

Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch

Less-Than-Fee

Osceola County

<i>Year Added to Priority List</i>	2000
<i>Project Acres</i>	52,510
<i>Acquired Acres</i>	19,152
<i>Cost of Acquired Acres</i>	\$34,269,108
<i>Remaining Project Acres</i>	33,358
<i>2023 Assessed Value of Remaining Acres</i>	\$158,044,798

Purpose for State Acquisition

The Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch project is located in Osceola County and will protect and maintain a link of natural lands between Bull Creek and Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area. Numerous wildlife species live in the project's palmetto prairies, pine flatwoods and cypress swamps such as the crested caracara, red-cockaded woodpeckers and sandhill cranes.

General Description

The project includes a diverse range of natural environments native to Central Florida. Natural communities within the project are in good condition because the uplands have been managed and burned regularly. Mesic flatwoods and dry prairie cover 40 percent of the project area. These communities are interrupted by Big Bend Swamp (a large cypress-dominated strand swamp) and smaller dome swamps, depression marshes, wet prairies and hydric hammocks. Fire-suppressed scrub also occurs in patches throughout the property. Disturbed areas, largely improved pasture or sod farms, cover 18 percent of the project. The project area may be particularly important for up to 30 rare animal species that require large areas of flatwoods, prairie and wetlands, such as red-cockaded woodpeckers, Florida sandhill cranes, Florida grasshopper sparrows, Sherman's fox squirrels, swallow-tailed kites and crested caracaras.

FNAI Element Occurrence Summary

<u>FNAI Elements</u>	<u>Score</u>
Red-cockaded woodpecker	G3/S2
Florida sandhill crane	G5T2/S2
Gopher tortoise	G3/S3
Crested caracara	G5/S2
<i>narrowleaf naiad</i>	G3/S2
Gopher frog	G2G3/S3



Public Use

Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch is proposed for less-than-fee acquisition and does not provide for public access. As a proposed wildlife management area, the project will provide a variety of multiple-use activities including hunting, fishing, camping, boating, hiking, horseback riding, environmental education and ecotourism. Public use will depend on agreements with landowners. The Florida National Scenic Trail, a cross-Florida hiking and non-motorized trail, is also planned to cross the project.

Acquisition Planning

1999

On December 9, 1999, the Land Acquisition and Management Advisory Council added the Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch project to the Less-Than-Fee group of the 2000 Conservation and Recreational Lands Priority List.

The less-than-fee project, sponsored by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, consisted of approximately 56,710 acres with multiple owners. While primarily a less-than-fee acquisition, full fee will be considered in the subdivision.

The essential parcels were identified as Bronson, Partin, Ridgewood Ranch, Oberry, Gannarelli, Whaley, Lee Ranch and Smith.

2001

On July 12, 2001, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission established the first conservation easement of Birchwood Acres Preserve.

2002

On April 25, 2002, the Acquisition and Restoration Council approved a less-than-fee addition of 5,714 acres to the project boundary. The addition, sponsored by Holland and Knight Consulting, consisted of one owner (Birchwood Acres Limited Partnership).

On October 9, 2002, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission established a second conservation easement of Birchwood Acres Preserve, now totaling 45.07 acres. Approximately 13.97 acres of the preserve are within the project boundary.

2003

On July 11, 2003, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission established a conservation easement named Omni Waste Conservation Area. Approximately 969.22 acres of the total 1,089.42 acres are within the project boundary.

2007

On June 28, 2007, Osceola County acquired the 342-acre Camp Lonesome Ranch property through the county's Environmental Lands Conservation Program. Osceola County will manage the property.

On November 2, 2007, Osceola County purchased an additional 2,100 acres that will be managed as part of the Camp Lonesome Ranch Conservation Area.

2010

On April 16, 2010, the Acquisition and Restoration Council removed 7,722 acres from the project boundary because they have already been developed with residential and commercial structures.





2011

On December 9, 2011, the Acquisition and Restoration Council placed the project into the Less-than-Fee category.

2015

On October 15, 2015, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service established the Camp Lonesome conservation easement (1,285.33 acres).

2017

On August 16, 2017, the BOT approved a 1,100-acre conservation easement on the project’s Camp Lonesome tract.

In 2017, 1,109.68 acres in the project were acquired using Florida Forever program funding.

2019

On June 14, 2019, the Acquisition and Restoration Council removed 4,255 acres from the project boundary after receiving a request from the owner(s).

2023

In 2023, DEP acquired a 4,196-acre conservation easement in Osceola County from Bronsons LLP.

2024

On April 12, 2024, the Acquisition and Restoration Council approved the addition of the Lytal Conservation Area project proposal (1,579 acres) in Osceola County to the project boundary.

Coordination

Osceola County is an acquisition partner in the project.

Management Policy Statement

As a less-than-fee acquisition, the Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch would be managed by the landowner as outlined in the conservation easement. The Big Bend Swamp/Holopaw Ranch proposal has the resource diversity to qualify as a wildlife management area. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is recommended as lead manager with the Florida Forest Service as a cooperating manager.

Manager(s)

If acquired as less-than-fee, management responsibility would remain with the landowner. Periodic monitoring of the site’s management would be coordinated by the Division of State Lands.

Management Prospectus

The Division of State Lands will periodically monitor the conservation easement, while the management will be conducted by the property owner.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

The lands within the proposal are low-need tracts, requiring basic resource management (including the use of prescribed fire). However, special precautions and frequent coordination will be necessary for any restoration projects or prescribed burns since ranchers and other landowners will continue to maintain a presence on many of these properties. If negotiated provisions allow, some low-level public-use activities may be allowed on lands acquired under conservation easements.





Management Implementation, Public Access, Site Security and Protection of Infrastructure

During the first year after acquisition, emphasis will be placed on securing and posting boundaries, assuring public access to the tract, surveying wildlife and plant communities, using prescribed fire and establishing relationships with adjacent landowners. A management plan for the tract will be prepared, including the formation of an appropriate Management Advisory Group with stakeholders in the management of these lands. Long-range activities on the property will include securing and stabilizing roads for public access, developing hiking and horseback riding trails, and developing camping and nature interpretive programs.

Infrastructure development will be kept to the minimum required to allow public access, provide facilities, and manage the property. For the long-term, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will try to maintain and establish rapport with landowners adjacent to the wildlife management area, provide technical assistance and advice to assure the welfare of such ecosystem components as wetlands, and establish working relationships with local representatives of regulatory agencies such as the St. Johns River Water Management District, South Florida Water Management District, DEP, Osceola County and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

An all-season prescribed burning program will be established. Whenever possible, existing roads, trails and firebreaks will be used to control both prescribed and natural fires. Species inventories will be continually updated by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission biologists with observations and systematic surveys. Inventory data will be supplemented as available with data from other sources which may include, but not be limited to, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Forest Service, Florida Natural Areas Inventory, The Nature Conservancy, St. Johns River Water Management District, South Florida Water Management District and other private contractors.

Over the long-term, some previously disturbed sites will be restored or managed to specifically benefit wildlife species that thrive in early-successional plant communities. Selected sites may be planted with native or non-invasive agronomic plants to provide dove hunting opportunities; provide high-quality forage for quail, dove, deer and wild turkey; and enhance wildlife viewing opportunities.

Revenue-generating Potential

Much of the proposed area is current or former ranch lands and mesic flatwoods with scattered longleaf or slash pine. Some revenue might be generated on fee-simple portions of the acquisition by stocking cattle, or with timber management by means of a wildlife-oriented forest management plan developed with the assistance of the Florida Forest Service. Also, fees could be established for touring the area to view plant and animal communities through ecotourism programs being developed on the adjacent wildlife management area. A \$25 wildlife management area stamp would be required to hunt on those portions of the area acquired in fee-simple. For areas where only conservation easements are acquired, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will be bound by negotiations between landowners and the Division of State Lands. However, if negotiated provisions allow, there may be some opportunities on these lands for generating revenues from low-level hunting activities such as quota hunts or special-opportunity hunts. Funding of requisite positions, Other Personal Services positions, expenses and Operating Capital Outlay would come from the Conservation and Recreational Lands Trust Fund, and the





State Game Trust Fund as needed. Since these lands are adjacent to an existing land complex managed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, initial staffing would be limited to one Biological Scientist III and one Fish and Wildlife Technician.

Cooperators in Management Activities

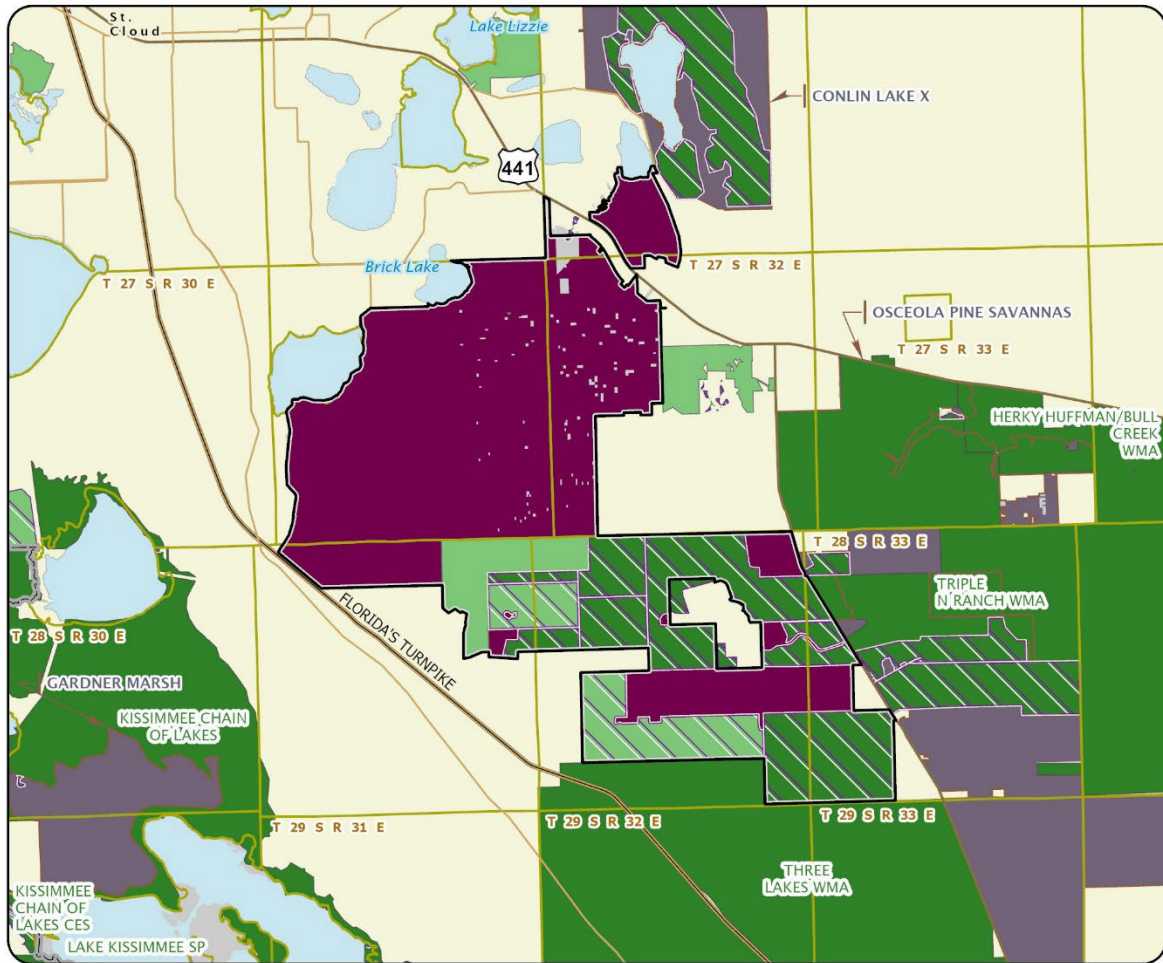
The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies in managing the area but will seek special assistance from the Florida Forest Service in managing forest resources and implementing prescribed burning programs.

Management Cost Summary

<u>FWC</u>	<u>2000/01</u>	<u>2001/02</u>
Source of Funds	CARL	CARL
Salaries	\$72,311	\$74,480
OPS	\$5,500	\$5,500
Expense	\$32,424	\$32,424
OCO	\$72,500	\$0
FCO	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$182,735	\$112,404

Source: Management Prospectus as originally submitted





BIG BEND SWAMP/HOLOPAW RANCH

OSCEOLA COUNTY

