COASTAL UPLANDS SITE SUMMARY

MONR-05

El Radabob Hammocks, Monroe County, Florida

Approximate acreage: 88


Florida D.O.T. aerial photograph: PD 3117-25-04; 24-05 (4/3/85)

Survey date: 1971 (Roberts 1971), December 1991 (Florida Department of Natural Resources 1991f)

Physical setting: Set on a low ridge of Key Largo limestone, offset to the east of the main ridge forming the island of Key Largo, these widely separate rockland hammocks are interspersed on the island with extensive buttonwood and mangrove wetlands. The main part of this ridge forms the border between Largo Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. A separate outcrop is located to the north (Sound Point) near Garden Cove and Rattlesnake Key. Most of the hammock occurs near the minimum elevation for rockland hammock, about 3' above sea level (M. Ross, pers. comm., 1991). A coastal berm of unknown size occurs in the area of Lower Sound Point.

Plant communities: rockland hammock

rockland hammock: (A) Four separate hammocks occur, the largest is about 4,000 long and up to 500' wide. Although relatively low in elevation, there is good plant diversity and the canopy height, in at least the central and south sites, ranges to 25'. In the Sound Point hammock dominants are pigeon plum, Jamaica caper, limber caper, Jamaica dogwood, blackbead, cat's claw, gumbo limbo, torchwood, mahogany, milkbark, crabwood, poisonwood, soapberry, cinnamon bark, darling plum, saffron plum, myrsine, white stopper, and white indigo-berry. In addition to these, reported for the central hammock are wild dilly, buttonwood, bloolly, Spanish stopper, and brittle thatch palm. The Lower Sound Point hammock includes most of these along with black ironwood, wild cotton, geiger tree, rougeberry, tallowwood, wild lime, marlberry, and prickly-apple.

Rare species: Reported by Florida Department of Natural Resources (1991f): prickly-apple (Cereus gracilis)—Lower Sound Point; geiger tree (Cordia sebestena)—central and south; wild cotton (Gossypium hirsutum)—central site; banded wild-pine (Tillandsia flexuosa)—central site; brittle thatch palm (Thrinax morrisii)—central and south; joewood (Jacquinia keyensis)—central site; leather fern (Acrostichum aureum)—central site.

Disturbance: Asiatic colubrina and corktree are established on the berm near Lower Sound Point.

Surrounding land use: none

Ownership: public: state (John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park)
U.S.G.S. QUAD:
Blackwater Sound
Garden cove, 1969

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El Radabob Harbor
p.1

state-owned
U.S.G.S. QUAD:
Rock Harbor, 1969

MONR-5
El Radabob Hammocks
p.2

state-owned
The vascular plants listed below are a representation of a low coastal, subtropical hammock at the northeast section of El Rababob Key (Sound Point), John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park.

The species are listed in order according to the Annotated Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Collier, Dade and Monroe Counties, Florida. This checklist was also used as the authority for most of the scientific names, even though some of the names are out-of-date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leather Fern</td>
<td>Acrostichum danaeaefolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Bamboo</td>
<td>Lasiacas divaricata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Palm</td>
<td>Phoenix dactylifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Plant</td>
<td>Tillandsia flexuosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Moss</td>
<td>Tillandia usneoides</td>
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<tr>
<td>Century Plant</td>
<td>Agava decipiens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spider Lily</td>
<td>Hymenocallis latifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butterfly Orchid</td>
<td>Epidendrum tampense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickleweed</td>
<td>Batis maritima</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pigeon Plum</td>
<td>Coccoloba diversifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beech Orach</td>
<td>Atriplex arenaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasswort</td>
<td>Salicornia bigelovii and perennis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sea Blite</td>
<td>Suaeda linearis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beach Grass</td>
<td>Achyranthc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rouge Plant</td>
<td>Rivina humilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Purslane</td>
<td>Sesuvinn maritima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica Caper Tree</td>
<td>Capparis cynophalliphora</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bay-Leaved Caper Tree
(Limber Caper)
Gray Nicker
Jamaica Dogwood
Black Bead
Cat Claw
Torchwood
Gumbo-Limbo
Mahogany
Chamaesya (Spurges)
Milkbark
Spurge
Crabwood
Poison Wood
Colubriqa (Leather Leaf)
Darling Plum
Soapberry
Seaside-Mahoe
Wild Cinnamon
Dildoe
(Barbed-wire Cactus)
Prickly Pear Cactus
Round Cactus
Red Mangrove
Buttonwood

Shelf on petiole
White Mangrove
White Stopper
Boxleaf Stopper
Joe Wood
Myrsine
Marlberry
Saffrou Plum
(Wild Allamenda)
Moon Vine
Geiger Tree
Black Mangrove
Night-Bahama Shade
Twin Flower
Snowberry
Randia
(Indigo-Berry)
Sea Ox Eye Daisy
Sea Ox Eye Daisy
Laguncularis racemosa
Eugenia axillaris
Eugenia myrtoides
Jacquinia keyensis
Rapenea guianensis
Ardisia escallonioides
Bumelia celastrina
Urechites lutea
Calonyction tuba
Cordia sebestena
Avicennia germinans
Solanum bahemense
Capraria biflora
Chiococca alba
Randia aculeata
Borrichia arborescens
Borrichia frutescens
COASTAL UPLANDS SITE SUMMARY

MONR-01

Palo Alto, Monroe County, Florida

Approximate acreage: 89

Topographic map: Card Sound (1973)

Florida D.O.T. aerial photograph: PD 2746-10-03 (2/14/85)

Survey date: September 20, October 6, 1982 (K. Achor and G. Avery in Weiner 1983, site L1/2)

Physical setting: Two rockland hammocks, separated by tidal mangroves, occur on outcrops of Key Largo limestone immediately north of North Key Largo, and are surrounded by deep tidal creeks, shallow seagrass flats, and mangrove islands. Elevations in the larger hammock range to 9' above sea level while the smaller site is lower, to about 3'-4'. Organic soils are thin on hammock margins and deeper in the interior. An old homestead site is indicated by signs of disturbance. Several large solution holes occur.

Plant communities: rockland hammock

rockland hammock: (A) Conditions reported for these diverse sites vary from low to high hammock at the large site and from thorn-scrub to low hammock at the small site. Low hammock canopy is about 15'-20' high and dominant trees include poisonwood, gumbo limbo, pigeon plum. 
brittle thatch palm, black ironwood, milkbark, and billo. High hammock occurs in much of the interior of the large site with canopy to about 30' and emergents to 35'. The largest trees are to the northwest. High hammock includes poisonwood, mahogany, gumbo limbo, black ironwood, mastic, billo, strangler fig, Jamaica dogwood, willow buntic, milkbark, shortleaf fig, inkwood, sapodilla, and soldierwood. Understory species of the thorn scrub and low hammock commonly includes crabwood, Spanish stopper, dildo cactus, limber caper, torchwood, white indigo-berry, cinnamon bark, tallowwood, Jamaica caper, darling plum, geiger tree, blackbead, cat's claw, and saffron plum.

Rare species: Reported by Weiner (1983): white-crowned pigeon (Columba leucocephala);
geiger tree (Cordia sebestena)--occasional in low hammock; lignum vitae (Guaiacum sanctum)--very rare in high hammock; banded wild-pine (Tillandsia flexuosa)--rare; red stopper (Eugenia rhombea)--very rare; tropical ironwood (Eugenia confusa)--very rare; brittle thatch palm (Thrinax morrisii)--in low hammock canopy

Disturbance: In the past at least parts of the island were logged and farmed, but except for minor dumping and camping there have been no recent impacts. Invasive exotics, likely increasing on hammock margins include Australian pine and corktree.

Surrounding land use: minor residential use of two small islands to north

Ownership: private: Bliss and Laws are owners