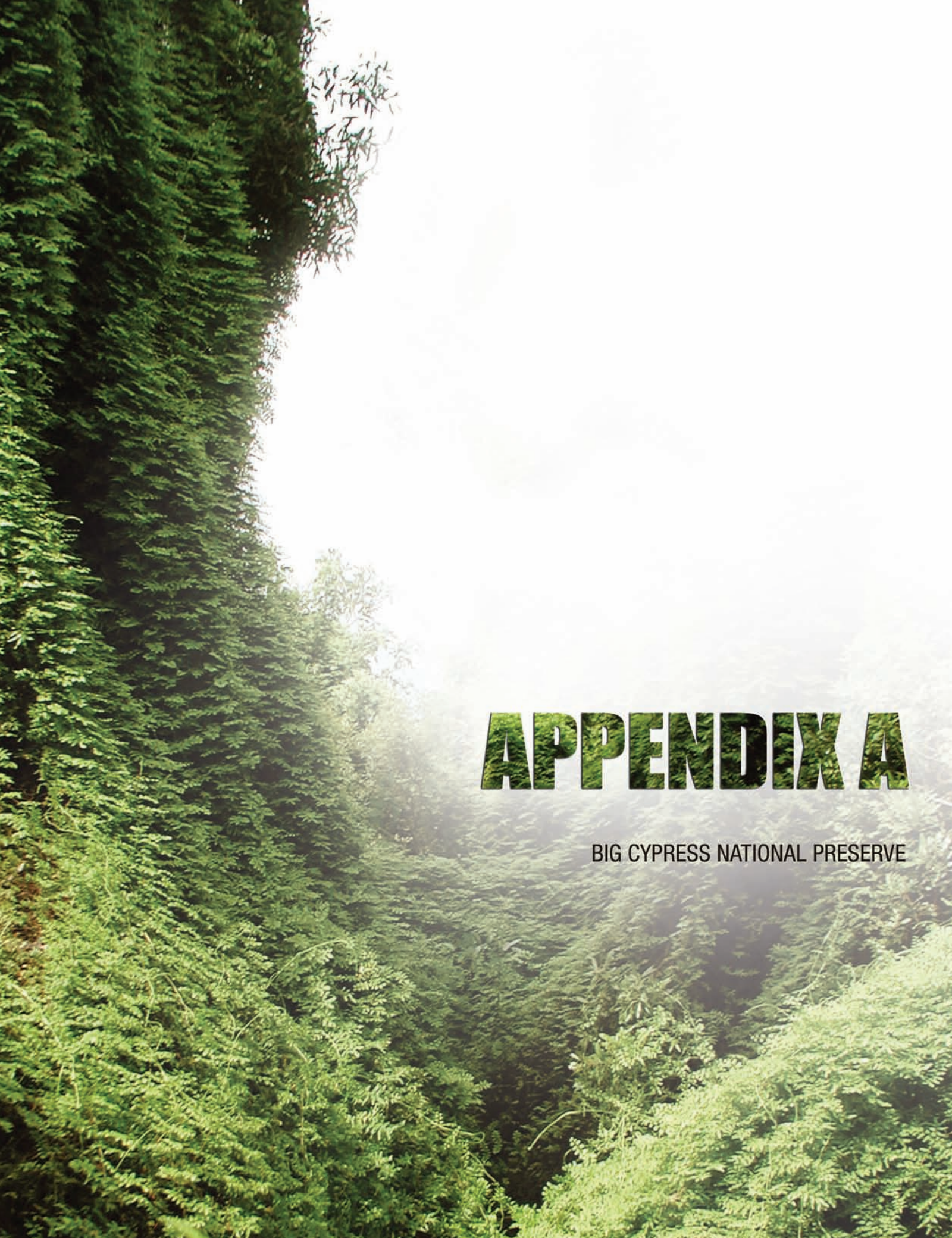

APPENDIX A

BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE

Appendix A: Big Cypress National Preserve

Maps

Tables

Summary Description of Vegetation Categories Referenced in Appendix

Vegetation Category	Vegetation Subcategories
Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area	Agriculture areas, barren lands, mixed grasslands, drought-deciduous shrublands, shrub and brush lands, and exotic plants.
Grassland / Coastal Strand	Dry prairies, coastal grasslands, coastal strands, and coastal uplands.
Mangrove	Mangrove fringe, mangrove forest and woodland, and mangrove shrubland.
Coastal Marsh	Salt marshes, salt flats, and salt ponds.
Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh	Freshwater marshes and wet prairies.
Shrubland	Sclerophyllous evergreen shrublands, mixed dry shrublands, gallery shrublands, thicket scrub, coastal scrub, thorn scrub, and coastal hedge. In the Virgin Island parks it includes gallery shrublands, mixed, dry shrublands, and coastal hedge.
Upland Dry / Mesic Forest	Tropical hardwood hammocks, pine flatwoods, south Florida rocklands, mixed hardwood/pine forests, coastal hammock, xeric oak scrub, oak-saw palmetto scrub, drought-deciduous forests, semi-deciduous forests, gallery semi-deciduous forests, semi-evergreen forests, evergreen woodlands, gallery semi-deciduous woodlands, semi-deciduous woodlands, drought-deciduous woodlands, upland moist forests, and gallery moist forests.
Wetland Forest	Mixed cypress strands, cypress sloughs, cypress domes, bay swamps, hardwood swamp forests, basin moist forests, mixed swamps, and shrub swamps.

Big Cypress National Preserve

Big Cypress National Preserve Boundary

BIG CYPRESS SEMINOLE INDIAN RESERVATION

FLORIDA STATE MICCOSUKEE INDIAN RESERVATION

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

Sunniland

Miles City

Jerome

Copeland

Carnestown

Ochopee

Everglades City

Plantation Island

Gulf Coast Visitor Center

Chokoloskee

Rock Island

Janes Scenic Drive

Wagonwheel Road

Birdon Road

Deep Prairie

Copeland Prairie

Miles City Prairie

Rock Island Prairie

Okaloacoochee Slough

East Hinson Marsh

Bear Island

Recreation Access Point
(access on foot only)

Baxter Island

No access

Fire Prairie Trail
2.5mi
4.0km

Concho Billy Trail
2.5mi
4.0km

Scenic Drive

Airplane Prairie Strand

Lake Trafford

H.P. Williams Roadside Park

Burns Road

Burns Lake

Seagrape Drive

Preserve Headquarters

Halfway Creek Canoe Trail

Turner River Canoe Trail

Cross Bays

Sunday Bay

Sunday Bay Chickee

Lopez River

Lopez River Chickee

Rabbit Key Pass

Oyster Bay

House Hammock Bay

Last Huston Bay

Sweetwater Bay Chickee

Kissimmee Billy Strand

Cow Bell Strand

California Slough

Snake Road

Alligator Alley (toll road)

Rest Area
Information
Recreation Access Point
(access on foot only)

Doctors Prairie

East Crossing Strand

Mullet Slough

Bamboo Slough

Florida National Scenic Trail

Hardwood Hammock

CYPRESS

13.0mi
20.9km

Windmill Prairie

PINELAND

2.7mi
4.3km

Poppenhagers (private)

2.4mi
3.9km

Raccoon Point

3.3mi
5.3km

7.1mi
11.4km

2.3mi
3.7km

3.8mi
6.1km

4.0mi
6.4km

2.9mi
4.7km

Visitor Center

Monument Lake

Tamiami Canal

Tamiami Trail

Midway

2.5mi
4.0km

Dade-Collier Training and Transition Airport

Monroe Station

Kirby Storter Roadside Park

Freshwater Marl Prairie

Skillet Strand

Georges Strand

New River Strand

Monroe Strand

Gannet Strand

Gator Hook Strand

Roberts Lakes Strand

Sweetwater Strand

Loop Road

scenic drive

2.8mi
4.5km

3.0mi
4.8km

Tree Snail Hammock Trail

Loop Road

Pinecrest

Mitchell Landing

Pinecrest

Fortymile Bend

Loop Road Education Center

Tamarind Hammock

Hess Hammock

Dr. Tiger Hammock

Gum Slough

Dayoff Slough

Lostmans Pines

Lostmans Slough

Dixons Slough

Coconut Hammock

Tennile Corner

Tamiami Ranger Station

Big Cypress National Preserve Boundary

Vegetation Categories

- Agriculture/Disturbed Land/ Developed Area (including roads)
- Grassland/Coastal Strand
- Mangrove
- Coastal Marsh
- Sawgrass Marsh/Wet Prairie/ Freshwater Marsh
- Shrubland
- Upland Dry/Mesic Forest
- Wetland Forest
- Open Water
- Boat Launch
- Interpretive Trail
- National Park Service Campground
- National Park Service Primitive Campsite
- Picnic Area
- Hiking Trail
- Canoe Trail

910-20017	910
EPMP	September 2006

North

Big Cypress National Preserve

Sunniland
Big Cypress National Preserve Boundary
BIG CYPRESS SEMINOLE INDIAN RESERVATION
FLORIDA STATE MICCOSUKEE INDIAN RESERVATION
#1
#2
#3
#4
#5
#6
#7
#8
#9
#10
#11
#12
#13
#14
Okaloacoochee
East Hinson Marsh
Bear Island
Recreation Access Point
(access on foot only)
Baxter Island
Miles City
No access
Miles City Prairie
Rock Island Prairie
Fire Prairie Trail
2.5mi
4.0km
Kissimmee Billy Strand
Cow Bell Strand
California Slough
Snake Road
Alligator Alley (toll road)
Rest Area
Information
Recreation Access Point
(access on foot only)
Doctors Prairie
Florida National Scenic Trail
13.0mi
20.9km
Mullet Slough
Bamboo Slough
Hardwood Hammock
CYPRESS
East Crossing Strand
Airplane Prairie
Lake
Jerome
Concho Billy Trail
2.5mi
4.0km
Deep Prairie
Wagonwheel Road
Birdon Road
Scenic Drive
Janes Scenic Drive
Copeland
Copeland Prairie
PINELAND
2.7mi
4.3km
Raccoon Point
Poppenhagers (private)
2.4mi
3.9km
Windmill Prairie
3.3mi
5.3km
7.1mi
11.4km
2.3mi
3.7km
3.8mi
6.1km
4.0mi
6.4km
Carnestown
Ochopee
Seagrape Drive
H.P. Williams Roadside Park
Burns Road
Burns Lake
Preserve Headquarters
Halfway Creek Canoe Trail
Everglades City
Plantation Island
Turner River Canoe Trail
Gulf Coast Visitor Center
Chokoloskee
Sunday Bay Chickee
Gross Bays
Sunday Bay
Lopez River
Rabbit Key Pass
Oyster Bay
New River
Gator Hook Swamp
Strand
New River Strand
Monument Lake
Kirby Storter Roadeside Park
Monroe Station
Freshwater Marl Prairie
Skillet
Georges
Monroe
Gannet
Tamiami Canal Strand
Visitor Center
Tamiami Trail
Dade-Collier Training and Transition Airport
Midway
2.5mi
4.0km
Hook Strand
Roberts Lakes Strand
2.8mi
4.5km
3.0mi
4.8km
Sweetwater Strand
Loop Road
scenic drive
Tree Snail Hammock Trail
Pinecrest
Fortymile Bend
Mitchell Landing
Loop Road Education Center
Tamarind Hammock
Hess Hammock
Tamiami Ranger Station
Sig Walker Strand
Gum Slough
Dr. Tiger Hammock
Lostmans Pines
Lostmans Slough
Dixons Slough
Coconut Hammock
Tamiami Corner

Treatment Areas

- Areas Appropriate for Active Restoration
- Treatment Area #1
- Treatment Area #2
- Treatment Area #3
- Treatment Area #4
- Treatment Area #5
- Treatment Area #6
- Treatment Area #7
- Treatment Area #8
- Treatment Area #9
- Treatment Area #10
- Treatment Area #11
- Treatment Area #12
- Treatment Area #13
- Treatment Area #14
- Boat Launch
- Interpretive Trail
- National Park Service Campground
- National Park Service Primitive Campsite
- Picnic Area
- Hiking Trail
- Canoe Trail

Big Cypress National Preserve Boundary

910-20016	910
EPMP	September 2006

North

APPENDIX A: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE

TABLE A-1: ACRES WITHIN VEGETATION CATEGORIES THAT COULD POTENTIALLY BE RESTORED UNDER ALTERNATIVES A, B, AND C[a]

Vegetation Category	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	
	Potential Acres Passively Restored	Potential Acres Passively Restored	Potential Acres Passively Restored	Potential Acres Actively Restored
Big Cypress National Preserve				
Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads)	2,075	2,075	0	2,075
Grassland / Coastal Strand	171	171	97	74
Mangrove	2,802	2,802	2,764	38
Coastal Marsh	2,004	2,004	1,840	164
Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh	42,689	42,689	29,921	12,768
Shrubland	258	258	258	0
Upland Dry / Mesic Forest	14,189	14,189	12,989	1,200
Wetland Forest	91,257	91,257	77,068	14,189
Total	**155,445**	**155,445**	**124,937**	**30,508**

a. Although treatments would occur under alternative A to control exotic plant species, it is assumed that within the life of the plan all acres may not be restored. Under alternatives B and C, it is assumed all acres would be restored due to re-treatment of exotic plant species under an optimal re-treatment schedule (see "Alternatives" Chapter, Alternative B, Maintaining Treated Sites section).

Key to Table A-2 below

a. Gross infested acres of exotic plants within Big Cypress National Preserve were based on data collected by the NPS exotic plant management team (APCAM database and aerial data) and by park staff.

b. Initial treatment methods for each area under alternative A were based on data provided by EPMT in the APCAM database or from communications with park staff (see the "Alternatives" Chapter, Alternative A, Initial Treatment section). Initial treatment methods for alternatives B and C were determined by application of the treatment method decision tool (see the "Alternatives" Chapter, Alternative B, Treatment Method Decision Tool section).

c. Re-treatment methods under alternative A were assumed to be the same as initial treatment (see the "Alternatives" Chapter, Alternative B, Maintaining Treated Sites section). Re-treatment methods under alternatives B and C were determined by application of the new treatment method decision tool (see the "Alternatives" Chapter, Alternative B, Treatment Method Decision Tool section).

d. Herbicides applied under alternative A are based on prior treatment data provided by EPMT or the park staff. Herbicides that could be applied under alternatives B and C were determined based on the exotic species present.

e. The potential herbicide use under all alternatives was calculated based on the average use of each herbicide within the parks in the past 5 years as provided in the APCAM database. The average application rate of metsulfuron methyl was 0.05 undiluted gallons; glyphosate was 0.14 undiluted gallons; imazapyr was 0.20 undiluted gallons; and triclopyr was 0.91 undiluted gallons. To determine the range of potential herbicide use for treatment areas under alternative A, the average application rate was multiplied by the gross infested acres. This same calculation was used to calculate the range of potential herbicide use under alternatives B and C. See the "Environmental Consequences" Chapter, General Methodology, Treatment and Re-treatment of Exotic Plants section for further explanation.

f. Under alternatives A and B all treatment areas would be restored passively. Under alternative C, areas within the park where active restoration could take place was based on a decision framework described in the "Environmental Consequences" Chapter, Alternative C, Proposed Restoration Program.

TABLE A-2
: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
Alternative A										
1	—	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca Australian pine Lygodium	45,594	Basal bark Cut stump leave Foliar ground Foliar aerial Fire Hand pulling Biological control	Same as initial treatment	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate Metsulfuron methyl	2,280–41,491	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Shrubland Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Red-cockaded woodpecker Visitor use areas and roads	Passive
2	—	Melaleuca	8,387	Cut stump leave Hand pulling Biological control	Same as initial treatment	Triclopyr	7,632	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Everglades snail kite Red-cockaded woodpecker Visitor use areas and roads	Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
3	—	Melaleuca	12,178	Cut stump leave Hand pulling Biological control	Same as initial treatment	Imazapyr Glyphosate	1,705–2,436	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Everglades snail kite Visitor use areas and roads	Passive
4	—	Melaleuca Brazilian pepper Australian pine Lygodium Syzygium cumini Leucaena leucocephala Imperata cylindrica	41,395	Cut stump leave Basal bark Foliar ground Foliar aerial Fire Hand pulling Biological control	Same as initial treatment	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	2,070–37,669	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Mangrove Coastal Marsh Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Bald eagle Florida panther Everglades snail kite Red-cockaded woodpecker Visitor use areas and roads	Passive
5	—	Brazilian pepper Australian pine Melaleuca	4,131	Basal bark Cut stump leave Foliar ground leave Hand pulling Biological control	Same as initial treatment	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate Metsulfuron methyl	578–3,759	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Bald eagle Florida panther Visitor use areas and roads	Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
6	—	Brazilian pepper	9,677	Basal bark Manual pulling	Same as initial treatment	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	1,355–8,806	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther	Passive
7	—	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca Lygodium	7,089	Basal bark Cut stump leave Foliar ground Fire Hand pulling Biological control	Same as initial treatment	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate Metsulfuron methyl	354–6,451	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Visitor use areas and roads	Passive
8	—	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	7,025	Cut stump leave Basal bark Foliar ground Hand pulling Biological control	Same as initial treatment	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	984–6,393	Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther	Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
9	—	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	880	Cut stump leave Basal bark Foliar ground Hand pulling Biological control	Same as initial treatment	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	123–801	Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Visitor use areas, trails	Passive
10	—	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	2,876	Cut stump leave Basal bark Foliar ground Hand pulling	Same as initial treatment	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	403–2,617	Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther	Passive
11	—	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	594	Cut stump leave Basal bark Forliar ground Hand pulling Biological control	Same as initial treatment	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	83–541	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Visitor use areas and roads	Passive
12	—	Australian pine Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	2,448	Cut stump leave Basal bark Foliar ground Hand pulling Biological control	Same as initial treatment	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	343–2,228	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida Panther Everglades snail kite Visitor use areas and roads	Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
13	—	Australian pine Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	7,505	Cut stump leave Basal bark Foliar ground Hand pulling Biological control	Same as initial treatment	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	1,051–6,830	Mangrove Coastal Marsh Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood Stork E. indigo snake Bald eagle Florida panther	Passive
14	—	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	5,667	Cut stump leave Basal bark Foliar ground Hand pulling Biological control	Same as initial treatment	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	793–5,157	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Mangrove Coastal Marsh Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Bald eagle Florida panther Visitor use areas and roads	Passive
Alternative B										
1	1	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca Australian pine: Lygodium	45,594	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Biological control Hand pulling	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate Metsulfuron methyl	2,280–41,491	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Shrubland Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Red-cockaded woodpecker Visitor use areas and roads	Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
2	1	Melaleuca	8,387	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Biological control Hand pulling	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	1,174–7,632	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Everglades snail kite Red-cockaded woodpecker Visitor use areas and roads	Passive
3	1	Melaleuca	12,178	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Biological control Hand pulling	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	1,705–11,082	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Everglades snail kite Visitor use areas and roads	Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
4	1	Melaleuca Brazilian pepper Australian pine Lygodium Syzygium cumini Leucaena leucocephala Imperata cylindrica	41,395	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Biological control Hand pulling	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate Metsulfuron methyl	2,070–37,669	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Mangrove Coastal Marsh Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Bald eagle Florida panther Everglades snail kite Red-cockaded woodpecker Visitor use areas and roads	Passive
5	1	Brazilian pepper Australian pine Melaleuca	4,131	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Biological control Hand pulling	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	578–3,759	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Bald eagle Florida panther Visitor use areas and roads	Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
6	3	Brazilian pepper	9,677	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	1,355–8,806	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther	Passive
7	1	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca Lygodium	7,089	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling Biological control	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate Metsulfuron methyl	354–6,451	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Visitor use areas and roads	Passive
8	3	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	7,025	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling Biological control	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	984–6,393	Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther	Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
9	2	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	880	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling Biological control	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	123–801	Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Visitor use areas, trails	Passive
10	3	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	2,876	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling Biological control	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	403–2,617	Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther	Passive
11	1	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	594	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling Biological control	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	83–541	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Visitor use areas and roads	Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
12	1	Australian pine Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	2,448	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Biological control Hand pulling	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	343–2,228	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida Panther Everglades snail kite Visitor use areas and roads	Passive
13	3	Australian pine Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	7,505	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling Biological control	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	1,051–6,830	Mangrove Coastal Marsh Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Bald eagle Florida panther	Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
14	1	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	5,667	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling Biological control	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	793–5,157	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Mangrove Coastal Marsh Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Bald eagle Florida panther Visitor use areas and roads	Passive
Alternative C										
1	1	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca Australian pine Lygodium	45,594	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Biological control Hand pulling	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate Metsulfuron methyl	2,280–41,491	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Shrubland Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Red-cockaded woodpecker Visitor use areas and roads	Active Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
2	1	Melaleuca	8,387	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Biological control Hand pulling	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	1,174–7,632	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Everglades snail kite Red-cockaded woodpecker Visitor use areas and roads	Active Passive
3	1	Melaleuca	12,178	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Biological control Hand pulling	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	1,705–2,436	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Everglades snail kite Visitor use areas and roads	Active Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
4	1	Melaleuca Brazilian pepper Australian pine Lygodium Syzygium cumini Leucaena leucocephala Imperata cylindrica	41,395	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Biological control Hand pulling	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate Metsulfuron methyl	2,070–37,669	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Mangrove Coastal Marsh Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Bald eagle Florida panther Everglades snail kite Red-cockaded woodpecker Visitor use areas and roads	Active Passive
5	1	Brazilian pepper Australian pine Melaleuca	4,131	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Biological control Hand pulling	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	578–3,759	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Bald eagle Florida panther Visitor use areas and roads	Active Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
6	3	Brazilian pepper	9,677	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	1,355–8,806	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther	Active Passive
7	1	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca Lygodium	7,089	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling Biological control	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate Metsulfuron methyl	354–6,451	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Visitor use areas and roads	Active Passive
8	3	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	7,025	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling Biological control	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	984–6,393	Grassland / Coastal Strand Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther	Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
9	2	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	880	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling Biological control	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	123– 801	Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Visitor use areas, trails	Passive
10	3	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	2,876	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling Biological control	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	403–2,617	Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther	Passive
11	1	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	594	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling Biological control	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	83–541	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida panther Visitor use areas and roads	Active Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
12	1	Australian pine Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	2,448	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Biological control Hand pulling	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	343–2,228	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Florida Panther Everglades snail kite Visitor use areas and roads	Active Passive
13	3	Australian pine Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	7,505	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling Biological control	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	1,051–6,830	Mangrove Coastal Marsh Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Bald eagle Florida panther	Active Passive

TABLE A-2: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY TABLE OF TREATMENT AREAS WITHIN THE PARK (CONTINUED)

Treatment Area ID	Priority for Treatment	Exotic Species	Gross Infested (acres)[a]	Initial Treatment Methods[b]	Re-treatment Method[c]	Herbicides[d]	Total Initial Herbicide Applied to Treatment Area (undiluted gal.)[e]	Vegetation Category	Sensitive Resources	Restoration[f]
14	1	Brazilian pepper Melaleuca	5,667	Basal bark leave Foliar ground remove Foliar ground leave Foliar aerial Cut stump leave Cut stump remove Hand pulling Biological control	Foliar ground leave or remove Hand pulling Fire Biological control	Triclopyr Imazapyr Glyphosate	793–5,157	Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads) Grassland / Coastal Strand Mangrove Coastal Marsh Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh Upland Dry / Mesic Forest Wetland Forest	Wood stork E. indigo snake Bald eagle Florida panther Visitor use areas and roads	Active Passive

TABLE A-3: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE AMOUNT OF HERBICIDE TO BE APPLIED OVER TIME UNDER ALTERNATIVE A

Vegetation Category	Total Acres to be initially Treated	Potential Minimum Application of herbicide for Initial Treatment[a] (gallons)[c]	Potential Maximum Application of herbicide for Initial Treatment[b] (gallons)	Potential Minimum Application of Herbicide Over Time				Potential Maximum Application of Herbicide Over Time[c]			
				Initial Treatment (gallons/acre)	36 (months)	72 (months)	108 (months)	Initial Treatment (gallons/acre)	36 (months)	72 (months)	108 (months)
Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads)	2,075	104	1,888	104	94	84	74	1,888	1,718	1,529	1,341
Grassland / Coastal Strand	171	9	156	9	8	7	6	156	142	126	110
Mangrove	2,802	140	2,550	140	127	113	99	2,550	2,320	2,065	1,810
Coastal Marsh	2,004	100	1,824	100	91	81	71	1,824	1,660	1,477	1,295
Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh	42,689	2,134	38,847	2,134	1,942	1,729	1,515	38,847	35,351	31,466	27,581
Shrubland	258	13	235	13	12	10	9	235	214	190	167
Upland Dry / Mesic Forest	14,189	709	12,912	709	646	575	504	12,912	11,750	10,459	9,168
Wetland Forest	91,257	4,563	83,044	4,563	4,152	3,696	3,240	83,044	75,570	67,266	58,961
Total	**155,445**	**7,772**	**141,455**	**7,772**	**7,073**	**6,296**	**5,518**	**141,455**	**128,724**	**114,579**	**100,433**

a. Potential minimum application of herbicide is calculated by taking the average minimum concentration of herbicide that could be applied (0.05 undiluted gallons/acre) multiplied by the acres to be treated. See the "Environmental Consequences" Chapter, General Methodology, Treatment and Re-treatment of Exotic Plants section for a discussion on the average rate of herbicide application.

b. Potential maximum application of herbicide is calculated by taking the average maximum concentration of herbicide that could be applied (0.91 undiluted gallons/acre) multiplied by the acres to be treated.

c. It was assumed that re-treatment on average would occur every 3 years and that the number of stems treated would decline by a rate of approximately 11%. See the "Environmental Consequences" Chapter, General Methodology, Treatment and Re-treatment of Exotic Plants section.

TABLE A-4: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
AMOUNT OF HERBICIDE TO BE APPLIED OVER TIME UNDER ALTERNATIVE B

Vegetation Category	Total Acres to be Initially Treated	Potential Minimum Application of Herbicide (gallons)[a]	Potential Maximum Application of Herbicide (gallons)[b]
Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads)	2,075	104	1,888
Grassland / Coastal Strand	171	9	156
Mangrove	2,802	140	2,550
Coastal Marsh	2,004	100	1,824
Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh	42,689	2,134	38,847
Shrubland	258	13	235
Upland Dry / Mesic Forest	14,189	709	12,912
Wetland Forest	91,257	4,563	83,044
Total	**155,445**	**7,772**	**141,455**

a. Potential minimum application of herbicide is calculated by taking the average minimum concentration of herbicide that could be applied (0.05 undiluted gallons/acre) multiplied by the acres to be treated. See the "Environmental Consequences" Chapter, General Methodology, Treatment and Re-treatment of Exotic Plants section for a discussion on the average rate of herbicide application.

b. Potential maximum application of herbicide is calculated by taking the average maximum concentration of herbicide that could be applied (0.91 undiluted gallons/acre) multiplied by the acres to be treated.

TABLE A-5: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
AMOUNT OF HERBICIDE TO BE APPLIED OVER TIME UNDER ALTERNATIVE B[a]

Vegetation Category	Initial Treatment	Potential Minimum Application of Herbicide (gallons/acre)											
		Number of Months											
		6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads)	104	52	26	13	6	3	2	1	<1	0	0	0	0
Grassland / Coastal Strand	9	4	2	1	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mangrove	140	70	35	18	9	4	2	1	1	<1	0	0	0
Coastal Marsh	100	50	25	13	6	3	2	1	<1	0	0	0	0
Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh	2,134	1,067	534	267	133	67	33	17	8	4	2	1	1
Shrubland	13	6	3	2	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upland Dry / Mesic Forest	709	355	177	89	44	22	11	6	3	1	1	<1	0
Wetland Forest	4,563	2,281	1,141	570	285	143	71	36	18	9	4	2	1
Total	**7,772**	**3,886**	**1,943**	**972**	**486**	**243**	**121**	**61**	**30**	**15**	**8**	**4**	**2**
		Potential Maximum Application of Herbicide (gallons/acre)											
Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads)	1,888	944	472	236	118	59	30	15	7	4	2	1	<1
Grassland / Coastal Strand	156	78	39	19	10	5	2	1	1	<1	0	0	0
Mangrove	2,550	1,275	637	319	159	80	40	20	10	5	2	1	1
Coastal Marsh	1,824	912	456	228	114	57	28	14	7	4	2	1	<1
Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh	38,847	19,423	9,712	4,856	2,428	1,214	607	303	152	76	38	19	9
Shrubland	235	117	59	29	15	7	4	2	1	<1	0	0	0
Upland Dry / Mesic Forest	12,912	6,456	3,228	1,614	807	403	202	101	50	25	13	6	3
Wetland Forest	83,044	41,522	20,761	10,380	5,190	2,595	1,298	649	324	162	81	41	20
Total	**141,455**	**70,727**	**35,364**	**17,682**	**8,841**	**4,420**	**2,210**	**1,105**	**553**	**276**	**138**	**69**	**35**

a. It was assumed that re-treatment on average every 6 months would result in 50% less the number of stems that would need to be treated and therefore only 50% of the prior herbicide use would be applied. See the "Environmental Consequences" Chapter, General Methodology, Treatment and Re-treatment of Exotic Plants section.

TABLE A-6: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
POTENTIAL MINIMUM AMOUNT OF HERBICIDE TO BE APPLIED OVER TIME UNDER ALTERNATIVE C

Vegetation Category	Potential minimum application of herbicide (gallons) for initial treatment	Potential minimum application of herbicide (gallons) for re-treatment[a]	Potential Minimum Application of Herbicide (gallons/acre)[b]											
			Number of Months											
			6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads)	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grassland / Coastal Strand	9	5	2	1	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mangrove	140	138	69	35	17	9	4	2	1	1	<1	0	0	0
Coastal Marsh	100	92	46	23	12	6	3	1	1	<1	0	0	0	0
Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh	2,134	1,496	748	374	187	94	47	23	12	6	3	1	1	<1
Shrubland	13	13	6	3	2	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upland Dry / Mesic Forest	709	649	325	162	81	41	20	10	5	3	1	1	<1	0
Wetland Forest	4,563	3,853	1,927	963	482	241	120	60	30	15	8	4	2	1
Total	**7,772**	**6,247**	**3,123**	**1,562**	**781**	**390**	**195**	**98**	**49**	**24**	**12**	**6**	**3**	**2**

a. It was assumed for the analysis that only those acres that would be allowed to passively restore would continue to be re-treated with herbicides.

b. It was assumed that re-treatment on average every 6 months would result in 50% less the number of stems that would need to be treated and therefore only 50% of the prior herbicide use would be applied. See the "Environmental Consequences" Chapter, General Methodology, Treatment and Re-treatment of Exotic Plants section.

TABLE A-7: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
POTENTIAL MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF HERBICIDE TO BE APPLIED OVER TIME UNDER ALTERNATIVE C

Vegetation Category	Potential maximum application of herbicide (gallons) for initial treatment	Potential maximum application of herbicide (gallons) for re-treatment[a]	Potential Maximum Application of Herbicide (gallons/acre)[b]											
			Number of Months											
			6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads)	4,366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grassland / Coastal Strand	340	88	44	22	11	6	3	1	1	<1	0	0	0	0
Mangrove	5,740	2,515	1,258	629	314	157	79	39	20	10	5	2	1	1
Coastal Marsh	4,173	1,674	837	419	209	105	52	26	13	7	3	2	1	<1
Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh	116,213	27,228	13,614	6,807	3,404	1,702	851	425	213	106	53	27	13	7
Shrubland	355	235	117	59	29	15	7	4	2	1	<1	0	0	0
Upland Dry / Mesic Forest	34,838	11,820	5,910	2,955	1,477	739	369	185	92	46	23	12	6	3
Wetland Forest	232,807	70,132	35,066	17,533	8,766	4,383	2,192	1,096	548	274	137	68	34	17
Total	**398,833**	**113,693**	**56,852**	**28,435**	**14,230**	**7,130**	**3,583**	**1,812**	**930**	**492**	**276**	**171**	**122**	**100**

a. It was assumed for the analysis that only those acres that would be allowed to passively restore would continue to be re-treated with herbicides.

b. It was assumed that re-treatment on average every 6 months would result in 50% less the number of stems that would need to be treated and therefore only 50% of the prior herbicide use would be applied. See the "Environmental Consequences" Chapter, General Methodology, Treatment and Re-treatment of Exotic Plants section.

TABLE A-8: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATE TREATMENT METHODS BY VEGETATION CATEGORY UNDER ALTERNATIVE A

Big Cypress National Preserve	Total Acres within Park	Total Potential Acres Infested within Park	Initial Treatment Methods[a]	Re-treatment Methods[a]
			Basal Bark, Cut / Stump, Frill / Hack / Notch, Foliar Ground and Leave, Aerial Spray, or Manual Pulling	Basal Bark, Cut / Stump, Frill / Hack / Notch, Foliar Ground and Leave, Aerial, Prescribed Burn, or Manual Pulling
Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed area (including roads)	4,797	2,075	2,075	2,075
Grassland / Coastal Strand	943	171	171	171
Mangrove	8,038	2,802	2,802	2,802
Coastal Marsh	7,166	2,004	2,004	2,004
Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh	249,844	42,689	42,689	42,689
Shrubland	390	258	258	258
Upland Dry / Mesic Forest	61,563	14,189	14,189	14,189
Wetland Forest	393,867	91,257	91,257	91,257
Total	**726,608**	**155,445**	**155,445**	**155,445**

a. It was assumed under alternative A that re-treatment methods occur approximately every 3 years and would therefore be the same as initial treatment methods (see the “Alternatives” Chapter, Alternative B, Maintaining Treated Sites section).

TABLE A-9: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATE TREATMENT METHODS BY VEGETATION CATEGORY UNDER ALTERNATIVE B

Big Cypress National Preserve	Total acres within park	Total Potential Acres Infested within Park	Initial Treatment Methods[a]						Re-treatment Methods[a]	
			Basal Bark	Foliar			Cut Stump			
			Leave in Place	Ground and Remove	Ground and Leave in Place	Aerial	Remove	Leave in Place	Foliar Ground and Remove, or Leave; Manual Pulling	Prescribed Burn
Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads)	4,797	2,075	2,001	1,988	1,922	170	2,074	2,074	2,075	0
Grassland / Coastal Strand	943	171	171	170	170	170	171	171	171	171
Mangrove	8,038	2,802	2,802	2,519	2,519	2,519	2,802	2,802	2,802	0
Coastal Marsh	7,166	2,004	2,004	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,004	2,004	2,004	2,004
Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh	249,844	42,689	41,066	42,243	40,698	42,243	42,527	42,527	42,689	0
Shrubland	390	258	258	258	258	0	258	258	258	258
Upland Dry / Mesic Forest	61,563	14,189	14,070	14,146	14,027	0	14,007	14,007	14,189	14,189
Wetland Forest	393,867	91,257	88,928	90,377	88,195	90,377	90,423	90,423	91,257	91,257
Total	**726,608**	**155,445**	**151,299**	**154,241**	**150,327**	**137,480**	**154,825**	**154,825**	**155,445**	**107,879**

a. The distribution of appropriate treatment methods was determined based on application of a new treatment method decision tool described in the "Alternatives" Chapter, Alternative B, Treatment Method Decision Tool section).

TABLE A-10: BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE
DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATE TREATMENT METHODS BY VEGETATION CATEGORY UNDER ALTERNATIVE C

Big Cypress National Preserve	Total acres within park	Total Potential Acres Infested within Park	Initial Treatment Methods[a]						Re-treatment Methods[b]	
			Basal Bark	Foliar			Cut Stump			
			Leave in Place	Ground and Remove	Ground and Leave in Place	Aerial	Remove	Leave in Place	Foliar Ground and Remove or Leave; Manual Pulling	Prescribed Burn
Agriculture / Disturbed Land / Developed Area (including roads)	4,797	2,075	2,001	1,988	1,922	170	2,074	2,074	0	0
Grassland / Coastal Strand	943	171	171	170	170	170	171	171	97	97
Mangrove	8,038	2,802	2,802	2,519	2,519	2,519	2,802	2,802	2,764	0
Coastal Marsh	7,166	2,004	2,004	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,004	2,004	1,840	1,840
Sawgrass Marsh / Wet Prairie / Freshwater Marsh	249,844	42,689	41,066	42,243	40,698	42,243	42,527	42,527	29,921	0
Shrubland	390	258	258	258	258	0	258	258	258	258
Upland Dry / Mesic Forest	61,563	14,189	14,070	14,146	14,027	0	14,007	14,007	12,989	12,989
Wetland Forest	393,867	91,257	88,928	90,377	88,195	90,377	90,423	90,423	77,068	77,068
Total	**726,608**	**155,445**	**151,299**	**154,241**	**150,327**	**137,480**	**154,825**	**154,825**	**124,937**	**92,252**

a. The distribution of appropriate treatment methods was determined based on application of a new treatment method decision tool described in the “Alternatives” Chapter, Alternative B, Treatment Method Decision Tool section.

b. The acres to be re-treated are those that would be allowed to passively restore and are not subject to active restoration (see table A-1 for acres actively and passively restored).